# Western Cape Government

# SEP
## SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE
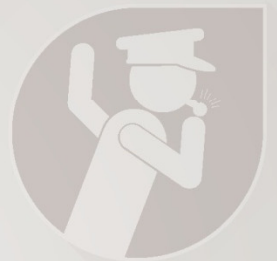
# Saldanha Bay Municipality
## 2018

# CONTENTS

# Saldanha Bay: At a Glance

## Demographics
Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016

**Population**
115 269

**Households**
35 550

## Education — 2017

| | |
|---|---|
| Matric Pass Rate | 84.3% |
| Gr 12 Drop-out Rate | 31.3% |
| Learner-Teacher Ratio | 53.5% |

## Poverty — 2017

| | |
|---|---|
| Gini Coefficient | 0.60 |
| Human Development Index | 0.73 |

## Health — 2017/18

| Primary Health Care Facilities | Immunisation Rate | Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births) | Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 64.4% | 0.0 | 15.0% |

## Safety and Security
Actual number of reported cases in 2018

| Residential Burglaries | DUI | Drug-related Crimes | Murder | Sexual Offences |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 197 | 158 | 1 508 | 39 | 131 |

## Access to Basic Service Delivery
Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016

| Water | Refuse Removal | Electricity | Sanitation | Housing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 99.5% | 86.5% | 85.8% | 86.5% | 74.8% |

## Road Safety — 2017

| | |
|---|---|
| Fatal Crashes | 15 |
| Road User Fatalities | 15 |

## Labour — 2017

**Unemployment Rate**
16.2%

## Socio-economic Risks

| Risk 1 | Poverty |
|---|---|
| Risk 2 | Access to Basic Services |
| Risk 3 | Increasing drop-out rates and learner-teacher ratios |

## Largest 3 Sectors
Contribution to GDP, 2016

| Manufacturing | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Finance, insurance, real estate and business services |
|---|---|---|
| 21.5% | 16.9% | 14.8% |

# 1

# DEMOGRAPHICS

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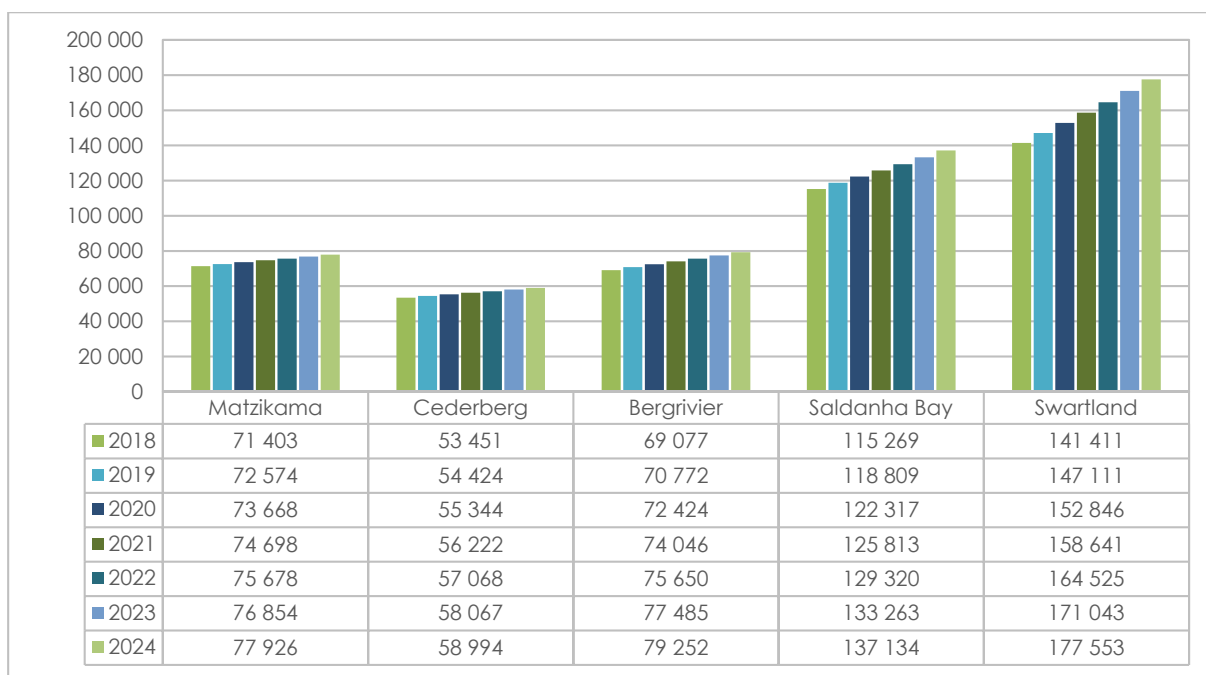
This chapter provides a concise yet meaning full overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

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



| | Matzikama | Cederberg | Bergrivier | Saldanha Bay | Swartland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 71 403 | 53 451 | 69 077 | 115 269 | 141 411 |
| 2019 | 72 574 | 54 424 | 70 772 | 118 809 | 147 111 |
| 2020 | 73 668 | 55 344 | 72 424 | 122 317 | 152 846 |
| 2021 | 74 698 | 56 222 | 74 046 | 125 813 | 158 641 |
| 2022 | 75 678 | 57 068 | 75 650 | 129 320 | 164 525 |
| 2023 | 76 854 | 58 067 | 77 485 | 133 263 | 171 043 |
| 2024 | 77 926 | 58 994 | 79 252 | 137 134 | 177 553 |

According to the Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Saldanha Bay currently has a population of 115 269, rendering it the second largest municipal area within the West Coast District. This total is estimated to increase to 137 134 by 2024 which equates to a 2.5 per cent growth rate over the period. The estimated population growth rate of Saldanha Bay is therefore slightly above the estimated population growth of the West Coast District of 2.4 per cent.

# AGE COHORTS

| Year | Children: 0 – 14 Years | Working Age: 15 – 65 Years | Aged: 65 + | Dependency Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011 | 25 090 | 68 905 | 5 198 | 44.0 |
| 2019 | 28 820 | 79 688 | 10 301 | 49.1 |
| 2024 | 31 619 | 91 678 | 13 838 | 49.6 |

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.

