



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

**Socio-economic Profile**  
**Knysna Municipality**

**2014**

Working paper

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# Knysna Municipality

## Knysna Municipality at a glance

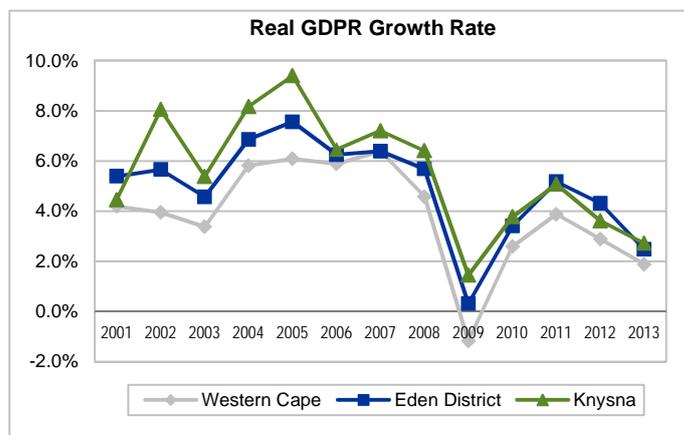
### POPULATION

Population size (2013)	70 444
Share of District population (2013)	12 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	2.7 per cent

### ECONOMY

Regional Gross Domestic Product 2013 (2005 constant prices)  
R2 507 million

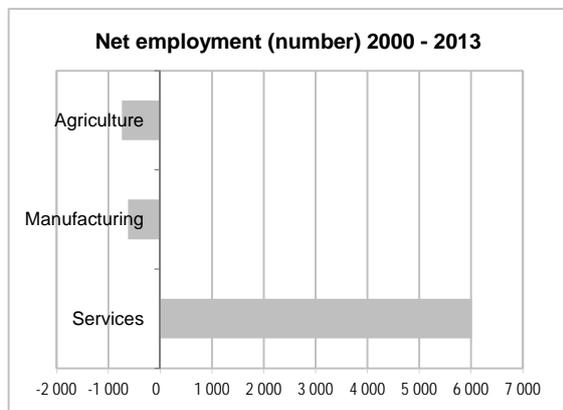
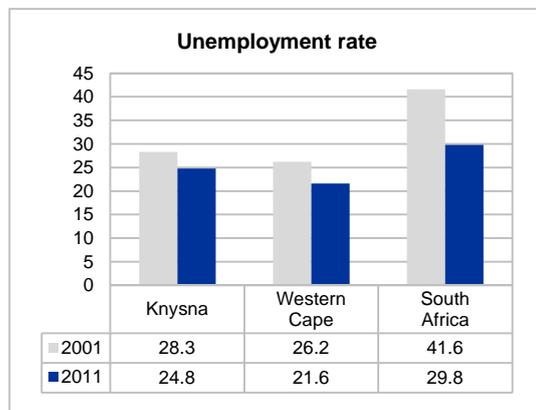
Share of District economy  
12.3 per cent



**Real GDP growth yoy % per sector**

Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	6.1	6.9
Manufacturing	2.8	1.8
Services	5.8	4.3

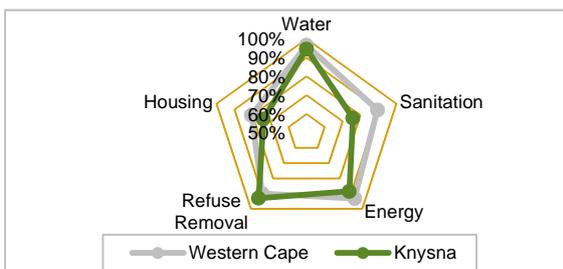
### LABOUR MARKET



### DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Knysna	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	85.1%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	15.0%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.73	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 Knysna Municipality in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



