Western Cape Government

Matzikama Municipality

2017

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Matzikama: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016

Population	Households
72 564	20 821

Education

2016

Matric Pass Rate	91.1%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	39.8%
Gr 12 Drop-out Rate	33.0%

Poverty

2016

Gini Coefficient	0.57
Human Development Index	0.69

Health

2016

Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18
5	82.1%	0.0	9.4%

Safety and Security

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

Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
-3.6%	29.1%	41.3%	-25.1%	14.3

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016

Water	Refuse Removal	Electricity	Sanitation	Housing
98.8%	88.7%	97.2%	95.2%	88.1%

Road Safety

2017

Fatal Crashes	15
Road User Fatalities	16

Labour

2016

Unemployment Rate: 12.2%

Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1	Drought
Risk 2	Financial Sustainability (Grant dependency)
Risk 3	Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	Manufacturing
21.9%	16.8%	13.8%

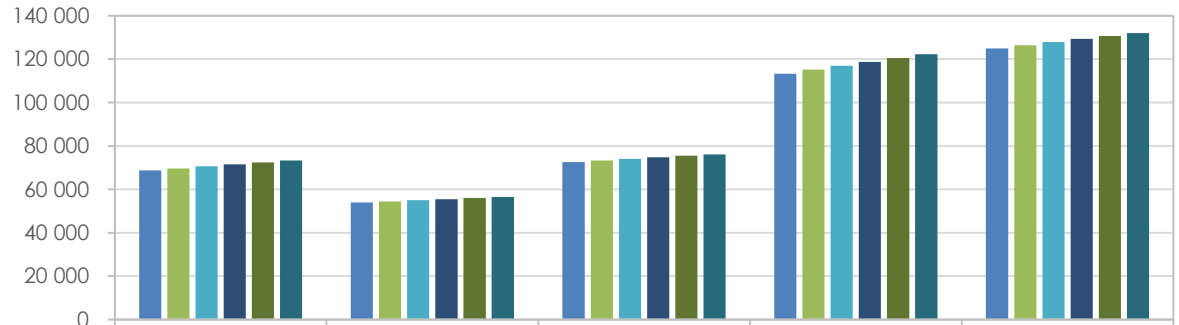
1

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

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

POPULATION



	Bergrivier	Cederberg	Matzikama	Saldanha Bay	Swartland
2018	68 751	53 917	72 564	113 239	124 969
2019	69 688	54 462	73 316	115 125	126 448
2020	70 597	54 998	74 046	116 972	127 884
2021	71 502	55 519	74 769	118 776	129 279
2022	72 379	56 029	75 478	120 541	130 629
2023	73 232	56 518	76 174	122 264	131 940

As the chart above shows, the total population of Matzikama is estimated to grow every year (albeit marginally) from 2018 until 2023. In the year 2018 this Municipality will have an estimated population of 72 564, after five years this population is estimated to be 76 174. This equates to an estimated growing rate in this time span of 5 per cent. The estimated population growth rate of Matzikama is therefore 1.2 per cent lower than the estimated population growth of the West Coast which is 6.2 per cent.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	18 002	44 946	4 199	49.4
2018	18 395	48 822	5 352	48.6
2023	18 273	51 409	6 490	48.2

Above table depicts the population composition regarding age cohorts. The total population is broken down into three different groups: Age 0 - 14: children; Age 15 - 65: working age population; Age 65+: seniors. The confrontation of the basis year of 2011 and the estimated numbers for 2023 show a growth in the percentage of seniors, a decline in the percentage of children despite a growth in total numbers, and a steady percentage in the working age population.

This last fact is an important factor in the calculation of the dependency ratio. In Matzikama, this ratio was 49.4 in 2011 and will only slightly decrease to an estimated 48.2 in 2023. This ratio expresses the dependency of people who are part of the workforce (age 15 - 65) and those, who are depending on them (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a higher pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

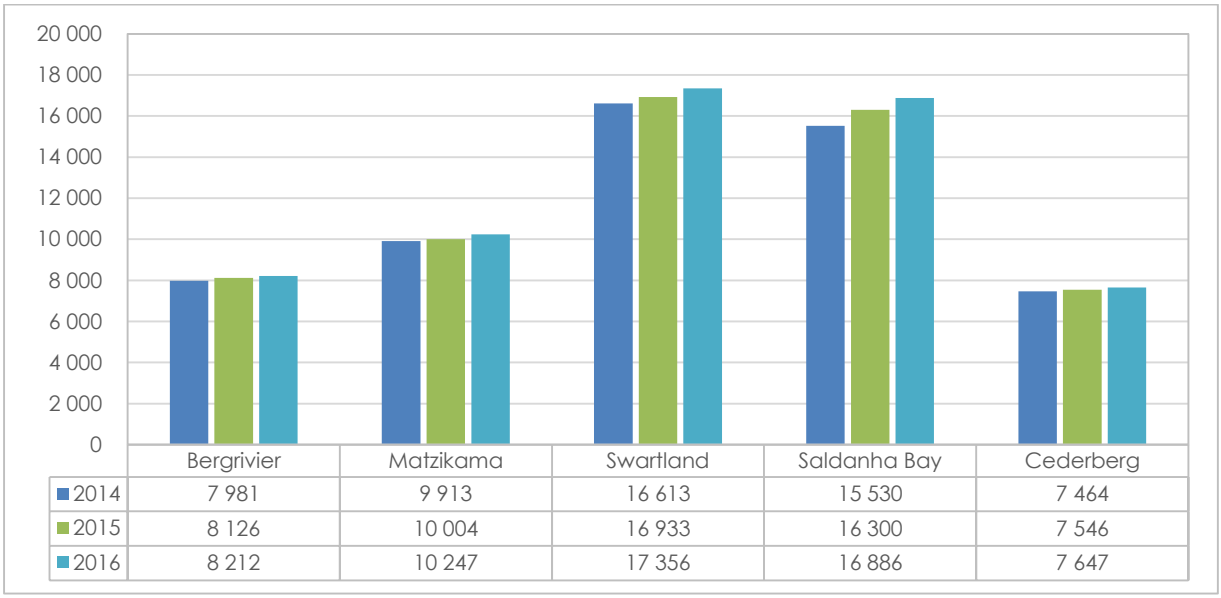
2

EDUCATION

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

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2017

LEARNER ENROLMENT



	Bergrivier	Matzikama	Swartland	Saldanha Bay	Cederberg
2014	7 981	9 913	16 613	15 530	7 464
2015	8 126	10 004	16 933	16 300	7 546
2016	8 212	10 247	17 356	16 886	7 647

Learner enrolment in Matzikama increased at an annual average growth rate of 3.37 per cent between 2014 and 2016, which is an indication that access to education has improved within the Matzikama municipal area.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

