

**Provincial Government Western Cape  
Provincial Treasury**

**Regional Development Profile:  
City of Cape Town**

2010

Working paper



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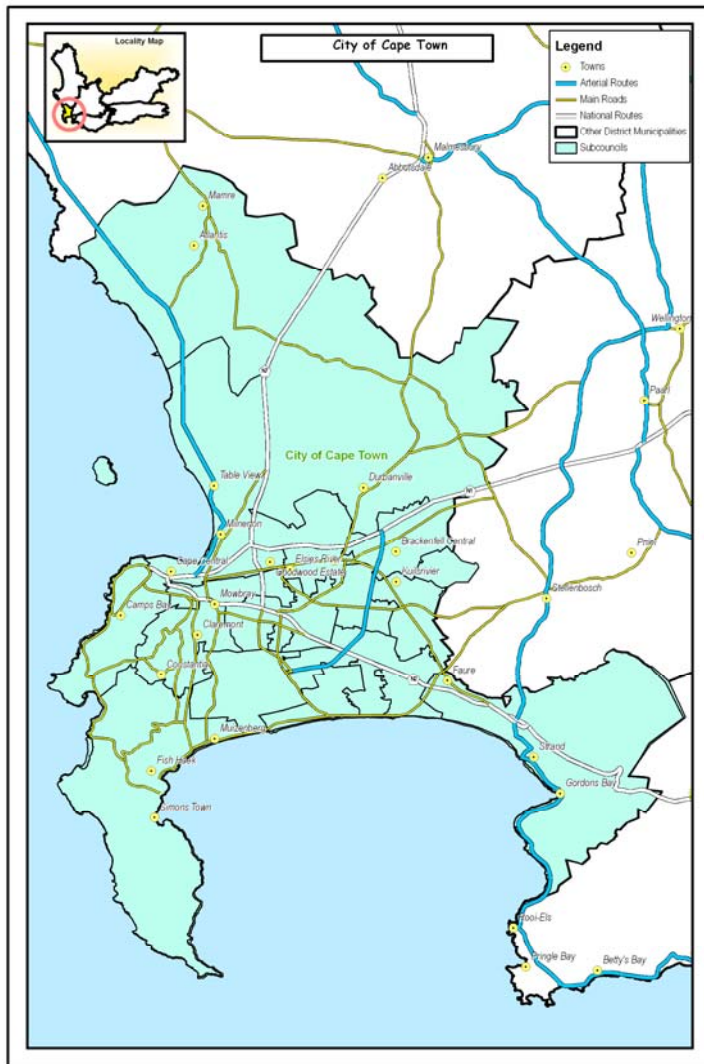
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# City of Cape Town



## City of Cape Town at a glance

<b>Population</b>					
<b>Number</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>% Share</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2007</b>
Total	2 893 247	3 497 093	African	31.7	34.9
Male	1 389 339	1 693 253	Coloured	48.1	44.0
Female	1 503 910	1 803 840	White	18.8	19.3
Dependency ratio (%)	46.3	45.6	Indian/Asian	1.4	1.8
<b>Socio-economic indicators</b>					
<b>Education</b>		<b>2007</b>			
Literacy rate <sup>1</sup> (%)		85.2			
<b>Health</b>		<b>2010</b>			
Number of PHC facilities		179			
% Immunisation coverage (<1 yr)		99.2			
<b>Crime (number of reported cases)</b>		<b>2005/06</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	
Drug-related crimes		20 241	28 389	39 677	
Sexual Crimes		6 228	5 500	5 881	
Murder		1 882	2 036	1 541	
<b>Poverty levels</b>		<b>2007</b>			
Number of people accessing social grants		453 231			
<b>Household income levels</b>		<b>2001</b>	<b>2009</b>		
Number of households		777 396	902 279		
Annual income > R0 < R42 000 (% share)		42.6	22.7		
Annual income > R42 000 < R132 000 (% share)		31.5	32.6		
Annual income >R132 000< R600 000		24.5	32.7		
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>		<b>2001</b>	<b>2007</b>		
Total		29.8	24.5		
Male (% share)			46.3		
Female (% share)			53.7		
Labour concentration: Wholesale and retail trade, community services and Manufacturing					
<b>Access to Basic service delivery</b> (% share of households)		<b>2001</b>	<b>2007</b>		
Formal dwellings		77.2	83		
Informal dwellings		18.4	15.6		
Electricity		88.8	94.4		
Flush toilets		87.3	92.8		
Water (piped water)		98.7	99.5		
Refuse removal (local authority/private)		95.4	95.2		
<b>Economy</b>		<b>2001</b>	<b>2009</b>		
GVA-R (R'b)		128.531	182.518		
Largest sector contributor to GVA-R: finance, trade and manufacturing					
<b>GVA-R growth rate (average %)</b>		<b>2001 - 2009</b>			
Municipality		4.5			
Province		4.3			

<sup>1</sup> Literacy rate sourced from the Department of Social Development.

## Introduction

The aim of this profile is to assist the City of Cape Town in acquiring credible data to inform planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The indicators identified include: demographics, socio-economics, labour, economy, service delivery and governance. The indicators captured in the profile provide a fair reflection of the socio-economic reality of the municipality. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. It is however noted that data could not be sourced for all the indicators, specifically for those indicators that may as yet not be disaggregated at a municipal level.

This profile uses data<sup>2</sup> primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. 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 is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis. The City of Cape Town is the only Category A (Metro) Municipality within the Western Cape. It has areas as far as Somerset Wes in the east, Blaauwberg and Atlantis in the north, Cape point in the South and is bordered on west by the Atlantic Ocean. The metro also has 105 wards which Community Survey estimates has 3.497 million people and it covers 1.425 km<sup>2</sup> and translates to an average of 2 455 persons for every kilometre. The City is therefore the most densely populated part of the province.

## 1. Demographic Trends

The *demographics* of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status that are relevant for informing government policy decisions with respect to the nature and quantum of services to be delivered. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide, measure and target of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels of services. Important demographic characteristics that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age and gender distribution and racial groups.

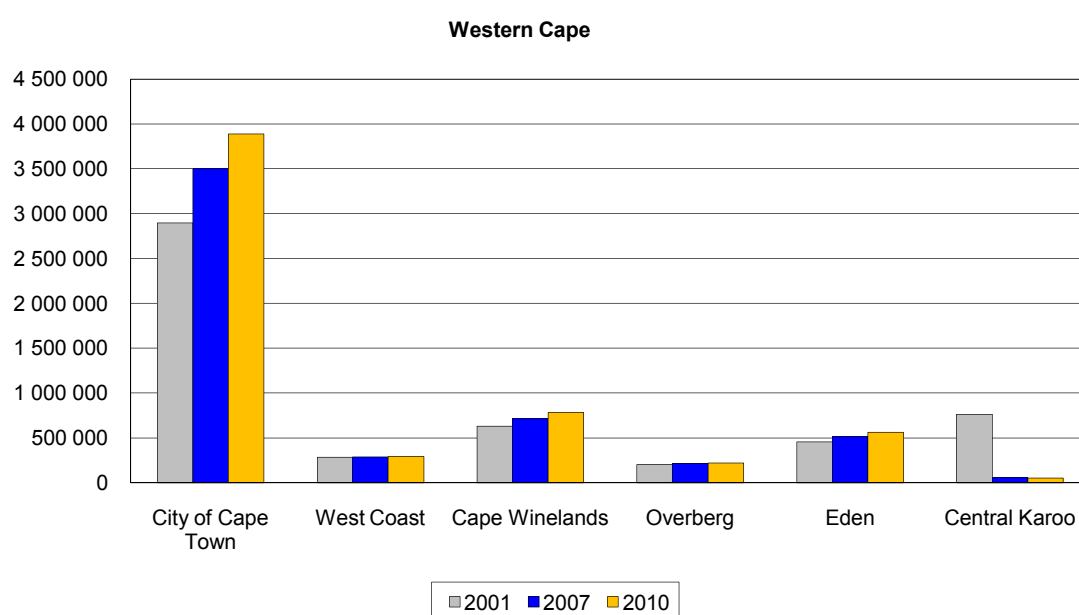
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<sup>2</sup> A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

## 1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners in matching available resources to the relative demand for services. The 2007 Community Survey estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.3 million, of which 3.497 million (66.3 per cent) resided in the City of Cape Town.

**Figure 1 Comparison of City of Cape Town population to District Municipalities, 2001, 2007 & 2010**



Source: Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The population of the City of Cape Town grew at an average annual rate of 3.2 per cent, from 2.893 million in 2001 to 3.497 million<sup>3</sup> in 2007. The population is projected to reach 3.889 million in 2010. The growth rate of the City is the highest and is followed by that of Cape Winelands District, Eden District, West Coast District and Overberg District at 2.08 per cent, 2.03 per cent, 0.74 per cent and 0.24 per cent. Central Karoo District is the only district which experienced an average annual negative growth amounting to 1.21 per cent over this period.

