



**Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury**

**Socio-economic Profile
Eden District**

2012

Executive Summary

Eden District



Regional profiles provide 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, finance and resource mobilisation 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 data¹ primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Bureau of Economic Research and Quantec Regional Data. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2011 Census; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

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

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

1. Demographics

The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as age, gender, race and income level. Demographic characteristics, in a municipal service delivery environment, determine the extent and quantum of service of service to be delivered.

Population characteristics inform key policy decisions. Household income, for example determines if a family qualifies for State provided housing opportunities and other services offered by the State. Furthermore, income levels also qualify households to be classified as indigent, and thus access to free basic services. A thorough understanding of population changes is necessary to ensure adequate planning based on available information.

This section outlines the gender, age and racial (population group) distribution of the population of the Eden District.

1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also provides a planning measure to assist budget planners to match the available resources to address the relative demand for services.

Table 1 displays the population across the different regions in the Western Cape Province. The 2011 Census estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.8 million people, of which 574 265 people (10%) resided in Eden District. The most populous regions in 2011 are the City of Cape Town with 3.7 million people (64%), followed by Cape Winelands with 787 490 people (14%).

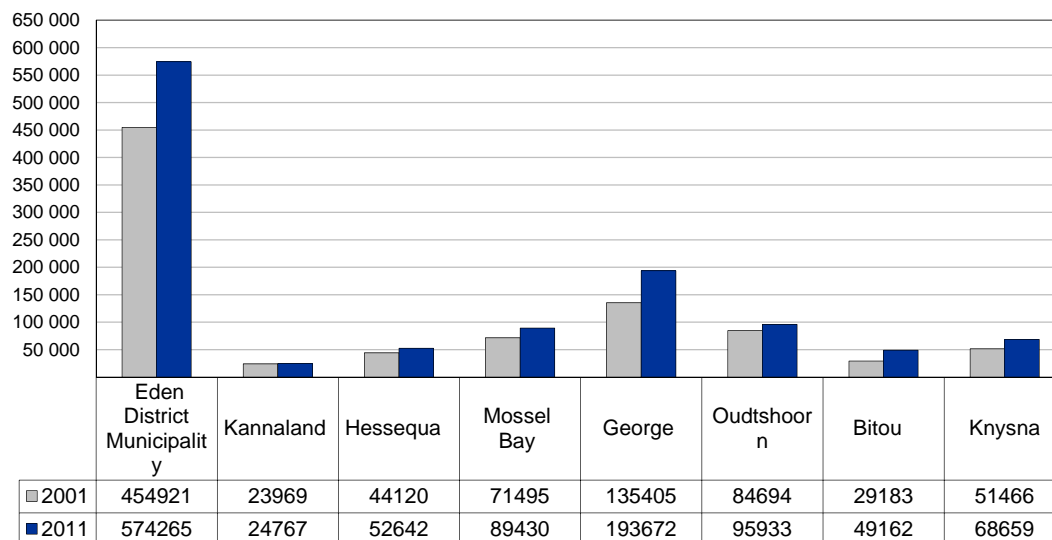
Table 1 Western Cape Population Numbers and 2011 Projections

Population numbers and Projections	StatSA 2001 Census	StatsSA 2011 Census	2011 Population Growth Percentage Stats SA
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	64 per cent
West Coast	282 673	391 766	7 per cent
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	14 per cent
Overberg	203 520	258 176	4 per cent
Eden	454 919	574 265	10 per cent
Central Karoo	60 482	71 011	1 per cent
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	100 per cent

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Compared to other districts (2011 comparison, see Table 1), the Eden District have the second largest population after Cape Winelands with 574 265 people.

Figure 1 shows a comparison between 2001 and 2011 Census, population distribution across the different regions in the Western Cape Province.

Figure 1 Population distribution across the municipalities within Eden, 2001 and 2011

Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The 2011 Census highlights George as the most populous municipality in the Eden region with 193 672 people, followed by Oudtshoorn Bay with 95 933 people and Mossel Bay with 89 430 people. The least populated municipal areas within the Eden region in 2011 are, Kannaland with 24 767 people; followed by Bitou Municipality with 49 162 people.

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 Educational attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the communities of a municipal area is that it allows the Western Cape Education Department (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.

Figure 2 Education Level

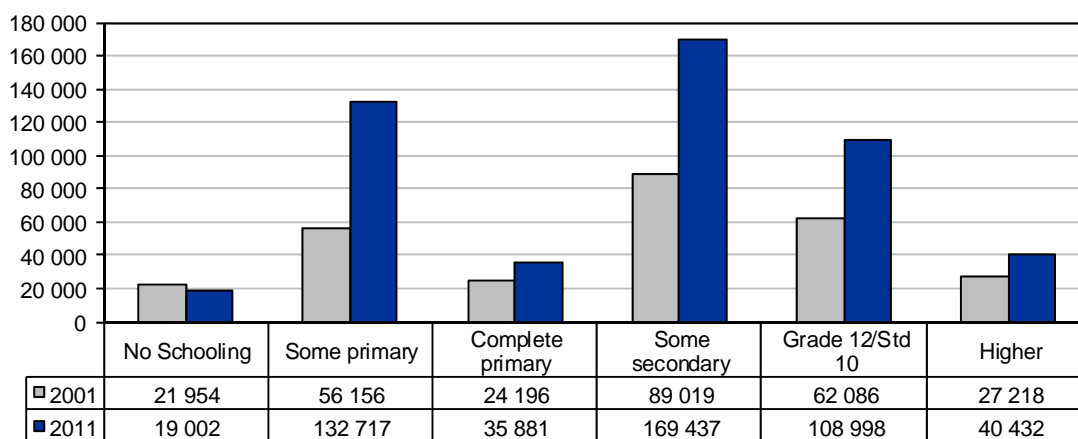


Figure 2 illustrates the education level of residents within the Eden District for 2001 and 2011 as identified through 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The figure clearly demonstrates that the level of education has improved in the Eden Region. It is clear that the number of residents in the Eden District receiving some primary education has significantly increased in 2011 as compared to 2001. In relation to residents receiving some secondary education/completed grade 12 a significant increase is noticed for those that have received some secondary schooling/completed grade 12 in 2011 compared to 2001.

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 to prevent diseases, especially preventable and contagious/communicable ones.. 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.

