



Western Cape
Government

A large green circular logo with a white border. Inside the circle, the letters "SEP" are written in large, bold, white capital letters. Below "SEP", the words "SOCIO-ECONOMIC" and "PROFILE" are written in smaller, white, capital letters, stacked on two lines.

SEP
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE



Swartland Municipality

2019



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Swartland: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

133 813



Households

39 139

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate 84.5%

Learner Retention Rate 68.0%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 29.7%

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient 0.597

Human Development Index 0.69

Health

2018



Primary Health Care Facilities

13

Immunisation Rate

57.5%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

14.9%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

700

DUI

155

Drug-related Crimes

1 784

Murder

36

Sexual Offences

161

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

92.8%

Refuse Removal

83.5%



Electricity

98.7%



Sanitation

96.2%



Housing

94.6%



Road Safety

2018

Fatal Crashes

(information not available)

Road User Fatalities 21

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

10.0%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Slow economic growth

Risk 2 Financial sustainability

Risk 3 Low income/unemployment

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Manufacturing

24.5%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

17.4%

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

16.1%

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.

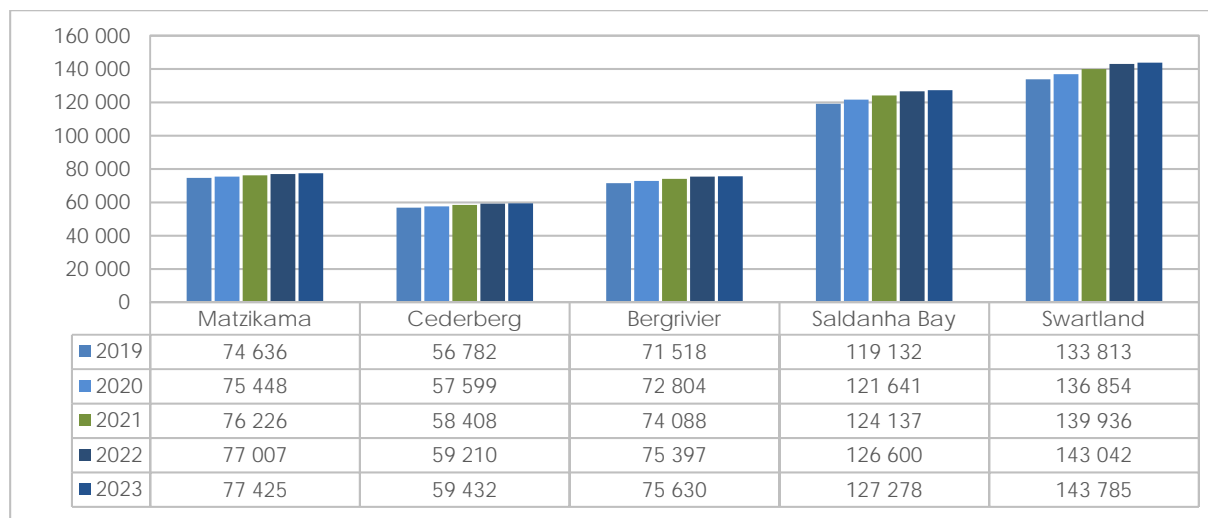
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that could assist in municipal planning and budgeting, namely, estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households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

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

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019



POPULATION



Swartland currently has a population of 133 813, rendering it the most populated municipal area in the West Coast District, above Saldanha Bay’s population of 119 132 people. The total population is estimated to increase to 143 785 by 2023 which equates to 1.8 per cent average annual growth. The population growth rate of Swartland is above that of the West Coast District’s estimated population growth of 1.5 per cent over this period.

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

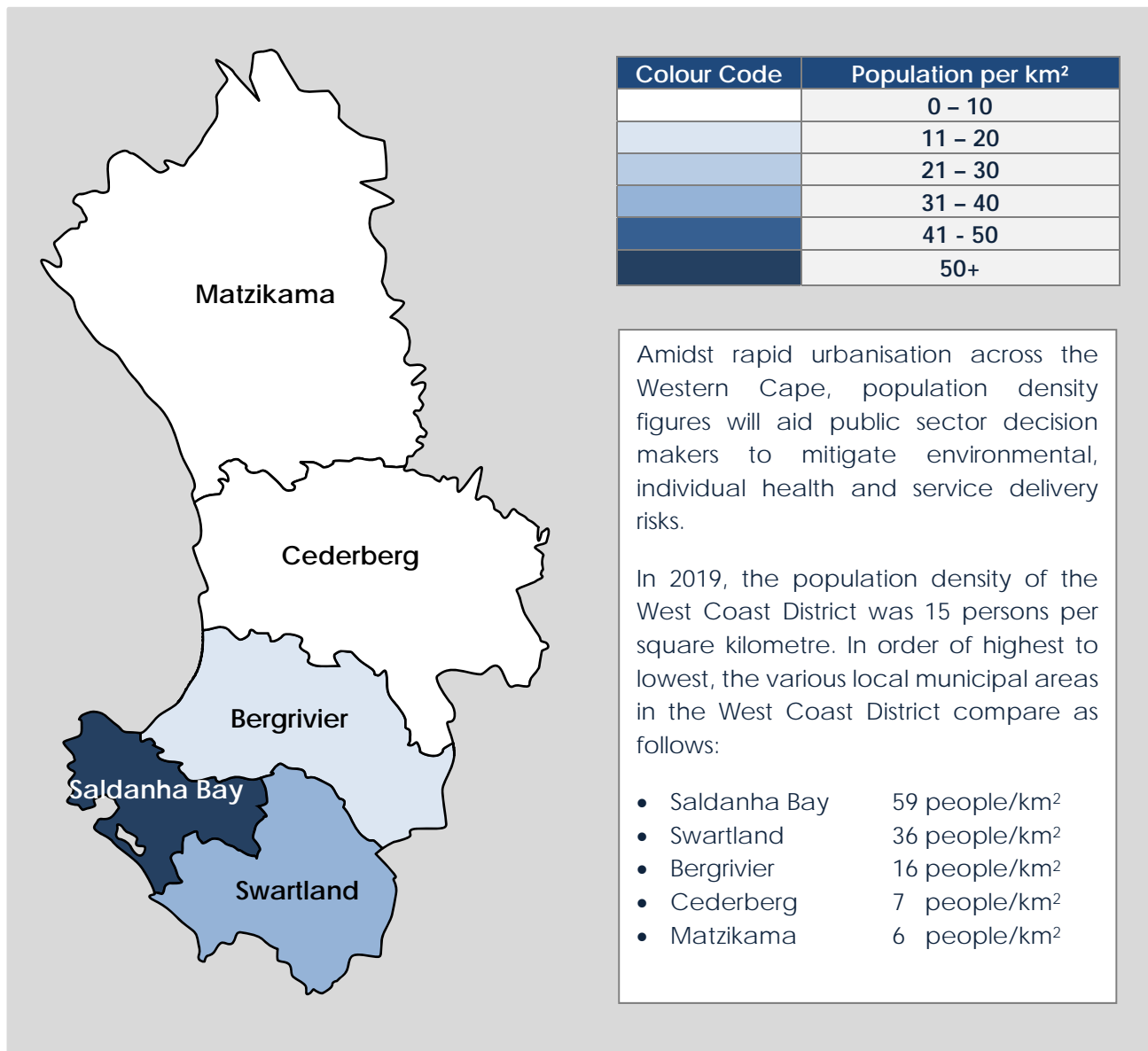
The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are less males than females in Swartland. The SR for Swartland remains relatively constant over the 2019 to 2023 period, declining just very slightly from 2021 to 2023. The lower number of males can be attributed to a wide range of factors; including factors where the variance in life expectancy can be attributed to a range of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23). There are in general more males than females in Matzikama and Cederberg.

