



Western Cape  
Government



Breede Valley Municipality

2019



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## BREEDE VALLEY: AT A GLANCE

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# Breede Valley: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



### Population

186 796



### Households

47 569

## Education

2018



|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Matric Pass Rate      | 77.1% |
| Retention Rate        | 64.7  |
| Learner-Teacher Ratio | 26.6  |

## Poverty

2018



|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Gini Coefficient        | 0.594 |
| Human Development Index | 0.69  |

## Health

2018/19



### Primary Health Care Facilities

15

### Immunisation Rate

65.8%

### Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

193

### Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

15.8%

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



### Residential Burglaries

949

### DUI

202

### Drug-related Crimes

2 921

### Murder

77

### Sexual Offences

111

## 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

2018

Road User Fatalities 79

## Labour

2018

### Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

9.4%



## Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Income inequality
- Risk 2** Deteriorating education outcomes
- Risk 3** Demand for adequate housing

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Finance, insurance, real estate & business services

20.0%

Wholesale, & retail trade, catering & accommodation

18.4%

Manufacturing

13.6%

# 1

## DEMOGRAPHICS

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

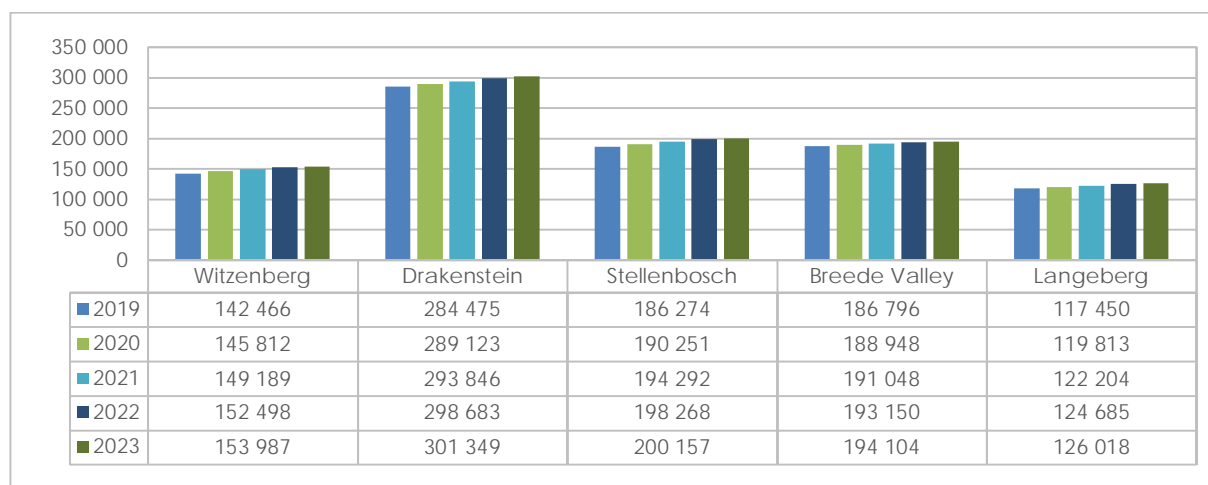
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households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

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

*Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019*



# POPULATION



Breede Valley currently has a population of 186 796, rendering it the second most populated municipal area in the Cape Winelands District (CWD), behind Drakenstein with 284 475 people. The total population is estimated to increase to 194 104 by 2023 which equates to a 1.0 per cent annual average growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Breede Valley is therefore slightly below the estimated population growth of the CWD of 1.5 per cent.

| Cape Winelands District: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023 |             |             |             |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Municipality   | 2019        | 2020        | 2021        | 2022        | 2023        |
| Witzenberg   | 106.7       | 106.8       | 106.8       | 106.7       | 106.9       |
| Drakenstein  | 97.7        | 97.6        | 97.6        | 97.5        | 97.5        |
| Stellenbosch   | 97.2        | 97.2        | 97.2        | 97.2        | 97.6        |
| <b>Breede Valley</b>                                 | <b>92.3</b> | <b>91.9</b> | <b>91.5</b> | <b>91.1</b> | <b>91.4</b> |
| Langeberg  | 97.2        | 97.2        | 97.2        | 97.2        | 97.7        |
| <b>Cape Winelands District</b>                       | <b>97.7</b> | <b>97.6</b> | <b>97.6</b> | <b>97.5</b> | <b>97.7</b> |

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are in general considerably less males than females in the Breede Valley municipal area.

The SR for Breede Valley further decrease towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in male mortality rates and the potential outflow of working males. The variance in life expectancy between males and females can in turn also be attributed to a variety of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23). There are in general less males than females across the various municipal areas of the CWD.

| Breede Valley: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025 |                          |                              |             |                         |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Year                                    | Children<br>0 - 14 Years | Working Age<br>16 - 65 Years | Aged<br>65+ | Dependency Ratio<br>(%) |
| 2019                                    | 55 143                   | 121 646                      | 10 007      | 53.6                    |
| 2022                                    | 56 671                   | 125 281                      | 11 199      | 54.2                    |
| 2025                                    | 58 057                   | 128 072                      | 12 056      | 54.7                    |
| Growth                                  | 0.9%                     | 0.9%                         | 3.2%        | -                       |

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.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 3.2 per cent. The child and working age cohorts in turn only grew by 0.9 per cent respectively. The notable increase in the aged cohort is expected to increase the dependency ratio from 53.6 per cent in 2019 to 54.7 per cent towards 2025.

## HOUSEHOLD SIZE

| Breede Valley: Household size, 2019 – 2023 |      |      |      |      |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| 2019                                       | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| 3.9  | 3.8  | 3.8  | 3.7  | 3.7  |

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Breede Valley municipal area are increasing, the actual size of households is trending downwards. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) into the area as a result of enhanced urbanisation. Other contributing factors include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

# POPULATION DENSITY

| Colour Code | Population per km <sup>2</sup> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
|             | 0 - 10                         |
|             | 11 - 20                        |
|             | 21 - 30                        |
|             | 31 - 40                        |
|             | 41 - 50                        |
|             | 50+                            |

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

In 2019, the population density of the Cape Winelands District (CWD) was 43 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CWD compare as follows:

- Stellenbosch 224 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Drakenstein 185 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- **Breede Valley 49 people/km<sup>2</sup>**
- Langeberg 26 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Witzenberg 13 people/km<sup>2</sup>



# 2

## EDUCATION

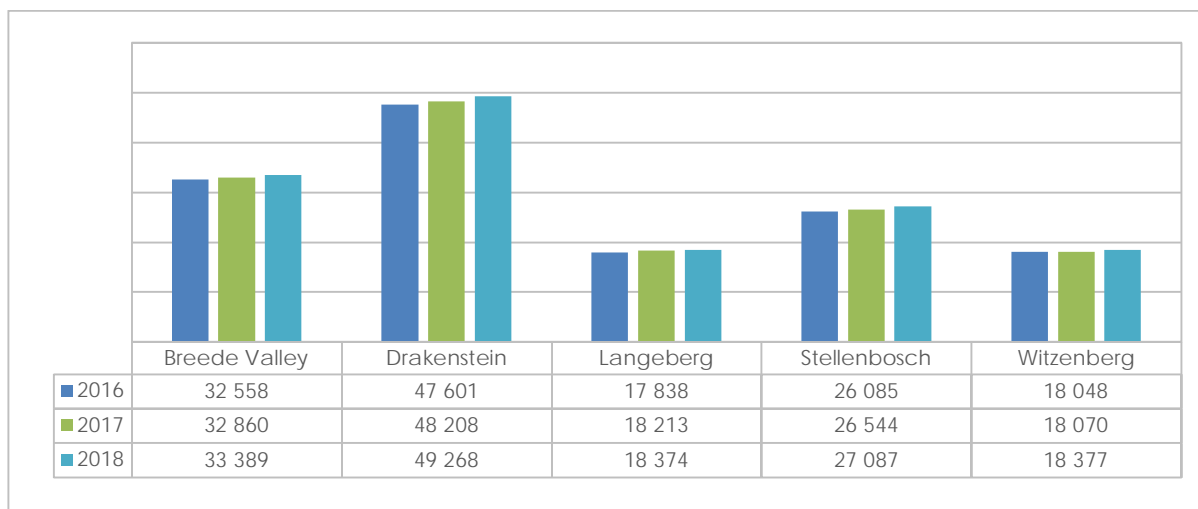
The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such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