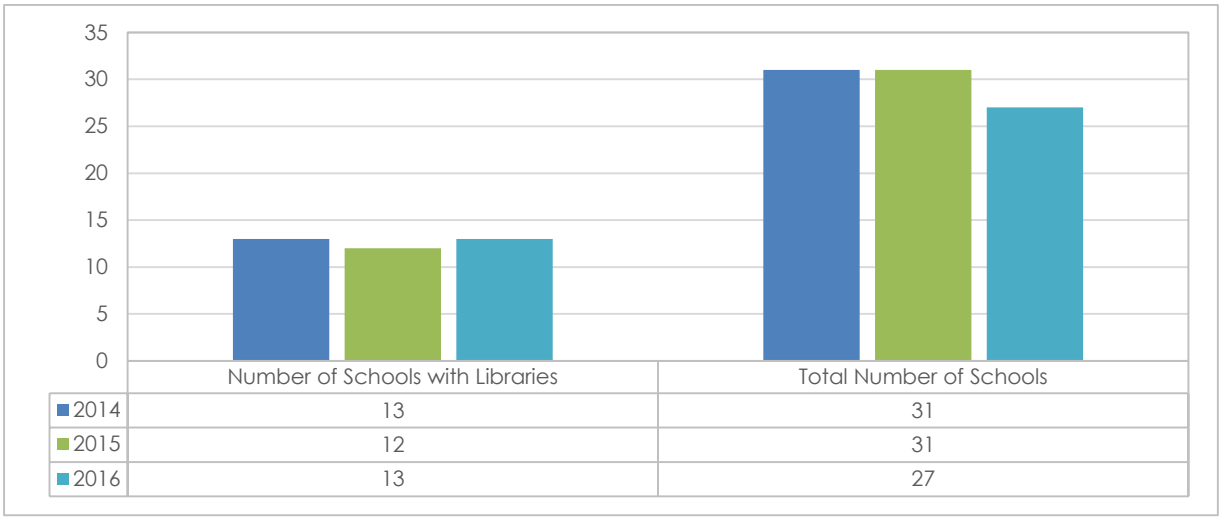
The learner–teacher ratio in Matzikama increased notably from 27.5 in 2014 to 38.5 in 2015 and up to 39.8 in 2016, which could in future affect learner performance within the Matzikama municipal area. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

A total of 33.0 per cent of students that enrolled in Grade 10 in 2014 dropped out of school by the time they reached Grade 12 in 2016. This is a further deterioration to 2015 drop-out rate of 30.8 per cent. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month and teenage pregnancies.

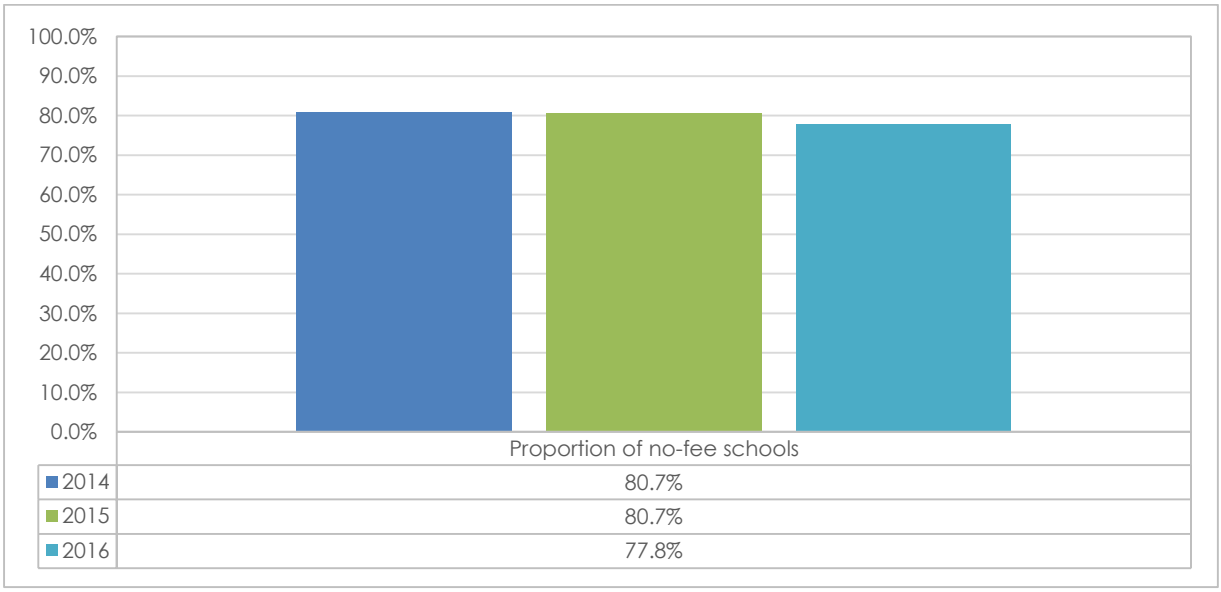
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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



	Number of Schools with Libraries	Total Number of Schools
2014	13	31
2015	12	31
2016	13	27

Matzikama had 27 schools in 2016. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. However, the proportion of no-fee schools deteriorated from 80.70 per cent in 2014 to 77.78 per cent in 2016, This could in future further increase the drop-out rate. The number of schools equipped with libraries remain unchanged at 13 for the period 2014 to 2016, this potentially could in future affect the matric pass rate within the Matzikama municipal area.

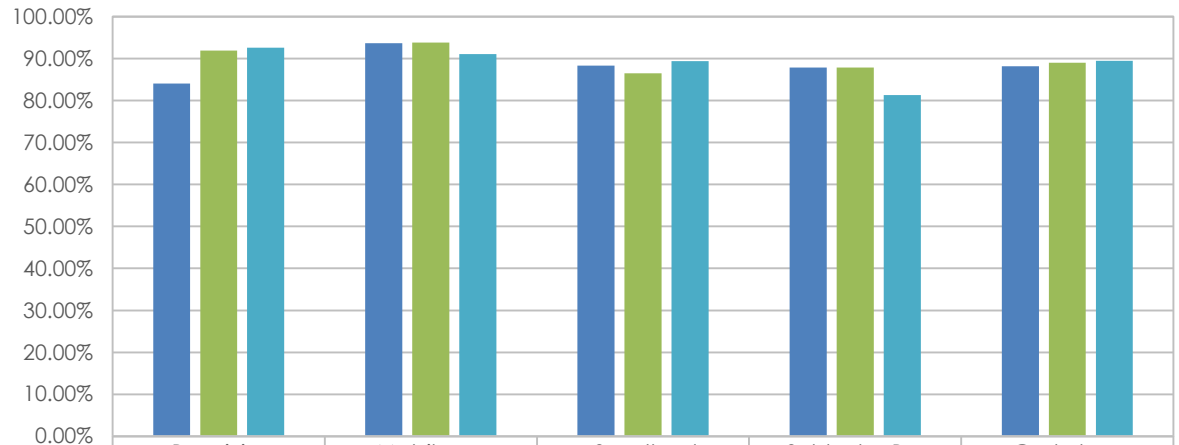


	Proportion of no-fee schools
2014	80.7%
2015	80.7%
2016	77.8%

This chart displays the proportion of no-fee schools within Matzikama municipal area. The proportion of no-fee schools within Matzikama municipal area remained unchanged at 81.0 per cent between 2014 and 2015. However, in 2016 they declined to 78.0 per cent. This decline could result in the exclusion of vulnerable groups to access of education.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagements in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economy and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section measures the matric pass rate within the Matzikama municipal area.



