Western Cape Government

Provincial Treasury

Regional Development Profile

City of Cape Town

2011

Working paper

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Contents

Tables

Figures

City of Cape Town

City of Cape Town at a glance

Population		**2001**	**2007**
City of Cape Town		2 893 247	3 497 102
Western Cape		4 524 331	5 278 572
City of Cape Town as percentage of Western Cape		63.9%	66.3%
Percentage share		**2001**	**2007**
African		31.7	34.9
Coloured		48.1	44.0
Indian/Asian		1.4	1.8
White		18.8	19.3
Socio-economic indicators			
Education			**2007**
Literacy rate			85.2%
Health			
Number of Primary Health Care Facilities 2010 - 9 Community Health Centres, 37 Community Day Centres, 87 Clinics, 21 Satellite clinics, 5 mobile clinics; 9 district hospitals and 5 regional hospitals			
Immunisation rate		99.2%	84.1%
Anti-retroviral patient load (HIV/AIDS)		80 082	100 387
Crime (numbers)	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Murder	1 624	541	1 801
Total sexual crimes	5 500	5 825	5 881
Drug related crimes	28 389	3 777	9 677
Poverty levels	**2001**	**2007**	**2010**
Poverty rate (percentage of people living in poverty)	23.9%	20.2%	19.7%
Number of indigent households - 2011			416 830
Unemployment rate	**2001**	**2007**	
	29.8%	*24.5%*	
Labour concentration (2007)			
Manufacturing (14.9%), Wholesale and retail trade (14.7%), Community; social and personal services (14.3%), Financial; insurance; real estate and business services (12.9%), Construction (6.5%)			
Access to housing and municipal services (Percentage share of households with access)		**2001**	**2007**
Formal dwellings		77.2%	83.0%
Informal dwellings		18.4%	15.6%
Electricity for lighting		88.8%	94.4%
Flush toilets (sewerage system)		85.3%	91.2%
Piped water inside dwelling		69.3%	80.5%
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)		94.2%	94.2%
Economy			
GDP-R (R billion)		**2001**	**2009**
City of Cape Town		125.056	174.682
Western Cape		169.657	237.659
City of Cape Town as percentage of Western Cape		73.7%	73.5%
Average annual growth, 1999 - 2009			4.9%

Largest sector contributions to GDP-R in 2009

- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services - 35.7%
- Manufacturing - 15.9%
- Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation - 14.8%
- Transport, storage and communication - 10.9%

Introduction

Regional profiles provide Western Cape municipalities with information which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services. It is acknowledged that municipalities across the Western Cape have different capacities and therefore will use the information in this profile in a way that suits their own needs.

The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy, government finance and environmental management.

The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such, valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area.

This profile uses data[1] primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Bureau of Economic Research and Global Insight. The data from sector departments are the most recent, while Statistics South Africa's 2007 Community Survey represents the latest municipal level data; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census. The results from the 2011 Census will be eagerly awaited.

The format of the profiles allow for easy readability with data being displayed in table or graph format, with the relevant analysis.

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the City of Cape Town in relation to the Western Cape and its districts municipality as well as, at times, other South African metropolitan municipalities. Since the greater part of the Province's population (66.3 per cent in 2007) as well as the greatest Rand value of the Province's economic activity (73.5 per cent in 2009) takes place within the City's borders, the City often dominates Western Cape discussions on socio-economic realities. Yet, the City only accounts for 1.9 per cent (2 440 km^2) of the Province's total geographic space (129 462 km^2)[2].

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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 end of the profile.

2 Demarcation Board.

1. Demographics[3]

The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as age, gender, population group and income levels. Demographic characteristics inform key policy decisions, for example, a household's income level determines whether or not the household qualifies to be classified as indigent. Having indigent status in turn entitles that household to certain benefits, such as free basic services as stipulated in the Indigent Policy of the municipality.

A thorough understanding of population changes is necessary to ensure that planning is informed. The section outlines the gender, age and racial (population group) distribution of the population of the City of Cape Town.

1.1 Population Size

Statistics South Africa's 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey figures estimate the Western Cape population at 4 524 331 and 5 278 572 in the respective survey years.

Table 1 Western Cape Population Numbers and 2011 Projections

Population numbers and Projections*	StatSA 2001 Census	StatsSA 2007 Community Survey	*2011 Population Projection based on 2011 Western Cape StatsSA Mid-year estimate*
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*

* *Western Cape Department of Social Development population projection for 2011 based Western Cape Mid-year population estimate from Statistics South Africa.*

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007; and Western Cape Department of Social Development Population Projections for 2011 based on Provincial Mid-year population estimates from Statistics South Africa

With a population of 2 893 247 in 2001 and 3 497 102 in 2007, the City of Cape Town represents the largest proportion of the Western Cape's population; average annual growth between these years reaching 3.2 per cent.

3 The population figures in this section is drawn from datasets for which information is available at municipal level for all municipalities in the Western Cape, i.e. Statistics South Africa's 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey. The 2011 population breakdown by the Department of social Development is based on Statistics South Africa's Provincial Mid-Year Population Estimate. **The City of Cape Town uses population projections by Dorrington (2000) which estimates the City's 2011 total population at 3.821 million.**

Compared to other Metropolitan municipalities (2007 comparison, see Table 2), the City of Cape Town is one of the larger metros in the country, second only to the City of Johannesburg approximately 3.89 million. In terms of population numbers, it is most similar to eThekwini (Durban), with approximately 3.47 million people.

Table 2 Comparison of Population Numbers across South Africa's Metropolitan Municipalities, 2007

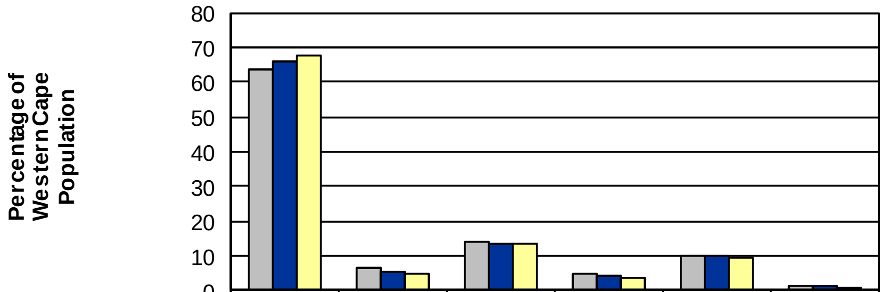
Metro	Province	2007 Population; Statistics South Africa Community Survey
City of Johannesburg	Gauteng (Johannesburg)	3 888 176
City of Cape Town	Western Cape (Cape Town)	3 497 102
eThekwini	KwaZulu Natal (Durban)	3 468 084
Ekurhuleni	Gauteng (East Rand)	2 724 227
City of Tshwane	Gauteng (Pretoria)	2 345 913
Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	Eastern Cape (Port Elizabeth)	1 050 933

∗ 2 more metros were added after the 2011 local government elections, namely Buffalo City (East London) and Manguang Municipality (Bloemfontein)

Source: Statistics South Africa 2007 Community Survey

In relation to the Western Cape, the City's proportion increased from 63.9 per cent in 2001 to 66.3 per cent in 2007. While the City's population has shown an increase in its proportion of the Western Cape population, all of the district municipalities showed proportional declines.

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



	City of Cape Town	West Coast	Cape Winelands	Overberg	Eden	Central Karoo
StatSA 2001 Census	63.9	6.2	13.9	4.5	10.1	1.3
StatsSA 2007 Community Survey	66.3	5.4	13.5	4.0	9.7	1.1
2011 Population Projection based on 2011 Western Cape StatsSA Mid-year estimate	67.8	4.9	13.2	3.7	9.5	0.9

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007; and Western Cape Department of Social Development Population Projection for 2011 based on Provincial Mid-year population estimates from Statistics South Africa

Statistics South Africa's mid-year population estimates are not in line with actual survey findings from the 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey. Mid-year estimates for the Western Cape for 2001 and 2007 reached only 4 255 743 and 4 839 800 respectively, well below the reported survey figures as indicated in Table 1 above.

Based on Statistics South Africa's 2011 provincial mid-year population estimate of 5 287 863, the Western Cape Department of Social Development's Population

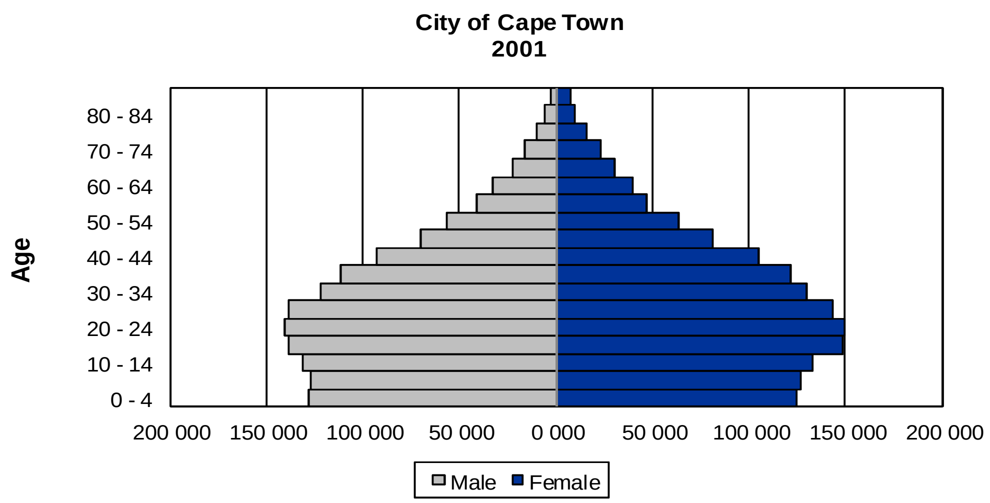
Research and Development Unit provided an inter-district/city breakdown of the population for 2011. Because survey figures and the mid-year population estimates differ, it is difficult to draw comparisons between the 2011 projection and the 2001 and 2007 population figures. A more accurate population size will only be available once the 2011 Census is completed its information is released; this is likely to take at least two years.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

The population pyramids in Figures 2 and 3 below shows the age and gender distributions of the City of Cape Town's population in 2001 and 2007.

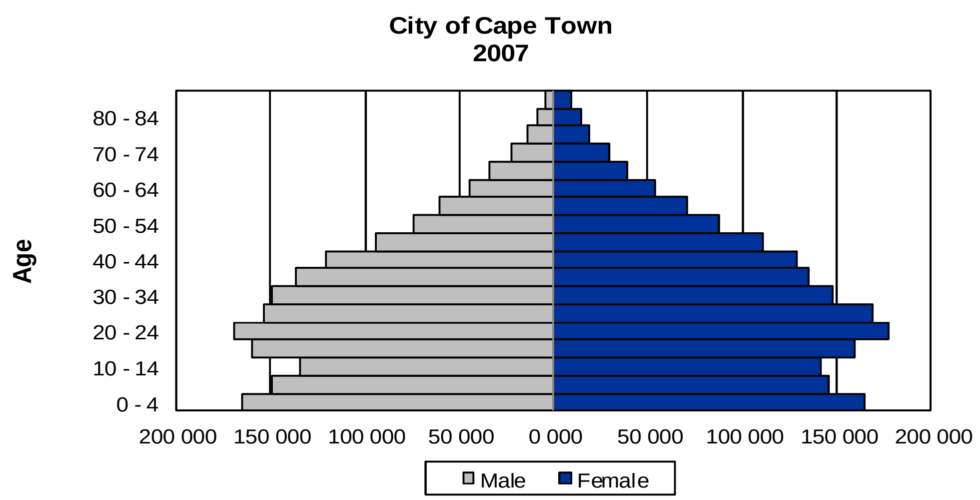
In both 2001 and 2007, it is evident that the bulk of the population is between the ages of 15 and 65 years, the economically active population.

Figure 2 City of Cape Town Population Pyramid, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001

Figure 3 City of Cape Town Population Pyramid, 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2007

When comparing the shape of the 2001 and 2007 population pyramids, population increases are particularly noticeable at very young ages, from 0 to 9 years, as well as in the working age population between 15 and 49 years. This will have particular implications for the provision of facilities and services related to children and child care; the growth in the labour force will also have a direct impact in a greater need for employment opportunities.

A crude breakdown of different age groups is presented in Table 3 below; 0 to 14 years representing children, 15 to 64 years the working age population and 65 years and older the aged; the 15 to 34 year group represent the youth.

Table 3 City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2007 Population by Age group

	Age group	2001	2007	Percentage population 2001	Percentage population 2007	Annual Average Growth 2001 - 2007
0 -14 years	Children	771 066	901 390	26.65	25.78	2.64%
15 - 64	Working age population	1 977 994	2 402 630	68.37	68.70	3.29%
65+ years	Aged	144 190	193 073	4.98	5.52	4.99%
15 - 34	Youth	1 111 807	1 285 572	38.43	36.76	2.45%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Although the total population has shown considerable growth between 2001 and 2007, there has been little change in the proportional of each of the age groups in relation to the total population size. It can however be noted that the small change that has occurred has shown that the City's overall population has shown some signs of ageing, with the proportions in the relatively older age groups increasing, also noted by the relatively high average annual growth of 4.99 per cent for the 65 and older age group. A slight increase in the proportion of the working age population is noted; since the youth's proportion has decreased, it is the older segment (35 to 64 years) within this group which has increased. The 65 years and older age group also increasing from 4.98 to 5.52 per cent.

