

Planning District Profiles

Authors: Janet Gie, Karen Small, Craig Haskins

Strategic Development Information and GIS Department

Strategic Information Branch

February 2007

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Demographic and Socio-Economic Information	4
2.1	Population	4
2.2	Population Projection	6
2.3	Age Profile	6
2.4	Work Status	7
3	Levels of Living	8
3.1	Socio-Economic Status Index (S.E.S.)	8
3.2	Service Level Index	9
4	Age-Gender Indices	9
5	Housing	10
5.1	Dwelling Type	10
5.2	Household Size	13
6	Crime	13
6.1	Murder	13
6.2	Rape	14
6.3	Business Crime	15
6.4	Drug Related Crime	16
7	Conclusion	16
	Appendix A – Planning District A	17
	Appendix B – Planning District B	23
	Appendix C – Planning District C	29
	Appendix D – Planning District D	37
	Appendix E – Planning District E	46
	Appendix F – Planning District F	55
	Appendix G – Planning District G	64
	Appendix H – Planning District H	70

List of Figures

Figure 1 - Planning Districts	4
Figure 2 - Population Density	5
Figure 3 - Total Population Projection for the City of Cape Town	6
Figure 4 - Dwelling Type	11
Figure 5 - Distribution of Informal Dwellings	12
Figure 6 - % of Cases of Murder in 2005/2006	14
Figure 7 - % of Cases of Rape in 2005/2006	15
Figure 8 - % of Cases of Business Crime in 2005/2006	15
Figure 9 - % of Cases of Drug Related Crime in 2005/2006	16

List of Tables

Table 1 - Population	4
Table 2 - Age profile	6
Table 3 - Work Status of the Economically Active Aged 15 to 65.....	7
Table 4 - S.E.S. Index	8
Table 5 - Service Level Index	9
Table 6 - Age-Gender Indices	10
Table 7 - Dwelling Type.....	10
Table 8 - Informal Settlement Counts.....	13
Table 9 - Household Size	13
Table 10 - Murder	14
Table 11 - Rape.....	14
Table 12 - Business Crime	15
Table 13 - Drug Related Crime.....	16

Citation: City of Cape Town (2007), Strategic Development Information and GIS Department; Planning District Profiles; Janet Gie, Karen Small and Craig Haskins; 77 Pages.

2001 Census Data supplied by Statistics South Africa.

Crime Statistics supplied by the South African Police.

1 Introduction

In order to inform Spatial Planning with regard to future development in the City's eight Planning Districts (See Figure 1) the Strategic Development Information and GIS Department has compiled a set of demographic, socio-economic, housing and crime information for each Planning District. Levels of living and age-gender indices have also been calculated.

The information in the report has been presented at Planning District level and includes totals for the City. More detailed intra-district information and detailed maps are to be found in the appendices.

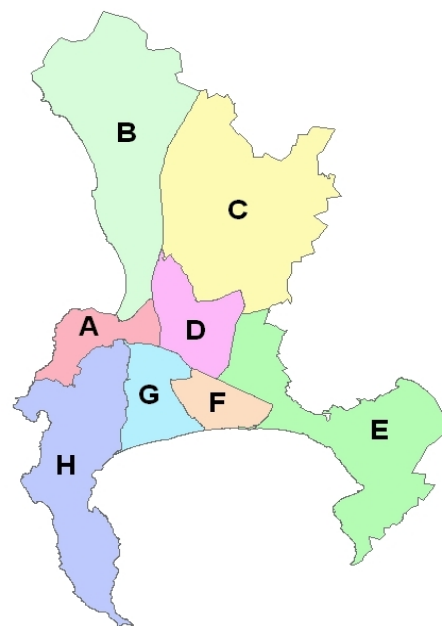


Figure 1 - Planning Districts

2 Demographic and Socio-Economic Information

2.1 Population

Almost a quarter of the population of the City reside in Planning District F. Planning Districts D and G each have nearly 18% of the population. With just over 5% Planning District B has the fewest residents. In all the Planning Districts the number of females is greater than the number of males.

Planning District	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
A	81,786	2.83	88,885	3.07	170,671	5.90
B	73,851	2.55	78,448	2.71	152,299	5.27
C	106,489	3.68	112,055	3.87	218,544	7.56
D	241,789	8.36	267,474	9.25	509,263	17.61
E	164,279	5.68	174,159	6.02	338,438	11.70
F	346,487	11.98	373,025	12.90	719,512	24.88
G	242,728	8.39	270,230	9.34	512,958	17.74
H	131,237	4.54	139,288	4.82	270,525	9.35
Total	1,388,646	48.01	1,503,564	51.99	2,892,210	100.00

Source: 2001 Population Census, StatsSA

Table 1 - Population

The ethnic breakdown of the population for each Planning District can be found in the relevant appendix.

