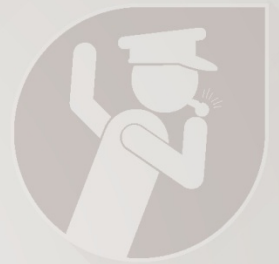




Western Cape
Government



Drakenstein Municipality

2019



CONTENTS

DRAKENSTEIN: AT A GLANCE

1.	DEMOGRAPHICS	2
2.	EDUCATION	2
3.	HEALTH	2
4.	POVERTY	2
5.	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	2
6.	SAFETY AND SECURITY	2
7.	THE ECONOMY	2
8.	PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND	2
	SOURCES	33

Drakenstein: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

284 475



Households

71 686

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate	82.1%
Retention Rate	72.6%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	27.0

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.601
Human Development Index	0.72

Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities

17

Immunisation Rate

61.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

67

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

10.2

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

1 757

DUI

209

Drug-related Crimes

2 720

Murder

120

Sexual Offences

351

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

2018

Road User Fatalities 55

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

12.7%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** High levels of inequality
- Risk 2** Residents living in informal dwellings
- Risk 3** Deteriorating education outcomes

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

21.1%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

17.9%

Manufacturing

18.3%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.

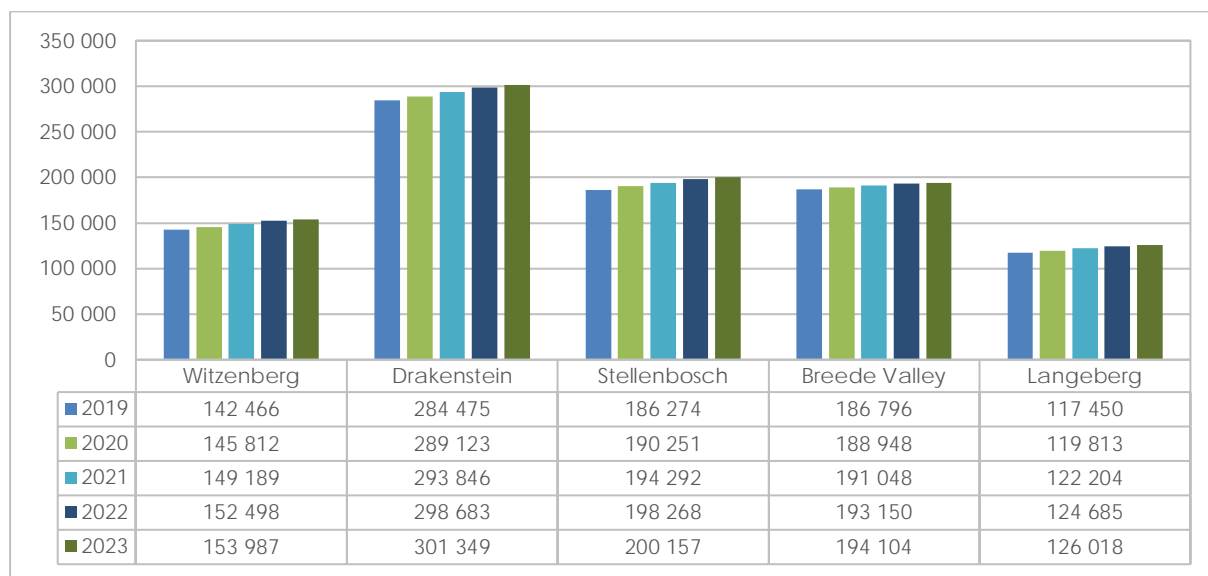
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well an overview of population density per local municipal area.

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 – 2030) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2025.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019



POPULATION



With a population of 284 475 in 2019, the Drakenstein area is by far the most populated municipality across the Cape Winelands District (CWD) in the Western Cape. This total is expected to grow to 301 349 by 2023, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.5 per cent. The estimated population growth rate of the District is 1.5 per cent for the same period which renders the population growth relatively on par with that of the District.

All Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Witzenberg	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.7	106.9
Drakenstein	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.5
Stellenbosch	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.6
Breede Valley	92.3	91.9	91.5	91.1	91.4
Langeberg	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.7
Cape Winelands District	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.7
Western Cape	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.5

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are in general considerably less males than females in the Drakenstein as well as the Western Cape in general. The SR for the Drakenstein remains relatively constant towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in male mortality rates and the potential outflow of working males. The variance in life expectancy between males and females can in turn also be attributed to a variety of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23).

Drakenstein: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	75 340	193 305	15 830	47.2
2022	77 631	202 839	18 213	47.3
2025	79 731	212 495	20 226	47.0
Growth	0.9%	1.6%	4.2%	-

The above table depicts Drakenstein's 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 senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 4.2 per cent. The dependency ratio increase marginally to 2022, but then tapers off slightly towards 2025.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Drakenstein: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Drakenstein area are increasing, the actual size of households remains relatively constant. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) into the area in search of job opportunities. Other contributing factors include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

Please note: The household sizing figures stated above were calculated using the population and household size estimates of the Western Cape Department of Social Development (WCDS). The Municipality's own data reflect a larger number of households and subsequently, a smaller household sizing projection. For 2019, the WCDS estimates the overall population to be 284 475 (the Municipality agrees with this figure) while the number of households are estimated to be 65 742. This equates to an average household size of 4.3 people. The Municipality however estimates the number of households to be 72 210 (as per the results of their Water Services Audit of 2018/19) which renders the average number of households to be 3.9 people.

POPULATION DENSITY

Colour Code	Population per km ²
	0 – 10
	11 – 20
	21 – 30
	31 – 40
	41 - 50
	50+

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

In 2019, the population density of the Cape Winelands District (CWD) was 43 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CWD compare as follows:

- Stellenbosch 224 people/km²
- **Drakenstein 185 people/km²**
- Breede Valley 49 people/km²
- Langeberg 26 people/km²
- Witzenberg 13 people/km²



