



**Western Cape Government**  
**Provincial Treasury**

**Socio-economic Profile**  
**Hessequa Municipality**

**2014**

Working paper

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# Hessequa Municipality

## Hessequa Municipality at a glance

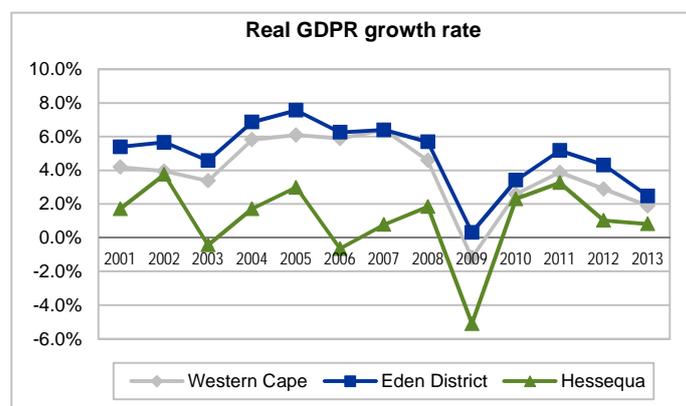
### POPULATION

Population size (2013)	53 511
Share of District population (2013)	9.1 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	1.6 per cent

### ECONOMY

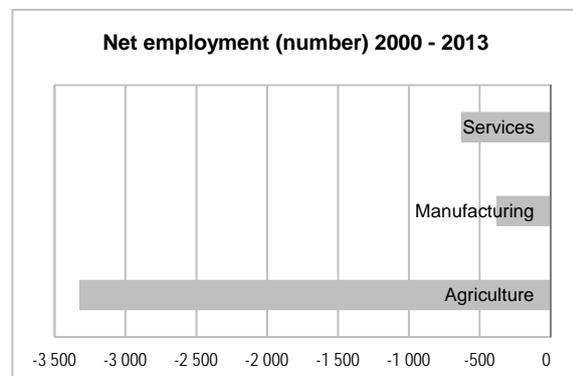
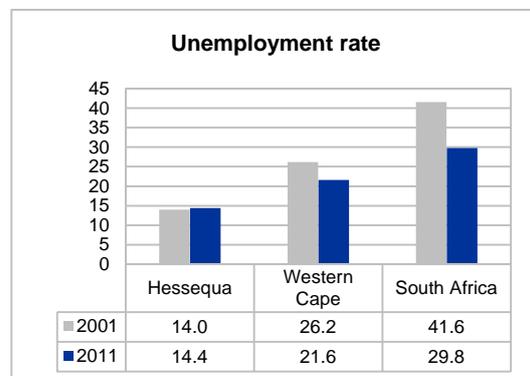
Regional Gross Domestic Product 2013 (2005 constant prices)  
R1 057 million

Share of District economy (2013)  
5.2 per cent



Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	-1.8	1.2
Manufacturing	2.7	2.8
Services	2.1	2.0

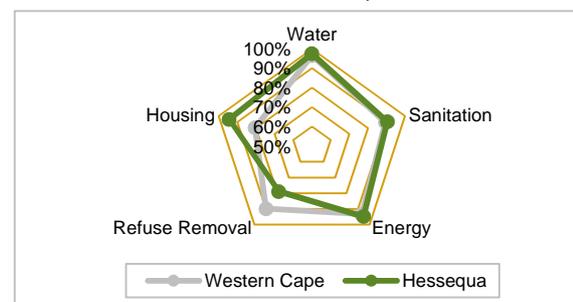
### LABOUR MARKET



### DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Hessequa	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	78.5	87.2
Poverty rate (2010)	16.0	22.1
Human Development Index (2012)	0.70	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.54	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 Hessequa Municipality in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