The population density, based on the 2001 population census, is shown in Figure 2. Planning District F has the highest population densities

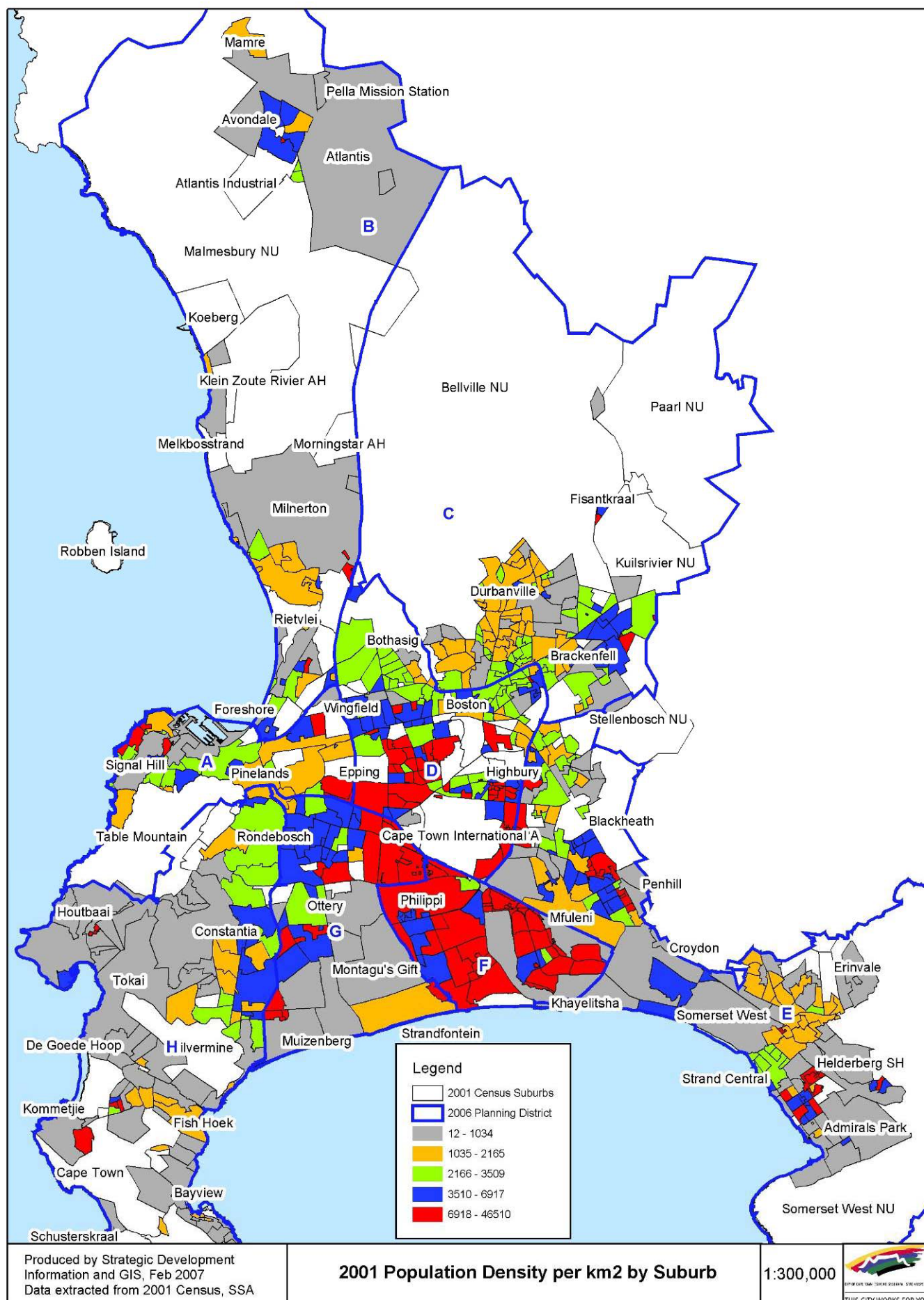
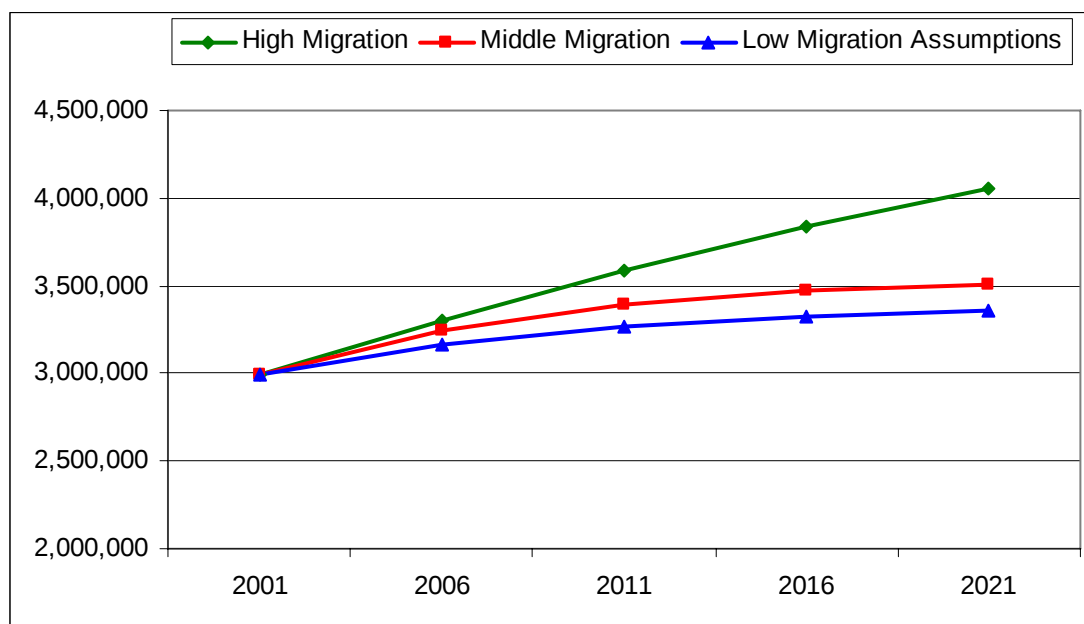


Figure 2 - Population Density

2.2 Population Projection

The population in Cape Town is expected to grow by nearly 17% over the 20-year projection period. In 2006 the population is growing at 1.61% per annum due to a natural increase rate (excess of births over death) of 0.86% pa and a migration rate of 0.75% pa. At the end of the projection period (2021) the population growth rate will have fallen to 0.62% pa as determined by a natural increase rate of 0.9% pa and a migration rate of 0.53% pa.

