



Western Cape
Government

The central logo is a green shield with a white border. Inside the shield, the letters 'SEP' are written in large, white, bold, sans-serif font. Below 'SEP', the words 'SOCIO-ECONOMIC' and 'PROFILE' are written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font, stacked on two lines. Surrounding the central shield are several circular icons in a light grey color, each with a white shadow. The icons include: a building with a person, a Wi-Fi symbol, a person working with a shovel, a graduate in a cap, a family of four, a stack of coins with an upward arrow, a pencil and ruler, and an ambulance.

SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE

Breede Valley Municipality

2021



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Breede Valley: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2021; Estimated households, 2020



Population
194 555



Households
52 515

Education

2020



Matric Pass Rate 72.5%
Learner Retention Rate 68.9%
Learner-Teacher Ratio 28.2

Poverty

2020



Gini Coefficient 0.61
Human Development Index 0.74

Health

2020/21



Primary Health Care Facilities

17

Immunisation Rate

69.7%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

84.2

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

14.5%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2020/21



Residential Burglaries

730

DUI

48

Drug-related Crimes

1 258

Murder

71

Sexual Offences

85

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2020



Water

96.2%

Refuse Removal

74.5%



Electricity

87.5%



Sanitation

88.4%



Housing

76.2%



Road Safety

2020/21

Fatal Crashes

53

Road User Fatalities

75

Labour

2020

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

10.7%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Rising unemployment
- Risk 2 Slow economic growth
- Risk 3 High school dropouts

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2019

Finance, insurance, real estate & business services

20.7%

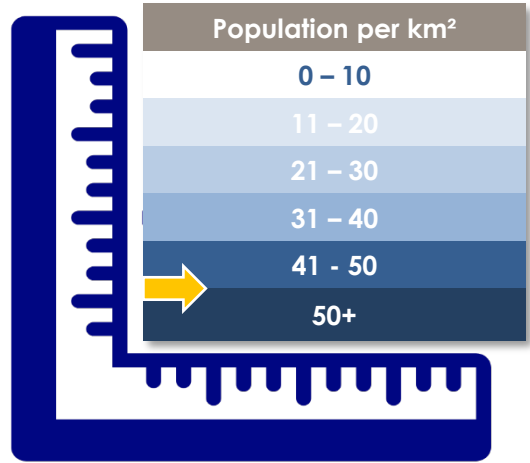
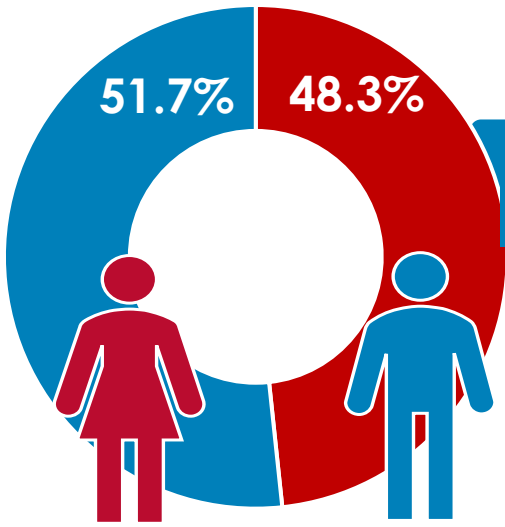
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

19.3%

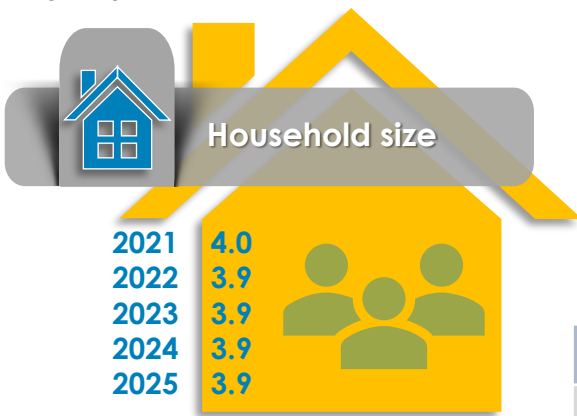
Manufacturing

13.8%

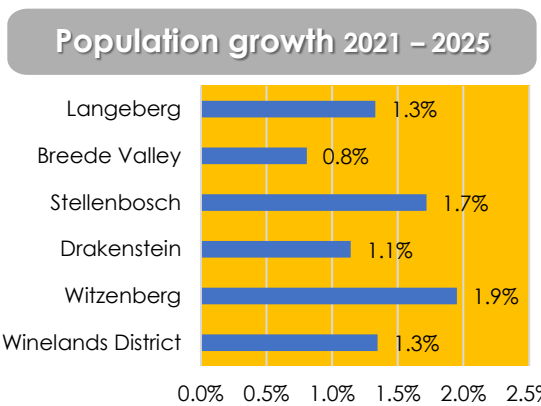
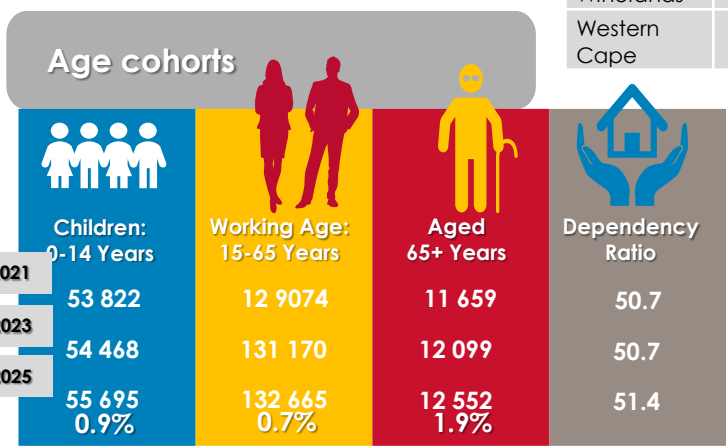
DEMOGRAPHICS



