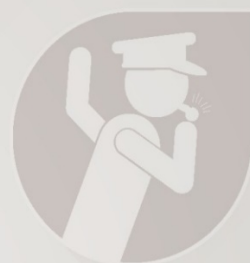




Western Cape
Government



Knysna
2020



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Knysna: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2019



Education

2019



Matric Pass Rate	83.8%
Learner Retention Rate	51.2%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	30.3

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.64
Human Development Index	0.75

Health

2019



Primary Health Care Facilities

5

Immunisation Rate

62.3%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

11.7%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2019/20



Residential Burglaries

712

DUI

331

Drug-related Crimes

731

Murder

28

Sexual Offences

140

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2019



Water

94.4%

Refuse Removal

93.0%



Electricity

88.3%



Sanitation

75.4%



Housing

72.4%



Road Safety

2019/20

Fatal Crashes 12

Road User Fatalities 15

Labour

2019

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

19.0%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 COVID-19
- Risk 2 Low Economic Growth
- Risk 3 Governance Failures

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2018

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

24.6%

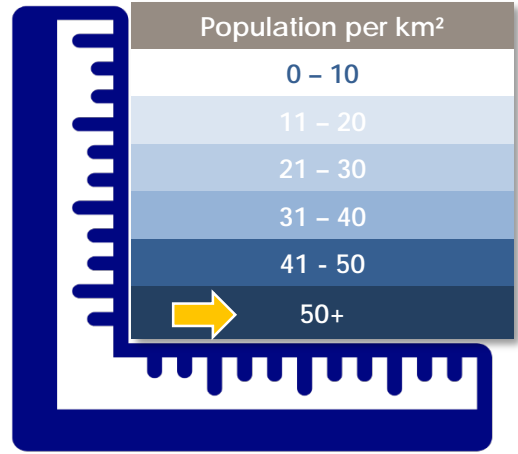
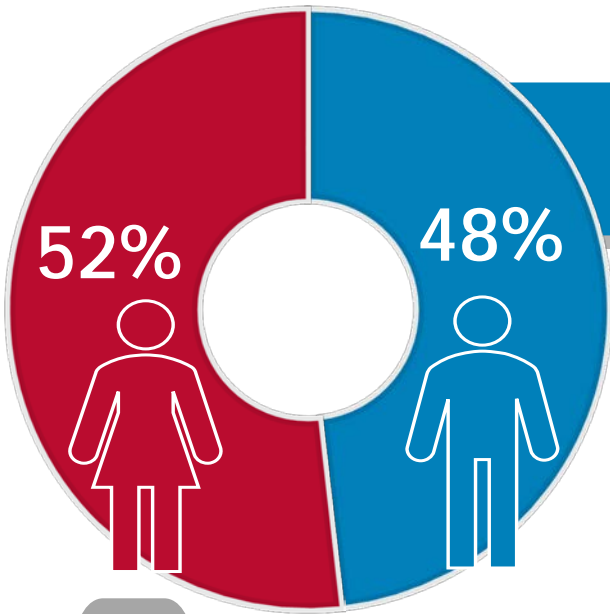
Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

