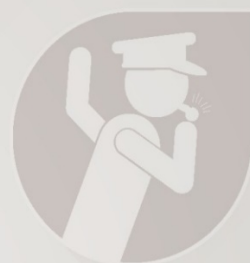




Western Cape
Government



Oudtshoorn
2020



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Oudtshoorn: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2020; Actual households, 2019



Population

91 960



Households

22 468

Education

2019



Matric Pass Rate	87.3%
Gr 12 Drop-out Rate	40.6%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	29.7

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.59
Human Development Index	0.80

Health

2019



Primary Health Care Facilities

6

Immunisation Rate

73.5%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

19.1%

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

94.4%

Refuse Removal

78.2%



Electricity

85.0%



Sanitation

81.9%



Housing

88.2%



Road Safety

2019/20

Fatal Crashes 14

Road User Fatalities 15

Labour

2019

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

17.7%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Outmigration of working aged people
- Risk 2 Access to basic services
- Risk 3 Child health

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2018

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

19.4%

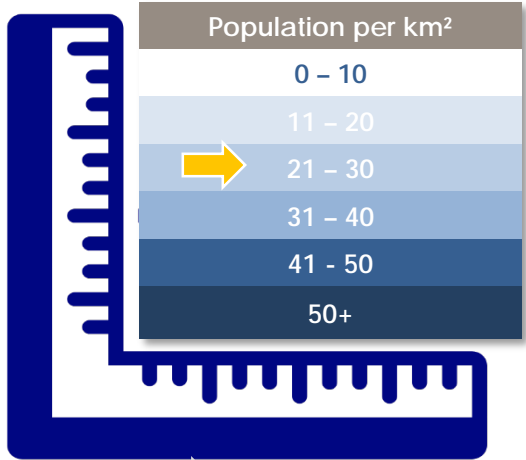
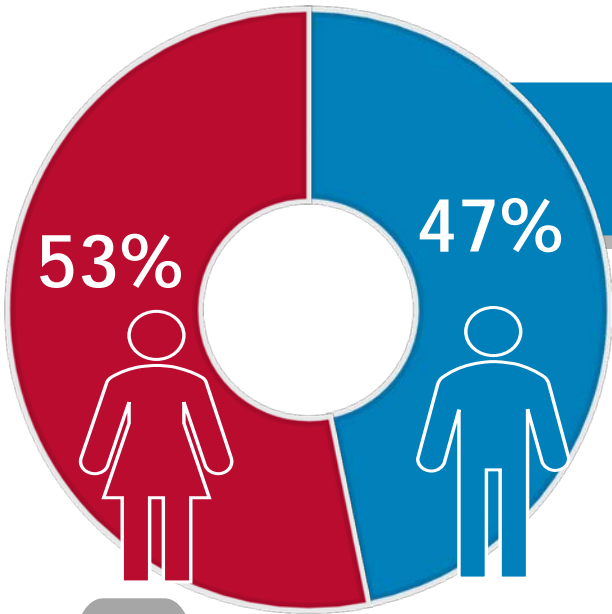
Manufacturing

18.3%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

17.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS

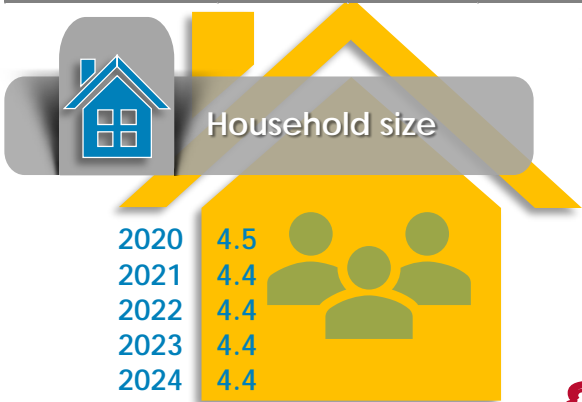


Number of males per 100 females

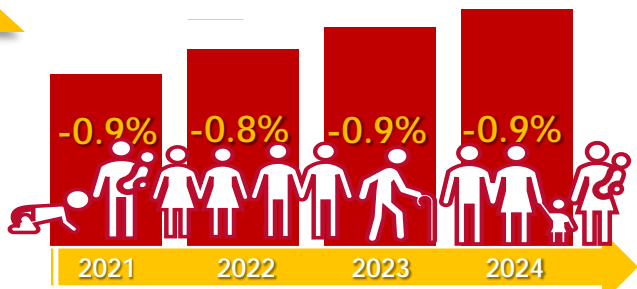
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kannaland	87.5	87.5	87.4	87.3	87.2
Hessequa	88.4	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.8
Mossel Bay	90.4	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7
George	93.1	93.7	94.0	94.2	94.5
Oudtshoorn	88.0	88.5	88.6	88.8	88.9
Bitou	95.2	95.9	96.2	96.5	96.8
Knysna	93.0	93.5	93.7	93.9	94.0
Garden Route District	91.5	92.0	92.2	92.4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

