



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Socio-economic Profile

Swellendam Municipality

2014

Working paper

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Swellendam Municipality

Swellendam Municipality at a glance

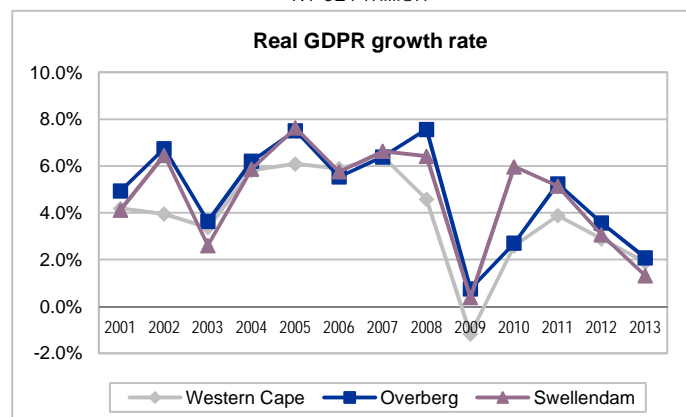
POPULATION

Population size (2013)	36 731
Share of District population (2013)	13.8 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	2.3 per cent

ECONOMY

Regional Gross Domestic Product 2011 (2005 constant prices)

R1 021 million



Share of District economy

12.63 per cent

Top 3 contributing detailed sectors, 2011 (GVA)

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (25.4%)

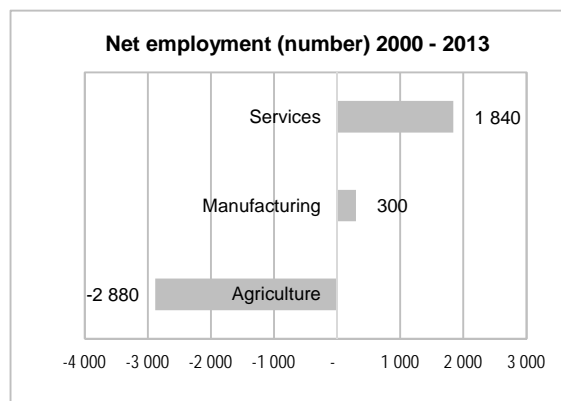
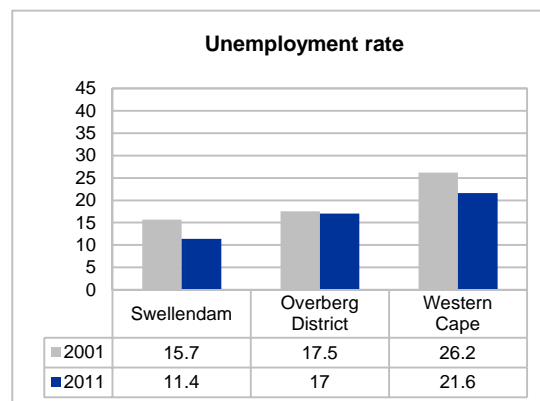
Manufacturing (17.1%)

Transport, storage and communication (14.4%)

Real GDP growth yoy % per sector

Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	-3.3	3.6
Manufacturing	9	4.1
Services	6	4.2

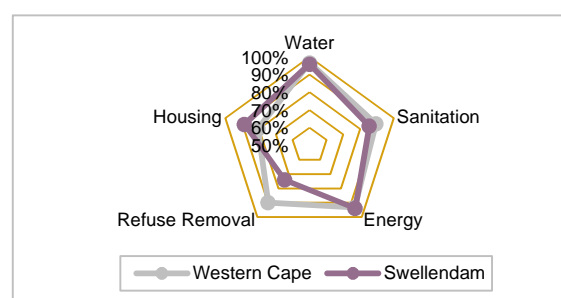
LABOUR MARKET



DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Swellendam	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	74.2%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	30.7%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.67	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.58	0.60

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, 2013



Introduction

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

The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy and environmental management. Furthermore, the population projections 2013 - 2017, updated administrative data relating to health, education and South African Police Service Crime Statistics are updates from the Socio-economic Profile (SEP-LG) 2013. These updates complement Chapter 7: Socio-economic analysis and economic performance of the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) 2014 which was published in October 2014.

The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the MERO, Global Insight Regional Explorer and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa include the 2011 Census; whilst comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profiles has been adjusted to focus the analysis at regional/district level whilst municipal specific profiles will also be made available separately.

The information contained in this profile therefore highlights information for the Swellendam Municipality in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.

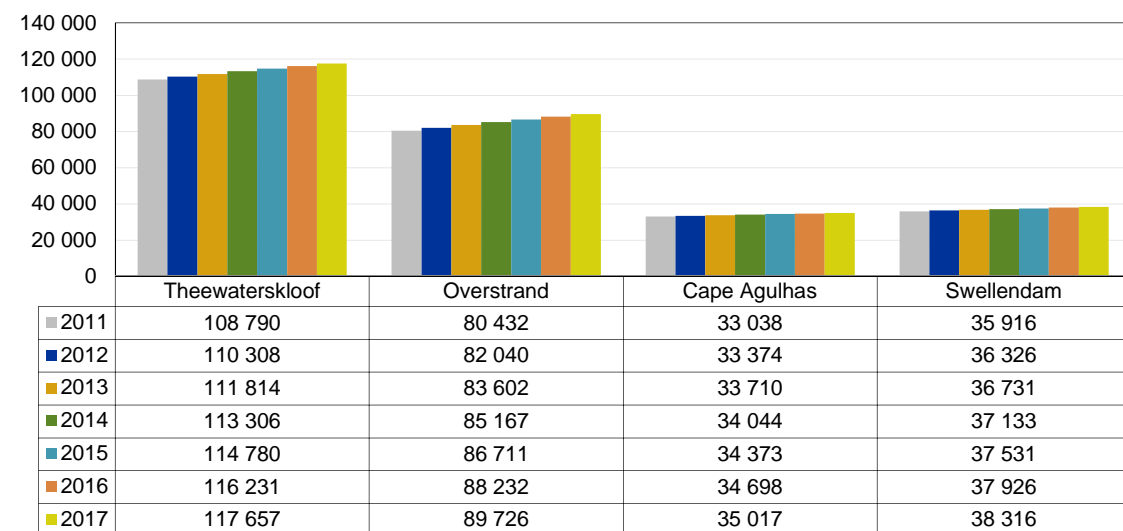


1. Demographics

As per Census 2011, the Western Cape population comprised of 11.25 per cent of the total population of the country with 5.8 million persons, having increased from 4.5 million in 2001. Thus the Western Cape population grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011. This is faster than the national population growth rate of 1.5 per cent and is largely due to immigration to the Western Cape, where individuals believe they can obtain jobs and better standards of living.

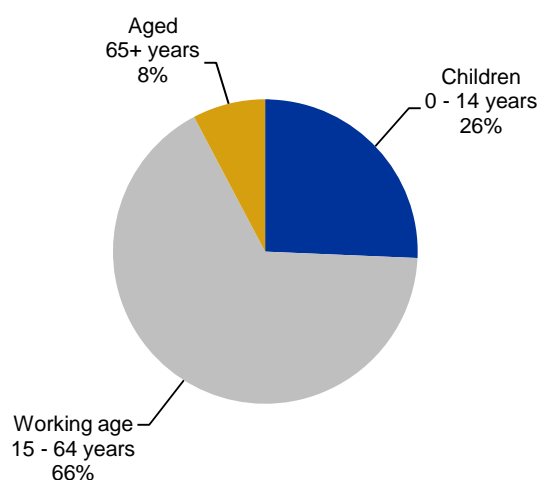
Figure 1 shows that the population of Swellendam accounts for the second smallest proportion of the Overberg District population after Cape Agulhas. According to population estimates by the Department of Social Development Swellendam's population is expected to grow by 1.04 per cent on average per annum from 35 916 in 2011 to 38 316 in 2017.

