



**Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury**

**Socio-economic Profile
West Coast District**

2012

Executive Summary

West Coast District



- List of towns**
- Matzikama
 - Cederberg
 - Bergrivier
 - Saldanha Bay
 - Swartland

Introduction

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

The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy, local government finance and environment 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 data¹ primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), *Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the

¹ A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa 2011 Census; whilst comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with the data being displayed in table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the West Coast District in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.

1. Demographics

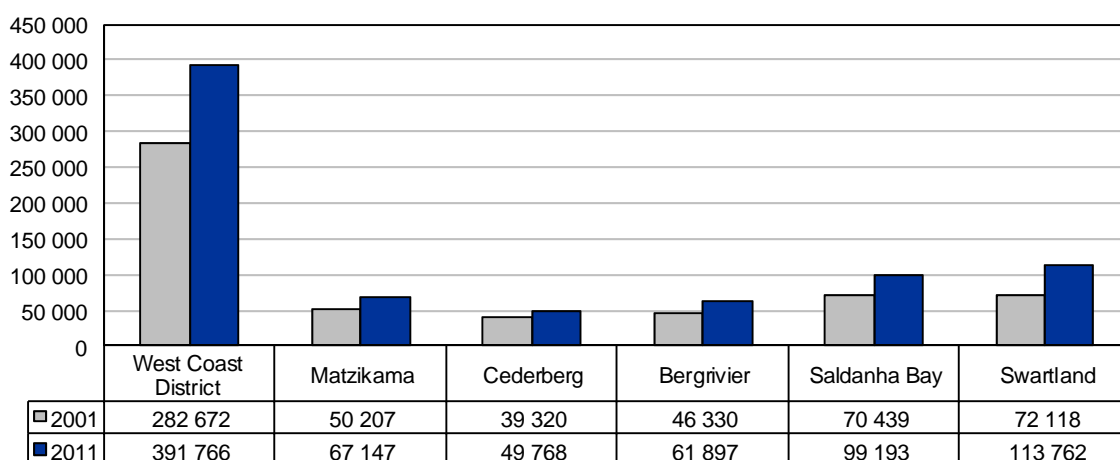
Demographic change brings about a specific set of challenges and opportunities for planners, decision makers which can guide funding priorities. Population figures help to target plans and budget priorities more accurately and reduce the occurrence of fragmented and unfocused planning within a context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

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

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

1.1 Population Size

Figure 1 West Coast District Population Comparison, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001, Census 2011

All the municipalities within the West Coast District experienced increases in its total population from 2001 to 2011. The slowest growth was recorded in Cederberg at 26.6 per cent and the fastest population growth was recorded in Saldanha and Swartland municipalities 40.8 to 57.7 per cent respectively over the reporting period.

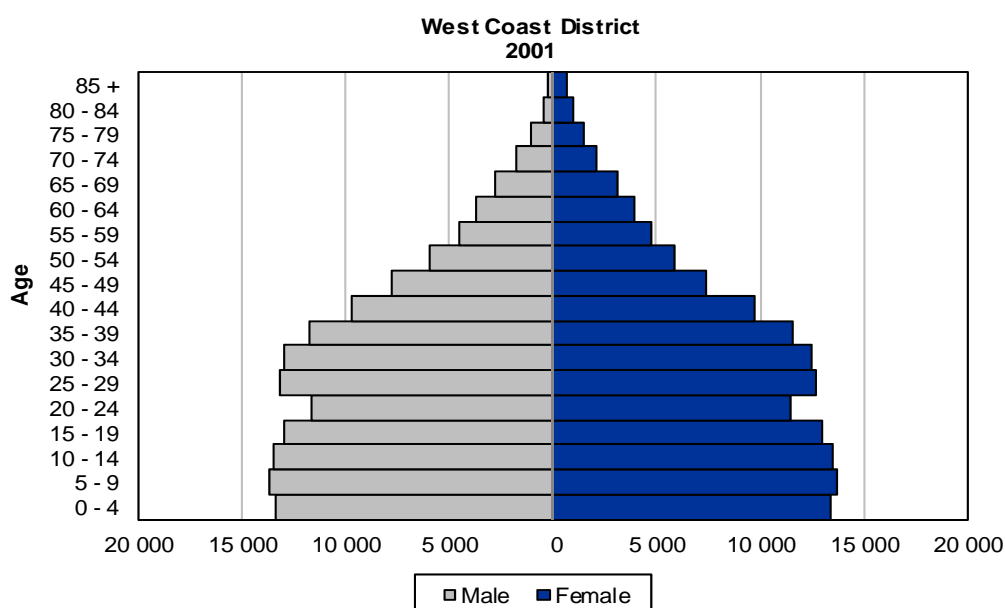
1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

