



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Regional Development Profile
West Coast District

2013

Working paper

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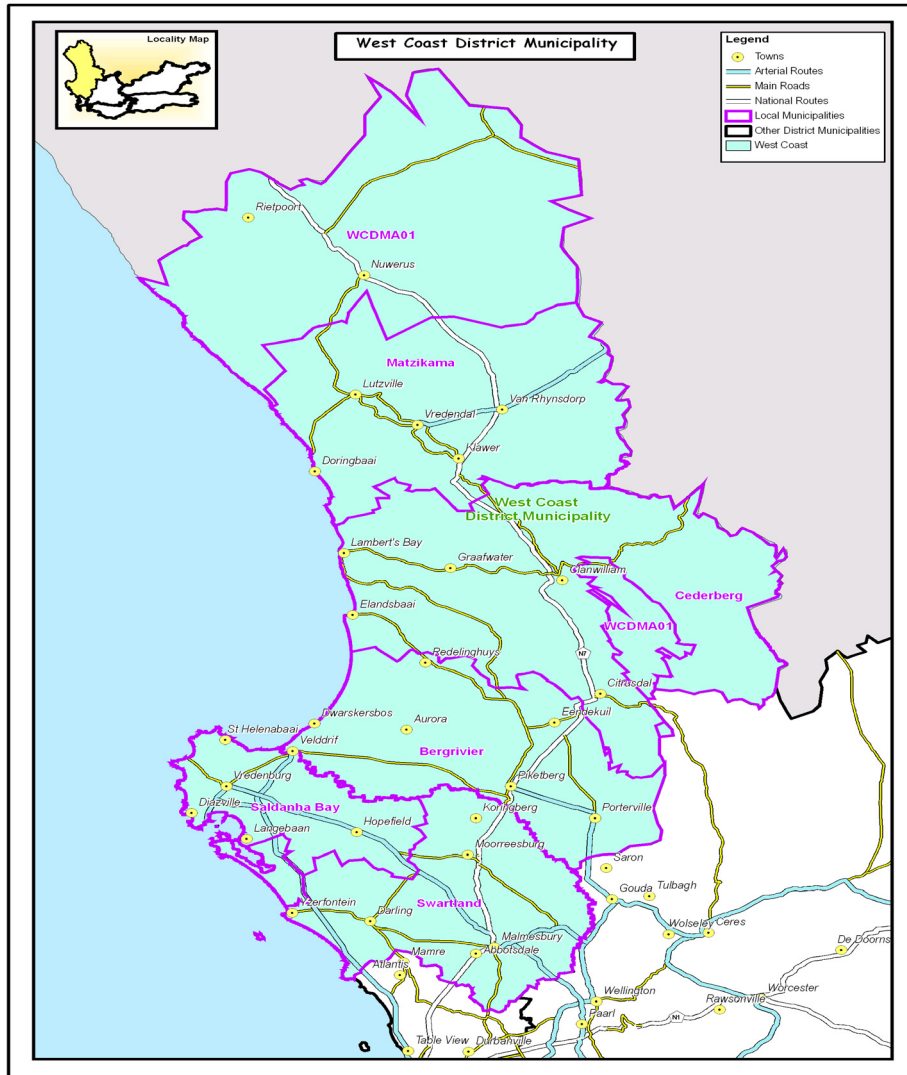
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West Coast District



List of towns

- Matzikama
- Cederberg
- Bergrivier
- Saldanha Bay
- Swartland

West Coast District at a glance

Population	2001	2011
Total number	282 673	391 766
Percentage share	2001	2011
African	9.8	16.5
Coloured	72.4	67.1
Indian/Asian	0.3	0.6
White	17.5	15.8
Socio-economic indicators		
Education		2011
Literacy rate		79.1%
Health		2013
<i>Number of Primary Health Care Facilities 2013 -</i> 26 Clinics, 20 Satellite clinics, 20 mobile clinics, 1 Comm. Centre		67
Immunisation rate		96.3%
Crime (numbers)		2012/2013
Murder		136
Total sexual crimes		732
Drug related crimes		5 363
Poverty levels		2013
Number of indigent households		18 248
Unemployment rate - 2013		14.5%
Access to housing and municipal services (Percentage share of households with access)	2001	2011
Formal dwellings	85.5%	93.0%
Informal dwellings	6.0%	7.0%
Electricity for lighting	88.1%	89.4%
Flush toilets (sewerage system)	85.5%	92.0%
Piped water inside dwelling	98.2%	99.1%
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)	69.0%	77.0%
Economy		
GDP-R - 2011		R10.261 billion
Average annual growth, 2000 - 2010		3.3%
Largest sector contributions to GDP-R (% composition: 2011)		
- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services - 25.6%		
- Manufacturing - 17.7%		
- Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing - 14.6%		

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 the 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 West Coast 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. Population figures help to target plans and budget priorities more accurately and reduce the occurrence of fragmented and unfocused 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 conditions and programs, fertility levels, crime, services levels and developmental levels 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 that of the West Coast 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 demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also provides a planning measure to assist budget planners to match the available resources to address the relative demand for services.

Table 1 displays the population across the different regions in the Western Cape Province. The 2011 Census estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.8 million people, up by 28.7 per cent from 4.5 million people in the 2001 Census. The most populous regions in 2011 are the City of Cape Town with 3.7 million people (64.2 per cent), followed by Cape Winelands with 787 490 people (13.5 per cent).

Table 1 Western Cape Population Growth Comparison across the different districts for 2001 and 2011

	Stats SA 2001 Census	Stats SA 2011 Census	Quantec 2012 Projections	Quantec 2013 Projections
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	3 750 785	3 823 068
West Coast	282 673	391 766	401 710	409 930
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	814 061	828 902
Overberg	203 520	258 176	267 142	272 195
Eden	454 919	574 265	595 857	607 161
Central Karoo	60 482	71 011	74 462	75 671
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	5 904 017	6 016 927

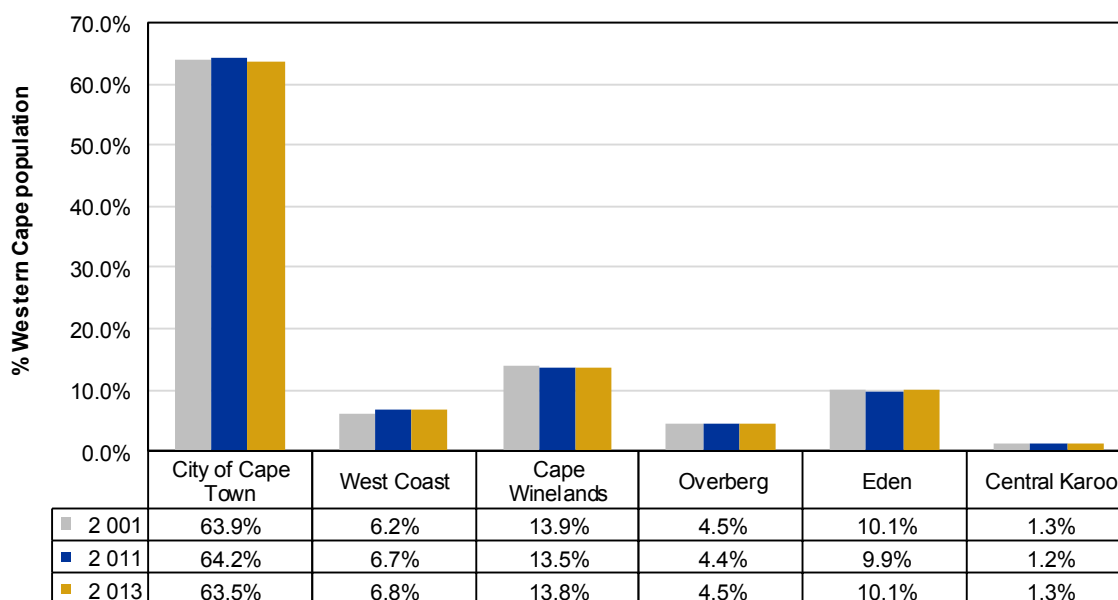
Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011; Quantec 2013

West Coast's population increased by 38.6 per cent from 282 673 in 2001 to 391 766 in 2011. West Coast population increased at a higher rate than that of any other region in the Western Cape from 2001 to 2011.

The 2012 and 2013 Quantec projections are not too dissimilar to the prevailing demographic trends for the Western Cape Province. The West Coast District is projected to grow to 401 710 persons in 2010 and 409 930 persons in 2013.

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

Figure 1 District Percentage of Western Cape Population – 2001 and 2011

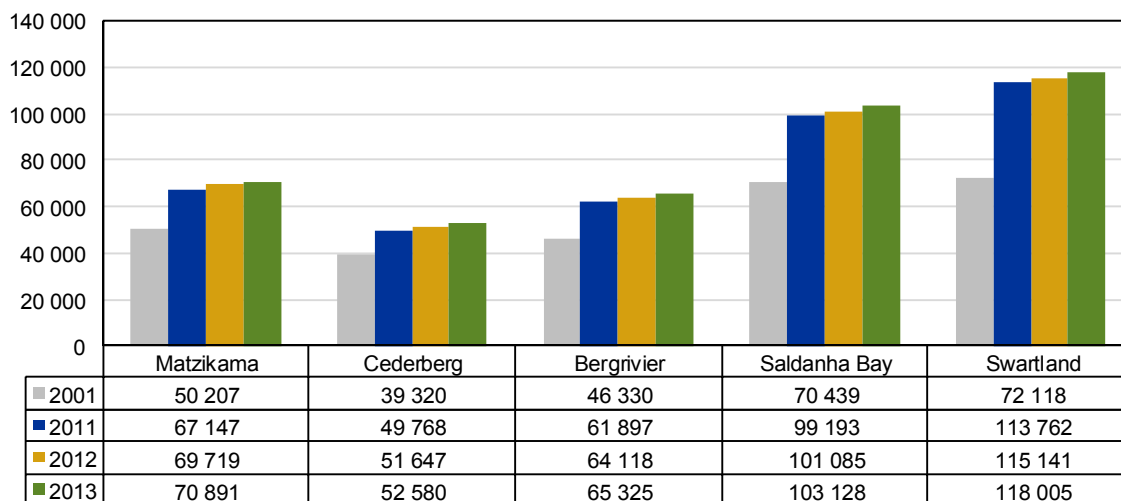


Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001, Census 2011 and Quantec projections

Naturally, the City of Cape Town accounts for nearly two-thirds of the entire Western Cape population in both 2001 and 2011 with 63.9 per cent and 64.2 per cent in 2011 respectively. The West Coast District's share of the Western Cape population increased from 6.2 per cent in 2001 to 6.7 per cent in 2011 making it the fourth largest contributor to the overall Provincial population. West Coast is the only other region apart from the City of Cape Town that recorded any increase in its relative share of the total Western Cape population from 2001 to 2011.

For the West Coast District the 2013 projections represented as a percentage above clearly illustrates the point made in the previous section. A 0.1 percentage point increase in the population size is projected from 6.7 per cent in 2011 to 6.8 per cent in 2013.

Figure 2 West Coast District Population Comparison, 2001 and 2011



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, Census 2011 and Quantec 2012, 2013 projections

All the municipalities within the West Coast District experienced increases in its total population from 2001 to 2011. The slowest growth was recorded in Cederberg at 26.6 per cent and the fastest population growth was recorded in Saldanha and Swartland municipalities 40.8 to 57.7 per cent respectively over the reporting period.

The projections for 2013 are in line with the prevailing trends for the past decade. At Municipal level, Matzikama (70 891) and Cederberg (52 580) display the largest variances from the 2012 figures. The economically strong municipalities of Saldanha Bay and Swartland display negligible increases for 2013.

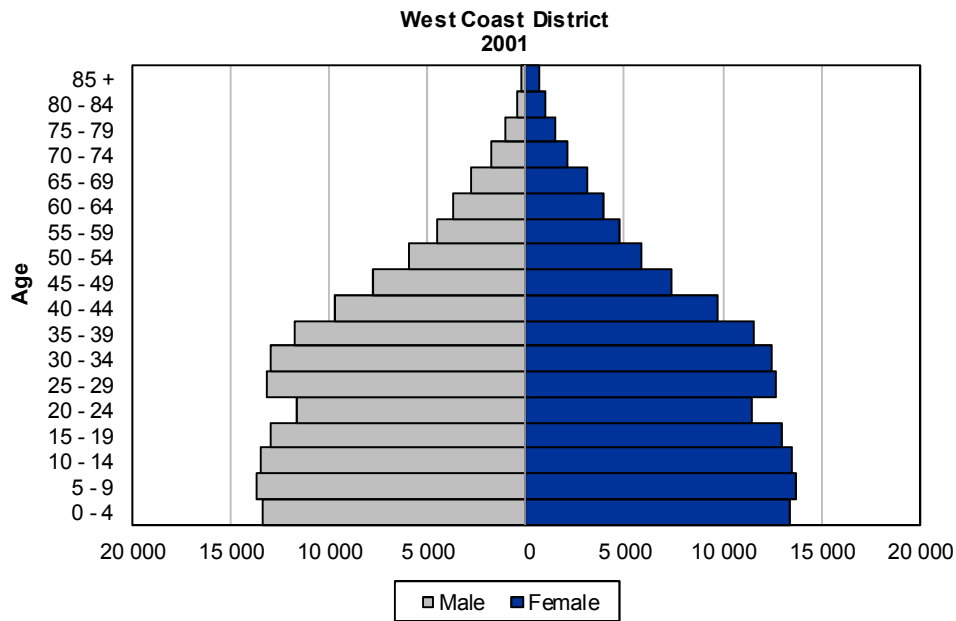
1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

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.

1.2.1 Age and Gender Distribution of the West Coast District

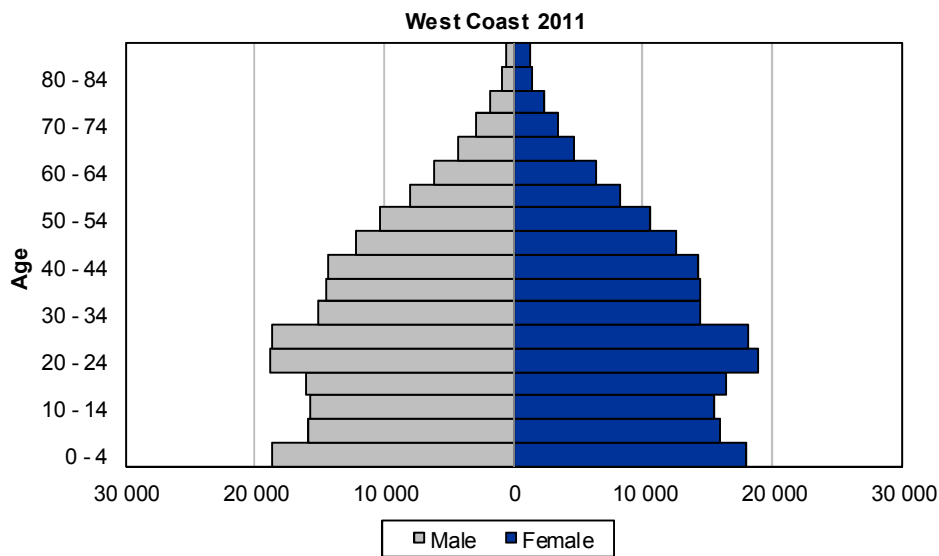
The population pyramid for the different districts in the Western Cape tend to have a wide base that gradually narrows in the upper age cohorts. The wide base at the bottom pyramid indicates high fertility rate. The pyramid narrows toward the top which indicates a higher death rate amongst the older generations than among the younger people. This trend is consistent for the West Coast District population pyramids (2001 & 2011) presented below.

Figure 3 West Coast District population pyramid for 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001

Figure 4 West Coast District population pyramids for 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

1.2.2 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely the children (0 - 14 years); the working age population (15 - 64 years) and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2001, the District's population composition was as follows: children at 25.5 per cent, working age population at 68.5 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 6 per cent

of the total population. In 2011, the District's population changed most notably in the youth and working age population categories. The Children age group for males and females expanded by 9 807 (males) and 8 809 (females) for this specific group. From an economic point of view, the working age population increased from 186 759 in 2001 to 268 478 in 2011, representing an increase of 43.7 per cent over the ten year period.

The child dependency ratio² lowered from 43.4 in 2001 to 37.1 in 2011 whilst the aged dependency ratio increased from 7.9 to 8.8 over the same period.

1.2.3 Gender Distribution

Figures 3 and 4 also illustrate changes in the District's population with respect to the gender distribution. The gender ratio changed slightly in 2011 compared with 2001; for every 100 females there were 99.3 males in 2001, this ratio decreasing to 98.6 in 2011.

In 2001, the male and female share of the total population was 49.8 per cent and 50.2 per cent respectively. In 2011, males' share of the population decreased slightly to 49.7 per cent whilst females' share increased to 50.3 per cent.

1.3 Population Groups

The historical and emerging South African context has particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. 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 West Coast District Population Groups, 2001 and 2011

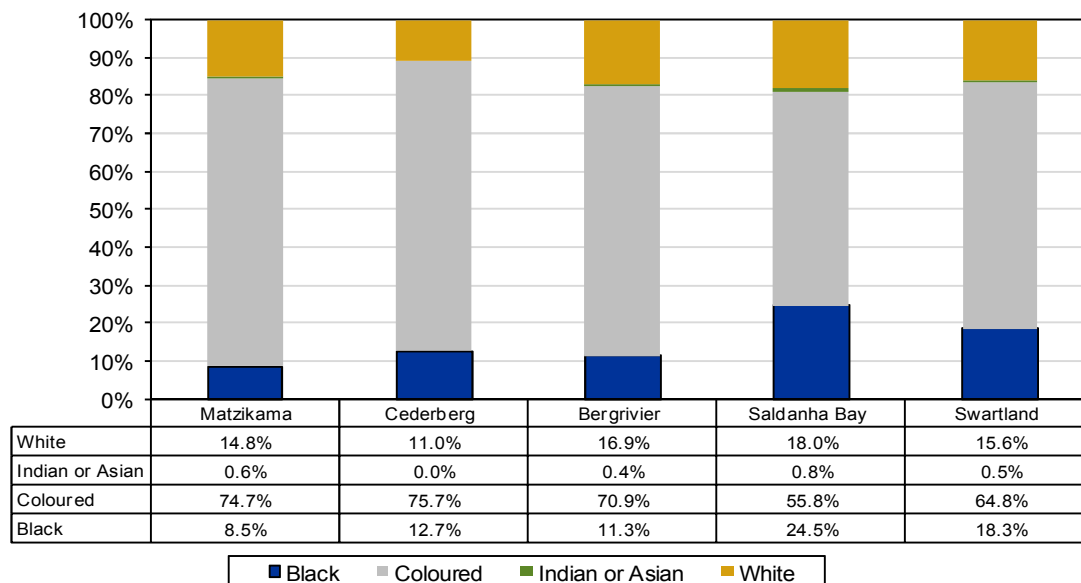
Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	2011	Percentage of Population 2011	Average Annual Growth rate 2001 - 2011 %
African	27 737	9.8	64 110	16.5	15.0%
Coloured	204 628	72.4	260 850	67.1	4.1%
Indian or Asian	856	0.3	2 181	0.6	16.9%
White	49 450	17.5	61 527	15.8	3.7%
Total	282 672	100.0	388 668	100.0	5.5%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

² Dependency ratios is the ratio of children (child dependency ratio) or the aged (aged dependency ratio) to the working age population; overall dependency indicates the reliance of a combination of both children and the aged on the working age population. A high dependency ratio indicates that the working age population faces a greater burden to support and provide children and the elderly, who are often economically dependent.