Figure 1 Population projections for municipalities in the Overberg District



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

Swellendam's population age distribution consists of the following: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 26 per cent, Working age (aged 15 - 64 years) 66 per cent and Aged (aged 65 years and above) 8 per cent.

Figure 2 Swellendam Municipality population by age cohort (2013)

Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

2. Education

The provincial average for literacy rates was 87.2 per cent in 2011 according to official Census data, and the City of Cape Town was the only region that had a rate higher than that of the Province as a whole. The Overberg District had a literacy rate of 81.1 per cent in 2011, which was higher than that of the West Coast (79.1 per cent) and Central Karoo (73.4 per cent), and similar to that of the Cape Winelands District (81.7 per cent) and Eden (82.6 per cent). The Cape Metro had the highest literacy rates in 2011 at 90.5 per cent.

Table 1 Education attainment levels

Overberg District	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)		Average Learner-teacher ratio		Average Dropout rate	Drop in FET phase	% Matric pass rate			% Literacy rate	No. of schools with libraries		No. of no fee schools	
	2013	2014	2012	2014	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2014	2012	2014
Overstrand	11 353	11 866	25.5	26.7	49.5%	38.9%	85.1	88.2	92.0	87.5	16	16	12	12
Swellendam	5 668	5 771	27.6	29.2	34.7%	26.5%	90.0	90.6	86.9	74.2	8	8	15	15
Theewaterskloof	18 273	18 488	27.5	28.7	40.8%	33.2%	87.3	84.5	88.8	78.4	26	26	28	29
Cape Agulhas	4 675	4 621	28.1	26.7	37.9%	36.4%	95.1	81.2	92.1	81.1	7	7	8	8

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2014

Table 1 shows that learner enrolment in Swellendam was the 3rd largest (5 771, Grades 1 - 12) in the region in 2014. The majority of learners are enrolled in Theewaterskloof (18 488) and Overstrand (11 866). In 2013, Swellendam Municipality had the lowest dropout levels (34.7 per cent) in the Overberg District. Swellendam has the highest average learner-teacher ratio at 29.2 per cent, but it also had the lowest matric pass rate (86.9 per cent) in 2013.

Municipalities with lower average learner-teacher ratio, i.e. Overstrand and Cape Agulhas tend to produce better Matric pass rates than those with higher average learner-teacher ratios (Swellendam and Theewaterskloof). In 2013 Overstrand and Cape Agulhas municipalities both had the highest Matric pass rate in the region (92 per cent).

There are 8 schools with libraries in Swellendam, compared to Cape Agulhas (7), Theewaterskloof (26) and Overstrand (16). Table 1 also indicates that Theewaterskloof Municipality has the largest number (29) of no fee schools in the region, followed by Swellendam (15) and Overstrand (12). Cape Agulhas has the lowest number (8) of no fee schools.

Table 1 also shows that literacy rates in the region are highest at Overstrand Municipality (87.5 per cent) followed by Cape Agulhas (81.1 per cent) and Theewaterskloof (78.4 per cent). Swellendam's literacy rates of 74.2 per cent were the lowest in the region.

3. Health

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities to prevent diseases, especially preventable and contagious/communicable ones. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water and sanitation. It is the function of healthcare services not only to restore bad health, but also to prevent communities from contracting preventable diseases.

3.1 Healthcare facilities

Although healthcare is provided by both public and private institutions, information provided by the Department of Health, as detailed in this section, pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.

In 2014 Swellendam had a total of 13 healthcare facilities, compared to 18 for Theewaterskloof, Overstrand (13) and Cape Agulhas (8). However, in terms of non-fixed primary healthcare (PHC) facilities Theewaterskloof has the highest number (10), consisting of 8 mobile and 2 satellite facilities and Swellendam had the second highest (7) comprising of 4 satellites and 3 mobiles.

Table 2 Healthcare facilities, 2014

Regional area	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Number of PHC clinics - fixed	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (Satellites)	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (mobiles)	Total number of PHC facilities (Fixed Clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	Number of district hospitals	Number of regional hospitals
Theewaterskloof	0	1	6	2	8	7	1	0
Overstrand	0	0	7	4	1	7	1	0
Cape Agulhas	0	0	4	1	2	4	1	0
Swellendam	0	0	5	4	3	5	1	0
Overberg	0	1	22	11	14	23	4	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

3.2 HIV/AIDS and TB treatment and care

The information presented in Table 3 shows how municipalities in the Overberg District respond to the healthcare need with respect to HIV/AIDS treatment and care. Although treatment and care is essential in managing the disease, in the case of HIV/AIDS the need and importance of preventative care must be emphasised, especially since to date, there is still no known cure.

Table 3 HIV/AIDS and TB treatment and care, 2014

Regional area	HIV - Antiretroviral treatment			Tuberculosis		
	ART patient load March 2013	ART patient load March 2014	Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites 2014	Number of TB patients 2012/13	Number of TB patients 2013/14	Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites 2014
Theewaterskloof	2 150	2 757	8	1 076	1 065	18
Overstrand	2 034	2 506	4	605	602	13
Cape Agulhas	299	372	3	207	182	8
Swellendam	424	547	5	287	254	9
Overberg	4 907	6 182	20	2 175	2 103	48

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

Table 3 shows that Swellendam Municipality had the highest increase (29.0 per cent) of the Antiretroviral treatment (ART) patient load within the Overberg District between March 2013 and March 2014, followed by Theewaterskloof (28.2 per cent), Cape Agulhas (24.4 per cent) and Overstrand (23.2 per cent). For the Province as a whole the ART patient load increased by 18.9 per cent between March 2013 and March 2014. Swellendam has five ART clinics and treatment sites, which is more than the 4 sites at Overstrand and 3 sites at Cape Agulhas.

In terms of Tuberculosis (TB), all municipalities in the Overberg District reported decreases in the number of patients with TB. The number of patients with TB decreased the most at Cape Agulhas (-12.1 per cent), followed by Swellendam (-11.5 per cent) and there were marginal decreases in Overstrand (-0.5 per cent) and Theewaterskloof (-1.02 per cent). Swellendam has 9 TB treatment sites, compared to 8 sites at Cape Agulhas, 13 at Overstrand and 18 at Theewaterskloof.

3.3 Child and maternal health

Table 4 shows child health and maternal health statistics for the various districts in the Western Cape Province.

Swellendam is ranked fourth in the District in terms of the full immunisation coverage rate, with an immunisation rate of 78.2 per cent, below the District average of 81.6 per cent. The Overberg District also has the lowest number of severely malnourished children under 5 years (4), for the Overberg District. The number of cases of children under 5 with severe malnutrition per 100 000 population in the Swellendam (132) is also lower than the District average of 156 children.

