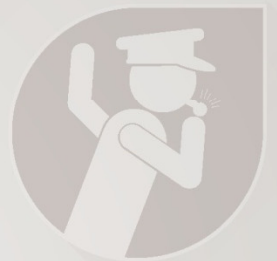




Western Cape
Government



Matzikama Municipality

2019



CONTENTS

MATZIKAMA: AT A GLANCE

1.	DEMOGRAPHICS	1
2.	EDUCATION	5
3.	HEALTH	10
4.	POVERTY	15
5.	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	18
6.	SAFETY AND SECURITY	22
7.	THE ECONOMY	26
8.	PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND	31
	SOURCES	33

Matzikama: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

74 636



Households

20 821

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate 77.6%

Learner retention rate 73.3%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 27.4

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient

0.582

Human Development Index

0.69

Health

2017/18



Primary Health
Care Facilities

18

Immunisation
Rate

61.3%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100 000 live births)

100

Teenage Pregnancies -
Delivery rate to women U/18

17.3%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

344

DUI

130

Drug-related Crimes

675

Murder

16

Sexual Offences

126

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

98.8%

Refuse Removal

88.7%



Electricity

95.2%



Sanitation

97.2%



Housing

88.1%



Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 23

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate
(narrow definition)

17.7%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Increased inequality

Risk 2 Concentration of low-skilled workers

Risk 3 Deteriorating education outcomes

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

24.5%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering
& accommodation

16.3%

Manufacturing

13.6%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.

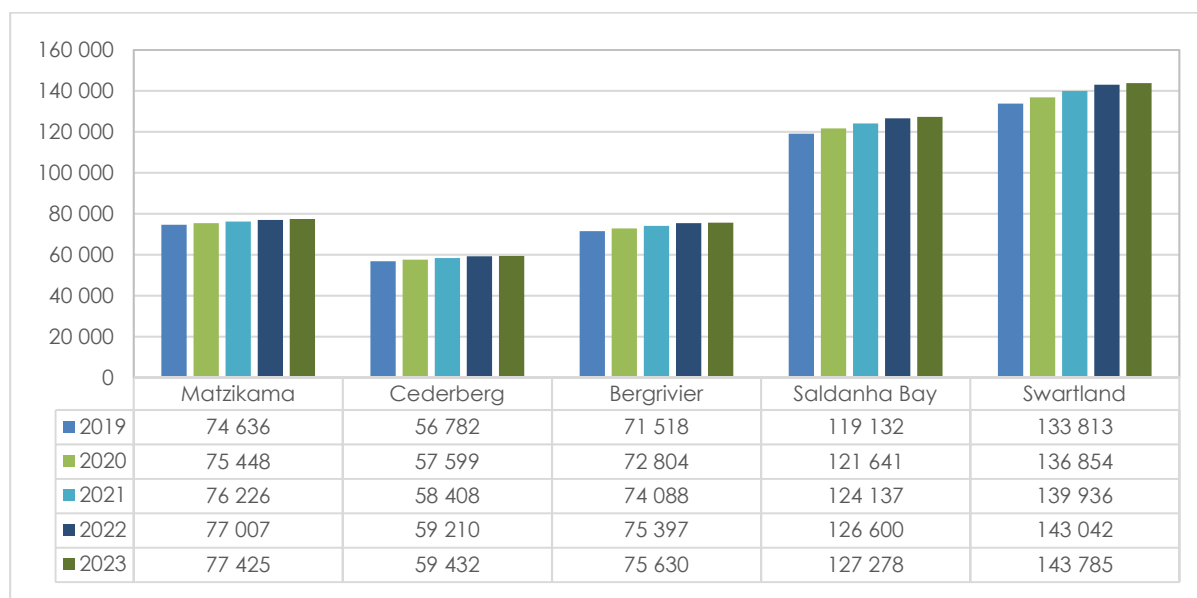
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well as an overview of population density per local municipal area.

The demographic data provided in this Chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 – 2030) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2025.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019



POPULATION



Matzikama currently (2019) has a population of 74 636, rendering it the third lowest populated municipal area in the West Coast District (WCD), ahead of Cederberg and Bergrivier with 56 782 and 71 518 people respectively. The total population is estimated to increase to 77 425 by 2024 which equates to a 0.9 per cent average annual growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Matzikama is the lowest in the WCD. The District average annual growth rate is 1.5 per cent.

West Coast District: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Matzikama	100,6	100,8	101,1	101,2	101,8
Cederberg	101 3	101 5	101 8	101 8	101 9
Bergrivier	92 9	92 7	92 6	92 5	92 0
Saldanha Bay	98 3	98 5	98 6	98 6	98 5
Swartland	98 5	98 6	98 7	98 6	98 5
West Coast District	98 2	98 3	98 4	98 4	98 4

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are in general more males than females in Matzikama. The SR for Matzikama does however remain relatively constant towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as a decrease in male mortality rates and the potential inflow of working males. The variance in life expectancy between males and females can in turn also be attributed to a variety of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23). There are in general more males than females in Matzikama and Cederberg while the surrounding municipalities display more females than males.

Matzikama: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	22 158	48 983	3 495	52.4
2022	22 686	50 588	3 733	52.2
2025	23 425	51 878	3 865	52.6
Growth	0.9%	1.0%	1.7%	-

The above table depicts Matzikama's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (Age 15 - 64) and those, who are depending on them (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a higher pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest estimated population growth is in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 1.7 per cent. The child and working age cohorts in turn is only expected to grow by 0.9 and 1.0 per cent respectively. The notable increase in the aged cohort is expected to increase the dependency ratio towards 2025.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Matzikama: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The number of persons per household is estimated at 3.8 in 2019 and is projected to stabilise at 3.7 in the three outer years. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Matzikama municipal area are increasing, the actual size of households is ever so slightly trending downwards. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) into the area as a result of enhanced urbanisation. Other contributing factors include, but are not limited to, lower/higher fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

POPULATION DENSITY



Colour Code	Population per km ²
	0 – 10
	11 – 20
	21 – 30
	31 – 40
	41 – 50
	50+

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

In 2019, the population density of the West Coast District (WCD) was 15 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the WCD compare as follows:

- Saldanha Bay 59 people/km²
- Swartland 36 people/km²
- Bergrivier 16 people/km²
- Cederberg 7 people/km²
- **Matzikama 6 people/km²**

