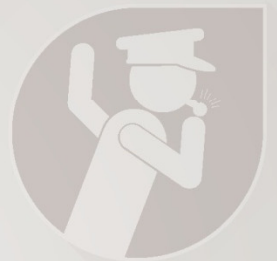




Western Cape
Government



Swellendam Municipality

2018



CONTENTS

SWELLENDAM: AT A GLANCE

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

Swellendam: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

43 128



Households

11 678

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 88.2. %

Learner-Teacher Ratio 36.4

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 40.6%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.581

Human Development Index 0.695

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

8

Immunisation Rate

63.9%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

0.4%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

279

DUI

139

Drug-related Crimes

700

Murder

8

Sexual Offences

38

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

Fatal Crashes 12

Road User Fatalities 14

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

7.9%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Rising unemployment

Risk 2 Increasing population & demand for services

Risk 3 Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Finance, insurance, real estate

22.4%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

19.7%

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

11.0%

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 is of critical importance for municipal planning.

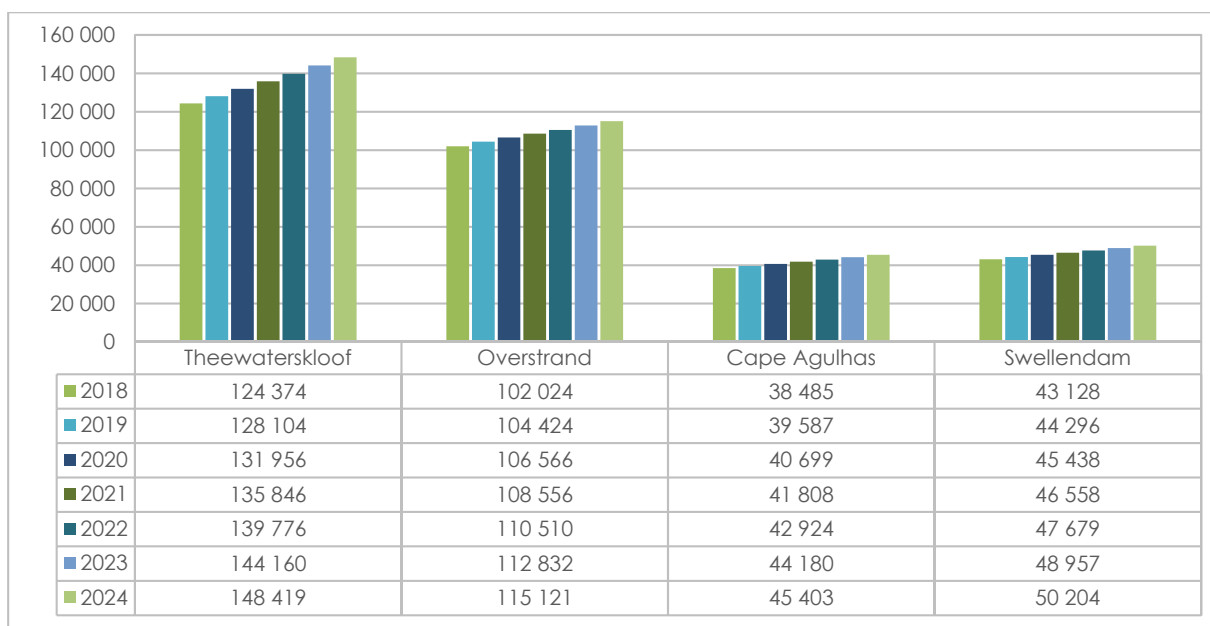
This chapter provides a concise yet meaning full overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well dependency ratios.

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 2018 Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Swellendam currently has a population of 43 128, rendering it the second smallest municipal area within the Overberg District. This total is estimated to increase to 50 204 by 2024 which equates to a 2.6 per cent average annual growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Swellendam is therefore on par with the estimated population growth of the Overberg of 2.6 per cent over the same period.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 - 14 Years	Working Age: 15 - 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	9 393	23 908	2 617	50.2
2019	11 704	28 328	4 265	56.4
2024	12 900	31 992	5 312	56.9

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. A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimates an increase in the number of people within the children and aged cohorts resulting in a significant rise in the dependency ratio. The overall dependency ratio is forecasted to increase marginally between 2019 and 2024.

