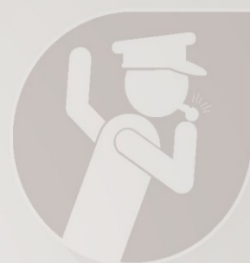




Western Cape
Government



Drakenstein

2020



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Drakenstein: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates 2020; Actual households, 2019



Population

291 030



Households

66 762

Education

2019



Matric Pass Rate	83.0%
Learner Retention Rate	72.4%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	28.2

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.60
Human Development Index	0.77

Health

2019



Primary Health Care Facilities

17

Immunisation Rate

57.3%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

50.4

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

14.4%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2019/20



Residential Burglaries

1 800

DUI

153

Drug-related Crimes

2 750

Murder

157

Sexual Offences

373

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2019



Water

98.5%

Refuse Removal

86.0%



Electricity

94.8%



Sanitation

93.6%



Housing

84.2%



Road Safety

2019

Fatal Crashes 48

Road User Fatalities 62

Labour

2019

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

14.2%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Growing Informal Sector
- Risk 2** Rising demand for Basic Service Delivery
- Risk 3** Rising unemployment

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2018

Finance, insurance, real estate & business services

21.3%

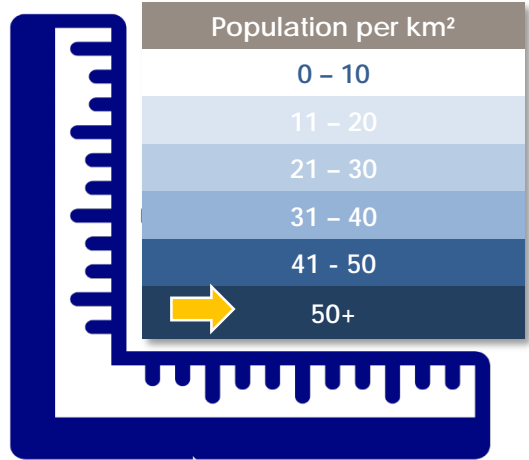
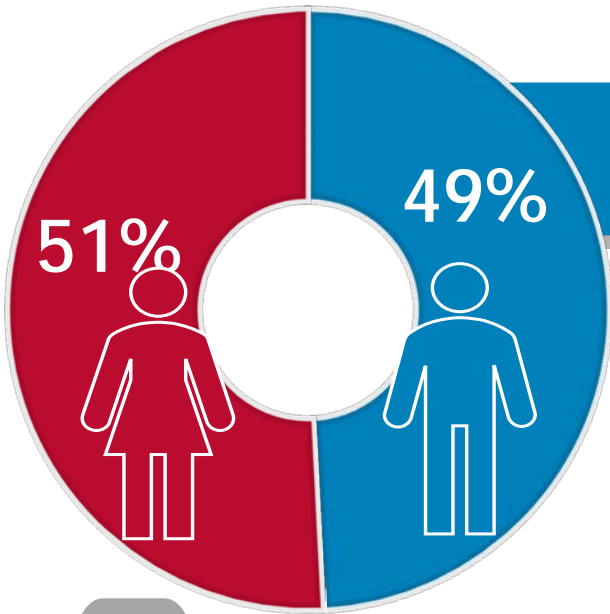
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

18.2%

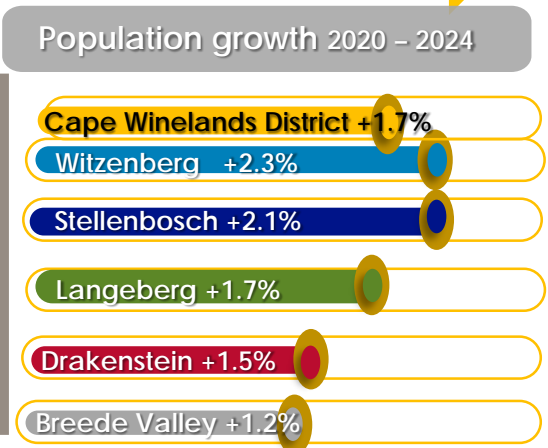
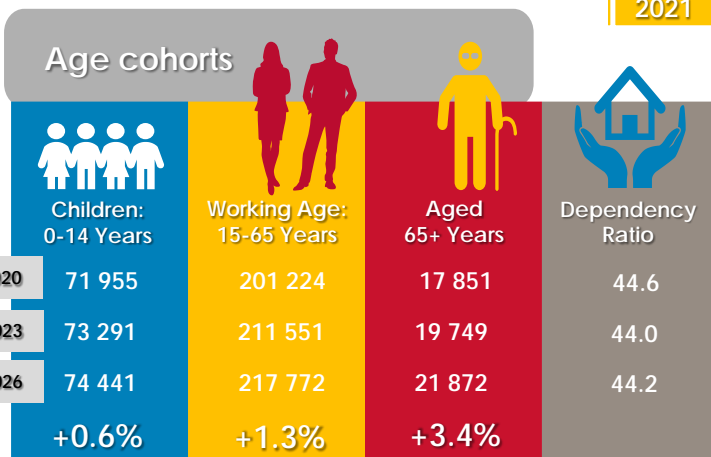
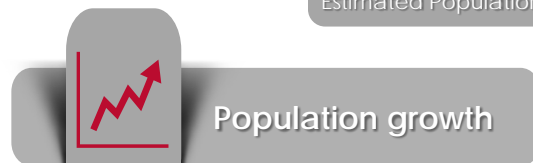
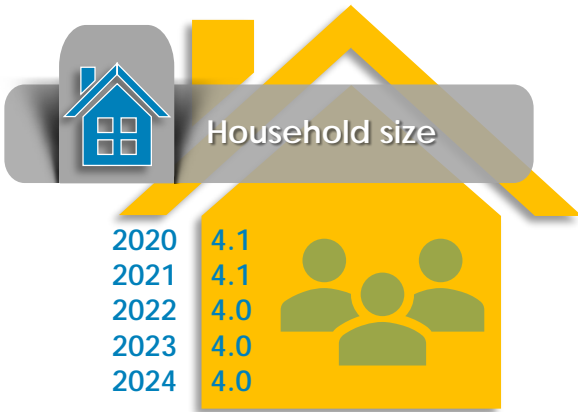
Manufacturing