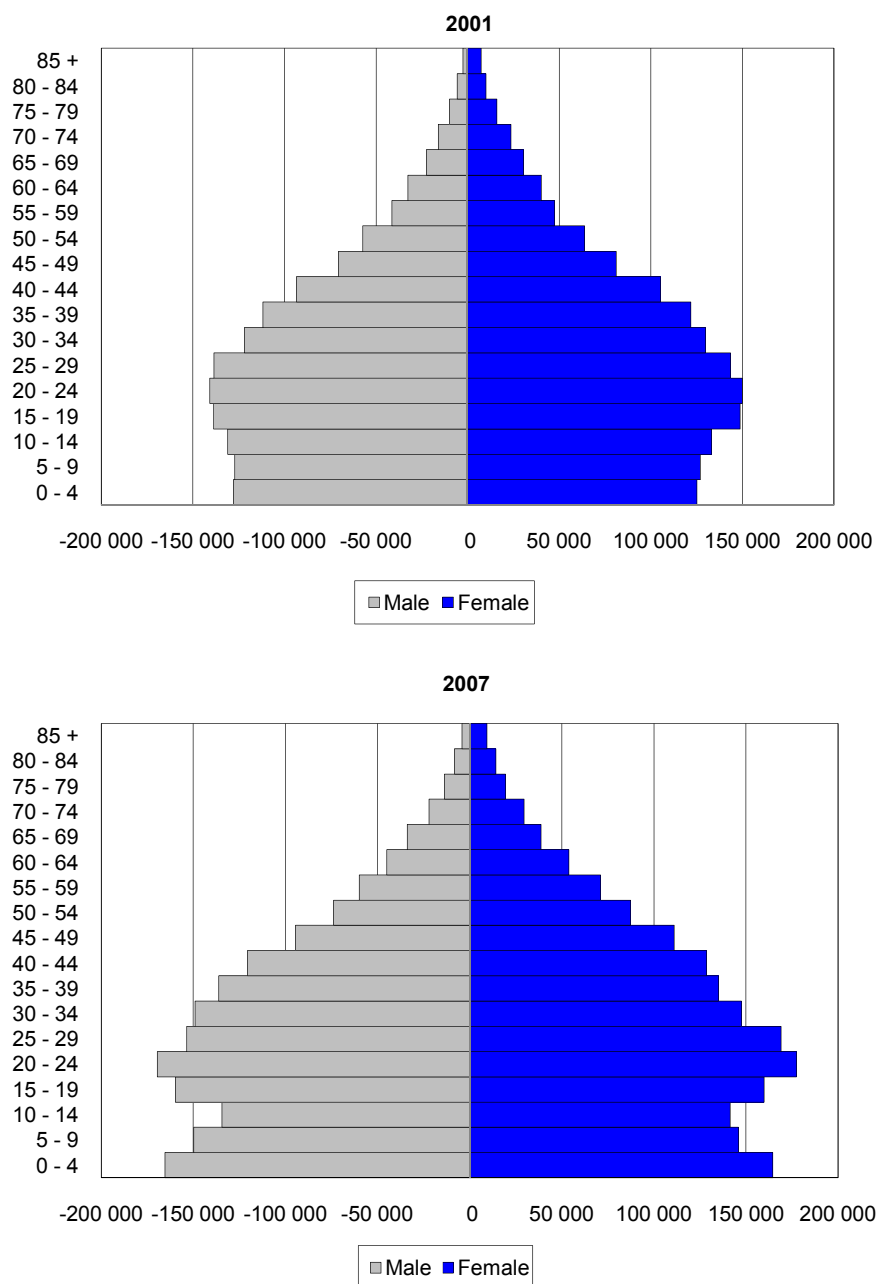
<sup>3</sup> Note that the total population figure in 2007 differs from the disaggregated totals for males and females i.e. the summation of the total males and females does not equate to the total population figure, due to an anomaly in the database.



## 1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in the City of Cape Town population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of the City highlight growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age and gender dynamics of the population and helps in identifying, which groups should be targeted by government, civil society and non- governmental organisations in order to improve the effectiveness of programmes aimed at a specific population grouping.

**Figure 2 City of Cape Town population pyramids for 2001 and 2007**



Source: Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

### **1.2.1 Age Distribution**

The population is classified into three main groups namely: children (0 - 14 years), the economically active population (15 - 64 years) and the elderly (65 years and older).

In 2001, the population composition of the City was as follows: children at 26.7 per cent, economically active population at 68.45 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 5 per cent of the population. In 2007, The City of Cape Town's population composition was as follows: children at 25.8 per cent, the economically active population at 68.7 per cent and the elderly at 5.5 per cent.

The youth's<sup>4</sup> share of the total population decreased from 38.4 per cent in 2001 to 36.8 per cent of the population in 2007. As a result the combined share of children and youth's of the total population increased from 65.1 per cent in 2001 to 62.5 per cent in 2007.

Accordingly, the child dependency ratio decreased from 40 per cent in 2001 to 37.5 per cent in 2007 whilst the age dependency ratio increased from 7.3 per cent to 8 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio thus decreased slightly from 46.3 per cent in 2001 to 45.6 per cent in 2007.

### **1.2.2 Gender Distribution**

The gender ratio in 2001 was 92.3 males per 100 females and 93.9 males per 100 females in 2007. The male population increased from 1.389 million in 2001 to 1.693 million males in 2007, at an annual average growth rate of 3.4 per cent, while the female population increased from 1.504 million in 2001 to 1.804 million females in 2007, or at an annual average rate of 3.1 per cent.

## **1.3 Population Groups**

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

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<sup>4</sup> Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

**Table 1 City of Cape Town population groups, 2001 and 2007**

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007	Average Annual Growth rate 2001 - 2007 %
African	916 695	31.7	34.9	4.9%
Couloured	1 392 426	48.1	44.0	1.7%
Indian or Asian	41 552	1.4	1.8	7.0%
White	542 567	18.8	19.3	3.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 893 240</b>	100.0	100.0	

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Table 1 highlights the City of Cape Town's disaggregated population per racial group. The 2001 Census indicated that Coloured people composed the largest population group and accounted for 48.1 per cent, followed by the African population who accounted for 31.7 per cent. The White and Indian/Asian population accounted for 18.8 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively.

In 2007, the Community Survey of 2007 highlighted that the Coloured racial group remained the largest population group at 44 per cent of the population. This is followed by the African population at 34.9 per cent of the population. The White and Indian/Asian people also experienced positive growth and accounted for 19.3 per cent and 1.8 per cent of the total population respectively in 2007.

## 2. Social Development and Well-being

The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile outlines some of the education, health, safety and security, household income, gender dynamics, as well as, information on the number of individuals accessing social grants and the type of grants accessed within the City of Cape Town municipal area.

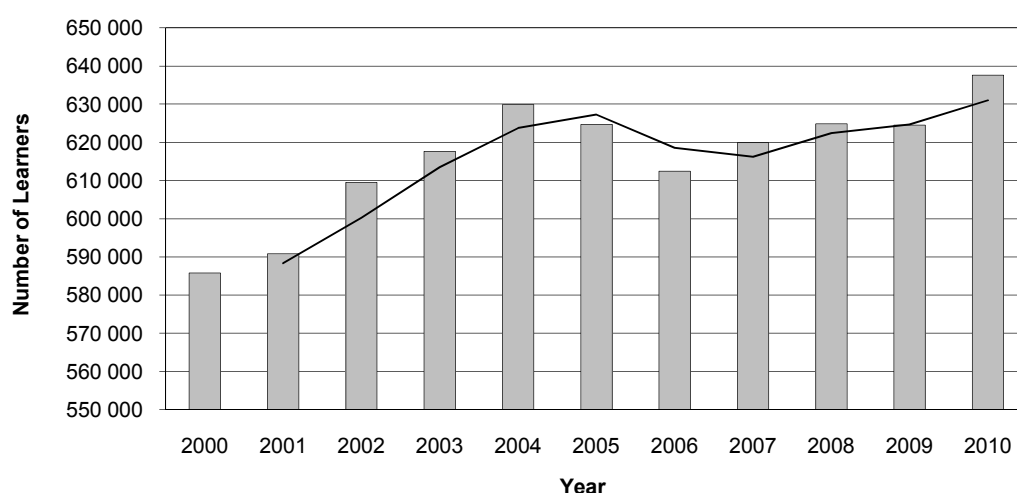
### 2.1 Education and Human Development

#### 2.1.1 Learner Enrolment

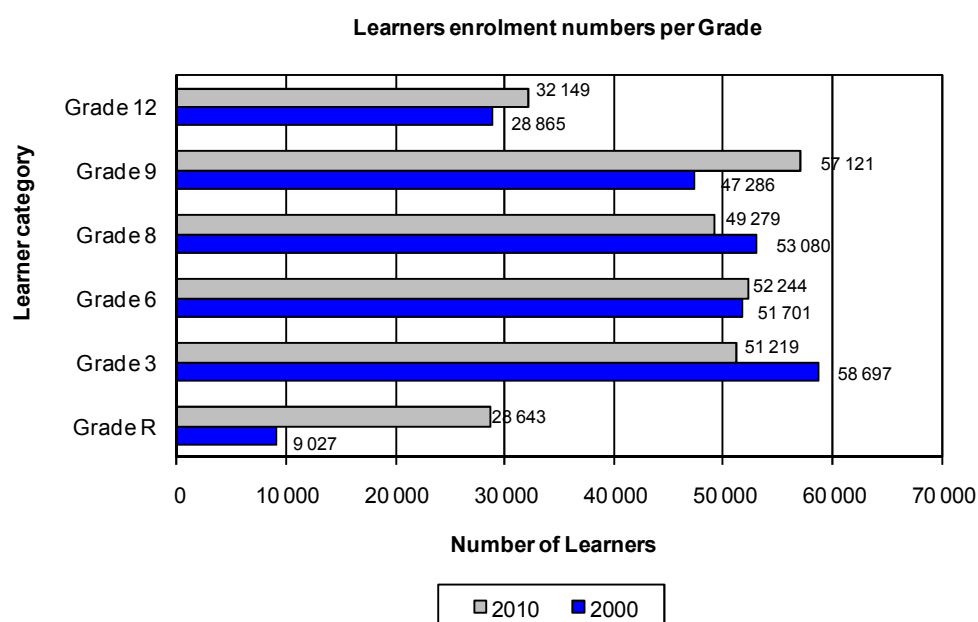
Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile as well as some sense of projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the 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 FET (Further Education and Training) colleges and while jointly planning with the national Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information should further used by local government and business partners in the region to look at the feeder demands for job seekers as well as assist them in the type of career choices made by learners in a region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies, often offered at FET colleges; the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses); and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure that sufficient technical curricula exists, particularly those of engineers; agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisan training are available within the municipal area.

