Western Cape Government

Provincial Treasury

Regional Development Profile

City of Cape Town

2013

Working paper

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City of Cape Town

City of Cape Town at a glance

Population		2001	2011
City of Cape Town		2 893 247	3 740 026
Western Cape		4 524 331	5 822 734
City of Cape Town as a percentage of Western Cape		63.9%	64.2%
Percentage share by race group		**2001**	**2011**
African		31.7%	38.6%
Coloured		48.1%	42.4%
Indian/Asian		1.4%	1.4%
White		18.8%	15.7%
Other		N/A	1.9%
Socio-economic indicators			
Health			
Primary Healthcare Facilities 2013			*Number*
Community Health Centres			9
Community Day Centres			37
Clinics			82
Satellite clinics			17
Mobile clinics			4
District hospitals			9
Regional hospitals			2
		2011/12	**2012/13**
Immunisation rate		87.5%	89.5%
Anti-retroviral patient load (HIV/AIDS)		115 533	134 212
Crime (numbers)	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**
Murder	1 801	1 604	1 860
Total sexual crimes	5 417	5 173	4 790
Drug related crimes	46 506	50 326	53 715
Poverty levels		**2001**	**2010**
Poverty rate (percentage of people living in poverty)		23.9%	19.7%
Number of indigent households – September 2013			432 385
Unemployment rate		**2001**	**2011**
		29.8%	*23.9%*
Access to housing and municipal services (Percentage share of households with access)		**2001**	**2011**
Formal dwellings		77.2%	78.4%
Informal dwellings		18.4%	20.5%
Electricity for cooking		80.1%	88.2%
Flush toilets (sewerage system)		85.3%	89.1%
Piped water inside dwelling		69.3%	75.0%
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)		94.2%	94.3%
Economy			
GDP-R (R billion)		**2010**	
City of Cape Town - current prices		250.281	
City of Cape Town as percentage of Western Cape		73.6%	
City of Cape Town – Constant 2005 prices		179.052	
Average annual growth, 2000 - 2010		4.1%	
Largest sector contributions to GDP-R in 2010-2011		**2010**	**2011**
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services		34.2%	36.1%
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation		16.3%	15.2%
Manufacturing		14.3%	15.9%
Transport, storage and communication		10.9%	10.9%

Introduction

Regional profiles provide Western Cape municipalities with 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 profile in a way that suits their own needs.

The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy, government finance and environmental 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 data[1] primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook and Quantec. The data from sector departments are the most recent, while Statistics South Africa's 2011 Census represents the latest municipal level data; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profiles allow for easy readability with data being displayed in tabular or graphical format, with the relevant descriptive analysis.

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the City of Cape Town in relation to the Western Cape and its district municipalities. Since the greater part of the Province's population (63.9 per cent in 2011) as well as the greatest Rand value of the Province's economic activity (73.6 per cent in 2010) takes place within the City's borders, the City often dominates Western Cape discussions on socio-economic realities. Yet, the City only accounts for 1.9 per cent (2 440 km^2) of the Province's total geographic space (129 462 km^2)[2].

[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 end of the profile.

[2] Demarcation Board.

1. Demographics

The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as age, gender, population group and income levels. Demographic characteristics inform key policy decisions, for example, a household's income level determines whether or not the household qualifies to be classified as indigent. Having indigent status in turn entitles that household to certain benefits, such as free basic services as stipulated in the Indigent Policy of the municipality.

A thorough understanding of population changes is necessary to ensure that planning is informed. This section outlines the gender, age and racial (population group) distribution of the population of the City of Cape Town.

1.1 Population Size

The Western Cape population increased to 5 822 734 in 2011 from 4 524 331 in 2001 according to survey results from Statistics South Africa. Table 1 below shows the growth rates in population figures for district municipalities and the metro in the Western Cape Province between 2001 and 2011.

Table 1 Western Cape population numbers 2001 and 2011; population projections 2012 and 2013

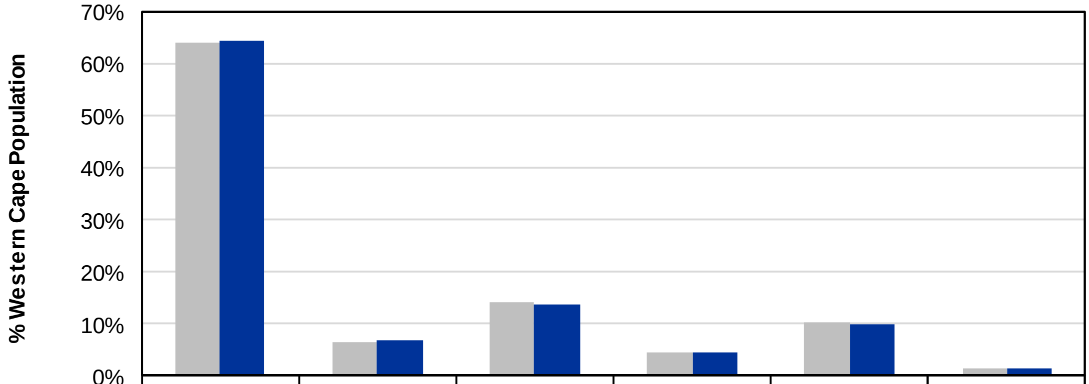
Population numbers	Stat SA 2001 Census	Stats SA 2011 Census	Percentage population growth 2001 - 2011	Average annual growth rate
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	29.3%	2.6%
West Coast	282 673	391 766	38.6%	3.3%
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	25.1%	2.3%
Overberg	203 520	258 176	26.9%	2.4%
Eden	454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

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

The City of Cape Town had the second largest increase in population, having expanded nearly 30 per cent between the two Census years. The West Coast District registered the biggest increase in population, with over 100 000 more people (or 38.6 per cent) living in the District in 2011 compared to 2001. The Central Karoo, which has the smallest population in the Province, grew the least between 2001 and 2011. The average annual growth for the districts and the Metro between 2001 and 2011 is 2.6 per cent.

Close to two thirds of the Western Cape population lives in the City of Cape Town as depicted in Figure 1 below. The Cape Winelands and Eden district municipalities are second and third respectively in terms of population numbers as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 City/district population as a percentage of Western Cape – 2001 and 2011



	City of Cape Town	West Coast	Cape Winelands	Overberg	Eden	Central Karoo
2001	63.9%	6.2%	13.9%	4.5%	10.1%	1.3%
2011	64.2%	6.7%	13.5%	4.4%	9.9%	1.2%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

The City's population as a proportion of the Western Cape's population increased from 63.9 per cent in 2001 to 64.2 per cent in 2011 due to increased urbanisation. The West Coast District's population as a proportion of the province also increased to 6.7 per cent. While the City and West Coast populations have shown an increase in proportion to that of the Western Cape, there are marginal declines in the proportions for the Cape Winelands, Overberg, Eden and Central Karoo.

Table 2 below shows a comparison of population figures for metropolitan municipalities around the country.

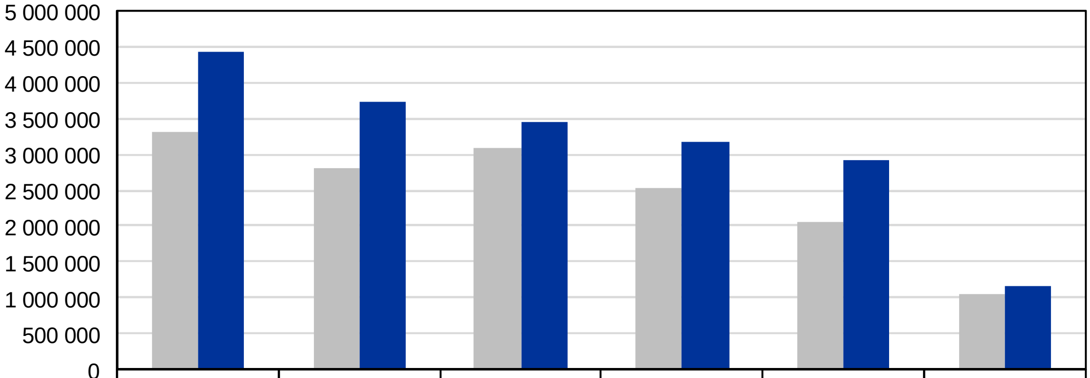
Table 2 Comparison of population numbers across South Africa's Metropolitan Municipalities, Census 2001 and 2011

Metro	Province	Stats SA 2001 Census	Stats SA 2011 Census	Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011
City of Johannesburg	Gauteng	3 308 568	4 434 827	3.0%
City of Cape Town	Western Cape	2 799 496	3 740 026	2.9%
eThekwini (Durban)	KwaZulu-Natal	3 091 938	3 442 361	1.1%
Ekurhuleni	Gauteng	2 538 320	3 178 470	2.3%
City of Tshwane	Gauteng	2 055 720	2 921 488	3.6%
Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	Eastern Cape	1 036 774	1 152 115	1.1%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

Table 2 above shows that the population in the City of Tshwane increased by 3.6 per cent between 2001 and 2011 while the City of Johannesburg and the City of Cape Town both grew by approximately 3 per cent over the same period. The population of eThekwini Municipality grew the least between the two Census years, growing by just over 1 per cent. Figure 2 below illustrates the population increases in the major metropolitan areas in South Africa.

Figure 2 2001 and 2011 Population figures for SA's major metropolitan areas



	City of Johannesburg	City of Cape Town	eThekwini (Durban)	Ekurhuleni	City of Tshwane	Nelson Mandela Bay Metro
2001	3 308 568	2 799 496	3 091 938	2 538 320	2 055 720	1 036 774
2011	4 434 827	3 740 026	3 442 361	3 178 470	2 921 488	1 152 115

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

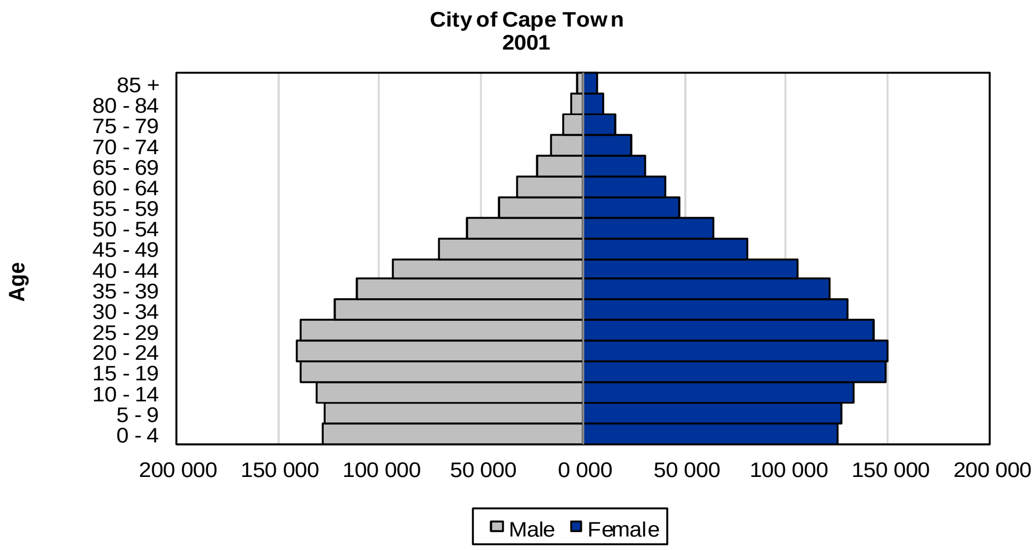
Compared to other metropolitan municipalities, the City of Cape Town is one of the larger metros in the country, second only to the City of Johannesburg with 3.7 million people. In terms of population numbers, it is most similar to eThekwini (Durban), with approximately 3.4 million people.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

The population pyramids in Figures 3 and 4 below shows the age and gender distributions of the City of Cape Town's population in 2001 and 2011.

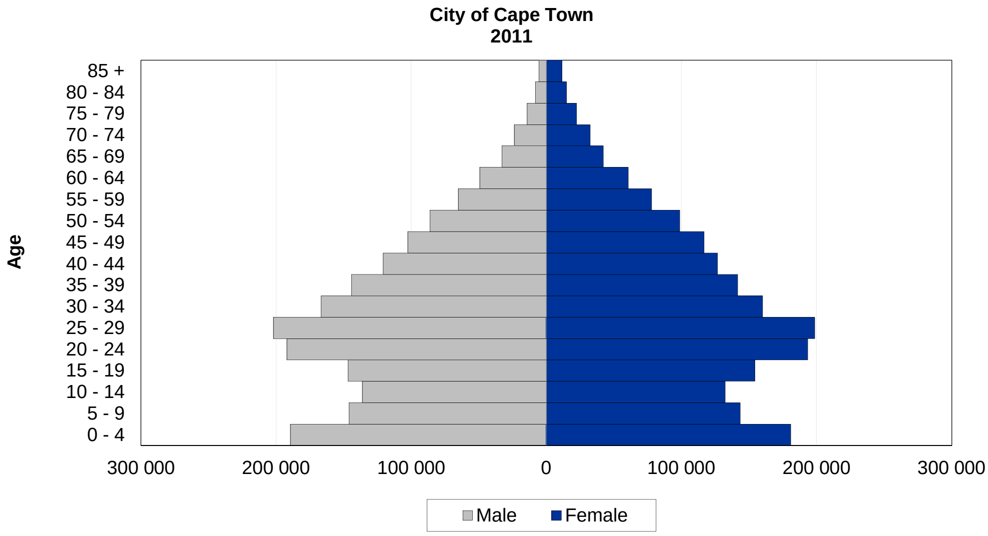
In both 2001 and 2011, it is evident that the bulk of the population is between the ages of 15 and 65 years, the economically active population.

Figure 3 City of Cape Town Population Pyramid, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001

Figure 4 City of Cape Town Population Pyramid, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

When comparing the shape of the 2001 and 2011 population pyramids, population decreases are particularly noticeable at ages 5 to 14 years. This will have particular implications for the provision of facilities and services related to children and child care. However, the youth population between 15 and 40 years remains robust between the two Census years. This growth in the labour force will also have a direct impact in a greater need for employment opportunities.

A crude breakdown of different age groups is presented in Table 3 below; 0 to 14 years representing children, 15 to 64 years the working age population and 65 years and older the aged; the 15 to 34 year group represent the youth.

Table 3 City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2011 Population by Age group

Age group		2001	2011	Percentage population 2001	Percentage population 2011	Annual Average Growth 2001 - 2011
0 -14 years	Children	771 066	928 329	26.65	24.80	1.87%
15 - 64 years	Working age	1 977 994	2 604 210	68.37	69.60	2.79%
65+ years	Aged	144 190	207 487	4.98	3.90	3.71%
15 - 34 years	Youth	1 111 807	1 414 221	38.43	37.80	2.44%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

Between 2001 and 2011 there have been changes in the proportion of each of the age groups in relation to the total population size. It is noted that the City's overall population shows some signs of ageing, with the proportions in the relatively older age groups increasing the most as shown by the relatively high average annual growth of 3.71 per cent for the 65 and older age group. An increase in the proportion of the working age population is also noted.

The child dependency ratio for the City, based on the 2011 Census, is 35.6 per cent and the aged dependency ratio during the same period is 8 per cent. Adding these two ratios together, the total dependency ratio for the City amounts to 43.6 per cent in 2011, which is nearly half the population. This highlights the extent of support that the City needs to take into consideration when planning service delivery. For the Province as a whole, the total dependency ratio is slightly higher, at 44.9 per cent.

1.3 Population Groups

As is evident in Table 4, increases in the City's population numbers are noted across all population groups between 2001 and 2011.

Table 4 City of Cape Town Population by Population Group, 2001 and 2011

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	2011	Percentage of Population 2011	Average Annual Growth rate 2001 - 2011 %
African	916 695	31.7	1 444 939	38.6	4.7%
Coloured	1 392 426	48.1	1 585 286	42.4	1.3%
Indian or Asian	41 552	1.4	51 786	1.4	2.2%
White	542 567	18.8	585 831	15.7	0.8%
Other	-	-	72 184	1.9	-
Total	2 893 240	100.0	3 740 026	100.0	

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

The African group showed the largest proportional changes between 2001 and 2011, increasing from 31.7 to 38.6 per cent. The Coloured population group's proportion declined from 48.1 to 42.4 per cent while the White population group's proportional size of the City's population decreased from 18.8 to 15.7 per cent. The Indian/Asian population group, although relatively small in actual size, remained stable at 1.4 per cent.

2. Social Development and Well-being

2.1 Education and Human Development

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

Selected indicators affecting the education and skill levels in communities discussed here are the literacy rate and access to training facilities in the municipal area. An indication of the number of no fee schools in the City 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 financial contribution towards the cost of education.

2.1.1 Literacy

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

A comparison of the intra-provincial literacy rates for 2011 is provided in Table 5 below. In 2011, the Western Cape's literacy rate[3] was 87.2 per cent.

Table 5 Literacy rates, 2011 intra-provincial comparison

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Compared with other Western Cape district averages, the City of Cape Town ranked highest with a literacy rate of 90.5 per cent. The City was followed by the Eden district at a rate of 82.6 per cent.

2.1.2 Early childhood development

The Western Cape Government has prioritised investment in Early Childhood Development (ECD) as:

- A vehicle for early intervention and child protection;
- The basis for improving school outcomes and laying the foundation for lifelong learning;
- A means to reduce childhood poverty; and
- An opportunity to develop the skills and competencies required for economic opportunities in later life.

The vision is that, in a world fit for children, the outcomes for every child should be: "…A nurturing, caring and safe environment to survive, be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and be able to learn." (United Nations, *A World Fit for Children* 2002)

[3] Based on Census 2011 data.

The mission is to facilitate, measure and monitor the provision of a range of ECD services and programmes that include a developmentally appropriate curriculum, knowledgeable and trained staff and educators, and support the health, nutrition, physical and social well-being of children.

To reach the goal, to ensure that children have opportunities to access a range of quality, developmentally appropriate ECD programmes that promote their care, protection and development.

Objectives of the ECD Programme is to:

1. To develop a range of quality, developmentally appropriate inclusive ECD programmes that promote the care, protection and development of all children to their full individual potential, particularly their intellectual development in respect of mathematical concepts and language acquisition, with a focus on home language and English.

2. To offer comprehensive services to children that support their health, nutrition and social well-being.

3. To encourage ECD programmes which build on the strengths, traditions and resourcefulness of families and communities.

4. To promote the development of healthy and accessible physical environments for children in ECD programmes.

5. To promote quality services through the implementation of norms and standards and on-going research.

6. To train ECD service providers as well as parents and caregivers.

7. To develop and implement mechanisms for integration, co-ordination and inter-sectoral collaboration.

8. To promote the implementation of an integrated management information system.

As seen in Table 6 below, there is a total of 832 registered ECD facilities within the City of Cape Town serving nearly 38 000 children, 584 of which are funded by the Western Cape Department of Social Development.

Table 6 Early childhood development facilities, City of Cape Town 2013

Region	Area	Number of ECD facilities funded	Number of children accessing ECD services in funded facilities	Number of facilities registered
Metro South				271
	Athlone	36	2 964	
	Mitchell's Plain	36	2 856	
	Wynberg	29	2 224	
	Gugulethu	116	8 189	
		217	16 233	
Metro East				255
	Khayelitsha	199	12 383	
	Eerste River	94	5 043	
		293	17 426	
Metro North				306
	Bellville	54	2 769	
	Cape Town	20	1 495	
		74	4 264	
Total		584	37 923	832

Source: Department of Social Development, 2013

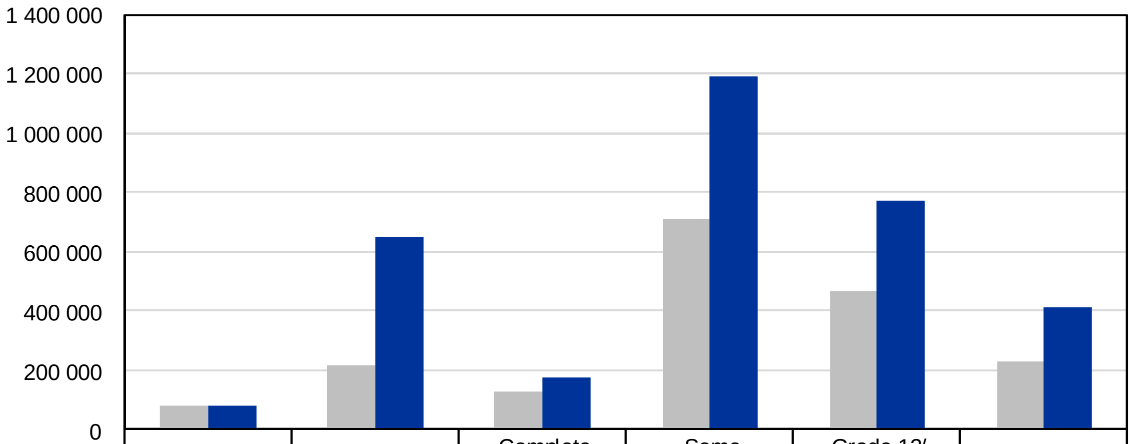
2.1.3 Educational attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the communities of a municipal area is that it allows the Western Cape Education Department (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. It further equips the municipality with the relevant information in making presentations to businesses, industries and satellite offices where decision on the possible location is a consideration.

