



Western Cape
Government



Cape Agulhas Municipality

2018



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CAPE AGULHAS: AT A GLANCE

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Cape Agulhas: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

38 485



Households

11 321

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 89.1%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 45.5

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 32.4%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.58

Human Development Index 0.73

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

7

Immunisation Rate

94.7%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

15.9%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

409

DUI

63

Drug-related Crimes

403

Murder

56

Sexual Offences

46

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

2017

Fatal Crashes 5

Road User Fatalities 5

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

9.7%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Increasing inequality

Risk 2 Financial Sustainability (Grant dependency)

Risk 3 Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

22.1%

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

19.9%

Manufacturing

14.0%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

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.

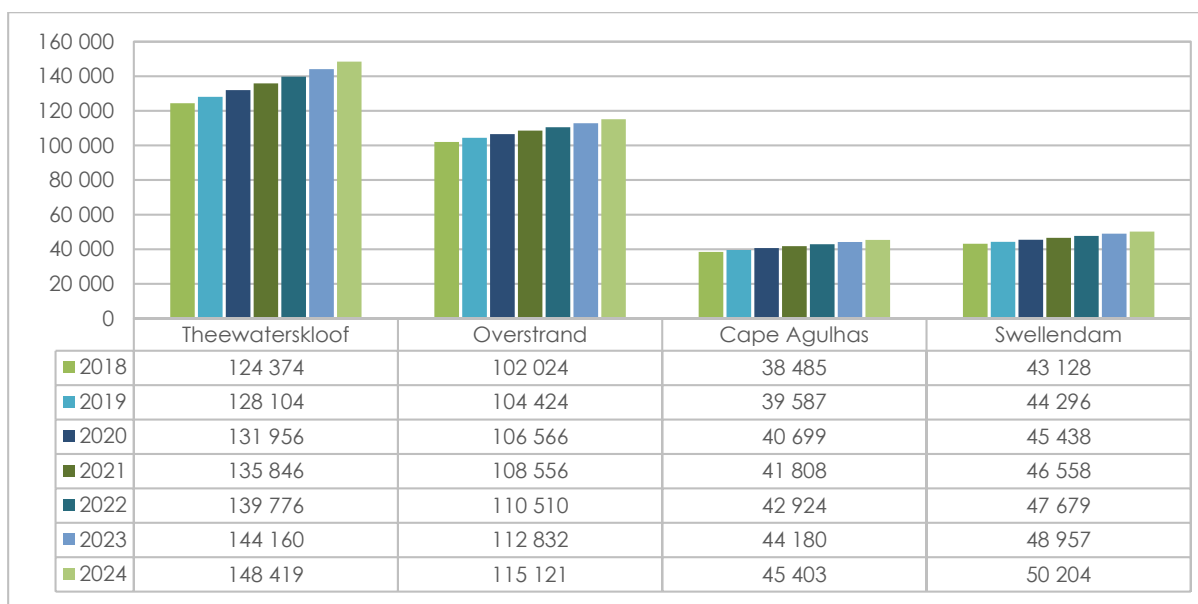
This chapter provides a concise yet meaning full overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

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, Cape Agulhas currently has a population of 38 485, rendering it the smallest municipal area within the Overberg District. This total is estimated to increase to 45 403 by 2024 which equates to a 2.8 per cent growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Cape Agulhas is therefore slightly above the estimated population growth of the Overberg of 2.6 per cent.

AGE COHORTS

| Year | Children: 0 - 14 Years | Working Age: 15 - 64 Years | Aged: 65 + | Dependency Ratio |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 2011 | 7 739 | 22 343 | 2 952 | 47.8 |
| 2019 | 9 059 | 25 948 | 4 580 | 52.6 |
| 2024 | 9 826 | 29 861 | 5 716 | 52.0 |

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.

A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimates show a sharp increase in the number of people within the working age and aged cohorts. The substantial increase in the aged category is expected to raise the dependency ratio between 2011 and 2019.

However, from 2019 and 2024, the working age category is expected to continue unabatedly whilst growth in the child and aged categories will taper off resulting in a slight decrease to the dependency ratio in Cape Agulhas.

