



**Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury**

**Socio-economic Profile
Mossel Bay Municipality**

2014

Working paper

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Mossel Bay Municipality

Mossel Bay Municipality at a glance

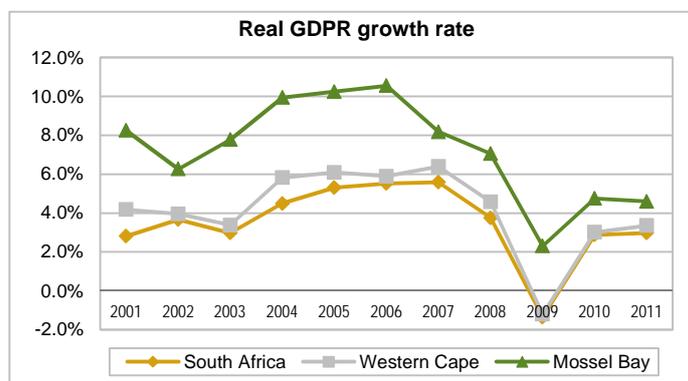
POPULATION

Population size (2013)	92 364
Share of District population (2013)	15.7 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	2.16 per cent

ECONOMY

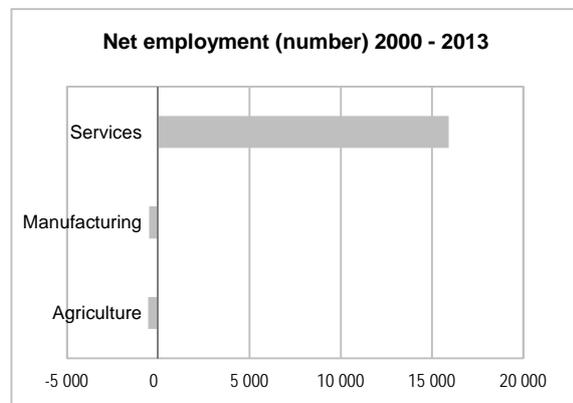
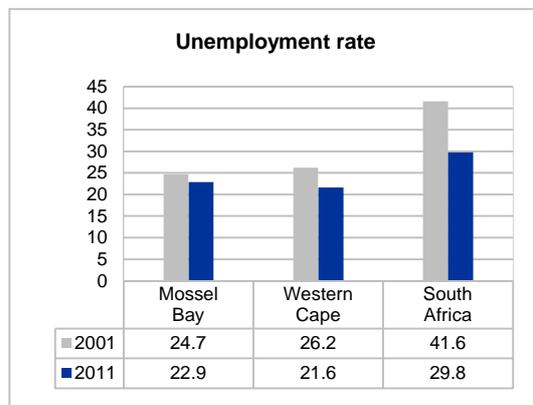
Regional Gross Domestic Product 2013 (2005 constant prices)
R5 651 million

Share of District economy (2013)
27.8 per cent



Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	4.4	1.4
Manufacturing	6.7	7.8
Services	7.9	6.0

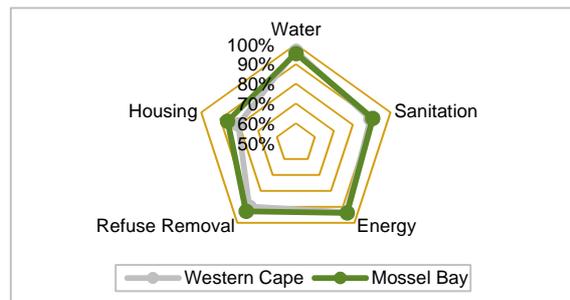
LABOUR MARKET



DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Mossel Bay	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	85.7%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	12.4%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.74	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.55	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 Mossel Bay Municipality in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



