

**AGENDA of the  
Portfolio Committee: Management Services  
20 February 2018  
(Also the agenda for the Mayoral Committee Meeting: 28 February 2018)**

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**2.  
PROVINCIAL TREASURY 2017 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE (SEP) FOR  
OVERSTRAND**

2/12/1

R Louw

(028) 313 8071

Corporate Head Office

31 January 2018

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**1. Executive Summary**

The purpose of this report is for Council to note the 2017 Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) for Overstrand issued by the Provincial Treasury.

**2. Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan - IGNITE**

*Management Services  
Strategic Services*

**3. Compliance with Strategic Priority**

Provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance

**4. Delegated Authority**

Executive Mayor

**5. Legal Requirements**

Sections 23 and 26 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (32 of 2000) [Systems Act]

**6. Background**

The 2017 Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) was issued by the Western Cape Provincial Treasury on 18 January 2018. The SEP aims to serve as planning and budgeting tool for municipalities by delivering precise data as a solid foundation for future decisions.

**Discussion**

Statistic South Africa is the official data source in the country. The National Census is conducted every 10 years (includes all households in South Africa) and the Community Survey (sample survey of households) is conducted every 5 years. Due to the timespan between the Census and Community Survey the data becomes out-dated. Projected figures are required, but Stats SA cannot assist municipalities with needed projections. Figures can be

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projected negatively or positively. Two examples in the SEP serve as a case in point:

- i. Official statistics from Stats SA (2011 Census and 2016 Community Survey) indicates a growing population in Overstrand. The population and age cohort projections by the Provincial Department of Social Development in the SEP are projected negatively. According to the Stats SA 2016 Community Survey Overstrand's population estimate in 2016 was already 93 466.
- ii. The Unemployment figure of 19% in the report is projected positively, however Stats SA places the official unemployment at 23.3 for 2017 of the working population (15-64 ages).

In the absence of a dedicated statistical unit the Municipality is dependent on the official statistics from Stats SA. There are private sector companies specialising in data projections like Global Insight and Quantec.

### **Positive movements**

Some of the socio economic indicators in Overstrand that moved in a positive direction include:

- increase in the Human Development index (HDI) (*The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income*).
- improved access to education with an increase in learner enrolment,
- decrease in the number of TB patients,
- decrease in malnutrition rate for children younger than 5 years,
- decrease in the delivery rate to women under 18 years,
- decrease in indigent households, and
- municipal infrastructure spending is aligned to the developmental needs outlined in the IDP.

Despite the positive movements in certain socio economic indicators cited above, the SEP also highlights areas of concern that could impact municipal planning and budgeting.

The SEP notes the following areas of concern for Overstrand:

- High matric drop-out rate.
- Despite a higher matric pass rate reported in 2016, Overstrand's 2016 pass rate is lower than other municipalities in the Overberg District.
- Ambulance coverage (emergency medical services) in Overstrand is considerably less (0.3 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2016) than the 0.6 ambulances per 10 000 of the Overberg District.

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- HIV/AIDS- Increase in the number of registered patients that received antiretroviral treatment.
- Income inequality higher in Overstrand than in the Overberg District and Western Cape.
- Safety and Security increases, specifically drug related crime, driving under the influence, residential burglaries, fatal crashes.
- Declining economic growth since 2013.

The 2017 SEP is attached as Annexure A for notification.

**7. Financial Implications**

None

**8. Staff Implications**

None

**9. Comments from other Departments, Divisions and Administrations**

Director Madikane (LED & Tourism) and Ms Louw (Strategic Services) commented on the draft SEP to Provincial Treasury in December 2017. Despite positive working relations with Provincial Treasury and Statistics South Africa, the reality of out-dated data and reliable data projections remains. The Municipality can consider the creation of a dedicated statistical unit to assist with data coordination and statistical projections. The resource requirements would be a determining factor.

**10. Annexures**

Annexure A: Provincial Treasury 2017 Socio Economic Profile for Overstrand

**RECOMMENDATION:**

that the 2017 Socio Economic Profile (SEP) issued by Provincial Treasury, **be noted.**

**RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL :**

**R LOUW**

**TARGET DATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION :**

**NONE**

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**THIS MATTER SERVED BEFORE THE JOINT PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON  
20 FEBRUARY 2018, WHICH COMMITTEE SUPPORTED THE  
RECOMMENDATION**

**RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL :**

**R LOUW**

**TARGET DATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION :**

**NONE**

Annexure A  
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Western Cape  
Government



Overstrand Municipality

2017

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## Overstrand: At a Glance

### Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018: Actual households, 2016



Population

**91 190**



Households

**35 739**

### Education

2016



Matric Pass Rate	90.9%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	37.6
Gr 12 Drop-out Rate	40.6%

### Poverty

2016



Gini Coefficient	0.62
Human Development Index	0.74

### Health

2016



Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18
5	80.5%	0.2	4.7

### Safety and Security

Percentage change between 2016 and 2017 in number of reported cases per 100 000



Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
15.0%	3.5%	21.3%	-9.8%	9.1%

### Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

99.1%

Refuse Removal

94.0%



Electricity

96.9%



Sanitation

99.2%



Housing

79.1%



### Road Safety

2016

Fatal Crashes	8
Road User Fatalities	8

### Labour

2016

Unemployment Rate

19.0%



### Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Drought
- Risk 2 Stagnating Economic Growth

### Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

**24.1%**

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

**19.6%**

Manufacturing

**14.5%**

## 1

## DEMOGRAPHICS

This first chapter of the SEP focusses on the people living in Overstrand itself. A demographic perspective on a municipality allows to observe not only simple changes in population growth, but also to look at other various developments that influence the social life of every citizen. Demographics allow to emphasise aspects of society like, e.g. gender, race, migration or life expectancy. Decisions made by politicians as well as by the administration affect in almost every case at least one aspect of Demographics. Therefore, a good understanding of this area is crucial for the government's work.

The overview of key demographic factors given in this chapter comprises of the estimates of population size, the distribution of population within age cohorts and furthermore the dependency ratio, which is of high importance for understanding economic activity in the area as well as for planning welfare systems. With this short, but informative overview, the SEP tries to help the municipalities in their budgeting process by delivering precise data as a solid foundation for future decisions.

