



Western Cape
Government

A large green circular logo with a white border. Inside the circle, the letters "SEP" are written in large, bold, white capital letters. Below "SEP", the words "SOCIO-ECONOMIC" and "PROFILE" are written in smaller, white, capital letters, stacked on two lines.

SEP
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE



Swartland Municipality

2018



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Swartland: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

141 411



Households

39 139

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 83.5%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 40.4

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 20.2%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.578

Human Development Index 0.684

Health

2017



Primary Health Care Facilities

13

Immunisation Rate

68.4%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

1.2

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

13.3%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

789

DUI

122

Drug-related Crimes

2 621

Murder

25

Sexual Offences

134

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

92.8%

Refuse Removal

83.5%



Electricity

96.2%



Sanitation

98.4%



Housing

94.6%



Road Safety

2017

Fatal Crashes 36

Road User Fatalities 38

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

10.4%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Slow Economic Growth

Risk 2 Financial Sustainability (Grant dependency)

Risk 3 Rising Unemployment

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Manufacturing

22.9%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

17.5%

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

15.9%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

It is of critical importance for public policy decision makers across all spheres of government to acknowledge demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality.

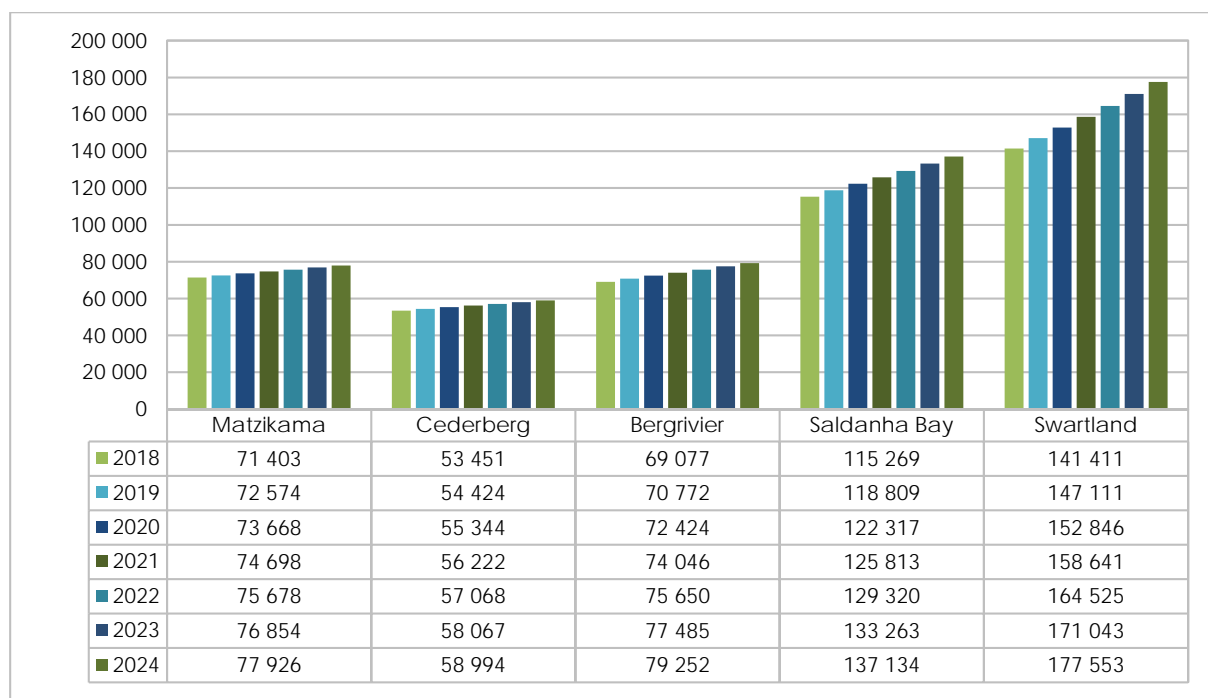
This chapter provides a concise overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well dependency ratios.

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

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018



POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Swartland Municipality currently has a population of 141 411, rendering it the largest municipal population within the West Coast District. This total is estimated to increase to 177 553 by 2024 which equates to 3.9 per cent average annual growth over this period. This growth for Swartland Municipality for the 2018 to 2024 period is well above the West Coast District's 2.8 per cent and the highest of all municipalities in the Province.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	28 475	78 635	6 658	44.7
2019	35 253	98 739	13 119	49.0
2024	40 341	119 373	17 839	48.7

The above table depicts Swartland municipal area'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 comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimate shows an increase in the dependency ratio from 44.7 in 2011 to 49.0 in 2019; it is projected to fall back marginally to 48.7 in 2024. A higher dependency ratio means greater pressure on a smaller productive population and higher pressure on social systems.