Figure 3 below compares the total population estimates based on the high and low migration assumptions with those based on the middle migration assumptions. From this comparison the population in the City in 2021 could range, based on these assumptions, between a low of 3.4 million and a high of 4.2 million.



Source: Dorrington, 2005

Figure 3 - Total Population Projection for the City of Cape Town

2.3 Age Profile

The percentage of people in the 18 to 64 age group varies from 66.86% in Planning District A to 60.74% in Planning District E. There is a far greater variation in the percentage of youth and aged in the Planning Districts. Planning District F has the highest percentage of youth (36.39%) and the lowest percentage of aged (1.58%). The highest percentage of aged (9.97%) occurs in Planning District H and the lowest percentage of youth (23.97%) occurs in Planning District A.

Planning District	0-17 years	%	18-64 years	%	65+ years	%	Total	%
A	40,916	23.97	114,106	66.86	15,649	9.17	170,671	100.00
B	48,160	31.62	97,051	63.72	7,088	4.65	152,299	100.00
C	65,745	30.08	142,745	65.32	10,054	4.60	218,544	100.00
D	165,260	32.45	314,269	61.71	29,734	5.84	509,263	100.00
E	115,763	34.21	205,577	60.74	17,098	5.05	338,438	100.00
F	261,817	36.39	446,325	62.03	11,370	1.58	719,512	100.00
G	173,379	33.80	313,350	61.09	26,229	5.11	512,958	100.00
H	67,335	24.89	176,228	65.14	26,962	9.97	270,525	100.00
Total	938,375	32.44	1,809,651	62.57	144,184	4.99	2,892,210	100.00

Source: 2001 Population Census, StatsSA

Table 2 - Age profile

A more detailed age breakdown and age by gender for each Planning District can be found in the relevant appendix.

2.4 Work Status

The economically active are those people aged 15 to 65 who are employed or actively looking for employment. There is a large variation in the unemployment levels across the Planning Districts. Planning District F has the highest level of unemployment at 45.16% followed by Planning District G at 31.05%. The lowest level of unemployment (13.43%) occurs in Planning District H.

Planning District	Employed	%	Unemployed	%	Total	%
A	64,960	77.33	19,045	22.67	84,005	100.00
B	58,126	77.89	16,504	22.11	74,630	100.00
C	87,140	80.74	20,792	19.26	107,932	100.00
D	169,221	76.81	51,101	23.19	220,322	100.00
E	112,439	73.15	41,279	26.85	153,718	100.00
F	185,443	54.84	152,697	45.16	338,140	100.00
G	153,626	68.95	69,197	31.05	222,823	100.00
H	107,572	86.57	16,692	13.43	124,264	100.00
Total	938,527	70.79	387,307	29.21	1,325,834	100.00

Source: 2001 Population Census, StatsSA

Table 3 - Work Status of the Economically Active Aged 15 to 65

Further details on work status, work status by gender and the number of people who are not economically active for each Planning District can be found in the relevant appendix.

3 Levels of Living

3.1 Socio-Economic Status Index (S.E.S.)

S.E.S. is an important concept in measuring social and economic well-being.

To measure S.E.S. in the City of Cape Town the following indicators were used:

- *% of households earning less than R19 200 per annum.*
The figure of R19 200 per annum approximates the household subsistence level for Cape Town for 2001 as calculated by the institute for Planning Research, University of Port Elizabeth. Accordingly this indicator represents the proportion of households earning below the minimum level for household subsistence.
- *% of adults (20+) with highest educational level less than matric.*
This indicator represents the number of adults (aged 20+) with less than a matric education, as a percentage of all adults. A matric level of education is increasingly regarded as the minimum level required for post-school training.
- *% of the economically active population that was unemployed*
This indicator represents the number of adults who are unemployed and actively seeking work as a percentage of all adults available for work. This excludes those not seeking work, such as homemakers, students and retired people.
- *% of the labour force employed in elementary/unskilled occupations*
The indicator of occupational status used was the number of people employed in elementary and unskilled occupations as a percentage of all employed.

Each of these indicators represents a single dimension of S.E.S., such as household income or education. These indicators are combined to form an index, which represent a wider understanding of socio-economic status. In each case, the higher the score on the indicator or index, the worse off is the Planning District concerned (See Table 4). Planning District F is the worst off at 54.12 followed by Planning District G at 40.43. Planning District H is the best off at 22.16.