The proportion of the African population group increased substantially from 9.8 per cent in 2001 to 16.5 per cent of the District's population in 2011. It must be noted that the African population group was the only group to have experienced an increase, with the Coloured (72.4 per cent - 2001; 67.1 per cent - 2011), Indian (0.3 per cent - 2001; 0.6 per cent - 2011) and White (17.5 per cent - 2001; 15.8 per cent - 2011) population groups experiencing declines in their respective shares of the total District population.

Figure 5 West Coast District Population Groups, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

The Coloured population dominates the District share in relation to race with figures in excess of two-thirds for all but two (Saldanha Bay 55.8 per cent and Swartland 64.8 per cent) of the municipalities in the West Coast District. The White racial group is the second largest population group with figures hovering around the 15 per cent mark in Matzikama, Bergrivier and Swartland but closer to 20 per cent for Saldanha Bay (18 per cent). The Asian race group is sparse or even non-existent in some instances with Saldanha Bay (0.8 per cent) representing the largest proportional share for Indian/Asian.

The Black population shows a significant growth in the two "power house" economies of the region, namely; Saldanha Bay (24.5 per cent) and Swartland (18.3 per cent).

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 education costs.

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 Literacy rates, 2011 intra-provincial comparison

Municipal area	Literacy rate 2011
City of Cape Town	90.5%
West Coast	79.1%
Cape Winelands	81.7%
Overberg	81.1%
Eden	82.6%
Central Karoo	73.4%
Western Cape	87.2%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011, Department of Social Development

The table above depicts the intra-provincial comparison for the Metro and the respective districts in the Western Cape which is based on Census 2011. The City of Cape Town has the highest literacy rate at 90.5 per cent; followed by the Eden District with a literacy rate of 82.6 per cent. Conversely, the Central Karoo District has the lowest literacy rate of 73.4 per cent.

The West Coast District compares favourably to Cape Winelands (81.7 per cent), Overberg (81.1 per cent) and Eden (82.6 per cent) in terms of overall literacy.

Table 4 Literacy rates across the West Coast District Municipalities in 2011

West Coast	2011
Western Cape	87.17%
Saldanha Bay	86.69%
Swartland	78.02%
Bergrivier	76.41%
Matzikama	76.40%
Cederberg	73.22%
West Coast	79.14%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2011

As shown in Table 4, Saldanha Bay Municipality has the highest literate population in the West Coast District in 2011 at 86.70 per cent, followed by Swartland Municipality at 78.02 per cent; Berggrivier Municipality at 76.41 per cent and Matzikama Municipality at 76.40 per cent. Cederberg Municipality has the lowest literate rate compared to all municipalities in the West Coast District at 73.22.

2.1.2 Learner enrolment, learner teacher ratio and drop-out rates

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 in an effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist is to ensure that sufficient technical curricula exists, particularly those of engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisan training are available within municipal areas.

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 5 West Coast District Learner enrolment, Learner-teacher ratio and Drop-out rate, 2012

	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)		Average Learner teacher ratio		Average Drop out rate		Drop % in FET phase		Number/ proportion of no fee schools		Education facilities - Number of schools with libraries/ media centres	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
West Coast District	2 012	2 013										
Berggrivier	8 090	8 027	31.3%	30.5%	40.0%	28.9%	11	11	20	19		
Cederberg	7 498	7 533	27.1%	31.1%	41.6%	28.3%	20	20	15	17		
Matzikama	9 886	9 759	28.7%	30.2%	40.5%	44.6%	24	24	27	28		
Saldanha Bay	14 705	15 045	33.2%	32.3%	33.2	33.0%	5	5	19	20		
Swartland	15 970	16 407	32.9%	32.9%	32.9	28.3%	20	20	24	26		

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2013

In terms of Table 5 above the majority of the learners in the West Coast District, 28.4 per cent are enrolled at schools in the Swartland municipal area and the smallest number of learner enrolment is in the Cederberg municipal area at 13.4 per cent. The highest dropout rate appears within Cederberg with the lowest learner teacher ratio at

27.1 per cent. One important observation that could be made is that one in every three enrolled learners drops out of school and that there is one teacher for every three learners within the schools of the West Coast District.

2.1.3 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. A number of universities and further education and training institutions are located within the West Coast District's boundaries.

Table 6 Public Further Education and Training Facilities and Schools with Libraries/ Media Centres in the West Coast District, 2012

	Education facilities - Number of schools with libraries/ media centres	
	2012	2013
Bergrivier	20	19
Cederberg	15	17
Matzikama	27	28
Saldanha	19	20
Swartland	24	26
West Coast District	105	110

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2013

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 because we do, information literacy has become 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.

In the West Coast District, 110 schools have access to libraries or media centres in 2013. Matzikama has 28 schools with access to libraries compared to Cederberg with 17 schools having access to libraries.

2.1.4 No fee schools

No fee schools 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.

Table 7 Number/proportion of no fee schools

Municipality	2012	2013
Bergivier	11	11
Cederberg	20	20
Matzikama	24	24
Saldanha Bay	5	5
Swartland	20	20

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2013

Table 7 indicates that in the West Coast region the number of no fee schools has remained constant for 2013 with a total of 80 no fee schools. Cederberg (20), Matzikama (24) and Swartland (20) account for the majority with Bergivier (11) and Saldanha Bay (5) accounting for the rest. In terms of the percentage split across municipal areas, Matzikama accounts for 77.4 per cent of the no fee schools within the West Coast region. In the Cederberg municipal area 74.1 per cent of the schools are no-fee schools, Bergivier, 55.0 per cent and Swartland 64.5 per cent. Saldanha Bay has lowest percentage of no fee schools in the Western Cape at 22.7 per cent.

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.

Table 8 Education Outcomes – 2011 & 2012 Matric Pass Rates within the West Coast District

Municipality	2011	2012
Matzikama	86.9	88.0
Cederberg	97.9	90.9
Bergivier	89.5	89.1
Saldanha Bay	92.7	86.4
Swartland	82.7	85.2

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2013

In terms of Table 8 Cederberg Municipal area achieved the highest pass rate in the 2012 Matric exams at 90.9 per cent with Bergivier following at 89.1 per cent. Swartland Municipal area achieved the lowest matric pass rate at 85.2 per cent. Generally, the West Coast region displayed a slight decline in the overall matric pass rate from the 2011 figures recorded.

Table 9 Education level in 2011 per municipality

Educational Level Grouped	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha Bay	Swartland
No Schooling	3 228	2 885	3 186	2 532	5 372
Grade 12/Std 10/Form 5	8 817	6 447	8 976	19 205	17 415
Higher Diploma	691	363	651	1 314	1 761
Post Higher Diploma; Masters; Doctoral Diploma	72	36	75	203	186
Bachelors Degree	439	190	381	720	1 079
Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate Diploma	129	76	130	282	356
Honours Degree	132	96	130	254	414
Higher Degree Masters/Phd	83	72	119	287	314

Source: Stats SA Census 2011

At Local Government level, the educational attainment figures are in line with other developmental indicators throughout this profile. The District's leading developmental nodes of Saldanha Bay and Swartland have recorded the highest figures for the key categories Grade 12 (Saldanha Bay 19 205 individuals; Swartland 17 415 individuals). Proportionally, the municipalities of Matzikama, Bergrivier and Cederberg performed better in the 'higher' educational categories of Post Higher Diploma, Bachelors Degree, Honours Degree and Higher Degree.

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 10 Western Cape Healthcare Facilities

List of facilities 2013	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities* - Fixed, satellite and mobile clinics, CHCs, CDCs			District Hospitals*			Regional Hospitals*		
						2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
City of Cape Town	9	37	82	17	4	149	149	159	9	9	9	2	5	5
West Coast District	0	1	26	20	20	67	67	69	7	7	7	0	0	0
Cape Winelands District	0	6	42	6	28	82	82	84	4	4	4	2	2	2
Overberg District	0	1	22	7	14	44	44	47	4	4	4	0	0	0
Eden District	0	5	33	12	21	71	71	76	6	6	6	1	1	1
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	10	22	22	20	4	4	4	0	0	0
Western Cape	9	51	213	65	97	435	435	455	34	34	34	5	8	8

*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

Healthcare facilities are naturally concentrated with the boundaries of the City of Cape Town, particularly true for clinics (82) and district hospitals (9). The West Coast District has a fair share of Satellite clinics (20) when compared to the rest of the Province which augurs particularly well for the rural communities within the District. This is also the case for Mobile Clinics (20) while District Hospitals (7) are second only to the City of Cape Town further indicating, at District level, a well-endowed healthcare system in relation to facilities.

Table 11 West Coast District Healthcare Facilities

List of facilities 2013	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities* - Fixed, satellite and mobile clinics, CHCs, CDCs			District Hospitals*			Regional Hospitals*		
						2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
Matzikama	0	0	5	4	9	18	18	13	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cederberg	0	0	6	0	4	10	10	11	2	2	2	0	0	0
Bergivier	0	0	3	5	4	12	12	12	2	2	2	0	0	0
Saldanha Bay	0	0	8	2	2	12	12	12	1	1	1	0	0	0
Swartland	0	1	4	4	6	15	15	16	1	1	1	0	0	0
West Coast DMA**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
West Coast District	0	1	26	15	25	67	67	69	7	7	7	0	0	0

* 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

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

Saldanha Bay has the majority of fixed/permanent structures accounting for eight Clinics and one District Hospital. Cederberg Municipality followed by Matzikama follow closely with six and five clinics respectively. Cederberg do not have any Satellite clinics as opposed to Matzikama's four but also compares disfavouredly with 4 mobile clinics compared to Matzikama's nine. Swartland also compares in equal measure to Matzikama with four clinics, four satellite clinics and six mobile clinics. Cederberg displays the lowest number of health facilities within the District, with a notable 6 clinics across the municipality, 4 mobile clinics and 2 district hospitals.

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 per cent: 13.8 – 20.5 per cent). The weighted Provincial Survey estimate from the larger sub-district survey was 16.8 per cent (95 per cent CI: 16 - 17.7 per cent). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years. (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 18)

The information presented here shows how the City and different health districts in the Western Cape have 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 to date, there is still no known cure. 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 sex. (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8)

Table 12 Western Cape HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care

	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2011	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2012	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2013	ART Patient Load 2011*	ART Patient Load 2012*	ART Patient Load 2013*
City of Cape Town	61	64	66	75 652	85 791	99 223
West Coast District	17	28	36	3 205	3547	4 561
Cape Winelands District	23	31	40	9 750	11 830	14 170
Overberg District	6	17	17	3 259	4253	4 907
Eden District	23	34	49	7 847	9 397	10 402
Central Karoo District	3	3	7	674	715	949
Western Cape	133	177	215	100 387	115 533	134 212

*Patient load at June 2011 and 2012 at end June; at end March 2013

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

At the end of the June 2013, the Province highlighted that it provides anti-retroviral treatment (ART) to over 134 212 persons as shown in Table 12. Although this may appear to be a relatively high number, when compared to the Province's estimated total population aged 15 years and older, it only represents a very small percentage (3.39 per cent) of the total patient for the Western Cape. Cape Winelands District (10.55 per cent) and Eden District (7.75 per cent) represent larger portions of the total ART patient load for 2013.

Table 13 West Coast HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care

	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2011	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2013	ART Patient Load 2011*	ART Patient Load 2012*	ART Patient Load 2013*
Matzikama Local Municipality	1	1	6	368	462	569
Cederberg Local Municipality	5	5	5	586	686	880
Bergrivier Local Municipality	9	9	9	253	343	466
Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	1	1	1	959	1 127	1 435
Swartland Local Municipality	1	12	15	1 039	929	1 211
West Coast District	17	28	36	3 205	3 547	4 561

*Patient load at June 2011 and 2012 at end June; at end March 2013

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

The ART Patient Load has increased by 1 356 from June 2011 to June 2013 while the number of ART sites has also increased substantially from 17 to 36 for the same period (June 2011 – June 2013) across the West Coast District. Saldanha Bay Municipality displays the highest ART patient load (1 435) as well as the largest increase (308) in this category followed by Swartland (282) which is disturbing. Cederberg also displays a notable year-on-year increase from 686 in 2012 to 880.

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 is for underweight children.

Immunisation³

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the results from the Western Cape can be benchmarked.

³ The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

Table 14 Western Cape Infancy Immunisation Rates

	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2012/13	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2012/13
Western Cape Province	87.8%	89.0%	3.0	2.8
Cape Town	87.5%	89.5%	3.2	2.8
West Coast DM	97.1%	96.3%	1.8	1.6
Cape Winelands DM	90.0%	91.8%	3.2	2.9
Overberg DM	74.4%	75.8%	2.8	2.5
Eden DM	88.6%	102.8%	2.9	4.2
Central Karoo DM	80.3%	77.0%	2.0	3.7

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2012 and 2013

According to Table 14, West Coast District has performed remarkably well in this area achieving an immunisation rate of 96.3 per cent, the highest in the Province and also well above the 90 per cent benchmark set by the National Department of Health. In relation to malnutrition, the District has again performed well with the lowest prevalence of malnutrition cases (1.8 per 1 000 population) in the Province. This serves as further indication of the attention to primary welfare of the District's citizens especially that of the infant segment of the population.

Table 15 West Coast Infancy Immunisation Rates

	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2012/13	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2012/13
West Coast District	97.1%	96.3%	1.8	1.6
Matzikama	103.2%	105.4%	2.5	2.9
Cederberg	91.0%	93.5%	2.5	2.8
Bergrivier	93.1%	97.9%	0.2	1.5
Saldanha Bay	85.1%	88.4%	0.7	0.5
Swartland	118.2%	104.2%	3.2	1.3
West Coast DMA	49.7%	-	1.4	-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2012 and 2013

At a municipal level, the performance of infant healthcare is consistent across the District with most municipalities clearing the 90 per cent benchmark figure for immunisation except for Saldanha Bay which has recorded a figure of 88.4 per cent. Severe malnutrition cases appear to have increased gradually in relation to the total number of the sample size for the previous period (2011/12) whereas a rate of 1.6 per 1 000 population was recorded across the District. In 2012/13, alarming increases were found in Bergrivier (0.2 in 2011/12; 1.5 in 2012/13), while Matzikama (2.5 in 2011/12; 2.9 in 2012/13), and Swartland (3.2 in 2011/12; 1.3 in 2012/13) recorded notable successes.

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 here.

Table 16 Western Cape Maternity Rates

<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>	Total number of live births in facilities 2012/13	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2012/13	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2012/13</i>
Western Cape Province	92 462	40	43.3	89 394	26	28.7	93 321	64	68.6
Cape Town	59 786	33	55.2	61 898	19	30.7	62 143	49	78.9
West Coast DM	5 124	0	0.0	4 854	0	0.0	4 972	6	120.7
Cape Winelands DM	13 856	4	28.9	10 500	2	17.0	12 683	5	39.4
Overberg DM	3 150	0	0.0	2 838	0	0.0	3 051	0	0.0
Eden DM	9 507	2	21.0	8 220	5	60.8	9 405	4	42.5
Central Karoo DM	1 039	1	96.2	1 084	0	0.0	1 067	0	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

In relation to maternal rates, West Coast district has recorded a total of six maternal deaths and a Maternal Mortality rate of 120.7 per 100 000 live births was recorded in 2012/13 for the West Coast District. This displays a distinct worsening of the situation when compared to 2011/12 figures. Maternal Mortality in particular presents a cause for concern when considered from a Provincial perspective far outstripping the rest of the Province for this category. Maternal Deaths outside of the City of Cape Town are the highest for the West Coast District (6).

Table 17 West Coast Maternity Rates

<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>	Total number of live births in facilities 2012/13	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2012/13	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2012/13</i>
West Coast DM	5 124	0	0	4 854	0	0.0	4 972	6	120.7
Bergrivier	523	0	0	528	0	0.0	547	2	365.6
Cederberg	603	0	0	615	0	0.0	680	1	147.1
Matzikama	845	0	0	880	0	0.0	850	2	235.3
Saldanha Bay	1 874	0	0	1 543	0	0.0	1 598	0	0.0
Swartland	1 279	0	0	1 288	0	0.0	1 297	1	77.1
West Coast DMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Across the West Coast District, Maternal Mortality is spread across the District with Bergrivier (2), Cederberg (1), Matzikama (2), and Swartland (1). Bergrivier (365.6 per 100 000 live births) followed by Matzikama (235.3 per 100 000 live births) recorded the highest mortality rate and Saldanha Bay (0) the lowest mortality rate within the District.

Table 18 Western Cape Delivery to women under 18 years

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11</i>	<i>Total deliveries 2010/11</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12</i>	<i>Total deliveries 2011/12</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2012/13</i>	<i>Total deliveries in facilities 2012/13</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2012/13</i>
Western Cape Province	6 484	93 192	69.6	6 320	93 199	40.2	5 906	92 125	64.1
Cape Town	3 911	63 082	62.0	3 756	64 116	58.6	3 448	63 178	54.6
West Coast DM	416	4 921	84.5	472	4 926	95.8	451	4 932	91.4
Cape Winelands DM	1 136	12 156	93.5	1 085	11 905	91.1	993	11 146	89.1
Overberg DM	279	2 948	94.6	241	2 906	82.9	231	2 879	80.2
Eden DM	650	9 042	71.9	657	8 244	79.7	683	8 883	76.9
Central Karoo DM	92	1 043	88.2	109	1 102	98.9	100	1 107	90.3

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

For this particular segment of births attributed to women under the age of 18 years, the West Coast District's figure has tapered somewhat from an index of 95.8 in 2011/12 to 91.4 in 2012/13. This naturally has consequences for the additional strain on the healthcare and welfare system while further highlighting the need to direct intervention especially within the vast rural areas within the West Coast District. Across the Western Cape Province, a general decline can be seen in the indexes based on the 2012/13 figures but for the West Coast District.

