



Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU



#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2023 Socio-Economic Profile

Matzikama Municipality



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Matzikama: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2023; Actual households, 2022



Population
69 595

(Source: Census 2022)



Households
19 101

(Source: Matzikama Municipality)

Education

2022



Matric Pass Rate **74.4%**
Learner Retention Rate **77.3%**
Learner-Teacher Ratio **28.58**

Poverty

2022



Gini Coefficient **0.58**
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) **66.27%**

Health

2022/23



Primary Health Care Facilities
5
(excl. mobile/satellite clinics)

Immunisation Rate
77.7%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)
110.4%

Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/18
17.1%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23



Residential Burglaries
408

DUI
200

Drug-related Crimes
825

Murder
18

Sexual Offences
95

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water

83.3%



Refuse Removal

82.3%



Electricity

96.5%



Sanitation

94.0%



Housing

89.2%



Labour

2022

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

15.6%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 High Inequality
Risk 2 High poverty head count
Risk 3 High maternal mortality

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2021

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

11,7%



Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

14,6%



Manufacturing

13,7%



INTRODUCTION

This publication is produced by the Provincial Treasury for each of the Western Cape municipalities on an annual basis. These socio-economic profiles provide each municipality with up-to-date socio-economic data as well as analysis pertaining to the municipal area, to 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. A new addition to the profile is the inclusion of risk and vulnerability indicators related to climate change which is critical to development.

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 Matzikama Municipality in relation to the broader West Coast District.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population 2022

69 043

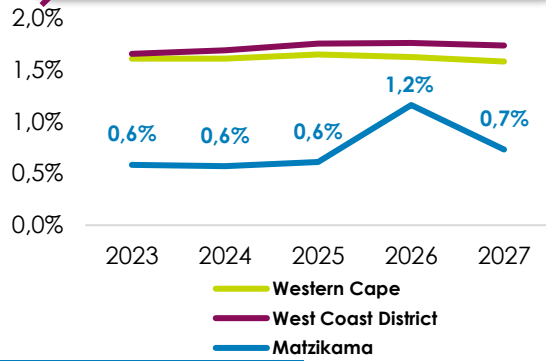
Estimated Population

71 818 2027



Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027
0.8%

Estimated Population Growth



Gender and Age Dynamics



Female
49.2%

Male
50.8%

390 2023

388 2024

Fertility Index

49 2023

49 2024

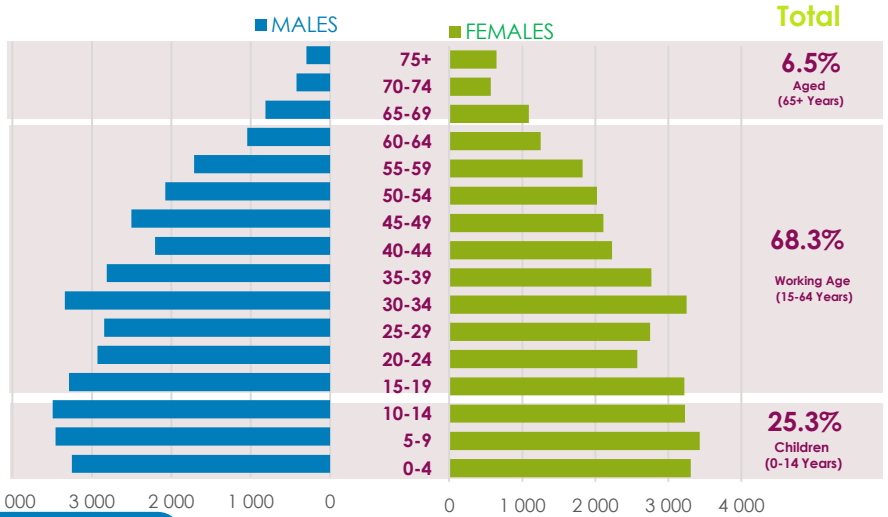
Dependency Ratio

19.3 2023

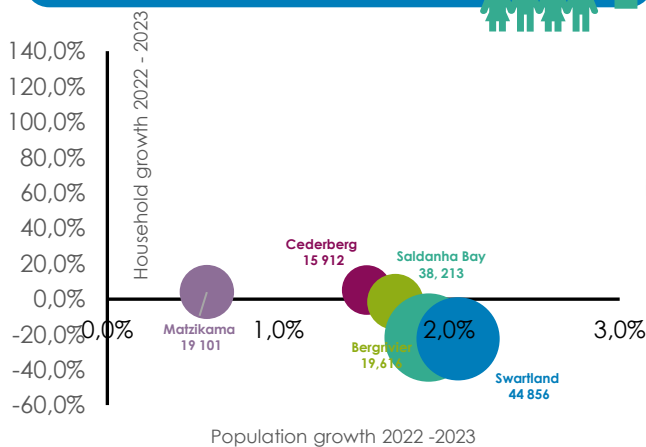
19.6 2024

Ageing Index

Population by Age 2022



Population and Household Growth 2022



Level of Urbanisation 2021

Largest Urban Settlements:
Vredendal (29%), Klawer (10.9%) & Vanrhynsdorp (9.2%)

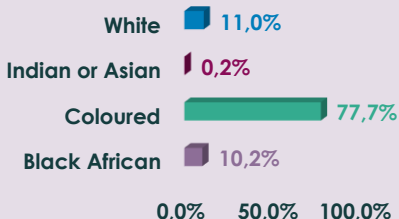
Urban/Rural change:
Small % change on the Urban (1.8%-2.7%) & Rural decline of 12.2%

Density change:
Largest change in Ebenheaser



3.6
Household Size

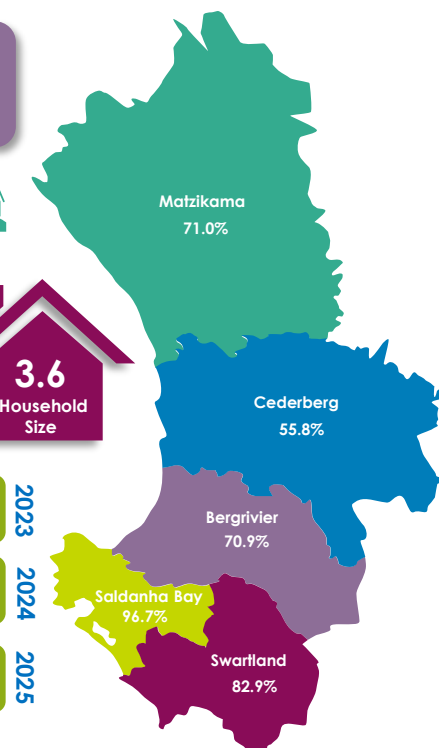
Racial Split



2023
5.6 people/km²

2024
5.7 people/km²

2025
5.7 people/km²



Population and Household Growth

In 2023, approximately 1.7 per cent of the Western Cape's population is expected to live in the West Coast District municipal area. The total population of the District is 838 457 individuals as of 2022. Among the municipalities within the District, Matzikama is the second least populated, with 73 200 people in 2022. It is projected that this figure will increase to 75,452 by 2027, representing an average annual growth rate of 0.8 per cent over the specified period.

Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that as of 2022, there are more females than males in the West Coast District municipal area with a ratio of 51.1 per cent (females) to 49.9 per cent (males). The same is true for the Matzikama area, with slightly more females than males with a ratio of 50.8 to 49.2 in 2023. This however changes over time, with a sex ratio in 2027 100.1, meaning that for every 100.1 males, there are 100 females. This could be attributed to various factors such as the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area or an increase in female mortality rates.

Level of Urbanisation

The observed increase in urbanisation (71.0 per cent in 2021) in Matzikama signifies a noteworthy socio-economic transformation. This growth can be indicative of several factors, including increased economic opportunities, improved infrastructure, or shifts in employment patterns, which often lead individuals to migrate from rural areas to urban centres. Urbanisation, especially in towns such as Vredendal, is increasing consumer spending, benefiting the retail sector and increasing the demand for business services such as insurance providers.