15.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Witzenberg	107.9	108.8	109.1	109.5	109.9
Drakenstein	96.9	97.4	97.5	97.6	97.7
Stellenbosch	95.2	95.6	95.7	95.7	95.8
Breede Valley	93.5	93.7	93.7	93.6	93.6
Langeberg	95.4	95.8	95.9	96.0	96.1
Cape Winelands District	97.3	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.1



Demographics

Population

The population of Drakenstein is 291 030 people in 2020, making it the most populated municipal area in the CWD. This total is expected to grow to 308 977 by 2024, equating to an average annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that there are slightly more females than males in the Drakenstein municipal area with a ratio of 96.9 per cent of males per 100 females in 2020, rising marginally to 97.7 per cent of males per 100 females in 2024. The SR increases marginally year on year towards 2024 which could be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in female mortality rates as well as the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area.

Age Cohorts

Between 2020 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 3.4 per cent. This predicted growth rate increases the dependency ratio towards 2025.

Household sizes

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The actual size of households is on a constant trend at 4.1 people per household in 2020 through to 4.0 in 2024. Contributing factors to a stagnation in household size growth could include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

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. In 2020, the population density of the Cape Winelands District (CWD) was 44 persons per square kilometer with Drakenstein recording a figure of 189 people/km². In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CWD compare as follows:

- Stellenbosch 232 people/km²
- **Drakenstein 189 people/km²**
- Breede Valley 50 people/km²
- Langeberg 26 people/km²
- Witzenberg 14 people/km²

EDUCATION

Educational facilities

67

Number of schools

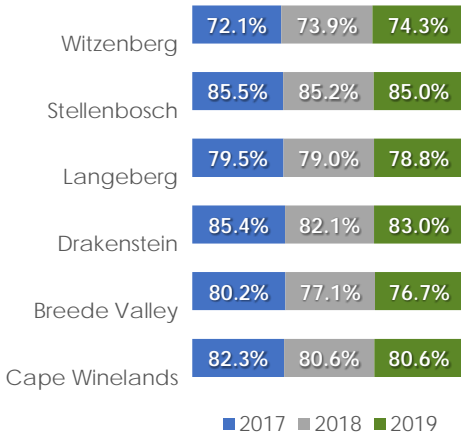
45

Number of no-fee schools

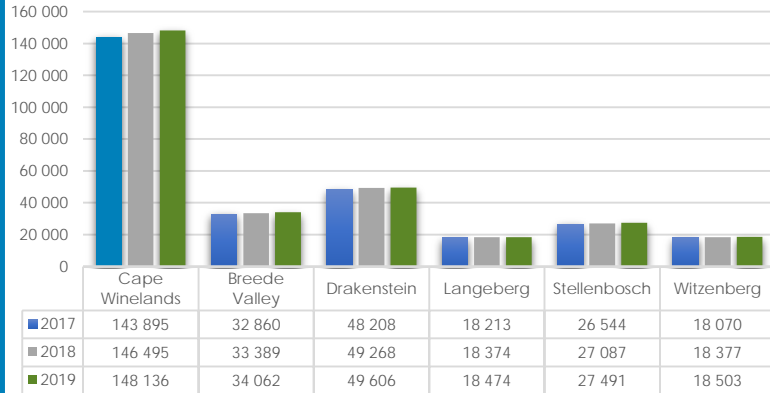
41

Number of schools with libraries

Education outcomes



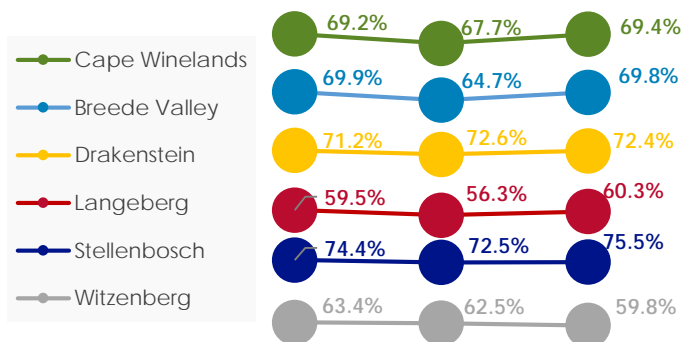
Learner enrolment



Learner-Teacher Ratio



Learner retention



Education

Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner retention rate

Learner enrolment in Drakenstein increased from 48 208 in 2017 to 49 606 in 2019. This signals a 2.9 per cent shift in learners from 2017 to 2019, the third highest in the district when compared to the other municipal areas. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

Number of schools

In 2019, Drakenstein had a total of 67 public ordinary schools. The consistent number of schools in relation to high learner enrolment relative to the other areas in the district bodes well for the Retention Rate of learners and subsequently the flow of these learners into the labour force.