Table 19 West Coast Delivery to women under 18 years

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11</i>	<i>Total deliveries 2010/11</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12</i>	<i>Total deliveries 2011/12</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2012/13</i>	<i>Total deliveries in facilities 2012/13</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2012/13</i>
West Coast DM	416	4 921	84.5	472	4 926	95.8	451	4 932	91.4
Bergervier	62	558	111.1	64	550	116.4	69	536	128.7
Cederberg	46	587	78.4	65	635	102.4	58	685	84.7
Matzikama	78	847	92.1	88	878	100.2	73	854	85.5
Saldanha Bay	114	1 642	69.4	121	1 569	77.1	112	1 571	71.3
Swartland	116	1 287	90.1	134	1 294	103.6	139	1 286	108.1
West Coast DMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

Within the West Coast District, the single most notable increase has been made in the teenage delivery rates for the period 2012/13 in Bergervier Municipality (116.4 to 128.7), while Swartland (108.1), Cederberg (84.7), Matzikama (85.5) and Saldanha Bay (71.3). Of particular interest are the notable reductions recorded in the 'Rural' areas of Cederberg and Matzikama where added resources/initiatives are needed given the general limited contact with Economy and its distance from the high growth node areas which indirectly has a bearing on the development potential of these two municipalities.

Table 20 Termination of pregnancy

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</i>	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</i>	Total TOPs performed 2012/13	Female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13</i>
Western Cape Province	14 359	1 380 716	10.4	14 474	1 405 654	10.3	15 248	1 470 176	10.4
Cape Town	10 233	923 847	11.1	10 753	945 028	11.4	11930	987 390	12.1
West Coast DM	847	74 942	11.3	675	74 262	9.1	341	78 613	4.3
Cape Winelands DM	1 378	186 405	7.4	1 533	189 863	10.5	1 490	196 780	7.6
Overberg DM	282	53 927	5.2	288	55 017	5.2	330	57 199	5.8
Eden DM	1 262	128 498	9.8	1 225	128 259	9.6	1 156	136 711	8.5
Central Karoo DM	357	13 096	27.3	0	13 225	0.0	1	13 484	0.1

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

Contrary to the dire situation presented in the previous category of births to women under the age of 18 years, there's a notable reduction in the Termination of Pregnancy statistics presented above for the West Coast District municipality. While the 2011/12 figure of 9.1 births terminated per 1 000 is relatively high amongst the five districts across the Western Cape Province, the figure has been greatly reduced to 4.3 births terminated per 1 000 for 2012/13. This ranks favourably when compared to Provincial figures for this category with only the Central Karoo District municipality at 0.1 births per 1 000 for 2012/13 lower for this category.

Table 21 Termination of pregnancy

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</i>	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</i>	Total TOPs performed 2012/13	Female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13</i>
West Coast DM	847	74 942	11.3	675	74 262	9.1	341	78 613	4.3
Bergrivier	336	11 343	29.6	65	11 481	5.7	17	11 758	1.4
Cederberg	40	9 553	4.2	94	9 670	9.7	55	9 903	5.6
Matzikama	141	12 061	11.7	135	12 219	11.0	45	12 535	3.6
Saldanha Bay	106	22 008	4.8	222	22 534	9.9	120	23 585	5.1
Swartland	155	18 190	8.5	159	18 358	8.7	104	18 694	5.6
West Coast	69	1 787	38.6	-	-	-	-	2 138	-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

At municipal level the results are relatively consistent with the overall District trend with vast contrasts. Notable achievers for 2012/13 are Bergrivier Municipality at 1.4, down from 5.7 in 2011/12 and Matzikama Municipality at 3.6 down from 11 in 2011/12. Cederberg Municipality (5.6) and Saldanha Bay (5.1) displayed notable successes (improvement) in recorded figures for this category. Swartland also recorded a notable reduction of 3.1 with an overall figure of 5.6 in 2012/13, down from 8.7 in 2011/12.

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.

HCBS 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 22 Western Cape Community Based Services by NPOs, 2011/12

Community Based Services	Monthly average number of Non-profit Organisation appointed home carers
West Coast DM	278
Bergrivier	39
Cederberg	62
Matzikama	68
Saldanha Bay	58
Swartland	51

Source: Western Cape Department of Health 2013

The social 'safety net' for the West Coast District appears to be amongst the highest in the Province, with 278 active NPO carers recorded in the District. Within the District the monthly average number hovers around the 55 average visits per month. To be more precise, Cederberg (62), Matzikama (68) and Saldanha Bay all display sound figures in this regard. Swartland lags slightly behind on 51 visits while Bergrivier (39) is a considerable way off for this specific category.

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 23 Crime in the West Coast District: April to March: 2003/04 - 2012/13

West Coast District	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	April 2012 to March 2013
Contact crime (crimes against the person)										
Murder	184	145	175	150	132	109	114	110	115	136
Total sexual crimes	567	641	564	576	555	540	624	584	584	732
Property related crime										
Burglary at residential premises	2 662	2 231	1 777	2 017	1 996	2 217	2 079	1 648	2 366	2 758
Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection										
Drug related crime	1 972	2 577	2 328	2 922	3 321	3 358	3 720	4 216	4 931	5 363
Driving under the influence of alcohol/ drugs	379	515	567	658	680	631	683	1 043	742	585

Source: Western Cape Department of Community Safety, 2012/13

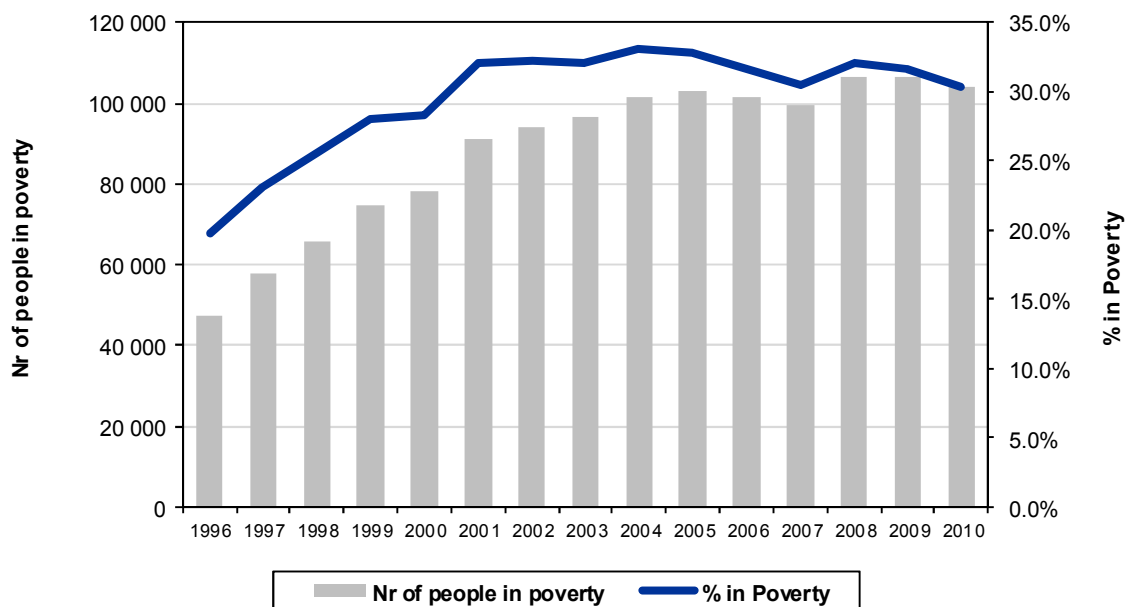
Table 23 above indicates that serious crimes have fluctuated somewhat for the period 2003/04 – 2012/13, especially in the case of murder which has declined from 184 to 136 over the reporting period but displayed an increase from the 2011/12 figure of 115. Total sexual crimes have remained moderate, hovering around the 550 mark for the period under review, drastically increasing up to 732 cases in 2012/13. This figure represents an increase from 584 cases reported in March 2012. Burglary appears to be rising again from 2 366 cases in 2011/12 to 2 756 cases in 2012/13. These figures are up from 1 648 in 2010/11, recording periodic upturns and downturns from 2003/04 to 2011/12.

However, of particular concern is the exaggerated increase in the level of Drug related crime, increasing at a sharp incline from 1 972 in March 2004 to 5 363 in March 2013. This figure has risen sharply from 4 931 in March 2012 thereby displaying a 100 per cent increase within an eight year period. The negative externalities associated are particularly worrying as this type of drug activity is found within the unemployed youth component of the population and may have long term implication for the region's economy in terms of labour, social cost, investment climate, etc. Improving the apparent burden of disease, both within the District and individual municipalities, cannot be achieved solely by the Department of Health.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality⁴

The poverty rate is 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.

Figure 6 Poverty Overview West Coast District, 2011



Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

The poverty income used in Figure 6 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). The monthly poverty incomes used are shown in Table 24.

Table 24 Poverty Rate 2001, 2007 and 2010

Code	Municipality	2001	2007	2010
D014	WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	22.3%	22.8%	23.9%
D015	WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	32.8%	27.6%	26.8%
D013	WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	34.2%	34.0%	33.8%
D011	WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	35.3%	33.5%	31.7%
D012	WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	41.2%	41.9%	42.7%
DC01	WC - DC1 West Coast District Municipality	32.0%	30.5%	30.4%

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

⁴ This section draws on Global Insight Data provided by the Western Cape Department of Economic Development.

The poverty rate, discussed in Table 24, across the District Municipality is a cause for concern in general. Saldanha Bay Municipality has consistently recorded low poverty rates relative to its neighbouring municipalities hovering around 22 per cent – 23 per cent for the 2001 – 2007 periods. This trend is consistent with the literacy rates and education attainment levels achieved within the Saldanha Bay Municipality i.e. inverse relationship between the variables literacy rate/Education attainment and Poverty Rate.

For the year 2010, rural based municipalities such as Cederberg (42.7 per cent), Bergrivier (33.8 per cent) and Matzikama (31.7 per cent) recorded alarming levels of poverty. This trend appears to be consistent for the entire assessed period with no sign of decline especially within the Cederberg Municipality (41.2 per cent, 41.9 per cent and 42.7 per cent respectively). The levels recorded in Cederberg are approximately 10 percentage points higher than that of the District figure for the same period (32 per cent, 30.5 per cent and 30.4 per cent respectively).

2.4.1 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 25 Gini Coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010

Code	Municipality	2001	2007	2010
D011	WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	0.60	0.61	0.60
D012	WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	0.62	0.64	0.64
D013	WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	0.56	0.58	0.57
D014	WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	0.57	0.59	0.58
D015	WC015: Sw artland Local Municipality	0.58	0.60	0.58
DC01	WC - DC1 West Coast District Municipality	0.59	0.61	0.60

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

In general, income inequality is rife across the West Coast District. Again, comparisons can be made to the poverty levels across the region as well the disparity in education levels suggesting strong linkages to a productive labour force divided by regional boundaries with associated economic opportunities/benefits. Not surprising is the high level of inequality within the Cederberg Municipality given the bloated poverty rate with Gini Coefficient figures of 0.62, 0.64 and 0.64 being recorded for the 2001 – 2010 period respectively, being the highest for the West Coast District. However, the rest of the municipalities within West Coast District are displaying lowering Gini coefficients from 2007 to 2010.

2.4.2 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 26 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010

Code	Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
D011	Matzikama Local Municipality	0.62	0.64	0.64
D012	Cederberg Local Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.60
D013	Bergrivier Local Municipality	0.61	0.63	0.63
D014	Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	0.67	0.69	0.69
D015	Swartland Local Municipality	0.62	0.64	0.64
DC01	West Coast District Municipality	0.63	0.64	0.65

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

The HDI figures for the West Coast District indicate an inverse relationship to the relative Gini Coefficient figures presented previously. Saldanha Bay Municipality which has displayed throughout this socio-economic profile its dominance with regards to education levels, social infrastructure and low poverty levels, again stands out as the 'most developed' municipality within the region recording HDI indicators of 0.67, 0.69 and 0.69 for the 2001 – 2007 period respectively. These recorded figures are slightly above the District figures of 0.63, 0.64 and 0.65 for the assessed period, 2001 - 2007 respectively.

Cederberg Municipality, which throughout this profile has displayed challenges in relation to its socio-economic status, has the lowest HDI levels recorded with figures 0.59, 0.60 and 0.60 for the 2001 – 2007 period respectively.

2.4.3 Indigent Households

Municipalities offer additional support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free or discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal and also on property rates.

Table 27 Number of Indigent Households in the West Coast District, 2013

Municipality	Indigents
Cederberg	2 176
Matzikama	2 119
Bergrivier	2 208
Swartland	5 103
Saldanha Bay	6 642

Source: *Department of Local Government, September 2013*

Saldanha Bay displayed the largest number of indigents as of June 2013 with a total of 6 642 indigents. Swartland Municipality displayed the second largest with 5 103 while Matzikama with 2 119 indigents is the lowest number recorded given its worrying poverty statistics presented previously. Much of this may be attributed to size of the municipalities and the differing policies in relation to indigents across local municipalities in the region.

2.4.4 Household Income

Household income is the sum of money income received in the calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over, including household members not related to the householder, people living alone, and other nonfamily household members. Included in the total are amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.

Since answers to income questions are frequently based on memory and not on records, many people tend to forget minor or sporadic sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as public assistance, interest, dividends, and net rental income.

Table 28 West Coast District Household Income, 2011

Series	No income	R1- R4 800	R4 801- R9 600	R9 601- R19 200	R19 201- R38 400	R38 401- R76 800	R76 801- R153 600	R153 601- R307 200	R307 201- R614 400	R614 401- R1228 800	R1228 801- R2 457 600	R2 457 601 and more	Un-specified
West Coast	11387	2 028	3 265	14 938	23 079	20 562	14 118	10 054	5 344	1309	397	278	4
Matzikama	1540	363	630	3 306	4 647	3 361	2 222	1 615	831	192	84	44	2
Cederberg	1279	253	431	2 406	3 438	2 845	1 429	864	402	103	35	26	
Bergrivier	1508	224	311	2 204	3 634	3 647	2 270	1 486	724	138	60	62	
Saldanha Bay	3 996	690	1 140	3 088	5 008	4 813	4 385	3 310	1 763	444	109	80	1
Swartland	3 065	498	753	3 934	6 351	5 897	3 813	2 779	1 624	431	109	66	1

Source: Quantec database, 2013

The household income of the individual municipalities is not too dissimilar to the overall economic trend prevailing in the West Coast District economy when compared to the GDP-R trends for the last decade or so. Household income peaks around the R19 201 – R38 400 per annum level with Swartland (6 351 households) and Saldanha Bay (5 008 households) leading the way. Surprisingly, Matzikama (4 647) follows next with Bergrivier (3 634 households) and Cederberg (3 438 households) completing the set.

The trajectory of the graphs for Swartland and Saldanha Bay municipalities for this category is considerably flatter than the surrounding municipalities indicating a more even spread of household income for these particular municipalities whereas the lesser performing economies of Cederberg and Matzikama produce far more distinct peaks and troughs indicating higher levels of inequality.

2.4.5 Poverty Indexes

The Socio-economic Poverty Index is derived from Census 2011 variables with its main purpose to identify areas of greatest need. The higher the values index the “poorer” the area is in relation to the index.

The Unit of analysis for determining the poverty indexes is that each ward is compared relative to the best (max) and worst (min) ward. The formula used for the poverty

indexes is $(\max-x)/(\max-\min)$. Therefore the poverty index formula equals $1-(\max-x)/((\max-\min))$.

Measurement of the poverty index hence refers to the following:

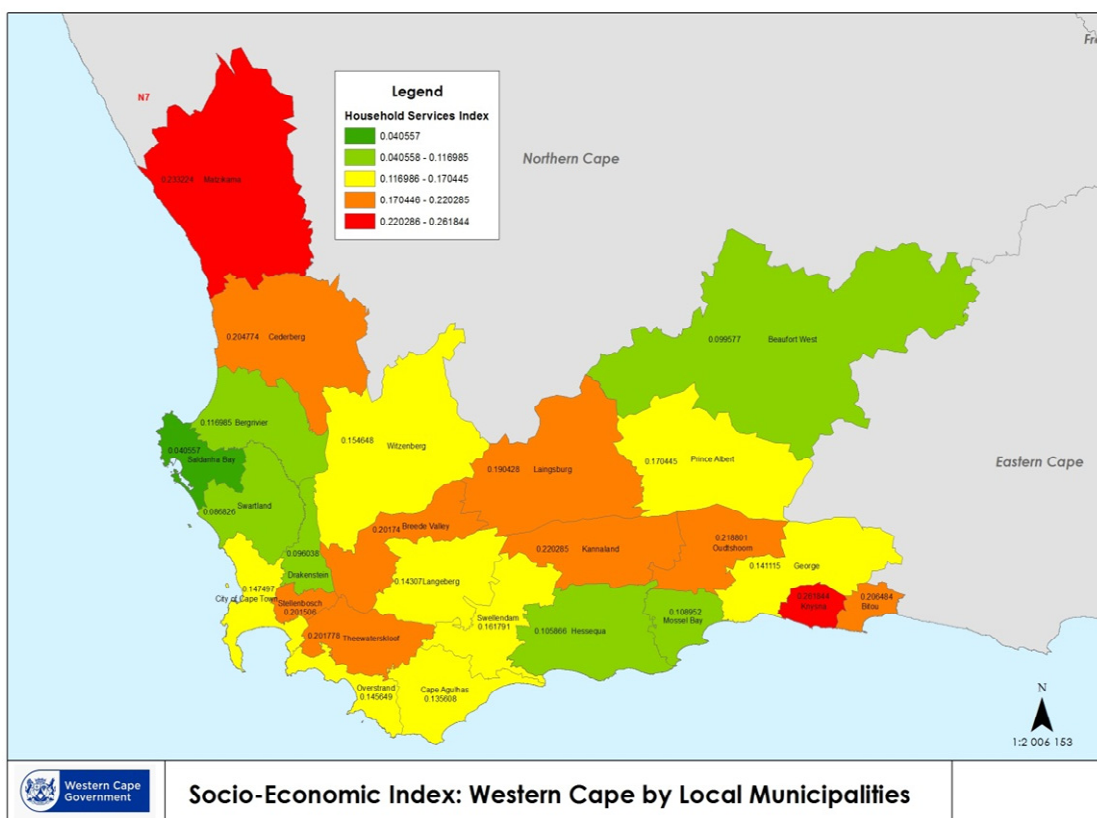
1 = most vulnerable ward or municipality

0 = least vulnerable ward or municipality

The Socio-economic Poverty Index has four domains namely Education (20 per cent), Housing (20 per cent), Household Services (30 per cent) and Economic (30 per cent). Each Poverty Index domain as highlighted has a specific weight that is attached to it as per the census 2011.