18.9%

General government

12.1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

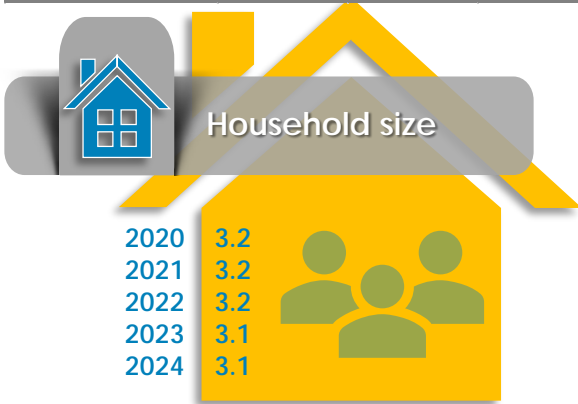


Number of males per 100 females

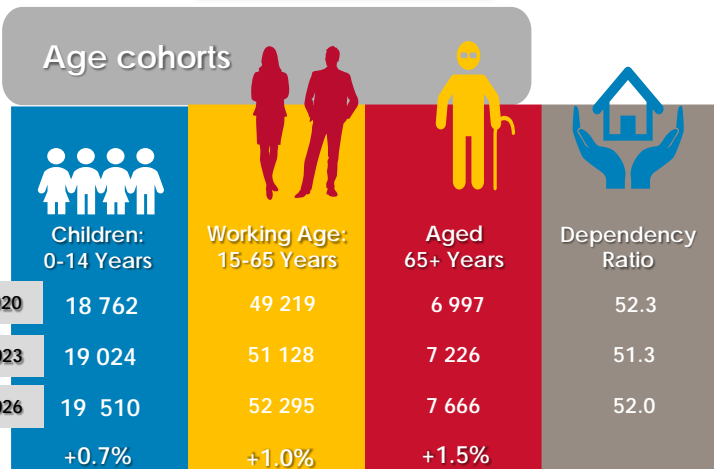
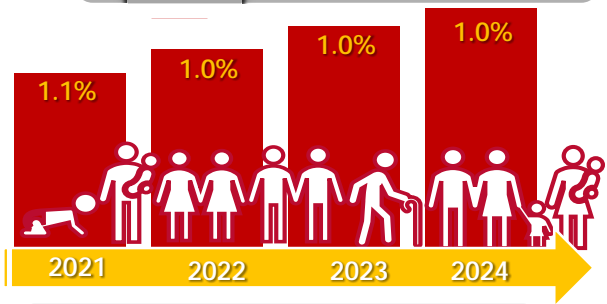
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kannaland	87.5	87.5	87.4	87.3	87.2
Hessequa	88.4	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.8
Mossel Bay	90.4	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7
George	93.1	93.7	94.0	94.2	94.5
Oudtshoorn	88.0	88.5	88.6	88.8	88.9
Bitou	95.2	95.9	96.2	96.5	96.8
Knysna	93.0	93.5	93.7	93.9	94.0
Garden Route District	91.5	92.0	92.2	92.4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

74 979
Current Population

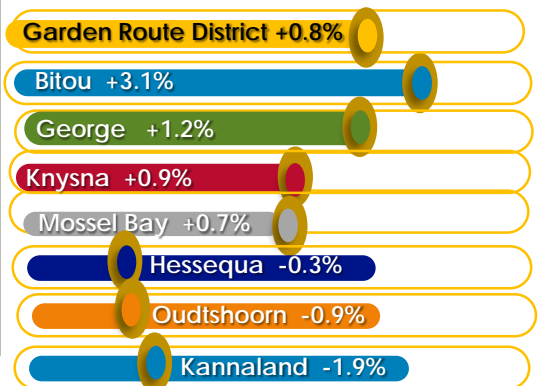
78 146
Estimated Population **2024**



Population growth



Population growth 2020 - 2024



Demographics

Population

The population of Knysna is 74 979 people in 2020, making it the fourth smallest population in the GRD after Bitou, Hessequa and Kannaland. This total is expected to grow to 78 146 by 2024, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.0 per cent.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that there are slightly more females than males in the Knysna municipal area with a ratio of 52 per cent (females) to 48 per cent (males). The SR for Knysna 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 was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 1.5 per cent. This predicted growth rate increases the dependency ratio towards 2025.