## 1. Demographics

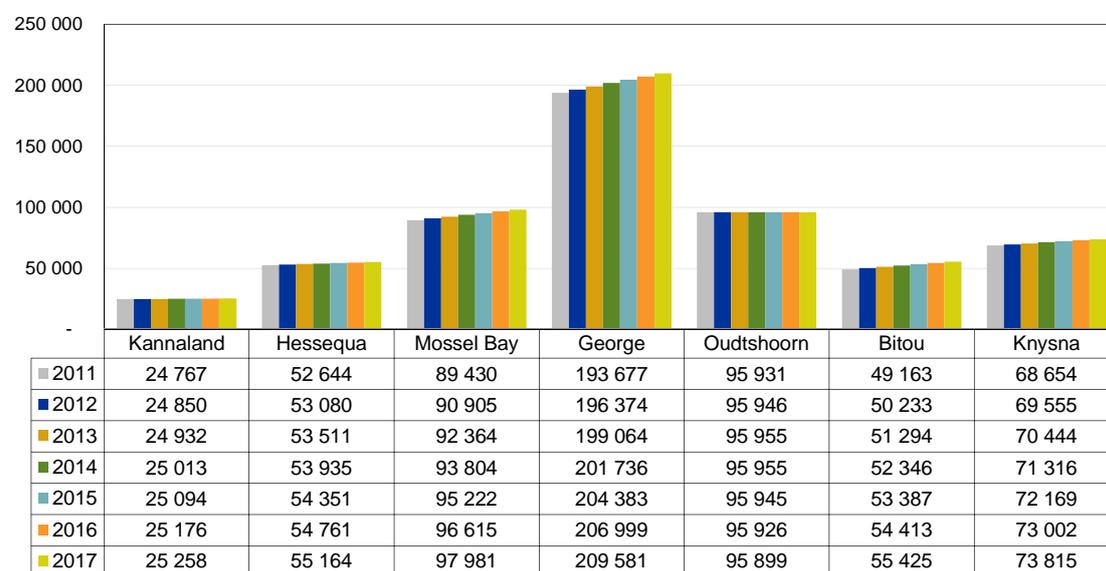
The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as age, gender, population group and income levels. Demographic characteristics inform key policy decisions, for example, a household's income level determines whether or not the household qualifies to be classified as 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.

In 2011 Hessequa has one of the smaller populations in the Eden District consisting of 52 642 of Eden District's 574 265 people. Hessequa's population however grew at a slow annual average rate of 1.8 per cent between 2001 and 2011, below the District (2.4 per cent) and provincial rates. Hessequa's population growth rate over the 2001 to 2011 period was also one of the slowest in the District, only to Kannaland (0.3 per cent) and Oudtshoorn (1.3 per cent) with lower growth within the Eden District.

### 1.1 Population projections

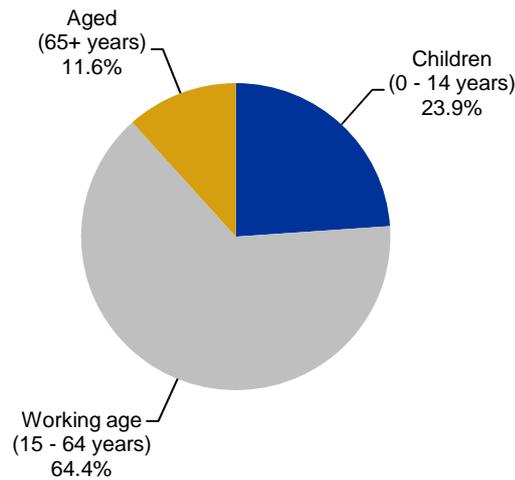
According to forecasts by the Department of Social Development, Hessequa Municipality's population will continue to grow with the additional of approximately 1 650 people from 53 511 to 55 164 people, between 2013 and 2017.

**Figure 1 Population projections**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

Hessequa's population age distribution in 2013 was as follows: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 23.9 per cent, Working age population (aged 15 - 64 years) 64.4 per cent and the Aged (aged 65 years and above) 11.6 per cent.

**Figure 2 Population age distribution for Hessequa Municipality, 2013**

Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

## 2. Education

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.

### 2.1 Literacy<sup>1</sup>

Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, but it 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. Hessequa Municipality had a literacy rate of 78.5 per cent, below that of the District's 82.6 per cent, as well as the Province's 87.2 per cent.

### 2.2 Learner enrolment, the Learner-teacher ratio and Learner dropout rate

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). The learner-teacher ratio is very important, because it is closely

<sup>1</sup> 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.

related to the amount of money spent per child. It also has an impact on the education outcomes.

Learner enrolment in Hessequa has increased from 8 475 in 2013 to 8 572 in 2014. For the same period, the average learner-teacher ratio has increased just slightly from 24.3 for 2013 to 26.6 in 2014.

Hessequa Municipality's dropout rates are very high, with a dropout rate of 33.9 in 2012 and a rate for dropouts in the FET phase in 2013 of 38.2.

**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
Outshoorn	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

### 2.3 Educational 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 FET 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. In the 2013 matric examinations, 96.5 per cent of Hessequa Municipality's matriculants passed; which is the highest matric pass rate in the District.

### 2.4 No fee schools

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

The number of no fee schools gives a sense of the extent to which the Department of Education has identified and prioritised support to households who are unable to contribute towards the cost of education. The Municipality's share of no fee schools within the District was at 13.4 per cent in 2014. Compared to Hessequa's total enrolment numbers (8.3 per cent), this share is relatively high.