Number of no-fee schools

The proportion of no-fee schools remained at 67.1 per cent from 2018 to 2019, indicating that, given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. In an effort to alleviate some of the funding challenges the Western Cape Department of Education (WCED) offered certain fee-paying schools to become no-fee schools. This means that more than two thirds of the schools in Drakenstein, 67.1 per cent, are registered with the [WCED](#) as no-fee schools.

Schools with libraries and media centres

Schools with libraries and media centers have gradually decreased from 46 in 2017, 44 in 2018 and 41 in 2019, indicating that the overall quality of education has been under increased pressure given the cut in resources over these years.

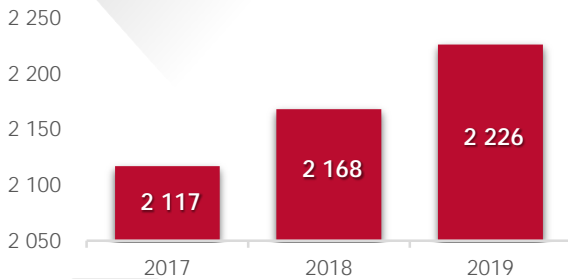
Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. Drakenstein's matric outcomes has exceeded 80 per cent in 2018 and 2019 recording figures of 82.1 per cent and 83.0 per cent respectively.

HEALTH



Tuberculosis

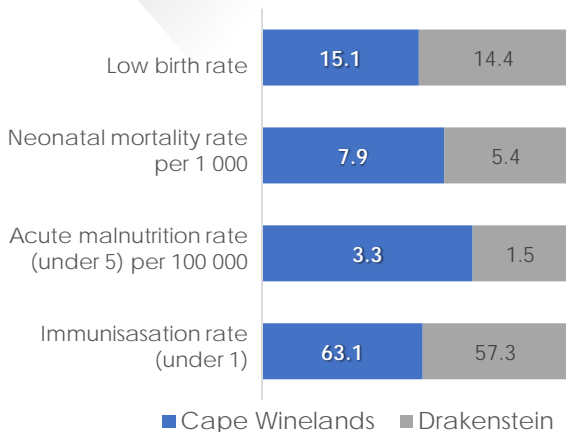


Maternal health

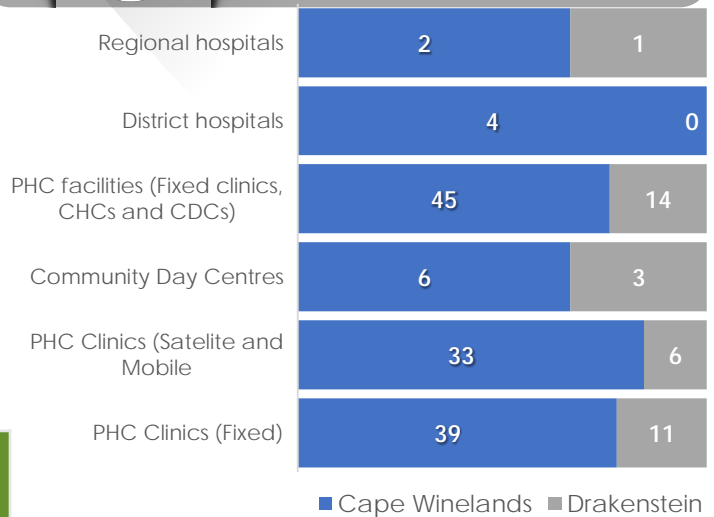
	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Drakenstein	68.5	50.4	10.2	14.4	1.1	1.2
Cape Winelands District	95.5	42.7	14.2	15.1	0.7	0.8



Child health



Healthcare facilities



Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Drakenstein	Cape Winelands
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	5	2



HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Drakenstein	8 494	9 042	946	898
Cape Winelands District	30 724	32 366	3 851	3 434

Health

Healthcare Facilities

According to the 2019 Inequality Trend Report by Statistics South Africa, 75.1 per cent of households in South Africa usually use public healthcare facilities when a household member gets ill compared to 24.9 per cent who use some private healthcare facilities in 2017. This is associated with the low proportion of households with access to Medical Aid which is low at 16.9 per cent for South Africa and 25 per cent for the Western Cape in 2017.

In terms of healthcare facilities, Drakenstein had 17 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2019, which comprises of 11 fixed and 6 mobile clinics. In addition, there is a single district hospital.

Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Drakenstein has 5 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2019 which is above that of the District average being 2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS/TB

Drakenstein's total registered patients receiving ARTs decreased from 946 in 2018 patients to 898 patients in 2019. A total of 3 434 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Cape Winelands District in 2019. Drakenstein, at 898 patients, represent 26.1 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the Cape Winelands District.

Drakenstein experienced an increase in tuberculosis (TB) cases in 2018 (2 168) from 2 117 in 2017. A further increase in 2019 (2 226 cases) was witnessed which indicates a persistent upward trend.

Child Health

Immunisation rates in the Drakenstein area is relatively low at 57.3 per cent in 2019 having increased from 54.5 per cent in 2018. The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in Drakenstein in 2019 was 1.5, a notable improvement from the 2.9 figure 2018.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Drakenstein decreased from 6.7 to 5.4 in 2019. The low birth weight indicator was recorded at 14.4, a slight decrease from 15.3 recorded in 2018.

Maternal Health

The maternal mortality rate in the Drakenstein area is 50.4 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2019. This figure is notably above that of the Cape Winelands District figure of 42.7 deaths per 100 000 live births for the same period.

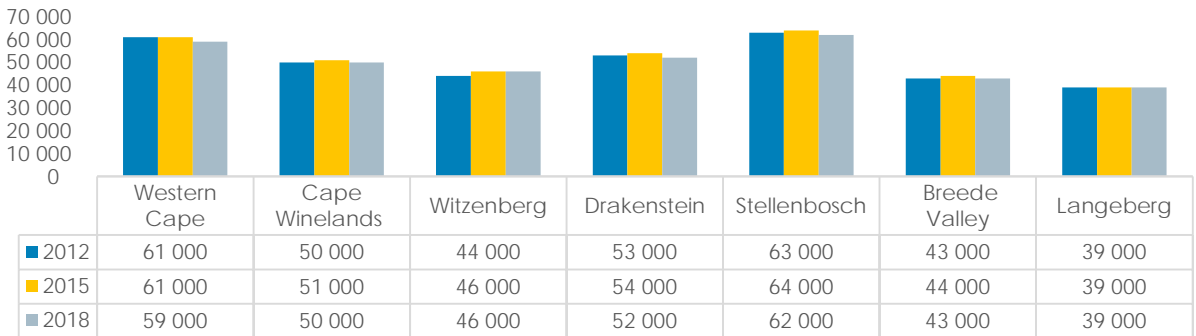
The delivery rate to women under 20 years in Drakenstein and Cape Winelands District was recorded at 14.4 and 15.1 per cent respectively.

The termination of pregnancy rate remains constant at 1.1 and 1.2 per cent for 2018 and 2019 respectively in the Drakenstein area.

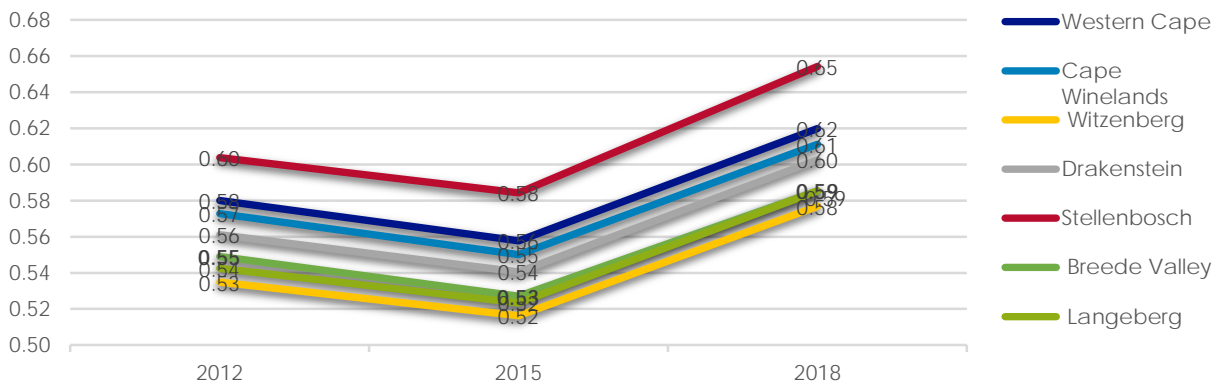
POVERTY



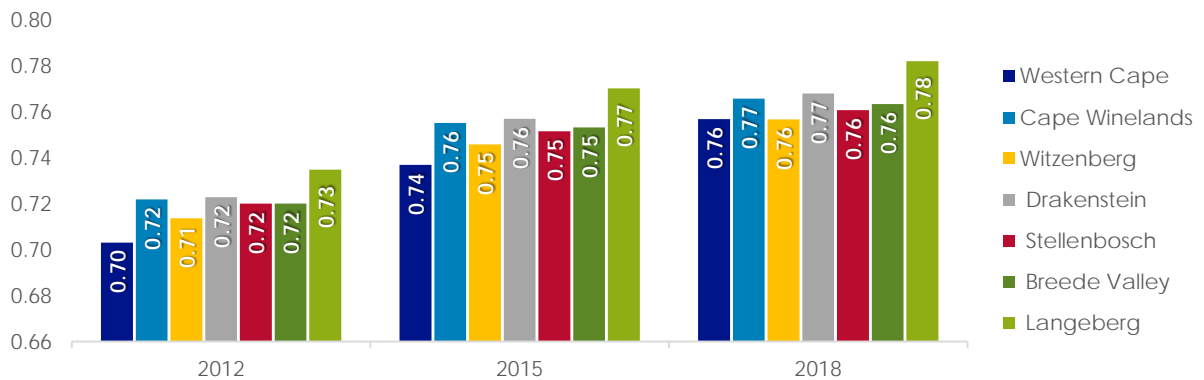
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Human development



Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR 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 GDPR per capita indicator.

