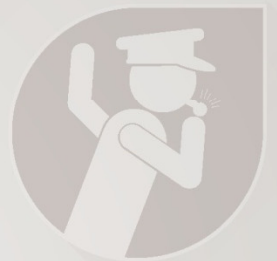




Western Cape
Government



Saldanha Bay Municipality
2019



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Saldanha Bay: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

119 132



Households

35 550

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate 79.8%

Learner Retention 67.7%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 29.9

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient

0.604

Human Development Index

0.731

Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities

10

Immunisation Rate

53.7%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

119

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

0.9

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

1 305

DUI

193

Drug-related Crimes

1 177

Murder

30

Sexual Offences

108

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

99.5%

Refuse Removal

86.5%



Electricity

85.8%



Sanitation

86.5%



Housing

74.8%



Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 32

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

15.7%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Heightened levels of poverty

Risk 2 Access to Basic Services

Risk 3 Decrease in learner retention rates

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Manufacturing

21.9%

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

18.4%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

14.5%

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.

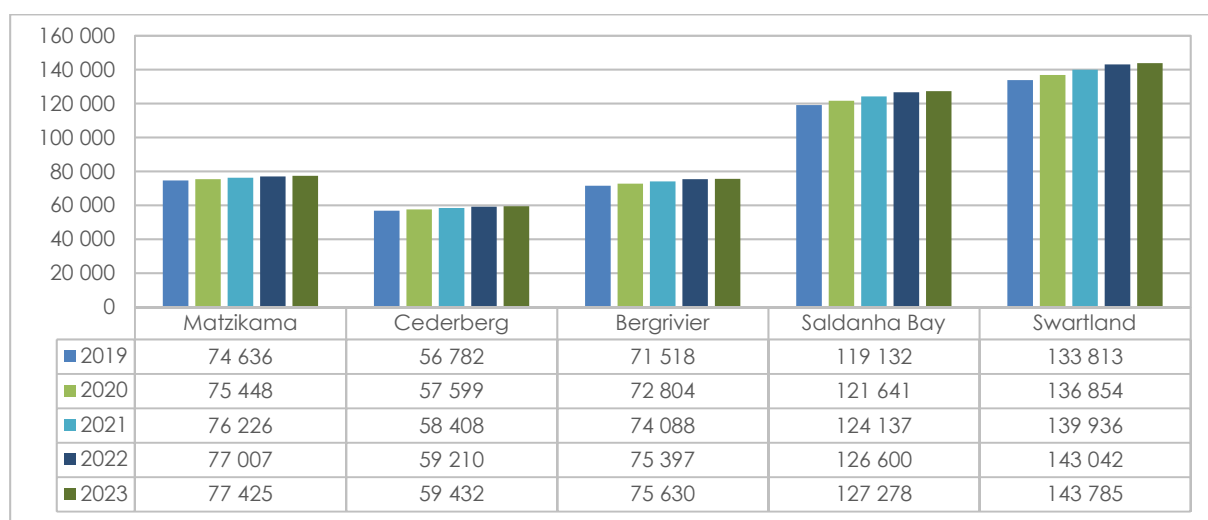
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households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



Saldanha Bay currently has a population of 119 132, rendering it the second most populated municipal area in the West Coast District (WCD), behind Swartland with 133 813 people. The total population is estimated to increase to 127 278 by 2024 which equates to an average annual growth rate of 1.7 per cent. The estimated population growth rate of Saldanha Bay is therefore slightly above the estimated population growth of the WCD of 1.5 per cent.

West Coast District: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Matzikama	100.6	100.8	101.1	101.2	101.8
Cederberg	101.3	101.5	101.8	101.8	101.9
Bergrivier	92.9	92.7	92.6	92.5	92.0
Saldanha Bay	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.5
Swartland	98.5	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.5
West Coast District	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4

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 in general less males than females in Saldanha Bay. The SR for Saldanha Bay does however slightly increase towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as a decrease in male mortality rates and the potential inflow of working males. The variance in life expectancy between males and females can in turn also be attributed to a variety of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23). There are in general more males than females in Matzikama and Cederberg.

Saldanha Bay: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	32 701	81 148	5 283	46.8
2022	34 167	86 373	6 060	46.6
2025	35 459	89 244	6 683	47.2
Growth	1.4%	1.6%	4.0%	-

The above table depicts Saldanha Bay'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.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 4.0 per cent. The child and working age cohorts in turn only grew by 1.4 and 1.6 per cent respectively. The notable increase in the aged cohort is expected to increase the dependency ratio onwards from 2022 to 2025.

HOUSEHOLD SIZES

Saldanha Bay: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Saldanha Bay municipal area are increasing, the actual size of households is expected to reduce from 3.5 to 3.4 persons between 2020 and 2021 but stabilise thereafter at that level. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) into the area as a result of enhanced urbanisation. Other contributing factors include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

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 West Coast District (WCD) was 15 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the WCD compare as follows:

- **Saldanha Bay** 59 people/km²
- Swartland 36 people/km²
- Bergrivier 16 people/km²
- Cederberg 7 people/km²
- Matzikama 6 people/km²

