



Western Cape
Government



Cederberg Municipality

2018



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Cederberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

53 451



Households

15 279

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 85.1%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 37.3

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 33.9%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.583

Human Development Index 0.683

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

11

Immunisation Rate

66.4%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

18.2%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

216

DUI

52

Drug-related Crimes

1 315

Murder

28

Sexual Offences

92

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

94.9%

Refuse Removal

68.6%



Electricity

88.4%



Sanitation

92.3%



Housing

78.1%



Road Safety

2017

Fatal Crashes 22

Road User Fatalities 33

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

7.3%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Drought

Risk 2 Increased population & demand for services

Risk 3 Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

23.3%

Manufacturing

19.3%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

13.7%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

2015

It is of critical importance for public policy decision makers across all spheres of government to acknowledge demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality.

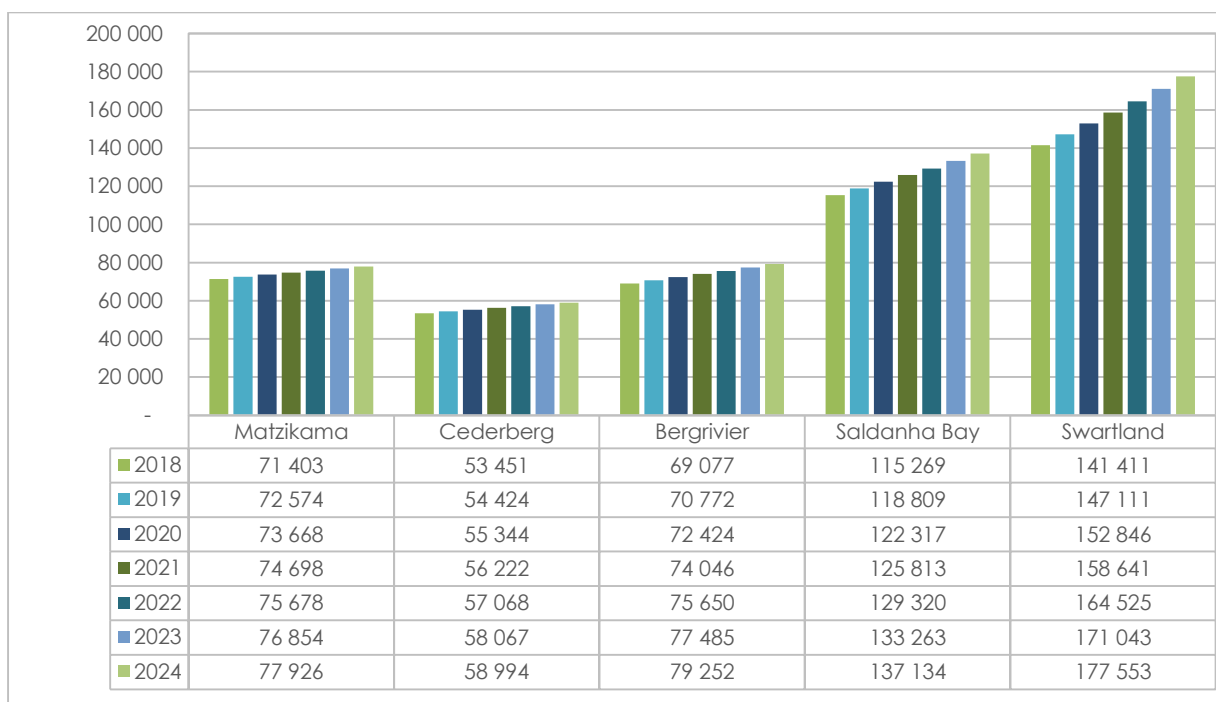
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

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 – 2018) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2024.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018



POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Cederberg currently has a population of 53 451, rendering it the smallest municipal area within the West Coast District. This total is estimated to increase to 58 994 by 2024 which equates to 1.37 per cent 1.4per cent growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Cederberg is therefore below the estimated population growth of the West Coast District of 2.8 per cent.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	12 728	33 857	3 184	47.0
2019	13 416	35 859	5149	51.8
2024	13 864	38 894	6 236	51.7

The above table depicts Cederberg'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 seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a higher pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services. A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimates show a sharp increase in the number of people within aged cohort (65+) related to the other age categories. The substantial increase in the aged category is expected to raise the dependency ratio.

A relatively small increase in the child cohort between 2019 and 2024, coupled with growth in the working and aged categories is expected to decrease the dependency ratio in the Cederberg during this period.

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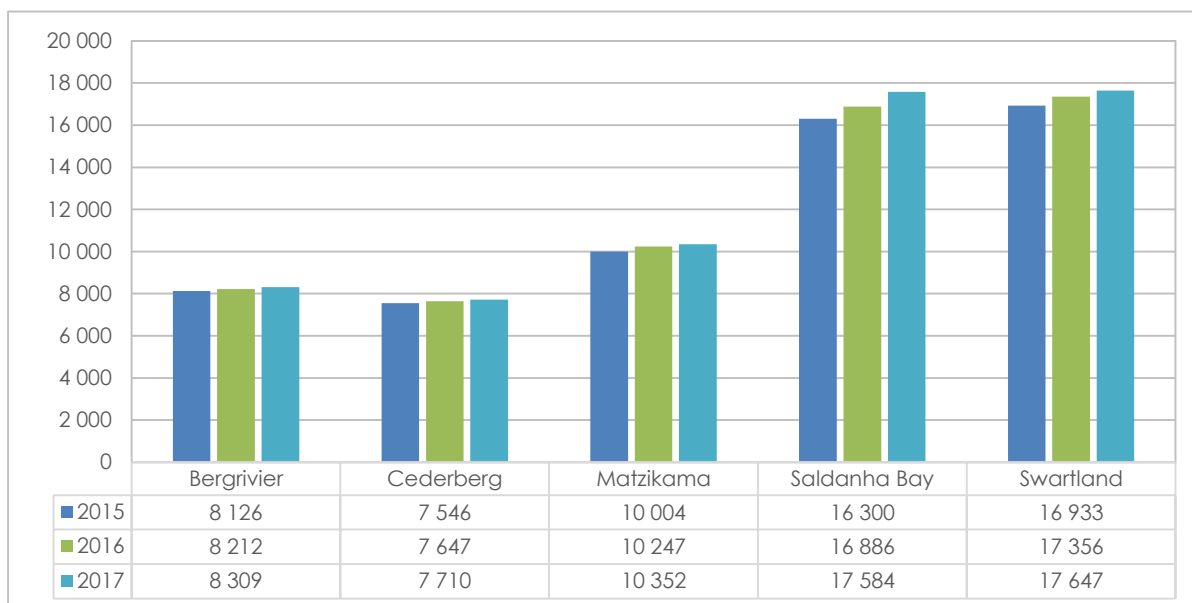
EDUCATION

