



Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU



#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2022 Socio-Economic Profile

Breede Valley Municipality



CONTENTS

BREEDE VALLEY: AT A GLANCE.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	4
Economy and Labour Market Performance.....	5
Demographics.....	8
Education	10
Health.....	13
Poverty.....	15
Basic Service Delivery.....	17
Safety and Security.....	19
SOURCES	21

Breede Valley: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2022; Actual households, 2021



Population

196 193



Households

52 967

Education

2021



Matric Pass Rate	66.9%
Learner Retention Rate	80.8%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	28.0

Poverty

2021



Gini Coefficient	0.62
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL)	57.23

Health

2021/22



Primary Health Care Facilities

8

(excl mobile/satellite clinics)

Immunisation Rate

65.7%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

151.5

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

13.5%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22



Residential Burglaries

718

DUI

50

Drug-related Crimes

1 265

Murder

80

Sexual Offences

91

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021



Water

99.1%

Refuse Removal

73.1%



Electricity

94.9%



Sanitation

96.3%



Housing

78.0%

Road Safety

2021/22

Fatal Crashes

53

Road User Fatalities

75

Labour

2021

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

15.3%



Socio-economic Risks

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

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

26.3%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

15.9%

Manufacturing

13.4%

INTRODUCTION

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

The profiles include information on recent trends in GDP and labour market performance, demographics, education and health outcomes. It further unpacks per capita income, inequality and poverty, access to housing and basic services as well as crime levels.

The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such, valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. While some developmental challenges are not within the municipality's mandate to address, these profiles also provide spatial information for other spheres of Government in order to improve the quality of lives of people within each municipal area.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), *Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2011 Census and 2016 Community Survey contains the latest survey data available at municipal level.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with the data being displayed in infographics, followed by the relevant trend analyses.

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











GDPR PERFORMANCE

Sectoral Overview

The municipal area's economy increased by 5.4 per cent from R14.7 billion (current prices) in 2020 to an estimated R16.2 billion in 2021. It is forecast that the GDPR will increase by 2.6 per cent in 2022 and a marginal 0.8 per cent in 2023. The main contributors to the municipal area's economy in 2020 were the finance, trade and manufacturing sectors.

The finance sector was the leading GDPR contributor in the municipal area, with 20.4 per cent in 2011, which increased to 26.3 per cent in 2020. The trade sector contributed 16.1 per cent in 2011 and 15.9 per cent in 2020, making this the second-largest contributor towards the municipal area's GDPR. The decline in tourist activities as a result of travel restrictions in 2020 had a significant negative impact on many local businesses. The manufacturing sector contributed 13.4 per cent in 2020, which was a contraction from the 15.0 per cent in 2011. One of the reasons for the contraction could be the closure of Hextex in 2020. Other large manufacturing businesses such as Sasko bakery and RCL Foods, which produces animal feed, contributed towards the manufacturing sector in 2020.

The agriculture sector experienced droughts between 2015 and 2019, which impacted the sector severely. The sector is estimated to have declined in growth to 7.9 per cent in 2021, from the 13.2 per cent growth in 2020. This can be linked to the avian flu breakout in Worcester broiler breeder chicken farms, which resulted in bans on exports to countries such as Botswana.

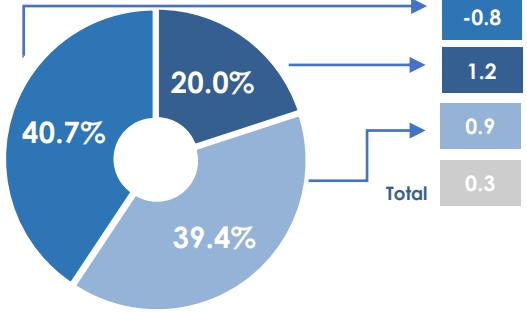
R million (2020)	Trend (2016 – 2020)	Real GDP growth 2021e
Primary Sector R1 577.1 (110.7%)	0.7	7.6
R1 543.8 million (10.5%) Agriculture, forestry & fishing 	0.7	7.9
R33.4 million (0.2%) Mining & quarrying 	1.5	-14.1
Secondary Sector R2 777.8 (18.9%)	-2.7	5.0
R1 967.8 million (13.4%) Manufacturing 	-1.8	7.5
R234.1 million (1.6%) Electricity, gas & water 	-4.6	1.1
R575.9 million (3.9%) Construction 	-4.5	-1.5
Tertiary Sector R10 321.4 (70.3%)	0.6	5.1
R2 328.6 million (15.9%) Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation 	-1.8	7.8
R1 085.3 million (7.4%) Transport, storage & communication 	-2.8	5.0
R3 857.8 million (26.3%) Finance, insurance, real estate & business services 	4.3	5.7
R1 366.0 million (9.3%) General government 	-0.3	-2.5
R1 683.7 million (11.5%) Community, social & personal services 	-0.4	6.6
R14 676.3 (100%) Total Breede Valley	-0.1	5.4