2

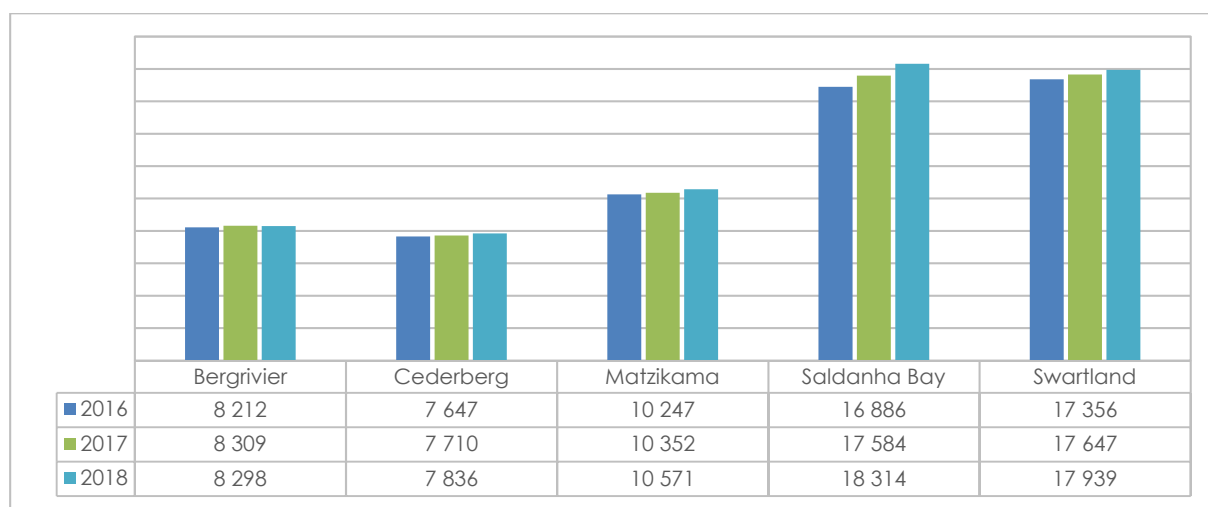
EDUCATION

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



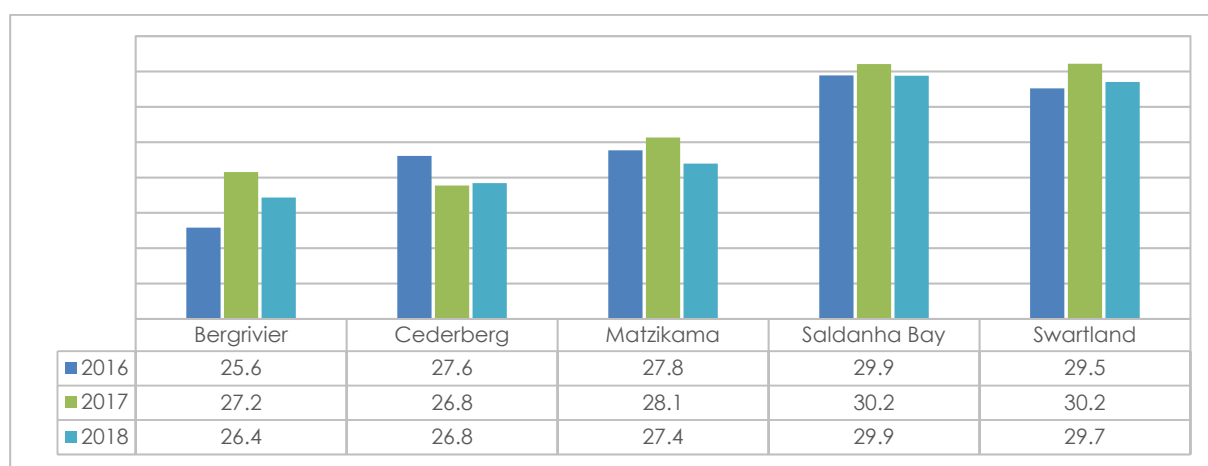
LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Saldanha Bay increased by 8.4 per cent for the period 2016 to 2018 (from 16 886 to 18 314), the highest in the district when compared to the other municipal areas. This could be attributed to a number of factors including in-migration and birth rates. Economic connectivity to surrounding areas and perceived economic opportunities may be additional factors relating to the surge in learner enrolment.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

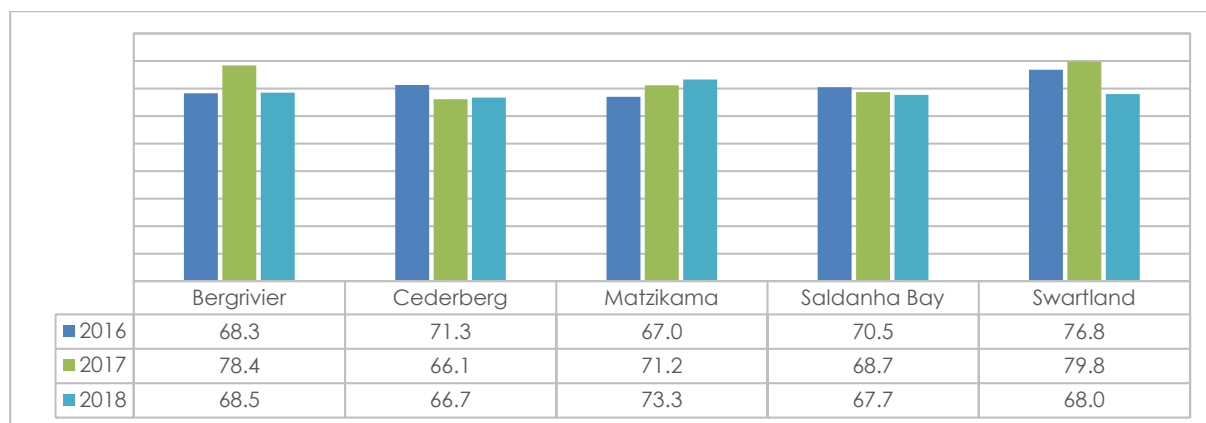
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and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



The learner-teacher ratio in Saldanha Bay increased from 29.9 learners in 2016 to 30.2 learners in 2017, but contracted marginally to 29.9 learners in 2018, which could in future affect learner performance within the Saldanha Bay municipal area. Saldanha Bay recorded the highest learner-teacher ratio in the WCD indicating the need for more teachers in the area.

LEARNER RETENTION

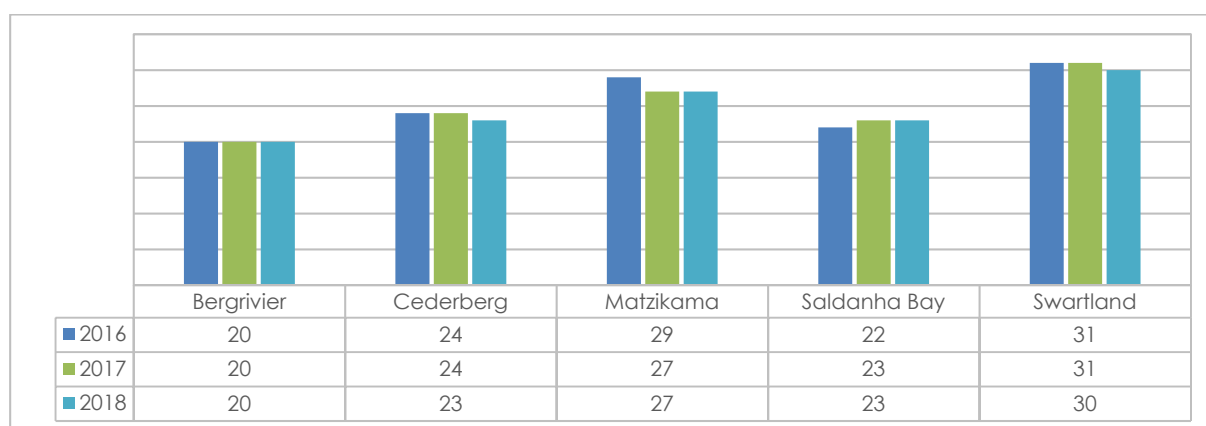
The learner retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner retention rates are influenced by multiple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



The Saldanha Bay retention rate while not spectacular, has regressed year-on year from 70.5 per cent in 2016 to 67.7 per cent in 2018. While not exhibiting the lowest retention rate in the District, as the economic powerhouse of the region coupled with the vast investment wave currently setting upon the region, the retention rates becomes an important proxy for future labour trends and employment outlook in years to come.