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.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2018

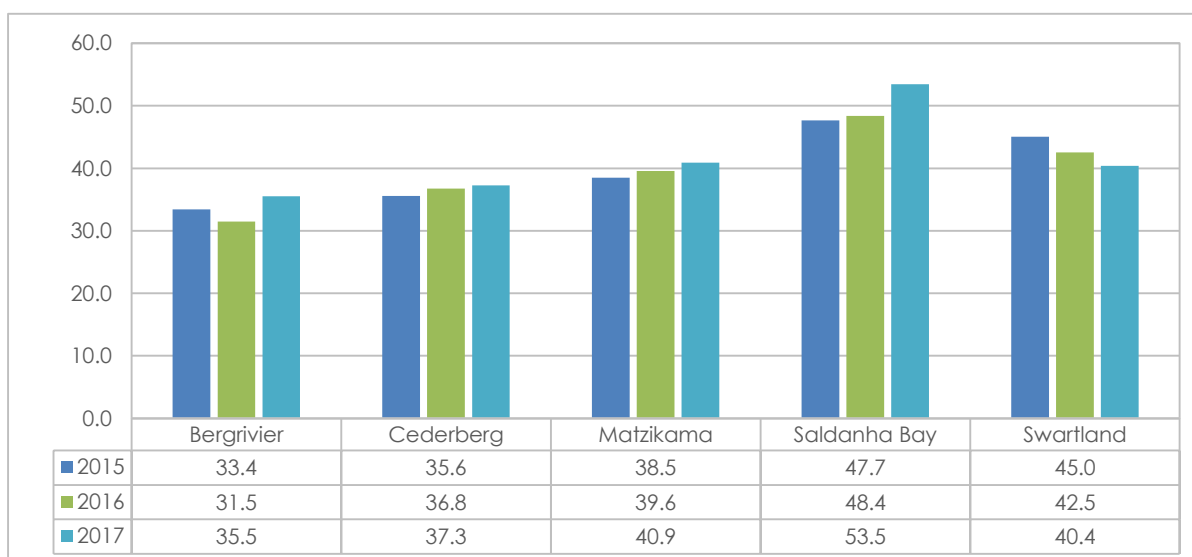


LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Cederberg increased moderately (1.3 per cent) off from 7 546 in 2015 to 7 647 in 2016 and continued with this moderate growth trajectory in 2017 (0.8 per cent) to 7 710 learners. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

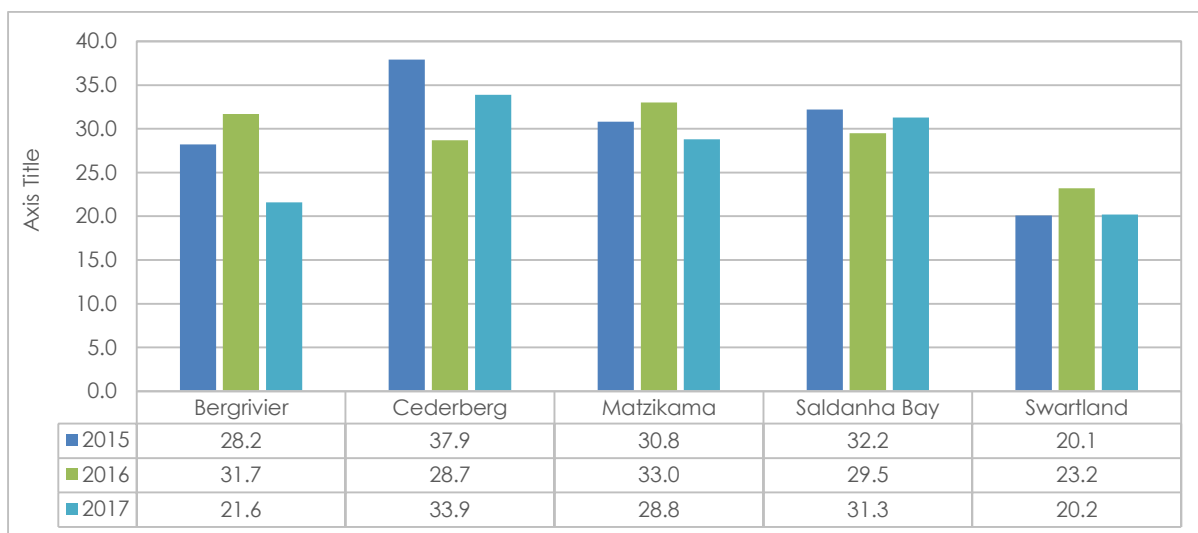
LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Cederberg increased from 35.59 in 2015 to 36.76 in 2016 and up to 37.25 in 2017, which could in future affect learner performance within the Cederberg municipal area. Despite this increase, schools within Cederberg have the second lowest learner-teacher ratio within the West Coast District. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

