



Western Cape  
Government  
**FOR YOU**



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

**Swartland Municipality**



# CONTENTS

SWARTLAND: AT A GLANCE.....	3
Introduction.....	4
Demographics.....	5
Education.....	7
Health.....	9
Poverty.....	11
Basic Service Delivery .....	13
Safety and Security .....	15
GDPR Performance.....	17
Labour Market Performance .....	19
Risk and Vulnerability Factors.....	21
Conclusion.....	23
SOURCES.....	24

# Swartland: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2022; Actual households, 2022



Population  
**142 592**

(Source: STATSA)



Households  
**40 133**

(Source: Swartland Municipality)

## Education

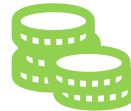
2022



Matric Pass Rate **80.7%**  
Learner Retention Rate **84.7%**  
Learner-Teacher Ratio **32.37**

## Poverty

2022



Gini Coefficient **0.61**  
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) **63.78%**

## Health

2021/22



Primary Health Care Facilities  
**7**  
(excl. mobile/satellite clinics)

Immunisation Rate  
**77.1%**

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)  
**0**

Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/18  
**13.0%**

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22



Residential Burglaries  
**1 218**

DUI  
**82**

Drug-related Crimes  
**2 056**

Murder  
**28**

Sexual Offences  
**127**

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021

Water

**90.6%**



Refuse Removal

**82.8%**



Electricity

**97.8%**



Sanitation

**96.8%**



Housing

**89.5%**



## Labour

2021

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

**15.4%**



## Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Job losses  
Risk 2 Crime  
Risk 3 Unemployment (Labour)

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Manufacturing

**23.0%**



Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

**16.8%**



Agriculture, forestry & Fishing

**15.1%**



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 Swartland Municipality in relation to the broader West Coast District.

# DEMOGRAPHICS

Population 2022

148 331

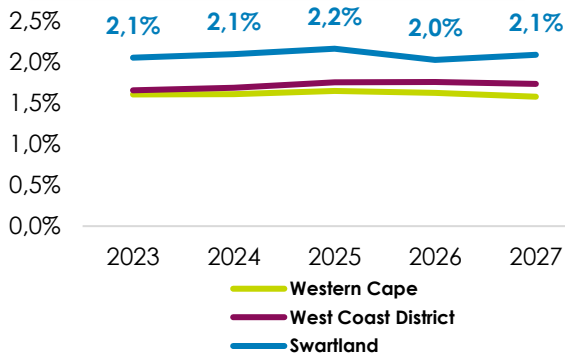
Estimated Population

163 906 2027

Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027

2.1%

## Estimated Population Growth



## Gender and Age Dynamics



Female 51,3%

Male 48,5%

373 2023

373 2024

Fertility Index

42 2023

41 2024

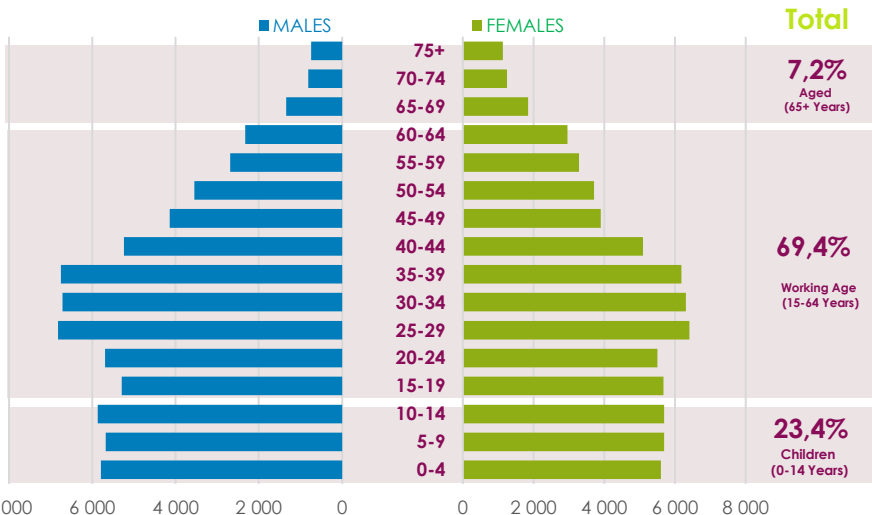
Dependency Ratio

21.4 2023

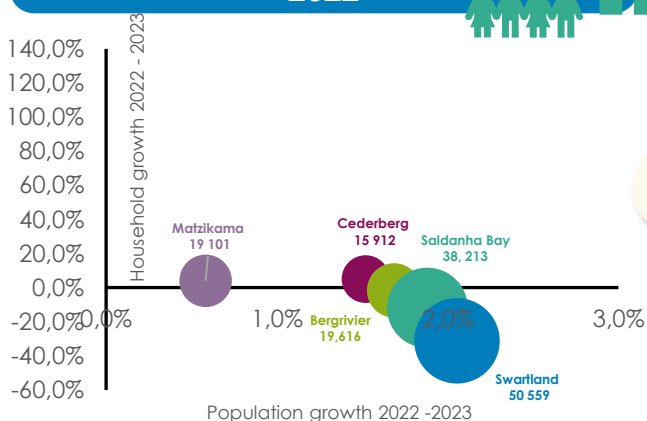
22.1 2024

Ageing Index

## Population by Age 2022



## Population and Household Growth 2022

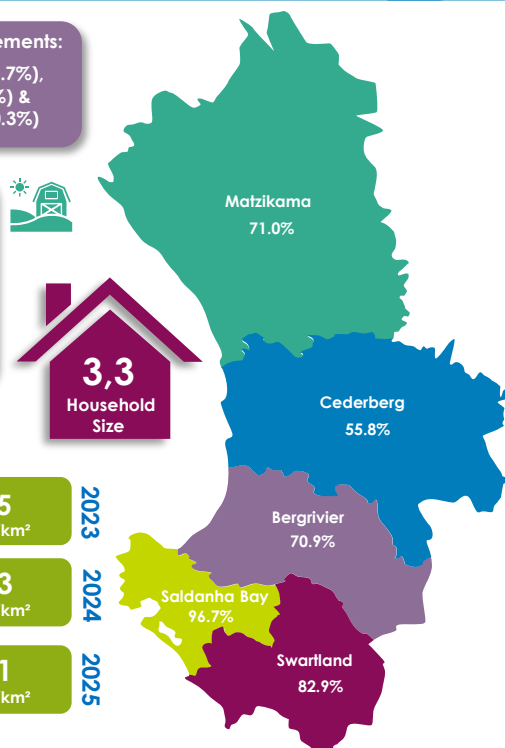


## Level of Urbanisation 2021

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

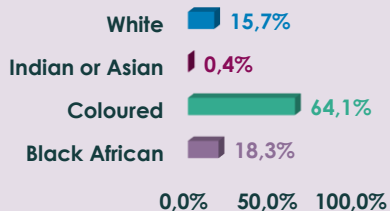
Urban/Rural change:  
Langebaan (10.3%) and decrease in Vredenburg (5.6%)

Density change:  
Largest change in Vredenburg and Saldanha



3,3 Household Size

## Racial Split



38.5 people/km<sup>2</sup> 2023

39.3 people/km<sup>2</sup> 2024

40.1 people/km<sup>2</sup> 2025

## Population and Household Growth

It is estimated that in 2023, 1.7 per cent of the Western Cape's population resides in the West Coast District municipal area. The population of the District area totals 838 457 persons in 2022. Swartland remains the municipality with the largest population in the District with 142 592 people in 2023. This total is expected to grow to 163 906 by 2027, equating to an average annual growth rate of 2.1 per cent for the period, one of the fastest growing areas in the region, compared to average annual District growth of 1.7 per cent for period.

## Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that as of 2022, there are slightly more females than males in the West Coast District municipal area with a ratio of 51.1 per cent (females) to 49.9 per cent (males). The same is true for the Swartland area, with slightly more females than males with a ratio of 51.3 to 48.7 in 2023. This however changes over time, with a sex ratio in 2027 of 100.1, meaning that for every 100.1 males, there are 100 females. This could be attributed to various factors such as the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area or an increase in female mortality rates.

## Level of Urbanisation

The observed increase in urbanisation (82.9 per cent) in Swartland 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 centers. The prominence of Ilinge Lethu, Wesbank, and Malmesbury as urban settlements suggests that these areas might be experiencing the most dynamic economic development and job prospects, potentially attracting residents from other parts of the region or even from outside the area.

On the other hand, the decrease in urban population in Moorreesburg could be due to various factors such as a decline in local economic activity, job opportunities, or quality of life, prompting residents to relocate to more prosperous areas. This shift highlights the importance of monitoring and understanding urbanisation trends to address the economic needs and opportunities within a region effectively.

## 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, Swartland's population density stood at 38 persons per square kilometer, offering a basis for comparison among local municipal areas in the West coast District, facilitating informed decision-making for regional development strategies.

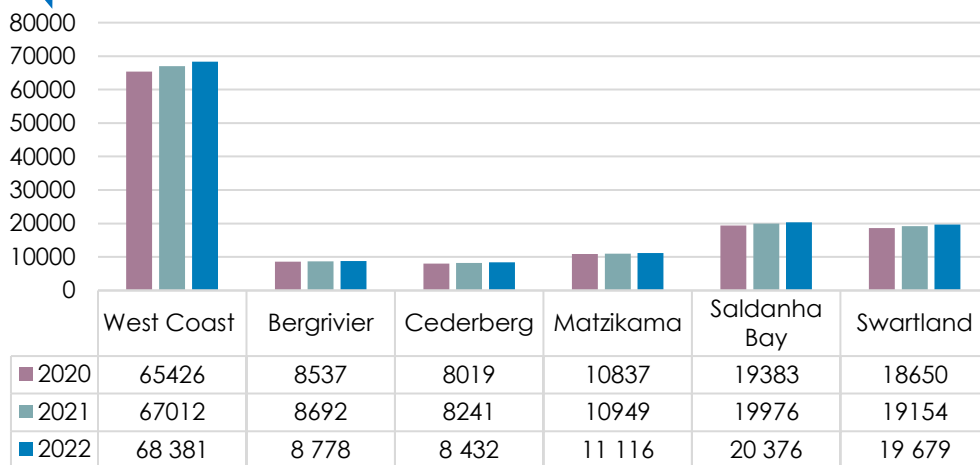
- Saldanha Bay 62 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- **Swartland 38 people/km<sup>2</sup>**
- Bergrivier 17 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Cederberg 8 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Matzikama 6 people/km<sup>2</sup>



# EDUCATION: Swartland



## Learner enrolment



## Educational facilities 2022

**30**

Number of schools

**73.3%**

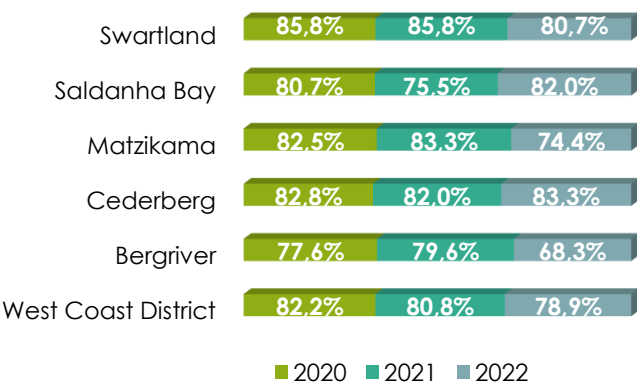
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

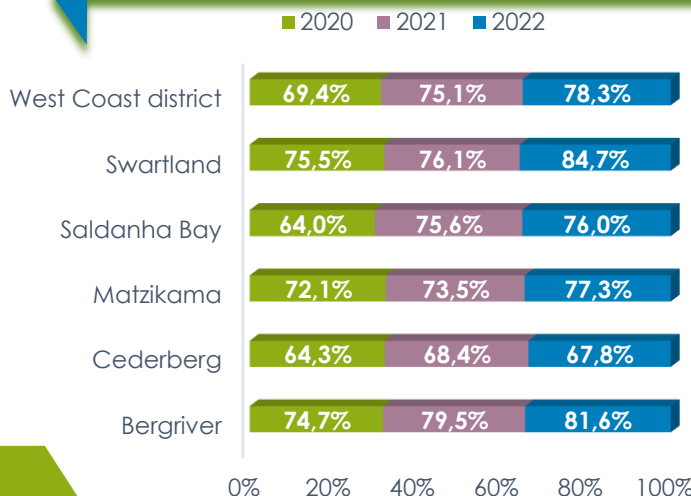
**17**



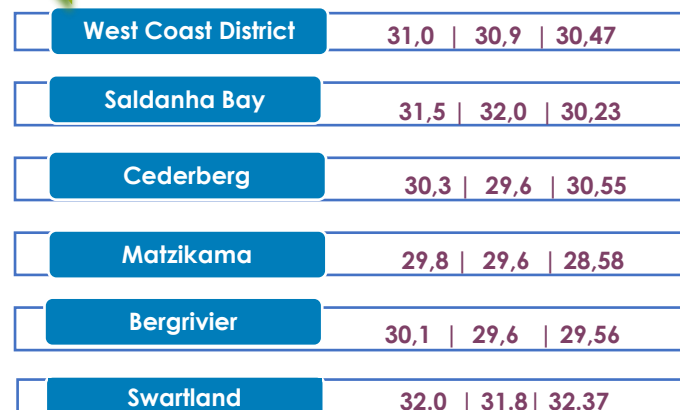
## Education outcomes



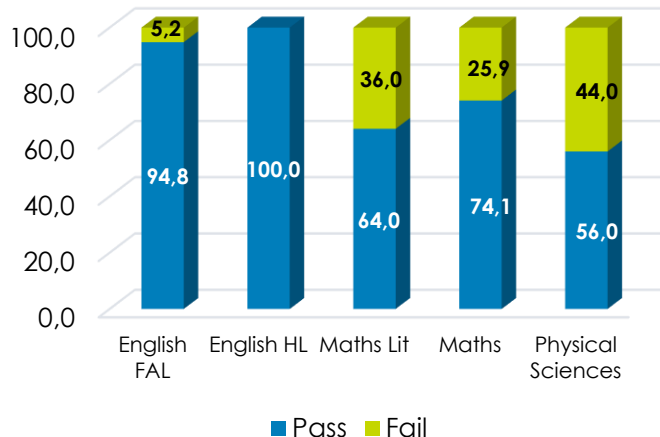
## Learner retention 2020 - 2022



## Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020-2022



## Subject Outcomes



## Introduction

Education stands as a pivotal catalyst for change, assisting individuals to acquire knowledge and skills, enhancing their employability.

## Learner enrolment

In 2022, the Swartland municipal area accommodated a total of 30 schools, with a significant 73.3 per cent categorized as no-fee schools. The No-fee Schools Policy, aimed at eradicating school fees in the poorest 40 percent of schools nationwide for students from Grade R to Grade 9, mandates that exempt schools receive a higher per-learner funding allocation from the national budget to compensate for the waived fees.

