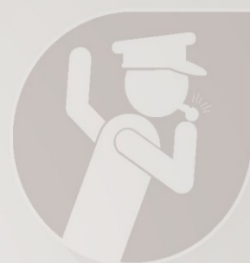




Western Cape
Government



Stellenbosch

2020



CONTENTS

STELLENBOSCH: AT A GLANCE

Demographics.....	4
Education	6
Health.....	8
Poverty.....	10
Basic Service Delivery.....	12
Safety and Security.....	14
Economy and Labour Market Performance.....	16
Public Infrastructure Spend.....	18
SOURCES	20

Stellenbosch: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2020; Actual households, 2019



Population

192 879



Households

49 332

Education

2019



Matric Pass Rate	85.0%
Learner Retention Rate	75.5%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	26.6

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.65
Human Development Index	0.76

Health

2019



Primary Health Care Facilities

14

Immunisation Rate

55.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

13.5%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2019/20



Residential Burglaries

1 242

DUI

237

Drug-related Crimes

2 166

Murder

76

Sexual Offences

231

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2019



Water

94.5%

Refuse Removal

86.7%



Electricity

92.4%



Sanitation

91.2%



Housing

73.4%



Road Safety

2019/20

Fatal Crashes 34

Road User Fatalities 35

Labour

2019

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

11.3%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Rising Unemployment
- Risk 2** Informal Sector expansion
- Risk 3** Low skills base (Labour)

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2018

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

21.6%

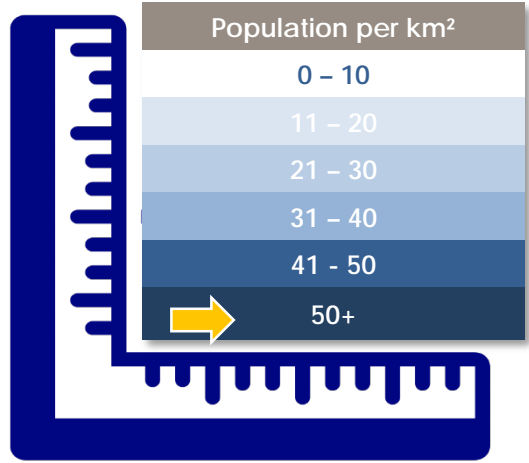
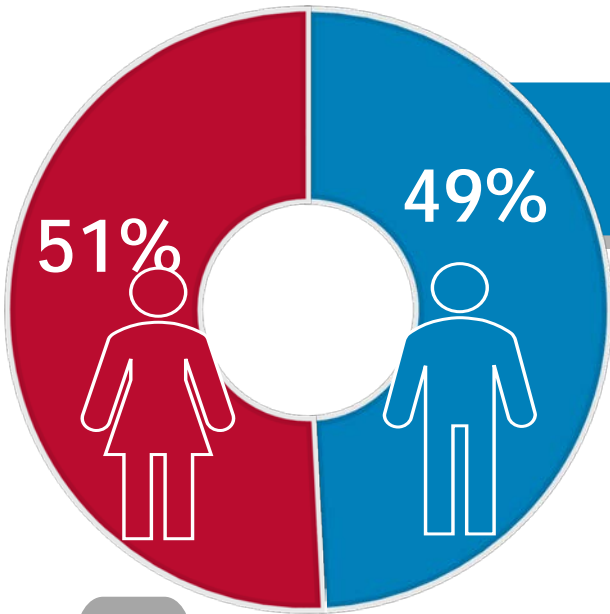
Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