1.3 Population Groups

As is evident in Table 4, increases in the City's population numbers are noted across all population groups between 2001 and 2007. The African group showed the largest proportional changes between 2001 and 2007, increasing from 31.7 to 34.9 per cent, while the Coloured group's proportion declined from 48.1 to 44.0 per cent.

Table 4 City of Cape Town Population by Population Group, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	2007	Percentage of Population 2007
African	916 695	32	1 219 990	34.9
Couloured	1 392 426	48	1 538 313	44.0
Indian or Asian	41 552	1	62 351	1.8
White	542 567	19	676 450	19.3
Total	2 893 240	100	3 497 103	100.0

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The Indian/Asian population group, although relatively small in actual size, showed a small proportional increase from 1.4 to 1.8 per cent, while the White population group's proportional size of the City's population increased marginally from 18.8 to 19.3 per cent.

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 available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

Selected indicators affecting the education and skill levels in communities discussed here are the literacy rate and access to training facilities in the municipal area. An indication of the number of no fee schools in the City is also included; this gives a sense of the extent to which the Department of Education has identified and prioritised support to households who are unable to make a financial contribution towards the cost of education.

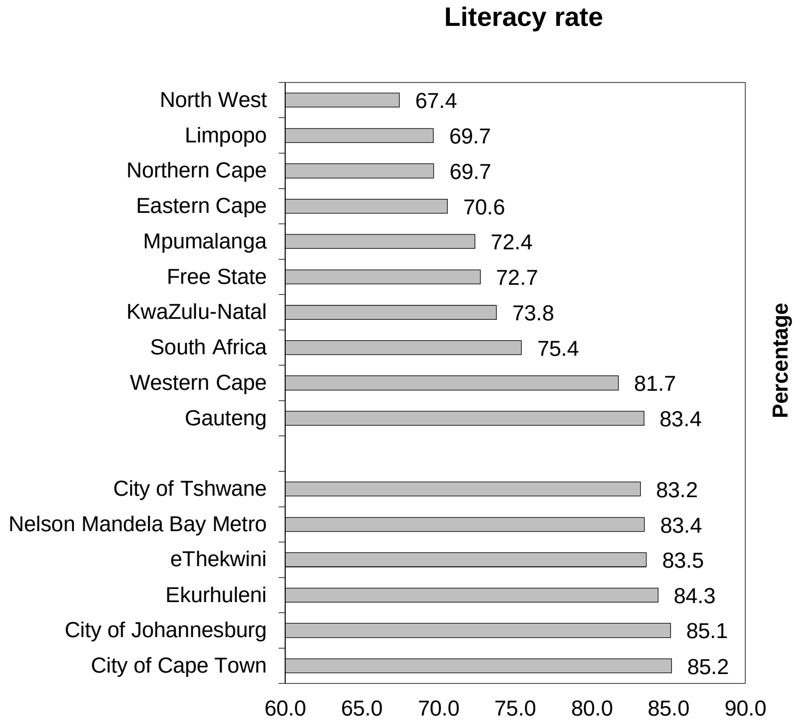
2.1.1 Literacy

Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, which is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education.

A comparison of provincial and metropolitan literacy rates for 2007 is provided in Figure 4 below. In 2007, South Africa's literacy rate[4] was 75.4 per cent; with a rate of 81.7 per cent, the Western Cape as a Province fared better than the national average. Provincially, the North West province fared worst (67.4 per cent) while Gauteng's topped the provincial list with a rate of 83.4 per cent.

[4] Based on Community Survey data.

Figure 4 Literacy rates, 2007 Inter-Provincial and Inter-Metro Comparison



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2007

The literacy rate of all the metros was better than that of the national average, the City of Cape Town topping the list with a rate of 85.2 per cent.

Compared with other Western Cape municipalities, the City of Cape Town was second only to Saldanha Bay's 85.3 per cent. The Province's lowest recorded rate was in the Bergrivier Municipality, 70.5 per cent.

2.1.2 Access to training facilities

Access to higher and further education and training institutions is essential to equip individuals to access employment opportunities. A number of universities and further education and training institutions are located within the City of Cape Town's boundaries. Amongst others, these include the University of Cape Town, the University of the Western Cape, the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, as well as satellite campuses of the University of South Africa. The University of Stellenbosch is also situated within commuting distance to the City's population. A list of the three public further education and training colleges with its 24 campuses within the City's borders is listed below.

Table 5 Public Further Education and Training Facilities in the City of Cape Town, 2011

Western Cape Education Department, List of Public FET Colleges in City of Cape Town, FET SNAP 2011	
College Name	**Institution Name/Campus**
College of Cape Town	Athlone, City Campus, College of Cape Town Central, Crawford, Gardens, Gugulethu, Pinelands, Thornton, Wynberg
False Bay College	False Bay College Central Office, Fish Hoek Campus, Good Hope Campus, Mitchells Plain, Muizenberg Campus, Westlake Campus
Northlink College	Belhar Campus, Belville, Goodwood, Northlink Central Office, Parow, Protea, Table Bay Campus, Tygerberg, Wingfield
Total	**24**

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2011

2.1.3 No fee schools

No fee schools[5] make provision for learners who live in low income communities where the majority of learners are unable to make a financial contribution towards the cost of education. No fee school status ensures extra state support to schools where contributions in the form of school fees are not possible.

In the Western Cape, 46.3 per cent of all schools (this includes primary, intermediate and secondary schools) are no-fee schools. An inter-district comparison across the Western Cape shows that the Central Karoo District has the largest proportion of no-fee schools (78.6 per cent), followed by the Overberg District (75.6 per cent), Eden District (71.1 per cent) and the Cape Winelands District (69.2 per cent).

Table 6 No Fee Schools in the Western Cape, 2011

City/District	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: Department of Education, 2011

Out of a total of 738 schools in the City, only 178 or 24.1 per cent of schools are no-fee schools of which 96 (53.9 per cent) are primary schools, 28 (15.7 per cent) are intermediate schools) and 54 (30 per cent) are secondary schools. This is well below the average of any of the Western Cape Districts.

[5] 2011 SNAP Survey, Public Ordinary Schools.

2.2 Healthcare 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 that diseases, especially preventable and contagious/communicable 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 prevent communities from contracting preventable diseases.

This section on healthcare services focuses on selected 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, information provided by the Department of Health, as detailed in this section, pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.

2.2.1 Health Care Facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of facilities within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system to secondary and tertiary levels; the first point of contact is at the primary healthcare level.

The Western Cape has a range of primary healthcare facilities (see Table 7) which include Community Health Centres (9), Community Day Centres (49) and clinics (223), including satellite (78) and mobile (89) clinics.

Table 7 Number of Western Cape Healthcare Facilities, 2010

List of facilities at February 2010	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satelite 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

Of these facilities, 9 Community Health Centres, 37 Community Day Centres, 87 clinics with 21 satellite and 5 mobile clinics are situated within the City. These figures represent substantial changes compared to 2009 facilities, the number of Community Health Centres, clinics, satellite and mobile clinics, down from 22, 232, 81 and 90 respectively. To offset this, there was a significant increase (of 29) in the number of Community Day Centres, up from 20 in the previous year.

In addition hereto, the City also has 9 district and 5 regional hospitals; compared to the previous year, these remained unchanged.

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 in Table 8 shows how authorities responsible for health services in the City and 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[6] (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8).

At the end of June 2011, the Province highlighted that anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 100 000 persons.

Table 8 HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care

City/District	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 trans-mission rate of infants 2010/11
West Coast District	2 149	3 205	4	17	22	507	4.3
Cape Winelands	8 477	9 750	13	23	41	1 204	3.4
Overberg District	2 386	3 259	4	6	13	522	2.5
Eden District	6 777	7 847	9	23	34	1 005	3.4
Central Karoo District	559	674	2	3	3	56	5.4
City of Cape Town	59 734	75 652	49	61	275	8 855	3.1
Western Cape	80 082	100 387	81	133	388	12 149	3.2

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010 and 2011

6 Provincial information.

The Western Cape prevalence rate of 16.8 per cent (2009) of the 2007 population (5 278 572) translates into a total number of infected persons of 886 800; given that the population is almost certainly higher by 2009 and later years, this is likely to represent an underestimate of the total number HIV/AIDS infected to date. Even if this crude approximation is used, it still provides an indication of the gap between the number of infections and number of HIV/AIDS positive persons on anti-retroviral treatment. It becomes evident 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. In this regard the Department has set a HIV provincial screening target of 1.2 million for the year (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8).

Over 75 per cent of the total ART patient load is in the City. The increase in patient load between June 2010 and 2011 has been supported by an increase in the number of ART sites from 49 to 61.

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 the HIV screening process so that more people become aware of their HIV status.

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 briefly discussed above.

Two other indicators of child health will be discussed here, namely, immunisation and malnutrition.

Immunisation[7]

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. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

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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.

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the Western Cape results can be benchmarked. The Western Cape Health Department has set its immunisation target for the 2011/12 financial year at 95 per cent, higher than that of the national target.

In the 2010/11 financial year full immunisation levels for the Western Cape was 85.9 per cent, significantly lower compared with the 100.2 per cent in the 2009/10 year. At 84.1 per cent[8], the full immunisation rate for the City was slightly lower than that of the Province also well down from the 99.2 per cent in the previous financial year.

Table 9 Child Health in the Western Cape: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2010/11*

City/District	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% *(91.4%)**	814	979 834 *(923 151)**	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%

* *The Provincial and City Health Departments' information on child health differ. Numbers in brackets and in italics represent information provided by the City.*

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

When looking at the breakdown of immunisation across the City (Table 10), it is apparent that certain areas, particularly Khayelitsha (72.4 per cent) and the Southern (73.4 per cent) and Northern (78.9 per cent) Sub-Districts, are significantly below the City's average while, at 100.8 per cent the Western Sub-District, is significantly above the City's average.

[8] The City's information on child on differs to that provided by the Provincial Health Department. The City has been in discussion with the Provincial Health Departments in this regard.

Table 10 Child Health in the Cape Town: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2010/11*

Sub-District	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
Cape Town	84.1% *(91.4%)**	814	979 834 *(923 151)*	0.08%
CT Eastern SD	84.9% *(91.4%)**	137	140 940 *(134 832)**	0.10%
CT Khayelitsha SD	72.4% *(76.2%)**	207	133 772 *(122 409)**	0.15%
CT Klipfontein SD	91.8% *(97.4%)**	41	120 776 *(114 093)**	0.03%
CT Mitchells Plain SD	83.9% *(86.1%)**	91	149 107 *(146 017)**	0.06%
CT Northern SD	78.9% *(86.7%)**	79	66 778 *(66 193)**	0.12%
CT Southern SD	73.4% *(81.1%)**	88	94 300 (94 429)*	0.09%
CT Tygerberg SD	83.8% *(107.4%)**	106	164 510 *(139 317)**	0.06%
CT Western SD	108.6% *(99.6%)**	65	109 651 *(105 861)**	0.06%

* *The Provincial and City Health Departments' information on child health differ. Numbers in brackets and in italics represent information provided by the City.*

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

In its 2010/11 Annual Report, the Department of Health indicated that non-recording of work done in the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) could serve as an explanation of the low immunisation rates. The mass campaign for the Expanded Programme on Immunisation led to clinic personnel being withdrawn from clinical duties in health facilities and placed in community response teams. This had a negative effect on the routine vaccine coverage and other Maternal, Child and Women's Health (MCWH) facility-level activities. Immunisation under-performance could be explained by the fact that these campaign activities were not recorded in the routine monitoring system (Western Cape Department of Health, Annual Report 2010/11).

Malnutrition

Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients. The indicator looked at here is for underweight children.

The number of malnourished children under five years (see Tables 9 and 10) is less than 1 per cent in the Western Cape; the City as well as all Western Cape Districts has also recorded rates of less than 1 per cent.

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 is also included here.

Maternal deaths

In the 2010/11 financial year, there have been 40 maternal deaths (see Table 11, 41 reflected in the 2010/11 Annual Report) out of a total of 92 462 live births at public health facilities in the Western Cape. This translates into a 43.3 per 100 000 lives births rate (or 42.4 as reflected in the 2010/11 Annual Report) which is within the Department's target of 52.3 per 100 000 births.

Table 11 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Mortality, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy (TOP), 2010/11

Maternal mortality; Delivery to women under 18 years; Termination of pregnancy	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
Western Cape Province	92 462	40	0.04	6 484	93 192	6.96	14 359	1572 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	1136	12 156	9.35	1378	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	1262	72 561	1.74
Central Karoo DM	1039	1	0.10	92	1043	8.82	357	199 501	0.18

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

Of the maternal deaths, 33 were in the City with the largest numbers within the Tygerberg and Western Sub-Districts. Maternal deaths/mortality occurs in less than 1 per cent of live births in public healthcare facilities.

Births to teenage mothers

Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, they often have to postpone or sacrifice their own lives' dreams. For these young people life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support. Women with unplanned pregnancies, whether teenage or other, may also opt to terminate their pregnancy.

