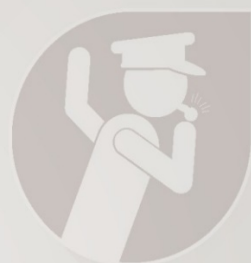




Western Cape
Government



Kannaland

2020



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Kannaland: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2020; Actual households, 2019



Education

2019



Matric Pass Rate	85.9%
Gr 12 Drop-out Rate	42.9%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	31.7

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.58
Human Development Index	0.81

Health

2019



Primary Health Care Facilities

4

Immunisation Rate

94.2%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

12.1%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2019/20



Residential Burglaries

652

DUI

122

Drug-related Crimes

1 590

Murder

22

Sexual Offences

142

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2019



Water

94.2%

Refuse Removal

76.7%



Electricity

89.7%



Sanitation

73.5%



Housing

96.5%



Road Safety

2019/20

Fatal Crashes

4

Road User Fatalities

4

Labour

2019

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

9.1%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Reduced population
- Risk 2 Poverty
- Risk 3 Access to basic services

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2018

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

17.5%

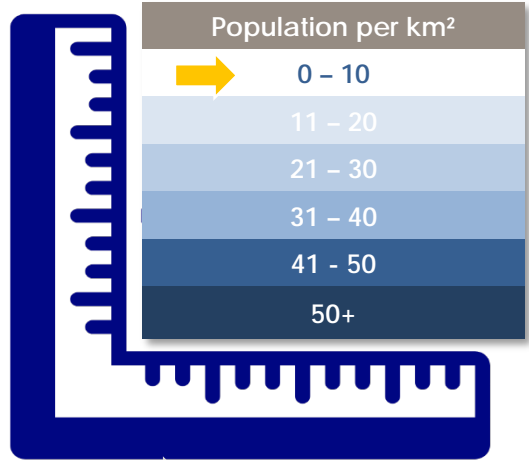
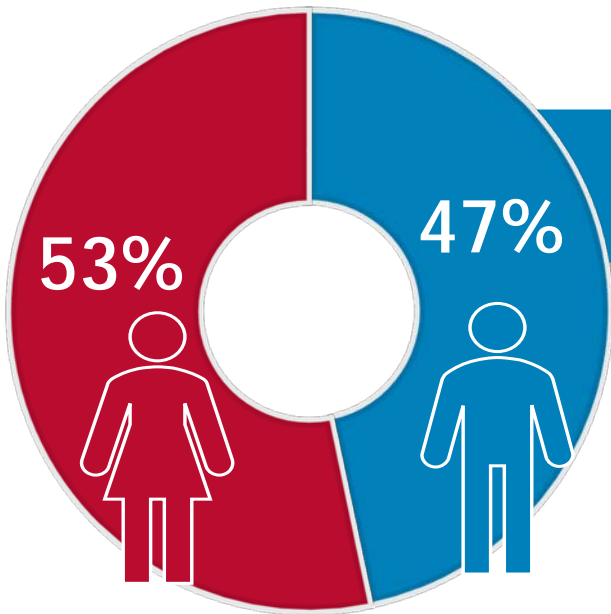
Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

16.5%

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

15.9%

DEMOGRAPHICS

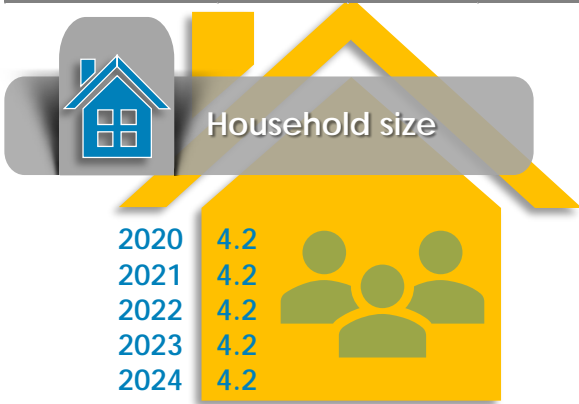


Number of males per 100 females

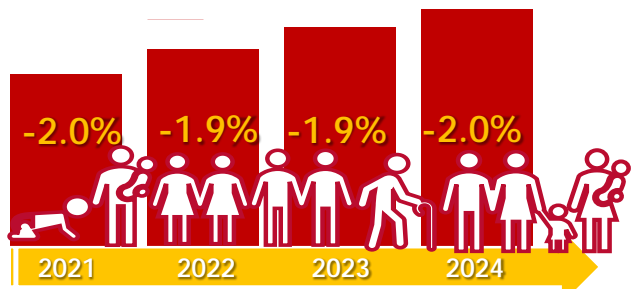
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kannaland	87.5	87.5	87.4	87.3	87.2
Hessequa	88.4	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.8
Mossel Bay	90.4	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7
George	93.1	93.7	94.0	94.2	94.5
Oudtshoorn	88.0	88.5	88.6	88.8	88.9
Bitou	95.2	95.9	96.2	96.5	96.8
Knysna	93.0	93.5	93.7	93.9	94.0
Garden Route District	91.5	92.0	92.2	92.4	92.6

