



Western Cape  
Government

The central logo is a green shield 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. Surrounding the central shield are several circular icons in a light grey color, each with a long shadow. The icons represent various aspects of socio-economic development: a building, a Wi-Fi signal, a person working, a family, a graduate, a stack of coins with an upward arrow, a pencil and ruler, and an ambulance.

# SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
PROFILE

Mossel Bay Municipality

2020



# CONTENTS

## MOSSEL BAY: AT A GLANCE

Demographics.....	4
Education .....	6
Health.....	8
Poverty.....	10
Basic Service Delivery.....	12
Safety and Security.....	14
Economy and Labour Market Performance.....	16
Public Infrastructure Spend.....	18

SOURCES	20
---------	----

# Mossel Bay: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2019



### Population

95 255



### Households

25 031

## Education

2019



Matric Pass Rate 84.7%

Learner retention Rate 73.7%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 30.9

## Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient 0.62

Human Development Index 0.77

## Health

2019



Primary Health Care Facilities

5

Immunisation Rate

67.6%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

16.8%

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2019/20



Residential Burglaries

797

DUI

565

Drug-related Crimes

855

Murder

50

Sexual Offences

111

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2019



Water

95.5%

Refuse Removal

92.6%



Electricity

93.5%



Sanitation

90.6%



Housing

84.8%



## Road Safety

2019/20

Fatal Crashes 17

Road User Fatalities 21

## Labour

2019

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

15.3%



## Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 COVID-19

Risk 2 Slow economic growth

Risk 3 High Unemployment

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2018

Finance, insurance, real estate & business services

28.3%

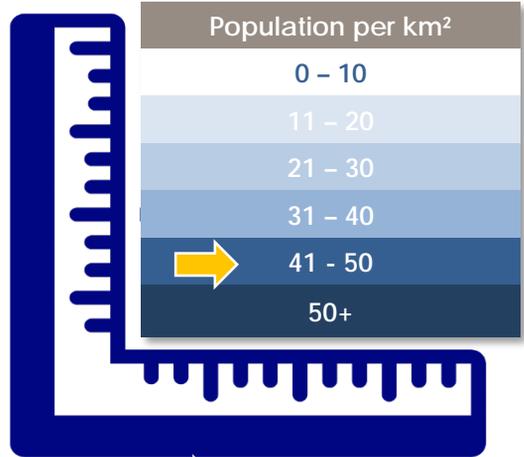
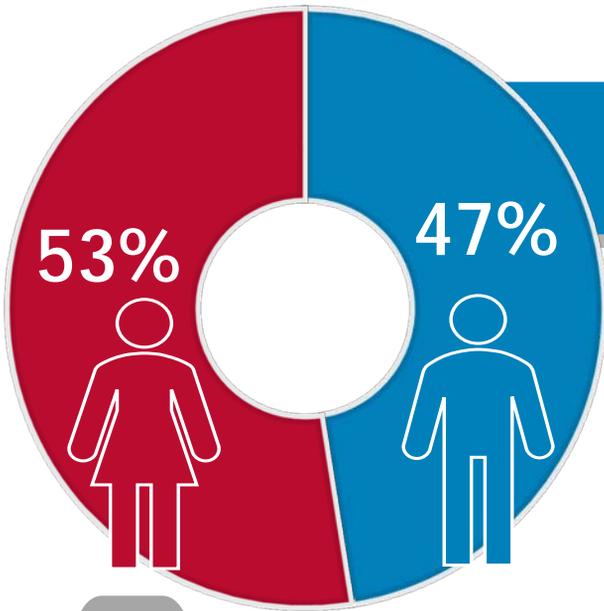
Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