2

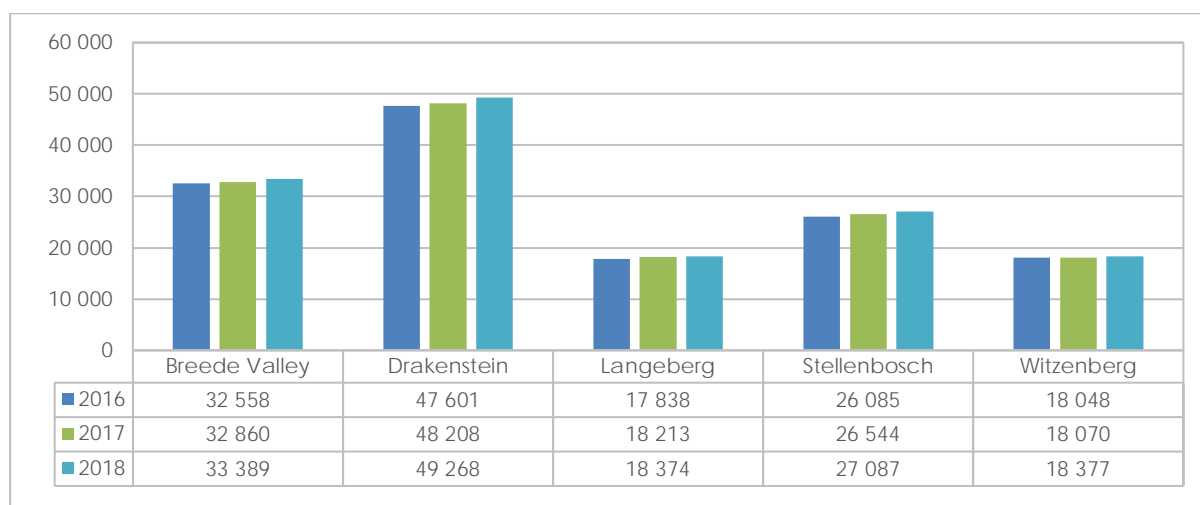
EDUCATION

The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such as crime and substance abuse.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019



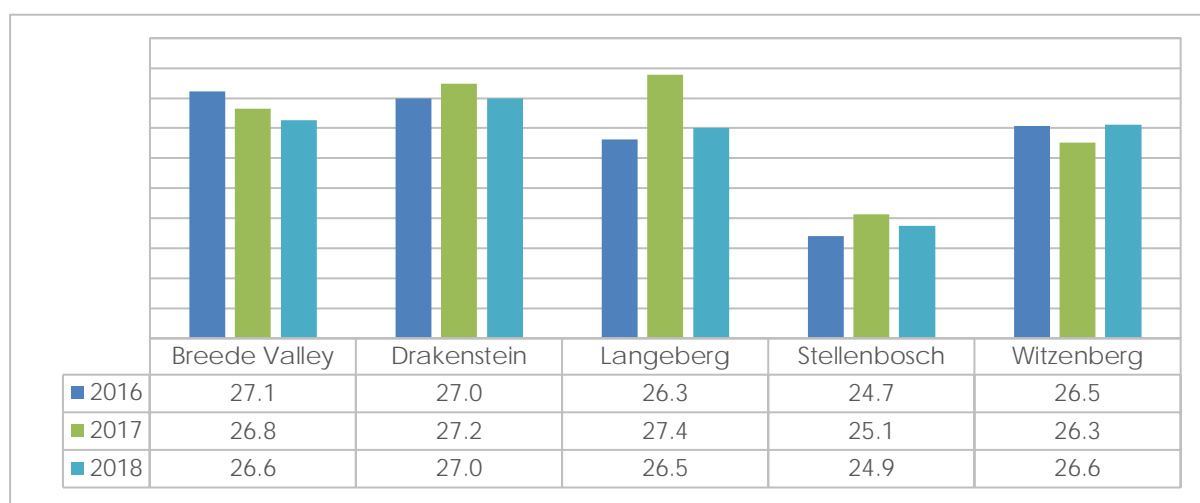
LEARNER ENROLMENT



Drakenstein has the highest number of learners within the CWD. The highest growth in learners is expected to occur in the Stellenbosch municipal area (1.9 per cent) followed by Drakenstein (1.7 per cent) whilst the lowest growth is estimated to be in the Witzenberg (0.9 per cent).

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

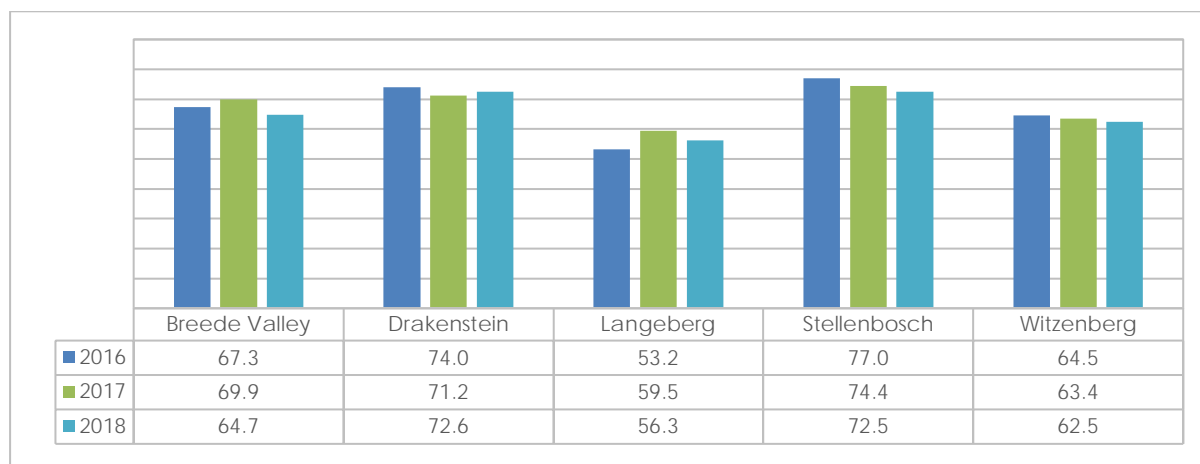
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



For 2018, the learner-teacher ratio in Drakenstein is at 27.0, which is higher than any other local municipal area in the CWD. The Western Cape average was 28.8 learners per teacher while the lowest ratio is observed in the Cape Winelands area. However, the learner teacher ratio has been relatively constant between 2016-2018 at 27.0 learners per teacher which is reassuring.

LEARNER RETENTION

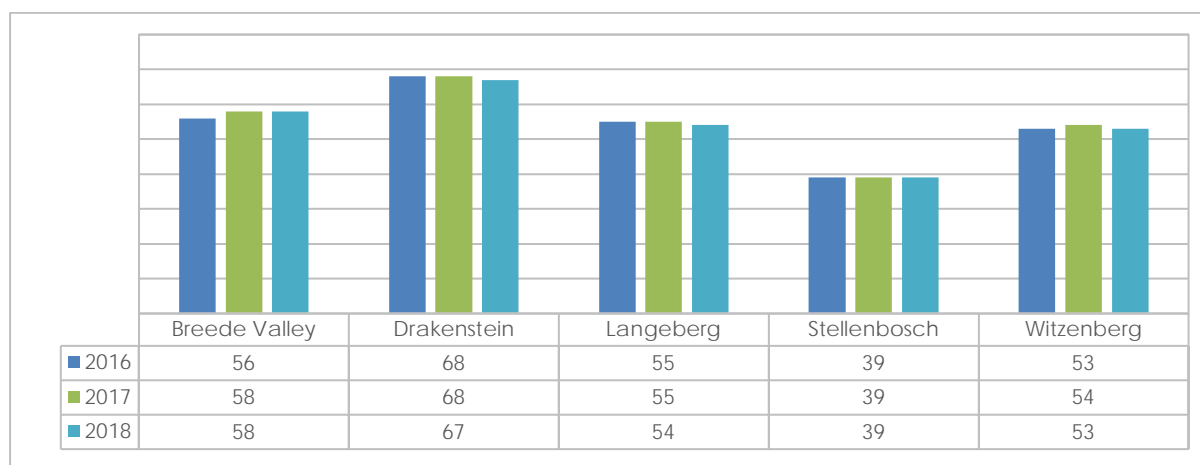
The learner-retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple social, economic and psychological factors.



