



Western Cape
Government



Swellendam Municipality

2019



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Swellendam: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

38 984



Households

11 678

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate 84.0%

Learner retention 66.8%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 25.9

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient 0.587

Human Development Index 0.693

Health

2018/19



Primary Health
Care Facilities

8

Immunisation
Rate

72.8%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies -
Delivery rate to women U/18

16.0%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

248

DUI

154

Drug-related Crimes

299

Murder

15

Sexual Offences

54

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

97.2%

Refuse Removal

86.5%



Electricity

96.9%



Sanitation

97.6%



Housing

96.0%



Road Safety

2017

Road User Fatalities 7

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate
(narrow definition)

6.4%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Refuse removal access levels
- Risk 2** Deteriorating education outcomes
- Risk 3** Limited developmental potential

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Finance, insurance, real estate
and business services

22.1%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering
& accommodation

19.9%

Agriculture, forestry & fishing

11.1%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.

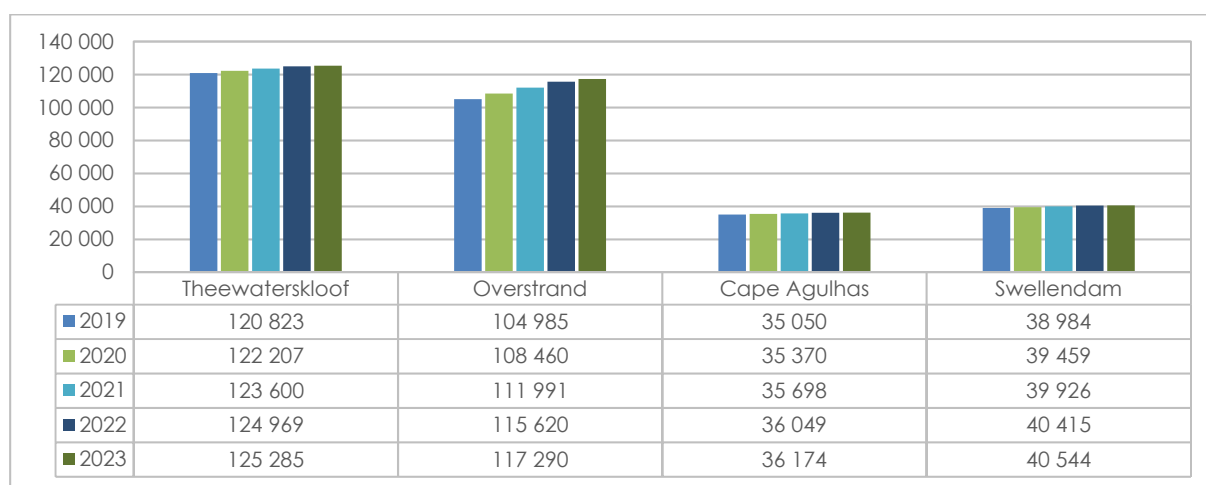
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households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

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

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019



POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Swellendam currently has a population of 38 984 in 2019, rendering it the second smallest municipal area within the Overberg District (OD). This total is estimated to increase to 40 544 by 2023.

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

The overall sex ratio depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are in general more males than females in Swellendam municipal area. The Sex Ratio for Swellendam is projected to decrease towards 2021 and 2022 before increasing in 2023. This increase 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

Swellendam: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	10 992	25 789	2 203	51.2
2022	11 324	26 766	2 325	51.0
2025	11 410	27 657	2 421	50.0
Growth	0.6%	1.2%	1.6%	-

The above table depicts Swellendam'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.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 1.6 per cent followed by the working age cohort at 1.2 per cent. The child cohorts in turn only grew by 0.6 per cent. The dependency rates are expected to decrease towards 2025.

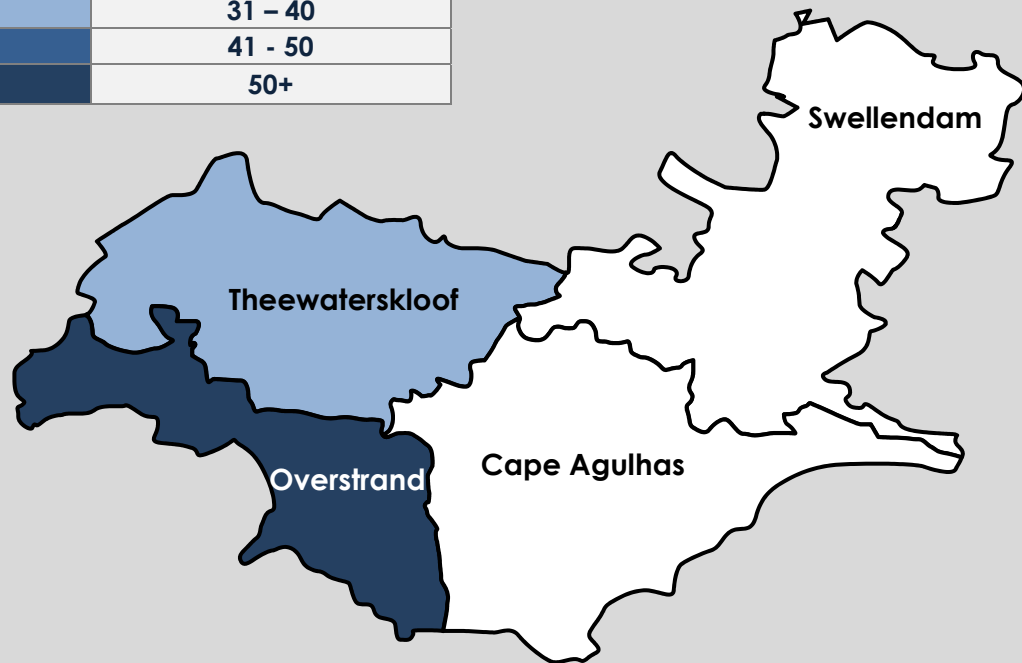
HOUSEHOLD SIZES

Swellendam: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The number of people per household is projected to decrease marginally from 3.6 in 2019 to 3.5 in the three outer years as reflected in the table. This might be due to contributing factors such as 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**

