

**Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury**

**Regional Development Profile
West Coast District**

2011

Working paper

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West Coast District



List of towns

- Matzikama
- Cederberg
- Bergrivier
- Saldanha Bay
- Swartland

West Coast District Municipality at a glance

Population	2001	2007	2011
Total number	282 673	286 746	258 974
Percentage share	2001	2007	
African	9.8	9	
Coloured	72.4	71.6	
Indian/Asian	0.3	0.3	
White	17.5	9.1	
Socio-economic indicators			
Education			2007
Literacy rate			76.1%
Health			2010
<i>Number of Primary Health Care Facilities 2010 -</i>			76
26 Clinics, 24 Satellite clinics, 19 mobile clinics, 7 district hospitals			
Immunisation rate			101.2%
Crime (numbers)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Murder	109	114	110
Total sexual crimes	540	624	584
Drug related crimes	3 358	3 720	4 216
Poverty levels			2010
Number of indigent households - 2011			14 394
Unemployment rate	15.9%	15.5%	
<i>Labour concentration (2007)</i>			
Community; social and personal services (12.9%), Manufacturing (12.3%), Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing (27.9%)			
Access to housing and municipal services (Percentage share of households with access)			
	2001	2007	
Formal dwellings	85.5%	93.0%	
Informal dwellings	6.0%	5.2%	
Electricity for lighting	88.1%	95.7%	
Flush toilets (sewerage system)	85.5%	93.4%	
Piped water inside dwelling	98.2%	96.2%	
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)	69.0%	83.7%	
Economy			
GDP-R - 2010		R10.261 billion	
Average annual growth, 1999 - 2009			3.2%
<i>Largest sector contributions to GDP-R in 2010</i>			
- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services - 24.0%			
- Manufacturing - 18.0%			
- Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing - 15.0%			

Introduction

The aim of this profile is to provide the West Coast District Municipality with data and information which may assist in informing planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The areas included in the profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, basic services, labour force, economy, environment, local government finance and the political composition of the District.

The indicators reflect 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.

This profile uses data¹ 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 West Coast District is a category C municipality; it includes the category B local municipalities: Matzikama, Cederberg, Berggrivier, Saldanha Bay and Swartland as well as the District Management Area (DMA) of the West Coast District. The DMA will be incorporated into the local municipalities such as Matzikama, Cederberg and Saldanha Bay with effect from 1 July 2011.

¹ 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. Demographics

Demographic change brings about a specific set of challenges and opportunities for planners, decision makers which can guide funding priorities. Population figures help to target plans and budget priorities more accurately and reduce the occurrence of fragmented and unfocussed planning within a context of limited resource availability.

Factors influencing the demographic fabric of the Western Cape include economic conditions, the burden of disease, healthcare conditions and programs, fertility levels, crime, services levels and developmental levels generally. In essence, effective functioning of the healthcare system, lower accident rates and good sanitation levels positively influences population growth. On the other hand, high mortality, reduced fertility, increased burden of disease and poor service delivery, could contribute to negative population growth.

This section outlines certain factors affecting the demography of the Western Cape and that of the West Coast District. It provides a gauge of anticipated population growth trends since 2001, the gender and age distribution of the population and the racial distribution of the population.

1.1 Population Size

According to the 2011 mid-year population estimates the Western Cape is anticipated to experience an inflow of migrants. The Western Cape also appears to have the highest average life expectancy for males and females in 2011 increasing from 57.6 years between 2001 and 2006 to 59.9 years on average between 2006 and 2011.²

Fertility levels appear to have declined from an average 2.92 children per woman in 2001 to 2.35 children in 2007 nationally which is likely to contribute to a slight decline in the growth amongst the younger age cohorts. Fertility in the Western Cape declined slightly from 2.5 per cent from 2001 to 2006 to 2.3 per cent from 2006 to 2011.

Overall, the Western Cape's population size is expected to marginally increase by approximately ten thousand people (10 000) based on the 2011 projections (Western Cape Department of Social Development).

² Statistics South Africa, Mid-year population estimates 2011, 27 July 2011. This statistics are only made available at national level. It should be noted that this information is based on an estimate and may change as new data becomes available.

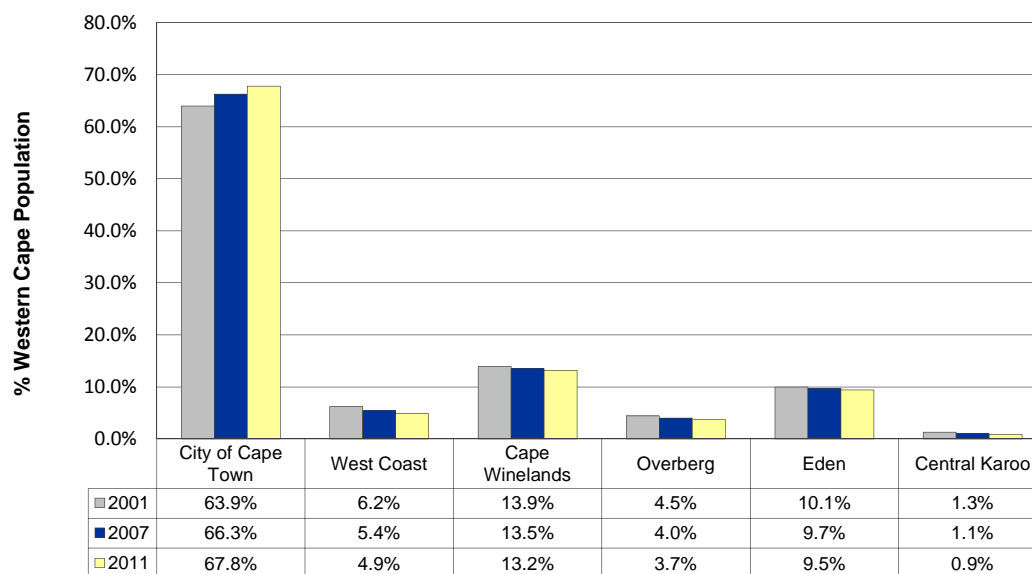
Table 1 Western Cape Population Numbers and Projections

Population numbers and Projections	2001	2007	2011
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 497 102	3 584 315
West Coast	282 673	286 746	258 974
Cape Winelands	629 490	712 409	697 128
Overberg	203 520	212 782	197 307
Eden	454 919	513 306	501 908
Central Karoo	60 482	56 227	48 230
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 278 572	5 287 863

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001, Community Survey 2007; Western Cape Department of Social Development Population Projections, 2011

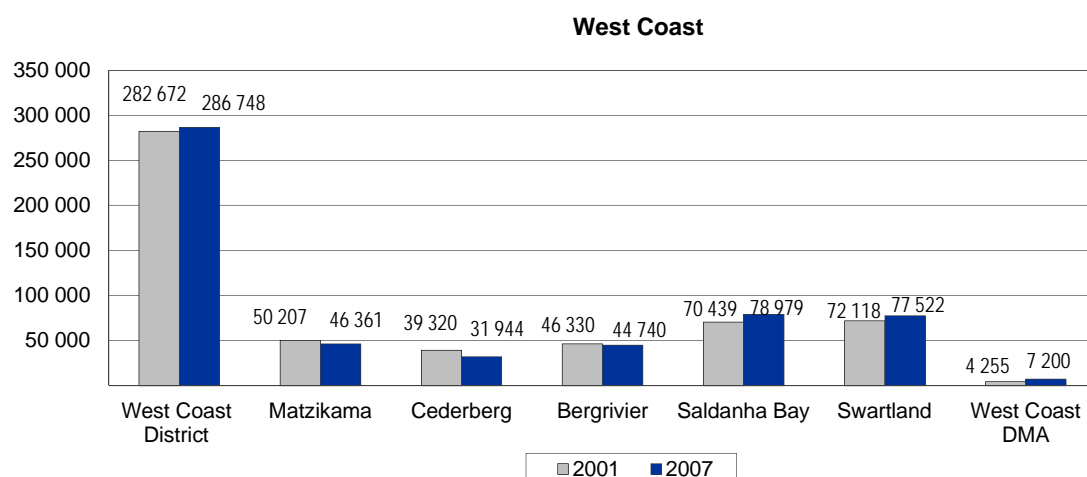
The West Coast District's population figure is however 'projected' to decline when compared to the 2007 figure. Along with Cape Winelands District, Overberg, Eden and Central Karoo District a gradual decline is expected. The City of Cape Town is projected to witness a gradual increase in its population in 2011 from 3 497 102 people in 2007 to 3 584 315 in 2011.

The figure below depicts the regional composition of the total population across the Western Cape region.

Figure 1 District Percentage of Western Cape Population – 2001, 2007 and 2011

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001, Community Survey 2007; Western Cape Department of Social Development Population Projections, 2011

Naturally the City of Cape Town accounts for more than two-thirds of the entire Western Cape population in both 2007 and 2011 with 66.3 per cent and a projected 67.8 per cent in 2011 respectively. The West Coast District's contribution to the total regional figure is expected decline at a faster rate when compared in the Western Cape regional context. The District figure is projected to decline from 5.4 per cent in 2007 to 4.9 per cent in 2011 making it the fourth largest contributor to the overall Provincial population figure at 4.9 per cent. This represents a gradual decline from 6.2 per cent in 2001 which is consistent with the overall Western Cape regional trend.

Figure 2 West Coast District Population Comparison, 2001/2007

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001, Community Survey 2007

According to these population estimates and projections, the smaller local municipalities all showed a decline in the number of people within their municipal boundaries while the populations of both Saldanha Bay and Swartland have increased for the period 2001 - 2007. Saldanha Bay has the fastest growing population in the district, overtaking Swartland's population by 2007. As will be displayed later in this report, a linkage may be made between the favourable economic climate within Saldanha Bay and the population growth estimates with Swartland Municipality trailing in population growth and economic performance.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Statistics of the age distribution of a particular population can assist in targeting resources more appropriately toward the relevant age groups. The age distribution of a population provides a crucial guide for differentiated policy options.

The different age cohorts can typically be broken into three main categories: children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located.

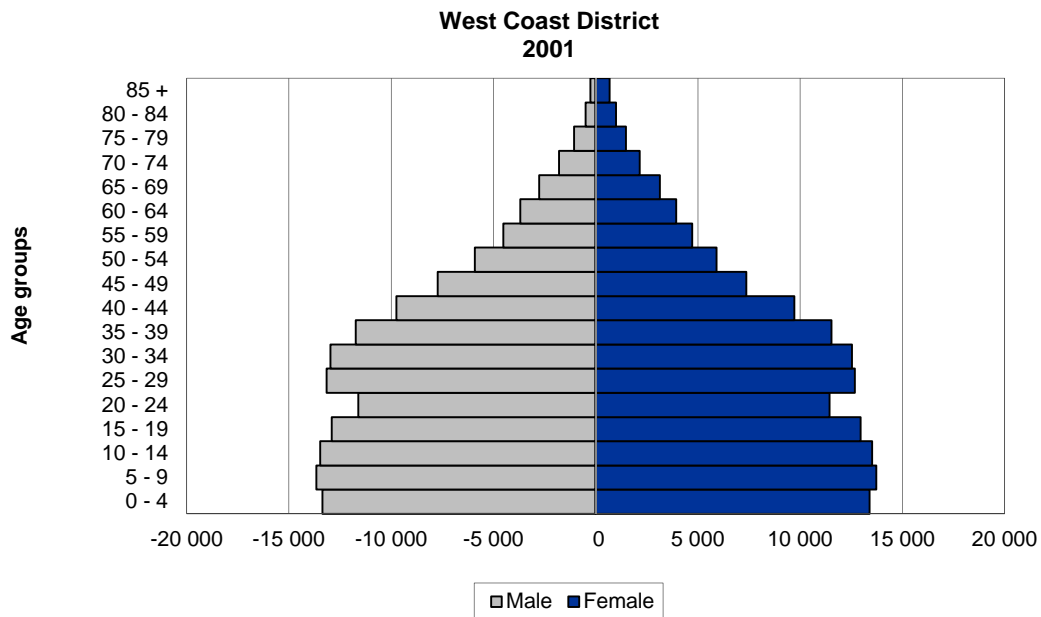
The 2011 mid-year population estimates that 52 per cent of the population is female and 48 per cent male. Life expectancy nationally is estimated to have increased to 54.9 years for males and 59.1 years for females.³ This trend will contribute to an increase amongst the older age cohorts (Statistics South Africa, 2011 mid-year population estimates).

³ Statistics South Africa, Mid-year population estimates 2011

1.2.1 Age and Gender Distribution of the West Coast District

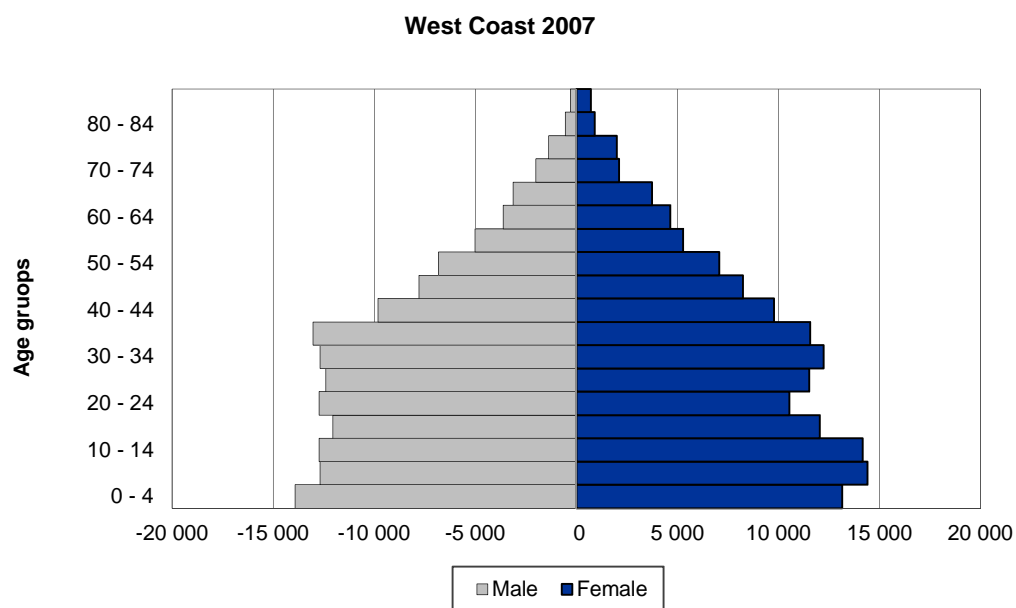
The population pyramid for the different districts in the Western Cape tend to have a wide base that gradually narrows in the upper age cohorts. The wide base at the bottom pyramid indicates high fertility rate. The pyramid narrows toward the top which indicates a higher death rate amongst the older generations than among the younger people. This trend is consistent for the West Coast District population pyramids (2001 & 2007) presented below.