2

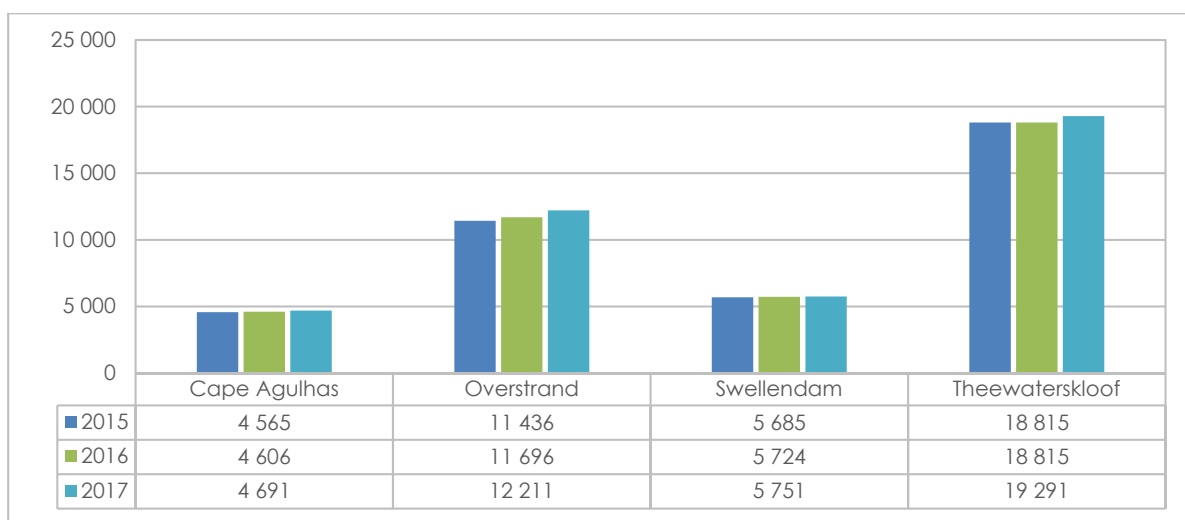
EDUCATION

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

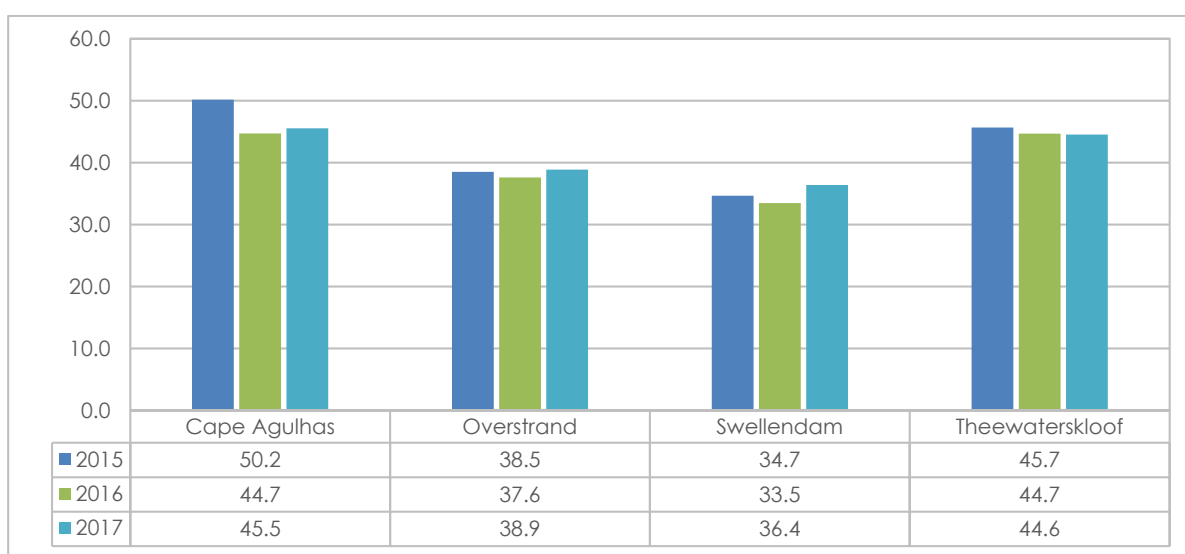


LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Cape Agulhas increased (by 0.9 per cent) from 4 565 in 2015 to 4 606 in 2016 and increased slightly (by 1.8 per cent) to 4 691 learners in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

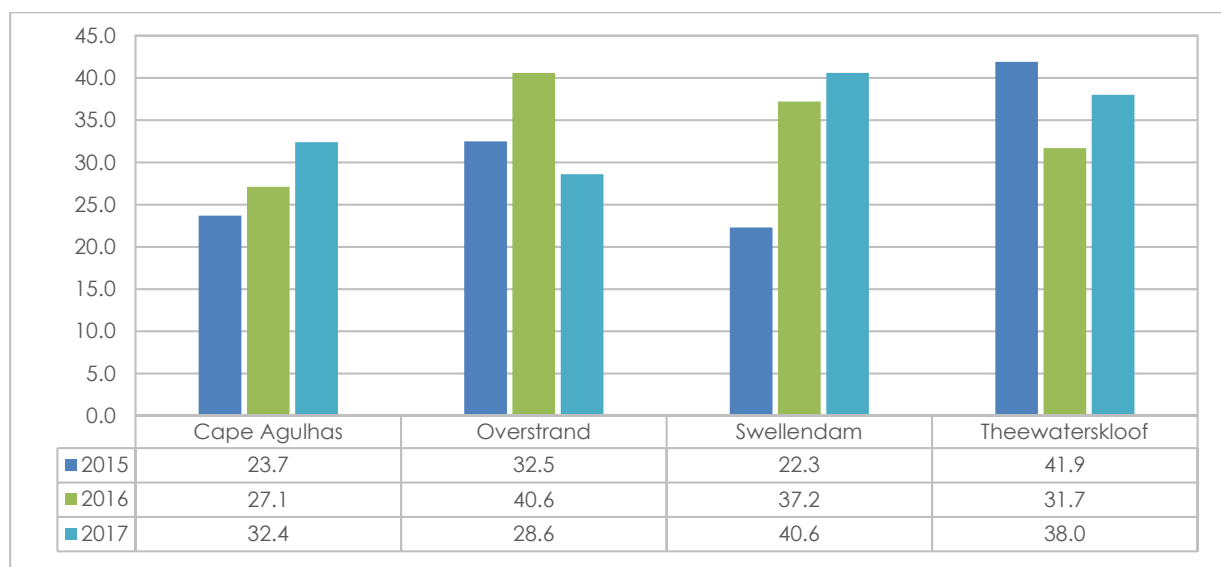
LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Cape Agulhas improved from 50.16 in 2015 to 44.7 in 2016 and reverted to 45.5 in 2017. The learner-teacher ratios in Cape Agulhas and Theewaterskloof are the highest in the Overberg District. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

