



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Socio-economic Profile
Kannaland Municipality

2014

Working paper

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Kannaland Municipality

Kannaland Municipality at a glance

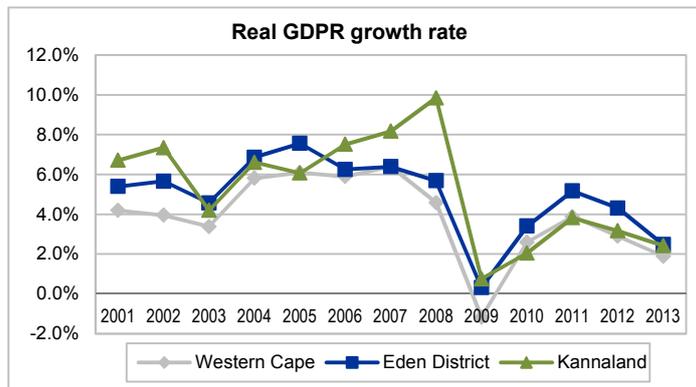
POPULATION

Population size (2013)	24 932
Share of District population (2013)	4.2 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	0.33 per cent

ECONOMY

Regional Gross Domestic Product 2013 (2005 constant prices)

R716 million



Share of District economy (2013)

3.51 per cent

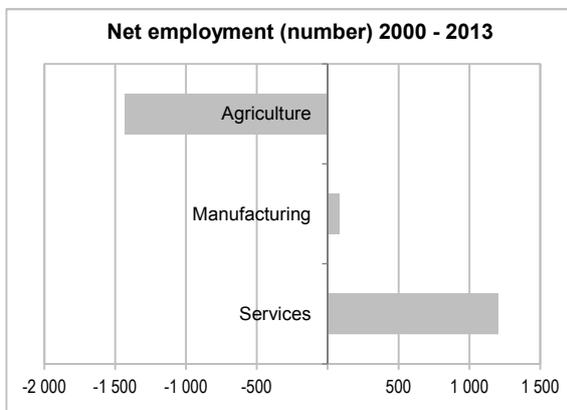
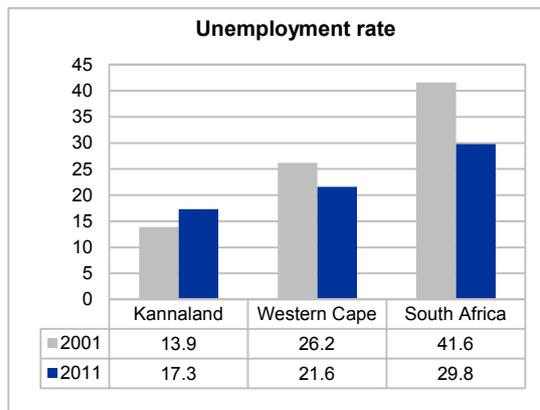
Top 3 contributing detailed sectors (GVA, 2011)

- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (24.7%)
- Manufacturing (21.3%)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (19.8%)

Real GDP growth yoy % per sector

Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	1.1	-0.2
Manufacturing	5.8	2.0
Services	6.7	4.5

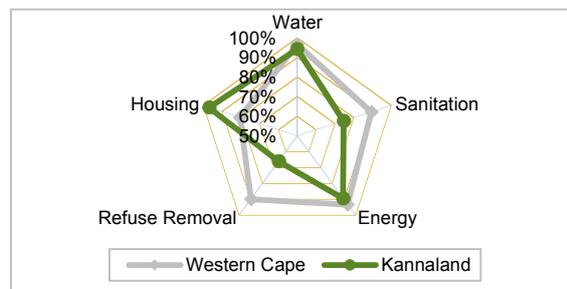
LABOUR MARKET



DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Kannaland	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	60.0%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	43.8%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.65	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.58	0.60

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, 2013



Introduction

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

The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy and environmental management. Furthermore, the population projections 2013 - 2017, updated administrative data relating to health, education and South African Police Service Crime Statistics are updates from the Socio-economic Profile (SEP-LG) 2013. These updates complement Chapter 7: Socio-economic analysis and economic performance of the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) 2014 which was published in October 2014.

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

The format of the profiles has been adjusted to focus the analysis at regional/district level whilst municipal specific profiles will also be made available separately.

The information contained in this profile therefore highlights information for the Kannaland Municipality in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



1. Demographics

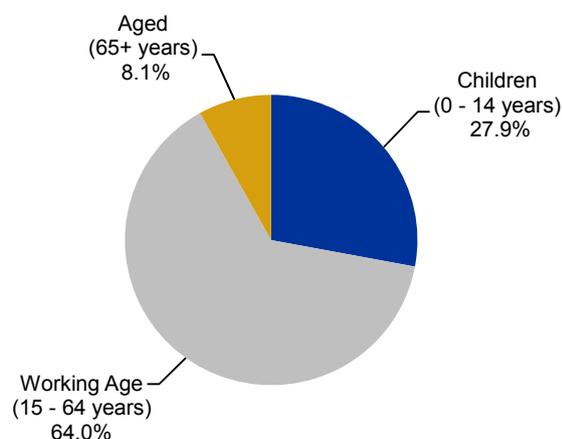
1.1 Population

As per Census 2011, the Western Cape population composes of 11.25 per cent of the total population of the country with 5.8 million persons, having increased from 4.5 million in 2001. Thus the Western Cape population grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011. This is faster than the national population growth rate of 1.5 per cent and is largely due to immigration to the Western Cape, where individuals believe they can obtain jobs and better standards of living.

In 2013 Kannaland had the smallest population size in the Eden District, consisting of 24 932 persons. It is also the slowest growing municipality in the Province growing at an average annual rate of 0.3 per cent from 2001 to 2013. This is much slower than the District growth rate of 2.4 per cent per annum, indicating that less in-migration, and most probably out-migration may be occurring within this municipal area compared to the others in the District.

In 2013 Kannaland's population age distribution consist of the following: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 27.9 per cent, Working age (aged 15 - 64 years) 64.0 per cent and Aged (aged 65 years and above) 8.1 per cent. The proportions of the population that are children or working aged have declined whereas the aged population has increased. This is some indication of improving quality of health and life expectancy within the municipal area.