Of the total 93 192 deliveries in the Province (see Table 11) in the 2010/11 financial year, 6 484 were born to mothers under 18 years; this translates into a teenage delivery rate of 6.96. Relative to the Province, with 6.20, the City had a low teenage delivery rate; all other districts topped that of the Province, with Overberg and Cape Winelands districts with the highest rates in the Province of 9.46 and 9.35 respectively.

Within the City (see Table 12), the teenage delivery rate was higher in certain areas, notably in the Klipfontein, Khayelitsha, Eastern and Tygerberg sub-districts, with rates of 8.92, 8.91, 7.91 and 7.32 respectively; the rate in the Southern (4.48) and Western (4.58) sub-districts were relatively low compared with the City's average rate.

Table 12 Maternal Health: Mortality in the City of Cape Town, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2010/11

Maternal mortality; Delivery to women under 18 years; Termination of pregnancy	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
Cape Town	59 786	33	0.06	3 911	63 082	6.20	10 233	923 847	1.11
CT Eastern SD	5 189	0	0.00	426	5 383	7.91	312	105 305	0.30
CT Khayelitsha SD	5 094	2	0.04	353	3 960	8.91	477	120 754	0.40
CT Klipfontein SD	4 384	1	0.02	342	3 833	8.92	4 349	108 974	3.99
CT Mitch Plain SD	3 471	0	0.00	230	3 616	6.36	837	131556	0.64
CT Northern SD	1788	0	0.00	121	1811	6.68	2	83 780	0.00
CT Southern SD	10 712	1	0.01	574	12 807	4.48	775	126 524	0.61
CT Tygerberg SD	14 854	18	0.12	1105	15 094	7.32	2 324	143 776	162
CT Western SD	14 294	11	0.08	760	16 578	4.58	1157	103 178	1.12

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

Termination of pregnancy

These teenage delivery rates can also be seen in conjunction with the termination of pregnancy rates as unplanned or unwanted pregnancies may result in terminations. Within the Province, the lowest of the termination of pregnancy rates[9] for the 2010/11 financial year is found in the Central Karoo and Overberg districts with rates of 0.18 and 0.22 respectively. Eden and the West Coast districts had the highest rates of 1.74 and 1.33 respectively followed by the City with a rate of 1.11. Eden District's relatively lower teenage delivery rate compared with other districts should also be seen in light of a higher termination of pregnancy rate (TOP), as a higher TOP rate results in fewer total births but with a likely stronger impact on the delivery to women under 18 years.

Within the City, completely different termination of pregnancy pictures emerge from the Klipfontein and Khayelitsha sub-district which have the highest teenage delivery rates with termination of pregnancy rates for the sub-districts 3.99 and 0.40 respectively. Klipfontein sub-district which has the highest teenage delivery rate within the City, also has the highest termination of pregnancy rate; these finding together would suggest that the Klipfontein sub-district has a particular challenge in respect of unplanned and teenage pregnancies.

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 HCBS services in the area. The caregiver will render the service

9 Termination of pregnancy rate is calculated as the percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years.

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.

At June 2011, there were 2 584 carers in 90 active NPOs providing home-based care to patients in the Western Cape. On average, each carer carried out an average of 146 visits.

Table 13 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 average number of monthly visits for a carer in the City was lower than in any other Western Cape District Municipality.

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 is impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack. Peoples' general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces as well as places in which to establish businesses.

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

The discussion on recorded crimes in this section is limited to contact and property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detection such as drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in Table 14 below.

It is positive to note a generally declining trend over the 2003/04 to 2010/11 financial years in the total number of contact crimes (murders and total sexual crimes) and property related crime (burglary at residential premises). The number of murders, although higher than the previous two financial years, is lower than the 3 years preceding these. The total number of sexual crimes and burglaries at residential premises for the 2010/11 financial year is the lowest (reported) over the reporting period noted here.

Table 14 Crime in the City of Cape Town: April to March 2003/04 – 2010/11

City of Cape Town	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	1 887	1 780	1 882	2 037	2 036	1 624	1 541	1801
Total sexual crimes	6 029	6 416	6 228	5 835	5 500	5 825	5 881	5417
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME								
Burglary at residential premises	34 524	30 479	28 474	30 988	30 281	29 838	29 161	27380
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION								
Drug related crime	9 956	15 613	20 241	24 858	28 389	33 777	39 677	46506
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	2 764	3 683	4 512	5 244	6 490	7 558	9 976	11801

Source: Western Cape Department of Community Safety, 2010

Of great concern however, is the sharp increase in drug related crime as well as the increase in the number of drivers found to be driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Drug related crimes increased from 9 956 in 2003/04 to 46 506 cases in 2010/11 whilst the incidents of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs increased from 2 764 to 11 801 over the same years. In the 2010/11 financial year, drug related crime in the Western Cape represented startling 46.85 per cent of all reported cases in South Africa while reported cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs represented 25.85 per cent of the all nationally reported cases (Provincial Economic Review & Outlook 2011: 142)[10]. It should be noted that these are heavily dependent on police for detection and increases in these recorded crimes are likely to be from a combination of an increase in the level of crime and an increase in level of policing in the area.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality[11]

The section on poverty and inequality speaks to the level of human development as well as the levels of poverty and inequality within different areas within the Western Cape. The level of development and income level of the population also serves as an

10 Provincial Economic Review & Outlook (PER&O) 2011, Provincial Treasury, Western Cape Government.

11 This section draws on Global Insight data.

indication to the level of need within communities, which also indicates the need for assistance required. Inequality levels highlight how the experience of different members of the same broader community may be grossly dissimilar.

2.4.1 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.

As seen in Table 15, the levels of human development differ across the broad geographic areas in the Western Cape; the average score for the Province improving slowly over time, from 0.68 in 2001 to 0.70 in 2007 and 0.71 in 2010.

Table 15 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
Western Cape	0.68	0.70	0.71
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0.71	0.73	0.74
West Coast District Municipality	0.63	0.64	0.65
Cape Winelands District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.65
Overberg District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.66
Eden District Municipality	0.64	0.68	0.69
Central Karoo District Municipality	0.57	0.59	0.60

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

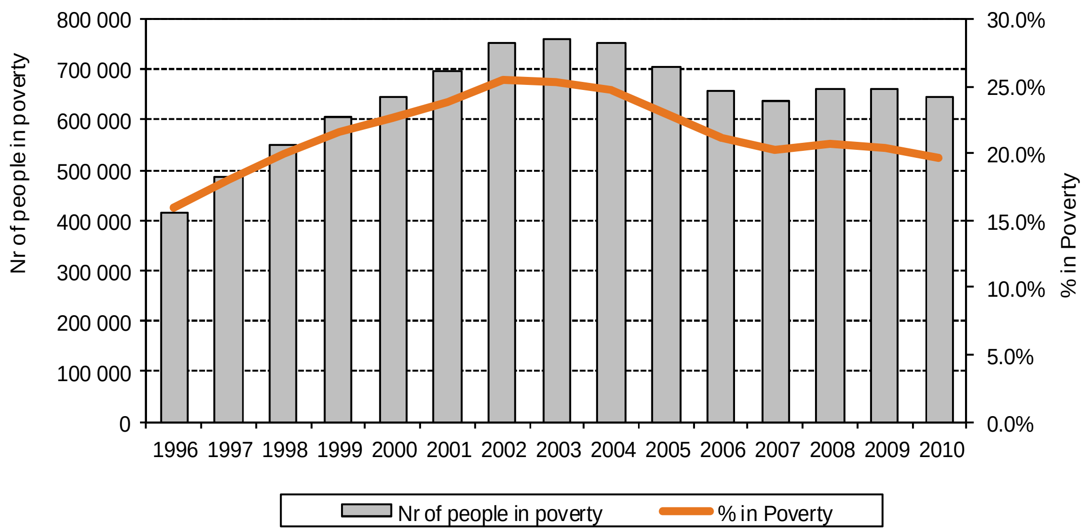
The level of human development in the City, as captured by the HDI, is significantly above all other Western Cape districts. In addition, the HDI also indicates that the level of development within the City has also improved over the past decade; the HDI increasing from 0.71 in 2001 to 0.74 in 2010.

2.4.2 People Living in Poverty

The poverty rate represents the percentage of people living in households with an income less than the poverty income. The poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size; the larger the household the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty.

The poverty income used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report no. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996). For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated[12] to be R1 315, while for a two person household it is R1 626; a four person household requires an estimated income of R2 544 to stay out of poverty while a household with eight or more person requires an estimated R4 729.

Figure 5 Poverty Overview - City of Cape Town, 1996 – 2010



Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Global Insight estimates on the number of people living in poverty in the City of Cape Town shows a sharp increase between 1996 and 2003, with the number of people almost doubling, but since then showing some decline. In 2010 the estimated number of people living in poverty in the City was approximately 645 000 people, down from the 2003 high of approximately 760 000.

As seen in Table 16, the percentage of people living in poverty followed a similar trend to that of the number, with the percentage declining since the mid-2000s. In 2010, the proportion of people in the City living in poverty was just under 20 per cent.

Table 16 Poverty Rate – Percentage of People Living in Poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
Western Cape Province	26.7%	22.7%	22.1%
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	23.9%	20.2%	19.7%
West Coast District Municipality	32.0%	30.5%	30.4%
Cape Winelands District Municipality	30.9%	26.4%	25.7%
Overberg District Municipality	31.0%	30.3%	29.6%
Eden District Municipality	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%
Central Karoo District Municipality	38.7%	34.0%	32.5%

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

[12] Global Insight estimates. The City uses a different poverty measure – households with a monthly income of less than R3 500 are said to be living in poverty. In 2009, this percentage was 34.9 per cent.

Compared to Western Cape district municipalities, the City, with 19.7 per cent, had smallest proportion of people living in poverty. This was below the Provincial average of 22.1 per cent and significantly lower than the Central Karoo District's 32.5 per cent which represented the highest proportion in the Province.

2.4.3 Indigent Households

In response to the poverty levels of its communities, municipalities offer households support through their indigent policy. The indigent policy provides for free or discounted rates on municipal services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal as well as property rates.

According to the Western Cape Department of Local Government information for August 2011, the number of households in the City of Cape Town totalled 1 103 182 of which 416 830 or 37.8 per cent were classified as indigent. From the Department's information, of the total number of indigent households, 77.8 per cent received free basic access to water, 67.7 per cent to electricity, 59.2 per cent to sanitation services.

The City currently classifies households who earn less than R4 000 per month and with a property valuation of less than R300 000 as indigent; at 30 June 2011, according to the City's own information, the number of indigent households totalled 213 765.

2.4.4 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.

A comparison across the Western Cape (Table 17) shows that inequality across all districts and the City, as measured by the Gini coefficient, has been relatively high, but has shown some decline over the past decade.

Table 17 Gini Coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
Western Cape Province	**0.60**	**0.60**	**0.58**
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0.60	0.59	0.57
West Coast District Municipality	0.59	0.61	0.60
Cape Winelands District Municipality	0.60	0.60	0.59
Overberg District Municipality	0.58	0.59	0.58
Eden District Municipality	0.59	0.59	0.56
Central Karoo District Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.58

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

According to Gini calculations, there has been a decline in the level of income inequality experienced in the City of Cape Town since 2001; the Gini coefficient falling from 0.60 in 2001 to 0.59 in 2007 and 0.57 in 2010. These figures are very close to the Provinces 0.60, 0.60 and 0.59 recorded for the respective years.

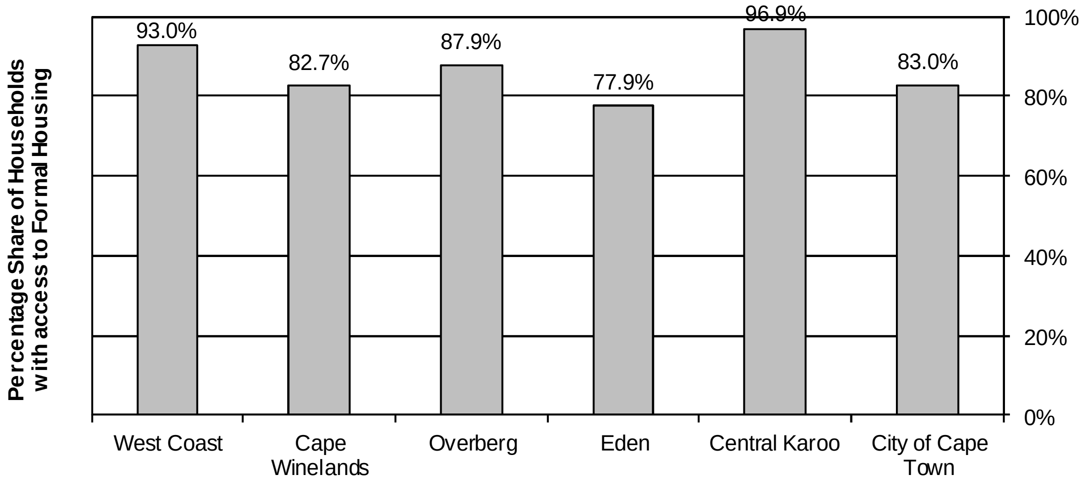
2.5 Access to Housing

The South African Constitution states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Still, there are many South Africans who lack this basic right.

Information from the 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey is used to provide estimates of the extent of the lack[13] of adequate housing within the City of Cape Town.