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024
Cape Winelands	97.4	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.4
Witzenberg	108.2	109.1	109.5	109.8	110.2
Drakenstein	97.0	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.1
Stellenbosch	95.3	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.9
Breede Valley	93.5	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.8
Langeberg	95.6	96.1	96.3	96.4	96.6



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Breede Valley	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cape Winelands	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Western Cape	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4



Demographics

Population

Breede Valley's population totals 194 555 persons in 2021, making it the second most populated municipal area in the Cape Winelands District (CWD). This total is expected to grow to 200 911 by 2025, equating to an average annual growth rate of 0.8 per cent.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that there are slightly more females than males in the Breede Valley municipal area with a ratio of 51.7 per cent (females) to 48.3 per cent (males). The SR for Breede Valley remains relatively constant year on year towards 2024 which could indicate that net in-migration is not an issue in terms of the associated influx of male job seekers that this flow of migration usually attracts.

Age Cohorts

Between 2021 and 2025, the highest population growth is estimated for the 65+ aged cohort, with expected growth for the period reaching an average annual rate of 1.9 per cent. Similar growth of 0.9 per cent and 0.7 per cent is expected for the working age population and children respectively. The predicted growth increases the dependency ratio from 50.7 in 2021 to 51.4 in 2025.

Household size

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The actual size of households in Breede Valley is estimated to drop from 4.0 in 2021 to 3.9 in 2022 after which it will remain unchanged until 2025. Contributing factors to a stagnation in household size growth could include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce and ageing population.

Population density

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks. In 2021, the population density of the Cape Winelands District (CWD) was 45 persons per square kilometer with Breede Valley recording a figure of 51 people/km². In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CWD compare as follows:

- Stellenbosch 236 people/km²
- Drakenstein 191 people/km²
- **Breede Valley 51 people/km²**
- Langeberg 27 people/km²
- Witzenberg 4 people/km²

EDUCATION

Educational facilities

58

Number of schools

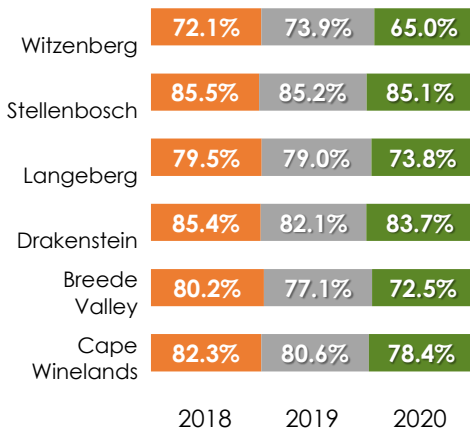
46

Number of no-fee schools

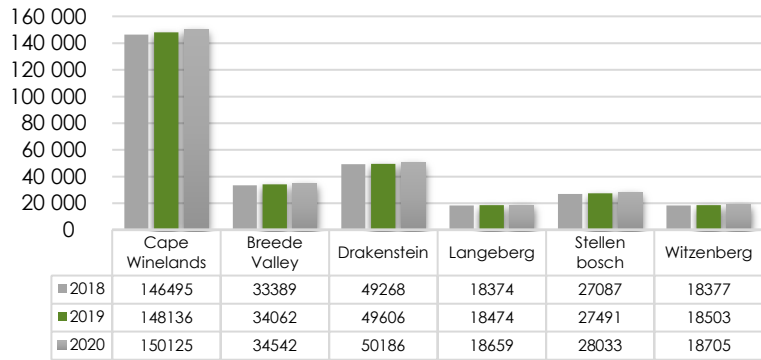
27

Number of schools with libraries

Education outcomes



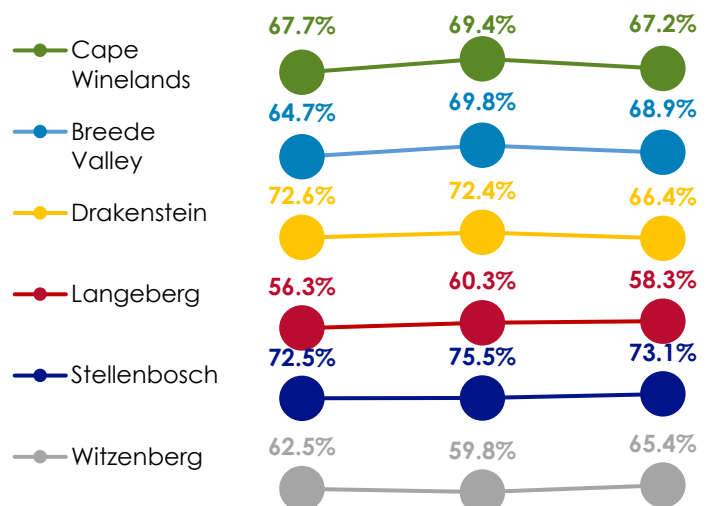
Learner enrolment



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2018-2020



Learner retention



Education

Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner retention rate

Learner enrolment in the Breede Valley municipal area increased from 33 389 in 2018 to 34 542 in 2020. The same period also saw a marginal decrease in the learner-teacher ratio from 28.4 to 28.3 learners per teacher.

