

**Provincial Government Western Cape
Provincial Treasury**

**Regional Development Profile:
Overberg District**

2010

Working paper



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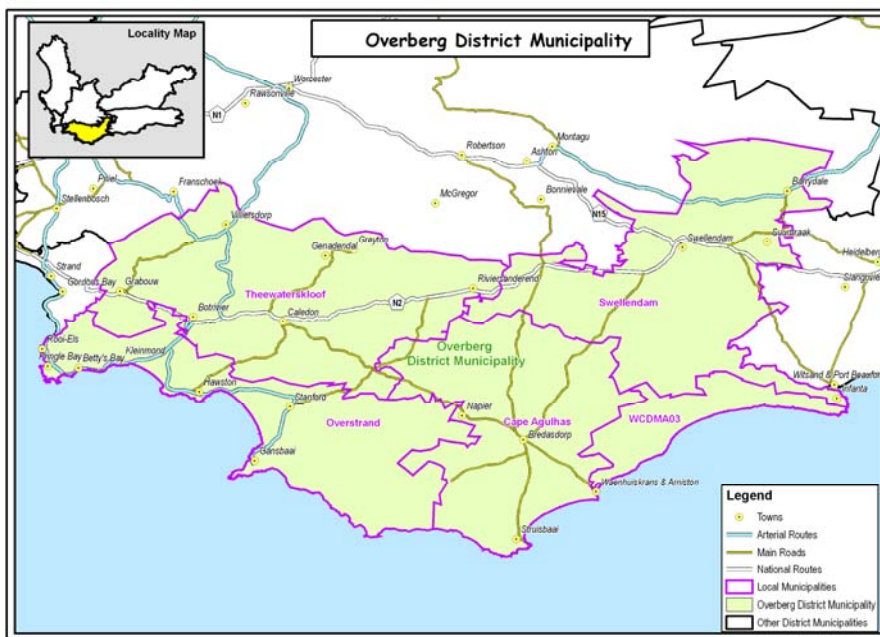
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1

Overberg District Municipality



List of Municipalities

- Theewaterskloof
- Overstrand
- Cape Agulhas
- Swellendam

Overberg District Municipality at a glance

Population					
Number	2001	2007	% Share	2001	2007
Total	203 518	212 784	African	19.8	20.0
Male	102 637	105 103	Coloured	59.2	59.36
Female	100 881	107 682	White	20.9	20.1
Dependency ratio (%)	50.2	50.2	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.3
Education					
Literacy rate (%) 14 years and older	2007				
	74.3				
Health					
Number of PHC facilities	2010				
	52				
Immunisation (full) %	97.8				
Crime (number of reported cases)					
	2007/08	2009/10			
Drug-related crimes	2 241	2 631			
Total sexual crimes	392	429			
Murder	104	114			
Poverty levels					
	2007				
Number of people accessing social grants	28 961				
	2010/11				
Number of indigent households	13 409				
Household income levels					
	2001	2009			
Annual income >R0< R18 000 (% share)	25.0	17.1			
Annual income >R18 000< R42 000(% share)	35.2	18.8			
Unemployment rate (%)					
	2001	2007			
Total	22.4	17.7			
Male (% share)		44.0			
Female (% share)		56.0			
Labour concentration: Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing, community services, construction					
Access to Basic service delivery					
(% share of households)	2001	2007			
Formal dwellings	80.4	88.0			
Informal dwellings	13.0	10.1			
Electricity	83.9	94.1			
Flush toilets	84.5	93.6			
Water (piped water)	99.0	98.0			
Refuse removal (local authority/private)	80.3	92.8			
Economy					
	2001	2009			
GVA'R (R'billion)	5.322	6.579			
Leading sectors: Manufacturing (21.5 per cent); finance & business services, catering & accommodation (18.6 per cent) and agriculture (18.2 per cent)					
GVA'R growth rate (average%)					
	2001 - 2009				
Overberg District Region	2.7				
Western Cape	4.3				

Introduction

The aim of this profile is to assist the Overberg District Municipality in acquiring credible data to inform planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The indicators identified include: demographics, socio-economic status, labour, economy, service delivery and governance. The indicators captured in the profile provide a fair reflection of the socio-economic status of the municipality. Valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical space. It is however noted that data could not be sourced for all the indicators.

This profile uses data¹ primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative and other data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

Overberg District Municipality includes the local municipalities such as Theewaterskloof, Overstrand, Cape Agulhas, Swellendam and Overberg District Management Area.

The GVA-R contribution increased from R5.322 billion in 2001 to R6.579 billion in 2009. The leading sector contributors to Overberg's economy in 2009 were: manufacturing (21.5 per cent); finance & business services, catering & accommodation (18.6 per cent) and agriculture (18.2 per cent).

The Municipality has improved access to basic services for all households and attempted to implement sound governance and administrative practices.

¹ A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

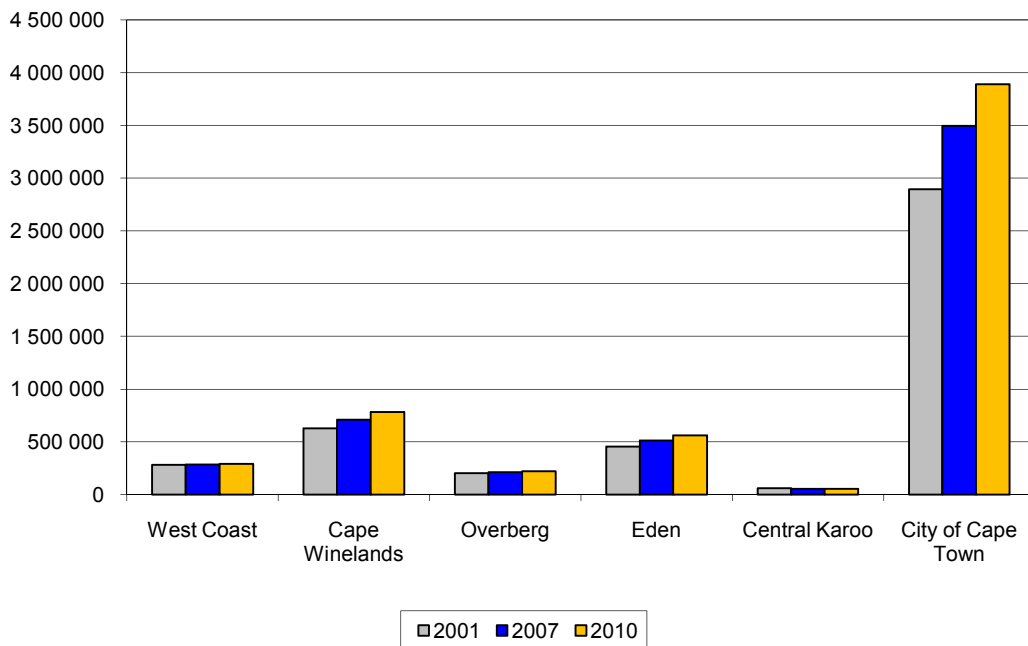
1. Demographic Trends

The *demographics* of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status that is relevant for informing government policy decisions with respect to the nature and quantum of service to be delivered. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide and measure with which to target the delivery of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels and quality of services. Important demographic characteristics that will be highlighted within this section include: population, age, gender and racial distribution.

1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also provides a planning measure to assist budget planners to match the available resources to address the relative demand for services.

Figure 1 Comparison of Overberg’s Population to Western Cape, 2007

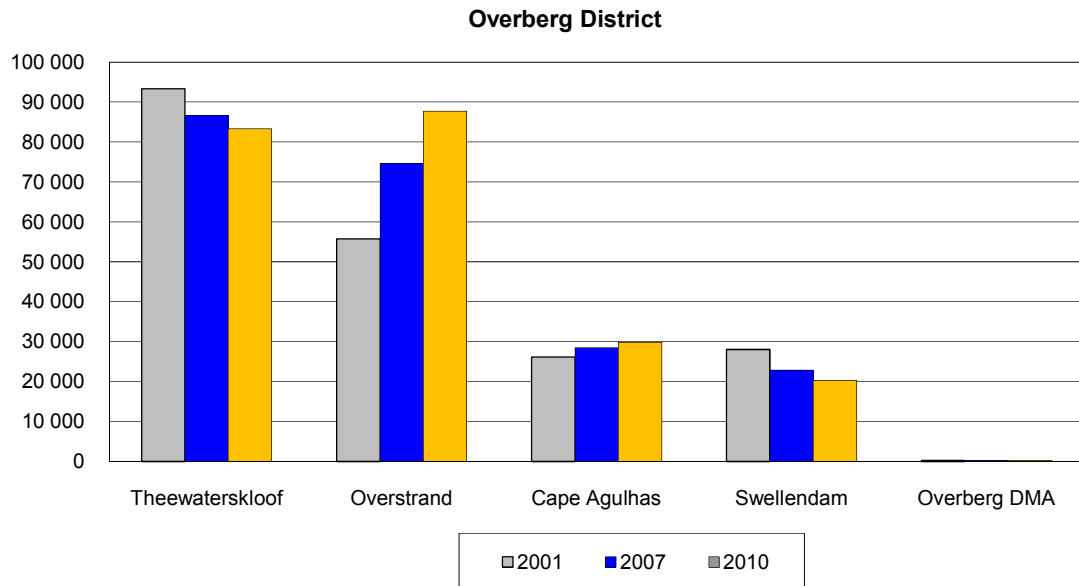


Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007, Department of Social Development

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the population across the different district regions in the Western Cape Province. The 2007 Community Survey estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.3 million people, of which 212 784 people (4 per cent) resided in Overberg District. The most populous regions in 2007 are the City with 3.5 million people (66.3 per cent), followed by Cape Winelands with 712 411 people (13.5 per cent) and Eden District with 513 306 (or 9.7 per cent).

The population of Overberg District grew at an annual average rate of 0.7 per cent from 203 518 in 2001 to 212 784 in 2007. According to the population projections of the Department of Social Development, the population is expected to increase by an annual average rate of 0.8 per cent from 212 784 in 2007 to 221 434 people by 2010.

Figure 2 Population distribution across the municipalities within Overberg, 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

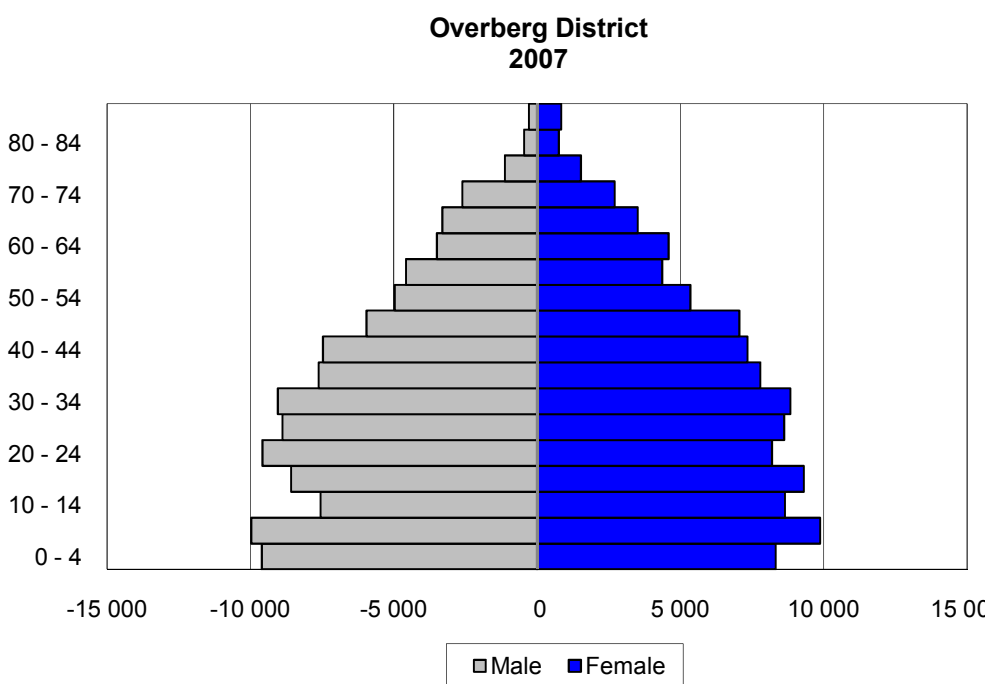
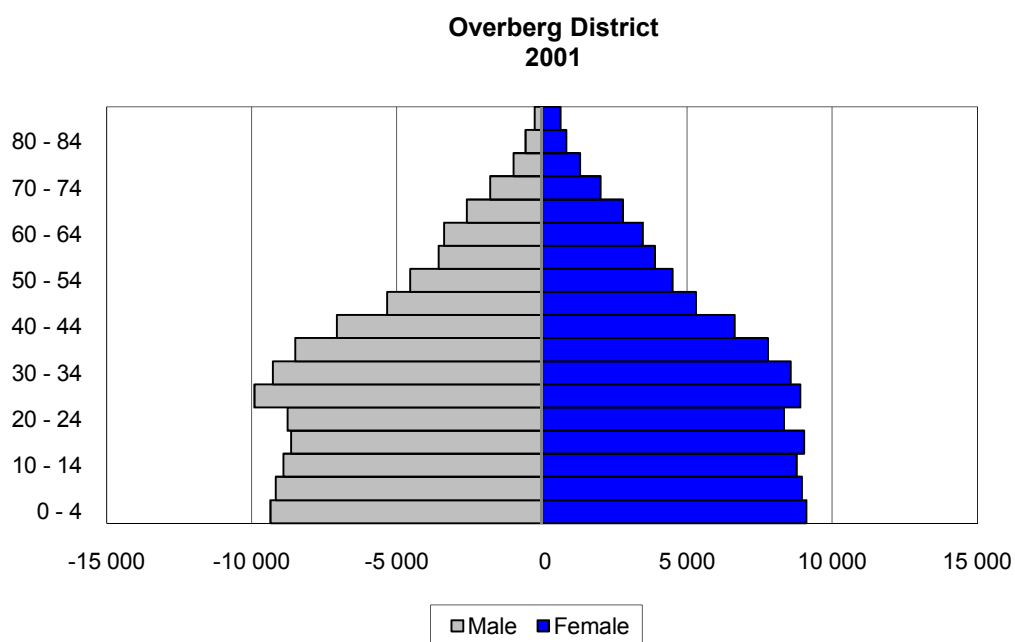
The 2007 Community Survey highlights Theewaterskloof as the most populous municipality in the Overberg region at 86 721 people, followed by Overstrand at 74 546 people and Cape Agulhas at 28 445 people in 2007. The least populated municipal areas within the Overberg region in 2007 are Swellendam at 22 831 people and the District Management Area (DMA) at 249 people².

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 3 illustrates changes in Overberg District's population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of Overberg District will particularly highlight growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located and to target government, civil society and non-governmental programmes more effectively.

² Note that the disaggregated total population figures for the municipalities in Figure 2 does not equate to the total population figure quoted in Figure 1, due to an anomaly in the database.

Figure 3 Overberg's population pyramids for 2001 and 2007



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

1.2.1 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely: children (0 – 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2001, Overberg District population composition was as follows: children at 26.7 per cent, economically active population at 66.6 per cent and persons aged 65 and

older at 6.8 per cent of the population. In 2007, Overberg District population composition was as follows: children at 25.4 per cent, economically active population at 66.6 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 8.1 per cent of the population.

The youth³ share of the population reduced from 35.1 to 33.4 per cent from 2001 to 2007. Accordingly, the combined share of the children and youth of the total population reduced from 61.8 to 58.8 per cent of Overberg District's population.

The child dependency ratio⁴ lowered from 40.1 per cent in 2001 to 38.1 in 2007 whilst the aged dependency ratio increased from 10.2 per cent to 12.1 per cent over the same period. However the overall dependency ratio remained unchanged at 50.2 per cent in 2001 to 2007.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

The gender ratio in 2001 was 101.7 males per 100 females and it lowered to 97.6 males per 100 females in 2007. The male population increased at an average annual rate of 0.4 per cent, while the female population increased at an average annual rate of 1.1 per cent over the 2001 to 2007 period.

Age cohort 0 to 4 and 20 to 24 proportionally indicates a larger male population in Overberg District. This changes from age cohorts 45 upwards where there appears to be a sharp decline in the male population. Within the elderly groups, the gap between men as compared to women widens to 83.2 males per 100 females. This decline in the number of men could be attributed to economic migratory factors or mortality amongst men.

1.3 Population Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the labour force and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

³ Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

⁴ Child dependency ratio is calculated by taking the children divided by the economically active population.

Table 1 Overberg's population groups according to race, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007	Average Annual Growth rate 2001 - 2007 %
African	40 328	19.8	20.0	0.9%
Coloured	120 434	59.2	59.6	0.9%
Indian or Asian	277	0.1	0.3	14.4%
White	42 482	20.9	20.1	0.1%
Total	203 521	100.0	100.0	

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Table 1 illustrates Overberg District's population distribution by race. The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Overberg District in both 2001 (59.2 per cent) and 2007 (59.6 per cent), growing at a rate of 0.9 per cent between 2001 and 2007. The White racial group's share of the total population reduced from 20.9 to 20.1 per cent from 2001 to 2007. The African racial group's share of the total population increased from 19.8 to 20 per cent from 2001 and 2007, which is almost on par with the White racial group in 2007. The Indian/Asian racial group is relatively small compared to the other racial groups and remained below 0.5 per cent of the total population in 2001 and 2007.

2. Socio-economic Development

The indicators highlighted in this section attempt to provide some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile outlines some of the education, health, safety and security, household income, gender dynamics, as well as information on the number of individuals accessing social grants and the type of grants accessed within the Overberg District municipal area.

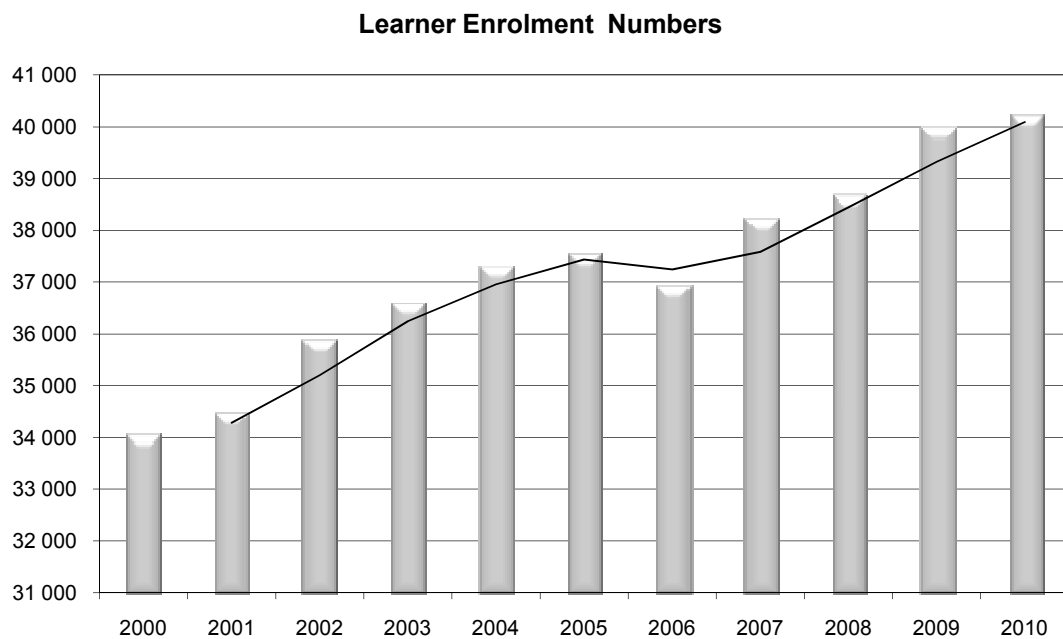
2.1 Human Development and Education

2.1.1 Learner Enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile as well as some sense of projected learner growth, provides a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. This is particularly, but not exclusively, true for Grade 9 and 12 which are both points of exit in the formal schooling of learners. Having a sense of the exit points allow the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to FET (Further Education and Training) colleges and while jointly planning with the National Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information is further used by local government and business partners in the region to look at the feeder demands for job seekers as well as assist them in the types of career choices made by learners in a region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as efforts to retain skills in the region or develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient technical careers, including those of engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

Figure 4 Overberg's learner enrolment numbers from 2000 to 2010



Source: Department of Education, EMIS database, 2010

Figure 4 shows the trend in enrolment numbers of learners in Overberg District. The number of learners enrolled in schools in the Overberg Region increased by an annual average rate of 1.7 per cent from 34 073 learners in 2000 and increased to 40 209 learners in 2010.

In 2010, there were 13 287 (33 per cent) learners in the foundation phase (Grades R to 3), 14 436 (35.9 per cent) in the primary phase (Grades 4 to 7) and 12 362 learners (30.7 per cent) in the secondary phase (Grades 8 to 12).

Overberg has eighty two schools of which fifty nine are no fee⁵ schools. Overberg has one school (Qhayiya Secondary School) located in the outskirts of Hermanus that has been designated a Maths, Science & Technology (MST) school. MST schools places an increasing focus on mathematics, science and technology as part of the

⁵ No fee schools refer to schools where learners are not required to pay tuition fees.

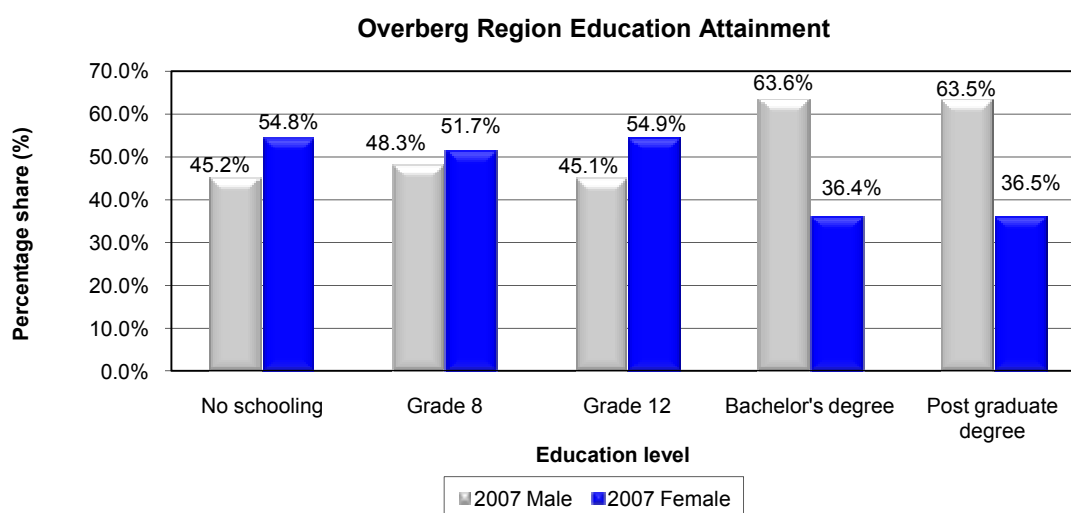
schooling curriculum, in an effort to improve the proficiency of students in mathematics, science and technology.

Southern Cape Further Education and Training College⁶ (FET) has one campus located in Theewaterskloof Municipality in 2010.

2.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the inhabitants of a municipal area is that it allow the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the inhabitants of the region. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses to a municipal area while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area. It further equips the municipality with the relevant information in making presentations to businesses, industries and satellite offices where relocation of institution is a consideration.

Figure 5 Educational attainment of Overberg's population as at 2007



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The information on educational attainment was collected from the responses of residents in the Overberg Region in the 2007 Community Survey. Figure 5 compares the educational attainment gender profile of Overberg District population in 2007. The differences in the level of educational attainment are less prominent for the following categories; no schooling, Grade 8 and 12. The most significant difference in the level of education between the males and females lies in tertiary education. Males account for 63.6 per cent and 63.5 per cent of graduates and post-graduates respectively. Females, on the other hand, account for 36.4 per cent and 36.5 per cent of graduates and post-graduates.

⁶ 2009 FET Website

2.1.3 Literacy Rates

The information in Table 2 was sourced from the Department of Social Development since it tracks literacy rates per municipality as an indicator pertaining to poverty alleviation. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years of formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

Table 2 Comparison of Literacy rates across the Overberg district municipalities in 2007

Literacy rate	2007
Cape Agulhas	84.5%
Theewaterskloof	74.3%
Overstrand	67.4%
Swellendam	67.1%
Overberg DMA	34.8%
Overberg region	74.3%

Source: Department of Social Development, 2009

As shown in Table 2, Cape Agulhas Municipality has the highest literate population in Overberg in 2007 at 84.5 per cent, followed by Theewaterskloof Municipality at 74.3 per cent and Overstrand Municipality at 67.4 per cent. On the other hand, Overberg DMA has the least literate population in Overberg in 2007 at 34.8 per cent. The overall literacy rate for the Overberg Region is 74.3 per cent.

2.2 Health

This section of the profile highlights the current health infrastructure, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in the Overberg District municipal area.

2.2.1 Access to Health Facilities

Table 3 shows the number of primary health care (PHC) facilities available in the Overberg District Municipal area.

In the 2010 financial year, a total of 52 PHC facilities were located within the Overberg District Municipal area. The District has four District Hospitals, one Community Day Centre's, 22 Clinics, 11 Satellite Clinic's and 14 Mobile facilities. As shown in the table, the PHC facilities are primarily located in Theewaterskloof and Overstrand due to it being the most populous municipalities within Overberg. The Department of Health indicated that in 2010, there are 25 emergency service vehicles (EMS) and 8 ambulance stations operating in Overberg.

Table 3 Access to Health Facilities

	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
Overberg District	0	1	22	11	14	4	0	52
Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	0	1	7	2	9	1	0	20
Overstrand Local Municipality	0	0	8	4	0	1	0	13
Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Swellendam Local Municipality	0	0	5	1	3	1	0	10
Overberg DMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Furthermore as at June 2010 the Department of Health reports that Overberg District has 43 TB clinics, 4 Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) sites and ART patient load of 2 386 patients. Theewaterskloof Municipality has the highest ART patient load 1 088 patients followed by Overstrand Municipality with 1 013 ART patients.

2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professionals to serve at the primary health care facilities is a further determinant of quality health care.

Table 4 Health Care Professionals at Primary Health Care facilities in 2009 & 2010

Overberg District	2009	2010
Primary Healthcare Doctors	5	6
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	15	15
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses	89	88
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	64	62

Source: Department of Health, 2010

Table 4 shows that a total of 21 doctors and 150 professional nurses have been employed by the Department of Health to render health services to patients attending the PHC facilities in Overberg District in 2010. This It should be noted that these totals exclude health professionals employed within the private sector.

2.2.3 Burden of Disease

Table 5 shows immunisation for children under the age of 1 for three categories – fully, tuberculosis and measles.

Table 5 Full Immunisation for Children under the age of 1⁷

Fully immunised <1year	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Cape Agulhas M	358	517	69.2%	402	506	79.4%	449	487	92.2%
Overstrand M	979	1 188	82.4%	1 135	1 001	113.4%	1 245	1 222	101.8%
Swellendam M	406	585	69.4%	443	597	74.2%	620	568	109.2%
Theewaterskloof M	1 773	2 141	82.8%	1 689	1 942	87.0%	1 688	1 815	93.0%
Overberg DM Sub-total	3 516	4 431	79.4%	3 669	4 046	90.7%	4 002	4 092	97.8%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Table 6 BCG Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

BCG dose <1yr	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Cape Agulhas M	384	517	74.3%	385	506	76.1%	424	487	87.1%
Overstrand M	1 031	1 188	86.8%	1 019	1 001	101.8%	1 176	1 222	96.2%
Swellendam M	478	585	81.7%	467	597	78.2%	429	568	75.6%
Theewaterskloof M	1 255	2 141	58.6%	1 253	1 942	64.5%	961	1 815	53.0%
Overberg DM Sub-total	3 148	4 431	71.0%	3 124	4 046	77.2%	2 990	4 092	73.1%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Table 7 Measles Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

Measles 1st dose coverage (at 9 months)	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Cape Agulhas M	361	571	69.8%	402	506	79.4%	479	487	98.4%
Overstrand M	985	1 188	82.9%	1 136	1 001	113.5%	1 259	1 222	103.0%
Swellendam M	409	585	69.9%	448	597	75.0%	645	568	113.6%
Theewaterskloof M	1 823	2 141	85.1%	1 700	1 942	87.5%	1 672	1 815	92.1%
Overberg DM Sub-total	3 578	4 431	80.7%	3 686	4 046	91.1%	4 055	4 092	99.1%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

The immunisation coverage for full immunisation increased from 79.4 per cent in 2006/07 to 97.8 per cent in 2009/10. Swellendam at 109.2 per cent recorded the highest immunisation rate in 2009/10 whilst Cape Agulhas recorded the lowest immunisation rate at 92.2 per cent in 2009/10.

The (BCG) immunisation coverage for tuberculosis increased from 71 per cent in 2006/07 to 73.1 per cent in 2009/10. Overstrand at 96.2 per cent recorded the highest immunisation rate in 2009/10 whilst Theewaterskloof recorded the lowest immunisation rate at 53 per cent in 2009/10.

Immunisation coverage for measles increased from 80.7 per cent in 2006/07 to 99.1 per cent in 2009/10. Swellendam at 113.6 per cent recorded the highest immunisation rate in 2009/10 whilst Theewaterskloof recorded the lowest immunisation rate at 92.1 per cent in 2009/10.

⁷ 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. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100% because more than 100% of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning should take into cognizance the importance of security and justice in building livable communities.

The analysis in this section will only be limited to serious crimes like murder, rape and drug related crimes.

Table 8 Selected crimes reported in Overberg, 2003/04 and 2009/10

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	108	126	94	112	104	92	114
Total sexual crimes	419	476	403	353	392	418	429
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	3 637	2 354	1 747	1 630	1 495	1 871	2 203
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	1 691	2 443	2 307	2 137	2 241	2 371	2 631
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	293	440	511	487	578	628	729

Source: SAPS

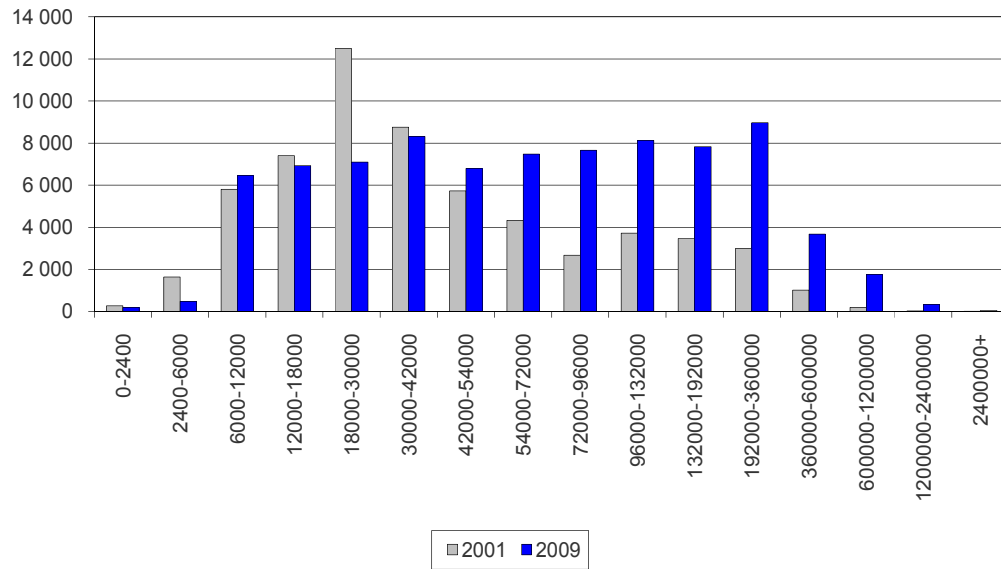
Table 8 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located throughout the Overberg District area over the period 2003/04 and 2009/10. The total number of contact crimes namely, murders increased by an annual average rate of 0.9 per cent from 108 to 114 cases from 2003/04 to 2009/10 and total sexual crimes increased by 0.4 per cent from 419 to 429 cases between 2003/04 to 2009/10. Drug related crimes increased at an annual average rate of 7.6 per cent from 1 691 to 2 631 cases, while driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs increased by annual average rate of 16.4 per cent from 293 to 729 incidents.

The number of burglaries at residential premises decreased by an annual average rate of 8 per cent from 3 637 to 2 203 cases from 2003/04 to 2009/10.

2.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community, i.e. whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or a rich community. More importantly household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief and tariff rate policies.

Figure 6 displays the annual household income levels within Overberg District Municipality for 2001 and 2009.

Figure 6 Annual household income levels within Overberg, 2001 and 2009

Source: IHS Global Insight

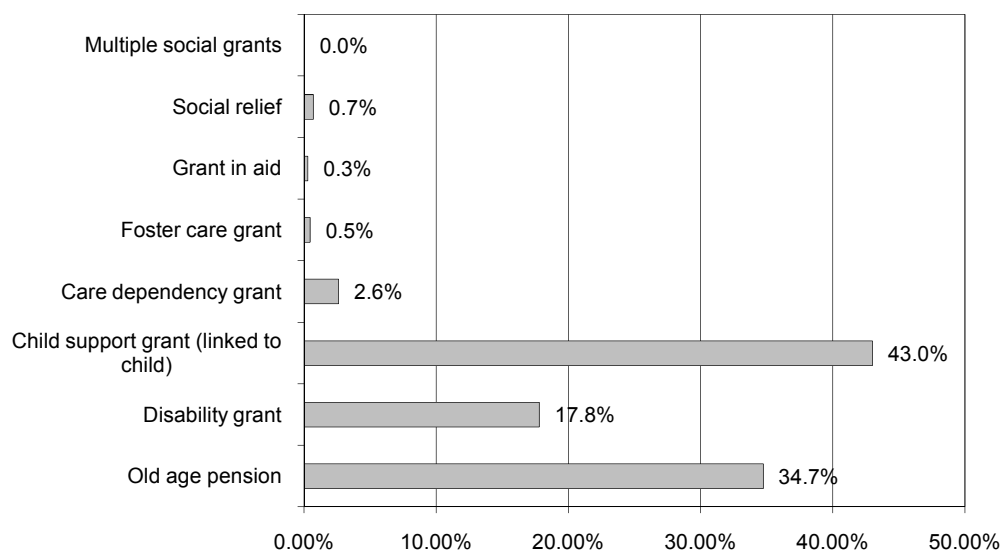
In 2001, 60.1 per cent of households earned income between R0 to R42 000; 27.2 per cent earned between R42 000 to R132 000; 12.3 per cent between R132 000 and R600 000 and 0.4 per cent earn above R600 000.

In 2009, 35.9 per cent of households earned income between R0 to R42 000; 36.6 per cent earned between R42 000 to R132 000; 24.9 per cent between R132 000 and R600 000 and 2.6 per cent earn above R600 000.

This demonstrates a shift in earning power can be observed in that the number of people earning at the lower end of the scale has decreased noticeably while the people in the middle to upper ends of the scale has increased significantly.

2.5 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. Although the grants are a life line to recipients and their families, tottering on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Figure 7 Social grants per category

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Figure 7 shows the distribution of social grants by category in Overstrand Municipality. There were 28 961 beneficiaries which accessed social grants in Overberg in 2007. The child support grants (43 per cent), old age pension (34.7 per cent) and disability grants (17.8 per cent) together account for 95.5 per cent of all social grants accessed.

The municipality offers additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and property rates. According to the information gathered from the different municipalities in the Overberg Region, 13 409⁸ households have been registered as indigents in 2010/11.

3. Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed but seeking work. Many factors influence how workers are utilised and how much they are paid, including qualities of the labour force itself (such as health, level of education, distribution of special training and skills, and degree of mobility), structural characteristics of the economy (e.g., proportions of heavy manufacturing, technology, and service industries).

⁸ Figures provided by municipalities to the Department of Local Government, as at September 2010.

3.1 Labour Force Employment Status

Table 9 outlines the labour trends in Overberg District. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active⁹ population. The potential economically population in the Overberg Region accounted for 142 702 people in 2007.

Table 9 Overberg Labour Force

Year	Potentially economically active population (15 - 65)	Labour force	**LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	*Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2001	136 742	92 202	67.4	71 564	20 638	22.4
2007	142 702	96 562	67.7	79 423	17 139	17.7

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Unemployment rate is calculated as the share of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

** LFPR: Labour Force Participation Rate, economically active relative to the potentially economically active people

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area increased from 136 742 in 2001 to 142 702 in 2007, meaning that 5 960 more people were available for employment in the municipal area. The labour force¹⁰ grew at an average annual rate of 0.8 per cent over the period 2001 to 2007, with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increasing marginally from 67.4 per cent in 2001 to 67.7 per cent in 2007.

Employment increased by 1.8 per cent during the period 2001 to 2007, while the unemployment rate declined from 22.4 per cent to 17.7 per cent over the same period. The data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the job market entrants and participants.

⁹ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

¹⁰ Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15-65 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

Table 10 Overberg District Profile of Labour Force¹¹

	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Theewaterskloof	39 979	41	32 514	40.9	7 465	43.6	18.7
Overstrand	33 569	35	25 470	32.1	8 099	47.3	24.1
Cape Agulhas	13 246	14	12 346	15.5	900	5.3	6.8
Swellendam	9 705	10	9 029	11.4	676	3.9	7.0
Overberg DMA	64	0	64	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Overberg District*	96 562	100	79 423	100.0	17 139	100.0	17.7

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

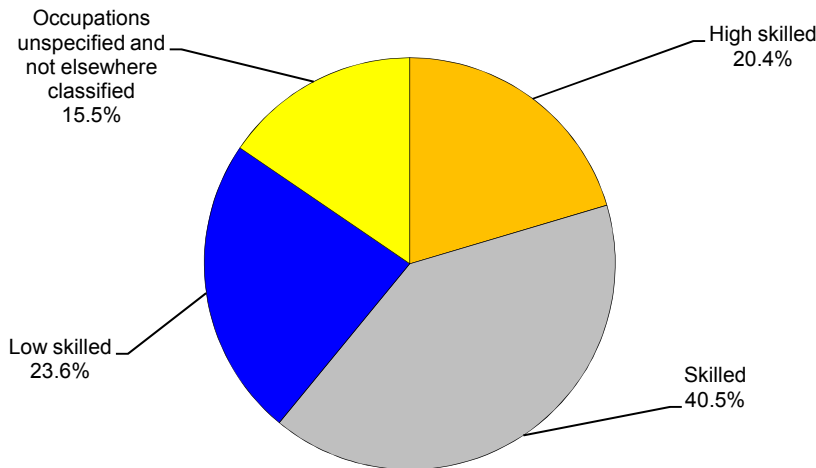
Table 10 shows the labour status profile across the Overberg district municipalities in 2007. Theewaterskloof Municipality has the highest labour participation rate (LFPR) in Overberg constituting 41.4 per cent of the total labour force, followed by Overstrand with 34.8 per cent and Cape Agulhas with 13.7 per cent. The total ratio of unemployment in the district is however highest in Overstrand Municipality with an unemployment rate of 24.1 per cent. Theewaterskloof Municipality has the second highest unemployment rate of 18.7 per cent.

After the DMA, Swellendam Municipality have the lowest labour force and the lowest ratio of unemployed in the district.

3.2 Skill profile of Labour Force

Figure 8 outlines the skill profile of the labour force in the Overberg District. The labour force is classified into three main categories namely, high skilled, skilled and low skilled. Low skilled occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

¹¹ Weighting of the data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

Figure 8 Skill level of the labour force in Overberg District for 2007

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Of the 96 562 person employed in 2007, there were 15.5 per cent of the occupations that could not be specified into the predetermined categories. Skilled workers in Overberg District Municipality in 2007 accounted for 40.5 per cent of the labour force. Low skilled¹² workers and high skilled workers accounted for 23.6 per cent and 20.4 per cent, respectively.

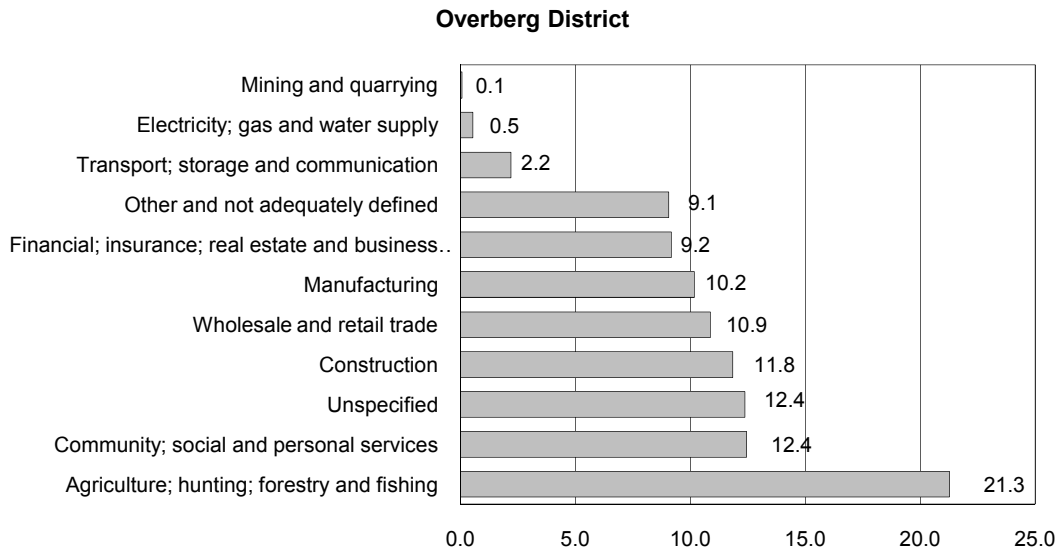
The Community Survey of 2007 indicated that the low skilled¹³ occupations accounted for 23.6 per cent of employment, while skilled and high skilled accounted for 40.5 per cent and 20.4 per cent in 2007, respectively. A significant percentage (15.5 per cent) of respondents was recorded as unspecified.

3.3 Industry Employment

Figure 9 highlights the contribution of the various sector to provide employment in 2007.

¹² Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations (are occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement); skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant & machine operators & assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials & managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

¹³ Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations (are occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement) include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant & machine operators & assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials & managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

Figure 9 Contribution to employment by industry in 2007

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 highlighted that the biggest employment contributors were: agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing (21.3 per cent) and community, social & personal services (12.4 per cent) and construction (11.8 per cent). A significant percentage of survey respondents were recorded as other and not adequately defined (9.1 per cent) and unspecified (12.4 per cent). The unspecified sector performed on par with community, social & personal services.