## 1. Demographics

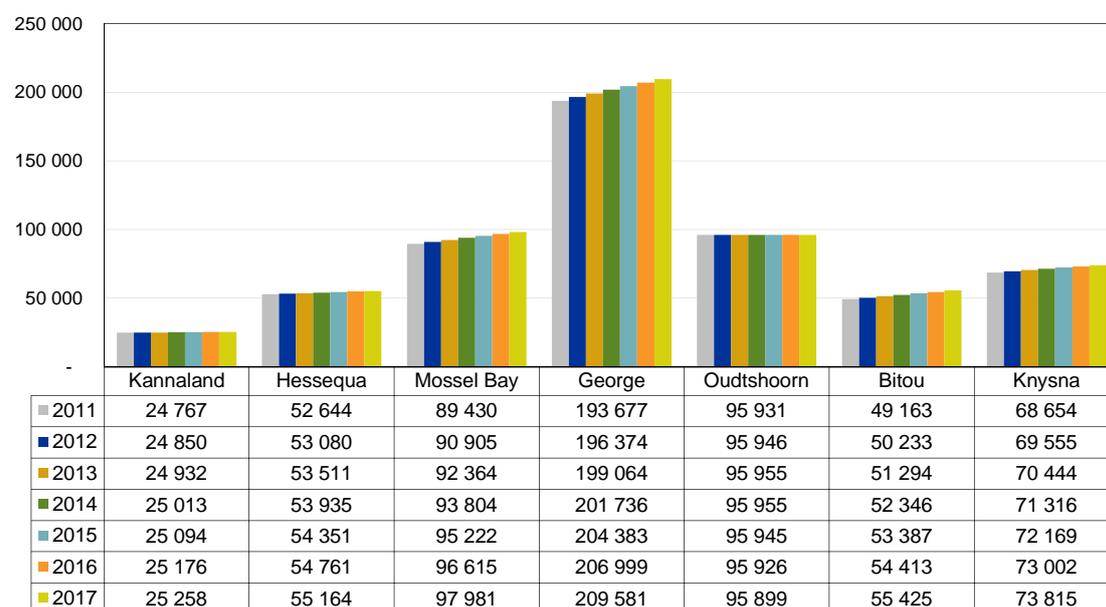
The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as age, gender, population group and income levels. Demographic characteristics inform key policy decisions, for example, a household's income level determines whether or not the household qualifies to be classified as 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, Knysna had the fourth highest population size in the Eden District consisting of 68 654 persons. The average population growth of Knysna (2.9 per cent) is slightly higher than that of the Province at 2.6 per cent and significantly faster than the District growth rate of 2.4 per cent per annum.

### 1.1 Population projections

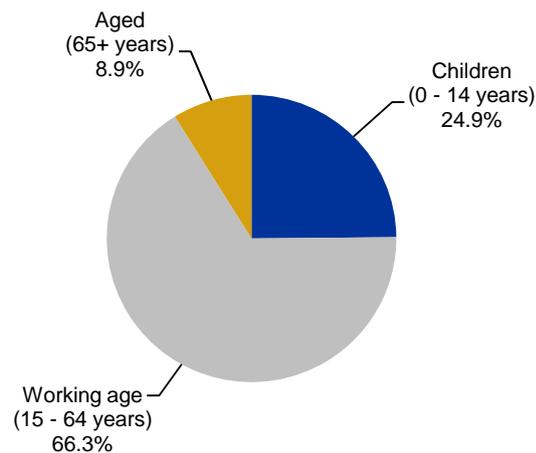
According to forecasts by the Department of Social Development, Knysna Municipality's population will continue to grow with the additional of approximately 3 300 people from 70 444 to 73 815 people, between 2013 and 2017.

**Figure 1 Population projections**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

Knysna's population age distribution in 2013 was as follows: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 24.9 per cent, Working age population (aged 15 - 64 years) 66.3 per cent and the Aged (aged 65 years and above) 8.9 per cent.

**Figure 2 Population age distribution for Knysna 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. Knysna Municipality had a literacy rate of 85.1 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

<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 Knysna has increased from 11 946 in 2013 to 12 417 in 2014. For the same period, the average learner-teacher ratio has increased slightly from 24.5 in 2013 to 26.3 in 2014.

Knysna Municipality's dropout rates, like many of the other Eden local municipalities, is very high, with a dropout rate of 36.5 in 2012 and a rate for dropouts in the FET phase in 2013 of 39.2.

**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			% 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		
<b>Knysna</b>	<b>11 946</b>	<b>12 417</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>		
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, 81.1 per cent of Knysna Municipality's matriculants passed.

### 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, which is slightly below the Municipality's total enrolment numbers, 12.0 per cent of the District's enrolment.

### 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 Knysna, including 6 fixed clinics, 1 satellite and 2 mobile clinics. Knysna also has one district hospital.