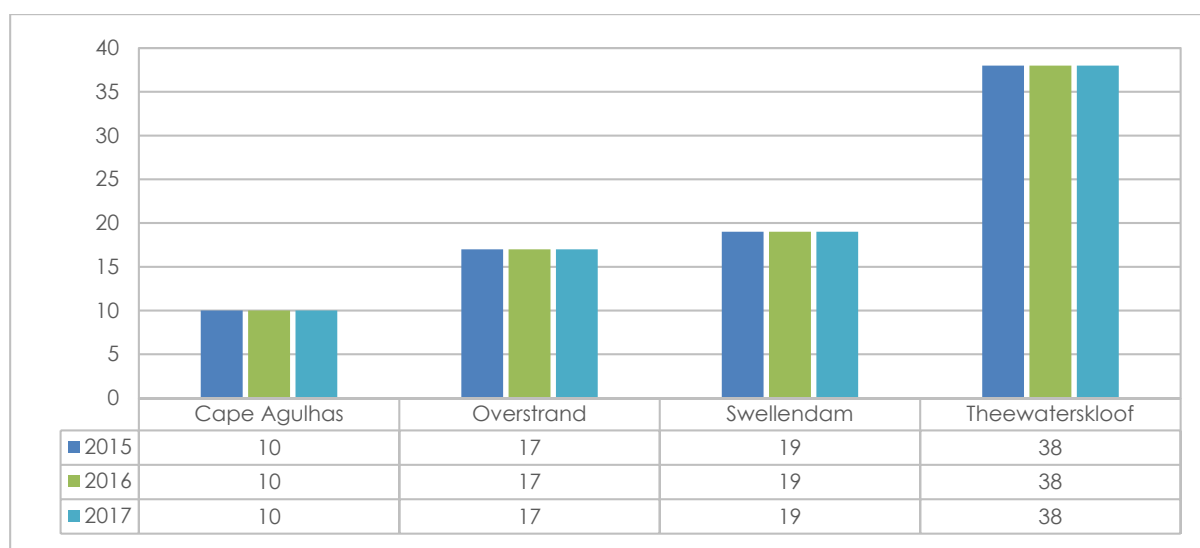
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

The drop-out rates for learners within Cape Agulhas municipal area increased from 23.7 per cent in 2015 to 27.1 per cent in 2016 and increased further to 32.4 per cent in 2017. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month and teenage pregnancies.



PUBLIC SCHOOLS

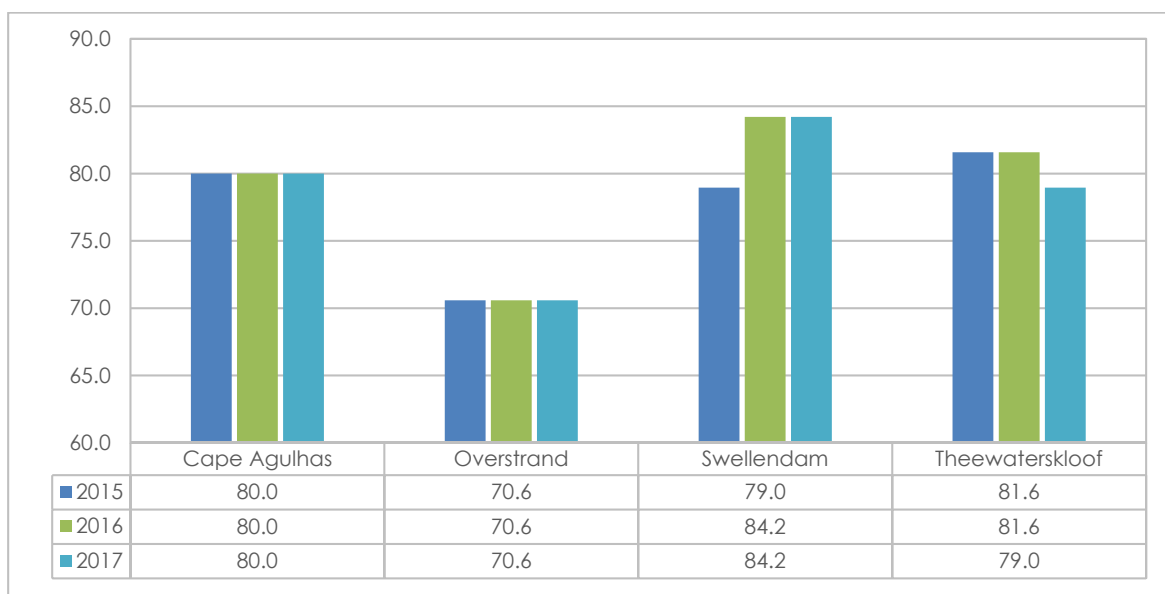
The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



In 2017, Cape Agulhas had a total of 10 public ordinary schools. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

