



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Socio-economic Profile
Breede Valley Municipality

2014

Working paper

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Breede Valley Municipality

Breede Valley Municipality at a glance

POPULATION

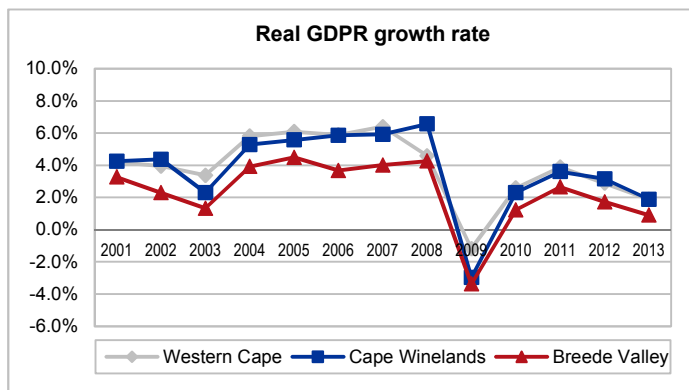
Population size (2013)	170 457
Share of District population (2013)	21.1 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	1.3 per cent

ECONOMY

Regional Gross Domestic Product 2013 (2005 constant prices)
R4 419 million

Share of District economy

14.65 per cent



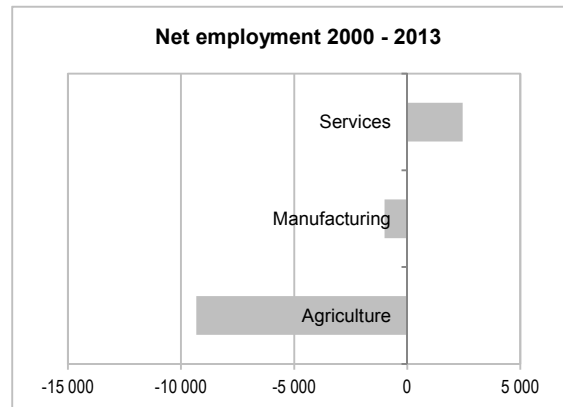
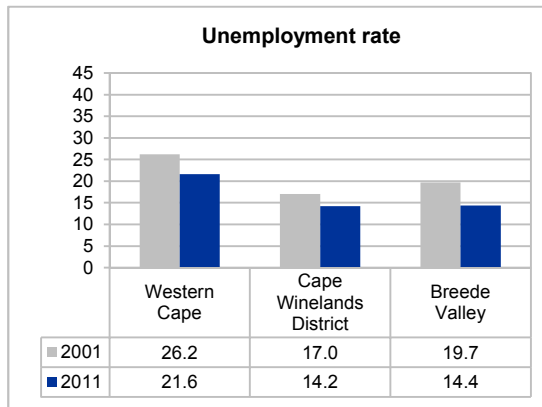
Top 3 contributing sectors (GVA, 2013)

- Manufacturing (19.6%)
- Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (15.9%)
- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (14.5%)

Real GDP growth yoy % per sector

Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	0.1	0
Manufacturing	2.5	2.6
Services	2.9	1.8

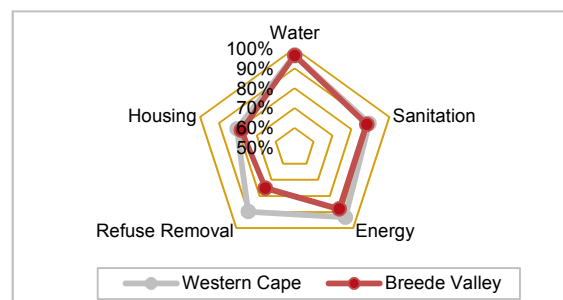
LABOUR MARKET



DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Breede Valley	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	82.1%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	27.0%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.68	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.59	0.60

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, 2013



Introduction

Regional profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with data and information which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services. It is acknowledged that municipalities across the Western Cape have different capacities and therefore will use the information in this publication to suit their own needs.

The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy and environmental management. Furthermore, the population projections 2013 - 2017, updated administrative data relating to health, education and South African Police Service Crime Statistics are updates from the Socio-economic Profile (SEP-LG) 2013. These updates complement Chapter 7: Socio-economic analysis and economic performance of the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) 2014 which was published in October 2014.

The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the MERO, Global Insight Regional Explorer and Quantec. 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 include the 2011 Census; whilst comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profiles has been adjusted to focus the analysis at regional/district level whilst municipal specific profiles will also be made available separately.

The information contained in this profile therefore highlights information for the Breede Valley Municipality in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.

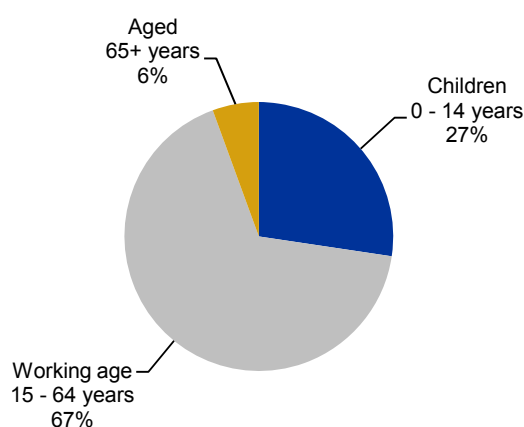


1. Demographics

As per Census 2011, the Western Cape population composes of 11.25 per cent of the total population of the country with 5.8 million persons, having increased from 4.5 million in 2001. Thus the Western Cape population grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011. This is faster than the national population growth rate of 1.5 per cent and is largely due to immigration to the Western Cape, where individuals believe they can obtain jobs and better standards of living.

In 2013 Breede Valley had the second highest population size in the Cape Winelands District consisting of 170 457 persons. It is however the slowest growing municipality in the District growing at an average annual rate of 1.3 per cent from 2001 to 2013. This is much faster than the District growth rate of 2.2 per cent per annum, indicating that net out-migration may be occurring within this municipal area.