A relatively moderate increase in the child cohort between 2019 and 2024, coupled with steady growth in the working age cohort, but sharp growth in the aged categories, is expected to increase the dependency ratio in Saldanha Bay from 44.0 in 2011 to 49.6 in 2019.
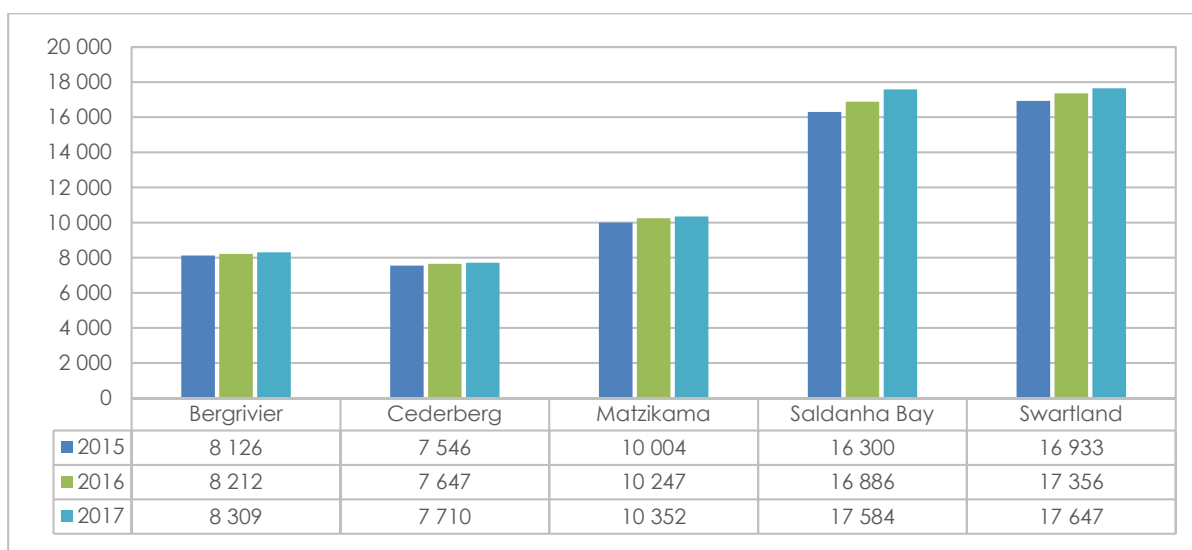
# 2

# EDUCATION

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

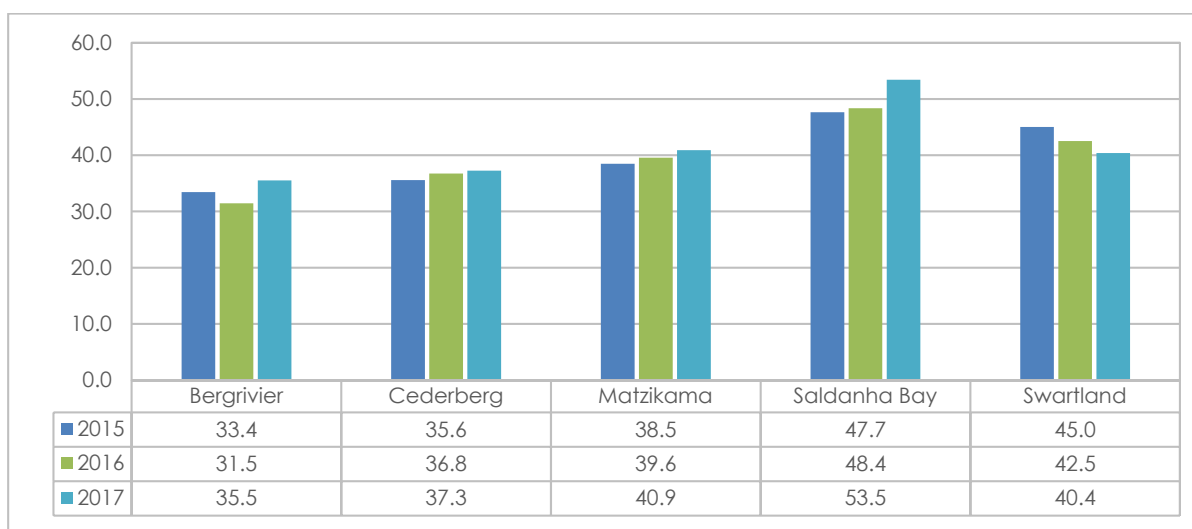*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2018*

# LEARNER ENROLMENT

| | Bergrivier | Cederberg | Matzikama | Saldanha Bay | Swartland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 8 126 | 7 546 | 10 004 | 16 300 | 16 933 |
| 2016 | 8 212 | 7 647 | 10 247 | 16 886 | 17 356 |
| 2017 | 8 309 | 7 710 | 10 352 | 17 584 | 17 647 |

Learner enrolment in Saldanha Bay increased slightly from 16 300 in 2015 to 16 886 in 2016 and (escalated) to 17 584 learners in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.
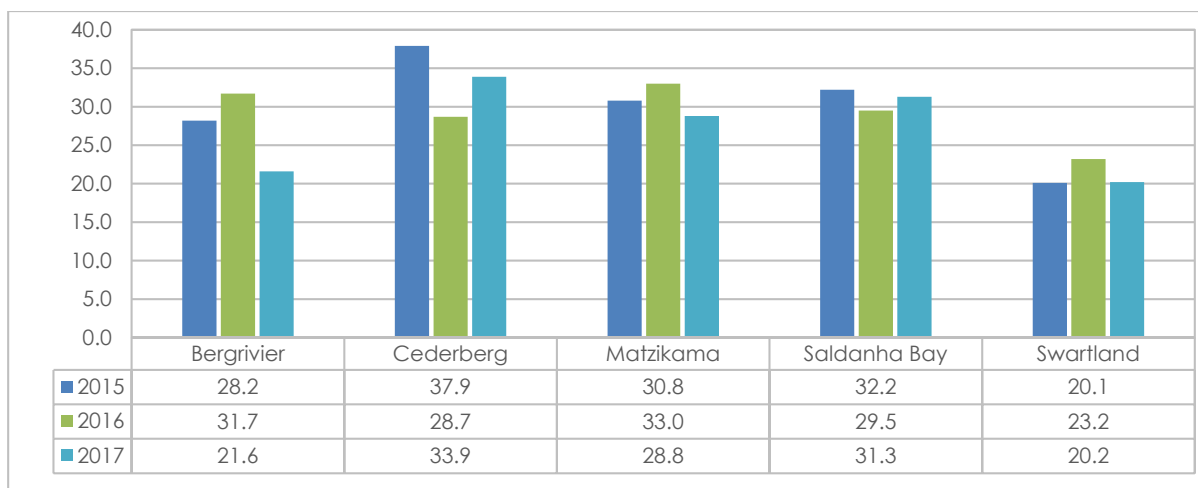
# LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

| | Bergrivier | Cederberg | Matzikama | Saldanha Bay | Swartland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 33.4 | 35.6 | 38.5 | 47.7 | 45.0 |
| 2016 | 31.5 | 36.8 | 39.6 | 48.4 | 42.5 |
| 2017 | 35.5 | 37.3 | 40.9 | 53.5 | 40.4 |