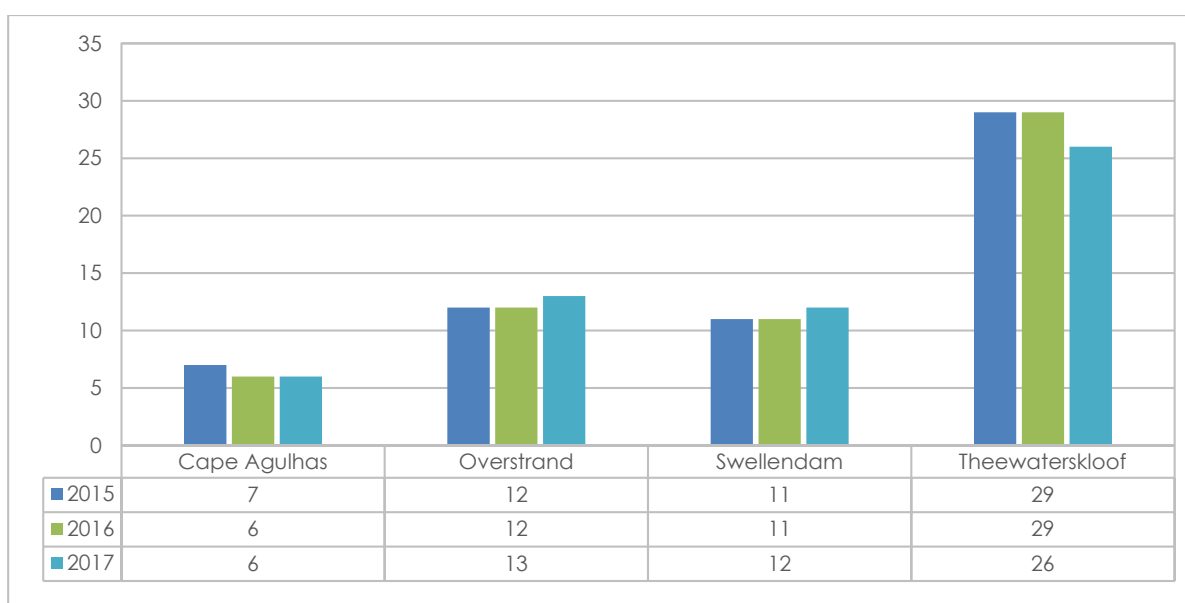
NO-FEE SCHOOLS

The proportion of no-fee schools remained at 80 per cent between in 2015 and 2017.



SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

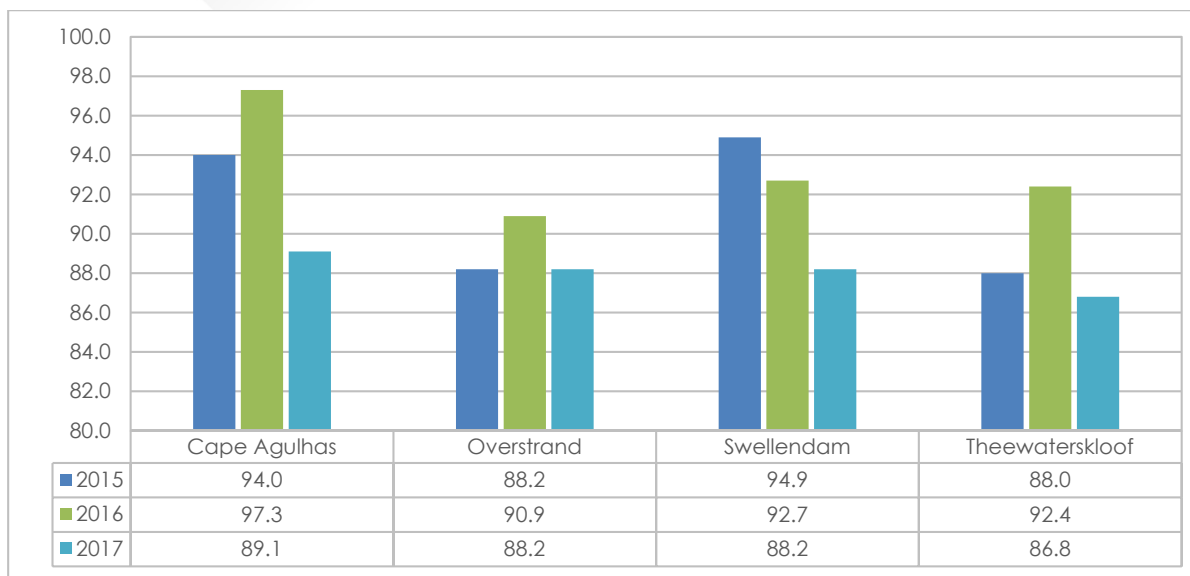
The number of schools equipped with libraries decreases from 7 to 6 between 2015 and 2017, which could affect the overall educational outcomes within the Cape Agulhas area.



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 measures the matric pass rate within the Cape Agulhas municipal area.



The matric pass rate within Cape Agulhas improved from 94 per cent in 2015 to 97.3 per cent in 2016, however detracted to 89.1 per cent in 2017. Despite this drop it remained the highest in the Overberg District. The matric pass rate within the Cape Agulhas area should also be read in conjunction with the dropout rate.

3

HEALTH

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

Data source: Department of Health, 2018



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

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

| Area | PHC Clinics | | Community Health Centres | Community Day Centres | Hospitals | | Treatment Sites | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| | Fixed | Non-fixed | | | District | Regional | ART Clinics | TB Clinics |
| Cape Agulhas | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| Overberg District | 17 | 23 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 23 | 43 |

In terms of healthcare facilities Cape Agulhas had 7 public healthcare (PHC) clinics in 2017/18, which comprises of 3 fixed PHC clinics and 4 mobile clinics, there is no community health centres and community day centres. In addition, there is 1 district hospital, as well as 4 ART treatment clinics/sites and 7 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. Cape Agulhas, has 12 ambulances serving the population of Cape Agulhas, which translates to 0.3 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants due to the fact that Cape Agulhas population is relatively small. The Overberg District had an average of 1.2 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