2

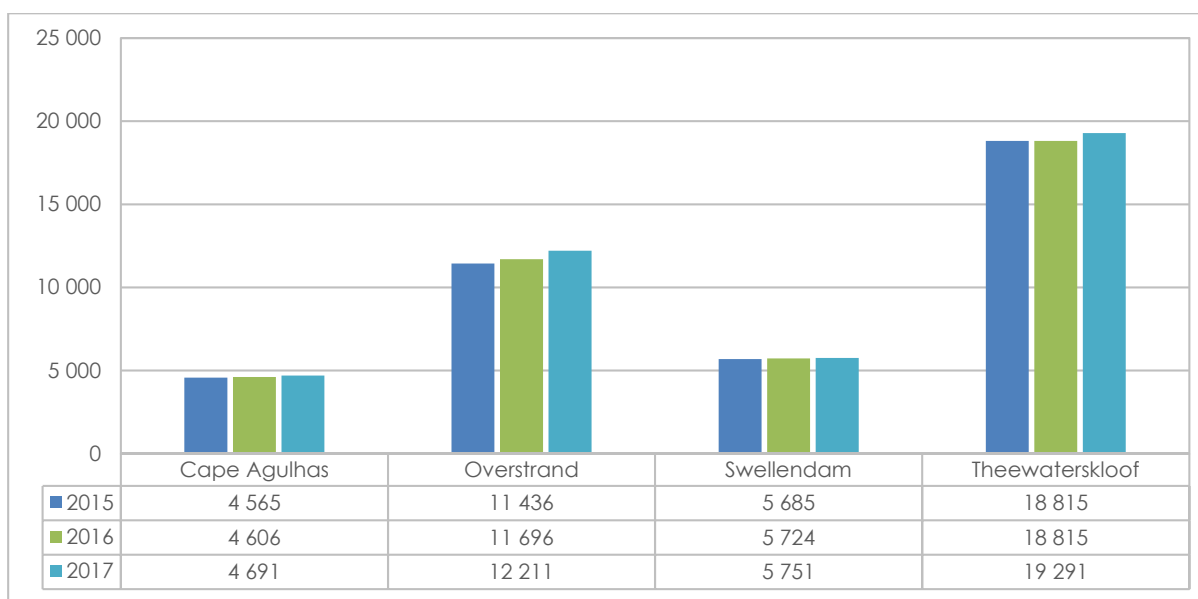
EDUCATION

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

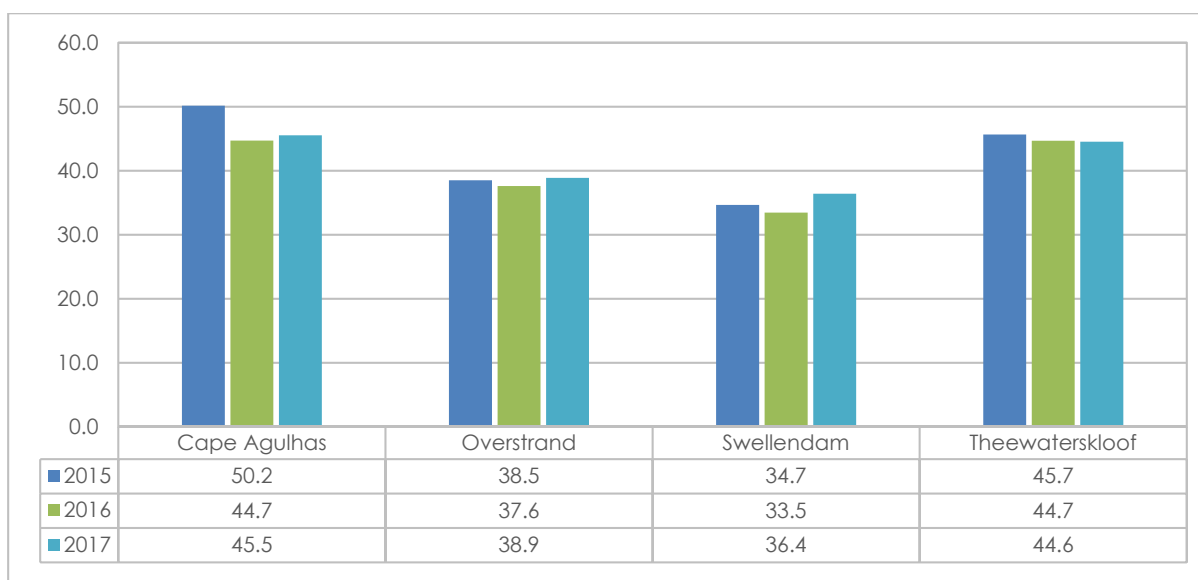


LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Swellendam increased marginally (by 0.7. per cent) from 5 685 in 2015 to 5 724 in 2016 and again increased slightly (by 0.5 per cent) to 5 751 learners in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

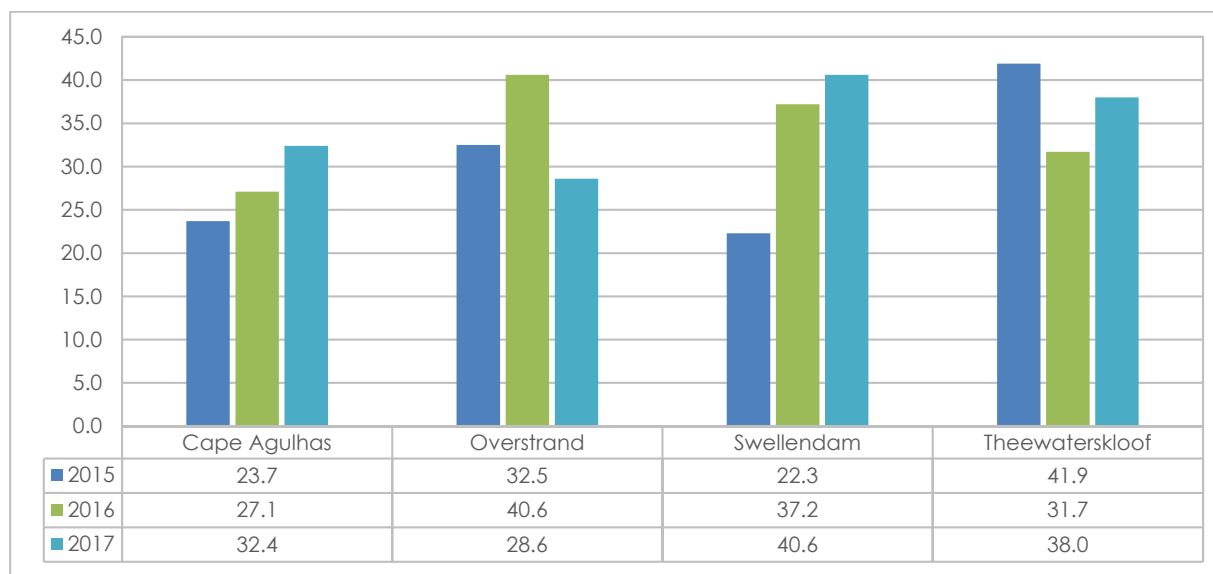
LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Swellendam declined from 34.6 in 2015 to 36.4 in 2017, however learner-teacher ratio in Swellendam is less significant than Overstrand and Theewaterskloof municipalities. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