3.4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have differing policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

Table 11 outlines the labour force per gender, population group and age cohort in Overberg District as it relates to the Western Cape.

Table 11 Labour Force comparative per gender, population group and age cohort

Categories	Unemployment rate within group		Percentage share of the labour force		Percentage share of unemployed	
	Western Cape	Overberg District	Western Cape	Overberg District	Western Cape	Overberg District
Gender						
Male	19.2	14.7	52.9	53.0	45.7	44.0
Female	25.5	21.1	47.1	47.0	54.3	56.0
Population group						
African	36.6	32.9	31.9	23.6	52.7	43.8
Coloured	19.8	15.8	48.1	59.2	43.1	52.7
Indian or Asian	10.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.0
White	4.3	3.7	18.7	17.1	3.6	3.5
Age						
15 - 19	53.4	35.8	4.8	6.5	11.5	13.1
20 - 24	37.3	28.3	14.7	14.0	24.6	22.2
25 -34	24.2	20.3	31.1	30.1	34.0	34.4
35 - 44	15.7	13.1	26.4	24.7	18.8	18.3
45 - 54	11.9	9.9	16.2	16.8	8.7	9.4
55 - 65	7.5	5.6	6.8	7.9	2.3	2.5

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

3.5 Gender Profile

In 2007, the unemployment rate for males in Overberg District was 14.7 and the percentage share of the unemployed males at 44 per cent. Both the unemployment rate and the percentage share of unemployment males are lower than the Western Cape of 19.2 per cent (rate) and 45.7 per cent (ratio) respectively.

The unemployment rate of females is significantly higher than the males at 21.1 per cent but lower than the rate of unemployment in Western Cape. The percentage share of unemployed females is also significantly higher than that of their male counterparts at 56 per cent and higher than the Western Cape at 54.3 per cent.

Males' share of the total labour force accounted for 53 per cent and the females accounted for the remaining 47 per cent, on par with the Western Cape ratio of 52.9 per cent for males and 47.1 per cent for females.

3.5.1 Racial profile of unemployment

Unemployment in Overberg was concentrated within the Coloured and African racial groups in 2007. The Coloured racial group had the largest share of unemployment in the district in 2007 at 52.7 per cent followed by the African racial group at 43.8 per cent. Unemployment amongst the African racial group is significantly lower than the Western Cape ratio (52.7 per cent) whilst unemployment amongst the Coloured racial group is significantly higher than the Western Cape (43.1 per cent). Together the Coloured and African racial groups make up 96.5 per cent of the unemployed in Overberg.

Unemployment was the lowest amongst the Indian/Asian racial groups at 0 per cent whilst the White racial group accounted for the remaining 3.5 per cent of the unemployed in Overberg.

3.5.2 Unemployment by age cohort

Unemployment within Overberg District in 2007 is the greatest among the youth (age 15-34 years), as shown above in Table 11 accounting for 69.7 per of unemployment amongst the potentially economically active population. Unemployment amongst age groups 25 to 34 is disproportionately high at 34.4 per cent. Unemployment is less pronounced in age cohort 35 to 65 which indicates that the labour market in the district is unable to absorb the younger population.

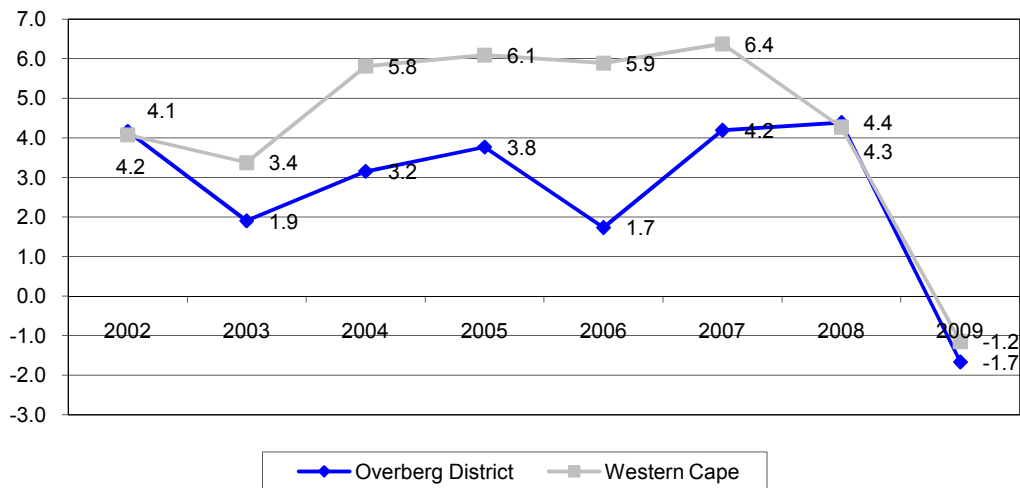
4. Economy

A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

4.1 Economic growth

The total regional gross value added in the region (GVA-R)¹⁴ of Overberg District increased at an annual average of 2.7 per cent from R5.322 billion in 2001 to R6.579 billion in 2009.

Figure 10 Comparison of Overberg economy growth rates to the Western Cape growth rates, 2001 - 2009



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data, 2010

¹⁴ GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.

On average, Overberg's economy grew at an annual average rate of 2.7 per cent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to the provincial growth rate of 4.3 per cent. Overberg District economy recorded a significant decline from 4.4 per cent in 2008 to -1.7 per cent in 2009 whilst the Western Cape economy, recorded a decline from 4.3 per cent to -1.2 per cent over the same period.

4.2 Sectoral Growth and Contributions

Table 12 shows sectoral contribution to Overberg's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 of the nine identified sectors as per Provincial Treasury's analysis (Primary/Secondary) and does not represent the entire make-up of the total GVA-R for Overberg.

Table 12 Comparison of municipal contribution to Overberg District GVA-R, 2005 prices

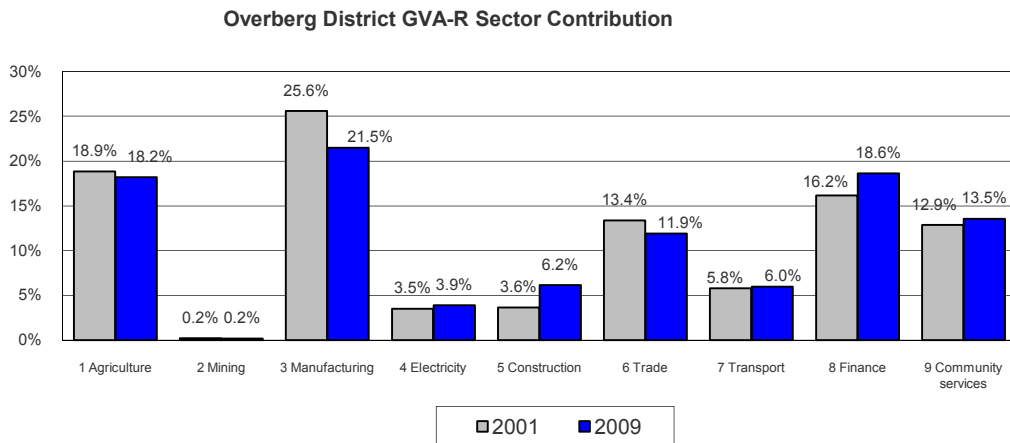
Overberg District	2001	2009	Average Annual Growth Rate: 2001-2009
1 Agriculture	1 004 385	1 198 818	2.24%
2 Mining	10 858	11 809	1.05%
3 Manufacturing	1 361 295	1 414 674	0.48%
4 Electricity	187 095	256 078	4.00%
5 Construction	193 824	405 435	9.66%
6 Trade	711 354	783 706	1.22%
7 Transport	308 038	391 712	3.05%
8 Finance	860 621	1 225 996	4.52%
9 Community services	684 619	890 887	3.35%

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data, 2010

The construction sector within Overberg experienced the sharpest annual average growth over the 2001 to 2009 period at 9.7 per cent, followed by finance sector at 4.5 per cent, electricity at 4 per cent. The Community services sector also experienced steady growth over the assessed period with 3.4 per cent average annual growth.

The manufacturing and mining sectors grew sluggishly at 0.5 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively from 2001 and 2009.

Figure 11 Comparison of municipal contribution to Overberg District GVA-R, 2001 - 2009



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data, 2010

Figure 11 shows the different sectors' contributions to Overberg GVA-R in 2001 and 2009. The proportional contribution of the manufacturing sector decreased from 25.6 to 21.5 per cent from 2001 to 2009, the finance & business services, catering & accommodation sector contribution increased proportionally from 16.2 to 18.6 per cent from 2001 to 2009. The agricultural sector's contribution marginally decreased from 18.9 to 18.2 per cent from 2001 to 2009. The mining sector was still the smallest contributing sector in 2009 contributing less than 0.5 per cent proportionally of the GVA-R in 2001 and 2009.

5. Built Environment

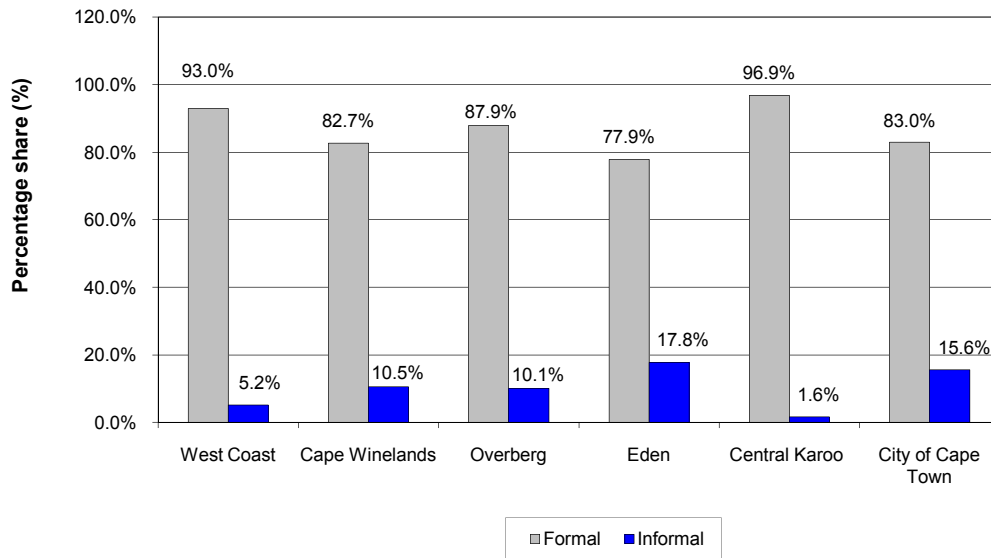
Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and accompanied services available to households of Overberg.

5.1 Dwellings

5.1.1 Western Cape Comparative

Figure 12 shows the percentage of households that are categorised as formal/informal dwellings and compares household dwelling types across the Western Cape districts in 2007.

Figure 12 Comparison of dwelling types across the Western Cape, 2007



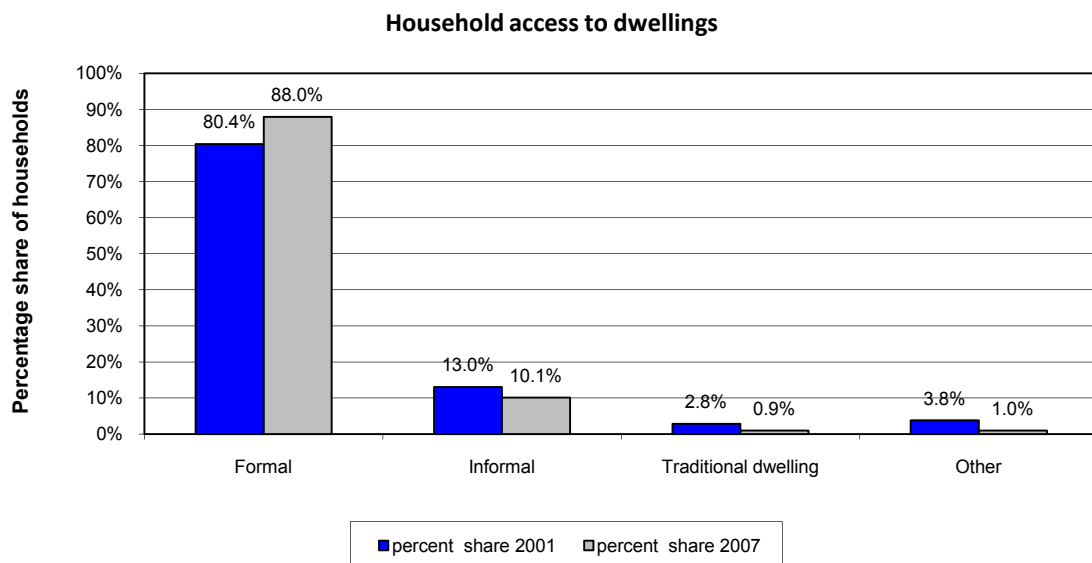
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

As can be seen in the figure, the greater majority of dwellings in the Western Cape are formal. Approximately 10.5 per cent of the dwellings in Overberg constitute informal dwellings whilst 87.9 per cent are formal.

5.1.2 Overberg District Comparative

Figure 13 shows the access to different types of dwelling across Overberg District. Overall, the proportion of traditional dwellings and other declined significantly 16.6 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively over the 2001 - 2007 period.

Figure 13 Dwelling type occupied by households in Overberg

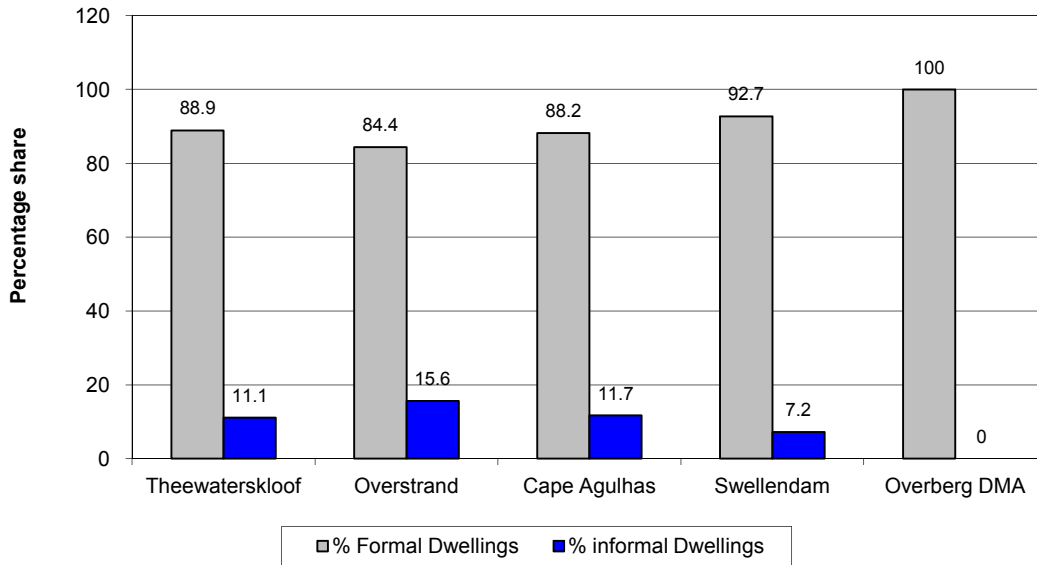


Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Other includes ship, boat, caravan or tent, worker's hostel (bed/room), as well as anything that was not specified.

The formal dwellings proportionately increased from 80.4 per cent to 88 per cent of the total number of dwellings from 2001 to 2007. On the other hand, informal dwellings decreased from 13 to 10.1 per cent whilst traditional and other dwellings' share marginally decreased from 2.8 to 0.9 per cent and other dwellings reduced from 3.8 to 1 per cent respectively over the same period.

Figure 14 Comparison of dwelling types across the Overberg District municipalities 2007



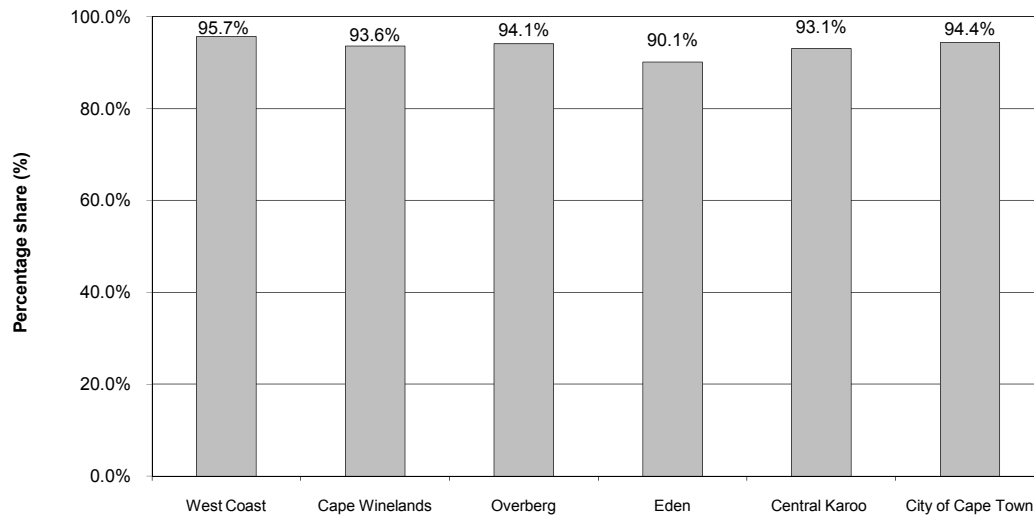
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, Overberg DMA had the largest percentage share of households residing in formal dwellings in the Overberg region at 100 per cent, followed by Swellendam (92.7 per cent) and Theewaterskloof (88.9 per cent). The largest share of informal dwellings in 2007 was located in Overstrand Municipality at 15.6 per cent and Cape Agulhas at 11.7 per cent.

5.2 Energy

5.2.1 Western Cape Comparative

Figure 15 shows the difference in household accessibility to electricity across the Western Cape districts in 2007.

Figure 15 Comparison of access to electricity across the Western Cape, 2007

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Household access to electricity equates to 93 per cent and above for all households in the Western Cape. In 2007 94.1 per cent of the households in Overberg had access to electricity.

5.2.2 Overberg District

Table 13 highlights the level of access to electricity that the communities of the region enjoy.

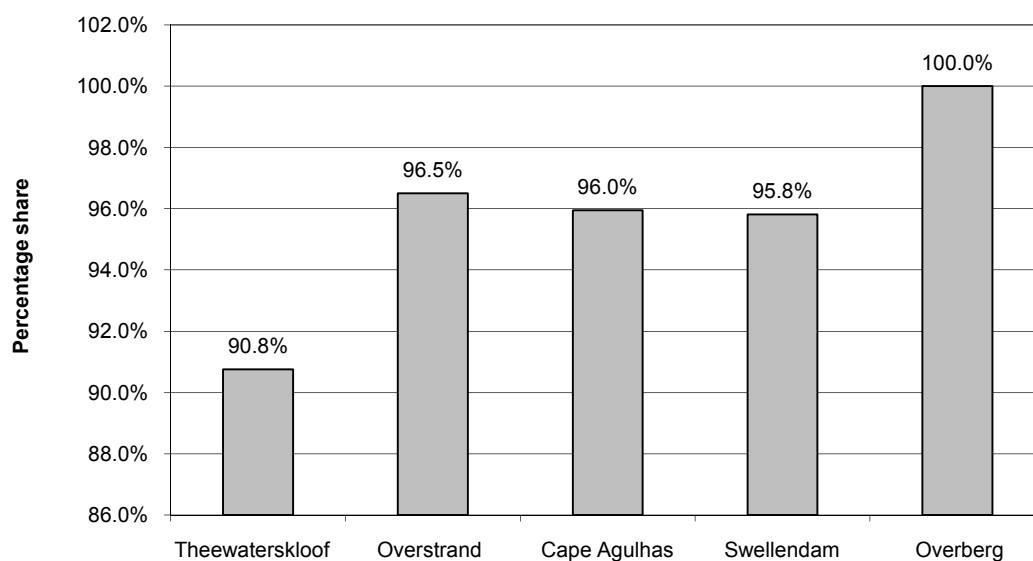
Table 13 Main type of energy source/fuel used for lighting by households in Overberg

Energy sources	census 2001	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Electricity	49 112	83.9%	94.1%	2.4%
Gas	132	0.2%	0.2%	-0.8%
Paraffin	3 253	5.6%	2.5%	-12.2%
Candles	5 873	10.0%	2.5%	-20.2%
Solar	48	0.1%	0.0%	-13.6%
Other	151	0.3%	0.6%	16.4%
Total	58 569	100.0%	100.0%	0.4%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity provided energy to 83.9 per cent of households, making it the leading energy source. In 2007, electricity (94.1 per cent) remained the leading energy source used by households for lighting, followed by paraffin and candles (2.5 per cent each). The number of households with access to electricity within Overberg grew at an average annual rate of 2.4 per cent over the 2001 to 2007 period. The use of candles, gas, paraffin and solar energy as a source of energy by households declined over the period 2001 to 2007.

Figure 16 Comparison of electricity across the Overberg District municipalities, 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

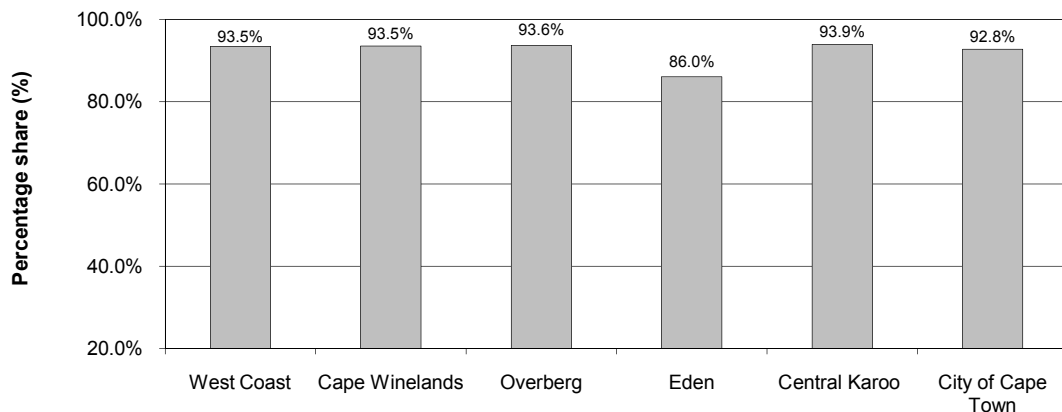
In 2007, 100 per cent of the households in the Overberg DMA had access to electricity followed by Overstrand (96.5 per cent) and Cape Agulhas (96 per cent). Theewaterskloof was ranked the lowest with 90.8 per cent of households had access to electricity in 2007.

5.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings.

5.3.1 Western Cape Comparative

Figure 17 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Western Cape, 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Figure 17 shows the difference in household accessibility to flush toilet sanitation facilities across the Western Cape districts in 2007. In 2007, household access to flush toilet sanitation throughout the Western Cape averaged above 86 per cent. Overberg had the second highest percentage access to sanitation (93.6 per cent) in 2007 after Central Karoo (93.9 per cent).

5.3.2 Overberg District

Table 14 Main Toilet facilities used by households

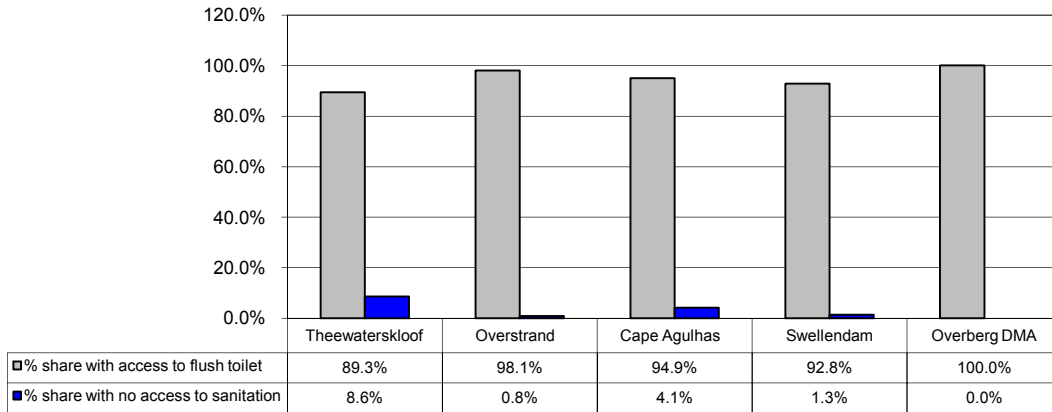
Sanitation	Census 2001	Percent share of households 2001	Percent share of households 2007	Annual Average growth 2001 - 2007 %
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	37 890	64.7%	87.4%	5.6%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	11 618	19.8%	6.2%	-17.2%
Dry toilet facility	0	0.0%	0.8%	N/A
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	938	1.6%	0.3%	-23.3%
Pit latrine without ventilation	960	1.6%	0.1%	-37.4%
Chemical toilet	682	1.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Bucket latrine	904	1.5%	0.8%	-10.9%
None	5 577	9.5%	4.3%	-11.9%
Total	58 569	100.0%	100.0%	0.4%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2007, 93.6 per cent of all households in Overberg had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage system or septic tank). In 2007, dry toilet facilities and bucket latrines represented the second biggest source of sanitation facilities to households in Overberg at 0.8 per cent each. Municipalities within the Overberg District had made headway in eradicating the bucket toilet system, with the use of bucket toilets systems declining on average by 10.9 per cent over the 2001 to 2007

period. Despite the inroads the Overberg municipalities has made in improving overall access to sanitation, 4.3 per cent of all households in Overberg still reported having no access to sanitation facilities in 2007.

Figure 18 Comparison of sanitation across the Overberg District municipalities 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

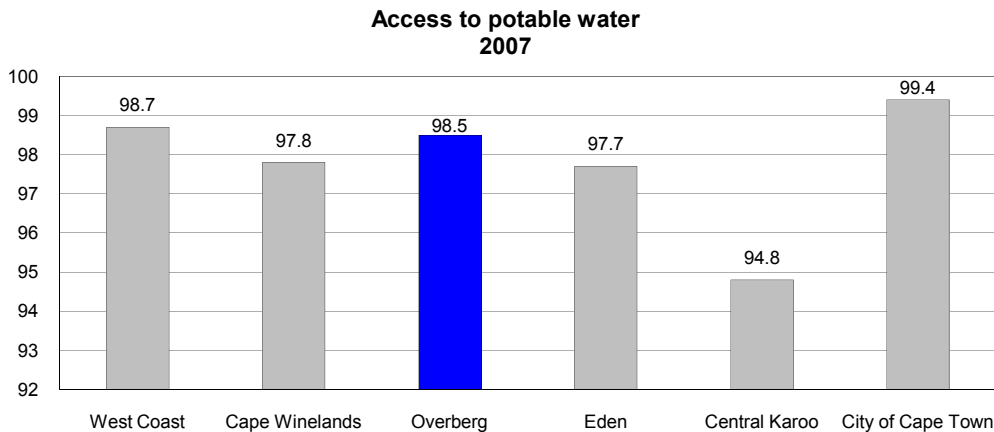
In 2007, Overberg DMA had the largest percentage share with access to flush toilets in the Overberg region at 100 per cent, followed by Overstrand Municipality (98.1 per cent) and Cape Agulhas (94.9 per cent). The largest proportion of households with no access to sanitation in 2007 was located in Theewaterskloof Municipality at 8.6 per cent.

5.4 Water

Water is the sustaining source of life and hence access to safe and potable water is a priority service delivery.

5.4.1 Western Cape Comparative

Figure 19 Comparison of access to piped water across the Western Cape, 2007



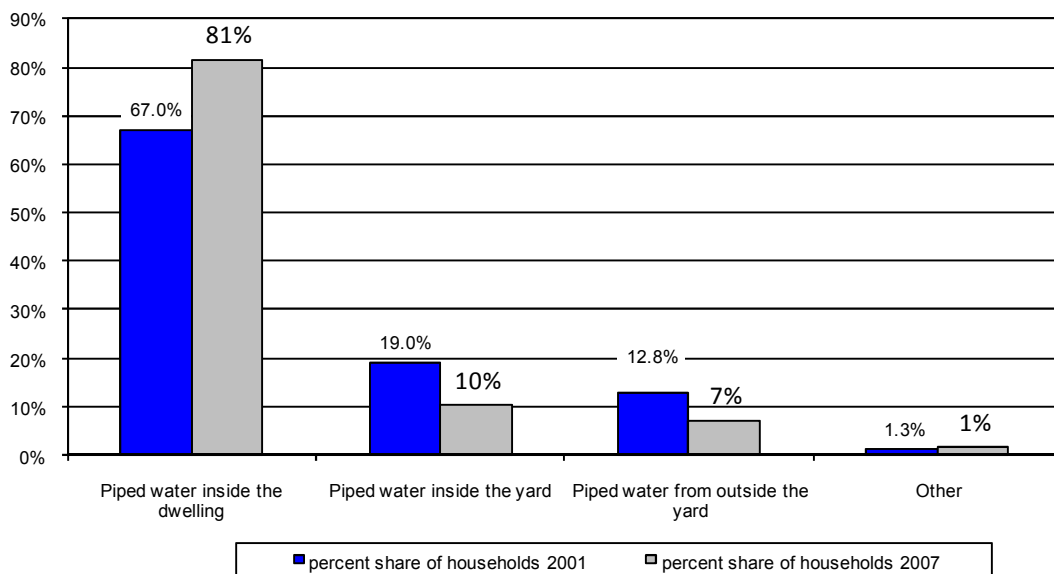
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Figure 19 shows the household accessibility to potable water across the Western Cape districts in 2007. In 2007, household access to piped water across the Western Cape averages above 90 per cent of all households. In 2007, 98.5 per cent of all households in Overberg had access to piped (or potable) water. Central Karoo had the lowest percentage of households with access to piped (or potable water) at 94.8 per cent of households.

5.4.2 Overberg District

Household access to piped water inside the dwelling in Overberg improved over the period 2001 to 2007, from 67 per cent in 2001 to 81 per cent in 2007.

Figure 20 Main source of water used by households

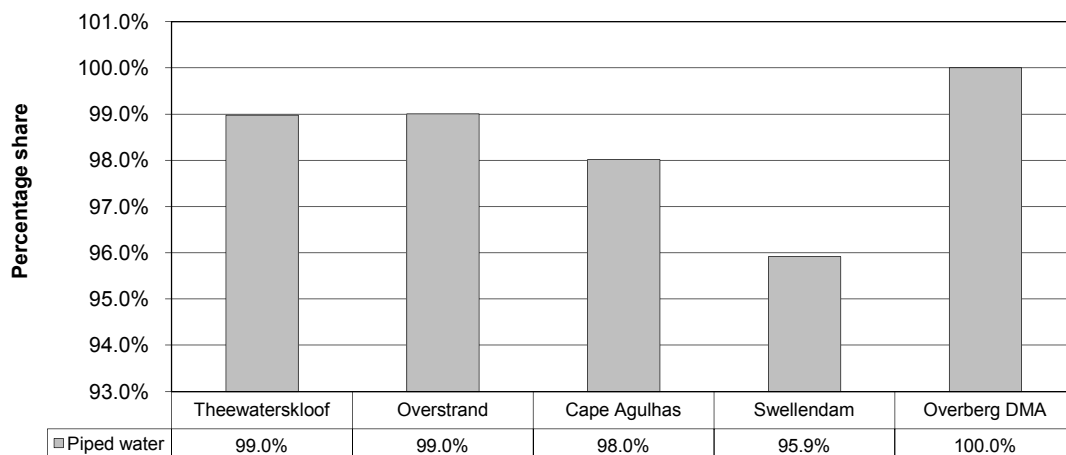


Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Other includes borehole, spring, dam, pool, river, stream, water vendor and rainwater tank.

Access to piped water inside the yard accounted for 10 per cent of all household access to water in 2007, down from 19 per cent in 2001. Access to piped water outside the yard accounted for 7 per cent of all household access to water in 2007, down from 13 per cent in 2001. The percentage share of households in Overberg district accessing alternative water sources such as boreholes, spring, dam, pool, river, stream and rainwater remained unchanged at 1 per cent in 2001 and 2007.

Figure 21 Comparison of access to piped water across the Overberg District municipalities 2007



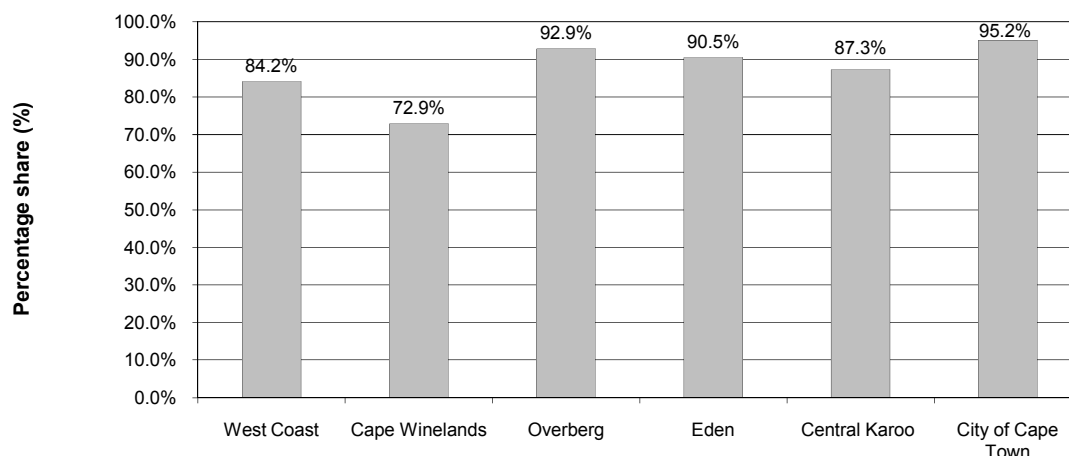
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, Overberg DMA had the largest percentage share with access to piped water in the Overberg region at 100 per cent, followed by Overstrand Municipality (99 per cent) and Theewaterskloof Municipality (99 per cent). Swellendam Municipality is the lowest ranking municipality with access to piped water at 95.9 per cent.

5.5 Refuse Removal

Figure 22 shows the difference in household accessibility to refuse removal services¹⁵ across the Western Cape districts in 2007.

Figure 22 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

¹⁵ Analysis focuses on refuse removal services by local authority/private company.

In 2007, Overberg is one of the three leading Western Cape districts in terms of household accessibility to refuse removal services at 92.9 per cent of all households. Cape Wineland's had the lowest percentage of households with access to refuse removal services at 72.9 per cent.

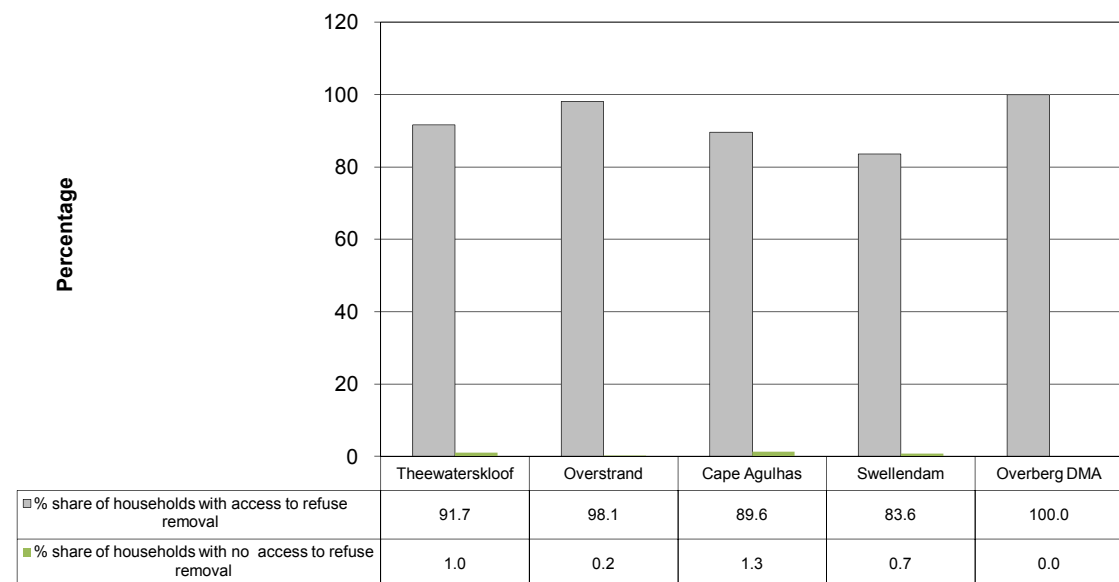
Table 15 Main source of refuse removal services used by households

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	% Share of households 2001	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	46 078	1	1	0
Removed by local authority/private company less often	961	0	0	0
Communal refuse dump	1 522	0	0	0
Own refuse dump	9 371	0	0	0
No rubbish disposal	638	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	58 570	1	1	0

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007

Refuse removal is mainly be delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company. Refuse removal services by local authority/private company was the leading refuse removal source for households in Overberg at 92.8 per cent in 2007. Access to refuse removal services by local authority/private company grew at an average annual rate of 2.9 per cent between 2001 and 2007.

Figure 23 Comparison of refuse removal across the Overberg District municipalities 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, Overberg DMA had the largest percentage share of households with access to refuse removal in the Overberg region at 100 per cent, followed by Overstrand Municipality (98.1 per cent) and Theewaterskloof Municipality (91.7 per cent). The largest share of households with no access to refuse removal in 2007 was located in Cape Agulhas Municipality at 1.3 per cent.

5.6 Roads

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. Better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

Roads facilitate movement of both men and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development and brings national integration. It furthermore provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfils the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 16 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the Overberg District.

Table 16 Overberg District Roads

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel	Total
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution		
National	176.14	0.00	176.14	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Trunk	350.25	0.00	350.25	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Main	374.03	128.93	502.96	74.4%	25.6%	100.0%
Divisional	151.12	1 238.41	1 389.53	10.9%	89.1%	100.0%
Minor	49.29	1 527.39	1 576.68	3.1%	96.9%	100.0%
Total	1 100.83	2 894.73	3 995.56	27.6%	72.4%	100.0%

Source: Department of Transport and Public Works (WC)

The total roads area that covers Overberg District amounts to 3 995.6 kilometers. Overall 1 100.8 kilometers (27.6 per cent) constitute surfaced roads and 2 894.73 kilometers (72.4 per cent) are gravel roads.

6. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

This section reflects the audited outcomes and budget projections of the municipalities comprising Overberg District.

Municipal Budget Outcomes

Table 17 Municipal budget outcomes for 2008/09

Municipality	2008/09		Audited outcome TOTAL R'000	Estimated outcome CAPITAL R'000	2009/10		2010/11		TOTAL R'000
	Audited outcome CAPITAL R'000	Audited outcome OPERATING R'000			Estimated outcome OPERATING R'000	Estimated outcome TOTAL R'000	Capex Budget R'000	Opex Budget R'000	
	Cape Agulhas	24 594			107 910	132 504	23 281	125 002	
Overstrand	174 209	399 771	573 980	134 810	524 621	659 431	161 809	708 005	869 814
Swellendam	25 655	92 742	118 397	88 136	96 171	184 307	84 992	111 552	196 544
Theewaterskloof	60 724	208 657	269 381	86 384	249 442	335 826	83 052	277 118	360 170
Overberg District Municipality	3 003	93 115	96 118	2 750	103 274	106 024	13 662	109 407	123 069
Total	288 185	902 195	1 190 380	335 361	1 098 510	1 433 871	375 527	1 354 814	1 730 341

Source: Audited outcome figures from AFS, Appendix E(2) and projections from draft budgetary documentation

Table 17 shows that the budget of the Overberg region increased from R1.190 billion in 2008/09 to R1.434 billion and R1.730 billion in the two outer years, respectively.

The budgetary growth in the region can be attributed to an increase in operating budget from R902.195 million the 2008/09 financial year to R1.099 billion in 2009/10 increasing further to R1.355 billion in 2010/11. Similarly, the capital budget increases from R288.185 million in the 2008/09 financial year to R335.361 million in 2009/10 increasing further to R375.527 million in 2010/11.

The system of intergovernmental transfers to municipalities is intended to assist them in combating poverty and strengthening their own capacity to provide services.

Table 18 Provincial Payment and Estimate in comparison with Transfers

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- piation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
							2009/10	2009/10			
Department of the Premier											
Provincial Parliament											
Provincial Treasury											
Department of Community Safety	6 914	8 717	9 699	11 777	12 348	12 564	13 381	6.50	14 184	14 594	
Department of Education	271 388	306 781	361 028	405 733	418 195	418 195	464 544	11.08	502 880	531 603	
Department of Health	83 797	178 254	211 800	211 185	222 487	232 412	254 380	9.45	271 976	288 296	
Department of Social Development	6 828	8 235	10 564	11 524	11 524	12 074	13 014	7.79	16 551	18 151	
Department of Human Settlements	37 263	37 338	26 184	59 729	67 229	67 229	70 346	4.64	80 913	77 348	
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	670	1 051	40				120				
Department of Transport and Public Works	166 271		80 479	135 230	145 973	145 973	178 426	22.23	200 055	175 734	
Department of Agriculture	15 928	14 836	16 152	21 000	26 000	26 000	24 420	(6.08)	26 953	26 953	
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	8 601	4 124	18 523	22 053	22 053	22 053	19 213	(12.88)	20 498	21 536	
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	500	2 389	1 507	2 691	2 691	2 691	1 931	(28.24)	2 032		
Department of Local Government				784	832	832	808	(2.88)	494	513	
Total	598 160	561 725	735 976	881 706	929 332	940 023	1 040 583	10.70	1 136 536	1 154 728	
Total Transfers to Overberg Municipality	49 524	47 920	36 011	66 820	73 225	73 225	78 506	7.21	83 439	77 861	
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	8.28	8.53	4.89	7.58	7.88	7.79	7.54	(3.15)	7.34	6.74	

Source: 2010 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Table 18 shows the total projected provincial government investment in the Overberg District Municipality from 2006/07 including the 2010/11 MTREF. The total provincial government spending over the 2010/11 MTREF period in Overberg District Municipality amounts to R3.332 billion.

