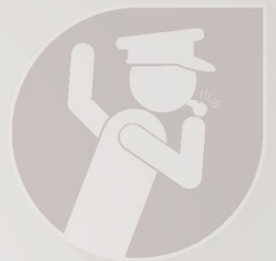




Western Cape
Government



Overstrand Municipality
2018



CONTENTS

1.	DEMOGRAPHICS	1
2.	EDUCATION	3
3.	EDUCATION	3
4.	HEALTH	8
5.	POVERTY	13
6.	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	16
7.	SAFETY AND SECURITY	20
8.	THE ECONOMY	25
	SOURCES	29

Overstrand: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

102 024



Households

35 739

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate	88.2 %
Learner-Teacher Ratio	38.9
Gr 12 Drop-out Rate	28.6 %

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient	0.63
Human Development Index	0.75

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

9

Immunisation Rate

76.3%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

12.0%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

1 960

DUI

271

Drug-related Crimes

2 201

Murder

56

Sexual Offences

109

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

2017

Fatal Crashes	8
Road User Fatalities	7

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

15.6%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Rising inequality
- Risk 2** Rising unemployment (Rising Indigent households)
- Risk 3** Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

24.3%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

19.2%

Manufacturing

14.7%

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.

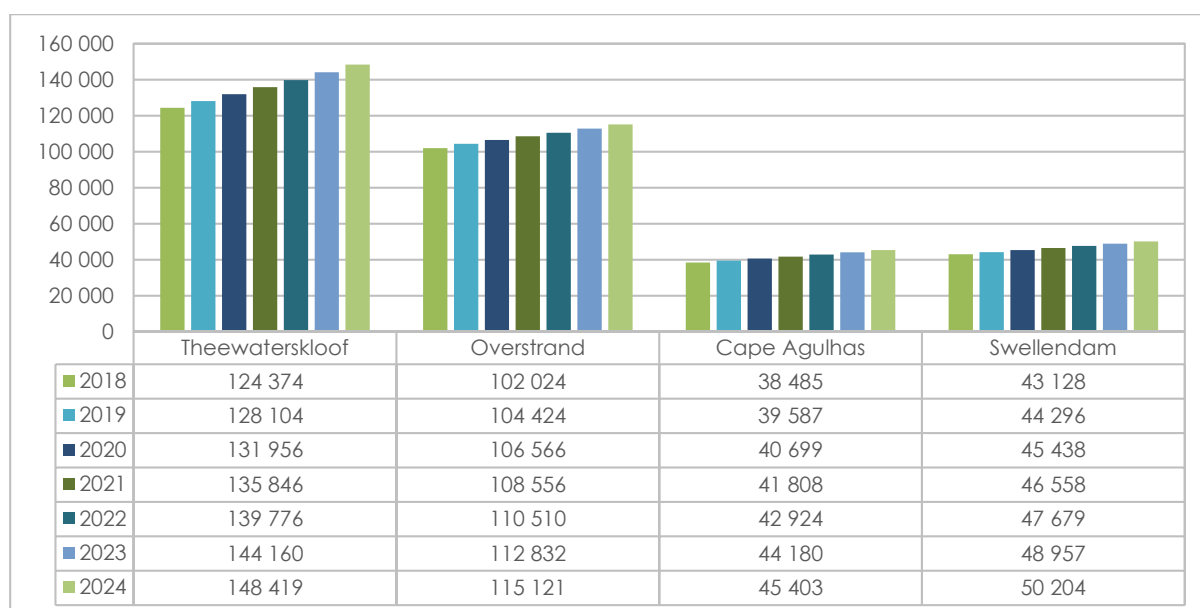
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

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

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018



POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Overstrand currently has a population of 102 024, rendering it the second largest municipal area within the Overberg District. This total is estimated to increase to 115 121 by 2024 which equates to a 2.0 per cent average annual growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Overstrand is therefore below the estimated population growth of the Overberg of 2.6 per cent over the same period.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	17 273	52 805	10 357	52.3
2019	24 243	63 442	16 739	64.6
2024	26 995	67 897	20 228	69.6

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 - 65) 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 comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimates show a sharp increase in the number of people within the children and aged cohorts whilst the aged grouping almost doubled across the same reference period. The substantial increase in these two categories is expected to raise the dependency ratio.

A relatively increase in the working age cohort between 2019 and 2024, is also observed although at a slower pace than the children age cohort and the aged cohorts in the Overstrand area.