2

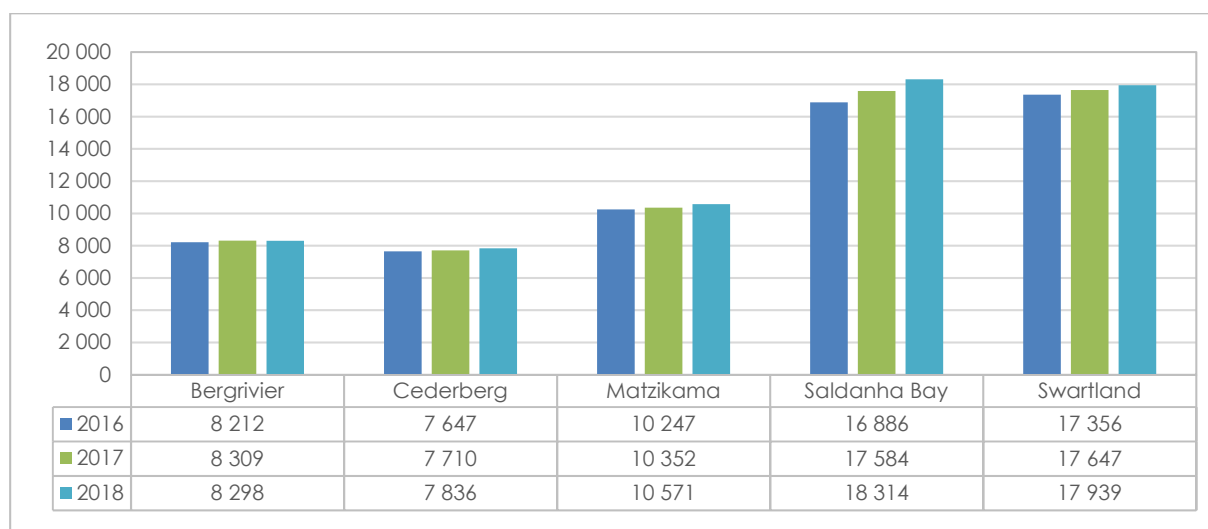
EDUCATION

The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such as crime and substance abuse.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019



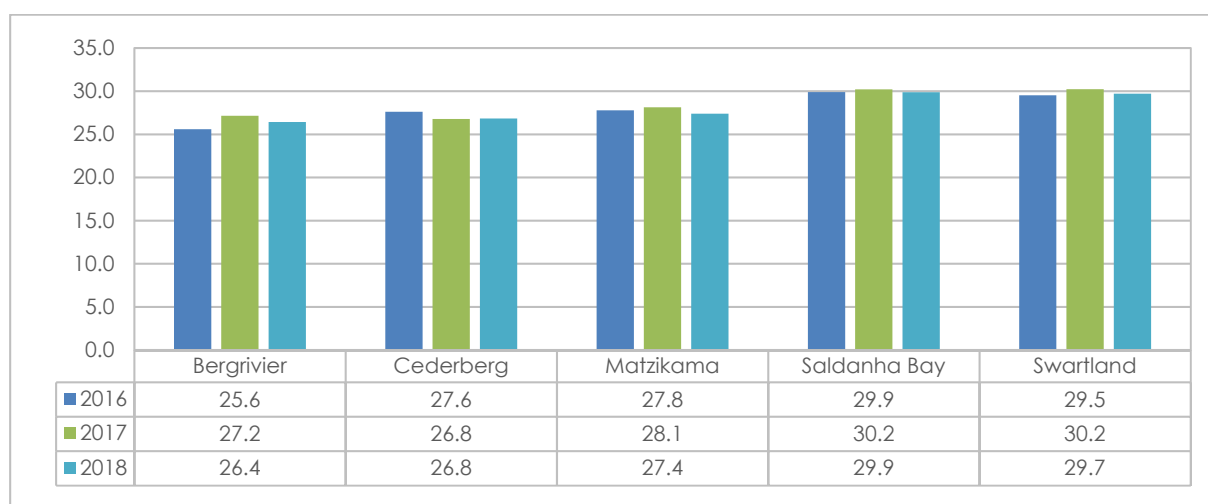
LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Matzikama increased by 3.1 per cent for the period 2016 to 2018 (from 10 247 to 10 571), the third lowest in the District when compared to the surrounding municipal areas. This could be attributed to a number of factors including in-migration and birth rates. Economic connectivity to surrounding areas and perceived economic opportunities may be additional factors relating to the surge in learner enrolment.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

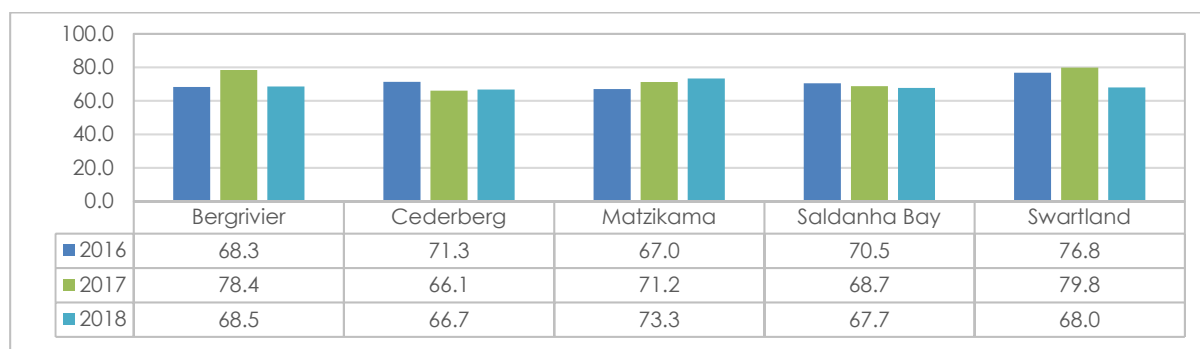
Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



The learner-teacher ratio in Matzikama remained relatively constant from 27.8 learners in 2016 to 27.4 learners in 2018, albeit with a marginal increase to 28.1 in 2017, which could in future affect learner performance positively within the Matzikama municipal area. Matzikama recorded the third lowest learner-teacher ratio ahead of Bergrivier (26.4 in 2018) and Cederberg (26.84 in 2018) in the WCD area.

LEARNER RETENTION

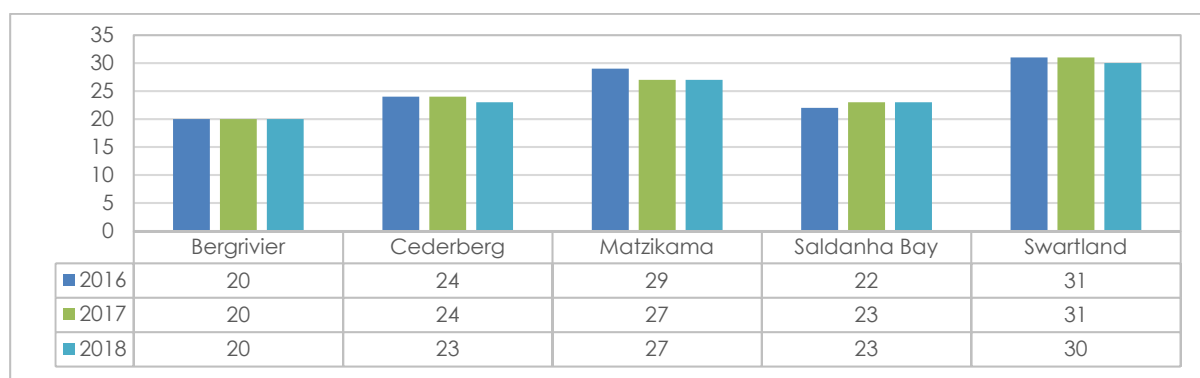
The learner retention rate is influenced by a wide array of factors, including economic influences such as unemployment, poverty/very low household income/indigent households, as well as social concerns such as teenage pregnancies. Being able to retain learners is essential for positive education outcomes and as such when considering education outcomes/results, retention rates should be kept in mind.



