

**Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury**

**Regional Development Profile
West Coast District**

2012

Working paper

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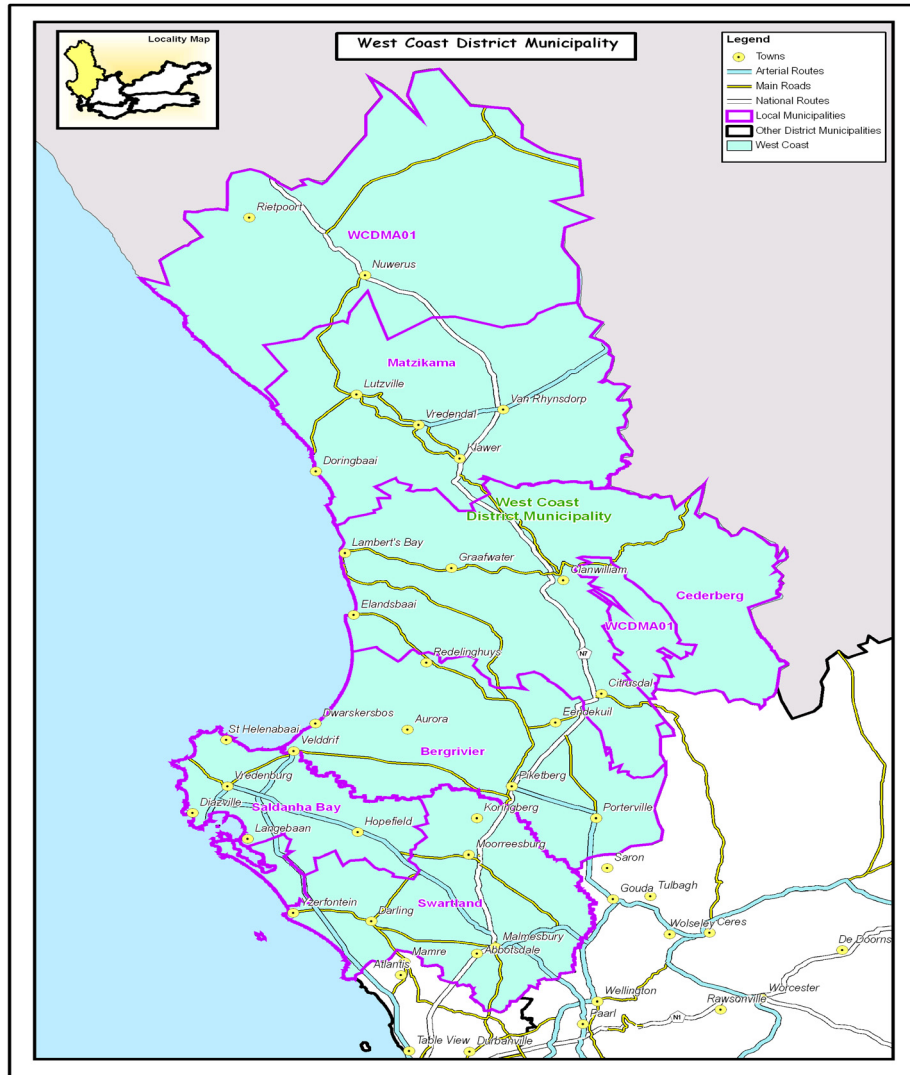
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West Coast District



List of towns

- Matzikama
- Cederberg
- Bergrivier
- Saldanha Bay
- Swartland

West Coast District at a glance

Population	2001	2011	
Total number	282 673	286 746	
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	2007		
Literacy rate	76.1%		
Health	2012		
<i>Number of Primary Health Care Facilities 2010 -</i> 26 Clinics, 24 Satellite clinics, 19 mobile clinics, 7 district	68		
Immunisation rate	101.2%		
Crime (numbers)	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Murder	109	114	115
Total sexual crimes	540	624	584
Drug related crimes	3 358	3 720	4 931
Poverty levels	2010		
Number of indigent households - 2011	17 655		
Unemployment rate	15.9%	15.5%	
Labour concentration (2007)	Community; social and personal services (12.9%), Manufacturing (12.3%), Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing (27.9%)		
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	3.2%		
Largest sector contributions to GDP-R (% composition: 2005-2010)	- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services - 20.7%		
	- Manufacturing - 20.1%		
	- Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing - 16.7%		

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%), followed by Cape Winelands with 787 490 people (13.5%).

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

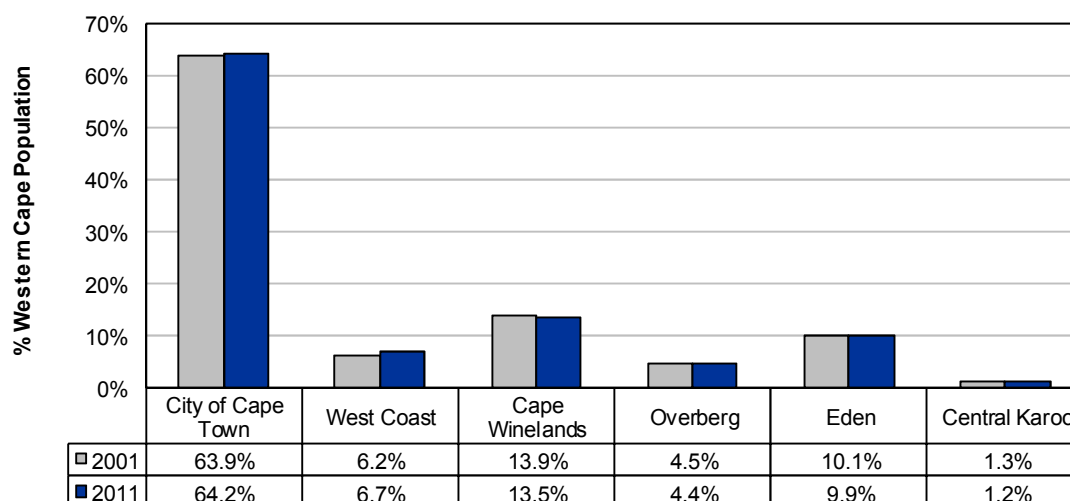
Population numbers and Projections	StatSA 2001 Census	StatSA 2011 Census	Percentage population growth	2011 per cent share of Western Cape
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	29.3%	64.2%
West Coast	282 673	391 766	38.6%	6.7%
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	25.1%	13.5%
Overberg	203 520	258 176	26.9%	4.4%
Eden	454 919	574 265	26.2%	9.9%
Central Karoo	60 482	71 011	17.4%	1.2%
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	28.7%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and 2011

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.

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

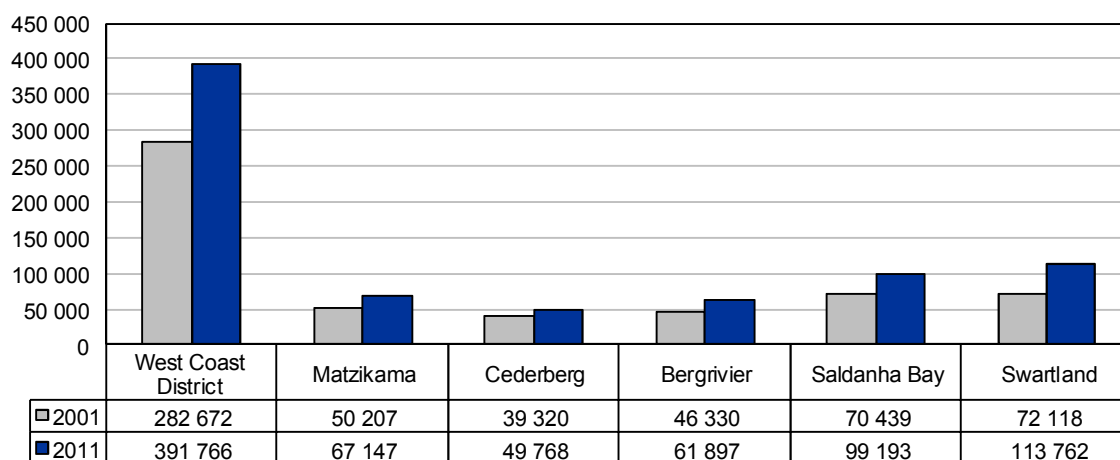
Figure 1 District Percentage of Western Cape Population – 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001, Census 2011

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 a projected 64.2 per cent in 2011 respectively. The District 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.

Figure 2 West Coast District Population Comparison, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001, Census 2011

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.

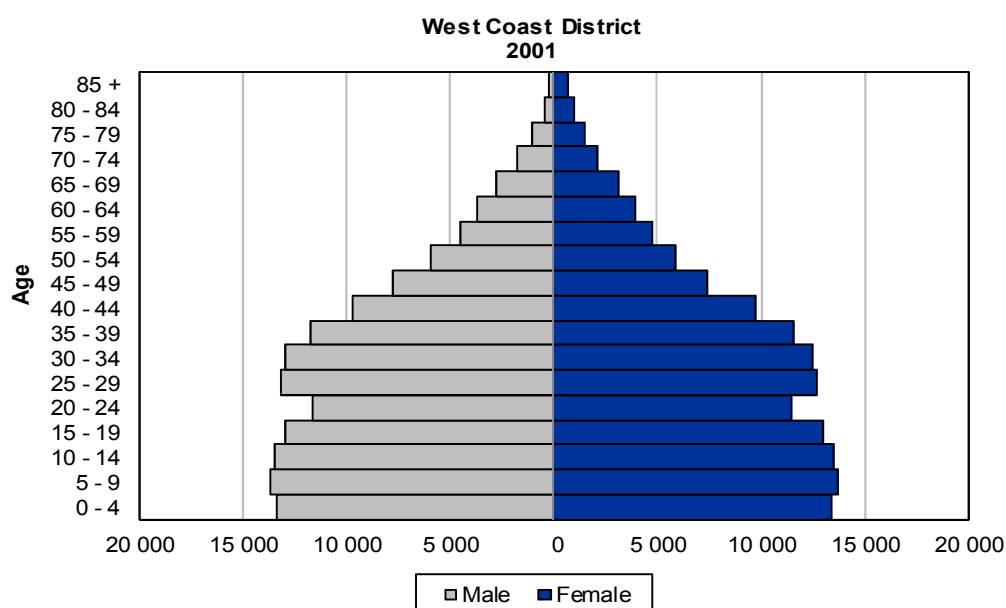
1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

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.

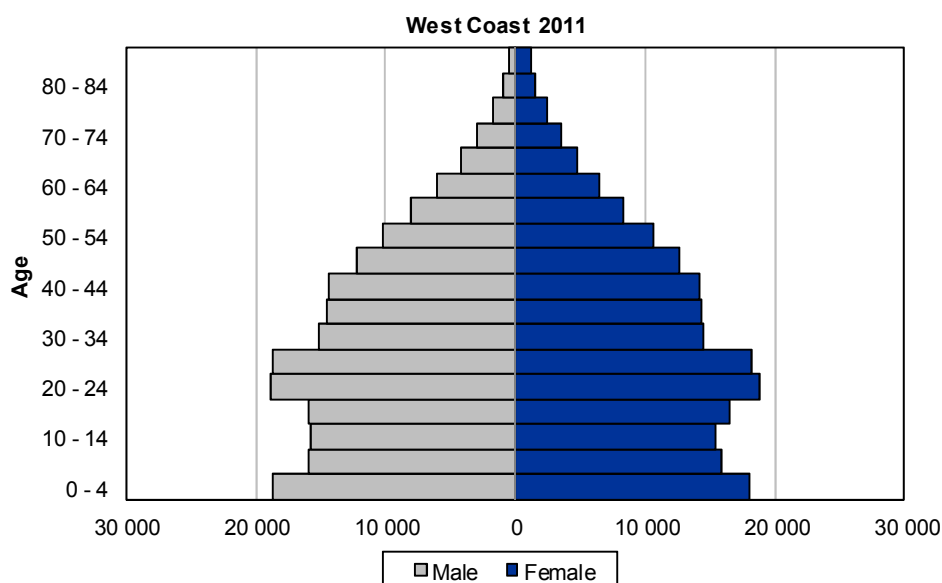
1.2.1 Age and Gender Distribution of the West Coast District

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 & 2007) 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.

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.