Household sizes

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The actual size of households is on a downward trend from 3.2 people per household in 2020 to 3.1 in 2024. Contributing factors to a stagnation in household size growth could include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

Population density

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks. In 2020, the population density of the Garden Route District (GRD) was 27 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the GRD compare as follows:

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

EDUCATION

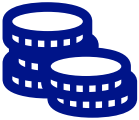
Educational facilities

19

Number of schools

15

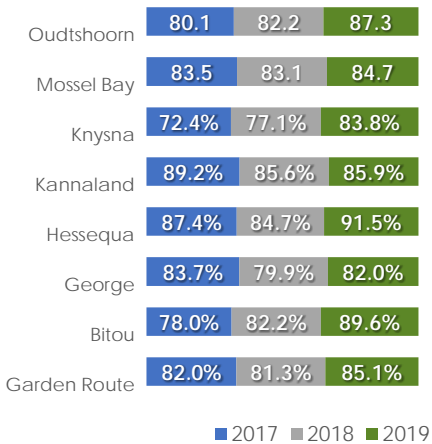
Number of no-fee schools



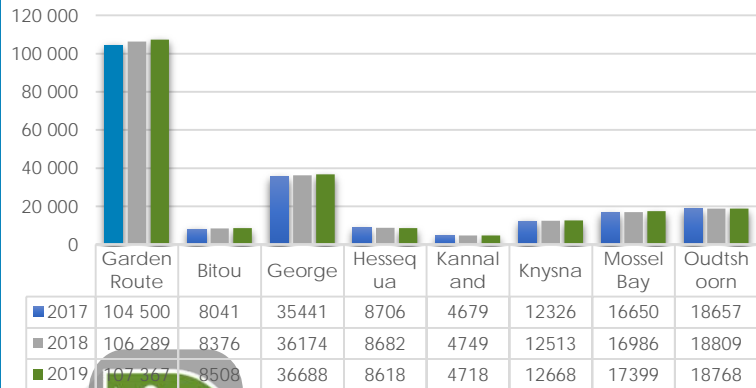
14

Number of schools with libraries

Education outcomes



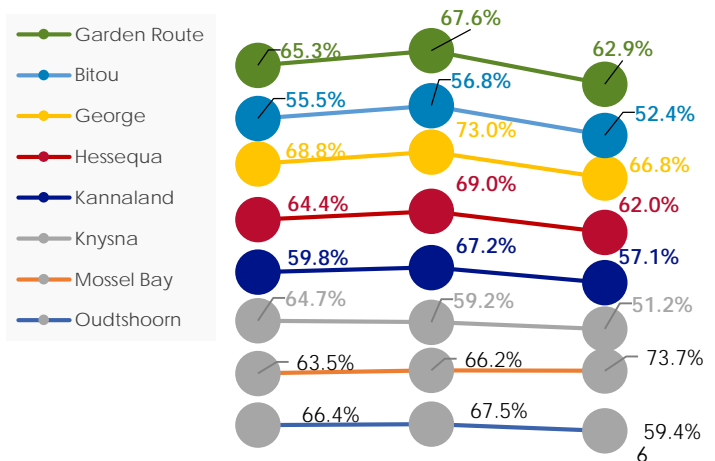
Learner enrolment



Learner-Teacher Ratio

Municipality	2017	2018	2019
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 Knysna increased by 1.4 per cent annually from 2017 to 2019, the highest in the district when compared to the other municipal areas. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context. The Knysna learner-teacher ratio remained above 30 learners from 2017 to 2019 which is high in comparison with the areas in the GRD. Learner retention in Knysna has deteriorated from 64.7 per cent in 2017 to 59.2 per cent in 2018 and lastly to 51.2 per cent in 2019.

Number of schools

In 2019, Knysna had a total of 19 public ordinary schools. The low number of schools in relation to high learner enrolment relative to the other areas in the district further accentuate the need for additional schools in the Knysna area.

Number of no-fee schools

The proportion of no-fee schools remained at 78.9 per cent from 2017 to 2019, indicating that, given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. In an effort to alleviate some of the funding challenges the Western Cape Department of Education (WCED) offered certain fee-paying schools to become no-fee schools. This means that more than two thirds of the schools in Knysna, 78.9 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 gradually remained at 14 between 2017 and 2019 indicating a need for these facilities in the rest of the schools in order for the overall quality of education to be improved in Knysna.