Information in Figure 6 below depicts a less than optimal picture of access to formal housing in 2007 in the Western Cape. The Central Karoo District has the best housing access levels, with 96.9 per cent of the households having access to formal housing, with Eden District being worst, with only 77.9 per cent of the households having access to formal housing. The City also fared relatively poorly, with 83.0 per cent of households with access to formal housing.

Figure 6 Access to Formal Housing in the Western Cape - District/City Comparison (2007)



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2007

[13] These surveys present the most recent comparative municipal level information across the Western Cape.

A more detailed look at housing in the City is captured in Table 18 below; it captures the access levels by dwelling type in both 2001 and 2007; changes in housing access between these years have also been calculated.

In the period between 2001 and 2007, the total number of dwellings in the City of Cape Town increased by an estimated 124 882 while the number of formal dwellings increased by 148 858. Over the same period the City was able to reduce the number of informal dwellings by 2 503.

Table 18 Access to Housing in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2007[14]

Dwelling Type	Census 2001	Percentage Share 2001, Census	Community Survey 2007	Percentage Share 2007, Community Survey	Change in Number of Households between 2007 and 2001	Percentage point difference between 2007 and 2001
Formal	599 773	77.2%	748 631	83.0%	148 858	5.8%
Informal	143 109	18.4%	140 606	15.6%	-2 503	-2.8%
Traditional dwelling	14 723	1.9%	3 512	0.4%	-11 211	-1.5%
Other	19 791	2.5%	9 529	1.1%	-10 262	-1.5%
Total	777 396	100.0%	902 278	100.00%	124 882	0.0%

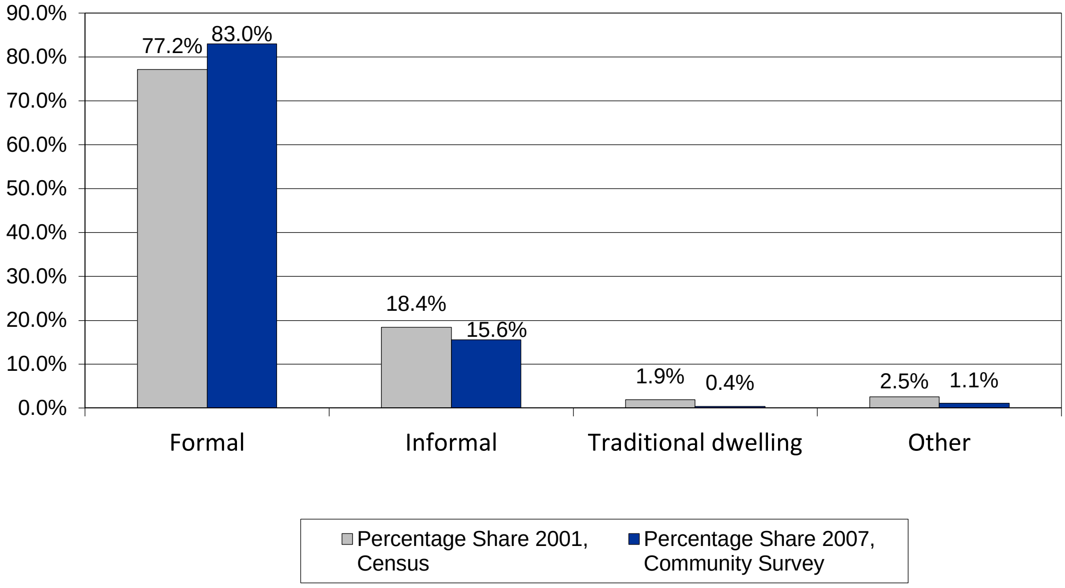
* *Other includes ship, boat, caravan or tent, workers' hostel (bed/room) as well as anything that was not specified.*

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

When looking at the percentage changes between these years, the proportion of households with access to formal households increased from 77.2 to 83.0 per cent while the proportion of people in informal, traditional and other households declined; the proportion of households who live in informal households decreased by 2.8 percentage points.

14 The City's total housing estimate for 2011 is 1 103 182, with 798 341 formal dwellings, 115 248 informal dwellings in yard and 189 593 informal dwellings in settlements.

Figure 7 Access to Housing in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2007 Percentage Share Comparison



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Although the number of households with access to formal housing has increased considerably between the survey years, a significant need still remains. According to the City's Housing Directorate's database, 386 590 households are waiting for a housing opportunity while an estimated additional 187 392 have not registered their names on the database (City of Cape Town 2011/12 IDP Review: 25)[15].

2.6 Access to Municipal Services[16]

Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section looks at household access to services as drawn from the 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey[17]. The information provides a breakdown of the types of access for each service area; changes in the relative proportions indicate either improvements or worsening in the in overall access levels.

[15] City of Cape Town, Five Year Plan for Cape Town 2007 – 2012, Integrated Development Plan 2011 - 2012 Review.

[16] The City is currently using 2009 General Household Survey information.

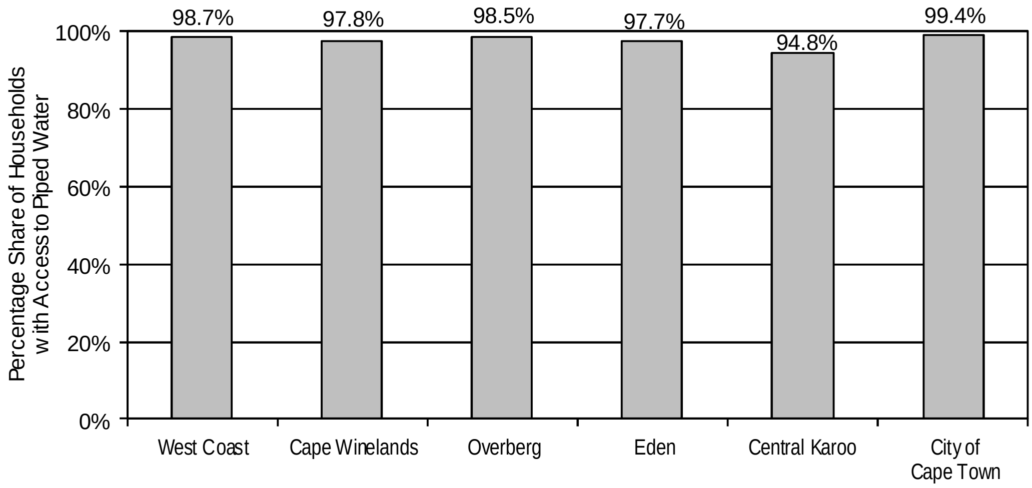
[17] These surveys present the latest comparative municipal level information across the Western Cape.

2.6.1 Water

Access to potable water is essential to maintaining a healthy life. The water supplied and made available to communities should be safe so as to prevent the contraction and spread of diseases. It is accepted that piped water in the Western Cape, as well as the City of Cape Town is deemed as potable[18].

From Figure 8, it can be seen that 2007 piped water household access levels in the Western Cape is relatively good; this includes piped water inside the dwelling, inside the yard as well as from an access point outside of the yard. Within the Western Cape, with 99.4 per cent, the City has the highest percentage of households with access to piped water while the Central Karoo District, with 94.8 per cent, had the lowest piped water access levels.

Figure 8 Access to Piped Water in the Western Cape - District/City Comparison (2007)



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2007

A more detailed look at water access levels in the City is captured in Table 19 below; it captures the access levels by water source in both 2001 and 2007. Changes in water access levels between these years have also been calculated.

In 2001, the overwhelming majority of households in the City of Cape Town (98.7 per cent) already had access to piped water, either inside the dwelling, inside the yard or outside of the yard.

[18] See Environmental section below for further information on water quality (Blue Drop status) in the City of Cape Town.

Table 19 Access to Water in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2007

Water source	Census 2001	Percentage Share 2001, Census	Community Survey 2007	Percentage Share 2007, Community Survey	Change in Number of Households between 2007 and 2001	Percentage point difference between 2007 and 2001
Piped water inside the dwelling	538 860	69.3%	726 081	80.5%	187 221	11.2%
Piped water inside the yard	117 320	15.1%	95 364	10.6%	-21 956	-4.5%
Piped water from outside the yard	111 323	14.3%	75 385	8.4%	-35 938	-6.0%
Other*	9 893	1.3%	5 448	0.6%	-4 445	-0.7%
Total	777 396	100.0%	902 278	100.0%	124 882	0.0%

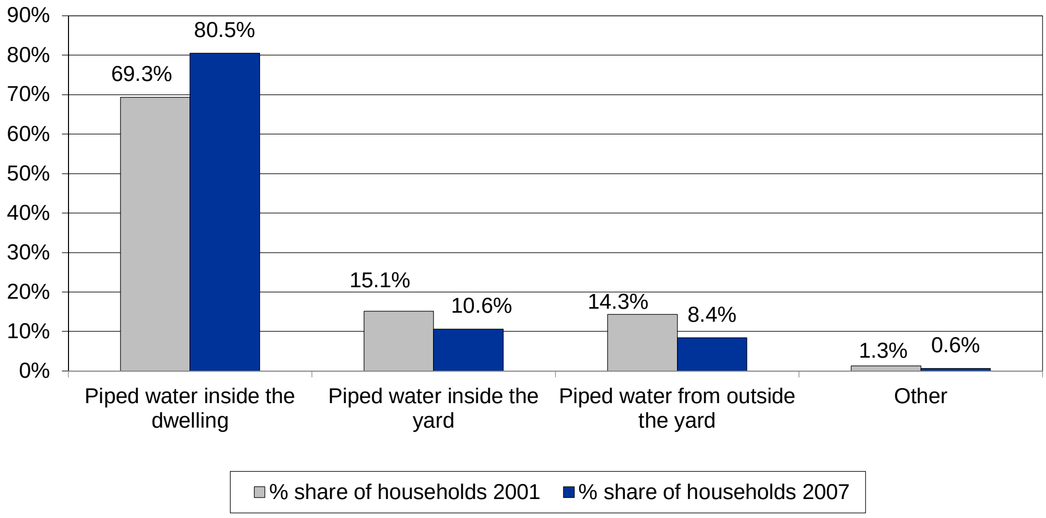
* *Other includes borehole, spring, dam/pool, river/stream, water vendor, rain water tank as well as other (anything that was not specified).*

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

A positive development between 2001 and 2007 has been the increase in the number of households with in piped water on site, either inside the dwelling or inside the yard, increasing from 84.4 per cent in 2001 to 91.1 per cent in 2007.

When comparing the percentage changes in access to different types of water sources between 2001 and 2007, the large increase in the number of households with on-site water translates into an 11.2 percentage point increase in households with access to piped water inside the dwelling with the proportion of households with piped water in or outside the yard declining.

Figure 9 Access to Water in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2007 Percentage Share Comparison



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001 the proportion of households with access to piped water outside the yard or accessing water using other sources was 15.6 per cent; by 2007 this proportion decreased to 9.0 per cent, still totalling a significant 80 833 households.

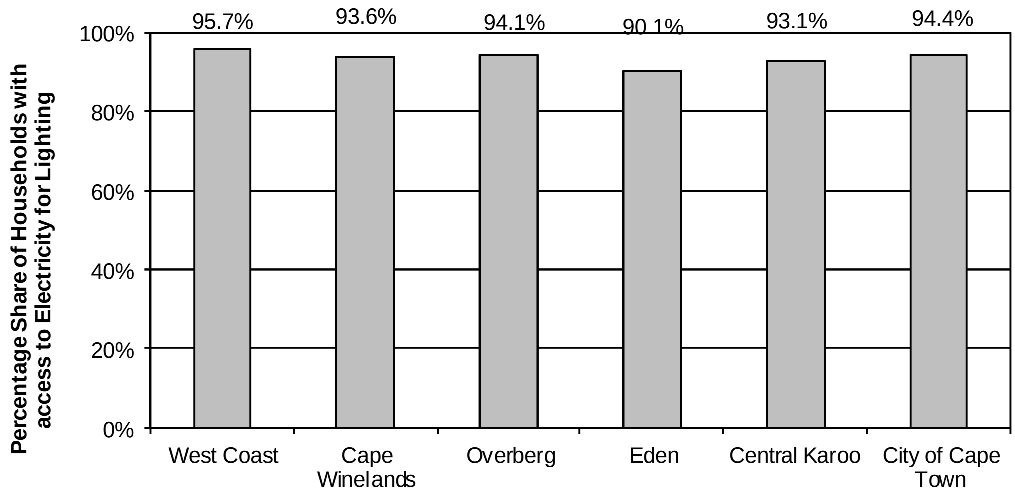
2.6.2 Energy

Energy is essential for human life; commonly identified uses include energy for cooking, heating and lighting. Given the harmful environmental impacts of certain identifiable energy sources, as well as growing energy demand and needs, the use of clean and sustainable energy is becoming increasingly important. Different energy sources also have other usage risks; e.g. health and safety risks especially in the use of paraffin and open flame usage.

The information below speaks to the sources of energy used for lighting for households in the City of Cape Town.

A 2007 comparison of access to electricity for lighting across the Western Cape is captured by Figure 10 below. Access levels are generally good, with all districts and the City all having greater than 90 per cent access levels. The West Coast District fares best compared with other Western Cape districts/City, with a 95.7 per cent household level; Eden was the relatively poorest performing district, with a 90.1 per cent household access level.

