



Western Cape  
Government



Overberg District Municipality

2016

# At a Glance: Overberg District

## Demographics

Community Survey, 2016



Population

**286 786**



Households

**91 835**

## Education



Matric Pass Rate 2015 91.3%

Literacy Rate 2011 81.1%

## Poverty



Poverty headcount (2016) 2.6%

Percentage households with no income (2016) 12.6%

## Health

2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

46

Immunisation Rate

86.4%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

7.4

## Safety and Security

Percentage change between 2015 and 2016 in number of reported cases



Residential Burglaries

-1.5%

DUI

-11.8%

Drug-related

20.2%

Murder

4.0%

Sexual Crimes

-11.5%

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage change between 2015 and 2016 in number of households



Water

17.4%

Refuse Removal

24.5%



Electricity

23.5%



Sanitation

26.9%



## Economy

GDP Growth 2005 – 2015

4.0%



## Labour

Employment Growth 2005 – 2015

2.2%



## Broadband



Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in all of the 39 wards of the Overberg District by 1 March 2018.

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Commercial Services

**52.9%**

Government and Community, Social and Personal Services

**15.3%**

Manufacturing

**13.0%**

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# 1

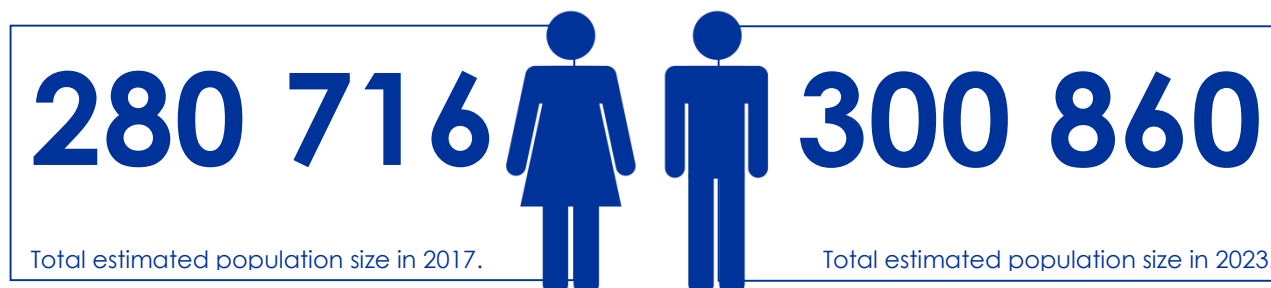
## DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics is broadly defined as the study of population dynamics which is significantly influenced by a wide array of factors such as birth and death rates, migration patterns, age, race, gender, life expectancy etc. The importance of understanding demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality is therefore critical for governments, economists and politicians alike.

The following section provides a concise, yet meaningful overview of the most prominent demographic indicators relevant for municipal planning and budgeting. It is contended that the population and household statistics provided hereto will assist municipalities to set accurate and credible service delivery targets across the new 5-year integrated development cycle.



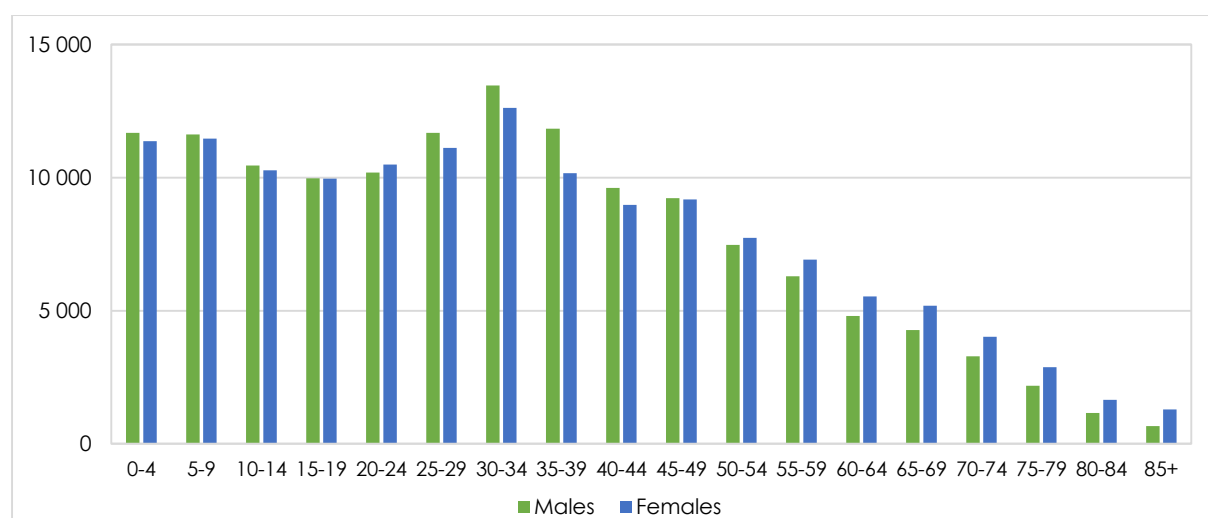
# POPULATION BREAKDOWN



The Overberg District is the second smallest populated non-metro district municipality in the Western Cape. According to the forecasts of the Western Cape Department of Social Development, Overberg's population is estimated to be **280 716** in 2017<sup>1</sup>. This total gradually increases across the 5-year planning cycle and is expected to reach **300 860** by 2023. This total equates to an approximate **7.2 per cent** growth of the 2017 base estimate.