Figure 1 Kannaland population age distribution, 2013



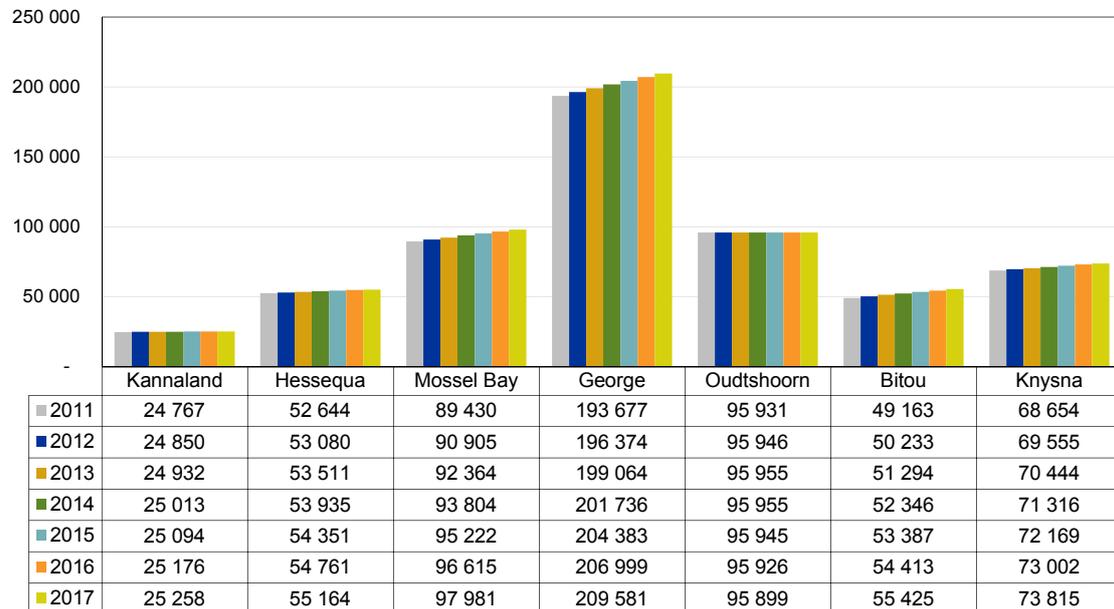
Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

The total dependency ratio is thus 57.5 per cent having decreased from 65.7 per cent in 2001. This implies a lower strain on the incomes of the working age population although it is still high compared to other municipalities in the Province.

According to Population forecasts by the Department of Social Development, Kannaland Municipality will continue to grow at the low annual average rate of 0.3 per cent from 2013 to 2017, reaching 25 258. The population growth trend is very

flat compared to other municipalities within the District. This should be taken into consideration during municipal planning.

Figure 2 Population projections, 2013 - 2017



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

2. Education

The literacy rate¹ in the Western Cape is 87.2 per cent which is higher than the literacy rate in the country as a whole of 80.9 per cent. The literacy rate in the Eden District is slightly lower at 82.6 per cent. In this regard, Kannaland's literacy rate is below par at 72.5 per cent (it is the lowest in the Eden District), and it is much lower compared to the provincial average. This could be due to the high dropout rates (47.2 per cent in 2012) in Kannaland perhaps as a result of learners having to leave school due to a lack of finances, teenage pregnancies and substance abuse.

Table 1 Education indicators in the Eden District

Eden District	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)		Average Learner-teacher ratio		Average Dropout rate	Drop in FET phase	% Matric pass rate			% Literacy rate	No. of schools with libraries		No. of no fee schools	
	2013	2014	2012	2014	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2014	2013	2014
Bitou	7 476	7 782	29.4	29.8	36.0%	24.0%	83.2	82.8	74.0	85.5	6	6	8	8
George	34 643	34 807	28.5	28.5	37.9%	30.8%	86.9	90.1	89.2	83.4	32	32	34	34
Hessequa	8 475	8 572	24.3	26.6	33.9%	38.2%	91.4	92.4	96.5	78.5	12	12	20	18
Kannaland	4 810	4 797	25.3	26.8	47.2%	28.1%	88.9	92.6	88.6	72.5	3	3	14	14
Knysna	11 946	12 417	24.5	26.3	36.5%	39.2%	79.7	83.0	81.1	85.1	15	15	13	13
Mossel Bay	15 388	16 029	26.1	28.1	40.4%	44.0%	89.5	83.7	92.6	85.7	15	15	13	13
Oudtshoorn	18 836	18 933	29.0	29.5	26.6%	28.1%	80.4	88.1	89.4	79.4	22	22	34	34

Source: Stats SA Census 2011 and Western Cape Education Department, 2014

¹ The literacy rate is an indication of the levels of education and skill in the economy. It measures the proportion of persons aged 15 years and older with an education qualification of higher than Grade 7.

Kannaland has a relatively small number of schools with libraries/media centres (13) and no fee schools (14). This may be due to its smaller population size. Learner enrolment decreased by 0.27 per cent from 4 810 in 2013 to 4 797 in 2014. Surprisingly, the learner-teacher ratio has instead increased from 25.3 per cent in 2012 to 26.8 per cent in 2014. The learner-teacher ratio does however remain amongst the lowest in the Eden District which may to an extent explain the high matric pass rate. The matric pass rate was relatively high at 92.6 per cent in 2012 and has shown some improvement from 88.9 per cent in 2011. It however showed a slight decline from 2012 to 2013 with a current matric pass rate of 88.6 per cent. The average dropout rate in the Further Education Training (FET) phase (Grade 10 to 12) was 28.1 per cent in 2013. As evident from the low literacy rate, Kannaland has a low level of educated workforce as only 22.8 per cent (2011) of its population over 20 years of age has a matric or higher educational qualification.

3. Health

3.1 Healthcare facilities

Table 2 Healthcare facilities in Eden District, 2014

Regional area	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Number of PHC clinics - fixed	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (satellites)	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (mobiles)	Total number of PHC facilities (Fixed Clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	Number of district hospitals	Number of regional hospitals
Kannaland	0	0	4	1	4	4	1	0
Hessequa	0	0	4	2	3	4	1	0
Mossel Bay	0	1	4	5	4	5	1	0
George	0	3	9	2	4	12	1	1
Oudtshoorn	0	1	5	0	3	6	1	0
Bitou	0	1	4	1	1	5	0	0
Knysna	0	0	6	1	2	6	1	0
Eden	0	6	36	12	21	42	6	1

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

In 2014, there were a total of 82 healthcare facilities situated in the Eden District. Kannaland citizens have access to 1 district hospital and 4 fixed and 5 non-fixed public healthcare clinics/facilities located in Kannaland. Kannaland has no community health centres or community day centres within the municipal area.