Population Density

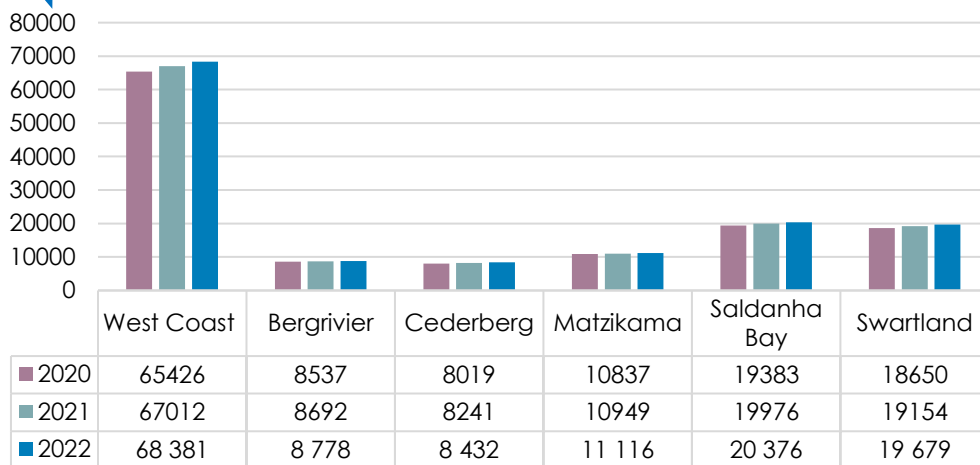
Population density, indicating the number of individuals in a specific area, is influenced by economic, social, connectivity, and accessibility factors. These metrics are essential for responsive urbanisation, aiding municipalities in effective service planning, budgeting, and environmental risk management. As of 2022, Matzikama's population density stood at 6 persons per square kilometer, offering a basis for comparison among local municipal areas in the West Coast District, facilitating informed decision-making for regional development strategies.

- Saldanha Bay 62 people/km²
- Swartland 38 people/km²
- Bergrivier 17 people/km²
- Cederberg 8 people/km²
- **Matzikama 6 people/km²**

EDUCATION: Matzikama



Learner enrolment



Educational facilities 2022

26

Number of schools

80.8%

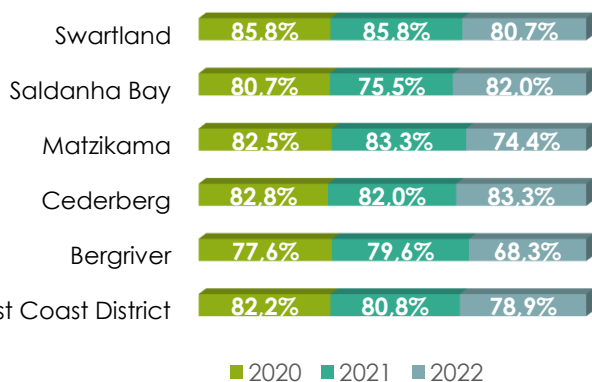
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

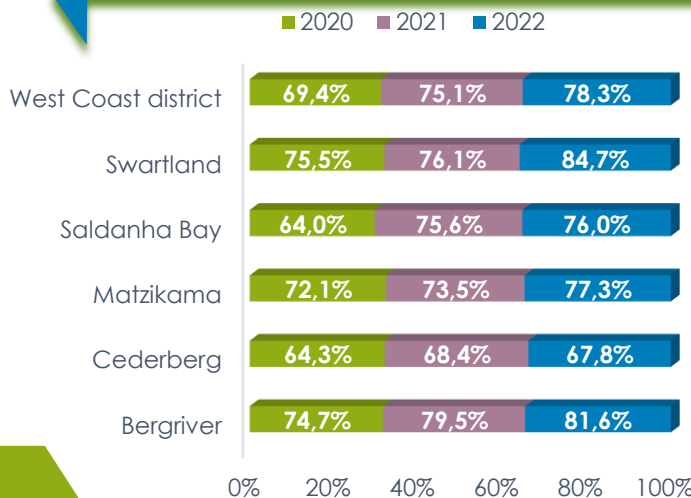
9



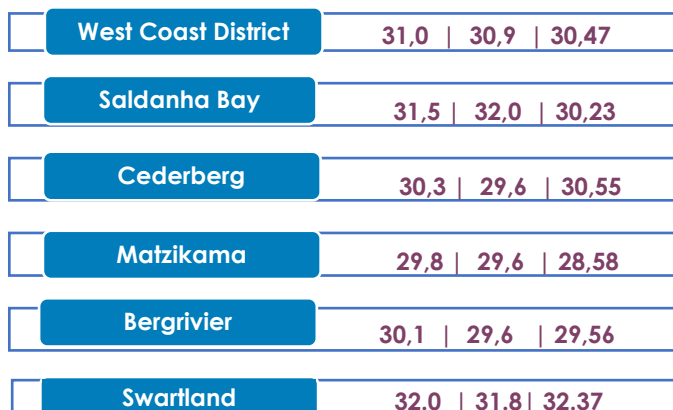
Education outcomes



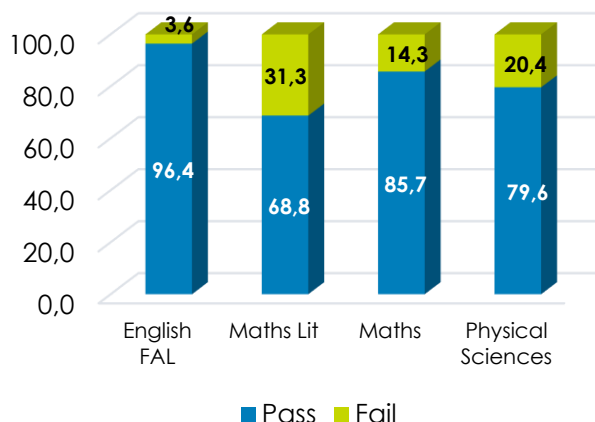
Learner retention 2020 - 2022



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020-2022



Subject Outcomes



Introduction

In socio-economic terms, education serves as a crucial driver of positive change by empowering individuals to acquire knowledge and skills. The acquisition of education is linked to improved employability, as individuals gain the expertise needed to participate in a dynamic and competitive job market. Education equips individuals with the tools necessary to navigate and contribute to various sectors of the economy, fostering human capital development. A well-educated workforce is often associated with higher levels of productivity and innovation, contributing to overall economic growth. Beyond individual benefits, the societal impact of education is profound, as it helps in breaking the cycle of poverty, reducing income inequality, and promoting social mobility.

Education Facilities, Learner-teacher Ratio

In 2022, there were 26 schools in the Matzikama municipal area, of which 80.8 per cent were no fee schools and only 9 had libraries. The No-fee Schools Policy abolishes school fees in the poorest 40 per cent of schools nationally, for learners from Grade R to Grade 9, specifying that schools that do not charge fees will be allocated a larger total of funding per learner from the national budget for the foregone fee revenue.

The learner-teacher ratio has shown a steady but slow decrease over the past few years, from 29.8 in 2020 to 28.5 in 2022, however still within the recommended learner teacher ratio of 30:1 for South African schools. As this ratio impacts teaching directly by indicating the teacher resource available as well as the class sizes and context in which teaching takes place, it implies that schools with higher ratios may struggle to provide the same quality of education as those with lower ratios, potentially exacerbating educational inequalities.

Learner Enrolment & Retention Rates

In the Matzikama region, learner enrollment reached 11 116 in 2022, slightly surpassing the 10 949 enrolled in 2021. The increase in learner enrollment is indicative of positive developments such as improved access to education and heightened awareness of its societal benefits. However, this growth also presents socio-economic challenges, particularly in terms of infrastructure and resource demands, necessitating ongoing enhancements in educational quality to effectively cater to the expanding student population. As the number of learners rises, there is a critical need for strategic planning and investment in education to ensure that the system can accommodate the influx while maintaining or improving the overall quality of education.

The learner retention rate is influenced by a wide array of factors, including economic influences such as unemployment, poverty/very low household income, as well as social concerns such as teenage pregnancies, overcrowded classrooms, student attitudes towards education, as well as other personal circumstances which can make it difficult for learners to focus on education. The grade 10 to 12 retention rate for the Matzikama area was the second lowest at 77.3 per cent, indicating serious challenges and concerns. Mitigating school dropouts requires a collaborative effort and a commitment to creating a supportive and inclusive educational environment that accommodates the diverse needs of students, tailored to the unique local challenges and circumstances.