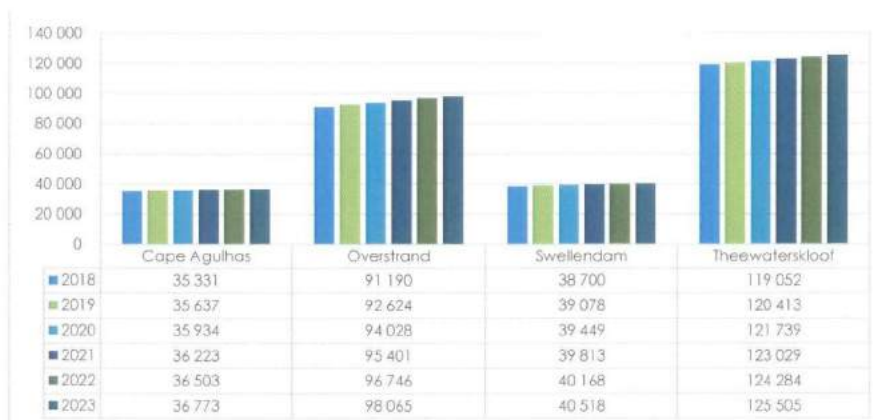
*Data source: Department of Social Development, 2017*





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## POPULATION



In 2018 this Municipality will have an estimated population of 91 190, after five years this population is estimated to be 98 065. This equates to an estimated growth of 7.5 per cent over this time period.

## AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	17 273	52 803	10 357	52.3
2018	20 410	58 253	12 527	56.5
2023	21 466	63 234	13 365	55.1

The above table depicts the population composition regarding age cohorts. The total population is broken down into three different groups: Age 0 – 14: children; Age 15 – 65: working age population; Age 65+: seniors. This is an important factor in the calculation of the dependency ratio. In Overstrand, this ratio was 52.3 in 2011 and will increase to an estimated 55.1 in 2023. This ratio expresses the dependency of people who are part of the workforce (age 15 – 65) 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.

# 2

## EDUCATION

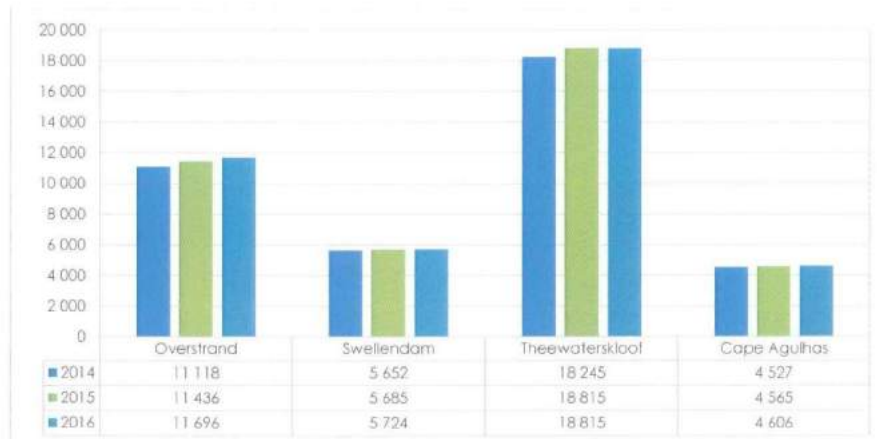
Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2017*



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## LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Overstrand increased at an annual average growth rate of 5.1 between 2014 and 2016, which is an indication that access to education has improved within the Overstrand municipal area.

## LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Overstrand increased from 31.4 in 2014 to 38.5 in 2015 and decreases marginally to 37.6 in 2016. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

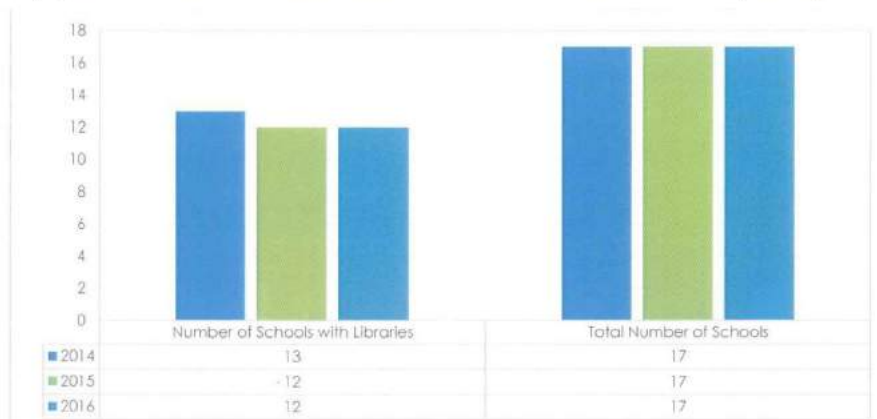
## GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

A total of 40.6 per cent of students that enrolled in Grade 10 in 2014 dropped out of school by the time they reached Grade 12 in 2016. This number is significantly higher than the 32.5 recorded in 2015. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month and teenage pregnancies.

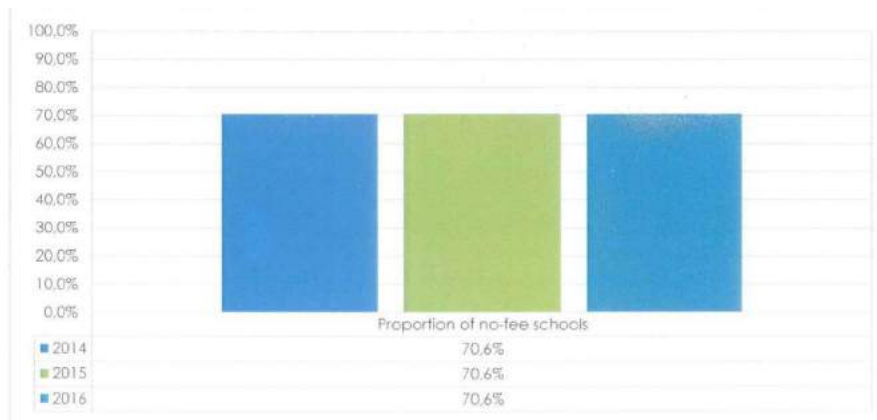
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## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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