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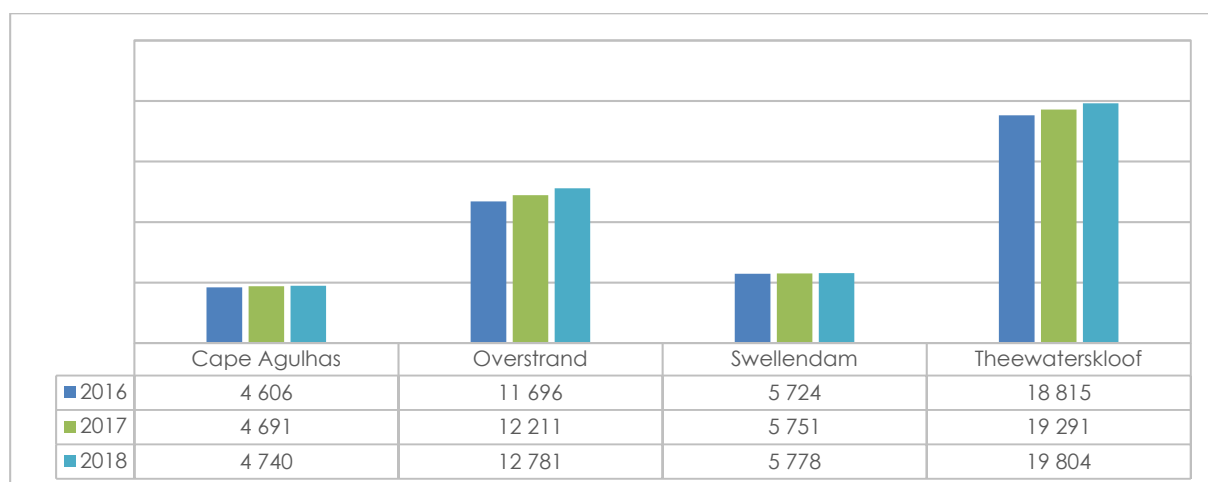
EDUCATION

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, 2018



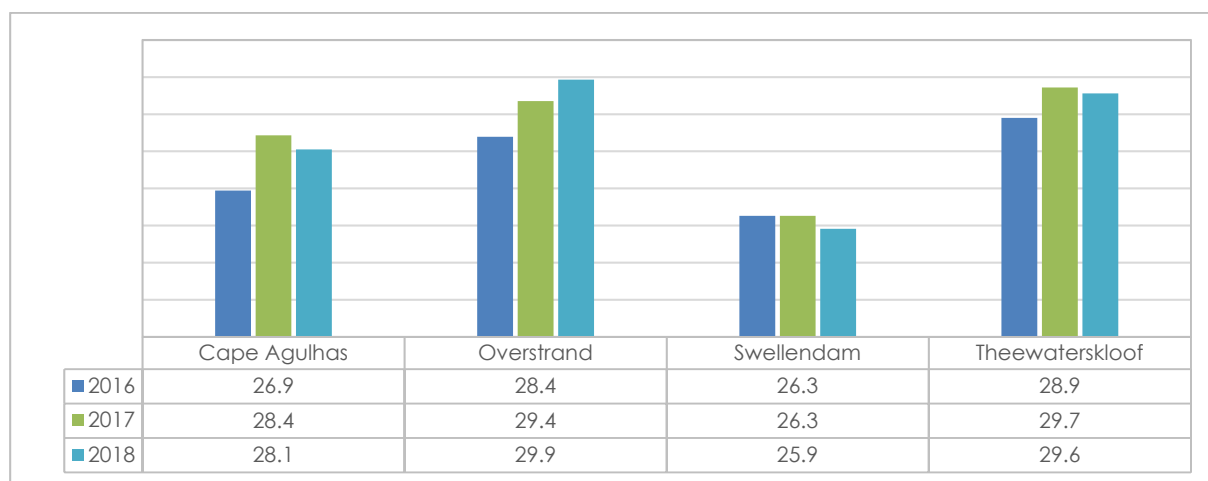
LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in the Swellendam municipal area was 5 724 in 2016, growing at an annual average rate of 0.5 per cent to 5 778 in 2018. This is the lowest learner enrolment growth rate in the OD.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

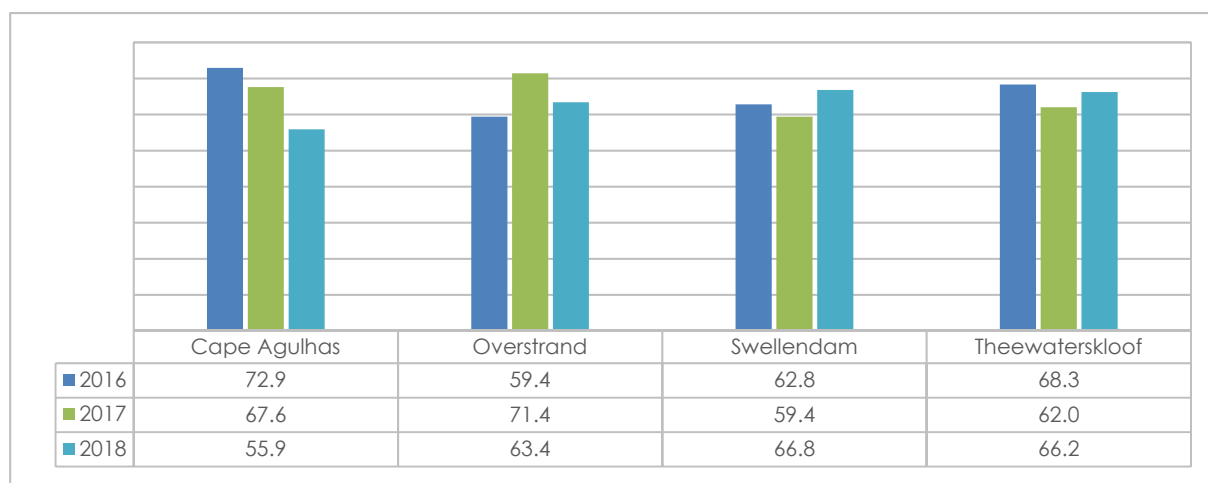
Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



The learner-teacher ratio in Swellendam improved slightly from 26.3 in 2016 to 25.9 learners per teacher in 2018. This is the lowest learner-teacher in the OD.