3.2 HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis treatment and care

Table 3 HIV/AIDS and TB treatment and care in the Eden District

Regional area	HIV - Antiretroviral treatment			Tuberculosis		
	ART patient load March 2013	ART patient load March 2014	Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites 2014	Number of TB patients 2012/13	Number of TB patients 2013/14	Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites 2014
Kannaland	100	273	5	221	258	10
Hessequa	364	482	5	343	333	10
Mossel Bay	2 117	2 490	16	823	853	16
George	3 886	4 534	18	1 730	1 742	22
Oudtshoorn	740	1 109	6	774	893	12
Bitou	1 578	1 640	7	443	344	8
Knysna	1 617	2 260	6	491	486	11
Eden	10 402	12 788	63	4 825	4 909	89

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

Kannaland has the smallest Antiretroviral treatment (ART) patient load in the Eden District due to its smaller population, however it showed a drastic (and the largest) increase of 173 per cent from 2013 to 2014. The number of Tuberculosis (TB) patients in Kannaland has also increased by the largest proportion (16.7 per cent) in the Eden District. The number of TB patients was only lowered in 3 municipalities in the District namely, Hessequa, Bitou and Knysna Municipality.

3.3 Child and maternal health

Table 4 Child and maternal health in Eden District, 2013

Regional area	Child health			Maternal health				
	Full immunisation coverage rate	Number of severely malnourished children under 5 years	Severe malnutrition for children < 5 years per 100 000 population	Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births	Number of deliveries to women under 18 years	Delivery rate woman under 18 years	Number of termination of pregnancies performed	Termination of pregnancy per 100 000 population
Kannaland	74.3	0	0	0	29	12.9	0	0
Hessequa	86.4	7	175	0	61	10.3	0	0
Mossel Bay	77.0	43	514	0	100	7.1	127	531
George	87.6	39	216	214	266	7.1	859	1 800
Oudtshoorn	90.3	73	780	57	174	10.8	0	0
Bitou	78.5	1	23	0	0	0.0	0	0
Knysna	102.5	5	94	58	100	6.1	137	955
Eden	86.3	168	319	105	730	7.9	1 123	821

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

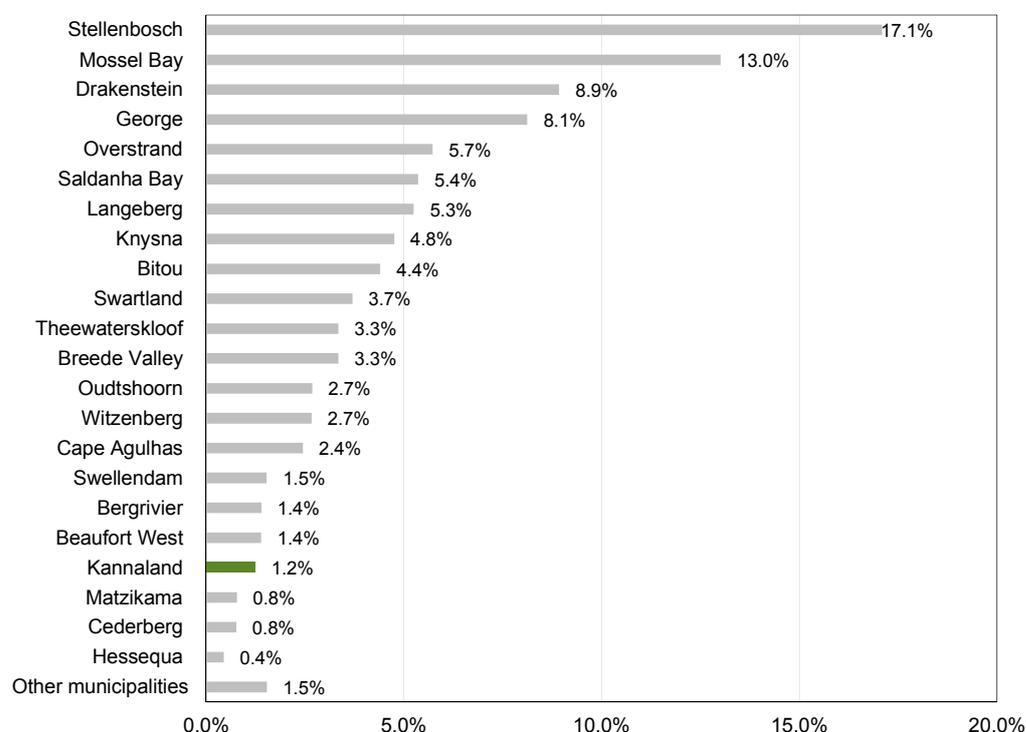
A look at child health indicates that Kannaland has a low immunisation coverage rate of only 74.3 per cent and is the lowest in the Eden District. Fortunately however, there are no severely malnourished children in the municipal area. As for maternal health, there are also zero maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in Kannaland, having outperformed the District in this regard. Only 29 of the 730 deliveries to women under the age of 18 years occurred within Kannaland. This may be low because of the smaller population size, however the delivery rate to women under the age of 18 years is the highest in the District at 12.9 per cent, compared to the district average of 7.9. This may be contributing towards the high dropout rate in the

Kannaland Municipality. There was no termination of pregnancies performed in the area.

4. Economic performance

The Eden District regional economy generated 8.1 per cent of the Western Cape GDP during 2013, i.e. R35 billion of the total R431 billion. The Eden District economy grew by 5.0 per cent per annum from 2000 to 2013. The Kannaland economy grew above par at a rate of 5.2 per cent over this period. Kannaland is the 19th ranking non-metro municipality according to growth and size in the Province. Its percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size is only 1.2 per cent despite the large growth rate.

Figure 3 Municipal contribution to real GDP growth and size in the Province



Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

Kannaland Municipality (ranked 17th) is regarded as a region with low development potential according to the Growth Potential of Towns Study (Van Niekerk, A, November 2013: 28).

In 2011 the largest contributing sectors to GDP within Kannaland Municipality are Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (24.7 per cent), followed by Manufacturing (21.3 per cent) and Agriculture, fishing and forestry (19.8 per cent). As expected, the smallest contributing sector is Mining and Quarrying (0 per cent).