*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019*





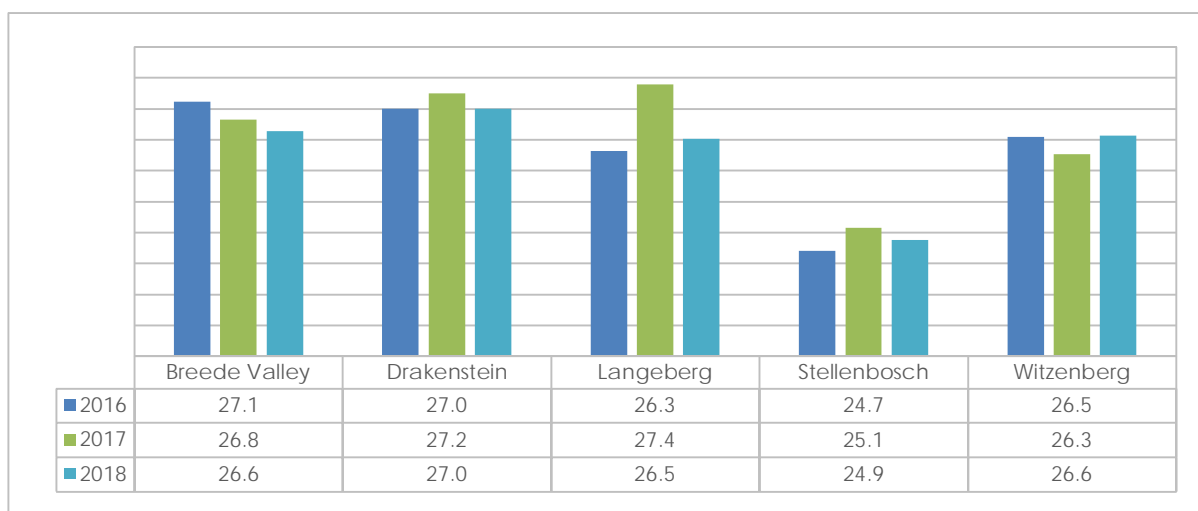
# LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Breede Valley increased at an annual average growth rate of 2.5 per cent from 32 558 to 33 389 learners between 2016 and 2018. This could be attributed to a number of factors including changing demographic and socio- economic conditions.

# LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

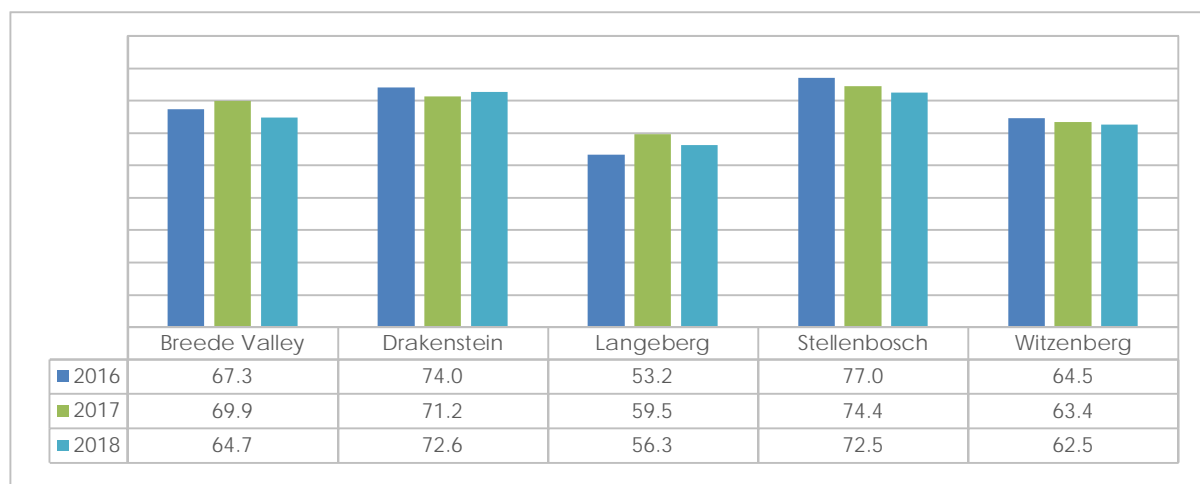
Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



The learner teacher ratio indicates a declining trend between 2016 and 2018 dropping from 27.1 per cent in 2016 to 26.6 per cent in 2018.

# LEARNER RETENTION

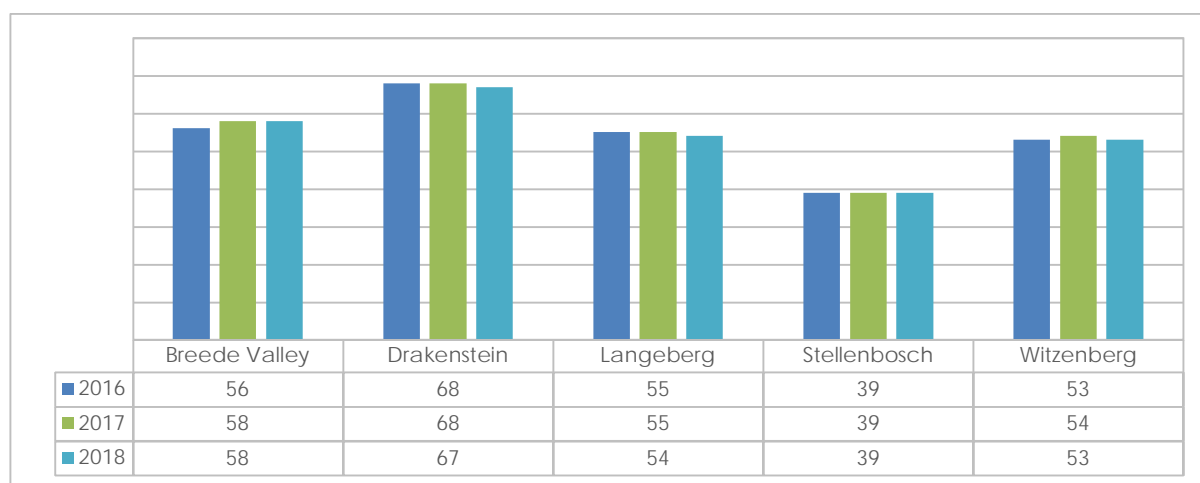
The learner retention rate indicates a declining trend between 2016 and 2018, dropping from 67.3 per cent in 2016 to 64.7 per cent in 2018.



This persistent retention rate is 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 coupled with teenage pregnancies.