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

1.2.1 Age and Gender Distribution of the West Coast District

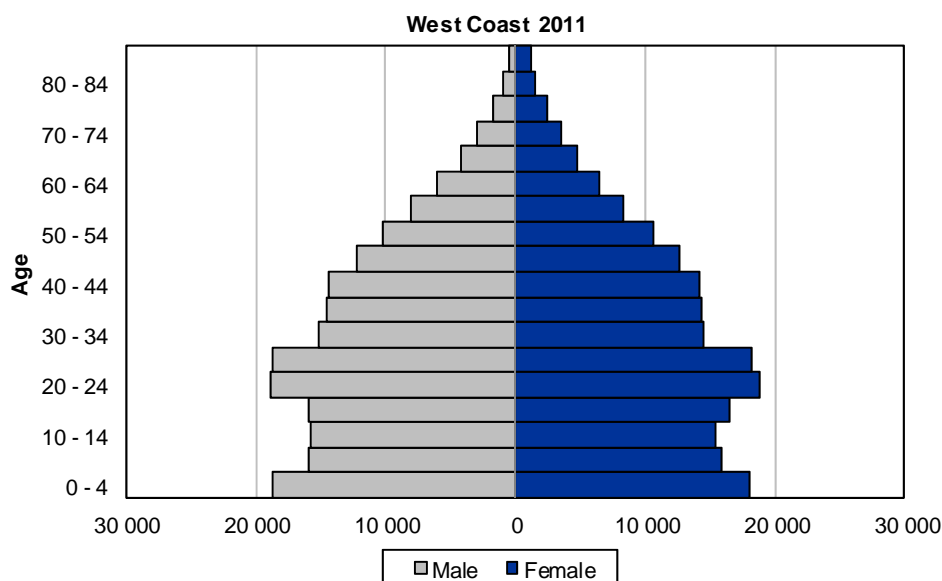
The population pyramid for the different districts in the Western Cape tend to have a wide base that gradually narrows in the upper age cohorts. The wide base at the bottom pyramid indicates high fertility rate. The pyramid narrows toward the top which indicates a higher death rate amongst the older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

Figure 2 West Coast District population pyramid for 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001

Figure 3 West Coast District population pyramids for 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

2. Social Development and Well-being

2.1 Education and Human Development

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

Selected indicators affecting the education and skill levels in communities discussed here are the learner enrolment and learner teacher ratio, literacy rate and access to training facilities, Education outcomes and learner drop-out rates in the municipal area. An indication of the number of no fee schools in a municipal area 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 contribution towards education costs.

2.1.1 Learner enrolment and learner teacher ratio

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET).

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

The learner teacher ratio is very important, because it is closely related to the amount of money spent per child. It also has an impact on the education outcomes.

Table 1 West Coast District Learner Enrolment, 2011

	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)	Percentage of enrolment in the Eden District	Learner teacher ratio	Drop out rate
West Coast District	56 149		30.64%	37.26%
Bergrivier	8 090	14.4%	31.3%	40.0%
Cederberg	7 498	13.4%	27.1%	41.6%
Matzikama	9 886	17.6%	28.7%	40.5%
Swartland	15 970	28.4%	32.9%	24.8%
Saldanha Bay	14 705	26.2%	33.2%	39.4%