Overstrand had 17 schools in 2016. The number of schools equipped with libraries remained at 12 between 2015 and 2016. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

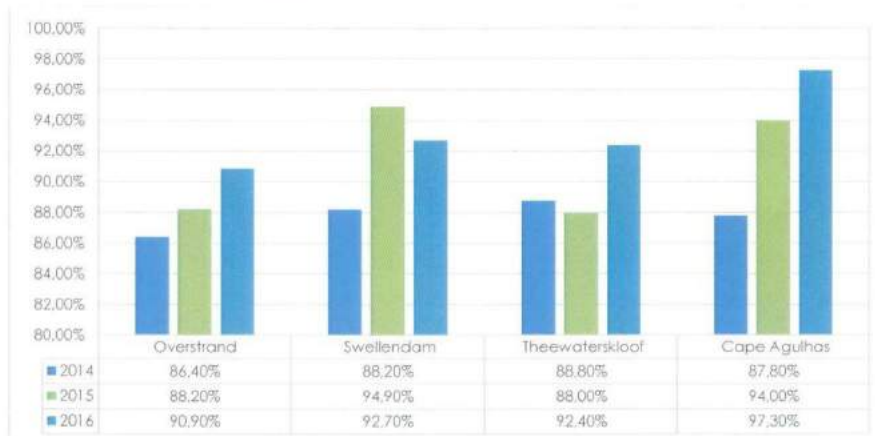


This chart displays the proportion of no-fee schools within Overstrand municipal area. The proportion of no-fee schools within Overstrand municipal area remained unchanged at 70.6 per cent between 2014 and 2016.

## 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.



Overstrand matric pass rate remained steady above 86.4 per cent between 2014 and 2015 and increased to 90.9 per cent in 2016, which could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities. However, the matric pass rate within the Overstrand area remain below that of the other regions in the Overberg District in 2016.

# 3

## HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life within Overstrand. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as diseases like HIV or TB and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning those issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities do not appear in it.

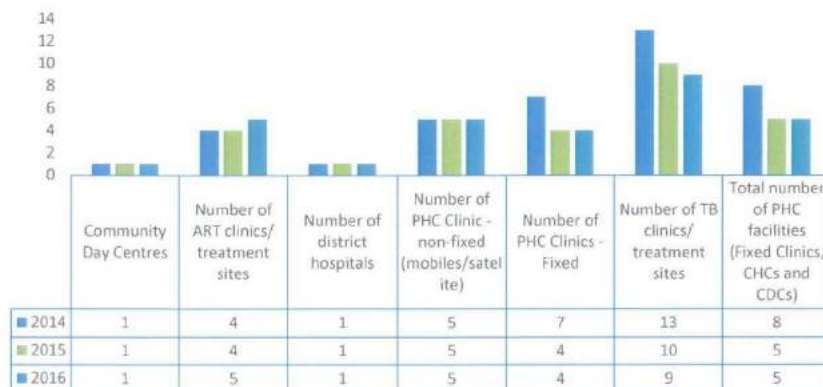
*Data source: Department of Health, 2017*





## 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.



In 2016, Overstrand had a total number of 5 primary healthcare facilities – 4 fixed PHC clinics as well as 1 community day centres. In addition, there are 5 ART and 9 TB treatment sites as well as one district hospital within the municipal area. There were 5 non-fixed clinics within Overstrand in 2016.

## 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.

A bigger number of operational ambulances can provide a greater coverage of emergency medical services. Overstrand with 0.3 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2016, is considerably less than the 0.6 ambulances per 10 000 of the Overberg District.

## HIV/AIDS

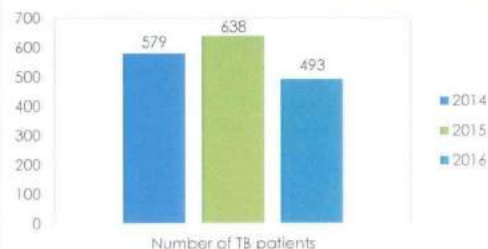


HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART			Number of new ART patients			HIV Transmission Rate		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
<b>Overstrand</b>	2 948	3 583	4 245	599	781	658	2.1	0.4	0
<b>Overberg District</b>	7 233	8 703	10 397	1 451	1 983	1 767	1.3	0.6	0

Overstrand is seeing a steady rise in patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) over the past three years. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 1 297 between 2014 and 2016. For the 4 245 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment, as shown earlier in this chapter, are treated in nine clinics or treatment sites. A total of 10 397 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in Overberg District in 2016. Overstrand at 4 245 patients represent 40.8 per cent of the patients receiving ART in Overberg District. The number of new antiretroviral patients increases from 599 in 2014 to 658 in 2016. HIV transmission rate for the Overstrand municipal area shows an improvement from 2.1 in 2014 to 0.0 in 2016.

## TUBERCULOSIS



The number of TB patients within the Overstrand region declined notably from 638 in 2015 to 493 in 2016.



## CHILD HEALTH



Health Indicator	Overstrand	Overberg District
Immunisation	80.5	71.5
Malnutrition	0.3	1.6
Neonatal mortality rate	6.3	6.3
Low birth weight	10.9%	11.8%

The Department of Health strongly advises mothers to protect their children from infectious diseases by getting them vaccinated from birth to when they are 12 years old. Vaccination is free of charge at all health facilities. The Department also runs immunisation campaigns and health workers are sent to nursery schools and crèches to immunise the children. The **immunisation rate** in the Overstrand municipal area remains above 80.0 per cent between 2014 and 2016.

Overstrand's **malnutrition rate** improved from 1.9 in 2014 to 0.3 in 2016 per 1 000 population under 5 years.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) in the Overstrand municipal area has shown a notable improvement from 10.8 per 1 000 live births in 2014 to 6.3 per 1 000 live births in 2015 and has registered improvement in 2016.

In the Overstrand area, 10.9 per cent of the babies born in the facilities were born with low birth weight.

### 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:** 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



Health Indicator	Overstrand	Overberg District
Maternal Mortality Ratio	0.2	0.1
Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years	4.7%	7.8%
Termination of Pregnancy Rate	0.8%	0.5%

**Maternal mortality rate:** A positive development can be observed in the Overstrand which remains at 0.2 in 2016. Maternal mortality rate is measured as Maternal death in the facility divided by the number of live births in that facility.