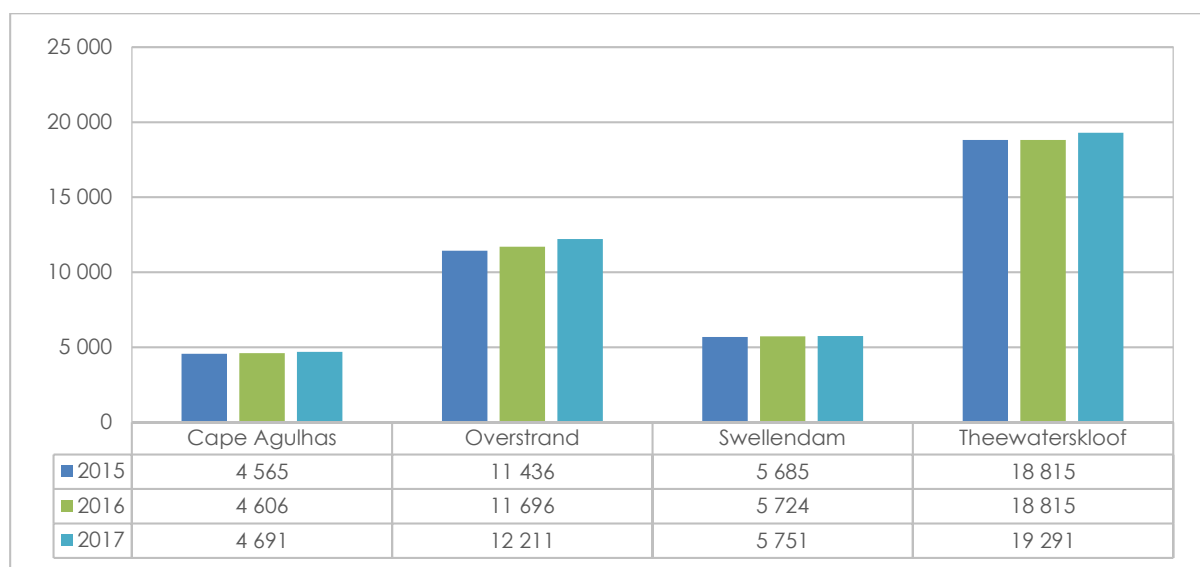
2

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.

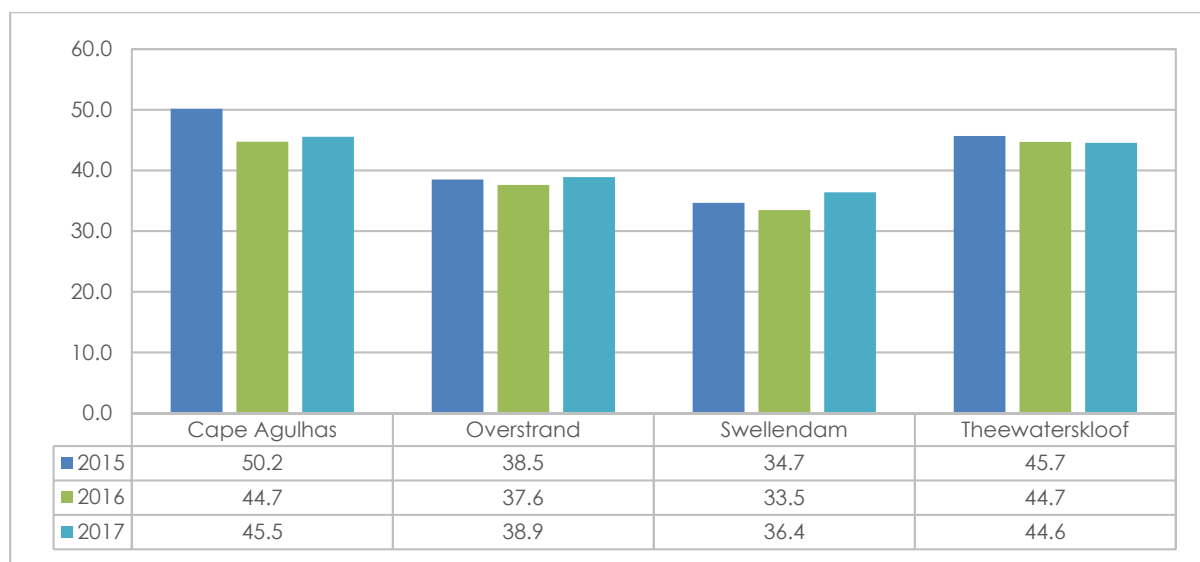
Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2018

LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Overstrand increased (by 2.2 per cent) from 11 436 in 2015 to 11 696 in 2016 and increased at a higher rate (4.4 per cent) to 12 211 learners in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

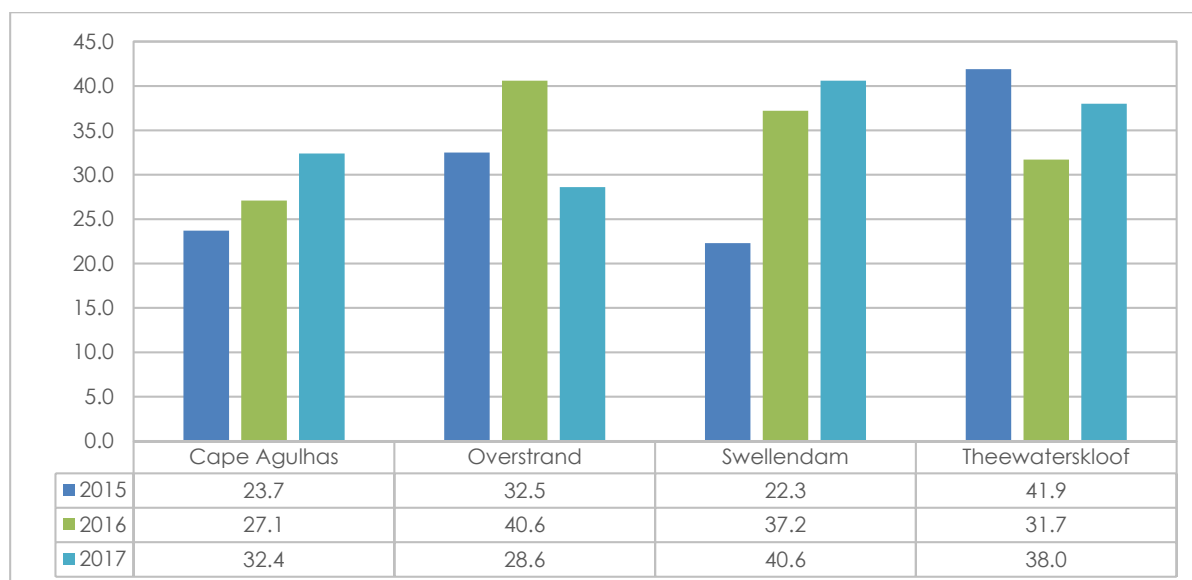
LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Overstrand improved marginally to 37.6 in 2016 from 38.5 in 2015 but increased again to 38.9 in 2017. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