The learner retention rate for Drakenstein (72.6 per cent in 2018) has been marginally regressing since 2016 but is still higher than any of the surrounding municipalities across the CWD. The retention rate for the Western Cape was 66.8 per cent in 2018.

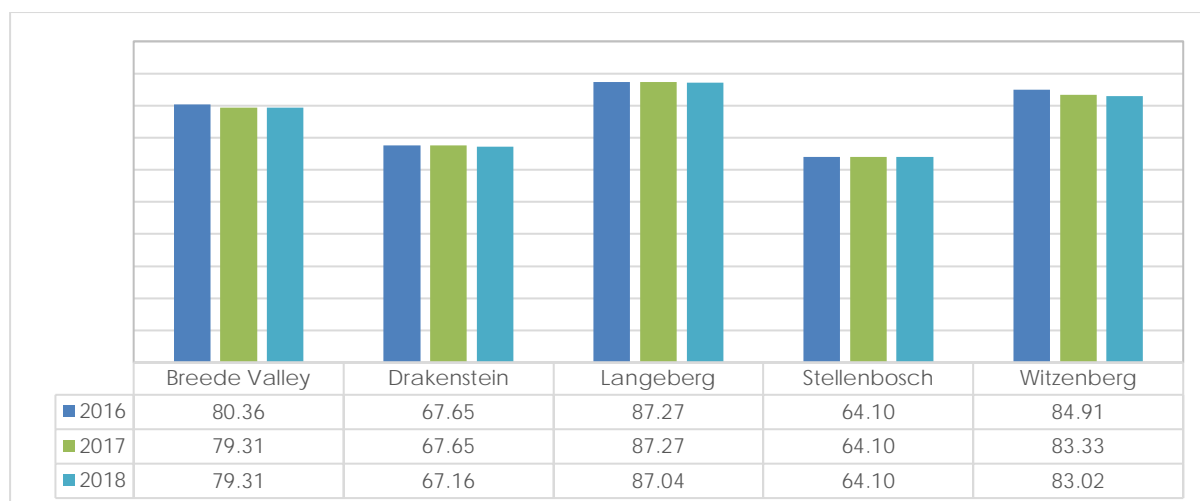
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.



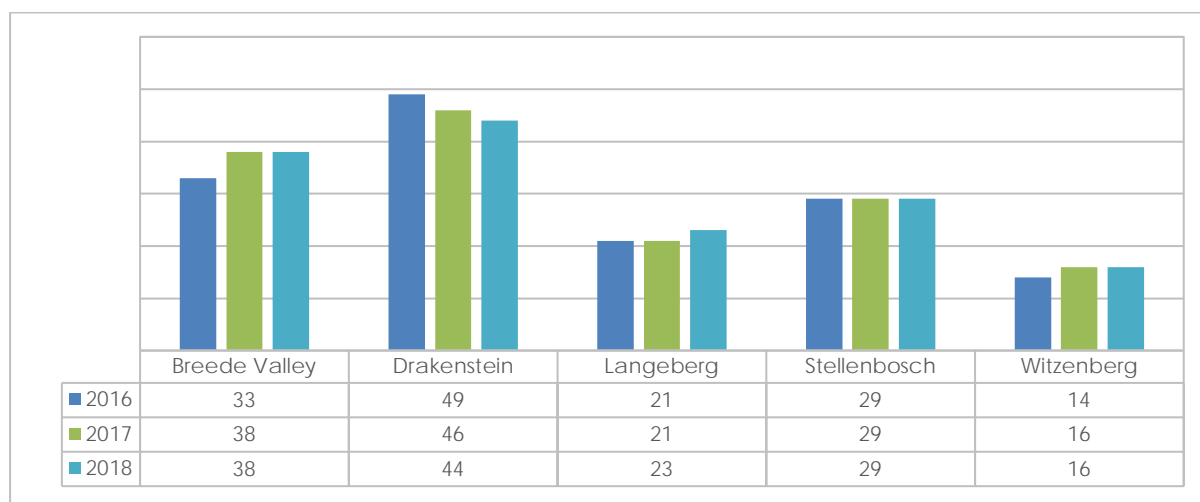
The number of schools across the CWD remain mostly unchanged in recent years, the exception being the closure of one school in both the Drakenstein (68 to 67, Langeberg (55 to 54) and Witzenberg (54 to 53) municipal area between 2017 and 2018. The closure of the school in Drakenstein can impact negatively on education outcomes given the gradual increase in learner enrolment.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Drakenstein municipal area remained relatively constant at 67.65 in 2017 to 67.16 per cent in 2018. This marginal decrease is not expected to have a negative impact on education outcomes. Drakenstein does however (amidst widespread poverty) have the second lowest percentage of no-fee schools across the District in 2018.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

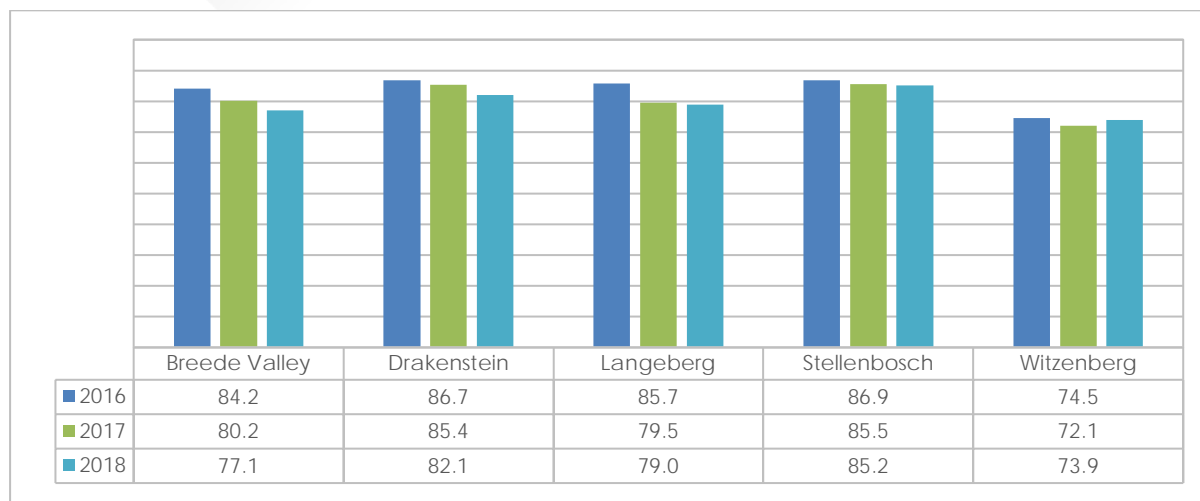


As mentioned previously, there were 67 schools in the Drakenstein municipal area in 2018. The majority of these schools (44) were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the State is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future participation in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the education sector play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic growth and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section reflects on the matric pass rates amongst the various local municipal areas in the CWD.