Swartland: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	36 399	91 413	6 001	46.4
2022	38 238	98 145	6 659	45.7
2025	39 693	101 968	7 144	45.9
Growth	1.5%	1.8%	2.9%	-

The above table depicts Swartland'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 years) and those, who are dependent 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 highest growth was recorded in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 2.9 per cent. The child and working age cohorts in turn only grew by 1.5 and 1.8 per cent respectively. The notable increase in the aged cohort is expected to increase the dependency ratio towards 2025.

POPULATION DENSITY



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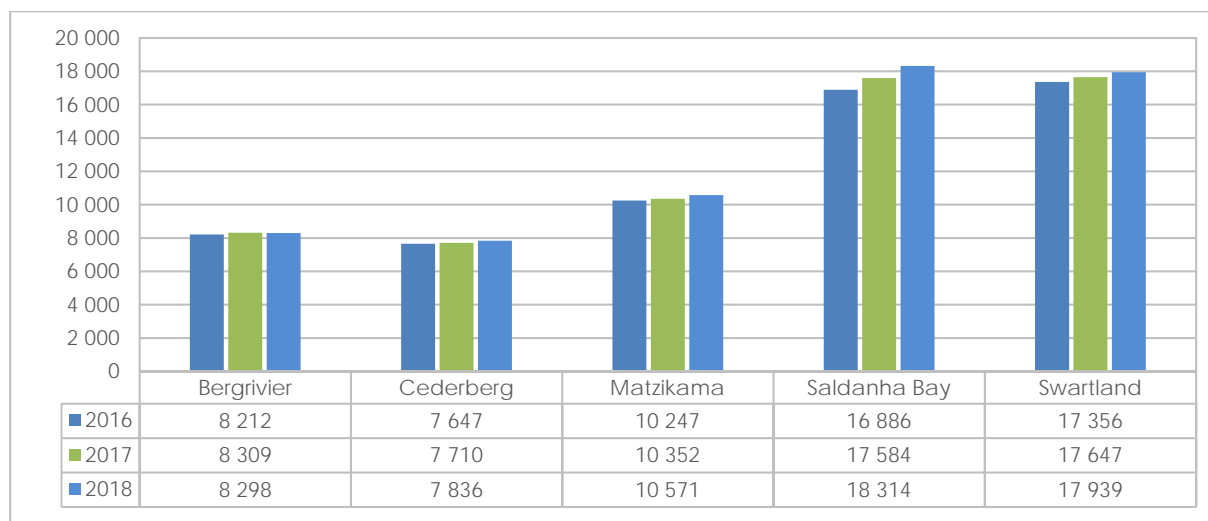
EDUCATION

The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving education outcomes is 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



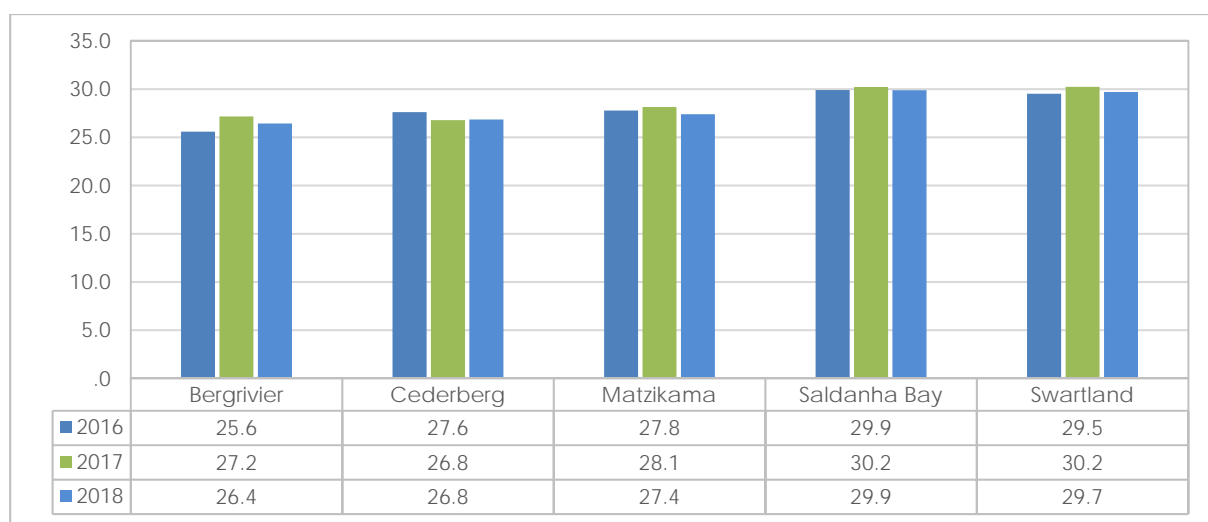
LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Swartland increased on average by 1.7 per cent annually between 2016 and 2018; the average District growth over the period was slightly higher at 2.1 per cent.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

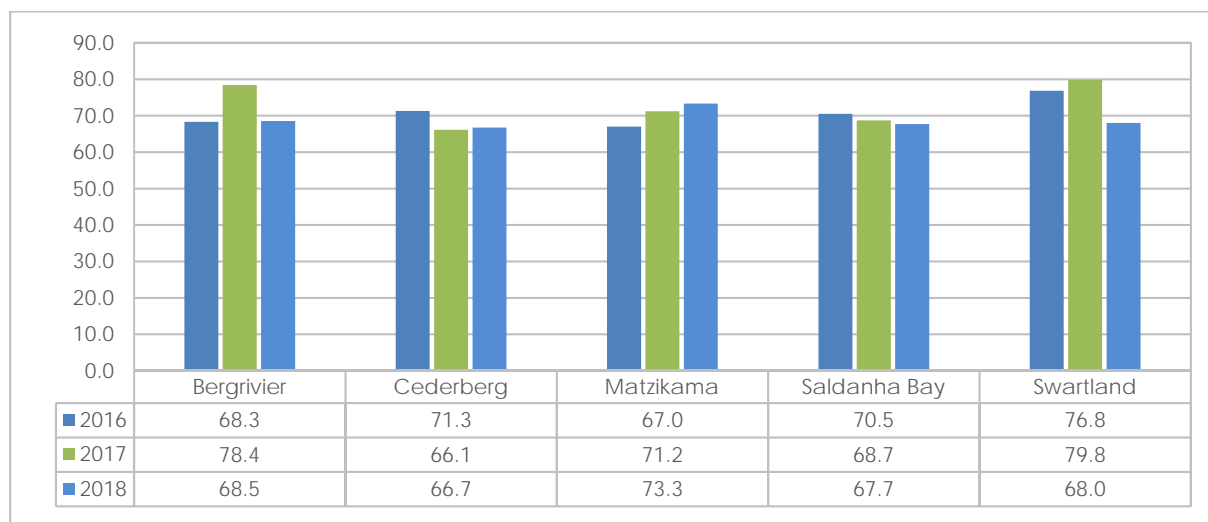
Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio are the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees. The learner-teacher ratio could also education outcomes through its impact on learner performance.



The learner-teacher ratio in Swartland increased from 29.5 learners in 2016 to 30.2 learners in 2017 but dropped slightly to 29.7 learners in 2018. Saldanha Bay recorded the highest (29.9) learner-teacher ratio in the District, with Bergrivier (26.4) recording the lowest. The overall District rate was at 28.5.