22 244
Current Population

20 563
Estimated Population 2024

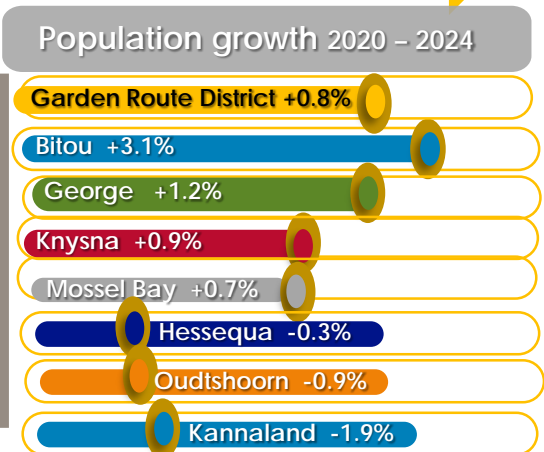


Population growth



Age cohorts

	Children: 0-14 Years	Working Age: 15-65 Years	Aged 65+ Years	Dependency Ratio
2020	6 473	13 974	1 797	59.2
2023	5 993	13 337	1 650	57.3
2026	5 609	12 837	1 535	55.7
	-2.4%	-1.4%	-2.6%	



Demographics

Population

The population of Kannaland consists of 22 224 people in 2020, making it the least populated municipal area in the Garden Route District (GRD). This total is expected to decrease further to 20 563 by 2024, equating to an average annual growth rate of -1.9 per cent. The declining population appears to be also within the working age population and is a sign of out migration for work opportunities. While a declining population limits strain on municipal resources, losing workers and reducing demand can have a negative impact on the economy.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that there are more females than males in the Kannaland municipal area with a ratio of 53 per cent (females) to 47 per cent (males). The SR for Kannaland decreases slightly year-on-year towards 2024 which could be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in male mortality rates, an outflow of males of working age or an inflow of females to the municipal area.

Age Cohorts

Between 2020 and 2026, the largest decline in the population occurred within the +65 aged cohort which declined at an annual average rate of 2.6 per cent, compared to a decline of 2.4 per cent in the children and 1.4 per cent in the working aged population. With the decline in the aged and child population, the dependency ratio is expected to drop significantly towards 2026. Note however that at 59.2 per cent in 2020, Kannaland still has the second highest dependency ratio in the District.

Household sizes

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The actual size of household is expected to remain constant at 4.2 people per household from 2020 to 2024. Kannaland has the second largest average household size in the Western Cape.

Population density

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers in mitigating environmental, individual health and service delivery risks. In 2020, the population density of the Kannaland municipal area was only 5 persons per square kilometre. In order of lowest to highest, the various local municipal areas in the Garden Route District compare as follows:

- **Kannaland** 5 people/km²
- Hessequa 9 people/km²
- Oudtshoorn 26 people/km²
- George 42 people/km²
- Mossel Bay 47 people/km²
- Bitou 68 people/km²
- Knysna 68 people/km²