In 2017, Overberg's population gender breakdown will be relatively evenly split between male (139 878, 49.8 per cent) and female (140 838, 50.2 per cent). For 2023, the split is anticipated to be 149 176 (49.6 per cent) and 151 685 (50.4 per cent) for males and females respectively.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION



Overberg's population will in 2017 be characterised by high birth rates, evident from the strong showing of the age groups 0 – 9 years. Natural migratory patterns see this strong base dilute between the ages of 10 and 19 as parents move towards other regions. There is however a notable higher population concentration within the age groups 20 – 39 which is reflective of an influx of labour which is potentially absorbed in the vibrant local economies. It is further interesting to note that there are more males that move into the region than females. This trend can possibly be attributed to the notion that males are more likely than females to move to alternative regions in search of better employment opportunities in order to provide for their families.

<sup>1</sup> The data provided hereto serves as a 2017 – 2023 forecast to coincide with the new 5-year IDP planning cycle. Municipalities are however urged to consult the results of the 2016 Community Survey for the 2016 population count.

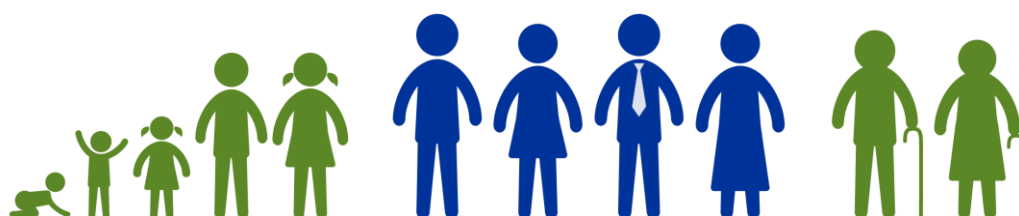
# HOUSEHOLDS



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.

According to Census 2011, there were **77 196** households within the greater Overberg region. As per the 2016 Community Survey estimates, this number increased to **91 835** which equates to **19.0 per cent** growth off the 2011 base.

# AGE COHORTS



Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	62 131	174 517	21 528	47.9
2017	66 854	187 258	26 604	49.9
2023	69 397	200 604	30 860	50.0

The Overberg District is expected to have rising dependency ratios of 47.9, 49.9 and 50.0 for the years of 2011, 2017 and 2013 respectively. As higher dependency ratios imply greater strain on the working age to support their economic dependents (children and aged), this increase could potentially have far reaching social, economic and labour market implications.

An increase in the dependency ratio is often associated with a relative decrease in the working age population. From a national perspective, the relative decrease in the working age population will result in lower tax revenues, pension shortfalls and overall inequality as citizens struggle to tend to the needs of their dependents amidst increased economic hardship.

At the municipal level, this decrease in the working population will also result in a smaller base from which local authorities can collect revenue for basic services rendered and will necessitate the prioritisation of municipal spending.

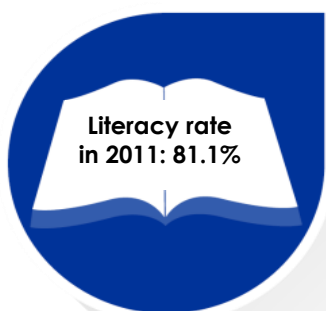
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## EDUCATION

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.

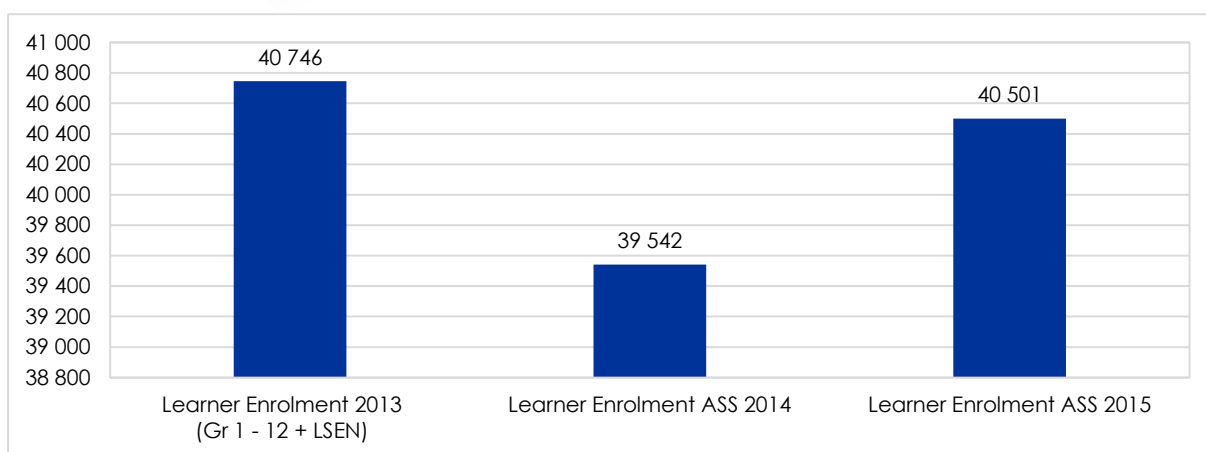


# LITERACY



Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, but it is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education. The literacy rate in the Overberg District was recorded at 81.1 per cent in 2011 which is lower than the average literacy rate of the Western Cape (87.2 per cent). It is however slightly higher than the average literacy rate of South Africa (80.9 per cent).

# LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Overberg dropped by 1 204 learners between 2013 and 2014, which might be due to the inclusion of data on learners with special education needs (LSEN) in the 2013 WCED survey. Learner enrolment between 2014 and 2015 however; increased by 959 as more learners entered the education system which is an indication that access to education has improved in the Overberg District area and should translate into opportunities for an inclusive society.

# LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio within the Overberg region increased from 27.2 in 2012 to 31.4 in 2013 before slightly improving again to 30.0 in 2014. The number of learners per teacher however increased drastically to 42.3 in 2015. According to the national Department of Education the average number of learners per teacher was 30.3 in 2010, however one factor influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed. Furthermore schools that cannot collect fees from their learners are likely to have high learner-teacher ratios.