From an economic perspective, the prevalence of no-fee schools in the Swartland area underscores a commitment to addressing educational inequality by removing financial barriers for students in economically disadvantaged communities. The No-fee Schools Policy reflects a redistributive approach, utilizing government funds to support schools that serve more vulnerable populations.

In terms of implications, the increase in total enrollment from 19,151 in 2021 to 19 679 in 2022 suggests a growing demand for education in the Swartland area. However, the rise in the learner-teacher ratio from 31.8 in 2021 to 32.37 in 2022, slightly surpassing the recommended South African ratio of 30:1, indicates potential challenges in maintaining optimal teacher-student interactions.

The economic implications of the higher learner-teacher ratio could affect the quality of education provided, as teachers may find it challenging to cater to individual student needs in larger class sizes. This may impact overall academic performance and hinder the effectiveness of the educational system in the Swartland area. Furthermore, while the No-fee Schools Policy addresses financial barriers, ensuring that the increased student enrollment does not compromise the quality of education is crucial. Adequate funding and resource allocation are essential to support both students and teachers, maintaining a balance between access to education and its overall effectiveness. Continued monitoring and adjustments to educational policies may be necessary to optimize the economic and educational outcomes in the Swartland municipal area.

## Education infrastructure and facilities

The presence of library facilities within schools plays a crucial role in enhancing the overall educational quality and reducing disparities in academic achievements. This is achieved by providing students with access to information, which, in turn, has a direct correlation with improved educational outcomes. In the Swartland area, out of the total of 30 schools, only 17 schools, constituting 56.6 per cent were equipped with libraries. There is significant potential for the expansion of library facilities to reach a greater number of schools in the region.

## Learner teacher ratio

The West Coast District area faces a considerable challenge in learner retention, with a retention rate (Grade 10 to 12) of 78.3 per cent in 2022. This issue is of paramount importance throughout the District. Despite Swartland displaying relatively higher retention rates within the District at 84.7 per cent in 2022, it remains a matter of concern. The learner retention rate is influenced by a myriad of factors, encompassing economic determinants such as unemployment, poverty, very low household income, and households in indigent conditions. Additionally, social issues such as teenage pregnancies, overcrowded classrooms, student attitudes toward education, and various personal circumstances can hinder learners' focus on their education.



## Education outcomes & Subject Outcomes

Education continues to be a fundamental means through which the government influences the economy. Policy decisions made in the realm of education, as they pertain to preparing individuals for future employment opportunities, have a pivotal role in shaping the potential for achieving economic growth and poverty reduction objectives. In the specific context of Swartland, the matriculation pass rate remained steady at 80.7 per cent in 2022. Subject outcomes show good English pass rates, with mathematics (74 per cent mathematics lit; 64 per cent maths) and physical sciences (72.0 per cent) dipping well below the overall rate. Good maths and science outcomes often serve as prerequisites for pursuing highest education and certain career paths and can therefore directly impact future opportunities and choices.



## Healthcare Facilities



7 Fixed PHC Facilities  
7 Mobile Clinics



14 ART Clinics/  
Treatment Sites  
16 TB Clinics/  
Treatment Sites



1 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
<b>Swartland</b>	<b>2,1</b>



## Maternal Health



## Child Health

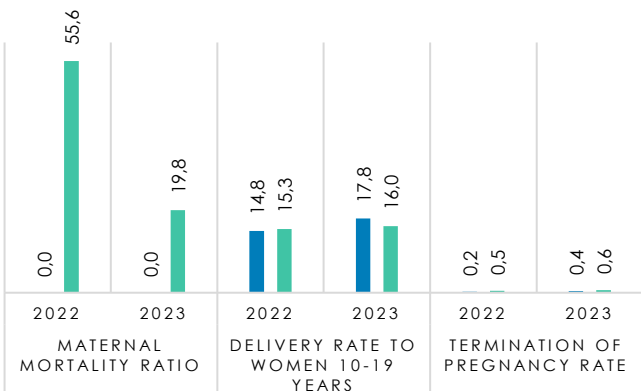
### SWARTLAND 2023: Maternal Health Indicators

- Maternal deaths in facility : 0
- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 228
- Termination of pregnancy : 181

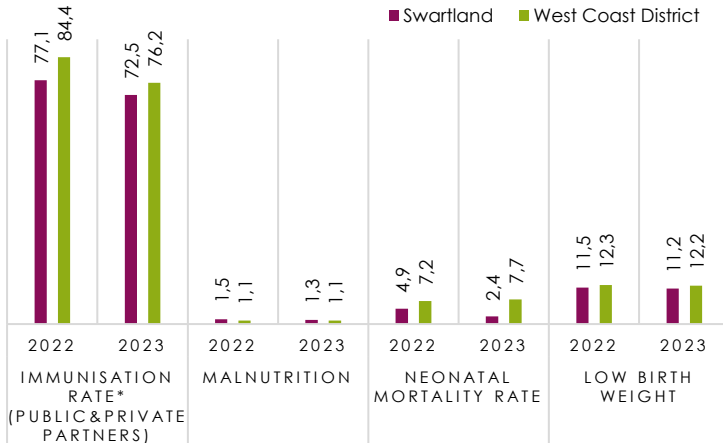
### SWARTLAND 2023: Child Health Indicators

- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 141
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 3
- Immunisation u1 year : 1 722
- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 16

■ Swartland ■ West Coast District



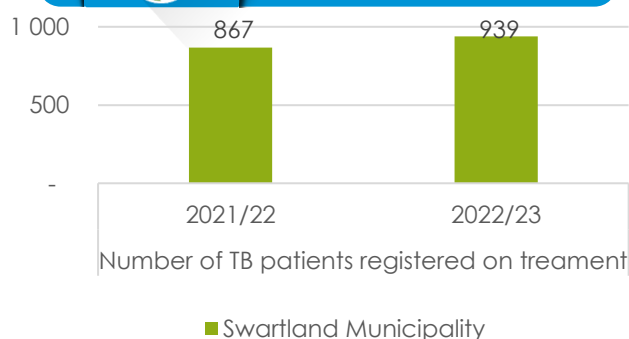
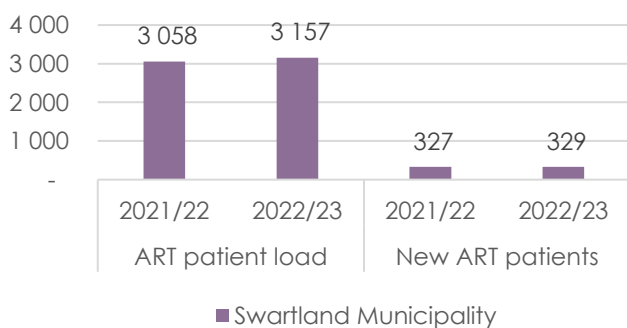
■ Swartland ■ West Coast District



## HIV/AIDS



## Tuberculosis



## Healthcare facilities

The data concerning healthcare facility utilisation in South Africa, as well as the availability of healthcare infrastructure in the Swartland area, has profound economic implications. The high reliance on public healthcare facilities in South Africa is indicative of the significant demand for publicly funded healthcare services, which places pressure on the government's healthcare expenditure.

In 2022/23, the Swartland area was equipped with 7 primary healthcare facilities, additionally, there were 7 mobile/satellite clinics, as well as 14 ART clinics/treatment sites and 16 TB clinics/treatment sites. Furthermore, in addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there is one district hospital serving the region.

## Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Swartland has a total of 7 ambulances servicing the area, which translates into 0.5 ambulances per 10 000 people in 2022/23. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

## Maternal health

When assessing the state of maternal health in the Swartland area, it is remarkable that in the year 2022/23, there were no reported maternal deaths for every 100 000 live births, resulting in a maternal mortality rate of zero. Over the period from 2021/22 to 2022/23, there was an increase in the proportion of deliveries to women under the age of 20, rising from 14.8 per cent to 17.8 per cent. Furthermore, the termination of pregnancies also saw an increase, rising from 0.2 per cent in 2021/22 to 0.4 per cent in 2022/23.

## Child health

The immunisation rate in the Swartland area experienced a slight decrease, going from 77.1 per cent in 2021/22 to 72.5 per cent in 2022/23, and it remains significantly below the desired level. Additionally, there was a deterioration in the percentage of malnourished children under the age of five, dropping from 1.5 (per 100 000 people) in 2021/22 to 1.3 in 2022/23, ranking it among the lowest rates in the district at 1.3 per cent. However, there was a positive trend in the neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) in the Swartland area, declining from 4.9 in 2022 to 2.4 in 2023.

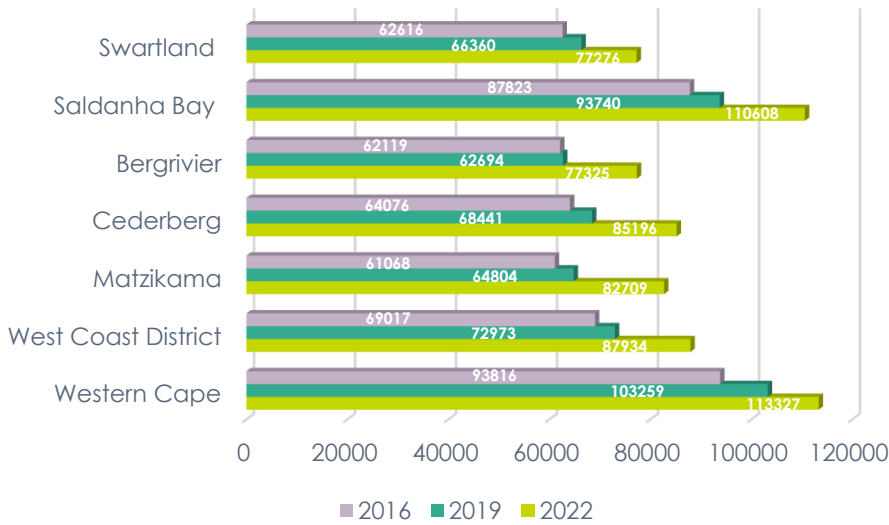
## HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

The total count of registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in the Swartland region increased by 99 patients, rising from 3,058 in 2021-22 to 3,157 in 2022/23. Concurrently, the number of new antiretroviral patients was slightly higher, with 329 in 2022/23 compared to 327 in 2021/22, indicating that a number of patients have returned, most likely due to a reduction in COVID-19 infections and risks. Additionally, there was an increase of 254 registered patients receiving TB treatment in the Swartland area, climbing from 867 in 2021/22 to 939 in 2022/23.

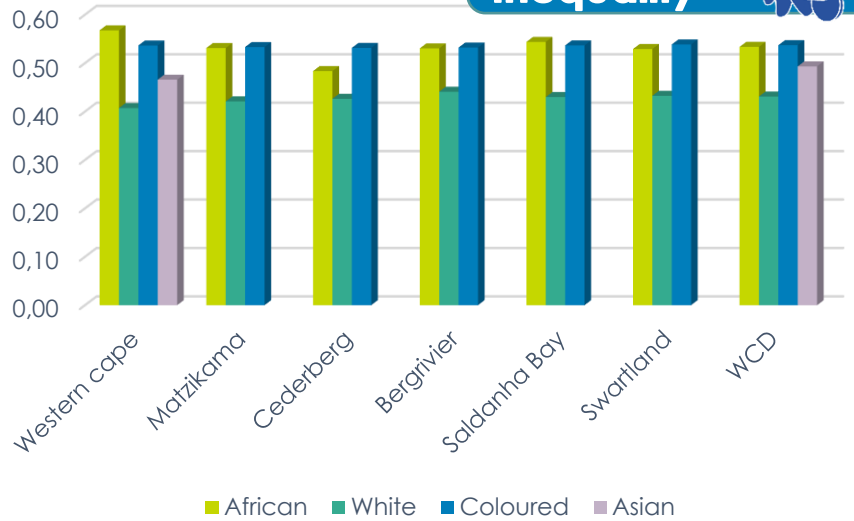
# POVERTY



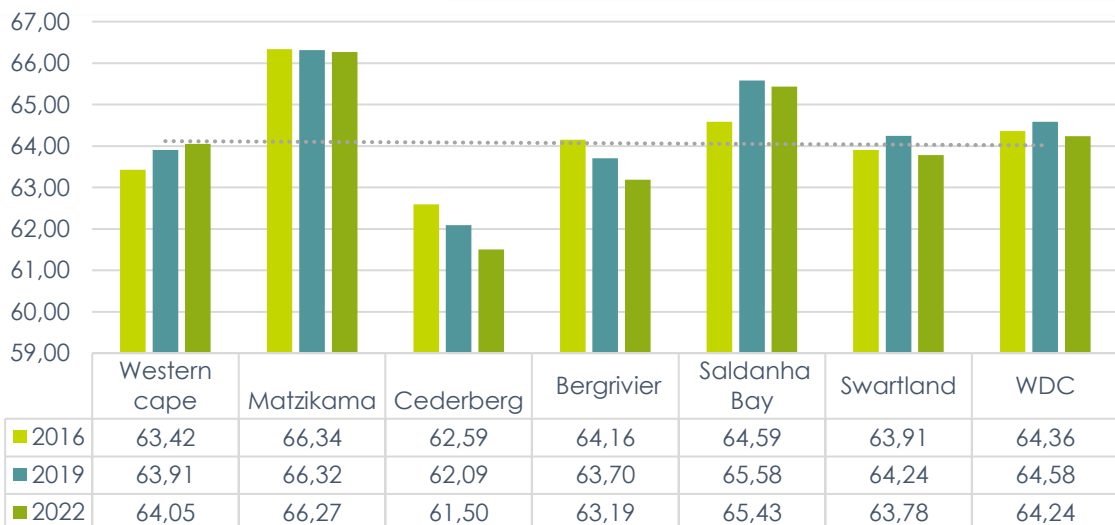
## GDP per capita



## Income Inequality



## Poverty Line



## GDPR Per Capita

Although the real GDP per capita is a measure that reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, it doesn't mean that everyone in the economy will earn the same amount of money. In other words, while GDP per capita gives an idea of the average income in a region, it doesn't necessarily represent the income distribution within the population.

In 2022, the Swartland municipal area had a per capita GDPR of R 72 276, which is lower than both the District's R 87 934 and the Province's R 113 327. This indicates that Swartland has a lower average income compared to the larger district and the entire province.

Within the region, there is significant income disparity, with Matzikama having the lowest per capita GDP of R 61 068 and the Saldanha Bay area having the highest per capita GDP of R 87 823. This disparity in income levels suggests that economic well-being varies considerably within the region, with some areas having higher average incomes than others.

## Income Inequality

South Africa grapples with severe inequality issues, evident in its high Gini index, which signifies a lopsided income distribution, disparities in opportunities, and regional unevenness. The National Development Plan (NDP) has set an ambitious goal of reducing the country's income inequality, aiming to lower the Gini coefficient from 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. However, concerning trends have emerged in the West Coast District, with income inequality has increased to 0.55 in 2022. However, in the Swartland area the Gini Coefficient decreased to 0.52 in 2022, showing a reassurance of income inequality improving. These disparities are anticipated to exacerbate further in the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) period, exacerbated by the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Addressing these disparities is imperative, not only for social equity but also for fostering a more stable and prosperous economic environment, underlining the critical need for targeted policies and interventions to mitigate the widening income gaps and promote inclusive economic growth.