Comparison of education levels - Census 2001 and 2011

Figure 5 below shows that the most significant change in education levels (for those aged 5 years and older) for the City of Cape Town was in the number of people with some primary schooling, which jumped nearly 200 per cent from 216 414 people in 2001 to 647 356 people in 2011.

Figure 5 Comparison of City education levels - Census 2001 and 2011



	No Schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/ Std 10	Higher
2001	77 191	216 414	130 388	713 308	466 625	230 946
2011	80 207	647 356	173 530	1 194 105	773 987	411 401

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

An increase can also be seen in the number of people with higher education in the City of Cape Town, which increased by 78.1 per cent from 230 946 in 2001 to 411 401 in 2011. There is also a marked increase in the number of people with some secondary education and Grade 12 or Standard 10 between 2001 and 2011. The number of people with some secondary schooling has increased by 67.4 per cent between 2001 and 2011 while those with Grade 12 have increased by 65.9 per cent. The number of people in the City of Cape Town with no schooling has increased by only 3.9 per cent between 2001 and 2011. On average, there was an increase in education levels amongst the people living in the City of Cape Town between 2001 and 2011.

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

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

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

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

Table 7 City of Cape Town Learner enrolment, Learner-teacher ratio and Dropout rate, 2012 and 2013

	Learner enrolment Public & Independent Schools (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)		Learner teacher ratio		Dropout rate
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
City of Cape Town	594 313	633 999	36.4	31.7	40.1%
Western Cape	936 515	988 524	31.2		38.9%

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2012 and 2013

In 2013, the City of Cape Town accommodates 64.1 per cent of the Western Cape's 988 524 learners. The City's learner-teacher ratio dropped significant since the previous year to 31.7.

In calculating the drop-out rate, the grade 10 enrolment for 2010 is compared with the grade 12 enrolment; the dropout rate for 2012 was 38.5 per cent. From 2013, the Education Department no longer calculates dropout rates.

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

Access to higher and further education and training institutions is essential to equip individuals to access employment opportunities. A number of universities and further education and training institutions are located within the City of Cape Town's boundaries. Amongst others, these include the University of Cape Town, the University of the Western Cape, the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, as well as satellite campuses of the University of South Africa. The University of Stellenbosch is also situated within commuting distance to the City's population. In 2012, there were also 27 FET Colleges within the City's borders.

Table 8 Schools with Libraries/Media Centres in the City of Cape Town, 2012 and 2013

	Education facilities Number of schools with libraries/ media centres	
	2012	2013
City of Cape Town	707	725
Western Cape	1 280	1 318

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012 and 2013

School libraries and media centres make a difference to student achievements and it has a positive impact on students and on learning. We live in the 'information age', and therefore, information literacy has become the universal currency, the single common denominator required for success at any stage of life. This is especially true for children who, now more than ever, must be equipped to access, use, and evaluate information competently in both print and electronic formats.

In 2013, a total of 725 schools within the City of Cape Town have access to libraries or media centres.

2.1.6 No fee schools

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

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

Table 9 No Fee Schools in the City of Cape Town, 2012 and 2013

	Number/proportion of no fee schools	
	2012	**2013**
City of Cape Town	186	182
Western Cape	677	673

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012 and 2013

In City of Cape Town in 2012, 186 or 24.9 per cent of the schools were no fee schools. This was relatively low compared with other local municipalities within the Western Cape, with the highest being in Langeberg (87.7 per cent), Oudtshoorn (85 per cent) and Beaufort West, Bitou, Cape Agulhas and Prince Albert (each 80 per cent). In 2013, the number of no fee school within the City decreased from 186 to 182 schools.

2.1.7 Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rate)

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

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

In the 2011 matric examinations, 79.2 per cent of the City's matriculants passed which improved marginally, topping the 80 per cent mark in 2012 to 80.6 per cent.

2.2 Healthcare Services

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.1 Healthcare Facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of facilities within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system to secondary and tertiary levels; the first point of contact is at the primary healthcare level.

The Western Cape has a range of healthcare facilities (see Table 10) which includes community health centres (9), community day centres (51) and clinics (213), including satellite (65), mobile clinics (97), district hospitals (34) and regional hospitals (8).

Table 10 Number of Western Cape Healthcare Facilities

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

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

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

Of these facilities, 9 Community Health Centres, 37 Community Day Centres, 82 clinics with 17 satellite and 4 mobile clinics are situated or operational within the City. In addition hereto, the City also has 9 district and 2 regional hospitals.

2.2.2 HIV/AIDS Treatment and Care

According to the 2009 National HIV Survey, the estimated HIV prevalence for the Western Cape was 16.9 per cent (CI: 95 per cent: 13.8 – 20.5 per cent). The weighted Provincial Survey estimate from the larger sub-district survey was 16.8 per cent (95 per cent CI: 16 - 17.7 per cent). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2012/13: 29).

The information presented in Table 11 shows how authorities responsible for health services in the City and 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.

At the end of June 2011, the Province highlighted that anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 100 000 persons. Within a year from this date, the number of patients on ART has increased by 15 146 additional patients and by an additional 18 679 by the end of March 2013.

The Western Cape prevalence rate of 16.8 per cent (2009) of the 2007 population (5 278 572) translates into a total number of infected persons of 886 800; given that the population is almost certainly higher by 2009 and later years, this is likely to represent an underestimate of the total number HIV/AIDS infected to date. Even if this crude approximation is used, it still provides an indication of the gap between the number of infected persons and the number of HIV/AIDS positive persons on anti-retroviral treatment. It becomes evident 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.

Table 11 HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care

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

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

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

Approximately 74 per cent of the Western Cape’s total ART patient load is in the City. The increase in patient load in the City between June 2012 and March 2013 has been supported by a further increase in the number of ART sites from 64 to 66.

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.

Two other indicators of child health will be discussed here, namely, immunisation and malnutrition.

Immunisation[4]

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. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the Western Cape results can be benchmarked. The Western Cape Health Department has set its immunisation target for the 2011/12 as well as the 2012/13 financial years at 95 per cent, higher than that of the national target (Department of Health APP 2012/13: 129).

[4] 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.

In the 2011/12 financial year, full immunisation levels for the Western Cape were 87.8 per cent, increasing to 89.0 per cent in 2012/13. At 89.5 per cent, the full immunisation rate for the City was slightly higher than that of the Province; an improvement from 87.5 per cent in the previous financial year.

Table 12 Child Health in the Western Cape: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2012 and 2013

When looking at the breakdown of immunisation across the City (refer to Table 13), it is apparent that certain areas, particularly Khayelitsha (67.3 per cent) and the Southern (78.1 per cent) sub-districts, were significantly below the City's average while, at 122.5 and 97.3 per cent the Western and Klipfontein sub-districts respectively were significantly above the City's average.

Table 13 Child Health in the City of Cape Town: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition

	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	***Population < 1 year fully immunised 2012/13***	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12	***Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2012/13***
Cape Town	87.5%	*89.5%*	3.2	*2.8*
CT Eastern SD	82.8%	*89.5%*	1.8	*1.2*
CT Khayelitsha SD	70.4%	*67.3%*	2.4	*8.7*
CT Klipfontein SD	101.9%	*97.3%*	2.0	*1.7*
CT Mitchell's Plain SD	82.8%	*83.9%*	2.5	*2.0*
CT Northern SD	88.1%	*91.6%*	7.6	*5.0*
CT Southern SD	78.9%	*78.1%*	3.6	*1.1*
CT Tygerberg SD	82.8%	*89.1%*	1.8	*0.9*
CT Western SD	124.2%	*122.5%*	3.2	*2.6*

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2012 and 2013

Malnutrition

Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients. The indicator is measured by the number of severely underweight children less than 5 years per 1 000 of the population.

The number of malnourished children under five years (see Tables 12 and 13 above) in the Western Cape in 2012/13 was 2.8 per thousand population. The City recorded a slightly higher number of malnourished children with the Khayelitsha and Northern Sub-districts standing out with a total of 8.7 and 5.0 malnourished children per thousand population in 2012/13 respectively.

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 is also included here.

Maternal deaths

In 2012/13 there was a significant increase in maternal mortality for the Western Cape Province especially in the City itself, increasing from 26 to 64 and from 19 to 49 in the Province and City respectively.

Table 14 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Maternal Mortality

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***	Total number of live births in facilities 2012/13	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2012/13	***Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2012/13***
Western Cape Province	92 462	40	***43.3***	89 394	26	***28.7***	**93 321**	**64**	**68.6**
Cape Town	59 786	33	***55.2***	61898	19	***30.7***	**62 143**	**49**	**78.9**
West Coast DM	5 124	0	***0.0***	4 854	0	***0.0***	**4 972**	**6**	**120.7**
Cape Winelands DM	13 856	4	***28.9***	10 500	2	***17.0***	**12 683**	**5**	**39.4**
Overberg DM	3 150	0	***0.0***	2 838	0	***0.0***	**3 051**	**0**	**0.0**
Eden DM	9 507	2	***21.0***	8 220	5	***60.8***	**9 405**	**4**	**42.5**
Central Karoo DM	1039	1	***96.2***	1084	0	***0.0***	**1 067**	**0**	**0.0**

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

Table 15 Maternal Health in the City of Cape Town: Maternal Mortality

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***	Total number of live births in facilities 2012/13	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2012/13	***Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2012/13***
Cape Town	59 786	33	***55.2***	61898	19	***30.7***	**62 143**	**49**	***78.9***
CT Eastern SD	5 189	0	***0.0***	4 733	0	***0.0***	5 241	4	***76.3***
CT Khayelitsha SD	5 094	2	***39.3***	5 150	0	***0.0***	6 700	3	***44.8***
CT Klipfontein SD	4 384	1	***22.8***	3 801	1	***26.3***	3 617	1	***27.6***
CT Mitchell's Plain SD	3 471	0	***0.0***	3 243	0	***0.0***	2 687	0	***0.0***
CT Northern SD	1788	0	***0.0***	1757	0	***0.0***	1480	0	***0.0***
CT Southern SD	10 712	1	***9.3***	13 197	1	***7.6***	13 015	1	***7.7***
CT Tygerberg SD	14 854	18	***121.2***	15 211	10	***65.7***	16 878	15	***88.9***
CT Western SD	14 294	11	***77.0***	14 806	7	***47.3***	12 525	25	***199.6***

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

For the City this translates into a total number of 78.9 deaths per 100 000 live births compared to the previous years' 30.7 in public healthcare facilities.

Births to teenage mothers

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

Table 16 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Births to Women under 18 years

Delivery to women under 18 years	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 deliverie s 2011/12***	**Delivery to women under 18 years 2012/13**	**Total deliveries in facilities 2012/13**	***Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2012/13***
Western Cape Province	6484	93 192	***69.6***	**6 320**	**93 199**	***40.2***	**5 906**	**92 125**	***64.1***
Cape Town	3911	63 082	***62.0***	3 756	64 116	***58.6***	**3 448**	**63 178**	***54.6***
West Coast DM	416	4 921	***84.5***	472	4 926	***95.8***	451	4 932	***91.4***
Cape Winelands DM	1136	12 156	***93.5***	1085	11905	***91.1***	993	11 146	***89.1***
Overberg DM	279	2 948	***94.6***	241	2 906	***82.9***	231	2 879	***80.2***
Eden DM	650	9 042	***71.9***	657	8 244	***79.7***	683	8 883	***76.9***
Central Karoo DM	92	1043	***88.2***	109	1 102	***98.9***	100	1 107	***90.3***

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

Of the total 92 125 deliveries in the Province (see Table 16 above) in the 2012/13 financial year, 5 906 were born to mothers under 18 years; which translates into a teenage delivery rate of 64.1 per 1 000 deliveries. With a teenage delivery rate of 54.6 per 1 000 deliveries, the City's teenage delivery rate was lower than that of the Province; all other districts topped that of the Province, with West Coast, Central Karoo and Cape Winelands districts with the highest rates in the Province of 91.4 and 90.3 and 89.1 per 1 000 deliveries for the 2012/13 financial year respectively.

Table 17 Maternal Health in the City of Cape Town: Births to Women under 18 years

Delivery to women under 18 years	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***	**Delivery to women under 18 years 2012/13**	**Total deliveries in facilities 2012/13**	***Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2012/13***
Cape Town	3 911	63 082	***62.0***	3 756	64 116	***58.6***	**3 448**	**63 178**	***54.6***
CT Eastern SD	426	5 383	***79.1***	441	5 533	***79.7***	342	5 034	***67.9***
CT Khayelitsha SD	353	3 960	***89.1***	108	5 339	***20.2***	401	6 942	***57.8***
CT Klipfontein SD	342	3 833	***89.2***	689	3 966	***173.7***	231	3 639	***63.5***
CT Mitchell's Plain SD	230	3 616	***63.6***	727	3 568	***203.8***	177	3 161	***56.0***
CT Northern SD	121	1 811	***66.8***	303	1 785	***169.7***	63	1 476	***42.7***
CT Southern SD	574	12 807	***44.8***	302	13 162	***22.9***	680	13 160	***51.7***
CT Tygerberg SD	1 105	15 094	***73.2***	203	14 974	***13.6***	998	16 971	***58.8***
CT Western SD	760	16 578	***45.8***	983	15 789	***62.3***	556	12 795	***43.5***

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

Within the City (see Table 17 above), the teenage delivery rate for 2012/13 was higher in certain areas, notably in the Eastern and Klipfontein sub-districts, with rates of 67.9 and 63.5 per 1 000 deliveries respectively. The 2012/13 figures represent sharp decreases from 2011/12, particularly for the Mitchell's Plain, Klipfontein and Northern sub-districts.

Termination of pregnancy

These teenage delivery rates can also be seen in conjunction with the termination of pregnancy rates as unplanned or unwanted pregnancies may result in terminations.

Table 18 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Termination of Pregnancy

Termination of pregnancy (TOP)	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***	Total TOPs performed 2012/13	Female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13	***TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13***
Western Cape Province	14 359	1380 716	***10.4***	14 474	1405 654	***10.3***	**15 248**	**1 470 176**	***10.4***
Cape Town	10 233	923 847	***11.1***	10 753	945 028	***11.4***	**11 930**	**987 390**	***12.1***
West Coast DM	847	74 942	***11.3***	675	74 262	***9.1***	**341**	**78 613**	***4.3***
Cape Winelands DM	1378	186 405	***7.4***	1533	189 863	***10.5***	**1 490**	**196 780**	***7.6***
Overberg DM	282	53 927	***5.2***	288	55 017	***5.2***	**330**	**57 199**	***5.8***
Eden DM	1262	128 498	***9.8***	1225	128 259	***9.6***	**1 156**	**136 711**	***8.5***
Central Karoo DM	357	13 096	***27.3***	0	13 225	***0.0***	**1**	**13 484**	***0.1***

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

Compared to Western Cape districts, the City recorded the highest rate of 12.1 terminations per 1 000 female population in 2012/13. The overall Western Cape rate in 2012/13 was 10.4 per 1 000 population.

Within the Province, the Central Karoo district only recorded only one termination of pregnancy for the 2012/13 financial year. Other districts which recorded relatively low termination of pregnancy rates[5] for the 2012/13 financial year were the West Coast and Overberg districts with rates of 4.3 and 5.8 terminations respectively per 1 000 (female population aged 15 to 44 years).

Table 19 Maternal Health in the City of Cape Town: Termination of Pregnancy

Termination of pregnancy (TOP)	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***	Total TOPs performed 2012/13	Female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13	***TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13***
Cape Town	10 233	923 847	***11.1***	10 753	945 028	***11.4***	**11 930**	**987 390**	***12.1***
CT Eastern SD	312	105 305	***3.0***	590	107 719	***5.5***	498	112 548	***4.4***
CT Khayelitsha SD	477	120 754	***4.0***	833	123 523	***6.7***	1681	129 060	***13.0***
CT Klipfontein SD	4 349	108 974	***39.9***	3 990	111 472	***30.8***	3 446	116 469	***29.6***
CT Mitchell's Plain SD	837	131 556	***6.4***	911	134 572	***8.6***	955	140 604	***6.8***
CT Northern SD	2	83 780	***0.0***	51	85 700	***0.6***	126	89 542	***1.4***
CT Southern SD	775	126 524	***6.1***	629	129 425	***4.7***	698	135 227	***5.2***
CT Tygerberg SD	2 324	143 776	***16.2***	2 710	147 073	***18.4***	3 294	153 666	***21.4***
CT Western SD	1 157	103 178	***11.2***	1039	105 544	***9.3***	1232	110 275	***11.2***

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

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[5] Termination of pregnancy rate is calculated as the percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years.

In 2012/13 within the City, the Klipfontein and Tygerberg sub-districts stand out as the areas with the highest termination of pregnancy rates of 29.6 and 21.4 respectively, per 1 000 female population. Most sub-districts within the City showed slight increases from the previous year.

The teenage delivery and termination of pregnancy rates together suggests that the City may have particular challenges in respect of unplanned and unwanted pregnancies.

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 HCBS services 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 20 Community Based Services by Non-profit Organisations: Western Cape

Community Based Services	Monthly average number of Non-profit Organisation appointed home carers 2012/13
Western Cape Province	3 064
Cape Town	1 856
West Coast DM	278
Cape Winelands DM	303
Overberg DM	240
Eden DM	312
Central Karoo DM	74

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2013

The total number of NPOs appointed carers in the Western Cape during 2012/13 was 3 064 with about 60 per cent of these, 1 856, being split between the City regions, with highest number of carers in Khayelitsha (326) and Tygerberg (295).

Table 21 Community Based Services by Non-profit Organisations: City of Cape Town

Community Based Services	Monthly average number of Non-profit Organisation appointed home carers 2012/13
Cape Town	1 856
CT Eastern SD	254
CT Khayelitsha SD	326
CT Klipfontein SD	260
CT Mitchell's Plain SD	292
CT Northern SD	133
CT Southern SD	158
CT Tygerberg SD	295
CT Western SD	138

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2013

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 is impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack. Peoples' general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces as well as places in which to establish businesses.

In this way, crime can also have 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.

The discussion on recorded crimes in this section is limited to contact and property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detection such as drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in Table 22 below.

Although it was positive to note a decline in the total number of murders and burglaries at residential premises for the latest years up to 2011/12, the number of these crimes increased again to 1 860 murders and 29 310 residential burglaries in 2012/13. The total number of sexual crimes remained on a downward trend since 2009/10.

Table 22 Crime in the City of Cape Town: April to March 2003/04 – 2012/13

City of Cape Town	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2010 to March 2011	April 2011 to March 2012	April 2012 to March 2013
Contact crime (crimes against the person)										
Murder	1887	1780	1882	2 037	2 036	1624	1541	1801	1604	1860
Total sexual crimes	6 029	6 416	6 228	5 835	5 500	5 825	5 881	5417	5 173	4 790
Property related crime										
Burglary at residential premises	34 524	30 479	28 474	30 988	30 281	29 838	29 161	27 380	27 007	29 310
Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection										
Drug related crime	9 956	15 613	20 241	24 858	28 389	33 777	39 677	46 506	50 326	53 715
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	2 764	3 683	4 512	5 244	6 490	7 558	9 976	11801	11988	10 450

Source: South African Police Service, 2012/13

Of great concern is the sharp increase in drug related crime; drug related crime increased steadily from 9 956 in 2003/04 to 53 715 cases in 2012/13. Although the number of drivers found to be driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs increased steadily between 2003/04 and 2011/12 from 2 764 to 11 988 incidents, the number of incidence dropped off in 2012/13 to 10 450.

It should however be noted that drug related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs are heavily dependent on police for detection and increases in these recorded crimes are likely to be from a combination of an increase in the level of crime and an increase in level of policing in the area.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality[6]

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

2.4.1 Human Development Index

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

[6] This section draws on Global Insight data.

assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0.

As seen in Table 23, the levels of human development differ across the broad geographic areas in the Western Cape; the average HDI score for the Province improving slowly over time, from 0.68 in 2001 to 0.70 in 2007 and 0.71 in 2010.

Table 23 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010

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

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

The level of human development in the City, as captured by the HDI, is significantly above all other Western Cape districts. In addition, the HDI also indicates that the level of development within the City has also improved over the past decade; the HDI increasing from 0.71 in 2001 to 0.74 in 2010. The same trend is observed in the non-metropolitan areas of the Western Cape.

