



Western Cape
Government

SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE

Swartland Municipality

2017



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SWARTLAND: AT A GLANCE

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Swartland: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018 and 2016; Actual households,



Education

2016



| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Matric Pass Rate | 89.4% |
| Learner-Teacher Ratio | 42.5 |
| Gr 12 Drop-out Rate | 23.2% |

Poverty

2016



| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Gini Coefficient | 0.58 |
| Human Development Index | 0.69 |

Health

2016



Primary Health
Care Facilities

4

Immunisation
Rate

85.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies -
Delivery rate to women U/18

9.3%

Safety and Security

Percentage change between 2016 and 2017 in number of reported cases per 100 000



Residential Burglaries

1.2%

DUI

67.0%

Drug-related Crimes

49.0%

Murder

-26.8%

Sexual Offences

-1.7%

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of ALL households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

92.8%

Refuse Removal

83.5%



Electricity

98.4%



Sanitation

96.2%



Housing

94.6%



Road Safety

2016

Fatal Crashes 21

Road User Fatalities 30

Labour

2016

Unemployment Rate

10.7%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Drought
- Risk 2** Financial Sustainability (Grant dependency)
- Risk 3** Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Manufacturing

24.4%

Wholesale and retail trade,
catering and accommodation

17.5%

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

14.4%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

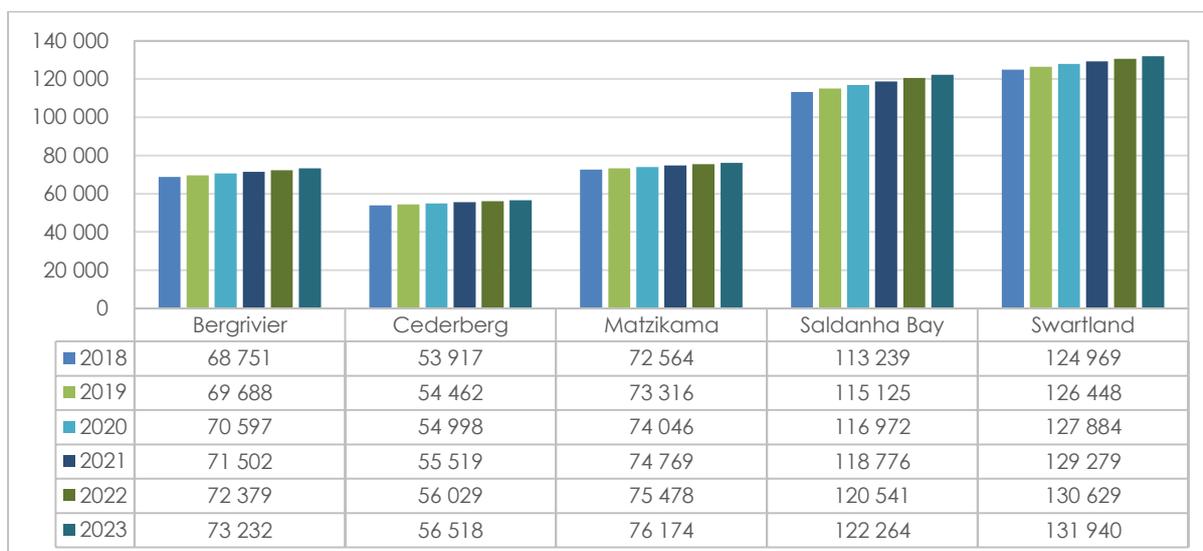
This first chapter of the SEP focusses on the people living in Swartland. A demographic perspective of a municipality allows the observation of not only simple changes in population growth, but also to look at other developments that influence the social lives of every citizen. Demographics allow to emphasise aspects such as gender, race, migration and life expectancy. Decisions made by politicians as well as by the administration affect, in most cases, at least one aspect of demographics. A good understanding of this area is therefore crucial.

The overview of key demographic features provided in this chapter comprises of estimates of population size, the distribution of the population across age cohorts and furthermore the dependency ratio, which is of high importance for understanding economic activity in the area as well as for planning welfare systems. With this short overview, the SEP tries to help municipalities in their planning processes by delivering credible data as a solid foundation for future decisions.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2017



POPULATION



The information for the demographics section is based on population projections from the Department of Social Development. In most instances, the figures compare well with Statistics South Africa's Census and Community Survey information, however, for Swartland, the base projection for 2018 of 124 969 is already significantly below the 2016 Community Survey figure of 133 762.

For the purposes of comparison, the information in this section is presented from a single data source, the Department of Social Development, 2017. Swartland Municipality however uses the official StatsSA information which places the population at 133 762 in 2016. The Municipality also uses the related the age cohort breakdown based on the 2016 Community Survey.

The total population of Swartland is estimated to grow from 124 969 in 2018 to 131 940 in 2023. This equates to growth of 5.6 per cent across the period; or at an average annual rate of 1.1 per cent. The average annual growth for the Swartland is slightly lower than that of the District's 1.2 per cent.

AGE COHORTS

| Year | Children: 0 - 14 Years | Working Age: 15 - 65 Years | Aged: 65 + | Dependency Ratio |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 2011 | 25 090 | 68 905 | 5 198 | 44.0 |
| 2018 | 28 596 | 77 137 | 7 505 | 46.8 |
| 2023 | 29 598 | 83 251 | 9 416 | 46.9 |

The above table depicts the population composition of age cohorts. The total population is broken down into three different groups: Age 0 - 14: children; Age 15 - 65: working age population; Age 65+: seniors.

In Swartland, the dependency ratio increased from 44.0 in 2011, to 46.9 in 2023. This ratio expresses the dependency of people who are part of the workforce (age 15 - 65) and those, who are depending on them (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio means greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

2

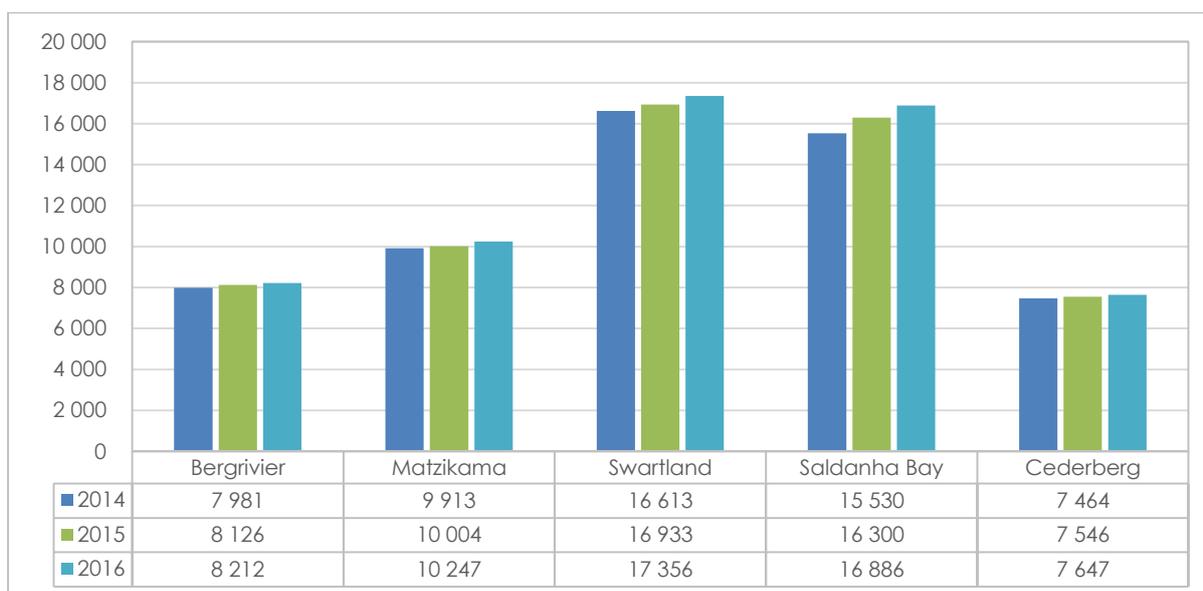
EDUCATION

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2017



LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Swartland increased at an average annual growth rate of 2.2 per cent between 2014 and 2016, with only Saldanha Bay area (4.3 per cent) within the District growing faster; the West Coast District growing at 2.4 per cent over the same period.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Swartland increased sharply from 30.7 in 2014 to 45.0 in 2015, declining somewhat to 42.5 in 2016. In 2016 Swartland had the second highest (after Saldanha Bay's 48.4) ratio in the District.