The learner-teacher ratio in Saldanha Bay increased from 47.7 in 2015 to 48.4 in 2016 and up to a further 53.5 in 2017, which could in future affect learner performance within the Saldanha Bay municipal area. Saldanha Bay recorded the highest learner-teacher ratio in the West Coast District indicating the need for more teachers in the area.
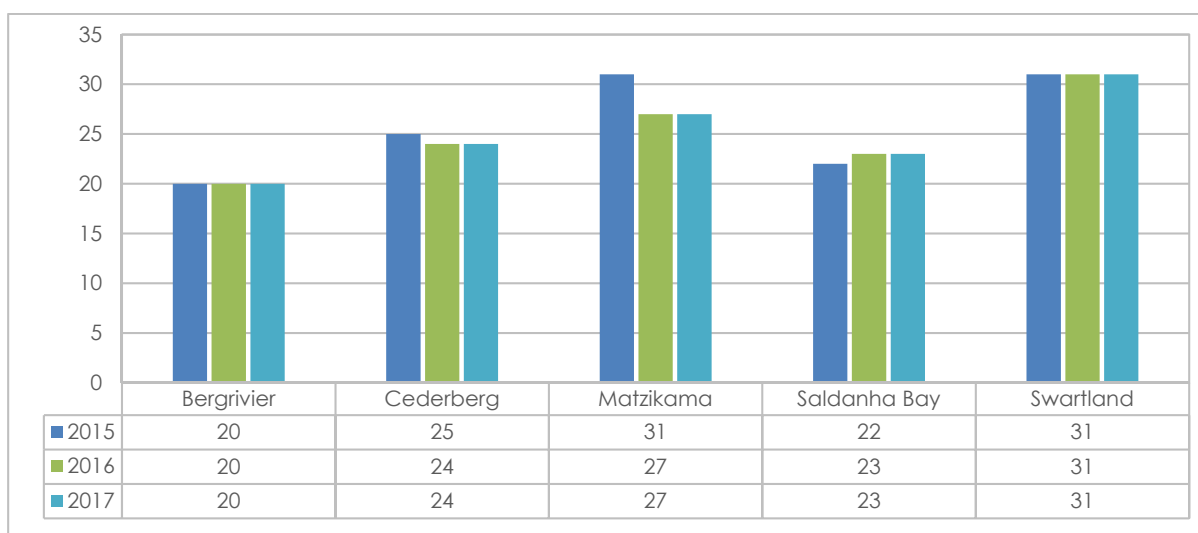
# GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

The drop-out rates for learners within Saldanha Bay municipal area witnessed slight contraction, shifting from 32.2 in 2015 to 29.5 per cent in 2016, and marginally increased to 31.3 in 2017.

| | Bergrivier | Cederberg | Matzikama | Saldanha Bay | Swartland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 28.2 | 37.9 | 30.8 | 32.2 | 20.1 |
| 2016 | 31.7 | 28.7 | 33.0 | 29.5 | 23.2 |
| 2017 | 21.6 | 33.9 | 28.8 | 31.3 | 20.2 |

These persistent 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 coupled with teenage pregnancies.
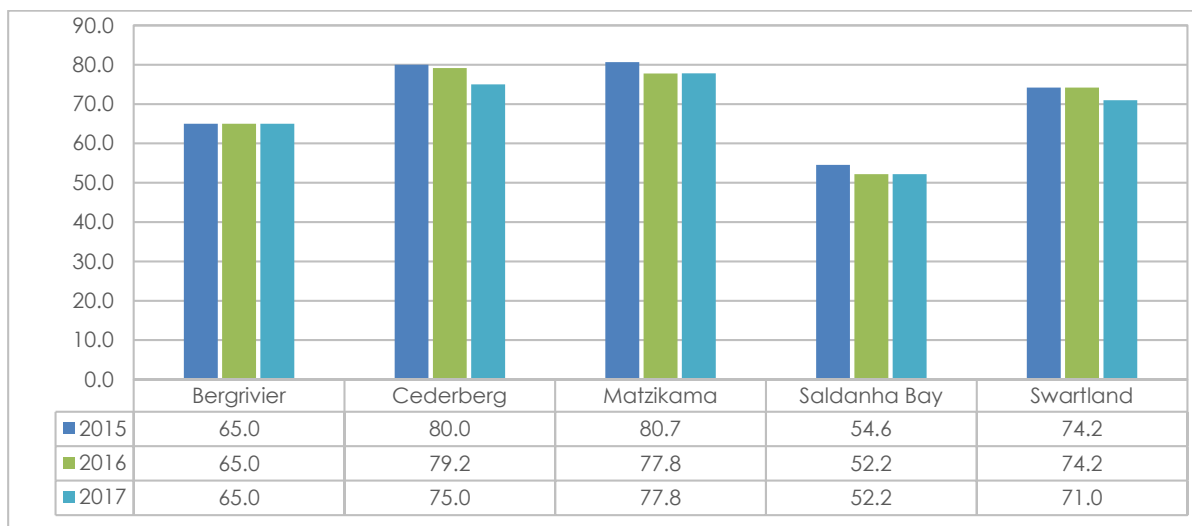
# EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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.

| | Bergrivier | Cederberg | Matzikama | Saldanha Bay | Swartland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 20 | 25 | 31 | 22 | 31 |
| 2016 | 20 | 24 | 27 | 23 | 31 |
| 2017 | 20 | 24 | 27 | 23 | 31 |