The agricultural, manufacturing and service sectors expanded by -0.2, 2.0 and 4.5 per cent respectively, during the economic recovery period (2010 - 2013). The decline in the agricultural sector is of concern considering the municipality's dependence on this sector in terms of economic growth and employment.

Table 5 Kannaland Municipality sectoral growth, 2000 – 2013

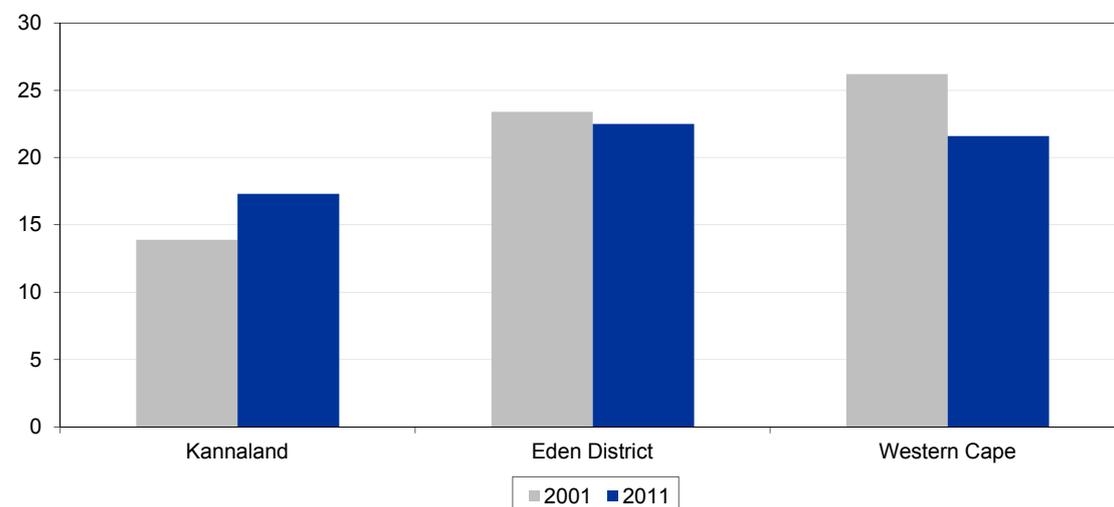
Real GDP growth yoy % per sector		
Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	1.1	-0.2
Manufacturing	5.8	2
Services	6.7	4.5

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

5. Employment

The Western Cape unemployment rate was 21.6 per cent in 2011. This is slightly lower than the unemployment rate of the Eden District of 22.5 per cent. During 2011 Kannaland had the second lowest unemployment rate in the Eden District at 17.3 per cent. Although the unemployment rate is low, it is on the rise having increased from 13.9 per cent in 2001 (see Figure 4). This may be due to the large job losses in the agricultural sector. Similarly, Kannaland had the second lowest youth unemployment rate in the Eden District, and increased from 19.6 per cent in 2001 to 22.7 per cent in 2011.

Figure 4 Unemployment rates, 2001 - 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011

Approximately 1 430 formal net jobs were lost in the agricultural sector over the period between 2000 and 2013, while a positive net employment of 80 and 1 200 was recorded in the manufacturing and service sectors respectively. The positive net employment in manufacturing is commendable considering the drop recorded in other municipalities within the District.

Table 6 Net employment per sector

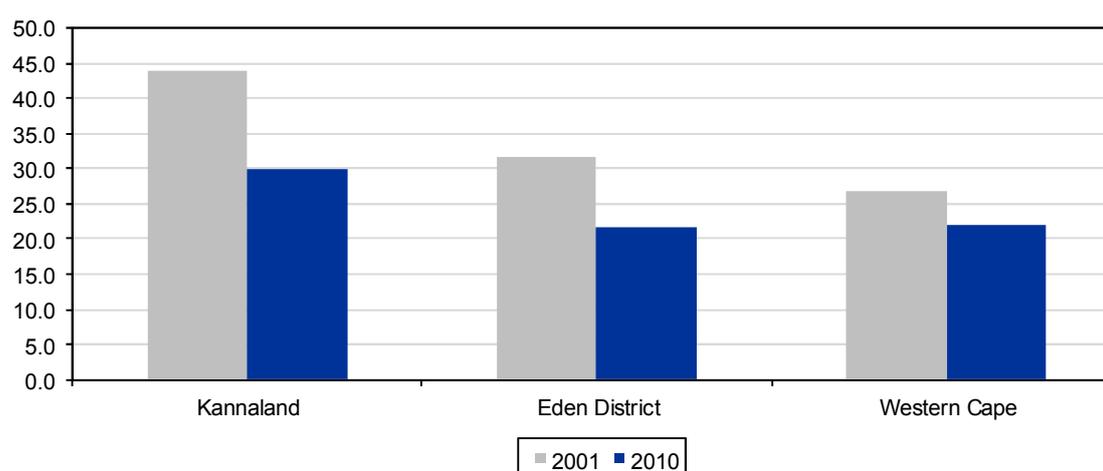
Regional area	Net employment (number)		
	Agricultural trend	Manufacturing trend	Services trend
	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013
Kannaland	-1 430	80	1 200
Hessequa	-3 320	-380	-630
Mossel Bay	-550	-500	15 910
George	-2 010	-2 400	7 030
Oudtshoorn	-1 750	-820	2 750
Bitou	-250	210	6 000
Knysna	-740	-620	6 020
Former Eden DMA	-1 600	40	290
Total Eden	-11 650	-4 400	38 600

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

There appears to be a trend towards employing highly skilled and skilled individuals within the District. According to preliminary observations from the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (2014) labour demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers has declined by an annual average rate of 1.4 per cent from 2000 - 2013.

6. Poverty

The Eden District showed improvement in its poverty² rates from 31.6 per cent in 2001 to 21.7 per cent in 2010 and has thus outperformed the provincial average (22.1 per cent). Kannaland has the second highest poverty rate in the District with 29.9 per cent, despite the significant decline from 43.8 per cent in 2001 (see Figure 5). Kannaland's poverty levels are thus more severe compared to the District and the Province as a whole. This may be as a result of the high levels of unemployment in this municipal area.

Figure 5 Percentage of households living in poverty, 2001 - 2010

Source: IHS Global Insight, 2013

² The poverty income line 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).