Table 4 Child and maternal health, 2013/14

Regional area	Child health			Maternal health				
	Full immunisation coverage rate	Number of severely malnourished children under 5 years	Severe malnutrition for children < 5 years per 100 000 population	Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births	Number of deliveries to women under 18 years	Delivery rate woman under 18 years	Number of termination of pregnancies performed	Termination of pregnancy per 100 000 population
Theewaterskloof	79.9	19	187	96	100	9.5	113	469
Overstrand	80.3	32	415	78	66	6.1	171	874
Cape Agulhas	85.3	5	183	0	33	9.1	23	340
Swellendam	78.2	4	132	0	42	9.4	25	368
Overberg	81.6	60	156	64	241	8.2	332	580

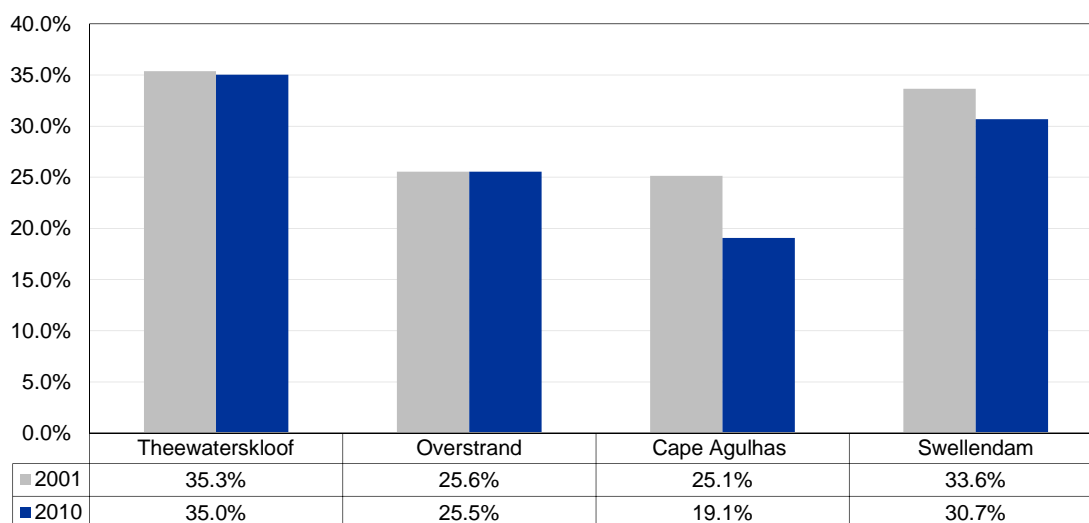
Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

In relation to maternal health, Table 4 shows that Swellendam and Cape Agulhas municipalities reported zero maternal mortality rates per 100 000 live births in 2013/14, compared to 96 for Theewaterskloof and 78 for Overstrand. Out of a total of 241 deliveries to women under the age of 18 years, the most were reported at Theewaterskloof (100), followed by Overstrand (66) and Swellendam is ranked third with 42 deliveries. Terminations of pregnancies per 100 000 population are highest at Overstrand, followed by Theewaterskloof (469) and Swellendam has the third highest pregnancy terminations at 368.

4. Poverty

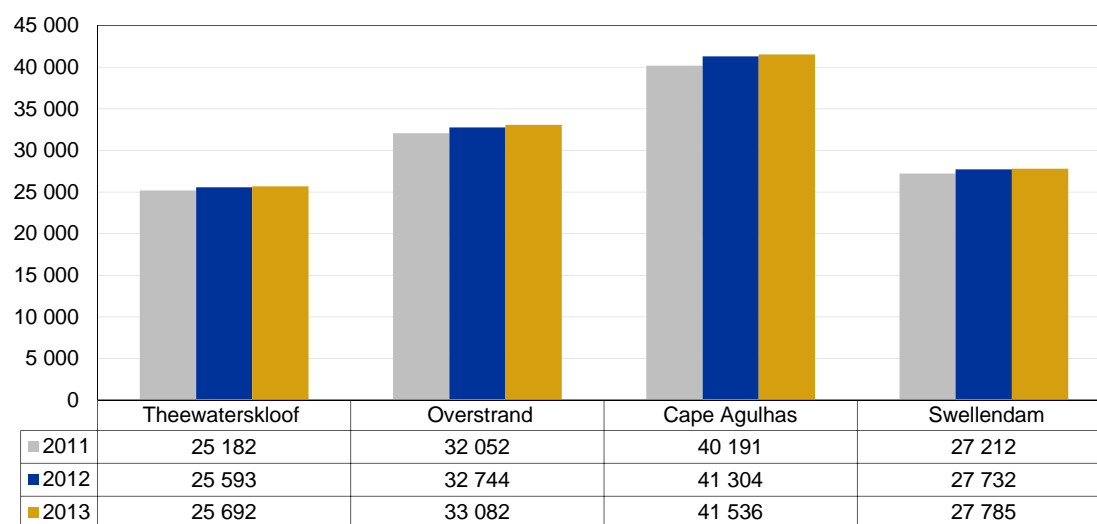
Although the poverty¹ rates at Swellendam dropped from 33.6 per cent in 2001 to 30.7 per cent in 2010, the rates remain much higher than the provincial average of 22 per cent. In 2010, Theewaterskloof reported the highest poverty rates (35.0 per cent), followed by Swellendam (30.7 per cent). Cape Agulhas reported the lowest poverty rates (19.1 per cent) in the Overberg District. High poverty rates put strain on municipal resources as poor households have to be provided with free basic services. The high economic growth experienced by the Overberg District between 2000 and 2011 (5.2 per cent) clearly did not have the desired impact on poverty in Theewaterskloof and Swellendam municipalities as evidenced by the prevailing high poverty rates. Figure 3 shows poverty rates across Overberg District.

¹ The poverty income line used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report No. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996).

Figure 3 Poverty rates across Overberg District municipalities, 2001 and 2010

Source: IHS Global Insight, 2010

Another indicator that can be used to describe the standard of living among the population is the GDP per capita, an amount determined by dividing an area's Real GDP with its population. Figure 4 shows GDP per capita figures for municipalities in the Overberg District. Swellendam Municipality's per capita income is the 3rd highest in the District, growing marginally from R27 212 in 2011 to R27 785 in 2013. Cape Agulhas has the highest GDP per capita in the District at R41 536.

Figure 4 GDP per capita in the Overberg District municipalities 2011 - 2013

Source: Own calculations, Department of Social Development and Quantec Research, 2014

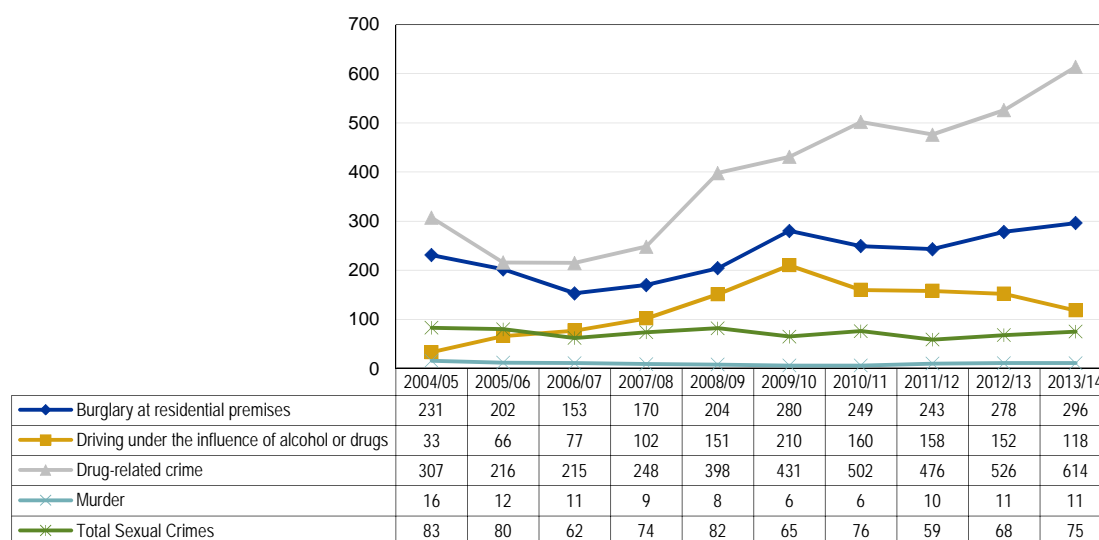
Only Cape Agulhas' GDP per capita (R41 536) comes close to that of the Western Cape Province (R43 557). In 2011 the GDP per capita for South Africa stood at R37 268, which shows that the standard of living in Theewaterskloof, Overstrand and Swellendam is lagging behind that of the Province and the country.