In 2017, Saldanha Bay had a total of 23 public ordinary schools. 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.
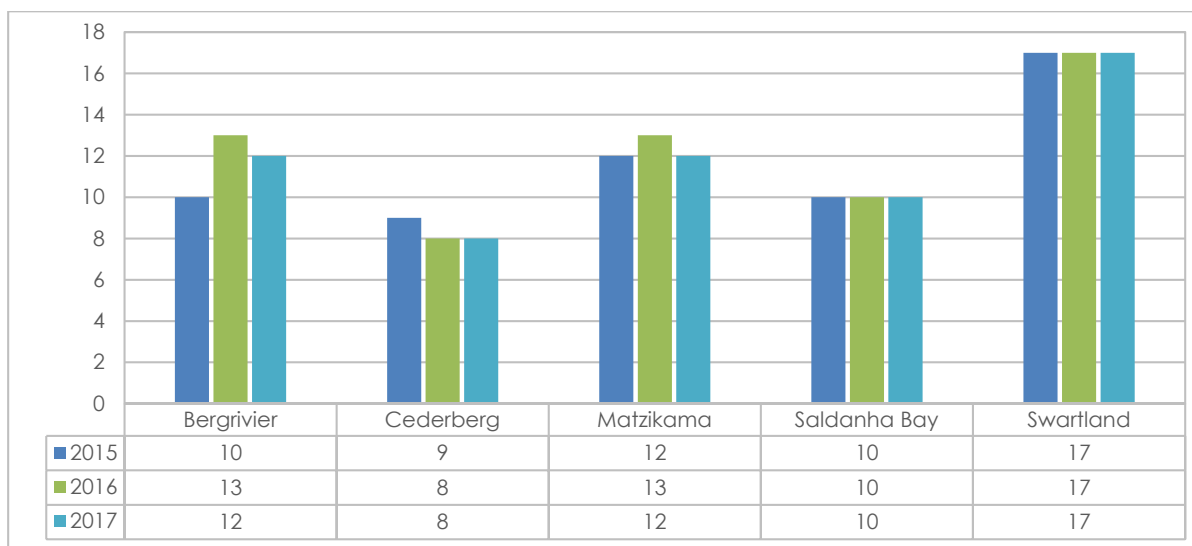
# NO-FEE SCHOOLS

The proportion of no-fee schools dropped from 54.6 per cent in 2015 to 52.2 per cent in 2017. This could in future further increase the drop-out rate.

| | Bergrivier | Cederberg | Matzikama | Saldanha Bay | Swartland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 65.0 | 80.0 | 80.7 | 54.6 | 74.2 |
| 2016 | 65.0 | 79.2 | 77.8 | 52.2 | 74.2 |
| 2017 | 65.0 | 75.0 | 77.8 | 52.2 | 71.0 |

Concerningly, Saldanha Bay has the lowest proportion of no-fee schools across the West Coast District region in 2017.

# SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

The number of schools equipped with libraries remained at 10 between 2015 and 2017, which could affect the overall educational outcomes within the Saldanha Bay area.

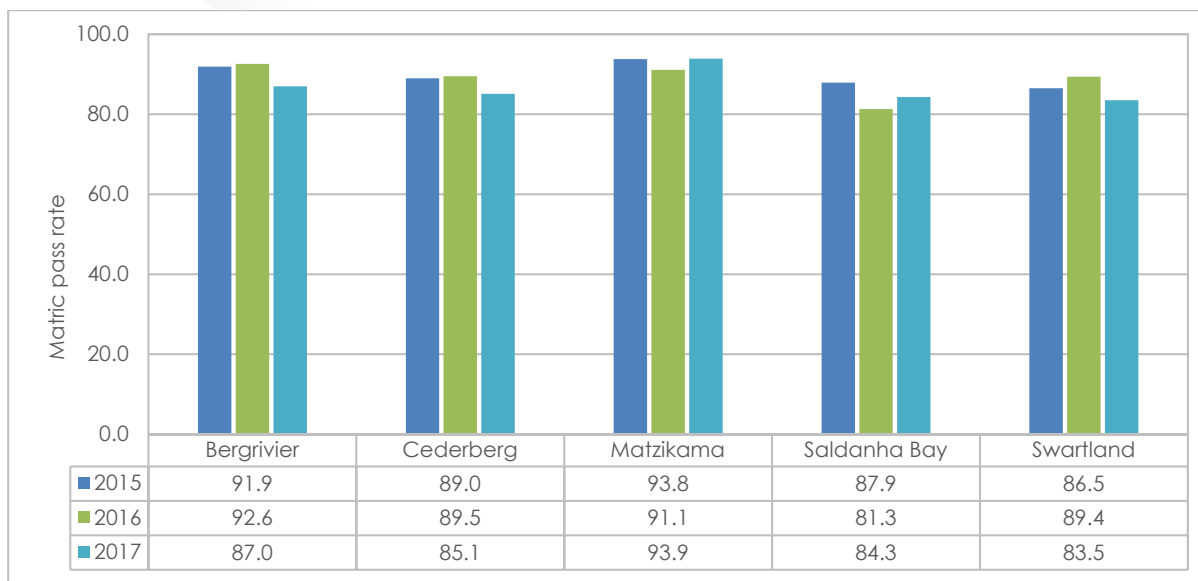| | Bergrivier | Cederberg | Matzikama | Saldanha Bay | Swartland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 17 |
| 2016 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 17 |
| 2017 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 17 |

The above-mentioned figure for Saldanha Bay is well below that of Swartland and more in line with the other surrounding municipalities across the West Coast District. However, given the impending rise in learners and the importance of Saldanha Bay to overall labour supply and economic performance of the West Coast District, 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.



| | Bergrivier | Cederberg | Matzikama | Saldanha Bay | Swartland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ■ 2015 | 91.9 | 89.0 | 93.8 | 87.9 | 86.5 |
| ■ 2016 | 92.6 | 89.5 | 91.1 | 81.3 | 89.4 |
| ■ 2017 | 87.0 | 85.1 | 93.9 | 84.3 | 83.5 |

The matric pass rate Saldanha Bay regressed from 87.9 per cent in 2015 to 84.3 in 2017. This follows a sharp fall in 2016 with a pass rate of 81.3 per cent. This particular statistic is vital as it could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities. The matric pass rates in the northern parts (Matzikama, Bergrivier and Cederberg) of the West Coast District are generally higher compared to the southern parts (Swartland and Saldanha).

# 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, 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 |
| **Saldanha Bay** | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 11 |
| **West Coast District** | 26 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 45 | 74 |

In terms of healthcare facilities, Saldanha Bay had 11 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2017/18, which comprises of 8 fixed and 3 mobile clinics. In addition, there is a district hospital, as well as 8 ART treatment clinics/ sites and 11 TB 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.

