Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU

#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2023 Socio-Economic Profile

Breede Valley Municipality

CONTENTS

Breede Valley: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2023; Actual households, 2022

Population
215 234
(Source: Department of Health)

Households
54 284
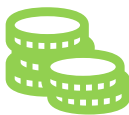(Source: Breede Valley Municipality)

Education | 2022

Matric Pass Rate	**67.0%**
Learner Retention Rate	**78.3%**
Learner-Teacher Ratio	**27.8**

Poverty | 2022

Gini Coefficient	**0.59**
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL)	**65.37%**

Health | 2022/23

Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/18
7 (excl. mobile/satellite clinics)	**86.3%**	**27.2**	**13.9%**

Safety and Security | Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23

Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
794	**137**	**1 380**	**77**	**195**

Access to Basic Service Delivery | Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water	Refuse Removal	Electricity	Sanitation	Housing
84.7%	**83.4%**	**97.2%**	**94.9%**	**87.7%**

Labour | 2022

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)
14.6%

Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 — **Job losses**
Risk 2 — **Low learner retention**
Risk 3 — **Low skills base (Labour)**

Largest 3 Sectors | Contribution to GDP, 2021

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation	Manufacturing
25.2%	**16.5%**	**14.0%**

INTRODUCTION

Provincial Treasury produces socio-economic profiles for each of the Western Cape municipalities on an annual basis. These profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with data and analyses pertaining to their municipal area, which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services.

The profiles include information on recent trends in GDP and labour market performance, demographics, education and health outcomes. It further unpacks per capita income, inequality and poverty, access to housing and basic services as well as crime levels.
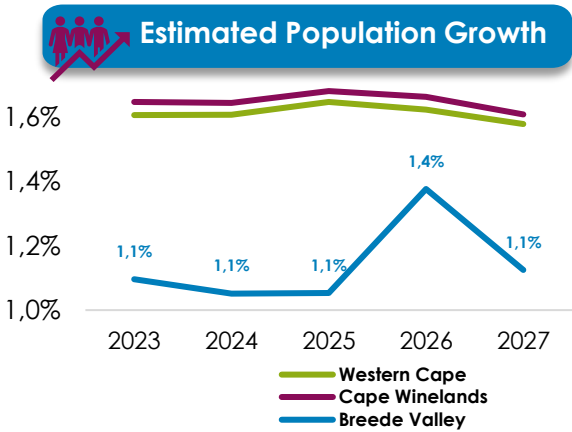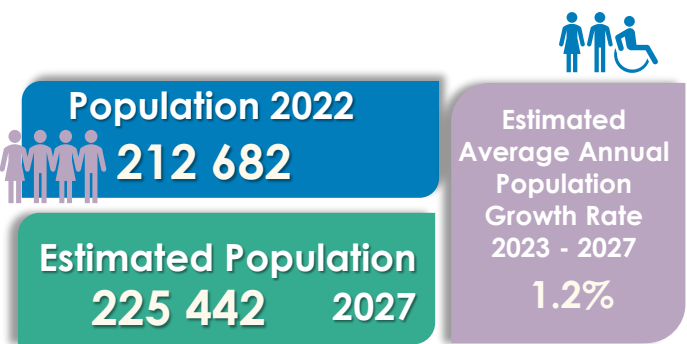
The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such, valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. While some developmental challenges are not within the municipality's mandate to address, these profiles also provide spatial information for other spheres of Government in order to improve the quality of lives of people within each municipal area.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), *Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2022 Census contains the latest survey data available at municipal level.
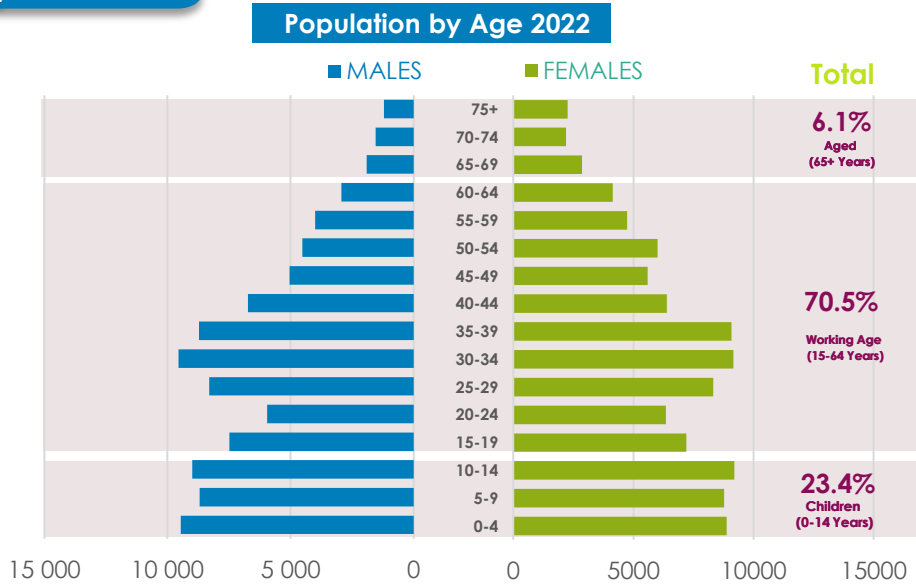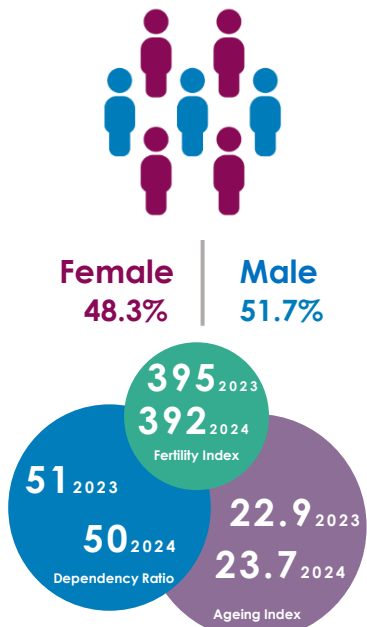
The format of the profile allows for easy readability with the data being displayed in infographics, followed by the relevant trend analyses.

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the Breede Valley Municipality in relation to the broader Cape Winelands District.
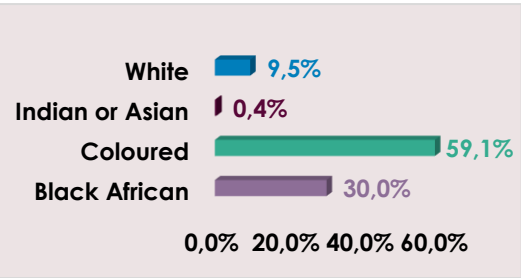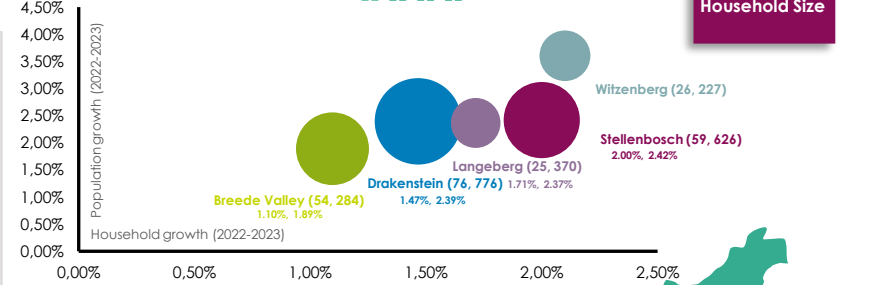
DEMOGRAPHICS

Population 2022
212 682

Estimated Population
225 442   **2027**

Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027
1.2%

Estimated Population Growth

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Breede Valley	1,1%	1,1%	1,1%	1,4%	1,1%

— Western Cape
— Cape Winelands
— Breede Valley

Gender and Age Dynamics

Female 48.3% | **Male 51.7%**

Fertility Index
395 2023
392 2024

Dependency Ratio
51 2023
50 2024

Ageing Index
22.9 2023
23.7 2024

Population by Age 2022

■ MALES   ■ FEMALES   **Total**

Age groups: 75+, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9, 0-4

Scale: 15 000 10 000 5 000 0 | 0 5000 10000 15000

6.1% Aged (65+ Years)

70.5% Working Age (15-64 Years)

23.4% Children (0-14 Years)

Racial Split

White	9,5%
Indian or Asian	0,4%
Coloured	59,1%
Black African	30,0%

0,0% 20,0% 40,0% 60,0%

Population and Household Growth 2022

Population growth (2022-2023)
Scale: 0,00% – 4,50%

Household growth (2022-2023)
Scale: 0,00% – 2,50%

- Breede Valley (54, 284) 1.10%, 1.89%
- Drakenstein (76, 776) 1.47%, 2.39%
- Langeberg (25, 370) 1.71%, 2.37%
- Stellenbosch (59, 626) 2.00%, 2.42%
- Witzenberg (26, 227)

3.9 Household Size

Level of Urbanisation 2021

51.8 people/km² 2023
52.3 people/km² 2024
52.9 people/km² 2023
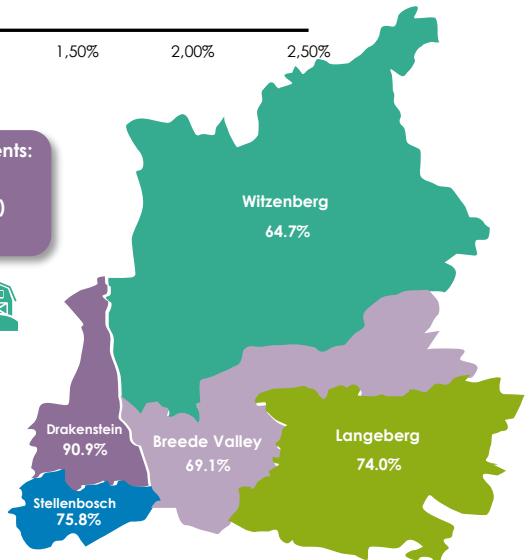
Largest Urban Settlements:
Worcester (42%)
Zweletemba (15%)

Urban/Rural change:
Largest increase in Zweletemba & De Doorns

Density change:
Largest increase in Zweletemba

Witzenberg **64.7%**
Drakenstein **90.9%**
Stellenbosch **75.8%**
Breede Valley **69.1%**
Langeberg **74.0%**

Population and Household Growth

In 2022, the Breede Valley municipal area accommodates 24,7 per cent of the Cape Winelands' population. The municipal area's population stood at 212 682 individuals in 2022 and is projected to reach 222 891 by 2026, indicating an average annual growth rate of 1.2 per cent during this period. Notably, the estimated population growth rate of Breede Valley is 0.5 percentage points below the Cape Winelands District's average annual population growth rate of 1.7 per cent, underscoring a comparatively slower demographic expansion within this specific municipal jurisdiction. The stability in household size, with an average of 3.9 people per household, is anticipated to persist from 2022 to 2026. This constancy is influenced by several factors, encompassing reduced fertility rates, an aging population, marital separations, cultural norms related to multi-generational living arrangements, and various socioeconomic elements shaping patterns in employment, education, and housing markets.

Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

The sex ratio (SR), representing the number of males per 100 females in the population, reveals a notable demographic pattern. As of 2022, the Breede Valley municipal area displays a skewed sex ratio, with 51.7 per cent females and 48.3 per cent males. This translates to a ratio of 93.3, indicating 93.3 men for every 100 women. The ratio experiences a slight uptick in 2023 and maintains relative stability from 2023 to 2027. Several factors might contribute to this phenomenon, such as a potential influx of employed males to the area or an increase in female mortality rates.

The demographic breakdown of the municipal area is delineated across various age cohorts, elucidating the dependency ratio, denoting the proportion of the workforce (ages 15 – 64) supporting dependents (children or senior citizens). Between 2022 and 2026, the most significant population growth, at 6.1 per cent, occurs within the 65+ age category, indicative of potential advancements in life expectancy (signifying an aging populace) or an increasing preference for the Breede Valley municipal area as a retirement destination. Concurrently, consistent growth is anticipated in the working age and children cohorts, both registering a 1.2 per cent increase. The municipality's Dependency Ratio shows marginal elevation, moving from 41.9 in 2022 to a projected 50.9 in 2027. This stable ratio implies a balanced reliance on social systems and basic services during this period.

The demographic composition of the Breede Valley region provides valuable insights into its economic landscape. The data reveals a diverse population with distinct racial and ethnic groups:

Black African (30.0 per cent): This segment represents a significant portion of the population, indicating a substantial African heritage presence. Policies and initiatives promoting economic empowerment within this community are crucial for fostering inclusive economic growth.

Coloured (59.1per cent): The majority of the population belongs to the Coloured community, highlighting the ethnic diversity within the region. Addressing socio-economic disparities and ensuring equal opportunities for this demographic group are imperative for social cohesion and economic progress.

Indian or Asian (0.4per cent):although a smaller percentage, the Indian or Asian community contributes to the region's cultural and economic diversity. Encouraging entrepreneurship and education within this community can enhance economic contributions.

White (9.5 per cent), forms a significant minority, indicating the presence of diverse cultural backgrounds. Economic policies should aim at promoting diversity and inclusivity, ensuring that opportunities are accessible to individuals from all racial backgrounds.

Cross-analysing these demographics is essential for formulating targeted economic policies. Strategies promoting education, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and equal opportunities across all racial and ethnic groups can lead to a more robust and inclusive economic environment in the Breede Valley region.

Level of Urbanisation

Breede Valley exhibits a relatively modest urbanization change of 1 per cent between 2001 and 2021, ranking it second lowest in urbanization growth within the district. The majority of the population is concentrated in greater Worcester, comprising approximately 57 per cent of the total population, with around 80 000 residents in the town and an additional 30 000 in Zweletemba. An estimated 31 per cent (60 000 individuals) reside in rural areas, while De Doorns constitutes approximately 6per cent of the municipality's total population.

Urbanisation predominantly occurred in Zweletemba, experiencing a growth rate of 4.8 per cent between 2001 and 2021. De Doorns and Rawsonville also saw notable urbanisation at rates of 2.4 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively during the same period. In contrast, a decline in urban share was observed in Worcester, Ekupumeleni, and Touwsrivier. Zweletemba stands out not only for its urbanisation growth but also for its high population density, which has increased significantly from 2001 to 2021, indicating a concentrated demographic shift in this area. This data underscores the evolving urban landscape and highlights areas with potential for economic development and infrastructure investment within Breede Valley.

Population density

Population density serves as a crucial metric, quantifying the number of individuals residing within a specific geographical area. It is influenced by a multitude of factors, encompassing economic, social, connectivity, location, and accessibility elements. These factors play a pivotal role in shaping population distribution patterns, making them essential considerations for municipalities and urban planners.

These density figures hold significant economic relevance as they facilitate municipalities in effectively responding to rapid urbanization trends. By understanding these metrics, local authorities can adeptly plan and allocate resources, enabling efficient service delivery to residents. Additionally, these figures aid in devising strategies to mitigate environmental risks associated with varying population concentrations.

In the Breede Valley municipal area, the population density stood at 51 persons per square kilometer in the year 2022. Comparative analysis within the Cape Winelands District, from highest to lowest population density, reveals the following figures for various local municipal areas:

- Stellenbosch: 240 people/km²

- Drakenstein: 194 people/km²

- **Breede Valley: 51 people/km²**
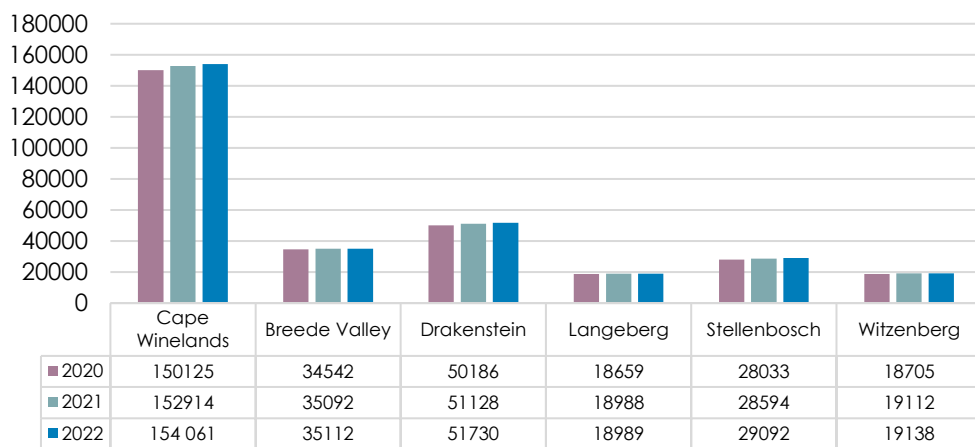
- Langeberg: 27 people/km²

- Witzenberg: 14 people/km²

These statistics provide invaluable insights into the regional demographic landscape, offering a foundation for strategic economic planning, urban development, and resource allocation within the Cape Winelands District.

EDUCATION: Breede Valley

Learner enrolment

	Cape Winelands	Breede Valley	Drakenstein	Langeberg	Stellenbosch	Witzenberg
2020	150125	34542	50186	18659	28033	18705
2021	152914	35092	51128	18988	28594	19112
2022	154 061	35112	51730	18989	29092	19138

Educational facilities 2022

58
Number of schools

79.3%
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries **29**

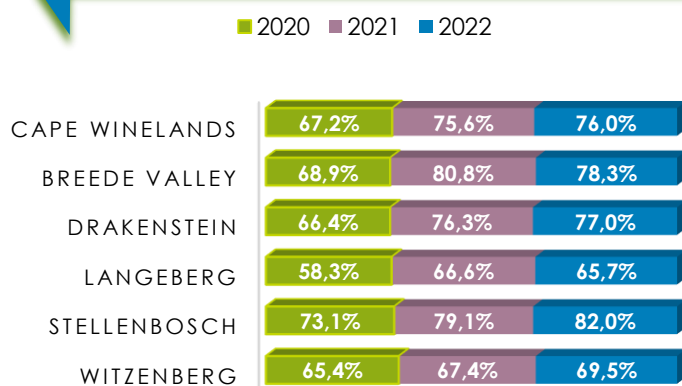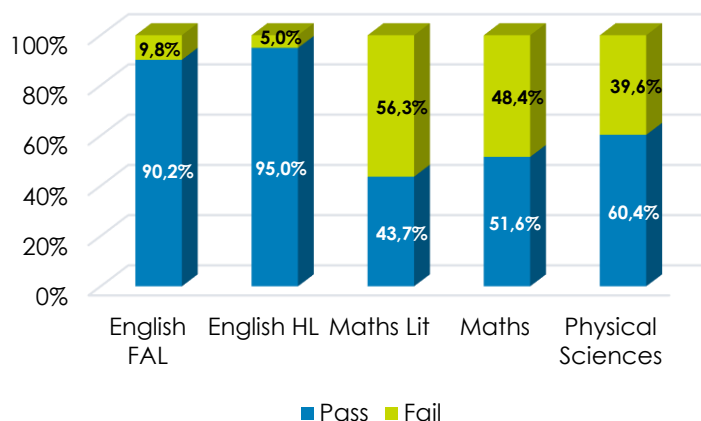## Education outcomes

	2020	2021	2022
Witzenberg	65,0%	64,7%	70,9%
Stellenbosch	85,1%	87,9%	84,7%
Langeberg	73,8%	73,6%	79,2%
Drakenstein	83,7%	80,1%	81,9%
Breede Valley	72,5%	66,9%	67,0%
Cape Winelands District	78,4%	76,3%	77,4%
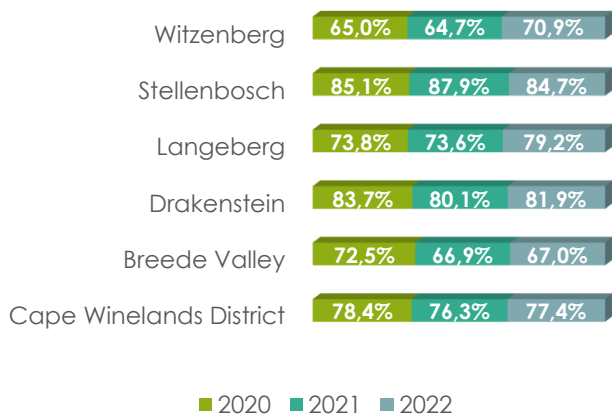
Learner retention 2020 - 2022

	2020	2021	2022
CAPE WINELANDS	67,2%	75,6%	76,0%
BREEDE VALLEY	68,9%	80,8%	78,3%
DRAKENSTEIN	66,4%	76,3%	77,0%
LANGEBERG	58,3%	66,6%	65,7%
STELLENBOSCH	73,1%	79,1%	82,0%
WITZENBERG	65,4%	67,4%	69,5%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020- 2022

Cape Winelands	27.8	28.0	27.7
Langeberg	28.4	28.4	27.7
Witzenberg	27.8	28.6	29.0
Drakeinstein	27.7	28.0	27.6
Stellenbosch	26.8	27.2	26.7
Breede Valley	28.3	28.0	27.8

Subject Outcomes

	English FAL	English HL	Maths Lit	Maths	Physical Sciences
Fail	9,8%	5,0%	56,3%	48,4%	39,6%
Pass	90,2%	95,0%	43,7%	51,6%	60,4%

EDUCATION

Introduction

The socio-economic impact of education within municipalities is profound and multifaceted, touching various aspects of community development and individual well-being. Quality education equips individuals with essential skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities, empowering them to participate meaningfully in the local economy. As the educational attainment level rises within a municipality, there is a corresponding increase in employment opportunities and higher earning potential for residents. Additionally, an educated workforce attracts investments and industries, fostering economic growth and stability. Education also plays a pivotal role in reducing poverty and promoting social equity by breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

Learner enrolment

In the Breede Valley municipal area, there has been a notable rise in learner enrollment, growing from 34 542 in 2020 to 35 112 in 2022, indicating a substantial increase of 570 students during this period. This upward trend in enrollment holds significant economic implications, as it aligns with the anticipation of a growing population in the coming years. A surge in student numbers reflects the region's capacity to accommodate a larger workforce and a potentially expanding talent pool, both of which are crucial for economic development. Additionally, this rise underscores the need for strategic planning and investments in educational infrastructure to ensure the socio-economic well-being of the community and to harness the potential economic benefits associated with a well-educated and skilled workforce.