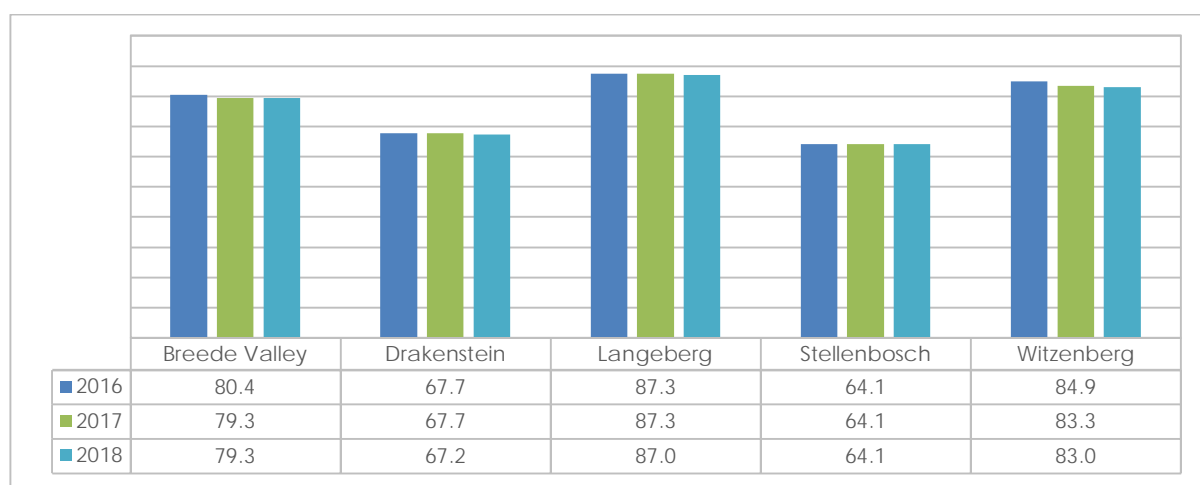
# EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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



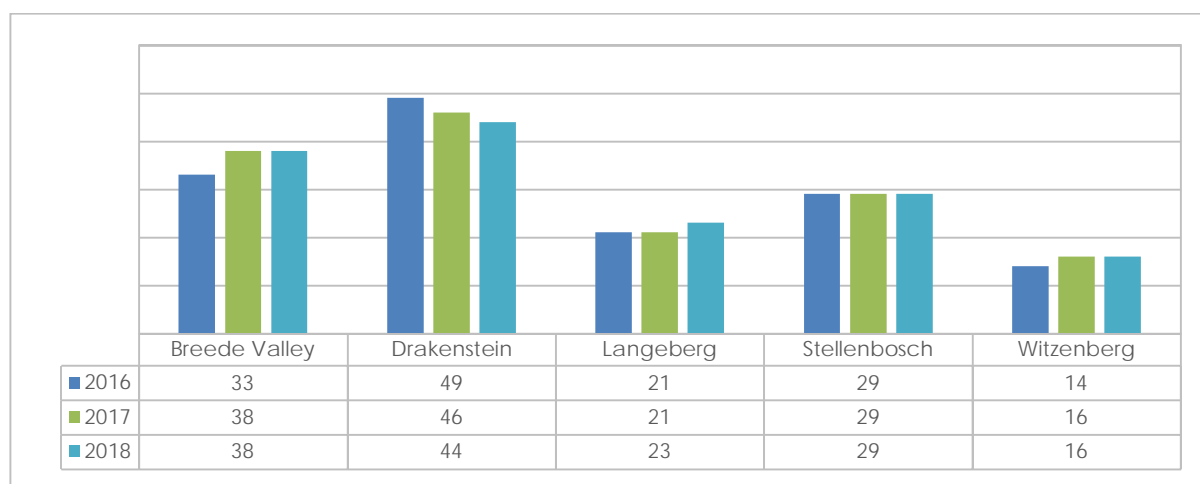
The number of schools within the Breede Valley has remained unchanged at 58 between 2017 and 2018. This could negatively impact upon the learner-teacher ratio and education outcomes, given the gradual increase in learner- enrolment.

## NO-FEE SCHOOLS



According to the Western Cape Education Department, the proportion of no-fee schools within the Breede Valley municipal area remained constant at 79.3 per cent over the 2017 to 2018 period.

## SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES



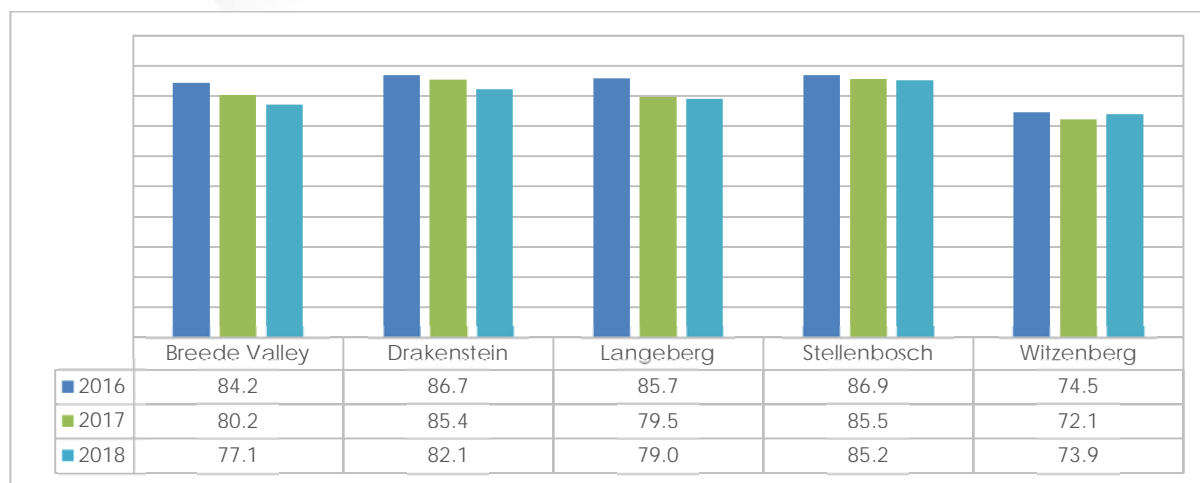
The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 33 in 2016 to 38 in 2017 but stabilised at that level in 2018; this 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 participation in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the education sector play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic growth and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section measures the matric pass rate within the Breede Valley municipal area.



The matric pass rate within Breede Valley dropped from 84.2 per cent in 2016 to 80.2 per cent in 2017; in 2018 the matric pass rate dropped even further to 77.1 per cent. The matric pass rates in Stellenbosch and Drakenstein are generally higher compared to Langeberg, Breede Valley and Witzenberg. Better results could improve access to learners to higher education to broaden their employment opportunities.

# 3

## HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Breede Valley 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. This profile focusses on public health facilities, private facilities are not included.

*Data source: Department of Health, 2019*



# HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

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

| Area                    | PHC Clinics |           | Community Health Centres | Community Day Centres | Hospitals |          | Treatment Sites |            |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|------------|
|                         | Fixed       | Non-fixed |                          |                       | District  | Regional | ART Clinics     | TB Clinics |
| Breede Valley           | 6           | 9         | 0                        | 1                     | 0         | 1        | 8               | 21         |
| Cape Winelands District | 39          | 33        | 0                        | 6                     | 4         | 2        | 45              | 94         |

In terms of healthcare facilities, Breede Valley had 15 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 6 fixed and 9 mobile clinics. In addition, there are also 1 community day centre, 1 district hospital, as well as 8 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/ sites and 21 Tuberculosis 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 urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

Breede Valley has 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2018 which is on par with 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.

