

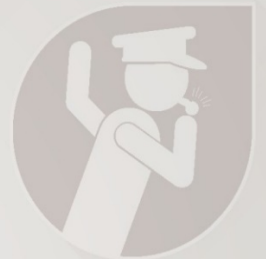


Western Cape
Government

A large green shield-shaped logo with a white border. Inside the shield, the letters "SEP" are written in large, bold, white capital letters. Below "SEP", the words "SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE" are written in smaller, white, capital letters.

SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE



Saldanha Bay Municipality

2021



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Saldanha Bay: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2020



Population

123 070



Households

35 209

Education

2020



Matric Pass Rate 80.7%

Learner Retention 64.3%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 31.4

Poverty

2020



Gini Coefficient 0.62

Human Development Index 0.76

Health

2020/21



Primary Health Care Facilities

11

Immunisation Rate

61.2%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

13.3%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2020/21



Residential Burglaries

965

DUI

62

Drug-related Crimes

733

Murder

29

Sexual Offences

93

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2020



Water

99.1%

Refuse Removal

96.6%



Electricity

96.8%



Sanitation

96.0%



Housing

79.3%



Road Safety

2020/21

Fatal Crashes 15

Road User Fatalities 23

Labour

2020

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

17.6%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Population Growth

Risk 2 Housing

Risk 3 Service Delivery

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2019

Manufacturing

22.9%

Wholesale & Retail Trade

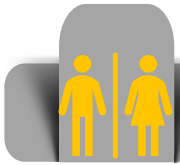
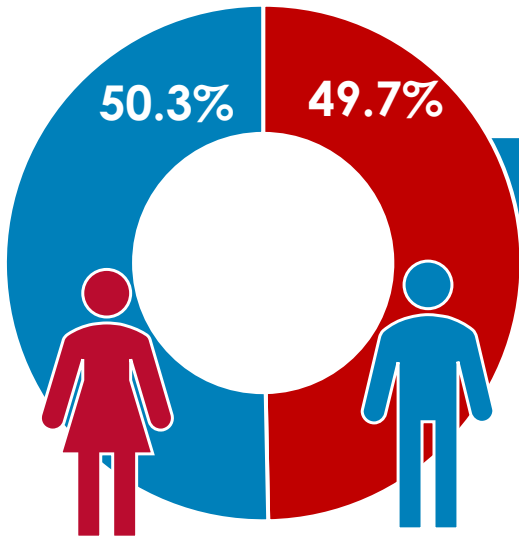
15.5%