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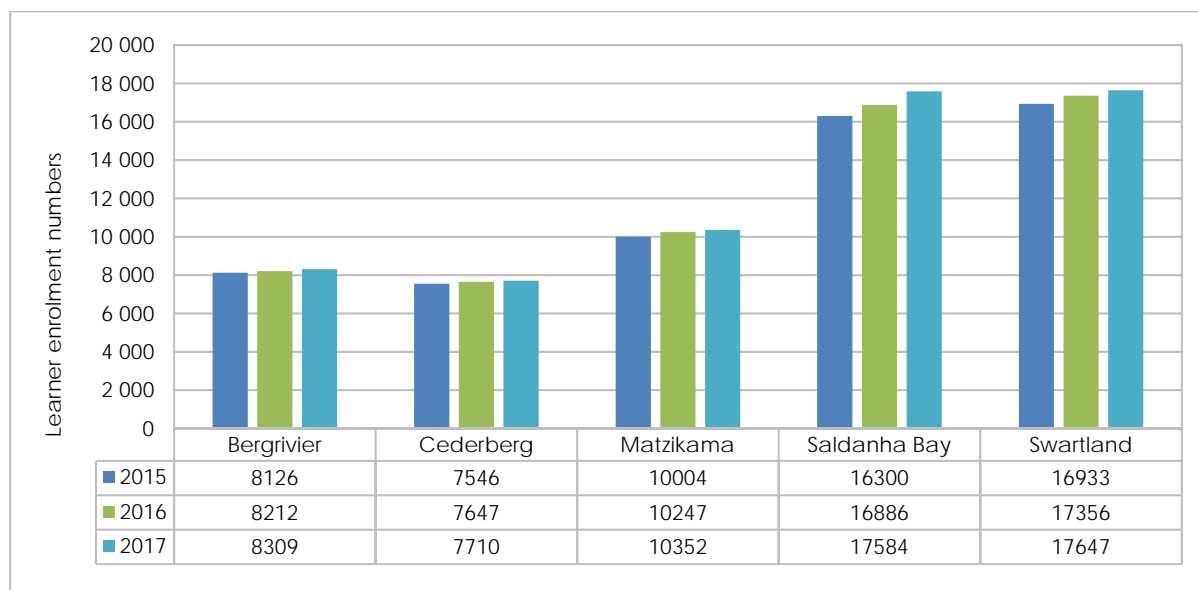
EDUCATION

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

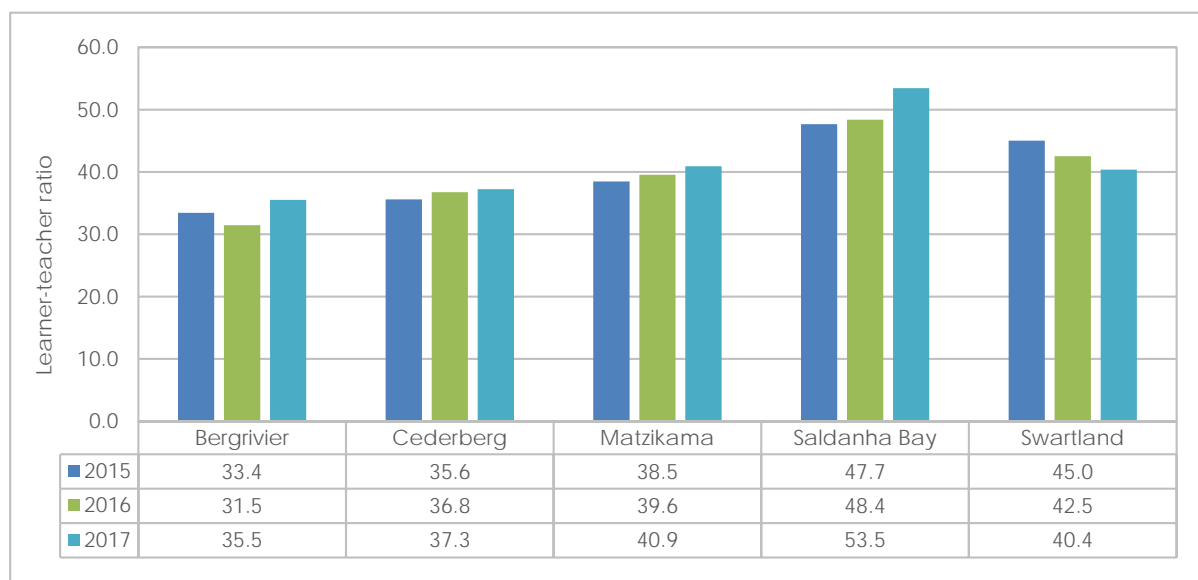


LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Swartland grew from 16 933 in 2015 to 17 356 in 2016 and increased further to 17 647 learners in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

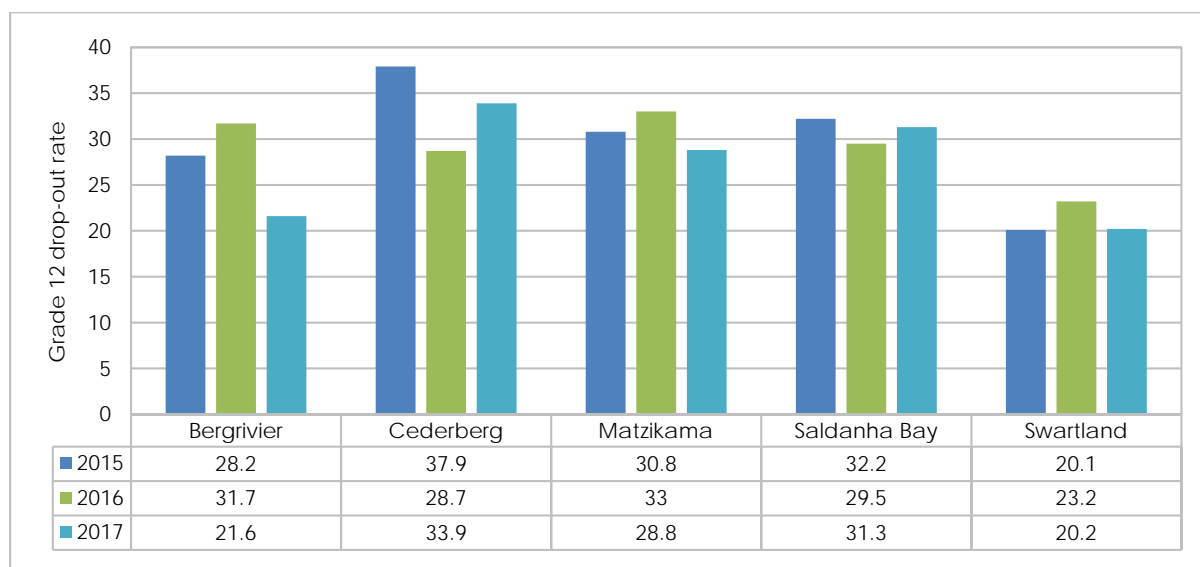
LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