**Figure 3 City of Cape Town’s learner enrolment numbers from 2000 to 2010**



Source: Department of Education, EMIS database, 2010



Source: Department of Education, EMIS database, 2010

Figure 3 shows the trends in enrolment numbers of learners residing in the City of Cape Town. The number of learners enrolled in schools in this municipality amounted to 585 854 learners in 2000 and increased to 637 611 learners in 2010.

In 2010, 197 532 learners (31 per cent of total learners) have enrolled in the foundation education phase, ranging from Grade R to 3. The introduction of the Grade R seems to bear fruit as Grade R learner enrolment increased by an annual average rate of 12.2 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

The primary phase (grades 4 to 7) recorded an enrolment figure of 211 562 learners (33.2 per cent) in 2010. Grades 4 and 5 experienced a reduction in the number of learners from 2000 to 2010. Grades 6 and 7 learners increased by an annual average rates of 0.1 and 1 per cent respectively from 2007 to 2010.

A total of 226 210 learners (35.5 per cent of total learners) enrolled in the secondary phases (grade 8 to 12) in 2010. The number of learners in the secondary phase increased by annual average rate of 0.9 per cent from 2000 to 2010. Grade 8 experienced a reduction in the number of learners from 2000 to 2010 whilst Grades 9 to 12 increased over the same period.

The City of Cape Town municipal area has seven hundred and thirty seven schools, including two hundred and eighty are no fee<sup>5</sup> schools. The City has thirty-nine schools located in its municipal area designated as Daneledi schools. Daneledi schools places an increasing focus on mathematics and science as part of the schooling curriculum, in an effort to improve the proficiency of students in mathematics and science.

The City of Cape Town has five Further Education and Training Colleges<sup>6</sup> with 26 campuses distributed throughout the City.

### **2.1.2 Educational Attainment**

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the communities of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the needs as well as the developmental potential of the region. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area. It further equips the municipality with the relevant information in making presentations to businesses, industries and satellite offices where decision on the possible location is a consideration.

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<sup>5</sup> No fee schools are schools whereby students are not required to pay tuition fees.

<sup>6</sup> WCED Administrative Data 2010.

**Table 2 Educational attainment of the City of Cape Town population in 2001 and 2007**

City of Cape Town	Percentage 2001	Percentage 2007
No schooling	16.5%	11.0%
Grade 8	25.1%	25.5%
Grade 12	50.4%	48.8%
Bachelor's degree	4.1%	8.3%
Post graduate degree	3.9%	6.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

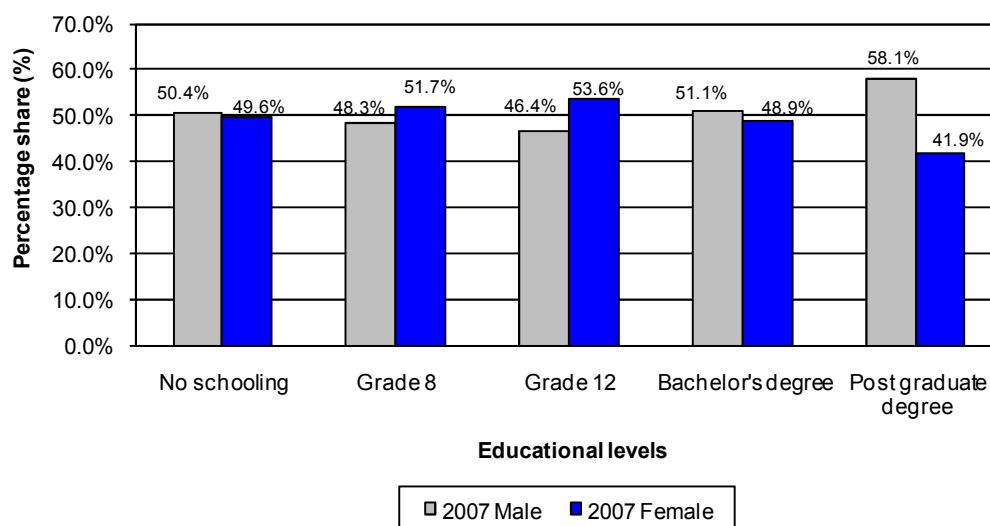
Table 2 compares the educational attainment profile<sup>7</sup> of the City of Cape Town's population in 2001 and 2007.

The percentage of individuals that have not received any schooling decreased from 16.5 to 11 per cent from 2001 to 2007. The percentage of individuals that reported having attained Grade 8 increased from 25.1 to 25.5 per cent from 2001 to 2007. The percentage share of grade 12's decreased from 50.4 to 48.8 per cent over the same period.

The percentage of individuals residing in the City of Cape Town that reported having tertiary qualifications increased from 8 per cent in 2001 to 14.7 per cent in 2007.

**Overall observations are that the level of educational attainment of City of Cape Town residents has improved from 2001 to 2007.**

**Figure 4 Educational attainment by gender in 2007**



Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

<sup>7</sup> The educational attainment information used in this section is based on responses given by survey participants to questions concerning the level of educational attainment achieved. Note that the number of respondents in 2001 is based on a larger sample size (Census) compared the 2007 Community Survey sample size, which is much smaller.

The trend in schools in grade 8 to grade 12 highlights a slightly higher educational attainment in women when compared to men. This pattern is reversed with respect to tertiary qualifications, whereby it can be observed that more males than females have achieved bachelor's degrees and particularly post-graduate degrees. In 2007, males accounted for 58.1 per cent of all post-graduate degree holders and females accounted for 41.9 per cent.

### 2.1.3 Literacy Rate

The information on literacy is sourced from the Department of Social Development since it tracks literacy rates per municipality as an indicator pertaining to poverty alleviation. In 2007, 85.2 per cent of the City's population was estimated to be literate. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years of formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

## 2.2 Healthcare Services

### 2.2.1 Health care facilities and Emergency services

In 2010, a total 179 primary health care (PHC) facilities was located in the Cape Town metropolitan area these include: 22 community health centres, 20 community day centres, 93 clinics, 24 satellite clinics, 6 mobile clinics, 9 district hospitals and 5 regional hospitals.

**Table 3 Health care facilities**

	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
West Coast District	0	0	27	24	19	7	0	77
Cape Winelands District	0	5	46	8	20	4	2	85
Overberg District	0	1	22	11	14	4	0	52
Eden District	0	4	36	11	24	6	1	82
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	7	4	0	23
City of Cape Town	22	20	93	24	6	9	5	179
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>498</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Table 3 indicates that there are a total of 179 health facilities in the City of Cape Town which translates to 35.9 per cent of the facilities found in the province.

**Table 4 Emergency services**

<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>EMS Situational Information (Dec 2009)</b>
Number of Ambulances in Fleet	103
Total Number of Operational Personnel	575
Number of Basic Ambulance Assistants	302
Number of Ambulance Emergency Assistants	217
Number of Paramedics	56
Number of Ambulance Stations*	4

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

\* Number of Ambulance Stations increase to 6, as given in the Annual Performance Plan 2010/11

Emergency services in the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality are comprised of a fleet of 103 ambulances and 4 ambulance stations. In 2010, emergency services personnel amount to 575 operational personnel and is comprised as follows: 302 basic ambulance assistants, 217 ambulance emergency assistants and 56 paramedics.

## 2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

**Table 5 Health Care Professional at Primary Health Care facilities in 2009 & 2010**

<b>District Office</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Doctors	35	17
Professional Nurses	57	58
<b>TB Centres/Hospitals</b>		
Doctors (*2010 - Including 1 from Comprehensive Service Plan)	11	12
Professional Nurses	36	38
<b>CITY DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Primary Healthcare Doctors	191	209
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	344	271
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses	650	652
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	570	459
<b>TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Groote Schuur Hospital Total</b>		
Number of Doctors	551	556
Number of Professional Nurses	702	710
<b>Tygerberg Hospital</b>		
Number of Doctors	526	530
Number of Professional Nurses	630	696
<b>Red Cross Childrens Hospital</b>		
Number of Doctors	145	156
Number of Professional Nurses	242	244
<b>REGIONAL HOSPITALS</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Regional Hospitals - Doctors	36	116
Regional Hospitals - Professional Nurses	205	316
<b>ASSOCIATED PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Associated Psychiatric Hospitals - Doctors	106	103
Associated Psychiatric Hospitals - Professional Nurses	414	419
<b>Total Number of Doctors</b>	<b>1 945</b>	<b>1 970</b>
<b>Total Number of Professional Nurses</b>	<b>3 506</b>	<b>3 592</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010



The totals indicated above highlights the number of individuals employed at provincial institutions (filled posts not the number on the institutions establishment) and do not include those who are in private practice in the area. A total of 5 562 health professionals have been employed by the Department of Health to render health services for patients attending the PHC facilities in the Region. Professional staff includes 1 970 doctors and 3 592 professional nurses.

### 2.2.3 Burden of Diseases

In 2010, the City of Cape Town municipal area has 49 anti-retroviral treatment (ART) service sites and 111 tuberculosis (TB) clinics.

**Table 6 Burden of Disease**

	ART Patient Load (June 2010)	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites	Number of TB Clinics
West Coast District	2 149	4	77
Cape Winelands District	8 477	13	86
Overberg District	2 386	4	43
Eden District	6 777	9	79
Central Karoo District	559	2	20
City of Cape Town	59 734	49	111
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>80 082</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>416</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

The Western Cape Department of Health reported that as in June 2010, 59 734 patients were receiving anti-retroviral treatment at the ART service sites.