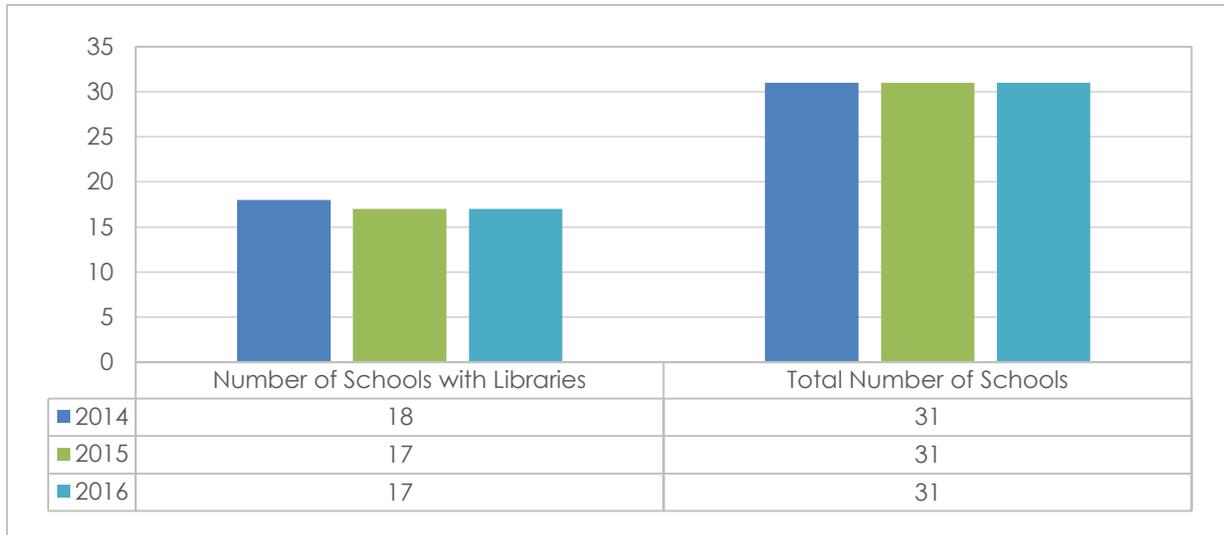
Very high ratios could affect learner performance. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio include the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

The drop-out rates for learners within Swartland municipal area that enrolled in Grade 10 in 2013 and Grade 12 in 2015 was 20.1 per cent; for the group of learners that enrolled in Grade 10 in 2014 and in Grade 12 in 2016, this increased to 23.2 per cent.

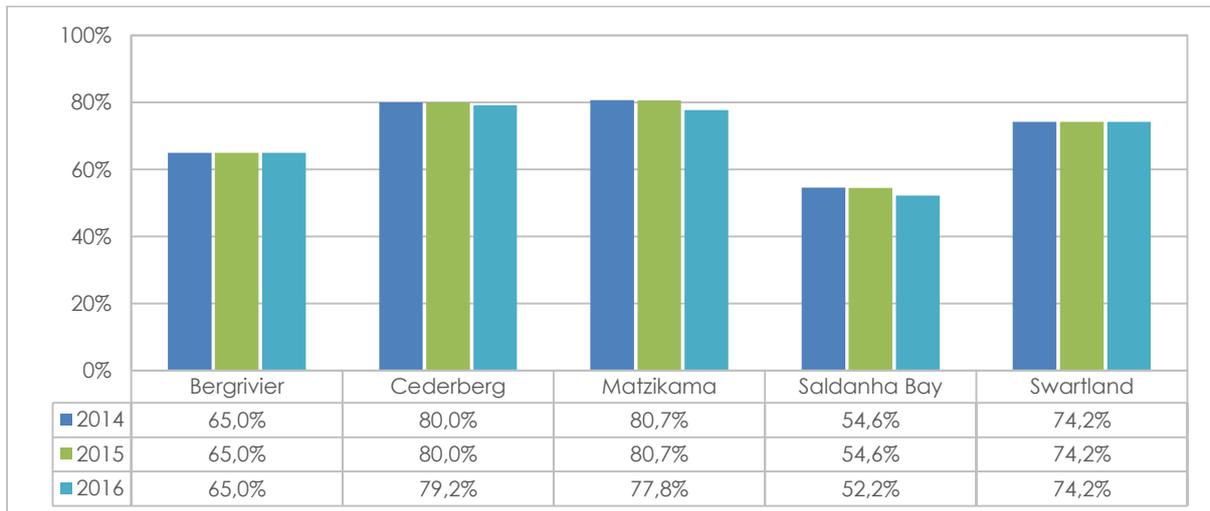
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



The total number of schools in Swartland remained unchanged at 31 from 2014 to 2016. However, the number of schools with libraries dropped by one, from 18 in 2014 to 17 in 2015 and 2016.

Given the tough economic climate, it is expected that parents are increasingly unable to pay school fees. The figure below displays the proportion of no-fee schools within Swartland municipal area.

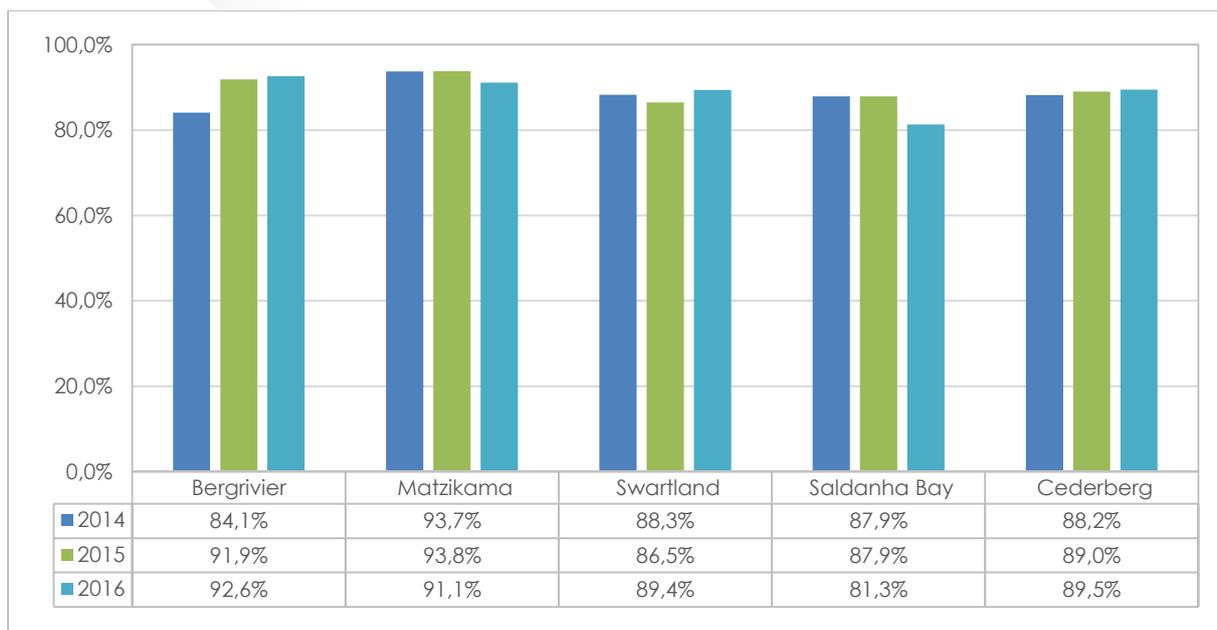


The proportion of no-fee schools within Swartland municipal area remained unchanged at 74.2 per cent between 2014 and 2016.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state can influence the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagements in the labour market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section considers the matric pass rate within the Swartland municipal area.