The Matzikama learner retention rate has progressed year-on year from 67.0 per cent in 2016 to 73.3 per cent in 2018. Matzikama has exhibited the highest retention rate in the District, as the economy is under strain coupled with the modest investment currently setting upon the region, the retention rates becomes an important proxy for future labour trends and employment outlook in years to come.

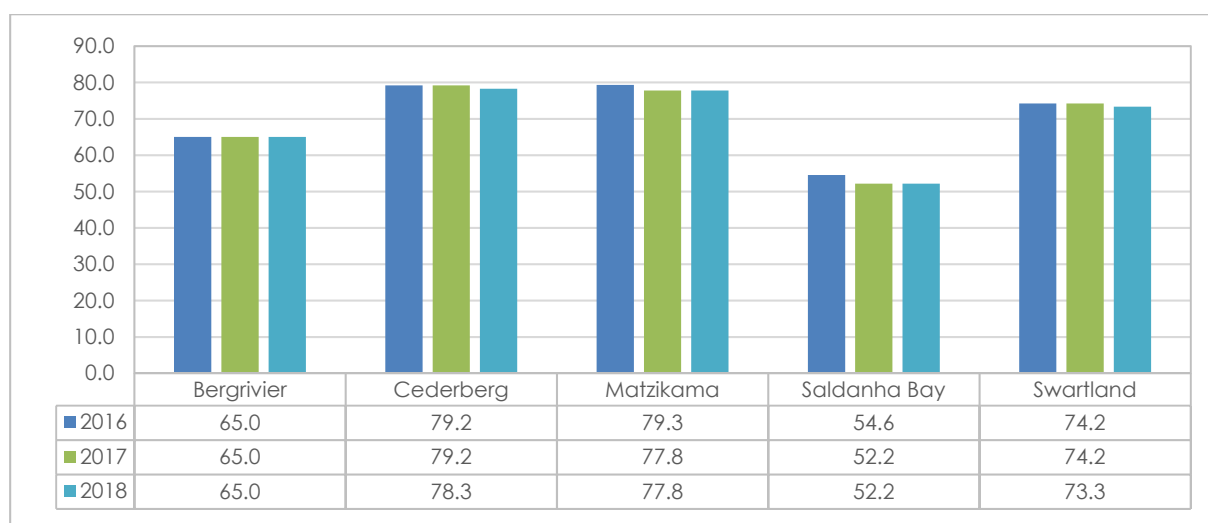
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.



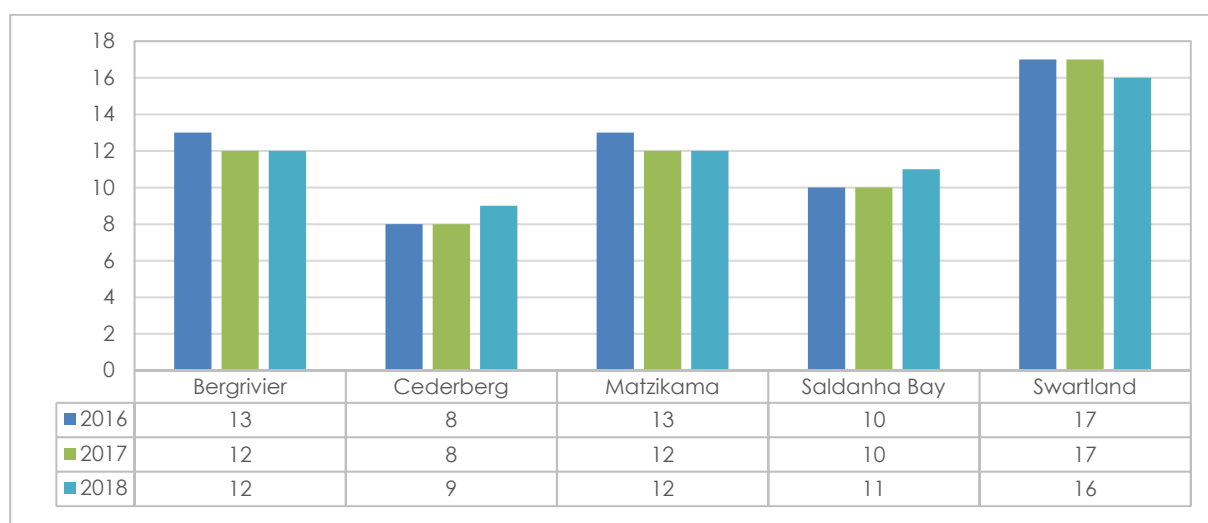
In 2018, Matzikama had a total of 27 public ordinary schools, two less compared to 2016. The relative high number of schools in Matzikama compared to the neighbouring municipalities is indicative of the vast land area in Matzikama. The number of schools in relation to the learner enrolment relative to the other areas in the district further highlights the importance of social infrastructure, notably infrastructure related to education, in attaining higher learner retention rates. Given the strained economic climate which is expected to persist and associated drop in disposable income, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools regressed slightly from 79.3 per cent in 2016 to 77.8 per cent in 2018. This could in future further increase the drop-out rate. Notably, Matzikama has the second highest proportion of no-fee schools across the WCD region in 2018.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES



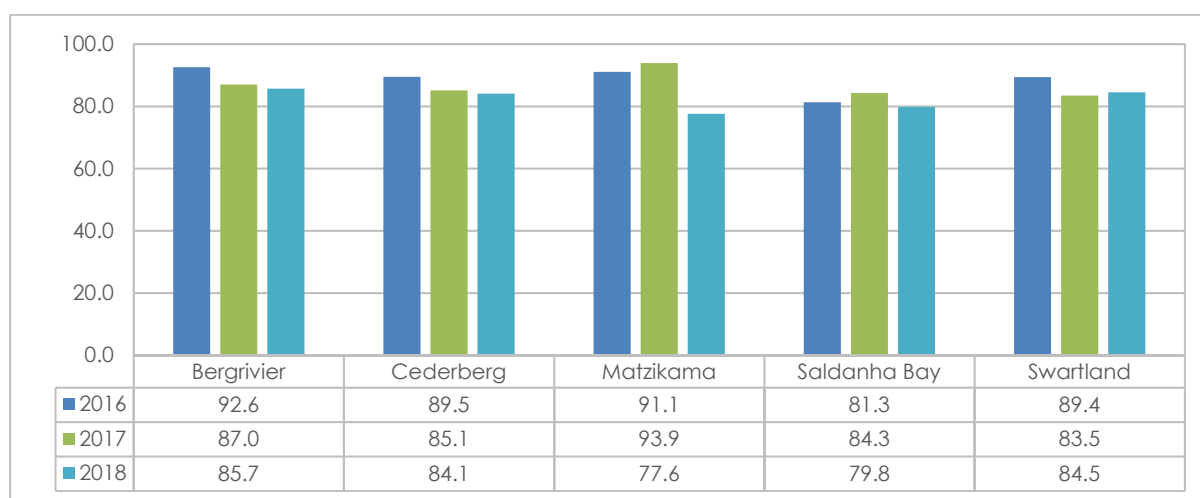
The number of schools equipped with libraries marginally decreased from 13 in 2016 to 12 in 2018 which could affect the overall educational outcomes within the Matzikama area.

