

NELSON MANDELA BAY METRO | EASTERN CAPE



2014

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE

 ecsecc
eastern cape socio-economic consultative council

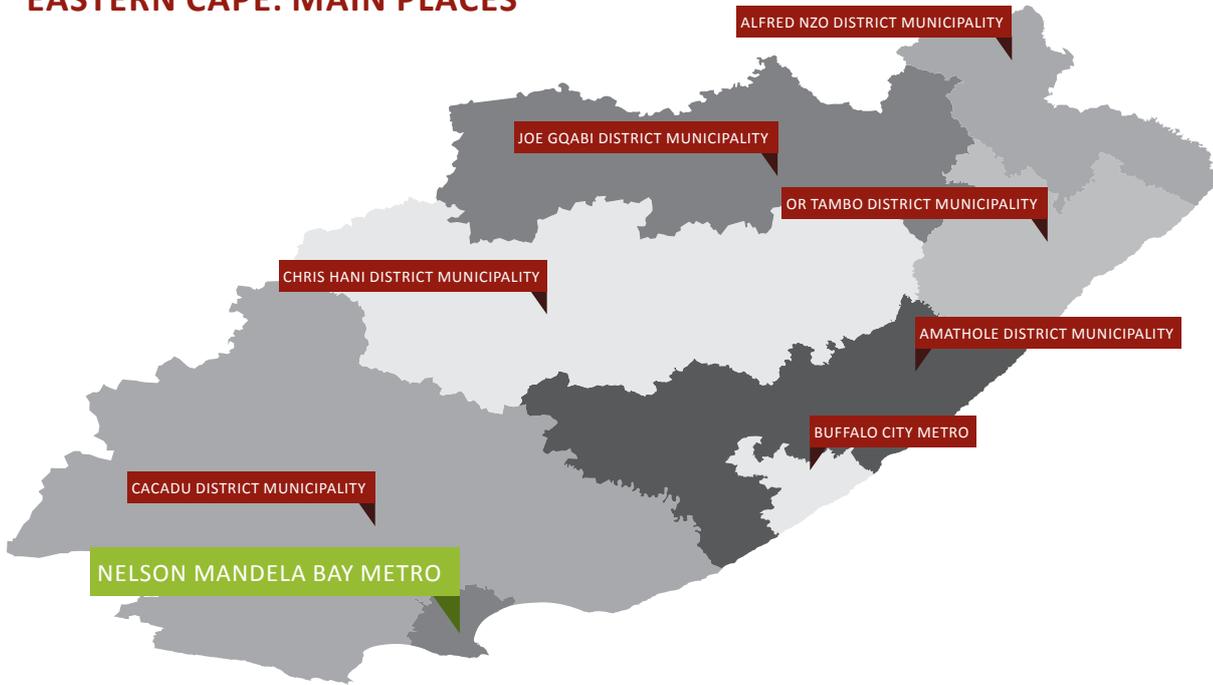


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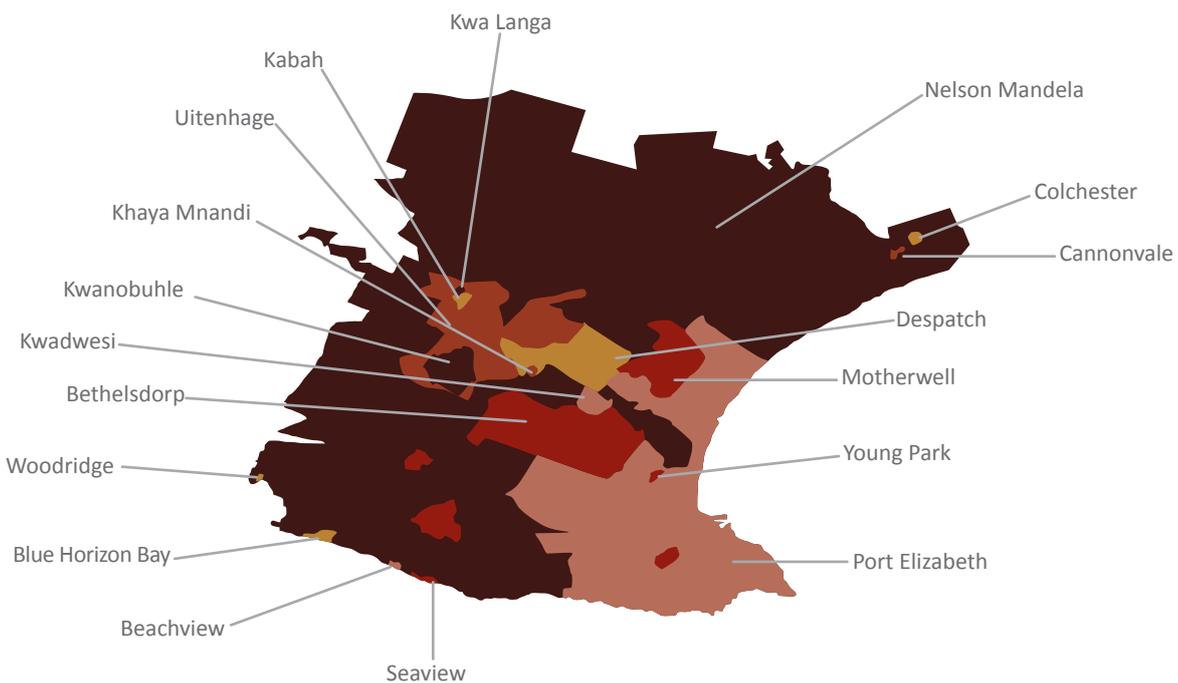
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EASTERN CAPE: MAIN PLACES



NELSON MANDELA BAY METRO : MAIN PLACES



INTRODUCTION

In 2001, the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality was formed as an administrative area covering Port Elizabeth, the neighbouring towns of Uitenhage and Despatch and the surrounding agricultural areas. It is located on the shores of Algoa Bay (on South Africa's eastern seaboard) in the Eastern Cape province. Port Elizabeth is one of the largest cities in South Africa and has been nicknamed "The Friendly City" or "The Windy City". It is one of the major seaports in South Africa.

The name "Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality" was chosen to honour former South African President Nelson Mandela.

The Metro forms part of the picturesque Garden Route along the Cape coast.

Nelson Mandela Bay is the economic powerhouse of the Eastern Cape Province. It is the location of the largest single infrastructure development project in South Africa since 1994: the development of the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), and the construction of the deepwater port of Ngqura, which have given a major boost to the economic viability of the region. It is the home of South Africa's motor vehicle industry, including vehicle assembly plants General Motors, Volkswagen, Ford and Continental Tyres. Most other industries in the Metro are geared to the motor vehicle industry, supplying parts such as wiring harnesses, catalytic converters, batteries and tyres to the vehicle manufacturers.

Port Elizabeth is also a major seaport, with the most significant ore-loading facilities in the southern hemisphere. As part of the ongoing development, a new IDZ with expanded port facilities is being built at Coega.

The population's quality of life, as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), is deteriorating. This is largely because life expectancy is lower as a result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Nelson Mandela Bay Metro's HDI is higher than both the provincial and national averages.

Although the metro's poverty rate (44.2%) is lower than the provincial average (54.8%), it is relatively high with an estimated 491 000 people living in poverty.

The economy of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro District Municipality is relatively small compared to other metros in South Africa and has performed above average economic growth in recent years in the Eastern Cape. Its GDP per capita is higher than the provincial average, with the tertiary sector being the largest contributor to the municipality's economy.

The Metro has a relatively high propensity to export and accounts for more than two-thirds of the Eastern Cape's export sales.



DEVELOPMENT GOALS



DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES 2014-2030

This district profile is being developed as the province is completing its Vision 2030 Provincial Development Plan (PDP) and there is an overall adopted National Development Plan (NDP). It is important that the data in this plan is placed within an overall national and provincial context. This section provides brief summaries of the NDP and the PDP.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The National Development Plan was launched as an overarching long term plan in 2011 and adopted by government in 2012.

The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The plan states that South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.

To accelerate progress, deepen democracy and build a more inclusive society, South Africa must translate political emancipation into economic wellbeing for all. It is up to all South Africans to fix the future, starting today. This plan envisions a South Africa where everyone feels free yet bounded to others; where everyone embraces their full potential, a country where opportunity is determined not by birth, but by ability, education and hard work.

Realising such a society will require transformation of the economy and focused efforts to build the country's capabilities. To eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, the economy must grow faster and in ways that benefit all South Africans. In particular, young people deserve better educational and economic opportunities, and focused efforts are required to eliminate gender inequality. Promoting gender equality and greater opportunities for young people are integrated themes that run throughout this plan.

Progress over the next two decades means doing things differently. Given the complexity of national development, the plan sets out six interlinked priorities:

- 1) Uniting South Africans of all races and classes around a common programme to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality.
- 2) Encourage citizens to be active in their own development, in strengthening democracy and in holding their government accountable.
- 3) Raising economic growth, promoting exports and making the economy more labour absorbing.
- 4) Focusing on key capabilities of both people and the state
 - Capabilities include skills, infrastructure, social security, strong institutions and partnerships both within the country and with key international partners.
- 5) Building a capable and developmental state.
- 6) Strong leadership throughout society that work together to solve our problems.

THE NDP IN BRIEF

By 2030 South Africa should:

Eliminate income poverty - Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39% to zero.

Reduce inequality - The Gini coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.60.

Enabling milestones

- Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030.
- Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40% from 6% to 10%.
- Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
- Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup.
- Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.
- Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in Grade 3 can read and write.
- Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and wellbeing.
- Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport.
- Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third.
- Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.
- Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.
- Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.
- Ensure household food and nutrition security.
- Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups, such as children and people with disabilities in need.
- Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.
- Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
- Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past.
- Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights.

Critical actions

- 1) A social compact to reduce poverty and inequality and raise employment and investment.
- 2) A strategy to address poverty and its impacts by broadening access to employment, strengthening the social wage, improving public transport and raising rural incomes.
- 3) Steps by the state to professionalise the public service, strengthen accountability, improve coordination and prosecute corruption.
- 4) Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustments to lower the risk of hiring younger workers.
- 5) An education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from state to classroom.
- 6) Phase in national health insurance, with a focus on upgrading public health facilities, producing more health professionals and reducing the relative cost of private health care.
- 7) Public infrastructure investment at 10% of gross domestic product (GDP), financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water.
- 8) Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks.
- 9) New spatial norms and standards - densifying cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and fixing housing market gaps.
- 10) Reduce crime by strengthening criminal justice and improving community environments.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The provincial vision and long term plan is intended to mobilise all citizens and sectors of the Eastern Cape around a common vision. The aim is to provide an opportunity for revisiting social partnerships and develop common goals among citizens, civil society, the state and the private sector. The plan also seeks to promote mutual accountability between stakeholders and to enable coherence of the three spheres of the state.

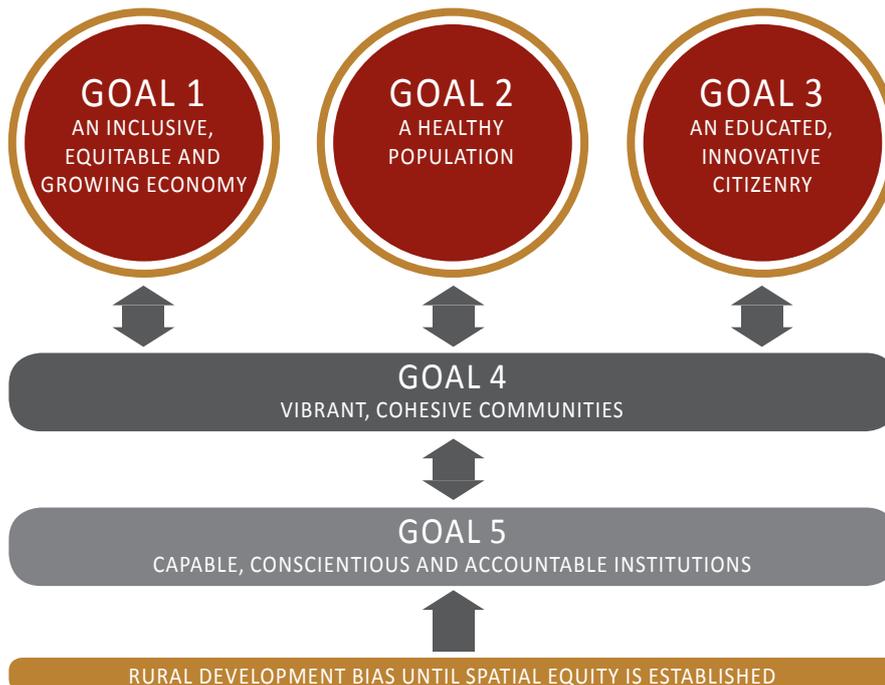
Based on the National Development Plan, the Provincial Development Plan seeks to outline a development path for the province. It sets the development agenda and priorities for the next 15 years (2015-2030), building on the Provincial Growth and Development Plan of 2004-2014. It proposes key programmes and projects for implementation up to 2030 and suggests institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and reporting. This draft plan is the outcome of a two year long process of engagement with people and stakeholders of the province and beyond.

Departing from a premise that the province must confront the structural features hobbling the provincial economy; privilege

social and economic justice; be culturally sensitive; encourage citizen participation and co-responsibility for development; promote ethical, integrated multi-agent action; respect evidence and critical deliberation; and take accountability seriously, the following goals are core to the Eastern Cape Provincial Development Plan:

- 1) Redistributive, inclusive and spatially equitable economic development and growth - prioritising investments in, and the development of, rural regions to address need and structural deficiencies, as well as tap potential.
- 2) Quality Health - fundamental to human functionality and progress.
- 3) Education, Training & Innovation - pivotal to human development, societal well-being and a regenerative, self-sustaining civilisation.
- 4) Vibrant, cohesive communities - with access to decent housing, amenities and services.
- 5) Institutional Capabilities - important to underpinning the developmental agency of both state and non-state institutions.

THE GOALS ARE SHOWN GRAPHICALLY IN THE FIGURE BELOW



GOALS UNPACKED

GOAL 1: AN INCLUSIVE, EQUITABLE AND GROWING ECONOMY

This goal emphasises a larger and more efficient provincial economy, increased employment, and reduced inequalities. This goal deals with: rural development; economic infrastructure; land reform; industry and enterprise support; and economic sector development. Proposals for priority interventions are district-specific.

GOAL 2: A HEALTHY POPULATION

This goal targets a healthy population through an improved healthcare system. The system should move from being hospital-centric to focusing on a primary care system that is integrated across primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. The proposals include: primary health care and strengthening of district health systems; improvement of leadership across the sector; infrastructure and facility improvement; health workforce planning and the social determinants of health.

GOAL 3: AN EDUCATED, INNOVATIVE CITIZENRY

This goal seeks to ensure that people are empowered to define their identity, are capable of sustaining their livelihoods, living healthy lives and raising healthy families, developing a just society and economy, and playing an effective role in the politics and governance of their communities. The proposals deal with: access to and quality of early childhood development; basic education and training, including foundation phase literacy and numeracy, mother-tongue education, teacher development, improved leadership, management and governance and infrastructure. For the post school education and training sector, it addresses adult education and training, community colleges, technical and vocational education training, universities and research and innovation.

GOAL 4: VIBRANT, COHESIVE COMMUNITIES

This goal seeks to generate a shift from a focus on state-driven housing delivery to one that that enables people to make their own decisions, build their own liveable places and transform spatial patterns. The proposals deal with transformed human settlements, spatial planning and land use management, regional development, social infrastructure and community safety.

GOAL 5: CAPABLE, CONSCIENTIOUS AND ACCOUNTABLE INSTITUTIONS

This goal seeks to build capable, resilient and accountable institutions to champion rapid inclusive development. The proposals deal with the creation of capable provincial and local government; leadership renewal across society; citizen-centred development and multi-agency partnerships.

Achievement of the vision is impossible without concurrent, systemic and continuous interaction between an inclusive and equitable economy, a healthy population, an educated, innovative citizenry, vibrant communities and capable, conscientious and accountable institutions. There are complex interrelations between the goals, as well as the objectives and strategic actions proposed in this plan.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT BIAS

Given that over 70% of the population is rural, the fortunes of the province are inherently bound up with the future of its rural areas. While urbanisation is an undeniable trend, we estimate that the majority of the population will still be outside of the metropolitan areas in 2030. The Eastern Cape is set to remain a rural province for the foreseeable future and therefore rural development is a key priority and has been integrated into all of the goal areas.



GDP-R 2013 MARKET VALUE OF ALL GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED IN THE METRO
R48 261 MILLION



ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION

The goal of a growing and inclusive economy includes a larger and more efficient provincial economy, more employment, and reduced inequalities of income and wealth.

Economic priorities in the PDP are:

- Agriculture
- Mining and Energy
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Tourism
- Social economy
- Knowledge-based services

The economic potential of a region will depend on a number of things, such as:

- Natural resources (such as minerals, arable land and water).
- Distance from major markets.
- Existing economic infrastructure and how it will be developed in future.
- Existing competitive advantages, as revealed by existing enterprise activity in the region.
- How well we are able to build on existing competitive advantages and create new competitive advantages.

This last point is crucial: competitive advantages are created and dynamic, not God-given. They require, for example, careful planning, resource mobilisation, effective state support and conducive macroeconomic (and other enabling) conditions. These are impossible to predict with any degree of certainty. For example, ten years ago the “game-changing” impact of shale-gas on this province was not on anyone’s radar and remains uncertain as to its spatial footprint (because we are still at early stage exploration).

This section outlines key indicators for economic growth and transformation in the district.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Agriculture:

There is scope for increased urban agriculture based on proximity to large consumer markets. Fresh vegetables and flowers under irrigation using re-cycled water could make economic sense.

Mining and minerals:

Limestone, clay and aggregates are used in the building materials industry.

Construction:

NMB has high potential for construction industry growth based on:

- Industrial and logistics growth
- Infrastructure renewal and extensions
- Township upgrading
- Residential and commercial property developments
- PE Waterfront

The municipality should ensure land availability for private property development.

Manufacturing industry:

The NMB industrial sector has high potential based on:

- Lower energy costs (fracking and nuclear)
- Shale-gas to liquid and polymers production
- New-generation products
- The existing Coega investment pipeline (in excess of R200 billion)
- The existing automotive industry as “anchor tenant”, and associated engineering base
- New smelters and Project Mthombo
- Industrial waste recycling
- New maritime industries
- Possible revival of the clothing and footwear industry and other light industry
- Support from NMMU and knowledge based services
- An efficient municipality delivering good quality infrastructure services (water, electricity, roads, transport, waste collection etc)

Tourism:

NMB has high tourism potential based on:

- Business and conference tourism
- City and beach holidays
- Gateway to Garden Route, Sunshine Coast and Karoo (Valley of Desolation), Addo and Baviaanskloof etc

Knowledge-based services:

NMB has high potential in knowledge-based services based on:

- NMMU and associated R&D
- Increased supply of applied scientists and engineers
- ICT
- Existing business and professional services
- Business process services (call centres at Coega)

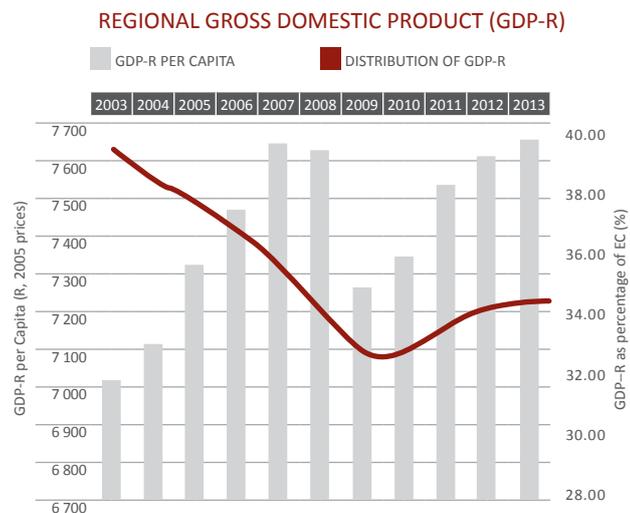
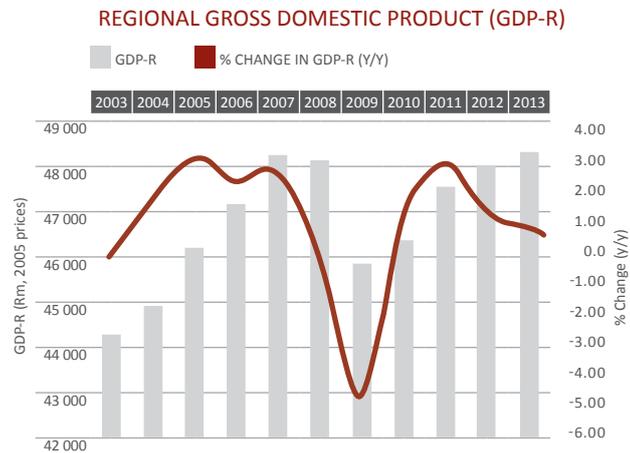
REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP-R)

The performance of the Metro has been weak over the past decade or so with an average annual growth rate from 2000 to 2013 of 0.9%. The 2008-09 recession had a strong effect on the overall performance and the growth rate dropped by -4.8%, as opposed to the national average of -1.5% and the provincial average of -1% between 2008 and 2009. Recovery has been slower, as the growth rate was only 0.6% in 2013 (as opposed to a South African and Eastern Cape average annual growth rate of 1.9 and 1.6% respectively).

