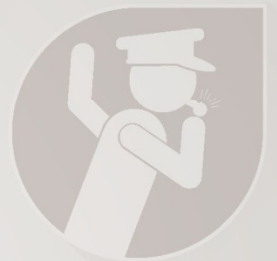




Western Cape
Government



Overstrand Municipality

2019



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Overstrand: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

104 985



Households

35 739

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate	82.5%
Learner retention Rate	63.4%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	29.9

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.625
Human Development Index	0.744

Health

2018



Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18
7	79.8%	0.0	10.7%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
11 832	244	1 546	32	126

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

99.1%

Refuse Removal

94.0%



Electricity

99.2%



Sanitation

96.9%



Housing

79.1%

Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 24

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

14.8%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1	Increasing levels of inequality
Risk 2	Deteriorating education outcomes
Risk 3	Housing demand and service delivery protests

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

23.7%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

19.5%

Manufacturing

15.1%

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.

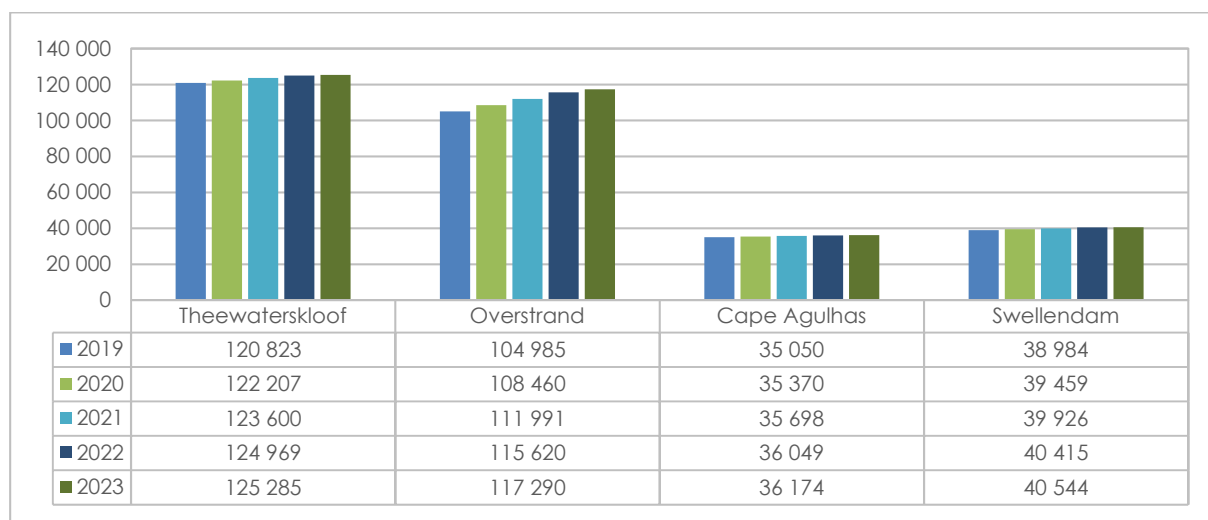
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households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

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

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019



POPULATION



The Overstrand municipal area currently has an estimated population of 104 985 individuals, rendering it the second most populated local municipal area in the Western Cape. This total is expected to increase to 117 290 by 2023, equating to average annual growth of 2.8 per cent. This is the highest population growth in the entire Western Cape across the period 2019 - 2023. Growth across the District and the Western Cape is expected to be 1.6 and 1.8 respectively.

Overberg Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Theewaterskloof	103.5	103.1	102.7	102.3	102.7
Overstrand	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.8
Cape Agulhas	101.6	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.6
Swellendam	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.7
Overberg District	101.7	101.5	101.4	101.3	101.8
Western Cape	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.5

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al. 2013: 9). As per above table, there are in general more males than females in the Overstrand municipal area.

The SR for the Overstrand municipal area increase towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as a decrease (improvement) in male mortality rates and the potential inflow of working males. The variance in life expectancy between males and females can in turn also be attributed to a variety of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23).

AGE COHORTS

Overstrand: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	25 480	69 230	10 274	51.6
2022	28 188	75 890	11 542	52.4
2025	30 140	80 394	12 702	53.3
Growth	2.8%	2.5%	3.6%	-

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

A notably increase in the child and aged cohort at a rate above that of the working age category between 2019 and 2025 is expected to increase the dependency ratio in Overstrand from 51.6 in 2019 to 53.3 in 2025.

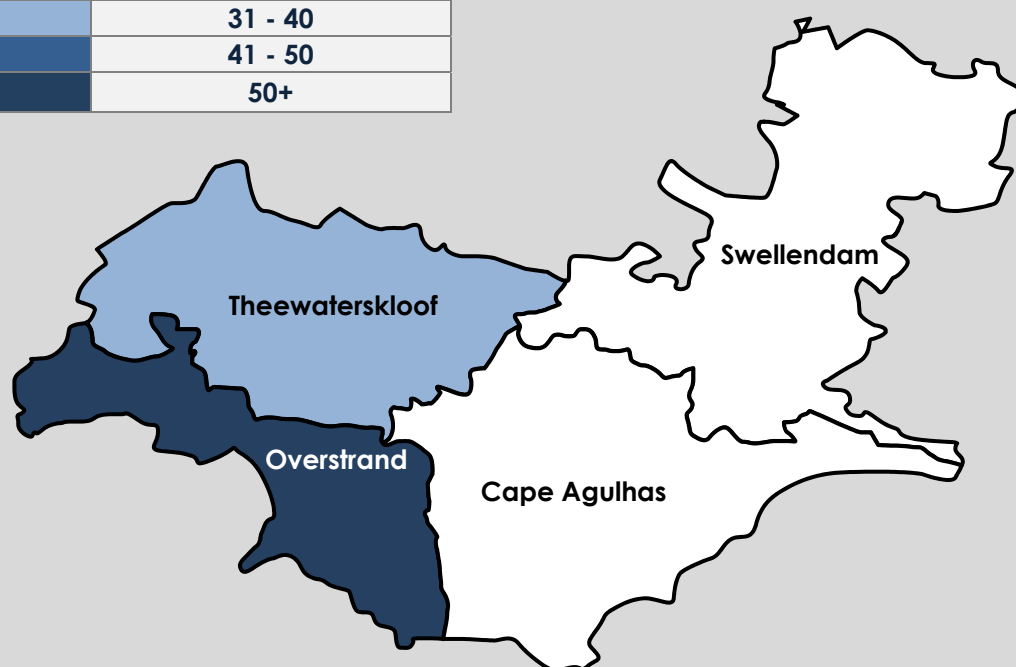
HOUSEHOLD SIZES

Overstrand: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The average size of households in the Overstrand municipal area remain mostly unchanged across the period 2019 to 2023. Across the Western Cape, household sizes are in general trending downwards. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) into the area in search of job opportunities. Other contributing factors include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population. etc.

