

**Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury**

**Regional Development Profile
Cape Winelands District**

2012

Working paper

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Cape Winelands District



List of towns

- Ceres
- Paarl
- Robertson
- Stellenbosch
- Wellington
- Worcester

Cape Winelands District at a glance

Population	2001	2011	
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	
Cape Winelands as percentage of Western Cape	13.9%	13.5%	
Percentage share	2001	2011	
African	19.9%	24%	
Coloured	64.90%	62.0	
Indian/Asian	0.2	0.4	
White	15	13	
Socio-economic indicators			
Education		2007	
Literacy rate		73.3%	
Health	Number of Primary Health Care Facilities 2012 – 5 Community Health Centres, Community Day Centres, 44 Clinics, 7 Satellite clinics, 27 mobile clinics; 4 district hospitals and 1 regional hospitals		
	Jun-11	Jun-12	
Immunisation rate	86.8%	90.0%	
Anti-retroviral patient load (HIV/AIDS)	9 750	11 830	
Crime (numbers)	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Murder	284	262	300
Total sexual crimes	1 401	1 292	1 595
Drug related crimes	6 113	6 731	10 883
Poverty levels	2001	2007	2010
Poverty rate (percentage of people living in poverty)	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%
Number of indigent households - 2012			38 639
Unemployment rate	2001	2007	
	22.4%	16.2%	
Labour concentration (2007)	Agriculture – 24.2%, manufacturing – 14.6%, Community – 13.8%		
Access to housing and municipal services (Percentage share of households with access)	2001	2011	
Formal dwellings	82.7	91.2	
Informal dwellings	17.3	8.8	
Electricity	79.5	87.8	
Flush toilets (sewerage system)	76.6	88.8	
Piped water inside dwelling	86.8	89.1	
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)	70.0	80.0	
Economy			
GDP-R (R billion)	1999	2010	
Cape Winelands	18.4	27.8	
Average annual growth, 1999 - 2010			4.1%
Largest sector contributions to GDP-R in 2010			
- Manufacturing: 23.8%			
- Finance; insurance; real estate and business 23.4%			

Introduction

Regional profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with data and information which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services. It is acknowledged that municipalities across the Western Cape have different capacities and therefore will use the information in this publication to suit their own needs.

The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy, local government finance and environment management.

The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area.

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

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

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

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

1. Demographics

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

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

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

1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners in matching available resources to the relative demand for services. According to the 2011 Census results the Western Cape population grew at 28.7 per cent from 4.5 million people in 2001 to 5.8 million people in 2011. The largest population growth was recorded in the West Coast district at 38.6 per cent followed by the Cape Town Metro at 29.3 per cent. The population of Overberg grew at 26.9 per cent, Eden District at 26.2 per cent and Cape Winelands at 25.1 per cent whilst the lowest population growth was recorded in the Central Karoo District at 17.4 per cent over the same period.

Table 1 Western Cape Population Numbers

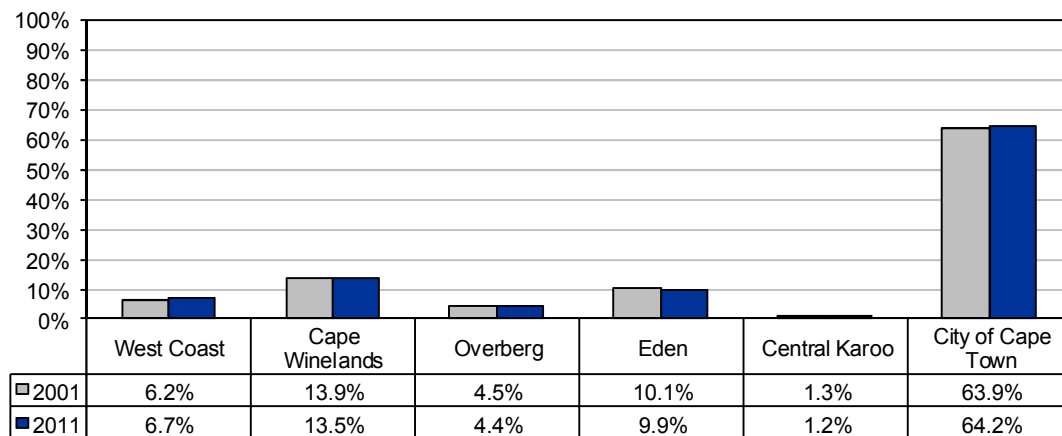
Population numbers and Projections	StatSA 2001 Census	StatsSA 2011 Census	Percentage population growth	Average Annual Growth rate
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	29.3%	2.6%
West Coast	282 673	391 766	38.6%	3.3%
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	25.1%	2.3%
Overberg	203 520	258 176	26.9%	2.4%
Eden	454 919	574 265	26.2%	2.4%
Central Karoo	60 482	71 011	17.4%	1.6%
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	28.7%	2.6%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

On an annual average basis, the population of the Western Cape grew at an annual average rate of 2.6 per cent from 2001 to 2011. The annual average growth rate of the West Coast is the highest at 3.3 per cent and is followed by the City of Cape Town at 2.6 per cent, Overberg and Eden at 2.4 per cent respectively, Cape Winelands at 2.3 per cent and Central Karoo with the lowest annual average growth rate of 1.6 per cent.

Figure 1 below depicts the regional composition of the total population across the Western Cape Province.

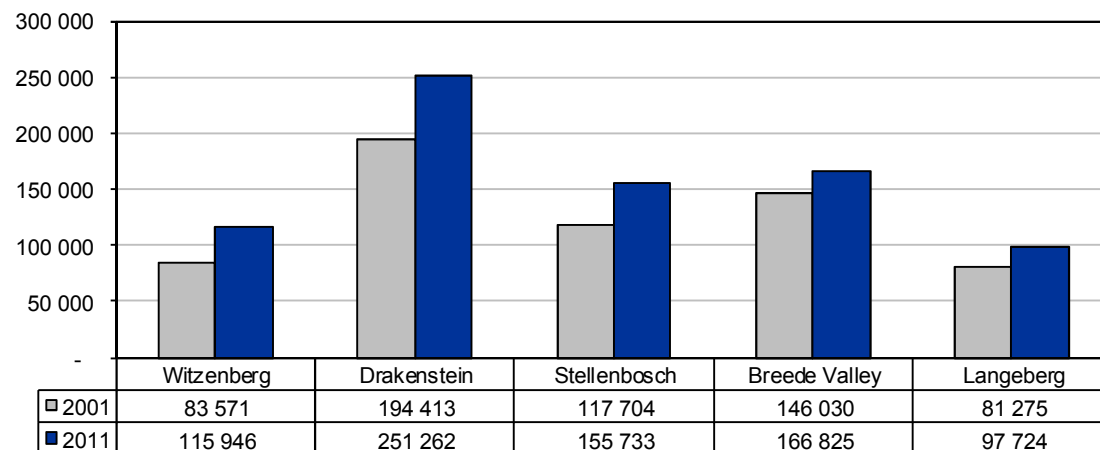
Figure 1 Population distribution between 2001 and 2011 across the districts in the Western Cape



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011;

Naturally, the City of Cape Town accounts for almost two thirds of the Western Cape population in both 2001 and 2011 with 63.9 per cent in 2001 and 64.2 per cent in 2011. Cape Winelands District remains the largest district outside of the metro in the Western Cape, as it is home to 13.5 per cent of the total population, followed by Eden at 9.9 per cent of the total population in 2011. No significant shifts were evident in the population distribution across the districts between the two last Censuses.

Figure 2 Population of Cape Winelands District, 2001 and 2011



Source: Stats Census 2001 and 2011

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

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

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

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

Figure 3 Cape Winelands population pyramids for 2001

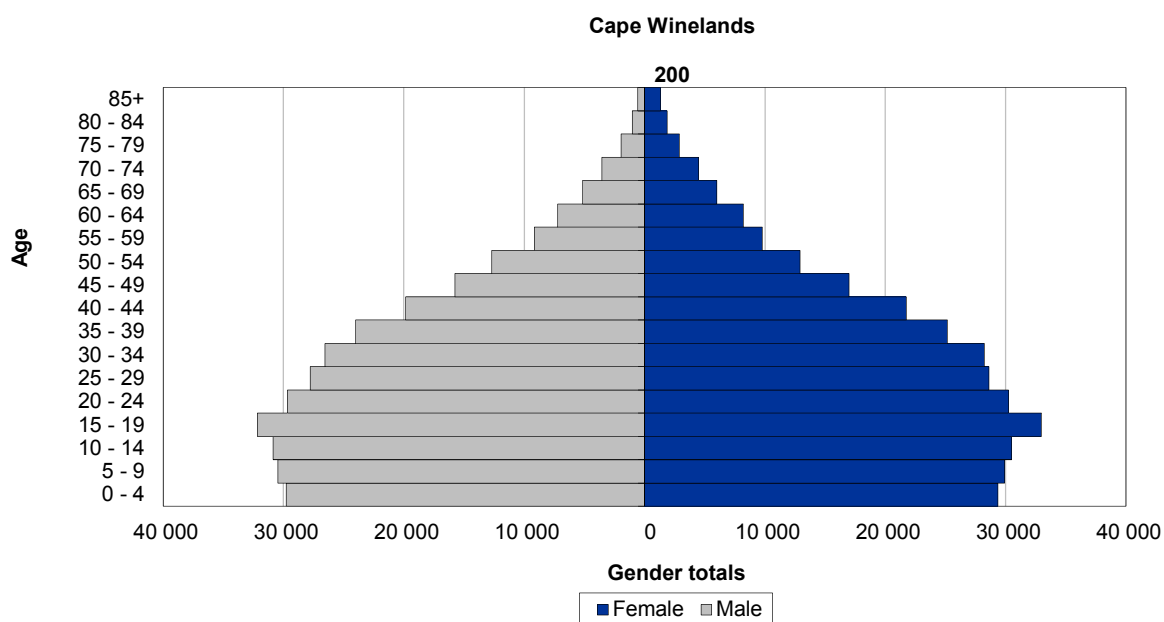
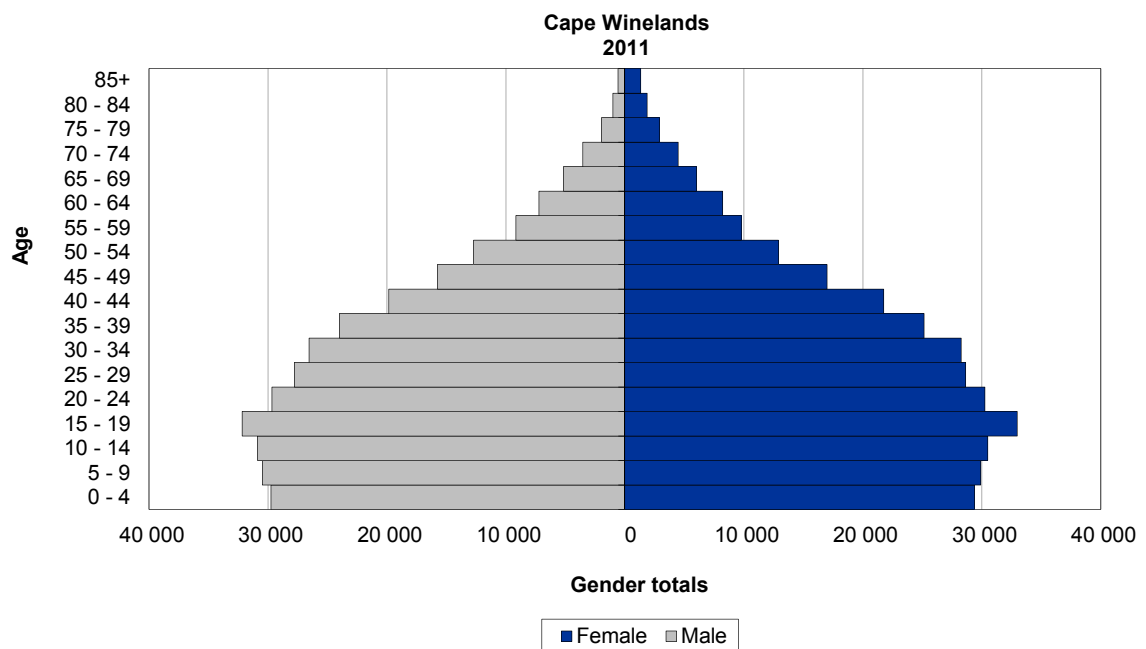


Figure 4 Cape Winelands population pyramids for 2011



Source: Census 2011

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

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

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

1.2.1 Gender Distribution

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

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

1.3 Population Groups

The historical and emerging South African context has particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to improve the socio economic realities of society. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the service levels of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

Table 2 Cape Winelands District population groups, 2001 and 2011

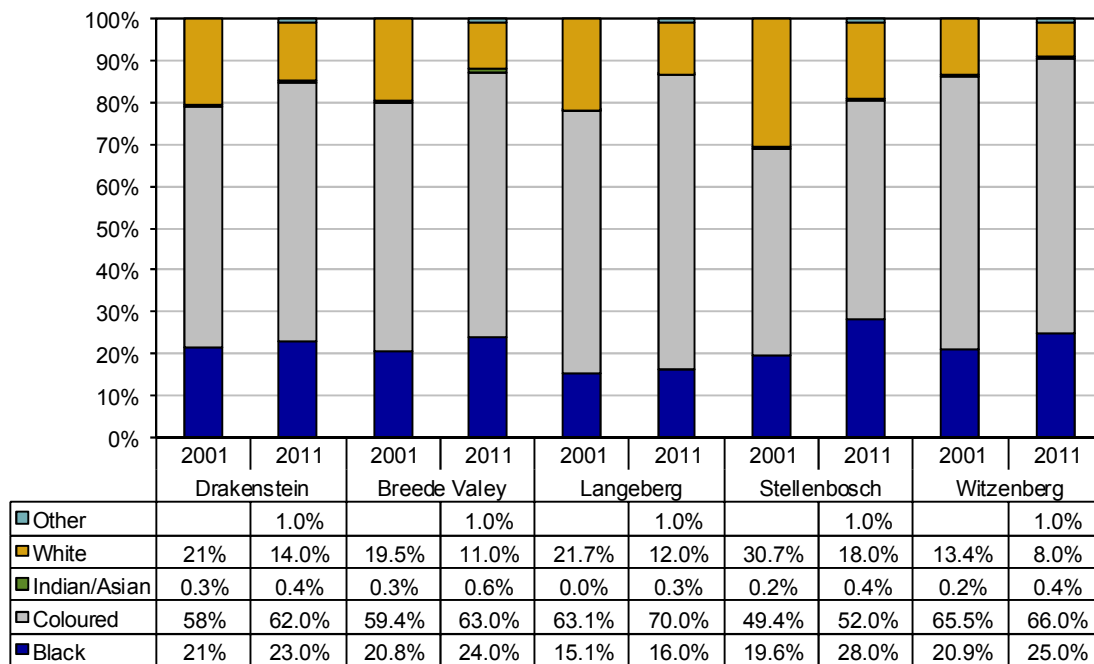
Population Group	Population for 2001	Percentage Breakdown of Population 2001	Population for 2011	Percentage Breakdown of Population 2011	Average Annual Growth %
African	124 975	19.9%	186 472	23.9%	6.9%
Coloured	408 764	64.9%	489 189	62.7%	3.0%
Indian or Asian	1 542	0.2%	3 153	0.4%	12.7%
White	94 208	15.0%	101 491	13.0%	1.2%
Total	629 489	100.0%	780 305	100.0%	3.6%

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 2 depicts Cape Winelands Region's disaggregated population per racial group. In 2001, the Coloured population accounted for 64.9 per cent of the total population, followed by the African population and White population at 19.9 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively.

The Census of 2011 highlighted that the Coloured racial group remained the largest population group at 62.7 per cent of the total population in 2011. The African and White population groups retained their positions as the 2nd and 3rd largest population groups as Africans and Whites accounted for 23.9 per cent and 13 per cent respectively of the total population in 2011.

The Indian/Asian population group account for less than 1 per cent of the total population in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 5 Cape Winelands District Racial Group Distribution, 2001 & 2011

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

As illustrated in Figure 5 the racial group distribution in both 2001 and 2011 Census is uniformly distributed across the Cape Winelands District municipalities, with all municipalities having a predominately Coloured population, whilst Africans are proportionately the second most populous racial group in all municipalities, followed by Whites and Indians/Asians.

Stellenbosch, Drakenstein and Langeberg municipalities experienced significant shifts in the racial distribution of its population, especially amongst the White/African Black population groups.

2. Social Development and Well-being

2.1 Education and Human Development

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

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

2.1.1 Literacy

Literacy is used as a concept to indicate a minimum education level attained; a simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, which has been translated into the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education.

Table 3 Comparison of Literacy rates across the Cape Winelands District municipalities in 2007

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

Source: Department of Social Development, 2009

As shown in Table 3 the average literacy rate of the region is 73.3 per cent. Stellenbosch Municipality has the highest literate population in Cape Winelands Region in 2007 at 80.4 per cent, followed by Drakenstein Municipality at 74 per cent and Witzenberg Municipality at 70.5 per cent. Langeberg has the lowest literacy rate at 65.5 per cent followed by Breede Valley Municipality at 67.7 per cent.

2.1.2 Learner Enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET).

This information should further be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in a region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related

studies, often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure that sufficient technical curricula exists, particularly those of engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisan training are available within the municipal area.

The learner teacher ratio is very important, because it is closely related to the amount of money spent per child. It also has an impact on the education outcomes.

Table 4 Cape Winelands District Learner enrolment, Learner-teacher ratio and Dropout rate, 2012

	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)	Percentage of enrolment	Average Learner teacher ratio	Average Dropout rate
Cape Winelands District	135 200		31.60%	37.54%
Witzenberg	17 639	13.0%	30.6%	38.0%
Drakenstein	45 149	33.4%	34.0%	28.6%
Stellenbosch	24 110	17.8%	33.7%	31.9%
Breede Valley	31 411	23.2%	32.7%	40.9%
Langeberg	16 891	12.5%	27.0%	48.3%

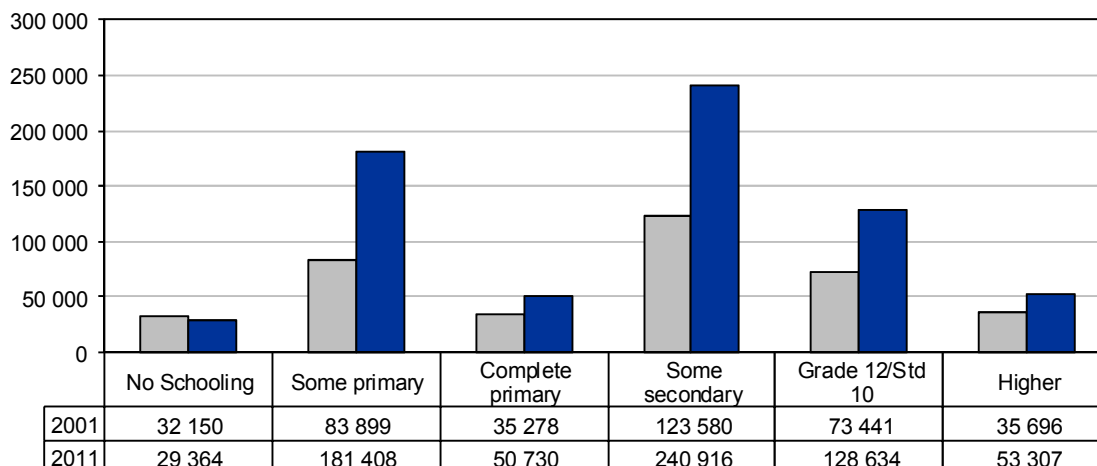
Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2012

In terms of Table 4, the majority of the learners in the Cape Winelands District municipal area are enrolled at schools in the Drakenstein municipal area at 33.4 per cent, followed by Breede Valley at 23.2 per cent. The smallest number of learner enrolment is in the Witzenberg and Langeberg at 13 per cent and 12.5 respectively. The highest dropout rates appear within Langeberg and Breede Valley municipal area at 48.3 and 40.9 per cent respectively. One important observation that could be made is that one in every three enrolled learner drops out of school and that there is one teacher for every three learners within the schools of the Cape Winelands District.

