



Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU



#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2023 Socio-Economic Profile

Cederberg Municipality



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Cederberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Census 2022; Actual households, 2022



Population
55 108

(Source: Census 2022)



Households
11 953

(Source: Census 2022)

Education

2022

Poverty

2021



Matric Pass Rate **83.3%**
Learner Retention Rate **67.8%**
Learner-Teacher Ratio **30.55**



Gini Coefficient **0.55**
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) **61.5%**

Health

2021/22



Primary Health Care Facilities
6
(excl. mobile/satellite clinics)

Immunisation Rate
115.5%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)
0.0

Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/19
14.9%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022



Residential Burglaries
204

DUI
105

Drug-related Crimes
623

Murder
32

Sexual Offences
89

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water
73.1%



Refuse Removal
71.4%



Electricity
87.3%



Sanitation
88.3%



Housing
75.1%



Labour

2021

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

10.6%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Crime
Risk 2 Unemployment
Risk 3 Low skills base (Labour)

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2021

Agriculture

25.0%



manufacturing

19.0%



Trade

13.0%



INTRODUCTION

This publication is produced by the Provincial Treasury for each of the Western Cape municipalities on an annual basis. These socio-economic profiles provide each municipality with up-to-date socio-economic data as well as analysis pertaining to the municipal area, to assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services.

The profiles include information on recent trends in GDP and labour market performance, demographics, education and health outcomes. It further unpacks per capita income, inequality and poverty, access to housing and basic services as well as crime levels. A new addition to the profile is the inclusion of risk and vulnerability indicators related to climate change which is critical to development.

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

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), Global Insight Regional Explorer and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2022 Census contains the latest survey data available at municipal level.

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

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the Cederberg Municipality in relation to the broader West Coast District.

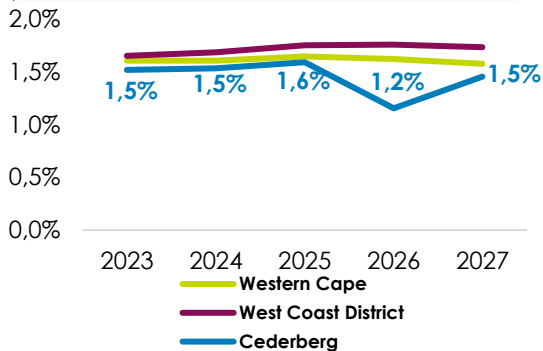
DEMOGRAPHICS

Population 2022
55 108

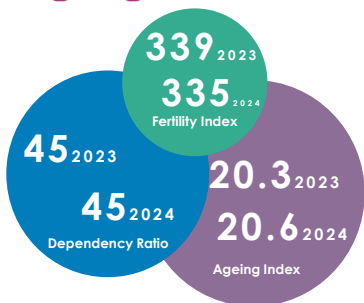
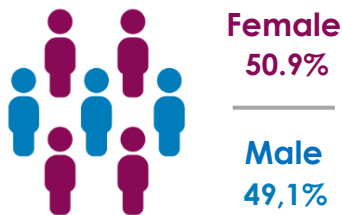
Estimated Population
64 850 2027

Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027
1.4%

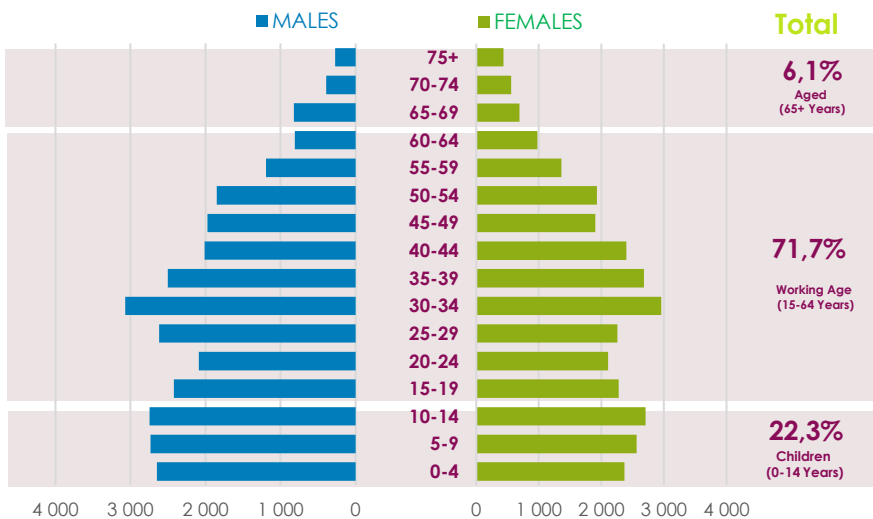
Estimated Population Growth



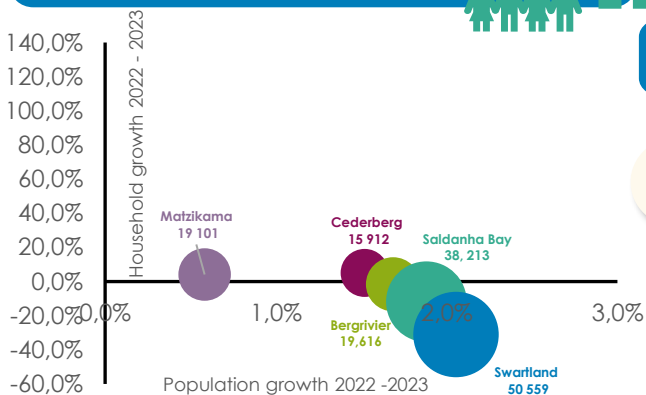
Gender and Age Dynamics



Population by Age 2022



Population and Household Growth 2022



Level of Urbanisation 2021

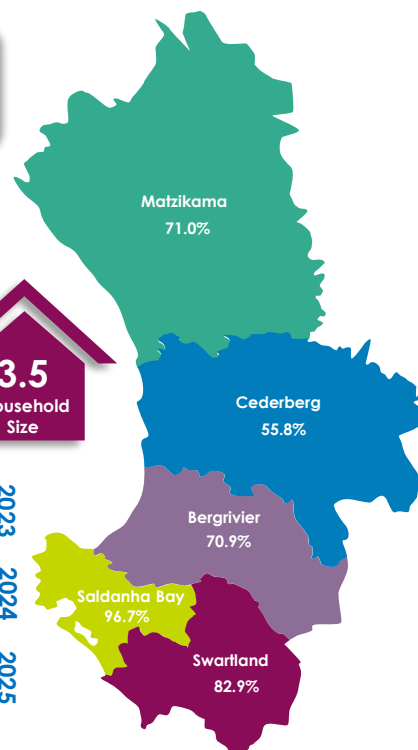
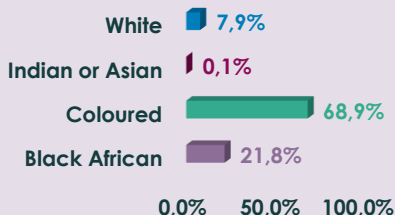
Largest Urban Settlements:
Clanwilliam (19.5%) & Citrusdal (15.9%)

Urban/Rural change:
Clanwilliam (4.1%) & Citrusdal (3.2%)

Density change:
Largest change in Citrusdal & Leipoldtville

3.5
Household Size

Racial Split



Population and Household Growth

In 2023, approximately 1.7 per cent of the Western Cape's population is expected to live in the West Coast District municipal area. The total population of the District is 838 457 individuals as of 2022. Among the municipalities within the District, Cederberg is the lowest populated, with 55 108 people in 2022. It is projected that this figure will increase to 64 850 by 2027, representing an average annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent over the specified period.

Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

In socio-economic terms, the sex ratio, which represents the proportion of males to females in a given population, serves as a crucial indicator of demographic patterns and societal dynamics. The data from 2022 reveals a noteworthy trend in the West Coast District municipal area, where the sex ratio leans slightly towards females, accounting for 51.1 percent compared to 49.9 percent for males. Similarly, in the Cederberg area in 2023, the ratio stands at 50.9 percent females to 49.1 percent males.

This imbalance could be interpreted through a socio-economic lens with several potential implications. Firstly, the higher percentage of females could suggest specific socio-economic factors influencing the population composition in these areas. For instance, it might indicate a higher influx of females due to employment opportunities, educational institutions, or other economic activities that attract women to these regions.