POPULATION DENSITY

Colour Code	Population per km ²
	0 - 10
	11 - 20
	21 - 30
	31 - 40
	41 - 50
	50+



Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

In 2019, the population density of the Overberg District (OD) was 24 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the OD compare as follows:

- **Overstrand** **59 people/km²**
- Theewaterskloof 37 people/km²
- Cape Agulhas 10 people/km²
- Swellendam 10 people/km²

2

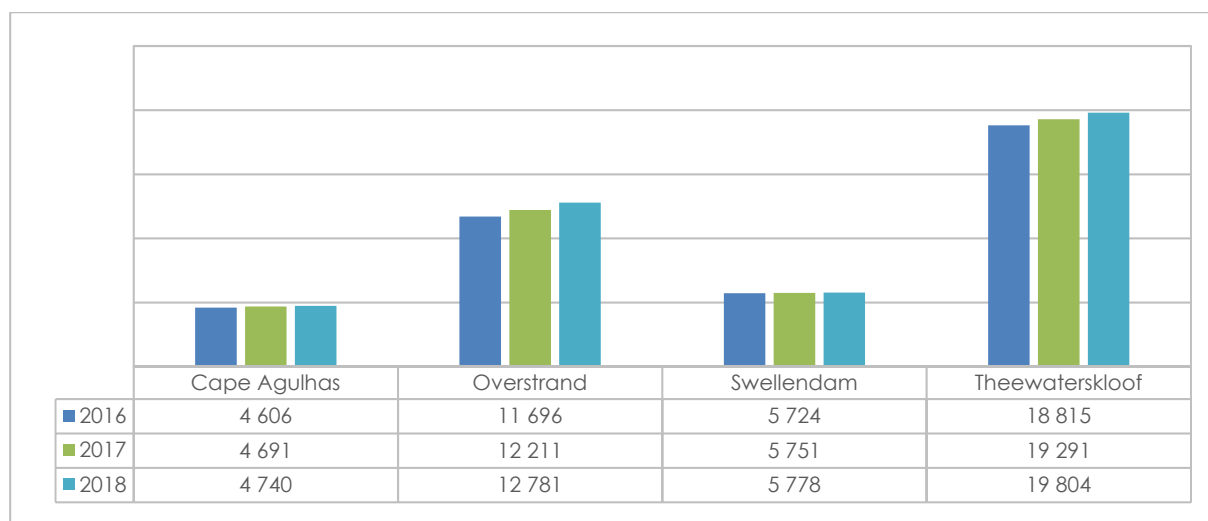
EDUCATION

The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such as crime and substance abuse.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019



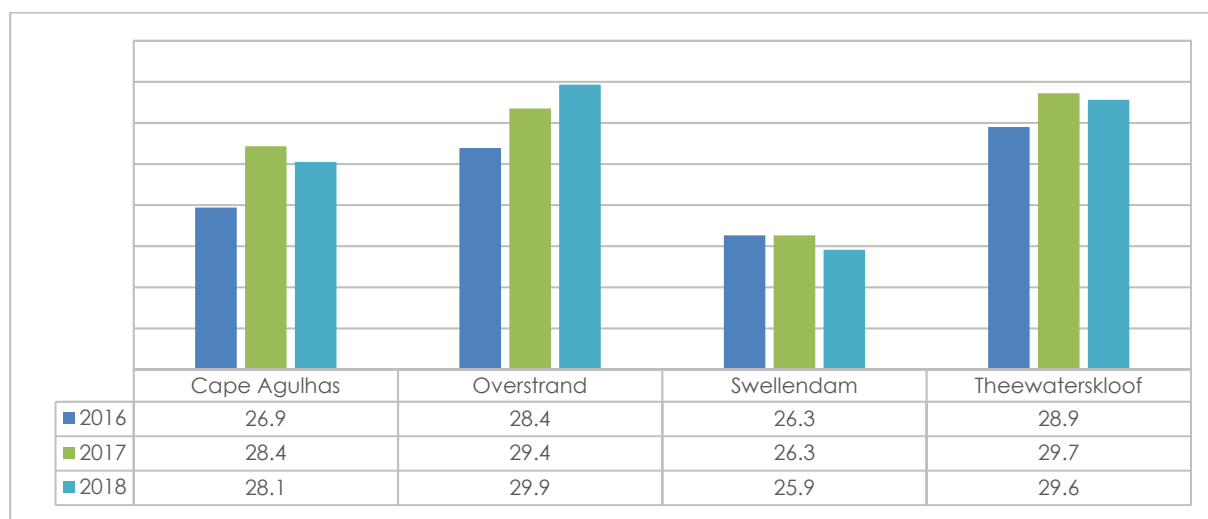
LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in the Overstrand municipal area increased by 1 085 learners from 11 696 in 2016 to 12 781 in 2018. This amounts to a 4.5 per cent average annual increase in learners, the highest growth rate in the OD.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

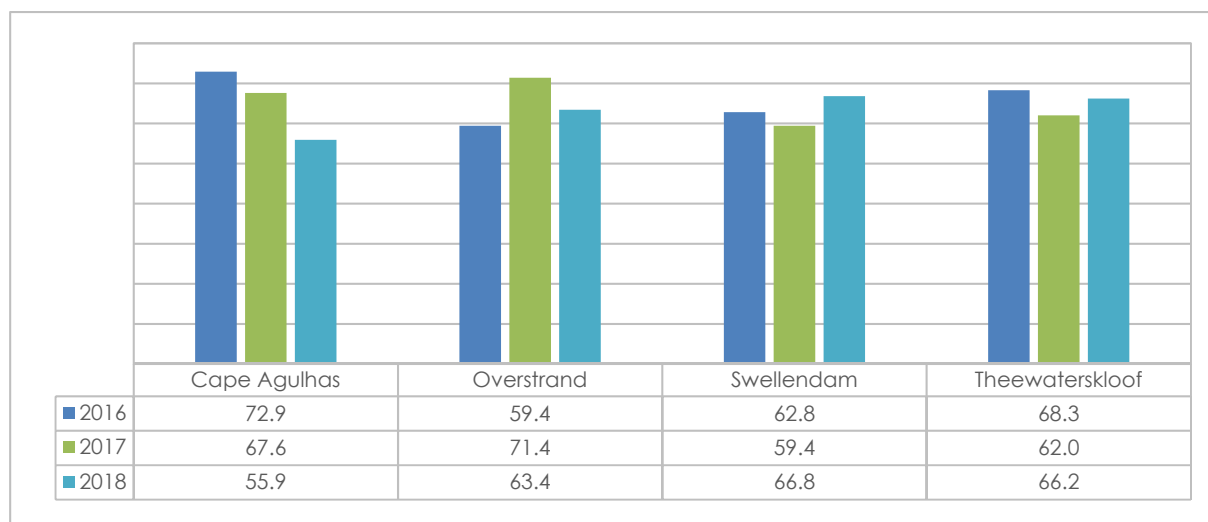
Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



The learner-teacher ratio in the Overstrand municipal area increased from 28.4 learners per teacher in 2016 to 29.9 in 2018. This is the highest learner-teacher ratio in the District.