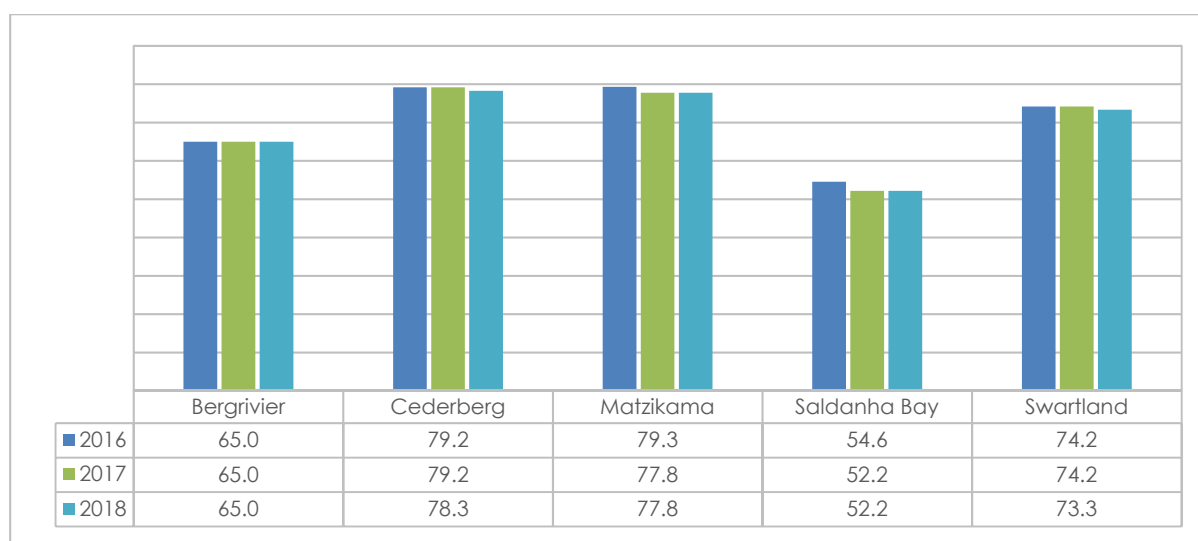
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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.



In 2017, Saldanha Bay received an additional school bringing the total number of public ordinary schools to 23. The low number of schools in relation to high learner enrolment relative to the other areas in the district further accentuate the need for additional schools in the Saldanha Bay area. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

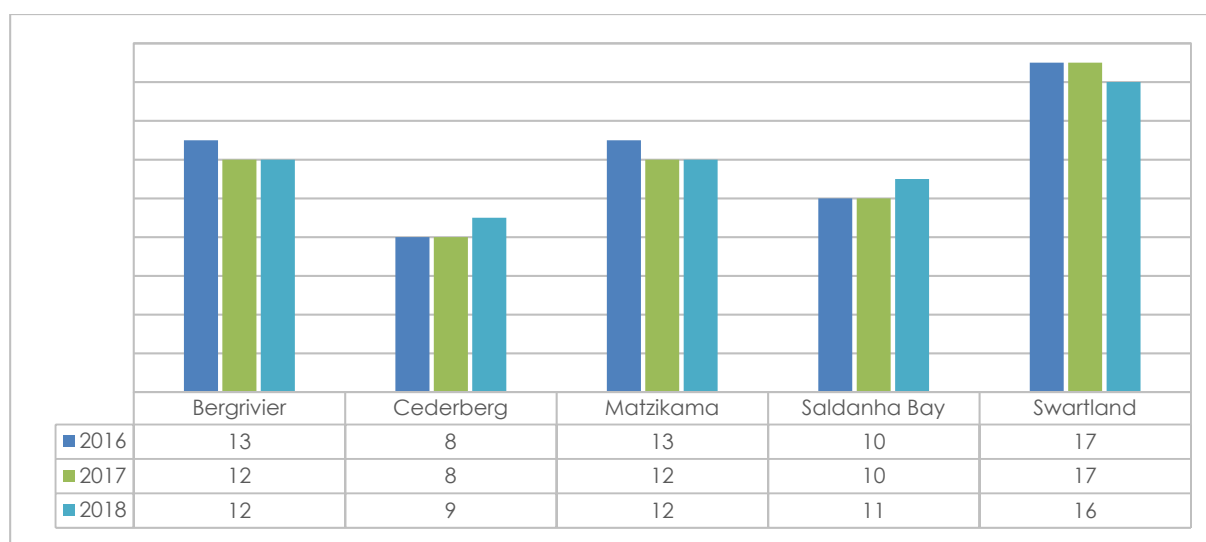
NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools dropped from 54.6 per cent in 2016 to 52.2 per cent in 2018. This could in future further increase the drop-out rate. Saldanha Bay has the lowest proportion of no-fee schools across the WCD region in 2018.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

The presence of school libraries together with library staff are said to have a positive impact on student achievement.

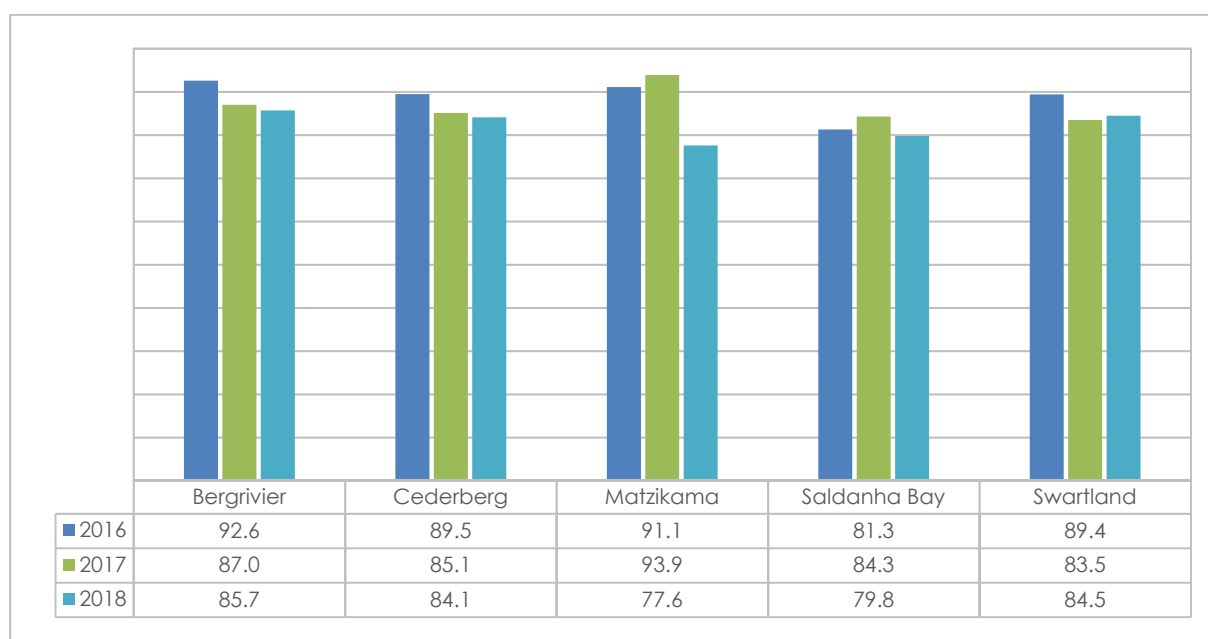


The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 10 in 2016 to 11 in 2018 which could affect the overall educational outcomes within the Saldanha Bay area. Given the impending rise in learners and the importance of Saldanha Bay to overall labour supply and economic performance of the WCD, the current number of libraries would appear to be low.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the State is involved in 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 Saldanha Bay municipal area. This particular statistic is vital as it could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities.