Figure 3 West Coast District population pyramid for 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001

Figure 4 West Coast District population pyramids for 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001

1.2.2 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely the children (0 - 14 years); the working age population (15 - 64 years) and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2001, the District's population composition was as follows: children at 28.7 per cent, working age population at 66.1 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 5.2 per cent of the total population. In 2007, the District's population changed as follows: children at 28.3 per cent, the working age population at 65.9 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 5.9 per cent of the population.

The youth's⁴ share of the total population declined from 35.5 per cent in 2001 and 33.6 per cent in 2007.

The child dependency ratio⁵ lowered from 43.4 in 2001 to 42.9 in 2007 whilst the aged dependency ratio increased from 7.9 to 8.9 over the same period. The overall dependency ratio however increased marginally from 51.4 in 2001 to 51.8 in 2007.

1.2.3 Gender Distribution

Figures 3 and 4 also illustrate changes in the District's population with respect to the gender distribution. The gender ratio changed slightly in 2007 compared with 2001; for every 100 females there were 99.3 males in 2001, this ratio decreasing to 98.9 in 2007.

In 2001, the male and female share of the total population was 49.8 per cent and 50.2 per cent respectively. In 2007, males' share of the population decreased slightly to 49.7 per cent whilst females' share increased to 50.3 per cent.

1.3 Population Groups

The historical and emerging South African context has 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 service levels 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.

⁴ Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

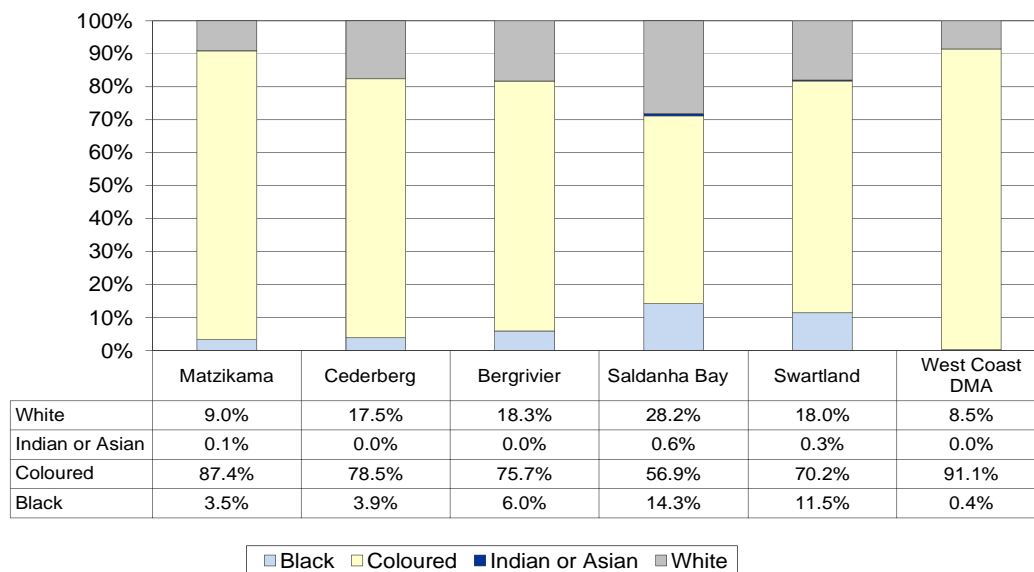
⁵ Dependency ratios is the ratio of children (child dependency ratio) or the aged (aged dependency ratio) to the working age population; overall dependency indicates the reliance of a combination of both children and the aged on the working age population. A high dependency ratio indicates that the working age population faces a greater burden to support and provide children and the elderly, who are often economically dependent.

Table 2 West Coast District Population Groups, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	2007	Percentage of Population 2007	Average Annual Growth rate 2001 - 2007 %
African	27 737	9.8	25 700	9.0	-1.3%
Coloured	204 628	72.4	205 422	71.6	0.1%
Indian or Asian	856	0.3	786	0.3	-1.4%
White	49 450	17.5	54 840	19.1	1.7%
Total	282 672	100.0	286 748	100.0	

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The proportions of the African and Coloured population groups both decreased just slightly by less than 1 percentage point from 9.8 per cent to 9.0 per cent and 72.4 per cent to 71.6 per cent respectively, while the White population group increased its representation in the District by 1.6 percentage points. In relation to average annual growth rates for the period 2001 - 2007, the White population experienced the fastest growth across racial lines with a 1.7 per cent year-on-year growth rate.

Figure 5 West Coast District Population Groups, 2007

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The coloured population dominates the district share in relation to race with figures in excess of two-thirds for all but one (Saldanha Bay 56.9%) of the municipalities in the West Coast District. The White race group is second in market share with figures hovering around the 20 per cent mark but closer to 30 per cent for Saldanha Bay (28.2%). The Asian race group is sparse or even non-existent in some instances with Saldanha Bay (0.6%) representing the largest market share for Indian/Asian.

The Black population while being minimal across the District shows a significant surge in the two "power house" economies of the region, namely; Saldanha (14.3%) and Swartland (11.5%).

2. Social Development and Well-being

2.1 Education and Human Development

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options from which a person may choose, creating opportunities for a fulfilling life. The level of education of the population in a region influences its welfare through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy.

Selected indicators affecting the education and skill levels in communities to be discussed here are the literacy rate and access to training facilities in the area; class size and the teacher-learner ratio serves as an indication of the level of investment in education, given its influence on education outcomes.

2.1.1 Literacy

Literacy is used as a concept to indicate a minimum education level attained; a simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, which has been translated into 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.

The literacy rate for the West Coast District as a whole is 76.1 per cent compared with an overall provincial rate of 82.4 per cent. Literacy rates vary across the local municipalities with the District with a high of 85.3 per cent in Saldanha Bay and low of 70.5 per cent in the Bergrivier Municipality. Of particular concern is the mismatch of the prevailing Literacy rate across the West Coast District when compared to the Provincial literacy rate (82.4%). Naturally this has major labour market implications down the line especially on the skill level composition of the labour force as well as the cost and efficiency of gearing the labour force towards the required skill levels for newly introduced industries within the region. However, amidst the bleak landscape in relation to literacy levels, Saldanha Bay Local Municipality exhibits an acceptable literacy rate of 85.3 per cent. This augurs well for the proposed establishment of an Industrial Development Zone (IDZ zone) in the region. The unearthing of industries and the associated demand for goods and services will test the supply conditions in relation to the skill levels of the surrounding labour market.

2.1.2 Further Education and Training (FET)

The West Coast Further Education and Training (FET) College is the only public facility in the West Coast District which offers alternative programmes or courses at FET (grades 8 - 10) or post-matric levels. The central office is located in Malmesbury in Swartland Municipality; with campuses in Citrusdal (Cederberg), Malmesbury (Swartland), Vredenburg (Saldanha Bay) and Vredendal (Matzikama). The only local municipality in the West Coast without a college campus within its borders is the Berggrivier Municipality. A total of six (6) FET colleges exist across the region with two (2) campuses present in the Swartland Municipality.

Table 3 Access to FET training facilities

West Coast	Campus	Municipality
West Coast College	Citrusdal Campus	Cederberg
West Coast College	Malmesbury	Swartland
West Coast College	Vredenburg Campus	Saldanha Bay
West Coast College	Vredendal Campus	Matzikama
West Coast College	West Coast College Central Office	Swartland
West Coast College	Atlantis Campus	
Total		6

Source: WCED, 2011

In relation to 'No Fee' schools within the West Coast District, 61.5 per cent of all schools fall into this category. This represents a figure proportionate to just short of two-thirds of all schools within the region operating without charge to would-be learners. Upon deeper analysis of the access to 'free' education across the West Coast District, Matzikama (73.1%) and Cederberg (76%) present a predominantly welfare friendly learning environment with more than two-thirds of all school 'No Fee' while Berggrivier (52.4%) and Swartland (64.5%) present a rather neutral setting in this regard. Saldanha Bay at 23.8 per cent presents a rather indifferent approach to 'No Fee' schooling and strong claims can be made for the close correlation between literacy rates and the cost of education. However, in the broad economic sense this correlation is not as simple as a comparison between the two variables 'cost of education' and 'Literacy Rates'.

2.1.3 Access to No Fee Schools

Table 4 Municipal access to No Fee Schools

Municipalities	Yes	No	Total number of schools	Percentage of No Fee Schools
Matzikama	19	7	26	73.1%
Cederberg	19	6	25	76.0%
Berggrivier	11	10	21	52.4%
Saldanha Bay	5	16	21	23.8%
Swartland	20	11	31	64.5%
District	6	0	6	100.0%
Total	80	50	130	61.5%

Source: WCED, 2011

The Provincial outlook on no fee schools has a fairly uniformed pattern in relation to 'No Fee' schools as displayed in Table 5 below. Generally, most Districts across the Province consist of roughly two-thirds of the total schools attributed to the category 'No Fee'.

Table 5 District access to No Fee Schools

Districts	Yes	No	Missing information/ Blank	Total number of schools	Percentage of No Fee Schools
Cape Winelands	191	85		276	69.2%
Central Karoo	22	6		28	78.6%
City of Cape Town	178	558	2	738	24.1%
Eden	140	57		197	71.1%
Overberg	62	20		82	75.6%
West Coast	80	50		130	61.5%
Total	672	776	2	1 450	46.3%

Source: WCED, 2011

The pattern is slightly different for the West Coast which falls below the two-thirds majority make-up of 'No Fee' schools with 61.5 per cent falling into this category. The City of Cape Town presents a somewhat different picture albeit an expected one with 24.1 per cent of total schools in the Metropole attributed to the category 'No Fee'. This may serve as further indication possibly of the link between the variables 'No Fee' and 'Literacy Rate' being underpinned by the ability of households to spend on primary/secondary education.

2.1.4 Educational Attainment

Education levels

Educational attainment reflects what skills are available to society and the labour market. The level of education provides an indication of the income potential and standard of living of residents in a particular geographic area.

Table 6 Level of Education

West Coast Region	2001	2007	Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2007
No schooling	26 806	16 054	-8.2%
Grade 8	26 498	22 738	-2.5%
Grade 12	34 722	36 234	0.7%
Bachelor's degree	1 418	2 743	11.6%
Post graduate degree	1 181	1 901	8.3%

Source: WCED, 2011

While more students have enrolled at schools across the West Coast District, especially in the crucial formative years (near 10 000 decrease in 'No Schooling' figures) as reported in the previous section (Learner Enrolment), the marginal decline in year-on-year growth of 2.5 per cent for Grade 8 is of particular concern. This becomes more

relevant when the current definition for 'Literacy Rate' is reviewed making the completion of Grade 8 the benchmark in determining this statistic.

2.2 Health Care Services

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and diseases, especially preventable and contagious ones, are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water and sanitation. It is the function of healthcare services not only to restore bad health, but also to ensure that communities do not contract preventable diseases.

This section on healthcare services focuses on particular health outcomes and speaks to the ability of the healthcare system to deal with these pertinent issues.

Although healthcare is provided by both public and private institutions, it should be noted that the information from the Department of Health pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information from the Department of Health.

2.2.1 Health Care Facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of healthcare facilities within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, to secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare. The first point of contact would be at the primary healthcare level. Primary healthcare facilities include Community Health Centres (CHCs), Community Day Centres (CDCs) and Clinics, including satellite and mobile clinics.

Table 7 Western Cape Health Care Facilities

<i>List of facilities at February 2010</i>	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals
West Coast District	0	0	26	24	19	7	0
Cape Winelands District	0	5	44	8	20	4	2
Overberg District	0	1	23	9	14	4	0
Eden District	0	5	35	13	23	6	1
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	8	4	0
City of Cape Town	9	37	87	21	5	9	5
Western Cape	9	49	223	78	89	34	8

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2011/12

Healthcare facilities are naturally concentrated with the boundaries of the City of Cape Town. This is particularly true for clinics (87) and district hospitals (9). The West Coast District has a fair sprinkling of Satellite clinics (24) when compared to the rest of the Province which augurs particularly well for the rural communities within the District. This is also the case for Mobile Clinics (19) while District Hospitals (7) are second only to

the City of Cape Town further indicating, at District level, a well-endowed Health care system in relation to facilities.

Table 8 West Coast District Health Care Facilities

List of facilities at February 2010	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals
West Coast District	0	0	26	24	19	7	0
Matzikama Local Municipality	0	0	4	5	4	1	0
Cederberg Local Municipality	0	0	6	0	5	2	0
Bergrivier Local Municipality	0	0	3	5	4	2	0
Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	0	0	8	2	2	1	0
Swartland Local Municipality	0	0	5	7	4	1	0
West Coast DMA	0	0	0	5	0	0	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2011/12

Within the District there appears to be an equitable spread of facilities given the capacity of individual municipalities. Saldanha Bay has the majority of fixed/permanent structures accounting for eight Clinics and one District Hospital. Cederberg Municipality followed by Matzikama follow closely with six and four clinics respectively. Cederberg displays zero Satellite clinics as opposed to Matzikama's five but compares favourably with five mobile clinics compared to Matzikama's four. Swartland also compares in equal measure to neighbours Cederberg and Matzikama with five clinics, seven satellite clinics and four mobile clinics. Bergrivier displays the lowest number of health facilities with a notable 3 clinics across the municipality, the lowest with the West Coast District.

2.2.2 HIV/AIDS Treatment and Care

According to the 2009 National HIV Survey the estimated HIV prevalence for the Western Cape was 16.9 per cent (CI 95%: 13.8 – 20.5%). The weighted Provincial Survey estimate from the larger sub-district survey was 16.8 per cent (95% CI: 16.0 - 17.7%). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years.' (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 18)

The information presented here shows how the City and different health districts in the Western Cape have responded to the healthcare need with respect to HIV/AIDS treatment and care. Although treatment and care is essential in managing the disease, in the case of HIV/AIDS the need and importance of preventative care must be emphasised, especially since to date, there is still no known cure. In preventative care, the department is planning to distribute 122 million male and 1 million female condoms and deliver on-going campaigns to encourage the practice of safe sex (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8).

Concurrent HIV infection is the biggest risk factor for TB.

Table 9 Western Cape HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care

City/Districts	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	PCR test result - positive 2010/11	Accept PCR test 2010/11	HIV transmission rate of infants 2010/11
West Coast District	2 149	3 205	4	17	22	507	4
Cape Winelands District	8 477	9 750	13	23	41	1 204	3
Overberg District	2 386	3 259	4	6	13	522	2
Eden District	6 777	7 847	9	23	34	1 005	3
Central Karoo District	559	674	2	3	3	56	5
City of Cape Town	59 734	75 652	49	61	275	8 855	3
Western Cape	80 082	100 387	81	133	388	12 149	3

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010 and 2011

At the end of the June 2011, the Province highlighted that it provides anti-retroviral treatment (ART) to over 100 000 persons in reference to Table 9. Although this may appear to be a relatively high number, when compared to the Province's estimated total population aged 15 years and older, it only represents approximately 2.3 per cent⁶. Comparing this to the estimated Western Cape prevalence rate of 16.9 per cent as indicated above, it is apparent that there is still a lot of work to be done in ensuring that an even greater proportion of the population get tested and receive treatment. The Department has set HIV screening target of 1.2 million for the year (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8).