LEARNER RETENTION

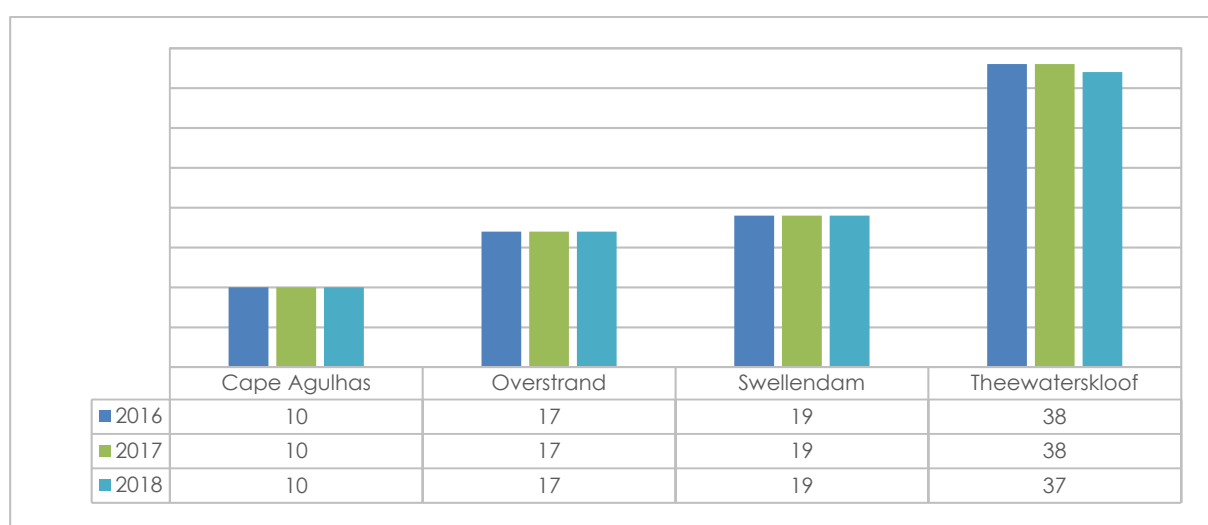
This persistent retention rate is influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month coupled with teenage pregnancies.



Learner retention in the Overstrand municipal area improved notably from 59.4 per cent in 2016 to 71.4 per cent in 2017 before dropping off to 63.4 per cent. This is slightly below the learner retention rate for the OD at 64.2 per cent.

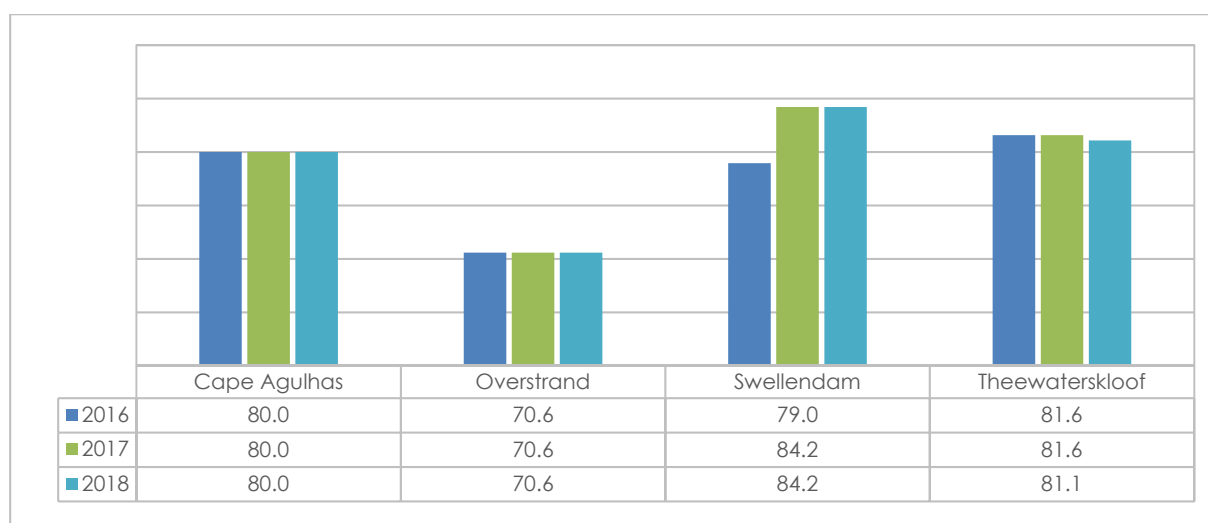
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.



In 2018, Overstrand municipal area had a total of 17 public ordinary schools reflecting no change between 2016 and 2018.

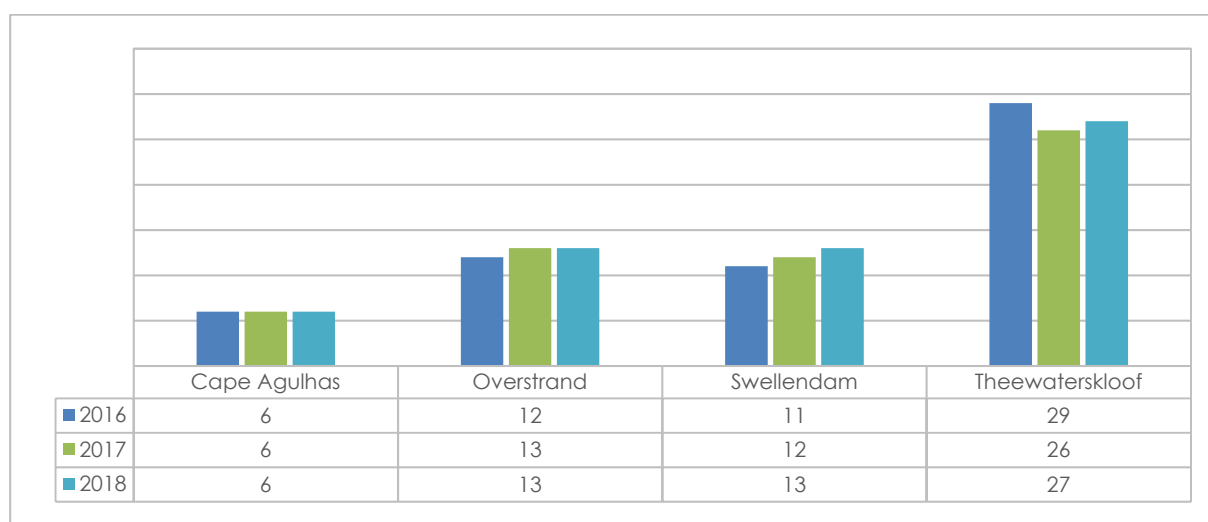
NO-FEE SCHOOLS



At 70.6 per cent in 2018, Overstrand has the lowest proportion of no-fee schools across the OD. While the proportion of no-fee schools in the Cape Agulhas and Overstrand remained unchanged since 2016, it increased notably in Swellendam. In turn, the proportion of no-fee schools in the Theewaterskloof municipal area decreased ever so slightly since 2016.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 12 in 2016 to 13 in 2018 which could affect the overall educational outcomes within the Overstrand area.