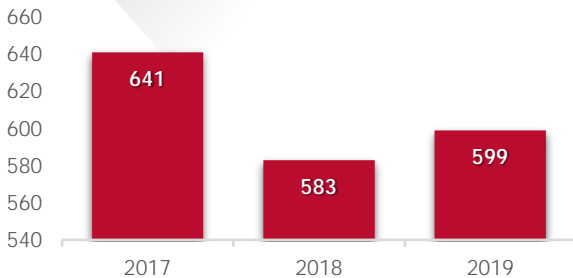
Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

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. Knysna's matric outcomes remained below 80 per cent in 2017 and 2018 but rose to 83.8 per cent in 2019.

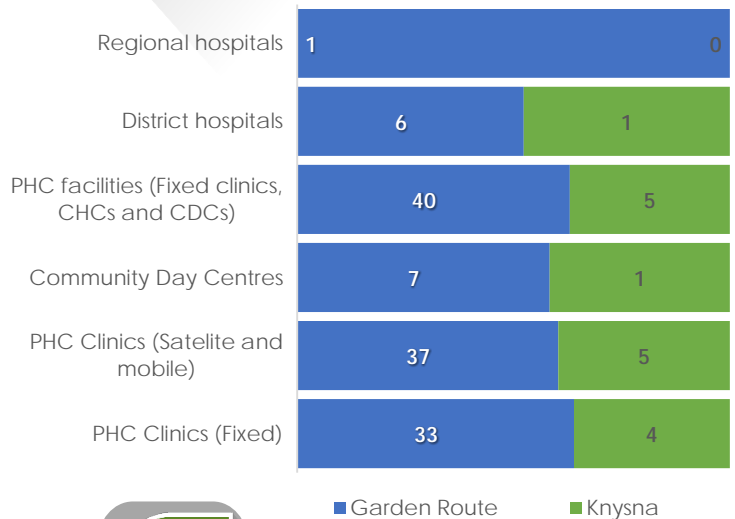
HEALTH



Tuberculosis



Healthcare facilities



Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Knysna	57.7	0.0	13.0	11.7	0.7	0.7
Garden Route District	57.6	33.4	15.9	15.6	0.6	0.6

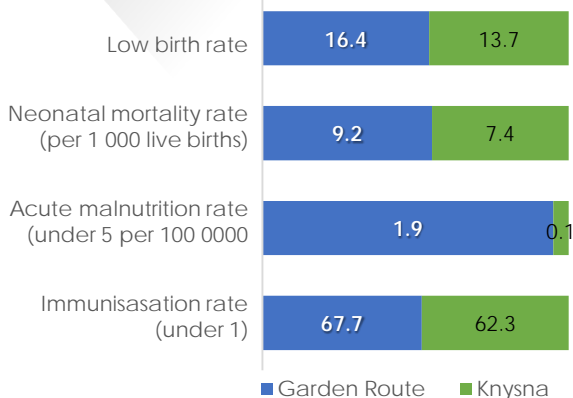


Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Knysna	Garden Route
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	4	2



Child health



HIV/AIDS (per 100 000)

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Knysna	3 948	4 265	508	356
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 which is low at 16.9 per cent for South Africa and 25 per cent for the Western Cape in 2017. In terms of healthcare facilities, Knysna had 5 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2019 which comprises of 4 fixed clinics and 1 community day centre. In addition, there is one district hospital within the Knysna municipal area.

Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Knysna has 4 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/TB

Knysna's total registered patients receiving ARTs increased by 317 patients between 2018 and 2019. A total of 25 738 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Garden Route District in 2019. Knysna at 4 265 patients, represent 16.5 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the Garden Route District. The number of new antiretroviral patients declined from 508 in 2018 to 356 in 2019.

Knysna experienced a decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases in 2018, however there is a slight increase in 2019. 599 TB patients were registered in 2019 compared to 583 in 2018.

Child Health

Immunisation rates in the Knysna area is relatively high at 62.3 per cent in 2019 having increased from 58.2 per cent in 2018. The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in Knysna in 2019 was 0.1, a slight improvement from 2018. The neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Knysna area worsened from 5.8 in 2018 to 7.4 in 2019. The low birth weight indicator was recorded at 13.7 a slight increase from 11.8 recorded in 2018.