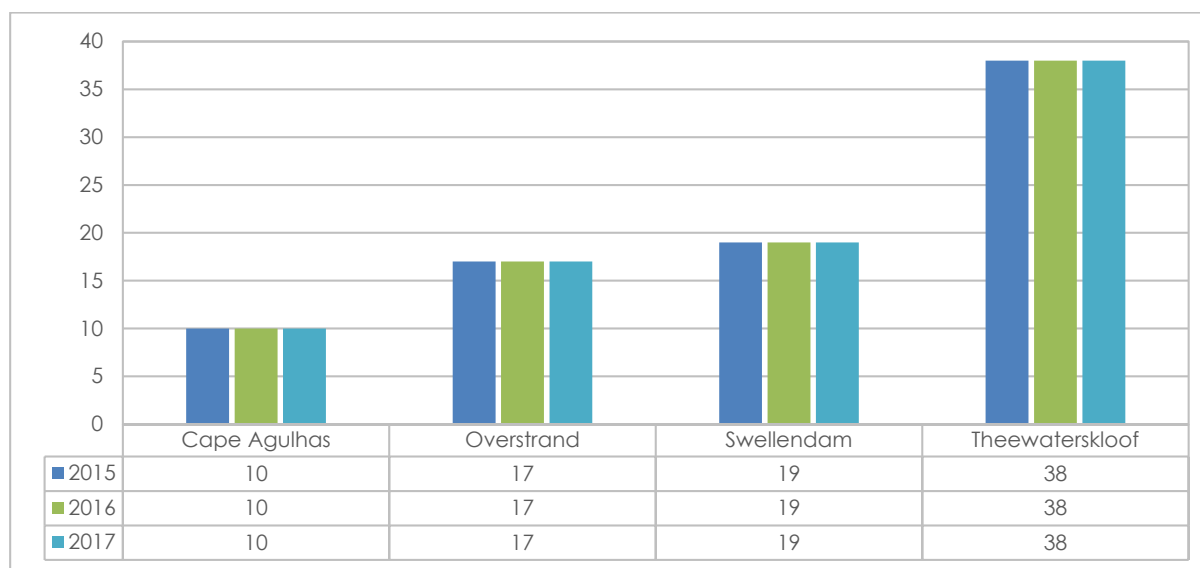
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

The drop-out rates for learners within Swellendam municipal area that enrolled worsened between 2015 and 2017; peaking at 40.6 per cent in 2017, the highest level within the Overberg District. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, and teenage pregnancies.



EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

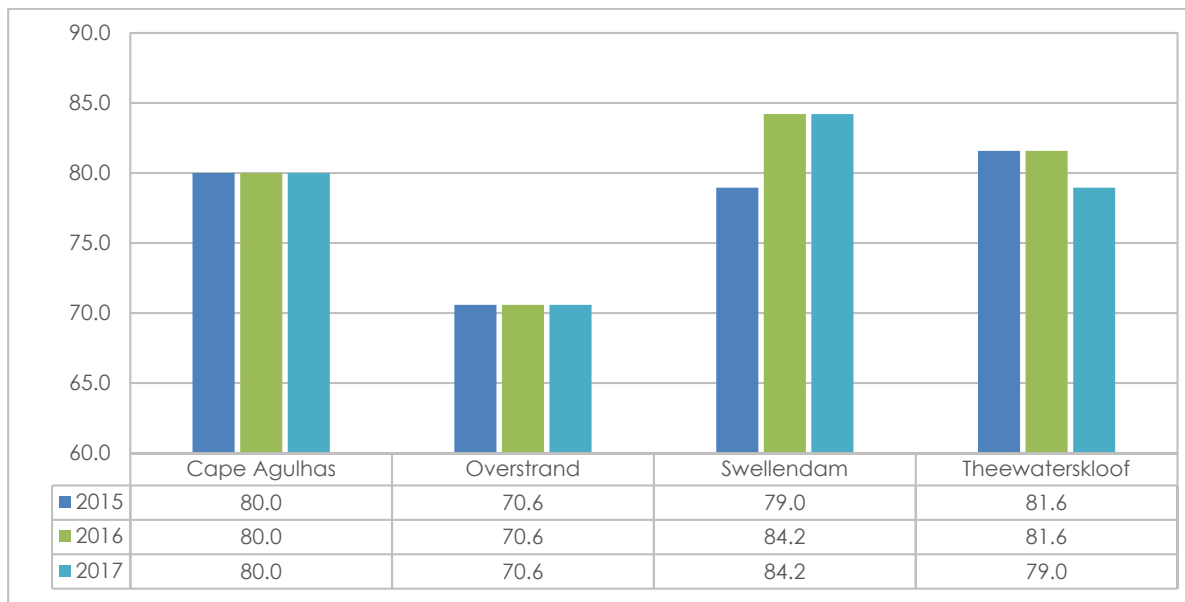
The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



In 2017, Swellendam had a total of 19 public ordinary schools which provided access to education to 5 750 learners.