Planning District	% Adults(20+) with highest qualification < matric	% of economically active unemployed	% Households earning < R19200 pa	% of labour force in unskilled occupations	S.E.S. Index
A	46.68	22.67	34.70	14.61	29.67
B	54.28	22.11	29.22	15.28	30.22
C	46.35	19.26	28.82	17.31	27.94
D	62.63	23.19	28.22	15.09	32.28
E	61.67	26.85	38.90	23.42	37.71
F	76.72	45.16	62.44	32.15	54.12
G	70.52	31.05	40.28	19.86	40.43
H	40.60	13.43	22.20	12.39	22.16
Total	62.03	29.38	39.00	21.46	37.97

Source: 2001 Population Census, StatsSA

Table 4 - S.E.S. Index

Maps showing the S.E.S. index for each Planning District can be found in the relevant appendix.

3.2 Service Level Index

The S.E.S. index reflects a partial understanding of deprivation and needs to be complemented by indicators showing access to services and amenities.

The majority of households in the City of Cape Town area have access to basic services. In order to highlight those households that lack access to basic services, 2001 Census indicators (which are summarized by the service level index) were used to determine the percentage of households with no access to certain levels of services.

The following indicators, to measure the level of access to basic services, were derived from the 2001 Census data:

- *% Household living in informal dwellings.*
- *% Households with no access to electricity for lighting.*
- *% Households with no flush or chemical toilets*
- *% Households with no potable water on the site or in the dwelling*
- *% Households with no refuse removal by local authorities weekly or less.*

The higher the score on the indicator or index, the worse off is the Planning District concerned (See table 5). Once again Planning District F is the worst off with a value of 26.37 followed by Planning District E with a value of 13.04. With a value of 3.30 Planning District D is the best off.

Planning District	% Households living in Informal Dwellings	% Households with no access to electricity for lighting	% Households with no flush or chemical toilet	% Households with no potable water on-site or in-dwelling	% Households with no refuse removal by local authority weekly or less	Service Index
A	13.88	9.96	10.80	14.97	1.76	10.27
B	7.29	9.30	8.56	10.50	6.69	8.47
C	12.39	12.92	6.99	10.76	4.87	9.59
D	4.43	2.30	3.28	5.26	1.21	3.30
E	15.62	12.41	11.63	17.59	7.93	13.04
F	43.74	22.54	27.43	29.98	8.15	26.37
G	15.19	8.96	12.61	14.95	2.80	10.90
H	7.11	3.32	3.72	6.65	1.23	4.41
Total	18.90	11.19	12.47	15.58	4.18	12.46

Source: 2001 Population Census, StatsSA

Table 5 - Service Level Index

Maps showing the service level index for each Planning District can be found in the relevant appendix.

4 Age-Gender Indices

The age-gender indices enable one to determine, for any given Planning District, the concentration of the population in the youth (0 to 14 years), the potential labour force (15 to 64 years) or the aged (65 years and above). The dependency ratio, the index of ageing and the median age for each Planning District have been calculated.

Planning District	Dependency Ratio	Index of Ageing	Median Age
A	40.30	46.89	29
B	44.84	17.69	27
C	41.82	18.48	28
D	47.79	22.04	27
E	50.47	17.71	26
F	45.86	5.29	23
G	48.92	18.43	26
H	43.14	49.39	31
Total	46.28	18.70	26

Source: 2001 Population Census, StatsSA

Table 6 - Age-Gender Indices

The dependency ratio provides a measure of the number of people in the potential labour force as compared to those in the “dependent” groups, the youth and the aged. The lower the ratio the lower the number of youth and aged who are dependent on the potential labour force. In the City, Planning District E has the largest ratio of youth and aged dependant on the potential labour force and Planning District A the least.

The index of ageing provides a measure of the number of aged relative to the number of youth. The higher the index the larger the number of aged in proportion to the youth. Planning District H has the highest index with 49 aged for every 100 youth and Planning District F the lowest with only 5 aged for every 100 youth.

The median age is the age of that person at the mid-point of the age distribution and is an indication of the young or old character of the population. Once again Planning District H has the highest value and Planning District F the lowest.

5 Housing

5.1 Dwelling Type

At just over 90% Planning District D has the largest percentage of formal dwellings followed by Planning Districts B and H at 88%. Informal dwelling includes those in back yards. Planning District F has the highest percentage of informal dwellings at 43.74% followed by Planning District E (15.62%) and Planning District G (15.19%). ‘Other’ includes traditional dwellings, caravans, tents, private ships or boats and institutions. Figure 4 shows the dwelling types for each Planning District. The distribution of informal dwellings in the Planning Districts can be seen in Figure 5.

Planning District	Formal Dwelling	%	Informal Dwelling	%	Other	%	Total	%
A	44,550	76.71	8,059	13.88	5,470	9.42	58,079	100.00
B	38,956	88.06	3,225	7.29	2,059	4.65	44,240	100.00
C	56,385	84.89	8,232	12.39	1,806	2.72	66,423	100.00
D	116,111	91.44	5,629	4.43	5,239	4.13	126,979	100.00
E	73,286	78.65	14,557	15.62	5,332	5.72	93,175	100.00
F	95,839	53.31	78,629	43.74	5,312	2.95	179,780	100.00
G	94,735	79.50	18,097	15.19	6,335	5.32	119,167	100.00
H	77,948	87.52	6,328	7.11	4,782	5.37	89,058	100.00
Total	597,810	76.95	142,756	18.38	36,335	4.68	776,901	100.00