### 3. Health<sup>2</sup>

#### 3.1 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.

**Table 2 Healthcare facilities in the Eden District**

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
<b>Eden</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

In 2014, there are 82 healthcare facilities operational in the Eden District, of which 42 are fixed primary healthcare structures, with 6 district and 1 regional hospital. Of the total number of facilities, 10 are situated in Hessequa, including 4 fixed clinics, 2 satellite and 3 mobile clinics. Hessequa also has one district hospital.

#### 3.2 HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis treatment and care

The information presented in Table 3 shows the patient load and number of treatment facilities for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

The uptake of Antiretroviral treatment (ART) has gradually increased over the past years. Keeping with this trend, 2014 figures have increased with an additional 2 386 in the District, of which 118 was in Hessequa.

<sup>2</sup> Although healthcare is provided by both public and private institutions, information provided by the Department of Health pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.

**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
<b>Eden</b>	<b>10 402</b>	<b>12 788</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4 825</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>89</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

Tuberculosis (TB) patient numbers in Hessequa has, over the past year, fallen just slightly, from 343 in 2012/13 to 333 in 2013/14, administered from 10 Hessequa facilities.

### 3.3 Child health

#### Immunisation<sup>3</sup> and malnutrition

Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. 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. In 2014, the full immunisation rate for the Eden District was 86.3, with Hessequa virtually the same at 86.4.

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 number of malnourished children under five years in the Western Cape in 2014 was 1 087. For the Eden District it was 168 of which 7 were in Hessequa.

Hessequa had one of the lower malnutrition rates in the District, their rate of 175 per 100 000 was lower than the District rate of 319, as well as lower than the Province's 180.

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

**Table 4 Child and maternal health in the Eden District**

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
<b>Eden</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>821</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

### 3.4 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 mortality

In 2013/14 Hessequa, like Kannaland, Mossel Bay and Bitou recorded no maternal deaths in their 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.

Of the 730 deliveries to women under 18 years in the District, 61 deliveries were in Hessequa. Although the Hessequa numbers seem relatively low compared with other municipalities, the delivery rate was one of the higher ones in the District, with a rate of 10.3 compared to the District average of 7.9.

#### Termination of pregnancy

No termination of pregnancies was registered in Hessequa's public healthcare facilities for 2013/14.

## 4. Poverty

### 4.1 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<sup>4</sup> 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.

As seen in Table 5, the percentage of people living in poverty has declined since 2001. In 2010, the proportion of people in Hessequa living in poverty in 2010 was third lowest (16.0 per cent) in the District, after Mossel Bay (12.4 per cent) and Knysna (15.0 per cent). Of the Eden local municipalities, Oudtshoorn (34.1 per cent) had the highest percentage of people in poverty.

**Table 5 Poverty rate - percentage of people living in poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010**

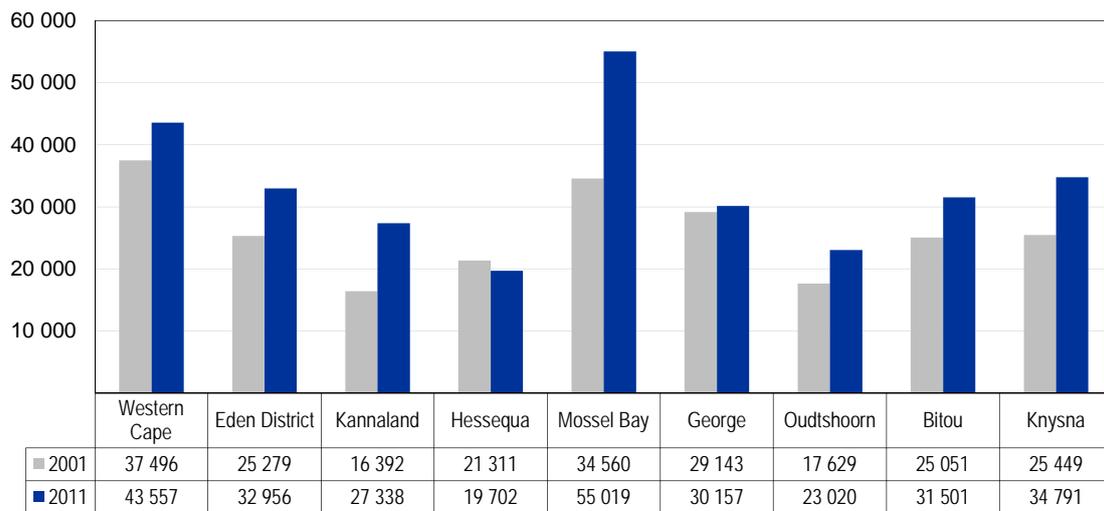
Regional area	2001	2007	2010
Kannaland Local Municipality	43.8%	32.8%	29.9%
Hessequa Local Municipality	28.9%	19.2%	16.0%
Mossel Bay Local Municipality	27.3%	14.0%	12.4%
George Local Municipality	26.2%	21.1%	20.4%
Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	43.8%	36.7%	34.1%
Bitou Local Municipality	33.5%	27.9%	27.2%
Knysna Local Municipality	24.2%	15.9%	15.0%
<b>Eden</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