**Table 7 Full Immunisation for children under the age of 1**

Fully immunised <1year	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Cape Town	61 347	59 135	103.7%	60 564	61 578	98.4%	66 054	66 581	99.2%
Cape Winelands DM Sub-total	11 445	14 025	81.6%	11 746	11 392	103.1%	12 185	12 570	96.9%
Central Karoo DM Sub-total	1 310	1 442	90.8%	1 133	1 267	89.4%	1 199	1 144	104.8%
Eden DM Sub-total	9 580	10 001	95.8%	9 569	8 069	118.6%	9 675	8 969	107.9%
Overberg DM Sub-total	3 516	4 431	79.4%	3 669	4 046	90.7%	4 002	4 092	97.8%
West Coast DM Sub-total	5 387	6 371	84.6%	5 049	4 943	102.1%	5 507	5 048	109.1%
<b>Western Cape Province</b>	<b>92 585</b>	<b>95 405</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	<b>91 730</b>	<b>91 295</b>	<b>100.5%</b>	<b>98 622</b>	<b>98 403</b>	<b>100.2%</b>

Source: Health Department 2010

The immunisation coverage<sup>8</sup> for full immunisation decreased from 103.7 per cent in 2006/07 to 99.2 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate in the City of Cape Town is below the average immunisation rate for the Western Cape which is at 100.2 per cent in 2009/10.

<sup>8</sup> Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

**Table 8 BSG Immunisation for children under the age of 1**

BCG dose <1yr	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Cape Town	39 397	59 135	66.6%	48 574	61 578	78.9%	47 672	66 581	71.6%
Cape Winelands DM	9 431	14 025	67.2%	8 905	11 392	78.2%	14 413	12 570	114.7%
Central Karoo DM	1 166	1 442	80.9%	1 450	1 267	114.4%	1 163	1 144	101.7%
Eden DM Sub-total	10 440	10 001	104.4%	10 472	8 069	129.8%	10 138	8 969	113.0%
Overberg DM	3 148	4 431	71.0%	3 124	4 046	77.2%	2 990	4 092	73.1%
West Coast DM	5 109	6 371	80.2%	5 096	4 943	103.1%	5 397	5 048	106.9%
<b>Western Cape Province</b>	<b>68 691</b>	<b>95 405</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>77 621</b>	<b>91 295</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>81 773</b>	<b>98 403</b>	<b>83.1%</b>

Source: Health Department 2010

The immunisation coverage for tuberculosis increased from 66.6 per cent in 2006/07 to 71.6 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for tuberculosis in the City of Cape Town is above the average immunisation rate for tuberculosis for Western Cape which is at 83.1 per cent in 2009/10.

**Table 9 Measles Immunisation for children under the age of 1**

	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Cape Town	59 135	62 271	105.3%	61 578	62 609	101.7%	66 581	67 934	102.0%
Cape Winelands DM	14 025	11 533	82.2%	11 392	11 648	102.2%	12 570	12 538	99.7%
Central Karoo DM	1 442	1 289	89.4%	1 267	1 181	93.2%	1 144	1 205	105.4%
Eden DM	10 001	9 510	95.1%	8 069	9 694	120.1%	8 969	9 848	109.8%
Overberg DM	4 431	3 578	80.7%	4 046	3 686	91.1%	4 092	4 055	99.1%
West Coast DM	6 371	5 417	85.0%	4 943	5 060	102.4%	5 048	5 574	110.4%
<b>Western Cape Province</b>	<b>95 405</b>	<b>93 598</b>	<b>98.1%</b>	<b>91 295</b>	<b>93 878</b>	<b>102.8%</b>	<b>98 403</b>	<b>101 154</b>	<b>102.8%</b>

Source: Health Department 2010

Immunisation coverage for measles decreased from 105.3 per cent in 2006/07 to 102 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for measles in the City of Cape Town is marginally below the average immunisation rate for measles for the Western Cape which is at 102.8 per cent in 2009/10.

## 2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning take cognisance of the importance of security and justice in building liveable communities.

The discussion and analysis that follows is limited to contact crimes, property related crime and crime heavily dependent on police action for detection.

**Table 10 Selected Crimes reported in the City of Cape Town between 2003/04 and 2008/09**

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	1 887	1 780	1 882	2 037	2 036	1 624	1 541
Total sexual crimes	6 029	6 416	6 228	5 835	5 500	5 825	5 881
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	34 524	30 479	28 474	30 988	30 281	29 838	29 161
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	9 956	15 613	20 241	24 858	28 389	33 777	39 677
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	2 764	3 683	4 512	5 244	6 490	7 558	9 976

Source: SAPS, 2010

Table 10 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories reported to police stations located in City of Cape Town over the period April 2003/04 to March 2009/10.

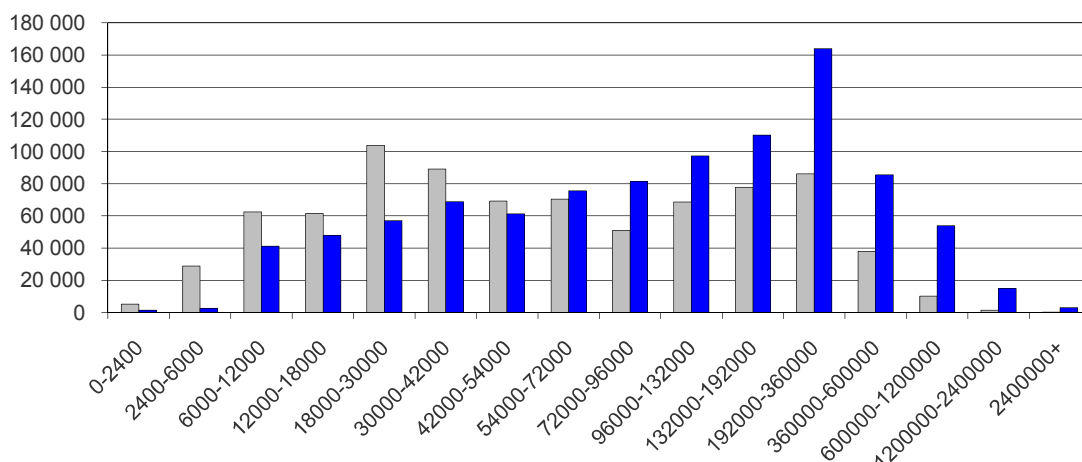
The total number of cases reported within contact crime category, murder and sexual crimes, declined by an average annual 3.3 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively over this period. Over the same period, a similar positive trend is observed in relation to property related crimes such as burglary at residential premises, where the total reported cases have also declined by an average annual 2.8 per cent.

On the other hand, the total number of reported cases of drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs increased significantly by an average annual of 25.9 per cent and 23.9 per cent respectively over the same period.

## 2.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community i.e. whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or an affluent community. More importantly household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief and tariff rate policies. Figure 5 displays the annual household income levels within the City of Cape Town for 2001 and 2009.

**Figure 5 Annual household income levels in 2001 and 2009**



Source: Western Cape provincial Treasury Calculations based on Global Insight research data, 2010

In 2001, 42.6 per cent of households earned income between R0 to R42 000; 31.5 per cent earned between R42 000 to R132 000; 24.5 per cent between R132 000 and R600 000 and 1.4 per cent earn above R600 000.

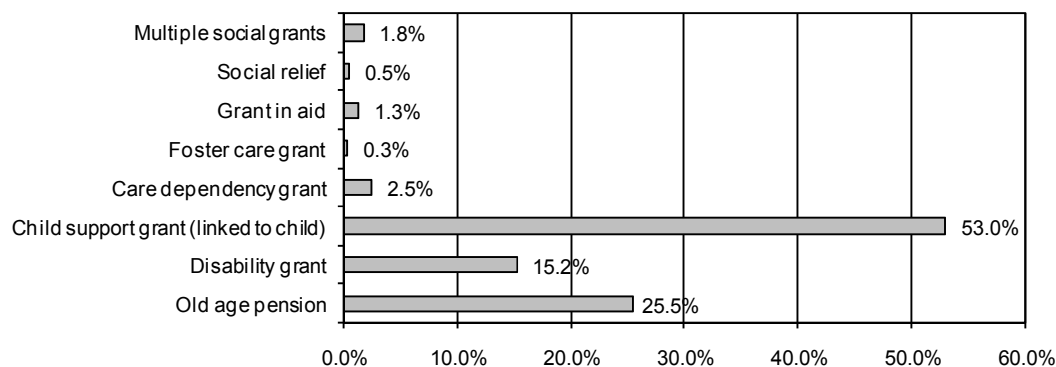
In 2009, 22.7 per cent of households earned income between R0 to R42 000; 32.6 per cent earned between R42 000 to R132 000; 32.7 per cent between R132 000 and R600 000 and 7.4 per cent earn above R600 000.

This demonstrates a positive trend in earning power since more individuals have moved into the higher earning categories. This infers that household income levels within the City of Cape Town have improved over the period 2001 to 2009 and that household earnings are moving into the higher income categories.

## 2.5 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of and qualifies for income support. Although the grants are a lifeline to recipients and their families on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

**Figure 6 Social grants per category**



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Figure 6 shows the distribution of social grants by category in the Cape Town metropolitan area. In 2007, 53 per cent of all social grant beneficiaries receive the child support grant, followed by the old age pension grant (25.5 per cent) and disability grant (15.2 per cent). These grants account for 93.7 per cent of the total 453 231 grant beneficiaries in the metropolitan area in 2007.

### 3. Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed while seeking work.

#### 3.1 Labour Force Status

Table 11 outlines the labour trends in the City of Cape Town municipal area. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active<sup>9</sup> population.