The objective of the Socio-economic Poverty Index is to identify areas (wards) of greatest need for developmental purpose or further to identify the most vulnerable wards. It is imperative to note the Socio-economic Poverty Index variables described is only limited to the identified variables as per the Census 2011.

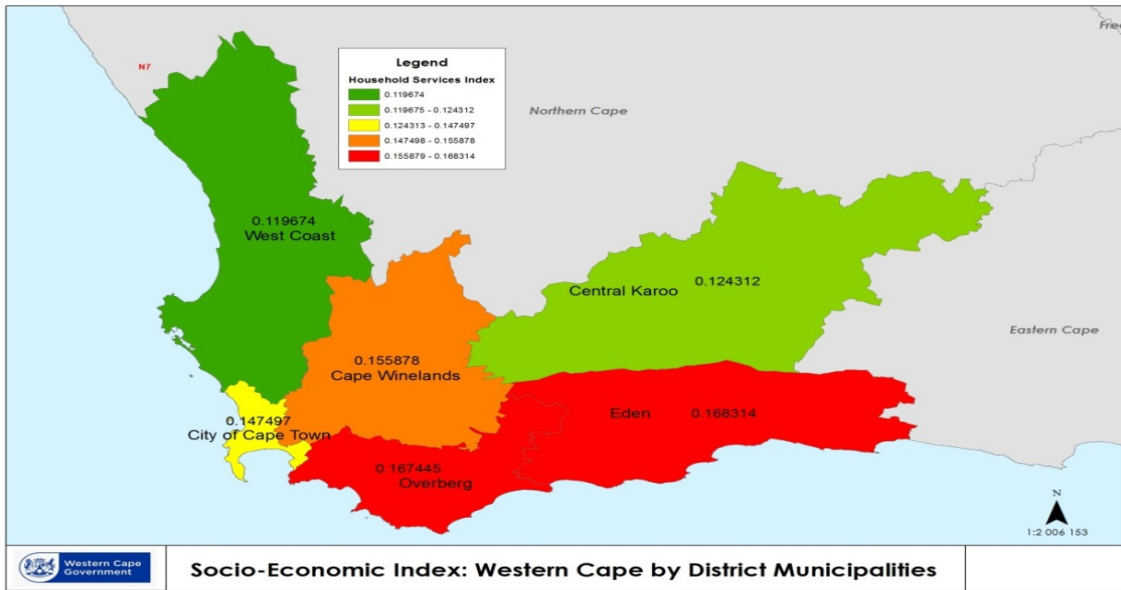
Map 1 Household Services Poverty Index: Inter-Municipal comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

The map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Household Services for all 30 municipalities across the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Household Services includes the following sub-variables such as Energy for lightning, main water supply, refuse disposal and toilet facilities. This variable measures households with an income below R38 401 per annum. This map clearly indicates that Matzikama and Knysna municipalities have the most vulnerability in relating to household service.

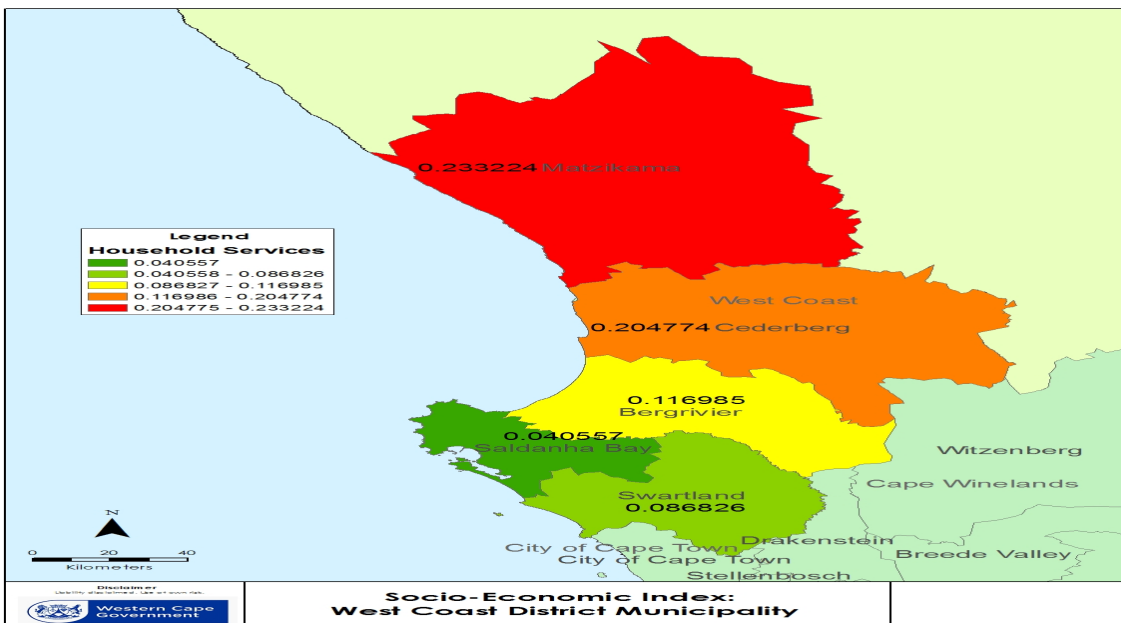
Map 2 Household Services Poverty Index: Inter-district and Metro Comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

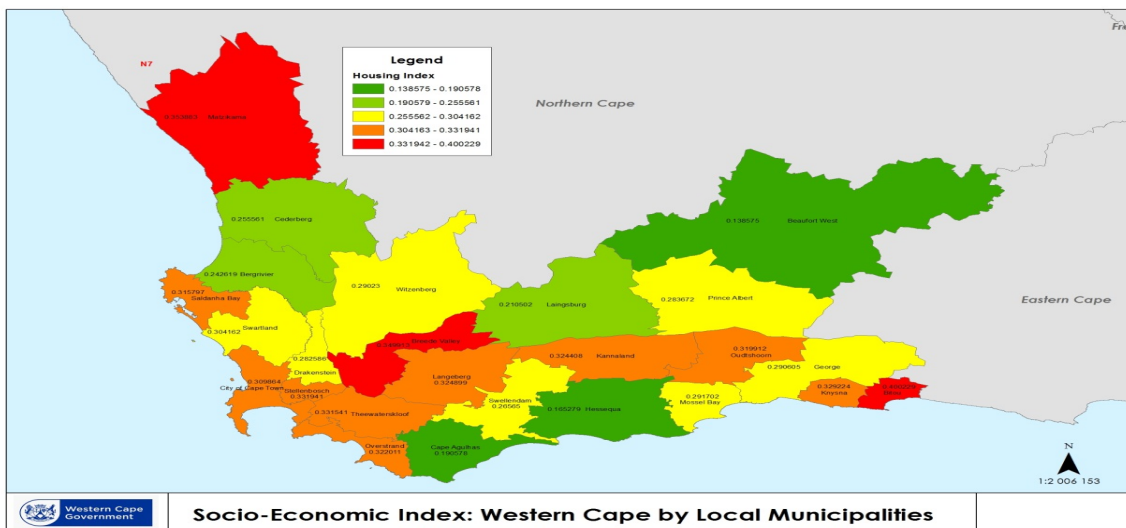
The map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Household Services for the respective district municipalities and the City of Cape Town within the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Household Services includes the following sub-variables such as Energy for lightning, main water supply, refuse disposal and toilet facilities. This variable measures households with an income below R38 401 per annum. This map clearly indicates that across the districts, Eden and Overberg Districts display higher levels of poverty when measured by the Household Services Index. West Coast has low levels of vulnerability in relation to the poverty index.

Map 3 Household Services Poverty Index: West Coast Inter-Municipal Comparison



As stated previously, Matzikama displays one of the lowest indexes (representing high vulnerability) in relation to Household Services for the Province and certainly the lowest in the West Coast District. This is consistent with the development indicators highlighted in this profile displaying the developmental challenges faced by Matzikama. The dominant economic powerhouses of the region (Saldanha Bay and Swartland) have displayed positive results for this category.

Map 4 Housing Poverty Index: Inter-Municipal comparison

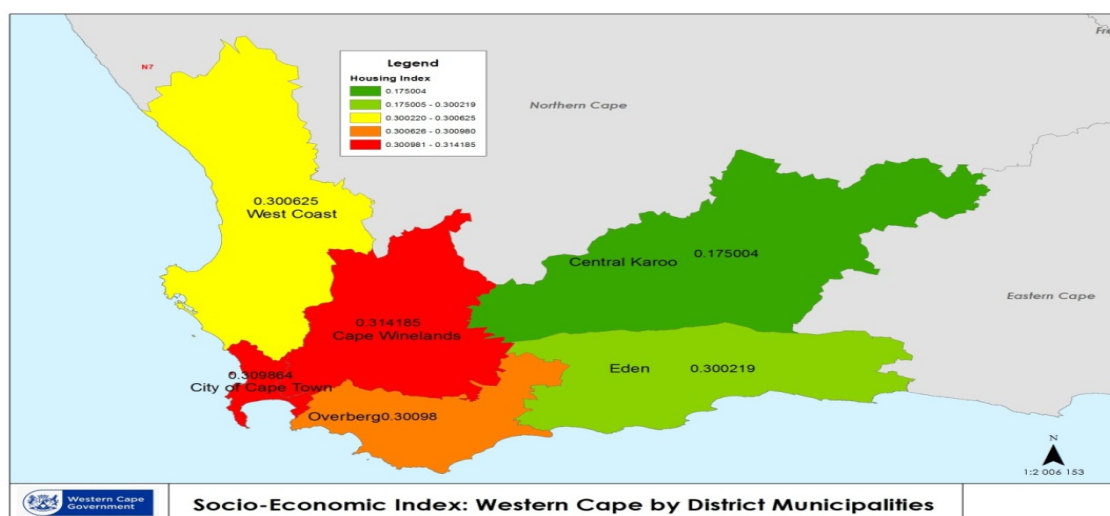


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Housing for all 30 municipalities across the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Housing includes the following sub-variables such as dwelling type and room density. This variable measures households with an income below R38 401 per annum.

This map clearly indicates that Bitou, Matzikama and Breede Valley municipalities are the most vulnerable in relation to housing.

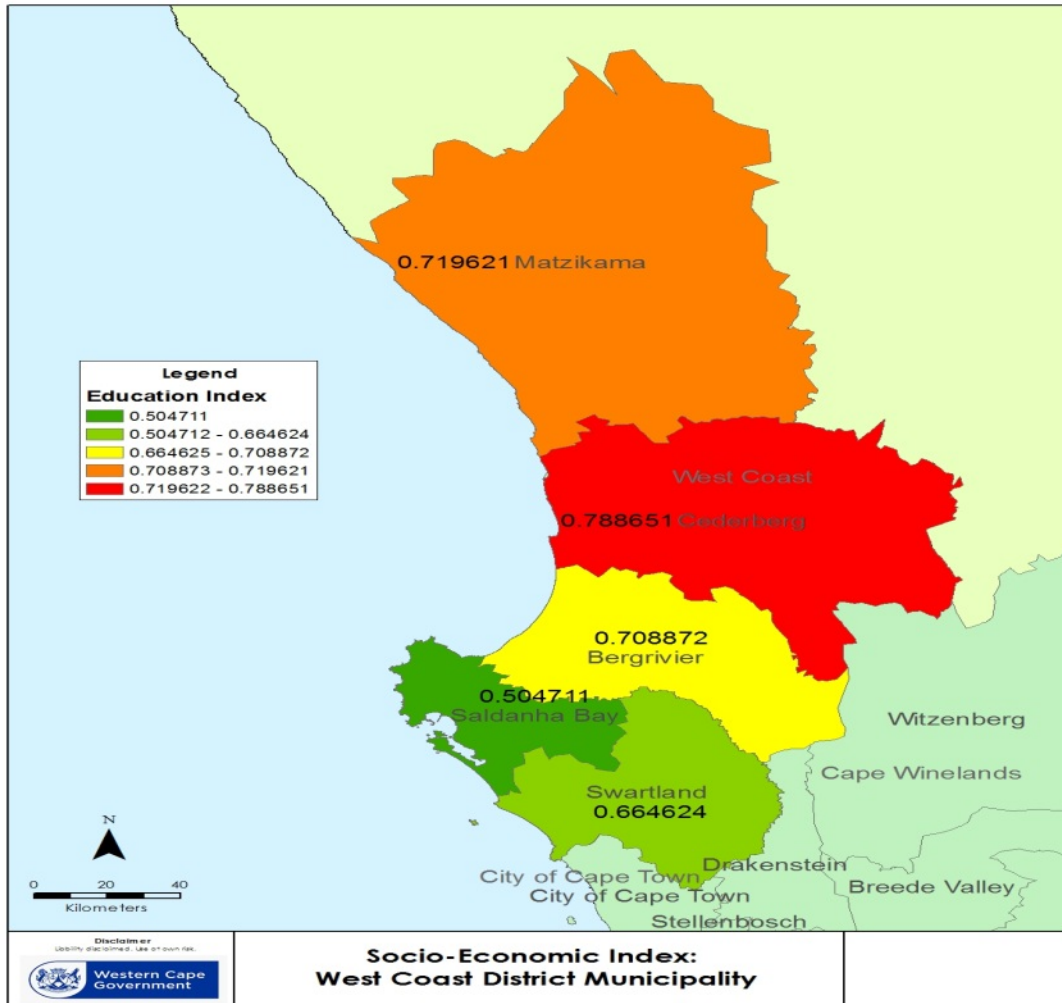
Map 5 Housing Poverty Index: Inter-District and Metro Comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

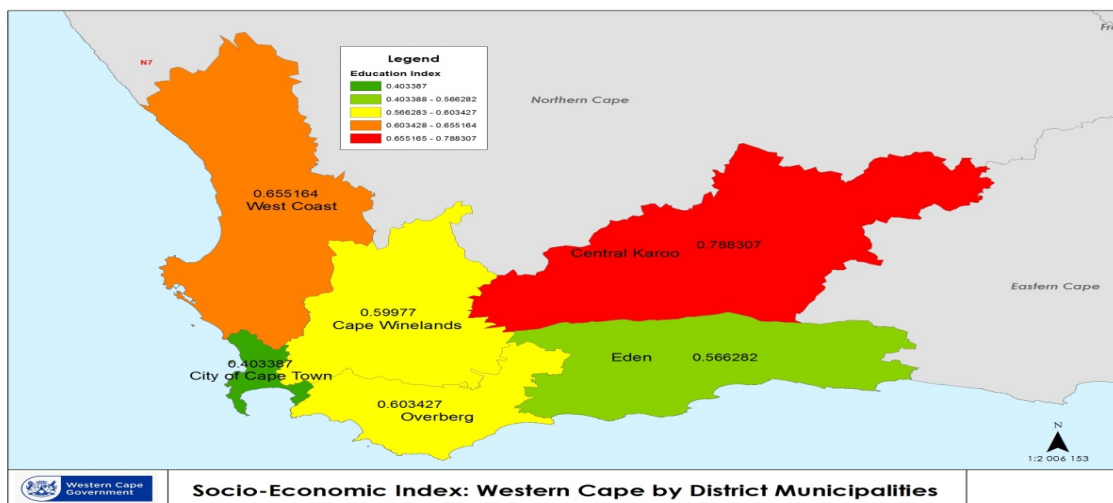
The map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Housing for the respective district municipalities and the City of Cape Town within the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Housing includes the following sub-variables such as dwelling type and room density and measures households with an income below R38 401 per annum. We are able to deduce from the graphical presentation that the City of Cape Town and Cape Winelands display the lowest levels in terms of the Socio-economic index. The West Coast District fares favourably with an index score of 0.33.

Map 6 Education Poverty Index: Inter-Municipal comparison



In relation to the Education index, Cederberg and Matzikama fared the lowest with Saldanha Bay and Swartland displaying sound figures for this particular category. Again, these trends are consistent with other Socio-economic indicators presented in this profile. Naturally the comparison can be made (over a sustained period) between the levels of Education within a regional space and the translation of this into the labour market profile for the specific region.