The matric pass rate for Saldanha Bay improved from 81.3 per cent in 2016 to 84.3 per cent in 2017 but regressed sharply to 79.8 in 2018. Saldanha Bay had the second lowest pass rate in the District.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the City of Cape Town. 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, 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 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
Saldanha Bay	7	3	0	0	1	0	7	11
West Coast District	25	37	0	1	7	0	43	75

In terms of healthcare facilities, Saldanha Bay had 10 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 7 fixed and 3 mobile clinics. In addition, there is a district hospital, as well as 7 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 11 Tuberculosis clinics/sites. There are no community health or community day centres in Saldanha Bay.

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.

Saldanha Bay has 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2018 which is on par with the district average of 2 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

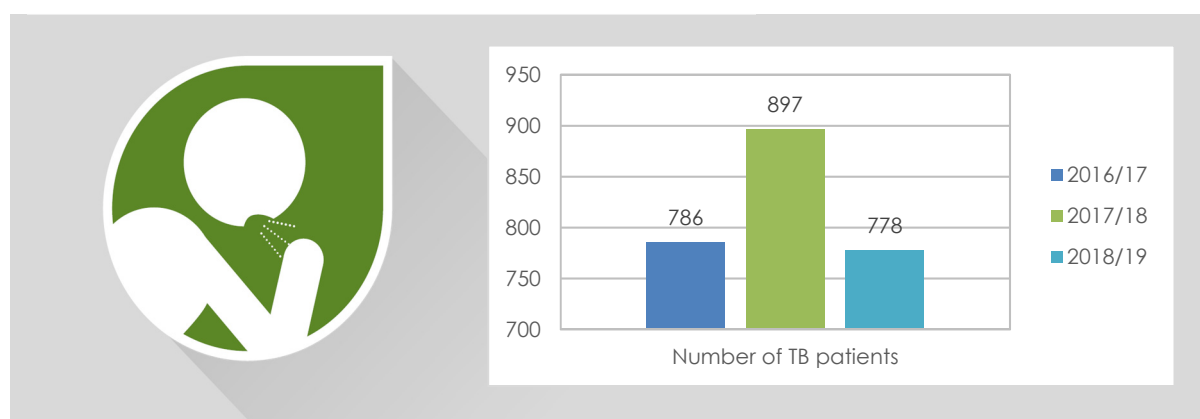
HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the western Cape Province accounting for 8 per cent in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services. Access to Antiretroviral treatment extends the lifespan of many in South Africans, who would have otherwise died prematurely. According to the Western Cape Department of Health there were eight ART clinics/treatment sites in 2018.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Saldanha Bay	2 958	3 408	558	709
West Coast District	8 910	10 588	1 835	2 217

Saldanha Bay's total registered patients receiving ARTs is steadily rising between 2017 and 2018 (increase of 450 patients). In addition, the number of new antiretroviral patients increased to 709 in 2018 from 558 in 2017. A total of 10 588 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the WCD in 2018 compared to 8 910 registered patients in 2017. Saldanha Bay, at 3 408 patients, represent 32.2 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the WCD. This could be an indication that the prevalence of HIV is increasing or an indication that more people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Closely linked to the HIV and AIDS is the Tuberculosis epidemic. Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016 (Western Cape Department statistics, 2019).



Saldanha Bay experienced a decline in Tuberculosis (TB) cases in 2018. Saldanha Bay, with 897 TB patients in 2017 compared to 778 in 2018, this represents a 13.2 per cent contraction year-on-year. The TB patients are treated in 11 TB clinics or treatment sites within the Saldanha Bay Municipality.

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
Saldanha Bay	48.7	53.7	0.4	1.8	10.5	5.6	9.9	9.1
West Coast District	54.3	59.1	1.7	2.1	9.2	6.4	13.4	13.8

The **Immunisation rate** in the Saldanha Bay area has been generally low, although the rate has improved from 48.7 per cent in 2017/18 to 53.7 per cent in 2018/19.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in Saldanha Bay in 2017/18 was 0.4 which increased to 1.8 in 2018/19.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Saldanha Bay area has improved from 10.5 in 2017/18 to 5.6 in 2018/19. An improvement in the NMR may indicate progression in new-born health outcomes.

The **low birth weight** indicator improved albeit marginally from 9.9 per cent in 2017/18 to 9.1 per cent in 2018/19.

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
Saldanha Bay	0	119	15.0	14.3	1.0	0.9
West Coast District	25	71	16.6	16.2	0.4	0.4

The **maternal mortality rate** in the Saldanha Bay area increased substantially to 119 in 2018/19 from zero deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017/18.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has improved, albeit marginally between 2017/18 and 2018/19, in Saldanha Bay from 15.0 and 14.3 per cent.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** improved slightly to 0.9 per cent in 2017/18 in the Saldanha Bay 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.*

4

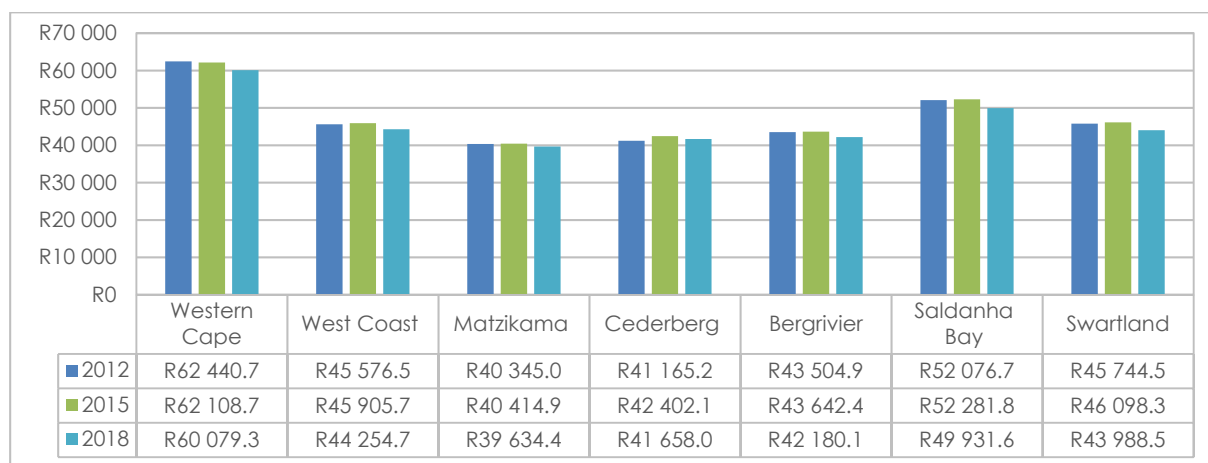
POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Saldanha Bay 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 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 Saldanha Bay 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 Professor Murray Leibbrandt from Saldrú 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

