



Western Cape
Government

SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE

Overberg District Municipality

2019



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Overberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

299 841



Households

91 835

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate 82.2%

Retention Rate 64.2%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 29.0

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient 0.608

Human Development Index 0.708

Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities

40

Immunisation Rate

79.5%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

51

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

14.7

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

3 278

DUI

571

Drug-related Crimes

3 298

Murder

105

Sexual Offences

316

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

97.9%

Refuse Removal

87.1%



Electricity

95.7%



Sanitation

94.6%



Housing

81.8%



Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 68

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

10.1%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Housing demand

Risk 2 Increased inequality

Risk 3 Deteriorating education outcomes

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Finance, insurance, real estate & business services

19.7%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

19.3%

Manufacturing

13.8%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.

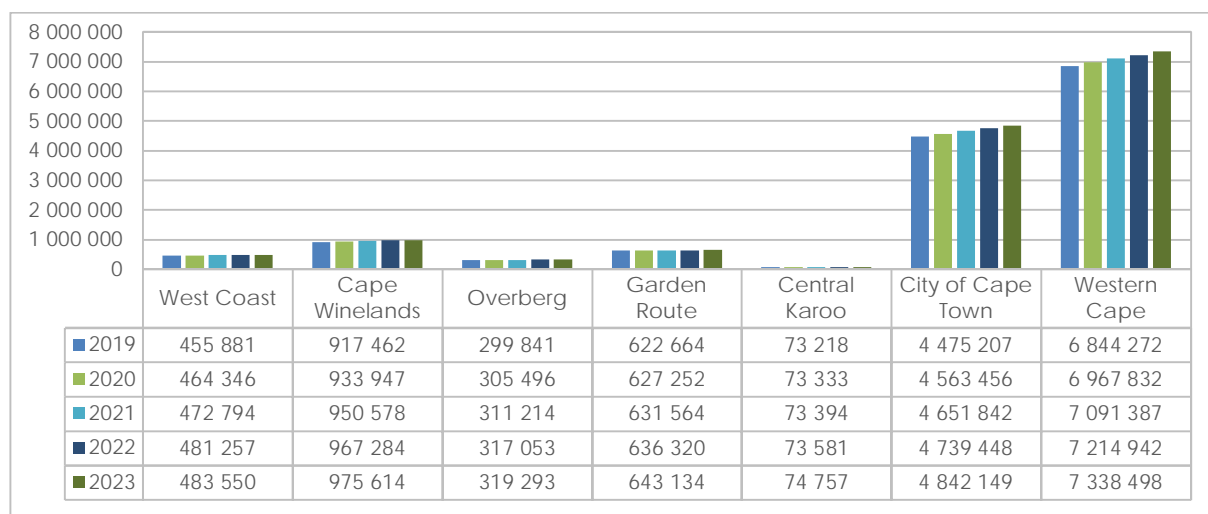
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well as an overview of population density per local municipal area.

The demographic data provided in this Chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 - 2030) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2025.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019



POPULATION



With a population of 299 841 in 2019, the Overberg District (OD) area is the second least populated district in the Western Cape after Central Karoo District. This total is expected to grow to 319 293 by 2023, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent. Within the OD, Theewaterskloof and Overstrand Municipalities are the most populous municipalities in the District.

All Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
City of Cape Town	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.9
West Coast	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4
Cape Winelands	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.7
Overberg	101.7	101.5	101.4	101.3	101.8
Garden Route	94.4	94.1	94.0	93.9	92.9
Central Karoo	92.4	92.1	91.7	91.6	91.4
Western Cape	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.5

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are more males than females in the OD area compared to the rest of the Western Cape. Overberg is the only district with more males per 100 females.

Overberg District: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 - 14 Years	Working Age 16 - 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	78 385	201 431	20 025	48.9
2022	82 552	212 562	21 939	49.2
2025	84 885	220 973	23 742	49.2
Growth	1.3%	1.6%	2.9%	-

The above table depicts the OD's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (Age 15 - 64) and those, who are depending on them (children and senior citizens).

About 26 .1 per cent of the population is estimated to be younger than 15 years and approximately 6.7 per cent (20 025) is 60 years or older in 2019. Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth is estimated in the aged cohort which is expected to grow at an annual average rate of 2.9 per cent. The dependency ratio in the OD is recorded at 48.9 per cent in 2019 and is projected to increase marginally to 49.2 per cent in 2022 and 2025. A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

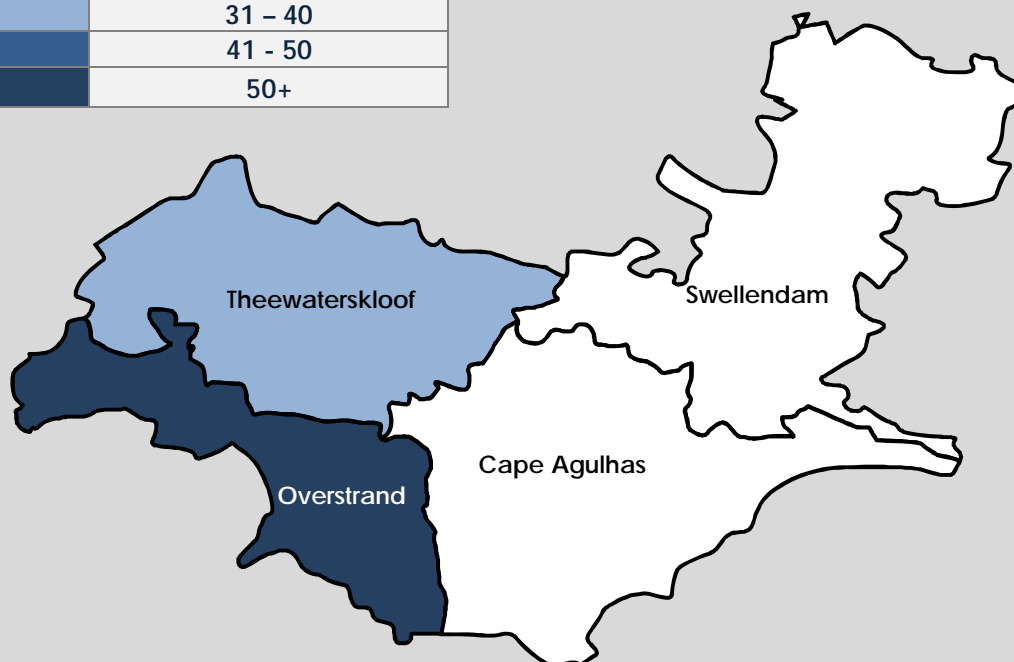
HOUSEHOLDS SIZE

Overberg District: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4

Although the number of households in the OD area are increasing, the actual size of households is estimated to be slightly trending downwards over the same period. It is estimated that roughly there are three or more members per household in the OD area between the period 2019 - 2023.