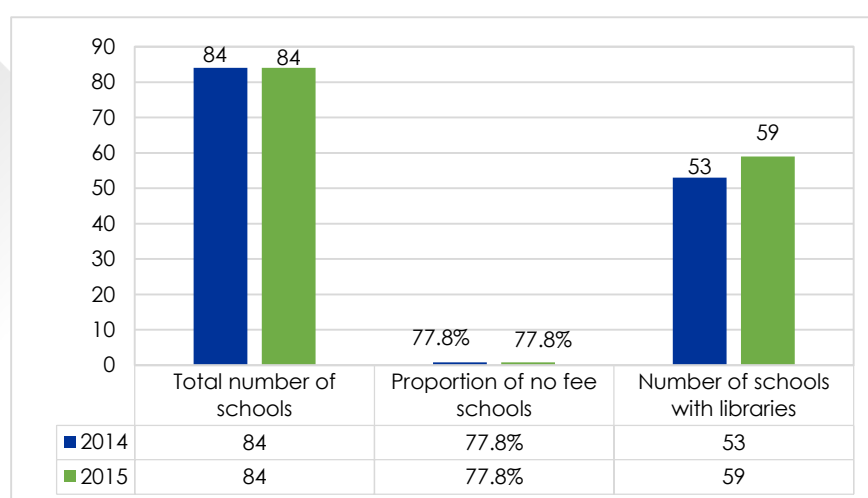


# GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

The drop-out rate for learners in the Overberg District that enrolled from Grade 10 in 2014 to Grade 12 in 2016 was recorded at 34.2 per cent, which is marginally lower than the average drop-out rate for the Province (34.4) over the same period. The high levels of high school drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of factors, including socio-economic factors such as teenage pregnancies, poverty, indigent households and unemployment.

# EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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



Overberg had 84 schools in 2015 which accommodated 40 501 learners. The proportion of no-fee schools remained at 77.8 per cent between 2014 and 2015, indicating that, given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to fulfil financial commitments. The number of schools equipped with a library increased from 53 in 2014 to 59 in 2015.

# EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised.



The Overberg region's matric outcomes have remained consistently above 85 per cent between 2013 and 2015, with the highest pass rate of 91.3 per cent across the Western Cape districts recorded in 2015.

# 3

## HEALTH

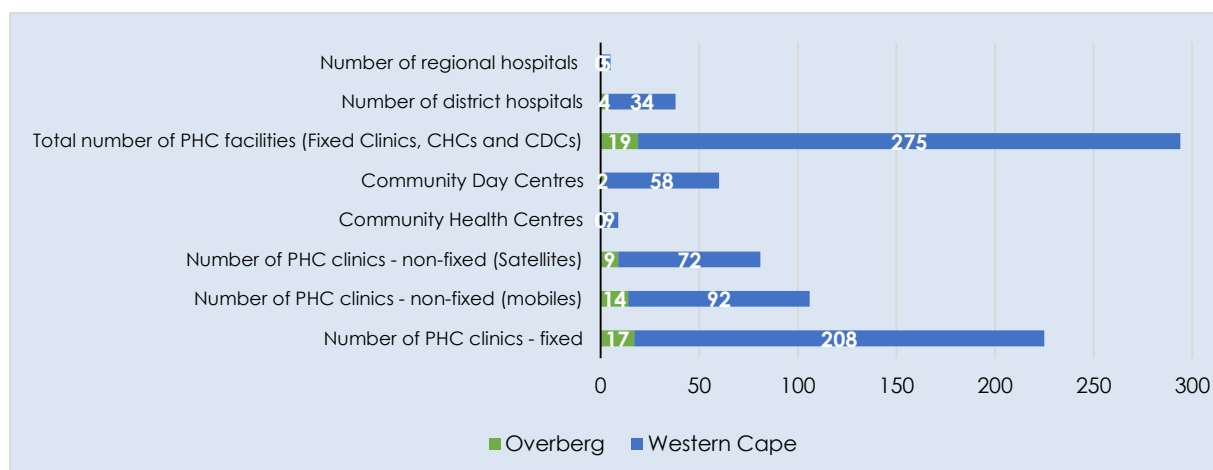
Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and that disease, especially preventable and contagious/communicable ones, are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water, sanitation and the removal of solid waste.

The 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.




# HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by 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.



The Western Cape Province has a range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 208 fixed clinics, 164 mobile/satellite clinics, 58 community day centres, 34 district hospitals and 5 regional hospitals. Of these facilities, 17 fixed clinics, 23 mobile/satellite clinics, 2 community day centres and 4 district hospitals are situated within the Overberg District.


# EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Health Indicator	Overberg	Western Cape
<b>EMS Operational Ambulances</b>	20	228
<b>Population (2017)</b>	280 716	6 264 790
<b>No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people</b>	0.71	0.36

Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in 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. Within the Overberg District, there are 0.71 ambulances available per 10 000 population, higher than the provincial average of 0.36.