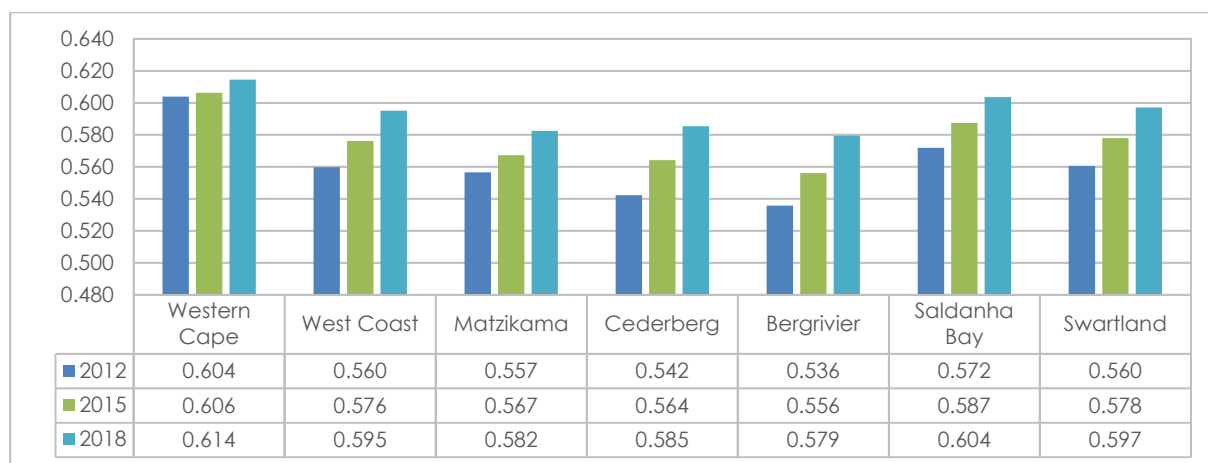
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of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



At R49 931 in 2018, Saldanha Bay's real GDPR per capita is notably above that of the WCD's figure of R44 254 but well short of the Western Cape's R60 079.

INCOME INEQUALITY

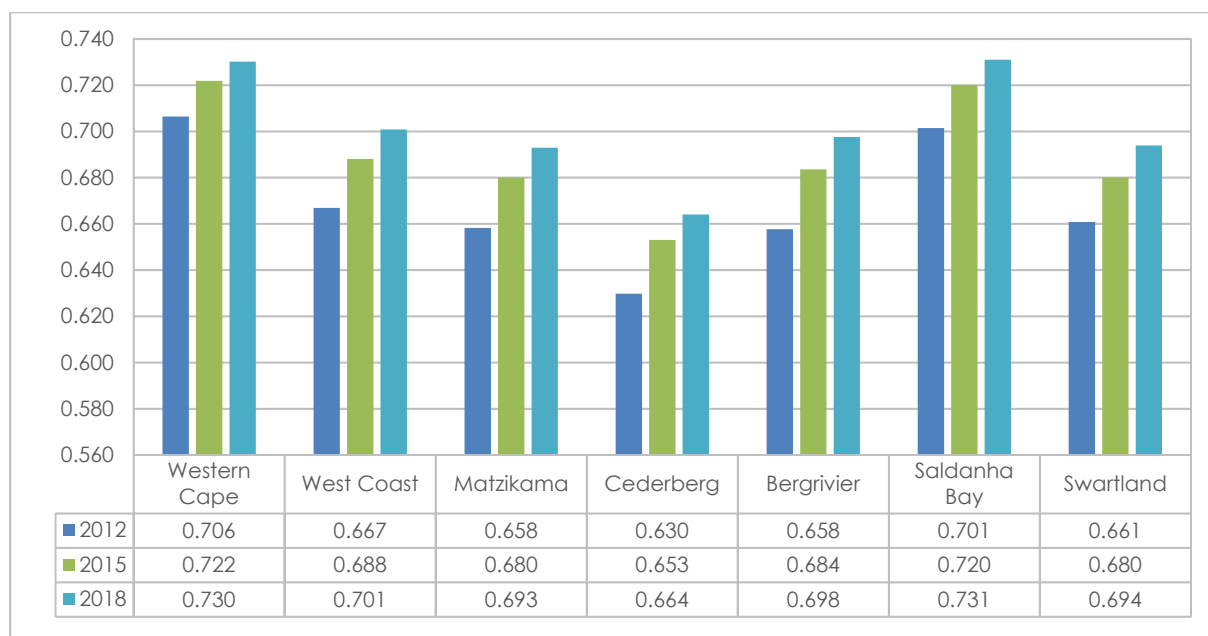
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased in Saldanha Bay between 2012 and 2018 with the Gini coefficient increasing from 0.572 in 2012 to 0.604 in 2018.



Furthermore, income inequality levels were marginally higher in Saldanha Bay for 2018 with a Gini coefficient of 0.60 when compared to neighbouring municipalities across the WCD and the Western Cape.

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. Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are other important criteria for measuring development.



There has been a general increase in the HDI in Saldanha Bay from 0.70 in 2012 to 0.73 in 2018. The trend for the WCD and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2012 and 2018, The HDI levels in Saldanha generally remain on par with that of the West Coast but lag the HDI levels for the Western Cape.

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 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 services trends.



ACCESS TO HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD 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	Saldanha Bay	West Coast District
Total number of households	35 550	129 862
Formal main dwelling	26 592 74.8%	111 389 85.5%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	35 363 99.5%	125 336 96.5%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	30 496 85.8%	120 155 96.5%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	30 745 86.5%	122 205 94.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	30 748 86.5%	108 311 83.4%

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Saldanha Bay Municipal area. With a total of 35 550 households, 74.8 per cent have access to formal housing. Access to all services were significantly higher than access to formal housing, at 99.5 per cent for water, 86.5 per cent for sanitation and refuse removal and 85.8 per cent for electricity. The proportion of households with access to water and refuse removal services were higher than at District level.

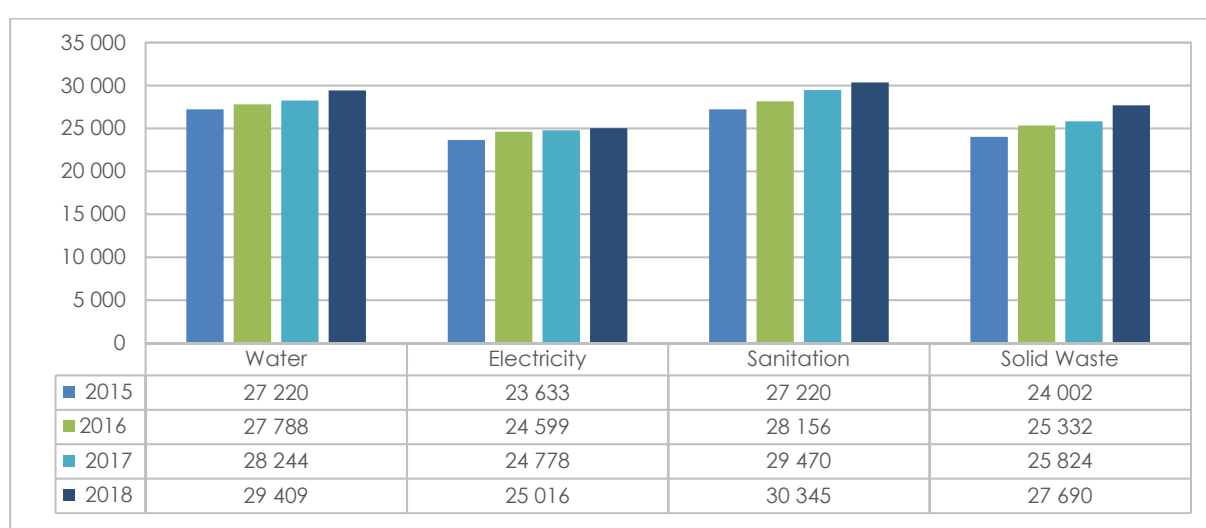
Dwelling Type	Saldanha Bay	%	WCD	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	26 342	78.2	95 324	79.8
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	155	0.5	722	0.6
Flat in a block of flats	396	1.2	2 207	1.8
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	456	1.4	5 111	4.3
House/flat/room in backyard	288	0.9	1 609	1.3
Informal dwelling/shack	5 686	16.9	12 154	10.2
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	141	0.4	858	0.7
Other/unspecified/NA	222	0.7	1 457	1.2
TOTAL	33 686	100.0	119 443	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. While most households in the WCD and the Saldanha Bay municipal area reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard, a total of 12 154 (10.2 per cent) and 5 686 (16.9 per cent) households respectively still reside in informal dwellings or shacks.