POPULATION DENSITY

Colour Code	Population per km ²
	0 – 10
	11 – 20
	21 – 30
	31 – 40
	41 - 50
	50+



Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

In 2019, the population density of the Overberg District (OD) was 24 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the OD compare as follows:

- Overstrand 59 people/km²
- Theewaterskloof 37 people/km²
- Cape Agulhas 10 people/km²
- Swellendam 10 people/km²

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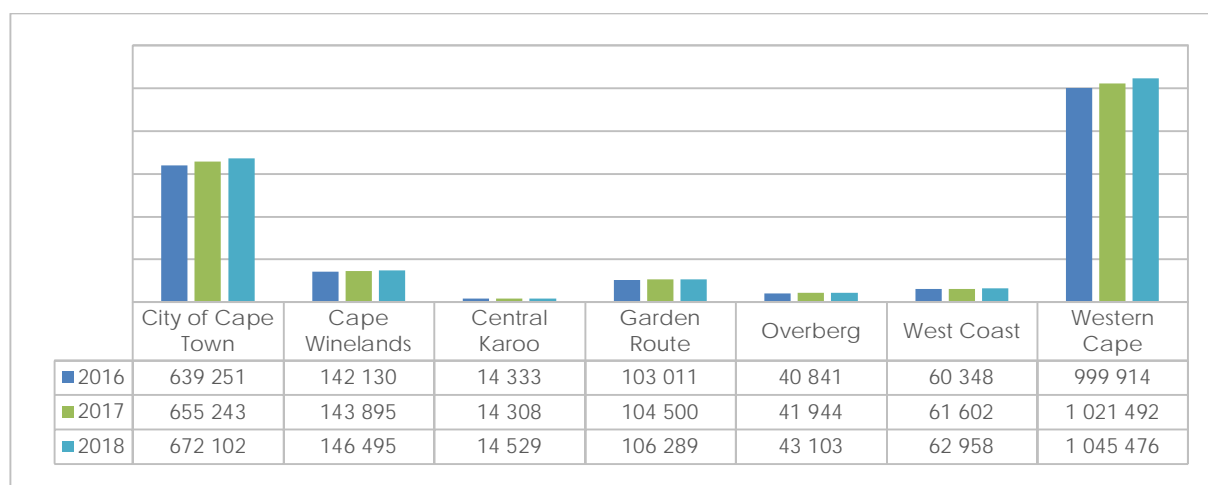
EDUCATION

The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such as crime and substance abuse.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019



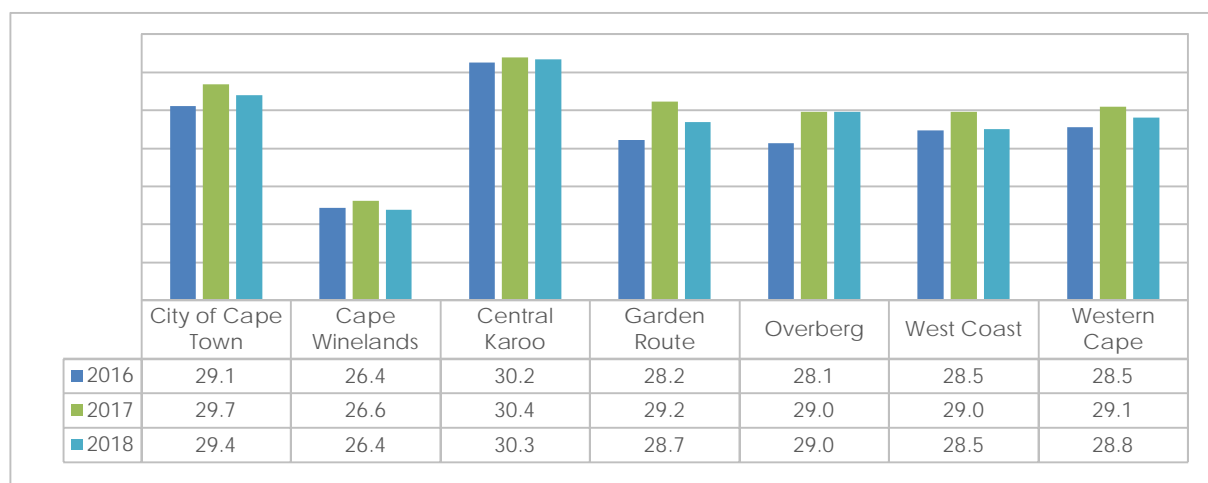
LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in the OD increased from 40 841 to 43 103. Within the OD area, the majority of learners are concentrated in the Theewaterskloof (19 804) and Overstrand (12 781) municipal areas (these being the two biggest areas in terms of population).

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

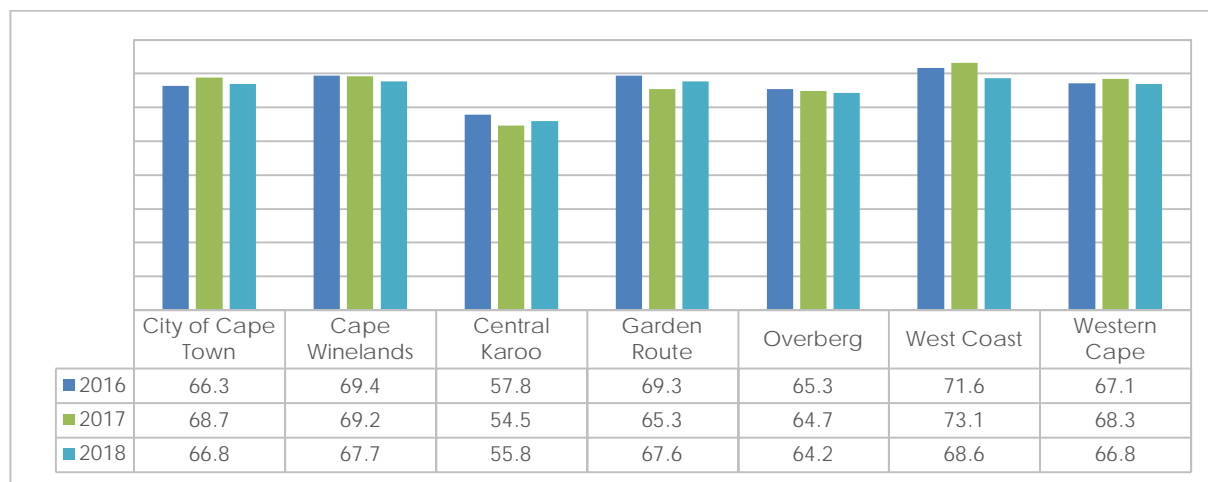
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



For 2018, the learner-teacher ratio in the OD area is recorded at 29.0 almost on par with the Western Cape average of 28.8 learners per teacher.