Education & Subject Outcomes

Matzikama's matric pass rate has seen a decrease to 74.4 per cent in 2022, following declines in the past few years. Subject outcomes show good English pass rates, with mathematics (85.7 per cent mathematics literacy; 68.8 per cent mathematics) and physical sciences (79.6 per cent) dipping well below the overall rate. Good mathematics and science outcomes often serve as prerequisites for pursuing highest education and certain career paths and can therefore directly impact future opportunities and choices. Matzikama's matric pass rate remains the highest in the District. However, since dropouts are inherently excluded from the assessment, the low retention rate may distort education outcomes. Ensuring the retention of learners is a fundamental aspect of achieving holistic favourable education outcomes.



Healthcare Facilities



5 Fixed PHC Facilities
13 Mobile Clinics



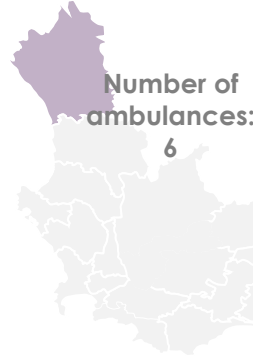
9 ART Clinics/
Treatment Sites
19 TB Clinics/
Treatment Sites



1 District Hospital



Emergency Medical Services



EMS per 10 000 people

WCD	1,6
Matzikama	1,2
Cederberg	0,9
Bergrivier	1,4
Saldanha Bay	2,4
Swartland	2,1



Maternal Health



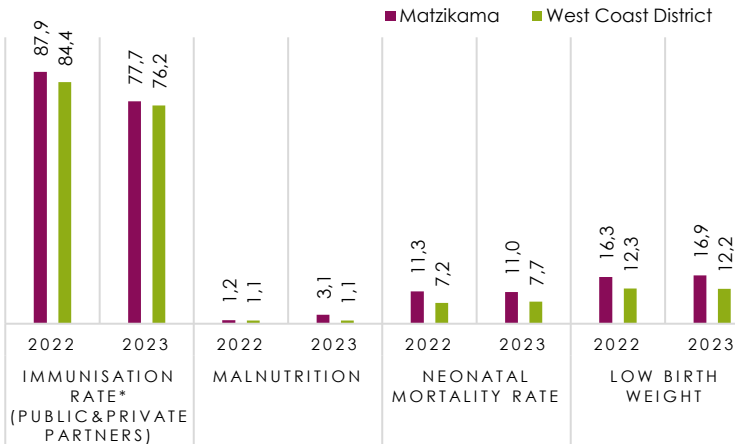
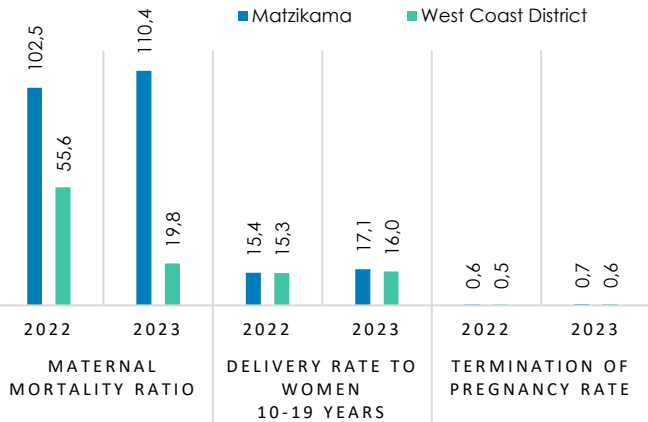
Child Health

MATZIKAMA 2023: Maternal Health Indicators

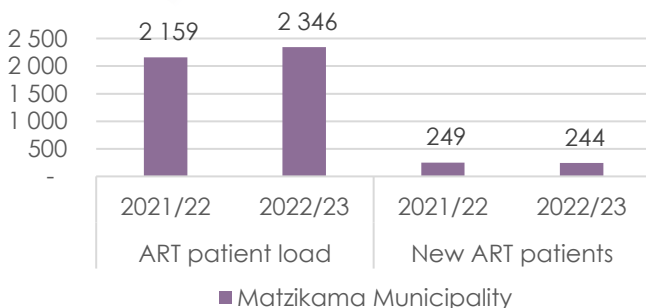
- Maternal deaths in facility : 1
- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 156
- Termination of pregnancy : 122

MATZIKAMA 2023: Child Health Indicators

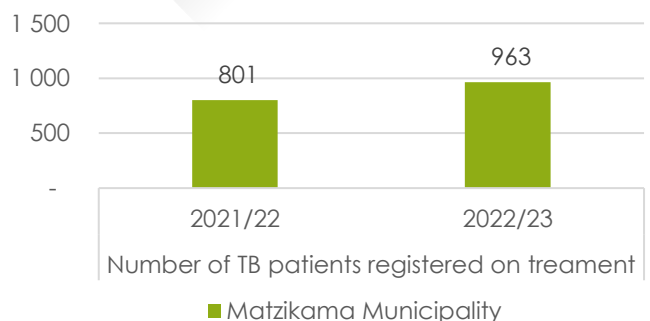
- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 153
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 10
- Immunisation u1 year : 966
- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 20



HIV/AIDS



Tuberculosis



Healthcare facilities

South Africa's healthcare system is a mix of public and private providers, and its health facilities are an essential component of ensuring access to healthcare services for the country's diverse population. Government plays a pivotal role in providing healthcare services through the public sector, while the private sector offers additional options for those who can afford it. The public healthcare system follows a referral system, where patients receive primary care at clinics and are referred to district or provincial hospitals for more specialised care when needed.

Across the Matzikama area, there are a total of 5 fixed primary health care facilities. Additionally, there were 13 mobile/satellite clinics, as well as 9 ART clinics/treatment sites and 19 TB clinics/treatment sites. Furthermore, in addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there is one district hospital serving the region.

As a pivotal component of the healthcare system, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) play a crucial role in bridging the gap between emergencies and hospital-based medical care. The timely and effective response of EMS significantly influences the chances of survival and recovery for individuals facing critical health crises. However, it's essential to recognize that EMS encompasses various services, personnel, and resources designed to provide immediate medical assistance and pre-hospital care. In the context of Matzikama, the availability of operational ambulances is a significant factor in emergency situations. The area is serviced by a total of 6 ambulances, equating to 1.2 ambulances per 100 000 people in 2022/23. It is noteworthy that this figure only accounts for provincial ambulances and excludes services provided by private providers. This analysis sheds light on the regional capacity for emergency response, emphasizing the need for a well-equipped and efficiently managed EMS system to cater to the healthcare needs of the population.

Maternal health

In the context of the Matzikama region, it is noteworthy that there were no reported maternal deaths in 2021/22, however, in 2022/23 there was 1 maternal death reported (maternal mortality rate of zero). During the period spanning from 2021/22 to 2022/23, there was an increase in the proportion of deliveries to women 10-19 years, increasing from 15.4 per cent to 17.1 per cent. The latter figure translates into a total of 50 births to these young women. Conversely, the termination of pregnancy rate remained increased slightly, from 0.6 in 2021/22 to 0.7 in 2022/23.

Child health

In the Matzikama region, the immunisation rate saw a decline, dropping from 87.9 per cent in 2021/22 to 77.7 per cent in 2022/23, although it still falls below the optimal level. The malnutrition rate for children under five years per 100 000 in the Matzikama municipal area slightly increased from 1.2 in 2021/22 to 1.3 per cent in 2022/23, while the District's rate remained steady at 1.1 per 100 000 for the same reporting period. The neonatal mortality rate (NMR) per 1 000 live births in the Matzikama municipal area decreased from 11.3 in 2021/22 to 11.0 in 2022/23, while the rate across the district showed a slight increase from 7.2 to 7.7 per cent in the same reporting period. The malnutrition rate for children under five years per 100 000 in the Matzikama municipal area slightly increased from 1.2 in 2021/22 to 1.3 per cent in 2022/23. The neonatal mortality rate (NMR) per 100 000 live births in the Matzikama municipal area decreased from 11.3 in 2021/22 to 11.0 in 2022/23.