1. Demographics

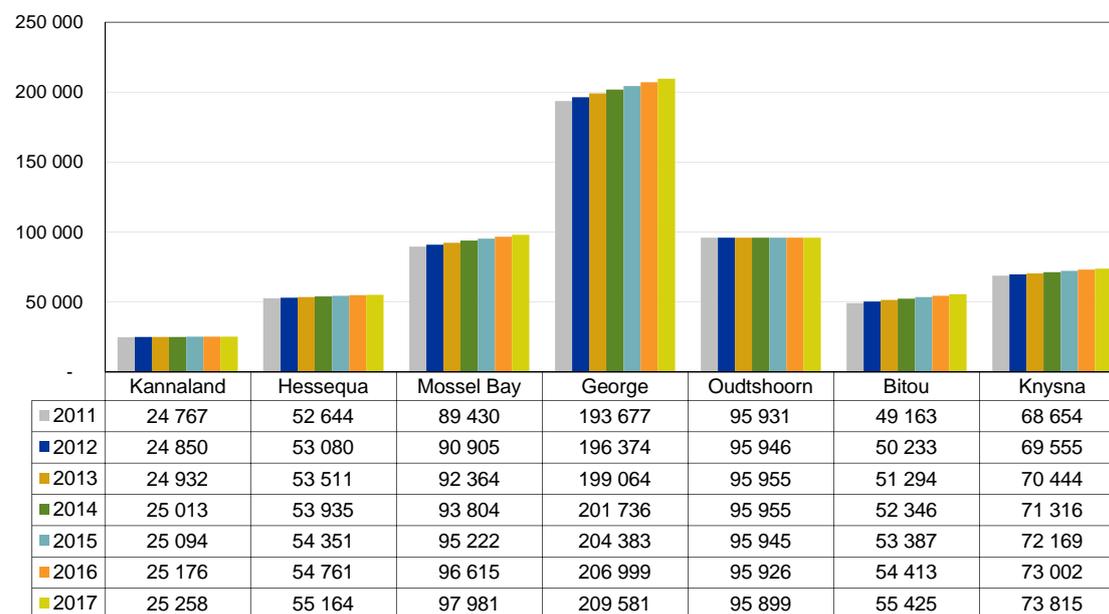
The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as age, gender, population group and income levels. Demographic characteristics inform key policy decisions, for example, a household's income level determines whether or not the household qualifies to be classified as 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, Mossel Bay had the third largest population size in the Eden District (after George and Oudtshoorn) consisting of 89 430 of Eden District's 574 265 people. Mossel Bay's population also grew at an annual average rate of 2.3 per cent between 2001 and 2011, just below the District (2.4 per cent) and provincial rates.

1.1 Population projections

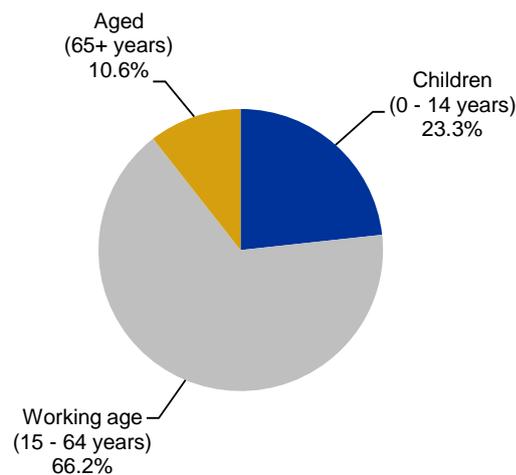
According to forecasts by the Department of Social Development, Mossel Bay Municipality's population will continue to grow from 92 364 in 2013 to 97 981 in 2017, with the additional of approximately 8 500 people between 2013 and 2017.

Figure 1 Population projections



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

Mossel Bay's population age distribution in 2013 was as follows: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 23.3 per cent, Working age population (aged 15 - 64 years) 66.2 per cent and the Aged (aged 65 years and above) 10.6 per cent. What is striking about the shift in the Mossel Bay population is the significant increase in the aged population, increasing from 7.2 per cent in 2001 to 10.6 per cent in 2013.

Figure 2 Population age distribution for Mossel Bay 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 Literacy¹

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. Mossel Bay Municipality had a literacy rate of 85.7 per cent. Although slightly above that of the District's 82.6 per cent, it fell below that of the Province.

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

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.

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

Learner enrolment in Mossel Bay has increased from 15 388 in 2013 to 16 029 in 2014. For the same period, the average learner-teacher ratio has increased from 26.1 in 2013 to 28.1 in 2014.

Mossel Bay Municipality's dropout rates are extremely high, with a dropout rate of 40.4 in 2012 and a rate for dropouts in the FET phase in 2013 of 44.0. The average dropout rate of 2012 was second to Kannaland's 47.2 while the 2013 drop in FET phase was the highest in the District.