91 160
Current Population

87 985
Estimated Population 2024

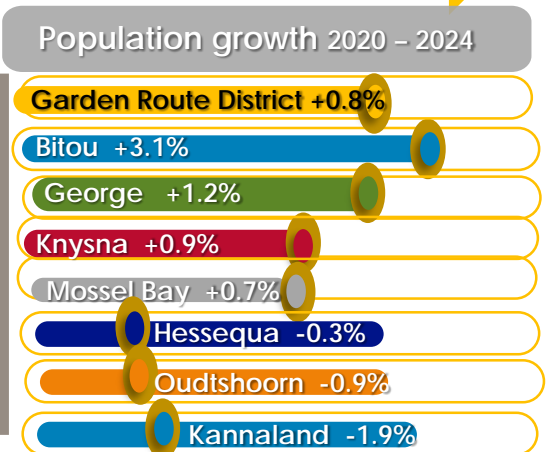


Population growth



Age cohorts

	Children: 0-14 Years	Working Age: 15-65 Years	Aged 65+ Years	Dependency Ratio
2020	26 386	57 277	7 497	59.2
2023	25 196	56 182	7 393	58.2
2026	24 294	54 926	7 470	57.8
	+1.4%	-0.7%	-0.1%	



Demographics

Population

The population of Oudtshoorn consists of 91 960 people in 2020, making it the third most populated municipal area in the Garden Route District (GRD). This total is expected to decrease to 87 985 by 2024, equating to an average annual growth rate of -0.9 per cent. The declining population appears to be within the working age population and is a sign of out migration for work opportunities elsewhere. 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 slightly more females than males in the Oudtshoorn municipal area with a ratio of 53 per cent (females) to 47 per cent (males). The SR for Oudtshoorn 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, an outflow of females of working age or an inflow of working males to the municipal area.

Age Cohorts

Between 2020 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in the 0-14 age cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 1.4 per cent, compared to a drop of 0.7 per cent in the working aged and 0.1 per cent in the aged population. Despite the increasing child population the dependency ratio is still expected to decline towards 2026. Note however that at 59.2 per cent in 2020, Oudtshoorn 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 households is on a downward trend from 4.5 people per household in 2020 to 4.4 in 2024. Contributing factors to a reduction in household size could include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, ageing population, construction of smaller households, etc. Despite the reduction in household size, Oudtshoorn still has the 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area was only 26 persons per square kilometer. 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