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 Healthcare Facilities

Table 2 shows the number of primary healthcare (PHC) facilities available in the Eden District Municipal area.

Table 2 Number of Eden District Municipalities Healthcare Facilities, 2012

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
Kannaland	0	0	4	0	3	7	6	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hessequa	0	0	3	3	3	9	9	10	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mossel Bay	0	1	3	6	4	14	14	14	1	1	1	0	0	0
George	0	2	10	1	5	18	16	16	1	0	0	1	1	1
Oudtshoorn	0	1	5	0	3	9	9	9	1	1	1	0	0	0
Bitou	0	1	4	2	1	8	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knysna	0	0	6	1	3	10	10	10	1	1	1	0	0	0
Eden DMA**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4	n/a	1	1	n/a	0	0
Eden District	0	5	35	13	22	75	76	75	6	6	6	1	1	1

* Information for 2010 and 2011 from 2010/11 and 2011/12 Annual Performance Plans.

** In 2012/13, Eden DMA included in George Local Municipality.

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2012/13

In the 2012 financial year, a total of 82 PHC facilities were located within the Eden District Municipal area. George Municipality, with 20 facilities, has the highest number of healthcare facilities; with Mossel Bay Municipality having the second highest number of healthcare facilities with 15 facilities. The Bitou and Kannaland municipalities have the lowest number of healthcare facilities with only 8 facilities each.

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 – 17.7%). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years. (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 18)

The information presented here shows how the Eden District Municipality and different health districts in the Western Cape have responded to the healthcare need with respect to HIV/Aids treatment and care. Although treatment and care is essential in managing the disease, in the case of HIV/Aids the need and importance of preventative care must be emphasised, especially since to date, there is still no known cure.

Table 3 HIV/Aids Prevalence and Care Western Cape

City/Districts	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2012	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	ART Patient Load; June 2012
City of Cape Town	49	61	64	59 734	75 652	85 791
West Coast District	4	17	28	2 149	3 205	3547
Cape Winelands District	13	23	31	8 477	9 750	11 830
Overberg District	4	6	17	2 386	3 259	4253
Eden District	9	23	34	6 777	7 847	9 397
Central Karoo District	2	3	3	559	674	715
Western Cape	81	133	177	80 082	100 387	115 533

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010, 2011 and 2012

At the end of the June 2012, the Province highlighted that it has more than 177 anti-retroviral treatment (ART) sites across the Western Cape, up from 133 anti-retroviral sites reported during June 2011. The Western Cape also provides anti-retroviral treatment to over 115 533 persons as at the end of June 2012. The City of Cape Town has registered the highest number of anti-retroviral sites of 64 with a total number of 85 791 persons currently on the anti-retroviral treatment. The Eden District Municipality has the second highest number of anti-retroviral sites registered at 34 sites with 9 397 persons that is on the anti-retroviral treatment as at the end of June 2012. The Central Karoo District Municipality has the lowest number of registered anti-retroviral sites of 3 and has the lowest total number of persons 715 that is receiving the anti-retroviral treatment as at the end of June 2012.

Although the number of more than 115 533 persons on the anti-retroviral appears to be relatively high, compared to the Province's estimated total population aged 15 years and older, it only represents approximately 2.3 per cent. This furthermore needs to be compared to the estimated Western Cape's prevalence rate of 16.9 per cent as indicated above; this clearly demonstrates that more work is required that will ensure that more the population of the Western Cape get tested. The Department of Health in the Western Cape has set an HIV screening target of 1.2 million for the year (Department Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12).

Table 4 HIV/Aids Prevalence and Care in Eden District Municipalities

	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2012	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	ART Patient Load; June 2012
Kannaland Local Municipality	0	1	1	0	14	32
Hessequa Local Municipality	1	2	2	154	184	235
Mossel Bay Local Municipality	1	3	5	1 197	1 395	1 758
George Local Municipality	2	6	9	2 476	2 917	3 377
Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	1	2	3	591	652	867
Bitou Local Municipality	1	5	7	1 004	1 212	1 383
Knysna Local Municipality	3	4	5	1 355	1 473	1 729
Eden DMA	0	0	2	0	0	16
Eden District	9	23	34	6 777	7 847	9 397

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010, 2011 and 2012

Table 4 demonstrates the number of patients that are on the anti-retroviral treatment across the Eden District Municipality.

Eden District has a total 9 397 patients on anti-retroviral treatment, with 34 dedicated Anti-Retroviral treatment sites across the district. George has the highest patient load with 3 377 patients in the District with 9 treatment facilities and Mossel Bay has the second highest patient load with 1 758 patients with 5 treatment facilities as at the end of June 2012. Knysna and Bitou have a patient of load of 1 729 and 1 383 with Knysna having 5 facilities and Bitou 7 facilities. It is noted that the Anti-Retroviral sites has increased in the Eden District with 34 Anti-retroviral treatment sites registered as at June 2012, up from 23 anti-retroviral sites registered in 2011.

2.2.3 Child Health

Children, infants and especially newborn 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.

Table 5 Child Health in the Eden District: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2011/12

City/Districts	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
Eden District	91.8%	88.6%	0.8	2.9
Kannaland	60.0%	70.1%	0.2	2.6
Hessequa	95.5%	85.4%	0.1	2.5
Mossel Bay	93.9%	85.7%	1.5	1.3
George	88.6%	89.2%	0.8	5.5
Oudtshoorn	87.8%	86.6%	1.6	2.4
Bitou	94.2%	84.7%	0.6	0.2
Knysna	122.7%	111.0%	0.3	1.2
Eden DMA	79.9%	-	0.3	-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

For the 2011/12 year, the full immunisation rate³ for the Eden District was 88.6 per cent, lower than in 2010/11 when 91.8 per cent of children were immunised. The 2011/12 year indicates that 88.6 per cent of children less than 1 year were immunised. Knysna had the highest immunisation rate with 111 per cent and Kannaland had the lowest immunisation rate with 70.1 per; although this up from the 60 per cent during the 2010/11 year.

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.

³ Immunisation coverage for below 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality⁴

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 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.