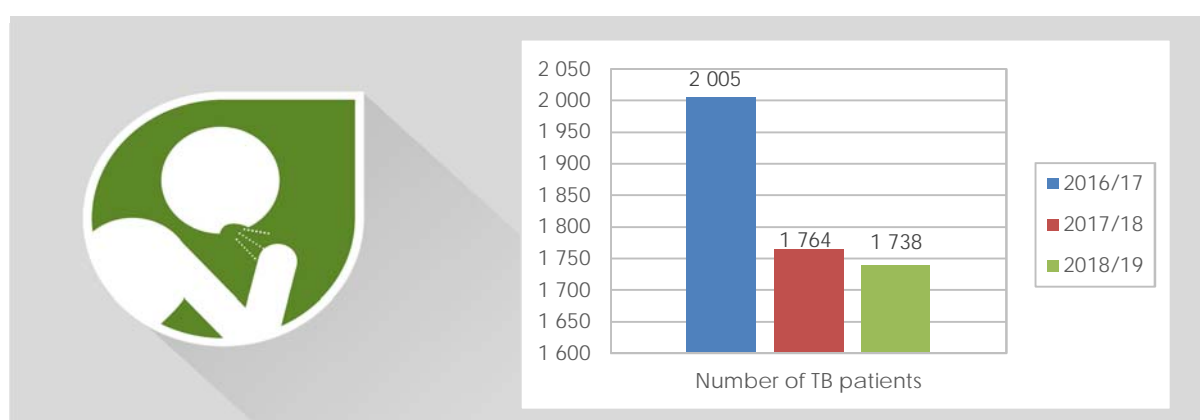
# HIV/AIDS

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

| Area           | ART clients that remain with treatment month end |         | Number of new ART patients |         |
|----------------|--|---------|----------------------------|---------|
|                | 2017/18  | 2018/19 | 2017/18                    | 2018/19 |
| Breede Valley  | 6 524  | 6 746   | 1 178                      | 1 004   |
| Cape Winelands | 29 019   | 30 724  | 4 602                      | 3 851   |

The total number of registered patients receiving ARTs in the Breede Valley municipal area has been rising steadily from 6 524 in 2017/18 to 6 746 in 2018/19. The 6 746 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated at 8 clinics or treatment sites. The number of patients also increased across the District across the same reference period. In turn, the number of new antiretroviral patients decreased from 1 178 in 2017/18 to 1 004 in 2018/19. This figure also decreased across the District.

# TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



The number of TB patients in the Breede Valley municipal area decreased notably from 2 005 in 2016/17 to 1 764 in 2017/18. It decreased slightly further to 1 738 in 2018/19. The TB patients are treated in 21 TB clinics or treatment sites within the municipal area.

# CHILD HEALTH

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

| Area           | Immunisation Rate |         | Malnutrition |         | Neonatal Mortality Rate |         | Low birth weight |         |
|----------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                | 2017/18           | 2018/19 | 2017/18      | 2018/19 | 2017/18                 | 2018/19 | 2017/18          | 2018/19 |
| Breede Valley  | 60.8              | 65.8    | 11.0         | 9.0     | 17.2                    | 13.6    | 19.2             | 20.6    |
| Cape Winelands | 58.9              | 61.8    | 4.7          | 4.4     | 9.5                     | 9.3     | 16.0             | 15.8    |

The **Immunisation rates** in the Breede Valley municipal area has increased from 60.8 per cent in 2017/18 to 65.8 per cent in 2018/19. The rate also increased across the District, albeit only slightly from 58.9 in 2017/18 to 61.8 in 2018/19.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in the Breede Valley municipal area decreased from 11.0 in 2017/18 to 9.0 in 2018/19. The rate edged marginally downwards in the District from 4.7 in 2017/18 to 4.4 in 2018/19. The number of malnourished children in the Breede Valley municipal area was therefore more than double that of the District.

**Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)** (per 1 000 live births) in the Breede Valley municipal area improved from 17.2 in 2017/18 to 13.6 in 2018/19. An improvement in the NMR may indicate progression in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths. The rate remained relatively unchanged across the District.

The **low birth weight** indicator for Breede Valley increased from 19.2 per cent in 2017/18 to 20.6 per cent in 2018/19. The District rate decreased slightly across the same period.

## DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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



# MATERNAL HEALTH

| Area           | Maternal Mortality Rate |         | Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years |         | Termination of Pregnancy Rate |         |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
|                | 2017/18                 | 2018/19 | 2017/18                               | 2018/19 | 2017/18                       | 2018/19 |
| Breede Valley  | 59                      | 193     | 16.8                                  | 15.8    | 0.9                           | 1.0     |
| Cape Winelands | 51                      | 91      | 13.4                                  | 14.2    | 0.6                           | 0.7     |

The **maternal mortality rate** (deaths per 100 000) in the Breede Valley municipal area increased threefold between 2017/18 (59) and 2018/19 (193) while it almost doubled across the District as a whole (from 51 in 2017/18 to 91 in 2018/19).

Breede Valley's **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has improved from 16.8 per cent in 2017/18 to 15.8 in 2018/19. The delivery rate for the CWD reflects a marginal increase from 13.4 in 2017/18 to 14.2 in 2018/19 during the same period.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** reflects a marginal increase in both the municipal area as well as the District as a whole.

## 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).

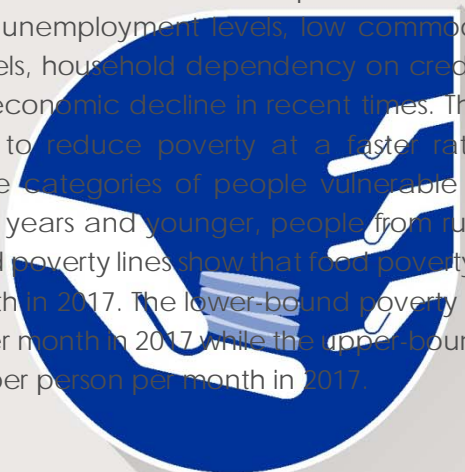
**Births to teenage mothers:** *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities.* Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, 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

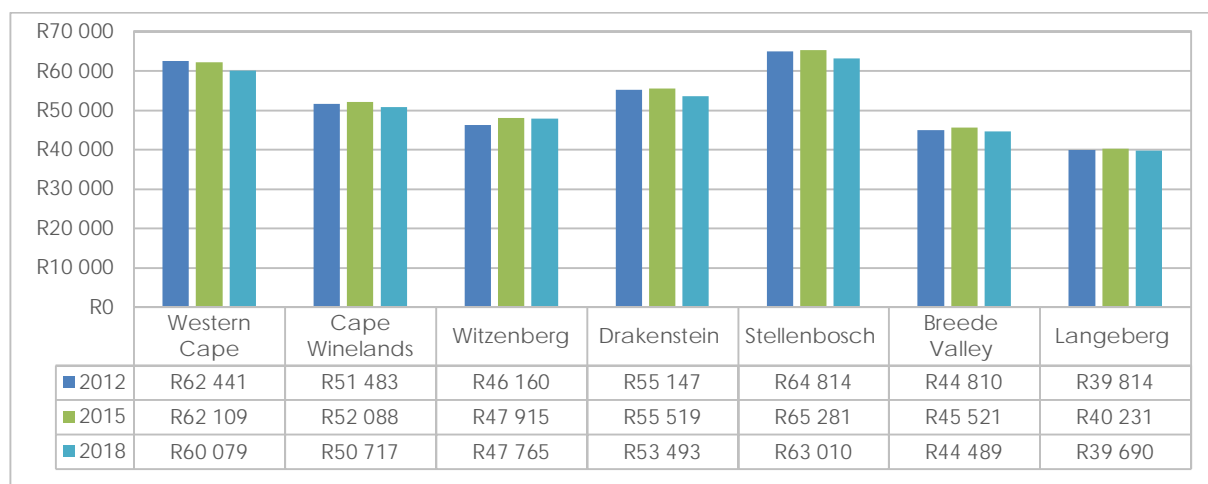
## POVERTY

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. One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, "per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region's wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income." In South Africa, as Professor Murray Leibbrandt from Saldrú points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10.0 per cent, with the lowest 5.0 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle income groups. The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned. According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