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 in the Saldanha Bay municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities².



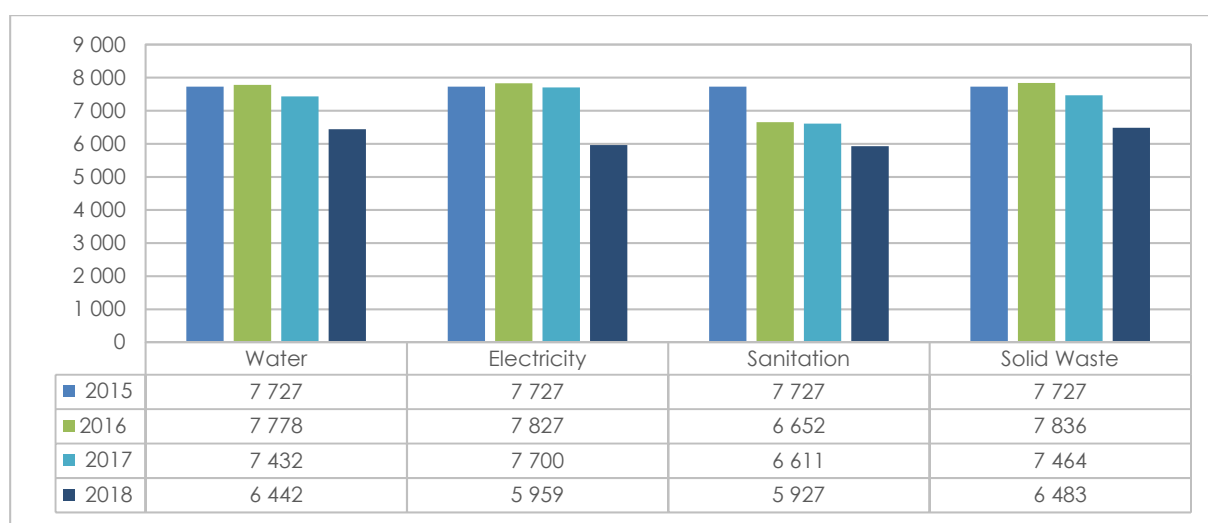
Between 2015 and 2018, the number of consumer units has grown across all services. In 2018, sanitation services represented the largest number of consumer units at 30 345; this is followed closely by water at 29 409. Electricity services had the lowest number of consumer units at 25 016, with solid waste coming in at 27 690. Access to all levels of services increased considerably between 2015 and 2018. The largest increase was recorded for access to solid waste removal services, where 3 688 additional consumers had access to this service compared to 2015. Access to sanitation services also increased substantially by 3 125 consumer units while an additional 2 189 and 1383 consumer units had access to water services and electricity respectively.

² 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 service 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. In order to qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per 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.



In 2018, the Saldanha Bay had 6 517 indigent households; 1 183 households less than compared to 2017. In line with the decline in indigent households, free basic services across all categories declined between 2017 and 2018. The largest decline was recorded for sanitation (1 800 households) and electricity (1 768 households) services.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA, has 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 per cent 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 this observed financial year, 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.

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



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Saldanha Bay	32	39	30
	West Coast District	110	129	127
Per 100 000	Saldanha Bay	29	34	25
	West Coast District	25	29	28

Definition: The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 58 murders a day and at a rate of 36.4 people murdered per 100 000 populations. Within the Western Cape Province, murders have increased by 6.6 per cent (245) from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19.

Within the Saldanha Bay area, the number of murders decreased from 39 in 2018 to 30 in 2019; the murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 34 in 2018 to 25 in 2019, while the murder rate for the WCD decreased from 29 in 2018 to 28 in 2019. The murder rate in Saldanha is amongst the lowest in the WCD.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Saldanha Bay	92	131	108
	West Coast District	556	514	512
Per 100 000	Saldanha Bay	82	114	92
	West Coast District	127	114	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 offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences increased by 4.6 per cent 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 this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18. In 2019, there were 108 sexual offences in the Saldanha Bay area; when comparing to the broader District, at 92, Saldanha Bay's sexual offences rate (per 100 000 people) was significantly lower than the District's 114.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Saldanha Bay	1 163	1 508	1 177
	West Coast District	7 064	8 188	5 819
Per 100 000	Saldanha Bay	1 042	1 308	1 000
	West Coast District	1 616	1 817	1 292

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.

According to the 2018/19 crime statistics, the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 203 per 100 000. However, the 2018/19 stats showed figures were trending downwards since 2017/18. While in 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the Province, this year the Province recorded 34.96 per cent of all drug-related crimes in the country. Drug-related crime within the Saldanha Bay area decreased in 2019, from 1 508 cases in 2018 to 1 177 cases in 2019. The WCD's drug-related offences decreased sharply in 2019, from 8 188 in 2018 to 5 819 in 2019. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 1 000 crimes per 100 000 people in 2019, the Saldanha Bay area is below that of the District and Province's rates of 1 292 and 1 203 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Saldanha Bay	103	158	193
	West Coast District	509	579	659
Per 100 000	Saldanha Bay	92	137	164
	West Coast District	116	128	146

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.

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Saldanha Bay area shows an increase of 35, from 158 in 2018 to 193 in 2019. This translates into a rate of 164 per 100 000 people in 2019, which is well above that of the District's 146 per 100 000 people in 2019.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Saldanha Bay	1 419	1 197	1 305
	West Coast District	3 043	2 802	2 813
Per 100 000	Saldanha Bay	1 271	1 038	1 109
	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 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 3 244 from 42 662 in 2018 to 39 418 in 2019. However, residential burglary cases within the Saldanha Bay area increased by 108 from 1 197 in 2018 to 1 305 in 2019. There was also a slight increase in residential burglaries in the broader WCD, from 2 802 in 2018 to 2 813 in 2019. At 1 109, Saldanha's rate per 100 000 people is well above that of the District's 622.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Saldanha Bay	23	14	32
West Coast District	92	110	121

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.