Table 10 West Coast HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care

Municipalities	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	PCR test result - positive 2010/11	Accept PCR test 2010/11	HIV transmission rate of infants 2010/11
West Coast District	2 149	3 205	4	17	22	507	4
Matzikama Local Municipality	272	368	1	1	6	50	12
Cederberg Local Municipality	448	586	1	5	7	162	4
Bergrivier Local Municipality	0	253	0	9	3	34	9
Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	657	959	1	1	6	159	4
Swartland Local Municipality	772	1 039	1	1	0	101	0
West Coast DMA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010 and 2011

⁶ Based on 2011 population projection totals from the Demographics section above.

The ART Patient Load has increased by 1 056 from June 2010 to June 2011 while the number of ART sites has also increased substantially from 4 to 17 for the same period across the West Coast District. The worst affected areas within the region in terms of transmission rates of infants are Matzikama (12.0) and Bergrivier (8.8) with Saldanha and Swartland the lowest at 3.8 and 0.0 respectively. However, the Swartland Municipality displays the largest ART patient load as well as the second largest increase (267) in this category after Saldanha (302) which is disturbing.

In addition, to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. In the Western Cape, the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test to check for HIV infection showed a 3.2 per cent mother-to-child transmission rate. A 3 per cent target in the mother-to-child transmission rate has been set for the current year (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 47). The achievement of this target or any reduction in the mother-to-child transmission rate is directly dependent on the number of women who are aware of their HIV positive status and receive treatment. This again emphasises the importance of knowing your HIV status by encouraging the HIV screening process.

2.2.3 Child Health

Children, infants and especially new-born babies are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and the contraction of infectious diseases, many of which are preventable or can be treated. The prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission has already been discussed above.

Two other indicators of child health will be discussed here, namely, immunisation and malnutrition. *Immunisation* protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases; the administration of a vaccine stimulates the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients; however, the indicator looked at here is for underweight children.

Immunisation⁷

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the results from the Western Cape can be benchmarked.

⁷ 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 11 Western Cape Infancy Immunisation Rates

City/Districts	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2010/11	Severe malnutrition < 5 years 2010/11	Child < 5 years weighed 2010/11	Severely underweight for age < 5 years rate 2010/11
Western Cape Province	85.9%	1 386	1 717 505	0.08
Cape Town	84.1%	814	979 834	0.08
West Coast DM	101.2%	54	117 821	0.05
Cape Winelands DM	86.8%	206	291 459	0.07
Overberg DM	80.5%	98	117 074	0.08
Eden DM	91.8%	155	184 529	0.08
Central Karoo DM	84.4%	59	26 788	0.22

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

According to Table 11, West Coast District has performed remarkably well in this area achieving an immunisation rate of 101.2 per cent. This is the highest in the Province and also well above the 90 per cent benchmark set by the National Department of Health. In relation to malnutrition the District has again performed well with the lowest number of malnutrition cases (54) in the Province. This serves as further indication of the attention to primary welfare of the District's citizens especially that of the infant segment of the population.

Table 12 West Coast Infancy Immunisation Rates

Municipalities	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2010/11	Severe malnutrition < 5 years 2010/11	Child < 5 years weighed 2010/11	Severely underweight for age < 5 years rate 2010/11
West Coast DM	101.2%	54	117 821	0.05
Matzikama M	98.1%	10	21 532	0.05
Cederberg M	88.1%	5	17 451	0.03
Bergrivier M	100.7%	6	20 349	0.03
Saldanha Bay M	100.6%	10	25 004	0.04
Swartland M	117.8%	20	31 596	0.06
West Coast DMA	38.9%	3	1 889	0.16

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

At a municipal level, the consistent performance of infant healthcare is consistent across the District with most municipalities clearing the 90 per cent benchmark figure for immunisation except for Cederberg which has recorded a figure of 88.1 per cent and the DMA worryingly at 38.9 per cent. Severe malnutrition cases appear minute in relation to the total number of the sample size with a rate of 5 per cent or less recorded across the District. Swartland marginally crept above the prevailing rate with 6 per cent while DMA recorded a rate of 16 per cent albeit of a much smaller sample size.

2.2.4 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 are also included here.

Table 13 Western Cape Maternity Rates

<i>Maternal mortality; Delivery to women under 18 years; Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	Maternal Mortality Ratio 2010/11	Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11	Total deliveries	Teenage delivery rate 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years	TOP as percentage of female population 15 - 44 years
Western Cape Province	92 462	40	0.04	6 484	93 192	6.96	14 359	1 572 401	0.91
Cape Town	59 786	33	0.06	3 911	63 082	6.20	10 233	923 847	1.11
West Coast DM	5 124	0	0.00	416	4 921	8.45	847	63 600	1.33
Cape Winelands DM	13 856	4	0.03	1 136	12 156	9.35	1 378	186 405	0.74
Overberg DM	3 150	0	0.00	279	2 948	9.46	282	126 487	0.22
Eden DM	9 507	2	0.02	650	9 042	7.19	1 262	72 561	1.74
Central Karoo DM	1 039	1	0.10	92	1 043	8.82	357	199 501	0.18

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

In relation to maternal rates, West Coast district has again maintained its consistent performance in the area of healthcare when benchmarked across the Western Cape Province. Zero maternal deaths and a moderate teenage delivery rate of 8.45 per cent further strengthen the robust performance of the West Coast District's healthcare system particularly in the areas of immunisation and maternal rates. Naturally the City of Cape Town will have marginally better maternal (6.2%) and immunisation rates due to a bigger sample size making the degree of variation less exaggerated as opposed to the smaller sample sizes of the neighbouring Districts (including West Coast).

Table 14 West Coast Maternity Rates

<i>Maternal mortality; Delivery to women under 18 years; Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	Maternal Mortality Ratio 2010/11	Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11	Total deliveries	Teenage delivery rate 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years	TOP as percentage of female population 15 - 44 years
West Coast DM	5 124	0	0.00	416	4 921	8.45	847	63 600	1.33
Bergrivier	523	0	0.00	62	558	11.11	336	11 343	2.96
Cederberg	603	0	0.00	46	587	7.84	40	9 553	0.42
Matzikama	845	0	0.00	78	847	9.21	141	12 061	1.17
Saldanha Bay	1 874	0	0.00	114	1 642	6.94	106	22 008	0.48
Swartland	1 279	0	0.00	116	1 287	9.01	155	18 190	0.85
West Coast DMA	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	69	1 787	3.86

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

Across the West Coast District, Maternal Mortality is zero which is commendable. Teenage delivery rates appear largest in Bergrivier (11.1%), Matzikama (9.2%) and Swartland (9.0%).

2.2.5 Community Based Services

Community Based Services (CBS) in the Western Cape are provided by non-profit organisations (NPOs), subsidised by the Provincial Government. Patients who require on-going care upon discharge from hospital are referred to a primary healthcare facility in the area in which they live. The Home Community-Based Services (HCBS) Coordinator at the primary healthcare facility refers the patient to the NPO partner responsible for services HCBS in the area. The caregiver will render the service according to the instruction on the care plan and the sister will visit the individual to make sure the plan is being carried through.

HCBC does not replace the family as the primary caregiver; it is meant to be a complementary and supportive service to the family to prevent 'burn-out' for family caregivers who care for sick relatives.

Table 15 Western Cape Community Based Services by NPOs, 2010/11

Community Based Services - NPO homebased care	Number of Active NPOs, end of fourth quarter, 2010/11	Number of carers, fourth quarter 2010/11	Number of fourth quarter visits, 2010/11	Average number of visits by carer in fourth quarter, 2010/11	Average number of monthly visits by carer in fourth quarter, 2010/11
Western Cape	90	2 584	1 130 885	438	146
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	39	1 494	540 641	362	121
West Coast District Municipality	17	262	174 593	666	222
Cape Winelands District Municipality	10	247	132 192	535	178
Overberg District Municipality	8	193	112 065	581	194
Eden District Municipality	12	311	137 043	441	147
Central Karoo District Municipality	4	77	34 351	446	149

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

The social 'safety net' for the West Coast District appears to be amongst the highest, after the City Of Cape Town, with 17 active NPOs recorded. This is the highest figure outside of the Metro-pole also displaying the second highest number of carers (262) after Eden (311) but the most number of visits (174 593). Capacity in this respect also appears to favour a tolerable workload with the average number of visits by a carer in the fourth quarter recorded as 666, broken down further to 222 visits monthly by each carer across the West Coast District.

Table 16 West Coast Community Based Services by NPOs, 2010/11

Community Based Services - NPO homebased care	Number of Active NPOs, end of fourth quarter, 2010/11	Number of carers, fourth quarter 2010/11	Number of fourth quarter visits, 2010/11	Average number of visits by carer in fourth quarter, 2010/11	Average number of monthly visits by carer in fourth quarter, 2010/11
West Coast District Municipality	17	262	174 593	666	222
Matzikama Local Municipality	4	77	55 028	715	238
Cederberg Local Municipality	4	54	30 079	557	186
Bergrivier Local Municipality	3	33	23 656	717	239
Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	4	48	32 836	684	228
Swartland Local Municipality	2	50	32 994	660	220

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

NPOs are evenly spread across the West Coast District municipalities as displayed in Table 16. The total number of carers mimics the allocation of NPOs with Matzikama displaying a slightly larger number of social carers with 77 across the four NPOs within the municipality carrying out 55 028 visits in total. Each carer averaged 715 visits which were matched by the Bergrivier Municipality (717). However, the Bergrivier Municipality only displayed half the amount of carers (33) which makes the recorded figures all the more impressive.

2.3 Safety and Security

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

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

Peoples' general impressions, as well as the official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to 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 the table below. The crime statistics have also been converted to per 100 000 persons to make it comparable across the geographical areas across the Province.

Table 17 Crime in the West Coast District: April to March: 2003/2004 - 2009/2010

West Coast District	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 2010	April 2010 to March 2011
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)								
Murder	184	145	175	150	132	109	114	110
Total sexual crimes	567	641	564	576	555	540	624	584
PROPERTY RELATED								
Burglary at residential premises	2 662	2 231	1 777	2 017	1 996	2 217	2 079	1 648
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION								
Drug related crime	1 972	2 577	2 328	2 922	3 321	3 358	3 720	4 216
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	379	515	567	658	680	631	683	1 043

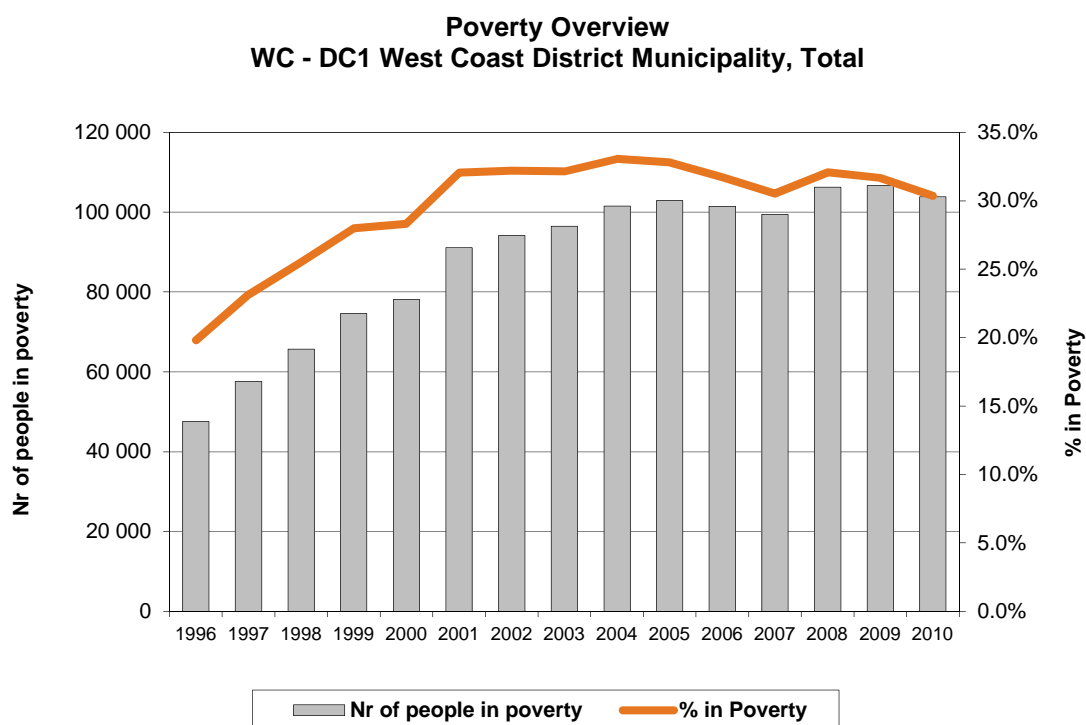
Source: Western Cape Department of Community Safety, 2010

Table 17 above indicates that serious crimes have tapered off somewhat for the period 2003/04 – 2009/10, especially in the case of murder which has declined from 184 to 110 with consistent year on year decreases for the period in question. Total sexual crimes have remained moderate, hovering around the 550 mark for the period under review. Burglary has also followed the consistent downward trend from 2 662 cases in March 2004 to 1 648 in March 2011. However, of particular concern is the exaggerated increase in the level of Drug related crime, increasing at a sharp incline from 1972 in March 2004 to 4 216 in March 2011 thereby displaying a 100 per cent increase with a seven year period. The negative externalities associated are particularly worrying as this type of drug activity is found within the unemployed youth component of the population and may have long term implication for the region's economy in terms of labour, social cost, investment climate, etc. Improving the apparent burden of disease, both within the District and individual municipalities, cannot be achieved solely by the Department of Health.

2.4 Poverty and Vulnerability⁸

The poverty rate is 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.

⁸ This section draws on Global Insight Data provided by the Western Cape Department of Economic Development.

Figure 6 Poverty Overview West Coast District, 2011

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

The poverty income used in Figure 6 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). The monthly poverty incomes used are shown in Table 18.

Table 18 Poverty Rate 2001, 2007 and 2010

Code	Municipality	2001	2007	2010
D014	WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	22.3%	22.8%	23.9%
D015	WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	32.8%	27.6%	26.8%
D01A	WCDMA01: West Coast District Management Area	35.6%	24.8%	21.2%
D013	WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	34.2%	34.0%	33.8%
D011	WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	35.3%	33.5%	31.7%
D012	WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	41.2%	41.9%	42.7%
DC01	WC - DC1 West Coast District Municipality	32.0%	30.5%	30.4%

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

The poverty rate, discussed in Table 18, across the District Municipality is a cause for concern in general. Saldanha Bay Municipality has consistently recorded low poverty rates relative to its neighbouring municipalities hovering around 22 per cent – 23 per cent for the 2001 – 2007 periods. This trend is consistent with the literacy rates and education attainment levels achieved within the Saldanha Bay Municipality i.e. inverse relationship between the variables literacy rate/Education attainment and Poverty Rate.