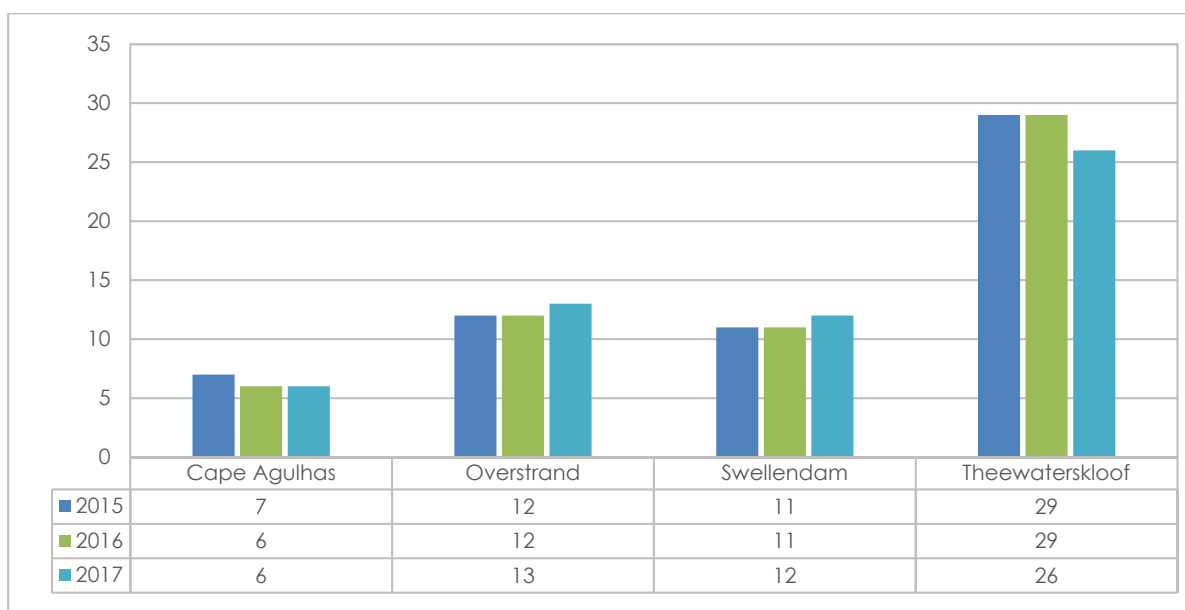
NO-FEE SCHOOLS

The proportion of no-fee schools increased from 79.0 per cent in 2015 to 84.2 per cent in 2017. Swellendam has the highest proportion of no-fee schools in the Overberg District.



SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

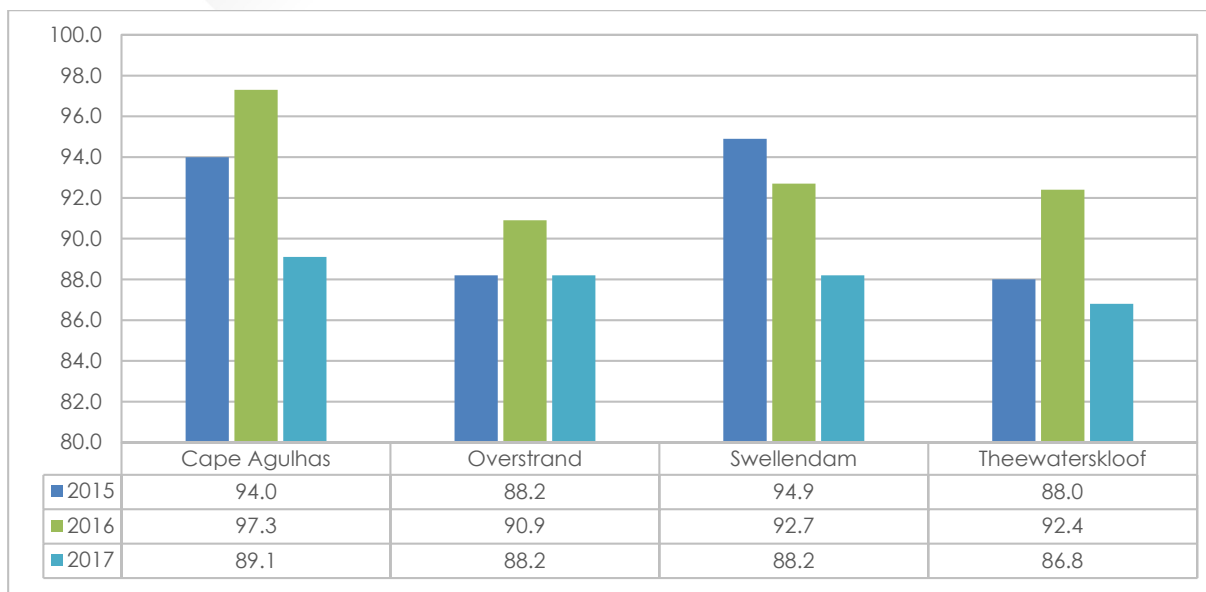
The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 11 to 12 between 2015 and 2017, which could impact positively on the overall educational outcomes within the Swellendam area.



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 Swellendam municipal area.