5. Safety and security

The safety of persons and property is vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish. Crime has a significant impact on the economy. It can hamper growth and discourage investment and capital accumulation. If it is not tackled with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity. Peoples' general impressions, as well as the official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property-related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in the figure below.

Figure 5 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located at Swellendam Municipality over the period 2004/05 to 2013/14.

Figure 5 Crime rates in Swellendam, 2004/05 to 2013/14



Source: South African Police Service, 2014

From the figure it can be seen that drug-related crimes are the most prevalent in Swellendam, with 614 cases reported in 2013/14, up from 526 cases reported in 2012/13. Burglaries at residential premises are the second most prevalent crime in Swellendam, with 296 cases reported in 2013/14, up from 278 cases in 2012/13.

Although the number of murder cases reported in Swellendam was the lowest (11 in 2013/14) compared to the other crimes, the rates are still regarded as unacceptable as one murder is one too many. However, the trend of murder cases seems to have stabilised over the last three years. Approximately 75 sexual crimes have been reported in 2013/14, up from 68 cases reported in 2012/13. The highest number of

sexual cases reported in Swellendam over the last 10 years was 83 in 2004/05 and the lowest was 59 cases reported in 2011/12.

Finally, driving under the influence of alcohol has recorded more cases than murder and sexual crime over the last 10 years, but it is showing a declining trend over the last three years. The highest number of drunken driving cases in Swellendam was reported in 2010/11 at 210, but this has decreased to 118 cases in 2013/14.

6. Access to basic services

All South Africans have a right to access basic services such as housing, water, electricity, sanitation, and waste removal in line with the Bill of Rights. Table 5 shows that in Swellendam the basic service that is accessed the most by households is water (95.9 per cent), followed by energy (93.9 per cent) and housing (88.7 per cent). Access to refuse removal is the lowest (74.0 per cent) in terms of access to basic services in Swellendam.

Table 5 Access to minimum basic services

Regional area	Water		Sanitation		Housing		Energy		Refuse Removal	
	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013
Overberg	97.4%	97.4%	89.5%	89.4%	91.2%	91.1%	79.7%	79.7%	83.2%	82.9%
Theewaterskloof	96.9%	96.8%	86.6%	86.4%	89.0%	88.8%	79.7%	79.7%	82.0%	81.7%
Overstrand	98.5%	98.5%	93.6%	93.5%	90.4%	90.3%	91.4%	91.4%	81.3%	81.0%
Cape Agulhas	97.5%	97.4%	90.2%	90.1%	97.1%	97.0%	80.0%	80.1%	86.2%	85.9%
Swellendam	96.0%	95.9%	85.7%	85.5%	93.9%	93.9%	73.9%	74.0%	88.9%	88.7%

Water: Piped water on community stand less than 200 m from dwelling

Sanitation: Flush toilet with septic tank

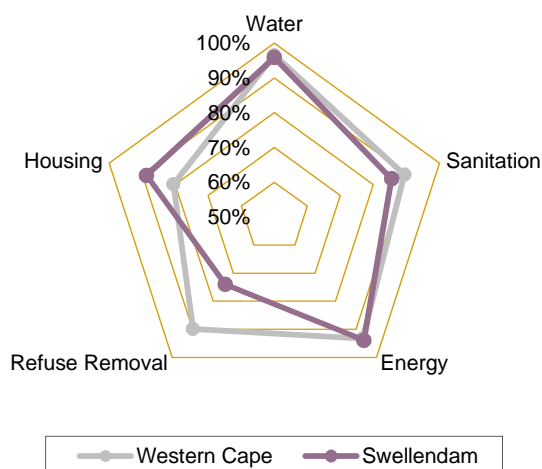
Energy: Electricity

Refuse removal: Removed by local authority at least once a week

Housing: Formal dwelling

Source: Quantec, 2014

Figure 6 Access to basic services – Swellendam versus Western Cape



Source: Quantec Research, 2014

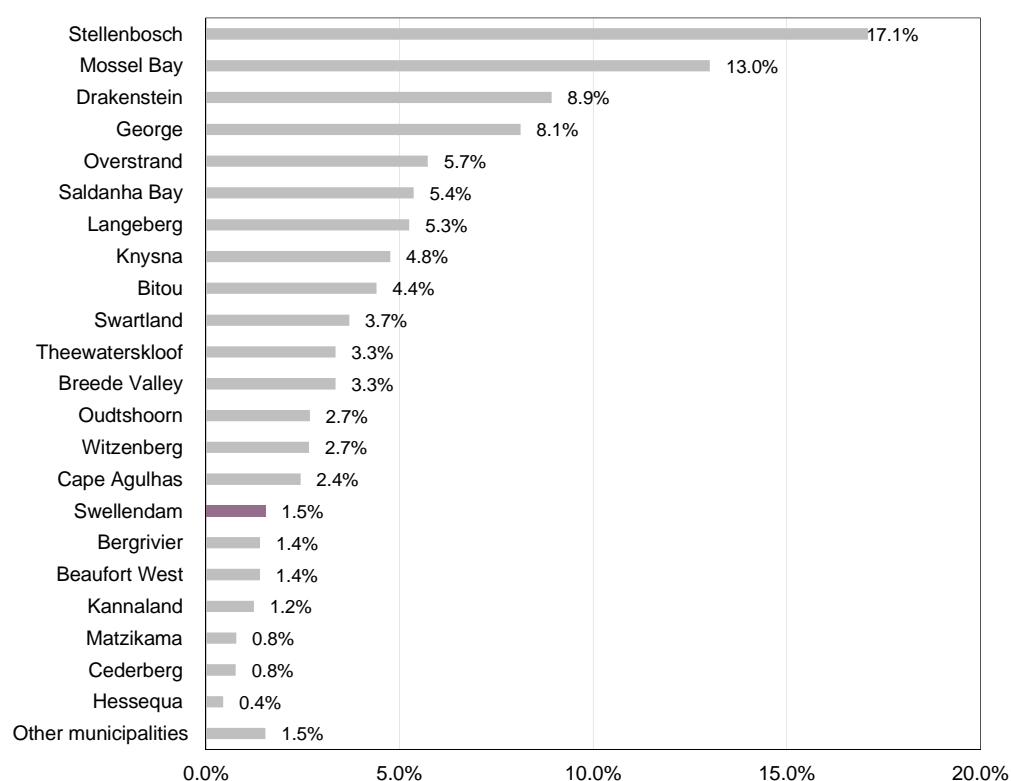
Figure 6 shows that Swellendam is on par with the Province in terms of access to sanitation, water and energy. Swellendam lags behind the Province in terms of access to refuse removal but the municipality exceeds the Province with regards to access to housing. These results indicate that there is room for improvement in terms of basic service delivery at Swellendam municipality which would serve to improve the quality of life of households within the municipality.