17.5%

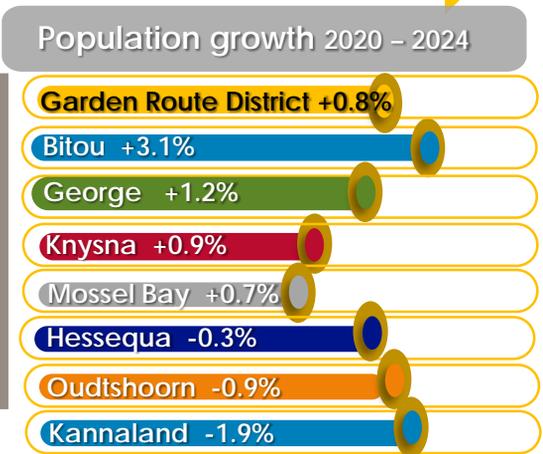
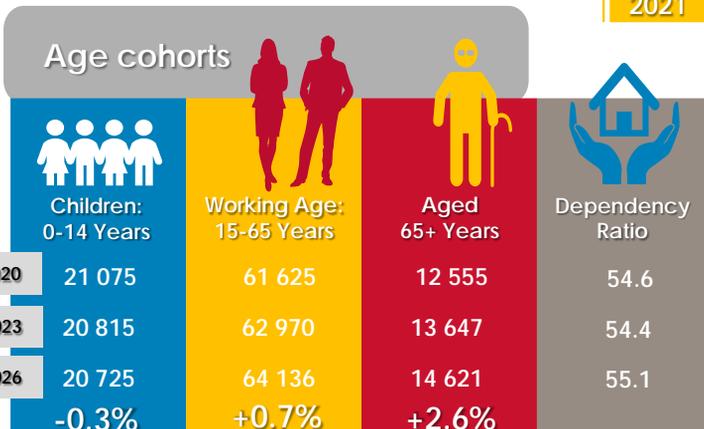
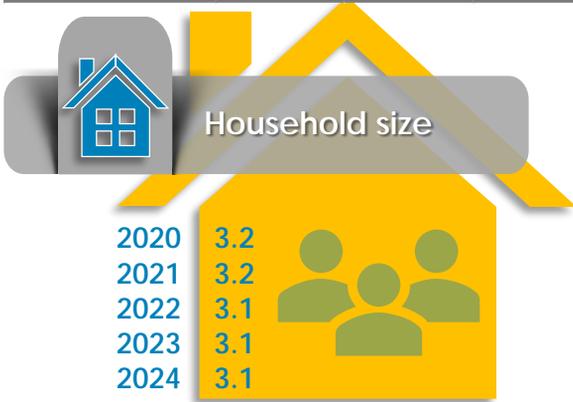
Manufacturing

14.7%

# DEMOGRAPHICS



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kannaland	87.5	87.5	87.4	87.3	87.2
Hessequa	88.4	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.8
Mossel Bay	90.4	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7
George	93.1	93.7	94.0	94.2	94.5
Oudtshoorn	88.0	88.5	88.6	88.8	88.9
Bitou	95.2	95.9	96.2	96.5	96.8
Knysna	93.0	93.5	93.7	93.9	94.0
Garden Route District	91.5	92.0	92.2	92.4	92.6



# Demographics

## Population

The population of Mossel Bay is 95 255 people in 2020, making it the second most populated municipal area in the Garden Route District (GRD). This total is expected to grow to 97 831 by 2024, equating to an average annual growth rate of 0.7 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 Mossel Bay municipal area with a ratio of 53,0 per cent (females) to 47,0 per cent (males). The SR for Mossel Bay remains constant year on year towards 2024 which could be attributed to a wide range of factors.

## Age Cohorts

Between 2020 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 2.6 per cent. 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 3.2 people per household in 2020 to 3.1 in 2024. 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 2020, the population density of the Garden Route District (GRD) was 27 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the GRD compare as follows:

- Bitou 68 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Knysna 68 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- **Mossel Bay 47 people/km<sup>2</sup>**
- George 42 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Oudtshoorn 26 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Hessequa 9 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Kannaland 5 people/km<sup>2</sup>