20.7%

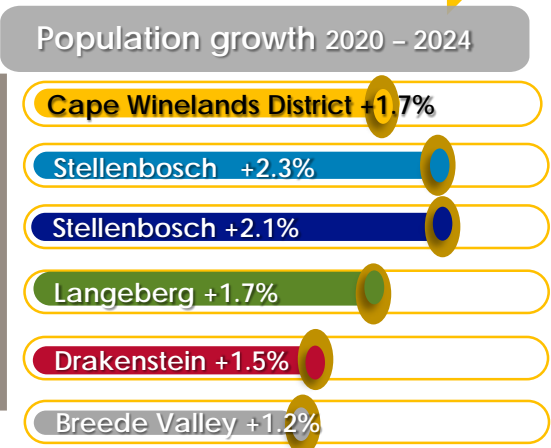
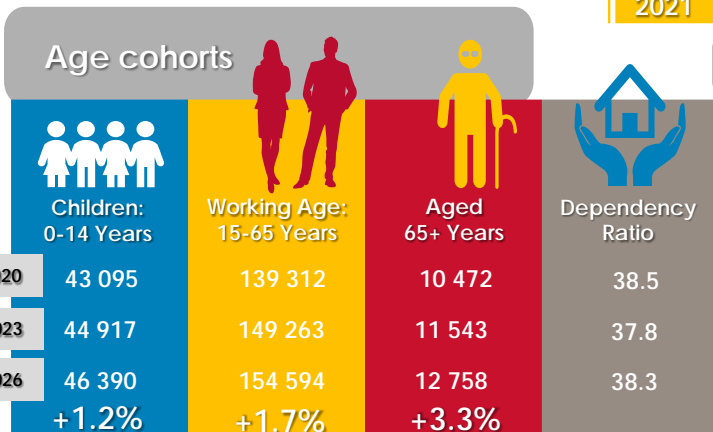
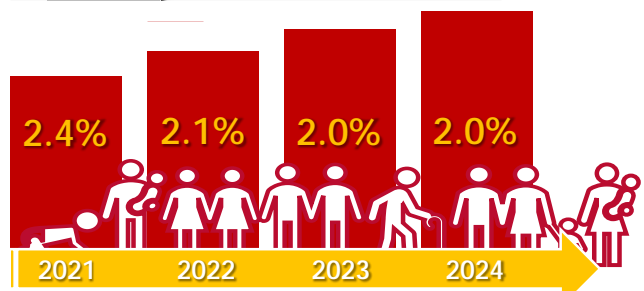
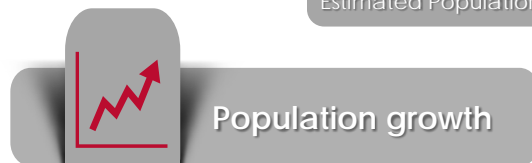
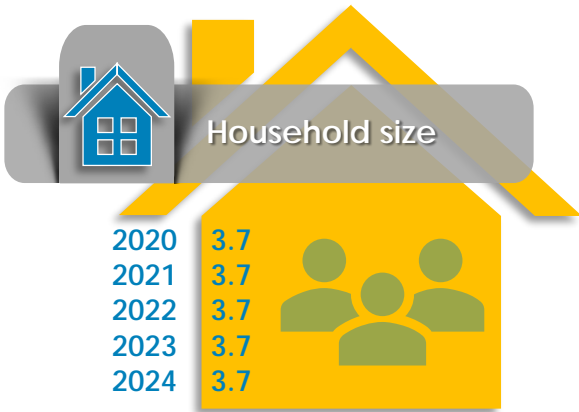
Manufacturing

16.4%

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 Stellenbosch is 192 879 people in 2020, ranking amongst the most populated municipal areas in the CWD. This total is expected to grow to 209 849 by 2024, equating to an average annual growth rate of 2.1 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 less males than females in the Stellenbosch municipal area with a ratio of 49 per cent (males) to 51 per cent (females). The SR for Stellenbosch increases slightly 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 projection was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 3.3 per cent. The dependency ratio however, decreases towards 2023, and increases towards 2026.

Household sizes

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The actual size of households remains steady at 3.7 from 2020 to 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 kilometre. 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