The largest share of the provincial spending flows from Education followed by Health with a total investment of R1.499 billion and R814.652 million respectively over the 2010/11 MTREF. Thereafter, the Department of Transport and Public Works and the Department of Human Settlements makes the biggest investment and total spending of R554.215 million and R228.607 million over the 2010/11 MTREF respectively.

Table 19 Provincial allocations to Overberg District

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- piation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier	115										
Izimbizo	115										
Visitor Centre at Cape Town Stadium											
Department of Health	1 684	2 165	1 687	416	1 549	1 549		(100.00)			
Personal Primary Health Care Services	120										
Integrated Nutrition											
Global Fund	1 564	2 165	1 687	416	1 549	1 549		(100.00)			
HIV and AIDS											
Department of Social Development	2 000	1 000									
Multi-purposes Centres	2 000	1 000									
Department of Human Settlements	40 061	37 209	29 859	58 745	67 845	67 845	70 346	3.69	80 913	77 348	
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	31 955	36 760	23 976	58 745	66 245	66 245	69 846	5.44	80 913	77 348	
Settlement Assistance											
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant						1 000	500	(50.00)			
Accreditation Assistance											
Local Government Master Planning Grant	251	249				450	450	(100.00)			
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery	5 000		5 883								
Disaster Relief Grant (2004 floods)	2 855										
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant (Flood Disaster 2006)											
Housing Consumer Education Grant		200				150	150	(100.00)			
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	670	1 051	40				120				
Spatial Planning	610	1 051									
Cleanest Town Competition	60		40				120				
Department of Transport and Public Works	2 006	2 519	1 549	4 184	404	404	5 301	1212.13			
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	2 006	2 519	1 549	4 184	404	404	5 301	1212.13			
Department of Agriculture		9									
Vehicle Licences		9									
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	180										
Signage	180										
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	500	2 389	1 507	2 691	2 691	2 691	1 931	(28.24)	2 032		
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	500	1 500		1 000	1 000	1 000		(100.00)			
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		889	1 507	1 691	1 691	1 691	1 931	14.19	2 032		
2010 FIFA World Cup: Green Point Stadium Construction											
Department of Local Government	2 308	1 578	1 369	784	736	736	808	9.78	494	513	
Fire Fighting Assistance		200	255	280	280	280	333	18.93			
Provincial Management Support Grant			560								
Thusong (Multi-Purpose) Centres	2 000	1 000									
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant	308	378	554	504	456	456	475	4.17	494	513	
Disaster Management Centre Grant											
Total Transfers	49 524	47 920	36 011	66 820	73 225	73 225	78 506	7.21	83 439	77 861	

Source: 2010 Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Table 19 reflects the various provincial grants that are transferred to municipalities in Overberg District which is disaggregated for specific grants transferred by sector departments to municipalities. The total transfers to municipalities in Overberg District over the 2010/11 MTREF amount to R239.806 million, amounting to an annual average decrease of 0.4 per cent.

The largest proportion of transfers to municipalities in Overberg Districts flows from the Department of Human Settlements amounting to R288.607 million over the 2010/11 MTREF constituting 95.3 per cent of all provincial transfers. Department of Transport and Public Works will transfer the second largest contribution to municipalities in Overberg District over the 2010/11 MTREF which will amount to R5.301 million (2.2 per cent).

Between 2008 and 2013 Overberg District Municipality receives national transfers for equitable share contribution, the local government financial management grant, the municipal systems improvement grant and the municipal infrastructure grant. The system of intergovernmental transfers to municipalities is intended to assist them in combating poverty and strengthening their own capacity to provide services.

All of the national transfers to Overberg District Municipality experience an increase between 2008/09 and 2012/13.

Table 20 National Transfers to Overberg District Municipality

Transfers	2008/09 R'000	2009/10 R'000	2010/11 R'000	2011/12 R'000	2012/13 R'000
<i>Equitable Share</i>	33 785	37 188	40 309	42 554	44 649
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	502	1 480	1 750	2 040	2 250
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)</i>	212	748	1 000	1 250	1 250
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)</i>	287	732	750	790	1 000
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)</i>	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	34 287	38 668	42 059	44 594	46 899

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on the Division of Revenue Act 2010/11

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest proportions of all the national transfers to Overberg District Municipality accounting for 95.8 per cent of national transfers in 2010/11. The conditional grants constitute a small percentage (4.2 per cent) of the total national transfers to Overberg District Municipality.

7. Political Composition

Table 21 outlines the political composition of the directly elected representatives on Overberg Municipal Council and the direct representation from local municipalities on the District Council.

Table 21 Overberg District Municipality Political Structure as 6 October 2010

ANC, NPP in control			
Overberg District Municipality - Directly		Overberg District Municipality - Indirectly	
Total	9	Total	11
ANC	4	ANC	4
DA	3	DA	5
ID	0	ID	1
NPP	2	NPP	1
ICOSA	0	ICOSA	0
ACDP	0	ACDP	0
Vacancies	0	Vacancies	0

Source: Department of Local Government, Directorate Legislation

8. Environmental Management

Land use

The entire Overberg District area is approximately 932 039.49 ha. In total 1 per cent of this geographic land is urban and the remaining 99 per cent rural land. Overall Overberg District constitutes 8.5 per cent of the entire Western Cape geographic land making it the smallest district in the province.

Overberg District has a strong agricultural sector which includes dry land agriculture such as wheat, canola, barley and deciduous fruit. This district also includes livestock farming and fishing.

Airports

There are no major airports in the Overberg DM. Airfields within the District include Bredasdorp, Riversdale, Stilbaai, Hermanus, Overberg and Swellendam. The airfields provide for facilities for small aircraft. The emission is expected to be very low with little impact on ambient air quality.

Ports

The harbour at Gansbaai is predominantly a fishing harbour handling small craft. The fish processing industry is a source of odour. No ambient air quality data is available, but emissions other than odorous emissions, are expected to be very low.

Air Quality Management¹⁶

With the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹⁷ the focus of air quality management shifted to source control to management of pollutants in the ambient environment through air quality management planning. Exposure to ambient air pollutants can cause a range of significance effects such as those on quality of life from offensive odour, irritation of eyes, the upper respiratory system and skin, and acute and long-term toxic effects.

There are very few sources of air pollutants in the Overberg District. As a result, the ambient air quality is generally good. However, specific air quality issues identified for Overberg District relate to industries, motor vehicles during peak season, residential fuel burning, effects of crop spraying and agricultural burning and odour's. Emissions from industrial boilers are likely to result in local areas located in elevated concentrations of air pollutants. Ambient particulate concentrations are likely to be high in low-income residential areas where wood is used as the primary fuel source and activities such as refuse burning occur. Motor vehicle congestion in holiday towns such as Hermanus results in elevated ambient concentrations of particulates. Pesticide spraying of crops also causes poor air quality. Fish meal processing in Gansbaai may result in odour impacts.¹⁸

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed at both provincial and local sphere with a number of air quality management initiatives under way. These projects include the development and maintenance of an emission inventory for fuel burning devices, the establishment and operation of three continuous monitoring stations and a passive monitoring campaign throughout the province. Certain institutional requirements are required at local level for effective air quality management.

Districts have delegated authority as licensing authorities in their respective jurisdictions. An Air Quality Management Officer has been appointed at district level. The department of Environmental Affairs identified the need for further capacity building to enhance the functioning to the required level.

¹⁶ Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Baseline Assessment, Final Draft, November 2009.

¹⁷ Act No. 39 of 2004, known as the NEM:AQA.

¹⁸ Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Baseline Assessment, Final Draft, November 2009.

Table 22 Summary of air quality management capacity in Overberg District

Requirement		Status
Appointment of Air Quality Officer		Yes
Air quality management plan		No
Capacity	Human resources	Limited
	Equipment	No
	Skills	No
AEL ¹⁹ capacity		No
Cooperative governance		Yes
AQM ²⁰ factored into IDP		No
Ambient air quality monitoring		No

Source: *Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, March 2010*

It would appear that there are continuous ambient air quality monitoring conducted in the Overberg District through the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. Overberg District has appointed an air quality officer. The level of functioning of the air quality officer was unclear at the time of the assessment. There was further no Air Quality Management Plan in place and limited cooperation with both provincial government and local authorities.

Since district municipalities have delegated authority as licensing authorities in their respective jurisdictions greater cooperation and support initiatives should be sought with local municipalities in the district. According to the municipal perceptions emissions from industries are problematic which the Department of Environmental Affairs is seeking to address.

Waste treatment and waste disposal

Waste Water Treatment²¹

Recent investigation into waste water services has indicated that the national standards and international best practice is often not adhered to. The Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009 considers the following criteria for waste water treatment:

- Process control, maintenance and management skills
- Monitoring programme efficiency
- Credibility of waste water sample analysis
- Regular submission of waste water quality results to Department of Water Affairs
- Waste water quality compliance
- Waste water failures response management
- Waste water treatment works capacity

¹⁹ Atmospheric Emission License

²⁰ Air Quality Officer

²¹ Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009.

The Western Cape has 156 of the 852 waste water treatment facilities in the country. In total 69 per cent (20 of 29) of all Water Service Authorities were assessed. The provincial average Green Drop score was 47 per cent.

In Overberg District, Cape Agulhas and Swellendam Municipality failed/was unable to present the Department with the required information for the Green Drop Certification assessment earning it a zero *green drop* classification. Overstrand Municipality obtained an average green drop score of 63 per cent and satisfactory overall performance of all the Waste Water Authorities. Theewaterskloof obtained an average green drop score of 30 per cent and as a whole the Waste Water Authorities are functioning poorly.

Landfill²²

There are 10 operational general landfill sites in the Overberg DM (Table 23). No information is available on emissions from the landfills, ambient monitoring or complaints with respect to odour.

Table 23 General waste landfill sites in the Overberg DM

Local Municipality	Location
Swellendam	Swellendam
	Suurbrak
	Barrydale
	Cape Infanta
Overstrand	Gansbaai
	Bredasdorp
Theewaterskloof	Riviersonderend
	Caledon
Cape Agulhas	Bredasdorp
	Elim

Source: Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Baseline Assessment Report, November 2009

Overberg District has 10 landfill sites; four in Swellendam, two in Overstrand, Theewaterskloof and Cape Agulhas. There are furthermore no incinerators registered in Overberg District.

²² Source: Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province

Disaster Management

According to studies done by the Geographic and Spatial Unit at UCT, the Western Cape has been prone to a number of disasters over the past decade brought about by "cut off low"²³ weather systems prevalent in the Western Cape. "Cut-off low" weather systems have wreaked havoc costing government and communities substantial amounts in this province. From a study conducted by the Disaster Risk Science unit at the University of Cape Town the weather condition has had disastrous effects throughout the Western Cape with a number of disasters recorded over this period with major financial implications for government. The research covers 12 disasters that occurred between 2003 and 2008 in the Western Cape as a result of severe weather events.

Serious damages brought on by *cut off lows* have been carefully tracked in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. In certain instances this weather condition has managed to affect communities more than once in a given year.

The table highlights the number of disasters associated with "*cut off lows*" in Overberg District between 2003 and 2008 and the financial impact it has had on government. It should be noted that the impact of the disaster cannot only be defined in terms of financial impact but the socio-economic conditions and the robustness of a local economy will also determine the ability of that economy to absorb the effects of the disaster. Hence, socio-economically challenged economies or less diversified economies may be more greatly affected although the costs incurred in response to the disaster may be less.

Table 24 Cost of Damages from Disasters

Municipality	Overberg District						Total
	Mar 2003	Dec 2004	April 2005	Aug 2006	Nov 2007	Nov 2008	
Cape Agulhas	0	0	5 457 215	0	0	5 203 975	10 661 190
Overberg DMA	0	3 194 832	0	0	0	0	3 194 832
Overstrand	0	0	0	0	0	599 848	599 848
Swellendam	1 299 934	0	0	3 914 379	11 518 718	27 684 448	44 417 479
Theewaterskloof	0	0	0	0	9 369 806	2 462 950	11 832 756
Overberg	1 299 934	3 194 832	5 457 215	3 914 379	20 888 524	35 951 220	70 706 105

Source: RADAR, UCT Disaster Risk Science

There were no disasters recorded for June 2007 and July 2008 which means that 10 of the 12 disasters researched between 2003 and 2008 affected Overberg District.

²³ "A 'cut-off low' is a mid latitude cyclone that becomes 'cut-off' from the main planetary circulation, and spins off independently... losing all momentum and can just sit for days, or move very slowly before dissipating. 'Cut-off lows' are associated with very strong atmospheric instability and powerful convection updrafts. They also bring a range of severe types of weather, including torrential rainfall, snow in mountainous areas and violent winds. 'Cut-off lows' are one of the main drivers of damaging floods in South Africa, and can also trigger thunderstorms."

This weather condition has had a major effect within this district with total damages over this period amounting to R70.706 million. Overall Swellendam Municipality was hardest hit with incidents of disasters related to "cut-off lows" reported for March 2003, August 2006, November 2007 and November 2008 with total damages of R44.417 million. The damages incurred by Swellendam over this period constitute 62.8 per cent of the total damages of the district. Theewaterskloof and Cape Agulhus also incurred was affected by two different disasters over the same period each accounting for 16.7 per cent and 15.1 per cent of the total district damage. Overstrand and the district management area was least affected accounting for 4.5 per cent and 1 per cent of the total damages incurred. It should be noted that communities living within the district management area are likely less resilient to absorb the effect of a disaster than the counterparts in more developed towns such as Overstrand and Swellendam.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Quantec Research, Department of Health and Education (administrative data) and Overberg District Municipalities (administrative data). All efforts have been made to secure relevant and plausible data and a verification process was also undertaken with regard to some administrative data.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

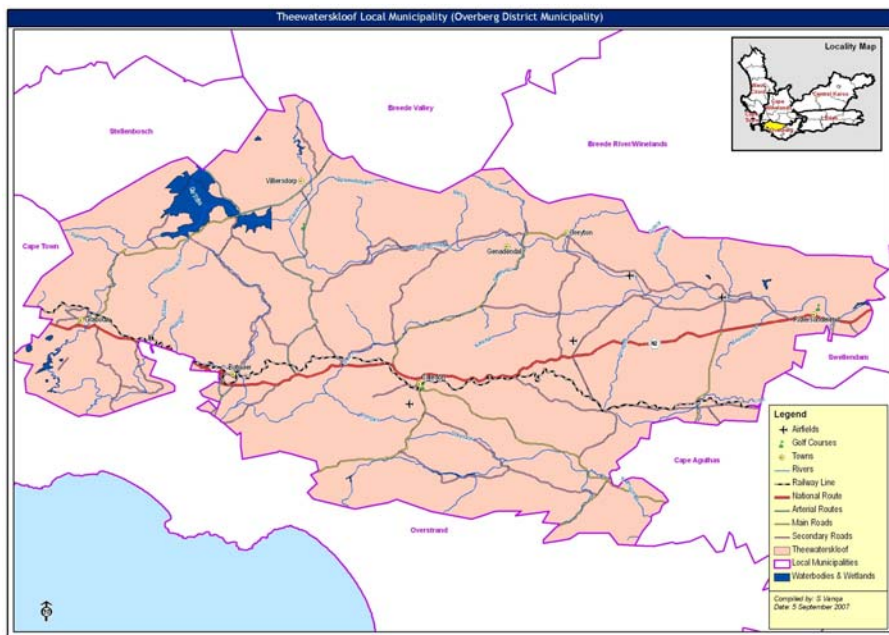
“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a “rough” or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give some indication as to trends.

2

Theewaterskloof Local Municipality



List of towns

Grabouw
Genadendal
Greyton
Riviersonderend
Villiersdorp
Botrivier,
Caledon
Tesslaarsdal

Theewaterskloof Municipality at a glance

Population					
Number	2001	2007	% Share	2001	2007
Total	93 276	86 721	African	22.7	19.2
Male	48 527	43 317	Coloured	65.8	72.1
Female	44 750	43 403	White	11.3	8.7
Dependency ratio (%)	46.5	42.6	Indian/Asian	0.2	0.0
Socio-economic indicators					
Education		2007			
Literacy rate ¹ (%)		77.6			
Health		2010/11			
Number of PHC facilities		20			
Immunisation coverage (<1 yr)		93%			
Crime (number of reported cases)		2007/08	2009/10		
Drug-related crimes		1 248	1 273		
Sexual crimes		146	194		
Murder		50	73		
Poverty levels					
		2007			
Number of people accessing social grants		10 521			
		2010/11			
Number of indigent households		5 778			
Household income levels		2001	2009		
Annual income >R0< R18 000 (% share)		30.9	21.8		
Annual income >R18 000< R42 000 (% share)		37.0	23.2		
Unemployment rate (%)		2001	2007		
Total		23.6	18.7		
Male (% share)			36.7		
Female (% share)			63.3		
Labour concentration: agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; community service					
Access to Basic service delivery					
(% share of households)		2001	2007		
Formal dwellings		74.2	88.9		
Informal dwellings		17.0	9.9		
Electricity		80.9	90.8		
Flush toilets		80.2	89.3		
Water (piped water)		99.0	99.0		
Refuse removal (local authority/private)		75.2	91.8		
Economy		2001	2009		
GVA-R (R'm)		2 092	2 631		
Largest sector contributor to GDP: agriculture, community service and trade					
GDP growth rate (average %)		2001 – 2009			
Municipality		2.9			
District		2.7			

¹ Literacy rate sourced from the Department of Social Development.

Introduction

The aim of this profile is to assist the Theewaterskloof Municipality in acquiring credible data to inform planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The indicators identified include: demographics, socio-economics, labour, economy, service delivery and governance. The indicators captured in the profile provide a fair reflection of the socio-economic reality of the municipality. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. It is however noted that data could not be sourced for all the indicators, specifically for those indicators that may as yet not be disaggregated at a municipal level.

This profile uses data² primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

Theewaterskloof is a category B municipality in the Overberg District Municipality. Theewaterskloof Municipality comprises the towns of Botrivier, Caledon, Grabouw, Genadendal, Greyton, Riviersonderend, Villiersdorp and Tessaarsdal.

Theewaterskloof is the most populous municipality within the Overberg District. According to the 2007 Community Survey a total of 86 721 people reside within the municipal jurisdiction of Theewaterskloof. The population is diversified across race groups and culture and is characterised by varying levels of socio-economic development.

The Municipality has improved access to basic services for all households and attempted to implement sound governance and administrative practices.

² A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

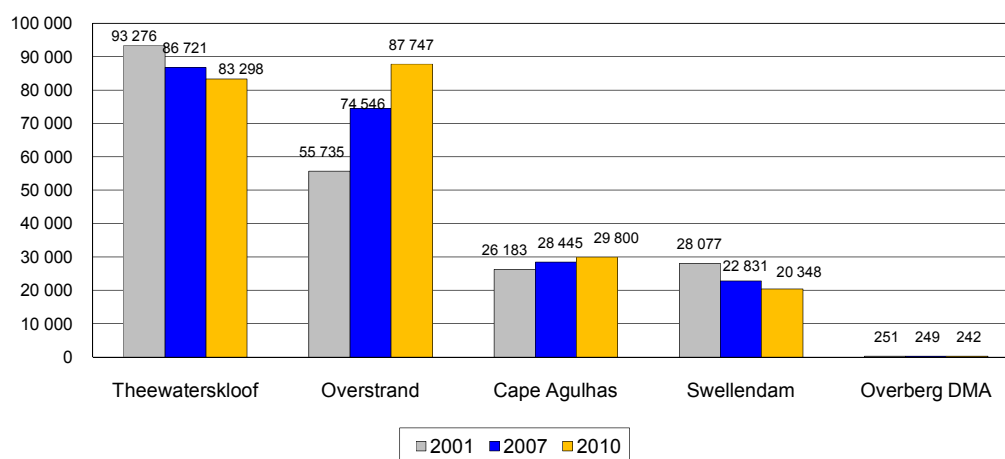
1. Demographic Trends

The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status that is relevant for informing government policy decisions with respect to the nature and quantum of services to be delivered. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide, measure and target of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels and quality of services. Important demographic characteristics that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age and gender distribution and racial groups in Theewaterskloof municipal area.

1.1 Population Size

The size of the population provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical area. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners to match the available resources to address the relative demand for services. The 2007 Community Survey estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.3 million people, of which 221 348 people reside in the Overberg District.

Figure 1 Comparison of Theewaterskloof’s population to Overberg district, 2001, 2007 & 2010



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007, Department of Social Development

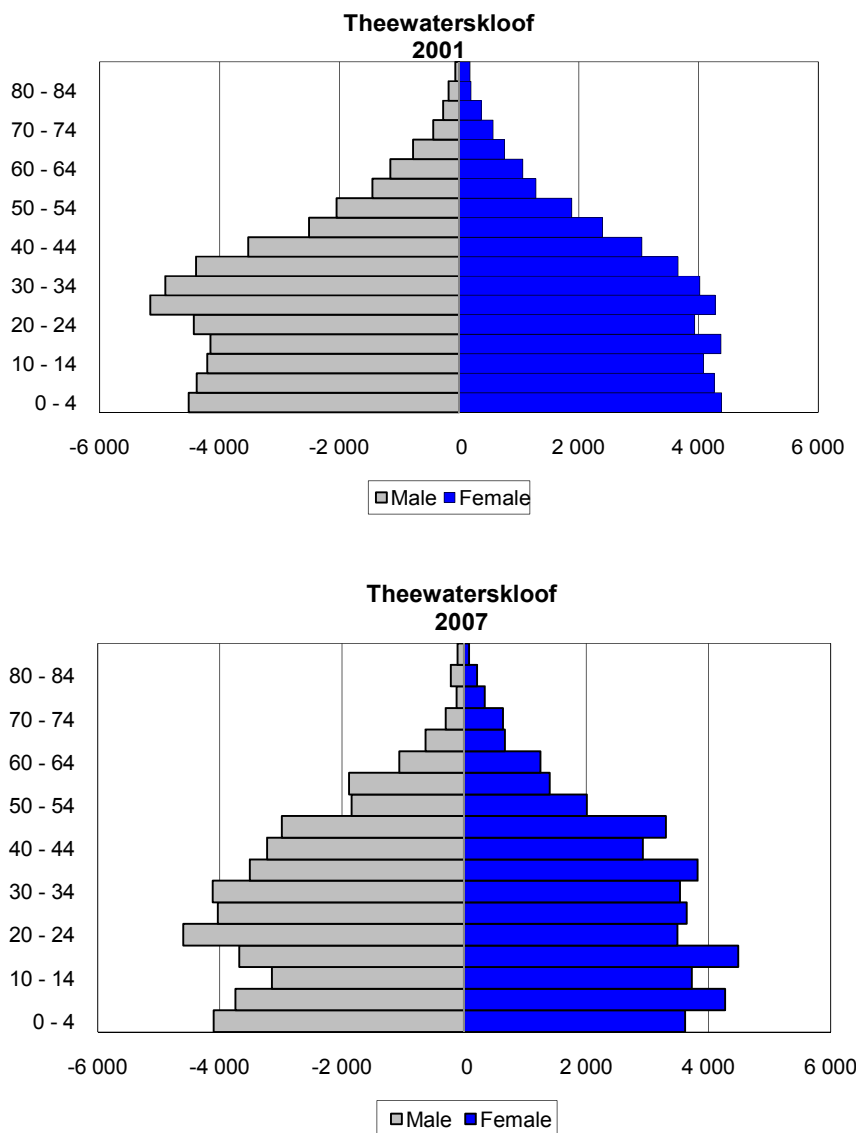
The 2007 Community Survey estimated that 5.3 million people live in the Western Cape while 212 784 (or 5.4 per cent) people live in Overberg District. Theewaterskloof has largest population in Overberg District with a population size of 86 721 in 2007. The population decreased by an annual average rate of 1.2 per cent from 93 276 in 2001 to 86 721 in 2007. According to the population projections of the Department of

Social Development, the population is expected to decrease to 83 298 people in 2010 accounting for an annual average growth of 1.2 per cent from 2007.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in Theewaterskloof's population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of Theewaterskloof Municipality highlight growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located and to target government, civil society and non-governmental programmes more effectively.

Figure 2 Theewaterskloof's population pyramids for 2001 and 2007



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

1.2.1 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely: children (0 - 14 years); the economically active population (15 - 64 years); and the elderly (65 years and older).

In 2001, Theewaterskloof's population composition was as follows: children at 27.7 per cent, economically active population at 68.2 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 4.1 per cent of the population. The youth³ represented 37.8 per cent of the population in 2001 and together with children represented 65.5 per cent of Theewaterskloof's population hence Theewaterskloof has a relatively youthful population.

By 2007, children's share of Theewaterskloof's population reduced to 26.1 per cent, the economically active population's share increased marginally to 70.1 per cent and persons aged 65 and older's share reduced to 3.8 per cent of the population. The youth represented 36.4 per cent of the population in 2007 and together with children represented 62.5 per cent of Theewaterskloof's population.

The child dependency ratio⁴ decreased from 40.6 per cent in 2001 to 37.2 per cent in 2007 whilst the age dependency ratio reduced from 5.9 per cent to 5.5 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio thus reduced from 46.5 per cent in 2001 to 42.6 per cent in 2007.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

Theewaterskloof had more males than females in 2001 but slightly fewer males than females in 2007. The gender ratio of males per females changed from 108.4 males per 100 females in 2001 to 99.8 males per 100 females in 2007. Males share of the total population reduced from 52 per cent in 2001 to 49.9 per cent in 2007 whilst females share increased from 47.9 per cent to 50.1 per cent over the same period.

1.3 Population Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into the changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various

³ Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

⁴ Dependency ratios indicate the broad socio-economic policy implications that can result from changes in population age structures. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the economy as a whole face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and the elderly, who are often economically dependent.

racial groups to the labour force and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

Table 1 Theewaterskloof population groups, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007
African	21 204	22.7	19.2
Coloured	61 370	65.8	72.1
Indian or Asian	165	0.2	0.0
White	10 540	11.3	8.7
Total	93 279	100.0	100.0

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Theewaterskloof in both 2001 and 2007 followed by the African racial group. The Coloured population group's share of the total population increased from 65.8 per cent to 72.1 per cent over the period. However, the African population group share of the total population decreased from 22.7 per cent in 2001 to 19.2 per cent in 2007.

The White racial group share of the total population decreased from 11.3 per cent in 2001 to 8.7 per cent in 2007. The Indian/Asian population constituted less than 0.5 per cent of the total population in both 2001 in 2007.

2. Social-economic Development

The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile discuss indicators such as human development and education, health, safety and security, household income as well information on access to social grants within the Theewaterskloof Municipality.

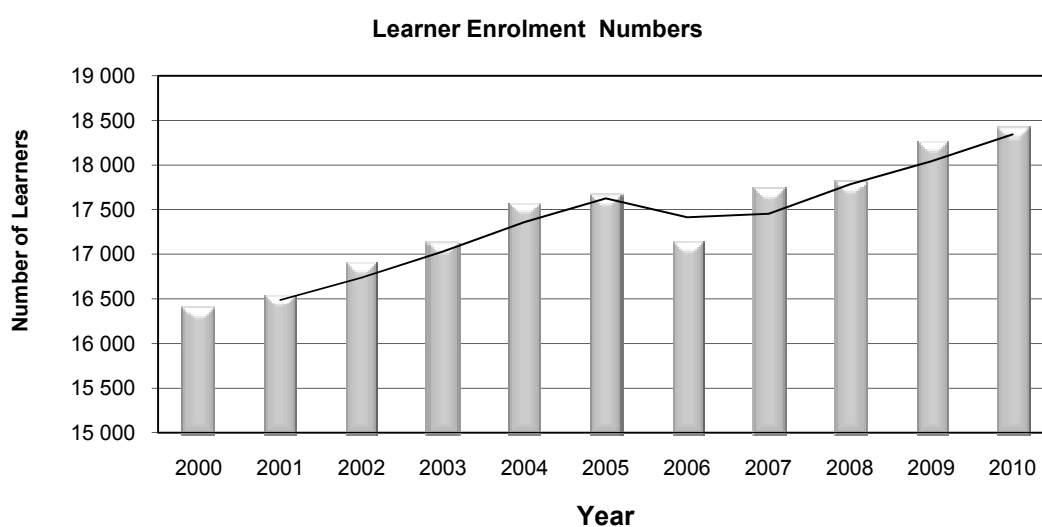
2.1 Human Development and Education

2.1.1 Learner enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the national Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

Figure 3 Theewaterskloof's learner enrolment numbers in 2001, 2007, 2009 and 2010



Source: Western Cape Department of Education

Figure 3 shows the trends in enrolment numbers of learners residing in Theewaterskloof municipal area.

The total number of learners ranging from Grade R to 12 amounted to 18 417⁵ in 2010, inclusive of 13 learners registered with Special Education Needs (LSEN) schools. The number of learners (from Grade R to 12) enrolled in schools in the municipality increased by an annual average rate of 1.2 per cent from 16 414 learners in year 2000 to 18 417 learners in 2010.

In 2010, 6 142 learners (or 33.4 per cent of total learners) have enrolled in the foundation education phase, ranging from Grade R to 3. Grade R learner enrolment account for 16.2 per cent of the foundation phase. The introduction of the Grade R seems to bear fruit as Grade R learner enrolment increased by an annual average rate of 17.6 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

⁵ Source: Education data

The primary phase (grades 4 to 7) recorded an enrollment figure of 6 426 learners (or 34.9 per cent) in 2010. Grades 4 and 5 experienced a decline in the number of learners from 2000 to 2010 whilst grades 6 and 7 experienced positive growth from 2000 to 2010.

A total of 5 809 learners (31.5 per cent) of total learners enrolled in the secondary phases (grade 8 to 12) in 2010. Grade 8 learners have recorded a drop in the number of learners from 2000 to 2010 whilst the number of learners for Grades 9, 10, 11 and 12 increased by annual average rates of 1.6, 0.3, 1.5 and 3.4 per cent respectively from 2000 to 2010.

2.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the inhabitants of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the inhabitants of the region. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses to a municipal area while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area. It further equips the municipality with the relevant information in making presentations to businesses, industries and satellite offices where the relocation of a tertiary institution is a consideration.

Table 2 Educational attainment of Theewaterskloof's population in 2001 and 2007

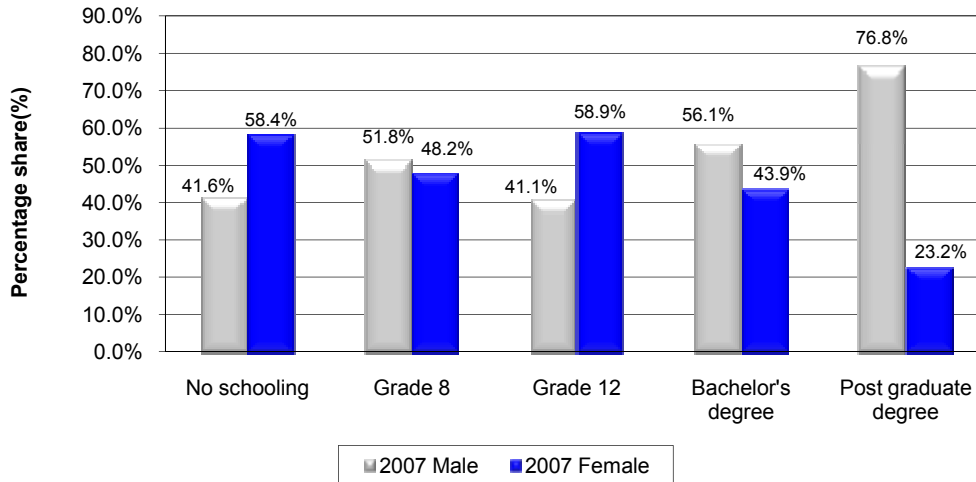
Theewaterskloof	Percentage	
	2001	2007
No schooling	30.4%	22.5%
Grade 8	33.3%	38.2%
Grade 12	33.6%	35.0%
Bachelor's degree	1.7%	3.1%
Post graduate degree	0.9%	1.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2 compares the educational attainment profile⁶ of the Theewaterskloof's population in 2001 and 2007. The percentage of people individuals that have reported not have received any schooling decreased from 30.4 to 22.5 per cent from 2001 to 2007. The percentage of individuals that reported having attained Grade 8 increased from 33.3 to 38.2 per cent of the total population from 2001 to 2007. The percentage share of grade 12's increased from 33.6 to 35 per cent over the same period.

⁶ The educational attainment information used in this section is based on responses given by survey participants to questions concerning the level of educational attainment achieved. Note that the number of respondents in 2001 is based on a larger sample size (Census) compared the 2007 Community Survey sample size, which is much smaller.

The percentage of individuals residing in Theewaterskloof that reported having tertiary qualifications (bachelor's and post-graduates degrees) increased from 2.6 per cent in 2001 to 4.3 per cent in 2007.

Figure 4 Educational attainment of Theewaterskloof's population in 2007



Source: Community Survey 2007

The information on the level of educational attainment was collected from the responses of residents in the Theewaterskloof Municipality in the 2007 Community Survey. The following observations can be made from Figure 4 when comparing the educational attainment gender profile of Theewaterskloof population in 2007.

Females account for the majority of the individuals that did not receive any schooling (58.4 per cent) and individuals that obtained a Grade 12 education (58.9 per cent). Males accounted for 51.8 per cent and 56.1 per cent of the individuals that obtained Grade 8 and Bachelor's degrees.

The most significant difference in the level of education between the males and females lies in post-graduate education. Males accounted for 76.8 per cent of the post-graduates whilst females accounted for 23.2 per cent of the post-graduates.

2.1.3 Literacy

In 2007, 77.6 per cent of the Theewaterskloof's population was estimated to be literate. The information on literacy is sourced from the Department of Social Development since it tracks literacy rates per municipality as an indicator pertaining to poverty alleviation. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years of formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

2.2 Health

This section of the profile highlights the current health infrastructure, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in the Theewaterskloof municipal area.

2.2.1 Access to Health Facilities

Table 3 shows the number of primary health care (PHC) facilities available in the Overberg District.

Table 3 Access to Health Care Facilities in Overberg District

Municipality	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satelite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
Overberg District	0	1	22	11	14	4	0	52
Theewaterskloof	0	1	7	2	9	1	0	20
Overstrand	0	0	8	4	0	1	0	13
Cape Agulhas	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Swellendam	0	0	5	1	3	1	0	10

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

In the 2010, a total of 52 primary health care facilities are located in the entire Overberg District. Theewaterskloof. Municipality has a total of 20 primary health care facilities, including 7 fixed facility clinics, 9 mobile clinics, 1 district hospital, 2 satellite clinics and 1 community day centre were located within Theewaterskloof municipal area. Furthermore, two Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) registered service points have been designated to specifically meet the needs of HIV/Aids patients while nineteen of the twenty facilities cater for TB treatment.

2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Table 4 shows the number of health professionals working in the PHC facilities in 2009 and 2010.

Table 4 Health Human Resource Capacity

Theewaterskloof	2009	2010
Primary Healthcare Doctors	4	4
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	3	4
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses	40	40
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	16	16

In 2010, a total of 8 doctors and 56 nurses are employed in the public health care system. This comprise of 4 doctors each that work at primary healthcare facilities and the district hospital, 40 professional nurses at primary health care facilities and 16 professional nurses that worked at the district hospital. These totals exclude health professionals employed within the private sector.

2.2.3 Burden of Disease

Table 5 shows full immunisation for children under the age of 1 in Theewaterskloof municipality from 2006/07 to 2009/10.

Table 5 Full Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

Fully immunised <1year	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Cape Agulhas M	358	517	69.2%	402	506	79.4%	449	487	92.2%
Overstrand M	979	1 188	82.4%	1 135	1 001	113.4%	1 245	1 222	101.8%
Swellendam M	406	585	69.4%	443	597	74.2%	620	568	109.2%
Theewaterskloof M	1 773	2 141	82.8%	1 689	1 942	87.0%	1 688	1 815	93.0%
Overberg DM Sub-total	3 516	4 431	79.4%	3 669	4 046	90.7%	4 002	4 092	97.8%

Source: Department of Health, 2010

The immunisation coverage⁷ for full immunisation for children under the age of 1 in Theewaterskloof Municipality increased from 82.8 per cent in 2006/07 to 93 per cent in 2009/10. Compared to other local municipalities in the Overberg District, the immunisation rate in Theewaterskloof is below the average immunisation rate for the Overberg District Region which is at 97.8 per cent in 2009/10.

Table 6 Immunisation for measles

Measles 1st dose coverage (at 9 months)	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Cape Agulhas M	361	517	69.8%	506	402	79.4%	487	479	98.4%
Overstrand M	985	1 188	82.9%	1 001	1 136	113.5%	1 222	1 259	103.0%
Swellendam M	409	585	69.9%	597	448	75.0%	568	645	113.6%
Theewaterskloof M	1 823	2 141	85.1%	1 942	1 700	87.5%	1 815	1 672	92.1%
Overberg DM Sub-total	3 578	4 431	80.7%	4 046	3 686	91.1%	4 092	4 055	99.1%

Source: Department of Health, 2010

Table 6 shows immunisation for measles for children under the age of 1 in Theewaterskloof Municipality from 2006/07 to 2009/10. The immunisation coverage⁸ for measles in Theewaterskloof Municipality increased from 85.1 to 92.1 per cent per cent from 2006/07 to 2009/10. Compared to other local municipalities in the Overberg District, the immunisation rate in Theewaterskloof Municipality is below the average immunisation rate for the Overberg District Region which is at 99.1 per cent in 2009/10.

⁷ Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

⁸ Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

Table 7 Immunisation for BCG (TB)

BCG dose <1yr	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Cape Agulhas M	384	517	74.3%	385	506	76.1%	424	487	87.1%
Overstrand M	1 031	1 188	86.8%	1 019	1 001	101.8%	1 176	1 222	96.2%
Swellendam M	478	585	81.7%	467	597	78.2%	429	568	75.6%
Theewaterskloof M	1 255	2 141	58.6%	1 253	1 942	64.5%	961	1 815	53.0%
Overberg DM Sub-total	3 148	4 431	71.0%	3 124	4 046	77.2%	2 990	4 092	73.1%

Source: Department of Health, 2010

Table 7 shows immunisation for BCG (TB) for children under the age of 1 in Theewaterskloof Municipality from 2006/07 to 2009/10. The immunisation coverage⁹ for TB in Theewaterskloof Municipality decreased from 58.6 per cent in 2006/07 to 53 per cent in 2009/10. Compared to other local municipalities in the Overberg District, the immunisation rate in Theewaterskloof Municipality is below the average immunisation rate for the Overberg District Region which is at 73.1 per cent in 2009/10.

2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning should take into cognisance the importance of security and justice in building liveable communities.

The analysis in this section will only be limited to serious crimes like murder, rape and drug related crimes.

Table 8 Crime in the Theewaterskloof Police Precinct: April to March: 2003/04 - 2009/10

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	45	64	41	49	50	36	73
Total sexual crimes	183	206	169	162	146	156	194
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	1 092	771	529	513	421	529	640
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	923	1 318	1 308	1 228	1 248	1 172	1 273
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	135	188	194	188	225	231	206

Source: SAPS 2003/04 to 2009/10

⁹ Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

Table 8 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located in Theewaterskloof as reported by the South African Police Service for the period 2003/04 and 2009/10.

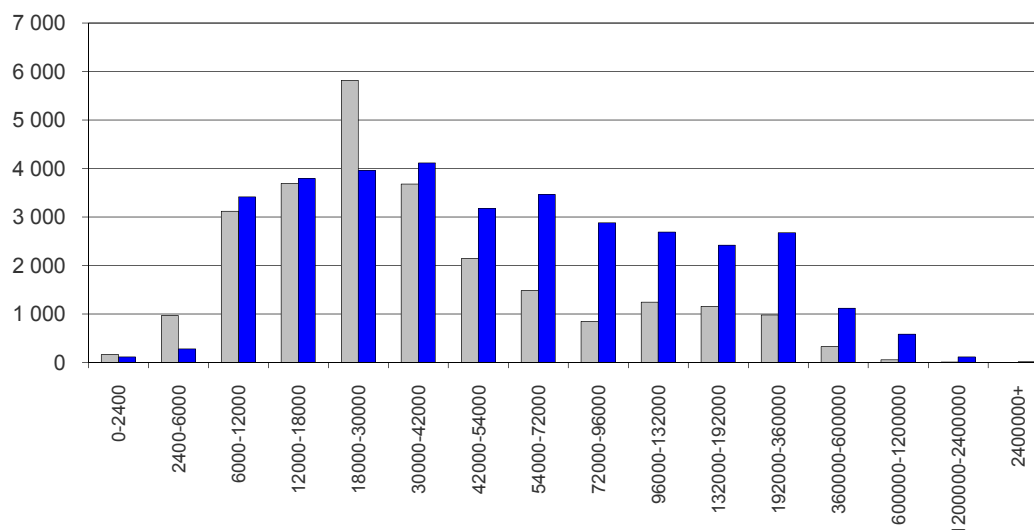
The number of murders increased by an annual average rate of 8.4 per cent from 45 to 73 incidents between 2003/04 to 2009/10. The number of sexual crimes increased annually by an annual average rate of 0.98 from 183 to 194 cases between 2003/04 to 2009/10. The number of burglaries has been decreasing from 2003/04 to 2007/08 but has since been rising from 2008/09 to 2009/10. However, over the entire period burglaries at residential premises decreased by an annual average rate of 8.5 per cent.

Drug related crime has increased by an annual average rate of 5.5 per cent from 923 to 1 273 incidents between 2003/04 to 2009/10. Theewaterskloof continues to experience a similar trend with crimes relating to driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs which increased by an annual average rate of 7.3 per cent from 135 to 206 incidents from in 2003/04 to 2009/10.

2.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community, i.e. whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or a rich community. More importantly household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief and tariff policies.

Figure 5 Annual household income levels within Theewaterskloof Municipality, 2001 and 2009



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007

Figure 5 displays the annual household income levels within Theewaterskloof Municipal area for 2001 and 2009. In 2001, 67.9 per cent of all households in Theewaterskloof reported to have annual incomes of between R0 to R42 000. In 2009, 45 per cent of all households in Theewaterskloof reported to have annual incomes of between R0 to R42 000.