34

Number of schools

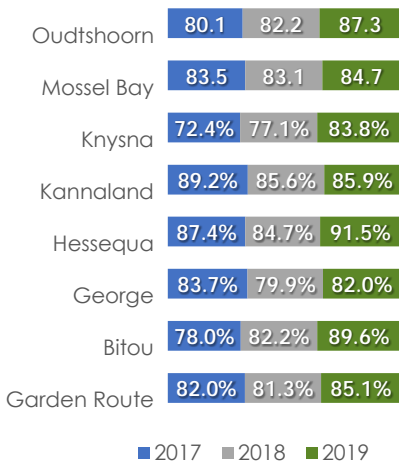
29

Number of no-fee schools

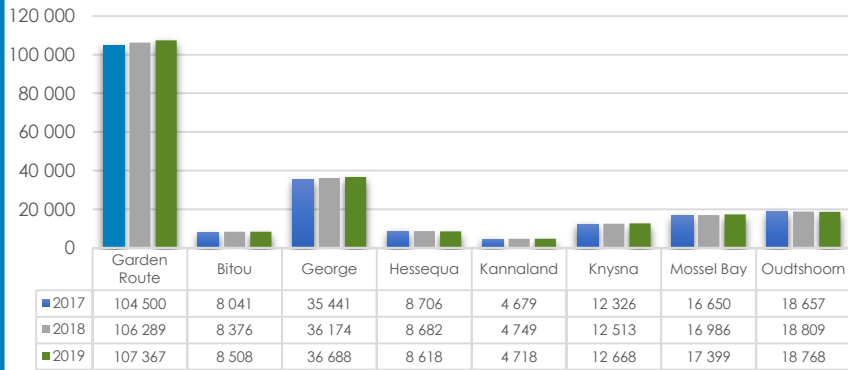
23

Number of schools with libraries

Education outcomes



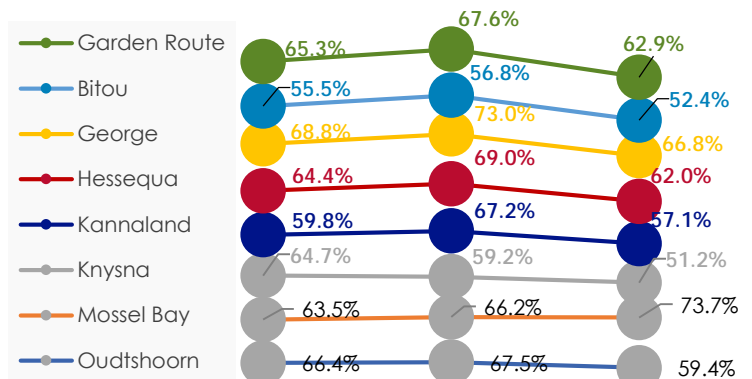
Learner enrolment



Learner-Teacher Ratio

Garden Route	29.2	30.1	30.1
Bitou	30.4	32.2	32.3
George	28.9	29.9	29.6
Hessequa	27.7	28.6	28.9
Kannaland	28.3	31.4	31.6
Knysna	31.2	30.0	30.3
Mossel Bay	28.4	30.2	29.7
Oudtshoorn	29.6	30.0	29.7

Learner retention



Education

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

Learner enrolment in Oudtshoorn increased by 0.3 per cent annually from 18 657 in 2017 to 18 678 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 amongst the lowest in the District at 29.7 in 2019, having declined from 30.0 in 2018. Learner retention is a challenge in Oudtshoorn. The learner retention rate is on a downward trend, declining significantly from 67.5 per cent in 2018 to 59.4 in 2019.

Number of schools

In 2019, Oudtshoorn had a total of 34 public ordinary schools. The large number of schools (34) relative to the number of learners in the municipal area contributed to the relatively low 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 Oudtshoorn despite a decrease from 91.2 per cent in 2018 to 85.3 per cent in 2019.

Schools with libraries and media centres

Schools with libraries and media centres have gradually decreased from 26 in 2017 to 23 in 2019, however, education outcomes has improved over these years.

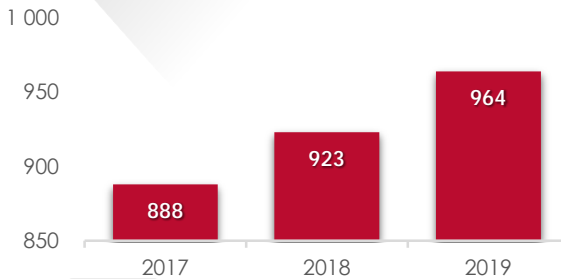
Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

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. Oudtshoorn's matric outcomes are higher than the District average and is on an increasing trend, from 80.1 per cent in 2017 to 87.3 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
Oudtshoorn	59.9	0.0	22.9	19.1	0.4	0.5
Garden Route District	57.6	33.4	15.9	15.6	0.6	0.6



Healthcare facilities

Regional hospitals	1	0
District hospitals	6	1
PHC facilities (Fixed clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	40	6
Community Day Centres	7	1
Community Health Centres	0	0
PHC Clinics (Satellite and mobile)	37	3
PHC Clinics (Fixed)	33	5

■ Garden Route ■ Oudtshoorn

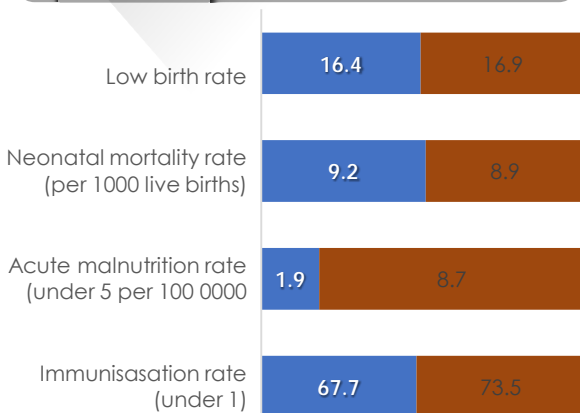


Emergency medical services

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



Child health



HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Oudtshoorn	1 905	1 950	2 66	220
Garden Route	23 317	25 738	3 009	2 576