The tertiary sector is the largest contributor to the municipality's economy with a contribution of 71.5%. This is followed by the secondary sector (27.9%) and the primary sector (0.6%).

Manufacturing sector plays an important role in the metro's economy. In 2013 it contributed 24.2% to the region's gross value added. Transport equipment (9.5%) is the most important manufacturing sub-sector followed by petroleum products chemicals, rubber and plastics (4.3%), metals, metal products, machinery and equipment (2.5%) and food, beverages and tobacco (2.4%).

Non-metallic mineral products have exhibited a negative performance. The sector lost 23% during the 2008-09 recession, but recovered during 2013 with a growth rate of 0.4%. However, since 2005 it has shrunk by an annual average growth of -4.5%.



	GDP-R (Rm, 2005 prices)	% Change (y/y)	GDP-R per Capita (R, 2005 prices)	GDP-R as % of Eastern Cape (%)
2009	45 826	-4.76	7 264	32.60
2010	46 339	1.12	7 346	32.97
2011	47 532	2.58	7 535	33.82
2012	47 988	0.96	7 607	34.14
2013	48 261	0.57	7 650	34.34

DEFINITION:

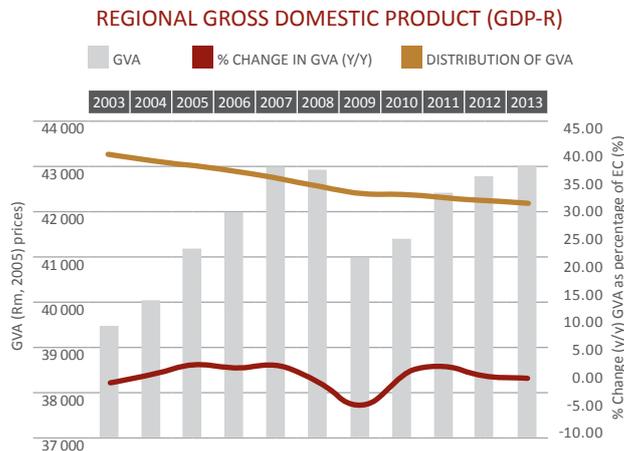
Market value of all final goods and services produced within a region in a given period of time. Real GDP-R is the nominal GDP adjusted for inflation.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*, StatsSA

DATA NOTE:

GDP-R is calculated using the national ratio of gross value added to GDP at market prices and gross value added (GVA) for each location. Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)

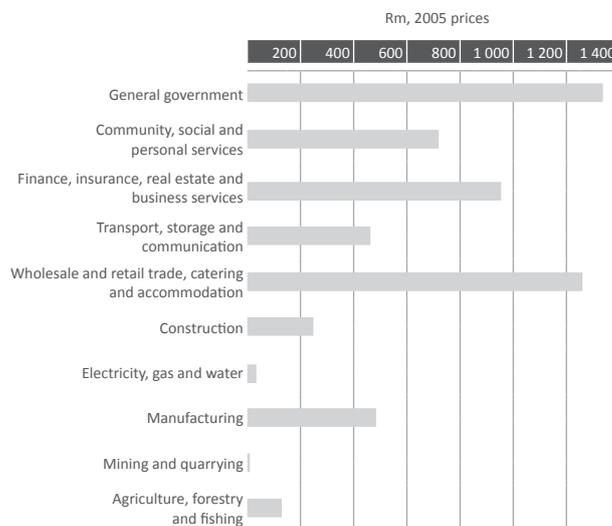


Gross value added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in a region. It is used in the estimation of gross domestic product (GDP).

GVA = GDP - taxes on products + subsidies on products.

The tertiary sector is dominated by finance, insurance, real estate and business services (23.7%) and wholesale and retail trade, catering, and accommodation (12.2%). The general government sector has grown at an average of 0.6% since 2005. Government services contribute 8.3% to the sector in the Eastern Cape and almost 1% to the sector in South Africa. Community services have exhibited strong growth since 1995 at an annual average of 1.9%.

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) PER SECTOR (2013)



	GVA (Rm, 2005 prices)	% Change (y/y)	GVA as % of Eastern Cape (%)
2009	40 984	-4.58	32.60
2010	41 417	1.06	32.18
2011	42 415	2.41	31.84
2012	42 810	0.93	31.30
2013	43 044	0.55	31.00

DEFINITION:

Gross value added (GVA) for a region includes the compensation of employees, the net operating surplus, the consumption of fixed capital (gross value added at fixed costs), other taxes on production less other subsidies on production (gross value added at basic prices) of that region. SIC refers to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, is based upon the latest (third revision which appeared in 1990) International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions and is published by StatsSA.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*; StatsSA

DATA NOTE:

Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS (GOS)

Profits are an important economic measure in that they reflect the extent to which firms are sustainable in the long term. If firms are relatively more profitable in one country or region than others in the long run, new firms will then tend to relocate or establish themselves in that area.

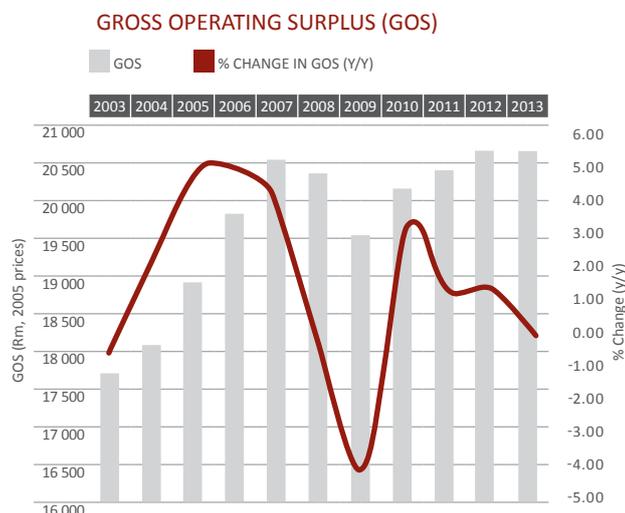
Gross operating surplus (GOS) is the surplus generated by an enterprise’s operations and activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed. Although GOS is not exactly the same as profits, it is used as a proxy and is useful in trend and cross-sectional analysis. It does not, however, take factors such as depreciation or tax into account.

Nelson Mandela Bay Metro’s GOS was over R20 billion in 2013. It contributed to just over 2% to South Africa’s GOS and 33% to the Eastern Cape’s GOS.

The five sectors that contribute the most to the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro’s GOS are:

- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services [SIC: 8]: 30.7%
- Manufacturing [SIC: 3]: 23.5%
- Transport, storage and communication [SIC: 7]: 15.9%
- Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation [SIC: 6]: 14.6%
- Construction [SIC: 5]: 3.1%

The finance and insurance sector and the construction sector were the fastest growing sectors, exhibiting an average growth of 10% between 2005 and 2013.



	GOS (Rm, 2005 prices)	% Change (y/y)	GOS as % of Eastern Cape (%)
2009	19 585	-4.03	34.26
2010	20 196	3.12	33.80
2011	20 455	1.28	33.54
2012	20 716	1.27	37.87
2013	20 706	-0.05	32.65

DEFINITION:

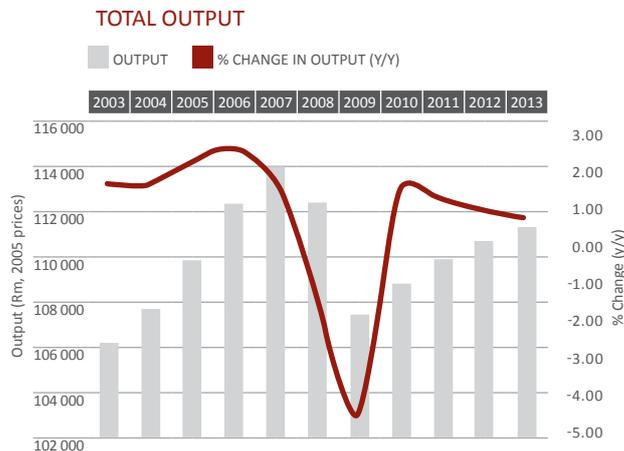
Gross operating surplus (GOS) is the taking into account the value of the consumption of fixed capital. SIC refers to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, is based upon the latest (third revision which appeared in 1990) International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions and is published by StatsSA.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

DATA NOTE:

Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

TOTAL OUTPUT



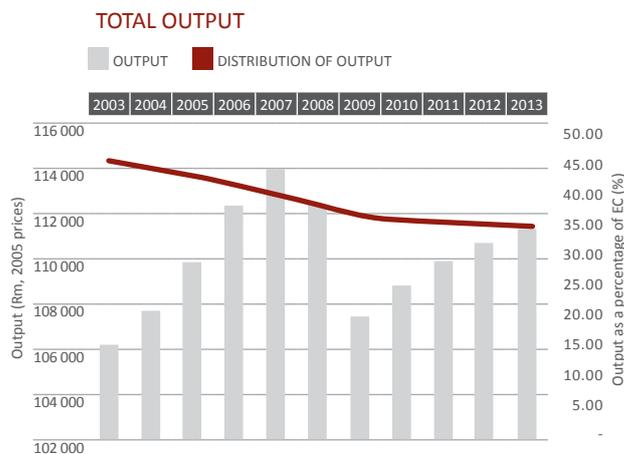
Total output consists of goods and services produced within the economy; it includes goods and services produced for own final use.

Output has been increasing steadily since 2000, even during 2009 when the global recession had an impact on the South African economy.

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metro's share of the Eastern Cape's total output has remained at just over 33%.

The sectors with the largest output are:

- Manufacturing [SIC: 3]: 40.7%
- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services [SIC: 8]: 17.4%
- Transport, storage, and communication [SIC: 7]: 9.3%
- Wholesale and trading, catering and accommodation [SIC: 6]: 8.9%
- Construction [SIC: 5]: 4.2%



In the Eastern Cape the sectors with the largest output are manufacturing [SIC: 3]: 29.5%; finance, insurance, real estate and business service [SIC: 8]: 18.1%; wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation [SIC: 6]: 11.1%; transport, storage and communication [SIC: 7]: 7.7% and construction [SIC: 5]: 4.5%.

	Output (Rm, 2005 prices)	% Change (y/y)	Output as % of Eastern Cape (%)
2009	107 447	-4.38	35.58
2010	108 836	1.29	34.95
2011	109 901	0.98	34.55
2012	110 712	0.74	34.09
2013	111 320	0.55	33.70

DEFINITION:

Total output of goods and services produced by a region, at basic prices. SIC refers to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, is based upon the latest (third revision which appeared in 1990) International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions and is published by StatsSA.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*; StatsSA

DATA NOTE:

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INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

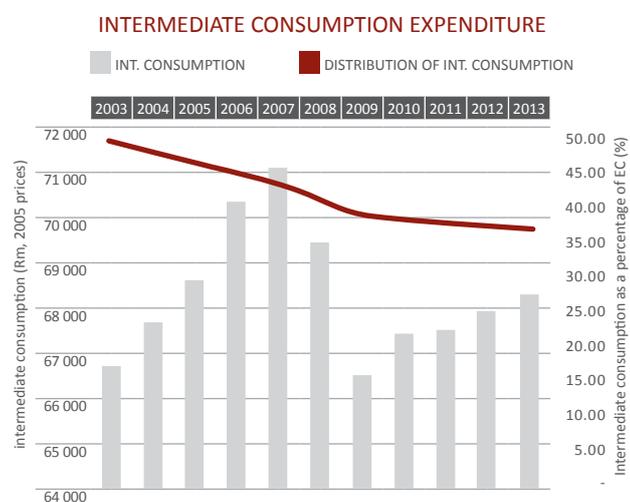
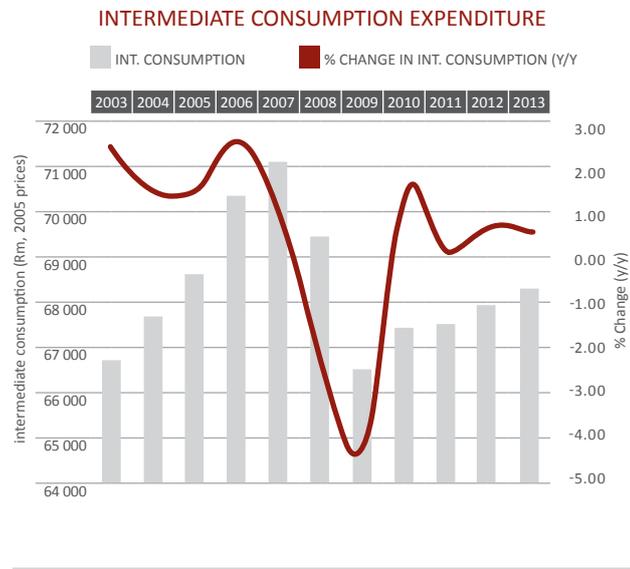
Intermediate consumption expenditure includes the inputs used to produce final goods and services.

In NMBM the sectors with the largest intermediate consumption expenditure include:

- Manufacturing [SIC: 3]: 51.1%
- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services [SIC: 8]: 13.4%
- Transport, storage and communication [SIC: 7]: 7.9%
- Wholesale and retail trading, catering and accommodation [SIC: 6]: 6.8%
- Construction [SIC: 5]: 5.1%

In the Eastern Cape sectors with the largest intermediate consumption are manufacturing [SIC: 3]: 38.4%; finance, insurance, real estate and business service [SIC: 8]: 14.7%; wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation [SIC: 6]: 8.9%; transport, storage and communication [SIC: 7]: 6.7% and construction [SIC: 5]: 5.8%.

The sectors with the largest share of South Africa's intermediary consumption include manufacturing (34.4%), general government (14.5%), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (8.9%), transport storage and communication (7.2%) and construction (7%).



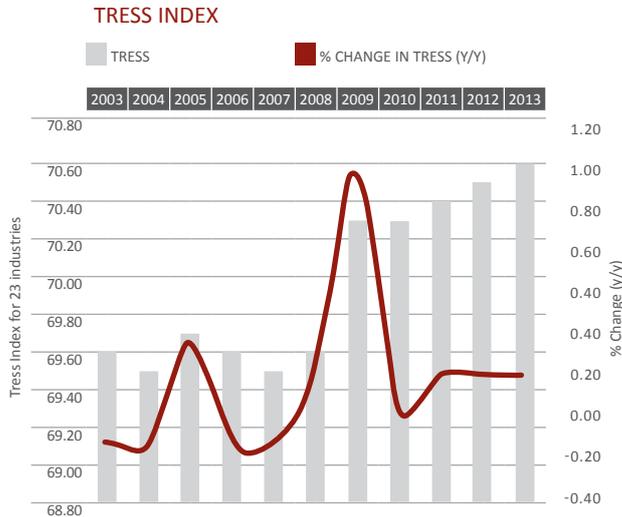
Year	Int. consumption expenditure (Rm, 2005 prices)	% Change (y/y)	Int. consumption expenditure as % of the Eastern Cape (%)
2009	66 464	-4.26	37.70
2010	67 418	1.44	36.90
2011	67 486	0.10	36.50
2012	67 901	0.62	36.12
2013	68 276	0.55	35.66

DEFINITION:
Intermediate consumption expenditure represents the value of goods and services that the producer purchases in order to produce other goods and services. SIC refers to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, is based upon the latest (third revision which appeared in 1990) International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions and is published by StatsSA.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*; StatsSA

DATA NOTE:
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TRESS INDEX

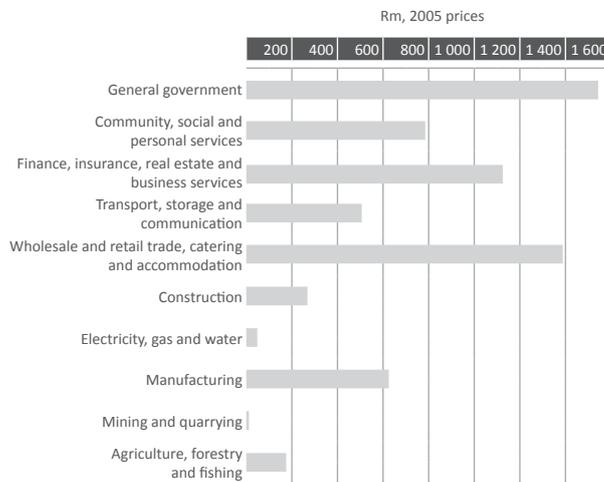


The sectoral composition of economic activity in a region is a good indication of the level of diversification or concentration of a region’s economy and can be measured by the so-called tress index. A tress index of zero represents a totally diversified economy. On the other hand, the higher the index (closer to 100), the more concentrated or vulnerable the region’s economy to exogenous variables, such as adverse climatic conditions, commodity price fluctuations, and so forth.

The tress index for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro is 70.6 compared to 73 for the Eastern Cape and 66.9 for South Africa.

Given that the structure of the economy changes very slowly, the tress index is fairly stable over time. As seen in the figures, the economy has not diversified since 1995 as the tress index has remained around 70.

INDUSTRY COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2013)



	Tress Index for 23 industries	% Change (y/y)	Tress Index for 10 industries	% Change (y/y)
2009	70.30	1.01	53.00	-2.39
2010	70.30	0.00	53.10	0.19
2011	70.40	0.14	53.30	0.38
2012	70.50	0.14	53.50	0.38
2013	70.60	0.14	53.70	0.37

DEFINITION:

The level of diversification or Tress concentration of a region’s economy is measured by a Tress index. A Tress index of zero represents a totally diversified economy. On the other hand, the higher the index (closer to 100), the more concentrated or vulnerable the region’s economy to exogenous variables, such as adverse climatic conditions, commodity price fluctuations, etc.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

DATA NOTE:

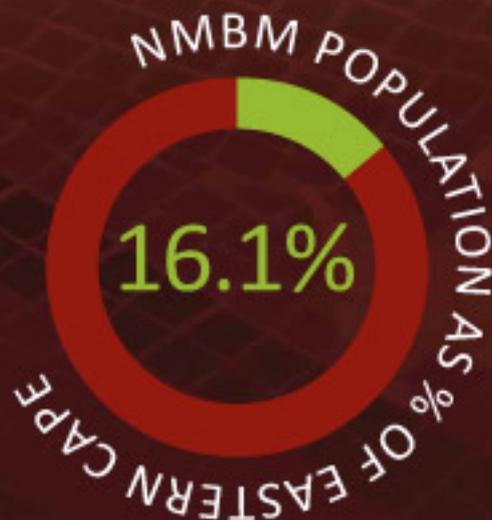
Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

POPULATION

2013
1 111 767



2003
1 055 481



HOUSEHOLDS

2013
324 916



2003
283 678

DEMOGRAPHICS



DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics are about the population of a region and the culture of the people there. Demographic shifts tell us about the shifting composition of a region's population. Demographic information allows us to plan for the future, allocate scarce resources and monitor the impact of policy, political and economic changes in society.