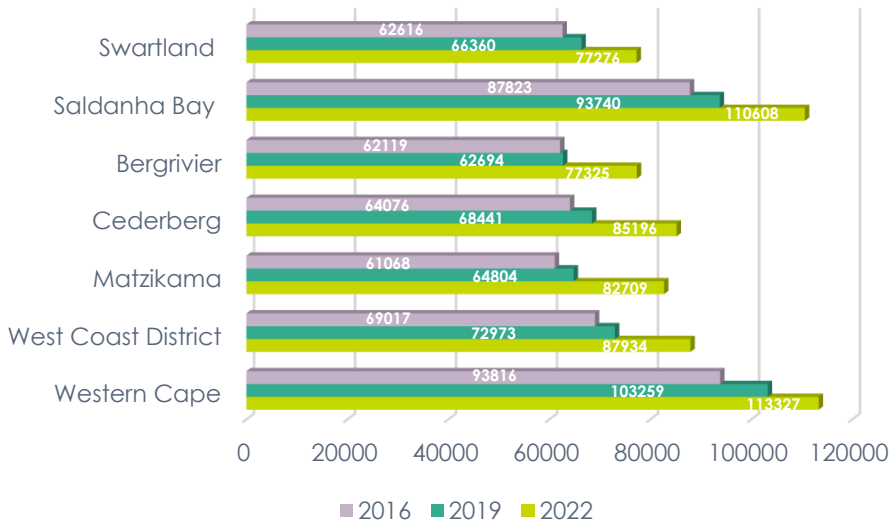
HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

There has been an expansion in the total number of patients enrolled in antiretroviral treatment, marking an increase of 200 patients. This figure has risen from 2 159 during the 2021/22 to 2 346 in 2022/23. There has however, been a decrease in the number of new patients commencing antiretroviral treatment (244), declined by 5 new patients in 2022/23, as compared to 249 in the preceding year. Similarly, growth in the TB patients registered on treatment was seen, increasing from 801 in 2021/22 to 963 in 2022/23. These patterns indicate a growing demand for antiretroviral treatment and TB services, potentially carrying economic implications for the allocation and management of healthcare resources in the region.

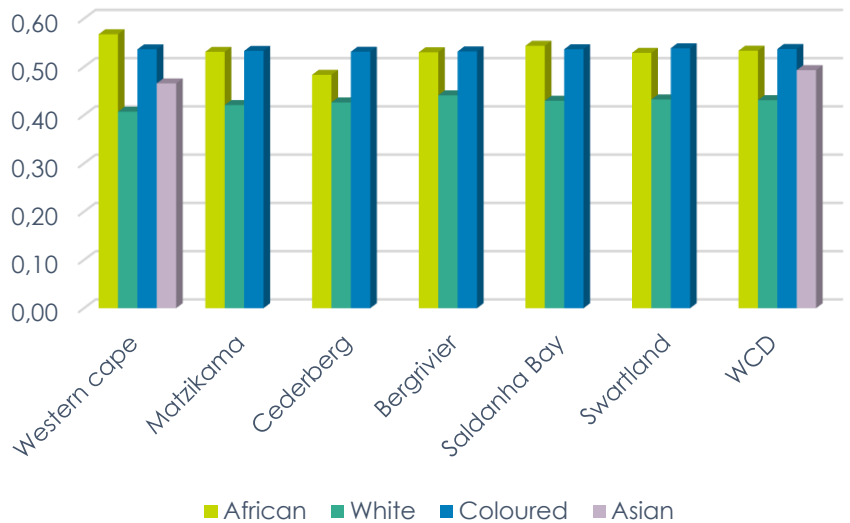
POVERTY



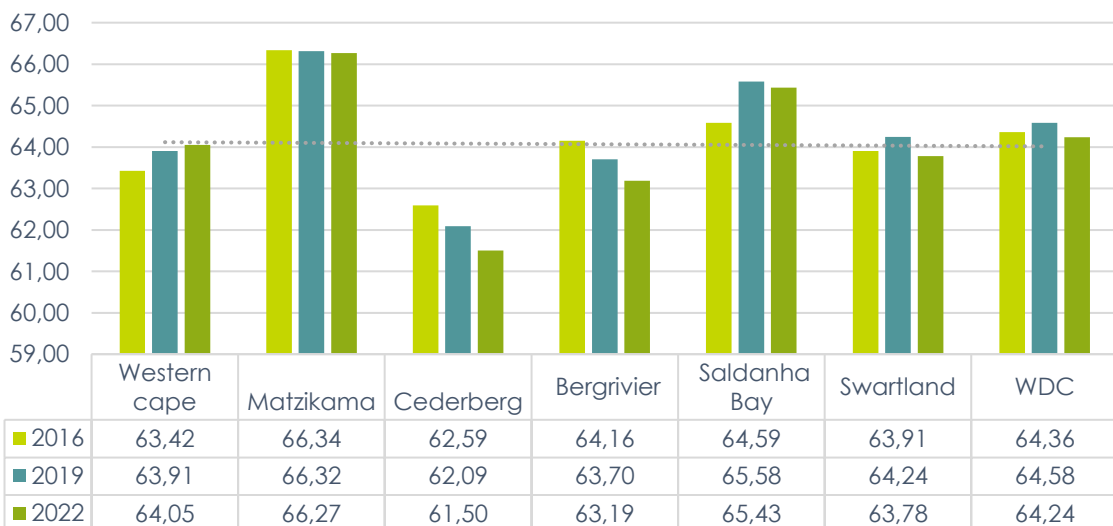
GDP per capita



Income Inequality



Poverty Line



GDPR Per Capita

An increase in the real regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, which measures the GDP per person, occurs when the rate of real economic growth surpasses the rate of population growth. In 2022, the Matzikama municipal area had a per capita GDPR of R51 058, the lowest when compared to all other areas in the District, and significantly below the Province (R113 327). While real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, it is important to note that not everyone in an economy will earn the same income as indicated by the real GDP per capita measure. While a high GDP per capita is generally desirable, it is essential to consider its distribution and the well-being of all segments of the population. Addressing income disparities, promoting inclusive growth, and addressing sustainability concerns are critical in higher per capita GDP regions.

Income Inequality

South Africa contends with one of the highest levels of global inequality, as indicated by the widely utilized Gini index. This stark economic disparity is observable in the uneven distribution of income, discrepancies in access to opportunities, and regional economic variations. The National Development Plan (NDP) has set an ambitious objective of diminishing income inequality in South Africa, with the aim of reducing the Gini coefficient from 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.

In the specific case of Matzikama, its Gini coefficient experienced a consistent increase from 0.57 in 2015 to 0.61 in 2021, likely exacerbated by the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment and overall economic conditions. However, there was a notable decrease to 0.58 in 2022. This decline in the Gini coefficient suggests progress towards realizing the NDP's goal of reducing income inequality within the Matzikama area. The socio-economic implications of this improvement may encompass enhancements in social equity, greater economic stability, and improved overall well-being for the community.

Poverty Line

According to its definition, the Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) is the percentage of the population living below a standard that ensures they cannot afford sufficient amounts of both food and non-food items. In South Africa, an individual with an income of less R1 335 (in April 2021 prices) per person per month was categorized as living in poverty. In 2022, 66.2 per cent of the population in the Matzikama region live in poverty. This represents the highest proportion of people living in poverty at West Coast District area. Among the areas within the West Coast District, Saldanha Bay had the highest poverty rate in 2022 at 65.4 per cent, while the Cederberg area had the lowest at 61.5 per cent.