### 4.2 Per capita income

The per capita GDP in the Western Cape Province was estimated at R43 557 per annum in 2011 (2005 prices). Per capita GDP for the Eden District of R32 956 was thus well below the provincial average with Hessequa's per capita GDP (R19 702) the lowest of all the local municipalities in the District. Mossel Bay (R55 019) had the highest per capita GDP in the region, followed by Knysna (R34 791) and Bitou (R31 501).

<sup>4</sup> 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 3 Eden District GDP per capita (constant 2005 prices), 2001 and 2011**

Source: Quantec, 2013

### 4.3 Household income

According to Statistics South Africa Census 2011, average household income in the country has doubled over the last decade; however, high levels of income inequality still persist. Most informed observers would agree that economic resources should be more evenly distributed amongst the inhabitants of the country and that such a redistribution policy should make a real positive difference to the livelihoods of the poor.

**Table 6 Household income, 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

Table 6 shows that in 2011 the largest proportion of households in Hessequa earned between R9 601 and R307 600 per annum. A similar pattern can be seen for the other local municipalities in the District. Although lower than some of the other local municipalities, it is concerning that a significant proportion of households in Hessequa have no income.

## 5. Safety and security

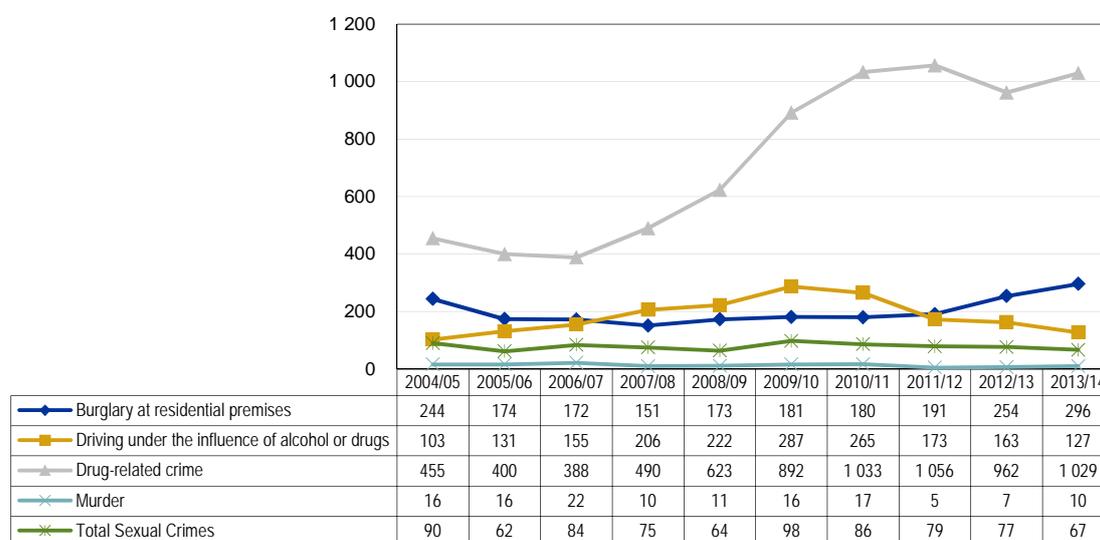
The safety of persons and property is vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it is impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack. Peoples' general impressions, as well as official statistics on 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 Figure 4.

With the exception of drug-related crime, crime levels in Hessequa have remained relatively stable over the past number of years. This spike in drug-related crime is concerning and appears to be at odds with Hessequa's generally low crime levels. In more recent years the area has seen an increase in burglaries at residential premises.

**Figure 4 Crime in Hessequa Municipality: April 2004/05 to March 2013/14**



Source: South African Police Service, 2013/14

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.