Changes in the learner teacher ratio can affect learner performance. The learner-teacher ratio in the Swartland municipal area decreased from 45.0 in 2015 to 42.5 in 2016 and decreased further to 40.4 in 2017. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio include the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

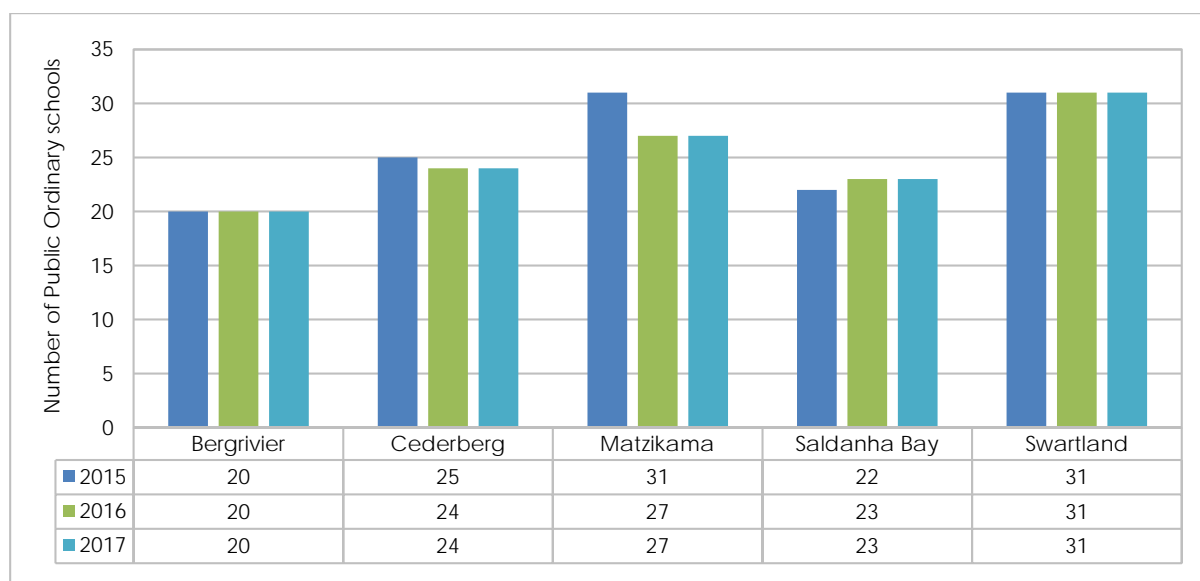
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

The drop-out rates for learners within Swartland municipal area increased from a low 20.1 per cent in 2015 to 23.2 per cent in 2016 and then decreased again to 20.2 per cent in 2017; the 2017 rate was the lowest within the District as well as the Province. Drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of socio-economic factors including unemployment, poverty and teenage pregnancies.



EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

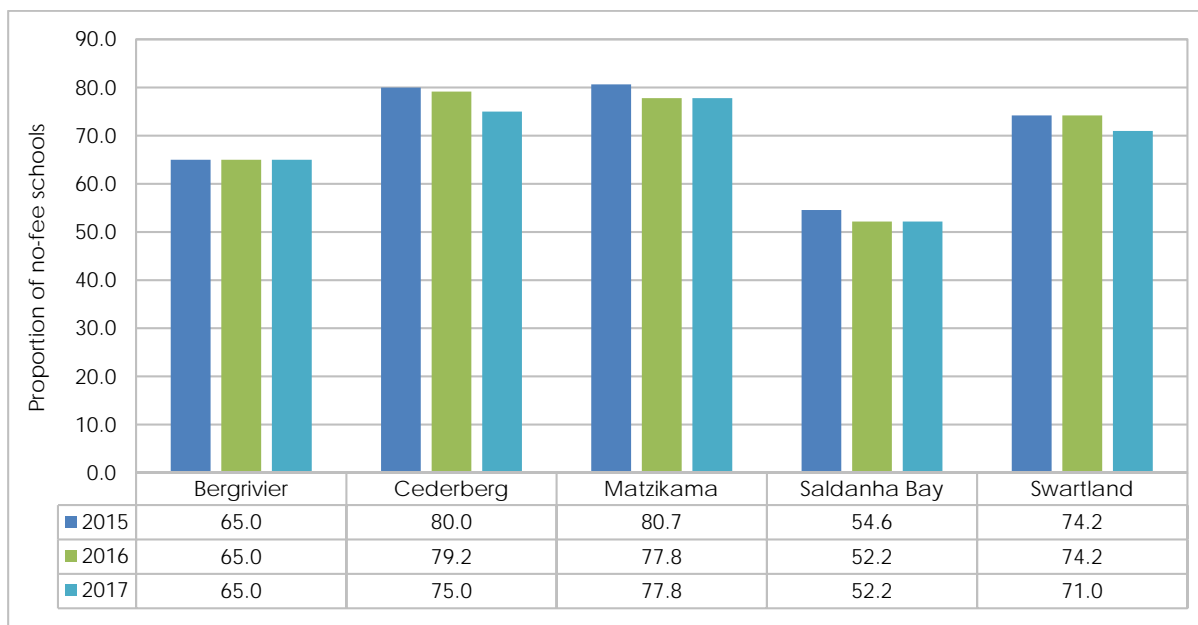
The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



In 2017, the Swartland area had a total of 31 public ordinary schools, the most within the West Coast District. Within the tough economic climate, schools in general have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