7. Economy

Swellendam Municipality's economy grew by 4.6 per cent per annum between 2000 and 2013. During this period Overstrand grew the fastest in the region, registering a GDP growth rate of 6.3 per cent per annum, followed by Cape Agulhas municipality (5.3 per cent). Theewaterskloof was the slowest growing municipality between 2000 and 2013, much lower than the 4.8 per cent average growth rate for the Overberg District economy during the same period. The Overberg District regional economy generated 3.1 per cent of the Western Cape GDP during 2013, i.e. R13.3 billion of the total R431 billion. In 2013 Swellendam's GDP was estimated at R1 021 million, translating into a 0.38 per cent share of the provincial economy.

When non-metropolitan municipalities in the Province are ranked in terms of their contribution to real GDP growth and size in the Western Cape, Swellendam is ranked 16th, while Overstrand is 5th, Theewaterskloof (11th) and Cape Agulhas (15th) as shown in Figure 7 below.

Figure 7 Municipal contribution to real GDP growth and size in the Province, 2000 - 2013



Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

The competitive strengths of the Overberg region resides in its food value chain, including a stable Agriculture sector producing for the export market, as well as the associated food and beverage processing industries, a strong building and construction sector, business services, tourism and furniture manufacturing. The four municipalities account for nearly 13 per cent of the cumulative growth of the Province's non-metro municipalities.

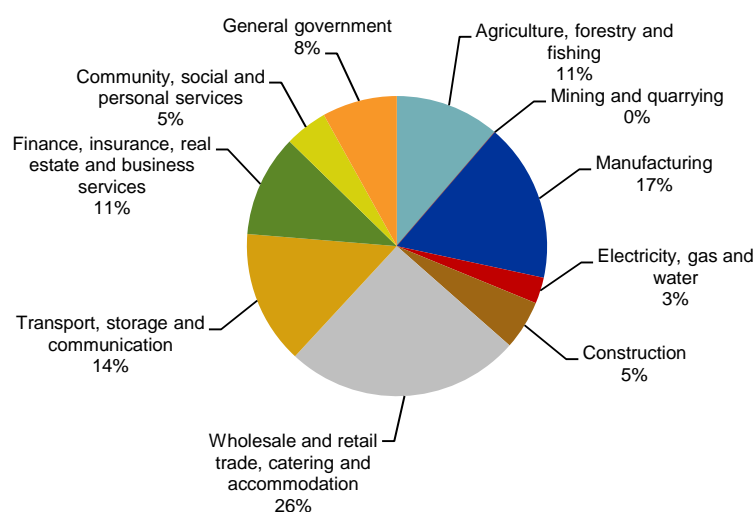
During the economic recovery period (2010 - 2013) the Overberg District was the second fastest growing region in the Province at 3.4 per cent, following the Eden District which recorded a real GDP growth rate of 3.8 per cent. The fastest growing sectors within the Overberg District were Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (5.6 per cent), Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (4.1 per cent) and General government (3.8 per cent). Notable growth rates in the recovery period were also recorded for Manufacturing, Mining and quarrying (2.6 per cent) and the Community, social and personal services each at 2.6 per cent. The slowest growing sector was Electricity, gas and water which recorded a real growth rate of only 0.4 per cent. The slow growth in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector of 0.6 per cent is also of concern, especially considering the job losses within this sector.

Table 6 Overberg District municipalities real GDP growth in provincial perspective, 2010 - 2013 (%)

Sector	Eden District	Cape Winelands District	West Coast District	Overberg District	Central Karoo District	Cape Metro
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	1.2	2.2
Mining and quarrying	1.5	4	3	2.6	0.3	1.5
Manufacturing	4.3	2.1	1.9	2.6	3.9	2.7
Electricity, gas and water	0.9	2.1	-0.4	0.4	-0.4	1
Construction	2.5	1.7	1.5	2	2.1	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	5	4.8	3.4	4.1	2.1	3.4
Transport, storage and communication	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.6	0.9	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3.9	3.8	5.4	5.6	3.8	3
Community, social and personal services	2.7	2.1	2	2.4	1.1	1.4
General government	5.4	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.5	2.7
Total	3.8	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.7

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

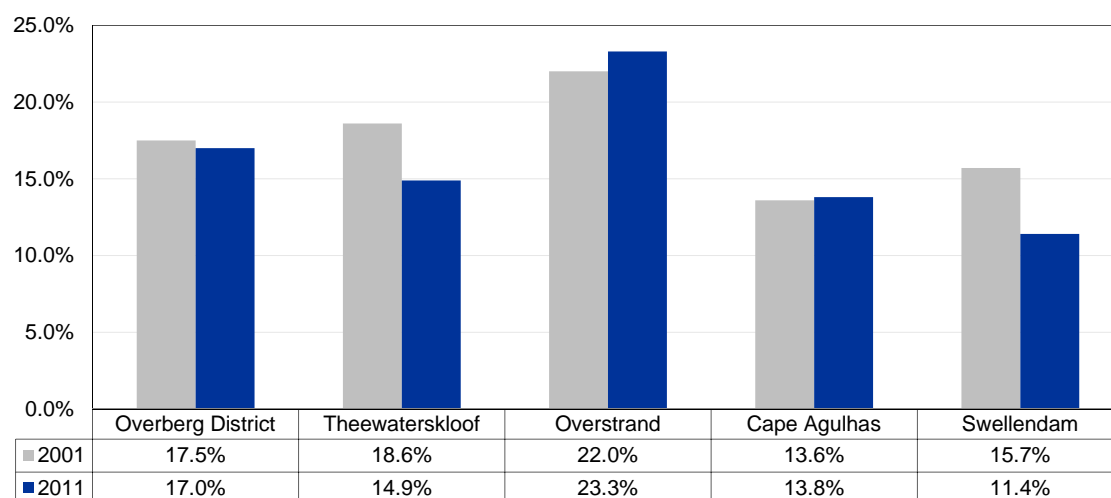
Figure 8 shows that in 2011 the largest contributing sectors to GDP within Swellendam were Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (25.4 per cent); Manufacturing (17.1 per cent); Transport, storage and communication (14.4 per cent); Agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.3 per cent) and Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (11.0 per cent).

Figure 8 Swellendam sectoral contribution, 2011 (%)

Source: Quantec Research 2013 (MERO 2013)

8. Employment

According to Census 2011 data the unemployment rate in the Overberg District was 17.0 per cent, which was lower than both the 21.6 per cent for the Western Cape and 29.8 per cent for South Africa. Swellendam had the lowest unemployment rate in 2011 (11.4 per cent), followed by Cape Agulhas (13.8 per cent) and Theewaterskloof (14.9 per cent). Although it is the fastest growing municipality in the region, Overstrand had the highest unemployment rate in 2011 (23.3 per cent). Figure 9 shows that unemployment decreased between 2001 and 2011 in Theewaterskloof and Swellendam while it increased in Overstrand and to a marginal extent in Cape Agulhas. For the District as a whole, the unemployment rate decreased marginally, from 17.5 per cent in 2001 to 17.0 per cent in 2011.