Educational facilities

39

Number of schools

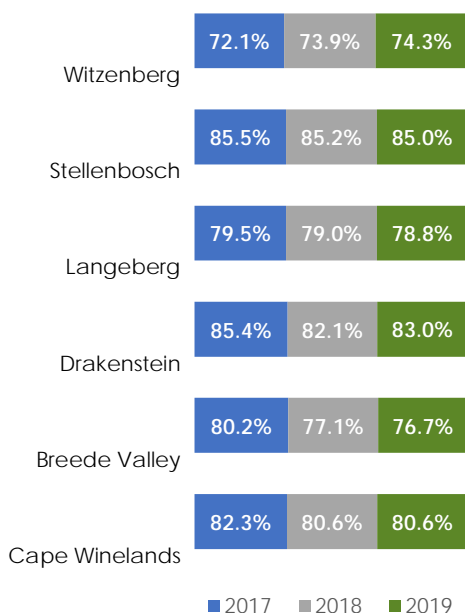
25

Number of no-fee schools

29

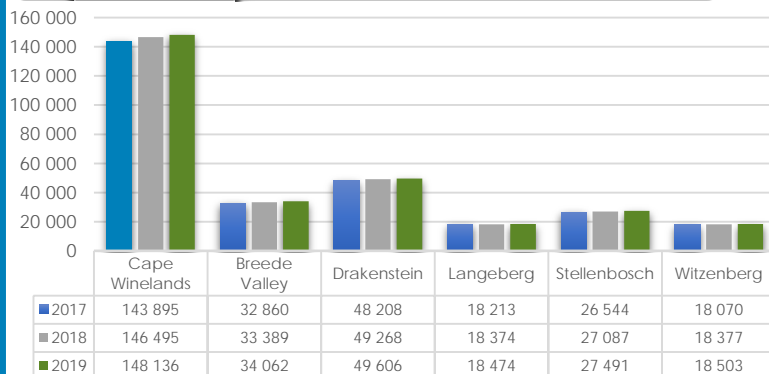
Number of schools with libraries

Education outcomes



EDUCATION

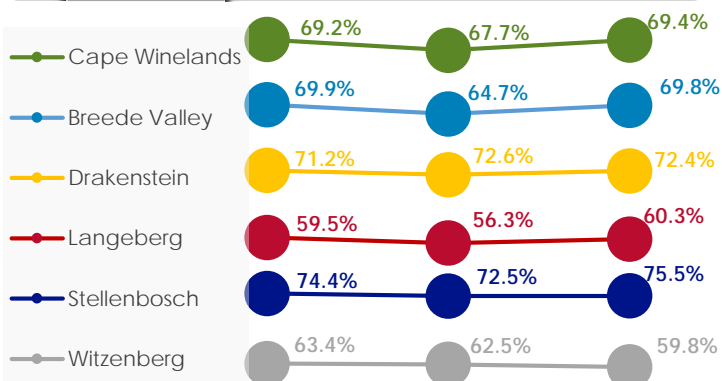
Learner enrolment



Learner-Teacher Ratio

Cape Winelands	26.6	27.9	28.0
Breede Valley	26.8	28.4	28.7
Drakenstein	27.2	28.3	28.2
Langeberg	27.3	28.5	28.9
Stellenbosch	25.0	26.0	26.6
Stellenbosch	26.2	28.3	27.9

Learner retention



Education

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

Learner enrolment in Stellenbosch increased from 27 087 enrollments in 2018 to 27 491 in 2019, an increase of 1.5 per cent. The learner-teacher ratio also reflected an increase from 28.5 in 2018 to 28.9 in 2019. The learner retention rate improved from 72.5 per cent in 2018 to 75.5 per cent in 2019. This could be attributed to a number of factors including improvement in the socio-economic context.

Number of schools and no-fee schools

In 2019, Stellenbosch had a total of 39 public ordinary schools, of which 25 are no-fee schools. 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 almost two-thirds of the schools in Stellenbosch, 52 per cent, are registered with the Western Cape Department of Education as no-fee schools.

Schools with libraries and media centres

Schools with libraries and media centres has remained at 29 over the reference period, contributing to the overall quality of education in the area.

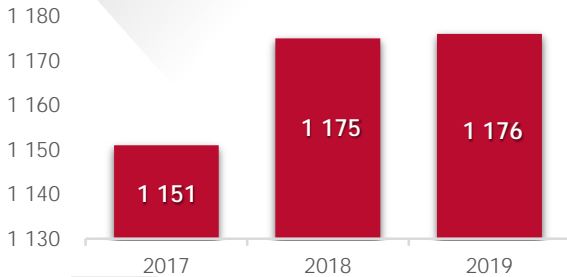
Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

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. Stellenbosch's matric outcomes has declined slightly from 85.2 per cent in 2018 to 85.0 per cent in 2019.

HEALTH



Tuberculosis



Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Stellenbosch	66.5	0.0	13.6	13.5	0.5	0.6
Cape Winelands District	95.5	42.7	14.2	15.1	0.7	0.8



Healthcare facilities

Regional hospitals	2	0
District hospitals	4	1
PHC facilities (Fixed clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	45	8
Community Day Centres	6	1
Community Health Centres	0	
PHC Clinics (Satellite and Mobile)	33	6
PHC Clinics (Fixed)	39	7

■ Cape Winelands ■ Stellenbosch

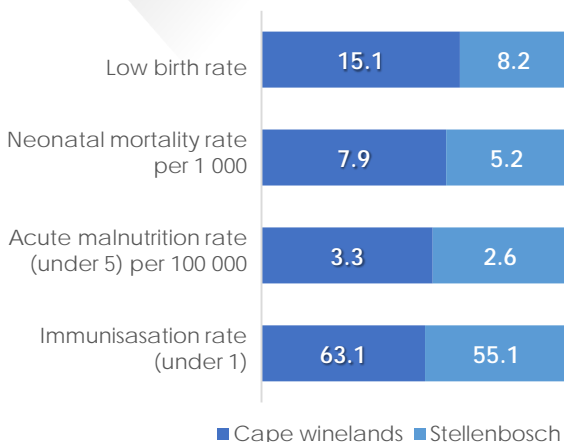


Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands
EMS Operational Ambulances		
Population (2017)		
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	3	2