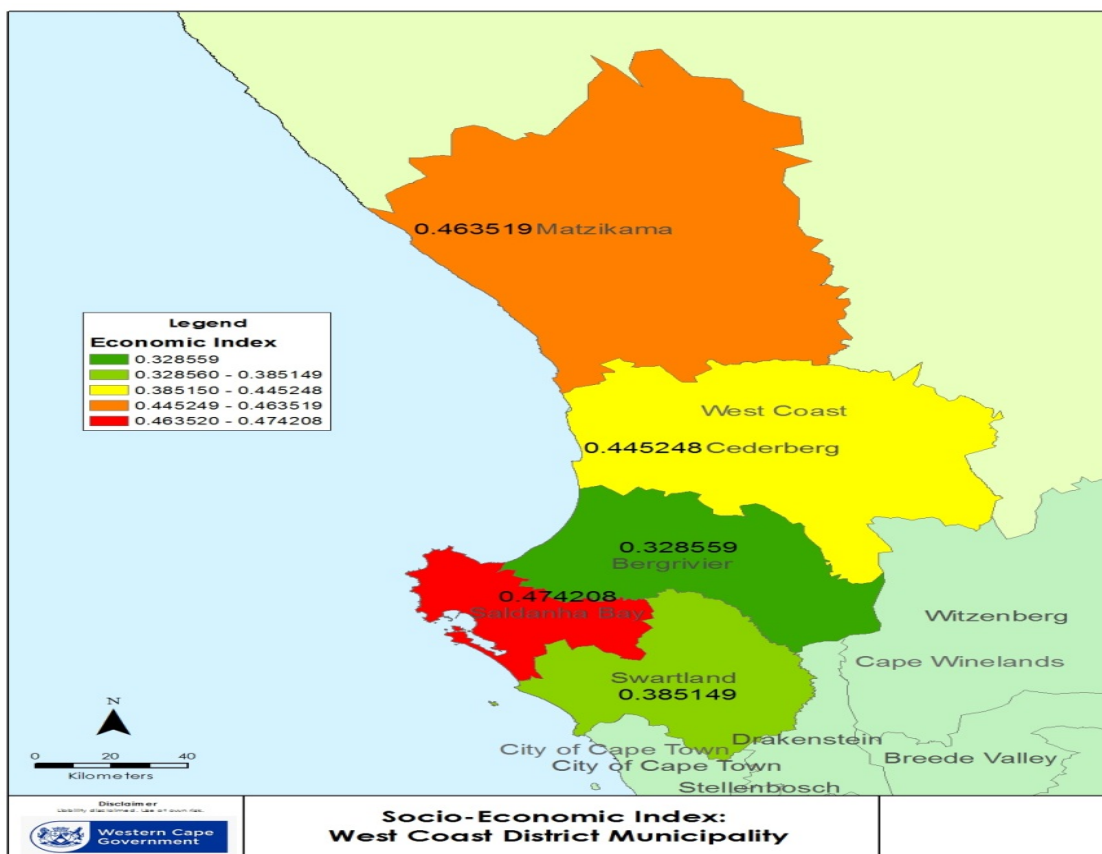
Map 7 Education Poverty Index: Inter-district and Metro Comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

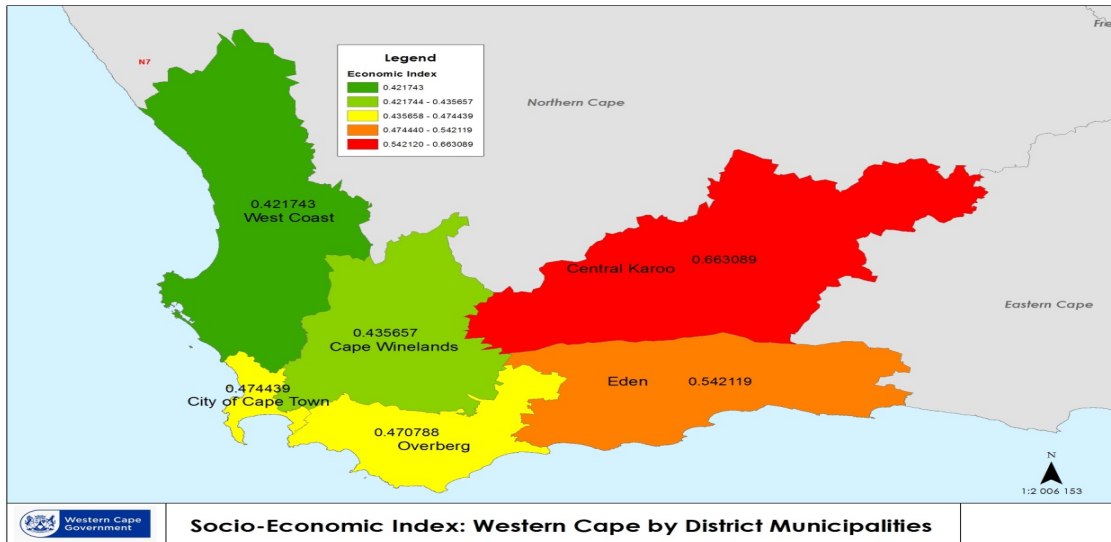
The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Education for the respective district municipalities and the City of Cape Town within the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Education includes the following sub-variables: Illiteracy; no schooling; adults < Grade 12 and; adults with no tertiary education. This map highlights indicates that across the districts that the Central Karoo District has the most need for enhancing education followed by the West Coast District.

Map 8 Economic Poverty Index: Inter-Municipal comparison



Surprisingly this index has Saldanha Bay as the worst performing municipality followed by Matzikama and Cederberg. The paradox of having the largest economy in GDP-R terms displaying the lowest Economic Index score points to inequalities and huge disparities in income which is alarming.

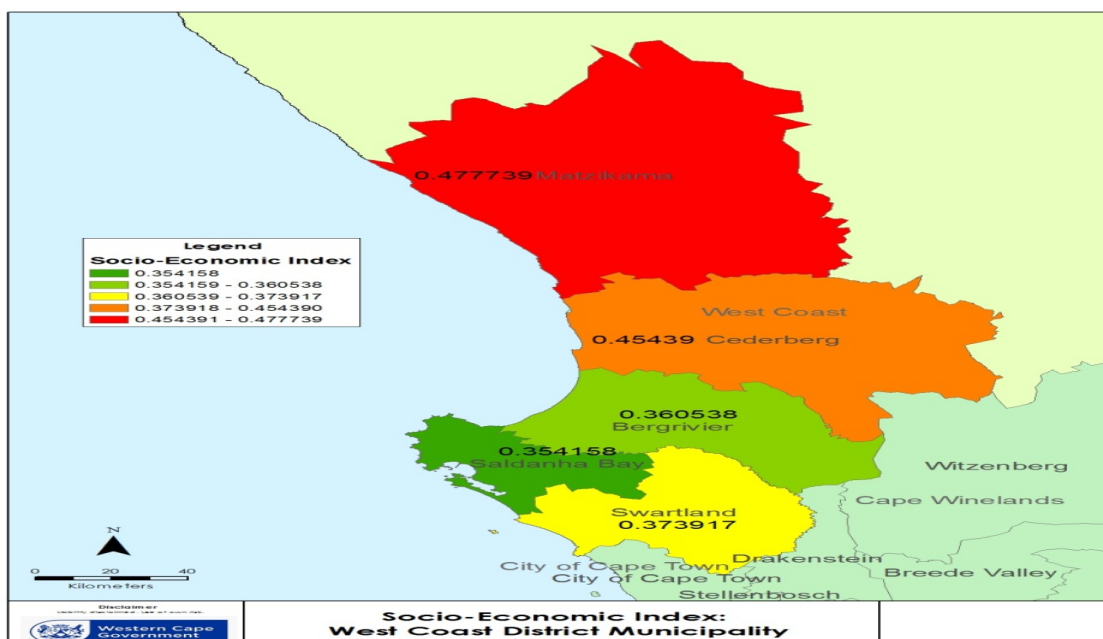
Map 9 Socio-economic Poverty Index: Inter-district and Metro Comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Economic for the respective district municipalities and the City of Cape Town within the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Economic includes the following sub-variables employment, income, and economic dependency ratio. This map indicates that across the districts that the Central Karoo District has the most vulnerability in relation to the Economic Poverty Index; this followed by Eden District.

Map 10 Socio-economic Poverty Index: West Coast Inter-Municipal comparison



This index gives a better reflection of the Socio-economic status within the West Coast District with Matzikama and Cederberg in need of added resources and assistance for this particular category, as is consistent with most of this profile. The economic drivers of the region have recorded positive indices with Saldanha Bay and Swartland featuring prominently.

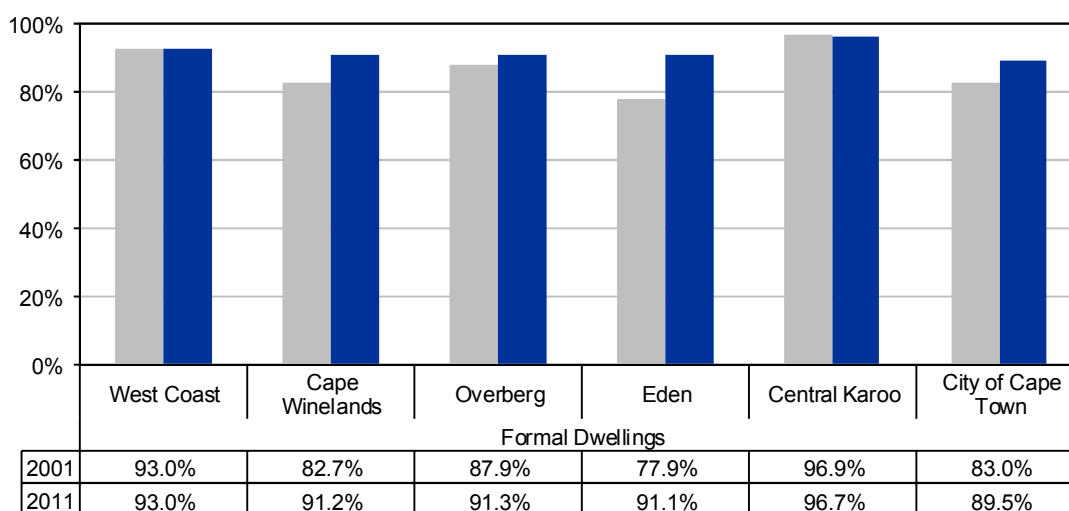
2.5 Access to Housing

Section 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (The Constitution) states that every citizen has the right to have access to adequate housing. The three spheres of government (national, provincial and local) share the responsibility for delivery of adequate housing.

2.5.1 Access to Housing: West Coast District

When looking at the information from Statistics South Africa in 2001 and 2011, the housing situation relative to the number of households has improved marginally.

Figure 7 Dwelling Type Occupied by Household, 2001 and 2011



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2011

As can be seen in the Figure 7, the greater majority of households in the Western Cape reside in formal dwellings.

In 2001, Eden District (77.9 per cent) had the lowest proportion of households living in formal dwellings followed by the Cape Winelands District (82.7 per cent) and the City of Cape Town (83 per cent) in 2001.

In 2011, Central Karoo District has the highest proportion of households living in formal dwellings (96.7 per cent) followed by West Coast District (93 per cent) in 2011. Overberg, Eden and Cape Winelands regions fair equally at around 91 per cent.

2.5.2 Access to Housing: Local Municipalities within the West Coast District

This area has received much publicity both at a local/regional level and throughout the country alike. The overall view is that the landscape has improved marginally in relation to housing and the abolishment of informal dwellings over a period of time.

Table 29 Comparison of dwelling types across the West Coast District, 2001 - 2011

	Matzikama		Cederberg		Bergrivier		Saldanha Bay		Swartland	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	86%	78%	88%	80%	86%	80%	79%	78%	83%	81%
Flat in block of flats	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	4%	2%
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex; duplex; triplex)	1%	6%	3%	4%	3%	7%	3%	1%	5%	5%
House/flat/room in back yard	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on shared property	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	7%	5%	2%	6%
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard	4%	7%	2%	8%	0%	1%	7%	12%	2%	1%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	4%	1%	2%	1%	4%	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%
Caravan or tent	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and 2011

Generally, all municipalities clear the 90 per cent mark in relation access to formal housing in 2011, except for Cederberg and Saldanha Bay municipalities. In fact, Saldanha Bay Municipality recording the lowest levels of access to formal housing at 82.8 per cent in 2011, coupled with the highest levels of informal dwellings at 17.2 per cent of households with the municipality. Municipalities such as Matzikama and Cederberg observed a rise the proportion of informal dwellings not in backyard from 2001 to 2011. Swartland are faced with a growing backyard dweller challenge in relation to informal dwellings.

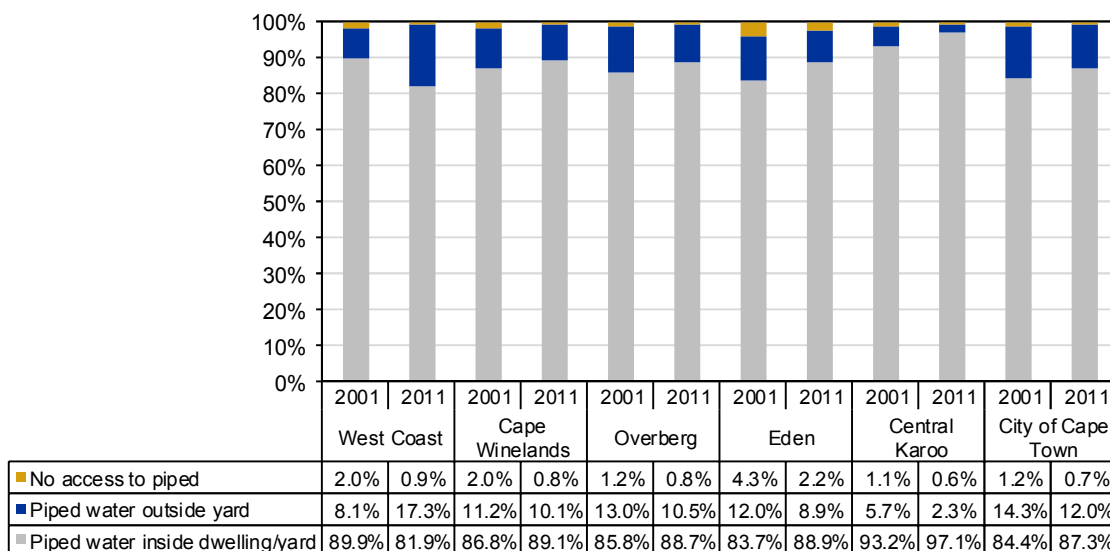
2.6 Access to Municipal Services

Access to municipal services is an important indicator to determine the extent to which government's policies and practices are assisting the poor to improve the quality of their lives.

2.6.1 Water

Figure 8 shows the household accessibility to potable water across the West Western Cape in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 8 Western Cape/District comparison, Access to Water

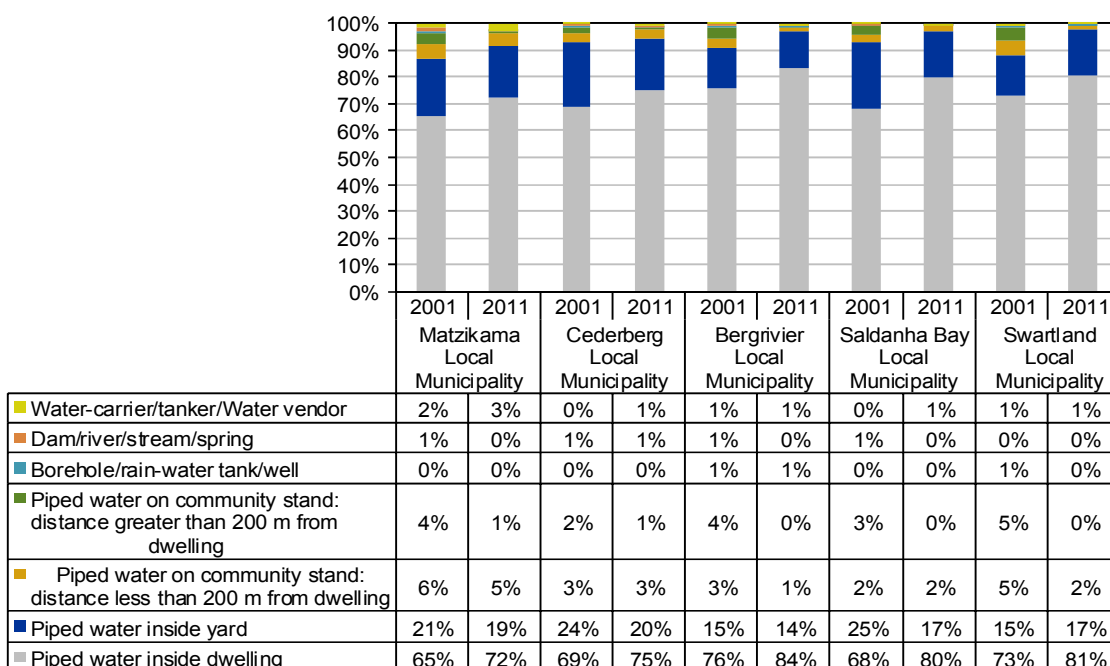


Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The data indicates that 81.9 per cent of households have access to water inside dwelling/yard within the West Coast District, which is the lowest access rate across the Western Cape Province. Furthermore, there is an increasing trend in the access to piped water outside yard from 2001's figure of 8.1 per cent to 17.3 per cent in 2011, the only District that record a rise in this category in the Western Cape Province. This is of particular importance given the indigent/rural population residing within the District.

The access to piped water is at an acceptable level for all the district's in the Western Cape; at 90 per cent and above recorded across the districts.

Figure 9 Access to Water in the West Coast District, 2001 and 2011



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

Household access to water in the West Coast District has also improved considerably between 2001 and 2011. When looking at general access to water, the proportion of households with access to piped water within their dwelling increased from 71.9 to 77.4 per cent on average in all the municipalities in the West Coast District. As a result, there was a noticeable decrease in other less convenient sources such as piped water inside yard and outside yard (from 26.4 per cent to 21.1 per cent).

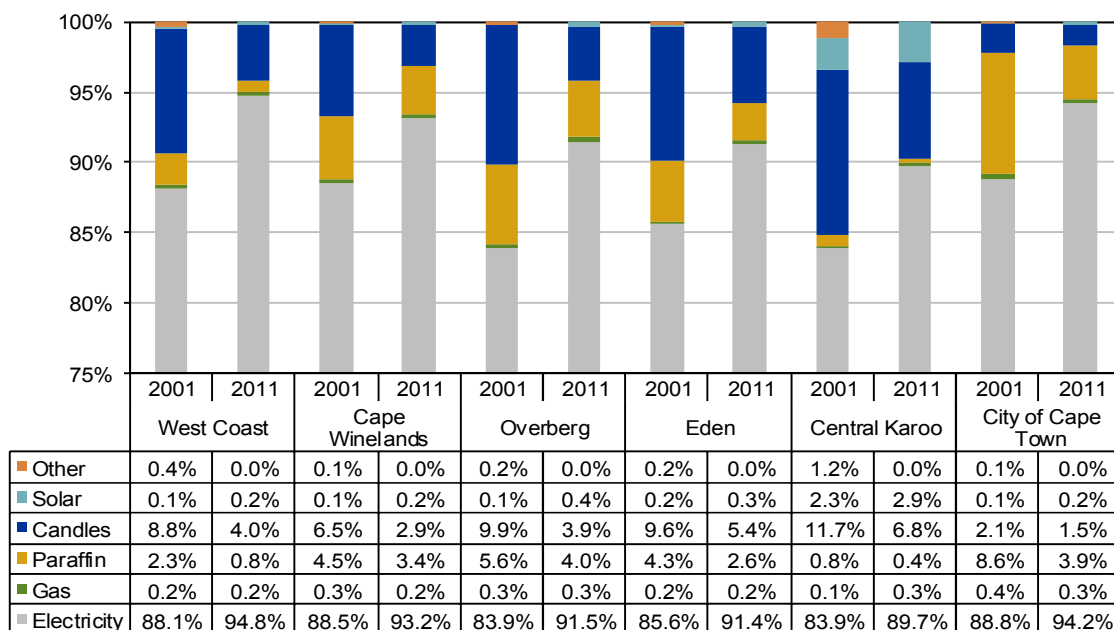
At District level, the West Coast District compares favourably when benchmarked against the City of Cape Town and fellow Districts within the Western Cape region in relation to Access to Water.

2.6.2 Electricity

Energy sources have a number of sources and have various uses; the most common household uses are for lighting, cooking and heating. The information in Table 30 is in respect of energy used for lighting.

At District level, the West Coast District compares favourably when benchmarked against the City of Cape Town and fellow Districts within the Western Cape region in relation to Access to Electricity.

Figure 10 Western Cape/District comparison: Access to Electricity, 2001 - 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Census 2011

In 2011, West Coast District outperforms its peers in this category with 94.8 per cent of households having access to electricity. This bodes well for economic activity down to a ward level and also for development of communities from both a social and economic context. Paraffin consumption has been reduced from 2.3 per cent to 0.8 per cent in 2011, while candle usage has also been reduced from 8.8 per cent in 2001 to 4 per cent in 2011. Only Central Karoo and Eden at 6.8 and 5.4 per cent respectively present a higher level of candle usage in 2011.

