



**Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury**

**Socio-economic Profile
Oudtshoorn Municipality**

2014

Working paper

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Oudtshoorn Municipality

Oudtshoorn Municipality at a glance

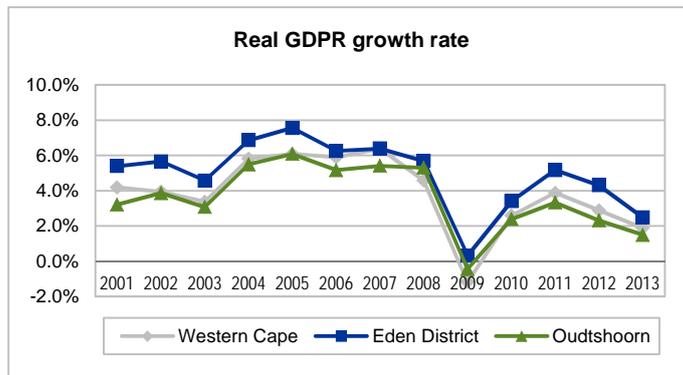
POPULATION

Population size (2013)	95 955
Share of District population (2013)	16.3 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	1.05 per cent

ECONOMY

Regional Gross Domestic Product 2011 (2005 constant prices)
R2 297 million

Share of District economy
11.28 per cent

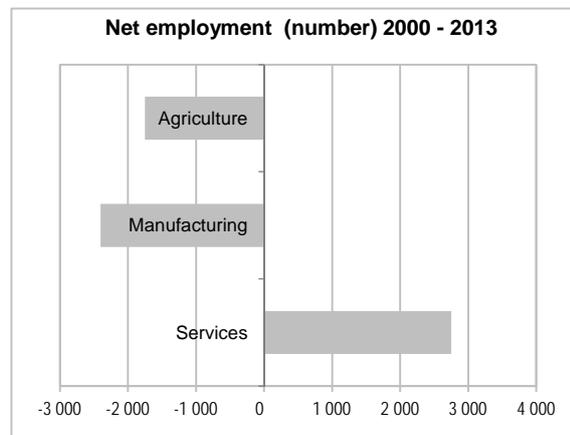
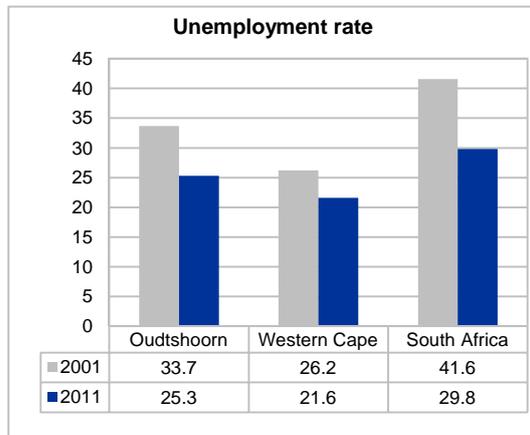


Top 3 contributing detailed sectors (GVA, 2011):

- General government (24.2%)
- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (19.1%)
- Manufacturing (16.0%)

Sector	Real GDP growth yoy % per sector	
	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing	2.8	1.5
Services	3.8	2.8

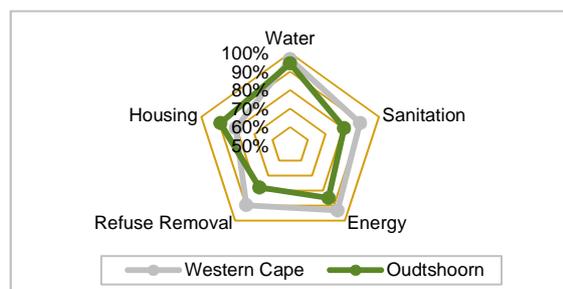
LABOUR MARKET



DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Oudtshoorn	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	79.4%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	34.1%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.66	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.57	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 Oudtshoorn Municipality in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