Level of Urbanisation

The observed increase in urbanisation (55.8 per cent in 2021) in Cederberg signifies a noteworthy socio-economic transformation. This growth can be indicative of several factors, including increased economic opportunities, improved infrastructure, or shifts in employment patterns, which often lead individuals to migrate from rural areas to urban centres. Urbanisation, especially in towns such as Clanwilliam and Citrusdal, is increasing consumer spending, benefiting the retail sector and increasing the demand for business services such as insurance providers.

Population Density

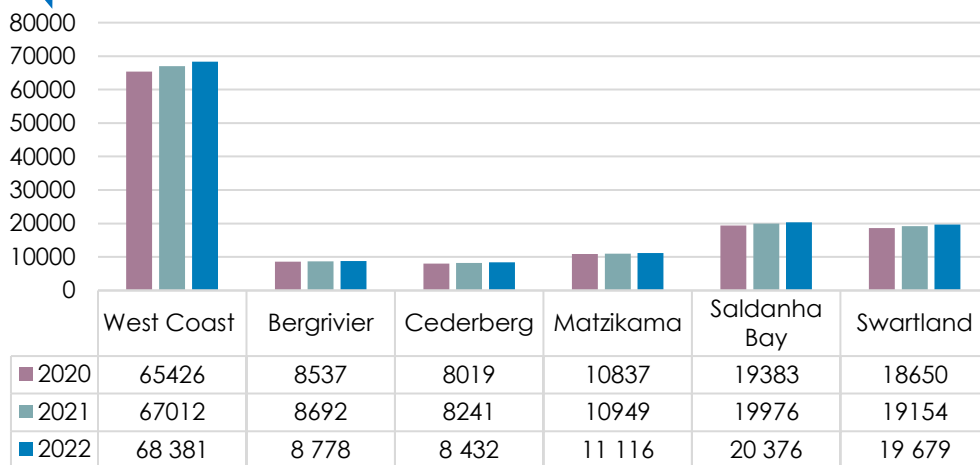
Population density, indicating the number of individuals in a specific area, is influenced by economic, social, connectivity, and accessibility factors. These metrics are essential for responsive urbanisation, aiding municipalities in effective service planning, budgeting, and environmental risk management. As of 2022, Cederberg's population density stood at 8 persons per square kilometre, offering a basis for comparison among local municipal areas in the West Coast District, facilitating informed decision-making for regional development strategies.

Saldanha Bay	62 people/km ²
Swartland	38 people/ km ²
Bergrivier	17 people/ km ²
Cederberg	8 people/ km²
Matzikama	6 people/ km ²

EDUCATION: Cederberg



Learner enrolment



Educational facilities 2022

22

Number of schools

81.8%

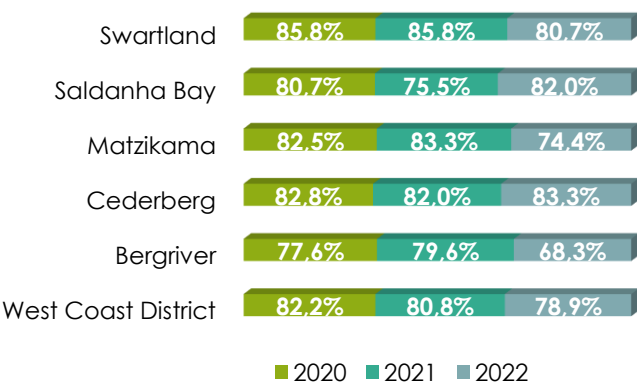
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

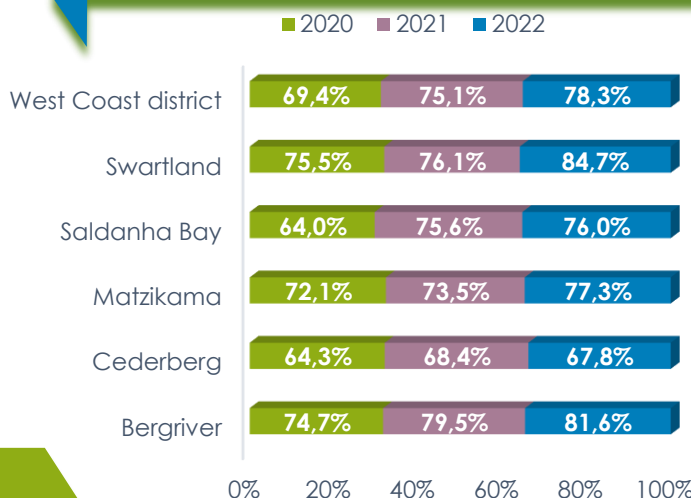
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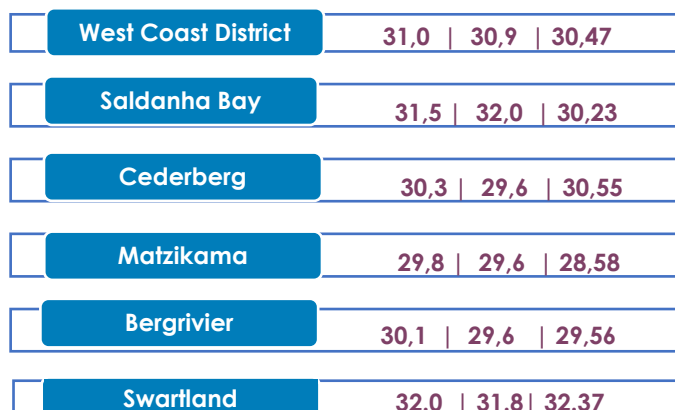
Education outcomes



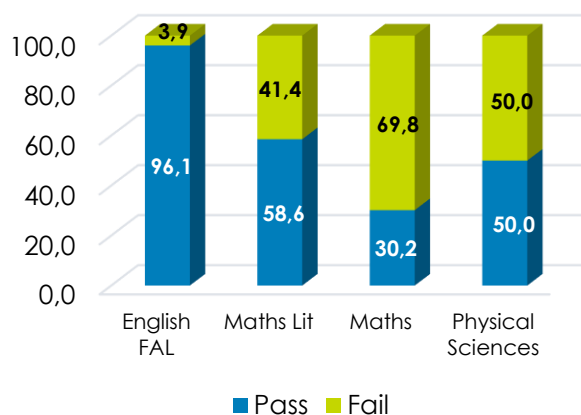
Learner retention 2020 - 2022



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020-2022



Subject Outcomes



Introduction

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

Education Facilities, Learner-teacher Ratio

In 2022, there were 22 schools in the Cederberg municipal area, of which 81.8 per cent were no fee schools and only 5 had libraries. The No-fee Schools Policy abolishes school fees in the poorest 40 per cent of schools nationally, for learners from Grade R to Grade 9, specifying that schools that do not charge fees will be allocated a larger total of funding per learner from the national budget for the foregone fee revenue.

The learner-teacher ratio has shown a slight increase over the past few years, from 29.6 in 2021 to 30.5 in 2022, however still within the recommended learner teacher ratio of 30:1 for South African schools. As this ratio impacts teaching directly by indicating the teacher resource available as well as the class sizes and context in which teaching takes place, it implies that schools with higher ratios may struggle to provide the same quality of education as those with lower ratios, potentially exacerbating educational inequalities.

Learner Enrolment & Retention Rates

In the Cederberg region, learner enrollment reached 8 432 in 2022, slightly surpassing the 8 241 enrolled in 2021. The increase in learner enrollment is indicative of positive developments such as improved access to education and heightened awareness of its societal benefits. However, this growth also presents socio-economic challenges, particularly in terms of infrastructure and resource demands, necessitating ongoing enhancements in educational quality to effectively cater to the expanding student population. As the number of learners rises, there is a critical need for strategic planning and investment in education to ensure that the system can accommodate the influx while maintaining or improving the overall quality of education.

The learner retention rate is influenced by a wide array of factors, including economic influences such as unemployment, poverty/very low household income, as well as social concerns such as teenage pregnancies, overcrowded classrooms, student attitudes towards education, as well as other personal circumstances which can make it difficult for learners to focus on education. The grade 10 to 12 retention rate for the Cederberg area was the lowest at 67.8 per cent, indicating serious challenges and concerns. Mitigating school dropouts requires a collaborative effort and a commitment to creating a supportive and inclusive educational environment that accommodates the diverse needs of students, tailored to the unique local challenges and circumstances.

