



Western Cape
Government



Breede Valley Municipality

2018



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Breede Valley: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

186 584



Households

47 569

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 80.2%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 36.8

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 30.1%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.63

Human Development Index 0.65

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

15

Immunisation Rate

68.2%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.1

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

16.8%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

1 238

DUI

284

Drug-related Crimes

3784

Murder

93

Sexual Offences

129

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

96.9%

Refuse Removal

77.7%



Electricity

94.8%



Sanitation

90.1%



Housing

77.7%



Road Safety

2017

Fatal Crashes 57

Road User Fatalities 70

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

10.8%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Climate change & water security

Risk 2 Increasing population & demand for services

Risk 3 Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

20.2%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

18.2%

Manufacturing

13.5%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

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.

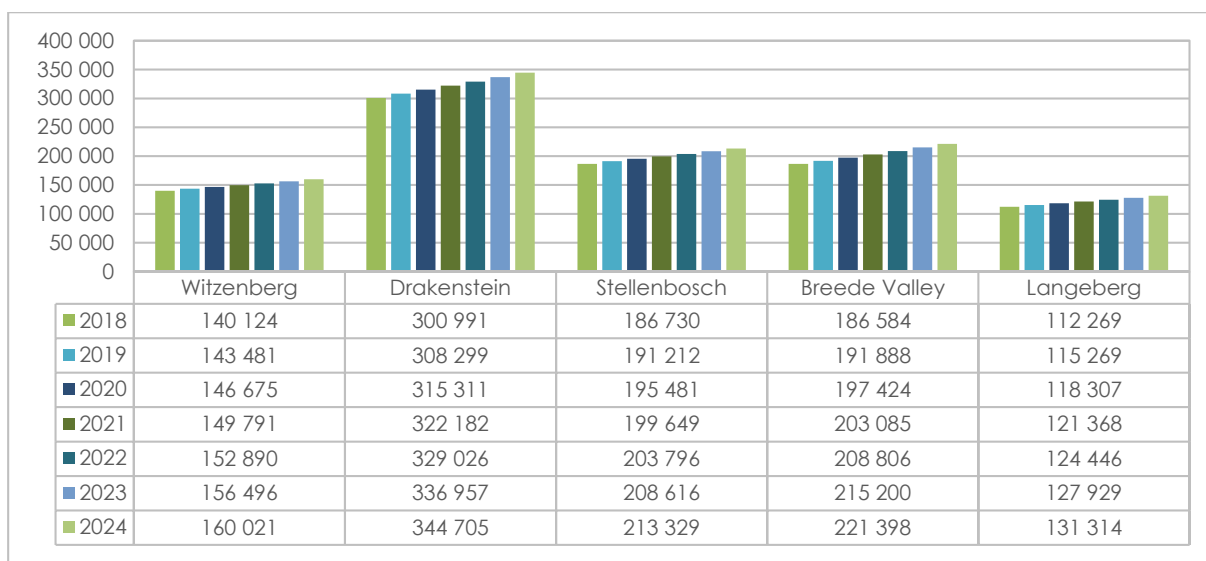
This chapter provides a concise yet meaning full overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

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, Breede Valley currently has a population of 186 584, rendering it the third biggest municipal area within the Cape Winelands District. Breede Valley's population is however anticipated to surpass that of Stellenbosch by 2019. This total is estimated to increase to 221 398 by 2024 which equates to 2.9 per cent annual average growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Breede Valley is therefore higher than the estimated population growth of the Cape Winelands of 2.4 per cent.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	46 418	111 564	8 867	49.6
2019	53 907	123 390	14 590	55.5
2024	61 244	141 270	18 884	56.7

The above table depicts Breede Valley'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.

In Breede Valley, the dependency ratio was 49.6 in 2011, increasing to 55.5 in 2019, and increasing further to 56.7 in 2024. The substantial increase in the aged cohort is mainly responsible for rise in the dependency ratio.

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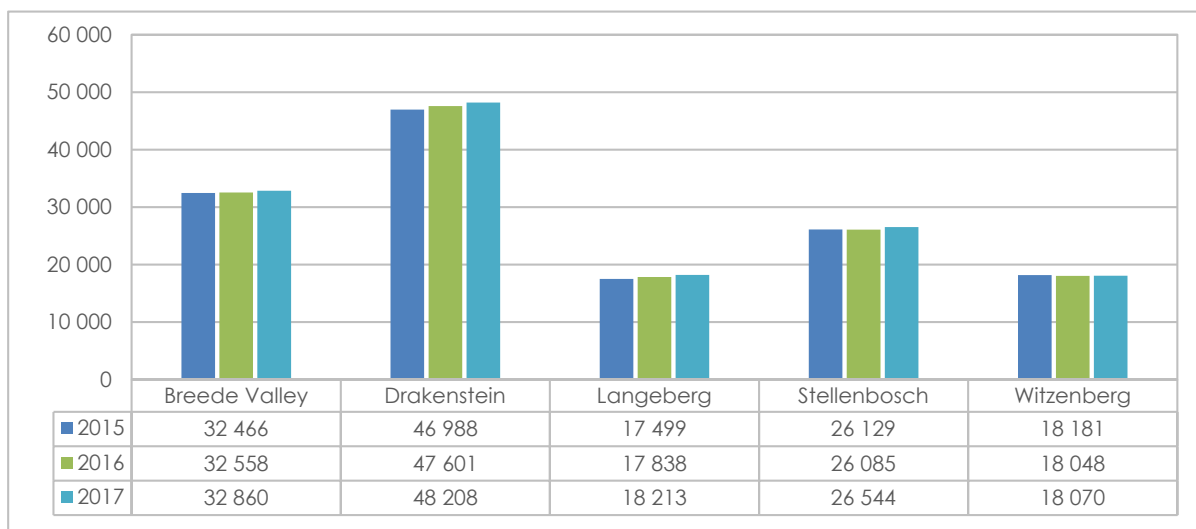
EDUCATION