Table 6 HDI in the Eden District 2001, 2007 and 2010

Code	Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
D041	WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	0.56	0.59	0.60
D042	WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality (Langeberg)	0.63	0.67	0.68
D043	WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	0.68	0.74	0.75
D044	WC044: George Local Municipality	0.66	0.68	0.68
D045	WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality (including South Cape	0.59	0.62	0.62
D047	WC047: Bitou Local Municipality (Plettenberg Bay)	0.65	0.67	0.68
D048	WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	0.68	0.72	0.73
DC04	WC - DC4 Eden District Municipality	0.64	0.68	0.69

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

The HDI in Mossel Bay Municipality is well above all other municipalities in the Eden District. Conversely, Kannaland Municipality has the lowest HDI compared to other municipalities in the Eden District.

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 estimated⁵ 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.

⁴This section draws on Global Insight data.

Table 7 Poverty Rate – Percentage of People Living in Poverty Eden District, 2001, 2007 and 2010

Code	Municipality	2001	2007	2010
D041	WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	43.8%	32.8%	29.9%
D042	WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	28.9%	19.2%	16.0%
D043	WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	27.3%	14.0%	12.4%
D044	WC044: George Local Municipality	26.2%	21.1%	20.4%
D045	WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	43.8%	36.7%	34.1%
D047	WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	33.5%	27.9%	27.2%
D048	WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	24.2%	15.9%	15.0%
DC04	WC - DC4 Eden District Municipality	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

The proportion of people living in poverty in Mossel Bay Municipality has declined from 27.3 per cent to 12.4 per cent in 2010. All the other municipalities within Eden District recorded declining poverty rates, albeit at slower rates. In 2010, Mossel Bay recorded the lowest poverty rate whilst Oudtshoorn recorded the highest poverty rate.

2.4.3 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 8 Gini coefficient in Western Cape 2001, 2007, 2010

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
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

A comparison across the Western Cape shows that inequality across all districts and the City of Cape Town has been relatively high, but has over the past decade showed some decline, according to the Gini coefficient.

According to Gini calculations, there has been a decline in the level of income inequality experienced in the Eden District between 2007 and 2010. Eden District Municipality is the only region with the poverty rates lower than the City of Cape Town - the Gini coefficient of Eden District is 0.56 compared to the City's 0.57.

Table 9 Gini coefficient in Eden District Municipalities 2001, 2007, 2010

Code	Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
D041	WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.57
D042	WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	0.56	0.54	0.51
D043	WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	0.58	0.56	0.52
D044	WC044: George Local Municipality	0.58	0.58	0.56
D045	WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	0.59	0.59	0.57
D047	WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	0.61	0.64	0.62
D048	WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	0.58	0.58	0.55
DC04	WC - DC4 Eden District Municipality	0.59	0.59	0.56

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

A comparison across the Eden District municipal area shows that inequality across all municipalities has been relatively high, but has over the past decade showed some decline, according to the Gini coefficient.

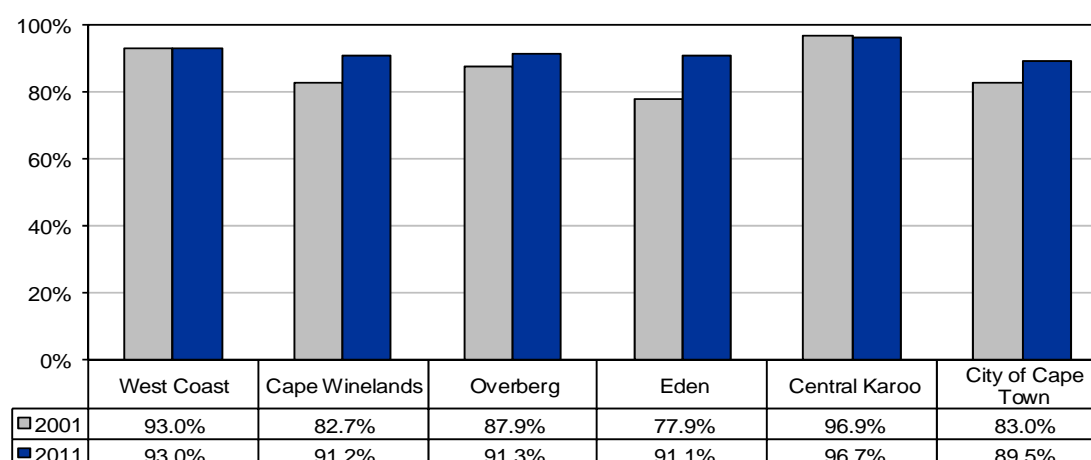
According to Gini calculations, there has been a decline in the level of income inequality experienced in the Hessequa municipal area since 2001; the Gini coefficient declining from 0.56 in 2001 to 0.54 in 2007 and 0.51 in 2010. However, in Bitou Municipality, the Gini coefficient increased from 2001 to 2007, but then declined in 2010.

2.5 Access to Housing

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

2.5.1 Access to Housing: Western Cape District/City Level Comparison

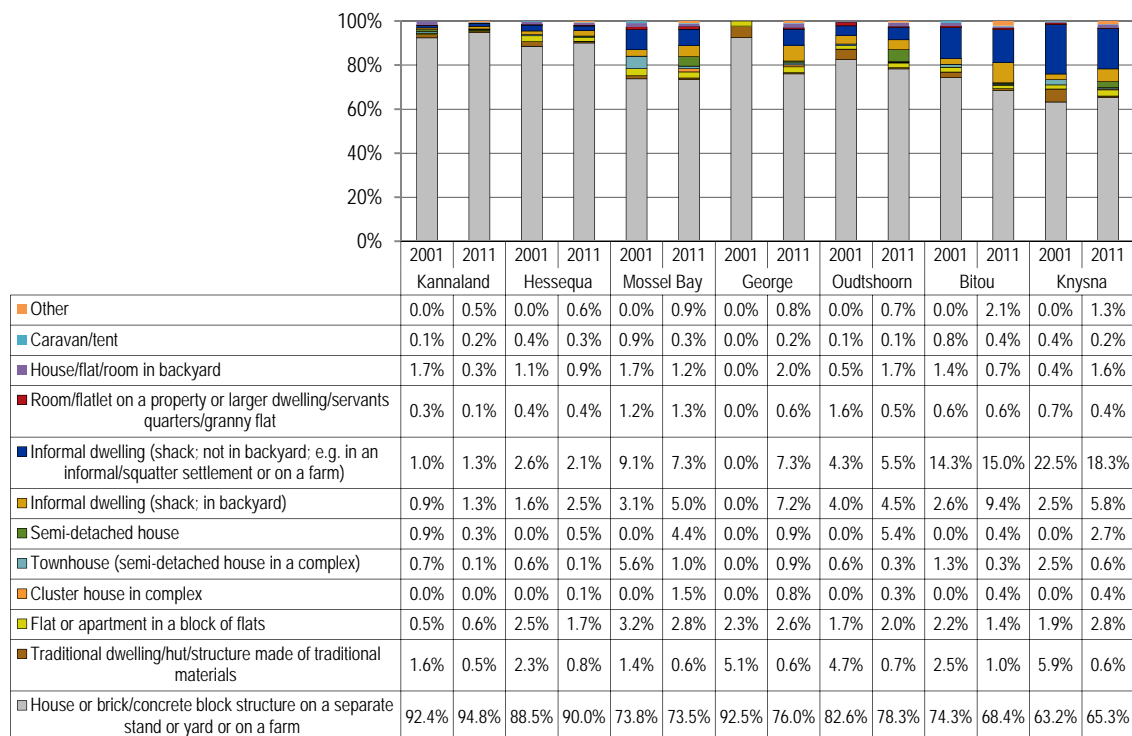
Figure 3 shows the percentage of households that are categorized as formal/informal, traditional dwellings and compares household dwelling types across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 3 Access to formal dwellings across the Western Cape, 2011


Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and 2011

Eden District, Cape Winelands and Overberg District has the lowest proportion of formal dwellings (91%) compared to Central Karoo and the West Coast District with Central Karoo District has the highest proportion of formal dwellings (97%); followed by the West Coast District with 93 per cent of its communities that has access to formal dwellings. The district across the Western Cape with the biggest proportion of informal dwellings (8.2%) is the Cape Winelands Districts compared to the other districts of the Western Cape.

Figure 4 Access to Housing: Local Municipalities within the Eden District



Source: Statistics SA 2001 and Census 2011

In 2011, Kannaland Municipality had the largest percentage share of households residing in formal dwellings in the Eden region at 94.8 per cent, followed by Hessequa Municipality at 90 per cent. Mossel Bay Municipality had 73.5 per cent of households that had access to formal dwellings in 2011; whilst George had 76 per cent of households having access to formal dwellings; Oudtshoorn Municipality at 78.3 per cent; Bitou had 68.4 of its households that had access to formal dwellings and Knysna municipality had 65.3 per cent of households that have access to formal dwellings. The lowest percentage share of formal dwellings in 2011 was located in Bitou Municipality at 68.4 per cent and Knysna Municipality at 65.3 per cent.

2.6 Access to Municipal Services

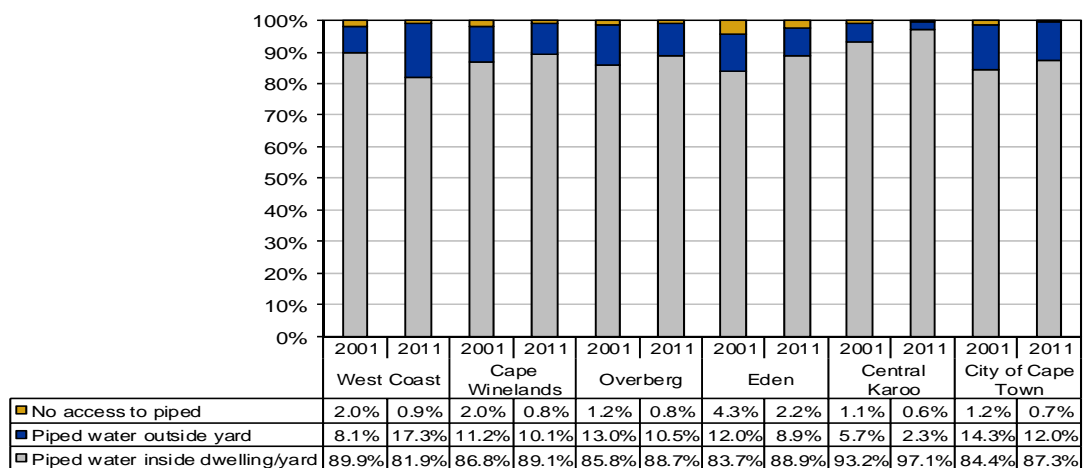
Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section looks at household access to services as drawn from the 2011 Census. 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 overall access levels.

2.6.1 Water

Access to improved water sources is a key element in improved quality of life. The Water supplied should be safe and should be made available to communities to prevent the use of unsafe supplies that can lead to diseases. Unsafe water supplies will in turn have an impact on public health.

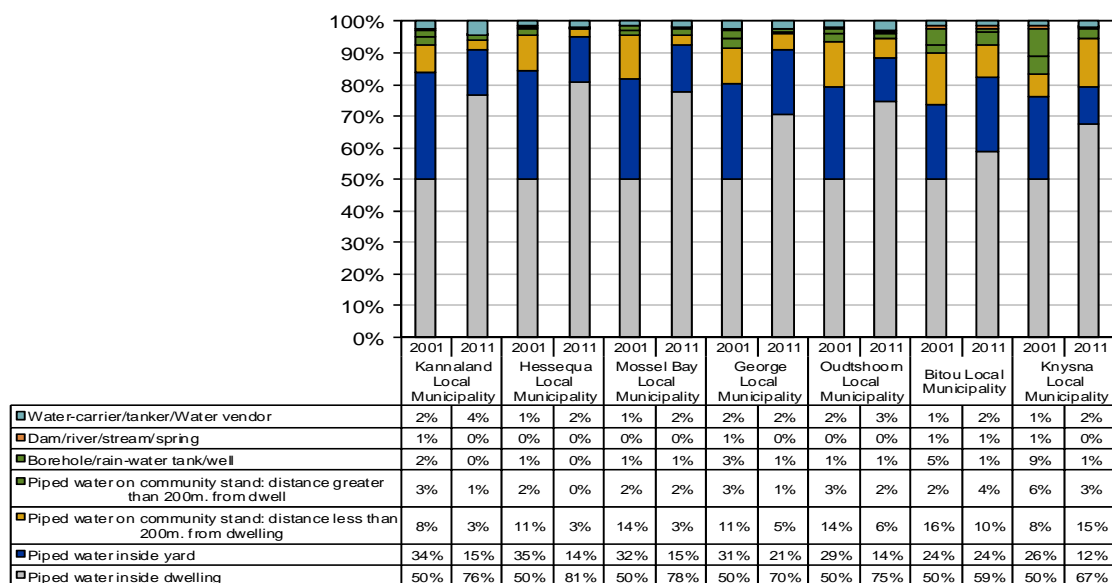
Figure 5 Comparison of access to piped water across the Western Cape, 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and 2011

Figure 5 shows the difference in household accessibility to potable water across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011. In 2011, household access to piped water across the Western Cape averages above 97.1 per cent of all households. In 2001 83.7 per cent of households had access to piped water inside their dwelling; whilst in 2011 the Eden District recorded 88.9 per cent of its households having access to piped water inside their dwellings/yard.