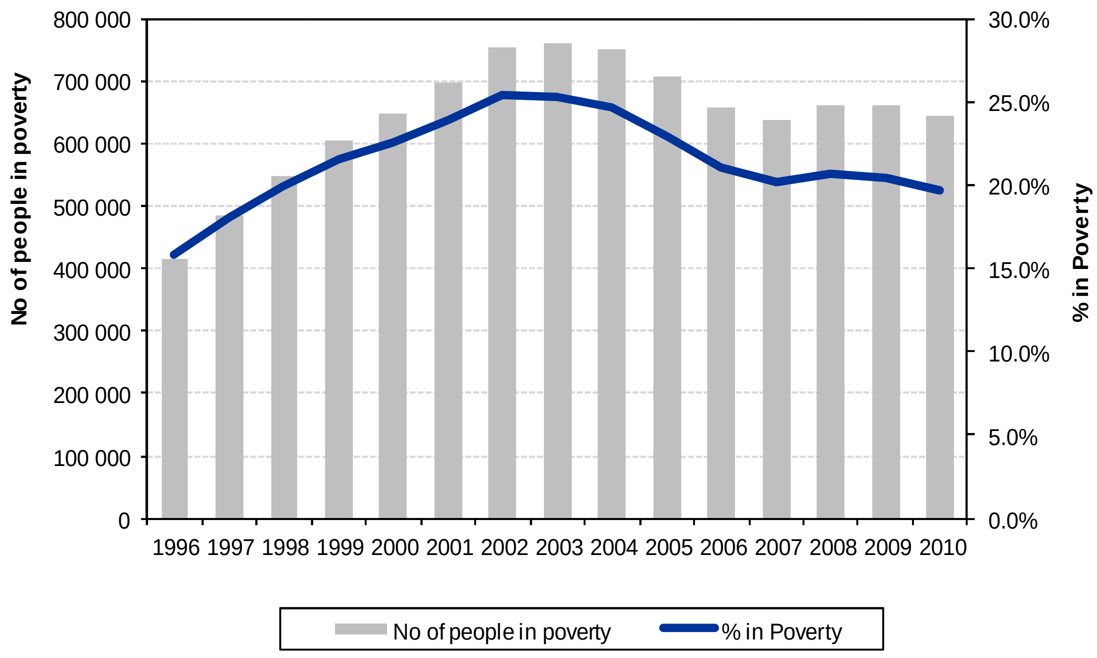
2.4.2 People Living in Poverty

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

The poverty income used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report no. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996). For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated[7] to be R1 315, while for a two person household it is R1 626; a four person household requires an estimated income of R2 544 to stay out of poverty while a household with eight or more person requires an estimated R4 729.

7 Global Insight estimates. The City uses a different poverty measure – households with a monthly income of less than R3 500 are said to be living in poverty. In 2009, this percentage was 34.9 per cent.

Figure 6 Poverty Overview - City of Cape Town, 1996 – 2010



Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Global Insight estimates on the number of people living in poverty in the City of Cape Town shows a sharp increase between 1996 and 2003, with the number of people almost doubling, but since then showing some decline. In 2010, the estimated number of people living in poverty in the City was approximately 645 000 people, down from the 2003 high of approximately 760 000.

As seen in Table 24, the percentage of people living in poverty followed a similar trend to that of the number, with the percentage declining since the mid-2000s. In 2010, the proportion of people in the City living in poverty was just under 20 per cent.

Table 24 Poverty Rate - Percentage of People Living in Poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
Western Cape Province	26.7%	22.7%	22.1%
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	23.9%	20.2%	19.7%
West Coast District Municipality	32.0%	30.5%	30.4%
Cape Winelands District Municipality	30.9%	26.4%	25.7%
Overberg District Municipality	31.0%	30.3%	29.6%
Eden District Municipality	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%
Central Karoo District Municipality	38.7%	34.0%	32.5%

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Compared to Western Cape district municipalities, the City had smallest proportion of people living in poverty at 19.7 per cent. This was below the Provincial average of 22.1 per cent and significantly lower than the Central Karoo District's 32.5 per cent which represented the highest proportion in the Province.

2.4.3 Indigent Households

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

According to the Western Cape Department of Local Government information for September 2013, the total number of indigent formal households in the City of Cape Town's credit and debt collection policy totalled 288 562; together with 143 823 informal households, the number of indigent households in the City totals 432 385. All of these households receive free basic refuse removal; they also receive free basic water and sanitation (with a set upper usage limit), while a total of 410 294 households in the City receive free basic electricity (based on consumption levels).

2.4.4 Household income

The information for household income as seen in Table 25 below is sourced from the Census 2011 information and indicates the total annual household income brackets.

Table 25 Household Income, 2011

Series	No income	R1 - R4 800	R4 801 - R9 600	R9 601 - R19 200	R19 201 - R38 400	R38 401 - R76 800	R76 801 - R153 600	R153 601 - R307 200	R307 201 - R614 400	R614 401 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601 and more
City of Cape Town (CPT)	13.7	2.7	4.0	10.6	16.0	14.5	13.0	11.9	8.7	3.6	0.9	0.5
West Coast (DC1)	10.7	1.9	3.1	14.0	21.6	19.3	13.2	9.4	5.0	1.2	0.4	0.3
Cape Winelands (DC2)	13.1	1.9	3.4	13.2	20.3	18.4	12.3	8.8	5.7	1.9	0.5	0.4
Overberg (DC3)	12.7	2.1	3.5	14.5	21.2	18.1	12.8	8.9	4.4	1.2	0.3	0.2
Eden (DC4)	13.2	2.8	4.3	14.3	20.0	17.1	12.1	9.1	5.0	1.4	0.4	0.3
Central Karoo (DC5)	8.4	3.1	5.5	21.2	24.5	16.5	9.7	6.8	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2013 (Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 information)

Household income for all the Western Cape districts, including the City, is spread mostly in the middle to low income categories. While the results for most of the districts are fairly similar, the Central Karoo spread is more skewed towards the lower income levels while the City has a greater spread, with comparatively a greater proportion of households in mid to higher income levels.

In the City, a high proportion of households, 13.7 per cent, have no income. A further 6.7 per cent of households have an income of R19 200 per annum (a monthly income of R1 600) while and additional 10.6 per cent of households earn between R19 201 and R38 400 per annum. This puts the percentage of households that has a monthly household income of below R3 200 per month at 31.0 per cent.

2.4.5 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.

A comparison across the Western Cape (Table 26) shows that inequality across all districts and the City, as measured by the Gini coefficient, has been relatively high, but has shown some decline over the past decade.

Table 26 Gini Coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010

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

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

According to Gini calculations, there has been a decline in the level of income inequality experienced in the City of Cape Town since 2001; the Gini coefficient falling from 0.60 in 2001 to 0.59 in 2007 and 0.57 in 2010. These figures correspond closely with the Province's Gini coefficient recorded for the respective years.

2.5 Poverty indices

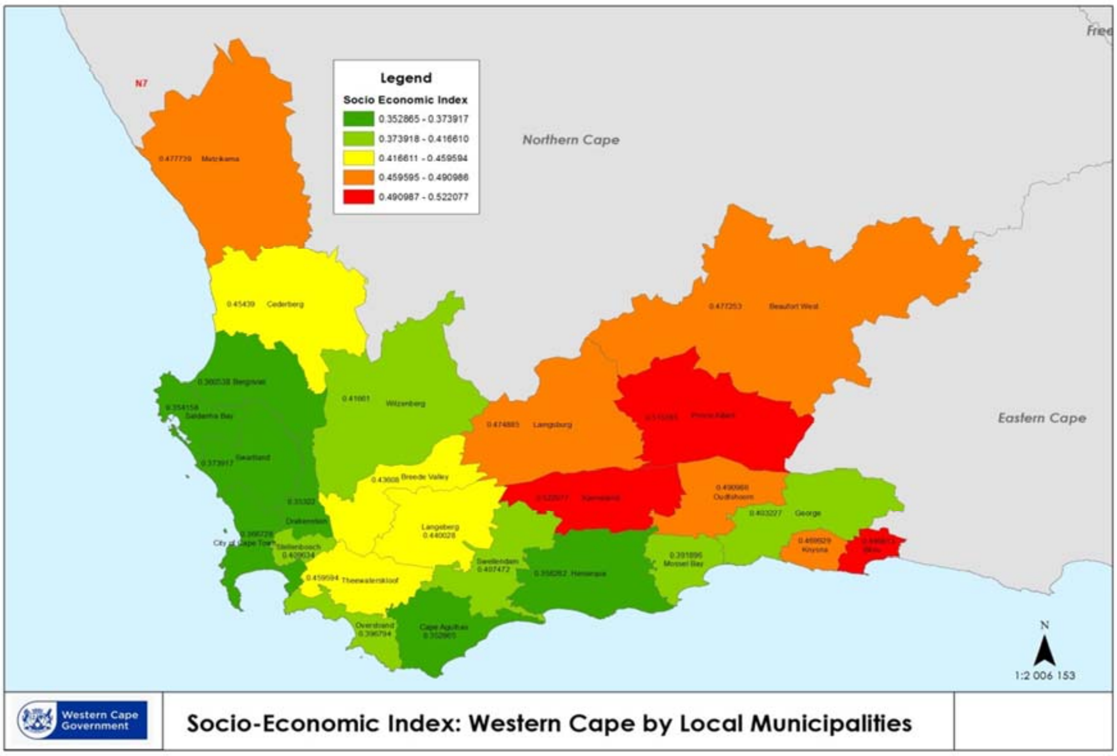
The Socio-Economic Poverty Index as calculated by the Department of Social Development, is derived from Census 2011 variables with its main purpose to identify areas of greatest need; the higher the index value, the 'poorer' the area is in relation to the index.

The Socio-Economic Poverty Index has four domains namely Household Services (30 per cent), Education (20 per cent), Housing (20 per cent) and Economic (30 per cent). Each Poverty Index domain as highlighted has a specific weight that is attached, as indicated in parentheses.

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

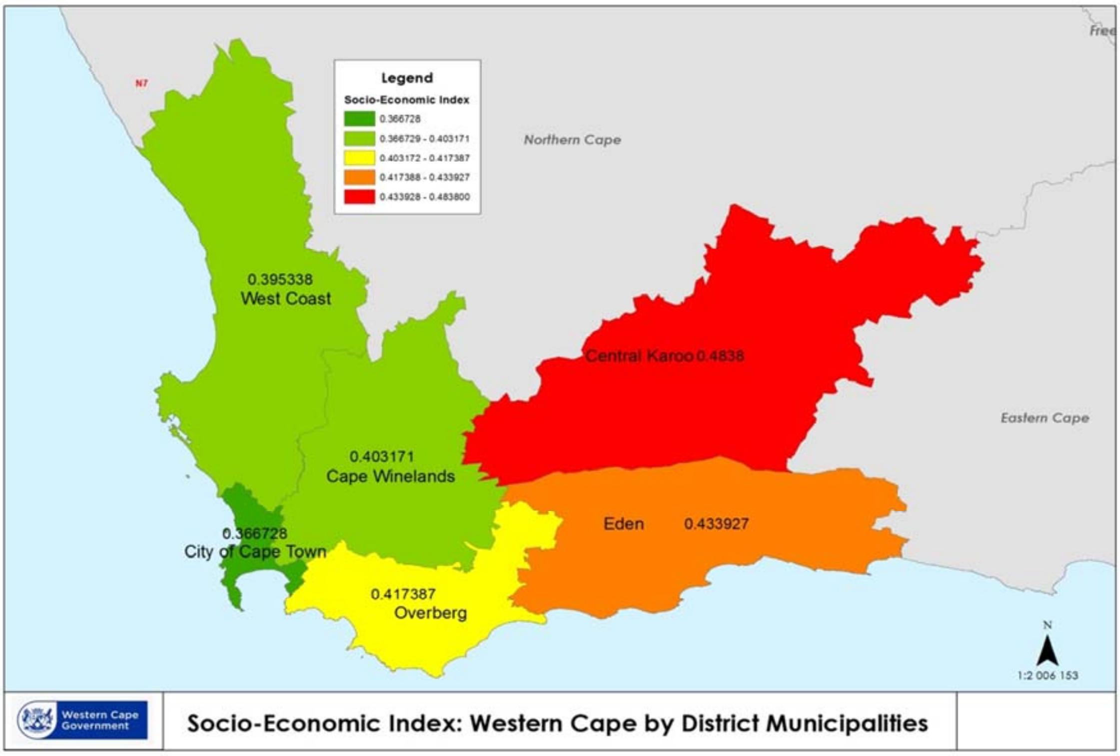
2.5.1 The socio-economic index (overall index)

Map 1 Socio-economic index: Inter-municipal comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

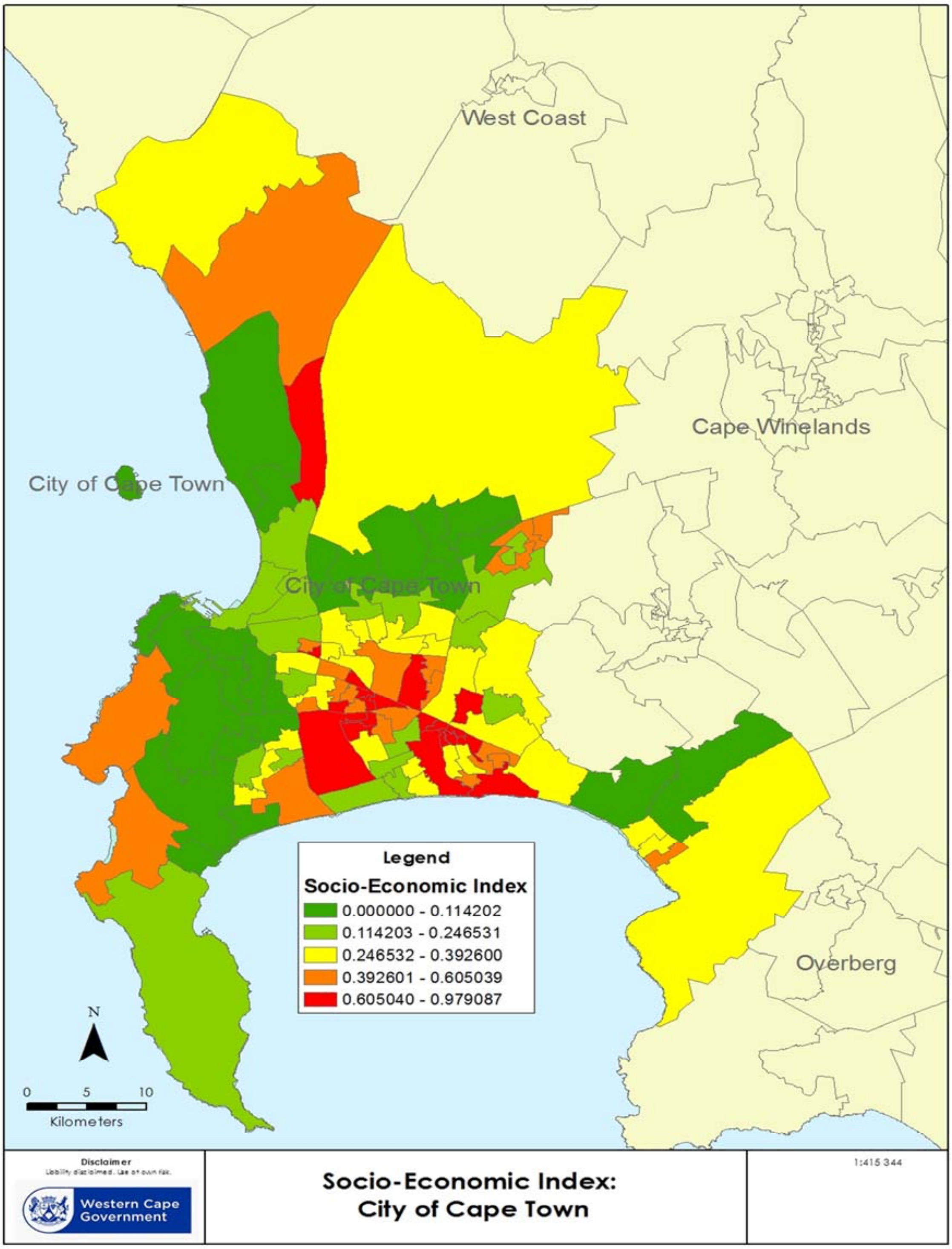
Map 2 Socio-economic index: Inter-district comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

When looking at the breakdown of the overall socio-economic index inter-municipal (Map 1) as well as inter-district comparison (Map 2), for the overall index, the City of Cape Town's score is low and falls within the lowest of the index bracket, which indicates that overall the City is 'less poor' than other municipal areas in the Western Cape.

Map 3 Socio-economic index: City of Cape Town wards



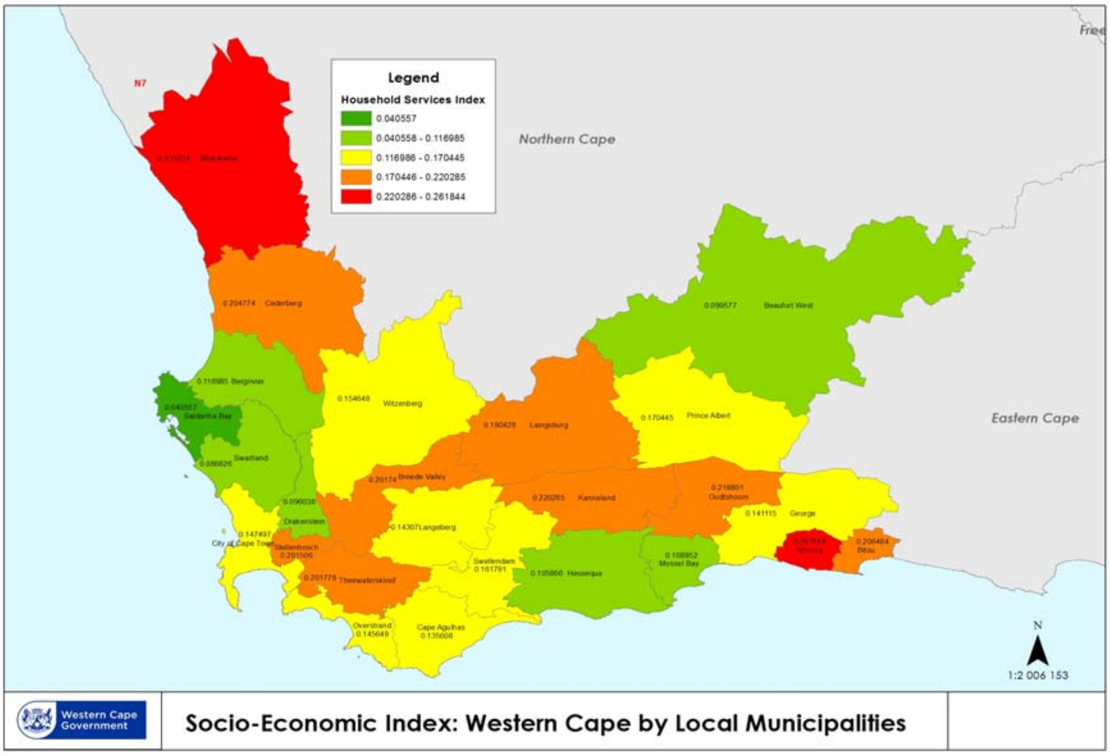
Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

However, when looking at the City's wards (Map 3), it can be noted that a number of wards have a high score, which indicates 'poorer' areas within the City's boundaries.

2.5.2 The household services sub-index

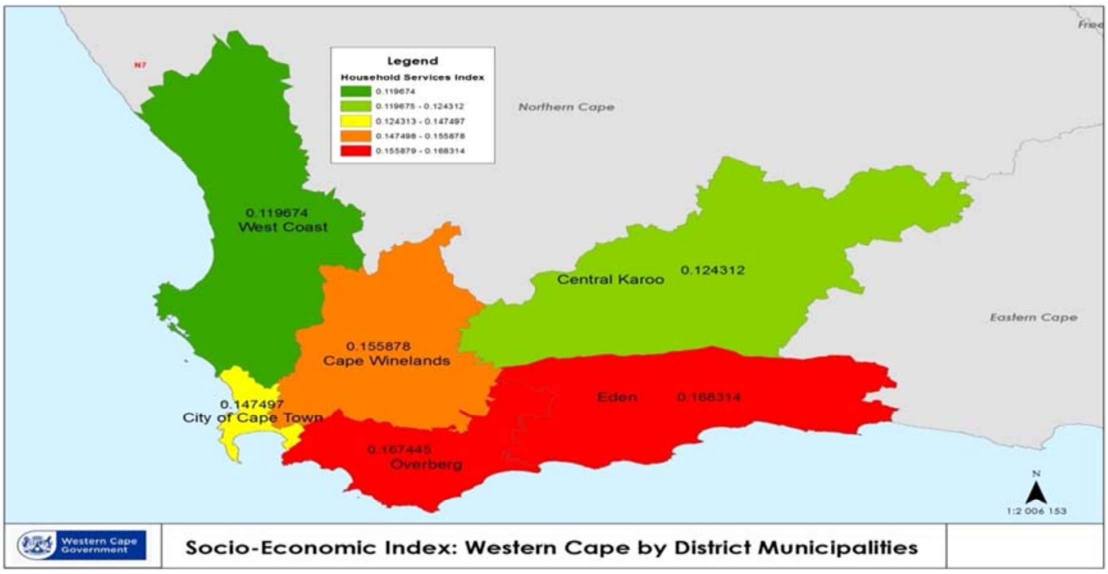
The household services sub-index has as components: energy source for lighting, main water supply, refuse disposal and toilet facilities.