At R52 000.00 in 2018, Drakenstein's real GDPR per capita is on par with the Cape Winelands District figure of R50 000.00, while marginally above that of the other municipalities in the CWD, except for Stellenbosch. However, Drakenstein's per capita income ranks below that of the Western Cape Figure of R59 000.00.

Income Inequality

It is estimated that Drakenstein's total labour force will in 2019 amount to 112 895 workers of which 87 547 (77.5 per cent) are in the formal sector while 25 348 (22.4 per cent) are informally employed.

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased steadily in Drakenstein between 2012 and 2018 (0.54 to 0.58) with the exception of 2015, when it dropped to 0.52.

Furthermore, income inequality levels (Gini coefficient) were relatively on par with surrounding municipalities across the Cape Winelands District region at 0.60 for Drakenstein in 2018. With a District figure of 0.61, Drakenstein compares favourably when compared to neighbouring municipalities and the District alike across the Cape Winelands District and the Western Cape. These rather worrying disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the expected in-migration of job seekers flowing into both Drakenstein and neighbouring Stellenbosch.

Human Development

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI) to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health.

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Drakenstein from 0.72 in 2012 to 0.77 in 2018. The trend for the Cape Winelands District and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2012 and 2018. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above. In short, what this graphic illustrates is that for the most part an increase in GDP per capita across a particular region is generally accompanied by an improvement in HDI levels with a short lag.

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.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



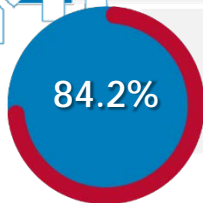
Total number of households

66 762

Drakenstein Municipality

230 017

Cape Winelands District



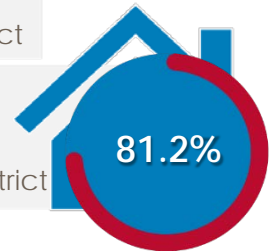
Formal main dwelling

56 191

Drakenstein Municipality

186 743

Cape Winelands District



69.6% Drakenstein
67.9% Cape Winelands

House/brick structure
on separate stand/yard



0.6% Drakenstein
0.6% Cape Winelands

Traditional dwelling



13.1% Drakenstein
12.1% Cape Winelands

Flat/simply duplex/
triplex or room/flat
on shared property

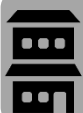
1.0% Drakenstein
1.2% Cape Winelands

Other/Unspecified



1.5% Drakenstein
1.2% Cape Winelands

House/flat/room in
backyard



8.2% Drakenstein
6.3% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling in
backyard



6.1% Drakenstein
10.7% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling
not in backyard



Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Drakenstein 98.5%

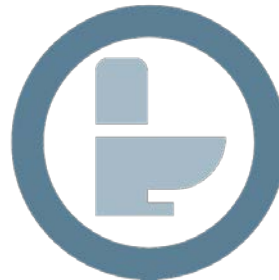
Cape Winelands 97.1%



Electricity as primary source of lighting

Drakenstein 94.8%

Cape Winelands 92.4%



Flush/chemical toilet

Drakenstein 93.6%

Cape Winelands 91.1%

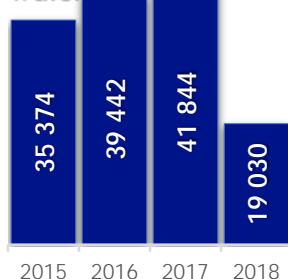


Refuse removed at least once a week

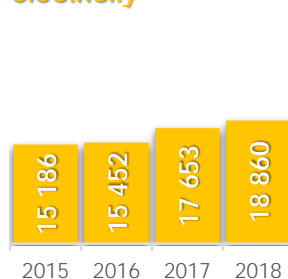
Drakenstein 86.0%

Cape Winelands 79.5%

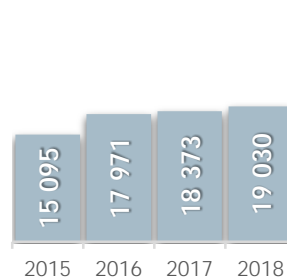
Free basic water



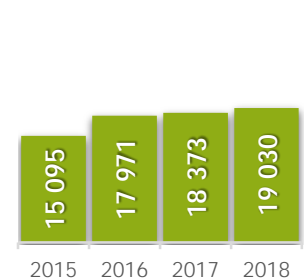
Free basic electricity



Free basic sanitation



Free basic refuse removal



Basic Service Delivery

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

This section considers to what extent this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2019. The latest official statistics was collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2021 Census will provide the updated official statistics. The information on free basic services is obtained from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

Housing and Household Services

With a total of 66 762 households in the Drakenstein municipal area, only 84.2 per cent had access to formal housing, the third highest when compared with other municipalities in the Cape Winelands District area; the District average was 81.2 per cent.