For the year 2010, Bergrivier (33.8%); Matzikama (31.7%) and Cederberg (42.7%) recorded alarming levels of poverty. This trend appears to be consistent for the entire assessed period with no sign of decline especially within the Cederberg Municipality (41.2%, 41.9% & 42.7% respectively). The levels recorded in Cederberg are approximately 10 per cent higher than that of the District figure for the same period (32%, 30.5% & 30.4% respectively).

2.4.1 Gini Coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0 (in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income) to 1 (in the case where one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing). In practice the coefficient is likely to vary from approximately 0.25 to 0.70.

Table 19 Gini Coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010

Code	Municipality	2001	2007	2010
D011	WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	0.60	0.61	0.60
D012	WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	0.62	0.64	0.64
D013	WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	0.56	0.58	0.57
D014	WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	0.57	0.59	0.58
D015	WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	0.58	0.60	0.58
D01A	WCDMA01: West Coast District Management Area	0.67	0.63	0.59
DC01	WC - DC1 West Coast District Municipality	0.59	0.61	0.60

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

In general, income inequality is rife across the West Coast District. Again, comparisons can be made to the poverty levels across the region as well the disparity in education levels suggesting strong linkages to a productive labour force divided by regional boundaries with associated economic opportunities/benefits. Not surprising is the high level of inequality within the Cederberg Municipality given the bloated poverty rate with Gini Coefficient figures of 0.62, 0.64 and 0.64 being recorded for the 2001 – 2010 period respectively, being the highest for the West Coast District. However, the rest of the West Coast District mimics this trend and high income inequality figures with most municipalities hovering around the 0.60 mark for the assessed period.

2.4.2 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0.

Table 20 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010

Code	Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
D011	WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	0.62	0.64	0.64
D012	WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.60
D013	WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	0.61	0.63	0.63
D014	WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	0.67	0.69	0.69
D015	WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	0.62	0.64	0.64
D01A	WCDMA01: West Coast District Management Area	0.60	0.63	0.64
DC01	WC - DC1 West Coast District Municipality	0.63	0.64	0.65

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

The HDI figures for the West Coast District indicate an inverse relationship to the relative Gini Coefficient figures presented previously. Saldanha Bay Municipality which has displayed throughout this socio-economic profile its dominance with regards to education levels, social infrastructure and low poverty levels, again stands out as the 'most developed' municipality within the region recording HDI indicators of 0.67, 0.69 and 0.69 for the 2001 – 2007 period respectively. These recorded figures are slightly above the District figures of 0.63, 0.64 and 0.65 for the assessed period, 2001 - 2007 respectively.

Cederberg Municipality, which throughout this profile has displayed challenges in relation to its socio-economic status, has the lowest HDI levels recorded with figures 0.59, 0.60 and 0.60 for the 2001 – 2007 period respectively.

2.4.3 Indigent Households

Municipalities offer additional support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free or discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal and also on property rates.

Table 21 Number of Indigent Households in the West Coast District, 2011

Municipality	Indigents
Cederberg	953
Matzikama	1 862
Bergrivier	1 578
Swartland	4 619
Saldanha Bay	5 877

Source: *Department of Local Government, August 2011*

Saldanha Bay displayed the largest number of indigents as of September 2010 with a total of 5 877 indigents. Swartland Municipality displayed the second largest with 4 619 while Cederberg with 953 indigents is surprisingly the lowest number recorded given its worrying poverty statistics presented previously. Much of this may be attributed to differing policies in relation to indigents across local municipalities in the region.

2.5 Access to Housing

Section 26 of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996, states that every citizen has the right to have access to adequate housing. The three spheres of government (national, provincial and local) share the responsibility for delivery of adequate housing.

2.5.1 Access to Housing: West Coast District

When looking at the information from Statistics South Africa in 2001 and 2007, the housing situation relative to the number of households has improved marginally.

Table 22 Dwelling Type Occupied by Household, 2001 and 2007

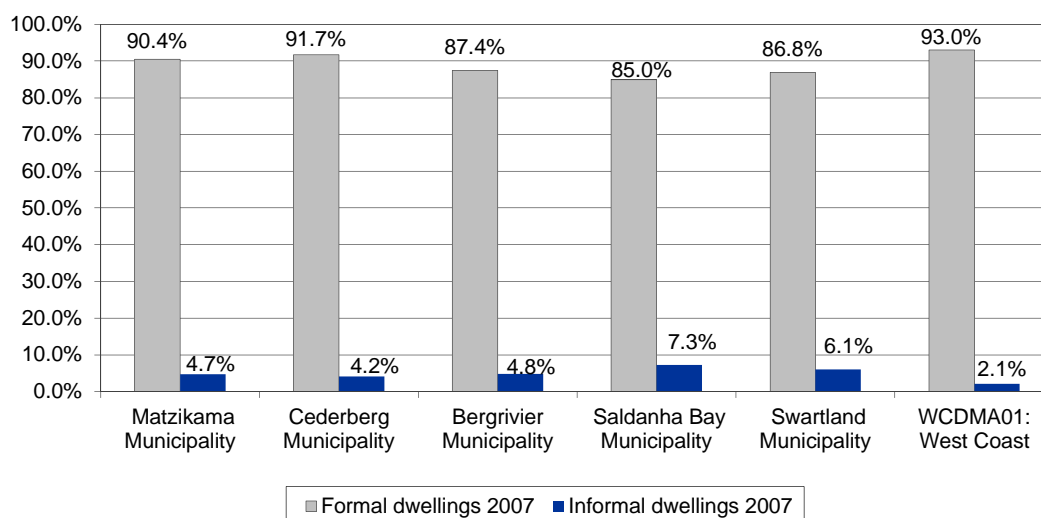
Dwelling Type	Census 2001	Percent share 2001	Community survey 2007 estimates	Per cent share 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007
Formal	66 444	86%	70 873	93%	1.08%
Informal	4 673	6%	3 936	5%	-2.82%
Traditional dwelling	2 052	3%	657	1%	-17.29%
Other	4 500	6%	758	1%	-25.69%
Total	77 669	100%	76 224	100%	-0.31%

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

A greater proportion of the population in the West Coast District has gained access to formal housing, increasing from 86 per cent in 2001 to 93 per cent in 2007. This is reflected in the proportional decrease in households living in informal, traditional or 'other' housing between these years. Traditional dwelling has experienced the fastest rate of decline year-on-year at 17.29 per cent.

2.5.2 Access to Housing: Local Municipalities within the West Coast District

This area has received much publicity both at a local/regional level and throughout the country alike. The overall view is that the landscape has improved marginally in relation to housing and the abolishment of informal dwellings over a period of time.

Figure 7 Comparison of dwelling types across the West Coast District, 2007

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Generally, all municipalities clear the 85 per cent mark in relation access to formal housing. Matzikama and Cederberg municipalities with modest records in relation to poverty rates and poverty levels have the greatest access to formal housing within the District at 90.4 per cent and 91.7 per cent respectively. The trend in relation to indigent household is somewhat linked to the above table with Saldanha Bay Municipality recording the lowest level of access to formal housing at 85 per cent coupled with the highest number of informal dwellings at 7.3 per cent of households with the municipality.

2.6 Access to Municipal Services

Table 23 shows the household accessibility to potable water across the West Coast district in 2007.

2.6.1 Water

Table 23 Access to Water in the West Coast District, 2001 and 2007

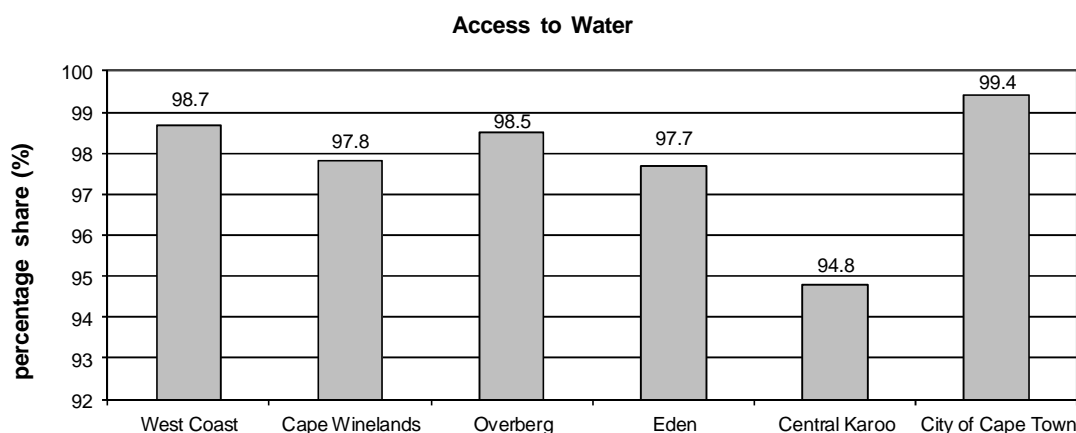
Water source	Census 2001	Per cent share of households 2001	Community survey 2007 estimates	Per cent share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007
Piped water inside the dwelling	53 438	69%	66 275	87%	4%
Piped water inside the yard	16 117	21%	7 191	9%	-13%
Piped water from outside the yard	6 497	8%	1 768	2%	-20%
Other	1 618	2%	991	1%	-8%
Total	77 670	100%	76 225	100%	0%

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Household access to water in the West Coast District has also improved considerably between 2001 and 2007. When looking at access to water, the proportion of households with access to piped water within their dwelling increased significantly from 69 to 87 per cent. As a result, there were significant decreases in other less convenient sources such as piped water (from 21% to 9%) in the yard or outside of the yard. Another notable decrease was for Piped water outside the yard decreasing at 20 per cent year on year from 6 497 households in this category to 1 768 households in 2007.

At District level, the West Coast District compares favourably when benchmarked against the City of Cape Town and fellow Districts within the Western Cape region in relation to Access to Water.

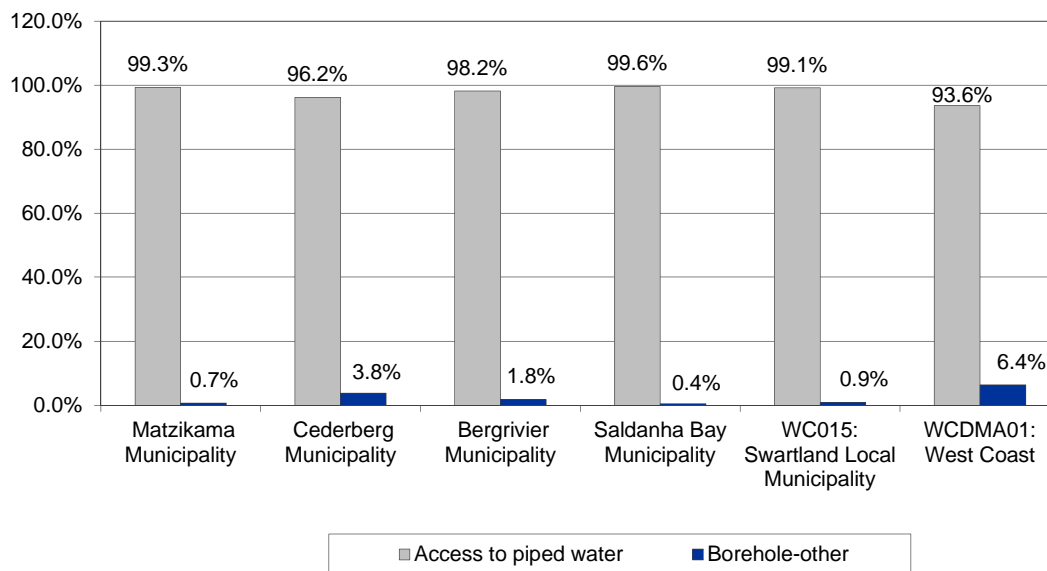
Figure 8 Western Cape/District comparison, Access to Water



Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

The data produced indicates that 98.7 per cent of households have access to water within the West Coast District, which is second only to the City of Cape Town for the assessed period. This is of particular importance given the indigent/rural population residing within the District.

At a municipal level, the access to piped water is at an acceptable level for all of the District's municipalities with a 90 per cent and above level of access recorded across the District.

Figure 9 Access to Water in the West Coast District, 2007 Percentage Share Comparison

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

From Figure 9 it can be further deduced that the percentage of households still accessing water boreholes (or other) is consistent with the development indicators (HDI index) as well as the level of economic activity presented earlier in this profile making for a definite trend. Cederberg Municipality (3.8%) along with the WCDMA (6.4%) still represent the large majority of the total share of households with access to water via borehole-other.

2.6.2 Electricity

Energy sources have a number of sources and have various uses; the most common household uses are for lighting, cooking and heating. The information in Table 24 is in respect of energy used for lighting.

Table 24 Main Type of Household Energy Source Used for lighting, 2001 and 2007

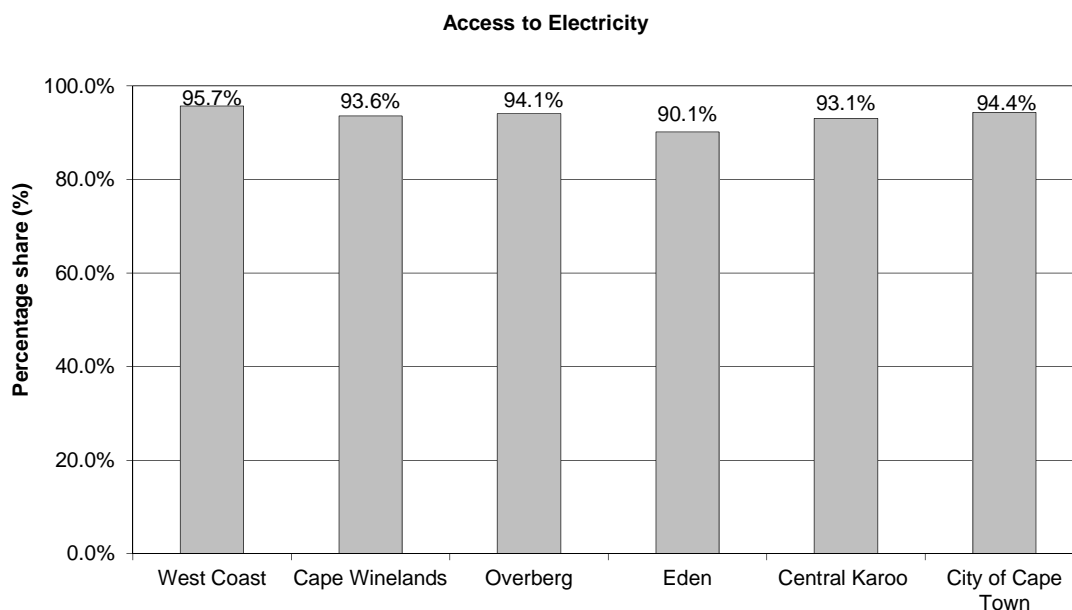
Energy sources	Census 2001	% share of households 2001	Community survey 2007 estimates	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Electricity	68 442	88.1%	72 956	95.7%	1.1%
Gas	186	0.2%	242	0.3%	4.5%
Paraffin	1 858	2.4%	616	0.8%	-16.8%
Candles	6 826	8.8%	2 098	2.8%	-17.9%
Solar	66	0.1%	19	0.0%	-18.7%
Other	290	0.4%	293	0.4%	0.2%
Total	77 668	100.0%	76 224	100.0%	-0.3%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Across the West Coast District, the proportion of households making use of electricity as a form of lighting increased from approximately 88.1 to 95.7 per cent between 2001 and 2007. Gas which is the predominant source for informal dwellings, increased marginally, while has alarmingly decreased from 66 households in 2001 to 19 in 2007. Given the increased attention placed on energy efficiency and 'Green' initiatives, this is an area to be prioritised by the District.