■ Garden Route ■ Oudtshoorn

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, at 16.9 per cent for South Africa and 25 per cent for the Western Cape in 2017. In terms of healthcare facilities, the Oudtshoorn municipal area had 8 primary healthcare clinics in 2019, which comprises of 5 fixed and 3 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area had 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2019 which is on par with 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

Oudtshoorn's total registered patients receiving anti retroviral treatment (ART) increased by 220 patients between 2018 and 2019. A total of 25 738 registered patients received ART in the Garden Route District in 2019. Oudtshoorn, at 1 950 patients, represents only 7.6 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the Garden Route District.

The Oudtshoorn municipal area experienced an increase in tuberculosis (TB) cases from 2017 to 2019. A total of 964 TB patients were registered in 2019 compared to 888 in 2017.

Child Health

In 2019, Immunisation rates in the Oudtshoorn area is at 73.5 per cent is higher than that of the Garden Route District at 67.7 per cent. The Immunisation rate for Oudtshoorn has however decreased from the 2018 rate of 75.6 per cent. The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in Oudtshoorn in 2019 was 8.7, increasing from 6.8 in 2017. The Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Oudtshoorn municipal area increased from 3.6 in 2018 to 8.9 in 2019. The low birth weight indicator was recorded at 16.9, a slight increase from 16.8 recorded in 2018. With lower immunisation rates, and a higher incidence of neonatal mortality, low birth weight and malnutrition, child health has declined from 2018 to 2019 within the Oudtshoorn municipal area.

Maternal Health

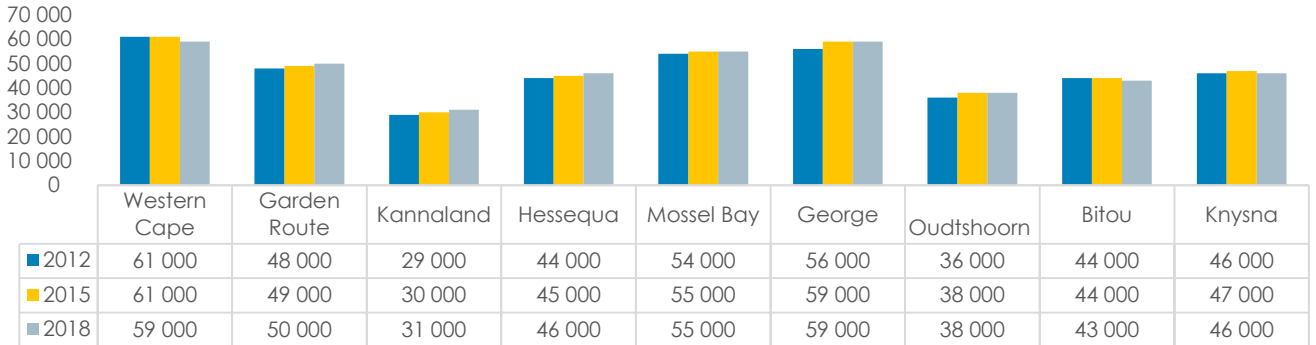
The maternal mortality rate in the Oudtshoorn area was 59.9 per 100 000 live births in 2018, but has improved significantly with no maternal fatalities registered in 2019. All municipalities within the Garden Route District had a maternal mortality rate of zero in 2019, with George Municipality being the only exception. The delivery rate to women under 19 years in Oudtshoorn was 19.1 per cent. Oudtshoorn consistently had the highest rate of teen deliveries amongst the municipalities within the Garden Route District. Fortunately, teen delivery is on a downward trend in the municipal area, declining from 22.9 per cent in 2018.

The termination of pregnancy rate in the Oudtshoorn area remained constant at 0.4 per cent from 2017 to 2018 but increased marginally to 0.5 per cent in 2019. Conversely, the Garden Route District had a lower teen delivery rate but slightly higher levels of terminations.