Figure 10 Access to Electricity for Lighting in the Western Cape - District/City Comparison (2007)



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2007

A more detailed look at energy sources used for lighting in the City is captured in Table 20 below; it captures access levels in both 2001 and 2007. Changes in energy source access levels between these years have also been calculated.

Between 2001 and 2007, the number of households using electricity as a source of energy for lighting increased by 161 295 households or by 5.6 percentage points, from 88.8 to 94.4 per cent.

Table 20 Energy Sources used for Lighting in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2007

Energy sources	Census 2001	Percentage Share 2001, Census	Community Survey 2007	Percentage Share 2007, Community Survey	Change in Number of Households between 2007 and 2001	Percentage point difference between 2007 and 2001
Electricity	690 279	88.8%	851 574	94.4%	161 295	5.6%
Gas	2 751	0.4%	1 278	0.1%	-1 473	-0.2%
Paraffin	67 015	8.6%	36 525	4.0%	-30 490	-4.6%
Candles	16 222	2.1%	7 905	0.9%	-8 317	-1.2%
Solar	576	0.1%	649	0.1%	73	0.0%
Other*	553	0.1%	4 347	0.5%	3 794	0.4%
Total	**777 396**	**100.0%**	**902 278**	**100.0%**	**124 882**	**0.0%**

**Other includes anything that was not specified.*

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

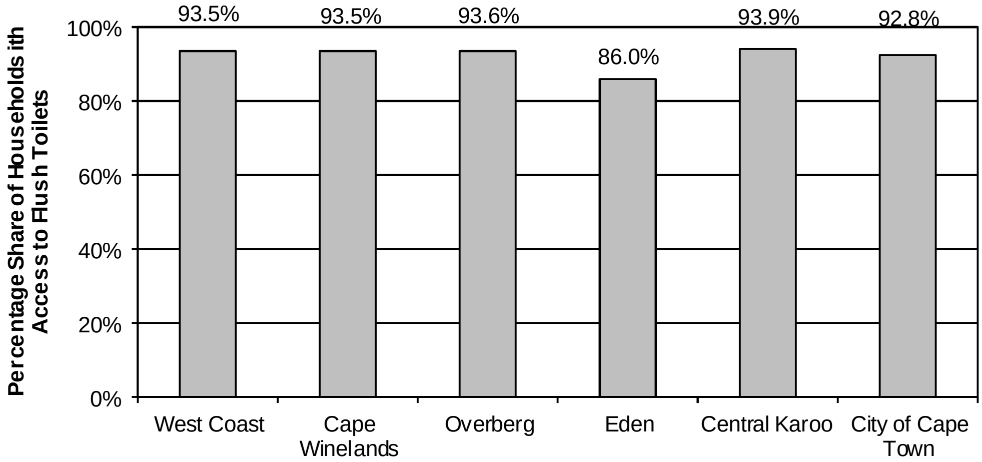
The number and proportion of households that make use of energy sources that poses fire and health risks, such as paraffin and candles, has significantly decreased by 30 490 and 8 317 households respectively over this period.

2.6.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is a means of promoting health through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Access to a toilet advances physical health and also provides the user with a sense of human dignity. Where sanitation systems are inadequate, negative health effects can be extremely serious.

A 2007 comparison of access to flush toilets across the Western Cape, connected to either a sewerage system or septic tank, is captured by Figure 11 below. More than 90 per cent of households in all Districts/City, with the exception of Eden, had access to a flush toilet. Central Karoo District had the highest household access level with 93.9 per cent; Eden fared worst with household access levels reaching only 86.0 per cent. In the City, 92.8 per cent of household had access to flush toilet.

Figure 11 Access to Flush Toilets in the Western Cape - District/City Comparison (2007)



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2007

Table 21 below provides a more detailed picture of the type of household access to sanitation facilities within the City of Cape Town in 2001 and 2007. In 2001 663 500 (or 85.3 per cent) households had access to a flush toilet that was connected to the sewerage system, with an additional 15 268 having a flush toilet with a septic tank.

Between 2001 and 2007, the City provided 159 292 additional households with access to a flush toilet connected to the sewerage system.

Table 21 Access to Sanitation in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2007

Type of Toilet	Census 2001	Percentage Share 2001, Census	Community Survey 2007	Percentage Share 2007, Community Survey	Change in Number of Households between 2007 and 2001	Percentage point difference between 2007 and 2001
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	663 500	85.3%	822 792	91.2%	159 292	5.8%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	15 268	2.0%	14 225	1.6%	-1 043	-0.4%
Dry toilet facility	0	0.0%	4 202	0.5%	4 202	0.5%
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	2 084	0.3%	434	0.0%	-1 650	-0.2%
Pit latrine without ventilation	4 571	0.6%	381	0.0%	-4 190	-0.5%
Chemical toilet	1 742	0.2%	2 082	0.2%	340	0.0%
Bucket latrine	34 205	4.4%	26 219	2.9%	-7 986	-1.5%
None	56 026	7.2%	31 943	3.5%	-24 083	-3.7%
Total	777 396	100.0%	902 278	100.0%	124 882	0.0%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2007 however, 26 219 households (2.9 per cent) still made use of bucket latrines, while 31 943 households (3.5 per cent) had no access to sanitation facilities.

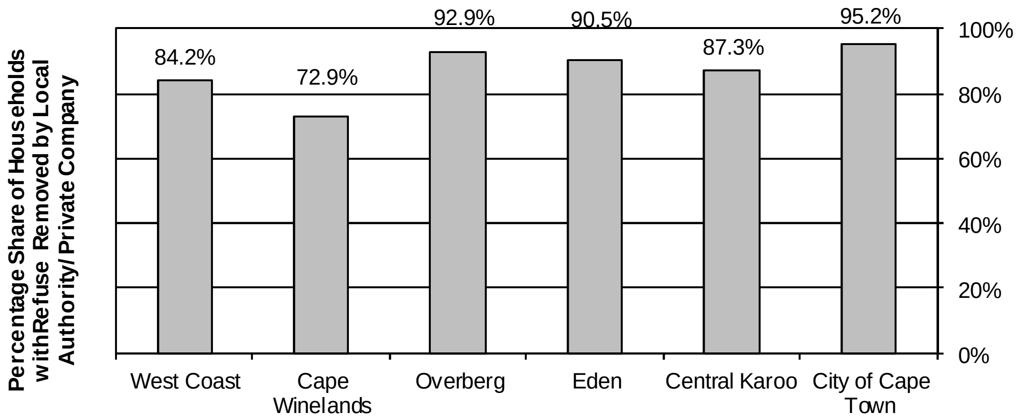
2.6.4 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal is an essential service that ensures that health related problems are kept at bay. It also ensures the protection of the physical environment. A lack of/inadequate service is likely to result in uncontrolled and unregulated dumping.

Given the environmental limitations in the creation of landfill sites, recycling is strongly encouraged; recycling extends the lifespan of landfill sites. By reducing the need for the creation of 'new' products, recycling also strongly encourages the preservation of our natural resources; in this sense it could best be used as part of the broader ***'Reduce – Reuse – Recycle'*** environmental approach, that firstly encourages non-wasteful consumption practices (reduce), the reuse of products where possible (reuse) and the recycling of the product where its use in current form has been exhausted (recycle).

Figure 12 provides a 2007 comparison of household access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, either by local authority/private company once a week or less often. Household access levels across the districts and the City vary, ranging from a 72.9 per cent low in the Cape Winelands District, to a high in the City of 95.2 per cent.

Figure 12 Access to Refuse Removal by Local Authority/Private Company in the Western Cape - District/City Comparison (2007)



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2007

Table 22 provides a more detailed picture of access to refuse removal services in the City of Cape Town in 2001 and 2007. Within the City, the number of households with refuse removal services increased from 741 770 in 2001 to 858 600 in 2007. Even though the number of households with access to refuse removal services in the City has increased by 116 830, the proportion of households (95.4 per cent in 2001 and 95.2 per cent in 2007) remained virtually unchanged (declined by 0.2 percentage points).

Table 22 Access to Refuse Removal Services in the City of Cape Town, 2001 and 2007

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	Percentage Share 2001, Census	Community Survey 2007	Percentage Share 2007, Community Survey	Change in Number of Households between 2007 and 2001	Percentage point difference between 2007 and 2001
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	732 272	94.2%	849 943	94.2%	117 671	0.0%
Removed by local authority/private company less often	9 498	1.2%	8 657	1.0%	- 841	-0.3%
Communal refuse dump	9 728	1.3%	23 349	2.6%	13 621	1.3%
Own refuse dump	15 147	1.9%	9 742	1.1%	-5 405	-0.9%
No rubbish disposal	10 751	1.4%	9 073	1.0%	-1 678	-0.4%
Other	0	0.0%	1 514	0.2%	1 514	0.2%
Total	777 396	100.0%	902 278	100.0%	124 882	0.0%

**Other includes anything that was not specified.*
Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Households using communal refuse dumps increased by 13 621 or 1.3 percentage points, while the number of households with own refuse dump decreased by 5 405; the number of households indicating that no provision was made for rubbish disposal totalled 9 073 in 2007.

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 road networks, opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources and facilities, and may stimulate and support the growth of for example, industry, agriculture and 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 23 City of Cape Town Roads, at 15 July 2011

District (km)	National		Trunk		Main		Divisional		Minor		Totals	
	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel
Metro	79.4	-	146.8	-	84.1	-	17.0	9.7	14	15.3	328.7	25.0
Cape Winelands	169.4	-	387.5	-	731.0	237.7	489.1	922.2	121.1	1804.0	1898.1	2 963.9
Overberg District	176.1	-	350.3	-	374.0	128.9	151.8	1237.7	53.4	1521.9	1105.6	2 888.5
Eden District	305.7	-	765.5	63.2	468.0	455.5	259.3	2 498.8	43.2	2 341.2	1841.6	5 358.6
West Coast	367.6	-	430.7	-	832.2	434.1	251.3	1636.1	74.5	5 924.6	1956.3	7 994.9
Central Karoo	364.0	-	553.7	68.1	46.8	635.1	14.8	1679.2	0.0	3 925.6	979.4	6 307.9

Source: Department of Transport and Public Works, 2011

At July 2011, the road surface in the City of Cape Town totalled 353.7 km, of which 328.7 km or 92.9 per cent of the roads are surfaced and 25.0 km or 7.1 per cent gravel. Since the previous year, there has only been a change in main roads, increasing from 79.5 km to 84.1 km in July 2011.

3. Economically Active Population

3.1 Labour Force

Economically active people (those in the labour force) are those aged between15 and 65 years who chose to participate in the labour market, by indicating a willingness to supply their labour in exchange for an income. Being defined as 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, you are regarded as part of the labour force.

Participation in the labour market is influenced by many factors including 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 comparatively 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 by the difference between South Africa's official versus the broad/expanded unemployment definition.

In spite of a slight increase in the City's labour force participation rate, labour force figures for 2001 and 2007 (Table 24) indicate that the City was able to accommodate almost all new labour market entrants; the labour force increasing by 317 588 while the number of employed increased by 311 368.

Table 24 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2007[19]

	Total population aged 15-65 years	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2007	2 417 679	1 656 109	68.5	1 250 732	405 377	24.5
2001	1 990 542	1 338 521	67.2	939 364	399 157	29.8

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

The unemployment rate showed a significant decline, between 2001 and 2007, decreasing from 29.8 to 24.5 per cent.

3.2 Unemployment

3.2.1 The Unemployment Rate

Information on unemployment in Table 25 represents official unemployment statistics and does not make provision for discouraged workers (workers not actively looking for work).

Table 25 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2007

City/District	Labour force	Percentage of Western Cape's labour force	Employed	Percentage of Western Cape's employed	Unemployed	Percentage of Western Cape's unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
City of Cape Town	1 656 109	67.5	1 250 732	65.5	405 377	74.6	24.5
West Coast District*	129 979	5.3	109 769	5.7	20 210	3.7	15.5
Cape Winelands District *	320 726	13.1	268 807	14.1	51 919	9.6	16.2
Overberg District*	96 562	3.9	79 423	4.2	17 139	3.2	17.7
Eden District*	229 057	9.3	186 698	9.8	42 359	7.8	18.5
Central Karoo District*	20 649	0.8	14 299	0.7	6 350	1.2	30.8
Western Cape	2 453 083	100.0	1 909 725	100.0	543 358	100.0	22.2

**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 City represents just over two thirds (67.5 per cent) of the province's labour force. While the City's share of the province's employed (65.5 per cent) roughly corresponds with proportional share of the labour force, with 74.6 per cent of the Western Cape's unemployed, the City is over-represented in its proportion of the Province's unemployed.

[19] The City uses labour force information from the Labour Force Surveys. The unemployment rate for 2007 was 16.9 per cent; unemployment rate in 2009, 24.2 per cent.

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 include past or current discrimination as well as differences in the 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 Table 26 below.

Unemployment by Gender

The gender split of City's labour force shows males to be slightly better represented than females, with males making up 52.3 per cent of the City's total labour force. Although males represent more than half of the labour force, they represent only 46.3 per cent of the City's total unemployed population. The high representation of females within the unemployed group is also evident in the significantly higher unemployment rate for females compared with males – 27.6 compared with 21.7 per cent.