EDUCATION

Educational facilities

14

Number of schools

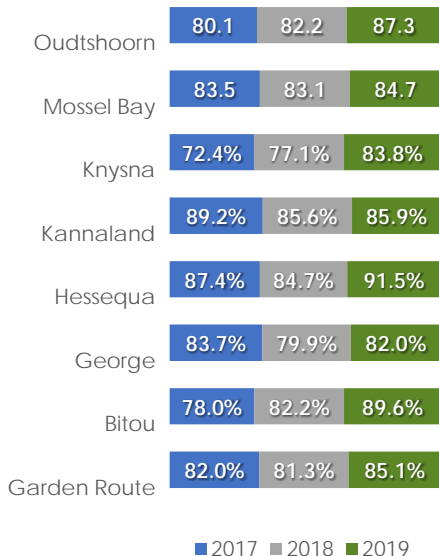
13

Number of no-fee schools

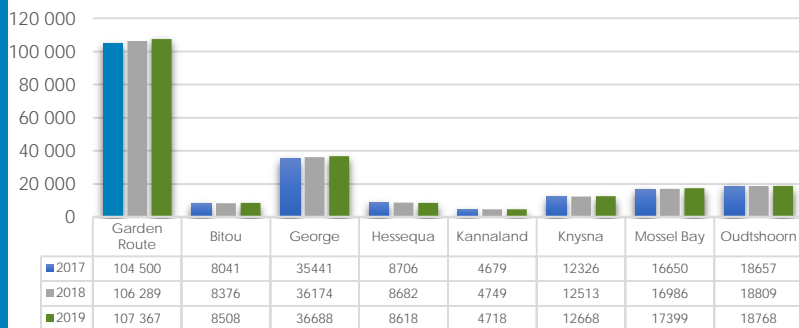
4

Number of schools with libraries

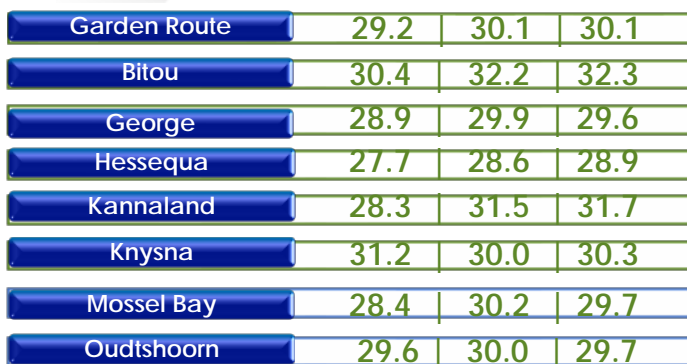
Education outcomes



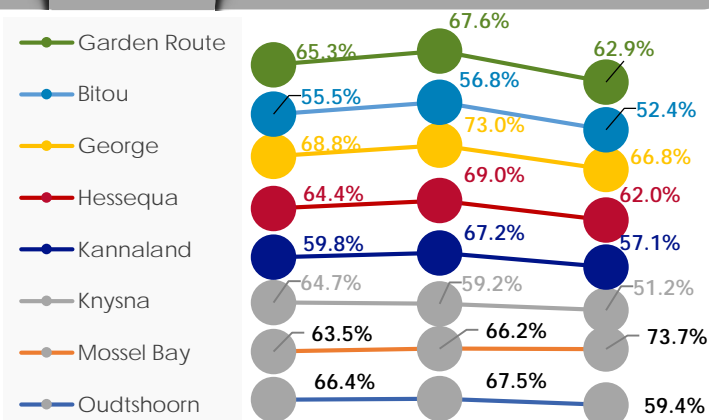
Learner enrolment



Learner-Teacher Ratio



Learner retention



Education

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

Learner enrolment in Kannaland increased by 0.4 per cent annually from 4 679 in 2017 to 4 718 in 2019. This annual average increase is significantly lower than the District annual average growth rate of 1.4 per cent. The learner teacher ratio is the second highest in the District at 31.7 in 2019, increasing from 28.4 in 2017. Learner retention is a challenge in Kannaland. The learner retention rate is on a downward trend, declining significantly from 67.2 per cent in 2018 to 57.1 in 2019.

Number of schools

In 2019, Kannaland had a total of 14 public ordinary schools. Despite the large number of schools (for the small number of learners enrolled) the limited amount of teachers still contributed to the relatively high learner teacher ratio when compared to the other municipalities in the District.

Number of 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 an opportunity to become no-fee schools. The proportion of no-fee schools are high in Kannaland as 13 of the 14 public schools are registered as no-fee schools with the Department of Education.

Schools with libraries and media centres

Schools with libraries and media centres have increased from 3 in 2017 to 4 in 2019. The low proportion of schools with these facilities might have an impact on the overall quality of education in the municipal area.

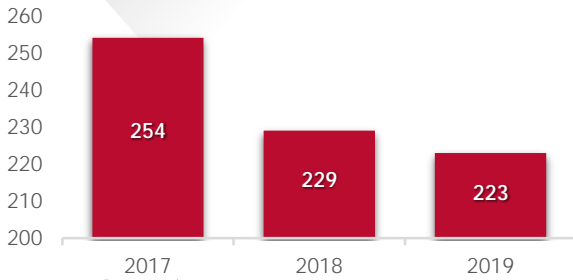
Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

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. Kannaland's matric outcomes are slightly higher than the District average although it is on a downward trend, from 89.2 per cent in 2017 to 85.9 per cent in 2019.

HEALTH



Tuberculosis

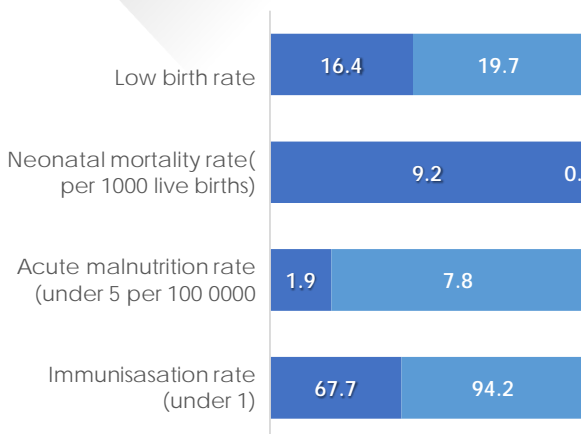


Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Kannaland	0.0	0.0	10.0	12.1	0.0	0.0
Garden Route District	57.6	33.4	15.9	15.6	0.6	0.6