	Bergrivier	Matzikama	Swartland	Saldanha Bay	Cederberg
2014	84.10%	93.70%	88.30%	87.90%	88.20%
2015	91.90%	93.80%	86.50%	87.90%	89.00%
2016	92.60%	91.10%	89.40%	81.30%	89.50%

Matzikama matric pass rate remained steady above 93.0 per cent between 2014 and 2015. However, the matric pass deteriorated slightly to 91.0 per cent in 2016, which could hamper access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities.

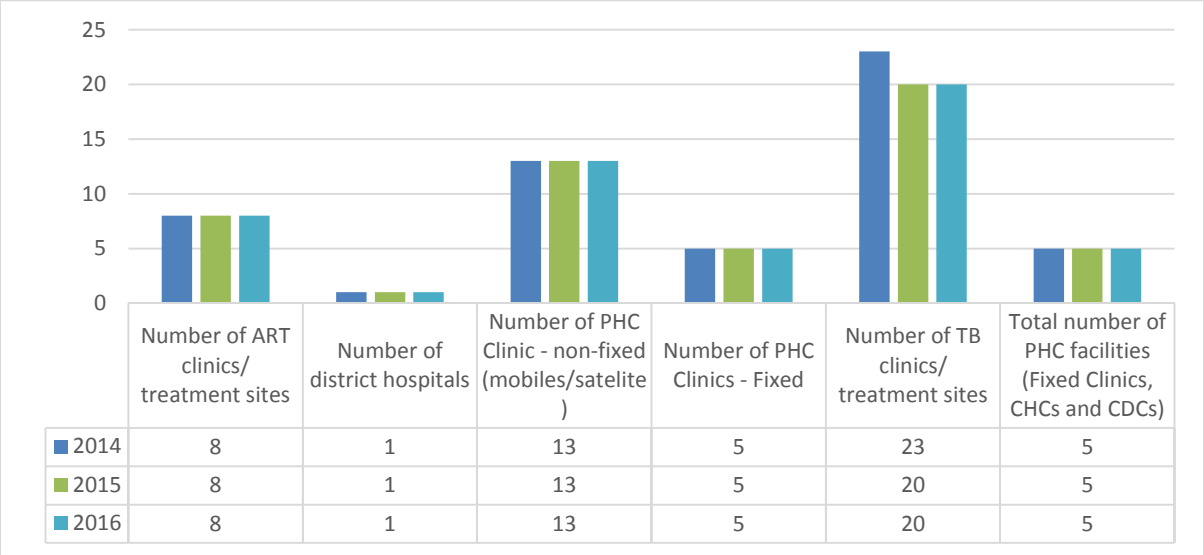
3

HEALTH

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

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.



	Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites	Number of district hospitals	Number of PHC Clinic - non-fixed (mobiles/satelite)	Number of PHC Clinics - Fixed	Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites	Total number of PHC facilities (Fixed Clinics, CHCs and CDCs)
2014	8	1	13	5	23	5
2015	8	1	13	5	20	5
2016	8	1	13	5	20	5

In terms of health facilities Matzikama has 1 district hospital. In total Matzikama has 5 public healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2016, which comprise of 5 fixed PHC clinics. There were 8 mobile ART clinics to serve the community as well as 20 TB treatment sites. There are no community health and community day centres within the municipality.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

A bigger number of operational ambulances can provide a greater coverage of emergency medical services. Matzikama with 0.8 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2016, is slightly below the District figure of 0.9 ambulances per 10 000.

HIV/AIDS

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

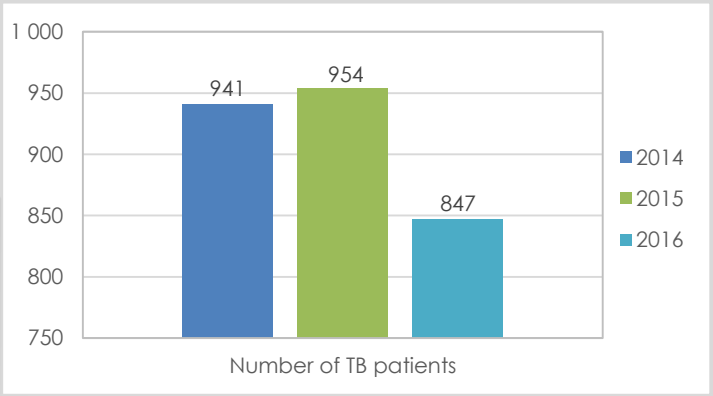
Area	Registered patients receiving ART			Number of new ART patients			HIV Transmission Rate		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Matzikama	901	1 013	1 161	252	273	247	3.0	3.8	1.8
West Coast District	6 521	7651	8910	1 484	1 790	1 835	1.4	1.5	0.8

Matzikama is witnessing a steady rise in patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) over the past three years. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased from 901 to 1 161 between 2014 and 2016. For the 1 161 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2016, as shown earlier in this chapter, are treated in eight clinics or treatment sites. A total of 8 910 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in West Coast District in 2016. Matzikama accounts for 13 per cent of patients receiving ART in the West Coast District in 2016.

The number of new antiretroviral patients increased from 1 484 in 2014 to 1 835 in 2016.

HIV transmission rate for the Matzikama Municipality shows an improvement from 3.0 per cent in 2014 to 1.8 per cent in 2016. This is higher than the West Coast District's transmission rate of 0.8 per cent in 2016.

TUBERCULOSIS



In addition to the rising numbers of HIV/AIDS cases, Matzikama experiences a decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases. In 2016 the Municipality accounted for 847 cases of TB which is down from the 941 cases reported in 2014.

CHILD HEALTH

Health Indicator	Matzikama	West Coast District
Immunisation	82.1%	81.8%
Malnutrition	2.3	1.8
Neonatal mortality rate	5.0	3.7
Low birth weight	16.1%	13.3%

Immunisation rate in Matzikama municipal area has increased marginally from 78.1 per cent in 2014 to 82.1 per cent in 2016. The Department of Health strongly advises mothers to protect their children from infectious diseases by getting them vaccinated from birth to when they are 12 years old.

