



Western Cape  
Government



Matzikama Municipality

2018



# CONTENTS

## MATZIKAMA: AT A GLANCE

1.	DEMOGRAPHICS	2
2.	EDUCATION	2
3.	HEALTH	2
4.	POVERTY	2
5.	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	2
6.	SAFETY AND SECURITY	2
7.	THE ECONOMY	2
	SOURCES	29

# Matzikama: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



### Population

**71 403**



### Households

**20 821**

## Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 93.9%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 40.9

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 28.8%

## Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.581

Human Development Index 0.704

## Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

18

Immunisation Rate

63.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

17.7%

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

314

DUI

144

Drug-related Crimes

1 065

Murder

20

Sexual Offences

101

## 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

2017

Fatal Crashes 13

Road User Fatalities 14

## Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

11.8%



## Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Drought

Risk 2 Financial Sustainability (Grant dependency)

Risk 3 Stagnating Economic Growth

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

**23.7%**

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

**16.2%**

Manufacturing

**13.3%**

# 1

## DEMOGRAPHICS

2015

It is of critical importance for public policy decision makers across all spheres of government to acknowledge demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality.

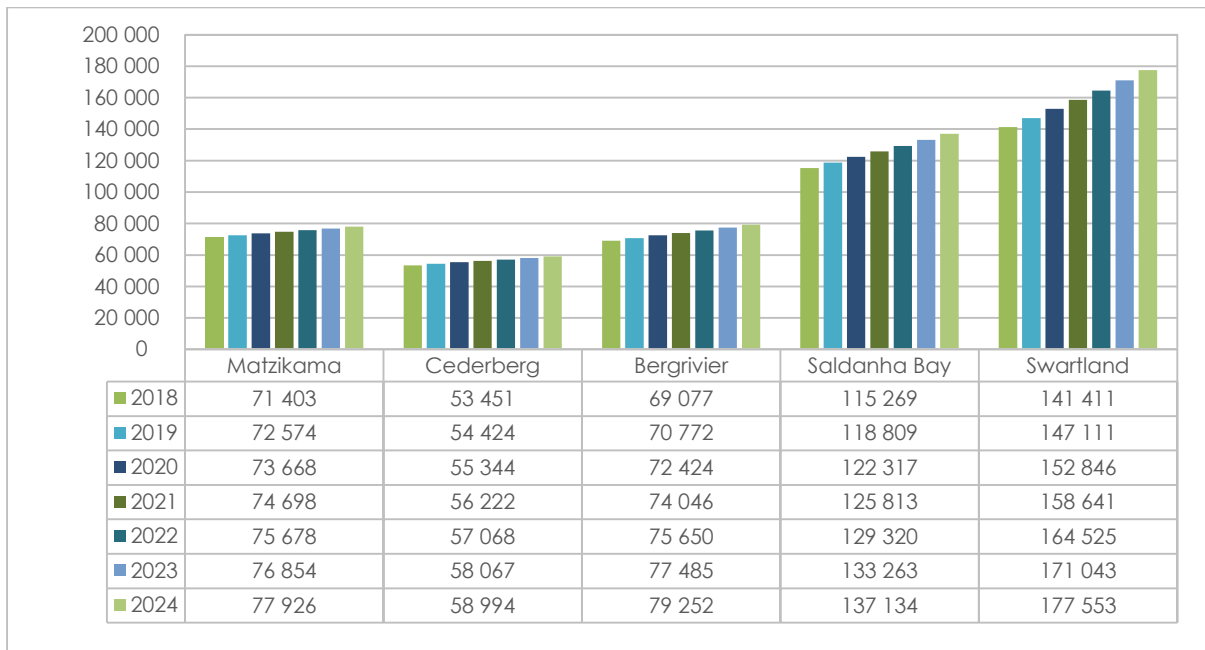
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

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 – 2018) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2024.

*Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018*



# POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Matzikama currently has a population of 71 403, rendering it the third smallest municipal area within the West Coast District. This total is estimated to increase to 77 926 by 2024 which equates to an a 1.5 per cent growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Matzikama is therefore well below the estimated population growth of the West Coast District figure of 2.8 per cent.

## AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	18 002	44 946	4 199	49.4
2019	19 107	47 238	6 229	53.6
2024	19 831	50 708	7 387	53.7

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.

A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimates show a notable increase in the number of people within the working age and aged cohorts whilst the aged grouping experiences a similar trajectory across the same reference period. The notable increase in the aged category is expected to raise the dependency ratio.

A relatively marginal increase in the child cohort between 2019 and 2024, coupled with notable growth in the working and aged categories is expected to modest increase in the dependency ratio in Matzikama.