With an average learner retention rate of 67.2 for the Cape Winelands area, learner retention is a challenge across the District. With a retention rate of 68.9 in the Breede Valley area, school drop-outs in the area remains a grave concern. The retention rate is influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty and teenage pregnancies.

Retention rates should be kept in mind when considering education outcomes/ results, as low retention rates are likely to skew outcomes, as drop-outs are automatically excluded from any outcomes/ results. Being able to retain learners is essential for a productive workforce and decreasing poverty and inequality.

Number of schools

The number of schools within the Breede Valley area has remained unchanged at 58 between 2017 and 2020. This could negatively impact upon the learner-teacher ratio and education outcomes in future, given the gradual increase in learner enrolment.

Number of no-fee schools

Similarly, the number of no-fee schools remained unchanged at 46 from 2017 to 2020, indicating that, given the tough economic climate, many parents continue to be unable to pay school fees. As such, 79 per cent of the schools in Breede Valley are registered with the Western Cape Department of Education as no-fee schools.

Schools with libraries and media centres

As mentioned previously, there were 58 schools in the Breede Valley municipal area in 2020. The majority of these schools, i.e., 27, were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

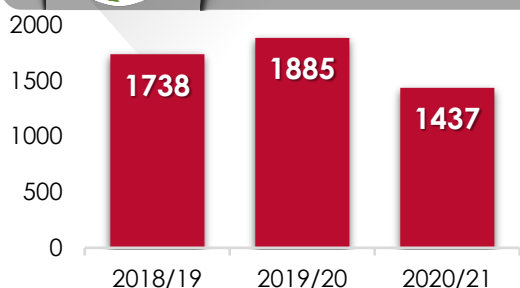
Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. The matric pass rate within Breede Valley dropped from 84.2 per cent in 2016 to 80.2 per cent in 2018; in 2019 the matric pass rate dropped even further to 77.1 per cent and even further to 72.5 per cent in 2020. The matric pass rates in Stellenbosch and Drakenstein are generally higher compared to Langeberg, Breede Valley and Witzenberg. Better results could improve access of learners to higher education to broaden their employment opportunities.

HEALTH



Tuberculosis



Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Breede Valley	84.2	184.7	14.5	13.1	1.2	1.1
Cape Winelands District	42.7	118.3	15.1	13.6	0.8	0.7



Healthcare facilities

Regional hospitals	2	1
District hospitals	4	0
Community Day Centres	5	1
Community Health Centres	0	0
PHC Clinics (Satellite and Mobile)	33	9
PHC Clinics (Fixed)	39	6

■ Cape Winelands ■ Breede Valley

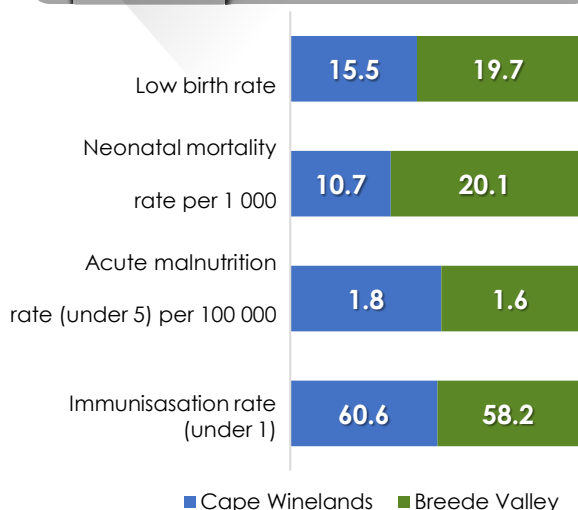


Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Breede Valley	Cape Winelands
EMS Operational	11	38
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	2	2



Child health



HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Breede Valley	5 890	6 346	846	781
Cape Winelands District	32 366	32 949	3 434	2 825

Healthcare Facilities

According to the 2019 Inequality Trend Report by Statistics South Africa, 75.1 per cent of households in South Africa usually use public healthcare facilities when a household member gets ill compared to the 24.9 per cent who use some private healthcare facilities in 2017. This is associated with the low proportion of households with access to Medical Aid which is low at 16.9 per cent for South Africa and 25 per cent for the Western Cape in 2017. In 2020, the Breede Valley municipal area had 17 primary healthcare facilities, which comprised of 6 fixed clinics and 9 mobile clinics. In addition, there is 1 community day centre, 1 regional hospital, 11 ART clinics and 19 TB clinics.

Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Breede Valley has 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2020, below the District's average of 2.4 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS/TB

The total number of registered patients receiving ARTs in the Breede Valley municipal area increased by (456 patients) from 5 890 patients in 2019 to 6 346 patients in 2020. The 6 346 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated at 11 ART clinics or treatment sites. The number of new antiretroviral patients also decreased from 846 in 2019/20 to 781 in 2020/21. This figure also decreased across the District.

Child Health

The **immunisation rates** in the Breede Valley municipal area has decreased from 69.7 per cent in 2019 to 58.2 per cent in 2020. The rate also decreased slightly across the Cape Winelands District, from 63.1 per cent in 2019 to 60.6 per cent in 2020.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in the Breede Valley municipal area decreased from 6.3 in 2019 to 1.6 in 2020. The rate edged marginally downwards in the District from 3.3 in 2019 to 1.8 in 2020.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Breede Valley municipal area worsened from 11.5 in 2019 to 20.1 in 2020. The rate across the District also deteriorated in the same reporting period. A worsening in the NMR may indicate deterioration in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The **low birth weight** indicator for Breede Valley remained relatively constant shifting from 19.5 in 2019 to 19.7 in 2020. The District rate also increased marginally from 15.1 to 15.5 for the period under review.