Matzikama Municipality's malnutrition rate increased from 1.08 per cent in 2014 to 2.3 per cent in 2016.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) in Matzikama municipal area has shown an increase from 8.9 per 1 000 live births in 2014 to 10.2 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2015 and has registered improvement in 2016 of 5.0 deaths per 1 000 live births. A rise in the NMR may indicate deterioration in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The low birth weight indicator has registered an improvement between 2014 and 2016.

DEFINITIONS

Immunisation: *The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age.* Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

Malnutrition: *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people.* Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.

Neonatal mortality rate: *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year.* The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

Health Indicator	Matzikama	West Coast District
Maternal Mortality Ratio	0.0	0.0
Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years	9.4%	8.7%
Termination of Pregnancy Rate	0.4%	0.4%

Maternal mortality rate: A positive development can be observed in the ratio for Matzikama which remains at 0.0 in 2016. This is down from the 0.3 recorded in 2015.

Births to teenage mothers: A positive development can be observed in the delivery rate to women under 18 years, which is declining from 2014 figure of 10.4 per cent to its current level of 9.4 per cent in 2016.

Termination of pregnancy: The termination of pregnancy rate reflects a slight increase from 0.3 in 2014 to 0.4 in 2016.

DEFINITIONS

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

Maternal mortality rate: Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).

Births to teenage mothers: Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.

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

4

POVERTY

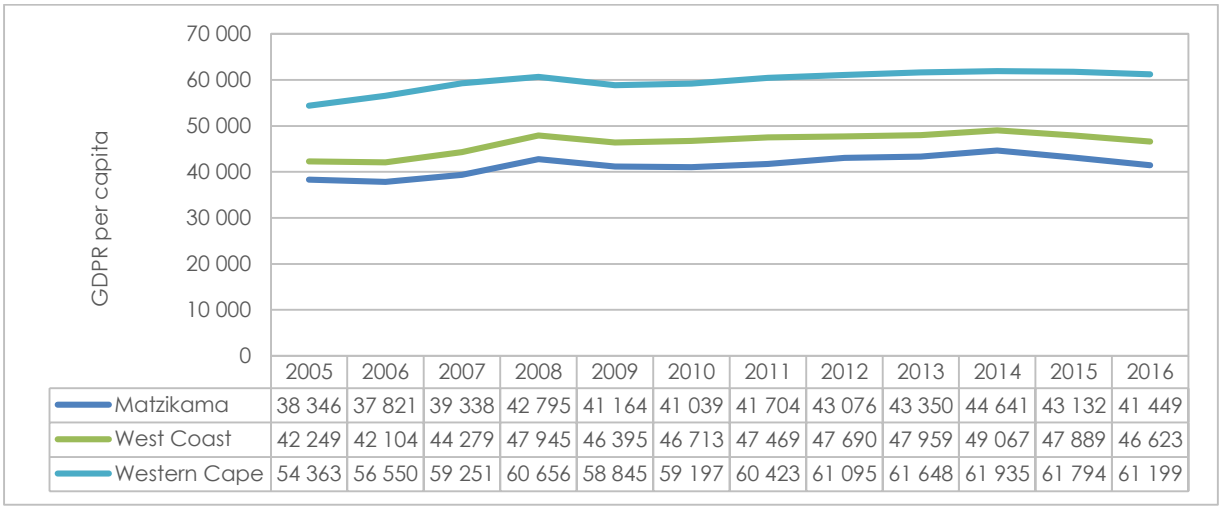
This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Matzikama municipal area based on most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the Matzikama municipal area.

The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned.

According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.

GDPR PER CAPITA

An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Below figures indicates that the real GDPR per capita for Matzikama is well below the average real GDPR per capita rates for the Cape Winelands District as well as the Western Cape.

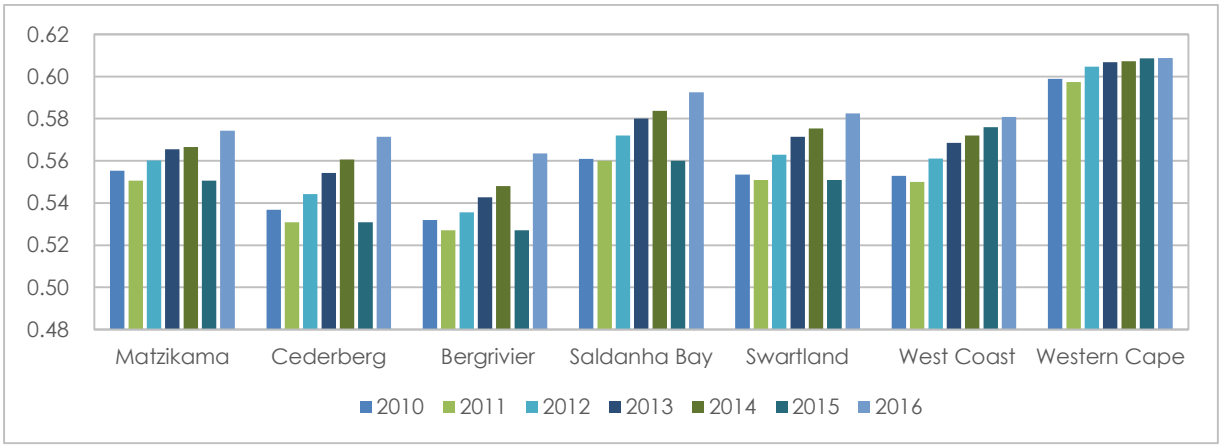


	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Matzikama	38 346	37 821	39 338	42 795	41 164	41 039	41 704	43 076	43 350	44 641	43 132	41 449
West Coast	42 249	42 104	44 279	47 945	46 395	46 713	47 469	47 690	47 959	49 067	47 889	46 623
Western Cape	54 363	56 550	59 251	60 656	58 845	59 197	60 423	61 095	61 648	61 935	61 794	61 199

Even though real GDPR per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDPR per capita indicator.