# EDUCATION

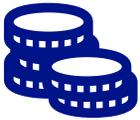
## Educational facilities

24

Number of schools

17

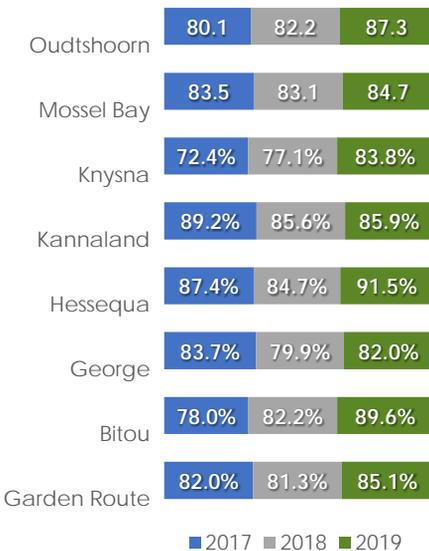
Number of no-fee schools



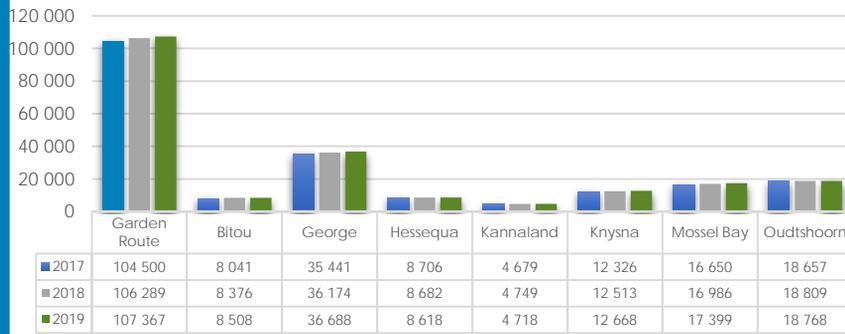
16

Number of schools with libraries

## Education outcomes



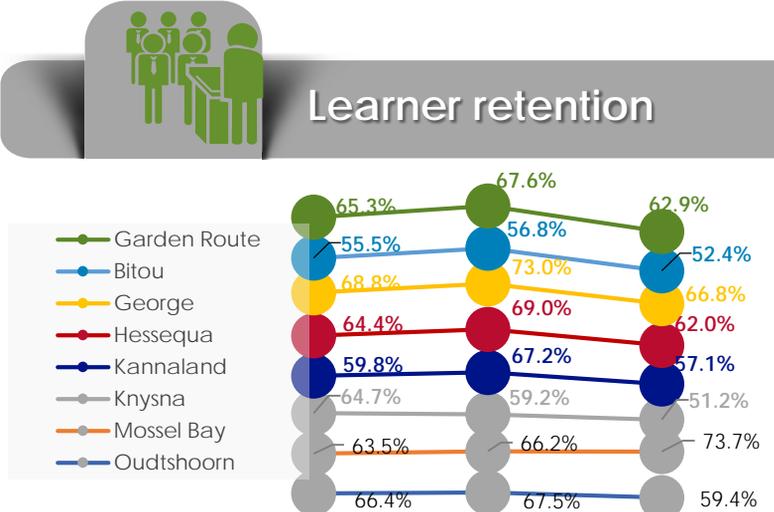
## Learner enrolment



## Learner-Teacher Ratio



## Learner retention



# Education

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

Learner enrolment in Mossel Bay grew by 1.4 per cent annually from 2017 to 2019, the second highest after Bitou in the Garden Route district when compared to the other municipal areas. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context. The Mossel Bay learner-teacher ratio was 30,9 in 2019. Learner retention improved in Mossel Bay from 63.5 per cent in 2017, 66.2 per cent in 2018 and 73.7 per cent in 2019.

## **Number of schools**

In 2019, Mossel Bay had a total of 24 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 Mossel Bay area.

## **Number of no-fee schools**

The proportion of no-fee schools in Mossel Bay are at 70,8 per cent in 2019, 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 to become no-fee schools.

## **Schools with libraries and media centres**

Schools with libraries and media centres has gradually increased from 15 in 2017 to 16 in 2019, contributing to the improvement in the overall quality of education over these years.

## **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. Mossel Bay's matric outcomes has exceeded 80 per cent from 2017 to 2019 with 84.7 per cent.

# HEALTH



## Tuberculosis

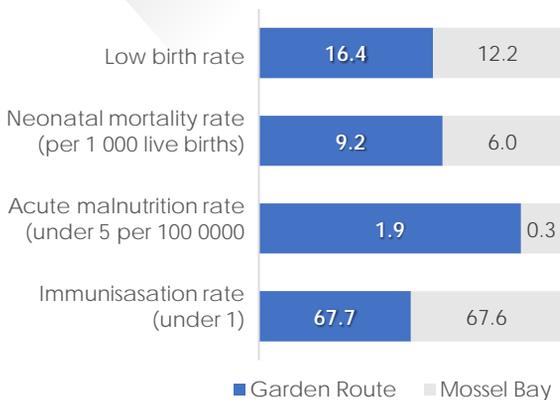


## Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Mossel Bay	0.0	0.0	14.9	16.8	0.5	0.6
Garden Route District	57.6	33.4	15.9	15.6	0.6	0.6



## Child health



## Healthcare facilities

Facility Type	Garden Route	Mossel Bay
Regional hospitals	1	0
District hospitals	6	1
PHC facilities (Fixed clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	40	5
Community Day Centres	7	2
PHC Clinics (Satellite and mobile)	37	11
PHC Clinics (Fixed)	33	3



## Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Mossel Bay	Garden Route
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	3	2



## HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Mossel Bay	4 147	4 979	527	621
Garden Route	23 317	25 738	3 009	2 576

# 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, Mossel Bay had 5 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2019, which comprises of 3 fixed clinics as well as 2 Community Day Centres. In addition, there is one district hospital in the municipal area.

## Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Mossel Bay has 3 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2019 which is slightly more than the GRD 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

Mossel Bay's total registered patients receiving ARTs increased by 832 patients between 2018 and 2019. A total of 25 738 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the GRD in 2019. Mossel Bay, at 4 979 patients, represent 19.3 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the GRD. The number of new antiretroviral patients increased to 621 in 2019.

Mossel Bay experienced a gradual increase in tuberculosis (TB) cases from 703 in 2017, 749 in 2018 and 775 in 2019.

## Child Health

Immunisation rates in the Mossel Bay area is 67.6 per cent in 2019 down from 70 per cent in 2018. The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in Mossel Bay in 2019 was 0.3, a slight regression from 0.1 in 2018. Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Mossel Bay area increased from 4.8 in 2018 to 6.0 in 2019. The low birth weight indicator was recorded at 12.2, a slight improvement from 14.5 recorded in 2018.

## Maternal Health

The maternal mortality rate in the Mossel Bay area is zero deaths per 100 000 live births in 2019 and 33.4 in the Garden Route District

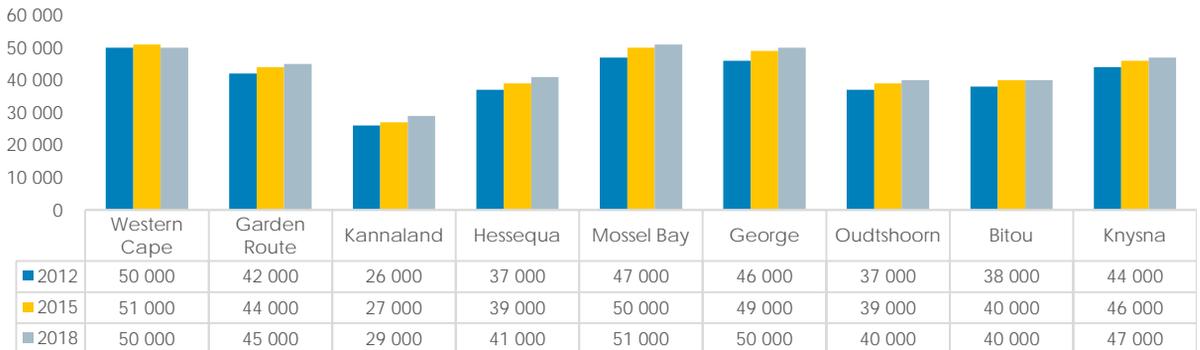
The delivery rate to women under 20 years in Mossel Bay and the GRD was recorded at 16.8 and 15.6 per cent respectively.

The termination of pregnancy rate increased from 0.5 per cent in 2018 to 0.6 per cent in 2019 in the Mossel Bay area. The termination of pregnancy rates in Mossel Bay and the Garden Route district are on par at 0.6 in 2019.