The above-mentioned figure for Matzikama is well below that of Swartland (16 libraries in 2018) and more in line with the other surrounding municipalities across the WCD.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future participation in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the education sector play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic growth and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section measures the matric pass rate within the Matzikama municipal area. This particular statistic is vital as it could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities.



The matric pass rate in Matzikama regressed from 91.1 per cent in 2016 to 77.6 per cent in 2018. This follows a notable rise in 2017 with a pass rate of 93.9 per cent. Between 2016 and 2018 the matric pass rates have generally declined across the District. The average District rate in 2018 was 82.0 per cent.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the City of Cape Town. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. This profile focusses on the public health facilities and as such, data on private facilities are excluded.

Data source: Department of Health, 2019



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 must move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Matzikama	5	13	0	0	1	0	8	20
West Coast District	25	37	0	1	7	0	43	75

In terms of healthcare facilities, Matzikama had 18 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 5 fixed and 13 mobile clinics. In addition, there is 1 district hospital, as well as 8 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 20 Tuberculosis clinics/sites. There are no community health or community day centres in Matzikama.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



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

Matzikama has 1 ambulance for every 10 000 inhabitants in 2018 which is below the District's average of 2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

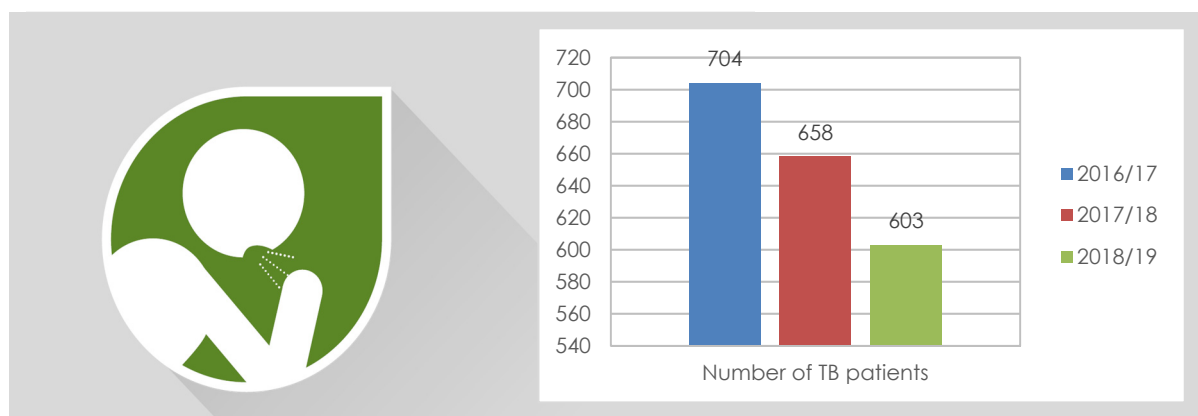
HIV/AIDS is amongst the top ten causes of death in the western Cape Province accounting for 8 per cent in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Access to antiretroviral treatment extends the lifespan of many in South Africans, who would have otherwise died prematurely. According to the Western Cape Department of Health there were eight ART clinics/treatment sites in 2018.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Matzikama	1 491	1 704	326	301
West Coast District	10 202	11 255	2 125	2 118

Matzikama's total registered patients receiving ARTs is steadily rising between 2017 and 2018 (increase of 213 patients). In addition, the number of new antiretroviral patients increased to 301 in 2018 from 326 in 2017. A total of 11 255 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the WCD in 2018 compared to 10 202 registered patients in 2017. Matzikama, at 1 704 patients, represents 15.1 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the WCD. This could be an indication that the prevalence of HIV is increasing or an indication that more people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Matzikama experienced a decrease in tuberculosis (TB) cases, from 704 cases in 2016/17 to 658 in 2017/18 and 603 in 2018/19. The TB patients are treated in 20 TB clinics or treatment sites within the Matzikama Municipality.

CHILD HEALTH

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims by 2030 to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDG's).

Area	Immunisation Rate under 1		Acute Malnutrition- child under 5		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Matzikama	57.7	61.3	1.6	2.8	10.9	7.6	15.3	17.4
West Coast District	54.3	59.1	1.7	2.1	9.2	6.4	13.4	13.8

Immunisation rates in the Matzikama area are generally low although the rate has improved from 57.7 per cent in 2017 to 61.3 per cent in 2018.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in Matzikama in 2017 was 1.6 which increased to 2.8 in 2018.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Matzikama area has progressed from 10.9 in 2017 to 7.6 in 2018. An improvement in the NMR may indicate progression in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The **low birth weight** indicator regressed from 15.3 per cent in 2017 to 17.4 per cent in 2018.

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

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Matzikama	0	100	17.7	17.3	0.4	0.4
West Coast District	25	71	16.6	16.2	0.4	0.4

The **maternal mortality rate** in the Matzikama area is 100 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2018.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has levelled between 2017 and 2018 in Matzikama and WCD, at approximately 17.3 per cent and 16.2 per cent respectively.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** remained constant at 0.4 for 2018 which is on par with the District rate of 0.4 for the same period.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

4

POVERTY

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

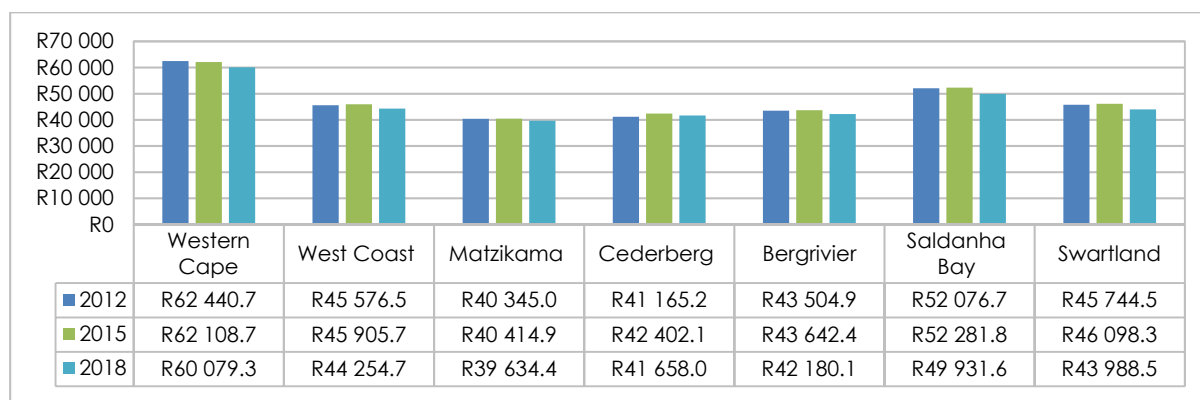
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report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