Table 26 Characteristics of the Unemployed, 2007

City of Cape Town 2007	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender				
Male	187 523	21.7	52.3	46.3
Female	217 854	27.6	47.7	53.7
Population Group				
Black	236 847	39.7	36.0	58.4
Coloured	150 958	21.8	41.8	37.2
Indian or Asian	2 811	9.6	1.8	0.7
White	14 761	4.4	20.4	3.6
Age				
15 - 19	43 263	59.4	4.4	10.7
20 - 24	99 976	41.5	14.5	24.7
25 - 34	141 480	27.1	31.5	34.9
35 - 44	75 432	17.3	26.3	18.6
45 - 54	35 872	13.3	16.3	8.8
55 - 65	9 355	8.1	7.0	2.3

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment by Population Group

The 39.7 per cent unemployment rates for Blacks is far greater than for any other group; this is followed by a 21.8 per cent unemployment rate for Coloureds, 9.6 per cent for Indians/Asians, with the lowest rate of 4.4 per cent within the White population group.

This is also evident when comparing the groups' percentage share of the labour force with their share of the unemployed – the Black group is significantly over-represented in their share of the unemployed compared to their share of labour force, 58.4 compared with 36.0 per cent, while Whites are significantly under-represented in their share of the unemployed, representing 20.4 per cent of the labour force but only representing 3.6 per cent of the unemployed.

Unemployment by Age

Disparities are also found within different age groups, with those at younger age groups experiencing higher levels of unemployment and representing significantly higher shares of the unemployed in comparison with their share of the labour force.

The unemployment rate for those in younger age groups is significantly higher than the older age groups. A comparison of the youngest and oldest represented groups, 15 to 19 years and 55 to 65 years differs greatly, with 59.4 per cent unemployment rate for the youngest group compared with 8.1 per cent for those in the oldest represented group.

A general decline in the unemployment rate is evident when moving from younger to older age groups is noted. The vast differences in unemployment rates between age groups may in part be accounted for in the higher education, skill and experience levels of relatively older workers – these characteristics make work-seekers more attractive to prospective employers and improve their chances of finding employment.

3.3 Employment

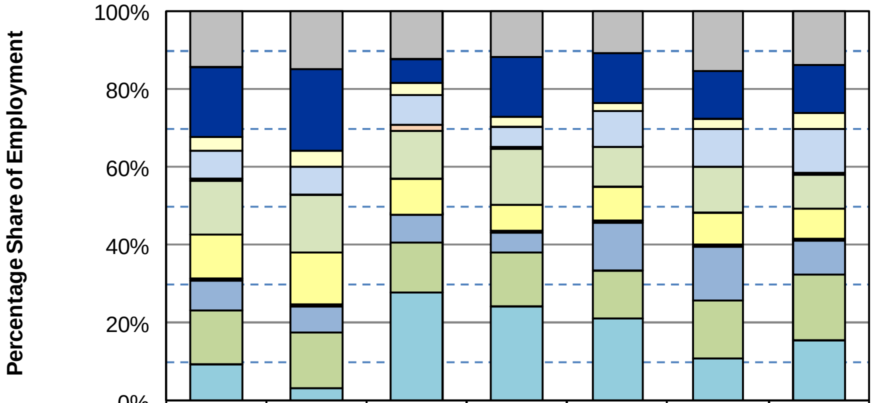
Employment opportunities or the lack thereof tells a story of whether or not the economy is able to create work opportunities for all those seeking employment. Sector employment and the skill level of those employed provides further information on the possible types of employment available as well as 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 needs.

3.3.1 Employment by Sector

Figure 13 provides a 2007 comparison of employment by sector across Western Cape districts/metro. The proportional employment per sector varies across the various districts and the metro. The larger sector employers for the Western Cape as a whole (2007) are in the Manufacturing (14.2 per cent), Community, social and personal services (14.2 per cent), Wholesale and retail trade (14.0 per cent), Financial, insurance, real estate and business services (11.1 per cent) and Agriculture (9.2 per cent).

The Wholesale and retail trade as well as Community; social and personal services sectors are strong employers across all the districts and the metro. Manufacturing is also strong across the Western Cape, particularly in the City and Cape Winelands, while the Agriculture sector comes through as a very strong employer particularly in the West Coast, Cape Winelands, Overberg and Central Karoo districts.

Figure 13 Employment by Sector – A Comparison across Western Cape Districts/City, 2007

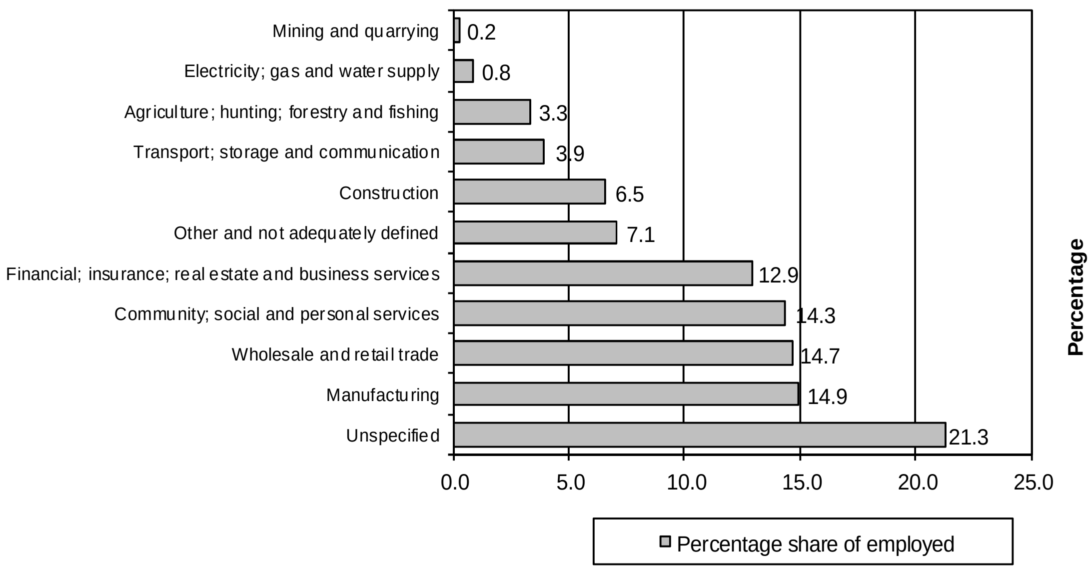


	Western Cape	City of Cape Town	West Coast District	Cape Winelands District	Overberg District	Eden District	Central Karoo District
Wholesale and retail trade	14.0	14.7	12.0	11.7	10.9	15.5	14.0
Unspecified	18.2	21.3	6.3	15.3	12.4	12.1	12.1
Transport; storage and communication	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	4.0
Other and not adequately defined	7.2	7.1	7.7	5.4	9.1	9.3	11.6
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	14.2	14.9	12.3	14.6	10.2	11.8	8.7
Financial; insurance; real estate and business services	11.1	12.9	8.9	6.7	9.2	7.8	7.6
Electricity; gas and water supply	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Construction	7.3	6.5	6.8	5.1	11.8	13.8	8.6
Community; social and personal services	14.2	14.3	12.9	13.8	12.4	15.0	16.9
Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing	9.2	3.3	27.9	24.2	21.3	10.8	15.7

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Figure 14 represents the City's information from Figure 13 above, arranged in order of size of its percentage contribution to total employment. The City's employment opportunities is concentrated in three sectors namely Manufacturing (14.9 per cent) Wholesale and retail trade (14.7 per cent), Community; social and personal service (14.3 per cent) and Financial; insurance; real estate and business services (12.9 per cent).

Figure 14 Employment by Sector – City of Cape Town, 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

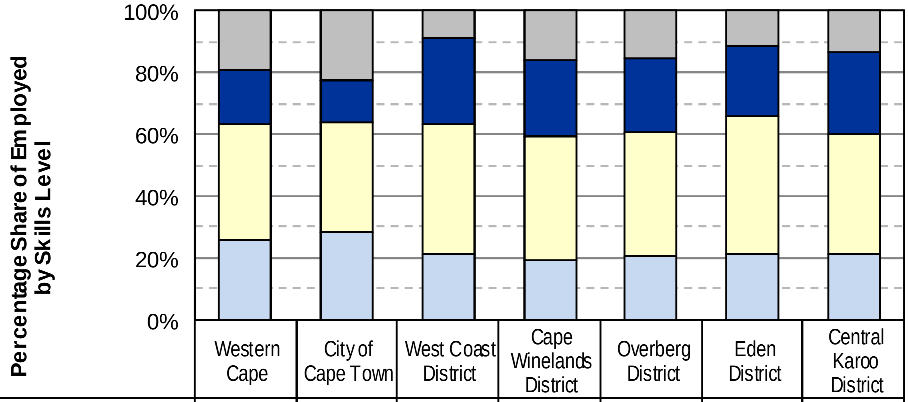
Skill Level of the Employed[20]

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

Figure 15 provides a 2007 comparison of employment by skill level across Western Cape districts/metro. The proportions of the employed in low, skilled and high skilled occupations appear similar across the districts, approximately 20, 40 and 25 per cent respectively. The City however has a comparatively higher proportion of the employed in high skilled occupations (28.5 per cent), and comparatively smaller proportions at with skilled (35.5 per cent) and low skilled (13.5 per cent) occupations. The City however also had the largest proportion of occupations which were not classified.

[20] 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).

Figure 15 Employment by Skill Level – A Comparison across Western Cape Districts/City, 2007



	Western Cape	City of Cape Town	West Coast District	Cape Winelands District	Overberg District	Eden District	Central Karoo District
Occupations unspecified and not elsewhere classified	19.3	22.5	8.9	15.7	15.5	11.5	13.6
Low skilled	17.3	13.5	27.9	24.7	23.6	22.6	26.6
Skilled	37.7	35.5	41.9	40.6	40.5	44.7	38.6
High skilled	25.6	28.5	21.3	19.0	20.4	21.2	21.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The high proportion of the City's workforce employed in skilled or high skilled occupations indicates limited employment opportunities for low skilled occupations and further emphasises the need for individuals to 'up-skill' to improve their chances of finding employment within the City.

4. Economic Structure and Performance

Economic growth signifies an increase in the value of the total production of goods and services from one period to the next. If the population increases, a greater level of income is necessary to maintain the standard of living of the population; without economic growth, increases in the population result in a deterioration of peoples living standards.

Although economic growth ensures that there is potential for an increase in employment opportunities, it does not guarantee that there will be increased employment opportunities.

4.1 Value of the Economy[21]

With a total Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) value of R174.682 billion in 2009, the City of Cape Town dominated the Western Cape economy, making up 73.5 per cent of the Province's total R237.659 billion economy.

[21] Based on Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R), constant 2005 prices.

Table 27 City of Cape Town, Sector value 2009 (Constant 2005 prices)

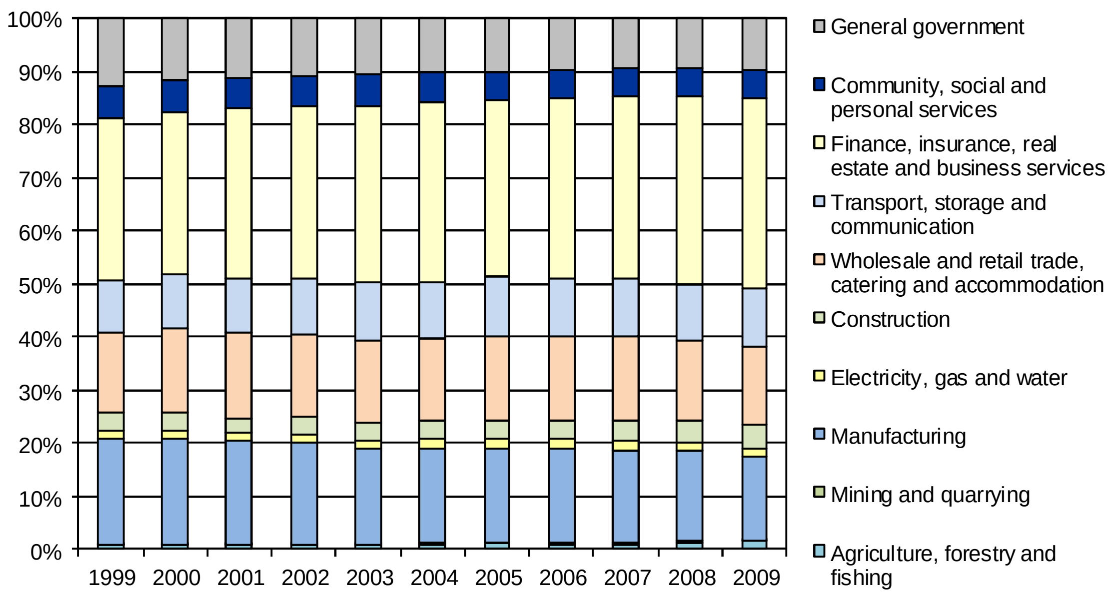
Sector value, 2009 in R'000s, constant 2005 prices)	Value	Percentage
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 603	1.5
Mining and quarrying	246	0.1
Manufacturing	27 791	15.9
Electricity, gas and water	2 793	1.6
Construction	7 424	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	25 875	14.8
Transport, storage and communication	19 109	10.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	62 343	35.7
Community, social and personal services	9 294	5.3
General government	17 206	9.8
Total	174 682	100.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Research (BER), 2011

4.2 Sectoral Contribution and Growth

When looking at the 2009 sector contribution to the City's economy, the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (35.7 per cent) dominated; other large sectors include Manufacturing with 15.9 per cent, Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation with 14.8 per cent, Transport, storage and communication with 10.9 per cent and General government with 9.8 per cent.