Source: Department of Education, 2012

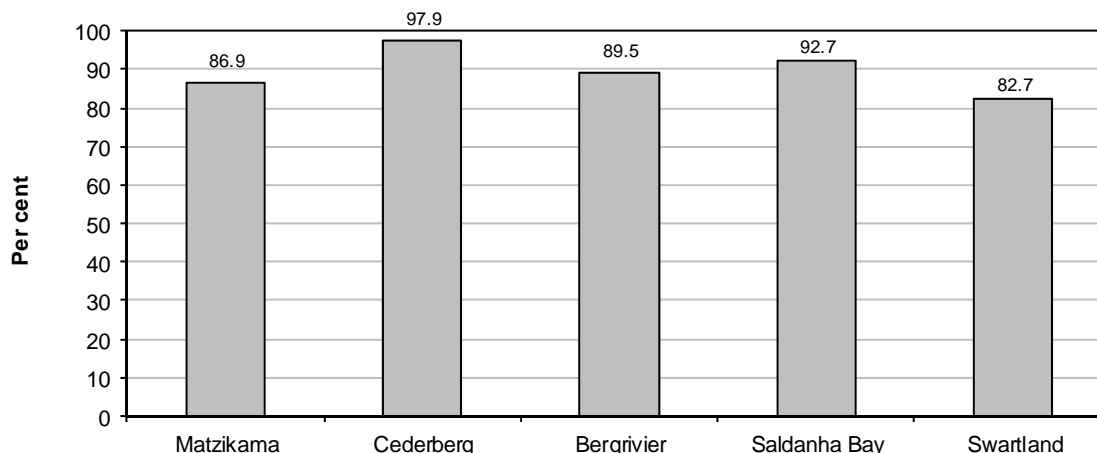
In terms of Table 1, the majority of the learners in the West Coast District, 28.4 per cent are enrolled at schools in the Swartland municipal area and the smallest number of learner enrolment is in the Cederberg municipal area at 13.4 per cent. The highest dropout rate appears within Cederberg with the lowest learner teacher ratio at 27.1 per cent. One important observation that could be made is that approximately one in every three enrolled learners drops out of school and that there is one teacher for every three learners within the schools of the West Coast District.

2.1.2 Education outcomes (Matric pass rate and drop-out rate)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the State is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised.

The impact of the education and training system on the lives of the general population is an important barometer of the contribution to development, and human resource development in particular, that the South African education and training system has achieved. The matric results are among the most important indicators of the performance of the schooling system.

Figure 4 Education Outcomes – 2011 Matric Pass Rates within the West Coast District



Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

In terms of Figure 4, schools within Cederberg Municipal area achieved the highest pass rate in the 2011 Matric exams at 97.9 per cent followed by schools in Saldanha Bay at 92.7 per cent. On the other hand, schools in Swartland Municipal area achieved the lowest matric pass rate at 82.7 per cent within the District.

2.1.3 Education Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the communities of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the needs as well as the developmental potential of the region. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area.

Table 2 Education level in 2011 per municipality

Educational Level Grouped	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha	Swartland
No Schooling	3 228	2 885	3 186	2 532	5 372
Grade 12/Std 10/Form 5	8 817	6 447	8 976	19 205	17 415
Higher Diploma	691	363	651	1 314	1 761
Post Higher Diploma; Masters; Doctoral Diploma	72	36	75	203	186
Bachelors Degree	439	190	381	720	1 079
Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate Diploma	129	76	130	282	356
Honours Degree	132	96	130	254	414
Higher Degree Masters/Phd	83	72	119	287	314

Source: StatsSA Census 2011

At Local Government level, the educational attainment figures are in line with other developmental indicators throughout this profile. The District’s leading developmental nodes of Saldanha Bay and Swartland have recorded the highest figures for the key categories Grade 12 (Saldanha Bay 19 205 individuals; Swartland 17 415 individuals). Proportionally, the municipalities of Matzikama, Bergrivier and Cederberg performed

better in the 'higher' educational categories of Post Higher Diploma, Bachelors Degree, Honours Degree and Higher Degree.

2.2 Health Care Services

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and that disease, 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.

In September 2000, 191 United Nations member states signed the United Nations Millennium Declaration that commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. The eight Millennium Development Goals are derived from this declaration, and although they are all interdependent, three are specifically focused on achieving improved health outcomes; these are to reduce child mortality, to improve maternal health and to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

The Western Cape Provincial Strategic Objective 4: Increasing Wellness has also identified a number of these factors identified in the MDGs as key indicators of wellness; these include maternal mortality, child mortality and HIV and TB incidence.

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. Some of the key health indicators, identified also through the MDGs as well as the Province's Strategic Objective 4: Increasing Wellness, will also be discussed below.

