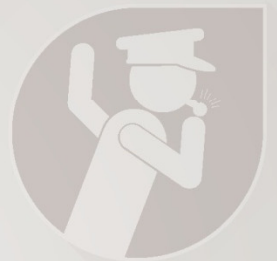




Western Cape  
Government



Garden Route District Municipality

2019



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# Garden Route District: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

**622 664**



Households

**189 345**

## Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate	81.3%
Learner Retention Rate	67.6%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	28.5%

## Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.614
Human Development Index	0.71

## Health

2018



Primary Health Care Facilities

69

Immunisation Rate

65.7%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

55

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

15.9%

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

3 278

DUI

1 745

Drug-related Crimes

7 330

Murder

215

Sexual Offences

1 059

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

96.9%

Refuse Removal

88.8%



Electricity

94.3%



Sanitation

96.1%



Housing

85.7%



## Road Safety

2018

Fatal Crashes

Road User Fatalities 132

## Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

15.2%



## Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Slow economic growth
- Risk 2 Financial sustainability
- Risk 3 Low income/ unemployment

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

**24.9%**

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

**18.1%**

Manufacturing

**14.6%**

# 1

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.

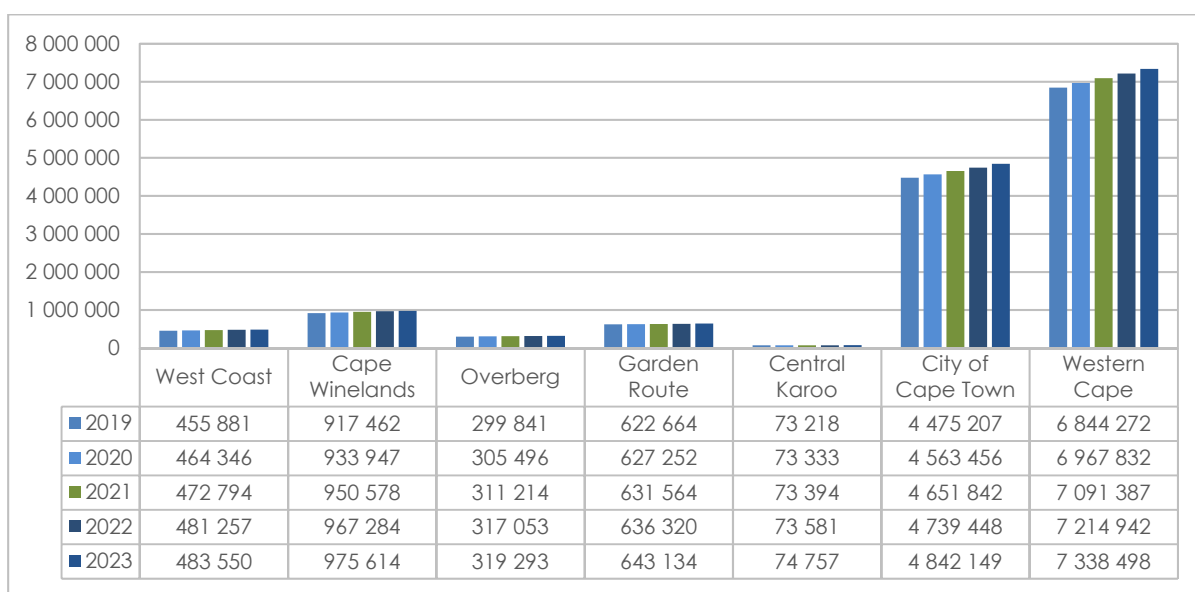
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that could assist in municipal planning and budgeting, namely, estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well an overview of population density per local municipal area.

The demographic data provided in this chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 – 2030) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2025.

*Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019*



# POPULATION



The Garden Route District (GRD) currently has a population of 622 664, rendering it, outside of the City of Cape Town, the second most populous municipal district in the Western Cape, after the Cape Winelands' population of 917 462 people. The total population is estimated to increase to 643 134 by 2023 which equates to 0.8 per cent average annual growth. The population growth rate of The GRD is significantly below that of the Western Cape's estimated population growth of 1.8 per cent over this period.

All Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
City of Cape Town	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.9
West Coast	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4
Cape Winelands	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.7
Overberg	101.7	101.5	101.4	101.3	101.8
<b>Garden Route</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>92.9</b>
Central Karoo	92.4	92.1	91.7	91.6	91.4
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>97.5</b>

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are less males than females in the GRD. The SR for the GRD declines steadily over the 2019 to 2023 period, from 94.4 to 92.9 between 2019 and 2023. The lower number of males can be attributed to a wide range of factors; including factors where the variance in life expectancy can be attributed to a range of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23). The only district where there are more males than females in the Overberg District.

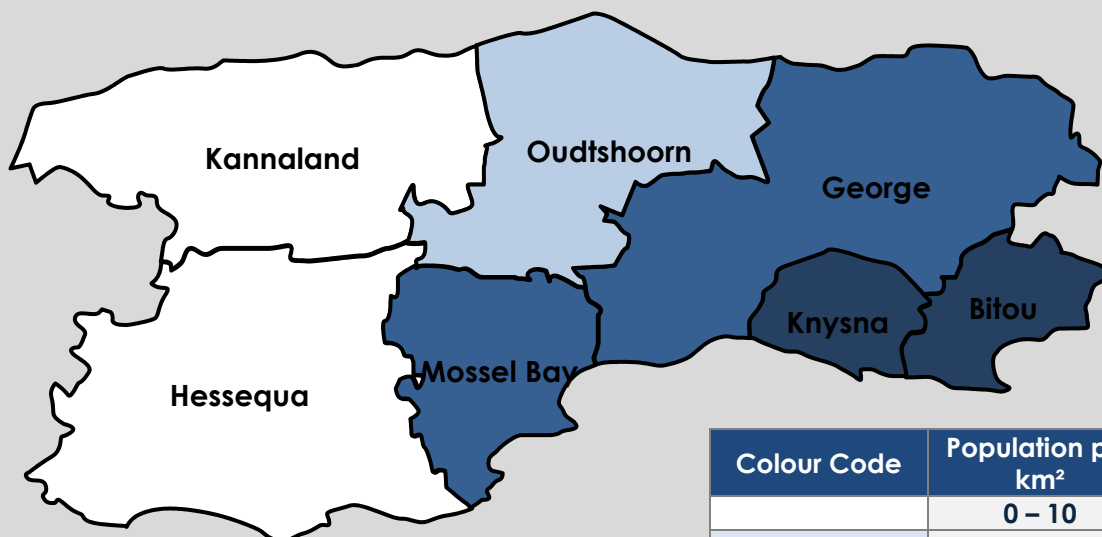
Garden Route District: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	1 68 884	402 784	50 997	54.6
2022	1 68 732	412 272	55 315	54.3
2025	1 71 459	423 452	60 128	54.7
Growth	0.3%	0.8%	2.8%	-

The above table depicts the GRD's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (age 15 – 64 years) and those, who are dependent on them (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a higher pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2019 and 2025, the highest growth was recorded in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 2.8 per cent. The child and working age cohorts in turn only grew by 0.3 and 0.8 per cent respectively. Although the dependency ratio falls between 2019 and 2022, the notable increase in the aged cohort is expected to increase the dependency ratio towards 2025 to just above its 2019 level.

# POPULATION DENSITY

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.