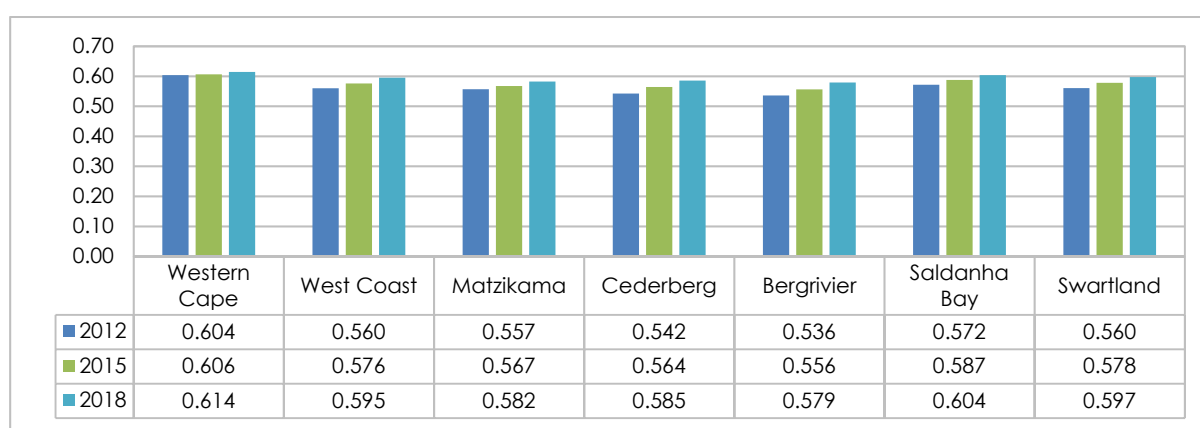
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of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



At R39 634 in 2018, Matzikama's real GDPR per capita is notably below that of the WCD's figure of R44 254 as well as that of the Western Cape (R60 079.3). In relation to neighbouring municipalities, Cederberg (R41 658) along with Matzikama (R39 634.4) represent the lowest per capita figures for the region and as such present the "poverty pockets" which is a strong characteristic of rural economies and hence rural specific strategies targeting uplifting these communities should be of utmost importance.

INCOME INEQUALITY

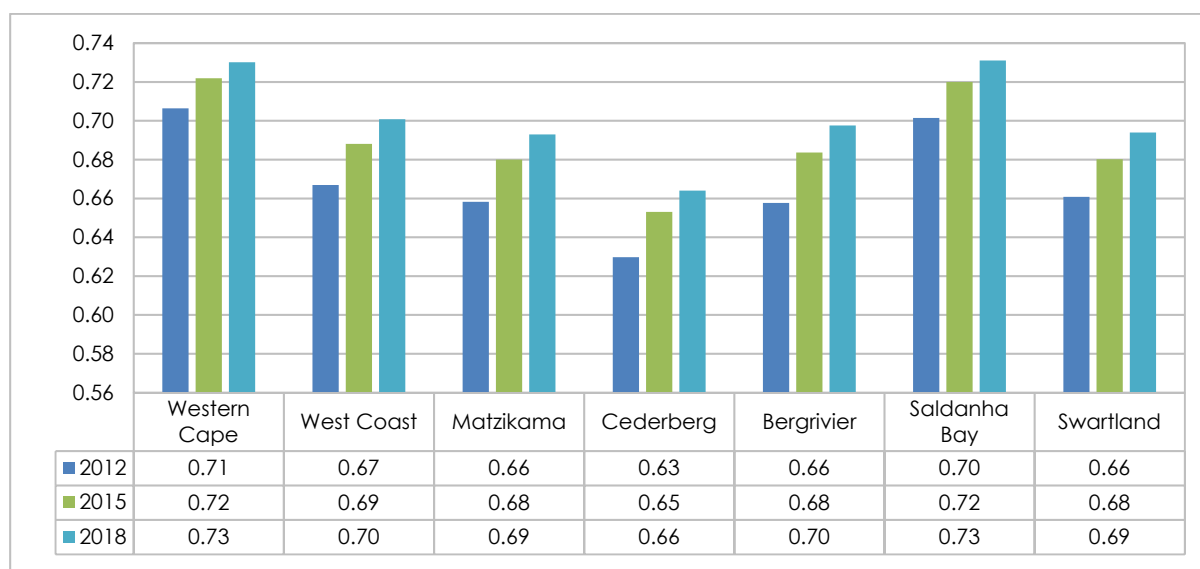
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased in Matzikama between 2012 and 2018 with the exception of 2011, when it dropped below 0.55.



In 2018, inequality levels in Matzikama as measured by the gini coefficient (0.582 in 2018) was the second lowest in the West Coast District (gini of 0.595) after Bergervier (0.579). Saldanha Bay had the highest inequality levels in the District, with a gini of 0.604. The disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the expected in-migration of job seekers who are often low-skilled and assume seasonal employment (low income) within the agricultural sector. This in itself presents a problem for the income inequality burden.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)¹ to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. Per capita income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year. Per Capita Income might not be the income of every individual in the state. Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are other important criteria for measuring development.



There has been a general increase in the HDI in Matzikama from 0.66 in 2012 to 0.69 in 2018. The trend for the West Coast District and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2012 and 2018.

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 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 uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and service trends.



ACCESS TO HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

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

Community Survey 2016	Matzikama	West Coast District
Total number of households	20 821	129 862
Formal main dwelling	18 350 88.1%	111 389 85.5%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	20 561 98.8%	125 336 96.5%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	19 822 95.2%	120 155 96.5%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	20 232 97.2%	122 205 94.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	18 464 88.7%	108 311 83.4%

Access to housing and services were notably higher than the District, at 98.8 per cent for water, 97.2 per cent for sanitation, 88.7 per cent refuse removal, the exception being electricity at 95.2 per cent, which is marginally below the District figure at 96.5 per cent. The proportion of households with access to formal households is above the District figure of 85.5 per cent.