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

Table 3 West Coast District Health Care Facilities

List of facilities at February 2012	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities*			District Hospitals*			Regional Hospitals*		
						2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Matzikama	0	0	5	9	4	18	13	12	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cederberg	0	0	6	0	4	10	11	11	2	2	2	0	0	0
Bergrivier	0	0	3	5	4	12	12	12	2	2	2	0	0	0
Saldanha Bay	0	0	8	2	2	12	12	13	1	1	1	0	0	0
Swartland	0	0	5	7	4	16	16	16	1	1	1	0	0	0
West Coast DMA**	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	5	5	<i>n/a</i>	0	0	<i>n/a</i>	0	0
West Coast District	0	0	27	23	18	68	69	70	7	7	7	0	0	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2012/13; *Information for 2010 and 2011 from 2010/11 and 2011/12 Annual Performance Plans; **In 2012/13, West Coast DMA included in Matzikama Local Municipality

Within the District there appears to be an equitable spread of facilities given the capacity of individual municipalities. Saldanha Bay has the majority of fixed/permanent structures accounting for eight Clinics and one District Hospital. Cederberg Municipality followed by Matzikama follow closely with six and five clinics respectively. Cederberg have zero Satellite clinics as opposed to Matzikama's nine but compares on par with 4 mobile clinics compared to Matzikama. Swartland also compares in equal measure to Matzikama with five clinics, seven satellite clinics and four mobile clinics. Cederberg displays the lowest number of health facilities within the District, with a notable 6 clinics across the municipality, 4 mobile clinics and 2 district hospitals.

2.2.2 Child Health

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

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

Immunisation²

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

² The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

Table 4 West Coast Infancy Immunisation Rates

	Population < 1 year fully Immunised 2010/11	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2010/11	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12
West Coast District	101.2%	97.1%	0.5	1.8
Matzikama	98.1%	103.2%	0.5	2.5
Cederberg	88.1%	91.0%	0.3	2.5
Bergrivier	100.7%	93.1%	0.3	0.2
Saldanha Bay	100.6%	85.1%	0.4	0.7
Swartland	117.8%	118.2%	0.6	3.2
West Coast DMA	38.9%	49.7%	1.6	1.4

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

At a municipal level, the performance of infant healthcare is consistent across the District with most municipalities clearing the 90 per cent benchmark figure for immunisation except for Saldanha Bay which has recorded a figure of 85.1 per cent. Severe malnutrition cases appear to have increased drastically in relation to the total number of the sample size for the previous period (2010/11) whereas rate of 0.5 per 1 000 population was recorded across the District. In 2011/12, alarming increases were found in Matzikama (0.5 in 2010/11; 2.5 in 2011/12), Cederberg (0.3 in 2010/11; 2.5 in 2011/12), and Swartland (0.6 in 2010/11; 3.2 in 2011/12).

2.2.3 Maternal Health

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Even though it may not strictly fit the definition, information on births to teenage mothers and termination of pregnancies are also included here.

Table 5 West Coast Maternity Rates

Maternal mortality	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2010/11	Total number of live births in facilities 2011/12	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2011/12	Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2011/12
West Coast DM	5 124	0	0.0	4 854	0	0.0
Bergrivier	523	0	0.0	528	0	0.0
Cederberg	603	0	0.0	615	0	0.0
Matzikama	845	0	0.0	880	0	0.0
Saldanha Bay	1 874	0	0.0	1 543	0	0.0
Swartland	1 279	0	0.0	1 288	0	0.0
West Coast DMA		0	-			-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Across the West Coast District, Maternal Mortality is zero which is commendable. Saldanha followed by Swartland recorded the highest number of live births and Bergrivier and Cederberg the lowest number of live births within the District.

Table 6 West Coast Delivery to women under 18 years

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11	Total deliveries 2010/11	Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11	Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12	Total deliveries 2011/12	Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12
West Coast DM	416	4921	84.5	472	4926	95.8
Bergrivier	62	558	111.1	64	550	116.4
Cederberg	46	587	78.4	65	635	102.4
Matzikama	78	847	92.1	88	878	100.2
Saldanha Bay	114	1642	69.4	121	1569	77.1
Sw artland	116	1287	90.1	134	1294	103.6
West Coast DMA	0	0		-	-	-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Within the West Coast District, notable increases have been made in the teenage delivery rates for the period 2011/12 in the municipalities of Bergrivier (116.4), Swartland (103.6), Cederberg (102.4), Matzikama (100.2), Saldanha Bay (77.1) and Swartland (103.6). Of particular interest are the notable increases recorded in the 'Rural' areas of Cederberg and Matzikama where added resources/initiatives are needed given the general limited contact with Economy and its distance from the high growth node areas which indirectly has a bearing on the development potential of these two municipalities.