The matric pass rate for the Drakenstein regressed marginally between 2016 (86.7 per cent) and 2017 (85.4 per cent) before decreasing sharply in 2018 (82.1 per cent). The 2018 pass rate in the Drakenstein and Stellenbosch municipal area (85.2 per cent) is higher than the District average, but has been steadily decreasing since 2016 across the District.

Decreasing pass rates does at face value not instil confidence, but should be seen within context where more students potentially pass matric within a certain region than the previous year (in terms of actual numbers), but that less passed as a percentage of the overall enrolment figure. It could also very well be the case where pass rates overall declined, but that the quality of the pass result improved i.e. more students passed with subjects such as math and science or more students passed with matriculation exemption (requirement for first-degree study at a South African university).

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Drakenstein municipal area. 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, 2019



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
Drakenstein	11	6	0	3	0	1	14	25
Cape Winelands District	39	33	0	6	4	2	45	94

In 2018, there were a total of 17 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in the Drakenstein municipal area –11 fixed and 6 mobile facilities. Although there are no community health centres in the Drakenstein, there are 3 community day centres. There are 1 regional hospital as well as 14 antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 25 Tuberculosis clinics/sites.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in 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.

In 2018, Drakenstein had 2 ambulances for every 10 000 inhabitants. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

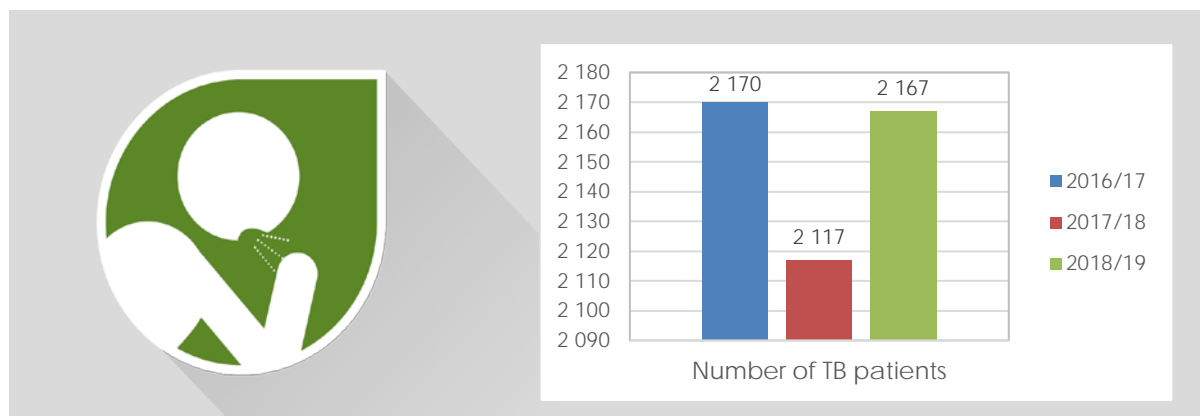
HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province, accounting for 8.0 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Drakenstein	8 236	8 494	1 139	946
Cape Winelands	29 019	30 724	4 602	3 851

The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Drakenstein municipal area increased marginally by 3.1 per cent from 8 236 patients in 2017/18 to 8 494 in 2018/19. Of concern is the notable decrease in the number of new clients starting ART treatment – the number of new patients in the Drakenstein municipal area decreased by 16.9 per cent from 1 139 in 2017/18 to 946 in 2018/19. The number of new ART patients in fact decrease across all districts. This could be an indication that the HIV infections are decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016. The number of TB patients within the Drakenstein municipal area has remained relatively constant from 2 170 in 2016/17 to 2 167 in 2018/19. The 2 167 registered TB patients received treatment at 25 TB clinics/treatment sites. Above figures refer to registered patients and should not be interpreted as a general decline in TB infections.

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 mortalities 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	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Drakenstein	59.7	61.1	2.9	3.0	5.4	6.7	16.3	15.3
Cape Winelands	58.9	61.8	4.7	4.4	9.5	9.3	16.0	15.8

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Drakenstein municipal area increased slightly from 59.7 per cent in 2017/18 to 61.1 per cent in 2018/19. This is on par with the CWD rate of 61.8 recorded in 2018/19.

In 2018/19, there were 3.0 **malnourished children** under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the Drakenstein municipal area. This figure has remained relatively constant from the previous year. The CWD figure of 4.4 is a concern when benchmarked against Western Cape figures for 2018/19.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Drakenstein municipal area regressed from 5.4 deaths in 2017/18 to 6.7 in 2018/19. A fall in the NMR may indicate improvement in new-born health outcomes (or vice-versa), or it may potentially reflect reporting constraints.

A total of 15.3 per cent of all babies born in facility in the Drakenstein municipal area in 2018/19 **weighed less than 2 5000 grams**. This is an improvement from the 16.3 per cent recorded in 2017/18.

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 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Drakenstein	54	67	7.7	10.2	1.1	1.1
Cape Winelands	51	91	13.4	14.2	0.6	0.7

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) has been increasing across the Western Cape, almost doubling within the CKD from 97 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017/18 to 188 in 2018/19 (93.8 per cent). The MMR for Drakenstein at 67 deaths per 100 000 live births is well below the CWD figure of 91 deaths.

The **delivery rate to women under 19 years of age** in the Drakenstein municipal area increased from 7.7 per cent in 2017/18 to 10.2 per cent in 2018/19.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** remains constant at 1.1. A low termination rate is strongly associated with a decrease in unwanted pregnancies which in turn attests of improved family planning and access to health care services (for example, access to contraception, sexual education programmes, counselling etc).

