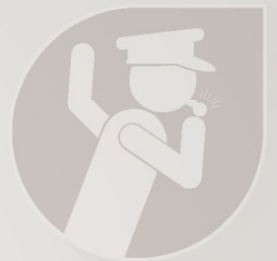




Western Cape
Government



Theewaterskloof Municipality

2018



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Theewaterskloof: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

124 374



Households

33 097

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 86.8%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 44.6

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 38.0%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.59

Human Development Index 0.67

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

16

Immunisation Rate

72.5%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.1

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

12.8%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases, 2018



Residential Burglaries

968

DUI

296

Drug-related Crimes

2 640

Murder

86

Sexual Offences

147

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

98.4%

Refuse Removal

78.7%



Electricity

92.8%



Sanitation

90.1%



Housing

77.5%



Road Safety

2017

Fatal Crashes 39

Road User Fatalities 51

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

10.3%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Slow Economic Growth

Risk 2 Increasing population & demand for services

Risk 3 Rising unemployment

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

17.7%

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

16.3%

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

15.5%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

2015

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

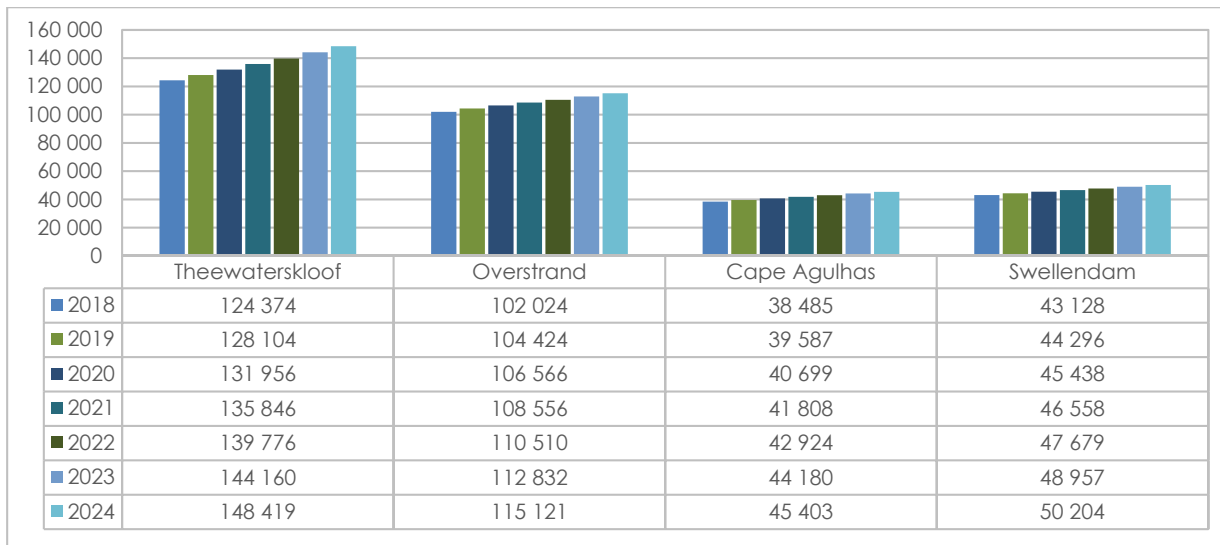
This chapter provides a concise overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

The demographic data provided in this chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Statistics South Africa's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 – 2018) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2024.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018



POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Theewaterskloof currently has a population of 124 374, rendering it the largest population within the Overberg District. This total is estimated to increase to 148 419 by 2024 which equates to average annual growth of a 3.0 per cent over this period. The estimated population growth rate of Theewaterskloof is above the estimated population growth of the Overberg of 2.6 per cent.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 - 14 Years	Working Age: 15 - 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	27 724	75 465	5 601	44.2
2019	34 017	84 017	10 070	52.5
2024	39 125	95 945	13 348	54.7

The above table depicts Theewaterskloof municipal area's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates those who are part of the workforce (age 15 - 64) and those, who are depending on them (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio means greater pressure on a smaller productive population and higher pressure on social systems.

A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimate shows an increase in the dependency ratio from 44.2 in 2011 to 52.5 in 2019; this is projected to increase further to 54.7 in 2024. This is attributed to a rise in both the children and aged population during the 2011 - 2019 and 2019 - 2024 periods.