LEARNER RETENTION

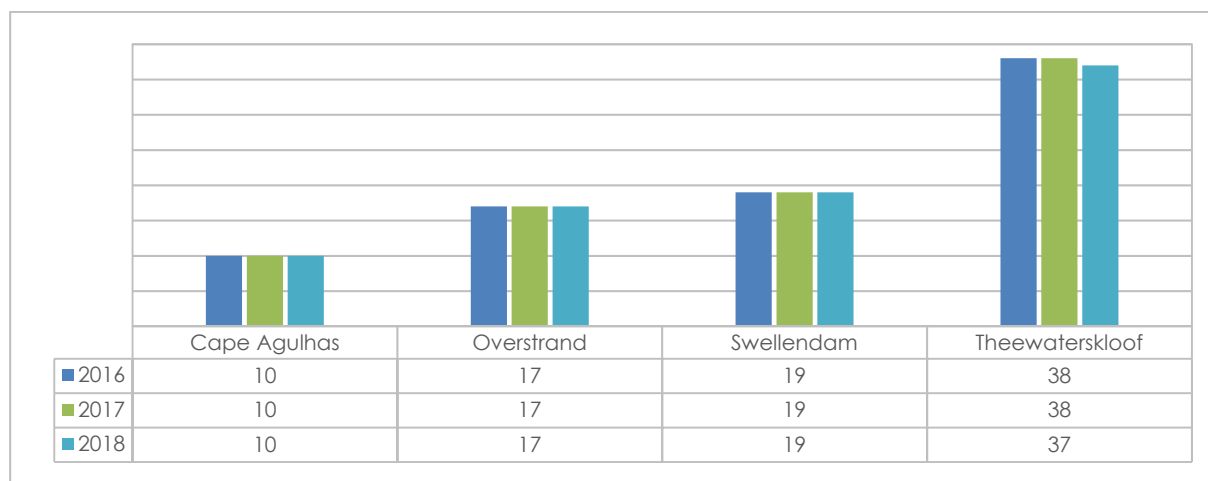
The retention rate is influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month coupled with teenage pregnancies.



The learner retention rate in the Swellendam municipal area regressed from 62.8 per cent in 2016 to 59.4 per cent in 2017. The retention rate improved notably to 66.8 per cent in 2018. Swellendam has the highest learner-retention rate in the OD.

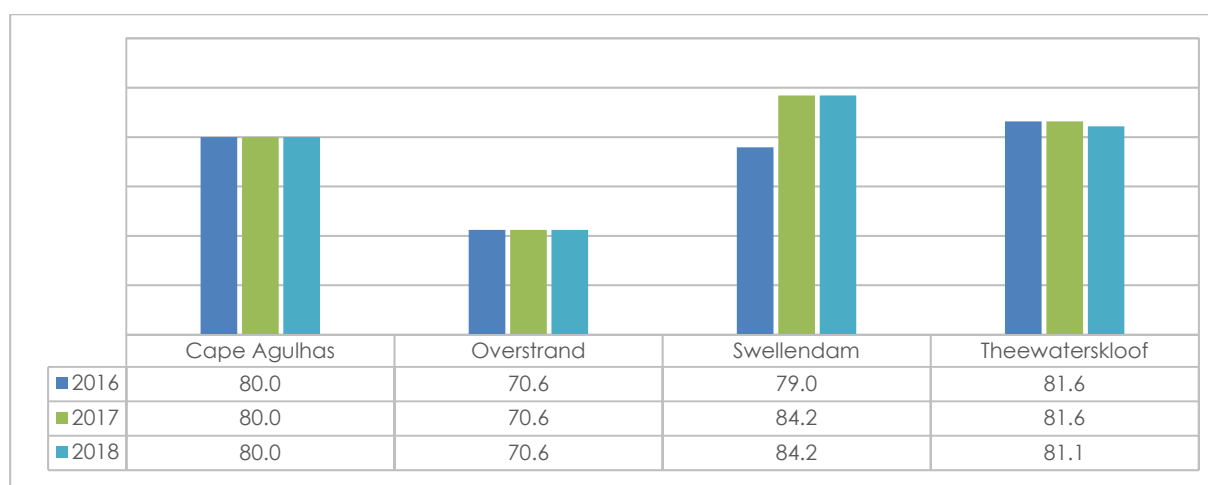
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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, Swellendam had a total of 19 public ordinary schools reflecting no change between 2016 and 2018. The low number of schools in relation to high learner enrolment relative to the other areas in the district further accentuate the need for additional schools in the Swellendam area.

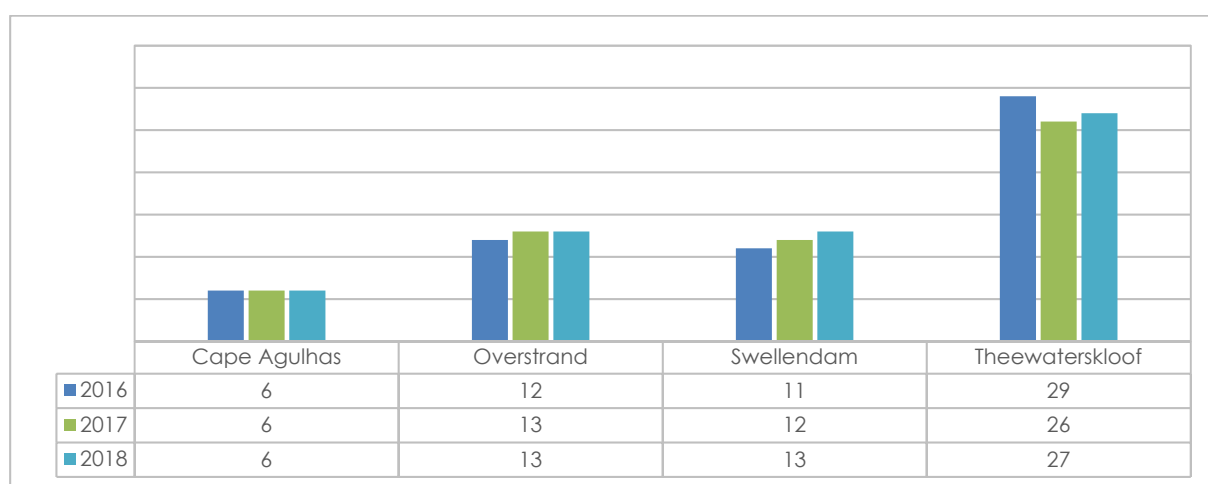
NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Swellendam municipal area increased from 79.0 per cent in 2016 to 84.2 per cent in 2017 and 2018. Given the extent of poor households in Swellendam, this decrease is expected to have a positive impact on education outcomes in the municipal area.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 11 in 2016 to 13 in 2018 which could affect the overall educational outcomes within the Swellendam area.



Given the impending rise in learners and the importance of Swellendam to overall labour supply and economic performance of the OD, the current number of libraries would appear to be low.

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 Swellendam municipal area.

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

The matric pass rate in Swellendam regressed from 92.7 per cent in 2016 to 88.2 per cent and regresses further to 84.0 per cent in 2018. The municipal area had the second highest pass rate in the OD in 2018.

Decreasing pass rates does at face value not instil confidence, but should be seen within context where more students potentially pass matric within a certain region than the previous year (in terms of actual numbers), but that less passed as a percentage of the overall enrolment figure. It could also very well be the case where pass rates overall declined, but that the quality of the pass result improved i.e. more students passed with subjects such as math and science or more students passed with matriculation exemption (requirement for first-degree study at a South African university).