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Saldanha Bay has 2.9 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is considerably above 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 |
| **Saldanha Bay** | 2 958 | 3 408 | 558 | 709 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| **West Coast District** | 8 910 | 10 588 | 1 835 | 2 217 | 1.8 | 2.9 |

Saldanha Bay's total registered patients receiving ARTs is steadily rising between 2016/17 and 2017/18 (increase of 450 patients). The 3 408 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2017/18 are treated in eight clinics or treatment sites. A total of 10 588 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the West Coast District in 2017/18. Saldanha Bay, at 3 408 patients, represent 32.1 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the West Coast District.

The number of new antiretroviral patients increased to 709 in 2017/18 from 558 in 2016/17.

HIV transmission rate for Saldanha Bay regressed from 1.9 per cent in 2016/17 to 3.9 per cent in 2017/18. This consequently edged the District rate higher from 1.8 per cent in 2016/17 to 2.9 per cent in 2017/18.

# TUBERCULOSIS (TB)
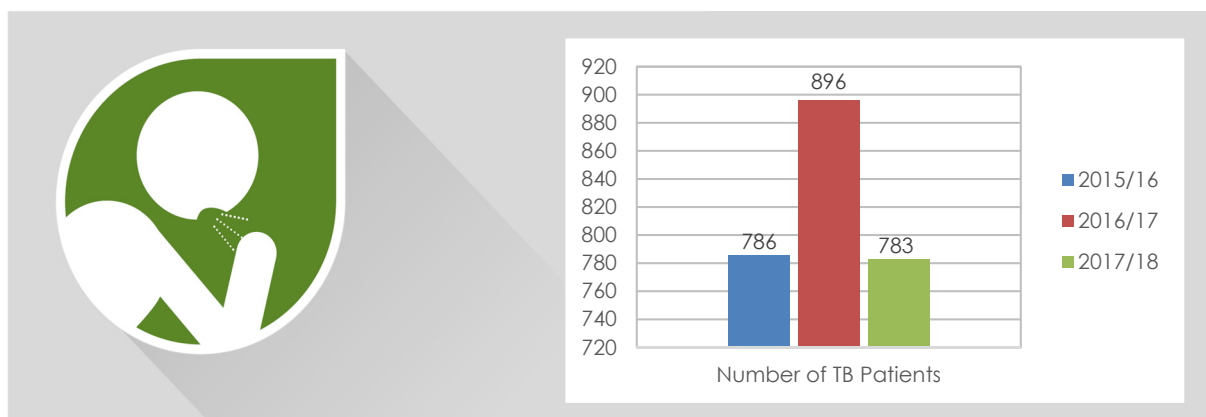


In contrast to the rising numbers of HIV/AIDS cases, Saldanha Bay experienced a decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases. Saldanha Bay, with 783 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 896 in 2016/17 represents a 12.6 per cent contraction year-on-year. The TB patients are treated in 11 TB clinics or treatment sites 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 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
| **Saldanha Bay** | 69.5 | 64.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 76.6 | 98.6 |
| **West Coast District** | 70.5 | 63.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 13.3 | 13.4 |

**Immunisation rates** in the Saldanha Bay area have declined from 69.5 per cent in 2016/17 to 64.4 per cent in 2017/8.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in Saldanha Bay in 2016/17 was 1.1 which decreased to 0.4 in 2017/18. At 0.4, Saldanha Bay's rate is more favourable than that of the District (1.7).

**Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)** (per 1 000 live births) in the Saldanha Bay area has deteriorated from 9.1 in 2016/17 to 10.5 in 2017/18. A rise in the NMR may indicate deterioration in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The **low birth weight** indicator has worsened considerably between 2016/17 and 2017/18 climbing from 76.6 per cent in 2016/17 to 98.6 per cent in 2017/18 which is alarming.

## 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 |
| **Saldanha Bay** | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 15.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| **West Coast District** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 16.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

The **maternal mortality rate** in the Saldanha Bay area and West Coast District is zero deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has deteriorated between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Saldanha Bay and West Coast District, to 15.0 and 16.6 per cent respectively. This is of concern as these are teenage girls who are of school going age and could lead to higher dropout rates at schools within the Saldanha Bay Area and West Coast as a whole.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** remains constant at 1.0 per cent for 2016/17 and 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 shows 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.

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.
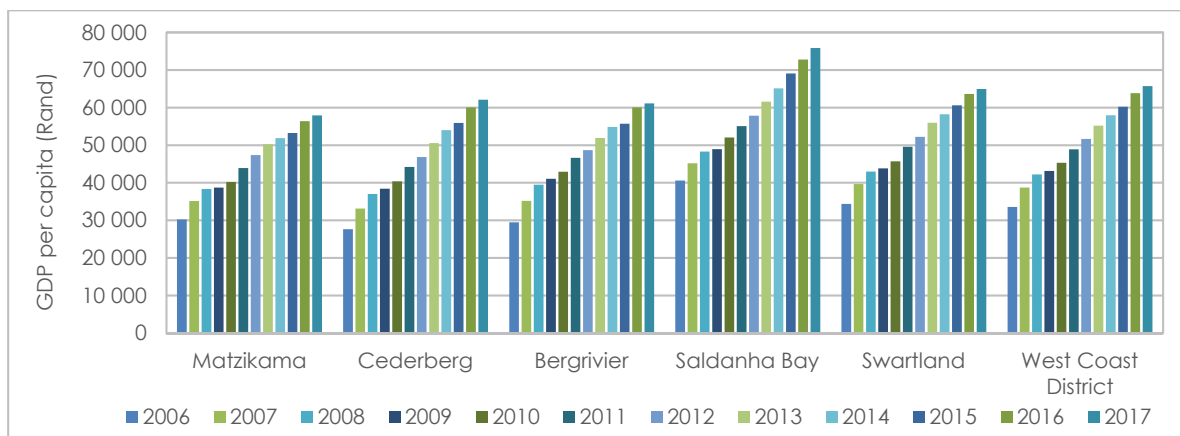


*Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations*

At R75 836 in 2017, Saldanha Bay's real GDPR per capita well and truly stands above 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 Saldanha Bay between 2008 and 2017 with the exception of 2011, when it dropped below 0.55.
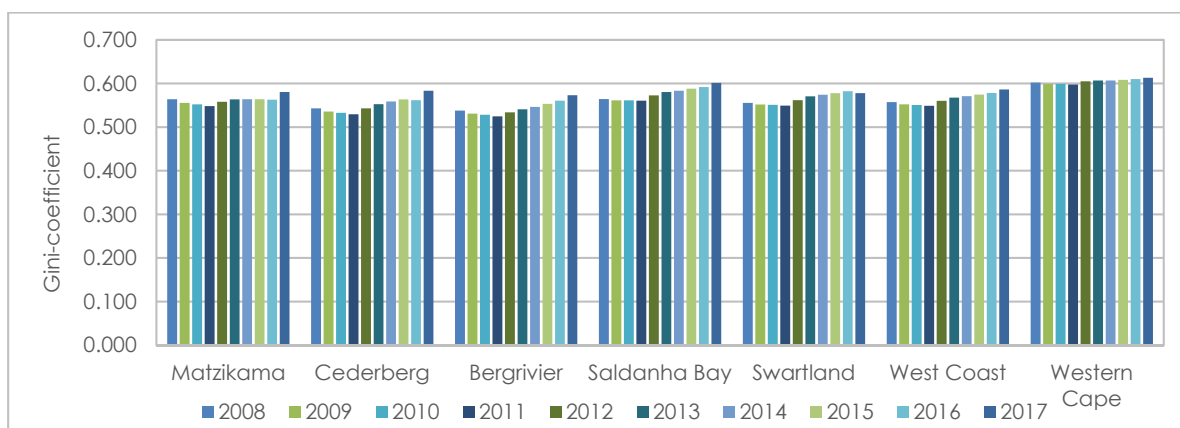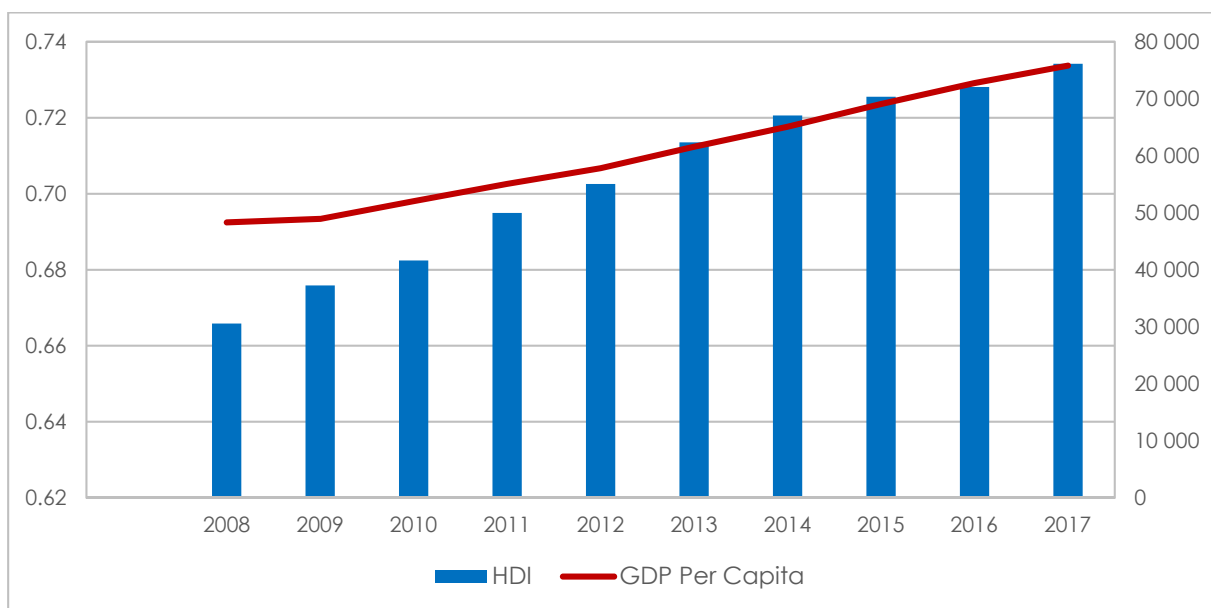


*Source: Global Insight, 2017*

Furthermore, income inequality levels were marginally higher in Saldanha Bay for 2017 with a Gini coefficient of 0.60 when compared to neighbouring municipalities across the West Coast District and the Western Cape. These rather worrying disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the expected in-migration of job seekers in relation to the IDZ initiative.

# 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.

Real GDP per capita refers to the average output of the economy per person measured in a base year prices. This ratio is often used as a measure of standard of living in comparisons over time of one region, or between different regions when measured in the same currency.



*Source: Global Insight, 2017*

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Saldanha Bay from 0.67 in 2008 to 0.73 in 2017. The trend for the West Coast District and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2008 and 2017, with the exception of a drop in HDI levels for the Western Cape for 2017. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above. In short, what this graphic illustrates is that for the most part an increase in GDP per capita across a particular region is generally accompanied by an improvement in HDI levels with a short lag.

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[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 AND 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 Saldanha Bay Municipal area. With a total of 35 550 households, 74.8 per cent have access to formal housing.

| Community Survey 2016 | Saldanha Bay | West Coast District |
|---|---|---|
| **Total number of households** | **35 550** | **129 862** |
| **Formal main dwelling** | 26 592 | 111 389 |
| | 74.8% | 85.5% |
| **Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)** | 35 363 | 125 336 |
| | 99.5% | 96.5% |
| **Electricity (primary source of lighting)** | 30 496 | 120 155 |
| | 85.8% | 96.5% |
| **Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)** | 30 745 | 122 205 |
| | 86.5% | 94.1% |
| **Refuse removal (at least weekly)** | 30 748 | 108 311 |
| | 86.5% | 83.4% |

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher than this at 99.5 per cent, 85.8 per cent and 86.5 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 86.5 per cent. These figures are below that of the West Coast District, the exception being access to water services.

# 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 steady over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 2.7 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 6 516 consumer units over this 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 | 21 728 | 28 244 | 6 516 | 2.7% |
| Indigent support for water services | 3 944 | 7 432 | 3 488 | 6.5% |

In contrast with this, indigent support for water services increased by 3 488 or at an average annual rate of 6.5 per cent. This is indicative of a significant rise in access of free basic water by indigent households.