Household income is one of the most important determinants of welfare in a region. The ability to meet basic needs such as adequate food, clothing, shelter and basic amenities is largely determined by the level of income earned by the households. In 2011, approximately 15.1 per cent of Kannaland's 6 464 households had an income of less than R400 per month. It is National Governments NDP goal to have zero per cent of household to earn less than R418 per month by 2030 of which Kannaland is lagging far behind. Kannaland is also the municipality with the lowest percentage of individuals earning more than R38 200 per annum. This may be explained by the low levels of education and increasing unemployment rates in the municipal area.

Table 7 Household income across municipalities in Eden District, 2011

Eden District	None income	R1 - R4 800	R4 801 - R9 600	R9 601 - R19 600	R19 601 - R38 200	R38 201 - R76 400	R76 401 - R153 800	R153 801 - R307 600	R307 601 - R614 400	R614 001 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601+
Kannaland	8.0%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Hessequa	7.9%	1.7%	3.0%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9.0%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Mossel Bay	17.4%	2.8%	4.1%	12.5%	16.0%	15.4%	13.2%	10.5%	5.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%
George	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6.0%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Oudtshoorn	9.0%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Bitou	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9.0%	6.7%	4.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Knysna	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15.0%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

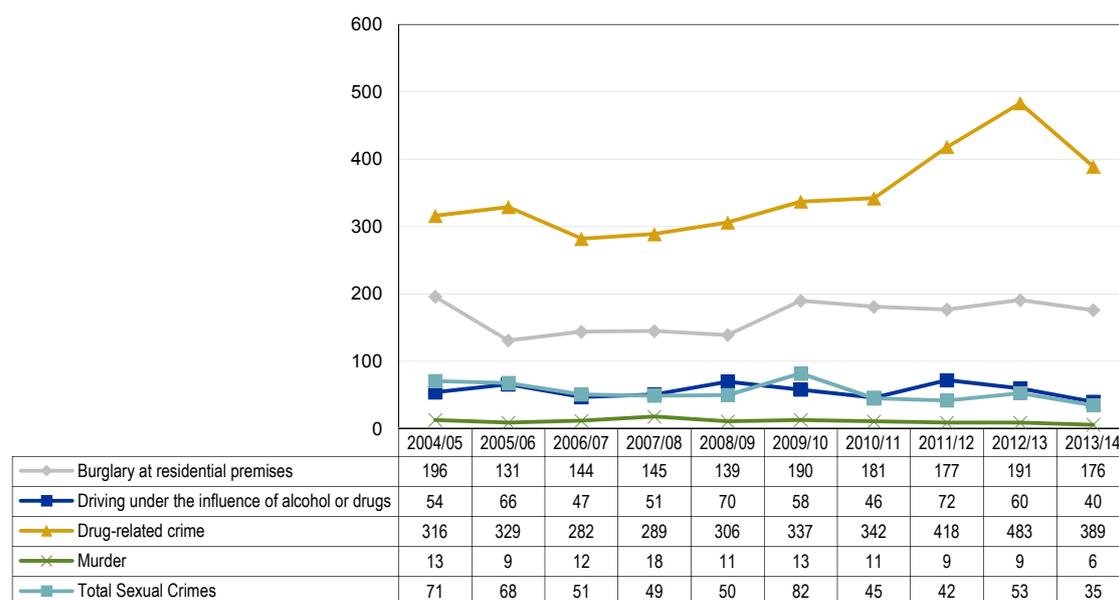
Kannaland has a slow growing population as noted above but the corresponding economic growth rate is higher indicating that there is an increasing per capita income over time. The per capita income in Kannaland was R27 346 in 2011 and was below par compared to that of the Eden District (R32 956) and the Province as a whole (R43 557). The per capita income increased to R28 703 in 2013. This and the high Gini coefficient of 0.57 indicate that the improving economic conditions may be slow in benefitting the wider proportion of individuals within the Municipality.

7. Safety and security

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

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

Peoples' general impressions, as well as the official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in the figure below.

Figure 6 Crime in Kannaland Municipality, 2004/05 to 2013/14

Source: South African Police Service, 2013/14

Figure 6 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located throughout the Kannaland municipal area over the period 2004/05 and 2013/14. The total number of murders reported during April 2012/13 was 9 and decreased to 6 in 2013/14, the lowest level over the reporting period. The same holds true for total sexual crimes which showed a drastic decline (33.9 per cent) from 53 to 35 over the past two calendar years. Burglaries at residential premises also decreased from 191 during 2012/13 to 176 as reported in 2013/14. Drug-related crimes increased consistently from 2006/07 to 2012/13 but have recently in 2013/14 seen some decline to 389 cases. Driving under the influence of alcohol also showed significant decline from 60 cases in 2012/13 to 40 reported cases in 2013/14. It can thus be concluded that safety and security has shown much improvement within the Kannaland municipal area.

8. Access to basic services

The provision of basic services has remained static within Kannaland from 2011 to 2013, based on the proportion of households with access to basic services. However, Kannaland outperformed the Province in terms of housing (96.8 per cent), but remains below par in the provision of all other basic services. Access to refuse removal (66.0 per cent) and sanitation (74.7 per cent) appears to be the biggest service delivery challenges in Kannaland Municipality having shown little and no improvement respectively, which is common for municipalities in rural areas. This indicates that there is much room for improvement in terms of basic service delivery, specifically refuse and sanitation, at the Kannaland Municipality to improve the quality of life of households in the municipal area.

Table 8 Access to minimum basic services

Regional area	Water		Sanitation		Energy		Refuse Removal		Housing	
	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013
Eden District	95.2%	95.2%	85.2%	85.1%	91.0%	89.4%	86.4%	86.5%	84.4%	84.1%
Kannaland	94.2%	94.2%	74.7%	74.7%	89.4%	89.4%	65.9%	66.0%	96.8%	96.8%
Hessequa	97.5%	97.5%	90.5%	90.4%	94.8%	94.8%	78.7%	78.9%	94.5%	94.4%
Mossel Bay	95.4%	95.4%	90.6%	90.5%	93.8%	93.7%	92.6%	92.7%	86.3%	86.1%
George	96.1%	96.1%	88.0%	87.9%	91.1%	91.0%	88.1%	88.2%	84.5%	84.3%
Oudtshoorn	94.3%	94.3%	80.4%	80.4%	85.0%	85.0%	77.8%	78.0%	89.2%	89.2%
Bitou	92.4%	92.4%	83.8%	83.7%	94.0%	94.0%	87.7%	87.8%	73.1%	72.9%
Knysna	94.6%	94.6%	76.2%	75.8%	88.7%	88.5%	93.0%	93.0%	74.4%	73.9%