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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. 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
Swellendam	5	3	0	0	1	0	5	9
Overberg District	17	23	1	1	4	0	21	43

In terms of healthcare facilities, Swellendam had 8 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 5 fixed and 3 mobile clinics. In addition, there is a district hospital, as well as 5 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 9 Tuberculosis clinics/sites. There are no community health or community day centres in the Swellendam municipal area.

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.

Swellendam has 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2018 compared to 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

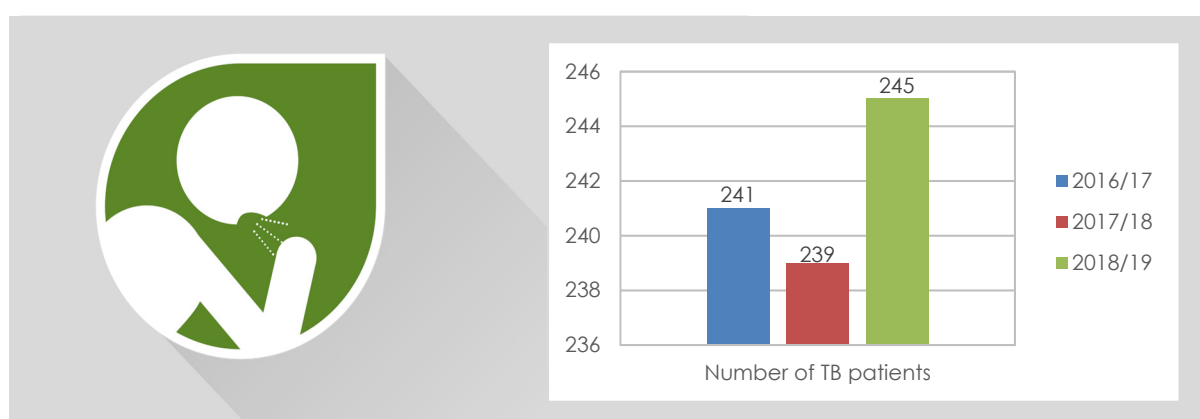
HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services. HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province accounting for 8 per cent in 2016. Access to Antiretroviral treatment extends the lifespan of many in South African,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

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Swellendam	997	1 102	190	164
Overberg District	11 616	12 653	2 058	1 705

Swellendam's total registered patients receiving ARTs has steadily been rising from 997 in 2017/18 to 1 102 in 2018/19. A total of 12 653 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the OD in 2018 compared to 11 616 registered patients in 2017.

The number of new antiretroviral patients in the municipal area decreased from 190 in 2017/18 to 164 in 2018/19 while also decreasing across the District from 2 058 in 2017/18 to 1 705 in 2018/19.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016 (Western Cape Department statistics, 2019). Swellendam, with 245 TB patients in 2018, compared to 239 in 2017, represents a 2.5 percentage change. The 245 TB patients are treated in 9 TB clinics or treatment sites within the Swellendam municipal area.

CHILD HEALTH

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims by 2030 to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN 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
Swellendam	63.9	72.8	1.6	0.9	2.4	10.8	14.5	15.2
Overberg District	75.0	79.5	1.4	1.5	4.2	7.2	12.3	13.0

Immunisation rates in the Swellendam municipal area increased considerably from 63.9 per cent in 2017/18 to 72.8 per cent in 2018/19. It also increased across the OD from 75.0 per cent in 2017/18 to 79.5 per cent in 2018/19.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in the Swellendam municipal area in 2017/18 was 1.6, a notable decrease from 1.6 in 2018/19.

The **Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)** (per 1 000 live births) in the Swellendam municipal area quadrupled from 2.4 per cent in 2017/18 to 10.8 in 2018/19. A regression in the NMR may indicate regression in new-born health outcomes. The rate also increased across the OD.

The **low birth weight** indicator increased from 14.5 per cent in 2017/18 to 15.2 per cent in 2018.

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.

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
Swellendam	0	0	21.2	16.0	0.4	0.9
Overberg District	28	51	13.8	14.7	0.5	0.5

The **maternal mortality rate** in the Swellendam municipal area was zero. Across the OD it increased from 28 in 2017/18 to 51 in 2018/19.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** in the Swellendam municipal area decreased from 21.1 per cent in 2017/18 to 16.0 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 0.9 per cent for 2018/19 in the Swellendam 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.*

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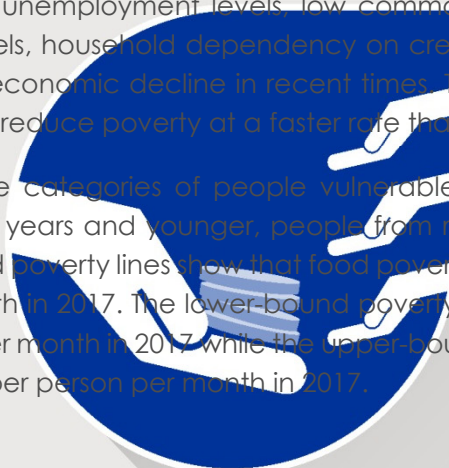
POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Swellendam 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 Swellendam municipal area.

One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, "per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region's wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income." In South Africa, as Murray Leibbrandt from SALDRU points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10.0 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.

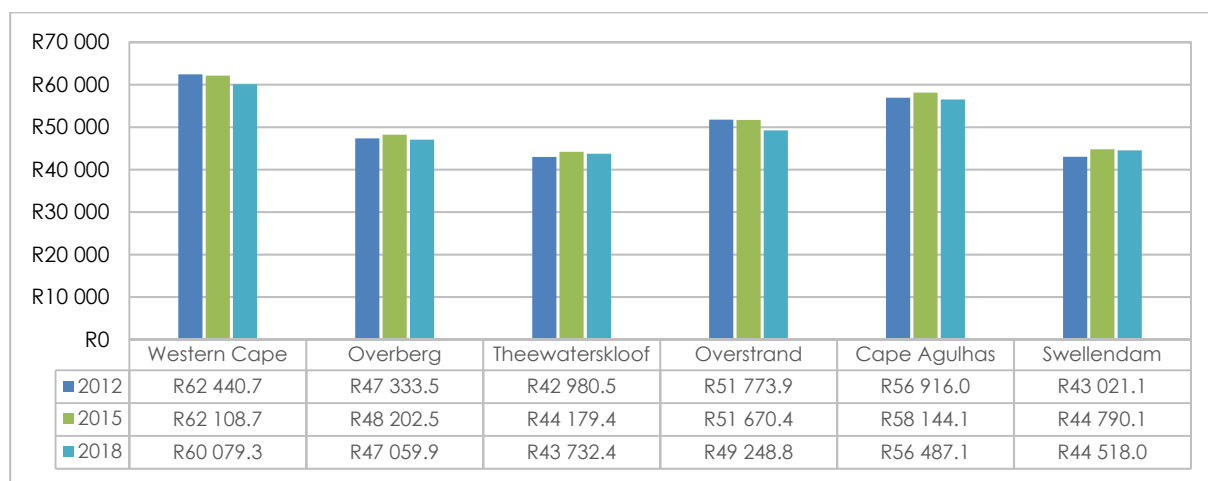
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report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