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



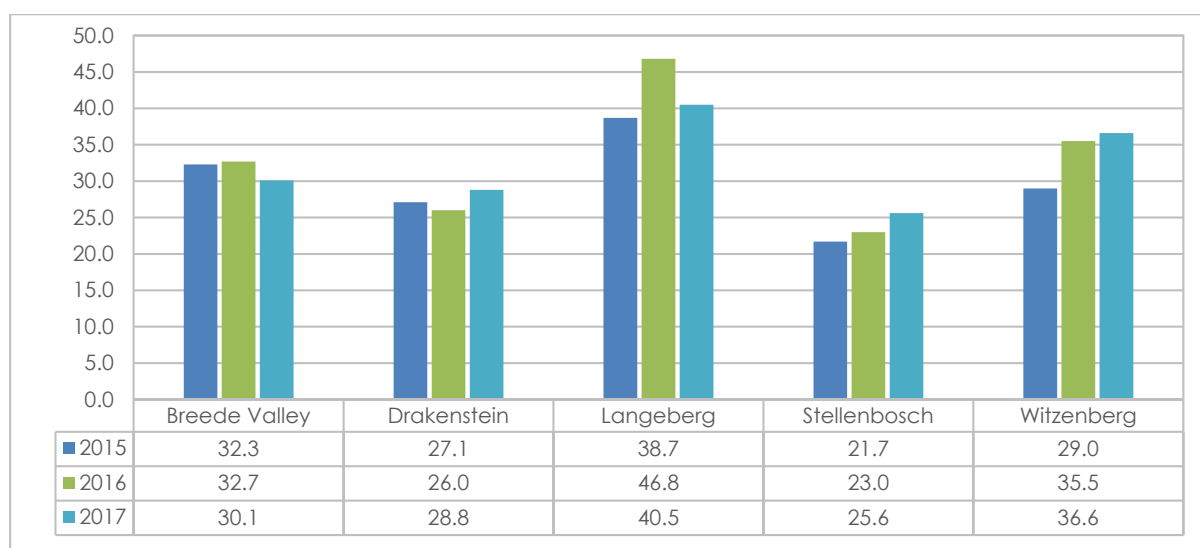
Learner enrolment in Breede Valley increased at an annual average growth rate of 1.2 per cent from 32 466 to 32 860 learners between 2015 and 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



Learner enrolment in Breede Valley grew from 37.36 in 2015 to 37.47 in 2016 and then decreased to 36.84 in 2017. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio include the ability of schools to employ more educators as well as the ability to collect fees

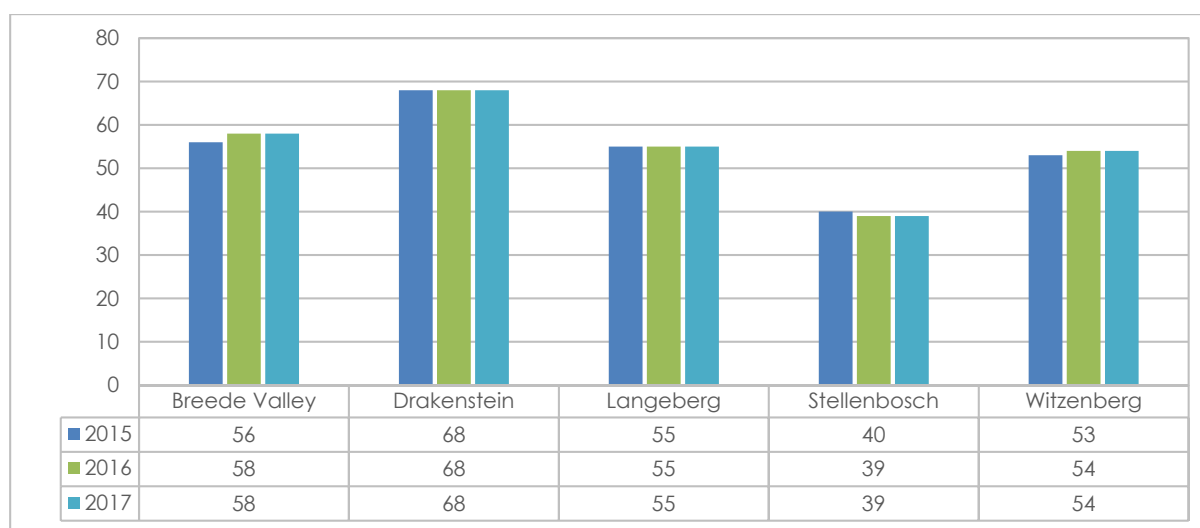
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATE (%)



The dropout rate in Breede Valley Municipality fluctuated between 2015 and 2016, from 32.3 per cent in 2015 to 32.7 per cent in 2016, decreasing again in 2017 to 30.1 per cent. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month and teenage pregnancies.