Figure 6 Comparison of access to piped water across the Eden District Municipalities, 2007



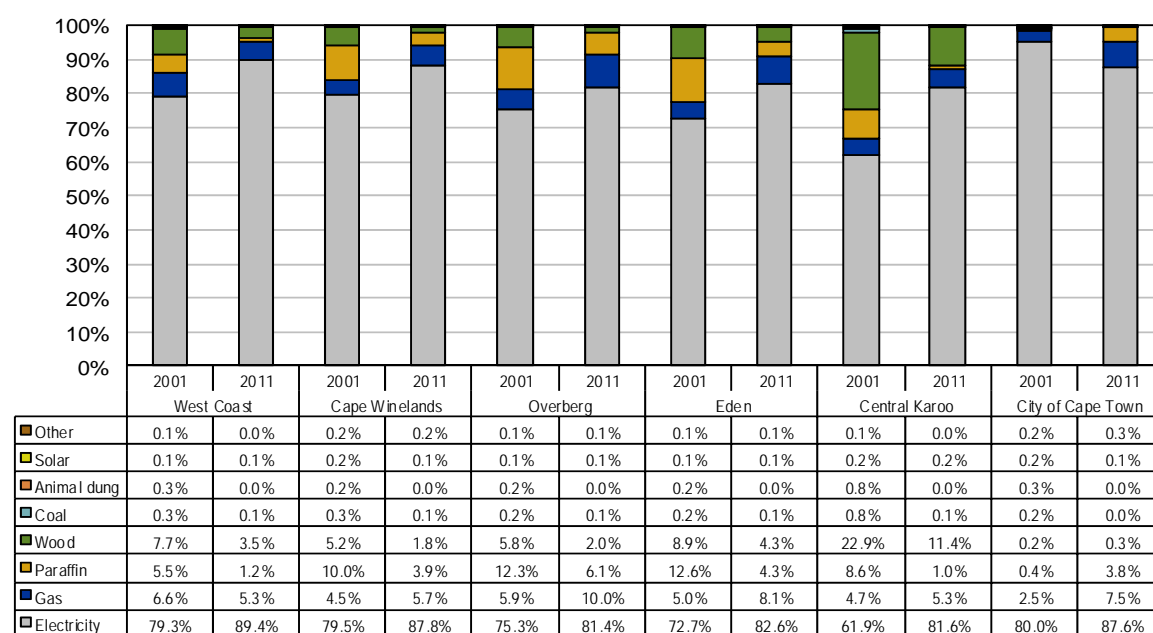
Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and 2011

In 2001, 50 per cent of households in the Kannaland Municipality had access to piped water inside their dwellings; whilst in 2011, 76 per cent of households have access to piped water inside their dwellings. Hessequa Municipality in 2001 had 50 per cent of its households having access to piped water inside their dwellings; whilst in 2011 the municipality 81 per cent of households has access to piped water inside their dwellings. Mossel Bay Municipality in 2001 recorded a 50 per cent accessibility of piped water inside dwellings; whilst the municipality had an increase to 78 per cent of households having access to piped water inside their dwellings. George Municipality, Oudtshoorn, Bitou and Knysna municipalities all recorded in 2001 that 50 per cent of its households had access to piped water inside their dwellings. In 2011, George and Oudtshoorn recorded that 70 per cent and above its households have access to piped water inside their dwellings, The proportion of households with access to piped water inside dwellings were relatively low in Bitou and Knysna relative to other municipalities in the Eden Districts in 2011.

2.6.2 Energy

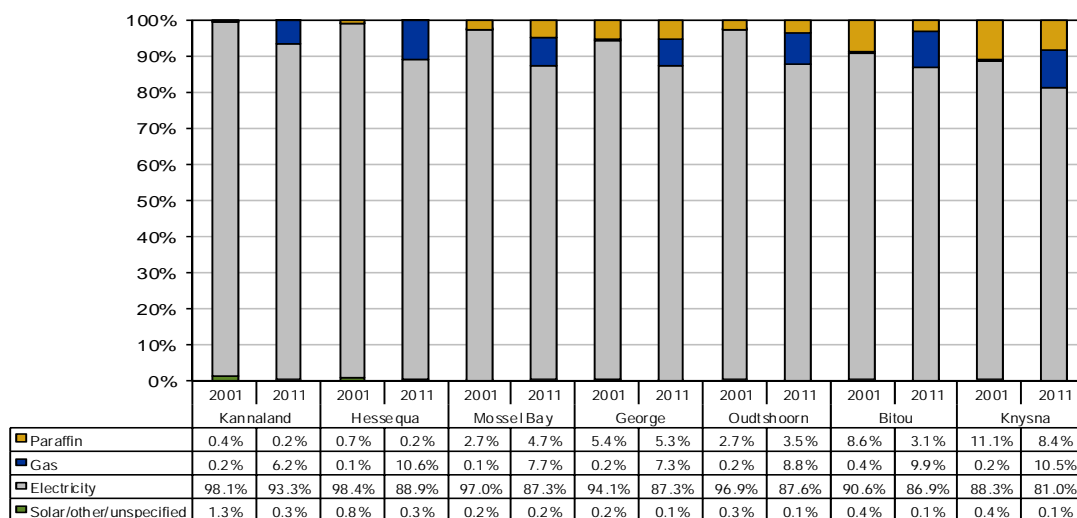
Energy is an important source of survival for households. Not only is energy used as a source of heat, but it is also used to cook and as a source of light or heating.

