



Western Cape  
Government  
**FOR YOU**



**#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2023 Socio-Economic Profile**

**Saldanha Bay Municipality**



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# Saldanha Bay: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2023; Actual households, 2022



Population  
**157 728**

(Source: Department of Health)



Households  
**50 559**

(Source: Saldanha Bay Municipality)

## Education

2022



Matric Pass Rate **82.0%**  
Learner Retention Rate **76.0%**  
Learner-Teacher Ratio **30.23**

## Poverty

2022



Gini Coefficient **0.59**  
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) **65.43%**

## Health

2022/23



Primary Health Care Facilities  
**8**  
(excl. mobile/satellite clinics)

Immunisation Rate  
**72.1%**

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)  
**0.0**

Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/18  
**13.2%**

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23



Residential Burglaries  
**897**

DUI  
**204**

Drug-related Crimes  
**858**

Murder  
**37**

Sexual Offences  
**101**

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water

**86.7%**



Refuse Removal

**89.0%**



Electricity

**94.7%**



Sanitation

**93.2%**



Housing

**87.7%**



## Labour

2022

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

**22.3%**



## Socio-economic Risks

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

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2021

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

**17.0%**



Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

**12.8%**



Manufacturing

**20.3%**



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 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 Saldanha Bay Municipality in relation to the broader Cape Winelands District.

# DEMOGRAPHICS

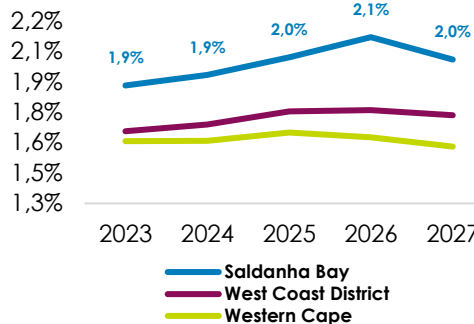


**Current Population**  
**154 635 2022**

**Estimated Population**  
**170 100 2027**

**Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027**  
**2.0%**

## Estimated Population Growth



## Gender and Age Dynamics



**Female**  
**50.6%**

**Male**  
**49.4%**

**373** 2023

**373** 2024

Fertility Index

**42** 2023

**41** 2024

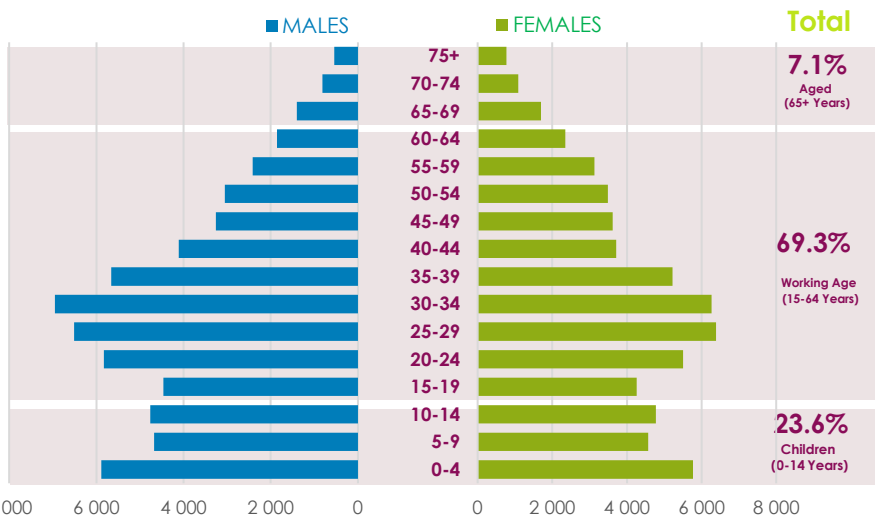
Dependency Ratio

**21.4** 2023

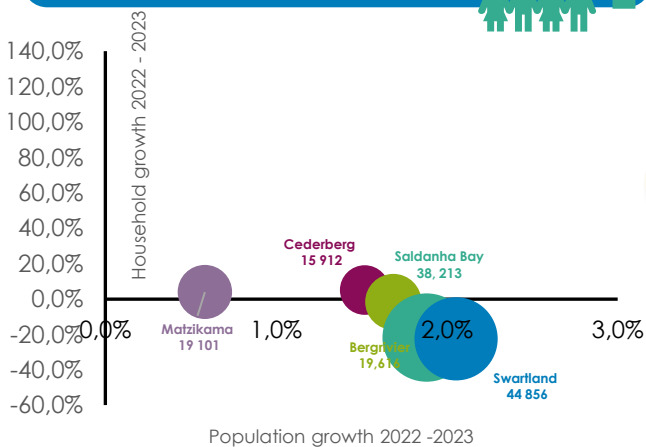
**22.1** 2024

Ageing Index

## Population by Age 2022



## Population and Household Growth 2022



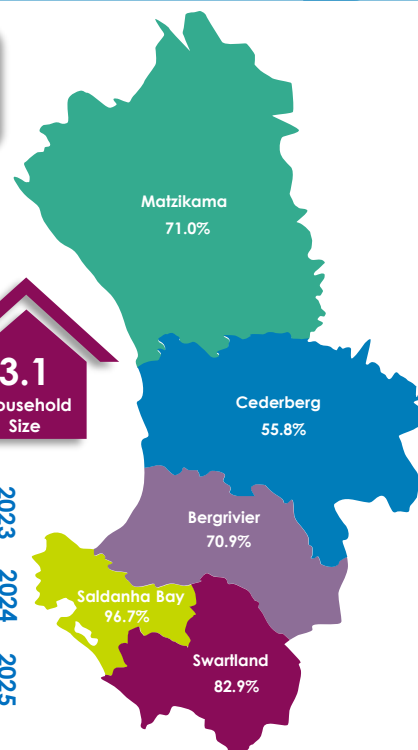
## Level of Urbanisation 2021

**Largest Urban Settlements:**  
Vredenburg (32.7%), Saldanha (26%) & Langebaan (10.3%)

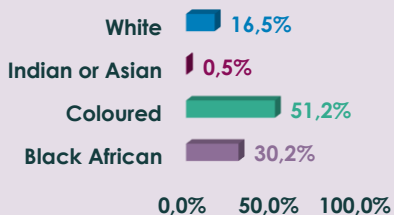
**Urban/Rural change:**  
Langebaan (10.3%) and decrease in Vredenburg (5.6%)

**Density change:**  
Largest change in Vredenburg and Saldanha

**3.1**  
Household Size



## Racial Split



**63.1**  
people/km<sup>2</sup> 2023

**64.3**  
people/km<sup>2</sup> 2024

**65.6**  
people/km<sup>2</sup> 2025

## Population and Household Growth

In 2022, the Saldanha Bay municipal area harbors 26 per cent of the West Coast Districts' populace, with a current count of 154 635 residents, projected to increase to 170 100 by 2027. This anticipates an average annual growth rate of 2.0 per cent, surpassing the West Coast District's estimated average annual population growth rate of 1.7 per cent by 0.3 percentage points. Projections for household sizes indicate a marginal decline from 3.3 to 3.1 individuals per household between 2022 and 2027. Contributing factors encompass lower fertility rates, an aging population, divorce rates, cultural norms around intergenerational co-residence, and socioeconomic influences shaping trends in employment, education, and housing markets.

## Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

Regarding the sex ratio, the data reveals a higher proportion of females in the Saldanha Bay municipal area as of 2022, with a ratio of 50.6 per cent females to 49.4 per cent males, equating to 97.8 men for every 100 women. This ratio experiences a slight increase in 2023 (99.4) and remains relatively stable from 2024 to 2027, ranging between 100.1 and 100.3. Potential factors contributing to this fluctuation include an influx of working males or variations in female mortality rates.

The population composition by age cohort indicates a noteworthy 2.8 per cent growth in the 65+ age category between 2022 and 2027. This suggests potential enhancements in life expectancy or an increased attraction of the Saldanha Bay municipal area as a retirement destination. Simultaneously, steady growth is anticipated in the working-age cohort, contributing to an overall decline in the dependency ratio by 2027.

The racial composition of the Saldanha Bay municipality in 2022 reveals a diverse demographic landscape. The largest segment comprises the Coloured population, representing 51.2per cent of the total, emphasizing their substantial presence and influence within the municipality. The Black African demographic follows at 30.2per cent, contributing significantly to the overall racial makeup. The White community constitutes 16.5per cent, forming a notable minority, while the Indian or Asian demographic, though modest at 0.5per cent, adds to the municipality's cultural richness. This racial breakdown is instrumental in understanding the socio-economic dynamics, guiding policymakers, businesses, and community organizations in tailoring initiatives that account for the unique characteristics and contributions of each racial group, fostering inclusive economic development and equitable resource distribution.