The matric pass rate for learners from Swartland improved steadily from 88.3 per cent in 2014 to 86.5 per cent in 2015 and reaching 89.4 per cent in 2016. The increase in the matric pass rate improves learner's ability to access higher education institutions in order to broaden their opportunities.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in Swartland. It is therefore important for the Municipality to monitor public health facilities, diseases like HIV and TB as well as general health issues, such as maternal health, all of which affect the communities. This SEP provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on public health facilities, private facilities are not included.

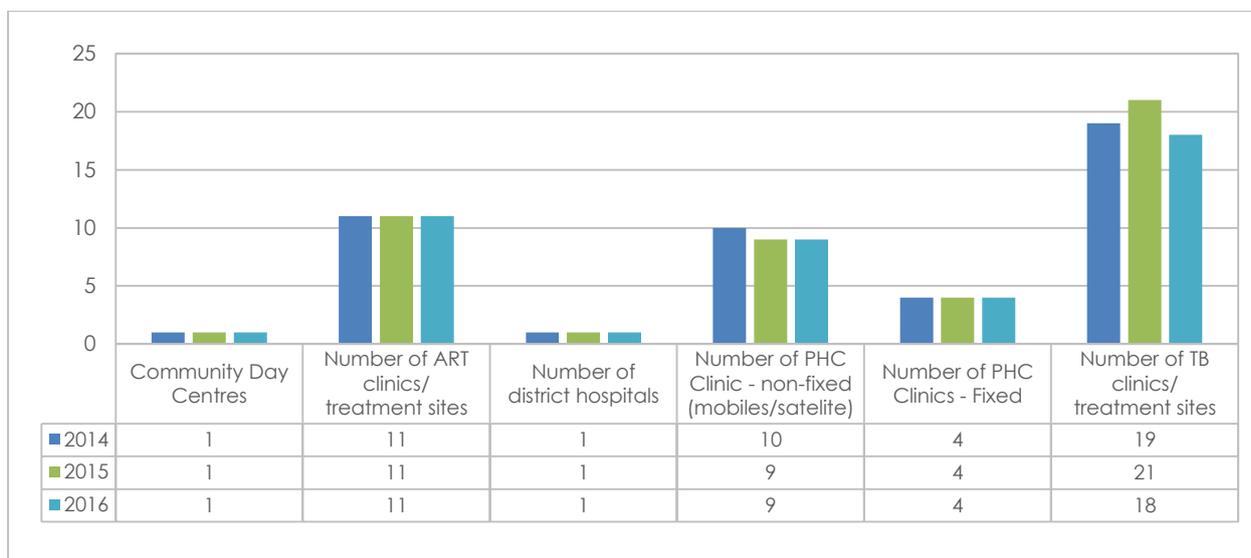
Data source: Department of Health, 2017



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly related to the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach.

South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.



In terms of health facilities, in 2016, Swartland had 4 (fixed) primary healthcare clinics, 9 mobile/satellite clinics, 1 community day centre, 1 district hospital, 11 ART clinics/treatment sites and 18 TB clinics/treatment sites which serve the area.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to distances between rural towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

A bigger number of operational ambulances can provide a greater coverage of emergency medical services. With 0.6 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2016, Swartland is below the 0.9 ambulances per 10 000 of West Coast District.

HIV/AIDS



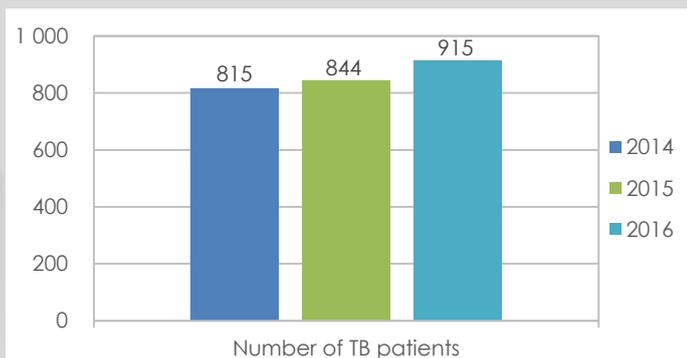
HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

| Area | Registered patients receiving ART | | | Number of new ART patients | | | HIV Transmission Rate | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------|------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Swartland | 1 545 | 1 854 | 2 086 | 277 | 413 | 402 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.0 |
| West Coast District | 6 521 | 7 651 | 8 910 | 1 484 | 1 790 | 1 835 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 |

Swartland has seen an increase of 541 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) between 2014 and 2016. The 2 086 patients (2016) receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated at 11 clinics or treatment sites. A total of 8 910 registered patients received ART in the West Coast District in 2016.

The HIV mother-to-child transmission rate for the Swartland Municipality declined from 3.2 in 2014 to 1.0 in 2016.

TUBERCULOSIS



In addition to the rising number of patients receiving ART, Swartland has experienced increases in the number of tuberculosis (TB) patients in recent years, increasing from 815 in 2014 to 844 in 2015, and 915 in 2016.

CHILD HEALTH



| Health Indicator | Swartland | West Coast |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Immunisation | 85.1% | 81.8% |
| Malnutrition | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| Neonatal mortality rate | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Low birth weight | 14% | 13% |

The Department of Health strongly advises that children be protected from infectious diseases by getting vaccinated from birth to when they are 12 years old. Vaccination is free of charge at public health facilities. The Department also runs immunisation campaigns and health workers are sent to nursery schools and crèches to immunise children. The immunisation rate in Swartland municipal area has declined from 89.0 per cent in 2015 to 85.1 per cent in 2016.

The malnutrition rate in Swartland increased from 2.2 (per 100 000) in 2014 and worsened to 2.3 in 2015 and 2.6 in 2016. The increasing malnutrition rate in Swartland was in contrast to the District falling rate over this period; in 2016 the District rate was 1.8.

The neonatal mortality rate (NMR) for Swartland has decreased from 1.5 (per 1 000 live births) in 2014 to 0.0 in 2016. This fall in the NMR may indicate improvements in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate a fall in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

Low birth weight - This indicator has registered a slight deterioration between 2014 (13 per cent) and 2016 (14 per cent); it was more or less in line with the District average of 13 per cent.

DEFINITIONS

Immunisation: *The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.*

Malnutrition: *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people. Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.*

Neonatal mortality rate: *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.*

Low birth weight: *Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.*

MATERNAL HEALTH



| Health Indicator | Swartland | West Coast |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Maternal Mortality Ratio | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years | 9.3 | 8.7 |
| Termination of Pregnancy Rate | 0.2 | 0.4 |

Maternal mortality rate: In 2016, maternal mortality has fallen to zero in both Swartland as well as the District.

Births to teenage mothers: Compared with Swartland's 2015 figure of 7.0, the delivery rate to women under 18 years increased to 9.3; this was above the District 2016 average of 8.7.

Termination of pregnancy: Swartland's termination of pregnancy rate has fallen from 0.3 in 2014 to 0.2 in 2015 and remained at 0.2 in 2016. The District has increased from 0.3 to 0.4 over the same period.