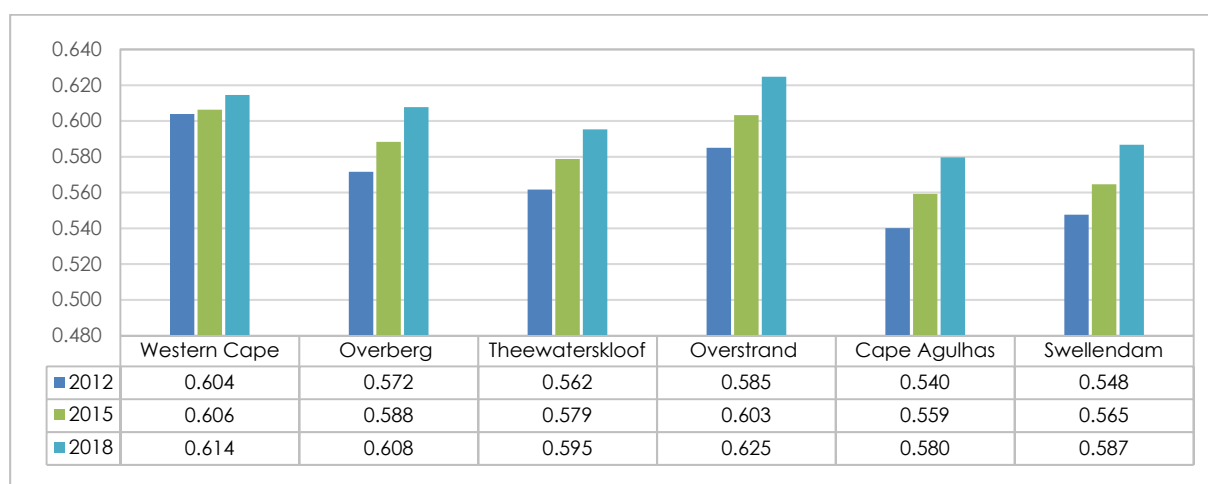
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of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



At R44 518 in 2018, Swellendam's real GDPR per capita is below the OD's average of R47 060. GDPR in the Swellendam municipal area was the second lowest in the OD in 2018.

INCOME INEQUALITY

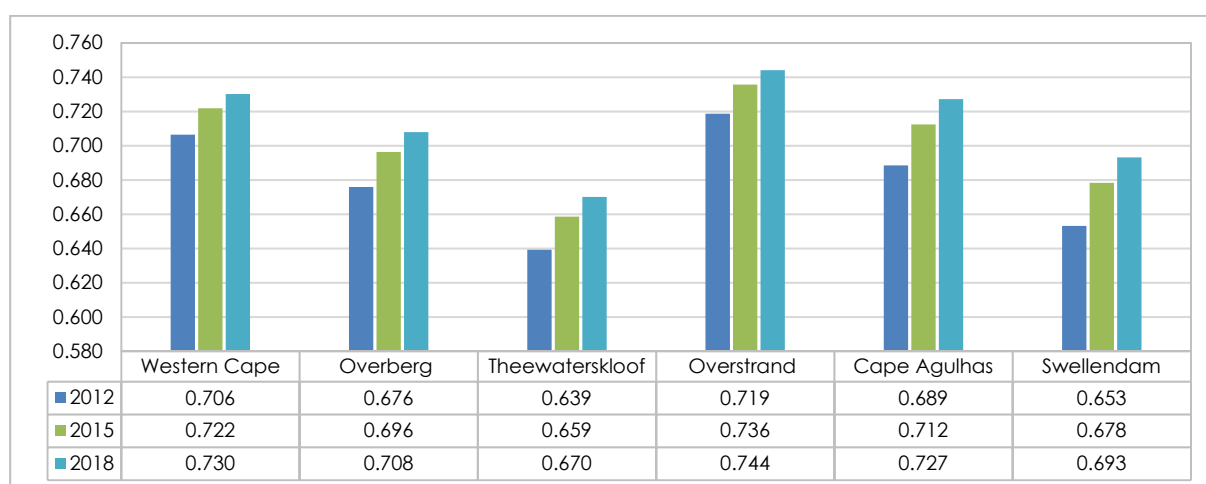
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased in Swellendam between 2012 and 2018.



The diagram reflects that income inequality has been on the rise in the municipal area between 2012 and 2018. However, the Swellendam municipal area's Gini coefficient in 2018 (0.587) is still less than that of the District (0.608) and that of the Western Cape (0.614).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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



There has been a general increase in the HDI in Swellendam from 0.653 in 2012 to 0.693 in 2018. The trend for the OD and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2012 and 2018. Despite this improvement, HDI in the Swellendam municipal area is still the second lowest 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 Swellendam Municipal area. With a total of 11 678 households, 96.0 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Swellendam	Overberg District
Total number of households	11 678	91 835
Formal main dwelling	11 215 96.0%	75 105 81.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	11 350 97.2%	89 905 97.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	11 311 96.9%	87 910 95.7%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	11 397 97.6%	86 890 94.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	10 100 86.5%	79 961 87.1%

Access to sanitation, electricity and water services were however significantly higher at 97.6 per cent, 96.9 per cent and 97.2 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was 86.5 per cent. Access to formal housing, electricity and sanitation are above the OD average.