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE



Formal employment 2020

Skill Level Contribution 2020



Average growth (%) 2016-2020

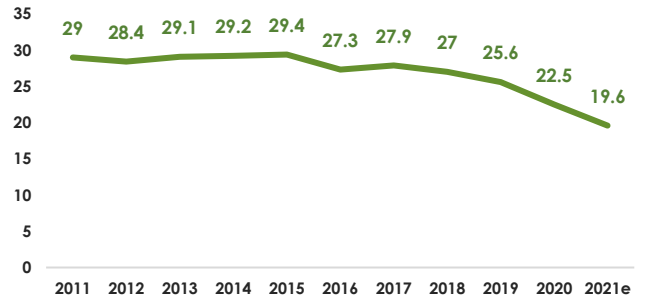
Skilled	-0.8
Semi-skilled	1.2
Low-skilled	0.9
Total	0.3

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

	Number of jobs 2020	Number of jobs 2021
Skilled	12 146	12 343
Semi-skilled	23 947	24 004
Low-skilled	24 755	24 970
Total	60 848	61 317

Informal employment

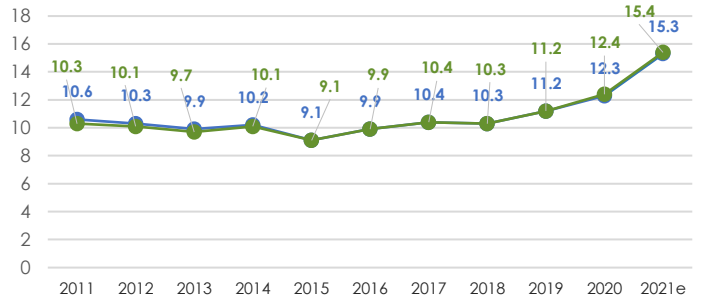
% of Total Employment



	2019	2020	2021e
Number of jobs	21 805	17 668	14 958

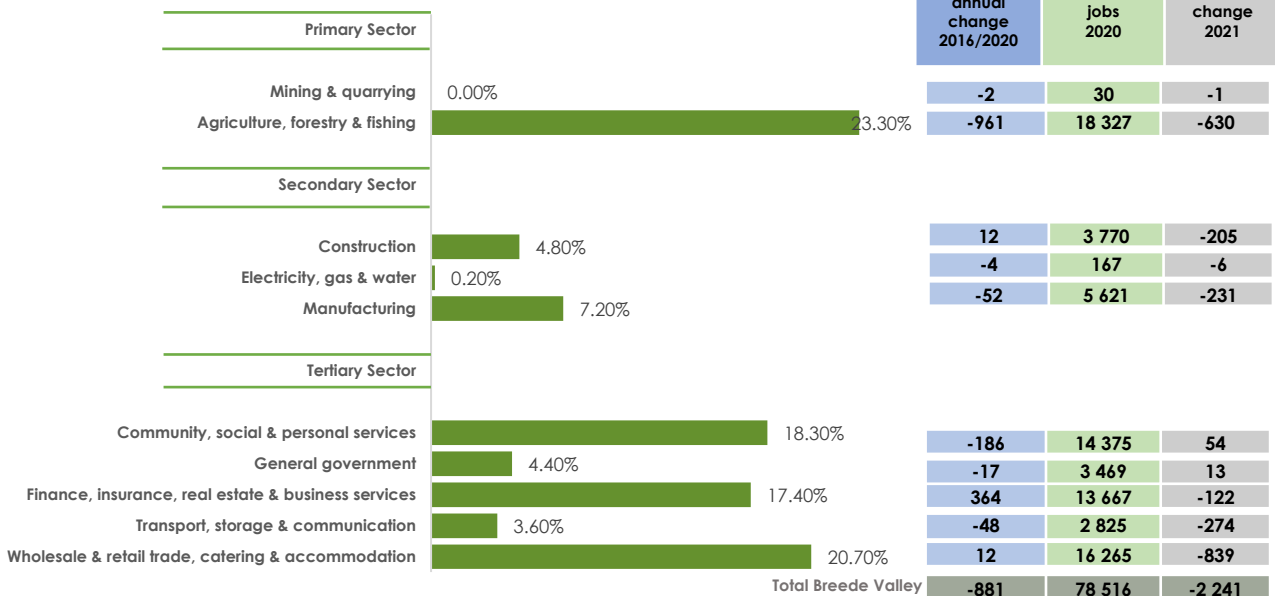


Unemployment rate 2011 - 2021



● Breede Valley ● Cape Winelands District

Sectoral employment contribution 2020



Employment

Average annual change 2016/2020	Number of jobs 2020	Net change 2021
-2	30	-1
-961	18 327	-630
12	3 770	-205
-4	167	-6
-52	5 621	-231
-186	14 375	54
-17	3 469	13
364	13 667	-122
-48	2 825	-274
12	16 265	-839
Total Breede Valley	78 516	-2 241