Figure 16 Sector Contribution to the Economy, 1999 to 2009 (Constant 2005 prices)



Source: Bureau of Economic Research (BER), 2011

Over the past decade, the proportional sector contribution to the total economy has changed. When comparing the 2009 percentage sector contribution to that of 1999, the most significant changes were in the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector, increasing by 5.0 percentage points while Manufacturing and

General government sectors decreased by 3.9 and 2.8 percentage points respectively.

As the City makes up the largest part of the Province's economy, economic growth for the City and the Province over the 1999 to 2009 period (see Table 28) has been relatively closely aligned.

Table 28 GDP-R Growth, 1999 to 2009 (Constant 2005 prices)

GDP-R Growth	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

Year on year growth in the City over the past decade has been steady, around 3.5 per cent and above for all years except 2009, where the City's economy contracted by 1.2 per cent, in line with the global trend.

A review of the average annual growth rates enables the identification of the key drivers of economic growth over the 1999 to 2009 period. Average annual growth rates for Western Cape districts/metro for the 1999 to 2009 period ranges between 4.0 and 5.5 per cent, except for the West Coast District which averaged with a relatively low 3.2 per cent; the fastest growing districts were Eden (5.4 per cent) and Overberg (5.2 per cent), followed by the metro (4.9 per cent).

Table 29 Average Annual Growth 1999 – 2009 (GDP-R Constant 2005 Prices, R'000s) – A Comparison across Western Cape Districts/Metro

Average Annual Growth 1999 - 2009	City of Cape Town	Eden	West Coast	Overberg	Cape Winelands	Central Karoo
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.34%	0.37%	-0.70%	-1.45%	1.54%	-2.53%
Mining and quarrying	-9.02%	-3.90%	-4.91%	-0.22%	-5.62%	26.09%
Manufacturing	2.29%	4.28%	0.28%	6.81%	1.42%	10.20%
Electricity, gas and w ater	4.32%	0.36%	-2.57%	0.82%	2.68%	-0.26%
Construction	8.79%	11.78%	7.43%	10.27%	9.43%	10.53%
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	5.30%	5.03%	3.60%	3.01%	7.14%	3.04%
Transport, storage and communication	7.96%	5.74%	4.66%	6.96%	8.63%	1.66%
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	6.63%	7.49%	11.20%	11.80%	9.20%	8.66%
Community, social and personal services	3.84%	5.60%	3.22%	4.22%	5.59%	3.13%
General government	0.63%	4.15%	2.18%	3.10%	2.61%	2.07%
Total	4.90%	5.39%	3.17%	5.22%	4.14%	4.11%

Source: Bureau for Economic Research, 2011

The better performing sectors include the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services, Construction, Community, social and personal services, Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation and Transport, storage and communication sectors, which fared well across all districts/metro, except for the latter which only grew at an average annual rate of 1.7 per cent in the Central Karoo over the period. Manufacturing also grew relatively strongly in the Overberg and Eden districts.

The Mining and quarrying sector declined across all areas, except the Central Karoo district, where average annual growth for this sector was extremely high, at 26.1 per cent.

The average annual growth for the 1999 to 2009 period, with its percentage contribution in 1999 and in 2009 for the City is detailed in Table 30 below. When considering the consolidated performance, average annual growth for the City's economy averaged 4.9 per cent.

Table 30 Average Annual Growth for the City of Cape Town, 1999 – 2009 (GDP-R Constant 2005 Prices, R'000s)

Sectors	Average Annual Growth, 1999 - 2009	Percentage Sector Contribution 1999	Percentage Sector Contribution 2009
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.3%	0.8	1.5
Mining and quarrying	-9.0%	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	2.3%	19.8	15.9
Electricity, gas and water	4.3%	1.7	1.6
Construction	8.8%	3.2	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and	5.3%	15.2	14.8
Transport, storage and communication	8.0%	9.8	10.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business	6.6%	30.7	35.7
Community, social and personal services	3.8%	6.0	5.3
General government	0.6%	12.7	9.8
Total	**4.9%**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Bureau for Economic Research, 2011

City growth was driven by the relatively high (above average) average annual growth between in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing (13.3 per cent), Construction (8.8 per cent), Transport, storage and communication (8.0 per cent), Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (6.6 per cent) and Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (5.3 per cent) sectors.

Of these, the percentage contribution of the Construction, Community, social and personal services and Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors were relatively small, only 4.2, 3.8 and 1.5 per cent sector contribution in 2009 respectively. This renders the relative impact of their growth on total economy relatively small.

The Manufacturing sector, whose sector contribution in 2009 was the second highest (15.9 per cent) of all sectors, grew at a modest average annual rate of 2.3 per cent between 1999 and 2009. The Mining and quarrying sector registered, on average, a 9.0 percentage point per annum decrease over this period. Since the total value of this sector relative to the total is negligible, the relative impact of this decline on the economy is not significant.

Structural change of the City's economy showed high percentage contribution increase in the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector, increasing by 5.0 percentage points from a 30.7 per cent percentage contribution in 1999 to a 35.7 percentage contribution in 2009. Agriculture's share, although small, also increased from a 0.8 to a 1.5 percentage shared between 1999 and 2009. The Manufacturing sector dropped 3.9 percentage points between 1999 and 2009 even though the sector posted an annual average growth rate over the period of 2.3 per cent.

5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

Unlike provinces, municipalities have the ability to raise revenue through property rates, administration fees, penalties and tariffs on services rendered such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal.

However, the South African Fiscal Framework entitles municipalities to a share of nationally raised revenue through the equitable share grant (unconditional) as well as other allocations from national and provincial government in the form of either 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 National and Provincial Government, as well as the value of Provincial spending within the City, are set out in the tables below.

National transfers to the City of Cape Town is detailed in Table 31 below; this includes an unconditional transfer, the Equitable Share grant, to the value of R970.473 million as well as conditional grants with a total value of R2.753 billion in the 2011/12 financial year.

Table 31 National Transfers to the City of Cape Town, 2011/12 MTREF

City of Cape Town	Municipal Financial Years 2011/12 R'000	2012/13 R'000	2013/14 R'000
National Transfers as per the Division of Revenue Bill (4 of 2011)	3 723 737	3 749 078	3 932 594
Equitable Share	970 473	1 090 987	1 163 859
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	2 753 264	2 658 091	2 768 735
Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)	1 250	1 250	1 250
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)	-	-	-
Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant (Sch 6)	-	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)	-	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities) (Sch 4 & 6)	-	-	-
Urban Settlements Development Grant (Sch 4 & 6)	824 030	972 615	1 067 485
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant) (Sch 4 & 6)	77 500	84 226	80 000
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant (Sch 4 & 6)	1 800 000	1 580 000	1 600 000
Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant (Sch 4 & 6)	-	-	-
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant (Sch 7)	5 000	20 000	20 000
Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant (Sch 4 & 6)	20 000	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Municipalities (Sch 8)	25 484	-	-

Source: Division of Revenue Bill (4 of 2011)

The biggest conditional grant allocation over the Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) is the Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant R1.8 billion or 65.4 per cent of total Conditional Grant and Subsidies transfers in the 2011/12 financial year; the other relatively large national grant is the Urban Settlements Development Grant with a value of R824.030 million (or 29.9 per cent of total Conditional Grants and Subsidies total). Other relatively smaller grants are the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (R77.500 million), the Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Municipalities (R25.484 million), The Electricity Demand Side Management Grant (R20.000 million), the Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant (R5.000 million in 2011/12, and increases to R20.000 million in the outer years of the MTREF) and the Local Government Financial Management Grant (R1.250 million).

Provincial transfers (Table 32) for the 2011/12 financial year to the City of Cape Town totals R840.949 million. The largest proportion of the 2011/12 transfer is for health and housing, total transfer from the Department of Health totalling R313.968 million (37.3 per cent of total transfers) primarily for Personal Primary Healthcare and HIV/AIDS, with the Human Settlements Department transferring R482.745 million (57.4 per cent of total transfers), with the bulk (97.7 per cent) of the transfer being the Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development grant.

Table 32 Provincial Transfers to the City of Cape Town

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Main appro-priation 2010/11	Adjusted appro-priation 2010/11	Revised estimate 2010/11	2011/12	Change from Revised estimate 2010/11	2012/13	2013/14
Department of the Premier			**850**							
Visitor Centre at Cape Town			850							
Department of Health	**142 740**	**159 036**	**222 265**	**240 191**	**267 938**	**267 938**	**313 968**	17.18	**336 340**	**363 040**
Personal Primary Health Care	118 623	129 529	161 512	180 144	186 258	186 258	212 885	14.30	219 271	232 428
Integrated Nutrition	3 150	3 329	3 604	3 836	3 836	3 836	4 020	4.80	4 140	4 388
Global Fund	3 609	6 202	10 785		21633	21633	32 917	52.16	43 010	50 012
HIV and AIDS	17 358	19 976	46 364	56 211	56 211	56 211	64 146	14.12	69 919	76 212
Department of Social	**1 000**									
Multi-purposes Centres	1000									
Department of Human	**695 348**	**506 396**	**734 166**	**775 449**	**494 947**	**454 947**	**482 745**	6.11	**593 876**	**681 644**
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	695 348	506 396	730 666	764 449	475 947	435 947	471745	8.21	592 876	680 644
Settlement Assistance			1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		1000	1000
Accreditation Assistance				10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000			
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery					8 000	8 000		(100.00)		
Research: Sustainable low cost			2 500							
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development	**229**									
Spatial Planning	229									
Department of Transport and Public Works	**70 833**	**60 383**	**18 167**	**16 900**	**28 933**	**28 933**	**22 900**	(20.85)	**23 500**	**24 100**
2010 FIFA World Cup: Green Point Stadium Precinct		31350								
Cape Metropolitan Transport Fund	27 700	19 300	13 300	9 400	9 400	9 400	11900	26.60	12 000	12 600
Provisions for Persons with	13 133	9 733	4 867	7 500	12 633	12 633	10 000	(20.84)	10 000	10 000
Public Transport Infrastructure							1000		1500	1500
Transport Safety and Compliance					4 900	4 900		(100.00)		
Integrated Transport Plans					2 000	2 000		(100.00)		
Athlone Stadium Phase 2 upgrade	30 000									
Department of Agriculture	**3**									
Vehicle Licences	3									
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	**10 887**	**226 852**	**19 520**	**24 267**	**24 267**	**24 267**	**21336**	(12.08)		
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	1500									
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	9 387	14 852	19 520	24 267	24 267	24 267	21336	(12.08)		
2010 FIFA World Cup: Green Point Stadium Construction		212 000								
Department of Local	**1 500**	**425**	**500**	**1 335**	**1 335**	**1 335**		(100.00)		
Fire Fighting Assistance	1500	425	500	335	335	335		(100.00)		
Thusong (Multi-Purpose) Centres				1000	1000	1000		(100.00)		
Total Transfers	**922 540**	**953 092**	**995 468**	**1 058 142**	**817 420**	**777 420**	**840 949**	8.17	**953 716**	**1 068 784**

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2010, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

Relatively smaller transfers are from the Department of Transport and Public Works, R22.9 million (2.7 per cent of total transfers) include transfers for the Cape Metropolitan Transport Fund and Provisions for Person with Special Needs as well as the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport Library Services grant of R21.336 million (2.5 per cent).

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 in the City of Cape Town.

Table 33 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers to the City of Cape Town

DepartmentR'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Main appro-priation 2010/11	Adjusted appro-priation 2010/11	Revised estimate 2010/11	2011/12	% Change from Revised estimate 2010/11	2012/13	2013/14
Department of the Premier	360 424	417 106	465 849	533 384	609 501	609 501	679 346	11.46	677 176	731 530
Provincial Parliament	46 327	62 323	64 054	77 382	74 982	74 982	88 242	17.68	93 036	98 647
Provincial Treasury	115 124	120 950	138 371	160 470	131 504	131 504	144 976	10.24	153 356	163 455
Department of Community Safety	150 468	180 442	194 776	206 321	200 979	199 192	214 979	7.93	246 145	257 833
Department of Education	4 859 081	5 804 752	6 689 023	7 486 469	7 582 862	7 582 862	8 445 349	11.37	8 880 285	9 337 116
Department of Health	5 558 367	6 514 534	7 826 130	9 095 241	9 438 694	9 409 694	10 190 552	8.30	10 948 193	11 918 371
Department of Social Development	543 143	773 422	678 915	712 580	727 110	727 110	766 694	5.44	797 819	875 251
Department of Human Settlements	999 013	1 271 403	1 176 563	1 608 521	1 740 293	1 511 847	1 276 163	(15.59)	1 379 125	1 472 769
Department of Environmental Affairs	173 380	197 086	253 345	294 612	297 550	297 958	347 333	16.57	365 657	382 553
Department of Transport and Public	2 344 477	1 671 600	2 610 151	2 696 923	2 814 864	2 781 102	2 663 310	(4.24)	2 586 755	2 891 661
Department of Agriculture	11 703	20 628	14 870	17 288	17 288	17 288	19 084	10.39	19 084	19 084
Department of Economic Development	175 708	128 047	141 924	135 809	133 567	133 567	240 451	80.02	249 956	262 750
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	214 730	483 969	285 798	268 103	273 566	273 567	291 296	6.48	287 088	301 060
Department of Local Government			74 672	91 123	99 658	99 658	127 932	28.37	138 185	146 201
Total	15 551 945	17 646 262	20 614 441	23 384 226	24 142 418	23 849 832	25 495 707	6.90	26 821 860	28 858 281
Total Transfers to City of Cape Town	922 540	953 092	995 468	1 058 142	817 420	777 420	840 949	8.17	953 716	1 068 784

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2011, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

For the 2011/12 financial year total Provincial Government spend in the City of Cape Town totals R25.496 billion. The highest spending departments are Health (40.0 per cent of total spend), Education (33.1 per cent of total spend), Department of Transport and Public Works (10.5 per cent of total spend) and the Department of Human Settlements (with 5.0 per cent of total spend). Together these four departments represent spending of almost 90 per cent of Provincial Government spending in the City.