Table 7 Termination of pregnancy

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	TOP per 1'000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	TOP per 1'000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12
West Coast DM	847	63 600	13.3	675	74 262	9.1
Bergrivier	336	11 343	29.6	65	11 481	5.7
Cederberg	40	9 553	4.2	94	9 670	9.7
Matzikama	141	12 061	11.7	135	12 219	11.0
Saldanha Bay	106	22 008	4.8	222	22 534	9.9
Sw artland	155	18 190	8.5	159	18 358	8.7
West Coast DMA	69	1 787	38.6	-	-	-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

At municipal level the results are mixed with vast contrasts. Notable achievers are Bergrivier municipality at 5.7, down from 29.6 and Matzikama municipality at 11 down from 11.7 in 2010/11. Cederberg municipality (9.7) and Saldanha Bay (9.9) displayed notable increases (deteriorating) in recorded figures for this category which is a cause for concern. Swartland recorded a marginal increase of 0.2 with an overall figure of 8.7 in 2011/12, up from 8.5 in 2010/11.

2.2.4 Community Based Services

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

HCBS 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.

2.3 Safety and Security

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

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

Peoples' general impressions, as well as the official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in the table below. The crime statistics have also been converted to per 100 000 persons to make it comparable across the geographical areas across the Province.

Table 8 Crime in the West Coast District: April to March: 2003/04 - 2011/12

West Coast District	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2010 to March 2011	April 2011 to March 2012
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)									
Murder	184	145	175	150	132	109	114	110	115
Total sexual crimes	567	641	564	576	555	540	624	584	584
PROPERTY RELATED									
Burglary at residential premises	2 662	2 231	1 777	2 017	1 996	2 217	2 079	1 648	2 366
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION									
Drug related crime	1 972	2 577	2 328	2 922	3 321	3 358	3 720	4 216	4 931
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	379	515	567	658	680	631	683	1 043	742

Source: Western Cape Department of Community Safety, 2012

Table 8 above indicates that serious crimes have fluctuated somewhat for the period 2003/04 – 2011/12, especially in the case of murder which has declined from 184 to 115 over the reporting period. Total sexual crimes have remained moderate, hovering around the 550 mark for the period under review, edging up to 584 cases in March 2012. Burglary appears to be rising again to 2 366 cases in 2011/12 up from 1 648 in 2010/11, recording periodic upturns and downturns from 2003/04 to 2011/12s. However, of particular concern is the exaggerated increase in the level of Drug related crime, increasing at a sharp incline from 1 972 in March 2004 to 4 931 in March 2012 thereby displaying a 100 per cent increase with a seven year period. The negative externalities associated are particularly worrying as this type of drug activity is found within the unemployed youth component of the population and may have long term implication for the region’s economy in terms of labour, social cost, investment climate, etc. Improving the apparent burden of disease, both within the District and individual municipalities, cannot be achieved solely by the Department of Health.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality³

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

³ This section draws on Global Insight Data provided by the Western Cape Department of Economic Development.

Table 9 Poverty Rate 2001, 2007 and 2010

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

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

The poverty rate, discussed in Table 9, across the District Municipality is a cause for concern in general. Saldanha Bay Municipality has consistently recorded low poverty rates relative to its neighbouring municipalities hovering around 22 per cent – 23 per cent for the 2001 – 2007 periods. This trend is consistent with the literacy rates and education attainment levels achieved within the Saldanha Bay Municipality i.e. inverse relationship between the variables literacy rate/Education attainment and Poverty Rate.

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

2.4.1 Gini Coefficient

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

Table 10 Gini Coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010

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

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

In general, income inequality is rife across the West Coast District. Again, comparisons can be made to the poverty levels across the region as well the disparity in education levels suggesting strong linkages to a productive labour force divided by regional boundaries with associated economic opportunities/benefits. Not surprising is the high level of inequality within the Cederberg Municipality given the bloated poverty rate

with Gini Coefficient figures of 0.62, 0.64 and 0.64 being recorded for the 2001 – 2010 period respectively, being the highest for the West Coast District. However, the rest of the municipalities within West Coast District are displaying lowering Gini coefficients from 2007 to 2010.