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

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 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, 92.6 per cent of Mossel Bay Municipality's matriculants passed. This was the highest matric pass rate in the District for the year; keeping in mind that Mossel Bay also had the highest dropouts in the FET phase, this high matric pass rate may also be ascribed to the fact that poorer performing students had already left the schooling system.

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 9.7 per cent in 2014. Compared to Mossel Bay's total enrolment numbers (15.5 per cent), this share is relatively low.

3. Health²

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 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 are 82 healthcare facilities operational in the Eden District, of which 42 are fixed primary healthcare structures, with 6 districts and 1 regional hospital. Of the total number of facilities, 15 are situated in Mossel Bay, including 4 fixed clinics, 1 community day centre, 5 satellite and 4 mobile clinics. Mossel Bay 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.

² 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
Eden	10 402	12 788	63	4 825	4 909	89

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

The uptake of Antiretroviral treatment (ART) has gradually increased over the past years. Keeping with this trend, 2014 figures have increased with an additional 2 286 in the District, of which 373 was in Mossel Bay.

Tuberculosis (TB) patient numbers both in the District and Mossel Bay have, over the past year, increased just slightly, with Mossel Bay's patient numbers increasing from 823 to 853, administered from 16 Mossel Bay facilities.

3.3 Child health

Immunisation³ 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 Mossel Bay's rate even lower at 77.0.

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 43 were in Mossel Bay.

Mossel Bay had the second highest incidence of malnourished children, their rate of 514 per 100 000 was higher than the District's of 319.

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

Table 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
Eden	86.3	168	319	105	730	7.9	1 123	821

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 no maternal deaths were recorded in public healthcare facilities in Mossel Bay.

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, 100 deliveries were in Mossel Bay. Although the Mossel Bay numbers are large compared with some of the other municipalities, the delivery rate was relatively low within the District, with a rate of 7.1 compared to the District average of 7.9.

Termination of pregnancy

A total of 127 termination of pregnancies were performed in Mossel Bay at a rate of 531 per 100 000 population; this was both below the District average of 821 per 100 000 population and Province's 1 033.

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 estimated⁴ 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 Mossel Bay living in poverty was the lowest in the District, at 12.4 per cent.

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%
Eden	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Mossel Bay's proportion of people living in poverty in 2010 (12.4 per cent) was significantly below that of the Eden District average; while Mossel Bay was at the lowest end with 12.4 per cent. Conversely, the percentage of people living in poverty within the District was highest in Oudtshoorn (34.1 per cent).

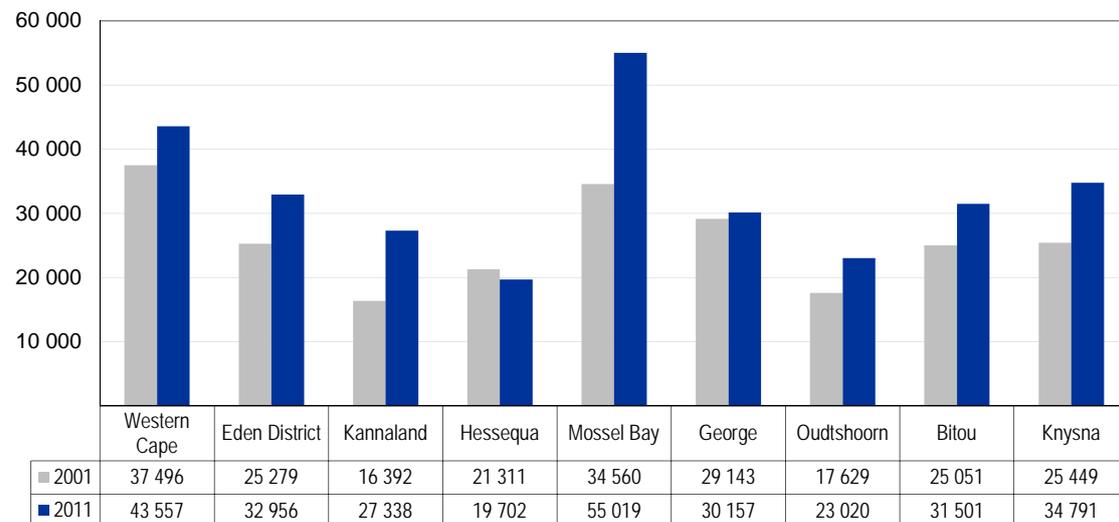
4.2 Per capita income

The GDPR per capita in the Western Cape Province was estimated at R43 557 per annum in 2011 (2005 prices). Per capita GDPR for the Eden District of R32 956 was thus well below the provincial average. Mossel Bay (R55 019) was the only municipality in

⁴ 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.

the District to reach a GDP per capita income level higher than that of Province and stood out when compared with the other Eden local municipalities.