LEARNER RETENTION

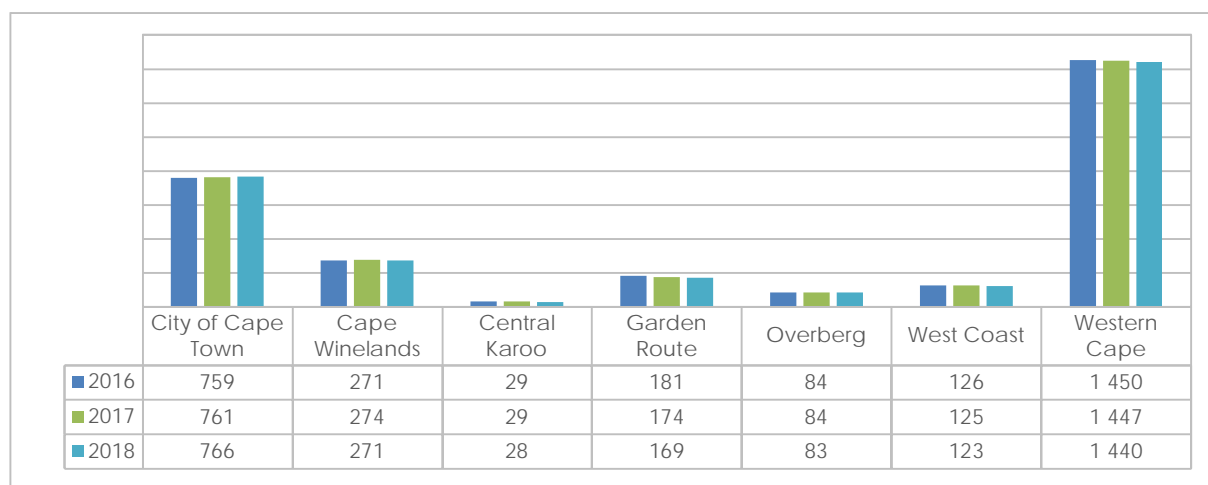
The learner-retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple social, economic and psychological factors.



The learner retention rate for the OD area regressed by 1.1 percentage points from 65.3 per cent in 2016 to 64.2 per cent in 2019. Within the District, learner retention rate is lowest in Cape Agulhas at 55.9 per cent in 2018 from 72.9 per cent in 2016. Overstrand municipal area has the second lowest retention rate at 63.4 per cent in 2016.

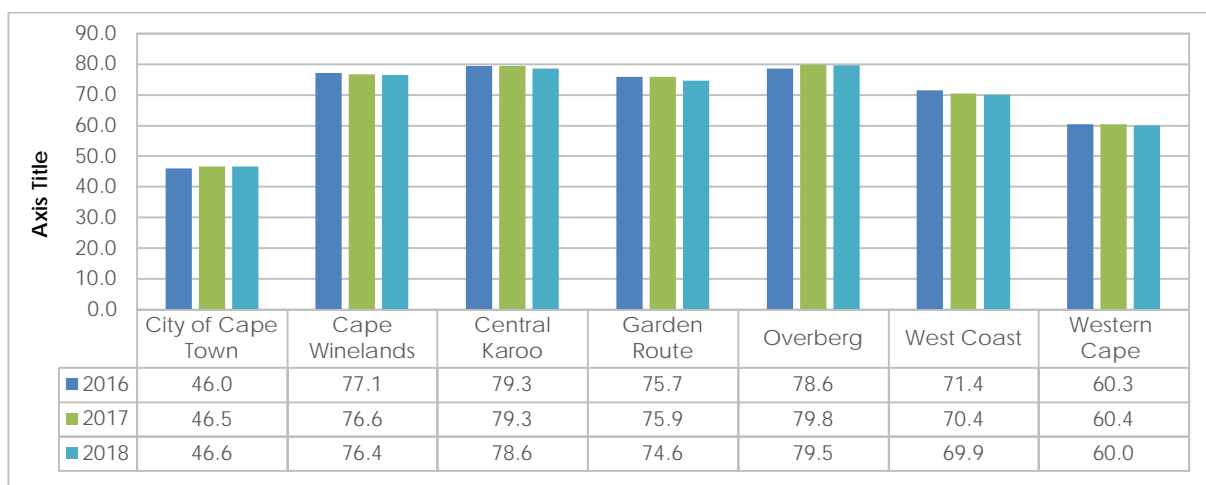
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.



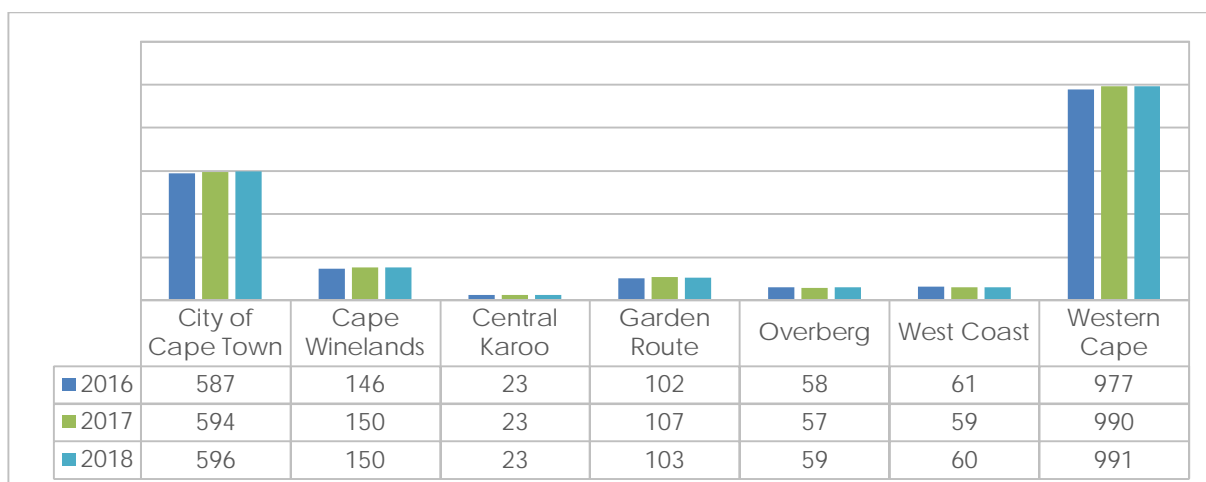
The District had 83 Public schools in 2018 compared to 84 public schools in 2017 which can be attributed to the closure of one school in Theewaterskloof.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the OD area is recorded at 79.5 per cent in 2018 i.e. the highest in the Western Cape. The no fee schools are based on the economic level of the community around the school.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES



As mentioned previously, there were 83 public schools in the OD area in 2018. Of these 83 schools, 59 were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the State is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future participation in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the education sector play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic growth and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section reflects on the matric pass rates amongst the various local municipal areas in the CKD.

Area	2016	2017	2018
City of Cape Town	85.4	81.6	80.9
Cape Winelands	84.7	82.3	80.6
Central Karoo	76.8	79.5	78.5
Garden Route	85.7	82.0	81.3
Overberg	92.6	87.6	82.2
West Coast	87.5	85.9	82.0
Western Cape	85.6	82.1	81.0

The matric pass rate for the OD area regressed notably between 2016 (92.6 per cent) and 2018 (82.2 per cent), but was still the highest in the Province.