Child health



■ Garden Route ■ Kannaland



Healthcare facilities

Regional hospitals	1	0
District hospitals	6	1
Total:PHC facilities (Fixed clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	40	4
Community Day Centres	7	0
Community Health Centres	0	0
PHC Clinics (Satellite and mobile)	37	5
PHC Clinics (Fixed)	33	4

■ Garden Route ■ Kannaland



Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Kannaland	Garden Route
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	1	2



HIV/AIDS (per 100 000)

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Kannaland	596	712	71	78
Garden Route	23 317	25 738	3 009	2 576

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, at 16.9 per cent for South Africa and 25 per cent for the Western Cape in 2017. In terms of healthcare facilities, the Kannaland municipal area had 9 primary healthcare clinics in 2019, which comprises of 4 fixed and 5 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. The Kannaland municipal area had 1 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2019 which is less than 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 and TB

Kannaland's total registered patients receiving anti retroviral treatment (ART) increased by 78 patients between 2018 and 2019. A total of 25 738 registered patients received ART in the Garden Route District in 2019. Kannaland, at 712 patients, represents only 2.8 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the Garden Route District.

The Kannaland municipal area experienced a decline in Tuberculosis (TB) cases from 2017 to 2019. A total of 223 TB patients were registered in 2019 compared to 254 in 2017.

Child Health

Immunisation rates in the Kannaland area at 94.2 per cent is higher than that of the Garden Route District at 67.7 per cent in 2019. The immunisation rate for Kannaland has however decreased from the 2018 rate of 97.5 per cent. The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in Kannaland in 2019 was 7.8, increasing from 4.8 in 2017. The Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Kannaland municipal area improved from 7.7 in 2017 to 0 in 2019. The low birth rate indicator was recorded at 19.7, a decrease from 23.6 recorded in 2018. The Municipality has amongst the highest incidences of low birth weight and malnutrition in the District, indicating that access to nutritious food is a challenge in the municipal area.

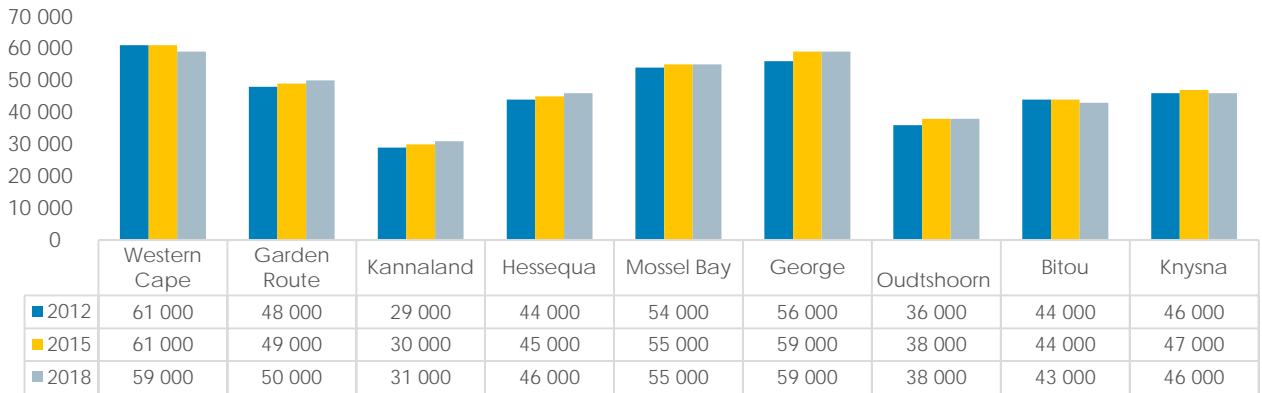
Maternal Health

The maternal mortality rate in the Kannaland area is excellent, having registered no maternal fatalities from 2017 to 2019. There have also been no pregnancy terminations over this period. Delivery to woman under the age of 19 is however 12.1 per cent and increased from 10.0 per cent in 2018. The teen delivery rate remains amongst the lowest in the Garden Route District when compared with the other municipalities. The low levels of teen delivery and pregnancy terminations are an indication of good family planning in the municipal area.