# GDPR PER CAPITA

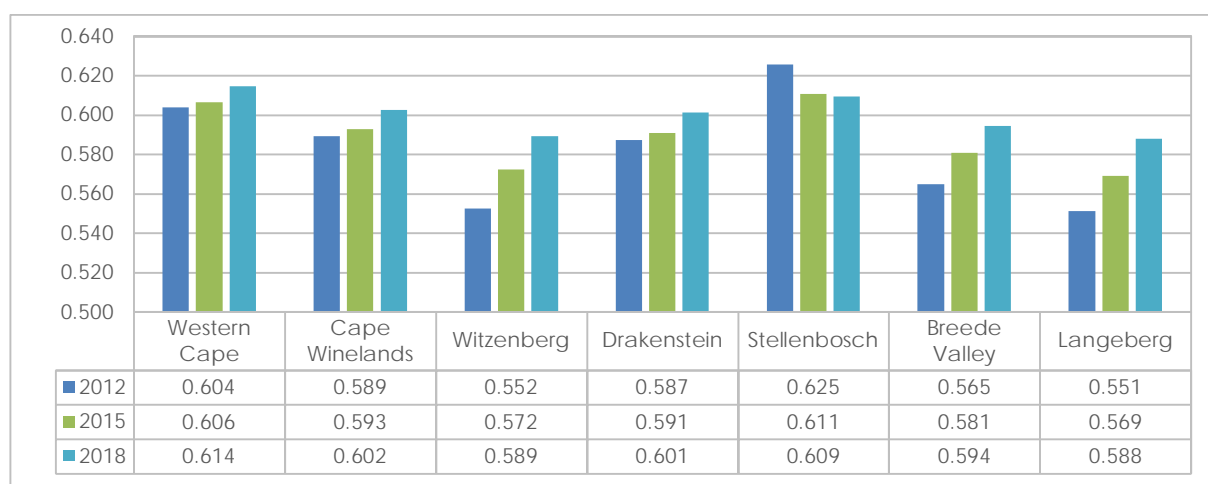
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of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



The Breede Valley municipal area has the second lowest GDPR per capita in the CWD. At R44 489 in 2018, Breede Valley's GDPR is below that of the CWD (R 50 717) and Western Cape as a whole (R60 079).

# INCOME INEQUALITY

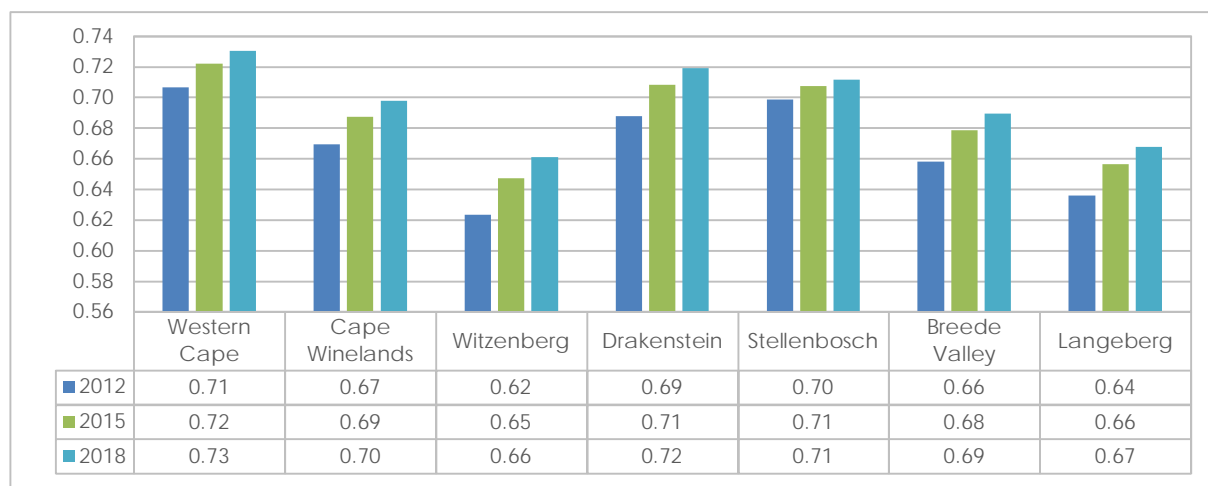
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



With the exception of the Stellenbosch municipal area, income inequality is on the increase in all the municipalities within the CWD. Income inequality in the Breede Valley municipal area increased from 0.565 in 2012 to 0.581 in 2015 and ultimately to 0.594 in 2018.

# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduced in 1990 as part of a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) initiative, the Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a composite indicator of social and economic development and overall well-being amongst countries of the world. Reflecting education levels, health, and income, the HDI measures 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.



There has been a general increase in the HDI in Breede Valley from 0.66 in 2012 to 0.69 in 2018. The trend for the CWD and the Western Cape in general has also been trending upwards.

# 5

## BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

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



# ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

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

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

In 2016, there were a total of 47 569 households within the Breede Valley municipal area of which 77.7 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the District enjoyed higher access levels to water, sanitation, electricity and refuse removal at a rate above the Breede Valley average.

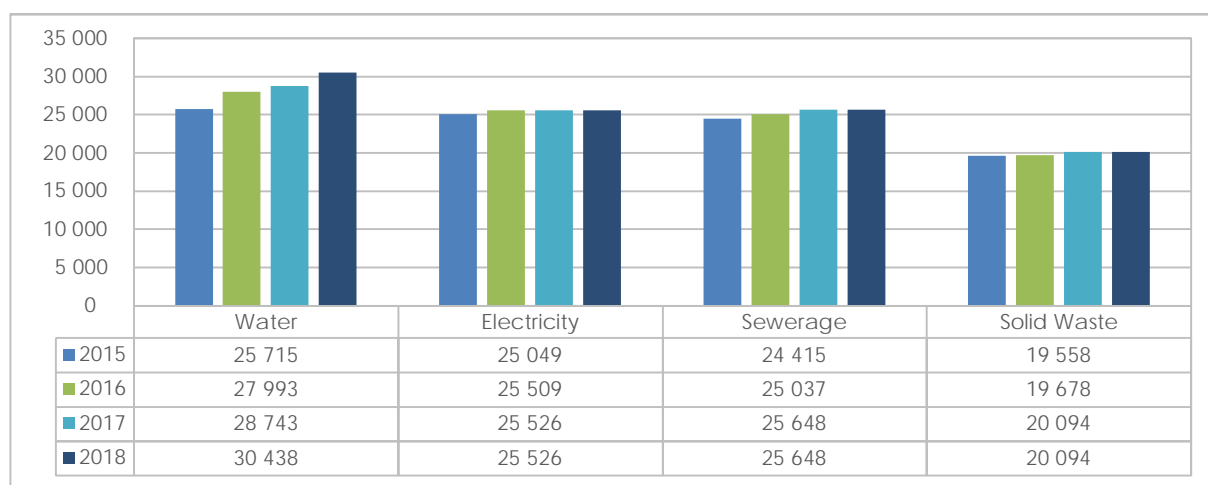
| Dwelling Type  | Breede Valley | %            | Cape Winelands District | %            |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard             | 30 831        | 62.8         | 154 503                 | 69.3         |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 332           | 0.7          | 1 340                   | 0.6          |
| Flat in a block of flats   | 2 905         | 5.9          | 12 830                  | 5.8          |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)    | 3 895         | 7.9          | 13 322                  | 6.0          |
| House/flat/room, in backyard                                     | 800           | 1.6          | 2 738                   | 1.2          |
| Informal dwelling/shack  | 9 378         | 19.1         | 34 034                  | 15.3         |
| Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property            | 285           | 0.6          | 1 433                   | 0.6          |
| Other/unspecified/NA   | 680           | 1.4          | 2 611                   | 1.2          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>49 106</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>222 812</b>          | <b>100.0</b> |

Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. Above table present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Breede Valley municipal area in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018). In the CWD, 69.3 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. The Breede Valley municipal area has the lowest proportion of the households in the District which reside in dwellings of this type - at 62.8 per cent. A total of 34 034 (15.3 per cent) and 9 378 (19.1 per cent) households still reside in informal dwellings or shacks within the broader CWD and Breede Valley respectively.

# MUNICIPAL SERVICES

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

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services in the Breede Valley municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities<sup>1</sup>.



Between 2015 and 2018, the number of consumer units has grown across all services. In 2018, water services represented the largest number of consumer units at 30 438. This is followed by sanitation and electricity at 25 648 and 25 526 respectively. Solid waste services had the lowest number of consumer units at 20 094. Access to all levels of services increased between 2015 and 2018. The largest increase was recorded for access to water services, where 4 723 additional consumers had access to this service compared to 2015. Access to solid waste services also increased substantially by 1 366 consumer units while an additional 1 233 and 477 consumer units had access to sanitation services and electricity respectively.