DEFINITIONS

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

Maternal mortality rate: *Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).*

Births to teenage mothers: *Percentage of babies born to mothers under the age of 18 years. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.*

Termination of pregnancy: *The percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years. Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.*

4

POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Swartland municipal area based on most recent data from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and the Department of Local Government. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators such as GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, indigent households and free basic services access levels to show the current reality of households residing in the Swartland municipal area.

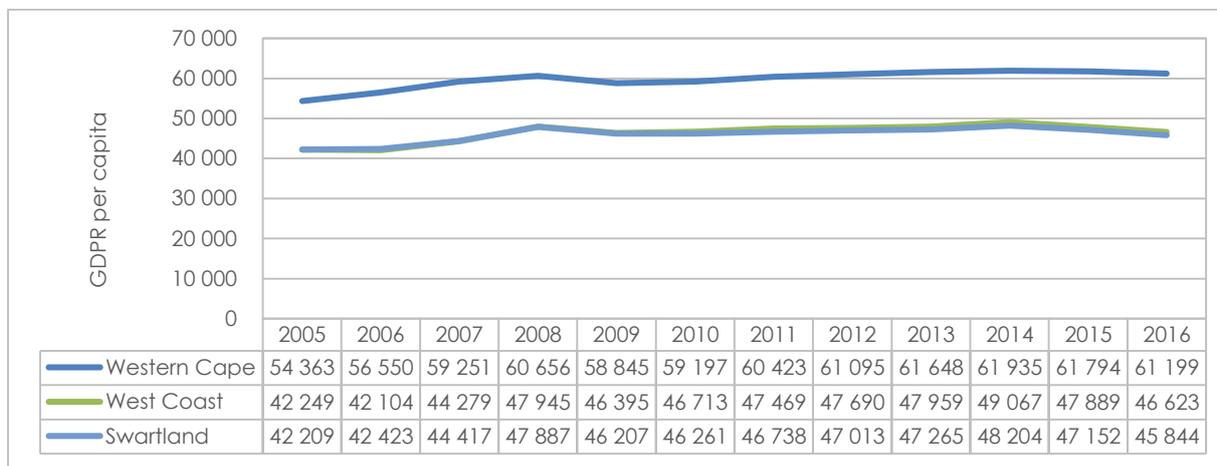
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned.

According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



GDPR PER CAPITA

An increase in real GDP per capita is experienced if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, income levels still differ substantially across the population (as seen in the section that follows).



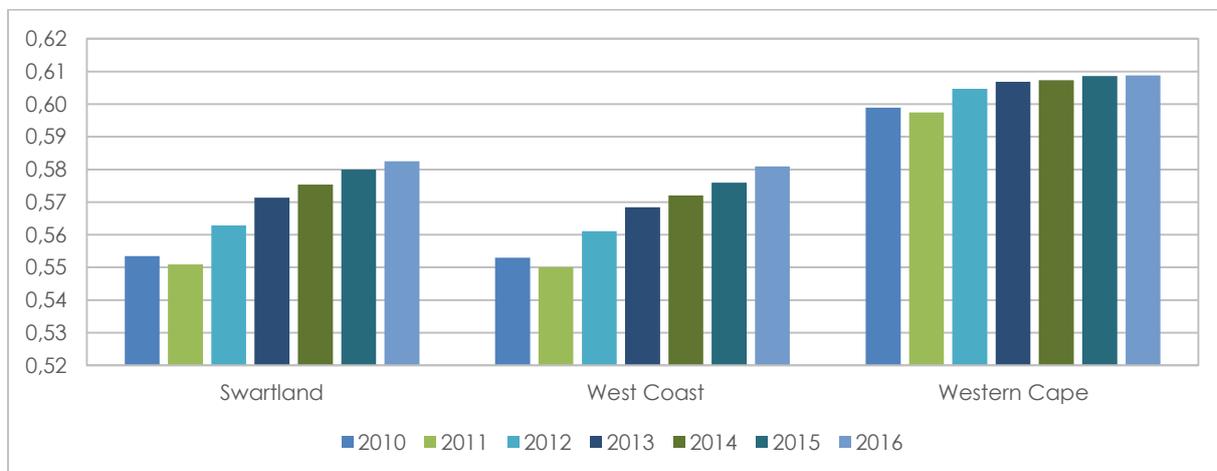
Source: Statistics South Africa 2017, own calculations

The figure above indicates that the real GDP per capita for Swartland is significantly below the average real GDP per capita rates for the Western Cape and marginally lower than that of the West Coast District for most of the period indicated.

INCOME INEQUALITY

The National Development Plan has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.

The figure below indicates that Swartland's income inequality has steadily increased from 2011 onward, reaching 0.58 in 2016. Income inequality levels were marginally lower in Swartland than in the West Coast District and the Western Cape.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The Human Development Index (HDI)¹ is used to assess the relative level of socio-economic development.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

The figure above shows that the HDI of Swartland, the West Coast District and the Western Cape has steadily increased between 2010 and 2015. While Swartland and the West Coast HDIs continue to increase in 2016, the Western Cape HDI has fallen marginally in 2016. Indicators with links to human development include education, housing, access to basic services and health.

INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

The objective of the indigent policies of municipalities is to alleviate poverty in poor households. The Swartland municipal area experienced an increase in the number of indigent households in 2016 when comparing with 2014, although a decrease is noted when comparing with 2015. Overall, rising indigent numbers imply an increased burden on municipal financial resources when comparing 2016 with 2014 figures.

| Area | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Swartland | 7 970 | 8 459 | 8 134 |
| West Coast District | 20 655 | 22 454 | 23 471 |
| Western Cape | 404 413 | 505 585 | 516 321 |

Source: Department of Local Government, 2017

Similarly, the overall number of indigent households in the West Coast District increased steadily. The Western Cape has also experienced an increase over this period, with a sharp increase in 2015 (mainly due to the large increase in the City). This indicates increased demand for indigent support across the Province.

¹ The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income. It is a measure of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development.

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section reflects on housing and basic services access levels (Census 2011) and the incremental progress municipalities have made hereto within the last 5 years (Community Survey 2016).



HOUSEHOLDS

In order to ensure basic service delivery to all, municipal budget allocations should be informed by credible and accurate assumptions regarding the number of households within a municipal area.

Access to formal housing and services in Swartland is measured against a total number of households of 29 324 in 2011 and 39 139 in 2016.

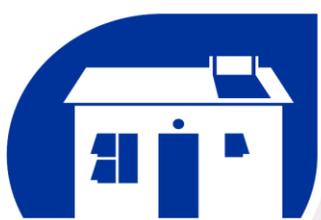


| Area | 2011 | 2016 | Average annual increase 2011 - 2016 | Average annual growth 2011 - 2016 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Swartland | 29 324 | 39 139 | 1 963 | 5.9% |
| West Coast District | 106 781 | 129 862 | 4 616 | 4.0% |

ACCESS TO HOUSING

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to a formal dwelling.

| Area | 2011 | 2016 | Total change 2011 - 2016 | Average annual change 2011 - 2016 | Average annual growth 2011 - 2016 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Swartland | 90.9% | 94.6% | 10 374 | 2 075 | 6.8% |
| West Coast District | 87.9% | 85.8% | 27 999 | 3 511 | 3.5% |



The number of formal dwellings in Swartland increased by 10 374 between 2011 and 2016, at an average annual rate of 6.8 per cent, which translates into approximately 2 075 additional formal dwellings per year over this period. This increase in formal dwellings was greater than the additional total households annually, resulting in an increasing proportion of households to a formal dwelling from 90.9 per cent in 2011 to 94.6 per cent in 2016.

ACCESS TO WATER

Given the Western Cape's current drought situation, great focus is currently placed on water availability and supply. This goes hand in hand with due consideration for water quality. Access to safe potable water is essential to prevent the contraction and spread of diseases and maintaining a healthy life.