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

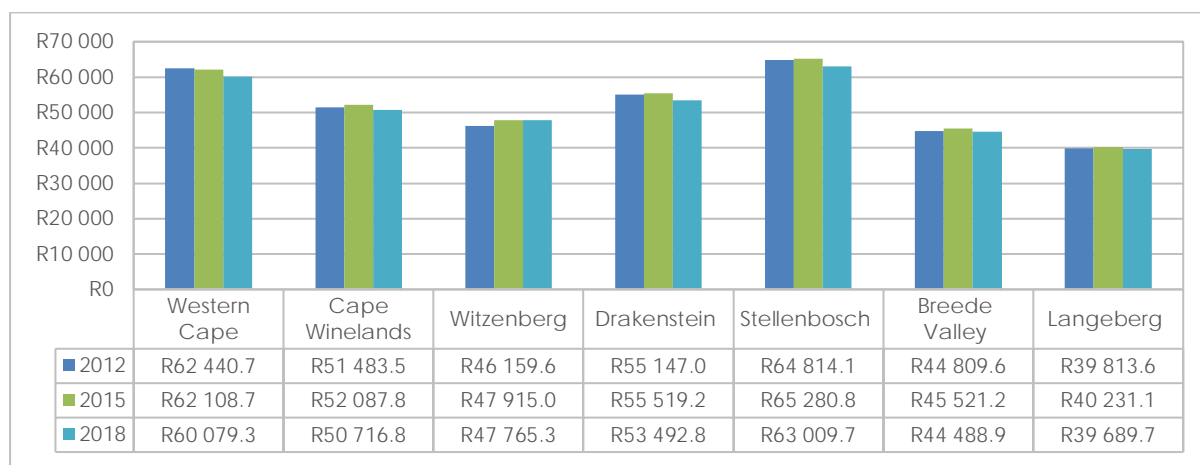
POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Drakenstein municipal area 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. One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, "per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region's wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income." In South Africa, as Professor Murray Leibbrandt from Saldru points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10 per cent, with the lowest 5 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle-income groups. 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.



GDPR PER CAPITA

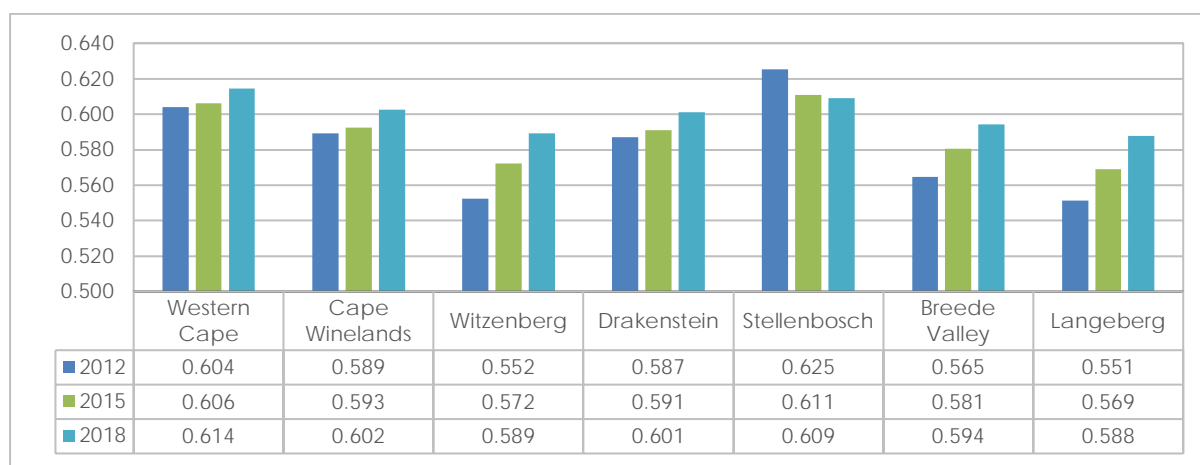
An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money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



Real GDP per capita (constant prices) for the Drakenstein was in at R53 492 in 2018 significantly lower than the Western Cape average of R60 079. Within the CWD, Stellenbosch with an amount of R63 009 in 2018 far outstrips the surrounding municipalities in terms of GDP per capita.

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.



The Gini coefficient of Drakenstein (0.60) in 2018 is marginally below the Western Cape figure of 0.61 but on par with the CWD figure of 0.60 in 2018. In a similar trend to the surrounding municipalities across the CWD, a slight upward trend (from 0.58 in 2012) is prevalent in the Gini coefficient for Drakenstein for the period 2012 – 2018.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduced in 1990 as part of a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) initiative, the Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a composite indicator of social and economic development and overall well-being amongst countries of the world. Reflecting education levels, health, and income, the HDI measures 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.



An overall improvement in human development is observed across the entire Western Cape with HDI levels increasing in all districts between 2012, 2015 and 2018. In 2018, the HDI score for Drakenstein was at 0.72 slightly below that of the overall Western Cape at 0.73.

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access 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 uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and service trends.



ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, 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.

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

In 2016, there were a total of 71 686 households within the Drakenstein municipal area of which 90.3 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the municipal area enjoyed high access levels to electricity and refuse removal at a rate above the CWD average.

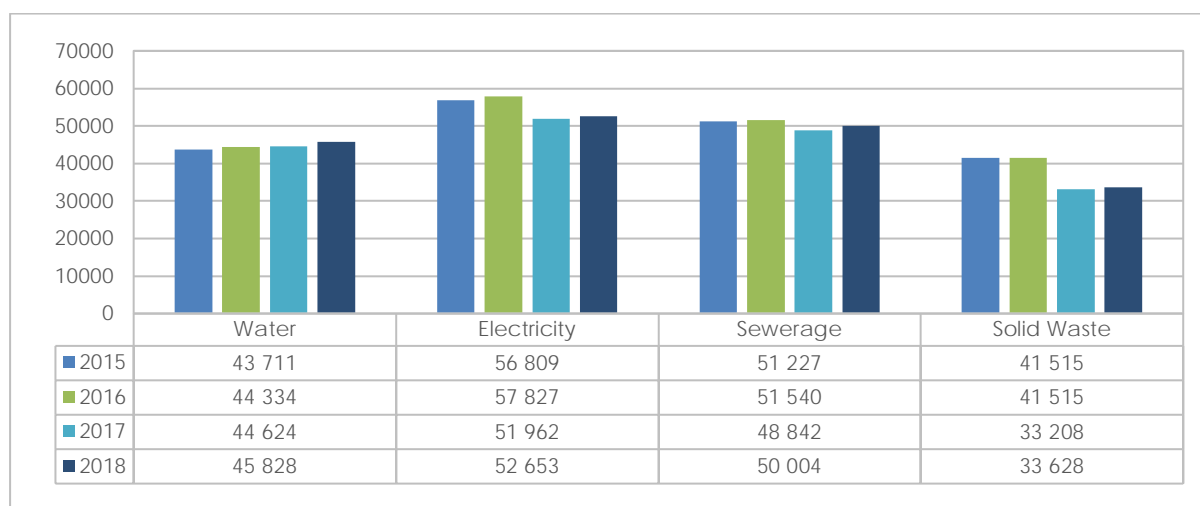
Dwelling Type	Drakenstein	%	Cape Winelands District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	45 862	70.4	154 503	69.3
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	358	0.5	1 340	0.6
Flat in a block of flats	4 308	6.6	12 830	5.8
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	3 862	5.9	13 322	6.0
House/flat/room, in backyard	963	1.5	2 738	1.2
Informal dwelling/shack	8 576	13.2	34 034	15.3
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	588	0.9	1 433	0.6
Other/unspecified/NA	600	0.9	2 611	1.2
TOTAL	65 117	100.0	222 812	100

Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. The above table presents a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Stellenbosch municipal area in comparison to the broader CWD in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018). In Drakenstein, 70.4 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. A total of 8 576 (13.2 per cent) reside in informal dwellings or shacks, compared to 34 034 (15.3 per cent) in the broader CWD.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, including free basic 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.