As mentioned previously, there were 17 schools in the Overstrand municipal area in 2018. The majority of these schools (13) were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



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

Area	2016	2017	2018
Cape Agulhas	97.3	89.1	92.7
Overstrand	90.9	88.2	82.5
Swellendam	92.7	88.2	84.0
Theewaterskloof	92.4	86.8	79.2
Overberg District	92.6	87.6	82.2

The matric pass rate in Overstrand regressed from 90.9 per cent in 2016 to 88.2 per cent in 2017 before ever so slightly improving to 82.5 per cent in 2018. The highest pass rate was achieved in the Cape Agulhas municipal area in 2018.

3

HEALTH

The health sector commands a substantial share of the government resources and health is an important policy issue. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities are not included.

Data source: Department of Health, 2018



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

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

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Overstrand	4	4	0	1	1	0	5	9
Overberg District	17	23	1	1	4	0	21	43

In terms of healthcare facilities, Overstrand had 8 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 4 fixed and 4 mobile clinics. In addition, there is one community day centre, one district hospital, 5 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites as well as 9 Tuberculosis clinics/treatment sites.

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.

Overstrand has approximately 1 ambulance per 10 000 inhabitants in 2018 which is on par with the District average of also 1 ambulance per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

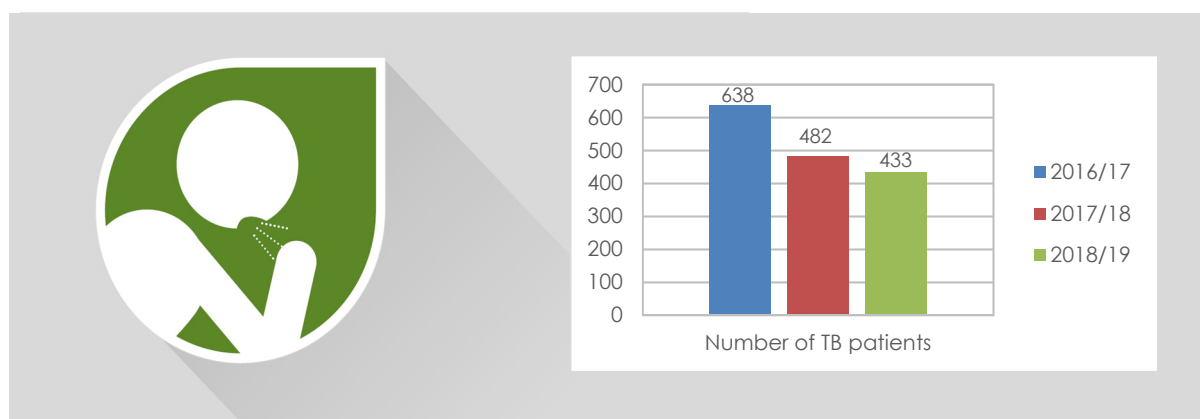
HIV/AIDS

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

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Overstrand	4 816	5 414	765	704
Overberg District	11 616	12 653	2 058	1 705

Overstrand's total registered patients receiving ARTs increase from 4 816 in 2017/18 to 5 414 in 2018/19. The number of new antiretroviral patients declined from 765 in 2017/18 to 704 in 2018/19. A total of 12 653 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the OD in 2017/18 compared to 11 616 registered patients in 2017/18. Overstrand, at 5 414 patients, represent 42.8 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the District in 2018. This could be an indication that the prevalence of HIV is increasing or that more people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016 (Western Cape Department statistics, 2019). The number of TB patients registered on treatment in the Overstrand municipal area declined from 638 in 2016/17 to 482 in 2017/18 and again to 433 in 2018. The TB patients are treated in 7 TB clinics or treatment sites within the Overstrand municipal area.

CHILD HEALTH

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

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Overstrand	76.3	79.8	0.0	0.4	6.1	10.6	11.1	11.2
Overberg District	75.0	79.5	1.4	1.5	4.2	7.2	12.3	13.0

The **immunisation rate** in the Overstrand municipal area improved from 76.3 per cent in 2017/18 to 79.8 per cent in 2018/19. The rate also improved notably in the District from 75.0 per cent in 2017/18 to 79.5 per cent in 2018/19.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in Overstrand was 0.4 in 2018/19. The District rate remained mostly unchanged.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Overstrand municipal area regressed from 6.1 in 2017 to 10.6 in 2018. The District rate also regressed from 4.2 per cent in 2017/18 to 7.2 in 2018/19.

The **low birth weight** indicator is recorded at 11.2 per cent in 2018/19.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Overstrand	0	0	12.0	10.7	0.8	0.8
Overberg District	28	51	13.8	14.7	0.5	0.5

The **maternal mortality rate** in the Overstrand municipal area is zero deaths per 100 000 live births in both 2017/18 and 2018/19.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** improved from 12.0 per cent in 2017/18 to 10.7 in 2018/19. The District rate regressed from 13.8 per cent to 14.7 per cent between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** remains at 0.8 per cent between 2017/18 and 2018/19 in the Overstrand municipal area.

DEFINITIONS

Maternal mortality rate: *Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).*

Births to teenage mothers: *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.*

Termination of pregnancy: *The percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years. Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.*

4

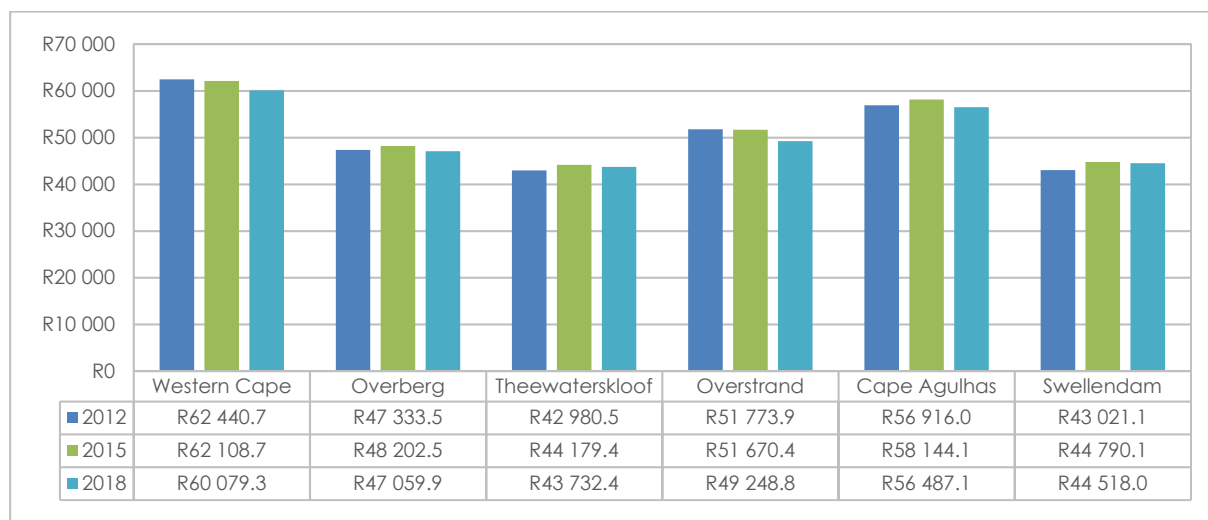
POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Overstrand municipal area based on most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the Overstrand municipal area. One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, "per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region's wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income." In South Africa, as Murray Leibbrandt from SALDRU points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10 per cent, with the lowest 5 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle-income groups. The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned. According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