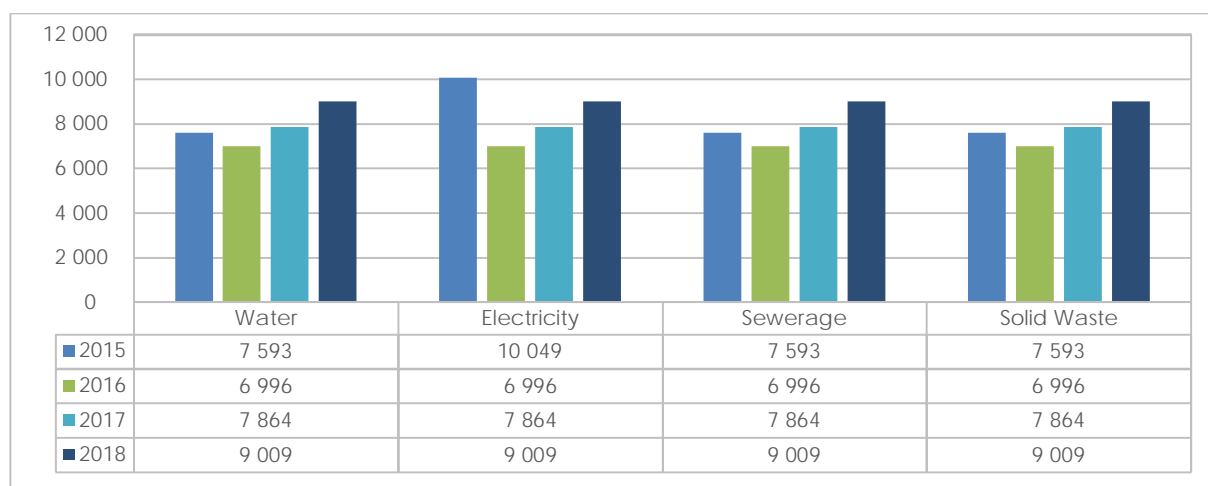
<sup>1</sup> Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

# FREE BASIC SERVICES

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

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

In 2018, the Breede Valley had 9 009 indigent households, 1 145 households less than compared to 2017.



Increased economic hardship at national level is expected to impact on poorer households and their ability to afford quality services. The burden will in turn be passed to local municipalities who must strain their revenue streams to extend services to indigents. The expected scenario is evident upon consideration of the rising trend in the number of indigent households receiving free basic services for electricity, sanitation, solid waste and water. The notable increase in the provision of water services to indigent households in 2018 can potentially be associated with the drought and enhanced efforts to source additional water for human consumption.



# 6

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# MURDER



| Municipal Area |                         | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number  | Breede Valley           | 85      | 93      | 77      |
|                | Cape Winelands District | 345     | 353     | 336     |
| Per 100 000    | Breede Valley           | 47      | 50      | 42      |
|                | Cape Winelands District | 38      | 38      | 37      |

**Definition:** *The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.*

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 58 murders a day and at a rate of 36.4 people murdered per 100 000 populations. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 6.5 per cent (245) from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19. Within the Breede Valley municipal area, the number of murders decreased from 93 in 2017/18 to 77 in 2018/19. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 50 in 2017/18 to 42 in 2018/19, while the murder rate for the CWD decreased from 38 in 2017/18 to 37 in 2018/19.

# SEXUAL OFFENCES



| Municipal Area |                         | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number  | Breede Valley           | 171     | 129     | 111     |
|                | Cape Winelands District | 954     | 970     | 835     |
| Per 100 000    | Breede Valley           | 94      | 69      | 60      |
|                | Cape Winelands District | 106     | 105     | 92      |

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

The rate of sexual offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences increased by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. In 2018/19, there were 111 reported sexual offences in the Breede Valley municipal area compared to 835 reported cases in the CWD. The incidence of sexual offences per 100 000 people was significantly lower in the Breede Valley municipal area (60) relative to the District (92).

# DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



| Municipal Area |                         | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number  | Breede Valley           | 3 137   | 3 784   | 2 921   |
|                | Cape Winelands District | 13 882  | 16 008  | 10 751  |
| Per 100 000    | Breede Valley           | 1 726   | 2 028   | 1 583   |
|                | Cape Winelands District | 1 538   | 1 727   | 1 186   |

**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 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 203 per 100 000. However, the 2018/19 statistics showed figures were trending downwards since 2017/18. While in 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the province, this year the province recorded 35.0 per cent of all drug-related crimes in the country. Drug related crimes within the Breede Valley municipal area decreased from 3 784 reported cases in 2017/18 to 2 921 cases in 2018/19. There was also a significant drop in drug-related crimes in the broader CWD. When considering the rate per 100 000 people in Breede Valley in 2018/19 (1 583), the CWD is notably lower (1 186).

# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



| Municipal Area |                         | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number  | Breede Valley           | 262     | 284     | 202     |
|                | Cape Winelands District | 814     | 875     | 818     |
| Per 100 000    | Breede Valley           | 144     | 152     | 109     |
|                | Cape Winelands District | 90      | 94      | 90      |

**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. However, the number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Breede Valley municipal area decreased by 82 from 284 in 2017/18 to 202 in 2018/19. This translates to a rate of 109 per 100 000 people 2018/19, which is above that of the District's rate of 90 in 2018/19.

# RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



| Municipal Area |                         | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number  | Breede Valley           | 1 297   | 1 238   | 949     |
|                | Cape Winelands District | 6 278   | 5 820   | 5 454   |
| Per 100 000    | Breede Valley           | 714     | 664     | 514     |
|                | Cape Winelands District | 696     | 628     | 602     |

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 3 244 from 42 662 in 2017/18 to 39 418 in 2018/19. There was also a drop in residential burglaries in the broader CWD. Residential burglary cases within the Breede Valley municipal area also decreased from 1 238 in 2017/18 to 949 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people in the Breede Valley municipal area (514) in 2018/19, the District's rate of 602 is notably higher.

# ROAD USER FATALITIES

| Area                    | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| Breede Valley           | 107  | 71   | 79   |
| Cape Winelands District | 290  | 215  | 237  |

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

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 64 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities. As seen in the table above, a total of 79 road users died within the Breede Valley municipal area in 2018, an increase from 71 deaths the previous year. Within the broader CWD, the number of fatalities increased from 215 in 2017 to 237 in 2018.

# 7

## THE ECONOMY

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

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



# ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

In the Breede Valley municipal area, the local economy was dominated by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R2.506 billion; 20.0 per cent), wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (R2.307 billion; 18.4 per cent) and manufacturing (R1.705 billion; 13.6 per cent) sectors in 2017. Combined, these top three sectors contributed R6.519 billion (or 51.8 per cent) to Breede Valley's economy in 2017.