Figure 1 Population age distribution for the Breede Valley, 2013

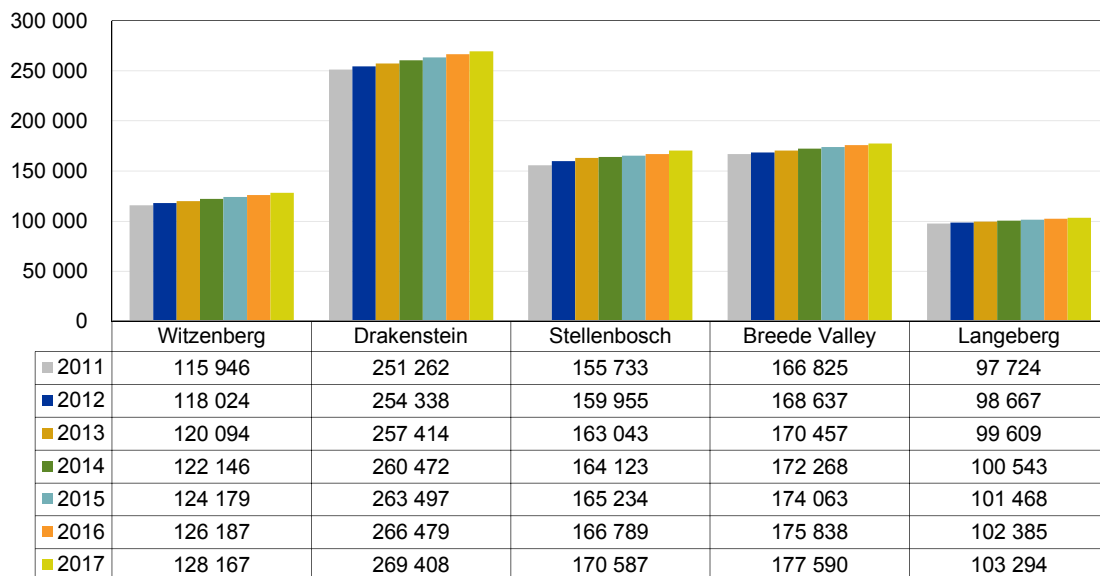


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

The Breede Valley population age distribution in 2013 was as follows: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 27.0 per cent, Working age population (aged 15 - 64 years) 67 per cent and the Aged (aged 65 years and above) 6.0 per cent. This placed the 2011 dependency ratio at 49.5 per cent, a slight decrease from 52.7 per cent in 2001 although still high, implies slightly less of a strain on the incomes of the working age population.

1.1 Population projections

According to forecasts by the Department of Social Development, the Breede Valley's population will continue to grow, however average annual growth between 2013 and 2017 will be at a lower 0.35 per cent per annum. By 2017 the municipality is expected to have a population size of 177 590. This is an indication that less immigration is expected within the municipal area.

Figure 2 Population projections

Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

2. Education

The Western Cape had a 2011 literacy rate¹ of 87.2 per cent, higher than the 80.9 per cent for the country as a whole. Breede Valley Municipality had a literacy rate of 82.1 per cent, above the District's 81.7 per cent but below the Province's rate. Together with the relatively high literacy rate, Breede Valley also experiences high learner dropout rates (36.9 per cent in the FET phase in 2013 and average dropout rate of 40.9 per cent in 2012) perhaps due to learners having to leave school for lack of finances, teenage pregnancies, substance abuse, etc.

Table 1 Education indicators in the Cape Winelands District

Cape Winelands District	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)		Average Learner-teacher ratio		Average Dropout rate	Drop in FET phase	% Matric pass rate			% Literacy rate	No. of schools with libraries		No. of no fee schools	
	2013	2014	2012	2014	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2014	2012	2014
Breede Valley	32 004	32 141	27.3	28.2	40.9%	36.9%	85.0	86.0	81.7	82.1	31	31	37	37
Drakenstein	46 821	47 625	26.6	28.0	28.6%	35.3%	84.0	83.0	89.4	84.8	45	45	40	40
Langeberg	17 415	17 539	26.8	27.8	48.3%	40.8%	89.0	90.0	88.9	75.3	19	19	50	48
Stellenbosch	26 657	27 240	21.5	22.7	31.9%	27.5%	88.0	86.0	88.1	84.9	32	32	27	26
Witzenberg	17 922	18 158	27.3	28.7	38.0%	38.6%	81.0	79.0	84.7	75.5	16	16	36	36

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2013 and 2014

Learner enrolment in the Breede Valley municipality has increased from 32 004 in 2013 to 32 141 in 2014. For the same period, the average learner-teacher ratio in the District has increased as expected from 27.3 in 2013 to 28.2 in 2014.

¹ The literacy rate is an indication of the levels of education and skill in the economy. It measures the proportion of persons aged 15 years and older with an education qualification of higher than Grade 7.

Breede Valley has a total of 31 schools with libraries (3rd most in the District) as well as 37 no fee schools. Considering the high poverty rate of 27.0 per cent in 2010 it shows that Breede Valley Municipality is committed to educating the poor and developing skills in their area.

The matric pass rate for Breede Valley has decreased from 86.0 per cent in 2012 to 81.7 per cent. This is the lowest compare to other municipalities within the Cape Winelands region in 2013. This coupled with the alarming dropout rates creates concern for education in this Municipality.

3. Health

3.1 Healthcare facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of facilities within a geographic space. 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; the first point of contact is at the primary healthcare level.

Table 2 Healthcare facilities in Cape Winelands District, 2014

Regional area	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Number of PHC clinics - fixed	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (Satellites)	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (mobiles)	Total number of PHC facilities (Fixed Clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	Number of district hospitals	Number of regional hospitals
Witzenberg	0	1	8	0	6	9	1	0
Drakenstein	0	3	13	0	6	16	0	1
Stellenbosch	0	1	8	2	5	9	1	0
Breede Valley	0	1	6	4	5	7	0	1
Langeberg	0	0	7	0	5	7	2	0
Cape Winelands	0	6	42	6	27	48	4	2

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

Currently in 2014, there are 16 healthcare facilities operational in the Breede Valley municipal area. These include 6 fixed clinics, 1 Community Day Centre, 4 satellite and 5 mobile clinics. There are no district hospitals situated in the Breede Valley municipal area.

3.2 HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis treatment and care

The information presented in Table 3 presents the patient load and number of treatment facilities for HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB).