GDPR PER CAPITA

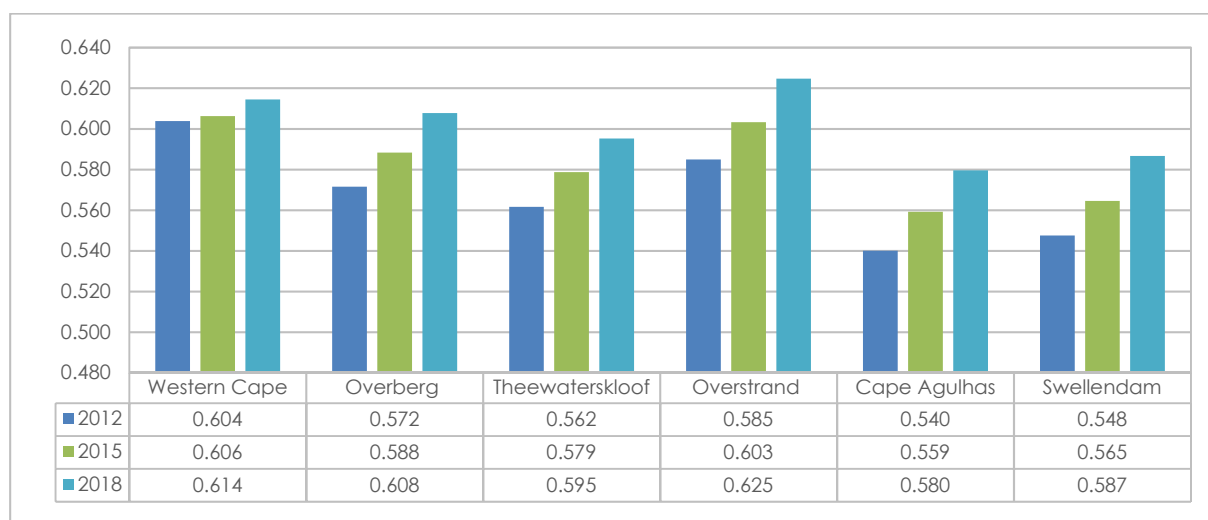
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of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



At R49 249 in 2018, Overstrand's real GDPR per capita is above that of the OD's figure of R47 060, but is below that of the Western Cape at R60 079.

INCOME INEQUALITY

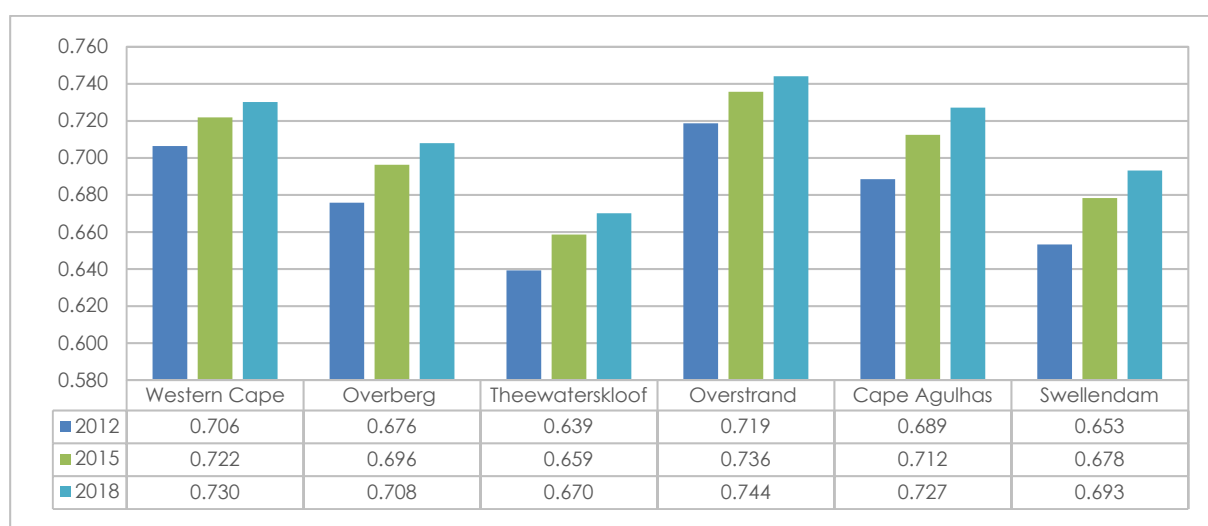
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



Income inequality levels were marginally higher in Overstrand for 2018 with a Gini coefficient of 0.625 when compared to neighbouring municipalities across the District (0.608) and the Western Cape (0.614).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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



There has been a general increase in the HDI for the Overstrand municipal area from 0.719 in 2012 to 0.744 in 2018. The trend for the District and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2012 and 2018.

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

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

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



ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021. The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Overstrand Municipal area. With a total of 35 739 households, 79.1 per cent resided in formal dwellings in 2016.

Community Survey 2016	Overstrand	Overberg District
Total number of households	35 739	91 835
Formal main dwelling	28 255 79.1%	75 105 81.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	35 430 99.1%	89 905 97.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	35 461 99.2%	87 910 95.7%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	34 632 96.9%	86 890 94.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	33 590 94.0%	79 961 87.1%

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher at 99.1 per cent, 99.2 per cent and 96.9 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 94.0 per cent. These figures are above the OD average.

Dwelling Type	Overstrand	%	Overberg District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	21 967	74.1	63 890	74.7
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	350	1.2	1 078	1.3
Flat in a block of flats	686	2.3	1 998	2.3
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	725	2.4	3 036	3.5
House/flat/room in backyard	374	1.3	1 039	1.2
Informal dwelling/shack	4 930	16.6	12 534	14.7
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	95	0.3	389	0.5
Other/unspecified/NA	512	1.7	1 587	10.9
TOTAL	29 640	100.0	85 551	100.0

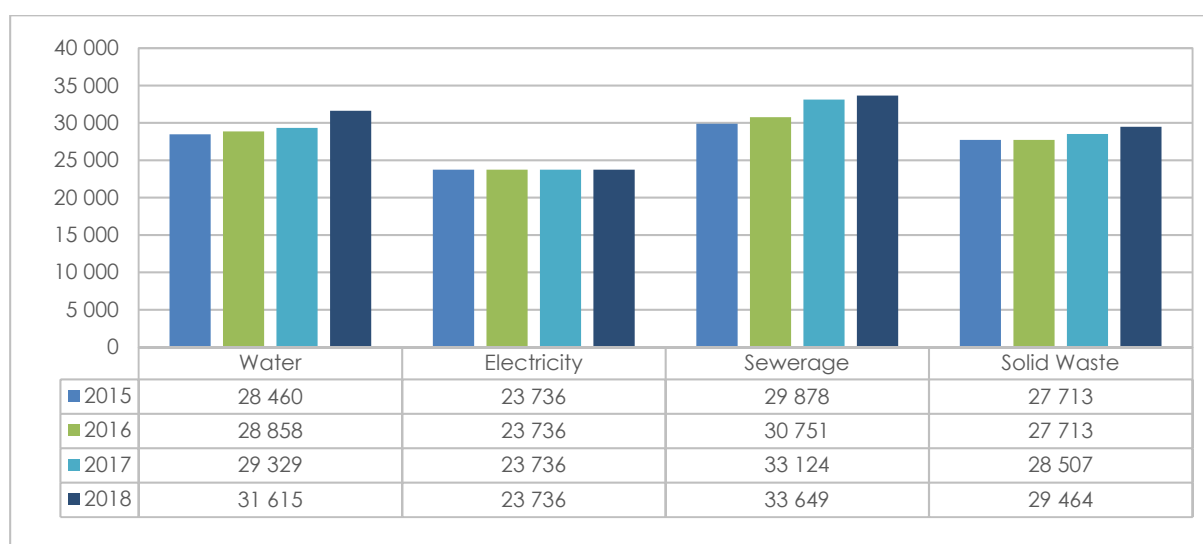
Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. The table below present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Overstrand Municipality in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018).