At District level, the West Coast District compares favourably when benchmarked against the City of Cape Town and fellow Districts within the Western Cape region in relation to Access to Electricity.

Figure 10 Western Cape/District comparison: Access to Electricity, 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The West Coast District outperforms its peer Districts in this category with 95.7 per cent of households having access to electricity which is commendable. This bodes well for economic activity down to a ward level and also for development of communities from both a social and economical context.

The District landscape in relation to energy consumption is mimicked at a municipal level.

Table 25 Main Type of Household Energy Source Used for lighting, 2007

Energy Source	Matzikama (%)	Cederberg (%)	Bergrivier (%)	Saldanha Bay (%)	Swartland (%)	DMA (%)
Electricity	90.93	93.88	97.06	97.53	96.95	95.35
Gas	0.98	0.63	0.34	n/a	n/a	1.33
Paraffin	0.88	1.02	0.49	1.47	0.21	
Candles	6.71	2.57	1.52	1.00	2.84	2.99
Solar	n/a	0.21	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Other	0.48	1.68	0.58	n/a	n/a	0.33

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Electricity is consumed as the main source of energy, accounting for more than 90 per cent as a share of energy usage across all municipalities in the West Coast District. With an increased focus on energy efficiency and a reduction of carbon emissions by household and industry alike, Cederberg is the only municipality to display solar energy usage with a 0.21 per cent of total energy consumed accredited to this alternative energy source.

2.6.3 Sanitation

The state of sanitation reflects the state of human development in any community. Access to adequate sanitation has many advantages for public health, dignity and the advantages extend beyond households to the entire communities. However, when sanitation systems are inadequate the health impacts can be extremely serious.

Table 26 illustrates the various types of sanitation available to households across the West Coast District in 2001 and 2007.

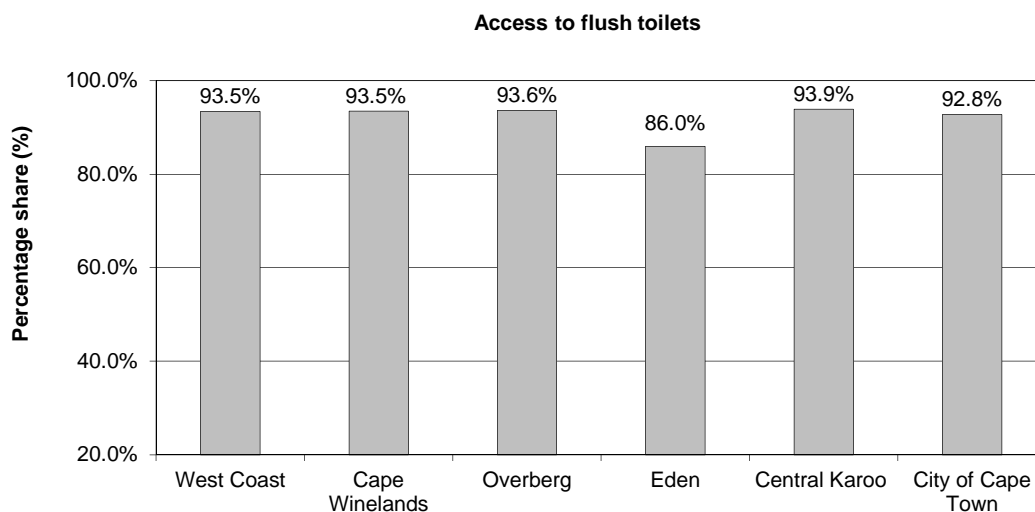
Table 26 Household Sanitation Facilities, 2001 and 2007

Toilet facilities	2001	% share of households 2001	2007	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	54 161	69.7%	66 280	86.9%	3.4%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	12 276	15.8%	4 953	6.5%	-14.0%
Dry toilet facility	0	0.0%	368	0.5%	N/A
Pit toilet with ventilation	1 448	1.9%	205	0.3%	-27.8%
Pit toilet with out ventilation	1 225	1.6%	636	0.8%	
Chemical toilet	499	0.6%	38	0.0%	-34.9%
Bucket toilet system	2 615	3.4%	1 451	1.9%	-9.4%
None	5 444	7.0%	2 294	3.0%	-13.4%
Total	77 669	100.0%	76 244	100.0%	-0.3%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Although the proportion of households utilising the bucket system or with no access to sanitation facilities decreased over the assessed time period, it is still concerning to note that in 2007, 1.9 per cent of all households in the District still made use of the bucket system, while 3 per cent still had no access to sanitation facilities. While rapid progress has been made in eliminating 'primitive' means of sanitation, certain pockets of the District continue to operate in this 'primitive' manner.

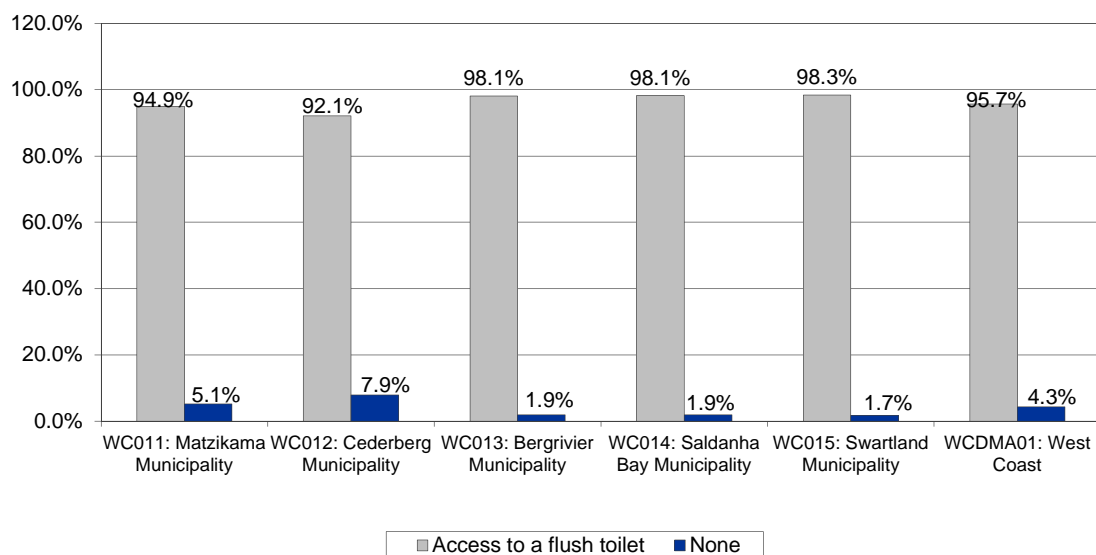
At District level, the West Coast District compares favourably when benchmarked against the City of Cape Town and fellow Districts within the Western Cape region in relation to Access to Sanitation.

Figure 11 Western Cape/District comparison: Access to Sanitation, 2007

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The West Coast District recorded a figure of 93.5 per cent for 2007. This is on par with its peers who have generally recorded figures in the region of 93 per cent. This service forms an integral part of the District's Basic Services function making its importance all the more relevant from a socio-economic perspective.

The municipal view is generally consistent in this regard with most municipalities recording figures of 95 per cent and above with all municipalities above the 90 per cent access mark indicating a favourable position.

Figure 12 Access to a flush toilet in the West Coast District, 2007 Percentage Share Comparison

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

However, of particular importance is the amount of households with no access to flush toilet facilities. Cederberg (7.9%) and Matzikama (5.1%) recorded the most noteworthy figures in this regard but these two municipalities also have significant rural populations with HDI indexes also amongst the least favourable within the District.

2.6.4 Refuse Removal

There are normally four types of refuse removal services namely; removal by private company/local authority, communal refuse dump, own refuse dump and other. Refuse by private company/local authority is the most common form of refuse removal service.

Table 27 Main Sources of Refuse Removal Services, 2001 and 2007

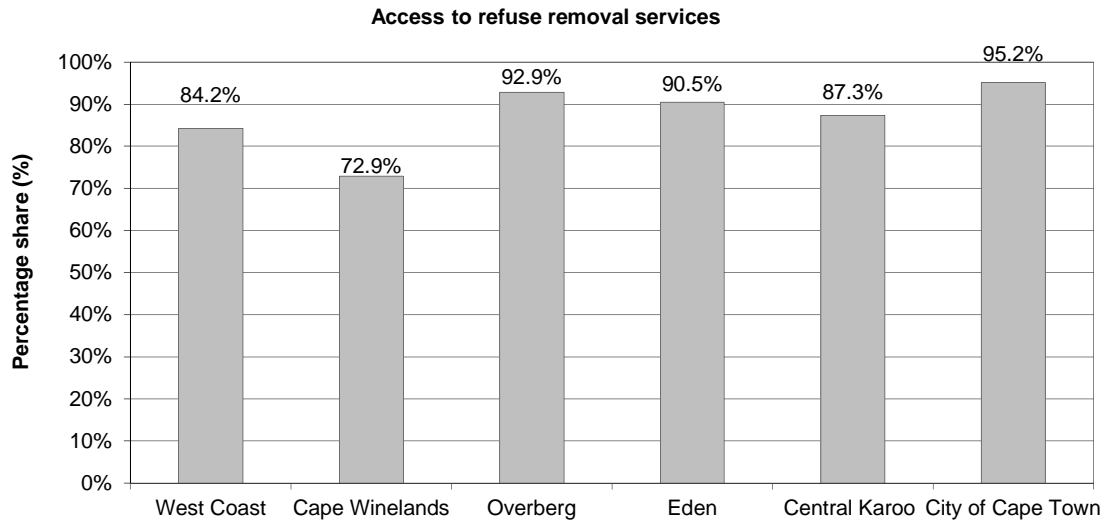
Refuse Removal	Census 2001	% share of households 2001	Community survey 2007 estimates	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Removed by local authority at least once a week	53 558	69.0%	63 763	82.1%	2.9%
Removed by local authority less often	376	0.5%	389	0.5%	0.6%
Communal refuse dump	2 294	3.0%	2 096	2.7%	-1.5%
Own refuse dump	20 942	27.0%	8 180	10.5%	-14.5%
No rubbish disposal	500	0.6%	1 074	1.4%	13.6%
Other	0	0.0%	721	0.9%	N/A
Total	77 670	100.0%	76 224	98.1%	-0.3%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, 69 per cent of households had refuse removed weekly while by 2007 this had increased to 82.1 per cent. It is of concern that in 2007 approximately 13.2 per cent of households still had to make use of a communal or own refuse dump facility and 1.4 per cent had no access to a rubbish disposal facility.

At District level, the West Coast District compares favourably when benchmarked against the City of Cape Town and fellow Districts within the Western Cape region in relation to Access to Refuse Removal.

Figure 13 Western Cape/District comparison: Access to Refuse Removal, 2007

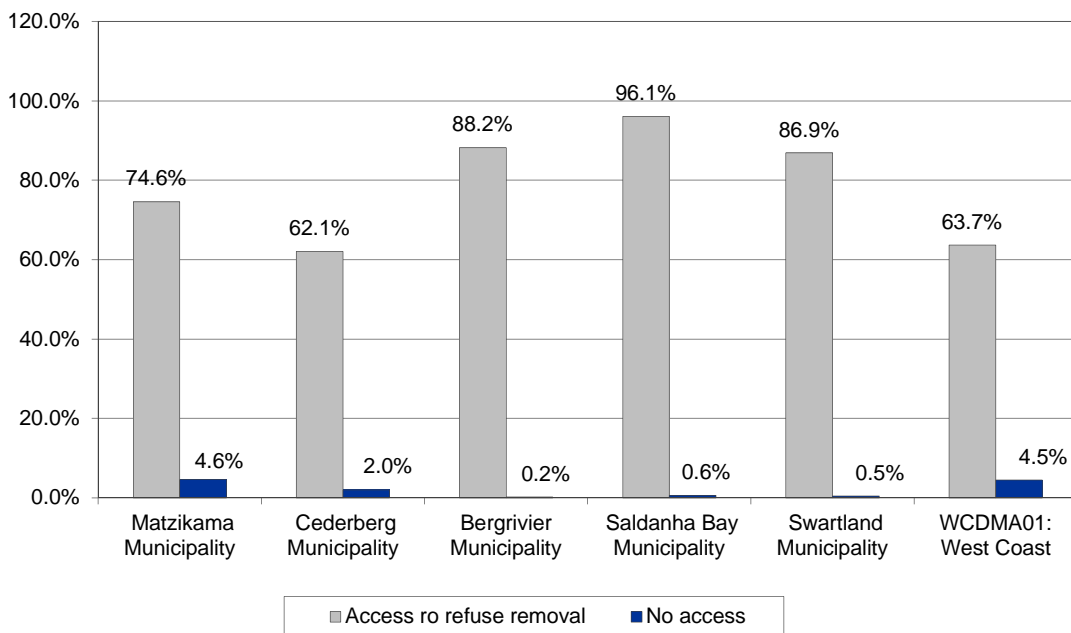


Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In comparing favourably, the overall picture is not one of extreme satisfaction with the District recording an 84.2 per cent access rate. This is the second lowest to the Cape Winelands (72%) and a touch below 90 per cent level (and above) attained by the City of Cape Town (95%), Eden (90%) and Overberg (93%).

The municipal picture is slightly more dispersed in relation to refuse removal per municipality as displayed in Figure 14.

Figure 14 Access to Refuse Removal in the West Coast District, 2007 Percentage Share Comparison



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Again, the economic powerhouses of Saldanha Bay (96.1%), Bergrivier (88.2%) and Swartland (86.9%) display the highest access rates in relation to refuse removal. This is in line with the development and poverty indicators presented earlier in this profile for the West Coast District. Again, the highly rural municipalities of Cederberg (62.1%) and Matzikama (74.6%) display the lowest access rates.

2.7 Roads

Roads facilitate the movement of both persons and materials anywhere within a country. The better connectivity brought about through road development improves the socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas by making social and economic opportunities more easily accessible.