## 6. Basic services

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

### 6.1 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 Table 7 it can be seen that access to potable water in Hessequa is good (97.5 per cent), above the District average of 95.2 per cent in 2013.

### 6.2 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.

In 2013, an estimated 90.4 per cent of households in Hessequa had access to basic sanitation services. This was above the District average of 85.1 per cent; which placed Hessequa second after Mossel Bay (90.5 per cent) in terms of household access to basic sanitation services.

**Table 7 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%
<b>Hessequa</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>90.5%</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	<b>94.8%</b>	<b>94.8%</b>	<b>78.7%</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>94.4%</b>
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

### 6.3 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.

Household electricity access levels are generally good across the District, with Hessequa Municipality's 2013 household access level at 94.8 per cent, highest in the District.

#### **6.4 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).

At 78.9 per cent in 2013, Hessequa Municipality's household access level to refuse removal services was significantly below the District average of 86.5 per cent. It has the third lowest access level in the region, after Kannaland's 66.0 per cent and Oudtshoorn's 78.0 per cent; it falls well short of Knysna's 93.0 per cent and Mossel Bay's 92.7 per cent.

#### **6.5 Housing**

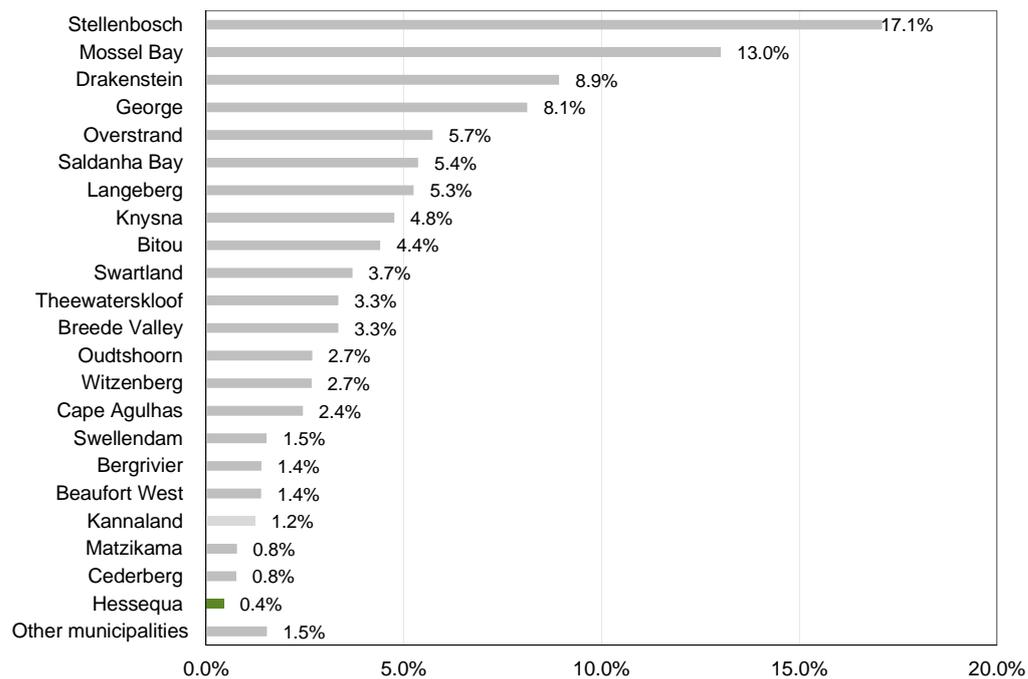
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Still, there are many South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

Information from Statistics South Africa Census 2011 and Quantec are used here to provide estimates of the extent of the lack of adequate housing within Hessequa Municipality. It is estimated that in 2013, 94.4 per cent of households in Hessequa had access to formal housing. This is second highest in the District, after Kannaland's 96.8 per cent. Bitou (72.9 per cent) has the lowest proportion of households with access to formal housing.

## 7. Economy<sup>5</sup>

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. Hessequa is the 22<sup>nd</sup> ranking non-metro municipality according to growth and size (between 2000 and 2013), its percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size being 0.4 per cent. According to the Growth Potential of Towns Study, the towns in Hessequa are classified mostly as having medium growth potential, only Stilbaai have high potential while socio economic need is seen as being very low to medium.

**Figure 5 Municipalities percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size of the region**



Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

Overall, growth in Hessequa for the 2000 to 2013 period was slower than that of the Eden District region. With the exception of Knysna, Bitou and Mossel Bay, Agriculture growth for the 2000 to 2013 period was relatively slow across the Eden District; in Hessequa, Agriculture's performance was particularly poor, with the sector contracting by 1.8 per cent per annum.