**Births to teenage mothers:** An improvement is observed in the delivery rate to women under 18 years, which is declining from 2014. A total of 4.7 per cent of the babies delivered in facilities in 2017 were delivered to women under the age of 18.

**Termination of pregnancy rate:** The termination of pregnancy rate remains at 0.8 per cent between 2014 and 2016.

### DEFINITIONS

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

**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:** Percentage of babies born to mothers under the age of 18 years. 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 Overstrand 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 Overstrand 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.

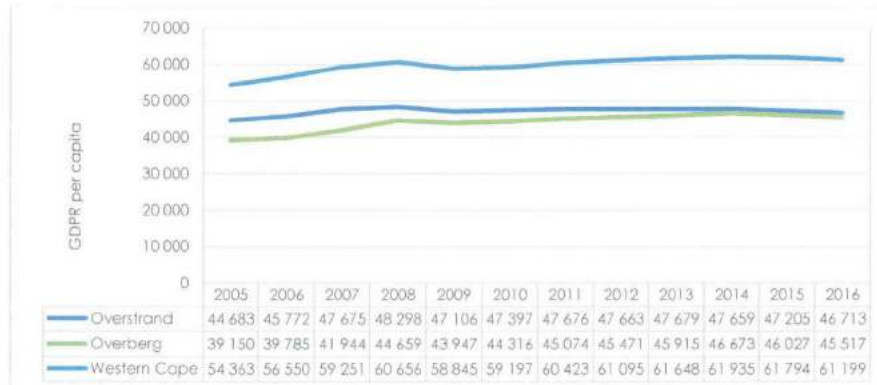
According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that head poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month 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.



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## GDPR PER CAPITA

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

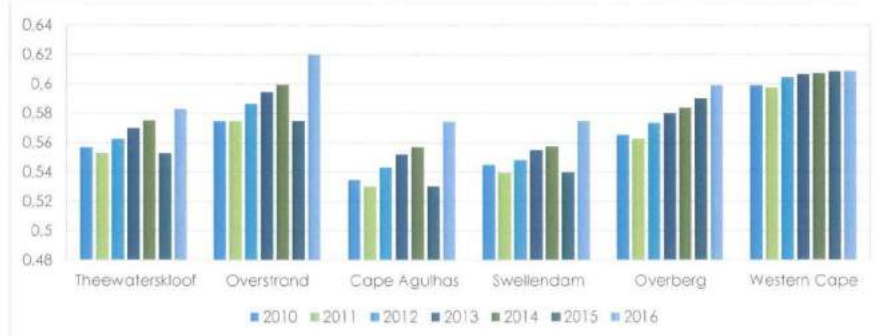


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At 46 713 in 2016, Overstrand's real GDP per capita is above the District average but below that of the Western Cape.

## INCOME INEQUALITY

The National Development Plan has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



Source: Global insight, 2017

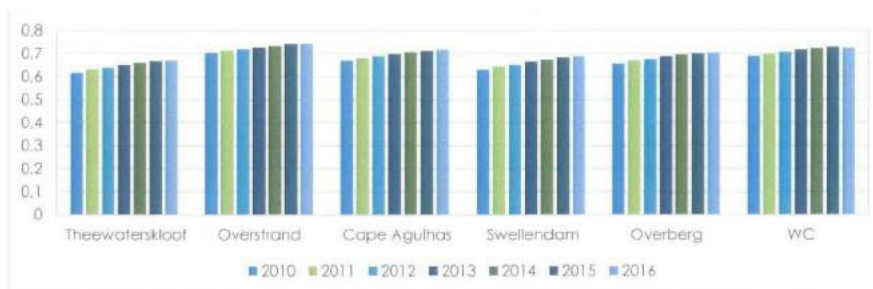
Income inequality has increased between 2010 and 2016 with the exception of 2015, when it dropped below 0.62. Income inequality levels were higher in Overstrand than in the Overberg District and the Western Cape.



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## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)<sup>1</sup> to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Overstrand and Overberg District and the whole of the Western Cape between 2011 and 2016. Overstrand's HDI was estimated to be 0.74 in 2016.

## INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

The constraining macro-economic climate is expected to impact heavily on the various municipal areas of the Western Cape, especially in rural communities where an economic downturn will result in significant job losses across. Rising unemployment figures will subsequently result in a decrease in expendable household income which, coupled with rising inflation rates, will force many families into poverty. Municipal services will ultimately become unaffordable, resulting in these households becoming reliant on free basic services which will in turn strain the already limited resources of a municipality.

Area	2014	2015	2016
<b>Overstrand</b>	6 787	7 803	7 665
<b>Overberg District</b>	16 045	18 053	20 058
<b>Western Cape</b>	413 259	360 238	514 344

Source: Department of Local Government, 2017

The overall number of indigent households have increased in the Overberg District as well as the Western Cape, implying an increased demand for indigent support and additional burden on municipal financial resources.

<sup>1</sup> 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).



## HOUSEHOLDS

In order to ensure basic service delivery to all, municipal budget allocations should be informed by credible and accurate assumptions regarding the number of households within a municipal area.

Access to formal housing and services in Overstrand is measured against a total number of households of 28 010 in 2011 and 35 739 in 2016. Overstrand experienced a higher growth rate in the number of households from 2011 to 2016 relative to the Overberg District.



Area	2011	2016	Average annual increase	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Overstrand	28 010	35 739	1 546	5.0%
Overberg District	77 196	91 835	2 928	3.5%

## ACCESS TO HOUSING

**SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION:** Households with access to a formal dwelling.

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Overstrand	80.1%	79.1%	5 819	1 164	4.7%
Overberg District	81.9%	81.8%	11 853	2 371	3.5%



The number of formal dwellings in Overstrand increased by 5 819 between 2011 and 2016, at an average annual rate of 4.7 per cent, which translates into approximately 1 164 additional formal dwellings per year over this period. This increase in formal dwellings was however unable to keep pace with the growth in the total number of households, resulting in the proportion of formal households declining marginally from 80.1 per cent in 2011 to 79.1 per cent in 2016.