Good communication and transport networks including roads networks, opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources and facilities and may stimulate and support the growth of e.g. industry, agriculture or trade. Roads also provide linkages to other modes of transport such as rail, air and water.

An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfils the need for a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 28 West Coast District Roads by Type of Road

Category	Surfaced Km	Gravel	Total Km	Proportional Distribution	
				Surfaced	Gravel
National	368	0	368	100.0%	0.0%
Trunk	431	0	431	100.0%	0.0%
Main	832	434	1 266	65.7%	34.3%
Divisional	251	1 636	1 887	13.3%	86.7%
Minor	73	5 926	5 999	1.2%	98.8%
Total	1 955	7 996	9 951	19.6%	80.4%

Source: Western Cape Department of Transport, 2010

The statistics for the West Coast District depict a region deemed to be relatively well sourced in relation to surfaced roads which is a prerequisite for sound bulk economic infrastructure to foster economic connectivity within a region. National and Trunk roads are both fully covered while covered main roads account for 65 per cent of total main roads. While this figure is deemed acceptable, this is an area the District can improve on to further enhance the bulk infrastructure within the region.

3. Economically Active Population

3.1 Labour Force

Economically active people (those in the labour force) are those between the ages of 15 and 65 years who chose to participate in the labour market, by being willing to supply their labour in exchange for an income. Being defined as being economically active does not depend on being employed; as long as there is a desire, willingness and availability to work, even if that desire does not translate into employment, then you are seen as part of the labour force.

Participation in the labour market is influenced by many factors which includes disability, early retirement choices, long-term illness which includes AIDS, study choices or even feelings of discouragement from participating. Participation levels have a direct impact on the labour force statistics e.g. high levels of labour force participation with few employment opportunities is easily evident in a high unemployment rate, while low levels of participation with few employment opportunities results in a lower unemployment rate. The differences in participation levels as a result of discouragement, people who want to work but have given up hope in finding employment and therefore are not taking active steps to look for work is what is typically captured difference between South Africa's official versus the broad/expanded unemployment definition.

At a District level, the unemployment rate has improved marginally from 15.9 per cent in 2001 to 15.5 per cent in 2007. Stated in total numbers, the level of unemployment has decreased from 20, 239 persons in 2001 to 20,210 persons in 2007 while the total number of employed persons has increased from 107,309 persons to 109, 769 persons for 2001 and 2007 respectively.

Table 29 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2007

Year	Total population aged 15 - 65 years	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2007	190 648	129 979	68.2	109 769	20 210	15.5
2001	188 186	127 548	67.8	107 309	20 239	15.9

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

3.2 Unemployment

3.2.1 The Unemployment Rate

Information on unemployment represents official unemployment statistics and does not make provision for discouraged workers (workers not actively looking for work).

Table 30 compares the unemployment rate of municipalities within the District and tests whether unemployment is proportionally spread across the municipalities. The table can be used as follows: if a local municipality's share of the labour force is 'x' per

cent, then it means that if employment and unemployment is evenly spread across the District, then that municipality's share of employment and unemployment should also be 'x' per cent. For example, if Matzikama's share of the labour force is 16 per cent, then if employment and unemployment is equally spread across municipalities, then employment and unemployment should also be 16 per cent.

Table 30 Comparison of Labour Force across the Local Municipalities in the West Coast District, 2007

Municipalities	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Matzikama	20 803	16.0	16 617	15.1	4 186	20.7	20.1
Cederberg	14 655	11.3	13 309	12.1	1 346	6.7	9.2
Bergriver	19 393	14.9	17 332	15.8	2 061	10.2	10.6
Saldanha Bay	38 098	29.3	31 268	28.5	6 830	33.8	17.9
Swartland	34 325	26.4	29 182	26.6	5 143	25.4	15.0
West Coast DMA	2 703	2.1	2 059	1.9	644	3.2	23.8
West Coast District*	129 979	100.0	109 769	100.0	20 210	100.0	15.5

* *Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.*

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The West Coast District's labour force statistics is consistent with previously presented development indicators. Saldanha Bay Municipality harbours the majority of labour with a percentage share of 29.3 per cent of which 28.5 represents the District's employed labour. Naturally, this trend is followed into the unemployed sector with Saldanha Bay Municipality accounting for 33.8 per cent of the unemployed. Generally, the supply of labour is spread proportionately across the District with Swartland closely behind in second place accounting for 26.6 per cent and 25.4 per cent of the employed and unemployed labour force respectively.

Cederberg Municipality represents the smallest segment of the labour force with 11.3 per cent while Bergriver Municipality has recorded the most favourable stats with 15.8 per cent of its labour force employed while only 10.2 per cent is unemployed.

3.2.2 Characteristics of the Unemployed

Although unemployment impacts across gender, race, age and other social divides its effects within certain groups are more pronounced. This could be as a result of a number of factors which could include past or current discrimination or differences in skill or education levels of individuals.

Some of the differential impacts of unemployment can be found within the breakdown of gender, population group and age. This is highlighted in the table below.

Table 31 Characteristics of the West Coast Unemployed, 2007

West Coast District	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	13.2	56.3	47.8
Female	18.6	43.7	52.2
Population group			
African	25.8	10.6	17.6
Coloured	17.0	70.4	76.9
Indian or Asian	8.0	0.2	0.1
White	4.4	18.7	5.3
Age			
15 - 19	51.6	6.0	20.0
20 - 24	27.2	13.9	24.3
25 -34	15.2	29.7	28.9
35 - 44	10.1	27.6	17.9
45 - 54	7.2	16.4	7.6
55 - 65	3.0	6.5	1.3

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment by Gender

The unemployment rate amongst females is estimated to be higher than that of males, at 18.6 per cent compared to 13.2 per cent. Females were also overrepresented in their share of the unemployed, comprising 52.2 per cent of the unemployed, but only representing 43.7 per cent of the labour force. This has attributed to the higher unemployment rate amongst females.

Unemployment by Population Group

When comparing the unemployment rates across population groups, the unemployment rate within the African population group was the highest at 25.8 per cent, followed by the Coloured group (17.0 per cent), Indian/Asians (8 per cent), with the lowest unemployment rate amongst the White population group at 4.4 per cent.

Unemployment by Age

When looking at the unemployment rates by age cohort, it is no surprise that the unemployment rate amongst young people is very high. Unemployment for the age cohort 15 to 19 years is the highest at 51.6 per cent; this group represents only 6 per cent of the total labour force. The group aged 20 to 24 years has an unemployment rate of 27.2 per cent, but represents only 13.9 per cent of the labour force. Together these (15 to 24 years) represents about 20 per cent (6.0 + 13.9 per cent) of the labour force, but represents 44.3 per cent of the unemployed. Young people are over-represented in the unemployed group, relative to their share of the labour force. This portrays an alarming picture of youth unemployment in the West Coast District.

3.3 Employment

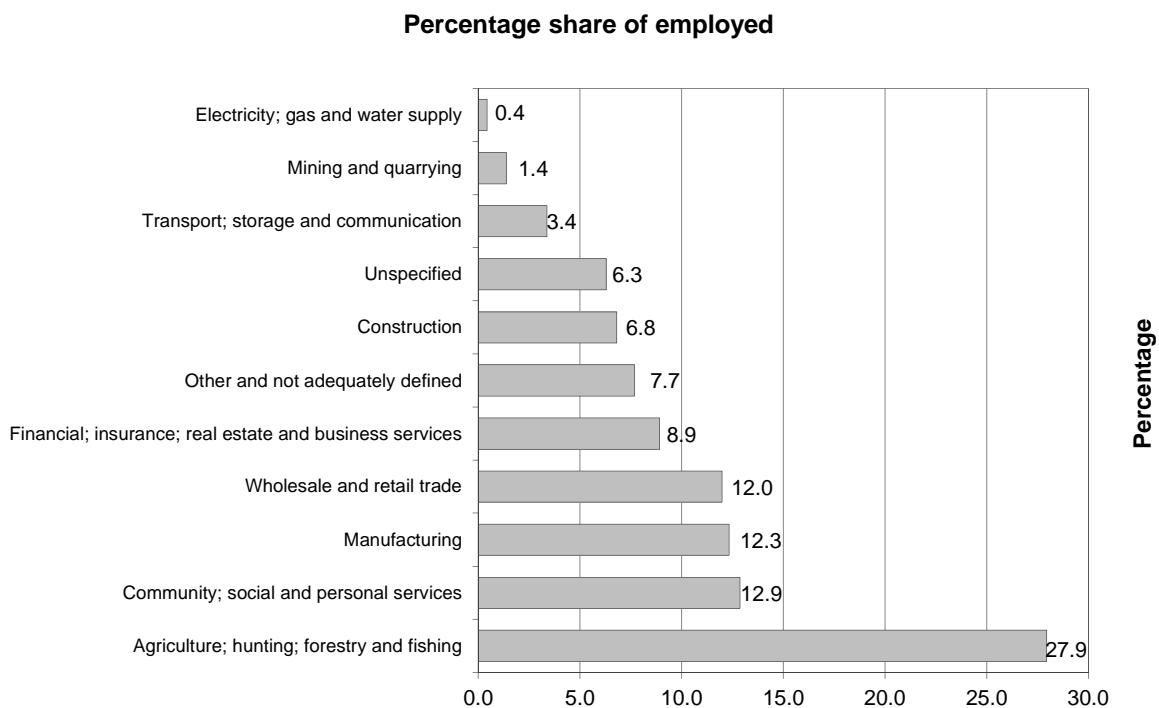
Employment opportunities or the lack thereof tells a story of whether or not the economy is able to create work opportunities for all those seeking employment. Sector employment and the skill level of those employed provides further information on the possible types of employment available as well as the skill level required to do the work. Although this provides a good indication of opportunities in the current labour market, it may but does not necessarily provide an indication of the sector growth potential and its associated employment creating potential and future skills need.

3.3.1 Employment by Sector

This section takes the employed population as a group, and looks at sector employment and the skill level of the employed. The sector breakdown of the employment will give a good indication of which sectors are the greatest contributors to total employment in the District, while the breakdown of the skill level of the employed indicates the skill level of the population utilised as grouped by occupational classification. This section draws on Statistics South Africa's Community Survey of 2007.

The sector that employed the largest proportion of people in the District in 2007 was the Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing sector; the proportion of this sector was outstanding, employing 27.9 per cent of the District's employed.

Figure 15 District Employment by Sector, 2007



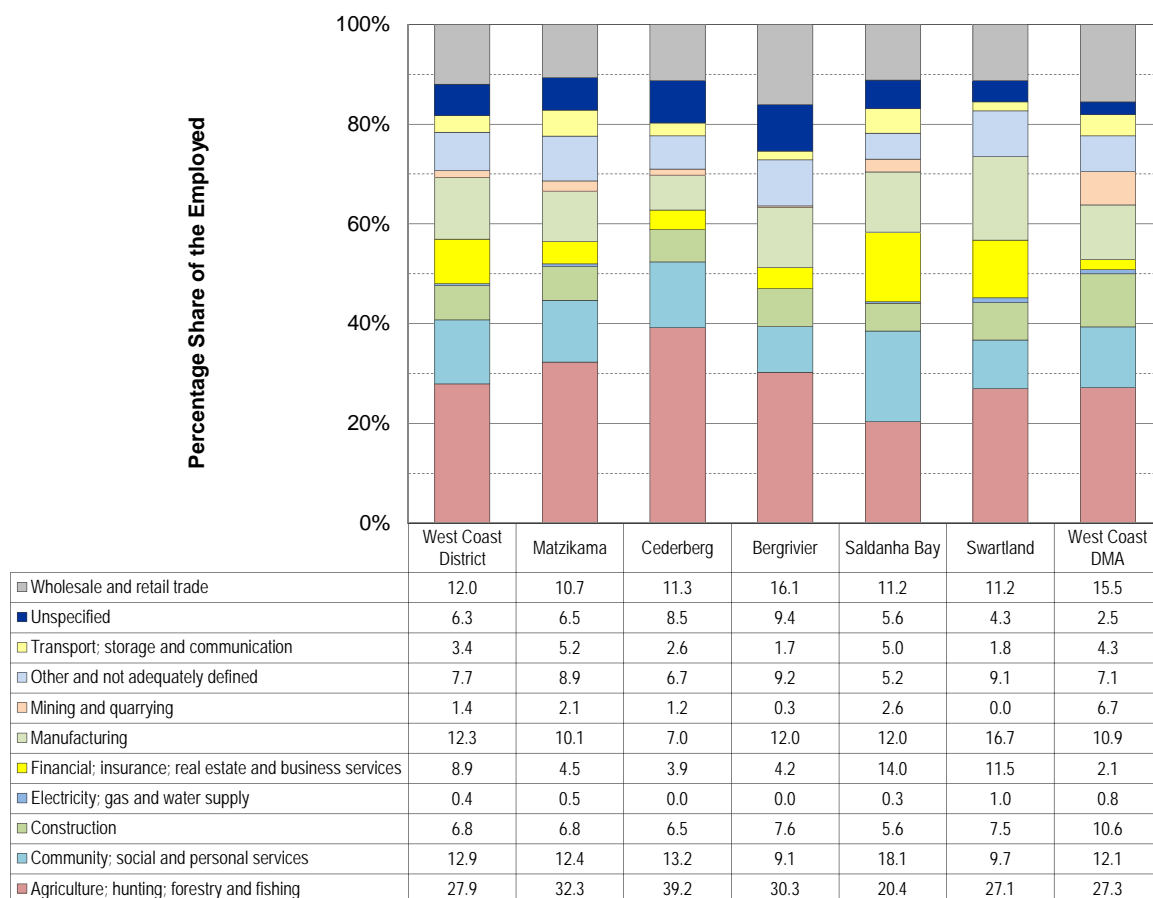
Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The next largest sector was the Community; social and personal services, Manufacturing and the Wholesale and retail trade sectors, each with a 12.9, 12.3 and 12.0 per cent contribution to total employment in the District. The Financial; insurance; real estate and business services and Construction sectors each contributed significantly to employment at 8.9 and 6.8 per cent respectively.

A total of 7.7 per cent of respondents were recorded as 'Other' and not adequately defined and 6.3 per cent were Unspecified.

Figure 16 displays the market share per municipality as per the relevant sic codes in relation to labour.