Education infrastructure and facilities

In 2022, the Breede Valley municipal area boasts a total of 58 schools. An impressive financial allocation of R43.0 million is earmarked for expenditure within the Multi-Year Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) period. These funds are designated for vital investments in new infrastructure and the replacement of existing facilities, with a particular focus on enhancing the educational environment at Roodewal Primary School.

This substantial financial commitment reflects the region's dedication to improving educational infrastructure, which, in turn, holds significant socio-economic implications. By investing in schools, the municipality not only cultivates a conducive learning environment but also promotes education as a cornerstone of economic development. A well-equipped educational system is vital for nurturing a skilled workforce, fostering innovation, and enhancing the region's overall economic productivity. Furthermore, these investments contribute to elevating the quality of life for residents by ensuring access to quality education, thereby enhancing social mobility and empowering individuals to actively participate in the local economy.

Learner Retention Rate

Learner retention rates improved from 68.9 per cent in 2020 to 78.3 per cent in 2022. However, factors like socioeconomic background, attitudes toward education, critical thinking skills, study habits, and overcrowded classrooms still impact retention rates. Despite progress, over 20per cent of learners did not complete their studies.

Learner teacher ratio

However, challenges persist concerning learner-teacher ratios. The Department of Education sets upper limits of 40:1 for ordinary primary schools and 35:1 for ordinary high schools. In 2022, the learner-teacher ratio was 27.8 learners per teacher, indicating classrooms falling within the recommended range. Despite this, the high ratio for government-paid teachers highlights the strain faced by educators dealing with larger class sizes.
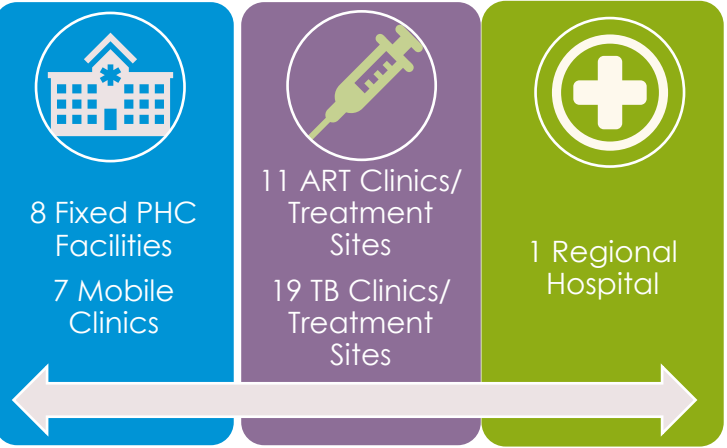
Education outcomes

Education outcomes, specifically matriculation pass rates, are critical indicators of economic engagement. Policy decisions in education significantly influence future economic prospects and poverty reduction efforts. In the Breede Valley municipal area, the matric pass rate declined from 72.5 per cent in 2020 to 67.0 per cent in 2022, ranking second lowest in the district. This decline poses challenges to the region's economic and poverty reduction objectives, necessitating focused interventions to enhance educational outcomes and economic opportunities for the local populace.
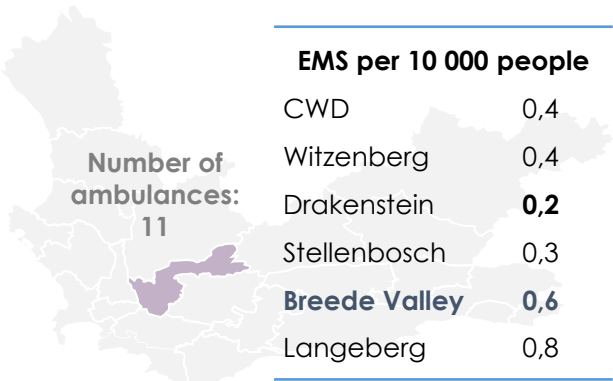
Subject outcomes

Education serves as a pivotal channel through which the state actively engages with the economy. By equipping individuals with the necessary skills for future labor market participation, policy decisions within the realm of education assume a critical role in shaping the trajectory of future economic initiatives and poverty reduction strategies.

In the Breede Valley, the matriculation pass rate experienced a noticeable decline, dropping from 72.5 per cent in 2020 to 67 per cent in 2022. This decline, marking the second lowest in the district, emphasises the urgency of addressing educational challenges. By enhancing educational outcomes, not only can the economic prospects of individuals be significantly improved, but it also contributes to the overall socioeconomic advancement of the Breede Valley community. Effective interventions in the educational sector are imperative to bolstering the region's economic growth, reducing poverty, and fostering a skilled workforce essential for sustainable development.
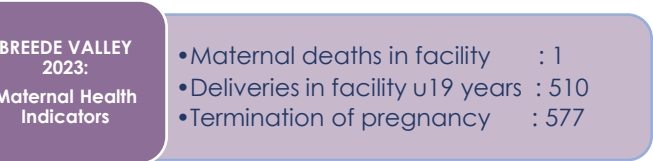
HEALTH

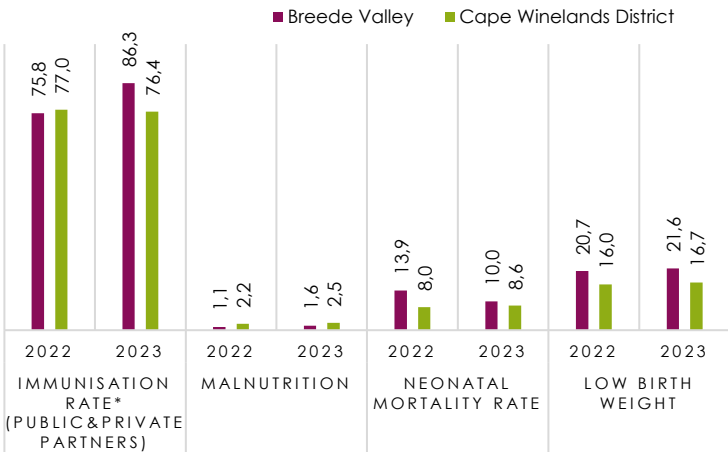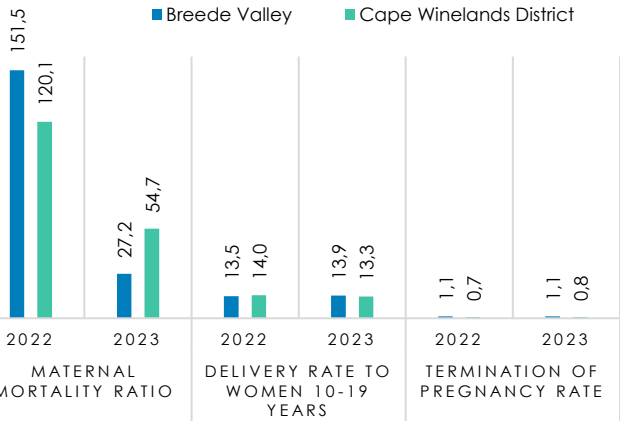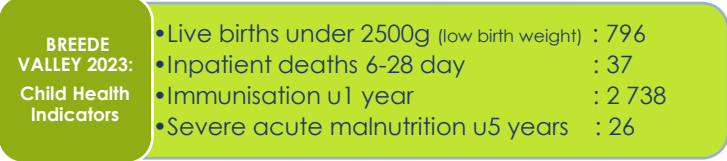## Healthcare Facilities

8 Fixed PHC Facilities
7 Mobile Clinics

11 ART Clinics/ Treatment Sites
19 TB Clinics/ Treatment Sites

1 Regional Hospital

Emergency Medical Services

EMS per 10 000 people

CWD	0,4
Witzenberg	0,4
Drakenstein	**0,2**
Stellenbosch	0,3
Breede Valley	**0,6**
Langeberg	0,8

Number of ambulances: 11

Maternal Health

BREEDE VALLEY 2023: Maternal Health Indicators
- Maternal deaths in facility : 1
- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 510
- Termination of pregnancy : 577

Child Health

BREEDE VALLEY 2023: Child Health Indicators
- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 796
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 37
- Immunisation u1 year : 2 738
- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 26

Maternal Health Chart

Legend: ■ Breede Valley ■ Cape Winelands District

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO
- 2022: 151,5 / 120,1
- 2023: 27,2 / 54,7

DELIVERY RATE TO WOMEN 10-19 YEARS
- 2022: 13,5 / 14,0
- 2023: 13,9 / 13,3

TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY RATE
- 2022: 1,1 / 0,7
- 2023: 1,1 / 0,8

Child Health Chart

Legend: ■ Breede Valley ■ Cape Winelands District

IMMUNISATION RATE* (PUBLIC&PRIVATE PARTNERS)
- 2022: 75,8 / 77,0
- 2023: 86,3 / 76,4

MALNUTRITION
- 2022: 1,1 / 2,2
- 2023: 1,6 / 2,5

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE
- 2022: 13,9 / 8,0
- 2023: 10,0 / 8,6

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
- 2022: 20,7 / 16,0
- 2023: 21,6 / 16,7

HIV/AIDS

	2021/22	2022/23
ART patient load	7 792	8 028
New ART patients	1 866	1 316

■ Breede Valley Municipality

Tuberculosis

Number of TB patients registered on treament
- 2021/22: 1 885
- 2022/23: 1 754

■ Breede Valley Municipality
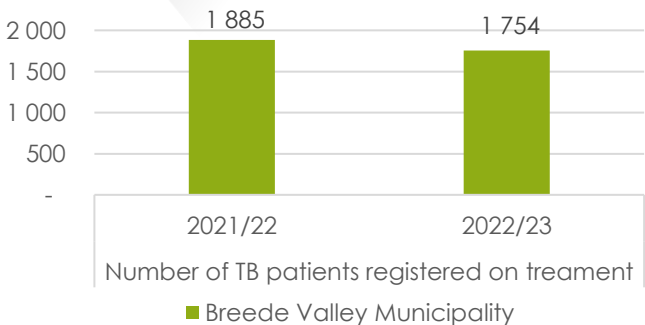
Healthcare facilities

In 2022, the Breede Valley municipal area boasted a comprehensive healthcare infrastructure comprising 8 fixed primary healthcare facilities, including 7 fixed clinics and 1 community day center. Additionally, the area was supported by 7 mobile/satellite clinics, one regional hospital, 11 ART treatment sites, and 19 TB clinics. This robust healthcare network, representing 21.8 per cent of the primary healthcare facilities in the Cape Winelands district, underscores the region's commitment to accessible healthcare services.