Within the District, Cape Agulhas registered the highest pass rate (92.7 per cent) followed by Swellendam (84.0 per cent) in 2018. However, it should be noted that Cape Agulhas municipal area had the lowest learner retention rate compared to the other municipalities in the district. Overstrand, Swellendam and Theewaterskloof pass rates declined between 2017 and 2018.

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HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the OD. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, data on private facilities are not included.

Data source: Department of Health, 2019



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 must move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
City of Cape Town	69	37	10	46	8	2	111	128
Cape Winelands	39	33	0	6	4	2	45	94
Overberg	17	23	1	1	4	0	21	43
Garden Route	32	37	0	7	6	1	51	86
West Coast	25	37	0	1	7	0	43	75
Central Karoo District	8	10	0	1	4	0	12	22

In 2018, there were a total of 40 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in the OD – 17 fixed and 23 mobile facilities. In addition, there is 1 community health centre and 1 community day centre. There are 4 district hospitals in the OD as well as 21 antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 43 Tuberculosis clinics/sites.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to distances between 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.

In 2018, the OD only had 1 ambulance for every 10 000 inhabitants. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

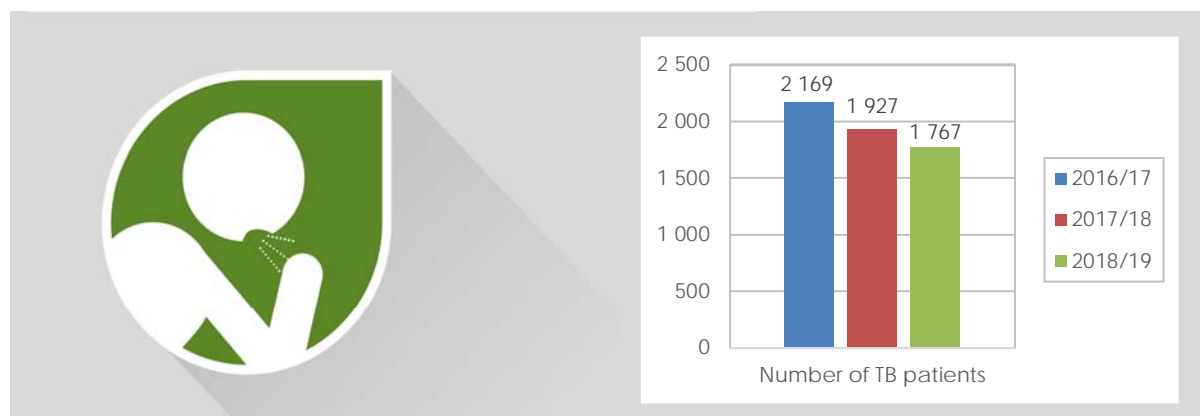
HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province, accounting for 8.0 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
City of Cape Town	180 446	195 203	32 466	29 733
West Coast	10 202	11 255	2 125	2 118
Cape Winelands	29 019	30 724	4 602	3 851
Overberg	11 616	12 653	2 058	1 705
Garden Route	21 577	23 317	3 478	3 009
Central Karoo	1 884	2 022	292	207

The number of registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) in the OD area increased by 8.9 per cent from 11 616 patients in 2017/18 to 12 653 in 2018/19. Overstrand had the highest registered patients receiving ART's in the District. This could be an indication that more people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016. The number of registered TB patients on treatment within the OD area decreased from 2 169 in 2017 to 1 767 in 2018/19. The above figures refer to registered patients and should not be interpreted as a general decline in TB infections.

CHILD HEALTH

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims by 2030 to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDG's).

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Overberg District	75.0	79.5	1.4	1.5	4.2	7.2	12.3	13.0
Cape Agulhas	94.7	83.7	0.4	0.8	9.0	9.4	15.5	15.5
Overstrand	76.3	79.8	0.0	0.4	6.1	10.6	11.1	11.2
Swellendam	63.9	72.8	1.6	0.9	2.4	10.8	14.5	15.2
Theewaterskloof	72.5	80.4	2.7	2.9	1.6	2.1	12.0	13.3

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the OD area improved from 75.0 per cent in 2017/18 to 79.5 per cent in 2018/19.

In 2018/19, 1.5 in 100 000 children under five years of age is **malnourished** (severe acute malnutrition) within the OD area.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) for the OD area is estimated to have increased from 4.2 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2017/18 to 7.2 in 2018/19. An increase in the NMR may indicate regression in new-born health outcomes.

A total of 13.0 per cent of all babies born in facility in the OD area in 2018/19 **weighed less than 2 500 grams**. This is a regression from the 12.3 per cent recorded in 2017/18. Within the District, Cape Agulhas and Swellendam had the largest percentages of babies with low birth weight.

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

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Overberg District	28	51	13.8	14.7	0.5	0.5
Cape Agulhas	0	0	15.9	20.5	0.2	0.1
Overstrand	0	0	12.0	10.7	0.8	0.8
Swellendam	0	0	21.2	16.0	0.4	0.9
Theewaterskloof	72	131	12.8	16.6	0.4	0.4

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) in the OD increased from 28 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017 to 51 deaths in 2018. The highest MMR is observed in the Theewaterskloof municipal area with 131 deaths per 100 000 live birth.

Delivery rate to women under 20 years of age in the OD area increased slightly from 13.8 in 2017/18 to 14.7 in 2018/19. Within the region, Cape Agulhas municipal area recorded the highest percentage of delivery to women under the age of 20 years which may be linked to the area having the lowest learner retention rate in the area.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in the broader OD remains at 0.5 per cent as a proportion of the females aged 15 to 44 years. A low termination rate is strongly associated with a decrease in unwanted pregnancies which in turn attests of improved family planning and access to health care services (for example, access to contraception, sexual education programmes, counselling etc.).

DEFINITIONS

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: *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities.* 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.

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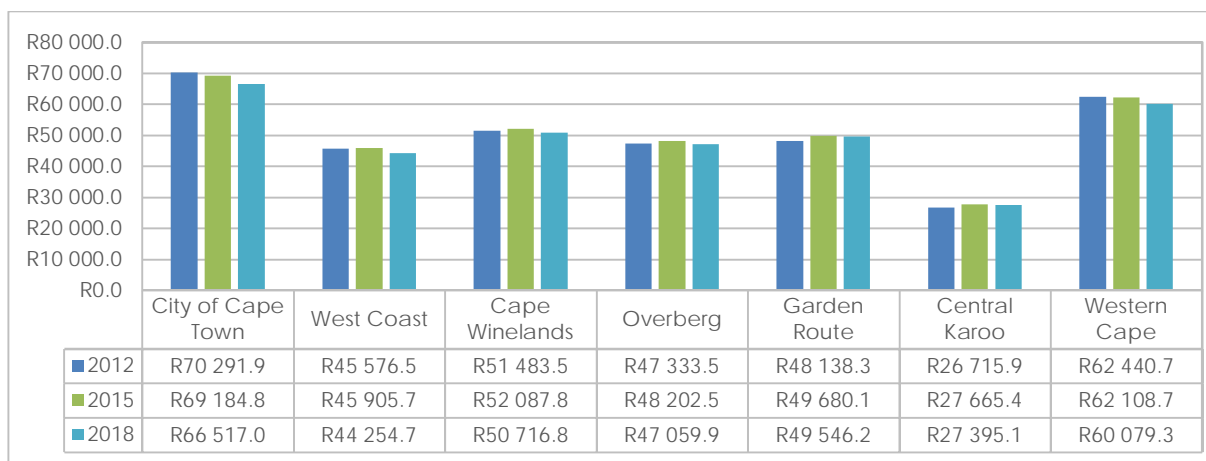
POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the OD based on most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. 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 in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the OD municipal area. One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, "per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region's wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income." In South Africa, as Murray Leibbrandt from Saldru points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10 per cent, with the lowest 5 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle income groups. 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