Labour Market Performance

Formal and Informal Employment

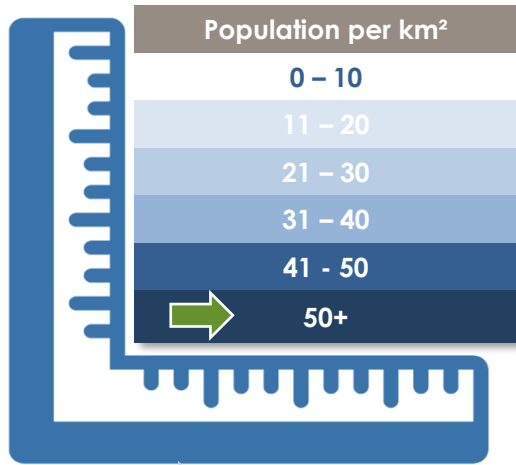
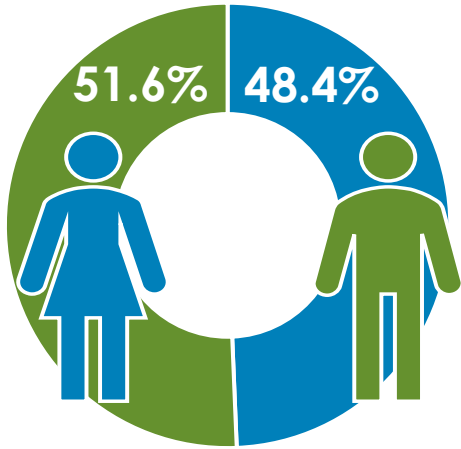
It is estimated that Breede Valley's total employed will in 2021 amount to 76 275 workers, of which 61 317 (80.4 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 14 958 (19.6 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average increase of only 0.3 per cent from 2016 to 2020 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 5.9 per cent over this period. The informal economy was responsible for the majority of the job losses in 2021. This is a concern as the informal economy should be able to act as a buffer during times of economic recession.

Most of the formally employed consisted of low-skilled (40.7 per cent) and semi-skilled (39.4 per cent) workers. The skilled category only contributed 20.0 per cent to total formal employment. The skilled and semi-skilled categories grew at a pace of 1.2 and 0.9 per cent per annum respectively from 2016 to 2020 and notably outpaced low-skilled employment which shed 0.8 per cent of jobs per annum. The growth in the skilled categories reflects the increasing market demand for skilled labour and the need for skills development initiatives, especially with the growing tertiary sector (driven by Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector) in the Breede Valley municipal area.

Unemployment

Breede Valley (estimated at 15.3 per cent in 2021) had the second highest unemployment rate in the Cape Winelands District and is relatively on-par with the District (15.4 per cent) rate, but significantly below the Western Cape (25.1 per cent) unemployment rate. Unemployment has been on an upward trend from 2015 (9.1 per cent) to 2021, largely driven by the job losses as a result of the drought, loadshedding and economic recession over this period. The not economically active population has also increased from 2020 to 2021 as job losses and an insufficient supply of jobs have led to an increasing number of discouraged work-seekers. Unfortunately, most job losses affected low skilled and informal workers who are more vulnerable to living in poverty during times of economic decline.

DEMOGRAPHICS



Number of males per 100 females

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Cape Winelands	98.0	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.0
Witzenberg	108.9	110.0	110.3	110.6	110.3
Drakenstein	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.9
Stellenbosch	95.7	96.2	96.3	96.3	96.3
Breede Valley	93.9	94.4	94.4	94.3	94.3
Langeberg	96.1	96.9	97.0	97.1	97.4

Current Population 2022
196 193

Estimated Population 2026
205 970



Household size

2022	3.9
2023	3.9
2024	3.8
2025	3.8
2026	3.8



Population growth



	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Breede Valley	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4
Cape Winelands	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Western Cape	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6

Age cohorts



Children:
0-14 Years



Working Age:
15-64 Years



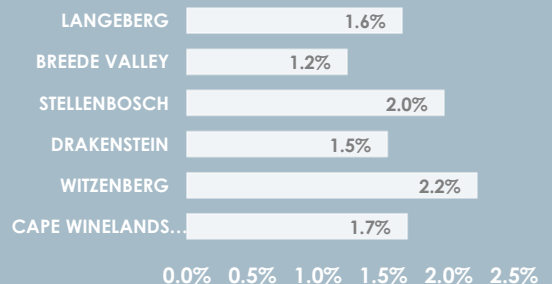
Aged
65+ Years



Dependency
Ratio

2022	53 653	130 373	12 168	50.5
2024	54 673	133 491	12 670	50.4
2026	56 172	136 521	13 277	50.9
	1.2%	1.2%	2.2%	

Population growth 2022 - 2026



Demographics

Population

As of 2022, 20 per cent of the Cape Winelands' population resides in the Breede Valley municipal area. The population of the municipal area totals 193 104 persons in 2021 and is estimated to be 205 970 persons by 2026. This equates to an estimated average annual growth rate of 1.3 per cent for the period. The estimated population growth rate of Breede Valley is therefore 0.6 percentage points lower than the estimated average annual population growth rate of the Cape Winelands District which is 1.9 per cent.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that as of 2022, there are more females than males in the Breede Valley municipal area with a ratio of 51.6 per cent (females) to 48.4 per cent (males). The sex ratio is therefore 94, meaning that for every 100 women there are 94 men. The ratio increases slightly towards 2023 and remains relatively unchanged from 2023 to 2026. This could be attributed to various factors such as the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area or an increase in female mortality rates.