From a socio-economic perspective, the prevalence of such high poverty rates in the Matzikama region and Saldanha Bay signifies deep-seated challenges, potentially rooted in factors like limited economic opportunities, insufficient social support systems, or disparities in resource allocation. The socio-economic implications are profound, encompassing restricted access to education, healthcare, and basic necessities, perpetuating a cycle of disadvantage. Addressing these issues demands targeted policy interventions focused on bolstering economic prospects, redistributing resources equitably, and implementing comprehensive social welfare initiatives to uplift communities and break the cycle of poverty in the affected regions.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

19 101
Matzikama

150 840
West Coast District

Total number of households

89,2%

Formal main dwelling

17 045
Matzikama

132 174
West Coast District

87,6%

89,2% Matzikama
87,6% West Coast

Formal Dwelling



0,6% Matzikama
1,5% West Coast

Traditional dwelling



9,6% Matzikama
10,4% West Coast

Informal Dwelling

0,6% Matzikama
0,4% West Coast

Other/Unspecified



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

Matzikama 83,3%
West Coast 86,3%



Flush/chemical toilet

Matzikama 94,0%
West Coast 94,5%



Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

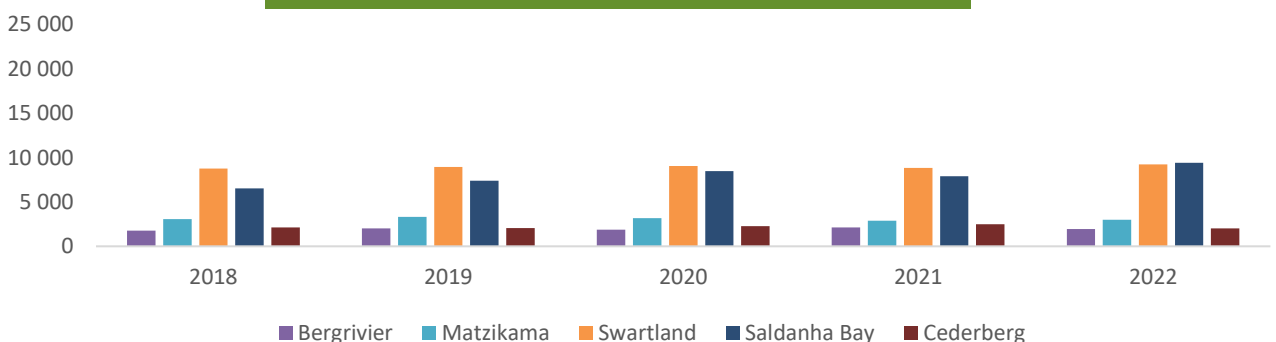
Matzikama 96,5%
West Coast 95,6%



Refuse removal at least once a week

Matzikama 82,3%
West Coast 84,0%

Indigent Households West Coast Municipalities



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

Municipalities play a significant role in fostering an environment that encourages private investment and entrepreneurship, leading to local economic opportunities that positively impact the community.

Housing and Household Services

Among the 19 101 households in the Matzikama municipal area, a notable 89.2 per cent enjoyed access to formal housing, surpassing the broader West Coast District's rate of 87.6 per cent. Additionally, the municipal area exhibited a lower prevalence of informal dwellings, comprising only 9.6 per cent of the total, in contrast to the District's higher incidence of 10.4 per cent. Beyond housing and electricity, the West Coast District's municipal area boasted superior access levels in comparison to Matzikama, particularly regarding piped water within or near the dwelling at 86.3 per cent, access to flush or chemical toilets at 94.5 per cent, and weekly removal of refuse by local authorities at 84.0 per cent of households.

In socio-economic terms, the higher access levels to formal housing and improved amenities in the Matzikama municipal area suggest a relatively more stable living environment compared to the broader West Coast District. Adequate housing and essential services contribute to improved living standards and overall well-being. However, despite the generally positive trends, disparities in access to water, sanitation, and refuse removal services between the Matzikama municipal area and the West Coast District highlight the need for targeted interventions to ensure equitable access to basic amenities for all residents. Addressing these disparities is crucial for fostering inclusivity and preventing the perpetuation of socio-economic inequalities within the region.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. The number of households receiving free basic services in the Matzikama municipal area has constantly increased between 2018 and 2022. The stressed economic conditions is expected to exert additional pressure on household income, which will likely increase the demand for free basic services and in turn the number of indigent households. However, this is area specific and dependent on the qualifying criteria which is used.

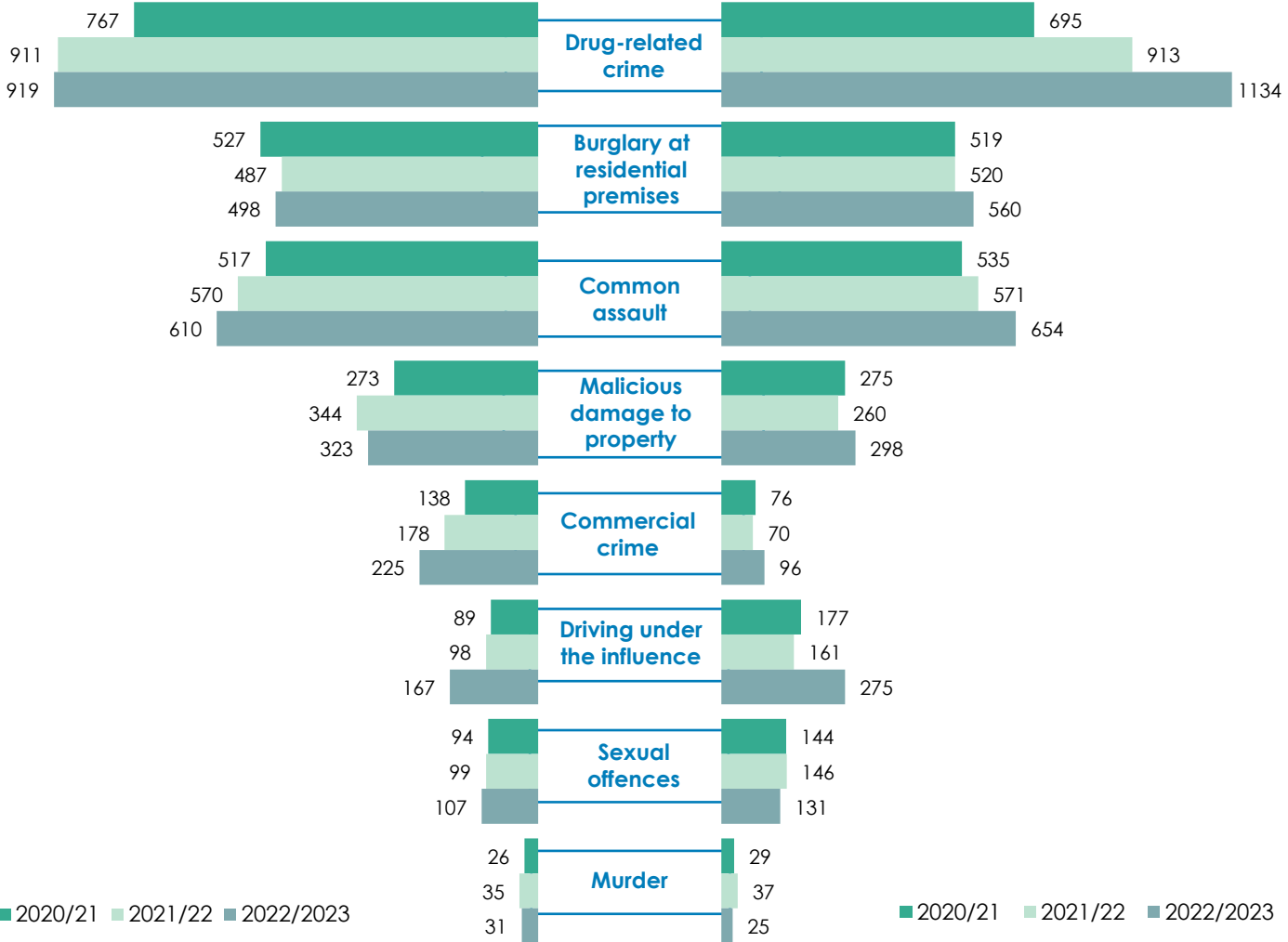
SAFETY AND SECURITY

WEST COST

4 979 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in the West Coast District in 2022/23

MATZIKAMA

5 572 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in Matzikama in 2022/23



Drug-related crime
661 (2021/22)
825 (2022/23)

Murder
27 (2021/22)
18 (2022/23)

Sexual offences
105 (2021/22)
95 (2022/23)

Driving under the influence
117 (2021/22)
200 (2022/23)



Residential burglaries
376 (2021/22)
408 (2022/23)

Common assault
413 (2021/22)
476 (2022/23)

Damage to property
188 (2021/22)
216 (2022/23)

Commercial crime
51 (2021/22)
70 (2022/23)

Murder

Despite a decline in unemployment within the West Coast District, local communities are still contending with the challenge of rising crime rates. Between 2021 and 2022, the Matzikama area experienced a reduction in the number of murders, resulting in an improvement of the murder rate from 37 to 25 per 100 000 people. Although Matzikama's murder rate (25) is lower than the District's average (31) for the 2022/23 period, it is crucial to acknowledge that the overall murder rate decreased across all municipalities in 2022/23, with Swartland recording the lowest number of murder incidents per 100 000 that year.