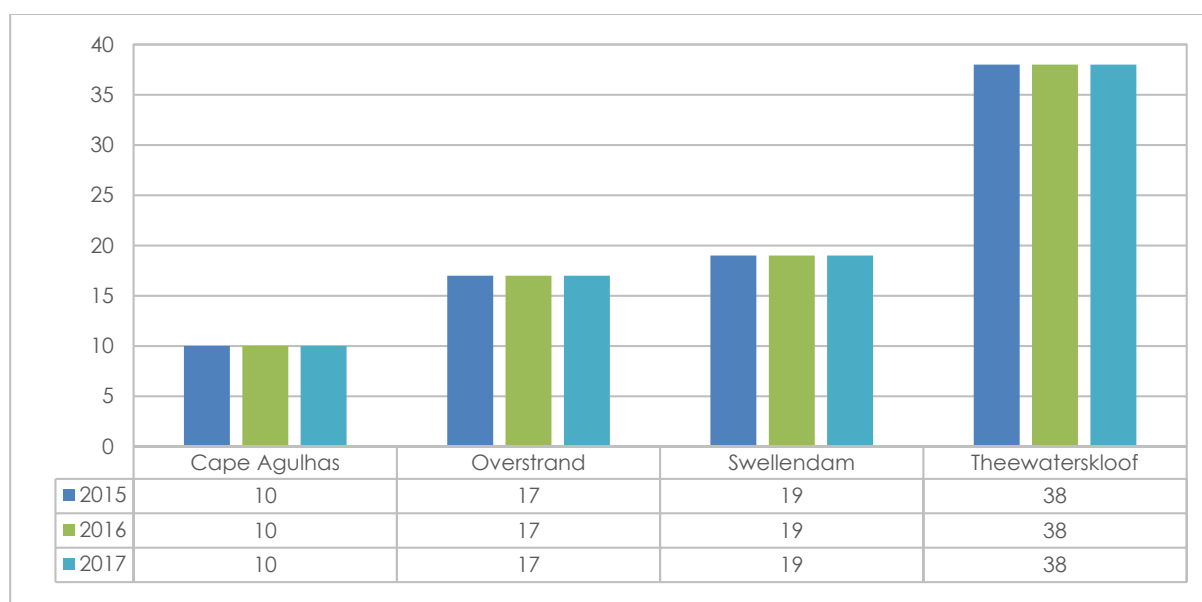
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

The drop-out rates for learners within Overstrand municipal area that enrolled improved between 2015 and 2017; peaking at 40.6 per cent in 2016 and falling to 28.6 per cent in 2017. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households and teenage pregnancies.



EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

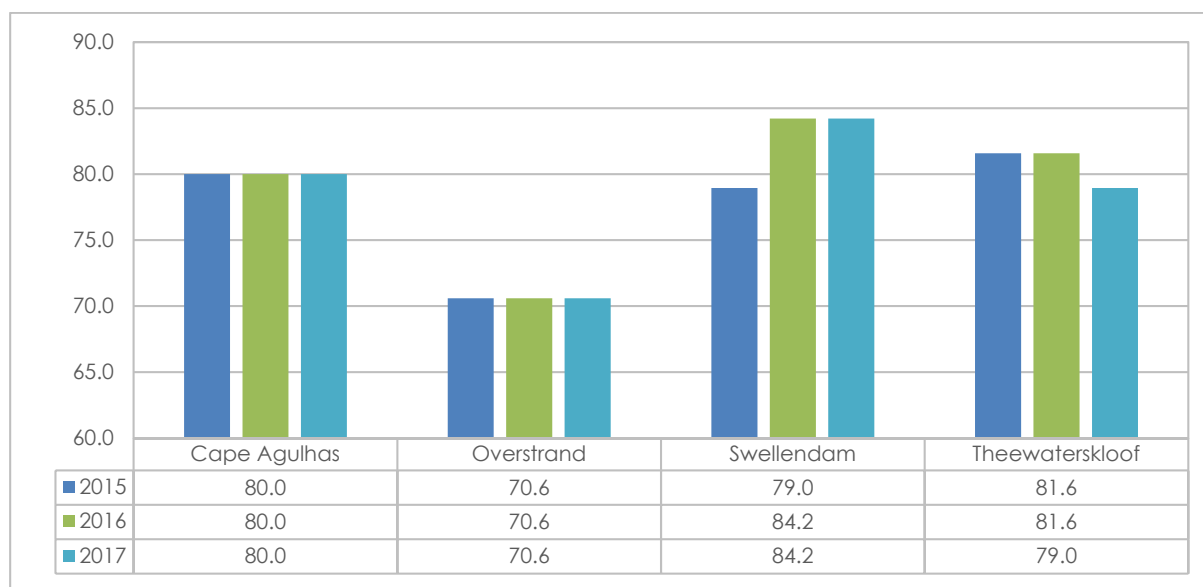
The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



In 2017, Overstrand had a total of 17 public ordinary schools, 2 fewer than Swellendam despite having double the amount of learners.