Emergency medical services

The Breede Valley municipal area maintained its level of emergency medical services with 11 operational ambulances in 2022, translating to 0,6 ambulances per 10 000 people. Ensuring a higher number of operational ambulances is essential for expanding emergency medical coverage, enhancing response times, and improving overall healthcare accessibility, which is critical for both public health and the local economy.

Maternal health

Maternal health indicators revealed a mixed picture. While the number of maternal deaths drastically declined in 2022/23, with a maternal mortality ratio of 27.2, the region had the lowest maternal deaths ratio in the district, well below the district's average of 54.7. Teenage pregnancies remained a concern, rising slightly to 13.9 per cent in 2022/23. The area recorded a constant termination of pregnancy rate at 1.1 per cent.

Child health

Efforts to enhance child health were evident as the immunization coverage rate for children under one increased from 75.8 per cent in 2021/22 to 86.3 per cent in 2022/23. Despite challenges, the rate of severe acute malnutrition among children under five experienced an incline from 1.1 in 2021/22 to 1.6 in 2022/23.
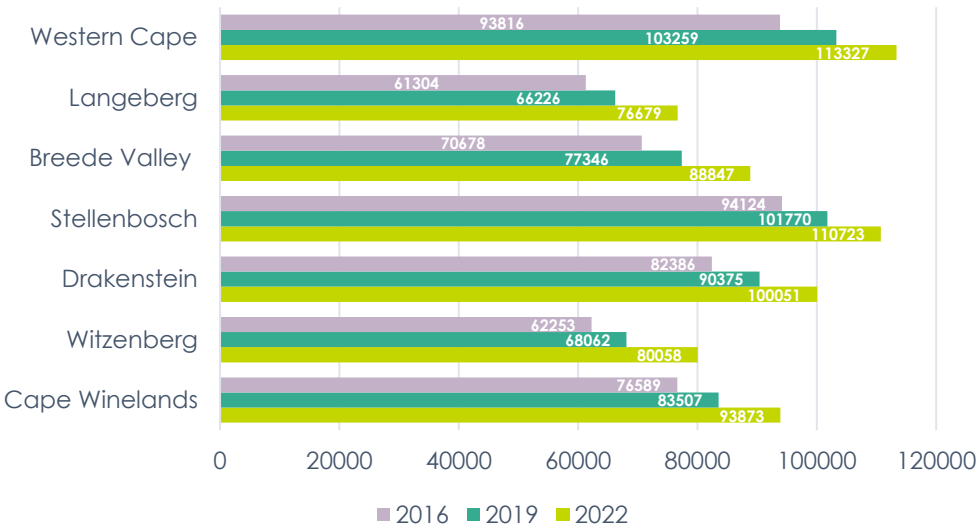
HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

The Breede Valley municipal area witnessed a substantial increase in patients adhering to antiretroviral treatment (ART) plans, with 236 more patients enrolled between 2021/22 and 2022/23. The region served a total of 8 028 registered patients with antiretroviral treatment in the latter period. Furthermore, the number of new patients receiving ART declined from 1 866 in 2021/22 to 1 316 in 2022/23. Similarly, there was an average decrease of 6.9 per cent in registered patients undergoing TB treatment within the municipal area.
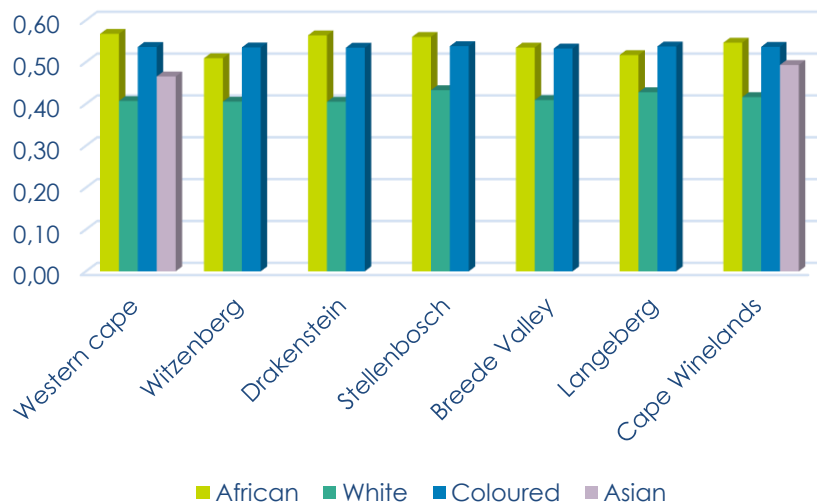
POVERTY

GDP per capita

Western Cape — 2016: 93816, 2019: 103259, 2022: 113327
Langeberg — 2016: 61304, 2019: 66226, 2022: 76679
Breede Valley — 2016: 70678, 2019: 77346, 2022: 88847
Stellenbosch — 2016: 94124, 2019: 101770, 2022: 110723
Drakenstein — 2016: 82386, 2019: 90375, 2022: 100051
Witzenberg — 2016: 62253, 2019: 68062, 2022: 80058
Cape Winelands — 2016: 76589, 2019: 83507, 2022: 93873

Legend: ■ 2016 ■ 2019 ■ 2022

Income Inequality

Legend: ■ African ■ White ■ Coloured ■ Asian

Poverty Line

	western cape	Cape Winelands	Witzenberg	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch	Breede Valley	Langeberg
2016	63,42	63,84	60,56	65,05	66,41	61,80	64,22
2019	63,91	64,10	60,25	65,05	66,59	63,15	64,03
2022	64,05	64,83	60,44	65,86	66,68	65,37	63,63

POVERTY

GDPR Per Capita

The GDPR per capita, reflecting economic output per individual, sees an increase only when the economic growth rate surpasses the population growth rate. In 2022, the real GDPR per capita for the Cape Winelands District stood at R93 873, below the Western Cape's R113 327 for the same period. Breede Valley reported a figure of R88 847 in 2022, falling behind both the District (R93 873) and the Province (R113 327). Compared to other municipal areas in the district, Breede Valley ranked third highest in 2022, trailing Drakenstein (R100 051). Despite a moderate progression in overall GDP per capita from 2016 to 2022, the anticipated Real GDP Growth Rate of 1.6 per cent in 2022 is expected to counterbalance recent economic challenges due to regional and global economic slowdowns exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Income Inequality

South Africa grapples with high levels of inequality, evident in income disparities, unequal access to opportunities, and regional differences. The National Development Plan (NDP) aims to reduce the Gini coefficient from 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality in the Cape Winelands District rose to 0.59 in 2022, while Breede Valley's income inequality was recorded at the same figure of 0.59 having marginally improved by 0.03 points from the previous period. These disparities are likely to intensify in the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) due to the lingering impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) head count ratio reveals the proportion of the population unable to afford essential goods and services. Poverty adversely affects communities, leading to lower life expectancy, malnutrition, higher crime rates, limited educational attainment, and substandard living conditions. In 2022, 65.37 per cent of Breede Valley's population fell below the UBPL, a marginal deterioration from the figures recorded in 2016 and 2019. Stellenbosch (66.68 per cent in 2022) and Drakenstein (65.86 per cent in 2022) have the highest poverty rates in the Cape Winelands District, with Breede Valley's 65.37 per cent aligning closely with the District's overall poverty rate of 64.83 per cent in 2022. Addressing poverty remains a paramount goal, as outlined in the National Development Plan's objective to eradicate poverty by 2030.
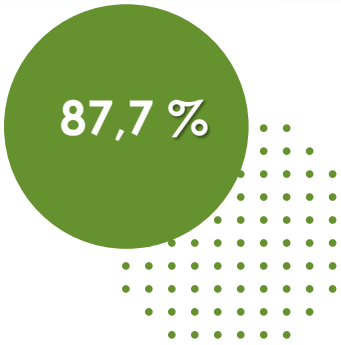
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

54 284
Breede Valley
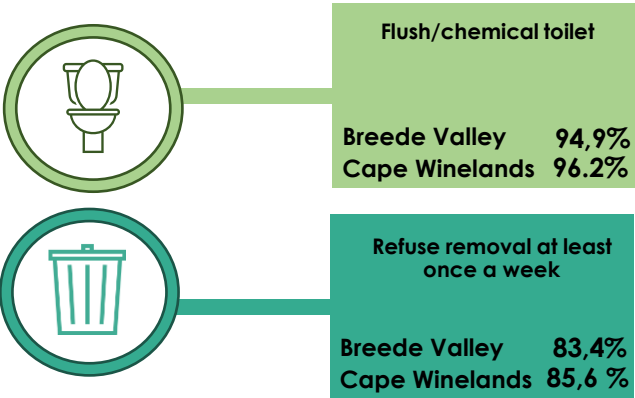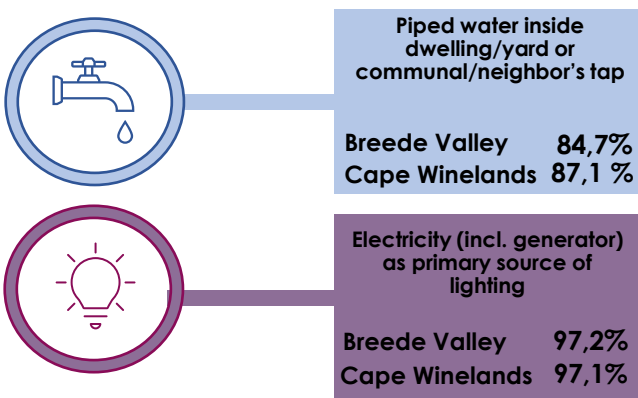
242 283
Cape Winelands District

Total number of households

Formal main dwelling

87,7 %

47 623
Breede Valley

215 031
Cape Winelands District

88,8%

87,7% Breede Valley 88,8% Cape Winelands **Formal Dwelling**	0,7% Breede Valley 0,7% Cape Winelands **Traditional dwelling**	11,3% Breede Valley 10,3% Cape Winelands **Informal Dwelling**	0,3% Breede Valley 0,2% Cape Winelands **Other/Unspecified**

Piped water inside dwelling/yard or communal/neighbor's tap

Breede Valley 84,7%
Cape Winelands 87,1 %

Flush/chemical toilet

Breede Valley 94,9%
Cape Winelands 96.2%

Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

Breede Valley 97,2%
Cape Winelands 97,1%

Refuse removal at least once a week

Breede Valley 83,4%
Cape Winelands 85,6 %

Indigent Households Cape Winelands Municipalities

25 000
20 000
15 000
10 000
5 000
0

2018   2019   2020   2021   2022

■ Drakenstein ■ Langeberg ■ Stellenbosch ■ Witzenberg ■ Breede Valley

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY
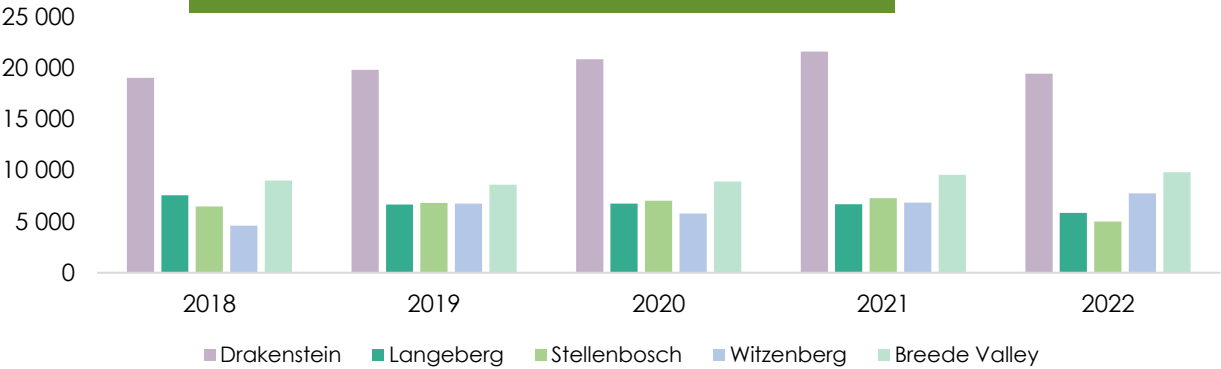
The Constitution mandates that every citizen has the right to access adequate housing, and the state must take reasonable legislative and resource-based measures to progressively realize this right. Access to housing encompasses essential services like clean water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources, and waste removal, ensuring households maintain a decent standard of living.