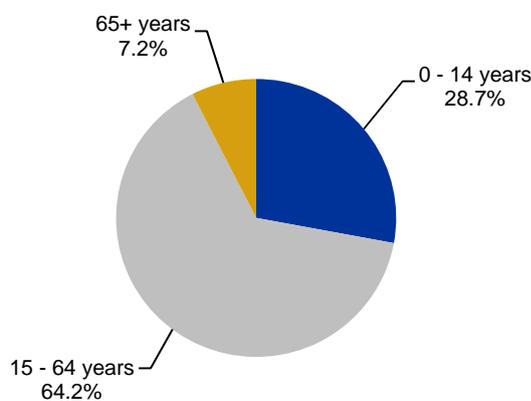
1. Demographics

1.1 Population

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

In 2013 Oudtshoorn had the second largest population size in the Eden District, after George, consisting of 95 955 persons. It is however the second slowest growing municipality in the Province growing at an average annual rate of 1.3 per cent. This is much slower than the District growth rate of 2.4 per cent per annum, indicating that less in-migration may be occurring within this municipal area compared to the others in the District. This is most likely because it is not on the N2 along which migrants are received. Oudtshoorn's population age distribution consist of the following: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 28.7 per cent, Working age (aged 15 - 64 years) 64.2 per cent and Aged (aged 65 years and above) 7.2 per cent. The total dependency ratio is thus 55.8 per cent having decreased from 61.0 per cent in 2001. This implies a slightly lower strain on the incomes of the working age population although it is still high compared to other municipalities in the Province.

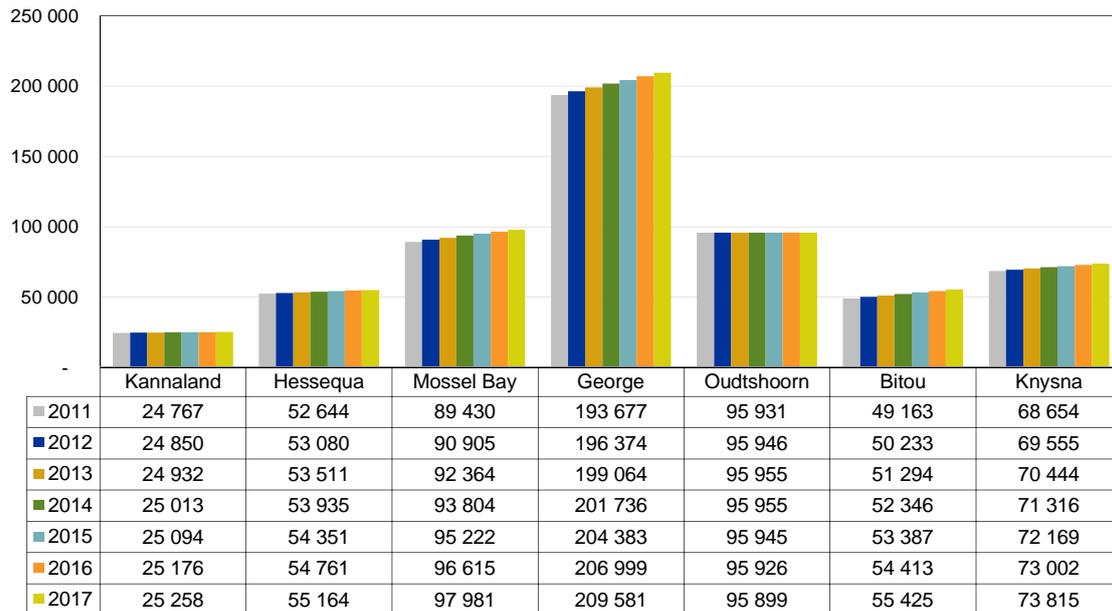
Figure 1 Oudtshoorn Municipality's population age distribution, 2013



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

According to population forecasts by the Department of Social Development, Oudtshoorn Municipality's population will continue to grow until 2014 after which it will start declining. By 2017 the municipality is expected to have a population size of 95 899. This is an indication that no in-migration is expected within this municipal area and that there may also be some out-migration. The population growth trend is very flat and contradictory compared to other municipalities within the District, which are expecting population increases over this period. This should be taken into consideration during municipal planning.

Figure 2 Population projections, 2013 - 2017



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development

2. Education

The literacy rate¹ in the Western Cape is 87.2 per cent which is higher than the literacy rate in the country as a whole of 80.9 per cent. The literacy rate in the Eden District is slightly lower at 82.6 per cent. In this regard the Oudtshoorn’s literacy rate is below par at 79.4 per cent (it is the third lowest in the Eden District), and it is much lower compared to the provincial average. This could be due to the high dropout rates (26.6 per cent in 2012) in Oudtshoorn perhaps as a result of learners having to leave school due to a lack of finances, teenage pregnancies, gangsterism and substance abuse.