**Table 11 Labour Force Status between 2001 and 2007**

	Total population aged 15 - 65	Labour force	*LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	**Unemployment rate (Percentage)
<b>2001</b>	1 990 542	1 338 521	67.2	939 364	399 157	29.8
<b>2007</b>	2 417 679	1 656 109	68.5	1 250 732	405 377	24.5
	3.3%	3.6%		4.9%	0.3%	

Source: Statistics SA Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

\* LFPR: Labour Force Participation Rate

\*\* Unemployment rate is calculated as the share of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

The total population aged 15 - 65 also referred to as the potentially economically active population determines the size of the labour force. The potentially economically active population increased from 1.990 million in 2001 to 2.417 million in 2007, which means that the potential labour force increased with 427 137 new entrants.

The labour force is defined as the total population aged 15 - 65 years who are available for and willing to work. It excludes the not economically active population<sup>10</sup> (NEA). The labour force grew at an annual average rate of 3.6 per cent over the period from 1.338 million in 2001 to 1.656 million in 2007. Similarly, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased marginally from 67.2 per cent in 2001 to 68.5 per cent in 2007.

<sup>9</sup> Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

<sup>10</sup> NEA: Not Economically Active (Persons not in the labour force, such as housewives/homemakers, students and scholars, pensioners and retired people, persons unable to work due to illness/disability, seasonal workers not working presently, persons who could not find work, and any others not seeking work during the reference period as per Stats SA definition).

Employment grew by 4.9 per cent during the period 2001 to 2007, while the unemployment rate declined from 29.8 per cent to 24.5 per cent over the same period. Those employed increased from 939 364 people in 2001 to 1.251 million people in 2007, meaning that 311 368 labour force participants found employment during this period. One of the challenges of the economy is its ability to absorb entrants into the labour market. The data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the labour force participants.

### 3.2 Unemployment

National government provides social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare policy. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining of the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists. A close correlation between the social grant and unemployment demographics exists.

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have differing policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not take active steps to look for work/employment. These persons are discouraged work-seekers.

**Table 12 Labour force unemployment status by gender, population group and age cohort in 2007**

City of Cape Town	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	21.7	52.3	46.3
Female	27.6	47.7	53.7
<b>Population group</b>			
Africans	39.7	36.0	58.4
Coloured	21.8	41.8	37.2
Indian or Asian	9.6	1.8	0.7
White	4.4	20.4	3.6
<b>Age</b>			
15 - 19	59.4	4.4	10.7
20 - 24	41.5	14.5	24.7
25 - 34	27.1	31.5	34.9
35 - 44	17.3	26.3	18.6
45 - 54	13.3	16.3	8.8
55 - 65	8.1	7.0	2.3

Source: Statistics SA Community Survey 2007

### **3.2.1 Unemployment by Gender**

Within the male grouping, 21.7 per cent of males are unemployed, whereas in the female grouping, 27.6 per cent of females are unemployed compared to their employed counterparts.

Males account for 52.3 per cent of the labour force and account for only 46.3 per cent of the unemployed, whereas females account for 47.7 per cent of the labour force but account for a bigger share (53.7 per cent) of the unemployed within the City of Cape Town. This is mainly due to males recording a lower unemployment rate than females and would infer that the City's economy has an unemployment bias towards females.

### **3.2.2 Unemployment by Population Group**

The racial distribution of the labour force in 2007 is as follows: African (36 per cent), Coloured (41.8 per cent), Indian/Asian (1.8 per cent) and White (20.4 per cent). The Black population accounts for the biggest share of the unemployed labour force in 2007 at 58.4 per cent, followed by the Coloured population at 37.2 per cent, the White population at 3.6 per cent and the Indian/Asian population at 0.7 per cent. However, when observing the unemployment status within the population groups a different picture emerges from the total unemployed labour force share allocation and infers that Indian/Asian population group could be under-represented in the unemployment profile of the City of Cape Town. In 2007, 9.6 per cent of all Indians/Asians residing in the City of Cape Town are unemployed. Africans on the other hand represent a smaller portion of the labour force than Coloureds but has a bigger share of the unemployed than Coloureds.

### **3.2.3 Unemployment by Age Cohort**

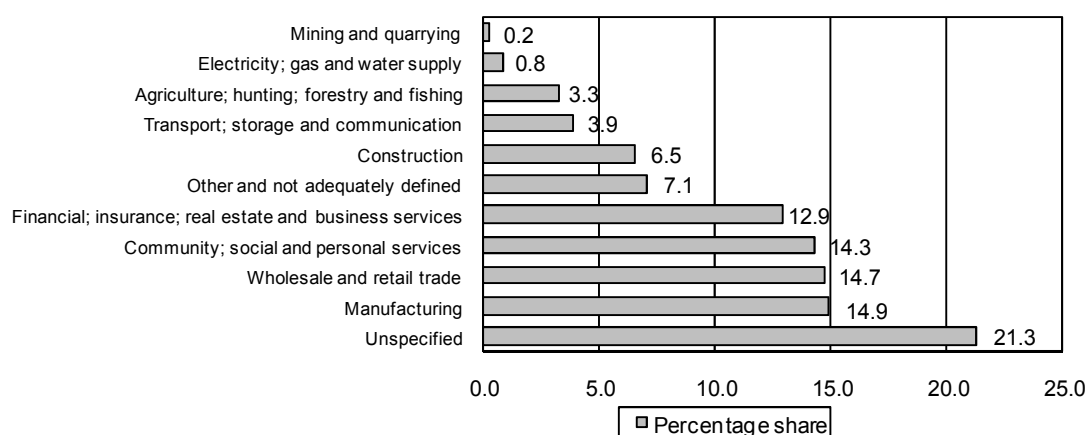
The youth aged 15 - 34 years account for 50.4 per cent of the labour force in 2007 and in turn accounts for 70.3 per cent of the unemployed labour force. The highest unemployment rates are to be found among the age cohorts of 15 - 19 years at 59.4 per cent, 20 - 24 years at 41.5 per cent and 25 - 34 years at 27.1 per cent. The unemployed within the City of Cape Town thus has a very youthful profile in 2007.

## 3.4 Characteristics of the Employed

### 3.4.1 Employment by Sector

Figure 7 highlights the contribution of the various sectors to provide employment in 2007.

**Figure 7 Industry contribution to employment in 2007**



Source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2007

The biggest specified industry employment contributors in 2007 were: manufacturing (14.9 per cent), wholesale & retail trade (14.7 per cent), community; social and personal services (14.3 per cent) and financial; insurance; real estate and business services (12.9 per cent). A significant percentage of survey respondents were recorded as other and not adequately defined (7.1 per cent) and unspecified<sup>11</sup> at (21.3 per cent).

### 3.4.2 Skills Composition of the Employed

Figure 8 outlines the skills profile of the employed labour force in the City of Cape Town. The labour force is classified into four main skill categories<sup>12</sup> namely, high skilled, skilled, low skilled and unspecified. Low skilled occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

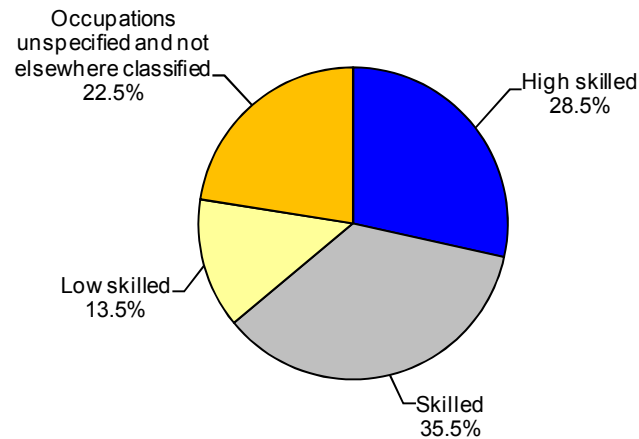
<sup>11</sup> "Other and not adequately defined" and "Unspecified": The information provided by respondents could not be categorised according to the categories provided by the survey.

<sup>12</sup> High skilled category includes legislators, senior officials & managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors. Skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant & machine operators & assemblers. Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations (are occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement).



Of the employed labour force, 22.5 per cent could not be classified by the Community Survey 2007 as either skilled, low skilled or high-skilled and are therefore unspecified.

**Figure 8 Skill level of the employed labour force in 2007**



Source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2007

Skilled and high skilled workers in 2007 accounted for 35.5 per cent and 28.5 per cent of the labour force in the City of Cape Town. This infers that the City of Cape Town has a relatively skilled workforce. The rest of the labour force is comprised of low skilled workers, accounting for 13.5 per cent in 2007.

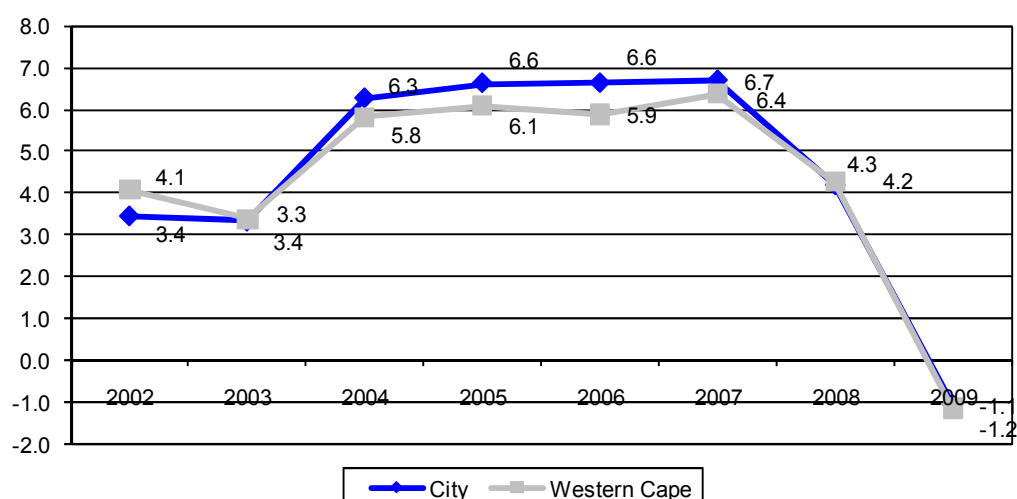
## 4. Economic Structure and Performance

A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

### 4.1 Economic growth

The City of Cape Town's regional gross value added figure (GVA-R)<sup>13</sup> amounted to R182.518 billion and accounted for 76.8 per cent of total the provincial economy of R237.601 billion in 2009 making it the biggest regional economy in the Western Cape Province.