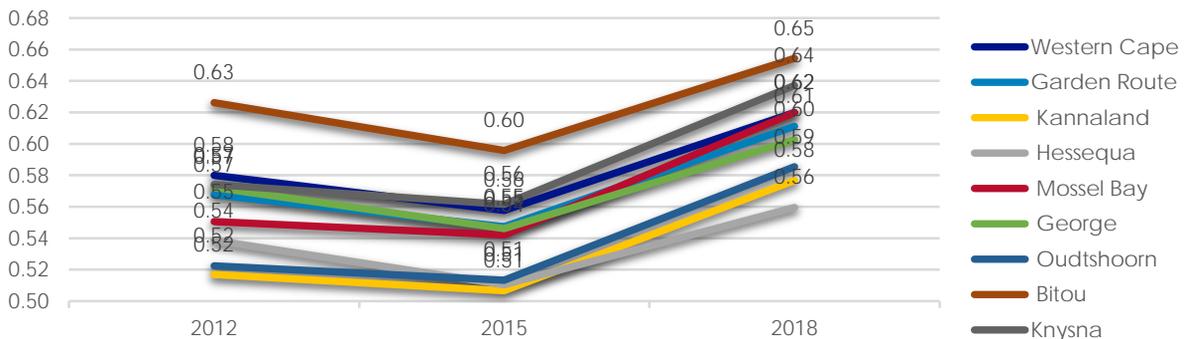
# POVERTY



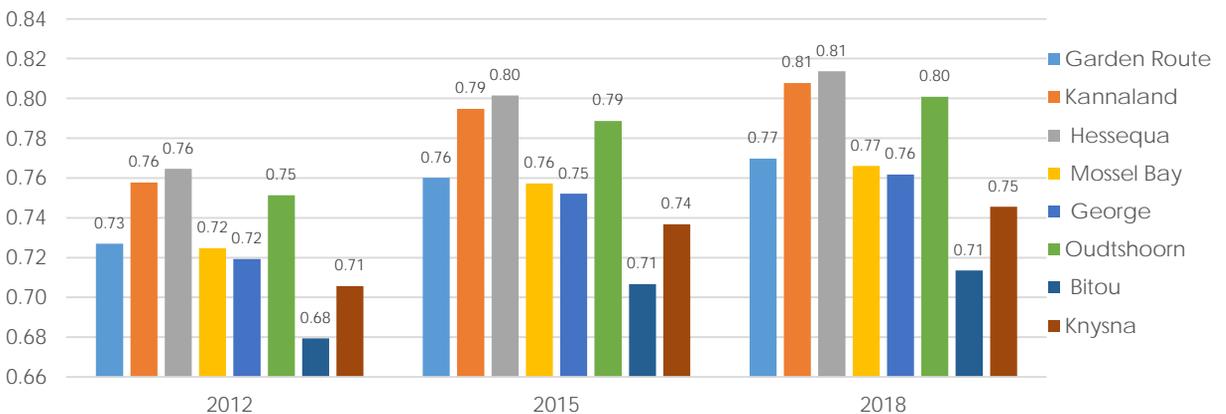
## GDP per capita



## 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 R51 000 in 2018, Mossel Bay's real GDPR per capita is above that of the GRD's figure of R45 000 as well as that of the Western Cape (R50 000).

## Income Inequality

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality in Mossel Bay has declined slightly from 0.55 in 2012 to 0.54 in 2015 and thereafter rose to 0.62 in 2018.

Furthermore, income inequality levels were marginally higher in Mossel Bay, Knysna, and Bitou for 2018 with a Gini coefficient higher than 0.60 when compared to neighbouring municipalities across the GRD 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 Mossel Bay from 0.72 in 2012 to 0.76 in 2015 and 0.77 in 2018. The HDI levels of Mossel Bay (0.77) and the GRD (0.77) in 2018 were higher than the HDI level of the Western Cape (0.76). 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



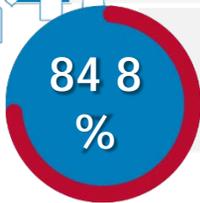
## Total number of households

**29 517**

Mossel Bay Municipality

**172 792**

Garden Route District



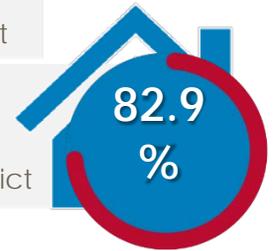
## Formal main dwelling

**25 031**

Mossel Bay Municipality

**143 241**

Garden Route District



**72.8% Mossel Bay**  
**75.2% Garden Route**

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



**0.6% Mossel Bay**  
**0.7% Garden Route**

Traditional dwelling



**10.8% Mossel Bay**  
**6.2% Garden Route**

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

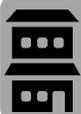
**1.2% Mossel Bay**  
**1.2% Garden Route**

Other/Unspecified



**1.2% Mossel Bay**  
**1.5% Garden Route**

House/flat/room in backyard



**5.5% Mossel Bay**  
**6.2% Garden Route**

Informal dwelling in backyard



**7.9% Mossel Bay**  
**9.1% Garden Route**

Informal dwelling not in backyard



## Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Mossel Bay **95.5%**

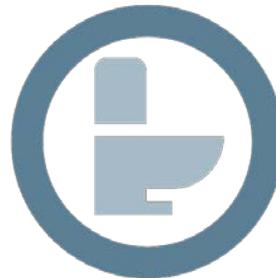
Garden Route **95.2%**



## Electricity as primary source of lighting

Mossel Bay **93.5%**

Garden Route **90.7%**



## Flush/chemical toilet

Mossel Bay **90.6%**

Garden Route **85.2%**



## Refuse removed at least once a week

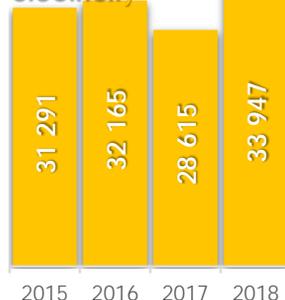
Mossel Bay **92.6%**

Garden Route **86.5%**

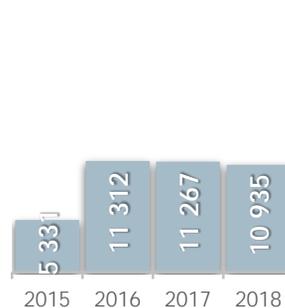
## Free basic water



## 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 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 29 517 households in the Mossel Bay municipal area, only 84.8 per cent had access to formal housing, the fourth lowest when compared with other municipalities in the Garden Route District area; the District average was 82.9 per cent. The converse of this is that the area also had the fifth highest proportion of informal households in the Garden Route District, a total of 13.4 per cent compared with the District average of 15.3 per cent. As such, access to formal housing is a particular challenge in the Mossel 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 95.5 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 90.6 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 93.5 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 92.6 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 Mossel Bay municipal area has remained constant between 2015 and 2018. The stressed economic conditions 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.