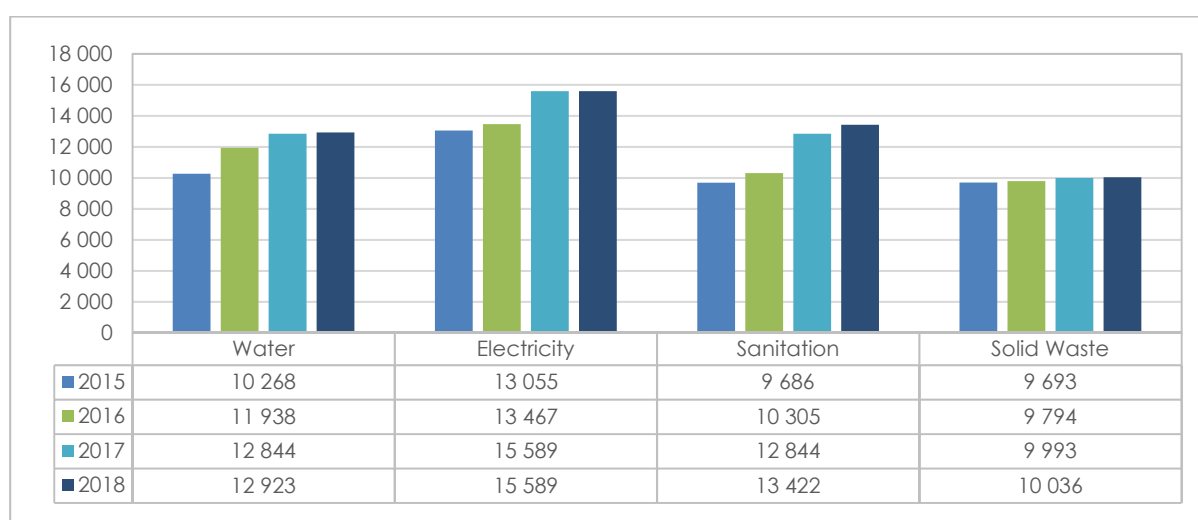
Dwelling Type	West Coast District	%	Matzikama	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	95 324	79.8	16 205	78.5
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	722	0.6	105	0.5
Flat in a block of flats	2 207	1.8	447	2.2
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	5 111	4.3	1 242	6.0
House/flat/room, in backyard	1 609	1.3	320	1.5
Informal dwelling/shack	12 154	10.2	1 927	9.3
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	858	0.7	111	0.5
Other/unspecified/NA	1 457	1.2	298	1.4
TOTAL	119 443	100.0	20 656	100.0

Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. The table below present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Matzikama Municipality in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018). In the WCD, 79.8 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. The Matzikama municipal area has the second lowest proportion of the households in the District which reside in dwellings of this type – at 78.5 per cent.

CONSUMER UNITS

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

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services in the Matzikama municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities².



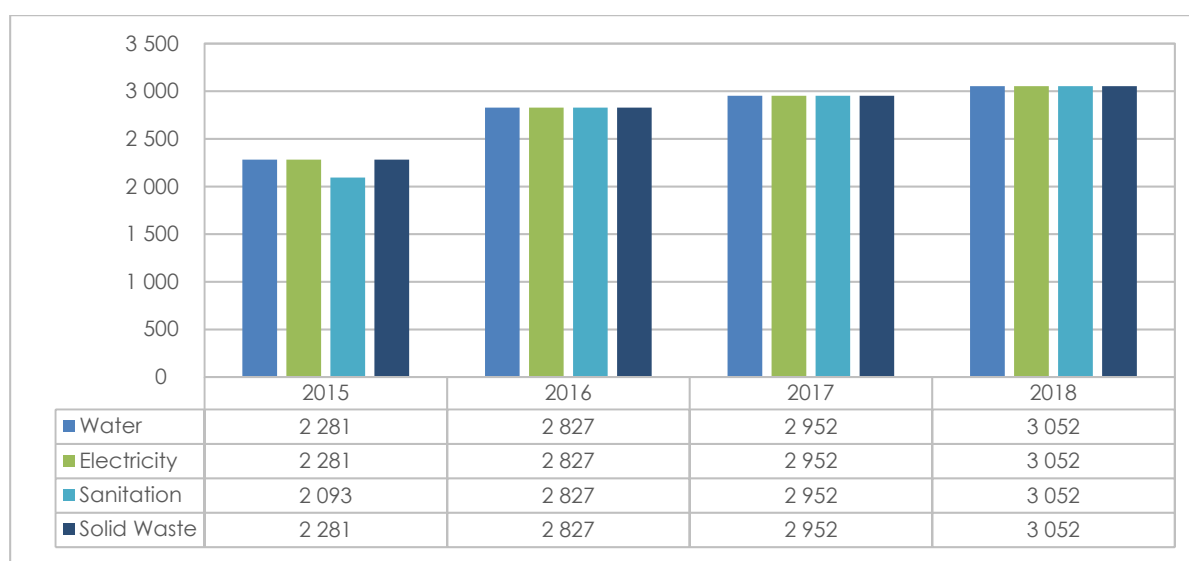
Between 2015 and 2018, the number of consumer units has grown across all services. In 2018, Electricity services represented the largest number of consumer units at 15 589; this is followed by sanitation at 13 422. Solid waste services had the lowest number of consumer units at 10 036, with water coming in as the second lowest at 12 923. Access to all levels of services expanded considerably between 2015 and 2018. The largest expansion was recorded for access to sanitation services with 38.6 per cent growth over the period. Access to water services grew by 25.9 per cent over the period while access to electricity grew by 19.4 per cent. Access to solid waste services grew modestly by 3.5 per cent.

² Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

FREE BASIC SERVICES

As per the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the local sphere of government to provide services that satisfy the basic needs of its citizens. The Municipal Systems Act in turn defines a basic municipal services as those necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment. Such basic services include, but are not limited to the provision of water, sewage collection and disposal, refuse removal, municipal health services, street lighting, parks and recreation facilities etc.

Government however provides a basket of free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) which aims to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable communities. In order to qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per criteria determined by individual local municipalities. In general, a household is classified as indigent when the occupants in said households earn a combined income of less than a certain amount (poverty threshold) defined by the indigent policy of a municipality at that point in time. Municipalities review their indigent policies (and as such the determined amount) on an annual basis to bring the defined amount in line with reigning socio-economic conditions. According to Statistics South Africa, in 2017 most municipalities classified an indigent household as a family earning a combined income of less than R3 200 per month.



The above figure illustrates access to free basic services. Indigent households qualify for free basic water, electricity, sanitation and waste removal services. In 2018, the Matzikama had 3 052 indigent households, considerably higher than the 1 753 households attributable to Bergvriër which is the lowest figure across the District.

In line with the indigent households, free basic services across all categories remained relatively constant between 2017 and 2018. Across all categories, a standard increase from 2 952 households in 2017 to 3 052 households has occurred.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA, has published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing which types of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past financial year.

The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Over the last year, 21,002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common cause of murder was misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings.

According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there are 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.

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



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Matzikama	24	20	16
	West Coast District	110	129	127
Per 100 000	Matzikama	34	28	22
	West Coast District	25	29	28

Definition: The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 58 murders a day and at a rate of 36.4 people murdered per 100 000 populations. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 23 per cent (245) from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19. Within the Matzikama area, the number of murders decreased from 20 in 2017/18 to 16 in 2018/19; the murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 28 in 2017/18 to 22 in 2018/19, while the murder rate for the WCD decreased from 29 in 2017/18 to 28 in 2018/19.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Matzikama	147	101	126
	West Coast District	556	514	512
Per 100 000	Matzikama	210	141	171
	West Coast District	127	114	114

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

The rate of sexual offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences increased by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18. In 2018/19, there were 126 sexual offences in the Matzikama area; when comparing to the broader District, at 171, Matzikama's sexual offences rate (per 100 000 people) was higher than the District's 114.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Matzikama	931	1 065	675
	West Coast District	7 064	8 188	5 819
Per 100 000	Matzikama	1 328	1 492	916
	West Coast District	1 616	1 817	1 292

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.