Sexual Offences

In terms of sexual offenses, Matzikama witnessed a decrease in 2021, but these incidents saw an increase in 2022. The implementation of COVID-19 lockdown measures in 2021 played a role in the overall reduction of crime by prompting more people to stay at home, thereby limiting opportunities for criminal activities. In the 2022/23 period, the Matzikama area recorded 131 sexual offenses per 100 000 people, surpassing the West Coast District's average of 107. The socio-economic conditions underlying these trends are significant. The decline in sexual offenses during 2021 can be linked to the pandemic-induced lockdowns, which altered daily routines and reduced the chances for criminal behavior.

Drug-related Offences

In terms of drug-related offenses, most municipalities in the West Coast District observed an increase, except for the Cederberg municipal area. Nonetheless, Matzikama recorded 1 134 drug-related cases per 100 000 people in 2022/23, this is above the District's average of 919 per 100 000 people.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

Incidents of driving under the influence (DUI) decreased in all municipal areas in the West Coast District in 2021 due to alcohol restrictions introduced in 2020. However, after the restrictions were lifted, the numbers increased. In the Matzikama municipal area, the cases of driving under the influence increased from 161 in 2021/22 to 275 in 2022/23 per 100 000 people, which is above the District's average of 167 per 100 000 people.

Residential Burglaries

The rate of burglaries at residential premises in the Matzikama area has also experienced a mild increase from 520 in 2021/22 to 560 in 2022/23. For the same period, the West Coast region experienced a similar increase, from 487 to 498.

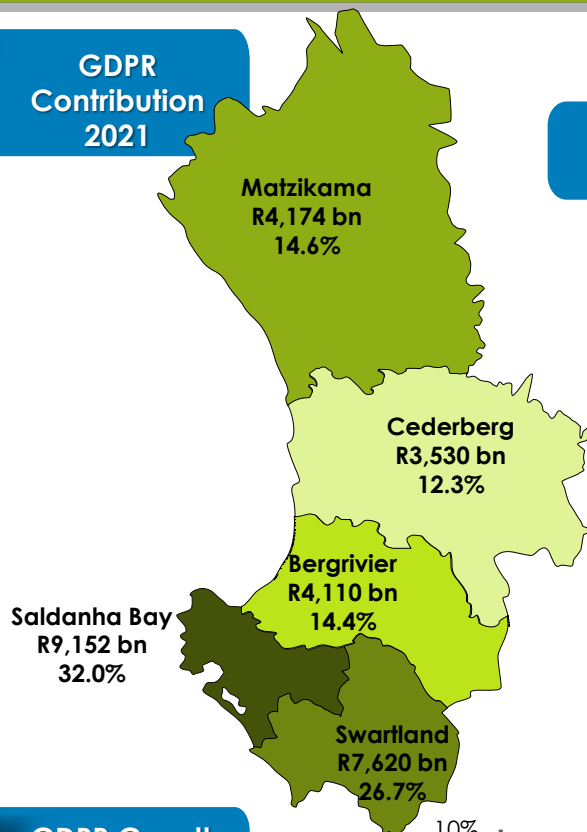
Common Assault

The continued presence and increase in reported cases of commercial crime, from 571 incidents in 2021/22 to 654 in 2022/23 highlights a continued concern for the economic environment. Commercial crimes, including fraud, and cybercrimes, have significant implications for businesses and investors. A rise suggests a greater incidence of fraudulent activities, which can lead to financial losses for businesses, damage business

GDPR PERFORMANCE



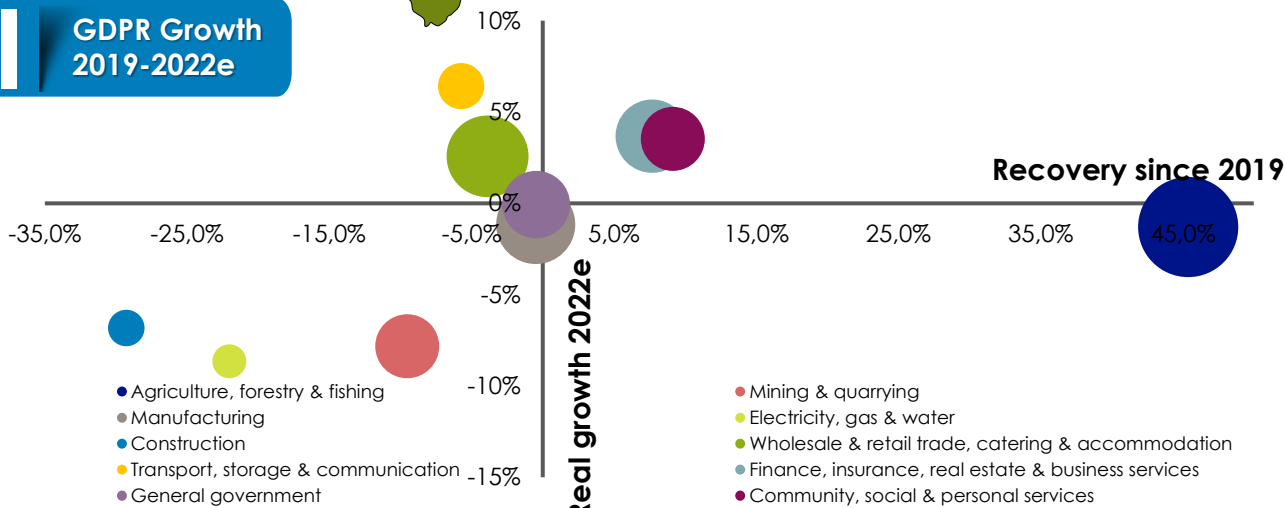
GDPR Contribution 2021



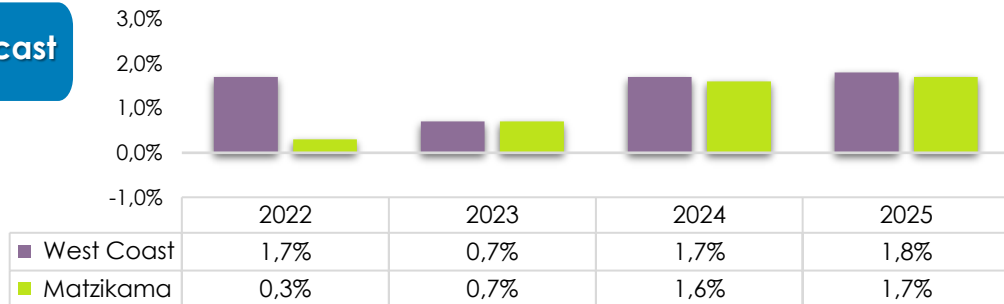
Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021



GDPR Growth 2019-2022e



GDPR forecast



International Trade, 2022

Imports R34.0 million

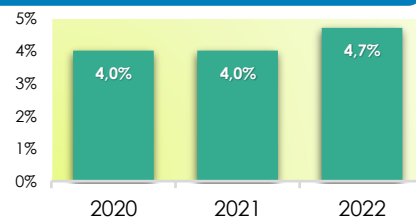
Exports R373.8 million

Top exported products: Wine, Bottled water, Tractor

Top imported products: Apples, Grapes, Charcoal



Tourism spend % of GDP



GDPR Performance

With a Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDPR) reaching R5.7 billion in 2021, the Matzikama municipal economy strategically leverages its abundant natural resources. The agricultural sector emerges as the linchpin, contributing R1.2 billion, equivalent to 21.9 percent of the municipal economy. Notably, perennial crop production, primarily dominated by grape farming, emerges as the primary formal employer, sustaining 2 373 jobs. Doringbaai, a constituent of Matzikama, uniquely relies on abalone farming as its economic bedrock, with 37.0 per cent of Doring Bay Abalone being community-owned. Beyond agriculture, trade (R829.8 million) and manufacturing (R774.6 million) sectors play pivotal roles, with winemaking being the cornerstone of manufacturing in the municipal area. Moreover, public administration stands out as a critical local employer, contributing 1 087 formal jobs. While the wine industry is the principal manufacturing activity, the processing of locally mined mineral sands and structural metal products by entities such as D & E Group and Transcape Steels significantly bolsters employment in Matzikama.