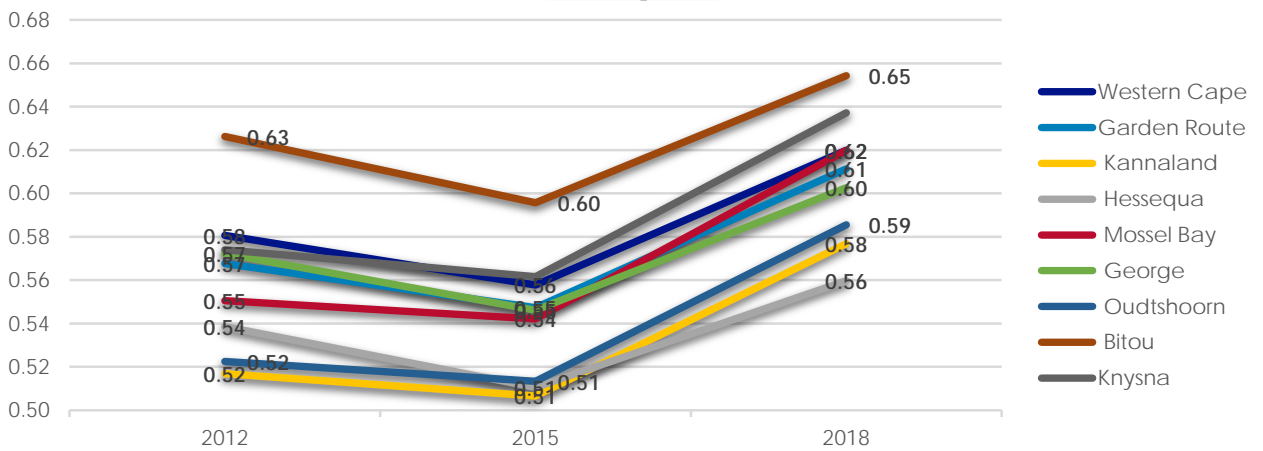
POVERTY



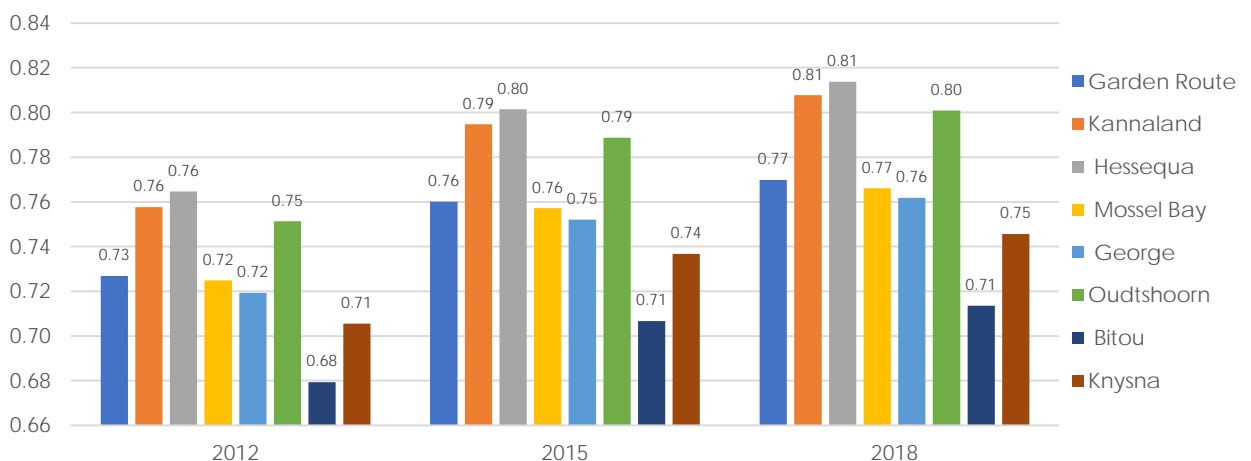
GDP per capita



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 R31 000 in 2018, Kannaland's real GDPR per capita is the lowest in the District and is significantly below that of the Garden Route District (R50 000) and the Western Cape (R59 000).

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 Kannaland from 0.52 in 2012 to 0.58 in 2018 but remains in line with the 2030 NDP goal.

Furthermore, in 2018 income inequality levels were marginally lower in Kannaland compared with the Gini Coefficient registered for the overall Garden Route District (0.61) and the Province (0.62). Considering the low per capita GDP, it may be that the income gap is small because the higher income households have relatively low incomes when compared to the other municipalities in the District.

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 levels, income and health. 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.

Human Development levels within the Kannaland municipal area are relatively high. There has been a general increase in the HDI from 0.76 in 2012 to 0.81 in 2018, outperforming the District. The rise in the HDI is attributed to an increase in the GDP per capita, literacy rates and life expectancy since 2012.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