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 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

Table 6 shows that in 2011 the largest proportion of households in Mossel Bay earned between R9 601 and R307 600 per annum. A similar pattern can be seen for the other local municipalities in the District. Although per capita income level for Mossel Bay is relatively high, it is concerning that a large proportion of households in area earn 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.

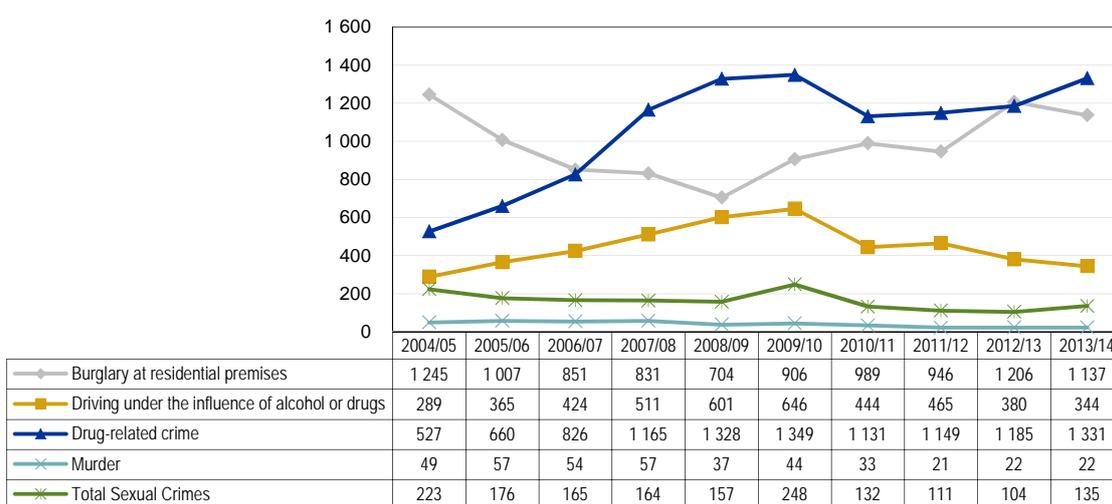
In this way, crime can also have a significant impact on the economy. It can hamper growth and discourage investment and capital accumulation. If it is not tackled with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

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.

Within the Mossel Bay area, trends for the different crime categories have varied. The most concerning has been the continued increase in drug-related crime since 2010/11, following declines in previous years. There has also been an increasing trend in burglaries at residential premises since 2008/09, however this increasing trend has been arrested in the 2013/14 year and it remains to be seen what future figures will look like.

There has been a welcome decline in the number of incidence of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs as well as murder and sexual crimes since 2009/10; however, sexual crimes have increased again in 2013/14.

Figure 4 Crime in Mossel Bay 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 Mossel Bay is good (95.4 per cent), even slightly 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 90.5 per cent of households in Mossel Bay had access to basic sanitation services. This was above the District average of 85.1 per cent and placed Mossel Bay top in the District in terms of 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	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

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 Mossel Bay Municipality's 2013 household access level at 93.7 per cent.

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 92.7 per cent in 2013, Mossel Bay Municipality's household access level to refuse removal services was above the District average of 86.5 per cent; Mossel Bay is second to Knysna's 93.0 per cent and significantly above Kannaland's 66.0 per cent and Oudtshoorn's 78.0 per cent.