In socio-economic terms, the Matzikama municipal economy reflects a diversified landscape, with agriculture, manufacturing, and trade forming interconnected pillars. The prominence of grape farming and abalone aquaculture not only underscores the region's agricultural prowess but also highlights its adaptability to capitalise on niche markets. The community ownership of a substantial portion of the abalone industry in Doringbaai signifies a localised approach to economic development, potentially fostering community empowerment and resilience. Additionally, the employment generated by public administration indicates the role of the public sector in sustaining the local workforce. The presence of manufacturing activities, particularly in winemaking and mineral processing, signals a broader economic base, reducing dependence on a single sector. However, potential challenges may arise, such as ensuring sustainable practices in resource-intensive sectors like abalone farming and maintaining a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation. Overall, Matzikama's socio-economic profile reflects a dynamic interplay of sectors, offering both opportunities and challenges for sustainable development.

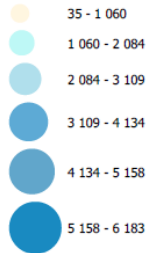
GDPR Forecast

As inflationary pressures diminish in 2024, it is projected that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate for Matzikama will strengthen to 1.6 per cent. This expected growth is significantly higher than the 0.3 per cent average annual growth observed during the 2015 to 2019 period, characterised by economic challenges due to an extended drought. The implementation of new initiatives, such as RedSun Raisins' plan for a raisin-processing facility, is anticipated to further contribute to economic expansion and job creation in the municipal area. To facilitate Matzikama's shift from a primary-sector-focused economy, ensuring energy security, providing adequately skilled labor, and making serviced industrial land available are deemed crucial. Collaborative efforts with local mining enterprises, particularly through initiatives like social and labor plans, have the potential to uplift communities and foster enterprise and skills development, thereby opening new pathways for economic growth.

In the socio-economic context, the projected GDPR growth for Matzikama in 2024 signifies a potential turnaround from the sluggish growth witnessed in the preceding years, offering a more optimistic outlook for the local community. The emphasis on diversifying the economy beyond the primary sector, as indicated by initiatives like the raisin-processing facility, reflects a strategic move to mitigate vulnerability to external factors, such as climatic conditions.

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

FTE numbers



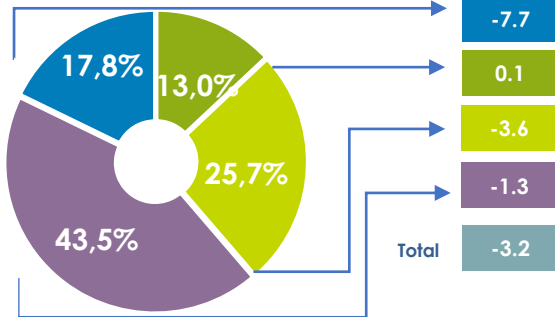
Formal Employment by Town, 2022



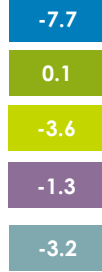
Main sector for employment

- Freight transport by road
- Marine aquaculture
- Growing of grapes
- Quarrying of stone, sand and clay
- Other social work activities without accommodation
- General public administration at National Government level

Skill Level % Contribution, 2022

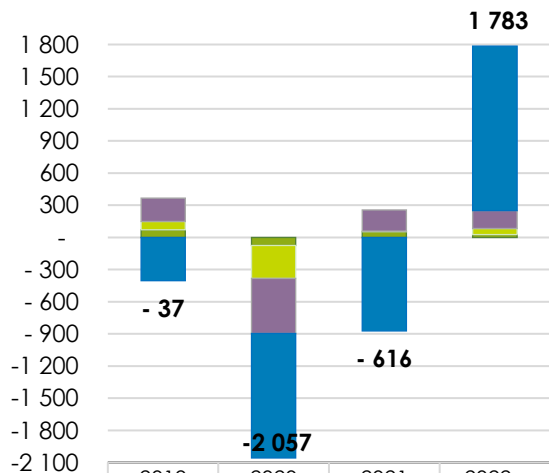


Recovery in Employment (%) 2019-2022



Total Persons Employed 2022	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled	Informal
	3 309	6 534	11 141	6 008

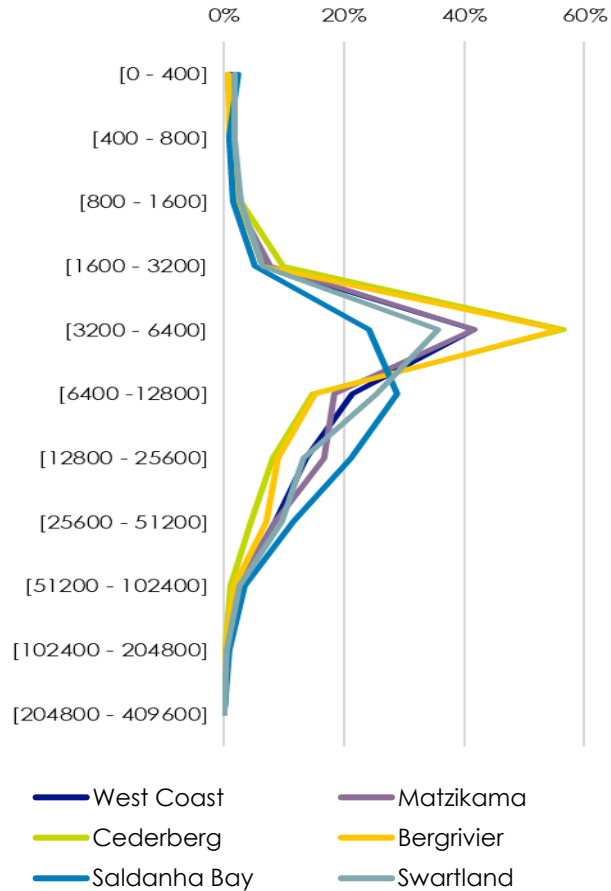
Net employment per sector, 2019-2022



	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	-37	-2 057	-616	1 783
Informal	-403	-1 161	-873	1 533
Low skilled	216	-512	198	168
Semi-skilled	79	-309	7	56
Skilled	71	-75	52	26



Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022



Top 5 Sectors

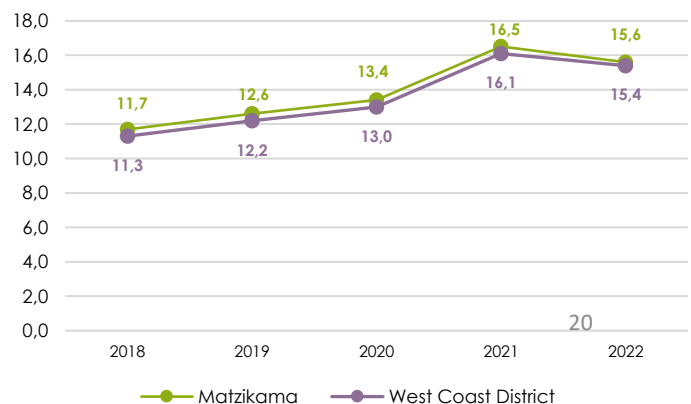


Sector

Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Growing of perennial crops	2 373
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	1 087
Mixed farming	751
Manufacturing of beverages	461
Other land transport	457



Unemployment rate 2018-2022



Labour Market Performance

In 2022, there was an overall increase in the number of jobs within the municipal area, contributing to positive socio-economic changes. This growth was primarily driven by a rise in the labor force participation rate by 2.4 percentage points and an increase in the labor absorption rate by 2.6 percentage points. Consequently, there was a significant reduction in the unemployment rate, decreasing by 0.9 of a percentage point to reach 15.6 per cent.

The context of the municipal area plays a crucial role in understanding these changes, particularly the prominence of agricultural work. Approximately 43.5 per cent of the workforce in this area is engaged in low-skilled jobs. Notably, low-skilled employment has experienced the most substantial growth in recent years, surpassing the increase in skilled workers.