Colour Code	Population per km <sup>2</sup>
White	0 – 10
Light Blue	11 – 20
Medium Blue	21 – 30
Dark Blue	31 – 40
Very Dark Blue	41 - 50
Black	50+

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

In 2019, the population density of the Garden Route District (GRD) was 27 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the GRD compare as follows:

- Knysna 69 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Bitou 66 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Mossel Bay 48 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- George 42 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Oudtshoorn 26 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Hessequa 9 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Kannaland 5 people/km<sup>2</sup>

# 2

## EDUCATION

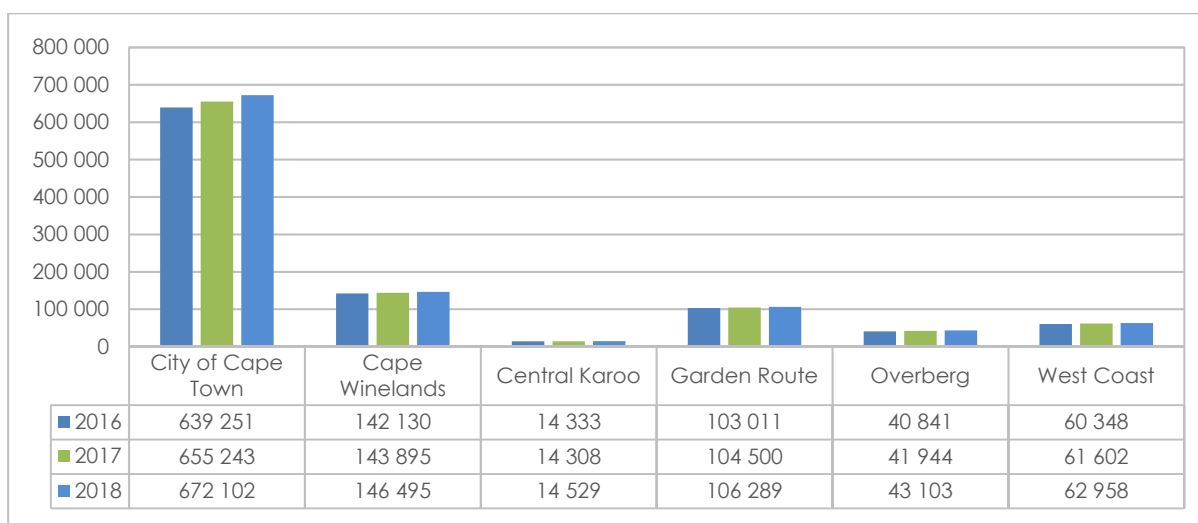
The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving education outcomes is imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such as crime and substance abuse.

*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019*





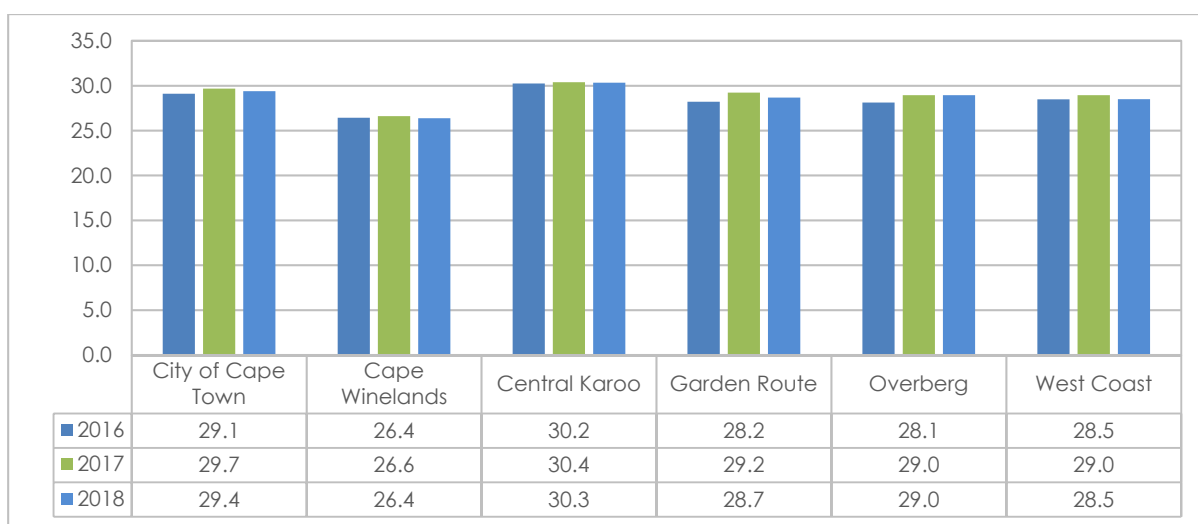
# LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in the GRD increased on average by 1.6 per cent annually between 2016 to 2018; the average Provincial growth over the period was slightly higher at 2.3 per cent.

# LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

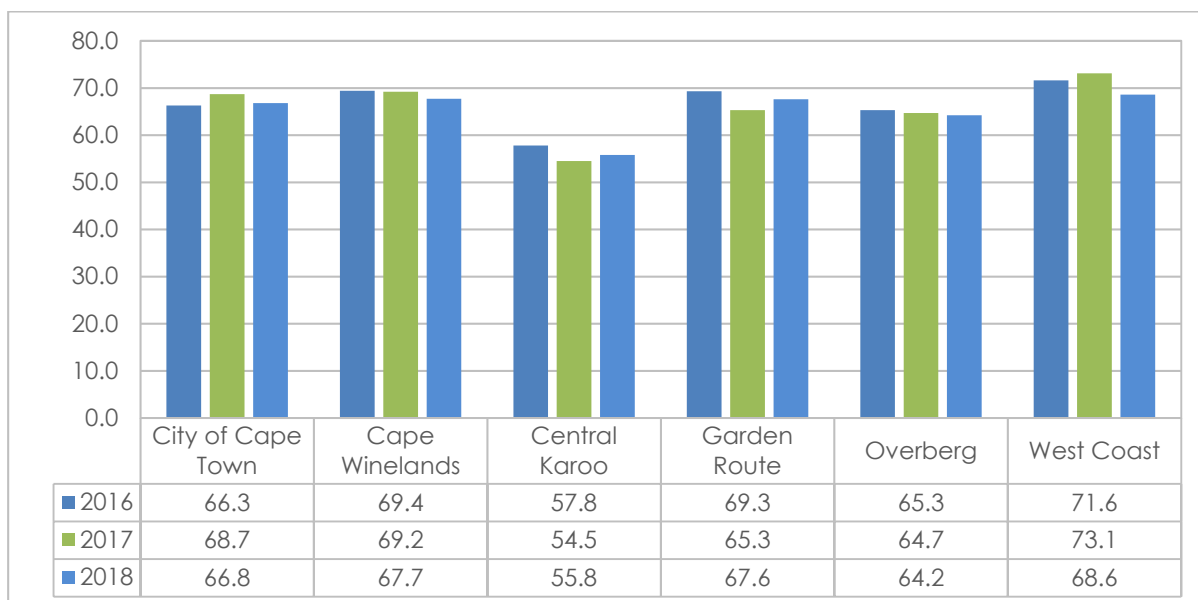
Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees. The learner-teacher ratio could also education outcomes through its impact on learner performance.



The learner-teacher ratio in The GRD increased from 28.2 learners in 2016 to 29.2 learners in 2017 but slightly dropped to 28.7 learners in 2018. Bitou recorded the highest (30.6) learner-teacher ratio within the District, while Hessequa (26.9) recorded the lowest. The Central Karoo District recorded the highest overall rate of all the districts (30.3) while, at 26.4, the Cape Winelands District had the lowest.

# LEARNER RETENTION

The learner retention rate is influenced by a wide array of factors, including economic influences such as unemployment, poverty/very low household income/indigent households, as well as social concerns such as teenage pregnancies. Being able to retain learners is essential for positive education outcomes and as such when considering education outcomes/results, retention rates should be kept in mind.

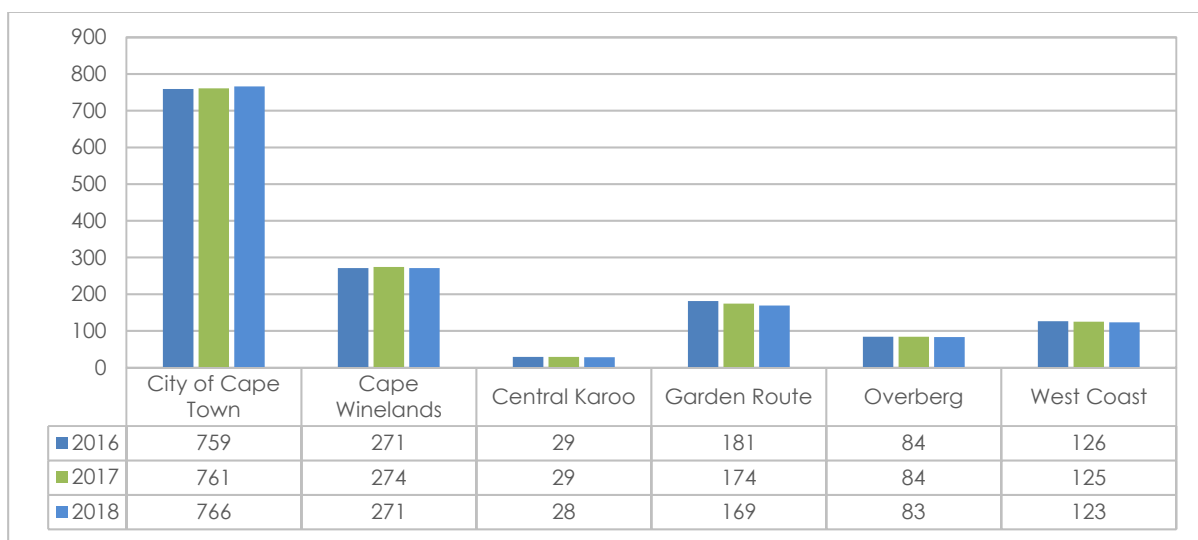


The learner retention rate for the GRD municipal area fluctuated between 2016 and 2018 dropping from 69.3 per cent in 2016 to 65.3 in 2017, but increasing again to 67.6 per cent in 2018.

# EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.

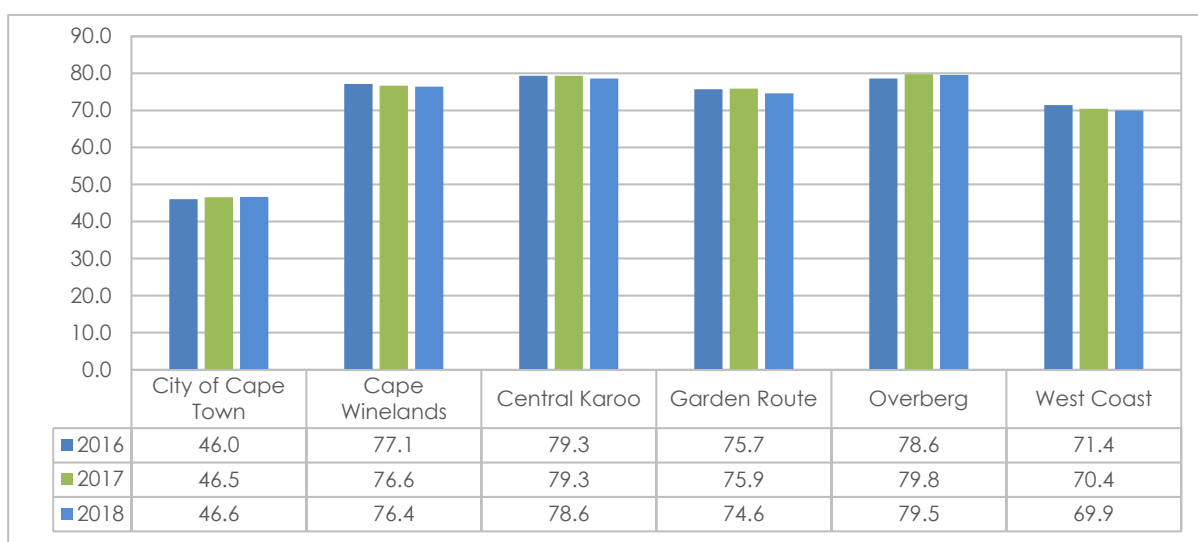
## PUBLIC SCHOOLS



In 2018, the GRD municipal area had a total of 169 public ordinary schools; the Central Karoo District at 28, had the lowest number of schools whilst, outside of the City of Cape Town, the Cape Winelands District with a total of 271, had the largest number of schools. These figures are however only indicative of the number of schools, but not of the learner capacity or number of learners at the schools.

## NO-FEE SCHOOLS

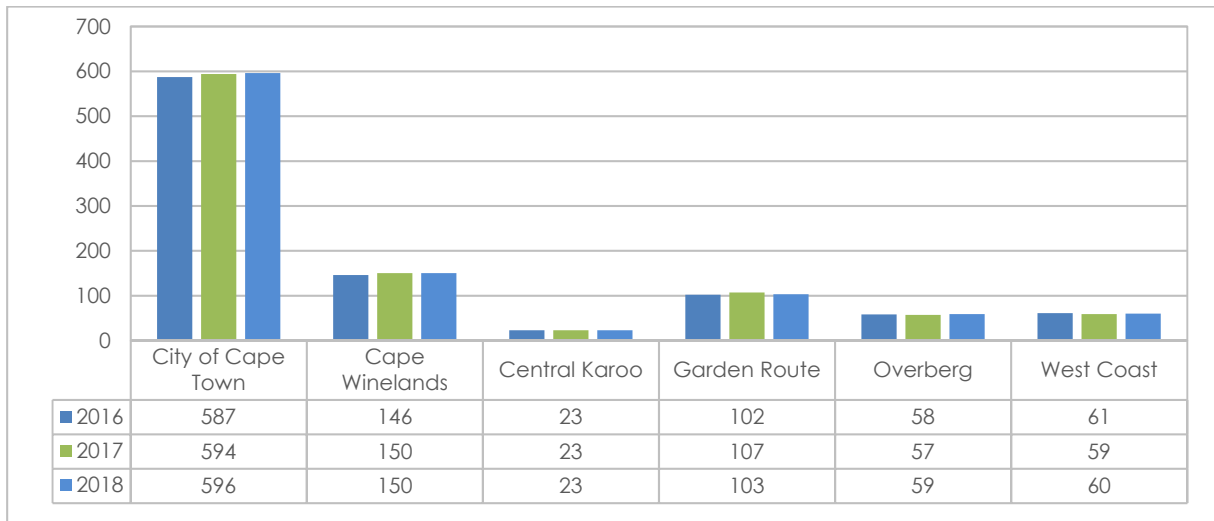
The proportion of no-fee schools in the GRD municipal area dropped slightly from 75.7 per cent in 2016 to 74.6 per cent in 2018.



Outside of the City, the variance in the proportion of no fee schools between districts was about 10 percentage points, ranging from a low of 69.9 per cent in the West Coast District and a high of 79.5 per cent in the Overberg District; for the GRD it was 74.6 per cent.

## SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

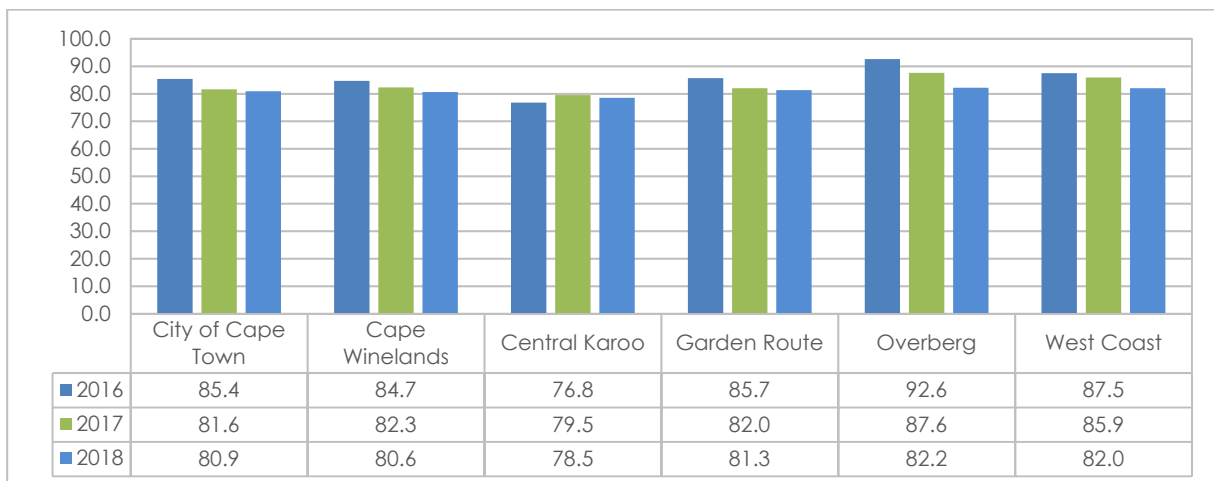
The presence of school libraries together with library staff are said to have a positive impact on student achievement.



Within the GRD municipal area, the number of schools equipped with libraries increased slightly from 102 in 2016 to 103 in 2018.

## EDUCATION OUTCOMES

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the State is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagements in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans may be realised. This section considers the matric pass rate within the Garden Rout District municipal area. This particular statistic is vital as it impacts learner access to higher education institutions in order to broaden access employment opportunities.