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services (measured in terms of the number of consumer units that has access) in the Drakenstein municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities¹.



In 2018, Electricity services represented the largest number of consumer units at 52 653. This was followed closely by sanitation at 50 004. Water and solid waste removal had 45 828 and 33 628 consumer units respectively. The relatively lower number of consumer units for water and solid waste can be attributed to the fact that certain areas receiving these services fall outside of the jurisdiction of the various local municipalities. The number of consumer units for water increased year on year since 2015 while solid waste, Sanitation and electricity consumer units decreased across the same period.

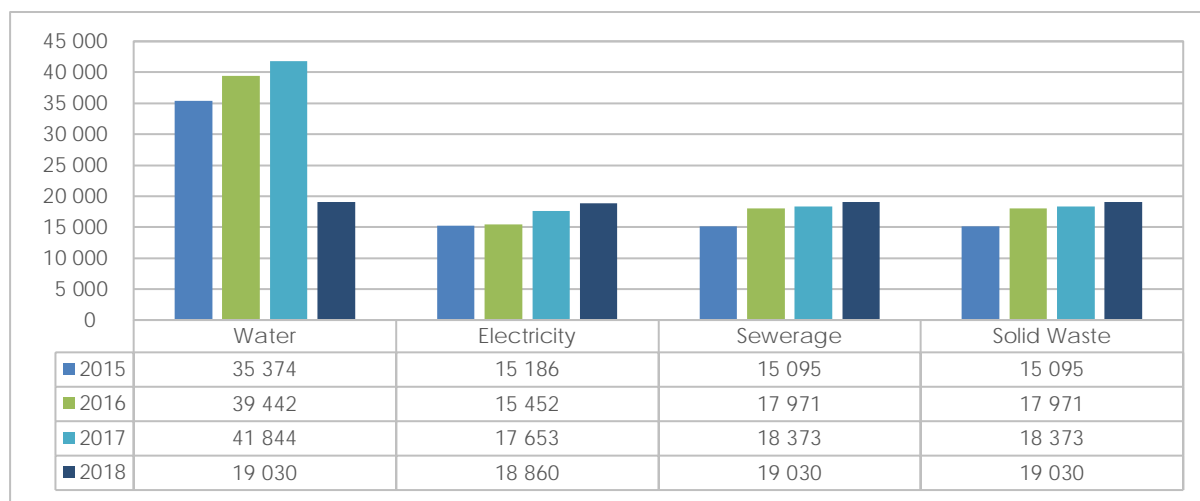
¹ Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

FREE BASIC SERVICES

As per the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the local sphere of government to provide services that satisfy the basic needs of its citizens. The Municipal Systems Act in turn defines a basic municipal services as those necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment. Such basic services include, but are not limited to the provision of water, sewage collection and disposal, refuse removal, municipal health services, street lighting, parks and recreation facilities etc.

Government however provides a basket of free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) which aims to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable communities. In order to qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per criteria determined by individual local municipalities. In general, a household is classified as indigent when the occupants in said households earn a combined income of less than a certain amount (poverty threshold) defined by the indigent policy of a municipality at that point in time. Municipalities review their indigent policies (and as such the determined amount) on an annual basis to bring the defined amount in line with reigning socio-economic conditions. According to Statistics South Africa, in 2017 most municipalities classified an indigent household as a family earning a combined income of less than R3 200 per month.

In 2018, the Drakenstein municipal area had had a total of 19 030 indigent households which is by far the highest number across the CWD. The below figure illustrates the extent to which these indigent households had access to free basic services.



Increased economic hardship at national level is expected to impact on poorer households and their ability to afford quality services. The burden will in turn be passed to local municipalities who must strain their revenue streams to extend services to indigents. The expected scenario is evident upon consideration of the rising trend in the number of indigent households receiving free basic services, in particular water, sanitation and electricity services. There is notable decrease (16 344 less households) in the provision of water services to indigent households in 2018 (especially in light of the recent drought which has plagued the CWD region in general).

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing which types of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past financial year.

The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.


Over the last year, 21 002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common cause of murder was misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings.

According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there are 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in 2018/19, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.



MURDER




		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Drakenstein		122	98	120
	Cape Winelands District		345	353	336
Per 100 000	Drakenstein		42	33	43
	Cape Winelands District		38	38	37

Definition: *The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.*

According to the official 2018/19 crime statistics, the Western Cape murder rate increased by 4.4. per cent between 2017/18 and 2018/19. In comparison, the rate remained relatively constant within the Drakenstein municipal area – the number of murders per 100 000 people in the Drakenstein municipal area increased from 33 in 2017/18 to 43 in 2018/19. The murder rate is above that of the District figure of 37 murders per 100 000.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Drakenstein		331	382	351
	Cape Winelands District		954	970	835
Per 100 000	Drakenstein		113	127	125
	Cape Winelands District		106	105	92

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 actual number of reported sexual offences in the Drakenstein municipal area decreased between 2017/18 and 2018/19 while decreasing in the Western Cape as a whole across the reference period. The number of reported occurrences per 100 000 people in the Drakenstein decreased from 127 in 2017/18 to 125 in 2018/19 (1.6 per cent decrease). The rate for the Drakenstein is at 125 per 100 000 people which is considerably higher than the District figure of 92 in 2018/19.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Drakenstein		3 600	3 998	2 720
	Cape Winelands District		13 882	16 008	10 751
Per 100 000	Drakenstein		1 228	1 328	968
	Cape Winelands District		1 538	1 727	1 186

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.

Although there was an improvement between 2017/18 and 2018/19, the Western Cape still has the highest drug-related crime rate in the country at 1 203 reported incidents per 100 000 in 2018/19. The drug-related crime rate within the Drakenstein municipal area decreased significantly from 1 328 reported incidents per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 968 in 2018/19, a 27.1 per cent drop. In fact, the drug-related crime rate decreased across the District between 2017/18 and 2018/19 shifting from 1 727 to 1 186 which represents a 31.3 per cent contraction.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Drakenstein		169	165	209
	Cape Winelands District		814	875	818
Per 100 000	Drakenstein		58	55	74
	Cape Winelands District		90	94	90

Definition: Driving under the influence (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.