Education & Subject Outcomes

Cederberg's matric pass rate has seen an increase to 83.3 per cent in 2022, following declines in the past few years. Subject outcomes show good English pass rates, with mathematics (30.2 per cent mathematics literacy; 58.6 per cent mathematics) and physical sciences (50.0 per cent) dipping well below the overall rate. Good mathematics and science outcomes often serve as prerequisites for pursuing higher education and certain career paths and can therefore directly impact future opportunities and choices. Since dropouts are inherently excluded from the assessment, the Cederberg's low retention rate may distort education outcomes. Ensuring the retention of learners is a fundamental aspect of achieving holistic favourable education outcomes.



Healthcare Facilities



6 Fixed PHC Facilities
5 Mobile Clinics



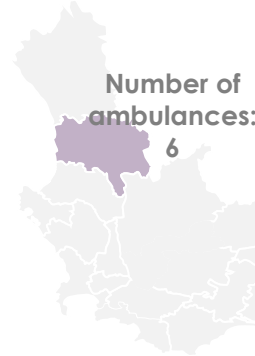
5 ART Clinics/
Treatment Sites
9 TB Clinics/
Treatment Sites



2 District Hospital



Emergency Medical Services



EMS per 10 000 people

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



Maternal Health

CEDERBERG 2023: Maternal Health Indicators

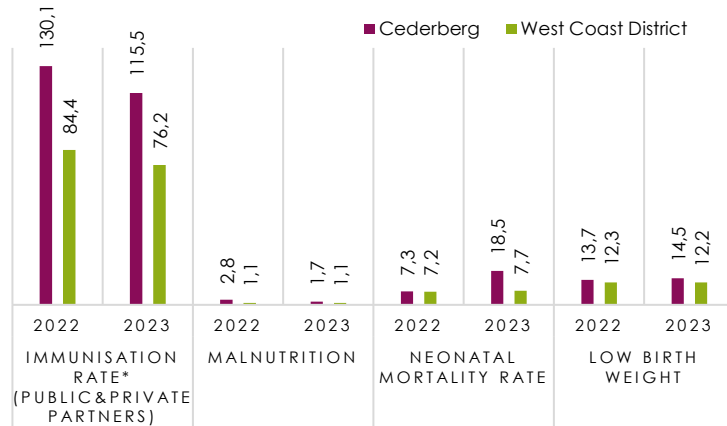
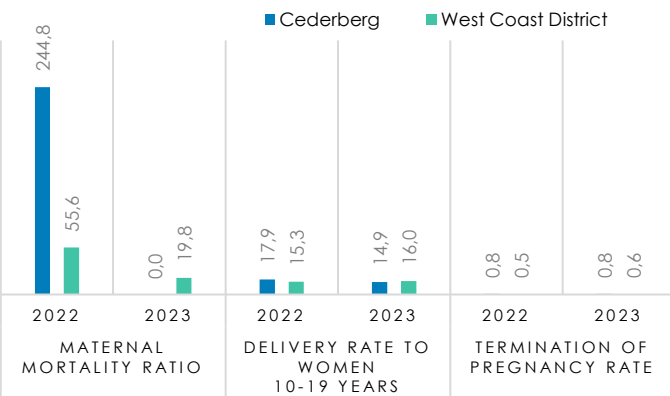
- Maternal deaths in facility : 0
- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 125
- Termination of pregnancy : 126



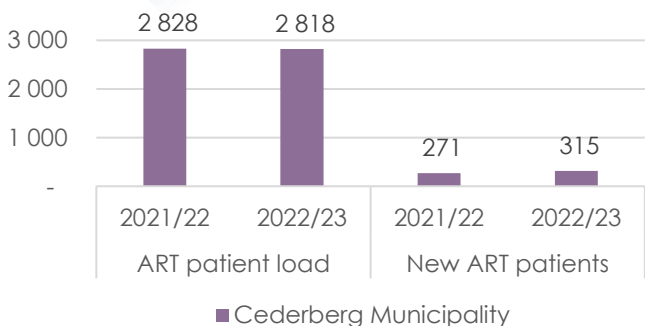
Child Health

CEDERBERG 2023: Child Health Indicators

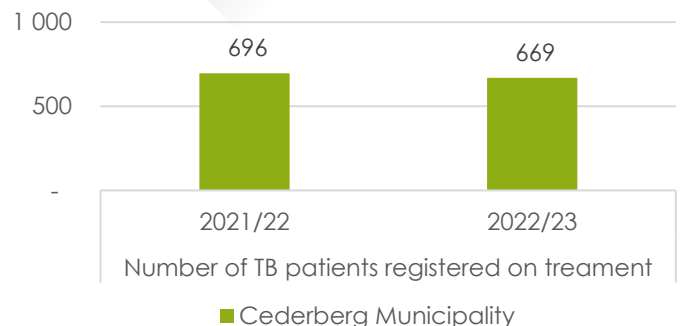
- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 117
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 15
- Immunisation u1 year : 857
- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 7



HIV/AIDS



Tuberculosis



Healthcare facilities

South Africa's healthcare system is a mix of public and private providers, and its health facilities are an essential component of ensuring access to healthcare services for the country's diverse population. Government plays a pivotal role in providing healthcare services through the public sector, while the private sector offers additional options for those who can afford it. The public healthcare system follows a referral system, where patients receive primary care at clinics and are referred to district or provincial hospitals for more specialised care when needed. Across the Cederberg area, there are a total of 6 fixed primary health care facilities. Additionally, there were 5 mobile/satellite clinics, as well as 5 ART clinics/treatment sites and 9 TB clinics/treatment sites. Furthermore, in addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there are two district hospitals serving the region. As a pivotal component of the healthcare system, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) play a crucial role in bridging the gap between emergencies and hospital-based medical care. The timely and effective response of EMS significantly influences the chances of survival and recovery for individuals facing critical health crises. However, it's essential to recognise that EMS encompasses various services, personnel, and resources designed to provide immediate medical assistance and pre-hospital care. In the context Cederberg, the availability of operational ambulances is a significant factor in emergency situations. The area is serviced by a total of 6 ambulances, equating to 0.9 ambulances per 100 000 people in 2022/23. It is noteworthy that this figure only accounts for provincial ambulances and excludes services provided by private providers. This analysis sheds light on the regional capacity for emergency response, emphasizing the need for a well-equipped and efficiently managed EMS system to cater to the healthcare needs of the population.

Maternal health

In the context of the Cederberg region, it is noteworthy that there were no reported maternal deaths in the 2021/22, and 2022/23. During the period spanning from 2021/22 to 2022/23, there was a decrease in the proportion of deliveries to women 10-19 years, decrease from 17.9 per cent to 14.1 per cent. The latter figure translates into a total of 125 births to these young women. Conversely, the termination of pregnancy rate remained constant at 0.8 between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Child health

In the Cederberg region, there has been a notable decline in the immunisation rate, decreasing from 130.1 per cent in 2021/22 to 115.5 per cent in 2022/23, although it still remains below the optimal level. Concurrently, the malnutrition rate among children under five years old per 100 000 in the Cederberg municipal area experienced a modest decrease from 2.8 percent in 2021/22 to 1.7 percent in 2022/23, while the rate for the District remained stable at 1.1 per 100 000 during the same reporting period. Meanwhile, the neonatal mortality rate (NMR) per 1 000 live births in the Cederberg municipal area surged from 7.3 in 2021/22 to 18.5 in 2022/23, whereas the District-wide rate exhibited a slight uptick from 7.2 to 7.7 per cent during the same timeframe.

HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

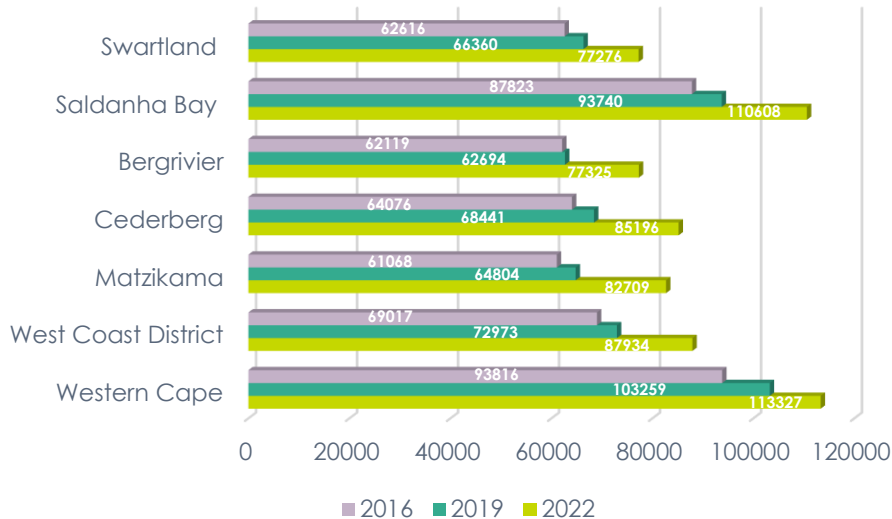
In the Cederberg region, there has been a decline in the overall enrollment of patients receiving antiretroviral treatment, with a decrease of 10 patients from 2 828 in the 2021/22 period to 2 818 in 2022/23. Conversely, there has been a rise in the number of new patients initiating antiretroviral treatment, increasing by 10 new patients to 315 in 2022/23 compared to 271 in the previous year. Additionally, there has been a decrease in the number of tuberculosis patients registered for treatment, declining from 696 in 2021/22 to 669 in 2022/23.

From a socioeconomic perspective, the observed patterns imply potential economic implications for the allocation and management of healthcare resources in the region. The growing demand for antiretroviral treatment and a simultaneous reduction in tuberculosis patients may necessitate a reevaluation of resource distribution within the healthcare system. This could include considerations for funding, personnel allocation, and infrastructure development to meet the evolving healthcare needs of the population.

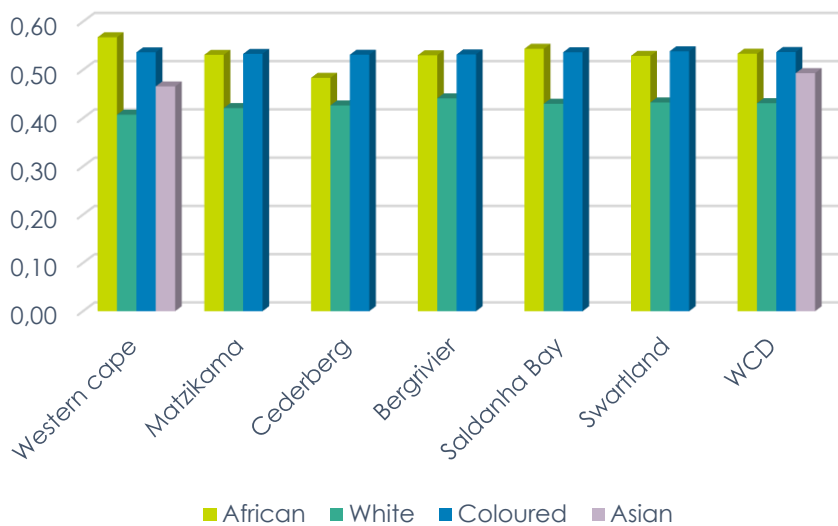
POVERTY



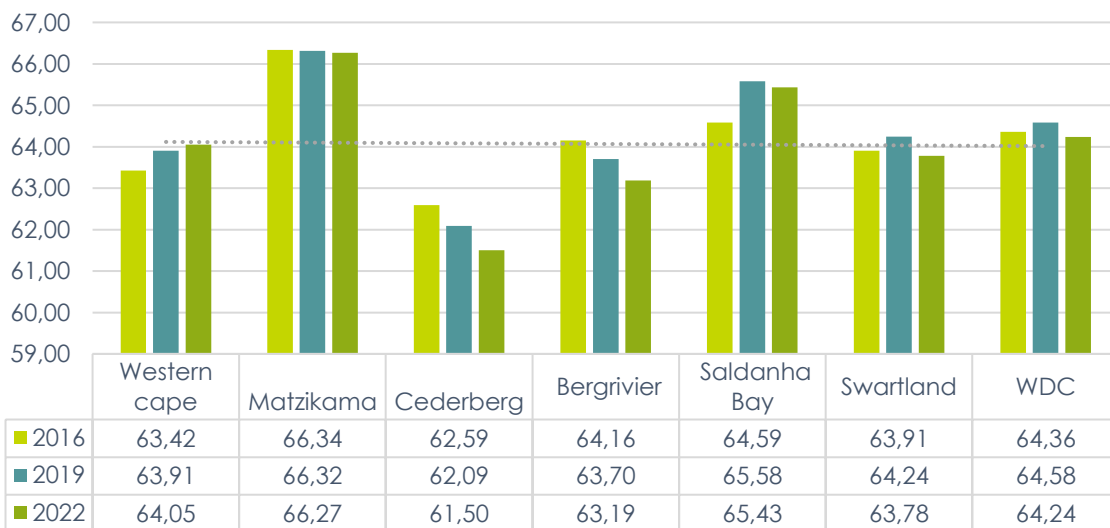
GDP per capita



Income Inequality



Poverty Line



GDPR Per Capita

An increase in the real regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, which measures the GDP per person, occurs when the rate of real economic growth surpasses the rate of population growth. In 2022, the Cederberg municipal area had a per capita GDPR of R85 196, the third highest to all other areas in the District, lower than the Province (R113 327). While real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, it is important to note that not everyone in an economy will earn the same income as indicated by the real GDP per capita measure. While a high GDP per capita is generally desirable, it is essential to consider its distribution and the well-being of all segments of the population. Addressing income disparities, promoting inclusive growth, and addressing sustainability concerns are critical in higher per capita GDP regions.

Income Inequality

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

In the specific case of Cederberg, its Gini coefficient experienced a consistent increase from 0.59 in 2015 to 0.61 in 2021, likely exacerbated by the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment and overall economic conditions. However, there was a notable decrease to 0.59 in 2022. This decline in the Gini coefficient suggests progress towards realizing the NDP's goal of reducing income inequality within the Cederberg area. The socio-economic implications of this improvement may encompass enhancements in social equity, greater economic stability, and improved overall well-being for the community.

Poverty Line

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

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

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

15 912
Cederberg

150 840
West Coast District

Total number of households

75,1%

Formal main dwelling

11 953
Cederberg

132 174
West Coast District

87,6%

75,1% Cederberg
87,6% West Coast

Formal Dwelling



6,7% Cederberg
1,5% West Coast

Traditional dwelling



18,0% Cederberg
10,4% West Coast

Informal Dwelling

0,2% Cederberg
0,4% West Coast

Other/Unspecified



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

Cederberg 73,1%
West Coast 86,3%



Flush/chemical toilet

Cederberg 88,3%
West Coast 94,5%



Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

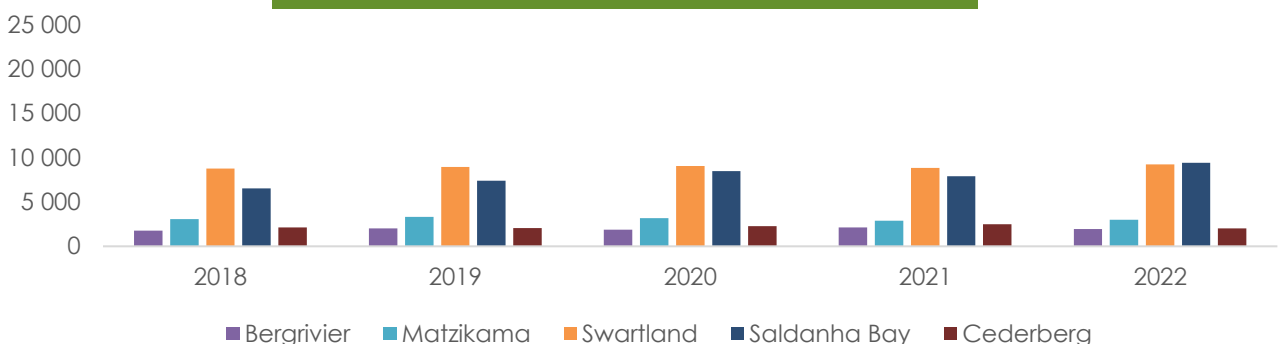
Cederberg 87,3%
West Coast 95,6%



Refuse removal at least once a week

Cederberg 71,4%
West Coast 84,0%

Indigent Households West Coast Municipalities



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

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

Housing and Household Services

In the Cederberg municipal area, 75.1 per cent of the 15 912 households have formal housing, which is lower than the West Coast District's rate of 87.6 per cent. Moreover, informal dwellings account for 18.0 per cent of the total, contrasting with the District's lower incidence of 10.4 percent. This signifies a notable difference in housing conditions between the two regions, with the West Coast District exhibiting superior access levels overall.