Figure 16 Municipal Employment by Sector, 2007



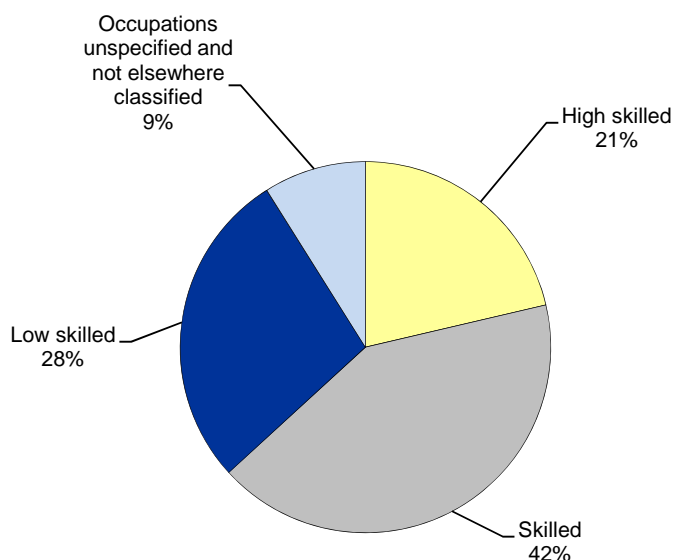
Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Agriculture followed by manufacturing, Community Services and Wholesale and Retail trade account for most of the labour absorption within the West Coast District economy. Agriculture and Manufacturing especially are important industries for the absorption of labour in the so called '2nd Economy' which characterises the region's labour force. Generally, Agriculture accounts for an average of 30 per cent of individual municipal labour supply, with Saldanha Bay (20.4%) and Cederberg (39.2%) the outliers. This serves as further indication of the trend relating to the level of development and economic activity within a municipality with the more 'developed' economies displaying an entirely different level of labour supply and economic activity. This will be further explored later in this profile under section four.

Skill Level of the Employed⁹

The skill level of the employed indicates current availability of jobs skills necessary within the labour market. It serves as an indication to what extent the labour market would be able to accommodate workers at the different skill levels.

Figure 17 Skilled Level of the Employed, 2007



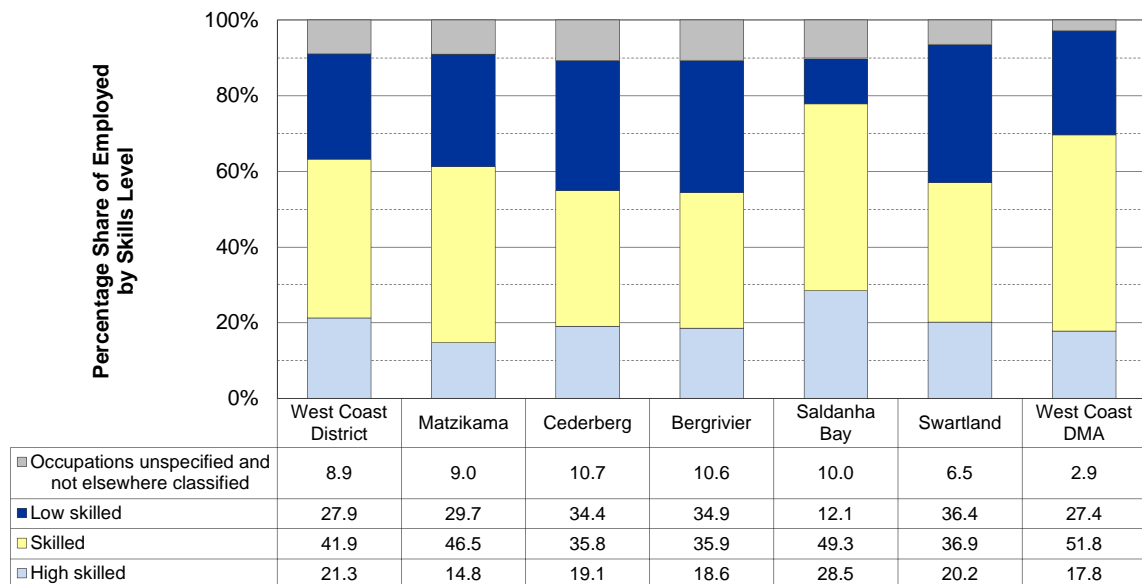
Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

⁹ High skill occupations include legislators; senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers; shop and market sales workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, craft and related trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers; low skill occupations include elementary occupations (occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement).

Roughly just less than two-thirds of the labour force is defined as either skilled (42%) or Highly Skilled (21%). With only 28 per cent defined as low-skilled, niche industries and sectors exhibiting value add potential are to be promoted by District authorities as a catalyst in absorbing and efficiently utilising the District's labour force.

Figure 18 displays the skill level of the employed labour force per municipality.

Figure 18 Skilled Level of the Employed, 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Again, the trend relating to the level of development and economic activity within a municipality becomes apparent, with the more 'developed' economies displaying a greater liking for Highly Skilled and Skilled workers which mirror the economic activity and the specific industries within the individual municipalities. Saldanha Bay has the highest share of highly skilled workers (28.5%) followed by Swartland (20.2%) while Cederberg, with the highest level of Agricultural activity, consumes the highest level of unskilled labour (29.7%).

4. Economic Structure and Performance

Economic growth, as measured by Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R), is driven by two components: population growth and labour productivity. Labour productivity reflects the ability for increased output from the existing quantity of labour in the economy. Various government agencies and independent analysts produce measures of labour productivity. For high-level analyses of the second component of economic growth, a productivity measure using overall economic production provides the most comprehensive and consistent measurement of economic productivity. For the purpose of this socio-economic profile, a trend analysis is carried out below (Western Cape & District) on GDP-R figures from 2000 - 2010 followed by an assessment of the sector composition of the Economy as well as a review of Average Annual Growth rates per sector across the District for the period 1999 - 2009.

4.1 Western Cape Provincial and District GDP-R Growth Rates

With a total 2009 value of R10.261 billion, the West Coast District ranks third on the list when compared to its peer District economies across the Western Cape. Cape Winelands (R27.824 billion) and Eden (R17.669 billion) precede the West Coast District in relation to total GDP-R value for the year 2010. This comparison excludes the City of Cape Town's total GDP-R value (R174.682 billion), for obvious reasons. Table 32 displays the annual GDP-R growth for the period 1999 – 2009.

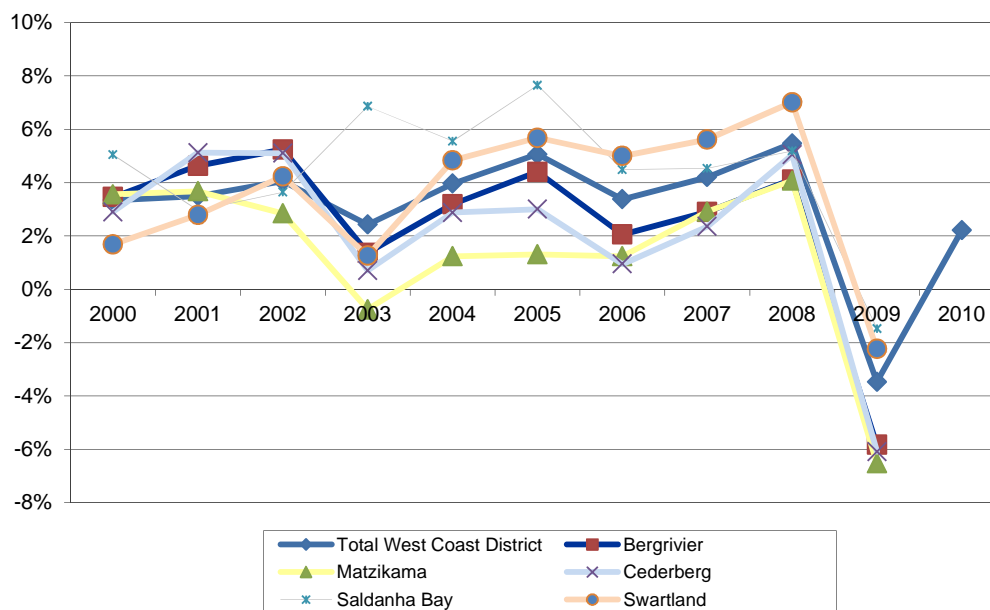
Table 32 Western Cape Annual GDP-R Growth, 1999 to 2009 (Constant 2005 prices)

<i>GDP-R Growth</i>	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Western Cape	4.0%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%	3.4%	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	6.4%	4.5%	-1.4%
City Of Cape Town	4.1%	4.6%	4.1%	3.6%	3.5%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.6%	3.9%	-1.2%
Eden	5.8%	6.1%	5.4%	5.8%	4.5%	6.8%	7.5%	6.2%	6.2%	5.6%	-0.1%
West Coast District	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%	4.1%	2.4%	4.0%	5.1%	3.4%	4.2%	5.5%	-3.5%
Cape Winelands	2.4%	3.1%	4.2%	4.3%	2.3%	5.4%	5.6%	6.0%	6.0%	6.9%	-2.9%
Overberg District	6.7%	4.9%	5.0%	6.9%	3.4%	6.1%	7.4%	5.4%	6.1%	7.4%	-0.2%
Central Karoo District	2.4%	1.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.0%	4.6%	5.4%	6.2%	6.4%	7.2%	-0.5%

Source: Bureau of Economic Research (BER), 2011

Annually, the West Coast District displayed steady growth levels of between 3.4 per cent, peaking at 5.5 per cent in 2008. The much publicised and discussed 'Global Economic Recession' is evident in the performance of the District's growth shrinking to a negative growth rate of 3.5 per cent, the lowest recorded growth value in across the Western Cape region (in terms of District performance). Although not verified, economic recovery (growth) is expected to be recorded for the ensuing periods within the West Coast District (2009 & 2010).

Figure 19 displays the annual growth rates of individual municipalities for the period 2000 – 2010. No verified figures were available at the time of publication pertaining to GDP-R figures for municipalities for the year 2010 (District figures only).

Figure 19 GDP-R Annual Growth, 2000 to 2010 (Constant 2005 prices)

Source: Bureau of Economic Research (BER), 2011

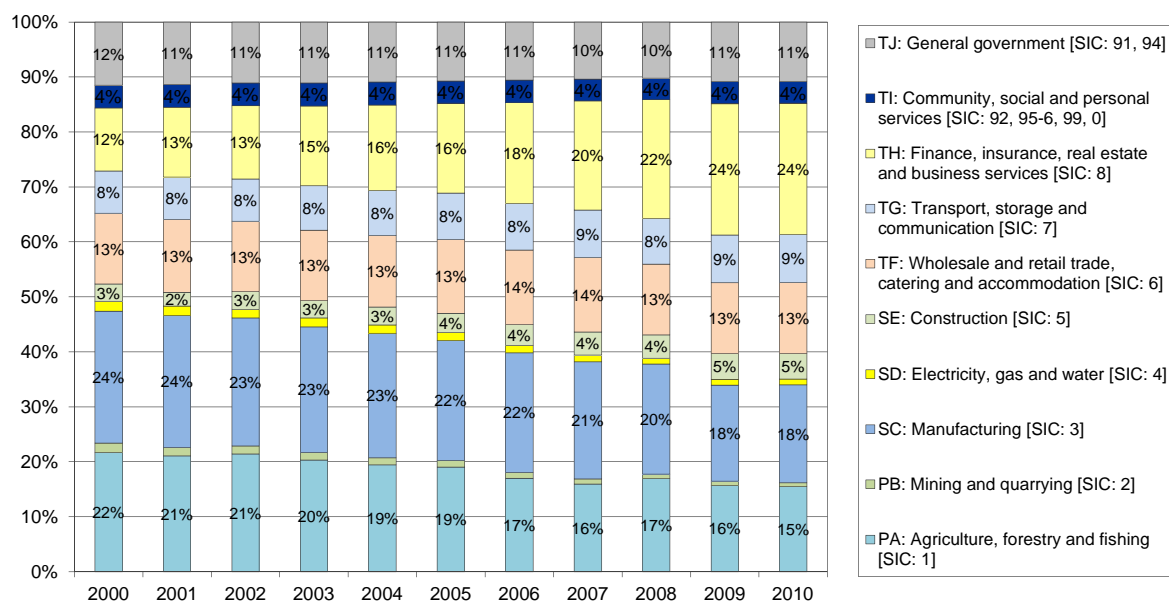
The GDP-R trend curve is relatively consistent for all municipalities across the assessed period 2000 – 2010. Again, Saldanha Bay Municipality and Swartland have displayed their dominance within the West Coast District economy generally hovering around the 5 per cent annual growth mark for the assessed period. The major recessionary years of 2008 and 2009 are evident across the district with sharp declines in annual growth rates even resulting in negative annual growth rates dipping from previous levels of around 4 per cent to -1 per cent and -2 per cent for Saldanha Bay and Swartland respectively. The decline in GDP-R growth was more severe for the remaining municipalities namely; Bergrivier (-6%); Matzikama (-7%); and Cederberg (-6%). Alternative labour absorbing sectors are to be pursued and to this end, robust Local Economic Development strategies are imperative if the West Coast District and its municipalities are to set the region's economy onto a higher growth plane.

Consequently, the West Coast District's GDP-R is expected to have grown by 2 per cent for the year 2010 (estimated figure).

4.2 West Coast District Economy Sector Composition

The composition of the West Coast District Economy is of particular relevance to District authorities and policy-makers alike. Figure 20 displays for the period 2000 - 2010, the composition of the West Coast District Economy.

Figure 20 West Coast District, Percentage contribution value to GDP-R 2000 - 2010



Source: Bureau of Economic Research (BER), 2011

At District level Figure 20 displays the dominance and continuous growth of the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services from 12 per cent in 2000 to 24 per cent in 2010. Manufacturing which has strong labour market linkages has, declined steadily from 24 per cent in 2000 to 18 per cent in 2010. This reduction may partially be explained by the emergence of Chinese/Indian manufacturers coupled with the reduced competitiveness of local manufacturers. The solid performance of the construction industry for the assessed period and the notable mirroring of the GDP-R growth pattern for the same period is further indication of the importance of the construction sector in monitoring overall economic performance of the West Coast District.

4.3 Sectoral Growth

An assessment of the average annual growth rates below enables the Municipality to ascertain key drivers of economic growth as point estimates for the prolonged period 1999 - 2009. The selected sectors have been done so according to individual sic codes and for consistency with previous and future economic publications according to the parameters of the research as set out by Provincial Treasury.

Table 33 Average Annual Regional Growth Rate (GDP-R), 1999 – 2009 (Constant 2005 Prices, R'000s)

Average Annual Growth 1999 - 2009	Bergrivier	Cederberg	Matzikama	Saldanha Bay	Swartland	West Coast District
PA: Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3.41%	-1.69%	-1.36%	4.60%	-0.33%	-0.70%
PB: Mining and quarrying	-11.06%	8.68%	-14.04%	9.26%	-28.35%	-4.91%
SC: Manufacturing	4.08%	0.05%	0.40%	-2.99%	1.59%	0.28%
SD: Electricity, gas and water	-3.03%	-24.72%	-10.42%	-1.56%	3.05%	-2.57%
SE: Construction	12.07%	12.39%	10.01%	3.54%	6.53%	7.43%
TF: Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	7.86%	4.50%	0.39%	2.77%	2.76%	3.60%
TG: Transport, storage and communication	4.83%	6.20%	10.09%	3.14%	0.96%	4.66%
TH: Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	8.94%	5.67%	3.11%	14.47%	14.60%	11.20%
TI: Community, social and personal services	0.51%	5.27%	3.45%	6.18%	-1.00%	3.22%
TJ: General government	-0.94%	4.25%	2.22%	5.30%	-2.24%	2.18%
Total	2.51%	2.15%	1.31%	4.42%	3.56%	3.17%

Source: Bureau of Economic Research (BER), 2011

For the ten year period under review, Finance, insurance, real estate and business services displayed the robust and bullish year on year growth for the District's powerhouse economies namely, Saldanha (14.47%) and Swartland (14.6%). Bergrivier (8.94%) has also displayed prominent growth in this sector while the overall district growth of 11.20 per cent is a further indication of the magnitude of this sector within the region. However, while these growth figures are impressive given the recent financial turmoil in the global markets, from a socio-economic viewpoint, performance in this sector has little (if any) consequence on the absorption of unskilled labour into the economy nor does it have any major impact on the incomes of households.