<sup>13</sup> GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.

**Figure 9 Comparison of City Economic growth**

Source: Western Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Global Insight data, Own Calculations

Figure 9 shows the economic growth trends of City of Cape Town in comparison to the Western Cape Province for the period 2001 to 2009. The City's and the Provincial economy grew in tandem between the 2001 and 2009 period. The City's economy grew at a marginally higher rate over the 2001 - 2009 period with the exception of 2008 when the province's economy outperformed the economy of City. The City's economy grew at an annual average rate of 4.5 per cent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to the Province's annual average growth rate of 4.3 per cent.

The negative effect of the global financial meltdown has filtered through on the City and Provincial economies in 2008 and 2009. In 2008, the economic growth of City and Province has lowered to 4.2 and 4.2 per cent respectively. In 2009, both the economies of both the City and Province have contracted by 1.1 and 1.2 per cent.

## 4.2 Sectoral Contribution

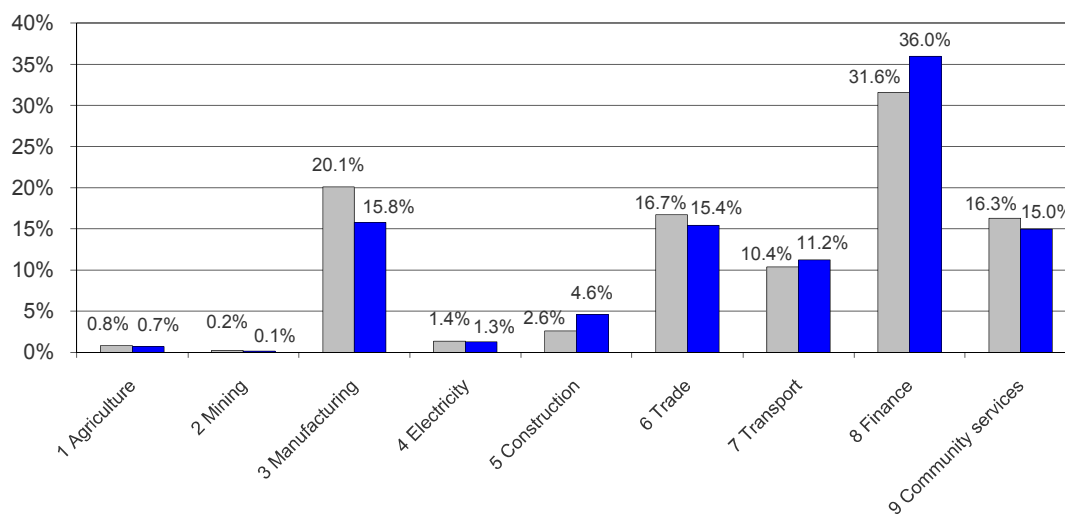
Table 13 shows sectoral contribution to City of Cape Town's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 and the growth over the period. The table depicts the sectoral contributions of the nine identified sectors as per Provincial Treasury's analysis (Primary/Secondary) and does not represent the entire make-up of the total GVA-R for the City of Cape Town region.

**Table 13 Economic sector contribution to GVA-R in 2005 prices in 2001 and 2009**

City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	2001	2009	Annual Average Growth Rate: 2001 - 2009
1 Agriculture	1 026 215	1 222 326	2.2%
2 Mining	288 467	245 272	-2.0%
3 Manufacturing	25 832 476	28 804 081	1.4%
4 Electricity	1 742 009	2 341 259	3.8%
5 Construction	3 320 578	8 324 317	12.2%
6 Trade	21 480 818	28 190 070	3.5%
7 Transport	13 319 290	20 468 708	5.5%
8 Finance	40 570 173	65 631 852	6.2%
9 Community services	20 950 762	27 290 272	3.4%

Source: Western Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Global Insight data, Own Calculations

The construction sector recorded the highest average annual growth over the period 2001 to 2009 at 12.2 per cent, however from a low base. Other significant growth sectors over the period include: finance sector (6.2 per cent) and transport sector (5.5 per cent). All sectors recorded positive growth over the period 2001 to 2009, except for the mining sector. The mining sector contribution to GVA-R declined by 2 per cent on average over the period 2001 to 2009 and represents less than 1 per cent of GVA-R in 2009.

**Figure 10 Sector contribution to GVA-R in 2001 and 2009**

Source: Western Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Global Insight data, Own Calculations

In 2001, the biggest sector contribution to GVA was finance at 32 per cent, manufacturing at 20.1 per cent and trade at 16.7 per cent. In 2009 the finance sector (36 per cent), manufacturing sector (15.8 per cent) and trade sector (15.4 per cent), maintained its positions as the three largest contributors to the City of Cape Town's GVA-R. It should be noted however that the manufacturing sector's contribution share to total GVA-R declined from 20.1 per cent in 2001 to 15.8 per cent in 2009. The construction sector, with the exception of the finance sector, appears to be the only other sector with any significant growth in sector contribution share to GVA-R from 2.6 per cent in 2001 to 4.6 per cent in 2009.

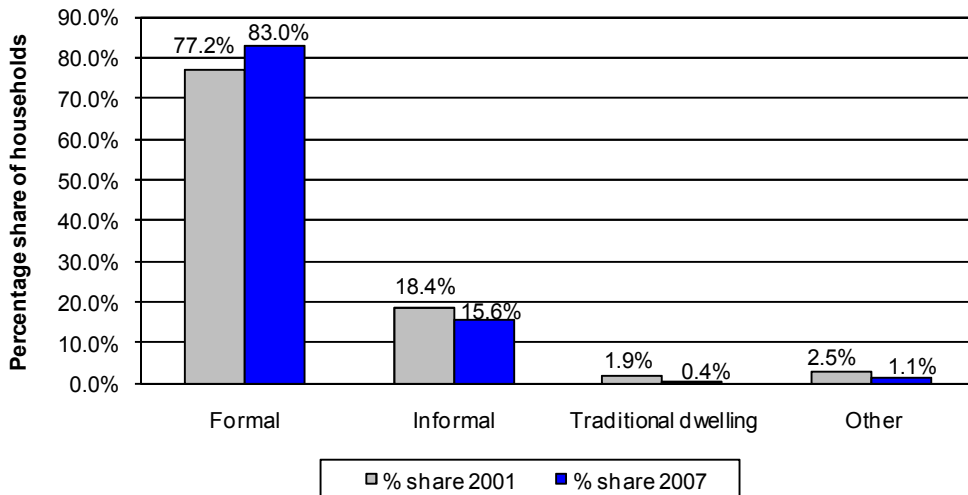
## 5. Built Environment

Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and accompanied services to households of the City of Cape Town. The 2001 Census indicates that the region had to provide access to these services for 777 396 households. The 2007 Community Survey shows that the number for which these services need to be provided increased by 124 883 households or an annual average rate of 2.5 per cent to 902 279 households.

### 5.1 Dwellings

Figure 11 shows the various dwelling types in the City of Cape Town municipal area for 2001 and 2007. There are four main categories of dwellings: formal, informal, traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials and other.

**Figure 11 Dwelling types in 2001 and 2007**



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

\* Other includes ship, boat, caravan or tent, workers' hostel (bed/room), as well as anything that was not specified.

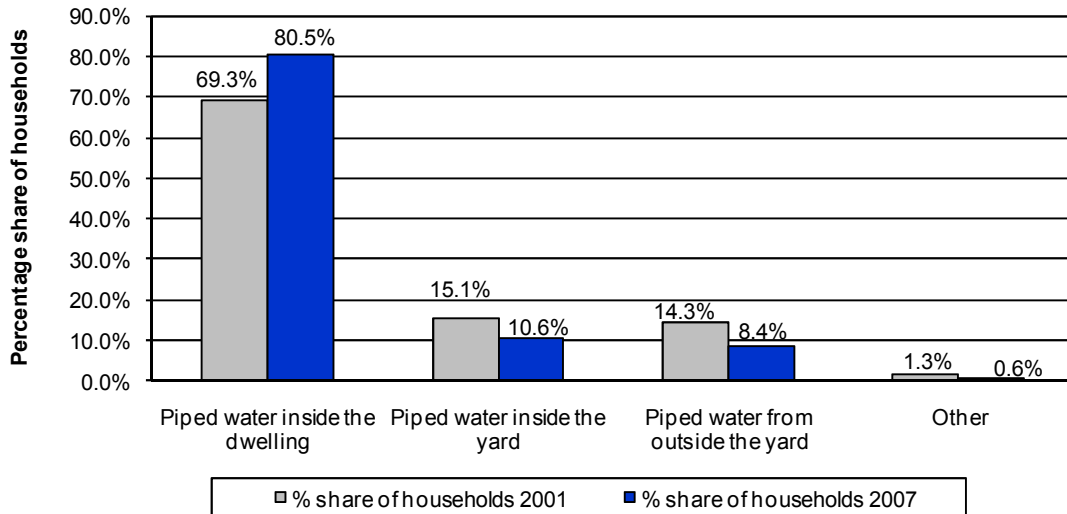
Households in the City of Cape Town municipal area are primarily comprised of formal dwelling structures at 83 per cent in 2007, followed by informal structures at 15.6 per cent. Access to formal housing grew at an average annual rate of 3.8 per cent over the 2001 to 2007 period from 77.2 per cent of all households in 2001 to 83 per cent of all households in 2007. On the other hand, informal dwellings, traditional dwellings and other dwellings declined on average by 0.3 per cent, 21.3 per cent and 11.5 per cent, respectively over the same period. Overall, access to formal dwellings has improved from 200 to 2007.