Maternal Health

The maternal mortality rate in the Knysna area is zero deaths per 100 000 live births in 2019 which compares very well with the Garden Route district's rate of 33.4 per 100 000 live births.

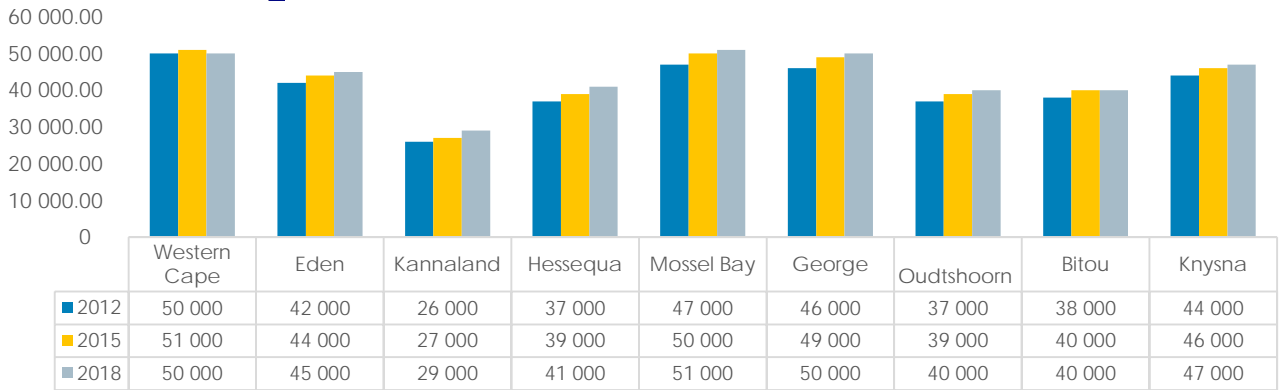
The delivery rate to women under 20 years in Knysna and Garden Route District was recorded at 11.7 and 15.6 per cent respectively.

The termination of pregnancy rate remains constant at 0.7 per cent for 2018 and 2019 in the Knysna area.