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

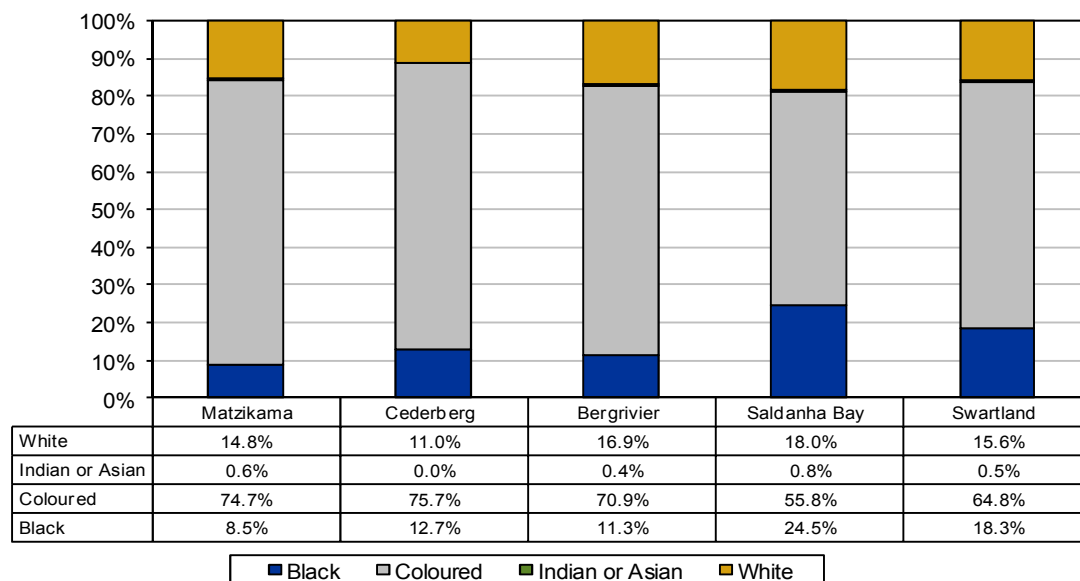
The historical and emerging South African context has particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population 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

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% - 2001; 67.1% - 2011), Indian (0.3% - 2001; 0.6% - 2011) and White (17.5% - 2001; 15.8% - 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% and Swartland 64.8%) 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%). The Asian race group is sparse or even non-existent in some instances with Saldanha Bay (0.8%) representing the largest market 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%) and Swartland (18.3%).

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 Learner enrolment and learner teacher ratio

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

This information should further be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in a region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies, often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure that sufficient technical curricula exists, particularly those of engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisan training are available within the municipal area.

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

Table 3 West Coast District Learner Enrolment, 2011

	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)	Percentage of enrolment in the Eden District	Learner teacher ratio	Drop out rate
West Coast District	56 149		30.64%	37.26%
Bergrivier	8 090	14.4%	31.3%	40.0%
Cederberg	7 498	13.4%	27.1%	41.6%
Matzikama	9 886	17.6%	28.7%	40.5%
Swartland	15 970	28.4%	32.9%	24.8%
Saldanha Bay	14 705	26.2%	33.2%	39.4%

Source: Department of Education, 2012

In terms of Table 3, 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 approximately 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.

2.1.2 Access to training facilities (FET Colleges and Media Centres/Libraries)

Access to higher education and further education and training institutions is essential to equip individuals to access employment opportunities.

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.

Table 4 Public Further Education and Training Facilities and Schools with Libraries/Media Centres in the West Coast District, 2012

	Public FET Colleges	Education facilities Number of schools with libraries/media centres	Education facilities Average Percentage of schools with libraries/ media centres
Bergrivier	0	20	100.0%
Cederberg	1	15	55.6%
Matzikama	1	27	87.1%
Saldanha	1	19	86.4%
Swartland	1	24	77.4%
West Coast District	4	105	

Source: Department of Education, 2012

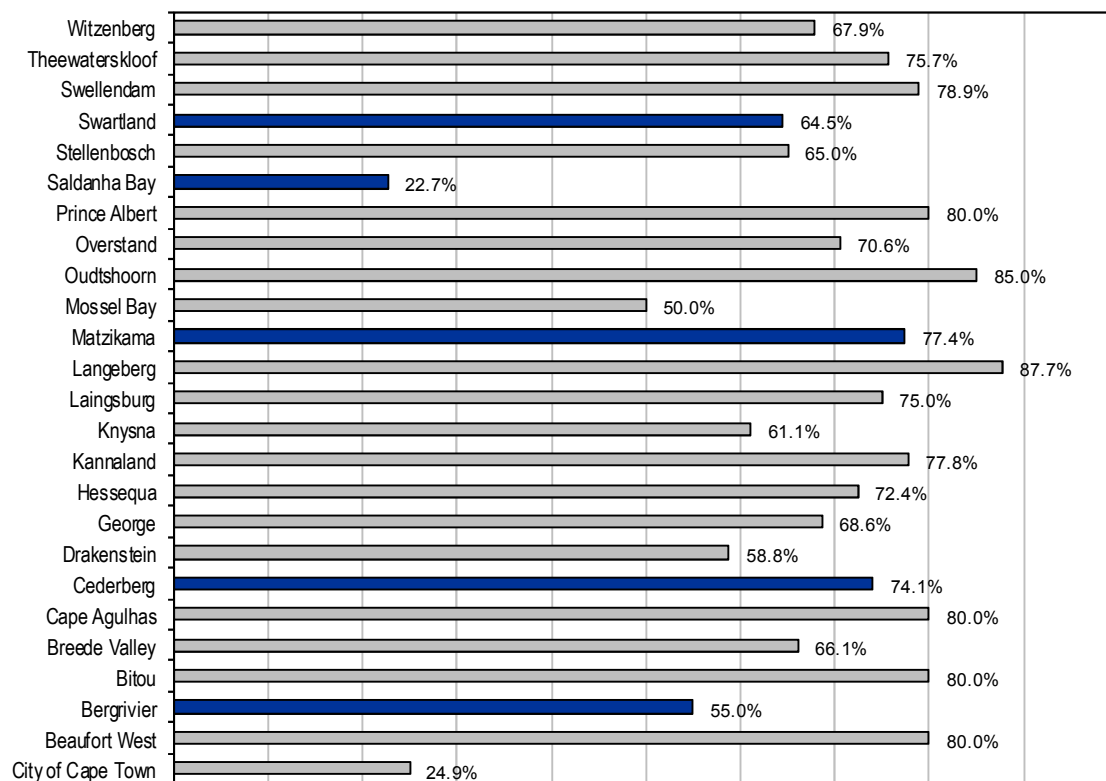
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In the West Coast District, 81.3 per cent (105) of all schools have access to libraries or media centres. Schools in Bergrivier Municipality have 100 per cent coverage of educational facilities – libraries/ media centres whilst schools in the neighbouring Cederberg Municipality only have a 55.6 per cent coverage of educational facilities – libraries/media centres.

2.1.3 No fee schools

No fee schools make provision for learners who live in low income households and low income communities where the majority of learners may not be able to make a financial contribution towards education. This ensures extra state support to schools where contributions in the form of school fees are not available and possible.

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

Figure 6 Percentage of no fee schools per municipality in the Western Cape, 2012

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

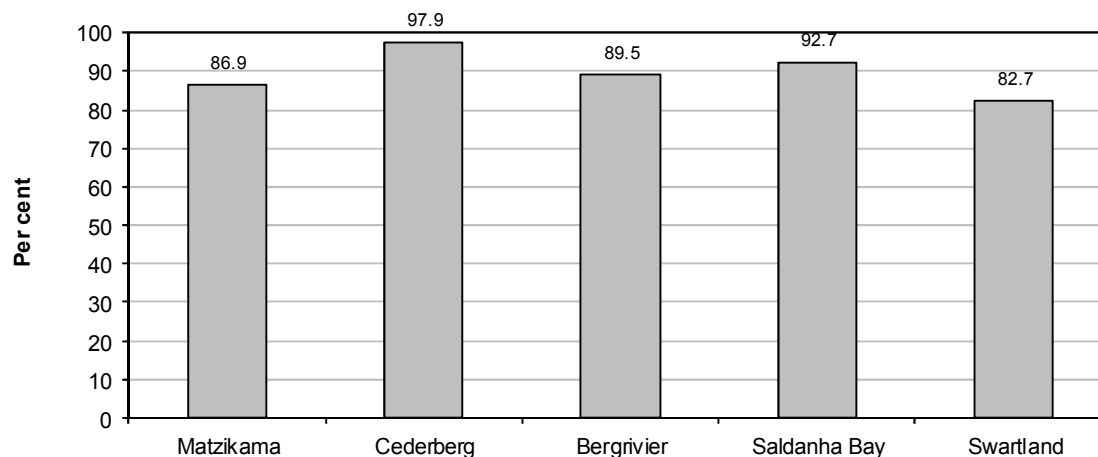
Figure 6 indicates that in the Matzikama municipal area 77.4 per cent of the schools are no fee schools. In Cederberg municipal area 74.1 per cent of the schools are no fee schools, Berggrivier, 55 per cent and Swartland 64.5 per cent. Saldanha Bay has lowest percentage of no fee schools in the Western Cape at 22.7 per cent.

2.1.4 Education outcomes (Matric pass rate and drop-out rate)

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

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

Figure 7 Education Outcomes – 2011 Matric Pass Rates within the West Coast District



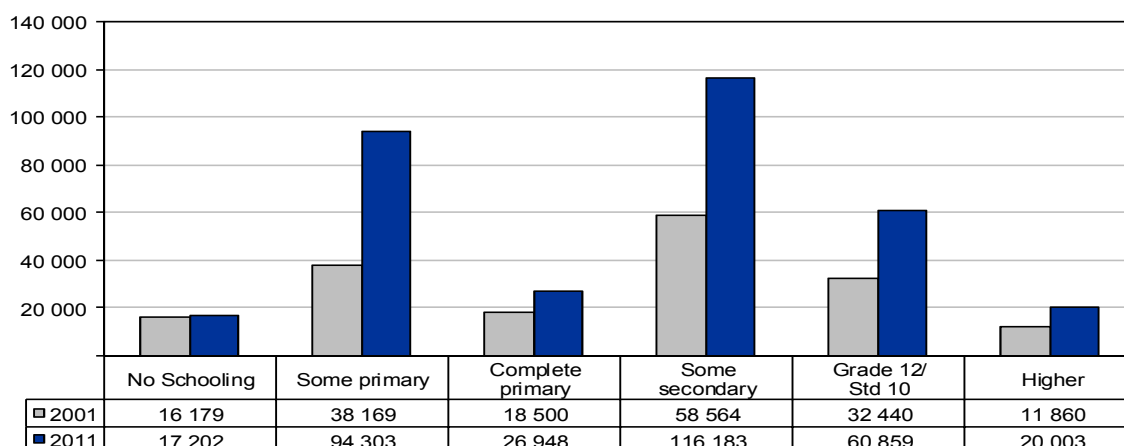
Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

In terms of Figure 7, schools within Cederberg Municipal area achieved the highest pass rate in the 2011 Matric exams at 97.9 per cent followed by schools in Saldanha Bay at 92.7 per cent. On the other hand, schools in Swartland Municipal area achieved the lowest matric pass rate at 82.7 per cent within the District.

2.1.5 Education Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the communities of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the needs as well as the developmental potential of the region. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area.

Figure 8 West Coast District Education level grouped 2001 & 2011 Census Comparison



Source: StatSA Census 2011

Educational attainment for key categories has displayed a notable increase in 2011 figures when compared to 2001 census figures across all categories. Of particular importance are the categories representing; Complete Primary (18 500 in 2001; 26 948 in 2011), Some Secondary (58 564 in 2001; 116 183 in 2011), and Grade 10 (32 440 in 2001; 60 859 in 2011). The category for Higher Education has also recorded an impressive figure of 20 003 graduates in 2011 compared with 11 860 graduates in 2001. As a District, the West Coast in 2011 has shown impressive improvement from Census 2001 figures.

Table 5 Education level in 2011 per municipality

Educational Level Grouped	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha	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: StatSA 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 Health Care 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 Health Care Facilities

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

Table 6 Western Cape Health Care Facilities

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2012/13; *Information for 2010 and 2011 from 2010/11 and 2011/12 Annual Performance Plans.

Healthcare facilities are naturally concentrated with the boundaries of the City of Cape Town, particularly true for clinics (87) and district hospitals (9). The West Coast District has a fair share of Satellite clinics (23) 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 (18) while District Hospitals (7) are second only to the City of Cape Town further indicating, at District level, a well-endowed Health care system in relation to facilities.

Table 7 West Coast District Health Care Facilities

List of facilities at February 2012	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities*			District Hospitals*			Regional Hospitals*		
						2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Matzikama	0	0	5	9	4	18	13	12	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cederberg	0	0	6	0	4	10	11	11	2	2	2	0	0	0
Bergrivier	0	0	3	5	4	12	12	12	2	2	2	0	0	0
Saldanha Bay	0	0	8	2	2	12	12	13	1	1	1	0	0	0
Swartland	0	0	5	7	4	16	16	16	1	1	1	0	0	0
West Coast DMA**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0
West Coast District	0	0	27	23	18	68	69	70	7	7	7	0	0	0

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

Within the District there appears to be an equitable spread of facilities given the capacity of individual municipalities. 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 have zero Satellite clinics as opposed to Matzikama's nine but compares on par with 4 mobile clinics compared to Matzikama. Swartland also compares in equal measure to Matzikama with five clinics, seven satellite clinics and four 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%: 13.8 – 20.5%). The weighted Provincial Survey estimate from the larger sub-district survey was 16.8 per cent (95% CI: 16 - 17.7%). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years. (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 8 Western Cape HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care

	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2012	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	ART Patient Load; June 2012
City of Cape Town	49	61	64	59 734	75 652	85 791
West Coast District	4	17	28	2 149	3 205	3 547
Cape Winelands District	13	23	31	8 477	9 750	11 830
Overberg District	4	6	17	2 386	3 259	4 253
Eden District	9	23	34	6 777	7 847	9 397
Central Karoo District	2	3	3	559	674	715
Western Cape	81	133	177	80 082	100 387	115 533

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

At the end of the June 2012, the Province highlighted that it provides anti-retroviral treatment (ART) to over 115 000 persons as shown in Table 8. 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 approximately 2.3 per cent. Comparing this to the estimated Western Cape prevalence rate of 16.9 per cent as indicated above, it is apparent that there is still a lot of work to be done in ensuring that an even greater proportion of the population get tested and receive treatment. The Department has set HIV screening target of 1.2 million for the year (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8).

