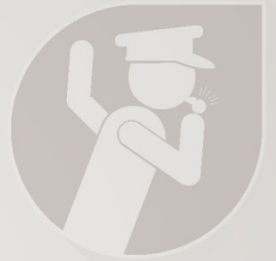




Western Cape
Government



Cape Agulhas Municipality

2019



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Cape Agulhas: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

35 050



Households

11 321

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate	92.7%
Learner retention	66.8%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	28.1

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.580
Human Development Index	0.727

Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities	7	Immunisation Rate	83.7%	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	0.0	Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18	20.5%
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Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries	363	DUI	49	Drug-related Crimes	252	Murder	6	Sexual Offences	47
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Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water
93.2%

Refuse Removal
90.2%



Electricity
92.0%



Sanitation
97.6%



Housing
88.1%



Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 9

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

7.8%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Deteriorating learner retention rates
- Risk 2 Access to housing
- Risk 3 Limited developmental potential

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

22.3%

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

19.5%

Manufacturing

14.5%

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.

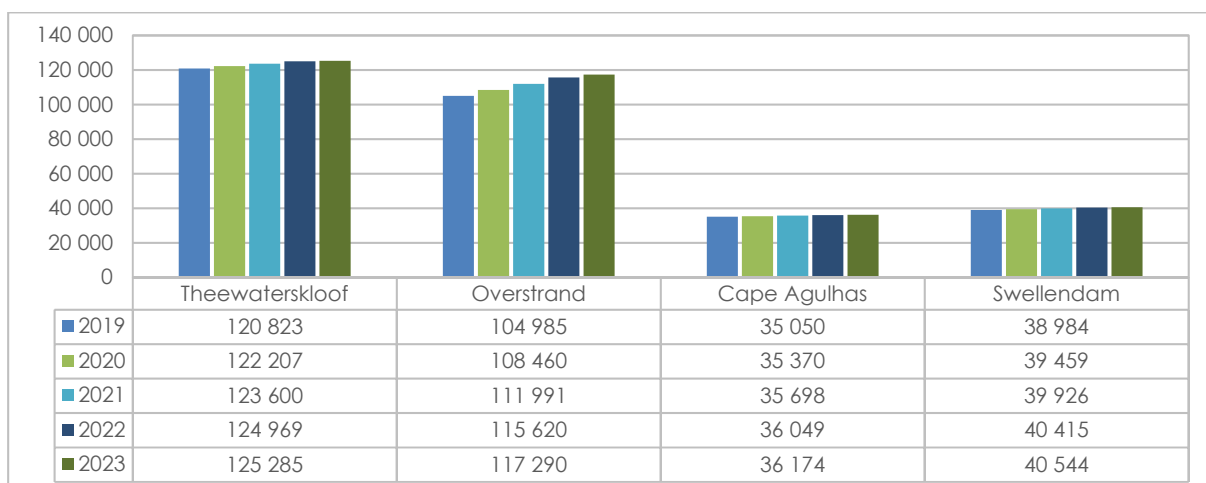
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households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

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

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019



POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development's projections, Cape Agulhas currently has a population of 35 050, rendering it the smallest municipal area within the Overberg District (OD). This total is estimated to increase to 36 174 by 2023, equating to an average annual growth rate of 0.8 per cent.

Overberg District: 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 depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per the above table, there are in general more males than females in the Cape Agulhas municipal area. The Sex Ratio for Cape Agulhas is projected to increase towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as a decrease 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

Cape Agulhas: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	8 518	23 960	2 572	46.3
2022	8 529	24 804	2 716	45.3
2025	8 485	25 508	2 874	44.5
Growth	-0.1%	1.0%	1.9%	-

The above table depicts Cape Agulhas'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.

Although growth in the aged cohort exceeds that of the working aged category, the population is heavily concentrated in the working aged cohort. The net change in population numbers in the working aged cohort is therefore notably higher which in time decrease the dependency ratio in Cape Agulhas from 46.3 in 2019 to 44.5 in 2025.

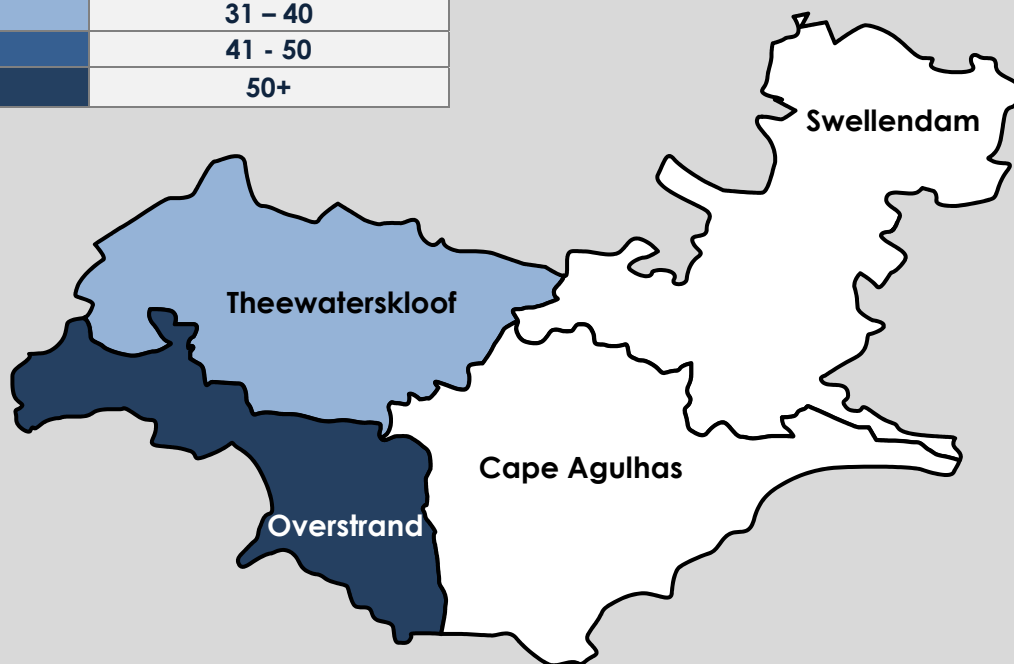
HOUSEHOLD SIZES

Cape Agulhas: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Cape Agulhas municipal area are increasing, the actual size of households is trending downwards from 2022 onwards. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) into the area as a result of enhanced urbanisation. 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