In the OD, 74.7 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. The Overstrand municipal area has 74.1 per cent of the households in the District which reside in dwellings of this type. In the OD, 14.7 per cent of households reside in informal dwellings, with the Overstrand municipal area having 16.6 per cent households living in informal dwellings in 2018.

CONSUMER UNITS

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, including free basic services, to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services in the Overstrand municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities².

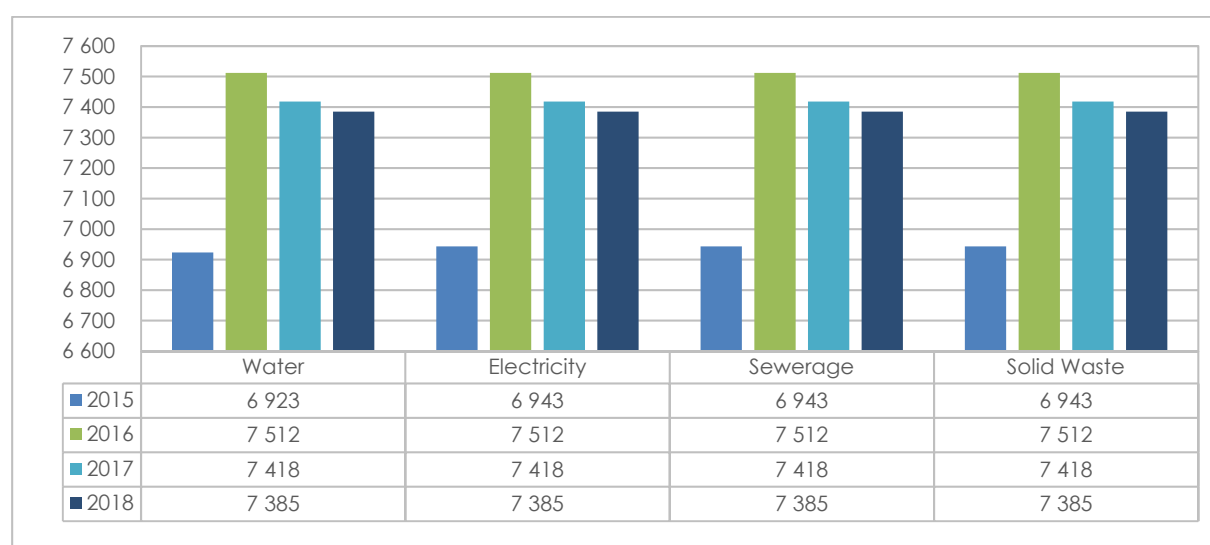


² Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

Between 2015 and 2018, the number of consumer units has grown across all services. In 2018, sanitation services represented the largest number of consumer units at 33 649; this is followed closely by water at 31 615. Electricity services had the lowest number of consumer units at 23 736, with solid waste coming at 29 464.

Access levels to services increased considerably between 2015 and 2018 except for electricity. The largest increase was recorded for access to sanitation services, with 3 771 additional consumers having access to this service compared to 2015. Access to water services also increased by 3 155 consumer units while an additional 1 751 to solid waste.

The figure below illustrates access to free basic services. Indigent households qualify for free basic water, electricity, sanitation and waste removal services. In 2018, the Overstrand had 7 385 indigent households.



6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA, has published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing which types of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past financial year.

The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Over the last year, 21 002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common cause of murder was misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings.

According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there are 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Data from the 2018/19 Crime stats show that Nyanga and Delft, appear as two of the most dangerous areas of residence in South Africa. According to the statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) both these Cape Town settlements feature prominently regarding 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 year ending March 2019. This is followed by Delft, which has 247 reported cases and Khayelitsha came 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. 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		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Overstrand	34	39	32
	Overberg District	124	142	105
Per 100 000	Overstrand	34	38	31
	Overberg District	41	46	35

Definition: The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 58 murders a day and at a rate of 36.4 people murdered per 100 000 people. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 23 per cent (245) from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19.

Within the Overstrand area, the number of murders decreased from 39 in 2017/18 to 32 in 2018/19. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 38 in 2017/18 to 31 in 2018/19, while the murder rate for the OD decreased from 46 in 2017/18 to 35 in 2018/19.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Overstrand	129	109	126
	Overberg District	375	340	316
Per 100 000	Overstrand	130	107	122
	Overberg District	125	110	107

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

The rate of sexual violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape). With respect to the crime Statistic released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018/19, there were 122 sexual offences per 100 000 people in the Overstrand municipal area compared to 107 the previous year, which equates to an increase of 14.0 per cent. In turn, the sexual crimes rate declined by 2.7 per cent from 110 in 2017/18 to 107 in 2018/19 across the District.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Overstrand	1 835	2 201	1 546
	Overberg District	5 194	5 944	3 298
Per 100 000	Overstrand	1 851	2 157	1 491
	Overberg District	1 735	1 930	1 114

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 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 203 per 100 000. However, the 2018/19 stats showed figures were trending downwards since 2017/18. While in 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the Province, this year the Province recorded 34.96 per cent of all drug-related crimes in the country. There was a drop in drug-related crimes in the broader OD. Drug related crimes within the Overstrand area decrease from 2 201 cases in 2017/18 to 1 546 cases in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people in 2018/19 (1 491 reported incidences), Overstrand's cases is above the District and Province's rates of 1 114 and 1 203 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Overstrand	221	271	244
	Overberg District	638	769	571
Per 100 000	Overstrand	223	266	235
	Overberg District	213	250	193

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

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs per 100 000 people in the Overstrand area show a decrease of 11.6 per cent from 266 in 2017/18 to 235 in 2018/19. In the OD, the rate decreased by 22.8 per cent from 250 in 2017/18 to 193 in 2018/19.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Overstrand	2 052	1 960	1 832
	Overberg District	3 710	3 616	3 278
Per 100 000	Overstrand	2 070	1 921	1 767
	Overberg District	1 239	1 174	1 107

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. There was also a drop in residential burglaries in the broader OD. Residential burglary cases within the Overstrand area decreased from 1 960 in 2017/18 to 1 832 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people in 2018/19 (1 767 cases), Overstrand's rate is above the District total of 1 107. Although declining, the number of cases of residential burglary crimes remain a serious concern throughout the OD.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Overstrand	8	9	24
Overberg District	83	76	68

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

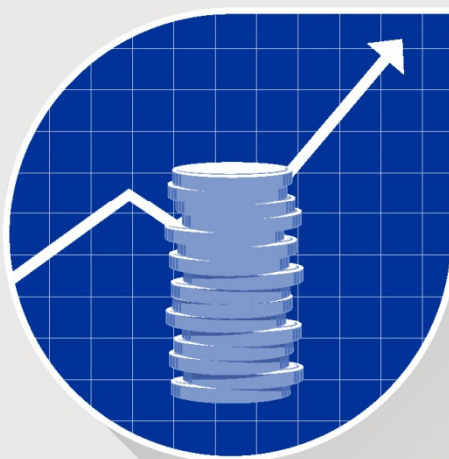
According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 - 64 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities. As per above, road user fatalities in the Overstrand municipal area increased almost three-fold between 2017 and 2018.