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

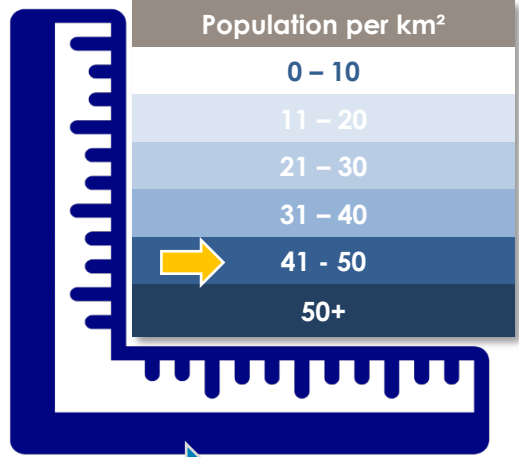
15.1%

Saldanha Bay

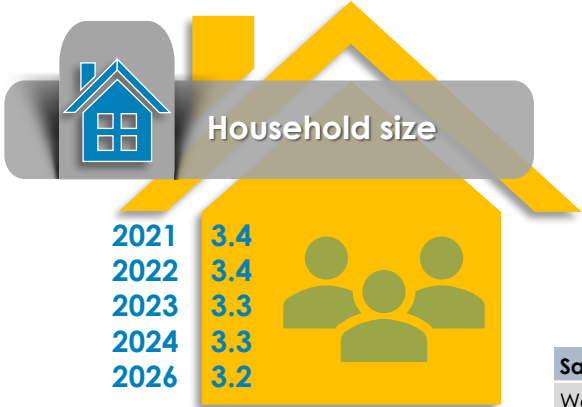
DEMOGRAPHICS



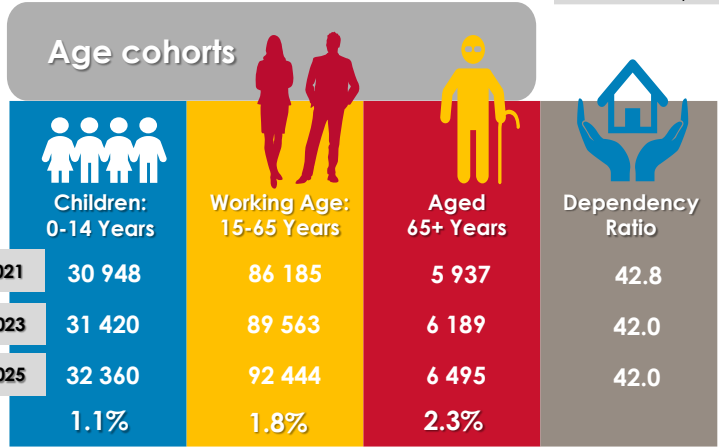
Number of males per 100 females



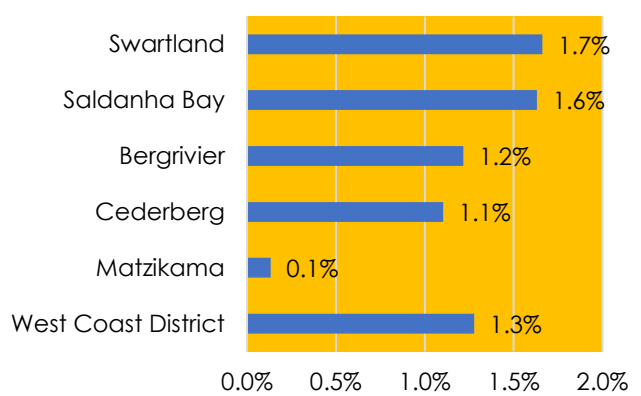
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
West Coast District	98.0	98.6	98.9	99.1	99.3
Matzikama	100.1	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6
Cederberg	99.5	100.3	100.5	100.8	101.0
Bergrivier	92.9	93.3	93.5	93.6	93.7
Saldanha Bay	98.8	99.4	99.6	99.9	100.2
Swartland	98.4	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.8



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Saldanha Bay	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
West Coast	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Western Cape	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4



Population growth 2021 - 2025



Demographics

Population

The population of Saldanha Bay is 123 070 people in 2021, making it the second most populated municipal area in the WCD. This total is expected to grow to 129 209 by 2025, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.6 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 Saldanha Bay municipal area with a ratio of 50.3 per cent (females) to 49.7 per cent (males). The SR for Saldanha Bay increases slightly year on year towards 2025 which could be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in female mortality rates as well as the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area.

Age Cohorts

Between 2021 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 2.3 per cent. Growth in the Age Cohorts for Children and Working Age segments grew at 1.1 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively. This predicted growth rate increases the dependency ratio towards 2025.

Household sizes

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The actual size of households is on a downward trend from 3.4 people per household in 2021 to 3.2 in 2026. Contributing factors to a stagnation in household size growth could include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

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 West Coast District (WCD) was 15 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CWD compare as follows:

- **Saldanha Bay 61 people/km²**
- Swartland 37 people/km²
- Bergrivier 17 people/km²
- Cederberg 7 people/km²
- Matzikama 6 people/km²

EDUCATION

Educational facilities

23

Number of schools

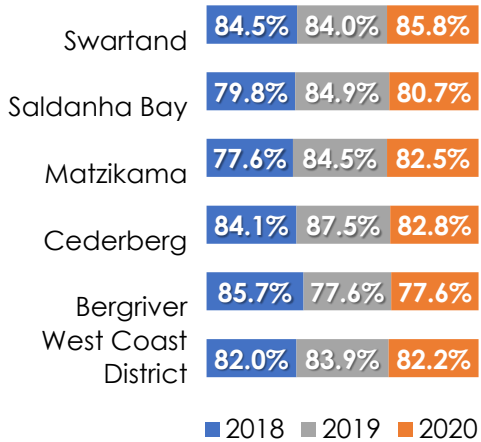
13

Number of no-fee schools

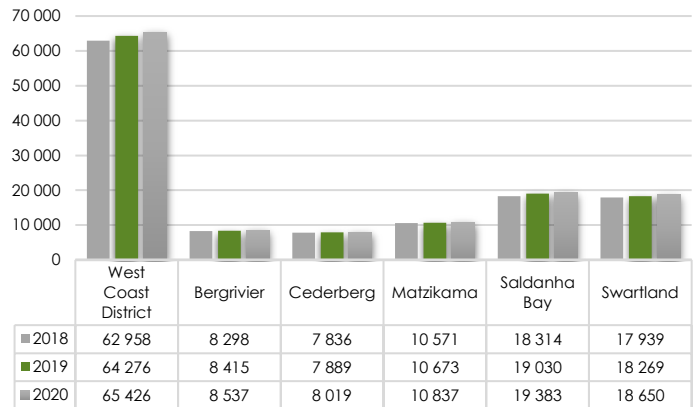
12

Number of schools with libraries

Education outcomes



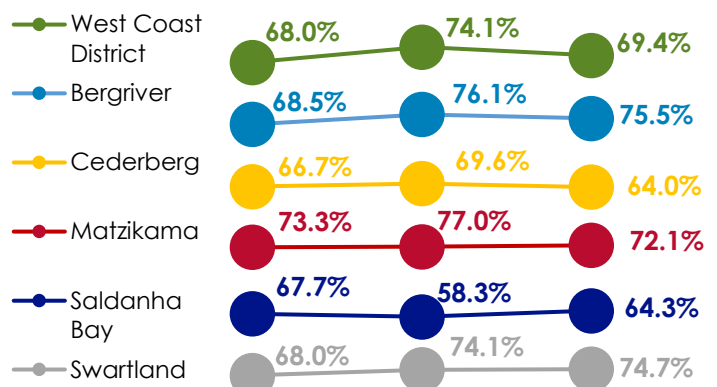
Learner enrolment



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2018 -2020

West Coast District	30.6	30.9	30.9
Bergriver	29.2	29.6	30.0
Cederberg	29.1	29.5	30.2
Matzikama	29.6	29.5	29.7
Saldanha Bay	31.7	32.0	31.4
Swartland	31.5	31.8	30.2