2

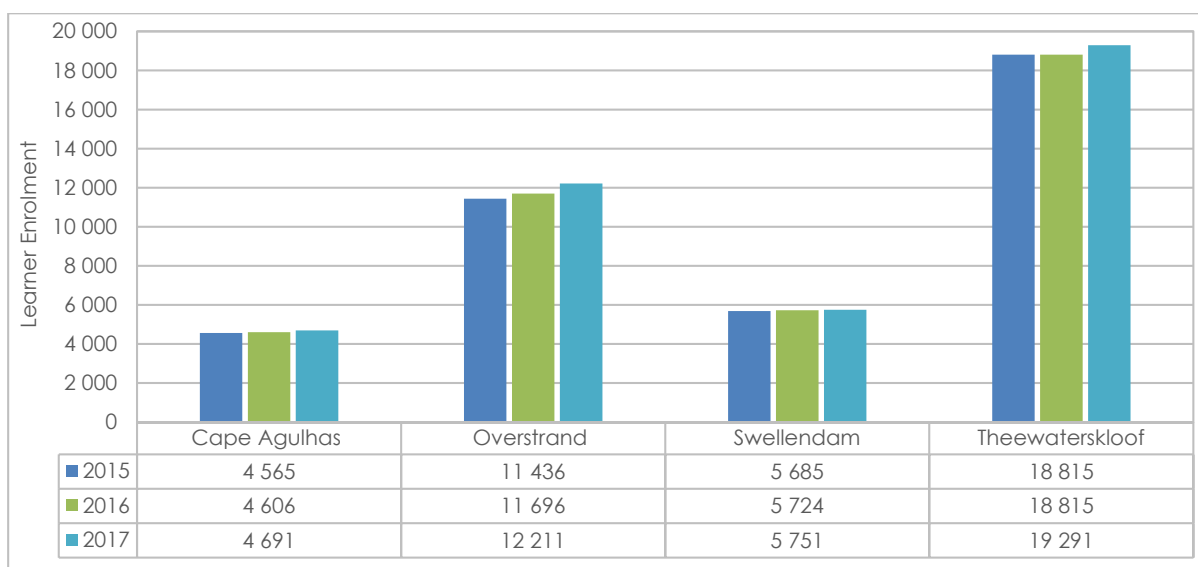
EDUCATION

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

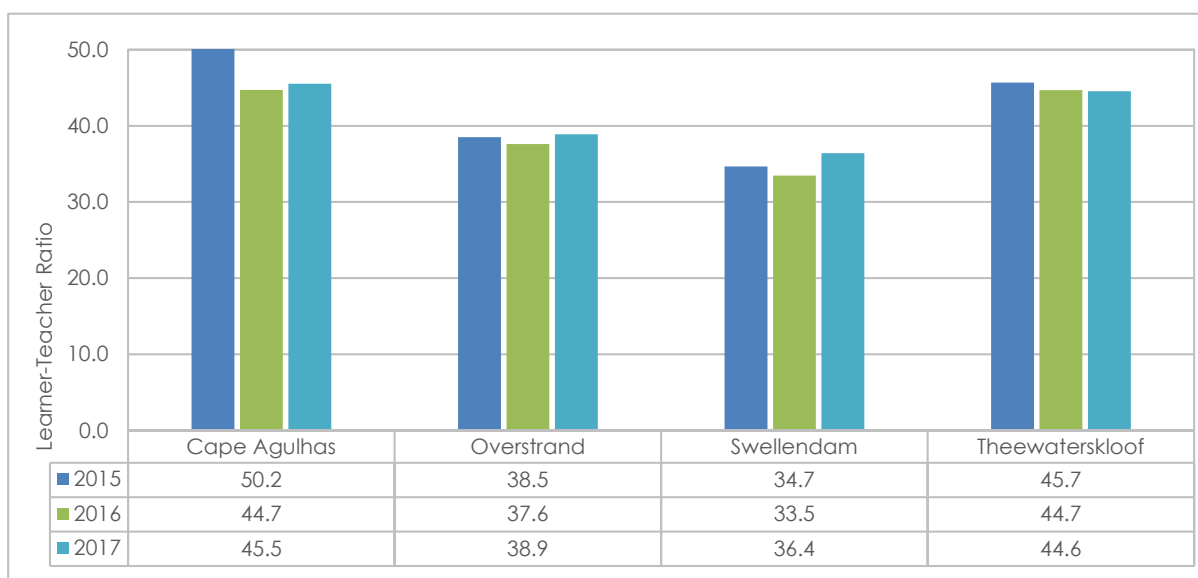


LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Theewaterskloof grew from 18 815 in 2016 to 19 291 in 2017. This rise in learner enrolment numbers could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

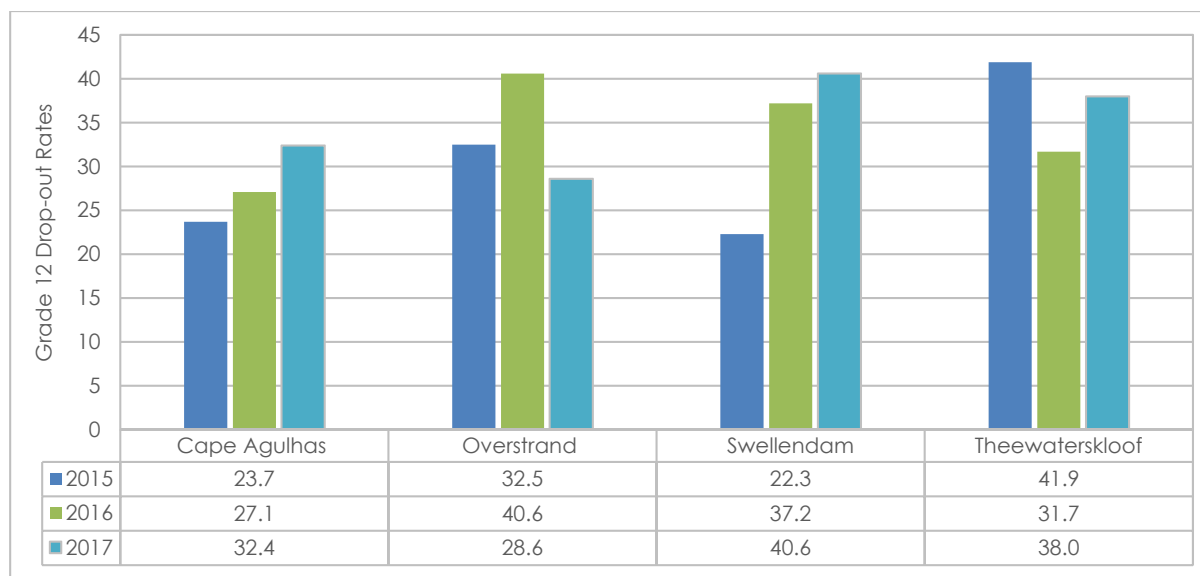
LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



Changes in the learner-teacher ratio can affect learner performance. The learner-teacher ratio in the Theewaterskloof municipal area decreased from 45.7 in 2015 to 44.7 in 2016 and further decreased to 44.6 in 2017. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio include the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