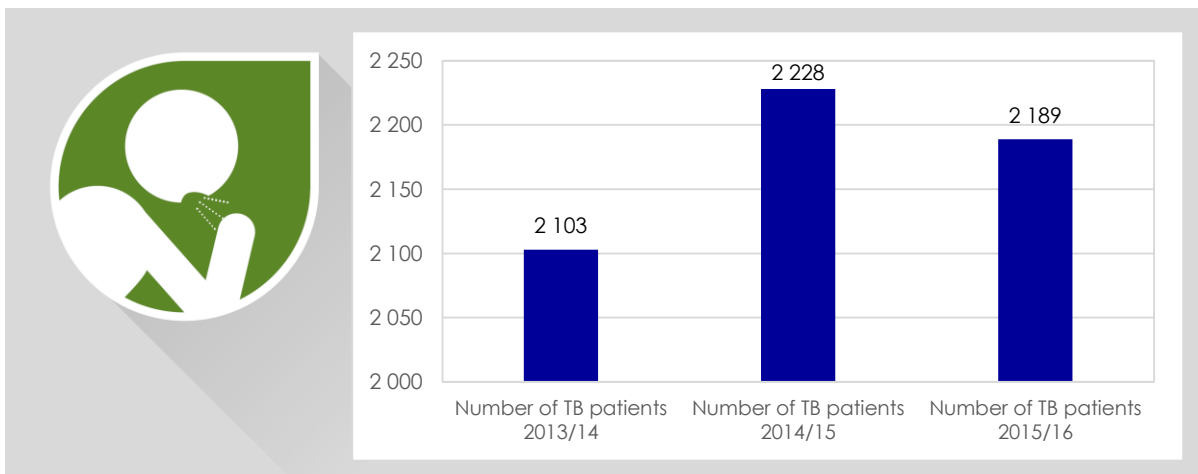
# HIV/AIDS

	Health Indicator	Overberg	Western Cape
	Total registered patients receiving ART	8 703	203 565
	No. of new ART patients	1 983	43 363
	HIV Transmission Rate	1.3%	1.4%

By March 2016, anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 200 000 persons in the Province, 8 703 of whom were in the Overberg District. At the end of March 2016, 1 983 new ART patients were being treated from 20 treatment sites in the Overberg District.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. The most recent information for the Overberg District indicates a mother-to-child transmission rate of 1.30 per cent, lower than the 1.40 per cent Provincial rate.

# TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



The number of TB patients in the Province has decreased over past few years, dropping to 43 294 in 2015/16 treated at 451 clinics/treatment sites. In the Overberg District, the number of TB patients has decreased over the last year, reaching 2 189 in 2016 treated at 44 clinics/treatment sites.

# CHILD HEALTH



Health Indicator	Overberg	Western Cape
Immunisation	86.4%	88.8%
Malnutrition	1.8	2.4
Neonatal mortality rate	10.2	5.0
Low birth weight	13%	14.5%

In 2015, the full **immunisation coverage rate** for Overberg was 86.4 per cent, compared to 88.8 per cent in the Province. This is an improvement from the 2014 rate of 80 per cent.

The number of **malnourished children** under five years in the Overberg District in 2015 was 1.8 per 100 000 children. The District's rate is currently lower than the Provincial rate.

The District's **neonatal mortality rate** (10.2) is higher than the Province's 2019 target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births. The District's rate has shown a deterioration from the 2014 rate of 7.7.

In the Overberg District, 13 per cent of babies were born **underweight**, compared to the Provincial average of 14.5 per cent.

## DEFINITIONS


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

**Low birth weight:** Low birth weight is defined as weight at birth of less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long term consequences.

# MATERNAL HEALTH



Health Indicator	Overberg	Western Cape
Maternal Mortality Ratio	0.0	58.3
Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years	7.4	5.5
Termination of Pregnancy Rate	0.5	1.1

**Maternal mortality rate:** The Overberg District's most recent figures show a maternal mortality ratio of 0.0 per 100 000 live births compared to the Provincial ratio of 58.3. The Province has a maternal mortality ratio target of 65 by 2019.

**Births to teenage mothers:** In 2015, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in the Overberg was 7.4 per cent, which is higher than the Provincial rate at 5.5.

**Termination of pregnancy:** Overberg District's termination of pregnancy rate of 0.5 per 1 000 live births is lower than the Province's ratio at 1.1.

Overall most of the indicators for child and maternal health have improved in the last year within the Overberg District which indicates that the District is making progress in reaching its health targets. The only concerns are with regards to the malnutrition rate as well as the neonatal mortality rate which have both increased over the last year.

## DEFINITIONS

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

**Maternal mortality rate:** 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:** 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:** 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

The intensity of poverty as well as the poverty headcount of municipalities is analysed in this section. The intensity of poverty is measured by calculating the Poverty Gap Index, which is the average poverty gap in the population as a proportion of the poverty line. The Poverty Gap Index estimates the depth of poverty by considering how far, on the average, the poor are from that poverty line. The Poverty Gap Index is a percentage between 0 and 100 per cent. A theoretical value of zero implies that no individual within the population is below the poverty line. Individuals whose income is above the poverty line have a gap of zero while individuals whose income is below the poverty line would have a gap ranging from 1 per cent to 100 per cent, with a theoretical value of 100 per cent implying that everyone in the population has an income that is below the poverty line or zero. A higher poverty gap index means that poverty is more severe.

This section also provides information on annual household income for residents living within the Overberg District. Poverty tends to be prevalent in areas where the majority of households fall within the low income bracket.





# POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND INTENSITY

The number of poor people within the Overberg District decreased from 3.7 per cent of the Overberg District's population in 2011 to 2.6 per cent in 2016. The decreasing poverty headcount is positive as it means less strain on municipal resources.

Area	Poverty Headcount (Percentage)		Poverty Intensity (Percentage)	
	2011	2016	2011	2016
<b>Overberg District</b>	3.7	2.6	42.2	40.3
<b>Western Cape</b>	3.6	2.7	42.6	40.1

The intensity of poverty, i.e. the proportion of poor people that are below the poverty line within the Overberg District decreased from 42.2 per cent in 2011 to 40.3 per cent in 2016. Although it is decreasing, this percentage is still high and should be moving towards zero as income of more households within the Overberg District moves away from the poverty line.

# HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The annual income for households living within the broader Overberg District is divided into three categories i.e. the proportion of people that fall within the low, middle and high income brackets. Poor households fall under the low income bracket, which ranges from no income to just over R50 000 annually (R4 166 per month). An increase in living standards can be witnessed by a rising number of households entering the middle and high income brackets.

Amount (2016)	Overberg District	
<b>No income</b>	12.6	Low income
<b>R1 – R6 327</b>	2.2	
<b>R6 328 – R12 653</b>	3.6	
<b>R12 654 – R25 306</b>	14.6	
<b>R25 307 – R50 613</b>	21.2	
<b>R50 614 – R101 225</b>	18.0	Middle Income
<b>R101 226 – R202 450</b>	12.8	
<b>R202 451 – R404 901</b>	8.9	
<b>R404 902 – R809 802</b>	4.3	High income
<b>R809 803 – R1 619 604</b>	1.3	
<b>R1 619 605 – R3 239 208</b>	0.3	
<b>R3 239 209 or more</b>	0.2	

Approximately 54.2 per cent of households in the Overberg District fall within the low income bracket, of which 12.6 per cent have no income. A sustained increase in economic growth within the Overberg municipal area is needed if the 2030 NDP income target of R110 000 per person, per annum is to be achieved.

# INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

The Non-Financial Census of Municipalities released by Statistics South Africa in 2016 indicates increases or decreases of indigent households per municipal area between 2014 and 2015.

Area	2014	2015	Change
<b>Overberg District</b>	18 010	16 031	-1 979
<b>Western Cape</b>	413 259	360 238	-53 021

The Overberg District experienced a decrease of 1 979 indigents between 2014 and 2015, implying reduced burdens on municipal financial resources.

# 5

## BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Access to basic services within South Africa is a basic human right. It is also an indication of the quality of life of the inhabitants in the country. The extent of human development within a municipality is largely influenced by access to housing and associated basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal, with high access levels implying better human development and vice versa. The profile uses data from Census 2011 and the Community Survey of 2016 for the analysis of access to basic services.

*Please note: Access level definitions for water and electricity were phrased differently in the respective Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016 questionnaires.*



# ACCESS TO WATER



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

Area	2011	2016	% Change
<b>Overberg District</b>	76 609	89 905	17.4
<b>Western Cape</b>	1 619 763	1 914 055	18.2

Statistics South Africa estimates the number of households in the Overberg District to be at 77 196 in 2011 and 91 813 in 2016. The biggest source of water in the Overberg District in 2016 was access to piped water inside their dwelling/yard/or within 200 metres. Access to piped water for these categories increased by 17.4 per cent from 76 609 households in 2011 to 89 905 households in 2016 and increased by 18.2 per cent across the Province over the same period.

# ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



**SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION:** Households with access to electricity as primary source of energy for lighting purposes.

Area	2011	2016	% Change
<b>Overberg District</b>	70 382	86 890	23.5
<b>Western Cape</b>	1 525 980	1 866 531	22.3

The biggest source of energy for lighting purposes in the Overberg District in 2016 was electricity whilst only 1.0 per cent of households make use of other sources of energy. Access to electricity for lighting purposes across the Overberg District improved by 23.5 per cent from 70 382 households in 2011 to 86 890 households in 2016 and increased by 22.3 per cent across the Province over the same period.

# ACCESS TO SANITATION



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

Area	2011	2016	% Change
<b>Overberg District</b>	69 274	87 910	26.9
<b>Western Cape</b>	1 478 154	1 829 816	23.8

The biggest source of sanitation in the Overberg District was access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system/chemical toilet. Access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system improved by 26.9 per cent from 69 274 households in 2011 to 87 910 households in 2016. In comparison, access to sanitation services across the broader Western Cape increased by 23.8 per cent across the same period.

Only 2.3 per cent of households in the Overberg District make use of other sources of other sanitation i.e. toilet facilities other than flushed and chemical (i.e. pit latrine, ecological toilets, bucket toilets). A total of 1 773 households does however have no access to any sanitation services.

# ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL



**SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION:** *Households whose waste is removed by local authority at least weekly.*

Area	2011	2016	% Change
<b>Overberg District</b>	64 246	79 961	24.5
<b>Western Cape</b>	1 738 554	1 679 520	-3.4

The majority (88.7 per cent) of households in the Overberg District has their refuse removed by local authorities at least weekly. A further 1.8 per cent of households have refuse removed by the local authority/private company less often. Refuse removed by local authority once a week increased by 24.5 per cent from 64 246 households in 2011 to 79 961 households in 2016. In contrast, access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape decreased by 3.4 per cent in the same period.

# ACCESS TO HOUSING



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

Area	2011	2016	% Change
<b>Overberg District</b>	63 252	75 105	18.7
<b>Western Cape</b>	1 313 637	1 593 891	21.3

The majority of households in the Overberg District reside in formal dwellings (81.8 per cent) whilst 18.2 per cent of the households reside either in informal, traditional and other dwellings in 2016. Access to formal dwellings increased by 18.7 per cent from 63 252 households in 2011 to 75 105 households in 2016 and by 21.3 per cent across the Province over the same period.

# 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 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.



# MURDER



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Overberg District (per 100 000)	36	37	4.0
Western Cape (per 100 000)	52	52	0.0

**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.

The murder rate per 100 000 people within the Overberg area increased by 4.0 per cent from 36 in 2015 to 37 in 2016. The murder rate across the Western Cape however remained unchanged at 52 cases between 2015 and 2016. The murder rate in the Overberg District remains below that of the Western Cape which average 52 cases per 100 000 people.