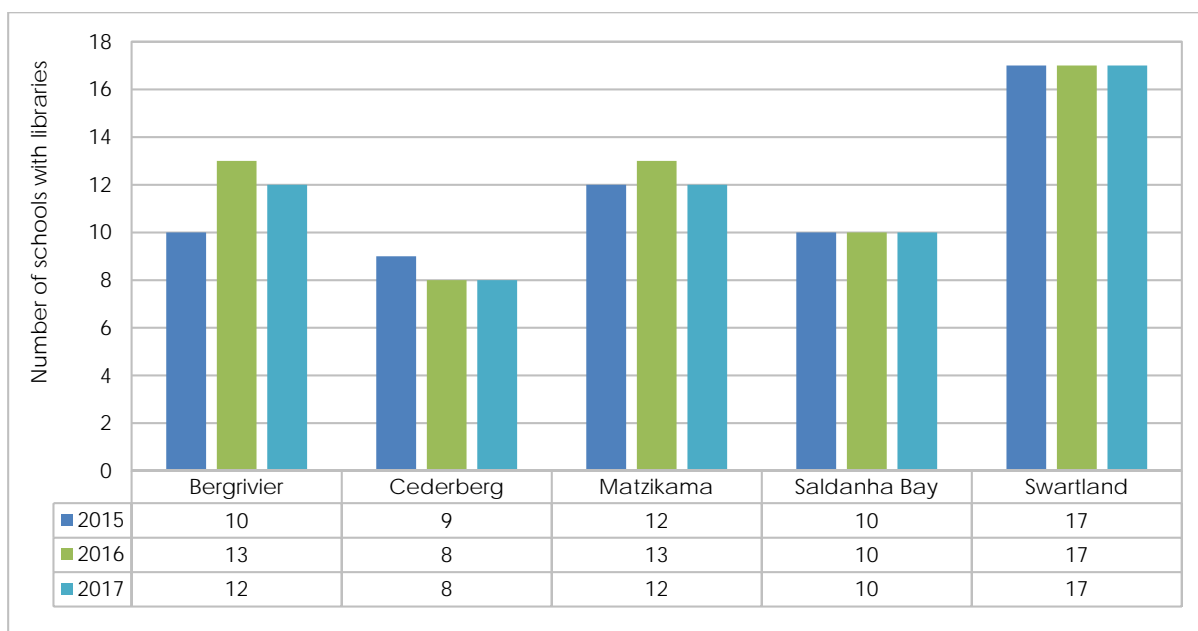
NO-FEE SCHOOLS

The proportion of no-fee schools within the Swartland area decreased from 74.2 in 2015 and 2016 to 71.0 in 2017.



SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

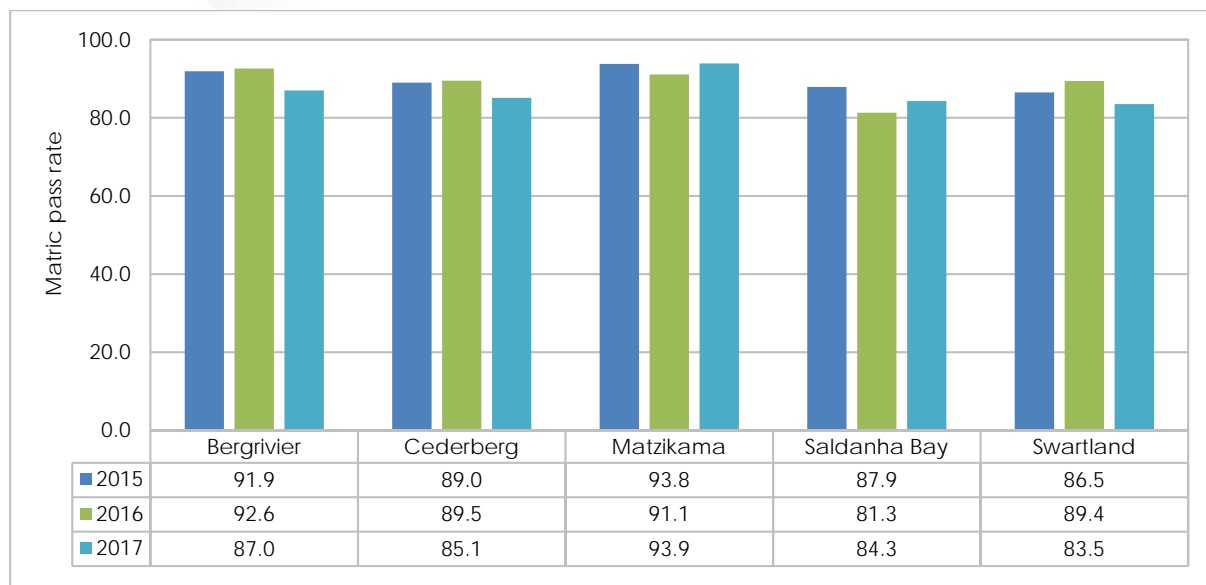
The number of schools equipped with libraries remained constant at 17 across the 2015 to 2017 period.



EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is linked to 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 Swartland municipal area.



The Swartland matric pass rate increased from 86.5 in 2015 to 89.4 in 2016; in 2017 it dropped to 83.5, below its 2015 level. Better results could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities. The 2017 matric pass rate for the Swartland area was the lowest within the West Coast District. The matric pass rates in the northern parts (Matzikama, Bergrivier and Cederberg) of the West Coast District are generally higher compared to the southern parts (Swartland and Saldanha).

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HEALTH

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

Data source: Department of Health, 2018



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from 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
Swartland	4	9	0	1	1	0	13	18
West Coast District	26	37	0	1	7	0	45	74

In terms of healthcare facilities, in 2017/18, Swartland municipal area had 4 fixed clinics and 9 mobile primary healthcare clinics. In addition, there is also 1 community day centre, 1 district hospital, 13 ART and 18 TB treatment clinics/sites.

In terms of changes when compared with the previous year, there were 2 additional ART clinics/treatment sites and 3 less TB treatment clinics/sites than in 2016/17.