Map 4 Socio-economic index: Household services - inter-municipal comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

Map 5 Socio-economic index: Household services - inter-district comparison

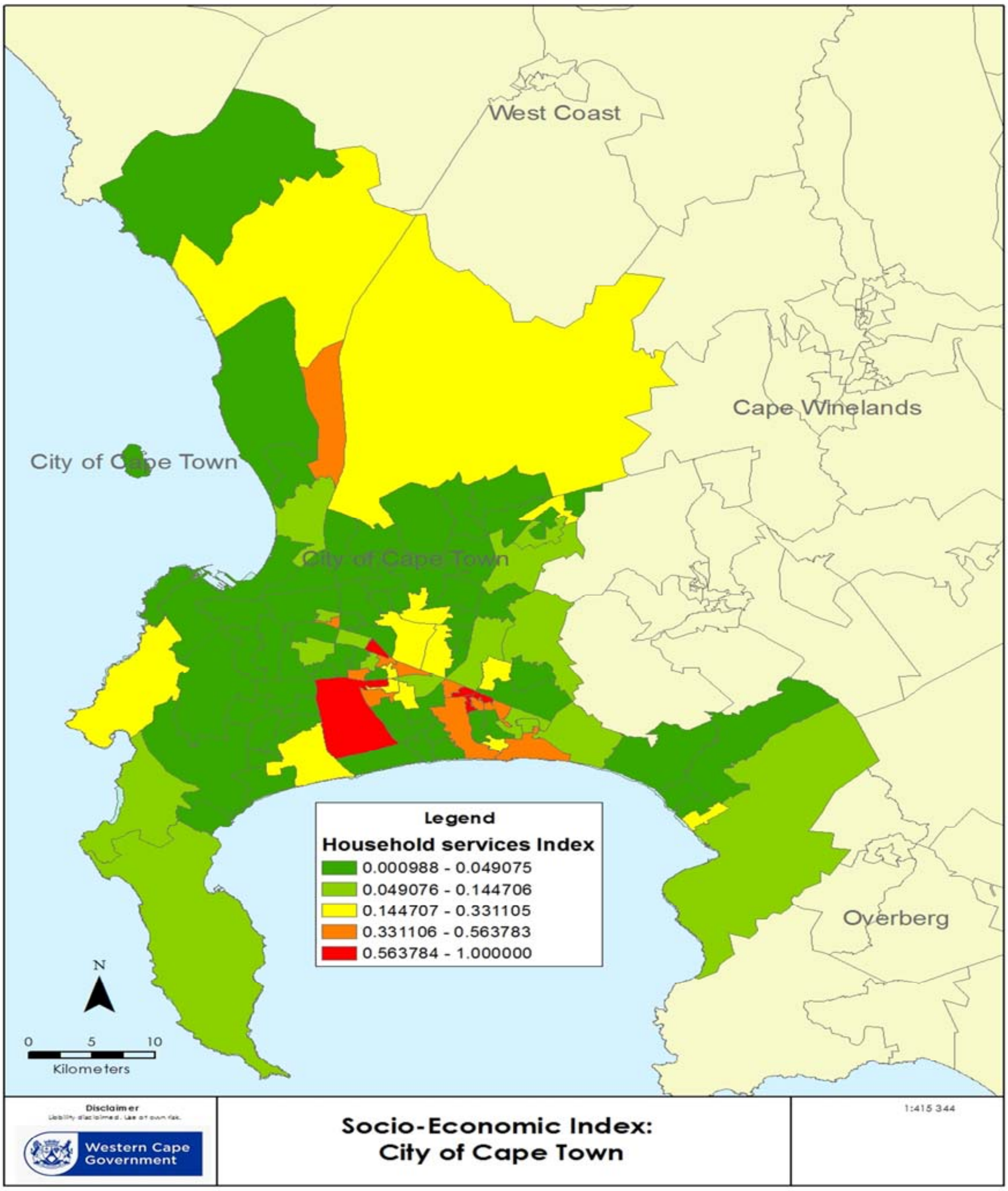


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

When looking at the breakdown of the household services inter-municipal (Map 4) and inter-district sub-index (Map 5), the City's overall score and performance is average and falls within the mid-range of the index bracket.

However, when looking at the City's wards (Map 6), it can be noted that while most wards are doing relatively well with respect to household service, there are a few wards which are extremely vulnerable.

Map 6 Socio-economic index: Household services – City of Cape Town wards



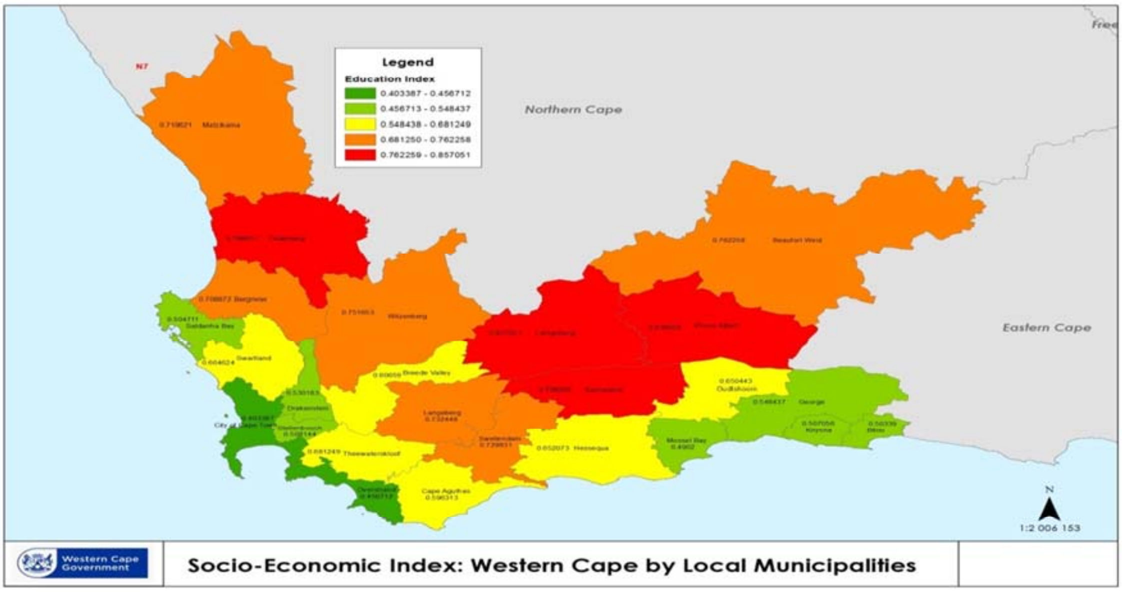
Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

2.5.3 The education sub-index

The education sub-index has as components: illiteracy, no schooling (15 years and older), adults (20 years and older) without grade 12 and adults (25 years and older) without tertiary qualifications.

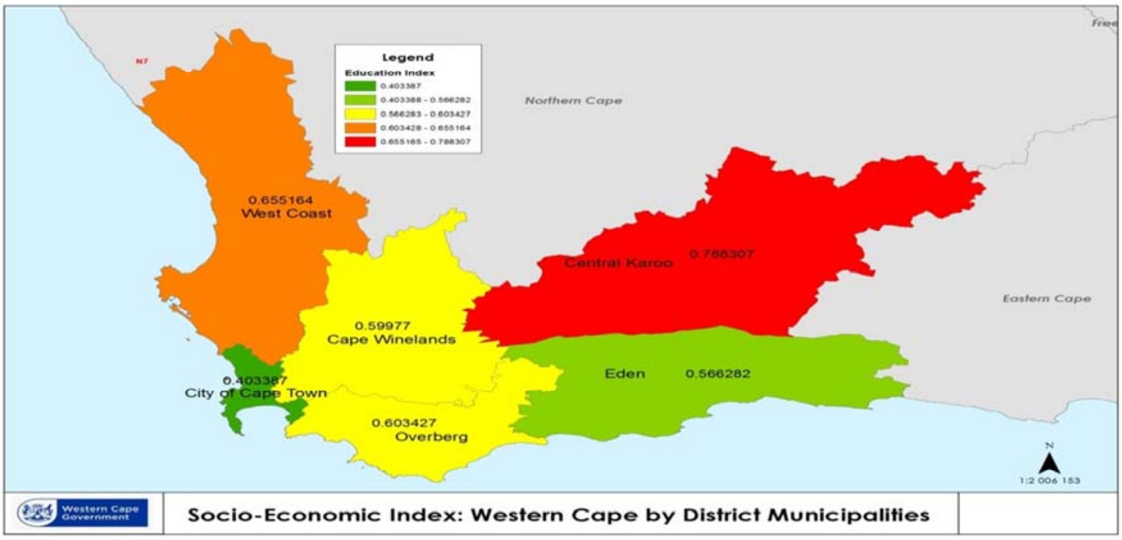
When looking at the breakdown of the education sub-index inter-municipal (Map 7) as well as inter-district comparison (Map 8), the City of Cape Town's score is low and falls within the lowest of the index bracket, which indicates that overall the City is in a better position with respect to education than other municipal areas in the Western Cape.

Map 7 Socio-economic index: Education - inter-municipal comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

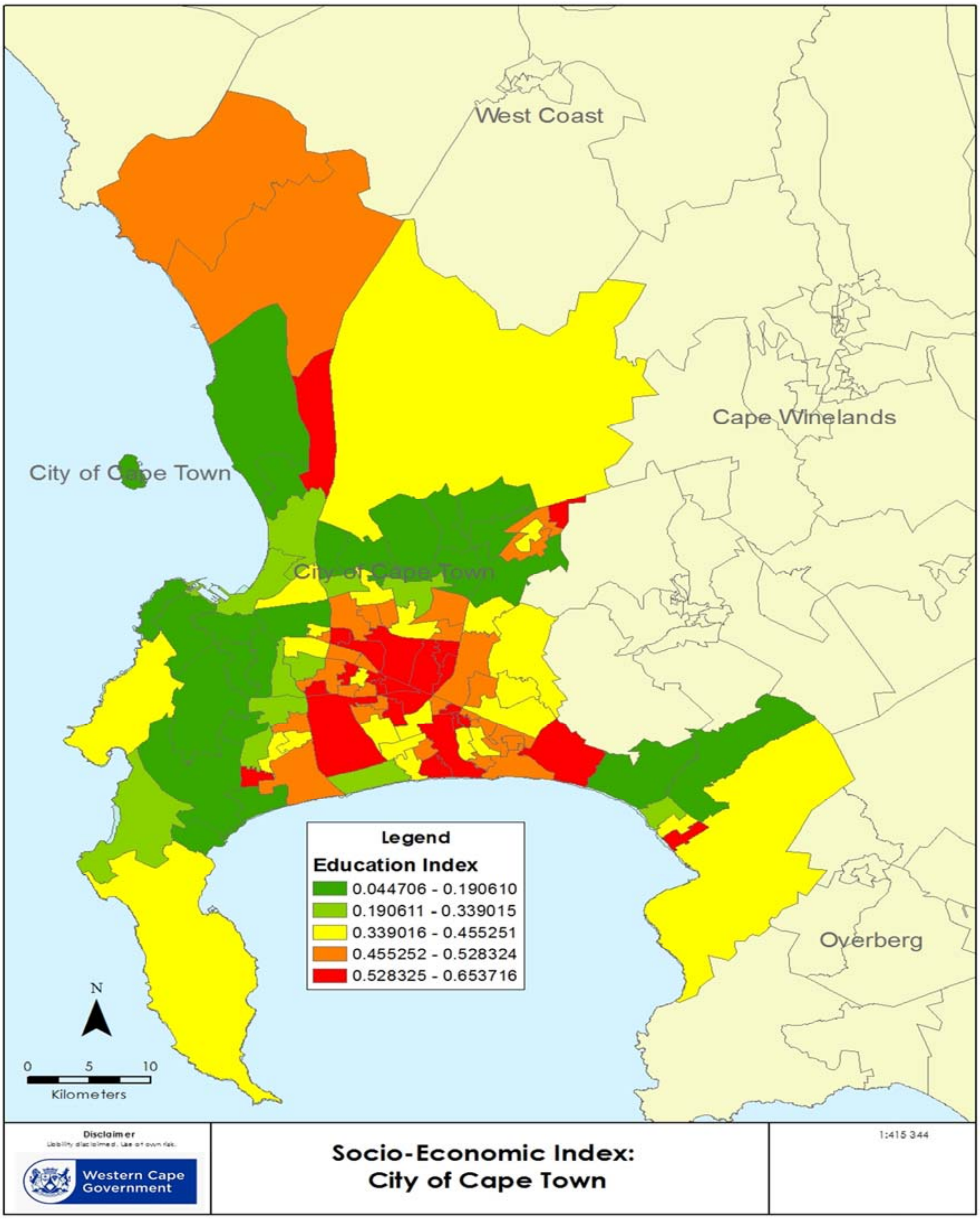
Map 8 Socio-economic index: Education - inter-district comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

When looking at the breakdown for the scores of the City's wards (Map 9), these were spread across the entire range, with some vulnerable/'poor' wards as well as a number of wards with low scores/better off in terms of education.

Map 9 Socio-economic index: Education – City of Cape Town wards



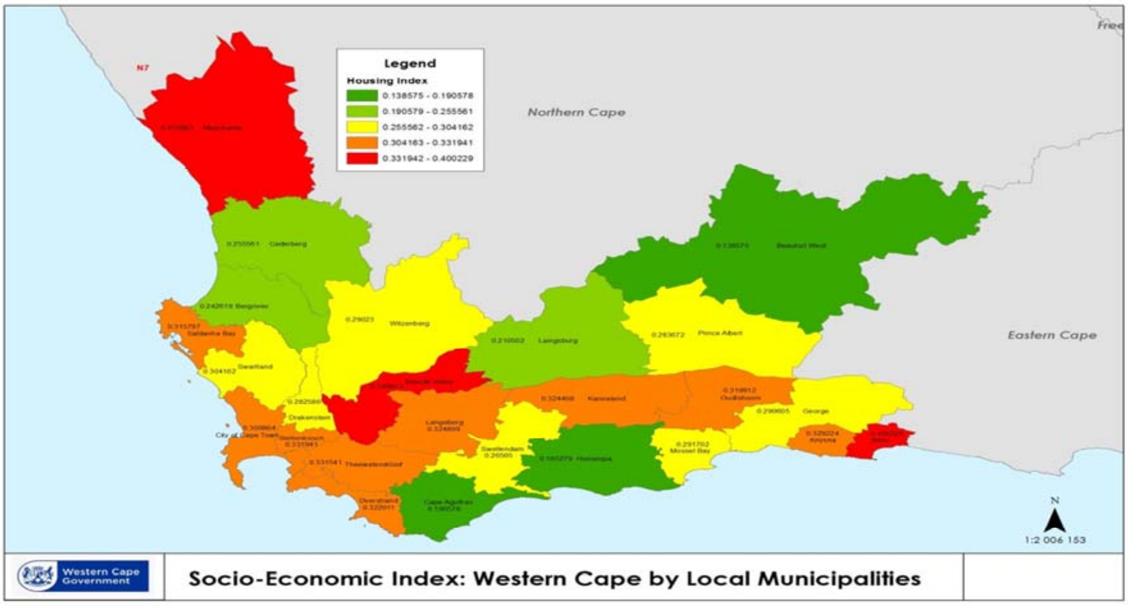
Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

2.5.4 The housing sub-index

The housing sub-index has as components: dwelling type and room density.

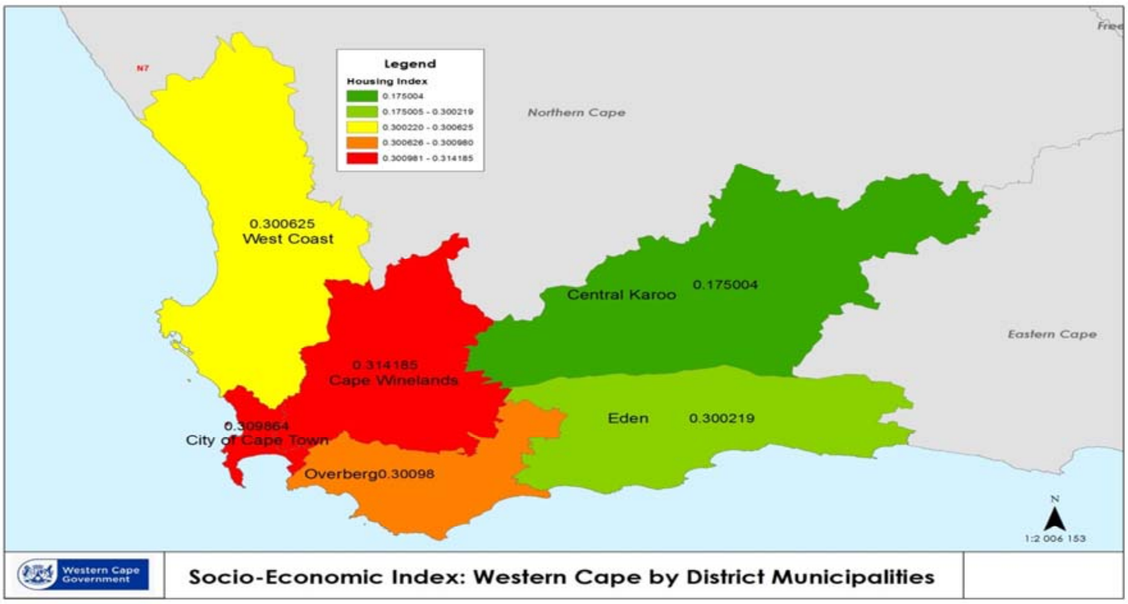
When looking at the breakdown of the housing sub-index inter-municipal (Map 10) as well as inter-district comparison (Map 11), the City of Cape Town's score falls within highest of the index brackets, which indicates that, compared to other municipal areas in the Western Cape, the City has an intense need for housing.

Map 10 Socio-economic index: Housing - inter-municipal comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

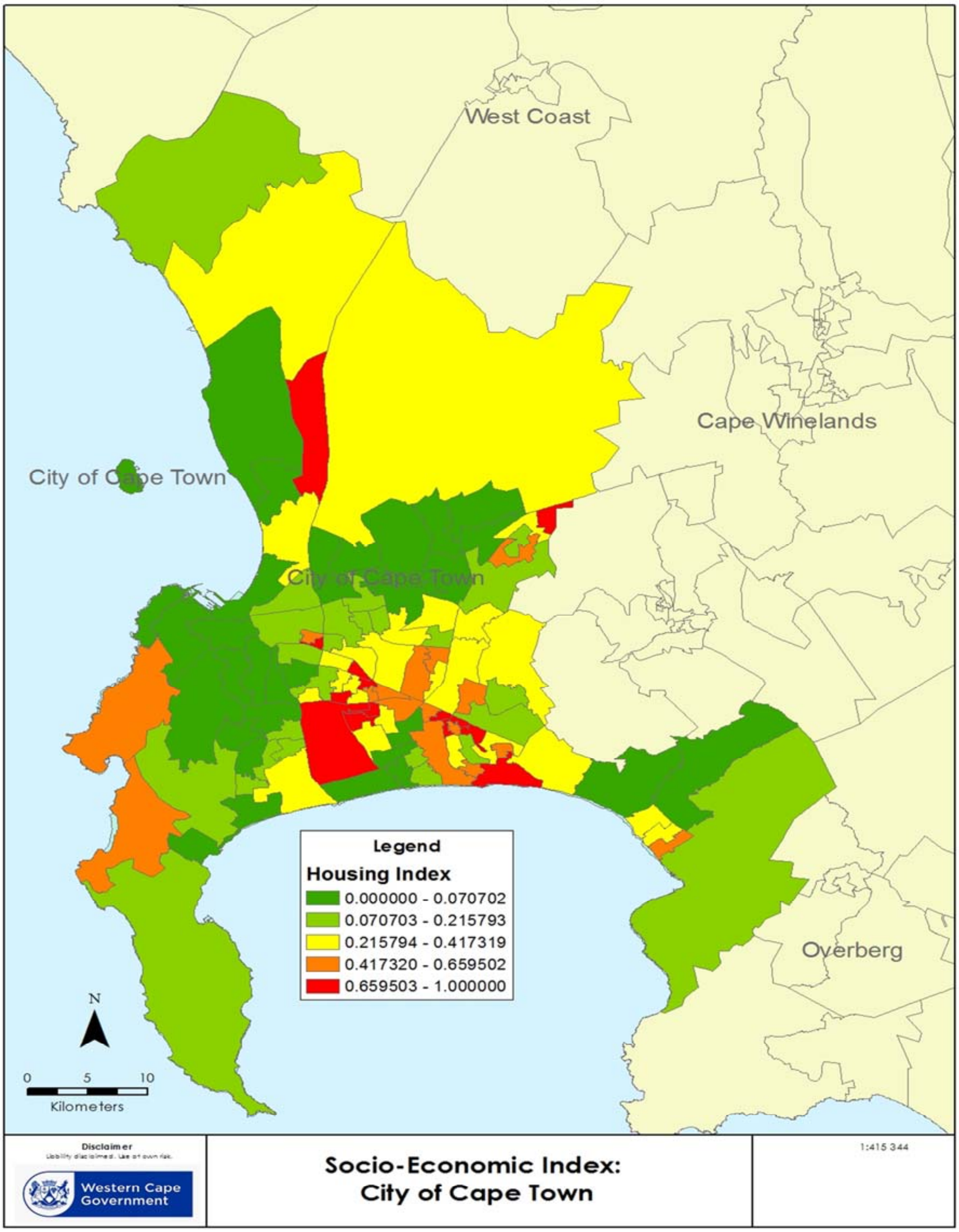
Map 11 Socio-economic index: Housing - inter-district comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

When looking at the breakdown for the housing sub-index's scores of the City's wards (Map 12), although scores were spread across the entire range, there were a number of vulnerable/extremely vulnerable or 'poor' wards. This would indicate that although there is a spread of scores across the City, the extreme housing need is more pronounced in particular wards/City areas.