Analyzing the latest data from Quantec Research for 2022 and official statistics from the 2016 Community Survey (with updated data expected from the 2022 Census), this section assesses the extent to which housing access and related services have been achieved. Information on free basic services is sourced from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

Housing and Household Services

In the Breede Valley municipal area, out of 54 284 households, 87.7 per cent had access to formal housing, ranking second lowest within the District (after Stellenbosch) and falling below the District average of 88.8 per cent. Langeberg also had the lowest proportion of informal dwellings in the District, accounting for only 7.0 per cent compared to the District's 11.2 per cent.

Apart from refuse removal services, Breede Valley exhibited better access levels compared to formal dwellings. Access to piped water within or within 200m of the dwelling was 84.7 per cent, electricity (for lighting) access was 97.2 per cent, and access to flush or chemical toilet was 94.9 per cent. Refuse removal by the local authority occurred at least weekly for 83.4 per cent of households, with 3 out of the 4 basic services falling below the District averages for water and sanitation services.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities offer free basic services to financially vulnerable households struggling to pay for essential services. In Breede Valley, the number of households receiving free basic services decreased in 2022. The prevailing economic challenges are expected to intensify pressure on household incomes, potentially leading to increased demand for free basic services and identifying more indigent households. However, these dynamics are area-specific and contingent on qualifying criteria. Economic fluctuations can significantly impact access to basic services, reflecting the intricate relationship between economic stability and social welfare.
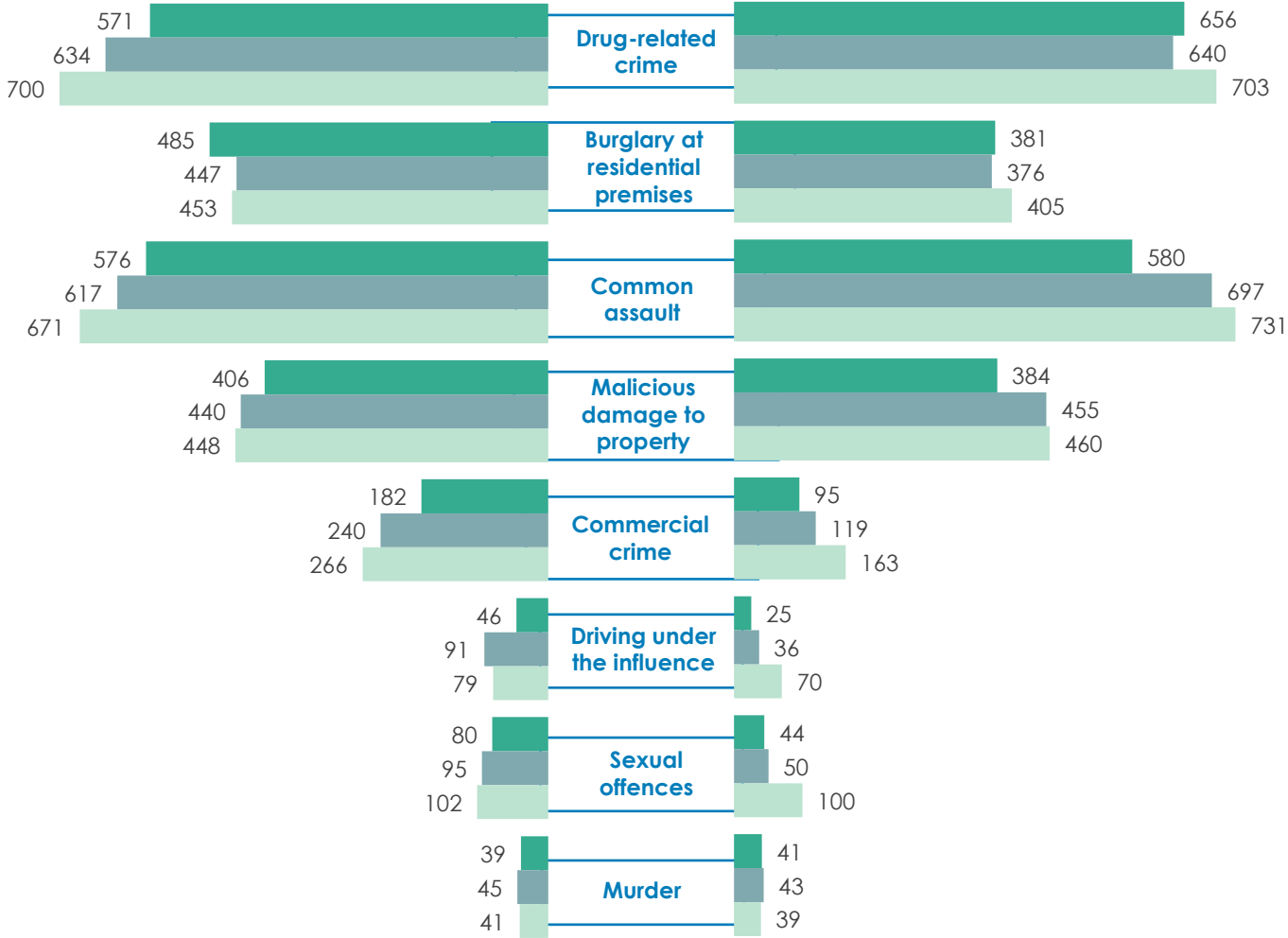
SAFETY AND SECURITY

CAPE WINELANDS
5 648 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in the Cape Winelands District in 2022/23

BREEDE VALLEY
5 225 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in Breede Valley in 2022/23

	Cape Winelands	Breede Valley
Drug-related crime	571 / 634 / 700	656 / 640 / 703
Burglary at residential premises	485 / 447 / 453	381 / 376 / 405
Common assault	576 / 617 / 671	580 / 697 / 731
Malicious damage to property	406 / 440 / 448	384 / 455 / 460
Commercial crime	182 / 240 / 266	95 / 119 / 163
Driving under the influence	46 / 91 / 79	25 / 36 / 70
Sexual offences	80 / 95 / 102	44 / 50 / 100
Murder	39 / 45 / 41	41 / 43 / 39

■ 2020/21 ■ 2021/22 ■ 2022/2023   ■ 2020/21 ■ 2021/22 ■ 2022/2023

Actual numbers of reported crime

Drug-related crime
1243 (2021/22)
1380 (2022/23)

Murder
83 (2021/22)
77 (2022/23)

Sexual offences
98 (2021/22)
195 (2022/23)

Driving under the influence
71 (2021/22)
137 (2022/23)

Residential burglaries
730 (2021/22)
794 (2022/23)

Common assault
1353 (2021/22)
1435 (2022/23)

Damage to property
884 (2021/22)
903 (2022/23)

Commercial crime
231 (2021/22)
320 (2022/23)

Murder

Murder, defined as the unlawful and intentional killing of another person, highlights the intricate socio-economic dynamics in the Breede Valley area. Despite fluctuations in the number of murders, rising from 78 in 2020/21 to 83 in 2021/22 and then declining to 77 in 2022/23, it's crucial to emphasize the consequential impact on the region's overall crime rate. The murder rate per 100 000 people in the Breede Valley municipal area dropped from 43 in 2021/22 to 39 in 2022/23, reflecting a significant societal context. Similarly, the Cape Winelands District observed a decline in the murder rate from 45 to 41 per 100 000 people during the same period, underscoring the role of comprehensive socio-economic interventions in reducing violent crime.

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences, encompassing various illicit activities, witnessed distinct patterns within the Breede Valley area. Despite the relatively lower incidence of sexual offences in the region - 195 cases in 2022/23 compared to 989 in the Cape Winelands District - this data signifies the socio-economic challenges faced by communities. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for devising targeted strategies to curb sexual offences, promote safety, and bolster social well-being

Drug-related Offences

The Breede Valley area witnessed a slight increase in drug-related crimes, rising from 1 243 cases in 2021/22 to 1 380 cases in 2022/23. Nevertheless, the rate of drug-related offenses per 100 000 people, reaching 703 in 2022/23, surpasses the District's rate of 700 per 100 000 people. These statistics emphasize the ongoing challenges with substance-related issues and underscore the significance of community-based initiatives, rehabilitation programs, and law enforcement efforts in addressing the impact of drug-related offenses on the region's economic and social fabric.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

Instances of driving under the influence increased from 71 in 2021/22 to 137 in 2022/23 within the Breede Valley area. This upward trend, reflected in an increase rate of 70 per 100 000 people, emphasises the importance of stringent law enforcement measures, public awareness campaigns, and educational initiatives to enhance road safety.

Residential Burglaries

Residential burglaries in the Breede Valley area increased from 730 in 2021/22 to 794 in 2022/23, resulting in a rate of 405 per 100 000 people, which falls below the District's rate of 453 for the same period. Despite the rise, residential burglaries continue to be a concern, underscoring the need for sustained vigilance, community engagement, and law enforcement efforts to protect residential properties and uphold a secure living environment crucial for the region's economic stability and social well-being.

Common Assault

The common assault rate, evaluating interpersonal violence, increased from 580 incidents per 100 000 people in 2020/21 to 697 in 2021/22 and further rose to 731 in 2022/23. This upward trend suggests a complex interplay of socio-economic factors, possibly indicating shifts in community dynamics, law enforcement efforts, and economic stressors influencing crime patterns. Addressing common assault rates requires a multifaceted approach, involving community engagement, social programs, and economic opportunities to mitigate underlying causes.