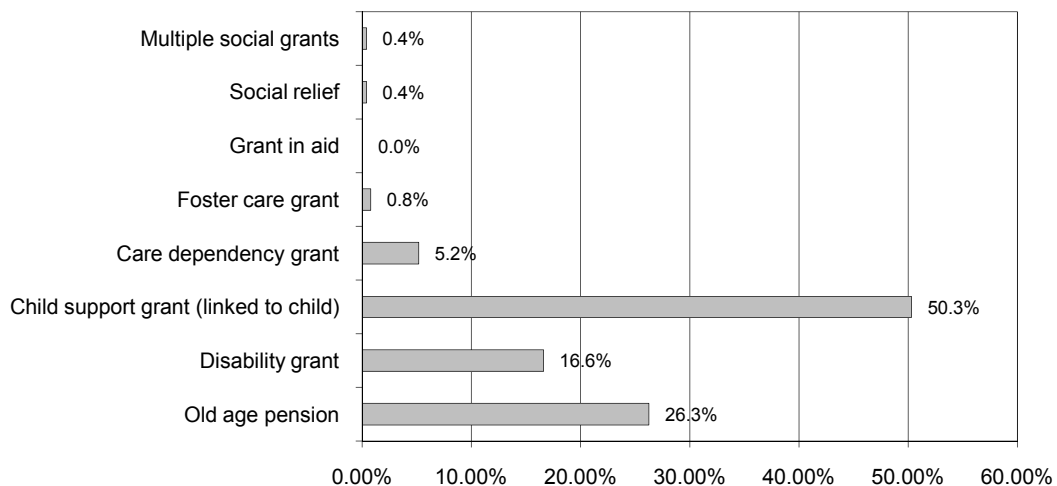
In 2001, households with an annual income of R18 000 - R30 000 accounted for the largest concentration (22.6 per cent) of households within an income category. In 2009, households with an annual income of R30 000 - R42 000 accounted for the largest concentration (11.8 per cent) of households within an income category.

2.5 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. The issuing of social grants is an attempt by the State to deal with the plight of the poor and marginalised. In South Africa the social grants make a difference in people's lives. Although the grants are a lifeline to recipients and their families, tottering on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of social grants by category in Theewaterskloof Municipality. There were 10 521 beneficiaries which accessed social grants in Theewaterskloof in 2007¹⁰. The child support grant (50.3 per cent), old age pension (26.3 per cent) and disability grants (16.6 per cent) together account for 93.2 per cent of all social grants accessed.

Figure 6 Distribution of beneficiaries per Social Grant, 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

¹⁰ Although a later figure is available at a District Level from the South African Social Services Agency, it cannot be disaggregated per municipality due to system configurations.

The municipality also offers additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse and property rates. According to the Municipality, there are 5 778 indigents registered as at September 2010.

3. Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed but seeking work. Many factors influence how workers are utilised and how much they are paid, including qualities of the labour force itself (such as health, level of education, distribution of special training and skills, and degree of mobility), structural characteristics of the economy (e.g., proportions of heavy manufacturing, technology, and service industries).

3.1 Labour Force Employment Status

Table 9 outlines the labour trends in Theewaterskloof Municipality. The potentially economically active¹¹ population determines the size of the labour force. The potential economically population of Theewaterskloof Municipality in 2007 accounted for 60 965 people.

Table 9 Theewaterskloof Labour Force

	Total population aged 15 - 65	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2001	63 997	45 972	71.8	35 120	10 852	23.6
2007	60 965	39 979	65.6	32 514	7 465	18.7

Source: Stats SA Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area decreased by an annual average rate of 0.8 per cent 63 997 to 60 965 people between 2001 and 2007. The active labour force¹² decreased at an annual average rate of 2.3 per cent from 45 972 to 39 979 people in 2007 with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) decreasing from 71.8 per cent in 2001 to 65.6 per cent in 2007.

Due to a shrinking labour force both the number of employed persons and unemployed persons decrease. The number of employed persons decreased by an annual average rate of 1.3 per cent from 35 120 to 32 514 persons between 2001 and 2007. The number of unemployed however decline at a faster rate than the employed leading to a reduction in the unemployment rate from 23.6 to 18.7 per

¹¹ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

¹² Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15-65 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

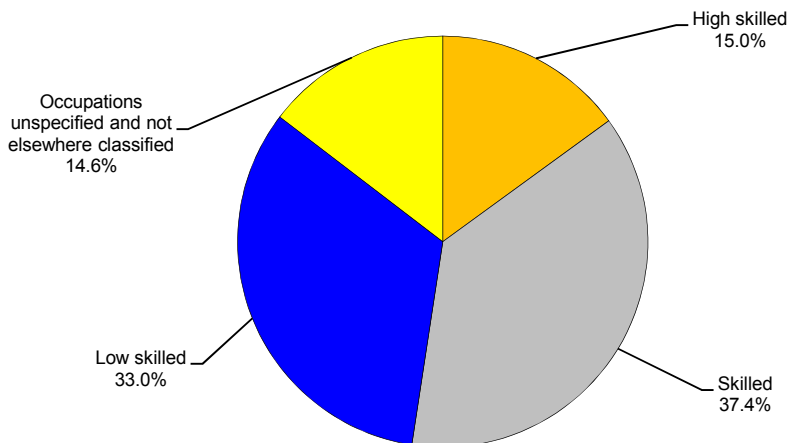
cent over the same period. The data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the job market entrants and participants.

3.2 Skill profile of Labour Force

The occupation profile of an area is an important proxy of anticipated household income and the standard of living in a particular jurisdiction.

Figure 7 outlines the skill profile of the labour force in the Theewaterskloof municipality. The labour force is classified into three main categories namely, high skilled, skilled, low skilled and unspecified. Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

Figure 7 Skill level of the labour force in 2007



Source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2007

Skilled workers in Theewaterskloof Municipality accounted for 37.4 per cent of the labour force. Low¹³ skilled workers and high skilled workers accounted for 33 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively. Of the potentially economically active population, 14.6 per cent could not be classified by the Community Survey as either skilled, low skilled or high-skilled and are therefore unspecified¹⁴.

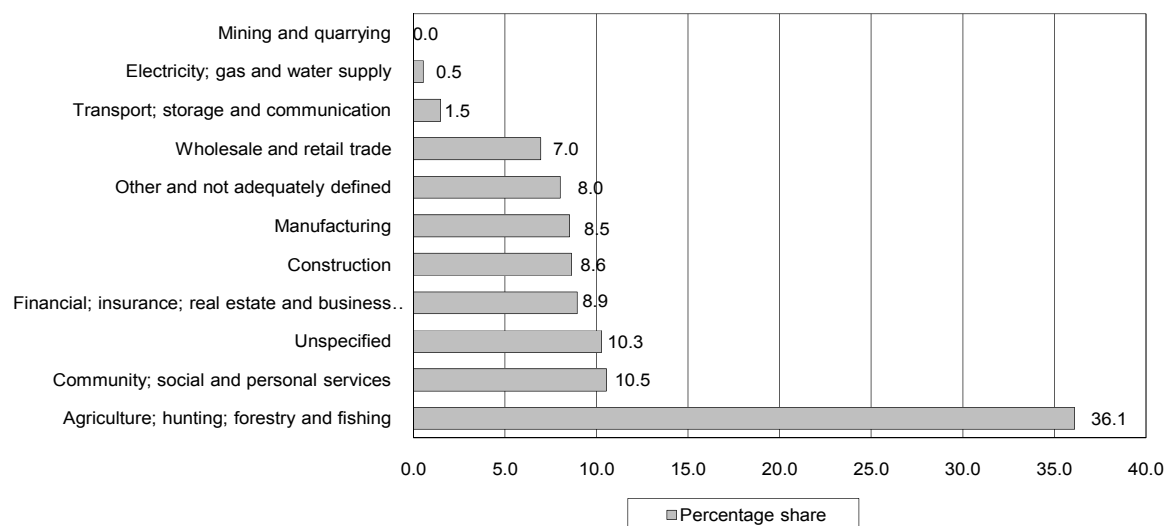
¹³ Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations (are occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement); skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant & machine operators & assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials & managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

¹⁴ "Not Applicable" and "Unspecified": The information provided by respondents could not be categorised into the categories provided by the survey.

3.3 Industry Employment

Figure 8 highlights the contribution of the various sectors to provide employment in 2007.

Figure 8 Contribution to employment by industry in 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The biggest specified industry employment contributors were: agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing (36.1 per cent). This is followed by community; social and personal services at (10.5 per cent). A significant percentage of survey respondents were recorded as unspecified at (10.3 per cent) and other or not adequately defined (8 per cent), which hampers planning for labour absorption initiatives.

3.4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have differing policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

3.4.1 Unemployment by gender

Table 10 shows the unemployment rates for males and females in 2007.

Table 10 Unemployment by gender

Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	13.2	52.1	36.7
Female	24.7	47.9	63.3

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2007, males recorded an unemployment rate of 13.2 per cent which resulted in a 36.7 per cent share of the total number of unemployed. The unemployment rate for females was higher at 24.7 per cent with a 63.3 per cent share of the unemployed.

Although, the females share of the labour force is smaller compared to males, females recorded a bigger share of the unemployed due to a higher unemployment rate than men.

3.4.2 Racial profile of unemployment

Table 11 displays the unemployment patterns across the various racial groups. Unemployment in Theewaterskloof was concentrated within the Coloured population. Even though the African population group has the highest unemployment rate of 25.5 per cent in 2007, Africans only account for 22.8 per cent of the total labour force and 31.2 per cent of the unemployed.

Contrastingly, the Coloured workers experienced the second highest unemployment rate of 18 per cent. However, Coloureds represent the largest percentage share (70 per cent) of the total labour force and hence the highest share (67.4 per cent) of the unemployed.

The White population group accounted for the lowest unemployment rate of 3.7 per cent amongst the three largest population groups (African, Coloured and White) of the total labour force. In addition, Whites also accounts for the lowest percentage (1.4 per cent) of the unemployed.

Table 11 Racial profile of unemployment in 2007

Population group	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
African	25.5	22.8	31.2
Coloured	18.0	70.0	67.4
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0
White	3.7	7.1	1.4

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Indian or Asian statistics are almost non-existent with 0.4 per cent of the labour force and 0 per cent unemployment rate.

3.4.3 Unemployment by Age Cohort

Table 12 Unemployment by age cohort in 2007

Age	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
15 - 19	38.6	6.9	14.3
20 - 24	30.6	14.2	23.3
25 - 34	18.5	29.1	28.8
35 - 44	13.6	25.2	18.4
45 - 54	12.4	16.8	11.1
55 - 65	9.9	7.8	4.1

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 12 shows the unemployment by age cohorts. The highest unemployment rate in 2007 was amongst those persons aged 15 – 19 years (38.6 per cent). Although the age group 15 - 19 years recorded the highest unemployment rate, they only form 6.9 per cent of the total labour force and 14.3 per cent of the unemployed. Contrastingly, those persons aged 25 – 34 which had the third highest unemployment rate (18.5 per cent) makes up the largest portion (29.1 per cent) of the labour force and therefore the largest share (28.8 per cent) of the unemployed.

4. Economy

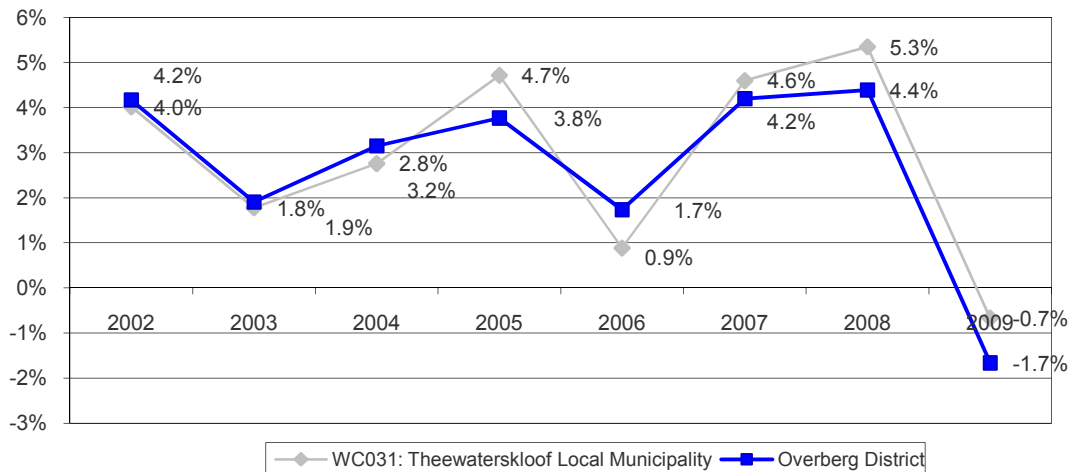
A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

4.1 Economic growth

Theewaterskloof Municipality regional gross value added¹⁵ of R2.630 billion in 2009 accounted for 40 per cent of the region's economy, making it the largest contributor to Overberg's GDP. The total regional gross value added (GVA-R)¹⁶ of Theewaterskloof's economy increased by an annual average of 2.9 per cent from R2.092 billion in 2001 to R2.631 billion in 2009.

Figure 9 shows the economic growth trends of Theewaterskloof Municipality in comparison to Overberg regional growth trends for the period 2001 to 2009. It is clear that Theewaterskloof's economy moved in tandem with the district but grew at a higher pace throughout this period. Theewaterskloof's economy grew at an annual average rate of 2.9 per cent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to the region's annual average growth rate of 2.7 per cent.

Figure 9 Comparison of Theewaterskloof municipality's economy growth rates to Overberg District growth rates between 2001 and 2009



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight data

The effect of the global financial crisis has caused both the Theewaterskloof and Overberg economies contracting by 0.7 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively in 2009.

¹⁵ GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.

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4.2 Sectoral Growth and Contributions

Table 13 shows the sectoral contribution to Theewaterskloof's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 and the growth over the period.

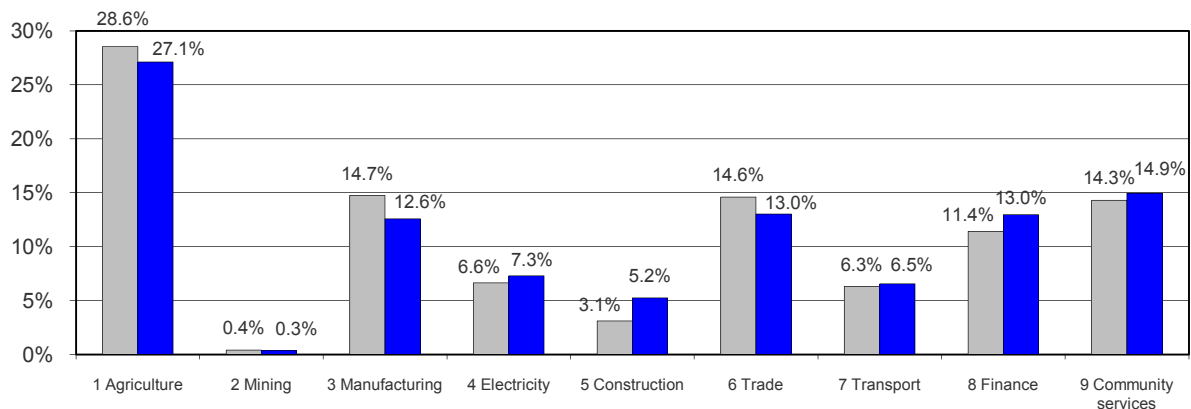
Table 13 GVA-R value of economic sectors at 2005 prices

WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	GVA-R Constant 2005 prices (R1 000) - 2001	GVA-R Constant 2005 prices (R1 000) - 2009	Average Annual Growth Rate: 2001 - 2009
1 Agriculture	597 168	712 890	2.2%
2 Mining	8 464	9 147	1.0%
3 Manufacturing	308 156	331 079	0.9%
4 Electricity	138 339	191 585	4.2%
5 Construction	64 361	137 349	9.9%
6 Trade	305 405	342 548	1.4%
7 Transport	131 769	172 047	3.4%
8 Finance	238 663	340 857	4.6%
9 Community services	299 205	393 242	3.5%

The construction sector within Theewaterskloof experienced the sharpest annual average growth over the 2001 to 2009 period at 9.9 per cent, followed by finance at 4.6, electricity services at 4.2 per cent and community services at 3.5 per cent and transport at 3.4 per cent.

Figure 10 shows the change in the percentage contribution of each broad sector to Theewaterskloof economy over the period 2001 to 2009. The leading economic sectors in Theewaterskloof in 2009 were agriculture, manufacturing and trade.

Figure 10 Sector percentage contribution to Theewaterskloof's economy



The agricultural sector's contribution to the local economy decreased from 28.6 to 27.1 per cent between 2001 and 2009, whilst the trade sector's contribution decreased from 14.7 to 12.6 per cent and the manufacturing's contribution changed

from 14.6 to 13 per cent over the same period. The community services sector's contribution increased from 14.3 to 14.9 per cent between 2001 and 2009.

5. Built environment

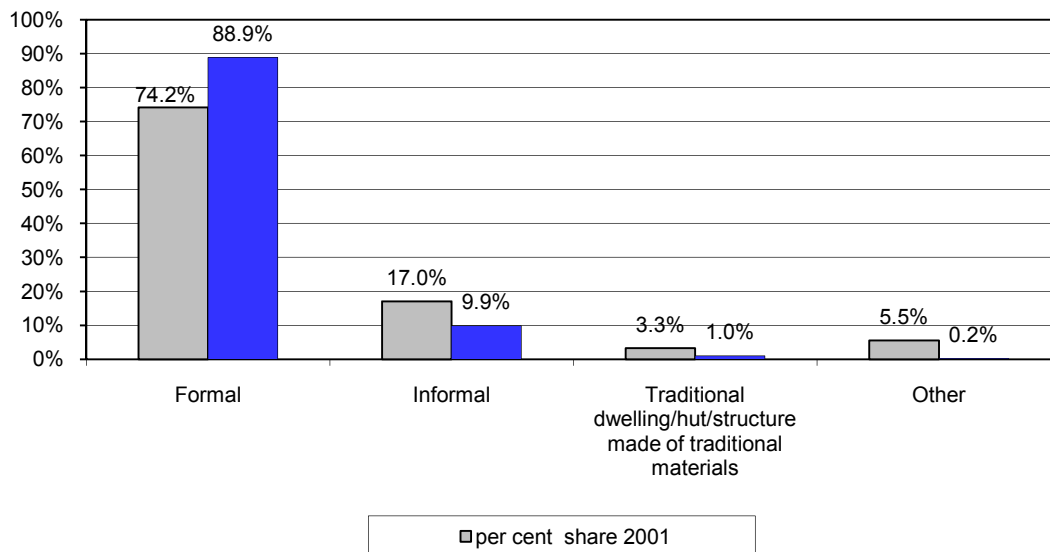
Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and the accompanied services available to the households of Theewaterskloof.

5.1 Access to Dwellings

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well being.

Figure 11 below shows the various dwellings per type in Theewaterskloof Municipality for 2001 and 2007. There are four main categories of dwellings: formal, informal, traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional dwellings and other.

Figure 11 Dwelling type occupied by households in Theewaterskloof



The share of formal dwellings increased from 74.2 per cent in 2001 to 88.9 per cent in 2007. On the other hand, the share of informal dwellings decreased over the reporting period from 17 per cent in 2001 to 9.9 per cent in 2007. Traditional dwellings and other dwellings share reduced from 3.3 to 1 per cent and 5.5 to 0.2 per cent over the same period.

5.2 Electricity

Table 14 shows the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in Theewaterskloof in 2001 and 2007.

Table 14 Main type of energy/fuel used for lightning by households

Energy sources	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007
Electricity	80.9%	90.8%
Gas	0.2%	0.2%
Paraffin	8.2%	4.2%
Candles	10.4%	3.6%
Solar	0.1%	0.0%
Other	0.3%	1.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 80.9 per cent of households. Thereafter, followed candles and paraffin which were used by 10.4 per cent and 8.2 per cent of households respectively.

In 2007, electricity remained the leading source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 90.8 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used candles and paraffin lowered to 3.6 per cent and 4.2 per cent of households respectively in 2007.

5.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 15 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in Theewaterskloof in 2001 and 2007.

Table 15 Main toilet facility used by households

Toilet facilities	Per cent share of households 2001	Per cent share of households 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	58.4%	86.0%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	21.8%	3.3%
Dry toilet facility	0.0%	1.5%
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	1.3%	0.0%
Pit latrine without ventilation	2.1%	0.0%
Chemical toilet	1.7%	0.0%
Bucket latrine	1.9%	0.5%
None	12.8%	8.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

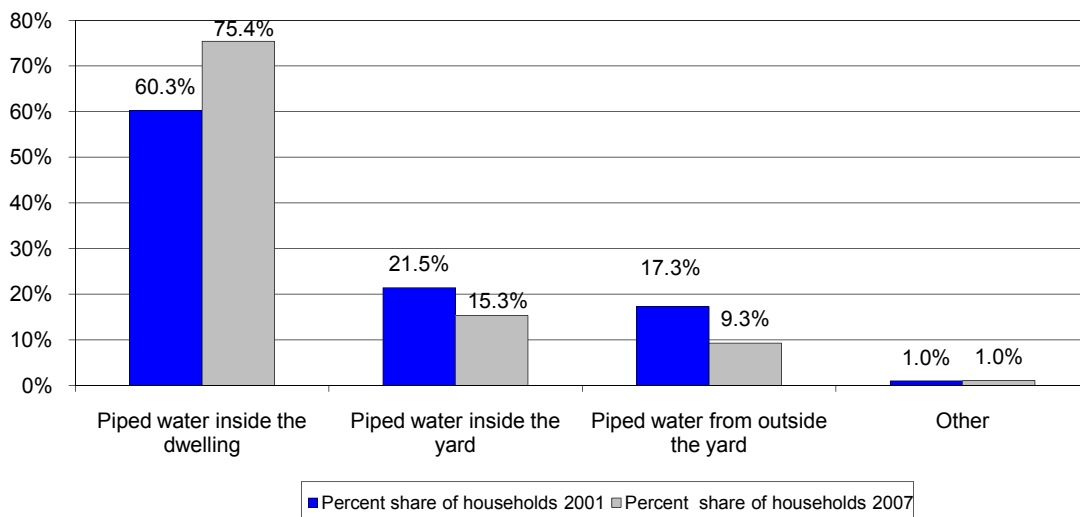
In 2001, 80.2 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). A significant proportion (12.8 per cent) of households did not have access to sanitation in 2007 whilst 2.1 per cent of households made use of pit latrines with ventilation (VIP's).

In 2007, 89.3 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Although there had been an improvement to access to sanitation, 8.6 per cent of households still did not have access to sanitation in 2007. The use of the bucket latrine system was lowered as 0.5 per cent of households utilised the bucket latrine system for sanitation purposes.

5.4 Water

Access to safe and potable water is a service delivery priority as it affects the well-being and health of humans. Figure 12 shows the various types of water sources available to households in Theewaterskloof in 2001 and 2007.

Figure 12 Main source of water used by households



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Access to potable water in Theewaterskloof was the norm with 99 per cent of households with access to potable water in both 2001 and 2007. There has been a significant proportional increase in the percentage of households that has access to piped water inside the dwelling from 60.3 to 75.4 per cent of households between 2001 and 2007. The percentage share of households in Theewaterskloof accessing alternative water sources has remained unchanged at 1 per cent in 2001 and 2007.

5.5 Refuse Removal

Table 16 displays the main source of refuse removal for households in Theewaterskloof Municipality.

Table 16 Main sources of refuse removal services, 2007

Energy sources	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	71.9%	87.3%
Removed by local authority/private company less often	3.3%	4.5%
Communal refuse dump	4.5%	0.6%
Own refuse dump	18.4%	6.1%
No rubbish disposal	1.8%	1.0%
Other	0.0%	0.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading refuse removal source for 75.2 per cent and 91.8 per cent households in Theewaterskloof in 2001 and 2007. Overall, access to refuse removal services improved over the 2001 to 2007 period. The percentage of households with no access to refuse removal services decreased from 1.8 to 1 per cent of households between 2001 and 2007. The percentage of households which use a communal refuse removal services decreased from 18.4 to 6.1 per cent of households between 2001 and 2007.

5.6 Roads Infrastructure

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

Roads facilitate movement of both men and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development as well and brings national integration. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfils the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 17 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the Theewaterskloof Municipality.

Table 17 Theewaterskloof roads

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel	Total
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution		
National	96.7	-	96.7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trunk	71.4	-	71.4	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Main	122.7	25.4	148.1	82.9%	17.1%	100.0%
Divisional	71.1	359.3	430.4	16.5%	83.5%	100.0%
Minor	21.5	413.2	434.7	4.9%	95.1%	100.0%
Total	383.3	797.8	1 181.2	32.5%	67.5%	100.0%

Source: Department of Transport and Public Works (WC)

The total roads area that cover Theewaterskloof Municipality amount to 1 181.2 kilometers of roads. The total amount of roads comprise of 383.39 (32.5 per cent) kilometers of surfaced roads and 797.8 (67.5 per cent) kilometers of gravel roads.

6. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

This section reflects on the consolidated budgets, transfer payment and grant allocations to Theewaterskloof Municipality.

Table 18 Municipal Audited budget outcomes and estimates

Municipality	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Audited outcome CAPITAL	Audited outcome OPERATING	Audited outcome TOTAL	Estimated outcome CAPITAL	Estimated outcome OPERATING	Estimated outcome TOTAL	Capex Budget	Opex Budget	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Cape Agulhas	24 594	107 910	132 504	23 281	125 002	148 283	32 012	148 732	180 744
Overstrand	174 209	399 771	573 980	134 810	524 621	659 431	161 809	708 005	869 814
Swellendam	25 655	92 742	118 397	88 136	96 171	184 307	84 992	111 552	196 544
Theewaterskloof	60 724	208 657	269 381	86 384	249 442	335 826	83 052	277 118	360 170
Overberg District Municipality	3 003	93 115	96 118	2 750	103 274	106 024	13 662	109 407	123 069
Total	263 591	794 285	1 057 876	312 080	973 508	1 285 588	343 515	1 206 082	1 549 597

Source: Audited outcome figures from AFS, Appendix E(2) and projections from draft budgetary documentation

The budget of the region increased from R1.058 billion in the 2008/09 financial year to R1.286 billion in 2009/10 financial year and then increased to R1.550 billion in 2010/11 financial year. These include increases in the operating budget from R794.285 million in 2008/09 to R973.508 million in 2009/10 and R1 206.082 million in the 2010/11 financial year.

The budget of Theewaterskloof Municipality increased from R269.381 million in 2008/09 financial year to R335.826 million in 2009/10 and increased further to R360.170 million in the 2010/11 financial year. These include increases in the operating budget from R208.657 million in 2008/09 to R277.118 million in 2010/11 financial year. The capital budget of the municipality increased from R60.724 million in 2008/09 to R86.384 million by 2010/11 financial year but then decreased to R83.052 million in 2011/12.

Table 19 Provincial Payments and Estimates to Theewaterskloof Municipality

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- piation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate			
							2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier										
Provincial Parliament										
Provincial Treasury										
Department of Community Safety										
Department of Education	127 253	143 848	169 284	190 245	196 088	196 088	217 821	11.08	235 796	249 264
Department of Health	24 480	50 458	104 522	104 816	114 275	113 939	130 645	14.66	139 680	148 091
Department of Social Development										
Department of Human Settlements	12 948	30 054	7 904	24 908	24 908	24 908	29 330	17.75	33 977	32 480
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	300	250								
Department of Transport and Public Works			13 072	70 527	83 352	83 352	10 505	(87.40)	2 450	2 450
Department of Agriculture	1 735	2 270	3 083	8 215	8 215	8 215	9 553	16.29	10 544	10 544
Department of Economic Development and Tourism										
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	500	316	521	1 491	1 491	1 491	678	(54.53)	713	
Department of Local Government				240	264	264	225	(14.77)	234	243
Total	167 216	227 196	298 386	400 442	428 593	428 257	398 757	(6.89)	423 394	443 072
Total Transfers to Theewaterskloof	15 327	31 688	21 066	25 651	25 877	25 877	30 293	17.07	34 924	32 723
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	9.17	13.95	7.06	6.41	6.04	6.04	7.60	25.73	8.25	7.39

Source: *Estimates of Provincial Expenditure 2009*

The total provincial government spending in Theewaterskloof over the 2010/11 MTREF amounts to R1.265 billion over the three-year period. The total provincial government spends decreases on by an annual average rate of 1.1 per cent from R428.257 million in 2009/10 to R443.072 million in 2012/13.

The Departments of Health, Education and Human Settlements account for the majority of spending by a provincial department in the municipal area. The Department of Health's expenditure is projected to increase from R130.645 million in 2010/11 financial year to R148.091 million in the 2012/13 financial year. The Department of Humans Settlements expenditure is expected to increase from R29.330 million in the 2010/11 financial year to R32.480 million in the 2012/13 financial year.

Table 20 Provincial Allocations to Theewaterskloof Municipality

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- priation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate			
							2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier	40									
Izimbizo	40									
Visitor Centre at Cape Town Stadium										
Department of Human Settlements	13 011	29 936	18 852	24 668	24 918	24 918	29 330	17.71	33 977	32 480
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	12 948	29 874	18 852	24 668	24 668	24 668	29 330	18.90	33 977	32 480
Local Government Master Planning Grant	63	62			250	250		(100.00)		
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	300	250								
Spatial Planning	300	250								
Cleanest Town Competition										
Department of Transport and Public Works	1 476	1 001	1 453	252	252	252	60	(76.19)		
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads Mobility Strategies	1 476	1 001	1 453	252	252	252	60	(76.19)		
Department of Agriculture		5								
Vehicle Licences		5								
Department of Economic Development and Tourism										
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	500	316	521	491	491	491	678	38.09	713	
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	500									
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		316	521	491	491	491	678	38.09	713	
Department of Local Government		180	240	240	216	216	225	4.17	234	243
Thusong (Multi-Purpose) Centres										
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant		180	240	240	216	216	225	4.17	234	243
Total Transfers	15 327	31 688	21 066	25 651	25 877	25 877	30 293	17.07	34 924	32 723

Table 20 shows the various grant funding that is transferred by provincial sector departments to municipalities. Total transfers to Theewaterskloof Municipality over the 2010/11 MTREF amount to R30.293 million in 2010/11, R34.924 million in 2011/12 and R32.723 million in 2012/13.

The Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant (IHHS), which is disbursed by the Department of Human Settlements, amounts to R95.787 million over the 2010/11 MTREF making it the primary contributor to the total transfers to Theewaterskloof Municipality. The IHHS grant is used to finance the implementation of the national housing programme. The aim of the programme is to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of integrated and sustainable human settlements to ensure economically viable and socially equitable communities in areas with ecological integrity.

Table 21 National Transfers/allocations to Theewaterskloof Municipality

Transfers	2008/09 R'000	2009/10 R'000	2010/11 R'000	2011/12 R'000	2012/13 R'000
<i>Equitable Share</i>	25 681	34 242	43 655	49 297	54 272
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	4 925	24 236	21 807	24 026	28 535
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)</i>	61	870	1 000	1 250	1 500
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)</i>	471	1 144	1 200	1 200	800
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)</i>	4 393	19 885	17 940	21 576	26 235
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant (Sch 6)</i>		2 337	-	-	-
<i>Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Municipalities (Sch 8)</i>			1 667	-	-
TOTAL	30 606	58 478	65 462	73 323	82 807

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on the Division of Revenue Act 2010/11

The system of intergovernmental transfers to municipalities is intended to assist them in combating poverty and strengthening their own capacity to provide services. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, Theewaterskloof Municipality receives national transfers for equitable share contribution, the local government financial management grant, the municipal systems improvement grant, the municipal infrastructure grant and the integrated national electrification programme grant.

Table 21 shows the various grant funding that is transferred by national sector departments to municipalities. Total transfers to the Theewaterskloof increases from R58.478 million in 2009/10 to R65.462 million in 2010/11. In the two outer years, total transfers increases to R73.323 million in 2011/12 and to R82.807 million in 2012/13.

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest proportions of all the national transfers to Theewaterskloof Municipality accounting for 66.7 per cent of national transfers in 2010/11.

The largest national conditional grant in 2010/11 is the municipal infrastructure grant (MIG) with a proportional share of 27.4 per cent of the total national transfers. The smallest grants in the same year are the local government financial management grant and the municipal systems improvement grant at 1.5 per cent and 1.8 per cent of the total national transfers in 2010/11.

7. Political Composition

Table 22 Theewaterskloof's Political Composition as at 6 October 2010

Theewaterskloof Local Municipality		Representation on Overberg District Council	
DA + ID coalition			
Total	23	Total	5
ANC	5	ANC	2
DA	14	DA	2
ID	2	ID	1
ACDP	1	Independent	0
Vacancies	1	Vacancies	0

Source: Department of Local Government, Directorate Legislation

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Global Insight, Department of Health and Education (administrative data) and Eden District Municipalities (administrative data). All efforts have been made to secure relevant and plausible data and a verification process was also undertaken with regard to some administrative data.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

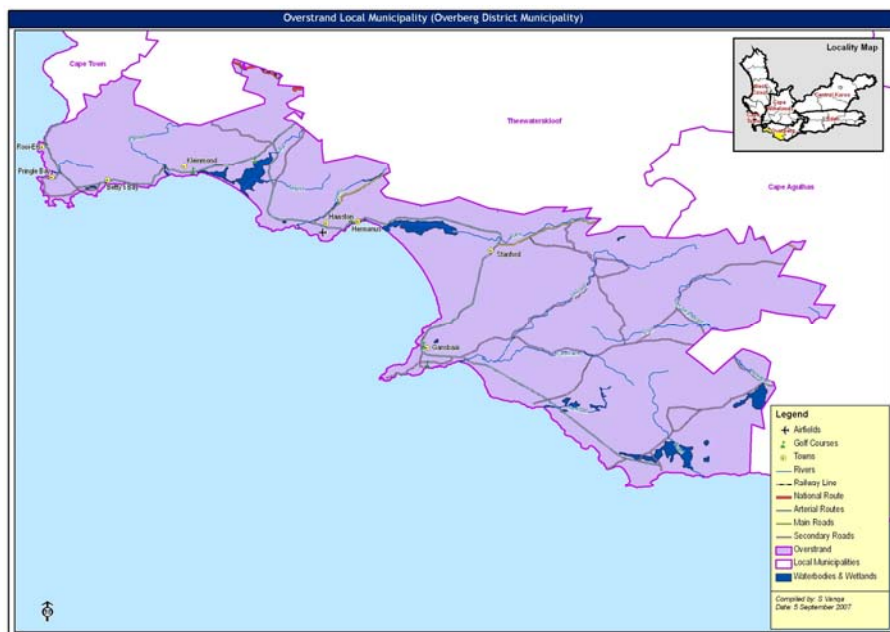
“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a "rough" or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give some indication as to trends.

3

Overstrand Local Municipality



List of towns

- Betty's Bay
- Franskraal
- Gans Bay
- Hawston
- Hermanus
- Kleinmond
- Onrus River
- Pearly Beach

Overstrand Municipality at a glance

Population					
Number	2007	2010		2001	2007
Total	55 735	74 543	African (%)	27.1	28.8
Male	27 471	35 954	Coloured (%)	37.3	36.8
Female	28 264	38 589	White (%)	35.6	33.6
Dependency ratio (%)	50.4	59.0	Indian/Asian (%)	0.1	0.8
Socio-economic indicators:					
Education		2007			
Literacy rate (%)		84.5			
Health		2010			
Number of PHC facilities		13			
% immunisation coverage (<1 yr)		101.8			
Crime (number of reported cases)		2006/07	2009/10		
Drug-related crimes		486	717		
Sexual		86	123		
Murder		36	25		
Poverty levels					
		2007			
Number of people accessing social grants		10 927			
		2010/11			
Number of indigent households		2 833			
Household income levels		2001	2007		
Annual income >R0< R18 000 (% share)		20.9	14.1		
Annual income >R18 000< R42 000 (% share)		33.1	16.2		
Unemployment rate (%)		2001	2007		
Total		22.7	24.1		
Male (% share)			50.1		
Female (% share)			49.9		
Labour concentration: Construction, Wholesale and retail trade & Community services					
Access to Basic service delivery (% share of households)		2001	2007		
Formal dwellings		82.0	85.3		
Informal dwellings		13.5	12.3		
Electricity		82.9	96.5		
Flush toilets		89.5	98.1		
Water (piped water)		71.6	86.1		
Refuse removal (local authority/private)		88.0	97.9		
Economy		2001	2009		
GVA-R (R'm)		1 613	1 894		
GVA-R growth rate (average%)		2001 - 2009			
Municipality		2.0			
Eden District		2.7			

Introduction

The aim of this profile is to assist the Overstrand Municipality in acquiring credible data to inform planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The indicators identified include: demographics, socio-economics, labour, economy, service delivery and governance. The indicators captured in the profile provide a fair reflection of the socio-economic reality of the municipality. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. It is however noted that data could not be sourced for all the indicators, specifically for those indicators that may as yet not be disaggregated at a municipal level.

This profile uses data¹ primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

The Overstrand Local Municipality (LM), founded in 2000, is classified as a Category B municipality, and is responsible for basic service provision to the demarcated municipal area that includes the towns of Hermanus, Betty's Bay, Pringle Bay, Gans Bay, Stanford and peri-urban areas such as Buffelsjag and Baardskeerdersbos etc.

The Municipality's population of approximately 74 543 people in 2007 is the second largest of the municipalities within the Overberg District in terms of population size and economic contribution to the Overberg's Regional Gross Value Added figure (GVA-R).

¹ A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

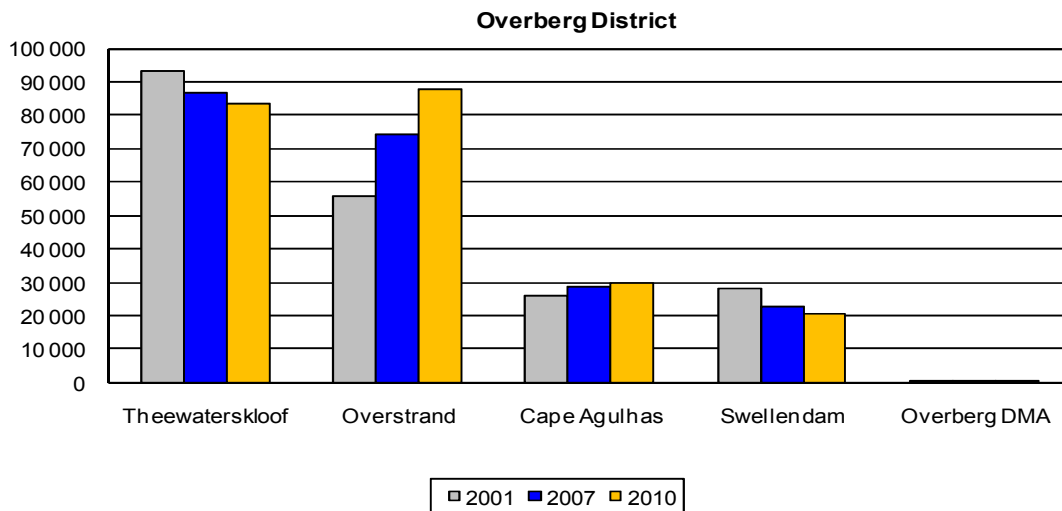
1. Demographics

The demographics of a municipal area determine what policy options are considered for improving services to its constituent communities. The data is used to obtain a package of municipal services which are relevant, appropriate and affordable, given the municipal peculiarities. These include race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status. The change in demographic trends is useful since it provides a guide and measure with which to plan in a more informed manner. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide, measure and target of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels of services. Important demographic characteristics that will be highlighted within this section include: population, age, gender and racial distribution.

1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the demand for government services in a particular geographical area. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners to match available resources to address the relative demand for services.

Figure 1 Population of Overstrand compared to that of Municipalities of Overberg District



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 estimates that 5.3 million people reside in the Western Cape while 221 434 people (4.17 per cent) resided in the Overberg District.

Overstrand municipality with 74 543 people in 2007, is the 2nd largest in terms of population size in the Overberg District. The Department of Social Development estimates the population to increase to 87 474 people in 2010. The total population was split between 35 954 (48.2 per cent) males and 38 592 (51.8 per cent) females in 2007.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in municipal population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of this Municipality will particularly highlight growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located and to target government, civil society and non governmental programmes more effectively. Figure 2 also provides a comparative to determine the impact that existing programmes has to the various categories of people.

Figure 2 Overstrand’s population pyramids for 2001

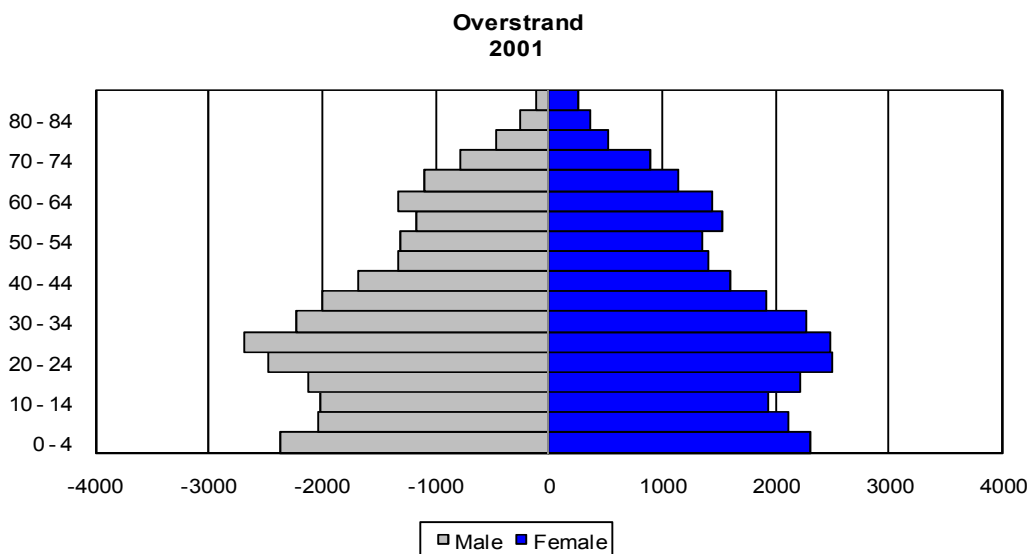
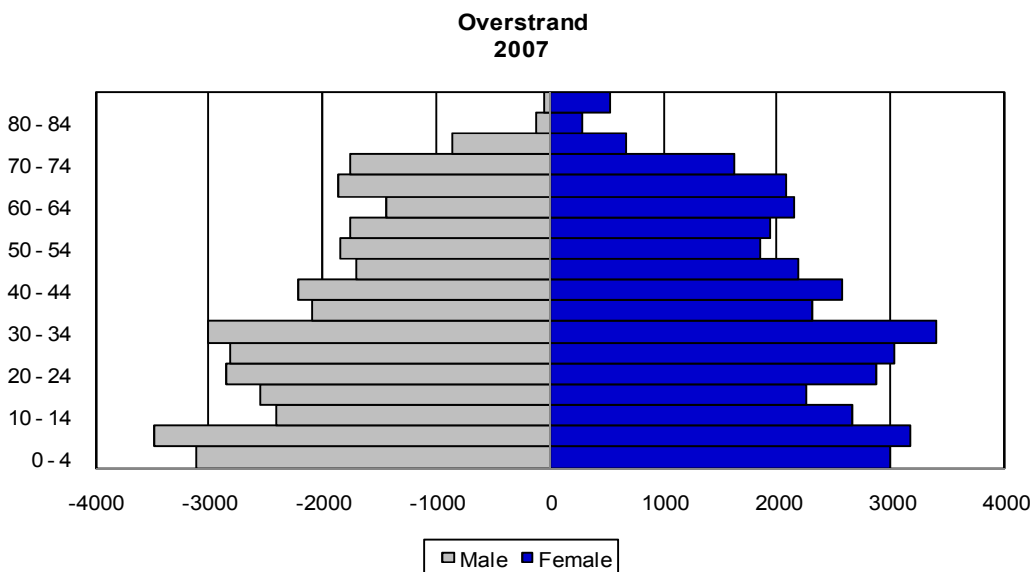


Figure 3 Overstrand’s Population Pyramids for 2007



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

1.2.1 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely the: children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2001, Overstrand's population composition was as follows: children at 22.9 per cent, economically active population at 66.5 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 10.6 per cent of the population. In 2007, Overstrand's population changed as follows: children at 23.9 per cent, the economically active population at 62.9 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 13.2 per cent of the population.