Learner retention



Education

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

Learner enrolment in Saldanha Bay increased by 5.8 per cent annually from 18 314 in 2018 to 19 383 in 2020, the highest in the District when compared to neighboring municipal areas. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context as well as a rapidly expanding population.

Number of schools

In 2020, Saldanha Bay had a total of 23 public ordinary schools. The low number of schools in relation to high learner enrolment relative to the other areas in the district further accentuate the need for additional schools in the Saldanha Bay area.

Number of no-fee schools

The proportion of no-fee schools remained at 56.5 per cent from 2018 to 2020, indicating that, given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. In an effort to alleviate some of the funding challenges the Western Cape Department of Education (WCED) offered certain fee-paying schools the option to become no-fee schools. This translates to approximately two thirds of the schools in the Saldanha Bay area being registered with the Western Cape Department of Education as no-fee schools.

Schools with libraries and media centres

Schools with libraries and media centers have gradually increased from 11 in 2018 to 15 in 2019 before declining to 12 schools in 2020.

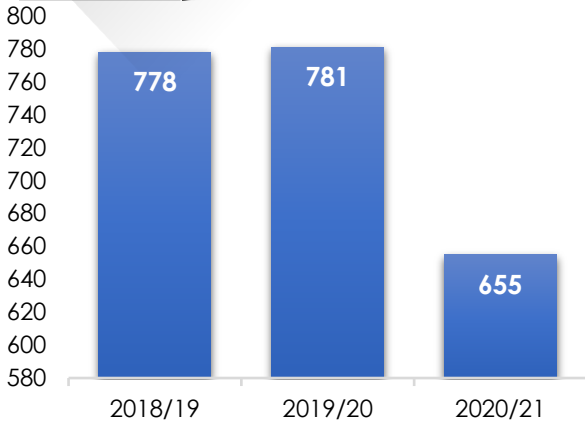
Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

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. Saldanha Bay's matric outcomes was 84.9 per cent in 2019 but regressed to 80.7 per cent in 2020.

HEALTH



Tuberculosis



Healthcare facilities

Regional hospitals	0
District hospitals	7 (West Coast District), 1 (Saldanha Bay)
Community Day Centres	1 (West Coast District), 0 (Saldanha Bay)
Community Health Centres	0
PHC Clinics (Mobile and satellite)	37 (West Coast District), 3 (Saldanha Bay)
PHC Clinics (Fixed)	26 (West Coast District), 8 (Saldanha Bay)

■ West Coast District ■ Saldanha Bay



Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Saldanha Bay	0.0	0.0	13.6	13.3	0.9	0.8
West Coast District	0.0	43.0	16.3	14.7	0.4	0.5

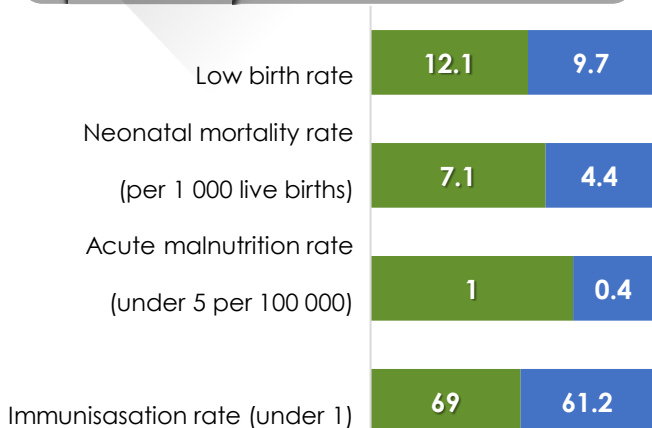


Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	West Coast District	Saldanha Bay
EMS Operational Ambulances	29	5
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	2	2



Child health



■ West Coast District ■ Saldanha Bay



HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Saldanha Bay	3.850	3.952	813	635
West Coast District	12.879	13.154	2.110	1.589

Health

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 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 terms of healthcare facilities, Saldanha Bay had 11 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2020, which comprises of 8 fixed and 3 mobile clinics. In addition, there is a district hospital.

Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Saldanha Bay has 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2020 which is on par with the district average of 2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS/TB

Saldanha Bay's total registered patients receiving ARTs increased by 102 patients between 2019/20 and 2020/21. A total of 13 154 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the West Coast District in 2020/21. Saldanha Bay, at 3 952 patients, represent 30.0 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the West Coast District. The number of new antiretroviral patients decreased to 635 in 2020/21 when compared to the 2019/20 figure.