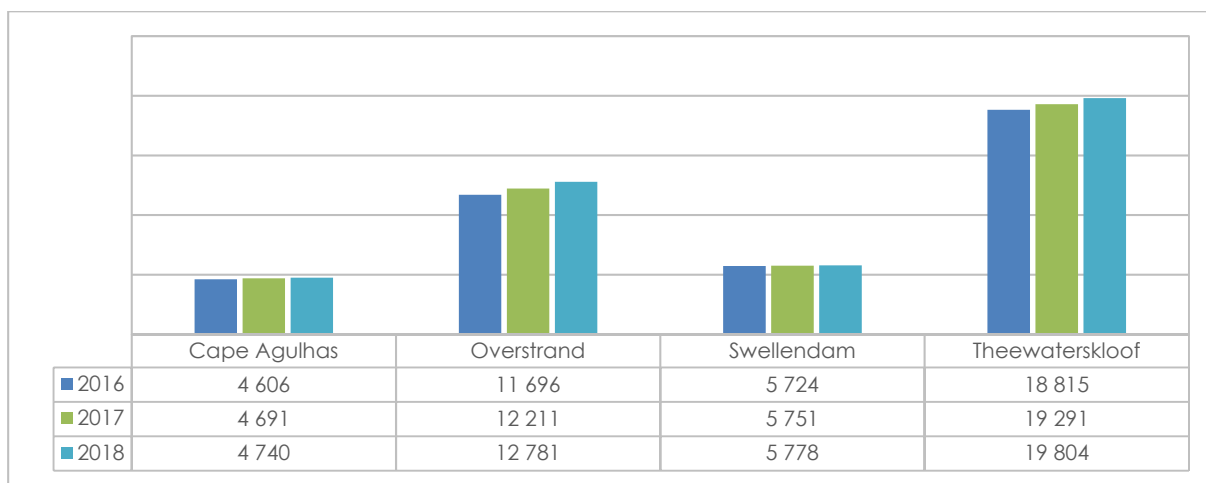
EDUCATION

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



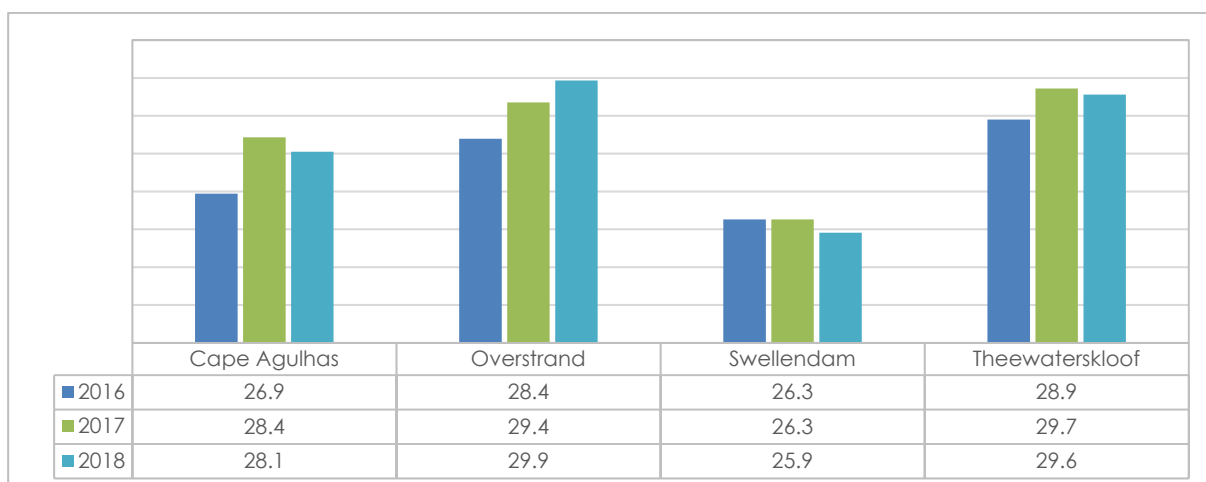
LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in the Cape Agulhas municipal area increased from 4 606 in 2016 to 4 740 in 2018. Cape Agulhas has the lowest number of learners within the OD.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

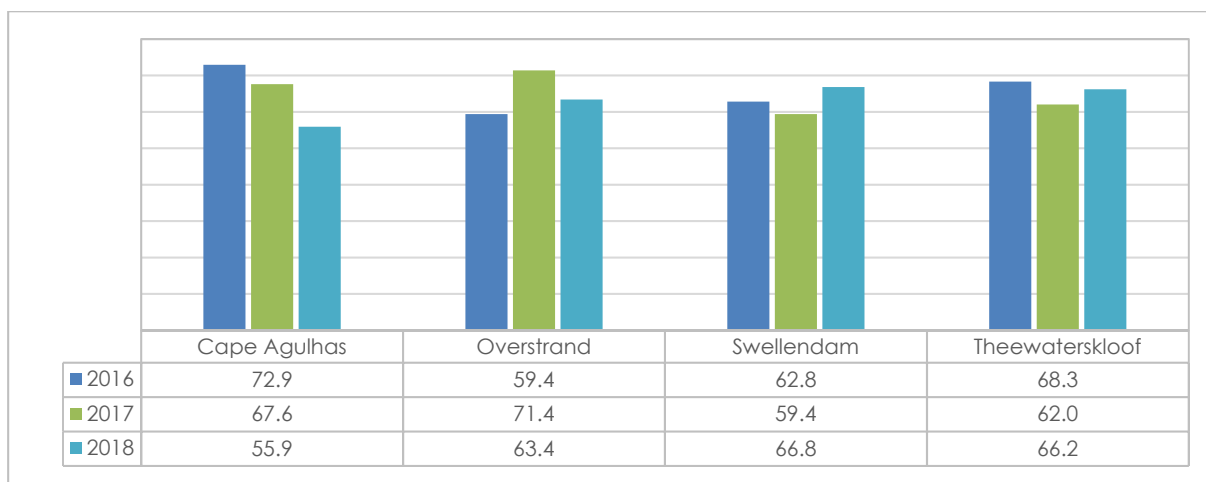
Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



The learner-teacher ratio in the Cape Agulhas municipal area increased from 26.9 learners in 2016 to 28.4 in 2017 before dropping off slightly to 28.1 learners per teacher in 2018. The regression can potentially affect learner performance within the Cape Agulhas municipal area.