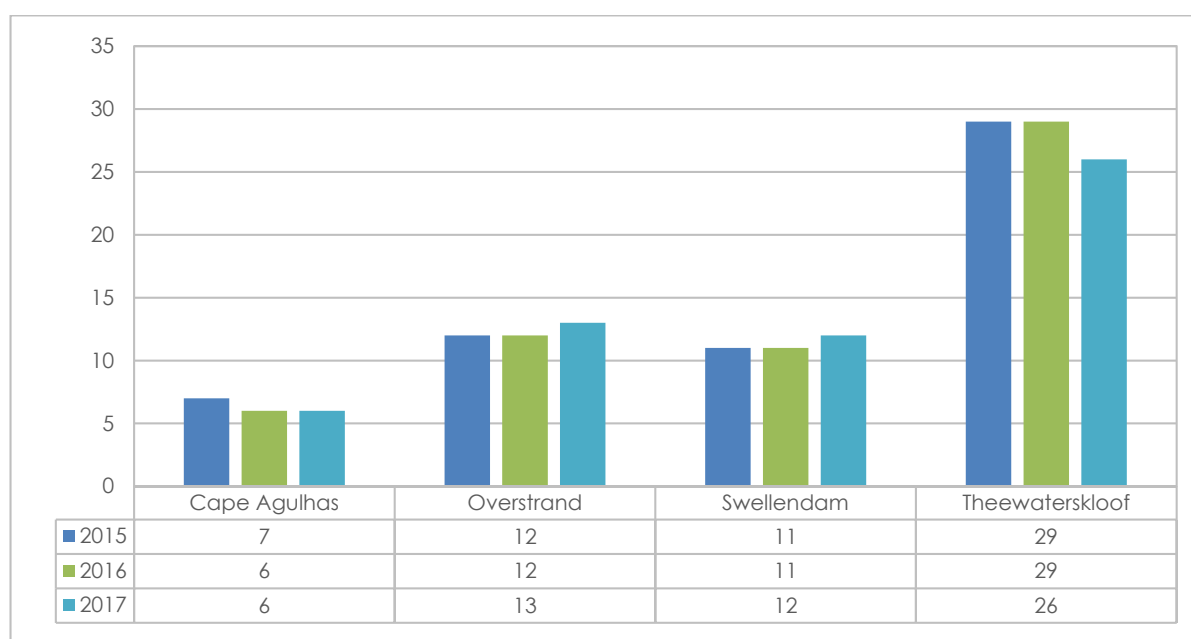
NO-FEE SCHOOLS

The proportion of no-fee schools remained unchanged at 70.6 per cent between 2015 and 2017.



SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

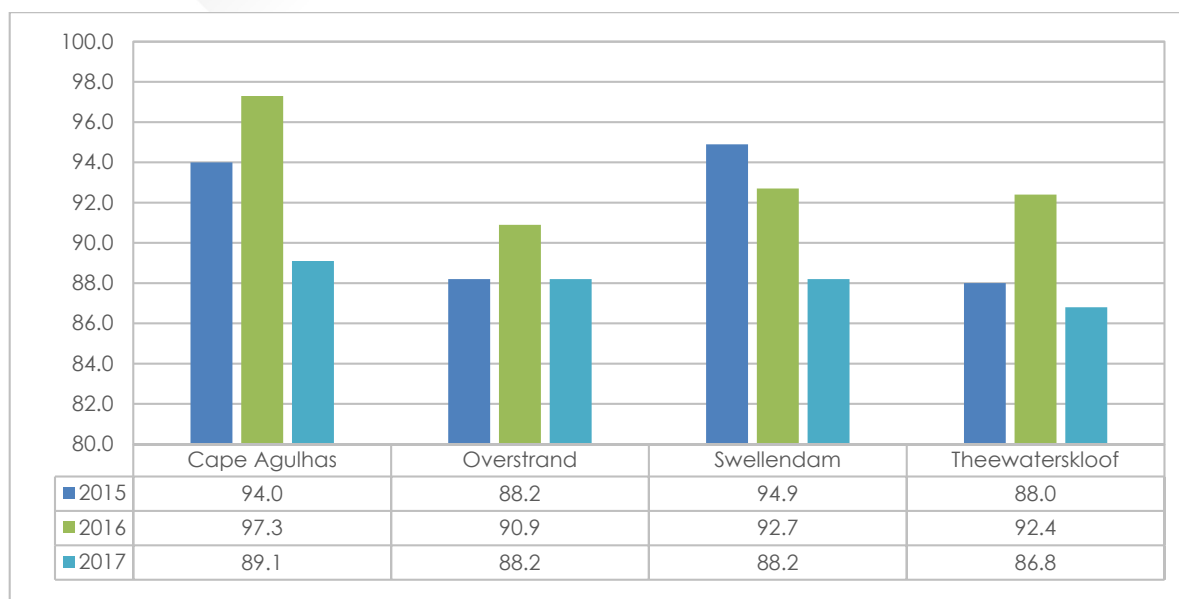
The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 12 to 13 between 2015 and 2017, which could impact positively on the overall educational outcomes within the Overstrand area.



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 reflects upon the matric pass rate within the Overberg District.