2.4.2 Human Development Index

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

Table 11 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010

Code	Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
D011	Matzikama Local Municipality	0.62	0.64	0.64
D012	Cederberg Local Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.60
D013	Bergrivier Local Municipality	0.61	0.63	0.63
D014	Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	0.67	0.69	0.69
D015	Swartland Local Municipality	0.62	0.64	0.64
DC01	West Coast District Municipality	0.63	0.64	0.65

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

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

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

2.4.3 Indigent Households

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

Table 12 Number of Indigent Households in the West Coast District, 2012

Municipality	Indigents
Cederberg	1 783
Matzikama	2 423
Bergrivier	1 931
Swartland	4 838
Saldanha Bay	6 680

Source: Department of Local Government, September 2012

Saldanha Bay displayed the largest number of indigents as of September 2012 with a total of 6 680 indigents. Swartland Municipality displayed the second largest with 4 838 while Cederberg with 1 783 indigents is surprisingly the lowest number recorded given its worrying poverty statistics presented previously. Much of this may be attributed to size of the municipalities and the differing policies in relation to indigents across local municipalities in the region.

2.5 Access to Housing

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

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

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

Table 13 Comparison of dwelling types across the West Coast District, 2001 - 2011

	Matzikama		Cederberg		Bergrivier		Saldanha Bay		Swartland	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	86%	78%	88%	80%	86%	80%	79%	78%	83%	81%
Flat in block of flats	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	4%	2%
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex; duplex; triplex)	1%	6%	3%	4%	3%	7%	3%	1%	5%	5%
House/flat/room in back yard	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on shared property	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Informal dwelling/shack in back	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	7%	5%	2%	6%
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back	4%	7%	2%	8%	0%	1%	7%	12%	2%	1%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of	4%	1%	2%	1%	4%	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%
Caravan or tent	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%

Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and 2011.

Generally, all municipalities clear the 90 per cent mark in relation access to formal housing in 2011, except for Cederberg and Saldanha municipalities. In fact, Saldanha Bay Municipality recording the lowest levels of access to formal housing at 82.8 per cent in 2011, coupled with the highest levels of informal dwellings at 17.2 per cent of

households with the municipality. Municipalities such as Matzikama and Cederberg observed a rise the proportion of informal dwellings not in backyard from 2001 to 2011. Swartland are faced with a growing backyard dweller challenge in relation to informal dwellings

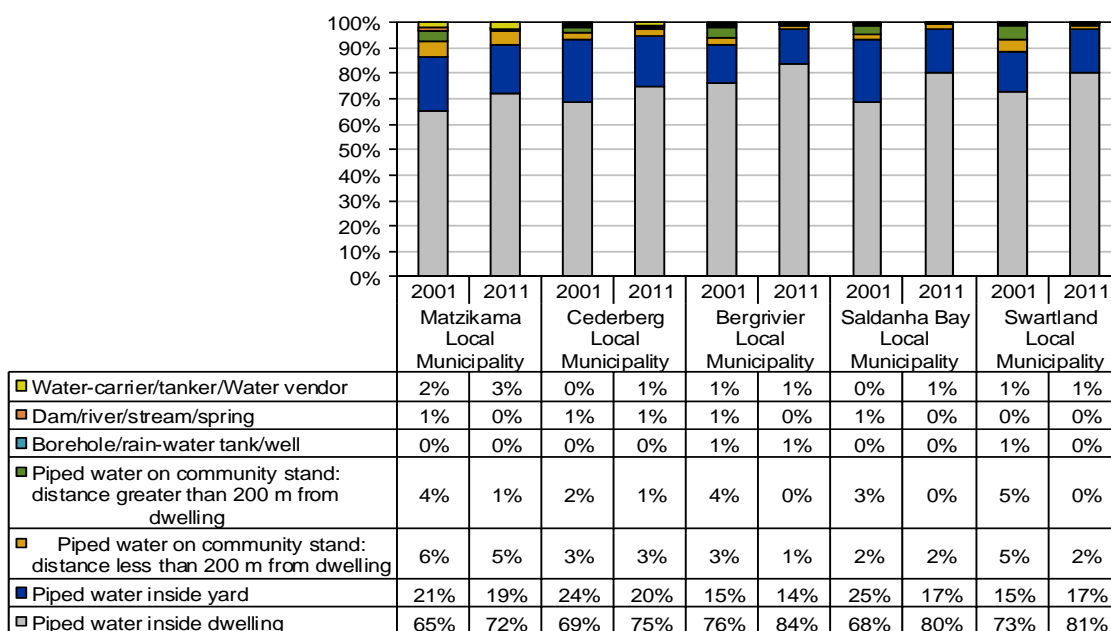
2.6 Access to Municipal Services

Access to municipal services is an important indicator to determine the extent to which government’s policies and practices are assisting the poor to improve the quality of their lives.