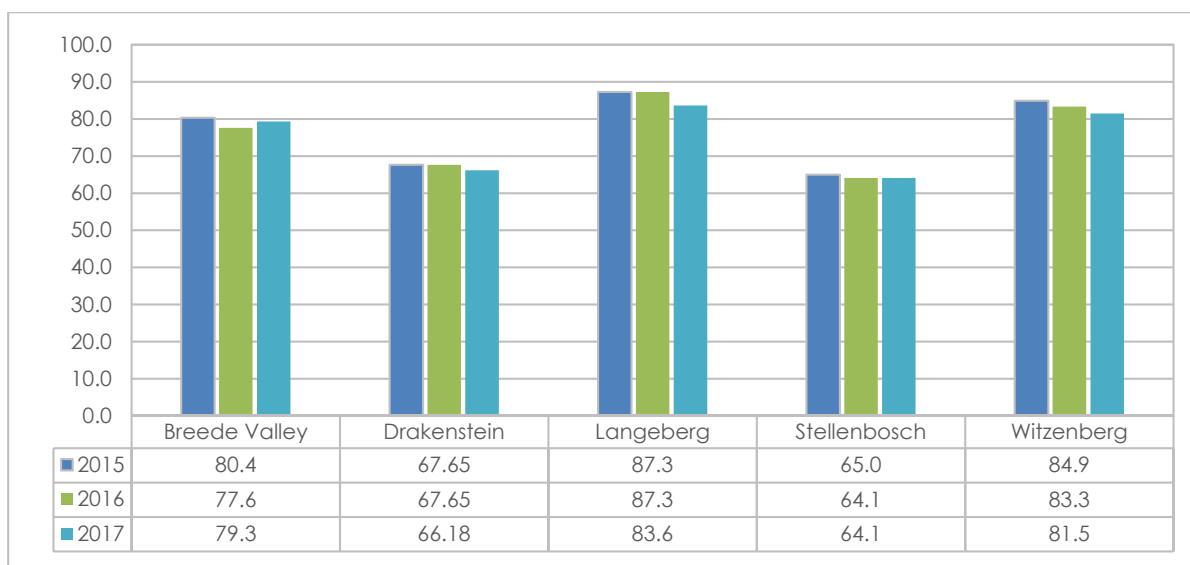
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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



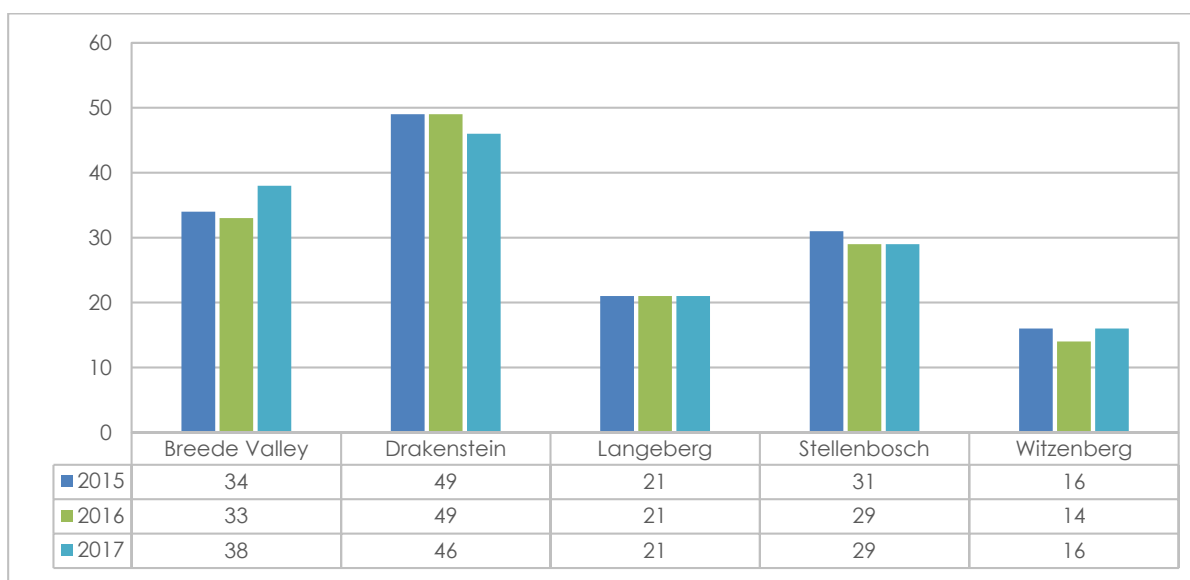
The number of schools within the Breede Valley has remained unchanged at 58 between 2016 and 2017. This could negatively impact upon education outcomes, given the gradual increase in learner-enrolment.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



According to the Western Cape Education Department, the proportion of no-fee schools dropped from 80.4 per cent in 2015 to 79.3 per cent in 2017. The high proportion of no-fee schools within Breede Valley, Witzenberg and Langeberg is indicative of higher poverty levels and the difficulty to afford school fees within these areas.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