# SEXUAL OFFENCES



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Overberg District (per 100 000)	138	122	-11.5
Western Cape (per 100 000)	120	115	-4.4

**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.

In 2016, there were 122 sexual crimes (or 11.5 per cent less) recorded in the Overberg District compared with 138 the previous year. Sexual crimes declined by 4.4 per cent from 120 in 2015 to 115 in 2016 across the Western Cape. The Overberg District's sexual related crime rate is above the Western Cape average of 122 per 100 000 people.



## DRUG-RELATED CRIMES



Area	2015	2016	% Change
<b>Overberg District (per 100 000)</b>	1 363	1 637	20.2
<b>Western Cape (per 100 000)</b>	1 449	1 517	4.7

**Definition:** Drug-related crime refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

Drug-related crimes has a severe 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 Overberg increased by 20.2 per cent from 1 363 in 2015 to 1 637 cases in 2016. The Western Cape is no exception, with drug-related crimes increasing by 4.6 per cent from 1 449 in 2015 to 1 517.

## DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

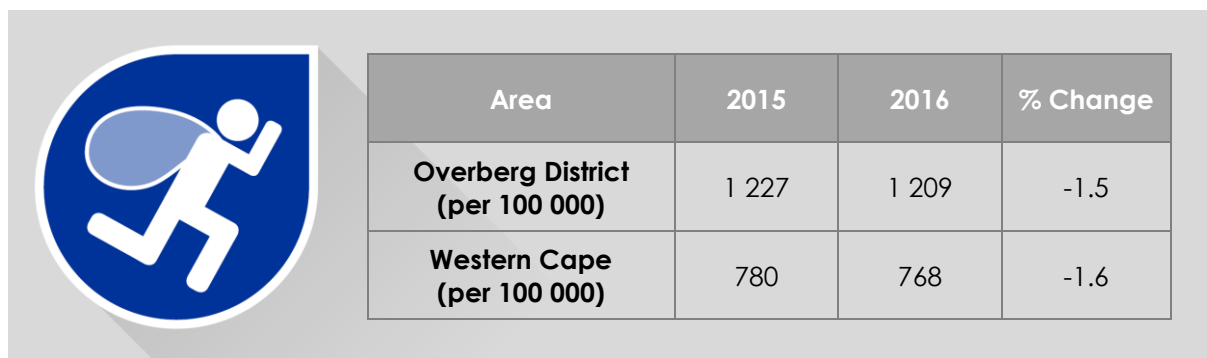


Area	2015	2016	% Change
<b>Overberg District (per 100 000)</b>	237	209	-11.8
<b>Western Cape (per 100 000)</b>	216	189	-12.4

**Driving under the influence (DUI):** 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.

In 2016, there were 209 cases of driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol (or 11.8 per cent less) recorded in the Overberg District compared with 237 the previous year. Whilst it declined by 12.4 per cent from 216 in 2015 to 189 in 2016 across the Western Cape. Overberg District's driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol crime rate of 209 per 100 000 people is above the Western Cape average.

# RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



**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. In 2016, there were 1 209 cases of residential burglaries (or 1.5 per cent less) recorded in the Overberg District compared with 1 227 the previous year. Whilst it declined by 1.6 per cent from 780 in 2015 to 768 in 2016 across the Western Cape. The incidence of residential burglaries within the Overberg District is above the Western Cape average of 768 per 100 000 people.

# 7

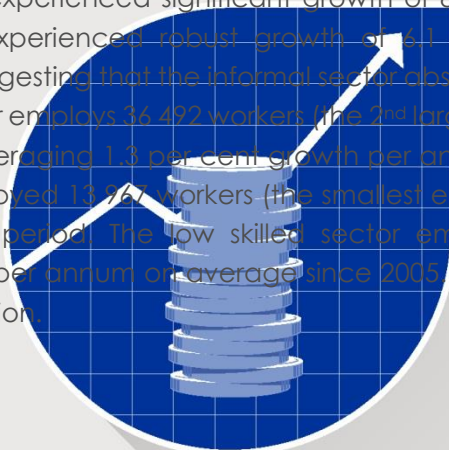
## THE ECONOMY

Economic growth at the district/municipal level is essential for the attainment of economic development, the reduction of poverty and improved accessibility. Fostering this growth requires an in-depth understanding of the economic landscape within which each respective municipality operates.

The Overberg District comprised R13.33 billion (or 3.4 per cent) of the Western Cape's R391.6 billion GDP as at the end of 2015. GDP growth averaged 4.0 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015; this is significantly above the Provincial average of 3.3 per cent per annum over this period. The region's average annual growth of 3.0 per cent in the post-recessionary period remains below the long-term trend but above the provincial average of 2.5 per cent per annum over the period 2010 - 2015.

The Overberg District employed 5.1 per cent (125 491 labourers) of the Western Cape's labour force in 2015. Overberg's employment growth averaged 2.2 per cent per annum since 2005, which was similar to overall provincial employment growth (which averaged 1.9 per cent per annum over this period). Employment growth has strengthened in the post-recessionary period (2010 - 2015) averaging 3.0 per cent per annum (which is significantly above the provincial employment growth rate of 1.9 per cent over the period 2010 – 2015). Approximately 24 793 net jobs have been created in the District since 2005.

The majority (30.4 per cent or 38 193 workers) of the District's workforce operate within the informal sector, which has experienced significant growth of 8.9 per cent per annum since 2005. This sector similarly experienced robust growth of 4.1 per cent per annum in the post-recessionary period suggesting that the informal sector absorbs job losses from the formal sector. The semi-skilled sector employs 36 492 workers (the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest employer) and has grown moderately (with growth averaging 1.3 per cent growth per annum on average since 2005), while the skilled sector employed 13 967 workers (the smallest employer) and grew by 1.7 per cent per annum over this period. The low skilled sector employed 36 839 workers and contracted by 0.8 per cent per annum on average since 2005. A detailed sectoral analysis is provided in the ensuing section.