# 2

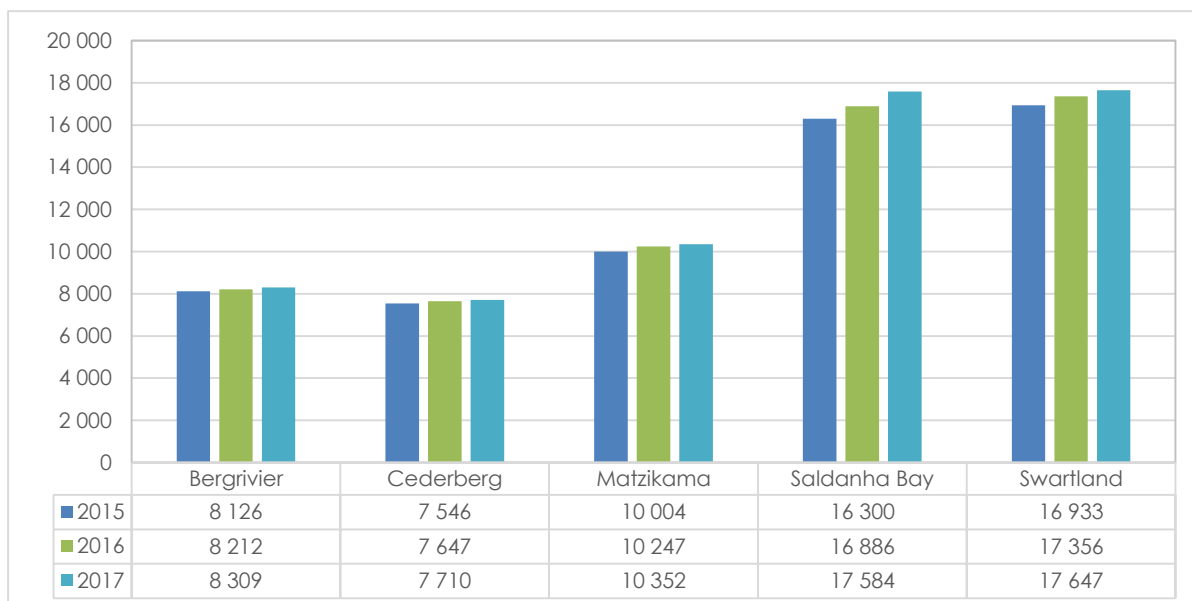
## EDUCATION

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

*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2018*

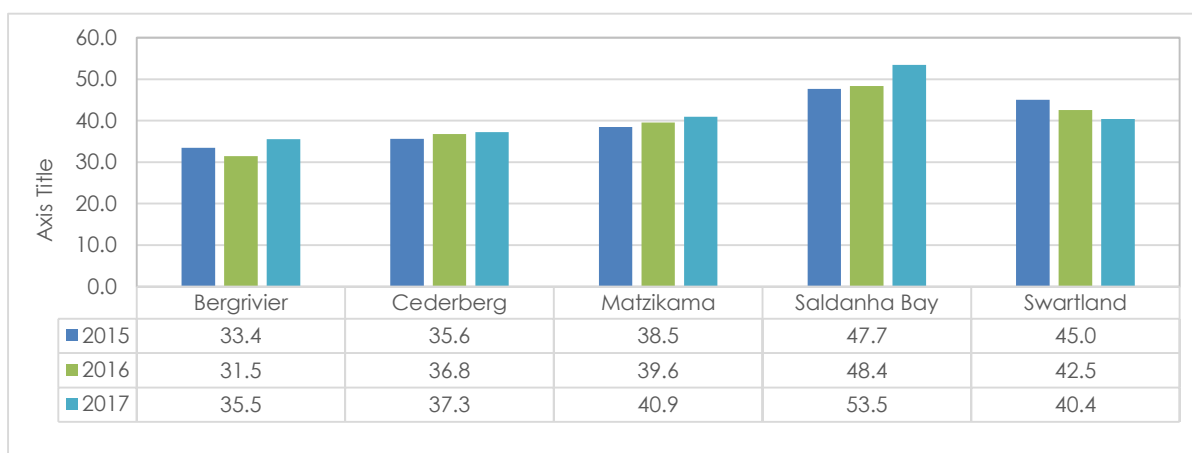


# LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Matzikama rose marginally from 10 004 in 2015 to 10 247 in 2016, and increased slightly to 10 352 learners in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

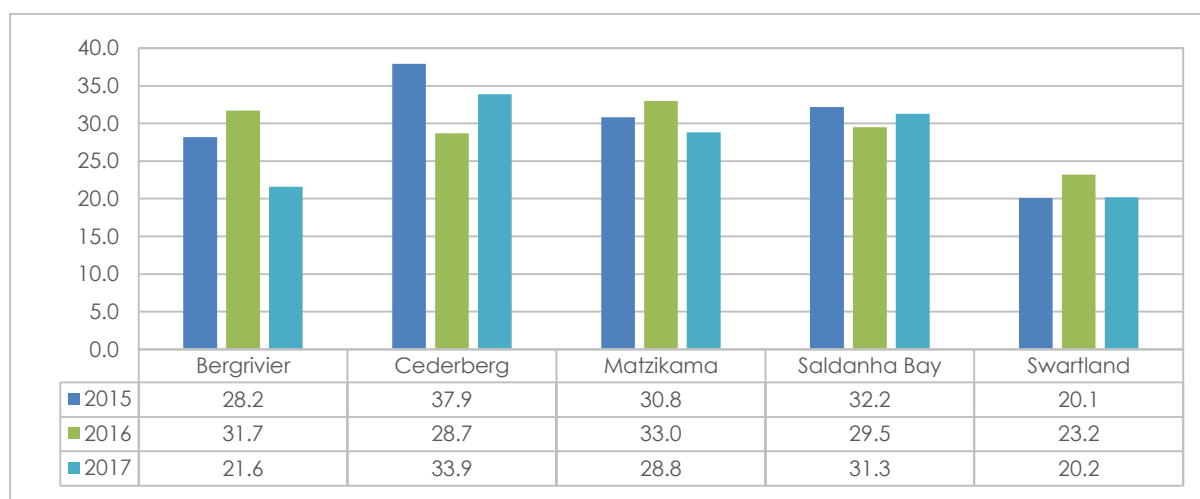
# LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Matzikama increased from 38.48 in 2015 to 39.56 in 2016 and up to 40.92 in 2017, which could in future affect learner performance within the Matzikama municipal area. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