#### 3.2 HIV/AIDS treatment and Tuberculosis 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 643 was in Knysna.

<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

Although Tuberculosis (TB) patient numbers in the District has increased, Knysna patient numbers have remained virtually unchanged, dropping just slightly between March 2013 and 2014, from 491 to 486, administered from 11 Knysna 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, Knysna at high 102.5.

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 only 5 were in Knysna.

Knysna had one of the lower malnutrition rates in the District, their rate of 94 per 100 000 was significantly 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
<b>Knysna</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>955</b>
<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 Knysna Municipality's maternal mortality rate was 58 per 100 000 population, this was substantially below the District's 105 as well as the Provincial average of 69.

#### 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 Knysna. Although the Knysna numbers are relatively large compared with some of the other municipalities, the delivery rate was relatively low within the District, with a rate of 6.1 compared to the District average of 7.9.

#### Termination of pregnancy

Knysna's termination of pregnancy rate was high when compared within the District; a total of 137 termination of pregnancies were performed in Knysna at a rate of 955 per 100 000 population; this was above the District average of 821 per 100 000 population but below the 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 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.

**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*

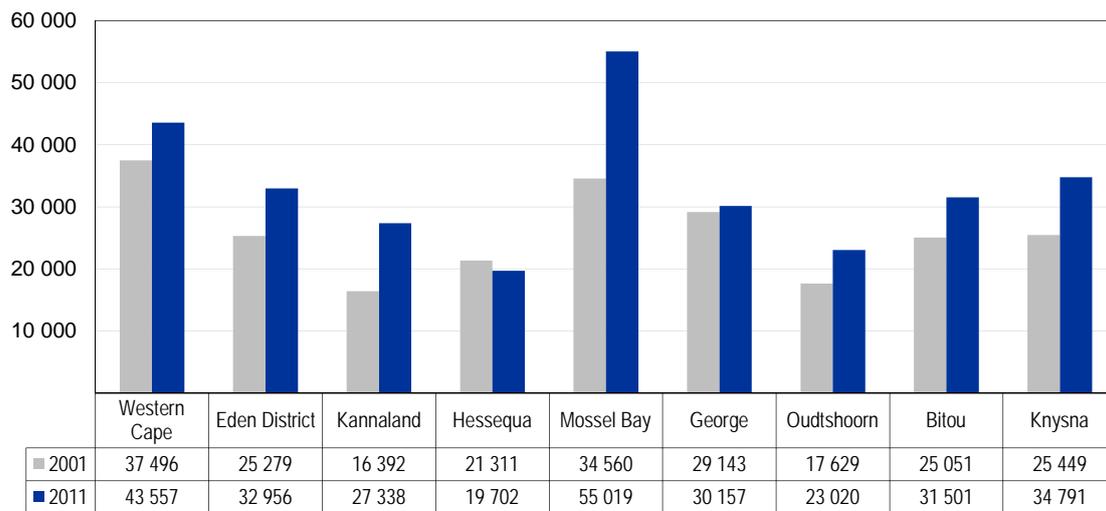
As seen in Table 5, the percentage of people living in poverty has declined since 2001. In 2010, the proportion of people in Knysna living in poverty in 2010 was second lowest (15.0 per cent) in the District after Mossel Bay (12.4 per cent). Of the Eden local municipalities, Oudtshoorn (34.1 per cent)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

### 4.2 Per capita income

The GDP per capita 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. Although per capita GDP in Knysna (R34 791) was just above that of the District, it was not close to the Provincial figure. With the exception of Mossel Bay (R55 019) the per capita GDP income levels in the District are relatively low compared to the Province's figure.

<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 Knysna earned between R9 601 and R307 600 per annum. A similar pattern can be seen for the other local municipalities in the District. The large proportion of households in Knysna earning no income raises concern.