Saldanha Bay experienced an improved showing in tuberculosis (TB) cases in 2020/21 with 655 cases recorded. This figure represents a decline from the 781 cases reported in 2019/20.

Child Health

Immunisation rates in the Saldanha Bay area is relatively low at 51.5 per cent in 2019/20 but showing signs of improvement shifting to 61.2 in 2020/21. The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in Saldanha Bay in 2020 was 0.4, a slight improvement from 2019. Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Saldanha Bay increased from 5.6 to 7.0 in 2019/20 but decreased to 4.4 in 2020/21 which is a positive sign. The low birth weight indicator was recorded at 9.7 in 2020/21, a slight decrease from 10.7 recorded in 2019/20. The municipality outperformed the District for all four child health indicators, excluding immunisations.

Maternal Health

The maternal mortality rate in the Saldanha Bay area is zero deaths per 100 000 live births in 2020/21. The District maternal mortality rate stood at 43.0 for 2020/21.

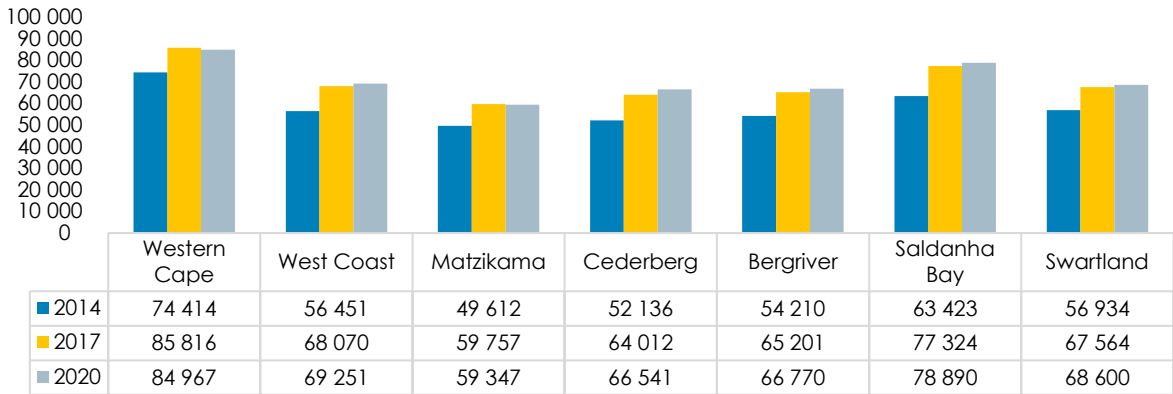
The delivery rate to women under 20 years in Saldanha Bay and West Coast District was recorded at 13.3 and 14.7 per cent respectively in 2020/21. Declines in teen pregnancies were observed from 2019/20 to 2020/21 for both the municipality and District.

The termination of pregnancy rate remains relatively constant at 0.8 per cent for 2020 and 2021 in the Saldanha Bay area.