Table 9 West Coast HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care

	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2012	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	ART Patient Load; June 2012
Matzikama Local Municipality	1	1	1	272	368	462
Cederberg Local Municipality	1	5	5	448	586	686
Bergrivier Local Municipality	0	9	9		253	343
Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	1	1	1	657	959	1 127
Swartland Local Municipality	1	1	12	772	1 039	929
West Coast District	4	17	28	2 149	3 205	3 547

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

The ART Patient Load has increased by 1 398 from June 2010 to June 2012 while the number of ART sites has also increased substantially from 4 to 28 for the same period (June 2010 – June 2012) across the West Coast District. The worst affected areas within the region in terms of transmission rates of infants are Matzikama (12) and Bergrivier (8.8) with Saldanha and Swartland the lowest at 3.8 and 0.0 respectively. However, the Saldanha Bay Municipality displays the highest ART patient load (1 127) as well as the largest increase (168) in this category followed by Cederberg (100) which is disturbing.

In addition, to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. In the Western Cape, the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

test to check for HIV infection showed a 3.2 per cent mother-to-child transmission rate. A 3 per cent target in the mother-to-child transmission rate has been set for the current year (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 47). The achievement of this target or any reduction in the mother-to-child transmission rate is directly dependent on the number of women who are aware of their HIV positive status and receive treatment. This again emphasises the importance of knowing your HIV status by encouraging the HIV screening process.

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.

Table 10 Western Cape Infancy Immunisation Rates

	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2010/11	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2010/11	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12
Western Cape Province	85.9%	87.8%	0.8	3.0
Cape Town	84.1%	87.5%	0.8	3.2
West Coast DM	101.2%	97.1%	0.5	1.8
Cape Winelands DM	86.8%	90.0%	0.7	3.2
Overberg DM	80.5%	74.4%	0.8	2.8
Eden DM	91.8%	88.6%	0.8	2.9
Central Karoo DM	84.4%	80.3%	2.2	2.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

According to Table 10, West Coast District has performed remarkably well in this area achieving an immunisation rate of 97.1 per cent, the highest in the Province and also well above the 90 per cent benchmark set by the National Department of Health. In

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.

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 11 West Coast Infancy Immunisation Rates

	Population < 1 year fully Immunised 2010/11	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2010/11	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12
West Coast District	101.2%	97.1%	0.5	1.8
Matzikama	98.1%	103.2%	0.5	2.5
Cederberg	88.1%	91.0%	0.3	2.5
Bergrivier	100.7%	93.1%	0.3	0.2
Saldanha Bay	100.6%	85.1%	0.4	0.7
Swartland	117.8%	118.2%	0.6	3.2
West Coast DMA	38.9%	49.7%	1.6	1.4

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

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 85.1 per cent. Severe malnutrition cases appear to have increased drastically in relation to the total number of the sample size for the previous period (2010/11) whereas rate of 0.5 per 1 000 population was recorded across the District. In 2011/12, alarming increases were found in Matzikama (0.5 in 2010/11; 2.5 in 2011/12), Cederberg (0.3 in 2010/11; 2.5 in 2011/12), and Swartland (0.6 in 2010/11; 3.2 in 2011/12).

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 12 Western Cape Maternity Rates

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In relation to maternal rates, West Coast district has again maintained its consistent performance in the area of healthcare when benchmarked across the Western Cape Province. Zero maternal deaths and a moderate teenage delivery rate of 84.5 per 1 000 deliveries further strengthen the robust performance of the West Coast District's healthcare system particularly in the areas of immunisation and maternal rates.

Table 13 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>
West Coast DM	5 124	0	0.0	4 854	0	0.0
Bergrivier	523	0	0.0	528	0	0.0
Cederberg	603	0	0.0	615	0	0.0
Matzikama	845	0	0.0	880	0	0.0
Saldanha Bay	1 874	0	0.0	1 543	0	0.0
Swartland	1 279	0	0.0	1 288	0	0.0
West Coast DMA		0	-			-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Across the West Coast District, Maternal Mortality is zero which is commendable. Saldanha followed by Swartland recorded the highest number of live births and Bergrivier and Cederberg the lowest number of live births within the District.

Table 14 Western Cape Delivery to women under 18 years

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 & 2012.

For this particular segment of births attributed to women under the age of 18 years, the West Coast District's figure has risen considerably from an index of 84.5 in 2010/11 to 95.8 in 2011/12. 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, the West Coast District, Eden and Central Karoo stand out in recording an increase in the reported figure/index for Births attributed to under 18s while the other Districts have displayed reduction for the same category of births.

Table 15 West Coast Delivery to women under 18 years

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11	Total deliveries 2010/11	Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11	Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12	Total deliveries 2011/12	Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12
West Coast DM	416	4921	84.5	472	4926	95.8
Bergrivier	62	558	111.1	64	550	116.4
Cederberg	46	587	78.4	65	635	102.4
Matzikama	78	847	92.1	88	878	100.2
Saldanha Bay	114	1642	69.4	121	1569	77.1
Sw artland	116	1287	90.1	134	1294	103.6
West Coast DMA	0	0		-	-	-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Within the West Coast District, notable increases have been made in the teenage delivery rates for the period 2011/12 in the municipalities of Bergrivier (116.4), Swartland (103.6), Cederberg (102.4), Matzikama (100.2), Saldanha Bay (77.1) and Swartland (103.6). Of particular interest are the notable increases 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 16 Termination of pregnancy

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	TOP per 1'000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	TOP per 1'000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12
Western Cape Province	14 359	1 572 401	9.1	14 390	263 851	13.9
Cape Town	10 233	923 847	11.1	10 753	945 028	11.4
West Coast DM	847	63 600	13.3	675	74 262	9.1
Cape Winelands DM	1 378	186 405	7.4	1 449	137 840	10.5
Overberg DM	282	126 487	2.2	288	55 017	5.2
Eden DM	1 262	72 561	17.4	1 225	128 259	9.6
Central Karoo DM	357	199 501	1.8		13 225	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

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 1000 is relatively high amongst the five districts across the Western Cape Province, the figure has been greatly reduced from 13.3 births terminated per 1000 in 2010/11.

Table 17 Termination of pregnancy

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	TOP per 1'000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	TOP per 1'000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12
West Coast DM	847	63 600	13.3	675	74 262	9.1
Bergrivier	336	11 343	29.6	65	11 481	5.7
Cederberg	40	9 553	4.2	94	9 670	9.7
Matzikama	141	12 061	11.7	135	12 219	11.0
Saldanha Bay	106	22 008	4.8	222	22 534	9.9
Sw artland	155	18 190	8.5	159	18 358	8.7
West Coast DMA	69	1 787	38.6	-	-	-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

At municipal level the results are mixed with vast contrasts. Notable achievers are Bergrivier municipality at 5.7, down from 29.6 and Matzikama municipality at 11 down from 11.7 in 2010/11. Cederberg municipality (9.7) and Saldanha Bay (9.9) displayed notable increases (deteriorating) in recorded figures for this category which is a cause for concern. Swartland recorded a marginal increase of 0.2 with an overall figure of 8.7 in 2011/12, up from 8.5 in 2010/11.

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

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2012

The social 'safety net' for the West Coast District appears to be amongst the highest, with 311 active NPO carers recorded in the District, just second to Eden District 329 NPOs outside of the Metropole. The District recorded the highest number of monthly visits per carer (210) followed by Cape Winelands (174), Overberg (167), Central Karoo (158) and Eden (144).

2.3 Safety and Security

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

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

Peoples' general impressions, as well as the official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in the table below. The crime statistics have also been converted to per 100 000 persons to make it comparable across the geographical areas across the Province.

Table 19 Crime in the West Coast District: April to March: 2003/04 - 2011/12

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
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)									
Murder	184	145	175	150	132	109	114	110	115
Total sexual crimes	567	641	564	576	555	540	624	584	584
PROPERTY RELATED									
Burglary at residential premises	2 662	2 231	1 777	2 017	1 996	2 217	2 079	1 648	2 366
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
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	379	515	567	658	680	631	683	1 043	742

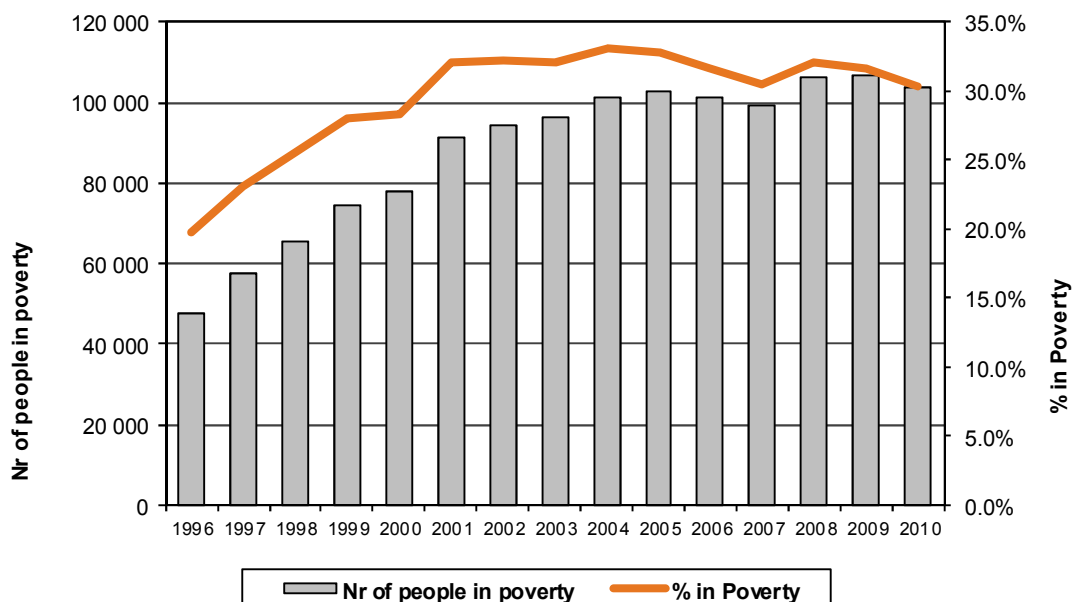
Source: Western Cape Department of Community Safety, 2012

Table 19 above indicates that serious crimes have fluctuated somewhat for the period 2003/04 – 2011/12, especially in the case of murder which has declined from 184 to 115 over the reporting period. Total sexual crimes have remained moderate, hovering around the 550 mark for the period under review, edging up to 584 cases in March 2012. Burglary appears to be rising again to 2 366 cases in 2011/12 up from 1 648 in 2010/11, recording periodic upturns and downturns from 2003/04 to 2011/12s. 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 4 931 in March 2012 thereby displaying a 100 per cent increase with a seven 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 9 Poverty Overview West Coast District, 2011



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 income used in Figure 9 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 20.

Table 20 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: Sw artland 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*

The poverty rate, discussed in Table 20, 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%), Bergrivier (33.8%) and Matzikama (31.7%) 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%, 41.9% and 42.7% respectively). The levels recorded in Cederberg are approximately 10 percentage points higher than that of the District figure for the same period (32%, 30.5% and 30.4% 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 21 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 22 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 23 Number of Indigent Households in the West Coast District, 2012

Municipality	Indigents
Cederberg	1 783
Matzikama	2 423
Bergrivier	1 931
Swartland	4 838
Saldanha Bay	6 680

Source: Department of Local Government, September 2012

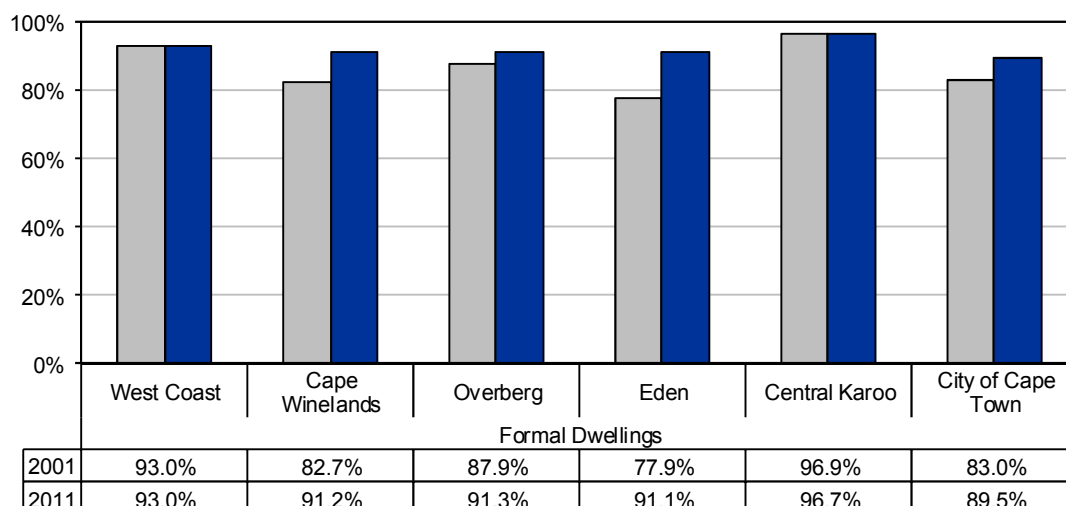
Saldanha Bay displayed the largest number of indigents as of September 2012 with a total of 6 680 indigents. Swartland Municipality displayed the second largest with 4 838 while Cederberg with 1 783 indigents is surprisingly the lowest number recorded given its worrying poverty statistics presented previously. 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.