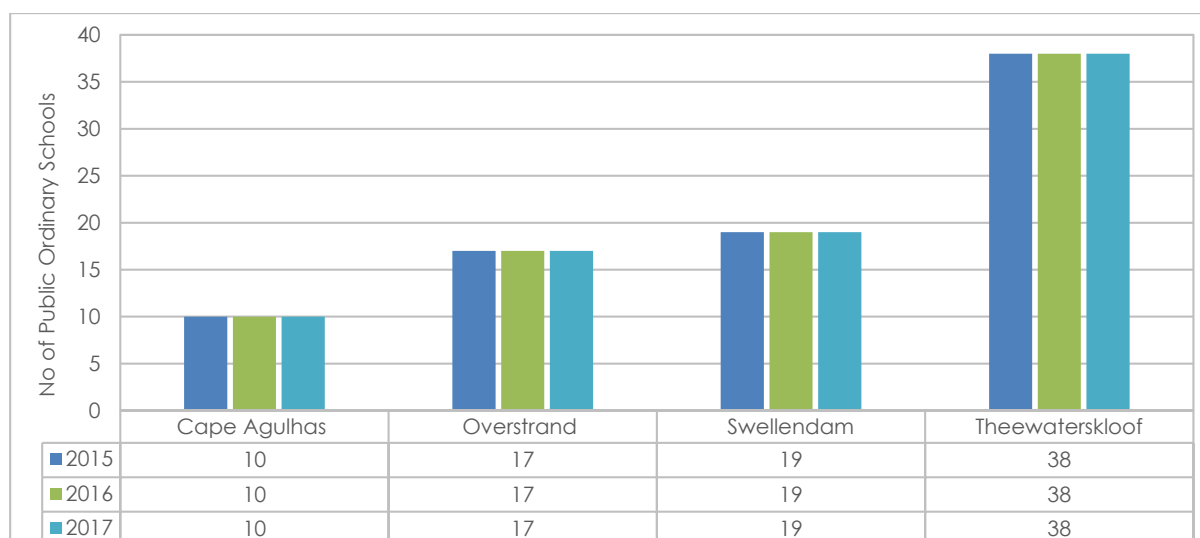
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

The drop-out rates for learners within Theewaterskloof municipal area increased from a low 31.7 per cent in 2016 to 38.0 per cent in 2017. High levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of socio-economic factors including unemployment, poverty and teenage pregnancies.



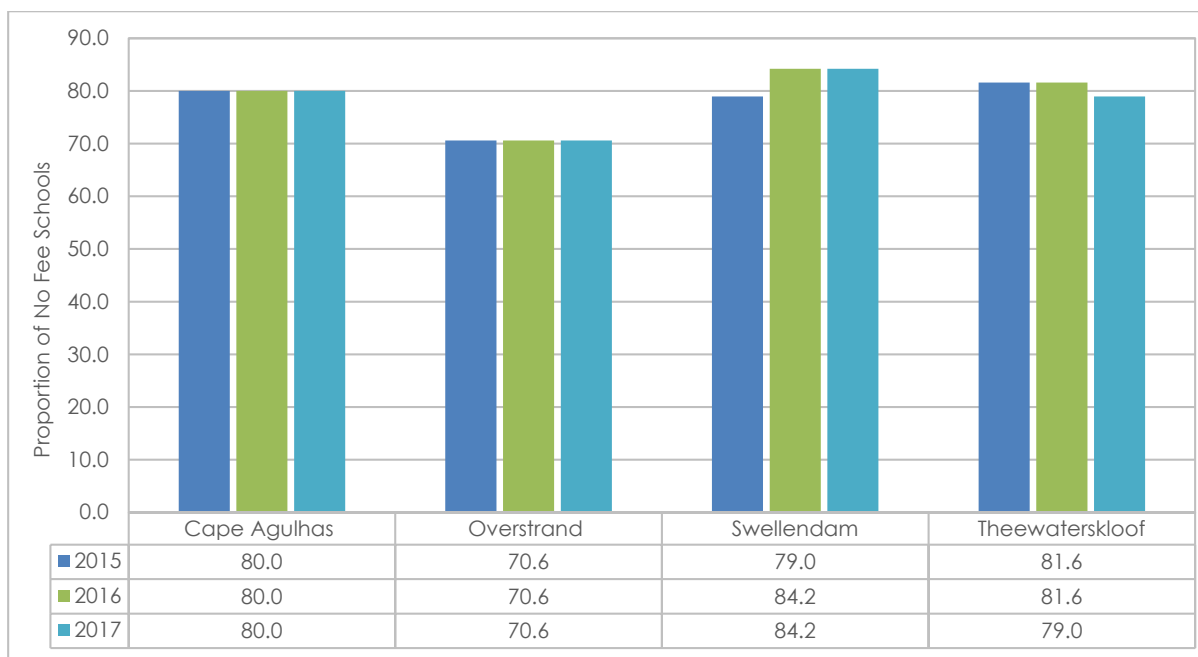
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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.



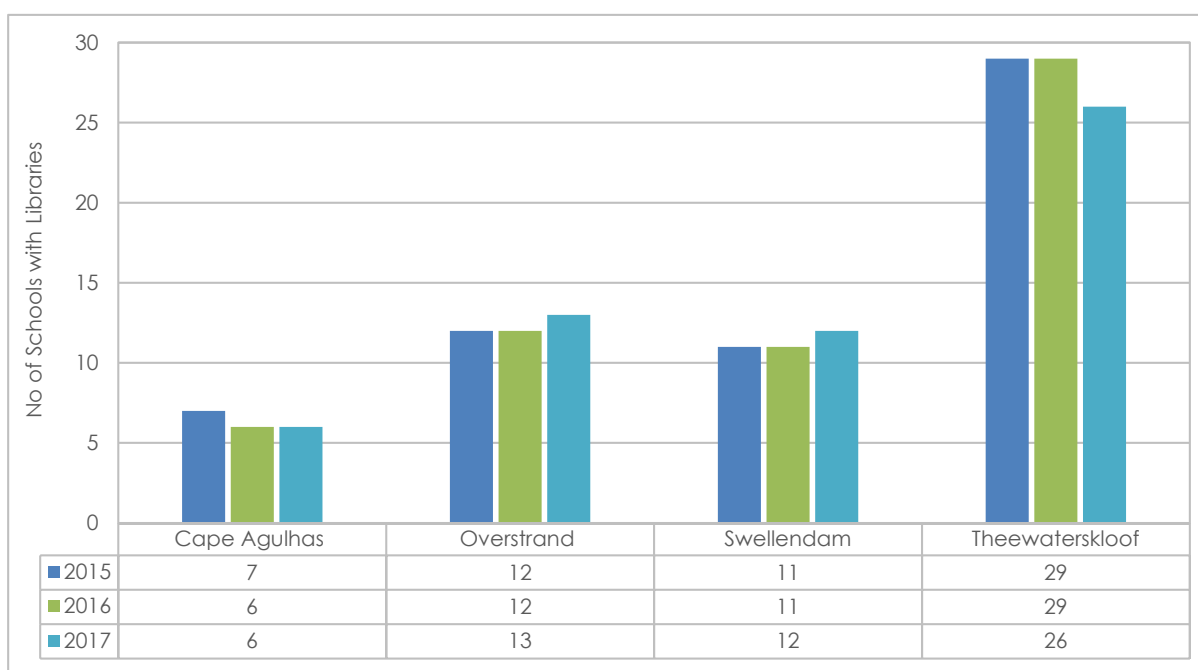
Since 2015, the number of schools within the Theewaterskloof area remained steady at 38 public ordinary schools. Within the tough economic climate, schools in general have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools within the Theewaterskloof municipal area decreased slightly from 81.6 per cent in 2015 to 79.0 per cent in 2016 and 2017.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