## 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, 63.8 per cent of the population in the Swartland region fell below this poverty line. This was a slight improvement from the percentages of 64.2 per cent in 2019 and 63.9 per cent in 2016. Among the areas within the West Coast District, Saldanha Bay had the highest poverty rate in 2022 at 65.4 per cent, while the Cederberg area had the lowest at 61.5 per cent.

# BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

44 856  
Swarland

150 840  
West Coast District

## Total number of households

89,5%

### Formal main dwelling

40 133  
Swarland

132 174  
West Coast District

87,6%

89,5% Swarland  
87,6% West Coast

Formal Dwelling



1,4% Swarland  
1,5% West Coast

Traditional dwelling



8,6% Swarland  
10,4% West Coast

Informal Dwelling

0,5% Swarland  
0,4% West Coast

Other/Unspecified



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

Swarland 90,6%  
West Coast 86,3%



Flush/chemical toilet

Swarland 96,8%  
West Coast 94,5%



Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

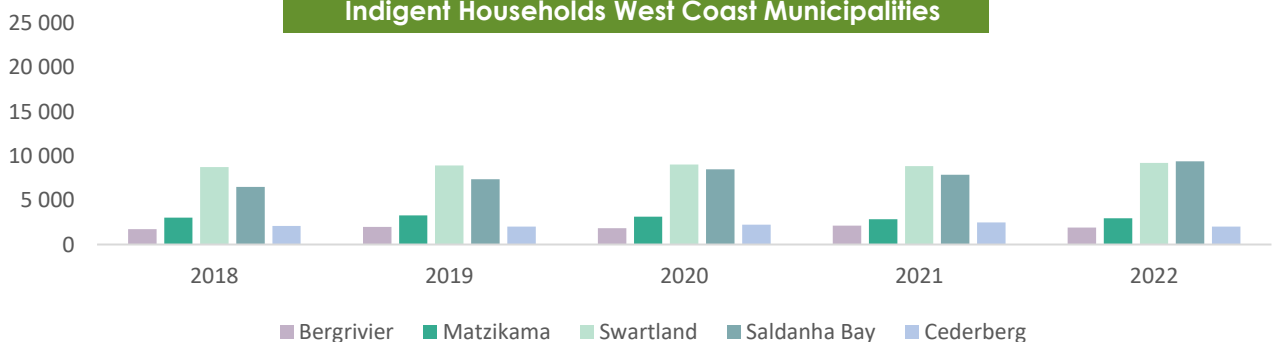
Swarland 97,8%  
West Coast 95,6%



Refuse removal at least once a week

Swarland 82,8%  
West Coast 84,0%

### Indigent Households West Coast Municipalities





## Introduction

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

With a total of 40 133 households in the Swartland municipal area, 89.5 per cent had access to formal housing. This is the second highest (after Bergrivier) when compared to other municipalities within the District and higher than the District average of 87.6 per cent. In the Swartland municipal area, there was a 0.9 percentage point increase in the proportion of households needing housing between 2022 and 2023, with the percentage currently standing at 45.9 per cent.

Apart from refuse removal services, access levels in the Swartland municipal area were at better levels than access to formal dwellings, with access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling at 90.6 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 97.8 per cent, access to flush or chemical toilet at 96.8 per cent and the removal for refuse at least weekly by local authority at 82.8 per cent of households. These access levels were above the District averages for water, electricity and sanitation services.

## Free Basic Services

Municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. The number of households receiving free basic services in the Swartland municipal area has been constantly increased between 2018 and 2022. The stressed economic conditions is expected to exert additional pressure on household income, which will likely increase the demand for free basic services and in turn the number of indigent households. However, this is area specific and dependent on the qualifying criteria which is used.

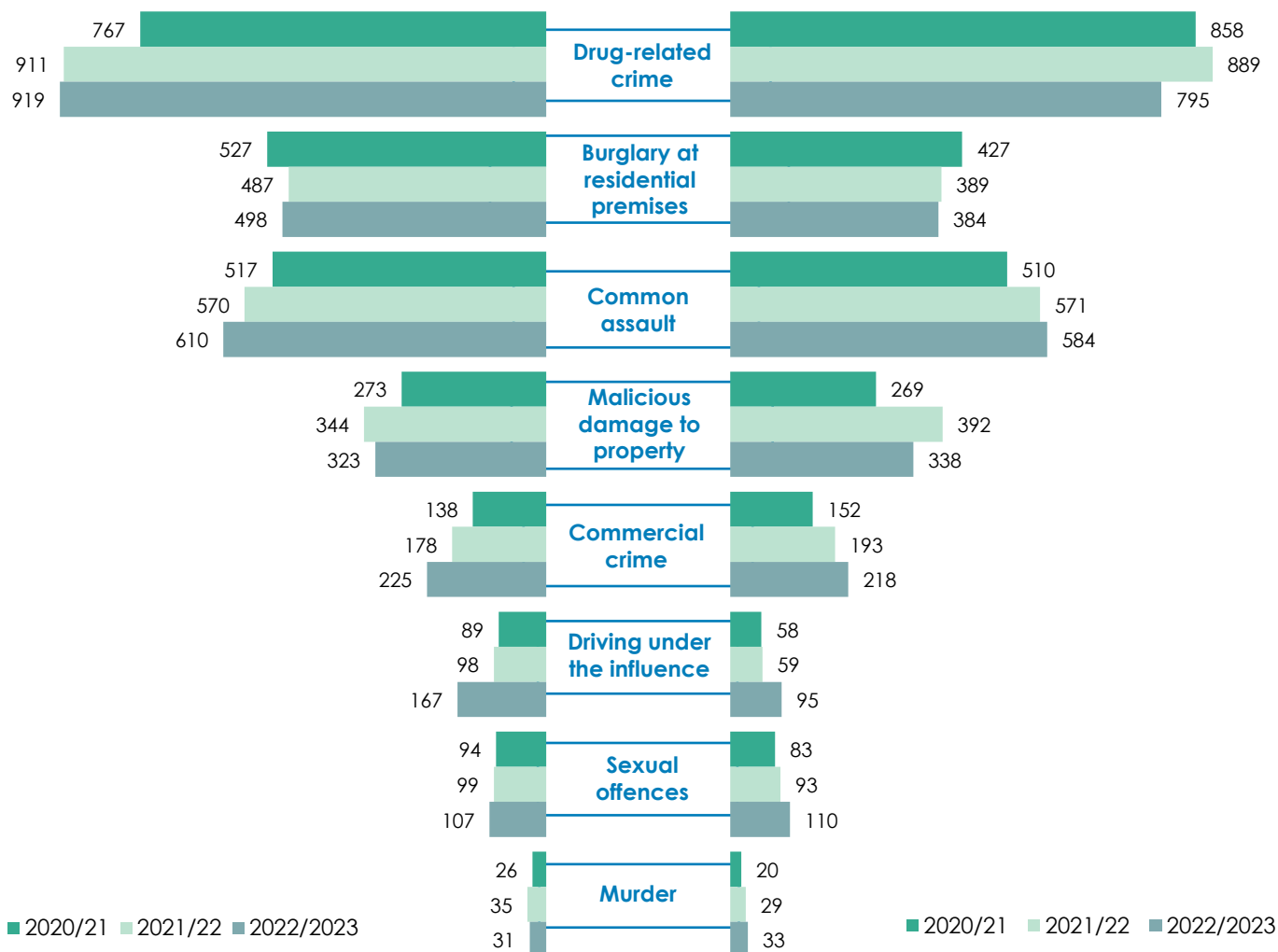
# SAFETY AND SECURITY

## WEST COST

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

## SWARTLAND

**4 175** Total reported crime  
per 100 000 people in Swartland in  
2022/23



Drug-related crime  
1218 (2021/22)  
1110 (2022/23)