2.5 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 10 Dwelling Type Occupied by Household, 2001 and 2011

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2011

As can be seen in the Figure 10, the greater majority of households in the Western Cape reside in formal dwellings.

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

In 2011, Central Karoo District has the highest proportion of households living in formal dwellings (96.7%) followed by West Coast District (93%) 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 24 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	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	7%	5%	2%	6%
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in	4%	7%	2%	8%	0%	1%	7%	12%	2%	1%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of	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: StatsSA, Census 2001 and 2011.

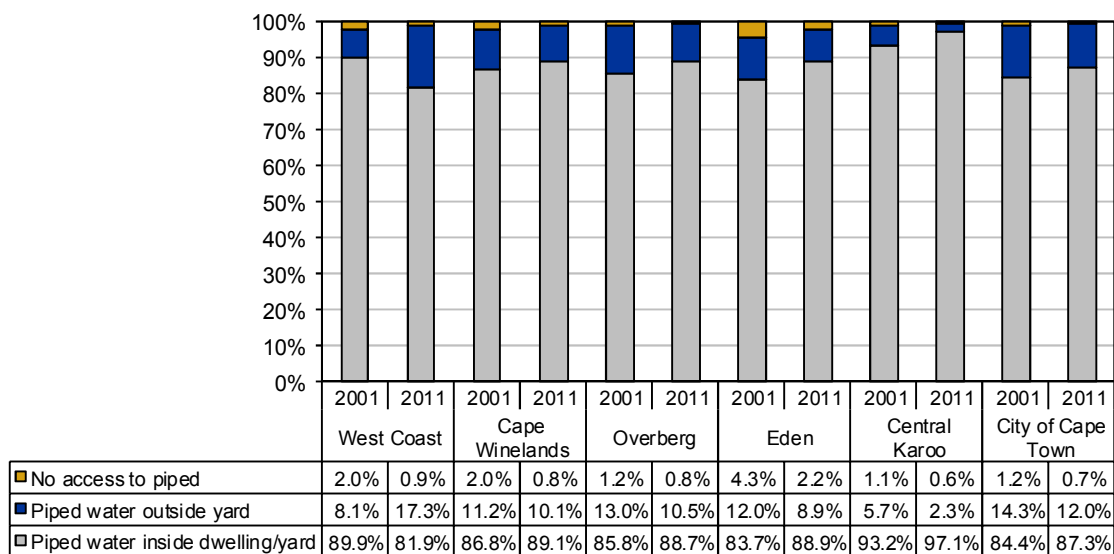
Generally, all municipalities clear the 90 per cent mark in relation access to formal housing in 2011, except for Cederberg and Saldanha municipalities. In fact, Saldanha Bay Municipality recording the lowest levels of access to formal housing at 82.8 per cent in 2011, coupled with the highest levels 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

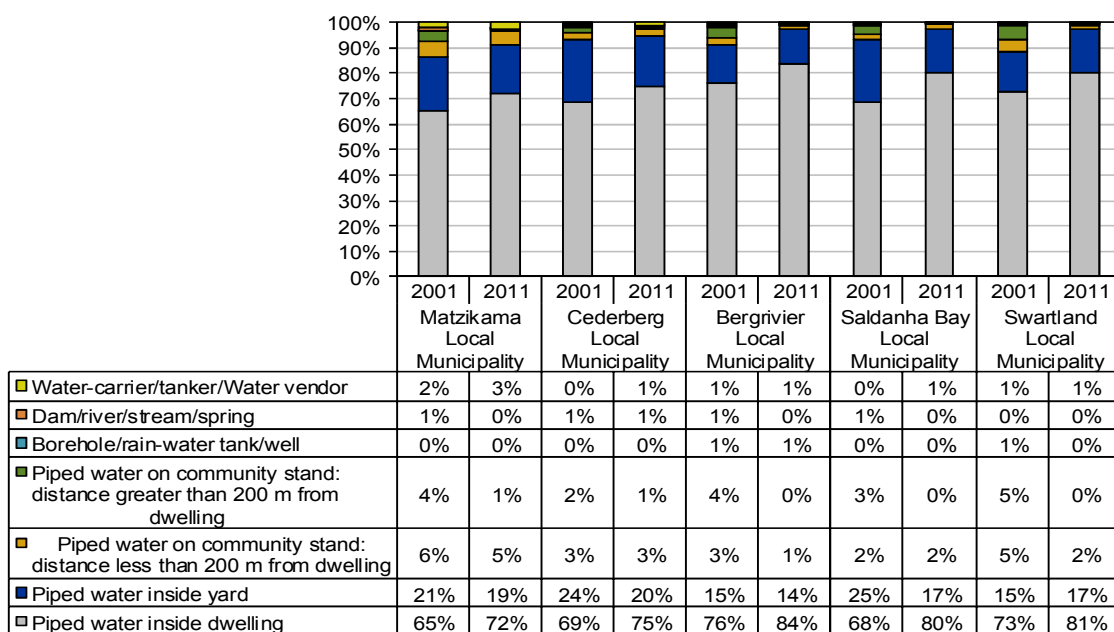
Figure 11 shows the household accessibility to potable water across the West Western Cape in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 11 Western Cape/District comparison, Access to Water

Source: StatsSA, 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 12 Access to Water in the West Coast District, 2001 and 2011

Source: StatsSA, 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% to 21.1%).

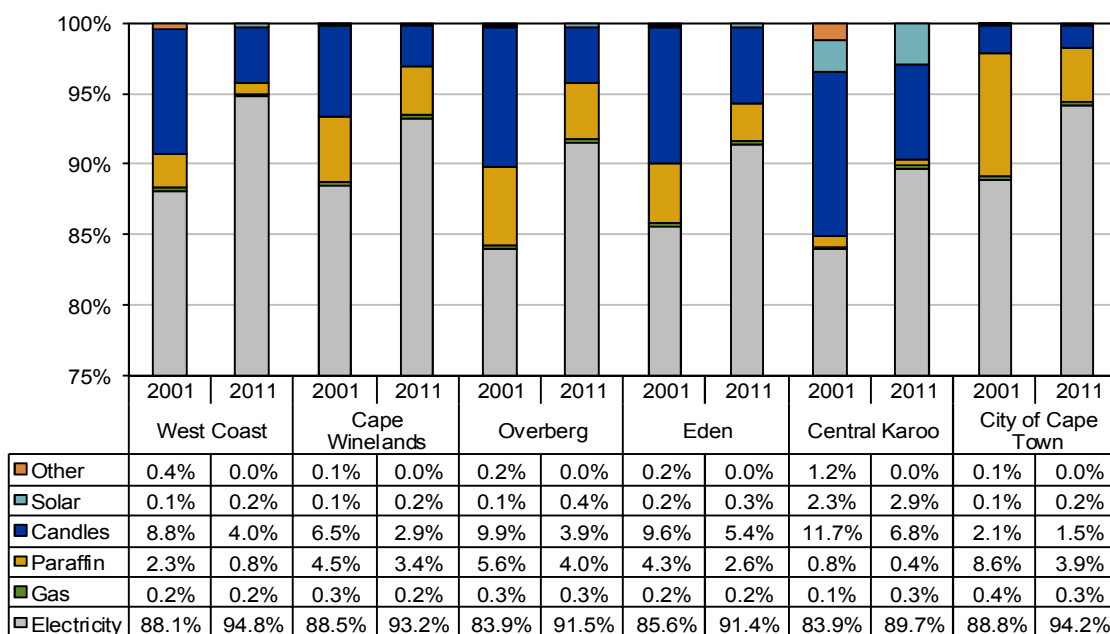
At District level, the West Coast District compares favourably when benchmarked against the City of Cape Town and fellow Districts within the Western Cape region in relation to Access to Water.

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 25 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 13 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 25 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%

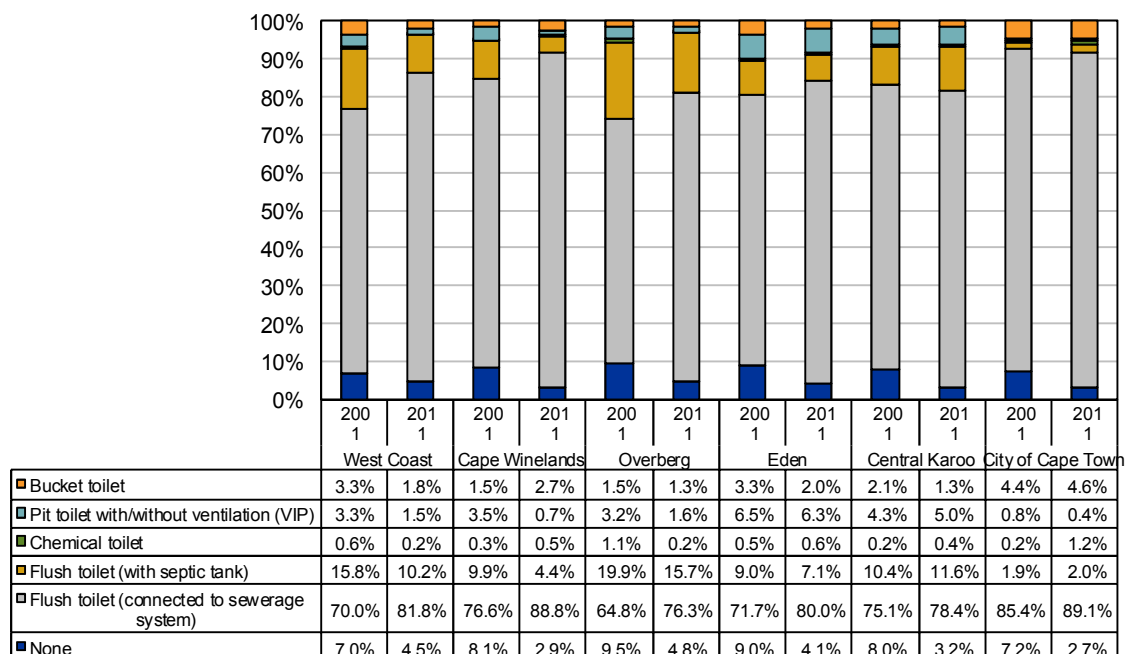
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

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 a 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 14 Western Cape/District comparison: Access to Sanitation, 2001 - 2011

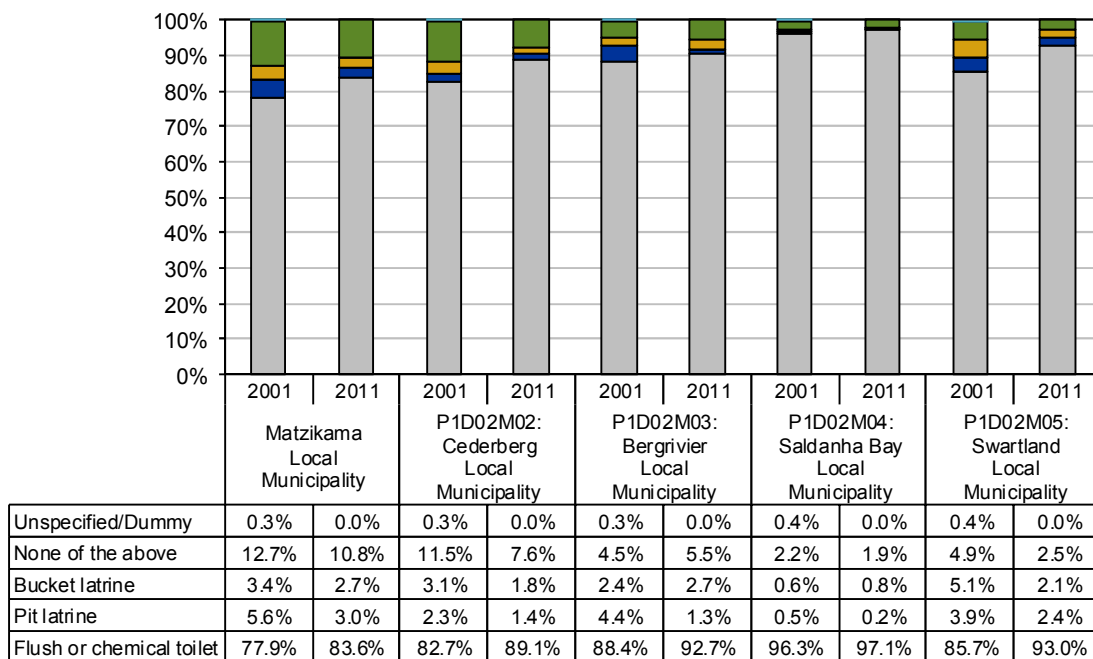


Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

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%) and Central Karoo (78.4%).