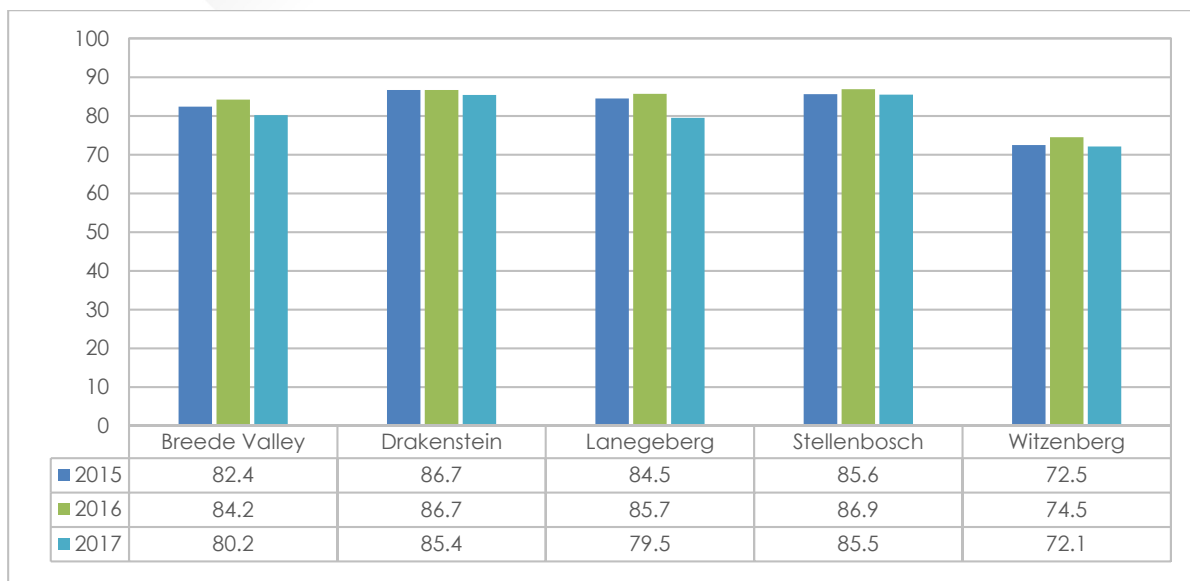


The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes. The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 34 in 2015 to 38 in 2017 which will impact positively on educational outcomes in the Breede Valley municipal area.

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 Breede Valley municipal area.



The matric pass rate for learners from Breede Valley improved from 82.4 per cent in 2015 to 84.2 per cent in 2016. However, in 2017, the matric pass rate declined to 80.2 per cent. The matric pass rates in Drakenstein and Stellenbosch are generally higher, compared to Langeberg, Breede Valley and Witzenberg. Better results could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in 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. 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
Breede Valley	6	9	0	1	1	1	9	21
Cape Winelands District	39	33	0	6	4	2	49	100

In terms of healthcare facilities Breede Valley had 15 public healthcare (PHC) clinics in 2017, which comprises of 6 fixed PHC clinics and 9 mobile clinics. In addition, there are also 1 community day centre, 1 district hospital, 1 regional hospital as well as 9 ART clinics/sites and 21 TB treatment clinics/sites.

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. Breede Valley, has 3 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is above the district 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 management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

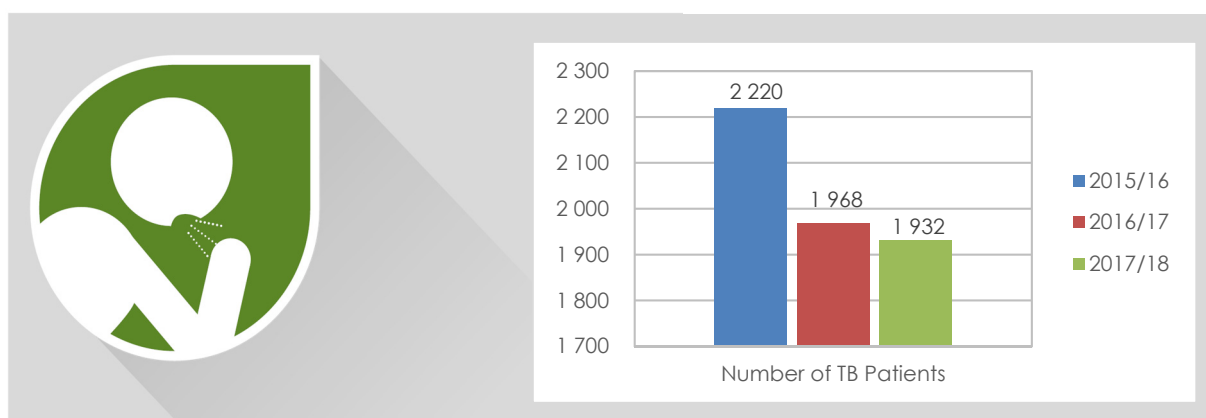
Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients		HIV Transmission Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Breede Valley	6 232	6 524	1 282	1 178	0.7	0.7
Cape Winelands District	27 162	29 136	5 097	4 679	1,5	0,4

Breede Valley municipal area's total registered patients receiving ARTs has been steadily rising. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in Breede Valley increased by 292 between 2016/17 to 2017/18. The 6 524 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated in 9 clinics or treatment sites.