Maternal Health

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) in the Breede Valley municipal area has risen sharply from 84.2 in 2019 to 184.7 in 2020, while the CWD rate also followed a similar pattern rising from 42.7 in 2019 to 118.3 in 2020. The increase in maternal and neonatal deaths needs to be addressed.

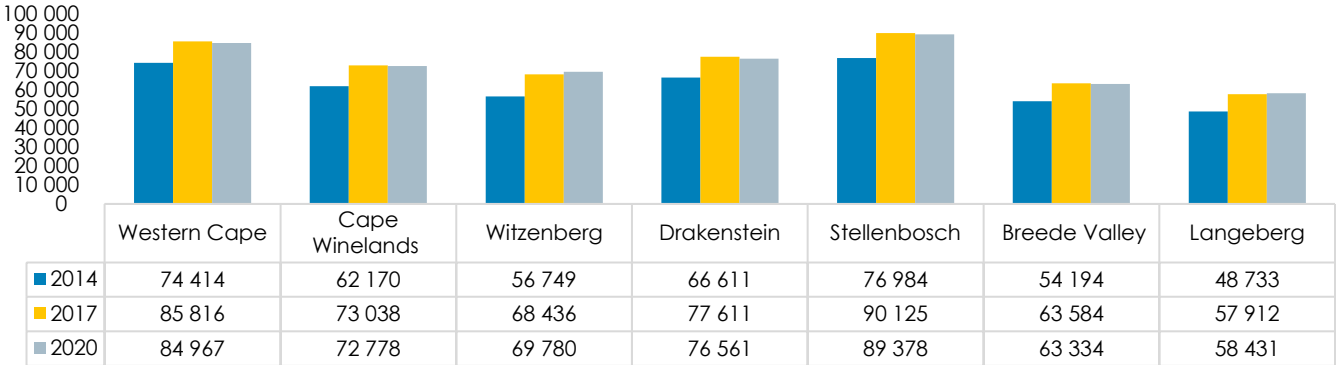
The **delivery rate** to women under 19 years of age in the Breede Valley municipal area decreased from 14.5 per cent in 2019 to 13.1 per cent in 2020, while the Cape Winelands District rate decreased marginally from 15.1 to 13.6 per cent over the corresponding period. Breede Valley's 2020 rate (13.1 per cent) is therefore on par with the CWD average of 13.6 per cent.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in the Breede Valley municipal area and the broader CWD both declined only marginally to 1.1 and 0.7 respectively in 2020. A low termination rate and declining teenage pregnancies are strongly attests to improved family planning and access to health care services such as contraception, sexual education programmes and counselling.