## 5. Safety and security

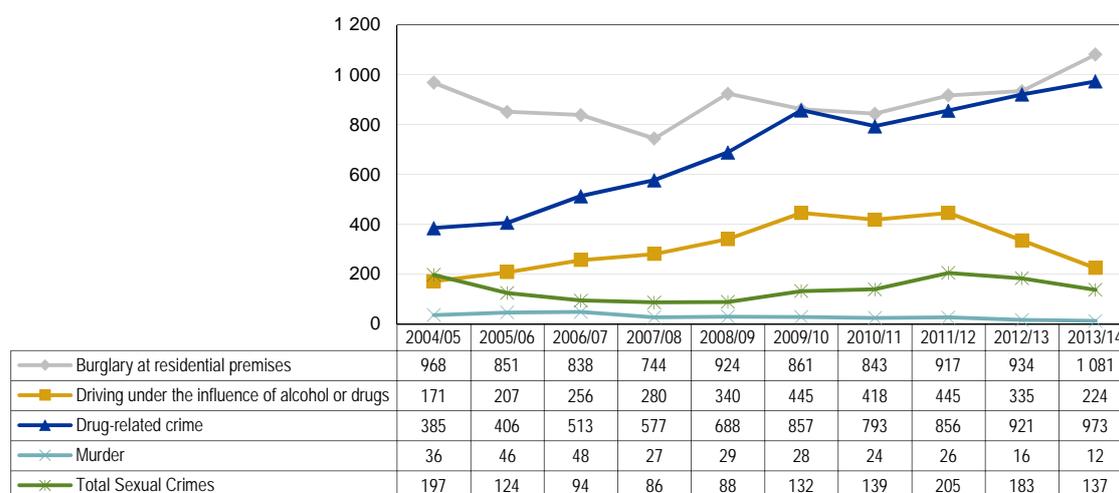
The safety of persons and property is vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it is impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack. Peoples' general impressions, as well as official statistics on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

While Knysna has seen increases in the number of burglaries at residential premises and drug-related crime in recent years, it appears that murder, sexual crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs has declined since 2011/12.

**Figure 4 Crime in Knysna 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 Knysna is good (94.6 per cent), just slightly below 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 75.8 per cent of households in Knysna had access to basic sanitation services. This was significantly below the District average of 85.1 per cent and placed Knysna second last, just before Kannaland (74.7 per cent) in terms of access to basic sanitation provision.

**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 Knysna Municipality's 2013 household access level at 88.5 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 93.0 per cent in 2013, Knysna Municipality's household access level to refuse removal services was significantly above the District average of 86.5 per cent. Knysna had highest household access levels in the District, while Kannaland, with 66.0 per cent had the lowest.

#### **6.5 Housing**

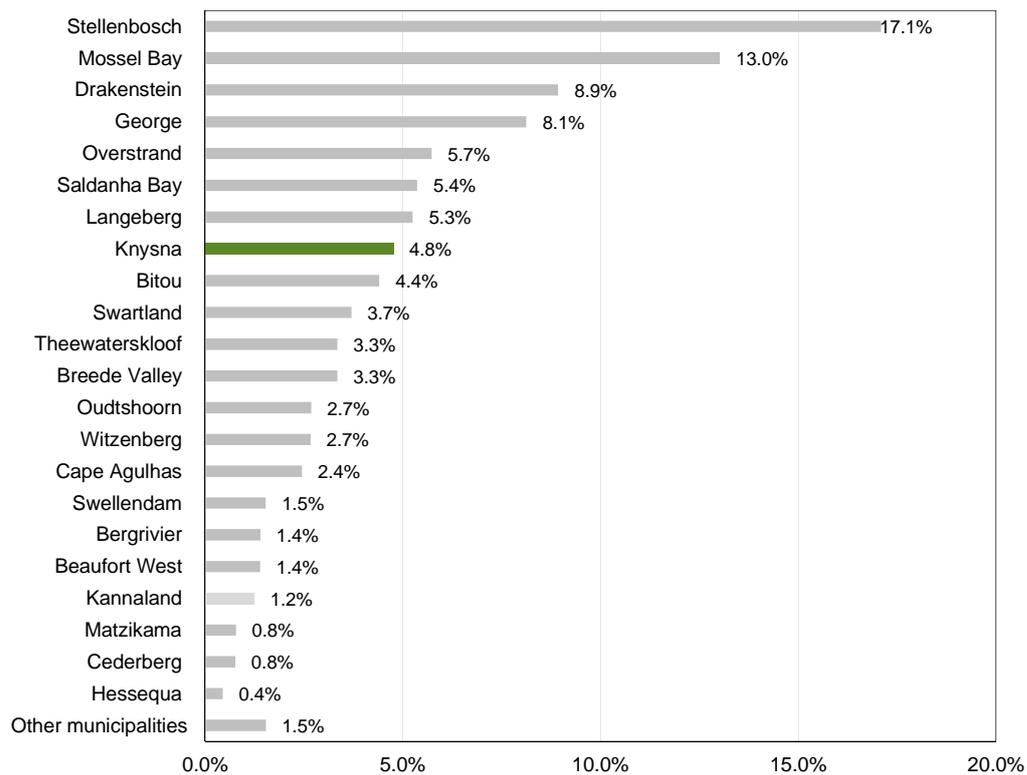
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Still, there are many South 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 Knysna Municipality. It is estimated that in 2013, 73.9 per cent of households in Knysna had access to formal housing, second lowest in the District, just slightly above Bitou's 72.9 per cent; significantly below the District average of 84.1 per cent.