The matric pass rate within the Swellendam dropped from 94.9 per cent in 2015 to 92.7 per cent in 2016, but however dropped further to 88.2 per cent in 2017. The deteriorating matric pass rate within the Swellendam should also be read in conjunction with high dropout which is a concern.

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
Swellendam	5	3	0	0	1	0	5	9
Overberg District	17	23	0	2	4	0	23	43

In terms of healthcare facilities Swellendam had in 2017/18, 5 fixed PHC clinics and 3 mobile clinics, there is no community health centres and community day centres. In addition, there is a district hospital, as well as 5 ART treatment clinics/sites and 9 TB treatment clinics/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. Swellendam, has 5 ambulances serving the population, which translates to 0.8 ambulance per 10 000 inhabitants. 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.

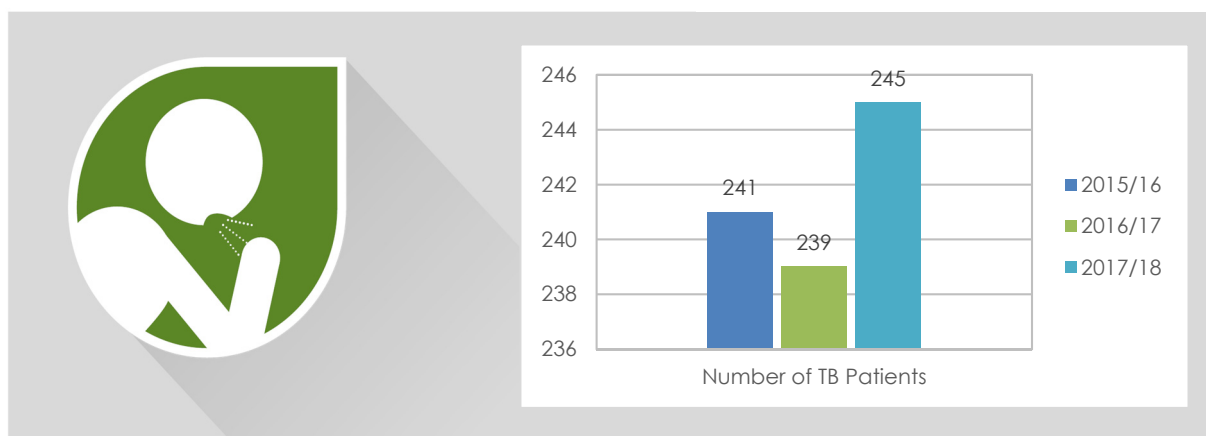
Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients		HIV Transmission Rate at 10 weeks	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Swellendam	856	997	177	190	0.0	0.0
Overberg District	10 397	11 856	1 767	2 111	0.0	0.3

Swellendam's **total registered patients receiving ARTs** is steadily rising from 856 to 997 between 2016/17 and 2017/18, an increase of 141 patients. The 997 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated in 5 antiretroviral clinics or treatment sites. A total of 11 856 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Overberg District in 2017/18.

There was a slight increase in the number of **new ART patients** in Swellendam from 177 in 2016/17 to 190 in 2017/18.

Administering antiretroviral medication before and at birth drastically decreases the chances of an infant contracting HIV from their mothers. The **HIV transmission rate** in Swellendam remains zero.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



In addition to the rising numbers of HIV/AIDS cases, Swellendam experienced a growth in tuberculosis (TB) cases. Swellendam with 245 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 239 in 2016/17 represent 13.8 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites in Overberg. The TB patients in Swellendam area are treated in 9 TB clinics or treatment sites.

CHILD HEALTH

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

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Swellendam	73.0	63.9	0.3	1.6	11.2	2.4	15.6	14.5
Overberg District	71.8	75.0	1.6	1.4	6.9	4.2	11.8	12.3

The **immunisation rate** in the Swellendam area have declined from 73.0 per cent in 2016/17 to 63.9 per cent in 2017/18.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births) in the Swellendam area has dropped from 11.2 in 2016/17 to 2.4 in 2017/18; indicating an improvement in new-born health outcomes.

The number of **malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in Swellendam in 2016/17 was 0.3 which increased to 1.6 in 2017/18. At 1.6, Swellendam rate is above that of the District average of 1.4.

Babies born with **low birth weight** has marginally improved from 15.6 to 14.5 per cent between 2016/17 and 2017/18. Low birthweight 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
Swellendam	0.0	0.0	12.5	21.2	0.5	0.4
Overberg District	0.1	0.0	7.8	13.8	0.5	0.5

The **maternal mortality rate** in Swellendam area and Overberg District in the 2015/16 - 2017/18 has remained at zero deaths per 100 000 live births.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has deteriorated between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Swellendam (12.5 to 21.2 per cent) and Overberg (7.8 to 13.8 per cent). 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 Swellendam Area and Overberg as a whole.