Answer A  
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## ACCESS TO WATER

Given the Western Cape's current drought situation, great focus is currently placed on water availability, supply and quality. Access to safe potable water is essential to prevent the contraction and spread of diseases and maintaining a healthy life.

**SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION:** Households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard or within 200 metres from the yard.

Area	2011	2016	Total Increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Overstrand	99.5%	99.1%	7 550	1 510	4.9%
Overberg District	99.2%	97.9%	13 296	2 659	3.3%

Although Overstrand experienced an annual increase of household access to piped water (to within 200 metres of the yard) of approximately 7 550 households per annum between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of households with access declined marginally over this period from 99.5 per cent in 2011 to 99.1 per cent in 2016.

## ACCESS TO SANITATION

Access to sanitation promotes health and dignity through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Where sanitation systems are inadequate, negative health effects can be extremely serious. The current drought highlights challenges in the use of potable water within the sanitation services process.

**SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION:** Households with access to a flush or chemical toilet connected to the sewerage system.

Area	2011	2016	Total Increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Overstrand	93.7%	99.2%	9 217	1 843	6.2%
Overberg District	89.7%	95.7%	18 636	3 727	4.9%

Overstrand experienced significant progress in household access to sanitation services, with the proportion of households with access to acceptable standards of sanitation services increasing from 93.7 per cent in 2011 to 99.2 per cent in 2016. The Municipality was able to provide an additional 1 843 households with access annually; access growing at an average annual rate of 6.2 per cent.



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## ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Energy is essential for human life; generally identified household uses include energy for cooking, heating and lighting. Energy sources also have usage risks; for example, health and safety risks especially in the use of paraffin and open flame usage. The information below relates to the use of electricity for lighting purposes.

**SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION:** Households with access to electricity as the primary source of lighting.

Area	2011	2016	Total Increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Overstrand	90.4%	96.9%	9 318	1 864	6.5%
Overberg District	91.2%	94.6%	16 508	3 302	4.3%

The annual growth in household access to electricity of 1 864 outstripped the total household growth of approximately 1 546 on average per annum. This coincides with an increase in the proportion of households with access to electricity, increasing from 90.4 per cent in 2011 to 96.9 per cent in 2016.

## ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL

Refuse removal is an essential service that ensures that health related problems are kept at bay. A lack of or inadequate service is likely to result in illegal dumping. There are growing concerns around the land and environmental limitations in the creation and lifespan of landfill sites. This would benefit greatly from the 'reduce – reuse – recycle' approach, that encourages non-wasteful consumption practices (reduce), the reuse of products where possible (reuse) and the recycling of the product where its use in current form has been exhausted (recycle).

**SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION:** Households who have solid waste removed by local authorities at least weekly.

Area	2011	2016	Total Increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Overstrand	91.5%	94.0%	7 957	1 591	5.6%
Overberg District	83.2%	87.1%	15 715	3 143	4.5%

Household access to refuse removal services in Overstrand has increased from 91.5 per cent in 2011 to 94.0 per cent in 2016. Household access to this service (additional 1 591 households annually) is more or less on par the total household growth (1 546 per annum on average over the period).

## 6

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom and security of the person. The safety of persons and property is therefore vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

The extent of crime in South Africa does however not only have a significant impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also affects the general economy. Crime hampers growth and discourages investment and capital accumulation. If not addressed with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

People's general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues, mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property-related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.

Note: Percentage change calculation will differ from the actuals reflected due to rounding down to per 100 000 population.

Data source: The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2017 Crime Statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) in October 2017. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by SAPS. Also note that although the crime data contained in the following section is for ease of reference depicted as a single calendar year, it is in actual fact referring to criminal activity within a financial year i.e. incidences of murder for 2016 is referring to occurrences within the period April 2015 to March 2017.

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

## MURDER



Area	2016	2017	% Change
Overstrand (per 100 000)	55	49	-9.8
Overberg District (per 100 000)	35	38	9.0

**Definition:** Murder is a social contact crime resulting in the loss of life of the victim, but excludes cases where the loss of life occurred as a result of a response to a crime, for example self-defence.

Crime remains a prominent issue in South Africa at a high socio-economic cost. Overall, the country has a very high rate of murder when compared to most countries.

Within the Overstrand area, the murder rate showed a decrease of 9.8 per cent from 55 in 2016 to 49 in 2017 (per 100 000 population), whereas the murder rate within the Overberg District increased by 9.0 per cent from 35 in 2016 to 38 in 2017. The murder rate nevertheless remains a grave concern throughout the Overberg District; especially in the Overstrand area where the number of murder cases are substantially higher when compared to the rest of the District.

## SEXUAL OFFENCES



Area	2016	2017	% Change
Overstrand (per 100 000)	145	158	9.1
Overberg District (per 100 000)	114	120	5.2

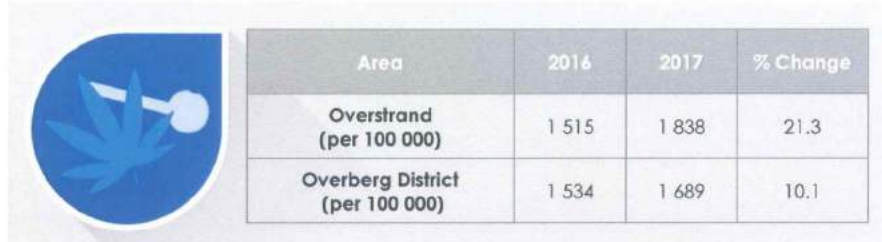
**Definition:** Sexual offences includes rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking.

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).

The cases of sexual offences in the Overstrand area increased by 9.1 per cent from 145 in 2016 to 158 in 2017 (per 100 000 population), whereas, the cases of sexual offences in the Overberg District area overall increased by 5.2 per cent from 114 in 2016 to 120 in 2017 (per 100 000 population).