Figure 15 illustrates the various types of sanitation available to households across the West Coast District in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 15 Household Sanitation Facilities, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

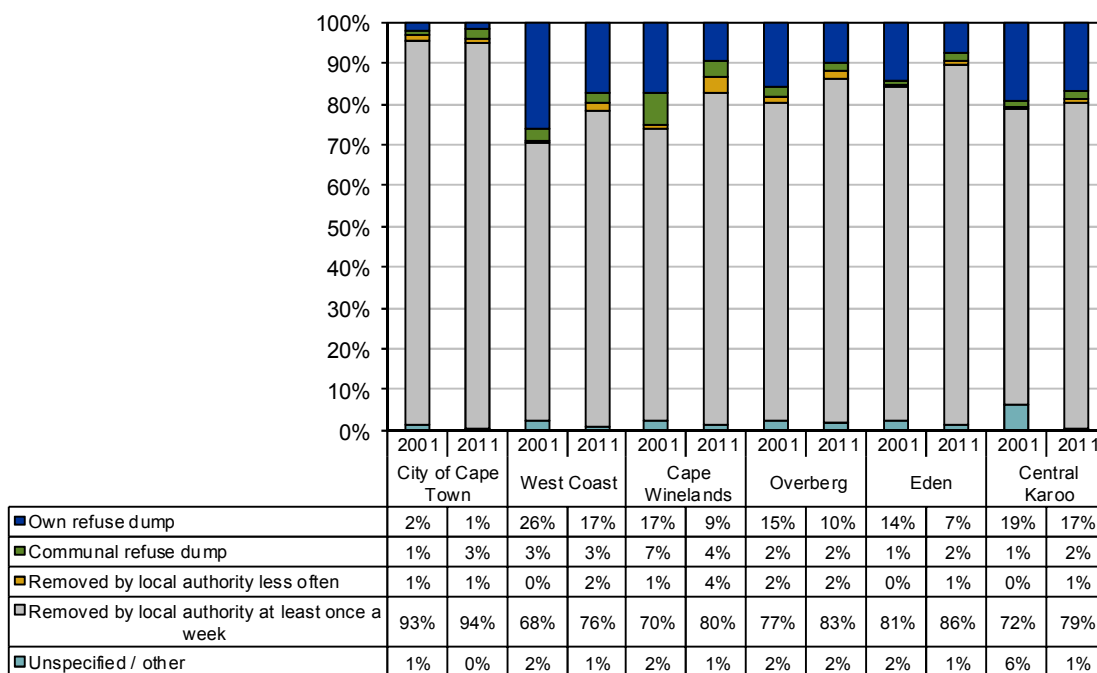
Although the proportion of households no access to sanitation facilities decreased over the assessed time period (2001 – 2011), it is still concerning to note that in 2011 the decrease in the number of households across the District using a 'Bucket latrine' and 'Pit latrine' which has marginally reduced 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 16 Western Cape/District comparison: Access to Refuse Removal, 2001 – 2011

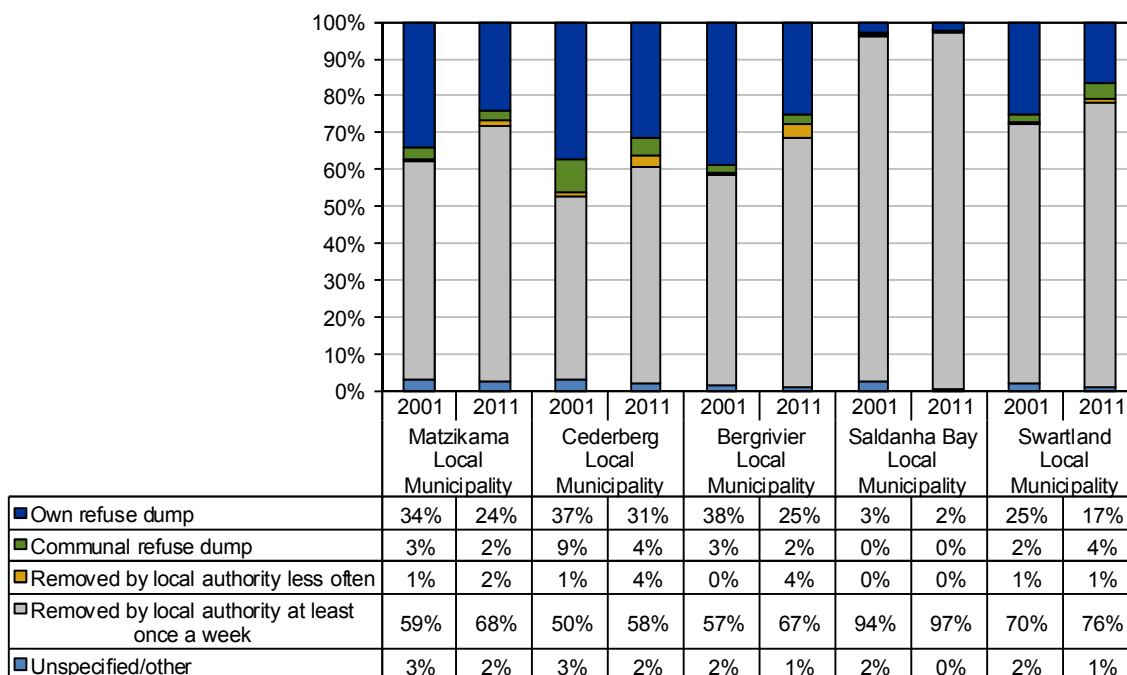


Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2011

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 refuse removal followed by Central Karoo (79%) and considerably short of the 80 per cent level (and above) attained by the City of Cape Town (94%), Eden (86%), Cape Winelands (80%) and Overberg (83%) in 2011.

The municipal picture is slightly more diverse in relation to refuse removal per municipality as displayed in Figure 17.

Figure 17 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%) and Swartland (76%) 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.

2.7 Roads

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

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

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

Table 26 West Coast District Roads by Type of Road

Category	Surfaced Km	Gravel	Total Km	Proportional Distribution	
				Surfaced	Gravel
National	368	0	368	100.0%	0.0%
Trunk	431	0	431	100.0%	0.0%
Main	832	434	1 266	65.7%	34.3%
Divisional	251	1 636	1 887	13.3%	86.7%
Minor	73	5 926	5 999	1.2%	98.8%
Total	1 955	7 996	9 951	19.6%	80.4%

Source: Western Cape Department of Transport, 2010

The statistics for the West Coast District depict a region deemed to be relatively well sourced in relation to surfaced roads which is a prerequisite for sound bulk economic infrastructure to foster economic connectivity within a region. National and Trunk roads are both fully surfaced while covered main roads account for 65 per cent of total main roads. Divisional and Minor roads constitute nearly 80 per cent of the total roads in the District and are primarily gravelled and therefore would require frequent maintenance.

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 27 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2007

Year	Total population aged 15 - 65 years	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2007	190 648	129 979	68.2	109 769	20 210	15.5
2001	188 186	127 548	67.8	107 309	20 239	15.9

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

At a District level, the unemployment rate has improved marginally from 15.9 per cent in 2001 to 15.5 per cent in 2007. This translated in the number of unemployed being reduced from 20 239 persons in 2001 to 20 210 persons in 2007 while the total number of employed persons has increased from 107 309 persons to 109 769 persons for 2001 and 2007 respectively.

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 28 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 28 Comparison of Labour Force across the Local Municipalities in the West Coast District, 2007

Municipalities	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unem-ployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Matzikama	20 803	16.0	16 617	15.1	4 186	20.7	20.1
Cederberg	14 655	11.3	13 309	12.1	1 346	6.7	9.2
Bergriver	19 393	14.9	17 332	15.8	2 061	10.2	10.6
Saldanha Bay	38 098	29.3	31 268	28.5	6 830	33.8	17.9
Swartland	34 325	26.4	29 182	26.6	5 143	25.4	15.0
West Coast DMA	2 703	2.1	2 059	1.9	644	3.2	23.8
West Coast District*	129 979	100.0	109 769	100.0	20 210	100.0	15.5

* 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, Community Survey 2007

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. Naturally, this trend is followed into the unemployed figures with Saldanha Bay Municipality accounting for 33.8 per cent of the unemployed. Generally, the supply of labour is spread proportionately across the District with Swartland closely behind in second place accounting for 26.4, 26.6 per cent and 25.4 per cent of the labour force, employed and unemployed labour force respectively.

Cederberg and Bergrivier municipalities represent the smallest segment of the labour force with 11.3 per cent and 14.9 per cent respectively. Both Cederberg and Bergrivier municipalities have recorded most favourable stats with respect to their representation as part of total employed and unemployed.

3.2.2 Characteristics of the Unemployed

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

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

Table 29 Characteristics of the West Coast Unemployed, 2007

West Coast District	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	13.2	56.3	47.8
Female	18.6	43.7	52.2
Population group			
African	25.8	10.6	17.6
Coloured	17.0	70.4	76.9
Indian or Asian	8.0	0.2	0.1
White	4.4	18.7	5.3
Age			
15 - 19	51.6	6.0	20.0
20 - 24	27.2	13.9	24.3
25 -34	15.2	29.7	28.9
35 - 44	10.1	27.6	17.9
45 - 54	7.2	16.4	7.6
55 - 65	3.0	6.5	1.3

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment by Gender

The unemployment rate amongst females is estimated to be higher than that of males, at 18.6 per cent compared to 13.2 per cent. Females were also overrepresented in their share of the unemployed, comprising 52.2 per cent of the unemployed, but only representing 43.7 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 25.8 per cent, followed by the Coloured group (17%), Indian/Asians (8%), with the lowest unemployment rate amongst the White population group at 4.4 per cent.

Unemployment by Age

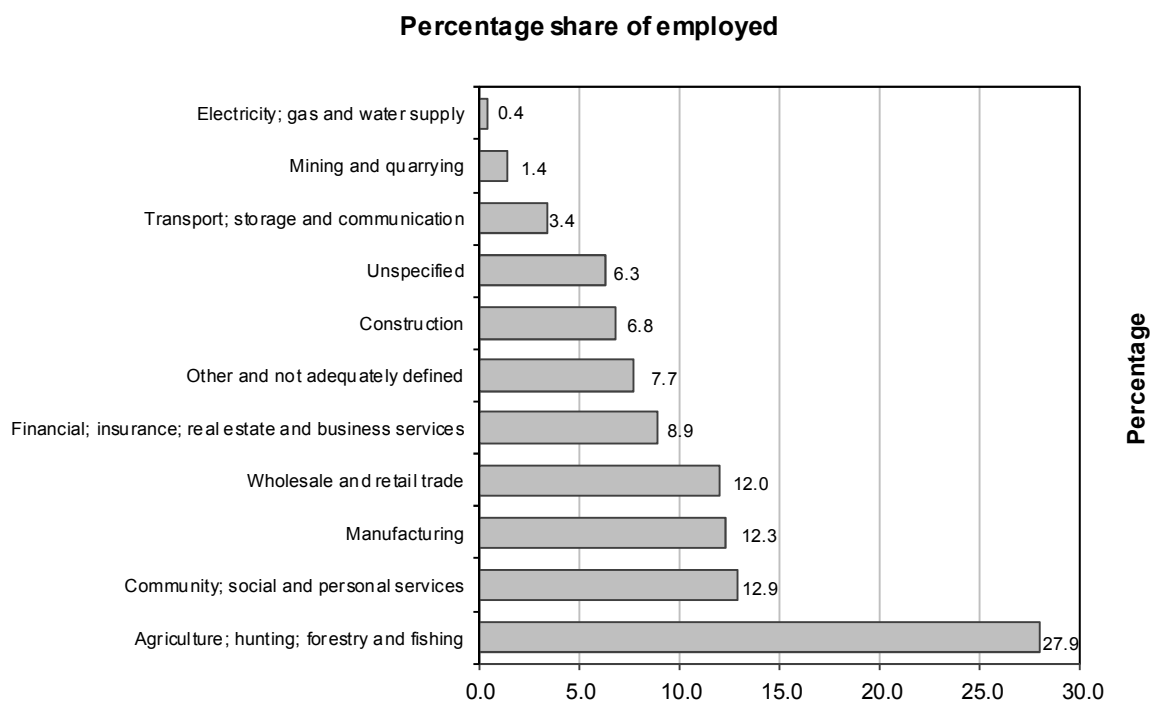
When looking at the unemployment rates by age cohort, it is no surprise that the unemployment rate amongst young people is very high. Unemployment for the age cohort 15 to 19 years is the highest at 51.6 per cent; this group represents only 6 per cent of the total labour force. The group aged 20 to 24 years has an unemployment rate of 27.2 per cent, but represents only 13.9 per cent of the labour force. Together these (15 to 24 years) represents about 20 per cent (6% + 13.9%) of the labour force, but represents 44.3 per cent of the unemployed. 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

This section takes the employed population as a group, and looks at sector employment and the skill level of the employed. The sector breakdown of the employment will give a good indication of which sectors are the greatest contributors to total employment in the District, while the breakdown of the skill level of the employed indicates the skill level of the population utilised as grouped by occupational classification. This section draws on Statistics South Africa's Community Survey of 2007.