Age Cohorts

The infographic also depicts the population composition of the municipal area per age cohort. These groupings are expressed as a dependency ratio which indicates those who are part of the workforce (Age 15 – 64) and those who are dependent on them (children or senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services. Between 2022 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ age category of 2.2 per cent. This reflects possible improvements in life expectancy (an ageing population) or that more people are choosing the Breede Valley municipal area as a retirement destination. Steady growth is also expected in the working age and Children cohorts (both recording 1.2 per cent). The municipality's Dependency Ratio remains relatively constant for the period 2022 – 2026, marginally increasing from 50.5 in 2022 to an anticipated 50.9 in 2026.

Household sizes

The average size of households is expected to remain relatively constant at 3.8 people per household from 2022 to 2026. Contributing factors to the trend of a constant average household size include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, ageing population, divorce, cultural patterns surrounding intergenerational co-residence, as well as socioeconomic factors that shape trends in employment, education, and housing markets.

Population density

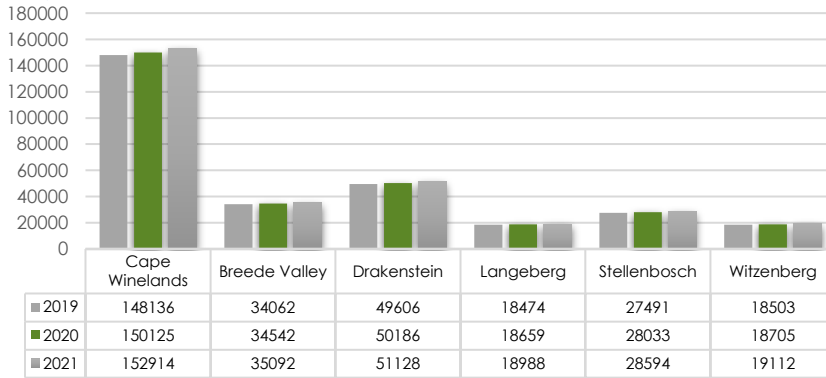
Population density is the measurement of the number of people that make up a population in a defined area. Factors affecting population density include economic, social, connectivity/location and accessibility factors. These figures improve responsiveness to rapid urbanization and assists municipalities with planning and budgeting for effective service delivery and combatting environmental risks. In 2022, the population density of the Breede Valley municipal area was 51 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas within the Cape Winelands District compare as follows:

● Stellenbosch	240 people/km ²
● Drakenstein	194 people/km ²
● Breede Valley	51 people/km²
● Langeberg	27 people/km ²
● Witzenberg	14 people/km ²

EDUCATION



Learner enrolment



Educational facilities

58

Number of schools

79.3%

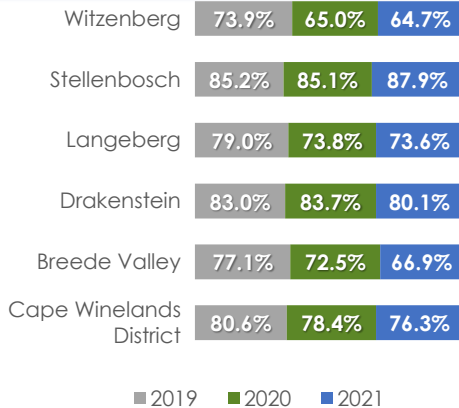
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

28



Education outcomes



Learner retention 2019 - 2021

	2019	2020	2021
Cape Winelands District	69.4%	67.2%	75.6%
Witzenberg	59.4%	65.4%	67.4%
Drakenstein	72.4%	66.4%	76.3%
Stellenbosch	75.5%	73.1%	79.1%
Breede Valley	69.8%	68.9%	80.8%
Langeberg	60.3%	58.3%	66.6%



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2019 - 2021

Cape Winelands	28.1	27.8	28.0
Langeberg	28.9	28.4	28.4
Witzenberg	28.0	27.8	28.6
Drakenstein	28.2	27.7	28.0
Stellenbosch	26.7	26.8	27.2
Breede Valley	28.8	28.3	28.0



Education

Access to education

Education is one of the primary resources of change, its role is to help people acquire knowledge and skills, which can, in turn, be used to acquire jobs.

Learner enrolment

A total of 34 062 learners were enrolled in 2019 in the Municipal area and this number increased to 35 092 in 2021 (indicating that an additional 1 030 learners were enrolled between 2019 -2021).

Learner teacher ratio

Learner teacher ratios are indicative of the capacity of schools to accommodate more learners. Learner-teacher ratio upper limits of 40:1 in ordinary primary schools and 35:1 in ordinary high schools are set by the Department of Education. Low learner-teacher ratios are associated with more interaction between teachers and learners which could contribute to better quality education. According to the 2021 Schools Realities Publications the learner teacher ratio is high for government only paid teachers meaning that teachers paid by government are faced with larger numbers of learners per teacher.