The District landscape in relation to energy consumption is mimicked at a municipal level.

Table 30 Main Type of Household Energy Source Used for lighting, 2001 - 2011

	Matzikama		Cederberg		Bergrivier		Saldanha Bay		Swartland	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Solar/other/unspecified	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%
Electricity	97.8%	98.7%	98.4%	96.4%	98.8%	98.8%	95.0%	99.3%	96.8%	99.5%
Gas	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Paraffin	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%	3.1%	0.7%	0.7%	4.6%	0.4%	2.5%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

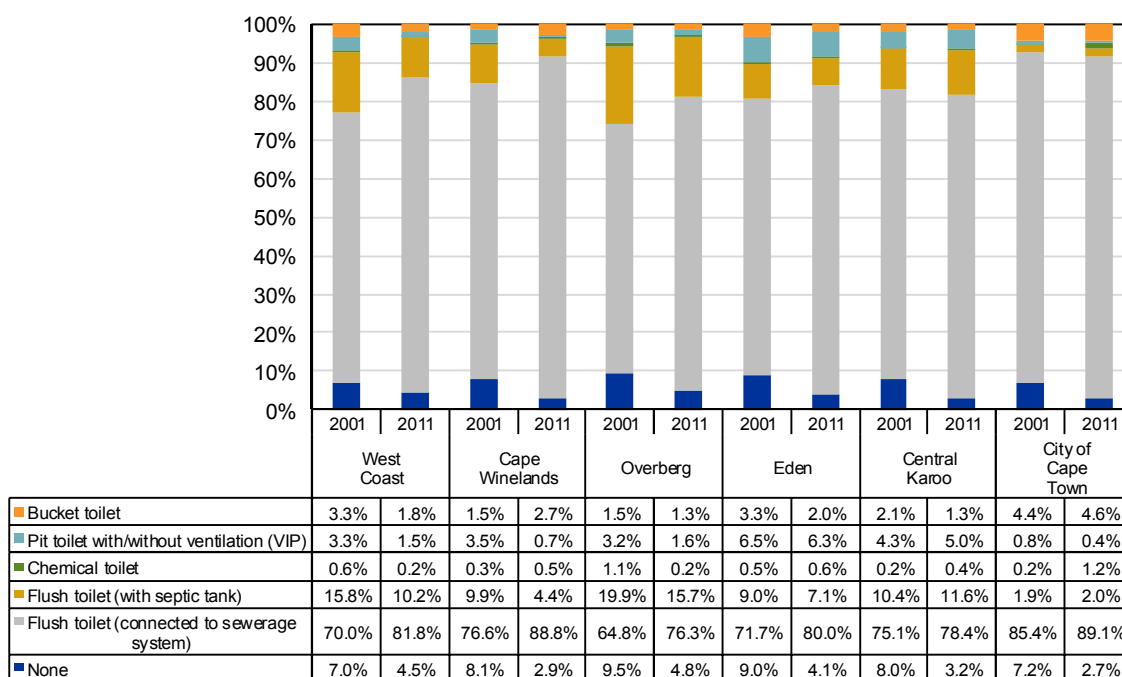
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

Electricity is consumed as the main source of energy, accounting for more than 95 per cent as a share of energy usage across all municipalities in the West Coast District. With an increased focus on energy efficiency and a reduction of carbon emissions by household and industry alike, solar energy usage across the District is insignificant with Matzikama registering an accessibility rate 0.7 per cent of total energy consumed accredited to this alternative energy source in 2011. Gas usage has remained constant with figures in the range of 0.1 per cent to 0.3 per cent of total energy usage attributable to this source of energy.

2.6.3 Sanitation

The state of sanitation reflects the state of human development in any community. Access to adequate sanitation has many advantages for public health, dignity and the advantages extend beyond households to the entire communities. However, when sanitation systems are inadequate the health impacts can be extremely serious.

Figure 11 Western Cape/District comparison: Access to Sanitation, 2001 - 2011

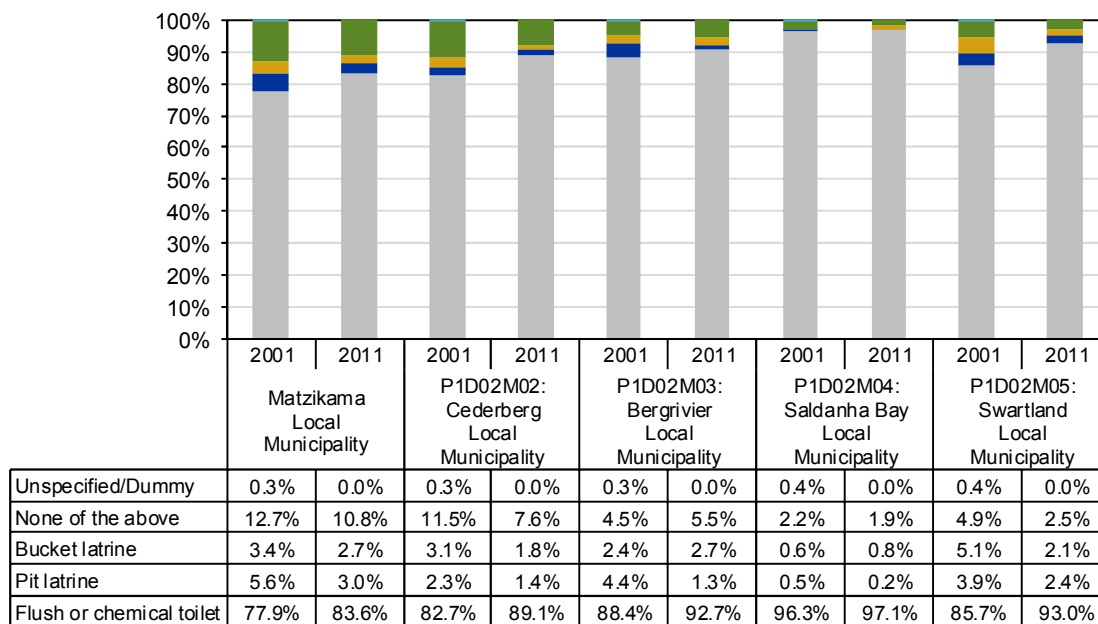


Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

The most accessible form of sanitation in the West coast is flush toilets (connected to sewerage system) at 81.8 per cent in 2011, a vast improvement from the 70 per cent figure recorded in 2001. This is on par with its peers who have generally recorded access rates to flush toilets (connected to sewerage system) at 80 per cent and above except for Overberg (76.3 per cent) and Central Karoo (78.4 per cent).

Figure 12 illustrates the various types of sanitation available to households across the West Coast District in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 12 Household Sanitation Facilities, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

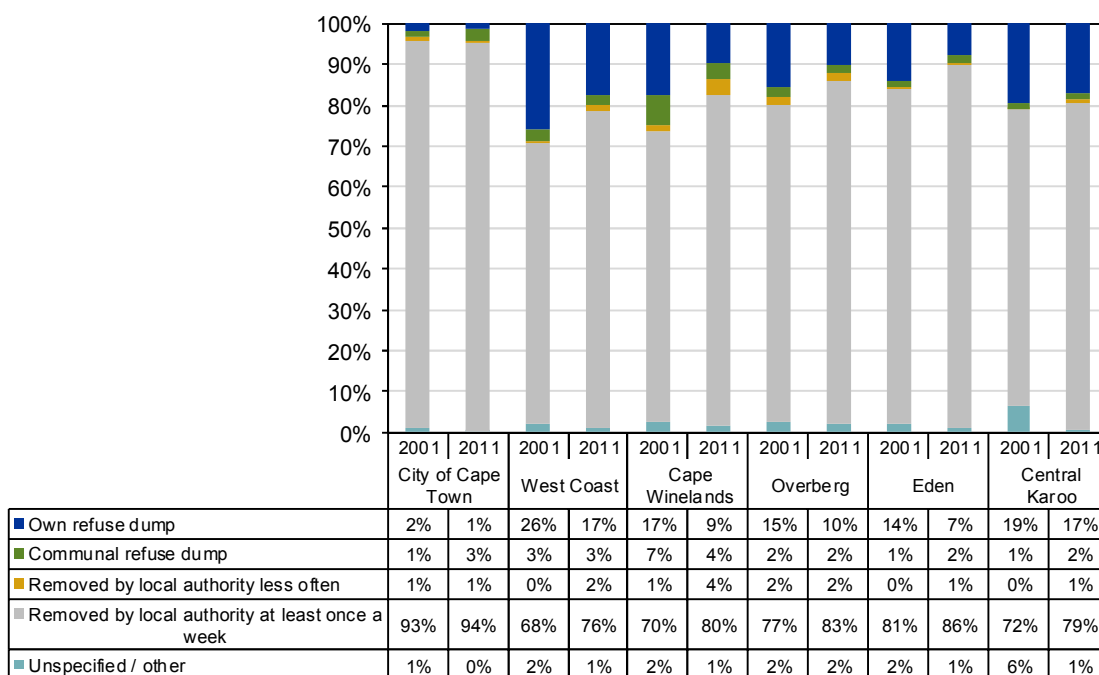
Although the proportion of households no access to sanitation facilities decreased over the assessed time period (2001 – 2011), it is still concerning to note that in 2011 the decrease in the number of households across the District using a 'Bucket latrine' and 'Pit latrine' which has marginally reduced in number. While rapid progress has been made in eliminating 'primitive' means of sanitation, certain pockets of the District continue to operate in this manner. Matzikama has further displayed a slower improvement with regard to sanitation with 83.6 per cent of households having access to a flush toilet, this is lowest figure across the West Coast District as the remaining municipalities have recorded figures of 80 per cent and above for this all important category.

At District level, the West Coast District compares favourably when benchmarked against the City of Cape Town and fellow Districts within the Western Cape region in relation to Access to Sanitation.

2.6.4 Refuse Removal

There are normally four types of refuse removal services namely; removal by private company/local authority, communal refuse dump, owns refuse dump and other. Refuse by private company/local authority is the most common form of refuse removal service.

Figure 13 Western Cape/District comparison: Access to Refuse Removal, 2001 – 2011

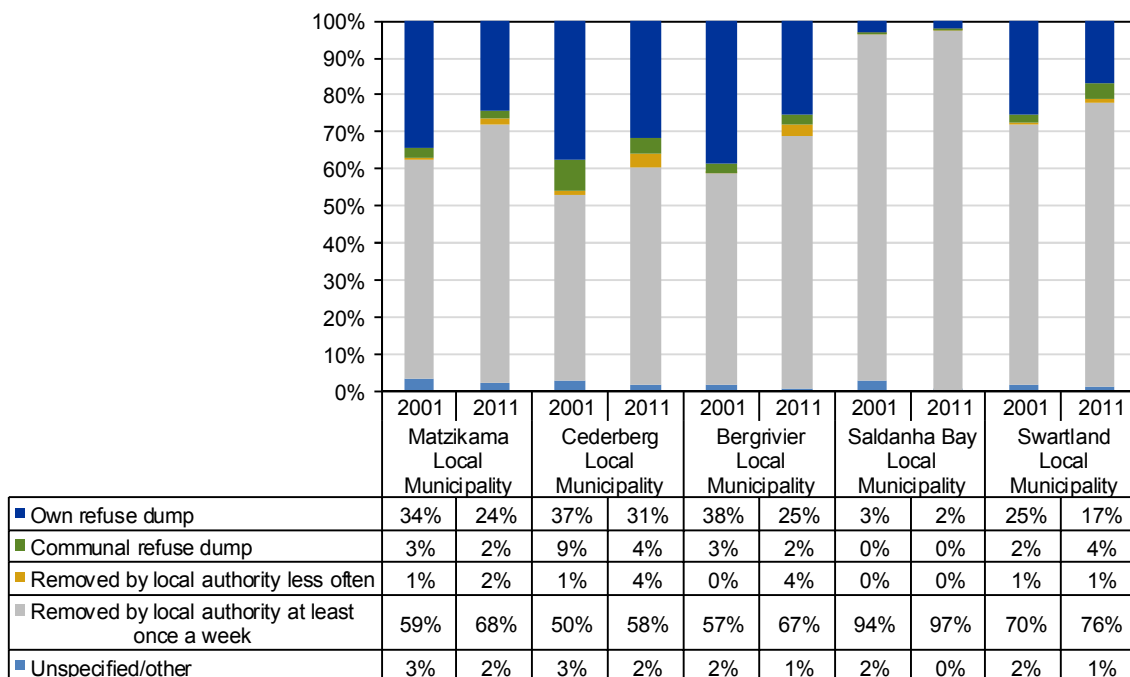


Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2011

In comparing favourably to its peers, the overall picture is not one of extreme satisfaction with the West Coast District recording a 76 per cent access rate (removed by local authority at least once a week). West Coast recorded the lowest rate of access to refusal removal followed by Central Karoo (79 per cent) and considerably short of the 80 per cent level (and above) attained by the City of Cape Town (94 per cent), Eden (86 per cent), Cape Winelands (80 per cent) and Overberg (83 per cent) in 2011.

The municipal picture is slightly more diverse in relation to refuse removal per municipality as displayed in Figure 14.

Figure 14 Access to Refuse Removal in the West Coast District, 2001 - 2011 Percentage Share Comparison



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

Again, the economic powerhouses of Saldanha Bay (97 per cent) and Swartland (76 per cent) display the highest access rates in relation to refuse removal (removed by local authority at least once a week). Conversely, the households in the rural based municipalities i.e. Matzikama, Cederberg and Bergrivier have relatively low access to refuse removed by the local authorities. However, these municipalities have shown noticeable improvements in the access levels to refuse removed by local authorities from 2001 to 2011.

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 on 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 31 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2011

	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2011	165 321	141 117	24 204	14.6
2001	127 548	107 309	20 239	15.9

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Census 2011

At a District level, the unemployment rate has improved marginally from 15.9 per cent in 2001 to 14.6 per cent in 2011. This translated in the number of unemployed in total value increasing from 20 239 persons in 2001 to 24 1204 persons in 2011 while the total number of employed persons has increased from 107 309 persons to 141 117 persons for 2001 and 2011 respectively.

Table 32 Comparison of Labour force information across Western Cape Districts, 2011

Census 2011	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
City of Cape Town	1 700 228	1 294 239	405 989	23.9
West Coast	165 321	141 117	24 204	14.6
Cape Winelands	337 252	289 765	47 487	14.1
Overberg	112 072	93 061	19 011	17.0
Eden	225 842	175 055	50 787	22.5
Central Karoo	22 714	17 460	5 254	23.1
Western Cape	2 563 430	2 010 697	552 733	21.6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

While the market structure and make-up of the labour force is markedly different for the City of Cape Town as opposed to the surrounding Districts within the boundaries of the Western Cape, surprisingly the Eden District displays a high comparative Unemployment rate of 22.5 per cent. Regionally, the West Coast District is relatively modest at 14.6 per cent in 2011, while the Central Karoo District further displays its developmental challenges with a 23.1 per cent Unemployment Rate.

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 34 compares the unemployment rate of municipalities within the District and tests whether unemployment is proportionally spread across the municipalities. The table can be used as follows: if a local municipality's share of the labour force is 'x' per cent, then it means that if employment and unemployment is evenly spread across the District, then that municipality's share of employment and unemployment should also be 'x' per cent. For example, if Matzikama's share of the labour force is 16 per cent, then if employment and unemployment is equally spread across municipalities, then employment and unemployment should also be 16 per cent.

Table 33 Comparison of Labour Force across the Local Municipalities in the West Coast District, 2011

Census 2011	Labour force	Percentage of District's labour force	Employed	Percentage of District's employed	Unemployed	Percentage of District's unemployed	Unemployment rate
West Coast	165 321	100.0	141 117	100.0	24 204	100.0	14.6
Matzikama	27 695	16.8	23 806	16.9	3 889	16.1	14.0
Cederberg	20 725	12.5	18 539	13.1	2 186	9.0	10.5
Bergrivier	25 493	15.4	23 761	16.8	1 732	7.2	6.8
Saldanha Bay	44 829	27.1	34 359	24.3	10 470	43.3	23.4
Swartland	46 579	28.2	40 651	28.8	5 928	24.5	12.7

* Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These 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, Census 2011*

The West Coast District's labour force statistics is consistent with previously presented development indicators. Saldanha Bay Municipality harbours the majority of labour with a percentage share of 29.3 per cent of which 28.5 represents the District's employed labour. The Unemployment rate within the West Coast District gives a somewhat disjointed overview in 2011 when compared to the economic performance of the municipalities over the last decade or so. Cederberg Municipality (10.5 per cent) and Matzikama Municipality (14.0 per cent) record moderate unemployment statistics in light of their economic standing within the District. Swartland Municipality at 12.7 per cent is also relatively favourable but the major concern is that of Saldanha Bay at 23.4 per cent albeit with the second largest working age population of 44 829 persons.

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 34 Characteristics of the Unemployed, Western Cape 2011

City of Cape Town 2011	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender				
Male	11 590	12.5	56.0	47.9
Female	12 614	17.3	44.0	52.1
Population Group				
Black	7 134	24.9	17.3	29.5
Coloured	15 488	14.4	65.1	64.0
Indian or Asian	109	13.6	0.5	0.5
White	1 280	4.8	16.2	5.3
Other	194	11.8	1.0	0.8
Age				
15 - 19	3 424	39.3	5.3	14.1
20 - 24	5 379	23.0	14.1	22.2
25 - 34	7 202	15.0	29.1	29.8
35 - 44	4 659	11.0	25.7	19.2
45 - 54	2 697	8.9	18.3	11.1
55 - 65	844	6.9	7.5	3.5

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Unemployment by Gender

The unemployment rate amongst females is estimated to be higher than that of males, at 17.3 per cent compared to 12.5 per cent. Females were also overrepresented in their share of the unemployed, comprising 52.1 per cent of the unemployed, but only representing 44 per cent of the labour force. This has attributed to the higher unemployment rate amongst females.

Unemployment by Population Group

When comparing the unemployment rates across population groups, the unemployment rate within the African population group was the highest at 24.9 per cent, followed by the Coloured group (14.4 per cent), Indian/Asians (13.6 per cent), with the lowest unemployment rate amongst the White population group at 4.8 per cent.

Unemployment by Age

When looking at the unemployment rates by age cohort, it is no surprise that the unemployment rate amongst young people is very high. Unemployment for the age cohort 15 to 19 years is the highest at 39.3 per cent; this group represents only 5.3 per cent of the total labour force. The group aged 20 to 24 years has an unemployment rate of 23 per cent, but represents only 14.1 per cent of the labour force. Together these (15 to 24 years) represents about 19.4 per cent (14.1 per cent + 5.3 per cent) of the labour force, but represents 36.3 per cent of the unemployed. The ensuing category (25 - 34) is also beset with unemployment challenges with an unemployment rate of 15 per cent and a Percentage share of the labour force and Percentage share of unemployed hovering around 29.1 and 29.8 per cent respectively. Young people are over-represented in the unemployed group, relative to their share of the labour force. This portrays an alarming picture of youth unemployment in the West Coast District.