Source: 2001 Population Census, StatsSA

Table 7 - Dwelling Type

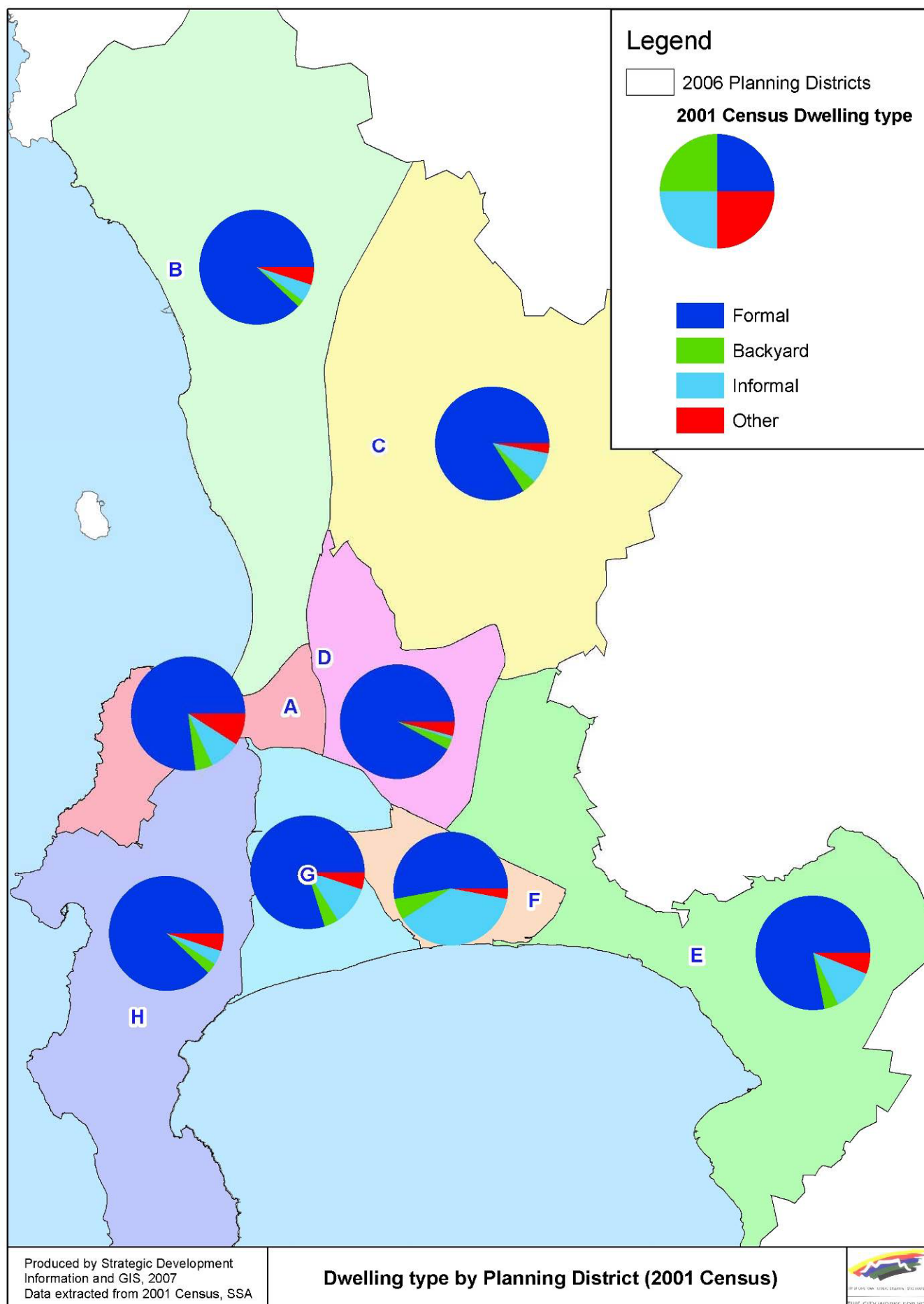


Figure 4 - Dwelling Type

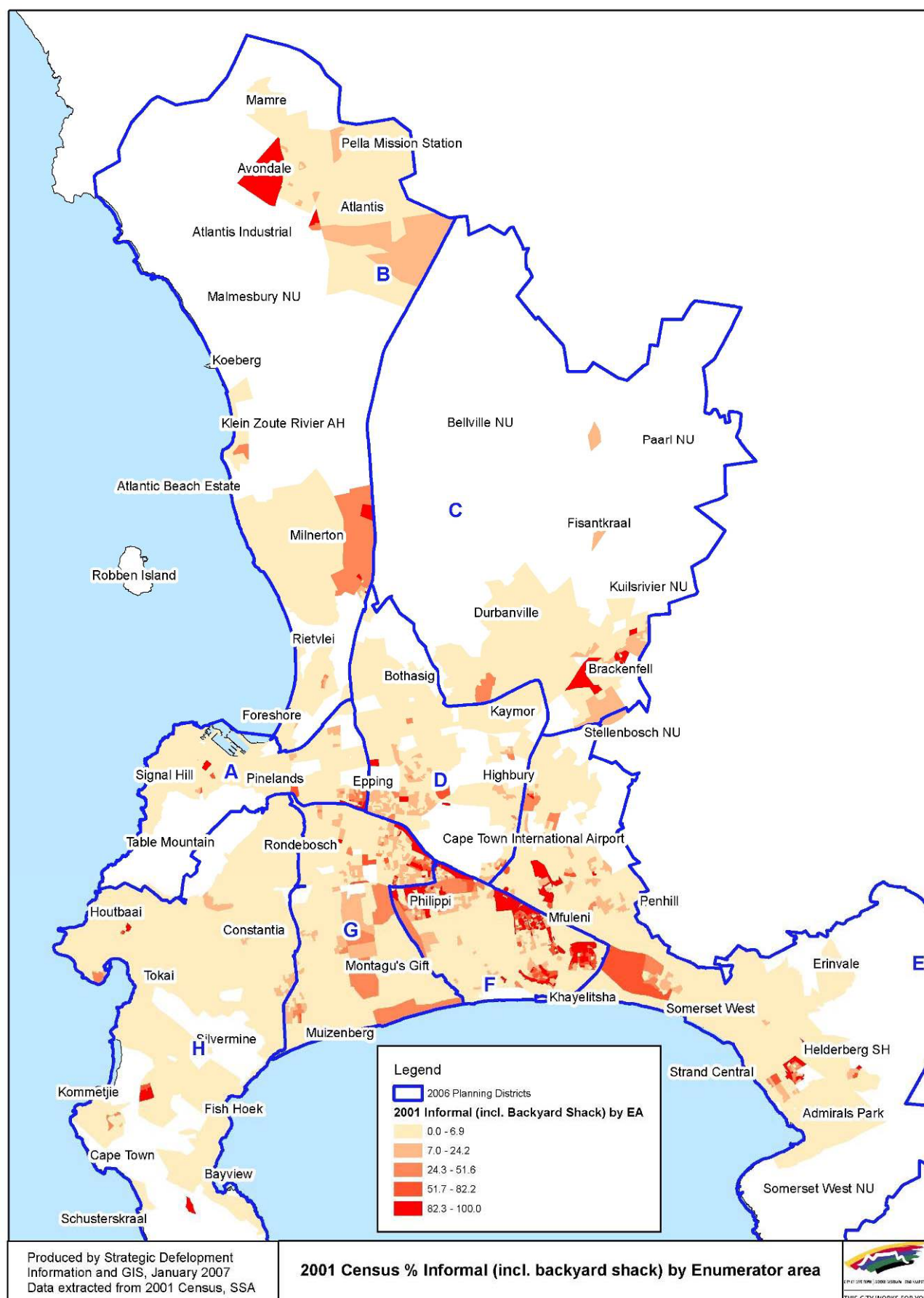


Figure 5 - Distribution of Informal Dwellings

Further details on dwelling type for each Planning District can be found in the relevant appendix.

Counts of dwelling in informal settlements have been done from aerial photographs. Planning District F has the largest number of informal dwellings and the number has increased significantly over the four years. This is followed by Planning District G. Planning District D has the lowest number of informal dwellings. The biggest decrease in informal dwellings has occurred in Planning District E.

Planning District	Count Jan 2005	%	Count Jan 2004	%	Count Jul 2003	%	Count Feb 2002	%
A	3,880	3.96	5,045	5.31	5,766	5.95	4,843	5.79
B	4,676	4.77	4,491	4.73	4,766	4.92	3,096	3.70
C	2,226	2.27	2,482	2.61	4,022	4.15	3,254	3.89
D	908	0.93	845	0.89	812	0.84	805	0.96
E	9,894	10.09	9,792	10.31	11,063	11.41	11,633	13.90
F	60,019	61.22	56,425	59.41	53,147	54.82	46,424	55.48
G	13,331	13.60	13,181	13.88	13,894	14.33	11,439	13.67
H	3,097	3.16	2,711	2.85	3,481	3.59	2,190	2.62
Total	98,031	100.00	94,972	100.00	96,951	100.00	83,684	100.00

Source: Counts done from aerial photographs