2.6.1 Water

Figure 5 shows the household accessibility to potable water across the West Western Cape in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 5 Access to Water in the West Coast District, 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA, Census 2011

Household access to water in the West Coast District has also improved considerably between 2001 and 2011. When looking at general access to water, the proportion of households with access to piped water within their dwelling increased from 71.9 to 77.4 per cent on average in all the municipalities in the West Coast District. As a result, there was a noticeable decrease in other less convenient sources such as piped water inside yard and outside yard (from 26.4% to 21.1%).

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

2.6.2 Electricity

Energy sources have a number of sources and have various uses; the most common household uses are for lighting, cooking and heating. The information in Table 14 is in respect of energy used for lighting.

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

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

Table 14 Main Type of Household Energy Source Used for lighting, 2001 - 2011

	Matzikama		Cederberg		Bergrivier		Saldanha Bay		Swartland	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Solar/other/ unspecified	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%
Electricity	97.8%	98.7%	98.4%	96.4%	98.8%	98.8%	95.0%	99.3%	96.8%	99.5%
Gas	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Paraffin	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%	3.1%	0.7%	0.7%	4.6%	0.4%	2.5%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

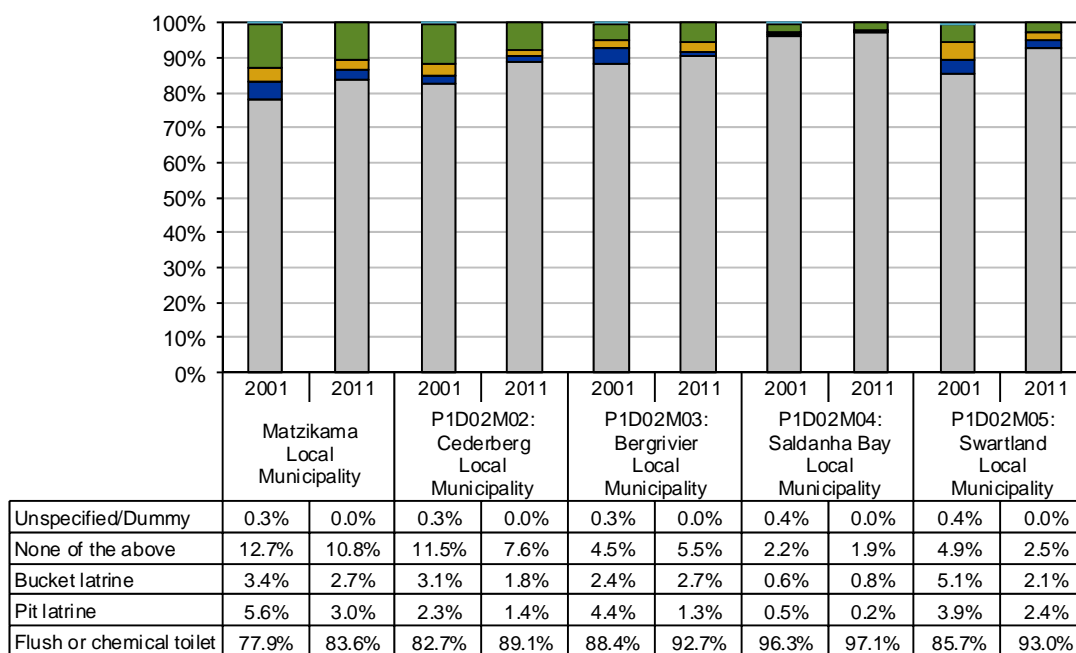
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

Electricity is consumed as the main source of energy, accounting for more than 95 per cent as a share of energy usage across all municipalities in the West Coast District. With an increased focus on energy efficiency and a reduction of carbon emissions by household and industry alike, solar energy usage across the District is insignificant with Matzikama registering a accessibility rate 0.7 per cent of total energy consumed accredited to this alternative energy source in 2011. Gas usage has remained constant with figures in the range of 0.1 per cent to 0.3 per cent of total energy usage attributable to this source of energy.