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard or within 200 metres from the yard.

| Area | 2011 | 2016 | Total change 2011 - 2016 | Average annual change 2011 - 2016 | Average annual growth 2011 - 2016 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Swartland | 99.5% | 92.8% | 7 140 | 1 428 | 4.5% |
| West Coast District | 99.0% | 96.5% | 19 626 | 3 925 | 3.5% |

Although Swartland experienced an annual increase of household with access to piped water (to within 200 metres of the yard) of approximately 1 428 households per annum between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of households with access declined over this period from 99.5 per cent in 2011 to 92.8 per cent in 2016. The Municipality was able to provide an additional 1 428 households with 4.5 per cent. The Municipality has indicated that all urban households have access to piped water.

ACCESS TO SANITATION

Access to sanitation promotes health and dignity through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Where sanitation systems are inadequate, negative health effects can be extremely serious. The current drought highlights challenges in the use of potable water within the sanitation services process.

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to a flush toilet connected to the sewerage system.

| Area | 2011 | 2016 | Total change 2011 - 2016 | Average annual change 2011 - 2016 | Average annual growth 2011 - 2016 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Swartland | 91.0% | 96.2% | 10 981 | 2 196 | 7.1% |
| West Coast District | 87.5% | 92.5% | 26 696 | 5 339 | 5.2% |

Swartland experienced significant progress in household access to sanitation services with the proportion of households with access to acceptable standards of sanitation services increasing from 91.0 per cent in 2011 to 96.2 per cent in 2016. The Municipality was able to provide an additional 2 196 households with access annually; access growing at an average annual rate of 7.1 per cent.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Energy is essential for human life; generally identified household uses include energy for cooking, heating and lighting. Energy sources also have usage risks; for example, health and safety risks especially in the use of paraffin and open flame usage. The information below relates to the use of electricity for lighting purposes.

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to electricity as the primary source of lighting.

| Area | 2011 | 2016 | Total change 2011 - 2016 | Average annual change 2011 - 2016 | Average annual growth 2011 - 2016 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Swartland | 97.8% | 98.4% | 9 826 | 1 965 | 6.1% |
| West Coast District | 94.4% | 94.1% | 21 395 | 4 279 | 3.9% |

The annual growth of 1 965 in household access to electricity kept pace with the total household growth of 1 963 on average per annum. This resulted in an increase in the proportion of households with access to electricity, increasing from 97.8 per cent in 2011 to 98.4 per cent in 2016.

ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL

Refuse removal is an essential service that ensures that health related problems are kept at bay. A lack of or inadequate service is likely to result in uncontrolled and unregulated dumping. There are growing concerns around the land and environmental limitations in the creation and lifespan of landfill sites. This would benefit greatly from the 'reduce – reuse – recycle' approach, that firstly encourages non-wasteful consumption practices (reduce), the reuse of products where possible (reuse) and the recycling of the product where its use in current form has been exhausted (recycle).

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households who have waste removed by local authorities at least weekly.

| Area | 2011 | 2016 | Total change 2011 - 2016 | Average annual change 2011 - 2016 | Average annual growth 2011 - 2016 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Swartland | 76.1% | 83.5% | 10 346 | 2 069 | 7.9% |
| West Coast District | 76.5% | 83.4% | 26 625 | 5 325 | 5.8% |

Household access to refuse removal services in Swartland has increased from 76.1 per cent in 2011 to 83.5 per cent in 2016; household access to this service increasing faster (additional 2 069 households annually) than the growth in formal households (1 963 annually). The Municipality has indicated that all households for which it is responsible for providing this service i.e. all urban households, receive a weekly refuse removal service.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom and security of the person. The safety of persons and property is therefore 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.

The extent of crime in South Africa does however not only have a significant impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also affects the general economy. Crime hampers growth and discourages investment and capital accumulation. If not addressed with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

People's general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues, mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or places 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.

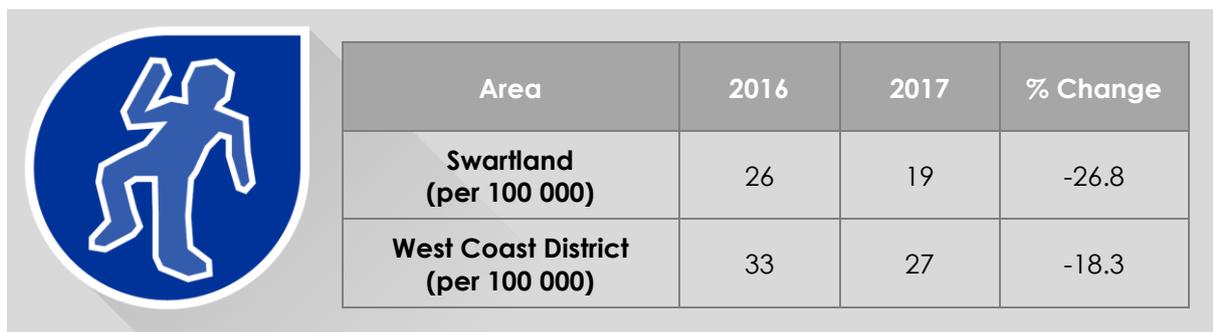
Note: Percentage change calculation will differ from the actuals reflected due to rounding down to per 100 000 population.

Data source: The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2017 Crime Statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) in October 2017. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by SAPS. Also note that although the crime data contained in the following section is for ease of reference depicted as a single calendar year, it is in actual fact referring to criminal activity within a financial year i.e. incidences of murder for 2016 is referring to occurrences within the period April 2016 to March 2017.

The information relating to fatal crashes and crash fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.



MURDER

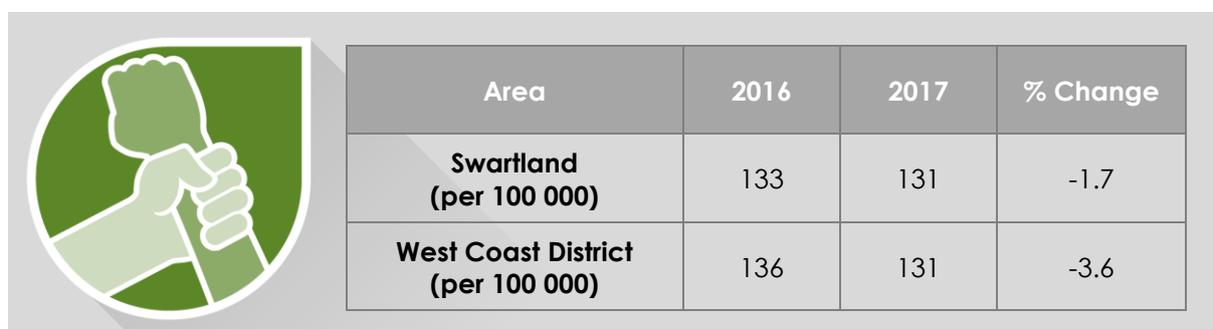


Definition: Murder is a social contact crime resulting in the loss of life of the victim, but excludes cases where the loss of life occurred as a result of a response to a crime, for example self-defence.

Crime remains a prominent issue in South Africa at a high socio-economic cost. Overall, the country has a very high rate of murder when compared to most countries.

Within the Swartland area, the murder rate showed a decrease of 26.8 per cent from 26 in 2016 to 19 in 2017 (per 100 000 population); the murder rate within the West Coast District also declining, from 33 in 2016 to 27 in 2017. The murder rate nevertheless remains a grave concern throughout the West Coast District.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Definition: Sexual offences 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.

The rate of sexual violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape).

The cases of sexual offences in the Swartland area decreased by 1.7 per cent from 133 in 2016 to 131 in 2017 (per 100 000 population); the cases of sexual offences in the West Coast District area overall dropped by 3.6 per cent from 136 in 2016 to 131 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). The Swartland and District rates are roughly similar for both years.