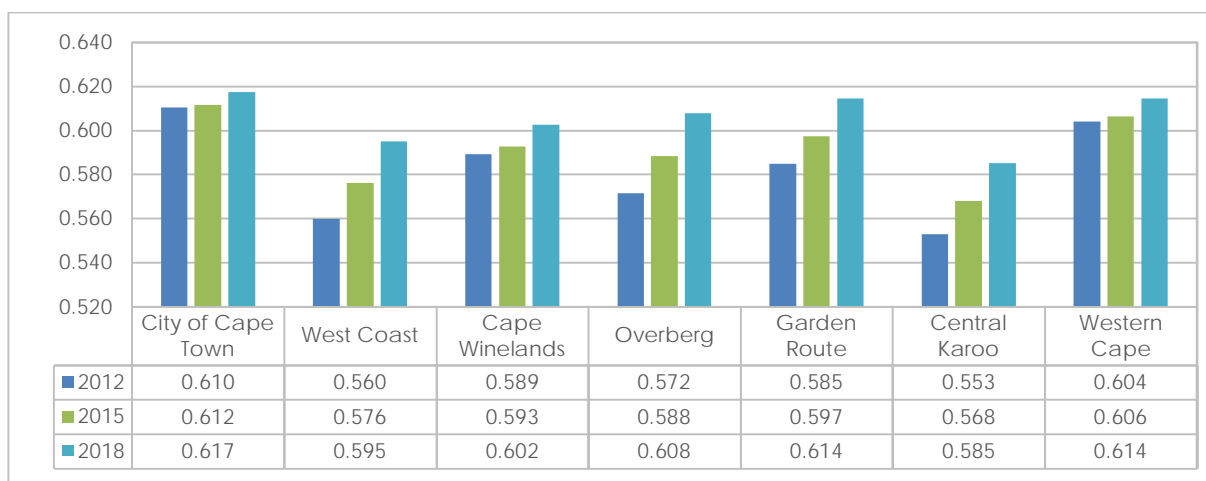
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDPR per capita indicator.



Real GDPR per capita (constant prices) for the Overberg was in at R47 060 in 2018 significantly lower than the Western Cape average of R60 079. Within the OD, Cape Agulhas maintained the highest GDPR per capita amongst the various local municipal areas.

INCOME INEQUALITY

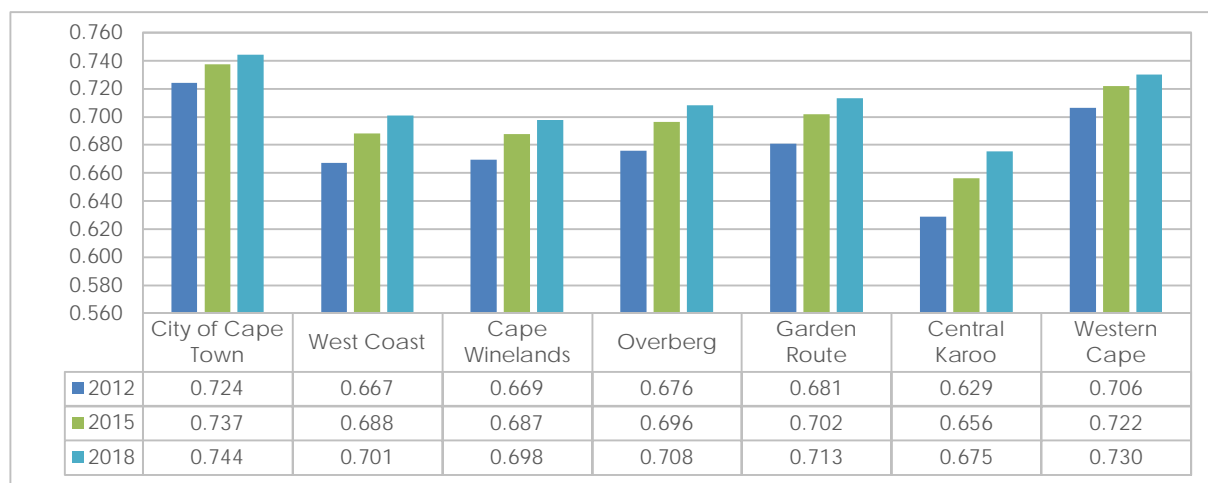
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



Gini coefficient of the OD (0.608) was slightly lower than that of the Western Cape (0.614) in 2018. Within the District, inequality levels were higher in the Overstrand municipal area (0.625) followed by Theewaterskloof.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduced in 1990 as part of a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) initiative, the Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a composite indicator of social and economic development and overall well-being amongst countries of the world. Reflecting education levels, health, and income, the HDI measures 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.



An overall improvement in human development is observed across the entire Western Cape with HDI levels increasing in all districts between 2012, 2015 and 2018. In 2018, the HDI score for the Overberg was at 0.675 notably below that of the overall Western Cape of 0.730.

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access 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 uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and service trends.



ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

Community Survey 2016	Overberg District	Western Cape
Total number of households	91 835	1 933 876
Formal main dwelling	75 105 81.8%	1 593 891 82.4%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	89 905 97.9%	1 914 055 99.0%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	87 910 95.7%	1 829 816 94.6%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	86 890 94.6%	1 866 531 96.5%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	79 961 87.1%	1 679 520 86.8%

In 2016, there were a total of 91 835 households within the OD area of which 81.8 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the OD area enjoyed high access levels to water, electricity and sanitation.