Water: Piped water on community stand less than 200 m from dwelling

Sanitation: Flush toilet with septic tank

Energy: Electricity

Refuse removal: Removed by local authority at least once a week

Housing: Formal dwelling

Source: Quantec, 2014

9. Environment

Table 9 Environmental indicators in Kannaland Municipality

Environmental category	Status
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Prepared as part of the Built Environment Support Programme (BESP) by the Eden Professional Resource Team. Meets MSA Regulation requirements and is aligned to the Provincial SDF.
Infrastructure Growth Plan	Findings make note of enormous backlogs and the critical need to maximise existing infrastructure.
Water	A Water Services Development Plan is in place as of 2013. Kannaland has limited water storage capacity and supply to towns. Existing water treatment works are in poor condition. The distribution network in Zoar is old and of poor quality. There are water losses due to leakages and no water meters are installed in Vanwyksdorp.
Sanitation	A Green Dorp Status of 49.1 per cent was recorded in 2011, but is below the accepted norm of 90 per cent. WWTW is operating at 162 per cent over capacity in Ladismith, system upgrades are necessary in Calitzdorp, Zoar's mechanical equipment and main pump station needs to be urgently replaced and Vanwyksdorp has no formal sewerage system which could lead to ground pollution.
Energy	Kannaland Municipality only supplies electricity to Ladismith and Calitzdorp. The remainder is supplied by Eskom. Power outages are a major concern. Upgrades and maintenance of the transformers and low voltage network in Ladismith is required. Calitzdorp is operating beyond capacity and major upgrades of the bulk electrical supply infrastructure are required. Upgrades are required to the network in Zoar however no significant problems have been identified in Vanwyksdorp. The SDF proposes the implementation of alternative technology (such as solar and/or wind farms) for low density settlements where the high cost of conventional grid services are prohibited and not preferred.

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2014

As noted from the status above Kannaland has significant environmental issues, which also reiterate the above-mentioned service delivery challenges. Plans to address these issues have been put into place. Implementation of these may bring to light some challenges such as the Department of Energy requiring the majority of any housing project to be completed before funds to upgrade the electrical network can be awarded. Nevertheless these issues need to be addressed in order to improve the quality of life of individuals within the Kannaland municipal area.

10. Concluding remarks

Kannaland Municipality has shown some improvement over the years with regard to all areas of its socio-economic environment (except the levels of unemployment, learner enrolment and environmental affairs) as discussed above. The socio-economic profile illustrates how the socio-economic environment impacts on the standard of living within the Municipality. The low population growth rates in conjunction with the faster growing economy have led to increasing household and per capita income. These have translated to declining poverty levels or indigent support required within the municipal area. Crime has as a result showed much improvement. However, there is still room for improvement with regard to economic development, poverty reduction, skills development, basic service delivery and job creation. The overall improvements are an indication that the inhabitants of the municipality are reaping some social benefits from the growing economy.

Annexure A

Socio-economic snapshot

Regional area	Population size			Unemployment rate		Youth unemployment		GDP (2013)			Growth Potential of Towns Study: Infrastructure index 2013	Average household Income 2011 Stats SA												
	2001	2011	Average annual growth (2000 - 2011)	2001	2011	2001	2011	GDP (R'000)	GDP per capita (2000 - 2013)	Real GDP growth (2000 - 2013)		None income	R1- R4800	R5 000 - R9 600	R10 000 - R19 600	R20 000 - R38 200	R39 000 - R76 400	R77 000 - R153 800	R154 000 - R307 600	R308 000 - R614 400	R615 000 - R1 228 800	R1 229 000 - R2 457 600	R2 458 000+	
	2001	2011	(2000 - 2011)	2001	2011	2001	2011	(R'000)	(2000 - 2013)	(2000 - 2013)		13.7%	2.7%	4%	10.6%	16%	14.5%	13%	11.9%	8.7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%	
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	2.6%	29.2	23.9	36.8	31.9	185 682	49 647	4.1%	High	13.7%	2.7%	4%	10.6%	16%	14.5%	13%	11.9%	8.7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%	
West Coast District	282 673	391 766	3.3%	13.2	14.6	17.3	18.2	11 382	28 173	3.3%	Low	8.2%	1.9%	3.3%	17.6%	24.7%	17.8%	11.8%	8.6%	4.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	
Maitikama	50 207	67 147	2.9%	16.5	14.0	22.7	19.3	1 738	25 291	1.4%	Low	9.5%	1.9%	3.2%	17.8%	25.4%	21.1%	10.6%	6.4%	3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	
Cederberg	39 320	49 768	2.4%	10.2	10.5	13.3	13.8	1 013	19 858	2.2%	Medium	9.3%	1.4%	1.9%	13.5%	22.3%	22.4%	14%	9.1%	4.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	
Bergivier	46 330	61 897	2.9%	7.6	6.8	10.0	9.6	1 505	23 555	2.7%	High	13.9%	2.4%	4%	10.7%	17.4%	16.7%	15.2%	11.5%	6.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	
Saldanha Bay	70 439	99 193	3.5%	21.5	23.4	26.8	30.4	3 655	35 382	4.4%	High	10.5%	1.7%	2.6%	13.4%	21.7%	20.1%	13%	9.5%	5.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	
Swartland	72 118	113 762	4.7%	10.2	12.7	13.6	17.9	3 314	28 307	3.5%	High	6.4%	1.9%	4%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	
Cape Winelands District	629 490	767 490	2.3%	17.0	14.2	22.2	17.1	30 160	37 252	3.9%	Low	13%	1.7%	3.1%	10.7%	17.2%	18.4%	13.9%	11%	7.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%	
Witzenberg	83 570	115 946	3.3%	13.6	7.6	17.3	9.9	2 616	21 787	3.0%	Medium	20.6%	2.1%	3.5%	10.2%	16.5%	15.5%	11.5%	8.5%	6.6%	3.3%	1%	0.7%	
Draakenstein	194 416	251 262	2.6%	22.8	17.6	29.5	24.6	9 405	36 535	2.9%	High	12%	1.7%	2.9%	14.9%	22.2%	19%	12.6%	8.5%	4.7%	1%	0.3%	0.2%	
Stellenbosch	117 715	155 733	2.8%	16.9	15.2	23.1	21.5	10 117	51	5.1%	Medium	9.7%	2.3%	4.4%	15.5%	24.9%	20%	11%	7.3%	3.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	
Breede Valley	146 034	166 825	1.3%	19.7	14.4	25.0	14.4	4 419	25 923	2.3%	Medium	11.8%	1.8%	3.4%	17.7%	22.9%	19.1%	11.4%	7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	
Langeberg	81 274	97 724	1.9%	12.2	11.3	16.0	15.1	3 446	34 592	4.6%	Medium	16.4%	2.9%	4.1%	12%	17.4%	15.6%	13.7%	10.3%	5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	
Overberg District	203 520	258 176	2.4%	17.5	17.0	22.4	21.4	8 083	30 403	5.2%	Medium	9.6%	1.3%	2.5%	12.7%	22.8%	19.9%	14.2%	10.6%	4.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	
Theewaterskloof	93 276	108 790	1.6%	18.6	14.9	18.6	19.8	2 873	25 692	3.6%	High	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	
Overstrand	55 735	80 432	3.7%	22.0	23.3	29.3	31.1	2 766	33 082	6.3%	High	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	
Cape Agulhas	26 183	33 038	2.4%	13.6	13.8	19.5	19.5	1 400	41 536	5.3%	Medium	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	
Swellendam	29 077	35 916	2.5%	15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	27 785	4.6%	Medium	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	
Eden District	454 919	574 265	2.4%	23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	34 655	5.2%	Medium	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	
Kannaland	23 975	24 767	0.3%	13.9	17.3	19.6	22.7	716	28 703	5.1%	Low	8%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	
Hessequa	44 108	52 642	1.8%	14.0	14.1	19.8	18.5	1 057	19 749	1.3%	High	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	
Mossel Bay	71 498	89 430	2.3%	24.7	22.9	32.5	29.9	5 651	61 186	7.5%	High	17.4%	2.8%	4.1%	12.5%	16%	15.4%	13.2%	10.5%	5.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	
George	135 402	193 672	3.6%	27.8	20.7	34.5	27.6	6 149	30 889	4.0%	High	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	
Oudstroom	84 691	95 833	1.3%	33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	23 940	3.5%	Medium	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	
Bloubaai	29 180	49 162	5.4%	26.3	30.1	33.4	37.9	1 662	32 411	7.7%	Low	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	
Knysna	51 475	68 659	2.9%	28.3	24.8	35.1	32.3	2 507	35 593	5.6%	Medium	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	
Central Karoo District	60 482	71 011	1.6%	33.2	22.7	43.7	27.3	1 586	21 917	4.0%	Low	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%	
Langebaan	6 679	8 289	2.2%	26.3	17.9	37.0	22.0	145	17 364	2.3%	Low	6.3%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	
Prince Albert	10 518	13 136	2.2%	35.0	19.4	44.5	25.4	225	16 786	4.0%	Low	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	
Beaufort West	37 110	49 586	2.9%	38.2	25.5	49.7	34.5	1 087	21 485	3.8%	Medium													