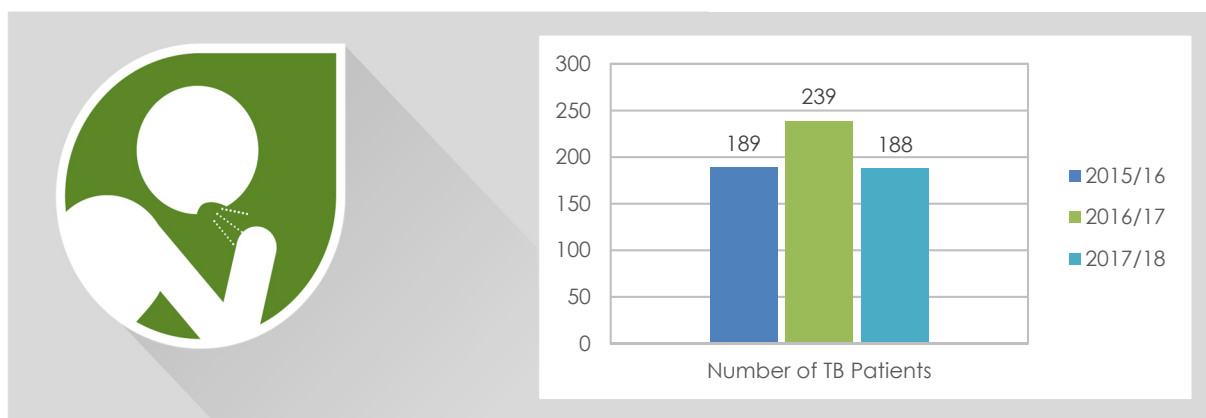
HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

| 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 |
| Cape Agulhas | 721 | 815 | 158 | 158 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Overberg District | 10 397 | 11 856 | 1 767 | 2 111 | 0.0 | 0.3 |

Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 94 patients between 2016/17 to 2017/18. The 815 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated in 4 clinics or treatment sites. A total of 11 856 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Overberg District in 2017/18. Cape Agulhas, at 815 patients represent 6.9 per cent of the patients receiving ART in Overberg District. The number of new antiretroviral patients remain steady between 2016/17 to 2017/18.

HIV transmission rate for Cape Agulhas is stable between 2016/17 and 2017/18. HIV transmission rate for the District rose modestly from 0.0 in 2016/17 to 0.3 per cent in 2017/18.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



In contrast to the rising numbers of HIV/AIDS cases, Cape Agulhas experienced a decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases. Cape Agulhas with 188 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 239 in 2016/17 represent 10.6 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites in Overberg District. The TB patients in Cape Agulhas area are treated in 7 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 |
| Cape Agulhas | 89.5 | 94.7 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 15.3 | 9.0 | 13.0 | 15.5 |
| Overberg District | 71.8 | 75.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 11.8 | 12.3 |

The **immunisation rate** in the Cape Agulhas area has improved from 89.5 per cent in 2016/17 to 94.7 per cent in 2017/18.

Malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in Cape Agulhas in 2016/17 was 2.4 which improved to 0.4 in 2017/18. At 0.4, Cape Agulhas rate is below that of the District average of 1.4.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) per 1 000 live births in the Cape Agulhas area improved from 15.3 in 2016/17 to 9.0 in 2017/18. An improvement in the NMR may indicate an improvement in new-born health outcomes.

Babies born with **low birth weight** (less than 2 500 g) show a noticeable increase from 13.0 to 15.5 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 20 years | | Termination of Pregnancy Rate | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
| Cape Agulhas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 15.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Overberg District | 0.1 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 13.8 | 0,5 | 0,5 |

The **maternal mortality rate** in Cape Agulhas 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 Cape Agulhas and Overberg as reflected in the table with 15.9 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 Cape Agulhas Area and Overberg as a whole.

The **termination of pregnancy** rate in Cape Agulhas area remained unchanged between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

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 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.

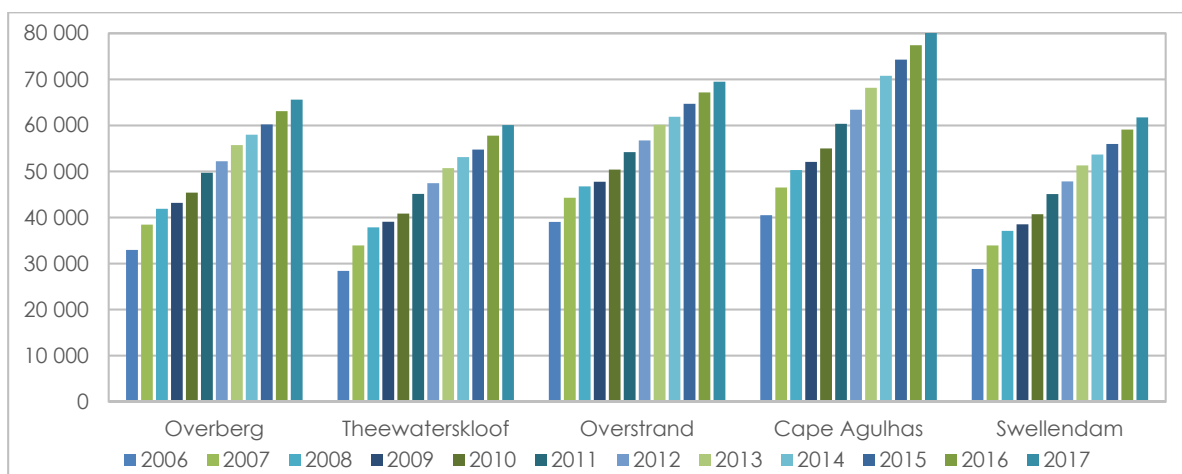
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report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



GDP 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.