Map 12 Socio-economic index: Housing – City of Cape Town wards



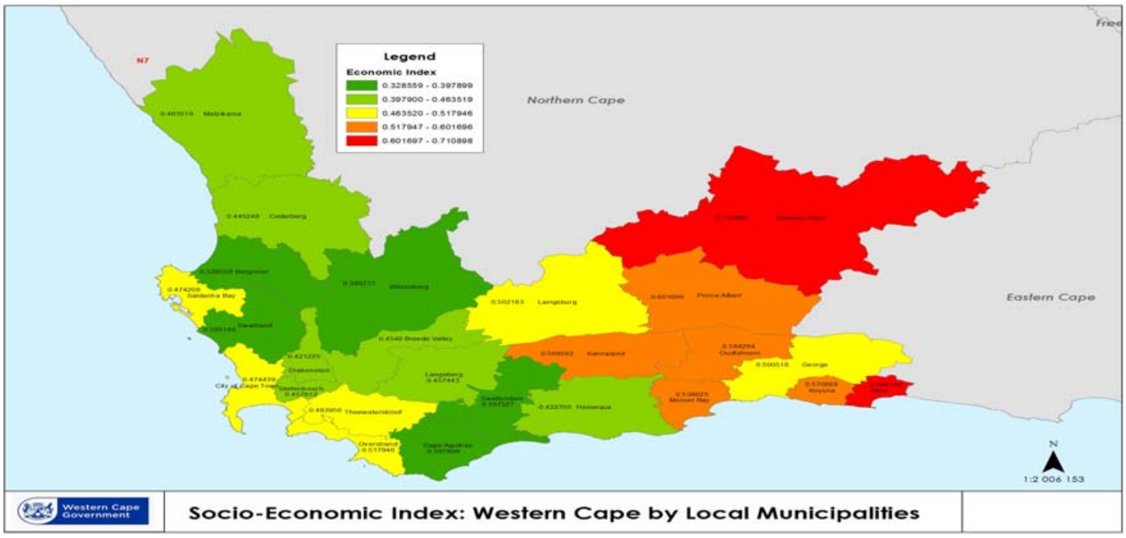
Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

2.5.5 The economic sub-index

The economic sub-index has as components: employment, income and the economic dependency ratio.

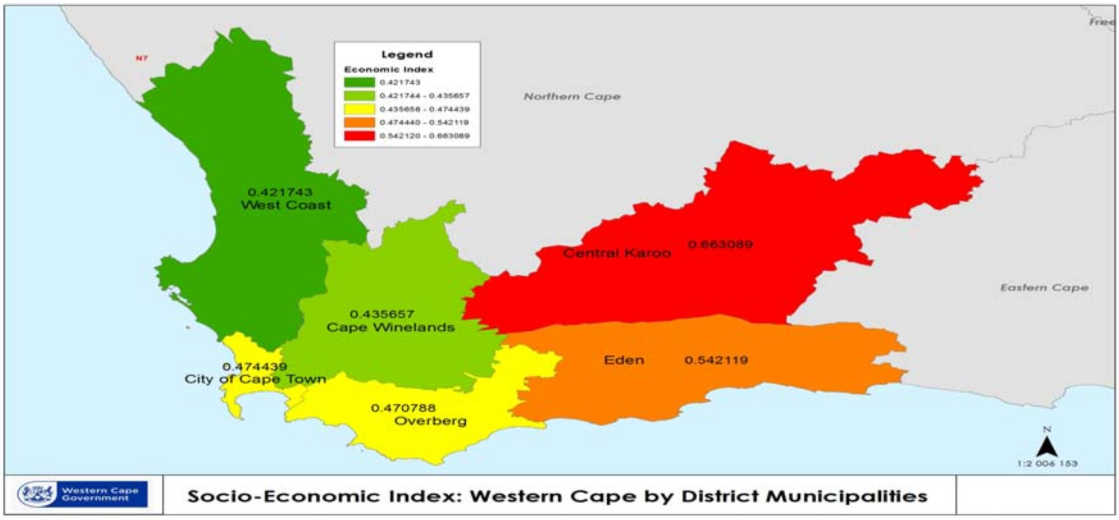
When looking at the breakdown of the economic sub-index's inter-municipal (Map 13) as well as inter-district comparison (Map 14), the City of Cape Town's score falls within mid-range of the index bracket, which indicates that overall the City is in an average position with respect to the selected economic factors than other municipal areas in the Western Cape.

Map 13 Socio-economic index: Economic - inter-municipal comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

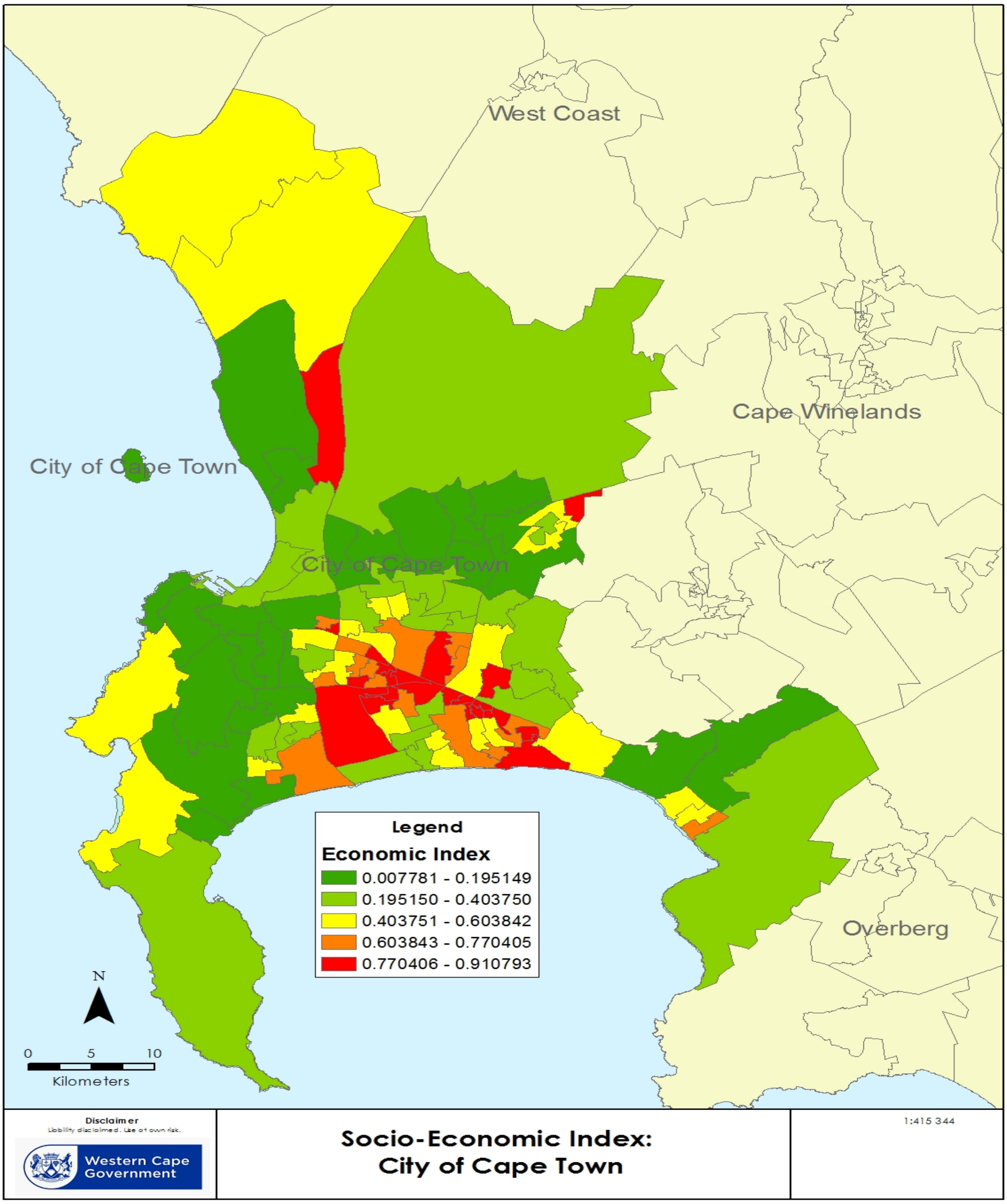
Map 14 Socio-economic index: Economic - inter-district comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

When looking at the breakdown for the economic sub-index's scores of the City's wards (Map 15), although scores were spread across the entire range, most wards had relatively low scores, there were a number of vulnerable/extremely vulnerable or 'poor' wards.

Map 15 Socio-economic index: Economic – City of Cape Town wards



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

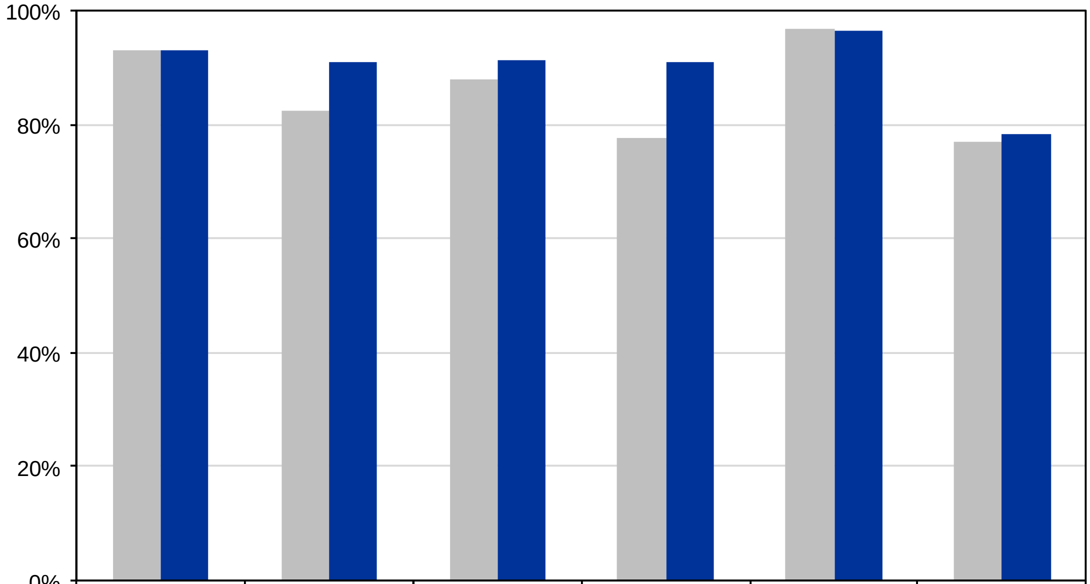
2.6 Access to Housing

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

Information from Statistics SA Census 2001 and 2011 is used to provide estimates of the extent of the lack of adequate housing within the City of Cape Town.

Figure 7 below depicts access to formal housing in 2001 and 2011 in the Western Cape.

Figure 7 2001 - 2011 Districts/City comparison of access to formal housing



	West Coast	Cape Winelands	Overberg	Eden	Central Karoo	City of Cape Town
2001	93.0%	82.7%	87.9%	77.9%	96.9%	77.2%
2011	93.0%	91.2%	91.3%	91.1%	96.7%	78.4%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

The Central Karoo District has the best housing access levels of all the districts, with 96.7 per cent of the households having access to formal housing, and Eden District being the worst, with only 91.1 per cent of households having access to formal housing in 2011.

Between 2001 and 2011, access to formal housing within the City of Cape Town improved from 77.2 to 78.4 per cent. Although the level of access to formal housing is lower compared to the other regions in the Western Cape, the performance must be viewed in light of the increasing migration to the City of Cape Town.

A more detailed look at housing in the City is captured in Table 27 below; it captures the access levels by dwelling type in both 2001 and 2011; changes in housing access between these years have also been calculated.

Table 27 Access to housing in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2011

Dwelling Type	Census 2001	Percentage Share 2001, Census	Census 2011	Percentage Share 2011, Census	Change in Number of Households between 2001 and 2011	Percentage point difference between 2001 and 2011
Formal	599 773	77.2%	837 533	78.4%	237 760	1.2%
Informal	143 109	18.4%	218 780	20.5%	75 671	2.1%
Traditional dwelling	14 723	1.9%	3 767	0.4%	-10 956	-1.5%
Other*	19 791	2.5%	8 493	0.8%	-11 298	-1.8%
Total	777 396	100.0%	1 068 753	100.0%	291 357	

* Other includes ship, boat, caravan or tent, workers' hostel (bed/room) as well as anything that was not specified.

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

The total number of dwellings in the City of Cape Town increased by an estimated 291 357 while the number of formal dwellings increased by 237 760 between 2001 and 2011. Over the same period informal dwellings in the City increased by 75 671.

When looking at the percentage changes between these years, the proportion of households with access to formal dwellings increased from 77.2 to 78.4 per cent and the proportion of people in informal dwellings increased from 18.4 per cent to 20.5 per cent. The proportion of people living in traditional households declined from 1.9 to 0.4 per cent. With the percentage of households with access to formal housing increasing marginally between the survey years, a significant need still remains.

2.7 Access to Municipal Services[8]

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

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

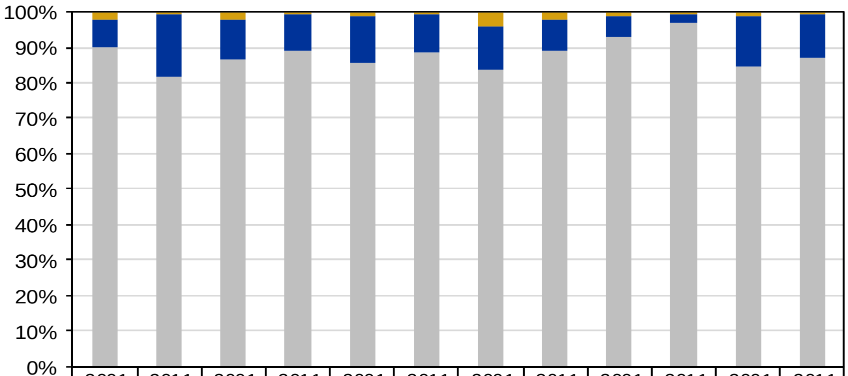
2.7.1 Water

Access to potable water is essential to maintaining a healthy life. The water supplied and made available to communities should be safe so as to prevent the contraction and spread of diseases.

From Figure 8, it can be seen that access to potable water in the Western Cape is relatively good; this includes piped water inside the dwelling, inside the yard as well as from an access point outside of the yard.

[8] The City uses the 2009 General Household Survey information.

Figure 8 2001 - 2011 Districts/City comparison of piped water access



	West Coast 2001	West Coast 2011	Cape Winelands 2001	Cape Winelands 2011	Overberg 2001	Overberg 2011	Eden 2001	Eden 2011	Central Karoo 2001	Central Karoo 2011	City of Cape Town 2001	City of Cape Town 2011
No access to piped	2.0%	0.9%	2.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	4.3%	2.2%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%
Piped water outside yard	8.1%	17.3%	11.2%	10.1%	13.0%	10.5%	12.0%	8.9%	5.7%	2.3%	14.3%	12.0%
Piped water inside dwelling/yard	89.9%	81.9%	86.8%	89.1%	85.8%	88.7%	83.7%	88.9%	93.2%	97.1%	84.4%	87.3%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

Households' access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard for the Province has increased from 85.2 to 88.4 per cent between 2001 and 2011. All regions in the Western Cape except for the West Coast District, experience an improvement in access to piped water inside dwelling/yard from 2001 to 2011. In 2011, the City of Cape Town accessibility levels of piped water inside dwelling/yard (87.3 per cent) is the second lowest in the Province after West Coast.

A more detailed look at water access levels in the City is captured in Table 28 below; it captures the access levels by water source in both 2001 and 2011. Changes in water access levels between these years have also been calculated.

In 2001, the overwhelming majority of households in the City of Cape Town (98.7 per cent) already had access to piped water, either inside the dwelling, inside the yard or outside of the yard.

Table 28 Access to water in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2011

Water source	Census 2001	Percentage Share Census 2001	Census 2011	Percentage Share Census 2011	Change in Number of Households between 2001 and 2011	Percentage point difference between 2001 and 2011
Piped water inside the dwelling	538 860	69.3%	801 743	75.0%	262 883	5.7%
Piped water inside the yard	117 320	15.1%	130 953	12.3%	13 633	-2.8%
Piped water from outside the yard	111 323	14.3%	128 658	12.0%	17 335	-2.3%
No access to piped (tap) water*	9 893	1.3%	7 219	0.7%	-2 674	-0.6%
Total	777 396	100.0%	1 068 573	100.0%	291 177	0.0%

* Includes borehole, spring, dam/pool, river/stream, water vendor, rain water tank as well as other (anything that was not specified).

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

A positive development between 2001 and 2011 has been the increase in the number of households with piped water on site, either inside the dwelling or inside the yard, increasing from 84.4 per cent in 2001 to 87.3 per cent in 2011. It is noticeable that more households gained access to the most convenient form of piped water i.e. piped inside dwelling from 2001 to 2011. However, there were still 7 219 households that did not have access to piped water in the City in 2011, down from 9 893 in 2001.

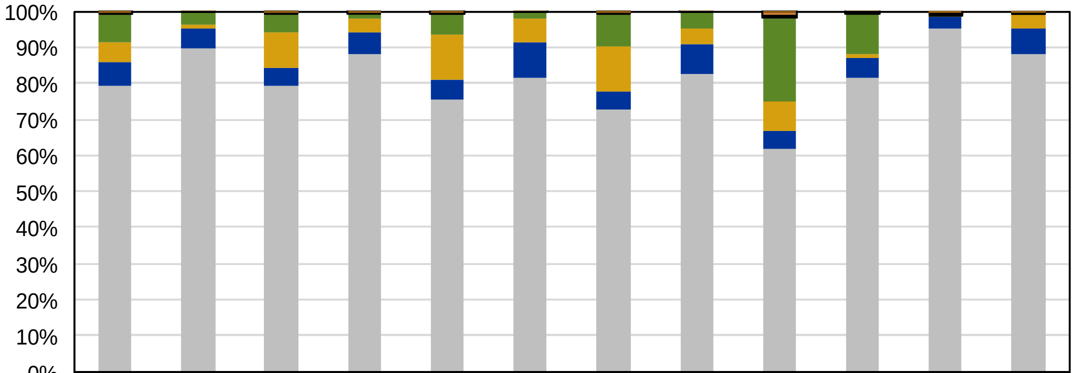
2.7.2 Energy

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

The information below relates to the sources of energy used for cooking for households in the City of Cape Town.

A 2011 comparison of access to electricity for cooking across the Western Cape is captured by Figure 9 below. Access levels are generally good, with all districts and the City all having significant electricity access levels. The West Coast District fared best compared with other Western Cape districts/City, with an 89.4 per cent household access level; Eden has the lowest access levels, with an 82.6 per cent household access level.