The converse of this is that the area also had the second lowest proportion of informal households in the District, a total of 6.1 per cent compared with the District average of 10.7. per cent. As such, access to formal housing currently appears not to be an issue which is in stark contrast to the neighboring Stellenbosch municipal area (18.6%) where this area poses a particular challenge.

Notably, the access to service levels relate consistently to the formal/informal dwellings ratio. Even though there was a relatively low proportion of informal housing, service access levels were significantly higher, with access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling at 98.5 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 93.6 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 94.8 per cent while the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 86.0 per cent of households poses a notable risk to overall service delivery ratings with this figure well below the acceptable norm when compared to neighboring municipalities. These access levels were generally above that of the District averages for all services (excluding Refuse Removal).

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 Drakenstein municipal area has shown a generally increasing trend up to 2018 except for Water which contracted from 41 844 households in 2017 to 19 030 households in 2018. The stressed economic conditions are anticipated to exert pressure on household income levels, which is in turn likely to see the number of indigent households and the demand for free basic services increase.

Drakenstein



MURDER		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Drakenstein	112	129	157
	Cape Winelands District	381	357	397
Per 100 000	Drakenstein	40	45	54
	Cape Winelands District	42	39	42

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Drakenstein	405	375	373
	Cape Winelands District	1001	880	966
Per 100 000	Drakenstein	144	131	128
	Cape Winelands District	110	95	102



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Drakenstein	4 263	2 866	2 750
	Cape Winelands District	16 661	11 225	7 895
Per 100 000	Drakenstein	1 513	1 001	945
	Cape Winelands District	1 832	1 211	837

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Drakenstein	180	222	153
	Cape Winelands District	1 017	957	947
Per 100 000	Drakenstein	64	78	53
	Cape Winelands District	112	103	100



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Drakenstein	1 742	1 900	1 800
	Cape Winelands District	6 202	5 792	5 536
Per 100 000	Drakenstein	618	664	619
	Cape Winelands District	682	625	587

Safety and Security

Murder

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

Within the Drakenstein area, the number of murders increased from 112 in 2018 to 157 in 2020. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 45 in 2019 to 54 in 2020. The murder rate for the CWD increased from 357 in 2019 to 397 in 2020. While the murder rate in the District (per 100 000) displayed a similar increasing rate rising from 39 to 42 between 2019 and 2020.

Sexual Offences

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

In 2020, there were 373 sexual offences in the Drakenstein area compared to 966 reported cases in the Cape Winelands District. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 population) is amongst the highest in Drakenstein(128) compared to other local municipalities in CWD.

Drug-related Offences

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

Drug-related crime within the Drakenstein area decreased, from 2 866 cases in 2019 to 2 750 cases in 2020. The CWD's drug-related offences decreased sharply in 2019, from 11 225 in 2019 to 7 895 in 2020. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 945 crimes per 100 000 people in 2020, the Drakenstein area is marginally above that of the District (837).

Driving under the influence (DUI)

A situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit.

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Drakenstein area shows a decrease, from 222 in 2019 to 153 in 2020. This translates into a rate of 53 per 100 000 people in 2020, which is below the District's 100 per 100 000 people in 2020.

Residential Burglaries

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

The 2019/20 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries fell by 6.7 per cent in South Africa. Within the Western Cape Province, burglaries at residential areas decrease by 8.5 per cent between 2019 and 2020. Residential burglary cases within the Drakenstein area decreased by 100 from 1 900 in 2019 to 1 800 in 2020.

When considering the rate per 100 000 populations, with 619 cases per 100 000 in 2020, Drakenstein's rate is above that of the district rate of 587 per 100 000 in the same reporting year.

Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDP			Employment		
	R million value 2018	Trend 2014 - 2018	Real GDP growth 2019e	Number of jobs 2018	Average annual change 2014 - 2018	Net change 2019e
PS Primary Sector	1 499.7	0.0	-8.5	18 759	148	-155
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1 440.2	0.0	-8.7	18 680	150	-151
Mining & quarrying	59.5	0.6	-3.1	79	-1	-4
SS Secondary sector	5 610.1	-0.6	-2.9	17 433	153	-787
Manufacturing	3 330.0	-1.9	-3.4	9 344	-123	-240
Electricity, gas & water	595.4	0.4	-1.0	359	10	1
Construction	1 684.6	2.8	-1.9	7 730	265	-548
TS Tertiary sector	14 912.6	2.3	1.9	76 586	2 054	1 059
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	4 005.2	2.3	0.8	25 089	838	686
Transport, storage & communication	1 903.6	1.5	-0.1	3 772	44	115
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	4 688.4	3.2	3.5	18 046	585	120
General government	2 437.2	0.6	1.2	12 528	126	224
Community, social & personal services	1 878.3	2.5	1.7	17 151	461	-86
Drakenstein	22 022.4	1.4	0.0	112 778	2 355	117