DRUG-RELATED CRIMES



| Area | 2016 | 2017 | % Change |
|--|-------|-------|----------|
| Swartland (per 100 000) | 1 482 | 2 208 | 49.0 |
| West Coast District (per 100 000) | 1 348 | 1 686 | 25.1 |

Definition: Drug-related crimes 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.

Drug-related crimes have a negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy. Drug-related crimes within the Swartland area shows a sharp increase in 2016, up by 49.0 per cent from 1 482 cases in 2016 to 2 208 cases in 2017 (per 100 000 population). The West Coast District is also on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes increasing by 25.1 per cent from 1 348 in 2016 to 1 686 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). Drug-related crime, which has seen a huge increase in 2016, needs serious attention in the Swartland as well as in the West Coast District as a whole.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



| Area | 2016 | 2017 | % Change |
|--|------|------|----------|
| Swartland (per 100 000) | 78 | 130 | 67.0 |
| West Coast District (per 100 000) | 115 | 123 | 7.2 |

Definition: DUI refers to a 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.

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Swartland area show a sharp increase of 67.0 per cent from 78 in 2017 to 130 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). In the West Coast District area, the number of cases increased by 7.2 per cent from 115 in 2016 to 123 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). In this instance, Swartland's cases of driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol increased to above that of the District.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



| Area | 2016 | 2017 | % Change |
|--|------|------|----------|
| Swartland (per 100 000) | 590 | 597 | 1.2 |
| West Coast District (per 100 000) | 736 | 722 | -1.9 |

Definition: Residential burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. Residential burglary cases within the Swartland area increased by 1.2 per cent from 590 in 2016 to 597 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). However, residential burglaries within the West Coast District shows a decline of 1.9 per cent from 736 in 2016 to 722 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). The number of cases of residential burglaries crimes remain a serious concern throughout the West Coast District area.

FATAL CRASHES



| Area | 2015 | 2016 | % Change |
|----------------------------|------|------|----------|
| Swartland | 32 | 21 | -34.4 |
| West Coast District | 112 | 73 | -34.8 |

Definition: A crash occurrence that caused immediate death to a road user, i.e. death upon impact, flung from the wreckage, burnt to death, etc.

In 2015, there were a total of 32 fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Swartland Municipality. This number decreased by 34.4 per cent to 21 in 2016. The number of fatal crashes in the broader West Coast District decreased by the same margin (34.8 per cent) from 112 crashes in 2015 to 73 in 2016.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

| Area | 2015 | 2016 | % Change |
|----------------------------|------|------|----------|
| Swartland | 40 | 30 | -25.0 |
| West Coast District | 135 | 92 | 31.9 |

Definition: *The type of road user that died in or during a crash, i.e. driver, cyclist, passengers, pedestrians.*

According to a recent study (Peden et al., 2013), the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 - 44 years - whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male. The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly on not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of road fatalities proves to be particularly devastating especially where they hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The previous section specified that a total of 21 fatal crashes occurred within the Swartland region in 2016. This gave rise to a total of 30 road user fatalities in those crashes. This is 10 fewer deaths than the 40 recorded in 2015 which equates to a 25.0 per cent decrease in road user fatalities.

Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

7

THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to change taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are a few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and inability of households to pay for services leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The Swartland municipal area is the second largest local economy within the West Coast District, with regional gross domestic product amounting to R6.873 billion in 2015. Economic activity in the Swartland municipal area is dominated by the tertiary sector which amounted to R3.634 billion (or 52.9 per cent) in 2015. The tertiary sector is estimated to have grown by 1.8 per cent in 2016, boosted by the wholesale, retail trade, catering and accommodation sector and the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (see table below). These sectors recorded an average growth of 4.1 and 3.9 per cent respectively between 2005 and 2015, and has continuously reported relatively high growth rates post the 2008 recession. The transport, storage and communication sector within the tertiary sector group, recorded a decline of 1.4 per cent.

The secondary sector (with manufacturing as the largest sector) has also been recovering from the 2008 recession albeit at a slower pace. The secondary sector, which totalled R2.240 billion in 2015 (or 32.6 per cent of the Swartland economy), grew by an average of 3.0 per cent between 2005 and 2015. Real GDP growth for the secondary sector has been declining from 2014, with a recording of 0.5 per cent growth estimated for 2016. The secondary sector growth within the Swartland municipal economy is largely supported by the construction industry which recorded high growth rates in 2012, 2013 and 2014 at 6.9 per cent, 5.7 per cent and 5.0 per cent respectively. However, this high growth in the construction industry slowed down in 2015 (1.5 per cent) and 2016 (1.7 per cent). The primary sector, which totalled R998.8 million (or 14.5 per cent) in 2015, continues to struggle in terms of growth. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, recorded a 9.4 per cent growth in 2014 but decreased significantly to -1.8 per cent and -8.1 per cent in 2015 and 2016.

| Sector | Contribution to GDP (%) 2015 | R million value 2015 | Trend | | Real GDP growth (%) | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | 2005 - 2015 | 2010 - 2015 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016e |
| Primary Sector | 14.5 | 998.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 9.4 | -1.8 | -8.1 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 14.4 | 989.0 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 9.4 | -1.9 | -8.1 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.1 | 9.8 | -0.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 7.2 | 0.4 | -6.2 |
| Secondary Sector | 32.6 | 2 239.8 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 24.4 | 1 674.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.6 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 2.3 | 159.5 | -1.3 | -0.9 | 1.4 | -0.3 | -1.1 | -1.7 | -2.9 | -4.5 |
| Construction | 5.9 | 405.8 | 5.6 | 2.9 | -4.3 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Tertiary Sector | 52.9 | 3 634.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation | 17.5 | 1 204.8 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 7.7 | 526.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | -1.4 | -1.4 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and business services | 9.7 | 667.6 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| General government | 11.0 | 758.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Community, social and personal services | 6.9 | 476.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Total Swartland | 100 | 6 872.7 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 1.3 | -0.4 |

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

LABOUR

There were approximately 43 152 people employed within the Swartland municipal area in 2015, translating to 25.9 per cent of employment in the West Coast District. The area is the second largest employer in the District, after Saldanha Bay municipal area. The table below indicates the trend in employment growth within each economic sector in Swartland.

| Sector | Contribution to employment (%) 2015 | Number of jobs 2015 | Trend | | Employment (net change) | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | 2005 - 2015 | 2010 - 2015 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016e |
| Primary Sector | 26.6 | 11 473 | -1 550 | 2 995 | -268 | 624 | 565 | -508 | 2 582 | -16 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 26.5 | 11 453 | -1543 | 3 001 | -268 | 624 | 572 | -508 | 2 581 | -16 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.0 | 20 | -7 | -6 | 0 | 0 | -7 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Secondary Sector | 17.1 | 7 380 | 256 | 594 | 46 | 8 | 256 | 85 | 199 | 188 |
| Manufacturing | 11.2 | 4 832 | -43 | 272 | -19 | -66 | 210 | -17 | 164 | 103 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 0.3 | 125 | 34 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Construction | 5.6 | 2 423 | 265 | 306 | 60 | 71 | 45 | 99 | 31 | 82 |
| Tertiary Sector | 56.3 | 24 299 | 7 501 | 3 973 | 714 | 744 | 923 | 858 | 734 | 559 |
| Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation | 21.1 | 9 086 | 2 993 | 1 591 | 310 | 351 | 292 | 285 | 353 | 225 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 2.7 | 1 177 | 423 | 209 | 24 | 62 | 60 | -12 | 75 | 28 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and business services | 8.4 | 3 620 | 1 006 | 507 | 116 | 74 | 119 | 55 | 143 | 75 |
| General government | 11.7 | 5 069 | 1 945 | 913 | 269 | 161 | 156 | 368 | -41 | 168 |
| Community, social and personal services | 12.4 | 5 347 | 1 134 | 753 | -5 | 96 | 296 | 162 | 204 | 63 |
| Total Swartland | 100 | 43 152 | 6 207 | 7 562 | 492 | 1 376 | 1 744 | 435 | 3 515 | 731 |

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The tertiary sector employed 24 299 people (or 56.3 per cent) in 2015, and most of the jobs were in the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (9 086 or 21.1 per cent), followed by community, social and personal services (5 347 or 12.4 per cent), general government (5 069 or 11.7 per cent) and the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (3 620 or 8.4 per cent). The difference between jobs created and jobs lost (net employment) has remained positive for the tertiary sector between 2011 and 2016.