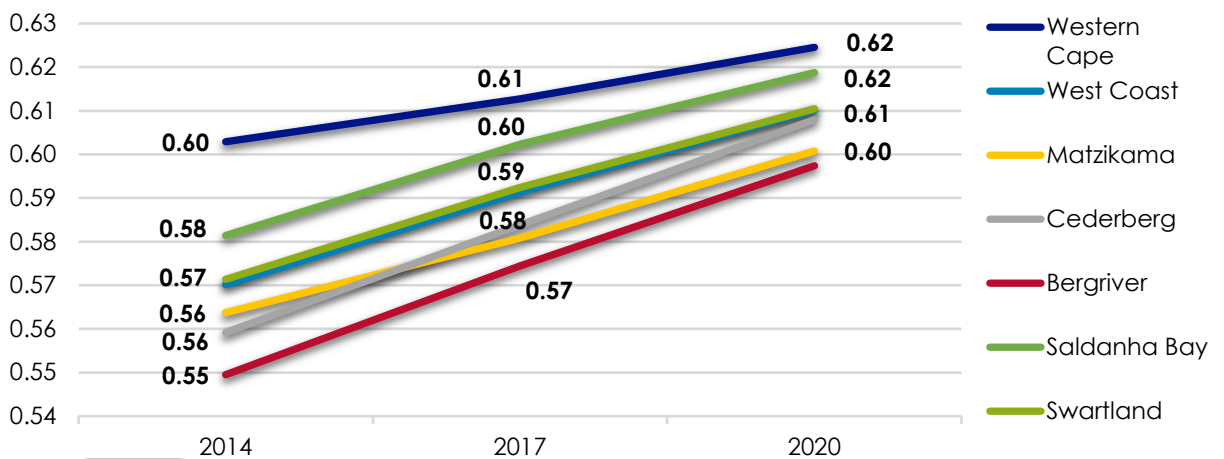
POVERTY



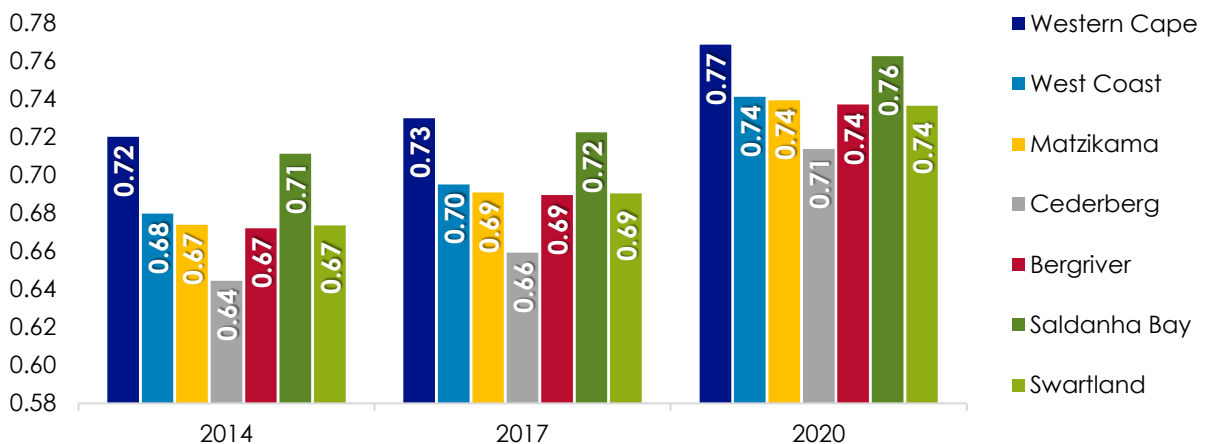
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Human development



Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

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

At R78 890.00 (Nominal Price) in 2020, Saldanha Bay's current GDPR per capita well and truly stands above that of the West Coast District's figure of R69 251.00, but below the Western Cape Figure of R84 967.00.

Income Inequality

It is estimated that Saldanha Bay's total labour force will in 2019 amount to 51 546 workers of which 10 850 (22.9 per cent) are in the informal sector.

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. Income inequality has increased in Saldanha Bay between 2014 and 2020 gradually climbing from 0.58 (2014) to 0.62 (2020).

Furthermore, income inequality levels were marginally higher in Saldanha Bay for 2020 with a Gini coefficient of 0.62 when compared to neighbouring municipalities across the West Coast District and the Western Cape. These rather worrying disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the expected in-migration of job seekers in relation to the IDZ initiative.

Human Development

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI) to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health.

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Saldanha Bay from 0.71 in 2014 to 0.72 in 2017. This increase persisted with a figure of 0.76 recorded in 2020. The trend for the West Coast District and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2017 and 2020.

Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above. In short, what this graphic illustrates is that for the most part an increase in GDP per capita across a particular region is generally accompanied by an improvement in HDI levels with a short lag.

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

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



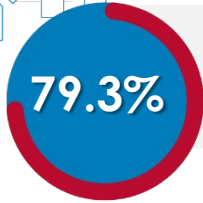
Total number of households

35 209

Saldanha Bay Municipality

123 836

West Coast District



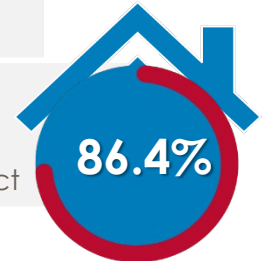
Formal main dwelling

27 925

Saldanha Bay Municipality

107 015

West Coast District



75.7% Saldanha Bay
78.2% West Coast

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.4% Saldanha Bay
0.6% West Coast

Traditional dwelling



2.8% Saldanha Bay
6.9% West Coast

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

0.7% Saldanha Bay
1.3% West Coast

Other/Unspecified



0.8% Saldanha Bay
1.3% West Coast

House/flat/room in backyard



6.1% Saldanha Bay
4.9% West Coast

Informal dwelling in backyard



13.5% Saldanha Bay
6.8% West Coast

Informal dwelling not in backyard



Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Saldanha Bay **99.1%**

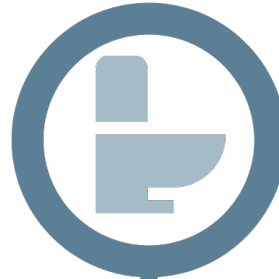
West Coast **98.3%**



Electricity as primary source of lighting

Saldanha Bay **96.8%**

West Coast **94.0%**



Flush/chemical toilet

Saldanha Bay **96.0%**

West Coast **87.1%**

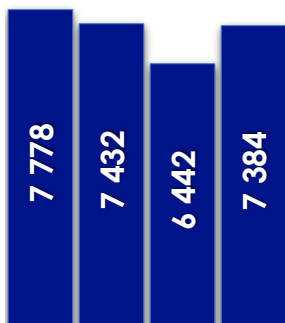


Refuse removed at least once a week

Saldanha Bay **96.6%**

West Coast **76.8%**

Free basic water



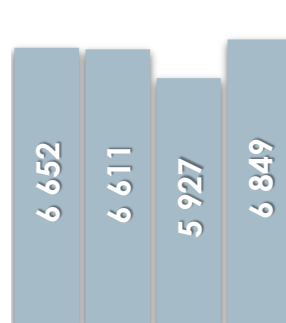
2016 2017 2018 2019

Free basic electricity



2016 2017 2018 2019

Free basic sanitation



2016 2017 2018 2019

Free basic refuse removal



2016 2017 2018 2019

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 2019. 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 35 209 households in the Saldanha Bay municipal area, only 79.3 per cent had access to formal housing, the lowest when compared with other municipalities in the West Coast District area; the District average was 86.4 per cent. The converse of this is that the area also had the highest proportion of informal households in the District, a total of 19.6 per cent compared with the District average of 11.7 per cent. As such, access to formal housing is a particular challenge in the Saldanha Bay municipal area.