## 5.2 Access to Basic Services

### 5.2.1 Water

Access to safe and potable water is a service delivery priority as it affects the well-being and health of humans. Figure 12 shows the various types of water sources available to households in the City of Cape Town in 2001 and 2007.

**Figure 12 Water sources available in 2001 and 2007**



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

\* Other includes borehole, spring, dam, pool, river, stream, water vendor and rainwater tank

In the City of Cape Town metropolitan area, the proportion of households with access to piped (or portable) water improved from 98.7 per cent in 2001 to 99.4 per cent in 2007, which represents an average annual growth rate of 5.3 per cent over the period. Access to piped water inside the dwelling accounted for 80.5 per cent of all household access to water in 2007, up from 69.3 per cent in 2001. The number of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling grew at an average annual rate of 5.1 per cent between 2001 and 2007. The percentage share of households in the City of Cape Town accessing alternative water sources such as borehole, spring, dam, pool, river, stream and rainwater has declined from 1.3 per cent in 2001 to 0.6 per cent in 2007.

## 5.2.2 Electricity

Table 14 shows the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in the City of Cape Town municipal area in 2001 and 2007.

**Table 14 Energy Sources available in 2001 and 2007**

Energy sources	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Electricity	88.8%	94.4%	3.6%
Gas	0.4%	0.1%	-12.0%
Paraffin	8.6%	4.0%	-9.6%
Candles	2.1%	0.9%	-11.3%
Solar	0.1%	0.1%	2.0%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	41.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 88.8 per cent of households. Thereafter, followed paraffin and candles which were used by 8.6 per cent and 2.1 per cent of households respectively.

In 2007, electricity remained the leading source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 94.4 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used paraffin and candles lowered to 4 per cent and 0.9 per cent of households respectively in 2007.

## 5.2.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 15 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in the City of Cape Town in 2001 and 2007.

**Table 15 Sanitation facilities available in 2001 and 2007**

Toilet Facilities	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	85.3%	91.2%	3.7%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	2.0%	1.6%	-1.2%
Dry toilet facility	0.0%	0.5%	n.a.
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	0.3%	0.0%	-23.0%
Pit latrine without ventilation	0.6%	0.0%	-33.9%
Chemical toilet	0.2%	0.2%	3.0%
Bucket latrine	4.4%	2.9%	-4.3%
None	7.2%	3.5%	-8.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The municipality has done well in improving overall access to sanitation facilities over the period 2001 to 2007 as is reflected in the decline in the percentage share of households that reported having no access to sanitation facilities, from 7.2 per cent households in 2001 to 3.5 per cent households in 2007. This represents an average annual decline of 8.9 per cent in the number of households with no sanitation facilities over the 2001 to 2007 period.

In 2007, 92.8 per cent of all households in the City of Cape Town had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage system or septic tank). The number of households with flush toilets (connected to sewerage system) increased at an average annual rate of 3.7 per cent over the period 2001 to 2007, while the number of households with flush toilets (with septic tank) declined on average by 1.2 per cent over the same period. The municipality has made headway in eradicating the bucket toilet system, with the use of bucket toilets declining on average by 4.3 per cent from 4.4 per cent households in 2001 to 2.9 per cent of all households in 2007. The number of households making use of pit latrines (with or without ventilation) has also fallen sharply over the 2001 to 2007 period declining on average by 29.5 per cent over the period under review.

#### 5.2.4 Refuse Removal

Table 16 shows the main source of refuse removal services available to households in the City of Cape Town in 2007.

**Table 16 Refuse removal services available in 2001 and 2007**

Refuse Removal	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Removed by local authority at least once a week	94.2%	94.2%	2.5%
Removed by local authority less often	1.2%	1.0%	-1.5%
Communal refuse dump	1.3%	2.6%	15.7%
Own refuse dump	1.9%	1.1%	-7.1%
No rubbish disposal	1.4%	1.0%	-2.8%
Other	0.0%	0.2%	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Refuse removal is mainly delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company. Refuse removal services by local authority was the leading refuse removal source for households in the City of Cape Town at 95.2 per cent in 2007. Access to refuse removal services by local authority grew at an average annual rate of 2.5 per cent between 2001 and 2007. The percentage share of households with no access to refuse removal services declined from 1.4 per cent in 2001 to 1 per cent in 2007, which is equivalent to an average decline of 2.8 per cent between 2001 and 2007. The use of communal refuse dumps increased over the period 2001 to 2007 at an average annual rate of 15.7 per cent and accounts for 2.6 per cent of refuse disposal services within the City of Cape Town metropolitan area in 2007, up from 1.3 per cent households in 2001.

### 5.3 Roads Infrastructure

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

Roads facilitate movement of both people and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development and brings about national integration. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfils the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 17 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the City of Cape Town Municipality.

**Table 17 City of Cape Town Roads, 2010**

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel	Total
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution		
National	79.37		79.37	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trunk	146.84		146.84	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Main	79.47		79.47	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Divisional	17.01	9.72	26.73	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%
Minor	1.35	15.28	16.63	8.1%	91.9%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>324.04</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>349.04</b>	<b>92.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Department of Transport and Public Works

The total roads area that cover the City of Cape Town amounts to 349.04 kilometers of roads which can be disaggregated into 324.04 (92.8 per cent) kilometers of surfaced roads and 25 (7.2 per cent) kilometers of gravel roads. Trunk roads amounts to 146.8 (42.1 per cent) of the total roads in the City of Cape Town.

## 6. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

This section reflects on the consolidated budgets, transfers and grants allocations to City of Cape Town Municipality

**Table 18 Audited outcomes and Estimates for the City of Cape Town compared to other districts in the province**

Municipality	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Audited outcome CAPITAL	Audited outcome OPERATING	Audited outcome TOTAL	Estimated outcome CAPITAL	Estimated outcome OPERATING	Estimated outcome TOTAL	Capex Budget	Opex Budget	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
City of Cape	5 060 341	13 871 253	18 931 594	5 593 664	16 853 477	22 447 141	3 607 364	19 475 572	23 082 936
Central Karoo	41 780	238 032	279 812	69 743	218 108	287 851	87 567	288 439	376 006
Cape Winelands	560 872	2 541 123	3 101 995	773 462	2 963 126	3 736 588	778 088	3 261 615	4 039 703
Eden	977 882	2 334 496	3 312 378	837 894	2 732 009	3 569 903	789 903	3 033 895	3 823 798
Overberg	263 591	794 285	1 057 876	312 080	973 508	1 285 588	343 515	1 206 082	1 549 597
West Coast	317 614	1 114 818	1 432 432	451 191	1 331 442	1 782 633	415 226	1 524 475	1 939 701
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 222 080</b>	<b>20 894 007</b>	<b>28 116 087</b>	<b>8 038 034</b>	<b>25 071 670</b>	<b>33 109 704</b>	<b>6 021 663</b>	<b>28 790 078</b>	<b>34 811 741</b>

Source: Audited outcome figures from AFS, Appendix E(2) and projections from draft budgetary documentation.



Table 18 highlights that the combined municipal budget for the Western Cape Province increased from R28.116 billion in the 2008/09 financial year to R33.110 billion in 2009/10 financial year and increases to R34.812 billion in 2010/11 financial year. The growth in the total provincial budget can primarily be attributed to increases in the operating budget from R20.894 billion in 2008/09 to R28.790 billion by 2010/11. The capital budget of the region declines from R7.222 billion in 2008/09 to R6.021 billion by 2010/11.

The City of Cape Town has the biggest budget of all the districts that comprise the Western Cape Province. The City of Cape Town maintains a 66.3 per cent share of the total local government budget over the MTREF period.

The budget of the City of Cape Town metropolitan municipality increased from R18.932 billion in 2008/09 financial year to R23.083 billion in 2010/11. This represents an annual average increase of 10.4 per cent over the MTREF period. The increase in the total budget of the City of Cape Town is driven by the annual average increase of 18.5 per cent in the operating budget from R13.871 billion in 2008/09 to R19.476 billion in 2010/11. The capital budget of the municipality declines from R5.060 billion in 2008/09 to R3.607 billion or average annual rate of 15.6 per cent by 2010/11.