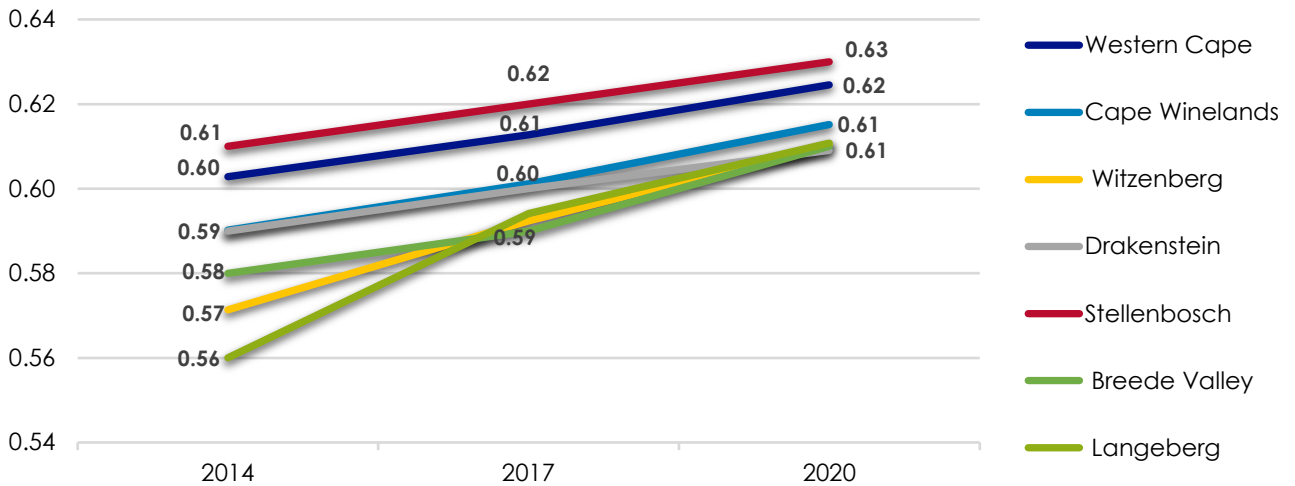
POVERTY



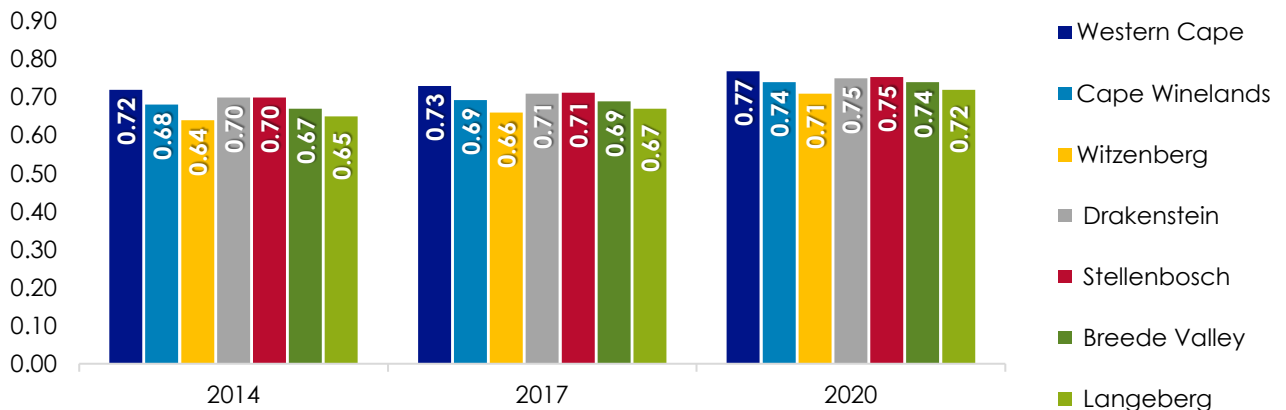
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Human development



Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

An increase in GDPR per capita, i.e., GDPR per person, is experienced only if the economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. The Breede Valley municipal area has the second lowest GDPR per capita in the CWD. At R63 334 in 2019, Breede Valley's per capita GDPR is considerably below that of the CWD (R 72 778) and Western Cape as a whole (R84 967).

Income Inequality

Even though GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the GDPR per capita indicator.

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. However, between 2014 and 2020, income inequality has worsened in Breede Valley area, with the Gini-coefficient increasing from 0.58 in 2014 to 0.61 in 2020.

Worsening income inequality could also be seen across the Cape Winelands District (0.59 in 2014 and 0.61 in 2020) as well as the Western Cape Province (0.60 in 2014 and 0.62 in 2020).

Human Development

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite indicator reflecting on education levels, health, and income. It is a measure of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development. The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI) to assess the relative level of socio-economic development within countries.

There has been a general increase in the HDI for the Breede Valley municipal area, from 0.67 in 2014 to 0.74 in 2020. There has been a similar upward trend for the Cape Winelands District and the Western Cape.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



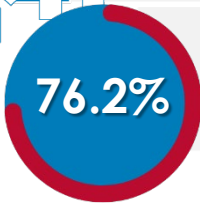
Total number of households

52 515

Breede Valley Municipality

234 696

Cape Winelands District



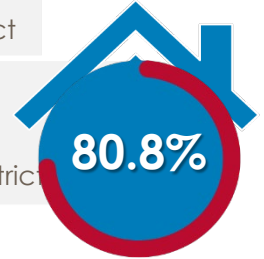
Formal main dwelling

40 035

Breede Valley Municipality

189 559

Cape Winelands District



60.3% Breede Valley
67.6% Cape Winelands

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.7% Breede Valley
0.6% Cape Winelands

Traditional dwelling



14.4% Breede Valley
12.0% Cape Winelands

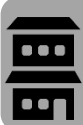
Flat/simplex/duplex/triplex or room/flat on shared property

1.4% Breede Valley
1.2% Cape Winelands



1.6% Breede Valley
1.2% Cape Winelands

House/flat/room in backyard



5.8% Breede Valley
6.4% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling in backyard



15.9% Breede Valley
11.0% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling not in backyard

Other/Unspecified



Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Breede Valley 96.2%

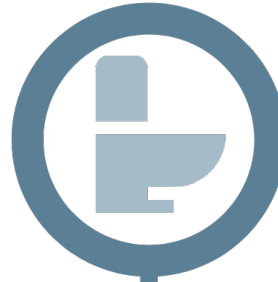
Cape Winelands 97.0%



Electricity as primary source of lighting

Breede Valley 87.5%

Cape Winelands 92.3%



Flush/chemical toilet

Breede Valley 88.4%

Cape Winelands 91.0%

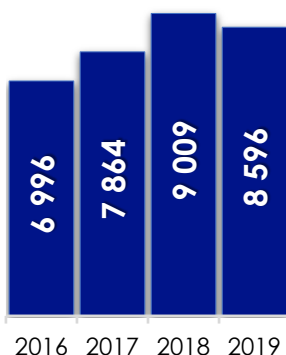


Refuse removed at least once a week

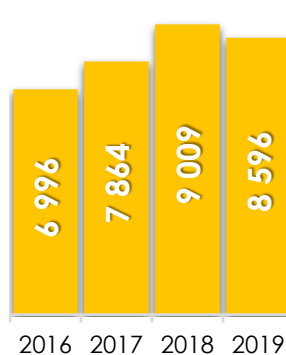
Breede Valley 74.5%

Cape Winelands 79.4%

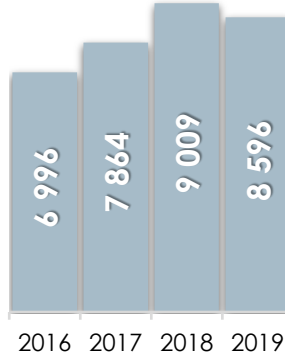
Free basic water



Free basic electricity



Free basic sanitation



Free basic refuse removal



Basic Service Delivery

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.

This section considers to what extent this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2020. The latest official statistics was collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2021 Census will provide the updated official statistics. The information on free basic services is obtained from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

Housing and Household Services

With a total of 52 515 households in the Breede Valley municipal area, 76.2 per cent had access to formal housing, the second lowest when compared with other municipalities in the Cape Winelands District area. The Cape Winelands District average was 80.8 per cent.

Access to basic services are however higher when compared to the access to formal housing. Approximately 96.2 per cent of households have access to piped water within 200 meters of the dwelling, 87.5 per cent have access to electricity, 84.4 per cent have access to a flush/chemical toilet and 74.5 per cent have their waste removed at least once a week. The Municipality however has lower levels of access to all basic services when compared with the Cape Winelands District average.