However, even though there was a relatively low proportion of formal housing, service access levels were significantly higher, with access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling at 99.1 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 96.0 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 96.0 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 96.6 per cent of households. These access levels were above the District averages for all services.

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 Saldanha Bay municipal area has shown a generally decreasing trend up to 2018. However this trend has been diverted with all key areas providing more free basic services to an increased number of households in 2019. The stressed economic conditions, heightened by the pandemic, are anticipated to exert pressure on household income levels, which is in turn likely to see the number of indigent households and the demand for free basic services increase.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Saldanha Bay	28	40	29
	West Coast District	127	129	116
Per 100 000	Saldanha Bay	23	33	24
	West Coast District	28	28	25

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Saldanha Bay	100	131	93
	West Coast District	507	571	434
Per 100 000	Saldanha Bay	84	108	76
	West Coast District	112	124	93



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Saldanha Bay	1 114	892	733
	West Coast District	5 864	4 411	3 505
Per 100 000	Saldanha Bay	937	736	596
	West Coast District	1 293	956	750

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Saldanha Bay	181	314	62
	West Coast District	657	857	408
Per 100 000	Saldanha Bay	152	259	51
	West Coast District	145	186	87



Fatal Crashes	Saldanha Bay	22	18	15
Road User Fatalities	Saldanha Bay	32	29	23



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Saldanha Bay	1 231	1 240	965
	West Coast District	2 779	2 908	2 406
Per 100 000	Saldanha Bay	1 035	1 023	784
	West Coast District	613	630	515

Safety and Security

Murder

Murder is defined as the unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

Within the Saldanha Bay area, the number of murders decreased from 40 in 2020 to 29 in 2021. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 33 in 2020 to 24 in 2021. The murder rate for the WCD decreased from 28 in 2020 to 25 in 2021. While the murder rate in the District (per 100 000) remains relatively constant from period to period, the murder rate in Saldanha is amongst the highest in the WCD.

Sexual Offences

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

In 2021, there were 93 sexual offences in the Saldanha Bay area compared to 434 reported cases in the West Coast District. Saldanha therefore accounted for 21.4 per cent of sexual offences across the District. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 population) is the lowest in Saldanha Bay (76) compared to other local municipalities in WCD.

Drug-related Offences

Drug-related crimes refer to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.

Drug-related crime within the Saldanha Bay area decreased in 2021, from 892 cases in 2020 to 733 cases in 2021. The WCD's drug-related offences decreased sharply in 2021, from 4 411 in 2020 to 3 505 in 2021. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 596 crimes per 100 000 people in 2021, the Saldanha Bay area is below that of the District (750).

Driving under the influence (DUI)

A situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit.

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Saldanha Bay area shows a sharp decline of 252, from 314 in 2020 to 62 in 2021. This translates into a rate of 51 per 100 000 people in 2021, which is below the District's 87 per 100 000 people in 2021.

Residential Burglaries

The unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

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. Within the Western Cape Province, burglaries at residential areas decrease by 8.5 per cent between 2020 and 2021. Residential burglary cases within the Saldanha Bay area decreased by 275 from 1 240 in 2020 to 965 in 2021.

When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 784 cases per 100 000 people in 2021, Saldanha's rate is above that of the District which recorded a rate of 515 per 100 000 in the same reporting year.

Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDPR			Employment		
	R Million value 2019	Trend 2015 – 2019	Real GDPR growth 2020e	Number of jobs 2019	Average annual change 2015 - 2019	Net change 2020e
PS Primary Sector	1 404.9	-3.7	18.7	18 334	-70	-2 339
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1 355.1	-3.8	20.2	18 286	-69	-2 333
Mining & quarrying	49.8	-2.4	-20.5	48	-2	-6
SS Secondary sector	2 741.7	-0.1	-10.2	6 873	-29	-551
Manufacturing	2 172.0	0.0	-8.4	4 912	-25	-271
Electricity, gas & water	120.6	-0.3	-6.7	69	0	-3
Construction	449.2	-0.7	-21.1	1 892	-4	-277
TS Tertiary sector	5 348.1	1.7	-5.6	26 339	603	-1 331
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	1 470.3	1.6	-9.8	8 890	293	-563
Transport, storage & communication	813.8	-1.6	-17.3	1 414	0	-93
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	1 435.4	3.3	-2.7	5 760	161	-278
General government	1 030.4	0.9	0.9	4 935	17	59
Community, social & personal services	598.2	2.3	-1.5	5 340	131	-456
Saldanha Bay	9 494.7	0.3	-3.6	51 546	504	-4 221