While the learner teacher ratio remained relatively constant for the period 2018 – 2020, shifting from 28.8 in 2019 to 28.0 learners per teacher in 2021, it is still within the recommended range for learner-teacher ratios of 35:1-40:1, indicating least populated classrooms.

Learner Retention

The learner retention rate measures the proportion of learners in Grade 12 who were in Grade 10 two years prior. Learner retention rate can be affected by low socio-economic background, student attitudes towards education, critical thinking skills, study skills and other personal circumstances which can make it difficult for the learner to focus on education. Overcrowded classrooms are also blamed as being the corresponding reason behind learner drop out rates.

Although the learner retention rate in the Breede Valley municipal area improved from 69.8 per cent in 2019 to 80.8 per cent in 2021, more than 20 per cent of the learners did not successfully complete their studies.

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. Breede Valley's matric pass rate notably regressed from 77.1 per cent in 2019 to 66.9 per cent in 2021; thereby recording the second lowest (marginally ahead of Witzenberg at 64.7 per cent) matric pass rate in the district in both 2020 and 2021 across the Cape Winelands District.

Education

Education Infrastructure/ Number of schools

The number of schools within Breede Valley municipal area is recorded at 58 in 2021. A total of R43 million will be spent in the Breede Valley municipal area across the MTREF period. This allocation will be used for new and replacement infrastructure at the Roodewal Primary School.

Number of no-fee schools

The No-fee Schools policy abolishes school fees in the poorest 40 per cent of schools nationally for learners from Grade R to Grade 9. As per the policy schools that do not charge fees will be allocated a larger amount of funding from the national budget per learner to make up for the fees that would have been charged. The proportion of no-fee schools in the Breede Valley municipal area remains at 79.3 per cent in 2021.

Schools with libraries and media centres

As mentioned above, there were 58 schools in the Breede Valley area in 2021 of which 28 (48.2 per cent) 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.

HEALTH

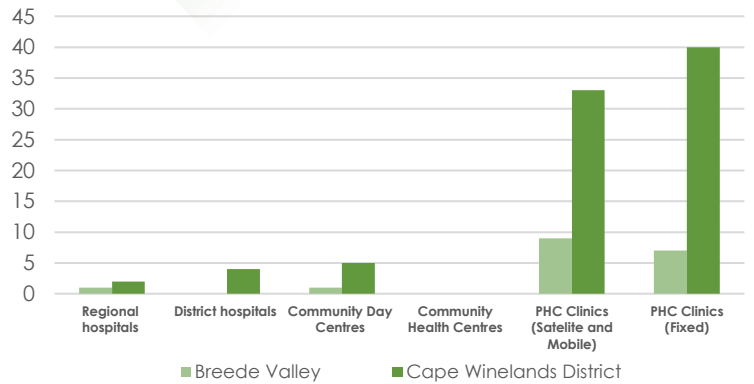


HIV/AIDS

Area	Total Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Breede Valley	6 346	7 792	781	1 866
Cape Winelands District	32 949	32 719	2 825	3 780



Healthcare facilities



Maternal health

Area	Maternal Mortality Ratio		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Breede Valley	184.7	151.5	13.1	13.5	1.1	1.1
Cape Winelands District	118.3	120.1	13.6	14.0	0.7	0.7



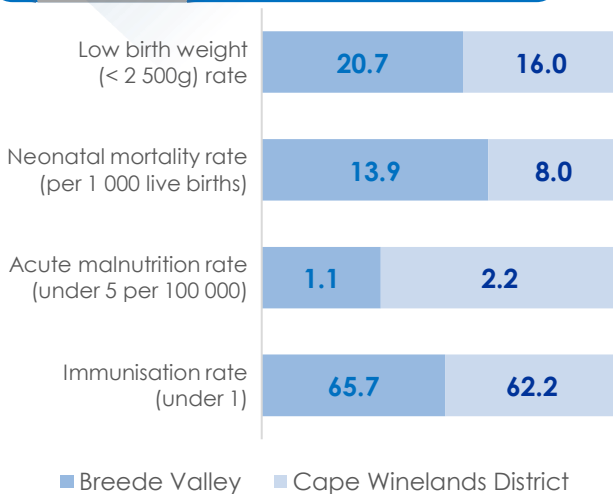
Emergency medical services

2021

Health Indicator	Breede Valley	Cape Winelands District
EMS Operational Ambulances	11	37
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	0.6	0.4

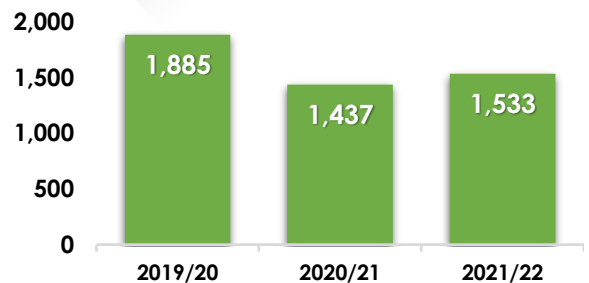


Child health



Tuberculosis

Number of patients



Health

Healthcare facilities

In 2021, the Breede Valley municipal area had 8 fixed primary healthcare facilities, comprising 7 fixed clinics and 1 community day centre. The municipal area also had 9 mobile/satellite clinics. In addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there is one regional hospital, 11 ART treatment sites and 14 TB clinics. The municipal area has 17 out of the 78 (21.8 per cent) of the primary healthcare facilities within the Cape Winelands district.

HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Breede Valley municipal area increased substantially by 1 446 patients between 2020/21 and 2021/22. In total, 7 792 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Breede Valley municipal area in 2021/22. In turn, the number of new patients receiving ART also increased sharply from 781 in 2020/21 to 1 866 in 2021/22. There has been an average increase of 6.6 per cent between 2020/21 (1437) and 2021/22 (1 533) in the number of registered patients receiving TB treatment in the Breede Valley municipal area.

Child health

The immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one in the municipal area improved slightly from 58.2 per cent in 2020/21 to 65.7 per cent in 2021/22. The overall CWD rate also improved from 60.6 per cent to 62.2 per cent across the same period. The number of malnourished children under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the municipal area showed a notable decline from 1.6 in 2020/21 to 1.1 in 2021/22. The CWD rate also regressed somewhat from 1.8 per cent in 2020/21 to 2.2 per cent in 2021/22. Similarly, the Western Cape average declined from 0.9 to 1.3 over the same period. The neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the municipal area declined from 20.1 in 2020/21 to 13.9 in 2021/22. The municipal rate was notably above the CWD figure of 8.0 per cent. A total of 20.7 per cent of all babies born in a facility in the municipal area in 2021/22 weighed less than 2 500 grams indicating possible challenges with long-term maternal malnutrition and poor health care in pregnancy. The recorded municipal figure is notably above the District figure of 16.0 per cent.

Maternal health

In 2020/21, the Breede Valley municipal area recorded the second highest number of maternal deaths (184.7). The municipal area also recorded the second lowest proportion of teenage pregnancies in the CWD at 13.1 per cent. The maternal mortality ratio tapered off somewhat in 2021/22 recording a figure of 151.5 which remains relatively high in relation to surrounding municipalities and is above the 120.1 figure recorded for the District. The teenage pregnancy figure marginally increased to 13.5 per cent in 2021/22 which was still below the District figure of 14.0 per cent. The termination of pregnancy rate (1.1 per cent) remained unchanged across this period.

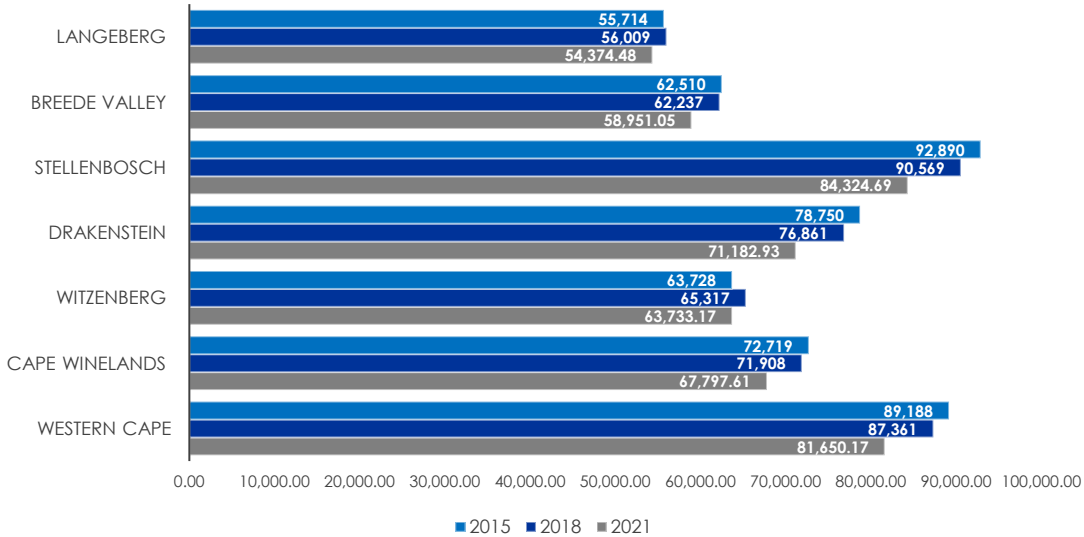
Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. The Breede Valley municipal area had a total of 11 ambulances servicing the region, which translates to 0.6 ambulances per 10 000 people in 2021. This number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers and remained unchanged between 2020/21 and 2021/22.