At the end of June 2011, the Province highlighted that Antiretroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 100 000 persons. By the end of March 2014, this number increased to a patient load of 159 581. Of this total, 4 248 were in the Breede Valley municipal area, administered from 6 treatment sites. These are quite few considering the large patient load compared to that in the other municipalities in the District.

Table 3 HIV/AIDS and TB treatment and care in the Cape Winelands District

Regional area	HIV - Anti-retroviral treatment			Tuberculosis		
	ART patient load March 2013	ART patient load March 2014	Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites 2014	Number of TB patients 2012/13	Number of TB patients 2013/14	Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites 2014
Witzenberg	2 008	2 786	6	1 066	1 112	17
Drakenstein	4 627	5 276	13	2 208	2 137	23
Stellenbosch	2 940	3 574	9	1 100	1 215	17
Breede Valley	3 358	4 248	6	1 833	1 865	17
Langeberg	1 237	1 579	7	1 006	998	14
Cape Winelands	14 170	17 463	41	7 213	7 327	88

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

Tuberculosis (TB) patient numbers in Breede Valley is the second highest (1 865) compared to the other local municipalities within the Cape Winelands region in 2013/14. The patient load has increased from 1 833 in 2012/13. There are 17 treatment sites available to care for these patients within the Breede Valley municipal area.

3.3 Child health

Immunisation² and malnutrition

In 2014, full immunisation coverage rate for the Breede Valley Municipality was the highest (109.3) in the Western Cape and higher than the District average of 100.2.

Malnutrition (either under or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or excessive amounts of nutrients. The number of malnourished children under five years in the Breede Valley municipal area in 2014 was 264 per 100 000 population. This is the second lowest after Langeberg Municipality (271). There were thus 41 malnourished children in Breede Valley during 2013/14.

Table 4 Child and maternal health in Cape Winelands District, 2013/14

Regional area	Child health			Maternal health				
	Full immunisation coverage rate	Number of severely malnourished children under 5 years	Severe malnutrition for children < 5 years per 100 000 population	Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births	Number of deliveries to women under 18 years	Delivery rate woman under 18 years	Number of termination of pregnancies performed	Termination of pregnancy per 100 000 population
Witzenberg	66.7	45	396	73	134	9.8	96	338
Drakenstein	105.5	63	338	19	387	7.4	775	1 469
Stellenbosch	93.3	36	251	0	125	5.7	301	606
Breede Valley	109.3	41	264	103	285	7.3	394	1 037
Langeberg	63.4	33	271	0	156	11.4	84	301
Cape Winelands	100.2	218	300	43	1 087	7.7	1 650	839

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

² 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 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

3.4 Maternal health

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Even though it may not strictly fit the definition, information on births to teenage mothers and termination of pregnancies is also included here.

Maternal mortality

In 2013/14, the Breede Valley maternal mortality rate was the highest in the region at 103 per 100 000 live births. This is higher than the District (43) and the provincial average (69).

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, they often have to postpone or sacrifice their own lives' dreams. For these young people life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support. Women with unplanned pregnancies, whether teenage or other, may also opt to terminate their pregnancy.

Of the 1 087 deliveries to women under 18 years in the Cape Winelands region, 285 deliveries were in the Breede Valley municipal area. Although Breede Valley's numbers are large compared with other local municipalities in the District, the delivery rate was the second lowest across the Cape Winelands region, with a rate of 7.3.

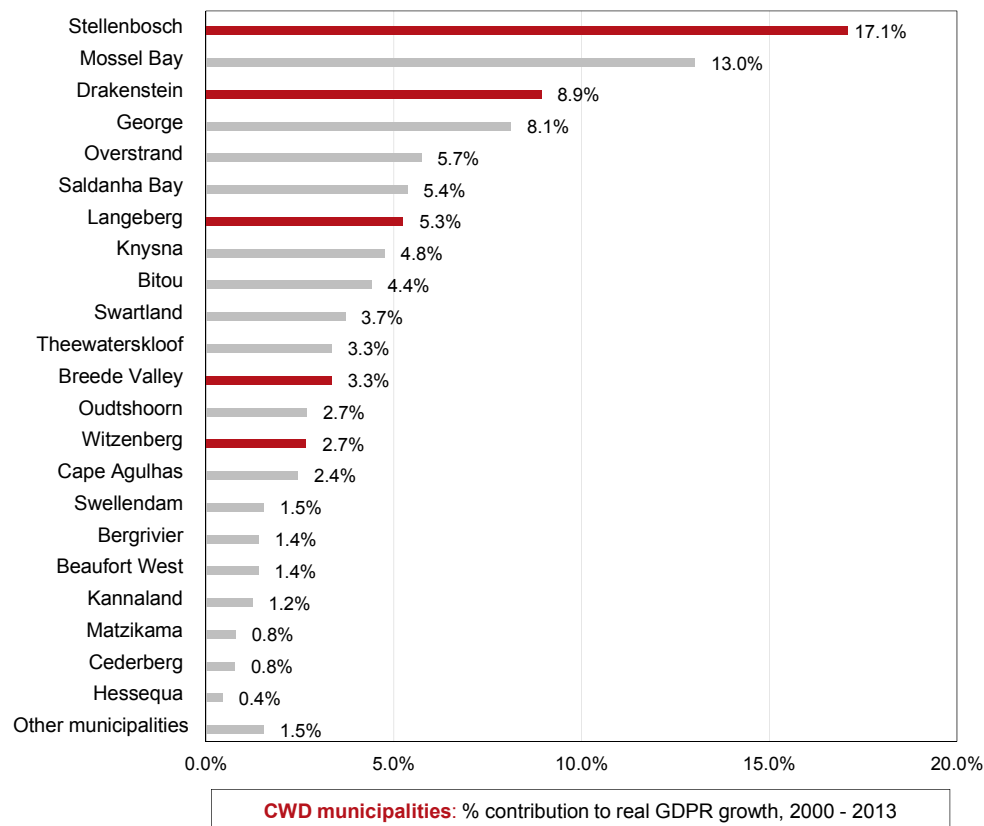
Termination of pregnancy

The Breede Valley's termination of pregnancy rate is the second highest compared with other local municipalities within the Cape Winelands region. A total of 394 pregnancy terminations were performed in the municipal area. That is rate of 1 037 per 100 000 population.