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THE ECONOMY

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

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



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The local economy of the Overstrand municipal area was in 2017 dominated by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R1.466 billion; 23.7 per cent) sector, followed by the wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation (R1.206 billion; 19.5 per cent) and the manufacturing (R937.3 million; 15.1 per cent) sector. Combined, these top three sectors contributed R3.609 billion or 58.3 per cent to total GDP in 2017.

Overstrand: GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	7.0	436.2	2.4	0.1	5.3	-1.7	-5.1	9.9	-8.0
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	6.9	426.7	2.4	0.0	5.3	-1.8	-5.2	10.1	-8.1
Mining & quarrying	0.2	9.4	0.5	0.9	6.5	-0.5	0.1	1.4	-3.1
Secondary sector	24.3	1 507.0	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.2
Manufacturing	15.1	937.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.9
Electricity, gas & water	2.1	129.9	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.2	3.6
Construction	7.1	439.8	0.7	-1.1	1.5	0.2	-0.8	-2.7	-3.9
Tertiary sector	68.6	4 251.9	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.5
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	19.5	1 205.5	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.2	0	0.4
Transport, storage & communication	11.0	681.2	4.4	3.4	5.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.7
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	23.7	1 466.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.4	1.5	-0.2
General government	8.3	513.1	2.7	0.7	3.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.6
Community, social & personal services	6.2	386.0	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.4
Total Overstrand	100	6 195.1	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.1

The 10-year trend, between 2008 and 2017, shows that the transport and storage finance and business services sector registered the highest average growth rate (4.4 per cent) followed by the general government (2.7 per cent) and manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sectors (2.5 per cent each). Growth in the agriculture forestry and fishing sector retracted in 2015 and 2016 due to the severe drought, but rebounded in 2017.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Overstrand municipal area, beginning with a breakdown of skills of the labour force, followed by employment numbers per sector as well as the unemployment levels.

The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (9 546; 26.6 per cent) contributed the most jobs in the Overstrand municipal area in 2017, followed by the finance and businesses sector (6 095; 17.0 per cent) and community, social & personal services (5 398; 15.1 per cent) sector. Combined, these three sectors contributed 21 039 or 58.7 per cent of the 35 838 jobs in 2017.

Overstrand: Employment growth per sector, 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment (%)	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)				
	2017	2017	2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	12.1	4 345	-1 207	85	-126	562	-147	-148	-56
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	12.1	4 332	-1 206	86	-127	561	-147	-148	-53
Mining & quarrying	0.0	13	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	-3
Secondary sector	16.9	6 054	180	408	168	54	58	69	59
Manufacturing	9.2	3 313	341	312	67	99	-6	108	44
Electricity, gas & water	0.3	95	43	13	4	5	3	3	-2
Construction	7.4	2 646	-204	83	97	-50	61	-42	17
Tertiary sector	71.0	25 439	6 180	2 865	720	917	-129	915	442
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	26.6	9 546	2 407	1 201	183	427	-27	517	101
Transport, storage & communication	4.4	1 580	735	216	58	132	-93	86	33
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	17.0	6 095	1 718	1 070	232	285	48	187	318
General government	7.9	2 820	543	101	158	-50	51	-93	35
Community, social & personal services	15.1	5 398	777	277	89	123	-108	218	-45
Total Overstrand	100	35 838	5 153	3 358	762	1 533	-218	836	445

The agriculture, forestry and fishing (-1 206) and construction (-204) sectors reported an average decrease in jobs between 2008 and 2017. Job losses were also reported in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in 2014, 2016, 2017 and 2018(e) due to the severe drought. This is a major cause for concern considering the sizeable contribution of this sector to the overall economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2008 and 2017 was wholesale, retail and trade (2 407), followed by the financial and business services (1 718) sector.

Overstrand: Trends in labour force skills, 2014 - 2018				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	32.7	2.7	4 985	5104
Semi-skilled	41.7	3.1	11 167	11493
Low-skilled	25.6	2.3	7 661	7744
Total Overstrand	100%	2.7	23 813	24 341

The majority of workers in the Overstrand labour force in 2017 were semi-skilled (41.7 per cent) and skilled workers at (32.7 per cent). The number of semi-skilled workers increased much more than that of the skilled and unskilled workers during the period 2014 – 2018. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

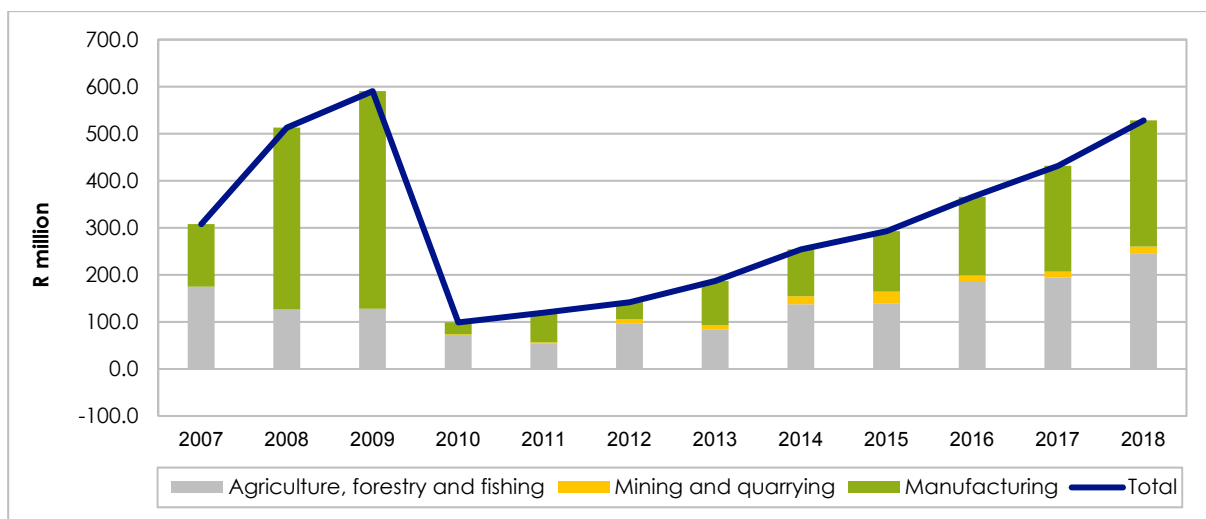
Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overstrand	9.1	10.7	12.7	13.1	13.0	12.7	13.2	12.5	14.1	14.7	14.8
Overberg District	6.6	8.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.1
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

Over the last decade, the unemployment rate³ has been rising steadily, reaching 13.1 per cent in 2011, a slight decrease was observed from 2012 to 2015, before climbing to 14.8 per cent in 2018. The Overstrand unemployment rate in 2018 is notably higher than the average for the District (10.1 per cent), but lower than that of the Province (17.7 per cent).