## Level of Urbanisation

Saldanha Bay is anticipated to rank as the most urbanized local municipality within the West Coast District, securing the second-highest population. The predominant urban centers include Vredenburg, constituting 33 per cent of the urban population, succeeded by Saldanha at 26 per cent, Langebaan at 15 per cent, and St Helena Bay at 12 per cent. Noteworthy is the observed shift in population dynamics from 2001 to 2021, marked by a decrease in the rural and Vredenburg population shares. This decline, however, was offset by pronounced urban expansion, particularly in Langebaan, with a more modest increase in St Helena Bay. This demographic trend underscores the municipality's evolving urban landscape, emphasizing the imperative for economic planning that aligns with the changing population distribution and urbanization patterns.

## Population density

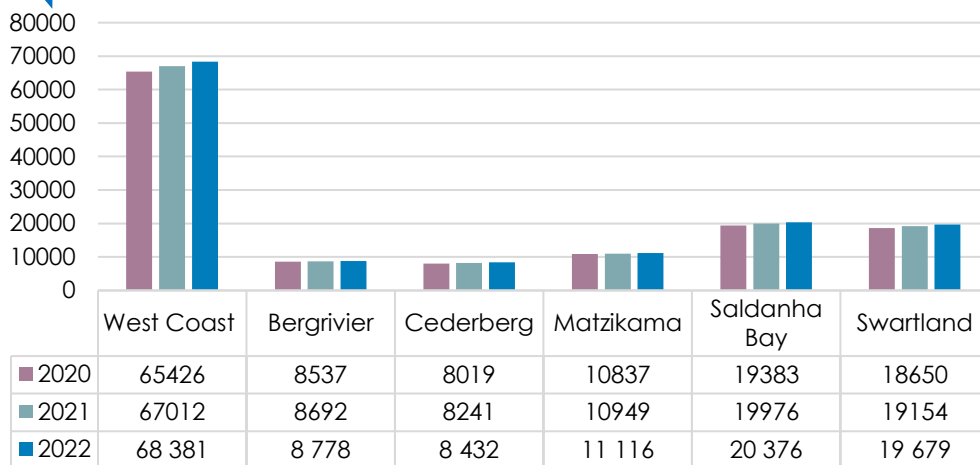
The population density of the Saldanha Bay municipal area in 2022 stands at 62 persons per square kilometer. In comparison with other local municipal areas within the West Coast District, the figures vary significantly: Matzikama at 6 people/km<sup>2</sup>, Cederberg at 8 people/km<sup>2</sup>, Bergrivier at 17 people/km<sup>2</sup>, and Swartland at 38 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Population density, influenced by economic, social, and geographical factors, is crucial for municipal planning, budgeting, service delivery, and addressing environmental concerns associated with rapid urbanization.

- **Saldanha Bay**      **62 people/km<sup>2</sup>**
- Matzikama            6 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Cederberg            8 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Bergrivier            17 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Swartland            38 people/km<sup>2</sup>

# EDUCATION: Saldanha Bay



## Learner enrolment



## Educational facilities 2022

24

Number of schools

58.3%

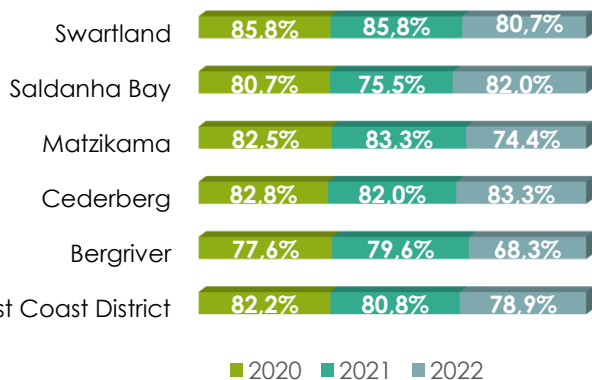
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

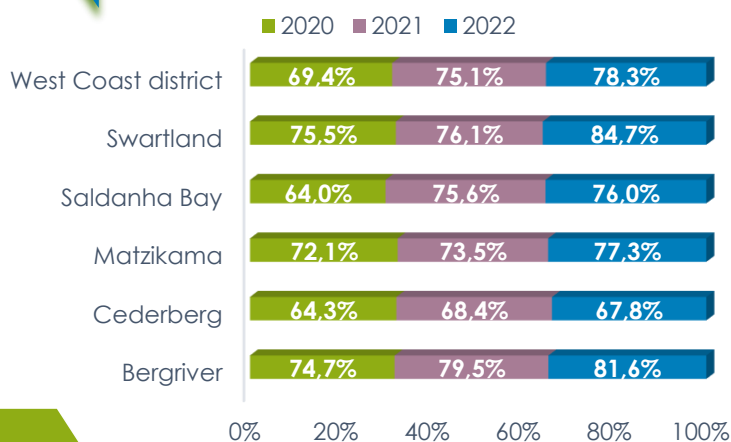
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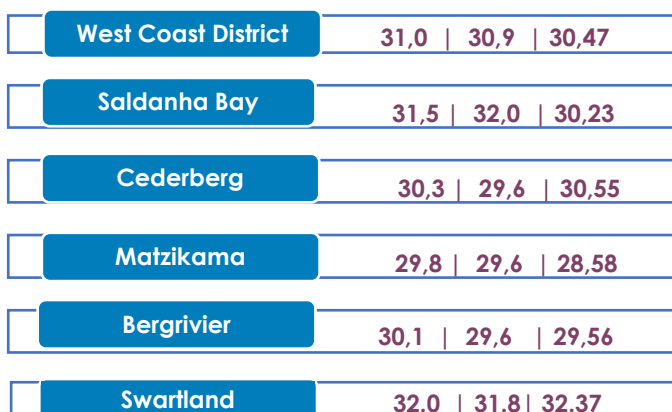
## Education outcomes



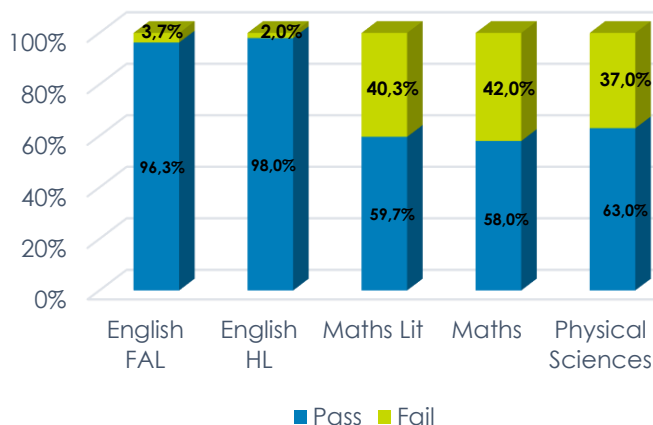
## Learner retention 2020 - 2022



## Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020-2022



## Subject Outcomes





## Introduction

The socio-economic impact of education within municipalities is profound and multifaceted, touching various aspects of community development and individual well-being. Quality education equips individuals with essential skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities, empowering them to participate meaningfully in the local economy. As the educational attainment level rises within a municipality, there is a corresponding increase in employment opportunities and higher earning potential for residents. Additionally, an educated workforce attracts investments and industries, fostering economic growth and stability. Education also plays a pivotal role in reducing poverty and promoting social equity by breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

## Learner enrolment

In 2022, a substantial 20 376 learners were enrolled in the Saldanha Bay Municipal area, comprising 29.8 per cent of the West Coast District's total learners. The projected municipal population growth rate of 2.6 per cent by 2027, exceeding the district's 1.7 per cent, imposes additional pressures on the registration of learners entering the primary school phase. This underscores the heightened importance of strategic educational planning to accommodate the anticipated influx.

## Education infrastructure and facilities

In the Saldanha Bay municipal area, the educational landscape comprises 23 schools as of 2022. A substantial financial commitment of R193 million is earmarked for expenditure across the Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) period. This allocation is strategically directed towards the development and replacement of infrastructure in key educational institutions. Notably, the identified schools slated for infrastructure enhancement include Hopefield Primary School, Panarama Primary School, Saldanha Primary School, St. Helenabaai High School, St. Helenabaai Intermediate School, and the Saldanha Technical School. This targeted investment signifies a proactive measure to bolster the educational environment, fostering a conducive setting for student development and contributing to the broader socio-economic advancement of the Saldanha Bay Municipality.