Murder  
39 (2021/22)  
45 (2022/23)

Sexual offences  
127 (2021/22)  
154 (2022/23)

Driving under the influence  
82 (2021/22)  
132 (2022/23)



Residential burglaries  
534 (2021/22)  
536 (2022/23)

Common assault  
782 (2021/22)  
816 (2022/23)

Damage to property  
537 (2021/22)  
472 (2022/23)

Commercial crime  
265 (2021/22)  
304 (2022/23)

## Murder

Despite a decrease in unemployment in the West Coast District, local communities continue to grapple with crime. From 2021 to 2022, the Swartland area saw an increase in the number of murders, resulting in a rise in the murder rate from 20 to 28 per 100 000 people. While the murder rate in Swartland (28) is below the District's average (35) for the 2021/22 year, it is important to note that the murder rate surged across all municipalities in 2022, and Swartland had the lowest number of murder incidents per 100 000 in that year.

## Sexual Offences

Regarding sexual offenses, Swartland experienced a decline in 2021, but these offenses increased in 2022. The imposition of COVID-19 lockdown regulations in 2021 contributed to the overall decrease in crime, as more people stayed home, reducing crime opportunities. In 2022, there were 91 sexual offenses per 100 000 in the Swartland area, slightly below the West Coast District's average of 97.

## Drug-related Offences

In terms of drug-related offenses, most municipalities in the West Coast District observed a decline, except for the Cederberg municipal area. Nonetheless, Swartland recorded 872 drug-related cases per 100 000 people in 2022, slightly below the District's average of 897 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 Swartland municipal area, the cases of driving under the influence increased slightly from 57 in 2021 to 58 in 2022 per 100 000 people, which is on par with the District's average of 58 per 100 000 people. Only in the Matzikama municipal area did the number of DUI crimes decrease in 2022, dropping by 9.2 per cent.

## Residential Burglaries

Residential burglaries in the Swartland area decreased from 578 per 100 000 in 2020 to 382 per 100 000 people in 2022. This rate was well below the District's average of 561 for 2022. There was a notable reduction in burglaries in all municipal areas, particularly in the Bergrivier municipal area, which experienced a 22.5 per cent decrease in residential burglaries from 2021 to 2022.

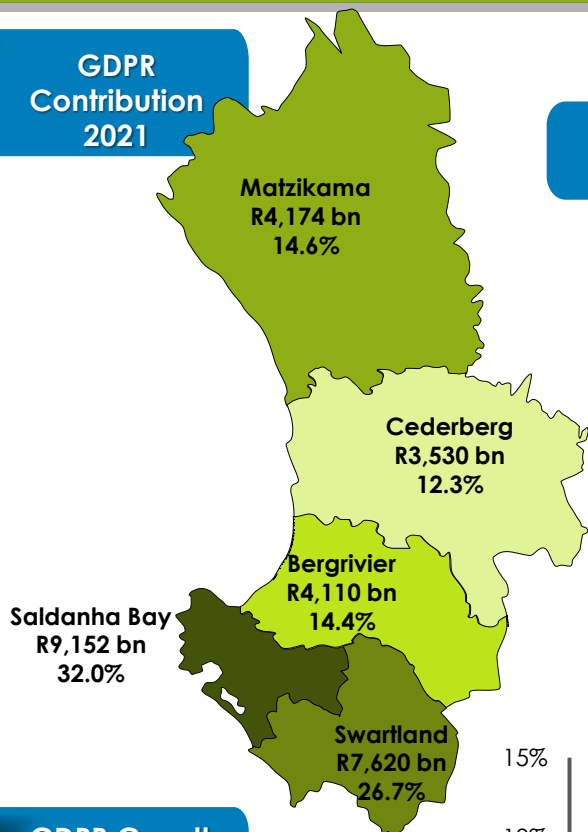
## Common Assault

As for common assault, it decreased in all municipal areas in the West Coast District in 2021 due to lockdown restrictions introduced in 2020. However, after the restrictions were lifted, the numbers increased. In the Swartland municipal area, common assaults increased from 501 per 100 000 people in 2021 to 560 per 100 000 in 2022, still below the District's average.