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 Breede Valley municipal area has decreased between 2018 and 2019. The stressed economic conditions are however anticipated to exert pressure on household income levels, which is in turn likely to see increases in the number of indigent households and the demand for free basic services in 2020.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Breede Valley	71	62	77
	Cape Winelands District	356	398	365
Per 100 000	Breede Valley	150	128	157
	Cape Winelands District	148	161	145

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Breede Valley	104	129	85
	Cape Winelands District	885	969	752
Per 100 000	Breede Valley	220	268	174
	Cape Winelands District	368	393	298



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Breede Valley	2 556	1 367	1 258
	Cape Winelands District	11 181	7 864	5 337
Per 100 000	Breede Valley	5 397	2 833	2 563
	Cape Winelands District	4 648	3 190	2 117

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Breede Valley	183	231	48
	Cape Winelands District	953	944	427
Per 100 000	Breede Valley	386	479	97
	Cape Winelands District	396	383	169



Fatal Crashes	Breede Valley	55	53	53
Road User Fatalities	Breede Valley	79	67	75



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Breede Valley	865	825	730
	Cape Winelands District	5 776	5 518	4 537
Per 100 000	Breede Valley	1 826	1 709	1 487
	Cape Winelands District	2 401	2 239	1 800

Safety and Security

Murder

The 2019/20 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that there was a sharp increase in murders in the Western Cape prior to Operation Lockdown, and a slight decline during lockdown suggesting that Operation Lockdown might have reduced homicide numbers in the areas of police stations where the operation took place. Murders in South Africa remain high, with a 1.4 per cent increase in 2019/20, to 21 325 reported cases. This works out to 58 people murdered in the country every day, at a rate of 35.8 people per 100 000 population.

In the Breede Valley area, the number of murders has increased over the period 2019/20 (62) to 2020/21 (77). The murder rate per 100 000 people increased from 128 in 2019/20 to 157 in 2020/21, while the murder rate across the CWD increased from 161 in 2019/20 to 145 in 2020/21. The murder rate within Breede Valley area is above that of the District.

Sexual Offences

The rate of sexual offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences increased by 3.7 per cent in 2019/20 compared to the previous financial year.

In 2020/21, there were 85 sexual offences in the Breede Valley, having reduced from 129 cases in 2019/20. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) in Breede Valley (174) was significantly lower than that of the District (298) in 2020/21.

Drug-related Offences

The 2019/20 crime statistics for South Africa indicates that drug related crime has decreased sizably by 26.7 per cent, from 232 657 in 2019 to 170 510 in 2020. Within the Province, drug related decreased by 22.9 per cent between 2018/19 and 2019/20. The incidence of drug-related offences in the Breede Valley area decreased from 1 367 in 2019/20 to 1 258 in 2020/21. This translates into a rate of 2 563 per 100 000 people in 2020/21, which is above the District's 2 117 for the same period.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

Over the 2019/2020 period, 94 273 cases of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs were detected countrywide by the police. DUI cases have dropped notably from 231 in 2019/20 to 48 in 2020/21. This trend is mirrored across the District with cases falling from 944 to 427 over the same period and is likely due the curfews and restrictions on the sale of alcohol. When assessed per 100 000 cases, Breede Valley's numbers (97 cases) fair favourably being notably lower than that of the District (169 cases) in 2020/21, respectively. There were 53 fatal crashes within the Breede Valley municipal area, which claimed the lives of 75 people.

Residential Burglaries

The 2020/21 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries fell by 6.7 per cent in South Africa from April 2020 to April 2021. Residential burglary cases within the Breede Valley area declined from 825 in 2019/20 to 730 in 2020/21. When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 1 487 cases in 2021, Breede Valley's rate is below the District rate of 1 800 cases per 100 000 people in the same reporting year.

ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

SECTOR	GDP			Employment		
	R Million value 2019	Trend 2015 -2019	Real GDP growth 2020e	Number of jobs 2019	Average annual change 2015 - 2019	Net change 2020e
PS Primary Sector	1 228.5	-3.9	10.6	20 211	364	-851
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1 199.7	-3.9	11.2	20 177	365	-848
Mining & quarrying	28.8	-0.3	-18.6	34	-1	-3
SS Secondary sector	2 841.7	0.6	-11.5	10 300	142	-902
Manufacturing	1 834.5	0.7	-9.0	6 046	52	-399
Electricity, gas & water	262.9	-2.9	-8.4	176	-1	-7
Construction	744.2	1.6	-19.9	4 078	91	-496
TS Tertiary sector	9 230.9	2.1	-5.5	55 256	1 412	-2 953
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	2 560.9	1.8	-9.8	18 682	646	-1 180
Transport, storage & communication	1 419.7	0.8	-15.2	3 298	86	-118
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	2 747.4	4.4	-1.7	14 024	538	-531
General government	1 394.5	-1.0	-1.0	6 888	- 71	15
Community, social & personal services	1 108.3	1.1	-2.5	12 364	214	-1 139
Breede Valley	13 301.0	1.0	-4.9	85 767	1 917	-4 706

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2020 (%)	Average growth (%) 2016 - 2020	Number of jobs	
			2019	2020
Skilled	18.7	1.0	11 676	11 250
Semi-skilled	40.3	0.6	25 579	24 271
Low-skilled	41.0	-1.0	26 200	24 705
TOTAL	100.0	0.0	63 455	60 226