## Learner Retention Rate

Learner retention rates, indicative of students progressing from Grade 10 to Grade 12, are influenced by various socio-economic factors. Despite an improvement in the learner retention rate from 75.6 per cent in 2021 to 76.0 per cent in 2022, over 20 per cent of learners did not complete their Grade 12 certificate. This phenomenon carries potential long-term labor market implications, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions addressing the diverse challenges affecting learner persistence.

## Learner teacher ratio

The learner-teacher ratio is instrumental in assessing educational systems, providing insights into individual attention and teacher workload. Although the ratio marginally decreased from 35.6 in 2020 to 30.23 learners per teacher in 2022, it remains below the recommended range of 35:1 to 40:1. This discrepancy, particularly for government-paid teachers, signals potential challenges in maintaining optimal teacher-student interaction, a factor crucial for delivering quality education.

## Education outcomes

Education's role as a key driver of economic engagement is underscored by policy choices and decisions in the education sphere. Saldanha Bay, despite recording a regression in the matric pass rate from 80.8 per cent in 2021 to 78.9 per cent in 2022, reflects the lowest pass rate in the West Coast District. This trend prompts a critical examination of education policies to ensure alignment with economic and poverty reduction objectives, emphasizing the pivotal role of education in shaping future economic contributions of individuals.

## Subject outcomes

The nuanced analysis of subject-specific pass rates in the Saldanha Bay municipality provides valuable insights with direct socio-economic implications. Notably, English (both FAL and HL) exhibits commendable pass rates of 96.3 per cent and 98.0 per cent, respectively. This proficiency in language skills is a positive indicator for future workforce engagement, as effective communication is paramount in various economic sectors.

However, a more intricate scenario unfolds in the realm of mathematics. Both Mathematics and Mathematics Literacy reveal pass rates of 58.0 per cent and 59.7 per cent, respectively. The lower pass rates in these critical subjects raise concerns about the preparedness of the future workforce in areas demanding quantitative skills. This may impact the municipality's competitiveness in industries requiring a strong foundation in mathematics, potentially affecting economic sectors such as technology, engineering, and finance.

The performance in Physical Sciences, with a pass rate of 63.0 per cent, aligns with the need for a skilled workforce in scientific and technical fields. However, the 37.0 per cent failure rate suggests a substantial portion of students encountering challenges in this subject, potentially limiting the pool of individuals entering science-related professions.

These academic performance trends underscore the imperative for targeted interventions in educational strategies, emphasizing mathematics and science proficiency. Enhancing educational outcomes in these subjects not only cultivates a skilled workforce but also fortifies the municipality's economic resilience by aligning with the demands of evolving industries. Additionally, investments in educational programs addressing these subjects can potentially bridge the skills gap and contribute to long-term socio-economic development in Saldanha Bay.



## Healthcare Facilities



8 Fixed PHC Facilities  
3 Mobile Clinics



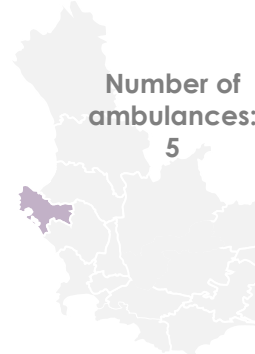
7 ART Clinics/  
Treatment Sites  
11 TB Clinics/  
Treatment Sites



1 District Hospital



## Emergency Medical Services



### EMS per 10 000 people

WCD	0,6
Matzikama	0,8
Cederberg	1,1
Bergrivier	0,7
<b>Saldanha Bay</b>	<b>0,4</b>
Swartland	0,4



## Maternal Health

SALDANHA BAY 2023:  
Maternal Health Indicators

- Maternal deaths in facility : 0
- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 209
- Termination of pregnancy : 377

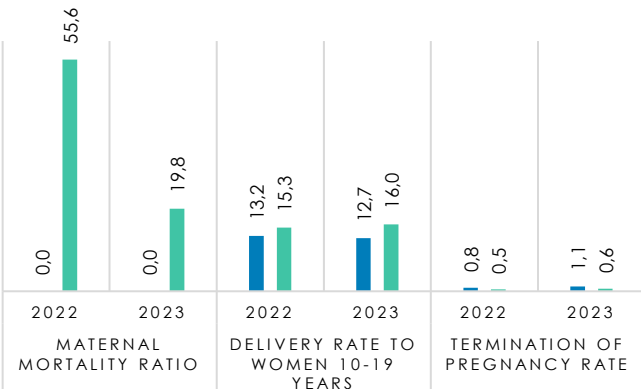


## Child Health

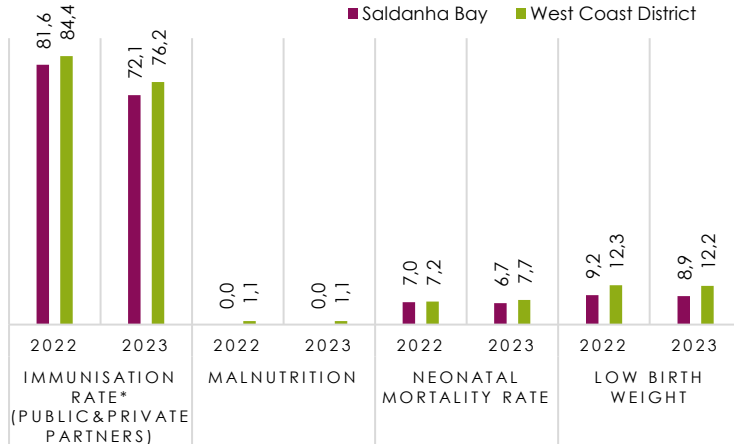
SALDANHA BAY 2023:  
Child Health Indicators

- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 146
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 11
- Immunisation u1 year : 1 699
- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 0

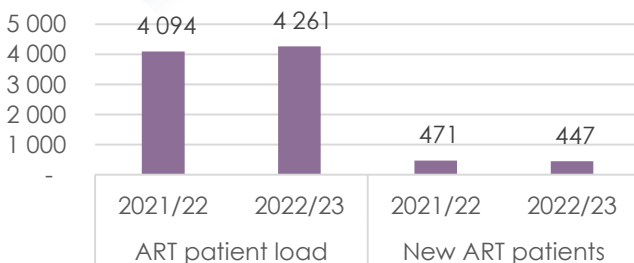
■ Saldanha Bay ■ West Coast District



■ Saldanha Bay ■ West Coast District



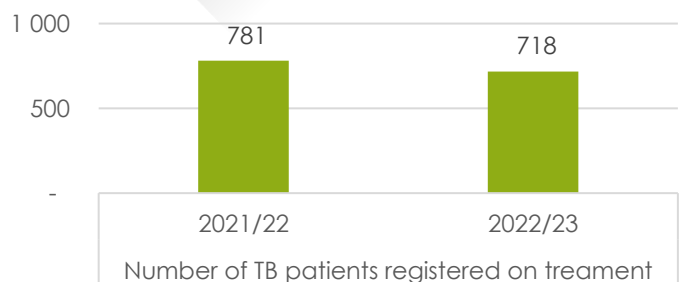
## HIV/AIDS



■ Saldanha Bay Municipality



## Tuberculosis



■ Saldanha Bay Municipality

## Healthcare facilities

As of 2022, the Saldanha Bay municipal area boasts 8 fixed primary healthcare facilities, complemented by 3 mobile/satellite clinics, and one district hospital; however, there are zero regional hospitals. Specifically catering to TB and ART patients, the municipal area provides access to 11 TB clinics and 7 ART treatment sites, demonstrating a distributed healthcare infrastructure.

## Emergency medical services

The provision of operational ambulances is pivotal for comprehensive emergency medical services. In 2022, the Saldanha Bay municipal area had 0,4 ambulances per 10 000 people, a figure exclusive to Provincial ambulances and excluding private service providers. This ratio remained unaltered from 2021/22 to 2022/23, highlighting a consistent yet potentially limited coverage of emergency medical services within the region.

## Maternal health

In 2022/23, the Saldanha Bay municipal area recorded zero maternal deaths. However, 12.7 per cent of all pregnancies were among children and young women aged 10–19 years (teenage pregnancies), a rate consistent with the previous year (2021/22). The termination of pregnancy rate slightly increased to 1.1 per cent, emphasizing the stability in these specific maternal health indicators.