## 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. Knysna is the eighth ranking non-metro municipality according to growth and size (between 2000 and 2013) in the Province, its percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size being 4.8 per cent. According to the Growth Potential of Towns Study, Knysna is regarded as a region with very high growth potential.

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



Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

Manufacturing growth in Knysna (2.8 per cent) for the 2000 to 2013 period was slower than that of the Eden District region (4.4 per cent) while its Agriculture (6.1 per cent) and Services (5.8 per cent) growth was faster growth than that of the District (1.2 and 5.4 per cent respectively).

<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>

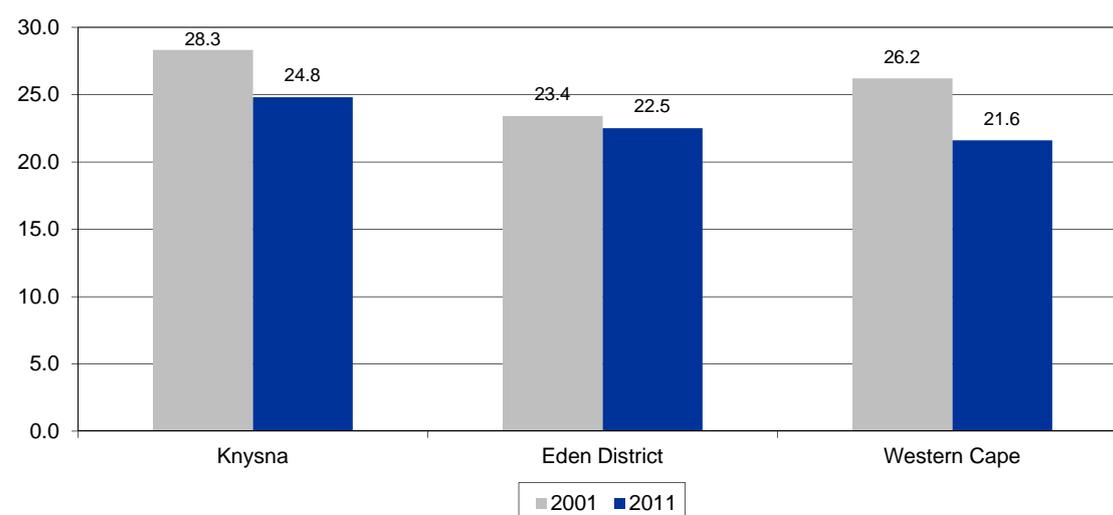
Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

## 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, Knysna's unemployment rate of 24.8 per cent slightly higher than the District's 22.5 per cent. As with all the other local municipalities in the District, at 32.3 per cent, Knysna 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

<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
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
<b>Knysna</b>	<b>-740</b>	<b>-620</b>	<b>6 020</b>
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 Knysna 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 the Knysna area, the net job growth (6 020) in the Services sector (including General government) was higher than the retrenchments in Manufacturing (-620) and Agriculture (-740), resulting in a net cumulative growth of 4 660 jobs over the 2000 - 2013 period.

## 9. Environment

**Table 10 Environmental indicators**

Environmental category	Status
Water	<p><b>Knysna</b> – The Knysna area is supplied with raw water from several different sources, namely the Knysna River, Gouna River, Glebe Dam, Akkerkloof Dam, Bigai Springs and boreholes. Two run-of river schemes relay water to the Knysna Balancing Dam (capacity of 6 000 m<sup>3</sup>), situated at the water treatment works (WTW). The WTW is supplied by gravity from the Knysna Balancing Dam. The main residential areas of Knysna are situated on hilly terrain, which are also sparsely populated. This results in the need for several different pressure zones within the water reticulation system, resulting in a significant number of reservoirs and pump stations – making additional infrastructure and development particularly costly in the settlement.</p> <p>The following interventions are recommended for implementation, in order of priority and implementation sequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full implementation of the Water Demand Management Strategy, developed in 2008.</li> <li>• Integrate emergency boreholes into bulk water supply system.</li> </ul>