A total of 29 136 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in Cape Winelands District in 2017/18. Breede Valley at 6 524 patients represent 22.3 per cent of the patients receiving ART in Cape Winelands District.

The number of new antiretroviral patients decreased to 1 178 in 2017/18 from 1 282 in 2016/17. HIV transmission rate for Breede Valley remains constant at 0.7 per cent between 2016/17 and 2017/18. This consequently edged higher than the District transmission rate of 0.4 per cent in 2017/18.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Breede Valley experienced a decline in the number of tuberculosis (TB) cases. Breede Valley, with 1 932 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 2 220 in 2015/16 represents 26.7 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites in the Cape Winelands District. The TB patients are treated in 21 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
Breede Valley	58.7	68.2	7.2	11.0	8.8	17.2	16.8	19.2
Cape Winelands District	65.3	73.9	3.6	4.7	6.6	9.5	14.3	16.0

The **immunisation rate** in the Breede Valley municipal area has increased from 58.7 per cent in 2016/17 to 68.2 per cent in 2017/18.

The number of **malnourished children under the age of five** (per 100 000 people) in Breede Valley increased from 7.2 in 2016/17 to 11.0 in 2017/18.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) in Breede Valley municipal area has shown an increase from 8.8 (deaths per 1 000 live births) in 2016/17 to 17.2 (deaths 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.

The **low birth weight** indicator has increased from 16.8 per cent in 2016/17 to 19.2 per cent in 2017/18.

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
Breede Valley	0.2	0.1	6.6	16.8	1.0	0.9
Cape Winelands District	0.1	0.0	6.6	13.4	0.6	0.6

The **maternal mortality rate** (deaths per 100 000 live births) in the Breede Valley area decreased from 0.2 in 2016/17 to 0.1 in 2017/18.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has increased sharply from 6.6 to 16.8 per cent between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Breede Valley. The delivery rate of women under 20 years has doubled in the Cape Winelands during the same period. 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 Breede Valley Area and Cape Winelands as a whole.

The **termination of pregnancy** in Breede Valley reflects a marginal decrease from 1.0 per cent in 2016/17 to 0.9 per cent in 2017/18, while it remained steady at 0.6 per cent over the same period in the Cape Winelands municipal 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 shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Breede Valley municipal area based on most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of 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 Breede Valley municipal area.

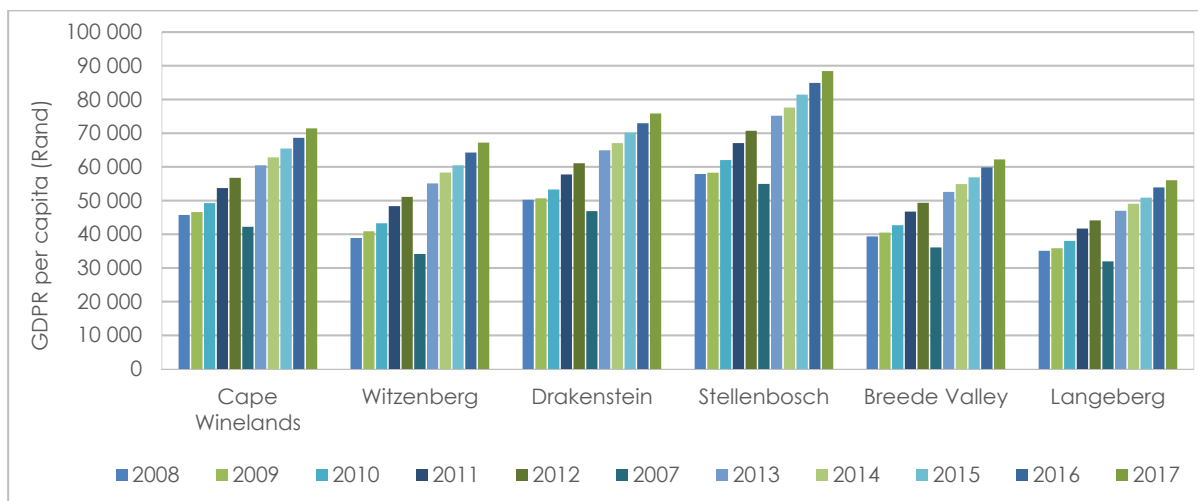
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report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



GDP 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.