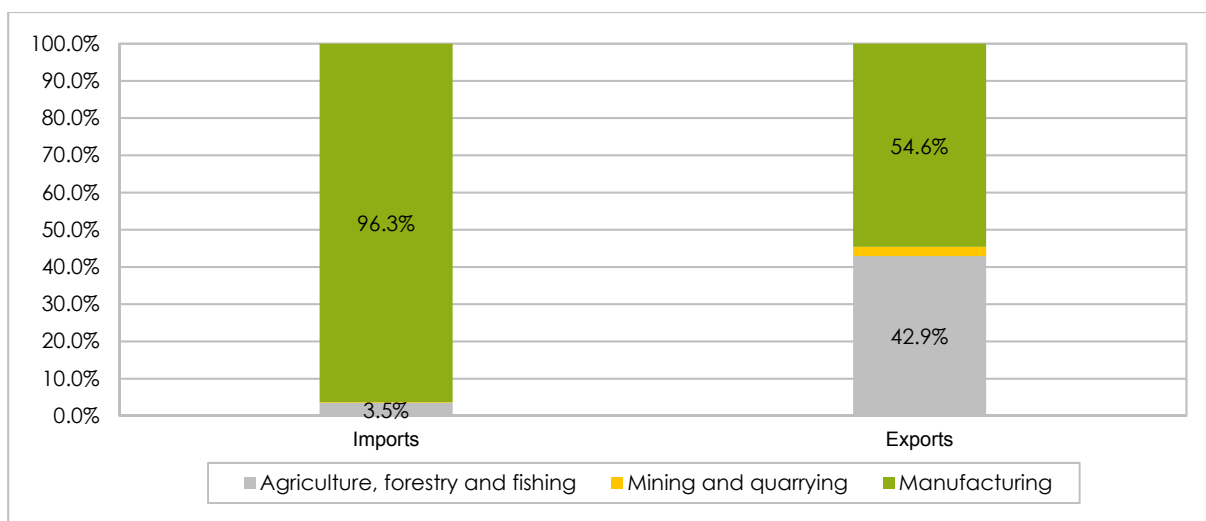
International Trade Dynamics

The Overstrand municipal area had a trade surplus over the period analysed. However, between 2009 and 2010 there was a sharp decline in the surplus attributable to manufacturing as manufacturing exports declined from R480.0 million in 2009 to R54.3 million in 2010. Since 2010, manufacturing's contribution to the Overstrand's trade surplus has been steadily recovering. This recovery has driven the trade surplus to levels just below the peak in the period under assessment, which was R590.3 million in 2009. Although manufacturing is regaining its strength in the exporting markets the trade surplus of the recent years has a greater contribution from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. In 2009, the percentage of the trade surplus attributable to agriculture, forestry and fishing was 21.7 per cent, whereas in 2018 its percentage contribution was 46.6 per cent. This diversification of Overstrand's exportable products will provide greater resilience to the potential exogenous collapse of export markets.

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



In 2018, the Overstrand municipal area economy had a trade balance of R528.1 million. The total imports into the economy were R48.8 million, 96.3 per cent of which were manufacturing goods. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector within Overstrand exported 42.9 per cent of the municipal area's total exports in 2018 whereas manufacturing exported 54.6 per cent and goods produced within the mining and quarrying sector accounted for 2.5 per cent.



Of the R48.8 million worth of Overstrand's imports, the category aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof constituted R14.8 million. Within this category, parts of aircraft and helicopters worth R11.9 million were the most valuable product imported from the United States. Related to the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector of Overstrand, part of the miscellaneous chemical products worth R7.2 million related to insecticides and fungicides imported from Germany and India worth R2.9 million and R4.2 million, respectively. Lastly, in the category of nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances, parts thereof related to brewery machinery imported from China at R2.2 million.

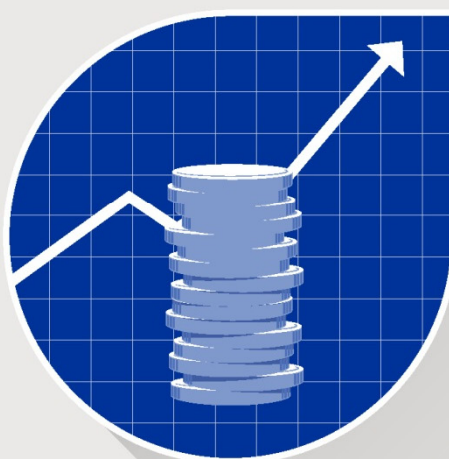
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PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can however 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 actual 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the Overstrand municipal area will amount to **R537.34 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Overstrand: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	2 000	-	-	2 000
Health	16 962	4 968	1 520	23 450
Social Development	50	-	-	50
Human Settlements	51 500	41 500	65 840	158 840
Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	12 000	-	-	12 000
Transport and Public Works	150 000	150 000	41 000	341 500
Total	232 512	196 468	108 360	537 340

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the transport and public works function (R341.50 million; 63.6 per cent) followed by the human settlement function (R158.84 million; 29.6 per cent) to address backlogs in housing within the municipal area. Smaller allocations are also made towards education (R2.0 million), health (R23.5 million) and environmental affairs (R12.0 million for CapeNature).

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R564.465 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Overstrand: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	4 105	30 000	30 000	64 105
Community and Public Safety	64 760	14 128	39 480	118 368
Economic and Environmental Services	30 410	-	8 000	38 410
Trading Services	162 402	104 336	76 844	343 582
<i>Energy Sources</i>	34 124	32 000	30 000	96 124
<i>Water Management</i>	48 504	40 075	13 481	102 060
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	62 843	21 961	33 363	118 167
<i>Waste Management</i>	16 931	10 300	-	27 231
Total	261 677	148 464	154 324	564 465

Naturally Trading Services (R343.6 million across the 2019/20 MTREF 60.9 per cent of Total MTREF expenditure) accounts for the large proportion of Municipal Capital Expenditure as per Budget Schedule A5 of the adopted 2019/20 budget 2019/20. The largest portion of the Municipality's 2019/20 capital spend is allocated towards trading services, focusing on the upgrading sewerage bulk infrastructure in response to the need identified in the IDP around bulk capacity constraints in the Overstrand area.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department. 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department. 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department. 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department. 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department. 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department. 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department. 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS). 2018*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2019*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2019*

SOURCES

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa Community Survey, 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa Community Survey, 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa Community Survey, 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa Community Survey, 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa Community Survey, 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa Community Survey, 2016*
- Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa. Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa. Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa. Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

SOURCES

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
- Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

8. Public Infrastructure Spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMI), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*