4. Economic performance

The CWD regional economy generated 11.6 per cent of the Western Cape GDP during 2013, i.e. R50 billion of the total R431 billion. The District economy grew by 3.9 per cent per annum from 2000 to 2011. The *Growth Potential of Towns Study* ranked Breede Valley Municipality at number 13 with medium growth potential.

Breede Valley's economic growth rate of 2.3 per cent is higher than its population growth rate indicating an increase in per capita income over time (4.3 per cent) and less strain on the municipality is however the twelfth ranking non-metro municipality according to growth and size in the Province. Its percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size is 3.3 per cent.

Figure 3 Municipal contribution to real GDP growth size in the Province, 2000 - 2013

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

Breede Valley's largest contributing sectors during 2011 was Manufacturing (19.6 per cent), Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (15.9 per cent), Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (14.5 per cent), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (14.5 per cent).

Table 5 Real GDP growth per annum in Breede Valley Municipality, 2000 - 2013 and 2010 - 2013

Sector	Real GDP growth yoy % per sector	
	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	0.1	0
Manufacturing	2.5	2.6
Services	2.9	1.8

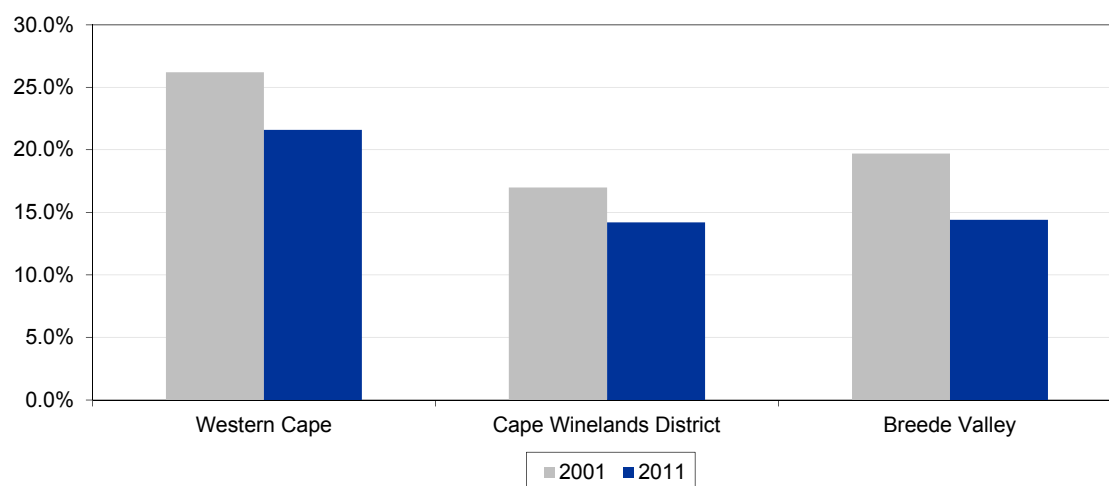
Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

The Manufacturing and Services sector expanded by 2.6 per cent and 1.8 per cent per annum during the economic recovery period (2010 - 2013). This is commendable considering that most municipal economies experienced contractions in at least one of these sectors.

5. Employment

In 2011, the Western Cape unemployment rate was 21.6 per cent, well above Breede Valley's unemployment rate of 14.4 per cent and is slightly higher than that of the District as a whole (14.2 per cent). Compared with other local municipalities, Breede Valley had the third highest unemployment rate in the District.

Figure 4 Unemployment rates, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011

The youth unemployment rate is also 14.4 per cent and the second lowest in the District. This indicates that youth are getting work opportunities within the municipal area.

Table 6 Net employment in Cape Winelands District, 2000 - 2013

Regional area	Net employment (number)		
	Agricultural trend 2000 - 2013	Manufacturing trend 2000 - 2013	Services trend 2000 - 2013
Witzenberg	-5 590	-800	2 060
Drakenstein	-7 350	-4 660	7 980
Stellenbosch	-5 140	990	22 380
Breede Valley	-9 330	-1 010	2 450
Langeberg	-5 680	880	6 420
Former Cape Winelands DMA	-680	80	720
Total Cape Winelands	-33 770	-4 520	42 000

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

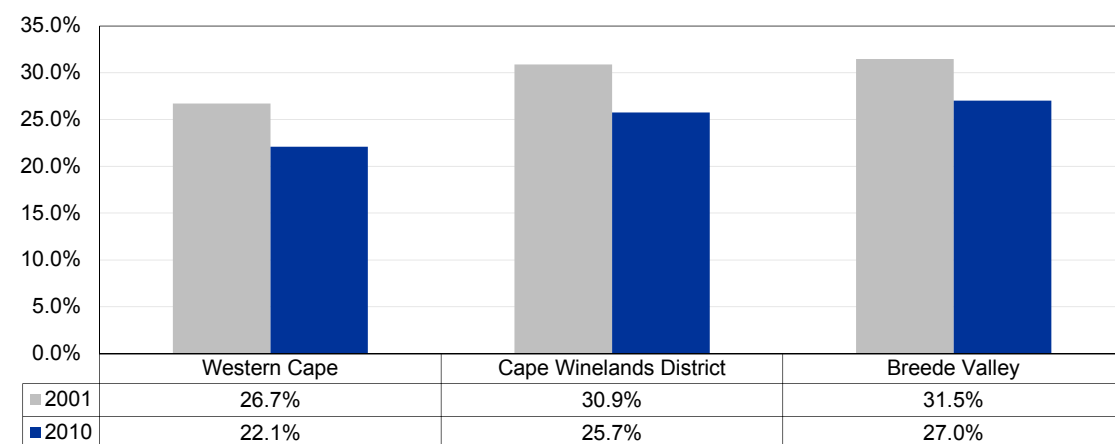
Approximately 9 330 and 1 010 formal net jobs were lost in the Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors respectively (largely due to modest annual average GDP growth) while a net employment of 2 450 was recorded in the Services sector over the period between 2000 and 2013.

The large job losses in Manufacturing and Agriculture are of concern considering their large contribution towards GDP of the municipal economy. The slow growth rates during the recovery period indicate that job creation will continue to be slow in the area in the short to medium term.