According to the 2018/19 crime statistics, the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 203 per 100 000. However, the 2018/19 stats showed figures were trending downwards since 2017/2018. While in 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the province, this year the province recorded 35.0 per cent of all drug-related crimes in the country. Drug-related crime within the Matzikama area decreased in 2018/19, from 1 065 cases in 2017/18 to 675 cases in 2018/19. The WCD's drug related offences decreased sharply in 2018/19, from 8 188 in 2017/18 to 5 819 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 916 crimes per 100 000 people in 2018/19, the Matzikama area is below that of the District and rate of 1 292.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Matzikama	132	144	130
	West Coast District	509	579	659
Per 100 000	Matzikama	188	202	176
	West Coast District	116	128	146

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

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Matzikama area shows a decrease of 9.7 per cent, from 144 in 2017/18 to 130 in 2018/19. This translates into a rate of 176 per 100 000 people in 2018/19, which is above that of the District's 146 per 100 000 population in 2018/19.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Matzikama	379	314	344
	West Coast District	3 043	2 802	2 813
Per 100 000	Matzikama	540	440	467
	West Coast District	697	696	622

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 3 244 from 42 662 in 2018 to 39 418 in 2019. Notably, residential burglary cases within the Matzikama area increased by 30 from 314 in 2017/18 to 344 in 2018/19. There was also a slight increase in residential burglaries in the broader WCD, from 2 802 in 2017/18 to 2 813 in 2018/19. At 467, Matzikama's rate per 100 000 populations is below that of the District's 622.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Matzikama	16	24	23
West Coast District	146	107	116

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

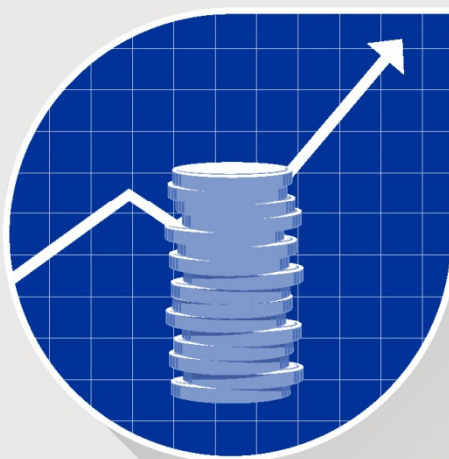
According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 64 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities. As per the above table, a total of 23 road users died in these crashes, down by 1 from 24 recorded in 2017. Comparative figures for the District indicates an increase in the overall number of road user fatalities in the District, increasing from 110 in 2017, to 121 in 2018.

7

THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes to stimulate economic activity, there are a 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 the inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

Estimates indicate that the Matzikama municipal area's economy contracted by 0.2 per cent in 2018. While the secondary sector realised positive growth of 1.2 per cent in 2018, the primary sector realised a contraction of 1.9 per cent. Growth in the tertiary sector also did not fare positively, with an overall growth rate of 0.5 per cent. The sluggish growth realised in the tertiary sector was due to a contraction of 3.2 per cent in the transport, storage and communication sector, as well as stagnancy in the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (which only grew at an estimated 0.3 per cent), and general government (which only grew at an estimated 0.5 per cent) sectors.

Matzikama GDP performance per sector, 2008 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Average Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	29.1	1 268.0	4.9	3.7	9.5	-1.0	2.1	10.0	-2.1
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	24.5	1 065.9	6.1	4.4	10.0	-1.1	2.8	11.9	-1.9
Mining & quarrying	4.6	202.1	0.5	0.7	7.3	-0.8	-0.9	1.1	-3.2
Secondary sector	21.1	920.2	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	-0.5	1.2	1.2
Manufacturing	13.6	592.9	0.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.1	2.0	3.2
Electricity, gas & water	2.8	123.7	-5.1	-5.7	-4.8	-6.8	-8.4	-4.0	-4.5
Construction	4.7	203.6	3.5	1.7	4.3	3.1	2.2	1.6	-2.7
Tertiary sector	49.7	2 163.2	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.5
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	16.3	709.0	1.8	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.9	-0.5	0.3
Transport, storage & communication	7.3	315.8	-2.1	-2.4	0.0	-3.6	-3.0	-2.1	-3.2
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	9.4	408.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.3
General government	10.5	458.0	2.6	0.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.5
Community, social & personal services	6.3	272.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.3
Total Matzikama	100.0	4 351.4	2.1	1.6	3.8	0.3	1.0	3.3	-0.2

(e denotes estimate)

The growth observed in the manufacturing and finance, insurance, real estate and business services sectors was positive. Estimates for 2018 indicate that the manufacturing sector grew by 3.2 per cent, while the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector realised growth rates of 2.3 per cent. However, given that five of the ten sectors in the Matzikama municipal area are estimated to have contracted in 2018, the above-average growth realised by the manufacturing sector and the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector did little to offset these contractions.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Matzikama municipal area, starting with employment data per sector, a breakdown of current skill levels in the labour force as well as the unemployment rates.

Between 2008 and 2017, there was a net employment creation position of 480 jobs in the Matzikama municipal area. The period 2014-2018 was more robust from an employment perspective with 2 911 jobs created, albeit mostly within the Tertiary sector (1 412), while the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounted for 1 116 jobs for the said period.

Matzikama employment growth per sector 2008 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 -2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	41.2	11 593	-2 797	1 088	-509	2 555	-418	-353	-187
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	40.1	11 264	-2 719	1 116	-510	2 544	-412	-349	-157
Mining & quarrying	1.17	329	-78	-28	1	11	-6	-4	-30
Secondary sector	10.55	2 964	397	411	102	86	111	68	44
Manufacturing	6.3	1 774	164	205	36	66	39	45	19
Electricity, gas & water	0.3	96	-12	-7	-1	2	-1	-3	-4
Construction	3.9	1 094	245	213	67	18	73	26	29
Tertiary sector	48.2	13 548	2 880	1 412	308	369	163	338	234
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	17.7	4 962	1 137	687	82	203	73	232	97
Transport, storage & communication	2.3	642	105	-25	-31	19	-6	2	-9
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	7.1	1 997	365	242	35	62	27	42	76
General government	9.4	2 642	576	137	150	-36	58	-76	41
Community, social & personal services	11.8	3 305	697	371	72	121	11	138	29
Total Matzikama	100	28 105	480	2 911	-99	3 010	-144	53	91

(e denotes estimate)

Refreshingly, all main sectors experienced net employment between 2014 - 2018, with the primary sector having created 1 088 jobs for this period. This recovery an indication that the previous job losses which can be attributed to the effects of the prolonged drought in the district have now surpassed the Matzikama Economy. This is a major boost when considering the significant contribution of this sector to the Matzikama economy. Other sectors which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2014-2018 were the wholesale, retail and trade (687), followed by community, social and personal services (371) and financial and business services (242).