Table 8 - Informal Settlement Counts

Maps showing the location and dwelling counts of each of the informal settlements in each Planning District can be found in the relevant appendix.

5.2 Household Size

Over the half the households in Planning Districts A and H have either 1 or 2 people. At the other end of the scale Planning District G has the largest percentage (14%) of households with 7 or more people followed by Planning District F (11.92%) and Planning District D (10.71%). Other than Planning Districts A and H the percentage of households having 3 to 6 people varies between 52% and 60%.

Planning District	1 to 2 people	%	3 to 6 people	%	7+ people	%	Total	%
A	32,742	56.37	22,334	38.45	3,003	5.17	58,079	100.00
B	17,938	40.55	23,348	52.78	2,953	6.68	44,240	100.00
C	28,335	42.66	34,823	52.43	3,265	4.92	66,423	100.00
D	39,277	30.93	74,108	58.36	13,594	10.71	126,979	100.00
E	33,913	36.40	52,129	55.95	7,133	7.66	93,175	100.00
F	57,820	32.16	100,524	55.92	21,436	11.92	179,780	100.00
G	29,977	25.16	72,510	60.85	16,681	14.00	119,167	100.00
H	46,433	52.14	39,512	44.37	3,112	3.49	89,058	100.00
Total	286,435	36.87	419,289	53.97	71,177	9.16	776,901	100.00

Source: 2001 Population Census, StatsSA

Table 9 - Household Size

Further details on household size for each Planning District can be found in the relevant appendix.