# Mossel Bay



MURDER		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Mossel Bay	45	45	50
	Garden Route District	183	215	205
Per 100 000	Mossel Bay	48	47	52
	Garden Route District	30	35	33

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Mossel Bay	87	121	111
	Garden Route District	1 046	1 059	975
Per 100 000	Mossel Bay	92	128	116
	Garden Route District	171	172	157



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Mossel Bay	1 425	1 038	855
	Garden Route District	10 814	7 330	5 814
Per 100 000	Mossel Bay	1 517	1 097	898
	Garden Route District	1 771	1 190	936

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Mossel Bay	437	456	565
	Garden Route District	1 741	1 747	1 940
Per 100 000	Mossel Bay	465	482	593
	Garden Route District	285	284	312



ROAD USER FATALITIES	Mossel Bay	12	35	21
	Garden Route District	137	128	131



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Mossel Bay	934	927	797
	Garden Route District	5 211	5 171	4 856
Per 100 000	Mossel Bay	995	980	836
	Garden Route District	853	839	782

# Safety and Security

## Murder

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

Within the Mossel Bay area, the number of murders increased from 45 in 2018/19 to 50 in 2019/20. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) increased from 47 in 2019/18 to 52 in 2019/20. The murder rate for the GRD decreased from 35 in 2018/19 to 33 in 2019/20. The murder rate in Mossel Bay is amongst the highest in the Garden Route District.

## 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 2019/20, there were 111 sexual offences in the Mossel Bay area compared to 975 reported cases in the GRD. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 population) is the second lowest in Mossel Bay (116) compared to other local municipalities in GRD.

## 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 Mossel Bay area decreased from 1 038 cases in 2018/19 to 855 cases in 2019/20. The GRD's drug-related offences decreased sharply from 7 330 in 2018/19 to 5 814 in 2019/20. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 898 crimes per 100 000 people in 2019/20, the Mossel Bay area is below that of the District (936).

## 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 Mossel Bay area shows an increase of 109, from 456 in 2018/19 to 565 in 2019/20. This translates into a rate of 593 per 100 000 people which is much higher than the District's 312 per 100 000 people. Fatal crashes in the municipal area decreased notably from 29 in 2018/19 to 17 in 2019/20. The number of road-user fatalities in turn also decreased from 35 to 21 across this period.

## Residential Burglaries

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

The 2019/20 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 2018/2019 and 2019/2020. However, the residential burglary crime rate cases within the Mossel Bay area declined from 980 in 2018/19 to 836 in 2019/20.

When considering the rate per 100 000 populations, with 836 cases per 100 000 in 2019/20, Mossel Bay's rate is above the GRD rate of 782 per 100 000 in the same reporting year.

# Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDP			Employment		
	R million value 2018	Trend 2014 - 2018	Real GDP growth 2019e	Number of jobs 2018	Average annual change 2014 - 2018	Net change 2019e
<b>PS</b> Primary Sector	437.7	-0.3	-5.2	3 784	0	-65
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	337.8	-0.8	-5.9	3 682	-1	-61
Mining & quarrying	100.0	1.7	-2.5	102	1	-4
<b>SS</b> Secondary sector	1 675.2	-2.4	-4.8	5 514	-67	-385
Manufacturing	1 133.0	-2.2	-4.1	3 295	-23	-98
Electricity, gas & water	161.3	-3.0	-4.9	101	0	-5
Construction	380.8	-3.1	-7.5	2 118	-43	-282
<b>TS</b> Tertiary sector	5 603.5	2.3	1.9	27 757	529	96
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	1 350.2	1.2	0.0	9 330	191	117
Transport, storage & communication	778.5	2.1	0.1	1 736	20	67
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	2 183.6	3.5	3.6	7 651	260	31
General government	760.8	0.6	1.1	3 753	21	45
Community, social & personal services	530.5	1.5	1.0	5 287	37	-164
<b>Mossel Bay</b>	<b>7 716.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>37 055</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>-354</b>