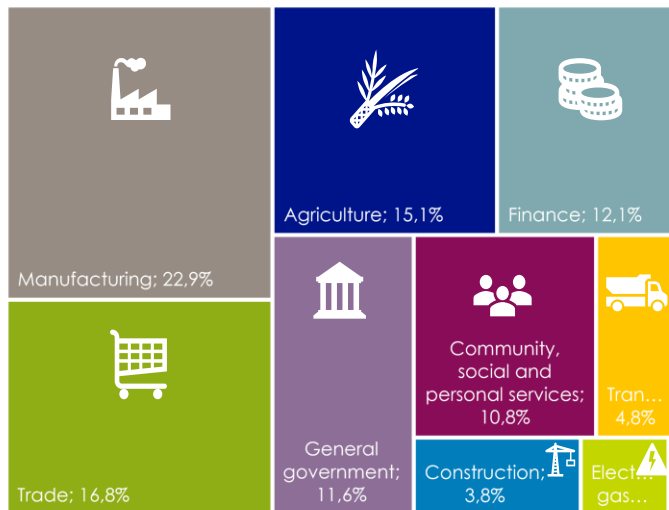
# GDPR PERFORMANCE



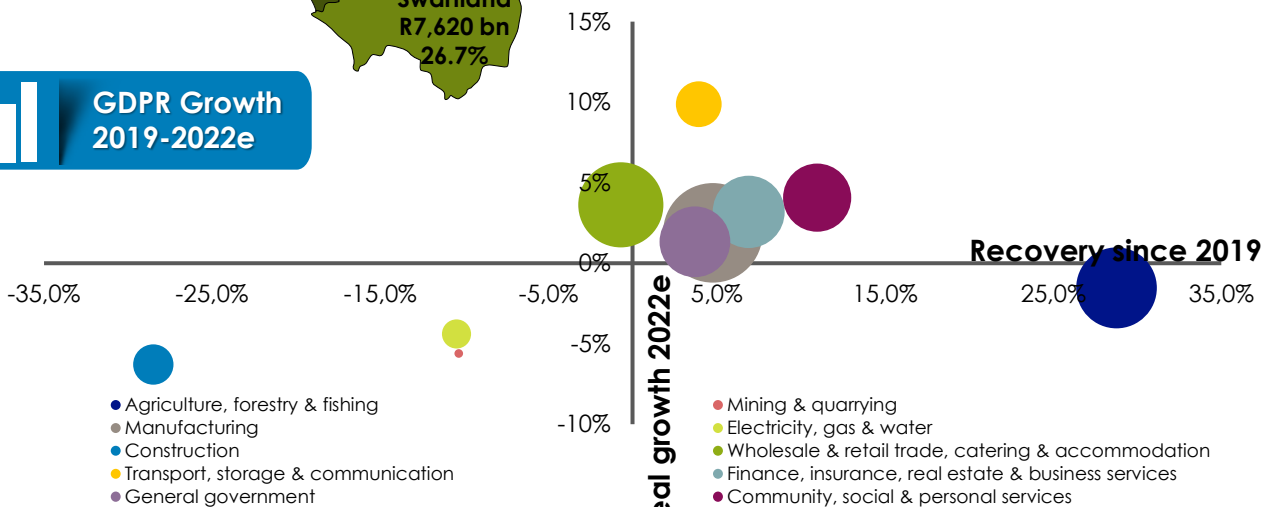
## GDPR Contribution 2021



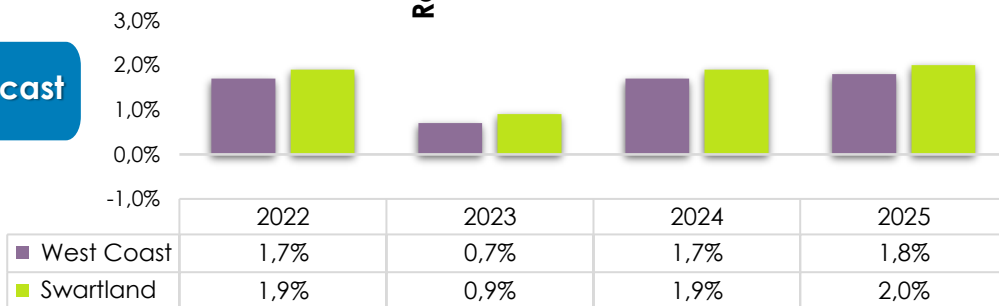
## Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021



## GDPR Growth 2019-2022e



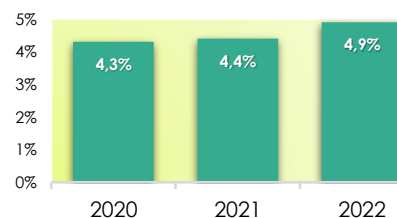
## GDPR forecast



## International Trade, 2022



## Tourism spend % of GDP



## GDPR Performance

In terms of the Gross Domestic Product at the regional level (GDPR), the Swartland municipal area saw manufacturing as the most influential sector driving economic activity in 2021, contributing R2.3 billion to the total GDP of R10.0 billion. The trade sector followed as the second-largest contributor, accounting for 16.8 percent of the municipal GDPR, while agriculture came in third at 15.1 percent. These sectors are also the leading sources of formal employment in the Swartland municipal area.

The manufacturing sector primarily consists of agro-processing activities, which involve the processing of agricultural products. These activities are concentrated in various locations, such as Riebeeek-Kasteel for meat processing and wine production, Darling for dairy production, and Malmesbury and Moorreesburg for wheat milling and animal feed production. Notable local producers in this sector include Darling Romery, Roelcor Malmesbury, Pioneer Foods, Sasko, Wesfed Feeds, Nova Feeds, and Group 35 Milling. Additionally, the wineries situated along the Darling Wine Route and the farms along the Swartland Wine & Olive Route play a significant role in promoting tourism in the region. Furthermore, the municipal area is home to Swartland, a local wood processing company based in Moorreesburg, which has a presence throughout the country and is renowned for its production of wooden and aluminum windows and doors. While the GDPR of the area has fully recovered from the COVID-19-induced recession of 2020, employment creation has been less promising.

Factors such as load-shedding, increased feed costs, and weak consumer demand in the face of high inflation rates negatively impacted the meat production industry. These challenges continue to pose a risk to the local economy, with a rather subdued outlook for 2023, as GDPR growth is forecasted to slow to 0.9 percent.

## GDPR Forecast

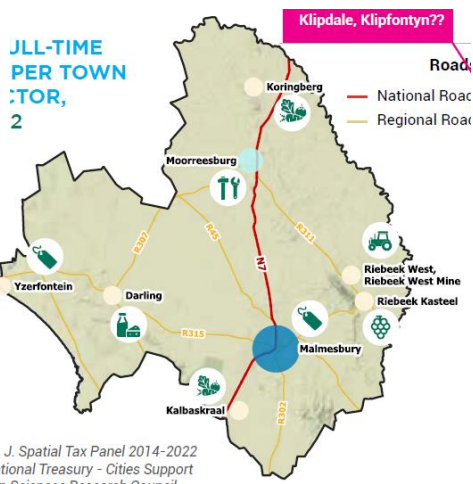
Projections for 2023 suggest a deceleration in economic activity due to the impact of load-shedding on farmers, manufacturing enterprises, and households. Additionally, elevated interest and inflation rates are anticipated to diminish business confidence and the purchasing power of households. The agricultural sector is expected to contract further, influenced by increased input costs and adverse weather conditions affecting crop yields. However, a degree of stabilisation is anticipated in 2024, with Gross Domestic Product at regional level (GDPR) forecasted to expand by 1.9 per cent, indicating a potential recovery in economic performance. These developments highlight the immediate challenges faced by businesses and households, underscoring the need for strategic measures to mitigate the adverse effects and foster a sustainable economic environment.

# LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

## Main sector for employment

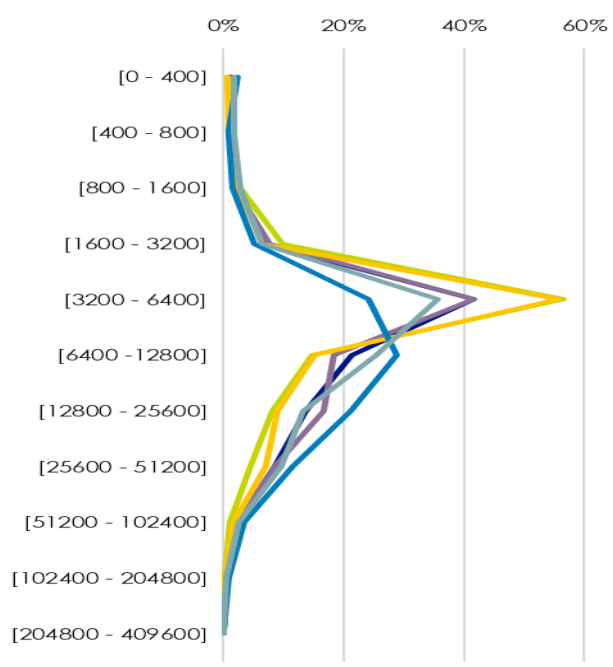
- Manufacture of dairy products
- Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers
- Support activities for crop production
- Other retail sale in non-specialized stores
- Growing of grapes
- Mixed farming
- Wholesale of construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies

## Formal Employment by Town, 2022



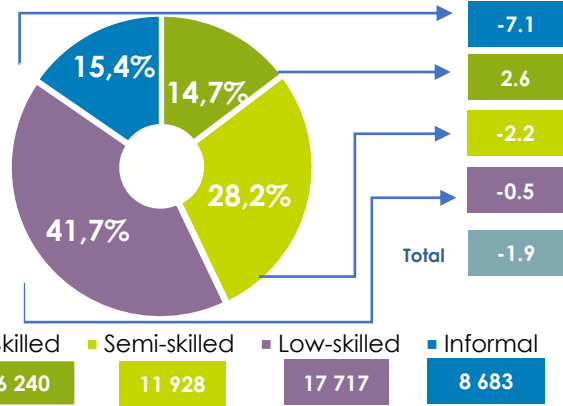
- FTE NUMBERS**
- 72 - 2 731
  - 2 731 - 5 390
  - 5 390 - 8 049
  - 8 049 - 10 708
  - 10 708 - 13 367
  - 13 367 - 16 026

## Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022



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

## Skill Level % Contribution, 2022

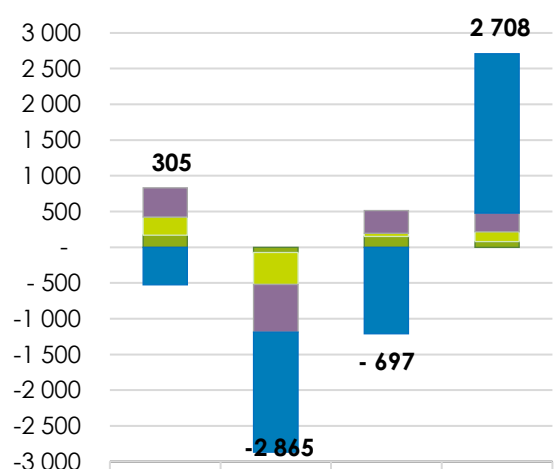


- Skilled: 6 240
- Semi-skilled: 11 928
- Low-skilled: 17 717
- Informal: 8 683

## Top 5 Sectors

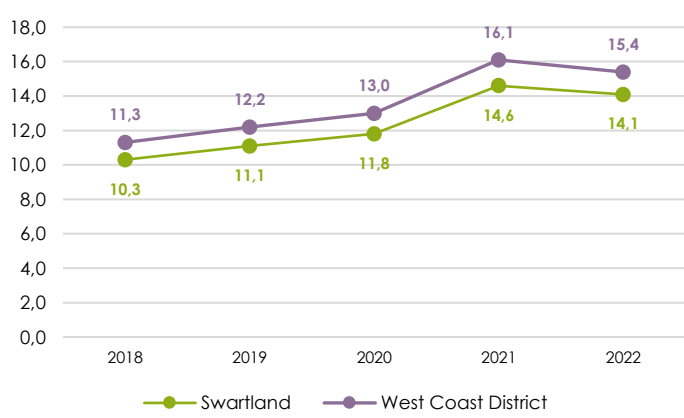
Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Retail sale in non-specialized stores	3 487
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	2 657
Mixed farming	2 582
Growing of perennial crops	2 241
Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	1 088

## Net employment per sector, 2019-2022



	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	305	-2 865	- 697	2 708
Informal	- 525	-1 676	-1 212	2 229
Low skilled	408	- 668	320	263
Semi-skilled	255	- 448	44	138
Skilled	167	- 73	151	78

## Unemployment rate 2018-2022





## Labour Market Performance

The employment data for Swartland in 2021 and 2022 demonstrates several socio-economic implications. In the primary sector, comprising agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining, there was a decrease in the number of jobs from 11 754 in 2021 to 11 426 in 2022. This decline suggests a potential decrease in economic opportunities in rural areas, where these industries are often concentrated. It may be attributed to factors like mechanisation, changing agricultural practices, or economic fluctuations. As a result, there could be adverse effects on rural livelihoods and communities, including reduced income and increased unemployment, which can lead to social challenges and migration to urban areas.

Conversely, the tertiary sector, which includes wholesale and retail trade, catering, accommodation, and various service industries, showed a net increase in jobs from 23 539 in 2021 to 23 741 in 2022. This growth may indicate a shift towards urbanisation and the services sector, potentially driven by changing consumer preferences and economic diversification. However, it is crucial to consider the quality of jobs in this sector, as not all jobs may be well-paying or offer stable employment conditions. These changes in the employment landscape highlight the need for policies and strategies to address the socio-economic challenges associated with job losses in the primary sector and the potential growth in the tertiary sector, such as skills development and regional development initiatives to ensure balanced and sustainable economic growth for the region.

## Skills Distribution

It is estimated that Swartland's total employed will in 2022 amount to 44 568 workers, of which 35 885 (80.5 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 8 683 (19.4 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average increase of only 0.3 per cent from 2019 to 2022 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 2.6 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 (41.7 per cent) and semi-skilled (28.2) per cent workers. Although the skilled category only contributed 14.7 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 2.6 per cent while the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories contracted by 2.2 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

## Wage Distribution

In 2022, salaries in the Swartland 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 \*

### Swartland Overall Population Growth Pressure:

Continuous High to Extreme growth pressure in all settlements \*

Four of the Top 10 Risks in the Cape Winelands are environmental in nature (Provincial Disaster Risk Register)

Swartland'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 occurring prevalent with 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

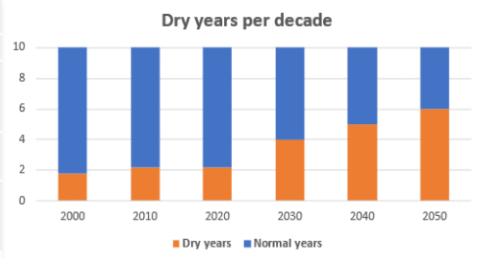
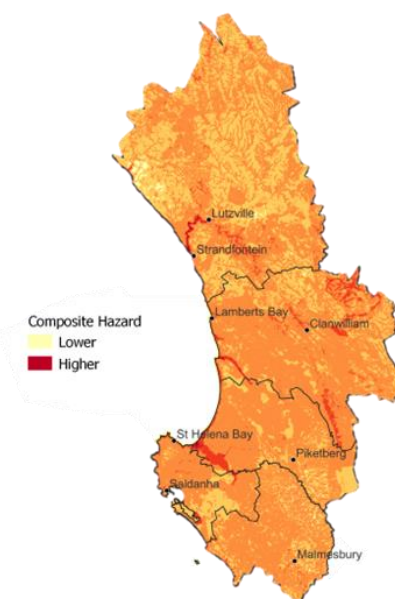
8. Transport Incidents/ Road Accidents

Drought tendencies prevalent with moderate to 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)

Medium to high flood risk exists in some areas. Moderate to significant decrease in extreme rainfall days with very low to low potential increase in exposure of some settlements to flooding

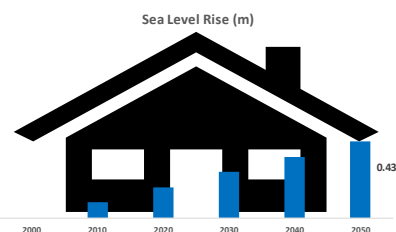


### Temperature change (2050 compared to historic)\*

Mean temperature increase (District)	1.3 °C higher
Additional days per year with daily maximum temperature above 30 °C (Swartland)	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, Swartland has a 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 Swartland 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

Swartland remains the municipality with the largest population in the District with 142 592 people in 2023. This total is expected to grow to 154 923 by 2027, equating to an average annual growth rate of 2.1 per cent for the period, one of the fastest growing areas in the region, compared to average annual District growth of 1.7 per cent for period. Despite Swartland displaying relatively higher retention rates within the District at 84.7 per cent in 2022, it remains a matter of grave concern. While the matric pass rate in Swartland is improved to 80.7 per cent in 2022, there are concerns regarding subject outcomes, particularly in math and physical sciences, which can impact future opportunities and career choices.

In the economic context, the Swartland area demonstrated growth in employment and Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDPR) in 2022, with key contributions from the finance, transport, and trade sectors. The informal employment played a significant role in employment outcomes. In terms of well-being, the Swartland municipal area's per capita GDP which reflects overall welfare, surpassed both the District and Province. However, it is essential to recognise that not all residents share equally in this prosperity, as 63.78 per cent of the population falls below the Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL). With regard to criminal activity, murder rates declined in 2022, while sexual offenses saw an increase. Drug-related offenses persists as a concern. Residential burglaries and property damage cases rose, which can impact public infrastructure and business environments. Commercial crime incidents also increased, posing challenges for businesses and investors.

Environmental factors, such as sea-level rise, drought, rising temperatures, vegetation fires, and floods, present various challenges and potential threats to the area, impacting ecosystems, livelihoods, and infrastructure. These issues require attention and planning for long-term resilience. Overall, addressing these multifaceted challenges and opportunities requires coordinated efforts from various stakeholders.

## 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 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, 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*