2.1.3 Educational Attainment

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

Figure 6 Educational attainment of Cape Winelands District's population, 2001 & 2011



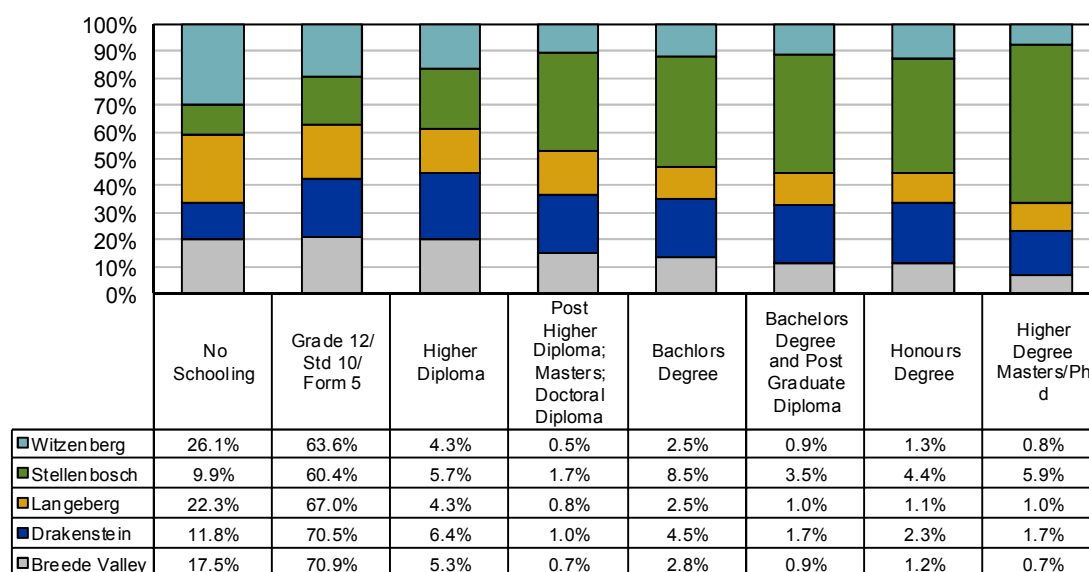
Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & Census 2011

Figure 6 compares the educational attainment profile of Cape Winelands population in 2001 and 2011. The information on educational attainment was gathered from the responses of residents in the Cape Winelands Region in the 2011 Census.

Overall, the level of educational attainment in Cape Winelands District has improved from 2001 to 2011. The number of individuals without any schooling decreased from 32 150 in 2001 to 29 364 in 2011.

The number of individuals that completed primary school increased from 35 278 to 50 730 between 2001 and 2011. The number of individuals that achieved Grade 12 increased from 73 441 to 128 634 while the number of individuals that achieved higher education increased from 35 696 to 53 307 between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 7 Educational attainment of Cape Winelands District local municipality's population in 2011



Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & Census 2011

Figure 7 compares the education attainment of Cape Winelands district municipality's population in 2011.

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

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

2.1.4 Access to Further Education and Training Facilities and Media Centres/ Libraries

Access to higher and further education and training institutions is essential to equip individuals to access employment opportunities. According to the Department of Education, the Cape Winelands District has one university (i.e. Stellenbosch University) and a few Further Education and Training institutions located within its boundaries. The Stellenbosch University, one of the leading South African universities, is based in Stellenbosch Municipality.

Boland Further Education and Training College has a main campus in Stellenbosch and eight satellite campuses in Paarl, Worcester, Caledon and Stellenbosch. The courses offered include the development of critical skills in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Tourism and Eco-tourism, Entertainment, Hi-tech Enterprises, Finance, Film-making, cheeses and dairy products secondary production, fruit juices, Jewellery Design/Manufacturing and Security Practices.

Table 5 Public Further Education and Training Facilities and Schools with Libraries/ Media Centre's in the Eden District, 2012

	Public FET Colleges	Education facilities Number of schools with libraries/media centres	Education facilities Average Percentage of schools with libraries/ media centres
Witzenberg	0	37	69.8%
Drakenstein	2	62	91.2%
Stellenbosch	2	39	69.0%
Breede Valley	1	45	80.4%
Langeberg	0	29	50.9%
Cape Winelands District	5	212	72.3%

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

School libraries and media centres make a difference to student achievements and it has a positive impact on students and on learning. We live in the 'information age', and therefore information literacy has become an universal currency, the single common denominator required for success at any stage of life. This is especially true

for children who, now more than ever, must be equipped to access, use, and evaluate information competently in both print and electronic formats.

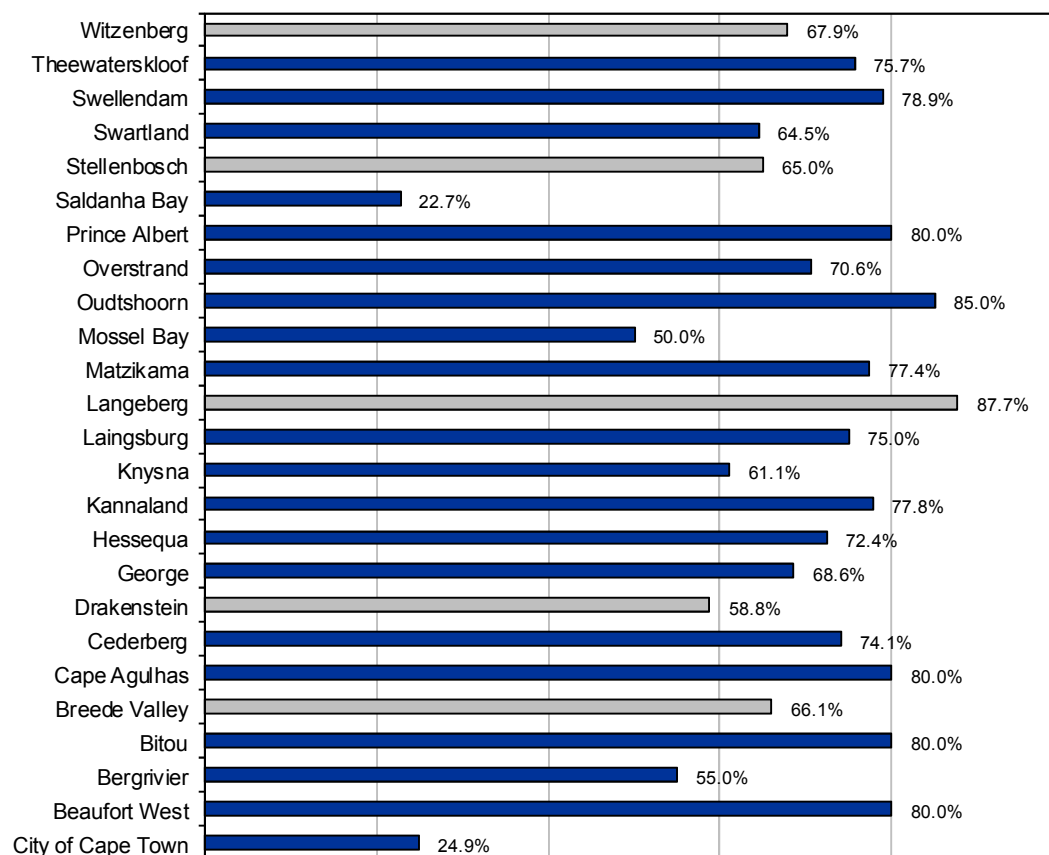
Cape Winelands District municipalities have 212 (or 72.3%) of schools that have access to education facilities (libraries or media centres) in 2012. The highest proportion of schools with education facilities in the Cape Winelands are situated in Drakenstein (91.2%), followed by Breede Valley (80.4%), Witzenberg, (69.8%), and Stellenbosch (69%). Langeberg municipality (50.9%) has the lowest proportion of schools with education facilities compared to other municipalities in the Cape Winelands municipal area.

2.1.5 No fee schools

No fee schools³ make provision for learners who live in low income communities where the majority of learners are unable to make a financial contribution towards the cost of education. No fee school status ensures extra state support to schools where contributions in the form of school fees are not possible.

The three poverty indicators utilised for this purpose are income, unemployment rates and the level of education of the community, which are weighted to assign a poverty score for the community and the school.

Figure 8 Percentage of no fee schools per municipality in the Western Cape, 2012



Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

³ 2011 SNAP Survey, Public Ordinary Schools

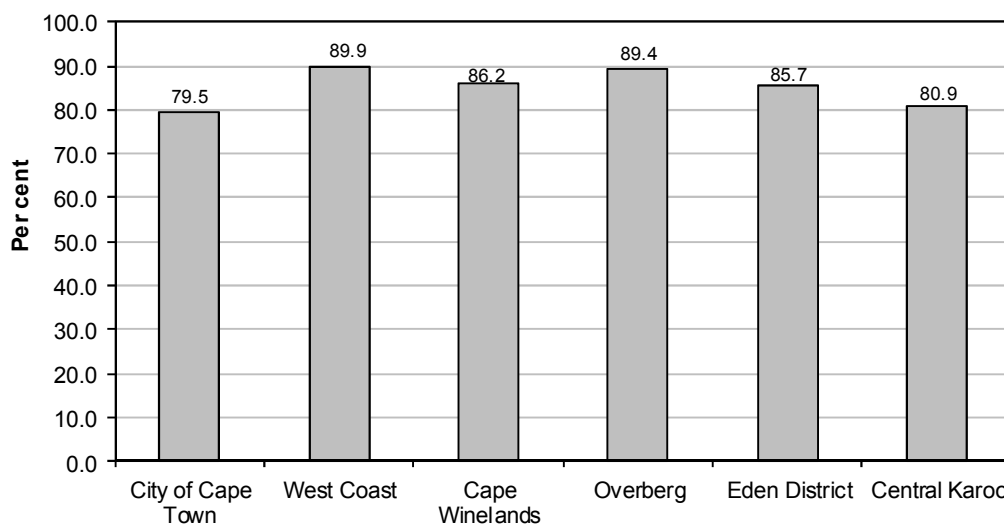
Figure 8 indicates that Langeberg municipality (87.7%) highest percentage of no fee schools in the Western Cape. Drakenstein (58.8%) has the lowest percentage of no fee schools within the Cape Winelands District. In the rest of the municipal areas within the Cape Winelands district between 60 and 70 per cent of the schools are no fee schools.

2.1.6 Education outcomes (Matric pass rate)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised.

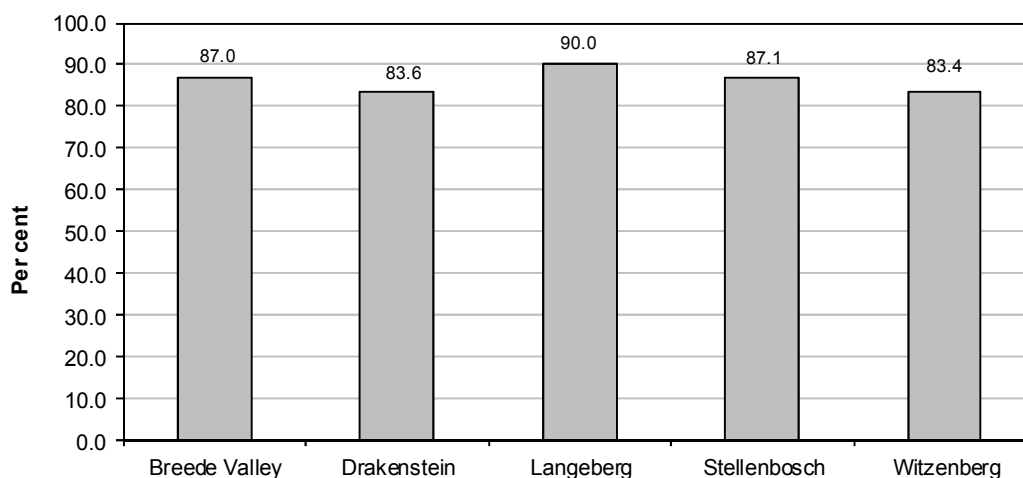
The impact of the education and training system on the lives of the general population is an important barometer of the contribution to development, and human resource development in particular, that the South African education and training system has achieved. The matric results are among the most important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

Figure 9 Education outcomes across districts



Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

The schools within Cape Winelands District achieved a 86.2 per cent matric result during the last matric exams in 2011; the third highest matric pass rate in the Western Cape after the West coast and Overberg district. The schools within the City of Cape Town achieved the lowest past rate at 79.5 per cent compared to all the districts in the Western Cape.

Figure 10 Education Outcomes – 2011 Matric Pass Rates within the Cape Winelands District

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

In terms of Figure 10, schools within Langeberg Municipality (90%) achieved the highest pass rate in the 2011 matric exams, followed by Stellenbosch with 87.1 per cent and Breede Valley with 87 per cent. Schools within the Witzenberg Municipality achieved the lowest matric pass rate at 83.4 per cent compared to other municipalities in the Cape Winelands District.

2.2 Healthcare Services

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and that disease, especially preventable and contagious/communicable ones, are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water and sanitation. It is the function of healthcare services not only to restore bad health, but also to prevent communities from contracting preventable diseases.

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

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

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

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

2.2.1 Healthcare Facilities

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

Table 6 Number of Western Cape Healthcare Facilities, 2012

List of facilities at February 2012	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities*			District Hospitals*			Regional Hospitals*		
						2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
City of Cape Town	9	37	87	21	5	159	159	165	9	9	9	5	5	5
West Coast District	0	0	27	23	18	68	69	70	7	7	7	0	0	0
Cape Winelands District	0	5	44	7	27	83	84	79	4	4	4	2	2	2
Overberg District	0	1	23	7	14	45	47	48	4	4	4	0	0	0
Eden District	0	5	35	13	22	75	76	75	6	6	6	1	1	1
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	8	20	20	19	4	4	4	0	0	0
Western Cape	9	49	224	74	94	450	455	456	34	34	34	8	8	8

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

** In 2012/13, West Coast DMA included in Matzikama Local Municipality, Cape Winelands DMA included in Witzenberg Municipality, Central Karoo DMA included in Beaufort West Municipality, Eden DMA included in George Local Municipality

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

A total of 492 Public healthcare facilities located in the Western Cape, of which 89 are located in Cape Winelands District, the highest number of health facilities for the districts. Eden District Municipality (82) has the second highest number of healthcare facilities of the districts, followed by West Coast (74) Overberg (49) and Central Karoo (24).

Table 7 Number of Healthcare Facilities across Cape Winelands District, 2012

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.2 HIV/Aids Treatment and Care

According to the 2009 National HIV Survey the estimated HIV prevalence for the Western Cape was 16.9 per cent (CI 95%: 13.8 – 20.5%). The weighted Provincial Survey estimate from the larger sub-district survey was 16.8 per cent (95% CI: 16 - 17.7%). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years.

The information presented here shows how the metro and different health districts in the Western Cape responded to the healthcare need with respect to HIV/Aids treatment and care. Although treatment and care is essential in managing the disease, in the case of HIV/Aids the need and importance of preventative care must be emphasised, especially since there is still no known cure to date. In preventative care, the department is planning to distribute 122 million male and 1 million female condoms and deliver on-going campaigns to encourage the practice of safe sex⁴ (Department of Health Annual Performance Plan: 2011/12:8).

Concurrent HIV infection is the biggest risk factor for TB.

⁴ Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8

Table 8 HIV/Aids Prevalence and Care, across the Western Cape

	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2012	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	ART Patient Load; June 2012
City of Cape Town	49	61	64	59 734	75 652	85 791
West Coast District	4	17	28	2 149	3 205	3547
Cape Winelands District	13	23	31	8 477	9 750	11 830
Overberg District	4	6	17	2 386	3 259	4253
Eden District	9	23	34	6 777	7 847	9 397
Central Karoo District	2	3	3	559	674	715
Western Cape	81	133	177	80 082	100 387	115 533

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010, 2011 and 2012

At the end of June 2012, the Province highlighted that it provides anti-retroviral treatment (ART) to over 115 533 persons. Although this may appear to be a relatively high number, it represents approximately 2.3 per cent⁵ when compared to the Province's estimated total population aged 15 years and older. Comparing this to the estimated Western Cape prevalence rate of 16.9 per cent as indicated above, it is apparent that there is still a lot of work to be done in ensuring that an even greater proportion of the population get tested and receive treatment. The Department has set a HIV screening target of 1.2 million for the year⁶.

After the City of Cape Town, the highest anti-retroviral treatment (ART) patient load can be found in Cape Winelands District with 9 750 patients on the database of the Department of Health in June 2011, increasing by 21.3 per cent year-on-year to 11 830 patients in June 2012. Cape Winelands District has 34 anti-retroviral treatment sites up from 23 sites in 2011.

⁵ Based on 2011 population projection totals from the Demographics section above.

⁶ Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8

Table 9 HIV/Aids Prevalence and Care across Cape Winelands District

	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2012	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	ART Patient Load; June 2012
Witzenberg Local Municipality	1	2	4	1 061	1 376	1 678
Drakenstein Local Municipality	5	5	5	3 103	3 515	4 103
Stellenbosch Local Municipality	3	3	9	1 532	2 030	2 360
Breede Valley Local Municipality	3	6	6	2 166	2 126	2 697
Langeberg Local Municipality	1	7	7	615	703	992
Cape Winelands District	13	23	31	8 477	9 750	11 830

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 financial year, Drakenstein with 4 103 cases had the highest ART patient load in Cape Winelands District followed by Breede Valley (2 697) and Stellenbosch (2 360). Cape Winelands District have a total of 31 anti-retroviral sites spread as follows; 9 in Stellenbosch, 7 in Langeberg, 6 in Breede Valley and 5 in Drakenstein. The number of treatment centres in Stellenbosch tripled from 3 to 9 between 2010 and 2012 whilst the HIV/Aids treatment increased by 16.2 per cent. Langeberg and Witzenberg have the lowest reported cases of HIV/Aids treatment with 1 678 and 992 people being treated in 2012.