Figure 18 District Employment by Sector, 2007

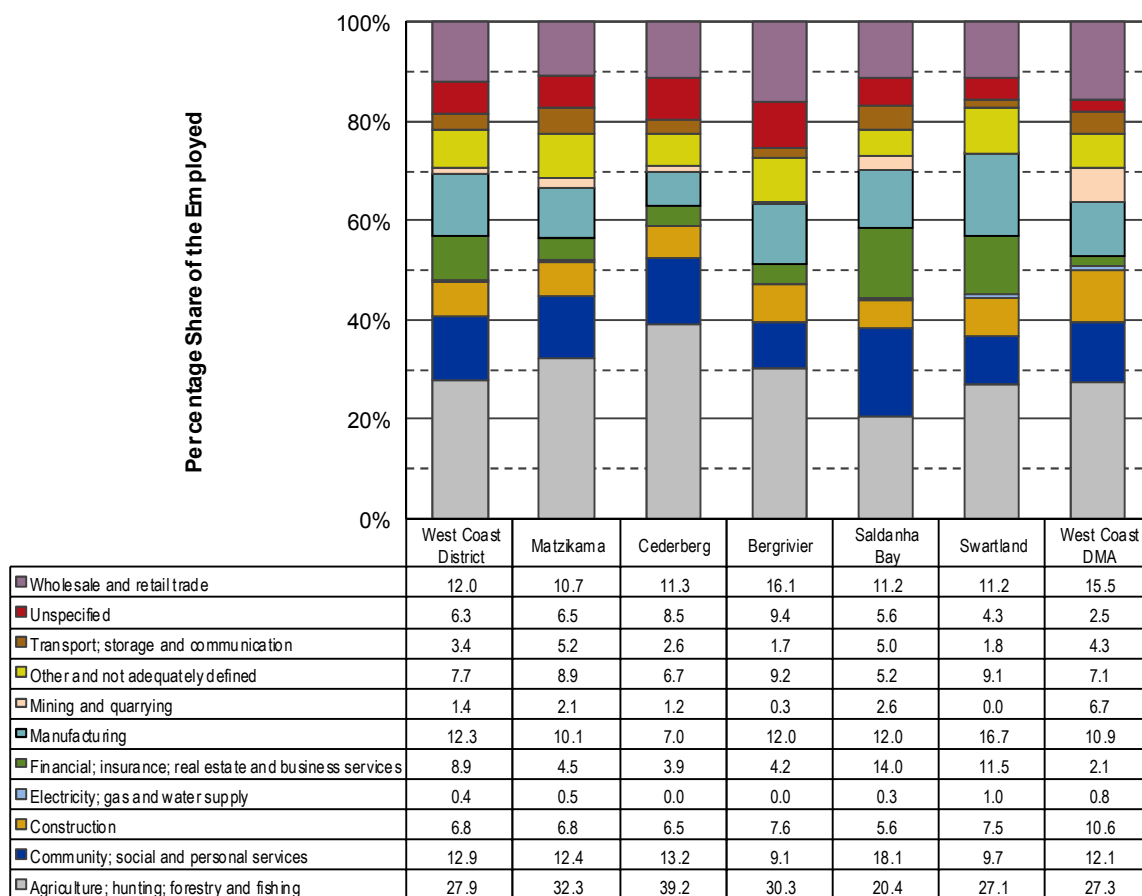
Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The sector that employed the largest proportion of people in the District in 2007 was the Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing sector; employing 27.9 per cent of the District's employed.

The next largest sector was the Community; social and personal services, Manufacturing and the Wholesale and retail trade sectors, each with a 12.9, 12.3 and 12 per cent contribution to total employment in the District. The Financial; insurance; real estate and business services and Construction sectors each contributed significantly to employment at 8.9 and 6.8 per cent respectively.

A total of 7.7 per cent of respondents were recorded as 'Other' and not adequately defined and 6.3 per cent were Unspecified.

Figure 19 displays the market share per municipality as per the relevant Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes in relation to labour.

Figure 19 Municipal Employment by Sector, 2007


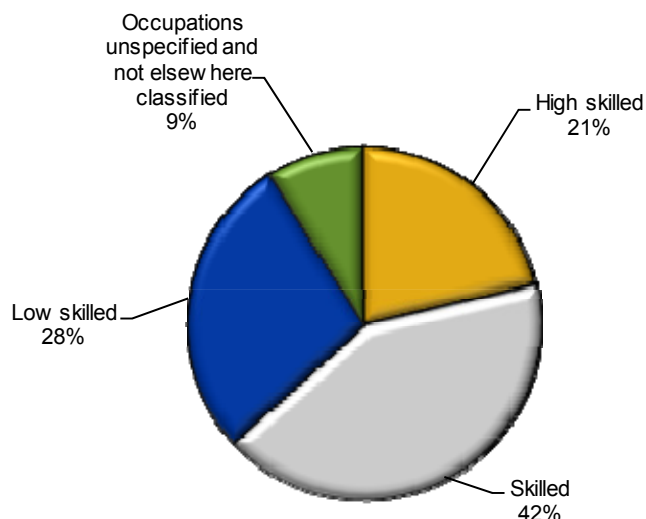
Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Agriculture followed by Manufacturing, Community Services and Wholesale and Retail trade account for most of the labour absorption within the West Coast District economy. Agriculture and Manufacturing especially are important industries for the absorption of labour in the so called '2nd Economy' which characterises the region's labour force. Generally, Agriculture accounts for an average of 30 per cent of individual municipal labour supply, with Saldanha Bay (20.4%) and Cederberg (39.2%) as the outliers. This serves as further indication of the trend relating to the level of development and economic activity within a municipality with the more 'developed' economies displaying an entirely different level of labour supply and economic activity. This will be further explored later in this profile under section four.

3.3.2 Skill Level of the Employed⁵

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

Figure 20 Skilled Level of the Employed, 2007

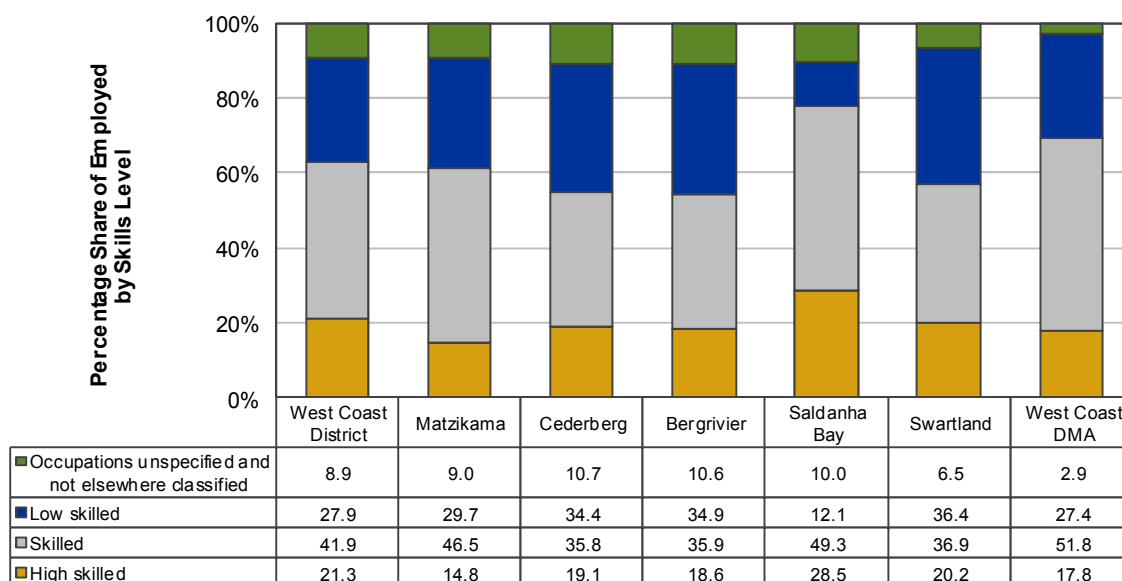


Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Roughly just less than two-thirds of the labour force is defined as either skilled (42%) or Highly Skilled (21%). With only 28 per cent defined as low-skilled, niche industries and sectors exhibiting value add potential are to be promoted by District authorities as a catalyst in absorbing and efficiently utilising the District's labour force.

Figure 21 displays the skill level of the employed labour force per municipality.

⁵ High skill occupations include legislators; senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers; shop and market sales workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, craft and related trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers; low skill occupations include elementary occupations (occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement).

Figure 21 Skilled Level of the Employed, 2007

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Again, the trend relating to the level of development and economic activity within a municipality becomes apparent, with the more 'developed' economies displaying a greater need for Highly Skilled and Skilled workers which mirror the economic activity and the specific industries within the individual municipalities. Saldanha Bay has the highest share of highly skilled workers (28.5%) followed by Swartland (20.2%) while Cederberg, with the highest level of Agricultural activity, consumes the highest level of unskilled labour (34.4%).

4. Economic Structure and Performance

According to the Municipal Economic Review & Outlook Research Study (MERO 2012), there appears to be grounds – despite current uncertainties – for a more optimistic outlook over the next three to five years. The baseline outlook is for global demand conditions to be compromised by the fiscal austerity in key developed countries, i.e. while growth should recover from the 2011/12 slowdown it is unlikely to become robust any time soon. The Western Cape economy grew by an estimated 3.6 per cent last year following on a contraction of 1.2 per cent in 2009 and recovery growth of 3 per cent in calendar 2010⁶. This compares to 3.1 per cent real growth in the national economy last year and 2.9 per cent growth in 2010 and a contraction of 1.4 per cent in 2009. The Western Cape economy therefore continued to grow faster than the national economy, while it also experienced a milder recession in 2008/09.

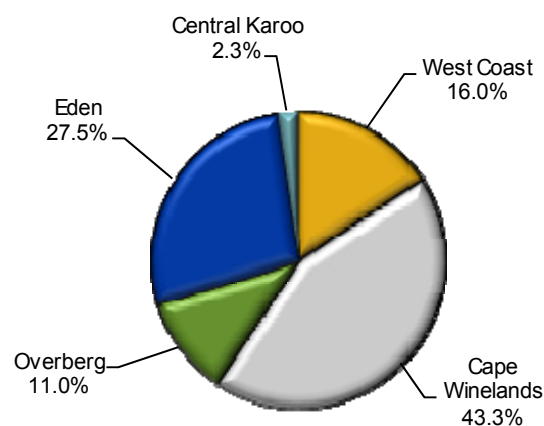
⁶ At constant 2005 basic prices.

Economic growth, as measured by Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R), is driven by two components: population growth and labour productivity. Labour productivity reflects the ability for increased output from the existing quantity of labour in the economy. Various government agencies and independent analysts produce measures of labour productivity. For high-level analyses of the second component of economic growth, a productivity measure using overall economic production provides the most comprehensive and consistent measurement of economic productivity. For the purpose of this socio-economic profile, a trend analysis is carried out below (Western Cape & District) on GDP-R figures from 2000 - 2010 followed by an assessment of the sector composition of the Economy as well as a review of Average Annual Growth rates per sector across the District for the period 2000 - 2010.

4.1 Western Cape Provincial and District GDP-R Growth Rates

The West Coast District (WCD) economy is relatively small in a provincial context – it contributed 4.2 per cent of the Western Cape GDP-R in 2010; excluding the Cape Metropole (which accounts for 73 per cent of the provincial GDP-R), the WCD is the third largest district economy, accounting for 16 per cent of non-Metro GDP-R (refer to Figure 22). The value of the WCD's GDP-R amounted to R14.9 billion in 2010. With its coastal location (and hosting the Saldanha Bay harbour) and non-urban nature, the District tends to have a good mix of primary, secondary and services industries, albeit that the growth of these industries – particularly agriculture, fishing and manufacturing – has been below par in the province over the 2000s.

Figure 22 West Coast District economy in provincial context, 2010



Source: MERO 2012

Whilst the wider Western Cape economy continues to grow faster than the national economy, real GDP-R growth in the WCD has tended to disappoint (compared to the other districts in the province) as displayed in Figure 22. However, it is clear that at the municipal level, Saldanha Bay is an outperformer in the district.