Environmental category	Status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate emergency re-use scheme into bulk water supply system.</li> <li>• Increase abstraction capacities from existing run-of-river schemes and dams.</li> <li>• Groundwater development of table mountain group aquifer.</li> <li>• Develop additional reservoirs to store treated water.</li> <li>• A previous geo-hydrological report (Parsons and Associates, 2007) proposed 13 possible drilling targets with pumping rates varying from 5 l/s to 15 l/s per drilling target. Seven of the thirteen potential drilling sites have been identified in and around the Knysna area. However, it was proposed that two Table Mountain Group Aquifer target areas and one Enon Formation Aquifer target area be identified as priority exploration areas.</li> <li>• Establish the feasibility of developing a desalination plant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Karatara</b> - Karatara obtains raw surface water from a run-of-river scheme from the Karatara River. The existing water supply system has no seasonal storage and the assurance of supply is therefore entirely dependent on the availability of low flows in the river. The water requirement projections indicate that the current source is under pressure, with shortfalls expected experienced since 2010. The following interventions are recommended for implementation, in order of priority and implementation sequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full implementation of the Water Demand Management Strategy, developed in 2008.</li> <li>• Groundwater development.</li> <li>• Increase abstraction capacities from existing run-off river scheme and construct an off-channel storage dam.</li> </ul> <p><b>Rheenendal</b> - The raw water supply to Rheenendal is from a run-of-river scheme on the Homtini River, a tributary of the Goukamma River. During the recent drought emergency boreholes have been drilled, but further information is not available. The following interventions are recommended for implementation, in order of priority and implementation sequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full implementation of the Water Demand Management Strategy, developed in 2008.</li> <li>• Integration of the emergency boreholes into the bulk water supply system and further groundwater development.</li> <li>• Increase abstraction capacities from existing run-of-river scheme.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sedgefield</b> - Sedgefield is supplied with surface water abstracted from the Karatara River and is also supplemented by four boreholes in the area. Currently there is a major water resource problem, as the Karatara River sometimes runs dry and as a result, a project to implement a small-scale desalination of seawater was undertaken for the town. The following interventions are recommended for implementation, in order of priority and implementation sequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full implementation of the Water Demand Management Strategy, developed in 2008.</li> <li>• Integrate emergency boreholes into bulk water system and do further groundwater development.</li> <li>• Integrate emergency desalination plant into bulk water system.</li> <li>• Increase abstraction capacities from existing run-of-river scheme by constructing an off-channel storage dam.</li> <li>• Relocating the WTW outside of the river flood plain.</li> </ul>