The youth's² share of the total population remained changed from 34.1 to 30.6 per cent from 2001 to 2007. The combined share of children and youth declined from 57 to 54.5 per cent from 2001 to 2007. Nonetheless, Overstrand retained a predominantly youthful population composition.

The child dependency ratio increased from 34.7 per cent in 2001 to 38 per cent in 2007 whilst the age dependency ratio increased from 15.9 per cent to 21 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio therefore increased from 50.4 per cent in 2001 to 59 per cent in 2007.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

Figure 3 illustrates changes in Overstrand's population in respect of male/female population and age cohorts over the period 2001 to 2007. The gender ratio changed from 97.2 males per 100 females in 2001 to 93.2 males per 100 females between 2001 and 2007.

The male share of the total population decreased from 49.3 per cent in 2001 to 48.2 per cent in 2007 whilst females share increased from 50.7 per cent to 51.8 per cent over the same period.

1.3 Racial Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South Black context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the labour force and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

² Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

Table 1 Overstrand's population groups, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007
African	15 092	27.1	28.8
Coloured	20 763	37.3	36.8
Indian or Asian	45	0.1	0.8
White	19 837	35.6	33.6
Total	55 738	100.0	100.0

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Table 1 highlights Overstrand's disaggregated population per racial group. The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Overstrand in both 2001 and 2007 followed by the White racial group.

The Coloured population group's share of the total population decreased from 37.3 per cent to 36.8 per cent over the period. The White population group share of the total population also decreased from 35.6 per cent in 2001 to 33.6 per cent in 2007.

The African racial group share of the total population increased from 27.1 per cent in 2001 to 28.8 per cent in 2007. The Indian/Asian population constituted less than 1 per cent of the total population in both 2001 in 2007.

2. Socio-development

This section of the profile covers a number of socio-economic indicators. It aims at providing some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfill its aspirations. The list of indicators is not exhaustive and has previously been identified by the Overstrand municipality as those indicators, which will assist in informing the planning and budgeting processes of the municipality. The profile outlines some of the education, health, safety and security, household income, gender dynamics, as well as the number of individuals accessing social grants as it pertains to the Overstrand Municipal Area.

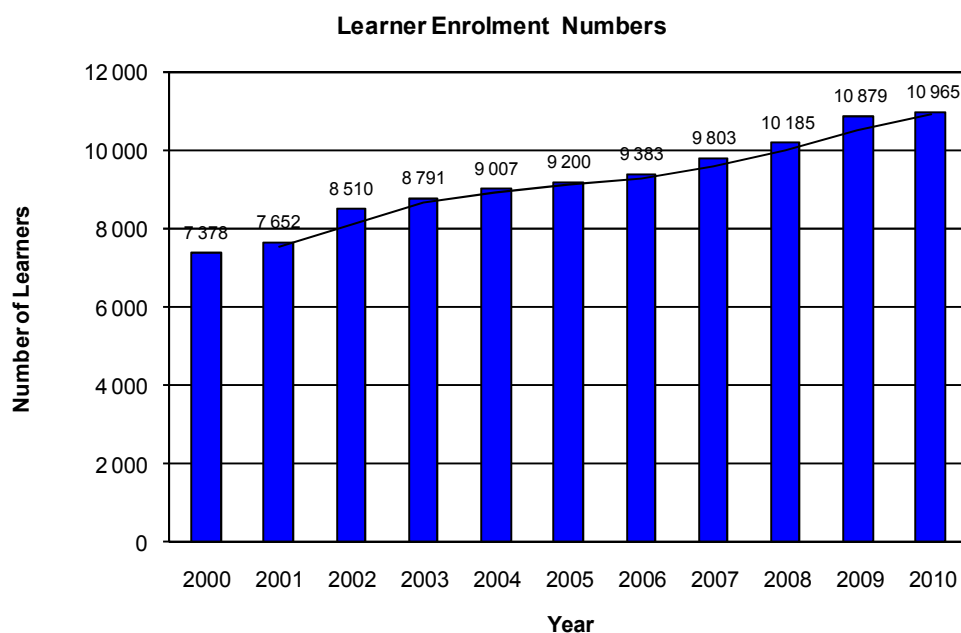
2.1 Human Development and Education

2.1.1 Learner Enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the National Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming areas for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries, to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done in an effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

Figure 4 Overstrand Enrolment Numbers 2000 – 2010.



Source: Department of Education, 2010

Figure 4 shows the trends in enrolment numbers of learners residing in the Overstrand municipal area.

The number of learners (from Grade R to 12) enrolled in schools in this municipality increased by an annual average rate of 4 per cent from 7 378 learners in year 2000 to 10 965 learners in 2010.

In 2010, 3 064 learners (32.9 per cent of total learners) have enrolled in the foundation education phase, ranging from Grade R to Grade 3. The introduction of the Grade R seems to have good uptake as Grade R learner enrolment increased by an annual average rate of 24 per cent between 2000 and 2010.

The primary phase (Grades 4 to 7) recorded an enrollment figure of 4 080 learners (or 37.2 per cent) in 2010. The number of learners in the primary phase increased by an annual average rate of 3.5 per cent from 2 892 learners in year 2000 to 4 080 learners in 2010.

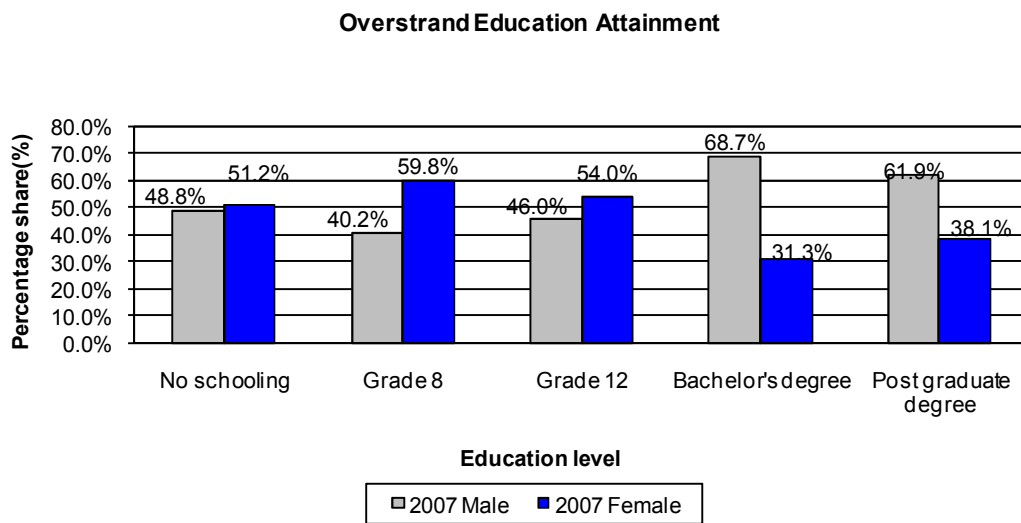
A total of 3 268 learners (29.8 per cent of total learners) enrolled in the secondary phases (grade 8 to 12) in 2010. The number of learners in the secondary phase increased by an annual average rate of 4.1 per cent from 2 195 learners in year 2000 to 3 268 learners in 2010.

In 2010, Overstrand has fifteen (15) schools of which ten (10) are no fees schools. No FET or Special Needs schools were reported in the municipality in 2010.

2.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the inhabitants of a municipal area is that it allow the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the inhabitants of the region. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses to a municipal area while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area. It further equips the municipality with the relevant information in making presentations to businesses, industries and satellite offices where relocation of institution is a consideration.

Figure 5 Educational attainment of Overstrand’s population between 2001 and 2007



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007³

The information on educational attainment was collected from the responses of residents in the Overstrand Region in the 2007 Community Survey. Figure 5 compares the educational attainment gender profile of Overstrand's population in 2007.

The male population is in the minority for the following categories of education; no schooling (48.8 per cent), grade 8 (40.2 per cent) and grade 12 (46 per cent) whilst

³ The educational attainment information used in this section is based on responses given by survey participants to questions concerning the level of education attainment. Note that the number of respondents in 2001 is based on a larger sample size (Census) compared to the sample size of 2007 (Community Survey).

they are in the majority for bachelor degrees (68.7 per cent) and post-graduates (61.9 per cent).

The female population on the other hand is in the majority for the following categories of education; no schooling (51.2 per cent), grade 8 (59.8 per cent), grade 2 (54.05) whilst they are in the minority for bachelor degrees (31.3 per cent) and post graduates (38.15).

2.1.3 Literacy Rate

The information on literacy is sourced from the Department of Social Development since it tracks literacy rates per municipality as an indicator pertaining to poverty alleviation. The literacy rate for the Overstrand is 84.5 per cent and highlights persons 14 years and older who have successfully completed 7 years formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5).

2.2 Health

This section of the profile highlights the current health infrastructure, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in Overstrand Municipality.

2.2.1 Access to Health Facilities

Table 2 indicates that there are a total of 52 health facilities in the Overberg District.

Table 2 Access to Health Facilities

	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
Overberg District	0	1	22	11	14	4	0	52
Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	0	1	7	2	9	1	0	20
Overstrand Local Municipality	0	0	8	4	0	1	0	13
Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Swellendam Local Municipality	0	0	5	1	3	1	0	10
Overberg DMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Department of Health, 2010

In the 2010/11 financial year, a total of 52 primary health care facilities are located in the entire Overberg District. Overstrand Municipality has a total of 13 primary health care facilities including 8 clinics, 4 satellite clinics and 1 district hospital. Overstrand Municipality has one registered anti-retroviral treatment (ART) services, but did have 9 TB clinics.

2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professionals within the public health facilities is a determinant of the quality of health care.

Table 3 Individuals employed at provincial institutions

Overstrand	2009	2010
Primary Healthcare Doctors	1	1
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	5	5
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses	27	25
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	19	17

Source: Department of Health, 2010

Table 3 shows that a total of 6 doctors and 42 professional nurses have been employed by the Department of Health to render health services to patients attending the PHC facilities in Cape Agulhas in 2010. It should be noted that these totals exclude health professionals employed within the private sector.

2.2.3 Burden of Disease

Table 4 shows immunisation for children under the age of 1 for three categories – fully, tuberculosis and measles.

Table 4 Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

Category	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Fully Immunised									
Overstrand Municipality	979	1 188	82.4%	1 135	1 001	113.4%	1 245	1 222	101.8%
Overberg District Municipality	3 516	4 431	79.4%	3 669	4 046	90.7%	4 002	4 092	97.8%
BCG (TB)									
Overstrand Municipality	1 031	1 188	86.8%	1 019	1 001	101.8%	1 176	1 222	96.2%
Overberg District Municipality	3 148	4 431	71.0%	3 124	4 046	77.2%	2 990	4 092	73.1%
Measles									
Overstrand Municipality	985	1 188	82.9%	1 136	1 001	113.5%	1 259	1 222	103.0%
Overberg District Municipality	3 578	4 431	80.7%	3 686	4 046	91.1%	4 055	4 092	99.1%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

The immunisation coverage⁴ for full immunisation increased from 82.4 per cent in 2006/07 to 101.8 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate in Overstrand Municipality is above the average immunisation rate for the Overberg District Region which is at 97.8 per cent in 2009/10.

The immunisation coverage for tuberculosis increased from 86.8 per cent in 2006/07 to 96.2 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for tuberculosis in Overstrand Municipality is above the average immunisation rate for tuberculosis for the Overberg District Region which is at 73.1 per cent in 2009/10.

Immunisation coverage for measles increased from 82.9 per cent in 2006/07 to 103 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for measles in Overstrand Municipality

⁴ Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

is above the average immunisation rate for measles for the Overberg District Region which is at 99.1 per cent in 2009/10.

2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning take cognisance of the importance of security and justice in building liveable communities. The discussion that follows in this section will be limited to murder, rape and drug related crimes.

Table 5 Selected crimes reported in Overstrand Municipality, 2003/04 - 2009/10

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	36	31	24	36	40	37	25
Total sexual crimes	81	109	105	86	106	118	123
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	1 842	1 060	721	753	729	990	1 091
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	248	459	489	486	550	604	717
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	112	175	191	163	179	184	259

Source: SAPS 2010

Table 5 shows the number of crimes, from selected crime categories that were reported to police stations located in Overstrand over the period 2003/04 and 2009/10.

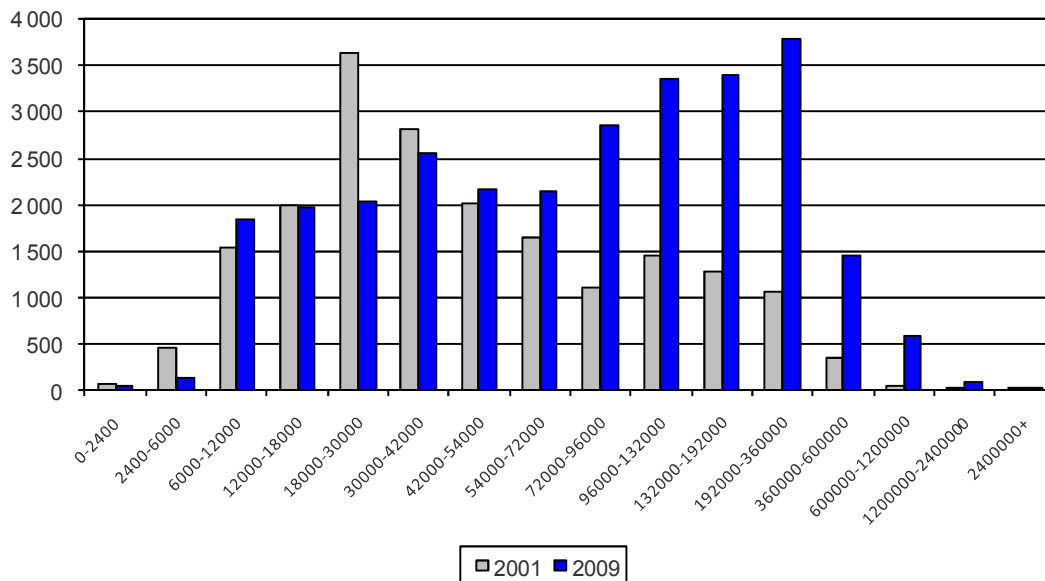
Crimes such as drug related crimes, driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs and sexual crimes showed a rising trend over the period. Drug related crimes increased by an annual average rate of 19.4 per cent from 248 to 717 cases from 2003/04 to 2009/10. Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs increased by an annual average rate of 15 per cent from 112 to 259 cases from 2003/04 to 2009/10. The number of sexual crimes increased by an annual average rate of 7.2 per cent from 81 to 123 cases over the reporting period.

Crimes such as burglaries at residential premises and murder have show a decrease over the period. Although burglaries at residential premises have been declining by an annual average rate of 8.4 per cent from 2003/04 to 2009/10, it has shown an increasing trend from 2007/08 to 2009/10. The number of murders has also been fluctuating over the period; by bottoming out at 24 cases in 2005/06, peaking at 40 cases in 2007/08 and then declining to 25 cases in 2009/10.

2.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community, i.e. whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or an affluent community. More importantly household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief and tariff rate policies. Figure 6 displays the annual household income levels within Overstrand Municipality for 2001 and 2009.

Figure 6 Monthly household income levels in Overstrand Municipality 2001- 2009



Source: Global Insight

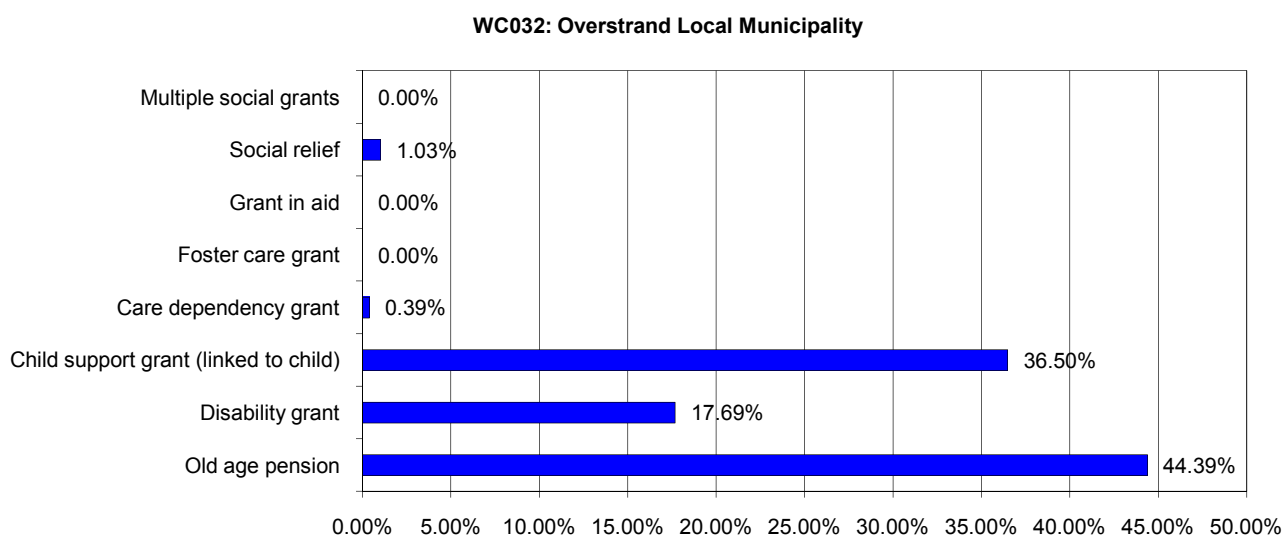
In 2001, 54 per cent of households earned income between R0 to R42 000; 31.9 per cent earned between R42 000 to R132 000; 13.8 per cent between R132 000 and R600 000 and 0.3 per cent earn above R600 000.

In 2009, 30.2 per cent of households earned income between R0 to R42 000; 37 per cent earned between R42 000 to R132 000; 30.3 per cent between R132 000 and R600 000 and 2.5 per cent earn above R600 000.

This demonstrates a shift in earning power can be observed in that the number of people earning at the lower end of the scale has decreased noticeably while the people in the middle to upper ends of the scale has increased significantly.

2.5 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. Although the grants are a lifeline to recipients and their families, tottering on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Figure 7 Social grants per category

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Figure 7 shows the distribution of social grants by category in Overstrand Municipality. There were 10 927 beneficiaries which accessed social grants in Overstrand in 2007. The child support grants (36.5 per cent), old age pension (44.3 per cent) and disability grants (18 per cent) together account for 98.6 per cent of all social grants accessed.

The municipality offers additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and property rates. According to the Municipality, 2 833 households have been registered as indigents in 2010/11.

3. Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed but seeking work. Many factors influence how workers are utilised and how much they are paid, including qualities of the labour force itself (such as health, level of education, distribution of special training and skills, and degree of mobility), structural characteristics of the economy (e.g., proportions of heavy manufacturing, technology, and service industries).

3.1 Labour Force Employment Status

Table 6 outlines the labour trends in Overstrand Municipality. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active⁵ population. The Community Survey of 2007 estimates that the economically active population of the municipal area amounted to 47 561 people.

⁵ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

Table 6 Overstrand Labour Force

	Total population aged 15 - 65	Labour force	** LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	* Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2001	37 525	24 079	64.2	18 619	5 460	22.7
2007	47 561	33 569	70.6	25 470	8 099	24.1
	4.0%	5.7%		5.4%	6.8%	

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Unemployment rate is calculated as the share of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

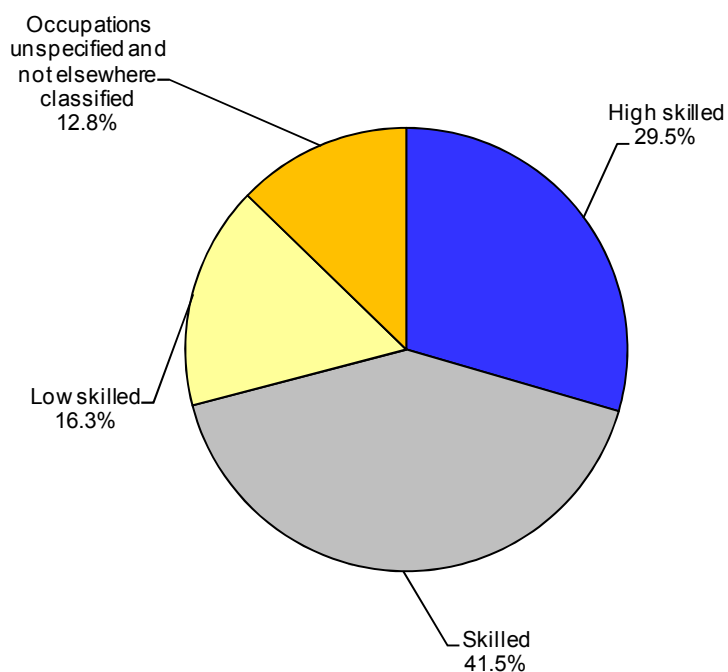
** LFPR: Labour Force Participation Rate, labour force/economically active relative to the potentially economically active people.

The labour force⁶ increased at an annual average rate of 5.7 per cent over the period 2001 to 2007, with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increasing from 64.2 to 70.6 per cent from 2001 to 2007. Census 2001 and the Community Survey 2 respectively indicated that the number of people employed grew from 37 525 in 2001 to 47 561 in 2007, which represents an average annual increase of 4 per cent. The unemployment rate increased from 22.7 per cent to 24.1 per cent over the same period.

3.2 Skill profile of Labour Force

Figure 8 outlines the skill profile of the labour force in the Overstrand Municipality. The labour force is classified into three main categories namely, high skilled, skilled and low skilled. Low skilled occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

⁶ Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15-64 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

Figure 8 Skill level of the labour force in 2007

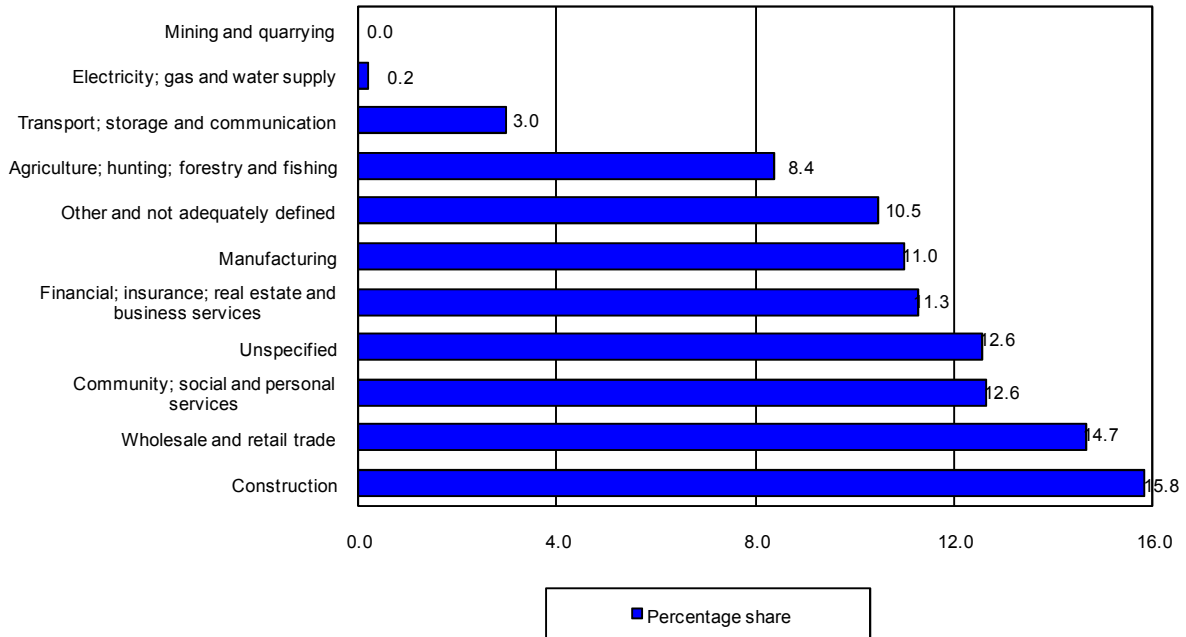
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 indicated that the low skilled⁷ occupations accounted for 16.3 per cent of employment, while skilled and high skilled accounted for 41.5 per cent and 29.5 per cent in 2007, respectively. A significant percentage (12.8 per cent) of respondents was recorded as unspecified.

3.3 Industry Employment

Figure 9 illustrates the contribution of the various sectors to provide employment in 2007.

⁷ Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations (are occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement) include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant & machine operators & assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials & managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

Figure 9 Contribution to employment by industry in 2007

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The biggest employment contributors were: Construction (15.8 per cent), Wholesale & Retail Trade (14.7 per cent) and Community; social and personal services (12.6 per cent). The Manufacturing sector provided employment for 11 per cent of the employed workers which makes it a significant sector in the municipal area. This is of particular relevance given its labour absorption implications and the reduction of unemployment.

A significant percentage of respondents were recorded as other and not adequately defined (10.5 per cent) or unspecified (12.6 per cent).

3.4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have differing policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

3.4.1 Unemployment by gender

Table 7 shows the unemployment rates for males and females in 2007.

Table 7 Unemployment by gender in 2007

Overstrand Local Municipality	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	23.2	52.2	50.1
Female	25.2	47.8	49.9

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Table 7 shows the unemployment rates for males and females in 2007. In 2007, the unemployment rate for males was 23.2 per cent with a 50.1 per cent share of the unemployed. The unemployment rate for females was marginally higher at 25.2 per cent but the percentage share of the unemployed lower at 49.9 per cent as females accounted for a smaller portion of the labour force.

Although males had a lower unemployment rate than females their share of the total unemployed is higher than females as males' accounted for 52.2 per cent of the labour force and the females accounted for the remaining 47.8 per cent.

3.4.2 Racial profile of unemployment

Unemployment in Overstrand is concentrated within the African population and accounted for 59.9 per cent of the unemployed labour force in 2007.

Table 8 Racial profile of unemployment 2007

Overstrand Local Municipality	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Population group			
African	42.3	34.1	59.9
Coloured	22.6	38.3	36.0
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.2	0.0
White	3.7	27.4	4.1

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The Coloured population has the second biggest share of unemployed in the area accounting for 36 per cent of the unemployed population in 2007. Unemployment among the White and Indian/Asian population groups is low or insignificant at 4.1 per cent and zero per cent in 2007, respectively. Naturally, the African and Coloured race groups account for the dominant share of the labour force with 34.1 per cent and 38.3 per cent respectively.

3.4.3 Unemployment by age cohort

Table 9 shows the unemployment by age cohorts. The highest unemployment rate in 2007 was amongst those persons aged 15 – 19 years (42.1 per cent).

Table 9 Unemployment by age cohort in 2007

Overstrand Local Municipality	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Age			
15 - 19	42.1	5.7	10.0
20 - 24	34.7	14.0	20.2
25 - 34	30.3	32.3	40.6
35 - 44	21.1	23.3	20.3
45 - 54	11.9	16.8	8.3
55 - 65	1.9	7.9	0.6

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Although the age group 15 - 19 years recorded the highest unemployment rate, they only form 5.7 per cent of the total labour force and 10 per cent of the unemployed. Contrastingly, those persons aged 25 – 34 which had the third highest unemployment rate (30.3 per cent) makes up the largest portion (32.3 per cent) of the labour force and therefore the largest share (40.6 per cent) of the unemployed.

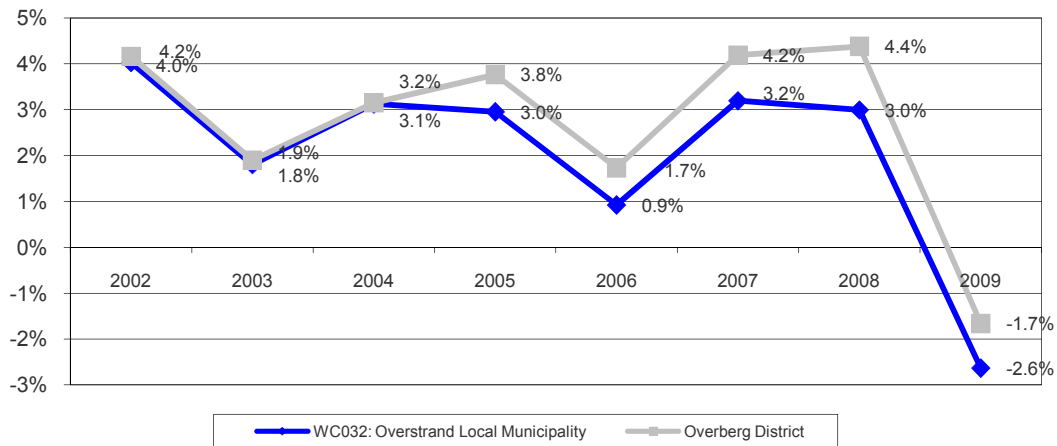
4. Economy

A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

4.1 Economic growth

Overstrand's regional gross value added figure (GVA-R)⁸ amounted to R1.894 billion and accounted for 28.7 per cent of total the regional economy of R6.579 billion in 2009 making it the second largest economic contributor in the Overberg District.

⁸ VA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.

Figure 10 Comparison of Overstrand's economy growth rates to Overberg District growth rates, 2001 – 2009


Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight data, 2010

Figure 10 shows the economic growth trends of Overstrand in comparison to the Overberg Regional District growth rate for the period 2001 to 2009. The Overstrand and District economies grew in tandem for the period 2001 - 2004, thereafter the District economy's growth exceeded that of Overstrand for the period 2005 to 2008. Over the entire period Overstrand's economy grew at an annual average rate of 2 per cent compared to the District's annual average growth rate of 2.7 per cent for the same period.

The effect of the global recession was more severe in 2009 when the economies of Overstrand and the District contracted by 1.7 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively.

4.2 Sectoral Trends and Contribution

Table 10 shows sectoral contribution to Overstrand's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 of the nine identified sectors as per Provincial Treasury's analysis (Primary/Secondary) and does not represent the entire make-up of the total GVA-R for Overstrand.

Table 10 GDP value of Economic sectors at 2005 prices

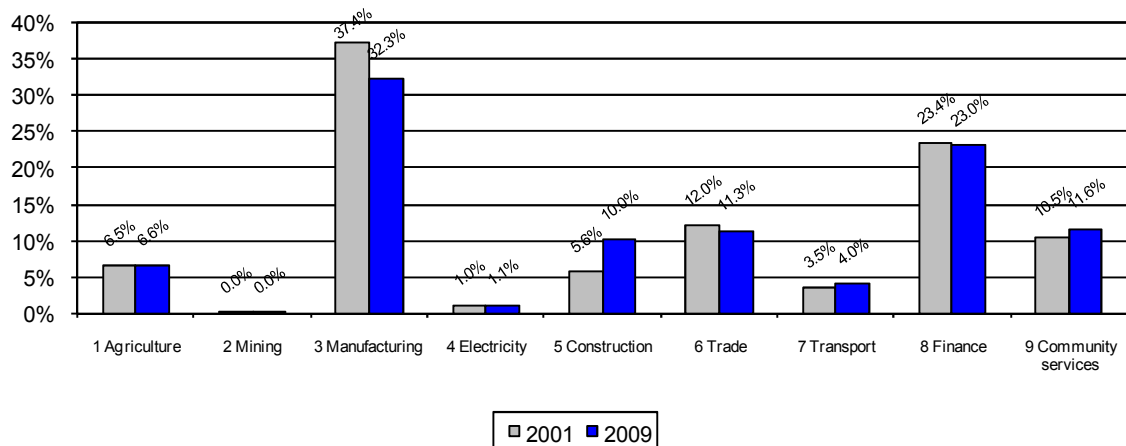
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	2001	2009	Average Annual Growth Rate: 2001 - 2009
1 Agriculture	104 608	124 699	2.2%
2 Mining	509	550	1.0%
3 Manufacturing	603 591	611 389	0.2%
4 Electricity	15 943	21 321	3.7%
5 Construction	90 796	189 883	9.7%
6 Trade	193 587	214 851	1.3%
7 Transport	56 982	75 659	3.6%
8 Finance	377 785	436 618	1.8%
9 Community services	169 250	219 659	3.3%

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight data, 2010

The construction sector within Overstrand experienced the sharpest annual average growth over the 2001 to 2009 period at 9.7 per cent, followed by electricity services at 3.7 per cent, Transport at 3.6 per cent. The Community services sector also experienced steady growth over the assessed period with 3.3 per cent average annual growth.

The manufacturing and mining sectors grew sluggishly at 0.2 per cent and 1 per cent respectively from 2001 and 2009.

Figure 11 Sector percentage contribution to Overstrand's economy



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight data, 2010

Figure 11 shows the different sectors' contributions to Overstrand's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009. The leading sector contributors to Overstrand's economy in 2009 were; manufacturing (32.3 per cent), finance (23 per cent) and community services (11.6 per cent).

The manufacturing sector's contribution to local economy decreased from 37.4 per cent in 2001 to 32.3 per cent in 2009. The finance sector contribution remained changed marginally from 23.4 to 23 per cent whilst the community services sector's contribution increased from 10.5 per cent to 11.6 per cent over the same period.

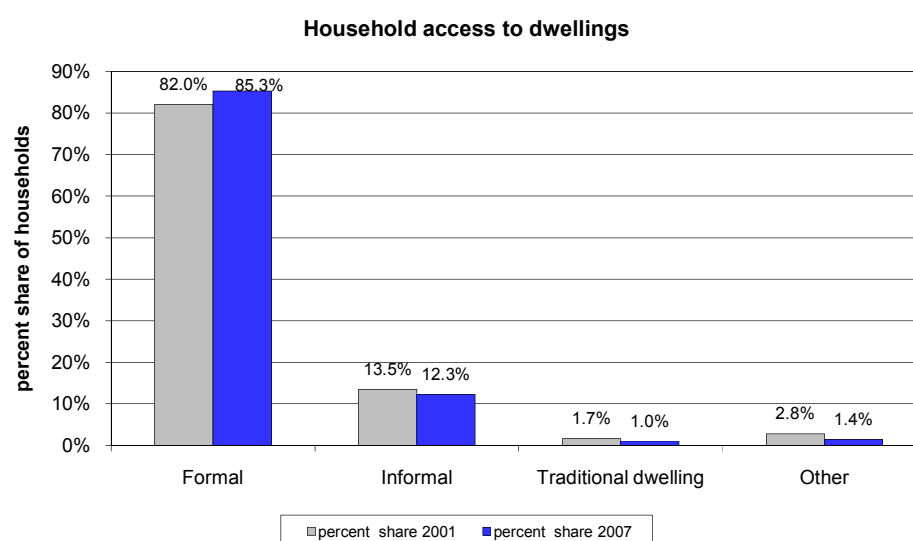
5. Built Environment

Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and accompanied services available to households of Overstrand.

5.1 Dwellings

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well being.

Figure 12 shows the percentage of households that are categorised as formal/informal dwellings compares household dwelling types between 2001 and 2007 in Overstrand.

Figure 12 Dwelling type occupied by households in Overstrand

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The formal dwellings proportionately increased from 82 per cent to 85.3 per cent of the total number of dwellings from 2001 to 2007. On the other hand, informal dwellings decreased from 13.5 to 12.3 per cent whilst traditional and other dwellings' share marginally decreased from 1.7 to 1 per cent and other dwellings reduced from 2.8 to 1.4 per cent respectively over the same period.

5.2 Energy

Table 11 highlights the level of access to electricity that the communities of the region enjoy.

Table 11 Main type of energy/fuel used for lighting by households

Energy sources	Census 2001	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007
Electricity	15 794	82.9%	96.5%
Gas	48	0.3%	0.2%
Paraffin	1 184	6.2%	2.1%
Candles	1 958	10.3%	1.2%
Solar	9	0.0%	0.0%
Other	54	0.3%	0.0%
Total	19 047	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 82.9 per cent of households. Thereafter, followed candles and paraffin which was used by 10.3 per cent and 6.2 per cent of households respectively.

In 2007, electricity remained the leading source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 96.5 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used candles and paraffin lowered to 1.2 and 2.1 per cent of households respectively in 2007.

5.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 12 shows the difference in household accessibility to flush toilet sanitation facilities across the municipal area in 2007.

Table 12 Main toilet facility used by households

Sanitation	Census 2001	Per cent share of households 2001	Per cent share of households 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	12 807	67.2%	85.8%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	4 257	22.3%	12.3%
Dry toilet facility		0.0%	0.2%
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	253	1.3%	0.2%
Pit latrine without ventilation	98	0.5%	0.0%
Chemical toilet	158	0.8%	0.0%
Bucket latrine	219	1.1%	0.7%
None	1 256	6.6%	0.8%
Total	19 047	100.0%	100.0%

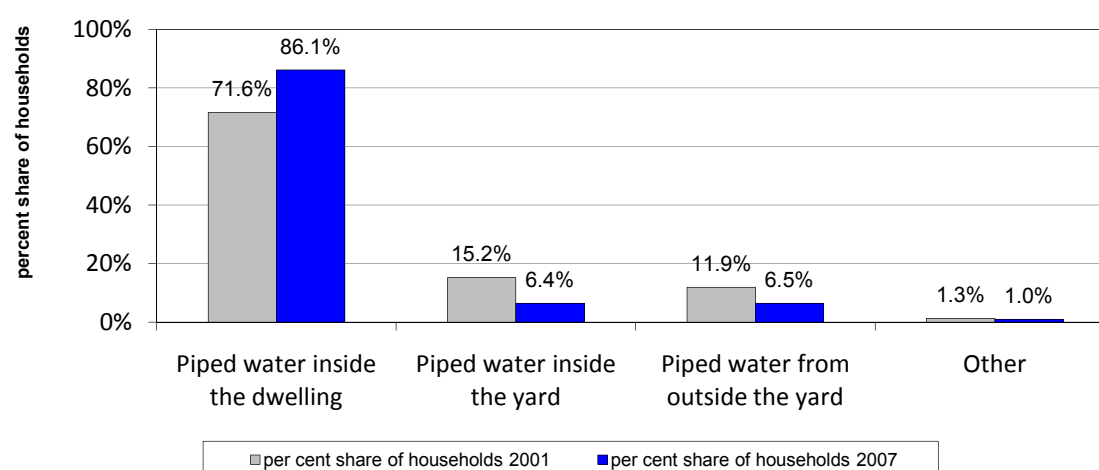
Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, 89.5 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Thereafter, 1.1 and 1.8 per cent of households made use of the bucket toilet system and pit latrines. A significant proportion of households (6.6 per cent) did not have access to any form of sanitation in 2001.

From 2001 to 2007, households' access to sanitation in Overstrand improved significantly based on the following observations. In 2007, 98.1 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank), 0.7 per cent of households made use of the bucket toilet system whilst 0.2 per cent of households accessed pit latrines. A small proportion of households (0.8 per cent) did not have access to any form of sanitation in 2007.

5.4 Water

Water is the sustaining source of life and hence access to safe and portable water is a priority service delivery. Figure 13 shows the difference in household accessibility to piped water across the municipal area in 2007.

Figure 13 Main source of water used by households

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Overstrand residents' experienced a significant shift from access to potable water inside yard/or outside yard to inside dwelling. The percentage share of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling improved from 71.6 per cent in 2001 to 86.1 per cent in 2007. Access to piped water inside the yard accounted for 15.2 per cent of all households in 2001 and decreased to 6.4 per cent in 2007. The percentage share of households in Overstrand accessing alternative water sources has remained relatively constant over the assessed period at about 1 per cent.

5.5 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal is mainly be delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company.

Table 13 Main source of refuse removal services, 2007

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	16 761	88.0%	97.9%
Removed by local authority/private company less often	122	0.6%	0.2%
Communal refuse dump	321	1.7%	0.2%
Own refuse dump	1 768	9.3%	1.4%
No rubbish disposal	76	0.4%	0.2%
Other	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	19 048	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading refuse removal source for households in Overstrand at 88.6 per cent and increasing to 98.1 per cent in 2001 and 2007 respectively. The other forms of refuse removal (i.e. communal refuse dump and own refuse dump) jointly decreased from 11 to 1.6 per cent from 2001 to 2007.

5.6 Roads

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

Roads facilitate movement of both men and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development as well and brings national integration. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfills the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 14 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the Overstrand Municipality.

Table 14 Overstrand Roads

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel	Total
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution		
National	7.6	0.0	7.6	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Trunk	113.8	0.0	113.8	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Main	61.4	4.0	65.5	93.9%	6.1%	100.0%
Divisional	38.2	150.7	188.9	20.2%	79.8%	100.0%
Minor	24.7	180.0	204.7	12.1%	87.9%	100.0%
Total	245.7	334.7	580.4	42.3%	57.7%	100.0%

Source: Department of Transport and Public Works, WC

The total roads area that cover Overstrand Municipality amount to 580.4 kilometres of roads. The total amount of roads comprise of 245.7 (42.3 per cent) kilometres of surfaced roads and 334.7 (57.7 per cent) kilometres of gravel roads. Minor roads account for 204.7 (35.3 per cent) kilometers of the total roads in Overstrand.