## Child health

The immunization coverage rate for children under one in the municipal area marginally decreased from 81.6 per cent in 2021/22 to 72.1 per cent in 2022/23, while the overall West Coast District (WCD) rate worsened from 84.4 per cent to 76.2 per cent during the same period. Notably, cases of severe acute malnutrition in children under five reported 0 instances in 2021/22 and remained stable at 0 in 2022/23. Although the neonatal mortality rate increased from 7.0 in 2021/22 to 6.7 in 2022/23, slightly below the WCD average of 7.7, challenges persist, as 8.9 per cent of babies born in facilities weighed less than 2 500 grams, indicating potential issues with maternal malnutrition and inadequate healthcare during pregnancy.

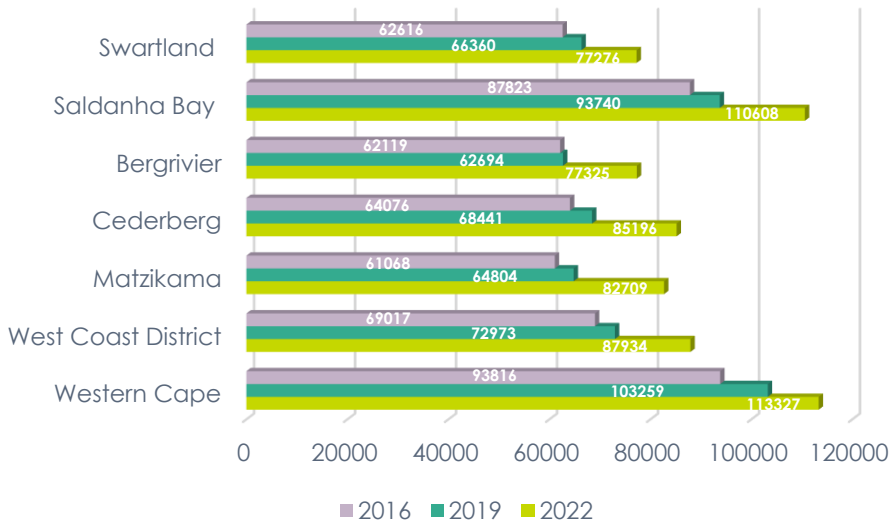
## HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

Within the Saldanha Bay municipal area, the commitment to antiretroviral treatment (ART) witnessed an incremental increase of 167 patients from 2021/22 to 2022/23, with a total of 4 261 registered patients receiving ART in 2022/23. Conversely, new patients commencing ART decreased from 471 in 2021/22 to 447 in 2022/23. The number of registered patients receiving TB treatment experienced an annual decrease of 8.8 per cent between 2021/22 (781) and 2022/23 (718), underscoring the ongoing management of infectious diseases.

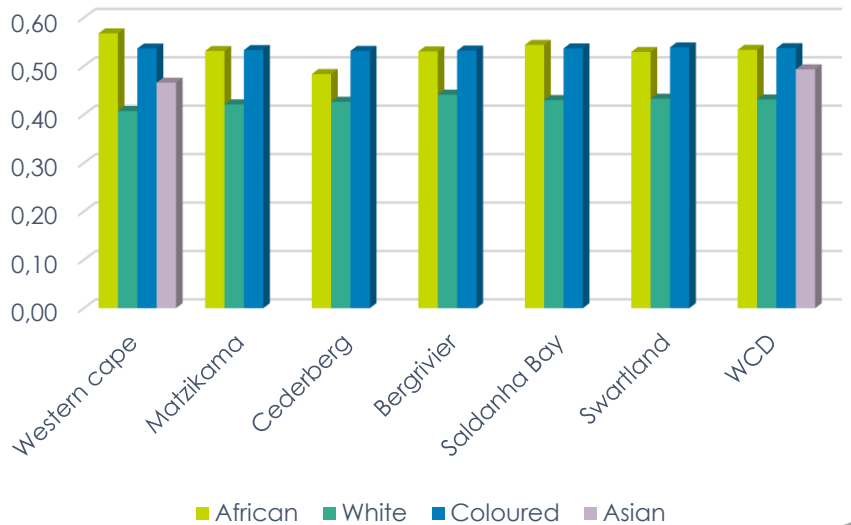
# POVERTY



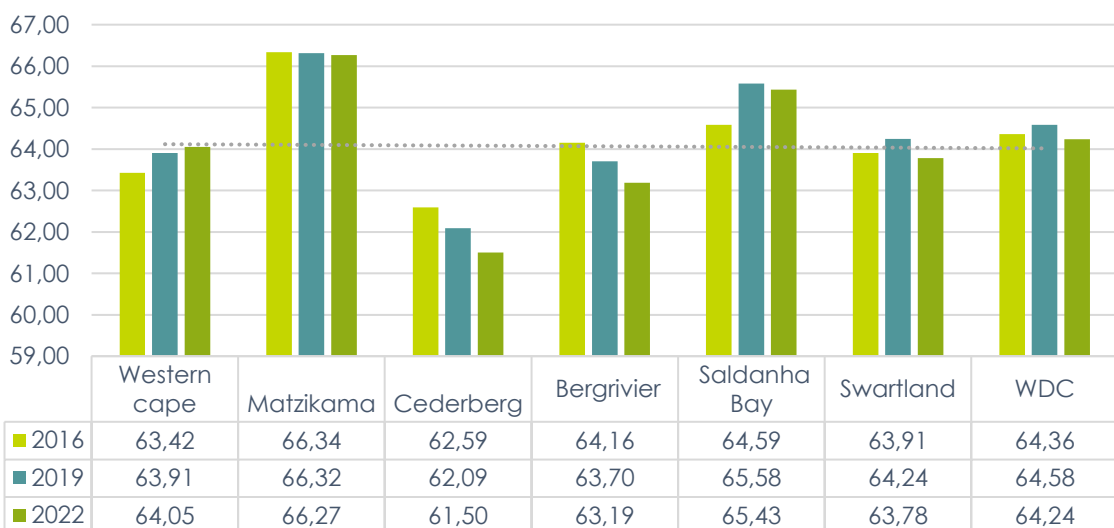
## GDP per capita



## Income Inequality



## Poverty Line



## GDPR Per Capita

The Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR) per capita is a pivotal indicator, reflective of economic prosperity at an individual level. For West Coast District, the real GDPR per capita was R87 934 in 2022, lagging the Western Cape's figure of R113 327 for the same period. Notably, Saldanha Bay has demonstrated a notable economic performance, surpassing both the District and Provincial levels with a per capita income of R110 608 in 2022. Despite a modest progression in the 2022 figure from 2016 to 2022, Saldanha Bay's persistent high per capita incomes underscore its robust economic potential, resilient even in the face of recent recessionary conditions and the global impact of COVID-19, which have constrained economic activities both regionally and globally.

## Income Inequality

South Africa contends with significant income inequality, measured by the Gini index, placing it among the highest globally. In West Coast District, the Gini coefficient has improved from 0.61 in 2021 to 0.59 in 2022, indicating an exacerbation of income disparities. This trend is anticipated to intensify in the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), influenced by the lingering repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic. Saldanha Bay mirrors the District's trajectory, with inequality levels improving from 0.62 in 2021 to 0.59 in 2022, reflecting broader regional disparities.

## Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) headcount ratio, representing the per centage of the population unable to afford adequate levels of food and non-food items, is a critical measure of socio-economic well-being. In 2022, 65.43 per cent of Saldanha Bay's population fell below the UBPL, showcasing persistent challenges. This figure aligns closely with Matzikama's 66.27 per cent in 2022, collectively representing the highest proportions of people living in poverty across the West Coast District. Saldanha Bay's poverty rate, marginally surpassing the District figure of 64.24 per cent in 2022, underscores the pressing need for targeted strategies to address poverty-related issues affecting various facets of community development, including healthcare, education, and overall living conditions.

# BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

50 559

Saldanha Bay

150 840

West Coast District

## Total number of households

87,7%

### Formal main dwelling

44 345

Saldanha Bay

132 174

West Coast District

87,6%

87,7% Saldanha Bay  
87,6% West Coast

Formal Dwelling



0,4% Saldanha Bay  
1,5% West Coast

Traditional dwelling



11,6% Saldanha Bay  
10,4% West Coast

Informal Dwelling

0,2% Saldanha Bay  
0,4% West Coast

Other/Unspecified



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

Saldanha Bay 86,7%  
West Coast 86,3%



Flush/chemical toilet

Saldanha Bay 93,2%  
West Coast 94,5%



Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

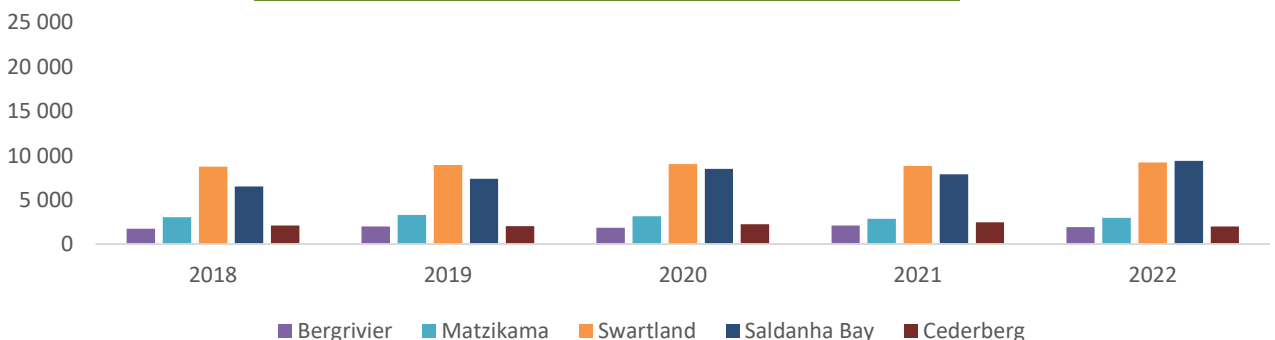
Saldanha Bay 94,7%  
West Coast 95,6%



Refuse removal at least once a week

Saldanha Bay 89,0%  
West Coast 84,0%

### Indigent Households West Coast Municipalities



The Constitution enshrines the right of every citizen to access adequate housing, mandating the state to employ reasonable legislative measures to progressively realize this right within available resources. Housing access extends beyond mere shelter, encompassing essential services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources, and refuse removal. This examination delves into the extent of achievement in this regard, relying on the latest data from Quantec Research for 2022, with official statistics from Statistics South Africa's 2016 Community Survey, awaiting the 2022 Census for updated figures. Free basic services insights are drawn from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

## **Housing and Household Services**

Within the Saldanha Bay municipal area, comprising 50 559 households, 87.7 per cent have access to formal housing, slightly below the West Coast District's average of 87.6 per cent. Notably, informal dwellings constitute 11.6 per cent, falling below the District's 10.4 per cent. Service access levels surpass housing metrics, with 86.7 per cent having access to piped water, 93.2 per cent to flush or chemical toilets, 94.7 per cent to electricity for lighting, and 89.0 per cent benefitting from weekly refuse removal by local authorities. These figures outpace District averages in access to piped water and refuse removal services, indicating a relatively high standard of services within the municipal area.

## **Free Basic Services**

Municipalities play a pivotal role in providing free basic services to financially vulnerable households. In Saldanha Bay, the number of households receiving these services has incrementally risen in 2020, reflecting a commitment to supporting indigent communities. The anticipated economic challenges may amplify the demand for free basic services, contingent on area-specific qualifying criteria. The examination of indigent households underscores the critical role municipalities play in alleviating economic strains and ensuring essential services for vulnerable segments of the population.



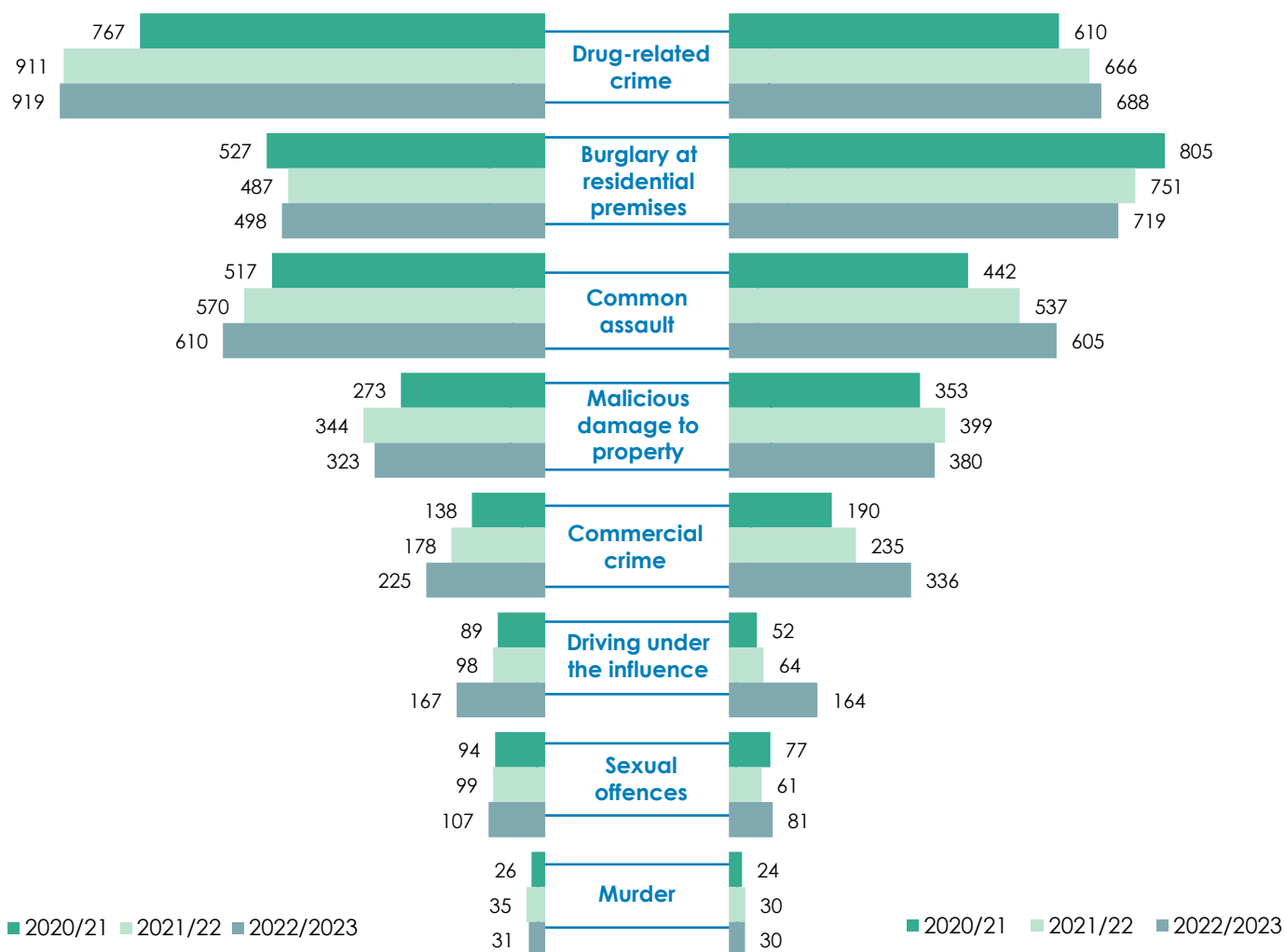
# SAFETY AND SECURITY

## WEST COST

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

## SALDANHA BAY

**5 401** reported crime per  
100 000 people in Saldanha Bay in  
2022/23



Drug-related  
crime  
**816 (2021/22)**  
**858 (2022/23)**

Murder  
**37 (2021/22)**  
**37 (2022/23)**

Sexual  
offences  
**74 (2021/22)**  
**101 (2022/23)**

Driving under  
the influence  
**79 (2021/22)**  
**204 (2022/23)**



Residential  
burglaries  
**920 (2021/22)**  
**897 (2022/23)**

Common assault  
**659 (2021/22)**  
**755 (2022/23)**

Damage to  
property  
**489 (2021/22)**  
**474 (2022/23)**

Commercial  
crime  
**288 (2021/22)**  
**419 (2022/23)**

## **Murder:**

The occurrence of murder, defined as the unlawful and intentional termination of an individual's life, experienced a notable decline in the Saldanha Bay area. The figures increased from 29 in 2020/21 to 37 in 2021/22 and remained stable in 2022/23 (37). The corresponding murder rate per 100 000 people in the municipal area mirrored this stability, with the figure remaining 30 in 2022/23. This stands in contrast to the marginal decrease observed in the West Coast District, where the rate decreased from 35 to 31 per 100 000 people during the same period. This decline in murder rates indicates positive socio-economic implications, contributing to a safer community environment.