The **termination of pregnancy** rate improved marginally from 0.5 per cent for 2016/17 to 0.4 per cent in 2017/18 in Swellendam Area.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

4

POVERTY

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

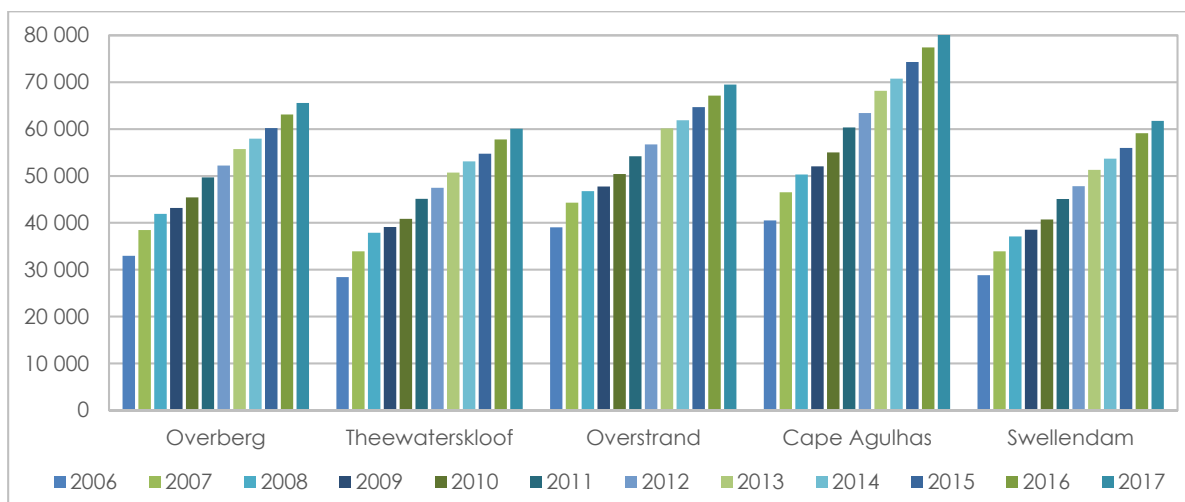
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report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



GDPR PER CAPITA

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

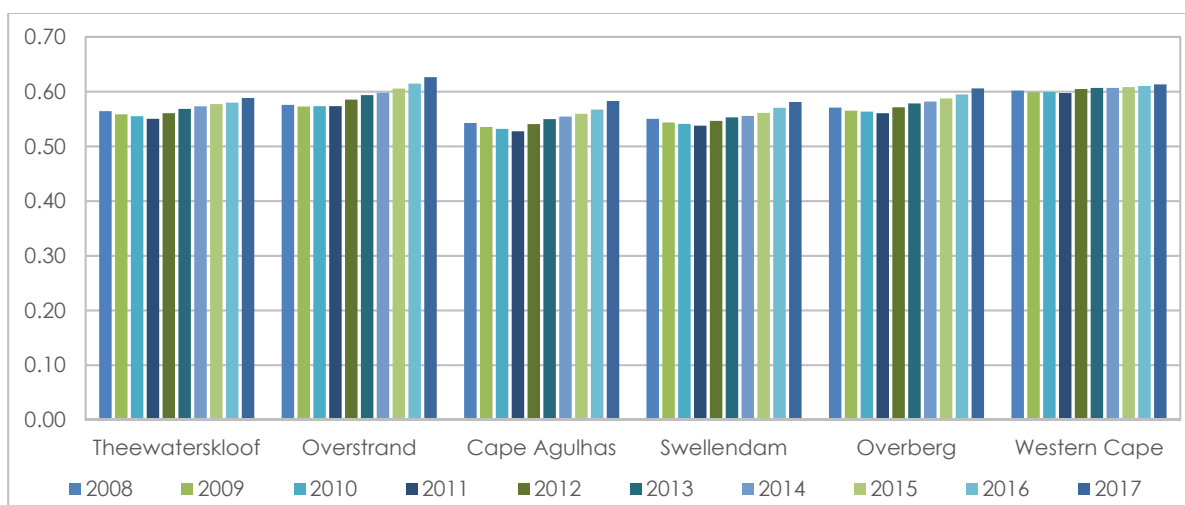


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At R61 738 in 2017, Swellendam's real GDPR per capita is below that of the Overberg District's figure of R65 588 as well as that of the Western Cape of R87 110.

INCOME INEQUALITY

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased in Swellendam between 2010 and 2016 with the exception of 2011, when it dropped below 0.55.

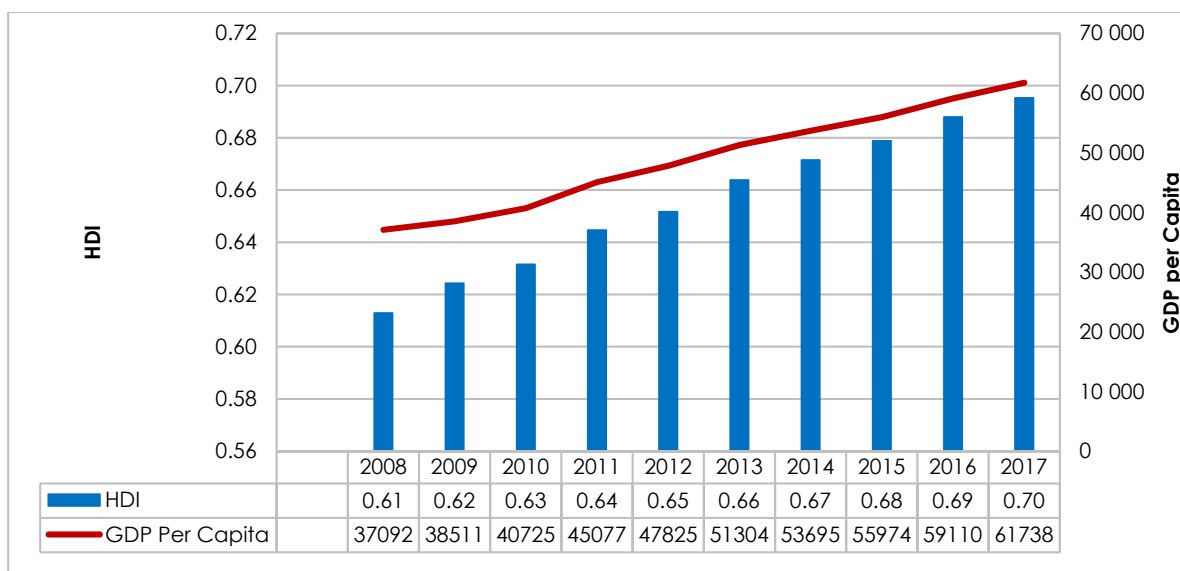


Source: Global Insight, 2017

On a positive note, income inequality levels were lower in Swellendam than in the Overberg District and the Western Cape.