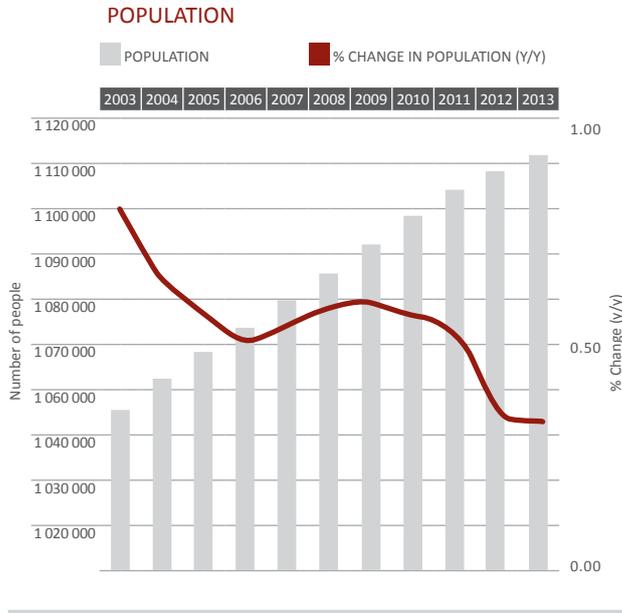
In 2014, three core demographic trends should inform planning in the Eastern Cape.

Population size has been nearly stagnant and the province has the largest outmigration of any province in the country. The Census 2011 results indicate that the Eastern Cape had a population of 6 562 053 in 2011, an increase of 6.7% on the 1996 population and 4.5% on the 2001 population. However, in relation to other provinces, the provincial share of the national population declined from 15.1% in 1996 to 12.7% in 2011. The declining proportion of the Eastern Cape population in the national total can be contrasted with increasing proportions in Gauteng and the Western Cape. These increased by 60.9% and 47.2% respectively from 1996 census figures. The declining proportion of the Eastern Cape population has already begun to impact negatively on the provincial fiscal allocation.

The Eastern Cape experiences large outmigration as evidenced by 2 million people born in the Eastern Cape now living in other provinces. Between 2001 and 2011 there was net out-migration of 325 078. The majority of those that leave the province move to Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Many rural municipalities in Chris Hani, Amathole and O R Tambo districts experienced population decline in the past ten years.

There has been a change in household structure in the past 15 years, towards smaller households, particularly in urban areas. Comparing census data from 1996, 2001 and 2011, household numbers have grown at a faster rate than the population growth rate, implying an accelerated rate of demand for household services. The Eastern Cape population grew by 5% compared to a 14% growth rate for households and the average household size has decreased from 4.7 to 3.7 persons per household.

POPULATION



In 2013 there were an estimated 1 111 767 people in the Nelson Mandela Metro.

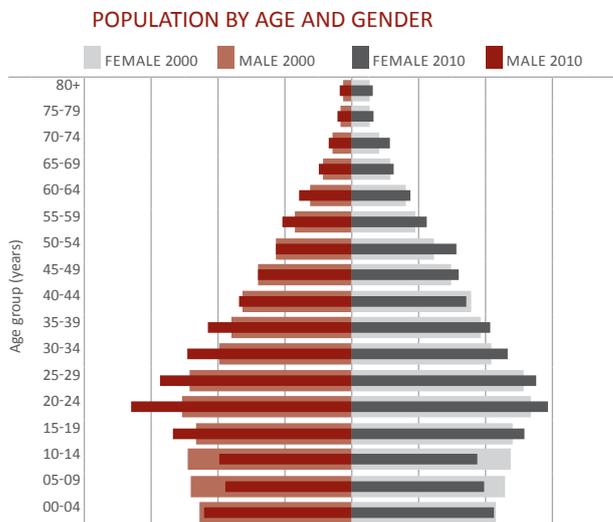
The racial composition of the Nelson Mandela Metro is as follows:

- Black: 61.8%
- Coloured: 23%
- Asian: 1.4%
- White: 13.7%

The Nelson Mandela Metro’s population has been growing slowly since 2004. The annual rate of population growth since 2005 has been about 0.5%.

From 2005 to 2013 the population groups grew at the following annual averages:

- Black: 1.7%
- Coloured: -0.5%
- Asian: -1.3%
- White: -2.2%



The Nelson Mandela Metro is densely populated with 569 people per km² compared to South Africa at 42 people per km² and the Eastern Cape at 41 people per km².

	Population	% Change (y/y)	Population as % of Eastern Cape (%)	Population density
2009	1 092 203	0.59	16.13	555.46
2010	1 098 377	0.57	16.15	557.04
2011	1 104 140	0.52	16.23	565.41
2012	1 108 089	0.36	16.29	567.44
2013	1 111 767	0.33	16.35	569.32

DEFINITION:

The population includes all inhabitants (both South African citizens and foreigners) of all races, gender and ages.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*, StatsSA

DATA NOTE:

Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

HOUSEHOLDS

In 2013 there were an estimated 324 916 households in the Nelson Mandela Metro, representing 2.4% of South African households and 18.4% of those in the Eastern Cape.

The racial composition of households of the Nelson Mandela Metro is as follows:

- Black: 61.6%
- Coloured: 18.8%
- Asian: 1.4%
- White: 18.2%

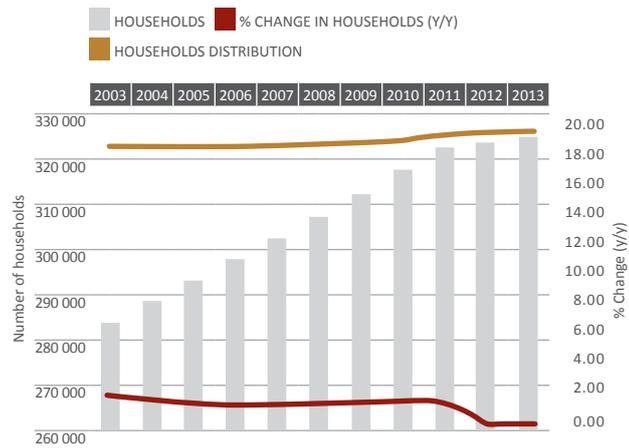
Since 2005 the number of households in the Nelson Mandela Metro has increased (0.9%) while the number of households in South Africa has increased by an annual average rate of 1% per annum and 0.8% in the Eastern Cape.

From 2005 to 2013, households in the Metro grew at the following annual average growth rates:

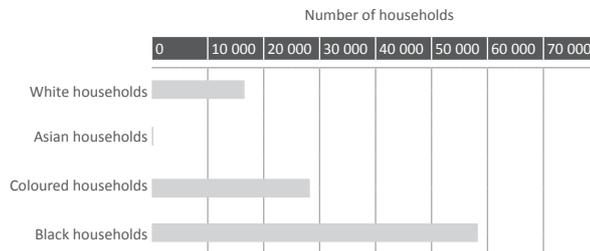
- Black: 2.1%
- Coloured: 0.1%
- Asian: -0.7%
- White: -1.5%

There is a trend towards fewer people per household.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS



DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS (2013)



DEFINITION:

A person, or group of persons, who occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) at least four days a week on average. They live together and share resources as a unit.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*, StatsSA

DATA NOTE:

Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

	Households	% Change (y/y)	Households as % of Eastern Cape (%)
2009	312 154	1.65	18.22
2010	317 315	1.65	18.33
2011	322 546	1.65	18.63
2012	323 768	0.38	18.70
2013	324 916	0.35	18.77



% DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME CATEGORIES





POVERTY AND INCOME

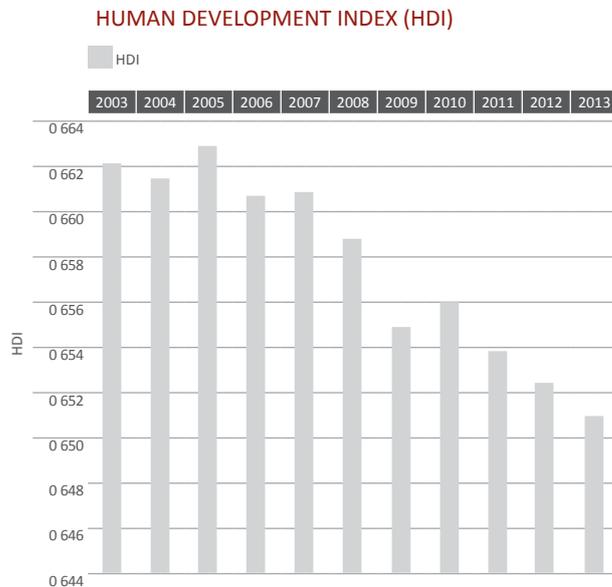
POVERTY AND INCOME

Poverty in South Africa and the Eastern Cape is widespread and deep, and is hence the chief target of government policy. Several studies have been conducted on the characteristics and spread of poverty in the Eastern Cape to improve planning, programming and targeting of anti-poverty interventions. The overwhelming finding is that more than a decade into democracy, the Eastern Cape Province remains trapped in structural poverty. This shows in all aspects of its demographic, health and socio-economic profiles. However there are wide intra-provincial spatial differences.

In the Eastern Cape, poverty eradication was a central part of the 2004-2014 Provincial Growth and Development Plan. The Department of Social Development was charged with coordinating the provincial “war on poverty” campaign from 2006 onwards. From 2007 a two-pronged approach was implemented, where focus in the short term was on integrating and coordinating existing poverty eradication initiatives in the 11 least developed local municipalities in the Eastern Cape. The medium to long term goals were to work towards a family-based social service model. In 2012 the province adopted an Anti-Poverty Strategy, championed by the DoSD.

The Anti-Poverty Strategy builds on the experience of government and civil society in the past 20 years and aims to change how interventions are implemented. This will be done through joined-up implementation and better targeting of interventions. Integration is important to avoid waste of scarce resources and ensure sustainability of interventions. The goals of the strategy are; i) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; ii) Promote sustainable community livelihoods and self-reliant households; and iii) ensure well targeted, joined-up implementation and service delivery by government and its social partners. Importantly, the strategy, and its implementation programme to date, emphasise that without the joint efforts of all spheres of government, NGOs, community and civil society organisations, trade unions, faith based organisations, traditional authorities, institutions of higher learning and the private sector, poverty eradication cannot be achieved.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)



The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measure of health, education and income, measured in terms of life expectancy, literacy and level of education, and GDP per capita, respectively. It is a standard means of measuring living standards.

Although the index has also been described as “redundant” and a “reinvention of the wheel”, measuring aspects of development that have already been exhaustively studied, it is useful for measuring progress over time and the impact of economic policies on quality of life.

In South Africa the HDI has dropped from 0.627 in 1995 to 0.553 in 2013. However, the index has been fairly constant for the past few years. The HDI in the Eastern Cape has been lower than South Africa’s HDI since 1995 and has dropped from 0.582 (1995) to 0.503 (2013). Accordingly, the trend for the past five years has been downward, largely because of the lower life expectancy resulting from the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

In 2013 the Nelson Mandela Metro’s HDI was 0.651, which was higher than the provincial average and that of South Africa as a whole.

	HDI
2009	0.655
2010	0.656
2011	0.654
2012	0.652
2013	0.651

DEFINITION:

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measure of health, education and income, measured in terms of life expectancy, literacy and level of education, and GDP per capita, respectively. It is a standard means of measuring living standards.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*; StatsSA

DATA NOTE:

It is important to note that the UNDP publishes an annual development report with its own HDI figures. Unfortunately the methodology changes making comparisons difficult. The latest UNDP report (2011) lists South Africa with an HDI of 0.619 and ranks it 123 in the world. The HDI presented above should therefore not be compared to the UNDP’s HDI.

GINI COEFFICIENT

Poverty and inequality remain major challenges for the Nelson Mandela Metro, the Eastern Cape and South Africa. The Gini coefficient is merely an indicator of how equally income (or poverty) is distributed, as countries that have identical Gini coefficients can differ greatly in terms of income and quality of life. The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the incomes of individuals or households in an economy deviate from a perfectly equal distribution. It is important to bear in mind that the Gini coefficient is neither a necessary nor a sufficient indicator or condition for improving the lives of the poor in South Africa.

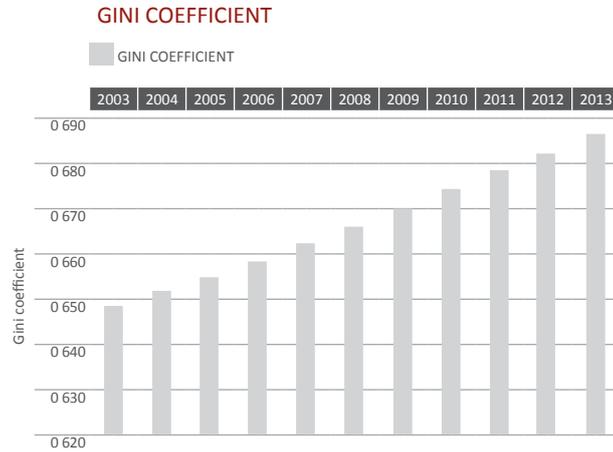
Methodological differences in the available underlying data and differences in the methodology by which the Gini coefficient is calculated, complicate comparisons.

The Gini coefficient measures inequality using a ratio analysis that makes it easy to interpret. A Gini coefficient of 0 represents perfect equality and 1 means perfect inequality.

Using the Gini coefficient, inequality in South Africa marginally improved from 0.664 in 2007 to 0.654 in 2013. The Eastern Cape has also become more unequal with Gini coefficients of 0.636 in 2007 and 0.656 in 2013.

The Gini coefficient for the Metro was 0.662 in 2007 and 0.687 in 2013, indicating a moderate deterioration and equity remains a problem.

In the past inequality in South Africa was largely defined along racial lines. Today it has become increasingly defined by the gap between rich and poor.



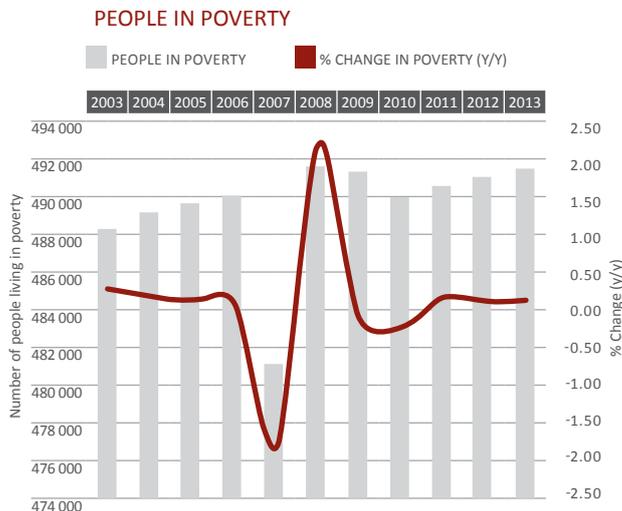
	Gini coefficient
2009	0.670
2010	0.674
2011	0.678
2012	0.683
2013	0.687

DEFINITION:

The Gini coefficient measures the inequality as a proportion of its theoretical maximum. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0 (no inequality) to 1 (complete inequality).

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*; Presidency

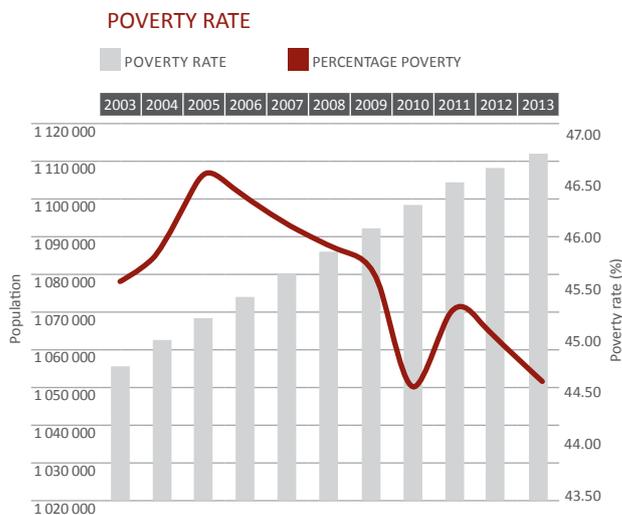
PEOPLE IN POVERTY



Poverty is notoriously difficult to define but typically researchers take one of two approaches; the first is the poverty-line approach and the second is the access-to-services approach. Following the poverty-line approach, the number of households that fall below a chosen minimum income threshold are said to be living in poverty (the minimum income threshold is the minimum level of income that is required to meet basic needs).

The number of people living in poverty in both South Africa and the Eastern Cape is declining. Of the 21 million people living in poverty in South Africa, nearly 3.8 million people live in the Eastern Cape. This means that 40% of South Africa’s population and 55% of the province’s population are living in poverty.

There are an estimated 491 426 people living in poverty in the Metro, representing 44% of the Metro’s local population. However, this number is increasing moderately, as it increased by 0.4% from 2009 to 2013.



	Number of people living in poverty	% Change (y/y)	Poverty rate (%)	Population
2009	491 228	-0.07	44.98	1 092 203
2010	489 960	-0.26	44.61	1 098 377
2011	490 508	0.11	44.42	1 104 140
2012	490 967	0.09	44.31	1 108 089
2013	491 426	0.09	44.20	1 111 767

DEFINITION:

Number of people living below the poverty line. There is no official poverty line defined in South Africa, therefore UNISA’s BMR poverty line has been used. The poverty line for Port Elizabeth is R1 892 per month at 2005 prices and has been used as a benchmark for all the districts in the Eastern Cape.

DATA SOURCE: StatsSA; Quantec; BMR

DATA NOTE:

The Minimum Living Levels were projected from calculations of previously disadvantaged households living in former segregated urban areas in Port Elizabeth in 2003/2004. The poverty rate is taken as the percentage of people in poverty relative to the population of that area.

EDUCATION

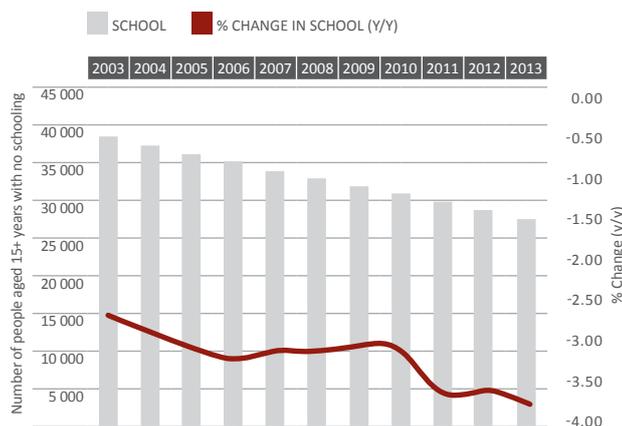
The effects of education are extensive throughout society. Education links directly to poverty-reduction efforts, as poverty levels are lower among families in which the head of the household has had some education than in those where the head of the household has no education. Education is also directly related to improved health and impacts especially on premature death rates among children. However with improved education levels, jobs may still be hard to find. This is particularly true in the social sciences. This leads to frustration and disappointment especially among young workers.

The number of people aged 15 years or older without any schooling is a matter for concern. Fortunately this has been coming down. In 1995 more than 42 000 people had not received any schooling, but this figure has dropped to just over 27 000 in 2013. This represents only 2.4% of the population as opposed to 4.2% in 1995. This is far lower than that of the Eastern Cape which stands at 6.1% and South Africa at 5.5%.