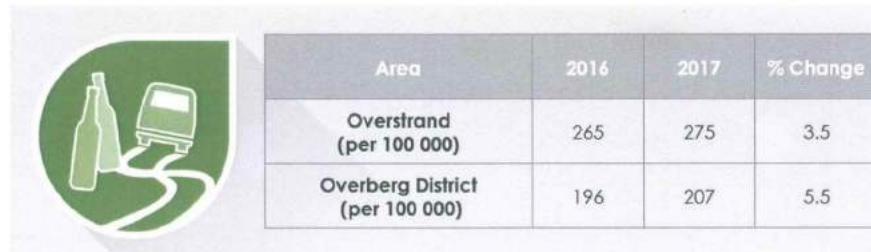
## DRUG-RELATED CRIMES



**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. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public. An increase in crimes of this nature may therefore reflect an increase in police.

Drug-related crimes have a negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy. Drug-related crimes within the Overstrand area shows a sharp increase towards 2017, up by 21.3 per cent from 1 515 cases in 2016 to 1 838 cases in 2017 (per 100 000 population). The Overberg Districts trend is also on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes increasing by 10.1 per cent from 1 534 in 2016 to 1 689 in 2017 (per 100 000 population).

## DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

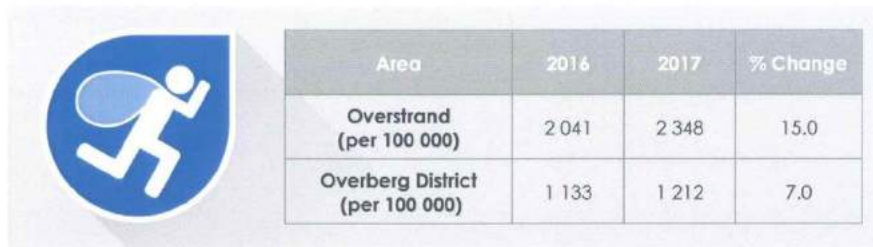


**Definition:** DUI refers to a situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Overstrand area show an increase of 3.5 per cent from 265 in 2016 to 275 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). In the Overberg District area, the number of cases increased by 5.5 per cent from 196 in 2016 to 207 in 2017 (per 100 000 population).

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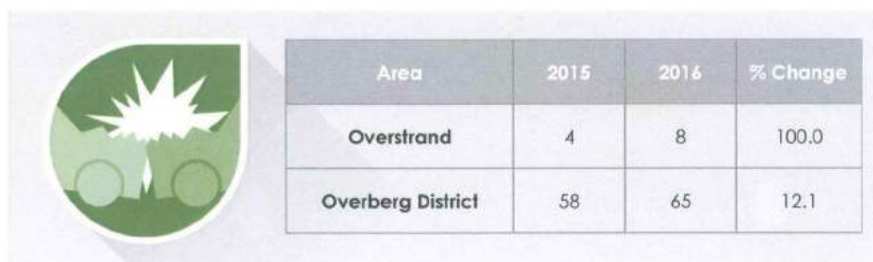
## RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



**Definition:** Residential burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. Residential burglary cases within the Overstrand area increased by 15.0 per cent from 2 041 in 2016 to 2 348 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). Residential burglaries within the Overberg District shows an increase of 7.0 per cent from 1 133 in 2016 to 1 212 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). The number of cases of residential burglaries crimes remain a serious concern throughout the Overberg District area, especially within Overstrand as it experienced a significantly higher rate of residential burglaries than the District.

## FATAL CRASHES



**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.

Above graphic indicates that in 2015 there were a total of 4 fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Overstrand Municipality. This number increased by 100 per cent to 8 in 2016. The number of fatal crashes in the broader Overberg District increased by 12.1 per cent from 58 crashes in 2015 to 65 in 2016.

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## ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	% Change
Overstrand	5	8	60.0
Overberg District	73	83	13.7

**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 – 44 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 8 fatal crashes occurred within the Overstrand region in 2016. Above table indicates that a total of 8 road users died in those crashes.

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

## 7

**THE ECONOMY**

Economic growth at the municipal level is essential for the attainment of economic development, the reduction of poverty and improved accessibility. Fostering this growth requires an in-depth understanding of the economic landscape within which each respective municipality operates.

Most municipalities within the Western Cape are currently experiencing hydrological drought conditions where the severe weather is affecting groundwater levels in natural springs, streams, reservoirs and dams to the extent that potable water has reached alarmingly low levels. An overview of the current economic reality facing the municipalities of the Western Cape would therefore not be complete without elaborating on the manner in which the drought impacts upon the short and medium term financial and economic sustainability of local authorities.





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## ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The economic sectors that contributed the most to the Overstrand area economy in 2015 were the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (24.1 per cent), the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (19.6 per cent), and the manufacturing (14.5 per cent) sectors. These sectors have been growing at above average rates over the last five years.

Overstrand GDP performance per sector, 2005 – 2016										
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2015	R million value 2015	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)					
			2005 - 2015	2010 - 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>322.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.9	315.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.9	5.4	-1.9	-5.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1	7.0	-0.4	2.5	2.3	0.8	2.7	6.5	0.4	-6.5
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>1 313.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Manufacturing	14.5	779.8	3.6	2.7	3.7	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.6
Electricity, gas and water	2.0	109.8	2.0	1.6	4.7	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	-5.2
Construction	7.9	423.3	3.2	0.3	-3.6	0.5	3.1	2.3	-0.6	-1.2
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>3 738.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	19.6	1 051.3	3.5	3.4	4.8	4.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	1.6
Transport, storage and communication	11.3	607.1	5.8	4.7	6.1	4.7	5.1	5.1	2.6	2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	24.1	1 297.6	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.1	0.9
General government	8.2	440.5	3.0	3.1	5.3	2.8	4.1	2.7	0.4	1.0
Community, social and personal services	6.4	342.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.1	0.6	0.5
<b>Total Overstrand</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 373.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector has been contracting since 2015, with a contraction of 1.9 per cent and a further contraction of 5.7 per cent in 2016, which can be attributed to the severe drought which started in 2015. The electricity, gas and water sector and the construction sector also contracted in 2016 by 5.2 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively. The slump in the construction sector can be attributed to a decrease in investment in the area or a decline in the demand for residential and commercial property. Changes in water consumption due to more conscientious water use from consumers in response to the drought conditions, as well as electricity capacity constraints have contributed to the contraction in the water, electricity and gas sector in 2016<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Overstrand Municipality MERO 2017 survey response.