The GRD's matric pass rate dropped from 85.7 per cent in 2016 to 82.0 per cent in 2017, falling even further to 81.3 per cent in 2018. Between 2016 and 2018 the matric pass rates have generally declined across the Province.

# 3

## HEALTH

Health is a major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the GRD area. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors as such as diseases like HIV and TB as well as general health issues such as maternal health, that affects the community. This socio-economic profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since the focus of this profile is on the public health facilities, private facilities are excluded.

*Data source: Department of Health, 2019*



# HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
<b>Garden Route District</b>	32	37	0	7	6	1	51	86
<b>Western Cape</b>	190	177	11	62	33	5	283	448

In terms of healthcare facilities, the GRD municipal area had 69 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 32 fixed and 37 mobile clinics as well as 7 community day centres. In addition, there are 6 district hospitals, one regional hospital, as well as 51 antiretroviral treatment clinics/ treatment sites and 86 tuberculosis clinics/treatment sites.

# EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities. The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services.

In 2018 the GRD had 2.0 ambulances per 10 000 population. Within the Province, the City, with 3.4 had the highest number of operational ambulances per 10 000 population while the Central Karoo District with 0.5 had the lowest number of operational ambulances per 10 000 population. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

## HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is amongst the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province accounting for 8 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

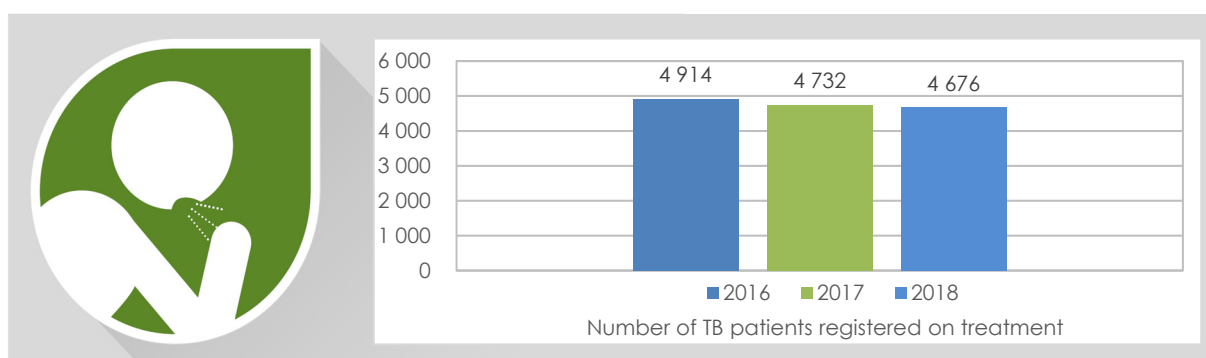
Access to antiretroviral treatment extends the lifespan of many who would otherwise have died prematurely. In 2018, there were 51 ART clinics/treatment sites in the GRD municipal area. The table below indicates trends in ART in the GRD as well as in the Western Cape as a whole.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
<b>Garden Route District</b>	21 577	23 317	3 478	3 009
<b>Western Cape</b>	254 744	275 174	45 021	40 623

The GRD's total registered patients receiving ARTs increased significantly between 2017 and 2018 (increase of 1 740 patients). The number of new antiretroviral patients fell by 469, from 3 478 to 3 009 between 2017 and 2018. This could be an indication that the number of HIV infections is decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

A total of 275 174 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Western Cape in 2018 compared to 254 744 registered patients in 2017. The GRD, with 11 255 registered patients, represents 8.5 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the Western Cape.

## TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis (TB) is closely linked to HIV and AIDS. Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016.

In 2018, the GRD experienced a decline in TB cases from 4 732 in 2017 to 4 676 in 2018. The GRD, with 4 676 TB patients represents 11.4 per cent of the Province's total patient load. The TB patients are treated in 86 TB clinics or treatment sites across the GRD municipal area.

## INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH

Income poverty and inequality remain prevalent in South Africa, leaving many households without sufficient resources to meet their needs. Pregnancy and childbearing further marginalise vulnerable women and children by reducing income-generating potential. The South African government recognises the importance of providing support to children living in impoverished households through the Child Support Grant, administered by the Department of Social Development.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims, by 2030, to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDG's).

Area	Immunisation rate under 1		Acute malnutrition-child under 5		Neonatal mortality rate		Low birth weight	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
City of Cape Town	72.6	71.6	1.2	1.1	9.1	9.6	13.9	13.9
West Coast District	54.3	59.1	1.7	2.1	9.2	6.4	13.4	13.8
Cape Winelands District	58.9	61.8	4.7	4.4	9.5	9.3	16.0	15.8
Overberg District	75.0	79.5	1.4	1.5	4.2	7.2	12.3	13.0
Garden Route District	61.1	65.7	2.7	1.5	11.4	9.0	17.8	16.4
Central Karoo District	73.0	71.3	5.6	3.8	19.9	12.1	21.9	23.4

The **immunisation rate** in the Garden Route area has been generally low, but has increased and from 61.1 per cent in 2017 to 65.7 per cent in 2018.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years in GRD in 2017 was 2.7 per 100 000 persons, improving to 1.5 in 2018.

**Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)** (per 1 000 live births) in the Garden Route area has improved from 11.4 in 2017 to 9.0 in 2018. An improvement in the NMR may indicate progression in new-born health outcomes.

The **low birth weight** indicator declined slightly from 17.8 per cent in 2017 to 16.4 per cent in 2018.

#### DEFINITIONS

**Immunisation:** *The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.*

**Malnutrition:** *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people. Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.*

**Neonatal mortality rate:** *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.*

**Low birth weight:** *Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.*



# MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal mortality rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
City of Cape Town	58	66	9.7	9.6	1.1	1.2
West Coast District	25	71	16.6	16.2	0.4	0.4
Cape Winelands District	51	91	13.4	14.2	0.6	0.7
Overberg District	28	51	13.8	14.7	0.5	0.5
Garden Route District	81	55	15.0	15.9	0.6	0.6
Central Karoo District	97	188	17.4	17.7	0.0	0.0

The **maternal mortality rate** in the GRD is 55 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2018, significantly down by 32.1 per cent from 81 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has increased slightly between 2017 and 2018 in the GRD from 15.0 to 15.9 per cent.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in the GRD area remained unchanged at 0.6 per cent for 2017 and 2018.

## DEFINITIONS

**Maternal mortality rate:** *Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).*

**Births to teenage mothers:** *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.*

**Termination of pregnancy:** *The percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years. Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.*

# 4

## POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the GRD municipal area based on most recent data including Global Insight and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy an improved standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality and the human development index to show the current reality of households residing in the GRD municipal area.

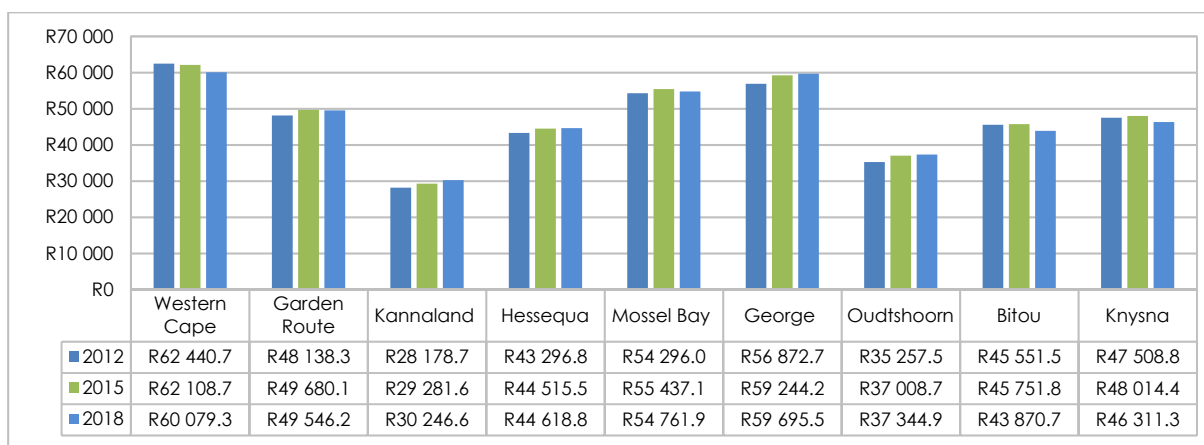
One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, “per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region’s wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income.” In South Africa, as Professor Murray Leibbrandt from Saldrú points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10 per cent, with the lowest 5 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle-income groups. The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned.