Child health



HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Stellenbosch	6 064	6 960	637	538
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 used private healthcare facilities in 2017. This is associated with the low proportion of households with access to Medical Aid, 16.9 per cent for South Africa and 25 per cent for the Western Cape. In terms of healthcare facilities, Stellenbosch had 14 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2019, which comprises of 8 fixed and 6 mobile clinics. In addition, there is a district hospital.

Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Stellenbosch has 3 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2019 which is above the district average of 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

Stellenbosch's total registered patients receiving ARTs increased by 896 patients between 2018 and 2019. A total of 32 366 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Cape Winelands District in 2019. Stellenbosch, at 6 960 patients, represent 21.5 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the Cape Winelands District. The number of new antiretroviral patients decreased from 637 to 538 in 2019.

Stellenbosch experienced an increase of in tuberculosis (TB) cases in 2019. 1 176 TB patients were registered in 2019 compared to 1 176 in 2018.

Child Health

Immunisation rates in the Stellenbosch area is at 55.1 per cent in 2019 having decreased slightly from 55.2 per cent in 2018. In 2019, the number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) was 2.6, a slight decline from 2018. Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births decreased from 6.6 in 2018 to 5.2 in 2019. The low-birth-weight indicator was recorded at 8.2, a decrease from 9.2 recorded in 2018.

Maternal Health

The maternal mortality rate in the Stellenbosch area is zero and Cape Winelands District is 42.7 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2019.

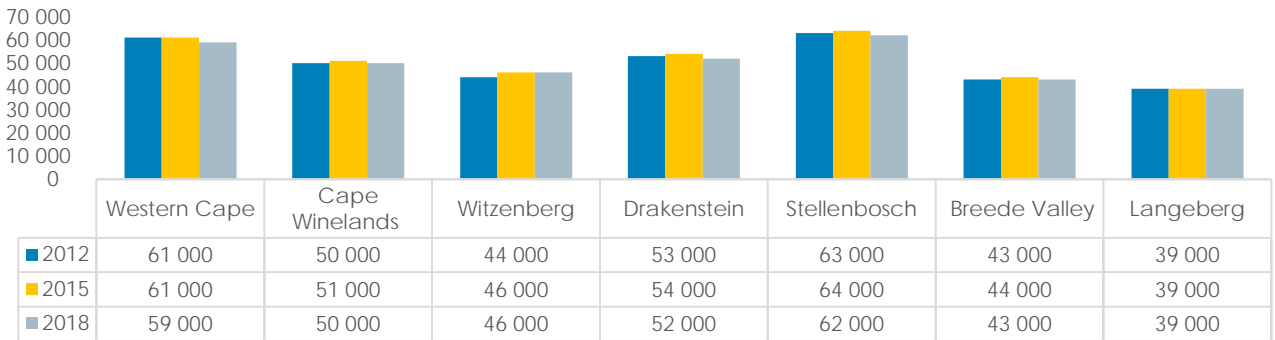
The delivery rate to women under 20 years in Stellenbosch and Cape Winelands District was recorded at 13.5 and 15.1 in 2019 per cent respectively.

The termination of pregnancy rate increased from 0.5 to 0.6 from 2018 to 2019 in the Stellenbosch area.