LEARNER RETENTION

The learner retention rate is influenced by a wide array of factors, including economic influences such as unemployment, poverty/very low household income/indigent households, as well as social concerns such as teenage pregnancies. Being able to retain learners is essential for positive education outcomes and as such when considering education outcomes/results, retention rates should be kept in mind.

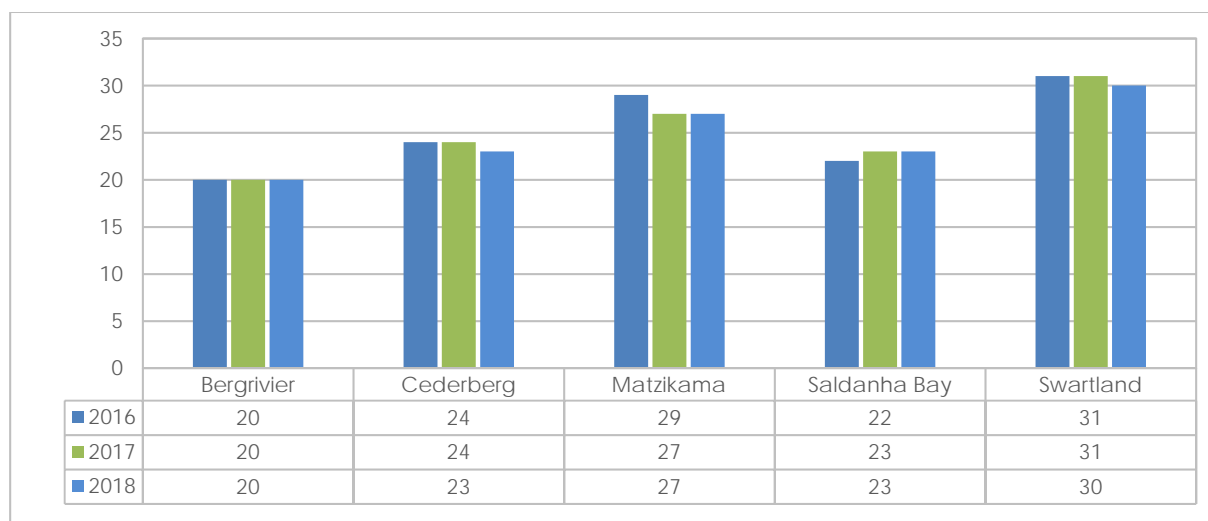


The learner retention rate for the Swartland municipal area indicates a declining trend between 2016 and 2018 dropping from 76.8 per cent in 2016 to 68.0 per cent in 2018.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The 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.

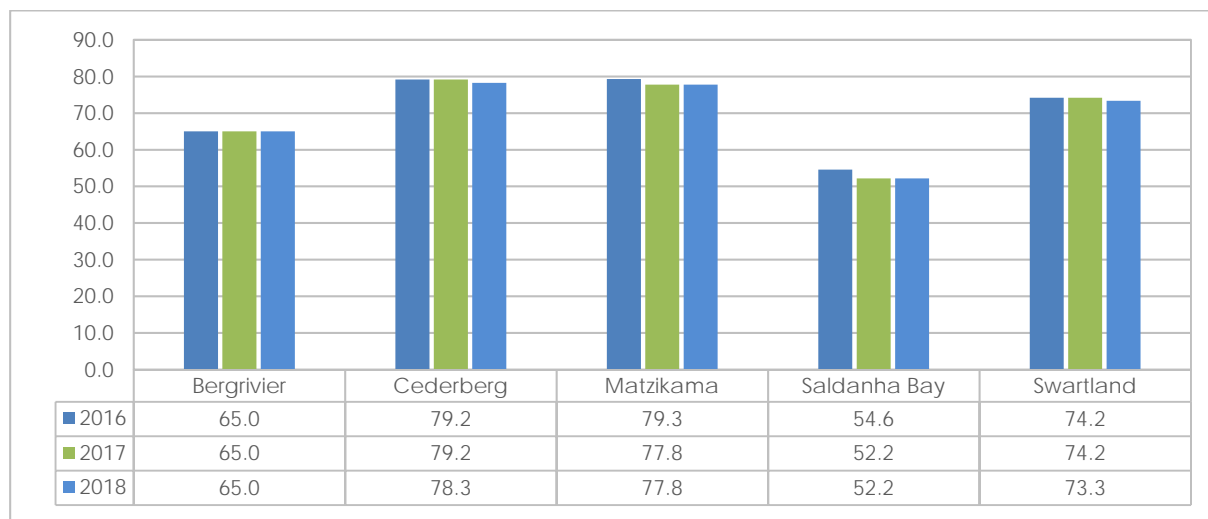
PUBLIC SCHOOLS



In 2018, the Swartland municipal area had a total of 30 public ordinary schools, the largest number of schools in the District even though Saldanha Bay had the most learners. This however is only indicative of the number of schools, but not of the learner capacity or number of learners at the schools.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS

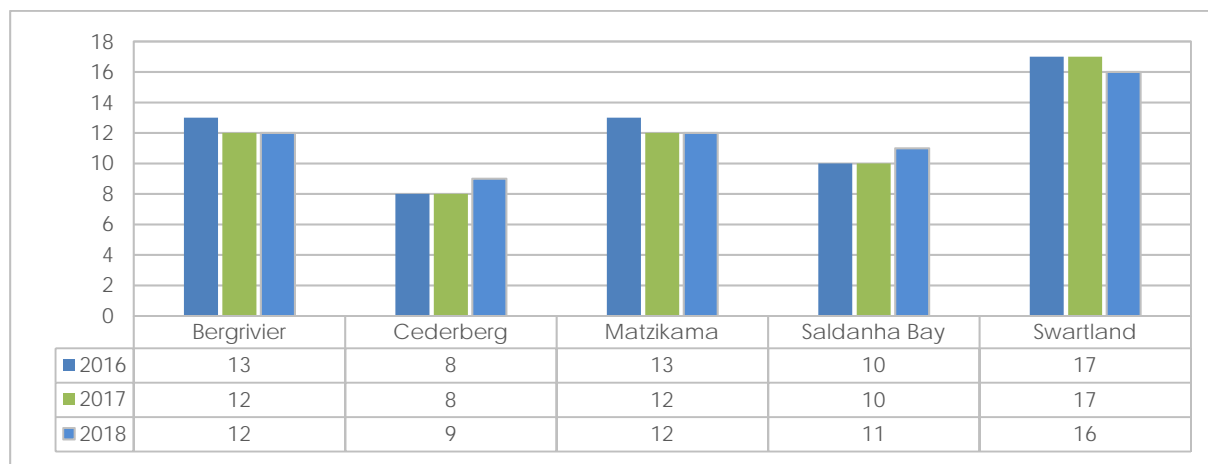
The proportion of no-fee schools in the Swartland municipal area dropped slightly from 74.2 per cent in 2016 to 73.3 per cent in 2018.