INCOME INEQUALITY

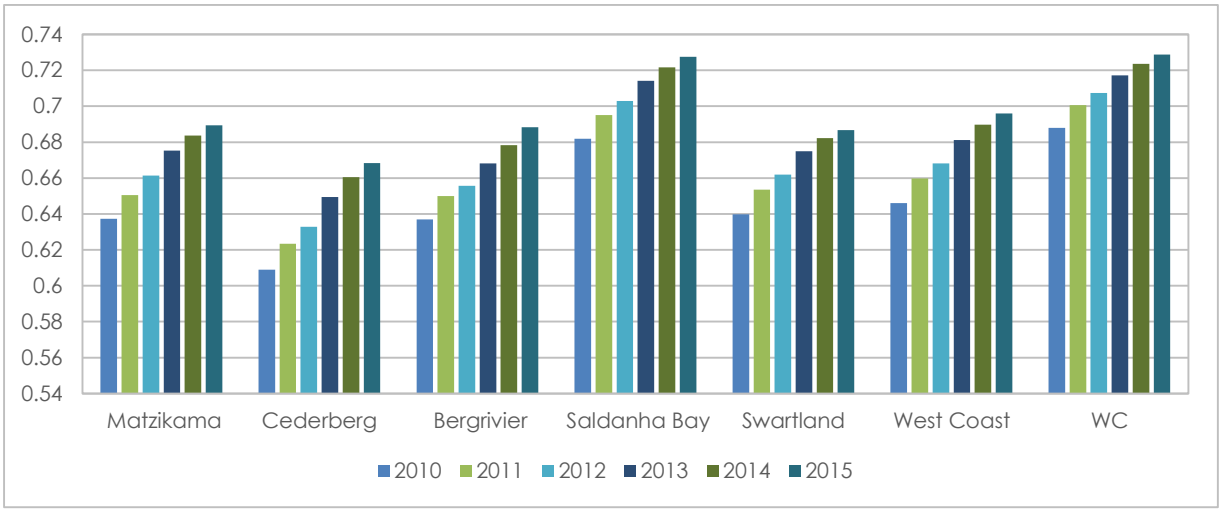
The National Development Plan has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased between 2010 and 2016 with the exception of 2010 – 2012 and 2015, when it dropped below 0.56.



Income inequality levels were marginally lower in Matzikama than in the West Coast District and the Western Cape despite the dominance of agriculture in the municipal area which indicates inequality between the incomes of farmers and farm workers. The Gini coefficient for Matzikama is 0.57 in 2016.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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



Above graphic shows that there has been a general increase in the HDI in Matzikama, West Coast District and the whole of the Western Cape between the period 2011 and 2016. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. Matzikama's HDI was calculated to be 0.69 in 2016.

INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

The objective of the indigent policies of municipalities is to alleviate poverty in economically disadvantaged communities and the Matzikama municipal area experienced an increase in the number of indigents between 2014 and 2016 (from 1 921 to 2 926), implying reduced burdens on municipal financial resources.

Area	2014	2015	2016
Matzikama	1 921	2 679	2 926
West Coast District	20 655	22 454	23 471
Western Cape	404 413	505 585	516 321

Source: Department of Local Government, 2017

In contrast, the overall number of indigent households has increased in the West Coast District as well as the Western Cape, indicating an increasing demand for indigent support from other areas within the District and the Province.

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

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

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

HOUSEHOLDS

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

Access to formal housing and services in Matzikama is measured against a total number of households of 18 835 in 2011 and 20 821 in 2016.

Area	2011	2016	Average annual increase	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Matzikama	18 835	20 821	397	2.0%
West Coast District	106 781	129 862	4 616	4.0%

ACCESS TO HOUSING

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

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Matzikama	88.4%	88.1%	1 700	340	2.0%
West Coast District	87.9%	85.8%	17 557	3 511	3.5%

The number of formal dwellings in Matzikama witnessed an average annual increase of 340 units between 2011 and 2016, at an average annual rate of 2.0 per cent, which translates into approximately 68 additional formal dwellings per year over this period. This increase in formal dwellings has kept pace with the growth in the total number of households, resulting in the proportion of formal households being kept constant from 88.4 per cent in 2011 to 88.1 per cent in 2016.

ACCESS TO WATER

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

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

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Matzikama	97.3%	98.8%	2 243	449	2.3%
West Coast District	99.0%	96.5%	19 626	3 925	3.5%

Although Matzikama experienced an annual increase of household access to piped water (to within 200 metres of the yard) of approximately 449 households per annum between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of households with access declined over this period from 97.3 per cent in 2011 to 98.8 per cent in 2016. This again indicating that access to piped water was unable to keep pace with the growth in the total number of households.

ACCESS TO SANITATION

Sanitation promotes health through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Where sanitation systems are inadequate, negative health effects can be extremely serious. Access to a flush toilet not only advances physical health but also provides the user with a sense of human dignity. The current drought highlights challenges in the use of potable water within the sanitation services process.

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

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Matzikama	70.3%	95.2%	6 584	1 317	8.4%
West Coast District	87.5%	92.5%	26 696	5 339	5.2%

With the proportion of households with access to acceptable standards of sanitation services increasing from 70.3 per cent in 2011 to 95.2 per cent in 2016, Matzikama experienced significant progress in household access to sanitation services over this period. The Municipality was able to provide an additional 1 317 households with access annually; access growing at an average annual rate of 8.4 per cent.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

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

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

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Matzikama	88.7%	97.2%	3 519	704	3.9%
West Coast District	94.4%	94.1%	21 395	4 279	3.9%

The annual growth in household access to electricity of 704 outstripped the total household growth of approximately 397 on average per annum. This coincides with an increase in the proportion of households with access to electricity, increasing from 88.7 per cent in 2011 to 97.2 per cent in 2016.

ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL

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

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

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
Matzikama	67.9%	88.7%	5 684	1 137	7.6%
West Coast District	76.5%	83.4%	26 625	5 325	5.8%

Household access to refuse removal services in Matzikama has increased from 67.9 per cent in 2011 to 88.7 per cent in 2016; household access to this service increasing faster (additional 1 137 households annually) than the growth in formal households (340 annually), but significantly faster than total household growth (397 per annum on average over the period).

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

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

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

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

MURDER

Area	2016	2017	% Change
Matzikama (per 100 000)	30	23	-25.1
West Coast District (per 100 000)	33	27	-18.3

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

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

Within the Matzikama area, the murder rate showed a decrease of 25.1 per cent from 30 in 2016 to 23 in 2017 (per 100 000 population), whereas the murder rate within the West Coast District declined by 18.3 per cent from 134 in 2016 to 111 in 2017. The murder rate nevertheless remains a grave concern throughout the West Coast District; however, the significantly lower murder rate for 2016/17 is a welcome relief.

SEXUAL OFFENCES

Area	2016	2017	% Change
Matzikama (per 100 000)	121	141	14.3
West Coast District (per 100 000)	136	131	-3.6

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

The rate of sexual violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape).

The cases of sexual offences in the Matzikama area increased by 14.3 per cent from 121 in 2016 to 141 in 2017 (per 100 000 population), whereas, the cases of sexual offences in the West Coast District area overall declined by 3.6 per cent from 558 in 2016 to 548 in 2017 (per 100 000 population).

DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

Area	2016	2017	% Change
Matzikama (per 100 000)	630	905	41.3
West Coast District (per 100 000)	1 348	1 686	25.1

Definition: *Drug-related crimes refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public. An increase in crimes of this nature may therefore reflect an increase in police.*

Drug-related crimes have a negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy. Drug-related crimes within the Matzikama area shows a sharp increase in 2017, up by 41.3 per cent from 630 cases in 2016 to 905 cases in 2017 (per 100 000 population). The West Coast District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes increasing by 25.1 per cent from 5 542 in 2016 to 7 054 in 2017 (per 100 000 population).