While Manufacturing growth did better than that of Agriculture across the region, Hessequa's 2.7 per cent growth over the 2000 to 2013 period in Manufacturing was well below the District's 4.4 per cent. Hessequa's Services growth of 2.1 per cent was also below that of the District's 5.4 per cent.

<sup>5</sup> This section is taken from MERO 2014.

**Table 8 Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services growth, 2000 - 2013**

Regional area	Agricultural Trend	Manufacturing Trend	Services Trend
	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013
Kannaland	1.1	5.8	6.7
Hessequa	-1.8	2.7	2.1
Mossel Bay	4.4	6.7	7.9
George	1.0	2.2	4.4
Oudtshoorn	0.5	2.8	3.8
Bitou	5.3	7.0	8.0
Knysna	6.1	2.8	5.8
Former Eden DMA	-1.0	7.0	6.5
<b>Total Eden real GDP sector growth</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>

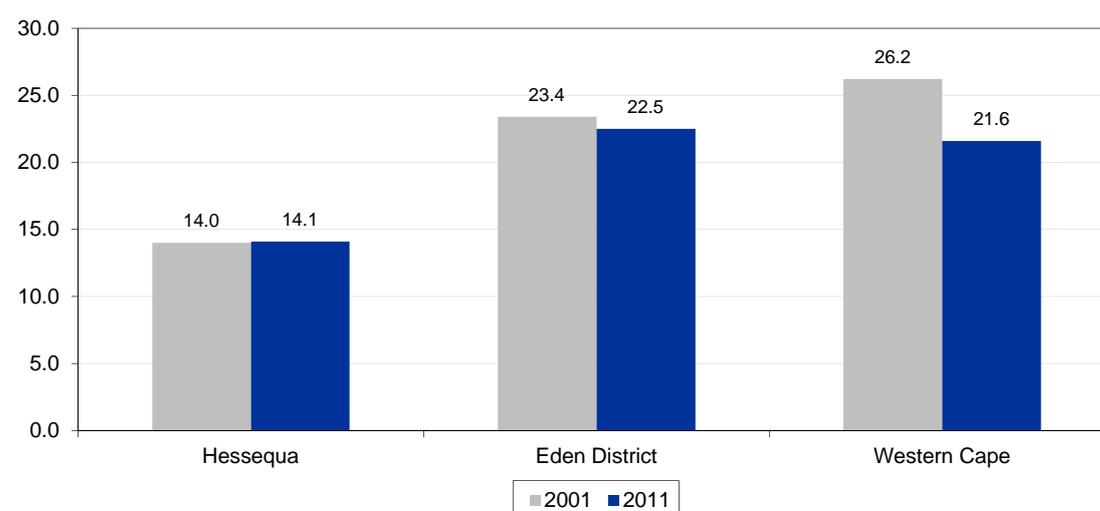
Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

## 8. Labour market<sup>6</sup>

The Eden District is the third largest employer within the Western Cape, contributing 10 per cent to total formal and informal employment in 2013 (i.e. 181 680 workers). A notable feature is that the structure of the employment has remained fairly stable over the past ten years, with the secondary sector (36 285 workers in 2013) being a larger employer than the primary sector (16 452 workers in 2013).

### 8.1 Unemployment

In 2011, The Western Cape unemployment rate was 21.6 per cent, significantly higher than Hessequa's 14.1 per cent, which was the lowest unemployment rate in the District. As with all the other local municipalities in the District, at 27.6 per cent, Hessequa's youth unemployment rate (18.9 per cent) is a few percentage points higher than the overall unemployment rate.

**Figure 6 Unemployment rates, 2001 and 2011**

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011

<sup>6</sup> This section is taken from MERO 2014.

Overall, over the 2000 to 2013 period, the District has experienced an expansion in its employment, due to the net employment creation in the region's services industries (38 600) even though the Agriculture (-11 650) and Manufacturing (-4 400) sectors shed large numbers of jobs. The largest number of job created was recorded in Mossel Bay and Bitou Municipalities.

With the services sector generally requiring a high skill level, there appears to be a trend towards employing higher skilled persons.

**Table 9 Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services employment trends, 2000 - 2013**

Regional area	Net employment (number)		
	Agricultural trend	Manufacturing trend	Services trend
	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013
Kannaland	-1 430	80	1 200
<b>Hessequa</b>	<b>-3 320</b>	<b>-380</b>	<b>-630</b>
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
<b>Total Eden</b>	<b>-11 650</b>	<b>-4 400</b>	<b>38 600</b>

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

In the Hessequa area, the overall job losses over the 2000 - 2013 period can also be seen in all sectors as indicated above, i.e. in Agriculture (-3 320), Manufacturing (-380) as well as in Services (-630). Because job losses were experience across all, Hessequa experienced overall job losses for the 2000 to 2013 period.