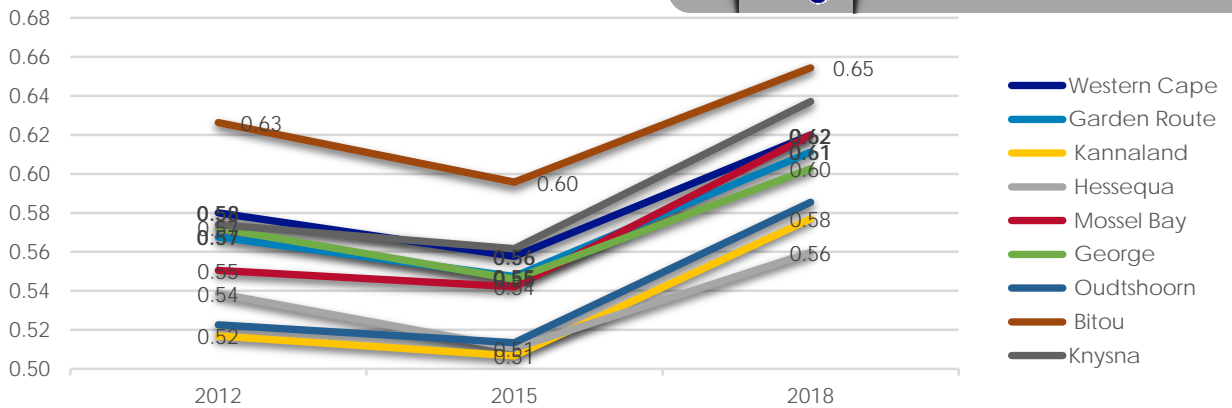
POVERTY



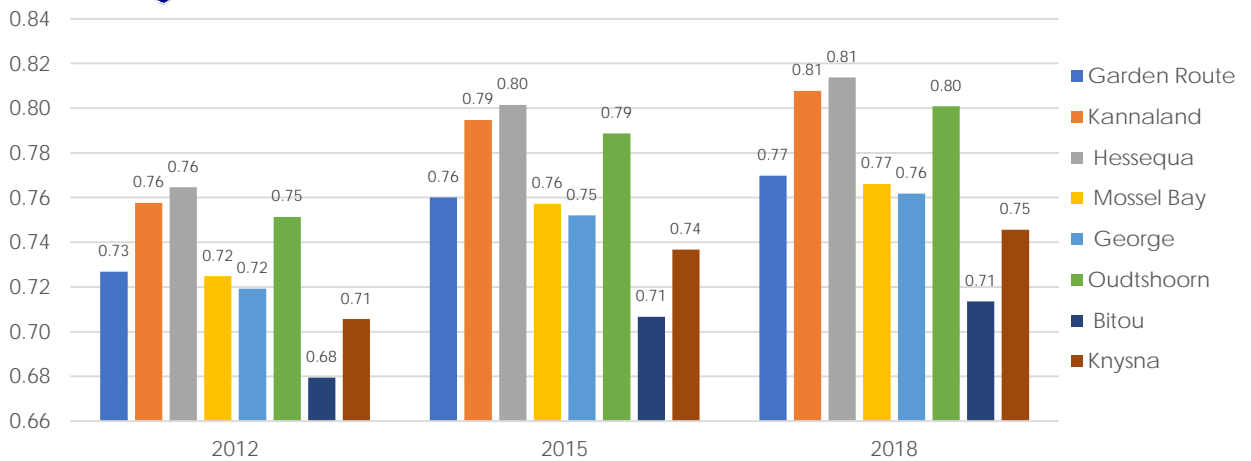
GDP per capita



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 R47 000 in 2018, Knysna's real GDPR per capita stands above that of the Garden Route District's figure of R45 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 Knysna between 2008 and 2018 from 0.57 to 0.64, but dropped slightly in 2015, where after it rose again to 0.64 in 2018.

Furthermore, income inequality levels were marginally higher in Knysna for 2018 with a Gini coefficient of 0.64 when compared to neighbouring municipalities with the exception of Bitou, across the Garden Route District and the Western Cape. These rather worrying disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the expected in-migration of job seekers.

Human Development

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

There has been a general increase in the HDI in the Garden Route from 0.73 in 2012, to 0.76 in 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. Knysna's HDI have improved from 2012 to 2018 with 0.71 in 2012, 0.74 in 2015 and 0.75 in 2018.

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

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



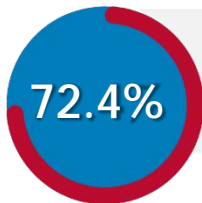
Total number of households

22 726

Knysna Municipality

172 792

Garden Route District



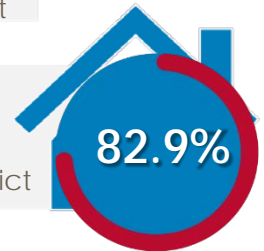
Formal main dwelling

16 459

Knysna Municipality

143 241

Garden Route District



64.2% Knysna
75.2% Garden Route

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.6% Knysna
0.7% Garden Route