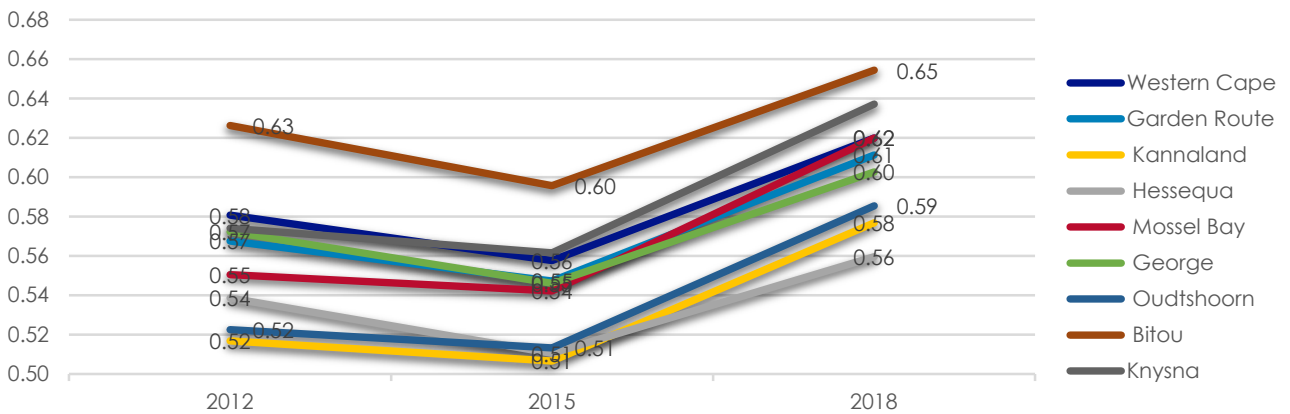
POVERTY



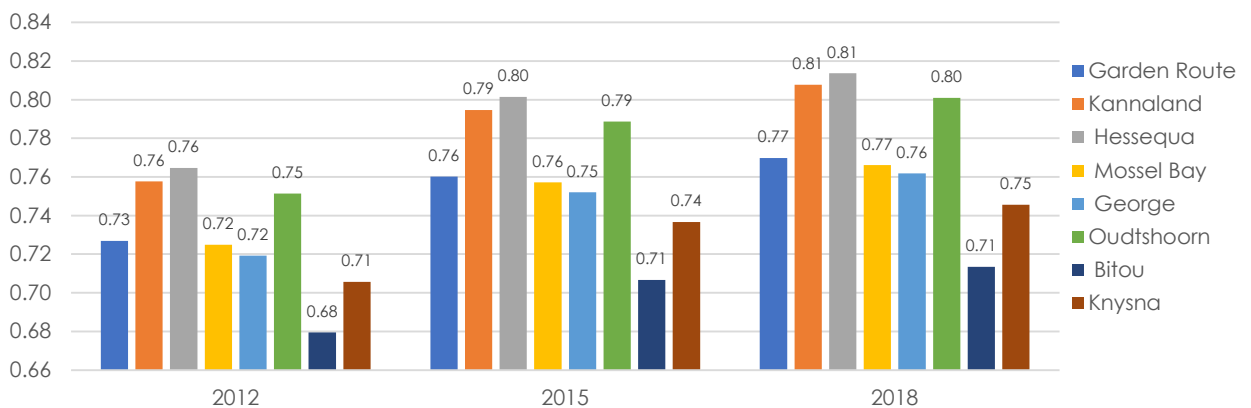
GDP per capita



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 R38 000 in 2018, Oudtshoorn's real GDPR per capita 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 Oudtshoorn from 0.52 in 2012 to 0.59 in 2018 but remains in line with the 2030 NDP goal.

Furthermore, in 2018 income inequality levels were marginally lower in Oudtshoorn compared with the Gini Coefficient registered for the overall Garden Route District (0.61) and the Province (0.62).