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. Swartland municipal area had 1.9 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is higher than the District average of 1.5 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

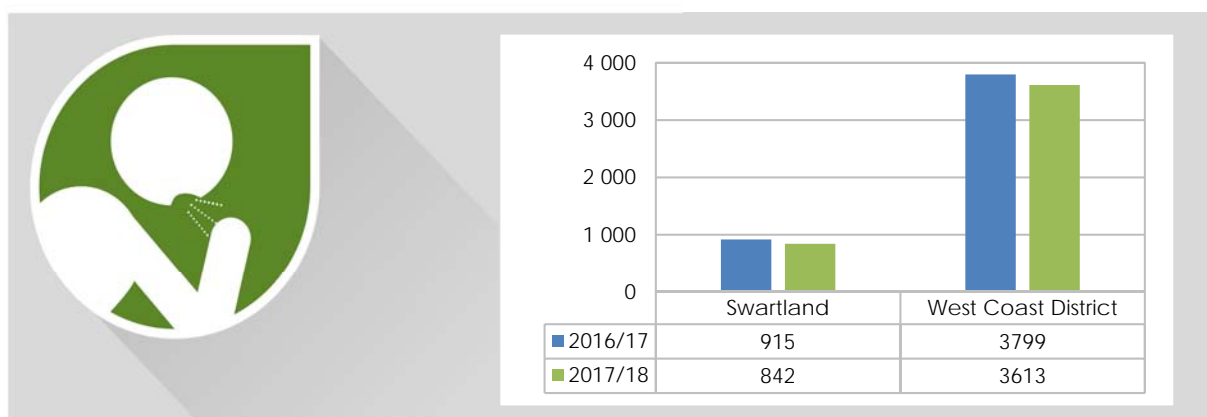
HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients		HIV Transmission Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Swartland	2 086	2 337	402	513	0,0	10.0
West Coast District	8 910	10 588	1 835	2 217	1.8	2.9

Swartland municipal area's total registered patients receiving ARTs has been steadily rising. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 251 between 2016/17 to 2017/18. The 2 337 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated at 13 clinics/treatment sites. A total of 10 588 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in West Coast District in 2017/18. Swartland, with 2 337 patients represent 22.1 per cent of the patients receiving ART in West Coast District.

The number of new antiretroviral patients increased to 513 in 2017/18 from 402 in 2016/17. The HIV transmission rate for Swartland was 10.0 per cent in 2017/18 compared to zero per cent in the previous year; the District's positive test results also increased to 2.9 per cent in 2017/18 from 1.8 per cent in 2016/17. This result represents the HIV transmission rate at birth based on positive test results from those who have accepted to do the test.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



In contrast to the rising numbers of HIV/AIDS cases, Swartland experienced a decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases. Swartland, with 842 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 915 in 2016/17 represents 23.3 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites in West Coast. The Swartland TB patients are treated in 18 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
Swartland	73.2	68.4	2.3	3.0	0.8	12.0	14.5	25.3
West Coast District	70.5	63.3	1.6	1.7	6.8	9.2	13.3	13.4

The immunisation rate in the Swartland area has declined from 73.2 in 2016/17 to 68.4 in 2017/18.

The number of malnourished children under five years in Swartland in 2016/17 was 2.3 per 100 000 people, increasing to 3.0 per 100 000 people in 2017/18. At 3.0, Swartland's rate is worse than the District average of 1.7 per 100 000.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) in the Swartland area has deteriorated from 0.8 per 1 000 live births in 2016/17 to 12.0 per 1 000 live births in 2017/18. A rise in the NMR may indicate deterioration in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The low birth weight indicator for the Swartland area has deteriorated between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

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: *Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.*

MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Swartland	0.0	1.2	18.2	13.3	0.2	0.0
West Coast District	0.0	0.0	8.7	16.6	0.4	0.4

The maternal mortality rate in the Swartland area increased from zero in 2016/17 to 1.2 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017/18; the West Coast District rate has remained at zero in 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Swartland's delivery rate to women under 20 years has improved from 18.2 per cent in 2016/17 to 13.3 per cent in 2017/18; however, the broader West Coast rate has deteriorated from 8.7 per cent in 2016/17 to 16.6 per cent in 2017/18. These rates are of concern as these are teenagers who are of school going age and could lead to high dropout rates at schools in the Swartland and West Coast District areas.

The termination of pregnancy rate declined from 0.2 to 0.0 per cent in the Swartland area, while it remained steady at 0.4 per cent for 2016/17 and 2017/18 in the West Coast District area.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

4

POVERTY

This section outlines living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Swartland municipal area based on most recent data including Global Insight and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy an improved standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators including GDP per capita, income inequality and human development to show the current reality of households residing in the Swartland municipal area.

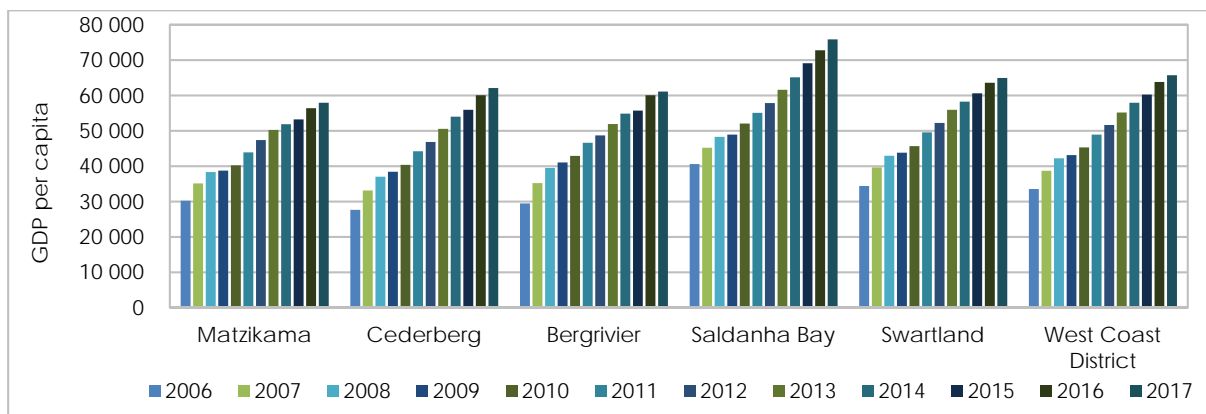
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report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