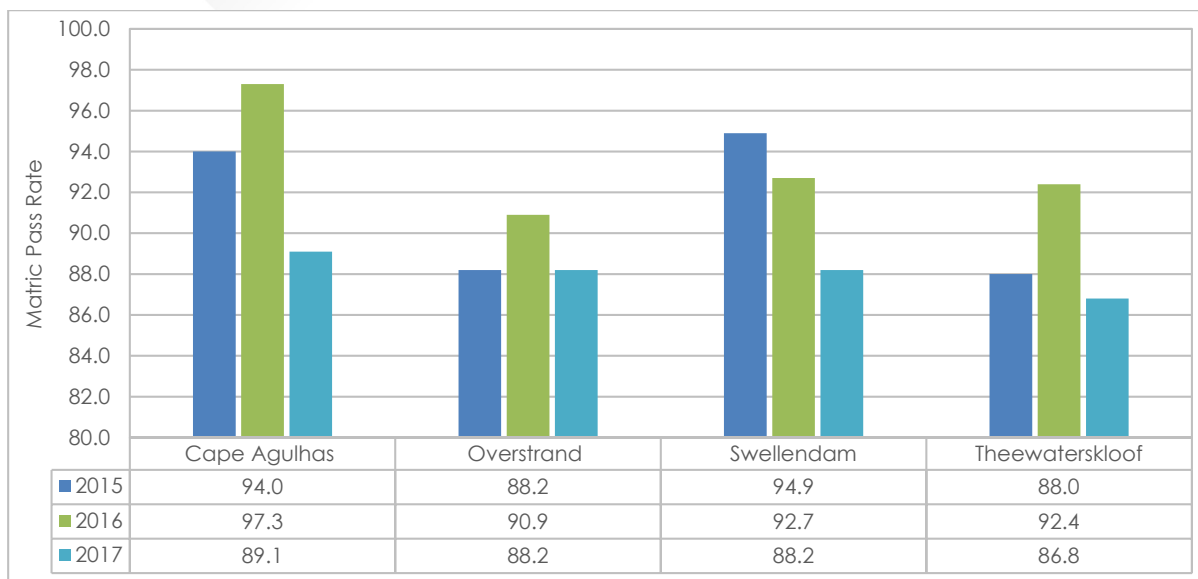


The number of schools equipped with libraries decreased from 29 in 2015 to 26 in 2016 and 2017.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



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



The matric pass rate in Theewaterskloof increased from 88.0 per cent in 2015 to 92.4 per cent in 2016; in 2017 it dropped to 86.8 per cent, just below its 2015 level. Better results could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities. The 2017 matric pass rate for the Theewaterskloof area was the lowest within the Overberg District.

3

HEALTH

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

Data source: Department of Health, 2018



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' rights 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 first access to primary health care services, 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
Theewaterskloof	5	11	0	1	1	0	9	18
Overberg District	17	23	0	2	4	0	23	43

In terms of healthcare facilities, in 2017/18, Theewaterskloof municipal area had 5 fixed clinics and 11 mobile primary healthcare clinics. In addition, there was also 1 community day centre, 1 district hospital as well as 9 ART and 18 TB treatment clinics/sites.

In terms of changes when compared with the previous year, there was 2 more ART clinic/treatment sites than in 2016/17.

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. Theewaterskloof municipal area had 2.9 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is below the District average of 1.2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

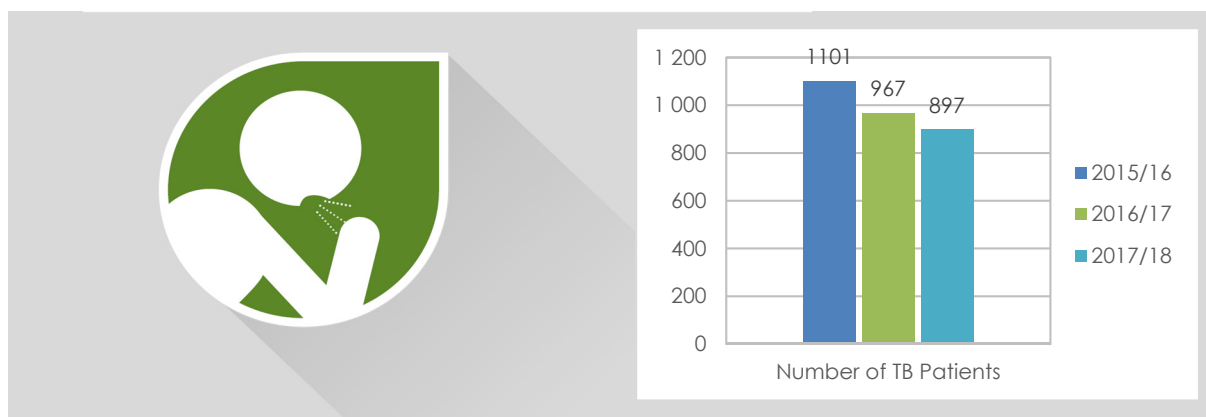
HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

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
Theewaterskloof	4 575	5 228	774	998	0.0	0.8
Overberg District	10 397	11 856	1 767	2 111	0.0	0.3

Theewaterskloof municipal area's total registered patients receiving ARTs has been steadily rising. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 653 between 2016/17 to 2017/18. The 5 228 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated at 9 clinics/treatment sites. A total of 11 856 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Overberg District in 2017/18. Theewaterskloof, with 5 228 patients represent 44.1 per cent of the patients receiving ARTs in the Overberg District.