LEARNER RETENTION

The learner retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple social, economic and psychological factors.



The learner retention rate indicates a declining trend between 2016 and 2018 dropping from 72.9 per cent in 2016 to 55.9 per cent in 2018. This means that 44.1 per cent of children drop out of school between Grade 10 and 12 in the Cape Agulhas municipal area. Cape Agulhas has the lowest learner retention rate in the OD.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

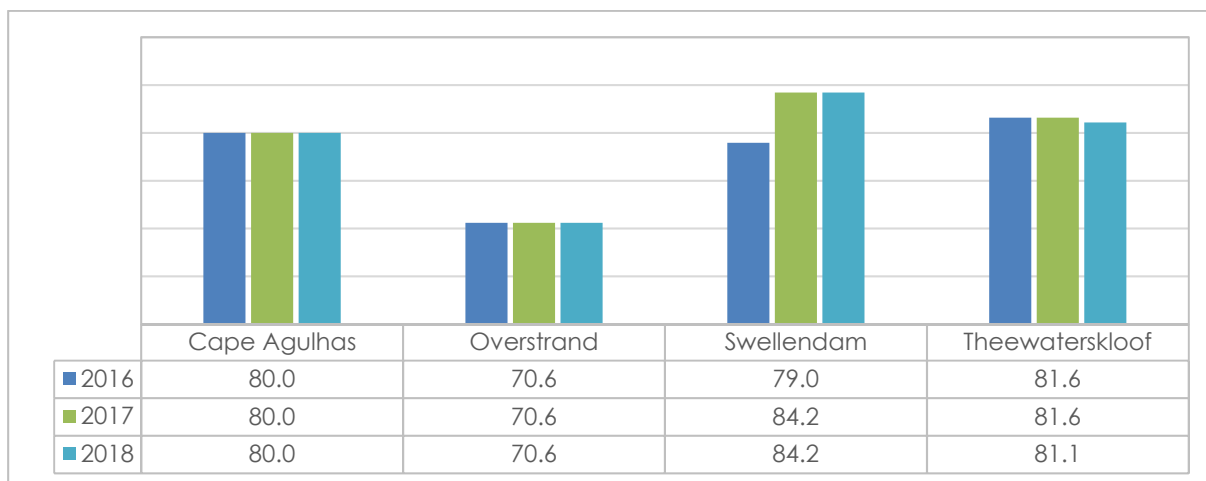
The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.



In 2018, Cape Agulhas had a total of 10 public ordinary schools reflecting no change between 2016 and 2018.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS

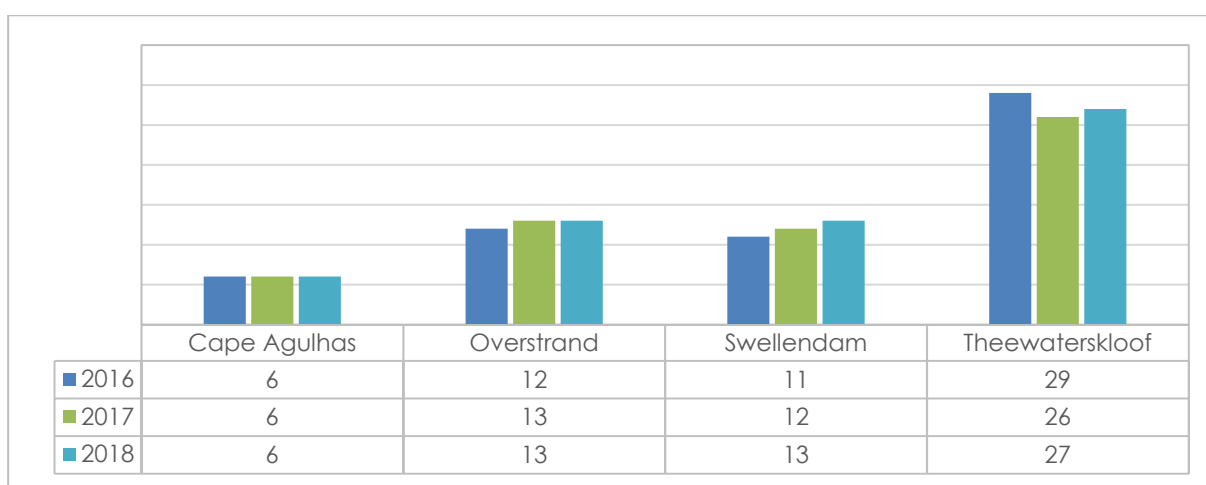
The proportion of no-fee schools remained constant at 80.0 per cent between 2016 and 2018. The no-fee schools are based on the economic level of the community around the school.



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Cape Agulhas municipal area remain unchanged at 80.0 per cent. Increased economic hardship could potentially impact on poorer households which would increase the need for more no-fee schools.

SCHOOLS 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.



The number of schools equipped with libraries in the Cape Agulhas municipal area remained constant at 6 (out of 10 schools) between 2016 and 2018.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the State is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagements in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economy and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section measures the matric pass rate within the Cape Agulhas 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 Cape Agulhas municipal area has since 2016 achieved the highest matric pass rate in the OD. The pass rate did however decrease notably from 97.3 per cent in 2016 to 89.1 per cent in 2017 before increasing slightly to 92.7 per cent in 2018. The pass rate in Cape Agulhas is notably higher than the OD average of 82.2 per cent.

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 public health facilities, data on private facilities are not included.

Data source: Department of Health, 2019



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people 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
Cape Agulhas	3	4	0	0	1	0	4	7
Overberg District	17	23	1	1	4	0	21	43

In terms of healthcare facilities, Cape Agulhas had 7 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 3 fixed and 4 mobile clinics. In addition, there is a district hospital, as well as 4 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 7 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.