This is slightly above the West Coast District average where 69.9 per cent of schools in 2018 were no-fee schools.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

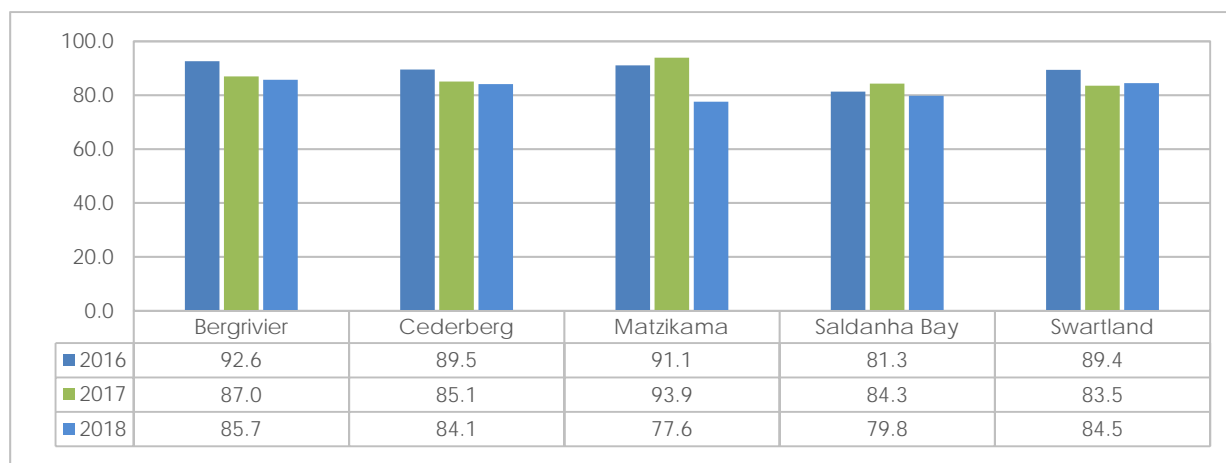
The presence of school libraries together with library staff are said to have a positive impact on student achievement.



Within the Swartland area, the number of schools equipped with libraries fell slightly from 17 in 2016 to 16 in 2018.

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 economic and poverty reduction plans may be realised. This section considers the matric pass rate within the Swartland municipal area. This particular statistic is vital as it impacts learner access to higher education institutions in order to broaden access employment opportunities.



Swartland's matric pass rate dropped from 89.4 per cent in 2016 to 83.5 per cent in 2017, picking up again slightly in 2018 to 84.5 per cent. Between 2016 and 2018 the matric pass rates have generally declined across the District. The average District rate in 2018 was 82.0 per cent.

3

HEALTH

Health is a major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the West Coast District area. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors as such as diseases like HIV and TB as well as general health issues such as maternal health, that affects the community. This socio-economic profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since the focus of this profile is on the public health facilities, information on private facilities are excluded.

Data source: Department of Health, 2019



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people must move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Swartland	4	9	0	1	1	0	15	20
West Coast District	25	37	0	1	7	0	43	75

In terms of healthcare facilities, the Swartland municipal area had 13 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 4 fixed and 9 mobile clinics as well as one community day centre. In addition, there is a district hospital, as well as 15 antiretroviral treatment clinics/treatment sites and 20 tuberculosis clinics/treatment sites.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities. The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services.

In 2018, the West Coast District had 1.6 ambulances per 10 000 population. The Swartland municipal area was slightly below this figure, with 1.3 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is amongst the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province accounting for 8 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

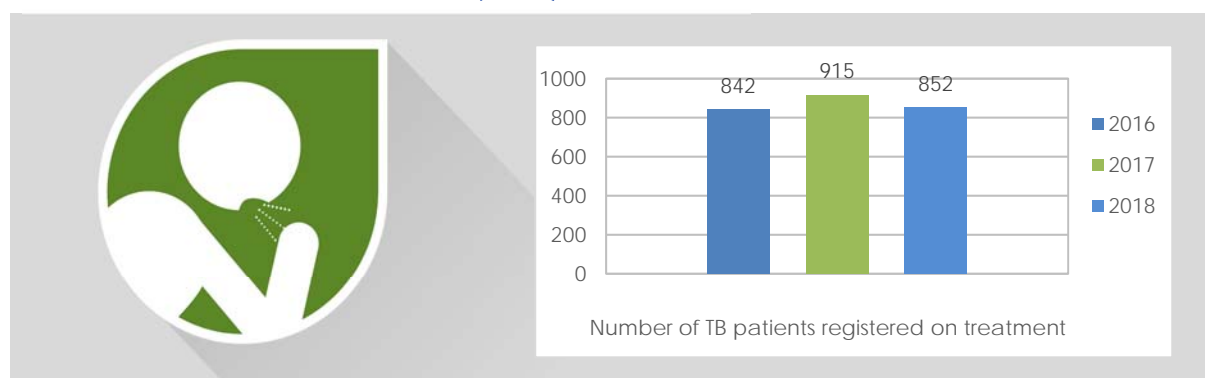
Access to antiretroviral treatment extends the lifespan of many who would otherwise have died prematurely. In 2018 there were 15 ART clinics/treatment sites in the Swartland municipal area. The table below indicates trends in ART in the Swartland and West Coast District municipal areas.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Swartland	2 185	3 034	473	440
West Coast District	10 202	11 255	2 125	2 118

Swartland’s total registered patients receiving ARTs increased significantly between 2017 and 2018 (increase of 849 patients). The number of new antiretroviral patients fell by 33, from 473 to 440 between 2017 and 2018. This could be an indication that the number of HIV infections is decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested.

A total of 11 255 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the West Coast District in 2018 compared to 10 202 registered patients in 2017. Swartland, with 3 034 registered patients, represents 27.0 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the West Coast District.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis (TB) is closely linked to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016.

Swartland experienced a decline in TB cases from 915 in 2017 to 852 in 2018. Swartland, with 852 TB patients in 2018, represents a 23.6 per cent of the District’s total patient load. The TB patients are treated in 20 TB clinics or treatment sites within the Swartland municipal area.

INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH

Income poverty and inequality remain prevalent in South Africa, leaving many households without sufficient resources to meet their needs. Pregnancy and childbearing further marginalise vulnerable women and children by reducing income-generating potential. The South African government recognises the importance of providing support to children living in impoverished households through the Child Support Grant, administered by the Department of Social Development.

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 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDGs).

Area	Immunisation rate - under 1		Acute malnutrition - child under 5		Neonatal mortality rate		Low birth weight	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Swartland Municipality	58.0	57.5	3.0	2.6	12.0	10.9	25.3	18.5
West Coast District	54.3	59.1	1.7	2.1	9.2	6.4	13.4	13.8

The **immunisation rate** in the Swartland area has been generally low and have remained virtually unchanged, declining marginally from 58.0 per cent in 2017 to 57.5 per cent in 2018.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years in Swartland in 2017 was 3.0 per 100 000 persons, declining to which increased to 2.6 in 2018.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Swartland area has improved from 12.0 in 2017 to 10.9 in 2018. An improvement in the NMR may indicate progression in new-born health outcomes.

The **low birth weight** indicator improved from 25.3 per cent in 2017 to 18.5 per cent in 2018.

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	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Swartland	820 *	0	13.3	14.9	0.0	0.0
West Coast District	25	71	16.6	16.2	0.4	0.4

* Swartland Hospital suffered major fire damage at the beginning of 2017 so their live births dropped drastically.

In 2018, the **maternal mortality rate** in the Swartland area was zero, while for the West Coast District it is 71 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has increased slightly between 2017 and 2018 in Swartland, from 13.3 to 14.9 per cent; even though the District rate fell slightly (from 16.6 to 16.2 per cent), it remained higher than that of the Swartland municipal area.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** for the Swartland municipal area remained at 0.0.

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 Swartland municipal area based on the most recent data including Global Insight and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy an improved 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 and the human development index to show the current reality of households residing in the Swartland municipal area.