Despite these positive trends, there are challenges associated with attracting skilled workers to the Matzikama municipal area. The lack of essential infrastructure, such as private hospitals and English-medium public schools, poses a significant hindrance. This deficiency in infrastructure could be a deterrent for skilled professionals considering relocating to the area, limiting the potential for further economic development.

In socio-economic terms, the increased employment rates and reduced unemployment are positive indicators of economic health in the municipal area. However, the concentration of low-skilled jobs may raise concerns about income inequality and the overall skill composition of the workforce. Additionally, the challenge in attracting skilled workers highlights the importance of addressing infrastructure gaps to create a more conducive environment for diverse skill sets. Addressing these issues could further contribute to the sustainable development of the Matzikama municipal area, fostering a balanced and inclusive economic.

Skills Distribution

It is estimated that Matzikama's total employed will in 2022 amount to 26 992 workers, of which 20 984 (77.7 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 6 008 (22.2 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average of 0.3 per cent from 2019 to 2022 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 2.6 per cent over this period. The informal economy was responsible for the majority of the job losses in 2022. This is a concern as the informal economy should be able to act as a buffer during times of economic recession.

Most of the formally employed consisted of low-skilled (43.5 per cent) and semi-skilled (25.7 per cent) workers. Although the skilled category only contributed 13.0 per cent to total formal employment (2022), it outpaced the other two categories in terms of average annual growth – between 2019 and 2022, the skilled cohort grew on average by 0.1 per cent while the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories contracted by 1.3 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively.

Wage Distribution

In 2022, salaries in the Matzikama municipal area were modest, with a substantial 48.4 per cent of formally employed individuals earning less than R6 400 per month. This situation gives rise to several socio-economic difficulties and a significant reliance on public sector assistance.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS



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).

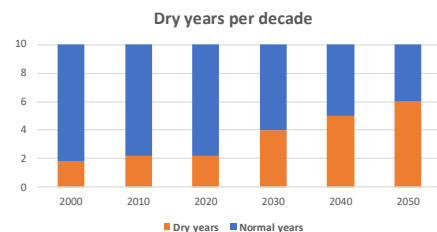
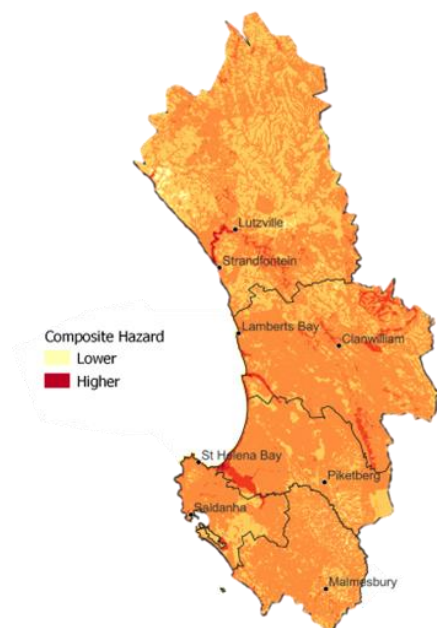
Municipality	Socio-Economic		Economic		Physical		Environmental	
	The indicator shows the vulnerability of households living in the municipality with regards to the household's age composition, education and health status, access to basic services, and safety and security (2011 baseline)		Vulnerability 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
Matzikama	17	2.17	23	4.26	25	7.19	1	1.91
Cederberg	18	2.29	10	2.82	16	5.75	12	4.75
Bergrivier	3	1.23	5	1.30	2	4.33	10	4.48
Saldanha Bay	1	1.00	18	3.67	10	5.22	17	5.23
Swartland	7	1.45	8	2.32	8	5.15	5	4.10



HAZARDS *

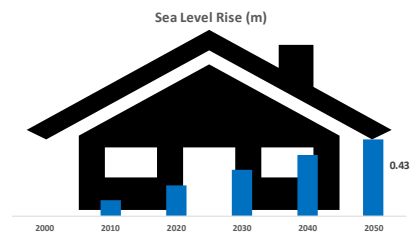
Matzikama Overall Population Growth Pressure:
Medium to no growth pressure in settlements *

Four of the Top 10 Risks in the Cape Winelands are environmental in nature (Provincial Disaster Risk Register)	Matzikama's identified Hydro-meteorological Hazards to settlements as observed by the CSIR (The Greenbook *)
1. Human Health Conditions And Reportable Human Diseases	
2. Structural Fires (Formal/Informal)	Low short term coastal erosion exposure risk with moderate exposure of settlements to coastal flooding
3. Civil Unrest	High likelihood of wildfires, with moderate to high potential increase in exposure of all settlements to wildfires
4. Severe Weather	
5. Wildfires	
6. Service Disruption: Electricity	Moderate to high potential increase in exposure of all settlements to wildfires
7. Floods	
8. Transport Incidents/ Road Accidents	Significant drought tendencies present, with High potential increase in exposure of all settlements to drought
9. Service Disruption: Water Supply	
10. Hazmat Incidents (Road / Rail)	Moderate to significant decrease in extreme rainfall days coupled with very low to low potential increase in exposure of settlements to flooding



Temperature change (2050 compared to historic)†	
Mean temperature increase (District)	1.3 °C higher
Additional days per year with daily maximum temperature above 30 °C (Matzikama)	25 days

West Coast no. of dry years per decade‡						
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Dry years	1.8	2.2	2.2	4	5	6
Wet years	8.2	7.8	7.8	6	5	4



* 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, L., 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>

Sea-level rise and Storm Surges

Although we expect fewer storm systems to reach the Western Cape in future, increased sea temperatures could mean increased storm activity and slightly stronger winds. At the same time the thermal expansion of the oceans will result in 0.25m – 0.75m of sea level rise by 2050, with associated swash run up of roughly 3.0m – 3.5m above the mean sea level (excluding tidal influence). Sandy shores are most affected – some areas in the West Coast have seen beaches retreat landward at a rate of 1m per year. This directly affects infrastructure and detracts from the amenity value of the coastline.

Drought

According to the CSIR Green Book, Matzikama has a high potential exposure to an increase in drought. Currently 2.2 years per decade are at risk of drought, and this will increase to 6 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. During extended drought periods, even end users far from major source areas are likely to experience shortages as the overall system runs low.

Temperatures

Average temperature has been increasing since the 1900s. Projections indicate that Matzikama can expect an additional 25 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. 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

The continuous growth of the population in the region has generated an increased demand for housing, necessitating more substantial support for basic services in the municipal area. Simultaneously, rising crime rates within the Matzikama area pose a threat to the local economy, potentially dissuading businesses from investing in the area. This, in turn, could lead to diminished economic growth and a reduction in job opportunities, particularly in specific regions. The consequences of such developments place additional strain on local government budgets due to heightened security costs and may have adverse effects on the tourism sector.

The challenge in attracting skilled workers highlights the importance of addressing infrastructure gaps to create a more conducive environment for diverse skill sets. Addressing these issues could further contribute to the sustainable development of the Matzikama municipal area, fostering a balanced and inclusive economic.

In 2022, despite an increase in total crimes in the Matzikama area, the rate remained lower than that of the WCD. The decline in crime observed in 2021 is contextualised by the COVID-19 pandemic, which brought about various restrictions and adjustments during the reporting period.

The prevalence of high poverty rates in the Matzikama region and Saldanha Bay signifies deep-seated challenges, potentially rooted in factors like limited economic opportunities, insufficient social support systems, or disparities in resource allocation. The socio-economic implications are profound, encompassing restricted access to education, healthcare, and basic necessities, perpetuating a cycle of disadvantage. Addressing these issues demands targeted policy interventions focused on bolstering economic prospects, redistributing resources equitably, and implementing comprehensive social welfare initiatives to uplift communities and break the cycle of poverty in the affected regions.

Environmental factors, such as sea-level rise, drought, rising temperatures, vegetation fires, and floods, present various challenges and potential threats to the area, impacting ecosystems, livelihoods, and infrastructure. These issues require attention and planning for long-term resilience.

Overall, addressing these multifaceted challenges and opportunities requires coordinated efforts from various stakeholders to ensure the well-being and sustainability of the Matzikama area.

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

- GDP 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*