Total number of households

6 980

Kannaland Municipality

172 792

Garden Route District

96.5%

Formal main dwelling

6 733

Kannaland Municipality

143 241

Garden Route District

82.9%



94.9% Kannaland
75.2% Garden Route

House/brick structure
on separate stand/yard



0.4% Kannaland
0.7% Garden Route

Traditional dwelling



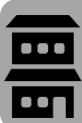
1.2% Kannaland
6.2% Garden Route

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



0.4% Kannaland
1.5% Garden Route

House/flat/room in
backyard



1.1% Kannaland
6.2% Garden Route

Informal dwelling in
backyard



1.3% Kannaland
9.1% Garden Route

Informal dwelling
not in backyard

0.7% Kannaland
1.2% Garden Route

Other/Unspecified



Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Kannaland 94.2%

Garden Route 95.2%



Electricity as primary source of lighting

Kannaland 89.7%

Garden Route 90.7%



Flush/chemical toilet

Kannaland 73.5%

Garden Route 85.2%

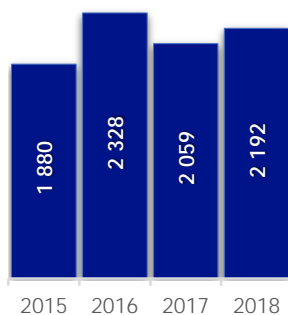


Refuse removed at least once a week

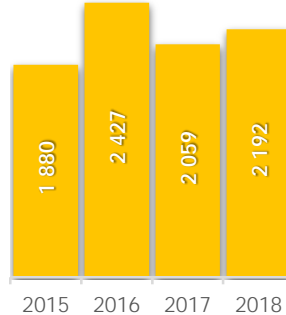
Kannaland 66.7%

Garden Route 86.5%

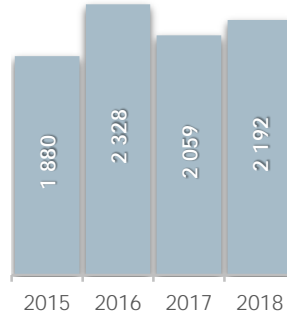
Free basic water



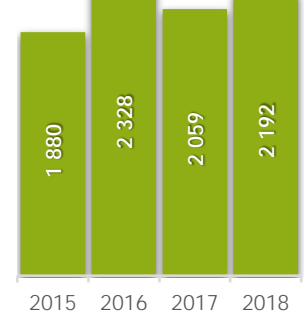
Free basic electricity



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 6 980 households in the Kannaland municipal area, 96.5 per cent had access to formal housing. This is significantly higher than the District average of 82.9 per cent.

Despite the relatively high proportion of households living in formal dwellings, service access levels within the municipal area were lower. Access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling was highest at 94.2 per cent, while access to a flush or chemical toilet stood at 73.5 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 89.7 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by the local authority at 66.7 per cent of households. The access levels were below the District averages for all services.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. The number of households receiving free basic services in the Kannaland municipal area has shown a generally increasing trend from 1 880 in 2015 to 2 192 in 2018 for all services. In 2018, 31.4 per cent of households had access to free basic services. The stressed economic conditions are anticipated to exert additional 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 in the upcoming years.

Safety and Security



MURDER		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Kannaland	10	10	4
	Garden Route District	183	215	205
Per 100 000	Kannaland	42	46	18
	Garden Route District	30	35	33

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Kannaland	48	47	46
	Garden Route District	1 046	1 059	975
Per 100 000	Kannaland	208	207	207
	Garden Route District	171	172	157



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Kannaland	491	375	435
	Garden Route District	10 814	7 330	5 814
Per 100 000	Kannaland	2 141	1 662	1 956
	Garden Route District	1 771	1 190	936

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Kannaland	39	35	49
	Garden Route District	1 741	1 747	1 940
Per 100 000	Kannaland	172	154	219
	Garden Route District	285	284	312



ROAD USER FATALITIES	Kannaland	4	4	4
	Garden Route District	137	128	131



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Kannaland	182	256	232
	Garden Route District	5 211	5 171	4 856
Per 100 000	Kannaland	793	1 135	1 045
	Garden Route District	853	839	782

Safety and Security

Murder

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

Within the Kannaland municipal area, the number of murders decreased from 10 in 2018/19 to 4 in 2019/20. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) therefore decreased from 46 in 2018/19 to 18 in 2019/20. The murder rate per 100 000 people for the Garden Route District declined (35 in 2018/19 and 33 in 2019/20), but remains higher than that of the Kannaland area. The murder rate in Kannaland is the second lowest in the Garden Route District.

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 2019/20, there were 46 sexual offences in the Kannaland municipal area compared to 975 reported cases in the District. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 population) in Kannaland (207) is higher than the overall District rate of 157.

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 Kannaland area increased from 375 cases in 2018/19 to 435 cases in 2019/20. When considering the rate per 100 000 people it stood at 1 956 in 2020. The District had a significantly lower incidence of drug-related offences with 936 cases per 100 000 people in 2019/20.

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 per 100 000 people of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Kannaland area shows an upward trend from 154 in 2018/19 to 219 in 2019/20. This is below the District average which had an incidence rate of 312 in 2019/20. The incidence of DUI's in Kannaland was met with 4 road user fatalities in 2019/20.

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 2018/19 and 2019/20. Residential burglary cases within the Kannaland area fell as well, albeit by a lower margin of 7.5 per cent from 256 in 2018/9 to 232 in 2019/20.