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Area	2016	2017	% Change
Matzikama (per 100 000)	95	125	29.1
West Coast District (per 100 000)	115	123	7.2

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

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents.

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Matzikama area show an increase of 29.1 per cent from 95 in 2017 to 125 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). In the West Coast District area, the number of cases increased albeit at a lower rate of 7.2 per cent from 471 in 2016 to 514 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). In this instance, Matzikama's cases of driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol substantially exceeds that of the District.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

Area	2016	2017	% Change
Matzikama (per 100 000)	381	373	-3.6
West Coast District (per 100 000)	736	722	-1.9

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

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. Residential burglary cases within the Matzikama area decreased by 3.6 per cent from 381 in 2016 to 373 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). Similarly, residential burglaries within the West Coast District shows a decline of 1.9 per cent from 3 024 in 2016 to 3 020 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). The number of cases of residential burglaries crimes remain a serious concern throughout the West Coast District area, especially within Matzikama as it experienced a significantly higher rate of residential burglaries than the District.

FATAL CRASHES

Area	2015	2016	% Change
Matzikama	25	15	-40.0
West Coast District	112	73	-34.8

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

Above graphic indicates that in 2015 there were a total of 25 fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Matzikama Municipality. This number decreased by 40.0 per cent to 15 in 2016. The number of fatal crashes in the broader West Coast District decreased by 34.8 per cent from 112 crashes in 2015 to 73 in 2016.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	% Change
Matzikama	28	16	-28.6
West Coast District	135	92	-31.9

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

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 - 44 years - whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The previous section specified that a total of 15 fatal crashes occurred within the Matzikama region in 2016. The above table indicates that a total of 16 road users died in those crashes. This is a notable decline on the 28 fatalities recorded in 2015 which equates to a welcomed 28.6 per cent decrease in road user fatalities for 2017.

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

7

THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and inability of households to pay for services leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.

ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The Matzikama municipal area is the third largest in terms of geographical size and is the most northern municipality of the District bordering the Northern Cape. The Matzikama municipal area contributes 14.6 per cent (R3.7 billion) to the District's economy. Economic growth in the municipal area (2.9 per cent) over the last five years is in line with the growth rate of the District (2.8 per cent). However, the economy contracted by 2.3 per cent in 2016, which is more severe than the contraction experienced by the District (0.6 per cent). The table below indicates Matzikama area's GDPR performance per sector.

Matzikama GDPR performance per sector, 2005 - 2016

Sector	Contribution to GDPR (%)	R million value	Trend		Real GDPR growth (%)					
	2015	2015	2005 - 2015	2010 - 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
Primary Sector	**26.1**	**959.5**	**4.3**	**5.8**	**2.8**	**14.1**	**3.8**	**9.5**	**-1.2**	**-8.7**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.9	805.1	5.7	6.4	2.7	17.0	4.2	9.7	-1.7	-8.0
Mining and quarrying	4.2	154.4	0.0	3.4	3.4	2.1	1.9	8.2	1.5	-12.3
Secondary Sector	**22.0**	**807.4**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**1.6**	**-0.1**	**0.8**
Manufacturing	13.8	507.3	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.6	-0.2	1.2	1.2	0.7
Electricity, gas and water	3.1	114.7	-4.3	-4.2	-2.3	-3.2	-3.8	-4.8	-6.9	-6.6
Construction	5.0	185.3	5.7	2.2	-2.9	1.5	5.6	7.2	-0.5	5.6
Tertiary Sector	**51.9**	**1 906.7**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**3.9**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**1.7**	**1.0**	**0.6**
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	16.8	616.8	2.7	2.7	4.4	3.8	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.4
Transport, storage and communication	8.0	294.5	-1.2	-1.3	0.0	-1.3	-0.8	-0.4	-3.9	-4.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	10.0	366.4	3.8	3.1	4.5	3.0	2.3	2.4	3.4	1.9
General government	10.7	393.0	3.1	3.1	5.3	2.8	4.1	2.6	0.5	1.1
Community, social and personal services	6.4	236.0	3.1	3.0	4.6	3.6	3.8	1.1	1.8	1.1
Total Matzikama	**100**	**3 673.5**	**2.6**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**5.4**	**2.4**	**4.0**	**0.1**	**-2.3**

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

Similar to the other municipal areas within the District, economic activity in the Matzikama municipal area is dominated by the agriculture, forestry and fishing (21.9 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (16.8 per cent) and the manufacturing (13.8 per cent) sectors.

Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is very volatile with growth rates of 17.0 per cent in 2012, and 9.7 per cent in 2014, but contracting in 2015 and 2016. The wine grape production area along the Olifants River in the Matzikama municipal area delivered higher yields in 2012 (VinPro, 2012) which contributed to the growth in this sector. This increase in growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, together with the growth in the manufacturing sector and with overall growth in the economy of Matzikama in 2012 and 2014, highlights the interlinkages between the two sectors and the vital role they play in the local

economy in terms of generating growth. According to Matzikama Municipality, there is potential to improve wine exports from this region, which will support growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and the manufacturing sector in terms of GDPR and employment, however constraining factors for this industry include wine quality, inconsistent productivity and lack of water.

Even though the construction sector is relatively small in comparison with other local sectors, it grew at above average rates in 2013 and 2014 in the Matzikama area, indicating new investment in the area during that time, especially in the construction of high-value residential units (Quantec, 2017). At 4.2 per cent, the mining and quarrying sector contributes more to the economy of the Matzikama area compared to its contribution in other municipal areas in 2015. This is mainly due to sand mining in the area, which is a main input for the local construction sector[2].

LABOUR

The Matzikama municipal area contributed 15.9 per cent to employment in the District. Although job creation improved between 2010 and 2015, the 4 448 jobs created in the five years are still less than what was lost between 2006 and 2010 when the area shed 4 681 jobs.

The Matzikama municipal area had an unemployment rate of 12.2 per cent in 2016, which is slightly higher than the unemployment rate of the District (11.7 per cent). The table below indicates the trend in employment growth within each economic sector in the Matzikama municipal area.