Damage to Property

Instances of malicious damage to property, indicating vandalism and property-related crimes, demonstrated a similar pattern. The rate per 100 000 people increased from 384 in 2020/21 to 455 in 2021/22 before further rising to 460 in 2022/23. This upward moment could be indicative of changing economic conditions, social unrest, or localized factors influencing criminal behavior. Economic revitalisation, community initiatives, and enhanced security measures may contribute to stabilizing property-related crime rates.
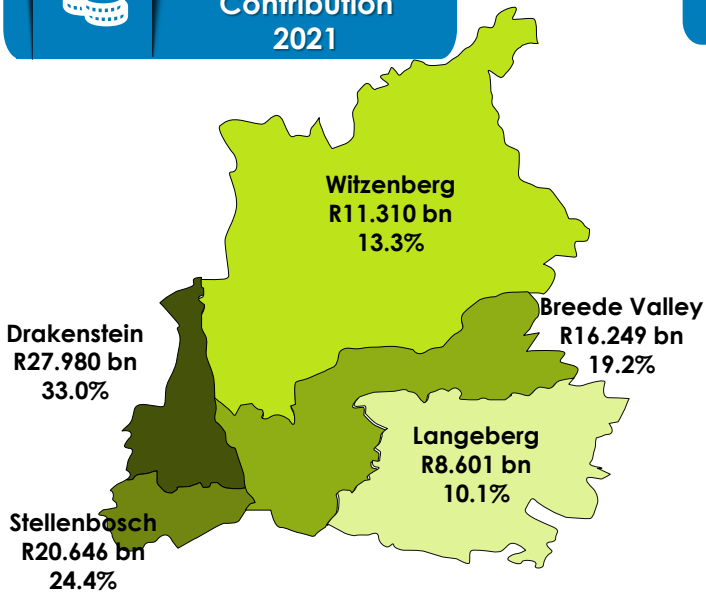
Commercial Crime

Commercial crime, encompassing white-collar offenses, exhibited a relatively steady bullish trend. The rate per 100 000 people increased from 95 in 2020/21 to 115 in 2021/22 before rising slightly to 163 in 2022/23. This stability suggests a certain level of resilience within the business sector, potentially owing to effective regulatory measures, corporate governance practices, or law enforcement efforts. However, continued vigilance and proactive economic policies are essential to maintain a secure business environment and bolster investor confidence.

In summary, the analysis underscores the intricate relationship between socio-economic factors and crime rates. To foster a safer community and a thriving economy, targeted interventions, economic development initiatives, and community engagement programs must align to address the underlying challenges influencing crime patterns in the Breede Valley area.
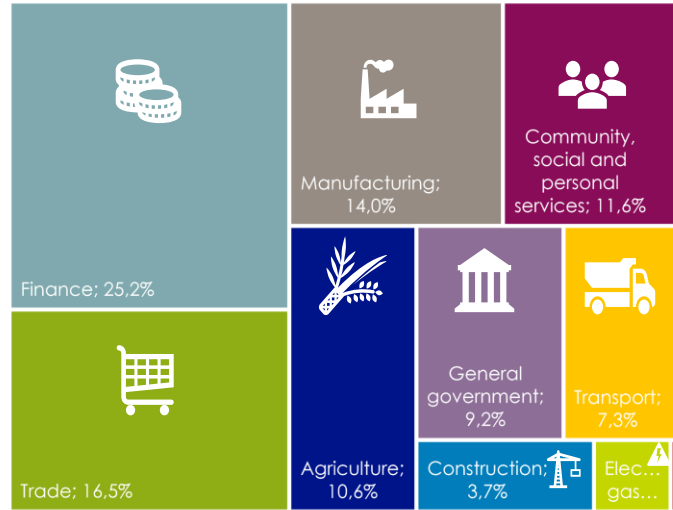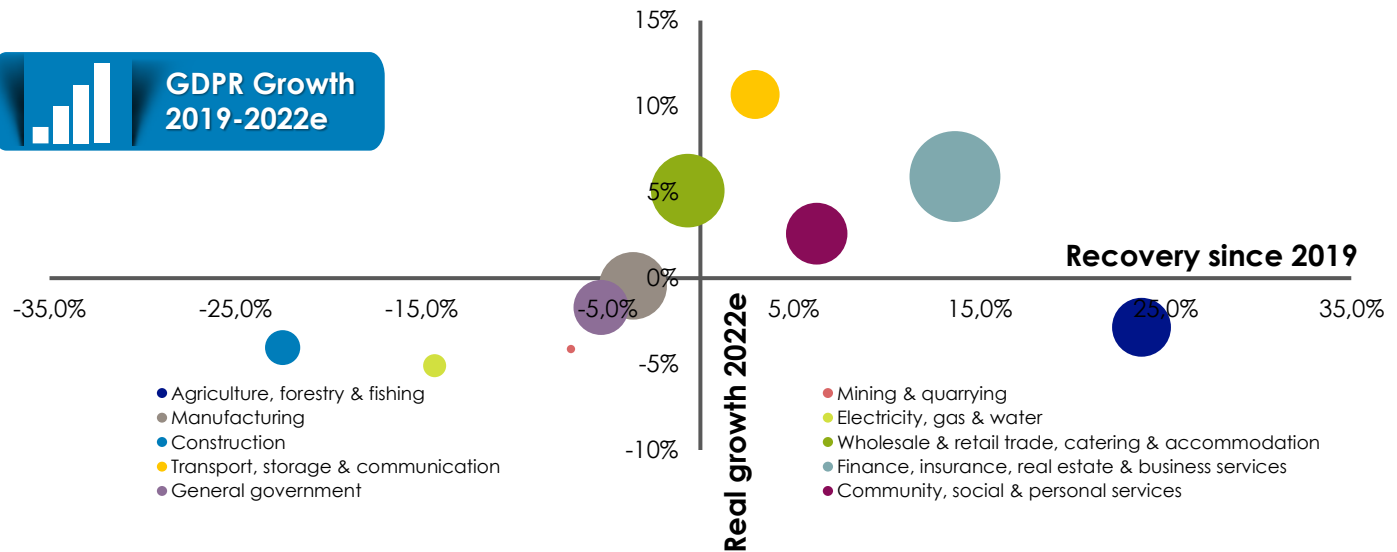
GDPR PERFORMANCE
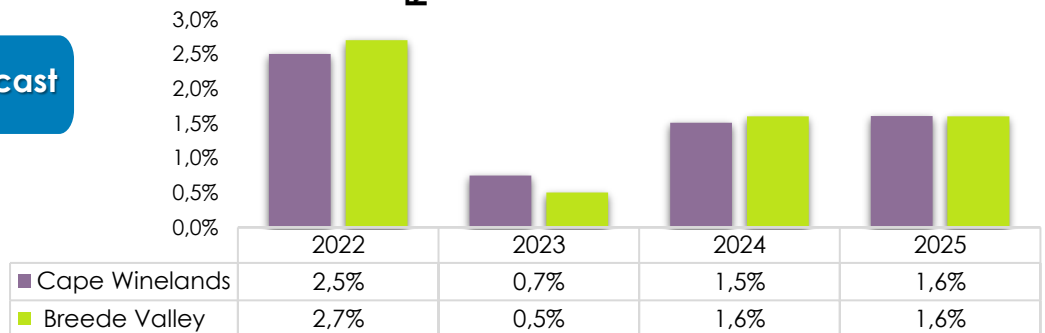
GDPR Contribution 2021

Witzenberg
R11.310 bn
13.3%

Breede Valley
R16.249 bn
19.2%

Drakenstein
R27.980 bn
33.0%

Langeberg
R8.601 bn
10.1%

Stellenbosch
R20.646 bn
24.4%

Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021

Finance; 25,2%

Manufacturing; 14,0%

Community, social and personal services; 11,6%

Trade; 16,5%

Agriculture; 10,6%

General government; 9,2%

Transport; 7,3%

Construction; 3,7%

Elec... gas...

GDPR Growth 2019-2022e

Recovery since 2019

Real growth 2022e

- Agriculture, forestry & fishing
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Transport, storage & communication
- General government
- Mining & quarrying
- Electricity, gas & water
- Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation
- Finance, insurance, real estate & business services
- Community, social & personal services

GDPR forecast

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cape Winelands	2,5%	0,7%	1,5%	1,6%
Breede Valley	2,7%	0,5%	1,6%	1,6%

International Trade, 2022

Imports
R0.7 billion

Exports
R2.3 billion

Top exported products

Top imported products

Tourism spend % of GDP

2020: 3,8%
2021: 3,9%
2022: 4,5%

GDPR Performance

In evaluating the economic landscape of the Breede Valley, it is crucial to analyze the performance of key sectors since 2019, the projected real growth rates for 2022, and their respective contributions to the Gross Domestic Regional Product (GDPR).

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing:

Despite a decline in 2022 (-2.9 per cent), this sector has been robust since 2019, contributing significantly at 10.6 per cent to the region's GDPR. Strategic interventions are needed to address the challenges and sustain the vitality of this sector.

Manufacturing:

While historical performance was negative (-3.6 per cent), a slight recovery is projected for 2022 (-0.4per cent). Accounting for 14.0 per cent of the GDPR, this sector requires targeted investments to bolster productivity and competitiveness.

Construction:

Historically, construction saw a substantial decline (-22.5 per cent), with a modest improvement expected in 2022 (-4.0 per cent). Accounting for 3.7 per cent of the GDPR, incentivizing infrastructure projects can stimulate growth.

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation:

This sector exhibited stability (-0.7 per cent) and is poised for growth in 2022 (5.1 per cent). With a significant contribution of 16.5 per cent to the GDPR, supporting small businesses and promoting tourism can amplify its positive impact.

Transport, Storage & Communication:

Consistently growing since 2019 (2.9 per cent), this sector is set for substantial expansion in 2022 (10.7 per cent), contributing 7.3per cent to the GDPR. Investments in digital infrastructure and streamlined logistics are vital for further progress.

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services:

Having displayed consistent growth (13.7 per cent), this sector's positive trajectory continues in 2022 (5.9per cent). Contributing significantly at 25.2 per cent to the GDPR, fostering financial innovation and regulatory stability is crucial.

In summary, strategic investments, policy reforms, and targeted initiatives tailored to each sector's unique challenges are essential for sustaining and enhancing the Breede Valley's economic landscape, fostering stability, and fostering a conducive environment for future growth and prosperity.