# PRIMARY SECTOR

## Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

This sector comprised R1.49 billion (or 11.2 per cent) of the Districts' GDP in 2015. It displayed steady growth of 1.4 per cent per annum over the period 2005 - 2015. Growth has nevertheless slowed in the post-recessionary period as the sector contracted by 0.6 per cent per annum over the period 2010 – 2015.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing employed roughly 24 217, or 19.3 per cent, of the District's workforce and has contracted by 2.3 per cent per annum on average over the period 2005 - 2015. While employment growth rebounded and grew at a rate of 3.0 per cent per annum on average since 2010, not all the jobs lost in this industry prior and during the recession have been reinstated and 7 652 jobs have been lost in this industry on net since 2005.

The labour force in the primary sector is characterised by a disproportionately large proportion of unskilled labour. The majority (58.0 per cent) of the workforce in agriculture, forestry and fishing operate within the low-skill sector, which has experienced the sharpest contraction of all the categories (3.1 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015). Employment growth has picked up since 2010, with the fastest growth emanating from the skilled and semi-skilled sectors. The informal sector makes up 17.2 per cent of the District's workforce and has experienced a moderate long term employment growth rate of 1.1 per cent per annum since 2005.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R1.49 billion	1.4%	-0.6%
Employment		24 217	-2.3%	3.0%
Skill Levels	Skilled	907	-2.3%	3.5%
	Semi-skilled	5 094	-2.3%	3.4%
	Low-skilled	14 054	-3.1%	2.9%
	Informal	4 162	1.1%	3.0%

# SECONDARY SECTOR

## Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector comprised R1.73 billion (or 13.0 per cent) of the District's GDP in 2015. The sector has experienced robust growth of 4.6 per cent per annum on average over the period 2005 – 2015, which was significantly faster than the 1.9 growth attained in the manufacturing sector for the province overall. GDP growth within the District's manufacturing sector has slowed somewhat since the recession and averaged 4.1 per cent per annum over the period 2010 – 2015. The industry's short and long-term GDP growth nevertheless remains above the District average.

The manufacturing industry employed 9 072 workers (or 7.2 per cent of the District's workforce) in 2015. Employment in the District's manufacturing sector has grown at a moderate rate of 1.8 per cent per annum over the past decade (which is below the overall district employment rate of 2.2 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015). On net, 923 jobs have been created in the industry since 2005. Employment growth lagged in the latter half of the decade.

The majority of the workers employed in the manufacturing sector are classified as semi-skilled (45.7 per cent) and low-skilled (26.2 per cent). Employment within these categories experienced moderate growth rates of 1.5 per cent and 1.2 per cent per annum respectively over the period 2005 - 2015. Only 9.3 per cent of those employed in the manufacturing sector are categorised as skilled workers. Skilled employment grew by 1.5 per cent per annum on average since 2005, and growth within this category averaged 1.1 per cent in the post-recessionary period 2010 - 2015. The informal sector employed 18.9 per cent of the manufacturing workforce and employment within this category has grown by 4.1 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015 (the fastest growing among the various skill categories both prior to- and post-recession).

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R1.73 billion	4.6%	4.1%
Employment		9 072	1.8%	1.6%
Skill Levels	Skilled	843	1.5%	1.1%
	Semi-skilled	4 142	1.5%	1.3%
	Low-skilled	2 374	1.2%	1.0%
	Informal	1 713	4.1%	4.1%

## Construction

The construction sector comprised R774.4 million (or 5.8 per cent) of the District's GDP in 2015, making it among the smallest sectors in the region. Construction has nevertheless been the fastest growing industry since 2005, with growth averaging 6.5 per cent per annum. GDP growth has nevertheless significantly slowed since the recession and averaged 2.6 per cent over the period 2010 – 2015 as the sector struggles to fully recover after the recession.

The construction industry employed 11 086 workers (or 8.8 per cent of the District's workforce) in 2015. Employment in the District's construction sector has grown by 4.0 per cent per annum since 2005. Approximately 2 723 jobs have been created on net since 2005, the majority of which were created over the period 2010 – 2015 (where employment growth averaged 2.8 per cent per annum).

The majority (54.2 per cent) of the workers employed in the construction industry operate within the informal sector. Employment growth within this sector has been consistently high since 2005. Low-skilled employment makes up 13.7 per cent of the workforce in the construction industry, and has been experiencing contractions prior to and (particularly sharp contractions) after the recession. Workers employed in the low-skill sector who have lost their jobs may have found employment in the informal sector. Skilled employment makes up only 3.1 per cent of the construction industry's workforce, and has experienced a measured growth rate over the past decade, whilst semi-skilled employment (which made up 28.9 per cent of the construction industry's workforce) has remained relatively stagnant over the long term whilst experiencing sharp contractions post-recession.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R774.4 million	6.5%	2.6%
Employment		11 086	4.0%	2.8%
Skills	Skilled	348	2.3%	0.3%
	Semi-skilled	3 207	0.5%	-1.5%
	Low-skilled	1 518	-0.7%	-3.2%
	Informal	6 013	9.5%	8.6%

# TERTIARY SECTOR

## Commercial Services

Commercial services encompass the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation, transport, storage & communication and finance, insurance, real estate & business services industries. Commercial services comprised R7.05 billion (or 52.9 per cent) of the District's GDP in 2015 (the largest sector in the region). The industry grew at rates well above overall District GDP growth, averaging 4.8 per cent over the period 2005 – 2015 and making commercial services the 2<sup>nd</sup> fastest growing industry in the District over the past decade. Whilst growth in the post-recessionary period tapered downward to 3.9 per cent per annum on average, commercial services remains among the best performing industries since the recession.