6.5 Housing

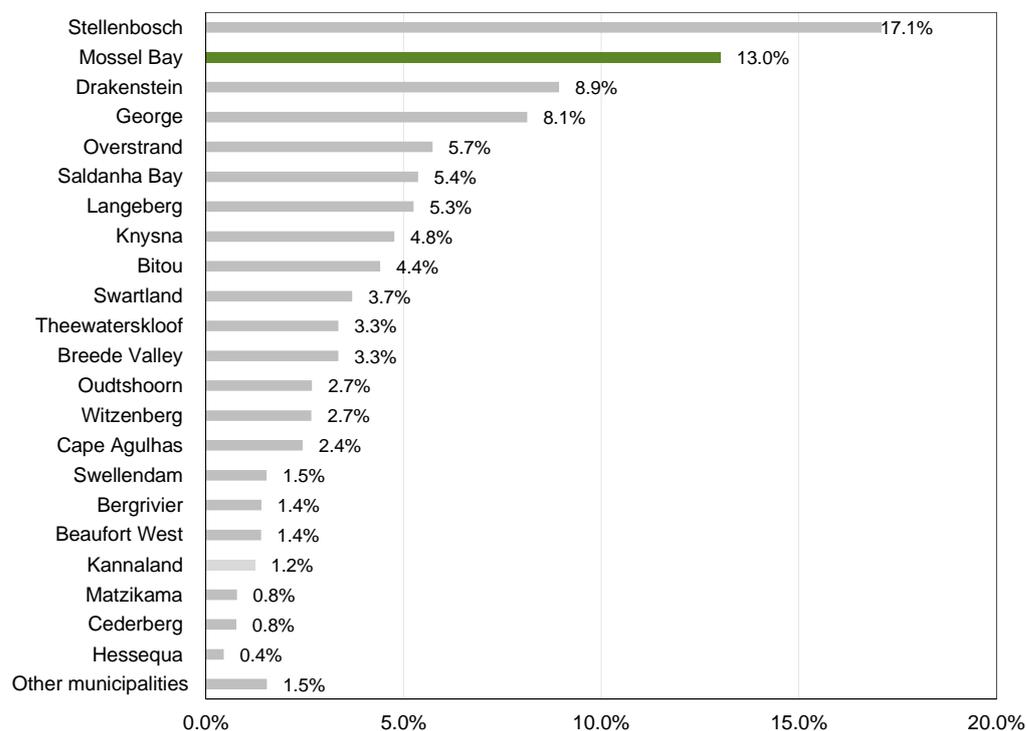
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Still, there are many South 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 Mossel Bay Municipality. It is estimated that, in 2013, 86.1 per cent of households in Mossel Bay had access to formal housing. This is just higher than the District's 84.1 per cent; while at 96.8 per cent, Kannaland has the highest access to formal housing in the District while Bitou (72.9 per cent) has the lowest proportion of households with access to formal housing.

7. Economy⁵

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. Mossel Bay is the second ranking non-metro municipality according to growth and size (between 2000 and 2013) in the Province after Stellenbosch, its percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size being 13.0 per cent. According to the Growth Potential of Towns Study, Mossel Bay as a town is classified as having very high growth potential as well as very high socio-economic needs.

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



Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

Overall, growth in Mossel Bay for the 2000 to 2013 period was significantly faster than that of the Eden District region for Agriculture (4.4 per cent), Manufacturing (6.7 per cent) and Services (7.9 per cent); the District recorded growth of 1.2, 4.4 and 5.4 per cent respectively.

⁵ 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
Total Eden real GDP sector growth	1.2	4.4	5.4

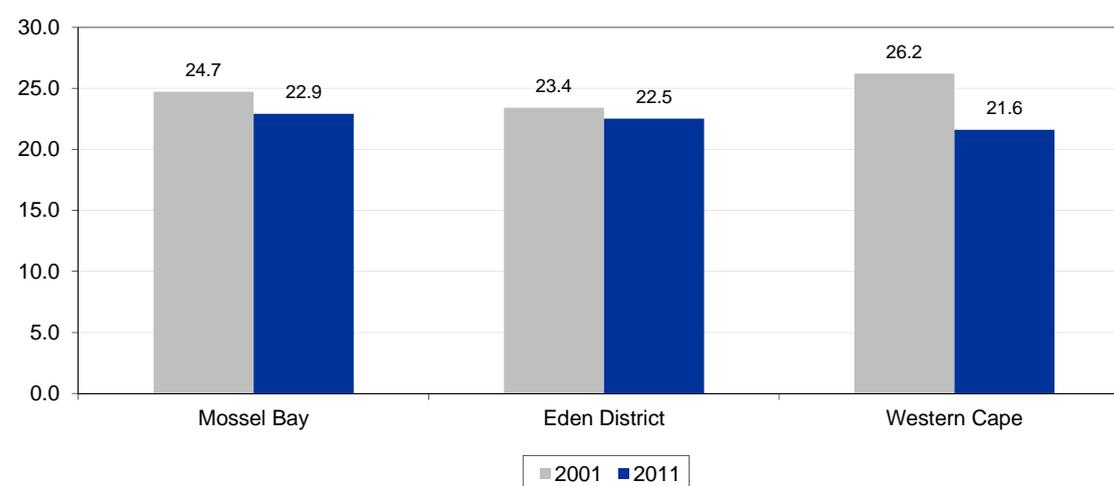
Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