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Overall, growth in the Overstrand municipal area has been declining since 2013, with decreasing to 0.6 per cent in 2016 which can be attributed to the contracting agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and the general decline in growth in the main economic sectors which are also affected by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector as well as national factors, such as rising national unemployment, high inflation, political instability and volatile exchange rates that are weakening the South African economy.

## LABOUR

Similar to the GDP contribution, the economic sectors that contributed the most to employment in the Overstrand area included the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (28.2 per cent), the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (15.0 per cent) and the community, social and personal services (13.5 per cent) sectors.

Overstrand employment growth per sector										
Sector	Contribution to employment (%)	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)					
	2015	2015	2005 - 2015	2010 - 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
<b>Primary Sector</b>	10.3	3 731	-723	818	-57	306	257	-139	451	-40
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.3	3 722	-719	821	-57	305	261	-139	451	-41
Mining and quarrying	0.0	9	-4	-3	0	1	-4	0	0	1
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	18.8	6 802	450	646	72	38	182	193	161	13
Manufacturing	8.5	3 073	169	204	30	-52	146	-6	86	6
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	75	33	14	3	6	2	1	2	4
Construction	10.1	3 654	248	428	39	84	34	198	73	3
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	70.8	25 554	8 664	4 655	701	806	1 100	926	1 122	-92
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	28.2	10 163	3 424	1 767	344	382	303	348	390	-43
Transport, storage and communication	6.2	2 247	1 256	660	54	145	190	31	240	-158
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	15.0	5 405	1 611	882	137	94	181	144	326	51
General government	7.9	2 863	790	324	121	55	49	168	-69	53
Community, social and personal services	13.5	4 876	1 583	1 022	45	130	377	235	235	5
<b>Total Overstrand</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34 087</b>	<b>8 391</b>	<b>6 119</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1 734</b>	<b>-119</b>

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The agriculture, forestry and fishing, the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation, and the transport sectors jointly shed 242 jobs in 2016. All the other economic sectors are expected to gain jobs in 2016 although only marginally which is in line with the decline in economic growth of these sectors. Employment creation in 2016 was not enough to surpass job losses, leading to a net decline of 119 jobs in the Overstrand area in 2016.

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Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
Overstrand	15.5	15.6	14.9	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.9	16.3	17.0	17.8	19.0
Overberg	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.9	11.0	11.4	12.1	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.5
Western Cape	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.8	16.1	16.4	17.0	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.7

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

Unemployment has been steadily rising in the Overstrand municipal area over the last decade, with an unemployment rate of 17.8 per cent recorded in 2015. In 2016, the unemployment rate of the Overstrand municipal area is estimated to have increased to 19.0 per cent, which is higher than that of the Overberg District (13.5 per cent) and marginally higher than that of the Province (18.7 per cent in 2016).

# 8

## INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

As economic theory and empirical work suggest that public investment in infrastructure will boost economic growth by stimulating related private sector investments – the so-called “crowding-in effect” – as well as providing a solid foundation for social development (Swilling, 2006). In South Africa the importance of infrastructure has not only been emphasised at national level but also at regional level. The Western Cape Government's main infrastructure budgets and investment, both in social and economic infrastructure over the 2017 MTEF, includes spending by provincial government departments and public entities; as well as spending on public private partnerships.

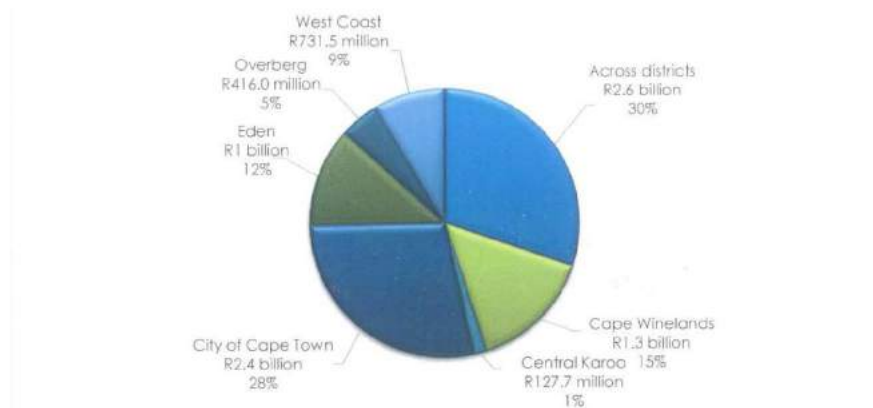
In the Western Cape, the region needs efficient transport systems, water and sanitation, telecommunications and power supplies in order to influence the standard of living of their populations and regional economic growth. There is, thus, a pressing need to determine whether government's strategy on infrastructure investment will yield the desired economic growth benefits at micro (i.e. project or sector level) or at national or macro level.



## PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

In fulfilment of Provincial Strategic Goal 1 (PSG 1: Grow the economy and create jobs), the Western Cape Government has dedicated R28.0 billion towards infrastructure development across the 2017 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). This amount will be spent on new assets, replacements assets maintenance and repairs, upgrades and additions, rehabilitation, renovation as well as the refurbishment of existing assets (Western Cape Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, 2017). Of this total, an amount of R26.1 billion has been set aside for physical infrastructure developments whilst R231.0 million and R1.7 billion will respectively be channelled towards broadband connectivity and public private partnerships.

The total Provincial Infrastructure budget for 2017/18 amounts to R8.6 billion which will be split amongst the various municipal districts by taking into consideration a wide array of socio-economic variables, most notably anticipated population growth trends as well as estimated economic growth potential, the latter being influenced largely by the 2014 Growth Potential Study of Towns (Donaldson et al, 2014). Below graph depicts the spatial distribution of provincial infrastructure spend for the 2017/18 financial year.



Source: Provincial Treasury, 2017

For the financial year 2017/18, the City of Cape Town assumes the majority of the Western Cape's infrastructure allocations with an estimated infrastructure spend of R2.4 billion (28 per cent of provincial allocation). The Cape Winelands region is another notable receiver of Infrastructure funding with approximately R1.3 billion (15 per cent of provincial allocation) allocated from the Provincial Government. As will be discussed during the course of this chapter, it's the mirroring of provincial infrastructure allocation with municipal infrastructure budgets and plans which will truly set the Municipality and the Province on a higher growth path and improved socio-economic environment.