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

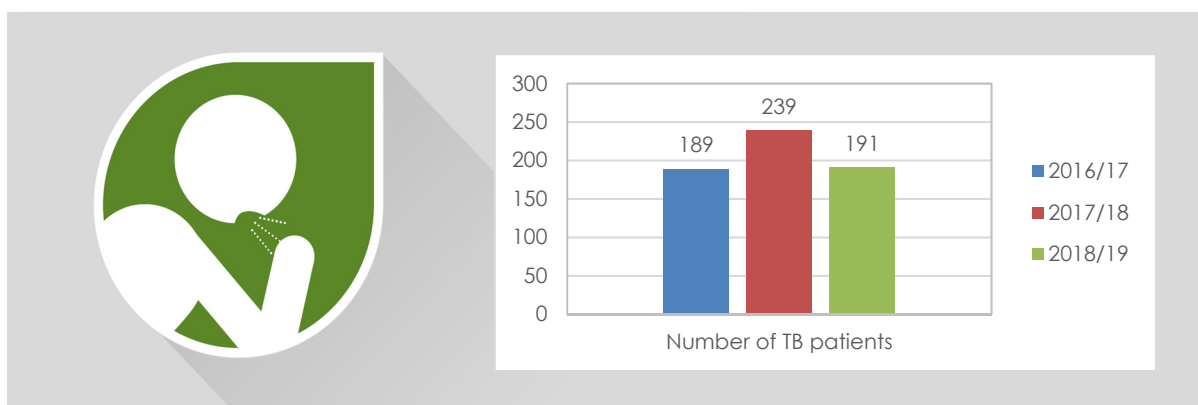
HIV/AIDS

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

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Cape Agulhas	815	878	158	112
Overberg District	11 616	12 653	2 058	1 705

Cape Agulhas's total registered patients receiving ARTs increase from 815 in 2017/18 to 878 in 2018/19. A total of 12 653 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the OD in 2018. On the other hand, the number of new antiretroviral patients decreased to 112 in 2018/19 from 158 in 2017/18. The number of new ART patients in the OD in turn also decreased from 2 058 in 2017/18 to 1 705 in 2018/19.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Closely linked to the HIV/AIDS is the Tuberculosis epidemic. 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 for treatment in the Cape Agulhas municipal area increased from 189 in 2016/17 to 239 in 2017/18 before dropping off to 191 in 2018/19. The 191 TB patients are treated in 7 TB clinics or treatment sites across the Cape Agulhas Municipality.

CHILD HEALTH

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

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Cape Agulhas	94.7	83.7	0.4	0.8	9.0	9.4	15.5	15.5
Overberg District	75.0	79.5	1.4	1.5	4.2	7.2	12.3	13.0

The **Immunisation rate** in the Cape Agulhas municipal area dropped from 94.7 per cent in 2017/18 to 83.7 per cent in 2018/19. This rate is however still higher than the District average of 79.5 per cent.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years of age (per 100 000 people) in the Cape Agulhas municipal area was 1.4 in 2017/18 which increased marginally to 1.5 in 2018/19.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Cape Agulhas municipal area has increased from 9.0 in 2017/18 to 9.4 in 2018/19. An improvement in the NMR may indicate progression in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The **low birth weight** indicator within the Cape Agulhas municipal area has remained constant at 15.5 per cent towards 2018/19 while it increased slightly across the District from 12.3 per cent in 2017/18 to 13.0 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
Cape Agulhas	0	0	15.9	20.5	0.2	0.1
Overberg District	28	51	13.8	14.7	0.5	0.5

The **maternal mortality rate** in the Cape Agulhas municipal area was recorded at zero in both 2017/18 and 2018/19. Across the OD it increased from 28 in 2017/18 to 51 in 2018/19.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** is the highest within the OD and has deteriorated from 15.9 per cent in 2017/18 to 20.5 per cent in 2018/19. The delivery rate also increased slightly across the OD from 13.8 per cent in 2017/18 to 14.7 per cent in 2018/19.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** improved slightly to 0.1 per cent in 2018/19 in the Cape Agulhas municipal area while it remained unchanged across the OD.

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).*

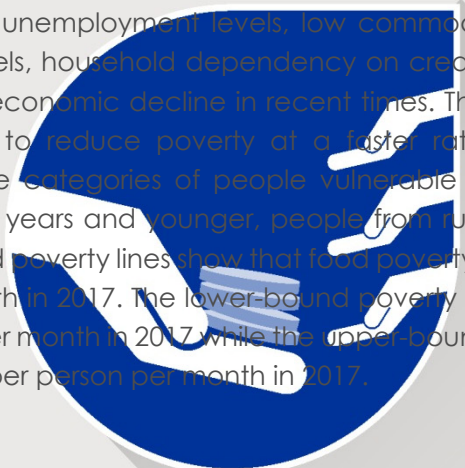
Births to teenage mothers: *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially 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

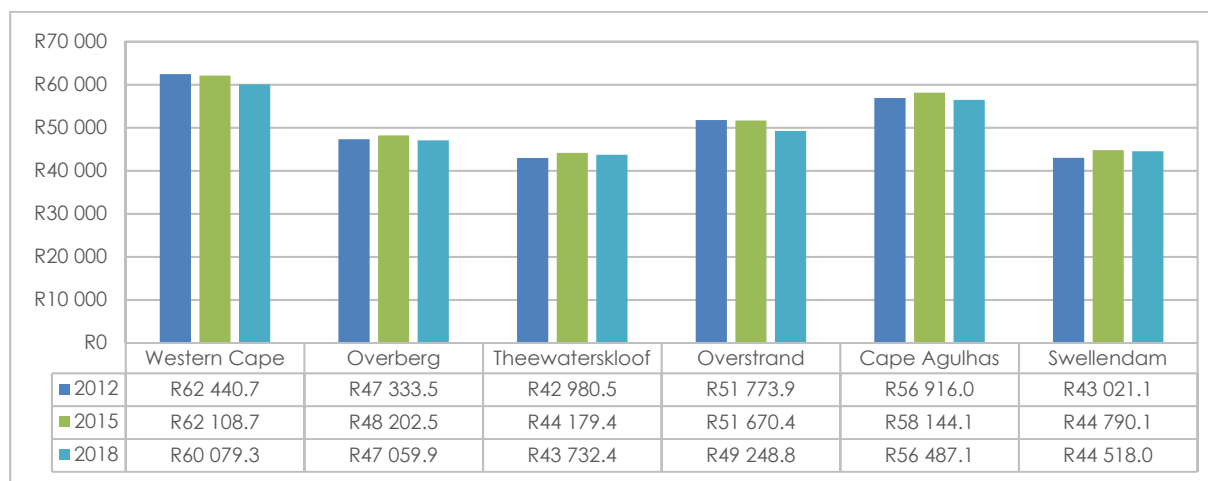
POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Cape Agulhas municipal area based on the 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 Cape Agulhas 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 Professor Murray Leibbrandt from SALDRU points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10.0 per cent, with the lowest 5.0 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