6. Poverty

The Cape Winelands District showed improvement in its poverty³ rates from 30.9 per cent in 2001 to 25.7 per cent in 2010. The percentage of households living in poverty in Breede Valley (27.0 per cent) was more than that of the District and Province, however showed some improvement from 31.5 per cent in 2001.

Figure 5 Percentage of households living in poverty 2001, 2007 and 2010



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2010

According to Census 2011, 12.0 per cent of households in Breede Valley had no income indicating that a portion of Breede Valley's population lives in absolute poverty. These households would need municipal support to enable survival indicating strain on the municipal budget to provide free basic services.

Table 7 Household income in Cape Winelands District, 2011

Cape Winelands District	None income	R1 - R4 800	R4 801 - R9 600	R9 601 - R19 600	R19 601 - R38 200	R38 201 - R76 400	R76 401 - R153 800	R153 801 - R307 600	R307 601 - R614 400	R614 001 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601+
Witzenberg	6.4%	1.9%	4.0%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Drakenstein	13.0%	1.7%	3.1%	10.7%	17.2%	18.4%	13.9%	11.0%	7.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Stellenbosch	20.6%	2.1%	3.5%	10.2%	16.5%	15.5%	11.5%	8.5%	6.6%	3.3%	1.0%	0.7%
Breede Valley	12.0%	1.7%	2.9%	14.9%	22.2%	19.0%	12.6%	8.5%	4.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Langeberg	9.7%	2.3%	4.4%	15.5%	24.9%	20.0%	11.0%	7.3%	3.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Breede Valley has the second lowest GDP per capita in the District of R25 923. The high Gini coefficient indicates that improving economic conditions would be slow to translate to the poor.

³ The poverty income line used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report No. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996).

7. Safety and security

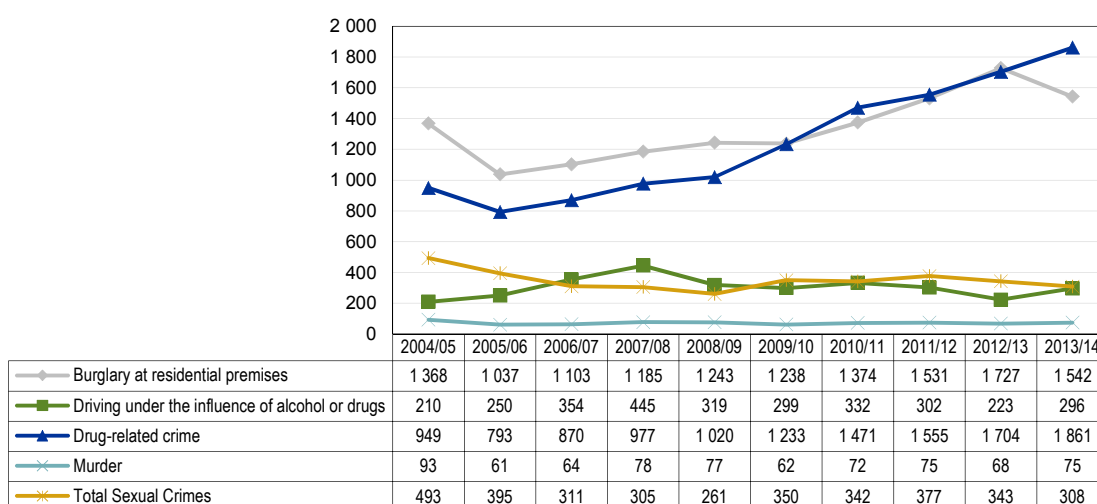
Crime has a significant impact on the economy. It can hamper growth and discourage investment and capital accumulation. If it is not tackled with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

National, Provincial and local government departments allocate considerable resources to programmes and activities that are aimed at maintaining safety and security within the geographical areas for which they are responsible.

In order to maximise the impact of the resources allocated to increasing safety, it remains critical that those limited resources are deployed in the areas where they are most needed.

The discussion in the 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; these are detailed in the figure below.

Figure 6 Crime in Breede Valley Municipality: April to March 2004/05 - 2013/14



Source: South African Police Service, 2014

Murder has been volatile but declined from 93 in 2004/05 to 75 in 2013/14. The number of sexual crimes has declined from 493 in 2004/05 to 261 in 2008/09 and then increased from 342 in 2010/11 to 377 in 2011/12. In 2013/14 there were 348 reported sexual crimes in Breede Valley Municipality.

The number of Burglary at residential premises has increased steadily from 1 037 in 2005/06 to 1 727 in 2012/13.

Drug-related crimes steadily increased from 793 in 2005/06 to 1 861 cases in 2013/14. The number of reported cases of driving under the influence has increased steadily from 210 in 2004/05 to 445 in 2007/08 after which it declined from 332 in 2010/11 to 296 in 2013/14. The large number of cases in these two categories indicates that substance abuse may be problematic in this municipal area.

8. Basic services

Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

8.1 Water

From Table 8 it can be seen that access to potable water in the Breede Valley region is relatively good with the municipality's proportional household access on par with other local municipalities within the Cape Winelands region. Approximately 96.4 per cent of households in the Breede Valley municipal area have access to basic water in 2013. This is the second lowest after Witzenberg Municipality.

8.2 Sanitation

Approximately 88.1 per cent of households in the Breede Valley municipal area have access to basic sanitation services. Compared to other local municipalities across the District, Breede Valley access levels are the second lowest in 2013.

Table 8 Access to minimum basic services in Cape Winelands District, 2011 - 2013

Regional area	Water		Sanitation		Energy		Refuse Removal		Housing	
	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013
Cape Winelands	97.2%	97.1%	90.9%	90.8%	92.8%	92.6%	80.0%	79.9%	82.9%	82.6%
Witzenberg	98.5%	98.4%	91.6%	91.6%	93.3%	92.6%	69.8%	69.9%	87.0%	86.7%
Drakenstein	98.6%	98.6%	93.6%	93.5%	95.0%	94.9%	69.8%	69.9%	85.8%	85.5%
Stellenbosch	94.8%	94.7%	90.7%	90.6%	92.9%	92.8%	87.0%	87.0%	75.6%	75.2%
Breede Valley	96.5%	96.4%	88.2%	88.1%	88.4%	88.2%	75.2%	75.2%	78.7%	78.3%
Langeberg	97.8%	97.8%	89.0%	88.8%	88.4%	94.0%	71.6%	71.7%	91.2%	91.0%

Water: Piped water on community stand less than 200 m from dwelling

Sanitation: Flush toilet with septic tank

Energy: Electricity

Refuse removal: Removed by local authority at least once a week

Housing: Formal dwelling

Source: Quantec, 2014

8.3 Housing

When compared to the other local municipalities within the District, household access to formal housing in the Breede Valley municipal area was at 78.3 per cent in 2013. Although the level of access to formal housing is lower compared to the other local municipalities in the Cape Winelands, the performance must be viewed in light of the high levels of migration into the Breede Valley municipal area, hence the decline in levels of access from 78.7 per cent in 2011.