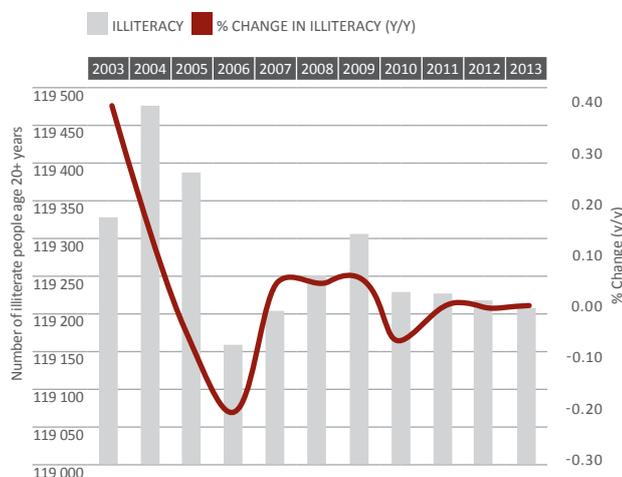
Adult literacy could be achieved through effort to increase enrolment, keep children in school and produce a better educated population. Literacy also has a significant effect on income generation, health care and gender equality.

Since 1995, literacy levels have been increasing steadily. However, the fact that over a tenth of the adult population is unable to read and write is an indictment on a metropolitan area such as Nelson Mandela. In addition the number of illiterate people aged 20 years and older has remained constant at just over 119 000 people.

NO SCHOOLING: PERSONS AGED 15+



ILLITERACY: PERSONS AGED 20+



	Number of people with no schooling	% Change (y/y)	Number of illiterate people	% Change (y/y)
2009	31 731	-3.05	119 310	0.05
2010	30 744	-3.11	119 230	-0.07
2011	29 640	-3.59	119 228	0.00
2012	28 581	-3.57	119 219	-0.01
2013	27 522	-3.71	119 211	-0.01

DEFINITION:

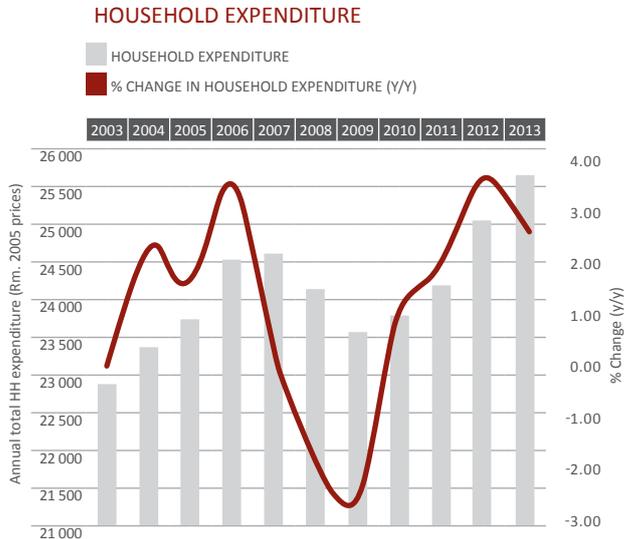
A literate adult is defined as a person 20 years and older who has achieved at least seven years of education (i.e. passed grade 7).

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

DATA NOTE:

Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

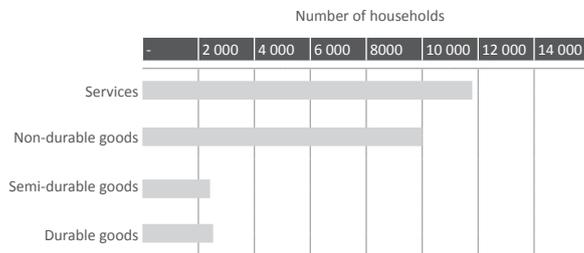
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE



Household expenditure in the Metro is estimated to be just over R25.6 billion, while household income is R24.6 billion - indicating negative household savings.

Households tend to spend less on durable goods (just over 10%) and a greater percentage is spent on non-durable goods and services. There is consequently very little wealth accumulation. Household expenditure pattern are as follows services (41.8%), non-durable goods (36.5%), durable goods (11.5%) and semi-durable goods (10.2%).

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (2013)



	Household expenditure (Rm, 2005 prices)	% Change (y/y)
2009	23 553	-2.46
2010	23 782	0.97
2011	24 189	1.71
2012	25 023	3.45
2013	25 638	2.46

DEFINITION:
Final consumption expenditure by households.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

DISPOSABLE INCOME

Household disposable income is an indicator of how well-off a nation or region is. Disposable income makes allowances for taxes and subsidies and therefore gives a better picture of what people can spend rather than what they earn.

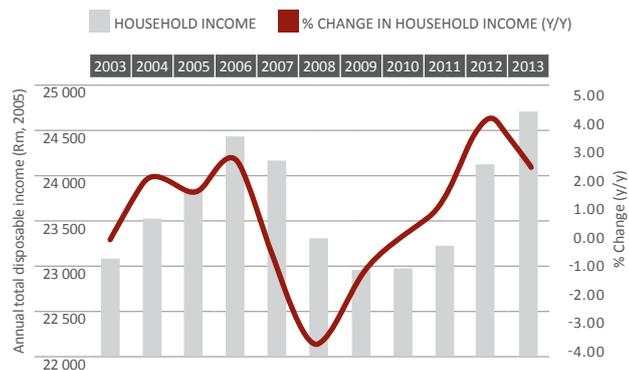
Household disposable income for the Metro increased from R24 billion in 2000 to R24.7 billion in 2013. The average annual growth rate from 2005 was 0.4%.

In South Africa, the average household disposable income has increased from R77 000 in 1995 to R98 000 in 2013, with the average annual growth rate from 2005 being 3.7%. The growth in the Eastern Cape is similar albeit off a lower base. Accordingly, household disposable income has increased from R46 000 in 1995 to R77 000 in 2013. The average annual growth rate was higher in the Eastern Cape as a whole and from 2005 the growth rate was 5.2%.

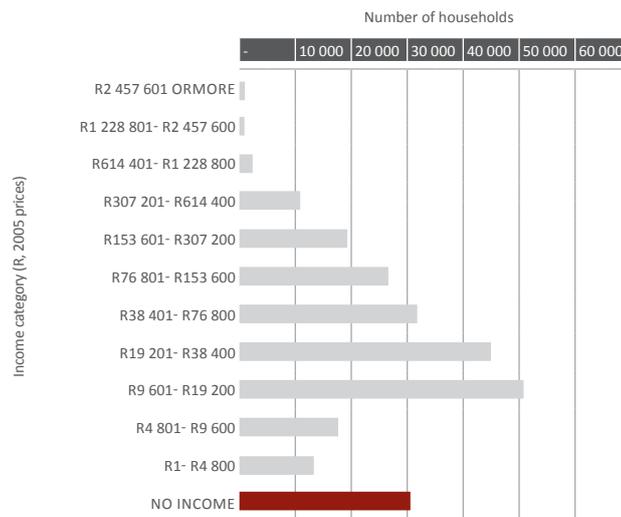
The same cannot be said for the Nelson Mandela Metro. The average household disposable income has actually decreased from R87 000 in 1995 to R76 000 in 2013. Average household disposable income has decreased by 1% on average per year since 2005.

This can be ascribed to the fact that poorer people are moving into the area and that the richer people are paying more taxes and hence have a lower disposable income. The fact that the size of households is also declining must also be considered.

DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME



DISTRIBUTION OF DISPOSABLE INCOME (2013)



DEFINITION:

Disposable household income looks at the total household income for the region less the tax commitments by all the members of that household.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

DATA NOTE:

Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

	Disposable income (R, 2005 prices)	% Change (y/y)
2009	22 963	-1.43
2010	22 972	0.04
2011	23 232	1.13
2012	24 126	3.85
2013	24 689	2.34



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MADIDIBA



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



FORMAL EMPLOYMENT



LABOUR MARKET



LABOUR FORCE

It is well known that South Africa and the Eastern Cape is facing a jobs crisis. There are large numbers of unemployed people, large and increasing numbers of discouraged workers and a growing non-economically active population. Official unemployment has remained around the 30% mark for more than 15 years. The Eastern Cape has the highest net out-migration of any province in SA. In the absence of high net out-migration the Eastern Cape's unemployment rates would be much higher than they currently are. Further there is a large and steady inflow of new entrants into the labour market from our schools. The jobs crisis is compounded by a skills crisis.

The Eastern Cape government has developed a Jobs Strategy. The purpose of the Jobs Strategy is to present the provincial government's understanding of the present provincial jobs and skills crises and explain and justify government's comprehensive approach to tackling these crises. The strategy shows how government's activities are being ramped up to align with the New Growth Path (NGP) jobs targets. Sectors and projects with job-creation potential are identified. Quantified and disaggregated job creation targets for 2012-15 have been developed. The strategy also identifies and defines the priority interventions necessary to achieve these targets and identifies key issues, challenges and constraints that must be addressed to optimise job creation outcomes.

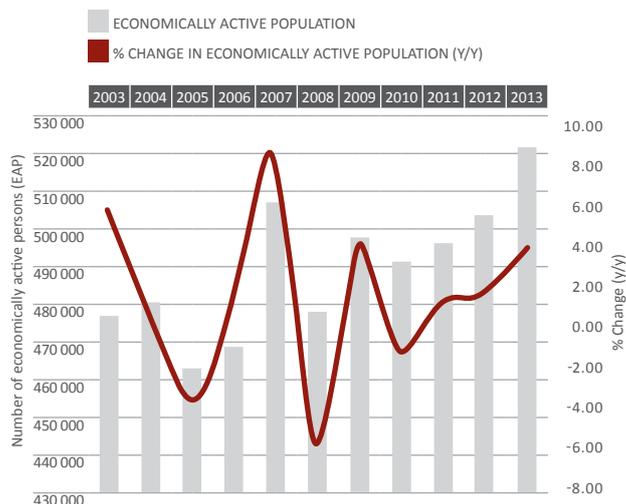
The strategy has five pillars:

- 1) Retain existing jobs.
- 2) Stimulate new jobs in priority sectors.
- 3) Build the social economy.
- 4) Increase the pace of provincial economic infrastructure investments in critical areas.
- 5) Radically improve skills development processes.

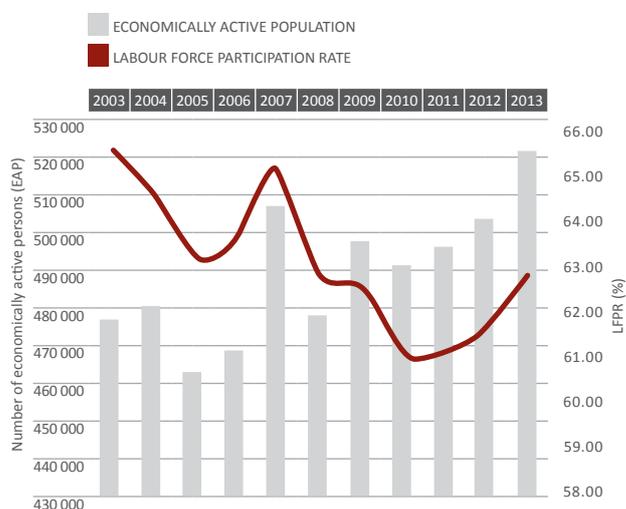
This section outlines key indicators for the labour market in the region.

LABOUR FORCE

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (EAP)



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



	EAP	% Change (y/y)	EAP as % of Eastern Cape (%)	LFPR (%)
2009	497 852	4.13	25.24	62.45
2010	491 181	-1.34	24.27	61.07
2011	496 063	0.99	25.15	61.09
2012	503 539	1.51	25.53	61.58
2013	521 711	3.61	26.45	62.68

Employment is a function of economic activity. As the economy grows so does the number of people employed. In recent times, employment growth has not been commensurate with economic growth rates. This is because some sectors are able to create more employment opportunities with a given economic growth rate. Creating jobs for unskilled labour is especially difficult, hindering efforts to disperse the benefits of economic growth more evenly. Employment tells only part of the story. Accordingly, it is important to look at the economically active population. The economically active population (EAP) includes all persons of either sex, and above a certain age, who supply labour for productive activities, during a specified time-reference period. Productive activities are either market production activities (work done for others and usually associated with pay or profit) or non-market production activities (work done for the benefit of the household, e.g. subsistence farming). The EAP therefore includes the proportion of the population from 15 to 64 years of age that is employed, self-employed or seeking employment. In essence it indicates the number of people that are willing and able to work and can generally be viewed as the labour force.

Although the population has been growing, the labour force has been rising by an average 1.5% pa since 2006. Nationally, this figure is 1.4% pa. This can be attributed to the growing number of the population that can be described as “not economically active”. Since 2006 this has grown at almost 5% pa.

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed and does not include the “not economically active”.

The LFPR has been falling in South Africa, the Eastern Cape and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro. However the LFPR for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro is higher (63%) than that of South Africa (59%) which in turn is higher than the Eastern Cape (49%).

DEFINITION:

Economically active population (or labour force) consists of employed and unemployed people. The not economically active population are people out of the labour market who are not available for work and includes students, fulltime scholars, fulltime homemakers, retired and those unable or unwilling to work. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is the labour force divided by the population of working age (15 to 64 years).

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

DATA NOTE:

Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

UNEMPLOYMENT

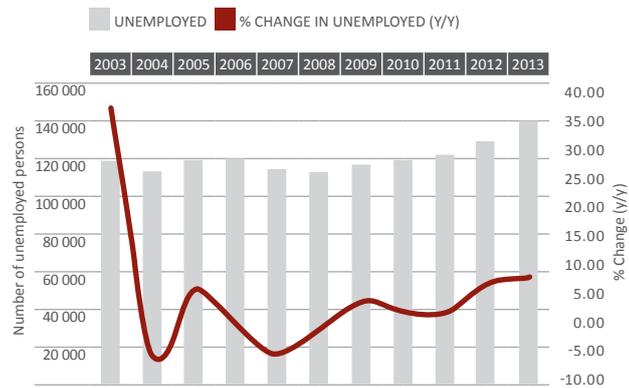
The number of people gainfully employed as percentage of the total population of South Africa is low. This implies that unemployment is high. However, care must be taken to determine who is unemployed, as the number of unemployed (official definition) does not include discouraged workers or those who are not economically active.

In the Eastern Cape the number of unemployed has increased by approximately 1.9% pa since 2006. In the Nelson Mandela Metro 120 000 people were unemployed in 2005. This increased to 140 000 in 2013.

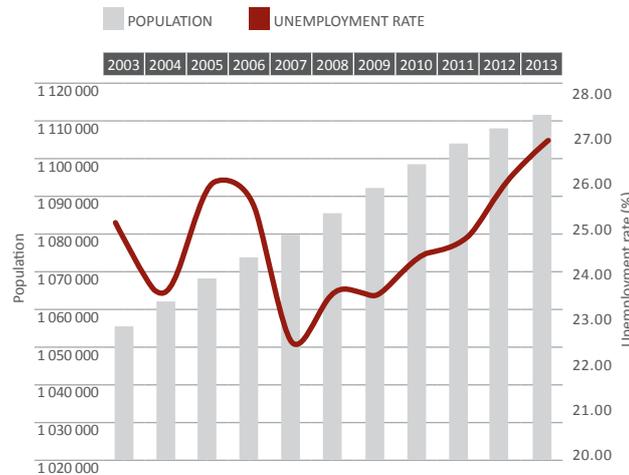
Although the recession caused unemployment to rise, indications are that this has not started to decline in the years post recession.

Although the rate of unemployment is high, it has been increasing as it is now in the order of 27% for both the Eastern Cape as a whole and Nelson Mandela Metro in particular.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



DEFINITION:

The unemployed are those people within the economically active population who: 1) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview 2) want to work and are available to start work within two weeks of the interview 3) have taken steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview. The expanded definition of unemployment excludes criterion (3). The unemployment rate is the total number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (or labour force).

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

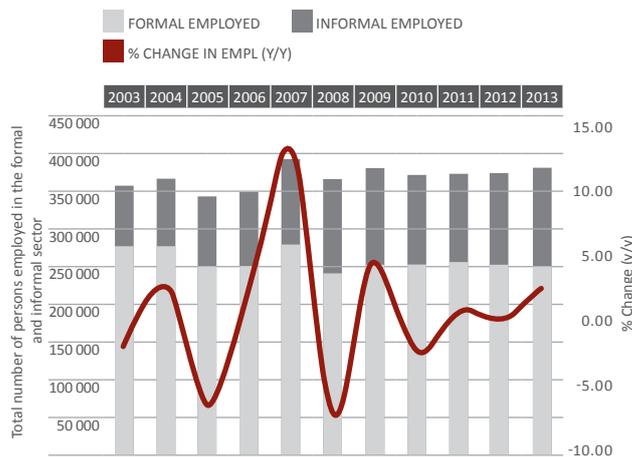
DATA NOTE:

Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

	Unemployment	% Change (y/y)	Unemployment rate (%)
2009	117 139	4.09	23.53
2010	119 248	1.80	24.28
2011	122 013	2.32	24.60
2012	129 747	6.34	25.77
2013	139 665	7.64	26.77

EMPLOYMENT

FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT



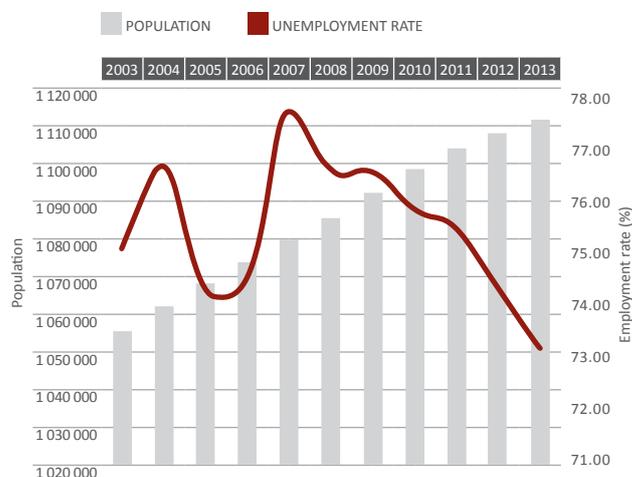
The number of formally employed people in the Metro area has been dropping since 2001, largely due to the decline in formal employment.

The percentage of employed people with formal jobs is declining slowly as more people find informal positions. In South Africa formal employment has fallen from 80% in 1995 to 70% in 2013.

The same trend is evident in the Eastern Cape where 78% formal employment was recorded in 1995 and only 65% in 2013.

In Nelson Mandela Metro 250 000 people were formally employed out of a total of 382 000, representing 73% of the total number of people employed. In 1995 formal employment represented over 76% of all employed people.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



	Formal employment as % of total employment (%)	Informal employment as % of total employment (%)	Total employment	Employment rate (%)
2009	66.54	33.46	380 713	76.47
2010	68.31	31.69	371 933	75.72
2011	68.66	31.34	374 050	75.40
2012	67.83	32.17	373 792	74.23
2013	65.34	34.66	382 046	73.23

DEFINITION:

The employed include all people that are employed either by the formal or the informal sector or those that are self employed. The informal economy has no formal definition and is sometimes called the unrecorded economy, shadow economy or hidden economy. Businesses in this sector are generally so small that they cannot or do not want to pay taxes or are engaged in illegal activities. Employers in the formal sector are businesses that generally comply with all tax and other regulations and are typically larger than those in the informal sector.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

DATA NOTE:

Distribution variable is calculated using variable as a percentage of the provincial total for the variable in question.

CRIMES PER 100 000 PEOPLE



CRIME

High levels of crime is a concern to all South Africans. South Africa has extraordinarily high rate of murders, assault, rape and other crimes compared to many other countries. The most commonly reported crimes in the Eastern Cape are robbery, theft and property related crimes, followed by assault and sexual crimes. Commercial crimes are also of concern and drug related crimes are on the increase.