Manufacturing which displays an average annual growth rate of 0.28 per cent is a cause for concern given its labour absorbing characteristics especially in the region's dominant economy, Saldanha Bay, which recorded a contraction for the assessed period of 2.99 per cent.

Construction (7.43%), with strong growth in Bergrivier (12.07%), Cederberg (12.39%), and Matzikama (10.01%), also displayed robust growth for the period. This augurs well for the sector in a decade blighted with financial market crisis both locally and abroad throughout the assessed period finishing off with the much publicised 'Global Recession'.

5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

Unlike provinces, municipalities have the ability to raise revenue through property rates and tariffs on fees for rendered such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal, administration fees and penalties. However, the South Africa's Fiscal Framework entitle municipalities to a share of national raised revenue through the unconditional equitable share grant and other allocations from national or provincial government in the form of conditional or unconditional grants.

The value of transfers varies between municipalities. The objectives of the transfers are to address historical imbalances between revenue and expenditure, to support national priorities to improve the quality of life of people and to promote good governance and strengthen administrative capacity.

The transfers from Provincial and National Government, as well as the value of Provincial spending within the City, are set out in the tables below.

Table 34 Provincial Transfers to the West Coast District

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation 2010/11	Adjusted appro- priation 2010/11	Revised estimate 2010/11	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10				% Change from Revised estimate	2011/12	2010/11	2012/13
Department of Health	1 690	1 467	1 887		450	450		(100.00)		
Global Fund	1 690	1 467	1 887		450	450		(100.00)		
Department of Human Settlements	46 992	68 931	71 281	65 917	111 417	143 417	84 783	(40.88)	72 444	76 365
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	46 548	58 769	69 251	65 417	93 917	125 917	84 783	(32.67)	72 444	76 365
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant			1 500	500	500	500		(100.00)		
Local Government Master Planning Grant	244	162	200							
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery		10 000			17 000	17 000		(100.00)		
Housing Consumer Education Grant	200		330							
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	930	60		40	40	40		(100.00)		
Spatial Planning	770									
Cleanest Town Competition	160	60		40	40	40		(100.00)		
Department of Transport and Public Works	2 085	316	302	510	2 974	2 974	3 309	11.26	2 500	2 000
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	210	316	302	510	574	574	809	40.94		
Non-motorised Transport	1 875									
Public Transport Infrastructure					2 400	2 400	1 000	(58.33)	1 500	1 500
Community Development Projects: Sidewalks and pathways							1 500		1 000	500
Department of Agriculture	19									
Vehicle Licences	19									
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	1 244	3 312	4 055	9 719	9 719	9 719	4 794	(50.67)		
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities		1 300	1 500	2 120	2 120	2 120	1 000	(52.83)		
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	1 244	2 012	2 555	7 599	7 599	7 599	3 794	(50.07)		
Department of Local Government	2 022	2 601	1 608	1 058	2 306	2 306	3 202	38.86	2 229	756
Fire Fighting Assistance		255	280	333	333	333		(100.00)		
Provincial Management Support Grant	1 500	1 550	680		1 000	1 000		(100.00)		
Thusong Centres							2 500		1 500	
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant	522	796	648	725	773	773	702	(9.18)	729	756
Disaster Management Centre Grant					200	200		(100.00)		
Total Transfers	54 982	76 687	79 133	77 244	126 906	158 906	96 088	(39.53)	77 173	79 121

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2010, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

Provincial transfers for the ensuing MTREF period (2011/12 – 2013/14) are considerably reduced from R96.088 million in 2011/12 to R79.121 million in 2013/14. Of the total Provincial transfer to the West Coast District, the Department of Human Settlements receives the largest share with R84.783 million in 2011/12, while marginally shrinking to R76.365 million in 2013/14.

Smaller transfers are made to the Department of Health (R0.450 million in 2011/12) while Department of Transport and Public Works receives R3.309 million, R2.500 million and R2 million for the ensuing MTREF period.

National transfers to the West Coast District are detailed in the table below; this includes an unconditional transfer, the Equitable Share grant, as well as conditional grants for the 2011/12 financial year.

Table 35 National Transfers to the West Coast District, 2011/12 MTEF

Type of Transfer	MUNICIPALITY						West Coast Region (TOTAL)
	West Coast District	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha	Swartland	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
TOTAL	222 974	176 351	134 160	106 161	163 670	123 468	926 784
Equitable Share	211 795	105 382	75 560	65 354	96 595	75 336	630 022
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	11 179	70 969	58 600	40 807	67 075	48 132	296 762
Local Government Financial Management Grant	3 750	3 750	3 750	3 750	3 750	3 750	22 500
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	2 590	2 490	2 490	2 490	2 490	2 490	15 040
Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant	4 303	-	4 193	-	-	-	8 496
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	-	53 601	44 831	34 031	53 052	41 892	227 407
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Settlement Development Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant)	-	4 000	-	-	-	-	4 000
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant	-	6 592	2 800	-	7 783	-	17 175
Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Municipalities	536	536	536	536	-	-	2 144

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2010, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

In relation to the Equitable Share, Matzikama (R105.382 million) followed by Saldanha (R96.595 million) and Cederberg (R75.560 million) are the largest municipal beneficiaries of National Transfers within the West Coast District. The District Municipality receives R211.795 million while the District total amounts to R630.022 million for 2011/12.

In relation to Conditional Grants and Subsidies, Matzikama (R70.969 million), Saldanha Bay (R67.075 million) and Cederberg (R58.600 million) are the noteworthy recipients. Total Conditional Grants and Subsidies amount to R296.762 million for the West Coast District in 2011/12.

In addition to direct transfers from National and Provincial Government to municipalities, Provincial Departments also spend in municipal space. The information below reflects the total spend by Provincial Departments within the West Coast District.

Table 36 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers

Department R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate			
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	% Change from Revised estimate			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2010/11	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2012/13	2013/14
Department of the Premier										
Provincial Parliament										
Provincial Treasury										
Department of Community Safety	11 078	12 811	14 348	14 953	14 657	14 793	15 829	7.00	16 937	18 122
Department of Education	495 518	583 149	675 483	750 347	760 008	760 008	841 106	10.67	894 048	957 194
Department of Health	290 263	290 683	359 801	417 755	439 149	436 649	462 097	5.83	496 448	540 448
Department of Social Development	23 389	31 955	31 737	32 703	32 703	32 703	38 503	17.74	42 303	42 303
Department of Human Settlements	48 570	67 020	73 446	65 917	65 917	126 417	84 783	(32.93)	72 444	76 365
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	930	60		40	40	40		(100.00)		
Department of Transport and Public Works		270 725	268 756	211 854	216 518	216 518	451 072	108.33	315 416	286 427
Department of Agriculture	22 629	21 968	25 084	29 167	29 167	29 167	32 193	10.37	32 193	32 193
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	6 369	16 207	19 297	16 811	16 542	16 542	1 605	(90.30)	2 000	2 000
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	1 244	3 312	4 055	9 719	9 719	9 719	4 794	(50.67)		
Department of Local Government			1 608	1 058	2 306	2 306	3 202	38.86	2 229	756
Total	899 990	1 297 890	1 473 615	1 550 324	1 586 726	1 644 862	1 935 184	17.65	1 874 018	1 955 808
Total Transfers to West Coast District	54 982	76 687	79 133	77 244	126 906	158 906	96 088	(39.53)	77 173	79 121
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	6.11	5.91	5.37	4.98	8.00	9.66	4.97	(48.60)	4.12	4.05

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2010, Western Cape Provincial Treasury.

Provincial payments for the ensuing MTREF are relatively consistent with R1.935 billion in 2011/12, R1.874 billion in 2012/13 and R1.955 billion in 2013/14. In 2011/12, the Department of Education (R841.106 million) followed by the Department of Health (R462.097 million) and the Department of Transport and Public Works (R451.072 million) make-up the largest beneficiaries of Provincial Payments.

6. Environmental Challenges and Status Quo

As principal drivers of economic growth, development and innovation, municipalities need to recognise the challenges posed by climate change as well as the current state of its environment. In this regard, Waste Management (including waste water management), Air Pollution, and Disaster Management are prioritised for the purposes of this analysis. This section endeavours to identify key challenges faced by municipalities as well as a review of its current strategies and policies. This analysis aims to further assist municipalities to fully understand and establish their specific climate change impact assessments that take into account their specific conditions and circumstances.

6.1 Waste Management

Often given very little or no priority in most areas, waste management within the Western Cape region is displaying distress signals. A concerted effort is being made by Waste authorities (as per Provincial Strategic Objective 7) to develop 2nd generation Integrated Waste Management Plan's (IWMP) aligned to National, Provincial, District IWMP's and Municipal By laws. Also, licensing existing waste facilities by 2015, implementation initiatives to meet provincial diversion targets and save landfill airspace, and registering of waste facilities and reporting to Provincial Waste Information System (IPWIS) are part of the action plan to address the current shortcomings of waste management locally.

In this regard, the West Coast District has displayed moderate figures in relation to the above-mentioned objectives. Submission of 2nd generation IWMP's have been met by all but one of the six municipalities within the district while thirty five (35) waste management facilities are yet to be licensed. None of the West Coast District's municipalities have registered individual waste management facilities on the IPWIS for the Western Cape.

Operational challenges include the filling of vacant positions and increasing human resource capacity to perform waste management duties. Employees need to be adequately trained and capacitated to perform waste management functions. Many municipalities within the region are yet to appoint a designated waste management officer as per NEMWA.

6.2 Air Quality

Exposure to ambient air pollutants can cause a range of significance effects such as those on quality of life from offensive odour, irritation of eyes, the upper respiratory system and skin, and acute and long-term toxic effects.

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹⁰ places a legislative obligation on organs of state to monitoring and report on the implementation of air

¹⁰ Act No. 39 of 2004, known as the NEM: AQA.

quality management. This has brought about new challenges with regard to air quality management for all spheres of government, but provides an important opportunity for improving air quality for South Africans generally. Clean air is important for good health and wellbeing.

The PM10 levels (Particulate Matter of aerodynamic diameter less than 10 µm) measured at Vredenburg raises a concern in terms of air quality management and requires further monitoring/investigation. The O₃ (Ozone) levels exceeded the SA Standard of 120 µg/m³ (RSA, 2009) on 14 occasions during the entire monitoring period. O₃ levels are therefore problematic and require further attention.

The SO₂ (Sulphur Dioxide), NO₂ (Nitrogen Dioxide), CO (Carbon Monoxide) and benzene levels were generally low and below the UAT, and should be monitored on a screening basis. Large industries and their associated support and subsidiary industries are located within the Saldanha Bay and Vredenburg areas. Red dust (iron ore) deposition emanating from various operations in the area proves to be problematic, as the red dust stains surfaces, which negatively affects the aesthetics of the environment.

6.3 Water Quality

The Department of Water Affairs initiated the Blue Drop Certification Programme on 11 September 2008 to intensify to focus on the manner tap water quality was being managed and monitored in municipalities.

According to the Blue Drop results for 2011 the drinking water quality management in municipalities of the Western Cape varies from excellent to satisfactory, with 17 systems needing urgent attention. Overall the Western Cape was the second best performing province nationally in terms of the Provincial Blue Drop scores, scoring 94.1 per cent in 2010/11. Overall 29 Blue Drop Certificates were awarded to Western Cape Province, resulting in the highest number of Blue Drop systems in the country.

Table 37 Average Blue Drop Scores, West Coast District, 2010/11

	Average Municipal Blue Drop Score (%)
Cederberg	51.05
Bergrivier	85.2
Matzikama	32.98
Saldanha Bay	87.69
Swartland	92.89

Source: Blue Drop Report, 2010/11

Swartland (92.89%), Saldanha Bay (87.69%) and Bergrivier (85.2%) have recorded the highest figures within the District in relation to Water Quality, indicating an excellent and good situation (for both Saldanha Bay and Bergrivier) respectively. This trend/performance is consistent with the development and municipal services indicators present earlier in this profile, placing Swartland and Saldanha Bay as the top performing municipalities in this regard.

Of particular concern are Cederberg (51.05%) and Matzikama (32.98%) municipalities. Again, as discussed earlier in this profile, the sizeable rural communities along with the level of municipal services hint towards a great deal of attention/resources to be placed in this particular area.

6.4 Waste Water Treatment

Wastewater service delivery is performed by 27 Water Services Authorities in the Western Cape by way of 155 wastewater collector and treatment systems.

All of the municipalities were assessed during the 2010/11 Green Drop Certification compared to 20 municipalities in 2009. The Green Drop results outline the quality of waste water treatment in municipalities based on rigorous assessments done of each water treatment facility. As compared to 107 waste water systems assessed in 2009, all 155 were assessed in 2010/11. The average Green Drop Certification scores for the Western Cape improved from 47 per cent in 2009 to 65 per cent in 2010/11 in the context of more stringent Green Drop requirements than in 2009. The Provincial Green Drop Score achieved was 83.1 per cent placing the Western Cape in the top position nationally. The improvement in submission of performance reports for certification and improvement in the Green Drop scores marks a positive trend and a commitment on the part of municipalities in the Western Cape to raise their service standards and levels.

Table 38 Average Green Drop Scores, West Coast District, 2010/11

	Average Municipal Green Drop Score (%)
Cederberg	63.1
Bergrivier	72.1
Matzikama	66.1
Saldanha Bay	39.1
Swartland	72.7

Source: Green Drop Report, 2010/11

Across the West Coast District the issue of service delivery in relation to Waste Water management has resulted in average to very poor performance by municipalities in the region. Swartland (72.7%) and Bergrivier (72.1%) have recorded acceptable results under the Green Drop assessment while Matzikama (66.1%) and Cederberg (63.1%) fall into the same category, albeit with slighter weaker performance result. The West Coast District's economic leader, Saldanha Bay (39.1%) is of particular concern given its very poor performance in this area.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Department of Economic Development (Global Insight Data), Department of Health, Department of Community Safety, Department of Education, Department of Social Services, Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Department of Local Government, Western Cape Treasury, Department of Transport and Public Works and the Department of Local Government.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a "rough" or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give an indication as to trends.