8.4 Energy

Household access to electricity in the Breede Valley municipal area is the lowest in the Cape Winelands region. Access levels to electricity in the Breede Valley region is at 88.2 per cent. This is below the Cape Winelands average of 92.6 per cent. What is of further concern is the decline in access to energy from 2011 to 2013.

8.5 Refuse removal

Household access to refuse removal services in the Breede Valley Municipality is the second highest after Stellenbosch compared to other local municipalities within the Cape Winelands region. Access to refuse removal in the Breede Valley is at 75.2 per cent. This is below the Western Cape average of 79.9 per cent and the District average of 79.9 per cent in 2013.

9. Environment

Key emerging trends from Breede Valley Municipality in terms of environmental management consisted of the following:

Table 9 Environmental affairs status in Breede Valley Municipality, 2014

Environmental category	Status
Spatial Development Framework	Breede Valley has an approved Spatial Development Framework.
Housing	The Municipality has high backlogs in housing. Access to formal housing in the Breede Valley municipal area is the second lowest compared to other local municipalities in the Cape Winelands region.
Water	Breede Valley Municipality has a blue Drop score of 89.0 per cent. This is the second lowest compared to other municipalities within the Cape Winelands region.
Air quality	Breede Valley does not have an approved Air Quality Management Plan.
Refuse removal	The Municipality has the highest proportions of households that dump their own refuse in the District.
Sanitation	Breede Valley has the lowest proportion of households with access to sanitation at 5.4 per cent.

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2014

10. Concluding remarks

Breede Valley Municipality has shown deterioration over the years with regard to its socio-economic environment as discussed above i.e. with regard to access to basic services, crime, job losses, health (TB and ART patient loads), as well as with regard to education (matric pass rates). The socio-economic profile illustrates how the socio-economic environment impacts on the standard of living for people within the Municipality.

According to Census information, in 2011, 12.0 per cent of households had no income. Although poverty levels are still relatively high, they have decreased over time. A decrease in poverty levels will in turn translate into decreased dependence on indigent support that the Municipality provides.

The relatively low proportion of households with access to refuse removal and formal dwellings in Breede Valley and the increasing crime rates pose a challenge.

These issues need to be addressed in order to improve the socio-economic environment within the Breede Valley Municipality.

Annexure A

Socio-economic snapshot

Regional area	Population size			Unemployment rate		Youth unemployment		GDP (2013)		Growth Potential of Towns Study: Infrastructure Index 2013	Average household Income 2011 Stats SA												
	2001	2011	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	GDP (R'000)	Real GDP growth (2000-2013)		None income	R1 - R4 800	R1 - R9 600	R19 600 - R38 200	R38 200 - R76 400	R76 400 - R153 800	R153 800 - R307 600	R307 600 - R614 400	R614 400 - R1 228 801	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601+		
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	2.6%	29.2	23.9	36.8	31.9	185 682	49 647	4.1%	High	13.7%	2.7%	4%	10.6%	16%	14.5%	13%	11.9%	8.7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%
West Coast District	282 673	391 766	3.3%	13.2	14.6	17.3	18.2	11 382	28 173	3.3%	Low	8.2%	1.9%	3.3%	17.6%	24.7%	17.8%	11.8%	8.6%	4.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Matzikama	50 207	67 147	2.9%	16.5	14.0	22.7	19.3	1 738	25 291	1.4%	Low	9.5%	1.9%	3.2%	17.8%	25.4%	21.1%	10.6%	6.4%	3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Cederberg	39 320	49 768	2.4%	10.2	10.5	13.3	13.8	1 013	19 858	2.2%	Medium	9.3%	1.4%	1.9%	13.5%	22.3%	22.4%	14%	9.1%	4.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Bergvliet	46 330	61 897	2.9%	7.6	6.8	10.0	9.6	1 505	23 555	2.7%	High	13.9%	2.4%	4%	10.7%	17.4%	16.7%	15.2%	11.5%	6.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Saldanha Bay	70 439	99 193	3.5%	21.5	23.4	26.8	30.4	3 655	35 382	4.4%	High	10.5%	1.7%	2.6%	13.4%	21.7%	20.1%	13%	9.5%	5.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Swartland	72 118	113 762	4.7%	10.2	12.7	13.6	17.9	3 314	29 307	3.5%	High	6.4%	1.9%	4%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Cape Winelands District	629 490	787 490	2.3%	17.0	14.2	22.2	17.1	30 160	37 252	3.9%	Low	13%	1.7%	3.1%	10.7%	17.2%	18.4%	13.9%	11%	7.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Witzenberg	83 570	115 946	3.3%	13.6	7.6	17.3	9.9	2 616	21 787	3.0%	Medium	20.6%	2.1%	3.5%	10.2%	16.5%	15.5%	11.5%	8.5%	6.6%	3.3%	1%	0.7%
Draakenstein	194 416	251 262	2.8%	22.8	17.6	29.5	24.6	9 405	36 535	2.9%	High	12%	1.7%	2.9%	14.9%	22.2%	19%	12.6%	8.5%	4.7%	1%	0.3%	0.2%
Stellenbosch	117 715	155 733	2.8%	16.9	15.2	23.1	21.5	10 117	5.1%	2.3%	Medium	9.7%	2.3%	4.4%	15.5%	24.9%	20%	11%	7.3%	3.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Breede Valley	146 034	166 825	1.3%	19.7	14.4	25.0	14.4	4 419	25 923	2.3%	Medium	11.8%	1.8%	3.4%	17.7%	22.9%	19.1%	11.4%	7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
Langeberg	81 274	97 724	1.9%	12.2	11.3	16.0	15.1	3 446	34 592	4.6%	Medium	18.4%	2.9%	4.1%	12%	17.4%	15.6%	13.7%	10.3%	5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%
Overberg District	203 520	258 176	2.4%	17.5	17.0	22.4	21.4	8 083	30 403	5.2%	Medium	9.6%	1.3%	2.5%	12.7%	22.8%	19.9%	14.2%	10.6%	4.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Theewaterskloof	93 276	108 790	1.6%	18.6	14.9	18.6	19.8	2 873	25 692	3.6%	High	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Overstrand	55 735	80 432	3.7%	22.0	23.3	29.3	31.1	2 766	33 082	6.3%	High	17.4%	2.8%	4.1%	12.5%	18%	15.4%	13.2%	10.5%	5.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Cape Agulhas	26 183	33 038	2.4%	13.6	13.8	19.5	19.5	1 400	41 536	5.3%	High	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Swellendam	28 077	35 916	2.5%	15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	27 785	4.6%	Medium	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Eden District	454 919	574 265	2.4%	23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	34 655	5.2%	Low	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Kannaland	23 975	24 767	0.3%	13.9	17.3	19.6	22.7	716	28 703	5.1%	Low	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%
Hessesqua	44 108	52 642	1.8%	14.0	14.1	19.8	18.5	1 057	19 749	1.3%	High	8%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.6%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Mossel Bay	71 498	89 430	2.3%	24.7	22.9	32.5	29.9	5 651	61 186	7.5%	High	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
George	135 402	193 672	3.6%	27.8	20.7	34.5	27.6	6 149	30 889	4.0%	High	17.4%	2.8%	4.1%	12.5%	18%	15.4%	13.2%	10.5%	5.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Oudtshoorn	84 691	95 933	1.3%	33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	23 940	3.5%	Medium	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Bitou	29 180	49 162	5.4%	26.3	30.1	33.4	37.9	1 662	32 411	7.7%	Low	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Knysna	51 475	68 659	2.9%	28.3	24.8	35.1	32.3	2 507	35 593	5.6%	Medium	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Central Karoo District	60 482	71 011	1.6%	33.2	22.7	43.7	27.3	1 586	21 917	4.0%	Low	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%
Langsburg	6 679	8 289	2.2%	26.3	17.9	37.0	22.0	145	17 364	2.3%	Low	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%
Prince Albert	10 518	13 136	2.2%	35.0	19.4	44.5	25.4	225	16 786	4.0%	Low	6.3%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Beaufort West	37 110	49 586	2.9%	38.2	25.5	49.7	34.5	1 087	21 485	3.8%	Medium	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%