When considering the rate per 100 000 population i.e. 1 045 cases per 100 000 in 2019/20, Kannaland's rate is above the District average of 782 cases per 100 000 people 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	204.0	-1.0	-10.4	3 266	12	-38
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	204.0	-1.0	-10.4	3 266	12	-38
Mining & quarrying	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
SS Secondary sector	301.6	-0.2	-3.1	1 179	10	-80
Manufacturing	167.6	-1.3	-3.6	628	-10	-37
Electricity, gas & water	63.0	0.5	-2.0	41	1	-1
Construction	71.0	2.8	-2.2	510	19	-42
TS Tertiary sector	775.2	3.2	2.1	5 785	122	4
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	211.8	1.8	0.4	2 082	48	29
Transport, storage & communication	124.4	4.0	1.7	380	10	18
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	224.5	7.0	4.9	1 259	59	5
General government	123.5	-1.5	-0.9	729	-3	3
Community, social & personal services	90.9	1.4	0.7	1 335	8	-51
Kannaland	1 280.8	1.6	-1.1	10 230	145	-114

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2019 (%)	Average growth (%) 2015 - 2019	Number of jobs	
			2018	2019
Skilled	17.5	3.0	1 074	1 097
Semi-skilled	35.3	2.0	2 186	2 216
Low-skilled	47.3	-0.7	2 957	2 970
TOTAL	100.0	0.8	6 217	6 283

Informal Employment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of informal jobs	4 255	3 781	3 723	3 761	3 988	4 017	4 372	4 018	4 141	4 013	3 833
% of Total Employment	44.7	42.5	42.0	41.4	41.9	42.4	41.8	39.4	40.3	39.2	37.9

Unemployment rates	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bitou	17.8	19.7	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.9	19.9	21.5	22.3	22.2	17.8
George	13.2	14.3	14.1	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.7	13.5	13.8	13.4	14.3
Hessequa	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.2
Kannaland	7.2	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.4	8.1	8.5	8.4	9.1
Knysna	16.0	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.6	16.4	17.5	18.0	17.7	19.0
Mosel Bay	12.8	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.3	13.4	13.1	14.1	14.5	14.3	15.3
Oudtshoorn	17.7	18.7	18.6	18.2	17.6	17.5	16.8	17.7	18.1	17.6	17.7
Garden Route	13.5	14.7	14.6	14.4	13.9	13.9	13.5	14.5	14.8	14.6	15.6
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 Kannaland was valued at R1.3 billion (current prices) and employed 10 230 people. Historical trends between 2014 and 2018 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The economy however contracted in 2019, and realised an estimated growth rate of -1.1 per cent.

In terms of sectoral contribution in 2018, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R224.5 million), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R211.8 million) and agriculture, fishing and forestry (R204.0 million) are the largest sectors in the economy. In 2019 the tertiary sector was the main source of growth in the Municipality with a growth rate of 2.1 per cent. The secondary (-3.1 per cent) and primary sector (-10.4 per cent) however faced severe economic contraction during 2019, thus having a negative impact on the overall economic growth.

In 2019, important sources of job creation were the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (29 jobs created); the transport, storage and communication sector (18 jobs created); the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (5 jobs created); and general government (3 jobs created). All other sub-sectors in the Kannaland economy shed jobs, with the largest job losses experienced in the construction (42), agriculture fishing and forestry (38) and manufacturing (37) sectors. This was due to economic contractions in these sectors. The overall Kannaland economy shed an estimated 114 jobs in 2019.

Formal and Informal Employment

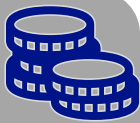
It is estimated that Kannaland's total employed will in 2019 amount to 10 116 workers, of which 6 283 (62.1 per cent) are employed in the formal sector while 3 833 (37.9 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average increase of 0.8 per cent from 2015 to 2019 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 3.2 per cent over this period.

Most of the formally employed consisted of low-skilled (47.3 per cent) and semi-skilled (35.3 per cent) workers. The skilled category only contributed 17.5 per cent to total formal employment but it outpaced the other two categories in terms of average annual growth between 2015 and 2019. Low skilled and semi-skilled employment grew by -0.7 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively, while jobs requiring skilled workers grew by 3.0 per cent. The growth in the skilled category reflects the market demand for more skilled labour, especially with the growing tertiary sector in the Kannaland municipal area. Upskilling the low- and semi-skilled workers are therefore imperative.