Figure 23 Western Cape District Municipalities: Real GDP growth during 2000s

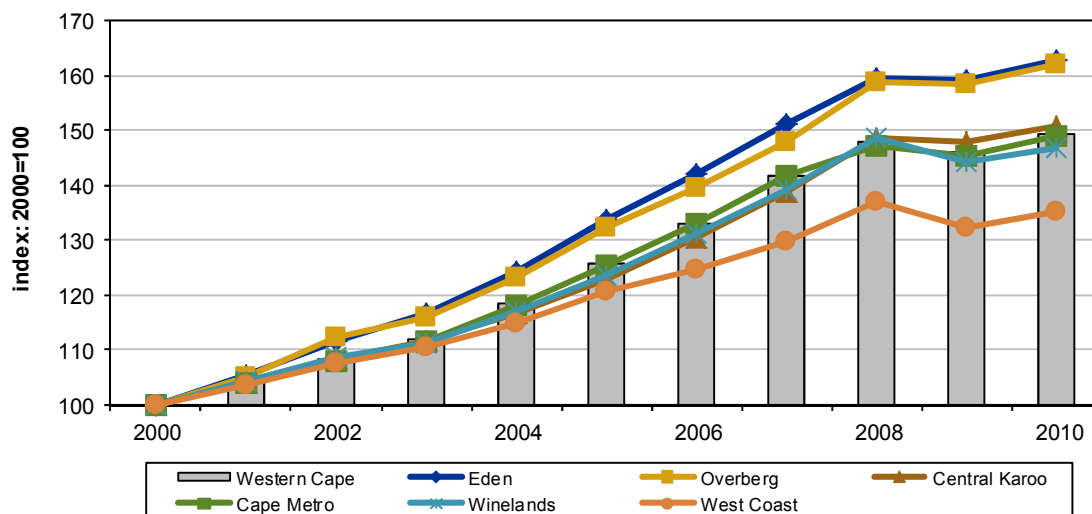
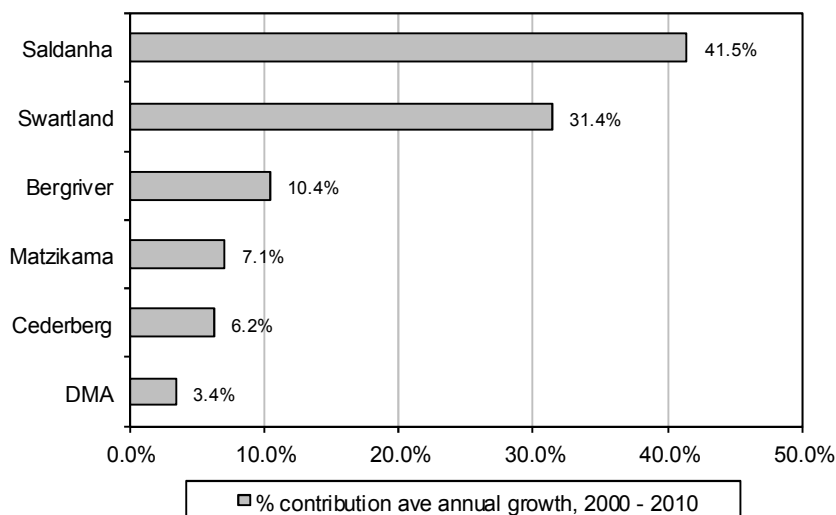


Figure 23 ranks the various WCD municipalities according to their relative contributions to the cumulative growth of the region over the period 2000 to 2010⁷. It is clear from the chart that Saldanha Bay and Swartland are the two leading municipalities of the WCD, accounting respectively for 42 per cent and 31 per cent of the cumulative growth of the region over the 2000s. They are followed by Bergrivier (10.4%), Matzikama (7.1%) and Cederberg (6.2%).

Figure 24 WCD: Broad weighted municipal contribution to growth, 2000 – 2010



Source: MERO 2012

⁷ Each municipality's relative contribution is calculated by weighing the average annual real GDP growth rate (2000 - 2010) for the relevant municipality by the size of the municipality (i.e. in terms of its contribution to GDP).

4.2 West Coast District Economy Sector Composition

The composition of the West Coast District Economy is of particular relevance to District authorities and policy-makers alike. Table 30 displays for the period 2000 - 2010, the growth of the West Coast District Economy.

At a municipal level, the Saldanha Bay municipal economy grew the fastest in the district over the 2000 - 2010 period, i.e. by 4.3 per cent per annum, followed by Swartland (3.5 % per annum over the corresponding period). According to Quantec Research data, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector is well represented in both these municipal economies and performed exceptionally well growing by approximately 13.5 per cent per annum in each over the 2000 to 2010 period (three quarters of the sector in the wider WCD is housed in these two municipalities). The Agriculture, forestry & fisheries, Community, social and personal services and General government sub-sectors also grew strongly in the Saldanha Bay municipality.

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

Industry	Bergriver	Cederberg	Matzikama	Saldanha	Swartland	WCD
1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing [SIC: 1]	-2.8	-1.3	-1.0	4.8	0.0	-0.4
2 Mining and quarrying [SIC: 2]	-9.9	7.7	-13.0	8.4	-26.4	-4.9
3 Manufacturing [SIC: 3]	4.2	0.9	0.7	-1.6	1.8	0.8
4 Electricity, gas and water [SIC: 4]	-2.2	-20.8	-9.0	-1.0	3.2	-2.0
5 Construction [SIC: 5]	11.8	12.1	9.8	4.0	6.7	7.5
6 Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	7.5	4.4	0.7	2.8	2.8	3.6
7 Transport, storage and communication [SIC: 7]	4.7	6.0	9.5	3.1	1.1	4.5
8 Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	8.3	5.4	3.1	13.4	13.6	10.4
9 Community, social and personal services [SIC: 92, 95-6,	0.6	4.9	3.2	5.6	-0.8	3.0
10 General government [SIC: 91, 94]	-0.6	4.1	2.2	5.1	-1.8	2.2
Total Municipality	2.5	2.2	1.4	4.3	3.5	3.1

On the other end of the spectrum, the Matzikama municipal economy grew the weakest, i.e. by 1.4 per cent per annum with its agricultural sector shrinking and manufacturing sector stagnating (these two sectors combined, accounts for 40 per cent of the Matzikama GDP-R). Real growth in the Cederberg (2.2%) and Bergrivier (2.5%) also came in relatively weaker.

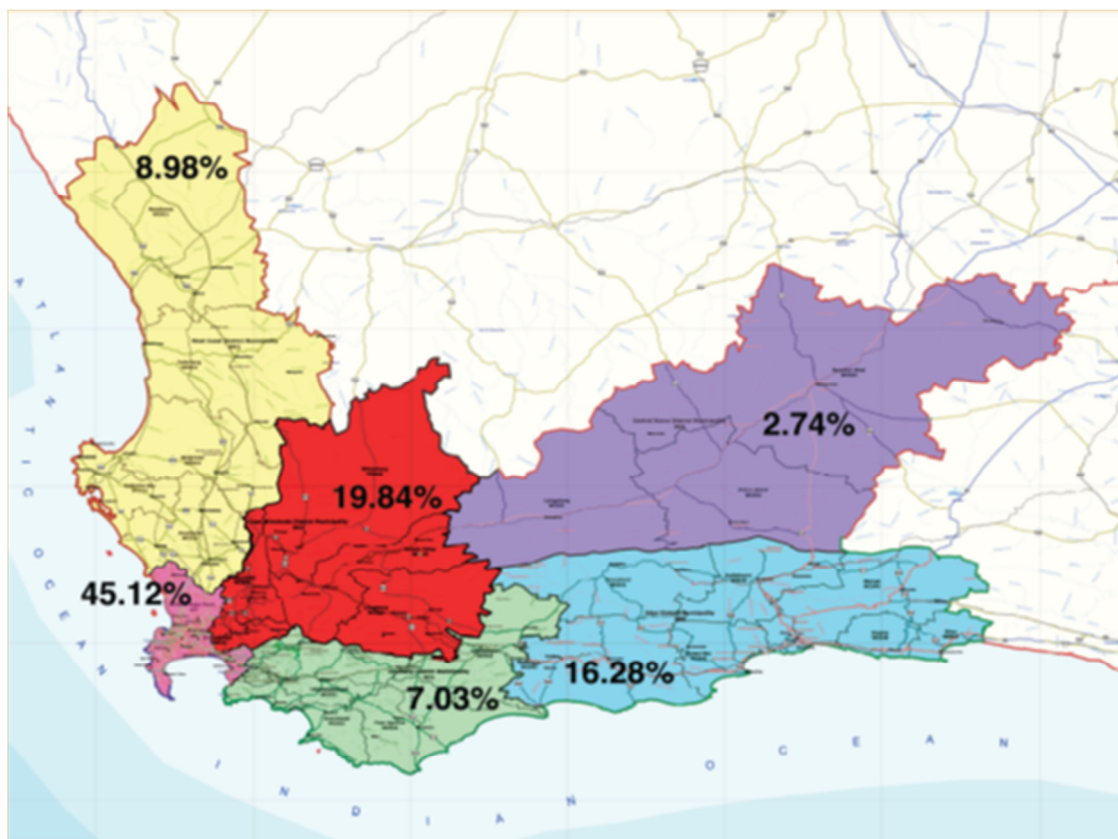
5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

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 tables below.

Figure 25 National Transfers



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

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

National transfers to the West Coast District are detailed in the Table 31; this includes an unconditional transfer, the Equitable Share grant, as well as conditional grants for the 2012/13 financial year.

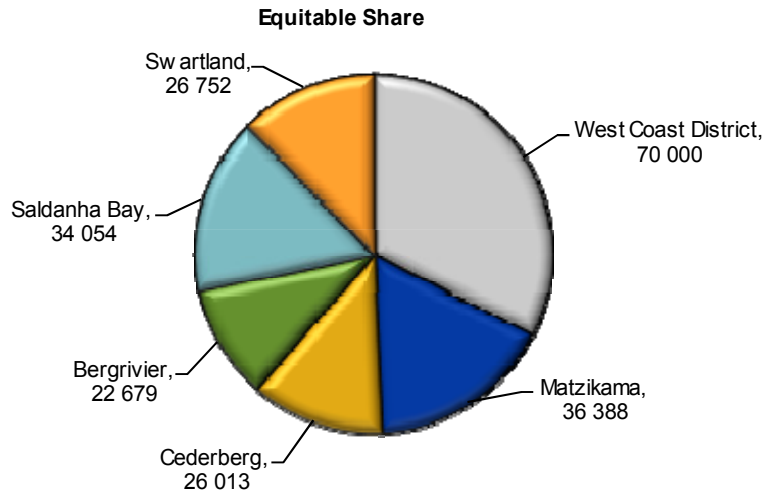
Table 31 National Transfers to the West Coast District, 2012/13 MTEF

Type of Transfer	West Coast District	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha Bay	Swartland	West Coast Region
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
TOTAL	73 553	60 219	50 850	41 624	56 495	44 327	327 068
<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>	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	7 500
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant</i>	1000	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>							0
<i>Urban Settlement Development Grant</i>							0
<i>Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant)</i>		2 139	750				2 889
<i>Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant</i>							0
<i>Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant</i>							0
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant</i>			5 300	4 200			9 500
<i>Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant</i>							0
<i>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 2011/12.

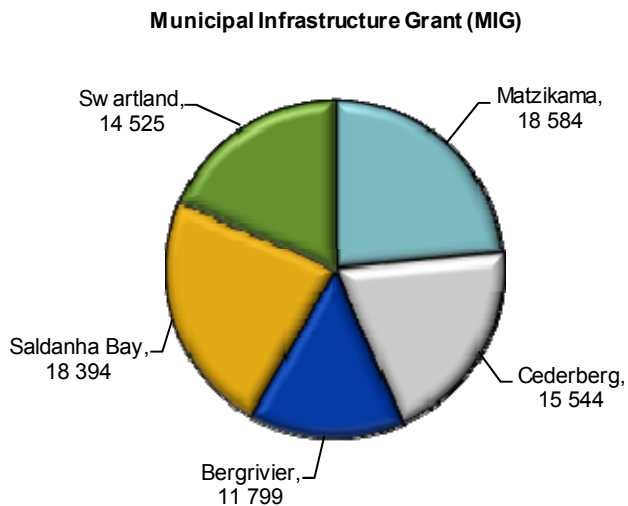
Figure 26 Equitable Share within West Coast Region



Source: Division of Revenue Bill (4 of 2011)

In relation to the Equitable Share, Matzikama (R36.388 million or 17%) followed by Saldanha (R34.054 million or 16%) and Swartland (R26.752 million or 12%) 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 2012/13.

Figure 27 Municipal Infrastructure Grant within the Overberg region



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 2012/13. Saldanha Bay received 23 per cent; Cederberg, 20 per cent; and Swartland Municipality 18 per cent.

Table 32 Provincial Transfers to the West Coast District

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2011/12	Adjusted appro- piation 2011/12	Revised estimate 2011/12	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11				2012/13	Change from Revised estimate 2011/12	2013/14	2014/15
Provincial Treasury					800	800		(100.00)		
Financial Management Support Grant					800	800		(100.00)		
Department of Health	1 467	1 887	450							
Global Fund	1467	1887	450							
Department of Human	68 931	71 281	#####	84 783	99 463	99 463	65 351	(34.30)	61 091	64 146
Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries)	58 769	69 251	130 570	84 783	93 683	93 683	64 271	(3140)	61091	64 146
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning		1500	500							
Local Government Master Planning	162	200								
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery	10 000		17 000		5 780	5 780	1080	(8131)		
Housing Consumer Education Grant		330								
Department of Environmental	60		40							
Cleanest Town/Greenest Municipality Competition	60		40							
Department of Transport and Public Works	316	302	2 906	3 309	3 309	3 309	599	(81.90)		
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	316	302	506	809	809	809	599	(25.96)		
Public Transport Infrastructure			2 400	1000	1000	1000		(100.00)		
Implementation of Impoundment				1500	1500	1500		(100.00)		
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	3 312	4 055	9 699	4 794	13 994	13 994	15 344	9.65		
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	1300	1500	2 100	1000	1000	1000	294	(70.60)		
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	2 012	2 555	7 599	3 794	3 794	3 794	3 072	(10.03)		
Most vulnerable B3 municipalities					9 200	9 200	11978	30.20		
Department of Local	2 601	1 608	2 306	3 202	1 228	1 256	2 756	119.43	784	784
Fire Fighting Assistance	255	280	333							
Provincial Management Support	1550	680	1000							
Thusong Centres				2 500	500	500	2 000	300.00		
Community Development Worker	796	648	773	702	728	756	756		784	784
Local Government Master Planning			200							
Total Transfers	76 687	79 133	#####	96 088	118 794	118 822	84 050	(29.26)	61 875	64 930

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2010, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

Provincial transfers for the ensuing MTREF period (2012/13 – 2014/15) are considerably reduced from R84.050 million in 2012/13 to R64.930 million in 2014/15. Of the total Provincial transfer to the West Coast District, the Department of Human Settlements receives the largest share with R65.351 million in 2012/13, while marginally shrinking to R64.146 million in 2014/15.