6 Crime

6.1 Murder

The incidence of murder shows a decreasing trend over the past five years. In 2005/2006 by far the largest percentage (44.6%) of murders in Cape Town occurred in Planning District F. This is

followed by Planning District G with 15.5%. The lowest incidence (3.4%) of murder occurred in Planning District B.

Planning District	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
A	161	196	114	115	117
B	82	94	80	88	61
C	140	153	119	108	144
D	280	328	197	197	203
E	253	258	225	197	116
F	911	1119	765	717	801
G	355	357	274	244	278
H	114	114	89	91	75
Total	2,296	2,619	1,863	1,757	1,795

Source: South African Police Crime Statistics

Table 10 - Murder

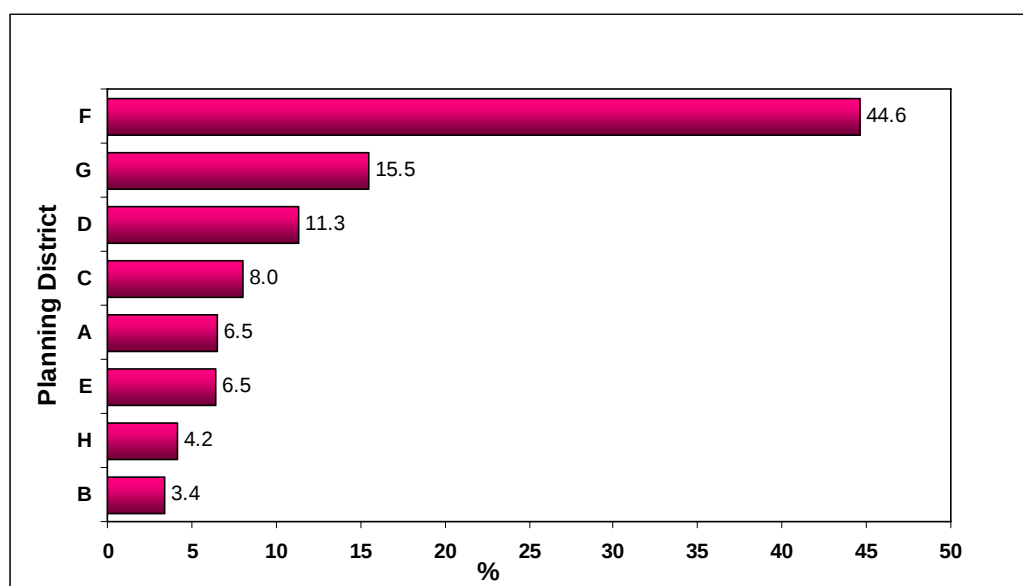


Figure 6 - % of Cases of Murder in 2005/2006

6.2 Rape

The incidence of rape shows a stabilising trend with a slight reduction in 2005/2006. In 2005/2006 Planning District F has the highest incidence at 33.9% of the rapes occurring in the City. This is followed by Planning District D with 14.9% and Planning District G with 12.6%. The lowest incidence (6%) of rape occurs in Planning District B.

Planning District	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
A	283	301	295	293	265
B	183	195	183	221	219
C	224	216	185	212	236
D	718	642	673	618	546
E	554	518	558	551	434
F	1,199	1,088	1,061	1,214	1,241
G	553	561	460	532	461
H	326	288	264	302	257
Total	4,040	3,809	3,679	3,943	3,659

Source: South African Police Crime Statistics

Table 11 - Rape

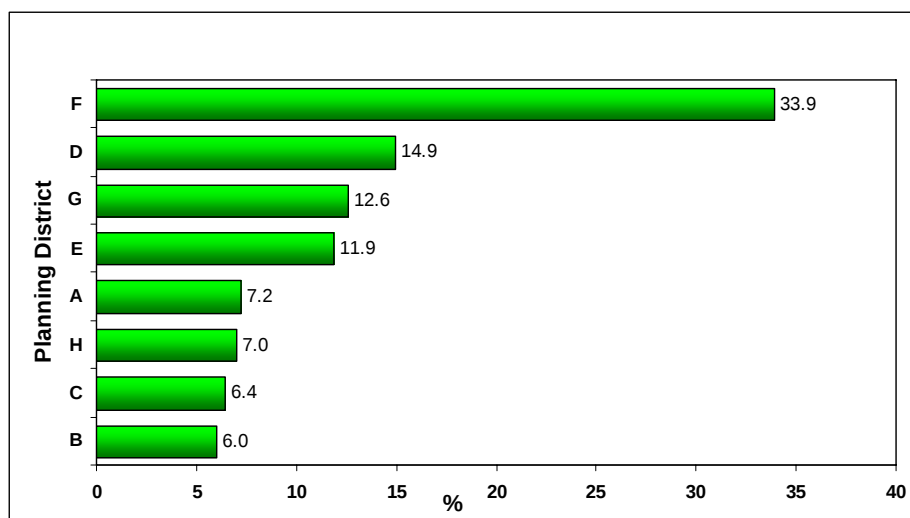


Figure 7 - % of Cases of Rape in 2005/2006

6.3 Business Crime

Incidents of business crime have shown a steady decline over the past 5 years. A quarter of the business crime in the City in 2005/2006 occurred in Planning District A. Planning District D, with 19.2%, was the next highest. With 6.5% Planning District C has the lowest incidence of business crime.