## **Sexual Offences:**

Sexual offences, encompassing offenses like rape, sex work, pornography, public indecency, and human trafficking, totaled 101 incidents in the Saldanha Bay area in 2022/23. This constituted 20 per cent of the District's overall total of 505. The incidence rate per 100 000 people in the municipal area stood at 81, significantly lower than the District's rate of 107 in 2022/23. This lower incidence rate suggests potential socio-economic factors contributing to a safer environment with reduced instances of sexual offences.

## **Drug-related Offences:**

Instances of drug-related crimes in the Saldanha Bay area increased from 816 cases in 2021/22 to 858 cases in 2022/23. However, when considering the rate per 100 000 people, Saldanha Bay demonstrated a favorable comparison, recording 686 cases compared to the District's 919 cases. This divergence highlights potential socio-economic factors influencing the prevalence of drug-related crimes and underscores the need for targeted interventions.

## **Driving under the Influence (DUI):**

Cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Saldanha Bay area experienced a significant decrease from 111 in 2020/21 to 67 in 2021/22. The resulting rate of 54 per 100 000 people in 2021/22 is notably lower than the District's figure of 94 for the same period. This decline indicates positive socio-economic implications, contributing to enhanced road safety and potentially reflecting changing behaviors related to DUI.

## **Residential Burglaries:**

Incidents of residential burglaries in the Saldanha Bay area reduced from 920 in 2021/22 to 897 in 2021/22. However, the municipal area's rate of 688 per 100 000 population raises concern, notably surpassing the District's recorded rate of 498 for 2022/23. Addressing this divergence remains a focal point for enhancing community safety and security, potentially requiring targeted socio-economic interventions to reduce vulnerability to residential burglaries.

## Common Assault

The incidence of common assault in Saldanha Bay, measured at 537 per 100 000 people in 2021/22, increased to 605 in 2022/23. This escalation suggests a potential strain on community safety, necessitating a comprehensive examination of underlying factors such as socio-economic conditions, community policing, and intervention strategies to mitigate rising assault rates.

## Damage to Property

Instances of malicious damage to property, recorded at 399 per 100 000 people in 2021/22, saw a moderate decrease to 380 in 2022/23. While the anticipated decline is positive, sustained efforts should be directed toward understanding the socio-economic drivers behind property-related crimes, ensuring long-term community resilience against such offenses.

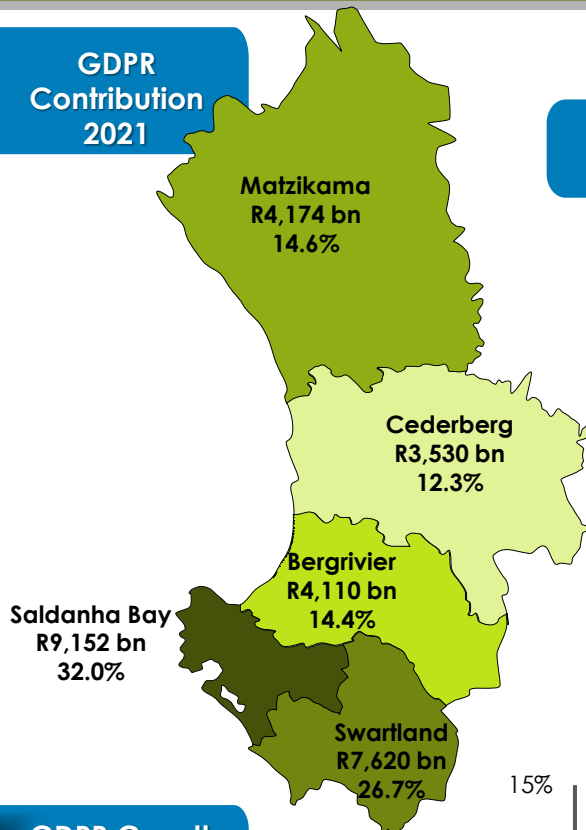
## Commercial Crime

The prevalence of commercial crime in Saldanha Bay, standing at 235 per 100 000 people in 2021/22, experienced an upward trajectory, reaching 336 in 2022/23. This surge highlights potential vulnerabilities in the economic landscape, necessitating a thorough examination of existing business regulations, security measures, and socio-economic factors influencing the surge in commercial crimes. Addressing these issues is pivotal for sustaining a secure and conducive business environment.

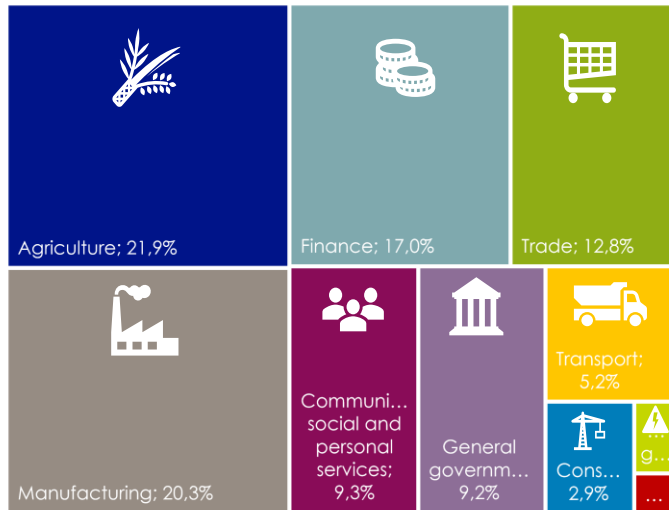
# GDPR PERFORMANCE



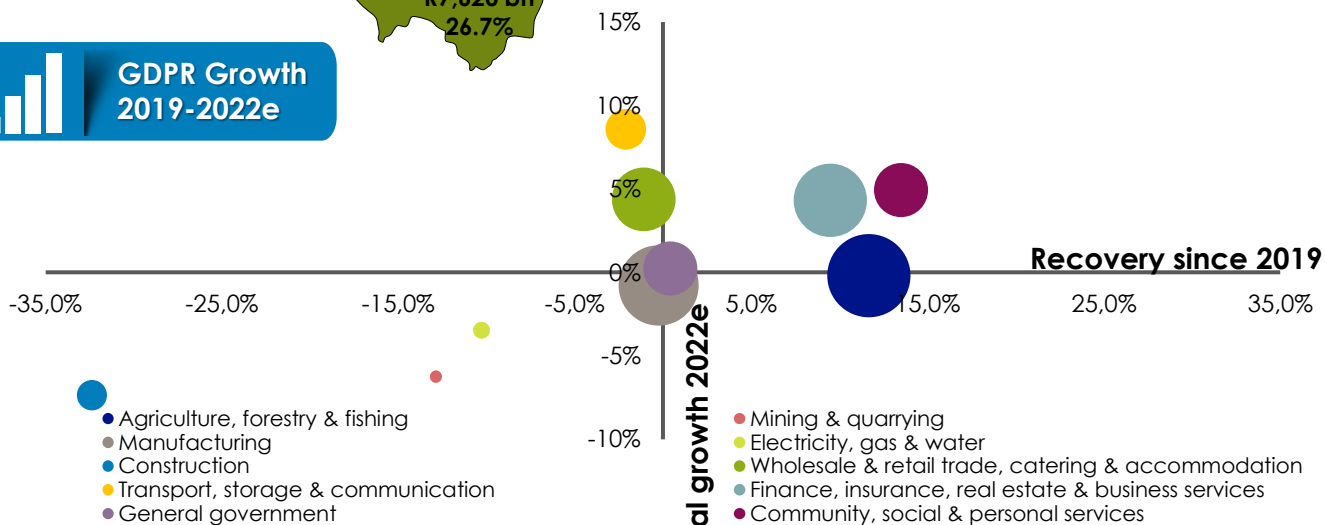
## GDPR Contribution 2021



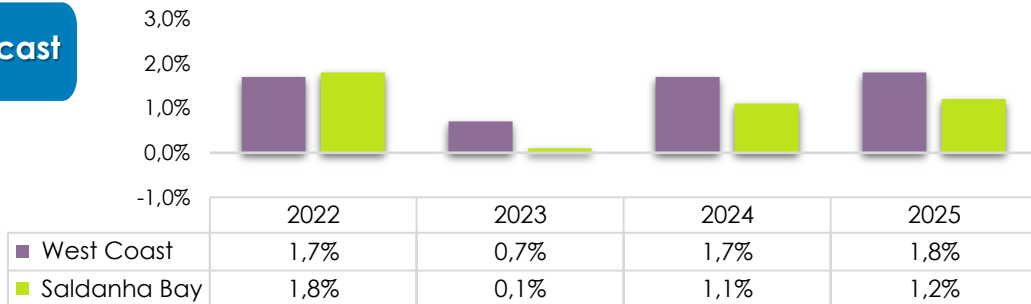
## Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021