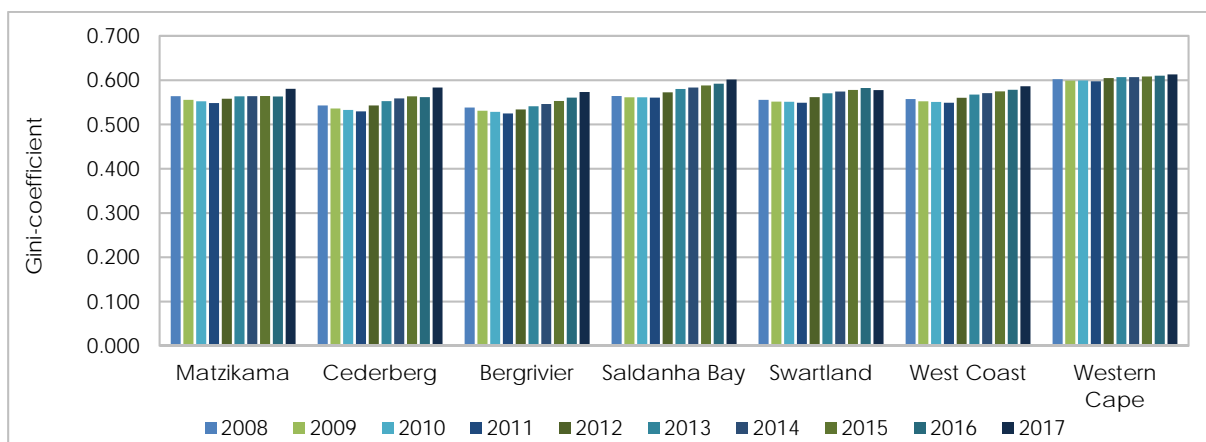


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At R64 954 in 2017, Swartland municipal area's real GDPR per capita is marginally below that of the West Coast District's figure of R65 711 as well as below that of the Western Cape's R87 110.

INCOME INEQUALITY

The National Development Plan set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Although income inequality in the Swartland municipal area has decreased between 2008 and 2011, since then it has increased, reaching 0.58 (0.582) in 2016, declining marginally in 2017 (0.578). Although still below the NDP's 0.6 target, if the generally increasing trend is not reversed, it could find it moving beyond this level.

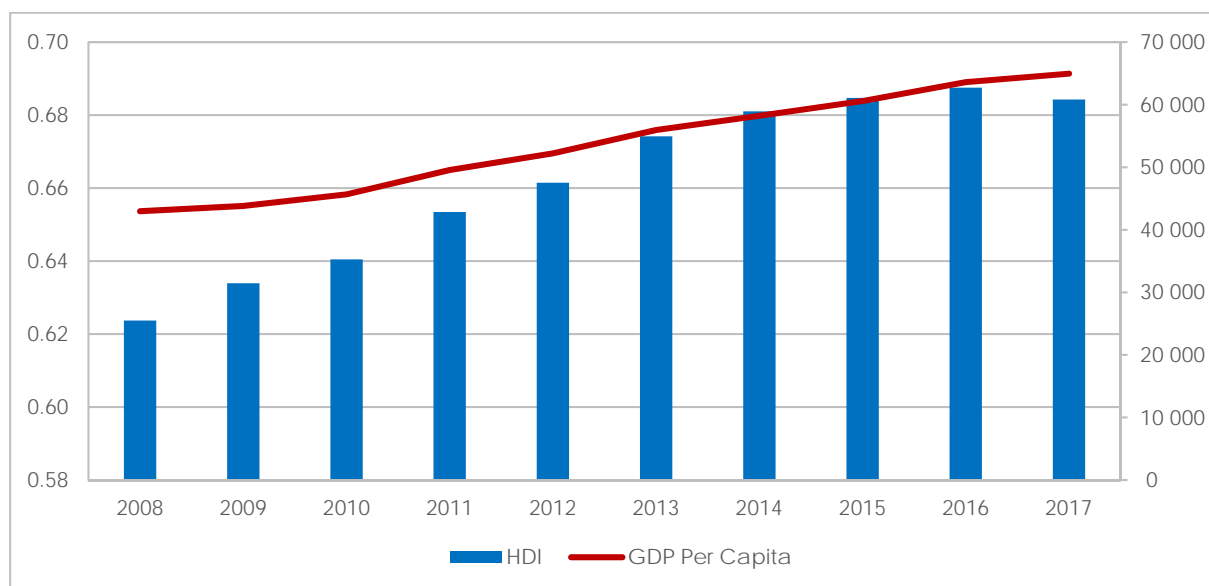


Source: Global Insight, 2017

On a positive note, income inequality levels were marginally lower in Swartland (0.578) than in the West Coast District (0.586) and the Western Cape (0.613).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)¹ to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators used to measure human development include education, housing, access to basic services and health indicators. Per capita income is the average income per person of the population per year; per capita income does not represent individual income within the population. The life expectancy and infant mortality rates are other important criteria for measuring development.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

There has been a general increase in the HDI of Swartland Municipality, the West Coast District as well as for the Western Cape between since 2008. However, Swartland's HDI has fallen back slightly to 0.684 in 2017. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above.