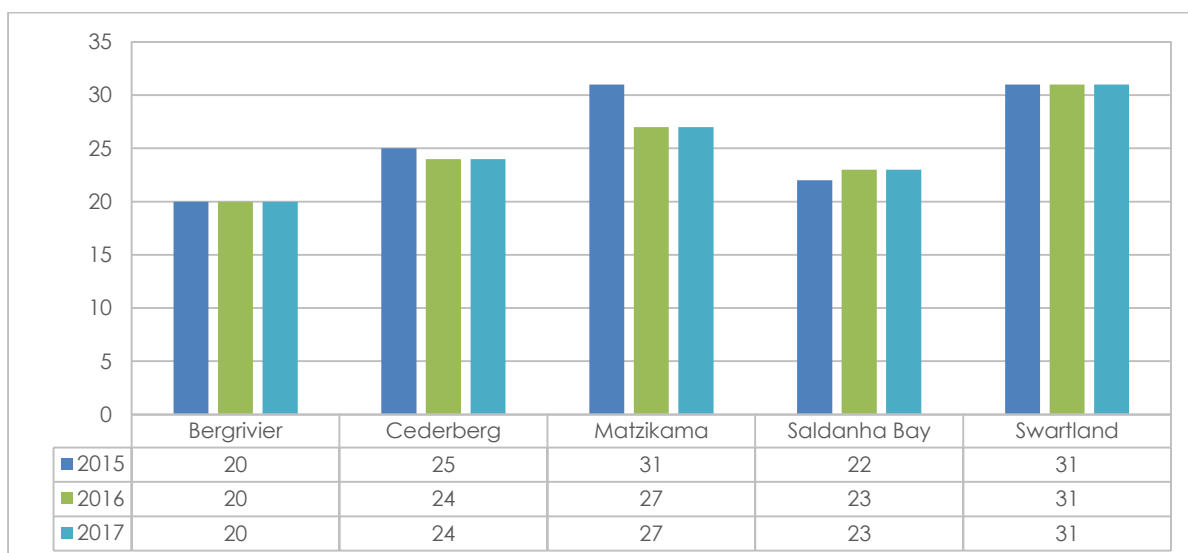
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

The drop-out rates for learners within Cederberg municipal area that enrolled between 2015 and 2016 contracted from 37.9 per cent to 28.7 per cent respectively. Of particular concern is the notable increase to 33.9 per cent in 2017, rendering it the highest in the District. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month and teenage pregnancies.



EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

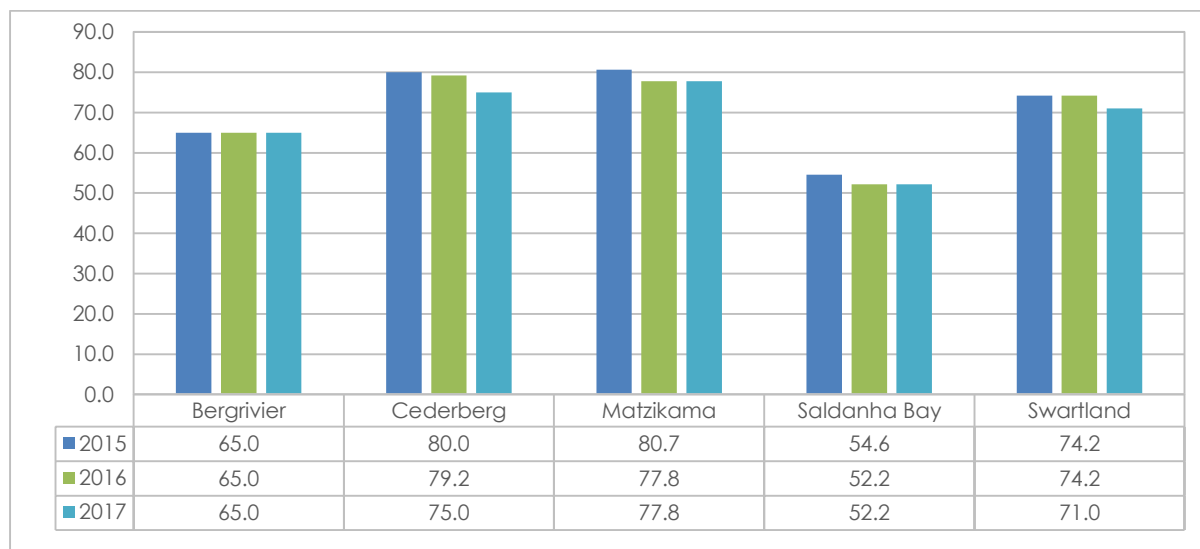
The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



In 2017, Cederberg had a total of 24 public ordinary schools. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

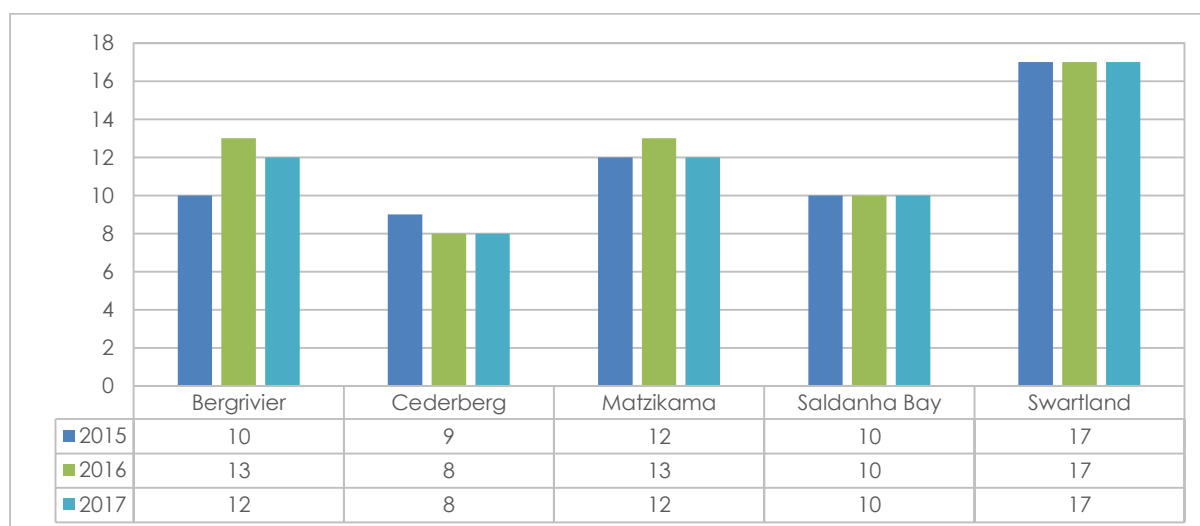
NO-FEE SCHOOLS

However, the proportion of no-fee schools dropped marginally from 54.5 per cent in 2015 to 52.1 per cent in 2017. This could in future add further upward pressure to the drop-out rate.



SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

The number of schools equipped with libraries in the Cederberg area remained at 8 (or a third of schools) between 2016 and 2017, which is the lowest coverage within the West Coast District.

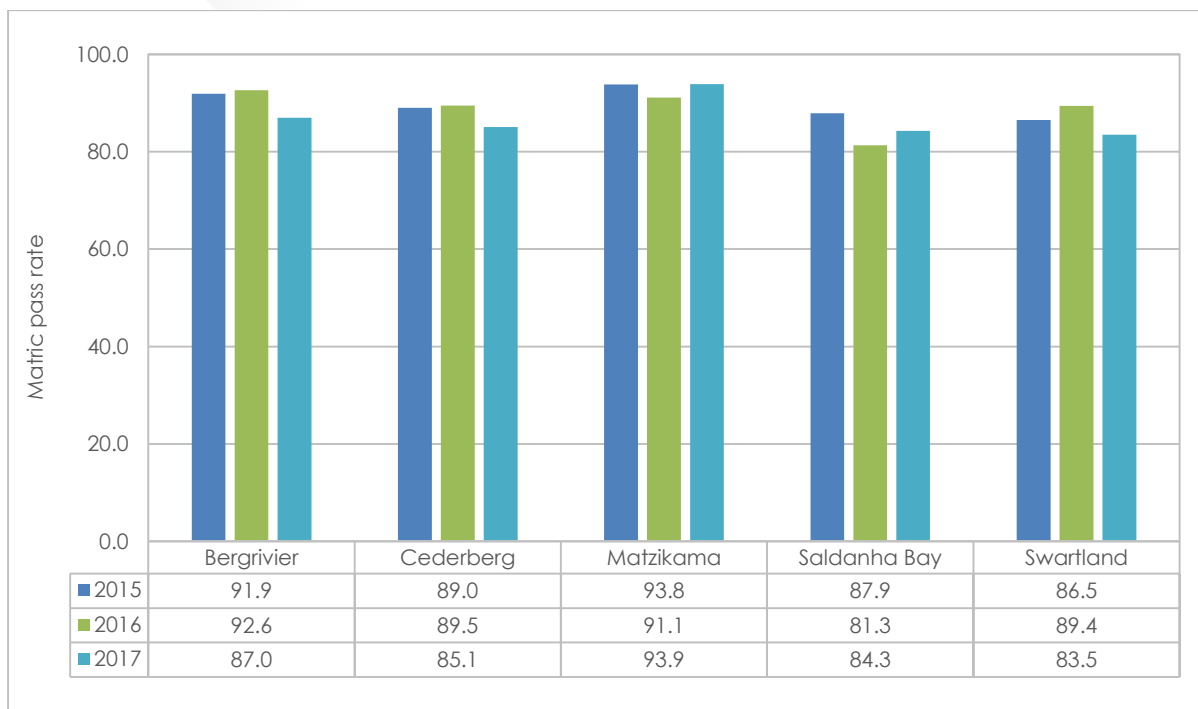


Economic literature supports the overwhelming evidence on the five aspects of public libraries as agencies of community development and its positive impact on communities, namely a) libraries serve as a medium to access information and to learn, b) libraries support social inclusion and equity, c) libraries promote community engagement, d) libraries create a bridge to resources and community participation, and e) libraries encourage economic vitality within the community.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



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



Cederberg matric pass rate remained at 89 per cent and 89.5 per cent in 2015 and 2016 respectively, but decreased to 85.1 per cent in 2017. This could hamper learners chances to access higher education to broaden their opportunities. The matric pass rate within the Cederberg area remains marginally below that of the West Coast District (86.76 per cent) in 2017.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Cederberg municipal area. 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, private facilities are not included.

Data source: Department of Health, 2018



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.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Cederberg	6	5	0	0	2	0	6	11
West Coast	27	37	0	1	7	0	45	74

In terms of healthcare facilities Cederberg had 11 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2017/18, which comprises of 6 fixed PHC clinics and 5 mobile clinics. In addition, there's 2 district hospitals, as well as 6 ART treatment sites/clinics and 11 TB treatment sites clinics.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



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

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Cederberg, has 0.8 ambulance per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is below the district average of 1.5 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

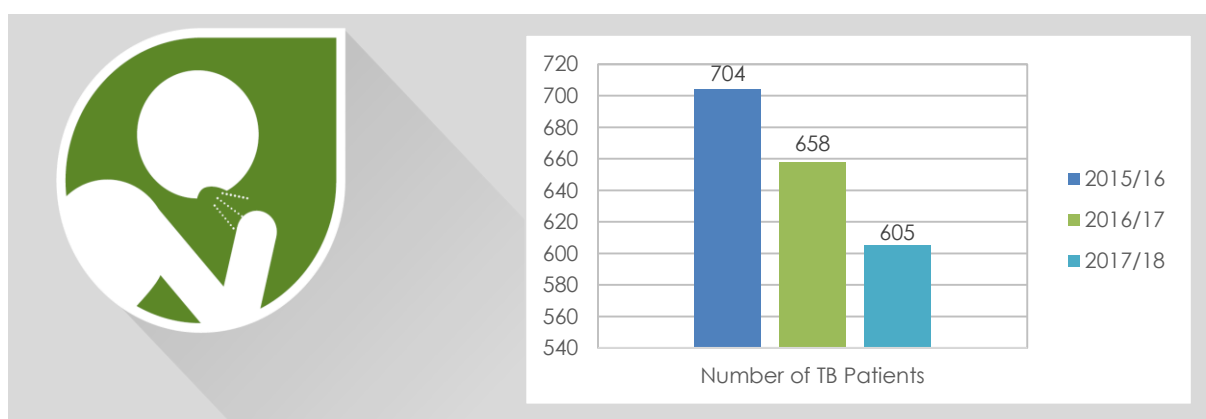
HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients		HIV Transmission Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Cederberg	1 643	2 064	383	420	1.2	2.0
West Coast District	8 910	10 588	1 835	2 217	1.8	2.9

The total number of registered patients receiving ARTs in Cederberg rose steadily from 2016/17 to 2017/18. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 421 between 2016/17 to 2017/18. The patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated in six clinics or treatment sites.