2.6.3 Sanitation

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

Figure 6 illustrates the various types of sanitation available to households across the West Coast District in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 6 Household Sanitation Facilities, 2001 and 2011


Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

Although the proportion of households no access to sanitation facilities decreased over the assessed time period (2001 – 2011), it is still concerning to note that in 2011 the decrease in the number of households across the District using a 'Bucket latrine' and 'Pit latrine' which has marginally reduced in number. While rapid progress has been made in eliminating 'primitive' means of sanitation, certain pockets of the District continue to operate in this manner. Matzikama has further displayed a slower improvement with regard to sanitation with 83.6 per cent of households having access to a flush toilet, this is lowest figure across the West Coast District as the remaining municipalities have recorded figures of 80 per cent and above for this all important category.

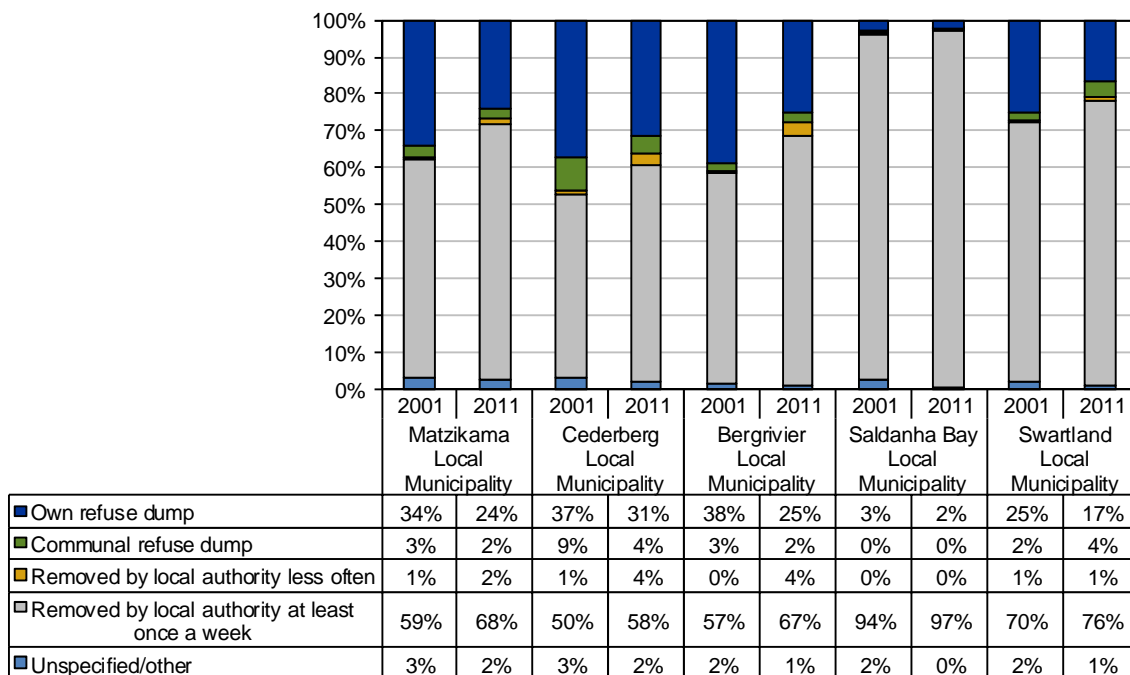
At District level, the West Coast District compares favourably when benchmarked against the City of Cape Town and fellow Districts within the Western Cape region in relation to Access to Sanitation.

2.6.4 Refuse Removal

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

The municipal picture is slightly more diverse in relation to refuse removal per municipality as displayed in Figure 7.

Figure 7 Access to Refuse Removal in the West Coast District, 2001 - 2011 Percentage Share Comparison



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

Again, the economic powerhouses of Saldanha Bay (97%) and Swartland (76%) display the highest access rates in relation to refuse removal (removed by local authority at least once a week). Conversely, the households in the rural based municipalities i.e. Matzikama, Cederberg and Bergrivier have relatively low access to refuse removed by the local authorities. However, these municipalities have shown noticeable improvements in the access levels to refuse removed by local authorities from 2001 to 2011.