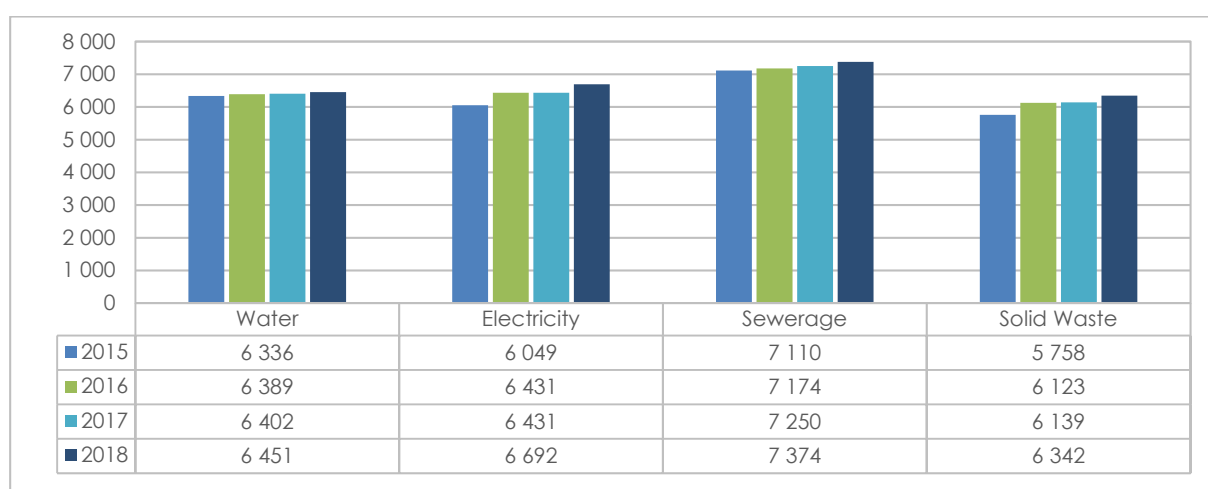
Dwelling Type	Swellendam	%	Overberg District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	9 041	80.2	63 890	74.7
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	71	0.6	1 078	1.3
Flat in a block of flats	88	0.8	1 998	2.3
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	766	6.8	3 036	3.5
House/flat/room, in backyard	75	0.7	1 039	1.2
Informal dwelling/shack	1 041	9.2	12 534	14.7
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	88	0.8	389	0.5
Other/unspecified/NA	110	1.0	1 587	1.9
TOTAL	11 280	100.0	85 551	100.0

Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. The table below present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Swellendam 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 while 80.2 per cent of households enjoyed such access in the Swellendam municipal area. In the OD, 14.7 per cent of households reside in informal dwellings, with the Swellendam municipal area having the lowest proportion of households living in informal dwellings, at 9.2 per cent.

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 Swellendam 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. The largest increase was recorded for access to electricity services, where 643 additional consumers had access to this service in 2018 compared to 2015. Access to solid waste removal services also increased by 584 consumer units while an additional 264 and 115 consumer units had access to sewage services and water respectively.

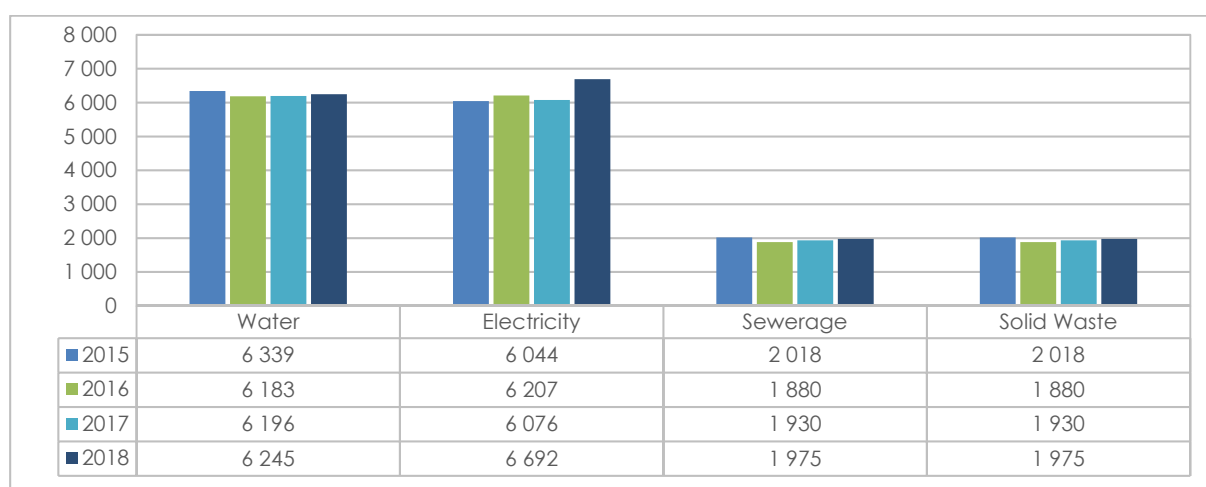
In 2018, sanitation services represented the largest number of consumer units at 7 374. This is followed closely by electricity at 6 692. Water services had the lowest number of consumer units at 6 451 followed by solid waste at 6 342.

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.



In 2018, the Swellendam municipal area had 6 517 indigent households - 1 183 households less than compared to 2017. In line with the decline in indigent households, free basic services across the categories declined except for electricity between 2017 and 2018.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

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

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

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

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

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.

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



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Swellendam	9	9	15
	Overberg District	124	142	105
Per 100 000	Swellendam	21	21	39
	Overberg District	41	46	35

Definition: The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

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

Within the Swellendam area, the number of murders increased from 9 in 2017/18 to 15 in 2018/19; the murder rate (per 100 000 people) also increased from 21 in 2017/18 to 39 in 2018/19, while the murder rate for the Overberg District decreased from 46 in 2017/18 to 35 in 2018/19.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Swellendam	46	38	54
	Overberg District	375	340	316
Per 100 000	Swellendam	110	88	140
	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 53 sexual offences in the Swellendam area and 316 reported cases in the OD. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) was higher in Swellendam (140) relative to the District (107).

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Swellendam	771	700	299
	Overberg District	5 194	5 944	3 298
Per 100 000	Swellendam	1 840	1 623	776
	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 crime in the country at 1 203 per 100 000. However, the 2018/19 stats showed figures were trending downwards since 2017/18. While in 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the province, this year the province recorded 34.96 per cent of all drug-related crimes in the country. There was also a drop in drug-related crimes in the broader Overberg District. Drug-related crimes within the Swellendam Municipal area decreased from 700 cases in 2017/18 to 299 cases in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 776 cases per 100 000 people in 2019, Swellendam drug-related cases are below the District and Province rates of 1 114 and 1 203 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Swellendam	114	139	154
	Overberg District	638	769	571
Per 100 000	Swellendam	272	322	400
	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 population in the Swellendam area shows an increase of 10.8 per cent from 139 in 2017 to 154 in 2018. In the OD area, the number of cases per 100 000 population decreased by 29.5 per cent from 250 in 2017/18 to 193 in 2018.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Swellendam	305	279	248
	Overberg District	3 710	3 616	3 278
Per 100 000	Swellendam	728	647	644
	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 Swellendam area decreased from 279 in 2017/18 to 248 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 644 cases per 100 000 in 2018/19. Similarly, residential burglaries (per 100 000 people) within the OD shows a decline of 9.3 per cent from 3 616 in 2017 to 3 278 in 2018. Although declining, the number of cases of residential burglary crimes remain a serious concern throughout the OD.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Swellendam	15	17	7
Overberg District	83	76	68

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

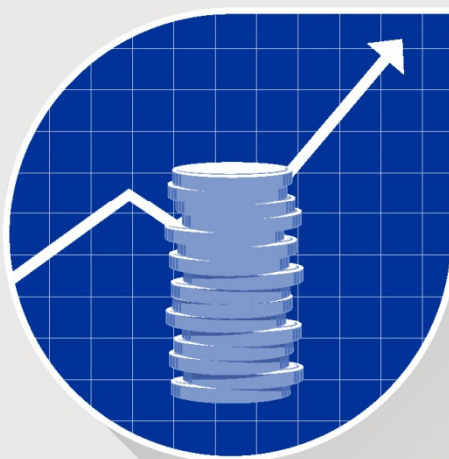
According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 64 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities. Road fatalities in the Swellendam municipal area decreased notably from 17 reported deaths in 2017 to 7 in 2018. In turn, road fatalities decreased from 76 in 2017 to 68 in 2018 across the OD.