The number of new antiretroviral patients increased to 998 in 2017/18 from 774 in 2016/17. The HIV transmission rate for Theewaterskloof showed a deterioration to 0.8 per cent in 2017/18, the District's transmission rate also deteriorated from 0.0 per cent in 2016/17 to 0.3 per cent in 2017/18.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, Theewaterskloof experienced a decrease in tuberculosis (TB) cases. Theewaterskloof, with 897 TB patients in 2017/18 represents 50.9 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites in the Overberg. Theewaterskloof's TB patients are treated in 18 TB clinics or treatment sites.

CHILD HEALTH

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

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Theewaterskloof	64.9	72.5	2.9	2.7	5.1	1.6	11.3	12.0
Overberg District	71.8	75.0	1.6	1.4	6.9	4.2	11.8	12.3

The **immunisation rate** in the Theewaterskloof area has improved from 64.9 per cent in 2016/17 to 72.5 per cent in 2017/18.

The number of **malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000 people) in Theewaterskloof in 2016/17 was 2.9, decreasing to 2.7 in 2017/18. At 2.7, Theewaterskloof's rate is above the District average of 1.4.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births) in the Theewaterskloof area has improved from 5.1 in 2016/17 to 1.6 in 2017/18. A decline in the NMR may indicate an improvement in new-born health outcomes and/or in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The **low birth weight** indicator for the Theewaterskloof area has deteriorated (from 11.3 to 12.0 per cent) between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

DEFINITIONS

Immunisation: *The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.*

Malnutrition: *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people. Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.*

Neonatal mortality rate: *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.*

Low birth weight: *Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.*

MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Theewaterskloof	0.1	0.1	8.4	12.8	0.4	0.4
Overberg District	0.1	0.0	7.8	13.8	0.5	0.5

The maternal mortality rate in the Theewaterskloof municipal area remained 0.1 in 2016/17 and 2017/18. The Overberg District rate moved from 0.1 to zero deaths per 100 000 live births between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Theewaterskloof's delivery rate to women under 20 years has deteriorated from 8.4 per cent in 2016/17 to 12.8 per cent in 2017/18; the broader Overberg District rate has deteriorated from 7.8 per cent in 2016/17 to 13.8 per cent in 2017/18. This is of concern as these are teenagers who are of school going age and could lead to high dropout rates at schools in the Theewaterskloof and Overberg District areas.

The termination of pregnancy rate for the Theewaterskloof area remained at 0.4 per cent in 2016/17 and 2017/18; it remained unchanged at 0.5 per cent for 2016/17 and 2017/18 for the Overberg District area as well.

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 Theewaterskloof municipal area based on 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 human development to show the current reality of households residing in the Theewaterskloof municipal area.

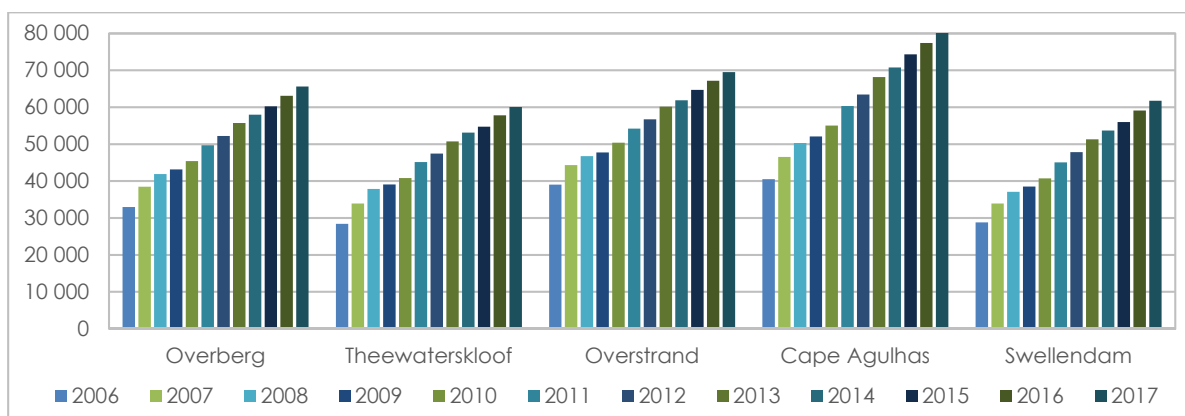
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report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

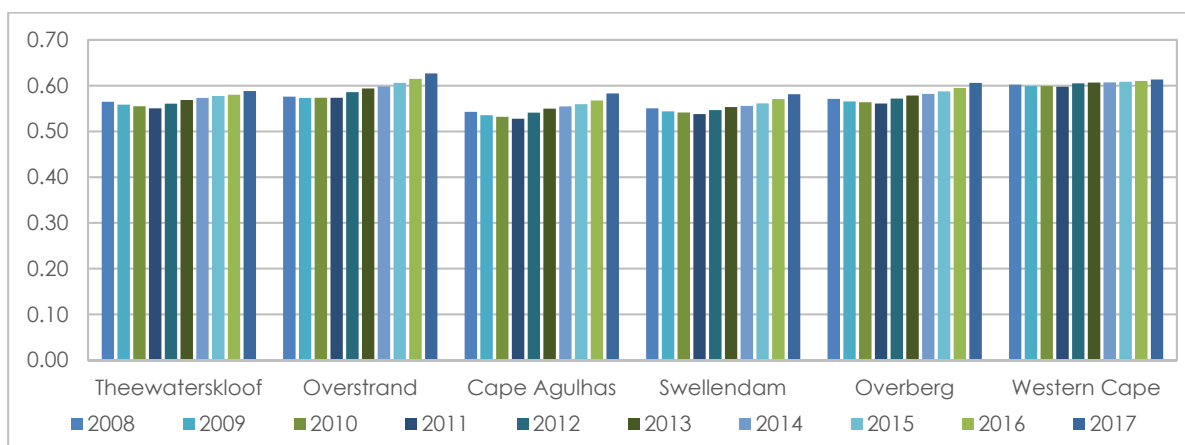


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At R60 067 in 2017, Theewaterskloof municipal area's real GDPR per capita is below that of the Overberg District's figure of R65 588 and significantly lower than that of the Western Cape (R87 110).