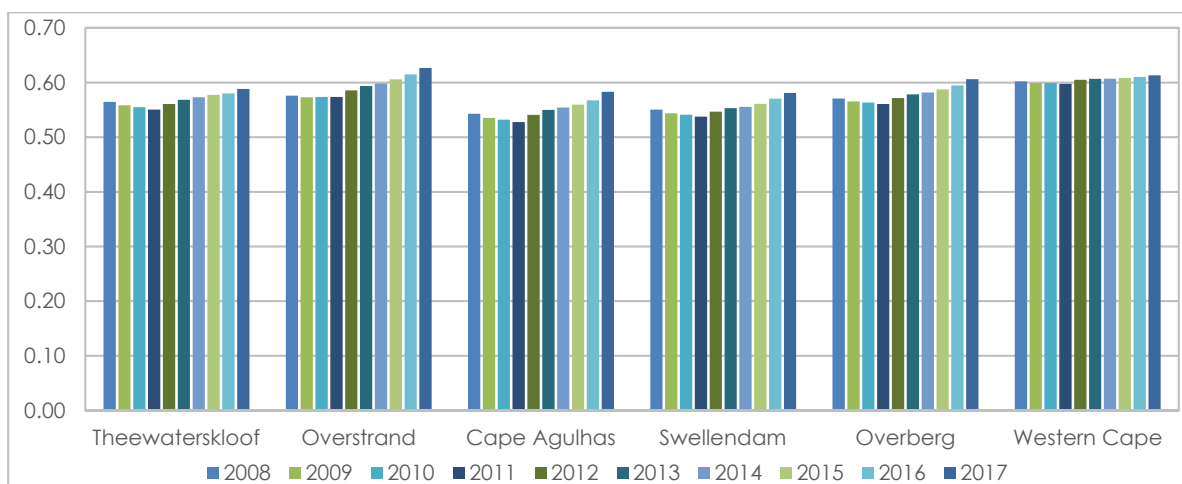


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At 80 765 in 2017, Cape Agulhas's real GDP per capita is above that of the Overberg District's figure of R65 588 but below that of the Western Cape of 87 110.

INCOME INEQUALITY

The National Development Plan 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 2010 and 2016 with the exception of 2011, when it dropped below 0.55.

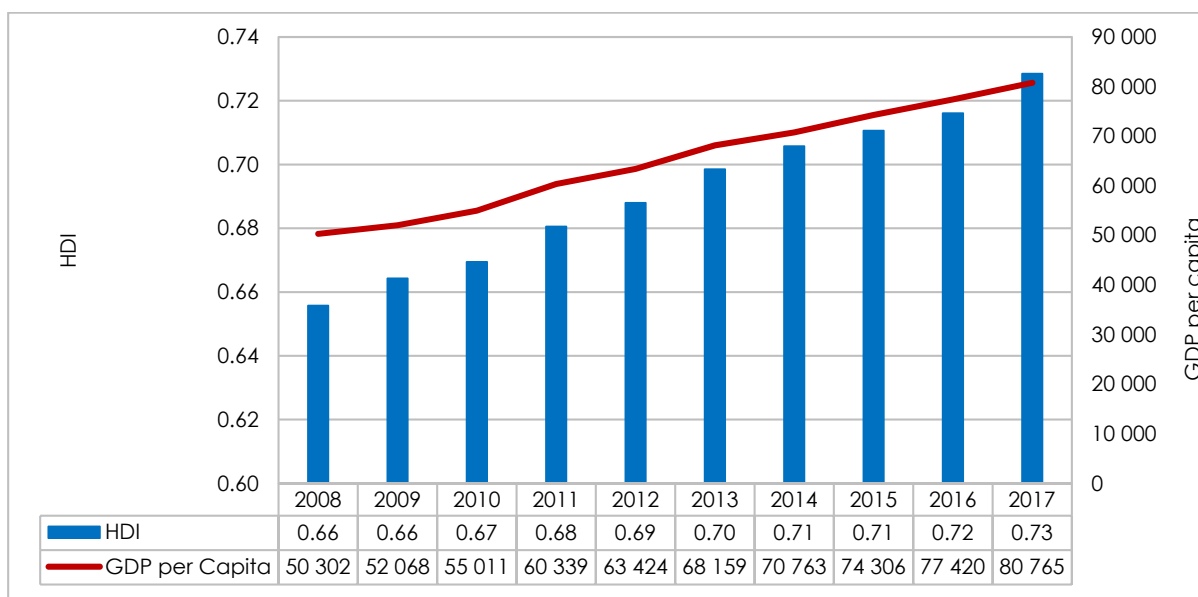


Source: Global Insight, 2017

Income inequality levels were on the rise in Cape Agulhas between 2012 and 2017, reaching 0.58 in 2017, which is lower 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 Cape Agulhas, Overberg and the whole of the Western Cape between 2011 and 2017, Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above. The HDI for Cape Agulhas is set at 0.73

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

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

This section reflects on housing and basic services access levels (Census 2011) and the incremental progress municipalities have made hereto within the last 5 years (Community Survey 2016).



ACCESS TO SERVICES AND HOUSING

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the 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 | 75 105 |
| | 88.1% | 81.8% |
| Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m) | 10 551 | 89 905 |
| | 93.2% | 97.9% |
| Electricity (primary source of lighting) | 10 411 | 87 910 |
| | 92.0% | 95.7% |
| Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet) | 11 054 | 86 890 |
| | 97.6% | 94.6% |
| Refuse removal (at least weekly) | 10 214 | 79 961 |
| | 90.2% | 87.1% |

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher at 93.2 per cent, 92.0 per cent and 97.6 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was also high at 92.0 per cent.

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 between 2007 - 2017 period, recorded an average year on year growth of 2.9 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 2 533 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 | 7 550 | 10 083 | 2 533 | 2.9% |
| Indigent support for water services | 1 706 | 3 559 | 1 853 | 7.6% |

Indigent support for water services increased by 1 853 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 7.6 per cent over the 10-year period. Growth in indigent support was the same across all services.

Sanitation Services

There was 2 630-unit increase 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 2.8 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 | 8 126 | 10 756 | 2 630 | 2.8% |
| Indigent support for water services | 1 706 | 3 559 | 1 853 | 7.6% |

Electricity Services

Electricity services per consumer/billing unit started off at 7 376 units in 2007 increasing to 9 536 in 2017 at an average annual rate of 2.6 per cent. This shows good growth over the 10-year period.

| Non-financial Census of Municipalities | 2007 | 2017 | Change 2007 - 2017 | Average annual change 2007 - 2017 |
|---|-------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit | 7 376 | 9 536 | 2 160 | 2.6% |
| Indigent support for water services | 1 706 | 3 559 | 1 853 | 7.6% |

Growth in indigent support increase at a much higher rate - 7.6 per cent annual average - over the same period.