6. Finance and Resource Mobilisation⁹

This section reflects on the consolidated budgets, transfer payment and grant allocations to Overstrand municipality.

Table 15 Audited budget outcomes and estimates

Municipality	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Audited outcome CAPITAL	Audited outcome OPERATING	Audited outcome TOTAL	Estimated outcome CAPITAL	Estimated outcome OPERATING	Estimated outcome TOTAL	Capex Budget	Opex Budget	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Cape Agulhas	24 594	107 910	132 504	23 281	125 002	148 283	32 012	148 732	180 744
Overstrand	174 209	399 771	573 980	134 810	524 621	659 431	161 809	708 005	869 814
Swellendam	25 655	92 742	118 397	88 136	96 171	184 307	84 992	111 552	196 544
Theewaterskloof	60 724	208 657	269 381	86 384	249 442	335 826	83 052	277 118	360 170
Overberg District Municipality	3 003	93 115	96 118	2 750	103 274	106 024	13 662	109 407	123 069
Total	263 591	794 285	1 057 876	312 080	973 508	1 285 588	343 515	1 206 082	1 549 597

Source: Audited outcome figures from AFS, Appendix E (2) and projections from budgetary documentation

* The amounts for Overstrand are preliminary since the municipality has only recently submitted its AFS.

Table 15 highlights that the combined budget of municipalities in the Overberg region increased from R1.056 billion in the 2008/09 financial year to R1.286 billion in 2009/10 financial year and then increase further to R1.550 billion in the 2010/11 financial year. The growth in the total regional budget can primarily be attributed to increases in the operating budget from R794.285 million in 2008/09 to R1.206 billion by 2010/11 constituting an annual average growth of 23.2 per cent. The capital budget of the Overberg District municipalities increased from R263.591 million in 2008/09 to R343.515 million by 2010/11 constituting an annual average growth of 14.2 per cent.

Overstrand Municipality's total budget increased from R573.980 million in 2008/09 financial year to R659.431 million in 2009/10 increasing further to R869.814 million in 2010/11. The growth in the budget is driven by increases in the operating budget which increased by an annual average rate of 33.1 per cent from R399.771 million in 2008/09 to R708.005 million in 2010/11.

⁹ Allocation values represented in the figures below are values that were gazetted and do not take into account budgetary adjustments.

Table 16 Provincial Payment and Estimate for Overstrand Municipality

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- piation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited	Audited	Audited				% Change from Revised estimate				
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09				2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13	
Department of the Premier Provincial Parliament Provincial Treasury Department of Community Safety											
Department of Education	70 286	79 453	93 502	105 081	108 309	108 309	120 312	11.08	130 241	137 680	
Department of Health	19 654	46 695	50 708	52 451	53 547	58 138	61218	5.30	65 452	69 337	
Department of Social Development											
Department of Human Settlements	5 697	3 278	137	26 434	26 434	26 434	31314	18.46	36 276	34 678	
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	60	400	40				120				
Department of Transport and Public Works			2 681	18 179	18 179	18 179	83 202	357.68	108 302	45 302	
Department of Agriculture Department of Economic Development and Tourism				300	300	300	349	16.33	385	385	
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		1804	505	556	556	556	608	9.35	640		
Department of Local Government				96	96	96	100	4.17	104	108	
Total	95 697	131 630	147 573	203 097	207 421	212 012	297 223	40.19	341 400	287 490	
Total Transfers to Overstrand Municipality	6 188	6 451	7 15	27 020	27 170	27 170	32 192	18.48	37 020	34 786	
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	6.47	4.90	0.48	13.30	13.10	12.82	10.83	(15.48)	10.84	12.10	

Source: 2009 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Table 16 shows the total projected provincial government investment in the Overstrand Municipality from 2006/07 to 2012/13. The total provincial government spending over the 2010/11 MTREF in Overstrand amounts to R926.113 million.

The largest share of the provincial spending flows from the Department of Education followed by the Department of Transport and Public Works with a total investment of R388.233 million and R236.806 million respectively over the 2010/11 MTREF. Thereafter, the departments of Health and Human Settlements makes the biggest investment and total spending of R196.007 million and R102.268 million over the 2010/11 MTREF respectively.

Table 17 Provincial allocations to Overstrand Municipality

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate			
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Main appro- piation	Adjusted appro- piation	Revised estimate		% Change from Revised estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2009/10	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier										
Department of Health										
Department of Social Development										
Department of Human Settlements	5 760	3 468	58	26 338	26 488	26 488	31 314	18.22	36 276	34 678
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	5 697	3 206	58	26 338	26 338	26 338	31 314	18.89	36 276	34 678
Local Government Master Planning Grant	63	62								
Housing Consumer Education Grant		200			150	150		(100.00)		
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	60	400	40				120			
Spatial Planning		400								
Cleanest Town Competition	60		40				120			
Department of Transport and Public Works	368	707	16	30	30	30	50	66.67		
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	368	707	16	30	30	30	50	66.67		
Department of Agriculture										
Department of Economic Development and Tourism										
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		1 804	505	556	556	556	608	9.35	640	
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities		1500								
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		304	505	556	556	556	608	9.35	640	
Department of Local Government		72	96	96	96	96	100	4.17	104	108
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant		72	96	96	96	96	100	4.17	104	108
Total Transfers	6 488	6 451	715	27 020	27 170	27 170	32 192	18.48	37 020	34 786

Source: 2009 Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Table 17 reflects the various conditional grants that are transferred by provincial sector departments to Overstrand municipality. The total transfers to Overstrand Municipality over the 2010/11 MTREF amount to R32.192 million in 2010/11, R37.020 million in 2011/12 and R34.786 million in 2012/13. The total amount that will be transferred to Overstrand amounts to R103.998 million over three years.

The Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant (IHHS), which is disbursed by the Department of Human Settlements, amounts R102.268 million (98.3 per cent) over the 2010/11 MTREF making it the primary contributor to the total transfers to Overstrand municipality. The IHHS grant is used to finance the implementation of the national housing programme. The aim of the programme is to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of integrated and sustainable human settlements to ensure economically viable and socially equitable communities in areas with ecological integrity.

Table 18 National Transfers to Overstrand Municipality

Transfers	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Equitable Share</i>	19 231	21 988	26 920	32 250	34 244
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	7 111	10 449	25 505	16 010	19 037
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)</i>	153	1 509	1 000	1 250	1 250
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)</i>		400	750	790	800
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)</i>	6 958	4 398	11 616	13 970	16 987
<i>Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant) (Sch 4 & 6)</i>		2 221	8 500	-	-
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant (Sch 6)</i>		1 921	3 639	-	-
Total	26 342	32 437	52 425	48 260	53 281

Source: 2009 Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

The system of intergovernmental transfers to municipalities is intended to assist them in combating poverty and strengthening their own capacity to provide services. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, Overstrand Municipality receives national transfers for equitable share contribution, the local government financial management grant, the municipal systems improvement grant, the municipal infrastructure grant and the integrated national electrification programme grant.

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest proportions of all the national transfers to Overstrand Municipality accounting for 51.3 per cent of national transfers in 2010/11.

The largest national conditional grant in 2010/11 is the municipal infrastructure grant (MIG) with a proportional share of 22.1 per cent of the total national transfers. The smallest grants in the same year are the municipal systems improvement grant (MSIG) and the local government financial management grant (FMG) accounting for 1.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent of the total national transfers in 2010/11.

7. Political Composition

Table 19 Overstrand's Political Structure¹⁰

Overstrand Local Municipality		Representation on Overberg District Council	
DA ruled			
Total	19	Total	4
ANC	6	ANC	1
DA	12	DA	2
ID	0	ID	0
NPP	1	NPP	1
ACDP	0	ACDP	0
Independent	0	Independent	0
Vacancies	0	Vacancies	0

Source: State of Municipality, 11 February 2009

¹⁰ The information contained in the figure was verified and supplemented by the Strategic Manager (Lluwellyn Coetzee) on 16 February 2009.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Global Insight, Department of Health and Education (administrative data) and Overberg District Municipalities (administrative data). All efforts have been made to secure relevant and plausible data and a verification process was also undertaken with regard to some administrative data.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Safety 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South Black Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care, and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province, and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

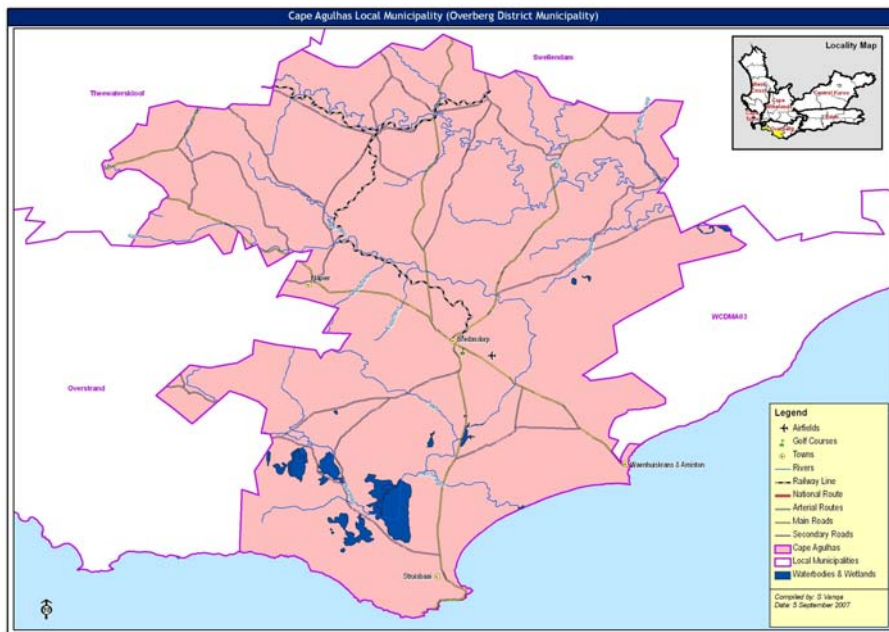
“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation” (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008.)

Labour Statistics quoted in this profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the Census and survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions included in the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). The Census and Community Survey provide a “rough” or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities, which the QLFS does not provide for. The user of this profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not provide a realistic head count; however the data does give some indication as to trends.

4

Cape Agulhas Local Municipality



List of towns

- Anniston
- Bredasdorp
- Elim
- Napier
- Struisbaai

Cape Agulhas Municipality at a glance

Population					
Number	2001	2007	% Share	2001	2007
Total	26183	28445	Black	5.6	9.9
Male	12643	14003	Coloured	68.2	66.9
Female	13540	14444	White	26.0	23.9
Dependency ratio (%)	55.6	51.8	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.1
Socio-economic indicators					
Education			2007		
Literacy rate (%)	74.3				
Health			2009/10		
Number of PHC facilities	9				
% immunisation coverage (<1 yr)	92.2				
Crime (number of reported cases)			2007/08	2009/10	
Drug-related crimes			195	210	
Sexual crimes			66	47	
Murder			5	10	
Poverty levels			2007		
Number of beneficiaries accessing social grants	4014				
			2010/11		
Number of indigent households	2 765				
Household income levels			2001	2007	
Number of households			7642	9311	
Annual income >R0< R18000(% share)			17.0	10.2	
Annual income >18000< R42000(% share)			32.4	11.1	
Unemployment rate (%)			2001	2007	
Total			19.0	6.8	
Male (% share)				45.7	
Female (% share)				54.3	
Labour concentration: Community, social and personal services					
Access to Basic service delivery (% share of households)			2001	2007	
Formal dwellings			89.9	88.3	
Informal dwellings			5.7	8.2	
Electricity			91.5	96.0	
Flush toilets			86.9	95.0	
Water (piped water)			99.0	98.0	
Refuse removal (local authority/private)			84.0	89.7	
Economy			2001	2009	
GVA-R (R'm)			778.6	1007.1	
Largest sector contributors to GVA-R: Finance, Agriculture and Trade					
GVA-R growth rate (Annual average %)			2001 - 2009		
Cape Agulhas Municipality			3.3		
District			2.7		

Introduction

The aim of this profile is to assist the Cape Agulhas Municipality in acquiring credible data to inform planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The indicators identified include: demographics, socio-economics, labour, economy, service delivery and governance. The indicators captured in the profile provide a fair reflection of the socio-economic reality of the municipality. As such, valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. It is however noted that data could not be sourced for all the indicators, specifically for those indicators that may as yet not be disaggregated at a municipal level.

This profile uses data¹ primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

Cape Agulhas Municipality is a category B-municipality within the Overberg District Municipality. The Municipality covers 2 411 km area and consists of the areas of Bredasdorp, Napier, Waenhuiskraans/Arniston.

The population for Cape Agulhas Municipality amounted to 28 445 people in 2007. The population is diversified across race groups and culture and is characterised by varying levels of socio-economic status and education.

Cape Agulhas's economy has been growing positively from 2000 to 2009. The three largest sector contributors to the Cape Agulhas's economy in 2009 were Finance, Agriculture and Trade.

1. Demographic Trends

The *demographics* of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status that is relevant for informing government policy decisions with respect to the nature and quantum of services to be delivered. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide, measure and target of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels and quality of services.

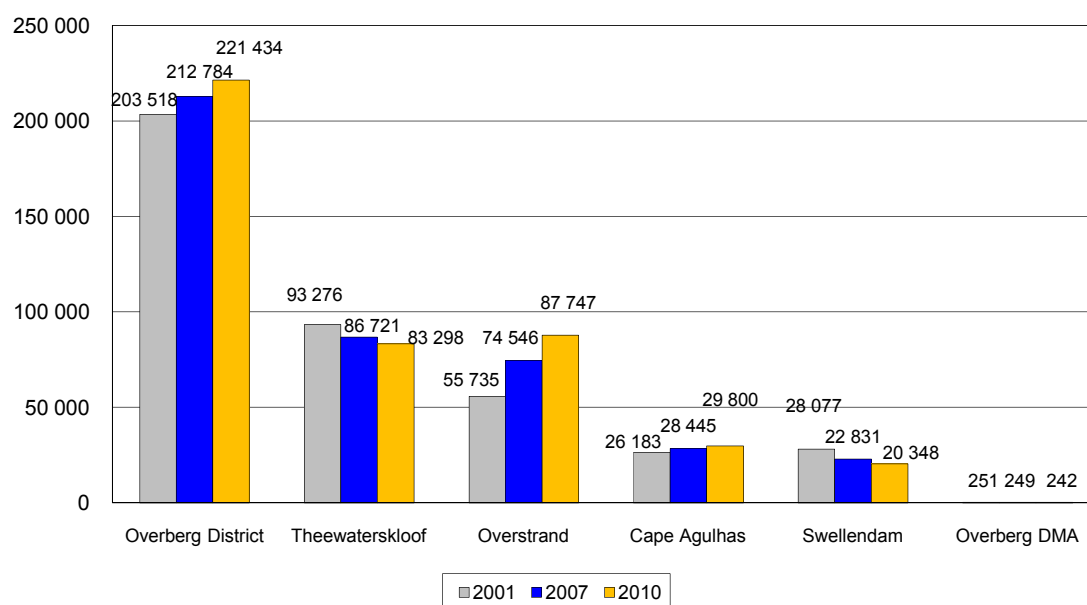
¹ A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

Important demographic characteristics for the 2001 to 2007 reporting period that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age and gender distribution and racial groups in Cape Agulhas municipal area.

1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners to match available resources to address the relative demand for services.

Figure 1 Comparison of Cape Agulhas population to Overberg District, 2007



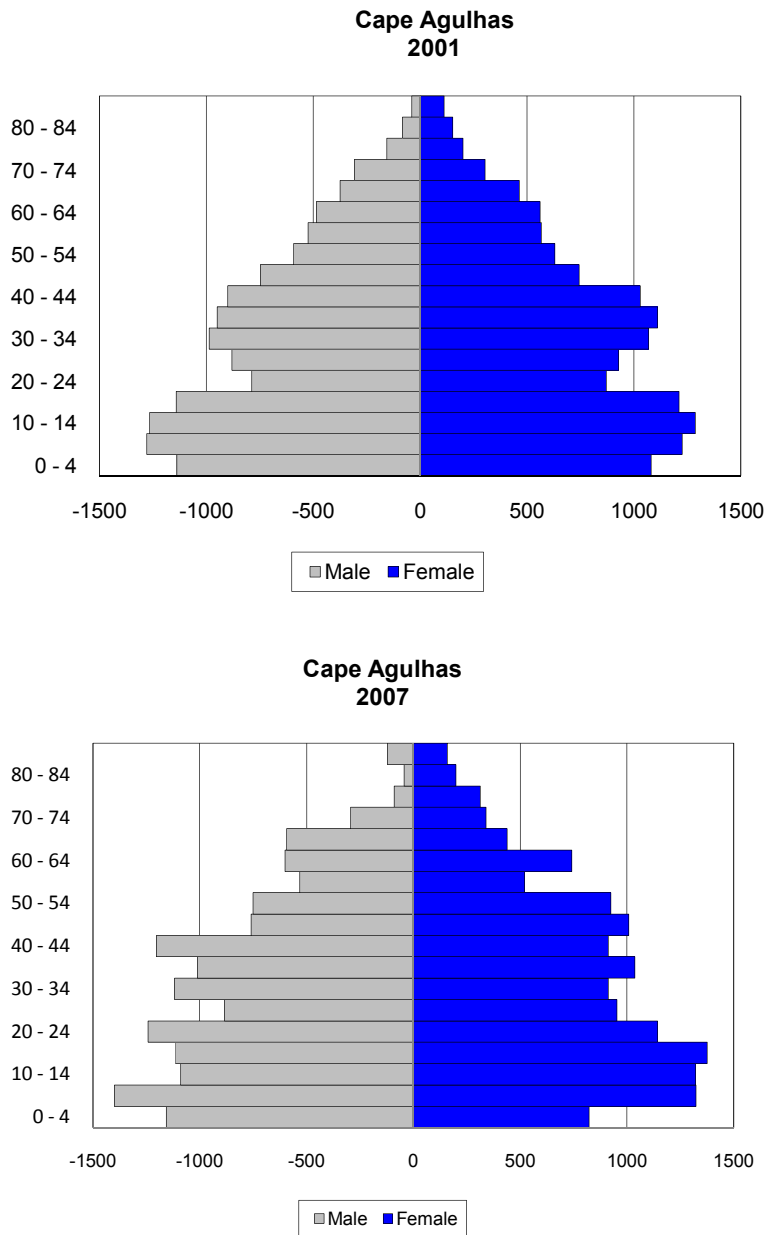
Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007

Statistics South Africa's Community Survey of 2007 estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.3 million, while 212 784 (4 per cent) people resided in the Overberg District. The most densely populated municipalities in the Overberg District are Theewaterskloof with 86 721 residents, Overstrand with 74 546 residents. Cape Agulhas is one of the smallest municipalities in Overberg District with 28 445 people, the smallest being Swellendam at 22 831 in 2007.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in Cape Agulhas's population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of Cape Agulhas Municipality highlights growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located and to target government, civil society and non-governmental programmes more effectively.

Figure 2 Cape Agulhas's population pyramids for 2001 and 2007



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

1.2.1 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely the: children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15-64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2001, Cape Agulhas's population composition was as follows: children at 27.8 per cent, economically active population at 63.8 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 8.4 per cent of the population. In 2007, Cape Agulhas's population changed as follows: children at 25 per cent, the economically active population at 65.9 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 9.1 per cent of the population.

The youth's² share of the total population remained unchanged at approximately 30 per cent in 2001 and 2007 but the combined share of children and youth's of the total population declined from 57.9 per cent in 2001 to 55.7 per cent in 2007.

Accordingly, the child dependency ratio lowered from 43.5 per cent in 2001 to 37.9 per cent in 2007 whilst the age dependency ratio marginally increased from 13.1 per cent to 13.8 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio however lowered from 56.6 per cent in 2001 to 51.8 per cent in 2007.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in Cape Agulhas's population in respect of male/female population and age cohorts over the period 2001 to 2007. The gender ratio changed from 99.9 females per 100 males in 2001 to 96.9 males per 100 females between 2001 and 2007.

The male share of the total population increased from 48.3 per cent in 2001 to 49.2 per cent in 2007 whilst females share decreased from 51.7 per cent to 50.8 per cent over the same period.

1.3 Racial Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the population by racial group and changes over the period 2001 to 2007.

Table 1 Cape Agulhas population according to race, 2001, 2007 & 2010

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007
African	1 477	5.6	9.2
Couloured	17 863	68.2	66.9
Indian or Asian	33	0.1	0.1
White	6 809	26.0	23.9
Total	26 183	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

² Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

³ Note that the total population figure in 2007 does not equate to the total population figure, due to an anomaly in the database.

The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Cape Agulhas in both 2001 and 2007 followed by the White racial group. However, the Coloured population group's share of the total population decreased from 68.2 per cent to 66.9 per cent over the period. The White population group's share of the total population decreased from 26 per cent in 2001 to 23.9 per cent in 2007.

The African racial group share of the total population increased from 5.6 per cent in 2001 to 9.2 per cent in 2007. The Indian/Asian population constituted less than 1 per cent of the total population in both 2001 in 2007.

2. Socio-economic Development

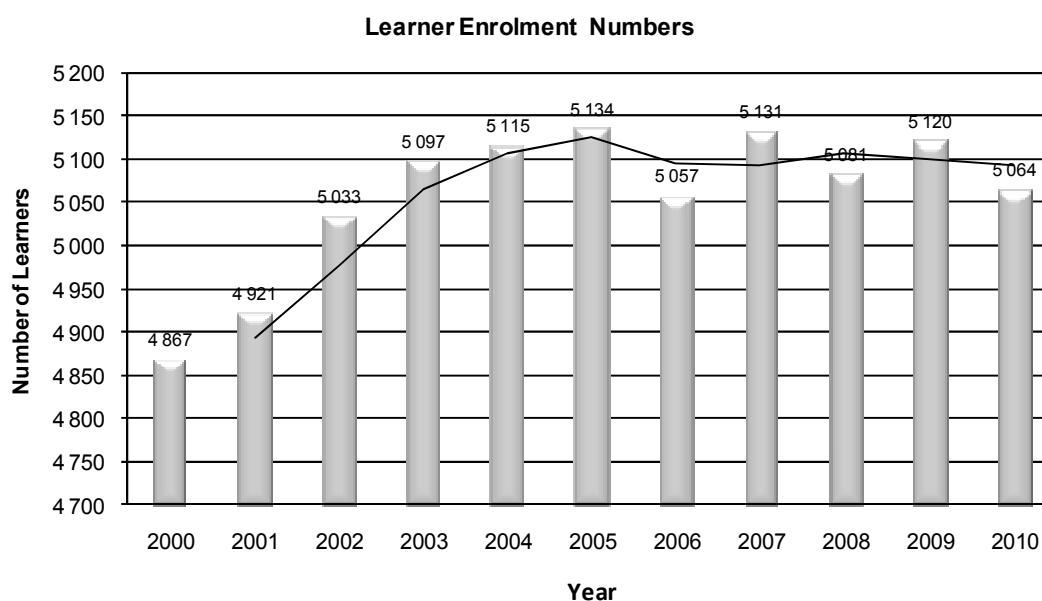
The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile discuss' indicators such as education, health, safety and security, household income as well information on the access to social grants within the Cape Agulhas Municipality.

2.1 Education and Human Development

2.1.1 Learner Enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the National Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming areas for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries, to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done in an effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

Figure 3 Total educational enrolment 2000 - 2010

Source: Western Cape Department of Education online statistics 2010

Figure 3 shows the trends in enrolment numbers of learners residing in Cape Agulhas Municipal area. The number of learners (from Grade R to 12) enrolled in schools in this municipality increased by an annual average rate of 0.4 per cent from 4 867 learners in year 2000 to 5 064 learners in 2010.

In 2010, 1 663 learners (32.8 per cent of total learners) have enrolled in the foundation education phase, ranging from Grade R to Grade 3. The introduction of the Grade R seems to have good uptake as Grade R learner enrolment increased by an annual average rate of 24.2 per cent between 2000 and 2010.

The primary phase (Grades 4 to 7) recorded an enrolment figure of 1 885 learners (or 37.2 per cent of the total) in 2010. Grades 4, 5 and 7 with the exception of Grade 6 experienced a decline in the number of learners from 2000 to 2010. Grade 6 however experienced modest growth of an annual average increase of 0.3 per cent over the same period.

A total of 1 493 learners (29.5 per cent of total learners) enrolled in the secondary phases (grade 8 to 12) in 2010. Grades 8 and 11 have recorded a drop in the number of learners from 2000 to 2010 whilst the number of learners for Grades 9, 10 and 12 increased by annual average rates of 0.9, 1.9 and 1.9 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

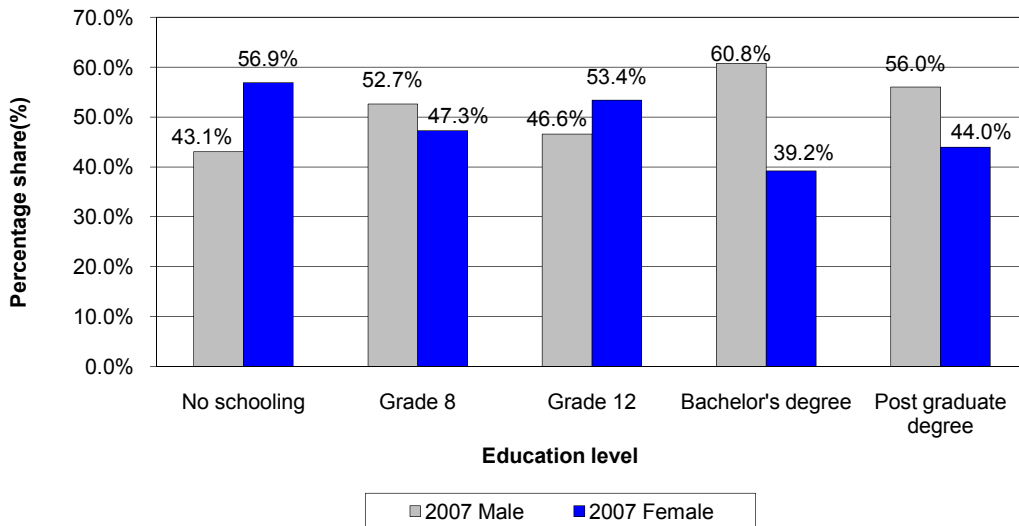
Currently, there are 11 schools, including 8 no fee schools, based in Cape Agulhas municipal area serving 5 064 learners. Cape Agulhas municipal area is being served by one tertiary institution namely, Boland Further Education and Training College which is situated in Caledon. Although there are no universities or university technikons in the District, the Region is close to several universities, such as Stellenbosch University in the Stellenbosch, Cape Peninsula University of Technology,

University of Cape Town and the University of the Western Cape in the City of Cape Town.

2.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the inhabitants of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the people of the region. The levels of education provide an indication of the income potential and standard of living of residents in a particular geographic area. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses to the area while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area.

Figure 4 Educational attainment of Cape Agulhas's population in 2001 and 2007



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The information on educational attainment was collected from the responses of residents in the Cape Agulhas Region in the 2007 Community Survey. Figure 4 compares the educational attainment gender profile of Cape Agulhas's population in 2007. The gender difference in the level of educational attainment is less prominent for Grade 8 and Grade 12. The most significant difference in the level of education between the males and females lies in tertiary education. Males account for 60.8 per cent and 56 per cent of graduates and post-graduates respectively. Females, on the other hand, account for 39.2 per cent and 44 per cent of graduates and post-graduates.

2.1.3 Literacy Rates⁴

In 2007, 74.3 per cent of Cape Agulhas's population was estimated to be literate. The Department of Social Development defines literacy as people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

2.2 Healthcare Services

This section of the profile highlights the number of health facilities, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in the Cape Agulhas municipal area.

2.2.1 Access to Health Facilities

Table 2 shows the number of primary health care (PHC) facilities available in Overberg District.

Table 2 Number of primary health facilities

	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
Overberg District	0	1	22	11	14	4	0	52
Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	0	1	7	2	9	1	0	20
Overstrand Local Municipality	0	0	8	4	0	1	0	13
Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Swellendam Local Municipality	0	0	5	1	3	1	0	10
Overberg DMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2010/2011

In the 2010/11 financial year, a total of 52 primary health care facilities are located in the entire Overberg District. Cape Agulhas Municipality has a total of 9 primary health care facilities including 2 clinics, 4 satellite clinics, 2 mobiles and a district hospital. Cape Agulhas Municipality had no registered anti-retroviral treatment (ART) services, but did have seven TB clinics.

2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professionals within the public health facilities is a determinant of the quality of health care.

⁴ Calculations obtained from the Western Cape Department of Social Department.

Table 3 Health care professionals at PHC facilities in Cape Agulhas

Professionals	2009	2010
Primary Healthcare Doctors	0	1
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	3	2
Sub-total: Doctors	3	3
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses*	10	10
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	15	15
Sub-total: Professional Nurses	25	25
Total	28	28

Source: Western Cape Department of Health

Table 3 shows that a total of 3 doctors and 25 professional nurses have been employed by the Department of Health to render health services to patients attending the PHC facilities in Cape Agulhas in 2010. It should be noted that these totals exclude health professionals employed within the private sector.

2.2.3 Burden of Disease

Table 4 Immunisation for children under the age of 1 year, for three categories – fully, tuberculosis and measles

Category	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Fully immunised									
Cape Agulhas	358	517	69.2%	402	506	79.4%	449	487	92.2%
Overberg DM	3 516	4 431	79.4%	3 669	4 046	90.7%	4 002	4 092	97.8%
BCG (TB)									
Cape Agulhas	384	517	74.3%	385	506	76.1%	424	487	87.1%
Overberg DM	3 148	4 431	71.0%	3 124	4 046	77.2%	2 990	4 092	73.1%
Measles									
Cape Agulhas	361	517	69.8%	402	506	79.4%	479	487	98.4%
Overberg DM	3 578	4 431	80.7%	3 686	4 046	91.1%	4 055	4 092	99.1%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health

The immunisation coverage⁵ for full immunisation in Cape Agulhas increased from 69.2 per cent in 2006/07 to 92.2 per cent in 2009/10 but is still below the average immunisation rate for the Overberg District Region which is at 97.8 per cent in 2009/10.

The immunisation coverage for tuberculosis increased from 74.3 per cent in 2006/07 to 87.1 per cent in 2009/10 which is above the average immunisation rate for tuberculosis for the Overberg District Region which is at 73.1 per cent in 2009/10.

Immunisation coverage for measles increased from 69.8 per cent in 2006/07 to 98.4 per cent in 2009/10 which is slightly below the average immunisation rate for measles for the Overberg District Region which is at 99.1 per cent in 2009/10.

⁵ Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning should take cognisance of the importance of security and justice in building livable communities.

The analysis in this section is limited to serious crimes like murder, sexual crimes and drug related crimes as reported for the period April 2003 to March 2010.

Table 5 Crime as reported in Cape Agulhas Police Precinct: 2003/04 – 2009/10

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	10	15	17	16	5	11	10
Total sexual crimes	57	78	49	43	66	62	47
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	378	292	295	211	175	148	192
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	303	359	294	208	195	197	210
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	27	44	60	59	72	62	54

Source: SAPS 2010

Table 5 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located in Cape Agulhas Municipality as reported by the South African Police Services for the period 2003/04 to 2009/10.

The number of murders increased by an annual average rate of 30.4 per cent from 10 to 17 incidents between 2003/04 to 2005/06 but then decreased at an annual average rate of 12.4 per cent from 17 to 10 incidents from 2005/06 to 2009/10.

The total number of sexual crimes have been declining by an annual average rate of 9 per cent from 57 to 43 cases from 2003/04 to 2006/07 and then increased by an annual average rate of 3 per cent from 43 to 47 cases in 2009/10 compared to 2006/07.

The number of burglaries has been decreasing from at an annual average rate of 10.7 per cent from 378 to 192 incidents between 2003/04 and 2009/10.

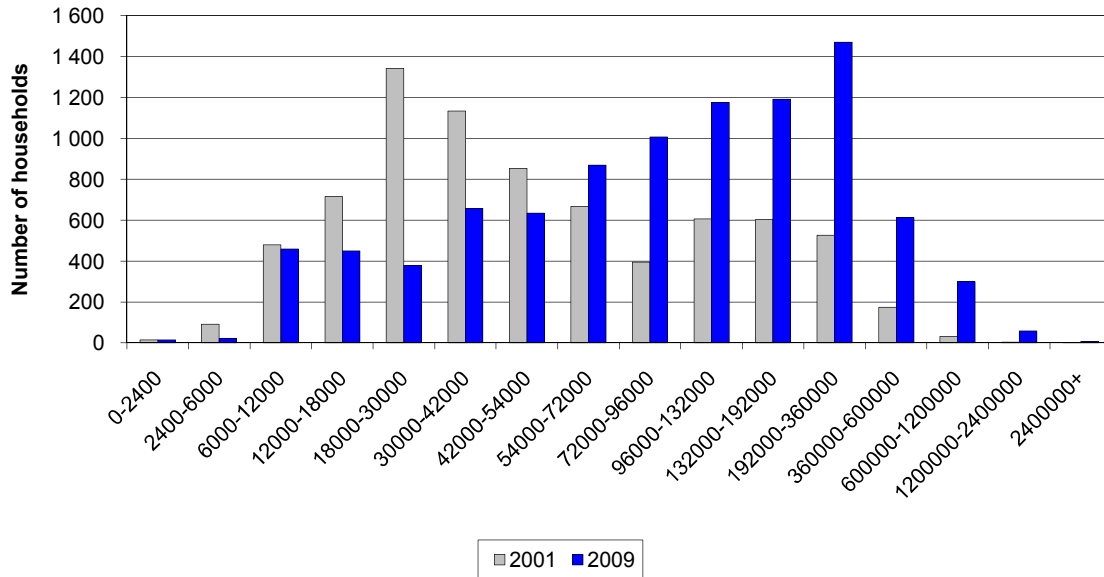
Drug related crimes have been decreasing at an annual average rate of 5.9 per cent from 303 to 210 incidents between 2003/04 and 2009/10. Cape Agulhas however experienced a diverse trends with crimes relating to driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, the latter increased at an annual average rate of 12.3 per cent from 27 to 54 incidents from 2003/04 to 2009/10.

2.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community, i.e. whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or a rich community.

More importantly, household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief and tariff policies.

Figure 5 Annual household income levels* in Cape Agulhas Municipality in 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

* Note that the large number of unspecified or unresponsive households captured in the 2007 Community Survey, may be attributed to survey respondents being non-responsive due to the sensitive (personal) nature of questions regarding income and anomalies between the two data sets can be attributed due to the fact the Community Survey sample is much smaller than the Census, which could impact the findings.

Figure 5 displays the annual household income levels within Cape Agulhas Municipality for 2001 and 2007. In 2001, 49.4 per cent of all households in Cape Agulhas reported to have annual incomes of between R0 to R42 000. In 2009, 21.3 per cent of all households in Cape Agulhas reported to have annual incomes of between R0 to R42 000.

In 2001, households with an annual income of R18 000 - R30 000 accounted for the largest concentration (17.6 per cent) of households within an income category. In 2007, households with an annual income of R192 000 - R360 000 accounted for the largest concentration (15.8 per cent) of households within an income category.

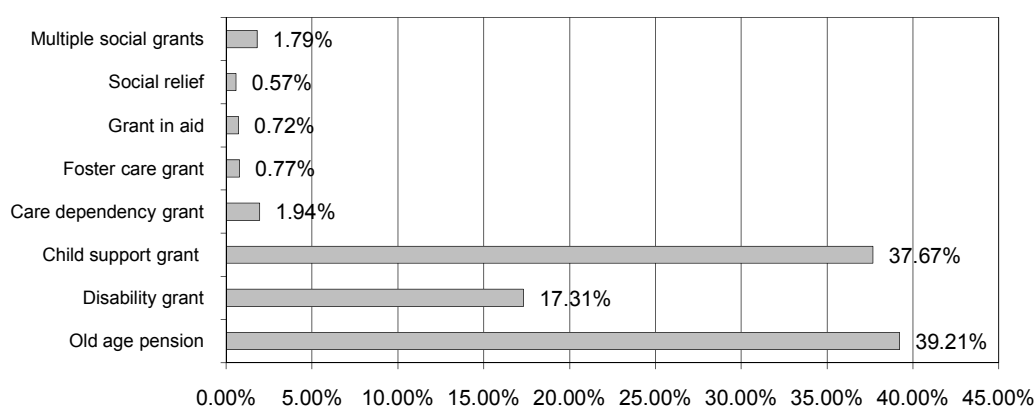
2.5 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. Although social grants are a lifeline to recipients and their families on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of social grants by category in Cape Agulhas Municipality. There were 4 014 beneficiaries which accessed social grants in Cape Agulhas in 2007. Although a later figure is available at a District Level from the South African Social Services Agency, it cannot be disaggregated per municipality due to system configurations.

The child support grants (37.7 per cent), old age pension (39.2 per cent) and disability grants (17.3 per cent) together account for 94.2 per cent of all social grants accessed.

Figure 6 Beneficiaries per social grant category in 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The municipality offers additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and property rates. Households who qualify as indigents can apply for the indigent subsidy at the municipal offices. As at September 2010, 2 765 households are classified as indigents in the municipal area.

3. Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed and seeking work. Many factors influence how workers are utilised and how much they are paid, including quality of the labour force itself (such as health, level of education, distribution of special training and skills, and degree of mobility), structural characteristics of the economy (e.g. proportions of heavy manufacturing, technology, and service industries).

3.1 Labour Employment Status

Table 6 below outlines the labour trends in the Cape Agulhas Municipality. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active⁶ population from ages 15-65 years.

⁶ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

Table 6 Characteristics of the total working age population and labour force, 2001 and 2007

	Total population aged 15 - 65	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2001	16 919	10 792	63.8	8 738	2 054	19.0
2007	18 840	13 246	70.3	12 346	900	6.8

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area increased from 16 919 in 2001 to 18 840 in 2007, meaning that 1 921 more additional persons needed to be absorbed into the local economy. The active labour force⁷ increased at an annual average rate of 3.5 per cent from 10 792 people in 2001 to 13 246 people in 2007 whilst the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased from 63.8 per cent in 2001 to 70.3 per cent in 2007.

The number of employed persons increased by an annual average rate of 5.9 per cent from 8 738 persons in 2001 to 12 346 persons in 2007. The unemployment rate decreased from 19 per cent to 6.8 per cent over the same period. The data implies that the economy was able to absorb and employ the part of the complement of new job market entrants as well as the pool of unemployed as in 2001.

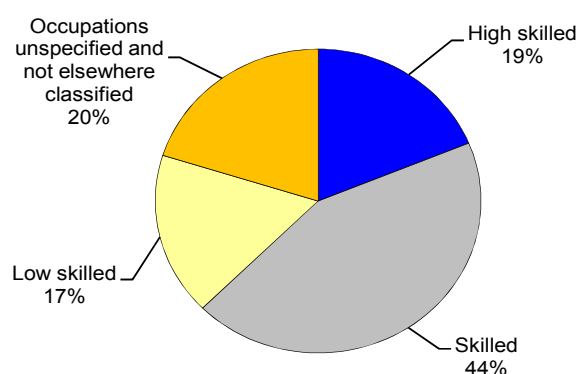
3.2 Skills profile of the Employed

The occupation profile of an area is an important proxy of anticipated household income and the standard of living in a particular jurisdiction.

Figure 7 outlines the skills profile of the labour force in the Cape Agulhas Municipality. The labour force is classified into three main categories namely, high skilled, skilled and low skilled. Low skilled occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

⁷ Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15-65 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

Figure 7 Skills composition of the Employed, 2007



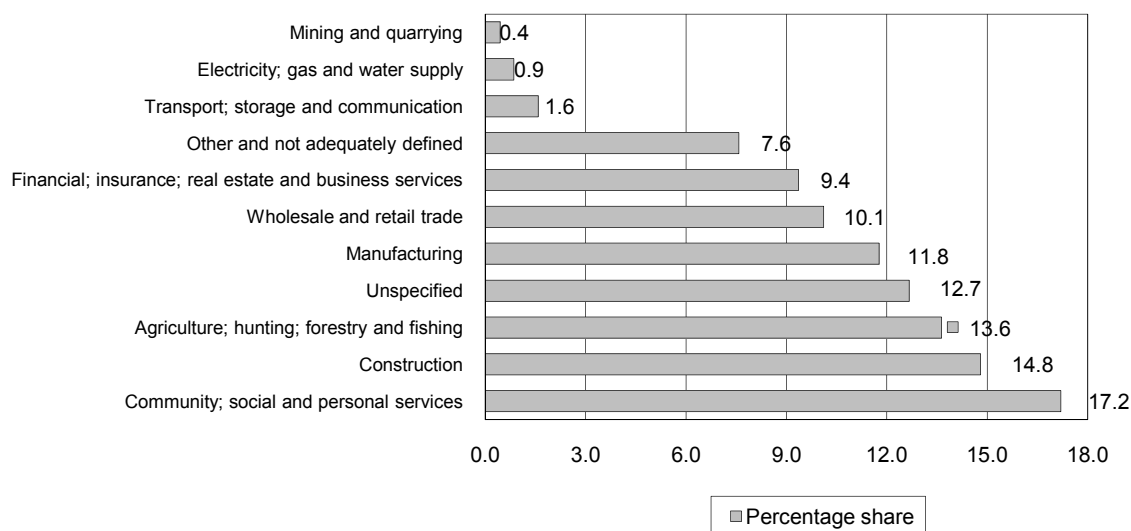
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, the skills composition of Cape Agulhas's labour force is as follows: low skilled workers accounted for 17 per cent and skilled and high skilled workers accounted for 44 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively. A disproportionately large percentage (20 per cent) of workers was recorded as unspecified or at occupations unspecified or not elsewhere classified.

3.3 Industry Employment

Figure 8 shows in which sectors the labour force is most concentrated, i.e. the biggest sector employer.