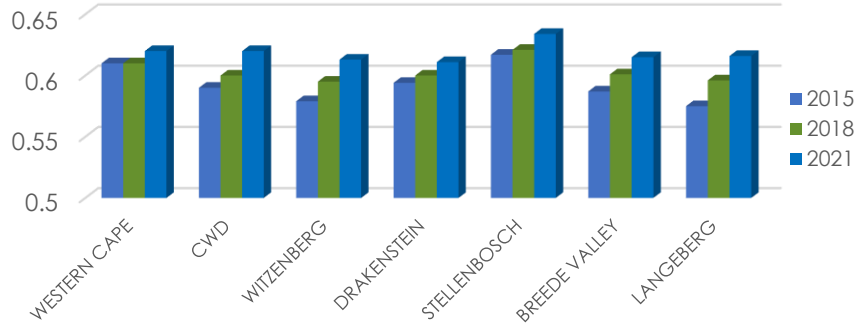
POVERTY



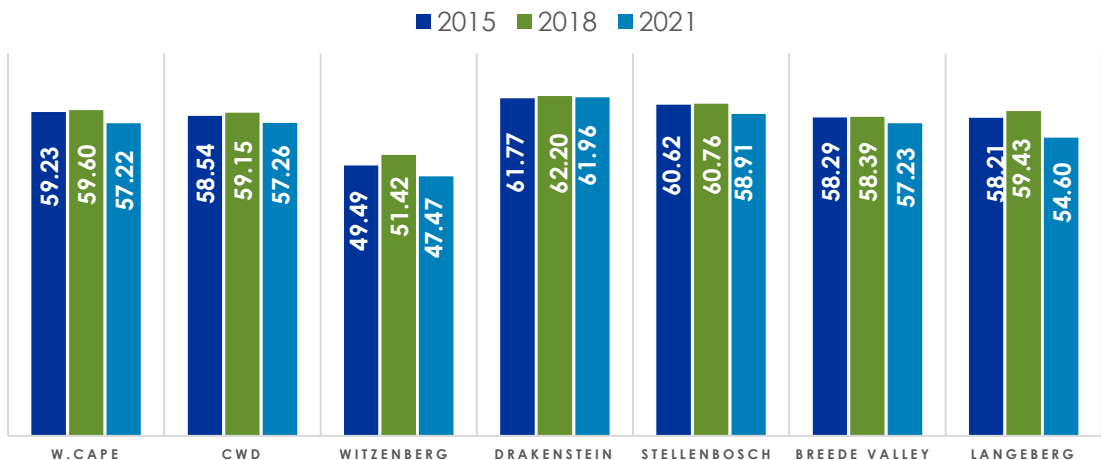
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Poverty Line



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. At R67 798 in 2021, Cape Winelands District's real GDPR per capita is below that of the Western Cape's figure of R81 650 for the same period. Breede Valley has recorded a figure of R58 951 in 2021 which is below that of both the District (R67 798) and the Province (R81 650).

In relation to other municipal areas within the district, the municipality ranks second lowest in 2021 only to Langeberg (R54 374). While the overall GDP per capita figure has regressed moderately for the period 2015 – 2021, the anticipated Real GDP Growth Rate figure of 5.4 per cent in 2021 should offset the recent recessionary economic environment coupled with COVID-19 which restricted economic activity both regionally and globally.

Income Inequality

South Africa suffers among the highest levels of inequality in the world when measured by the commonly used Gini index. Inequality manifests itself through a skewed income distribution, unequal access to opportunities, and regional disparities.

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 the Cape Winelands District between 2015 (0.59) and 2021 (0.62). These disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the potential aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Breede Valley has displayed the same trend as that of the District's trajectory with inequality levels worsening from 0.59 in 2015 to 0.62 in 2021.

Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) head count ratio is the proportion of the population living below the UBPL i.e., that cannot afford to purchase adequate levels of food and non-food items. The UBPL in South Africa is R1 227 (in April 2019 prices) per person per month.

Poverty affects the social development of communities through lower life expectancy, malnutrition and food insecurity, higher exposure to crime and substance abuse, lower educational attainment and poor living conditions. The NDP aims to eliminate poverty by 2030.

In 2021, 57.23 per cent of Breede Valley's population fell below the UBPL. This figure improved marginally from the 58.29 per cent and 58.39 per cent recorded for the periods 2015 and 2018, respectively. Stellenbosch (58.91 in 2021) along with Drakenstein (61.96 per cent in 2021) represent the highest proportion of people living in poverty across the Cape Winelands District, while the Breede Valley figure of 57.23 per cent is relatively on par with that of the District figure (57.26 per cent) recorded in 2021.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Total number of households

52 967

Breede Valley

236 480

Cape Winelands District

Formal main dwelling

41 337

Breede Valley

194 858

Cape Winelands District

78.0%

82.4%

61.7% Breede Valley
68.9% Cape Winelands
House/brick structure on separate stand/yard

0.1% Breede Valley
0.1% Cape Winelands
Traditional dwelling

14.8% Breede Valley
12.3% Cape Winelands
Flat/simplex/duplex/triplex or room/flat on shared property

0.7% Breede Valley
0.6% Cape Winelands

Other/Unspecified

1.6% Breede Valley
1.2% Cape Winelands
House/flat/room in backyard

5.6% Breede Valley
6.1% Cape Winelands
Informal dwelling in backyard

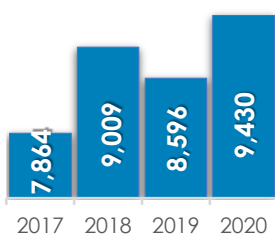
15.6% Breede Valley
10.8% Cape Winelands
Informal dwelling not in backyard