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2019 (%)	Average growth (%) 2015 - 2019	Number of jobs	
			2018	2019
Skilled	23.5	3.2	20 072	20 532
Semi-skilled	38.5	2.2	33 308	33 724
Low-skilled	38.0	1.0	32 955	33 291
TOTAL	100.0	2.0	86 335	87 547

Informal Employment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of informal jobs	26 968	24 307	24 174	24 475	25956	26283	28309	26180	27115	26 443	25 348
% of Total Employment	28.1	26.2	25.6	25.1	25.7	25.7	25.9	23.9	24.3	23.4	22.5

Unemployment rates	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Drakenstein	11.2	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.6	11.6	12.6	13.2	13.1	14.2
Langeberg	5.1	6,1	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.5	7.2
Stellenbosch	8.2	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.9	10.3	10,3	11.3
Witzenberg	5.8	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.4	5.9	6,2	6,2	6.7
Breede Valley	8.6	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.7	8.6	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.7
Cape Winelands	8.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.5	9.9	9.9	10,7
Western Cape	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.0	16.1	17.3	18.1	18.0	19.4

Economy and Labour Market Performance

Sectoral Overview

The Drakenstein municipal area's economy was valued at R22.0 billion (in current prices) in 2018, with 112 778 people being employed in the region during the year. It is estimated that the GDP stagnated in 2019 in real terms, indicating that the marginal increase of the GDP to R22.8 billion was mainly due to inflation. The following key trends have been noted, namely:

- With a contribution of 21.3 per cent to GDP in 2018, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector was the leading contributor to the Drakenstein municipal area's economy.
- The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector was the second largest driver of GDP, at 18.2 per cent. This sector is also the region's main source of employment, accounting for 22.2 per cent of total employment in 2018.
- Despite only contributing 6.5 per cent to the region's GDP, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was the second largest source of employment in the region, with a contribution of 16.6 per cent. This is indicative of the labor-intensive nature of this sector. Conversely, the manufacturing sector, which is the third largest contributor to GDP at 15.1 per cent, only contributed 8.3 per cent to employment, which illustrates the capital-intensive nature of this sector.

Formal and Informal Employment

The Drakenstein municipal area created an average of 2 355 jobs per annum between 2014 and 2018. Employment creation was mainly driven by the tertiary sector during this period, particularly the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (838 jobs per annum) and the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (585 jobs per annum). Despite the stagnating economy, the municipal area is estimated to have realised a net increase of 117 job opportunities in 2019, which is significantly fewer than the average observed in the preceding five years. The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector and the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector remained predominant sources of employment creation, albeit creating fewer jobs compared with the averages observed in the preceding five years. While the community, social and personal services sector was one of the main sources of job creation between 2014 and 2018, it is estimated that the sector shed 86 jobs in 2019. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector – the second largest source of employment in the Drakenstein municipal area in 2018 – shed an estimated 151 jobs in 2019. The secondary sector is also estimated to have shed 787 jobs in 2019, mainly owing to job losses in the construction sector (548 jobs). A large proportion of employment in the Drakenstein municipal area is in the formal sector (76.6 per cent). The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector had the largest proportion of informal employment in 2018, with informal employment accounting for 34.2 per cent of the sector's total employment. Other sectors that had a noticeable proportion of informal employment include the transport, storage and communication sector (32.6 per cent), the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (32.3 per cent) and the construction sector (27.4 per cent).

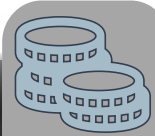
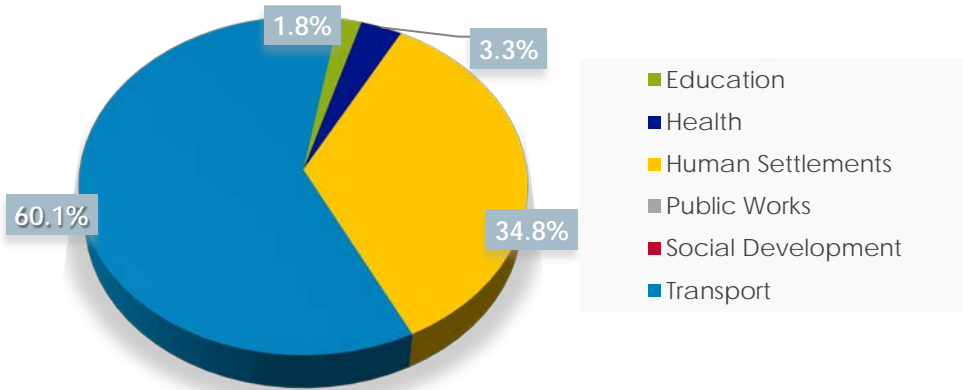
Unemployment

Drakenstein at 14,2 per cent has the highest unemployment rate across the entire Cape Winelands District. Furthermore, this is higher than the District average (10.7 per cent), it was notably lower than the Western Cape total of 19,4 per cent. Drakenstein's modest unemployment rate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, the broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment.