8. Labour market⁶

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, Mossel Bay's unemployment rate of 22.9 per cent was similar to that of the District's 22.5 per cent. As with all the other local municipalities in the District, at 29.9 per cent, Mossel Bay Municipality's youth unemployment rate 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

⁶ 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
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)

In the Mossel Bay area, the overall job losses over the 2000 - 2013 period can also be seen in Agriculture as well as in Manufacturing, while the positive trend in terms of additional number of jobs been seen in the Services industries.

Overall, for Mossel Bay, the net job growth (15 910) in the Services sector (including General government) was higher than retrenchments in Manufacturing (-500) and Agriculture (-550), resulting in a net cumulative growth of 14 860 jobs over the 2000 - 2013 period.

9. Environment

Table 10 Environmental indicators

Environmental category	Status
Water	Uncertainty as to existing water source capacities in order to accommodate future growth demands is of particular concern.
Sanitation	There are a few wards (during the ward meetings and development priorities) that indicated that upgrading of the sewerage network/replacement of main sewerage lines may be required. The three main areas in need are Brandwacht (budgeted for after 2015/16), Friemersheim and Ruitersbos (included in the 2014/15 budget).
Solid waste/ Refuse removal	The IDP and Integrated Waste Management Plan have very limited information about the status of landfill sites and no indication of remaining air space is given. The status of landfill sites (licensed and unlicensed) and the available landfill air space should be included in the IDP and IWMP.

Environmental category	Status
Human Settlements	A serious risk is that the municipality, in the location of low income housing, is continuing to perpetuate the existing apartheid planning spatial development of its settlements. This is in part as a result of not looking at smaller, brownfields sites, for development. The Municipality should relocate informal settlements to more integrated parcels of land and also prevent the re-settlement of informal housing on these undesirable parcels of land, especially those below the 1:50 flood line. The subsidy housing landscape is also considered to lack a variety of housing options.
Biodiversity	<p>The Mossel Bay area has a high number of biomes for its size i.e. 2 (fynbos and thicket), as Gauteng Province and North West Province combined only encompass 2 biomes (grassland and savannah). It also contains a relatively high number of vegetation types for its size - 5, Gauteng Province only has 6 (Low & Rebelo, 1996). This is an indication of the high environmental diversity of the area, which generally results in high biodiversity and heterogeneity, and thereby indicates an area of high conservation value.</p> <p>As a way forward it is important that Critical Biodiversity Areas must be incorporated and used as spatial planning tools and informants, rather than just being acknowledged in the SDF. To this extent it is recommended that the Municipality includes a section in the SDF on the optimization of resource-use efficiency and sustainability. This section should clearly indicate how the Municipality incorporates these issues into development planning at the same level with economic and social factors expressed in the SDF and the IDP.</p>
Land management	<p>In terms of land management, the municipality's SDF is not doing enough to spell out clearly what needs to be protected and where. Specifically, not all Critical Biodiversity Areas in the municipality are given "Core 1" conservation status.</p> <p>There is continued pressure for residential expansion beyond the existing urban context to accommodate the high demand for holiday/retirement housing and exclusive lifestyle developments. This has a cumulative impact on biodiversity. This loss of biodiversity has come about as a result of an expanding urban and agricultural footprint.</p>

Source: Joint Planning Initiative Provincial Report, 2014

10. Concluding remarks

Mossel Bay Municipality has shown 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. The economic growth rate above that of population growth translates, over time, to improved standards of living for the population.

According to Census information, in 2011, 17.4 per cent of households had no income. Although poverty levels have fallen significantly over time, a significant portion of households are without income and dependant on the Municipality for indigent support.

Other areas where the Municipality still experiences challenges include education, where literacy rates are relatively low and dropout rates are exceptionally high. Education outcomes in terms of matric pass rate also needs to be addressed. Unemployment also remains a challenge and even though the unemployment rate has decreased, the current rate is still at an unacceptably high level. Coupled with this an even higher unemployment rate amongst the youth.