According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



## GDPR PER CAPITA

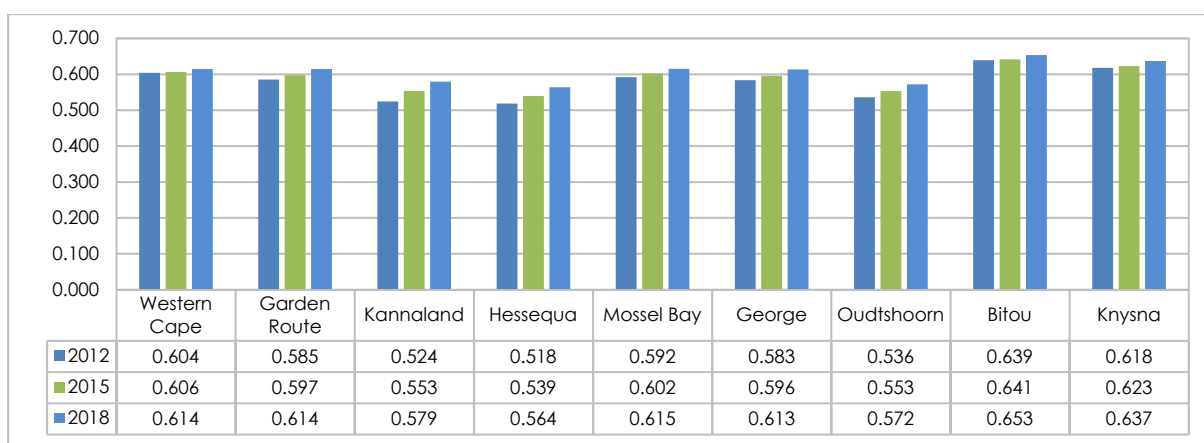
An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDP per capita indicator.



At R49 546 in 2018, the GRD's real GDP per capita of R49 546 was second highest (to Cape Winelands' R50 717) of the Districts (outside of the metro); well short of the Province's R60 079. Within the District, GDP was highest in George Municipality (R59 696) and lowest in Kannaland Municipality (R30 247).

## INCOME INEQUALITY

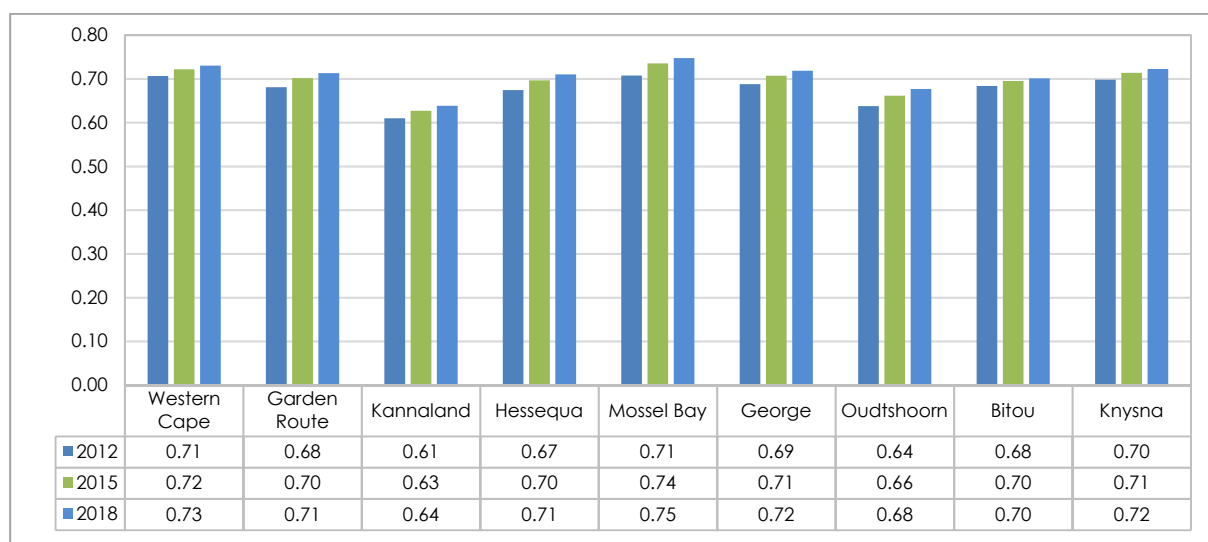
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality in the GRD has worsened between 2012 and 2018, with the gini coefficient increasing from 0.585 in 2012 to 0.614 in 2018.



It is indicated that in 2012, the Garden Route's gini (0.585) was still below that of the Province (0.604). However, by 2018, inequality levels in the GRD were the same as that of the Province indicating faster growth in inequality levels within this District. Bitou had the highest inequality levels in the District, with a gini of 0.653 and Hessequa the lowest with a gini of 0.564.

# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)<sup>1</sup> to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators used to measure human development include education, housing, access to basic services and health indicators. Per capita income is the average income per person of the population per year; per capita income does not represent individual income within the population. The life expectancy and infant mortality rates are other important criteria for measuring development.



There has been a general increase in the HDI of the GRD as well as for the Western Cape (shown above between 2012 and 2018). The District's HDI has increased from 0.68 in 2012 to 0.71 in 2018, sitting below the Province's 0.71 in 2012 and 0.73 in 2018.

<sup>1</sup> The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income. It is a measure of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development.

# 5

## BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

This section uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and services trends.



## ACCESS TO HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

The table below indicates access to housing and services (2016) in the GRD Municipal area. With a total of 189 345 households, 85.7 per cent had access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	City of Cape Town	West Coast District	Cape Winelands District	Overberg District	Garden Route District	Central Karoo District	Western Cape
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>1 264 849</b>	<b>129 862</b>	<b>236 006</b>	<b>91 835</b>	<b>189 345</b>	<b>21 980</b>	<b>1 933 876</b>
<b>Formal main dwelling</b>	1 032 497 <b>81.6%</b>	111 389 <b>85.8%</b>	191 077 <b>81.0%</b>	75 105 <b>81.8%</b>	162 325 <b>85.7%</b>	21 498 <b>97.8%</b>	1 593 891 <b>82.4%</b>
<b>Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200m)</b>	1 261 875 <b>99.8%</b>	125 336 <b>96.5%</b>	232 605 <b>98.6%</b>	89 905 <b>97.9%</b>	183 441 <b>96.9%</b>	20 893 <b>95.1%</b>	1 914 055 <b>99.0%</b>
<b>Electricity (primary source of lighting)</b>	1 193 110 <b>94.3%</b>	120 155 <b>92.5%</b>	228 650 <b>96.9%</b>	87 910 <b>95.7%</b>	178 646 <b>94.3%</b>	21 345 <b>97.1%</b>	1 829 816 <b>94.6%</b>
<b>Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)</b>	1 236 000 <b>97.7%</b>	122 205 <b>94.1%</b>	218 483 <b>92.6%</b>	86 890 <b>94.6%</b>	181 973 <b>96.1%</b>	20 979 <b>95.4%</b>	1 866 531 <b>96.5%</b>
<b>Refuse removal (at least weekly)</b>	1 110 231 <b>87.8%</b>	108 311 <b>83.4%</b>	192 974 <b>81.8%</b>	79 961 <b>87.1%</b>	168 079 <b>88.8%</b>	19 964 <b>90.8%</b>	1 679 520 <b>86.8%</b>

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however higher than this at 96.9 per cent, 94.3 per cent and 96.1 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 88.8 per cent. Electricity and sanitation access was on par with that of the Western Cape Province, while water services access was slightly above and refuse removal services being slightly below.

## HOUSING AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES<sup>2</sup>

Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. The table below presents a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Western Cape Districts in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018).

<sup>2</sup> Municipal Economic Review and Outlook, 2019.