From a socio-economic perspective, the Cederberg municipal area lags behind the District in terms of access to water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal, and formal housing. The disparities in access to these essential services underscore the necessity for targeted interventions to ensure that all residents have equal access to basic amenities. Addressing these discrepancies is pivotal for promoting inclusivity and preventing the perpetuation of socio-economic inequalities within the region. By focusing on improving access to fundamental services, there is an opportunity to enhance the overall well-being and quality of life for the residents of the Cederberg municipal area.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities offer a bundle of essential services without charge to households facing financial vulnerability and difficulty in meeting service payment obligations. In the Cederberg municipal area, the count of households benefiting from complimentary basic services has shown a consistent rise over time, but a decline was observed in the 2022/23 period. The prevailing economic challenges are anticipated to amplify strain on household finances, potentially leading to an upsurge in the need for complimentary basic services and consequently, an increase in the count of financially distressed households. It is essential to note that these trends are contingent on the specific criteria employed for determining eligibility and are inherently linked to the socioeconomic conditions of the region.

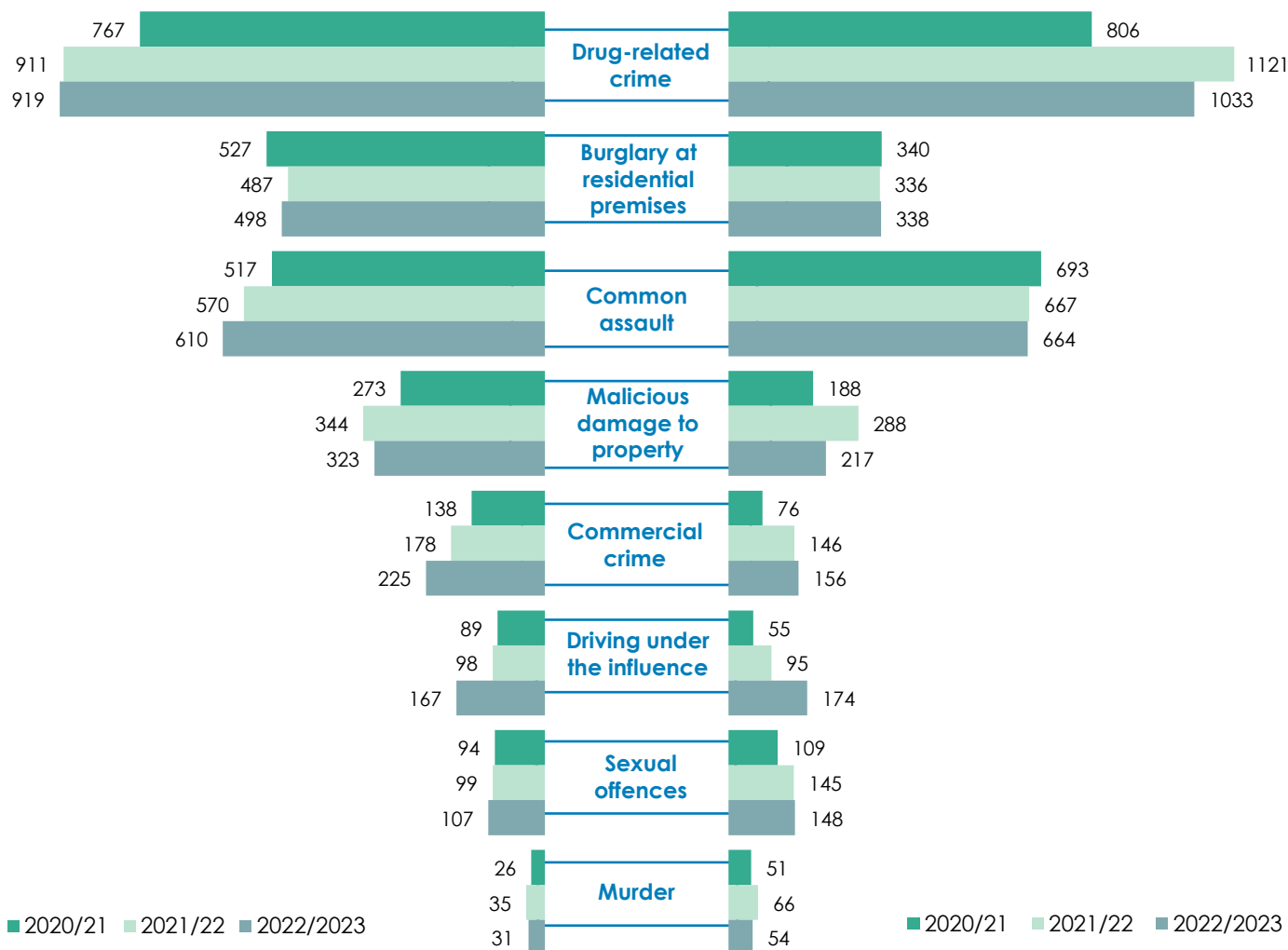
SAFETY AND SECURITY

WEST COST

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

CEDERBERG

4 735 Total reported crime
per 100 000 people in Cederberg
in 2022/23



Drug-related
crime
667 (2021/22)
623 (2022/23)

Murder
39 (2021/22)
32 (2022/23)

Sexual
offences
86 (2021/22)
89 (2022/23)

Driving under
the influence
57 (2021/22)
105 (2022/23)



Residential
burglaries
200 (2021/22)
204 (2022/23)

Common assault
397 (2021/22)
400 (2022/23)

Damage to
property
171 (2021/22)
131 (2022/23)

Commercial
crime
87 (2021/22)
94 (2022/23)

Murder

Despite a decline in unemployment within the West Coast District, local communities are still contending with the challenge of rising crime rates. Between 2021/22 and 2022/23, the Cederberg area experienced a reduction in the number of murders, resulting in an improvement of the murder rate from 66 to 54 per 100 000 people. Cederberg's murder rate (54) is above the District's average (31) for the 2022/23 period, it is crucial to acknowledge that the overall murder rate decreased across all municipalities in 2022/23, with Swartland recording the lowest number of murder incidents per 100 000 that year.

Sexual Offences

In the 2022/23 period, the Cederberg area recorded 148 sexual offenses per 100 000 people, surpassing the West Coast District's average of 107. The socio-economic conditions underlying these trends are significant. The decline in sexual offenses during 2022 can be linked to the pandemic-induced lockdowns, which altered daily routines and reduced the chances for criminal behavior.

Drug-related Offences

In terms of drug-related offenses, most municipalities in the West Coast District observed an increase, except for the Cederberg municipal area. Nonetheless, Cederberg recorded 1 033 drug-related cases per 100 000 people in 2022/23, this is above the District's average of 919 per 100 000 people.

Driving under the Influence (DUI)

Incidents of driving under the influence (DUI) decreased in all municipal areas in the West Coast District in 2021 due to alcohol restrictions introduced in 2020. However, after the restrictions were lifted, the numbers increased. In the Cederberg municipal area, the cases of driving under the influence increased from 95 in 2021/22 to 174 in 2022/23 per 100 000 people, which is above the District's average of 167 per 100 000 people.

Residential Burglaries

The rate of burglaries at residential premises in the Cederberg area has also experienced a mild increase from 336 in 2021/22 to 338 in 2022/23. For the same period, the West Coast region experienced a similar increase, from 487 to 498.

Common Assault

The continued presence and increase in reported cases of commercial crime, from 667 incidents in 2021/22 to 664 in 2022/23 highlights a continued concern for the economic environment. Commercial crimes, including fraud, and cybercrimes, have significant implications for businesses and investors. A rise suggests a greater incidence of fraudulent activities, which can lead to financial losses for businesses, damage business reputations, and erode investor trust. These crimes often result in legal battles and increased costs related to cybersecurity measures and fraud prevention efforts, diverting resources away from productive investments.