Matzikama employment growth per sector, 2005 - 2016

Sector	Contribution to employment (%)	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)					
	2015	2015	2005 - 2015	2010 - 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
Primary Sector	**37.4**	**9 885**	**-1 420**	**2 419**	**- 227**	**527**	**384**	**- 424**	**2 159**	**-20**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36.3	9 585	-1 284	2 508	-225	521	485	-425	2 152	-12
Mining and quarrying	1.14	300	-136	-89	-2	6	-101	1	7	-8
Secondary Sector	**11.6**	**3 065**	**256**	**304**	**62**	**16**	**114**	**44**	**68**	**88**
Manufacturing	6.4	1 704	23	84	15	-26	79	-25	41	28
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	97	3	5	2	-	-2	-	5	-1
Construction	4.8	1 264	230	215	45	42	37	69	22	61

[2] Matzikama Municipality MERO 2017 Survey response

Tertiary Sector	51.0	13 470	3 307	1 725	276	320	420	368	341	154
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	19.3	5 106	1 250	655	126	152	112	118	147	51
Transport, storage and communication	2.8	746	125	48	-5	22	27	-26	30	-13
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7.0	1 844	277	134	23	10	36	-2	67	10
General government	10.1	2 670	795	339	120	59	51	164	-55	63
Community, social and personal services	11.7	3 104	860	549	12	77	194	114	152	43
Total Matzikama	**100**	**26 420**	**2 143**	**4 448**	**111**	**863**	**918**	**-12**	**2 568**	**222**

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

In terms of employment, the sectors that contributed the most to Matzikama's employment in 2015 were the agriculture, forestry and fishing (36.3 per cent), the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (19.3 per cent), and the community, social and personal services (11.7 per cent) sectors. Overall, between 2005 and 2015, all sectors contributed to job creation, except for the mining and quarrying sector and the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which jointly shed 1 420 jobs over the period.

Employment needs within the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector are volatile due to constant changes in minimum wages and labour legislation as well as production volumes and producer prices. This sector is characterised by seasonal (temporary) labour needs that make job creation in some years unsustainable. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributes the most to employment in the District, meaning that many households are dependent on this sector, which highlights the importance of sustainable job creation within this sector.

Skills level

The table below indicates the skills levels of those who are formally employed in the Matzikama area. Formal employment contracted at an average annual rate of 0.1 per cent over the last decade. In 2015, the informal sector contributed 21.5 per cent towards employment in the Matzikama area.

Matzikama skills level, 2015			
Formal employment by skill	**Skill level contribution (%) 2015**	**Average growth (%) 2005 - 2015**	**Number of jobs 2015**
Skilled	13.4	1.0	2 787
Semi-skilled	32.0	-0.1	6 645
Low-skilled	54.5	-0.3	11 303
Total Matzikama	**100**	**-0.1**	**20 735**

Source: Quantec Research, 2017

The majority of formally employed individuals are low-skilled (54.5 per cent), compared to 32.0 per cent semi-skilled and 13.4 per cent skilled. Skilled employees have been increasing positively between 2005 and 2015.

8

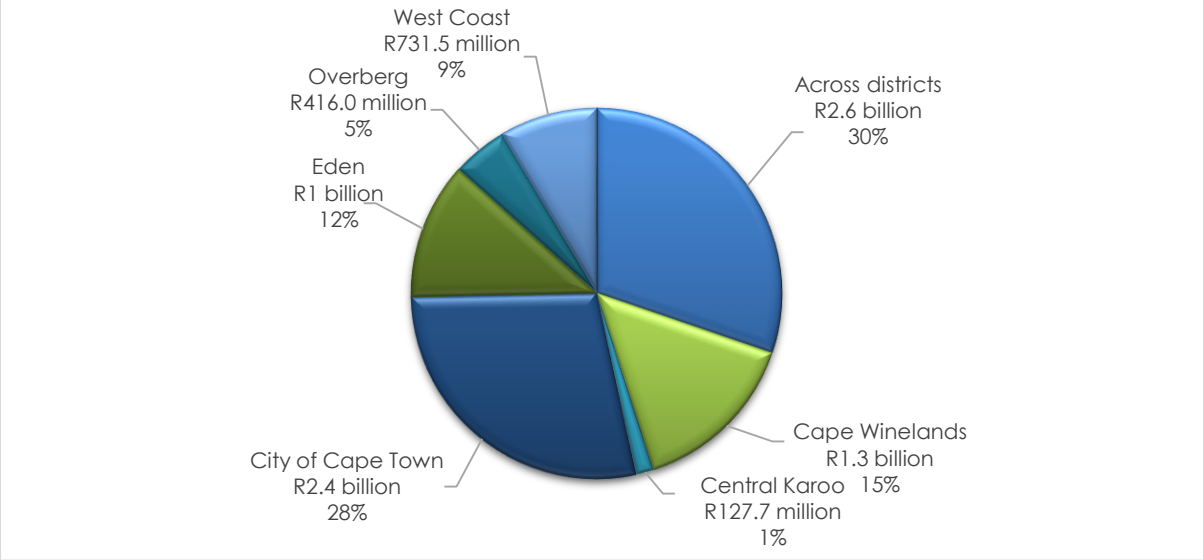
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

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

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

PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Empirical evidence at National level has shown that investment in economic infrastructure has a positive impact on National growth. This growth however depends crucially on provincial and municipal performance. All municipalities are tasked with basic service delivery objectives in order to stimulate local economic development. Population growth and deteriorating infrastructure has continued to place strain on infrastructure budgets. The objective of this section is to determine if there is a relationship between infrastructure investment and growth in the West Coast region and to show the success the region has had in providing infrastructure.



For the financial year 2017/18, the City of Cape Town assumes the majority of the Western Cape's infrastructure allocations with an estimated infrastructure spend of R2.4 billion (30 per cent of Provincial allocation). The Cape Winelands region is another notable receiver of Infrastructure funding with approximately R1.3 billion (15 per cent of Provincial allocation) allocated from the Provincial Government. As will be discussed during the course of this chapter, it's the mirroring of Provincial infrastructure allocation with Municipal infrastructure budgets and plans which will truly set the Municipality and the Province on a higher growth path and improved socio-economic environment.

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

Provincial Infrastructure Allocations: West Coast

With the growing emphasis on infrastructure investments municipalities within the WCD have continued in their efforts to improve infrastructure availability. Some municipalities have had relatively more success in addressing backlogs within their jurisdictions than others. The results of the 2014 Growth Potential Study of Towns conducted by Donaldson et al (2014) revealed that the best performing municipalities in the WCD using the Infrastructure index[3] are Saldanha Bay and Swartland. Bergrivier Municipality was rated as a medium performer whilst Cederberg and Matzikama were rated low according to the infrastructure index. This difference in performance may be a result of the differences in real infrastructure expenditure that has been recorded across the municipalities (see table below[4]) or differing management practices.

As seen over the period under analysis, budgeted infrastructure investment for 2017/18 is higher in Swartland (R41.1 million) and Saldanha Bay (R262.0 million) municipalities. Matzikama Municipality appears to have received minor allocations of approximately R6.2 million for 2017/18 which is dwarfed by the R56.1 million allocated to neighbouring Cederberg and Bergrivier's R179.3 million in 2017/18. Overall, in 2017/18 the WCD infrastructure expenditure made up 9 per cent of the total infrastructure expenditure for the whole Province.