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 Oudtshoorn municipal area are relatively high. There has been a general increase in the HDI from 0.75 in 2012 to 0.80 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



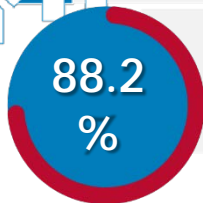
Total number of households

22 468

Oudtshoorn Municipality

172 792

Garden Route District



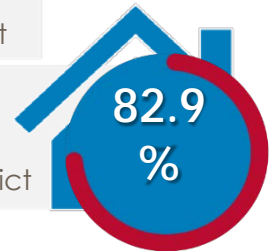
Formal main dwelling

19 826

Oudtshoorn Municipality

143 241

Garden Route District



78.1% Oudtshoorn
75.2% Garden Route

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.7% Oudtshoorn
0.7% Garden Route

Traditional dwelling



8.4% Oudtshoorn
6.2% Garden Route

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

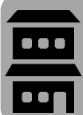
0.8% Oudtshoorn
1.2% Garden Route

Other/Unspecified



1.7% Oudtshoorn
1.5% Garden Route

House/flat/room in backyard



4.6% Oudtshoorn
6.2% Garden Route

Informal dwelling in backyard



5.6% Oudtshoorn
9.1% Garden Route

Informal dwelling not in backyard



Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Oudtshoorn 94.4%

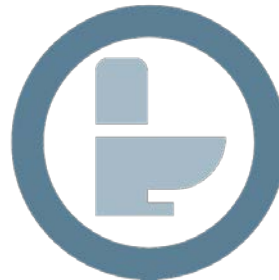
Garden Route 95.2%



Electricity as primary source of lighting

Oudtshoorn 85.0%

Garden Route 90.7%



Flush/chemical toilet

Oudtshoorn 81.9%

Garden Route 85.2%

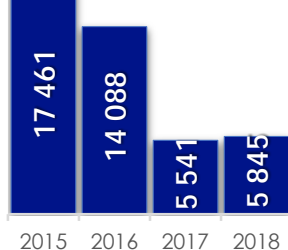


Refuse removed at least once a week

Oudtshoorn 78.2%

Garden Route 86.5%

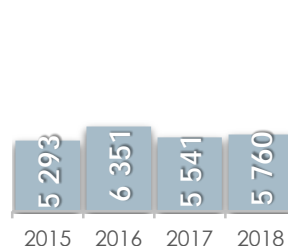
Free basic water



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 22 468 households in the Oudtshoorn municipal area, 88.2 per cent had access to formal housing. This is greater 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 pipe water inside/within 200m of the dwelling was the only exception at 94.4 per cent. Access to the other basic services was lower i.e. with access to a flush or chemical toilet at 81.9 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 85.0 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 78.2 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area has shown a generally increasing trend up to 2018 for all services excluding water. 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 in the upcoming years.

Safety and Security



MURDER		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn	18	16	22
	Garden Route District	183	215	205
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn	19	18	24
	Garden Route District	30	35	33

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn	138	166	142
	Garden Route District	1 046	1 059	975
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn	149	181	156
	Garden Route District	171	172	157



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn	2 350	2 164	1 590
	Garden Route District	10 814	7 330	5 814
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn	2 549	2 359	1 744
	Garden Route District	1 771	1 190	936

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn	124	138	122
	Garden Route District	1 741	1 747	1 940
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn	134	151	134
	Garden Route District	285	284	312



ROAD USER FATALITIES	Oudtshoorn	17	10	15
	Garden Route District	137	128	131



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn	717	740	652
	Garden Route District	5 211	5 171	4 856
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn	777	807	715
	Garden Route District	853	839	782

Safety and Security

Murder

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

Within the Oudtshoorn municipal area, the actual number of murders increased from 16 in 2018/19 to 22 in 2019/20. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) increased from 18 in 2018/19 to 24 in 2019/20. The murder rate per 100 000 people for the Garden Route District however declined (35 in 2019 and 33 in 2020) but remains slightly higher than that of the Oudtshoorn area. The murder rate in Oudtshoorn is amongst the 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 142 sexual offences in the Oudtshoorn municipal area compared to 975 reported cases in the District. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 population) in Oudtshoorn (156) is lower 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 Oudtshoorn area decreased from 2 164 cases in 2018/19 to 1 590 cases in 2019/20. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, it declined from 2 359 to 1 744 in Oudtshoorn. 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 Oudtshoorn area shows a declining trend from 151 in 2018/19 to 134 in 2019/20. This is below the District average which had an incidence rate of 312 in 2020. Despite the declining trend in DUI's in Oudtshoorn, road user fatalities rose from 10 fatalities in 2018/19 to 15 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 2019 and 2020. Residential burglary cases within the Oudtshoorn area decreased at a higher rate - by 11.5 per cent from 740 in 2018/19 to 642 in 2019/20.