Crime statistics indicate high levels of violent crime in the province which are often illustrated through harrowing stories of gang rape, brutal attacks on children or elderly women. These attacks are not isolated events of individual victimisation but are rather a socio-structural problem embedded in social relations.

The Centre for Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV) in its reports on a project to study the violent nature of crime in South Africa, sets out factors that drive the high rates of violence. These include historical brutalisation and a culture of violence during the colonial and apartheid period, particularly extraordinary levels of urban violence. Further, humiliating police harassment, a violent prison system and state sponsorship of township violence undermined the rule of law. These conditions, unique to South Africa, nurtured a culture of violence that has reproduced itself in the post-Apartheid period (CSV, 2010).

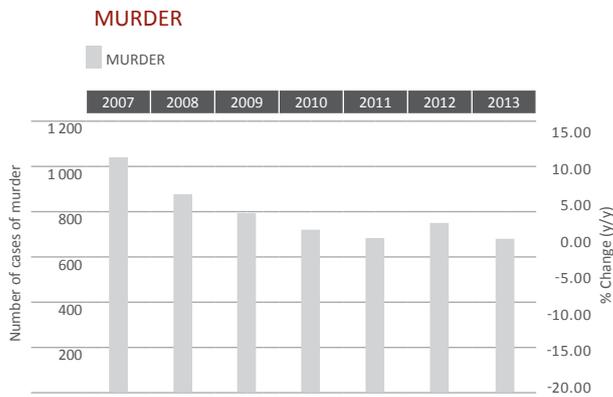
The psychological legacy of colonial racial oppression and institutionalised racial domination in the form of internalised feelings of low self-worth, is also likely to be a contributing factor to the problem of violent crime in South Africa. Other structural economic factors closely linked to violence are high levels of poverty, structural unemployment, and social and political exclusion and marginalisation as set out in the foregoing sections. These factors are shaped by the legacy of apartheid as well as by the global economic context and domestic economic policies in the post-apartheid period. This is further entrenched by easy availability of firearms and a culture of impunity in some townships (CSV, 2020).

The crime prevention strategy for the Eastern Cape focuses on strengthening communities against crime, preventing violence, preventing corruption and strengthening the criminal justice system.

The Eastern Cape Department of Safety and Liaison reports that crimes of particular concern for the Eastern Cape are:

- Crimes involving fire-arms which have significantly increased the level of violence associated with crime;
- Organised crime, including the organised smuggling of narcotics and human trafficking;
- Gender Based Violence and crimes against women and children;
- Violence associated with inter-group conflict, such as political conflicts, taxi violence and land disputes;
- Vehicle theft and hijacking; and
- Corruption within the criminal justice system.

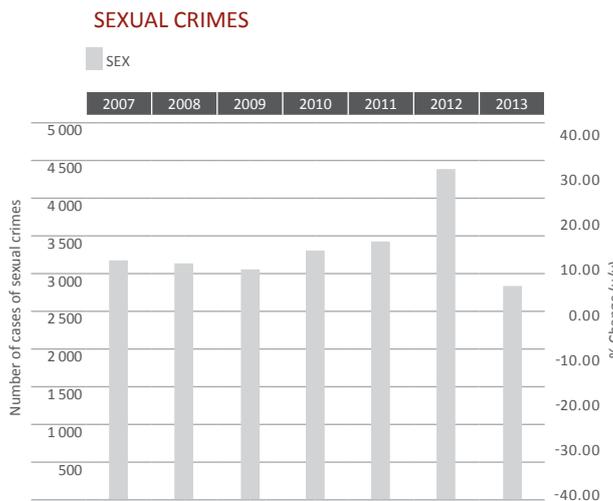
MURDER AND SEXUAL CRIMES



Crime in Nelson Mandela has generally been on a downward trend since 2004. Notable exceptions are robbery at residential premises (up 43% pa with 338 incidents reported in 2013) and robbery at non-residential premises (up 50% pa with 470 incidents reported in 2013).

There were 681 murders in 2013 compared with 753 the year before. Accordingly, there has been a downward trend with murders having decreased by 2% annually since 2004. In 2006, 966 murders were dealt with by the police in Nelson Mandela Metro. The decrease is comparable to the national average which has also declined by 2.1% pa since 2004.

Attempted murder also declined by 3%. This is below the national average (which declined by 7%) and the provincial average (which declined by 8%).



Nevertheless, the murder rate in Nelson Mandela remains high at 61 murders per 100 000 people - the rate for South Africa is 34 murders per 100 000. However, this is lower than the Eastern Cape at 68 murders per 100 000.

SEXUAL CRIMES

Sexual crimes have been decreasing moderately at an average of 1% pa since 2004. In 2013, 2 698 incidents were reported.

The rate of decline was better than the national average but not as good as the provincial average where the decline has been 2% per annum since 2004.

Nelson Mandela has 242 sexual crimes per 100 000 people. This is higher than the rate for South Africa (120 sexual crimes per 100 000) and the Eastern Cape (193 sexual crimes per 100 000).

Year	Number of cases of murder	% Change (y/y)
2009	793	-9.60
2010	722	-9.00
2011	687	-4.80
2012	753	9.53
2013	681	-9.47

DEFINITION:

Murder is a social contact crime resulting in the loss of life of the victim, but excludes cases where the loss of life occurred as a result of a response to a crime, i.e. self defence.

The concept of sexual crimes includes rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec, SAPS

DATA NOTE:

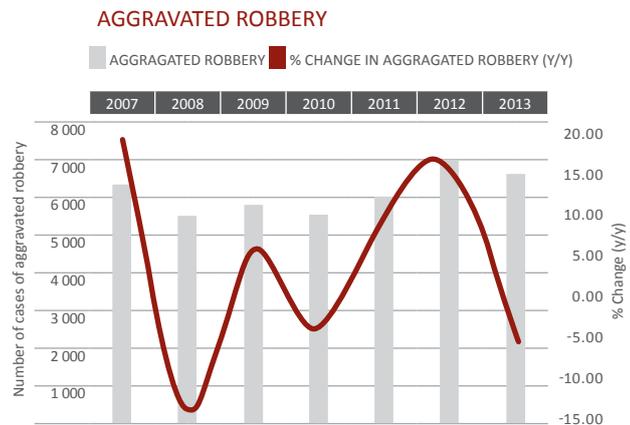
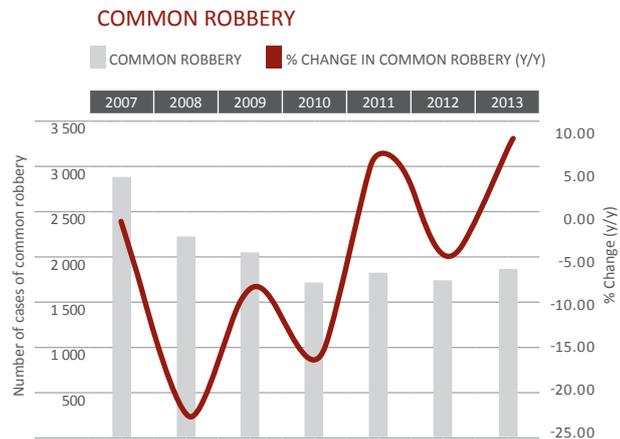
The police station areas have been generalised around point objects.

ROBBERY

COMMON ROBBERY

Although 1 891 common robberies were reported in 2013, there has been a substantial reduction since 2004 when 3 638 common robberies were reported. The average rate of decline is 2.3% since 2010 compared with a decline of -2% for South Africa and -4.7% for the Eastern Cape.

The common robbery rate in Nelson Mandela (170 common robberies per 100 000) is higher than South Africa (106 common robberies per 100 000) and the Eastern Cape (92 common robberies per 100 000).



DEFINITION:

In a common robbery incident, offenders usually do not have a firearm. In order to execute the robbery, they use swift action and the element of surprise to ensure that they manage to take the victim's possessions.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec, SAPS

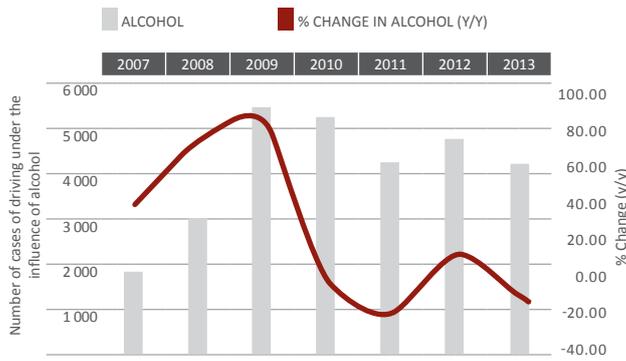
DATA NOTE:

The police station areas have been generalised around point objects.

	Number of cases common robbery	% Change (y/y)	Number of cases of aggravated robbery	% Change (y/y)
2009	2 056	-8.05	5 804	-5.07
2010	1 724	-16.16	5 563	-4.15
2011	1 839	6.71	6 053	-9.17
2012	1 749	-4.89	6 994	-38.41
2013	1 891	8.08	6 639	-5.08

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG-RELATED CRIME

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL



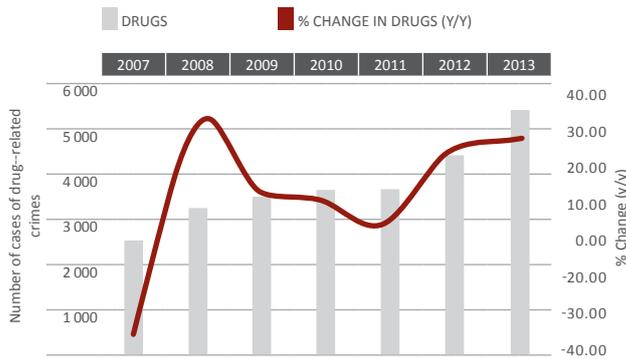
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs has increased substantially over the past few years. Only 1 570 incidents were dealt with in 2005 compared with 4 212 in 2013. This represents an increase of 9.3% pa since 2004, which is lower than the national (14%) pa, but higher than the provincial by 5.8% point.

DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Drug-related crimes have decreased in the Nelson Mandela area by an average of 10% pa since 2004. This is compared to an increase of 14% pa since 2004 for the whole of South Africa. The provincial average has also declined but only by 5.8% pa since 2004.

DRUG-RELATED CRIME



The rate of offences per 100 000 people for drug-related crime is relatively low in the Eastern Cape at 254 per 100 000 people and the Nelson Mandela area at 487 per 100 000 people. The national rate is 407 per 100 000 people.

	Number of cases of drunk driving	% Change (y/y)	Number of cases of drug-related crime	% Change (y/y)
2009	5 460	77.94	3 515	7.59
2010	5 264	-3.59	3 681	4.72
2011	4 271	-18.86	3 673	-0.22
2012	4 752	11.27	4 406	19.96
2013	4 212	-11.36	5 415	22.90

DEFINITION:

Driving under the influence of alcohol refers to the situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood-alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

Drug-related crime refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public. An increase in crimes of this nature may therefore reflect an increase in police activity and visibility.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec, SAPS

DATA NOTE:

The police station areas have been generalised around point objects.

WATER



% HOUSEHOLDS WITH WATER
INSIDE DWELLING

	2003	2013
EASTERN CAPE	19.8%	24.5%
NMBMM	49.6%	59.7%

SANITATION



HOUSEHOLDS WITH A FLUSH OR CHEMICAL
TOILET AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS

	2003	2013
EASTERN CAPE	37%	40%
NMBMM	82%	87%

REFUSE



% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO
REFUSE REMOVAL

	2003	2013
EASTERN CAPE	15.7%	13.5%
NMBMM	3.3%	5.8%

ENERGY



ELECTRICITY AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL LIGHT
SOURCES PER HOUSEHOLD

	2003	2013
EASTERN CAPE	54.3%	70.9%
NMBMM	70.0%	92.3%

DWELLING



NUMBER OF INFORMAL DWELLINGS AS
A PERCENTAGE OF ALL DWELLINGS

	2003	2013
EASTERN CAPE	10.4%	9.1%
NMBMM	26.6%	15.1%

TELEPHONE



HOUSEHOLDS WITH A PHONE IN THE
DWELLING AND/OR CELLULAR PHONE AS A
PERCENTAGE OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS.

	2003	2013
EASTERN CAPE	33.3%	51.6%
NMBMM	53.7%	55.9%

SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Ensuring availability of clean water, adequate sanitation, light and heat and decent housing, are critical in overcoming poverty. In the context of persistent inequalities and social divisions, delays in obtaining services, lower levels of service and relatively high levels of disconnection in poor communities perpetuate undignified living conditions. Basic services form an important part of a constitutionally guaranteed social safety net in South Africa. And while there has been significant progress in providing access to electricity since 2000, there are still other significant backlogs, particularly in the areas of sanitation, refuse removal and piped water.

There are also great variations across the province. Large numbers of people have no (or intermittent) access and current funding formulas are inadequate to address the historical backlog. The poor quality of low cost housing is often exacerbated by municipal failure in delivery of electricity, water and sanitation.

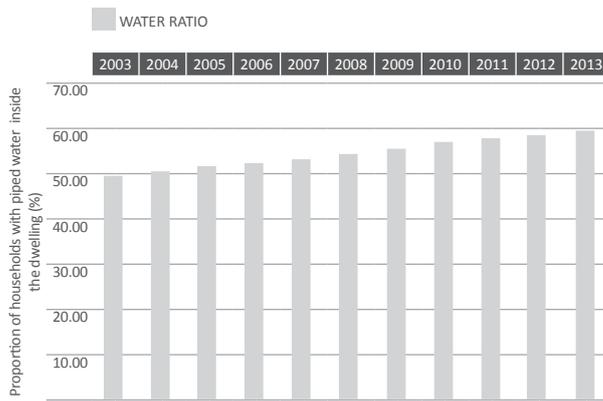
Spatial patterns still manifest themselves in the inherited structure of the colonial, apartheid and Bantustan economies. The greatest spatial contrasts are between the former homeland areas and those of the former South Africa; between rural and urban areas; and between townships and suburbs. These have largely been exacerbated by spatial and human settlement policy since 1994.

Factors that undercut the impact on poverty of basic-service programmes include:

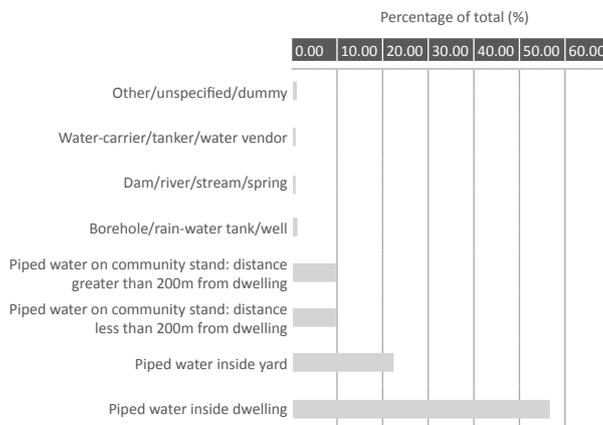
- Service delivery is driven by agencies organised on sectoral lines and co-ordination is difficult. Moreover, municipalities with a particularly large number of poor households typically have lower incomes, making it more difficult to manage assets, operations and maintenance.
- Rural-urban migration and the rapid growth in the number of households continues to increase the demand for services, particularly around the urban areas.
- The failure to overcome apartheid settlement patterns, with townships largely distant from economic centres and spread out, raises the cost of infrastructure and transport and generally adds to residents' cost of living and the difficulty of finding employment.

WATER

ACCESS TO WATER



ACCESS TO WATER BY CATEGORY (2013)



Piped water is accessed by 40% of South Africa’s households and a further 26% have piped water inside their yard. A further 26% have piped water on community stands - half of these are more than 200m from their dwellings. 8% rely on a natural water supply (boreholes, rain-water tanks, dams, rivers, streams, or springs).

The Eastern Cape lags behind the South African average with 24% enjoying piped water and 17% having piped water inside their yard. Almost a quarter rely on dams, rivers, streams, or springs, while only 7 430 rely on a water-carrier, tanker or water vendor for their water requirements.

The number of households in Nelson Mandela with water piped into their dwelling has increased since 1995. In 2013, 60% of households received piped water into their dwelling compared to 51% in 2005. A further 22% have access to water inside their yards. However, this has dropped from 28% in 2005.

Approximately 9% still have to get their water from a community stand. This percentage has remained fairly constant since 1995.

	Number of households	Proportion of houses with piped water inside dwelling (%)	% Change (y/y)
2009	312 154	55.56	2.20
2010	317 315	56.82	2.28
2011	322 546	57.76	1.65
2012	323 768	58.71	1.65
2013	324 916	59.68	1.65

DEFINITION:

The relevant basic service levels (RDP service levels) are defined as a minimum quantity of 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 meters of a household not interrupted for more than seven days in any year and a minimum flow of 10 litres per year for communal water points. This is a substantially higher standard than the basic services defined by MDGs as 20 litres of potable water per person per day within 1 000 metres of a household.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

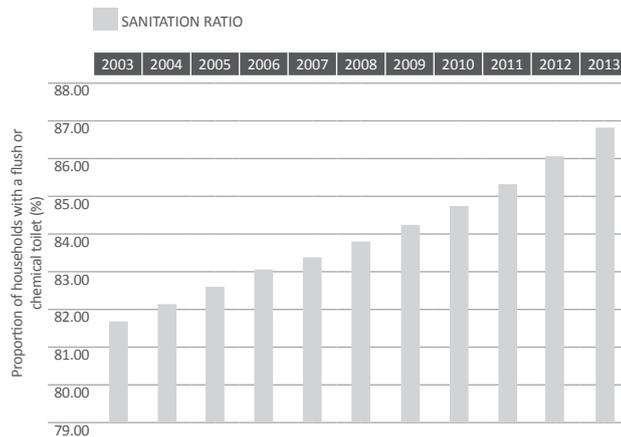
SANITATION

Sanitation service levels reflect those of water as flush toilets tend to be more closely aligned to the establishment of formal housing. Therefore buckets are usually provided to informal settlements as an interim measure until the establishment of a formal human settlement.

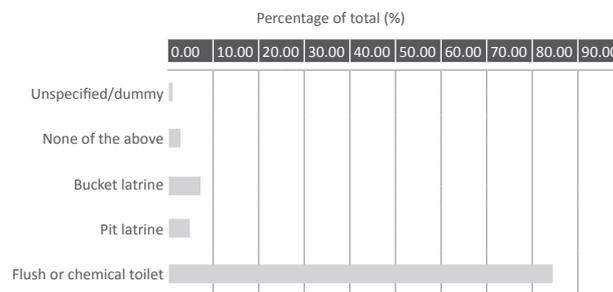
In 2013, South Africa had 58% flush or chemical toilets, 26% pit latrines and 3% buckets. By contrast, the Eastern Cape had only 39% flush or chemical toilets, 27% pit latrines and 4% buckets.

Also in 2013, the Metro had 86.8% flush or chemical toilets, 5% pit latrines and 8% bucket latrines. The percentage using bucket latrines has dropped since 1995 when 15% of households relied on them.