Vote R'000	West Coast District	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha Bay	Swartland	Total
CapeNature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	17 000	5 600	22 600
Health	-	-	550	525	73 532	1 255	75 862
Human Settlements	-	5 400	19 540	11 820	20 918	22 250	79 928
Public Works	-	-	10 000	-	-	-	10 000
Social Development	-	116	-	-	-	-	116
Roads	186 321	700	26 000	167 000	151 000	12 000	543 021
Total	**186 321**	**6 216**	**56 090**	**179 345**	**262 450**	**41 105**	**731 527**

The above table presents the Provincial allocation for infrastructure (per Vote) in 2017/18 across the West Coast District. The Provincial expenditure on infrastructure is concentrated in Saldanha Bay (R262.4 million) followed by Bergrivier (R179.3 million). The region's second largest economic powerhouse of Swartland displays a lower allocation in 2017/18 of R41.1 million. However, their dominant position economically and relatively high infrastructure index as per previous Provincial Treasury publications renders their infrastructure requirements somewhat different to the surrounding neighbouring municipalities.

[3] Their final core indicators where vacant industrial stands, distance to nearest scheduled airport, distance to nearest small harbour and slipway, percentage households with in-house access to water, percentage household with access to electricity, and spare capacity of waste water treatment works (WWTW) (Donaldson 2010:66).

[4] Note these figures have been inflation adjusted.

In relation to Provincial Budgeted figures for 2017/18 by Vote, Education infrastructure allocation is concentrated in Saldanha Bay (R17.0 million) and partially in Swartland (R5.6 million) while Health has a strong focus in Saldanha Bay (R73.5 million). Bergrivier (R167.0 million) and Saldanha Bay (R151.0 million) account for the majority of the Roads allocation, while Cederberg (R26.0 million) and Swartland (R12.0 million) receive moderate allocations. Matzikama has not been earmarked for significant Roads allocations (R0.7 million). In relation to Human Settlements, Cederberg (R26.0 million), Bergrivier (R167.0 million) and Saldanha Bay (R151.0 million) account for the notable allocations. Naturally, the question arises as to the readiness of the Macro-economy and Socio-economy in its ability to absorb these Human Settlements provisions. In particular, with the demand for services set to rise and the ability to pay for these services rendered is to be measured by per capita incomes. This in turn becomes the question of concern.

The following table lists the Top 2017/18 capital projects (in terms of value) that contribute to Matzikama's total infrastructure allocation:

Sector	Project/Programme Name	R'000		
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Transport	C832 Vanrhynsdorp regravel	-	40 000	32 000
Public Works GB	Vredendal Shared Office Building	-	-	12 856
Human Settlements	3298-02 - Klawer (283 red 278 units) IRDP4	5 400	-	-
Human Settlements	3212-xx - Vredendal North Phase 4 Ensuing Phases (1 036 services) IRDP	-	783	-
Transport	C991 Vredendal-Vanrhynsdorp reseal	700	-	-
Social Development	Liewe Heksie Educare Centre	43	-	31
Social Development	Wielie Walie Educare Centre	73	-	-
Health	CI810097: Vredendal - Vredendal North Clinic - Upgrade and Additions	-	-	50

Source: Provincial Treasury, 2017

Provincial Government infrastructure spend in Matzikama amounts to R6.2 million in 2017/18, the bulk (R5.4 million) will be directed towards Housing projects (Human Settlements). The major project to be funded through this allocation accrues to the Klawer IRDP4 project. Next follows the Vredendal-Vanrhynsdorp reseal project (0.7 million).

The infrastructure allocations for Capital projects in the outer years are significantly well funded in comparison to the 2017/18 allocations with R40.7 million in 2018/19, R44.9 million in 2019/20 with the bulk of these increases allocated to the Vanrhynsdorp re-gravel project.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

National and Provincial Transfers

The main sources of infrastructure funding at Municipal level mainly emanate from either internal (own) revenue sources and National government and Provincial Government in the form of grants. These grants are complimentary to municipal own funding and are aimed to address historical social and economic infrastructure backlogs.

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

Description R'000	Audited Outcome 2013/14	Audited Outcome 2014/15	Audited Outcome 2015/16	Full Year Forecast 2016/17	2017/18 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
National Government	**32 115**	**20 428**	**24 716**	**23 337**	**34 614**	**35 144**	**41 731**
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	19 022	17 463	20 716	20 337	21 614	22 644	23 731
Public Transport and Systems	1 676	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neighbourhood Development Partnership	2 800	311	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated National Electrification Programme	540	1 500	2 500	3 000	3 000	2 500	8 000
Accelerated Community Infrastructure Programme	7 738	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Systems Improvement	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	-	-	-	-	10 000	10 000	10 000
Department of Water Affairs	340	1 058	1 500	-	-	-	-
Provincial Government	**366**	**438**	**952**	**788**	**205**	**-**	**-**
Library Subsidy	116	1 399	264	406	170	-	-
Human Settlements Development Grant	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
FMSG	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Support Grant	-	242	300	-	-	-	-
Financial Support IDP	-	-	88	26	-	-	-
Municipal Service Delivery and Capacity Building Grant	-	-	-	321	-	-	-
Thusong Services Grant (Operational Support)	-	-	-	36	35	-	-
Sport and Recreation	-	(1 202)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	**32 481**	**20 866**	**25 668**	**24 125**	**34 819**	**35 144**	**41 731**

Source: Municipal Approved Budget, 2017 (Budget Schedule SA18)

In relation to Budget Schedule SA18 of Matzikama's Approved Budget for 2017/18, the seven-year review commencing in 2013/14 and concluding in the outer MTREF year of 2019/20 reveals a fluctuating trend in the total capital grants from 2013/14 to 2017/18, peaking at R34.8 million in 2017/18 and subsequently rises to R35.1 million in 2018/19 and R41.7 million in 2019/20. In 2017/18, the national and provincial infrastructure grants are disproportionate at R34.6 million and R0.2 million respectively.

In 2017/18, the largest infrastructure grant from national government is the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) of R21.6 million; other national grants being the Water Services Infrastructure Grant (R10.0 million) and Integrated National Electrification Programme (R3.0 million).

The main source of infrastructure grants from the Western Cape Government relate to the Library Subsidy in 2017/18 (R0.1 million) while the outer years of the MTREF period receive zero grants/transfers.

SOURCES

1. **Demographics**
    - Population: *Department of Social Development, 2017*
    - Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2017*
2. **Education**
    - Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
    - Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
    - Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
    - Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
    - Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
3. **Health**
    - Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2017*
    - Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2017*
    - HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2017*
    - Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2017*
    - Child health: *Department of Health, 2017*
    - Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2017*
4. **Poverty**
    - GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2017;* own calculations
    - Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
    - Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
    - Indigent households*: Department of Local Government, 2017*

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

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

6. Safety and Security

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

7. Economy

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

8. Infrastructure Development

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