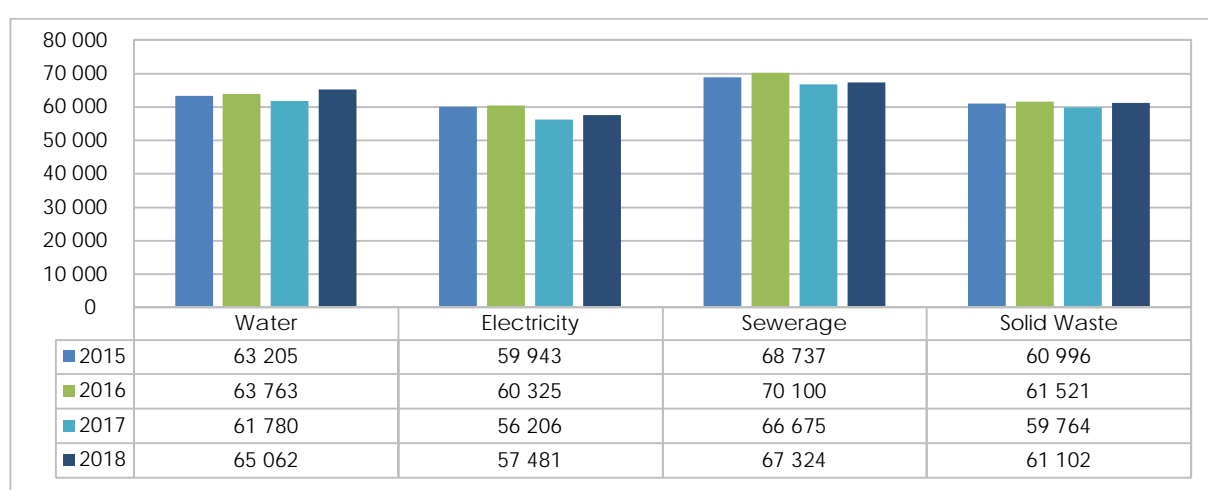
Dwelling Type	Overberg District	%	Western Cape	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	63 890	74.7	1 162 550	62.8
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 078	1.3	8 705	0.5
Flat in a block of flats	1 998	2.3	146 382	7.9
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	3 036	3.5	150 400	8.1
House/flat/room, in backyard	1 039	1.2	26 929	1.5
Informal dwelling/shack	12 534	14.7	321 611	17.4
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	389	0.5	15 679	0.8
Other/unspecified/NA	1 587	1.9	17 507	0.9
TOTAL	85 551	100.0	1 849 766	100.0

Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. Above table present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the OD area in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018). In the OD as a whole, 74.7 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. A total of 12 534 (14.7 per cent) of households however still reside in informal dwellings.

CONSUMER UNITS

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, including free basic services, to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services (measured in terms of the number of consumer units that has access) in the OD area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities¹.



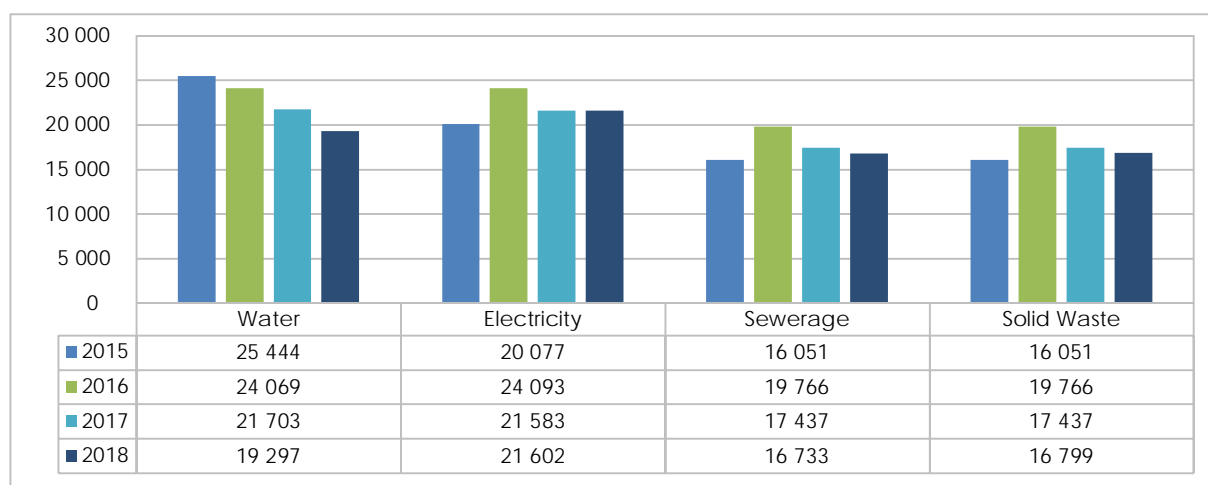
In 2018, sewage services represented the largest number of consumer units at 67 324. This was followed closely by sanitation at 65 062. Solid waste removal and electricity had 61 102 and 57 481 consumer units respectively. The relatively lower number of consumer units for electricity and solid waste can be attributed to the fact that certain areas receiving these services fall outside of the jurisdiction of the various local municipalities.

¹ Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

FREE BASIC SERVICES

As per the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the local sphere of government to provide services that satisfy the basic needs of its citizens. The Municipal Systems Act in turn defines a basic municipal services as those necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment. Such basic services include, but are not limited to the provision of water, sewage collection and disposal, refuse removal, municipal health services, street lighting, parks and recreation facilities, etc.

Government however provides a basket of free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) which aims to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable communities. To qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per the criteria determined by individual local municipalities. In general, a household is classified as indigent when the occupants in said households earn a combined income of less than a certain amount (poverty threshold) defined by the indigent policy of a municipality at that point in time. Municipalities review their indigent policies (and as such the determined amount) on an annual basis to bring the defined amount in line with reigning socio-economic conditions. According to Statistics South Africa, in 2017 most municipalities classified an indigent household as a family earning a combined income of less than R3 200 per month.



Increased economic hardship at national level is expected to impact on poorer households and their ability to afford quality services. The burden will in turn be passed to local municipalities who must strain their revenue streams to extend services to indigents.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing which types of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past financial year.

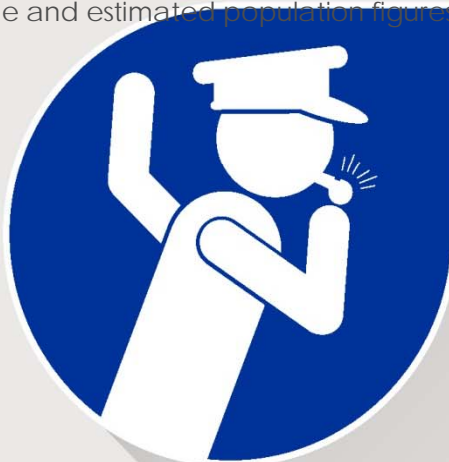
The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Over the last year, 21 002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common cause of murder was misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings.

According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there are 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6% in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in 2018/19, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Overberg District	124	142	105
	Western Cape	3 311	3 729	3 974
Per 100 000	Overberg District	41	46	35
	Western Cape	51	56	59

Definition: *The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.*

According to the official 2018/19 crime statistics, the Western Cape murder rate increased by 4.4. per cent between 2017/18 and 2018/19. The number of murders per 100 000 people in the OD area decreased by 24.0 per cent from 46 in 2017/18 to 35 in 2018/19.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Overberg District	375	340	316
	Western Cape	7 115	7 075	7 043
Per 100 000	Overberg District	125	110	107
	Western Cape	110	107	104

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 actual number of reported sexual offences in the OD area decreased between 2017/18 and 2018/19 while also decreasing in the Western Cape as a whole across the reference period. The number of reported occurrences per 100 000 people in the OD decreased marginally from 110 in 2017/18 to 107 in 2018/19 (2.7 per cent).