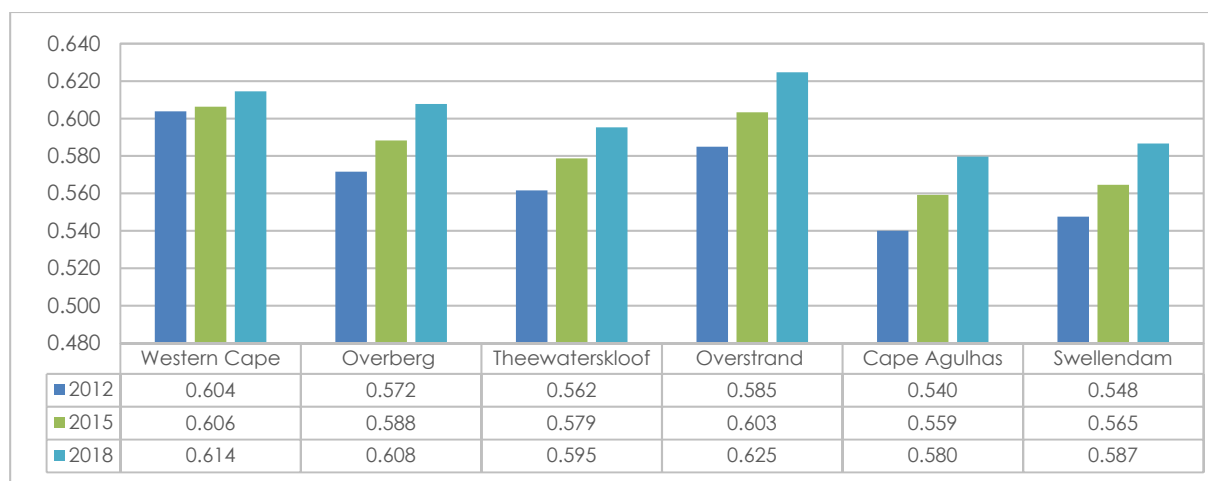
An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money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



At R56 487 in 2018, Cape Agulhas's real GDP per capita stands above that of the OD (R47 060), but below that of the Western Cape as a whole (R60 079).

INCOME INEQUALITY

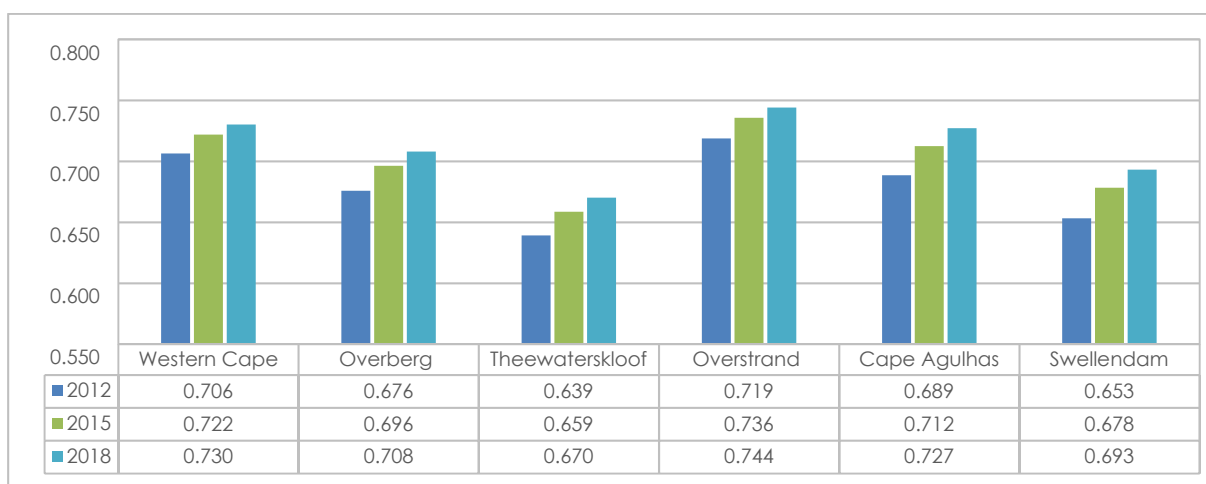
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased in Cape Agulhas between 2012 and 2018.



The Cape Agulhas municipal area has the lowest income inequality levels in the OD, albeit that the area's Gini coefficient has been increasing steadily since 2012. The municipal area's Gini-coefficient is however still notably below that of the OD (0.608) and the Western Cape as a whole. Furthermore, income inequality levels were edging up in Cape Agulhas from 2012 to 2018. With a Gini coefficient of 0.58, income inequality in Cape Agulhas was the lowest in the OD.

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 in Cape Agulhas from 0.689 in 2012 to 0.73 in 2018. The level of human development in Cape Agulhas as measured through the HDI is on par with the Western Cape and the second highest in the OD.