## Provincial Infrastructure Allocations: Overberg District

There have been varying levels of infrastructure investments and development across the 131 towns outside the Cape Town Metropolitan areas. Some towns have solid development potential while others are declining. A number of growth factors have contributed to this decline (Donaldson et al 2010). Amongst these factors is a deteriorating infrastructure. Municipal infrastructure consists mainly of bulk treatment plants, pump networks, pump stations treatment works, reservoirs and distribution pipelines, electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure. In some municipalities' infrastructure remains under threat and requires increasingly more astute management whilst other municipalities have invested significantly in infrastructure provision and experience high growth rates.

The previous graph indicated that of the R8.6 billion total 2017/18 WCG infrastructure budget, an amount of R416.0 million (or 5.0 per cent) will be spent within the Overberg District. Below table depicts how this amount will be spent between the various local municipalities within the Districts.

Vote R'000	Overberg District	Swellendam	Theewaterskloof	Overstrand	Cape Agulhas
CapeNature	-	-	-	16 961	-
Education	-	-	40 000	25 000	-
Health	-	1 000	352	1 300	10 879
Human Settlements	-	3 350	72 621	31 670	20 450
Public Works	-	-	-	-	-
Roads	89 383	1 000	87 000	13 000	2 000
Social Development	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>89 383</b>	<b>5 350</b>	<b>199 973</b>	<b>87 931</b>	<b>33 329</b>

Source: Provincial Treasury, 2017

Above table presents the Provincial allocation for infrastructure in 2017/18 across the Overberg District. The Provincial expenditure on infrastructure is concentrated in Theewaterskloof (R200.0 million) followed by Overstrand (R88.0 million). Swellendam and Cape Agulhas display lower allocations in 2017/18.



## MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

### National and Provincial Transfers

The following table contains the total capital transfers and grants received by the Overstrand Municipality from National and Provincial Government over the 2017/18 MTREF. The information depicted below was obtained from the budget schedules within the Municipality's 2017/18 approved budget. The names of specific grants may therefore differ from their official wording.

The National Government recognises that infrastructure investment is the cornerstone to economic and social upliftment. To this end in 2004 the Government introduced a Municipal Infrastructure Grant to complement their capital budgets. Of the capital expenditure budget allocated to municipalities within the Cape Winelands a large percentage of it goes to Economic and Environmental Services and Trading Services (economic infrastructure) whilst the remainder goes to Governance and Administration and Community and Public Safety.

Funding Source R'000	Audited Outcomes			Current Year 2016/17 R'000	2017/18 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	2013/14 R'000	2014/15 R'000	2015/16 R'000		2017/18 R'000	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000
<b>National Government</b>	<b>26 068</b>	<b>23 068</b>	<b>31 647</b>	<b>25 718</b>	<b>26 330</b>	<b>27 404</b>	<b>35 358</b>
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	18 755	20 674	21 417	18 755	22 330	23 404	24 538
INEP	3 000	2 000	8 000	3 000	4 000	4 000	11 000
Neighbourhood Development Partnership	3 963	-	-	3 963	-	-	-
Finance Management	-	-	1 300	-	-	-	-
Municipal Systems Improvement	350	934	930	-	-	-	-
<b>Provincial Government</b>	<b>8 819</b>	<b>30 195</b>	<b>29 110</b>	<b>9 746</b>	<b>19 878</b>	<b>18 958</b>	<b>34 415</b>
Housing/Provincial Library Grant/S&R Grant/Fire Capacity/CDW	8 819	30 195	29 110	9 746	19 878	18 958	34 415
<b>Other Grant Providers</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Capital Transfers and Grants</b>	<b>34 887</b>	<b>55 803</b>	<b>60 757</b>	<b>34 887</b>	<b>55 803</b>	<b>60 757</b>	<b>34 887</b>

Source: Overstrand Municipality, 2017/18 Approved Budget Schedules (SA18)

However, budgetary constraints call for an investigation into the types of infrastructure that would influence growth within the municipality. "Priority should be given to infrastructure programmes that contribute to regional integration" (NDP, 2012: 159). These include projects such as revising transport links and improving access to energy or water as they form a vital part of the Western Cape economy. The region is blessed with a well-maintained road infrastructure although it does face severe challenges in the provision of a public transport network.

In 2017/18 the largest amount of funds continued to go towards Infrastructure in the guise of the MIG (R22.330 million) and the Provincial Government Grant for various votes (R19.878 million) by far exceeds other line item allocations for 2017/18.

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The Municipality will apply the allocations received from above specified funding sources to prioritise the following projects for 2017/18:

Municipal Vote	Project description	2017/18 R'000	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Transport	C1000 Hermanus-Gansbaai	10 000	120 000	120 000
Transport	C968 Hermanus Bypass	-	40 000	120 000
Education	Qhayiya SS	25 000	19 309	15 000
Human Settlements	3002-xx - Hawston (548 units) IRDP	-	6 000	24 000
Human Settlements	3090-02 - Gansbaai South Blompark (464 services) IRDP	2 000	10 000	13 200
Health	C1810022: Gansbaai - Gansbaai Clinic - Upgrade and Additions	1 000	4 000	14 000
CapeNature	Kogelberg Nature Reserve: Phase 2	16 961	-	-
Human Settlements	3021-xx - Stanford West (600 services) IRDP	-	-	15 000
Human Settlements	3005-03 - Zwellihle Swartdamweg BNG Site C (132 units) IRDP	13 560	-	-
Human Settlements	3002-01 - Hawston (843 services) IRDP	5 000	7 500	-

Source: Overstrand Municipality, 2017/18 Approved Budget Schedules (SA36)

It is clear that the Municipality is prioritising human settlements, followed by education and roads infrastructure. These projects all align to the Municipality's developmental needs outlined within the 2017/18 Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

## SOURCES

### 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2017*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2017*

### 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*

### 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2017*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2017*

### 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2017; own calculations*
- Income inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Indigent households: *Department of Local Government, 2017*

## SOURCES

### 5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*

### 6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2017*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2017*

### 7. Economy

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

### 8. Infrastructure Development

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Provincial Treasury, 2017*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Municipal Budget Schedules (SA18 & SA36)*