Table 1 Education indicators in the Eden District

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

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

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

Oudtshoorn has a relatively large number of schools with libraries and media centres (22) and no fee schools (34). This may be due to its larger population size. Learner enrolment increased by 0.51 per cent from 18 836 in 2013 to 18 933 in 2013 resulting in an increase in the learner-teacher ratio from 29.0 to 29.5 per cent. Despite having the lowest dropout rate in Eden District, the matric pass rate for schools within Oudtshoorn was relatively low at 85.0 per cent in 2011 to 88.0 per cent in 2012 having shown some improvement. It increased further to 88.1 per cent in 2013 however it is still low compared to other local municipalities in the Eden District. The average dropout rate in the Further Education and Training (FET) phase was 28.1 per cent in 2013. Oudtshoorn has a low level of educated workforce as only 31.8 per cent of its population over 20 years of age has a matric or higher educational qualification.

3. Health

3.1 Healthcare facilities

Table 2 Healthcare facilities in Oudtshoorn Municipality, 2014

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

In 2014, there were a total of 82 healthcare facilities situated in the Eden District. Oudtshoorn citizens have access to 10 healthcare facilities including, 1 district hospital, 6 fixed and 3 non-fixed public healthcare clinics/facilities located within the Oudtshoorn municipal area. Comparatively, Oudtshoorn has the same number of public healthcare facilities as other municipalities in the District with much smaller population sizes.

3.2 HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis treatment and care

Table 3 HIV/AIDS and TB treatment and care in Oudtshoorn Municipality, 2012/13 to 2013/14

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

Oudtshoorn has the fourth largest Antiretroviral treatment (ART) patient load in the Eden District despite its relatively larger population size however, it showed a drastic (and the second largest, after Kannaland) increase of 49.9 per cent from 2013 to 2014. There are 6 ART treatment sites available to service the Oudtshoorn population. The number of Tuberculosis (TB) patients in Oudtshoorn has also increased by the second largest proportion, after Kannaland (15.3 per cent) in the Eden District. 12 TB treatment sites are available to service the TB patients within this municipal area. The number of TB patients was only lowered in 3 municipalities in the District namely, Hessequa, Bitou and Knysna Municipality.

3.3 Child and maternal health

Table 4 Child and maternal health in Oudtshoorn Municipality, 2014

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

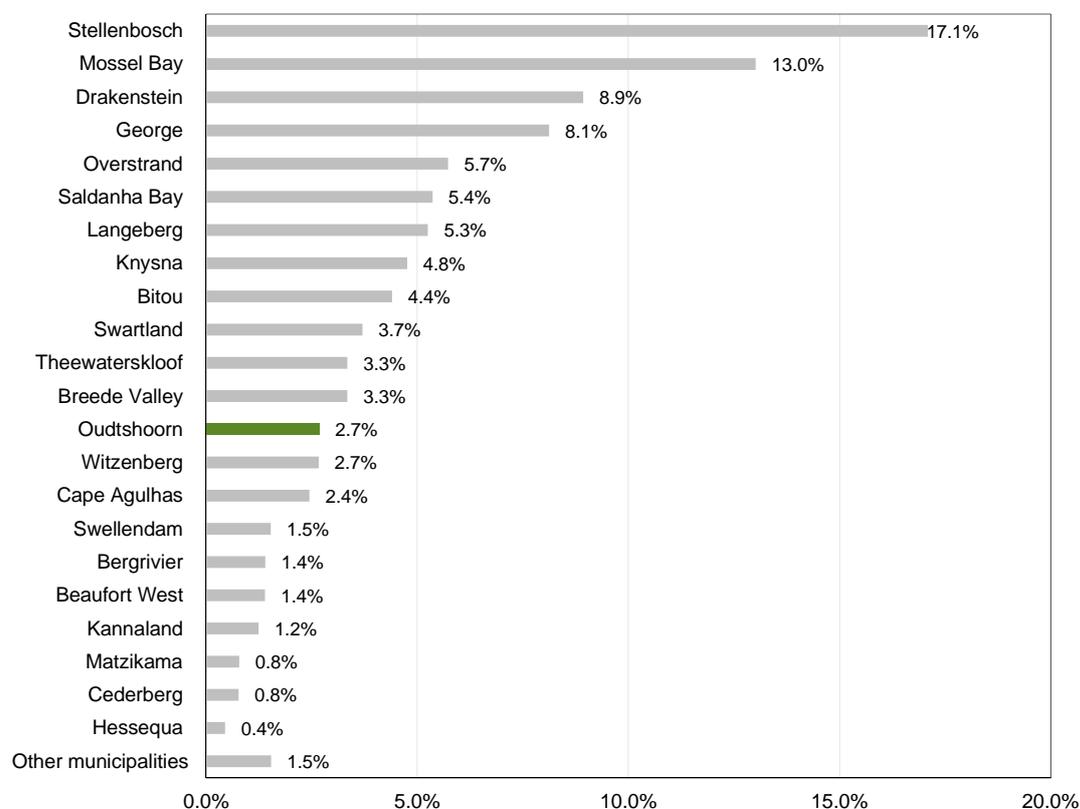
An analysis of child health indicates that Oudtshoorn has a high immunisation coverage rate of 90.3 per cent and is the second highest in the Eden District after Knysna. There are 73 severely malnourished children in the municipal area, however which is the highest in the District. As for maternal health, there are 57 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in Oudtshoorn, having outperformed the District but is still