Figure 9 2001 - 2011 Districts/City comparison of access to electricity for cooking



	West Coast		Cape Winelands		Overberg		Eden		Central Karoo		City of Cape Town	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Solar	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Animal dung	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Coal	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Wood	7.7%	3.5%	5.2%	1.8%	5.8%	2.0%	8.9%	4.3%	22.9%	11.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Paraffin	5.5%	1.2%	10.0%	3.9%	12.3%	6.1%	12.6%	4.3%	8.6%	1.0%	0.4%	3.8%
Gas	6.6%	5.3%	4.5%	5.7%	5.9%	10.0%	5.0%	8.1%	4.7%	5.3%	2.5%	7.5%
Electricity	79.3%	89.4%	79.5%	87.8%	75.3%	81.4%	72.7%	82.6%	61.9%	81.6%	80.0%	87.6%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

A more detailed look at energy sources used for cooking in the City is captured in Table 29 below; it captures access levels in both 2001 and 2011. Changes in energy source access levels between these years have also been calculated.

Between 2001 and 2011, the number of households using electricity as a source of energy for cooking increased by 327 412 households or by 7.5 percentage points, from 80.1 to 87.6 per cent.

Table 29 Energy Sources used for cooking in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2011

Energy sources	Census 2001	Percentage Share Census 2001	Census 2011	Percentage Share Census 2011	Change in Number of Households between 2011 and 2001	Percentage point difference between 2011 and 2001
Electricity	608 843	80.1%	936 255	87.6%	327 412	7.5%
Gas	18 592	2.4%	80 102	7.5%	61 510	5.0%
Paraffin	122 768	16.2%	41 054	3.8%	-81 714	-12.3%
Wood	2 732	0.4%	2 766	0.3%	34	-0.1%
Coal	1 702	0.2%	460	0.0%	-1 242	-0.2%
Animal dung	2 450	0.3%	441	0.0%	-2 009	-0.3%
Solar	1 442	0.2%	1 456	0.1%	14	-0.1%
Other*	1 236	0.2%	3 112	0.3%	1 876	0.1%
None		0.0%	2 927	0.3%	2 927	0.3%
Total	759 765	100.0%	1068 573	100.0%	308 808	0.0%

* Other includes anything that was not specified.

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

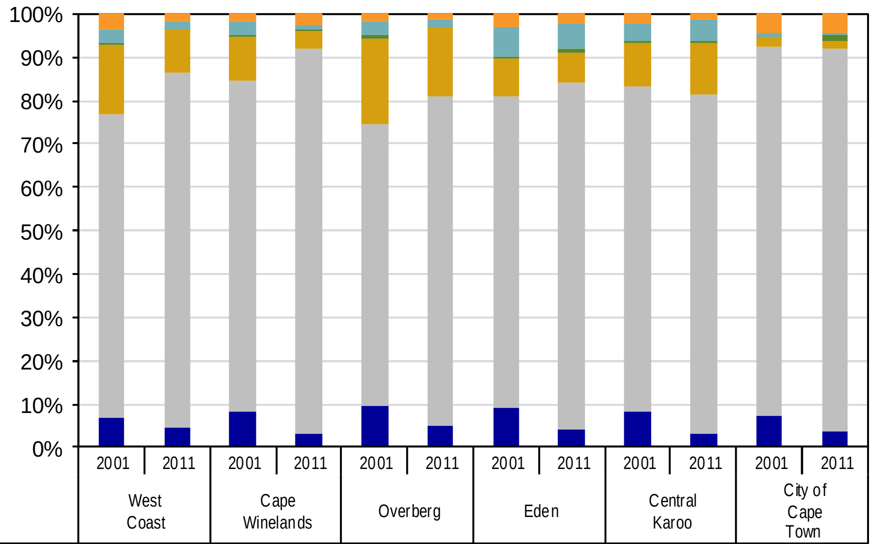
The number and proportion of households that make use paraffin, an energy source that poses fire and health risks, has significantly decreased by 81 714 from 122 768 in 2001 to 41 054 households in 2011. The usage of gas, which is both a cleaner a safer source of energy, has increased from 2.4 to 7.5 per cent of households since 2001 to 2011.

2.7.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is a means of promoting health through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Access to a toilet advances physical health and also provides the user with a sense of human dignity. Where sanitation systems are inadequate, negative health effects can be extremely serious.

A comparison of access to the different sanitation options, between 2001and 2011, is captured by Figure 10 below. Close to 90 per cent of households in Western Cape had access to a flush toilet in 2011, up from 86.2 per cent in 2001. Access to sanitation has improved across all regions in the Western Cape from 2001 to 2011.

Figure 10 2001 - 2011 Districts/City comparison of access to flush toilets



	West Coast 2001	West Coast 2011	Cape Winelands 2001	Cape Winelands 2011	Overberg 2001	Overberg 2011	Eden 2001	Eden 2011	Central Karoo 2001	Central Karoo 2011	City of Cape Town 2001	City of Cape Town 2011
Bucket toilet	3.3%	1.8%	1.5%	2.7%	1.5%	1.3%	3.3%	2.0%	2.1%	1.3%	4.4%	4.5%
Pit toilet with/without ventilation (VIP)	3.3%	1.5%	3.5%	0.7%	3.2%	1.6%	6.5%	6.3%	4.3%	5.0%	0.9%	0.4%
Chemical toilet	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	15.8%	10.2%	9.9%	4.4%	19.9%	15.7%	9.0%	7.1%	10.4%	11.6%	2.0%	2.0%
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	70.0%	81.8%	76.6%	88.8%	64.8%	76.3%	71.7%	80.0%	75.1%	78.4%	85.3%	88.2%
None / Other	7.0%	4.5%	8.1%	2.9%	9.5%	4.8%	9.0%	4.1%	8.0%	3.2%	7.2%	3.7%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

Table 30 below provides a more detailed picture of the type of household access to sanitation facilities within the City of Cape Town in 2001 and 2011.

Table 30 Access to sanitation in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2011

Type of Toilet	Census 2001	Percentage Share Census 2001	Census 2011	Percentage Share Census 2011	Change in Number of Households between 2001 and 2011	Percentage point difference between 2001 and 2011
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	663 500	85.3%	942 589	88.2%	279 089	2.9%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	15 268	2.0%	21 247	2.0%	5 979	0.0%
Chemical toilet	1 742	0.2%	12 341	1.2%	10 599	0.9%
Pit latrine	6 655	0.9%	4 120	0.4%	-2 535	-0.5%
Bucket latrine	34 205	4.4%	48 509	4.5%	14 304	0.1%
None/Other	56 026	7.2%	39 766	3.7%	-16 260	-3.5%
Total	777 396	100.0%	1 068 572	100.0%	291 176	

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

In 2001, 663 500 (or 85.3 per cent) households had access to flush toilets that was connected to the sewerage system, with an additional 15 268 having a flush toilet with a septic tank. Between 2001 and 2011, the City provided 279 089 additional households with access to flush toilets connected to the sewerage system.

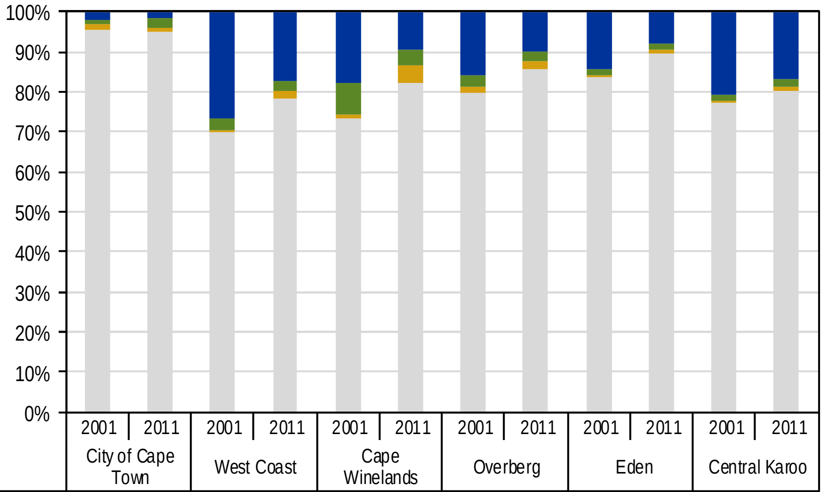
However, in 2011 48 509 households (4.5 per cent) still made use of bucket latrines, while 39 766 households (3.7 per cent) had no/other access to sanitation facilities.

2.7.4 Refuse Removal

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

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

Figure 11 2001 - 2011 Districts/City comparison of access to refuse removal



	City of Cape Town 2001	City of Cape Town 2011	West Coast 2001	West Coast 2011	Cape Winelands 2001	Cape Winelands 2011	Overberg 2001	Overberg 2011	Eden 2001	Eden 2011	Central Karoo 2001	Central Karoo 2011
Own refuse dump	1.9%	1.4%	25.8%	17.0%	17.1%	9.3%	15.5%	9.8%	13.9%	7.4%	19.3%	16.6%
Communal refuse dump	1.3%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%	7.3%	3.8%	2.5%	2.1%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Removed by local authority less often	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.7%	1.3%	4.0%	1.8%	1.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	94.2%	94.3%	68.1%	76.5%	70.0%	79.9%	76.9%	83.2%	80.6%	86.4%	72.3%	78.7%

Source: Stats SA Census 2001 and Census 2011

Figure 11 provides a 2001 - 2011 comparison of household access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, either by local authority/private company once a week or less often. Household access levels (i.e. removed by local authority once a week) across the districts and the City vary, ranging from a 76.5 per cent low in the West Coast District, to a high in the City of 94.3 per cent.

Table 31 provides a more detailed picture of access to refuse removal services in the City of Cape Town in 2001 and 2011. Within the City, the number of households with refuse removal services increased to over 1 million in 2011. Even though the number of households with access to refuse removal services in the City has increased by 275 107, the proportion of households (94.2 per cent in 2001 and 94.3 per cent in 2011) remained virtually unchanged.

Table 31 Access to refuse removal in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2011

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	Percentage Share Census 2001	Census 2011	Percentage Share Census 2011	Change in Number of Households between 2001 and 2011	Percentage point difference between 2001 and 2011
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	732 272	94.2%	1 007 289	94.3%	275 017	0.1%
Removed by local authority/private company less often	9 498	1.2%	7 261	0.7%	-2 237	-0.5%
Communal refuse dump	9 728	1.3%	29 613	2.8%	19 885	1.5%
Own refuse dump	15 147	1.9%	14 682	1.4%	- 465	-0.6%
No rubbish disposal	10 751	1.4%	7 209	0.7%	-3 542	-0.7%
Other*		0.0%	2 519	0.2%	2 519	0.2%
Total	777 396	100.0%	1 068 573	100.0%	291 177	0.0%

* Other includes anything that was not specified.

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

Households using communal refuse dumps increased by 19 885 or 1.5 percentage points, while the number of households with own refuse dump decreased by 465; the number of households indicating that no/other provision was made for rubbish disposal totalled 9 728 in 2011.

It should be noted that the City have a large pockets of rural settlements within its borders, hence it would not be possible for all households' refuse to be removed once a week by the City and these households have to rely on other forms of refuse removal.

3. Economically Active Population

3.1 Labour Force

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

Participation in the labour market is influenced by many factors including 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 comparatively 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 by the difference between South Africa's official versus the broad/expanded unemployment definition.

Table 32 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2011

	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2011	1 700 228	1 294 239	405 989	23.9
2001	1 338 521	939 364	399 157	29.8

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Census 2011

Labour force figures for 2001 and 2011 (Table 32) indicates that the City was not able to accommodate the total number of new labour market entrants; the labour force increasing by 361 707 while the number of employed increased by 354 875. Although the unemployment rate remains high, it showed a decline between 2001 and 2011, decreasing from 29.8 to 23.9 per cent.

3.2 Unemployment

3.2.1 The Unemployment Rate

Information on unemployment in Table 33 represents official unemployment statistics and does not make provision for discouraged workers (workers not actively looking for work).

Table 33 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2011

Census 2011	Labour force	Percentage of Western Cape labour force	Employed	Percentage of Western Cape employed	Unemployed	Percentage of Western Cape unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
City of Cape Town	1 700 228	66.33	1 294 239	64.4	405 989	73.5	23.9
West Coast	165 321	6.45	141 117	7.0	24 204	4.4	14.6
Cape Winelands	337 252	13.16	289 765	14.4	47 487	8.6	14.1
Overberg	112 072	4.37	93 061	4.6	19 011	3.4	17.0
Eden	225 842	8.81	175 055	8.7	50 787	9.2	22.5
Central Karoo	22 714	0.89	17 460	0.9	5 254	1.0	23.1
Western Cape	2 563 430	100.00	2 010 697	100.0	552 733	100.0	21.6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

In 2011, the City represents almost two thirds (66.3 per cent) of the Province's labour force. While the City's share of the province's employed (64.4 per cent) roughly corresponds with proportional share of the labour force, with 73.5 per cent of the Western Cape's unemployed, the City is over-represented in its proportion of the Province's 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 include past or current discrimination as well as differences in the 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 Table 34 below.

Unemployment by Gender

The gender split of City's labour force shows males to be slightly better represented than females, with males making up 52.3 per cent of the City's total labour force. Although males represent more than half of the labour force, they represent 48.4 per cent of the City's total unemployed population. The higher representation of females within the unemployed group is also evident in the higher unemployment rate for females compared with males – 25.8 compared with 22.1 per cent.

Table 34 Characteristics of the Unemployed, 2011

City of Cape Town 2011	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender				
Male	196 388	22.1	52.3	48.4
Female	209 601	25.8	47.7	51.6
Population Group				
Black	233 126	34.5	39.7	57.4
Coloured	150 263	22.7	39.0	37.0
Indian or Asian	2 350	9.9	1.4	0.6
White	14 173	4.7	17.7	3.5
Other	6 078	16.2	2.2	1.5
Age				
15 - 19	44 197	63.1	4.1	10.9
20 - 24	94 236	40.3	13.7	23.2
25 - 34	138 913	24.5	33.3	34.2
35 - 44	74 858	17.7	24.8	18.4
45 - 54	41 362	14.4	16.9	10.2
55 - 65	12 424	10.3	7.1	3.1

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Unemployment by Population Group

The 34.5 per cent unemployment rate within the Black population group is far greater than for any other group; this is followed by a 22.7 per cent unemployment rate within the Coloured group, 9.9 per cent for Indians/Asians, with the lowest rate of 4.7 per cent within the White population group.

This is also evident when comparing the groups' percentage share of the labour force with their share of the unemployed – the Black group is significantly over-represented in their share of the unemployed compared to their share of labour force, 57.4 compared with 39.7 per cent, while Whites are significantly under-represented in their share of the unemployed, representing 17.7 per cent of the labour force but only representing 3.5 per cent of the unemployed.

Unemployment by Age

Disparities are also found within different age groups, with those at younger age groups experiencing higher levels of unemployment and representing significantly higher shares of the unemployed in comparison with their share of the labour force.

The unemployment rate for those in younger age groups is significantly higher than the older age groups. A comparison of the youngest and oldest represented groups, 15 to 19 years and 55 to 65 years differs greatly, with 63.1 per cent unemployment rate for the youngest group compared with 7.1 per cent for those in the oldest represented group.

A general decline in the unemployment rate is evident when moving from younger to older age groups is noted. The vast differences in unemployment rates between age groups may in part be accounted for in the higher education, skill and experience levels of relatively older workers – these characteristics make work-seekers more attractive to prospective employers and improve their chances of finding employment.

4. Economy[9]

The **Western Cape economy** grew at a rate of 3 per cent during calendar 2012 compared to the 2.5 per cent real GDP growth rate of the national economy as the region did not experience the impact of the sharp decline in mining output experienced in other regions. However, economic activity was impacted adversely by the unrest in the agricultural sector, which erupted towards the end of the year. Real economic growth in the region decelerated from 3.5 per cent in 2011 to an estimated 3 per cent in 2012. The slowdown was mainly driven by the impact of weaker global economic growth and the recovery in the national consumer sector running out of steam.

[9] This section is taken from MERO 2013.

Table 35 Western Cape economy sectoral growth and employment: 2000 – 2011

Sector	Real GDPR growth (yoy %)			Net employment creation		
	Trend 2000 - 2011	Recession 2008 - 2009	Recovery 2010 - 2011	Trend 2000 - 2011	Recession 2008 - 2009	Recovery 2010 - 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.0	8.2	-0.8	-186 297	-48 263	-5 874
Mining and quarrying	-1.4	-7.5	1.1	1 138	872	871
Manufacturing	2.7	-3.3	4.3	-63 932	-27 506	-1 828
Electricity, gas and water	2.8	-1.6	1.2	1 487	-1 370	764
Construction	7.1	5.5	0.7	-14 843	-17 160	735
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	4.4	-0.6	4.3	70 280	-4 115	16 461
Transport, storage and communication	5.1	2.0	2.5	6 858	479	6 778
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	5.8	3.9	2.9	105 169	-18 699	10 452
Community, social and personal services	3.0	1.4	1.3	46 831	9 333	-5 016
General government	2.4	4.2	3.9	71 647	12 189	23 763
Total Western Cape economy	4.1	1.7	3.0	38 338	-94 241	47 107

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Table 35 shows the sectoral growth and employment trends in the Western Cape economy. Whereas growth trended at 4.1 per cent per annum (this compares to 3.6 per cent per annum nationally), it slowed sharply during the recession years (i.e. 2008/09) to 1.7 per cent per annum. The sharp contraction in the manufacturing sector (3.3 per cent per annum and with this sector contributing around 17 per cent of GDPR) is notable and – to a lesser extent – that of mining, electricity & water and wholesale & retail. Sustained growth in the agriculture, forestry & fishing sector, construction, transport & communication, finance & business services, CSP services and – importantly – the general government in an attempt at (national) counter-cyclical fiscal policy ensured the continued expansion of the regional economy.

As one would expect, the rate of employment creation deteriorated during the recession years – from trending at 0.6 per cent per annum (i.e. around 38 000 net additional jobs, 2000 - 2011), net retrenchments amounted to 2.7 per cent per annum (i.e. around 94 000 net job losses, 2008 - 2009) during the recession. During the economic recovery the rate of employment creation was restored to 1.4 per cent per annum (i.e. around 47 000 jobs per annum).

Table 36 Western Cape Province: Real GDPR growth forecast: 2013 – 2017

Sector	2012e	2013f	2014f	2015f	2016f	2017f	Average annual growth, 2013 - 2017
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7
Mining and quarrying	-5.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0
Manufacturing	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.0
Electricity, gas and water	-1.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8
Construction	2.6	4.1	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.3	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
Transport, storage and communication	2.5	3.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.6
Community, social and personal services	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9
General government	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9
Total Western Cape	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.8
Primary sector	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6
Secondary sector	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.3
Tertiary sector	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.0

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Budget Review, February 2013 (e = estimate; f = forecast)

A notable feature of the recovery years (2010 - 2011) is the strong performance of the manufacturing sector (4.3 per cent per annum, actually rising above trend growth at 2.7 per cent per annum). However, this was in large part a rebound from the sharp contraction in 2008/09 and it could not stem the employment losses in the sector – both agriculture and manufacturing reported sustained net job losses during the economic recovery, as well as the CSP services sector. The strongest job growth during the economic recovery occurred in the tertiary sectors, with the general government leading the way and followed by retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation, finance & business services.

Regarding the outlook for real economic growth in the region (see Table 36), the weakness in the global economy, the second quarter financial volatility, brittle business and consumer confidence and the slowdown in the (national) consumer sector are likely to continue to weigh on the provincial economic performance during calendar 2013. Real GDPR growth is forecast at a similar rate compared to 2012 (i.e. three per cent per annum) and projected to accelerate thereafter, with an average real growth rate of 3.8 per cent over the medium term.[10]

During both calendar 2013 and the remainder of the forecast period, the tertiary sector is expected to drive real economic growth in the region, with growth averaging 4 per cent per annum, 2013 - 2017. However, the slowdown in the consumer sector will likely drive somewhat slower growth in the tertiary sector in 2013

[10] The forecast was compiled with information known up to and including the middle of June 2013; it is possible that growth may be slower during 2012/13 than forecast here.

compared to 2012, whereas the secondary sector recovery is projected to strengthen from 1.9 per cent average growth in 2012 to 2.8 per cent in 2013 and projected at 3.3 per cent over the medium term.

4.1 The Cape Metropolitan Area (CMA) economy

In the 2012 report the structure of the Cape Metro economic was discussed in detail. The regional economy grew in line with that of the wider province, i.e. by 4.1 per cent per annum, 2000 - 2011. The most dominant contribution to growth came from the financial & business services sector and – to a lesser extent – the retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sector (incorporating the growth of inward tourism). The metro economy is therefore strongly services oriented and this sector's growth has also been above average (4.4 per cent per annum); however, being substantially larger and with industries more mature, the growth was lower compared to the leading non-metro district services sectors such as Eden and the Cape Winelands. Furthermore, the subpar growth of the region's manufacturing sector (2.3 per cent per annum, 2000 - 2011) also dampened overall growth.