ACCESS TO SANITATION



ACCESS TO SANITATION BY CATEGORY (2013)



DEFINITION:

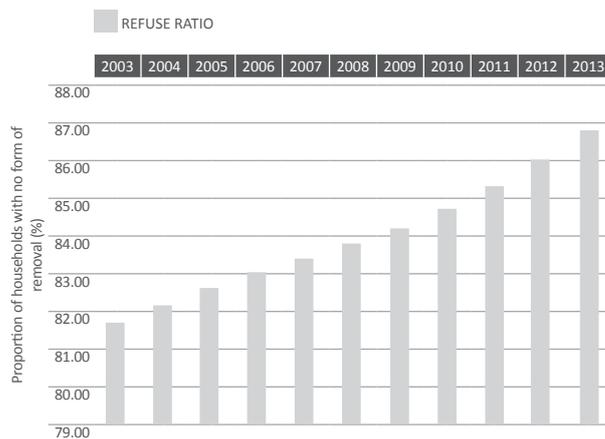
A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine. Millennium Development Goal (Target 10): Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

	Number of households	Proportion of households with a flush or chemical toilet (%)	% Change (y/y)
2009	312 154	84.21	0.49
2010	317 315	84.71	0.59
2011	322 546	85.33	0.73
2012	323 768	86.05	0.84
2013	324 916	86.81	0.88

REFUSE

ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL

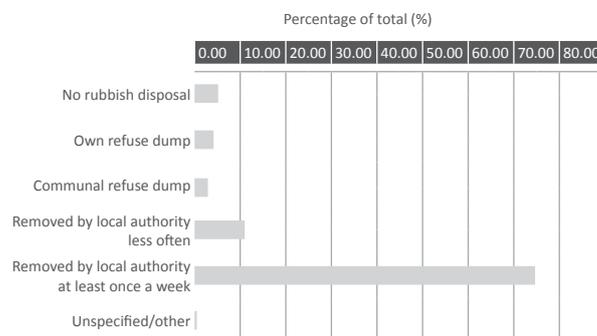


Refuse removal is essential for safe and healthy living conditions. This is especially true in urban areas. There are still many households that provide for their own refuse removal or use a communal refuse dump.

Although there has been an improvement in service in South Africa, 7% of households still do not have access to rubbish disposal services. In the Eastern Cape this figure stands at 13%. The proportion of households that dispose of their own refuse is, however, declining.

The proportion of households whose rubbish is removed weekly by local authorities has decreased from 90% in 1995 to 75% in 2013. There is a further 11% that have their rubbish removed - but this takes place less than weekly. The majority of households rely on the local authorities for refuse removal.

ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL BY CATEGORY (2013)



	Number of households	Proportion of houses with no form of refuse removal (%)	% Change (y/y)
2009	312 154	4.92	5.82
2010	317 315	5.17	5.08
2011	322 546	5.39	4.36
2012	323 768	5.60	3.84
2013	324 916	5.80	3.56

DEFINITION:
The availability of refuse removal services to the household, categorised according to the nature and timing of the refuse removal service.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

DATA NOTE:
*Please consult the attached metadata documents

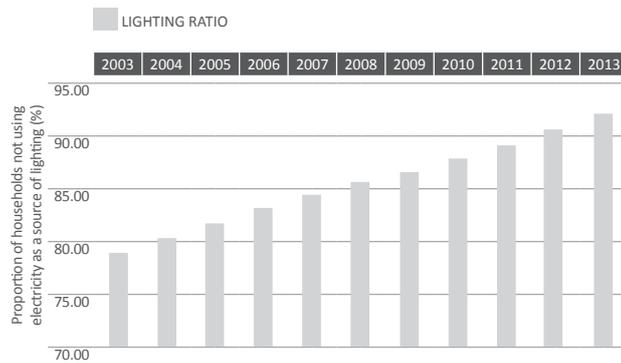
LIGHTING

Everyone needs energy for cooking and for warmth during cold spells. Electricity is an important source of energy in that it is safe and the easiest source to use. Although there are efforts to provide electricity universally, there are still shortfalls. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to see the proportion of households that use electricity.

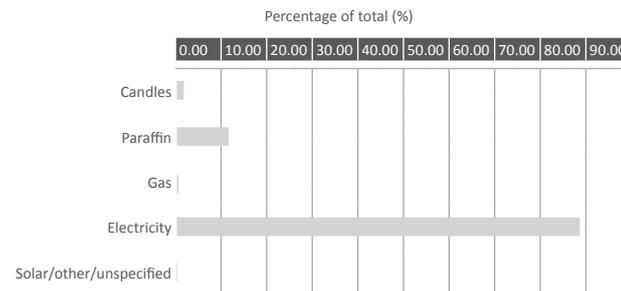
Electricity usage for South Africa increased from about 60% in 1995 to over 81% in 2013. It is not as high in the Eastern Cape although electricity usage for the province increased from about 35% in 1995 to over 68.6% in 2013. Many households are still reliant on paraffin and even candles.

The proportion of households in the Metro with access to electricity is far higher than in the Eastern Cape as a whole. The proportion increased from just over 69.5% in 1995 to 92.3% in 2013.

ENERGY FOR LIGHTING



ENERGY FOR LIGHTING BY CATEGORY (2013)



DEFINITION:

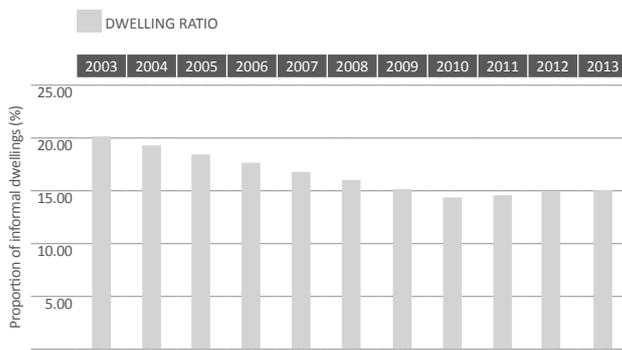
The source of lighting in a household, categorised by type. The lighting ratio refers to the number of households which derive lighting from electricity.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

	Number of households	Proportion of electrified households (%)	% Change (y/y)
2009	312 154	86.84	1.31
2010	317 315	87.87	1.19
2011	322 546	89.32	1.65
2012	323 768	90.79	1.65
2013	324 916	92.29	1.65

HOUSING

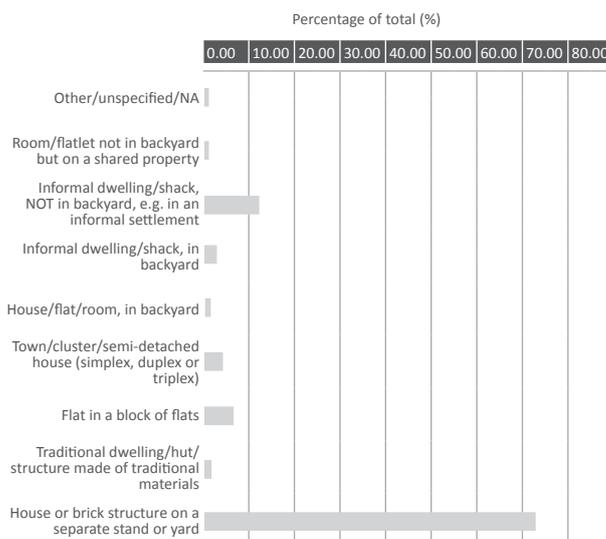
ACCESS TO HOUSING



Despite the delivery of 2.5 million houses in South Africa since 1994 higher rates of housing delivery are still needed. In 2013 informal structures (either a house/flat/room in a backyard or informal dwelling/shacks) in Nelson Mandela comprised 15% of total dwellings. In 1995 informal structures made up 27% of housing units.

On average 72% of housing units are formal houses or brick structures on separate yards or stands. This compares with 58% for South Africa and 46% for the Eastern Cape. The number of brick structures has increased by 2.6% pa since 2005 compared to South Africa at 1.4% and the Eastern Cape at 1.8%

ACCESS TO HOUSING BY CATEGORY (2013)



Year	Number of households	Proportion of dwelling which are classified as informal (%)	% Change (y/y)
2009	312 154	15.19	-5.01
2010	317 315	14.41	-5.08
2011	322 546	14.65	1.65
2012	323 768	14.89	1.65
2013	324 916	15.14	1.65

DEFINITION:

The total number of dwellings of any kind, categorised by type of dwelling. The population to dwelling ratio gives an indication of the number of people per dwelling, which represents a measure of the burden on housing services.

The dwelling ratio gives an indication of the households that live in informal dwellings or shacks in an informal settlement or backyard.

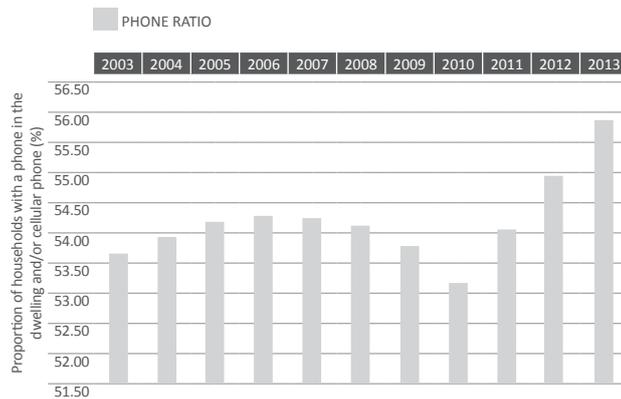
DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

TELEPHONE

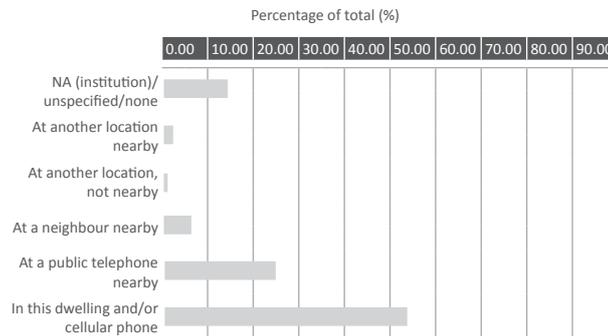
Modern communication technology plays a critical role in both the economic and social lives of a region’s citizens. A well-established telecommunications network can improve both the competitiveness and efficiency of local business while it also encourages the development of new business ventures. Telecommunications also improve the ability of people to find employment.

In 2013, 53% of households had access to a telephone in their dwelling compared to 48% in 1995. The number of telephones in the area increased from 110 909 in 1995 to 177 926 in 2013. However, mobile phones are more common as many people do not have access to fixed landlines.

ACCESS TO TELEPHONE



ACCESS TO TELEPHONE BY CATEGORY (2013)



DEFINITION:

The number of households with access to a telephone, categorised by the relative location of the telephone. The population to telephone ratio gives an indication of the number of people per telephone, which represents a measure of the burden on telephone services.

The phone ratio refers to the proportion of households with a phone inside the dwelling and/or cellular phone.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

	Number of households	Proportion of households with a phone in the dwelling and/or cellular phone	% Change (y/y)
2009	312 154	53.78	-0.62
2010	317 315	53.21	-1.07
2011	322 546	54.09	1.65
2012	323 768	54.98	1.65
2013	324 916	55.88	1.65

reidun murcillo

LOVE THIS PLACE





HIV+ POPULATION & AIDS DEATHS IN 2003 & 2013



EASTERN CAPE

2003 2013

POPULATION	6 334 748	6 600 985
HIV POSITIVE	492 827	708 036
HIV+ %	8%	11%
AIDS DEATHS	16 139	13 645
OTHER DEATHS	44 803	51 206



NMBM

2003 2013

POPULATION	1 096 149	1 161 560
HIV POSITIVE	80 844	121 489
HIV+ %	7%	10%
AIDS DEATHS	3 878	4 005
OTHER DEATHS	9 703	10 902

HEALTH

The South African Constitution and the Bill of Rights uphold the right to health as a fundamental human right. One of the fundamental principles informing the new system of healthcare for the province is the aim of providing universal healthcare services. For 88 percent of people in the province, their source of health services is almost exclusively the public health system. Access to good quality healthcare services, equity in health services, and affordability of healthcare services are the goals of the PDP.

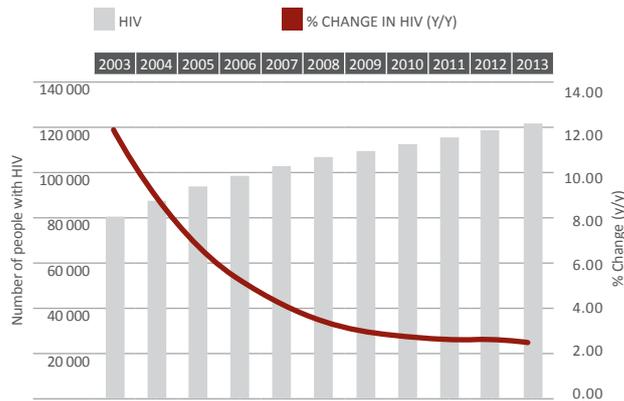
The province suffers from a quadruple burden of disease: HIV and AIDS and Tuberculosis; maternal and child mortality; non-communicable diseases; and injury and violence. Health system challenges pertain to leadership, poor financial resourcing and management and dilapidated infrastructure and loss of a caring ethos.

The provincial development plan suggests a shift from curative to a preventative primary healthcare focus with a well-developed district health system. The central challenges of the provincial health system are the poorly functioning primary healthcare system and the district health system within a generally hospital-centric health system.

To achieve this, the health system requires increased resources, infrastructure upgrades, a greater fiscal allocation, workforce skills, and investment in technology, health facilities, and equipment.

HIV/AIDS

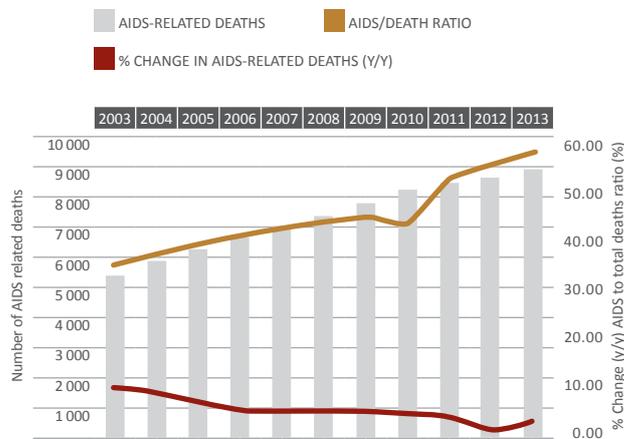
HIV INFECTIONS



South Africa faces one of the highest HIV-prevalence rates in the world and is home to the world’s largest population of people living with HIV. In 2013, there were an estimated 6 million people that were infected with AIDS. This represented over 11.2% of the population. The proportion of infected people rate is lower in the Eastern Cape (10.3% of the population) and in Nelson Mandela (10.5% of the population). In 2013, the Eastern Cape accounted for 11.9% of South Africa’s HIV-positive people while the Metro accounted for 2%.

In South Africa, the number of people who are HIV positive has risen, but at a declining rate. The number of new infections peaked in 1999 at 566 000 people. From 1995 to 2005 the number of new infections increased by 1.2% pa while it increased to 0.2% pa from 2005 to 2013. New infections in the Eastern Cape increased by 0.3% pa from 1995 to 2005 and 0.1% from 2005 to 2013. The number of new infections in the Eastern Cape peaked in 2002 at 58 000 people and 10 000 for Nelson Mandela. In the Metro the corresponding figures are 0.3% for the 1995 to 2005 period and 0.1% from 2005 to 2013.

AIDS-RELATED DEATHS



	Number of new cases of HIV/AIDS	% Change (y/y)	Number of AIDS-related deaths	Ratio of AIDS-related deaths to total deaths
2009	109 633	2.97	7 800	44.18
2010	112 657	2.76	8 172	42.80
2011	115 514	2.54	8 508	51.60
2012	118 538	2.62	8 646	54.23
2013	121 489	2.49	8 934	56.86

DEFINITION:

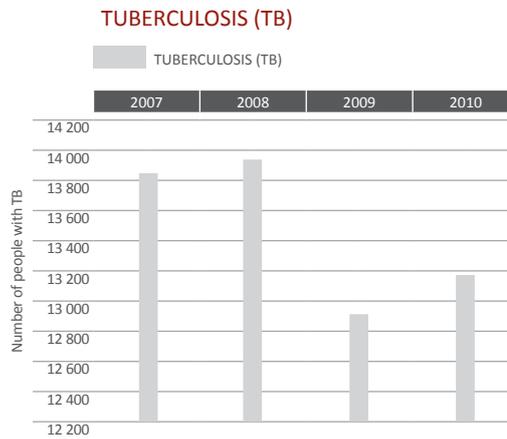
The estimated number of people who have been infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or the number of people who have died from AIDS-related deaths.

DATA SOURCE: Quantec*

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

The country is also struggling with tuberculosis (TB), maternal and child mortality, non-communicable diseases, and violence, injuries and trauma. South Africa is ranked fifth by the WHO on the list of 22 countries in the world with a high burden of TB, with the prevalence of TB now being closely associated with HIV. The TB situation has been aggravated by the emergence of new drug-resistant strains.

In 2010 there were just over 400 000 people suffering from TB in South Africa. Fifteen per cent or just over 62 000 lived in the Eastern Cape and 13 000 live in Nelson Mandela. The infection rate is growing by 4.3% pa in South Africa, but is higher in the Eastern Cape (4.5% pa). However it has dropped in the Metro (-1%).



DEFINITION:

The estimated number of people who have been infected with tuberculosis bacterium.