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2020 (%)	Average growth (%) 2016 - 2020	Number of jobs	
			2019	2020
Skilled	19.1	0.7	7 256	6 958
Semi-skilled	40.7	-1.9	16 242	14 859
Low-skilled	40.2	-1.5	15 983	14 658
TOTAL	100.0	-1.3	39 481	36 475

Informal Employment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of informal jobs	11 718	11 623	12 148	13 311	13 481	14 028	12 896	13 142	12 677	12 065	10 850
% of Total Employment	27.3	26.8	26.6	27.4	27.5	27.3	25.2	25.5	24.5	23.4	22.9

Unemployment rates	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bergervier	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.4
Matzikama	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.4	11.0	9.5	10.5	11.3	11.4	12.3	11.7
Swartland	9.0	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.4	8.5	9.3	10.1	10.2	11.1	10.6
Saldanha Bay	14.2	14.8	14.3	13.6	14.4	13.4	14.9	16.1	16.4	17.8	17.6
Cederberg	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	6.7	7.3	7.4	8.1	7.8
West Coast	10.0	10.4	10.1	9.6	10.2	9.1	10.1	10.9	11.1	12.0	11.7
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

In 2019, the economy of the Saldanha Bay municipal area was valued at R9.5 billion (current prices) and employed 51 546 workers. The estimate for 2020 indicates that the economy was valued at R9.7 billion (current prices), while employment declined by 4 221 jobs to 47 325 workers in the municipal area. The COVID-19 pandemic put strain on the local economy, which is estimated to have contracted by 3.6 per cent in constant prices. However, the economy is forecast to rebound by 4.9 per cent in 2021.

The largest economic sectors contributing to GDP in the municipal area were manufacturing (22.9 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (15.5 per cent), and finance, insurance, real estate and business services (15.5 per cent). While manufacturing was the major contributor to GDP in the Saldanha Bay municipal area, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was the largest contributor to employment in 2019, accounting for 35.5 per cent of total employment, which indicates that the industry is labour-intensive. In the same year, the manufacturing sector employed 9.5 per cent of the WCD's workforce, indicating that it is a capital-intensive industry. The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector, which accounted for 17.2 per cent of total employment in the Saldanha Bay municipal area in 2019, is also a key source of employment. The smallest contributor in 2019 was the mining and quarrying sector, contributing 0.5 per cent to GDP and 0.1 per cent to employment in the Saldanha Bay municipal area.

Formal and Informal Employment

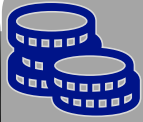
The largest economic sectors contributing to GDP in the municipal area were manufacturing (22.9 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (15.5 per cent), and finance, insurance, real estate and business services (15.5 per cent). While manufacturing was the major contributor to GDP in the Saldanha Bay municipal area, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was the largest contributor to employment in 2019, accounting for 35.5 per cent of total employment, which indicates that the industry is labour-intensive. In the same year, the manufacturing sector employed 9.5 per cent of the WCD's workforce, indicating that it is a capital-intensive industry. The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector, which accounted for 17.2 per cent of total employment in the Saldanha Bay municipal area in 2019, is also a key source of employment.

Informal employment accounts for 32.2 per cent of the workers in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. The majority of the workers in this sector are within the fishing-related industry, emphasising the importance of the small-scale fishing industry to employment and the economy in the Saldanha Bay municipal area. Informal workers in this sector typically earn below-average compensation, which influences household income and spending power. This affects sectors that are dependent on household expenditure, as well as the income-earning abilities of the local municipality.

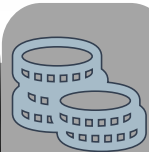
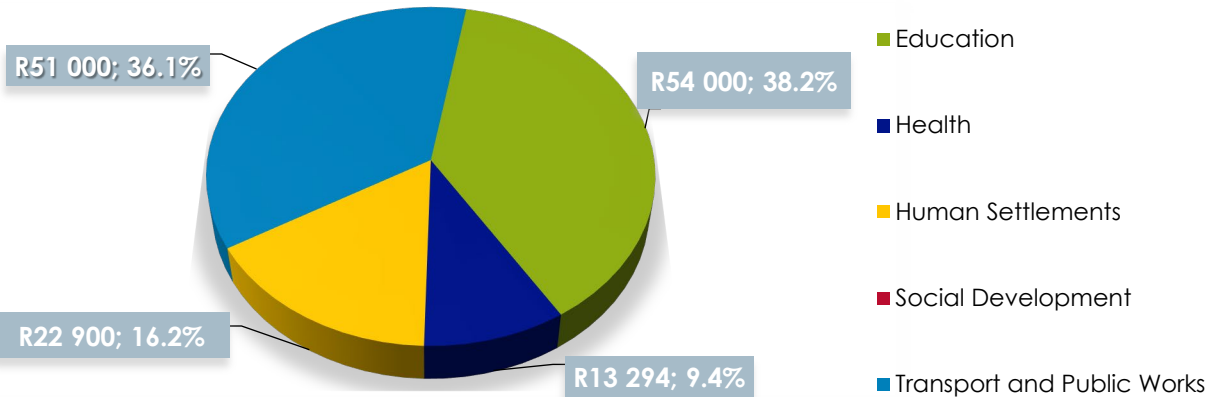
Unemployment