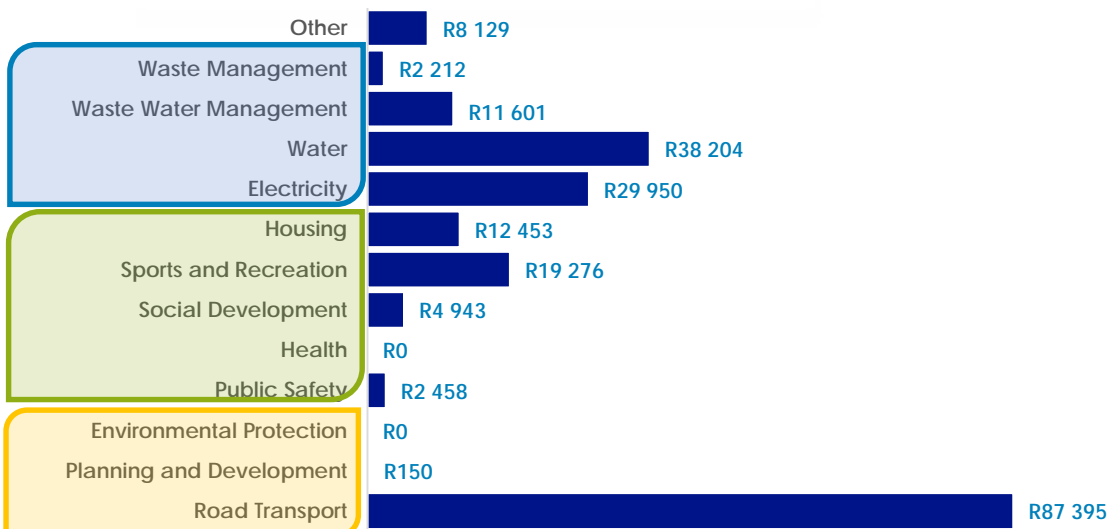
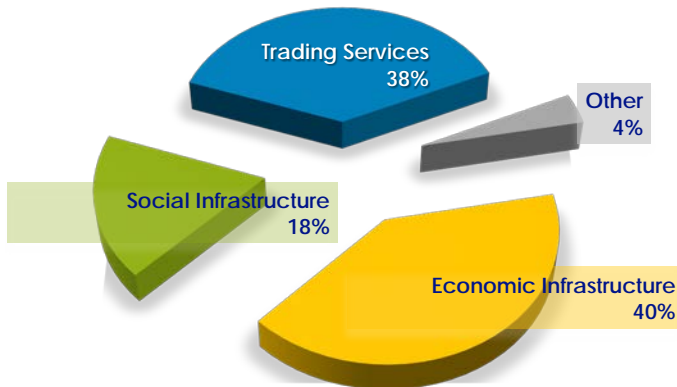
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



Provincial infrastructure spend



Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



Public Infrastructure Spend (2020/21)

Spending on Social Infrastructure

Spending on social infrastructure aids in social development and has the spill-over effect of enabling economic growth. The WCG will spend 39.9 per cent of its infrastructure budget on social infrastructure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 1.8 per cent of the budget (R3,0 million) towards Education in the municipal area. Spending on education is crucial as it can serve to improve education outcomes and skills levels within a community, and more importantly alleviate poverty through increased long-term income for individuals.

A healthy and resilient community increases productivity and reduces pressures on government resources. As such the Department of Health has allocated 3.3 per cent (R5.4 million) of infrastructure spending on Health. The majority of the WCG social infrastructure spending has been allocated towards housing (R57.9 million) and with the Municipality's additional allocation of R12.5 million, these will serve to reduce the housing backlog.

The Municipality will allocate a further R4.9 million towards social development, R2.5 million towards public safety and R19.3 million towards sports and recreation, which will have a positive impact on the quality of lives of individuals within the municipal area.

Spending on Economic Infrastructure

Economic infrastructure is defined as infrastructure that promotes economic activity. Considering the sluggish economic growth throughout the country, spending on economic infrastructure is crucial to stimulating economic activity.

Transport has been prioritised by the WCG due to the Economic potential of the region and its proximity to the Economic hub of the Metropole (City of Cape Town). Robust Transport infrastructure has a positive impact on the quality of lives of individuals, but also on the economy by promoting/attracting private investment and associated business/private sector expansion. The WCG has as such allocated 60.1 per cent (R100 million) of its capital budget on transport. The Municipality assists by contributing a further R87.4 million towards road transport. The Municipality has also allocated R150 000 towards planning and development as part of their infrastructure

Spending on Trading Services

Basic services are crucial to improving the living conditions of citizens within the municipal area and enabling economic activity for businesses via access to water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal. The majority of the Municipality's infrastructure budget i.e. 40.0 per cent or R87.5 million is allocated towards the provision of Economic Infrastructure. The bulk of the spending on trading services have been allocated towards water management (R38.2 million) in light of recent droughts. This was followed by Electricity (R29.9 million), and wastewater management (R11.6 million).

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2020*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2020*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019* Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2020*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2020*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2020*

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2020
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2019*

6. Safety and security

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

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2020*

8. Public infrastructure spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2020; Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Spend (OAPMII), 2020*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2020/21 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*