The number of reported cases of driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs per 100 000 people in the Drakenstein municipal area increased by 34.5 per cent from 55 incidences in 2017/18 to 74 in 2019/18. In contrast, the DUI rate (per 100 000 people) across the CWD decreased from 94 cases in 2017/18 to 90 in 2018/19 (-4.3 per cent).

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Drakenstein		1 849	1 606	1 757
	Cape Winelands District		6 278	5 820	5 454
Per 100 000	Drakenstein		631	534	625
	Cape Winelands District		696	628	602

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that residential burglaries per 100 000 people in the Western Cape decreased from 644 in 2017/18 to 583 in 2018/19 (9.5 per cent decrease). Overall the incidence of residential burglaries in the CWD decrease whilst it is on the increase in Drakenstein.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Drakenstein	61	61	55
Cape Winelands District	290	215	237

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 number of road user fatalities in the Drakenstein municipal area decreased from 61 in 2017 to 55 in 2018. (9.8 per cent decrease). In comparison, the number of fatalities across the broader CWD region increased by 10.2 per cent from 215 in 2017 to 237 in 2018. Contributing factors can include driver fatigue and distractions, excessive speeding and reckless driving as well as road obstacles such as pedestrians and animals.

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 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 the 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 economy of the Drakenstein municipal area was valued at R21.3 billion in 2017 (in current prices) and employed 18 905 people. It is estimated that the economy grew marginally to R22.1 billion in 2018 and absorbed 118 more persons into the economy. The estimated growth rate of GDP in 2018 was 0.7 per cent, which is slightly below the average growth rate of 0.9 per cent in the CWD.

Drakenstein: GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	7.5	1 607.9	3.1	0.7	8.0	-2.5	-9.1	10.2	-3.2
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	7.3	1 549.2	3.2	0.7	8.1	-2.5	-9.3	10.6	-3.2
Mining & quarrying	0.3	58.7	0.4	0.4	7.0	-0.4	-2.9	1.3	-3.0
Secondary sector	25.8	5 490.8	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.7
Manufacturing	15.6	3 318.8	-2.6	-1.9	-2.1	-2.2	-1.7	-2.2	-1.2
Electricity, gas & water	2.6	559.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	-0.6	-2.0	1.9	1.7
Construction	7.6	1 612.7	4.8	2.8	5.5	4.3	3.4	1.1	-0.4
Tertiary sector	66.7	14 216.7	3.0	2.2	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	17.9	3 807.5	3.2	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.0	0.5	1.1
Transport, storage & communication	8.6	1 835.1	1.4	1.4	3.4	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.3
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	21.1	4 502.8	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.3
General government	10.8	2 293.4	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.5
Community, social & personal services	8.3	1 777.9	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.5
Total Drakenstein	100.0	21 315.4	1.9	1.4	2.7	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.7

"e" denotes estimate

Considering GDP contributions, the three key sectors are finance, insurance, real estate and business services, wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation, and manufacturing. Some sectors have absorbed a significant number of labourers, coinciding with their contribution to GDP, which is the case in the two key sectors in the tertiary sector. Other sectors, such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, and community, social and personal services, contribute substantially to employment, despite a relatively small contribution to GDP.

Certain sectors, such as the manufacturing sector, have a higher contribution to GDP relative to their labour absorption. In 2017, the manufacturing sector contributed 15.6 per cent to GDP, while contributing 1.6 per cent to employment in the same year. This indicates that this sector is particularly capital-intensive.

LABOUR

Drakenstein contributed 18 905 jobs to formal and informal employment in the CWD in 2017.

Drakenstein: Employment growth per sector 2008 – 2018									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	24.6	4 651	-1 382	466	-251	1 091	-150	-168	-56
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	24.6	4 649	-1 382	466	-251	1 091	-150	-168	-56
Mining & quarrying	0.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary sector	7.2	1 364	104	154	63	12	46	24	9
Manufacturing	1.6	303	-69	-4	0	6	-13	7	-4
Electricity, gas & water	0.6	119	50	14	5	5	4	4	-4
Construction	5.0	942	123	144	58	1	55	13	17
Tertiary sector	68.2	12 890	2 137	971	282	274	4	246	165
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	22.1	4 175	587	317	41	155	-54	167	8
Transport, storage & communication	4.3	818	153	-24	-32	32	-24	10	-10
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	8.4	1 582	111	112	20	29	-21	32	52
General government	17.2	3 254	762	216	196	-35	79	-84	60
Community, social & personal services	16.2	3 061	524	350	57	93	24	121	55
Total Drakenstein	100.0	18 905	859	1 591	94	1 377	-100	102	118

"e" denotes estimate

Although 1 382 jobs were lost in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector over the ten-year period, mainly due to exaggerated losses occurring during periods of economic downturn which were not offset in periods of economic growth. From a labour absorption perspective, the key sectors are agriculture, forestry and fishing, wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation; and general government. Collectively, these sectors contributed 63.9 per cent to employment in 2017.

Drakenstein: Trends in labour force skills, 2014 - 2018				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 – 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	23.2	3.3	19 541	20 134
Semi-skilled	38.3	2.9	32 285	33 141
Low-skilled	38.6	3.3	32 576	32 905
Total Drakenstein	100.0	3.1	84 402	86 180

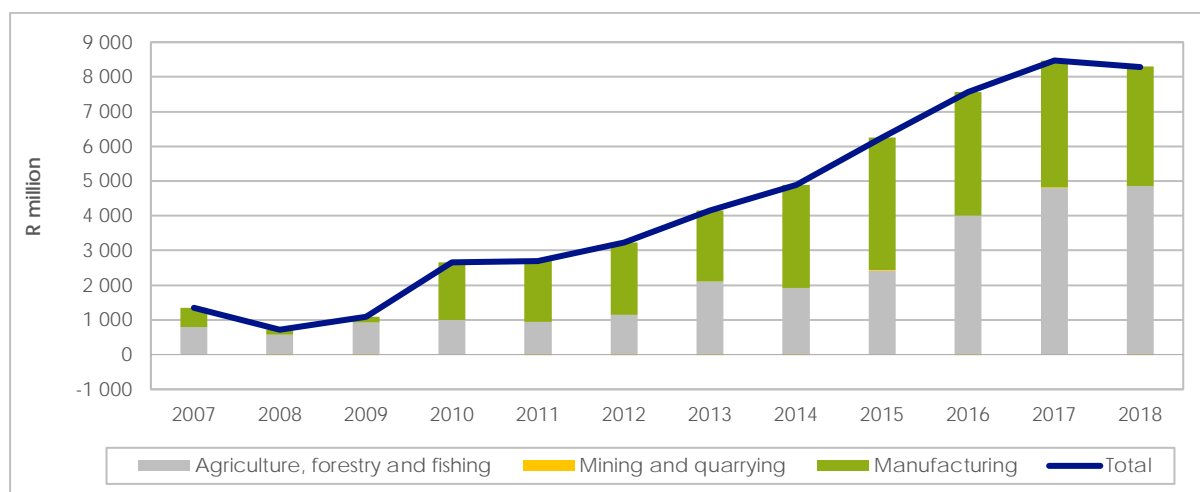
Above illustrates the change in employment by skill levels between 2008 and 2018 in the Drakenstein municipal area. Semi-skilled and low-skilled workers account for the largest component of the workforce. Between 2014 and 2018, skilled and low-skilled workers grew by 3.3 per cent each and semi-skilled workers grew by 2.9 per cent.