2.2.3 Child Health

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

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

Immunisation⁷

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

Table 10 Child Health in the Western Cape: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2011/12

	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2010/11	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1000 population 2010/11	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1000 population 2011/12
Western Cape Province	85.9%	87.8%	0.8	3.0
Cape Town	84.1%	87.5%	0.8	3.2
West Coast DM	101.2%	97.1%	0.5	1.8
Cape Winelands DM	86.8%	90.0%	0.7	3.2
Overberg DM	80.5%	74.4%	0.8	2.8
Eden DM	91.8%	88.6%	0.8	2.9
Central Karoo DM	84.4%	80.3%	2.2	2.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 financial year, full immunisation levels for the Western Cape were 87.8 per cent, up from 85.9 per cent in the 2010/11 year. At 90 per cent, the full immunisation rate for Cape Winelands District is higher than the 86.8 per cent immunisation levels obtained in 2010/11. This growth indicates that parents understand the critical importance of immunisation as well the need to have their young children immunised.

A closer look at immunisation across the district reveals different levels of immunisation in the different local authorities in the Cape Winelands District.

⁷ The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

Table 11 Child Health in the Cape Winelands District: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2011/12

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

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

Malnourished Children

The prevalence of malnourished children under five years is less than 3 per 1000 population in the Western Cape. All Western Cape Districts except Cape Winelands recorded rates of less than 3 per 1000 population. The City of Cape Town and Cape Winelands recorded rates of 3.2 per 1000 population. It is a concern that the incidents of severe malnourishment amongst children below 5 years still occurs.

2.2.4 Maternal Health

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Even though it may not strictly fit the definition, information on births to teenage mothers and termination of pregnancies are also included.

Table 12 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Mortality, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12

<i>Maternal mortality</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2010/11</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2011/12	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2011/12	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2011/12</i>
Western Cape Province	92 462	40	43.3	89 394	26	28.7
Cape Town	59 786	33	55.2	61 898	19	30.7
West Coast DM	5 124	0	0.0	4 854	0	0.0
Cape Winelands DM	13 856	4	28.9	10 500	2	17.0
Overberg DM	3 150	0	0.0	2 838	0	0.0
Eden DM	9 507	2	21.0	8 220	5	60.8
Central Karoo DM	1 039	1	96.2	1 084	0	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 year, 26 maternal deaths were recorded at public health facilities in the Western Cape; of which 2 were reported in the Cape Winelands District. The number of maternal deaths in Cape Winelands has decreased by 50 per cent in 2011/12 financial year. The Cape Winelands district recorded 17 maternal mortality per 100 000 live births in 2011/12 financial year.

In the 2011/12 financial year, Cape Winelands District accounts for 10 500 of the total number of live births which is the highest amongst all of the districts, followed by Eden district 8 220. Central Karoo district recorded 1 084 live births, which is the lowest number of live births per region in the Western Cape for the 2011/12 financial year.

Table 13 Maternal Health: Mortality in the Cape Winelands District, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

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

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

Births to teenage mothers

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

Table 14 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Births to Women under 18 years

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11	Total deliveries 2010/11	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11</i>	Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12	Total deliveries 2011/12	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12</i>
Western Cape Province	6 484	93 192	69.6	6 320	93 199	67.8
Cape Town	3 911	63 082	62.0	3 756	64 116	58.6
West Coast DM	416	4 921	84.5	472	4 926	95.8
Cape Winelands DM	1 136	12 156	93.5	1 085	11 905	91.1
Overberg DM	279	2 948	94.6	241	2 906	82.9
Eden DM	650	9 042	71.9	657	8 244	79.7
Central Karoo DM	92	1 043	88.2	109	1 102	98.9

Source: Western Cape department of Health, 2011 and 2012

A total of 93 199 deliveries were registered in the Western Cape in the 2011/12 financial year, 6 320 were born to mothers under 18 years, this translate into teenage delivery 67.8 per 1 000 deliveries. The Cape Wineland's teenage delivery rate of 91.1 per 1 000 deliveries was the second highest in the Western Cape. The City of Cape Town's teenage delivery rate was lower than that of the province and the district municipalities in the Western Cape.

Table 15 Maternal Health in the Cape Winelands district: Births to Women under 18 years

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Of the total 1 085 deliveries in Cape Winelands District municipality in the 2011/12 financial year, 132 were born to mothers under 18 years in Langeberg municipality, which translate into a teenage delivery 100.5 per 1 000 deliveries, the highest for the Cape Winelands District. Breede Valley and Stellenbosch municipality had the lowest teenage delivery rate at 88.6 and 80.7 per 1 000 deliveries in the 2011/12 financial year respectively.

Table 16 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Mortality, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2010/11

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12
Western Cape Province	14 359	1 555 776	9.2	14 476	1 405 654	10.3
Cape Town	10 233	923 847	11.1	10 753	945 028	11.4
West Coast DM	847	63 600	13.3	675	74 262	9.1
Cape Winelands DM	1 378	186 405	7.4	1 535	189 863	8.1
Overberg DM	282	53 927	5.2	288	55 017	5.2
Eden DM	1 262	128 497	9.8	1 225	128 259	9.6
Central Karoo DM	357	199 501	1.8	0	13 225	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In 2011/12, 14 476 terminations of pregnancies (TOPS) were recorded at public health facilities in the Western Cape of which 1 535 TOPs were reported at Cape Winelands District. There was no termination of pregnancies that were reported in Central Karoo in the 2011/12 financial year.

Table 17 Maternal Health in the Cape Winelands District: Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Table 17 reflects termination of pregnancy for women 15 - 44 years in the Cape Winelands municipal areas for the year 2010/11 and 2011/12. Drakenstein and Breede Valley municipalities reflect the highest prevalence of termination of pregnancies in 2011/12 in the Cape Winelands municipal area at 18.5 and 11.9 per cent respectively. Drakenstein and Breede Valley's termination of pregnancy percentage is higher than the District average of 8.1 per cent.

2.2.5 Community Based Services

Community Based Services (CBS) in the Western Cape are provided by non-profit organisations (NPOs), subsidised by the Provincial Government. Patients who require on-going care upon discharge from hospital are referred to a primary healthcare facility in the area in which they live. The Home Community-Based Services (HCBS) Coordinator at the primary healthcare facility refers the patient to the NPO partner responsible for services HCBS in the area. The caregiver will render the service according to the instruction on the care plan and the sister will visit the individual to make sure the plan is being carried through.

HCBC does not replace the family as the primary caregiver; it is meant to be a complementary and supportive service to the family to prevent 'burn-out' for family caregivers who care for sick relatives.

Table 18 Community Based Services by NPOs, Western Cape, 2011/12

<i>Community Based Services</i>	Total number of Non Profit Organisation appointed home carers 2011/12	Total number of visits 2011/12	Average number of monthly visits per carer 2011/12
Metro	1 639	2 859 780	145
West Coast	311	785 440	210
Cape Winelands	264	552 302	174
Overberg	233	467 010	167
Eden	329	568 639	144
Central Karoo	77	145 848	158
Western Cape	2 853	5 379 019	157

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2012

The total number on Non Profit Organisations (NPOs) appointed home carers in the Western Cape is 2 853 of which 264 were located in Cape Winelands District Municipality with an average of 174 monthly visits per carer. Central Karoo district has 77 NPOs, the lowest number of NPOs appointed home carers in the Western Cape in the 2011/12 financial year.

2.3 Safety and Security

The safety of persons and property is vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

Crime has a significant impact on the economy. It can hamper growth and discourage investment and capital accumulation. If it is not tackled with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

Peoples' general impressions, as well as the official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily

dependent on police action for detecting drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in the table below. The crime statistics have also been converted to per 100 000 persons to make it comparable across the geographical areas across the Province.

Table 19 Crime in the Cape Winelands District: April to March 2003/04 – 2010/11

	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2010 to March 2011	April 2011 to March 2012
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)									
Murder	350	359	296	267	308	295	284	262	300
Total sexual crimes	1406	1635	1379	1188	1164	1063	1401	1292	1595
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME									
Burglary at residential premises	7 278	6 683	4 893	4 593	4 919	5 294	5 817	5 022	7 092
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION									
Drug related crime	3 386	4 370	4 125	4 993	5 421	5 427	6 113	6 731	10 883
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	648	640	696	879	1086	1156	1357	1346	1638

Source: South African Police Service, 2011/12

Murder has declined year on year from 2004/05 to 2006/07, increased to 308 in 2007/08 and then declined to 262 in 2010/11 but increased to 300 in 2011/12. The number of sexual crimes fluctuated between 2003/04 and 2011/12 with spikes in 2004/05 to 1 635, 1 401 in 2009/10 and 1 595 in 2011/12.

Property related crimes was on a downward trajectory from 2003/04 to 2006/07 but then steadily picked up year-on-year to exceed 7 000 incidences by 2011/12.

Both drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs have increased steadily since 2003/04 and are reaching new heights year-on-year, both categories peaking at 10 883 and 1 683 cases by 2011/12.

The general crimes statistics in Cape Winelands District is unpredictable at best and indicates that the interventions currently in place to curb crime is not sustainable.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality⁸

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

⁸ This section draws on Global Insight data.

2.4.1 Human Development Index

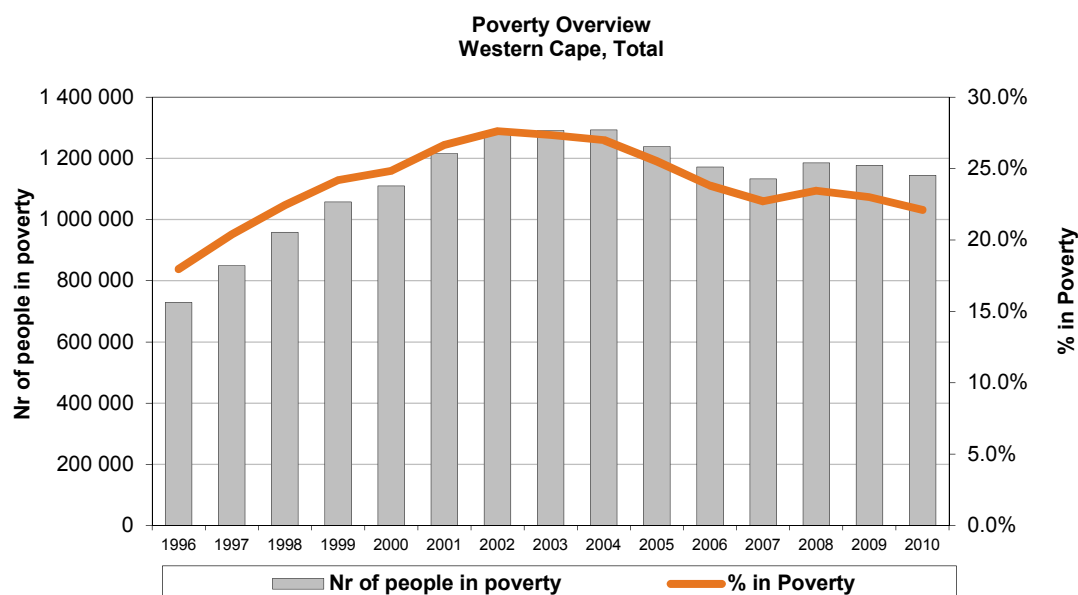
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate,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

2.4.2 People Living in Poverty

The poverty rate represents the percentage of people living in households with an income less than the poverty income. The poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size, the larger the household the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty.

The poverty income used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report no. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996). For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated⁹ to be R1 315, while for a two person household it is R1 626; a four person household requires an estimated income of R2 544 to stay out of poverty while a household with eight or more person requires an estimated R4 729.

Figure 11 Poverty Overview – Western Cape, 1996 – 2010

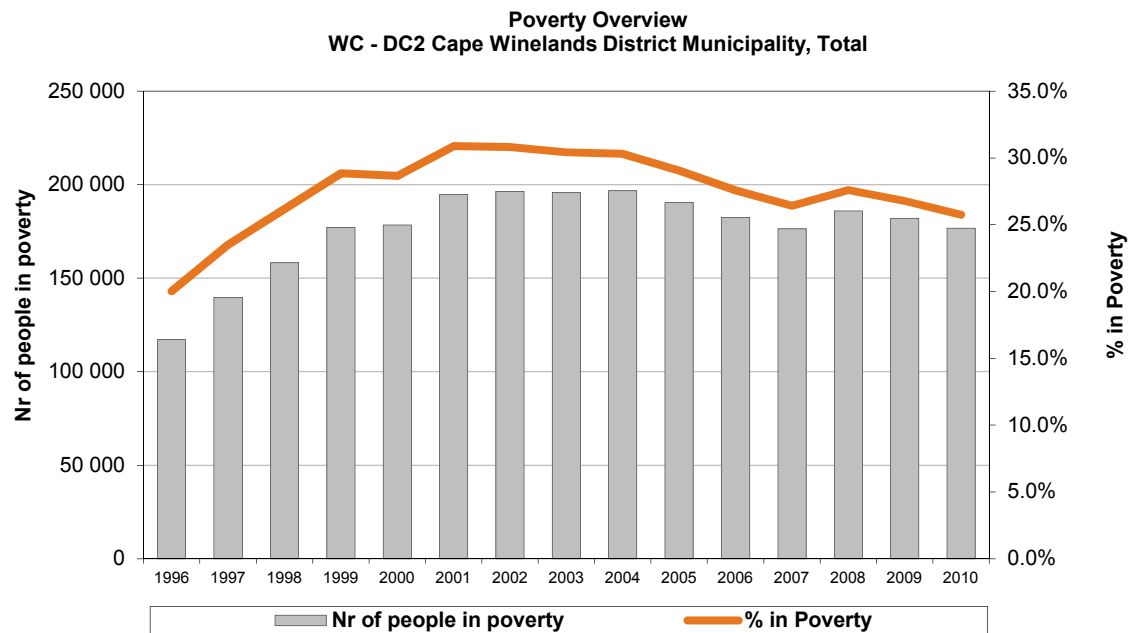


Source: IHS Global Insight Regional Explorer version 574

⁹ Global Insight estimates.

The statistics will reveal that poverty is a major concern in the Province and is very fragile to social and economic conditions. Global Insight estimates on the number of people living in poverty in the Western Cape shows a sharp increase between 1996 and 2003, increasing from approximately 720 000 in 1995 to almost 1.3 million people in 2003, almost doubling over this period. Between 2004 and 2007 poverty levels remained fairly high. In 2008 and 2009, the poverty levels in the Western Cape improved, resulting in almost 1.2 million people living in poverty in the Province.

Figure 12 Poverty Overview – Cape Winelands District, 1996 – 2010



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional Explorer version 574

Poverty levels in the Cape Winelands District also reveal a disheartening trend. Between 1996 and 2004, poverty levels increased steadily from approximately 117 000 people living poverty to 197 000 people living in poverty, almost doubling over a period of 8 years. The increase in poverty levels appears to have stabilised between 2008 and 2010 fluctuating between 190 000 and 175 000 people living in poverty.

Closer inspection reveals that poverty increased in all local authorities with the highest increase in poverty in Stellenbosch (5.7%), Langeberg (4%) and Witzenberg (3.8%).

2.4.3 Indigent Households

In response to the poverty levels of its communities, municipalities offer households support through their indigent policy. The indigent policy provides for free or discounted rates on municipal services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal as well as property rates.

Table 20 Indigent Households

Municipality	Indigent Households
Drakenstein	8 419
Stellenbosch	13 335
Witzenberg	3 329
Breede Valley	6 441
Langeberg	7 115
Total	38 639

Source: Western Cape Department of Local Government, November 2012

According to the Western Cape Department of Local Government, Cape Winelands District had a total of 38 639 indigent households. Drakenstein and Stellenbosch account for 56.3 per cent of all indigent households in the district; 8 419 and 13 335 households respectively.

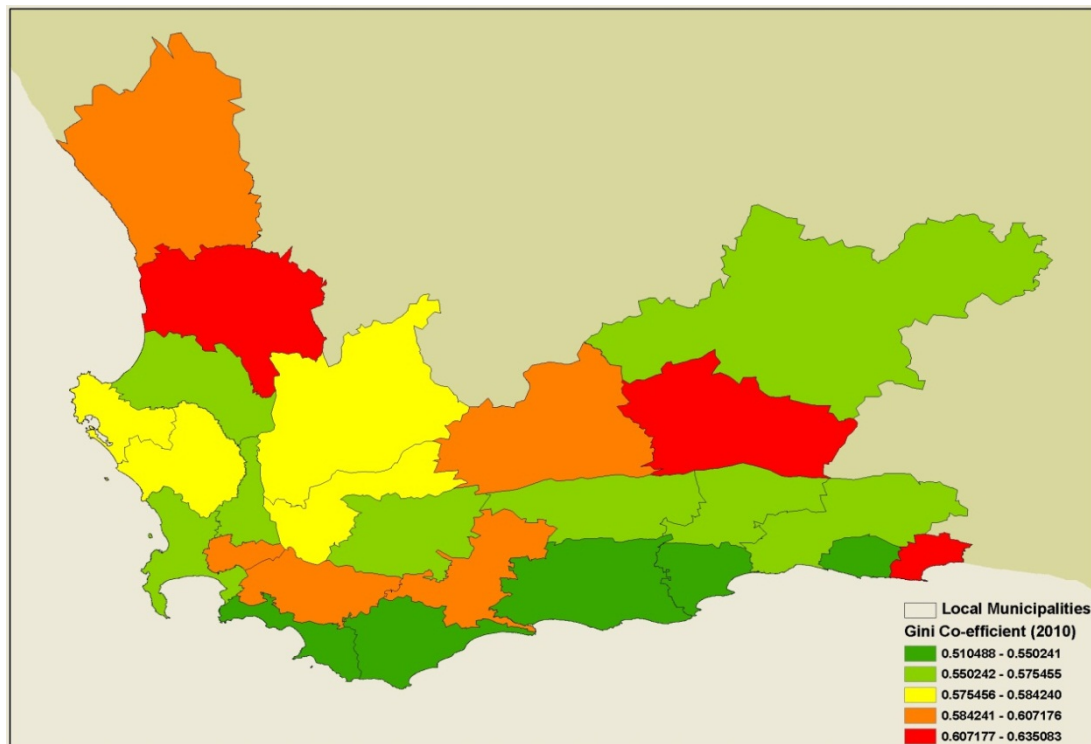
2.4.4 Gini coefficient

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

Table 21 Gini coefficient 2001, 2007 and 2010

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0.60	0.59	0.57
West Coast District Municipality	0.59	0.61	0.60
Cape Winelands District Municipality	0.60	0.60	0.59
Overberg District Municipality	0.58	0.59	0.58
Eden District Municipality	0.59	0.59	0.56
Central Karoo District Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.58

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Figure 13 Gini coefficient, Western Cape, 2010

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

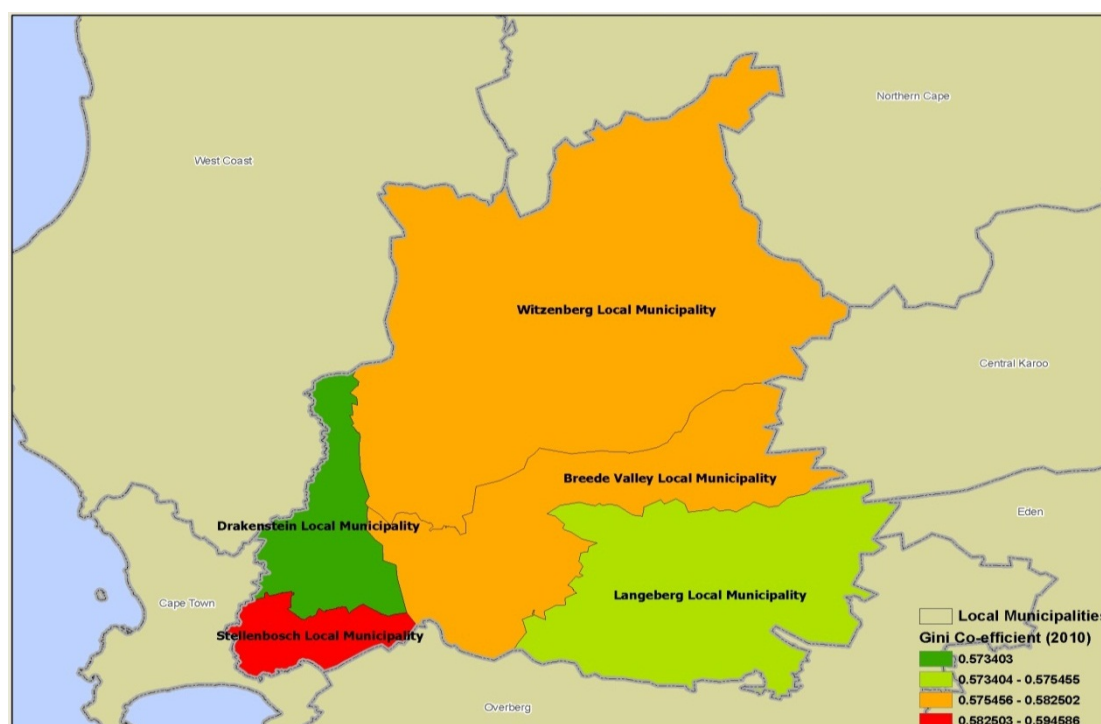
A comparison across the Western Cape shows that inequality across all districts and the metro has been relatively high, but has over the past decade showed some improvement, according to the Gini coefficient.