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Overberg District		5 194	5 944	3 298
	Western Cape		107 379	117 157	81 344
Per 100 000	Overberg District		1 735	1 930	1 114
	Western Cape		1 657	1 769	1 203

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.*

Although there was an improvement between 2017/18 and 2018/19, the Western Cape still has the highest drug-related crime rate in the country at 1 203 reported incidents per 100 000 in 2018/19. The drug-related crime rate within the OD decreased significantly from 1 930 reported incidents per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 1 114 in 2018/19, a 42.3 per cent drop. This rate is still below the Provincial average.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Overberg District		638	769	571
	Western Cape		199	193	186
Per 100 000	Overberg District		213	250	193
	Western Cape		12 895	12 776	12 561

Definition: *Driving under the influence (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.*

The number of reported cases of driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs per 100 000 people in the OD area decreased by 22.8 per cent from 250 incidences in 2017/18 to 193 in 2019/18. The rate also decreased across the Province as a whole.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Overberg District		3 710	3 616	3 278
	Western Cape		46 043	42 662	39 418
Per 100 000	Overberg District		1 239	1 174	1 107
	Western Cape		710	644	583

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that residential burglaries per 100 000 people in the Western Cape decreased from 644 in 2017/18 to 583 in 2018/19 (9.5 per cent decrease). The number of residential burglaries in the OD decreased only by 9.4 per cent from 3 616 in 2017/18 to 3 278 in 2018/19 across this period.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Overberg District	83	76	68
Western Cape	1 410	1 379	1 387

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

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 64 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon 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 such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The number of road user fatalities in the OD decreased from 76 in 2017 to 68 in 2018 (10.5 per cent decrease).

7

THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease 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 the 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 total GDP for the OD amounted to R19288 billion in 2017 with economic activity mostly focussed within the tertiary sector (R12.99 billion; 65.4. per cent). The overall economy grew by 2.8 per cent between 2008 and 2017. In more recent times (2014 – 2018e) economic growth in the region area slowed to 1.9 per cent.

Overberg District: GDP performance per sector, 2008 – 2018e									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 – 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	11.2	2 223.4	2.1	-0.3	6.6	-3.3	-9.4	9.4	-4.8
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	11.1	2 202.9	2.1	-0.3	6.6	-3.4	-9.5	9.5	-4.8
Mining & quarrying	0.1	20.5	1.4	2.2	7.0	-0.4	6.5	1.1	-3.1
Secondary sector	23.5	4 663.1	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.9
Manufacturing	13.8	2 749.3	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.2	3.4
Electricity, gas & water	2.5	494.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-1.8	-2.6	0.5	1.3
Construction	7.1	1 419.7	3.2	1.2	3.8	2.5	1.6	-0.5	-1.2
Tertiary sector	65.4	12 991.3	3.1	2.3	3.3	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.5
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	19.3	3 834.8	3.2	2.2	2.8	3.4	2.9	0.6	1.1
Transport, storage & communication	10.8	2 143.7	3.4	2.7	4.9	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	19.7	3 910.6	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.3	1.9
General government	8.9	1 770.8	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	0.7
Community, social & personal services	6.7	1 331.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.0
Total Overberg	100.0	19 877.8	2.8	1.9	3.6	1.7	0.7	2.6	0.8

"e" denotes estimate

The **primary sector** is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 11.1 per cent (R2.22 billion) to total GDP in 2017.

The **secondary sector** contributed 23.5 per cent (R4.663 billion) to total GDP in 2017 and maintained an average 2.6 per cent growth rate between 2008 and 2017. There was growth within the manufacturing sector (2.9 per cent) and the construction sector (3.2 per cent). However, electricity, gas and water declined (-0.8) sectors. In more recent times (2014 - 2018) growth in the construction sector however slowed down.

The **tertiary sector** contributed 65.4 per cent (R12.991 billion) to total GDP in 2017 and maintained an average 3.1 per cent growth rate between 2008 and 2017. There was growth within the wholesale retail trade, catering & accommodation (3.2 per cent), transport, storage & communication (3.4 per cent) and finance, insurance, real estate business services (3.4 per cent).

LABOUR

Overberg District contributed 129 370 jobs to formal and informal employment in 2017.

Overberg District: Employment growth per sector 2008 – 2018e									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 – 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	21.6	27 911	-11 830	906	-1 536	5 704	-1 366	-1 217	-679
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	21.5	27 879	-11 828	908	-1 537	5 703	-1 367	-1 217	-674
Mining & quarrying	0.0	32	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	-5
Secondary sector	14.7	19 053	3 107	2 412	680	390	497	490	355
Manufacturing	7.8	10 034	1 502	1 241	237	347	93	386	178
Electricity, gas & water	0.3	378	104	29	11	12	10	7	-11
Construction	6.7	8 641	1 501	1 142	432	31	394	97	188
Tertiary sector	63.7	82 406	23 857	12 080	2 632	3 296	601	3 249	2 302
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	22.5	29 135	8 895	4 916	729	1 456	417	1 658	656
Transport, storage & communication	3.9	5 047	2 250	670	120	391	-197	249	107
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	15.5	20 088	7 253	4 515	881	1 053	313	879	1 389
General government	7.8	10 034	1 873	335	535	-182	189	-332	125
Community, social & personal services	14.0	18 102	3 586	1 644	367	578	-121	795	25
Total Overberg	100.0	129 370	15 134	15 398	1 776	9 390	-268	2 522	1 978

"e" denotes estimate

Employment in the OD was in 2017 mostly concentrated within the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (22.5 per cent; 29 135), agriculture, forestry and fishing (21.5 per cent; 27 879) and the finance, insurance, real estate & business services (15.5 per cent; 20 088) sectors. Collectively, these three sectors contribute 59.5 per cent to total employment in the municipal area.

Between 2008 and 2017, a total of 15 398 jobs were created in the OD - notable job creation in the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (4 916) and Finance, insurance, real estate business services (4 515). There were job losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which can mostly be attributed to the impact of the drought, but other factors such as mechanisation also come into play.