## 9. Environment

**Table 10 Environmental indicators**

Environmental category	Status
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	"Hessequa Municipal SDF (approved in 2013) provides clear strategic guidance on the preferred location and nature of development at the settlement level in order to meet the aims of settlement restructuring within the Municipality as many settlements remain segregated. The SDF does address growth management issues through the delineation of urban edges, the increase of densities in an appropriate scale, the sharing of facilities, etc.  The SDF explored the local development profile and function of each settlement and determined its comparative advantage relative to other settlements in order to ensure that future development capitalises on existing infrastructure, investment and services to avoid duplication and to encourage economies of scale.
Air quality	The Hessequa Air Quality Management Plan <sup>4</sup> has been completed and approved by the Municipal Council.

Environmental category	Status
Biodiversity	<p>Biodiversity in the Cape Floristic Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land transformation as a result of agriculture and commercial forestry – 31 per cent of the natural habitat in the low lying habitats of the CFR is transformed by inappropriate agricultural and commercial forestry activities.</li> <li>- Alien plant species particularly in the coastal dunes.</li> </ul> <p>Key challenges to biodiversity ecosystems in the Cape Floristic Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes in the quality and quantity of run off as a result of the transformation of land as a result of deforestation and inappropriate agricultural practices.</li> <li>- Changes in the flow of rivers as a result of damming.</li> <li>- The introduction of alien fish species.</li> </ul> <p>Suggestions on how to overcome the biodiversity issues (Critical Interventions)</p> <p>The Hessequa SDF5 lists a series of policy statements and strategies to protect biodiversity in the Municipality. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy: The policies and strategies formulated through the SDF must be applied to land use applications and for decision making purposes.</li> <li>- Policy: In areas identified as 'transformed', the onus still rests with the applicant/owner to submit evidence to the Municipality and responsible government departments that the area/site is not regarded as Critical Biodiversity Area, Critically Endangered or Endangered, or that the site has any other ecological significance.</li> <li>- Strategy: Every development must be planned and implemented in a manner that will have a minimal impact on biodiversity, aesthetics, heritage and sense of place. The use of energy and water saving technologies must be encouraged, and the good management and removal of solid waste and sewerage must be instituted.</li> <li>- Strategy: Establish an Environmental Management Committee to advise the Municipality on changes in land uses and sound environmental management.</li> </ul>

Source: Joint Planning Initiative Provincial Report, 2014

## 10. Concluding remarks

Hessequa Municipality has shown limited improvement over the years with regard to its socio-economic environment as discussed above. The socio-economic profile illustrates how the socio-economic environment impacts on the standard of living for people within the Municipality. Low population growth has partially concealed the relatively poor overall economic performance of the area since 2000.

According to Census information, in 2011, 7.9 per cent of households had no income. Although poverty levels are still relatively high, they have decreased over time. A decrease in poverty levels will in turn translates into decreased dependence on indigent support that the Municipality provides.

Other areas where the Municipality still experiences challenges include education, where literacy rates are relatively low and dropout rates are high. Unemployment remains a challenge and has even increased slightly between 2001 and 2011 with the unemployment rate amongst the youth even higher than the generally rate.

Most towns in Hessequa was ranked as having only medium growth potential while socio-economic needs were generally low. Only Stilbaai in the Hessequa municipal region had high growth potential. The Municipality should attempt to take advantage of at least this one area while also seeking further potential in some of the other areas, potentially looking at opportunities in the agricultural/agro-processing sector.