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

Table 22 Gini coefficient, Cape Winelands District

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

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

Figure 14 Gini coefficient, Cape Winelands District, 2010

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

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

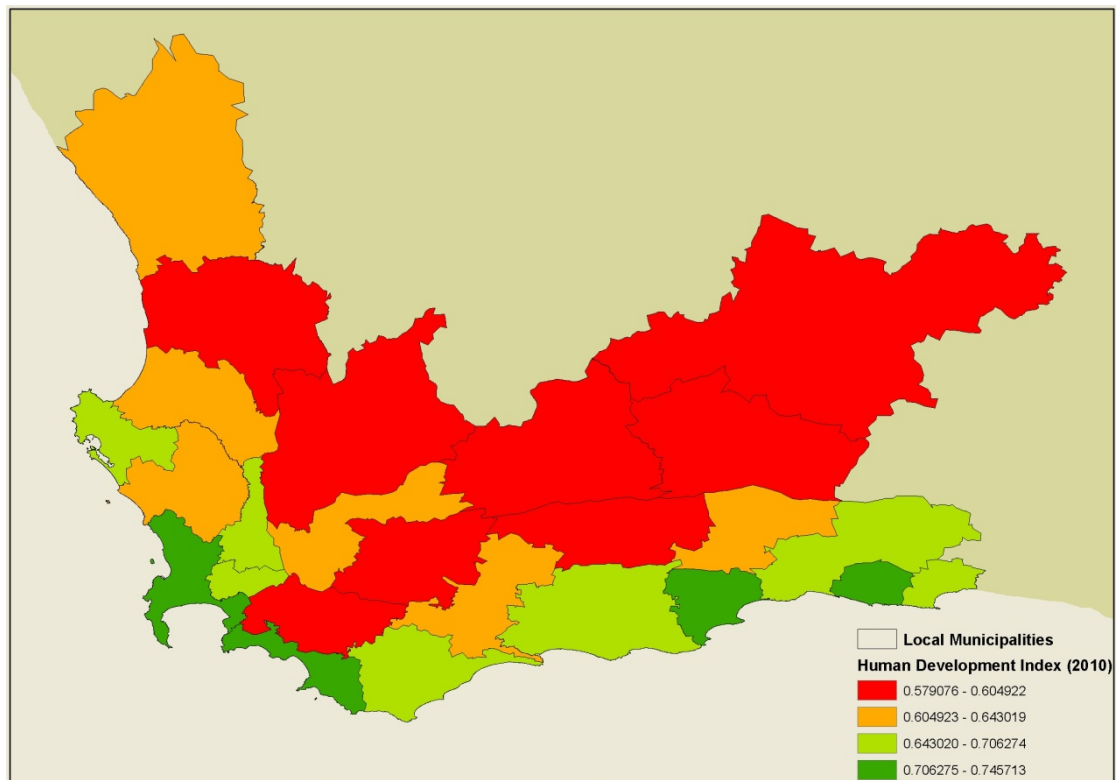
2.4.5 Human Development Index

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

Table 23 HDI, Western Cape: 2001, 2007 and 2010 per district

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
Western Cape	0.68	0.70	0.71
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0.71	0.73	0.74
West Coast District Municipality	0.63	0.64	0.65
Cape Winelands District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.65
Overberg District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.66
Eden District Municipality	0.64	0.68	0.69
Central Karoo District Municipality	0.57	0.59	0.60

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Figure 15 HDI, Western Cape, 2010

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

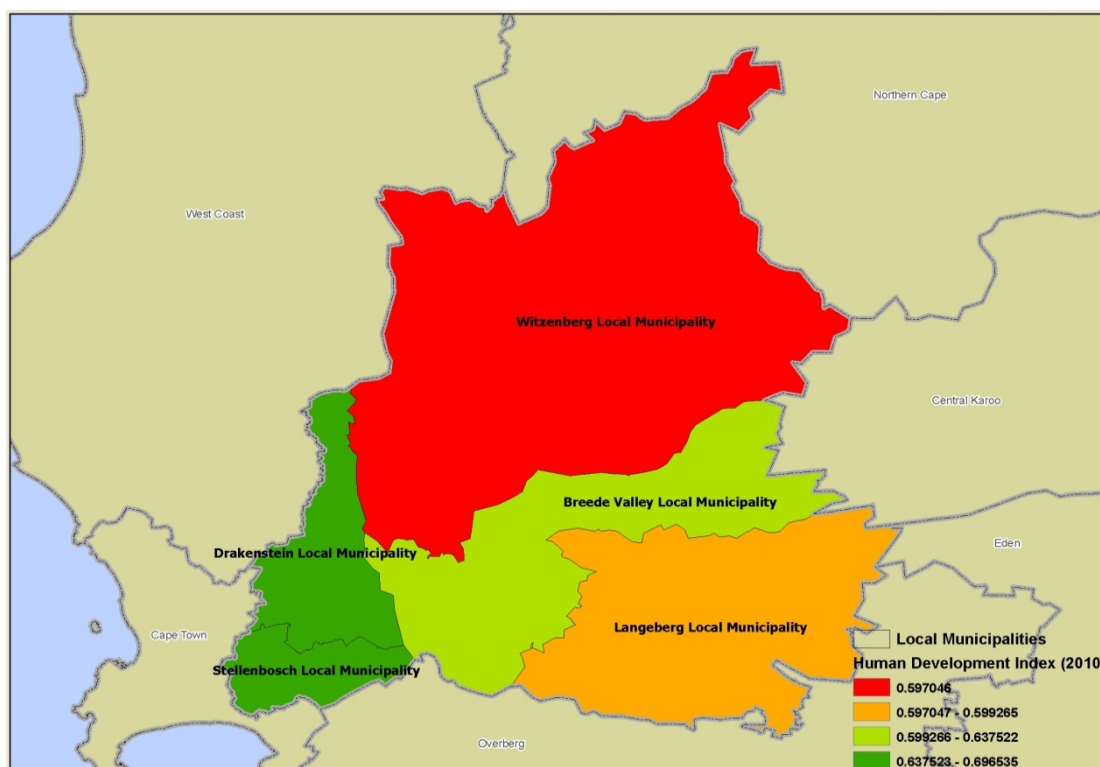
The levels of human development differ across the broad geographic areas in the Western Cape; the average score for the Province improving slowly over time, from 0.68 in 2001 to 0.70 in 2007 and 0.71 in 2010.

The HDI results of Cape Winelands District indicate that that the level of development has gradually improved between 2001 and 2007 from 0.63 to 0.65 but development appeared to have plateaued between 2007 and 2010.

Table 24 HDI, Western Cape: 2001, 2007 and 2010 per municipality

Code	Municipality	2001	2007	2010
D022	Witzenberg	0.58	0.60	0.60
D023	Drakenstein	0.65	0.68	0.68
D024	Stellenbosch	0.66	0.69	0.70
D025	Breede Valley	0.62	0.63	0.64
D026	Langeberg	0.58	0.59	0.60
D02A	Cape Winelands DMA	0.52	0.56	0.57

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Figure 16 HDI, Cape Winelands District, 2010

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

The Human Development Index in Cape Winelands District is between 0.60 and 0.70 in 2010. Stellenbosch (0.70) and Drakenstein (0.68) had the highest human development indices in Cape Winelands District, whilst the former district management area (0.57) had the lowest human development index. The district management area has however been incorporated in the municipal space of Witzenberg, Breede Valley and Drakenstein, which will affect the human development of those municipalities in future HDI evaluations.

2.5 Access to Housing

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

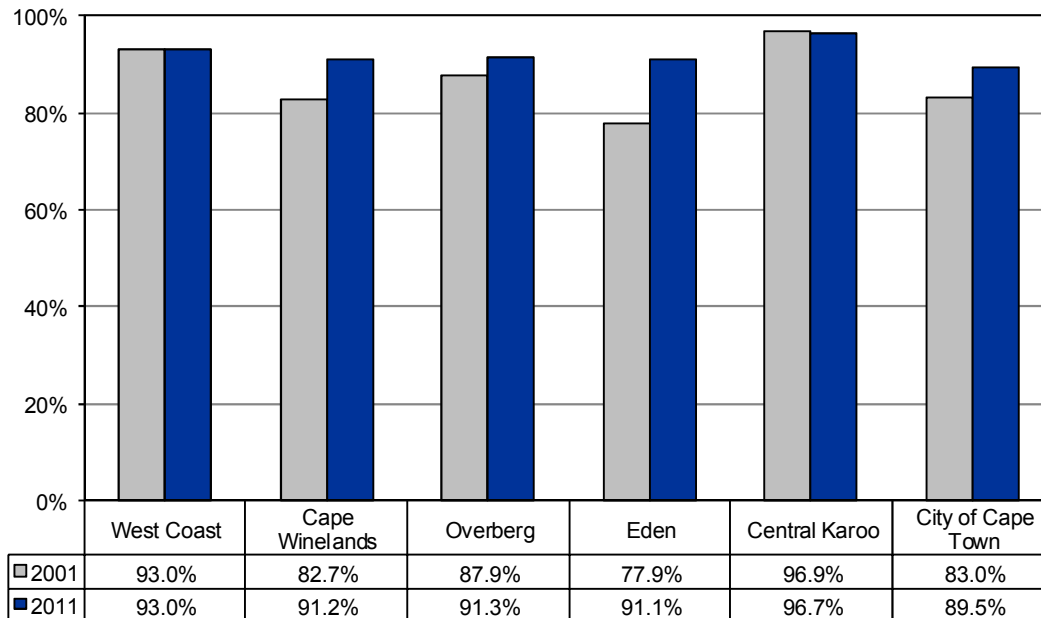
Information from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses is used to provide estimates of the extent of the backlog¹⁰ in housing within the Cape Winelands District.

¹⁰ These surveys present the most recent comparative municipal level information across the Western Cape.

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

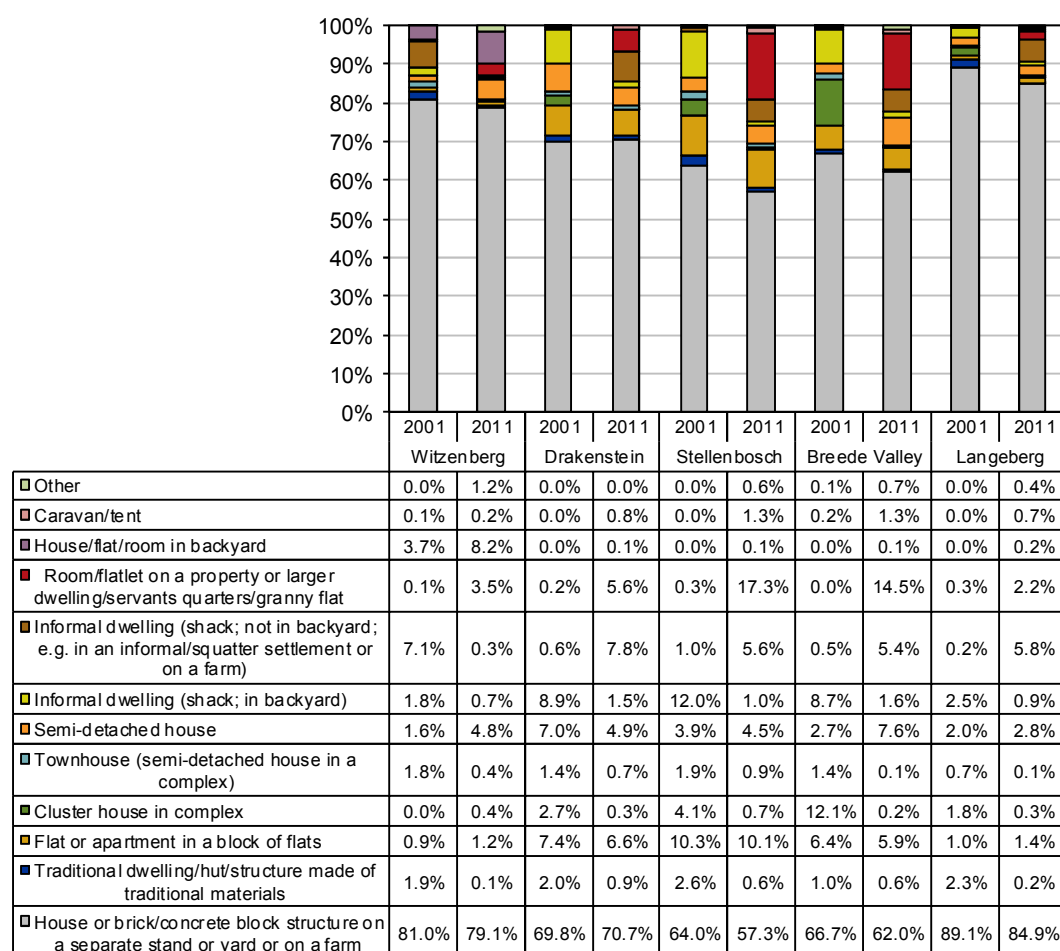
Figure 17 shows the percentage of households that are categorised as formal/informal dwellings and compares household dwelling types across the Western Cape districts in 2011.

Figure 17 Comparison of dwelling types across the Western Cape, 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA: Census 2001 & 2011

The proportion of households with access to formal dwellings has increased between 2001 and 2011 with the exception of West Coast district where the access level remained the same at 93 per cent and Central Karoo where access levels declined marginally. Cape Winelands households' access to formal dwelling has improved from 82.7 per cent in 2001 to 91.2 per cent in 2011.

Figure 18 Comparison of dwelling types across the Cape Winelands District, 2011

Source: StatsSA: Census 2001 & 2011

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

2.6 Access to Municipal Services

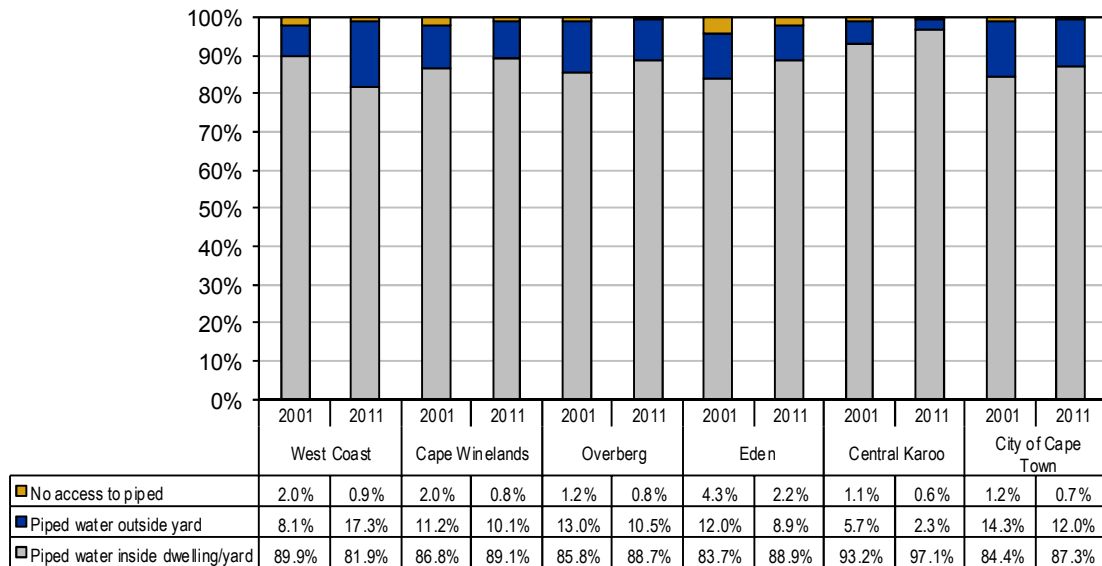
Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

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

2.6.1 Water

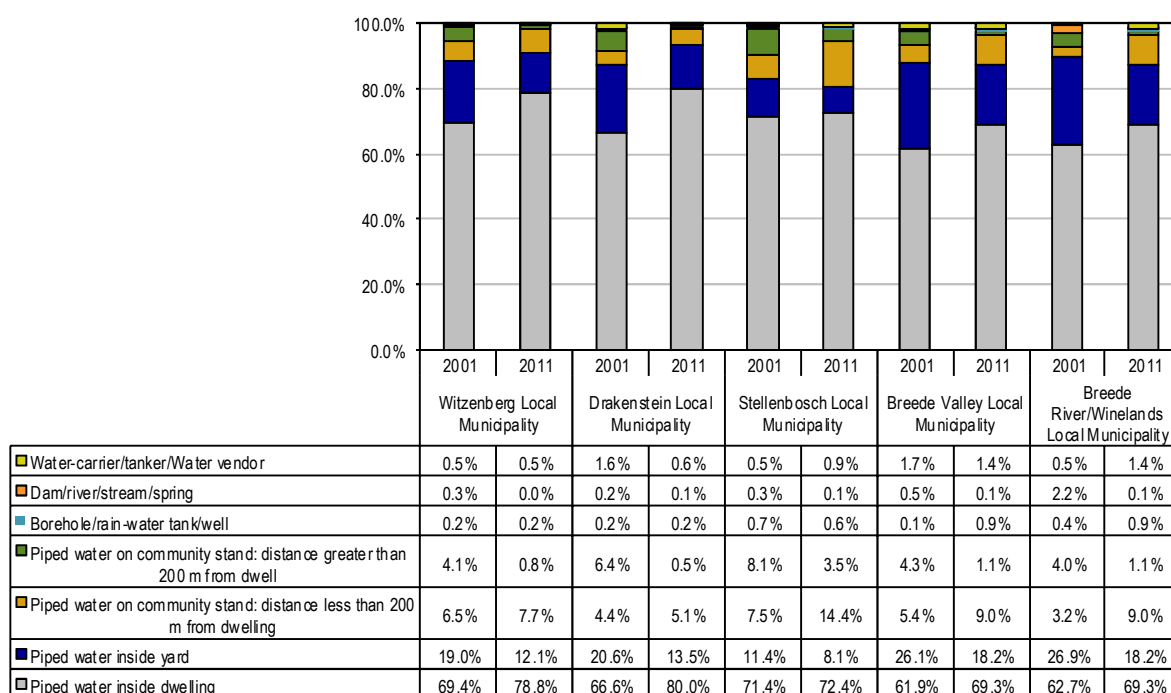
Access to potable water is essential to maintaining a healthy life. Figure 19 shows the difference in household accessibility to piped water across the Western Cape districts in 2011.