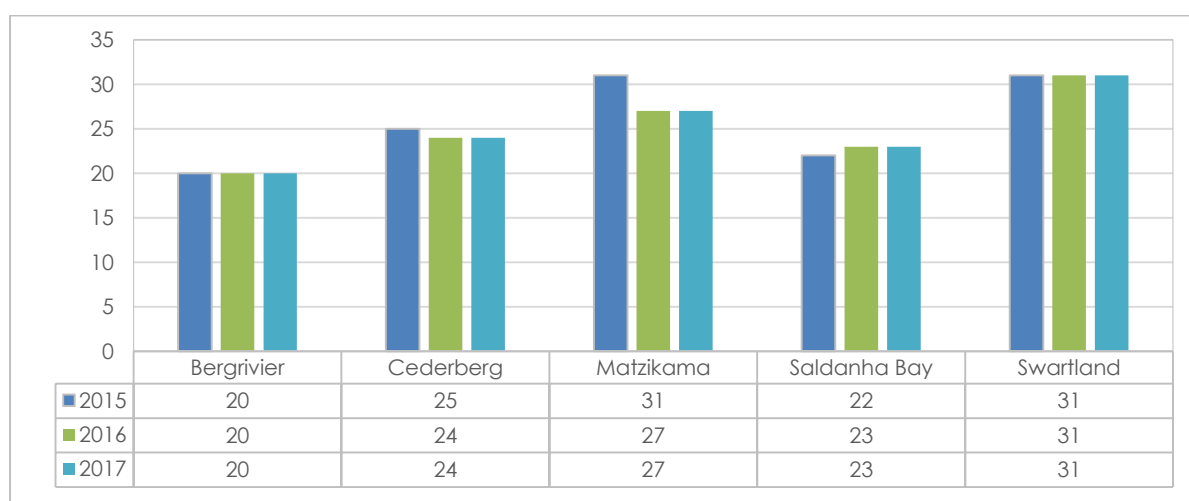
## GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

The drop-out rates for learners within the Matzikama municipal area that enrolled between 2015 and 2016 worsened from 30.8 per cent 2015 to 33.0 per cent in 2016. Relief was found in the 2017 figure of 28.8 per cent which translates to a slight improvement. Generally, these high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month and teenage pregnancies.



## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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

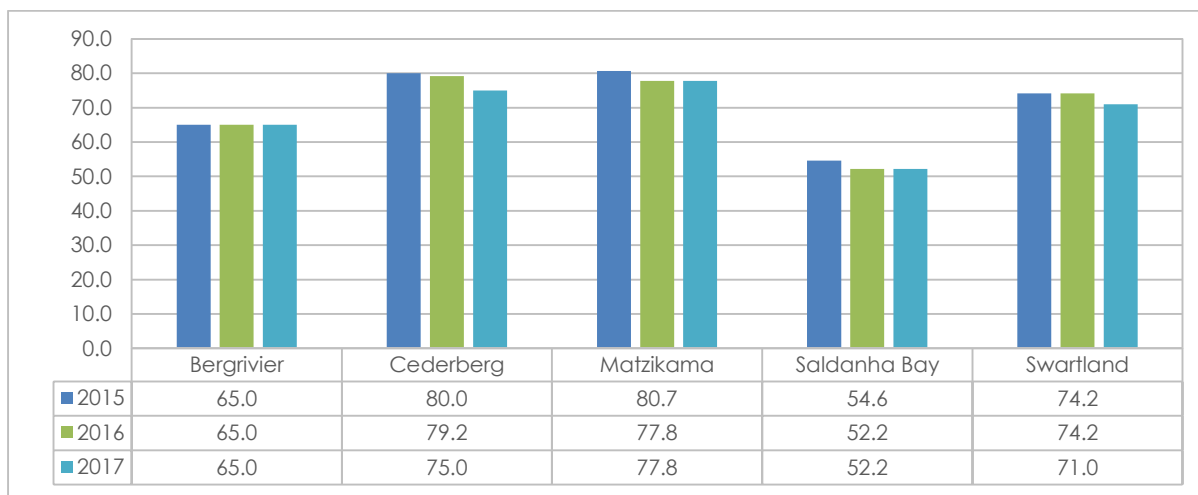


In 2017, Matzikama had a total of 27 public ordinary schools. Given the tough economic climate, schools play a pivotal role in ensuring the labour force of Matzikama is able to absorb young learners in possession of the basic skills set upon which further training can be conducted with the eventual aim of being added to the regional labour force.



## NO-FEE SCHOOLS

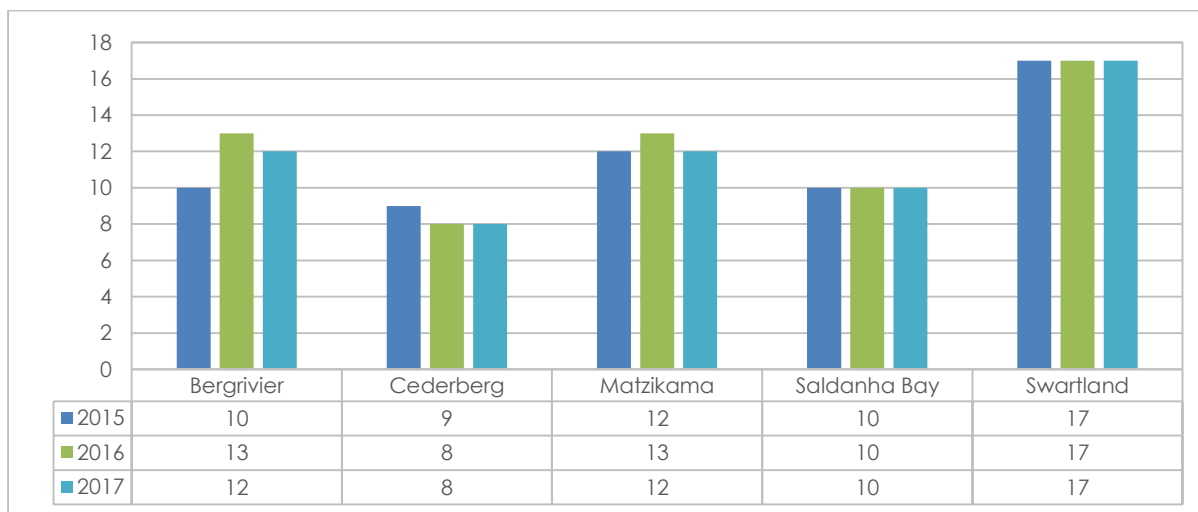
However, the proportion of no-fee schools dropped from 30.8 per cent in 2015 to 28.8 per cent in 2017. This could in future further increase the drop-out rate.