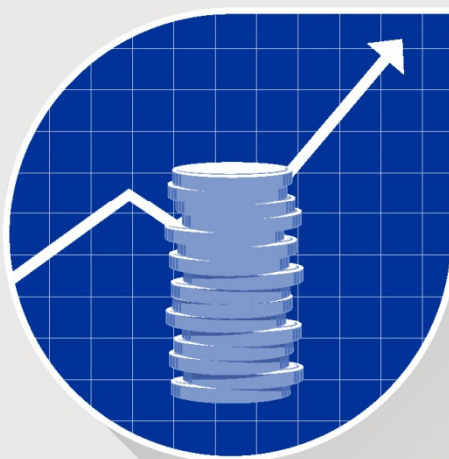
As per above, a total of 32 road users died in these crashes, up by 128.6 per cent from 14 recorded in 2017. Comparative figures for the District indicates an increase in the overall number of road user fatalities in the District, increasing by a much smaller margin (i.e. 10.0 per cent) from 110 in 2017, to 121 in 2018.

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

In the Saldanha Bay municipal area, the local economy was dominated by the manufacturing sector (R2.004 billion; 21.9 per cent), followed by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (R1.685 billion; 18.4 per cent); and wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (R1.328 billion; 14.4 per cent) in 2017. Combined, these top three sectors contributed R5.017 billion (or 54.8 per cent) to Saldanha Bay's economy, estimated to be worth R9.142 billion in 2017.

Saldanha Bay GDP performance per sector, 2008 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Average Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	18.9	1 731.8	3.5	1.1	5.2	0.1	-0.9	12.3	-10.9
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	18.4	1 684.9	3.7	1.2	5.2	0.1	-0.9	12.7	-11.0
Mining & quarrying	0.5	46.9	-1.4	-1.1	4.3	-2.3	-1.9	-0.6	-5.0
Secondary sector	27.8	2 546.0	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	-1.0	-0.2	1.7
Manufacturing	21.9	2 003.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	-1.0	-1.5	-0.2	1.7
Electricity, gas & water	1.2	109.0	-0.8	-0.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	0.9	2.4
Construction	4.7	433.1	2.5	0.8	3.4	2.4	1.6	-0.7	-2.7
Tertiary sector	53.2	4 864.6	2.5	1.8	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	14.5	1 327.7	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.7	0.1	0.9
Transport, storage & communication	8.4	770.1	-1.1	-1.2	1.1	-2.6	-1.8	-0.7	-1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	14.4	1 313.8	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.3
General government	10.0	915.8	3.1	1.2	3.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.0
Community, social & personal services	5.9	537.1	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.7
Total Saldanha Bay	100.0	9 142.4	1.9	1.2	2.6	0.9	0.6	2.7	-0.9

The 10-year trend shows that the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and the finance and business services sector registered the highest average growth rates (3.7 per cent), followed by the general government sector (3.1 per cent) and the community, social and personal services sector (2.9 per cent). A concern is the manufacturing sector, with the largest contribution to the economy (21.9 per cent), registered a contraction of -0.5 per cent between 2008-2017. Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector experienced a positive growth rate of 12.7 per cent in 2017, however it is estimated to contract by 11.0 per cent in 2018 as the effects of the drought becomes visible.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Saldanha Bay municipal area, starting with employment data per sector, a breakdown of current skill levels in the labour force as well as the unemployment rates.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs to the area in 2017 (18 388; 36.2 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (8 316; 16.4 per cent) and the finance and businesses (5 491; 10.8 per cent) sector. Combined, these three sectors contributed 32 195 or 63.4 per cent of the 50 734 jobs in 2017.

Saldanha Bay employment growth per sector 2008 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 – 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	36.4	18 443	-2 837	-116	-356	1 530	-614	-493	-183
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	36.2	18 388	-2 818	-110	-356	1 528	-614	-491	-177
Mining & quarrying	0.1	55	-19	-6	0	2	0	-2	-6
Secondary sector	13.9	7 027	-462	227	127	140	60	-22	-78
Manufacturing	9.8	4 948	-734	-56	29	122	-53	-46	-108
Electricity, gas & water	0.1	73	23	4	1	1	2	2	-2
Construction	4.0	2 006	249	279	97	17	111	22	32
Tertiary sector	49.8	25 264	6 479	3 363	736	815	436	746	630
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	16.4	8 316	2 326	1 409	192	395	185	428	209
Transport, storage & communication	2.7	1 357	198	-62	-46	52	-61	13	-20
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	10.8	5 491	1 456	963	154	230	137	172	270
General government	9.4	4 772	1 038	252	277	-65	103	-135	72
Community, social & personal services	10.5	5 328	1 461	801	159	203	72	268	99
Total Saldanha Bay	100	50 734	3 180	3 474	507	2 485	-118	231	369

Several sectors experienced net job losses between 2014 - 2018, with the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector shedding the most jobs in the last 3 years (-1 282). This can be attributed to the effects of the prolonged drought in the district. This is a cause for concern considering the significant contribution of this sector to the Saldanha Bay economy. The sectors which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2014 - 2018 were the wholesale, retail and trade (1 409), followed by financial and business services (963), and community and social services (801), illustrating the shift in the labour force to more skilled and -semi-skilled workers.

The majority of workers in the Saldanha Bay labour force in 2017 were semi-skilled (41.3 per cent), while only 18.1 per cent were skilled.

Saldanha Bay: Trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	18.1	3.2	6 926	7 126
Semi-skilled	41.3	1.8	15 858	16 106
Low-skilled	40.6	2.7	15 569	15 833
Total Saldanha Bay	100.0	-	38 353	39 065

The number of skilled workers grew at a faster rate than that of semi-skilled and low-skilled workers during the period 2014 – 2018. If the demand for skilled workers continues to grow at a faster pace, further capacitation of low-skilled and semi-skilled workers will be crucial to increase the supply of skilled labour to the area.

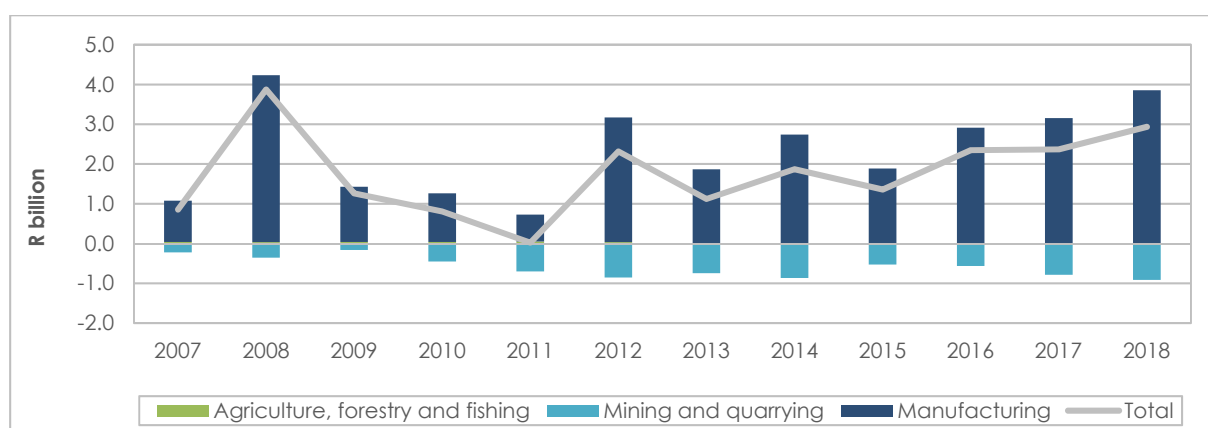
Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Saldanha Bay	9.8	11.7	13.6	14.3	13.7	13.0	13.8	12.7	14.1	15.4	15.7
West Coast District	6.8	8.2	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.8	8.6	9.6	10.5	10.7
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