While the region took a serious hit from the 2008 - 2009 recession, with real GDPR growth contracting by 1.1 per cent in 2009, the sustained (marginal) growth of the services sector and counter-cyclical growth in the region's agricultural sector softened the impact, which was quite severe in the manufacturing sector contracting by 3 per cent in 2009. Of the 58 000 net jobs lost in the Metro's manufacturing sector over the period 2000 - 2011, no less than 42 per cent occurred during 2008 - 2009 and the net job losses continued during the first two calendar years of the economic recovery. Job losses were not only limited to the manufacturing sector – big job losses occurred in the construction sector and a range of services industries, notably in business services.

Table 37 Cape Metro: Sectoral contribution to recovery growth: 2010 - 2011 and employment creation

Sector	Ave real GDPR growth 2010 - 2011	% point contribution	% share	Net employment creation 2010 - 2011
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-1.0	0.0	-0.5%	-6 217
Mining & quarrying	0.9	0.0	0.0%	541
Manufacturing	2.7	0.4	14.1%	-9 410
Electricity, gas & water	1.3	0.0	0.7%	400
Construction	1.0	0.0	1.3%	-916
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	3.5	0.5	17.5%	4 300
Transport, storage & communication	2.3	0.2	8.1%	1 115
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	3.9	1.4	46.4%	5 227
Community, social & personal services	1.6	0.1	2.6%	-6 276
General government	3.0	0.3	9.7%	12 708
Total Cape Metro economy	3.0	3.1	100.0%	1 471

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Table 37 shows the broad sectoral spread of the economic recovery during calendars 2010 - 2011, including the net job growth over this period. Real GDPR growth averaged 3 per cent per annum during both calendars 2010 and 2011, in line with the growth registered in the wider province, however, slightly below that for the national economy (expanding by 3.1 per cent in 2010 and 3.5 per cent in 2011). Cape Metro real GDPR is estimated to have slowed slightly during 2012 to 2.9 per cent and is expected to sustain this pace during 2013.

In Table 37 it is shown that the financial & business services sector contributed almost half of the recovery growth of the regional economy. The second most important contribution came from retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation, which includes an impact from the revival in tourism activity. The manufacturing sector also rebounded, which assisted the recovery, however, by 2011 its pre-recession level of real value added was not reached and the net job losses continued. In fact, 16 per cent of the overall net manufacturing job losses over the 2000 - 2011 period occurred during the first two years of economic recovery from the 2009 recession (including the recession, the net job losses over the 2008 - 2011 period amounted to 60 per cent of all manufacturing job losses over the period 2000 - 2011). While all the manufacturing sub-sectors recovered during 2010 - 2011, all except electrical machinery continued to shed jobs over this period.

The remaining sectors which made a meaningful contribution to the recovery growth in the region include the government (which responded with counter-cyclical fiscal policy due to the impact of the recession) and transport, storage & communication.

In all, the recovery growth in the region typifies the City’s economy, i.e. a strong contribution from the regional services industries notably, finance, insurance, real estate & business services and somewhat less so, retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation (linked to the tourism revival). Furthermore, the manufacturing rebound aided the recovery, albeit evident that much of the recessionary damage continues to linger. The persisting net job losses in the sector are a cause for concern.

4.2 Growth and employment trends in a provincial context

Table 38 and Table 39 show the composition and growth of the Cape Metro economy in the context of the five non-metro district economies in the Western Cape. While the non-metro district economies are dwarfed by the Cape Metro economy (the Cape Winelands is the largest non-metro district economy and contributes 11.4 per cent to GDPR compared with the Cape Metro’s 73 per cent), the salient features of the comparison remain interesting.

- The finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector is the largest in all districts, but even substantially more so in the case of the Cape Metro. Only in the Cape Winelands this sector is ranked second (after manufacturing). However, real value added growth came in below average in the Cape Metro also to be expected given the size and level of development of the sector in the Province.

- Manufacturing is not as large in relative terms to that in the CWD but close to the same than in the other regions/municipalities. However, it would appear that the growth of manufacturing and the retention of jobs have been superior in regions such as Eden, the Overberg and even in the Central Karoo (from a low base). Manufacturing growth has been similar in the Cape Metro and Cape Winelands regions, albeit that job retention was much better in the latter-mentioned district. Both these regions possess large agro-processing industries, presumably including key cross municipal border linkages (also with the Overberg region). Agro-processing accounts for 17 per cent of the Cape Metro manufacturing sector.
- A notable aspect is the fact that the government is both relatively smaller and its expansion slower in the Cape Metro compared to the case for the non-metro district economies.
- Finally, while agriculture, forestry & fishing only contributes 1.4 per cent of Cape Metro GDPR, the data indicates strong growth in the sector[11].

Table 38 Cape Metro economy in provincial perspective: Sectoral composition: 2011

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

Source: Quantec Research/CER

[11] Further research is required to establish which agricultural production areas are performing well in the metropolitan region.

Table 39 Cape Metro economy in provincial perspective: Real GDPR growth: 2000 - 2011

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

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Table 39 shows the growth and employment performance of the Cape Metro economy over the period 2000 to 2011. As noted above, the real economic growth rate amounted to 3 per cent on average during the first two calendar years of the general economic recovery (2010 - 2011) in line with the growth in the wider province. This is on the disappointing side given the City's and the Province's demonstrated out-performance of the national economic growth rate over the 2000s[12].

From Table 40 it is clear that the recession had a major impact on the Cape Metro economy despite its strong (non-cyclical) services orientation. Real economic growth slowed down to 1.5 per cent per annum (2008 - 2009) compared to a trend growth rate of 4.1 per cent per annum. However, the growth deceleration (including a contraction of GDPR in calendar 2009 at the depth of the recession) was not as serious compared to the impact on the region's labour force. More than a third (36 per cent) of the net employment opportunities created over the preceding expansionary phase of the business cycle was lost during the recession. Furthermore, by the end of 2011, two years into the general economic recovery, a mere 2.5 per cent of these lost employment opportunities was restored.

The recessionary job losses occurred across most sectors, being the heaviest in manufacturing, construction, business services[13] and agriculture. During the recovery, the net job shedding persisted in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors and – to a lesser extent – in construction. As noted, the recovery growth rate was rather

[12] Real GDP growth averaged 3.6 per cent per annum nationally, 2000 - 2010, compared to 4.2 per cent per annum in the Western Cape.

[13] Part of the net job losses reported in the business services sector may in fact have occurred in agriculture, manufacturing or construction simply due to the way Statistics SA records employment via labour brokers.

subdued. A notable development is the net job losses reported in the community, social & personal services sector during the first two years of the economic recovery, which may reflect employment developments surrounding the hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

Table 40 Cape Metro GDPR and employment trends: 2000 – 2011

Sector	Real GDPR growth (yoy %)			Net employment creation		
	Trend	Recession	Recovery	Trend	Recession	Recovery
	2000 - 2011	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2011	2000 - 2011	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.0	22.0	-1.0	-9 356	-5 661	-6 217
Mining and quarrying	-0.8	-7.2	0.9	888	560	541
Manufacturing	2.3	-3.0	2.7	-57 949	-24 882	-9 410
Electricity, gas and water	3.4	-1.4	1.3	1 133	-695	400
Construction	6.5	4.3	1.0	-13 250	-14 806	-916
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	4.1	-0.6	3.5	52 327	-9 592	4 300
Transport, storage and communication	5.0	1.9	2.3	1 071	-1 054	1 115
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	5.5	3.1	3.9	66 989	-18 115	5 227
Community, social and personal services	2.8	1.1	1.6	27 360	4 390	-6 276
General government	1.9	3.8	3.0	41 661	7 647	12 708
Total Cape Metro	4.1	1.5	3.0	110 874	-62 207	1 471

Source: Quantec Research/CER

The Cape Metro economy is exposed to global economic developments as it has wide trading links, which assist in explaining the recessionary impact. The fact is that by far the largest share of export trade is destined for the struggling European market, which presumably (at least partly) explains the relatively subdued economic recovery. Growth actually slowed down again in 2012 – in line with the global and national economic slowdowns. The macro-economic implications and the outlook for the Cape Metro economic are considered below.

4.3 Macro implications and district economic outlook

The Cape Metro economy is estimated to have slowed down from real GDPR growth of 3 per cent in 2011 to 2.9 per cent in 2012 in line with the slowdown in the provincial (from 3.5 to 3 per cent) and the national economies (from 3.1 to 2.5 per cent). The drivers of the slowdown have been the local consumer recovery running out of steam (due to sluggish employment growth, lower wage growth, higher energy and food costs, declining consumer confidence and stricter credit standards limiting credit spending) as well as some adverse impact on exports related to the global slowdown in economic activity.

Furthermore, private fixed investment spending has been weak due to the impact of uncertainty (at the global level and, domestically, regarding economic policy and the general political climate) and slowing domestic demand. The weak tendency in private fixed investment spending is countered by the public sector infrastructure investment drive. In the otherwise constrained economic environment the investment in required infrastructure will remain a key economic support also adding to the longer term growth potential of the City. The upgrading of Cape Town's train and bus system has become a priority; likewise the upgrading of the port in general and the installation of internet bandwidth capacity. These infrastructure investments have direct and indirect economic growth effects.

While the recovery growth in the Cape Metro since 2010 has been somewhat slower compared to that of the Province, it would appear that the region has embarked on an upswing phase of the business cycle in synch with the provincial and national economies. There is a broad correspondence between the global, the national and the regional business cycle, albeit evident that the improvement in economic activity has followed a hesitant pattern since the end of 2010.

The 3 per cent per annum current growth tempo in the Cape Metro economy is expected to persist during calendar 2013, with growth projected to accelerate to 3.6 per cent next year and to average 4.1 per cent, 2015 - 2017 (in line with the trend growth rate for the region, 2000 - 2011). The financial & business services sector is forecast to lead the economic growth of the region, with real GDPR growth averaging 4.3 per cent per annum. While financial services are mainly focused on the domestic market, financial intermediation conditions may be somewhat constrained over the near term due to the national consumer sector slowdown, which has now also been adversely impacted by the weaker rand exchange rate. The weaker rand cause prices to increase, which puts household budgets under additional strain.

On the positive side, the rand's depreciation (particularly since the middle of last year) – not only against the major currencies, but also emerging market currencies – will aid the competitiveness of the local flourishing BPO (including call centre) industry (as local BPO operators compete with Asian cities such as Bangalore and Manila). It will also strengthen niche opportunities in the developed markets of the English-speaking UK and USA.

The transport, storage & communication sector is also forecast to expand rapidly, with ICT being a targeted sector in the Cape Metro economy. Construction is also projected to revive and the first conclusive signs of an eventual recovery in this sector following the post-recession/2010 FIFA World Cup slump have come to the fore in recently released economic indicators. The expansion of the Cape Town International Convention Centre (CTICC) is likely to have a key impact during the forecast period, apart from the other infrastructure initiatives noted above. The retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sector is also projected to grow above average given the close linkages with the region's vibrant tourism industry. However, as noted this sector is likely to be under pressure over the near term due to the slowdown in the national consumer sector.

The manufacturing sector is forecast to accelerate above its trend growth rate of 2.3 per cent per annum (2000 - 2011) on the assumption that current initiatives in key industries (such as clothing & textiles) succeed in the upgrading of productive platforms and international competitiveness. The more competitive level of the rand exchange rate should also assist in this regard provided the competitive gains are not wiped out by wage-price spirals and the currency's depreciation is contained. The positive growth in the Metro's agriculture, forestry & fishing sector is also projected to continue, albeit not at the high rates of increase recorded over the 2000s.

Overall Cape Metro real GDPR growth is forecast to average 3.6 per cent per annum over the forecast period (2012 - 2017), in line with the average growth rate forecast for the Province (3.7 per cent per annum).

4.4 Economy: Concluding remarks

The City of Cape Town Metropolitan economy contributes close the three quarters of the real value added generated in the Western Cape Province and therefore dictates the economic growth in the region. The City of Cape Town is well-known for its locational attributes, being a sought after destination for companies and people to locate, work, travel and study in. The metropolitan region has specifically developed a strong financial & business services sector, has a large retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sector linked to a vibrant tourism industry, and a rich cultural history. Whilst manufacturing also account for a large share of GDPR, the growth of this sector and its employment creation ability have disappointed over the past decade and more.

The Cape Metro economy has a large exposure to the global economy via its trade in goods (mainly petro-chemicals; agriculture, forestry & fishing products and processed food & beverages) and services. The manufacturing sector took a huge hit in 2008 - 2009 due to the recession, which resulted in heavy job losses exacerbating the observable trend of diminishing jobs in the sector over the 2000s. The sector (and the region) is still reeling from this impact as only a fraction of the lost jobs have been restored. The economic recovery in the region has been relatively subdued compared to the national economy, which is uncharacteristic for the Cape Metro economy. It also reveals the impact of the Metro economy's close trading links with the struggling European economy.

From an export perspective, the region is exposed to the uncertain global economic conditions. Facing a relatively price and income inelastic demand for its agricultural exports, the rand exchange rate's depreciation will boost export revenues in local currency terms. Furthermore, the search is on for faster-growing alternative markets. The agro-processing and other manufacturing industries will be more susceptible to the global economic weakness with the rand only providing some reprieve to exports and import-competing firms. Should the exchange rate-induced inflationary impact (and consequent wage pressures) be contained, the competitiveness of local exporters and producers will improve, creating opportunities for expansion when demand conditions recover.

However, the bulk of the regional output is sold into the domestic market, which is likely to remain under pressure over the short term given the consumer sector slowdown nationally and the weak private investment prospects. The consumer sector is under pressure due to sluggish economic growth and employment creation, deteriorating confidence and the impact of higher energy and food prices on consumer budgets. The national government also has to tighten the growth of real expenditure in order to generate a better budget balance, which may impact on local government. Public sector infrastructure spending could in the interim be a key countervailing source of economic growth and employment creation.

The outlook is for a stabilisation of the global economic slowdown experienced last year and a gradual re-acceleration towards the end of 2013 and during next year. The domestic consumer slowdown is also expected to be of a temporary nature, with interest rates remaining low, the stimulus from infrastructure investment (crowding-in private fixed investment) adding to income growth, and exporters and import-competing producers benefiting from the more competitive level of the exchange rate. While significant risks prevail (both on the global and domestic economic fronts), the Cape Metro economy is projected to remain embarked on a recovery road.

5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

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

The value of transfers varies between municipalities due to the size of the population, poverty levels and service delivery backlogs. 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 National and Provincial Government, as well as the value of provincial spending within the City, are set out in the tables below.

As shown in Table 41, national transfers to the City of Cape Town amounts to approximately R4.000 billion; this includes an unconditional transfer, the Equitable Share grant, to the value of R1.243 billion as well as conditional grants with a total value of R2.757 billion in the 2013/14 financial year.

Table 41 National Transfers to the City of Cape Town, 2013/14

Type of Transfer	City of Cape Town R'000
Equitable Share	1 243 293
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	2 756 476
Local Government Financial Management Grant	1 250
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	
Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant	
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities)	
Urban Settlement Development Grant	1 193 497
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (technical assistance)	2 994
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant)	30 000
Integrated city development grant	10 364
Public Transport Infrastructure Grant	946 241
Public transport network operations grant	352 521
2014 African nations championship host city operating grant	63 000
Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant	
Integrated National Electrification Programme (ESKOM) Grant	89 029
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant	24 500
Energy efficiency and demand side management grant	11 000
Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant	
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant For Municipalities	32 080
TOTAL (Equitable Share + Conditional Grants and Subsidies)	3 999 769

Source: Division of Revenue Act (5 of 2013)

Provincial transfers (Table 42) for the 2013/14 financial year to the City of Cape Town totals R1.164 billion. The largest proportion of the 2012/13 transfer is in respect of housing and health. The total transfer from the Department of Human Settlements totalling R744.484 million (64.5 per cent of total transfers) primarily for the Human Settlements Development Grant with the Department of Health transferring R352.791 million (30.6 per cent of total transfers), the latter primarily being for Personal Primary Healthcare Services, and HIV and AIDS.

Table 42 Provincial Transfers to the City of Cape Town

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate			
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Main appro-priation	Adjusted appro-priation	Revised estimate		Change from Revised		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2012/13	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16
Department of the Premier	**850**			**18 500**	**9 000**	**9 000**	**10 000**	11.11	**10 702**	**11 332**
Visitor Centre at Cape Town Stadium	850									
Fibre Optic Broadband Roll-out				18 500	9 000	9 000	10 000	11.11	10 702	11 332
Department of Health	**222 265**	**259 951**	**300 872**	**338 783**	**332 423**	**332 423**	**352 791**	6.13	**368 174**	**377 744**
Personal Primary Health Care Services	161 512	186 258	212 885	225 400	225 400	225 400	237 346	5.30	246 857	255 606
Integrated Nutrition	3 604	3 184	3 980	4 180	4 180	4 180	4 400	5.26	4 576	4 740
Global Fund	10 785	14 298	19 861	44 958	38 598	38 598	34 753	(9.96)	35 109	30 052
HIV and AIDS	46 364	56 211	64 146	64 245	64 245	64 245	76 292	18.75	81 632	87 346
Department of Human Settlements	**734 166**	**454 947**	**471 964**	**689 369**	**689 369**	**689 869**	**744 484**	7.92	**391 435**	**429 640**
Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries)	730 666	435 947	457 464	678 369	678 369	678 369	733 484	8.12	391 435	429 640
Settlement Assistance	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000			
Municipal Accreditation Assistance		10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000			
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery		8 000	3 500			500		(100.00)		
Research: Sustainable low cost housing	2 500									
Department of Transport and Public Works	**18 167**	**28 933**	**22 900**	**21 352**	**21 352**	**21 352**	**22 600**	5.84	**21 400**	**20 626**
Transport Safety and Compliance - Rail Safety							2 000		500	
Allocation into Municipal Land Transport Fund for the Planning, Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Transport Systems and Infrastructure	13 300	9 400	11 900	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 600	6.00	10 900	11 200
Provision for Persons with Special Needs	4 867	12 633	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000		10 000	9 426
Transport Safety and Compliance - SHADOW Centre		4 900								
Integrated Transport Planning		2 000								
Implementation of Impoundment Facilities				1352	1352	1352		(100.00)		
Public Transport Non Motorised Infrastructure			1000							
Department of Economic Development and Tourism			**1000**							
Signage			1000							
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	**19 520**	**24 267**	**21 336**	**24 344**	**24 344**	**24 344**	**24 409**	0.27	**36 850**	**29 535**
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities				874	874	874		(100.00)		
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	19 520	24 267	21 336	23 470	23 470	23 470	24 409	4.00	36 850	29 535
Department of Local Government	**500**	**1 335**		**500**	**500**	**500**		(100.00)		
Fire Fighting Assistance	500	335								
Thusong Service Centres Grant (Sustainability: Operational Support Grant)		1000		500	500	500		(100.00)		
Total Transfers	**995 483**	**769 443**	**818 085**	**1 092 848**	**1 076 988**	**1 077 488**	**1 154 284**	7.13	**828 561**	**868 877**

Source: Provincial Treasury Local Government Database

Relatively smaller transfers are from the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport, R24.409 million (2.1 per cent of total transfers) in respect of Library Services; and from the Department of Transport and Public Works (R22.600 million).

In addition to direct transfers from National and Provincial Government to municipalities, Provincial Departments also spend in municipal space. The information below reflects the total spend by Provincial Departments in the City of Cape Town.