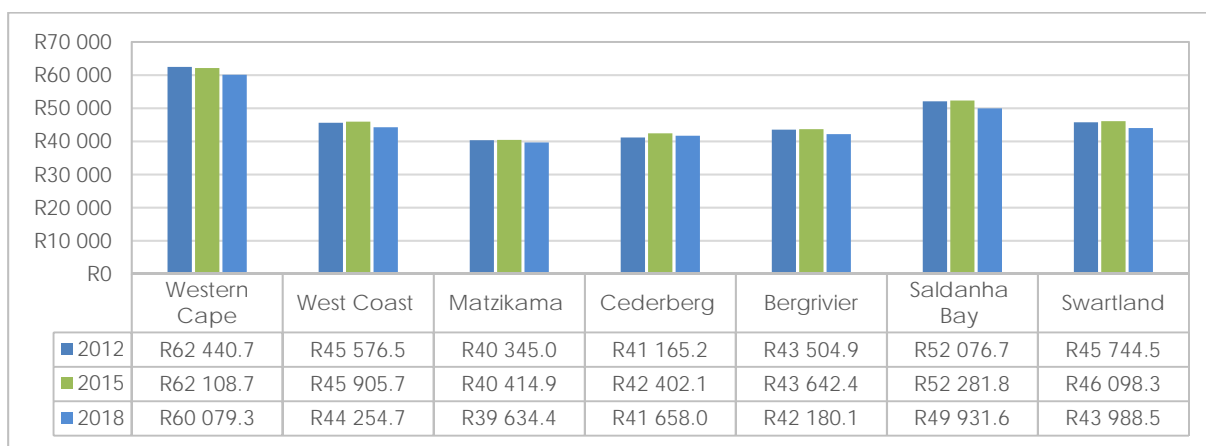
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report 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

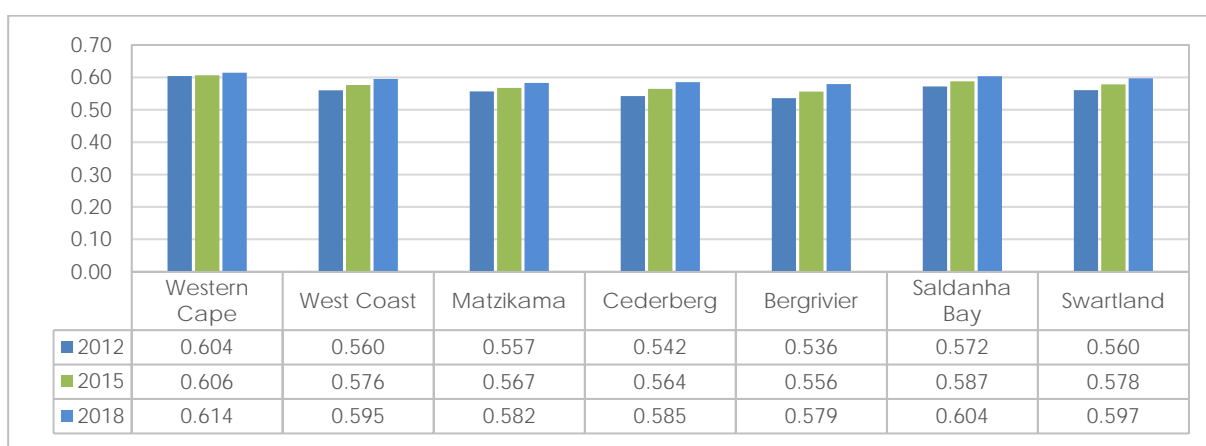
An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money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



At R43 989 in 2018, Swartland's real GDP per capita was second highest (to Saldanha Bay's R49 932) in the District, just under the District average of R44 255 but well short of the Province's R60 079.

INCOME INEQUALITY

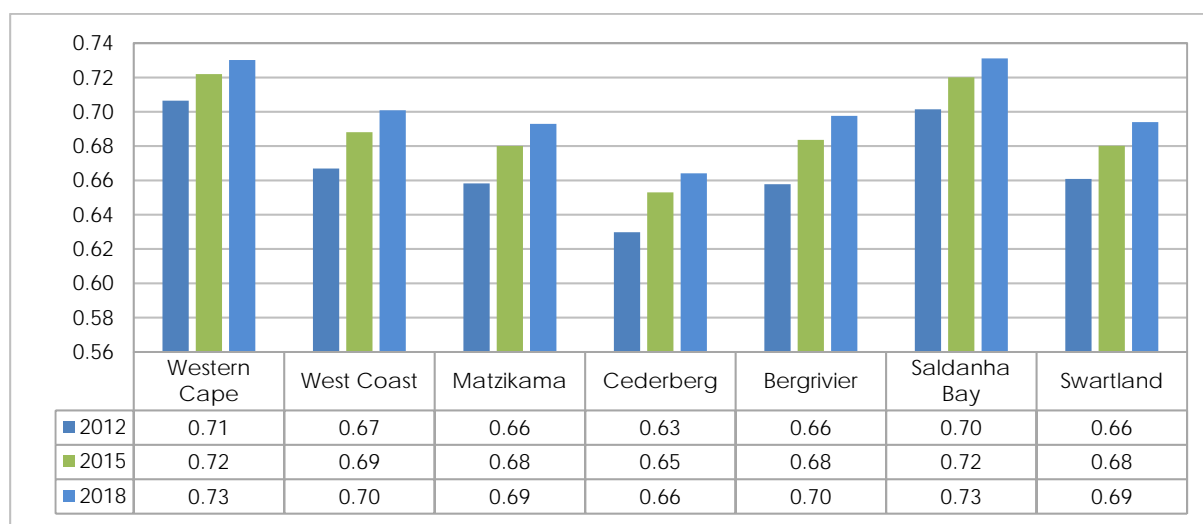
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality in Swartland has worsened between 2012 and 2018, with the gini coefficient increasing from 0.560 in 2012 to 0.597 in 2018.



Inequality levels in Swartland as measured by the gini coefficient (0.597 in 2018) were marginally higher in than the West Coast District (gini of 0.595). Saldanha Bay had the highest inequality levels in the District, with a gini of 0.604.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)¹ to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators used to measure human development include education, housing, access to basic services and health indicators. Per capita income is the average income per person of the population per year; per capita income does not represent individual income within the population. The life expectancy and infant mortality rates are other important criteria for measuring development.



There has been a general increase in the HDI of the Swartland Municipality, the West Coast District as well as for the Western Cape (shown above between 2012 and 2018). Swartland's HDI has increased from 0.66 in 2012 to 0.69 in 2018, sitting just below the West Coast District 0.70 and the Western Cape's 0.73.

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

This section uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and service trends.



ACCESS TO HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, this section highlights housing and household service 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 (2016) in the Swartland Municipal area. With a total of 39 139 households, 94.6 per cent had access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Swartland Municipality	West Coast District
Total number of households	39 139	129 862
Formal main dwelling	37 024 94.6%	111 389 85.5%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	36 316 92.8%	125 336 96.5%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	38 631 98.7%	120 155 96.5%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	37 660 96.2%	122 205 94.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	32 675 83.5%	108 311 83.4%

With the exception of refuse removal services, access to all services were on close to, or exceeding formal housing access levels at 92.8 per cent for water, 98.7 per cent for electricity and 96.2 per cent for sanitation; access to refuse removal was the lowest of all services at 83.5 per cent. The Municipality has however indicated that all urban households, the households that the Municipality is responsible for, receive a weekly refuse removal service. With the exception of water, services access levels are on par or better than that of the West Coast District.

HOUSING AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES²

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. The table below presents a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the West Coast District in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018).

² Municipal Economic Review and Outlook, 2019.