Refuse Removal Services

The refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit shows an increase of 1 729 units, with 7 978 units in 2007 increasing to 9 707 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 refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit | 7 978 | 9 707 | 1 729 | 2.0% |
| Indigent support for water services | 1 706 | 3 559 | 1 853 | 7.6% |

Growth in indigent support increase at a much higher rate - 7.6 per cent annual average - over the same 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 that we have seen so far are the marked increase in crime related to murder and cash-in transit.

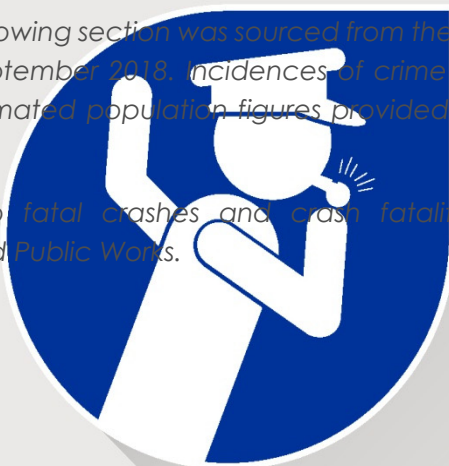
Between 1993 and 2011 the murder rate, the most reliable of all crime statistics declined almost consistently year on year. The highest murder rate in 100 years (78 murders per 100 000 people) was recorded in 1993, as South Africa transitioned to democracy. By 2011 it had dropped to 30.1 per 100 000.

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 | Cape Agulhas | 44 | 49 | 56 |
| | Overberg District | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Per 100 000 | Cape Agulhas | 25 | 24 | 21 |
| | Overberg District | 38 | 41 | 46 |

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

The 2017/18 crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 7 per cent to over 20,000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa 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 Cape Agulhas area, the murder rate (per 100 000 population) decreased by 12.5 per cent from 24 in 2017 to 21 in 2018, whereas the murder rate within the Overberg District worsened by 12.2 per cent between 2017 and 2018. The murder rate in Cape Agulhas is above the district average.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




| Municipal Area | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| Actual Number | Cape Agulhas | 58 | 34 | 46 |
| | Overberg District | 347 | 375 | 340 |
| Per 100 000 | Cape Agulhas | 161 | 91 | 120 |
| | 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 120 sexual crimes (per 100 000 people) recorded in Cape Agulhas compared with 91 the previous year, which equates to an increase of 31.9 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 | Cape Agulhas | 264 | 372 | 403 |
| | Overberg District | 4 658 | 5 194 | 5 944 |
| Per 100 000 | Cape Agulhas | 733 | 995 | 1 047 |
| | 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 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 within the Cape Agulhas area displays an increase in 2018, up by 5.2 per cent from 995 cases in 2017 to 1047 cases in 2018 (per 100 000 population). The Overberg District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes increasing by 11.2 per cent from 1 735 in 2017 to 1 930 in 2018 (per 100 000 population).

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




| Municipal Area | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| Actual Number | Cape Agulhas | 49 | 59 | 63 |
| | Overberg District | 592 | 638 | 769 |
| Per 100 000 | Cape Agulhas | 136 | 158 | 164 |
| | Overberg District | 206 | 213 | 250 |

Definition: 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 of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Cape Agulhas area shows an increase of 3.8 per cent from 158 in 2017 to 164 in 2018 (per 100 000 population). In the Overberg District area, the number of cases increased by 17.4 per cent from 213 in 2017 to 250 in 2018 (per 100 000 population).

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES




| Municipal Area | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Actual Number | Cape Agulhas | 413 | 383 | 409 |
| | Overberg District | 3 414 | 3 710 | 3 616 |
| Per 100 000 | Cape Agulhas | 1 147 | 1 024 | 1 063 |
| | 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 per cent. Residential burglary cases within the Cape Agulhas area increased by 3.8 per cent from 1 024 in 2017 to 1 063 in 2018 (per 100 000 population).

Residential burglaries (per 100 000 population) within the Overberg District show a decline of 5.2 per cent from 1 239 in 2017 to 1 147 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 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|
| Cape Agulhas | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| Overberg District | 56 | 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 Cape Agulhas Municipality remained constant at 8 crashes in 2015 and 2016 and then decreased to 5 crashes in 2017. The number of fatal crashes in the broader Overberg District increased by 12.9 per cent between 2015 and 2016 before decreasing by 8.6 per cent towards 2017.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

| Area | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| Cape Agulhas | 8 | 12 | 5 |
| 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 5 fatal crashes occurred within the Cape Agulhas region in 2017, resulting in 5 fatalities in these crashes.