Figure 19 Comparison of access to piped water across the Western Cape, 2011



Source: StatsSA: Census 2001 & 2011

Households' access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard for the Province has increased from 85.2 to 88.4 per cent between 2001 and 2011. The proportion of households with access piped water inside dwelling/yard in the Cape Winelands region has improved from 86.8 per cent in 2001 to 89.1 per cent in 2011. West Coast is the only district that experienced a regression in the proportion of households that have access to piped water inside dwelling/yard; as the levels of access for these categories decreased from 89.9 to 81.9 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 20 Comparison of access to piped water in the Cape Winelands District between 2001 and 2011

Source: StatsSA: Census 2001 & 2011

The level of access to piped water inside dwelling/yard/outside yard less than 200 metres from dwelling has improved for Cape Winelands municipalities between 2001 and 2011. A comparison across the municipalities' show that Drakenstein has the highest level of access to piped water inside dwelling. Furthermore, Drakenstein and Witzenberg have the lowest proportion of households that do not have access to potable water at 0.9 and 0.7 per cent respectively in 2011.

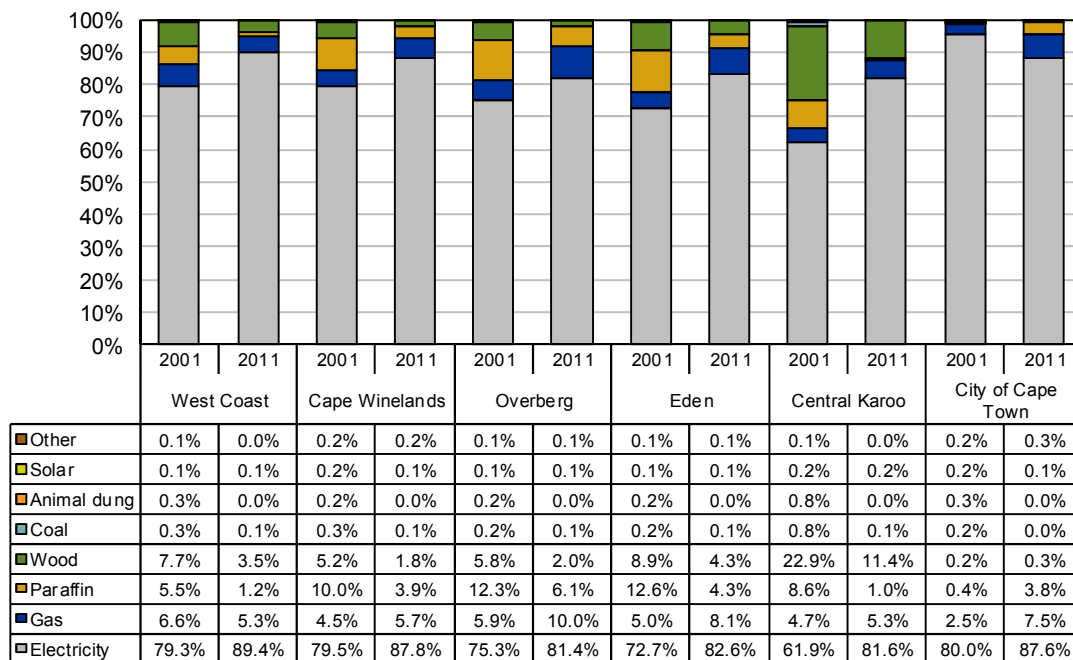
Stellenbosch and Breede Valley have experienced marginal drops in access to potable water from 2001 to 2011.

2.6.2 Energy

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

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

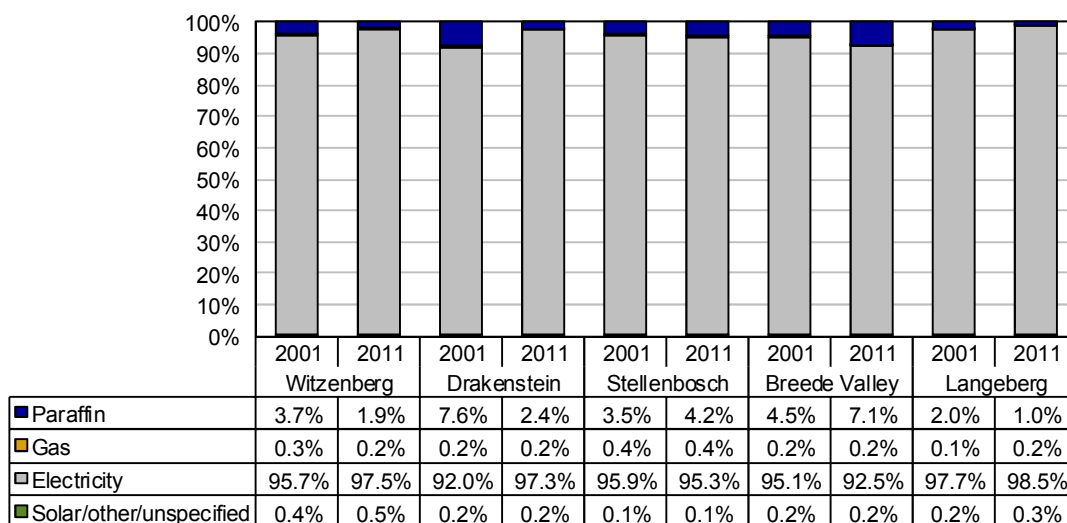
Figure 21 Comparison of access to electricity across the Western Cape between 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & 2011

The level of access to electricity has improved between 2001 and 2011. Overall, 88 per cent of all households in the Western Cape had access to electricity in 2001 which improved to 93.4 per cent in 2011. Access to electricity in Cape Winelands improved from 79.5 in 2001 to 87.8 per cent in 2011, which is the second highest after West Coast in 2011. Overberg has the lowest level of access to electricity in 2011 but a significant proportion of households that make use of alternative energy such as gas and paraffin.

Figure 22 Access to electricity across the Cape Winelands District between 2001 and 2011



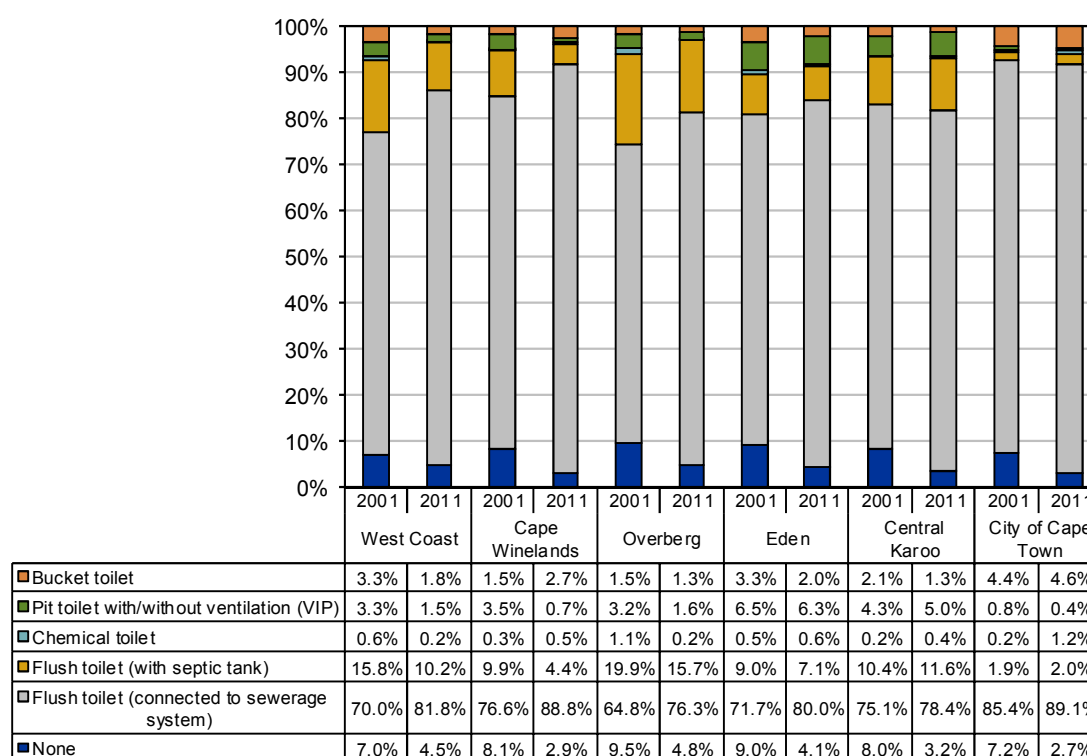
Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

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

2.6.3 Sanitation

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

Figure 23 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Western Cape, 2011

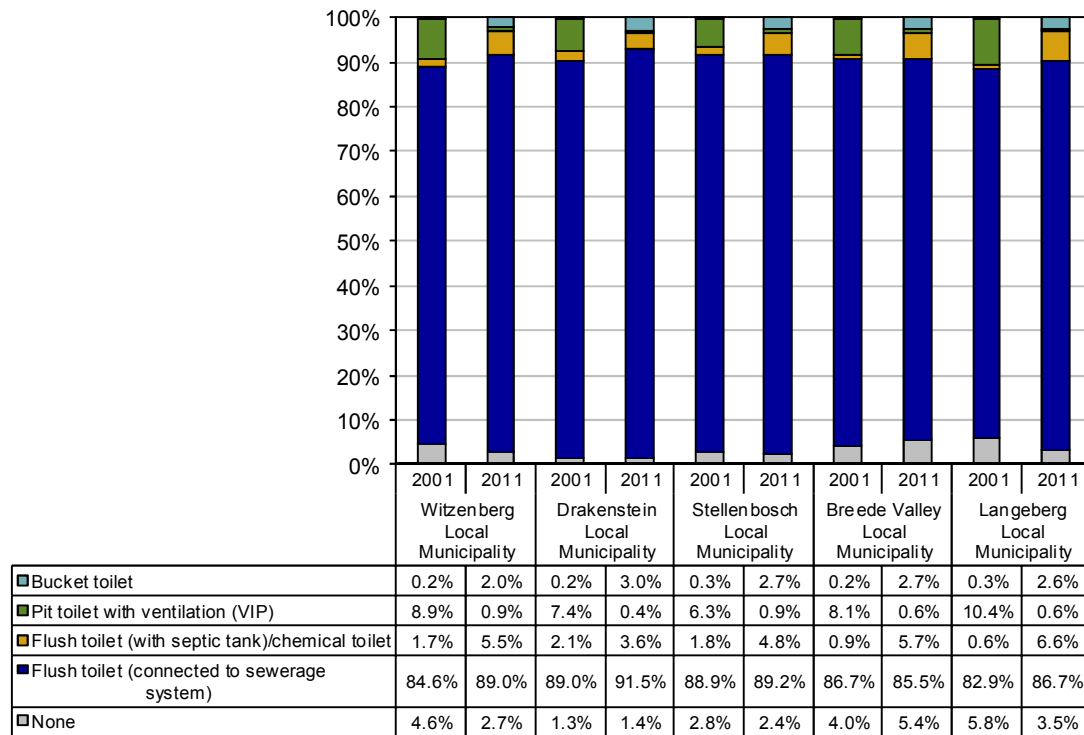


Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Access to acceptable standards of sanitation has improved in all municipalities in the Western Cape region as the level of unacceptable standard of sanitation (including PIT latrine without ventilation, Bucket latrine and None) decreased from 12.7 to 7.4 per cent en between 2001 and 2011.

The most accessible form of sanitation within the Western Cape is flush toilets at 89.6 per cent in 2011, up from 86.2 per cent from 2001. Cape Winelands' households have the highest level of access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage system or septic tank) in the Western Cape in 2011 at 93.2 per cent.

Figure 24 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Cape Winelands District, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

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

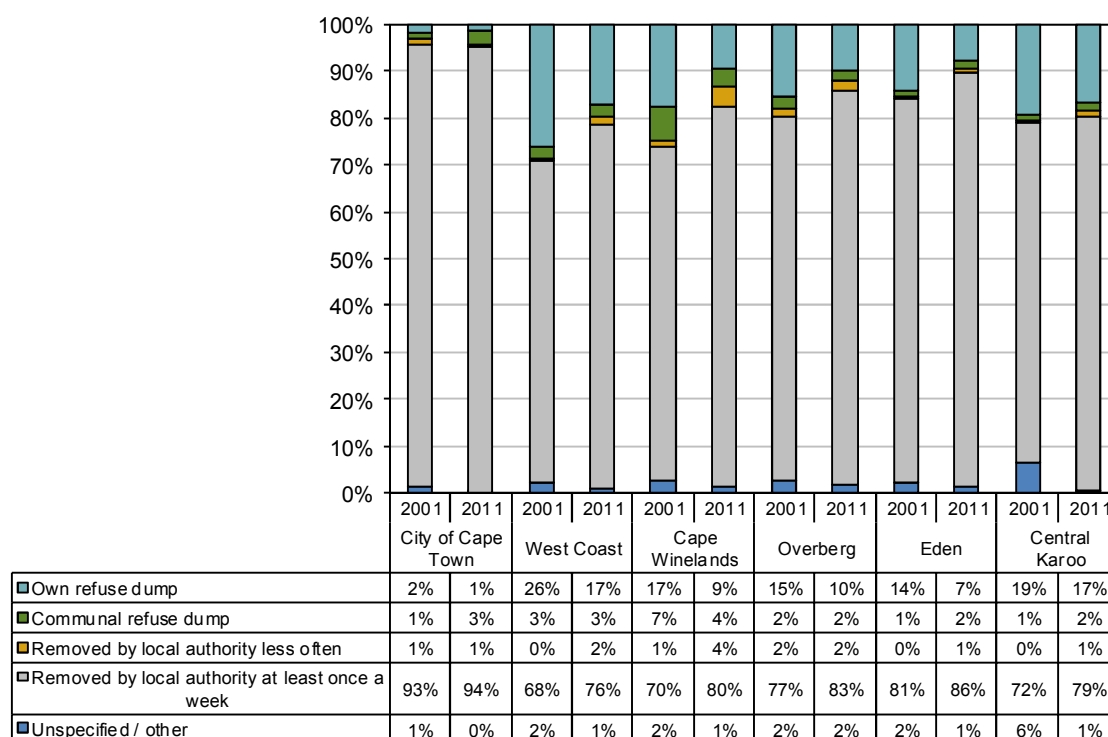
2.6.4 Refuse Removal

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

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

Figure 25 provides a comparison of household access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape in 2001 and 2011.

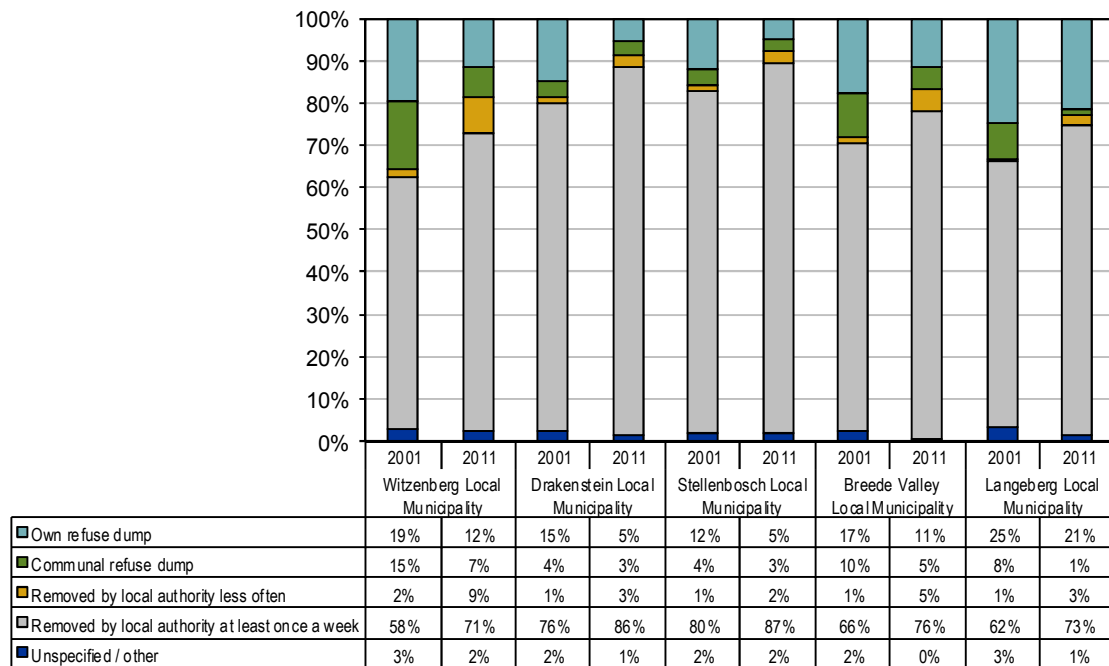
Figure 25 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading source of refuse removal for almost 90 per cent of households in the Western Cape. The Census of 2011 highlighted that the refuse of 80 per cent of households in the Cape Winelands Region were removed by a local authority/private company.

Figure 26 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Cape Winelands District between 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

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

2.6 Roads

Roads facilitate the movement of both persons and materials anywhere within a country. The better connectivity brought about through road development improves the socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas by making social and economic opportunities more easily accessible.

Good communication and transport networks including roads networks, opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources and facilities and may stimulate and support the growth of e.g. industry, agriculture or trade. Roads also provide linkages to other modes of transport such as rail, air and water.