A total of 10 588 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in West Coast District in 2017/18. Cederberg represents 19.4 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the West Coast District. The number of new antiretroviral patients increased to 420 in 2017/18 from 383 in 2016/17. HIV transmission rate for Cederberg shows a regression from 1.2 per cent in 2016/17 to 2.0 per cent in 2017/18. This consequently matched the District figure which rose from 1.8 per cent in 2016/17 to 2.9 per cent in 2017/18.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



In contrast to the rising numbers of HIV/AIDS cases, Cederberg experienced a decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases. Cederberg with 605 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 704 in 2015/16 represent 16.7 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites in West Coast District. The TB patients are treated in 11 TB clinics or treatment sites.

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 mortality 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	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Cederberg	81.8	66.4	1.8	3.1	16.3	10.4	15.9	17.48
West Coast District	70.5	63.3	1.6	1.7	6.8	9.2	13.3	13.4

Immunisation rate in the Cederberg area have declined from 81.6 per cent in 2016/17 to 66.4 per cent in 2017/18. Cederberg's malnutrition rate (per 100 000 people) increased from 1.8 per cent in 2016/17 to 3.1 in 2017/18.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) in the Cederberg area has improved from 16.3 per 1 000 live births in 2016/17 to 10.4 per 1 000 live births in 2017/18. A rise/decrease in the NMR may indicate deterioration/improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The number of **malnourished children** under five years in Cederberg in 2016/17 was 1.8 per 100 000 which increased to 3.1 per 100 000 in 2017/18. At 3.1, Cederberg's rate is higher than that of the District average of 1.7 per 100 000 in 2017/18.

The **low birth weight** indicator has worsened between 2016/17 and 2017/18 shifting from 15.9 to 17.4 per cent which is higher than the District figure of 13.4 in 2017/18.

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	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Cederberg	0.0	0.0	9.1	18.2	0.4	0.4
West Coast District	0.0	0.0	8.7	16.6	0.4	0.4

The **maternal mortality rate** in the Cederberg area and West Coast District for the period 2015/16 – 2017/18 has remained at zero deaths per 100 000 live births.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has deteriorated from 9.1 to 18.2 per cent of total deliveries in 2016/17 and 2017/18 respectively. This is of concern as these are teenage girls who are of school going age and could lead to high dropout rate at schools in the Cederberg area and West Coast as a whole.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** remains steady at 0.4 for 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Cederberg Area.

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.*

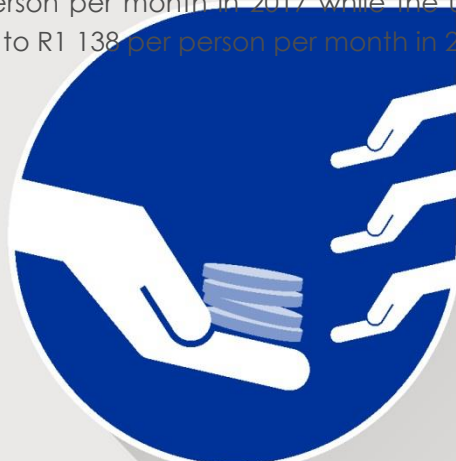
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POVERTY

This section outlines living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Cederberg municipal area 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 including 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 Cederberg municipal area.

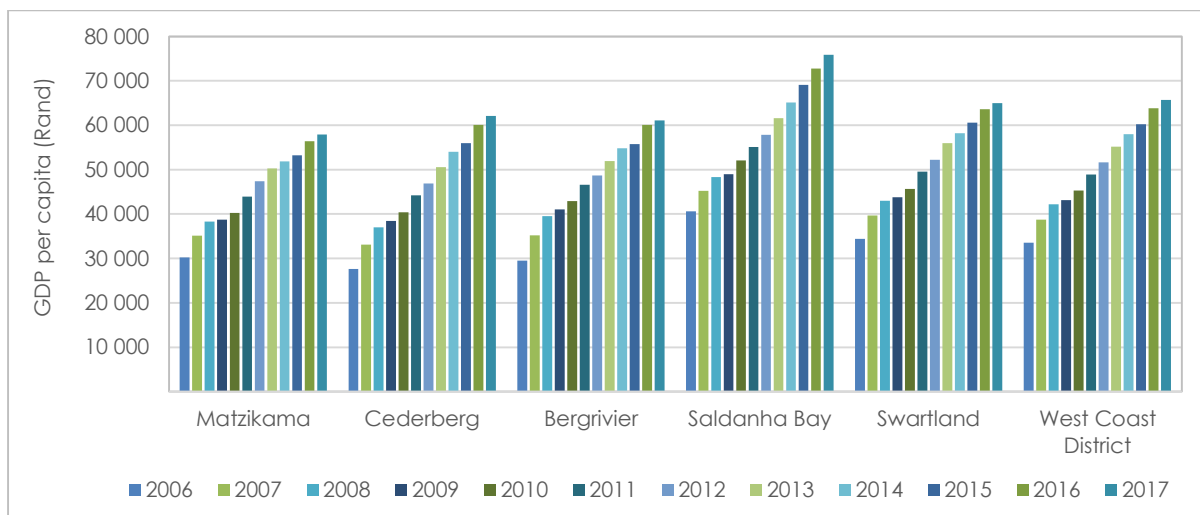
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report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

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



GDPR PER CAPITA

An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP 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 GDP per capita indicator.