Since 2015, the unemployment rate³ has been rising steadily in the area, reaching 15.7 per cent in 2018. This is much higher than the district rate of 10.7 per cent in 2018, while lower than the provincial rate of 17.7 per cent. Saldanha Bay also has the highest unemployment rate when compared to the rest of the WCD. Unemployment remains a key challenge for the Saldanha Bay area, with rising population numbers and rapid urbanisation are contributing factors as workers move to the area to seek jobs. Up-skilling of the labour force, implementation of levers such as local economic development strategies are all key in order to increase potential employment opportunities and boost economic growth in the area.

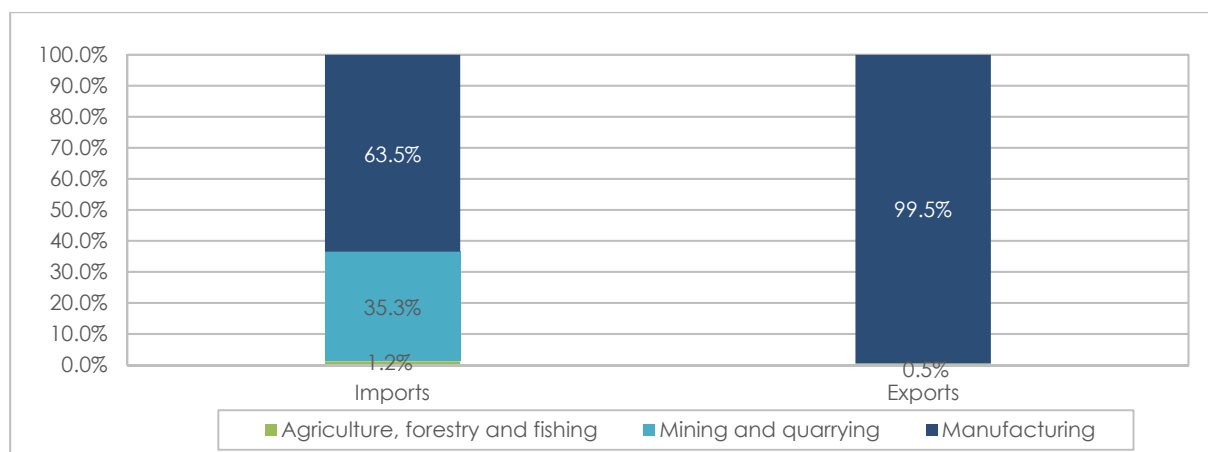
³ Narrow definition: Percentage of people that are able/willing to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, broad definition refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment. Broad definition is more difficult to accurately measure/calculate.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DYNAMICS

The figure below indicates the balance of trade in the Saldanha Bay municipal area between 2007 and 2018. The manufacturing sector was the primary driver of the positive trade balance experienced in the region over the reference period. Between 2015 and 2018, there was a consistent upward trend in the trade surplus, from R1.9 billion in 2015 to R2.9 billion in 2018, despite fluctuations over the decade. Conversely, the mining and quarrying sector registered trade deficits in every year between 2007 and 2018. The trade deficit in the mining and quarrying sector worsened between 2017 and 2018, from a deficit of R762.4 million in 2017 to R913.3 million in 2018.



The manufacturing sector accounted for 63.5 per cent of all imports into the area, while the mining and quarrying sector accounted for 35.3 per cent. Exports were nearly wholly composed of goods from the manufacturing sector, with the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounting for only 0.5 per cent of export revenue.



Imports into the Saldanha Bay municipal area were largely used in the manufacturing sector. The top import into the area was agglomerated iron ore and concentrates sourced mainly from Brazil, Venezuela, and India. The second-largest import was coke and semi-coke of coal of lignite or peat, sourced from Poland, Saudi Arabia, and China. Carbon-related goods used for furnaces, such as carbon electrodes, was the third main import. This was sourced from China, India, and Malaysia. Another dominant import was unwrought zinc imported from Peru, Namibia and Brazil.

8

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

The role of infrastructure is widely analysed as very important to both households and firms: availability and quality of infrastructure result in different decisions to invest and may influence migration, business establishment location. Infrastructure services are used as final consumption items by households and as intermediate consumption item for firms. Availability of infrastructure services significantly influences development of regions and countries. It is the reason why level and quality of infrastructure have direct effect on business productivity and growth, and different investments to infrastructure capital form inequality between regions and countries. The impact of infrastructure investments on country development is an important issue for strategic and development country policy management especially during the period of economic transition.

PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the Saldanha Bay municipal area will amount to **R625.6 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Saldanha Bay: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	35 000	51 000	30 000	116 000
Health	19 633	14 344	34 183	68 160
Human Settlements	19 250	67 230	37 000	123 480
Transport and Public Works	197 000	91 000	30 000	318 000
Total	270 883	223 574	131 183	625 640

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the transport and public works function (R318.0 million across the 2019/20 MTREF or 50.8 per cent of Total MTREF expenditure) to refurbish and rehabilitate blacktop/tarred roads and to maintain district main roads spanning through the municipal area. Substantial allocations towards education (R116.0 million), human settlements (R124.4 million) and health (R68.1 million), compliment the anticipated influx of citizens in and around the industrial development zone (IDZ).

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R696.5 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Saldanha Bay: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	30 965	14 510	12 608	58 083
Community and Public Safety	27 526	4 125	900	32 551
Economic and Environmental Services	62 946	61 542	24 863	149 351
Trading Services	202 283	114 421	139 857	456 561
<i>Energy Sources</i>	24 254	37 418	33 148	94 821
<i>Water Management</i>	78 839	25 970	68 566	173 374
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	50 894	39 163	32 348	122 405
<i>Waste Management</i>	48 297	11 870	5 795	65 961
Total	323 720	194 598	178 228	696 546

Naturally trading services (R456.5 million; 65.5 per cent of Total MTREF expenditure) account for the largest proportion of municipal capital expenditure as per Budget Schedule A5 of the adopted Budget 2019/20. The substantial allocations towards water management (R173.4 million) across the MTREF is encouraging from an economic stimulus viewpoint given the significance of water as an input to the key agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which is a large nett employer (18 388 jobs in 2017) within Saldanha Bay. Furthermore, the relevance placed on Economic Development and stimulation appears to have gathered momentum with a notable allocation of R149.3 million across the 2019/20 MTREF. Along with trading services, this represents the cornerstone of economic development and social upliftment with positive externalities across society.

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 (OPMI), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*