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

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

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



ACCESS TO 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 Cape Agulhas Municipal area. With a total of 11 321 households, 88.1 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Cape Agulhas	Overberg District
Total number of households	11 321	91 835
Formal main dwelling	9 976 88.1%	75 105 81.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	10 551 93.2%	89 905 97.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	10 411 92.0%	87 910 95.7%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	11 054 97.6%	86 890 94.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	10 214 90.2%	79 961 87.1%

Access to sanitation, water and electricity services were however significantly higher at 97.6 per cent, 93.2 per cent, 92.0 per cent respectively, while household access to refuse removal services was at 90.2 per cent. These figures are above that of the OD except for water.

Dwelling Type	Cape Agulhas	%	Overberg District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	8 746	80.1	63 890	74.7
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	74	0.7	1 078	1.3
Flat in a block of flats	161	1.5	1 998	2.3
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	232	2.1	3 036	3.5
House/flat/room in backyard	164	1.5	1 039	1.2
Informal dwelling/shack	1 319	12.1	12 534	14.7
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	68	0.6	389	0.5
Other/unspecified/NA	157	1.4	1 587	1.9
TOTAL	10 921	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 above present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Cape Agulhas Municipality in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018).

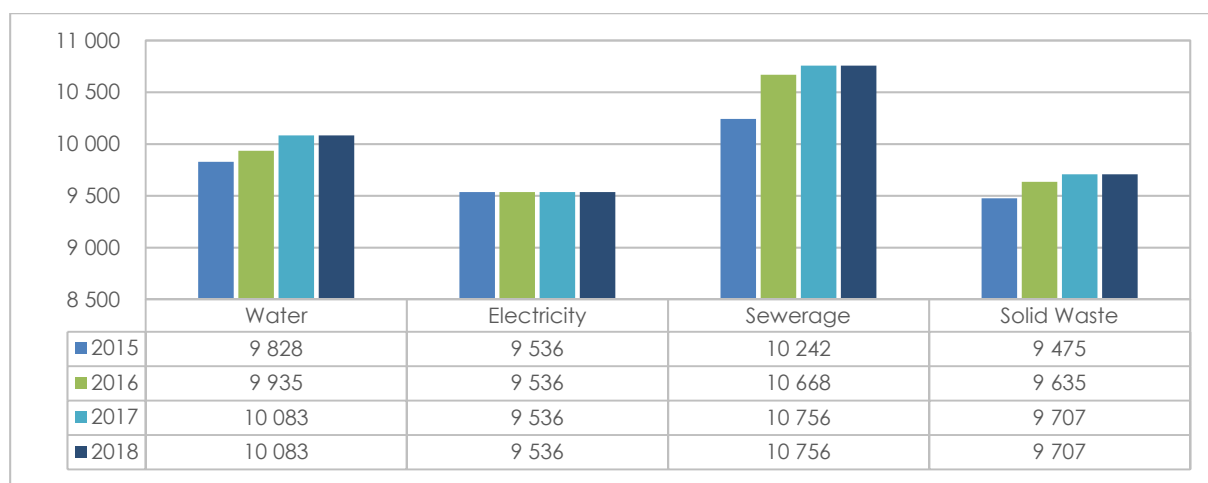
In the OD, 74.7 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. The Cape Agulhas municipal area has 80.1 per cent of the households residing in houses or brick structures on a separate stand or yard in 2018.

In the OD, 14.7 per cent of households reside in informal dwellings, with the Cape Agulhas municipal area having 12.1 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 Cape Agulhas municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities².



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 10 756; this is followed closely by water at 10 083. Electricity services had the lowest number of consumer units at 9 536, with solid waste coming in at 9 707. Access to all levels of services increased considerably between 2015 and 2018. The largest increase was recorded for access to sanitation services, with 514 additional consumers having access to this service compared to 2015. Access to water services also increased by 255 consumer units while an additional 232 consumer units were provided as solid waste.

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.)

FREE BASIC SERVICES

As per the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the local sphere of government to provide services that satisfy the basic needs of its citizens. The Municipal Systems Act in turn defines a basic municipal service as those necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment. Such basic services include, but are not limited to the provision of water, sewage collection and disposal, refuse removal, municipal health services, street lighting, parks and recreation facilities etc.

Government however provides a basket of free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) which aims to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable communities. To qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per criteria determined by individual local municipalities. In general, a household is classified as indigent when the occupants in said households earn a combined income of less than a certain amount (poverty threshold) defined by the indigent policy of a municipality at that point in time. Municipalities review their indigent policies (and as such the determined amount) on an annual basis to bring the defined amount in line with reigning socio-economic conditions. According to Statistics South Africa, in 2017 most municipalities classified an indigent household as a family earning a combined income of less than R3 200 per month.



The figure above illustrates access to free basic services. Indigent households qualify for free basic water, electricity, sanitation and waste removal services. In 2018, the Cape Agulhas had 3 277 indigent households. Previously in 2015, Cape Agulhas was providing free basic water to both indigents and non-indigents household hence the 8 521 households which received free basic water.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA 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.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in 2018/19, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

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.



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Cape Agulhas	9	8	6
	Overberg District	124	142	105
Per 100 000	Cape Agulhas	24	21	17
	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 murdered per 100 000 people. Within the Western Cape Province, murder increased by 6.6 per cent (245) from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19. Within the Cape Agulhas municipal area, the number of murders decreased from 8 in 2017/18 to 6 in 2018/19. In turn, the murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 21 in 2017/18 to 17 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	Cape Agulhas	34	46	47
	Overberg District	375	340	316
Per 100 000	Cape Agulhas	91	120	136
	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 offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences increased by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18. In 2018/19, there were 47 recorded sexual offences in the Cape Agulhas municipal area compared to 46 in 2017/18. The sexual offences crime rate(per 100 000 people) in Cape Agulhas (136) was significantly higher when compared to the District (107).

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Cape Agulhas	372	403	252
	Overberg District	5 194	5 944	3 298
Per 100 000	Cape Agulhas	995	1 047	728
	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. Drug related crimes within the Cape Agulhas municipal area decreased from 403 cases in 2017/18 to 252 cases in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people (728 cases) the incidence in Cape Agulhas is significantly below the District (1 114).