Figure 7 Comparison of access to electricity across the Western Cape, 2011



Source: StatsSA, 2001 and 2011

Figure 7 shows the difference in household accessibility to electricity across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011. Household access to electricity equates to an average of 93.4 per cent across the Western Cape, with Eden District providing 82.6 per cent of its households with having access to electricity in 2011; even though only 72.7 per cent of the households had access to electricity in 2001. The West Coast District shows the highest proportion of its households having access to electricity with 89.4 per cent in 2011; followed by Cape Winelands District that reports that 87.8 per cent of its households having access to electricity and the City of Cape Town with 87.6 per cent of its households that has access to electricity in 2011.

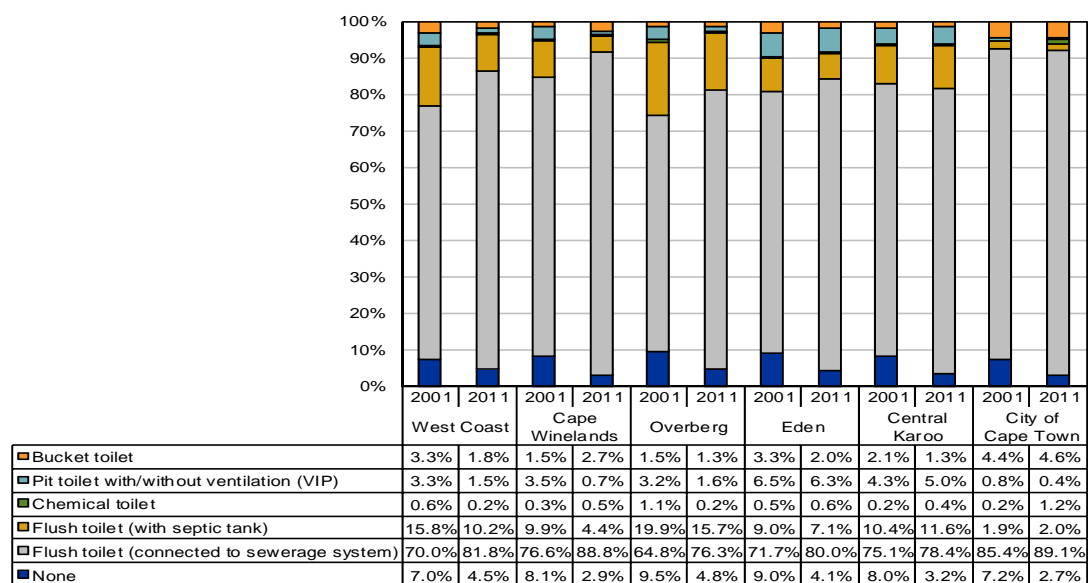
Figure 8 Comparison of access to electricity across the Eden District Municipalities, 2011


Source: StatsSA 2001 and StatsSA 2011

It can be observed that across all the municipalities in the Eden District Region; that the percentage of households having access to electricity has decrease in 2011. In 2011, Kannaland Municipality had the highest percentage of its households that had access to electricity; followed by Hessequa, Mossel Bay, George and Oudtshoorn Municipality. On the other end of the spectrum, Bitou and Knysna have the lowest levels of access to electricity within the Eden District in 2011.

2.6.3 Sanitation

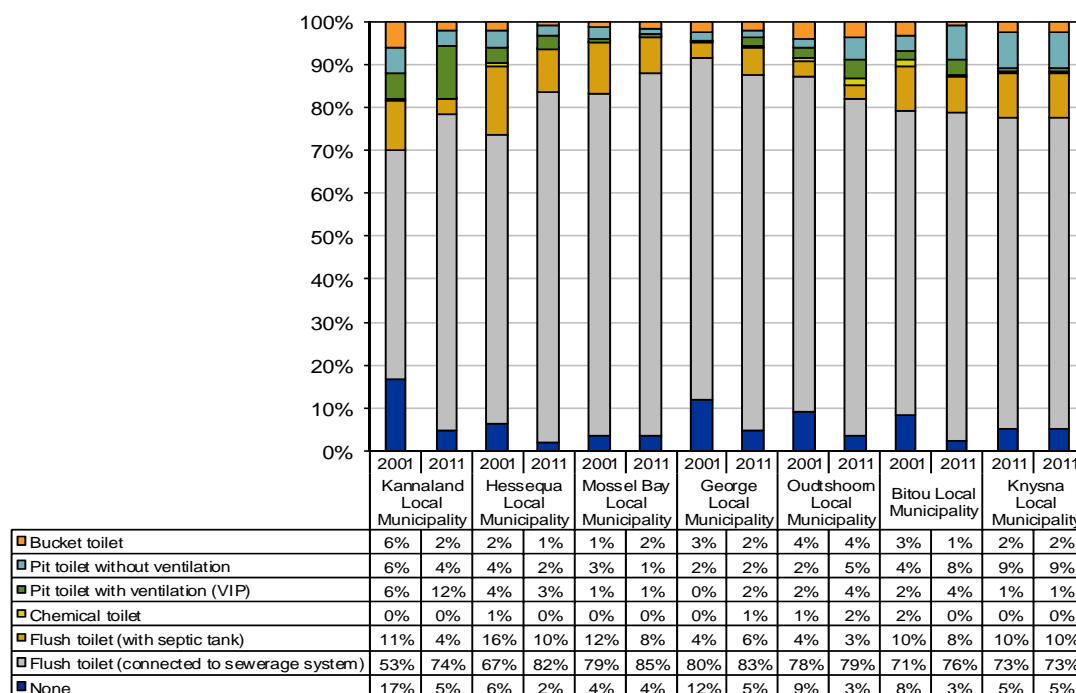
The state of sanitation reflects the state of human development in any community. Access to adequate sanitation has many advantages for public health, dignity and the advantages extend beyond households to the entire communities. However, when sanitation systems are inadequate the health impacts can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

Figure 9 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Western Cape, 2011


Source: StatsSA 2001 and Census 2011

Figure 9 shows the difference in household accessibility to flush toilet sanitation facilities across the Western Cape districts in 2011. The Census 2011 highlighted that household access to flush toilet sanitation throughout the Western Cape averaged 89.6 per cent with the Eden Region having 87.1 per cent of all households having access to flush toilets.