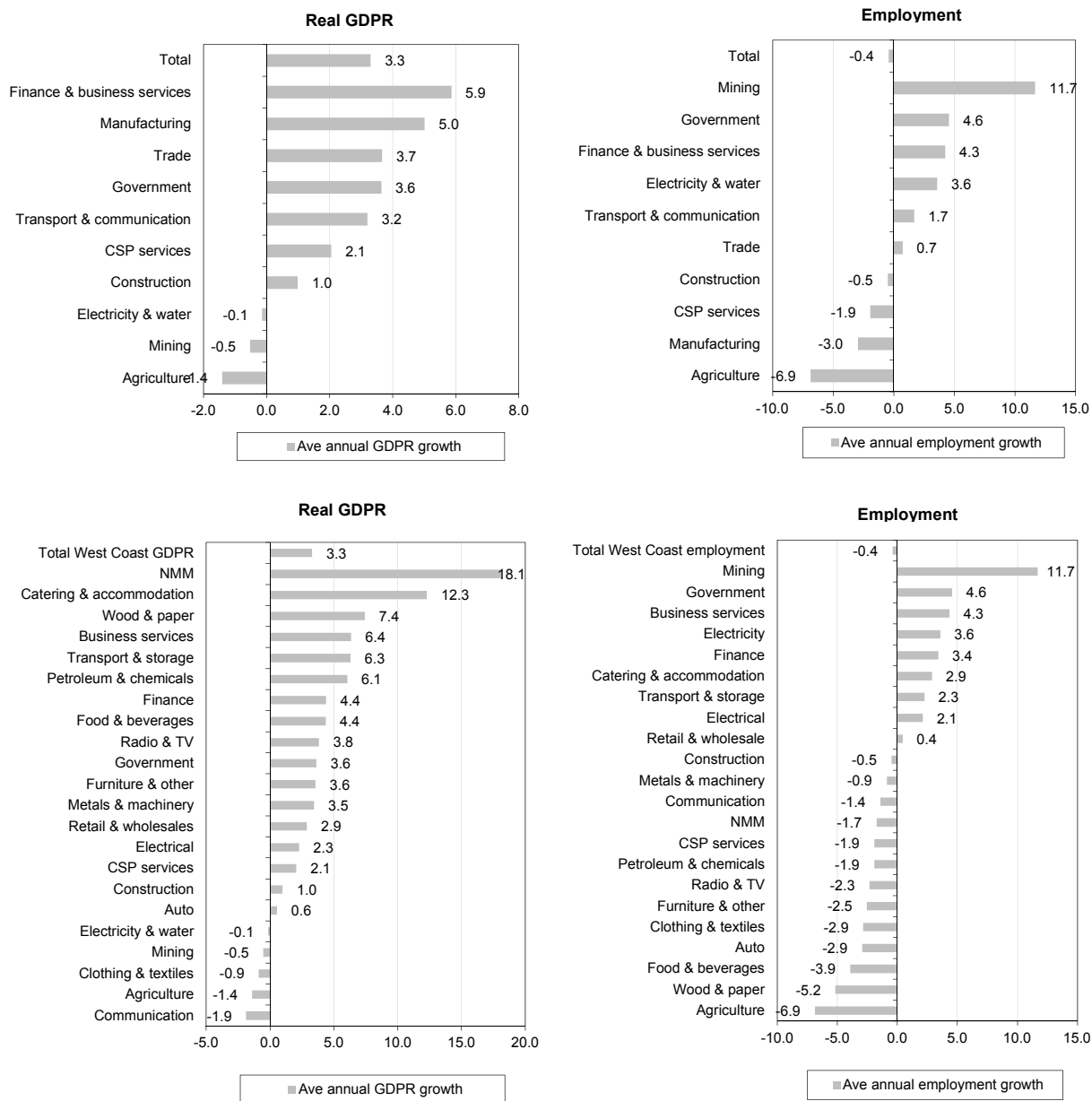
3.3 Employment

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

According to the MERO (2013), in calendar 2011 the WCD agriculture, forestry & fishing sector contributed 15 per cent of GDP-R, manufacturing 18 per cent and services slightly more than 60 per cent. In terms of employment, the agriculture, forestry & fishing sector employed 19 per cent of the workforce, manufacturing 11 per cent and the services sector 63 per cent.

Figure 15 West Coast: Sectoral real GDP-R growth and employment growth: 2010 – 2011 (per cent per annum)



Source: Quantec Research

As discussed in Chapter 2 of the MERO 2013 West Coast District report, the regional economy suffered a serious recessionary impact in 2009, with overall GDP-R contracting by close to 3 per cent. Close to 13 per cent of the workforce employed at the end of 2007 lost their jobs during calendar 2008 and 2009, i.e. 13 300 workers. Part of these job losses was related to a structural trend (the average annual decline in the workforce since 1995, and up to 2007, measures 1.3 per cent); however, the bulk of the decline was a direct result from the recession impact. It is therefore now a key question how the region as responded to the general economic recovery in 2010/11. Figure 15 depicts the sectoral growth and employment performances over this period, both at a broad sector level and a more disaggregated sector level.

The first observation is that the regional economy managed to restore trend growth (3.3 per cent per annum) over the recovery period (and the estimated growth rate in respect of calendar 2012 is 2.9 per cent in line with the general economic slowdown registered last year) and that the rate of job losses has more or less stabilised, with the rate of decline reduced to 0.4 per cent per annum, 2010/11. While job growth continues to lag the growth in the region, it is somewhat heartening that the rate of retrenchments appears to have stabilised; however, it also suggests that most of the jobs lost during the recession have not been restored.

The second observation to be noted is the relatively strong rebound in the manufacturing sector, with real value added growth averaging no less than 5 per cent per annum, 2010 - 2011. The leading sub-sectors of manufacturing in this regard appear to be non-metal minerals (growing by an estimated 18 per cent per annum; this sector is, inter alia, linked to the construction and property development sectors), wood & paper products (7.4 per cent), petro-chemicals (6.1 per cent) and food & beverages (4.4 per cent). The radio & TV equipment, furniture and metals & machinery sectors also put in above average growth performances. However, the sad fact is that the manufacturing sector as whole continued to shed jobs at a rate of 3 per cent per annum. This suggests manufacturing firms in the region continued to find it necessary to reduce their workforces in an attempt to manage their cost bases during the first two calendar years of the economic recovery and that any investment that took place was of a labour saving kind.

A third observation is the sustained contribution to growth and employment creation in the services industries. Catering & accommodation (growing by 12 per cent per annum) led the way, being well-supported by business services and transport & storage (both expanding around 6.5 per cent per annum) and – to a lesser extent – finance & insurance (4.4 per cent). Apart from the government, the finance, insurance, real estate & business services and transport, storage & communication sectors contributed the strongest to employment creation and compensating for the job losses in the primary (excluding mining) and secondary sectors.

In all, the recovery growth in the region (3.3 per cent) is encouraging also coming in slightly faster than for the Province (3 per cent) and nationally (2.9 per cent). However, the continued steep job losses in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors remain a cause for concern. While it is evident that much of the decent recovery growth in the manufacturing sector is related to a rebound from the heavy recessionary impact, the conditions for faster job growth remain absent. It is to be assumed that the workers becoming redundant in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors somehow find their way to services industries such as tourism, retail & wholesale, transport & storage sectors for instance. It is some consolation that the (steeper) erstwhile rate of retrenchments appears to have stabilised at least.

4. Economic Structure and Performance

According to the Municipal Economic Review & Outlook Research Study (MERO 2013), the district economy consists of a good mix of primary, secondary and tertiary activities – a well-balanced regional economy with a comparatively larger primary and secondary sector compared to that of the Province. The district also possesses a vibrant tertiary sector, with finance & business services, transport & communication and the retail & wholesale sectors contributing strongly to growth and employment creation.

The WCD economy was heavily impacted by the 2009 recession, with real GDP-R growth slumping by close to 3 per cent in calendar year 2009 from 5.1 per cent growth during 2007 - 2008 at the peak of the previous business cycle. The adverse employment impact was cushioned by the sustained growth of the services sector being less exposed to the contraction in global demand.

Table 35 WCD sectoral contribution to GDP-R growth recovery and employment creation: 2010 - 2011

Sector	Ave real GDP-R growth 2010 - 2011	% point contribution	% share	Net employment creation 2010 - 2011
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-1.4	-0.2	-6.1%	-2 553
Mining & quarrying	-0.5	0.0	-0.1%	227
Manufacturing	5.0	0.9	26.1%	-597
Electricity, gas & water	-0.1	0.0	0.0%	13
Construction	1.0	0.0	1.3%	-64
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	3.7	0.5	13.8%	236
Transport, storage & communication	3.2	0.3	8.0%	99
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	5.9	1.4	43.2%	1 153
Community, social & personal services	2.1	0.1	2.5%	-394
General government	3.6	0.4	11.4%	1 096
Total District economy	3.3	3.3	100%	-784

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Table 35 shows the sector spread of the recovery growth in the district economy during calendar years 2010 - 2011, including the net employment creation over this period. The real GDP-R growth rate averaged 3.3 per cent over this period, slightly faster than that for the provincial economy (coming in at 3 per cent per annum), with net retrenchments more or less stabilising.

A notable feature of the economic recovery in the region is the relatively strong rebound in the manufacturing sector, with real value added growth averaging 5 per cent per annum. This accounted for close to one per cent of the 3.3 per cent (more than a quarter) region-wide recovery growth. Seen in context though, much of the strong growth may have been the sector bouncing back from the deep recession impact. This seems to be the case in the agro-processing sector, as well as the metals & machinery sector and non-metal minerals. These three sub-sectors made the strongest relative contribution to the recovery in the manufacturing sector in 2010 - 2011, from experiencing deep contractions during 2008 - 2009. The fact that no

net employment creation occurred over the recovery period also suggests the recovery has merely been a bounce back from the recession impact.

The sectors which contributed strongest to the recovery growth and employment creation are finance & business services (particularly the latter mentioned sub-sector), retail & wholesale, the general government and transport & communication – in all, these tertiary sectors accounted for more than 75 per cent of the recovery growth. Furthermore, whereas the primary and secondary sectors shed jobs on balance (around 2 200 per annum), the tertiary sector created close to 3 000 net jobs per annum over the corresponding period (2010 - 2011).

4.1 Current profile – growth and employment trends in a provincial context

From the table it is clear that the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector is the largest, contributing more than one quarter to GDP-R. In this respect the relative size of the finance & business services sector is very similar compared to the other non-metro districts.

The second largest sector is manufacturing, contributing close to 18 per cent of real GDP-R; WCD has the second largest manufacturing share of GDP-R, surpassed by the Cape Winelands at 24 per cent of GDP-R. However, when combined with the food & beverage sub-sector of manufacturing, the size of the agricultural, fishing & forestry and agro-processing sector accounts for an equivalent amount of WCD GDP-R than finance & business services, i.e. 24 per cent. It follows that agriculture & agro-processing, finance & business services and manufacturing are the dominant sectors in the WCD economy. The two other sizable sectors are retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation (13 per cent) and the general government (11 per cent). The relative shares of these two broad sectors are similar compared to the other districts, except for Eden's and – to a lesser extent – the Cape Metro's relatively larger retail & wholesale sector tied to tourism.

Table 36 WCD sectoral composition in provincial perspective: 2011

Sector	West Coast	Cape Metro	Cape Winelands	Eden	Overberg	Central Karoo
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	14.6	1.4	11.1	5.5	11.6	9.0
Mining & quarrying	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	17.7	15.9	24.2	16.5	16.2	11.1
Electricity, gas & water	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1
Construction	4.3	3.9	3.5	8.7	7.7	5.6
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	12.8	15.2	13.8	17.9	13.9	13.9
Transport, storage & communication	8.5	10.9	7.3	7.7	7.9	12.2
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	25.6	36.1	22.9	24.3	27.1	27.4
Community, social & personal services	4.1	5.1	5.8	5.3	4.2	6.5
General government	10.7	9.8	10.2	12.4	10.2	13.1
Total District economy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Regarding the growth of the district economy over the 2000s (Table 37), it is evident that the West Coast lagged the other district economies. This was mainly due to the contraction in the sizeable agricultural sector, as well as very pedestrian growth in the manufacturing sector. The West Coast hosted the slowest growing manufacturing sector in the Province when compared to the other districts; its agricultural sector also contracted the third fastest (0.4 per cent per annum) following the Overberg (0.7 per cent) and the Central Karoo (1.2 per cent).

Table 37 WCD real GDP-R growth in provincial perspective: 2000 – 2011

Sector	West Coast	Cape Metro	Cape Winelands	Eden	Overberg	Central Karoo
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-0.4	10.0	0.3	1.1	-0.7	-1.2
Mining & quarrying	-4.0	-0.8	2.1	-4.1	0.1	15.8
Manufacturing	1.2	2.3	2.4	4.1	6.7	9.7
Electricity, gas & water	-2.2	3.4	2.1	0.6	1.1	-0.3
Construction	6.6	6.5	7.2	10.3	9.0	9.3
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	3.8	4.1	5.4	5.5	3.6	3.1
Transport, storage & communication	4.5	5.0	6.8	5.5	6.3	2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	10.6	5.5	7.1	7.1	11.0	7.9
Community, social & personal services	2.9	2.8	3.8	5.0	3.6	2.6
General government	2.4	1.9	3.3	4.5	3.3	2.4
Total District economy	3.3	4.1	3.9	5.2	5.2	4.0

Source: Quantec Research/CER

The fastest growing sector was finance & business services (growing 10.6 per cent per annum, 2000 - 2011), followed by the construction sector (6.6 per cent per annum). The West Coast hosted the fastest growing finance & business services sector across all district economies. While the construction sector boomed during the expansion phase of the business cycle, growth has collapsed following the impact of the recession in 2008 - 2009 – see Table 37.

As indicated in Table 38, the WCD economy recovered to its trend growth rate of 3.3 per cent per annum during calendar years 2010 - 2011. Real growth slowed to 1.4 per cent per annum, 2008 - 2009 (including a close to 3 per cent contraction in calendar year 2009). The district economy witnessed significant job losses throughout the period 2000 - 2011, at a net rate of 36 500 per annum. The rate of retrenchment receded during the periods 2008 - 2009 and 2010 - 2011 to 13 300 and 785 per annum, respectively, with some net job growth reported in calendar year 2011. Over the period 2000 - 2011, the WCD economy shed more than 50 000 jobs per annum in the primary and secondary sectors, whereas close to 16 000 jobs were created in the tertiary sector on a net basis⁵.

⁵ It is possible that some of the net job losses reported in the primary & secondary sectors reflect a statistical error on the part of Statistics SA that classify employment via labour brokers as employment in the 'other business services' sector, which then overstates the actual employment creation in the broader finance & business services sector.

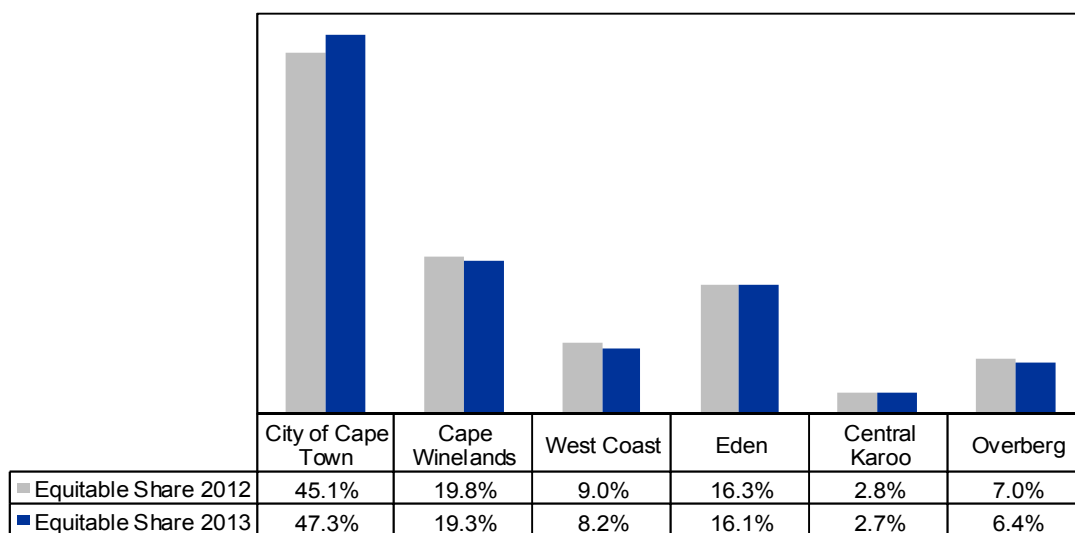
5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

Unlike provinces, municipalities have the ability to raise revenue through property rates and tariffs on fees for rendered such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal, administration fees and penalties. However, the South Africa's Fiscal Framework entitle municipalities to a share of national raised revenue through the unconditional equitable share grant and other allocations from national or provincial government in the form of 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 City, are set out in the figures below.

Figure 16 National Transfers: Equitable Share 2012 & 2013



Source: Division of Revenue Act (No. 5 of 2013)

The largest allocation of the equitable share went to the City of Cape Town at 47.3 per cent for 2013. The second largest allocation went to the Cape Winelands District at 19.3 per cent, followed by the Eden District at 16.1 per cent. All the allocations below 10 per cent were made to West Coast at 8.2 per cent, Overberg District at 6.4 per cent and Central Karoo District at 2.7 per cent.

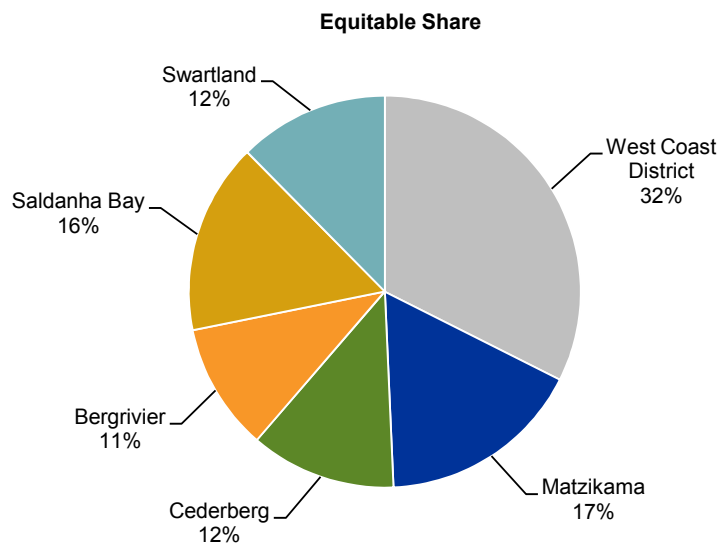
The disaggregated allocation of unconditional grants (equitable share) and conditional grants for the Eden Region follows hereafter.