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Cape Agulhas	59	63	49
	Overberg District	638	769	571
Per 100 000	Cape Agulhas	158	164	142
	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 Cape Agulhas municipal area decreased from 164 in 2017/18 to 142 in 2018/19. In the OD, the number of cases per 100 000 people decreased from 250 in 2017/18 to 193 in 2018/19.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Cape Agulhas		383	409	363
	Overberg District		3 710	3 616	3 278
Per 100 000	Cape Agulhas		1 024	1 063	1 049
	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 Cape Agulhas area decreased from 409 in 2017/18 to 363 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 1 049 cases per 100 000 in 2018/19, Cape Agulhas's rate is below the District rate of 1 107 per 100 000 in the same reporting year.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Cape Agulhas	11	2	9
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, most 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.

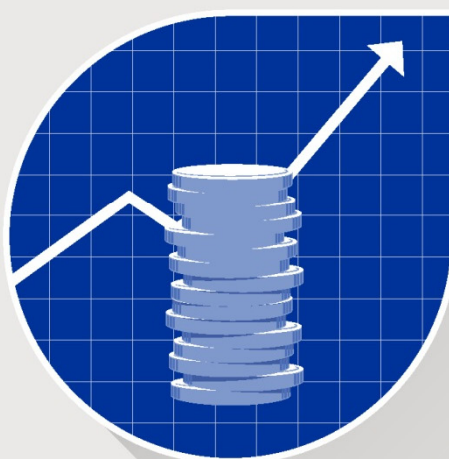
As per above, 9 road fatalities occurred within the Cape Agulhas municipal area in 2018 compared to 2 road fatalities in 207/18. In contrast to the dramatic increase in Cape Agulhas, the number of road fatalities across the OD decreased from 76 in 2017 to 68 in 2018.

7

THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes 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 Cape Agulhas municipal area was in 2018 dominated by the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (R660.8 million; 22.3 per cent), finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R578.9 million; 19.5 per cent) and the manufacturing (R428.5 million; 14.5 per cent) sectors. Combined, these top three sectors contributed (R1.668 billion or 56.3 per cent) to the Cape Agulhas municipal economy, which was estimated to be worth R2.961 billion in 2017.

Cape Agulhas: 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	7.2	212.3	2.1	-0.2	6.5	-3.1	-8.7	9.0	-4.6
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	7.0	207.1	2.1	-0.3	6.5	-3.1	-9.3	9.2	-4.6
Mining & quarrying	0.2	5.2	4.0	6.6	7.7	0.2	28.4	0.5	-3.9
Secondary sector	23.5	696.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.3
Manufacturing	14.5	428.5	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.6
Electricity, gas & water	2.3	69.0	-1.5	-1.0	-1.7	-2.1	-2.5	0.1	1.3
Construction	6.7	198.7	2.6	0.6	3.0	1.9	1.1	-0.9	-2.0
Tertiary sector	69.3	2 052.8	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.3
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	22.3	660.8	2.6	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.7	0.0	0.6
Transport, storage & communication	10.9	324.1	3.6	2.7	4.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	19.5	578.9	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.6
General government	9.8	291.5	0.8	-1.2	1.1	-1.7	-1.7	-2.1	-1.4
Community, social & personal services	6.7	197.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	0.8
Total Cape Agulhas	100.0	2 961.3	2.5	1.6	2.9	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.8

The 10-year trend between 2008 and 2017 shows that mining and quarrying registered the highest average growth rate (4.0 per cent) followed by transport, storage & communication (3.6 per cent) and the finance and business services (3.3 per cent) sectors. The electricity and, gas & water reflects a contraction over the 2008 - 2017 period.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Cape Agulhas 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 contributed the most jobs in the Cape Agulhas municipal area in 2016 (4 257; 27.1 per cent), followed by the finance and businesses (2 517; 16.0 per cent) and the agriculture, forestry and fishing (2 056; 13.1 per cent) sectors. Combined, these three sectors contributed 8 830 or 56.7 per cent 15 570 jobs in 2017.

Cape Agulhas: 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	13.1	2 062	-782	110	-101	415	-84	-83	-37
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	13.1	2 056	-781	110	-101	415	-84	-83	-37
Mining & quarrying	0.0	6	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary sector	16.6	2 610	235	277	76	48	70	57	26
Manufacturing	9.4	1 480	125	171	32	49	21	50	19
Electricity, gas & water	0.3	52	13	2	0	2	0	2	-2
Construction	6.9	1 078	97	104	44	-3	49	5	9
Tertiary sector	70.3	11 038	2 818	1 483	319	394	125	358	287
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	27.1	4 257	1 081	653	80	189	83	205	96
Transport, storage & communication	4.7	736	295	88	30	55	-46	32	17
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	16.0	2 517	931	555	108	132	67	95	153
General government	9.4	1 480	111	-41	65	-47	7	-65	-1
Community, social & personal services	13.0	2 048	400	228	36	65	14	91	22
Total Cape Agulhas	100.0	15 710	2 271	1 870	294	857	2 374	332	276

Only the primary sector (-782) in the Cape Agulhas municipal area reported an average decrease in jobs between 2008 and 2017, which is mainly attributed to job losses reported in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. This is a major cause for concern considering the notable contribution of this sector to the local economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2014 and 2018 was wholesale, retail and trade (653), followed by financial and business services (555), and community and social services (228).

Cape Agulhas: 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	21.1	3.1	2 583	2 661
Semi-skilled	45.8	3.3	5 590	5 755
Low-skilled	33.1	2.9	4 044	4 097
Total Cape Agulhas	100.0	3.1	12 217	12 513

The majority of workers in the Cape Agulhas labour force in 2017 was dominated by semi-skilled workers (45.8 per cent), while only 21.1 per cent were skilled. The number of semi-skilled workers increased fractionally more than that of low- skilled and skilled workers during the period of 2014 and 2018.