Informal Employment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of informal jobs	20 539	20 315	20 606	21 987	22 334	24 501	22 629	23 513	23 082	22 312	20 835
% of Total Employment	29.7	29.1	28.5	29.1	29.3	29.5	27.3	27.9	27.0	26.0	25.7

Unemployment rates	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Drakenstein	13.1	13.4	13.1	12.7	13.1	12.1	13.1	13.7	13.6	14.5	14.1
Langeberg	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.6	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.3
Stellenbosch	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.7	10.1	9.3	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.6	11.3
Witzenberg	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.9
Breede Valley	10.3	10.6	10.3	9.8	10.2	9.1	10.0	10.4	10.3	11.1	10.7
Cape Winelands	10.1	10.3	10.1	9.7	10.0	9.1	10.0	10.4	10.3	11.1	10.8
Western Cape	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.4	16.5	17.7	18.4	18.3	19.6	18.9

Economy and Labour Market Performance

Sectoral Overview

The value of the Breede Valley municipal area's economy was R13.3 billion (in current prices) in 2019. The finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector is the leading contributor to the Breede Valley municipal area's economy. In 2019, this sector accounted for 20.7 per cent of the region's total GDP, followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (19.3 per cent). Another significant contributor to GDP in the region was the manufacturing sector, which contributed 13.8 per cent to GDP in 2019.

Between 2015 and 2019, the tertiary sector experienced an annual average growth rate of 2.1 per cent, which was largely driven by the significant average growth rate of 4.4 per cent per annum in the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector. The primary sector, which is mainly driven by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, experienced an average annual contraction of 3.9 per cent between 2015 and 2019. The poor performance in this sector could be the result of droughts experienced across the Province. Despite the construction sector's positive growth between 2015 and 2019, the secondary sector only grew at a marginal annual rate of 0.6 per cent. This can be attributed to the manufacturing sector's low growth of 0.7 per cent and the electricity, gas and water sector's average annual contraction of 2.9 per cent.

Estimates indicate that the region's economy contracted by 4.9 per cent in 2020, resulting in 4 706 jobs being lost. All of the sectors contracted with the exception of the agriculture, fishing and forestry sector which grew by 11.2 per cent. This was largely due to favourable commodity prices and little to no restrictions on the sector during the COVID-19 related lock-downs. The sector however experienced jobless growth, having lost an estimated 948 jobs in 2020. The sectors which experienced the most job losses was the trade sector (-1 180) and the community, social and personal services sector (-1 139) which were heavily affected by the lock-down.

Formal and Informal Employment

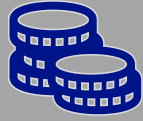
It is estimated that Breede Valley's total employed will in 2020 amount to 81 061 workers of which 60 226 (74.3 per cent) are in the formal sector, while 20 835 (25.7 per cent) are informally employed. The proportion of workers that are informally employed declined from 2019 to 2020, which indicates that informal employment was less resilient in response to the economic recession.

Most of the formally employed consisted of low-skilled (41.0 per cent) and semi-skilled (40.3 per cent) workers. Although the skilled category only contributed 18.7 per cent to total formal employment (2020), it outpaced the other two categories in terms of average annual growth. Between 2016 and 2020, the skilled cohort grew on average by 1.0 per cent (albeit off a small base) while the semi-skilled category grew by 0.6 per cent and low skilled employment contracted at an average annual rate of 1.0 per cent over the same period. The growth in the skilled category reflects the market demand for more skilled labour and the ability to sustain and even slightly expand skilled employment even during difficult economic times. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers.

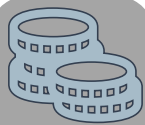
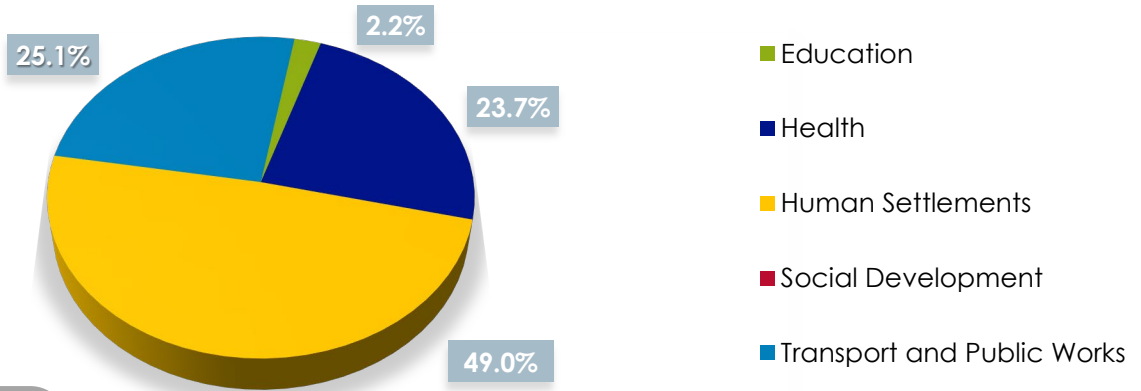
Unemployment

Despite the job losses from 2019 to 2020, the unemployment rate declined from 11.1 per cent to 10.7 per cent over this period. This was largely due to a decline in the labour force participation rate, due to workers becoming discouraged from an inability to find work after the job losses. The Breede Valley unemployment rate is lower than the District (10.8 per cent) and the Province (18.9 per cent).