The matric pass rate within the Overstrand improved from 88.2 per cent in 2015 to 90.9 per cent in 2016, but however it dropped back to 88.2 per cent in 2017. The matric pass rate within the Overstrand area should also be read in conjunction with the drop-out rate.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Overstrand 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' 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 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
Overstrand	4	5	0	1	1	0	5	9
Overberg District	17	23	0	2	4	0	23	43

In 2017/18, there were 4 fixed PHC clinics and 5 mobile clinics, there is 1 community day centres in the Overstrand area. In addition, there is 1 district hospital, as well as 5 ART treatment clinics/sites and 9 TB 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.

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Overstrand, has 4 ambulances serving the population of Overstrand, which translates to 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants due to the fact that Overstrand population is relatively small. The Overberg District had an average of 1 ambulance per 10 000 people in 2016/17. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

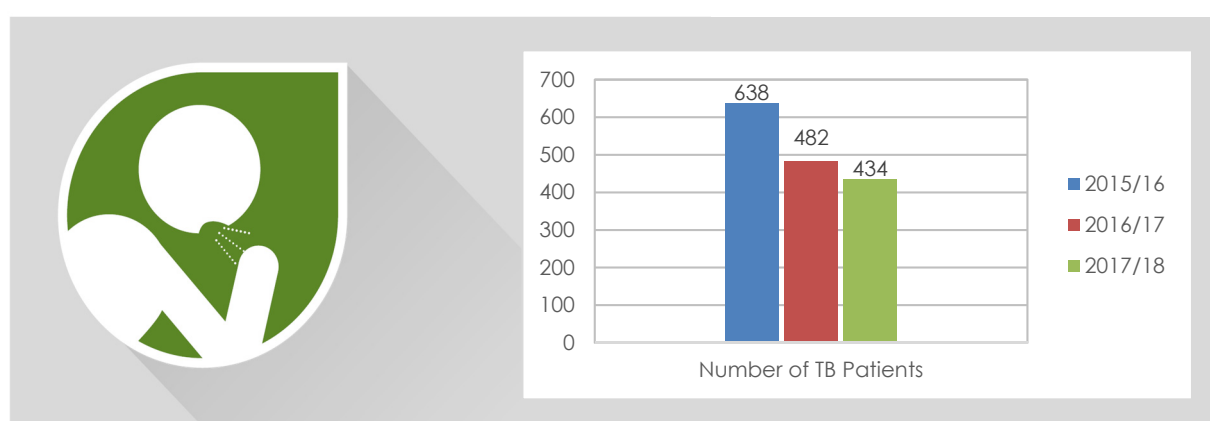
HIV/AIDS

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
Overstrand	4 245	4 816	658	765	0.0	0.0
Overberg District	10 397	11 856	1 767	2 111	0.0	0.3

Overstrand's total registered patients receiving ARTs is steadily rising from 2016/17 to 2017/18. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 571 between 2016/17 to 2017/18. The 4 816 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated at 5 clinics or treatment sites. A total of 11 856 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in Overberg District in 2017/18. Overstrand's 4 816 patients represent 40.6 per cent of the patients receiving ART in Overberg District. The number of new antiretroviral patients increased to 765 in 2017/18 from 658 in 2016/17.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Overstrand experienced a decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases from 482 TB patients in 2016/17 to 434 in 2017/18. This represents 24.6 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites in Overberg. The TB patients in the Overstrand area are treated in 9 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
Overstrand	74.5	76.3	0.3	0.0	4.7	6.1	10.9	11.1
Overberg District	71.8	75.0	1.6	1.4	6.9	4.2	11.8	12.3

The **immunisation rate** in the Overstrand area improved from 74.5 per cent in 2016/17 to 76.3 per cent in 2017/18.

The **malnourished children under five years** (per 100 000) in Overstrand was 0.3 in 2016/17 and improved to zero in 2017/18.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) per 1 000 live births in the Overstrand area has deteriorated from 4.7 in 2016/17 to 6.1 in 2017/18. A rise in the NMR may indicate deterioration in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

Babies born with **low birth weight** (less than 2 500 g) show a marginal increase from 10.9 to 11.1 per cent between 2016/17 and 2017/18. Low birth weight is closely associated with foetal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, inhibited growth and cognitive development, and chronic diseases later in life (UNICEF 2015).

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: 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 18 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Overstrand	0.2	0.0	4.7	12.0	0.7	0.8
Overberg District	0.1	0.0	7.8	13.8	0.5	0.5

The data in the table indicates that **maternal mortality rate** in Overstrand area and Overberg District in 2017/18 has remained at zero deaths per 100 000 live births.

The **delivery rate to women** 10 - 14 years and 15 - 19 years (per 1 000) has deteriorated between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Overstrand and Overberg to 12.0 and 13.8 in 2017/18 respectively. This is of concern as these are teenage girls who are of school going age and could lead to high dropout rate at schools in the region as a whole.

The **termination of pregnancy** rate edged higher to 0.8 per cent in 2017/18 in the Overstrand 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 outlines 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 including 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.