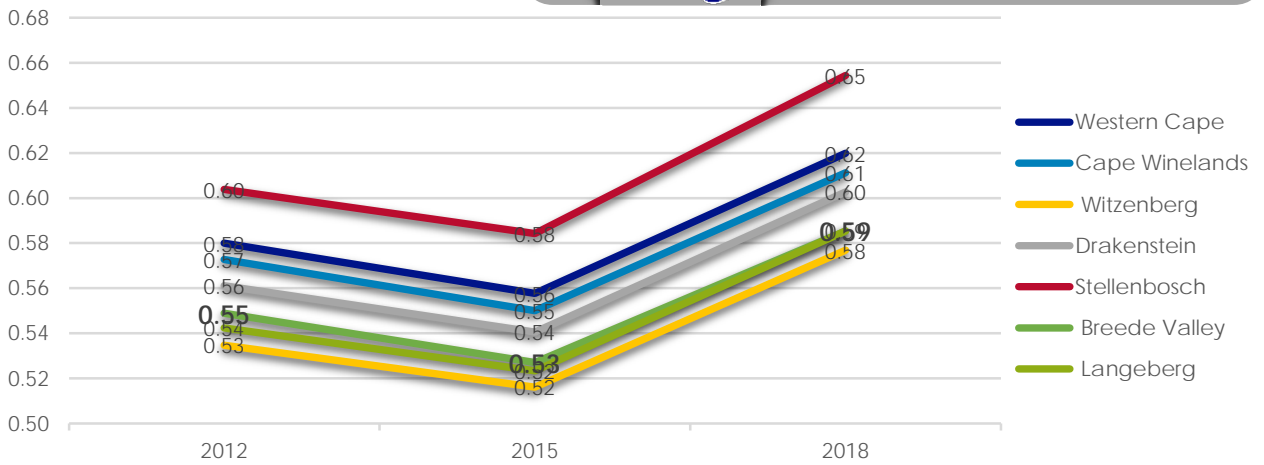
POVERTY



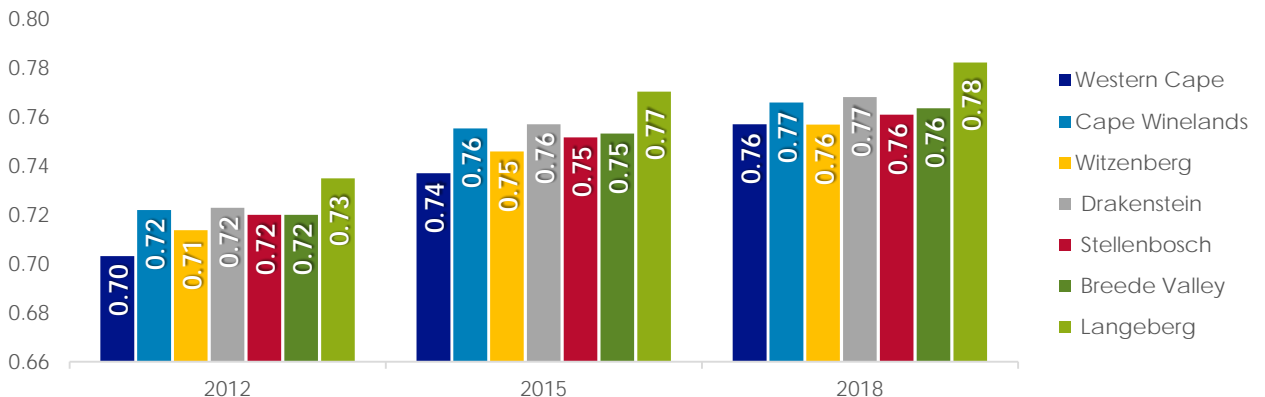
GDP per capita



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 R62 000 in 2018, Stellenbosch's real GDPR per capita is well above that of the Cape Winelands District's figure of R50 000 as well as that of the Western Cape.

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 has increased in Stellenbosch between 2012 (0.60) and 2018 (0.65) with the exception of 2012, when it dropped below 0.58.

Furthermore, income inequality levels were the highest in Stellenbosch for 2018 with a Gini coefficient of 0.60 when compared to neighbouring municipalities across Cape Winelands District and the Western Cape. These disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the potential aftereffects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

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.

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.

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Stellenbosch from 0.72 in 2012 to 0.76 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.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



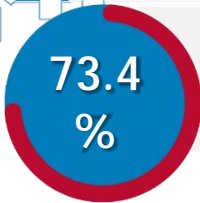
Total number of households

49 332

Stellenbosch Municipality

230 017

Cape Winelands District



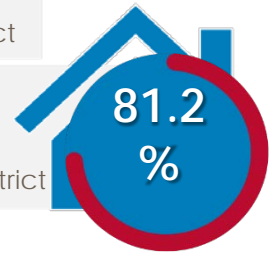
Formal main dwelling

36 214

Stellenbosch Municipality

186 743

Cape Winelands District



56.6% Stellenbosch
67.9% Cape Winelands

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.6% Stellenbosch
0.6% Cape Winelands

Traditional dwelling



15.7% Stellenbosch
12.1% Cape Winelands

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



1.0% Stellenbosch
1.2% Cape Winelands

House/flat/room in backyard



6.0% Stellenbosch
6.3% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling in backyard



18.6% Stellenbosch
10.7% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling not in backyard



Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Stellenbosch 94.5%

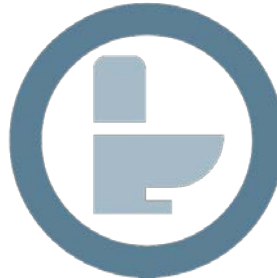
Cape Winelands 97.1%



Electricity as primary source of lighting

Stellenbosch 92.4%

Cape Winelands 92.4%



Flush/chemical toilet

Stellenbosch 91.2%

Cape Winelands 91.1%

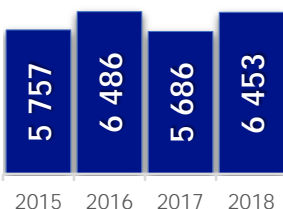


Refuse removed at least once a week

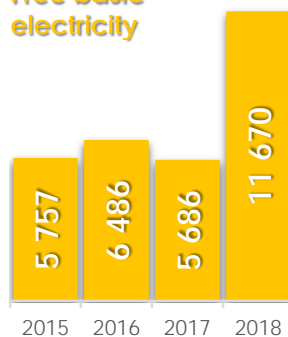
Stellenbosch 86.7%

Cape Winelands 79.5%

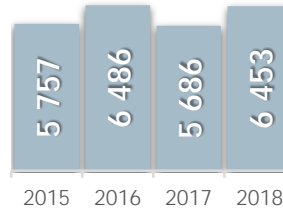
Free basic water



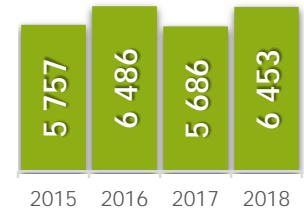
Free basic electricity



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 49 332 households in the Stellenbosch municipal area, only 73.4 per cent had access to formal housing, the lowest access level when compared to the other municipalities in the Cape Winelands District area; the District average was 81.2 per cent. The area also had highest proportion of informal households in the District, a total of 24.5 per cent compared with the District average of 17.0 per cent.

Subsequently, service access levels were high in the area, with access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling at 94.5 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 91.2 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 92.4 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 86.7 per cent of households.

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 Stellenbosch municipal area has shown a generally increasing trend up to 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.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Per 100 000	Stellenbosch	39	37	39
	Cape Winelands District	42	39	42

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Per 100 000	Stellenbosch	114	108	120
	Cape Winelands District	110	95	102



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Per 100 000	Stellenbosch	1 754	1 358	1 123
	Cape Winelands District	1 832	1 211	837

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Per 100 000	Stellenbosch	169	164	123
	Cape Winelands District	112	103	100



FATAL CRASHES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
FATAL CRASHES	Stellenbosch	27	34	34
	Cape Winelands District	215	237	206

ROAD USER FATALITIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
ROAD USER FATALITIES	Stellenbosch	29	37	35
	Cape Winelands District	196	172	165



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Per 100 000	Stellenbosch	975	722	644
	Cape Winelands District	682	625	587

Safety and Security

Murder

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

Within the Stellenbosch area, the actual number of murders increased from 69 in 2019 to 76 in 2020. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) also increased from 37 in 2019 to 39 in 2020. The murder rate for the CWD increased from 39 in 2019 to 42 in 2020 (per 100 000 people).

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 231 reported sexual offences in the Stellenbosch area compared to 204 in 2019. In 2020, there were 966 reported cases in the Cape Winelands District in total compared to 880 in 2019.

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 incidences within the Stellenbosch area decreased from 2 563 cases in 2019 to 2 166 cases in 2020. The CWD's drug-related offences decreased sharply from 11 225 in 2019 to 7 895 in 2020. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, at 1 172 crimes per 100 000 people in 2020, the Stellenbosch area rate is 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 Stellenbosch area shows a decrease from 309 in 2019 to 237 in 2020. This translates into a rate of 123 per 100 000 people in 2020, which is above the District's 100 per 100 000 people in 2020.

Road user fatalities

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

The number of road user fatalities in the Stellenbosch municipal area decreased from 37 in 2018/19 to 35 in 2019/20. The number of fatal crashes remained constant at 34 across the same reference period.

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 decreased by 8.5 per cent between 2019 and 2020. Residential burglary cases within the Stellenbosch area also decreased from 1 363 in 2019 to 1 242 in 2020.

When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 644 cases per 100 000 in 2020, Stellenbosch's rate is above the district rate of 587 per 100 000 in the same reporting year.

Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDPR			Employment		
	R million value 2018	Trend 2014 - 2018	Real GDPR growth 2019e	Number of jobs 2018	Average annual change 2014 - 2018	Net change 2019e
PS Primary Sector	931.4	-1.0	-8.9	10 725	55	-113
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	901.2	-1.1	-9.1	10 694	55	-111
Mining & quarrying	30.2	1.8	-2.6	31	0	-2
SS Secondary sector	3 755.6	-0.3	-1.6	12 224	121	-443
Manufacturing	2 651.6	-0.9	-1.5	7 965	-8	-138
Electricity, gas & water	234.3	-0.3	-1.9	156	3	-1
Construction	869.8	2.1	-1.9	4 103	126	-304
TS Tertiary sector	11 489.0	2.1	1.4	55 752	1 304	449
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	3 344.9	2.4	0.9	20 460	603	400
Transport, storage & communication	1 782.3	3.9	1.5	3 432	95	169
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	3 489.6	2.4	2.3	13 577	427	35
General government	1 770.1	0.1	0.7	7 925	62	124
Community, social & personal services	1 102.2	0.9	0.3	10 358	117	-279
Stellenbosch	16 176.0	1.4	0.1	78 701	1 480	-107

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2018 (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
			2018	2019
Skilled	23.9	2.5	13 495	13 719
Semi-skilled	43.8	2.8	24 673	25 127
Low-skilled	32.3	0.4	18 433	18 513
TOTAL	100.0	2.0	56 601	57 359

Informal Employment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of informal jobs	22 703	20 515	20 431	20 545	21 736	22 101	23 474	21 672	22 615	22 100	21 235
% of Total Employment	33.3	31.2	30.6	29.9	30.5	30.6	30.7	28.4	29.0	28.1	27.0

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
Stellenbosch	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

In 2018, the economy of Stellenbosch was valued at R16.2 billion (current prices) and employed 78 701 people. Historical trends between 2014 and 2018 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent which can mostly be attributed to the tertiary sector that registered a positive annual growth rate of 2.1 per cent.

In terms of sectoral contribution, the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R3.3 billion), finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R3.5 billion), and manufacturing (R2.7 billion) sectors were the main drivers that contributed to the positive growth in the local economy. These sectors are also estimated to have performed well in 2019, particularly the finance, insurance and real estate services and the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sectors, which are both estimated to have grown by 2.4 per cent. Employment creation in the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector mirrored the high growth rate, with 400 new jobs created. In 2019, the transport, storage and communication sector was also an important source of job creation (169 jobs).

Despite its important role in the local economy, particularly as one of the main sources of employment, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector experienced below-average performance between 2014 and 2018 and is estimated to have contracted by 8.9 per cent in 2019. This contraction led to the loss of 113 jobs. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is still recovering from the provincial drought.

Formal and Informal Employment

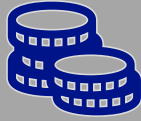
It is estimated that Stellenbosch's total labour force in 2019 amounted to 78 701 workers of which 56 601 (71.9 per cent) are in the formal sector while 22 100 (28.1 per cent) are informally employed.

Most of the labour force consisted of semi-skilled (43.8 per cent) and low-skilled (32.3 per cent) workers. The skilled category contributed 23.9 per cent to total formal employment and grew on average by 2.5 per cent, while the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories grew at 2.8 and 0.4 per cent respectively. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers.

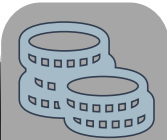
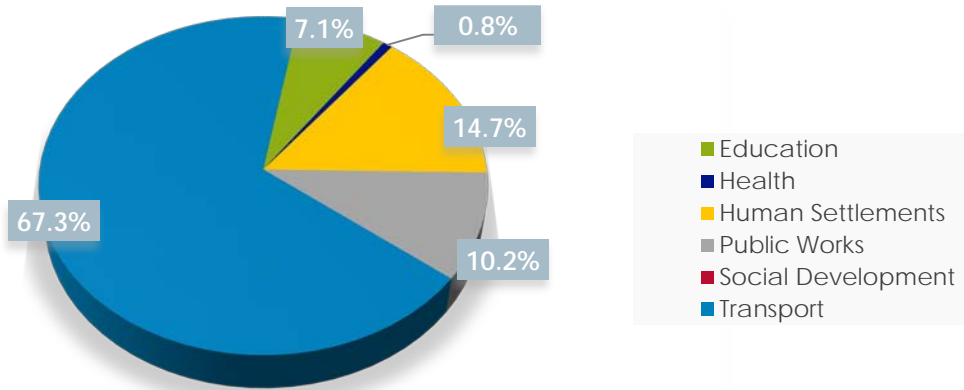
Unemployment

Stellenbosch (11.3 per cent) has the second highest unemployment rate in the Cape Winelands District. It is also higher than the District average (11.3 per cent) but considerably lower than the Western Cape rate of 19.4 per cent. Stellenbosch's high 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. The broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment.