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, 2018

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Swellendam, Overberg and the whole of the Western Cape between 2011 and 2017. Swellendam has the third highest HDI at 0.70, lower than the district average of 0.71. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above.

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

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

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



ACCESS TO SERVICES 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 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	75 105
	96.0%	81.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	11 350	89 905
	97.2%	97.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	11 311	87 910
	96.9%	95.7%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	11 397	86 890
	97.6%	94.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	10 100	79 961
	86.5%	87.1%

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher at 97.2 per cent, 96.9 per cent and 97.6 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 86.5 per cent. These figures are above that of the Overberg District except for refuse removal.

SERVICES GROWTH

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

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer/billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support for indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. An understanding of these trends will allow for improved planning for the demand of services per consumer unit as well as for revenue projections.

Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services was relatively sluggish over the 2007 - 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 0.7 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 452 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	5 950	6 402	452	0.7%
Indigent support for water services	1 420	1 930	510	3.1%

In contrast with this, indigent support for water services increased by 510 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 3.1 per cent. Growth in indigent support was the same across all services.

Sanitation Services

There was 1 097-unit growth in total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 - 2017 period, recording an average year on year increase of 1.7 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	6 153	7 250	1 097	1.7%
Indigent support for water services	1 420	1 930	510	3.1%

Indigent support in indigent support for sanitation services increased by 510 consumer units (3.1 per cent annual average) over the 2007 - 2017 period.

Electricity Services

Electricity services per consumer/billing unit started off with 6 427 units in 2007 and remained constant by increasing to 6 431 units in 2017.

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	6 427	6 431	4	0.0%
Indigent support for water services	1 420	1 930	510	3.1%

On the contrary, indigent support in indigent support for electricity services increased by 510 units over the 2007 - 2017 period.

The divergent trend in overall demand relative to indigent support is indicative of a switch to alternative energy sources, especially by higher income households.

Refuse Removal Services

The refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit started off a significantly lower base compared to water and sanitation services, with 5 326 units in 2007 increasing to 6 138 in 2017 at an average annual average rate 1.4 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	5 326	6 139	813	1.4%
Indigent support for water services	1 420	1 930	510	3.1%

Indigent support is estimated to increase by 3.1 per cent annual average growth between 2007 and 2017.

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 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	Swellendam	9	9	8
	Overberg	109	124	142
Per 100 000	Swellendam	25	24	21
	Overberg	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 population. 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 Swellendam 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 increased by 12.2 per cent from 41 in 2017 to 46 in 2018.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Swellendam	45	46	38
	Overberg District	347	375	340
Per 100 000	Swellendam	112	110	88
	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 statistics released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018, there were 88 sexual crimes (per 100 000 people) recorded in Swellendam compared with 110 the previous year, which equates to a reduction of 20.0 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	Swellendam	629	771	700
	Overberg District	4 658	5 194	5 944
Per 100 000	Swellendam	1 564	1 840	1 623
	Overberg District	1 624	1 735	1 930

Definition: Drug-related crimes refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related crime in the country at 1 769 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's drug related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes (per 100 000 population) within the Swellendam area displays a decline in 2018, by 11.8 per cent from 1 840 cases in 2017 to 1 623 cases in 2018. The Overberg District's trend is on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes (per 100 000 population) increasing by 11.2 per cent from 1 735 cases in 2017 to 1 930 cases in 2018.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Swellendam	124	114	139
	Overberg District	592	638	769
Per 100 000	Swellendam	308	272	322
	Overberg District	206	213	250

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

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases (per 100 000 population) of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Swellendam area shows an increase of 18.4 per cent from 272 in 2017 to 322 in 2018. 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	Swellendam	292	305	279
	Overberg District	3 414	3 710	3 616
Per 100 000	Swellendam	726	728	647
	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 (per 100 000 population) within the Swellendam area decreased by 11.1 per cent from 728 in 2017 to 647 in 2018.

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

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Overstrand	10	14	12
Overberg District	62	70	64

Definition: A crash occurrence that caused immediate death to a road user i.e. death upon impact, flung from the wreckage, burnt to death, etc.

Fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Swellendam Municipality increased by 40 per cent in 2016 and then dipped by 14.2 per cent in 2017. The number of fatal crashes in the broader Overberg District increased by 12.9 per cent in 2016 and then by 8.6 per cent dipped in 2017.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Overstrand	18	16	14
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 fatal crashes dropped from 14 in 2016 to 12 in 2017 within the Swellendam region, resulting in the death of 14 road users in 2017.