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 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 the inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The local economy of the Swellendam municipal area was in 2017 dominated by the finance, insurance, real estate and business (R565.5 million; 22.1 per cent), wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation (R510.4 million; 19.9 per cent) and the agriculture, forestry and fishing (R284.5 million; 11.1 per cent) sectors. Combined, these top three sectors contributed R1.360 billion (53.1 per cent) to the Swellendam municipal economy, which was estimated to be worth R2.564 billion in 2017.

Swellendam 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	11.2	285.9	2.1	-0.4	7.1	-3.8	-10.8	9.5	-3.8
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	11.1	284.5	2.1	-0.4	7.1	-3.8	-10.8	9.5	-3.8
Mining & quarrying	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.7	6.4	-1.1	0.5	0.8	-3.1
Secondary sector	18.1	464.0	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.1
Manufacturing	9.8	251.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.9
Electricity, gas & water	2.2	57.6	-3.4	-3.2	-3.4	-4.3	-5.1	-1.8	-1.2
Construction	6.0	154.7	4.8	2.6	5.3	4.1	3.0	0.7	-0.3
Tertiary sector	70.7	1 813.6	4.1	3.2	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	19.9	510.4	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.2	0.8	1.8
Transport, storage & communication	9.8	251.5	2.8	2.4	4.6	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	22.1	565.5	5.7	4.8	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.6	3.8
General government	10.9	278.4	3.4	1.5	3.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.9
Community, social & personal services	8.1	207.8	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.7
Total Swellendam	100	2 563.6	3.6	2.6	4.5	2.3	1.2	3.2	1.8

The 10-year trend between 2008 and 2017 shows that the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector registered the highest average growth rate (5.7 per cent), followed by the construction (4.8 per cent), manufacturing (3.7 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (3.6 per cent) sectors. The electricity, gas & water sector contracted by -3.4 per cent.

LABOUR

The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector contributed the most jobs in the Swellendam municipal area in 2017 (3 751; 21.7 per cent), followed by the agriculture, forestry and fishing (3 661; 21.2 per cent) and the finance, insurance, real estate & business (3 053; 17.7per cent) sectors. Combined, these three sectors contributed 10 465 (60.6 per cent) of the 17 262 jobs in 2017.

Swellendam 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	2017e
Primary sector	21.2	3 664	-1 671	131	-232	822	-192	-167	-100
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	21.2	3 661	-1 671	131	-232	822	-192	-167	-100
Mining & quarrying	0.0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary sector	10.8	1 861	418	306	78	61	62	69	36
Manufacturing	5.2	900	171	135	27	42	7	47	12
Electricity, gas & water	0.3	48	4	0	2	-1	1	0	-2
Construction	5.3	913	243	171	49	20	54	22	26
Tertiary sector	68.0	11 737	3 832	1 963	420	497	155	499	392
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	21.7	3 751	1 179	663	96	193	65	218	91
Transport, storage & communication	3.5	598	250	67	8	40	-17	27	9
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	17.7	3 053	1 360	826	157	186	77	162	244
General government	9.1	1 576	391	100	90	-18	42	-44	30
Community, social & personal services	16.0	2 759	652	307	69	96	-12	136	18
Total Swellendam	100	17 262	2 579	2 400	266	1 380	25	401	328

Only the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (-1 671) reported an average decrease in jobs between 2008 and 2017. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs across this period was in the financial, insurance, real estate & business services (1 360) and wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (1 179) sectors.

Swellendam: 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	19.5	4.4	2 423	2 523
Semi-skilled	41.4	4.5	5 135	5 354
Low-skilled	39.1	3.6	4 844	4 892
Total Swellendam	100.0	4.1	12 402	12 769

In 2017, the majority of workers in the Swellendam labour force were semi-skilled (41.4 per cent) while only 19.5 per cent were skilled. The number of skilled and semi-skilled workers increased notably more than low-skilled workers between 2014 and 2018.

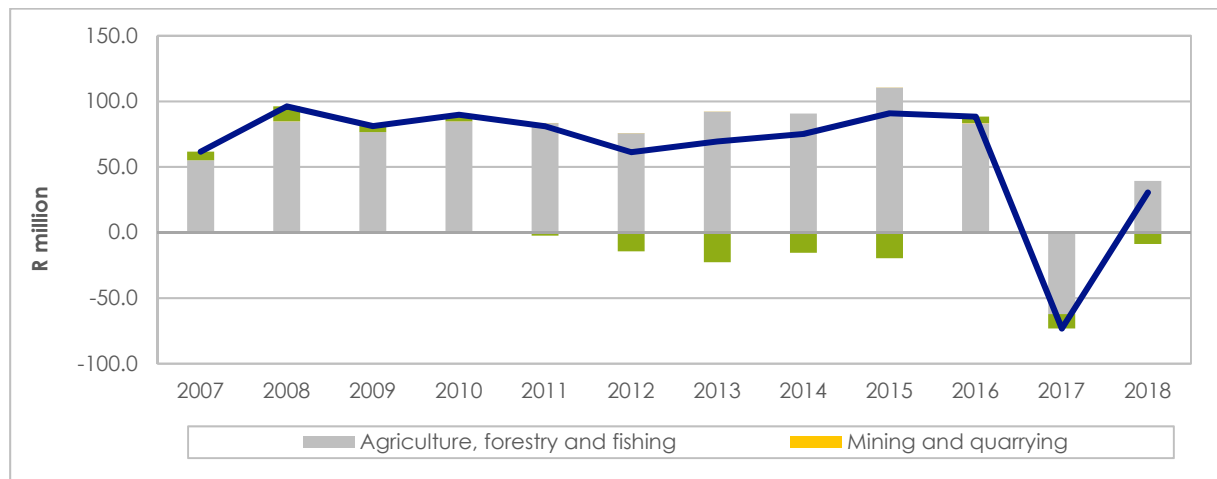
Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Swellendam	4.9	5.8	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.3	6.5	6.4
Overberg District	6.6	8.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.1
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

Over the last decade, the unemployment rate³ in Swellendam has been rising, reaching 6.9 per cent in 2011. After 2011, the unemployment rate however decreased notably to 6.3 per cent by 2013. The rate has been fluctuation since 2013, reaching 6.4 per cent in 2018. The Swellendam unemployment rate in 2018 is notably lower than the average for the OD (10.1) and the Province (17.7).