Figure 10 Comparison of access to sanitation facilities across the Eden District Municipalities, 2011



Source: StatsSA 2001 and Census 2011

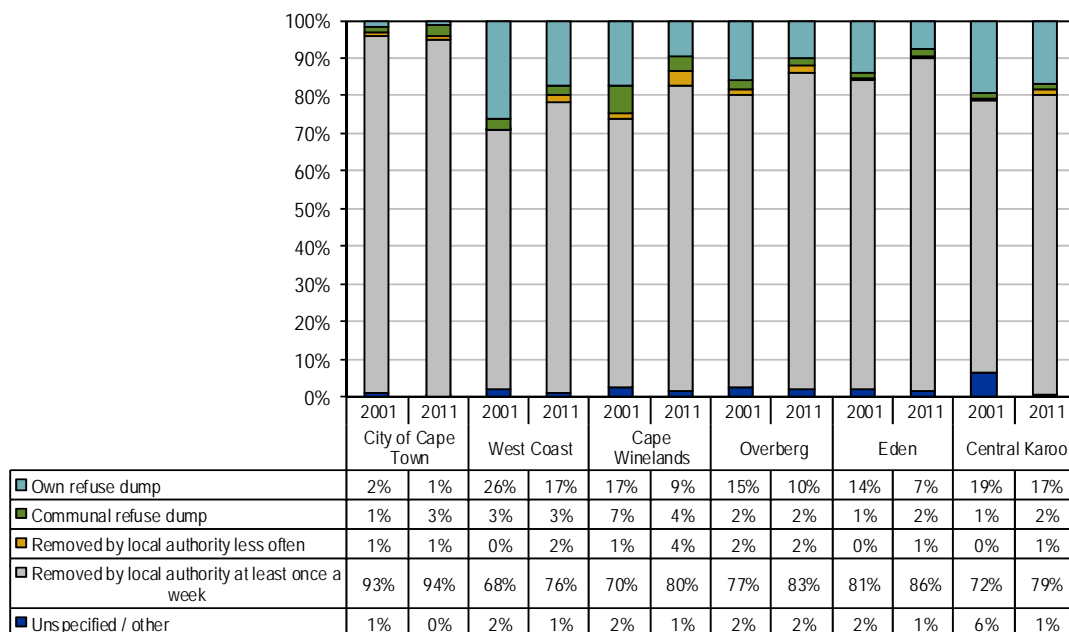
In 2011 Mossel Bay Municipality had the largest percentage share of households with access to flush toilets in the Eden region at 93 per cent, followed by George Municipality at 89 per cent. In 2011, Knysna Municipality ensured that 83 per cent of its households have access to flush toilets; whilst Bitou Municipality reported 84 per cent of its households that has access to flush toilets in 2011. In Kannaland Municipality 78 per cent of households have access to flush toilets. It is evident from the Figure 10 that a great improvement in sanitation in general but specifically the provision of flush toilets to households across all the municipalities occurred in 2011.

2.6.4 Refuse Removal

Figure 11 shows the difference in household accessibility to refuse removal services⁶ across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011.

⁶ Analysis focuses on refuse removal services by local authority/private company.

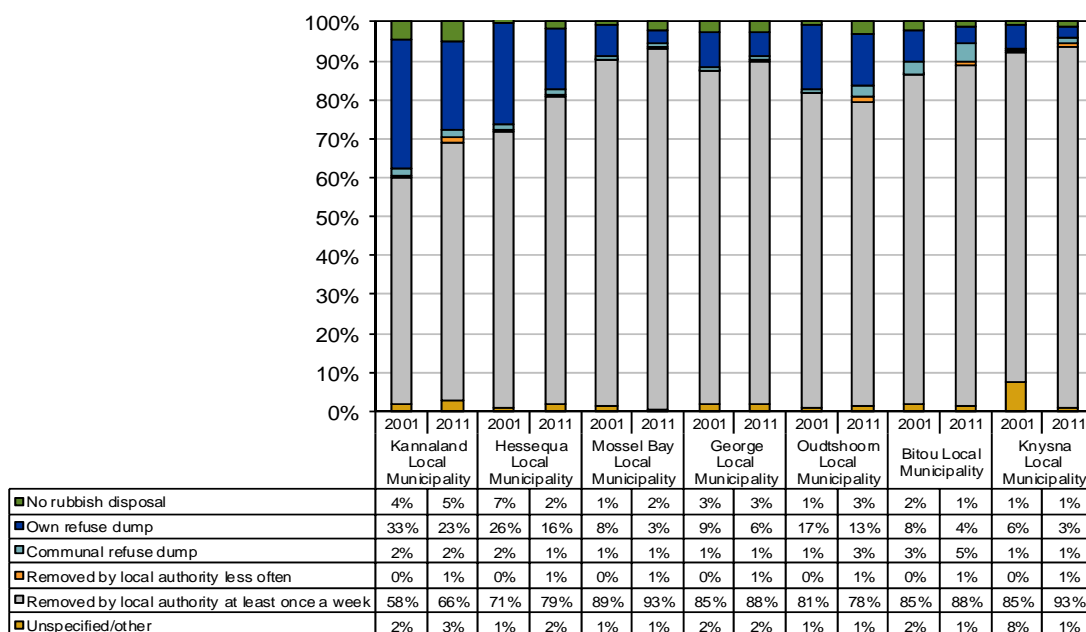
Figure 11 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, 2011



Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and 2011

In 2011, Eden is one of the two leading Western Cape districts in terms of household accessibility to refuse removal services – removed by local authority once a week - at 86.4 per cent; followed by Overberg District with 83 per cent accessibility. The West Coast District had the lowest percentage of households with access to refuse removal services at 76.5 per cent but a larger proportion of households that dump their own refuse.

Figure 12 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Eden District Municipalities, 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA 2001 and Census 2011

A significant improvement on the provision of refuse removal services once per week for households across all the municipalities in the Eden District is noticeable from 2001 to 2011.

In 2011, Knysna and Mossel Bay municipalities had the largest percentage share of households with access to refuse removal services⁷ at least once per week in the Eden region at 93 per cent. It is reported that in 2011; that 66 per cent of households in Kannaland had access to refuse removal services at least once per week; the lowest of the Eden District. The other municipalities' accessibility of refuse removal at least once a week by local authority ranged between 79 and 88 per cent in 2011. The percentage share of households with no waste disposal services in 2011 was largest in Kannaland Municipality at 4.8 per cent and Oudtshoorn Municipality at 3.3 per cent.