the third highest. Approximately 174 of the 730 deliveries to women under the age of 18 years occurred within Oudtshoorn i.e. 23.8 per cent of all teenage pregnancies in the District occurs within Oudtshoorn. This may be high because of the larger population size, however the delivery rate to women under the age of 18 years is the second highest in the District at 10.8 per cent, compared to the District average of 7.9. This may be contributing towards the 28.1 per cent dropout rate in the Oudtshoorn Municipality. There was no termination of pregnancies performed in the area.

4. Economic performance

The Eden District regional economy generated 8.1 per cent of the Western Cape GDP during 2013, i.e. R35 billion of the total R431 billion. The Eden District economy grew by 5.0 per cent per annum in real terms from 2000 to 2013. The Oudtshoorn economy grew below par at a rate of 3.6 per cent over this period. Oudtshoorn is the 13th ranking non-metro municipality according to growth and size in the Province. Its percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size is 2.7 per cent. Oudtshoorn Municipality (ranked 17th) is regarded as a region with low growth potential according to the Growth Potential of Towns Study (Van Niekerk, A, November 2013: 28).

Figure 3 Municipal contribution to real GDP growth and size in the Province, 2000 - 2013



Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

The largest contributing sectors to GDP within Oudtshoorn Municipality are General government (24.2 per cent), followed by Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (19.1 per cent) and Manufacturing (16.0 per cent). As expected, the smallest contributing sector is Mining and quarrying (0.1 per cent).

Table 5 Oudtshoorn Municipality sectoral growth, 2000 - 2013

Real GDP growth yoy % per sector		
Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing	2.8	1.5
Services	3.8	2.8

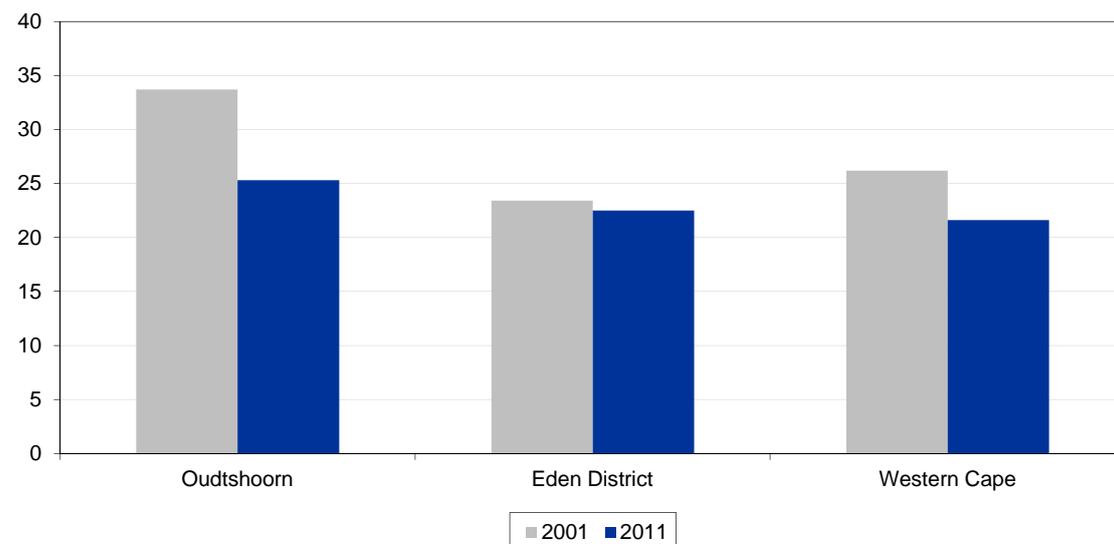
Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

The Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services sector expanded by 0.6, 1.5 and 2.8 per cent respectively, during the economic recovery period (2010 - 2013). These expansions are relatively slow however it is commendable that none of these sectors experienced contractions as was the case in some municipal economies.

5. Employment

The Western Cape unemployment rate was 21.6 per cent in 2011. This is slightly lower than the unemployment rate of the Eden District of 22.5 per cent. During 2011 Oudtshoorn had the second highest unemployment rate in the Eden District at 25.3 per cent having decreased from 33.7 per cent in 2001 (see Figure 4). Similarly, Oudtshoorn had the second highest youth unemployment rate in the Eden District, and increased from 43.4 per cent in 2001 to 35.9 per cent in 2011.

Figure 4 Unemployment rates, 2001 - 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011

Approximately 1 750 formal net jobs were lost in the Agriculture sector and 2 400 in the Manufacturing sector over the period between 2000 and 2013 while a positive net employment of 2 750 was recorded in the Services sector.

Table 6 Net employment in Oudtshoorn Municipality, 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

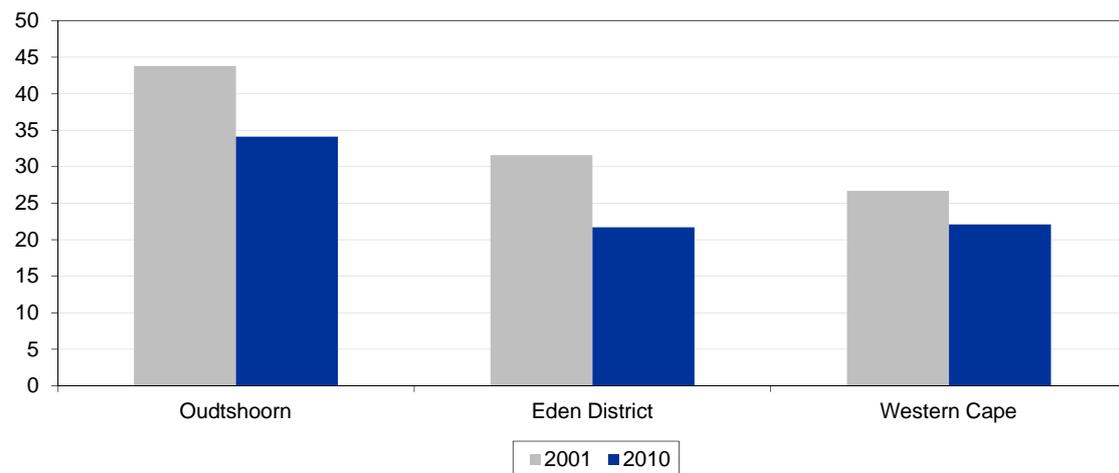
Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

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

6. Poverty

The Eden District showed improvement in its poverty² rates from 31.6 per cent in 2001 to 21.7 per cent in 2010 and has thus underperformed with regard to the provincial average (22.1 per cent). Oudtshoorn has the highest poverty rate in the District with 34.1 per cent, despite decreasing from 43.8 per cent in 2001 (see Figure 5). Oudtshoorn's poverty levels are thus more severe compared to the District and the Province as a whole. This may be as a result of the high levels of unemployment in this municipal area.

² The poverty income line used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report No. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996).