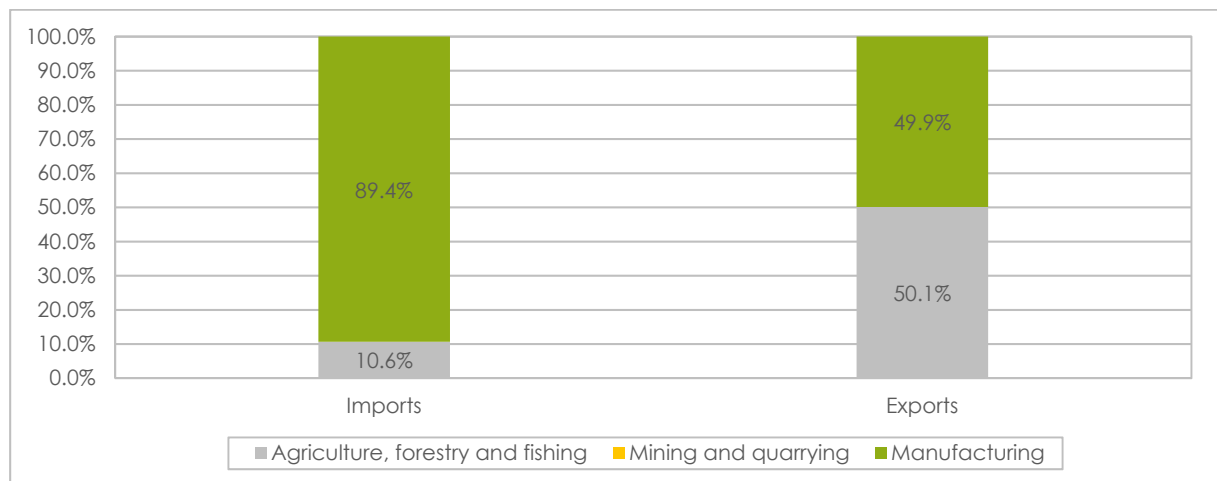
³ Narrow definition: Percentage of people that are able/willing to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, broad definition refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment. Broad definition is more difficult to accurately measure/calculate.

International Trade Dynamics

The figure below indicates the balance of trade in the Swellendam municipal area between 2007 and 2018. Although the trade balance was positive and over R50.0 million from 2007 to 2016, in 2017, Swellendam recorded a trade deficit of R73.2 million. This was mainly due to the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which, as opposed to the previous years, reported a deficit of R62.2 million.



Furthermore, increasing the trade deficit of the OD, the manufacturing sector recorded a deficit of R11.0 million. Although relatively small, the manufacturing sector had trade deficits between 2011 and 2015. In 2018, after agriculture, forestry and fishing recovered to record a surplus of R39.3 million, manufacturing continued to record a deficit of R8.8 million. In total, the Swellendam municipal area recorded a trade surplus of R30.5 million in 2018.



The majority (89.4 per cent) of Swellendam's imports are sourced from the manufacturing sector, while the majority of exports are sourced from the agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (50.1 per cent). The different sectorial distribution between imports and exports is further evidence of Swellendam's strong agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which can compete in export markets.

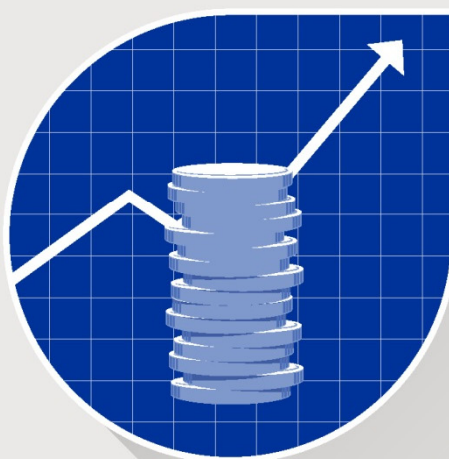
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PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can only be achieved through combined and complimentary contributions from all public sector spheres as well as the private sector.

The OPMII compared the 2019/10 MTREF infrastructure commitments made by the Western Cape Government (WCG) within the geographical jurisdiction of a local municipality to the capital budget contributions made by the various local municipalities themselves. As the provincial and municipal financial years do not fully align, the municipal capital budget information was sourced from the approved 2018/19 MTREF budgets. The 2019/20 municipal capital budget spend detailed in the OPMII therefore referred to the outer year estimates and not actual committed funds.

With the approval of the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets, Provincial Treasury is for the first time able to compare actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of Swellendam municipal area will amount to **R86.0 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Swellendam: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Health	5 542	2 120	20	7 682
Human Settlements	7 000	11 310	6000	24 310
Transport and Public Works	52 000	2 000	-	54 000
Total	64 542	15 430	6 020	85 992

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend in the Swellendam municipal area will be directed towards the road transport function to refurbish and rehabilitate blacktop/tarred roads. A sizable allocation will also be applied towards housing initiatives (top structure construction and the development of service sites). Allocations towards the health function will predominantly be applied towards the installation of health technology.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R64.4 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Swellendam: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/022	Total
Governance and Administration	1 181	2 950	2 905	7 036
Community and Public Safety	2 943	4 798	5 728	13 469
Economic and Environmental Services	6 125	5 284	5 728	17 137
Trading Services	10 310	6 893	9 735	26 938
<i>Energy Sources</i>	3 439	1 739	4 348	9 526
<i>Water Management</i>	5 664	4 904	5 317	15 885
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	1 207	250	70	1 527
<i>Waste Management</i>	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	20 559	19 925	24 096	64 580

Trading services (R26.9 million across the 2019/20 MTREF, 41.8 per cent of Total MTREF expenditure) accounts for the large proportion of municipal capital expenditure as per Budget Schedule A5 of the adopted 2019/20 budget 2019/20. More specifically, water accounted for R15.9 million (24.7 per cent) of the Municipality's 2019/20 capital spend. Furthermore, the relevance placed on economic development and stimulation appears to have gathered momentum with a notable allocation of R17.1 million across the 2019/20 MTREF.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

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

2. Education

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

3. Health

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

SOURCES

4. Poverty

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

5. Basic Services

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

6. Safety and Security

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

SOURCES

7. Economy

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

8. Public Infrastructure Spend

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