Annexure A

Socio-economic snapshot

Regional area	Population size		Average annual growth (2000 - 2011)		Unemployment rate		Youth unemployment		GDP (2013)		Growth Potential of Towns Study: Infrastructure Index 2013	Average household Income 2011 Stats SA											
	2001	2011	2000 - 2011	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	GDP (R'000)	Real GDP growth (2000 - 2013)		None income	R1 - R4800	R5000 - R9600	R10000 - R19600	R20000 - R38200	R40000 - R76400	R80000 - R153800	R160000 - R307600	R320000 - R614400	R640000 - R1228800	R1280000 - R2457600	R2457600+
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	2 893 247	3 740 026	2.6%		29.2	23.9	36.8	31.9	185 682	4.1%	13.7%	2.7%	4%	10.6%	16%	14.5%	13%	11.9%	8.7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%	
<b>West Coast District</b>	282 673	391 766	3.3%		13.2	14.6	17.3	18.2	11 382	3.3%	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	1.4%	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	2.2%	9.3%	1.4%	1.9%	13.5%	22.3%	22.4%	14%	9.1%	4.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	
Bergvliet	46 330	61 897	2.9%		7.6	6.8	10.0	9.6	1 505	2.7%	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	4.4%	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	3.5%	6.4%	1.9%	4%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	629 490	787 490	2.3%		17.0	14.2	22.2	17.1	30 160	3.9%	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	3.0%	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	2.9%	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	5.1%	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	2.3%	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	4.6%	16.4%	2.9%	4.1%	12%	17.4%	15.6%	13.7%	10.3%	5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	
<b>Overberg District</b>	203 520	258 176	2.4%		17.5	17.0	22.4	21.4	8 083	5.2%	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	3.6%	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	6.3%	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	5.3%	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	
Swellendam	28 077	35 916	2.5%		15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	4.6%	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	
<b>Eden District</b>	454 919	574 265	2.4%		23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	5.2%	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	5.1%	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	1.3%	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	7.5%	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	4.0%	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	
Oudtshoorn	84 691	95 933	1.3%		33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	3.5%	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	7.7%	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	5.6%	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	60 482	71 011	1.6%		33.2	22.7	43.7	27.3	1 586	4.0%	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%	
Langsburg	6 679	8 289	2.2%		26.3	17.9	37.0	22.0	145	2.3%	6.3%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	
Prince Albert	10 518	13 136	2.2%		35.0	19.4	44.5	25.4	225	4.0%	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	3.8%													

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
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	85.0%	90.5%	23.9%	19.7%	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.59	85 791	99 233	116 421	87.5%	89.5%	76.6%
<b>West Coast District</b>	71.0%	79.1%	32.0%	30.4%	0.63	0.67	0.67	0.59	3 547	4 561	5 553	97.1%	96.3%	96.7%
Matielkama	69.0%	76.4%	35.3%	31.7%	0.62	0.67	0.67	0.60	462	569	812	103.2%	105.4%	90.2%
Cederberg	66.0%	73.2%	41.2%	42.7%	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.61	666	880	1 063	91.0%	93.5%	101.1%
Bergvliet	70.0%	76.4%	34.2%	33.8%	0.61	0.66	0.66	0.59	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	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	929	1 211	1 298	118.2%	104.2%	102.9%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	72.0%	81.7%	30.9%	25.7%	0.63	0.69	0.68	0.58	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	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	0.57	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	0.61	2 360	2 940	3 574	95.0%	94.0%	93.3%
Brede Valley	71.0%	82.1%	31.5%	27.0%	0.62	0.68	0.68	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	992	1 237	1 579	49.7%	40.8%	63.4%
<b>Overberg District</b>	73.0%	81.1%	31.0%	29.6%	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.58	4 253	4 907	6 182	74.4%	75.8%	81.6%
Theewaterskloof	68.0%	78.4%	35.3%	35.0%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.58	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	0.58	1 614	2 034	2 506	75.5%	78.5%	80.3%
Cape Agulhas	76.0%	81.1%	25.1%	19.1%	0.67	0.70	0.70	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	0.58	582	424	547	74.9%	74.4%	78.2%
<b>Eden District</b>	74.0%	82.6%	31.6%	21.7%	0.64	0.71	0.71	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	0.57	32	100	273	70.1%	68.4%	74.3%
Hessesqua	70.0%	78.5%	28.9%	16.0%	0.63	0.70	0.70	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	0.55	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	0.56	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	0.57	867	740	1 109	86.6%	79.5%	90.3%
Blou	76.0%	85.8%	33.5%	27.2%	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.63	1 383	1 578	1 640	84.7%	85.5%	78.5%
Knysna	78.0%	85.1%	24.2%	15.0%	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.57	1 729	1 617	2 260	111.0%	116.4%	102.5%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	63.0%	73.4%	38.7%	32.5%	0.57	0.65	0.65	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	0.58	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	0.57	61	131	151	53.0%	94.1%	82.4%
Beaufort West	68.0%	74.9%	37.5%	29.1%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.56	592	740	904	89.0%	77.0%	77.2%

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
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	98.7%	99.3%	87.3%	91.1%	88.8%	94.2%	93.0%	94.0%	83.0%	89.5%
<b>West Coast District</b>	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%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	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%	58.0%	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%
<b>Overberg District</b>	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%
<b>Eden District</b>	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%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	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%	83.3%	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%