This sector employed the majority (43.2 per cent) of the District's workforce. The commercial services industry has experienced robust employment growth of 5.3 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015 (making it the fastest growing industry in terms of employment). Employment growth slowed markedly post-recession but the industry retains a favourable employment growth rate (averaging 3.6 per cent per annum post-recession) which exceeds the overall District employment growth rate of 2.0 per cent over the period 2010 – 2015. On net, 20 991 jobs have been created since 2005.

More than a third (39.0 per cent) of the industry's workforce operates within the informal sector, which has been the fastest growing among the four skill categories and created the majority of the 31 474 jobs mentioned above. Semi-skilled employment (the industry's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest employer) makes up 33.6 per cent of the commercial services industry workforce, and growth within this category has been relatively strong. Skilled employment makes up only 12.0 per cent of the industry's workforce and has experienced the slowest growth in employment among the four categories of skills (1.9 per cent per annum on average over the period 2005 – 2015), whilst the low skill sector (which employs 15.5 per cent of the industry's workforce) grew at a moderately faster rate of 2.8 per cent per annum on average over the same period.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R7.05 billion	4.8%	3.9%
Employment		54 196	5.3%	3.6%
Skill Levels	Skilled	6 487	1.9%	1.8%
	Semi-skilled	1 8194	3.1%	2.5%
	Low-skilled	8 403	2.8%	2.3%
	Informal	2 590	12.5%	6.4%

## Government and Community, Social and Personal Services

The general government & community, social and personal services industry comprised 15.3 per cent (or R2.05 billion) of the District's overall GDP in 2015. The industry experienced GDP growth of 3.0 per cent over the period 2005 – 2015 (and a marginally decreased rate of 2.6 per cent per annum since 2010).

The industry similarly employs a noteworthy share (21.2 per cent) of the District's workforce and its employment growth over the period 2005 – 2015 (averaging 3.3 per cent per annum) exceeded the District average employment growth rate over the period under review. Employment growth has slowed since the recession (averaging 2.5 per cent per annum since 2010). This industry created 7 702 jobs on net since 2005.

The workforce is split relatively evenly across the various skill categories. The majority (39.1 per cent) of the industry's workforce are classified as low-skilled, 20.1 per cent fall within the skilled category and 21.4 per cent are classified as semi-skilled. Employment growth within the skilled, semi-skilled and low-skilled categories has been strong-to-moderate, averaging 2.6 per cent, 2.0 per cent and 1.4 per cent per annum respectively since 2005. Employment growth within these categories slowed somewhat in the latter half of the decade. Approximately 19.4 per cent of the industries workforce operates within the informal sector. Informal employment within the general government & community, social and personal services industry has seen significant growth since 2005 (averaging 16.7 per cent per annum). The significant portion of the new jobs created within the general government & community, social and personal services industry since 2005 emanated within the informal sector.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R2.05 billion	3.0%	2.6%
Employment		26 552	3.3%	2.5%
Skill Levels	Skilled	5 331	2.6%	2.3%
	Semi-skilled	5 677	2.0%	1.7%
	Low-skilled	10 387	1.4%	0.8%
	Informal	5 157	16.7%	8.8%



# 8

## BROADBAND

As broadband penetration is an official Western Cape Government (WCG) Game Changer, the Province has a broadband vision that by 2030, every citizen in every town and village will have access to affordable high speed broadband infrastructure and services, will have the necessary skills to be able to effectively utilise this infrastructure and is actively using broadband in their day to day lives.

Striving towards this vision, the WCG aims to by 2020 improve business competitiveness and the livelihoods of citizens through various broadband initiatives. This 2020 objective includes the goal of increasing internet penetration in the Province to 70 per cent. The WCG has allocated R1.6 billion towards this Game Changer across the 2016 MTEF.

One such initiative entails the establishment of a Wi-Fi hotspot at a provincial government building (schools, libraries, clinics, community centres and other public facilities) in each ward of each local municipality across the Province. These hotspots will allow limited access (250 Mb per month) to each user, as well as to allow free of charge access to all gov.za websites.

Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in all of the 39 wards across the Overberg District by 1 March 2018.



# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

- Population breakdown: *Department of Social Development, 2016*
- Age distribution: *Department of Social Development, 2016*
- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, own calculations, 2016*

## 2. Education

- Literacy: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011*
- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2016*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2016*

## 4. Poverty

- Poverty headcount and intensity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Household income: *Department of Social Development, 2016; Quantec, 2016*
- Indigent households: *Statistics South Africa, 2016; Non-financial Census of Municipalities, 2015*

# SOURCES

## 5. Basic Services

- 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*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*

## 6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*

## 7. Economy

- Primary Sector: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2016*
- Secondary Sector: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2016*
- Tertiary Sector: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2016*

## 8. Broadband

- Wi-Fi: *Department of Economic Development and Tourism, 2016*

A word cloud in the shape of a heart, composed of various terms related to development, health, and social issues. The words are arranged in a circular pattern, with some words being larger and more prominent than others. The colors are primarily blue, green, and yellow.

Key words visible in the cloud include:

- Development
- Health
- Social
- Community
- Employment
- Education
- Healthcare
- Infrastructure
- Environment
- Gender
- Equity
- Justice
- Peace
- Security
- Stability
- Growth
- Progress
- Innovation
- Leadership
- Participation
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Integrity
- Resilience
- Adaptability
- Flexibility
- Efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Impact
- Value
- Quality
- Quantity
- Speed
- Scale
- Scope
- Depth
- Breadth
- Height
- Width
- Length
- Volume
- Weight
- Mass
- Area
- Perimeter
- Circumference
- Radius
- Diameter
- Area
- Volume
- Weight
- Mass
- Area
- Perimeter
- Circumference
- Radius
- Diameter