DATA SOURCE: HST

	Number of new cases of tuberculosis (all TB)	% Change (y/y)
2009	12 907	-7.35
2010	13 168	2.02







DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

BEACHVIEW

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND *
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	46	50	54	1.43 ▲	1.62 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	7	8	8	1.43 ▲	1.62 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	41	45	48	1.41 ▲	1.62 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	20	24	25	1.43 ▲	2.26 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	113	120	125	0.89 ▲	1.01 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	73	75	78	0.58 ▲	0.66 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	58.70	55.70	52.90	-1.03 ▼	-1.03 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	75.10	75.90	77.00	0.29 ▲	0.25 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	553	565	540	-0.88 ▼	-0.23 ▼	
Number of Households	Number	199	205	196	-0.84 ▼	-0.15 ▼	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	41	37	32	-2.91 ▼	-2.31 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	7.39	6.64	5.98	-2.04 ▼	-2.09 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	4	5	6	4.91 ▲	4.68 ▲	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	7	10	14	6.42 ▲	7.11 ▲	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	696.47	720.89	683.87	-1.05 ▼	-0.18 ▼	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	18	20	21	1.41 ▲	1.32 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	20	25	28	1.83 ▲	3.56 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	247	296	298	0.13 ▲	1.89 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	66.58	69.48	64.78	-1.39 ▼	-0.27 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	10	9	15	10.76 ▲	4.14 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	4.05	3.04	5.03	10.61 ▲	2.20 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	174	180	173	-0.79 ▼	-0.06 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	63	107	110	0.55 ▲	5.73 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	237	287	283	-0.28 ▼	1.79 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	95.95	96.96	94.97	-0.41 ▼	-0.10 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	0	0	-2.24 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	0	0	0.64 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	0	0	7.76 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	0	0	-5.24 ▼	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	94.60	93.22	91.25	-0.43 ▼	-0.36 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	197.77	206.21	98.41	-13.75 ▼	-6.74 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	197.77	206.21	2.20	-59.69 ▼	-36.24 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	98.48	98.47	98.28	-0.04 ▼	-0.02 ▼	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	1.19	1.47	1.69	2.82 ▲	3.59 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	90.96	89.36	88.55	-0.18 ▼	-0.27 ▼	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

BETHELSDORP

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	4 572	5 141	5 151	0.04 ▲	1.20 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	725	815	816	0.04 ▲	1.20 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	4 078	4 590	4 594	0.02 ▲	1.20 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	1 804	2 146	2 167	0.19 ▲	1.85 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	13 217	14 083	13 699	-0.55 ▼	0.36 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	9 139	9 494	9 105	-0.83 ▼	-0.04 ▼	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	62.60	62.20	60.70	-0.49 ▼	-0.31 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	66.80	66.80	67.40	0.18 ▲	0.09 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	141 184	145 336	145 697	0.05 ▲	0.32 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	32 615	35 722	37 362	0.90 ▲	1.37 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	62 753	57 263	50 634	-2.43 ▼	-2.12 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	44.45	39.40	34.75	-2.48 ▼	-2.43 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	3 967	3 849	3 757	-0.48 ▼	-0.54 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	15 283	15 294	14 806	-0.65 ▼	-0.32 ▼	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	1 774.10	1 826.52	1 876.09	0.54 ▲	0.56 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	2 949	2 953	3 121	1.11 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	2 779	2 869	3 016	1.00 ▲	0.82 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	60 811	66 980	67 027	0.01 ▲	0.98 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	61.49	62.86	59.57	-1.07 ▼	-0.32 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	16 470	14 976	19 302	5.21 ▲	1.60 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	27.08	22.36	28.80	5.19 ▲	0.62 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	33 568	33 627	30 369	-2.02 ▼	-1.00 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	10 773	18 377	17 356	-1.14 ▼	4.88 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	44 341	52 004	47 725	-1.70 ▼	0.74 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	72.92	77.64	71.20	-1.72 ▼	-0.24 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	97	85	-2.56 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	26	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	305	230	-5.45 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	165	572	28.23 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	162	114	-6.90 ▼	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	54.84	60.94	63.94	0.97 ▲	1.55 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	31 967.01	35 315.57	82.01	-70.27 ▼	-44.93 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	31 967.01	35 315.57	5.02	-83.00 ▼	-58.35 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	81.42	89.62	92.06	0.54 ▲	1.24 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	18.65	11.38	8.93	-4.74 ▼	-7.10 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	47.11	50.66	51.59	0.36 ▲	0.91 ▲	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

BLUE HORIZON BAY

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND *
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	44	59	62	0.99 ▲	3.54 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	7	9	10	0.99 ▲	3.54 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	39	53	55	0.98 ▲	3.54 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	17	26	29	2.09 ▲	5.33 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	93	118	124	1.00 ▲	2.89 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	54	66	69	1.01 ▲	2.39 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	76.00	77.80	80.90	0.78 ▲	0.63 ▲	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	86.00	87.50	87.60	0.02 ▲	0.18 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	475	498	480	-0.71 ▼	0.10 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	165	165	154	-1.32 ▼	-0.68 ▼	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	53	50	44	-2.47 ▼	-1.83 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	11.11	9.99	9.14	-1.77 ▼	-1.94 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	8	8	8	-0.26 ▼	-0.10 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	25	31	35	2.50 ▲	3.21 ▲	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	172.72	183.52	175.20	-0.92 ▼	0.14 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	16	28	32	2.77 ▲	7.23 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	17	34	39	2.64 ▲	8.95 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	247	272	260	-0.90 ▼	0.51 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	66.58	71.58	67.71	-1.11 ▼	0.17 ▲	
Number of Unemployed	Number	2	1	2	14.87 ▲	0.00 ▼	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	0.81	0.37	0.77	15.91 ▲	-0.51 ▼	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	210	204	192	-1.21 ▼	-0.89 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	35	67	66	-0.30 ▼	6.55 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	245	271	258	-0.98 ▼	0.52 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	99.19	99.63	99.23	-0.08 ▼	0.00 ▲	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	0	0	-27.52 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	0	0	24.57 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	0	0	37.35 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	0	0	3.71 ▲	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	33.18	56.98	63.36	2.15 ▲	6.68 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	163.51	164.92	98.83	-9.73 ▼	-4.91 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	163.51	164.92	1.41	-61.39 ▼	-37.81 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	97.05	97.54	97.51	-0.01 ▼	0.05 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	0.74	1.02	1.46	7.52 ▲	7.09 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	89.45	88.40	86.87	-0.35 ▼	-0.29 ▼	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

CANNONVALE

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND *
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	7	7	6	-1.26 ▼	-0.64 ▼	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	1	1	1	-1.26 ▼	-0.64 ▼	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	6	6	5	-1.27 ▼	-0.64 ▼	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	3	3	3	-0.18 ▼	-0.08 ▼	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	13	13	12	-0.86 ▼	-0.57 ▼	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	7	7	7	-0.52 ▼	-0.51 ▼	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	88.70	83.80	93.70	2.26 ▲	0.55 ▲	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	94.10	93.50	100.00	1.35 ▲	0.61 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	233	238	233	-0.43 ▼	0.01 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	89	89	85	-0.78 ▼	-0.47 ▼	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	19	18	16	-2.69 ▼	-2.18 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	8.36	7.52	6.70	-2.27 ▼	-2.19 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	3	2	2	-4.93 ▼	-4.45 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	9	9	10	0.83 ▲	1.28 ▲	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	336.25	348.80	337.74	-0.64 ▼	0.04 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	3	3	3	0.44 ▲	-0.84 ▼	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	3	4	4	1.18 ▲	1.74 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	82	97	86	-2.38 ▼	0.48 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	45.56	53.30	50.00	-1.27 ▼	0.94 ▲	
Number of Unemployed	Number	3	3	4	5.92 ▲	2.92 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	3.66	3.09	4.65	8.50 ▲	2.43 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	49	47	42	-2.22 ▼	-1.53 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	30	47	40	-3.17 ▼	2.92 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	79	94	82	-2.69 ▼	0.37 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	96.34	96.91	95.35	-0.32 ▼	-0.10 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	0	0	0.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	0	0	28.47 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	0	0	39.51 ▲	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	95.94	96.80	95.67	-0.24 ▼	-0.03 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	89.05	89.31	98.26	1.93 ▲	0.99 ▲	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	89.05	89.31	-	-100.00 ▼	-100.00 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	99.69	99.72	99.73	0.00 ▲	0.00 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.63 ▲	0.65 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	90.86	90.47	90.23	-0.05 ▼	-0.07 ▼	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

COLCHESTER

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND *
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	35	43	44	0.78 ▲	2.29 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	6	7	7	0.78 ▲	2.29 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	31	38	39	0.76 ▲	2.29 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	12	18	19	0.50 ▲	4.64 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	70	77	76	-0.10 ▼	0.84 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	39	39	37	-0.99 ▼	-0.51 ▼	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	62.20	63.40	56.70	-2.21 ▼	-0.92 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	82.00	83.40	83.20	-0.05 ▼	0.15 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	809	868	875	0.17 ▲	0.78 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	249	266	267	0.08 ▲	0.70 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	436	419	381	-1.90 ▼	-1.34 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	53.82	48.28	43.49	-2.07 ▼	-2.11 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	37	36	36	0.00 ▼	-0.26 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	123	119	110	-1.53 ▼	-1.14 ▼	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	625.78	679.07	683.64	0.13 ▲	0.89 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	20	20	22	1.75 ▲	1.05 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	20	26	28	1.75 ▲	3.25 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	440	495	556	2.35 ▲	2.37 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	72.49	72.37	70.83	-0.43 ▼	-0.23 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	76	73	116	9.71 ▲	4.32 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	17.27	14.75	20.86	7.18 ▲	1.91 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	275	263	269	0.45 ▲	-0.22 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	89	159	171	1.47 ▲	6.75 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	364	422	440	0.84 ▲	1.91 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	82.73	85.25	79.14	-1.48 ▼	-0.44 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	0	0	0.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	0	0	28.47 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	0	0	39.52 ▲	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	44.86	52.60	59.70	2.56 ▲	2.90 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	246.21	266.21	88.68	-19.74 ▼	-9.71 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	246.21	266.21	0.66	-69.91 ▼	-44.72 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	76.41	87.51	90.22	0.61 ▲	1.68 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	19.22	7.06	4.28	-9.53 ▼	-13.95 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	41.23	46.25	49.97	1.56 ▲	1.94 ▲	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

DESPATCH

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND *
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	1 633	1 760	1 785	0.29 ▲	0.89 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	259	279	283	0.29 ▲	0.89 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	1 457	1 571	1 592	0.27 ▲	0.89 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	651	760	771	0.28 ▲	1.71 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	3 899	4 053	4 070	0.09 ▲	0.43 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	2 442	2 482	2 478	-0.03 ▼	0.15 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	56.80	56.20	55.40	-0.29 ▼	-0.25 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	74.50	74.10	74.60	0.13 ▲	0.01 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	26 411	27 045	26 678	-0.27 ▼	0.10 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	7 073	7 423	7 501	0.21 ▲	0.59 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	8 320	7 629	6 683	-2.61 ▼	-2.17 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	31.50	28.21	25.05	-2.35 ▼	-2.27 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	525	488	457	-1.33 ▼	-1.37 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	1 634	1 647	1 565	-1.02 ▼	-0.43 ▼	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	675.43	698.74	688.11	-0.31 ▼	0.19 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	839	859	917	1.32 ▲	0.89 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	870	945	1 013	1.38 ▲	1.53 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	13 800	15 733	15 698	-0.04 ▼	1.30 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	71.95	74.18	71.18	-0.82 ▼	-0.11 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	1 590	1 447	2 251	9.24 ▲	3.54 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	11.52	9.20	14.34	9.29 ▲	2.21 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	9 426	9 452	8 707	-1.63 ▼	-0.79 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	2 784	4 834	4 740	-0.39 ▼	5.47 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	12 210	14 286	13 447	-1.20 ▼	0.97 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	88.48	90.80	85.66	-1.16 ▼	-0.32 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	15	14	-1.04 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	3	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	17	14	-3.60 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	42	51	3.64 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	46	76	10.58 ▲	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	76.27	71.83	70.60	-0.34 ▼	-0.77 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	7 023.51	7 487.87	86.07	-59.06 ▼	-35.61 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	7 023.51	7 487.87	5.64	-76.27 ▼	-50.97 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	81.38	84.23	87.50	0.77 ▲	0.73 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	16.01	15.08	13.29	-2.48 ▼	-1.84 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	73.22	70.85	69.55	-0.37 ▼	-0.51 ▼	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

IBHAYI		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	5 075	5 898	5 915	0.06 ▲	1.54 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	805	935	938	0.06 ▲	1.54 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	4 527	5 265	5 276	0.04 ▲	1.54 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	1 977	2 396	2 407	0.08 ▲	1.99 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	12 703	14 430	14 323	-0.15 ▼	1.21 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	8 176	9 165	9 047	-0.26 ▼	1.02 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	58.10	57.30	56.70	-0.21 ▼	-0.24 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	67.70	67.40	69.00	0.47 ▲	0.19 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	265 682	280 062	298 609	1.29 ▲	1.18 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	68 392	77 447	86 089	2.14 ▲	2.33 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	160 114	150 446	140 541	-1.35 ▼	-1.30 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	60.27	53.72	47.07	-2.61 ▼	-2.44 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	12 273	10 575	8 981	-3.22 ▼	-3.07 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	37 991	39 116	40 912	0.90 ▲	0.74 ▲	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	11 160.20	11 831.15	12 599.52	1.27 ▲	1.22 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	3 951	3 964	4 219	1.26 ▲	0.66 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	3 758	3 983	4 211	1.12 ▲	1.15 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	100 908	110 603	115 576	0.88 ▲	1.37 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	56.83	57.04	55.16	-0.67 ▼	-0.30 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	44 941	42 107	50 855	3.85 ▲	1.24 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	44.54	38.07	44.00	2.94 ▲	-0.12 ▼	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	43 193	45 099	42 182	-1.33 ▼	-0.24 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	12 774	23 397	22 539	-0.74 ▼	5.84 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	55 967	68 496	64 721	-1.13 ▼	1.46 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	55.46	61.93	56.00	-1.99 ▼	0.10 ▲	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	129	96	-5.73 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	29	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	189	170	-2.16 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	143	328	18.14 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	131	375	23.43 ▲	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	23.48	35.00	40.36	2.89 ▲	5.57 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	68 300.40	78 385.56	78.33	-74.88 ▼	-49.19 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	68 300.40	78 385.56	6.22	-84.87 ▼	-60.56 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	63.68	77.02	81.06	1.03 ▲	2.44 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	29.81	23.08	20.65	-2.20 ▼	-3.61 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	36.96	40.15	40.05	-0.05 ▼	0.81 ▲	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

KABAH

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	58	69	80	2.88 ▲	3.33 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	9	11	13	2.88 ▲	3.33 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	51	62	71	2.86 ▲	3.33 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	19	24	26	1.84 ▲	3.34 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	134	157	172	1.83 ▲	2.54 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	82	95	100	1.14 ▲	2.01 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	57.60	55.40	51.60	-1.41 ▼	-1.09 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	75.30	75.20	76.90	0.45 ▲	0.21 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	3 422	3 678	3 775	0.52 ▲	0.99 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	857	960	1 010	1.04 ▲	1.66 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	2 227	2 130	1 958	-1.66 ▼	-1.28 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	65.07	57.90	51.88	-2.17 ▼	-2.24 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	203	163	129	-4.60 ▼	-4.46 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	669	575	461	-4.35 ▼	-3.66 ▼	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	1 997.82	2 155.61	2 246.80	0.83 ▲	1.18 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	47	58	69	3.35 ▲	3.84 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	43	57	66	2.75 ▲	4.39 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	1 379	1 582	1 892	3.64 ▲	3.21 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	57.84	59.56	55.84	-1.28 ▼	-0.35 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	429	406	553	6.38 ▲	2.57 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	31.11	25.66	29.23	2.64 ▲	-0.62 ▼	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	723	747	831	2.15 ▲	1.40 ▲	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	227	429	508	3.44 ▲	8.39 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	950	1 176	1 339	2.63 ▲	3.49 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	68.89	74.34	70.77	-0.98 ▼	0.27 ▲	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	0	0	3.07 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	2	1	-7.23 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	4	5	1.96 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	7	5	-5.84 ▼	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	36.36	55.65	61.81	2.12 ▲	5.45 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	842.75	952.26	86.54	-38.10 ▼	-20.36 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	842.75	952.26	1.70	-71.80 ▼	-46.25 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	60.85	80.79	85.89	1.23 ▲	3.51 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	45.45	25.71	19.67	-5.22 ▼	-8.04 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	18.77	30.31	35.30	3.09 ▲	6.52 ▲	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

KHAYA MNANDI		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	100	114	122	1.25 ▲	1.94 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	16	18	19	1.25 ▲	1.94 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	89	102	108	1.23 ▲	1.94 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	40	46	51	1.85 ▲	2.55 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	244	274	286	0.84 ▲	1.59 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	155	172	177	0.61 ▲	1.38 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	62.30	60.90	59.90	-0.33 ▼	-0.39 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	80.90	80.80	82.90	0.51 ▲	0.24 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	5 568	5 884	6 254	1.22 ▲	1.17 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	1 772	2 126	2 434	2.75 ▲	3.22 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	3 724	3 505	3 262	-1.43 ▼	-1.31 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	66.88	59.57	52.16	-2.62 ▼	-2.45 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	373	258	145	-10.87 ▼	-9.01 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	1 403	1 141	887	-4.92 ▼	-4.49 ▼	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	6 742.51	7 160.86	7 626.57	1.27 ▲	1.24 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	77	81	89	1.85 ▲	1.42 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	3 758	3 983	4 211	1.12 ▲	1.15 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	2 084	2 418	2 498	0.65 ▲	1.83 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	54.81	57.74	53.66	-1.45 ▼	-0.21 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	645	607	707	3.10 ▲	0.92 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	30.95	25.10	28.30	2.43 ▲	-0.89 ▼	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	1 015	1 048	1 011	-0.72 ▼	-0.04 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	424	763	780	0.44 ▲	6.29 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	1 439	1 811	1 791	-0.22 ▼	2.21 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	69.05	74.90	71.70	-0.87 ▼	0.38 ▲	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	0	0	-12.94 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	0	0	-2.47 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	1	1	2.74 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	1	0	-16.35 ▼	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	4.31	23.77	38.90	10.35 ▲	24.60 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	1 770.28	2 164.45	85.04	-47.66 ▼	-26.18 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	1 770.28	2 164.45	4.38	-71.08 ▼	-45.13 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	81.27	85.90	87.29	0.32 ▲	0.72 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	11.06	10.32	10.50	0.35 ▲	-0.51 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	20.03	31.34	34.93	2.19 ▲	5.72 ▲	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

KWA LANGA

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	113	136	143	1.03 ▲	2.45 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	18	22	23	1.03 ▲	2.45 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	100	122	128	1.02 ▲	2.45 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	41	54	56	0.99 ▲	3.31 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	308	358	362	0.24 ▲	1.65 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	207	236	235	-0.16 ▼	1.25 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	58.00	56.30	55.70	-0.21 ▼	-0.40 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	74.40	74.50	77.20	0.71 ▲	0.37 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	8 503	9 112	9 410	0.65 ▲	1.02 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	2 295	2 603	2 794	1.42 ▲	1.99 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	5 481	5 223	4 802	-1.67 ▼	-1.31 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	64.46	57.32	51.03	-2.30 ▼	-2.31 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	655	423	200	-13.94 ▼	-11.21 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	1 529	1 246	960	-5.09 ▼	-4.55 ▼	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	11 966.99	12 866.02	13 443.05	0.88 ▲	1.17 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	111	119	131	1.95 ▲	1.60 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	101	115	123	1.43 ▲	2.01 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	3 370	3 615	3 920	1.63 ▲	1.52 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	60.80	59.41	56.32	-1.06 ▼	-0.76 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	1 335	1 271	1 605	4.78 ▲	1.86 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	39.61	35.16	40.94	3.09 ▲	0.33 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	1 542	1 480	1 425	-0.75 ▼	-0.79 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	493	864	890	0.59 ▲	6.09 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	2 035	2 344	2 315	-0.25 ▼	1.30 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	60.39	64.84	59.06	-1.85 ▼	-0.22 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	0	0	-10.87 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	0	0	-2.82 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	1	1	-7.26 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	0	0	-14.71 ▼	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	3.83	21.39	37.62	11.95 ▲	25.67 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	2 268.73	2 600.88	73.35	-51.02 ▼	-29.05 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	2 268.73	2 600.88	3.30	-73.65 ▼	-47.96 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	52.60	75.34	81.29	1.53 ▲	4.45 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	41.87	17.87	11.40	-8.60 ▼	-12.20 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	19.68	32.70	37.54	2.80 ▲	6.67 ▲	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

KWADWESI		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	642	803	873	1.68 ▲	3.12 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	102	127	138	1.68 ▲	3.12 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	572	717	778	1.66 ▲	3.12 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	225	297	322	1.63 ▲	3.64 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	1 527	1 875	2 019	1.49 ▲	2.84 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	954	1 158	1 241	1.39 ▲	2.66 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	61.70	60.50	60.70	0.07 ▲	-0.16 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	75.70	75.50	77.00	0.39 ▲	0.17 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	18 257	20 211	21 851	1.57 ▲	1.81 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	5 275	6 484	7 447	2.81 ▲	3.51 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	8 062	7 999	7 696	-0.77 ▼	-0.46 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	44.16	39.58	35.22	-2.31 ▼	-2.24 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	681	693	714	0.60 ▲	0.48 ▲	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	1 829	2 378	3 004	4.78 ▲	5.09 ▲	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	3 567.72	3 993.83	4 284.60	1.42 ▲	1.85 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	527	561	615	1.85 ▲	1.55 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	501	652	716	1.91 ▲	3.64 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	8 350	9 924	11 070	2.21 ▲	2.86 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	66.94	67.57	65.35	-0.67 ▼	-0.24 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	2 496	2 368	3 617	8.84 ▲	3.78 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	29.89	23.86	32.67	6.49 ▲	0.89 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	4 792	5 461	5 263	-0.74 ▼	0.94 ▲	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	1 062	2 095	2 190	0.89 ▲	7.51 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	5 854	7 556	7 453	-0.27 ▼	2.44 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	70.11	76.14	67.33	-2.43 ▼	-0.40 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	5	5	0.55 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	5	4	-4.41 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	8	10	6.08 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	8	20	20.40 ▲	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	47.38	41.09	37.11	-2.02 ▼	-2.41 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	5 282.09	6 640.81	69.08	-59.87 ▼	-35.19 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	5 282.09	6 640.81	10.45	-72.50 ▼	-46.34 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	70.75	77.41	79.22	0.46 ▲	1.14 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	22.98	22.25	22.45	0.17 ▲	-0.24 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	47.04	46.39	43.21	-1.41 ▼	-0.85 ▼	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