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 the Theewaterskloof municipal area has generally increased between 2008 and 2011, decreasing to 2015 before picking up again, reaching 0.63 in 2017. For the entire period it has been beyond the NDP's 0.6 target and the increasing trend could see it moving further beyond this level.

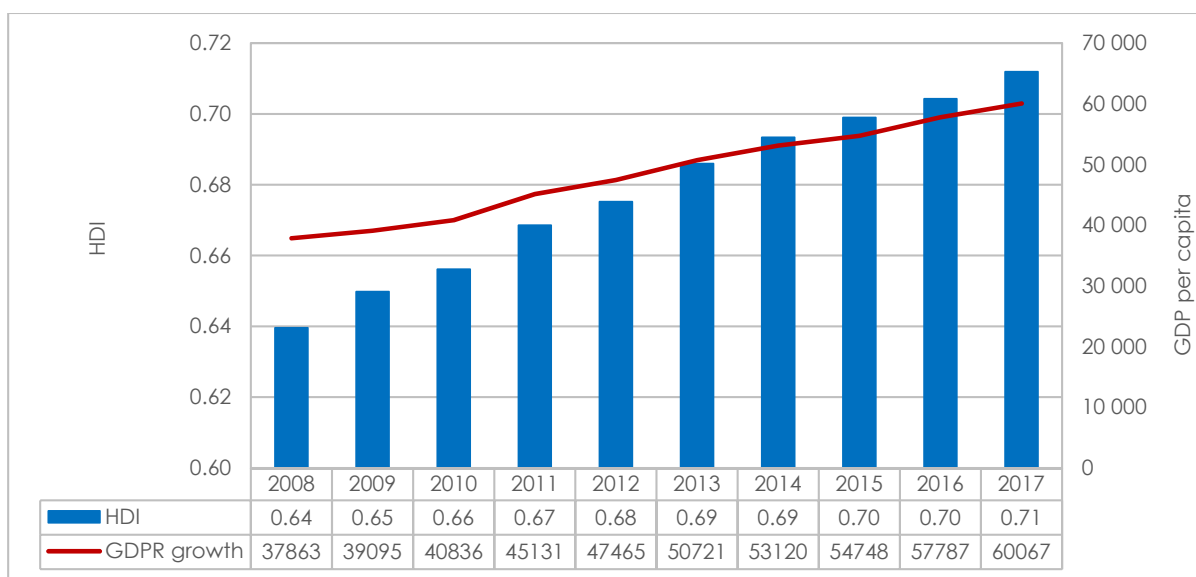


Source: Global Insight, 2017

At 0.59 in 2017, income inequality levels were lower in Theewaterskloof than in the Overberg District and the Western Cape which were both at 0.61.

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.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

There has been a general increase in the HDI of Theewaterskloof Municipality, the Overberg District as well as for the Western Cape between since 2008, with the index reaching 0.67 in Theewaterskloof, 0.71 in the Overberg District, and 0.73 in the Province. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above.

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 Theewaterskloof municipal area. With a total of 33 097 households, only 77.5 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Theewaterskloof	Overberg District
Total number of households	33 097	91 835
Formal main dwelling	25 659	75 105
	77.5%	81.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	32 574	89 905
	98.4%	97.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	30 726	87 910
	92.8%	95.7%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	29 807	86 890
	90.1%	94.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	26 057	79 961
	78.7%	87.1%

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher than this at 98.4 per cent, 98.2.8 per cent and 90.1 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 78.7 per cent. With the exception of water services, these figures are below that of the Overberg District.

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 steady over the 2007 - 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 2.4 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 3 363 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	12 603	15 966	3 363	2.4%
Indigent support for water services	5 517	4 530	-987	-2.0%

In contrast with this, there was a decrease of 987 indigents in 2017 when compared to 2007, with indigent support for water growing at an average annual rate of 2.0 per cent. This indicates overall growth in revenue generating consumer units.

Sanitation Services

There was a 76 unit increase in total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 - 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of zero 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	15 469	15 545	76	0.0%
Indigent support for sanitation services	5 517	4 530	-987	-2.0%

Also for sanitation services, there was a contrast in overall growth versus the growth in indigent support over the 2007 - 2017 period; as overall consumer units for sanitation services grew marginally, while there was a decrease of 987 indigents in 2017 when compared with 2007. This indicates overall growth in revenue generating consumer units for sanitation services.

Electricity Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for electricity services was steady over the 2007 - 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 2.7 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 3 903 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 electricity services per consumer/billing unit	12 600	16 503	3 903	2.7%
Indigent support for electricity services	5 517	4 530	-987	-2.0%

Also for electricity services, there was a contrast in overall growth versus the growth in indigent support over the 2007 - 2017 period; as overall consumer units for electricity services grew relatively fast, there was a decrease of 987 indigents in 2017 when compared with 2007. This indicates overall growth in revenue generating consumer units for electricity services.

Refuse Removal Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for refuse removal services was slow over the 2007 - 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 1.2 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 1 718 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 refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit	13 693	15 411	1 718	1.2%
Indigent support for refuse removal services	5 517	4 530	-987	-2.0%

The decline of 987 indigents is in contrast with the growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for refuse removal services, as also highlighted for water, sanitation and electricity services above.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA. The crime statistics show which type of criminal activity has increased/decreased in the past year. The most notable changes that we have seen so far are the marked increases in crime related to murder as well as 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 people. However, over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100 000, with South Africa remaining one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.