GDPR Forecast

The economic outlook for the Breede Valley municipal area is relatively muted compared with 2022 (2.7 per cent), with the GDPR growth projected to be 0.5 per cent in 2023, increasing to 1.6 per cent in 2025. While the agriculture sector is expected to underperform due to ongoing logistical challenges relating to citrus exports and rising input costs, the finance, manufacturing and trade sectors are expected to set the economy on a new heightened growth trajectory going into 2024.
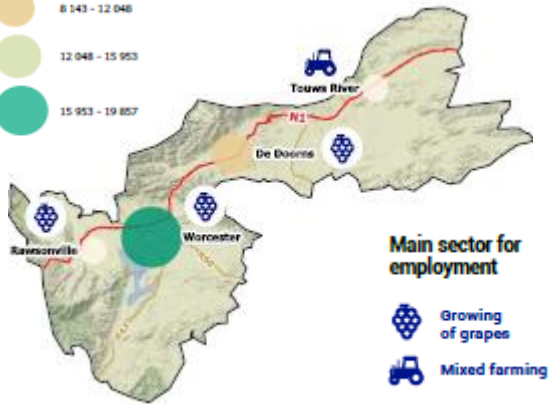
LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

Formal Employment by Town, 2022

Roads
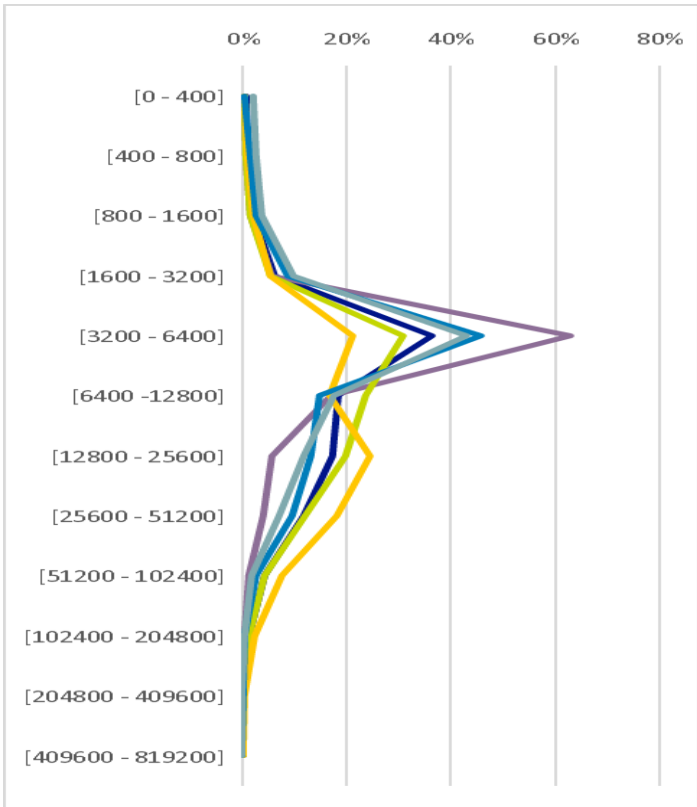— National Roads
— Regional Roads

FTE numbers
- 334 – 4 239
- 4 239 – 8 143
- 8 143 – 12 048
- 12 048 – 15 953
- 15 953 – 19 857

Touws River

De Doorns

Rawsonville

Worcester

Main sector for employment

🍇 Growing of grapes

🚜 Mixed farming

Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022

	Cape Winelands	Witzenberg
	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch
	Breede Valley	Langeberg

Skill Level % Contribution, 2022

19,2% | 16,3%
33,1% | 31,5%

Recovery in Employment (%) 2019-2022

-8.1
0.7
-1.8
-4.3

Total: -3.8
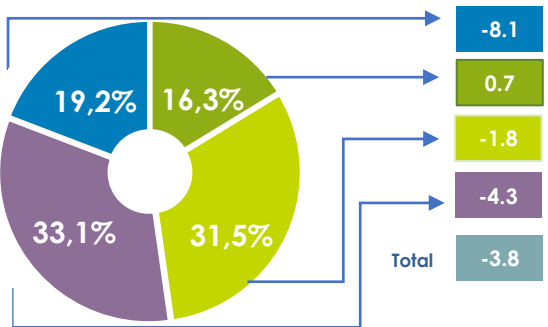
Total Persons Employed 2022	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled	Informal
	12 373	24 043	24 982	19 465

Net employment per sector, 2019-2022
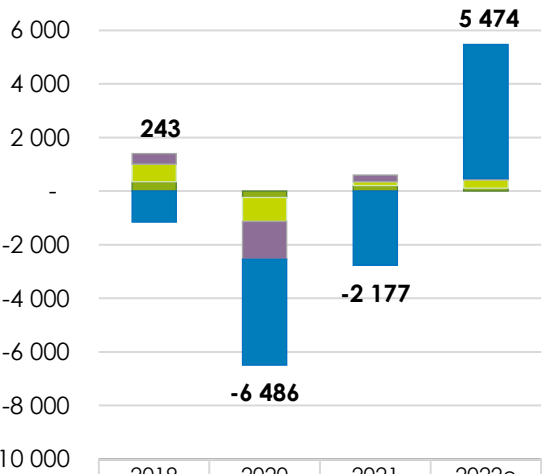
5 474
243
-6 486
-2 177

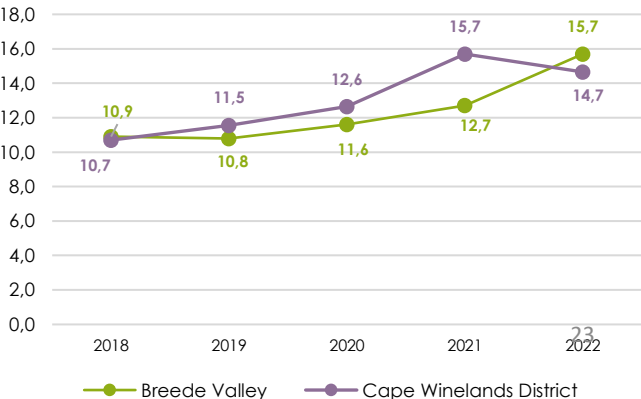|	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	243	-6 486	-2 177	5 474
■ Informal	-1 151	-3 948	-2 772	5 011
■ Low skilled	393	-1 401	248	37
■ Semi-skilled	655	- 902	139	315
■ Skilled	346	- 235	208	111

Top 5 Sectors

Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Growing of perennial crops	15 232
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	4 456
Mixed farming	1 342
Other personal service activities	785
Provision of services to the community as a whole	669

Unemployment rate 2018-2022

10,9 | 11,5 | 12,6 | 15,7 | 15,7
10,7 | 10,8 | 11,6 | 12,7 | 14,7

● Breede Valley ● Cape Winelands District

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

Labour Market Performance

In analyzing the employment landscape of the Breede Valley region, it is imperative to examine the contribution of various sectors to employment percentages in 2021 and the corresponding number of jobs.

Primary Sector: In 2021, the primary sector contributed to 23.7 per cent of employment, with 17 896 jobs generated. However, a slight reduction is anticipated in 2022, resulting in 1 668 job opportunities, reflecting a decrease of 699 jobs.

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing: This subsector, encompassing agriculture, forestry, and fishing, contributed significantly to the primary sector's employment, providing 17 867 jobs in 2021. A minor decline of 699 jobs is projected for 2022, leading to a total of 1 665 jobs.

Secondary Sector: The secondary sector played a role in employment, constituting 11.9 per cent of the workforce, with 8 990 jobs in 2021. A slight reduction is predicted for 2022, resulting in 514 job opportunities, indicating a decrease of 409 jobs.

Manufacturing: Within the secondary sector, manufacturing provided employment for 5 355 individuals in 2021, contributing 7.1 per cent to the workforce. A minor decline is expected in 2022, with 340 jobs generated, reflecting a reduction of 205 jobs.

Construction: Employment in the construction sector amounted to 3 471 jobs in 2021, representing 4.6 per cent of the workforce. In 2022, a decrease of 200 jobs is anticipated, resulting in 166 job opportunities.

Tertiary Sector: The tertiary sector dominated employment, accounting for 64.3 per cent of the workforce, with 48 503 jobs in 2021. A reduction is expected in 2022, leading to 3 292 job opportunities, indicating a decrease of 1 069 jobs.

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation: This subsector played a significant role, contributing 20.0 per cent to employment, providing 15 095 jobs in 2021. A slight reduction is anticipated for 2022, resulting in 1 838 job opportunities, reflecting a decrease of 820 jobs.

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services: Within the tertiary sector, this subsector contributed significantly, offering 13 035 jobs in 2021, accounting for 17.3 per cent of employment. A slight decrease is anticipated in 2022, resulting in 1 027 job opportunities, reflecting a reduction of 66 jobs.

In total, the Breede Valley region had 75 389 jobs in 2021. However, a decrease of 2 177 jobs is predicted for 2022, resulting in 5 474 job opportunities. These fluctuations underscore the dynamic nature of the region's employment landscape, requiring strategic planning and targeted initiatives to address changes and ensure sustainable economic growth.

Skills Distribution

In examining the skills levels across various sectors in the Breede Valley region, it is evident that different sectors have varying proportions of skilled and semi-skilled workers. Here is the analysis and paraphrased information in economic tone:

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing: In the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector, a small percentage (2.5 per cent) of workers possess advanced skills, while a substantial portion (19.0 per cent) fall into the semi-skilled category.

Manufacturing: Within the manufacturing sector, a notable 13.9 per cent of the workforce is skilled, indicating specialized expertise. Additionally, 44.2 per cent of workers are semi-skilled, reflecting a significant portion with intermediate skills.

Construction: In the construction sector, 6.5 per cent of employees are skilled, signifying a moderate presence of specialized workers. A considerable 50.6 per centare semi-skilled, indicating a high reliance on intermediate skill sets.

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation: Within the wholesale, retail trade, catering, and accommodation sector, 12.1 per cent of workers possess advanced skills, showcasing a notable skilled workforce. Additionally, 39.7 per cent of employees are semi-skilled, indicating a substantial proportion with intermediate abilities.

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services: In the finance, insurance, real estate, and business services sector, a significant 23.9 per cent of the workforce consists of skilled professionals, demonstrating a strong presence of expertise. Furthermore, 43.2 per cent of employees are semi-skilled, reflecting a substantial intermediate skill base.

Breede Valley Average: On average across sectors in the Breede Valley region, approximately 16.3 per cent of workers are skilled, highlighting a moderate prevalence of advanced skills. Meanwhile, 31.5per cent fall into the semi-skilled category, indicating a considerable portion possessing intermediate skills.

This analysis sheds light on the distribution of skills in key sectors, emphasizing the need for targeted training and educational initiatives to enhance the region's workforce capabilities and support economic development.

Wage Distribution

The wage distribution data provides insights into income brackets across the Cape Winelands District, with a focus on the Breede Valley region. The percentages represent the proportion of the population falling within specific income ranges. Here is the breakdown:

Lower Income Brackets ([0 - 800]): In the [0 - 400] and [400 - 800] brackets, a combined 1.7 per cent of the population in the Cape Winelands District and 1.9 per cent in the Breede Valley area earn incomes within these lower ranges.

Middle Income Brackets ([800 – 25 600]): Moving to the [800 – 1 600] and [1 600 – 3 200] brackets, 8.4 per cent of the population in the Cape Winelands District and 11.3 per cent in Breede Valley fall within these middle-income ranges.