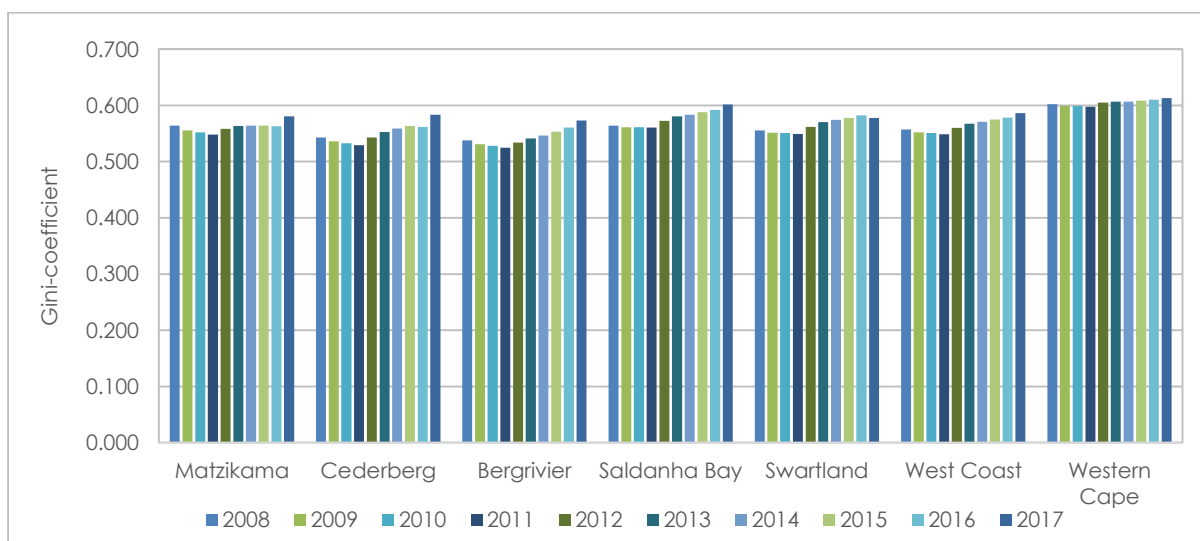


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At R62 095 in 2017, Cederberg's real GDP per capita is marginally below that of the West Coast District's figure of R65 711 as well as that of the Western Cape.

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. Income inequality has increased in Cederberg between 2010 and 2017 (moving from 0.53 – 0.58) with the exception of 2011, when it dropped below 0.55.

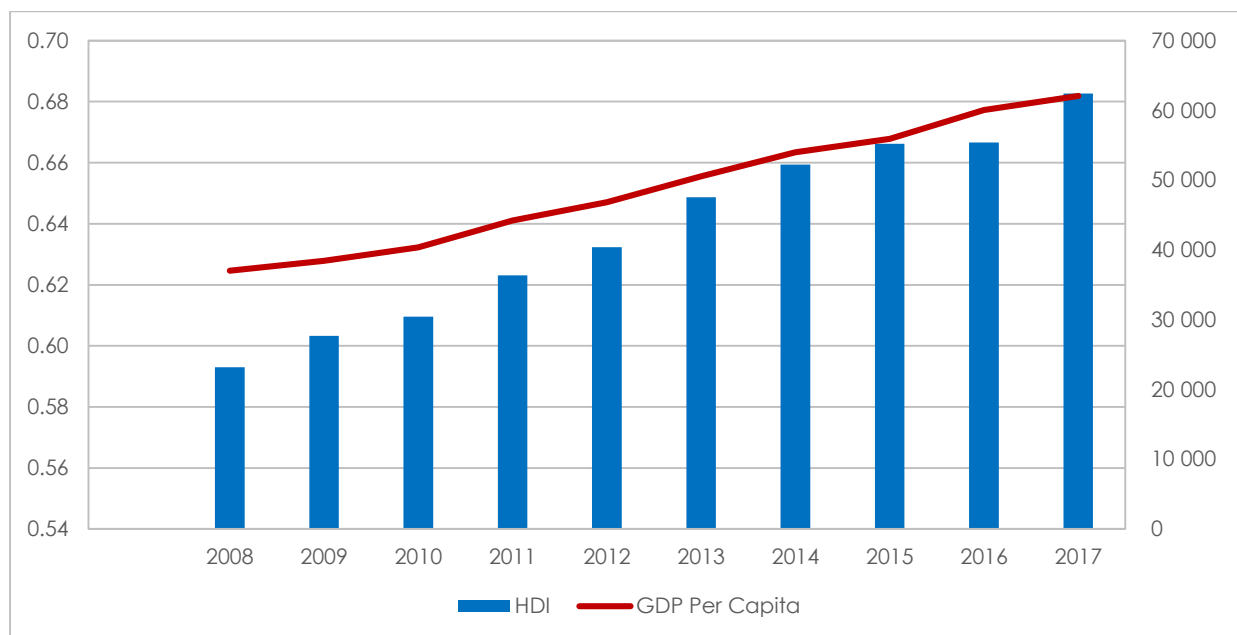


Source: Global Insight, 2017

On a positive note, income inequality levels are in 2017 marginally lower in Cederberg (0.583) than in the West Coast District (0.586) and the Western Cape (0.613).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)¹ to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. Per capita income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year. Per Capita Income might not be the income of every individual in the state. Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are other important criteria for measuring development.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Cederberg, West Coast and the whole of the Western Cape between 2011 and 2015 shifting from 0.623 to 0.666 for Cederberg, with the exception of a drop in HDI levels for the Western Cape for 2016. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above. The HDI for Cederberg was 0.683 in 2017, compared to 0.703 and 0.733 for the West Coast and Western Cape respectively.

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

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

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



ACCESS TO SERVICES & HOUSING

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), 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.

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Cederberg Municipal area. With a total of 15 279 households, 78.1 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Cederberg	West Coast District
Total number of households	15 279	129 862
Formal main dwelling	11 936	111 389
	78.1%	85.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200m)	14 499	125 336
	94.9%	96.5%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	13 511	120 155
	88.4%	92.5%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	14 100	122 205
	92.3%	94.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	10 488	108 311
	68.6%	83.4%

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however higher than this at 94.9 per cent 88.4 per cent and 92.3 per cent respectively, while household access to refuse removal services was at 68.6 per cent. These figures are slightly off that of the District in relation to West Coast District figures for access, albeit by only 2 – 3 percentage points overall. However, the refuse removal figure for Cederberg displays a notable deficit in relation to that of the District by a notable 14.8 per cent.