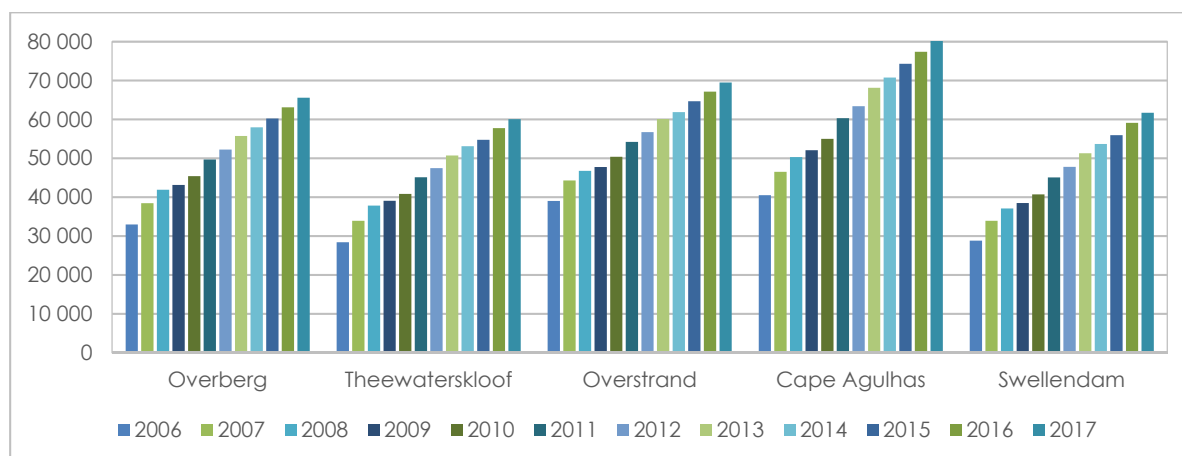
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report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

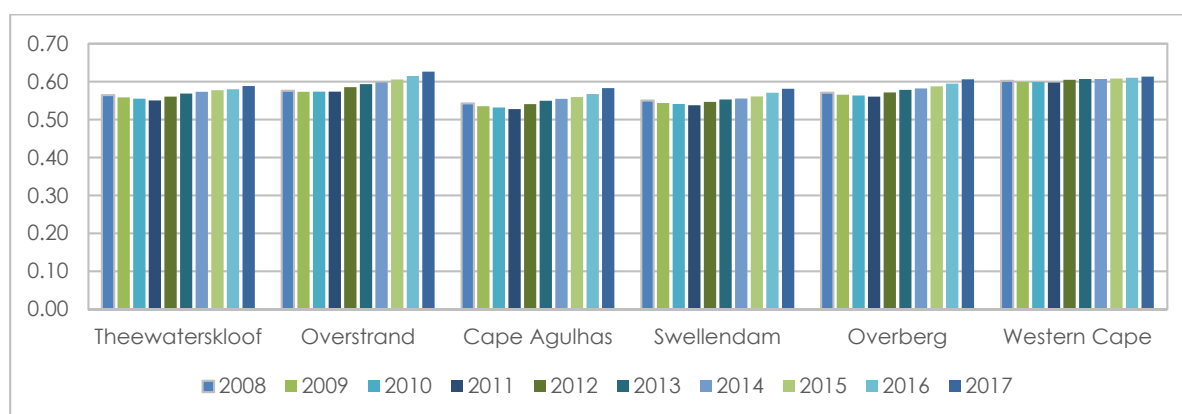


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At 69 504 in 2017, Overstrand's real GDPR per capita is above that of the Overberg District's figure of R65 588 but below that of the Western Cape of 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.

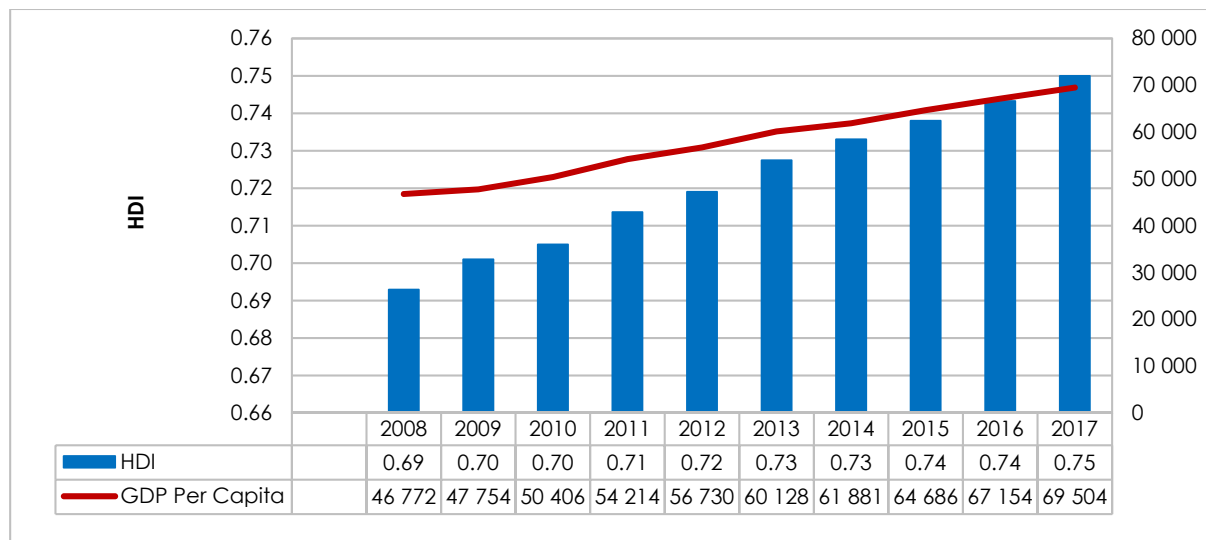


Source: Global Insight, 2017

Income inequality has been on the rise in Overstrand between 2012 and 2017, reaching 0.63 in 2017, which is higher than the income equality levels in the Overberg District and the Western Cape. There is however a noticeable rise in income equality across the Overberg District.