Narrow unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Drakenstein	9.5	10.9	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.8	12.2	11.2	12.2	12.7	12.7
Cape Winelands District	6.9	8.1	9.4	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.3	9.1	9.6	9.5
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

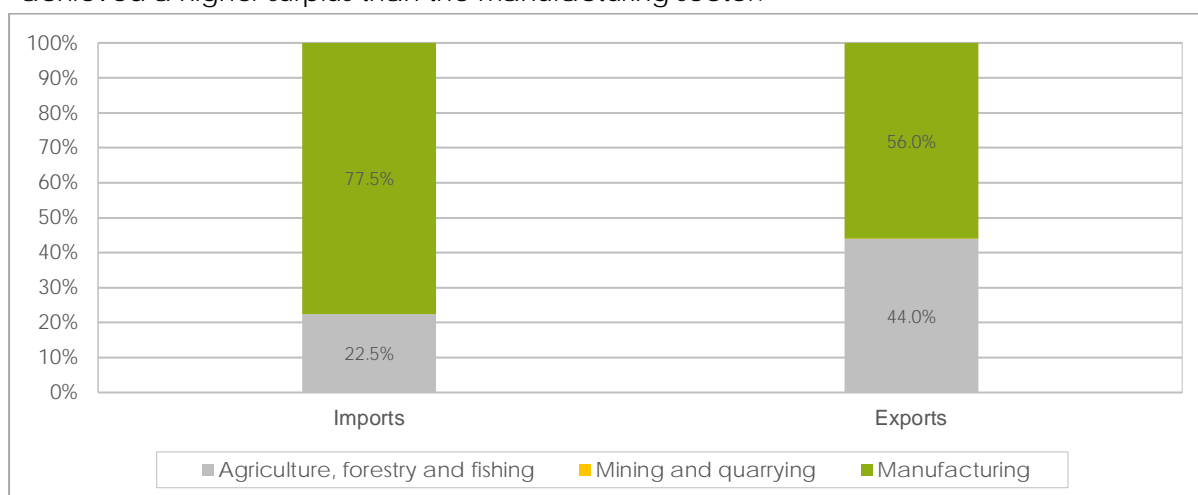
Unemployment in Drakenstein (12.7 per cent) and across the CWD as a whole (9.5 per cent) is in 2018 estimated to be significantly below the Provincial average (17.7 per cent) which is particularly pleasing given that this estimate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, the broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment.

International Trade Dynamics

the balance of trade in the Drakenstein municipal area between 2007 and 2018. In 2018, the Drakenstein municipal area's economy exported goods to the value of R13.9 billion. Imported goods were valued at R5.6 billion, and as a result, the municipal area achieved a surplus of R8.3 billion. However, this was R200.0 million lower than the surplus achieved in the preceding year. Over the reference period, the local economy achieved trade surpluses, the lowest of which was in 2008 due to the aftermath of the global financial crisis.



The manufacturing and agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors of the Drakenstein economy are the main contributors to the region's trade performance. Between 2010 and 2015, the manufacturing sector registered higher trade surpluses than that of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. Between 2016 and 2018, however, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector achieved a higher surplus than the manufacturing sector.



Most of the commodities imported are products from the manufacturing sector (77.5 per cent). Although agricultural products account for 22.5 per cent of the imports, it should be highlighted that this equates to about five times the value of imported agricultural commodities at a District level (4.2 per cent). This suggests that the economy of the municipal area is in greater need of agricultural commodities relative to the District in general. In terms of exports, the manufacturing sector generates more revenue than products from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

8

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can only be achieved through combined and complimentary contributions from all public-sector spheres as well as the private sector.

The OPMII compared the 2019/20 MTREF infrastructure commitments made by the Western Cape Government (WCG) within the geographical jurisdiction of a local municipality to the capital budget contributions made by the various local municipalities themselves. As the provincial and municipal financial years do not fully align, the municipal capital budget information was sourced from the approved 2018/19 MTREF budgets. The 2019/20 municipal capital budget spend detailed in the OPMII therefore referred to the outer year estimates and not actual committed funds.

With the approval of the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets, Provincial Treasury is for the first time able to compare actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure expenditure within the geographical boundaries of the Drakenstein municipal area will amount to **R734.2 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Drakenstein: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	5 000	30 000	20 000	55 000
Health	5 868	13 092	26 338	45 298
Social Development	597	-	-	597
Human Settlements	107 170	57 230	44 000	208 400
Transport and Public Works	76 000	159 000	190 000	425 000
Total	194 635	259 322	280 338	734 295

Provincial infrastructure commitments towards Drakenstein will mainly be directed towards the road transport and public works function which will leverage the Municipality's strategic advantage of being located adjacent to a prominent transport corridor. Substantial allocations will also be made towards the housing function. Education and Health which are key Provincial mandates also feature prominently with R55.0 million and R45.3 million respectively allocated across the 2019/20 MTREF.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R980.0 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Drakenstein: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	44 633	44 753	41 390	130 776
Community and Public Safety	120 355	51 075	58 350	229 780
Economic and Environmental Services	27 565	73 015	67 515	168 095
Trading Services	184 826	132 356	132 598	449 780
<i>Energy Sources</i>	46 930	31 350	27 500	105 780
<i>Water Management</i>	99 955	23 758	26 113	149 825
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	22 656	68 030	72 986	163 673
<i>Waste Management</i>	15 285	9 218	6 000	30 503
Other	650	750	150	1 550
Total	378 030	301 949	300 003	979 982

Most of the Municipality's capital budget is directed towards the trading services (basic service delivery) function, the majority of which will in turn be applied towards waste water services. Sizable allocations towards the water management function supports ongoing efforts by the Municipality to mitigate the impact of the drought and to address water service backlogs.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2019*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2019*

SOURCES

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

SOURCES

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
- Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

8. Public Infrastructure Spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMII), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*