# Sanitation Services

There was an 8 084 unit increase in total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average annual growth increase of 3.3 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 | 21 386 | 29 470 | 8 084 | 3.3% |
| Indigent support for sanitation services | 3 944 | 6 611 | 2 667 | 5.3% |

There is a noticeable correlation in overall consumer growth versus the growth in indigent support over the 2007 – 2017 period; as overall consumer units for sanitation services remained steady at 3.3 per cent, indigent support recorded an even firmer growth rate of 5.3 per cent or an additional 2 667 units for the period.

# Electricity Services

Compared to water and sanitation, electricity services per consumer/billing unit displayed a flatter growth trajectory for the period under review. While Average Annual change was relatively flat at 1.1 per cent (or 2 595 additional units), indigent support has grown at a considerably faster rate of 6.9 per cent (or an additional 3 756 units) for the same 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 | 22 183 | 24 778 | 2 595 | 1.1% |
| Indigent support for electricity services | 3 944 | 7 700 | 3 756 | 6.9% |

This sharp increase in indigent support (in percentage terms) is nearly seven times the overall growth in domestic and non-domestic electricity services over the 2007 – 2017 period.

# Refuse Removal Services

Similar to the electricity services, the refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit started off mostly the same base when comparing to water and sanitation services, with 22 000 units in 2007 increasing to 25 824 in 2017 at an average annual rate of 1.6 per cent. This shows a rather flat trajectory of growth 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 | 22 000 | 25 824 | 3 824 | 1.6% |
| Indigent support for refuse removal services | 3 944 | 7 464 | 3 520 | 6.6% |

However, the notable surge in indigent support for refuse removal was recorded over the same period increasing by 3 520 (6.6 per cent annual average) over the 2007 – 2017 period. This shows that growth in revenue generating consumer units was again outstripped by support to indigents.

# 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 released by SAPS and Stats SA are showing 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 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** | **Saldanha Bay** | 30 | 32 | 39 |
| | **West Coast District** | 133 | 110 | 129 |
| **Per 100 000** | **Saldanha Bay** | 27 | 29 | 34 |
| | **West Coast District** | 30 | 25 | 29 |

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

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA 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 Saldanha Bay area, the murder rate increased by 17.2 per cent from 29 murders in 2017 to 34 in 2018, whereas the murder rate within the West Coast District increased at a similar rate of 16.0 per cent in 2018. The murder rate in West Coast is above the Provincial average.

# SEXUAL OFFENCES

| Municipal Area | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Actual Number** | **Saldanha Bay** | 109 | 92 | 131 |
| | **West Coast District** | 563 | 556 | 514 |
| **Per 100 000** | **Saldanha Bay** | 98 | 82 | 114 |
| | **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 Statistic released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018, there were 114 sexual offences per 100 000 people in Saldanha Bay compared to 82 the previous year, which equates to an alarming increase of 39.0 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** | **Saldanha Bay** | 943 | 1 163 | 1 508 |
| | **West Coast District** | 5 492 | 7 064 | 8 188 |
| **Per 100 000** | **Saldanha Bay** | 848 | 1 042 | 1 308 |
| | **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.*

According to the 2017/18 crime statistics, 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 per 100 000 population within the Saldanha Bay area displays an increase in 2018, up by 25.5 per cent from 1 042 cases in 2017 to 1 308 cases in 2018. The West Coast District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes per 100 000 population increasing by 12.4 per cent from 1 616 in 2017 to 1 817 in 2018.

# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

| Municipal Area | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Actual Number** | **Saldanha Bay** | 138 | 103 | 158 |
| | **West Coast District** | 464 | 509 | 579 |
| **Per 100 000** | **Saldanha Bay** | 124 | 92 | 137 |
| | **West Coast District** | 106 | 116 | 128 |

**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 per 100 000 population in the Saldanha Bay area shows an increase of 48.9 per cent from 92 in 2017 to 137 in 2018. In the West Coast District area, the number of cases per 100 000 population increased by 10.3 per cent from 116 in 2017 to 128 in 2018. Of particular concern for this specific category is the sharp increase in cases for the Municipality given the hazard this presents to the well-being of fellow road users and pedestrians.

# RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

| Municipal Area | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Actual Number** | **Saldanha Bay** | 1 365 | 1 419 | 1 197 |
| | **West Coast District** | 3 042 | 3 043 | 2 802 |
| **Per 100 000** | **Saldanha Bay** | 1 228 | 1 271 | 1 038 |
| | **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 indicate that residential burglaries in the Western Cape increased by 5.3 percent. Residential burglary cases (per 100 000 population) within the Saldanha Bay area decreased by 18.3 per cent from 1 271 in 2017 to 1 038 in 2018.

Similarly, residential burglaries (per 100 000 population) within the West Coast District shows a decline of 10.6 per cent from 696 in 2017 to 622 in 2018. 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Saldanha Bay** | 32 | 19 | 15 |
| **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 Saldanha Bay Municipality has more than halved since 2015. The number of fatal crashes in the broader West Coast District increased by 16.2 per cent between 2016 and 2017. However, the 2017 number of 100 fatal crashes is still down from the 2015 figure of 125.

# ROAD USER FATALITIES

| Area | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------|------|------|------|
| **Saldanha Bay** | 35 | 25 | 15 |
| **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 – 44 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 15 fatal crashes occurred within the Saldanha Bay region in 2017. As per above, a total of 15 road users died in these crashes, down by 40.0 per cent from 25 recorded in 2016.

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.
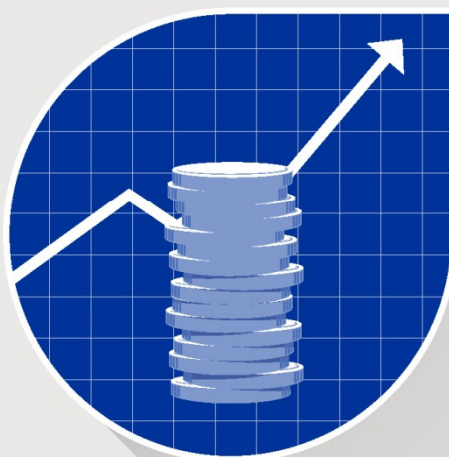
# ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The local economy of the Saldanha Bay municipal area was in 2016 dominated by the manufacturing sector (R1.790 billion; 21.5 per cent), followed by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (R1.403 billion; 16.9 per cent); and finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R1.230 billion; 14.8 per cent). Combined, these top three sectors contributed R4.423 billion (or 53.2per cent) to the Saldanha Bay municipal economy, which was estimated to be worth R8.322 billion in 2016.