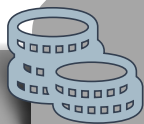
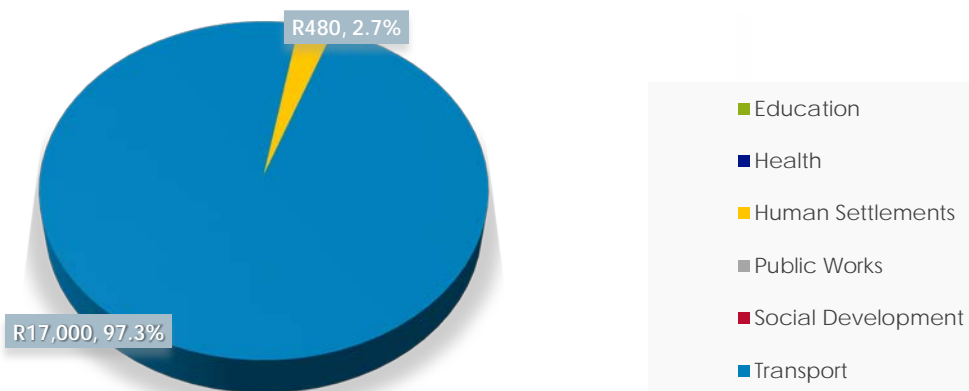
Unemployment

Kannaland, at 9.1 per cent, has the second lowest unemployment rate in the Garden Route District, and is below the District (15.6 per cent) and Western Cape (19.4 per cent) average. Unemployment remained below 8.5 per cent from 2009-2019, but increased slightly from 8.4 per cent in 2018 to 9.1 per cent in 2019. The increase in unemployment was due to the sluggish economy, as well as the negative growth and job losses in the primary and secondary sectors. Unfortunately, these sectors employ mostly low- and semi- skilled workers whom are more vulnerable to living in poverty during times of economic decline.

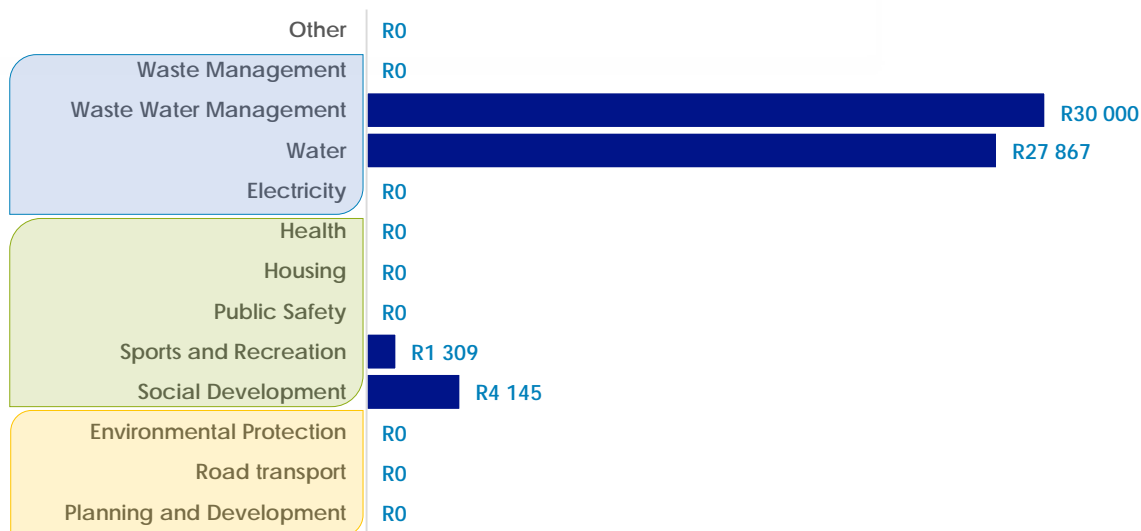
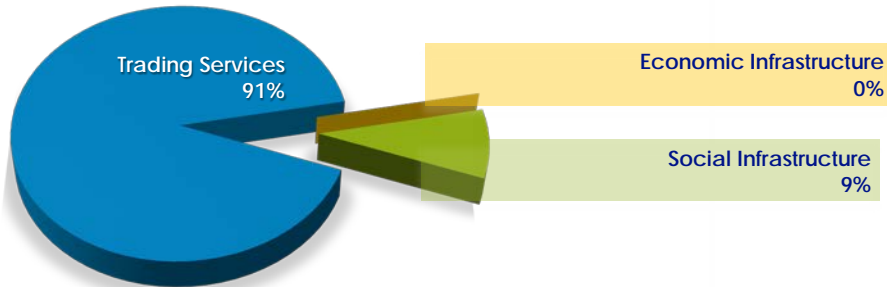
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



Provincial infrastructure spend (R'000)



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 2.7 per cent of its infrastructure budget on social infrastructure. This will come in the form of R480 000 in spending allocated towards Human Settlements. In addition to WCG spending, the Municipality has allocated 8.6 per cent of their budget towards social infrastructure, of which R1.3 million will be spent on sports and recreation and R4.1 million on social development. Collectively, the WCG and municipal spending 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 R17 million (97.3 per cent) towards economic infrastructure, more specifically towards transport. Transport infrastructure goes a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential. The Municipality has not allocated any capital budget funding towards infrastructure spending in the 2020/21 financial year.

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. 91.4 per cent or R57.9 million is allocated towards the provision of basic services. In light of recent droughts, the majority of spending on trading services have been allocated towards wastewater management (R30 million), with the remaining R27.9 million having been allocated to water management.

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*