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2019 (%)	Average growth (%) 2015 - 2019	Number of jobs	
			2018	2019
Skilled	33.6	3.7	8 624	8 837
Semi-skilled	41.5	1.0	10 900	10 909
Low-skilled	24.9	0.2	6 582	6 559
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>26 106</b>	<b>26 305</b>

Informal Employment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of informal jobs	12 107	10 924	10 829	10 790	11 302	11 491	11 810	10 823	11 236	10 949	10 396
% of Total Employment	35.7	33.6	32.9	32.0	32.5	32.6	32.4	29.9	30.5	29.5	28.3

Unemployment rates	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bitou	17.8	19.7	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.9	19.9	21.5	22.3	22.2	17.8
George	13.2	14.3	14.1	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.7	13.5	13.8	13.4	14.3
Hessequa	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.2
Kannaland	7.2	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.4	8.1	8.5	8.4	9.1
Knysna	16.0	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.6	16.4	17.5	18.0	17.7	19.0
<b>Mossel Bay</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Oudtshoorn	17.7	18.7	18.6	18.2	17.6	17.5	16.8	17.7	18.1	17.6	17.7
Garden Route	13.5	14.7	14.6	14.4	13.9	13.9	13.5	14.5	14.8	14.6	15.6
Western Cape	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.0	16.1	17.3	18.1	18.0	19.4

# Economy and Labour Market Performance

## Sectoral Overview

In 2018, the economy of Mossel Bay was valued at R7.716 billion (current prices) and employed 37 055 people. Historical trends between 2014 and 2018 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 1.1 per cent which can mostly be attributed to the tertiary sector that registered a positive annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent.

In terms of sectoral contribution, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R2.184 billion), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R1.350 billion) and manufacturing (R1.133 billion) sectors were the main drivers that contributed to the positive growth in the tertiary sector. These sectors are also estimated to have performed well in 2019, particularly the finance, insurance and real estate services sector, which is estimated to have grown by 3.5 per cent. Employment creation in the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector did not mirror the high growth rate, with only 31 new jobs created. The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector, however, remained an important source of job creation in the municipal area, with an estimated 117 new jobs created in 2019. In 2019, the manufacturing sector mirrored its negative growth with an estimated 98 job losses in 2019.

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 between 2014 and 2018, and is estimated to have contracted by 0.8 per cent in 2019. This contraction led to the loss of 61 jobs. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is still recovering from the provincial drought.

## Formal and Informal Employment

It is estimated that total employment Mossel Bay in 2019 amount to 36 701 workers of which 26 305 (71.6 per cent) are in the formal sector while 10 396 (28.3 per cent) are informally employed.

Most of the labour force consisted of semi-skilled (41,5 per cent) and low-skilled (24.9 per cent) workers. Although the skilled category contributed 33.6 per cent to total formal employment, it notably outpaced the other two categories in terms of average annual growth – between 2015 and 2019, the skilled cohort grew on average by 3.7 per cent (albeit off a small base) while the low-skilled and semi-skilled categories grew at 0.2 and 1 per cent respectively. The growth in the skilled category reflects the market demand for more skilled labour, especially when considering the nature of ongoing developments in and around PetroSA. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers. Formal employment overall grew by 1,7 per cent between 2015 – 2019.

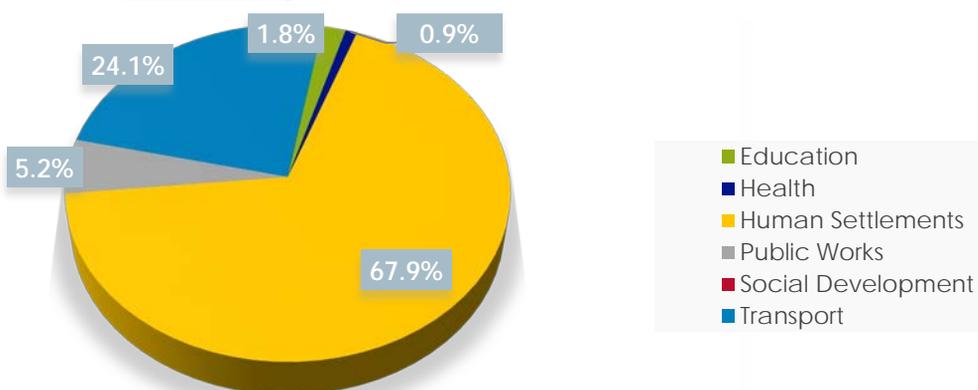
## Unemployment

Mossel Bay (15.3 per cent) has the fourth highest unemployment rate in the entire GRD. Both the GRD (15.6 per cent) and the Western Cape province(19.4 per cent) unemployment rates are higher than that of Mossel Bay. Mossel Bay's high unemployment rate is particularly concerning given that this estimate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, the broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment.