In Mossel Bay, Agriculture and Manufacturing were affected by job losses over the 2000 to 2013 period. Over this period 550 and 500 net job losses occurred in the Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors respectively, while an additional 15 910 jobs were created in the Services sector. The region has been successful in generating jobs on balance, with the growth in the Services sector overshadowing the losses in the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. This does not detract from the need to train, re-train and upskill workers in the region and expand manufacturing capacity.

The trend in the Eden region between 2000 and 2013 has been towards increasingly employing highly skilled and skilled individuals while the number of jobs for unskilled labour in the Eden region has fallen. However this trend would require that the concerns around school dropouts and matric pass rates be addressed.

Mossel Bay was ranked as having one of the highest growth potential in the Province. The Municipality should attempt to take advantage of this by promoting and supporting investments in industries which are a key source of growth.

The competitive strength of Eden resides in a number of value chains, including tourism, building and construction, the food value chain and timber, wood products and furniture. During the economic recovery, 2010 - 2013, the Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector surpassed Finance, insurance, real estate and business services as the leading growth sector. Closer analysis reveals the vibrant tourism market to be the driving force.

Whilst Eden is well diversified sectorally, there has been a tendency for Manufacturing and Services to be concentrated in the Mossel Bay and George Municipalities.

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	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+
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	2.6%	29.2	23.9	36.8	31.9	185 682	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	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	2.2%	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	2.7%	Medium	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	4.4%	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	3.5%	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	3.9%	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	787 490	2.3%	17.0	14.2	22.2	17.1	30 160	3.0%	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	2.9%	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	5.1%	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	2.3%	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	4.6%	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	5.2%	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	6.3%	High	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	5.3%	Medium	7.9%	1.3%	3.1%	14.3%	25.3%	20.5%	13.4%	8.2%	4.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	
Overstrand	55 735	80 432	3.7%	22.0	23.3	29.3	31.1	2 766	4.6%	High	8%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	
Cape Agulhas	26 183	33 038	2.4%	13.6	13.8	19.5	19.5	1 400	1.3%	Low	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	
Swiellendam	28 077	35 916	2.5%	15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	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%	
Eden District	454 919	574 265	2.4%	23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	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%	
Kannaland	23 975	24 767	0.3%	13.9	17.3	19.6	22.7	716	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%	
Hessequa	44 108	52 642	1.8%	14.0	14.1	19.8	18.5	1 057	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%	
Mossel Bay	71 498	89 430	2.3%	24.7	22.9	32.5	29.9	5 651	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%	
George	135 402	193 672	3.6%	27.8	20.7	34.5	27.6	6 149	4.0%	High	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%	
Oudtshoorn	84 691	95 933	1.3%	33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	2.3%	Low	6.3%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	
Bloubaan	29 180	49 162	5.4%	26.3	30.1	33.4	37.9	1 662	3.8%	Medium	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	
Knysna	51 475	68 659	2.9%	28.3	24.8	35.1	32.3	2 507	4.0%	Medium	10.87	21 485	3.8%	38.2	25.5	38.2	25.5	38.2	25.5	38.2	25.5	38.2	25.5
Central Karoo District	60 482	71 011	1.6%	33.2	22.7	43.7	27.3	1 586	4.0%	Low	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%	Low	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%	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	3.8%	Medium	10.87	21 485	3.8%	38.2	25.5	38.2	25.5	38.2	25.5	38.2	25.5	38.2	25.5

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	2001	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	0.60	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	0.59	0.58	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	0.60	0.59	462	569	812	103.2%	105.4%	90.2%
Cederberg	66.0%	73.2%	41.2%	42.7%	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.62	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	0.56	0.58	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	0.57	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	0.58	0.59	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	0.60	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	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	0.59	0.56	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	0.60	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	0.59	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	0.58	0.57	992	1 237	1 579	49.7%	40.8%	63.4%
Overberg District	73.0%	81.1%	31.0%	29.6%	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.58	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	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	0.56	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	0.56	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	0.58	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%
Hessesqua	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%
Blou	76.0%	85.8%	33.5%	27.2%	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.61	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	0.58	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%	36.7%	0.56	0.65	0.64	0.59	0.57	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	68.0%	74.9%	37.5%	29.1%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.59	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
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%	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%
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%	96.3%	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%