Environmental category	Status
	<p><b>Buffalo Bay</b> - Buffelsbaai's primary water source is surface water abstraction of approximately 0.041 million m<sup>3</sup>/a from the Goukamma River. Problems are periodically experienced with the supply, particularly during dry periods, peak season and during spring high tide when saline water pushes over or around the abstraction weir. The existing bulk water supply system has insufficient capacity to supply the future water requirements for the fully occupied scenario and the additional future development areas. The town is also supplemented by boreholes, of which the yield is unknown.</p> <p><i>Critical interventions</i></p> <p>The following interventions are recommended for implementation, in order of priority and implementation sequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full implementation of the Water Demand Management Strategy, developed in 2008.</li> <li>• Increase abstraction capacities from existing run-of-river scheme.</li> <li>• Groundwater development in sand dunes north of Buffelsbaai.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<p><b>Knysna</b> - There are two Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW's) in the area, one in Knysna and another in Brenton. The hilly topography in Knysna, together with the low-lying areas along the coast, presents challenges for the sewerage systems. A large number of sewage pump stations are necessary to convey sewage from end-users to the WWTW.</p> <p><i>Critical interventions</i></p> <p>Upgrade of the Knysna WWTW will be required to accommodate the future development in and around the rapidly expanding area. It is also recommended that treated water be diverted to a preferred upstream point on the Knysna River to facilitate dilution.</p> <p><b>Sedgefield</b> - The town is serviced by a waterborne sewerage system, and also partially serviced by septic tanks.</p> <p><i>Critical intervention</i></p> <p>The WWTW is Sedgefield is operating over capacity and therefore the WWTW must be upgraded.</p> <p><b>Buffalo Bay</b> - The town is serviced completely by septic tanks.</p>
Solid waste/ Refuse removal	<p>There are 5 waste management facilities in the Knysna Municipal area, two of which are not operational anymore. They are the Knysna Transfer Station, the Knysna Waste Disposal Facility, the Old Place Waste Disposal Facility, Sedgefield Waste Disposal Facility and the Brenton-on-Sea Waste Disposal Facility.</p> <p>The Old Plan disposal facility (as at 2013) only had one year of available airspace left and is to be closed as soon as an alternative site is available.</p> <p>The Brenton-on-Sea disposal facility has made an application to establish a chipping and composting site.</p> <p>The Knysna waste disposal facilities and Sedgefield facility are both closed. The Knysna facility requires a closure licence (despite being closed since 1996) and the Sedgefield site has an application for rehabilitation in process.</p> <p>The Knysna Transfer Station is located within Knysna and separates waste into recyclables, garden waste and general waste which are transported to the PetroSA site in Mossel Bay where it is disposed of. Problematically, the PetroSA site is reaching capacity (projected to be at capacity by December 2014). It is understood that an application is to be or has already been submitted to have the conditions relating to the PetroSA site altered so that its height can be extended. Ultimately, however, Joint Planning Initiative (JPI) Provincial Consolidated Report for Knysna Municipality 24 Sept/Oct 2014 there is a desperate need for a regional waste site to be developed within Eden to accommodate future waste.</p> <p><i>Critical Interventions</i></p> <p>A regional waste site is desperately required within Eden and should receive absolutely priority. Waste reduction, reuse and recycling measures are urgently required to be implemented to reduce waste generation and extend airspace in existing and future waste sites.</p>

Source: Joint Planning Initiative Provincial Report, 2014

## 10. Concluding remarks

The Knysna Municipality has shown much improvement over the years with regard to all areas of its socio-economic environment, specifically the unemployment rates, matric pass rates and proportion of households with access to formal housing. The socio-economic profile illustrates how the socio-economic environment impacts on the standard of living within the Municipality. The high population growth rates in conjunction with the faster growing economy have led to increasing household and per capita income. These have translated to declining poverty levels and indigent support required within the municipal area. There is still room for improvement with regard to poverty reduction and skills development, but the Knysna is performing well in terms of allowing inhabitants to reap social benefits from the growing economy.

Knysna Municipality was ranked as having very high developmental/growth potential. The Municipality should attempt to take advantage of this by promoting and supporting industries such as agri-tourism/tourism which is a key source of growth in this municipal area. Facilitating growth in the Agriculture sector may also contribute to growth as a result of exports and the forward linkages to manufacturing and other service industries.

Knysna Municipality has the third highest unemployment rate in the District. The trend towards employing skilled to highly skilled individuals and in-migration indicates that the unemployment rate may increase further. This is of concern considering the increasing dropout rates and decreasing matric pass rates which increases the number of unskilled workers, which the labour market cannot afford.

Knysna Municipality has high youth unemployment rates, increasing average dropout rates and decreasing matric pass rates. This is of concern. Implementing a Youth at Risk programme as at the Crysalis Academy, may replicate the successes in skilling the youth, providing them with employment opportunities and creating a safer society. This may assist in skills development and reducing the youth unemployment rate of 37.9 per cent (2011).