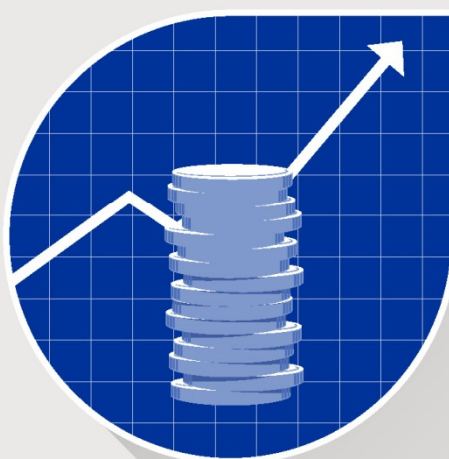
Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

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 Cape Agulhas municipal area is dominated by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R608.6 million; 22.1 per cent) in 2016, followed by the finance and business services sector (R548.3 million; 19.9 per cent); manufacturing (R385.3 million; 14.0 per cent); transport and storage (R301.3 million; 10.9 per cent) and general government (R 280.3 million; 10.3 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed R2.123 billion (or 77.1 per cent) to the Cape Agulhas municipal economy, which was estimated to be worth R2.751 billion in 2016.

| Cape Agulhas: 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 | 7.1 | 196.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 6.6 | -3.0 | -8.9 | 5.3 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 7.0 | 191.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 6.6 | -3.5 | -9.1 | 5.3 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.2 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 9.1 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 28.7 | -0.8 | 6.2 |
| Secondary Sector | 23.1 | 635.7 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Manufacturing | 14.0 | 385.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 2.4 | 65.0 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -1.8 | -1.7 | -2.3 | -2.4 | 0.3 |
| Construction | 6.7 | 185.3 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | -1.0 | -0.7 |
| Tertiary Sector | 69.8 | 1 919.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation | 22.1 | 608.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | -0.4 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 10.9 | 301.3 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and business services | 19.9 | 548.3 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| General government | 10.2 | 280.3 | 1.3 | -0.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | -1.1 | -1.1 | -2.1 |
| Community, social and personal services | 6.6 | 181.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Total Cape Agulhas | 100 | 2 751.8 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 |

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the transport, storage and communication sector registered the highest average growth rate (4.3 per cent) in Cape Agulhas during this period, followed by both the finance and business services sector (3.9 per cent) and construction (3.9 per cent); mining and quarrying (3.7 per cent) and wholesale trade (3.2 per cent). A cause of concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy, such as agriculture (7.0 per cent), registered the lowest growth rates in the period. The agriculture sector contracted in 2015 and 2016 due to the severe drought but the estimated growth rate for 2017 is a healthy 5.3 per cent.

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 majority of workers in the Cape Agulhas labour force in 2016 was dominated by semi- skilled workers (45.6 per cent), low skilled (33.4 per cent) and only 21.0 per cent were skilled.

| Cape Agulhas: 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 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2 544 | 2 564 |
| Semi-skilled | 45.6 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 5 520 | 5 549 |
| Low skilled | 33.4 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 4 046 | 4 043 |
| Total cape Agulhas | 100.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 12 110 | 12 156 |

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The table shows that the number of skilled workers increased by 2.8 per cent, and semi-skilled workers increased by 1.5 per cent during the period 2006 - 2016, while the number of low-skilled workers only increased marginally. An improvement in education and economic performance will support these trends going forward.

The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (4 033 or 26.1 per cent) contributed the most jobs in the Cape Agulhas municipal area in 2016, followed by finance and businesses sector (2 447 or 15.9 per cent); agricultural sector (2 198 or 14.2 per cent); community, social and personal services (1 949 or 12.6 per cent) and general government (1 541 or 10.0 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed 12 168 or 78.9 per cent of the 15 425 jobs in 2016.

| Cape Agulhas 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 | 14.3 | 2 204 | -1 055 | 294 | 122 | -107 | 423 | -86 | -58 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 14.2 | 2 198 | -1 055 | 294 | 122 | -107 | 423 | -86 | -58 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Secondary Sector | 16.5 | 2 547 | 178 | 279 | 58 | 69 | 42 | 69 | 41 |
| Manufacturing | 9.3 | 1 429 | 90 | 188 | 45 | 29 | 46 | 16 | 52 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 0.3 | 51 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Construction | 6.9 | 1 067 | 73 | 86 | 12 | 40 | -5 | 51 | -12 |
| Tertiary Sector | 69.2 | 10 674 | 2 771 | 1 446 | 301 | 304 | 376 | 116 | 349 |
| Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation | 26.1 | 4 033 | 963 | 635 | 91 | 72 | 181 | 78 | 213 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 4.6 | 704 | 272 | 115 | 46 | 30 | 49 | -44 | 34 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and business services | 15.9 | 2 447 | 954 | 479 | 106 | 103 | 128 | 62 | 80 |
| General government | 10.0 | 1 541 | 217 | -64 | -26 | 64 | -44 | 7 | -65 |
| Community, social and personal services | 12.6 | 1 949 | 365 | 281 | 84 | 35 | 62 | 13 | 87 |
| Total Cape Agulhas | 100 | 15 425 | 1 894 | 2 019 | 481 | 266 | 841 | 99 | 332 |

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Only the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Cape Agulhas municipal area reported net job losses (-1 055) between 2006 and 2016. This is a major cause for concern considering the noticeable contribution of this sector to the Cape Agulhas economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was wholesale, retail and trade (963), followed by financial and business services (954), community and social services (365) and general government (217).

| Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Area | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017e |
| Cape Agulhas | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 9.7 |
| 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)

Over the last decade, with an unemployment rate has been rising unabated. Unemployment in the Cape Agulhas municipal area increased steadily from 5.4 per cent in 2007, 8.2 per cent in 2010, then hovered at that level till 2015, before rising to 9.1 per cent in 2016 and further to an estimated 9.7 per cent in 2017. The Cape Agulhas unemployment rate in 2017 is less significant than the average for the district and the Province.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

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

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2018*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2018*

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, 2017; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Indigent households: *Department of Local Government, 2017*

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

- Households: Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa non-financial census 2018
- Access to housing: Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa non-financial census 2018
- Access to water: Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa non-financial census 2018
- Access to electricity: Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa non-financial census 2018
- Access to sanitation: Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa non-financial census 2018
- Access to refuse removal: Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa non-financial census 2018

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, 2017*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2017*