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.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Overstrand, Overberg and the whole of the Western Cape between 2011 and 2015, with the exception of a drop in HDI levels for the Western Cape for 2016. 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 & 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 Overstrand municipal area. With a total of 35 739 households, 79.1 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Overstrand	Overberg District
Total number of households	35 739	91 835
Formal main dwelling	28 255	75 105
	79.1%	81.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	35 430	89 905
	99.1%	97.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	35 461	87 910
	99.2%	95.7%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	34 632	86 890
	96.9%	94.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	33 590	79 961
	94.0%	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 also high at 94.0 per cent. These figures are above 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 relatively static over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 0.1 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 312 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	29 017	29 329	312	0.1%
Indigent support for water services	2 696	7 418	4 722	10.7%

In contrast with this, indigent support for water services increased by 4 722 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 10.7 per cent. This shows that growth in indigent households outpace growth in revenue generating consumer units. Growth in indigent support was the same across all services.

Sanitation Services

There was 4 206-unit growth in total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average year on year increase of 1.4 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	28 918	33 124	4 206	1.4%
Indigent support for sanitation services	2 696	7 418	4 722	10.7%

As overall consumer units for sanitation services increased, there was still overall strong growth in indigent support.

Electricity Services

Compared to water and sanitation, electricity services per consumer/billing unit shows a decline of 5 182 units from 28 918 units in 2007 declining to 23 736 in 2017 at an average annual rate of -2.0 per cent.

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	28 918	23 736	-5 182	-2.0%
Indigent support for electricity services	2 696	7 418	4 722	10.7%

On the contrary, indigent support for electricity services increased by 4 722 units (10.7 per cent annual average) over the 2007 – 2017 period. The divergent trend overall demand relative to indigent support is indicative of a switch to alternative energy sources, especially by higher income households.

Refuse Removal Services

The refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit shows a decline of 411 units; with 28 918 units in 2007 decreasing to 28 507 in 2017 at an average annual rate -0.1 per cent.

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	28 918	28 507	-411	-0.1%
Indigent support for refuse removal services	2 696	7 418	4 722	10.7%

On the contrary, indigent support for refuse removal services increased by 4 722 units (10.7 per cent annual average) over the 2007 – 2017 period.

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 have increased/decreased in the past year. The most notable changes seen so far are the marked increase in crime related to murder and cash-in transit.

Between 1993 and 2011 the murder rate declined almost consistently year on year. The highest murder rate in 100 years (78 murders per 100 000 people) was recorded in 1993, as South Africa transitioned to democracy. By 2011 it had dropped to 30.1 per 100 000.

But over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100 000 ensuring that South Africa remains one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.

The Western Cape's persisting problem with gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the most notorious area in the country, notorious for its gang violence. The murder rate increased by 9.6 per cent with over 300 murders reflected on the crime stats of 2017/18. The number of women murdered increased by 11 per cent, the number of boys by 20 per cent, and girls by 10 per cent from the year before.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2018. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.

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



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Overstrand	44	49	56
	Overberg	273	345	353
Per 100 000	Overstrand	34	36	40
	Overberg	32	38	38

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

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 7 per cent to over 20 000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 57 murders a day and at a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100 000 people. 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 Overstrand area, the murder rate (per 100 000 population) increased by 11.1 per cent from 36 in 2017 to 40 in 2018, whereas the murder rate within the Overberg District remained static in 2018.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Overstrand	113	129	109
	Overberg District	347	375	340
Per 100 000	Overstrand	121	130	107
	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 in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018, there were 107 sexual crimes (per 100 000 people) recorded in Overstrand compared with 130 the previous year, which equates to a reduction of 17.7 per cent. In turn, the sexual crimes rate declined by 12.0 per cent from 125 in 2017 to 110 in 2018 across the Overberg District.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Overstrand	1 436	1 835	2 201
	Overberg District	4 658	5 194	5 944
Per 100 000	Overstrand	1 537	1 851	2 157
	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. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's drug-related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes (per 100 000 population) within the Overstrand area displays an increase in 2018, up by 16.5 per cent from 1 851 cases in 2017 to 2 157 cases in 2018. The Overberg District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes (per 100 000 population) increasing by 11.2 per cent from 1 735 in 2017 to 1 930 in 2018.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Overstrand	224	221	271
	Overberg District	592	638	769
Per 100 000	Overstrand	240	223	266
	Overberg District	206	213	250

Definition: Driving under 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 the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases (per 100 000 population) of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Overstrand area shows an increase of 19.3 per cent from 223 in 2017 to 266 in 2018. Across the Overberg District area, the number of cases (per 100 000 population) increased by 17.4 per cent from 213 in 2017 to 250 in 2018.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Overstrand	1 711	2 052	1 960
	Overberg District	3 414	3 710	3 616
Per 100 000	Overstrand	1 832	2 070	1 921
	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 residential burglaries in the Western Cape increased by 5.3 percent. Residential burglary cases (per 100 000 population) within the Overstrand area decreased by 7.2 per cent from 2 070 in 2017 to 1 921 in 2018.

The incidence of residential burglaries (per 100 000 population) within the Overberg District also show a decline of 5.2 per cent from 1 239 in 2017 to 1 174 in 2018. Although declining, the number of cases of residential burglary crimes remain a serious concern throughout the Overberg District area.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Overstrand	5	8	8
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 Overstrand Municipality has increased from 5 in 2015 to 8 in 2016 and remained at that level in 2017.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Overstrand	6	8	7
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 8 fatal crashes occurred within the Overstrand region in 2017. As per above, a total of 7 road users died in these crashes.