The primary sector in the Swartland municipal economy employed 11 473 people (or 26.6 per cent) in 2015, with most of the jobs falling under the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (11 453). However, the current drought situation could have an increasingly negative impact on the agriculture, forestry and fishing sub sector and its associated employment.

| Area | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016e |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Swartland | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.7 |
| West Coast District | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.7 |
| Western Cape | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 18.7 |

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

Unemployment has been steadily rising in the Swartland municipal area over the last decade, with an unemployment rate of 10.3 per cent recorded in 2015. In 2016, the unemployment rate of the Swartland municipal area is estimated to have increased to 10.7 per cent, which is slightly lower than that of the West Coast District (11.7 per cent) but significantly lower than that of the Province (18.7 per cent in 2016).

8

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Economic theory and empirical work suggest that public investment in infrastructure will boost economic growth by stimulating related private sector investments – the so-called “crowding-in effect” – as well as providing a solid foundation for social development (Swilling, 2006). In South Africa the importance of infrastructure has not only been emphasised at national level but also at regional level. The Western Cape Government’s main infrastructure budgets, and investment both in social and economic infrastructure over the 2017 MTEF, includes spending by provincial government departments and public entities; as well as spending on public private partnerships.

The Western Cape region needs efficient transport systems, water and sanitation, telecommunications and power supplies in order to influence the standard of living of their populations and regional economic growth. There is thus a pressing need to determine whether government’s strategy on infrastructure investment will yield the desired economic growth benefits at micro (i.e. project or sector level) and/or at national or macro level.

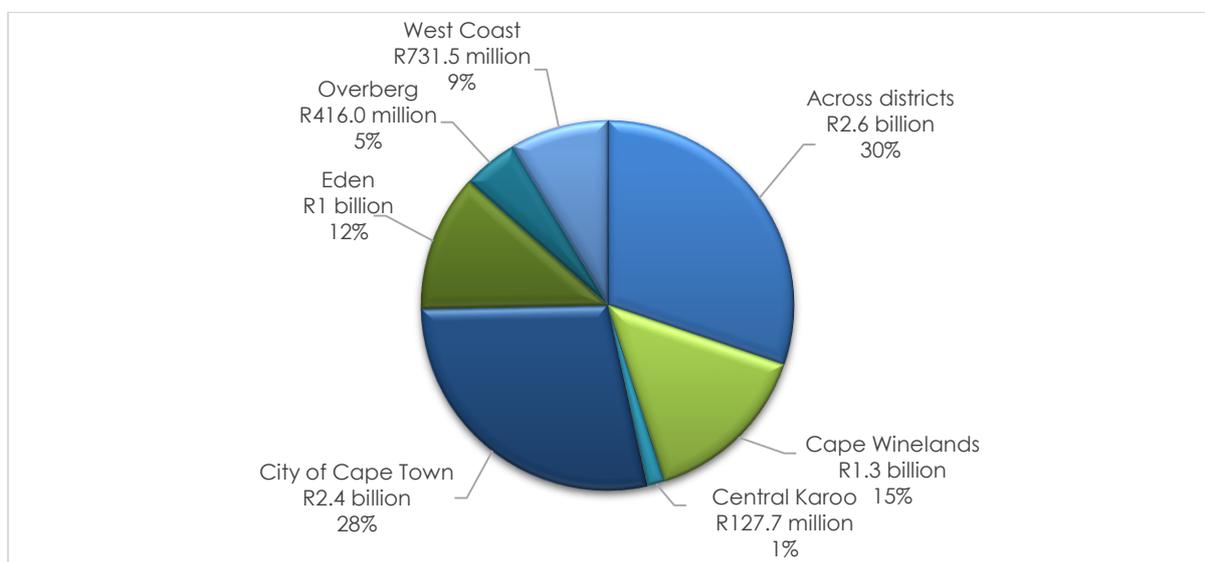


PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Empirical evidence at a national level has shown that investment in economic infrastructure has a positive impact on national growth. This growth however depends crucially on provincial and municipal performance. All municipalities are tasked with basic service delivery objectives in order to stimulate local economic development. Population growth and deteriorating infrastructure has continued to place strain on infrastructure budgets. The objective of this section is to determine if there is a relationship between infrastructure investment and growth in the West Coast and to show the success the region has had in providing infrastructure.

In fulfilment of Provincial Strategic Goal 1 (PSG 1: Grow the economy and create jobs), the Western Cape Government has dedicated R28.0 billion towards infrastructure development across the 2017 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). This amount will be spent on new assets, replacements, asset maintenance and repairs, upgrades and additions, rehabilitation, renovation as well as the refurbishment of existing assets (Western Cape Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, 2017). Of this total, an amount of R26.1 billion has been set aside for physical infrastructure developments whilst R231.0 million and R1.7 billion will be channelled towards broadband connectivity and public private partnerships respectively.

The total Provincial Infrastructure budget for 2017/18 amounts to R8.6 billion which will be split amongst the various municipal districts by taking into consideration a wide array of socio-economic variables, most notably anticipated population growth trends as well as estimated economic growth potential, the latter being influenced largely by the 2014 Growth Potential Study of Towns (Donaldson et al, 2014). Below graph depicts the spatial distribution of provincial infrastructure spend for the 2017/18 financial year.



Source: Provincial Treasury, 2017

For the financial year 2017/18, the City of Cape Town assumes the majority of the Western Cape's infrastructure allocations with an estimated infrastructure spend of R2.4 billion (28 per cent of Provincial allocation). The West Coast region received approximately R731.5 million (9 per cent of Provincial allocation) in infrastructure funding allocated from the Provincial Government.

Provincial Infrastructure Allocations: West Coast

There have been varying levels of infrastructure investments and development across the 131 towns outside the Cape Town Metropolitan areas. Some towns have solid development potential while others are declining. A number of growth factors have contributed to this decline (Donaldson et al 2010), including deteriorating infrastructure. Municipal infrastructure consists mainly of bulk treatment plants, pump networks, pump stations treatment works, reservoirs and distribution pipelines, electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure. Some municipalities' infrastructure remains under threat and requires increasingly more astute management whilst other municipalities have invested significantly in infrastructure provision and experience high growth rates.

The previous figure indicated that of the R8.6 billion total 2017/18 WCG infrastructure budget, an amount of R731.5 million (or 9 per cent) will be spent within the West Coast District.