Planning District	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
A	3,643	3,170	2,945	2,674	2,673
B	1,111	1,116	1,139	937	872
C	802	931	703	691	684
D	3,229	3,082	2,946	2,144	2,031
E	1,578	1,441	1,225	1,195	965
F	1,022	908	869	932	965
G	1,520	1,156	1,018	936	886
H	2,108	1,714	1,448	1,331	1,515
Total	15,013	13,518	12,293	10,840	10,591

Source: South African Police Crime Statistics

Table 12 - Business Crime

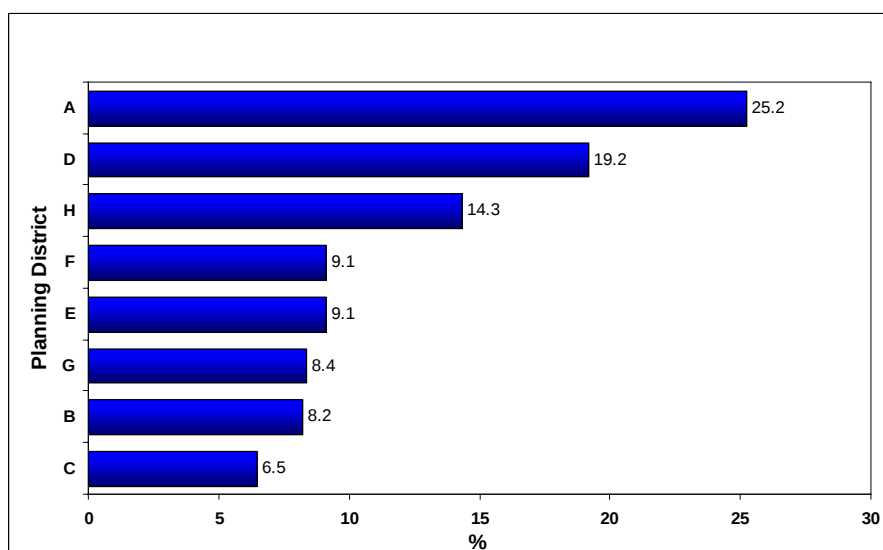


Figure 8 - % of Cases of Business Crime in 2005/2006

6.4 Drug Related Crime

The incidence of drug related crime has show a significant increase since 2002/2003. In the City in 2005/5006 the incidence is highest (19.9%) in Planning District D followed by Planning District F (19.7%). Planning District C has the lowest incidence (3.8%).

Planning District	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
A	1,711	1,596	1,985	2,905	3,165
B	442	553	775	1,084	1,184
C	200	111	299	478	756
D	1,120	1,479	1,804	2,907	3,906
E	491	384	840	1,507	1,667
F	1,062	894	1,476	2,113	3,873
G	1,443	1,351	1,843	2,409	2,766
H	746	721	759	1,903	2,328
Total	7,215	7,089	9,781	15,306	19,645

Source: South African Police Crime Statistics

Table 13 - Drug Related Crime

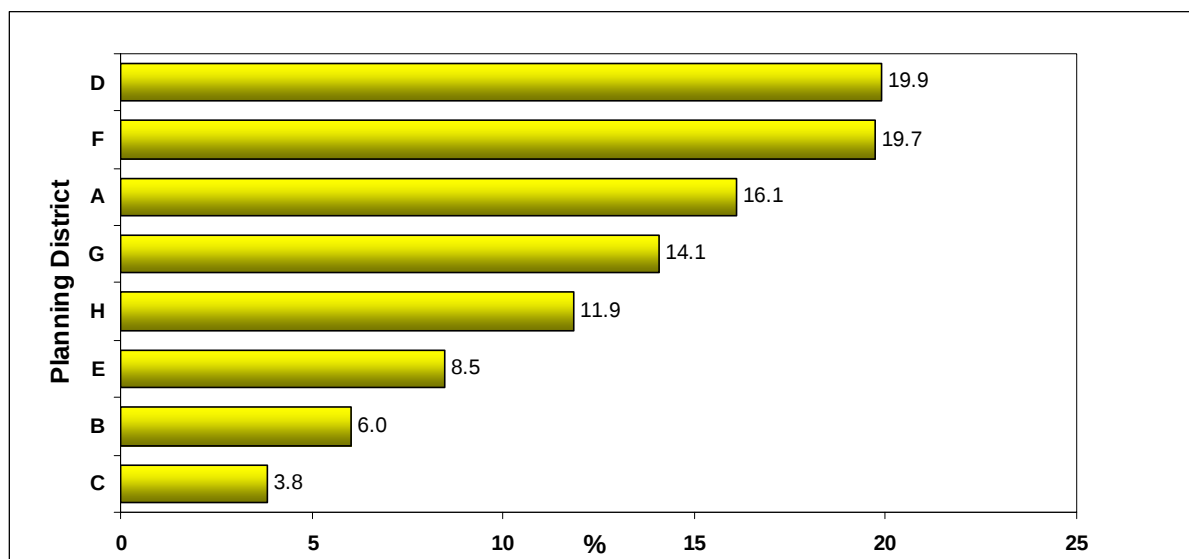


Figure 9 - % of Cases of Drug Related Crime in 2005/2006

7 Conclusion

This information will be used for planning purposes but will also be used to draft more comprehensive State of Planning District reports. These reports will include a broader range of information, along with analytical and policy components, in order to provide information at a sub-City level.