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

Source: IHS Global Insight, 2013

Household income is one of the most important determinants of welfare in a region. The ability to meet basic needs such as adequate food, clothing, shelter and basic amenities is largely determined by the level of income earned by the households.

Table 7 Household income across municipalities in Eden District, 2011

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

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

In 2011, approximately 11.3 per cent of Oudtshoorn's 14 758 households had an income of less than R400 per month. It is National Government's NDP goal to have zero per cent of household to earn less than R418 per month by 2030 of which Oudtshoorn is lagging far behind. In 2011 approximately 9.0 per cent of households in Oudtshoorn earned no income (third lowest in the District). This implies great strain on municipal resources to provide free basic services. Income per capita has nevertheless been on the rise within Oudtshoorn but is only R23 020 per annum compared to the 2030 NDP goal of R110 000. This and the high Gini coefficient of 0.57 indicates that the improving economic conditions may be slow in benefitting the wider proportion of individuals within the municipality.

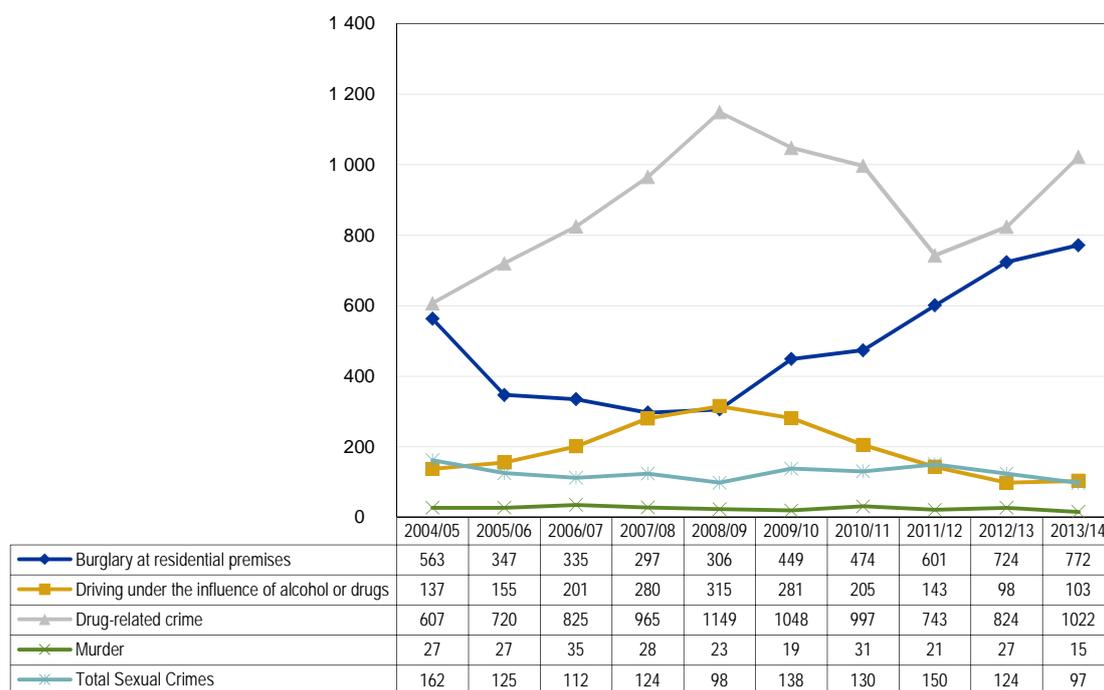
7. Safety and security

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

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

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

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



Source: South African Police Service, 2013/14

Figure 6 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located throughout the Oudtshoorn municipal area over the period 2004/05 and 2013/14. The total number of murders reported during April 2012/13 was 27 and decreased to 15 in 2013/14. The murder trend appears to be erratic however it is currently the lowest number recorded since 2004/05. The same holds true for Total sexual crimes which has been erratic over the years but showed some decline from 124 to 97 cases reported over the past two years. Burglaries in residential areas, drunken driving and drug-related crimes have all increased over the past two calendar years from 724 to 772, 98 to 103 and 824 to 1 022 respectively. As noted the largest increase was within drug-related crimes which may also be an indication of a substance abuse problem within the municipal area. It can thus be concluded that safety and security has worsened within Oudtshoorn Municipality.