Figure 8 Contribution to employment by industry in 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, the biggest employment contributors were: Community; social & personal services (17.2 per cent), Construction (14.8 per cent), Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing (13.6) and Manufacturing (11.8 per cent). A large percentage of respondents

were recorded as Other and not adequately defined (7.6 per cent) or Unspecified (12.7 per cent).

3.4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have differing policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

3.4.1 Unemployment by Gender

Table 7 shows the unemployment rates for males and females in 2007.

Table 7 Unemployment by gender in 2007

Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	5.7	54.7	45.7
Female	8.1	45.3	54.3

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2007, 45.7 percent of the unemployed in Cape Agulhas Municipality were male, with 54.3 per cent being female. When only looking at the male group, the unemployment rate was 5.7 per cent, while the unemployment rate for females was slightly higher at 8.1 per cent.

3.4.2 Racial profile of unemployment

Table 8 displays the unemployment patterns across the various racial groups.

Table 8 Racial profile of unemployment in 2007

Population group	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Africans	15.2	10.5	23.4
Coloured	6.3	64.9	60.3
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.1	0.0
White	4.5	24.5	16.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment in Cape Agulhas was concentrated within the Coloured population. The Coloured population's share of unemployed stood at 60.3 percent of in 2007, followed by Africans at 23.4 and Whites at 16.2 percent of the labour force. The Coloured racial group recorded the highest share of the unemployed as they represent the biggest share (64.9 per cent) of the labour force.

Table 9 Unemployment by age cohort in 2007

Age	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
15 – 19	21.8	7.0	22.5
20 – 24	15.0	14.3	31.7
25 – 34	6.1	25.5	22.7
35 – 44	2.3	25.4	8.5
45 – 54	3.5	19.2	10.0
55 - 65	3.7	8.6	4.7

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Table 9 shows that unemployment within Cape Agulhas Municipality is mainly concentrated amongst the youth (15 – 34 years) at 76.9 per cent. The age group 20-24 years is particular vulnerable with a 31.7 per cent share of the unemployed in 2007. Government has to pay attention to this phenomenon to ensure that the youth can be absorbed into the economy.

4. Economy

A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

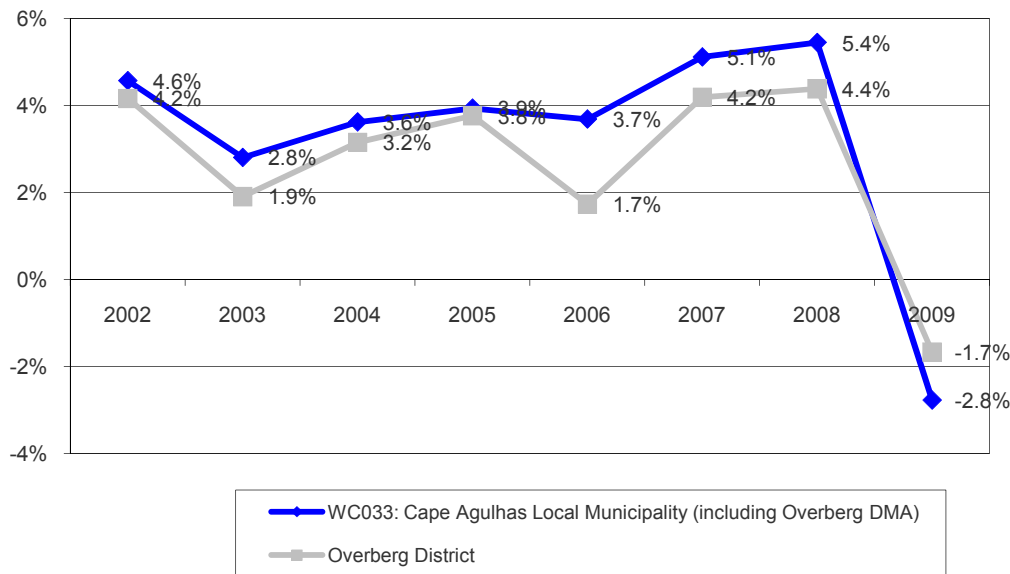
4.1 Economic growth

Cape Agulhas's economy accounted for 15.3 per cent of the total regional economy of the Overberg District in 2009.

Figure 9 shows the economic growth (GVA-R)⁸ trends of Cape Agulhas in comparison to the Overberg Regional District growth rate for the period 2001 to 2009. Cape Agulhas's economy grew at an annual average rate of 3.3 per cent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to the District's annual average growth rate of 2.7 per cent.

The effect of the global financial crisis has led to both the Cape Agulhas and Overberg economies contracting by 2.8 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively in 2009.

Figure 9 Comparison of Cape Agulhas economy growth rates to Overberg District growth rates, 2001 - 2009



Source: Provincial Treasury Calculations based on Global Insight Data

4.2 Sectoral Growth and Contributions

Table 10 shows sectoral contribution to Cape Agulhas GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 of the nine identified sectors as per Provincial Treasury's analysis (Primary/Secondary) and does not represent the entire make-up of the total GVA-R for Cape Agulhas.

⁸ GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below.

Table 10 Sectoral Contributions of Cape Agulhas GVA-R 2001 and 2009

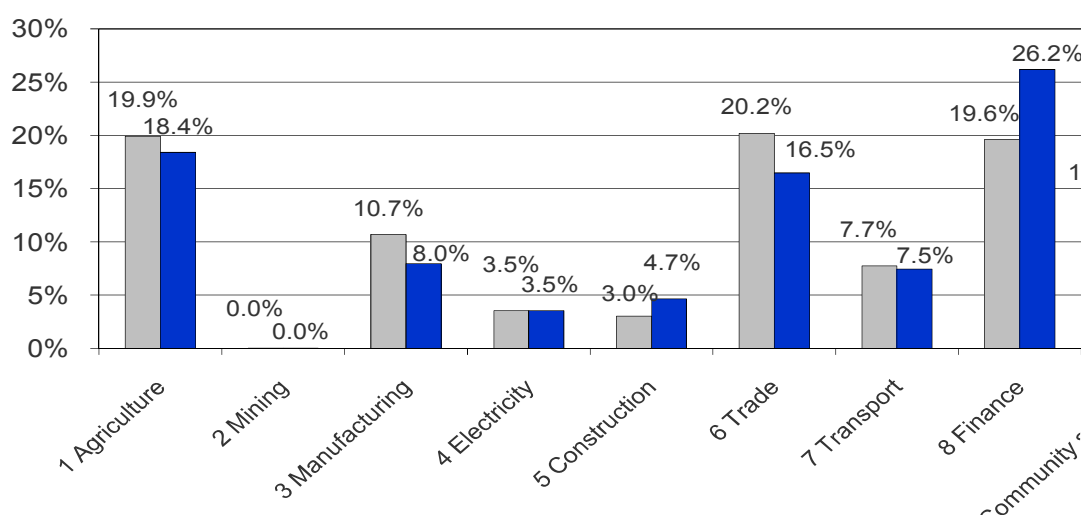
Sector	2001 Constant 2005 prices (R '000)	2009 Constant 2005 prices (R '000)	Annual Average Growth Rate 2001 - 2009
1 Agriculture	155 174	185 211	2.2%
2 Mining	45	49	1.1%
3 Manufacturing	83 086	80 187	-0.4%
4 Electricity	27 532	35 609	3.3%
5 Construction	23 519	46 938	9.0%
6 Trade	157 240	165 808	0.7%
7 Transport	60 321	75 073	2.8%
8 Finance	152 754	263 602	7.1%
9 Community services	118 896	154 653	3.3%

Source: Provincial Treasury Calculations based on Global Insight Data from the Western Cape Department of Economic Development

The Construction sector within Cape Agulhas experienced the sharpest annual average growth over the 2001 to 2009 period at 9 per cent followed by the Finance sector at 7.1 per cent. The manufacturing sector shrunk by 0.4 per cent over the same period.

4.3 Sectoral Trends and Contribution

Figure 10 shows the change in the percentage contribution of each broad sector to Cape Agulhas's economy over the period 20001 to 2009.

Figure 10 Sector percentage contribution to Cape Agulhas economy, 2001 and 2009

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight data

The Finance sector's contribution to local economy increased from 19.6 per cent in 2001 to 26.2 per cent in 2009. The Agricultural sector's contribution decreased from 19.9 per cent to 18.4 per cent whilst the Trade sector's contribution decreased from 20.2 per cent to 16.5 per cent over the same period.

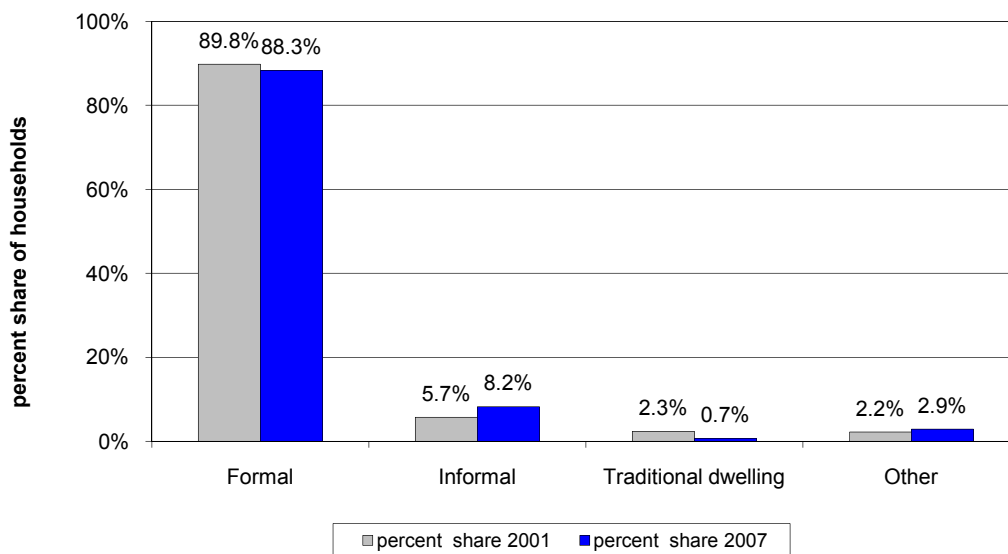
5. Built Environment

Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and the accompanied services available to the households within Cape Agulhas area.

5.1 Dwellings

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well being.

Figure 11 Dwelling type occupied by households in Cape Agulhas



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The proportion of formal dwellings decreased from 89.8 per cent in 2001 to 88.3 per cent of the total number of dwellings in 2007. Informal dwellings increased proportionately from 5.7 per cent to 8.2 per cent for the same years. Traditional dwellings share of the total dwellings decreased to 0.7 per cent and other dwellings' share increased to 2.9 per cent in 2007.

5.2 Energy

Table 11 shows the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in Cape Agulhas Municipality in 2001 and 2007.

Table 11 Main type of energy/fuel used for lighting by households

Energy sources	Percentage share of households 2001	Percentage share of households 2007
Electricity	91.5%	96.0%
Gas	0.2%	0.4%
Paraffin	0.3%	0.6%
Candles	7.8%	2.3%
Solar	0.1%	0.0%
Other	0.2%	0.7%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 91.5 per cent of households; this was followed by candles which was used by 7.8 per cent of households.

In 2007, there was an increase in the proportion of total households that used electricity for lighting purposes as it was used by 96 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used candles declined to 2.3 per cent of households in 2007.

5.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 12 shows access to sanitation facilities by households in 2001 and 2007.

Table 12 Main toilet facility used by households

Toilet facilities	Percentage share of households 2001	Percentage share of households 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	69.8%	91.5%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	17.1%	3.5%
Dry toilet facility	0.0%	0.3%
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	1.6%	0.0%
Pit latrine without ventilation	1.7%	0.0%
Chemical toilet	0.2%	0.0%
Bucket latrine	2.5%	0.6%
None	7.1%	4.1%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

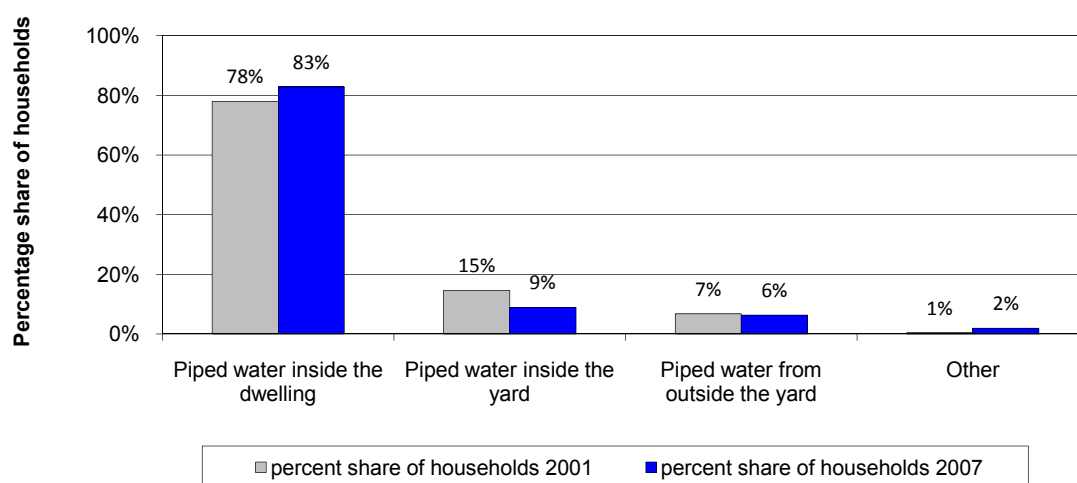
In 2001, 86.9 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). A significant proportion (7.1 per cent) of households did not have access to sanitation in 2007 whilst 2.5 per cent of households made use of the bucket toilet system.

In 2007, 95 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Although there had been an improvement to access to sanitation, 4.1 per cent of households still did not have access to sanitation in 2007. The use of the bucket latrine system had been reduced almost completely.

5.4 Water

Water is the sustaining source of life and hence access to safe and portable water is a priority service delivery. Figure 12 present access to main source of water by households in Cape Agulhas municipality.

Figure 12 Main source of water used by households



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling improved in Cape Agulhas Municipality from 78 per cent in 2001 to 83 per cent in 2007. All other forms of access to water declined over the same period.

5.5 Refuse Removal

Table 13 displays the main source of refuse removal for households in Cape Agulhas municipality.

Table 13 Main source of Refuse Removal 2001 and 2007

Refuse Removal	Percentage share of households	Percentage share of households
	2001	2007
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	83.6%	89.0%
Removed by local authority/private company less often	0.4%	0.7%
Communal refuse dump	0.2%	0.2%
Own refuse dump	15.4%	7.6%
No rubbish disposal	0.4%	1.3%
Other	0.0%	1.2%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Refuse removal is mainly be delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company. Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading source of refuse removal for households in Cape Agulhas Municipality at 84 per cent in 2001 and 89.7 per cent in 2007. The households that use their own refuse dump share decreased from 15.4 per cent in 2001 to 7.6 per cent in 2007.

5.6 Roads

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport networks open up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

Roads facilitate movement of both people and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development as well and brings national integration. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfils the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 14 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the Cape Agulhas Municipality.

Table 14 Cape Agulhas roads

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel	Total
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution		
National	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trunk	68.2	0	68.2	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Main	143.2	0	143.2	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Divisional	29.8	402.3	432.1	6.9%	93.1%	100.0%
Minor	0.9	547.6	548.5	0.2%	99.8%	100.0%
Total	242.1	949.9	1 192.0	20.3%	79.7%	100.0%

Source: Western Cape Department of Transport

The total roads area that cover Cape Agulhas area amounts to 1 192 kilometers of roads. The total amount of roads comprise of 242.1 (20.3 per cent) kilometers of surfaced roads and 949.9 (79.9 per cent) kilometers of gravel roads.

6. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

This section reflects on the consolidated budgets, transfer payment and grant allocations to Cape Agulhas municipality.

Table 15 Audited budget outcomes and projections for 2008/09

Municipality	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Estimated outcome	Estimated outcome	Estimated outcome	Capex Budget	Opex Budget	TOTAL
	CAPITAL	OPERATING	TOTAL	CAPITAL	OPERATING	TOTAL			
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Cape Agulhas	24 594	107 910	132 504	23 281	125 002	148 283	32 012	148 732	180 744
Overstrand	174 209	399 771	573 980	134 810	524 621	659 431	161 809	708 005	869 814
Swellendam	25 655	92 742	118 397	88 136	96 171	184 307	84 992	111 552	196 544
Theewaterskloof	60 724	208 657	269 381	86 384	249 442	335 826	83 052	277 118	360 170
Overberg District Municipality	3 003	93 115	96 118	2 750	103 274	106 024	13 662	109 407	123 069
Total	263 591	794 285	1 057 876	312 080	973 508	1 285 588	343 515	1 206 082	1 549 597

Source: Audited outcome figures from AFS, Appendix E (2) and projections from budgetary documentation

Table 15 highlights that the combined budget of municipalities in the Overberg region increased from R1.058 billion in the 2008/09 financial year to R1.285 billion in 2009/10 financial year and then increase further to R1.549 billion in the 2010/11 financial year. The growth in the total regional budget can primarily be attributed to increases in the operating budget from R794.285 million in 2008/09 to R1.206 billion by 2010/11. The capital budget of the Overberg District municipalities increased from R263.591 million in 2008/09 to R343.515 million by 2010/11.

Cape Agulhas Municipality's total budget increased from R132.504 million in 2008/09 financial year to R148.283 million in 2009/10, increasing further to R180.744 million in 2010/11. The growth in the budget is driven by increases in the operating budget from R107.910 million in 2008/09 to R148.32 million in 2010/11

Table 16 Provincial Payments and Estimates

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- priation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate			
							2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier										
Provincial Parliament										
Provincial Treasury										
Department of Community Safety										
Department of Education	38 609	43 644	51 363	57 723	59 496	59 496	66 090	11.08	71 544	75 630
Department of Health	12 703	19 134	24 932	25 406	25 469	27 609	29 117	5.46	31 132	33 007
Department of Social Development										
Department of Human Settlements	13 261	2 851	5 114	3 338	10 838	10 838	3 969	(63.38)	4 598	4 395
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning										
Department of Transport and Public Works			5 465	34 000	30 220	30 220	4 793	(84.14)	1 038	1 038
Department of Agriculture	11 831	9 937	10 261	7 682	12 682	12 682	8 933	(29.56)	9 860	9 860
Department of Economic Development and Tourism										
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		143	260	401	401	401	345	(13.97)	363	
Department of Local Government				48	48	48	50	4.17	52	54
Total	76 404	75 709	97 395	128 598	139 154	141 294	113 297	(19.81)	118 587	123 984
Total Transfers to Cape Agulhas Municipality	13 521	3 867	5 454	7 637	11 441	11 441	9 535	(16.66)	5 013	4 449
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	17.70	5.11	5.60	5.94	8.22	8.10	8.42	3.94	4.23	3.59

Source: *Estimates of Provincial Expenditure 2010, Provincial Treasury*

Table 16 shows the total projected provincial government investment in the Cape Agulhas Municipality from 2006/07 to 2012/13. The total provincial government spending over the 2010/11 MTREF in Cape Agulhas amounts to R355.868 million.

The largest share of the provincial spending flows from the Department of Education followed by the Department of Health with total investments of R213.264 million and R93.256 million respectively over the 2010/11 MTREF. Thereafter, the departments of Agriculture and Human Settlements make the biggest investment and total spending of R28.653 million and R12.960 million over the 2010/11 MTREF respectively.

Table 17 Provincial Transfers to Cape Agulhas Municipality

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- piation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate 2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
Department of the Premier	35									
Izimbizo	35									
Visitor Centre at Cape Town Stadium										
Department of Human Settlements	13 324	2 913	5 066	3 338	10 938	10 938	3 969	(63.71)	4 598	4 395
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	8 261	2 851	5 066	3 338	10 838	10 838	3 969	(63.38)	4 598	4 395
Local Government Master Planning Grant	63	62			100	100		(100.00)		
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery	5 000									
Department of Transport and Public Works	162	811	80	3 850	54	54	5 171	9475.93		
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	162	811	80	3 850	54	54	5 171	9475.93		
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		143	260	401	401	401	345	(13.97)	363	
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		143	260	401	401	401	345	(13.97)	363	
Department of Local Government			48	48	48	48	50	4.17	52	54
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant			48	48	48	48	50	4.17	52	54
Total Transfers	13 521	3 867	5 454	7 637	11 441	11 441	9 535	(16.66)	5 013	4 449

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2010, Provincial Treasury

Table 17 reflects the various conditional grants that are transferred by provincial sector departments to municipalities. The total transfers to Cape Agulhas Municipality over the 2010/11 MTREF amount to R9.535 million in 2010/11, R5.013 million in 2011/12 and R4.449 million in 2012/13.

The Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant (IHHS), which is disbursed by the Department of Human Settlements, amounts to R12.962 million over the 2010/11 MTREF making it the major contributor to the total transfers to Cape Agulhas Municipality. The IHHS grant is used to finance the implementation of the national housing programme. The aim of the programme is to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of integrated and sustainable human settlements to ensure economically viable and socially equitable communities in areas with ecological integrity. The Department of Transport and Public Works is the second major contributor to the municipality at R5.171 million over the 2010/11 MTREF.

Table 18 National Transfers to Cape Agulhas Municipality

Transfers	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Equitable Share</i>	8 544	10 324	13 494	15 306	16 871
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	6 084	11 203	11 049	12 518	13 358
Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)	261	894	1 250	1 250	1 250
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)	482		750	790	800
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)	5 341	10 309	7 049	8 478	10 308
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant (Sch 6)			2 000	2 000	1 000
TOTAL	14 628	21 527	24 543	27 824	30 229

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on the Division of Revenue Act 2010/11

Table 18 shows that the National government expenditure within the municipal area will increase from R14.628 million in 2008/09 financial year to R30.229 million in 2012/13 financial year.

The system of intergovernmental transfers to municipalities is intended to assist them in combating poverty and strengthening their own capacity to provide services. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, Cape Agulhas Municipality receives national transfers for equitable share contributions, the local government financial management grant, the municipal systems improvement grant, the municipal infrastructure grant and the integrated national electrification programme grant.

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest allocation of all the national transfers to Cape Agulhas Municipality accounting for 54.9 per cent of national transfers in 2010/11. The other significant national grant, the municipal infrastructure grant, accounts for 36.5 per cent of the national transfers in 2010/11.

7. Governance and Institutional Development

Table 19 Cape Agulhas Political Structure⁹ as at 6 October 2010

Cape Agulhas Local Municipality		Representation on Overberg District Council	
ANC controlled			
Total	10	Total	3
ANC	6	ANC	1
DA	3	DA	0
ACDP	1	ACDP	0
Independent	0	Independent	0
Vacancies	0	Vacancies	0

Source: Department of Local Government, Directorate Legislation

8. Environmental Management

Land use

The entire Cape Agulhas area is approximately 154901.01 ha. In total 0.7 per cent of this geographic land are urban land and 99 per cent rural land.

Air Quality Management¹⁰

With the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹¹ the focus of air quality management shifted to source control to management of pollutants in the ambient environment through air quality management planning.

⁹ The information contained in the figure was verified and supplemented by Department of Local Government as at 22 July 2010.

¹⁰ Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Baseline Assessment, Final Draft, November 2009.

¹¹ Act No. 39 of 2004, known as the NEM:AQA.

Exposure to ambient air pollutants can cause a range of significance effects such as those on quality of life from offensive odour, irritation of eyes, the upper respiratory system and skin, and acute and long-term toxic effects.

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed at both provincial and local sphere with a number of air quality management initiatives under way. These projects include the development and maintenance of an emission inventory for fuel burning devices, the establishment and operation of three continuous monitoring stations and a passive monitoring campaign throughout the province. Certain institutional requirements are required at local level for effective air quality management. Districts have delegated authority as licensing authorities in their respective jurisdictions. There are very few sources of air pollutants in the Overberg Region. As a result, the ambient air quality is generally good. However, emissions from industrial boilers are likely to result in local areas of elevated concentrations of air pollutants. (See Overberg District Profile for a summary of the institutional capacity of this region to monitor ambient air quality.

Waste treatment and waste disposal

Waste Water Treatment¹²

Recent investigation into waste water services has indicated that the national standards and international best practice is often not adhered to. The Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009 considers the following criteria waste water treatment:

- Process control, maintenance and management skills
- Monitoring programme efficiency
- Credibility of waste water sample analysis
- Regular submission of waste water quality results to Department of Water Affairs
- Waste water quality compliance
- Waste water failures response management
- Waste water treatment works capacity

Disaster Management

According studies done by the Geographic and Spatial Unit at UCT, the Western Cape has been prone to a number of disasters over the past decade brought about by "cut off low" weather systems prevalent in the Western Cape. "Cut-off low" weather systems have wreaked havoc costing government and communities substantial amounts in this province. From a study conducted by the Disaster Risk Science unit at the University of Cape Town this type of weather condition has had disastrous effects throughout the Western Cape with a number of disasters recorded over this period with major financial implications for government.

¹² Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009.

Serious damages brought on by *cut off lows* have been carefully tracked in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. In certain instances this weather conditions has managed to affect communities more than once in a given year. The impact of

The table highlights the cost of disasters associated with “*cut off lows*” in Cape Agulhas Municipality between 2003 and 2008 and the financial impact it has had on the region. It should be noted that the impact of the disaster cannot only be defined in terms of financial impact but the socio-economic conditions and the robustness of a local economy will also determine the ability of that economy to absorb the effects of the disaster. Hence, socio-economically challenges economies or less diversified economies may be more greatly affected although the costs incurred in response to the disaster may be less.

Comparably Cape Agulhas Municipality has been more fortunate than many other municipalities in the province as can be observed from the table below.

Table 20 Cost of Damages from Disasters

Municipality	June 2007 (Rands)	November 2008 (Rands)	Total (Rands)
Cape Agulhas	0	5 203 975	5 203 975
Overberg	0	0	0
Overstrand	0	599 848	59 848
Swellendam	11 518 718	27 684 448	39 203 165
Theewaterskloof	9 369 806	2 462 950	11 832 756
Overberg subtotal	20 888 524	35 951 220	56 839 744

Source: RADAR, UCT Disaster Risk Science

There were no disasters recorded from June 2007 for Cape Agulhas. The effects of cut off lows was noted in Cape Agulhas for November 2008 which indicates that the damaging effects of this weather conditions were prevalent in this municipality resulting in total damages incurred by government of R5.204 million. Cape Agulhas does have certain socio-economic challenges but its economy is not sufficiently robust to absorb the effects of the disasters recorded.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Global Insight, Department of Health and Education (administrative data) and Overberg District Municipalities (administrative data). All efforts have been made to secure relevant and plausible data and a verification process was also undertaken with regard to some administrative data.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

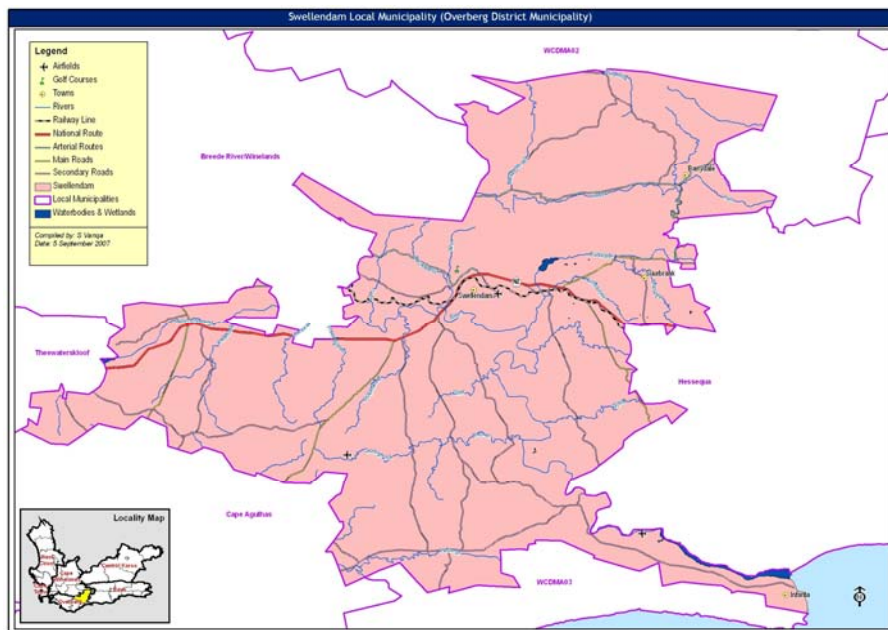
“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a "rough" or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give some indication as to trends.

5

Swellendam Local Municipality



List of towns

- Barrydale
- Suurbraak
- Swellendam

Swellendam Municipality at a glance

Population					
Number	2001	2007	% Share	2001	2007
Total	28 077	22 831	African	9.3	7.7
Male	14 041	11 671	Coloured	71.7	78.0
Female	14 037	11 161	White	18.7	14.3
Dependency ratio (%)	56.3	51.2	Indian/Asian	0.3	0.0
Socio-economic indicators:					
Education		2007			
Literacy rate (%) 14 years and older		67.1			
Health					
Number of PHC facilities		10			
Crime (number of reported cases)		2007/08	2009/10		
Drug-related crimes		248	431		
Total sexual crimes		74	65		
Murder		9	6		
Poverty levels		2007			
Number of people accessing social grants		3 495			
		2010/11			
Number of indigent households		2 033			
Household income levels		2001	2007		
Number of households		7 618	9 546		
Annual income >R0< R18 000 (% share)		23.5	15.7		
Annual income >R18 000< R42 000(% share)		37.1	17.7		
Unemployment rate (%)		2001	2007		
Total		19.8	7.0		
Male (% share)				48.8	
Female (% share)				51.2	
Labour concentration: Wholesale & retail trade					
Access to Basic service delivery					
(% share of households)		2001	2007		
Formal dwellings		87.1	92.8		
Informal dwellings		6.5	6.4		
Electricity		88.2	95.8		
Flush toilets		83.2	92.8		
Water (piped water)		96.9	96.0		
Refuse removal (local authority/private)		72.3	81.8		
Economy		2001	2009		
GVA-R (R'm)		883.9	1 046.6		
Largest sector contributor to GVA: manufacturing (27.6%); transport (17.6%) and mining (17.5%)					
Gross Value Added growth rate (average%)		2001 - 2009			
Swellendam Municipality		2.8			
Overberg District		2.7			

Introduction

The aim of this profile is to assist the Swellendam Municipality in acquiring credible data to inform planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The indicators identified include: demographics, socio-economics, labour, economy, service delivery and governance. The indicators captured in the profile provide a fair reflection of the socio-economic reality of the municipality. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. It is however noted that data could not be sourced for all the indicators, specifically for those indicators that may as yet not be disaggregated at a municipal level.

This profile uses data¹ primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

Swellendam Municipality is a category B-municipality within the Overberg District Municipality. Swellendam Municipality comprises the towns of Swellendam, Barrydale, Suurbraak, Malgas, Buffeljagsrivier, Wydgeleë, (Ouplaas), Akkerboom and Infanta. The population for Swellendam amounted to 22 831 people in 2007. The population is diversified across race groups and culture and is characterised by varying levels of socio-economic status and education.

Swellendam's economy has been growing positively from 2001 to 2009. The three largest contributors to the Swellendam's economy in 2009 were manufacturing, transport and mining.

¹ A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

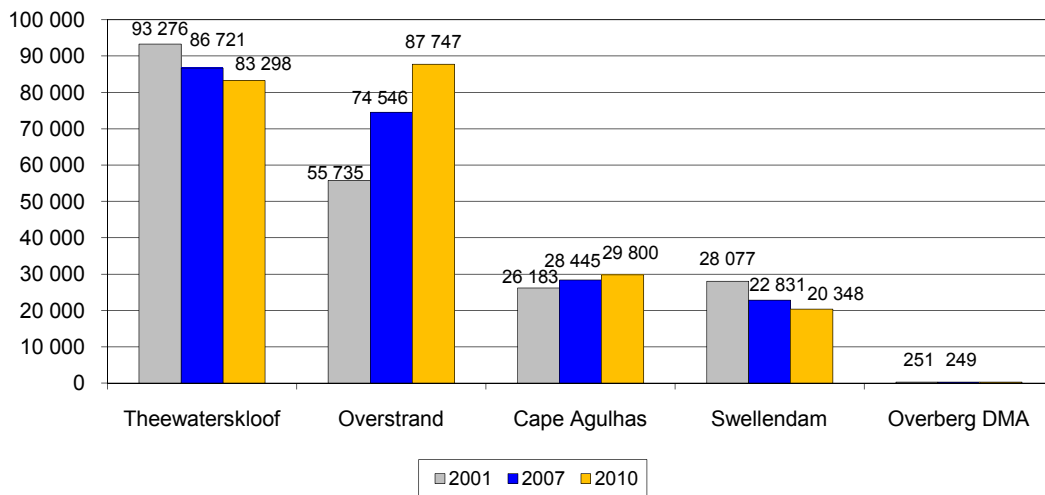
1. Demographic Trends

The *demographics* of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status that is relevant for informing government policy decisions with respect to the nature and quantum of service to be delivered. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide and measure with which to target the delivery of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels and quality of services. Important demographic characteristics that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age, and gender and racial groups in Swellendam municipal area.

1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical area. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners to match available resources to address the relative demand for services.

Figure 1 Comparison of Swellendam population to Overberg District, 2001, 2007 & 2010



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

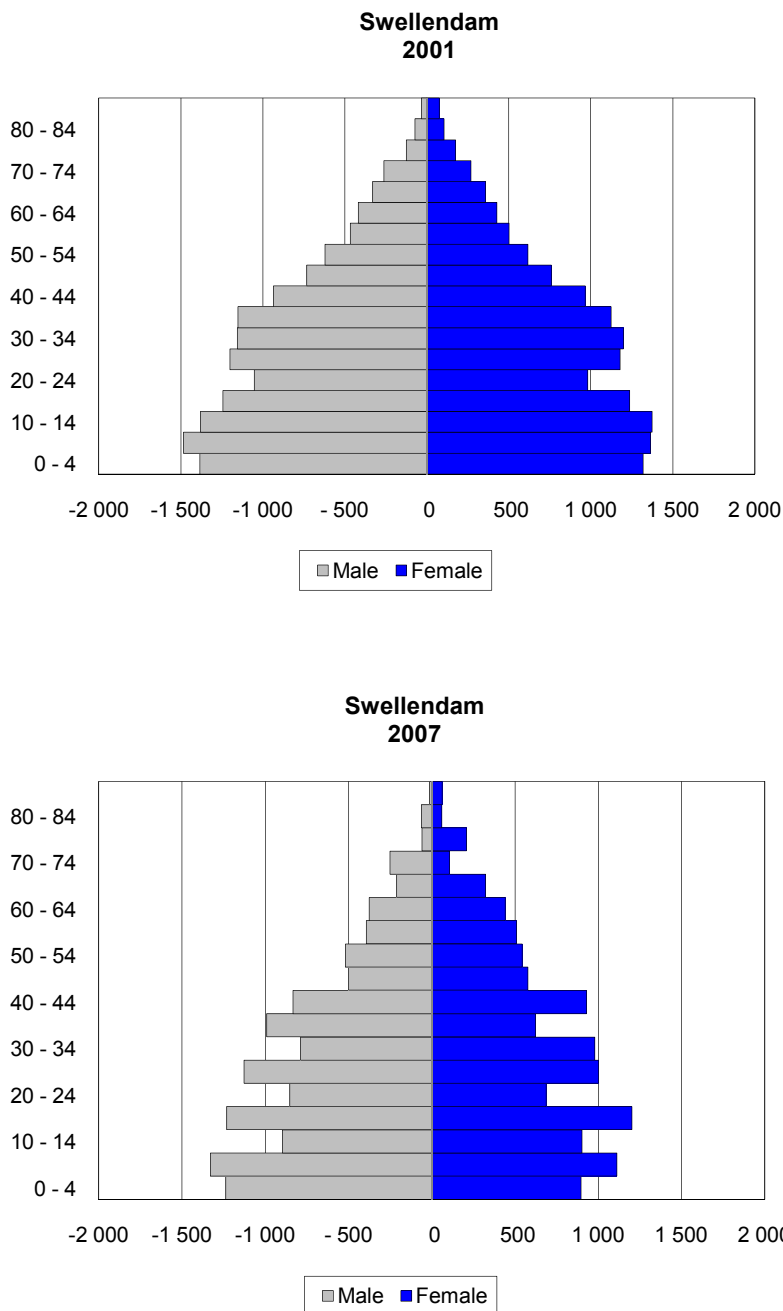
The 2007 Community Survey estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.3 million, of which 212784 (4 per cent) people resided in the Overberg District.

The most densely populated municipalities in the Overberg District are Theewaterskloof with 86 721 residents, Overstrand with 74 546 residents and Cape Agulhas with 28 445 residents. Swellendam is the smallest municipality in Overberg District with 22 831 people in 2007.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in Swellendam's population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of Swellendam Municipality highlights growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located and to target government, civil society and non-governmental programmes more effectively.

Figure 2 Swellendam population pyramids for 2001 and 2007



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

1.2.1 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely the: children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2001, Swellendam's population composition was as follows: children at 29.6 per cent, economically active population at 64 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 6.4 per cent of the population. The youth² represented 32.9 per cent of the population in 2001 and together with children represented 62.5 per cent of Swellendam's population hence Swellendam has a relatively youthful population.

By 2007, children's share of Swellendam's population reduced to 27.9 per cent, the economically active population's share decreased to 66.1 per cent and persons aged 65 and older's share increased to 5.9 per cent of the population. The youth represented 34.5 per cent of the population in 2007 and together with children represented 62.4 per cent of Swellendam's population.

The child dependency ratio³ decreased from 46.2 per cent in 2001 to 42.2 per cent in 2007 whilst the age dependency ratio decreased from 10.1 per cent to 9 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio thus reduced from 56.3 per cent in 2001 to 51.2 per cent in 2007.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in Swellendam's population in respect of male/female population and age cohorts over the period 2001 to 2007. Swellendam had almost an equal representation of males and females in 2001 but had slightly more males than females in 2001 and 2007. The gender ratio of females per males lowered from 99.9 females per 100 males in 2001 to 95.6 females per 100 males between 2001 and 2007. Males share of the total population increased from 50.01 per cent in 2001 to 51.1 per cent in 2007 whilst females share decreased from 49.9 per cent to 48.8 per cent over the same period.

1.3 Population Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition,

² Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

³ Dependency ratios indicate the broad socio-economic policy implications that can result from changes in population age structures. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the economy as a whole face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and the elderly, who are often economically dependent.

population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the population by racial group and changes over the period 2001 to 2007.

Table 1 Swellendam population according to race, 2001 and 2007⁴

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007
African	2 604	9.3	7.7
Coloured	20 134	71.7	78.0
Indian or Asian	93	0.3	0.0
White	5 250	18.7	14.3
Total	28 080	100.0	100.0

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Swellendam in both 2001 and 2007 followed by the White racial group. The Coloured population group's share of the total population increased from 71.7 per cent to 78 per cent over the period. The White population group share of the total population decreased from 18.7 per cent in 2001 to 14.3 per cent in 2007.

The African racial group share of the total population decreased from 9.3 per cent in 2001 to 7.7 per cent in 2007. The Indian/Asian population constituted less than 1 per cent of the total population in both 2001 in 2007.

2. Socio-economic Development

The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile outlines some of the education, health, safety and security, household income, gender dynamics as well information on the number of individuals accessing social grants and the type of grants accessed within the Swellendam municipal area.

2.1 Human Development and Education

2.1.1 Learner Enrolment

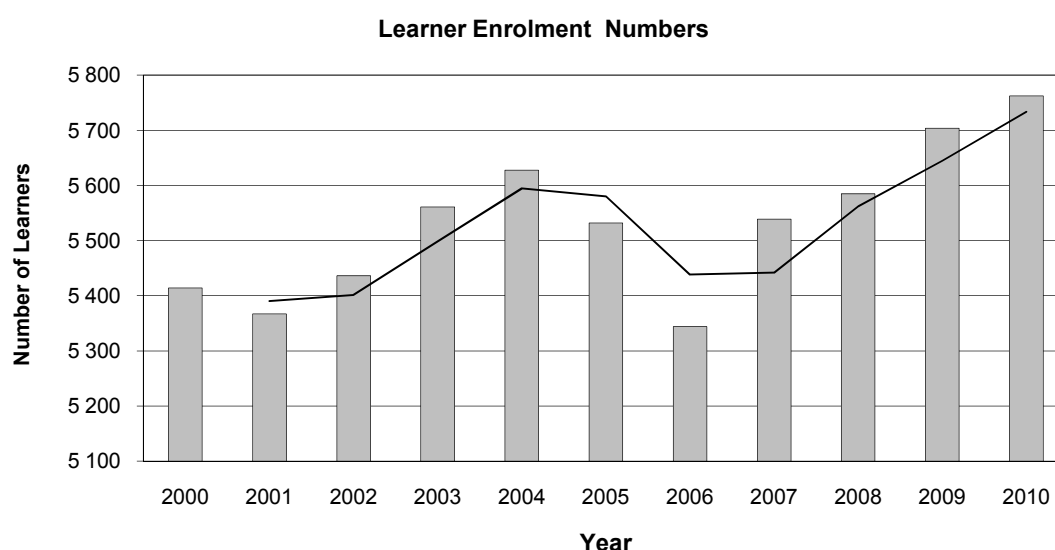
Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education

⁴ Note that the total population figure in 2007 does not equate to the total population figure, due to an anomaly in the database.

Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the national Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

Figure 3 Educational enrolment 2001 to 2010



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Figure 3 shows the trends in enrolment numbers of learners residing in Swellendam municipal area.

The total number of learners ranging from Grade R to 12 amounted to 5 763⁵ in 2010, inclusive of 13 learners registered with Special Education Needs (LSEN) schools. The number of learners (from Grade R to 12) enrolled in schools in the municipality increased by an annual average rate of 0.6 per cent from 5 414 learners in year 2000 to 5 763 learners in 2010.