Given the rural nature of the Matzikama region, this decline, albeit slight, in no-fee schools could be detrimental to the most vulnerable across the region.

## SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 12 to 13 and back again between 2015 and 2017, which could affect the overall educational outcomes within the Matzikama area.

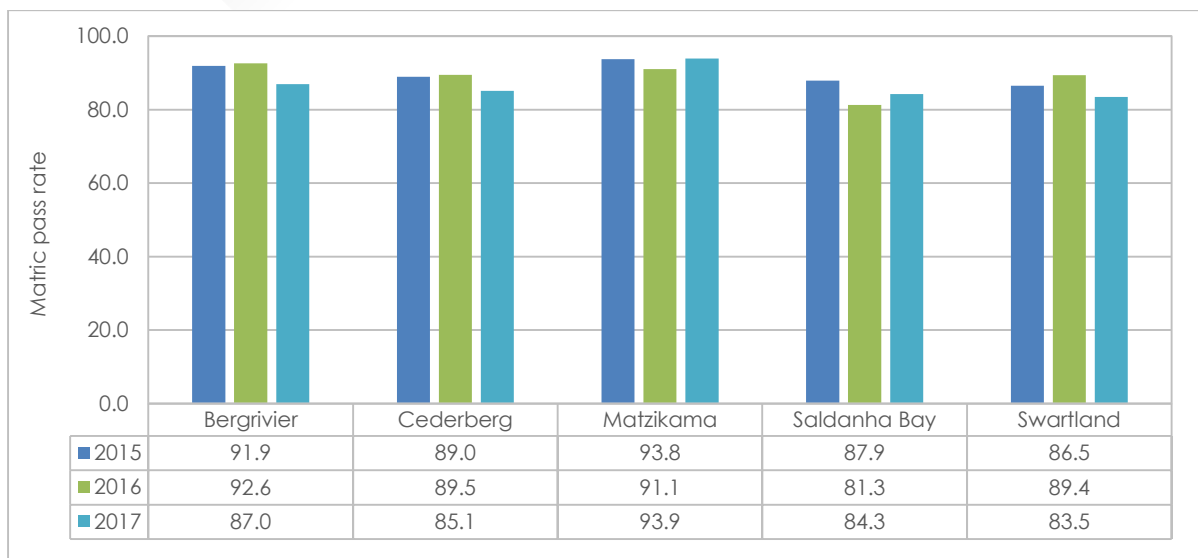


Economic literature supports the overwhelming evidence on the five aspects of public libraries as agencies of community development and its positive impact on communities, namely a) libraries serve as a medium to access information and to learn, b) libraries support social inclusion and equity, c) libraries promote community engagement, d) libraries create a bridge to resources and community participation, and e) libraries encourage economic vitality within the community.

# EDUCATION OUTCOMES



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



Matzikama's matric pass rate remained relatively stable at 93.8 and 93.9 per cent in 2015 and 2017 respectively, however declined slightly to 91.1 per cent in 2016. Higher matric pass rates could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities. The matric pass rate within the Matzikama area remains well above that of the other regions in the West Coast District.

# 3

## HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Matzikama municipal area. 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. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities are not included.

*Data source: Department of Health, 2018*



# HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

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

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
<b>Matzikama</b>	5	13	0	0	1	0	9	20
<b>West Coast District</b>	26	37	0	1	7	0	45	74

In terms of healthcare facilities Matzikama had 18 public healthcare (PHC) clinics in 2017/18, which comprises of 5 fixed PHC clinics and 13 mobile clinics. In addition, there is 1 district hospital, as well as 9 ART treatment clinics/sites and 20 TB clinics.

# EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



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

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Matzikama has 1.24 ambulance per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is below the District average of 1.5 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

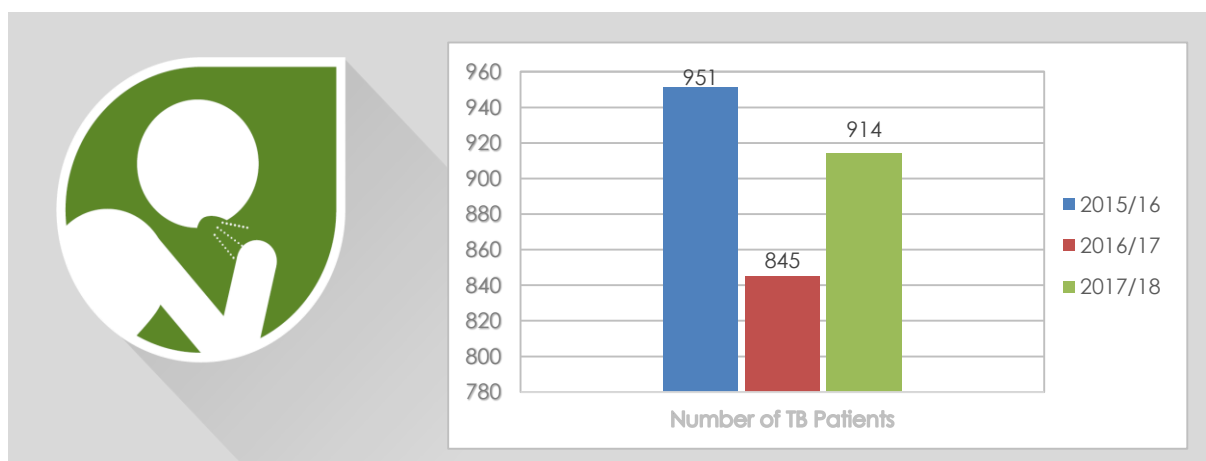
# HIV/AIDS

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

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients		HIV Transmission Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Matzikama</b>	1 161	1 516	247	333	3.2	0.0
<b>West Coast District</b>	8 910	10 588	1 835	2 217	1.8	2.9

Matzikama's total registered patients receiving ARTs is steadily rising from 2015/16 to 2017/18. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 355 between 2015/16 to 2017/18. The 1 516 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated in 9 clinics or treatment sites. A total of 10 588 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in West Coast District in 2017/18. Matzikama at 1 516 patients represent 14.3 per cent of the patients receiving ART in West Coast District. The number of new antiretroviral patients increased to 333 in 2017/18 from 247 in 2016/17. HIV transmission rate for Matzikama shows an improvement from 3.2 per cent in 2016/17 to zero in 2017/18. This consequently inversely related to the District figure which rose from 1.8 per cent in 2016/17 to 2.9 per cent in 2017/18.

# TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



In a similar trend to the rising numbers of HIV/AIDS cases, Matzikama experienced an increase in tuberculosis (TB) cases. Matzikama with 914 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 845 in 2016/17, represent 25.2 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites across the West Coast region. The TB patients are treated in 20 TB clinics or treatment sites.

# 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 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDG's).

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Matzikama</b>	70.0	63.1	2.2	1.6	5.0	10.9	16.1	15.3
<b>West Coast District</b>	70.5	63.3	1.6	1.7	6.8	9.2	13.3	13.4

**Immunisation rates** in the Matzikama area have declined from 70.0 per cent in 2017 to 63.1 per cent in 2018.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years in Matzikama in 2016/17 was 2.2 per 100 000 which decreased to 1.6 per 100 000 in 2017/18. At 1.6, Matzikama's rate is marginally healthier than the District average of 1.7 per 100 000.

The **neonatal mortality rate (NMR)** in the Matzikama area has deteriorated from 5.0 per 1 000 live births in 2016/17 to 10.9 per 1 000 live births in 2017/18. A rise in the NMR may indicate deterioration in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

Babies born with **low birth weight** (less than 2 500g) show a marginal increase from 13.3 to 13.4 per cent between 2016/17 and 2017/18. Low birthweight is closely associated with foetal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, inhibited growth and cognitive development, and chronic diseases later in life (UNICEF 2015).

## 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	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Matzikama	0,0	0,0	9.4	17.7	0.4	0.4
West Coast District	0.0	0.0	8.7	16.6	0.4	0.4

The **maternal mortality rate** in Matzikama area and West Coast District in the 2016/17 – 2017/18 has remained at zero deaths per 100 000 live births.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** deteriorated between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Matzikama and the West Coast as reflected in the table with 17.7 per cent births to teenage mothers in 2017/18 which is a rise from 9.4 per cent recorded in 2016/17 in the Matzikama Area. This is of concern as these are teenage girls who are of school going age and could lead to high dropout rate at schools in the Matzikama Area and the West Coast as a whole.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** remains steady at 0.4 per cent for 2016/17 and 2017/18 in the Matzikama area.

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

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

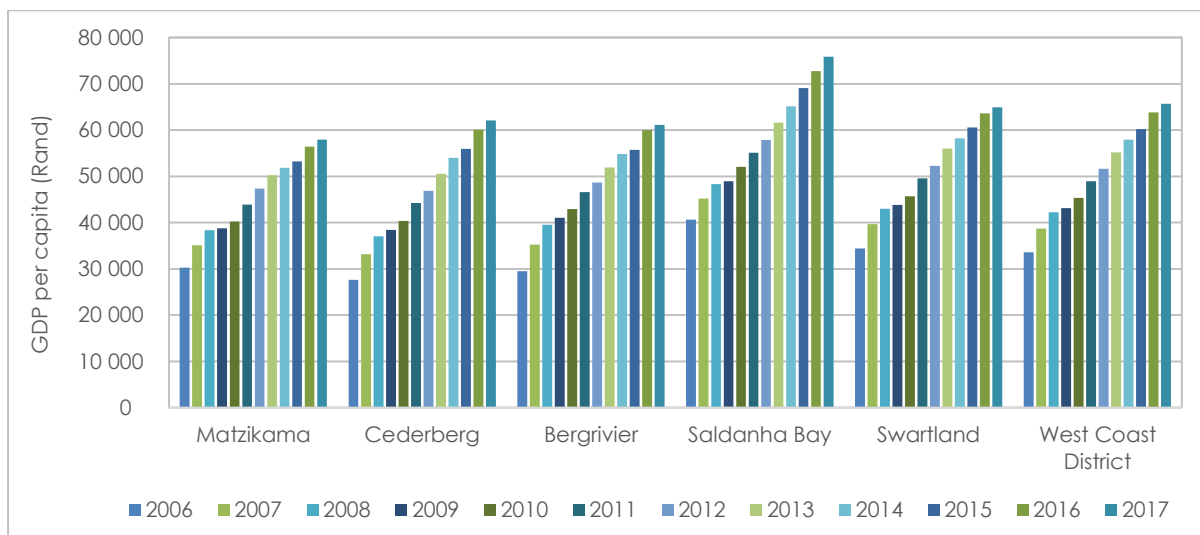
According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that the food poverty line increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per 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 GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDP per capita indicator.