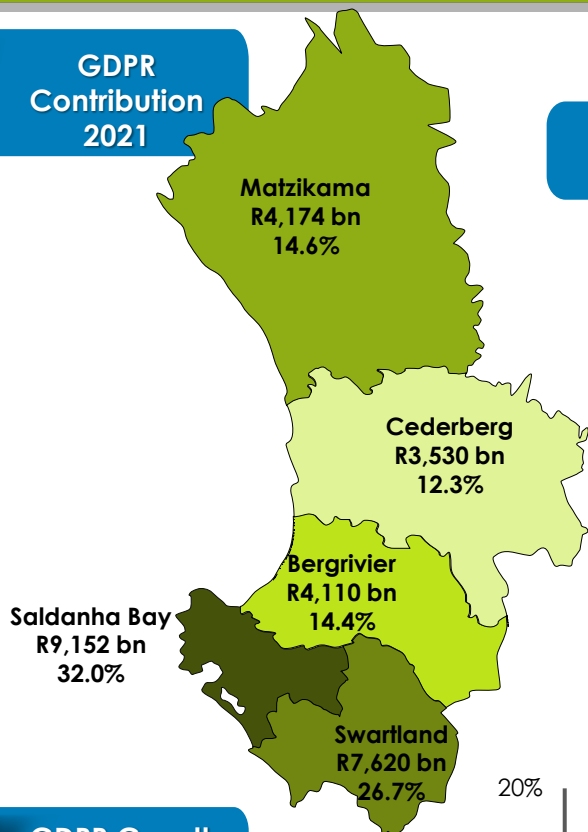
Damage to Property

There was also a decrease in reported cases of damages to property, declining from 288 incidents in 2021/22 to 217 in 2022/23. However, comparatively, the rate is significantly above that of the District, at 298 compared to the District rate of 323 per 100 000. This high rate raises significant economic concerns within the Matzikama area and could be indicative of potential challenges in maintaining public infrastructure and private properties, which are crucial for a conducive business environment.

GDPR PERFORMANCE



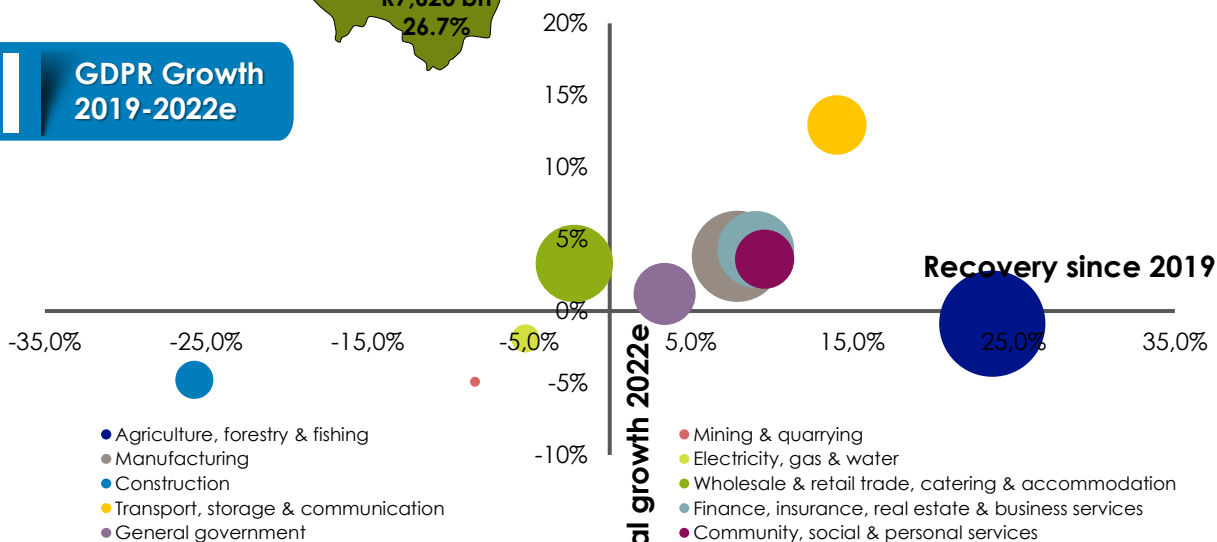
GDPR Contribution 2021



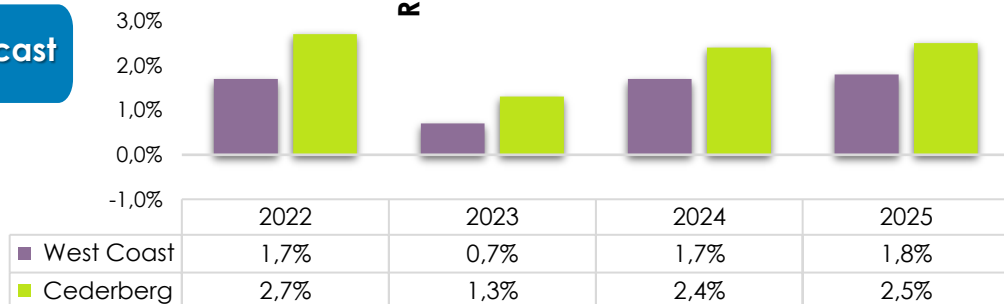
Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021



GDPR Growth 2019-2022e



GDPR forecast



International Trade, 2022

Imports: R0.1 billion
Exports: R2.2 billion

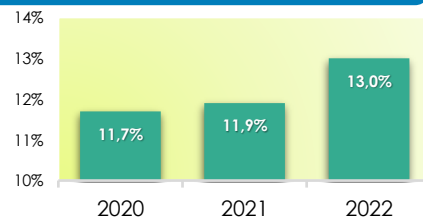
Top exported products



Top imported products



Tourism spend % of GDP



GDPR Performance

The Cederberg municipal economy, constituting the smallest share of the West Coast District (WCD) economy, made a contribution of R4.6 billion to the District in 2021, representing 12.2 per cent of the WCD's Gross Domestic Product at Regional Level (GDPR). The economic landscape of the Cederberg is shaped by maritime and agrarian activities, with a particular emphasis on citrus production. Major local players in the citrus industry include Goede Hoop Citrus, Mouton Citrus and ALG Estates. This sector holds significant importance for regional exports, with Everseason and Summer Citrus acting as key wholesalers and exporters in the local value chain.

Furthermore, the Cederberg's climate and soil conditions make it an ideal region for rooibos tea cultivation, establishing it as the primary rooibos production area in the country. Notable producers such as Rooibos Limited, Protea Kop Rooibos Tea, Carmién Tea, the Cederberg Tea Company, and Skimmelberg contribute to the prominence of this industry. The rooibos sector also plays a vital role in agritourism, particularly through the Rooibos Route, which extends from Wupperthal to Nieuwoudtville, offering travelers an opportunity to explore, taste, and immerse themselves in the rooibos culture of the WCD.

In terms of economic composition in 2021, agriculture emerged as the most significant sector in the Cederberg municipal area, constituting 25.2 per cent of the municipal GDPR, amounting to R1.2 billion. Following closely, manufacturing claimed the second-largest share at 18.6 per cent of GDPR. The diversity within the manufacturing sector in the Cederberg is mainly anchored in fishing and farming activities. Key contributors to this sector include Lamberts Bay Foods, Cape Sea Industries, Cedarberg Aqua, Cape Fruit Processors, and various rooibos tea manufacturers. Analysing these economic sectors provides insights into the socio-economic dynamics of the Cederberg, emphasising its dependence on agriculture, manufacturing, and the strategic role of industries such as citrus and rooibos in shaping its economic landscape.

Implications of this economic structure include the region's vulnerability to fluctuations in global markets, especially in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Additionally, the significance of the citrus and rooibos industries in regional exports underscores the importance of maintaining and enhancing competitiveness in these areas. The role of agritourism, particularly through the Rooibos Route, not only contributes to the local economy but also positions the Cederberg as a destination for visitors interested in the unique agricultural and cultural aspects of rooibos production. Overall, understanding these economic dynamics is crucial for informed policymaking and sustainable development initiatives in the Cederberg municipal area.