When considering the rate per 100 000 population i.e. 715 cases per 100 000 in 2020, Oudtshoorn's rate is below 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	324.8	-0.2	-9.1	4 214	49	-16
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	320.6	-0.2	-9.2	4 206	49	-16
Mining & quarrying	4.2	1.5	-2.8	8	0	0
SS Secondary sector	1 639.8	1.6	0.1	5 315	126	-160
Manufacturing	1 045.0	1.8	1.1	3 565	75	-34
Electricity, gas & water	321.0	1.1	-1.6	199	7	-2
Construction	273.8	1.3	-3.2	1 551	44	-124
TS Tertiary sector	3 743.9	1.5	1.2	20 682	257	21
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	971.8	0.9	-0.3	6 876	135	100
Transport, storage & communication	432.9	1.9	-0.1	997	12	32
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	1 109.0	4.2	4.1	4 182	149	38
General government	833.6	-1.3	-0.6	4 238	-48	-9
Community, social & personal services	396.6	0.2	-0.2	4 389	10	-140
Oudtshoorn	5 708.5	1.4	0.3	30 211	432	-155

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2019 (%)	Average growth (%) 2015 - 2019	Number of jobs	
			2018	2019
Skilled	27.4	2.8	6 226	6 363
Semi-skilled	39.2	1.1	9 093	9 107
Low-skilled	33.4	0.3	7 747	7 770
TOTAL	100.0	1.3	23 066	23 240

Informal Employment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of informal jobs	7 860	7 016	6 913	6 891	7 254	7 330	7 769	7 133	7 392	7 145	6 816
% of Total Employment	28.4	26.4	25.8	25.3	25.9	25.8	26.0	24.0	24.6	23.7	22.7

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
Mossel 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 Oudtshoorn was valued at R5.7 billion (current prices) and employed 30 211 people. Historical trends between 2014 and 2018 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent.

In terms of sectoral contribution, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (4.2 per cent); transport, storage and communication (1.9 per cent); and manufacturing (1.8 per cent) were the main drivers of growth within the Oudtshoorn area from 2014 to 2018. Growth in the economy slowed to an estimated 0.3 per cent in 2019, with only the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (4.1 per cent) and manufacturing (1.1 per cent) registering positive growth.

In 2019, important sources of job creation were the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (100 jobs); the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (38 jobs); and the transport, storage and communication sector (32 jobs). Growth in the number of new jobs in the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector did not mirror the high economic growth rate, indicating that this sector is less labour intensive. Despite the GDP contraction in the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation and transport, storage and communication sectors, these sectors still managed to create jobs.

The overall Oudtshoorn economy shed an estimated 155 jobs 2019. This was largely driven by job losses in construction (-124 jobs) and community, social and personal services (-140 jobs). Despite extensive economic decline (-9.1 per cent) in the primary sector in 2019, only 16 jobs were lost. Conversely, the secondary sector which was estimated to grow by 0.1 per cent, shed 160 jobs.

Formal and Informal Employment

It is estimated that Oudtshoorn's total employed will in 2019 amount to 30 056 workers, of which 23 240 (77.3 per cent) are employed in the formal sector while 6 816 (22.7 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average increase of 1.3 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 semi-skilled (39.2 per cent) and low-skilled (33.4 per cent) workers. The skilled category only contributed 27.4 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 0.3 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively, while jobs requiring skilled workers grew by 2.8 per cent. The growth in the skilled category reflects the market demand for more skilled labour, especially with the growing tertiary sector in the Oudtshoorn municipal area. Upskilling the low and semi-skilled workers are therefore imperative.

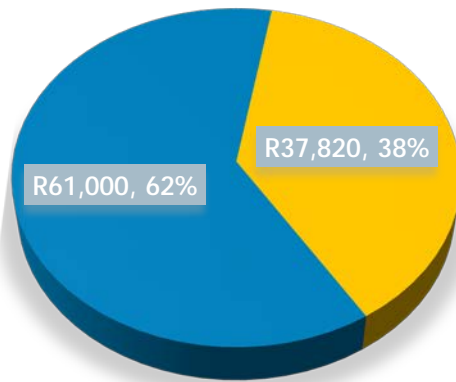
Unemployment

Oudtshoorn, at 17.7 per cent, has the third highest unemployment rate in the Garden Route District, and is above the District (15.6 per cent) and Western Cape (19.4 per cent) average. Unemployment remained above 17 per cent from 2009-2019 (excluding 2015 when it dropped to 16.8 per cent) and increased slightly from 17.6 per cent in 2018 to 17.7 per cent in 2019. The increase in unemployment was due to the sluggish economy and negative growth in the primary and secondary sectors. Unfortunately, these sectors employ mostly low and semi-skilled workers who are more vulnerable to living in poverty during times of economic decline.