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

Breede Valley 99.1%
Cape Winelands 99.4%

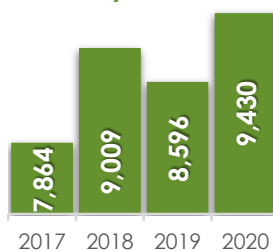
Free basic water



Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

Breede Valley 94.9%
Cape Winelands 96.2%

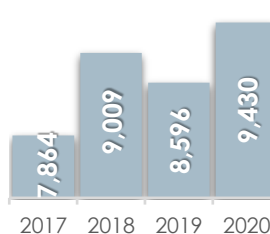
Free basic electricity



Flush/chemical toilet

Breede Valley 96.3%
Cape Winelands 96.6%

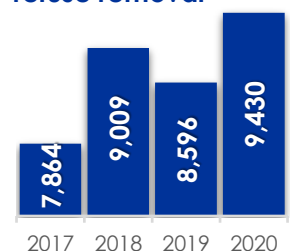
Free basic sanitation



Refuse removal at least once a week

Breede Valley 73.1%
Cape Winelands 77.6%

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 2021. 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 52 967 households in the Breede Valley municipal area, 78.0 per cent had access to formal housing. This is lower than the Cape Winelands District average of 82.4 per cent. The area also had a substantially higher proportion of informal dwellings, a total of 21.2 per cent compared to the District's total of 16.9 per cent.

When compared to District access levels, results were mixed across the various service lines. Access to piped water inside a dwelling/yard or communal/neighbor's tap at 99.1 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 96.3 per cent, access to electricity (including a generator) for lighting at 94.9 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 73.1 per cent of households. These access levels were all marginally below the District figures but for Refuse Removal which displayed a 4.5 percentage point difference between the municipal and District service levels for this particular category.

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 notably increased in 2020. An additional 834 households received Free Basic Services in 2020 across all categories reported on. The recessionary economic environment is expected to exert additional pressure on household income, which will likely increase the demand for free basic services and in turn the number of indigent households. However, this is area specific and dependent on the qualifying criteria which is used.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



		MURDER	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Breede Valley		77	73	80
	Cape Winelands District		381	394	414
Per 100 000	Breede Valley		40	38	41
	Cape Winelands District		41	42	43

		SEXUAL OFFENCES	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Breede Valley		124	94	91
	Cape Winelands District		1 012	790	806
Per 100 000	Breede Valley		65	49	47
	Cape Winelands District		110	84	84



		DRUG – RELATED OFFENCES	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Breede Valley		1 362	1 271	1 265
	Cape Winelands District		7 933	5 903	5 729
Per 100 000	Breede Valley		717	660	651
	Cape Winelands District		859	628	600



		DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Breede Valley		235	86	50
	Cape Winelands District		980	495	819
Per 100 000	Breede Valley		124	44	26
	Cape Winelands District		106	53	86



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

		RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Breede Valley		796	778	718
	Cape Winelands District		5 529	4 884	4 273
Per 100 000	Breede Valley		419	404	370
	Cape Winelands District		599	519	448



Safety and Security

Murder

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

Within the Breede Valley area, the number of murders decreased from 77 in 2019/20 to 73 in 2020/21, before increasing to 80 in 2021/22. Breede Valley municipal area's murder rate (per 100 000 people) increased from 38 in 2020/21 to 41 in 2021/22, while the murder rate (per 100 000 people) for the Cape Winelands District also increased from 42 to 43 for the same period.

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 2022, there were 91 sexual offences in the Breede Valley area compared to 806 reported cases in the Cape Winelands District. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) in Breede Valley municipal area (47) was considerably lower than that of the District (84) in 2021/22.

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 Breede Valley area marginally decreased from 1 271 cases in 2020/21 to 1265 cases in 2021/22. The Cape Winelands District's drug-related offences followed a similar trend decreasing from 5 903 in 2020/21 to 5 729 in 2021/22. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 651 drug-related offences per 100 000 people in 2021/22, the Breede Valley area's rate is notably above that of the District's 600 per 100 000 population.

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 Breede Valley area decreased from 86 in 2020/21 to 50 in 2021/22. This translates into a rate of 26 per 100 000 people in 2021/22, which is considerably lower than the District's 86 per 100 000 people.

Road user fatalities

Road users that died in or during a crash i.e. drivers, cyclists, passengers, pedestrians.

The number of road user fatalities in the Breede Valley area increased from 67 in 2020/21 to 75 in 2021/22, while the number of fatal crashes remained constant at 53 in both 2020/21 and 2021/22.

Residential Burglaries

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

The number of residential burglaries in the Breede Valley area decreased from 778 in 2020/21 to 718 in 2021/22. Breede Valley municipal area's rate of 370 per 100 000 population is below the District's 448 for 2021/22.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2022*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2022; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2022*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2022*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2022*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL): *Quantec Research, 2022*

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2022
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2022 calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2022*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2022*