## Dwellings within Western Cape, 2018

Dwelling type	Western Cape	Cape Metro	West Coast District	Cape Winelands District	Overberg District	Garden Route District	Central Karoo District
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	1 162 550	700 565	95 324	154 503	63 890	131 752	16 516
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	8 705	4 334	722	1 340	1 078	1 150	81
Flat in a block of flats	146 382	125 150	2 207	12 830	1 998	4 046	151
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	150 400	121 244	5 111	13 322	3 036	6 186	1 501
House/flat/room, in backyard	26 929	18 607	1 609	2 738	1 039	2 568	368
Informal dwelling/shack,	321 611	238 814	12 154	34 034	12 534	23 733	342
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	15 679	11 762	858	1 433	389	1 156	81
Other/unspecified/NA	17 507	9 668	1 457	2 611	1 587	2 045	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 849 766</b>	<b>1 230 145</b>	<b>119 443</b>	<b>222 812</b>	<b>85 551</b>	<b>172 636</b>	<b>19 179</b>

In the Western Cape, a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard represents 79.8 per cent of all dwellings; the GRD municipal area is significantly above the Provincial proportion at 76.3 per cent.

In terms of informal dwellings, the proportion in the Province is 17.4 per cent; at 13.7 per cent, the proportion of informal dwellings in the GRD is the third lowest of the Districts, after the Central Karoo District with the lowest proportion at 1.8 per cent and the West Coast District's proportion at 10.2 per cent.

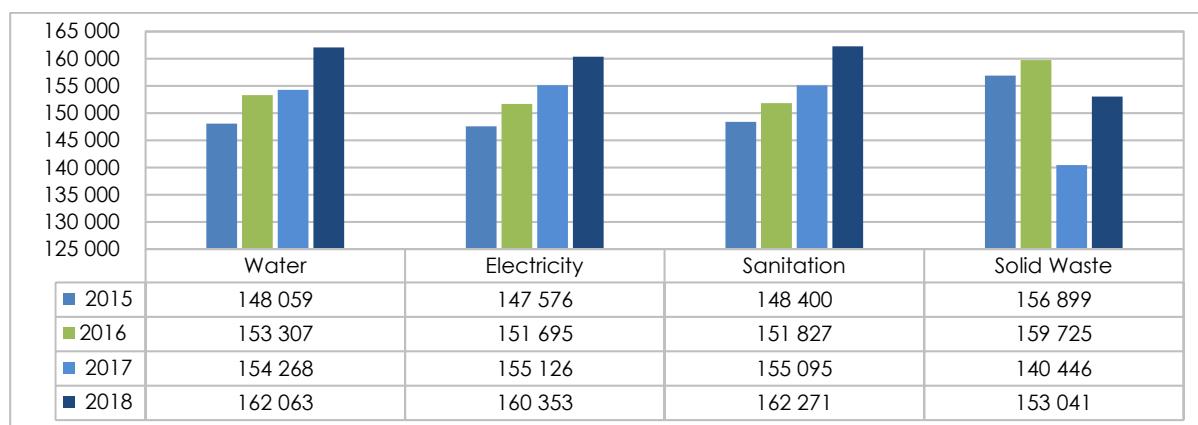
## Municipal services

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, including free basic services, to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services in the GRD municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

## Access to basic services in Garden Route District Municipality, 2015 - 2018



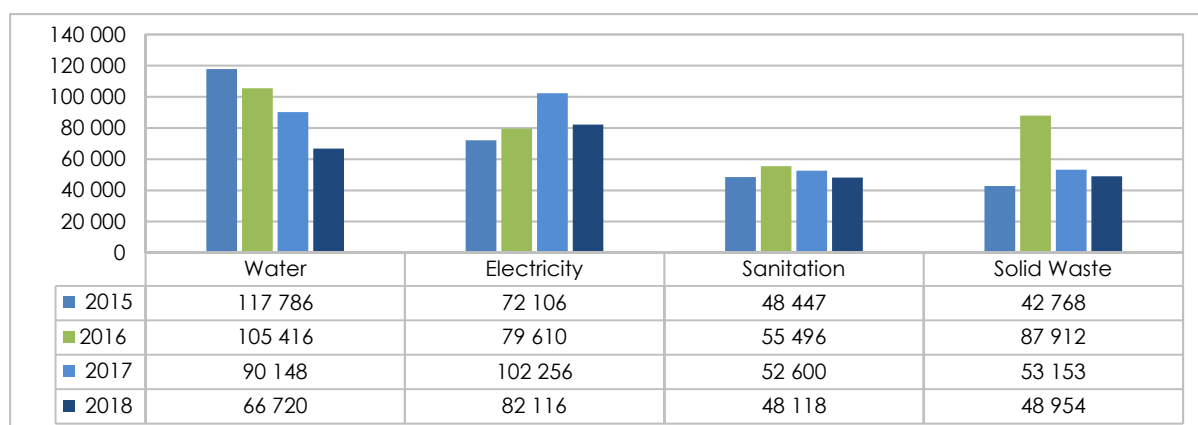
Source: Non-financial Census of Municipalities, Stats SA; Quantec Research, 2018

In 2018, sanitation services represented the largest number of consumer units at 162 271; this is followed closely by water at 162 063 and electricity at 160 353. In 2018, solid waste removal services had the lowest number of consumer units at 153 041.

Between 2015 and 2018, the number of consumer units has grown for water, electricity and sanitation services. Between 2016 and 2017 there was a sharp fall in solid waste removal services; this picked up again sharply between 2017 and 2018. The largest increase between 2015 and 2018 was recorded for access to water services, where 14 004 additional consumers had access to this service compared to 2015. Access to sanitation services also increased substantially by 13 871 consumer units while an additional 12 777 consumer units had access to electricity services.

The figure below illustrates access to free basic services. Indigent households qualify for free basic water, electricity, sanitation and waste removal services. In 2018, the GRD had a total of 47 372 indigent households; 2 094 more households than compared to 2017.

## Access to free basic services in Garden Route District Municipality, 2015 - 2018



Source: Non-financial Census of Municipalities, Stats SA; Quantec Research, 2018

Even though there has been an increase in indigent households between 2017 and 2018, over the same period access to free basic services declined significantly across all services. The largest decline (between 2017 and 2018) was recorded for water and electricity services (22 428 and 20 140 households respectively); sanitation and solid waste removal services decline by 4 482 and 4 199 households respectively.



# 6

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing how criminal activity has changed in the past financial year.

The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Over the last year, 21 002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common causes of murder were misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings. According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there were 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.


Data from the 2018/19 crime stats shows that Nyanga and Delft, appear as two of the most dangerous areas of residence in South Africa. Both these Cape Town settlements feature prominently in crimes such as murder, rape, car hijacking, house robbery and cash-in-transit heists. Nyanga is the top murder hot spot in the country, with 289 murder cases reported in the past financial year. This is followed by Delft, which had 247 reported cases and Khayelitsha came in third with 221 cases.

*The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidence of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.*

*The information relating to crash fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.*



# MURDER




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Garden Route District	181	183	215
	Western Cape	3 311	3 729	3 974
Per 100 000	Garden Route District	30	29	35
	Western Cape	51	56	59

**Definition:** The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of murders in South Africa has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming figure of 58 murders a day. Within the Western Cape Province, murders have increased by 245, from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19.

Within the GRD area, the number of murders increased from 183 in 2017/18 to 215 in 2018/19; the murder rate (per 100 000 population) increased from 29 in 2017/18 to 35 in 2018/19. At the same time the murder rate for the Province increased from 56 in 2017/18 to 59 in 2018/19. Although, within the District, the actual number of murders was highest in George (96), the highest murder rates per 100 000 population, were for Kannaland (49) followed by Mossel Bay (48).

# SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Garden Route District	1 037	1 046	1 059
	Western Cape	7 115	7 075	7 043
Per 100 000	Garden Route District	170	168	172
	Western Cape	110	107	104

**Definition:** Sexual offences includes rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking.

The rate of sexual offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences in South Africa increased by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18. In 2018/19, there were 1 059 sexual offences in the GRD area; when comparing to the Province, at 172, the GRD's sexual offences rate (per 100 000 population) was significantly higher than the Province's 104.

# DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Garden Route District	10 931	10 809	7 330
	Western Cape	107 379	117 157	81 344
Per 100 000	Garden Route District	1 787	1 733	1 192
	Western Cape	1 657	1 769	1 203

**Definition:** Drug-related crimes refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.

According to the 2018/19 crime statistics, the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 203 per 100 000 population. However, the 2018/19 stats showed figures have declined since 2017/2018. In 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the Province, however, this year, the Province's proportion declined slightly, recording 35.0 per cent of the country's drug-related crime.