## GDPR Growth 2019-2022e



## GDPR forecast

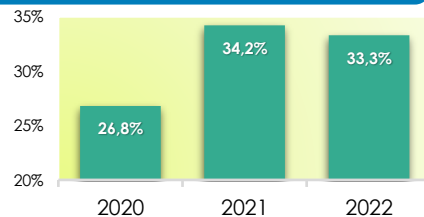


## International Trade, 2022

Imports: R1.5 billion  
Exports: R4.3 billion

Top exported products: Iron and steel, Paper, Machinery  
Top imported products: Iron and steel, Paper, Machinery

## Tourism spend % of GDP



## GDPR Performance

In 2021, the Saldanha Bay municipal area recorded a Gross Domestic Product (GDPR) of R12.4 billion, solidifying its position as the primary catalyst for economic growth in the West Coast District (WCD) throughout 2022. The economic landscape of the area is predominantly shaped by the agriculture and manufacturing sectors, which made substantial contributions of R2.7 billion (21.9 per cent) and R2.5 billion (20.3 per cent) to the economy, respectively. Additionally, the finance sector played a pivotal role, contributing R2.1 billion (17.0 per cent) to the municipal GDPR in 2021, with a concentration of businesses in Vredenburg. Noteworthy growth was observed in sectors such as finance (4.3 per cent), trade (4.4 per cent), transport (8.6 per cent), and personal services (4.9 per cent) in 2022. However, despite their positive trajectory, the transport and trade sectors struggled to fully recover from 2020 losses due to challenges posed by high inflation and fuel prices. The prevalence of remote work opportunities spurred increased activity in the property market and heightened demand for personal services, particularly in St Helena Bay. The Port of Saldanha plays a pivotal role in the municipal area's transport sector, facilitating substantial activities related to the export of coal, iron ore, manganese, zinc, and lead. Operations at the port, combined with the advantages provided by the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), position the area attractively for new investments, fostering job creation. Notable projects, such as the development of a green hydrogen hub at the IDZ and the commissioning of a new crude oil pipeline by Oil tanking MOGS Saldanha, are anticipated to further enhance transport and manufacturing sector activities, contributing significantly to economic diversification.

## GDPR Forecast

Despite numerous opportunities within the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) that could yield substantial economic benefits, business activities in the area have been hampered by challenges such as load-shedding, high inflation, and escalating interest rates. Consequently, the Gross Domestic Product (GDPR) growth is anticipated to decelerate to 0.1 per cent in 2023 in the Saldanha Bay municipal area. A modest improvement is projected for 2024, with a forecasted growth rate of 1.1 per cent, slightly surpassing the average recorded between 2015 and 2019 (0.9 per cent). However, the future economic growth and employment prospects of the Saldanha Bay municipal area face potential risks, including the prospect of diminished fishing grounds for the pelagic fishing industry, ongoing operational challenges at the ArcelorMittal steel mill, and the risk of failing to realize the full potential of the Saldanha Bay IDZ.

# LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

## Main sector for employment

- Growing of other perennial crops
- Short term accommodation activities
- Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities
- Restaurants and mobile food service activities
- Marine fishing
- Freshwater fishing
- General public administration at Provincial Government level

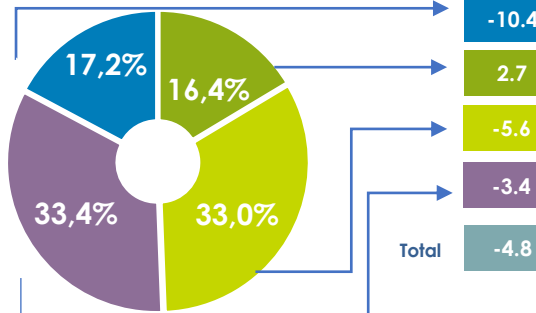
## Formal Employment by Town, 2022



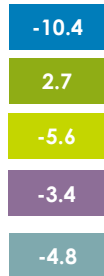
## FTE numbers



## Skill Level % Contribution, 2022

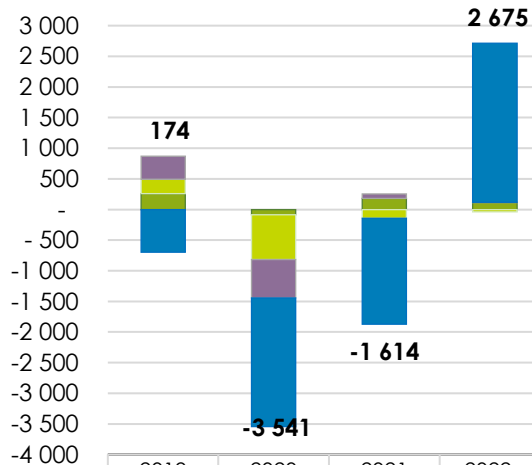


## Recovery in Employment (%) 2019-2022



Total Persons Employed 2022	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled	Informal
	7 794	15 364	15 607	10 643

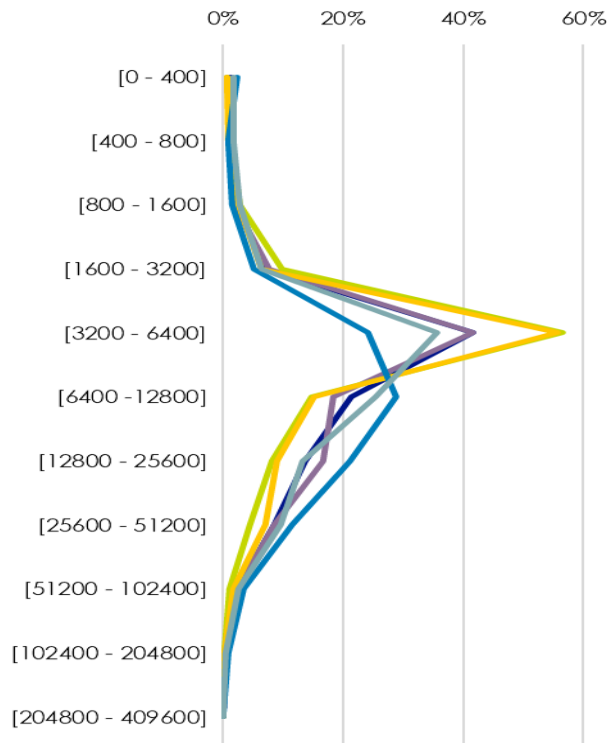
## Net employment per sector, 2019-2022



	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	174	-3 541	-1 614	2 675
Informal	- 698	-2 098	-1 726	2 592
Low skilled	379	- 626	76	7
Semi-skilled	236	- 729	- 144	- 37
Skilled	257	- 88	180	113



## Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022



- West Coast
- Cederberg
- Saldanha Bay
- Matzikama
- Bergrivier
- Swartland

## Top 5 Sectors

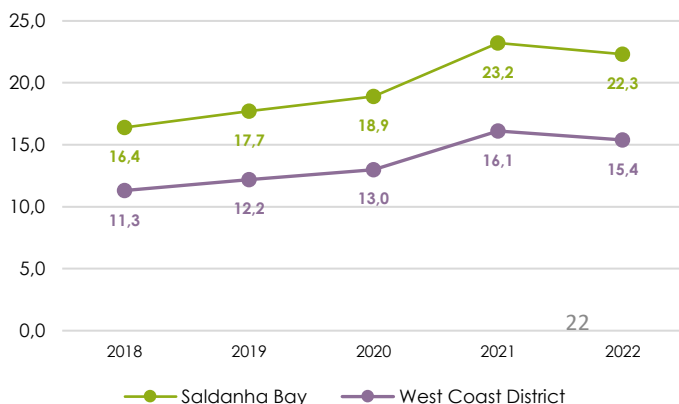


## Sector

Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Fishing	4 647
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	2 030
Other personal service activities	706
Short term accommodation activities	699
Restaurant and mobile food service activities	665



## Unemployment rate 2018-2022



## Labour Market Performance

In 2021, the labor data for the Saldanha Bay municipal area indicates a diversified economic structure with distinct trends across sectors. The primary sector, encompassing agriculture, forestry, and fishing, contributed 22.4 per cent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), totaling R2 770.2 million. This sector displayed a positive trend of 2.2 per cent in 2021, aligning with the overall upward trajectory observed from 2012 to 2021.