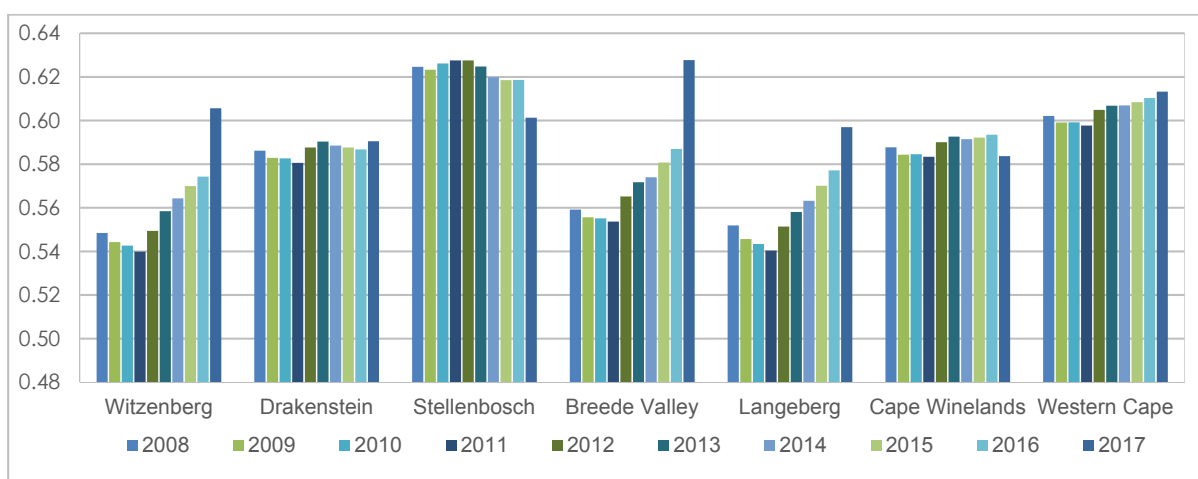


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

Breede Valley has the second lowest GDP per capital compared to other municipalities in the Cape Winelands district. At R62 233 in 2017, Breede Valley's real GDP per capita is below that of the Cape Winelands District's figure of R71 426 as well as that of the Western Cape.

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. In Breede Valley municipal area, income inequality has increased from 0.56 in 2016 to 0.63 in 2017.

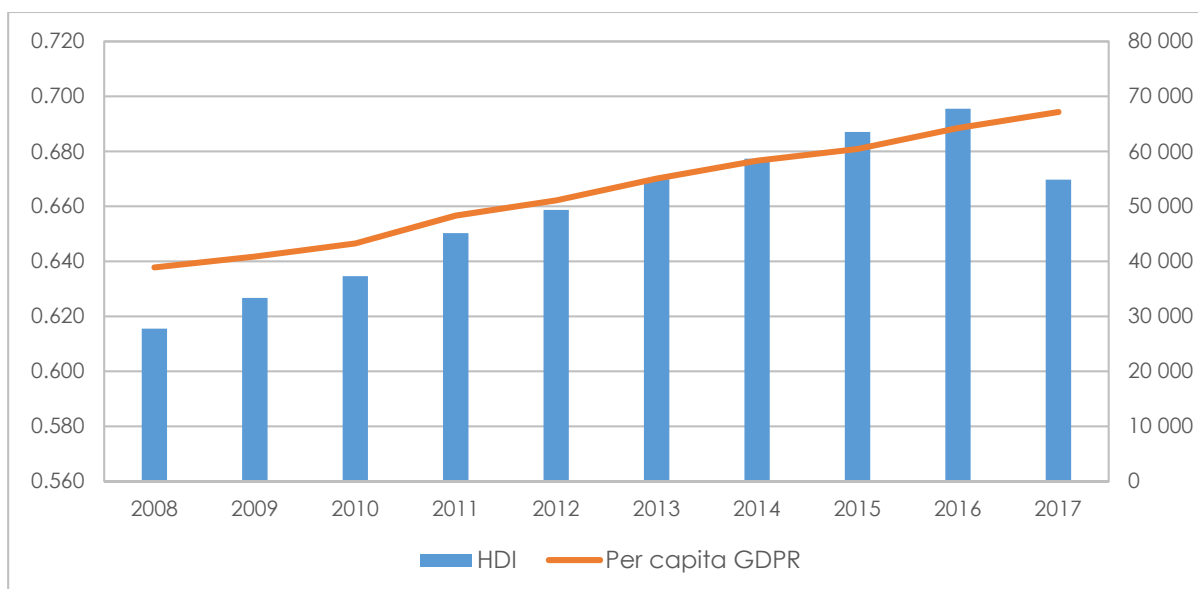


Source: Global Insight, 2017

Breede Valley Municipality together with Witzenberg and Langeberg experienced a steep increase in income inequality compared to the other municipalities within the Cape Winelands municipal area. Income inequality in Breede Valley increased from 0.56 in 2016 to 0.63 in 2017.

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.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

The figure above shows that the HDI of Breede Valley Municipality has increased steadily from 0.61 in 2008 to 0.69 in 2015, however in 2017 it declined to 0.65. Breede Valley's HDI is below the district (0.70) and the Province's (0.73) in 2017.

Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the figure above.

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

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

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



ACCESS TO SERVICES AND 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 Breede Valley Municipal area. With a total of 47 569 households, 77.7 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Breede Valley	Cape Winelands District
Total number of households	47 569	236 006
Formal main dwelling	36 964	191 077
	77.7%	81.0%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	46 077	232 605
	96.9%	98.6%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	45 105	228 650
	94.8%	96.9%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	42 848	218 483
	90.1%	92.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	36 976	192 974
	77.7%	81.8%

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher than this at 96.9 per cent, 94.8 per cent and 90.1 per cent respectively, while household access to refuse removal services was at 77.7 per cent. Access to services are generally lower compared to rest of the Cape Winelands District.

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 has increased over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 3.9 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 9 116 consumer units over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/billing unit	19 627	28 743	9 116	3.9%
Indigent support for water services	5 205	7 864	2 659	4.2 %

The indigent support for water services increased by 2 659 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent over the 10-year period. The growth in indigent support was thus marginally higher than the overall growth in revenue generating consumer units.