SERVICES GROWTH

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for 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.

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer/billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support for indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. An understanding of these trends will allow for improved planning for the demand of services per consumer unit as well as for revenue projections.

Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services was relatively slow and even regressed over the 2007 – 2017 period, contracting by 4.1 per cent average year on year. This equated to a total drop of 4 752 consumer units over the specific 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/billing unit	13 797	9 045	-4 752	-4.1%
Indigent support for water services	1 177	2 012	835	5.5%

In contrast with this, indigent support for water services increased by 835 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 5.5 per cent. This shows that growth in non-revenue generating consumer units was considerably more than that of overall growth.

Sanitation Services

There was 4 099 unit drop in total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average year on year decline of -3.6 per cent over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit	13 298	9 199	-4 099	-3.6%
Indigent support for sanitation services	1 177	2 012	835	5.5%

Also for sanitation services, there is a stark contrast in overall growth versus the growth in indigent support over the 2007 – 2017 period; as overall consumer units for sanitation services decreased, there was still overall strong growth in indigent support. Indigent support for water services increased by 835 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 5.5 per cent.

Electricity Services

Compared to water and sanitation, electricity services per consumer/billing unit started off on a significantly lower base, with 11 407 units in 2007 decreasing to 9 627 in 2017, contracting by 1.7 per cent average annual over the 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit	11 407	9 627	-1 708	-1.7%
Indigent support for electricity services	1 177	1 984	807	5.4%

In contrast with this, indigent support for water services increased by 807 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 5.4 per cent. This shows that growth in non-revenue generating consumer units was considerably more than that of overall growth.

Refuse Removal Services

Similar to the electricity services, the refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit started off a significantly lower base when comparing to water and sanitation services, with 11 026 units in 2007 decreasing to 8 842 in 2017; contracting by 2.2 per cent average annual. This shows a notable decline over the 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit	11 026	8 842	-2 184	-2.2%
Indigent support for refuse removal services	1 177	2 012	835	5.5%

The growth in indigent support for refuse removal services, which increased by 835 units (5.5 per cent average annual) over the 2007 – 2017 period, shows an inverse relationship to the regression experienced for Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal numbers which declined by 2.2 per cent for the same period.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA. The crime statistics show which type of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past year. The most notable changes that we have seen so far are the marked increase in crime related to murder and cash-in transit.

Between 1993 and 2011 the murder rate, the most reliable of all crime statistics declined almost consistently year on year. The highest murder rate in 100 years (78 murders per 100 000 people) was recorded in 1993, as South Africa transitioned to democracy. By 2011 it had dropped to 30.1 per 100 000.

But over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100 000 ensuring that South Africa remains one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.

The Western Cape 's persisting problem with gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the most notorious area in the country, notorious for its gang violence. The murder rate increased by 9.6 per cent with over 300 murders reflected on the crime stats of 2017/18. The number of women murdered increased by 11 per cent, the number of boys by 20 per cent, and girls by 10 per cent from the year before.

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

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



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Cederberg	33	21	28
	West Coast District	133	110	129
Per 100 000	Cederberg	62	40	52
	West Coast District	30	25	29

Definition: Murder is unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2017/18 crime statistics indicate that murder has increased by 7 per cent to over 20 000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 57 murders a day and at a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100 000 populations. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increases by 12.6 per cent (418) from 3 311 to 3 729, almost doubling the national increase of 6.9 per cent in 2017/18. Within the Cederberg area, the murder rate (per 100 000 population) increased by 30.0 per cent from 40 in 2017 to 52 in 2018, whereas the murder rate within the West Coast District increased by 16.0 per cent from 25 in 2017 to 29 in 2018. The murder rate in Cederberg is above the district average of 16 per cent per 100 000 inhabitants.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Cederberg	113	100	92
	West Coast District	563	556	514
Per 100 000	Cederberg	213	191	172
	West Coast District	129	127	114

Definition: Sexual offences includes rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking.

The rate of sexual violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape). With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018, there were 172 sexual crimes (per 100 000 people) recorded in Cederberg compared with 191 the previous year, which equates to a reduction of 9.9 per cent. In turn, the sexual crimes rate declined by 10.2 per cent from 127 in 2017 to 114 in 2018 across the West Coast District.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Cederberg	876	1 097	1 315
	West Coast District	5 492	7 064	8 188
Per 100 000	Cederberg	1 654	2 093	2 460
	West Coast District	1 258	1 616	1 817

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.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 769 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's drug related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes within the Cederberg area displays an increase in 2018, up by 19.8 per cent from 1 097 cases in 2017 to 1 315 cases in 2018 (per 100 000 population). The West Coast District trend is also on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes increasing by 17.5 per cent from 2 093 in 2017 to 2 460 in 2018 (per 100 000 population).

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Cederberg	47	64	52
	West Coast District	464	509	579
Per 100 000	Cederberg	89	122	97
	West Coast District	106	116	128

Definition: DUI refers to a situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Cederberg area shows a decrease of 20.5 per cent from 122 in 2017 to 97 in 2018 (per 100 000 population). In the West Coast District area, the number of cases increased by 10.3 per cent from 116 in 2017 to 128 in 2018 (per 100 000 population). It is noteworthy that cases of driving under the influence are on the decline in Cederberg.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Cederberg	341	257	216
	West Coast District	3 042	3 048	2 082
Per 100 000	Cederberg	644	490	404
	West Coast District	697	696	622

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

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS indicate that residential burglaries in the Western Cape increased by 5.3 percent. Residential burglary cases within the Cederberg area decreased by 17.6 per cent from 490 in 2017 to 404 in 2018 (per 100 000 population).