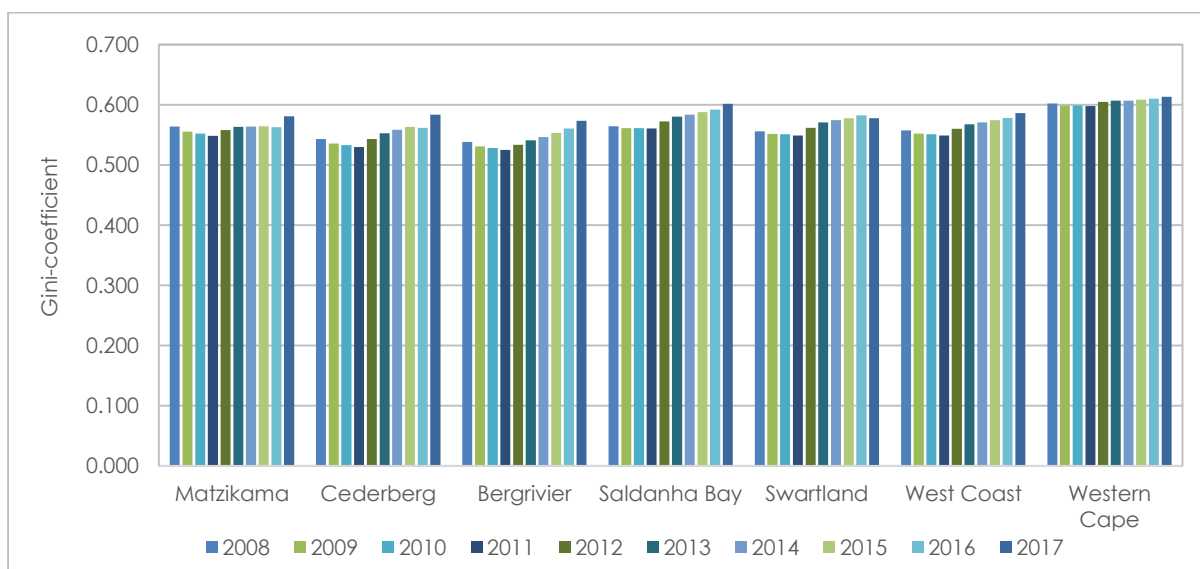


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At R57 924 in 2017, Matzikama's real GDP per capita is considerably below that of the West Coast District's figure of R65 711 as well as that of the Western Cape. While Saldanha Bay at R75 836 far outstrips the entire region.

# INCOME INEQUALITY

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

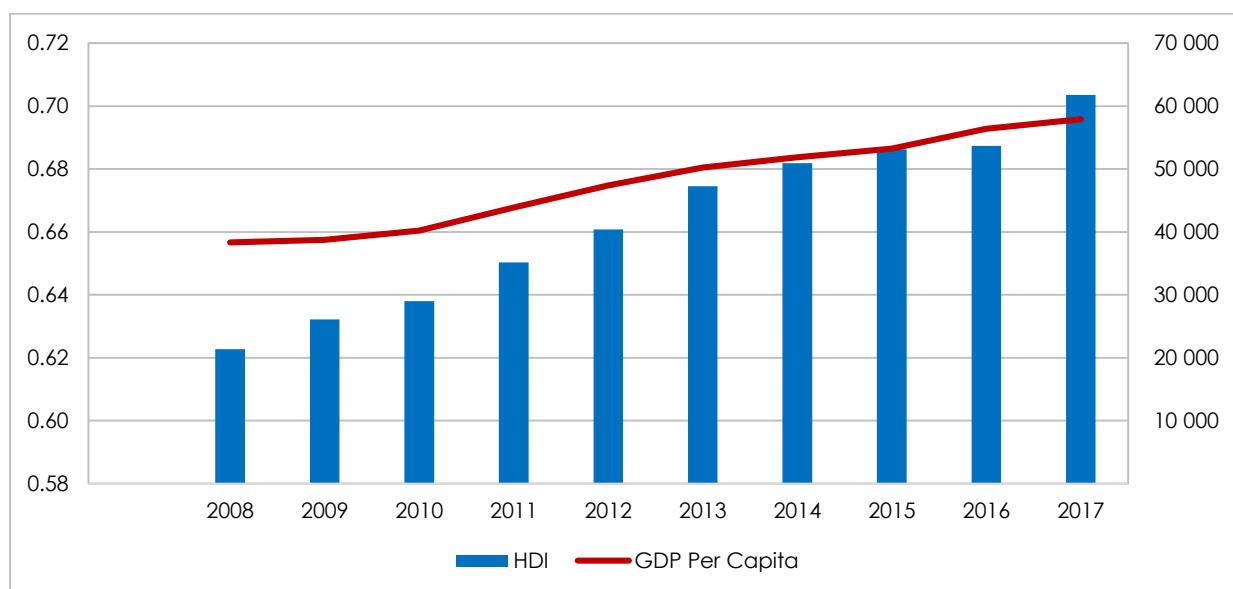


Source: Global Insight, 2017

Income inequality has increased in Matzikama between 2010 and 2016 with the exception of 2011, when it dropped below 0.55. On a positive note, income inequality levels were marginally lower in Matzikama (0.581) than in the West Coast District (0.586) and the Western Cape for 2017.

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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



Source: Global Insight, 2017

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Matzikama, West Coast and the whole of the Western Cape between 2011 and 2017, with the exception of a drop in HDI levels for the Western Cape for 2016. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above. However, for 2017 the GDP per capita has flattened somewhat when compared to surrounding municipalities which is an indication of the trying times the local Economy of Matzikama will encounter over the ensuing Economic cycles. The HDI for Matzikama was estimated to be 0.704 in 2017.

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

# 5

## BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

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



# ACCESS TO SERVICES & HOUSING

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), 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.

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Matzikama Municipal area. With a total of 20 821 households, 88.1 per cent have access to formal housing.

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

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher than this at 98.8 per cent, 95.2 per cent and 97.2 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 88.7 per cent.

## SERVICES GROWTH

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for 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.

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer/billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support for indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. An understanding of these trends will allow for improved planning for the demand of services per consumer unit as well as for revenue projections.

## Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services was relatively slow over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 5.5 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 5 344 consumer units over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
<b>Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/billing unit</b>	7 500	12 844	5 344	5.5%
<b>Indigent support for water services</b>	1 256	2 952	1 696	8.9%

In a similar fashion, indigent support for water services increased by 1 696 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 8.9 per cent. This shows that growth in non-revenue generating consumer units was more than that of overall growth. Growth in indigent support was the same across all services.

## Sanitation Services

Matzikama experienced a 5 344 unit increase in total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average year on year increase of 5.5 per cent over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
<b>Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit</b>	7 500	12 844	5 344	5.5%
<b>Indigent support for sanitation services</b>	1 256	2 952	1 696	8.9%

Also for sanitation services, there is a similar trend in overall growth versus the growth in indigent support over the 2007 – 2017 period; as overall consumer units for sanitation services increased by 5.5 per cent year on year, while there was still overall strong growth in indigent support at 8.9 per cent.