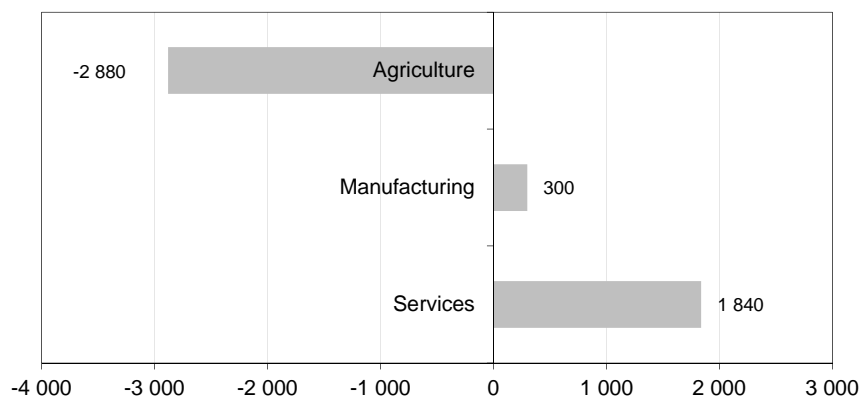
Figure 9 Unemployment rates in the Overberg District municipalities, 2001 - 2011

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011

The youth unemployment rate is of greater concern in most regions in the Province, with the City of Cape Town having the highest youth unemployment rate in 2011 (31.9 per cent), followed by Eden (29.3 per cent), Central Karoo (27.3 per cent) and Overberg (21.4 per cent). This may be due to the youth's lack of experience and relevant skills. The high dropout rates in the Overberg District as mentioned above may also be a contributing factor to youth unemployment in the region. However, in Swellendam youth unemployment was the lowest in the District estimated at 15.0 per cent in 2011.

Approximately 2 880 formal net jobs were lost in the Agriculture sector over the period between 2000 and 2013 as shown in Figure 10. On the other hand, 300 net jobs were gained in the Manufacturing sector and 1 840 net jobs were gained in the Services sector.

Figure 10 Net employment in Swellendam Municipality, 2000 - 2013



Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

There appears to be a trend towards employing highly skilled and skilled individuals within the Overberg District. According to the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (2014) demand for highly skilled labour grew by 2.8 per cent per annum between 2000 - 2013, that for skilled labour by 1.8 per cent, whilst that for unskilled and semi-skilled workers declined by 2.6 per cent per annum from 2000 - 2013. Skills development initiatives are thus required within the District to meet labour demands.

9. Environment

Table 7 Environmental indicators in Swellendam Municipality, 2014

Environmental category	Status
Spatial Development Planning	<p>Create an environment conducive to economic activity by upgrading the roads infrastructure. Balance between development and the biosphere and upgrading the coastal route. Some of the “Big Ideas” include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding the balance between development job creation and the conservation of the biosphere. • A Green development path; Community have to “embrace the white gold and enjoy it”. • Integrated marketing effort. • Overberg as adventure sport/professional sport squad training hub. • Utilisation of Critical Biodiversity Areas as spatial planning tools; land procurement finance; area wide planning projects; identify suitable land in line with SDF; improved efficiency in land use management and spatial planning. • Integrated Transport Plan.
Housing	<p>Households with access to formal dwellings decreased slightly from 88.9 per cent in 2011 to 88.7 per cent in 2013. Access to housing has declined slightly over the period, which could probably be ascribed to an increase in demand for housing. Long-term Housing Pipeline and Implementation Plan. Develop integrated and sustainable human settlements; Low income housing; Higher density housing developments. Diversification of housing provision (explore alternative housing options); Current model of housing delivery is not sustainable. To erase informality the ultimate goal should not be to own a brick and mortar structure. The National Policy regarding housing delivery should take cognisance of an incremental approach e.g. the provision of serviced sites, rental stock, rent-to-buy and upgrading of informal settlements.</p>
Water	<p>Households with access to piped water were approximately 96 per cent in 2013. Implementation of a water conservation and demand management strategy; water loss control. During the JPI Specific challenges around water security in the District emerged that were centered around water storage capacity, water losses, Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTWs) and general water management practices. The need to strengthen water management practices was expressed by all Municipalities in the district.</p>
Sanitation	<p>Households with access to flush toilets in Swellendam were estimated to be 85.5 per cent in 2013.</p>
Energy	<p>Households with access to electricity in Swellendam were estimated at 94 per cent in 2013. Energy Regeneration Strategy.</p>
Waste disposal	<p>Households with access to refuse removal (local authority or private) in Swellendam were estimated at 74 per cent in 2013. This is a concern as it implies that 26 per cent dump their refuse in unauthorised areas, which may be harmful to the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate Barrydale landfill site. • Improved efficiency in waste management.
Air quality	<p>Waste disposal sites can create air quality issues, Oxides of nitrogen pollutants can be a concern. There are no large emitters of pollution in most areas around the Overberg District ensuring good air quality.</p>

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2014

10. Concluding remarks

Swellendam accounts for the second smallest proportion of the Overberg District population after Cape Agulhas. According to population estimates by the Department of Social Development Swellendam's population is expected to grow by 1.04 per cent on average per annum from 35 916 in 2011 to 38 316 in 2017.

Swellendam Municipality's economy grew by 4.6 per cent per annum between 2000 and 2013. Swellendam had the lowest unemployment rate in 2011 (11.4 per cent), which was lower than both the 21.6 per cent for the Western Cape and 29.8 per cent for South Africa. Swellendam Municipality's per capita income is the 3rd highest in the District, growing marginally from R27 212 in 2011 to R27 785 in 2013. Although the poverty² rates at Swellendam dropped from 33.6 per cent in 2001 to 30.7 per cent in 2010, the rates remain much higher than the provincial average of 22.1 per cent.

In Swellendam the basic service that is accessed the most by households is water (95.9 per cent), followed by energy (93.9 per cent) and housing (88.7 per cent). Access to refuse removal is the lowest (74.0 per cent) in terms of access to basic services in Swellendam.

Swellendam had the highest average learner-teacher ratio at 29.2 per cent, and not surprisingly it also had the lowest matric pass rate (86.9 per cent) in 2013.

Swellendam Municipality is ranked 2nd in the Province in terms of the total number of primary healthcare facilities.

Drug-related crimes are the most prevalent in Swellendam, with 614 cases reported in 2013/14, up from 526 cases reported in 2012/13. Burglaries at residential premises are the second most prevalent crime in Swellendam, with 296 cases reported in 2013/14, up from 278 cases in 2012/13.

There is still room for improvement with regard to economic development, poverty reduction, skills development, crime, basic service delivery and job creation. The overall improvements are an indication that the inhabitants of the Municipality are reaping some social benefits from the growing economy.

² The poverty income line used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report No. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996).