Higher Income Brackets ([3 200 – 819 200]): Within the higher income brackets of [3 200 – 6 400], [6 400 – 12 800], [12 800 – 25 600], and [25600 - 51200], a significant portion of the population is situated, constituting 89.7 per cent in the Cape Winelands District and 86.8 per cent in Breede Valley.

Upper Income Brackets ([51200 - 1638400]): In the upper income brackets of [51 200 – 102 400], 102 400 – 204 800], [204 800 – 409 600], and [409 600 – 819 200], a smaller fraction of the population resides, representing 5.8 per cent in the Cape Winelands District and 3.1 per cent in Breede Valley.

Conclusion: This analysis showcases the income distribution landscape, emphasizing the prevalence of middle to higher income earners within the Cape Winelands District and highlighting Breede Valley's slightly lower concentration in the upper income brackets. Understanding these income disparities is essential for economic planning and policymaking to address wealth disparities and promote financial inclusion.

VULNERABILITY*

Local municipalities are ranked according to their vulnerability relative to all 25 municipalities in the province (Rank). A higher ranking (out of 25) indicates the municipality is comparatively worse off.

An additional score (out of 10) is provided for vulnerability factors relative to all 213 municipalities in the country (Score).
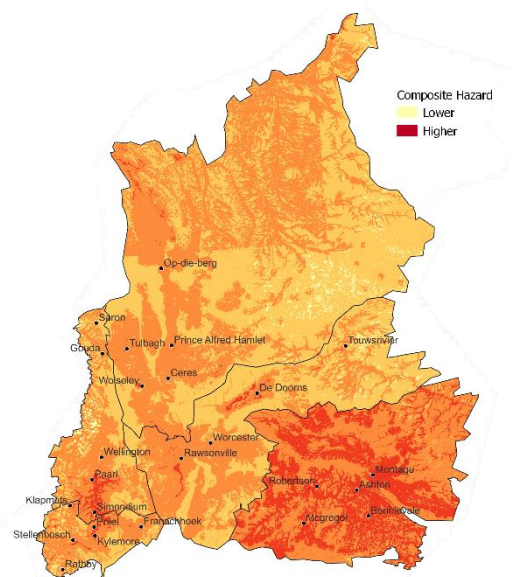
| Municipality	Socio-Economic		Economic		Physical		Environmental	
	The indicator shows the vulnerability of households living in the municipality with regards to the household's age composition, education and health status, access to basic services, and safety and security [2011 baseline]		Vulnerability of the municipality to external shocks is based on the economic diversity, size of the economy, labour force, GDP growth rate and the income inequality present in the municipality [2011 baseline]		Physical vulnerability addresses the physical fabric and connectedness of the settlements in the municipality. The more remote and/or structurally vulnerable, the higher the physical vulnerability score		Env. vulnerability represents the conflict between preserving natural environment & growth pressures associated with population growth, urbanisation, and econ development. It measures air quality, env. governance, & the competition between the ecology and urban encroachment	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Langeberg	16	2.10	7	2.01	17	5.80	6	4.14
Breede Valley	13	1.81	17	3.43	12	5.40	15	5.11
Stellenbosch	12	1.77	21	3.91	9	5.17	24	9.21
Drakenstein	4	1.24	14	3.25	3	4.43	22	7.26
Witzenberg	15	2.07	6	1.79	20	5.94	9	4.44

HAZARDS *

Breede Valley Overall Population Growth Pressure:
Medium growth projection overall for settlements in Breede Valley

Four of the Top 10 Risks in the Cape Winelands are environmental in nature (Provincial Disaster Risk Register)	Breede Valley's identified Hydro-meteorological Hazards to settlements as observed by the CSIR (The Greenbook *)
1. Human Health Conditions And Reportable Human Diseases	See reference to increased risk in heat extremes, drought and in flooding in urban areas
2. Structural Fires (Formal/Informal)	See reference to increased heat extremes and increased risk to exposure to wildfires
3. Civil Unrest	
4. Severe Weather	High potential exposure to increase in drought in all settlements, and medium potential exposure to increased heat extremes in the eastern parts (Touwsriver and De Doorns)
5. Wildfires	Potential increase in fire danger days and moderate potential increase in exposure to wildfires in the mountainous northeastern and south/southwestern areas
6. Service Disruption: Electricity	
7. Floods	Moderate increase in extreme rainfall days in mountainous areas in the south/southeastern areas. Significant decrease in extreme rainfall days in mountainous areas in the northeastern areas. Lower increase to risk of flooding in settlements. Overall, flood hazard risk remain high to very high in many areas in Breede Valley
8. Transport Incidents/ Road Accidents	
9. Service Disruption: Water Supply	See reference to increased risk to drought
10. Hazmat Incidents (Road / Rail)	

Composite Hazard
- Lower
- Higher

Temperature change (2050 compared to historic)†	
Mean temperature increase (District)	1.2 °C higher
Additional days per year with daily maximum temperature above 30 °C (Breede Valley)	19 days

Dry years per decade
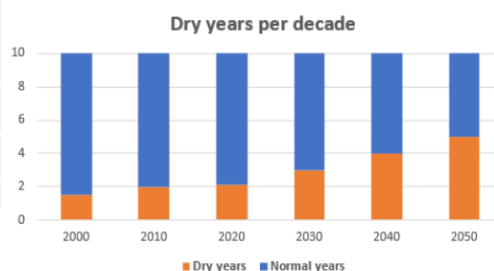
Cape Winelands No. of dry years per decade†						
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Dry years	1.5	2	2.1	3	4	5
Wet years	8.5	8	7.9	7	6	5

* Le Roux, A., van Niekerk, W., Arnold, K., Pieterse, A., Ludick, C., Forsyth, G., Le Maitre, D., Lötter, D., du Plessis, P. & Mans, G. 2019. Green Book Risk Profile Tool. Pretoria: CSIR. Available at: riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za
† Jack, C., Van Aardenne, L., Wolski, P., Pinto, I., Quagraine, K. & Kloppers, P. 2022. SmartAgri: Updated Climate Change Trends and Projections for the Western Cape. Cape Town: University of Cape Town. Available at https://www.elsenburg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/SmartAgri-Climate-Change.pdf

RISK AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS

Drought

According to the CSIR Green Book, Breede Valley has a High potential exposure to increase in drought. Currently 2 years per decade are at risk of drought, and this will increase to 5 out of every 10 years by 2050.

Water, and related sanitation services, is a key ingredient for socioeconomic development, food security and healthy ecosystems, and is vital for reducing the burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. A deteriorating water catchment system, through ecosystem loss (transformation or land use change) and alien infestation, or watercourse and wetland modification, will lead to lower inputs into the water supply systems, and a lower overall water security due to lower natural retention and lower quality of water. The higher our dependence on groundwater, the more likely we are to suffer water security issues. During extended drought periods, even end users far from major source areas are likely to experience shortages as the overall system runs low. This was the situation during the 2015-2019 drought in the Western Cape, when eventually the overall water supply scheme ran low due to the multi-year duration of the drought.

Temperatures

Average temperature has been increasing since the 1900s. Projections indicate that Breede Valley can expect an additional 19 extremely hot days per year by 2050, which will affect food security, exposure to extreme heat, health and water quality.

Vegetation Fires

Although critical for a healthy ecosystem, fire is a significant threat to human lives, food security, socio-economic activities and livelihoods, as well as infrastructure and other assets. This is especially true at the wildland-urban interface where vegetation fuel loads in proximity to built structures and numerous informal fires add to the likelihood and severity of fire risk. Uncontained fires will also cause damage in rural/agricultural areas where infrastructure, crops and livestock may be lost to extensive firelines.

Furthermore, in many areas land has been converted from natural vegetation to other land-cover types - some of which significantly modify the fuel loads (e.g. the establishment of forest plantations and the spread of several introduced tree species such as pines, hakea, wattles and eucalypts). Fires in vegetation with high fuel loads increase soil erosion and run-off, which negatively affects ecosystem services and increases the impact of floods, among other factors. Where severe fires have occurred due to high fuel loads, resulting soil erosion leads to the sedimentation of rivers and dams and therefore declining water quality (and increased water treatment costs).

Floods

Floods result in millions or billions of Rands' damage to built structures or lost productivity, the loss of livelihoods and in some cases the loss of lives. A 2016 report calculated that four severe weather events between 2011 and 2014 caused more than R1.6 billion worth of damage in the Western Cape, and in the recent September 2023 severe weather event, flood-related infrastructure damage alone amounted to R2 billion. Flooding is also one of the main disaster risks affected by climate change. Changes in rainfall volume, intensity and timing will alter flood risk profiles, and necessitate a constant reconsideration of risks and risk reduction measures.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the socio-economic profile of the Breede River Municipality reveals a complex tapestry of opportunities and challenges that define the region's development landscape. While the municipality boasts a rich agricultural sector, providing a significant source of employment and economic activity, it is confronted with pressing socio-economic challenges that demand strategic attention. One of the foremost concerns is the prevalence of high unemployment rates, particularly among the youth, posing a threat to the community's overall well-being and stability. Addressing this issue requires a multifaceted approach, involving collaboration between local government, businesses, and educational institutions to foster skill development and create sustainable job opportunities.

Moreover, the municipality faces environmental and infrastructural risks that have the potential to undermine its socio-economic resilience. The susceptibility to climate change, evidenced by increasing occurrences of extreme weather events, poses a threat to the agricultural sector and the livelihoods of those dependent on it. Furthermore, inadequate infrastructure, especially in rural areas, hampers economic growth and limits access to essential services. A comprehensive risk mitigation strategy must be devised to enhance the municipality's adaptive capacity and ensure the long-term sustainability of its socio-economic fabric.

In navigating these challenges, the Breede River Municipality has an opportunity to leverage its strengths and foster a more inclusive and sustainable development trajectory. By prioritising investments in education, skills development, and infrastructure, the municipality can empower its residents, promote economic diversification, and build resilience to external shocks. Collaborative efforts between government, private sector stakeholders, and the community are crucial in creating a roadmap for sustainable development that addresses the identified challenges and steers the municipality toward a more prosperous and resilient future.

SOURCES

1. **Demographics**

   • Population: *Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022*

   • Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

   • Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

   • Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

   • Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

   • *Urbanisation: Department of Social Development, 2023*

   • Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

2. **Education**

   • Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

   • Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

   • Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

   • Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

   • No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

   • Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

   • Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

3. **Health**

   • Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*

   • Emergency medical services: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*

   • HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*

   • Tuberculosis: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*

   • Child health: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*

   • Maternal health: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*

4. **Poverty**

   • GDPR per capita: Statistics South Africa, *2023*

   • Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): Quantec Research, *2023*

   • Human Development (Human Development Index): Quantec Research, *2023*

5.   Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to water: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

6.   Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2023 calculations*

7.   GDPR Performance

- GDPR Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- GDPR Forecasts: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- International Trade: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Tourism spend: *S&P Global, 2023*

8.   Labour Market Performance

- Wage distribution: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Formal Employment: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2023*