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	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	GDP (R'000)	GDP per capita (2000 - 2013)	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
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	2 893 247	3 740 026	2.6%	29.2	23.9	36.8	31.9	185 682	49 647	4.1%	High	13.7%	2.7%	4%	10.6%	16%	14.5%	13%	11.9%	8.7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%
<b>West Coast District</b>	282 673	391 766	3.3%	13.2	14.6	17.3	18.2	11 382	28 173	3.3%	Low	8.2%	1.9%	3.3%	17.6%	24.7%	17.8%	11.8%	8.6%	4.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Maitikama	50 207	67 147	2.9%	16.5	14.0	22.7	19.3	1 738	25 291	1.4%	Low	9.5%	1.9%	3.2%	17.8%	25.4%	21.1%	10.6%	6.4%	3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Cederberg	39 320	49 768	2.4%	10.2	10.5	13.3	13.8	1 013	19 858	2.2%	Medium	9.3%	1.4%	1.9%	13.5%	22.3%	22.4%	14%	9.1%	4.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Bergvliet	46 330	61 897	2.9%	7.6	6.8	10.0	9.6	1 505	23 555	2.7%	High	13.9%	2.4%	4%	10.7%	17.4%	16.7%	15.2%	11.5%	6.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Saldanha Bay	70 439	99 193	3.5%	21.5	23.4	26.8	30.4	3 655	35 382	4.4%	High	10.5%	1.7%	2.6%	13.4%	21.7%	20.1%	13%	9.5%	5.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Swartland	72 118	113 762	4.7%	10.2	12.7	13.6	17.9	3 314	28 307	3.5%	High	6.4%	1.9%	4%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	629 490	787 490	2.3%	17.0	14.2	22.2	17.1	30 160	37 252	3.9%	Low	13%	1.7%	3.1%	10.7%	17.2%	18.4%	13.9%	11%	7.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Witzenberg	83 570	115 946	3.3%	13.6	7.6	17.3	9.9	2 616	21 787	3.0%	Medium	20.6%	2.1%	3.5%	10.2%	16.5%	15.5%	11.5%	8.5%	6.6%	3.3%	1%	0.7%
Draakenstein	194 416	251 262	2.6%	22.8	17.6	29.5	24.6	9 405	36 535	2.9%	High	12%	1.7%	2.9%	14.9%	22.2%	19%	12.6%	8.5%	4.7%	1%	0.3%	0.2%
Stellenbosch	117 715	155 733	2.8%	16.9	15.2	23.1	21.5	10 117	25 923	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	25 923	2.3%	Medium	11.8%	1.8%	3.4%	17.7%	22.9%	19.1%	11.4%	7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
Langeberg	81 274	97 724	1.9%	12.2	11.3	16.0	15.1	3 446	34 592	4.6%	Medium	16.4%	2.9%	4.1%	12%	17.4%	15.6%	13.7%	10.3%	5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%
<b>Overberg District</b>	203 520	258 176	2.4%	17.5	17.0	22.4	21.4	8 083	30 403	5.2%	Medium	9.6%	1.3%	2.5%	12.7%	22.8%	19.9%	14.2%	10.6%	4.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Theewaterskloof	93 276	108 790	1.6%	18.6	14.9	18.6	19.8	2 873	25 692	3.6%	High	7.9%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Overstrand	55 735	80 432	3.7%	22.0	23.3	29.3	31.1	2 766	33 082	6.3%	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	41 536	5.3%	High	7.9%	1.3%	3.1%	14.3%	25.3%	20.5%	13.4%	8.2%	4.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Swellendam	28 077	35 916	2.5%	15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	27 785	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%
<b>Eden District</b>	454 919	574 265	2.4%	23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	34 655	5.2%	Low	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Kannaland	23 975	24 767	0.3%	13.9	17.3	19.6	22.7	716	28 703	5.1%	Low	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%
Hessequa	44 108	52 642	1.8%	14.0	14.1	19.8	18.5	1 057	19 749	1.3%	High	9.5%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Mossel Bay	71 498	89 430	2.3%	24.7	22.9	32.5	29.9	5 651	61 186	7.5%	High	16.4%	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	39 889	4.0%	High	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Oudtshoorn	84 691	95 933	1.3%	33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	23 940	3.5%	Medium	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Bloubaai	29 180	49 162	5.4%	26.3	30.1	33.4	37.9	1 662	32 411	7.7%	Low	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Knysna	51 475	68 659	2.9%	28.3	24.8	35.1	32.3	2 507	35 593	5.6%	Medium	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	60 482	71 011	1.6%	33.2	22.7	43.7	27.3	1 586	21 917	4.0%	Low	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%
Langsburg	6 679	8 289	2.2%	26.3	17.9	37.0	22.0	145	17 364	2.3%	Low	6.3%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Prince Albert	10 518	13 136	2.2%	35.0	19.4	44.5	25.4	225	16 786	4.0%	Low	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Beaufort West	37 110	49 586	2.9%	38.2	25.5	49.7	34.5	1 087	21 485	3.8%	Medium	10.5%	1.7%	2.6%	13.4%	21.7%	20.1%	13%	9.5%	5.5%	1.5%	0.4%	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	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	0.60	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	0.58	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	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%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	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%
<b>Overberg District</b>	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%
<b>Eden District</b>	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%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	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
<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%	83.1%	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%