Regional area	Literacy rate		Poverty rate		Human Development Index		Gini coefficient		ART patient load			Population <1 year fully immunised			
	2001	2011	2001	2010	2001	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	
City of Cape Town	85.0%	90.5%	23.9%	19.7%	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.59	0.59	85 791	99 233	116 421	87.5%	89.5%	76.6%
West Coast District	71.0%	79.1%	32.0%	30.4%	0.63	0.67	0.67	0.58	0.59	3 547	4 561	5 553	97.1%	96.3%	96.7%
Matzikama	69.0%	76.4%	35.3%	31.7%	0.62	0.67	0.67	0.59	0.60	462	569	812	103.2%	105.4%	90.2%
Cederberg	66.0%	73.2%	41.2%	42.7%	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.60	0.61	686	880	1 063	91.0%	93.5%	101.1%
Bergviver	70.0%	76.4%	34.2%	33.8%	0.61	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.59	343	466	601	93.1%	97.9%	93.7%
Saldanha Bay	79.0%	86.7%	22.3%	23.9%	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.55	0.56	1 127	1 435	1 779	85.1%	88.4%	95.4%
Swartland	69.0%	78.0%	32.8%	26.8%	0.62	0.66	0.66	0.59	0.60	929	1 211	1 298	118.2%	104.2%	102.9%
Cape Winelands District	72.0%	81.7%	30.9%	25.7%	0.63	0.69	0.68	0.58	0.59	11 830	14 170	17 463	90.0%	91.8%	100.2%
Witzenberg	65.0%	75.5%	29.8%	27.4%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.59	1 678	2 008	2 786	73.2%	79.1%	66.7%
Drakenstein	77.0%	84.8%	27.2%	20.7%	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.57	4 103	4 627	5 276	99.8%	170.9%	105.5%
Stellenbosch	80.0%	84.9%	34.6%	25.8%	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.62	0.61	2 360	2 940	3 574	95.0%	94.0%	93.3%
Brede Valley	71.0%	82.1%	31.5%	27.0%	0.62	0.68	0.68	0.58	0.59	2 697	3 358	4 248	137.5%	100.6%	109.3%
Langeberg	62.0%	75.3%	34.1%	32.0%	0.58	0.66	0.66	0.57	0.58	992	1 237	1 579	49.7%	40.8%	63.4%
Overberg District	73.0%	81.1%	31.0%	29.8%	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.58	0.59	4 253	4 907	6 182	74.4%	75.8%	81.5%
Theewaterskloof	68.0%	78.4%	35.3%	35.0%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.59	1 802	2 150	2 757	72.9%	82.7%	79.9%
Overstrand	81.0%	87.5%	25.6%	25.5%	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.56	0.58	1 614	2 034	2 506	75.5%	78.5%	80.5%
Cape Agulhas	76.0%	81.1%	25.1%	19.1%	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.57	228	299	372	76.8%	77.5%	85.3%
Swellendam	65.0%	74.2%	33.6%	30.7%	0.61	0.67	0.68	0.60	0.59	582	424	547	74.9%	74.4%	78.2%
Eden District	74.0%	82.6%	31.6%	21.7%	0.64	0.71	0.71	0.59	0.57	9 397	10 402	12 788	88.6%	102.8%	86.3%
Kannaland	60.0%	72.5%	43.8%	29.9%	0.56	0.66	0.65	0.59	0.57	32	100	273	70.1%	68.4%	74.3%
Hessequa	70.0%	78.5%	28.9%	16.0%	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.54	235	364	482	85.4%	85.1%	86.4%
Mossel Bay	79.0%	85.7%	27.3%	12.4%	0.68	0.75	0.74	0.58	0.55	1 758	2 117	2 490	85.7%	88.9%	77.0%
George	76.0%	83.4%	26.2%	20.4%	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.58	0.56	3 377	3 886	4 534	89.2%	91.9%	87.6%
Oudtshoorn	71.0%	79.4%	43.8%	34.1%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.59	0.57	867	740	1 109	86.6%	79.5%	90.3%
Bloubaai	76.0%	85.8%	33.5%	27.2%	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.61	0.63	1 383	1 678	1 640	84.7%	85.5%	78.5%
Knysna	78.0%	85.1%	24.2%	15.0%	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.58	0.57	1 729	1 617	2 260	111.0%	116.4%	102.5%
Central Karoo District	63.0%	73.4%	38.7%	32.5%	0.57	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.57	715	949	1 174	80.3%	77.0%	79.2%
Laingsburg	58.0%	70.0%	37.6%	36.1%	0.56	0.65	0.64	0.59	0.58	62	78	119	94.7%	75.0%	89.4%
Prince Albert	59.0%	69.9%	44.1%	43.3%	0.55	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.57	61	131	151	53.0%	94.1%	82.4%
Beaufort West	66.0%	74.9%	37.5%	29.1%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.57	592	740	904	89.0%	77.0%	77.7%