An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfils the need for a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 25 Roads network

Western Cape Provincial Administration Surfaced & Gravel Distribution by Authority

District (km)	National		Trunk		Main		Divisional		Minor		Totals		Total - National	
	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel
Metro	79.37	0	146.84	0	84.1	0	17.01	9.72	1.35	15.28	328.67	25	249.3	25
Cape Winelands	169.39	0	387.51	0	731.03	237.73	489.13	922.16	121.06	1804.04	1898.12	2963.93	1728.73	2963.93
Overberg District	176.14	0	350.25	0	374.03	128.93	151.82	1237.68	53.38	1521.91	1105.62	2888.52	929.48	2888.52
Eden District	305.65	0	765.52	63.17	467.98	455.47	259.27	2498.79	43.16	2341.21	1841.58	5358.64	1535.93	5358.64
West Coast	367.61	0	430.72	0	832.2	434.14	251.31	1636.06	74.46	5924.6	1956.3	7994.89	1588.69	7994.89

Source: Western Cape Department of Transport and Public Works

The total roads surface area in the Cape Winelands amount to 4 862.1 km of which 1 898 km of the roads are surfaced and 2 963 km are gravelled. West Coast District has the longest distance of surfaced and gravel roads at 1 956.3 km and 7 994.9 km respectively.

3. Economically Active Population

3.1 Labour Force

Economically active people (those in the labour force) are those between the ages of 15 and 65 years who chose to participate in the labour market, by being willing to supply their labour in exchange for an income. Being defined as being economically active does not depend on being employed; as long as there is a desire, willingness and availability to work, even if that desire does not translate into employment, then you are seen as part of the labour force.

Participation in the labour market is influenced by many factors which includes disability, early retirement choices, long-term illness which includes AIDS, study choices or even feelings of discouragement from participating. Participation levels have a direct impact on the labour force statistics e.g. high levels of labour force participation with few employment opportunities is easily evident in a high unemployment rate, while low levels of participation with few employment opportunities results in a lower unemployment rate. The differences in participation levels as a result of discouragement, people who want to work but have given up hope in finding employment and therefore are not taking active steps to look for work is what is typically captured difference between South Africa's official versus the broad/expanded unemployment definition.

Table 26 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, Cape Winelands District (Consolidated), 2001 and 2007

	Total population aged 15 - 65 years	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2007	482 146	320 726	66.5	268 807	51 919	16.2
2001	422 455	284 807	67.4	221 090	63 717	22.4

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Statistics for the 2001 to 2007 period indicate new entrants to the labour market were being accommodated in the Cape Winelands District by reducing unemployment from 22.4 per cent in 2001 to 16.2 per cent in 2007.

3.2 Unemployment

3.2.1 The Unemployment Rate

Information on unemployment represents official unemployment statistics and does not make provision for discouraged workers (workers not actively looking for work).

Table 27 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2007

	Labour force	% of Western Cape's labour force	Employed	% of Western Cape's employed	Unemployed	% of Western Cape's unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
City of Cape Town	1 656 109	67.5	1 250 732	65.5	405 377	74.6	24.5
West Coast District*	129 979	5.3	109 769	5.7	20 210	3.7	15.5
Cape Winelands District *	320 726	13.1	268 807	14.1	51 919	9.6	16.2
Overberg District*	96 562	3.9	79 423	4.2	17 139	3.2	17.7
Eden District*	229 057	9.3	186 698	9.8	42 359	7.8	18.5
Central Karoo District*	20 649	0.8	14 299	0.7	6 350	1.2	30.8
Western Cape (2007)	2 453 083	100.0	1 909 725	100.0	543 358	100.0	22.2

* Weighting the data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. The fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Cape Winelands District proportionally represents 13.1 per cent of the Province's labour force and 9.6 per cent of the total unemployed in 2007. For the reporting period, the recorded unemployment rate of 16.2 per cent is the second lowest for the Province after that of West Coast.

Table 28 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2007

	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Witzenberg	36 338	11.3	33 567	12.5	2 771	5.3	7.6
Drakenstein	94 761	29.5	75 657	28.1	19 104	36.8	20.2
Stellenbosch	90 534	28.2	75 021	27.9	15 513	29.9	17.1
Breede Valley	58 189	18.1	47 236	17.6	10 953	21.1	18.8
Langeberg	37 609	11.7	34 090	12.7	3 519	6.8	9.4
Cape Winelands DMA	3 294	1.0	3 236	1.2	58	0.1	1.8

* Weighting the data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. The fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Drakenstein and Stellenbosch have the largest labour force in the District, jointly representing 57.7 per cent of the total district labour force and constitute 56 per cent of the total employed in the district. The unemployment prevalence is the highest in Drakenstein and Breede Valley, home to 36.8 per cent and 21.1 per of the total unemployed in the District whilst both municipalities account for the highest unemployment rates; Drakenstein (20.2%) and Breede Valley (18.8%). Langeberg and Witzenberg with a proportionally smaller labour force have lower unemployment rates; 9.4 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively and relative lower shares of unemployment compared to other local municipalities in the district.

Although unemployment impacts across gender, race, age and other social divides its effects within certain groups are more pronounced as highlighted in the Table 29.

3.2.2 Characteristics of the Unemployed

Although unemployment impacts across gender, race, age and other social divides its effects within certain groups are more pronounced. This could be as a result of a number of factors which could include past or current discrimination or differences in skill or education levels of individuals.

Some of the differential impacts of unemployment can be found within the breakdown of gender, population group and age. This is highlighted in the table below.

Table 29 Characteristics of the Unemployed, 2007

Cape Winelands District 2007	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender				
Male	23 505	14.0	52.5	45.3
Female	28 414	18.6	47.5	54.7
Population Group				
Black	17 655	26.0	21.1	34.0
Coloured	32 533	15.4	65.8	62.7
Indian or Asian	339	24.7	0.4	0.7
White	1 393	3.4	12.6	2.7
Age				
15 - 19	6 663	39.6	5.2	12.8
20 - 24	13 586	28.2	15.0	26.2
25 - 34	14 706	15.8	29.1	28.3
35 - 44	10 978	12.4	27.6	21.1
45 - 54	4 460	8.4	16.5	8.6
55 - 65	1 526	7.3	6.5	2.9

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment by Gender

The 2007 Community Survey highlighted that 14 per cent of males and 18.6 per cent of females were unemployed. It further highlighted that males constituted 52.5 per cent of the labour force and accounted for 45.3 per cent of the unemployed while females constituted 47.5 per cent of the labour force and accounted for 54.7 per cent of the unemployed.

Unemployment by Population Group

The 2007 Community Survey highlighted that unemployment in Cape Winelands Region was concentrated within the Coloured population and African population groups over the period in 2007.

The Coloured population had the largest share of unemployed in the District at 62.7 per cent while the African population accounted for 34 per cent in 2007. Unemployment among the White and Indian/Asian population groups residing in Cape Winelands Region was low and represented 2.7 per cent share and 0.7 per cent share in 2007, respectively.

Unemployment by Age

The 2007 Community Survey further highlighted that unemployment within Cape Winelands Region for 2007 is the greatest among those aged 15 – 19 years, 20 - 24 years, 25 – 29 years, 30 - 34 years and 35 - 44 years, as shown in Table 29. The age group 25 - 34 years is particularly vulnerable at 28.3 per cent of the total unemployed. Government has to pay attention to this phenomenon to ensure that the youth and particularly the age group 20 - 34 years can be absorbed into the economy given that they account for 44.1 per cent of the unemployed.

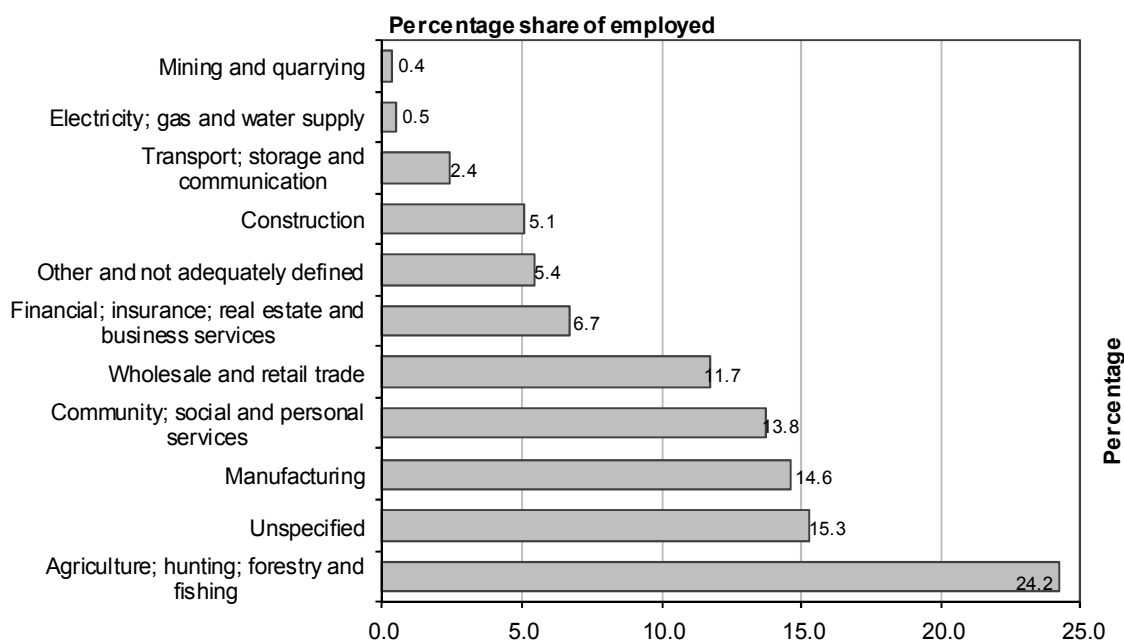
3.3 Employment

Employment opportunities or the lack thereof tells a story of whether or not the economy is able to create work opportunities for all those seeking employment. Sector employment and the skill level of those employed provides further information on the possible types of employment available as well as the skill level required to do the work. Although this provides a good indication of opportunities in the current labour market, it may but does not necessarily provide an indication of the sector growth potential and its associated employment creating potential and future skills need.

3.3.1 Employment by Sector

The skill level of the employed indicates current availability of jobs skills necessary within the labour market. It serves as an indication to what extent the labour market would be able to accommodate workers at the different skill levels.

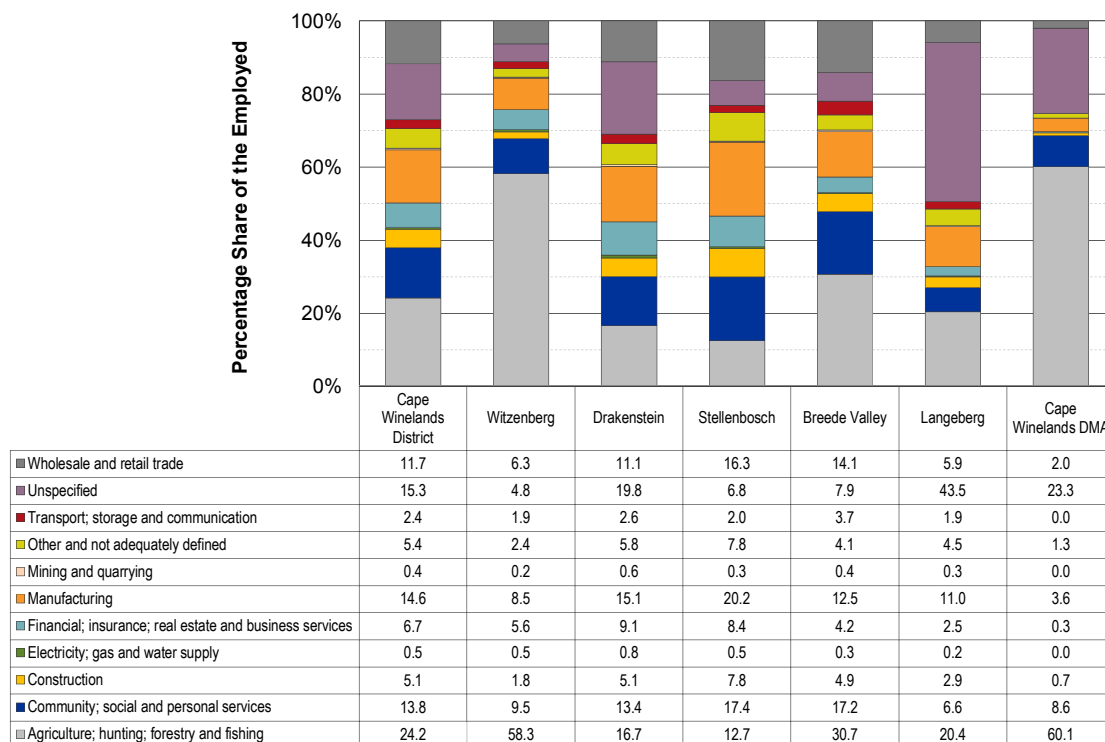
Figure 27 Employment by Sector, Cape Winelands District 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 highlighted that the biggest specified employment contributors in Cape Winelands District were: agriculture (24.2%), manufacturing (14.6%) and community services (13.8%). Further growth in these sectors is likely to contribute to an increase in employment levels.

Figure 28 Employment by Sector, Cape Winelands District (Disaggregated) 2007



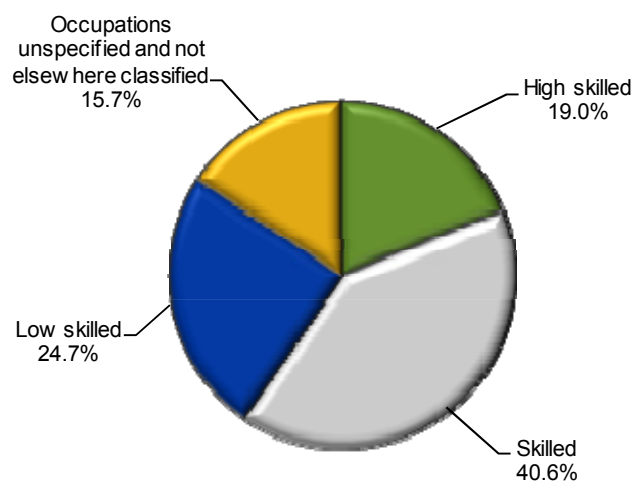
Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Figure 28 depicts the employment per sector for each of the municipalities in Cape Winelands District. Agriculture is the biggest employer in each of the local municipalities of Witzenberg (58.3%), Breede Valley (30.7%), Drakenstein (16.7%) and Langeberg (20.4%), except for Stellenbosch where manufacturing sector provide employment to 20.2 per cent of the labour force.

Skill Level of the Employed¹¹

The skill level of the employed indicates current availability of jobs skills necessary within the labour market. It serves as an indication to what extent the labour market would be able to accommodate workers at the different skill levels.

Figure 29 Skill Level of the Employed, Cape Winelands District (Consolidated), 2007

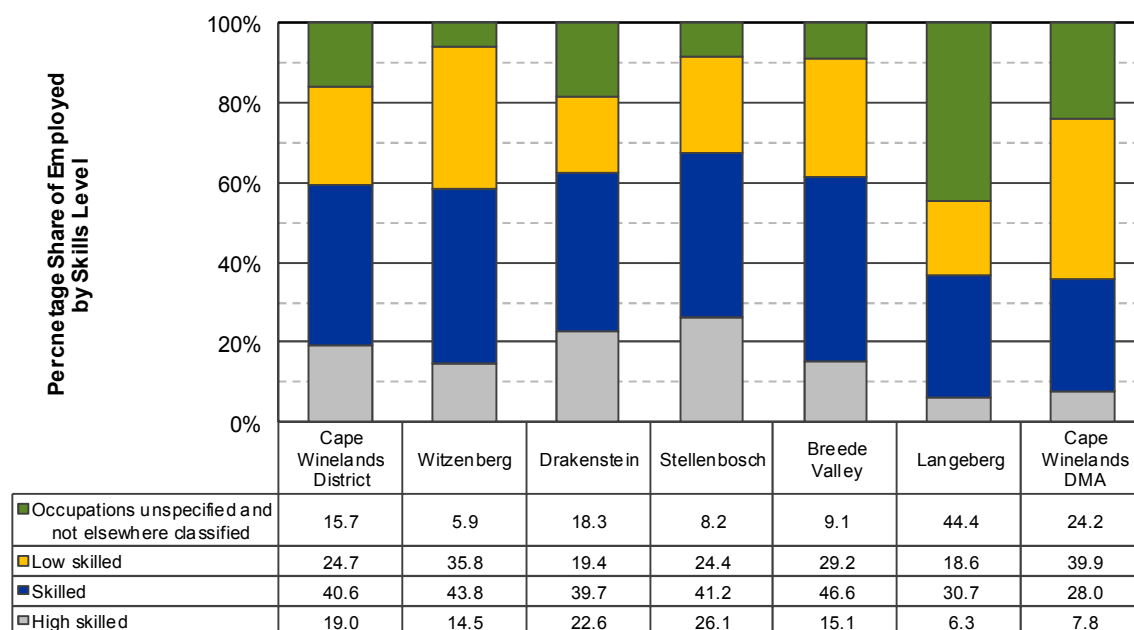


Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The 2007 Community Survey highlighted that 19 per cent and 40.6 per cent of employed workers in the Cape Winelands municipal area accounts for high skilled and skilled workers respectively. It further highlighted that 24.7 per cent of these workers were employed in positions which were considered low¹² skilled while 15.7 per cent of workers positions occupied were unspecified or not elsewhere classified.

¹¹ High skill occupations include legislators; senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers; shop and market sales workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, craft and related trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers; low skill occupations include elementary occupations (occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement).

¹² Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations (are occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement); skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant & machine operators & assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials & managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

Figure 30 Skill Level of the Employed; Cape Winelands District (Disaggregated) 2007

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Figure 30 depicts the skill levels of those who are employed in municipal areas within Cape Winelands District. Drakenstein and Stellenbosch have the highest proportion of highly skilled labour force in 2007; 22.6 per cent and 26.1 per cent respectively. Witzenberg and Breede Valley have the highest proportion of low skilled works at 35.8 per cent and 29.2 per cent respectively. Witzenberg and Breede Valley also have the highest proportion of skilled labour force at 43.8 per cent and 46.6 per cent respectively.

4. Economic Structure and Performance

According to the Municipal Economic Review & Outlook Research Study (MERO 2012), there appears to be grounds – despite current uncertainties – for a more optimistic outlook over the next three to five years. The baseline outlook is for global demand conditions to be compromised by the fiscal austerity in key developed countries, i.e. while growth should recover from the 2011/12 slowdown it is unlikely to become robust any time soon. The Western Cape economy grew by an estimated 3.6 per cent last year following on a contraction of 1.2 per cent in 2009 and recovery growth of 3 per cent in calendar 2010¹³. This compares to 3.1 per cent real growth in the national economy last year and 2.9 per cent growth in 2010 and a contraction of 1.4 per cent in 2009. The Western Cape economy therefore continued to grow faster than the national economy, while it also experienced a milder recession in 2008/09.