Smaller transfers are made to the Department of Transport and Public Works which receives R0.599 million in the 2012/13 financial year.

In addition to direct transfers from National and Provincial Government to municipalities, Provincial Departments also spend in municipal space. The information in Table 33 reflects the total spend by Provincial Departments within the West Coast District.

Table 33 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers

Department R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Main appro- piation 2011/12	Adjusted appro- piation 2011/12	Revised estimate 2011/12	2012/13	% Change from Revised estimate 2011/12	2013/14	2014/15
Department of Community	12 811	14 348	14 543	15 829	16 496	15 911	18 053	13.46	19 316	20 282
Department of Education	583 149	675 483	760 919	841 106	843 965	843 965	897 711	6.37	955 293	1 010 096
Department of Health	290 683	359 801	424 359	462 097	487 264	487 264	530 931	8.96	571 122	607 814
Department of Social Development	31955	31737	32 703	38 503	38 503	38 503	42 303	9.87	46 871	53 163
Department of Human Settlements	67 020	73 446	126 417	84 783	93 683	93 683	73 524	(2152)	61091	64 146
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development	60		40							
Department of Transport and Public Works	270 725	268 756	216 518	451072	432 305	432 305	331616	(23.29)	337 902	562 440
Department of Agriculture	21968	25 084	18 918	32 193	23 507	23 507	28 035	19.26	28 035	28 035
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	16 207	19 297	16 542	1605	1605	1605	17 016	960.19	18 155	18 440
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	3 312	4 055	9 699	4 794	13 994	13 994	14 738	5.32		
Department of Local Government		1608	2 306	3 202	1228	1228	2 729	122.23	756	756
Total	1 297 890	1 473 615	1 622 964	1 935 184	1 952 550	1 951 965	1 956 656	0.24	2 038 541	2 365 172
Total Transfers to West Coast District	76 687	79 133	163 471	96 088	118 794	118 822	84 050	(29.26)	61875	64 930
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	5.91	5.37	10.07	4.97	6.08	6.09	4.30	(29.43)	3.04	2.75

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2010, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

Provincial payments for the ensuing MTREF are relatively consistent with R1.956 billion in 2012/13, R2.038 billion in 2013/14 and R2.365 billion in 2014/15. In 2012/13, the Department of Education (R897.711 million) followed by the Department of Health (R530.931 million) and the Department of Transport and Public Works (R331.616 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 34 Summary of Western Cape Regional System Input Volumes and Non-Revenue Water and Water Losses, 2012

Western Cape Regional Information	Supply of Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Demand for Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Average Water Losses for 12 months ending Jan 2012		Average Percentage Water Losses for 12 months ending Jan 2012
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
Cape Winelands Region	60 517 141	5 043 095	46 993 954	3 916 163	13 523 187	1 126 932	22.3
Overberg Region	15 596 910	1 299 743	12 034 527	1 002 877	3 562 383	296 865	22.8
Eden Region	23 146 674	1 928 890	20 293 989	1 691 166	2 852 685	237 724	12.3
Central Karoo Region	2 169 713	180 809	1 141 266	95 106	1 028 447	85 704	47.4
West Coast Region	27 235 667	2 269 639	22 816 815	1 901 401	4 418 852	368 238	16.2

Source: DWA Report 2012

The West Coast District Municipality's average monthly demand for water for the year ending January 2012 totalled 1.9 million kilolitres per month; monthly water losses for the year averaged 16.2 per cent. The West Coast District Municipality fared relatively well compared with other consolidated regional information, especially given the significant difference in water demand volumes. The City of Cape Town was second lowest with regard to water losses, with an average monthly water loss of 18.3 per cent, followed by the West Coast District with an average monthly water loss of 16.2 per cent. The Central Karoo Region had the lowest demand for water for the year ending January 2012. The Central Karoo region's average monthly water losses was extremely high (47.4%), almost half total monthly supply.

Table 35 Summary of System Input Volume and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) – West Coast District Region 2012 - January 2012

WSA	Supply of Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Demand (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Average Water Loss for 12 months ending Jan 2012		Average Water Losses % for 12 months ending Jan
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
West Coast Region	27 235 667	2 269 639	22 816 815	1 901 401	4 418 852	368 238	16.2
Matzikama LM	3 970 976	330 915	2 764 754	230 396	1 206 222	100 519	30.4
Cederberg LM	2 057 338	171 445	1 844 855	153 738	212 483	17 707	10.3
Bergrivier LM	2 475 852	206 321	2 101 025	175 085	374 827	31 236	15.1
Saldanha Bay LM	13 279 583	1 106 632	11 461 206	955 101	1 818 377	151 531	13.7
Swartland	5 451 919	454 327	4 644 976	387 081	806 943	67 245	14.8

Source: DWA Report 2012

Table 35 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 16.2 per cent for the 12 months ending January 2012. The Matzikama Municipality had the highest average loss of water totalling a percentage of 30.4; whilst the Cederberg Municipality had the lowest water loss for 12 months ending January 2012 of 10.3 per cent. Bergrivier (15.1%), Saldanha Bay (13.7%) and Swartland (14.8%) were all found to be hovering around the 15 per cent mark for the assessed period.

6.3 Water Service Levels

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

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

Table 36 Water Service Levels in the West Coast District Region at May 2011

		West Coast DMA		Matzikama LM		Cederberg LM		Bergrivier LM		Saldanha LM		Swartland LM	
		Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation
No Service Informal Areas	Informal areas without basic water or sanitation services	0	59 187	0	0	0	49	0	85	0	0	0	0
No Service Formal Areas	Formal areas without basic water or sanitation services, excluding Backyard Dwellers in formal areas	0	0	813	2 193	245	1 797	311	1 077	0	0	344	540
Communal Services Informal Areas	Informal areas with access to shared basic water or sanitation services	189 593	130 406	647	647	49	0	85	0	435	435	0	0
	Number of standpipes/ toilet facilities	6 700	20 700	8	54	2	0	5	0	87	87	0	0
	What is the ratio of households per facility	28	6.3	81	12	25	0	17	0	5	5	0	0
Communal Services Formal Areas	Formal areas with access to shared basic water or sanitation services, excluding backyard dwellers in formal areas	0	0	453	0	1 530	1 297	343	0	1 226	2 145	793	453
Backyard Dwellers	Backyard dwellers in formal areas	115 248	115 248	2333	2 333	2 413	2 413	2 975	2 975	2 499	2 499	10 246	10 246
Farm Dwellers	Number of households on the housing waiting list presently residing on farms	0	0	189	189	265	265	240	240	250	250	1642	1 642
	House Connections	798 341	no data	13 845	16 876	16 876		14 352		23 791		19 626	
	Yard Connections	0	no data	1 969	no data	1 593		1 118		104		1 189	
	Waterborne		796341	no data	9 888		10 583		6 545		21 061		1 4 059
Adequate Services	Waterborne low flush		0	no data	0		233		0		0		0
	Septic Tanks/Conservancy		2000		4 999		6 333		8 502		1915		6 900
	Non Waterborne (VIP, UDS)												
Total		2 039	2 039	17 727	17 727	20 292	2 0292	16 209	16 209	25 556	25 556	21 952	21 952

In relation to access to service levels for the water and sanitation it can be highlighted that in the Cederberg (49 HH) and Bergrivier (85 HH) Municipalities cases of No access to Sanitation still exist, while all Households in the informal settlements have access to water. In relation to formal areas the picture is a bit more dire in relation to access to water and sanitation. Matzikama (813 – Water; 2 193 Sanitation), Cederberg (245 – Water; 1 797 Sanitation; Bergrivier (311 – Water; 1 077 Sanitation) and Swartland (344 – Water; 540 – Sanitation) have displayed notable cases of a lack of access to Water and Sanitation.

In relation to backyard dwellers, the numbers are relatively dispersed with Matzikama (2 333), Cederberg (2 413), Bergrivier (2 975) and Saldanha Bay (2 499) displaying an even/consistent spread of Households categorized as Backyard dwellers. However, Swartland displayed an abnormal figure of 10 246 households for this category which is alarming.

6.4 Water Quality⁸

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

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

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

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

Table 37 Blue Drop Performance

Water Service Authority	Provincial Blue Drop log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2011 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2010 in percentage	Green Drop Score 2011 in percentage
West Coast District			97.08	60.43	no data
Matzikama LM	20	70.09	32.98	30.1	66.1
Cederberg LM	17	80.39	51.05	60	63.1
Saldanha LM	9	95.4	87.69	80.8	39.1
Swartland LM	10	95.24	92.89	68.6	72.7
Bergrivier LM	12	92.15	85.2	62.7	72.1

Source: DWA Blue Drop and Green drop report 2012

One can further see a significant increase for the Matzikama Municipality in relation to the Blue Drop Score in which the municipality achieved a 70.09 per cent blue drop score in 2012 in contrary to the 32.98 per cent blue drop score achieved during the 2011 year. The Cederberg Municipality achieved a 80.39 per cent blue drop score in 2012 a huge improvement on the 51.05 per cent blue drop score achieved in 2011.

⁸ 2011 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

6.5 Waste Water Treatment⁹

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

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

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

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

Overall, Swartland Municipality scored 72.7 per cent for the Green Drop; followed by the Bergrivier Municipality with a 72.1 per cent for the Green Drop and Saldanha Bay Municipality with a total per cent of 39.1 per cent for the Green Drop as recorded in 2009.

Table 38 Spatial Development Plan

Municipality	Part of BESP/RD&LR SDF Support Programme	BESP/RD & LR Support Progress	STATE OF SDF	MSA APPROVAL STATUS	LUPO APPROVAL STATUS	Status of Air Quality Management Plan
West Coast District	No. Done independently	n/a	Currently under review (inception phase underway)	Approved by Council 2007	Draft (Municipality is undecided on whether to adhere to the LUPO process.)	Plan Approved
Matzikama Local Municipality	BESP (Round 3)	Round 3 Phase 1 completed (Gap analysis)	Currently under review.	Approved by Council in 2010.	Draft (It is the intention of the Municipality to follow the LUPO Process.	Approved (must be amended after DEADP Review.
Cederberg Local Municipality	BESP (Round 3)	Round 3 Phase 1 completed (Gap analysis)	Currently under review.	Approved by Council in 2010.	Draft (It is the intention of the Municipality to follow the LUPO Process.	Draft

⁹ 2011 Green Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

Municipality	Part of BESP/RD&LR SDF Support Programme	BESP/RD & LR Support Progress	STATE OF SDF	MSA APPROVAL STATUS	LUPO APPROVAL STATUS	Status of Air Quality Management Plan
Bergrivier Local Municipality	RD&LR SDF SUPPORT	Anticipated for completion by December 2012	Currently under review.	Approved by Council in 2008	Draft (It is the intention of the Municipality to follow the LUPO Process.	Plan Approved
Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	BESP (Round 1)	Completed	Complete (Final assessment underway.)	Approved by Council in 2011.	Draft (anticipated to be approved soon.	Draft (Awaiting Public comment)
Swartland Local Municipality	BESP (ROUND 3)	Round 3 Phase 1 completed (Gap analysis)	Complete (Final assessment underway.)	Approved by Council in 2012	Draft (anticipated to be approved soon.	Plan Approved

6.6 Spatial Development Plan: West Coast District Region

The Saldanha Bay and Swartland Municipalities currently has a Spatial Development Framework in place which was completed with the final assessments for both underway. The West Coast District, Matzikama, Cederberg and Bergrivier Municipalities SDFs are currently under review and are awaiting approval from council. It must be emphasised that latter municipalities all had previous Spatial Development Framework but is in the process of reviewing the currently SDFs in which some of these SDFs is awaiting approval from council.

6.7 Air Quality Management¹⁰

The promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹¹ marked the turning point in the approach taken to air pollution control and governance in South Africa. The philosophy of Air Quality Management was introduced in line with international policy developments and the environmental right, i.e. Section 24 of the Constitution. The focus shifted from source control under the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act No. 45 of 1965 (APPA), to the management of pollutants in the ambient environment, through air quality management planning. In accordance with the requirements of NEM: AQA, Section 15(1), the Western Cape's Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (D: EA&DP) developed the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province.

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

¹⁰ This section is **drawn directly** from selected sections in the Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, March 2010.

¹¹ Act No. 39 of 2004 (NEM: AQA)

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

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

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

Air Quality Plans: West Coast District

It is evident from the table that most of the municipalities in the West Coast District have not yet developed their Air Quality Plans. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is engaging with the various municipalities within the West Coast District on establishing Air Quality Plans for their respective municipalities.

Cautionary Note

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

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

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

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

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