Sanitation Services

Similar to the sizable increase in water services consumer units, the number of consumer/billing units for sanitation services increased by 9 495 (4.7 per cent) between 2007 and 2017.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit	16 153	25 648	9 495	4.7%
Indigent support for sanitation services	5 025	7 864	2 659	4.2%

The number of indigent support for sanitation services increased by 2 659 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent per cent over the 2007 - 2017 period.

Electricity Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for electricity services has increased moderately over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 1.3 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 3 174 consumer units over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit	22 352	25 526	3 174	1.3%
Indigent support for electricity services	5 205	7 864	2 659	4.2%

The number of indigent support for electricity services increased by 2 659 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent.

Refuse Removal Services

The refuse removal services grew from 15 938 to 20 094 consumer/billing units between 2007 and 2017, an addition of 4 156 units, at an average annual rate of 2.3 per cent.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit	15 938	20 094	4 156	2.3%
Indigent support for water services	5 205	7 864	2 659	4.2%

The number of indigent support for refuse removal services increased by 2 659 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent.

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 show 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 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 (SAPS: 2018).

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 (SAPS: 2018).

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 fatal crashes and crowd fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Breede Valley	54	85	93
	Cape Winelands District	273	345	353
Per 100 000	Breede Valley	31	47	50
	Cape Winelands District	32	38	38

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 population. 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 Breede Valley area, the number of murders increased from 85 in 2017 to 93 in 2018; the murder rate (per 100 000 population) increased from 47 in 2017 to 50 in 2018 while the murder rate for the Cape Winelands District remained constant at 38 between 2017 and 2018. The murder rate in Breede Valley is one of the highest in the District.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Breede Valley	254	171	129
	Cape Winelands District	997	954	970
Per 100 000	Breede Valley	144	94	69
	Cape Winelands District	115	106	105

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 129 sexual offences in the Breede Valley area; when comparing to the broader District, Breede Valley's sexual offences rate (per 100 000 population) was lower at 69 compared to the District's 105.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Breede Valley	2 505	3 137	3 784
	Cape Winelands District	11 743	13 882	16 008
Per 100 000	Breede Valley	1 419	1 726	2 028
	Cape Winelands District	1 356	1 538	1 727

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 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 crime within the Breede Valley area shows a sharp increase in 2018, up from 3 137 cases in 2017 to 3 784 cases in 2018. The Cape Winelands District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory between 2016 to 2018. When considering the rate per 100 000 population in 2018, the Breede Valley area has a particular challenge with respect to drug-related crime, which is well above the District and Province's rates of 1 727 and 1 769 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Breede Valley	307	262	284
	Cape Winelands District	838	814	875
Per 100 000	Breede Valley	174	144	152
	Cape Winelands District	97	90	94

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. 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 Breede Valley area shows an increase of 22, from 262 in 2017 to 284 in 2018. This translates into a rate of 152 per 100 000 population in 2018, which is above that of the District's 94 per 100 000 populations in 2018.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Breede Valley	1 401	1 297	1 238
	Cape Winelands District	6 274	6 278	5 820
Per 100 000	Breede Valley	793	714	694
	Cape Winelands District	724	696	628

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 the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 7.3 per cent between 2017 and 2018. There was also a drop in residential burglaries in the broader Cape Winelands District. Residential burglary cases within the Breede Valley area decreased from 1 297 in 2017 to 1 238 in 2018. When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 694 cases per 100 000 population in 2018, Breede Valley cases is below the district case of 628 per 100 000 in 2018.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Breede Valley	62	71	57
Cape Winelands District	201	238	210

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 Breede Valley Municipality has increased from 62 to 71 between 2015 and 2016. However, the number of fatal crashes declined by 19.7 per cent to 57 in 2017. The number of fatal crashes in the broader Cape Winelands District increased by 18.4 per cent between 2015 and 2016 before decreasing by 11.8 per cent towards the end of 2017.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Breede Valley	86	104	70
Cape Winelands District	232	307	233

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 on 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 57 fatal road crashes occurred within the Breede Valley region in 2017. As seen in the table above, a total of 70 road users died in these crashes. Within the broader Cape Winelands District, the number fatalities increased from 232 in 2015 to 307 in 2016, however, in 2017 it declined to 233.

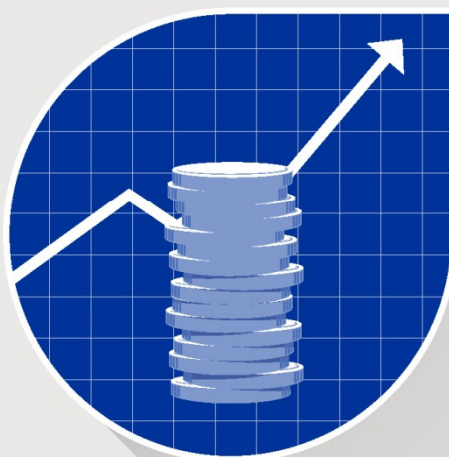
Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

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 Breede Valley municipal area economy is driven by finance, insurance, real estate and business (R2.356 billion or 20.2 per cent); the wholesale and retail trade sector (R2.117 billion or 18.2 per cent), manufacturing (R1.578 billion or 13.5 per cent), agriculture (R1.342 billion or 11.5 per cent). Combined, these top four sectors contributed R7.393 billion (or 63.4 per cent) to the Breede Valley municipal economy of R11.665 billion.