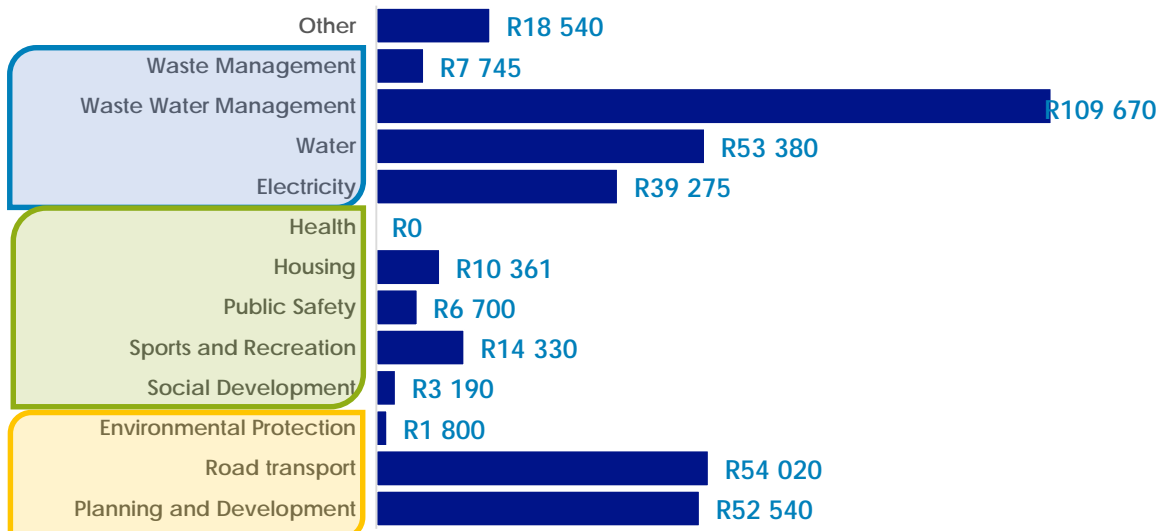
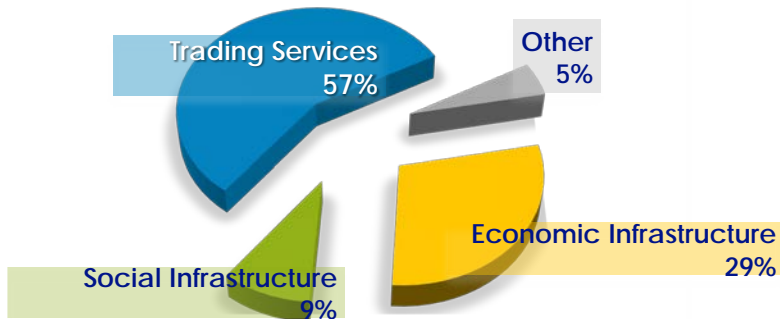
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



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 Western Cape Government (WCG) will spend 22.5 per cent (R49.174 million) of its infrastructure budget on social infrastructure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 7.1 per cent of the budget (R15.430 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 0.8 per cent (R1.668 million) of infrastructure spending on health. A further R32.076 million (14.7 per cent) has been allocated by the WCG towards Human Settlements, serving to reduce housing backlogs. This was complemented by R10.361 million in spending on housing infrastructure by the Municipality.

Community safety has been prioritised by the WCG due to high levels of crime in the Western Cape. Crime has a negative impact on the quality of lives of individuals, but also on the economy by deterring private investment and causing business losses. It further creates a burden on government resources in terms of justice system costs, victim assistance and replacement of assets. The Municipality has as such allocated R6.7 million of its capital budget on community and public safety. The Municipality has also made R14.330 million available for sports and recreation and R3.190 million for social development which will serve to improve the quality of life 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.

The WCG allocated R169.256 million (77.5 per cent) towards economic infrastructure, more specifically towards transport (R147 million) and public works (R22.256 million). Transport and public works infrastructure goes a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential, especially due to it being a tourist destination and its proximity to the City of Cape Town economic hub. The Municipality contributes a further R54.0 million towards road transport. As part of their economic infrastructure allocation, the Municipality will also contribute R52.5 million towards planning and development and R1.8 million towards environmental protection.

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 is allocated towards the provision of basic services. The majority of spending on trading services have been allocated towards waste water management (R109.7 million). This was followed by water management (R53.4 million), electricity (R39.3 million) and waste management (R7.7 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*