

APPENDIX 3

The distribution of the extra 125 000 lives of the new base population for 1996 is contained in the following table. The distribution of the additional numbers within the CMA by the six MLCs is arrived at by applying the population group-sex-age correction factors implied by the estimates of the new base population. And, as was stated earlier, the mathematical extrapolation was adjusted by a “reality check” which was informed by policies, planning proposals and development scenarios specific to each MLC.

Methodologically, it was the lesser problem to establish the baseline populations for the MLCs than to predict their future growth, particularly over such an extended time period. In order to project the MLC populations, Professor Dorrington employed the Ratio Method (Shryock and Siegal, 1976). Professor Dorrington, however, cautioned as to the limitations of the Ratio Method. He made it clear that this approach was “a simple model which extrapolates the trend between 1991 and 1996 on the assumption that the rate of change in the various proportions will disappear over a suitably long period” Notwithstanding the model’s simplicity, he felt that it had value insofar that “these numbers ...give some idea of the ‘pressure points’ for development”.

Since a mathematical extrapolation need not bear any relation to reality, he inserted the caveat “Where people will actually live in future depends on the complex interaction of a number of factors, not least of which is town and regional development”. Hence, he had appealed right from the start of his presentation to the Inter-Directorate Steering Committee for feedback and for reality checks from CMC officials who would have understood the empirical conditions and the development possibilities with respect to the six MLCs.

Table 1, therefore, depicts the differences between the unadjusted 1996 Census population figures per MLC and the new base population.

TABLE 1: MLC POPULATIONS – CENSUS vs NEW BASE

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL	UNADJUSTED 1996 CENSUS	DORRINGTON'S NEW BASE POPULATION
South Peninsula	339 532	356 730
Cape Town	946 902	987 007
Blaauwberg	123 709	131 379
Tygerberg	786 059	827 945
Oostenberg	239 971	250 845
Helderberg	121 433	128 959
TOTAL	2 557 606	2 682 866

This projection of the CMA population to the year 2031 translates into the table below which depicts the Medium projection for population growth at MLC level. The Medium projection is more likely to occur than the High or Low scenarios. Table 2, therefore, depicts the most likely scenario for the growth of the metropolitan population at the sub-metropolitan scale.

TABLE 2: PROJECTED POPULATION BY MLC

MLC	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
South Peninsula	413 730	458 971	488 280	504 515	514 066	519 682	520 692
Cape Town	1 116 601	1 209 225	1 256 880	1 268 275	1 268 593	1 262 666	1 248 980
Blaauwberg	193 253	235 410	272 481	305 753	332 683	355 786	373 580
Tygerberg	979 068	1 104 861	1 191 786	1 246 949	1 283 655	1 309 520	1 322 133
Oostenberg	239 164	353 116	404 345	448 805	484 160	514 036	536 506
Helderberg	158 422	185 472	207 075	223 421	236 348	246 755	253 965

Tygerberg and the City of Cape Town will remain by far the largest MLCs with Tygerberg overtaking Cape Town by 2020.