| Breede Valley: GDP performance per sector, 2008 - 2017 |                              |                      |             |              |                     |             |              |             |             |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sector   | Contribution to GDP (%) 2017 | R million value 2017 | Trend       |              | Real GDP growth (%) |             |              |             |             |
|  |                              |                      | 2008 - 2017 | 2014 - 2018e | 2014                | 2015        | 2016         | 2017        | 2018e       |
| <b>Primary sector</b>                                  | <b>12.0</b>                  | <b>1 510.8</b>       | <b>2.4</b>  | <b>0.0</b>   | <b>7.4</b>          | <b>-3.4</b> | <b>-10.1</b> | <b>10.0</b> | <b>-3.9</b> |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing                        | 11.8                         | 1 484.2              | 2.5         | 0.0          | 7.4                 | -3.5        | -10.2        | 10.2        | -3.9        |
| Mining & quarrying                                     | 0.2                          | 26.5                 | 0.8         | 1.2          | 6.9                 | -0.4        | 0.6          | 1.5         | -2.8        |
| <b>Secondary sector</b>                                | <b>21.1</b>                  | <b>2 645.9</b>       | <b>1.3</b>  | <b>1.1</b>   | <b>1.6</b>          | <b>1.2</b>  | <b>1.0</b>   | <b>0.6</b>  | <b>1.0</b>  |
| Manufacturing  | 13.6                         | 1 705.0              | 0.9         | 0.8          | 0.7                 | 0.6         | 0.8          | 0.5         | 1.5         |
| Electricity, gas & water                               | 1.9                          | 241.6                | -3.1        | -2.8         | -2.8                | -3.9        | -4.9         | -1.5        | -1.0        |
| Construction   | 5.6                          | 699.4                | 5.2         | 3.1          | 6.0                 | 4.7         | 3.6          | 1.3         | 0.0         |
| <b>Tertiary sector</b>                                 | <b>66.9</b>                  | <b>8 405.0</b>       | <b>3.0</b>  | <b>2.3</b>   | <b>3.3</b>          | <b>2.5</b>  | <b>2.2</b>   | <b>1.9</b>  | <b>1.5</b>  |
| Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation     | 18.4                         | 2 307.2              | 3.0         | 2.0          | 2.7                 | 3.2         | 2.8          | 0.6         | 0.7         |
| Transport, storage & communication                     | 10.5                         | 1 316.2              | 1.6         | 1.5          | 3.6                 | 0.4         | 0.7          | 1.5         | 1.1         |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services    | 20.0                         | 2 506.4              | 5.3         | 4.5          | 5.2                 | 5.1         | 4.1          | 4.5         | 3.3         |
| General government                                     | 10.1                         | 1 267.4              | 1.0         | -0.6         | 1.5                 | -1.3        | -1.4         | -1.7        | -0.3        |
| Community, social & personal services                  | 8.0                          | 1 007.8              | 1.6         | 1.2          | 1.5                 | 1.0         | 1.7          | 1.4         | 0.5         |
| <b>Total Breede Valley</b>                             | <b>100.0</b>                 | <b>12 561.7</b>      | <b>2.5</b>  | <b>1.7</b>   | <b>4</b>            | <b>1.4</b>  | <b>0.4</b>   | <b>2.6</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  |

The 10-year trend shows that Breede Valley's economy grew by an average annual rate of 2.5 per cent, but tapered off significantly to 1.7 per cent in more recent times (2014 to 2018). From 2008 to 2017, the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector registered the highest average growth rate (5.3 per cent), followed by the construction (5.2 per cent) and the wholesale & retail trade catering & accommodation (3.0 per cent) sectors. The mining and quarrying and manufacturing sectors registered the lowest growth rate during 2008 to 2017 period, at 0.8 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively over the same period. In turn, the electricity, gas and water sector contracted by 3.1 per cent. Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was robust at 10.2 per cent in 2017. However, the sector is estimated to contract by 3.9 per cent in 2018 as the effects of the drought intensifies.

# LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Breede Valley municipal area, starting with employment data per sector, a breakdown of current skill levels in the labour force as well as the unemployment rates. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Breede Valley municipal area in 2017 (20 356 or 24.3 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (17 393; 20.8 per cent) and finance, business, insurance, real estate and business services (13 092; 15.7 per cent) sectors.

| Breede Valley: Employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017 |                                |                |               |               |                         |              |               |              |              |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sector  | Contribution to employment (%) | Number of jobs | Trend         |               | Employment (net change) |              |               |              |              |
|   | 2017                           | 2017           | 2008 - 2017   | 2014 – 2018e  | 2014                    | 2015         | 2016          | 2017         | 2017e        |
| <b>Primary sector</b>                                   | <b>24.4</b>                    | <b>20 394</b>  | <b>-9 057</b> | <b>821</b>    | <b>-1274</b>            | <b>4 561</b> | <b>-1 029</b> | <b>-917</b>  | <b>-520</b>  |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing                         | 24.3                           | 20 356         | -9 051        | 821           | -1274                   | 4 559        | -1 031        | -915         | -518         |
| Mining & quarrying                                      | 0.0                            | 38             | -6            | 0             | 0                       | 2            | 2             | -2           | -2           |
| <b>Secondary sector</b>                                 | <b>12.3</b>                    | <b>10 304</b>  | <b>1 628</b>  | <b>1 353</b>  | <b>356</b>              | <b>262</b>   | <b>268</b>    | <b>272</b>   | <b>195</b>   |
| Manufacturing   | 7.1                            | 5 961          | 72            | 299           | 65                      | 123          | -27           | 133          | 5            |
| Electricity, gas & water                                | 0.2                            | 184            | 27            | 1             | 4                       | 3            | 4             | -1           | -9           |
| Construction  | 5.0                            | 4 159          | 1 529         | 1 053         | 287                     | 136          | 291           | 140          | 199          |
| <b>Tertiary sector</b>                                  | <b>63.3</b>                    | <b>52 917</b>  | <b>15 356</b> | <b>7 946</b>  | <b>1689</b>             | <b>2 100</b> | <b>559</b>    | <b>2 042</b> | <b>1 556</b> |
| Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation      | 20.8                           | 17 393         | 5 412         | 3 125         | 475                     | 886          | 319           | 995          | 450          |
| Transport, storage & communication                      | 3.7                            | 3 060          | 1 207         | 302           | 38                      | 225          | -134          | 133          | 40           |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services     | 15.7                           | 13 092         | 5 131         | 3 190         | 595                     | 716          | 289           | 635          | 955          |
| General government                                      | 8.1                            | 6 755          | 574           | -131          | 276                     | -202         | 64            | -290         | 21           |
| Community, social & personal services                   | 15.1                           | 12 617         | 3 032         | 1 460         | 305                     | 475          | 21            | 569          | 90           |
| <b>Total Breede Valley</b>                              | <b>100.0</b>                   | <b>83 615</b>  | <b>7 927</b>  | <b>10 120</b> | <b>771</b>              | <b>6 923</b> | <b>-202</b>   | <b>1 397</b> | <b>1 231</b> |

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector reported net job losses (-9 051) between 2008 and 2017. This is a 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 2008 and 2017 was the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (5 412) followed by finance, insurance, real estate and business services (5 131), community, social & personal services (3 032), construction (1 529) and the transport, storage and communication (1 207) sectors.

| Breede Valley Bay: Trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017 |                              |                    |                     |               |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Formal employment by skill                                    | Skill level contribution (%) | Average growth (%) | Number of jobs 2016 |               |
|   | 2017                         | 2014 - 2018e       | 2017                | 2018e         |
| Skilled   | 18.1                         | 3.2                | 11 069              | 11 426        |
| Semi-skilled  | 40.0                         | 4.1                | 24 431              | 25 338        |
| Low-skilled   | 41.9                         | 3.5                | 25 617              | 25 822        |
| <b>Breede Valley</b>  | <b>100.0</b>                 | <b>3.7</b>         | <b>61 117</b>       | <b>62 586</b> |

The majority of workers in the Breede Valley labour force in 2017 were low-skilled (41.9 per cent) and semi-skilled (40.0 per cent). Only 18.1 per cent were considered to be skilled. The increase in the number of semi-skilled workers outpaced the growth in low- skilled and skilled workers during the period of 2014 and 2018.