GDPR Forecast

The growth of Gross Domestic Product at Regional Level (GDPR) in the area experienced a slowdown, estimated at 2.7 per cent in 2022. This deceleration can be attributed to positive contributions from the transport and manufacturing sectors, which bolstered GDPR by 1.1 and 0.7 percentage points, respectively. However, setbacks in the agriculture sector (0.9 per cent contraction) and the construction sector (4.8 per cent contraction) had adverse effects on the overall economic performance.

The construction sector's underperformance predates the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, with recent increases in input costs acting as the latest factor to hinder activity in this domain. This suggests deeper-rooted challenges in the construction sector that extend beyond pandemic-related disruptions. The agriculture sector in the Cederberg, while experiencing a relatively small contraction compared to other municipal areas, faces challenges. Notably, the citrus exports from this sector remain a crucial source of foreign currency for the region.

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

Formal Employment by Town, 2022

Main sector for employment

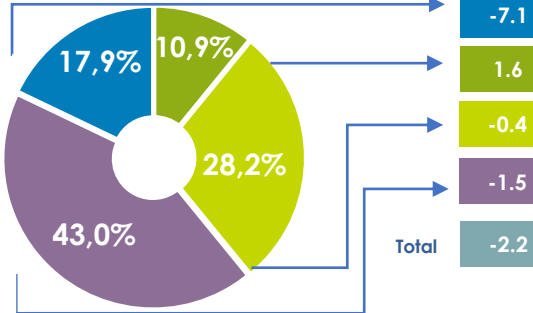
- Growing of citrus fruits
- Marine fishing
- Mixed farming
- Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers
- Growing of beverage crops



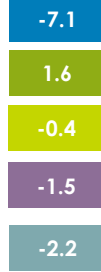
FTE numbers

- 13 - 1 652
- 1 652 - 3 292
- 3 292 - 4 931
- 4 931 - 6 570
- 6 570 - 8 210
- 8 210 - 9 849

Skill Level % Contribution, 2022



Recovery in Employment (%) 2019-2022



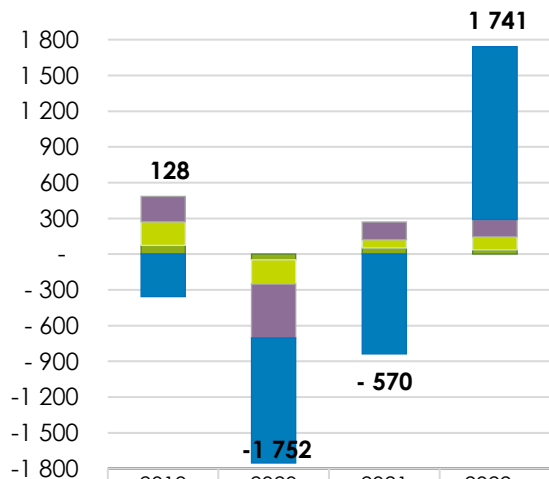
Total Persons Employed 2022	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled	Informal
	2 603	6 758	10 302	5 676



Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022



Net employment per sector, 2019-2022



	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	128	-1 752	- 570	1 741
Informal	- 356	-1 049	- 838	1 450
Low skilled	213	- 450	147	144
Semi-skilled	197	- 206	68	111
Skilled	74	- 47	53	36

Top 5 Sectors

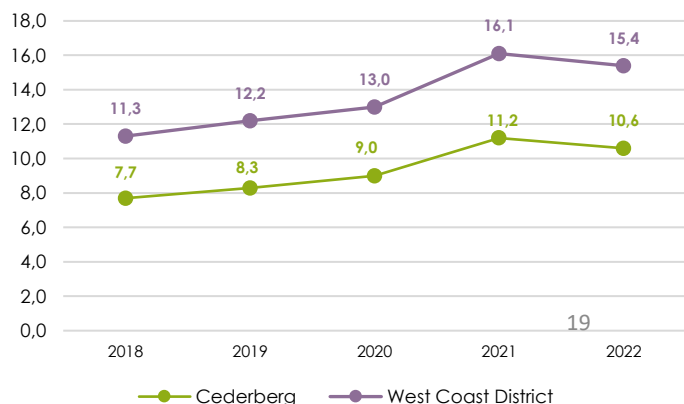


Sector

Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Growing of perennial crops	7 475
Mixed farming	2 476
Growing of non-perennial crops	984
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	939
Business support service activities n.e.c.	530



Unemployment rate 2018-2022



Labour Market Performance

The economic recovery has also brought some growth in employment, where 1 584 jobs were created in 2022, resulting in a decline in the unemployment rate of from 11.2 per cent in 2021 to 10.6 per cent in 2022. The favourable economic conditions have encouraged workers to re-enter the labour market, the labour force of the Cederberg municipal area expanded as workers returned to the job market following the mass exodus of 2020. The labour force participation rate increased by 2.5 percentage points to 63.9 per cent.

Despite the fact that the formal sector shed 725 jobs, the informal sector continued to be a valuable source of employment opportunities. Because of these new employment opportunities, the labour absorption rate improved to 57.2 per cent – the highest rate in the WCD and substantially above the Provincial average (49.0 per cent). Favourable labour market conditions also led to a decline in the proportion of the population not economically active (which fell to 36.1 per cent) and, ultimately, the unemployment rate, which stood at 10.6 per cent in 2022. The unemployment rate in the Cederberg municipal area in 2022 was the second lowest in the WCD after that of Bergrivier, where an unemployment rate of 7.3 per cent was recorded.

The GDP growth of 17.4 per cent in 2020 and 7.2 per cent in 2021, the result of favourable export conditions, agriculture continued to perform at elevated levels in 2022 despite the minor contraction experienced during this year. However, formal job losses were recorded in the sector, primarily in activities related to support and post-harvest crop production (291 jobs) and in animal production (44 jobs). With the exception of mining; electricity, gas and water; construction and trade, the various sectors of the Cederberg economy have regained the losses sustained in 2020. The trade sector is heavily reliant on household and tourist spending, which are under pressure because of high inflation, rising interest rates and fuel price hikes. A total of 191 jobs were shed during 2022 in short-term accommodation activities, event catering and other food service activities, and retail sales in non-specialised stores. However, job creation outweighed these losses, with agriculture remaining the leading source of new jobs, especially perennial crop production (567 jobs) and mixed farming (459 jobs).

The context of the municipal area plays a crucial role in understanding these changes, particularly the prominence of agricultural work. Approximately 40.3 per cent of the workforce in this area is engaged in low-skilled jobs. Notably, low-skilled employment has experienced the most substantial growth in recent years, surpassing the increase in skilled workers. Despite these positive trends, there are challenges associated with attracting skilled workers to the Cederberg municipal area. The lack of essential infrastructure, such as private hospitals and English-medium public schools, poses a significant hindrance. This deficiency in infrastructure could be a deterrent for skilled professionals considering relocating to the area, limiting the potential for further economic development.

Skills Distribution

It is estimated that Cederberg's total employed will in 2022 amount to 25 339 workers, of which 19 663 (77.5 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 5 677 (22.4 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average of 0.3 per cent from 2019 to 2022 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 2.2 per cent over this period. The informal economy was responsible for the majority of the job losses in 2022. This is a concern as the informal economy should be able to act as a buffer during times of economic recession.

Most of the formally employed consisted of low-skilled (43.0 per cent) and semi-skilled (28.2 per cent) workers. Although the skilled category only contributed 10.9 per cent to total formal employment (2022), it outpaced the other two categories in terms of average annual growth – between 2019 and 2022, the skilled cohort grew on average by 1.6 per cent while the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories contracted by 0.4 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively.

Wage Distribution

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

RISK AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS



VULNERABILITY*

Local municipalities are ranked according to their vulnerability relative to all 25 municipalities in the province (Rank). A higher ranking (out of 25) indicates the municipality is comparatively worse off.

An additional score (out of 10) is provided for vulnerability factors relative to all 213 municipalities in the country (Score).