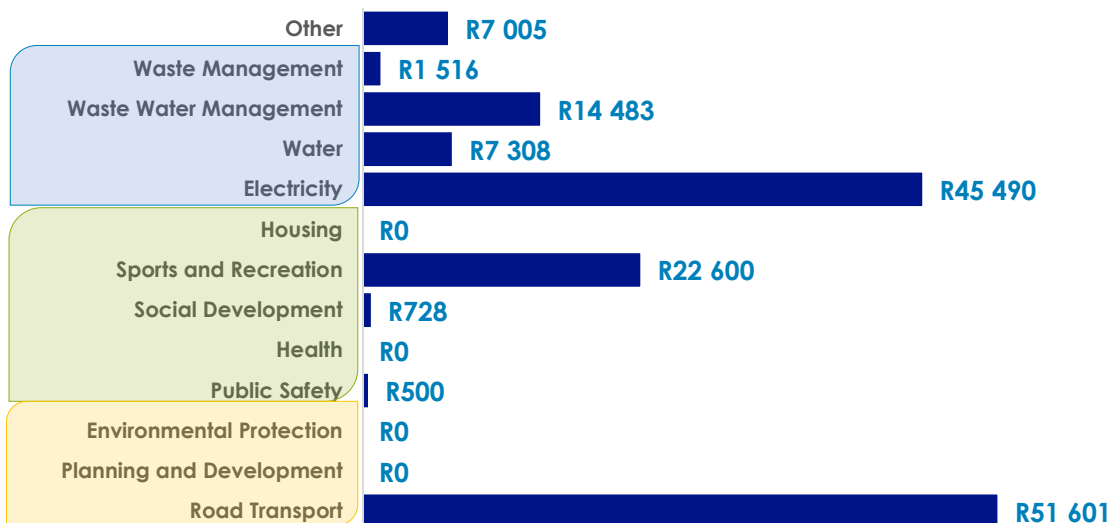
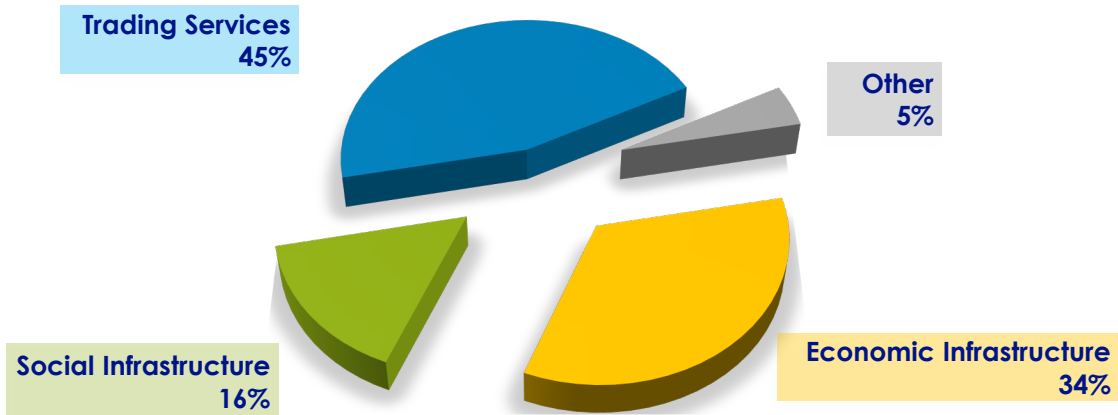
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



Provincial infrastructure spend



Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



Public Infrastructure Spend (2021/22)

Spending on Social Infrastructure

Spending on social infrastructure aids in social development and has the spill-over effect of enabling economic growth. The WCG will spend 74.9 per cent (R170.3 million) of its infrastructure budget for the Breede Valley area on social infrastructure. The Municipality has prioritized R23.8 million (15.8 per cent) in 2021/22 on social infrastructure which will complement the WCG expenditure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 23.7 per cent of the budget (R53.9 million) towards health in the municipal area. Given the COVID-19 global crisis that is currently ensuing, it has become clearer that investing in health infrastructure and health systems not only saves lives, but is a vital investment in the wider economy.

The provision of adequate education facilities such as schools and FET colleges are imperative in ensuring that favourable educational outcomes are realised which will contribute towards enhanced citizen literacy and economic prosperity within society. Provincial allocations towards education infrastructure amounts to R5.0 million for the 2020/21 financial year.

With Breede Valley having one of the largest housing backlogs in the Province, spending on housing by the Department of Human Settlements to the value of R111.4 million (or 49.0 per cent of the total allocation) is crucial. With communities expanding as a result of new human settlements, a need arises for improved access to complementary social infrastructure. As such, the Municipality has allocated R22.6 million towards sports and recreation, R728 000 towards social development and R500 000 towards public safety.

Spending on Economic Infrastructure

Economic infrastructure is defined as infrastructure that promotes economic activity. Considering the sluggish economic growth throughout the country, spending on economic infrastructure is crucial to stimulating economic activity.

With the Provincial allocation of R57.0 million (or 25.1 per cent of total allocations) and Breede Valley Municipality having allocated R51.6 million (34.1 per cent) of its capital budget towards economic infrastructure, more specifically towards transport and public works and road transport respectively. Such infrastructure investments go a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential.

Spending on Trading Services

Basic services are crucial to improving the living conditions of citizens within the municipal area and enabling economic activity for businesses via access to water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal. The largest allocation of the Municipality's capital budget i.e., 45.5 per cent or R68.8 million is allocated towards the provision of basic services. The bulk of the spending on trading services have been allocated towards energy management (R45.5 million). This was followed by wastewater management (R14.5 million), water management (R7.3 million) and waste management (R1.5 million).

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2021*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2021*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2021*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2021*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2021*

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2021
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2021 calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2021*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2021*

8. Public infrastructure spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2021; Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Spend (OAPMII), 2021*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2021/22 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*