⁵ Source: Education data

In 2010, 1913 learners (or 33.2 per cent of total learners) have enrolled in the foundation education phase, ranging from Grade R to 3. Grade R learner enrolment account for 12.7 per cent of the foundation phase. The introduction of the Grade R seems to bear fruit as Grade R learner enrolment increased by an annual average rate of 18.4 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

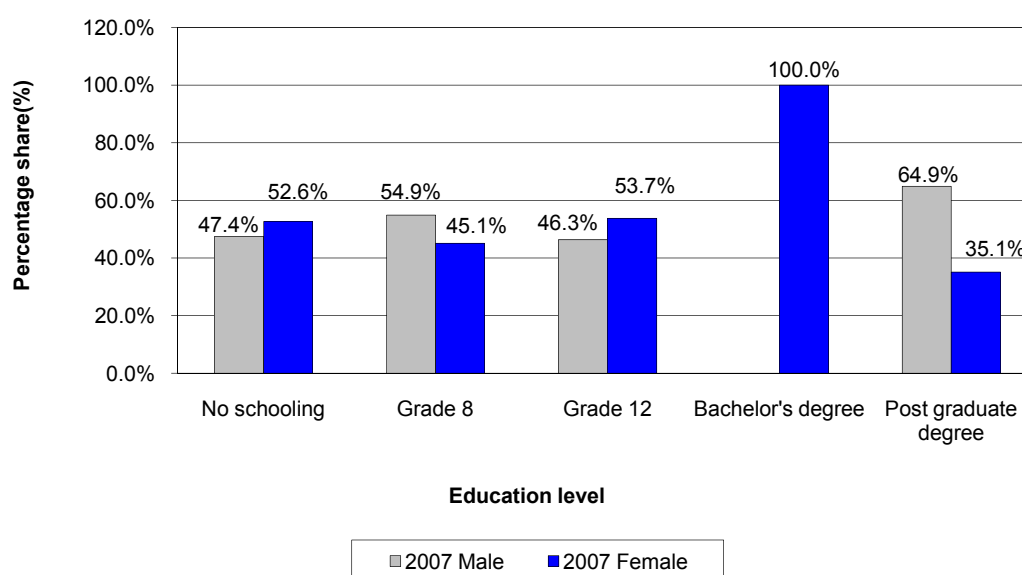
The primary phase (grades 4 to 7) recorded an enrollment figure of 2045 learners (or 35.5 per cent) in 2010. Grades 4 and 5 experienced a decline in the number of learners from 2000 to 2010 whilst grades 6 and 7 experienced positive growth from 2000 to 2010.

A total of 1792 learners (31.1 per cent) of total learners enrolled in the secondary phases (grade 8 to 12) in 2010. Grades 8 and 10 have recorded a drop in the number of learners from 2000 to 2010 whilst the number of learners for Grades 9, 11 and 12 increased by annual average rates of 4.4, 3.1 and 1.4 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

Currently, there are 18 schools, including 14 no fee schools, based in Swellendam municipal area. Swellendam municipal area is being served by one tertiary institution namely, Boland Further Education and Training College which is situated in Caledon. Although there are no universities or university or technikons in the District, the Region is close to several universities, such as Stellenbosch University in the Stellenbosch, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, University of Cape Town and the University of the Western Cape in the City of Cape Town.

2.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the inhabitants of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the people of the region. The levels of education provide an indication of the income potential and standard of living of residents in a particular geographic area. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses to the area while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area.

Figure 4 Educational attainment of Swellendam population in 2007

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The above information was collected from the responses of residents in the Swellendam Municipality area in the 2007 Community Survey. Figure 4 compares the educational attainment gender profile of Swellendam's population in 2007. The differences in the level of educational attainment are less prominent for Grade 8 and Grade 12. The most significant difference in the level of education between the males and females lies in tertiary education. However, it appears that there is anomaly in the responses related to the gender of bachelor/under graduates in the 2007 Community Survey as no males were recorded as bachelor graduates. Males accounted for 64.9 per cent of the post-graduates whilst females accounted for 35.1 per cent of the post-graduates.

2.1.3 Literacy Rate

In 2007, 67.1 per cent of Swellendam population was estimated to be literate. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

2.2 Health

This section of the profile highlights the number of health facilities, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in the Swellendam municipal area.

2.2.1 Access to Primary Health Facilities

Table 2 shows the number of primary health care (PHC) facilities available in Overberg District.

Table 2 Primary Health Care Facilities in Overberg District, 2010

Municipality	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
Overberg District	0	1	22	11	14	4	0	52
Theewaterskloof	0	1	7	2	9	1	0	20
Overstrand	0	0	8	4	0	1	0	13
Cape Agulhas	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Swellendam	0	0	5	1	3	1	0	10
Overberg DMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Department of Health, 2010/11 (updated statistics)

In the 2010/11 financial year, a total of 52 PHC facilities were located within the Overberg District. Swellendam Municipality had 10 PHC facilities, including 5 clinics, 1 satellite clinic and 3 mobile clinics and 1 district hospital. Swellendam Municipality had 1 registered anti-retroviral treatment (ART) service, however, 8 clinics registered in the municipal area caters for TB treatment.

2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professionals to serve at the primary health care facilities is a further determinant of quality health care.

Table 3 Health Human Resource Capacity

Swellendam	2009	2010
Primary Healthcare Doctors	0	0
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	4	4
Sub-total: Doctors	4	4
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses*	12	13
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	14	14
Sub-total: Professional Nurses	26	27
Total	30	31

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Table 3 shows that a total of 4 doctors and 27 professional nurses have been employed by the Department of Health to render health services to patients attending the PHC facilities in Swellendam in 2010. It should be noted that these totals exclude health professionals employed within the private sector.

2.2.3 Burden of Disease

Table 4 shows immunisation for children under the age of 1 for three categories – fully, tuberculosis and measles.

Table 4 Swellendam Municipality for Children under the age of 1

Category	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Fully Immunised									
Swellendam M	406	585	69.4%	443	597	74.2%	620	568	109.2%
Overberg DM Sub- total	3 516	4 431	79.4%	3 669	4 046	90.7%	4 002	4 092	97.8%
BCG (TB)									
Swellendam M	478	585	81.7%	467	597	78.2%	429	568	75.6%
Overberg DM Sub- total	3 148	4 431	71.0%	3 124	4 046	77.2%	2 990	4 092	73.1%
Measles									
Swellendam M	409	585	69.9%	448	597	75.0%	645	568	113.6%
Overberg District	3 578	4 431	80.7%	3 686	4 046	91.1%	4 055	4 092	99.1%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

The immunisation coverage⁶ for full immunisation for children increased from 69.4 per cent in 2006/07 to 109.2 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation coverage for Swellendam Municipality is above the average immunisation rate for the Overberg District Region which is at 97.8 per cent in 2009/10.

The immunisation coverage for tuberculosis decreased from 81.7 per cent in 2006/07 to 75.1 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for tuberculosis in Swellendam Municipality is slightly above the average immunisation rate for tuberculosis for the Overberg District Region which is at 73.1 per cent in 2009/10.

Immunisation coverage for measles increased from 69.9 per cent in 2006/07 to 113.6 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for measles in Swellendam Municipality is above the average immunisation rate for measles for the Overberg District Region which is at 99.1 per cent in 2009/10.

2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning should take cognisance of the importance of security and justice in building liveable communities.

The analysis in this section will only be limited to serious crimes like murder, sexual crimes and drug related crimes as reported for the period April 2003 to March 2010.

⁶ Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

Table 5 Crime in the Swellendam Police Precinct: April to March: 2003/04 - 2009/10

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	17	16	12	11	9	8	6
Total sexual crimes	98	83	80	62	74	82	65
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	325	231	202	153	170	204	280
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	217	307	216	215	248	398	431
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	19	33	66	77	102	151	210

Source: SAPS 2003/04 to 2009/10

Table 5 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located in Swellendam as reported by the South African Police Service for the period 2003/04 and 2009/10.

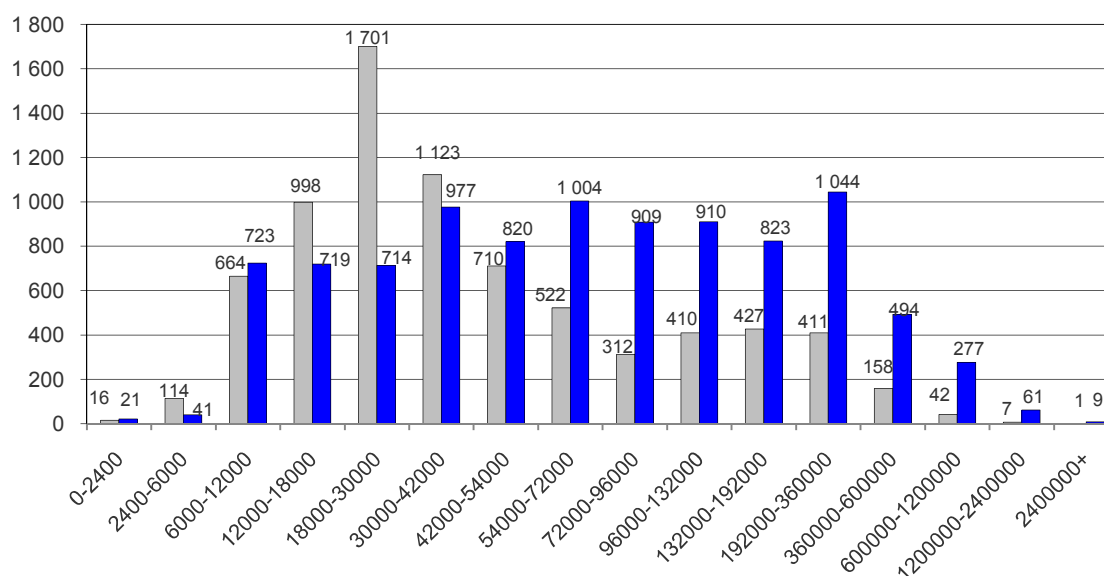
The following selected crimes have been decreasing between 2003/04 and 2009/10. The number of murders decreased by an annual average rate of 15.9 per cent from 17 cases in 2003/04 to 6 cases in 2009/10. The number of sexual crimes decreased by an annual average rate of 6.6 per cent from 98 to 65 cases between 2003/04 and 2009/10. The number of burglaries decreased by an annual average rate of 2.5 per cent from 325 cases in 2003/04 to 280 cases in 2009/10.

Drug related crime increased by an annual average rate of 12.1 per cent from 217 to 431 incidents from 2003/04 to 2009/10. Similarly, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs increased by an annual average rate of 49.3 per cent from 19 to 210 incidents from in 2003/04 to 2009/10.

2.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community i.e whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or well-off community. More importantly household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief and tariff policies.

Figure 5 Annual household income levels in Swellendam Municipality, 2001 and 2009



Source: Global Insight

Figure 5 displays the annual household income levels within Swellendam Municipality for 2001 and 2009. In 2001, 60.6 per cent of all households in Swellendam reported to have annual incomes of between R0 to R42 000. In 2009, 33.5 per cent of all households in Swellendam reported to have annual incomes of between R0 to R42 000.

In 2001, households with an annual income of R18 000 - R30 000 accounted for the largest concentration (22.3 per cent) of households within an income category. In 2009, households with an annual income of R192 000 - R360 000 accounted for the largest concentration (10.9 per cent) of households within an income category.

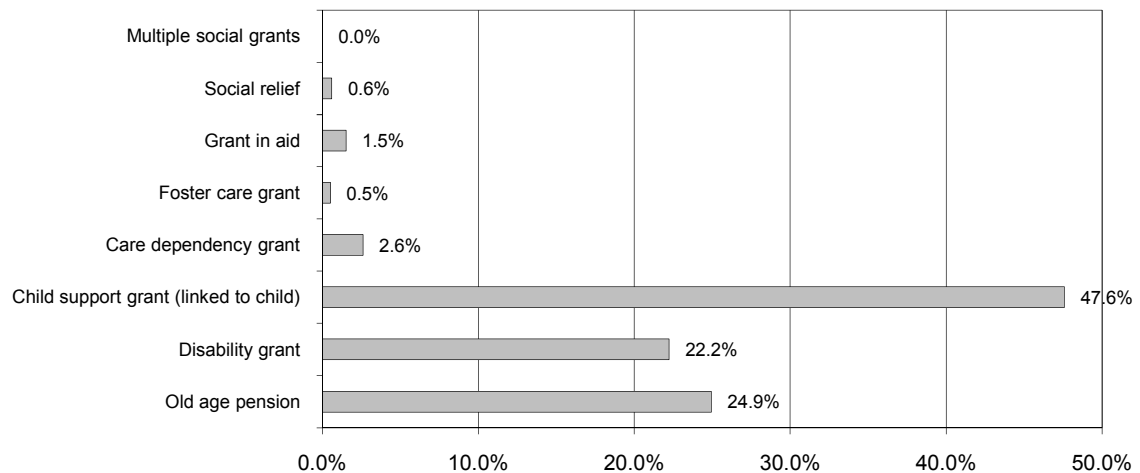
2.5 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. Although the grants are a life line to recipients and their families, hovering on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of social grants by category in Swellendam Municipality. These grants include the age old, disability, child support etc.

There were 3 495 beneficiaries which accessed social grants in Swellendam in 2007⁷. The child support grant (47.6 per cent), old age pension (24.9 per cent) and disability grants (22.2 per cent) together account for 94.7 per cent of all social grants accessed.

Figure 6 Distribution of beneficiaries per Social Grant, 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The municipality offers additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and property rates. There are about 2033 households classified as indigents in the municipal area as at September 2010.

3. Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed but seeking work. Many factors influence how workers are utilised and how much they are paid, including quality of the labour force itself (such as health, level of education, distribution of special training and skills, and degree of mobility), structural characteristics of the economy (e.g. proportions of heavy manufacturing, technology, and service industries).

⁷ Although a later figure is available at a District Level from the South African Social Services Agency, it cannot be disaggregated per municipality due to system configurations.

3.1 Labour Force Employment Status

Table 6 outlines the labour trends in the Swellendam area. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active⁸ population from ages 15-65 years.

Table 6 Swellendam labour Force

	Total population aged 15 - 65	Labour force	** LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	* Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2001	18,123	11,191	61.8	8,976	2,215	19.8
2007	15,183	9,705	63.9	9,029	676	7.0
	-2.9%	-2.3%		0.1%	-17.9%	

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Unemployment rate is calculated as the share of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

** LFPR: Labour Force Participation Rate, the labour force share/ economically active population relative to the potentially economically active people

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area decreased from 18 123 in 2001 to 15 183 in 2007. The active labour force decreased at an annual average rate of 2.3 per cent from 11 191 people in 2001 to 9 705 people in 2007 whilst the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased from 61.8 per cent in 2001 to 63.8 per cent in 2007.

The number of employed persons increased by an annual average rate of 0.1 per cent from 8 976 persons in 2001 to 9 029 persons in 2007. The unemployment rate decreased from 19 per cent to 7 per cent over the same period. The data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the job market entrants and participants.

3.2 Skills profile of the Labour Force

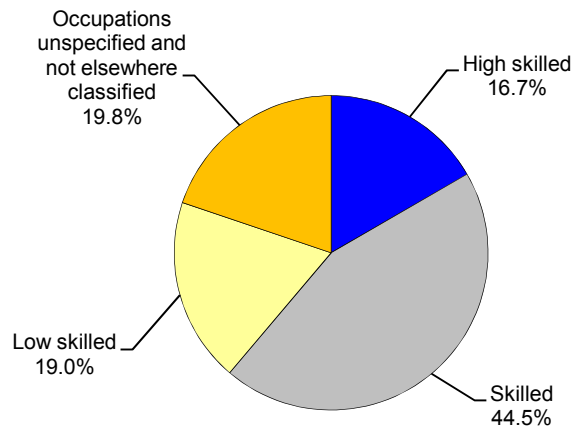
The occupation profile of an area is an important proxy of anticipated household income and the standard of living in a particular jurisdiction.

Figure 7 outlines the skill profile of the labour force in the Swellendam municipality. The labour force is classified into three main categories namely, high skilled, skilled, low skilled and unspecified. Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

Of the potentially economically active population, 17 per cent could not be classified by the Community Survey as either skilled, low skilled or high-skilled and are therefore unspecified⁹.

⁸ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

Figure 7 Skills profiles of the Swellendam Labour Force, 2007



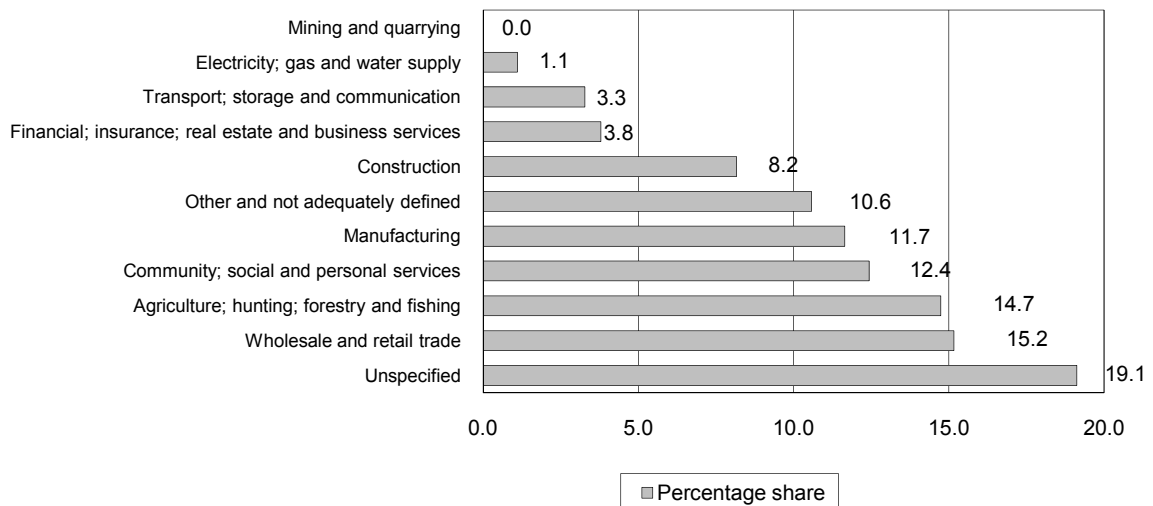
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, the skills composition of Swellendam labour force was as follows: low skilled¹⁰ workers accounted for 19 per cent, skilled and highly skilled workers accounted for 44.5 per cent and 16.7 per cent, respectively.

3.3 Industry Employment

Figure 8 illustrates in which sectors the labour force is most concentrated, i.e. the biggest sector employer.

Figure 8 Contribution to employment by industry in 2007



Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

⁹ "Not Applicable" and "Unspecified": The information provided by respondents could not be categorised into the categories provided by the survey.

¹⁰ Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant & machine operators & assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials & managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

In 2007, the biggest employment contributors were: wholesale & retail trade (15.2 per cent), agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (14.7 per cent) and community; social & personal services (12.4 per cent). A disproportionately large percentage of respondents were recorded as other and/or not adequately defined (10.6 per cent) or unspecified (19.1 per cent).

3.4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have differing policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

Table 7 Unemployment by gender in 2007

Swellendam Local Municipality	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	6.0	56.8	48.8
Female	8.2	43.2	51.2

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, males and females recorded unemployment rates of 6 and 8.2 per cent respectively. Males constituted 56.8 per cent of the labour force and females 43.2 per cent. However, males comprised of 48.8 per cent of the unemployed whilst females comprised 51.2 per cent of the unemployed.

Table 8 Racial profile of unemployment in 2007

Population group	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Black	12.9	8.5	15.9
Coloured	7.2	78.6	81.2
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0
White	1.6	12.9	3.0

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment in Swellendam was concentrated within the Coloured population. The Coloured population account for 81.2 per cent of the labour unemployed in

2007, followed by blacks and whites which account for 15.9 and 3 per cent respectively of the unemployed.

Table 9 Unemployment by age cohort in 2007

Age	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
15 - 19	26.2	7.0	26.3
20 - 24	13.1	11.8	22.2
25 -34	8.3	32.4	38.6
35 - 44	1.4	26.9	5.5
45 - 54	1.2	13.7	2.4
55 - 65	4.3	8.2	5.0

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 9 shows that unemployment within Swellendam Municipality is mainly concentrated among the (15 – 34 years). The age group 25 - 34 years is particular vulnerable with a 38.6 per cent share of the unemployed in 2007. Government has to pay attention to this phenomenon to ensure that the youth and particularly the age group 20 - 34 years can be absorbed into the economy.

4. Economy

4.1 Economic growth

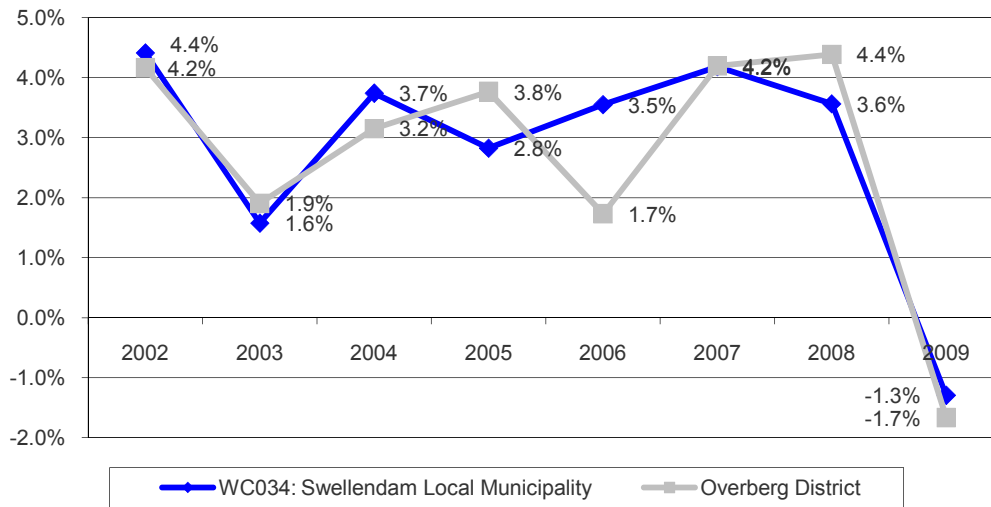
Swellendam's economy accounted for 15.9 per cent of the district's economy of the Overberg district economy in 2009. Swellendam's regional gross value added (GVA)¹¹ increased at an annual average rate of 2.8 per cent from R838.943 million in 2001 to R1.046 billion in 2009.

Figure 9 shows the economic growth trends of Swellendam Municipality in comparison to Overberg Regional District growth rate for the period 2001 to 2009. Swellendam's economy is growing on par with the District's economy during the period 2001 to 2009. Swellendam's economy grew at an annual average rate of 2.8 per cent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to the District's annual average growth rate of 2.7 per cent.

The effect of the global financial crisis has caused both the Swellendam and Overberg economies contracting by 1.3 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively in 2009.

¹¹ GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.

Figure 9 Economic growth trends of Swellendam Municipality in comparison to Overberg Regional District's growth rates, 2001 to 2009



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight data

4.2 Sectoral Growth and Contributions

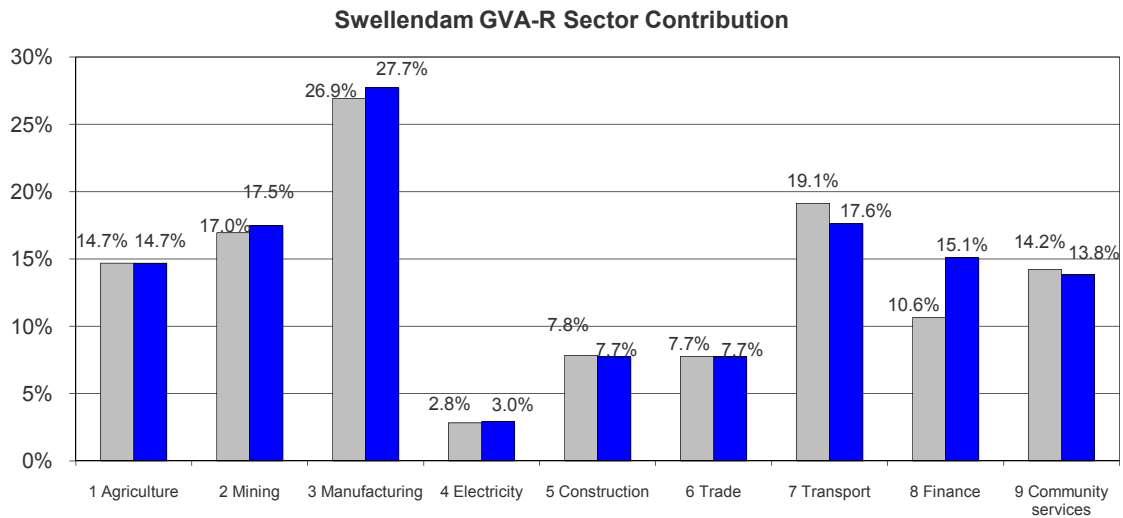
Table 10 shows sectoral contribution to Swellendam's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 of the nine identified sectors as per Provincial Treasury's analysis (Primary/Secondary) and does not represent the entire make-up of the total GVA-R for Swellendam.

Table 10 GDP value of Economic sectors at 2005 prices

Sector	GVA-R Constant 2005 prices (R1000) - 2001	GVA-R Constant 2005 prices (R1000) - 2009	Average Annual Growth Rate: 2001 - 2009
1 Agriculture	147 435	176 019	2.2%
2 Mining	1 841	2 064	1.4%
3 Manufacturing	366 462	392 020	0.8%
4 Electricity	5 281	7 562	4.6%
5 Construction	15 149	31 266	9.5%
6 Trade	55 122	60 499	1.2%
7 Transport	58 967	68 934	2.0%
8 Finance	91 418	184 919	9.2%
9 Community services	97 268	123 334	3.0%

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data

The construction sector within Swellendam experienced the sharpest annual average growth over the 2001 to 2009 period at 9.5 per cent followed by the finance & business services, catering & accommodation sector at 9.2 per cent and the electricity sector at 4.6 per cent over the same period. The manufacturing sector grew by a modest 0.8 per cent over the same period.

Figure 10 Sector percentage contribution to Swellendam's economy, 2001 & 2009

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data

Figure 10 shows the change in the percentage contribution of each broad sector to Swellendam economy over the period 2001 to 2009. The leading economic sectors in Swellendam in 2009 were manufacturing followed by the transport and mining sectors.

The manufacturing sector's contribution to local economy increased from 26.9 to 27.7 per cent between 2001 and 2009 whilst the mining sector's contribution changed from 17 to 17.5 per cent over the same period. The transport sector's contribution decreased from 19.1 to 17.6 per cent between 2001 and 2009.

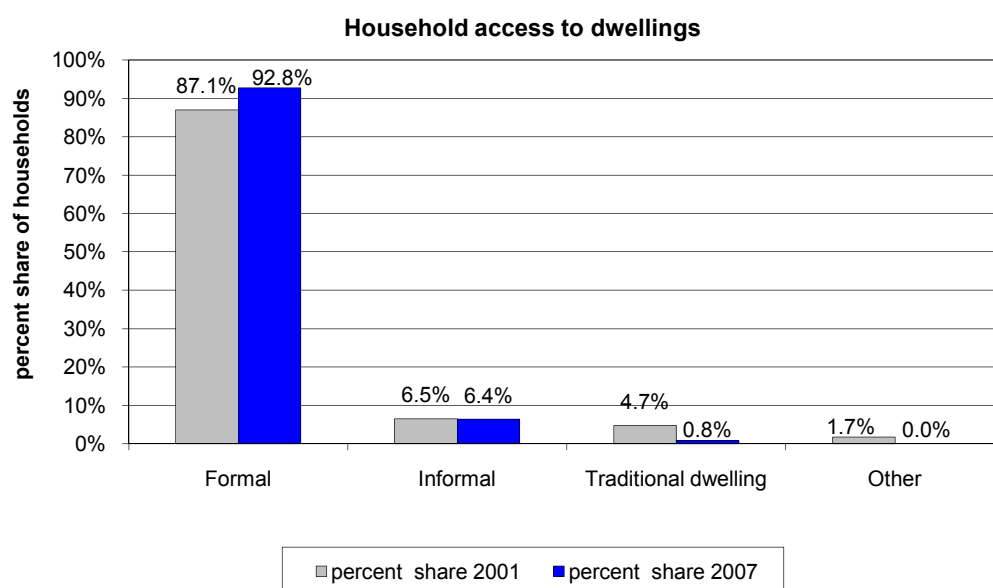
5. Built environment

Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and the accompanied services available to the households of Swellendam.

5.1 Access to Dwellings

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well being.

Figure 11 displays the various dwellings per category in Swellendam municipality for 2001 and 2007.

Figure 11 Dwelling type occupied by households in Swellendam, 2001 & 2007

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The formal dwellings proportionately decreased from 87.1 per cent to 92.8 per cent of the total number of dwellings from 2001 to 2007. On the other hand, informal dwellings marginally decreased from 6.4 per cent to 6.4 per cent over the same period. Traditional dwellings' share of the total dwellings decreased to 0.8 per cent and other dwellings' share increased to 0 per cent in 2007.

5.2 Energy

Table 11 shows the different sources of energy used for lightning by households in Swellendam in 2001 and 2007.

Table 11 Main type of energy/fuel used for lighting by households

Energy sources	% share of households	
	2001	2007
Electricity	88.2%	95.8%
Gas	0.2%	0.0%
Paraffin	0.6%	0.0%
Candles	10.7%	3.3%
Solar	0.2%	0.3%
Other	0.2%	0.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 88.2 per cent of households. Thereafter, followed candles which were used by 10.7 per cent of households.

In 2007, electricity remained the leading source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 95.8 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used candles lowered to 3.3 per cent of households in 2007.

5.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 12 shows access to sanitation facilities by households in 2001 and 2007.

Table 12 Main toilet facility used by households

Toilet facilities	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	73.1%	92.8%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	10.1%	0.0%
Dry toilet facility	0.0%	1.1%
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	3.3%	1.9%
Pit latrine without ventilation	3.0%	0.8%
Chemical toilet	1.2%	0.0%
Bucket latrine	0.4%	2.0%
None	9.0%	1.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

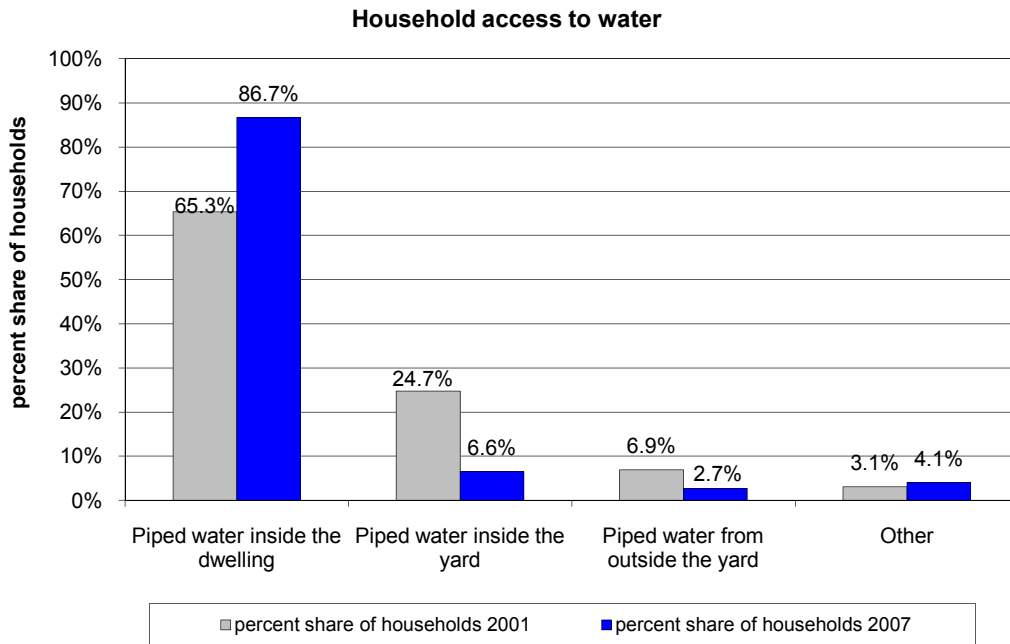
In 2001, 83.2 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). A significant proportion (9 per cent) of households did not have access to sanitation in 2007 whilst 3.3 per cent of households made use of pit latrines with ventilation (VIP's).

In 2007, 92.8 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Although there had been an improvement to access to sanitation, 1.3 per cent of households still did not have access to sanitation in 2007. The use of the bucket latrine system increased as 2 per cent of households utilised the bucket latrine system for sanitation purposes.

5.4 Water

Water is the sustaining source of life and hence access to safe and portable water is a priority service delivery. Figure 12 present access to main source of water by households in Swellendam Municipality.

Figure 12 Main source of water used by households, 2001 & 2007



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007.

The percentage of households with access to piped water sources inside the dwelling improved in Swellendam Municipality from 65.3 per cent in 2001 to 86.7 per cent in 2007 whilst the percentage of households with access to piped water inside yard decreased from 24.7 to 6.6 per cent over the same period.

The overall access to potable water declined marginally from 96.9 to 96 per cent of households from 2001 to 2007.

5.5 Refuse Removal

Table 13 displays the main source of refuse removal for households in Swellendam Municipality.

Table 13 Main source of refuse removal for households in Swellendam Municipality

Refuse Removal	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	72.2%	81.5%
Removed by local authority/private company less often	0.1%	0.3%
Communal refuse dump	1.1%	2.2%
Own refuse dump	25.5%	13.2%
No rubbish disposal	1.2%	0.7%
Other	0.0%	2.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Refuse removal is mainly be delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company. Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading source of refuse removal for 72.3 per cent and 81.8 per cent of households in Swellendam Municipality in 2001 and 2007. The households that use their own refuse dump share decreased from 25.5 per cent in 2001 to 13.2 per cent in 2007.

5.6 Roads

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

Roads facilitate movement of both men and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development as well and brings national integration. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfills the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 14 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the Swellendam Municipality.

Table 14 Swellendam roads, 2010

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel	Total
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution		
National	71.8	0.0	71.8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trunk	96.8	0.0	96.8	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Main	46.7	99.5	146.3	31.9%	68.1%	100.0%
Divisional	12.1	326.1	338.2	3.6%	96.4%	100.0%
Minor	2.1	386.7	388.8	0.5%	99.5%	100.0%
Total	229.6	812.3	1042.0	22.0%	78.0%	100.0%

Source: Department of Transport (WC)

The total road area that cover Swellendam Municipality amount to 1 042 kilometers of roads. The total amount of roads comprise of 229.6 (22 per cent) kilometers of surfaced roads and 812.3 (78 per cent) kilometers of gravel roads.

6. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

This section reflects on the consolidated budgets, transfer payment and grant allocations to Swellendam Municipality.

Table 15 Audited budget outcomes and estimates

Municipality	Audited outcome CAPITAL R'000	2008/09	Audited outcome TOTAL R'000	Estimated outcome CAPITAL R'000	2009/10	Estimated outcome TOTAL R'000	2010/11		TOTAL R'000
		Audited outcome OPERATING R'000			Estimated outcome OPERATING R'000		Capex Budget R'000	Opex Budget R'000	
		Cape Agulhas			24594		107 910	132 504	
Overstrand	174209	399 771	573 980	134 810	524 621	659 431	161 809	708 005	869 814
Swellendam	25655	92 742	118 397	88 136	96 171	184 307	84 992	111 552	196 544
Theewaterskloof	60724	208 657	269 381	86 384	249 442	335 826	83 052	277 118	360 170
Overberg District Municipality	3003	93 115	96 118	2 750	103 274	106 024	13 662	109 407	123 069
Total	263 591	794 285	1 057 876	312 080	973 508	1 285 588	343 515	1 206 082	1 549 597

Source: Audited outcome figures from AFS, Appendix E (2) and projections from draft budgetary documentation

Table 15 highlights that the combined budget of municipalities in the Overberg region increased from R1.058 billion in the 2008/09 financial year to R1.285 billion in 2009/10 financial year and then increase further to R1.549 billion in the 2010/11 financial year. The growth in the total regional budget can primarily be attributed to increases in the operating budget from R794.285 million in 2008/09 to R1.206 billion by 2010/11. The capital budget of the Overberg District municipalities increased from R263.591 million in 2008/09 to R343.515 million by 2010/11.

Swellendam Municipality's total budget increased from R118.397 million in 2008/09 financial year to R184.307 million in 2009/10 and then increased further to R196.544 million in 2010/11. The growth in the budget is driven by increases in the operating budget which increased from R92.742 million in 2008/09 to R111.552 million in 2010/11.

Table 16 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- piation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate			
							2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier										
Provincial Parliament										
Provincial Treasury										
Department of Community Safety	3 636	4 067	5 021	5 590	6 161	6 377	6 785	6.40	7 185	7 595
Department of Education	35 240	39 836	46 879	52 684	54 302	54 302	60 321	11.08	65 298	69 028
Department of Health	13 718	21 572	31 638	28 512	29 196	32 726	33 400	2.06	35 712	37 861
Department of Social Development										
Department of Human Settlements	5 049	919	6 003	4 521	4 521	4 521	5 233	15.75	6 062	5 795
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	310	126								
Department of Transport and Public Works			3 485	11 634	11 634	11 634	3 013	(74.10)	3 182	27 182
Department of Agriculture	2 362	2 629	2 808	4 503	4 503	4 503	5 236	16.28	5 779	5 779
Department of Economic Development and Tourism										
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		126	221	243	243	243	300	23.46	316	
Department of Local Government				120	144	144	100	(30.56)	104	108
Total	60 315	69 275	96 055	107 807	110 704	114 450	114 388	(0.05)	123 639	153 348
Total Transfers to Swellendam Municipality	8 316	1 234	6 224	4 816	4 908	4 908	5 653	15.18	6 482	5 903
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	13.79	1.78	6.48	4.47	4.43	4.29	4.94	15.24	5.24	3.85

Source: estimates of Provincial Expenditure 2009

Table 16 indicates that the total provincial expenditure in the Swellendam Municipal area. It should be noted that the above table provides for both direct expenditure in the municipal area as well as direct allocation to the municipality

The total provincial expenditure to the Swellendam Municipal area increased from R60.315 million in 2006/07 financial year to R114.450 million in 2009/10 financial year. The medium term outlook shows that provincial payments will increase from R114.388 million in the 2010/11 financial year to R153.348 million in 2012/13 financial year.

The Departments of Education, Health and Community Safety account for the majority of spending by a provincial department in the municipal area. The Department of Education expenditure is projected to increase from R60.321 million in 2010/11 financial year to R69.028 million in the 2012/13 financial year. The Department of Health expenditure is expected to increase from R33.400 million in the 2010/11 financial year to R37.861 million in the 2012/13 financial year. The Department of Community Safety's expenditure is expected to increase from R6.785 million in the 2010/11 financial year to R7.595 million in the 2012/13 financial year.

Table 17 Provincial Transfers

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- piation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate			2010/11	2011/12
Department of the Premier	40										
Izimbizo	40										
Visitor Centre at Cape Town Stadium											
Department of Human Settlements	7 966	892	5 883	4 401	4 501	4 501	5 233	16.26	6 062	5 795	
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	5 049	829		4 401	4 401	4 401	5 233	18.90	6 062	5 795	
Local Government Master Planning Grant	62	63			100	100		(100.00)			
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery			5 883								
Disaster Relief Grant (2004 floods)	2 855										
Housing Consumer Education Grant											
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	310	126									
Spatial Planning	310	126									
Cleanest Town Competition											
Department of Transport and Public Works				52	68	68	20	(70.59)			
Cape Metropolitan Transport Fund											
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads				52	68	68	20	(70.59)			
Mobility Strategies											
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		126	221	243	243	243	300	23.46	316		
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		126	221	243	243	243	300	23.46	316		
2010 FIFA World Cup: Green Point Stadium Construction											
Department of Local Government		90	120	120	96	96	100	4.17	104	108	
Fire Fighting Assistance											
Provincial Management Support Grant											
Thusong (Multi-Purpose) Centres											
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant		90	120	120	96	96	100	4.17	104	108	
Disaster Management Centre Grant											
Total Transfers	8 316	1 234	6 224	4 816	4 908	4 908	5 653	15.18	6 482	5 903	

Table 17 indicates that provincial allocations to Swellendam Municipality decreased from R8.316 million to R4.908 million from the 2006/07 to 2009/10 financial years. The medium term outlook shows a marginal increase in the provincial allocations to Swellendam Municipality from R5.653 million in 2010/11 to R5.903 million in the 2012/13 financial year.

The Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant (IHHS), which is disbursed by the Department of Human Settlements, amounts R17.648 million over the 2010/11 MTREF making it the primary contributor to the total transfers to Swellendam Municipality. The IHHS grant is used to finance the implementation of the national housing programme. The aim of the programme is to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of integrated and sustainable human settlements to ensure economically viable and socially equitable communities in areas with ecological integrity.

Table 18 National Transfers to Swellendam Municipality

Transfers	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Equitable Share</i>	9 564	11 918	15 267	17 279	19 028
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	1 920	11 744	11 844	11 211	13 201
Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)	400	3 076	3 000	1 250	1 250
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)	16	627	750	790	800
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)	1 504	7 208	7 625	9 171	11 151
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Sch 6)		833	469	-	-
TOTAL	11 484	23 662	27 111	28 490	32 229

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on the Division of Revenue Act 2010/11

The system of intergovernmental transfers to municipalities is intended to assist them in combating poverty and strengthening their own capacity to provide services. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, Swellendam Municipality receives national transfers for equitable share contribution, the local government financial management grant, the municipal systems improvement grant, the municipal infrastructure grant and the integrated national electrification programme grant.

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest proportions of all the national transfers to Swellendam Municipality accounting for 56.3 per cent of national transfers in 2010/11.

The largest national conditional grant in 2010/11 is the municipal infrastructure grant (MIG) with a proportional share of 30.5 per cent of the total national transfers. The smallest grants in the same year are the Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG) and the integrated National Electrification at 2.7 per cent and 1.7 per cent of the total national transfers in 2010/11.

7. Political Composition

Table 19 Swellendam Political Structure¹² as at 6 October 2010

Swellendam Local Municipality		Representation on Overberg District Council	
DA + ID coalition			
Total	10	Total	1
ANC	3	ANC	0
DA	3	DA	1
ID	3	ACDP	0
ACDP	1	Independent	0
Vacancies	0	Vacancies	0

Source: Department of Local Government, Directorate Legislation

¹² The information contained in the figure was verified and supplemented by Department of Local Government as at 22 July 2010.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Global Insight Research, Department of Health and Education (administrative data) and Overberg District Municipalities (administrative data). All efforts have been made to secure relevant and plausible data and a verification process was also undertaken with regard to some administrative data.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a "rough" or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give some indication as to trends.