Drug-related crime within the GRD area dropped significantly in 2018/19, from 10 809 cases in 2017/18 to 7 330 cases in 2018/19. The Province's drug related offences also decreased sharply in 2018/19, from 117 157 in 2017/18 to 81 344 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 1 192 crimes per 100 000 population in 2018/19, the GRD area is below that of the Province's rate of 1 203.

# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Garden Route District	1 441	1 739	1 745
	Western Cape	12 895	12 776	12 561
Per 100 000	Garden Route District	213	250	193
	Western Cape	199	193	186

**Definition:** Driving under the influence (DUI) refers to a situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the GRD area shows a slight increase of 6, from 1 739 in 2017/18 to 1 745 in 2018/19. This translates into a rate of 193 per 100 000 population in 2018/19, which is just above that of the Province's 186 per 100 000 population.

# RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Garden Route District	5 654	3 616	3 278
	Western Cape	46 043	42 662	39 418
Per 100 000	Garden Route District	1 239	1 174	1 107
	Western Cape	710	644	583

**Definition:** Residential burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 3 244 from 42 662 in 2017/18 to 39 418 in 2018/19. Residential burglary cases within the GRD area declined from 3 616 in 2017/18 to 3 278 in 2018/19. Within the broader Province, there was also a decrease in residential burglaries from 42 662 in 2017/18 to 39 418 in 2018/19. At 1 107, the GRD's rate per 100 000 population is well above that of the Province's 583.

# ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Garden Route District	127	137	132
Western Cape	1 410	1 379	1 387

**Definition:** The type of road user that died in or during a crash i.e. driver, cyclist, passengers, pedestrians.

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 - 44 years - whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

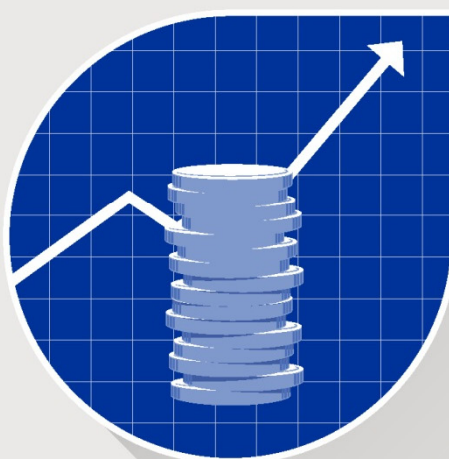
The number of road user fatalities declined in the GRD area in 2018, compared to the previous year. Fatalities for 2018 totalled 132 while in 2017 the total was 137. Comparative figures for the Province indicates a slight increase in the overall number of road user fatalities in the Western Cape, increasing from 1 379 in 2017, to 1 387 in 2018.

# 7

## THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



# ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

In 2017, the GRD economy was dominated by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R10.733 billion; 24.9 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R7.811 billion; 18.1 per cent) and manufacturing sectors (R6.312 billion; 14.6 per cent). Combined, these top three sectors contributed R24.856 billion (or 57.6 per cent) to the GRD's economy, estimated to be worth R43.153 billion in 2017.

Garden Route District GDP performance per sector, 2008 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Average Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
<b>Primary sector</b>	6.1%	2 638.9	2.2%	-0.1%	6.3%	-2.4%	-7.5%	8.4%	-5.1%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5.8%	2 483.6	2.3%	-0.1%	6.3%	-2.6%	-7.9%	8.8%	-5.2%
Mining & quarrying	0.4%	155.4	0.7%	1.4%	6.8%	0.0%	0.6%	1.9%	-2.4%
<b>Secondary sector</b>	24.0%	10 349.5	1.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	-0.3%	0.2%
Manufacturing	14.6%	6 312.2	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	0.1%	1.1%
Electricity, gas & water	3.1%	1 318.7	-1.3%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-2.0%	-2.7%	0.3%	1.0%
Construction	6.3%	2 718.6	1.6%	-0.2%	2.4%	1.0%	0.2%	-1.8%	-2.8%
<b>Tertiary sector</b>	69.9%	30 164.6	2.7%	2.0%	2.8%	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	18.1%	7 811.1	1.9%	1.0%	1.5%	2.1%	1.8%	-0.6%	0.4%
Transport, storage & communication	10.0%	4 305.2	2.7%	2.3%	4.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.4%
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	24.9%	10 732.8	3.7%	3.1%	3.5%	3.8%	2.9%	3.2%	2.3%
General government	10.2%	4 382.6	2.1%	0.2%	2.5%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.8%	0.3%
Community, social & personal services	6.8%	2 933.0	1.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%
<b>Total Garden Route District</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>43 153.1</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

The 10-year trend shows that the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector, also the largest sector in the District, registered the highest average growth rate (3.7 per cent), followed by the transport, storage and communication section (2.7 per cent) and the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (2.3 per cent). The wholesales and retail trade, catering and accommodation and manufacturing sectors, the second and third largest respectively, registered modest growth of 1.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively between 2008-2017. Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector experienced a positive growth rate of 8.8 per cent in 2017, showing some recovery from the following the contractions experienced in 2015 and 2016, however it is estimated to contract again by 5.2 per cent in 2018. Although there was moderate overall growth was in 2017 (1.5 per cent), it is estimated that growth in 2018 had fallen back to 0.8 per cent.

# LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the GRD municipal area, starting with employment data per sector, a breakdown of current skill levels in the labour force as well as the unemployment rates.

The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector contributed the most jobs to the area in 2017 (55 985; 24.7 per cent), followed by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (39 233; 17.3 per cent) and the community, social and personal services (35 255; 15.5 per cent) sector. Combined, these three sectors contributed 130 473 or 57.5 per cent of the 226 789 jobs in 2017.

Garden Route District employment growth per sector 2008 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
<b>Primary sector</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>28 346</b>	-10 307	1 217	-1 152	5 202	-1 170	-1 123	-540
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	12.4%	28 154	-10 292	1 218	-1 156	5 190	-1 171	-1 122	-523
Mining & quarrying	0.1%	192	-15	-1	4	12	1	-1	-17
<b>Secondary sector</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>36 545</b>	339	2 100	930	253	395	400	122
Manufacturing	8.9%	20 235	-252	895	257	355	-168	463	-12
Electricity, gas & water	0.4%	884	244	62	23	29	26	14	-30
Construction	6.8%	15 426	347	1 143	650	-131	537	-77	164
<b>Tertiary sector</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>161 898</b>	35 618	17 312	4 212	5 216	308	4 916	2 660
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	24.7%	55 985	11 573	6 480	793	2 318	143	2 640	586
Transport, storage & communication	4.2%	9 481	3 330	640	303	629	-751	388	71
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	17.3%	39 233	12 514	7 664	1 492	1 964	1 016	1 307	1 885
General government	9.7%	21 944	2 763	37	1 023	-551	272	-852	145
Community, social & personal services	15.5%	35 255	5 438	2 491	601	856	-372	1 433	-27
<b>Total Garden Route District</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>226 789</b>	<b>25 650</b>	<b>20 629</b>	<b>3 990</b>	<b>10 671</b>	<b>-467</b>	<b>4 193</b>	<b>2 242</b>

Several sectors experienced net job losses over the years between 2014 and 2018, with the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector shedding the many jobs especially in 2014, 2016 and 2017. This could possibly be attributed to the effects of the prolonged drought in the District.

The sectors which reported the largest increases in jobs between 2014 - 2018 were the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (7 664), which showed consistent growth over each of the years during this period; wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (6 480) and the community, social and personal services sector (2 491).

The majority of workers in the GRD labour force in 2017 were semi-skilled (41.1 per cent), while 28.2 per cent were skilled.