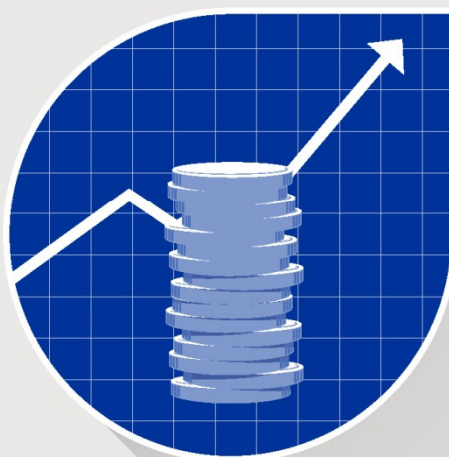
Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

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 Swellendam municipal area is dominated by the finance and business services sector (R531.8 million or 22.4 per cent) followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R467.7 million or 19.7 per cent in 2016), agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (R260.1 million or 11.0 per cent), general government (R254.3 million or 10.7 per cent); and transport and storage (R234.3 million or 9.9 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed R1.75 billion (or 73.7 per cent) to the Swellendam municipal economy, which was estimated to be worth R2.37 billion in 2016.

Swellendam: 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	11.0	261.5	1.1	-0.4	1.5	7.1	-4.4	-10.8	4.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.0	260.1	1.1	-0.4	1.5	7.1	-4.4	-10.8	4.8
Mining and quarrying	0.1	1.3	-0.2	2.9	2.2	6.4	-1.0	0.1	6.6
Secondary Sector	18.3	434.8	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.4
Manufacturing	9.6	227.1	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.2
Electricity, gas and water	2.3	55.3	-3.3	-3.7	-3.2	-3.4	-4.4	-5.0	-2.6
Construction	6.4	152.4	6.6	4.5	7.3	6.4	3.7	3.7	1.2
Tertiary Sector	70.7	1 677.3	4.7	3.6	4.8	4.1	3.5	3.2	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	19.7	467.7	4.2	2.9	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	0.6
Transport, storage and communication	9.9	234.3	3.4	2.7	3.7	4.6	1.4	1.2	2.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	22.4	531.8	6.3	5.2	6.1	5.5	5.6	4.6	4.2
General government	10.7	254.3	3.8	2.3	4.7	3.5	1.2	1.4	0.4
Community, social and personal services	8.0	189.2	3.4	2.7	3.9	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.2
Total Swellendam	100	2 373.6	4.0	2.9	4.2	4.4	2.3	1.4	2.5

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector registered the highest average growth rate (5.2 per cent) in Swellendam during this period, followed by construction (4.5 per cent), manufacturing (3.1 per cent); wholesale and retail trade (2.9 per cent) and community services (2.7 per cent). A cause of concern is the fact the agriculture sector, which a significant sector in Swellendam, contracted by 0.4 per cent from 2006 to 2016.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Swellendam 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 agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Swellendam municipal area in 2016 (3 778; 22.5 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (3 521; 20.9 per cent); the finance and businesses (2 913; 17.3 per cent); community and social services (2 610; 15.5 per cent) and general government (1 623; 9.7 per cent)). Combined, these top five sectors contributed 14 445 or 85.9 per cent of the 16 810 jobs in 2016.

Swellendam: 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	22.5	3 781	-2 161	442	179	-237	807	-195	-112
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22.5	3 778	-2 161	442	179	-237	807	-195	-112
Mining and quarrying	0.0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary Sector	10.7	1 792	353	317	65	80	56	61	55
Manufacturing	5.1	856	137	150	34	29	38	7	42
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	48	7	2	-1	1	0	1	1
Construction	5.3	888	209	165	32	50	18	53	12
Tertiary Sector	66.8	11 237	3 723	1 943	418	389	474	143	519
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	20.9	3 521	1 025	671	109	86	182	61	233
Transport, storage and communication	3.4	570	230	91	35	3	39	-16	30
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	17.3	2 913	1 355	694	146	150	178	74	146
General government	9.7	1 623	489	68	-1	89	-18	41	-43
Community, social and personal services	15.5	2 610	624	419	129	61	93	-17	153
Total Swellendam	100	16 810	1 915	2 702	662	232	1 337	9	462

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Only the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Swellendam municipal area reported net job losses (-2 161) between 2006 and 2016. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of this sector to the Swellendam economy. The financial and business services sector (1 355) reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016; followed by wholesale, retail and trade (1 025), community, social and personal services (624) and general government (489).

Swellendam 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	19.3	4.2	3.4	2 362	2 406
Semi-skilled	41.0	2.6	3.0	5 007	5 086
Low skilled	39.7	-1.1	2.3	4 846	4 818
Total Swellendam	100	1.2	2.8	12 215	12 310

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The majority of workers in the Swellendam labour force in 2016 was dominated by semi- skilled workers (41.0 per cent) and low skilled (39.7) and only 19.3 per cent were skilled.

The Table shows that the number of skilled workers increased by 4.2 per cent and semi-skilled workers increased by 2.6 per cent during the period 2006 - 2016, while the number of low-skilled workers decreased by 1.1 per cent. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)												
Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Swellendam	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.5	6.8	7.6	7.9
Overberg District	6.0	6.2	6.9	8.3	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.5	9.8	11.1	11.8
Western Cape	13.8	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, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. Unemployment in the Swellendam municipal area started off at a low 5.0 per cent in 2006, rising steadily to reach 7.4 per cent in 2010, where after it hovered around 7.0 per cent till 2014, then dipping to 6.8 per cent in 2016, thereafter it trended upwards to 7.9 per cent in 2017. The Swellendam 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*

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, 2018*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2018*