KWANOBUHLE

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	1 449	1 725	1 763	0.44 ▲	1.98 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	230	273	280	0.44 ▲	1.98 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	1 293	1 540	1 573	0.42 ▲	1.98 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	537	687	726	1.09 ▲	3.06 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	4 513	5 117	5 044	-0.29 ▼	1.12 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	3 220	3 577	3 472	-0.60 ▼	0.76 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	62.50	61.60	60.40	-0.39 ▼	-0.34 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	72.40	72.40	72.70	0.08 ▲	0.04 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	90 459	95 712	101 632	1.21 ▲	1.17 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	23 496	27 095	30 234	2.22 ▲	2.55 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	55 776	52 614	48 989	-1.42 ▼	-1.29 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	61.66	54.97	48.20	-2.59 ▼	-2.43 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	4 766	3 553	2 366	-7.81 ▼	-6.76 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	14 506	13 428	12 480	-1.45 ▼	-1.49 ▼	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	5 874.57	6 252.15	6 620.98	1.15 ▲	1.20 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	1 157	1 168	1 245	1.29 ▲	0.73 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	1 116	1 190	1 271	1.33 ▲	1.32 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	32 632	34 448	36 246	1.02 ▲	1.06 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	56.28	54.90	52.67	-0.83 ▼	-0.66 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	15 290	14 602	18 184	4.49 ▲	1.75 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	46.86	42.39	50.17	3.43 ▲	0.69 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	13 731	13 438	11 917	-2.37 ▼	-1.41 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	3 611	6 408	6 145	-0.83 ▼	5.46 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	17 342	19 846	18 062	-1.87 ▼	0.41 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	53.14	57.61	49.83	-2.86 ▼	-0.64 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	3	3	0.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	1	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	10	5	-13.84 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	28	32	2.60 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	7	5	-7.03 ▼	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	17.88	33.47	41.03	4.16 ▲	8.66 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	23 509.72	27 523.80	81.47	-68.79 ▼	-43.25 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	23 509.72	27 523.80	5.22	-81.99 ▼	-56.89 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	88.60	90.41	90.93	0.12 ▲	0.26 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	33.13	24.25	21.13	-2.71 ▼	-4.39 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	33.50	39.40	40.76	0.68 ▲	1.98 ▲	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

MOTHERWELL

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	2 804	3 309	3 374	0.39 ▲	1.87 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	444	525	535	0.39 ▲	1.87 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	2 501	2 954	3 009	0.37 ▲	1.87 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	1 073	1 326	1 345	0.28 ▲	2.28 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	7 116	8 218	8 286	0.16 ▲	1.53 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	4 615	5 265	5 277	0.05 ▲	1.35 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	56.10	55.30	54.20	-0.40 ▼	-0.34 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	66.20	65.40	67.40	0.60 ▲	0.18 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	121 246	128 928	137 249	1.26 ▲	1.25 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	33 613	37 781	41 558	1.92 ▲	2.14 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	68 651	65 162	60 996	-1.31 ▼	-1.18 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	56.62	50.54	44.44	-2.54 ▼	-2.39 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	5 235	4 209	3 233	-5.14 ▼	-4.70 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	16 030	16 337	16 898	0.68 ▲	0.53 ▲	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	4 091.31	4 381.42	4 647.79	1.19 ▲	1.28 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	2 238	2 300	2 488	1.58 ▲	1.06 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	2 121	2 351	2 512	1.33 ▲	1.71 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	51 668	57 886	60 474	0.88 ▲	1.59 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	64.61	64.27	62.05	-0.70 ▼	-0.40 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	19 612	18 281	23 239	4.92 ▲	1.71 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	37.96	31.58	38.43	4.00 ▲	0.12 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	24 355	25 391	23 202	-1.79 ▼	-0.48 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	7 701	14 214	14 033	-0.26 ▼	6.18 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	32 056	39 605	37 235	-1.23 ▼	1.51 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	62.04	68.42	61.57	-2.09 ▼	-0.08 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	18	14	-4.11 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	6	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	30	18	-10.06 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	64	112	11.84 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	44	177	32.23 ▲	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	34.60	41.75	44.29	1.19 ▲	2.50 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	33 576.00	38 236.52	77.39	-71.08 ▼	-45.52 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	33 576.00	38 236.52	11.10	-80.39 ▼	-55.13 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	68.81	79.76	83.03	0.81 ▲	1.90 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	28.26	21.44	18.99	-2.40 ▼	-3.90 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	38.75	41.67	41.74	0.03 ▲	0.75 ▲	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

NELSON MANDELA

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	540	647	875	6.23 ▲	4.95 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	86	103	139	6.23 ▲	4.95 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	481	577	780	6.21 ▲	4.95 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	243	313	427	6.40 ▲	5.78 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	1 312	1 538	2 032	5.74 ▲	4.47 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	831	960	1 252	5.45 ▲	4.18 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	46.20	43.80	40.50	-1.55 ▼	-1.31 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	65.20	65.60	67.20	0.48 ▲	0.30 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	22 447	23 162	23 547	0.33 ▲	0.48 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	7 423	8 033	8 437	0.99 ▲	1.29 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	12 166	11 187	10 030	-2.16 ▼	-1.91 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	54.20	48.30	42.59	-2.48 ▼	-2.38 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	1 946	1 185	556	-14.04 ▼	-11.77 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	4 624	3 370	2 130	-8.77 ▼	-7.46 ▼	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	16.72	17.35	17.72	0.42 ▲	0.58 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	305	425	510	3.72 ▲	5.28 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	314	457	543	3.53 ▲	5.63 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	10 331	11 480	12 176	1.18 ▲	1.66 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	72.82	72.09	78.49	1.72 ▲	0.75 ▲	
Number of Unemployed	Number	1 161	1 147	948	-3.74 ▼	-2.01 ▼	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	11.24	9.99	7.79	-4.87 ▼	-3.60 ▼	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	7 541	6 992	7 184	0.54 ▲	-0.48 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	1 629	3 341	4 044	3.89 ▲	9.52 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	9 170	10 333	11 228	1.68 ▲	2.05 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	88.76	90.01	92.21	0.49 ▲	0.38 ▲	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	201	159	-4.61 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	115	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	473	290	-9.30 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	1 458	1 765	3.90 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	749	1 357	12.61 ▲	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	41.28	53.08	58.00	1.79 ▲	3.46 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	7 373.95	8 072.00	78.82	-60.38 ▼	-36.48 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	7 373.95	8 072.00	5.56	-76.68 ▼	-51.27 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	55.81	74.46	80.30	1.52 ▲	3.70 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	26.14	19.58	17.26	-2.48 ▼	-4.06 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	41.53	48.23	51.08	1.15 ▲	2.09 ▲	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

PORT ELIZABETH

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	22 941	23 779	23 391	-0.33 ▼	0.19 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	3 637	3 769	3 708	-0.33 ▼	0.19 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	20 463	21 226	20 863	-0.34 ▼	0.19 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	9 544	10 500	10 483	-0.03 ▼	0.94 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	49 807	50 467	49 371	-0.44 ▼	-0.09 ▼	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	29 344	29 241	28 509	-0.51 ▼	-0.29 ▼	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	53.00	54.20	54.20	0.00 ▼	0.22 ▲	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	72.10	72.70	73.40	0.19 ▲	0.18 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	255 072	248 442	239 497	-0.73 ▼	-0.63 ▼	
Number of Households	Number	76 827	76 205	74 326	-0.50 ▼	-0.33 ▼	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	56 158	48 708	41 008	-3.38 ▼	-3.10 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	22.02	19.61	17.12	-2.67 ▼	-2.48 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	4 310	4 574	4 862	1.23 ▲	1.21 ▲	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	13 715	15 062	16 115	1.36 ▲	1.63 ▲	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	750.09	734.01	714.06	-0.55 ▼	-0.49 ▼	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	8 607	8 508	8 822	0.73 ▲	0.25 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	8 942	9 047	9 512	1.01 ▲	0.62 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	146 297	114 398	146 735	5.10 ▲	0.03 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	77.45	66.96	74.10	2.05 ▲	-0.44 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	7 457	8 348	9 374	2.35 ▲	2.31 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	5.10	7.30	6.39	-2.63 ▼	2.28 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	108 574	71 487	91 991	5.17 ▲	-1.64 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	30 266	34 563	45 370	5.59 ▲	4.13 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	138 840	106 050	137 361	5.31 ▲	-0.11 ▼	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	94.90	92.70	93.61	0.20 ▲	-0.14 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	390	286	-6.07 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	334	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	1 090	1 079	-0.19 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	1 137	2 271	14.84 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	1 562	1 827	3.17 ▲	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	85.81	84.33	83.02	-0.31 ▼	-0.33 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	75 959.87	76 008.18	94.18	-73.78 ▼	-48.79 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	75 959.87	76 008.18	1.71	-88.23 ▼	-65.70 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	94.96	95.27	95.35	0.02 ▲	0.04 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	4.65	5.23	5.38	0.59 ▲	1.47 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	83.73	80.39	77.53	-0.72 ▼	-0.77 ▼	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

SEAVIEW

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	69	96	105	1.96 ▲	4.35 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	11	15	17	1.96 ▲	4.35 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	61	85	94	1.94 ▲	4.35 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	33	49	54	2.14 ▲	5.17 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	142	194	209	1.47 ▲	3.95 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	80	108	114	1.09 ▲	3.64 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	65.60	68.00	70.50	0.72 ▲	0.72 ▲	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	80.40	82.00	83.50	0.36 ▲	0.38 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	818	832	798	-0.82 ▼	-0.24 ▼	
Number of Households	Number	301	315	306	-0.53 ▼	0.18 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	81	74	64	-2.83 ▼	-2.30 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	9.87	8.87	8.01	-2.02 ▼	-2.06 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	6	6	6	-0.04 ▼	-0.58 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	16	18	21	2.43 ▲	2.47 ▲	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	510.90	527.28	498.91	-1.10 ▼	-0.24 ▼	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	36	42	47	2.21 ▲	2.84 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	36	43	48	1.95 ▲	2.83 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	456	469	447	-0.96 ▼	-0.20 ▼	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	66.96	76.63	70.84	-1.56 ▼	0.56 ▲	
Number of Unemployed	Number	11	6	9	8.45 ▲	-1.99 ▼	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	2.41	1.28	2.01	9.49 ▲	-1.79 ▼	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	340	304	282	-1.49 ▼	-1.85 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	105	159	156	-0.38 ▼	4.04 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	445	463	438	-1.10 ▼	-0.16 ▼	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	97.59	98.72	97.99	-0.15 ▼	0.04 ▲	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	0	0	-2.24 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	0	0	0.64 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	0	1	7.76 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	1	1	-5.24 ▼	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	96.18	94.16	92.58	-0.34 ▼	-0.38 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	300.98	320.46	99.06	-20.93 ▼	-10.52 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	300.98	320.46	1.13	-67.69 ▼	-42.80 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	98.96	98.55	98.24	-0.06 ▼	-0.07 ▼	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	0.08	0.34	0.59	11.74 ▲	21.58 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	92.69	91.20	89.20	-0.44 ▼	-0.38 ▼	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

UITENHAGE

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	3 633	3 835	3 784	-0.27 ▼	0.41 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	576	608	600	-0.27 ▼	0.41 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	3 240	3 423	3 375	-0.29 ▼	0.41 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	1 273	1 455	1 462	0.09 ▲	1.40 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	9 848	9 893	9 561	-0.68 ▼	-0.30 ▼	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	6 608	6 470	6 187	-0.89 ▼	-0.66 ▼	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	58.40	58.40	57.80	-0.21 ▼	-0.10 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	75.30	75.20	75.40	0.05 ▲	0.01 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	75 813	75 097	72 959	-0.58 ▼	-0.38 ▼	
Number of Households	Number	17 645	17 897	17 659	-0.27 ▼	0.01 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	23 131	20 315	17 259	-3.21 ▼	-2.89 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	30.51	27.05	23.66	-2.65 ▼	-2.51 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	2 251	1 930	1 642	-3.18 ▼	-3.11 ▼	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	6 501	6 391	6 093	-0.95 ▼	-0.65 ▼	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	875.93	867.93	860.37	-0.17 ▼	-0.18 ▼	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	1 784	1 760	1 844	0.94 ▲	0.33 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	1 798	1 820	1 919	1.06 ▲	0.66 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	33 466	35 100	33 617	-0.86 ▼	0.05 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	61.07	62.59	59.17	-1.11 ▼	-0.31 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	5 982	5 338	6 838	5.08 ▲	1.35 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	17.87	15.21	20.34	5.99 ▲	1.30 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	21 789	20 462	18 288	-2.22 ▼	-1.74 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	5 695	9 300	8 491	-1.80 ▼	4.08 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	27 484	29 762	26 779	-2.09 ▼	-0.26 ▼	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	82.13	84.79	79.66	-1.24 ▼	-0.30 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	14	15	2.21 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	13	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	104	68	-7.96 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	210	257	4.14 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	337	243	-6.33 ▼	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	71.69	75.24	75.71	0.13 ▲	0.55 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	17 342.80	17 681.99	92.74	-65.01 ▼	-40.73 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	17 342.80	17 681.99	1.72	-84.25 ▼	-60.23 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	94.58	95.22	95.36	0.03 ▲	0.08 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	5.24	5.49	6.06	2.00 ▲	1.47 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	69.47	68.41	66.16	-0.66 ▼	-0.49 ▼	

* Notes:

1. Crime data only available from 2004 onwards. Crime trend graphs from 2004 onwards.
2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

WOODRIDGE

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	46	60	64	1.49 ▲	3.45 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	7	9	10	1.49 ▲	3.45 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	41	53	57	1.48 ▲	3.45 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	24	31	34	1.87 ▲	3.66 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	89	128	140	1.80 ▲	4.66 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	48	75	83	2.03 ▲	5.60 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	96.20	96.10	96.10	0.00 ▼	-0.01 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	98.80	98.60	98.90	0.06 ▲	0.01 ▲	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	387	380	369	-0.58 ▼	-0.46 ▼	
Number of Households	Number	121	125	126	0.09 ▲	0.43 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.61 ▲	0.57 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	150	131	112	-3.17 ▼	-2.90 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	38.79	34.56	30.29	-2.60 ▼	-2.44 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	16	19	22	3.12 ▲	3.16 ▲	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	51	50	45	-2.08 ▼	-1.15 ▼	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	685.50	677.12	659.37	-0.53 ▼	-0.39 ▼	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	17	22	24	1.57 ▲	3.56 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	17	23	25	1.68 ▲	3.94 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	212	230	209	-1.90 ▼	-0.14 ▼	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	70.43	75.16	73.08	-0.56 ▼	0.37 ▲	
Number of Unemployed	Number	16	12	14	3.13 ▲	-1.33 ▼	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	7.55	5.22	6.70	5.12 ▲	-1.19 ▼	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	179	189	164	-2.80 ▼	-0.87 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	17	29	31	1.34 ▲	6.19 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	196	218	195	-2.21 ▼	-0.05 ▼	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	92.45	94.78	93.30	-0.31 ▼	0.09 ▲	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	0	0	-27.53 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	0	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	0	0	24.58 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	0	0	37.36 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	0	0	3.71 ▲	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	57.10	54.30	50.95	-1.27 ▼	-1.13 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	120.14	126.61	93.07	-5.97 ▼	-2.52 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	120.14	126.61	0.32	-69.68 ▼	-44.65 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	68.43	78.87	82.64	0.94 ▲	1.90 ▲	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	0.01	0.55	3.11	41.12 ▲	81.73 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	60.27	61.30	60.20	-0.36 ▼	-0.01 ▼	

* Notes:

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2. Trend graphs show trend for the last 10 years.

YOUNG PARK

		2003	2008	2013	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (5-YEAR)"	"AVE. GROWTH RATE (10-YEAR)"	TREND*
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION							
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R)	Rm, 2005	54	58	59	0.38 ▲	0.92 ▲	
Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R) per Capita	R, 2005	9	9	9	0.38 ▲	0.92 ▲	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Rm, 2005	48	52	52	0.36 ▲	0.92 ▲	
Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	Rm, 2005	17	20	21	1.30 ▲	2.07 ▲	
Total Output	Rm, 2005	121	130	130	-0.06 ▼	0.73 ▲	
Intermediate Consumption	Rm, 2005	73	79	77	-0.34 ▼	0.60 ▲	
Tress Index for 10 Industries	Index	63.00	62.70	62.70	0.00 ▼	-0.05 ▼	
Tress Index for 23 Industries	Index	77.60	77.50	76.10	-0.36 ▼	-0.20 ▼	
DEMOGRAPHICS							
Population	Number	817	846	829	-0.41 ▼	0.15 ▲	
Number of Households	Number	221	235	237	0.10 ▲	0.67 ▲	
POVERTY AND INCOME							
Gini Coefficient	Coefficient	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.13 ▲	0.12 ▲	
Number of People in Poverty	Number	134	124	110	-2.40 ▼	-1.96 ▼	
Poverty rate	%	16.38	14.65	13.24	-2.00 ▼	-2.11 ▼	
No Schooling: Persons Aged 15+ Years	Number	6	6	6	1.17 ▲	1.32 ▲	
Illiteracy: Persons Aged 20+ Years	Number	22	28	35	4.07 ▲	4.79 ▲	
Population Density	Persons per km ²	1 559.84	1 630.40	1 593.70	-0.45 ▼	0.21 ▲	
Total Household Disposable Income	Rm, 2004	26	25	26	1.01 ▲	0.11 ▲	
Total Household Expenditure	Rm, 2005	27	28	30	1.36 ▲	0.95 ▲	
LABOUR MARKET							
Economically Active Population (EAP)	Number	386	437	406	-1.46 ▼	0.51 ▲	
Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate (%)	61.76	65.42	60.87	-1.43 ▼	-0.15 ▼	
Number of Unemployed	Number	25	23	33	7.49 ▲	2.82 ▲	
Rate of Unemployment	Rate (%)	6.48	5.26	8.13	9.08 ▲	2.30 ▲	
Number of Formally Employed	Number	297	305	277	-1.91 ▼	-0.69 ▼	
Number of Informally Employed	Number	64	109	96	-2.51 ▼	4.14 ▲	
Total Number of Employed	Number	361	414	373	-2.06 ▼	0.33 ▲	
Employment Rate	Rate (%)	93.52	94.74	91.87	-0.61 ▼	-0.18 ▼	
CRIME *							
Number of Cases of Murder	Number	-	3	2	-4.40 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Sexual Crimes	Number	-	1	-	-100.00 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Common Robbery	Number	-	6	6	-0.58 ▼	-	
Number of Cases of Drug-related Crimes	Number	-	4	7	11.57 ▲	-	
Number of Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	Number	-	7	6	-2.05 ▼	-	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES							
Proportion of Houses With Piped Water Inside Dwelling	Ratio (%)	93.23	91.25	88.97	-0.50 ▼	-0.47 ▼	
Proportion of Households With a Flush or Chemical Toilet	Ratio (%)	220.11	237.49	96.75	-16.44 ▼	-7.89 ▼	
Proportion of Houses With No Form of Refuse Removal	Ratio (%)	220.11	237.49	1.27	-64.88 ▼	-40.28 ▼	
Proportion of Electrified Households	Ratio (%)	98.59	97.69	97.06	-0.13 ▼	-0.16 ▼	
Proportion of Dwellings Which are Classified as Informal	Ratio (%)	0.13	0.36	0.49	6.64 ▲	14.18 ▲	
Proportion of Households With a Phone in the Dwelling and/or Cellular Phone	Ratio (%)	88.53	84.23	78.47	-1.41 ▼	-1.20 ▼	

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Andrew Murray, CEO ECSECC

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