The secondary sector, including manufacturing, electricity, gas, water, and construction, contributed 24.1 per cent to the GDP, amounting to R2,984.1 million. While manufacturing exhibited a positive trend of 0.8 per cent, the construction sector faced challenges with a negative trend of -2.7 per cent in 2021. However, the overall contribution of the secondary sector displayed a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent in 2021. The tertiary sector, dominating the GDP with a 53.5 per cent contribution of R6,614.8 million, showed positive trends across its subsectors. Notable contributions came from finance, insurance, real estate, business services, and community, social, and personal services, which exhibited growth rates of 3.1 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively, in 2021.

Specifically, the finance sector played a crucial role, contributing 17.0 per cent to the GDP, totaling R2,105.5 million. This sector demonstrated consistent positive trends of 3.1 per cent in 2021 and 3.2 per cent in the forecasted 2022. The transport, storage, and communication sector, contributing 5.2 per cent to the GDP, faced challenges with negative trends of -2.1 per cent in 2021 but is forecasted to rebound with a positive trend of 4.7 per cent in 2022.

Despite the overall positive performance, it's crucial to note that the forecast for the Saldanha Bay municipal area's GDP growth is expected to slow to 0.1 per cent in 2023, reflecting potential challenges such as load-shedding, high inflation, and rising interest rates. The subsequent improvement projected for 2024, with a growth rate of 1.1 per cent, remains subject to various factors, including the fishing industry's sustainability, operations at the ArcelorMittal steel mill, and the realization of the full potential of the Saldanha Bay IDZ, emphasizing the importance of addressing these challenges for sustained economic growth and employment prospects.

## Skills Distribution

In 2022, labor data for the Saldanha Bay municipal area reveals a workforce of 49 408 individuals, contributing to the broader West Coast District's total employment of 174 901. The formal sector dominates employment in the area, with 38 765 individuals engaged in formal employment, indicating a substantial reliance on structured and organized work environments. When considering skill levels, the workforce is categorized into skilled, semi-skilled, and low-skilled segments. Of the total formal employment in Saldanha Bay, 23 538 individuals are classified as skilled workers, 47 018 as semi-skilled, and 67 032 as low-skilled. This distribution underscores the diversity of skills within the local workforce, contributing to the overall economic activities of the region.

Additionally, there is a notable presence of informal employment in Saldanha Bay, with 10 643 individuals engaged in this sector. Informal employment often represents more flexible and less regulated work arrangements, playing a significant role in the local economy. It's crucial to acknowledge the importance of each employment category in contributing to the overall economic vitality of Saldanha Bay. The formal sector provides stability and structure, while the informal sector contributes to flexibility and adaptability within the labor market. As economic policies and strategies are formulated, a comprehensive understanding of the distribution of employment across skill levels and sectors is essential for fostering sustainable growth and development in the Saldanha Bay municipal area.

## Wage Distribution

Wage distribution data for Saldanha Bay in comparison to the West Coast District (WCD) reveals distinctive patterns in income distribution across various brackets. In Saldanha Bay, 28.9 per cent of individuals fall within the [6400.0, 12800.0) wage bracket, indicating a significant proportion of the population earning moderately higher incomes. This is notably higher than the WCD, where 21.5 per cent fall into the same bracket. Additionally, the [12800.0, 25600.0) and [25600.0, 51200.0) brackets in Saldanha Bay contribute 21.2 per cent and 11.6 per cent, respectively, demonstrating a substantial presence of individuals earning higher incomes compared to the WCD.

However, Saldanha Bay has a lower proportion in the [3200.0, 6400.0) bracket (24.1 per cent) compared to the WCD (41.6 per cent). This suggests a relatively smaller share of the population in the mid-range income bracket in Saldanha Bay. The highest income bracket, [204800.0, 409600.0), shows minimal representation in both Saldanha Bay and the WCD, indicating a limited number of individuals in the highest income category.

Understanding these wage distribution nuances is crucial for policymakers and businesses to tailor economic strategies that address income disparities and promote equitable economic growth in Saldanha Bay. The concentration of individuals in higher income brackets could influence local consumption patterns, investment decisions, and overall economic dynamics.



# 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

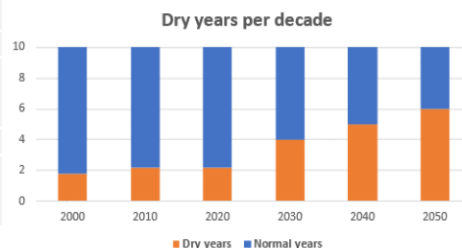
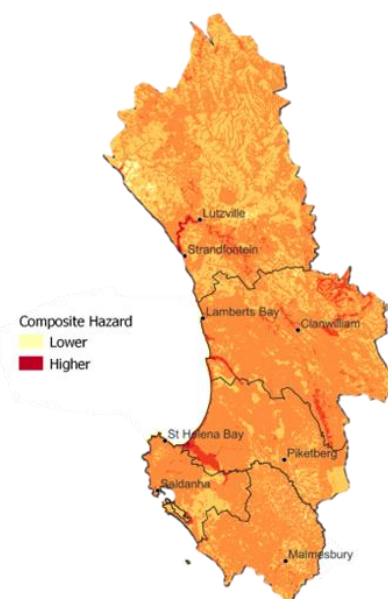


## HAZARDS \*

### Saldanha Bay Overall Population Growth Pressure:

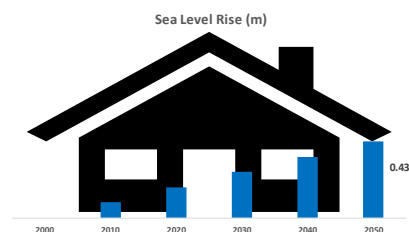
Continuous High to Extreme growth pressure in settlements \*

Four of the Top 10 Risks in the Cape Winelands are environmental in nature (Provincial Disaster Risk Register)	Saldanha Bay'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 to moderate exposure of settlements to coastal flooding [note caveat that WC data may reveal a higher risk to the coast]
3. Civil Unrest	Likelihood of wildfires prevalent with low to moderate 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 with high potential increase in exposure of all 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 to 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 (Saldanha Bay)	21 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](http://riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za)

† Jack, C., Van Aardenne, L., Wolski, P., Pinto, L., Quagraine, 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, Saldanha Bay 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 Saldanha Bay can expect an additional 21 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 conclusion, the socio-economic profile of Saldanha Bay Municipality unveils a region with immense potential and significant challenges. The Municipality, with its strategic location and bustling port, plays a pivotal role in the economic landscape of the Western Cape. However, a critical concern is the high unemployment rate, particularly among the youth, which demands urgent attention. Addressing this issue requires a collaborative effort between local government, businesses, and educational institutions to foster skills development and create sustainable job opportunities. The socio-economic fabric of Saldanha Bay is intricately woven with the need for targeted interventions that prioritize inclusive growth, ensuring that economic benefits are shared equitably across the community.

Moreover, the Municipality faces environmental and infrastructural risks that pose potential threats to its long-term socio-economic resilience. Saldanha Bay's reliance on maritime and industrial activities exposes it to environmental vulnerabilities, necessitating robust strategies for environmental sustainability and risk mitigation. Additionally, inadequate infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, hampers economic growth and limits access to essential services. Investing in modernizing infrastructure and implementing environmentally sustainable practices are essential steps to fortify the municipality's resilience against external shocks and foster a sustainable socio-economic future.

In navigating these challenges, Saldanha Bay Municipality has the opportunity to leverage its strategic assets, such as the port and industrial activities, to drive diversified economic growth. Encouraging innovation, supporting small and medium enterprises, and implementing environmentally conscious policies will contribute to building a resilient and sustainable socio-economic foundation. By addressing unemployment, environmental vulnerabilities, and infrastructure gaps, Saldanha Bay can position itself for a prosperous future that benefits all residents and ensures the long-term vitality of the Municipality.

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Urbanisation: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

## 3. Health

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

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2023*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2023*

## 5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2023
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

## 6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2023 calculations*

## 7. GDPR Performance

- GDPR Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- *GDPR Forecasts: Quantec Research, 2023*
- *International Trade: Quantec Research, 2023*
- *Tourism spend: S&P Global, 2023*

## 8. Labour Market Performance

- Wage distribution: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Formal Employment: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2023*