The table below presents the Provincial allocation for infrastructure in 2017/18 across the West Coast District. As can be seen for 2017/18, infrastructure investment was higher in Saldanha Bay, the West Coast District and Bergrivier municipalities, followed by Cederberg, Swartland and Matzikama. Overall, the Provincial allocation for infrastructure in 2017/18 is set at approximately R8.6 billion of which R731.5 million (8.5 per cent) is allocated to the West Coast region.

| Vote R'000 | West Coast District | Matzikama | Cederberg | Bergrivier | Saldanha Bay | Swartland | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| CapeNature | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Education | - | - | - | - | 17 000 | 5 600 | 22 600 |
| Health | - | - | 550 | 525 | 73 532 | 1 255 | 75 862 |
| Human Settlements | - | 5 400 | 19 540 | 11 820 | 20 918 | 22 250 | 79 928 |
| Public Works | - | - | 10 000 | - | - | - | 10 000 |
| Social Development | - | 116 | - | - | - | - | 116 |
| Roads | 186 321 | 700 | 26 000 | 167 000 | 151 000 | 12 000 | 543 021 |
| Total | 186 321 | 6 216 | 56 090 | 179 345 | 262 450 | 41 105 | 731 527 |

Matzikama Municipality appears to have received minor allocations of approximately R6.2 million for 2017/18 which is dwarfed by the R56.1 million allocated to neighbouring Cederberg (R56.1 million) and Bergrivier's R179.3 million in 2017/18. The region's economic powerhouse (Saldanha Bay) assumes the largest share and given its dominant position economically and relatively high infrastructure index as per previous Provincial Treasury publications, this sizeable allocation is in line with their infrastructure requirements. Swartland receives a comparatively modest allocation of R41.105 million.

In relation to Provincial budgeted figures for 2017/18 by Vote, the Education allocation is concentrated in Saldanha Bay (R17.0 million) and Swartland (R5.6 million). Health also has a strong focus in Saldanha Bay (R73.532 million) followed by Swartland (R1.255 million), Cederberg (R550 000) and Bergrivier (R525 000). The Roads allocation is concentrated in Saldanha Bay (R262.450 million), the District (R186.321 million) and Bergrivier (R179.345 million).

In relation to Human Settlements, Swartland (R22.250 million), Saldanha Bay (R20.918 million) and Cederberg (R19.540 million) is dominant with sizeable allocations for 2017/18.

The following table lists the Top 10 2017/18 capital projects (in terms of value) that contribute to Swartland's total infrastructure allocation.

| Sector | Project description | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 |
|-------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Education | Moorreesburg HS | 5 000 | 15 000 | 25 000 |
| Transport | C967 Malmesbury Bypass | - | - | 30 000 |
| Transport | C1098 PRMG Klipheuwel Reseal | - | - | 20 000 |
| Transport | C920 Moorreesburg | 10 000 | 2 000 | - |
| Human Settlements | 3302-01 – Riebeek-Wes (300 services) IRDP | 11 750 | - | - |
| Human Settlements | 3012-01 - Wesbank Refurbishment Flats (152 units) CRU | 9 000 | - | - |
| Education | Chatsworth PS | 300 | 2 000 | 5 000 |
| Health | CI830056: Malmesbury - Swartland Hospital – Rehabilitation | - | 1 | 5 000 |
| Education | Laurie Hugo PS | 300 | 2 000 | 2 000 |
| Health | CI810056: Malmesbury - Abbotdale Satellite Clinic - Replacement | 1 000 | 2 350 | 50 |
| Total | | 37 350 | 23 351 | 87 050 |

Source: Provincial Treasury, 2017

The largest provincial allocations (2017/18) towards provincial infrastructure projects relate to human settlements.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

National and Provincial Transfers

The main sources of infrastructure funding at municipal level come from municipal own revenue and National Government and Provincial Government in the form of grants. These grants are complimentary to municipal own funding and are aimed to address historical social and economic infrastructure backlogs.

Swartland Municipality receives capital grants from both national and provincial government; the total value of the grants for 2017/18 totalling R36.721 million split between national grants of R24.608 million and provincial grants of R12.113 million.

| Funding Source R'000 | Audited Outcomes | | | Current Year 2016/17 | 2017/18 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 |
| National Government | 22 395 | 32 341 | 22 709 | 26 330 | 24 608 | 22 637 | 23 724 |
| Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) | 17 395 | 19 918 | 22 709 | 20 330 | 21 608 | 22 637 | 23 724 |
| Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant | 5 000 | 10 000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| ACIP Water conservation | - | 2 423 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Integrated National Electrification Programme (municipal) | - | - | - | 6 000 | 3 000 | - | - |
| Provincial Government | 8 742 | 6 331 | 605 | 838 | 1 000 | 2 470 | 2 650 |
| Proclaimed Roads Subsidy | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Human Settlements | 13 667 | 2 272 | - | - | 6 263 | - | - |
| RSEP/VPUU Municipal Projects | - | - | 1 482 | 7 168 | 5 750 | 3 500 | - |
| Libraries | 333 | 528 | 2 425 | 3 030 | 100 | - | - |
| Pedestrian Pathways: Darling (Phase 2) | 508 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Upgrading of Tennis Courts | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Community Development: Workers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sport facility | - | - | - | 54 | - | - | - |
| Other grant providers: | - | 2 827 | - | 2 210 | - | - | - |
| Lotto | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Accelerated Community Infrastructure Programme | - | 2 827 | - | 2 210 | - | - | - |
| Total Capital Transfers and Grants | 37 053 | 35 292 | 26 616 | 36 582 | 36 721 | 26 137 | 23 724 |

Source: Swartland Municipality, 2017/18 Approved Budget Schedules (SA18)

In 2017/18 the largest amount of funds continued to go towards Infrastructure by way of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) of R21.608 million; the only other national grant being the Integrated National Electrification Programme grant of R3.0 million. The Provincial grants include grants for Human Settlements (R6.263 million), the Provincial grant for Regional Socio-Economic Project/Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrade Grant to the value of R5.750 million which is encouraging given the resources required to gain momentum on improved socio-economic indicators for the region and a Library grant of R100 000.

Budgetary constraints call for an investigation into the types of infrastructure that would influence growth within the municipality. "Priority should be given to infrastructure programmes that contribute to regional integration" (NDP, 2012: 159). These include projects such as revising transport links and improving access to energy or water as they form a vital part of the Western Cape economy. The region is blessed with a well-maintained road infrastructure although it does face severe challenges in the provision of a public transport network.

The Municipality will apply the allocations received from above specified and/or own funding sources to prioritise the following projects for 2017/18.

| Project Description R'000 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | Total MTREF |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Bulk Sewer: De Hoop Housing Project (MIG) | 10 833 | 4 723 | - | 15 556 |
| Roads Swartland: Resealing of Roads | 10 000 | 10 000 | 12 000 | 32 000 |
| Land acquisition: Housing development - Malmesbury | 7 060 | - | - | 7 060 |
| Riebeek-Wes (Streets and Stormwater) CRRF | 6 563 | - | - | 6 563 |
| Upgrading of sports projects - Chatsworth (MIG) | 6 472 | 1 303 | 2 000 | 9 776 |
| ELECT Renewal of old/aging electrical networks/new networks | 6 200 | 7 800 | 8 000 | 22 000 |
| Riebeek-Wes (Streets and Stormwater) DHS | 3 807 | - | - | 3 807 |
| Water: Upgrading/Replacement water reticulation network | 3 765 | - | 5 000 | 8 765 |
| Phola Park/De Hoop Low cost erven development: Block 4 | 3 000 | - | - | 3 000 |
| Riebeek Kasteel: Community Hall/New Clubhouse | 1 700 | - | - | 1 700 |
| Total value of Capital Budget | 59 400 | 23 826 | 27 000 | 110 227 |

Source: Swartland Municipality, 2017/18 Approved Budget Schedules (SA36)

The largest allocation for 2017/18 is in respect of a project for the bulk sewer. Other notable projects relate to roads, land acquisition, streets and stormwater, sports projects and electrical networks.

These projects are in line with, and captured in the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2017*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2017*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2017*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2017*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2017; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Indigent households: *Department of Local Government, 2017*

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2017*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2017*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2017*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2017*

8. Infrastructure Development

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Provincial Treasury, 2017*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Municipal Budget Schedules (SA 18 & SA36)*