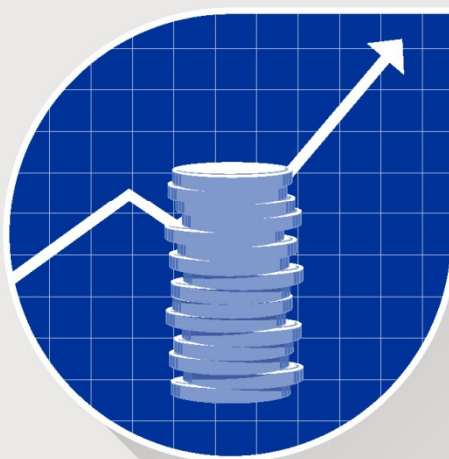
Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

7

THE ECONOMY

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

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



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The local economy of the Overstrand municipal area is dominated by the finance and business services sector (R1.39 billion; 24.3 per cent) in 2016, the wholesale and retail trade catering and accommodation sector (R1.11 billion; 19.2 per cent) followed by manufacturing (R847 million; 14.7 per cent), transport and communication (R629.3 million; 10.9 per cent) and general government sector (R484.5 million; 8.4 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed R4.46 billion (77.5 per cent) to the Overstrand municipal economy, which was estimated be worth R5.755 billion in 2016.

Overstrand 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	6.7	383.5	1.4	2.4	2.8	5.3	-1.9	-4.8	10.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.5	374.5	1.4	2.4	2.8	5.3	-1.9	-4.9	10.9
Mining and quarrying	0.2	9.0	0.0	3.2	2.7	6.5	-0.6	0.0	7.2
Secondary Sector	24.2	1 395.0	2.8	1.6	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.6
Manufacturing	14.7	847.3	3.2	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.7
Electricity, gas and water	2.1	120.5	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	3.2
Construction	7.4	427.2	2.2	0.1	3.1	1.8	-0.3	-1.0	-2.8
Tertiary Sector	69.1	3 976.7	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	19.2	1 107.8	3.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.3	0.0
Transport, storage and communication	10.9	629.3	5.1	3.8	4.9	5.4	2.7	2.4	3.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	24.3	1 395.7	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.8
General government	8.4	484.5	3.0	1.5	3.8	3.0	0.6	0.6	-0.4
Community, social and personal services	6.2	359.4	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.2
Total Overstrand	100.0	5 755.3	2.5	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.4	0.9	1.4

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the Transport, storage and communication registered the highest average growth rate (5.1 per cent) in Overstrand during this period, followed by Manufacturing (3.2 per cent); wholesale and retail trade (3.1 per cent) and general government (3.0 per cent).

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 majority of workers in the Overstrand labour force in 2016 was dominated by semi-skilled workers (46.8 per cent) and low skilled (32.3 per cent) and only 21.0 per cent were skilled.

Overstrand trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017					
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 – 2017e	2016	2017e
Skilled	21.0	2.3	2.1	4 924	4 944
Semi-skilled	46.8	1.4	2.0	10 998	11 045
Low skilled	32.3	0.14	1.6	7 580	7 574
Total Overstrand	100	1.1	1.9	23 502	23 563

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

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

The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector contributed the most jobs (8 962 or 25.7 per cent) in the Overstrand municipal area in 2016, followed by finance and businesses (5 981 or 17.2 per cent); the community and social services (5 136 or 14.7 per cent); agriculture (4 388 or 12.6 per cent) and manufacturing (3 203 or 9.2 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed 27 670 or 79.4 per cent of the 34 830 jobs in 2016.

Overstrand 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	12.6	4 400	-1 651	503	335	-135	547	-151	-93
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.6	4 388	-1 652	500	335	-137	546	-150	-94
Mining and quarrying	0.0	12	1	3	0	2	1	-1	1
Secondary Sector	17.1	5 942	-2	457	145	157	50	39	66
Manufacturing	9.2	3 203	280	405	140	63	101	-21	122
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	92	44	19	4	3	5	3	4
Construction	7.6	2 647	-326	33	1	91	-56	57	-60
Tertiary Sector	70.3	24 488	6 010	3 156	731	650	881	-165	1 059
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	25.7	8 962	2 007	1 322	207	146	406	-39	602
Transport, storage and communication	4.3	1 496	670	292	109	53	127	-92	95
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	17.2	5 981	1 835	933	208	223	285	29	188
General government	8.4	2 913	729	54	-9	155	-50	50	-92
Community, social and personal services	14.7	5 136	769	555	216	73	113	-113	266
Total Overstrand	100	34 830	4 357	4 116	1 211	672	1 478	-277	1 032

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Only the agriculture, forestry and fishing and construction sectors in the Overstrand municipal area reported an average decrease in jobs (-1 652 and -326 respectively) between 2006 and 2016. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (2 007) followed by finance, insurance, real estate and business services (1 835), followed by community, social and personal services (769) and general government (729).

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Overstrand	8.6	8.7	9.0	10.7	12.6	13.0	13.2	13.2	14.0	13.7	15.6
Overberg District	6.0	6.2	6.9	8.3	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.5	9.8	11.1
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)

Unemployment² in the Overstrand municipal area continually increased from 8.6 per cent in 2006 to 15.6 per cent in 2016 and further to an estimated 16.6 per cent in 2017. The Overstrand unemployment rate in 2017 is higher than the average for the District but less than the average of the Province.

² Narrow definition: Percentage of people that are able/willing to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, broad definition refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment. Broad definition is more difficult to accurately measure/calculate.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

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

2. Education

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

3. Health

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

4. Poverty

- 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*