Annexure A

Socio-economic snapshot

Population size				Unemployment rate		Youth unemployment		GDP (2013)			Growth Potential of Towns Study: Infrastructure Index	Average household Income 2011 Stats SA													
Average annual growth (2000 - 2011)		2001		2011		2001		2011		GDP (R'000)	GDP per capita growth (2000 - 2013)	Real GDP growth (2000 - 2013)	None income	R1 - R4800	R4801 - R9 600	R9 601 - R19 600	R19 601 - R38 200	R38 201 - R76 400	R76 401 - R153 800	R153 801 - R307 600	R307 601 - R614 400	R614 001 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601 +	
2001		2011		2001		2011		2001		2011		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
City of Cape Town				2 893 247	3 740 026	2.6%	29.2	23.9	36.8	31.9	185 682	49 647	4.1%	13.7%	2.7%	4%	10.6%	16%	14.5%	13%	11.9%	8.7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%
West Coast District				282 673	391 766	3.3%	13.2	14.6	17.3	18.2	11 382	28 173	3.3%	8.2%	1.9%	3.3%	17.6%	24.7%	17.8%	11.8%	8.6%	4.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Matzikama				50 207	67 147	2.9%	16.5	14.0	22.7	19.3	1 738	25 291	1.4%	9.5%	1.9%	3.2%	17.8%	25.4%	21.1%	10.6%	6.4%	3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Cederberg				39 320	49 768	2.4%	10.2	10.5	13.3	13.8	1 013	19 858	2.2%	9.3%	1.4%	1.9%	13.5%	22.3%	22.4%	14%	9.1%	4.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Bergvliet				46 330	61 897	2.9%	7.6	6.8	10.0	9.6	1 505	23 555	2.7%	13.9%	2.4%	4%	10.7%	17.4%	16.7%	15.2%	11.5%	6.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Saldanha Bay				70 439	99 193	3.5%	21.5	23.4	26.8	30.4	3 655	35 382	4.4%	10.5%	1.7%	2.6%	13.4%	21.7%	20.1%	13%	9.5%	5.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Swartland				72 118	113 762	4.7%	10.2	12.7	13.6	17.9	3 314	28 307	3.5%	High											
Cape Winelands District				629 490	787 490	2.3%	17.0	14.2	22.2	17.1	30 160	37 252	3.9%	6.4%	1.9%	4%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Witzenberg				83 570	115 946	3.3%	13.6	7.6	17.3	9.9	2 616	21 787	3.0%	Low											
Drakenstein				194 416	251 262	2.6%	22.8	17.6	29.5	24.6	9 405	36 535	2.9%	Medium											
Stellenbosch				117 715	155 733	2.8%	16.9	15.2	23.1	21.5	10 117		5.1%	High											
Breede Valley				146 034	166 825	1.3%	19.7	14.4	25.0	14.4	4 419	25 923	2.3%	Medium											
Langeberg				81 274	97 724	1.9%	12.2	11.3	16.0	15.1	3 446	34 592	4.6%	Medium											
Overberg District				203 520	258 176	2.4%	17.5	17.0	22.4	21.4	8 083	30 403	5.2%	Medium											
Theewaterskloof				93 276	108 790	1.6%	18.6	14.9	18.6	19.8	2 873	25 692	3.6%	High											
Overstrand				55 735	80 432	3.7%	22.0	23.3	29.3	31.1	2 766	33 082	6.3%	High											
Cape Agulhas				26 183	33 038	2.4%	13.6	13.8	19.5	19.5	1 400	41 536	5.3%	High											
Swellendam				28 077	35 916	2.5%	15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	27 785	4.6%	Medium											
Eden District				454 919	574 265	2.4%	23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	34 655	5.2%	Low											
Kamaland				23 975	24 767	0.3%	13.9	17.3	19.6	22.7	716	28 703	5.1%	High											
Hessequa				44 108	52 642	1.8%	14.0	14.1	19.8	18.5	1 057	19 749	1.3%	High											
Mossel Bay				71 498	89 430	2.3%	24.7	22.9	32.5	29.9	5 651	61 186	7.5%	High											
George				135 402	193 672	3.6%	27.8	20.7	34.5	27.6	6 149	30 889	4.0%	High											
Oudtshoorn				84 691	95 933	1.3%	33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	23 940	3.5%	Medium											
Bibui				29 180	49 162	5.4%	26.3	30.1	33.4	37.9	1 662	32 411	7.7%	Low											
Knysna				51 475	68 659	2.9%	28.3	24.8	35.1	32.3	2 507	35 593	5.6%	Medium											
Central Karoo District				60 482	71 011	1.6%	33.2	22.7	43.7	27.3	1 586	21 917	4.0%	Low											
Laingsburg				6 679	8 289	2.2%	26.3	17.9	37.0	22.0	145	17 364	2.3%	Low											
Prince Albert				10 518	13 136	2.2%	35.0	19.4	44.5	25.4	225	16 786	4.0%	Low											
Beaufort West				37 110	49 586	2.9%	38.2	25.5	49.7	34.5	1 087	21 485	3.8%	Medium											

Regional area	Literacy rate		Poverty rate		Human Development Index		Gini coefficient		ART patient load		Population <1 year fully immunised		
	2001	2011	2001	2010	2001	2011	2001	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014
City of Cape Town	85.0%	90.5%	23.9%	19.7%	0.71	0.74	0.60	0.59	0.59	99 233	85 791	87.5%	76.6%
West Coast District	71.0%	79.1%	32.0%	30.4%	0.63	0.67	0.59	0.58	0.59	4 561	3 547	97.1%	96.3%
Matzikama	69.0%	76.4%	35.3%	31.7%	0.62	0.67	0.60	0.59	0.60	569	462	103.2%	90.2%
Cederberg	66.0%	73.2%	41.2%	42.7%	0.59	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.61	880	686	91.0%	101.1%
Bergvliet	70.0%	76.4%	34.2%	33.8%	0.61	0.66	0.56	0.58	0.59	466	343	93.1%	93.3%
Saldanha Bay	79.0%	86.7%	22.3%	23.9%	0.67	0.71	0.57	0.55	0.56	1 435	1 127	85.1%	95.4%
Swartland	69.0%	78.0%	32.8%	26.8%	0.62	0.66	0.58	0.59	0.60	1 211	929	118.2%	102.9%
Cape Winelands District	72.0%	81.7%	30.9%	25.7%	0.63	0.69	0.60	0.58	0.59	14 170	11 830	90.0%	100.2%
Witzenberg	65.0%	75.5%	29.8%	27.4%	0.58	0.65	0.59	0.59	0.59	2 008	1 678	73.2%	66.7%
Drakenstein	77.0%	84.8%	27.2%	20.7%	0.65	0.70	0.59	0.56	0.57	4 627	4 103	99.8%	105.5%
Stellenbosch	80.0%	84.9%	34.6%	25.8%	0.66	0.71	0.62	0.60	0.61	2 940	2 360	95.0%	93.3%
Breede Valley	71.0%	82.1%	31.5%	27.0%	0.62	0.68	0.59	0.58	0.59	3 358	2 697	137.5%	109.3%
Langeberg	62.0%	75.3%	34.1%	32.0%	0.58	0.66	0.58	0.57	0.58	1 237	992	49.7%	63.4%
Overberg District	73.0%	81.1%	31.0%	29.6%	0.63	0.69	0.58	0.58	0.59	4 907	4 253	74.4%	81.5%
Theewaterskloof	68.0%	78.4%	35.3%	35.0%	0.59	0.66	0.58	0.58	0.59	2 150	1 802	72.9%	79.9%
Overstrand	81.0%	87.5%	25.6%	25.5%	0.70	0.73	0.56	0.58	0.58	2 034	1 614	75.5%	80.3%
Cape Agulhas	76.0%	81.1%	25.1%	19.1%	0.67	0.70	0.56	0.57	0.57	299	228	76.8%	85.3%
Swellendam	65.0%	74.2%	33.6%	30.7%	0.61	0.67	0.60	0.58	0.59	424	582	74.9%	78.2%
Eden District	74.0%	82.6%	31.6%	21.7%	0.64	0.71	0.59	0.57	0.57	10 402	9 397	88.6%	86.3%
Kannaland	60.0%	72.5%	43.8%	29.9%	0.56	0.66	0.59	0.57	0.58	32	32	70.1%	74.3%
Hessequa	70.0%	78.5%	28.9%	16.0%	0.63	0.70	0.56	0.54	0.54	364	235	85.4%	86.4%
Mossel Bay	79.0%	85.7%	27.3%	12.4%	0.68	0.75	0.58	0.55	0.55	2 117	1 758	85.7%	77.0%
George	76.0%	83.4%	26.2%	20.4%	0.66	0.71	0.58	0.56	0.56	3 886	3 377	89.2%	87.5%
Oudtshoorn	71.0%	79.4%	43.8%	34.1%	0.59	0.66	0.59	0.57	0.58	740	867	86.6%	90.3%
Bloubaai	76.0%	85.8%	33.5%	27.2%	0.65	0.71	0.61	0.63	0.63	1 578	1 383	84.7%	78.5%
Knysna	78.0%	85.1%	24.2%	15.0%	0.68	0.73	0.58	0.57	0.57	1 617	1 729	111.0%	102.5%
Central Karoo District	63.0%	73.4%	38.7%	32.5%	0.57	0.65	0.59	0.57	0.57	949	715	80.3%	79.2%
Laingsburg	58.0%	70.0%	37.6%	36.1%	0.56	0.65	0.59	0.57	0.58	78	62	94.7%	89.4%
Prince Albert	59.0%	69.9%	44.1%	43.3%	0.55	0.63	0.61	0.57	0.58	131	61	53.0%	82.4%
Beaufort West	68.0%	74.9%	37.5%	29.1%	0.58	0.65	0.59	0.56	0.57	740	592	89.0%	77.2%