## Electricity Services

Compared to water and sanitation, electricity services per consumer/billing unit started off on the same number of units supplied (7 500), with an increase of 8 089 additional units supplied for the ten-year period 2007 – 2017. A total of 15 589 units were supplied in 2017 with year on year growth recorded at 7.6 per cent.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
<b>Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit</b>	7 500	15 589	8 089	7.6%
<b>Indigent support for electricity services</b>	1 256	2 952	1 696	8.9%

The notable growth in indigent support for electricity services mirrors that of Domestic and non-domestic users, which increased by 1 696 (or 8.9 per cent increase) over the 2007 – 2017 period. This shows that growth in revenue generating consumer units was marginally below that of the Domestic and non-domestic category.

## Refuse Removal Services

Similar to the electricity services, the refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit started off on a similar base when comparing to water and sanitation services, with 7 500 units in 2007 increasing to 10 120 in 2017 at an average annual rate of 3.3 per cent. This shows strong growth over the 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
<b>Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit</b>	7 500	10 121	2 621	3.0%
<b>Indigent support for refuse removal services</b>	1 256	2 952	1 696	8.9%

Indigent support for refuse removal services increased by 1 696 (or 8.9 per cent year on year) over the 2007 – 2017 period. This shows that growth in non-revenue generating consumer units was approximately three times that of overall growth.

# 6

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA. The crime statistics showing which type of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past year. The most notable changes that we have seen so far are the marked increase in crime related to murder and cash-in transit.

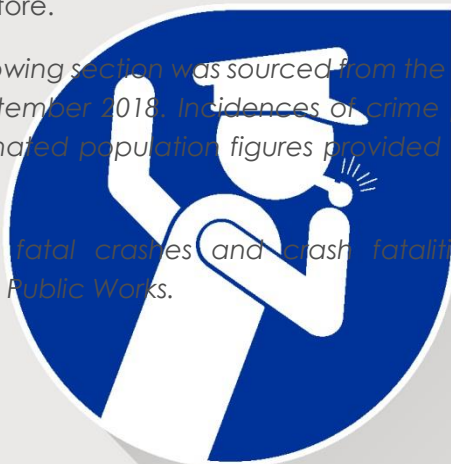
Between 1993 and 2011 the murder rate, the most reliable of all crime statistics declined almost consistently year on year. The highest murder rate in 100 years (78 murders per 100,000 people) was recorded in 1993, as South Africa transitioned to democracy. By 2011 it had dropped to 30.1 per 100,000.

But over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100,000 ensuring that South Africa remains one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.

The Western Cape 's persisting problem with gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the most notorious area in the country, notorious for its gang violence. The murder rate increased by 9.6 per cent with over 300 murders reflected on the crime stats of 2017/18. The number of women murdered increased by 11 per cent, the number of boys by 20 per cent, and girls by 10 per cent from the year before.

*The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2018. 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 total crashes and crash fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.*



## MURDER



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Matzikama	31	24	20
	West Coast District	133	110	129
Per 100 000	Matzikama	44	34	28
	West Coast District	30	25	29

**Definition:** Murder is unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 7 per cent to over 20,000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 57 murders a day and at a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100,000 populations. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 12.6 per cent (418) from 3 311 to 3 729, almost doubling the national increase of 6.9 per cent in 2017/18. Within the Matzikama area, the murder rate (per 100 000 population) decreased by 17.6 per cent from 34 in 2017 to 28 in 2018, whereas the murder rate within the West Coast District increased in 2018 by 16 per cent. The murder rate in Matzikama is therefore marginally below the district average.

## SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Matzikama	126	147	101
	West Coast District	563	556	514
Per 100 000	Matzikama	177	210	141
	West Coast District	129	127	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 violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape). With respect to the crime Statistic released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018, there were 141 sexual crimes (per 100 000 people) recorded in Matzikama compared with 210 the previous year (2017), which equates to a noteworthy reduction of 32.8 per cent. In turn, the sexual crimes rate declined by 10.2 per cent from 127 in 2017 to 114 in 2018 across the West Coast District.



# DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Matzikama	644	931	1 065
	West Coast District	5 492	7 064	8 188
Per 100 000	Matzikama	906	1 328	1 492
	West Coast District	1 258	1 616	1 817

**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.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 769 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's drug related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes within the Matzikama area displays an increase in 2018, up by 12.3 per cent from 1 328 cases in 2017 to 1 492 cases in 2018 (per 100 000 population). The West Coast District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes increasing by a similar margin (12.4 per cent) from 1 616 in 2017 to 1 817 in 2018 (per 100 000 population).

# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Matzikama	100	132	144
	West Coast District	464	509	579
Per 100 000	Matzikama	141	188	202
	West Coast District	106	116	128

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

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Matzikama area shows an increase of 7.4 per cent from 188 in 2017 to 202 in 2018 (per 100 000 population). In the West Coast District area, the number of cases increased by 10.3 per cent from 116 in 2017 to 128 in 2018 (per 100 000 population).

# RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Matzikama	385	379	314
	West Coast District	3 042	3 043	2 82
Per 100 000	Matzikama	542	540	440
	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 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS indicate that residential burglaries in the Western Cape increased by 5.3 percent. Residential burglary cases (per 100 000 population) within the Matzikama area decreased by 18.5 per cent from 540 in 2017 to 440 in 2018.

Residential burglaries (per 100 000 population) within the West Coast District shows a decline of 10.6 per cent from 696 in 2017 to 622 in 2018. Although declining, the number of cases of residential burglary crimes remain a serious concern throughout the West Coast District area.

# FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Matzikama	19	15	13
West Coast District	125	86	100

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

Fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Matzikama Municipality has gradually decreased since 2015 shifting from 19 crashes in 2015 to 13 crashes in 2017. The number of fatal crashes in the broader West Coast District increased by 16.2 per cent between 2016 and 2017. However, the 2017 number of fatal crashes (100) is still down from the 2015 figure of 125.

# ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
<b>Matzikama</b>	21	15	14
<b>West Coast District</b>	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.

The previous section specified that a total of 13 fatal crashes occurred within the Matzikama region in 2017. As per above, a total of 14 road users died in these crashes. Whereas there was a slight decrease in fatal crashes in Matzikama between 2016 and 2017, a similar trend can be found in the number of Road User fatalities (14).

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

# 7

## THE ECONOMY

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

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



# ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The local economy of the Matzikama municipal area is dominated by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (R957.6 million or 23.7 per cent); followed by Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R655.8 million or 16.2 per cent in 2016), followed by manufacturing in third place (R536.7 million or 13.3 per cent). Combined, these top three sectors contributed R2.150 billion (or 53.3 per cent) to the Matzikama municipal economy, which was estimated to be worth R4.036 billion in 2016.

Matzikama GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDPR (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>1 151.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23.7	957.6	5.2	2.1	4.1	9.6	-2.0	-8.6	7.5
Mining and quarrying	4.8	194.1	0.0	2.8	1.8	7.4	-0.4	-1.5	6.8
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>855.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Manufacturing	13.3	536.7	0.6	0.9	-0.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.5
Electricity, gas and water	3.0	121.7	-4.7	-6.1	-3.8	-4.7	-7.0	-8.4	-6.6
Construction	4.9	196.6	5.0	3.8	6.2	6.1	1.7	3.6	1.2
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>2 029.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	16.2	655.8	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.9
Transport, storage and communication	7.5	302.4	-1.5	-1.9	-0.8	0.1	-3.6	-3.3	-2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	9.6	386.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.0
General government	10.7	432.9	3.1	1.7	3.9	3.2	0.8	0.8	-0.2
Community, social and personal services	6.2	251.9	3.0	2.5	4.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
<b>Total Witzenberg</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 035.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector registered the highest average growth rate (5.2 per cent) in Matzikama during this period, followed by the construction sector (5.0 per cent). A cause for concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy, such as wholesale and retail, trade, catering and accommodation (2.4 per cent) registered moderate growth rates for the period. The agriculture sector contracted in 2015 and 2016 due to the severe drought but the estimated growth rate for 2017 is a healthy 7.5 per cent.

# LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Matzikama municipal area, beginning with a breakdown of skills of the labour force, followed by employment numbers per sector as well as the unemployment levels. The majority of workers in the Matzikama labour force in 2016 was dominated by low skilled workers (53.3 per cent) and only 14.1 per cent were skilled.

Matzikama trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017					
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2016	2017e
Skilled	14.1	2.0	1.9	2 971	2 965
Semi-skilled	32.6	0.5	1.9	6 858	6 820
Low skilled	53.3	-1.1	2.7	11 235	11 110
<b>Total Witzenberg</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>21 064</b>	<b>20 895</b>

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The number of skilled workers increased by 2.2 per cent and semi-skilled workers by 0.5 per cent during the period 2006 – 2016, while a slight decrease was experienced in the number of low-skilled workers over the same period. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Matzikama municipal area in 2016 (11 441 or 41.1 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (4 706 or 16.9 per cent); community and social services (3 159 or 11.3 per cent). Combined, these top three sectors contributed 19 306 or 69.3 per cent of the 27 833 jobs in 2016.

Matzikama employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017e									
Sector	Contribution to employment	Number of jobs 2016	Trend		Employment (net change)				
	2016		2006 - 2016	2013 – 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>11 772</b>	<b>-3 900</b>	<b>2 036</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>-533</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>-429</b>	<b>-180</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41.1	11 441	-951	2 041	683	-535	2 493	-421	-179
Mining and quarrying	1.19	331	-30	-5	-7	2	9	-8	-1
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>2 887</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>48</b>
Manufacturing	6.2	1 722	130	234	56	44	60	31	43
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	99	-4	-7	-5	0	0	1	-3
Construction	3.8	1 066	204	190	25	66	17	74	8
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>13 174</b>	<b>2 900</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>341</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	16.9	4 706	995	676	101	68	196	68	243
Transport, storage and communication	2.3	631	95	1	16	-31	18	-9	7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7.0	1 955	395	189	47	32	62	23	25
General government	9.8	2 721	740	89	-5	150	-37	58	-77
Community, social and personal services	11.3	3 159	675	482	144	66	123	6	143
<b>Total Matzikama</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27 833</b>	<b>-670</b>	<b>3 890</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>-138</b>	<b>2 941</b>	<b>-177</b>	<b>209</b>

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Of the key economic sectors within Matzikama, only the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Matzikama municipal area reported net job losses (-951) between 2006 and 2016. There were job losses reported in this sector in 2016 and 2017 due to the severe drought. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of this sector to the Matzikama economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was wholesale, retail and trade (995), followed by general government (740); and community and social services (675).

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)												
Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
<b>Matzikama</b>	5.2	5.8	7.7	9.1	10.6	11.0	10.8	10.3	11.1	9.8	10.9	11.8
<b>West Coast District</b>	4.1	4.7	6.5	7.9	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.2	10.0	9.0	10.1	11.1
<b>Western Cape</b>	13.8	13.3	12.9	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.2	17.4	18.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Over the last decade, Matzikama's unemployment rate<sup>2</sup> has been rising steadily, rising from 5.2 per cent in 2006 to 11.1 per cent in 2014, before dipping to 9.8 per cent in 2015 and then trending upwards to 11.8 per cent in 2017. The Matzikama unemployment rate in 2017 is relatively on par with that of the District at 11.1 per cent but considerably lower than that of the Province which is estimated to be 18.2 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2018*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2018*

## 2. Education

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

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2018*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2018*

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2018; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*



# SOURCES

## 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*
- Growth in water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*
- Indigent support for water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*

## 6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*

## 7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2018*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2018*