Dwellings within West Coast District, 2018

Dwelling type	West Coast District	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha Bay	Swartland
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	95 324	16 205	12 927	14 579	26 342	25 271
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	722	105	145	201	155	115
Flat in a block of flats	2 207	447	307	350	396	706
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	5 111	1 242	578	1 223	456	1 613
House/flat/room, in backyard	1 609	320	153	394	288	453
Informal dwelling/shack	12 154	1 927	1 700	633	5 686	2 209
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	858	111	67	383	141	155
Other/unspecified/NA	1 457	298	189	367	222	380
Total	119 443	20 656	16 067	18 132	33 686	30 903

In the West Coast District, a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard represents 79.8 per cent of all dwellings. The Swartland municipal area has the highest proportion in the District of dwellings of this type – at 81.8 per cent.

In terms of informal dwellings, the proportion in the West Coast District is 10.2 per cent; at 7.2 per cent, the proportion of informal dwellings in Swartland was below that of the District.

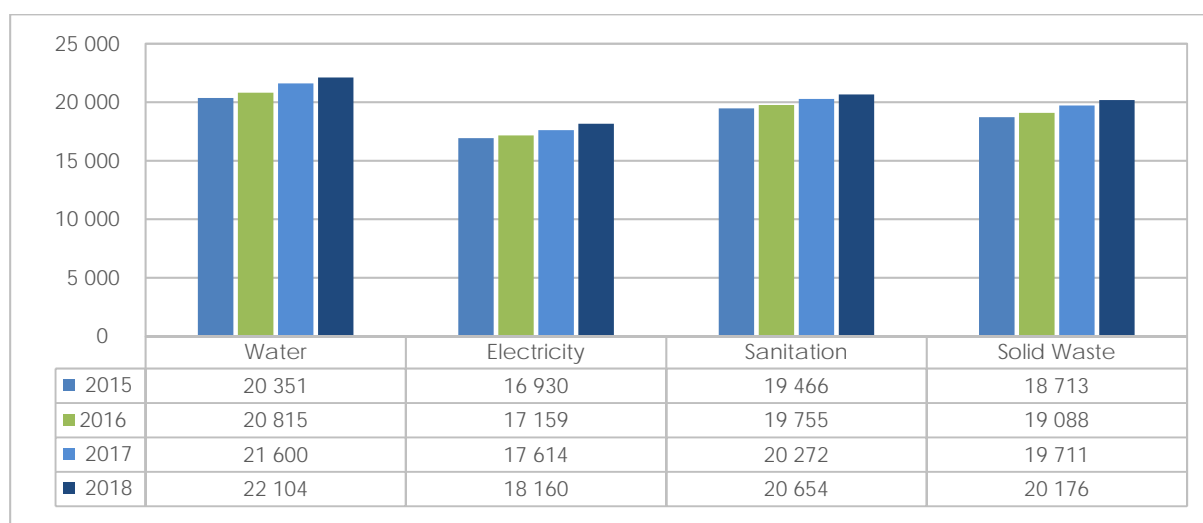
Municipal services

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 Swartland municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities³.

³ 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.)

Access to basic services in Swartland Municipality, 2015 – 2018

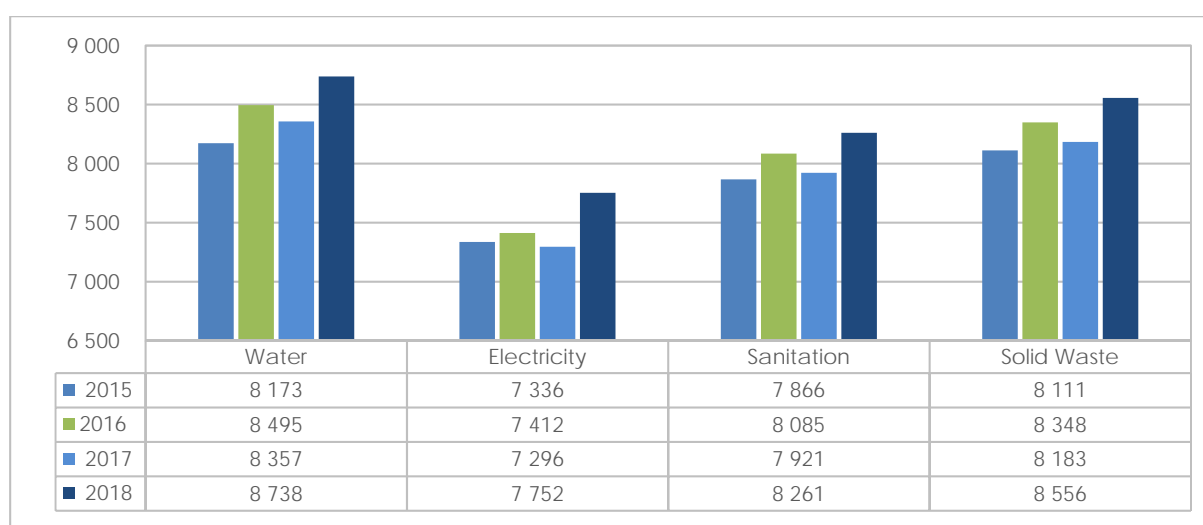


Between 2015 and 2018, the number of consumer units has grown across all services. In 2018, water services represented the largest number of consumer units at 22 104; this is followed by sanitation at 20 654. Electricity services had the lowest number of consumer units at 18 160, with solid waste coming in at 20 176.

Access to all levels of services increased considerably between 2015 and 2018. The largest increase was recorded for access to water services, where 1 753 additional consumer units had access to this service compared to 2015. Access to refuse removal services also increased substantially by 1 463 consumer units while an additional 1 230 and 1 188 consumer units were recorded for electricity and sanitation services respectively.

The figure below illustrates access to free basic services. Indigent households qualify for free basic water, electricity, sanitation and waste removal services. In 2018, Swartland had 8 738 indigent households; 381 more than compared to 2017.

Access to free basic services in Swartland Municipality, 2015 – 2018



In line with the increase in indigent households, between 2017 and 2018, free basic services also increased across all services. The largest increases in the provision of free basic services over this period were recorded for electricity (456) and water (381) services.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing how criminal activity has changed 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 causes of murder were 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 were 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.

Data from the 2018/19 crime stats shows that Nyanga and Delft, appear as two of the most dangerous areas of residence in South Africa. Both these Cape Town settlements feature prominently in crimes such as murder, rape, car hijacking, house robbery and cash-in-transit heists. Nyanga is the top murder hot spot in the country, with 289 murder cases reported in the past financial year. This is followed by Delft, which had 247 reported cases and Khayelitsha came in third with 221 cases.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidence 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	Swartland			21	25	36
	West Coast District			110	129	127
Per 100 000	Swartland			15	18	27
	West Coast District			25	29	28

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of murders in South Africa has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming figure of 58 murders a day. Within the Western Cape Province, murders have increased by 245, from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19.

Within the Swartland area, the number of murders increased from 25 in 2017/18 to 36 in 2018/19; the murder rate (per 100 000 population) increased from 18 in 2017/18 to 27 in 2018/19, while the murder rate for the West Coast District fell slightly from 29 in 2017/18 to 28 in 2018/19. Within the District, the actual number of murders was the highest in Swartland; although the number of murders in Cederberg is lower (27), this municipal area has the highest rate (48) per 100 000 population.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




		Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Swartland			160	134	161
	West Coast District			556	514	512
Per 100 000	Swartland			118	95	122
	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 in South Africa 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 2018/19, there were 161 sexual offences in the Swartland area; when comparing to the broader District, at 122, Swartland's sexual offences rate (per 100 000 population) was lower than the District's 114.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Swartland	2 579	2 621	1 784
	West Coast District	7 064	8 188	5 819
Per 100 000	Swartland	1 900	1 853	1 350
	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 population. However, the 2018/19 stats showed figures have declined since 2017/18. In 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the Province, however, this year, the Province’s proportion declined slightly, recording 35.0 per cent of the country’s drug-related crime.