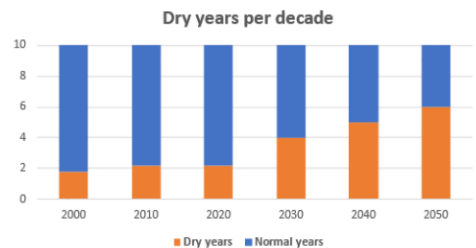
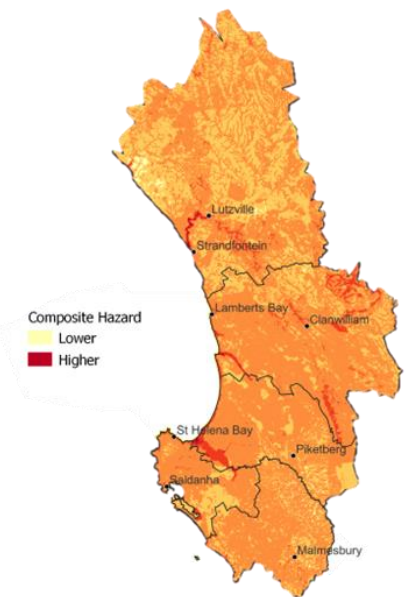
Municipality	Socio-Economic		Economic		Physical		Environmental	
	The indicator shows the vulnerability of households living in the municipality with regards to the household's age composition, education and health status, access to basic services, and safety and security (2011 baseline)		Vulnerability of the municipality to external shocks is based on the economic diversity, size of the economy, labour force, GDP growth rate and the income inequality present in the municipality (2011 baseline)		Physical vulnerability addresses the physical fabric and connectedness of the settlements in the municipality. The more remote and/or structurally vulnerable, the higher the physical vulnerability score		Env. vulnerability represents the conflict between preserving natural environment & growth pressures associated with population growth, urbanisation, and econ development. It measures air quality, env. governance, & the competition between the ecology and urban encroachment	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Matzikama	17	2.17	23	4.26	25	7.19	1	1.91
Cederberg	18	2.29	10	2.82	16	5.75	12	4.75
Bergrivier	3	1.23	5	1.30	2	4.33	10	4.48
Saldanha Bay	1	1.00	18	3.67	10	5.22	17	5.23
Swartland	7	1.45	8	2.32	8	5.15	5	4.10



HAZARDS *

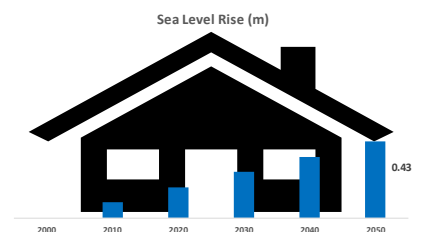
Cederberg Overall Population Growth Pressure:
Continuous Medium growth pressure in most settlements *

Four of the Top 10 Risks in the Cape Winelands are environmental in nature (Provincial Disaster Risk Register)	Cederberg's identified Hydro-meteorological Hazards to settlements as observed by the CSIR (The Greenbook *)
1. Human Health Conditions And Reportable Human Diseases	
2. Structural Fires (Formal/Informal)	Low short term coastal erosion exposure risk and low exposure of settlements to coastal flooding
3. Civil Unrest	Likelihood of wildfires occurring prevalent with moderate to high potential increase in exposure of settlements to wildfires
4. Severe Weather	
5. Wildfires	
6. Service Disruption: Electricity	Likelihood of wildfires occurring in the wildland-urban interface (the boundary or interface between developed land and fire-prone vegetation) of the settlement prevalent
7. Floods	
8. Transport Incidents/ Road Accidents	Drought tendencies prevalent, and moderate to high potential increase in exposure of settlements to drought. Medium potential increase in exposure of settlements to heat extremes
9. Service Disruption: Water Supply	
10. Hazmat Incidents (Road / Rail)	Moderate to significant decrease in extreme rainfall days with very low potential increase in exposure of settlements to flooding



Temperature change (2050 compared to historic)*	
Mean temperature increase (District)	1.3 °C higher
Additional days per year with daily maximum temperature above 30 °C (Cederberg)	23 days

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



* Le Roux, A., van Niekerk, W., Arnold, K., Pieterse, A., Ludick, C., Forsyth, G., Le Maitre, D., Lötter, D., du Plessis, P. & Mans, G. 2019. Green Book Risk Profile Tool. Pretoria: CSIR. Available at: riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za

† Jack, C., Van Aardenne, L., Wolski, P., Pinto, I., Quagrain, K. & Kloppers, P. 2022. SmartAgri: Updated Climate Change Trends and Projections for the Western Cape. Cape Town: University of Cape Town. Available at <https://www.elsenburg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/SmartAgri-Climate-Change.pdf>

Sea-level rise and Storm Surges

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

Drought

According to the CSIR Green Book, Cederberg has a medium to high potential exposure to an increase in drought. Currently 2.2 years per decade are at risk of drought, and this will increase to 6 out of every 10 years by 2050. Water, and related sanitation services, is a key ingredient for socioeconomic development, food security and healthy ecosystems, and is vital for reducing the burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. A deteriorating water catchment system, through ecosystem loss (transformation or land use change) and alien infestation, or watercourse and wetland modification, will lead to lower inputs into the water supply systems, and a lower overall water security due to lower natural retention and lower quality of water. During extended drought periods, even end users far from major source areas are likely to experience shortages as the overall system runs low.

Temperatures

Average temperature has been increasing since the 1900s. Projections indicate that Cederberg can expect an additional 23 extremely hot days per year by 2050, which will affect food security, exposure to extreme heat, health and water quality.

Vegetation Fires

Although critical for a healthy ecosystem, fire is a significant threat to human lives, food security, socio-economic activities and livelihoods, as well as infrastructure and other assets. Furthermore, in many areas land has been converted from natural vegetation to other land-cover types - some of which significantly modify the fuel loads (e.g., the establishment of forest plantations and the spread of several introduced tree species such as pines, hakea, wattles and eucalypts). Fires in vegetation with high fuel loads increase soil erosion and run-off, which negatively affects ecosystem services and increases the impact of floods, among other factors. Where severe fires have occurred due to high fuel loads, resulting soil erosion leads to the sedimentation of rivers and dams and therefore declining water quality (and increased water treatment costs).

Floods

Floods result in millions or billions of Rands' damage to built structures or lost productivity, the loss of livelihoods and in some cases the loss of lives. A 2016 report calculated that four severe weather events between 2011 and 2014 caused more than R1.6 billion worth of damage in the Western Cape, and in the recent September 2023 severe weather event, flood-related infrastructure damage alone amounted to R2 billion. Flooding is also one of the main disaster risks affected by climate change. Changes in rainfall volume, intensity and timing will alter flood risk profiles, and necessitate a constant reconsideration of risks and risk reduction measures.

CONCLUSION

In the Cederberg area, education confronts significant hurdles, as indicated by the low retention rate of 67.8 percent for grades 10 to 12, emphasising the necessity for collaborative initiatives to mitigate dropout rates and establish a more supportive and inclusive educational milieu tailored to local needs. Despite the improvement in the matric pass rate to 83.3 per cent in 2022, concerns persist regarding subject outcomes, particularly in mathematics and physical sciences, posing potential obstacles to future opportunities and career choices. In socio-economic terms, the educational challenges may perpetuate cycles of disadvantage by limiting access to quality education and impacting the skill sets of the local workforce, potentially hindering broader economic development.

Additionally, the escalating crime rates in the Cederberg area pose a threat to the local economy, deterring businesses from investing and potentially resulting in reduced economic growth and job opportunities, especially in specific regions. This not only strains local government budgets due to heightened security costs but also negatively affects the tourism sector. The challenge of attracting skilled workers underscores the importance of addressing infrastructure gaps for fostering a diverse skill set and contributing to the sustainable development of the Cederberg municipal area. The interconnectedness of these issues emphasises the need for a comprehensive approach that addresses education, crime, and economic development to ensure a balanced and inclusive socio-economic landscape.

The prevalence of high poverty rates in the Cederberg region further underscores the urgent need for targeted policy interventions that address economic disparities, enhance social support systems, and uplift communities, breaking the cycle of poverty and fostering sustainable development. Lastly, the environmental challenges, including sea-level rise, drought, rising temperatures, vegetation fires, and floods, demand strategic planning and attention to ensure long-term resilience and the well-being of the Cederberg area. Overall, a coordinated effort from various stakeholders is imperative to tackle these multifaceted challenges and seize opportunities for the betterment and sustainability of the region.

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 and Wellness, 2023*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Child health: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2022*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *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 2022*

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*

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*