Regional area	Literacy rate		Poverty rate		Human Development Index		Gini coefficient		ART patient load			Population <1 year fully immunised			
	2001	2011	2001	2010	2001	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	
City of Cape Town	85.0%	90.5%	23.9%	19.7%	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.59	0.59	85 791	99 233	116 421	87.5%	89.5%	76.6%
West Coast District	71.0%	79.1%	32.0%	30.4%	0.63	0.67	0.67	0.58	0.59	3 547	4 561	5 553	97.1%	96.3%	96.7%
Matzikama	69.0%	76.4%	35.3%	31.7%	0.62	0.67	0.67	0.59	0.60	462	569	812	103.2%	105.4%	90.4%
Cederberg	66.0%	73.2%	41.2%	42.7%	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.60	0.61	686	880	1 063	91.0%	93.5%	101.1%
Bergvliet	70.0%	76.4%	34.2%	33.8%	0.61	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.59	343	466	601	93.1%	97.9%	93.7%
Saldanha Bay	79.0%	86.7%	22.3%	23.9%	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.55	0.56	1 127	1 435	1 779	85.1%	88.4%	95.4%
Swartland	69.0%	78.0%	32.8%	26.8%	0.62	0.66	0.66	0.59	0.60	929	1 211	1 298	118.2%	104.2%	102.9%
Cape Winelands District	72.0%	81.7%	30.9%	25.7%	0.63	0.69	0.68	0.58	0.59	11 830	14 170	17 463	90.0%	91.8%	100.2%
Witzenberg	65.0%	75.5%	29.8%	27.4%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.59	1 678	2 008	2 786	73.2%	79.1%	66.7%
Drakenstein	77.0%	84.8%	27.2%	20.7%	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.57	4 103	4 627	5 276	99.8%	170.9%	105.5%
Stellenbosch	80.0%	84.9%	34.6%	25.8%	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.62	0.61	2 360	2 940	3 574	95.0%	94.0%	93.3%
Breede Valley	71.0%	82.1%	31.5%	27.0%	0.62	0.68	0.68	0.59	0.58	2 697	3 358	4 248	137.5%	100.6%	109.3%
Langeberg	62.0%	75.3%	34.1%	32.0%	0.58	0.66	0.66	0.57	0.58	992	1 237	1 579	49.7%	40.8%	63.4%
Overberg District	73.0%	81.1%	31.0%	29.8%	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.58	0.59	4 253	4 907	6 182	74.4%	75.8%	81.5%
Theewaterskloof	68.0%	78.4%	35.3%	35.0%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.59	1 802	2 150	2 757	72.9%	82.7%	79.9%
Overstrand	81.0%	87.5%	25.6%	25.5%	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.56	0.58	1 614	2 034	2 506	75.5%	78.5%	80.5%
Cape Agulhas	76.0%	81.1%	25.1%	19.1%	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.57	228	299	372	76.8%	77.5%	85.3%
Swellendam	65.0%	74.2%	33.6%	30.7%	0.61	0.67	0.68	0.60	0.59	582	424	547	74.9%	74.4%	78.2%
Eden District	74.0%	82.6%	31.6%	21.7%	0.64	0.71	0.71	0.59	0.57	9 397	10 402	12 788	88.6%	102.8%	86.3%
Kannaland	60.0%	72.5%	43.8%	29.9%	0.56	0.66	0.65	0.59	0.57	32	100	273	70.1%	68.4%	74.3%
Hessequa	70.0%	78.5%	28.9%	16.0%	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.54	235	364	482	85.4%	85.1%	86.4%
Mossel Bay	79.0%	85.7%	27.3%	12.4%	0.68	0.75	0.74	0.58	0.55	1 758	2 117	2 490	85.7%	88.9%	77.0%
George	76.0%	83.4%	26.2%	20.4%	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.58	0.56	3 377	3 886	4 534	89.2%	91.9%	87.6%
Oudtshoorn	71.0%	79.4%	43.8%	34.1%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.59	0.57	867	740	1 109	86.6%	79.5%	90.3%
Bloubaai	76.0%	85.8%	33.5%	27.2%	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.61	0.63	1 383	1 678	1 640	84.7%	85.5%	78.5%
Knysna	78.0%	85.1%	24.2%	15.0%	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.58	0.57	1 729	1 617	2 260	111.0%	116.4%	102.5%
Central Karoo District	63.0%	73.4%	38.7%	32.5%	0.57	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.57	715	949	1 174	80.3%	77.0%	79.2%
Laingsburg	58.0%	70.0%	37.6%	36.1%	0.56	0.65	0.64	0.59	0.58	62	78	119	94.7%	75.0%	89.4%
Prince Albert	59.0%	69.9%	44.1%	43.3%	0.55	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.57	61	131	151	53.0%	94.1%	82.4%
Beaufort West	66.0%	74.9%	37.5%	29.1%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.57	592	740	904	89.0%	77.0%	77.7%