Table 38 National Transfers to the West Coast District, 2013/14 MTEF

Type of Transfer	West Coast District	Matzikama	Cederberg	Berg-rivier	Saldanha Bay	Swartland	West Coast Region
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
TOTAL	77 106	84 050	75 687	60 569	78 936	61 902	438 250
<i>Equitable Share</i>	70 000	36 388	26 013	22 679	34 054	26 752	215 886
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	3 553	23 831	24 837	18 945	22 441	17 575	111 182
<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 Grant</i>	1 000	800	800	800	800	800	5 000
<i>Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant</i>	303		193				496
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)</i>		18 584	15 544	11 799	18 394	14 525	78 846
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities)</i>							
<i>Urban Settlement Development Grant</i>							
<i>Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant)</i>		2 139	750				2 889
<i>Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant</i>							
<i>Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant</i>							
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant</i>			5 300	4 200			9 500
<i>Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant</i>							
<i>Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant For Municipalities</i>	1 000	1 058	1 000	896	1 997	1 000	6 951

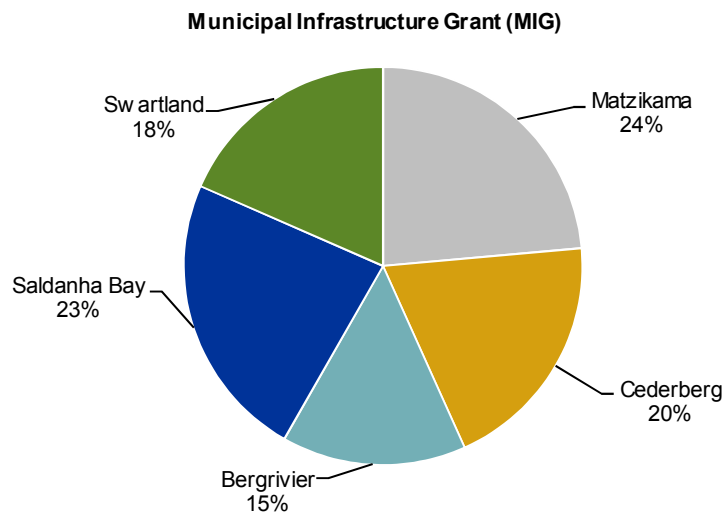
Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2011, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

In relation to Conditional Grants and Subsidies, Matzikama (R23.831 million), Saldanha Bay (R22.441 million) and Cederberg (R24.837 million) are the noteworthy recipients. Total Conditional Grants and Subsidies amount to R111.182 million for the West Coast District in 2013/14.

Figure 17 Equitable Share within West Coast Region

Source: Division of Revenue Bill (No. 2 of 2013)

In relation to the Equitable Share, Matzikama (R36.388 million or 17 per cent) followed by Saldanha (R34.054 million or 16 per cent) and Swartland (R26.752 million or 12 per cent) are the largest municipal beneficiaries of National Transfers within the West Coast District. The District Municipality receives R70 million while the District total amounts to R77.106 million for 2013/14.

Figure 18 Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)

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

Matzikama Municipality is the largest recipient of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant of all the municipalities in the West Coast District at 24 per cent in 2013/14. Saldanha Bay received 23 per cent; Cederberg, 20 per cent; Swartland Municipality, 18 per cent and Bergrivier Municipality, the least at 15 per cent.

Table 39 Provincial Transfers to the West Coast District

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- p-riation 2012/13	Adjusted appro- p-riation 2012/13	Revised estimate 2012/13	Medium-term estimate					
	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Audited 2011/12				Change from Revised estimate		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
Provincial Treasury			800		1 250	1 250						
Financial Management Support Grant			800		1 250	1 250						(100.00)
Department of Health	1 887	450										
Global Fund	1 887	450										
Department of Human Settlements	71 281	148 070	93 749	65 351	65 351	97 563	135 913		39.31			
Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries)	69 251	130 570	87 969	64 271	64 271	89 983	119 413		32.71			
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant	1 500	500										
Local government master planning grant	200											
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery		17 000	5 780	1 080	1 080	7 580	16 500		117.68			
Housing Consumer Education Grant	330											
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		40			50	50						(100.00)
Cleanest Town/Greenest Municipality Competition		40			50	50						(100.00)
Department of Transport and Public Works	302	2 906	1 754	599	599	599	2 871		379.30			
Maintenance and construction of Transport Infrastructure	302	506	754	599	599	599	2 363		294.49			
Public Transport Non Motorised Infrastructure		2 400	1 000				508					
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	4 055	9 699	13 994	15 344	15 344	15 344	16 999	10.79	21 028	18 184		
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	1 500	2 100	1 000	294	294	294	630		114.29			
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	2 555	7 599	3 794	3 072	3 072	3 072	3 508	14.19	7 398	3 738		
Library Service Replacement funding for most vulnerable B3 municipalities			9 200	11 978	11 978	11 978	12 861	7.37	13 630	14 446		
Department of Local Government	1 608	2 306	1 202	2 756	1 482	1 482						(100.00)
Fire Fighting Assistance	280	333										
Provincial Management Support Grant	680	1 000										
Thusong Service Centres Grant (Sustainability: Operational Support Grant)			500	2 000	327	327						(100.00)
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant	648	773	702	756	755	755						(100.00)
IDP hands on support					400	400						(100.00)
Local Government Master Planning Allocation		200										
Total Transfers	79 133	163 471	111 499	84 050	84 076	116 288	155 783	33.96	21 028	18 184		

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2010, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

Of the total Provincial transfers to the West Coast District, the Department of Human Settlements allocates the largest share with R135.913 million in 2013/14, followed by allocations of R16.999 million by the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport and R2.871 million by the Department of Transport & Public Works.. A large portion of the amount allocated by the Department of Human Settlements is made up of the Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries - R119.413 million). The Department of Cultural Affairs allocation includes R12.861 million for Library Services Replacement Funding for vulnerable B3 municipalities. The maintenance and construction of Transport infrastructure (R2.363 million) also makes up a large portion of the Department of Transport and Public Works' allocation.

Table 40 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2012/13	Adjusted appro- piation 2012/13	Revised estimate 2012/13	Medium-term estimate % Change from Revised estimate			
	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Audited 2011/12				2013/14	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16
Department of Community Safety	14 348	14 543	15 983	18 053	16 848	16 848	21073	25.08	22 383	23 609
Department of Education	675 481	760 919	843 964	897 710	897 710	897 710	936 114	4.28	963 437	1042 129
Department of Health	359 801	424 359	492 162	530 931	573 520	573 520	614 642	7.17	655 105	690 531
Department of Social Development	31737	32 703	38 425	42 303	42 303	42 303	48 658	16.02	55 960	60 545
Department of Human Settlements	73 446	126 417	87 968	73 524	73 524	73 524	119 413	62.41		
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		40			50	50		(100.00)		
Department of Transport and Public Works	268 756	216 518	451072	331616	339 616	339 616	360 698	6.21	380 476	485 676
Department of Agriculture	25 084	18 918	23 507	28 035	28 035	34 035	28 035	(17.63)	28 035	28 035
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	19 297	16 542	1605	17 016	17 016	17 016	18 155	6.69	18 440	18 440
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	4 055	9 699	13 994	14 738	14 738	14 738	16 924	14.83	21028	18 184
Department of Local Government	1608	2 306	1228	2 729	1482	1482		(100.00)		
Total	1 473 613	1 622 964	1 969 908	1 956 655	2 004 842	2 010 842	2 163 712	7.60	2 144 864	2 367 149
Total Transfers to West Coast District	79 133	163 471	111499	84 050	84 076	116 288	155 783	33.96	21028	18 184
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payments and Estimates	5.37	10.07	5.66	4.30	4.19	5.78	7.20	24.50	0.98	0.77

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2013, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

Provincial payments for the ensuing MTREF are relatively consistent with R2.164 billion in 2013/14, R2.145 billion in 2014/15 and R2.367 billion in 2015/16. In 2013/14, the Department of Education (R936.114 million) followed by the Department of Health (R614.642 million) and the Department of Transport and Public Works (R360.698 million) make-up the largest distributors of Provincial Payments.

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.

6.2 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 41 Summary of System Input Volume and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) – West Coast District Region 2012 - January 2012

WSA	System Input (12 months ending June 2013)		Authorised Consumption (Billed and Un-billed consumption, 12 months ending June 2013)		Average Water Loss for 12 months ending June 2013		Average Water Losses % for 12 months ending June 2013
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
City of Cape Town	320 921 723	26 743 477	274 447 703	22 870 642	46 474 020	3 872 835	14.48%
West Coast Region	28 889 849	2 407 487	24 335 017	2 027 918	4 554 832	379 569	15.77%
Matzikama LM	4 555 214	379 601	2 990 607	249 217	1 564 607	130 384	34.35%
Cederberg LM*	3 027 864	252 322	2 459 868	204 989	567 996	47 333	18.76%
Bergrivier LM	2 386 322	198 860	2 151 364	179 280	234 958	19 580	9.85%
Saldanha Bay LM	13 463 354	1 121 946	12 227 647	1 018 971	1 235 707	102 976	9.18%
Swartland LM	5 457 095	454 758	4 505 531	375 461	951 564	79 297	17.44%

* 12 months ending April 2013

Source: DWA Report 2013

Table 42 provides a summary of the system input volume and non-revenue water for the West Coast District Region. It is clear that the West Coast District Municipality had an average water loss of 15.8 per cent for the 12 months ending June 2013. The Matzikama Municipality had the highest average loss of water totalling a percentage of 34.3 per cent (increase from the 2012 figure of 30.4 per cent); whilst the Saldanha Bay Municipality had the lowest water loss for 12 months ending June 2013 of 9.2 per cent. Bergrivier (9.8 per cent), Cederberg (18.8 per cent) and Swartland (17.4 per cent) all displayed increases from the previous year (2012) but for Bergrivier which displayed a marked improvement of 5.3 per cent.

Table 42 Number of Water Systems Monitored

WSA	Number of systems monitored	Information submitted by WSA					
		1 st Round	2 nd Round	3 rd Round	4 th Round	5 th Round	6 th Round
City of Cape Town	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Coast Region	29						
Matzikama Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cederberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bergrivier Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saldanha Bay Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swartland Municipality	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

WSA	Number of systems monitored	Information submitted by WSA					
		1 st Round	2 nd Round	3 rd Round	4 th Round	5 th Round	6 th Round
Cape Winelands Region	23						
Witzenberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Drakenstein Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stellenbosch Municipality	4	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓
Breedee Valley Municipality	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Langeberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Overberg Region	26						
Theewaterskloof Municipality	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Overstrand Municipality	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cape Agulhas Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swellendam Municipality	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eden Region	27						
Kannaland Municipality	4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hessequa Municipality	6	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Mossel Bay Municipality	1	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
George Municipality	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oudtshoorn Municipality	3	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Bitou Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knysna Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
Central Karoo Region	9						
Laingsburg Municipality	2	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Prince Albert Municipality	4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Beaufort West Municipality	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Total Western Cape	115						

The table indicates the number of water systems monitored for the whole of the Western Cape. The City of Cape Town reported a figure of one water system being monitored, while in the West Coast Region 29 water systems were monitored, Cape Winelands District Region 23, Overberg Region 26, Eden District 27 and the Central Karoo District 9. In the Western Cape a total of 115 water systems were monitored at the year end June 2013.

6.3 Water Quality⁶

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 2011/12 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 realized 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

⁶ 2012 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

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.

Table 43 Blue Drop Performance

Water Service Authority	Provincial Blue Drop log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2011 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2010 in percentage
West Coast District			97.08	60.43
Matzikama LM	20	70.29	32.98	30.1
Cederberg LM	17	80.39	51.05	60
Saldanha LM	9	95.4	87.69	80.8
Swartland LM	10	95.24	92.89	68.6
Bergervier LM	12	92.15	85.2	62.7

In summary, the West Coast District has improved across the region when benchmarked against the 2011 Blue Drop performance. The most notable success story is that of the Matzikama Municipality with an improvement from 32.98 per cent in 2011 to 70.29 per cent in 2012. This represents a more than 100 per cent improvement which is commendable. Cederberg has also displayed a noticeable improvement rising from 51.05 per cent in 2011 to 80.39 per cent in 2012. Marginal improvements were also made by Saldanha Bay (7.71 per cent), Swartland (2.35 per cent) and Bergervier (6.95 per cent).

6.4 Waste Water Treatment

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

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 waste water 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 waste

water treatment facilities. Well done and continue to aspire to advance this good performance to even higher peripheries in the coming year.

In relation to the West Coast District's performance, Cederberg faired the best with a score of 59.8 per cent in 2012 followed by Bergrivier at 54.1 per cent. Matzikama at 52.9 per cent accounted for the last remaining Municipality in the region that recorded a figure above 50 per cent. Disappointingly, the dominant Economic powerhouses of Swartland and Saldanha Bay for the region came in at 47.2 and 47.1 per cent respectively.

6.5 The current legislation around Water Services Development Plans (WSDPS)

The current legislation around WSDPs is as follows:

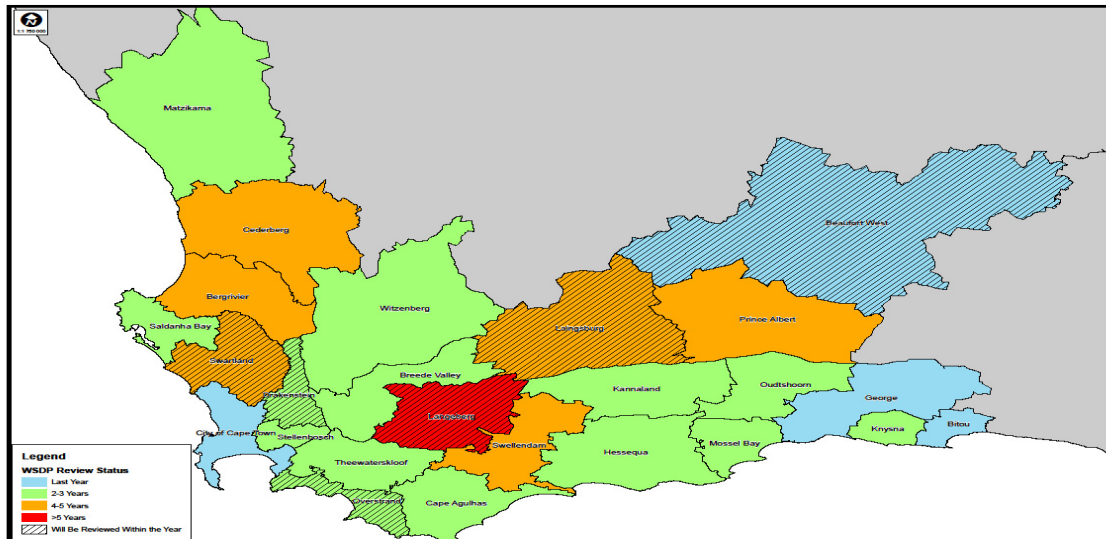
“EVERY WATER SERVICE AUTHORITY HAS A DUTY TO ALL CUSTOMERS OR POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN ITS AREA OF JURISDICTION TO PROGRESSIVELY ENSURE EFFICIENT, AFFORDABLE, ECONOMICAL AND SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO WATER SERVICES”

(Section 11 of the Water Services Act)

“THEREFORE: EVERY WATER SERVICES AUTHORITY MUST, PREPARE A WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR ITS AREA OF JURISDICTION”

(Section 12 of the Water Services Act)

Map 11 Current legislation around WSDPS



Source: WorleyParsons Engineering, 2013

6.5.1 Strategic framework for water services

- All water services authorities must develop a water services development plan (WSDP).
- A new plan must be developed every five years and the plan should be updated as necessary and appropriate in the interim years.
- The WSDP must be integrated with the integrated development plan of the municipality, as required in terms of the Municipal Systems Act.

Map 11 highlights the Water Services Development Plans Review Status for all 30 municipalities in the Western Cape. It is clear that during 2012 that the City of Cape Town, George, Bitou and Beaufort West were the only municipalities that reviewed their Water Services Development Plans. Within the West Coast District only Matzikama and Saldanha Bay municipalities reviewed their Water Services Development Plans 2 - 3 years ago.

6.6 Integrated Waste Management Plans

Integrated Waste Management Planning is a basic requirement of all waste management activities in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEMWA) for government. The Waste Act requires that the development of an IWMP must follow a public participation and consultation process.

Chapter 3, section 11 of the Waste Act requires that all government spheres must develop Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs). Section 12 of the Waste Act outlines what the contents of integrated waste management plans should be, whilst section 13 stipulates the reporting mechanisms on the implementation of IWMPs.

The primary objective of IWMPs is to integrate and optimise waste management planning in order to maximise efficiency and minimise the associated environmental impacts and financial costs, and to improve the quality of life for all South Africans.

The integrated waste management planning process includes the following:

- Establishing the situation analysis which includes backlogs;
- Setting the desired end state;
- Identifying, evaluating and selecting alternative methods/approaches for achieving the desired end state;
- Implementing the integrated waste management plan; and
- Evaluating and reviewing the plan to ensure the respective objectives are being met.

As part of the IWMP development process, section 13 of the Waste Act requires the development of annual performance reports and it must be noted that this happens outside the actual IWMP development process. Section 13(3) of the Waste Act states that annual performance report must be prepared in terms of section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act and must contain information on the implementation of the municipal IWMP, including the information set out in paragraph (a) to (j) of subsection (2) insofar as it relates to the performance of the municipality.

Table 44 Integrated waste management plan

Municipality	2 nd Generation waste management plans	Waste Disposal facilities: licensed	Material recovery facilities per district	% hh with basic refuse collection	Waste disposal facilities
West Coast District	Yes	11 (including 2 private WDFs)	1		
Saldanha Bay	Yes			72%	
Matzikama	Yes			77%	
Cederberg	Yes			100%	
Swartland	Yes			100%	
Bergriver	Yes			99%	

Source: DEADP, 2013

The table above highlights the municipalities who have approved their 2nd generation integrated waste management plans. It is evident that all the municipalities within the West Coast Region have approved their 2nd generation integrated waste management plans.

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 Census 2011. The Census results provide a rough or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such municipalities. The Census 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; which calculations are based on Quantec Research data and the Municipal Economic Review Outlook 2013.

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.