6. Environmental Management

As drivers of economic growth, development and innovation, municipalities need to recognise the challenges posed by climate change as well as the limitations on growth posed by its natural environment. This requires watchful management and care in protecting our natural resources to ensure sufficient availability of resources for both the current and future generations.

Although work in this regard is extensive, for the purpose of this work, only the quality of water and waste water as well as air quality are highlighted.

6.1 Water Quality[22]

A satisfactory standard of quality water is essential to make it fit for human consumption and use. The Department of Water Affairs has developed a system of assessing the quality of drinking water; it considers 8 key performance areas for Blue Drop certification. These are:

- Water safety planning process and incidence response management;
- Process control, maintenance and management skills;
- Monitoring programme;
- Credibility of sample analyses;
- Submission of results;
- Drinking water quality compliance;
- Performance publication; and
- Asset management.

Compared to other provinces, in the 2010/11 financial year, the Western Cape was highly ranked in terms of its Blue Drop score; with a score of 94 per cent, the Western Cape was second to Gauteng who realised a 95 per cent Blue drop score. The next best score of 85 per cent was achieved by KwaZulu-Natal followed by a 77 per cent score by the Eastern Cape. The worst performing province was Mpumalanga with a Blue Drop score of 57 per cent.

The 100 per cent assessment coverage for the Western Cape included a total of 123 water systems for the Western Cape, with 29 Blue Drop awards. The City of Cape Town was the best performing Western Cape municipality with a Blue Drop score of 97.6 per cent, receiving Blue Drop certification for the third year in a row.

6.2 Waste Water Treatment[23]

Investigation into waste water services has indicated that the national standards and international best practice is often not adhered to. The 2011 Green Drop Regulatory Report Card considers the following 9 key performance areas assessed for Green Drop certification, namely:

- Process control, maintenance and management skills;
- Monitoring programme;
- Credibility of sample analyses;
- Submission of results;
- Waste water quality compliance;
- Failure response management;

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[22] 2011 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

[23] *2011 Green Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.*

- By laws;
- Treatment and collector capacity; and
- Asset management.

The 100 per cent assessment coverage for the Western Cape included a total of 155 waste water systems for the Western Cape. The Western Cape had an 83 per cent Green Drop score in 2011, with 19 Green Drop awards for the 2010/11 financial year. In relation to Green Drop status, the Western Cape was the best performing province in the country, with KwaZulu-Natal at a close second with 82 per cent followed by Gauteng at 79 per cent; worst performing provinces were the Northern Cape, Limpopo and Free State provinces with scores of 23 per cent, 24 per cent and 32 per cent respectively.

Overall, the City of Cape Town scored 86.6 per cent. Of a total of its 20 waste water systems, 11 received Green Drop status in the 2010/11 financial year. Of the systems that had attained Green Drop status in the previous year (Athlone and Cape Flats) struggled with compliance but the report by the Department of Water Affairs expressed confidence that this would soon be restored.

6.3 Air Quality Management[24]

The promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act[25] marked the turning point in the approach taken to air pollution control and governance in South Africa. The philosophy of Air Quality Management was introduced in line with international policy developments and the environmental right, i.e. Section 24 of the Constitution. The focus shifted from source control under the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act No. 45 of 1965 (APPA), to the management of pollutants in the ambient environment, through air quality management planning. In accordance with the requirements of NEM:AQA, section 15(1), the Western Cape's Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (D:EA&DP) developed the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province.

The development of the AQMP was undertaken in two phases. Phase 1 entailed the development of the report on the Status Quo of Air Quality Management in the Western Cape (D:EA&DP, 2010). Phase 2 used the findings of this baseline air quality assessment and the resultant gap analysis to set the Vision, Mission and Goals for the AQMP, followed by a definition of the activities to address the identified gaps and to meet the objectives of the AQMP.

[24] This section is **drawn directly** from selected sections in the Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. March 2010.

[25] Act No. 39 of 2004 (NEM:AQA).

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed by Provincial and Local government. Management at Provincial level has progressed significantly, with a dedicated AQM unit set in D:EA&DP's Directorate Pollution Management, as well as the appointment of a Provincial Air Quality Officer (AQO). At the level of the District and Metropolitan Municipalities, an AQO has been appointed at all District Municipalities as well as the City of Cape Town.

District and Metropolitan Municipalities will become the Licensing Authorities in their respective jurisdictions when NEM:AQA is fully implemented. Chief Air Pollution Control Officer powers have been delegated to the AQO in the City of Cape Town, which includes the issuing of APPA registration certificates for Scheduled Processes. The City of Cape Town is therefore capable of absorbing the functions of the Licensing Authority and performing the functions associated with the licensing of Listed Activities.

The baseline air quality assessment undertaken during Phase 1 confirms that air quality in the Western Cape is generally good, except in localised areas where air quality can be poor at times. For example, in urbanised and industrialised areas, a combination of industrial emissions and emissions from motor vehicles result in air quality degradation. These areas include the City of Cape Town, Saldanha Bay and Mossel Bay, with ambient air quality concentrations being elevated in the vicinity of industrial sources. Air quality is compromised in low income residential areas across the Western Cape, where wood and other fuels are used for cooking and heating, while unpaved roads are a source of dust, and refuse and tyre burning take place. In agricultural areas, practices such as residue and waste burning and the burning of fire breaks can result in impacts on air quality on considerable scales, while crop spraying can result in more localised effects.

Ambient air quality in the City of Cape Town is generally poor as a result of multiple sources of air pollution and inherently poor atmospheric dispersion, particularly in winter. This is most visible as the 'Brown Haze', a term used to describe the brown-coloured smog that occurs over the City, predominantly between April and September. The major contributors to air pollution are motor vehicles, particularly diesel vehicles, followed by industrial and residential wood burning.

The most significant air quality management challenges in the City are the reduction of emissions from motor vehicles and the management of emission sources in low-income areas. Implementation of the City of Cape Town's AQMP has resulted in numerous interventions to address these issues.

Implementation of the City of Cape Town's AQMP has resulted in numerous interventions to address these issues. These include a pilot project in Khayelitsha to address emissions at source and industrial emission abatement measures. Initiatives to improve traffic flow in the City of Cape Town, such as the Integrated Rapid Transit (IRT) system and ongoing upgrades to the highways, should result in associated air quality benefits as traffic congestion is relieved.

Conclusion

In 2007, the City was home to 66.3 per cent of the Province's population; between 2001 and 2007 growing from 2 893 247 to 3 497 102, at an average annual rate of 3.2 per cent.

Compared to other Western Cape districts, as measured by the HDI and literacy rates, the City has relatively better levels of development. The City has a number of higher and further education and training institutions/facilities which provide opportunity for personal and professional development.

The City has a spread of primary healthcare institutions - community health centres, community day centres and clinics (including satellite and mobile). It also has 9 district and 5 regional hospitals.

The Province and City also face huge challenges with regard to the management of HIV/AIDS. With Provincial prevalence estimated at 16.8 per cent, and anti-retroviral treatment reaching 100 000 patients in June 2011, a large proportion of the estimated number of infected persons remain untreated.

In the City, 6.20 per cent of all births are to mothers under 18 years. This proportion was particularly high in the Klipfontein (8.92 per cent) and Khayelitsha (8.91 per cent) sub-districts. Only the Western and Southern sub-district was significantly below average. In addition to this, the termination of pregnancy rate in the Klipfontein sub-district was also particularly high. This speaks to the high numbers of unplanned pregnancies and unsafe sexual practices amongst teenagers.

In terms of Community Based Services, 1 494 of the Province's 2 584 carers provide home based services in City; the average number of monthly visits each carer does is lowest in the City (121) when compared with other Western Cape districts (Western Cape average of 146).

While it is positive to note a generally declining trend in terms of contact crimes such as murders, sexual and property related crimes (burglaries), great concern remains around the increase in crimes heavily dependent on police action for protection, such as drug related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs. Although it is positive that there is detection of these crimes, the rapidly increasing numbers are worrisome.

Access to housing in the City remains a challenge; in 2007, 83.0 per cent of households had access to formal housing. Current figures from City's Housing Directorate's database estimate the housing backlog at 386 590, with an additional estimated 187 392 not registered.

Overall, the City has ensured the majority of households have access to services, although significant challenges still remain; the figures quoted are 2007 access levels.

In terms of water access, 99.4 per cent of households had access to piped water; 80.5 per cent have access inside dwelling, 10.6 per cent inside the yard and 8.4 per cent outside of the yard. In the 2010/11 year, the City had received Blue Drop Certification for the third year in a row.

A total of 94.4 per cent of households in the City had access to electricity for lighting; a combined total of 4.9 per cent or 44 430 households still used paraffin (4.0 per cent) or candles (0.9 per cent) for lighting; 0.5 per cent of households used sources that were not specified.

In terms of sanitation, 92.8 per cent of households had access to a flush toilet; 26 219 households (2.9 per cent) still used the bucket system while a further 31 943 households (3.5 per cent) had no provision for sanitation services. Of the City's 20 waste water systems, 11 received Green Drop certification in 2010/11.

Refuse removal services were available for 95.2 per cent of the City's households, with the majority of households' refuse being removed at least once per week.

Within the City, over the past decade, there has been a declining percentage of people living in poverty. Inequality levels remain high, with a Gini coefficient of 0.57 in 2010.

The City's relatively high total unemployment rate of 24.5 per cent is disproportionately spread across various population groups; females, blacks and to a lesser extent coloureds as well as the youth all have relatively larger shares of unemployed within their respective groups.

Between 2001 and 2007, the number of employment opportunities in the City increased, almost keeping track with the increase in the labour force. The big sector employers were Manufacturing (14.9 per cent), Wholesale and retail trade (14.7 per cent), Community; social and personal services (14.3 per cent) and Financial; insurance; real estate and business services (12.9 per cent). Compared with other Western Cape districts, the City has a relatively greater proportion of high skilled occupations.

In 2009, the total value of the City's economy was R174.682 billion; this represents 73.5 per cent of Province economy. The largest economic sectors within the City are Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (35.7 per cent), Manufacturing (15.9 per cent), Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (14.8 per cent) and Transport, storage and communication (10.9 per cent).

The City managed to achieve average annual economic growth of 4.9 per cent over 1999 to 2009 period; the only negative year on year growth was in 2009 (-1.4 per cent). In terms of sectoral growth, the fastest growing sectors (average annual growth between 1999 and 2009) were Agriculture, forestry and fishing (13.3 per cent), Construction (8.8 per cent), Transport, storage and communication (8.0 per cent), Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (6.6 per cent), Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (5.3 per cent); of these, the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services, Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation as well as the Transport, storage and communication sectors were relatively large percentage contributors to the total economy.

In addition to financial transfers to households, Provincial and National government make considerable transfers and payments to municipalities. In the 2011/12 financial year, provincial transfers to the City totalled R840.949 million – Health, R313.968 million; Human Settlements, R482.745 million. National transfers totalled R3.724 billion; of this the Equitable Share portion was R970.473 million and Conditional Grants R2.753 billion, mainly for Public transport infrastructure and systems (R1.800 billion) and the Urban settlement development grant (R824.030 million); the Expanded public works programme incentive grant was R25.484 million.

In addition to these transfers, Provincial departments spend R25.496 billion in the City, mostly through the departments of Health (40.0 per cent), Education (33.1 per cent), Transport and Public works (10.5 per cent) and Human settlements (5.0 per cent).

The commitment of all levels government is necessary to ensure the strive towards an improved quality of life for all the residents of the City of Cape Town.

Cautionary Note

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

Demographic information for 2001 and 2007 are from Statistics South Africa's 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey; Statistics South Africa's mid-year population estimates are not in line herewith. The 2011 population projections for the Districts were computed by the Department of Social Development based on the Western Cape 2011 mid-year population estimate. Based on these, growth between 2007 and 2011 appears unrealistically low. As a result of inconsistencies in the population numbers, caution should be applied in its use.

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, “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 provides a rough or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such municipalities. 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 user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

Economic information is sourced from the Bureau for Economic Research; there calculations are based on Quantec Research data.

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