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

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

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



ACCESS TO SERVICES & HOUSING

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

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Swartland municipal area. With a total of 39 139 households, 94.6 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Swartland	West Coast District
Total number of households	39 139	129 862
Formal main dwelling	37 024	111 389
	94.6%	85.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	36 316	125 336
	92.8%	96.5%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	37 660	120 155
	96.2%	92.5%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	38 501	122 205
	98.4%	94.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	32 675	108 311
	83.5%	83.4%

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were at 92.8 per cent, 96.2 per cent and 98.4 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was lower at 83.5 per cent; the Municipality has however indicated that all urban households, the households that the Municipality is responsible for, receive a weekly refuse removal service. These figures are on par or above that of the West Coast District.

SERVICES GROWTH

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

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

Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services recorded average year on year growth of 3.2 per cent over the 2007 – 2017 period. This equates to a total increase of 5 819 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	15 781	21 600	5 819	3.2%
Indigent support for water services	3 559	8 357	4 798	8.9%

Indigent support for water services increased by 4 798 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 8.9 per cent. Although indigent growth was strong, it still shows overall growth in revenue generating consumer units.

Sanitation Services

There was a 5 739-unit increase in total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average year on year growth of 3.4 per cent over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit	14 533	20 272	5 739	3.4%
Indigent support for sanitation services	3 559	7 921	4 362	8.3%

There was also strong growth in indigent support for sanitation services, increasing by 4 362 units or at an average annual rate of 8.3 per cent. Although indigent growth was strong, it still shows overall growth in revenue generating consumer units.

Electricity Services

Compared to water and sanitation, electricity services per consumer/billing unit started off a significantly lower base, with 12 605 units in 2007 increasing to 17 614 in 2017 at an average annual rate of 3.4 per cent. This shows good growth over the 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit	12 605	17 614	5 009	3.4%
Indigent support for electricity services	3 559	7 296	3 737	7.4%

The growth in overall consumer/billing units is greater than the growth in indigent support for electricity services, which increased by 3 737 units over the 2007 – 2017 period, at an average annual rate of 7.4 per cent. This indicates overall growth in revenue generating consumer units over this period.

Refuse Removal Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for refuse removal services recorded average year on year growth of 2.2 per cent over the 2007 – 2017 period. This equates to a total increase of 3 873 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 refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit	15 838	19 711	3 873	2.2%
Indigent support for refuse removal services	3 559	8 183	4 624	8.7%

With an additional 4 624 indigents units between 2007 and 2017, growth in indigent support was strong between 2007 and 2017, growing at an average annual rate of 8.7 per cent. Growth in indigent support for refuse removal services was greater than additional number of consumer/billing units over the 2007 to 2017 period.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA. The crime statistics show which type of criminal activity has increased/ decreased in the past year. The most notable changes that we have seen so far are the marked increases in crime related to murder as well as 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 people. However, over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100 000, with South Africa remaining one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.


The Western Cape's persisting crime problems include gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the area in the country most notorious for its gang violence, its murder rate increased by 9.6 per cent with over 300 murders reflected in 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	Swartland	29	21	25
	West Coast District	133	110	129
Per 100 000	Swartland	22	15	18
	West Coast District	30	25	29

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 puts South Africa at an 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 Swartland area, the number of murders increased from 21 in 2017 to 25 in 2018; the murder rate (per 100 000 population) increased from 15 in 2017 to 18 in 2018 while the murder rate for the West Coast District increased from 25 in 2017 to 29 in 2018. Swartland's murder rate is the lowest in the District.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




		Municipal Area		
		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Swartland	156	160	134
	West Coast District	563	556	514
Per 100 000	Swartland	117	118	95
	West Coast District	129	127	114

Definition: Sexual offences includes rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking.

The rate of sexual violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape). With respect to the crime statistic released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent (7115 to 7 075) in the Western Cape between 2017 and 2018. In 2018, there were 134 sexual offences in the Swartland area; when comparing to the broader District, Swartland's sexual offences rate (per 100 000 population) was lower at 95 compared to the District's 114.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Swartland	1 638	2 579	2 621
	West Coast District	5 492	7 064	8 188
Per 100 000	Swartland	1 225	1 900	1 853
	West Coast District	1 258	1 616	1 817

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 population. 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 crime within the Swartland area shows an increase from 2 579 in 2017 to 2 621 in 2018. The West Coast District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory between 2016 to 2018. When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 1 853 crimes per 100 000 population in 2018, the Swartland area has a challenge with respect to drug related crime, being above the District and Province's rates of 1 817 and 1 769 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Swartland	82	147	122
	West Coast District	464	509	579
Per 100 000	Swartland	61	108	86
	West Coast District	106	116	128

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 of the top reasons for road accidents. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Swartland area shows an increase of 25, from 147 in 2017 to 122 in 2018. This translates into a rate of 86 per 100 000 population in 2018, which is below that of the District's 128 per 100 000 population in 2018.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Swartland	690	717	789
	West Coast District	3 042	3 043	2 802
Per 100 000	Swartland	516	528	558
	West Coast District	697	696	622

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 the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 7.3 per cent between 2017 and 2018. There was also a drop in residential burglaries in the broader West Coast District. However, residential burglary cases within the Swartland area increased from 717 in 2017 to 789 in 2018. Even though the rate (per 100 00 population) remains below that of the District, the Berggrivier and Swartland areas were the only two municipalities within the District to record increases.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Swartland	38	23	36
West Coast District	125	86	100

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 Swartland Municipality has fallen sharply (from 38 to 23) between 2015 and 2016, but increased again (to 36) in 2017. The same trend is prevalent for the broader West Coast District.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Swartland	46	35	38
West Coast District	146	107	116

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

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

The previous section specified that a total of 36 fatal road crashes occurred within the Swartland region in 2017. As seen in the table above, a total of 38 road users died in these crashes. Even though the number of fatal crashes increased by 13, the number of fatalities only increased by 3, from 35 in 2016 to 38 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 change taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are a few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, amongst 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 Swartland municipal area is dominated by the manufacturing (R1 689.0 million or 22.9 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R1 289.2 million or 17.5 per cent), agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (R1 173.4 million or 15.9 per cent in 2016), general government (R851.0 million or 11.5 per cent) and finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R704.7 million or 9.6 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed R5.7 billion (or 77.5 per cent) to the Swartland municipal economy, which was estimated be worth R7.4 billion in 2016.