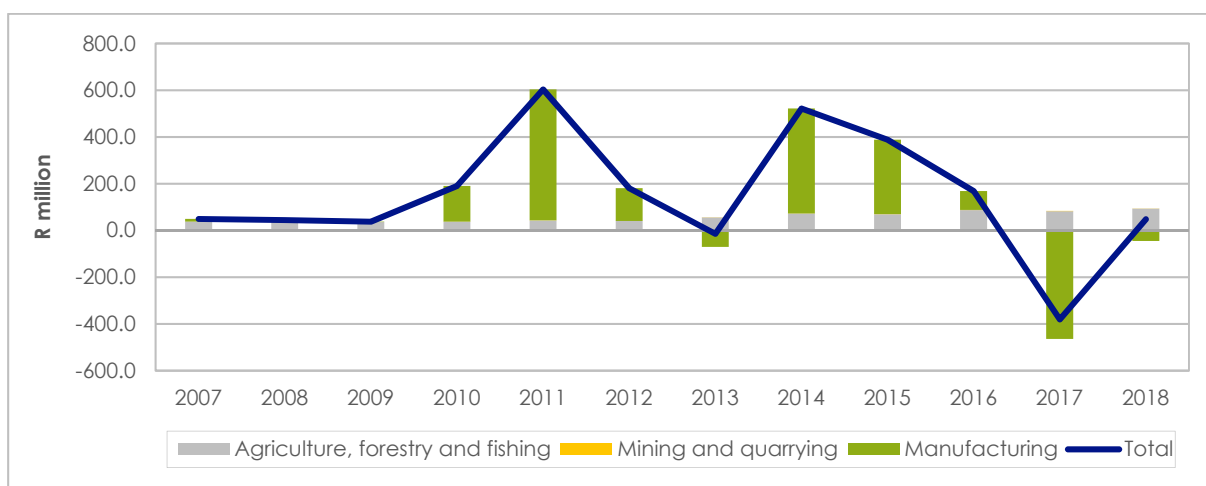
Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cape Agulhas	5.2	6.3	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.5	6.8	7.5	7.9	7.8
Overberg District	6.6	8.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.1
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

Over the last decade, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. Unemployment in the Cape Agulhas municipal area started at 5.2 per cent in 2008, rising steadily to reach 7.8 per cent in 2018. The Cape Agulhas unemployment rate of 7.8 per cent in 2018 is lower than the District's 10.1 per cent and the Province's 17.7 per cent.

International Trade Dynamics

An analysis of the trade balance of the Cape Agulhas municipal area from 2008 shows manufacturing exports driving the trade balance. However, the manufacturing balance is volatile and thus Cape Agulhas' trade balance reached a surplus of R603.1 million in 2011 and a deficit of R380.6 million in 2017. This may be indicative of inconsistent export markets for the goods produced in Cape Agulhas, which would be a concern to Cape Agulhas' exporters. The trade balance from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector has been consistently positive, however, relatively small compared to manufacturing.

Cape Agulhas trade balance, 2007 – 2018



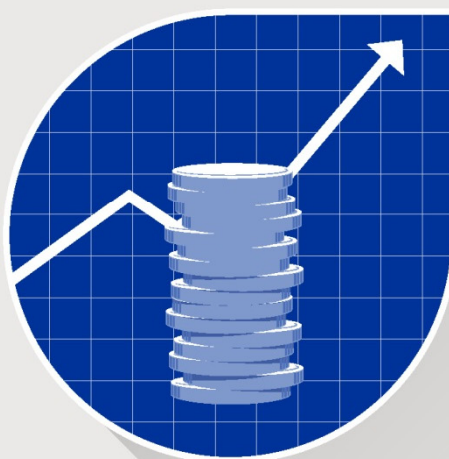
It is evident that the importing and exporting activities of Cape Agulhas' economy revolve around manufacturing - the bulk of imports (99.8 per cent) and exports (72.7 per cent) were related to manufacturing. In 2018, agriculture remained a smaller contributor to the external trade activities, contributing 27.0 per cent to Cape Agulhas' total exports.



8

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

The role of infrastructure is widely analysed as very important to both households and firms: availability and quality of infrastructure result in different decisions to invest and may influence migration, business establishment location. Infrastructure services are used as final consumption items by households and as intermediate consumption item for firms. Availability of infrastructure services significantly influences development of regions and countries. It is the reason why level and quality of infrastructure have direct effect on business productivity and growth, and different investments to infrastructure capital form inequality between regions and countries. The impact of infrastructure investments on country development is an important issue for strategic and development country policy management especially during the period of economic transition.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the Cape Agulhas municipal area will amount to **R104.9 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Cape Agulhas: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	-	-	-	-
Health	6 435	2 230	-	8 665
Human Settlements	34 710	17 300	44 220	96 230
Transport and Public Works	-	-	-	-
Total	41 145	19 530	44 220	104 895

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the human settlements function (R96.23 million across the 2019/20 MTREF or 91.7 per cent of Total MTREF expenditure) to address backlogs in housing within the municipal area. A smaller allocation of R8.6 million will be directed towards the health function to rehabilitate and refurbish the Acute Psychiatric Ward at the Otto du Plessis Hospital in Bredasdorp.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R142.4 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Cape Agulhas: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	4 081	5 246	5 217	14 544
Community and Public Safety	3 662	1 526	510	5 698
Economic and Environmental Services	26 055	35 314	18 161	79 529
Trading Services	13 340	16 876	12 328	42 544
<i>Energy Sources</i>	5 838	12 891	12 061	30 790
<i>Water Management</i>	3 030	1 350	1 000	5 380
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	15 637	16 473	1 000	33 110
<i>Waste Management</i>	1 550	4 600	4 100	10 250
<i>other</i>	70	-	-	70
Total	47 209	58 962	36 216	142 386

Economic and environmental services at R79.5 million (55.8 per cent over the 2019/20 MTREF) account for the largest proportion of municipal capital expenditure as per Budget Schedule A5 of the Municipality's adopted 2019/20 budget. This is followed by trading services at R42.5 million 2019/20 or 30.0 per cent; with wastewater management and energy receiving the bulk of the budget. Furthermore, the relevance placed on Economic Development and stimulation appears to have gathered momentum, this represents the cornerstone of Economic Development and Social upliftment with positive externalities across society.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

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

2. Education

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

3. Health

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

SOURCES

4. Poverty

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

5. Basic Services

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

6. Safety and Security

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

SOURCES

7. Economy

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

8. Public Infrastructure Spend

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