Drug-related crime within the Swartland area dropped significantly in 2018/19, from 2 621 cases in 2017/18 to 1 784 cases in 2018/19. The West Coast District’s drug related offences also decreased sharply in 2018/19, from 8 188 in 2017/18 to 5 819 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 1 350 crimes per 100 000 population in 2018/19, the Swartland area is above 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	Swartland	147	122	154
	West Coast District	509	579	659
Per 100 000	Swartland	108	86	117
	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 Swartland area shows an increase of 32, from 122 in 2017/18 to 154 in 2018/19. This translates into a rate of 117 per 100 000 population in 2018/19, which is below that of the District’s 146 per 100 000 population.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Swartland	717	789	700
	West Coast District	3 043	2 802	2 813
Per 100 000	Swartland	528	558	530
	West Coast District	696	622	625

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 2017/18 to 39 418 in 2018/19. Residential burglary cases within the Swartland area also decreased from 789 in 2017/18 to 700 in 2018/19. However, within the broader West Coast District, there was a slight increase in residential burglaries from 2 802 in 2017/18 to 2 813 in 2018/19. At 530, Swartland's rate per 100 000 population is below that of the District's 625.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Swartland Municipality	30	38	21
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, most 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 number of road user fatalities declined significantly in the Swartland area in 2018, compared to the previous year. Fatalities for 2018 totalled 21 while in 2017 the total was 38. Comparative figures for the District indicates an increase in the overall number of road user fatalities in the District, increasing 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 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 the inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

In the Swartland municipal area, the local economy was dominated by the manufacturing sector (R1.983 billion; 24.5 per cent), followed by wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R1.404 billion; 17.4 per cent) and agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (R1.303 billion; 16.1 per cent) in 2017. Combined, these top three sectors contributed R4.690 billion (or 58.0 per cent) to Swartland's economy, estimated to be worth R8.080 billion in 2017.

Swartland 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	16.3	1 316.0	4.3	1.7	9.2	-1.6	-8.7	11.4	-2.0
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	16.1	1 303.0	4.3	1.7	9.3	-1.6	-8.8	11.5	-2.0
Mining & quarrying	0.2	13.0	0.6	1.2	7.0	-0.7	1.1	1.3	-2.6
Secondary sector	32.2	2 603.1	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.6	1.0	1.0	3.0
Manufacturing	24.5	1 983.4	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.9	1.1	1.3	4.3
Electricity, gas & water	2.2	180.0	-1.8	-1.5	-1.6	-2.6	-3.5	0.0	0.3
Construction	5.4	439.7	3.2	1.3	3.8	2.9	2.1	-0.1	-2.1
Tertiary sector	51.5	4 161.0	2.7	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	17.4	1 403.9	3.2	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.1	0.5	1.4
Transport, storage & communication	7.2	583.1	0.6	0.5	2.9	-0.9	0.2	0.9	-0.4
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	9.2	741.4	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.7
General government	11.1	895.7	3.9	1.8	4.3	1.	1.3	0.8	1.2
Community, social & personal services	6.6	537.0	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.2
Total Swartland	100.0	8 080.2	2.6	1.8	4	1.4	-0.3	2.8	1.1

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 (4.3 per cent), followed by the general government sector (3.9 per cent) and the construction and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sectors (both 3.2 per cent). The manufacturing sector, the sector with the largest contribution to the economy (24.5 per cent), registered modest growth of 1.9 per cent between 2008 - 2017. Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector experienced a positive growth rate of 11.5 per cent in 2017, showing some recovery from the following the contractions experienced in 2015 and 2016, however it is estimated to contract again by 2.0 per cent in 2018. Although there was moderate overall growth was in 2017 (2.8 per cent), it is estimated that growth in 2018 had fallen back to 1.1 per cent.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Swartland 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 (13 363; 29.3 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (9 065; 19.9 per cent) and the community, social and personal services (5 886; 12.9 per cent) sector. Combined, these three sectors contributed 28 314 or 62.1 per cent of the 45 596 jobs in 2017.

Swartland 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	29.4	13 387	-3 230	1 333	-601	3 025	-486	-419	-186
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	29.3	13 363	-3 228	1 333	-601	3 022	-486	-419	-183
Mining & quarrying	0.1	24	-2	0	0	3	0	0	-3
Secondary sector	15.6	7 125	877	827	286	311	180	71	-21
Manufacturing	10.7	4 898	504	518	190	279	59	43	-53
Electricity, gas & water	0.3	137	33	7	1	4	5	2	-5
Construction	4.6	2 090	340	302	95	28	116	26	37
Tertiary sector	55.0	25 084	7 099	3 761	768	856	591	828	718
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	19.9	9 065	2 932	1 752	242	452	267	504	287
Transport, storage & communication	2.4	1 086	375	97	-36	57	30	31	15
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	8.7	3 976	1 183	756	121	171	97	144	223
General government	11.1	5 071	1 578	540	344	-9	163	-90	132
Community, social & personal services	12.9	5 886	1 031	616	97	185	34	239	61
Total Swartland	100.0	45 596	4 746	5 921	453	4 192	285	480	511

Several sectors experienced net job losses between 2014 and 2018, with the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector shedding the most jobs in the last 3 years (-1 088). This could possibly be attributed to the effects of the prolonged drought in the District. This is a concern considering the significant contribution of this sector to Swartland's economy and employment. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2014-2018 was the wholesale, retail and trade (1 752), which showed consistent growth over each of the years during this period; agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (1 333) as a result of a strong growth in 2015 even though there have been subsequent job losses, and the financial and business services (756) which also showed consistent growth over the period.

The majority of workers in the Swartland labour force in 2017 were low-skilled (49.9 per cent), while only 15.3 per cent were skilled.

Swartland: Trends in formal labour force skills				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	15.3	3.2	5 439	5 596
Semi-skilled	34.8	3.5	12 369	12 696
Low-skilled	49.9	4.3	17 739	18 034
Total Swartland	100.0	3.9	35 547	36 326

The growth in low-skilled employment was at a faster rate than that of semi-skilled, although growth in skilled employment was the fastest over the period 2014 – 2018. With the strong growth in skilled employment, further capacitation of low-skilled and semi-skilled workers is crucial to maintain a steady supply of skilled labour to the area.