| Saldanha Bay GDPR performance per sector, 2006 - 2017 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | Contribution to GDPR (%) 2016 | R million value 2016 | Trend | | Real GDPR growth (%) | | | | |
| | | | 2006 - 2016 | 2013 - 2017 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017e |
| **Primary sector** | **17.4** | **1 448.4** | **2.3** | **5.7** | **5.2** | **5.1** | **0.0** | **-0.7** | **18.8** |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 16.9 | 1 403.0 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 19.3 |
| Mining & quarrying | 0.5 | 45.4 | -1.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 4.4 | -2.4 | -1.9 | 5.0 |
| **Secondary sector** | **27.8** | **2 313.8** | **0.7** | **0.4** | **1.0** | **1.0** | **-0.3** | **-0.6** | **0.8** |
| Manufacturing | 21.5 | 1 790.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | -0.6 | -1.1 | 1.1 |
| Electricity, gas & water | 1.2 | 102.0 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -1.5 | -1.2 | -1.4 | -1.1 | 1.7 |
| Construction | 5.1 | 421.8 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | -1.0 |
| **Tertiary sector** | **54.8** | **4 559.4** | **3.0** | **2.2** | **3.3** | **2.9** | **2.0** | **2.0** | **1.1** |
| Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation | 14.7 | 1 222.0 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | -0.2 |
| Transport, storage & communication | 8.8 | 734.0 | -0.6 | -0.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | -2.6 | -2.1 | -0.5 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services | 14.8 | 1 230.0 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| General government | 10.4 | 863.2 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Community, social & personal services | 6.1 | 510.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| **Total Saldanha Bay** | **100.0** | **8 321.7** | **2.2** | **2.3** | **3.0** | **2.7** | **1.1** | **0.9** | **3.8** |

*Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)*

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the finance and business services sector registered the highest average growth rate (4.2 per cent) in Saldanha Bay during this period, followed by the construction sector (4.1 per cent), general government (3.6 per cent); community, social and personal services (3.3 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accomodation sector (3.3 per cent). A cause of concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy, such as agriculture, forestry and fishing (16.9 per cent) and manufacturing (21.5 per cent), registered notable lower growth rates in the period, 2.5 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively. Growth in the agriculture. Forestry and fishing sector shrunk into negative territory in 2016 due to the severe drought but the estimated growth rate for 2017 is a healthy 19.3 per cent.

# LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Saldanha Bay 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 agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Saldanha Bay municipal area in 2016 (17 972; 36.3 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (7 864; 15.9 per cent) and the finance and businesses (5 370; 10.8 per cent) sector. Combined, these three sectors contributed 31 206 or 63.0 per cent of the 49 564 jobs in 2016.

| Saldanha Bay employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | Contribution to employment 2016 | Number of jobs 2016 | Trend | | Employment (net change) | | | | |
| | | | 2006 - 2016 | 2013 – 2017e | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017e |
| **Primary sector** | **36.4** | **18 028** | **-4 117** | **1 989** | **1 806** | **-413** | **1 440** | **-624** | **-220** |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 36.3 | 17 972 | -4 107 | 1 990 | 1 807 | -412 | 1 437 | -623 | -219 |
| Mining & quarrying | 0.1 | 56 | -10 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 3 | -1 | -1 |
| **Secondary sector** | **14.1** | **7 009** | **-701** | **361** | **108** | **127** | **132** | **61** | **-67** |
| Manufacturing | 10.0 | 4 968 | -896 | 100 | 72 | 29 | 115 | -50 | -66 |
| Electricity, gas & water | 0.1 | 72 | 26 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Construction | 4.0 | 1 969 | 169 | 251 | 34 | 97 | 16 | 108 | -4 |
| **Tertiary sector** | **49.5** | **24 527** | **6 515** | **3 327** | **707** | **696** | **802** | **409** | **713** |
| Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation | 15.9 | 7 864 | 2 070 | 1 382 | 212 | 170 | 384 | 177 | 439 |
| Transport, storage & communication | 2.7 | 1 331 | 179 | -17 | 28 | -47 | 51 | -61 | 12 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services | 10.8 | 5 370 | 1 570 | 821 | 180 | 149 | 232 | 127 | 133 |
| General government | 9.9 | 4 912 | 1 331 | 172 | -3 | 275 | -65 | 102 | -137 |
| Community, social & personal services | 10.2 | 5 050 | 1 365 | 969 | 290 | 149 | 200 | 64 | 266 |
| **Total Saldanha Bay** | **100.0** | **49 564** | **1 697** | **5 677** | **2 621** | **410** | **2 374** | **-154** | **426** |

*Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)*

Only the agriculture, forestry and fishing (- 4 107) and manufacturing (-896) sectors in the Saldanha Bay municipal area reported an average decrease in jobs between 2006 and 2016. There were job losses reported in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in 2014, 2016 and 2017(e) due to the severe drought. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of this sector to the Saldanha Bay economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was wholesale, retail and trade (2 070), followed by financial and business services (1 570), and community and social services (1 365).

The majority of workers in the Saldanha Bay labour force in 2016 was dominated by semi-skilled workers (41.6 per cent), while only 18.0 per cent were skilled.

| Saldanha Bay: 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 | 18.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 6 813 | 6 848 |
| Semi-skilled | 41.6 | -0.3 | 1.0 | 15 751 | 15 539 |
| Low skilled | 40.4 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 15 270 | 15 185 |
| Total Saldanha Bay | 100.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 37 834 | 37 572 |

*Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)*

The number of skilled workers increased much more than that of semi-skilled workers during the period 2006 – 2016, while a slight decrease was experienced in the number of semi-skilled workers. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

| Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017e |
| **Saldanha Bay** | 5.9 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 14.8 | 16.2 |
| **West Coast District** | 4.1 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 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, the unemployment rate[2] that has been rising steadily, reaching 13.6 per cent in 2011 and stabilised at that level up to 2014, whereafter it jumped to 14.8 per cent in 2016 and further to 16.2 per cent in 2017 (estimate). The challenge is for the Saldanha Bay region to reassess its economic and growth potential and plan accordingly in relation to sectoral support, infrastructure provision and up-skilling of labour to be absorbed into the active labour force through value-add activities. The Saldanha Bay unemployment rate in 2017 is notably higher than the average for the district (11.1) while marginally lower than that of the Province (18.2).

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[2]    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.

# 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**

   - GDPR 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*