Swartland 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	16.1	1 185.9	3.3	1.8	3.8	9.2	-2.1	-8.6	6.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.9	1 173.4	3.3	1.8	3.8	9.3	-2.1	-8.7	6.8
Mining and quarrying	0.2	12.5	0.2	3.4	2.7	7.0	-0.5	0.6	7.0
Secondary Sector	31.0	2 283.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.1	0.5	1.8
Manufacturing	22.9	1 689.0	2.1	1.8	1.2	2.6	2.4	0.6	2.5
Electricity, gas and water	2.3	171.1	-1.7	-2.1	-1.2	-1.5	-2.9	-3.5	-1.3
Construction	5.7	422.9	4.6	2.9	6.3	4.5	2.6	1.4	-0.3
Tertiary Sector	52.9	3 899.6	3.3	2.4	3.6	3.0	2.1	2.2	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	17.5	1 289.2	3.8	2.6	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.2	0.2
Transport, storage and communication	7.5	549.0	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.9	-0.9	-0.2	0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	9.6	704.7	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.7
General government	11.5	851.0	4.6	3.1	5.4	4.6	2.2	2.1	1.0
Community, social and personal services	6.9	505.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9
Total Swartland	100	7 368.5	2.9	2.1	3.1	4.0	1.3	-0.3	2.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the construction as well as general government sectors registered the highest average growth rate (4.6 per cent) in Swartland during this period, followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (3.8 per cent), finance, insurance, real estate and business services and community, social and personal services (both at 3.1 per cent). It is encouraging that some of the top economic sectors (wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation, agriculture, forestry and fishing and finance, insurance, real estate and business services) registered growth in excess of 3 per cent over this period. Growth of the agriculture sector shrunk into negative territory in 2015 and 2016 due to the severe drought but the estimated growth rate for 2017 is a healthy 6.8 per cent.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Swartland municipal area.

Swartland employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017e									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2016	Number of jobs 2016	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 – 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	30.4	13 660	-4 620	2 434	801	-631	2 981	-499	-218
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.3	13 636	-4 621	2 431	801	-631	2 978	-499	-218
Mining and quarrying	0.1	24	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
Secondary Sector	15.7	7 046	739	1 022	232	274	311	173	32
Manufacturing	10.8	4 858	417	725	179	180	282	53	31
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	135	39	13	2	0	4	5	2
Construction	4.6	2 053	283	284	51	94	25	115	-1
Tertiary Sector	54.0	24 274	7 070	3 639	733	730	833	565	778
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	19.0	8 552	2 658	1 694	272	218	441	256	507
Transport, storage and communication	2.3	1 052	351	116	39	-37	53	30	31
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	8.6	3 862	1 231	612	133	116	169	88	106
General government	11.5	5 181	1 855	460	56	343	-10	160	-89
Community, social and personal services	12.5	5 627	975	757	233	90	180	31	223
Total Swartland	100	44 980	3 189	7 095	1 766	373	4 125	239	592

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Swartland municipal area in 2016 (13 636 or 30.3 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (8 552 or 19.0 per cent); community and social services (5 627 or 12.5 per cent); general government (5 181 or 11.5 per cent) and manufacturing (4 858 or 10.8 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed 37 854 or 84.2 per cent of the 44 980 jobs in 2016.

Only the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Swartland area reported an average decrease in jobs (-4 621) between 2006 and 2016. There were some job losses reported in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in 2014, 2016 and 2017 (estimate) due to the severe drought. This is a cause for concern considering the considerable contribution of this sector to the Swartland economy as well as its great significance to employment. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was the wholesale, retail and trade (2 658), general government (1 855) and financial and business services (1 231).

The majority of workers in the Swartland labour force in 2016 was dominated by low skilled workers (50.1 per cent) and only 15.2 per cent were skilled.

Swartland 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	15.2	2.8	2.5	5 376	5 397
Semi-skilled	34.6	1.4	2.4	12 237	12 261
Low skilled	50.1	0.0	3.0	17 717	17 640
Total Swartland	100	0.9	2.7	35 330	35 298

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The number of skilled workers increased relatively fast over the 2006 – 2016 period, while growth was slower for semi-skilled workers; low skilled employment was stagnant over this period. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to further increases in the number of higher skilled workers.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Swartland	4.7	6.1	7.3	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.6	9.3	8.5	9.5	10.4
West Coast District	4.7	6.5	7.9	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.2	10.0	9.0	10.1	11.1
Western Cape	13.3	12.9	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.2	17.4	18.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Over the last decade, the unemployment rate² has been rising steadily. Unemployment in the Swartland municipal area started off at a low 4.7 per cent in 2007, rising steadily to reach 8.5 per cent in 2010, where after it hovered around 8.0 per cent till 2013, then edged up to 9.3 per cent in 2014, dipped to 8.5 per cent in 2015 and increased to 9.5 per cent in 2016 and rose again to an estimated 10.4 per cent in 2017. Swartland's unemployment rate in 2017 is just slightly lower than that of the District's 11.1 per cent as well as that of the Province's 18.2 per cent.

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

SOURCES

1. Demographics

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

2. Education

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

3. Health

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

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2018; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Growth in water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*
- Indigent support for water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*

7. Economy

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