Garden Route District: Trends in formal labour force skills				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	28.2	3.6	45 370	46 811
Semi-skilled	41.1	2.4	66 942	68 293
Low-skilled	30.8	2.2	50 902	51 141
<b>Total Garden Route</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>163 214</b>	<b>166 245</b>

The growth in skilled employment (3.6 per cent) was fastest over the period 2014 – 2018, compared with semi- and low-skilled employment. With the strong growth in skilled employment, further capacitation of low-skilled and semi-skilled workers is crucial to maintain a steady supply of skilled labour to the area.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
City of Cape Town	14.8	16.2	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.4	19.1	20.3	21.2	21.0
West Coast	6.8	8.2	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.8	8.6	9.6	10.5	10.7
Cape Winelands	6.9	8.1	9.4	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.3	9.1	9.6	9.5
Overberg	6.6	8.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.1
Garden Route	13.1	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.1	15.1	15.4	15.2
Central Karoo	20.5	21.4	22.3	22.1	21.6	20.9	21.0	19.6	20.5	21.2	20.7
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

The unemployment rate<sup>4</sup> in the GRD has been rising steadily since 2015, falling back slightly to 15.2 per cent in 2018. This is much slightly lower than the Provincial rate of 17.7 per cent. Unemployment remains a key challenge for the GRD area, with rising population numbers. Up-skilling of the labour force, implementation of levers such as local economic development strategies are all key in order to increase potential employment opportunities and boost economic growth in the area.

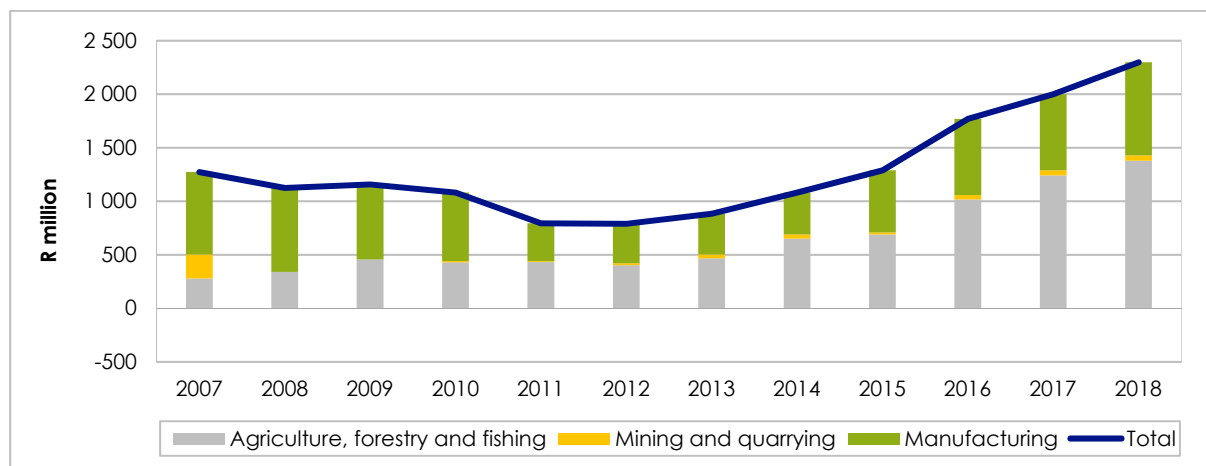
## INTERNATIONAL TRADE DYNAMICS

The figure below indicates the balance of trade in the GRD municipal area between 2007 and 2018. The manufacturing sector was initially the primary driver of the trade surplus experienced in the region over the reference period, but in the last years it has been overtaken by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. Since 2012, the trade surplus has been on the rise, reaching R2.3 billion in 2018.

<sup>4</sup> Narrow definition: Percentage of people that are able/willing to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, broad definition refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment. Broad definition is more difficult to accurately measure/calculate.

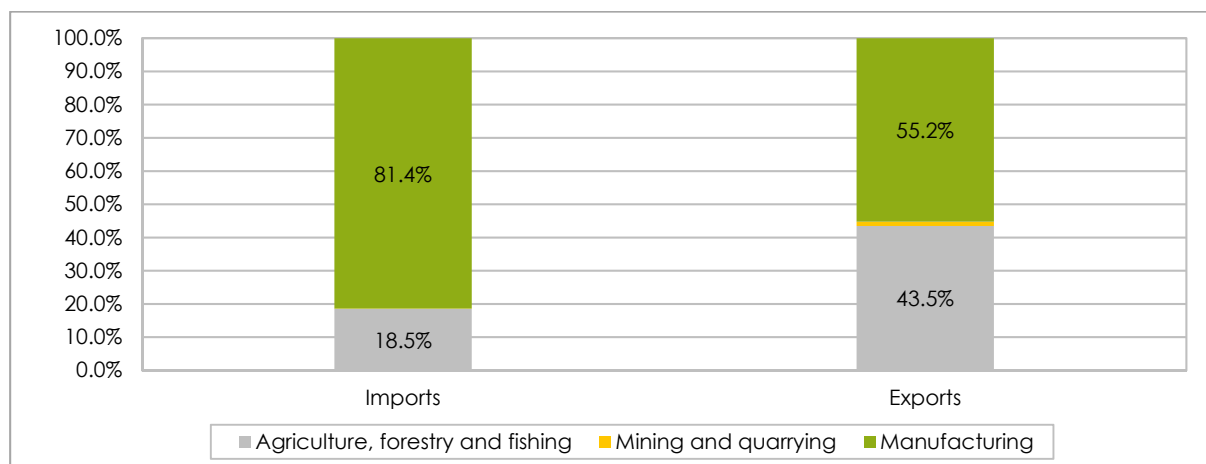


### Garden Route District trade balance, 2007 - 2018



The manufacturing sector accounted for 81.4 per cent of all imports into the area, while the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounted for 18.5 per cent. Exports were composed mostly of goods from the manufacturing sector (55.2 per cent), with the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounting for a larger share (43.5 per cent) of export revenue.

### Garden Route District sectoral trade distribution, 2018 (imports/exports)



Valued at R1.5 billion in 2018, imports into the GRD are from across the globe, with little concentration in one country. With a value of R228.1 million in 2018, the main sources of imports in the GRD are machinery and mechanical appliances, such as water filtering and purification equipment, refrigerators and freezers, and other mechanical equipment and parts thereof from three main trading partners: China, Germany and Italy.

Total exports from the GRD amounted to R3.8 billion in 2018 and were mainly driven from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. With a value of R1.2 billion in 2018, citrus fruit was the top export from the District to its main trading partners: China, Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong. Other top-performing products in the District were raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather to the value of R494.9 million, which were mainly exported to the United States, France and Italy.

# 8

## PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

'The role of infrastructure is widely analysed as very important to both households and firms: availability and quality of infrastructure result in different decisions to invest and may influence migration, business establishment location. Infrastructure services are used as final consumption items by households and as intermediate consumption item for firms. Availability of infrastructure services significantly influences development of regions and countries. It is the reason why the level and quality of infrastructure have direct effect on business productivity and growth, and different investments to infrastructure capital form inequality between regions and countries. The impact of infrastructure investments on country development is an important issue for strategic and development country policy management especially during the period of economic transition.'

# PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the GRD municipal area will amount to **R1.163 billion** across the 2019/20 MTEF.

Garden Route District: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTEF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Transport and Public Works	296 710	552 794	313 550	1 163 054
<b>Total</b>	<b>296 710</b>	<b>552 794</b>	<b>313 550</b>	<b>1 163 054</b>

All of the provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the transport and public works function (R1.163 billion across the 2019/20 MTEF) mostly for maintenance and repair and refurbishment and rehabilitation; smaller allocations are also towards upgrades and additions.

# MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R19.883 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Garden Route: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	2 073	3 000	3 430	<b>8 503</b>
Community and Public Safety	4 700	3 800	2 730	<b>11 230</b>
Economic and Environmental Services	150	–	–	<b>150</b>
Trading Services	–	–	–	–
<i>Energy Sources</i>	–	–	–	–
<i>Water Management</i>	–	–	–	–
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	–	–	–	–
<i>Waste Management</i>	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 923</b>	<b>6 800</b>	<b>6 160</b>	<b>19 883</b>

In the GRD, community and public safety (R11.230 million across the 2019/20 MTREF or 56.5 per cent or total MTREF expenditure) accounts for a relatively large proportion of municipal capital expenditure as per budget schedule A5 of the adopted Budget 2019/20. Together with the governance and administration (R8.503 million or 42.8 per cent), it makes up almost the entire capital budget.

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

## 3. Health

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

# SOURCES

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

## 5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

## 6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

# SOURCES

## 7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
- Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

## 8. Public Infrastructure Spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMII), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*