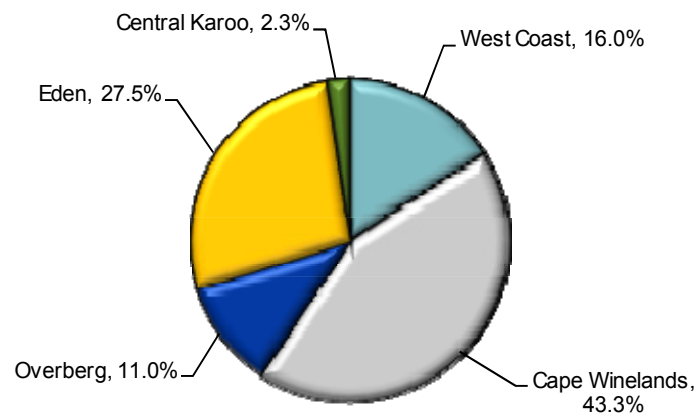
¹³ At constant 2005 basic prices.

Economic growth, as measured by GDP, is driven by two components: population growth and labour productivity. Labour productivity reflects the ability for increased output from the existing quantity of labour in the economy. Various government agencies and independent analysts produce measures of labour productivity. For high-level analyses of the second component of economic growth, a productivity measure using overall economic production provides the most comprehensive and consistent measurement of economic productivity.

4.1 Western Cape Provincial and District GDP-R Growth Rates

The Cape Winelands District (CWD) economy is the second largest economic district in the Western Cape, yet it only contributes 11.4 per cent of the Western Cape's GDP-R in 2010.

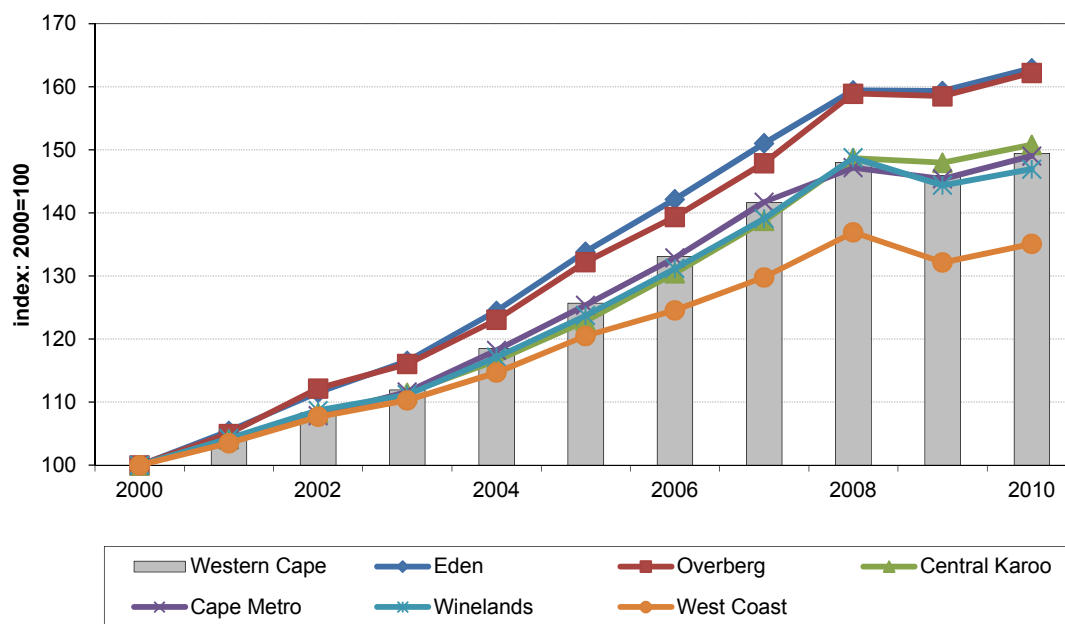
Figure 31 Cape Winelands District economy in provincial context, 2010



Source: MERO 2012

The Cape Winelands District accounts for a big share of the Western Cape economy. It accounts for 43.3 per cent of the non-Metro GDP-R, which makes it the largest district economy outside of the Cape Metropole.

Figure 32 Western Cape District Municipalities: Real GDP-R growth during 2000s

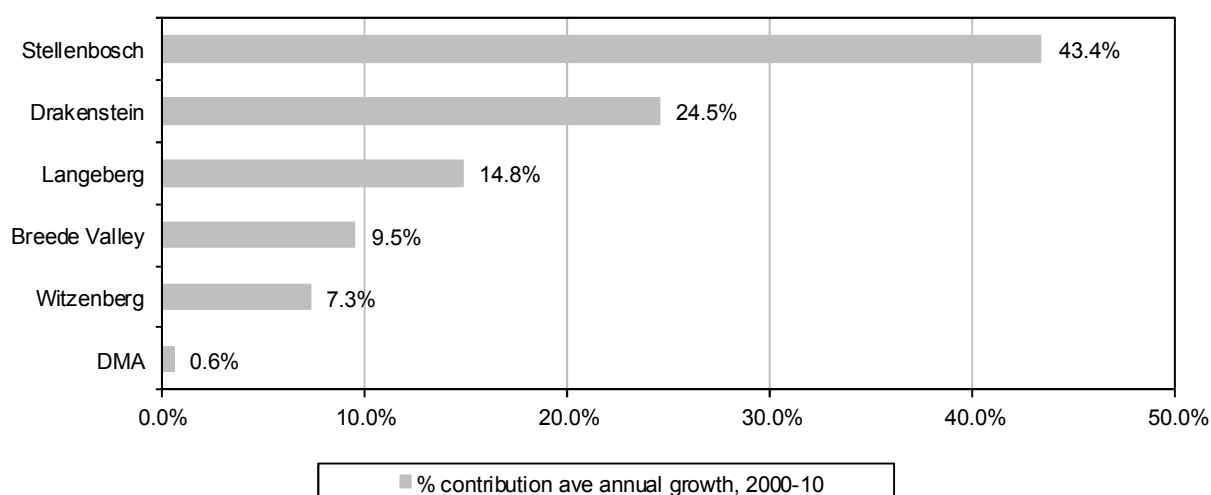


Source: Quantec Research

From Figure 32 it is clear that the Cape Winelands District is sensitive to recessionary economic conditions in the Province as reflected in the comparatively bigger contractions during the past two recessions, namely in 1998 and 2009; during calendar 2009 real GDP-R contracted by close to 3 percentage points compared to only 1.5 per cent in the national economy and 1.4 per cent in the Western Cape.

Figure 33 ranks the various Cape Winelands municipalities according to their relative contributions to the cumulative growth of the region over the period 2000 to 2010¹⁴.

Figure 33 Cape Winelands District: Broad weighted municipal contribution to growth, 2000 – 2010



Source: Quantec Research; own calculations

¹⁴ Each municipality's relative contribution is calculated by weighing the average annual real GDP-R growth rate (2000 - 2010) for the relevant municipality by the size of the municipality (i.e. in terms of its contribution to GDP-R).

It is evident from Figure 33 that the Cape Winelands region is a well-balanced economic region. Considering the various municipalities in the region, it is clear that the Stellenbosch municipal economy is the fastest growing and account for the largest contribution to Cape Winelands District GDP-R. The Stellenbosch contribute 43.4 per cent of the cumulative growth of the Cape Winelands region over the 2000s) followed by Drakenstein (24.5%). Langeberg actually performed better in terms of the weighted District's growth relative to its size as it is a much smaller municipality. Breede Valley's contribution was higher than Witzenberg, contributing 9.5 and 7.3 per cent respectively of Cape Winelands GDP-R.

Table 30 Gross domestic product Region (GDPR) at basic prices, R millions, constant 2005 prices (yoy % growth; 2000 - 2010)

Industry	Witzenberg	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Cape Winelands
Agriculture, forestry and fishing [SIC: 1]	2.1	0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.7
Mining and quarrying [SIC: 2]	-11.0	3.5	2.6	0.4	6.0	1.5
Manufacturing [SIC: 3]	2.7	-0.8	3.2	2.5	6.0	2.1
Electricity, gas and water [SIC: 4]	3.1	6.1	3.9	-7.6	-1.1	1.5
Construction [SIC: 5]	0.5	5.0	12.2	8.8	9.7	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation [SIC: 6]	-0.7	3.9	8.0	3.7	6.7	4.9
Transport, storage and communication [SIC: 7]	6.9	5.1	6.4	6.0	16.1	6.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services [SIC: 8]	10.9	8.3	7.3	3.3	9.2	7.5
Community, social and personal services [SIC: 92, 95-6, 99, 0]	3.5	2.5	6.3	2.5	5.2	4.1
General government [SIC: 91, 94]	2.8	1.8	5.2	1.5	3.9	3.0
Total Municipality	3.3	3.1	5.3	2.5	5.1	3.9

Source: MERO 2012

Considering the various municipalities in the region, it is clear that the Stellenbosch municipal economy is the most dynamic in the region – it is both the fastest growing municipality (5.3% per annum, 2000 to 2010) and the biggest (accounting for close to a third of the Cape Winelands' GDP-R).

The second fastest growing municipal area is the Langeberg, which also registered a 5.1 per cent real GDP-R growth rate over the 2000s; however, given its relatively smaller size, it only accounted for 11.5 per cent of Cape Winelands GDP-R. Witzenberg grew by 3.3 per cent per annum on average over the corresponding period; it was followed by Drakenstein (3.1% per annum) and Breede Valley (2.5% per annum).

5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

Unlike provinces, municipalities have the ability to raise revenue through property rates, administration fees, penalties and tariffs on services rendered such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal. However, the South African Fiscal Framework entitles municipalities to a share of nationally raised revenue through the equitable share grant (unconditional) as well as other allocations from national and provincial government in the form of either conditional or unconditional grants.

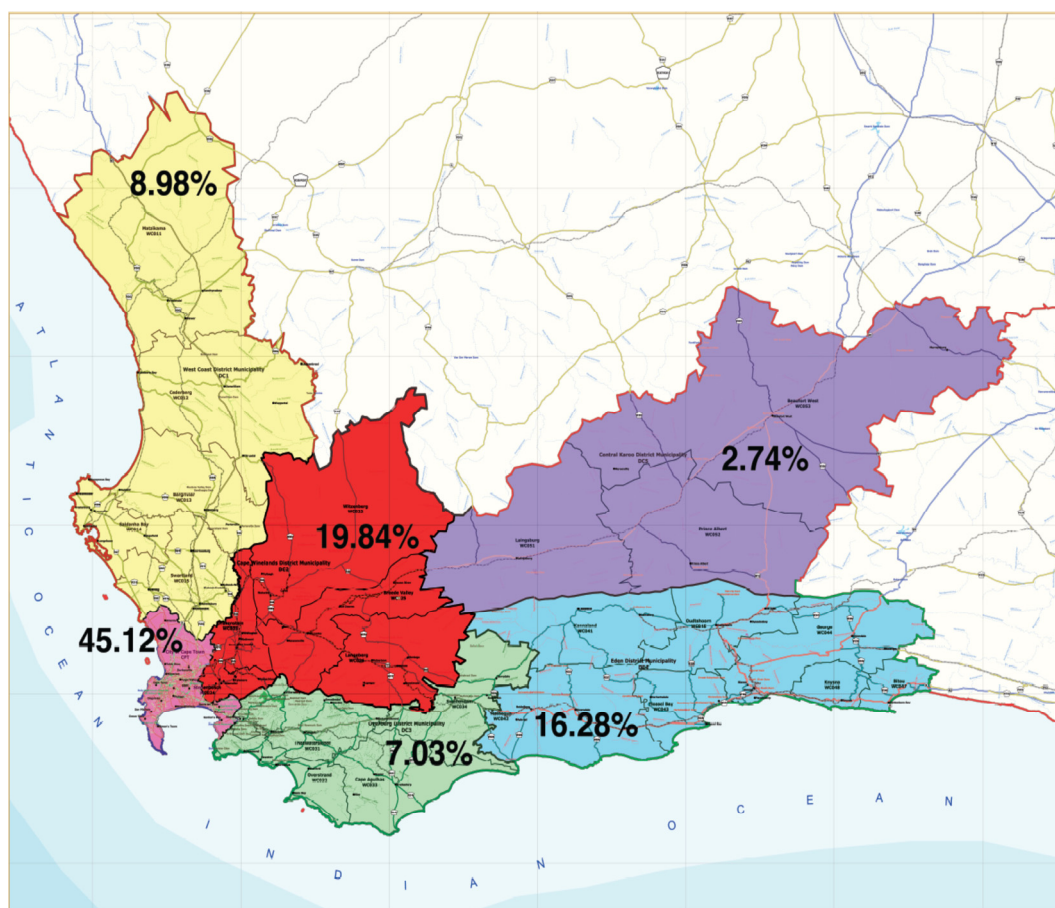
The value of transfers varies between municipalities. The objectives of the transfers are to address historical imbalances between revenue and expenditure, to support national priorities to improve the quality of life of people and to promote good governance and strengthen administrative capacity.

The transfers from Provincial and National Government, as well as the value of provincial spending within the Cape Winelands District, are set out in the tables below.

5.1 National Transfers

The transfers from National Government to the Western Cape and from Provincial government to the Eden Region, as well as the value of provincial spending within Eden, is set out in the figures and tables below.

Figure 34 National Transfers



Source: Division of Revenue Act (No. 5 of 2012)

The largest allocation of the equitable share went to the City of Cape Town at 45.12 per cent. The second largest allocation went to the Cape Winelands District at 19.84 per cent, followed by the Eden District at 16.28 per cent. All the allocations below 10 per cent were made to West Coast at 8.98 per cent, Overberg District at 7.03 per cent and Central Karoo District at 2.74 per cent.

The disaggregated allocation of unconditional grants (equitable share) and conditional grants for the Cape Winelands region were as follows hereafter.

Table 31 National Transfers to Cape Winelands Region 2012/13

Type of Transfer	Cape Winelands District	Witzenberg	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Cape Winelands Region
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
TOTAL	209 278	71 362	112 527	78 552	98 747	84 031	654 497
<i>Equitable Share</i>	205 814	46 200	69 397	41 241	62 986	51 280	476 918
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	3 464	25 162	43 130	37 311	35 761	32 751	177 579
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant</i>	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250	7 500
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement</i>	1 000	800	800	800	800	800	5 000
<i>Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant</i>							0
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)</i>		22 112	35 080	25 420	30 911	18 376	131 899
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities)</i>							0
<i>Urban Settlement Development Grant</i>							0
<i>Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital)</i>						10 825	10 825
<i>Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant</i>							0
<i>Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant</i>							0
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme</i>			5 000	800	1 800	500	8 100
<i>Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant</i>				8 000			8 000

Source: Division of Revenue Act, 2012, 2012 (No.5 of 2012)

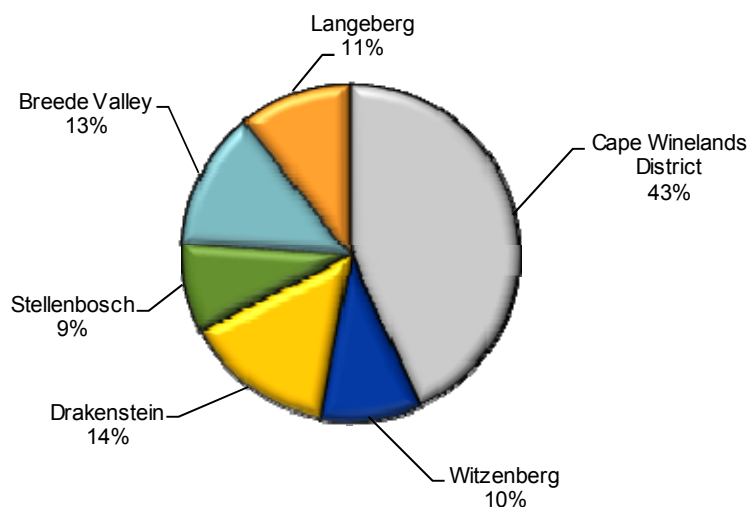
The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest of all the national transfers to Cape Winelands Region accounting for 72.9 per cent of national transfers during the 2012/13 MTREF. Cape Winelands District Municipality, Drakenstein and Breede Valley received the bulk of the equitable share.

The conditional grants constitute 27.1 per cent of the total national transfers to Cape Winelands. The Cape Winelands District Municipality receive the highest in conditional grants compared to the local municipalities.

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) is the largest conditional grant being transferred to municipalities in the Cape Winelands Region. Drakenstein and Breede Valley are the main recipients of the MIG. Figures 35 and 36 below depict the distribution of the equitable share and the Municipal Infrastructure Grant per

percentage amongst municipalities with the Cape Winelands Region (inclusive of local municipalities and District Municipality).

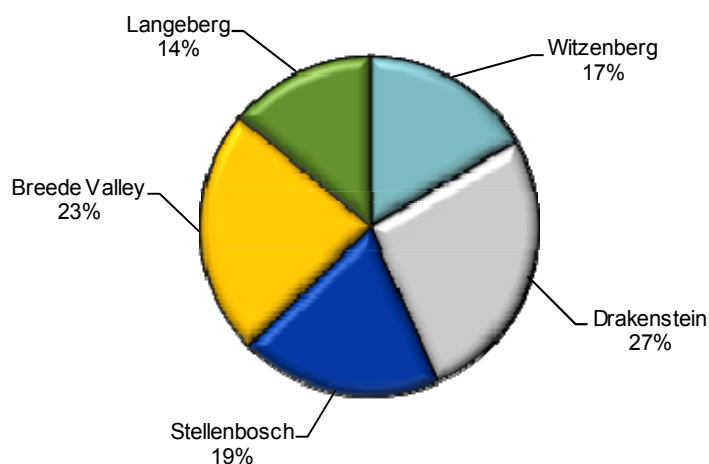
Figure 35 Equitable share within Cape Winelands region



Source: Division of Revenue Act, 2012, 2012 (No.5 of 2012)

The prime recipient of equitable share amongst the district municipalities is Cape Winelands District Municipality at 43 per cent, followed by Drakenstein at 14 per cent and Breede Valley at 13 per cent. Langeberg, Witzenberg and Stellenbosch receive the least at 11 per cent, 10 per cent and 9 per cent respectively of the equitable share of the region.

Figure 36 Municipal Infrastructure Grant within the Overberg region



Source: Division of Revenue Act, 2012, 2012 (No.5 of 2012)

The Drakenstein Municipality is the largest recipient of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant at 27 per cent in 2012/13. Breede Valley received 23 per cent; Stellenbosch, 19 per cent; Witzenberg 17 per cent and Langeberg Municipality the least at 14 per cent. It should be noted that as from 1 July 2011, the district municipalities do not receive a share of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant through the Division of Revenue Act.

5.2 Provincial Transfers

Table 32 captures the different conditional transfers to municipalities of Cape Winelands District which are disaggregated for specific grants transferred by sector departments to municipalities.