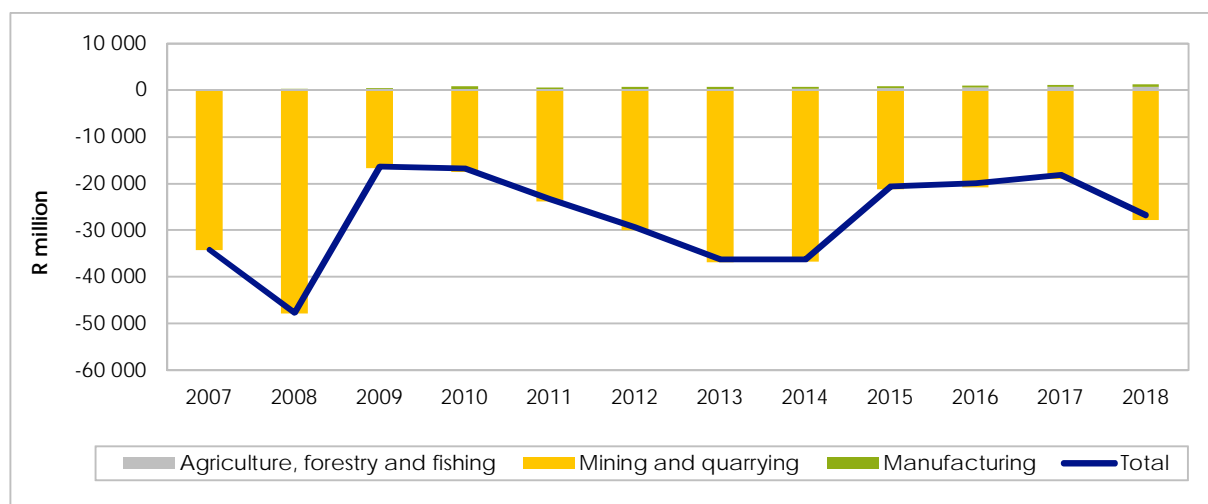
| Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Area  | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| <b>Breede Valley</b>                        | 7.0  | 8.2  | 9.6  | 9.8  | 9.5  | 9.0  | 9.4  | 8.3  | 9.1  | 9.5  | 9.4  |
| <b>Cape Winelands District</b>              | 6.9  | 8.1  | 9.4  | 9.6  | 9.4  | 8.9  | 9.3  | 8.3  | 9.1  | 9.6  | 9.5  |
| <b>Western Cape</b>                         | 12.7 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 17.7 |

Over the last decade, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. Unemployment in the Breede Valley municipal area stood at 7.0 per cent in 2008, rising steadily to reach 9.8 per cent in 2011, where after hovering around 9.0 per cent till 2014, then declined to 8.3 per cent in 2015 and edged up to 9.4 per cent in 2018. The Breede Valley unemployment rate of 9.4 per cent in 2018 is slightly lower than the District's 9.5 per cent and the Province's 17.7 per cent.

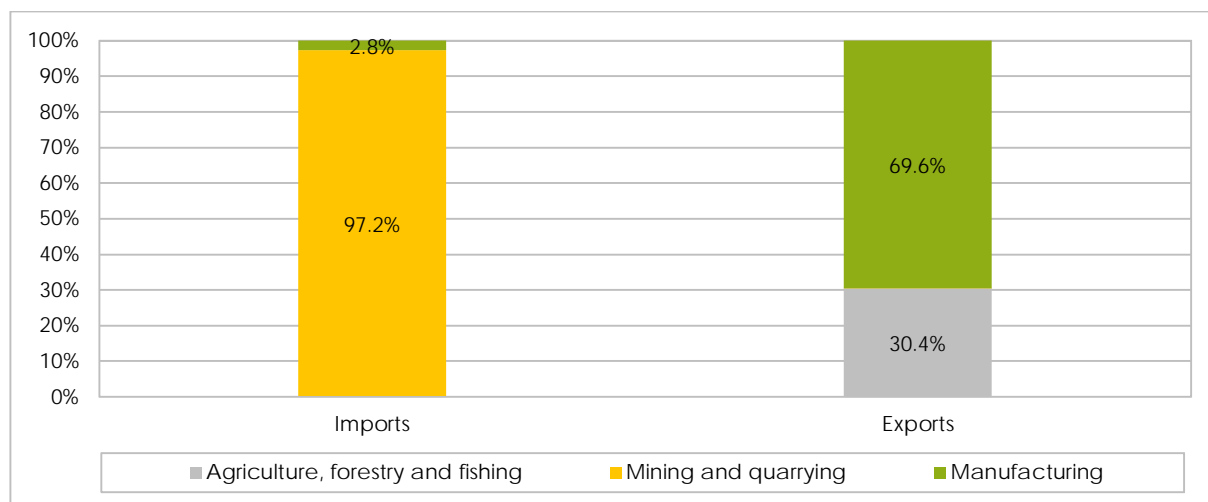


# International Trade Dynamics

The figure below indicates the balance of trade in the Breede Valley municipal area between 2007 and 2018. The economy of the Breede Valley municipal area has registered deficits in every year over the reference period. In 2018, the local economy imported mining and quarrying products to the value of R28.7 billion, against exports worth R2.4 billion (mainly from the manufacturing and agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors). This resulted in a deficit of R26.7 billion.



It should be noted that the deficit of the municipal economy reduced between 2009 and 2010, and between 2015 and 2017. These years were characterised by a slowdown in economic growth, and as a result, the local economy imported fewer products compared to the other years.



In 2018, the economy of the Breede Valley municipal area mainly imported mining and quarrying products (97.2 per cent), which is mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals. A small proportion of the imports (2.8 per cent) was attributable to manufacturing commodities. The largest proportion of the export revenue is generated by the manufacturing sector (69.6 per cent), followed by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (30.4 per cent).

# 8

## PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

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

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

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



# PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the Breede Valley municipal area will amount to **R703.8 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

| Breede Valley: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000) |                |                |                |                |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Vote  | 2019/20        | 2020/21        | 2021/22        | Total          |
| Education   | 28 400         | 7 000          | 10 000         | 45 400         |
| Health  | 31 564         | 33 543         | 13 960         | 79 067         |
| Human Settlements   | 182 820        | 139 580        | 86 500         | 408 900        |
| Social Development  | 1 430          | -              | -              | 1 430          |
| Transport and Public Works  | 166 000        | 3 000          | -              | 169 000        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>410 214</b> | <b>183 123</b> | <b>110 460</b> | <b>703 797</b> |

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the human settlement function (R408.9 million across the 2019/20 MTREF; 52.7 per cent of the total MTREF expenditure) to continue with the Transhex housing development. Substantial allocations towards Transport and Public Works (R169.0 million) will fund resealing initiatives while the Health allocation (R151.6 million) will be applied towards projects such as the replacement of the De Doorns Ambulance station and the construction of the new Avian Park Clinic.

# MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R437.8 million** over the 2019/20 MTREF.

| Breede Valley: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000) |                |                |                |                |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Functional Classification                            | 2019/20        | 2020/21        | 2021/22        |                |
| Governance and Administration                        | 3 312          | 2 625          | 825            | 6 762          |
| Community and Public Safety                          | 17 561         | 6 030          | 10 773         | 34 364         |
| Economic and Environmental Services                  | 27 560         | 22 836         | 8 500          | 58 896         |
| Trading Services                                     | 143 290        | 105 239        | 89 236         | 337 765        |
| <i>Energy Sources</i>                                | <i>30 595</i>  | <i>26 008</i>  | <i>29 009</i>  | <i>85 612</i>  |
| <i>Water Management</i>                              | <i>40 727</i>  | <i>34 572</i>  | <i>35 921</i>  | <i>111 220</i> |
| <i>Waste Water Management</i>                        | <i>48 665</i>  | <i>44 660</i>  | <i>18 671</i>  | <i>119 996</i> |
| <i>Waste Management</i>                              | <i>23 303</i>  | -              | <i>5 635</i>   | <i>28 838</i>  |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>191 723</b> | <b>136 731</b> | <b>109 334</b> | <b>437 787</b> |

At R337.8 million across the MTREF, trading services accounts for the large proportion of municipal capital expenditure as per Budget Schedule A5 of the adopted 2019/20 budget 2019/20. The largest portion of the trading services allocation, is directed towards the upgrading bulk sewerage and water infrastructure in response to the need identified in the IDP around bulk capacity constraints in the Breede Valley area.

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

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

## 2. Education

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

## 3. Health

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

# SOURCES

## 4. Poverty

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

## 5. Basic Services

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

## 6. Safety and Security

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

# SOURCES

## 7. Economy

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

## 8. Public Infrastructure Spend

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