The Western Cape's persisting crime problems include gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the area in the country most notorious for its gang violence, its murder rate increased by 9.6 per cent with over 300 murders reflected in 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	Theewaterskloof	53	72	86
	Overberg District	109	124	142
Per 100 000	Theewaterskloof	45	60	69
	Overberg District	38	41	46

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 an alarming 57 murders a day at a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100 000 population. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased 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 Theewaterskloof area, the number of murders increased from 72 in 2017 to 86 in 2018, while the murder rate (per 100 000 population) also increased from 60 to 69. The murder rate for the Overberg District also increased from 41 in 2017 to 46 in 2018. The 2018 murder rate in Theewaterskloof is the highest in the District.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Theewaterskloof	131	166	147
	Overberg District	347	375	340
Per 100 000	Theewaterskloof	112	137	118
	Overberg District	121	125	110

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 (7 115 to 7 075) in the Western Cape between 2017 and 2018. In 2018, there were 147 sexual offences in the Theewaterskloof area; when comparing to the broader District, at 118, Theewaterskloof's rate per 100 000 population was above that of the District's 110.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Theewaterskloof	2 329	2 216	2 640
	Overberg District	4 658	5 194	5 944
Per 100 000	Theewaterskloof	1 988	1 833	2 123
	Overberg District	1 624	1 735	1 930

Definition: Drug-related crimes refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.

The 2017/18 crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related crime in the country at 1 769 per 100 000 population. 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 crime within the Theewaterskloof area shows an increase in 2018, from 2 216 cases in 2017 to 2 640 cases in 2018. The Overberg District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory between 2016 to 2018. When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 2 123 crimes per 100 000 population in 2018, the Theewaterskloof area is above that of the District and Province's rates of 1 930 and 1 769 respectively. The Overberg had the highest district rate in the Province; Theewaterskloof had the second highest (after Overstrand's 2 157 per 100 000 population) rate within the District.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Theewaterskloof	195	244	296
	Overberg District	592	638	769
Per 100 000	Theewaterskloof	166	202	238
	Overberg District	206	213	250

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. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain of the top reasons for road accidents. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Theewaterskloof area shows an increase of 52, from 244 in 2017 to 296 in 2018. This translates into a rate of 238 per 100 000 population in 2018, which is below that of the District's 250 per 100 000 population in 2018.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Theewaterskloof	998	970	968
	Overberg District	3 414	3 710	3 616
Per 100 000	Theewaterskloof	852	803	778
	Overberg District	1 190	1 239	1 174

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

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 7.3 per cent between 2017 and 2018. There was also a drop in residential burglaries in the broader Overberg District. Likewise, the residential burglary cases within the Theewaterskloof area decreased slightly from 970 in 2017 to 968 in 2018. The rate (per 100 000 population) is considerably below that of the District 1 174 per 100 000 population.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Theewaterskloof	39	40	39
Overberg District	62	70	64

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 Theewaterskloof Municipality has increased from 39 to 40 between 2015 and 2016, but declined to 39 in 2017. The number of fatal crashes in the broader Overberg District increased by 8 between 2015 and 2016 before decreasing by 6 in 2017.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Theewaterskloof	41	53	51
Overberg District	73	89	77

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

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 - 64 years - whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The previous section specified that a total of 39 fatal crashes occurred within the Theewaterskloof region in 2017. As seen in the table above, a total of 51 road users have died. Both the fatal crashes as well as number of fatalities in the Theewaterskloof municipal area declined in 2017.

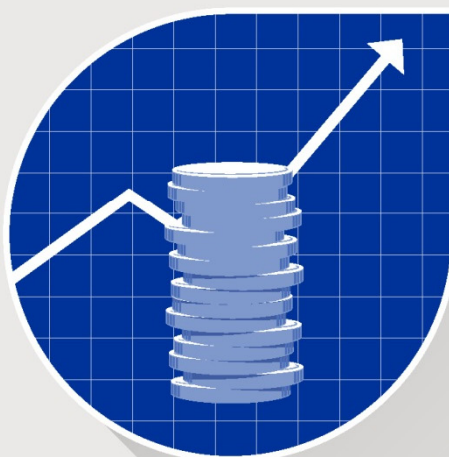
Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

7

THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to change taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are a few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, amongst 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

Theewaterskloof contributed a total of R7.637 billion towards the Overberg economy in 2016, the majority of which originated from contributions from the tertiary sector (59.9 per cent; R4.518 billion). The Municipality's overall economy grew by 3.6 per cent between 2006 and 2016, notably above the District growth rate of 3.2 per cent across the same period. Although economic growth in Theewaterskloof slowed in recent years to 2.5 per cent for the period 2013 to 2017, it was still above the District average of 2.2 per cent. GDP growth for Theewaterskloof and the Overberg District as a whole is estimated to respectively be 2.5 and 2.0 per cent in 2017.

Theewaterskloof: GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	15.6	1 172.2	1.1	-0.4	1.4	7.0	-4.3	-10.4	4.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.5	1 167.9	1.1	-0.4	1.4	7.0	-4.3	-10.4	4.5
Mining and quarrying	0.1	4.3	0.9	3.9	3.3	7.7	-0.2	1.2	7.4
Secondary Sector	24.5	1 847.1	4.0	2.7	4.2	3.1	2.4	2.1	1.9
Manufacturing	13.6	1 028.3	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.4
Electricity, gas and water	3.0	225.1	-0.6	-1.5	-0.2	-0.8	-2.4	-3.3	-1.0
Construction	7.9	593.7	6.9	3.6	6.3	4.6	3.6	2.0	1.7
Tertiary Sector	59.9	4 517.7	4.4	3.4	4.5	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	17.7	1 333.0	4.5	3.1	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	0.7
Transport, storage and communication	10.9	824.5	3.4	2.8	3.9	4.7	1.2	1.2	2.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	16.3	1 228.6	6.1	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.0	4.2
General government	8.5	637.6	3.3	1.8	4.1	3.1	0.8	1.0	0.0
Community, social and personal services	6.6	494.1	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.9
Total Theewaterskloof	100.0	7 537.0	3.6	2.5	3.8	4.4	1.6	0.3	2.5

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The **primary sector** is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 15.5 per cent to Theewaterskloof's GDP in 2016. Despite its notable contribution to GDP, growth in this sector has been less than ideal, increasing by only 1.1 per cent between 2006 - 2016 and contracting by 0.4 per cent between 2013 - 2017. Weakened performance in this sector can mostly be attributed to the effects of the drought.