Annexure B

Access to basic services in municipalities across the Western Cape

Regional area	Percentage of Household with Minimal Service Level - Census 2001 - 2011									
	Water 2001	Water 2011	Sanitation 2001	Sanitation 2011	Energy 2001	Energy 2011	Refuse 2001	Refuse 2011	Housing 2001	Housing 2011
City of Cape Town	98.7%	99.3%	87.3%	91.1%	88.8%	94.2%	93.0%	94.0%	83.0%	89.5%
West Coast District	98.0%	99.2%	85.8%	92.0%	81.4%	94.8%	68.0%	76.0%	93.0%	93.0%
Matzikama	92.0%	96.0%	77.9%	83.6%	97.8%	98.7%	59.0%	68.0%	89.9%	88.4%
Cederberg	96.0%	98.0%	82.7%	89.1%	98.4%	96.4%	50.0%	58.0%	93.3%	87.1%
Bergrivier	94.0%	99.0%	88.4%	92.7%	98.8%	98.8%	57.0%	67.0%	93.4%	93.4%
Saldanha Bay	95.0%	99.0%	96.3%	97.1%	95.0%	99.3%	94.0%	97.0%	84.5%	81.7%
Swartland	93.0%	99.0%	85.7%	93.0%	96.8%	99.5%	70.0%	76.0%	93.4%	90.9%
Cape Winelands District	98.0%	99.2%	86.5%	93.2%	88.5%	93.2%	70.0%	80.0%	82.7%	91.2%
Witzenberg	94.9%	98.6%	86.3%	94.5%	95.7%	97.5%	56.0%	71.0%	89.0%	86.2%
Drakenstein	92.0%	99.0%	91.1%	95.1%	92.0%	97.3%	76.0%	86.0%	82.0%	85.0%
Stellenbosch	90.3%	94.9%	90.7%	94.0%	95.9%	95.3%	80.0%	97.0%	81.4%	75.1%
Breede Valley	93.4%	96.5%	87.6%	91.2%	95.1%	92.5%	66.0%	76.0%	87.2%	77.9%
Langeberg	92.8%	96.5%	83.5%	93.3%	97.7%	98.5%	62.0%	73.0%	92.9%	90.7%
Overberg District	98.8%	99.2%	84.7%	92.0%	83.9%	91.5%	77.0%	83.0%	87.9%	91.3%
Theewaterskloof	90.0%	96.9%	80.2%	87.4%	90.6%	92.8%	70.0%	79.0%	77.8%	80.3%
Overstrand	95.1%	98.6%	89.5%	96.5%	92.8%	94.8%	88.0%	92.0%	83.6%	80.1%
Cape Agulhas	97.3%	97.4%	86.9%	91.9%	99.1%	99.1%	79.0%	80.0%	91.3%	85.2%
Swellendam	93.2%	96.2%	83.2%	90.6%	99.0%	99.1%	71.0%	74.0%	88.4%	88.3%
Eden District	95.7%	97.8%	80.7%	87.1%	85.6%	91.4%	81.0%	86.0%	77.9%	91.1%
Kannaland	92.0%	94.0%	64.0%	78.0%	93.3%	98.1%	58.0%	66.0%	96.9%	96.3%
Hessequa	96.0%	98.0%	83.0%	92.0%	88.9%	98.4%	71.0%	79.0%	93.2%	93.8%
Mossel Bay	96.0%	96.0%	91.0%	93.0%	87.3%	97.0%	89.0%	93.0%	85.5%	85.9%
George	92.0%	96.0%	84.0%	89.0%	87.3%	94.1%	85.0%	88.0%	80.9%	83.9%
Oudtshoorn	93.0%	95.0%	82.0%	82.0%	87.6%	96.9%	81.0%	78.0%	87.0%	88.5%
Bitou	90.0%	93.0%	81.0%	84.0%	86.9%	90.6%	85.0%	88.0%	79.8%	72.2%
Knysna	84.0%	94.0%	83.0%	83.0%	81.0%	88.3%	85.0%	93.0%	68.6%	73.8%
Central Karoo District	98.9%	99.4%	85.5%	90.0%	83.9%	89.7%	77.7%	78.7%	96.9%	96.7%
Laingsburg	98.2%	99.4%	74.4%	83.1%	73.4%	83.3%	63.1%	59.5%	96.6%	96.6%
Prince Albert	98.0%	99.3%	79.0%	84.5%	80.0%	90.1%	71.6%	73.4%	94.2%	93.9%
Beaufort West	99.0%	99.4%	90.0%	92.8%	87.2%	93.4%	85.4%	83.7%	95.8%	97.9%
Western Cape	85.2%	88.4%	86.5%	90.5%	78.8%	86.9%	88.8%	91.1%	81.3%	80.4%
South Africa	61%	73.4%	53.8%	62.6%	51.4%	73.9%	57.0%	63.6%	68.5%	77.6%