Breede Valley: GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	11.7	1 367.1	1.4	0.3	1.9	7.4	-4.0	-10.1	6.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.5	1 341.8	1.5	0.2	1.9	7.4	-4.1	-10.2	6.0
Mining and quarrying	0.2	25.3	0.3	3.4	2.9	6.9	-0.4	0.4	7.4
Secondary Sector	21.3	2 484.7	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.6
Manufacturing	13.5	1 577.8	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.6
Electricity, gas and water	2.0	231.8	-2.9	-3.4	-2.6	-2.8	-4.1	-4.8	-2.5
Construction	5.8	675.2	6.9	5.0	8.0	6.9	4.5	4.1	1.4
Tertiary Sector	67.0	7 813.5	3.6	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	18.2	2 117.4	3.5	2.4	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.9	0.1
Transport, storage and communication	10.6	1 233.8	2.1	1.8	2.7	3.6	0.3	0.4	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	20.2	2 356.7	5.9	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.2	4.0
General government	10.1	1 182.8	1.7	0.3	2.5	1.5	-0.7	-0.5	-1.4
Community, social and personal services	7.9	922.8	2.3	1.8	3.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.2
Total Breede Valley	100.0	11 665.3	3.0	2.1	3.2	3.6	1.5	0.6	1.9

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the construction sector registered the highest average growth rate (6.9 per cent) in Breede Valley during this period, followed by the finance and business services sector (5.9 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (3.5 per cent); community and social services (2.3 per cent) and transport, storage and communication (2.1 per cent). A cause of concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy, such as agriculture and manufacturing registered amongst the lowest growth rates during the 2006 to 2016 period, 1.5 per cent respectively. Growth of the agriculture sector fell into negative territory in 2015 due to the severe drought, rebounded positively in 2016 and is estimated to grow by a steady 6.1 per cent.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Breede Valley 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 agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Breede Valley municipal area in 2016 (21 021 or 25.7 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (16 348 or 20.0 per cent); finance, business, insurance, real estate and business services (12 658 or 15.3 per cent); community, social and personal services (12 008 or 14.7 per cent) and manufacturing (5 812 or 7.1 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed 67 847 or 82.8 per cent of the 81 940 jobs in 2016.

Breede Valley: Employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2016	Number of jobs 2016	Trend			Employment (net change)			
			2006 - 2016	2013 – 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	25.7	21 059	-11 768	2 513	1 014	-1 310	4 483	-1 056	-618
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25.7	21 021	-11 767	2 511	1 014	-1 310	4 481	-1 056	-618
Mining and quarrying	0.0	38	-1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Secondary Sector	12.2	10 010	1 372	1 443	352	338	247	249	257
Manufacturing	7.1	5 812	-30	456	170	56	117	-38	151
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	184	35	10	-2	3	3	4	2
Construction	4.9	4 014	1 367	977	184	279	127	283	104
Tertiary Sector	62.1	50 871	15 087	7 835	1 652	1 582	2 028	498	2075
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	20.0	16 348	4 813	3 128	494	423	859	296	1 056
Transport, storage and communication	3.6	2 918	1 100	423	166	34	215	-139	147
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	15.3	12 568	5 199	2 632	551	570	695	271	545
General government	8.6	7 029	1 049	-288	-137	278	-200	62	-291
Community, social and personal services	14.7	12 008	2 926	1 940	578	277	459	8	618
Total Breede Valley	100	81 940	4 691	11 791	3 018	610	6 758	-309	1 714

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Breede Valley municipal area reported net job lossess (-11 767) between 2006 and 2016 due to the severe drought. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of the sector to the Breede Valley economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was finance, insurance, real estate and business services (5 199) followed by wholesale, retail and trade (4 813), community, social and personal services (2 926), construction (1 367) and transport, storage and communication (1 100).

The majority of workers in the Breede Valley labour force in 2016 was dominated by low skilled workers (42.7 per cent) and only 18 per cent were skilled.

Breede Valley 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	18.0	2.9	2.5	10 895	10 982
Semi-skilled	39.3	1.6	2.6	23 759	23 963
Low skilled	42.7	-1.2	2.2	25 789	25 588
Total Breede Valley	100	0,5	2.4	60 443	60 533

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The number of skilled workers increased much more than that of semi-skilled and low skilled workers during the period 2006 – 2016. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)												
Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Breede Valley	6.4	6.6	7.3	8.5	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.6	10.1	9.2	10.2	10.8
Cape Winelands District	6.3	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.1	10.1	10.7
Western Cape	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, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. Unemployment in the Breede Valley municipal area started off at 6.4 per cent in 2006, rising steadily to reach 10.0 per cent in 2011, where after it hovered around 9 per cent till 2015, then edged up to 10.8 per cent in 2017. The Breede Valley unemployment rate of 10.8 per cent in 2017 is on par with the district's 10.7 per cent, but lower than the Province's 18.2 per cent.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2017*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2017*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2017*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2017*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2017; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Indigent households: *Department of Local Government, 2017*

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

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

6. Safety and Security

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

7. Economy

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