The majority of workers in the Matzikama labour force in 2017 were low-skilled (53.2 per cent), while only 14.2 per cent were skilled.

Matzikama: Trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	14.2	2.4	2 993	3 049
Semi-skilled	32.6	3.0	6 880	7 015
Low-skilled	53.2	4.4	11 216	11 348
Total Matzikama	100.0	3.6	21 089	21 412

The number of low-skilled workers grew at a faster rate than that of semi-skilled and skilled workers during the period 2014 – 2018. However, the growth of skilled workers also displays signs of bullish activity indicating an uptake for proficiency and sector specific skills.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Matzikama	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7
West Coast District	6.8	8.2	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.8	8.6	9.6	10.5	10.7
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

Since 2008, the unemployment rate³ has been rising moderately in the area, reaching 17.7 per cent in 2018. This is much higher than the district rate of 10.7 per cent in 2018, as well as the provincial rate of 17.7 per cent. Matzikama also has the second highest unemployment rate after Saldanha Bay (15.7 per cent) when compared to the rest of the WCD. Worryingly, unemployment remains a key challenge for the Matzikama area, with rising population numbers and rapid urbanisation are contributing factors as workers move to the area to seek jobs. Up-skilling of the labour force, implementation of levers such as local economic development strategies are all key in order to increase potential employment opportunities and boost economic growth in the area.

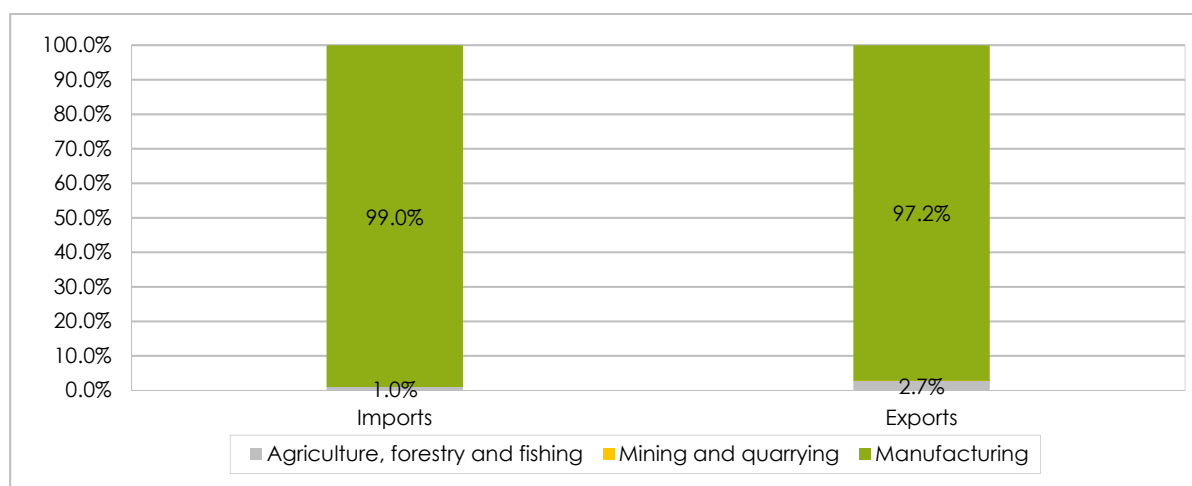
³ Narrow definition: Percentage of people that are able/willing to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, broad definition refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment. Broad definition is more difficult to accurately measure/calculate.

International Trade Dynamics

The Matzikama municipal area maintained a positive trade balance for all years between 2007 and 2018. The manufacturing sector was the primary driver of the trade surplus in the region. Since 2014, the manufacturing sector accounted for at least 95.0 per cent of the Matzikama municipal area's trade surplus.



The dominance of the manufacturing sector in the Matzikama municipal area is evident in the sectoral trade distribution, as indicated below. Both imports into the municipal area and exports from the region were nearly wholly concentrated in the manufacturing sector. However, while manufactured goods accounted for 99.0 per cent of imports, the manufacturing sector accounted for 92.2 per cent of exports, which points to the presence of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Matzikama municipal area.



The value of imports in the region is low relative to that of the region's exports – in 2018, the Matzikama municipal area imported goods to the value of R3.4 million, while exports from the region were valued at R313.2 million in the same year. The main imported product into the Matzikama municipal area in 2018 was fuel wood, sawdust and wood waste to the value of R2.4 million, which was primarily imported from Namibia. With a value of R1.2 million in 2018, air or vacuum pumps and other gas compressors were the second-largest import into the region. These items were nearly wholly imported from the United States. Other top imports from the United States were aircraft, such as helicopters and aeroplanes, satellites and suborbital vehicles.

8

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can only be achieved through combined and complimentary contributions from all public sector spheres as well as the private sector.

The OPMII compared the 2019/10 MTREF infrastructure commitments made by the Western Cape Government (WCG) within the geographical jurisdiction of a local municipality to the capital budget contributions made by the various local municipalities themselves. As the provincial and municipal financial years do not fully align, the municipal capital budget information was sourced from the approved 2018/19 MTREF budgets. The 2019/20 municipal capital budget spend detailed in the OPMII therefore referred to the outer year estimates and not actual committed funds.

With the approval of the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets, Provincial Treasury is for the first time able to compare actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure expenditure within the geographical boundaries of the Matzikama municipal area will amount to **R84.7 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Matzikama: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Health	1 700	1 000	1 600	4 300
Human Settlements	25 670	49 500	5 200	80 370
Total	27 370	50 500	6 800	84 670

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the Human Settlements function (R80.4 million across the 2019/20 MTREF). A minor allocation of R4.3 million will be made towards the Health function.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R220.7 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Matzikama: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	2 900	500	–	3 400
Community and Public Safety	27 653	1 975	9 890	39 518
Economic and Environmental Services	13 822	21 810	17 100	52 732
Trading Services	47 200	38 700	39 107	125 007
<i>Energy Sources</i>	7 810	8 000	5 000	20 810
<i>Water Management</i>	18 915	25 750	34 107	78 772
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	20 375	4 950	–	25 325
<i>Waste Management</i>	100	–	–	100
Total	91 605	62 985	66 097	220 687

At R125.0 million, trading services accounts for the large proportion of municipal capital expenditure as per Budget Schedule A5 of the adopted Budget 2019/20. The substantial allocations towards Water Management (R78.8 million) across the MTREF is encouraging from an economic stimulus viewpoint given the significance of Water as an input to the key agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which is a large nett employer within Matzikama. Furthermore, the relevance placed on economic development and stimulation appears to have gathered momentum with a notable allocation of R52.7 million across the 2019/20 MTREF.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2019*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2019*

SOURCES

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

SOURCES

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
- Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

8. Public Infrastructure Spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMI), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*