3. Economically Active Population

3.1 Labour Force

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

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

3.2 Labour Force Status

Table 10 outlines the labour trends in Eden District Municipality. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active⁸ population. The potential economically active population of Eden District Municipality in 2007 accounted for 3.616 million people.

⁷ Analysis focuses on refuse removal services by local authority/private company. Other categories such as communal refuse dump, own refuse removal is not included in the above analysis.

⁸ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

Table 10 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2007

	Total population aged 15 - 65 years	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2007	3 615 941	2 453 083	67.8	1 909 725	543 358	22.2
2001	3 074 286	2 053 977	66.8	1 489 667	564 310	27.5

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

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area increased from 3.074 million people in 2001 to 3.616 million people in 2007. The labour force⁹ grew at an annual average rate of 3.2 per cent over the period 2001 to 2007, with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increasing marginally from 66.8 per cent in 2001 to 67.8 per cent in 2007.

Employment grew by an annual average rate of 4.2 per cent during the period 2001 to 2007, while the unemployment rate declined from 27.5 per cent in 2001 to 22.2 per cent in 2007.

Table 11 District Profile of Working Age Population and Labour Force

Eden District (2007)	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Kannaland	8 719	3.8	7 833	4.2	886	2.1	10.2
Hessequa	14 814	6.5	11 970	6.4	2 844	6.7	19.2
Mossel Bay	56 447	24.6	44 639	23.9	11 808	27.9	20.9
George	63 147	27.6	51 827	27.8	11 320	26.7	17.9
Oudtshoorn	30 507	13.3	23 252	12.5	7 255	17.1	23.8
Bitou	20 195	8.8	17 020	9.1	3 175	7.5	15.7
Knysna	30 456	13.3	26 136	14.0	4 320	10.2	14.2
Eden DMA	4 774	2.1	4 023	2.2	751	1.8	15.7
Eden District*	229 057	100.0	186 698	100.0	42 359	100.0	18.5

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

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Table 11 depicts that Mossel Bay and George municipalities had the highest share of the unemployed people in 2007. While Kannaland and Hessequa municipalities have the lowest share of the unemployment.

3.3 Unemployment

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

⁹ Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15 - 65 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

3.3.1 The Unemployment Rate

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

Table 12 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Eden District Municipal Areas, 2007

Eden District (2007)	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Kannaland	8 719	3.8	7 833	4.2	886	2.1	10.2
Hessequa	14 814	6.5	11 970	6.4	2 844	6.7	19.2
Mossel Bay	56 447	24.6	44 639	23.9	11 808	27.9	20.9
George	63 147	27.6	51 827	27.8	11 320	26.7	17.9
Oudtshoorn	30 507	13.3	23 252	12.5	7 255	17.1	23.8
Plettenberg Bay	20 195	8.8	17 020	9.1	3 175	7.5	15.7
Knysna	30 456	13.3	26 136	14.0	4 320	10.2	14.2
Eden DMA	4 774	2.1	4 023	2.2	751	1.8	15.7
Eden District*	229 057	100.0	186 698	100.0	42 359	100.0	18.5

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

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

George Municipality has the biggest labour force and employed compare to other municipalities in the Eden District municipal area. While Kannaland Municipality has the lowest number of employed compared to other municipalities in the Eden District municipal area, Oudtshoorn Municipality on the other hand has the highest unemployment rate (23.8%) compared to other municipalities in the Eden District Municipality.

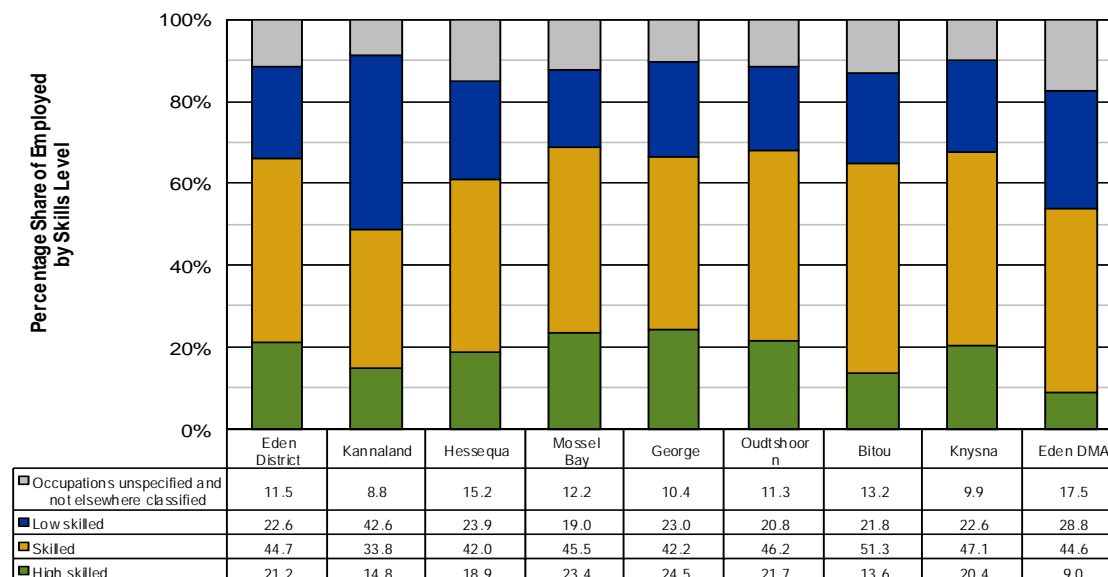
3.4 Employment

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

3.4.1 Skill Level of the Employed¹⁰

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

Figure 13 Skilled Level of the Employed in Eden District Municipalities, 2007



Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Figure 13 represents the skills level of the employed population in the Eden District municipal area. When comparing municipalities within Eden District, Bitou Municipality has a large proportion of skilled workforce (51.3%) compared to other municipalities, while Kannaland Municipality has the highest proportion of low skilled workforce (42.6%). George Municipality has the highest proportion of high skilled workforce (24.5%) compared to the other municipalities.

¹⁰ 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).