Residential burglaries within the West Coast District also show a decline of 10.6 per cent from 696 in 2017 to 622 in 2018 (per 100 000 population). Although declining, the number of cases of residential burglary crimes remain a serious concern throughout the West Coast District area.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Cederberg	27	15	22
West Coast District	125	86	100

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

Fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Cederberg Municipality has fluctuated but gradually decreased since 2015 from 27 crashes to 22 in 2017. The number of fatal crashes in the broader West Coast District decreased by 31.2 per cent between 2015 and 2016 from 125 to 86 before increasing again to 100 towards the end of 2017.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Cederberg	32	17	33
West Coast District	146	107	116

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 previous section specified that a total of 22 fatal road crashes occurred within the Cederberg region in 2017, resulting in 33 road fatalities. Whereas there was a steady increase in fatal crashes in Cederberg between 2016 and 2017 from 15 to 22, there has been a substantial increase of 94.1 per cent in the number of people that died in these crashes for the same period from 17 fatalities in 2016 to 33 fatalities in 2017.

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

7

THE ECONOMY

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

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



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The local economy of the Cederberg municipal area is dominated by the agriculture, forestry & fishing sector (R802.5 million; 23.3 per cent in 2016), followed by the manufacturing sector (R663.5 million; 19.3 per cent); and in third place Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R472.3 million; 13.7 per cent). Combined, these top three sectors contributed R1.9 billion (56.3 per cent) to the Cederberg municipal economy, which was estimated be worth R3.4 billion in 2016.

Cederberg GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	23.5	810.0	2.6	2.6	3.7	8.0	-2.2	-7.1	10.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23.3	802.5	2.6	2.5	3.7	8.0	-2.2	-7.1	10.4
Mining and quarrying	0.2	7.6	0.4	3.5	-3.0	6.9	-0.1	0.6	7.4
Secondary Sector	26.5	912.6	4.8	3.9	5.5	4.8	2.7	2.4	4.1
Manufacturing	19.3	663.5	4.5	3.8	5.3	4.5	2.6	1.8	4.7
Electricity, gas and water	2.1	73.5	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	2.4
Construction	5.1	175.6	7.7	5.7	8.7	8.1	4.5	5.7	1.7
Tertiary Sector	49.9	1 718.5	4.0	3.1	4.3	4.0	2.6	2.6	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	13.7	472.3	3.7	2.6	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	0.2
Transport, storage and communication	12.1	415.3	5.0	4.0	5.7	6.7	1.7	2.2	3.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	10.3	354.6	4.2	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.6
General government	8.6	295.9	4.3	2.9	5.1	4.5	2.0	1.9	0.8
Community, social and personal services	5.2	180.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7
Total Cederberg	100.0	3 441.2	3.8	3.1	4.4	5.2	1.4	0.1	4.4

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the construction sector registered the highest average growth rate (7.7 per cent) in Cederberg during this period, followed by the Transport, storage & communication (5.0 per cent). Manufacturing showed signs of firm growth for the period under review with a growth rate of 4.5 per cent which is reassuring giving the significance of this sector to overall economic resilience and well-being.

A cause of concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy, such as agriculture (2.6 per cent) registered modest growth rates for the period. The agriculture sector contracted in 2015 and 2016 (-2.2 per cent and -7.1 per cent respectively) due to the severe drought but the estimated growth rate for 2017 is a healthy 10.4 per cent.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Cederberg municipal area, beginning with a breakdown of skills of the labour force, followed by employment numbers per sector as well as the unemployment levels. The majority of workers in the Cederberg labour force in 2016 was dominated by low skilled workers (53.0 per cent) and only 11.9 per cent were skilled.

Cederberg trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017					
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2016	2017e
Skilled	11.9	2.5	2.6	2 324	2 336
Semi-skilled	35.0	1.8	3.1	6 817	6 871
Low skilled	53.0	-1.3	2.7	10 314	10 175
Total Cederberg	100.0	0.1	2.8	19 455	19 382

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The Table shows that the number of skilled workers increased by 2.5 per cent annual average and semi-skilled workers by 1.8 per cent annual average during the period 2006 – 2016, while a notable decrease was experienced in the number of low-skilled workers. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Cederberg municipal area in 2016 (11 466 or 44.3 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (3 624 or 14.0 per cent); community and social services (2 666 or 10.3 per cent); general government (2 029 or 7.8 per cent) and the finance and businesses (1 904 or 7.4 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed 21 689 or 83.9 per cent of the 25 866 jobs in 2016.

Cederberg: Employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017euj7									
Sector	Contribution to employment	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)				
	2016	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 – 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	44.4	11 476	-4 318	1 791	748	-504	2 182	-449	-186
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44.3	11 466	-4 318	1 790	748	-504	2 182	-449	-187
Mining and quarrying	0.0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Secondary Sector	12.7	3284	781	713	132	185	177	146	73
Manufacturing	8.4	2 181	375	421	80	110	138	53	40
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	57	23	11	3	1	0	3	4
Construction	4.0	1 046	383	281	49	74	39	90	29
Tertiary Sector	42.9	11 106	3 497	1 811	370	341	438	268	394
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	14.0	3 624	1 117	732	115	102	192	117	206
Transport, storage and communication	3.4	883	430	182	82	-14	60	46	41
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7.4	1 904	673	350	72	72	97	45	64
General government	7.8	2 029	706	166	20	132	-7	61	-40
Community, social and personal services	10.3	2 666	571	381	114	49	96	-1	123
Total Cederberg	100.0	25 866	-40	4 315	1 250	22	2 797	-35	281

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Only the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Cederberg municipal area reported net job losses (-4 318) between 2006 and 2016. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of this sector to the Cederberg economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was wholesale, retail and trade (1 117), followed by general government (706); financial and business services (673); and community and social services (571).

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)												
Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Cederberg	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.3	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.8	5.9	6.7	7.3
West Coast District	4.1	4.7	6.4	7.8	9.2	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.9	8.9	10.1	11.1
Western Cape	13.8	13.3	12.9	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.2	17.4	18.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Over the last decade, Cederberg's unemployment rate has been rising steadily, rising from 2.4 per cent in 2006 to 6.4 per cent in 2010, hovering at that till 2014, before dipping to 5.9 per cent in 2015 and then trending upwards to 7.3 per cent in 2017. The Cederberg unemployment rate in 2017 was considerably lower than that of the District (11.1 per cent) and the Province (18.2 per cent) which is somewhat reassuring.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2018*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2018*

2. Education

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

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2018*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2018*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2018; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*

SOURCES

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*
- Growth in water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*
- Indigent support for water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2018*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2018*