Table 32 Provincial transfers

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Main appro- priation 2011/12	Adjusted appro- priation 2011/12	Revised estimate 2011/12	% Change from Revised estimate			
							2012/13	2011/12	2013/14	2014/15
Department of Social Development	3 500	2 500								
Multi-purposes Centres	3 500	2 500								
Department of Human Settlements	126 127	159 909	216 450	186 222	165 222	165 222	175 227	6.06	150 118	157 625
Human Settlements Development Grant	93 968	158 209	215 450	186 222	160 222	160 222	167 727	4.68	150 118	157 625
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning		1 000	1 000							
Local Government Master Planning Grant	159	450								
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery	32 000				5 000	5 000	7 500	50.00		
Housing Consumer Education Grant		250								
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	250		100		160	160		(100.00)		
Spatial Planning	100									
Cleanest Town/Greenest Municipality Competition	150		100		160	160		(100.00)		
Department of Transport and Public Works	8 493	8 814	13 490	11 363	11 363	11 363	3 205	(71.79)	2 411	2 411
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	5 493	5 314	12 775	5 552	5 552	5 552	794	(85.70)		
Public Transport Infrastructure	3 000			2 400	2 400	2 400		(100.00)		
Transport Safety and Compliance - SHADOW Centre				800	800	800	300	(62.50)	300	300
Integrated Transport Planning		3 500	715	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111		1 111	1 111
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	7 459	4 519	4 606	8 905	16 843	16 843	15 976	(5.15)		
Library Subsidies (Capital)	2 000									
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	2 150	1 000					194			
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	3 309	3 519	4 606	8 905	8 905	8 905	7 396	(16.95)		
Department of Local Government	2 006	1 286	2 874	702	676	756	756		784	784
Fire Fighting Assistance	255	280	333							
Provincial Management Support Grant	751	454								
Thusong Centres			1 500							
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant	1 000	552	1 041	702	676	756	756		784	784
Total Transfers	147 835	177 028	237 520	207 192	194 564	194 644	195 164	0.27	153 313	160 820

Source: 2012 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

The total transfers to municipalities in Cape Winelands District amount to R509.297 million over the 2012/13 MTREF period.

The largest proportion of transfers to municipalities in Cape Winelands Districts flows from the Department of Human Settlements amounting to R482.970 million over the 2012/13 MTREF period.

5.2.1 Provincial Payments and Estimates

In addition to transfers to the local municipalities, the Western Cape Government also invest or spend in the municipal areas.

Table 33 shows the total projected provincial government spending in the Cape Winelands District Municipality for the 2012/13 MTREF.

Table 33 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers

Department R'000	Outcome			Medium-term estimate						
	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Main appro- piation 2011/12	Adjusted appro- piation 2011/12	Revised estimate 2011/12	2012/13	% Change from Revised estimate 2011/12	2013/14	2014/15
Department of the Premier	12 387	12 240	16 310	17 851	17 851	17 851	19 698	10.35	22 387	22 481
Department of Community	8 627	1157	11932	13 044	13 330	13 781	15 536	12.73	16 623	17 787
Department of Education	1371836	1589 062	1790 060	1978 689	1985 444	1985 444	2 111852	6.37	2 247 312	2 376 235
Department of Health	931633	1089 347	1237 537	1337 756	1228 394	1228 394	1338 479	8.96	1439 795	1539 603
Department of Social Development	191230	212 063	217 156	243 818	243 818	243 818	259 818	6.56	270 781	275 348
Department of Human Settlements	112 307	160 678	216 450	186 222	160 222	160 222	185 517	15.79	150 118	157 625
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	250		100		160	160		(100.00)		
Department of Transport and Public Works	296 075	276 068	362 144	428 599	473 943	473 943	532 792	12.42	591575	516 978
Department of Agriculture	249 566	305 722	403 964	361227	398 153	398 153	413 793	3.93	428 592	427 969
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	37 045	44 107	37 809	832	832	832	6 016	623.08	6 346	6 346
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	7 459	4 519	4 606	8 905	16 843	16 843	17 550	4.20		
Department of Local Government		1286	2 874	702	676	676	783	15.83	812	812
Total	3 218 415	3 706 609	4 300 942	4 577 645	4 539 636	4 540 087	4 901834	7.97	5 174 341	5 341 184
Total Transfers to Cape Winelands District	147 835	177 028	237 520	207 192	194 564	194 644	195 164	0.27	153 313	160 820
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	4.59	4.78	5.52	4.53	4.29	4.29	3.98	(7.13)	2.96	3.01

The total provincial government spending over the 2012/13 MTREF period in Cape Winelands District Municipality amounts to R15.417 billion.

The largest share of the provincial spending flows from Education followed by Health with a total investment of R6.735 billion and R4.319 billion respectively over the 2012/13 MTREF. Thereafter, the Department of Transport and Public Works and the Department of Agriculture makes the biggest investment and total spending of R1.641 billion and R1.270 billion over the 2012/13 MTREF respectively.

6. Environmental Challenges and Status Quo

6.1 Environmental Management

As drivers of economic growth, development and innovation, municipalities need to recognise the challenges posed by climate change as well as the limitations on growth posed by its natural environment. This requires watchful management and care in protecting our natural resources to ensure sufficient availability of resources for both the current and future generations.

Although work in this regard is extensive, for the purpose of this work, only the quality of water and waste water as well as air quality are highlighted.

6.1.1 Regional Water Volume and Losses

With regard to Water Balances Analysis and the Determination of Water Losses, Regulation 11 of the Compulsory National Standards in terms of Section 9(1) of the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) specifies that a Water Services Institution must every month measure the quantity of water provided to each supply zone within its supply area; and determine the quantity of unaccounted for water by comparing the measured quantity of water provided to each supply zone with the total measured quantity of water provided to all user connections within that supply zone.

Table 34 Summary of Western Cape Regional System Input Volumes and Non-Revenue Water and Water Losses, 2012 Change to excel

Western Cape Regional Information	Supply of Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Demand for Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Average Water Losses for 12 months ending Jan 2012		Average Percentage Water Losses for 12 months ending Jan 2012
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
City of Cape Town	295 215 103	24 601 259	241 171 003	20 097 584	54 044 100	4 503 675	18.3
Cape Winelands Region	60 517 141	5 043 095	46 993 954	3 916 163	13 523 187	1 126 932	22.3
Overberg Region	15 596 910	1 299 743	12 034 527	1 002 877	3 562 383	296 865	22.8
Eden Region	23 146 674	1 928 890	20 293 989	1 691 166	2 852 685	237 724	12.3
Central Karoo Region	2 169 713	180 809	1 141 266	95 106	1 028 447	85 704	47.4

Source: Department of Water Affairs, 2012

The Cape Winelands District Municipality's average monthly demand for water for the year ending January 2012 totalled 3.916 million kilolitres per month, and water losses for the year averaged 22.3 per cent. The monthly demand for water in Cape Winelands is very high compared to other districts. The Central Karoo Region had the lowest demand for water for the year ending January 2012, however, the region's average monthly water losses was extremely high at 47.4 per cent, almost half total monthly supply.

Table 35 Summary of System Input Volume and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) – Cape Winelands Region 2012 - January 2012

Water Service Authorities	Supply of Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Demand (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Average Water Loss for 12 months ending Jan 2012		Average Water Losses % for 12 months ending Jan 2012
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	
Cape Winelands Region	60 517 141	5 043 095	46 993 954	3 916 163	13 523 187	1 126 932	22.3
Witzenberg LM	6 664 632	555 386	4 263 351	355 279	2 401 281	200 107	36.0
Drakenstein LM	17 503 359	1 458 613	15 595 003	1 299 584	1 908 356	159 030	10.9
Stellenbosch LM	13 203 756	1 100 313	10 735 304	894 609	2 468 452	205 704	18.7
Breede Valley LM	15 470 164	1 289 180	10 235 596	852 966	5 234 568	436 214	33.8
Langeberg	7 675 230	639 603	6 164 700	513 725	1 510 530	125 878	19.7

Source: Department of Water Affairs 2012

Cape Winelands region's average monthly demand for water for the year ending January 2012 totalled 3.916 million kilolitres per month; water losses for the year average 22.3 per cent. The monthly demand for water is very high in Drakenstein, followed by Stellenbosch and Breede Valley. The monthly demand for water is the lowest at Langeberg and Witzenberg.

Witzenberg has the highest recorded water losses at 36 per cent, followed by Breede Valley and Langeberg at 33.8 per cent and 19.7 per cent respectively. The water losses is the lowest at Drakenstein and Stellenbosch at 10.9 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively.

6.1.2 Water Service Levels

The Department of Water Affairs visited each of the Municipalities in the Western Cape during April/May 2011 to confirm the water and sanitation service levels within the various towns. The information was signed off by the Technical Persons and a representative of the Housing Department within each of the Municipalities (Metro, Cape Winelands, Central Karoo and West Coast). Two Professional Service Providers assisted the DWA with the process under the "Support to Co-ordination of Water Service Authorities WSDP process" project, which was funded by DWA's National Directorate Planning and Information.

The Service Provider appointed by DWA namely WorleyParsons compiled the Water Service Levels Report for the Metro, Cape Winelands, West Coast and the Central Karoo Regions. However Octagonal compiled the water service levels report for the Eden and Overberg Region.

Table 36 Service Levels in the Cape Winelands District Region at May 2011

		Witzenberg LM		Stellenbosch LM		Drakenstein LM		Langeberg LM		Breede Valley LM	
		Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation
No Service Informal Areas	Informal areas without basic water or sanitation services	0	0	227	75	0	0	0	0	2 468	3 449
No Service Formal Areas	Formal areas without basic water or sanitation services, excluding Backyard Dwellers in formal areas	681	1 056	369	400	894	890	589	1 293	725	1 226
Communal Services Informal Areas	Informal areas with access to shared basic water or sanitation services	1 626	1 626	10 135	10 287	3 930	3 930	946	946	1 036	55
	Number of standpipes/ toilet facilities	60	146	148	924	443	1 066	83	96	345	18
	What is the ratio of households per facility	27	11	0	0	9	4	11	10	3	3
Communal Services Formal Areas	Formal areas with access to shared basic water or sanitation services, excluding backyard dwellers in formal areas	156	21	26	0	23	0	70	0	2 756	2 704
Backyard Dwellers	Backyard dwellers in formal areas	5 517	5 517	4 871	4 871	29 629	29 629	7 679	7 679	3 520	3 520
Farm Dwellers	Number of households on the housing waiting list presently residing on farms	2 500	2 500	5 629	5 629	2 959	2 959	818	818	7 861	7 861
Adequate Services	House Connections	20 558		20 865		36 097		18 963		25 734	
	Yard Connections	823		128		163		700		1 899	
	Waterborne		14 594		16 893		29 208		14 288		20 345
	Waterborne low flush		0		0		288		0		0
	Septic Tanks/Conservancy		6 547		4 095		6 791		4 741		6 839
	Non Waterborne (VIP,UDS)										
TOTAL		23 844	23 844	31 750	31 750	41 107	41 107	21 268	21 268	34 618	34 618

Source: Department of Water Affairs 2012

In relation to access to service levels for the water and sanitation it can be highlighted that in Drakenstein, Langeberg and Witzenberg municipality, all households in informal areas have access to water and sanitation. However in Breede Valley, 2 468 households have no access to water and 3 449 households have no access to sanitation. In Stellenbosch municipality, 227 households have no access to water and 75 households in informal areas have no access to sanitation.

Witzenberg has the highest number of households in formal areas that do not have access to sanitation, with 1 226 households. On the other hand, Drakenstein has the highest of households in formal areas that do not have access to water with 894 households.

6.1.3 Water Quality¹⁵

A satisfactory standard of quality water is essential to make it fit for human consumption and use. The Department of Water Affairs has developed a system of assessing the quality of drinking water throughout South Africa. Through the Blue Drop Certification Programme is mainly to ensure the quality of water that is used for consumption.

Compared to other provinces, in the 2010/11 financial year, the Western Cape was highly ranked in terms of its Blue Drop score; with a score of 94 per cent, the Western Cape was second to Gauteng who realised a 95 per cent Blue drop score. The next best score of 85 per cent was achieved by KwaZulu-Natal followed by a 77 per cent score by the Eastern Cape. The worst performing province was Mpumalanga with a Blue Drop score of 57 per cent.

The 100 per cent assessment coverage for the Western Cape included a total of 123 water systems for the Western Cape, with 29 Blue Drop awards. The City of Cape Town was the best performing Western Cape municipality with a Blue Drop score of 97.6 per cent, receiving Blue Drop certification for the third year in a row.

City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality is the best performing municipality in Western Cape with a Blue Drop Score of 98.14 per cent.

Table 37 Blue Drop Performance

Water Service Authority	Blue Drop Score 2012 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2011 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2010 in percentage	Green Drop Score 2009 in percentage
Cape Winelands District	no data	no data	no data	no data
Witzenberg	97.63	97.56	93.3	89.7
Drakenstein	96.29	95.72	91.7	80.3
Stellenbosch	95.56	95.74	94.9	71.3
Breede Valley	89.02	85.93	74	78.3
Langeberg	51.62	32.39	0	no data

Source: Department of Water Affairs 2012

In the Cape Winelands Municipality, Witzenberg is the best performing municipality in the Western Cape with a Blue Drop score of 97.63 per cent in 2012. Drakenstein (96.29%) and Stellenbosch (95.56%) municipality are also performed very well. Breede Valley and Langeberg municipalities' Blue Drop Scores have improved from 85.93 in 2011 to 89.02 per cent 2012 and 32.39 to 51.62 per cent respectively.

6.1.4 Waste Water Treatment¹⁶

Wastewater services delivery is performed by twenty-seven (27) Water Services Authorities in Western Cape via an infrastructure network comprising of 155 wastewater collector and treatment system. The Western Cape Provincial Green Drop Score achieved was 83.1 per cent in 2010/11.

¹⁵ 2011 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs

¹⁶ 2011 Green Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs

Analysis of the Green Drop assessments and site inspection results indicate that performance vary from excellent to unsatisfactory. A total of **100 per cent municipalities** were assessed during the 2010/11 Green Drop Analysis.

Investigation into waste water services has indicated that the national standards and international best practice is often not adhered to.

The Green Drop results for 2010/11 indicated that municipal wastewater management in the Western Cape is doing very well resulting in a Provincial Green Drop Score of **83.1 per cent**. This score places the Western Cape on the top of the national performance log in 1st place, with KZN 2nd with 82 per cent. The municipalities are commended for their individual contributions to ensure not only a remarkable turnaround in Green Drop performance, but also for successful risk abatement planning and results that indicate an overall reduction in provincial risk profile of wastewater treatment facilities. Well done and continue to aspire to advance this good performance to even higher peripheries in the coming year.

Overall, Witzenberg Municipality scored 89.7 per cent for the Green Drop; followed by the Drakenstein Municipality with at 80.3 per cent for the Green Drop.

Table 38 Spatial Development

Municipality	Part of BESP/RD & LR SDF Support Programme	BESP/RD & LR Support Progress	State of SDF	MSA Approval Status	LUPU Approval Status	Status of Air Quality Management Plan
Cape Winelands District Municipality	Not part of BESP. SDF completed with joint funding from DEADP and district	N/A	Completed	Approved on 31/3/2011	Municipality has not indicated its intention to pursue Lupo.	Plan Approved
Stellenbosch Municipality	BESP Round 1 (2009/10)	BESP Intervention completed.	SDF currently under review by the municipality.	Not approved.	Municipality submitted Section 4(1) letter indicating its intention to approve the i.t.o. Lupo.	Plan not developed yet.
Drakenstein Municipality	BESP Round 1 (2009/10)	BESP Intervention completed.	Completed	Approved on 24/11/2010	The Municipality has not indicated its intention to pursue Lupo.	Plan Approved
Witzenberg Municipality	DoRD & LR SDF Support	SDF currently under review to be completed by November 2012.	SDF currently under review by the municipality.	Previous SDF Approved in 2006.	It is the intention of the Municipality to follow the Lupo 4(6) approval process.	Plan not developed yet.

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

The Cape Winelands District Municipality, Drakenstein and Witzenberg municipality has an SDF in place, whilst, Langeberg and Breede Valley SDF are currently under review.

6.1.5 Air Quality Management¹⁷

The promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹⁸ marked the turning point in the approach taken to air pollution control and governance in South Africa. The philosophy of Air Quality Management was introduced in line with international policy developments and the environmental right, i.e. Section 24 of the Constitution. The focus shifted from source control under the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act No. 45 of 1965 (APPA), to the management of pollutants in the ambient environment, through air quality management planning. In accordance with the requirements of NEM: AQA, Section 15(1), the Western Cape's Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (D: EA&DP) developed the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province.

The development of the AQMP was undertaken in two phases. Phase 1 entailed the development of the report on the Status Quo of Air Quality Management in the Western Cape (D: EA&DP, 2010). Phase 2 used the findings of this baseline air quality assessment and the resultant gap analysis to set the Vision, Mission and Goals for the AQMP, followed by a definition of the activities to address the identified gaps and to meet the objectives of the AQMP.

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed by Provincial and Local government. Management at Provincial level has progressed significantly, with a dedicated AQM unit set in D: EA&DP's Directorate: Pollution Management, as well as the appointment of a Provincial Air Quality Officer (AQO). At the level of the District and Metropolitan Municipalities, an AQO has been appointed at all District Municipalities as well as the City of Cape Town.

District and Metropolitan Municipalities will become the Licensing Authorities in their respective jurisdictions when NEM: AQA is fully implemented. Chief Air Pollution Control Officer powers have been delegated to the AQO in the City of Cape Town, which includes the issuing of APPA registration certificates for Scheduled Processes. The City of Cape Town is therefore capable of absorbing the functions of the Licensing Authority and performing the functions associated with the licensing of Listed Activities.

¹⁷ This section is **drawn directly** from selected sections in the Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, March 2010.

¹⁸ Act No. 39 of 2004 (NEM: AQA)

The baseline air quality assessment undertaken during Phase 1 confirms that air quality in the Western Cape is generally good, except in localised areas where air quality can be poor at times. For example, in urbanised and industrialised areas, a combination of industrial emissions and emissions from motor vehicles result in air quality degradation. These areas include the City of Cape Town, Saldanha Bay and Mossel Bay, with ambient air quality concentrations being elevated in the vicinity of industrial sources. Air quality is compromised in low income residential areas across the Western Cape, where wood and other fuels are used for cooking and heating, while unpaved roads are a source of dust, and refuse and tyre burning take place. In agricultural areas, practices such as residue and waste burning and the burning of fire breaks can result in impacts on air quality on considerable scales, while crop spraying can result in more localised effects.

Air Quality Plans: Cape Winelands District

It is evident from the table that most of the municipalities in the Cape Winelands District have not yet developed their Air Quality Plans. Out of the eight municipalities in the region it is only the Eden District Municipality that has an approved Air Quality Plan. The Department of Environmental Affairs are engaging with the various municipalities on establishing Air Quality Plans for their respective municipalities.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001, and Census 2011. The Western Cape Departments of Health, Community Safety, Education, Social Development, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Local Government, Transport and Public Works and Local Government and the Western Cape Provincial Treasury; the Bureau for Economic Research and Quantec.

Demographic information for 2001 and 2011 are from Statistics South Africa's 2001 Census and 2011 Census Statistics

Labour statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey provides a rough or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such municipalities. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

Economic information is sourced from the Bureau for Economic Research; there calculations are based on Quantec Research data and the Municipal Economic Review Outlook 2012.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be an accurate head count; however the data does give an indication as to trends.