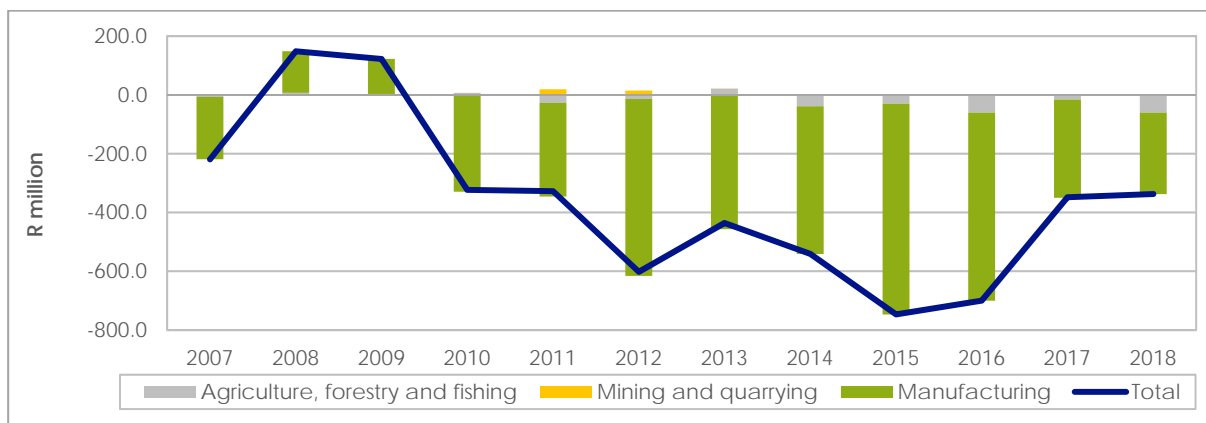
Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Swartland	6.3	7.5	8.7	9.1	8.9	8.6	9.1	8.1	9.0	9.8	10.0
West Coast District	6.8	8.2	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.8	8.6	9.6	10.5	10.7
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

Since 2015, the unemployment rate⁴ has been rising steadily in the area, reaching 10.0 per cent in 2018. This is slightly lower than the District rate of 10.7 per cent in 2018, as well as lower than the Provincial rate of 17.7 per cent. Unemployment remains a key challenge for the Swartland area, with rising population numbers. 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.

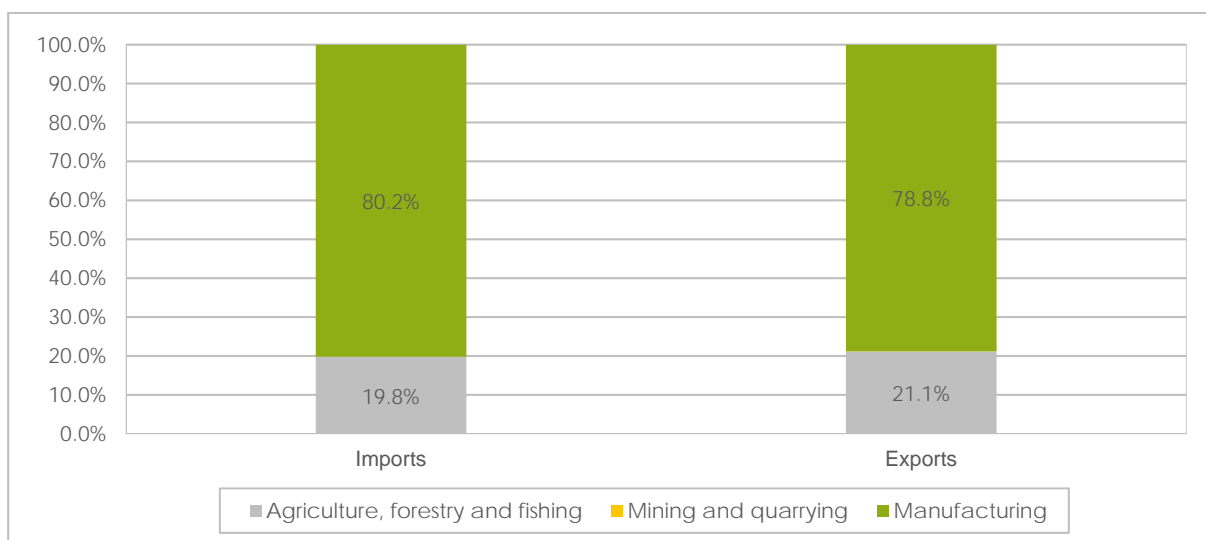
⁴ Narrow definition: Percentage of people that are able/willing to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, broad definition refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment. Broad definition is more difficult to accurately measure/calculate.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DYNAMICS

The figure below indicates the balance of trade in the Swartland municipal area between 2007 and 2018. The manufacturing sector was the primary driver of the mostly negative trade balance (deficit) experienced in the region over the reference period. The trade deficit was largest in 2015, with the deficit in this year well over R700 million, overwhelmingly driven by the manufacturing sector.



The manufacturing sector accounted for 80.2 per cent of all imports into the area, while the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounted for the remaining 19.8 per cent. Exports, similar to imports, were composed mostly of goods from the manufacturing sector (78.8 per cent), with the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounting for 21.1 per cent of export revenue.



Manufactured goods accounted for the highest proportion of both imported and exported goods in the Swartland municipal area. Goods from the manufacturing sector accounted for 80.2 per cent of imports, with the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounting for the remaining 19.8 per cent. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector had a slightly higher presence in terms of exports, with 21.1 per cent stemming from this sector. Nonetheless, the manufacturing sector remained the dominant source of exports from the Swartland municipal area, with a contribution of 78.8 per cent.

Rice was the dominant import into the Swartland municipal area, accounting for 50.6 per cent of imports into the municipal area in 2018. It was sourced primarily from Thailand (R310.7 million) and India (R97.8 million). Other imports stemming from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector were fish and molluscs (sourced from New Zealand, Namibia and Canada) and dried leguminous vegetables (sourced from China, France and Canada). Imports from the manufacturing sector were plastic articles for the conveyance and packing of goods from Italy and China, and tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheel toys which were imported primarily from China.

Exports from the Swartland municipal area were either directly or indirectly driven by the agricultural sector. With a value of R176.6 million, the top exported product from the Swartland municipal area was wine from fresh grapes. The main export destinations of wine from the Swartland municipal area in 2018 were the United Kingdom (R40.4 million), the United States (R18.6 million) and the Netherlands (R16.5 million). Citrus fruit, exported mainly to the United States, the Netherlands and Belgium, accounted for 18.7 per cent of the Swartland municipal area's total export revenue. Other top exports from the Swartland municipal area in 2018 were cereal groats, meal and pellets, rice, and wheat or meslin flour, which were exported to neighbouring countries, such as Lesotho and Botswana.

8

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

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

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

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

PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spending within the geographical boundaries of the Swartland municipal area amounts to *R402.0 million* across the 2019/20 MTEF.

Swartland: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTEF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	24 000	87 000	80 500	191 500
Health	45 577	18 743	8 550	72 870
Social Development	-	-	-	-
Human Settlements	12 450	63 000	20 200	95 650
Transport and Public Works	40 000	2 000	-	42 000
Total	122 027	170 743	109 250	402 020

The majority of provincial infrastructure spending will be directed towards education (R191.5 million across the 2019/20 MTEF or 47.6 per cent of total MTEF expenditure) mostly for new infrastructure assets. Substantial allocations towards human settlements (R95.7 million), health (R72.9 million) and transport and public works (R42.0 million) have also been made.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per Schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to *R433.996 million* across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Swartland: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	5 931	7 785	1 889	15 605
Community and Public Safety	4 840	12 764	9 151	26 756
Economic and Environmental Services	55 552	59 816	40 463	155 831
Trading Services	77 535	85 964	72 305	235 805
<i>Energy Sources</i>	19 244	24 800	25 579	69 623
<i>Water Management</i>	7 145	401	8 450	15 997
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	44 628	57 947	30 167	132 742
<i>Waste Management</i>	6 518	2 816	8 109	17 443
Total	143 858	166 330	123 809	433 996

Naturally trading services (R235.805 million across the 2019/20 MTREF or 54.3 per cent of total MTREF expenditure) accounts for a large proportion of municipal capital expenditure as per budget schedule A5 of the adopted Budget 2019/20. In particular, there were substantial allocations towards waste water management (R132.742 million) across the MTREF. Furthermore, economic and environmental services has a notable allocation of R155.831 million across the 2019/20 MTREF. Along with trading services, this represents the foundation of economic development and social upliftment 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(OPMII), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*