Annexure B

Access to basic services in municipalities across the Western Cape

Regional area	Percentage of Household with Minimal Service Level - Census 2001 - 2011									
	Water 2001	Water 2011	Sanitation 2001	Sanitation 2011	Energy 2001	Energy 2011	Refuse 2001	Refuse 2011	Housing 2001	Housing 2011
City of Cape Town	98.7%	99.3%	87.3%	91.1%	88.8%	94.2%	93.0%	94.0%	83.0%	89.5%
West Coast District	98.0%	99.2%	85.8%	92.0%	81.4%	94.8%	68.0%	76.0%	93.0%	93.0%
Matzikama	92.0%	96.0%	77.9%	83.6%	97.8%	98.7%	59.0%	68.0%	89.9%	88.4%
Cederberg	96.0%	98.0%	82.7%	89.1%	98.4%	96.4%	50.0%	58.0%	93.3%	87.1%
Bergivier	94.0%	99.0%	88.4%	92.7%	98.8%	98.8%	57.0%	67.0%	93.4%	93.4%
Saldanha Bay	95.0%	99.0%	96.3%	97.1%	95.0%	99.3%	94.0%	97.0%	84.5%	81.7%
Swartland	93.0%	99.0%	85.7%	93.0%	96.8%	99.5%	70.0%	76.0%	93.4%	90.9%
Cape Winelands District	98.0%	99.2%	86.5%	93.2%	88.5%	93.2%	70.0%	80.0%	82.7%	91.2%
Witzenberg	94.9%	98.6%	86.3%	94.5%	95.7%	97.5%	58.0%	71.0%	89.0%	86.2%
Drakenstein	92.0%	99.0%	91.1%	95.1%	92.0%	97.3%	76.0%	86.0%	82.0%	85.0%
Stellenbosch	90.3%	94.9%	90.7%	94.0%	95.9%	95.3%	80.0%	97.0%	81.4%	75.1%
Breede Valley	93.4%	96.5%	87.6%	91.2%	95.1%	92.5%	66.0%	76.0%	87.2%	77.9%
Langeberg	92.8%	96.5%	83.5%	93.3%	97.7%	98.5%	62.0%	73.0%	92.9%	90.7%
Overberg District	98.8%	99.2%	84.7%	92.0%	83.9%	91.5%	77.0%	83.0%	87.9%	91.3%
Theewaterskloof	90.0%	96.9%	80.2%	87.4%	90.6%	92.8%	70.0%	79.0%	77.8%	80.3%
Overstrand	95.1%	98.6%	89.5%	96.5%	92.8%	94.8%	88.0%	92.0%	83.6%	80.1%
Cape Agulhas	97.3%	97.4%	86.9%	91.9%	99.1%	99.1%	79.0%	80.0%	91.3%	85.2%
Swellendam	93.2%	96.2%	83.2%	90.6%	99.0%	99.1%	71.0%	74.0%	88.4%	88.3%
Eden District	95.7%	97.8%	80.7%	87.1%	85.6%	91.4%	81.0%	86.0%	77.9%	91.1%
Kannaland	92.0%	94.0%	64.0%	78.0%	93.3%	98.1%	58.0%	66.0%	96.9%	96.3%
Hessequa	96.0%	98.0%	83.0%	92.0%	88.9%	98.4%	71.0%	79.0%	93.2%	93.8%
Mossel Bay	96.0%	96.0%	91.0%	93.0%	87.3%	97.0%	89.0%	93.0%	85.5%	85.9%
George	92.0%	96.0%	84.0%	89.0%	87.3%	94.1%	85.0%	88.0%	80.9%	83.9%
Oudtshoorn	93.0%	95.0%	82.0%	82.0%	87.6%	96.9%	81.0%	78.0%	87.0%	88.5%
Bitou	90.0%	93.0%	81.0%	84.0%	86.9%	90.6%	85.0%	88.0%	79.8%	72.2%
Knysna	84.0%	94.0%	83.0%	83.0%	81.0%	88.3%	85.0%	93.0%	68.6%	73.8%
Central Karoo District	98.9%	99.4%	85.5%	90.0%	83.9%	89.7%	77.7%	78.7%	96.9%	96.7%
Laingsburg	98.2%	99.4%	74.4%	83.1%	73.4%	83.3%	63.1%	59.5%	96.6%	96.6%
Prince Albert	98.0%	99.3%	79.0%	84.5%	80.0%	90.1%	71.6%	73.4%	94.2%	93.9%
Beaufort West	99.0%	99.4%	90.0%	92.8%	87.2%	93.4%	85.4%	83.7%	95.8%	97.9%
Western Cape	85.2%	88.4%	86.5%	90.5%	78.8%	86.9%	88.8%	91.1%	81.3%	80.4%
South Africa	61%	73.4%	53.8%	62.6%	51.4%	73.9%	57.0%	63.6%	68.5%	77.6%

Annexure C

Crime in municipalities across the Overberg District

Regional area	Crime per category									
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Cape Agulhas										
Burglary at residential premises	228	244	173	146	120	163	216	182	220	256
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	36	52	47	58	56	43	55	62	58	63
Drug-related crime	248	224	174	154	153	134	239	249	198	273
Murder	12	14	14	5	9	9	6	11	11	6
Total Sexual Crimes	68	35	36	51	48	38	55	65	43	49
Overstrand										
Burglary at residential premises	1 124	772	791	758	1 018	1 120	1 011	1 221	1 285	1 434
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	183	199	175	193	190	270	267	248	205	206
Drug-related crime	570	559	520	591	648	793	897	923	905	1 061
Murder	34	27	38	40	39	26	29	25	20	23
Total Sexual Crimes	119	119	93	121	132	132	126	104	122	125
Swellendam										
Burglary at residential premises	231	202	153	170	204	280	249	243	278	296
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	33	66	77	102	151	210	160	158	152	118
Drug-related crime	307	216	215	248	398	431	502	476	526	614
Murder	16	12	11	9	8	6	6	10	11	11
Total Sexual Crimes	83	80	62	74	82	65	76	59	68	75
Theewaterskloof										
Burglary at residential premises	771	529	513	421	529	640	658	582	907	949
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	188	194	188	225	231	206	339	287	177	178
Drug-related crime	1 318	1 308	1 228	1 248	1 172	1 273	1 576	1 569	1 526	1 783
Murder	64	41	49	50	36	73	40	47	50	57
Total Sexual Crimes	206	169	162	146	156	194	203	159	204	181
Overberg District										
Burglary at residential premises	2 354	1 747	1 630	1 495	1 871	2 203	2 134	2 228	2 690	2 935
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	440	511	487	578	628	729	821	755	592	565
Drug-related crime	2 443	2 307	2 137	2 241	2 371	2 631	3 214	3 217	3 155	3 731
Murder	126	94	112	104	92	114	81	93	92	97
Total Sexual Crimes	476	403	353	392	418	429	460	387	437	430