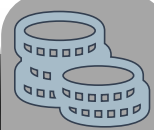
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



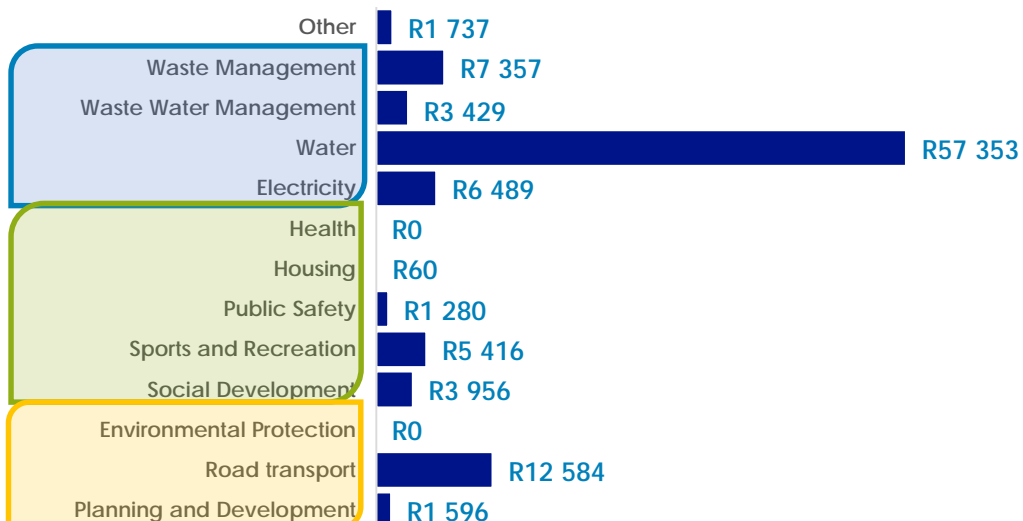
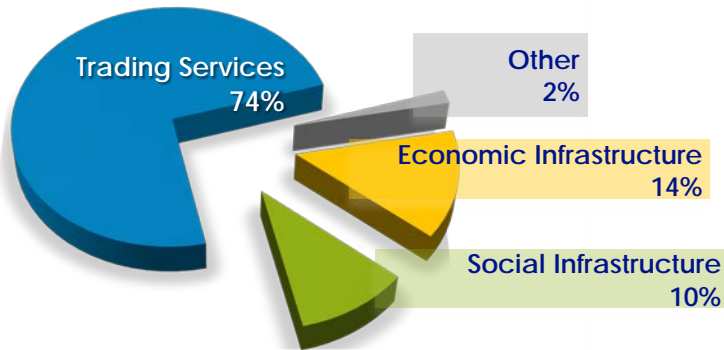
Provincial infrastructure spend (R'000)



- Education
- Health
- Human Settlements
- Public Works
- Social Development
- Transport



Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



2020/21 Public Infrastructure Spend

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) allocated 38.3 per cent of its infrastructure budget on social infrastructure within the Oudtshoorn municipal area. R37.8 million will be spent on Human Settlements which will assist in reducing the housing backlog. The Municipality will be allocating 10.6 per cent of the budget towards social infrastructure. Sports and recreation (R5.42 million) and Social Development (R3.96 million) have been prioritized in the budget, with a further R60 000 spent on housing, all serving to improve the quality of life of individuals within the municipal area.

Community safety has been prioritized 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 R1.28 million of its capital budget towards public safety.

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 R61 million (61.7 per cent) towards economic infrastructure, more specifically towards transport. Transport infrastructure go a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential, especially with Oudtshoorn's position on the R62 wine route, ostrich farms and Cango Caves making it a thriving tourist destination. The Municipality assists by contributing a further R12.6 million (i.e. 12.4 per cent of total municipal infrastructure spending) towards road transport. As part of their economic infrastructure allocation, the Municipality will also contribute R1.6 million towards planning and development.

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. 73.7 per cent or R74.6 million is allocated towards the provision of basic services. The majority of spending on trading services have been allocated towards water management (R57.4 million) in light of recent droughts. This was followed by waste management (R7.4 million), electricity (R6.5 million) and wastewater management (R3.4 million).

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- 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*