The mining and quarrying sector has shown promising growth prospects in recent year (3.9 per cent between 2013 - 2017), but only contributed 0.1 per cent (R4.3 million) to Theewaterskloof's overall GDP for 2016.

Secondary sector activities collectively contributed R1.847 billion to GDP in 2016 (24.5 per cent). The **secondary sector** maintained a 4.0 per cent growth rate between 2006 and 2016, mostly supported by strong growth within the construction (6.9 per cent) and manufacturing (3.8 per cent) sectors. Construction was the fastest growing sector within Theewaterskloof across 2006 to 2016. The drought had a notable impact on the manufacturing and construction sectors towards 2016 and 2017. Growth with the electricity, gas and water sector contracted throughout 2006 - 2016 as well as 2013 - 2017.

Economic activities within the **tertiary sector** have been dominated by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (17.7 per cent; R1.333 billion), finance, insurance, real estate and business services (16.3 per cent; R1.229 billion) and transport, storage and communication (10.9 per cent, R824.5 million) sectors. The tertiary sector as a whole grew at a boisterous 4.4 per cent between 2006 and 2016, but slightly declined to 3.4 per cent in recent years (2013 - 2017). The tertiary sector is expected to grow at 2.2 per cent in 2017.

LABOUR

Theewaterskloof contributed 59 360 jobs to formal and informal employment in the Western Cape in 2016. Whilst 2 369 jobs were created within Theewaterskloof between 2006 and 2016, 9 123 opportunities were created in more recent times between 2013 and 2017. Employment creation in the Theewaterskloof area is estimated to have improved in 2017 compared to 2016.

Theewaterskloof: 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	30.9	18 356	-10 546	2 080	862	-1 106	3 825	-950	-551
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.9	18 346	-10 547	2 079	862	-1 106	3 825	-951	-551
Mining and quarrying	0.02	10	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Secondary Sector	13.89	8 243	2 081	1 443	319	337	222	293	272
Manufacturing	7.0	4 178	770	689	180	99	159	64	187
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	180	48	19	0	4	6	5	4
Construction	6.5	3 885	1 263	735	139	234	57	224	81
Tertiary Sector	55.2	32 761	10 834	5 600	1 157	1 100	1 443	410	1 490
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	18.3	10 848	3 787	2 390	391	337	629	277	756
Transport, storage and communication	3.4	2 030	900	368	121	18	157	-39	111
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	13.6	8 072	3 335	1 623	344	371	435	110	363
General government	7.2	4 291	1 094	88	-23	220	-66	86	-129
Community, social and personal services	12.7	7 520	1 718	1 131	324	154	288	-24	389
Total Theewaterskloof	100.0	59 360	2 369	9 123	2 338	331	5 490	-247	1 211

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The majority of individuals employed in Theewaterskloof were in 2016 concentrated within the tertiary sector (55.2 per cent; 32 761). The single largest contribution to overall employment in Theewaterskloof was however in the primary sector, more specifically, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (30.9 per cent; 18 356). The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (18.3 per cent; 10 848) and finance, insurance, real estate and business services (13.6 per cent; 8 072) sectors also contribute notably to overall employment in Theewaterskloof in 2016. These two sectors respectively created the most jobs throughout the period 2006 - 2016. Between 2013 and 2017, the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector created significantly more jobs than the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector.

Total net employment in Theewaterskloof is expected to be 1 211 in 2017; job creation opportunities in particular the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (756), community, social and personal services (389) finance, insurance, real estate and business services (363) sectors are off-set by the job losses within the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors (-951).

Theewaterskloof: Trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017					
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)		Number of jobs 2016	
	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2016	2017e
Skilled	12,7	3,0	2,8	5 472	5 520
Semi-skilled	39,3	2,1	2,9	17 005	17 225
Low skilled	48,0	-1,4	2,3	20 753	20 561
Total Theewaterskloof	100,0	0,3	2,6	43 230	43 306

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Theewaterskloof's labour force was in 2016 mostly made up of low-skilled (48.0 per cent) and semi-skilled (39.3 per cent) workers, which is to be expected given the skills demand of the agricultural sector. The growth in the number of skilled workers (3.0 per cent) increased notably more than semi-skilled workers (2.1 per cent) while the growth in low-skilled workers contracted (-1.4 per cent) between 2006 - 2016. Growth in the skilled labour cohort slowed slightly between 2013 and 2017, while growth within the low-skilled cohort improved significantly by 2.3 per cent, albeit off a low base for the period 2006 to 2016.

Unemployment Rates for the Overberg District (%)											
Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Theewaterskloof	5.2	6.2	7.5	8.9	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.4	8.5	9.7	10.3
Overstrand	8.7	9.0	10.7	12.6	13.0	13.2	13.2	14.0	13.7	15.6	16.6
Cape Agulhas	5.5	6.0	7.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.7	8.2	9.1	9.7
Swellendam	5.1	5.5	6.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.5	6.8	7.6	7.9
Overberg	6.2	6.9	8.3	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.5	9.8	11.1	11.8
Western Cape	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)

Unemployment in Theewaterskloof has been on a gradual increase and is estimated to reach 10.3 per cent (narrow definition) in 2017. This is significantly below the Provincial average of 18.2 per cent and slightly below the Overberg District average of 11.8 per cent. Overstrand is estimated to have the highest unemployment rate in the Overberg in 2017 (16.6 per cent) with Swellendam the lowest (7.9 per cent).

SOURCES

1. Demographics

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

2. Education

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

3. Health

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

4. Poverty

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

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Growth in water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*
- Indigent support for water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*

6. Safety and Security

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

7. Economy

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