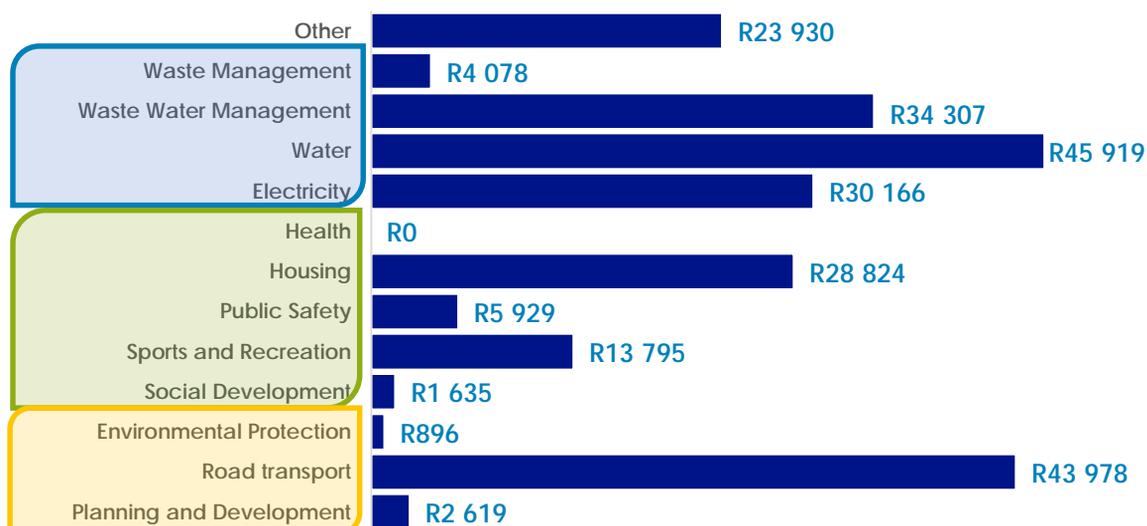
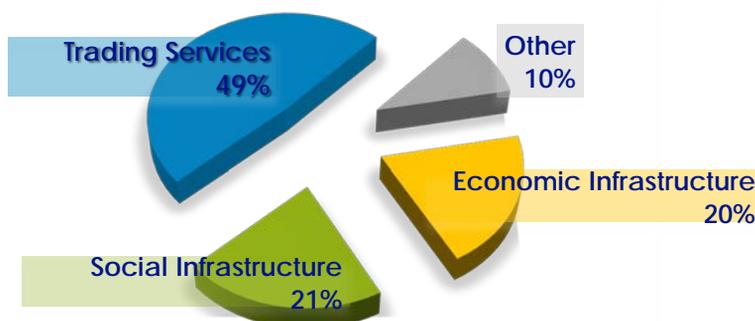
# PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



## Provincial infrastructure spend



## Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



# Public Infrastructure Spend (2020/21)

## 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 70.6 per cent of its infrastructure budget on social infrastructure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 1.8 per cent of the budget (R5 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 0.9 per cent (R2.501 million) of infrastructure spending towards Health.

The majority (67.9 per cent; R185.698 million) of the WCG infrastructure spending will however be allocated towards Human Settlements. With the Municipalities additional allocation of R28.824 million towards housing, these will go a long way towards reducing the housing backlogs. The Municipality has also allocated 2.5 per cent (R5.929 million) of capital spending on public safety, 5.8 per cent (R13.795 million) on sports and recreation and 0.7 per cent (R1.635 million) on social development serving to improve the quality of life of individuals within the municipal area.

## 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 R80.281 million (29.4 per cent) towards economic infrastructure, more specifically towards transport (R66 million) and public works (R14.281 million). The Municipality contributes a further R43.978 million (i.e. 18.6 per cent of total municipal infrastructure spending) towards road transport. As part of their economic infrastructure allocation, the Municipality will also contribute R896 000 towards environmental protection and R2.619 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. 48.5 per cent or R114.470 million is allocated towards the provision of basic services. The bulk of the spending on trading services has been allocated towards water management (R45.919 million). This was followed by wastewater management (R34.307 million), electricity (R30.166 million) and waste management (R4.078 million).

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2020*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2020*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019* Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2020*

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2020*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2020*

# SOURCES

## 5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2020
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2019*

## 6. Safety and security

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

## 7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2020*

## 8. Public infrastructure spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2020; Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Spend (OAPMII), 2020*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2020/21 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*