Annexure B

Access to basic services in municipalities across the Western Cape

Regional area	Percentage of Household with Minimal Service Level - Census 2001 - 2011									
	Water 2001	Water 2011	Sanitation 2001	Sanitation 2011	Energy 2001	Energy 2011	Refuse 2001	Refuse 2011	Housing 2001	Housing 2011
City of Cape Town	98.7%	99.3%	87.3%	91.1%	88.8%	94.2%	93.0%	94.0%	83.0%	89.5%
West Coast District	98.0%	99.2%	85.8%	92.0%	81.4%	94.8%	68.0%	76.0%	93.0%	93.0%
Matzikama	92.0%	96.0%	77.9%	83.6%	97.8%	98.7%	59.0%	68.0%	89.9%	88.4%
Cederberg	96.0%	98.0%	82.7%	89.1%	98.4%	96.4%	50.0%	58.0%	93.3%	87.1%
Bergivier	94.0%	99.0%	88.4%	92.7%	98.8%	98.8%	57.0%	67.0%	93.4%	93.4%
Saldanha Bay	95.0%	99.0%	96.3%	97.1%	95.0%	99.3%	94.0%	97.0%	84.5%	81.7%
Swartland	93.0%	99.0%	85.7%	93.0%	96.8%	99.5%	70.0%	76.0%	93.4%	90.9%
Cape Winelands District	98.0%	99.2%	86.5%	93.2%	88.5%	93.2%	70.0%	80.0%	82.7%	91.2%
Witzenberg	94.9%	98.6%	86.3%	94.5%	95.7%	97.5%	56.0%	71.0%	89.0%	86.2%
Drakenstein	92.0%	99.0%	91.1%	95.1%	92.0%	97.3%	76.0%	86.0%	82.0%	85.0%
Stellenbosch	90.3%	94.9%	90.7%	94.0%	95.9%	95.3%	80.0%	97.0%	81.4%	75.1%
Breede Valley	93.4%	96.5%	87.6%	91.2%	95.1%	92.5%	66.0%	76.0%	87.2%	77.9%
Langeberg	92.8%	96.5%	83.5%	93.3%	97.7%	98.5%	62.0%	73.0%	92.9%	90.7%
Overberg District	98.8%	99.2%	84.7%	92.0%	83.9%	91.5%	77.0%	83.0%	87.9%	91.3%
Theewaterskloof	90.0%	96.9%	80.2%	87.4%	90.6%	92.8%	70.0%	79.0%	77.8%	80.3%
Overstrand	95.1%	98.6%	89.5%	96.5%	92.8%	94.8%	88.0%	92.0%	83.6%	80.1%
Cape Agulhas	97.3%	97.4%	86.9%	91.9%	99.1%	99.1%	79.0%	80.0%	91.3%	85.2%
Swellendam	93.2%	96.2%	83.2%	90.6%	99.0%	99.1%	71.0%	74.0%	88.4%	88.3%
Eden District	95.7%	97.8%	80.7%	87.1%	85.6%	91.4%	81.0%	86.0%	77.9%	91.1%
Kamaland	92.0%	94.0%	64.0%	78.0%	93.3%	98.1%	58.0%	66.0%	96.9%	96.3%
Hessequa	96.0%	98.0%	83.0%	92.0%	88.9%	98.4%	71.0%	79.0%	93.2%	93.8%
Mossel Bay	96.0%	96.0%	91.0%	93.0%	87.3%	97.0%	89.0%	93.0%	85.5%	85.9%
George	92.0%	96.0%	84.0%	89.0%	87.3%	94.1%	85.0%	88.0%	80.9%	83.9%
Oudtshoorn	93.0%	95.0%	82.0%	82.0%	87.6%	96.9%	81.0%	78.0%	87.0%	88.5%
Bitou	90.0%	93.0%	81.0%	84.0%	86.9%	90.6%	85.0%	88.0%	79.8%	72.2%
Knysna	84.0%	94.0%	83.0%	83.0%	81.0%	88.3%	85.0%	93.0%	68.6%	73.8%
Central Karoo District	98.9%	99.4%	85.5%	90.0%	83.9%	89.7%	77.7%	78.7%	96.9%	96.7%
Laingsburg	98.2%	99.4%	74.4%	83.1%	73.4%	83.3%	63.1%	59.5%	96.6%	96.6%
Prince Albert	98.0%	99.3%	79.0%	84.5%	80.0%	90.1%	71.6%	73.4%	94.2%	93.9%
Beaufort West	99.0%	99.4%	90.0%	92.8%	87.2%	93.4%	85.4%	83.7%	95.8%	97.9%
Western Cape	85.2%	88.4%	86.5%	90.5%	78.8%	86.9%	88.8%	91.1%	81.3%	80.4%
South Africa	61%	73.4%	53.8%	62.6%	51.4%	73.9%	57.0%	63.6%	68.5%	77.6%