Table 43 Provincial Payments and Estimates to the City of Cape Town

Department R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Audited 2011/12	Main appro-priation 2012/13	Adjusted appro-priation 2012/13	Revised estimate 2012/13	2013/14	% Change from Revised estimate 2012/13	2014/15	2015/16
Department of the Premier	465 789	604 608	674 684	680 104	727 883	727 883	833 406	14.50	871495	892 003
Provincial Parliament	64 054	74 606	77 741	93 603	95 727	95 727	102 627	7.21	108 763	114 030
Provincial Treasury	138 371	127 500	142 619	154 286	164 962	164 962	446 205	170.49	527 734	698 213
Department of Community Safety	194 776	200 179	209 023	250 799	257 282	257 282	269 891	4.90	285 871	301006
Department of Education	6 689 019	7 535 078	8 458 055	9 013 709	9 144 895	9 144 895	9 985 228	9.19	10 276 668	11 116 084
Department of Health	7 826 130	9 349 139	10 114 559	11 129 957	11 194 252	11 219 460	12 053 711	7.44	12 871287	13 637 506
Department of Social Development	678 915	715 476	753 610	809 645	809 645	809 645	916 154	13.16	999 724	1074 749
Department of Human Settlements	1176 563	1484 572	1277 488	1346 014	1412 702	1412 702	1165 056	(17.53)	586 541	635 894
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	253 345	293 709	338 659	366 737	364 159	365 035	410 667	12.50	433 571	457 243
Department of Transport and Public Works	2 610 151	2 621446	2 745 625	2 855 190	2 699 906	2 699 906	3 079 017	14.04	3 139 127	3 839 560
Department of Agriculture	14 870	8 292	11698	19 084	19 084	23 084	19 084	(17.33)	46 656	46 656
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	141924	133 567	242 126	248 936	273 404	273 404	344 799	26.11	352 731	377 392
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	285 798	272 885	298 758	323 007	324 668	324 668	312 702	(3.69)	395 002	447 898
Department of Local Government	74 672	97 338	123 783	146 515	149 045	149 045	173 289	16.27	184 204	194 458
Total	**20 614 377**	**23 518 395**	**25 468 428**	**27 437 586**	**27 637 614**	**27 667 698**	**30 111 836**	8.83	**31 079 374**	**33 832 692**
Total Transfers to City of Cape Town	995 483	769 443	818 085	1092 848	1076 988	1077 488	1154 284	7.13	828 561	868 877
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payments and Estimates	4.83	3.27	3.21	3.98	3.90	3.89	3.83	(1.57)	2.67	2.57

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2013, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

For the 2013/14 financial year, total Provincial Government will spend an estimated R30.112 billion in the City of Cape Town. The highest spending departments are Health with a total spend of R12.054 billion (40.0 per cent of total spend), Education (33.2 per cent of total spend), Department of Transport and Public Works (10.2 per cent of total spend) and the Department of Human Settlements (with 3.9 per cent of total spend). Together these four departments represent almost 90 per cent of Provincial Government spending in the City.

The actual transfer of funds to the City is relatively small (3.8 per cent) compared to the estimated spending of Provincial Department within the City.

6. 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 water volumes and losses, the quality of water and waste water, the status of spatial planning as well as air quality are highlighted.

6.1 Regional Water Volumes 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.

A Water Services Institution must: -

- Measure the quantity of water provided to each supply zone within its area;
- 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;
- Take steps to reduce the quantity of water unaccounted for; and
- Keep record of the quantities of water measured and of the calculations made.

It is believed that Water Services Authorities already report on an annual basis, as part of the Regulatory Performance Measurement System KPI 11, on their water use efficiency data at Municipal level. The Department of Water Affairs also monitors the water losses per distribution system and need to report on a quarterly basis on the volume of water saved per distribution system.

Table 44 Summary of Western Cape Regional System Input Volumes and Non-Revenue Water and Water Losses, 2013

WSA	System Input (12 months ending June 2013)		Authorised Consumption (Billed and Un-billed consumption, 12 months ending June 2013)		Average Water Loss for 12 months ending June 2013		Average Water Losses % for 12 months ending June 2013
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
City of Cape Town	320 921 723	26 743 477	274 447 703	22 870 642	46 474 020	3 872 835	14.5%
West Coast Region	111 002 798	9 250 233	90 085 926	7 507 161	20 916 872	1 743 073	18.8%
Cape Winelands Region	57 111 202	4 759 267	48 384 112	4 032 009	8 727 090	727 258	15.3%
Overberg Region	15 292 567	1 274 381	11 983 994	998 666	3 308 573	275 714	21.6%
Eden Region	35 164 023	2 930 335	28 124 768	2 343 731	7 039 255	586 605	20.0%
Central Karoo	3 435 006	286 251	1 593 052	132 754	1 841 954	153 496	53.6%

Note: * 12 months ending April 2013

Source: Department of Water Affairs, 2013

The City's average monthly demand for water for the year ending April 2013 totalled 22.9 milllion kilolitres per month; monthly water losses for the year averaged 14.5 per cent. The City fared relatively well compared with other consolidated regional information, especially given the significant difference in water demand volumes.

The Central Karoo region's average monthly water losses was extremely high (53.6 per cent), more than half total monthly supply.

6.2 Water Quality[14]

A satisfactory standard of quality water is essential to make it fit for human consumption and use. The table below gives an overview of the Water Balance data submitted to the DWA by the municipalities in the Western Cape over the 12 months period ending April 2013.

Table 45 Number of Water Systems Monitored

WSA	Number of systems monitored	Information submitted by WSA					
		1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	4th Round	5th Round	6th Round
City of Cape Town	**1**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Coast Region	**29**						
Matzikama Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cederberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bergrivier Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saldanha Bay Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swartland Municipality	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cape Winelands Region	**23**						
Witzenberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Drakenstein Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stellenbosch Municipality	4	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓
Breede Valley Municipality	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Langeberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Overberg Region	**26**						
Theewaterskloof Municipality	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Overstrand Municipality	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cape Agulhas Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swellendam Municipality	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eden Region	**27**						
Kannaland Municipality	4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hessequa Municipality	6	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Mossel Bay Municipality	1	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
George Municipality	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oudtshoorn Municipality	3	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Bitou Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knysna Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
Central Karoo Region	**9**						
Laingsburg Municipality	2	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Prince Albert Municipality	4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Beaufort West Municipality	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Total Western Cape	**115**						

Source: Department of Water Affairs, 2013

For the City of Cape Town, it is the one system that was monitored in all rounds of monitoring that took place.

[14] 2012 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

Blue drop status

The Department of Water Affairs has developed a system of assessing the quality of drinking water; it considers 8 key performance areas for Blue Drop certification. These are:

- Water safety planning process and incidence response management;
- Process control, maintenance and management skills;
- Monitoring programme;
- Credibility of sample analyses;
- Submission of results;
- Drinking water quality compliance;
- Performance publication; and
- Asset management.

Compared to other provinces, in 2012, the Western Cape was highly ranked in terms of Blue Drop score; with an overall score of 94.2 per cent, it was second to Gauteng which achieved the highest provincial score of 98.1 per cent. The Western Cape's score remained virtually unchanged compared to the previous years' result.

Within the Western Cape, with a 2012 Blue Drop score of 98.1 per cent, the City of Cape Town (in 6th position nationally) was the best performing municipality, receiving Blue Drop certification for the fourth year in a row.

Green drop status

The Green Drop result for 2010/11 indicated that municipal wastewater in the Western Cape is doing well, resulting in a Provincial Green Drop score of 83.1 per cent. This score placed the Western Cape on top of the national performance log in first place, with KwaZulu-Natal second with 82 per cent.

Within the City, the average green drop score was 85.8 per cent, with 11 of the 26 wastewater works achieving green drop status.

6.3 Current legislation around Water Services Development Plans (WSDPs)

The current legislation around WSDPs is as follows:

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

(Section 11 of the Water Services Act)

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

(Section 12 of the Water Services Act)

Strategic framework for water services

- All water services authorities must develop a water services development plan (WSDP).
- A new plan must be developed every five years and the plan should be updated as necessary and appropriate in the interim years.
- The WSDP must be integrated with the integrated development plan of the municipality, as required in terms of the Municipal Systems Act.
- The WSDP must integrate water supply planning with sanitation planning.
- The WSDP must integrate technical planning with social, institutional, financial and environmental planning. The planning of capital expenditures must also be integrated with the associated operation and maintenance requirements and expenditures.
- The WSDP must be informed by the business plans developed by water services providers and with the plans of any regional water services providers, as relevant.
- The plan must take into account the impact of HIV/AIDS on future water demand.
- The WSDP must integrate with the catchment's management strategy.
- The planning process must take into account the views of all important stakeholders, including communities, through a consultative and participatory process. Every effort must be made to ensure the adequate and meaningful participation of women in consultation forums.
- The draft plan must be made available for public and stakeholder comment and all comments made must be considered when preparing the final plan.
- The contents of the WSDP must be communicated to all important stakeholders, including DWAF.
- A water services authority must report annually and in a public way on progress in implementing the plan.

IDP requirements

The NWSA states that the WSDP should be part of the process of preparing an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and form part of the IDP.

The compilation of Water Services Development Plans (WSDP), by Water Services Authorities is a planning requirement of the Department of Water Affairs. The approach to sector alignment should therefore serve to inform the manner in which water and sanitation issues are dealt with either as part of the IDP process or as a discrete parallel but aligned process. The guiding principle, here, is the concept of relevance of the sector planning requirement to the IDP priority issues identified in the analysis phase.

Water and sanitation issues must also be integrated into programmes for the provision of other basic needs and strategies. For instance, the improvement of water supply in an area frequently stimulates communities to look at other improvements needed, such as sanitation. This concern for integration implies that water and sanitation issues will often have to be addressed as part of a package of interventions encompassing not only economic, but also social, environmental and infrastructure matters.

There are a number of broad cross-sectoral components within the WSDP that affect the municipality as a whole, for example, consumer profile, service levels, financial issues, institutional and management issues. These components of the WSDP are therefore also components within the IDP.

In summary the WSDP:

- Links up with the common goals identified in the IDP;
- Requires information from the IDP on the overall vision and development objectives of the municipality;
- Uses some information that is the same as that contained in the IDP;
- Requires other information that is particular to the WSDP; and
- Serve to inform the IDP process concerning water resource constraints.

An important aspect as highlighted by the IDP requirements is the fact that the IDP and WSDP processes must be integrated.

MIG requirements

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant programme is aimed at providing all South Africans with at least a basic level of service by the year 2013 through the provision of grant finance (MIG funds) aimed at covering the capital cost of basic infrastructure for the poor. The MIG will have an overall target of removing the backlog with regard to access to basic municipal services over a 10-year period.

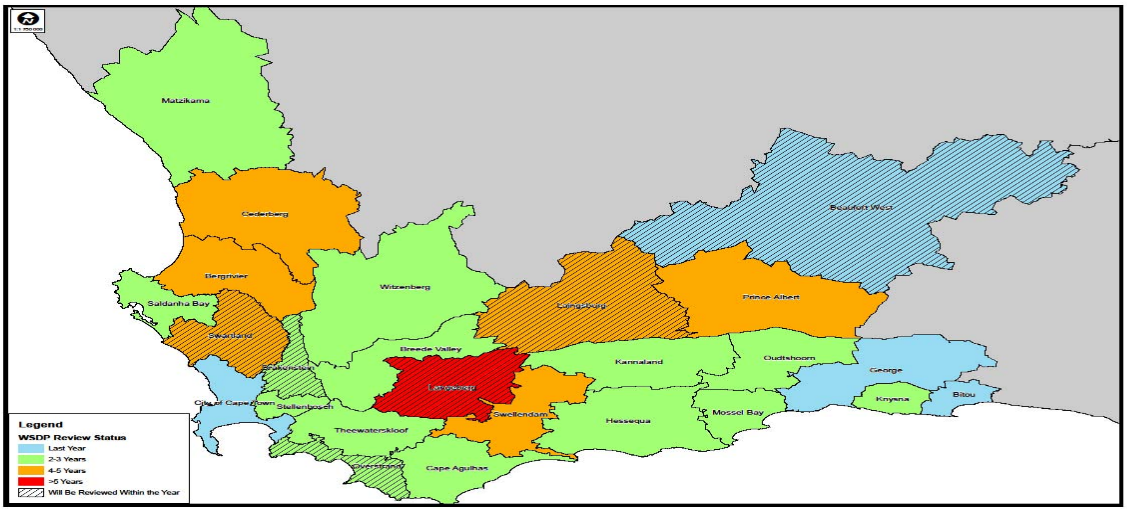
The following condition is one of the Sector Specific Conditions for the MIG programme.

"Projects to be funded must be within the Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) as the Sector Component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)."

WSDP review status

The map below depicts the review status of the WSDP. It indicates how far back municipalities have reviewed their plans and which municipalities will have their plans reviewed in the coming year.

Map 16 WSDP review status



Source: Worley Parson Engineering, 2013

The City of Cape Town has reviewed their WSDP in the last year.

6.4 Waste Water Treatment[15]

Analysis of the Green Drop assessments and site inspection results indicate that performance vary from excellent to unsatisfactory. All Western Cape 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 2011 Green Drop Regulatory Report Card considers the following 9 key performance areas assessed for Green Drop certification, namely:

- Process control, maintenance and management skills;
- Monitoring programme;
- Credibility of sample analyses;
- Submission of results;
- Waste water quality compliance;
- Failure response management;
- By-laws;
- Treatment and collector capacity; and
- Asset management.

[15] 2011 Green Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

The 100 per cent assessment coverage for the Western Cape included a total of 155 waste water systems for the Western Cape. The Western Cape had an 83.1 per cent Green Drop score in 2011, with 19 Green Drop awards for the 2010/11 financial year. In relation to Green Drop status, the Western Cape was the best performing province in the country, with KwaZulu-Natal at a close second with 82 per cent followed by Gauteng at 78.8 per cent; worst performing provinces were the Northern Cape, Limpopo and Free State provinces with scores of 23 per cent, 24 per cent and 31.5 per cent respectively.

Overall, the City of Cape Town scored 86.8 per cent. Of a total of its 20 waste water systems, 11 received Green Drop status in the 2010/11 financial year. Of the systems that had attained Green Drop status in the previous year (Athlone and Cape Flats) struggled with compliance but the report by the Department of Water Affairs expressed confidence that this would soon be restored.

6.5 Integrated Waste Management Plans

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

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

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

The integrated waste management planning process includes the following:

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

As part of the IWMP development process, section 13 of the Waste Act requires the development of annual performance reports and it must be noted that this happens outside the actual IWMP development process. Section 13(3) of the Waste Act states that annual performance report must be prepared in terms of section 46 of the

Municipal Systems Act and must contain information on the implementation of the municipal IWMP, including the information set out in paragraph (a) to (j) of subsection (2) insofar as it relates to the performance of the municipality.

Information in Table 46 below indicates waste management information for the City of Cape Town.

Table 46 IWMP: City of Cape Town

Municipality	2nd Generation waste management plans	Waste Disposal facilities: licensed	Material recovery facilities per district	% hh with basic refuse collection
Metro	Yes	14 (including 2 private WDFs)	8 (including 5 private MRFs)	100%

Source: Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2013

The City has a second generation waste management plan in place. It has 14 licensed waste disposal facilities. It is reported that all households within the City have access to basic refuse collection services.

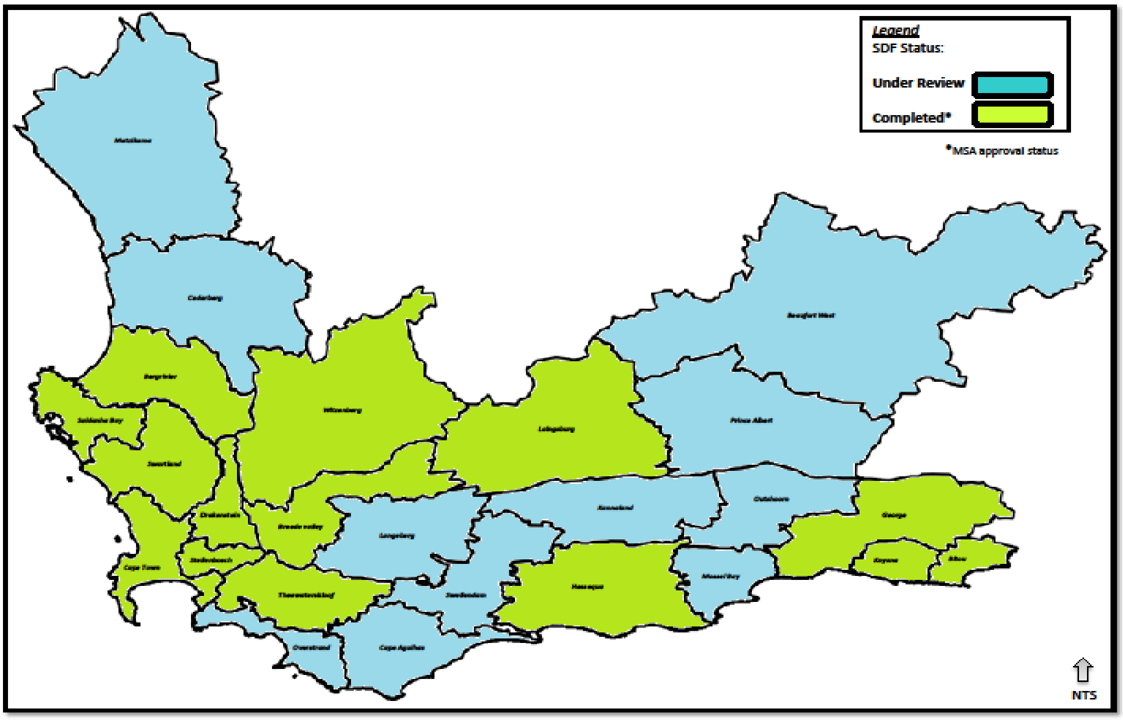
6.6 Status of the City's Spatial Planning

In order to act in alignment with this Constitutional obligation, while remaining true to the Provincial planning mandate, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is placing greater emphasis on the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) alignment process in terms of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA, Act 32 of 2000) with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) established as an integral component of the IDP.

With reference to the new Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act 16 of 2013 – (not yet effective), section 12 states that: "The national and provincial spheres of government and each municipality must prepare spatial development frameworks..."

The map below shows the status of spatial development frameworks for Western Cape municipalities.

Map 17 SDF status



Source: Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2013

While the majority of municipalities, including the City have completed their SDFs, there are 11 municipalities for which the SDFs are under review.

The Built Environment Support Programme (BESP)

The Western Cape Province is confronted with the reality of persistent inequalities; the need for spatial restructuring and urban integration, while our life-supporting ecosystems are deteriorating at an alarming rate. There is an urgent need to change the way we do things so that we can make the notions of "shared growth" and "integrated" and "sustainable development" a reality. *In some respects, the overriding need is to restructure settlements spatially so that they are more efficient and equitable in the opportunities they create.*

In an attempt to address the above-mentioned needs, the Department of Human Settlements (DoHS) in partnership with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEADP) and relevant stakeholders, embarked on the Built Environment Support Program (BESP). The aim of this Program is:

i) To support municipalities in the areas of spatial planning and human settlement development;

ii) To build capacity; and

iii) To provide legislative reform.

There are three basic components to the program; i.e.

Component 1: DoHS, DEADP as leading agents of the BESP provide support to targeted municipalities in revising their Spatial Development Framework (SDFs) and five-year Human Settlement Plan (HSPs).

Component 2: DEADP focus on the development of an enabling regulatory planning environment.

Component 3: The building of skills and capacity in municipalities around planning within the IDP context and the development of human settlement plans.

Table 47 below indicates the status of the City's spatial planning. The City was not part of the BESP.

Table 47 Status of the City's Spatial Planning, 2013

Status of the City of Cape Town's Spatial Development Framework	
Part of BESP/RD & LR SDF Support Programme	No (Done Independently)
BESP/RD & LR Support Progress	N/A
State of SDF	Completed
MSA approval status	Approved by Council (June 2011)
LUPO approval status	Approved i.t.o 4 (6)

Source: Department Environment Affairs and Development Planning, 2013

The City of Cape Town currently has an approved Spatial Development Framework in place, both in terms of the Municipal Systems Act as well as Land Use Planning Ordinance (No. 15 of 1985).

6.7 Air Quality Management[16]

The promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act[17] 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 (DEADP) 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 (DEADP, 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

16 This section is drawn directly from selected sections in the Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. March 2010.

17 Act No. 39 of 2004 (NEM: AQA).

AQMP, followed by a definition of the activities to address the identified gaps and to meet the objectives of the AQMP.

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed by Provincial and Local government. Management at Provincial level has progressed significantly, with a dedicated AQM unit set in DEADP'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, and refuse and tyre burning take place. In agricultural areas, practices such as residue and waste burning and the burning of fire breaks can result in impacts on air quality on considerable scales, while crop spraying can result in more localised effects.

Ambient air quality in the City of Cape Town is generally poor as a result of multiple sources of air pollution and inherently poor atmospheric dispersion, particularly in winter. This is most visible as the 'Brown Haze', a term used to describe the brown-coloured smog that occurs over the City, predominantly between April and September. The major contributors to air pollution are motor vehicles, particularly diesel vehicles, followed by industrial and residential wood burning.

The most significant air quality management challenges in the City are the reduction of emissions from motor vehicles and the management of emission sources in low-income areas. Implementation of the City of Cape Town's AQMP has resulted in numerous interventions to address these issues.

Implementation of the City of Cape Town's AQMP has resulted in numerous interventions to address these issues. These include a pilot project in Khayelitsha to address emissions at source and industrial emission abatement measures. Initiatives to improve traffic flow in the City of Cape Town, such as the Integrated Rapid Transit (IRT) system and on-going upgrades to the highways, should result in associated air quality benefits as traffic congestion is relieved.

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; others data sources included the Department of Water Affairs, Global Insight 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 2011 data. The Census provides a rough or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such municipalities. The Census is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

Economic information is sourced from the Municipal Economic Review Outlook 2012 and 2013, Provincial Treasury publications; calculations are based on Quantec Research data.

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

References

Municipal Economic Review & Outlook - Cape Metropolitan Area, Provincial Treasury 2012 and 2013

Statistics South Africa, Census 2001

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Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan, 2012/13