8. Access to basic services

The provision of basic services within Oudtshoorn remained static from 2011 to 2013. Refuse removal is the only basic service which has shown an improvement from 77.8 to 78.0 per cent over this period. Oudtshoorn Municipality lags in the Province in terms of access to sanitation, energy, water and refuse removal. The lowest levels of access occur within sanitation (80.4 per cent) and refuse removal (78.0 per cent). There is thus much room for improvement with regard to basic service delivery within Oudtshoorn Municipality. This is crucial to improve the quality of life of households in the municipal area.

Table 8 Access to minimum basic services

Regional area	Water		Sanitation		Energy		Refuse Removal		Housing	
	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013
Eden	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 Research, 2014

9. Environment

Table 9 Environmental status in Oudtshoorn Municipality, 2014

Environmental category	Status
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Spatial Development Framework has been advertised for public comment. Will be tabled before council. There is alignment with National and Provincial policy directives.
Housing	Land has been made available for development in small pockets around the existing urban footprint and large pockets in the periphery of the town.
Water	Water resources in Oudtshoorn are fully utilised, but the water reticulation network is good. The supply of water from the Klein Karoo River Water Supply System has reached its maximum yield and alternative sources must be found. Huis River (water source in De Rust) is limited by insufficient storage.
Sanitation	Insufficient capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) and it often treats more than its designed capacity. The quality of effluent water from Dysselsdorp does not meet the prescribed standards. De Rust WWTW is ranked as having high risk as no operational requirements were met. The plant is in poor condition.
Energy	The electricity network needs to be upgraded to meet increasing demand as a result of rapid expansion of housing provision.

Environmental category	Status
Waste disposal	The Grootkop Landfill site is reaching its full capacity thus it needs to be expanded. The Dysselsdorp disposal site needs to be expanded and the De Rust site needs to be closed.
Air quality	The municipality has no Air Quality Management Plan. Air quality control measures are being pursued at the ostrich abattoir and the tannery industry.
Biodiversity	There is risk of the loss of biodiversity due to poor agricultural practices, urban development pressure and informal settlements resultant from high densities and limited services.

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2014

10. Concluding remarks

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

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	R4801 - 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 401 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600
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%	Medium	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%	High	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	
Swellendam	28 077	35 916	2.5%	15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	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%
Eden District	454 919	574 265	2.4%	23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	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%
Kannaland	23 975	24 767	0.3%	13.9	17.3	19.6	22.7	716	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%
Hessequa	44 108	52 642	1.8%	14.0	14.1	19.8	18.5	1 057	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%
Mossel Bay	71 498	89 430	2.3%	24.7	22.9	32.5	29.9	5 651	4.0%	High	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%
George	135 402	193 672	3.6%	27.8	20.7	34.5	27.6	6 149	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%
Oudtshoorn	84 691	95 933	1.3%	33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	4.0%	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%
Oudtshoorn	84 691	95 933	1.3%	33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	4.0%	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%
Blou	29 180	49 162	5.4%	26.3	30.1	33.4	37.9	1 662	5.6%	Medium	5.3%	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	5.3%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
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	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%

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	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%	36.1%	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%	96.9%	96.3%
Hessequa	96.0%	98.0%	83.0%	92.0%	88.9%	98.4%	71.0%	79.0%	93.2%	93.8%
Mossel Bay	96.0%	96.0%	91.0%	93.0%	87.3%	97.0%	89.0%	93.0%	85.5%	85.9%
George	92.0%	96.0%	84.0%	89.0%	87.3%	94.1%	85.0%	88.0%	80.9%	83.9%
Oudtshoorn	93.0%	95.0%	82.0%	82.0%	87.6%	96.9%	81.0%	78.0%	87.0%	88.5%
Bitou	90.0%	93.0%	81.0%	84.0%	86.9%	90.6%	85.0%	88.0%	79.8%	72.2%
Knysna	84.0%	94.0%	83.0%	83.0%	81.0%	88.3%	85.0%	93.0%	68.6%	73.8%
Central Karoo District	98.9%	99.4%	85.5%	90.0%	83.9%	89.7%	77.7%	78.7%	96.9%	96.7%
Laingsburg	98.2%	99.4%	74.4%	83.3%	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%