Overberg: Trends in labour force skills, 2014 - 2018				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 – 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	16.9	3.6	15 540	16 040
Semi-skilled	42.7	3.4	39 304	40 715
Low-skilled	40.5	3.9	37 264	37 662
Total OD	100.0	3.6	92 108	94 417

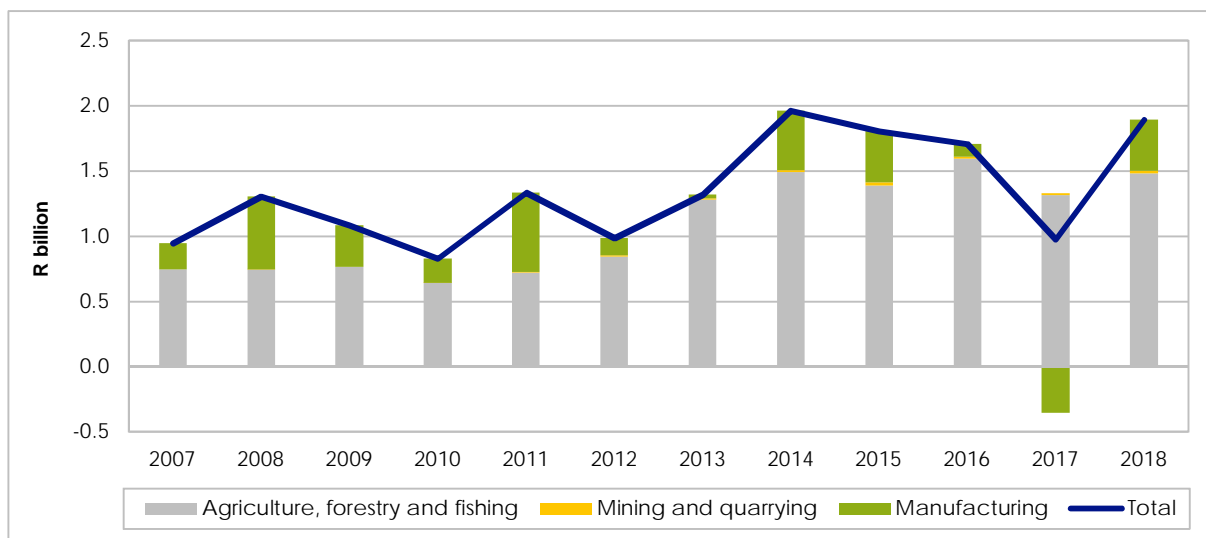
In 2017, the OD's labour force is estimated to mostly consist of semi-skilled (42.7 per cent) and low-skilled (40.5 per cent) worker and only 16.9 per cent is skilled labour. The Overberg labour force grew by 3.6 per cent between 2014-2018. The highest growth is experienced in the low-skilled category (3.9 per cent) and the skilled category (3.6 per cent).

Western Cape: Unemployment Rates (Narrow definition)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
City of Cape Town	14.8	16.2	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.4	19.1	20.3	21.2	21.0
West Coast	6.8	8.2	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.8	8.6	9.6	10.5	10.7
Cape Winelands	6.9	8.1	9.4	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.3	9.1	9.6	9.5
Overberg	6.6	8.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.1
Garden Route	13.1	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.1	15.1	15.4	15.2
Central Karoo	20.5	21.4	22.3	22.1	21.6	20.9	21.0	19.6	20.5	21.2	20.7
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

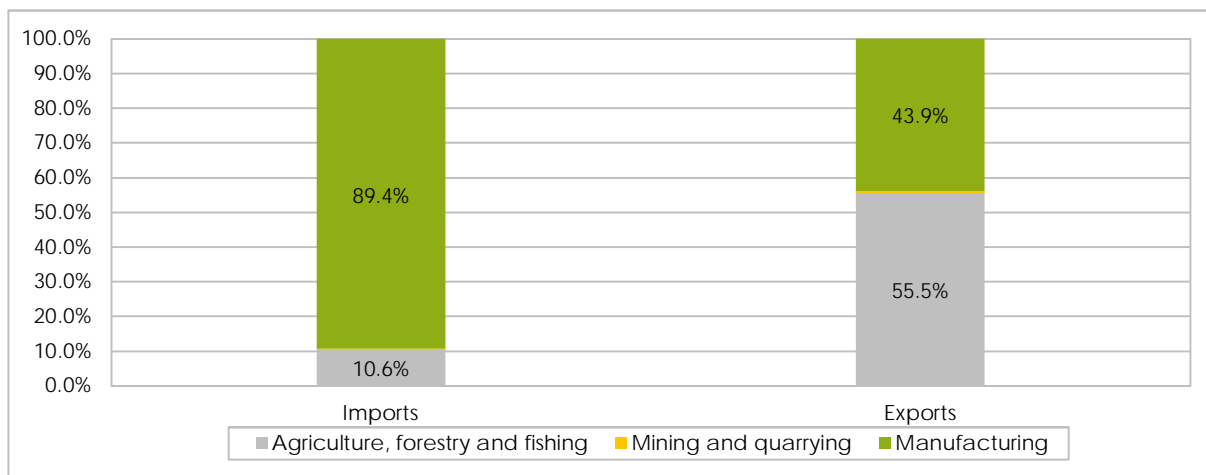
Unemployment rate in the OD (10.1 per cent) is in 2018 estimated to be significantly below the Provincial average (17.7 per cent).

International Trade Dynamics

The OD has consistently had a trade surplus between 2007 and 2018. Although volatile, the general trend points to a growing surplus over the ten assessment years.



The main drivers of the surplus are agricultural, forestry and fishing sector exports and, to a lesser extent, manufacturing sector exports. In 2018, the District’s economy exported goods to the value of R2.8 billion while importing goods to the value of R959.0 million. The resulting surplus of R1.9 billion is the second highest achieved after 2014 when the surplus reached R2.0 billion.



Manufacturing products accounted for the highest proportion of imports, 89.4 per cent, while agricultural, forestry and fishing products accounted for the largest proportion of exports (55.5 per cent). This is further evidence of the District’s comparative advantage in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. The low import value and high export value of agricultural, forestry and fishing products is *indicative* of OD’s economy being able to create valuable products within this sector. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is one of the most important sources of employment in the District specifically the Theewaterskloof and Swellendam municipal areas, and so the high exporting capacity of the OD may infer that a significant amount of labour within the District is dependent on the sustainability of export markets.

8

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can only be achieved through combined and complimentary contributions from all public sector spheres as well as the private sector.

The OPMII compared the 2019/10 MTREF infrastructure commitments made by the Western Cape Government (WCG) within the geographical jurisdiction of a local municipality to the capital budget contributions made by the various local municipalities themselves. As the provincial and municipal financial years do not fully align, the municipal capital budget information was sourced from the approved 2018/19 MTREF budgets. The 2019/20 municipal capital budget spend detailed in the OPMII therefore referred to the outer year estimates and not actual committed funds.

With the approval of the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets, Provincial Treasury is for the first time able to compare actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the OD municipality will amount to **R464.9 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Overberg District: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Transport and Public Works	107 840	178 355	178 670	464 865
Total	107 840	178 355	178 670	464 865

Provincial infrastructure commitments towards the OD will mainly be directed towards the road transport and public works function which will leverage the Municipality's strategic advantage of being located adjacent to a prominent transport corridor.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R19.0 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Overberg: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	TOTAL
Governance and Administration	365	335	335	6 762
Community and Public Safety	4 860	3 371	3 595	34 364
Economic and Environmental Services				
Trading Services	6 128	-	-	6 128
<i>Energy Sources</i>				
<i>Water Management</i>				
<i>Waste Water Management</i>				
<i>Waste Management</i>	6 128	-	-	6 128
Total	11 353	3 706	3 930	18 989

Most of the Municipality's capital budget is directed towards waste management and Community and public safety.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2019*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2019*

SOURCES

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

SOURCES

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
- Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

8. Public Infrastructure Spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMII), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*