Despite its important role in the local economy, particularly as one of the main sources of employment, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector experienced below-average performance in GDP growth between 2015 and 2019. The gross value of wheat production increased in 2020 and high prices boosted the agriculture sector. However, employment did not mirror the positive GDP growth, and it is estimated that the sector shed 2 333 jobs in 2020. Even though the manufacturing sector makes up a significant portion of the economy, it has stagnated in terms of GDP growth between 2015 and 2019 and contracted by an estimated 8.4 per cent in 2020. The poor performance of this sector has resulted in an average of 25 job losses per annum between 2015 and 2019, followed by a further decline of 271 jobs in 2020.

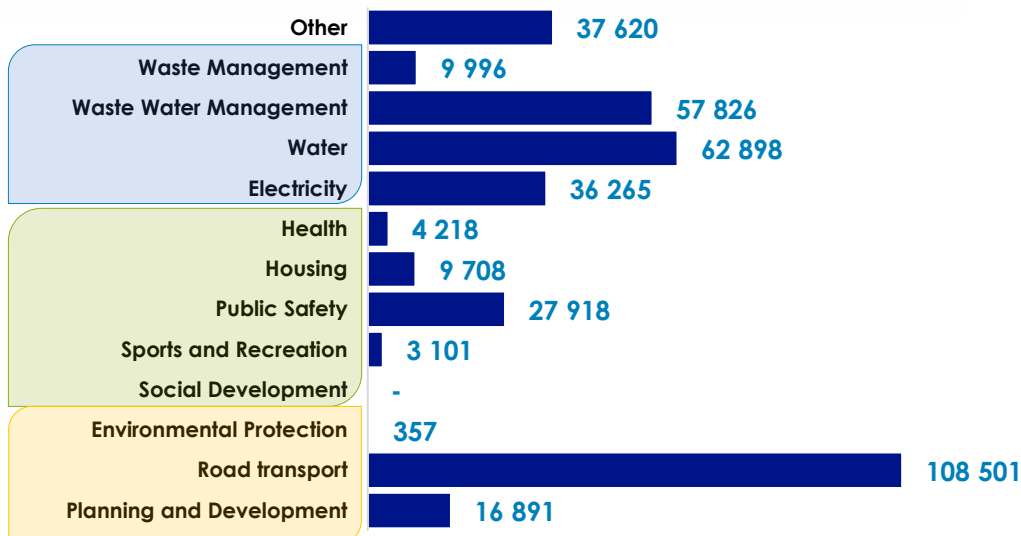
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



Provincial infrastructure spend (R'000)



Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



Public Infrastructure Spend

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 63.9 per cent of its infrastructure budget on social infrastructure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 38.2 per cent of the budget (R54.0 million) towards Education in the municipal area. Spending on education is crucial as it can serve to improve education outcomes and skills levels within a community, and more importantly alleviate poverty through increased long-term income for individuals.

A healthy and resilient community increases productivity and reduces pressures on government resources. As such the Department of Health has allocated 9.4 per cent (R13.2 million) of infrastructure spending on Health. In addition to this, the WCG has allocated 16.2 per cent (R22.9 million) of infrastructure spending on housing. The municipality assisted in this regard by allocating R9.7 million towards housing while simultaneously allocating R4.2 million towards Health, serving to improve the quality of life of individuals within the municipal area.

Community safety has been prioritized by the WCG due to high levels of crime in the Western Cape. Crime has a negative impact on the quality of lives of individuals, but also on the economy by deterring private investment and causing business losses. It further creates a burden on government resources in terms of justice system costs, victim assistance and replacement of assets. The Municipality has as such allocated 7.4 per cent (R27.9 million) of its capital budget on community and 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.

The WCG allocated R51 million (36.1 per cent) towards economic infrastructure, more specifically towards transport. Road transport infrastructure goes a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential, especially due to it having the largest natural port in Africa and being a tourist destination. The Municipality, assists by contributing a further R125.7 million (i.e. 34 per cent of total municipal infrastructure spending) of which R108.5 million of this amounts is allocated to road transport. As part of their economic infrastructure allocation, the Municipality will also contribute R 357 000 towards environmental protection and R16.8 million towards planning and development.

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 majority of the Municipality's infrastructure budget i.e. 44.5 per cent or R167.0 million is allocated towards the provision of basic services. The majority of spending on trading services have been allocated towards water management (R62.8 million) in light of recent droughts. This was followed by waste water management (R57.8 million), electricity (R36.2 million) and waste management (R9.9 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, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; 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), 2021, own 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*