**Table 19 Provincial Payments and Estimates**

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- p-riation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- p-riation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited	Audited	Audited				Change from Revised estimate			
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09				2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier	308 851	360 425	417 106	475 754	471 496	470 996	533 824	13.34	551 636	564 534
Provincial Parliament	37 827	46 327	62 323	68 499	74 112	73 112	77 382	5.84	84 633	88 884
Provincial Treasury	133 936	115 124	120 950	134 682	139 757	139 757	160 470	14.82	171 731	182 140
Department of Community Safety	136 428	150 468	180 442	190 321	198 549	198 115	206 321	4.14	222 026	234 352
Department of Education	4 373 754	4 859 081	5 804 752	6 538 690	6 739 522	6 739 522	7 486 469	11.08	8 104 289	8 567 184
Department of Health	5 241 344	5 558 367	6 514 534	7 568 638	7 955 504	7 975 078	9 095 241	14.05	9 724 422	10 309 779
Department of Social Development	434 217	543 143	773 422	682 717	701 033	703 391	712 580	1.31	763 223	793 514
Department of Human Settlements	777 024	999 013	1 271 403	1 419 687	1 286 532	1 280 961	1 608 521	25.57	1 814 782	1 702 205
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	173 518	173 380	197 086	258 050	255 206	255 232	294 612	15.43	314 433	330 721
Department of Transport and Public Works	1 135 518	2 344 477	1 644 802	2 562 458	2 829 645	2 829 645	2 677 814	(5.37)	2 390 763	2 506 827
Department of Agriculture	10 523	11 703	20 628	14 870	14 870	14 870	17 288	16.26	19 084	19 084
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	108 875	175 708	128 047	155 173	143 173	143 169	135 809	(5.14)	145 257	152 232
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	180 788	214 730	483 969	281 595	286 164	286 164	268 103	(6.31)	280 796	310 160
Department of Local Government				84 088	77 713	77 684	91 123	17.30	98 530	104 418
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 052 603</b>	<b>15 551 946</b>	<b>17 619 464</b>	<b>20 435 222</b>	<b>21 173 276</b>	<b>21 187 696</b>	<b>23 365 557</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>24 685 605</b>	<b>25 866 034</b>
<b>Total Transfers to City of Cape Town</b>	<b>510 852</b>	<b>923 540</b>	<b>953 092</b>	<b>892 482</b>	<b>981 139</b>	<b>981 139</b>	<b>1 058 142</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>1 201 480</b>	<b>1 192 859</b>
<b>Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>(2.20)</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.61</b>

Source: 2010 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Provincial government, in addition to municipal spending, also makes transfers to the municipality, while spending within the municipal area. Table 19 shows that the provincial government expenditure within the municipal area will increase from

R23.366 billion in 2010/11 to R25.866 billion in 2012/13, which equates to an average annual increase of 5.2 per cent over the medium term revenue and expenditure framework (MTREF) period. The cornerstone to provincial expenditure over the 2010/11 MTREF period is Health (R29.129<sup>14</sup> billion), Education (R24.158 billion), Transport and Public Works (R7.575 billion) and Human Settlements (R5.126 billion). Even though provincial government expenditure within the municipal area does not contribute to the municipal budget, it augments service delivery and contributes to the betterment of society.

**Table 20 Provincial Transfers/allocations to the City of Cape Town Municipality**

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2009/10	Adjuste d appro- piation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				Change from Revised estimate			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13							
<b>Department of the Premier</b>	<b>240</b>				<b>850</b>	<b>850</b>				
Izimbizo	240									
Visitor Centre at Cape Town					850	850		(100.00)		
<b>Department of Health</b>	<b>129 915</b>	<b>142 740</b>	<b>159 036</b>	<b>189 663</b>	<b>222 470</b>	<b>222 470</b>	<b>240 191</b>	7.97	<b>253 141</b>	<b>268 952</b>
Personal Primary Health Care	112 638	118 623	129 529	158 246	161512	161512	180 144	1154	188 971	199 743
Integrated Nutrition	2 973	3 150	3 329	3 604	3 604	3 604	3 836	6.44	4 024	4 252
Global Fund	3 447	3 609	6 202	1 000	10 990	10 990		(100.00)		
HIV and AIDS	10 857	17 358	19 976	26 813	46 364	46 364	56 211	2124	60 146	64 957
<b>Department of Social Development</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>								
Multi-purposes Centres	1 000	1 000								
<b>Department of Human Settlements</b>	<b>286 804</b>	<b>695 348</b>	<b>506 396</b>	<b>663 499</b>	<b>714 499</b>	<b>714 499</b>	<b>775 449</b>	8.53	<b>905 806</b>	<b>903 007</b>
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	286 804	695 348	506 396	663 499	713 499	713 499	764 449	7.14	904 806	902 007
Settlement Assistance					1 000	1 000	1 000		1 000	1 000
Accreditation Assistance							10 000			
<b>Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>229</b>								
Spatial Planning	200	229								
<b>Department of Transport and Public Works</b>	<b>83 402</b>	<b>70 833</b>	<b>60 383</b>	<b>19 300</b>	<b>23 300</b>	<b>23 300</b>	<b>16 900</b>	(27.47)	<b>19 900</b>	<b>19 900</b>
2010 FIFA World Cup: Green Point Stadium Precinct	10 000									
Cape Metropolitan Transport Mobility Strategies	13 200	27 700	19 300	9 300	13 300	13 300	9 400	(29.32)	9 900	9 900
Non-motorised Transport	23 922	13 133	41 083	10 000	10 000	10 000	7 500	(25.00)	10 000	10 000
Public Transport facilities	5 000									
Community Development Projects: Sidewalks and pathways	1 280									
Athlone Stadium Phase 2	30 000	30 000								
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>4 560</b>	<b>3</b>								
Vehicle Licences		3								
Philippi Market	4 560									
<b>Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>10 887</b>	<b>226 852</b>	<b>19 520</b>	<b>19 520</b>	<b>19 520</b>	<b>24 267</b>	24.32	<b>21 633</b>	
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	1 500	1 500								
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		9 387	14 852	19 520	19 520	19 520	24 267	24.32	21 633	
2010 FIFA World Cup: Green Point Stadium Construction			212 000							
<b>Department of Local Government</b>	<b>3 231</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1 335</b>	167.00	<b>1 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>
Fire Fighting Assistance	1 500	1 500	425	500	500	500	335	(33.00)		
Thusong (Multi-Purpose)	1 000	1 000					1 000		1 000	1 000
Community Development Worker Operational Support	731									
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>510 852</b>	<b>923 540</b>	<b>953 092</b>	<b>892 482</b>	<b>981 139</b>	<b>981 139</b>	<b>1 058 142</b>	7.85	<b>1 201 480</b>	<b>1 192 859</b>

Source: 2010 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

<sup>14</sup> The figures quoted in brackets are aggregate amounts over the 2010/11 MTREF period.

Table 20 shows the various grant funding that is transferred by provincial sector departments to municipalities. Total transfers to the City of Cape Town over the 2010/11 MTREF amount to R1.058 billion in 2010/11, R1.201 billion in 2011/12 and R1.193 billion in 2012/13. Total provincial transfers to the City of Cape Town increases on average by 6.2 per cent over the 2010/11 MTREF period.

The biggest transfer to the City of Cape Town over the MTREF period emanate from the provincial Department of Human Settlements, with the integrated housing and human settlement development grant (IHHS) at R2.571 billion over the MTREF. The IHHS grant is used to finance the funding requirements of national housing programmes. It facilitates the establishment and maintenance of integrated and sustainable human settlements to ensure economically viable and socially equitable communities in areas with ecological integrity thereby, promoting convenient and safe access to economic opportunities, health, education and social amenities.

The other significant transfer to the City of Cape Town is allocated by the Department of Health in respect of its Personal Primary Health Care grant, which amounts to R568.858 million of the total transferred to the municipality over the 2010/11 MTREF.

These exclude funds transferred from national government, which has been taken up in the Division of Revenue Act (DoRA). The national grants that are included in the DoRA are listed in Table 21.

**Table 21 National Transfers/allocations to the City of Cape Town Municipality**

Transfers	2008/09 R'000	2009/10 R'000	2010/11 R'000	2011/12 R'000	2012/13 R'000
Equitable Share	1 710 485	609 313	861 811	997 555	1 114 890
<b>Conditional Grants and Subsidies</b>	<b>1 867 959</b>	<b>1 710 442</b>	<b>1 532 977</b>	<b>2 227 979</b>	<b>1 638 803</b>
Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)	750	2 539	1 000	1 250	1 250
2010 World Cup Host City Operating Grant (Sch 6)		81 151	27 780	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities) (Sch 4 & 6)	273 357		383 726	461 509	561 153
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant) (Sch 4 & 6)	38 412	39 266	95 000	124 220	156 400
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant (Sch 4 & 6)	403 240	816 659	850 000	1 600 000	900 000
Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant (Sch 4 & 6)			-	-	-
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant (Sch 6)	26 200	8 032	8 000	15 000	20 000
Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant (Sch 4 & 6)		2 519	20 000	26 000	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Municipalities (Sch 8)			25 471	-	-
2010 FIFA World Cup Stadiums Development Grant (Sch 6)	1 126 000	760 276	122 000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 578 444</b>	<b>2 319 755</b>	<b>2 394 788</b>	<b>3 225 534</b>	<b>2 753 693</b>

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury own calculations based on the Division of Revenue Act 2010/11

Table 21 shows the various grant funding that is transferred by national sector departments to municipalities. Total transfers to the City of Cape Town increases from R2.320 billion in 2009/10 to R2.395 billion in 2010/11 at an annual rate of 3.2 per cent. In the two outer years, total transfers increases to R3.226 billion in 2011/12 and declines to R2.754 billion in 2012/13. Total national transfers to the City of Cape Town increases on by an annual average rate of 7.2 per cent over the 2010/11 MTREF period.

The equitable share increases at an annual average rate of 13.7 per cent from R861.811 million in 2010/11 to R1.115 billion in 2012/13. Conditional grants and subsidies amount to R1.533 billion in 2010/11 and increases to R2.228 billion in 2011/12. Of the total R1.533 billion, the municipal infrastructure grant and the public transport infrastructure and systems grant account for the largest percentage share at 25 per cent and 55.4er cent, respectively in 2010/11.

## 7. Governance and Institutional Development

**Table 22 The City of Cape Town's Political Structure as at 6 October 2010**

MUNICIPALITY	ANC	ANC REP ON DC	DA	DA REP ON DC	ID	ID REP ON DC	INDEP	INDEP REP ON DC	VACANT	OTHERS	PARTY IN CONTROL	TOTAL
Metro	72		100		16		4			7 ACDP 2 AMP 4 NPP 1 UP 1 PAC 1 SDP 1 VP 1 UDM	DA + ID + ACDP + UDM	210

Source: Western Cape Provincial Department of Local Government