Traditional dwelling



6.8% Knysna
6.2% Garden Route

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

1.5% Knysna
1.2% Garden Route

Other/Unspecified



1.5% Knysna
1.5% Garden Route

House/flat/room in backyard



6.1% Knysna
6.2% Garden Route

Informal dwelling in backyard



19.4% Knysna
9.1% Garden Route

Informal dwelling not in backyard



Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Knysna 94.4%

Garden Route 95.2%



Electricity as primary source of lighting

Knysna 88.3%

Garden Route 90.7%



Flush/chemical toilet

Knysna 75.4%

Garden Route 85.2%

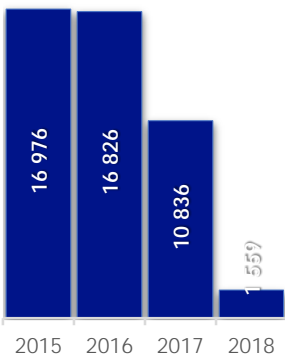


Refuse removed at least once a week

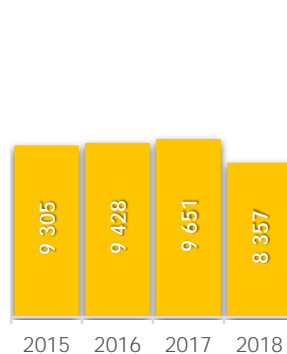
Knysna 93.0%

Garden Route 86.5%

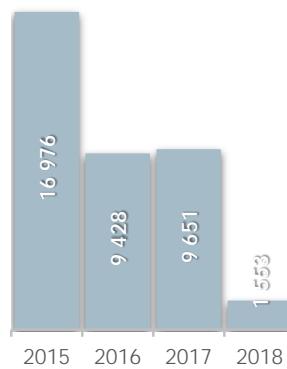
Free basic water



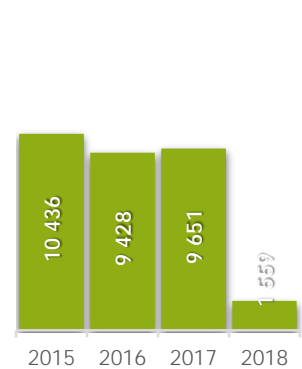
Free basic electricity



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 22 726 households in the Knysna municipal area, only 72.4 per cent had access to formal housing, the lowest when compared with other municipalities in the Garden Route District, the district average was 82.9 per cent. The converse of this is that the area also had the highest proportion of informal households in the District, a total of 25.5 per cent compared with the District average of 15.2 per cent. As such, access to formal housing is a particular challenge in the Knysna municipal area.

However, even though there was a relatively low proportion of formal housing, service access levels were significantly higher, with access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling at 94.4 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 75.4 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 88.3 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 93.0 per cent of households. These access levels were all below the District averages for all services, with the exception of refuse removal removed at least once a week, which were 6.5 percentage points above the district average.

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 Knysna municipal area has shown a generally decreasing 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.

Knysna



MURDER		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Knysna	15	19	28
	Garden Route District	183	215	205
Per 100 000	Knysna	20	25	37
	Garden Route District	30	35	33

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Knysna	162	118	140
	Garden Route District	1 046	1 059	975
Per 100 000	Knysna	221	159	187
	Garden Route District	171	172	157



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Knysna	1 054	685	731
	Garden Route District	10 814	7 330	5 814
Per 100 000	Knysna	1 054	685	731
	Garden Route District	10 814	7 330	5 814

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Knysna	188	231	331
	Garden Route District	1 741	1 747	1 940
Per 100 000	Knysna	256	311	441
	Garden Route District	285	284	312



ROAD USER FATALITIES	Knysna	19	16	15
	Garden Route District	137	128	131



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	Knysna	833	692	712
	Garden Route District	703	519	598
Per 100 000	Knysna	1 135	932	949
	Garden Route District	944	696	800

Safety and Security

Murder

Within the Knysna area, the murder rate (per 100 000 people) increased from 20 in 2017/18 to 25 in 2018/19 and 37 in 2019/20. The murder rate for the GRD were higher in 2017/2018 at 30 increased to 35 in 2018/2019 and dropped slightly to 33 in 2019/20. The murder rate in Knysna is amongst the highest in the GRD after Mossel Bay which had 52 murders per 100 000 people.

Sexual Offences

In 2019/20, the sexual offences in the Knysna area was 187 compared to 157 reported cases in the GRD. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 population) in Knysna is the second highest compared to other local municipalities in GRD.

Drug-related Offences

The drug-related crime rate within the Knysna municipal area declined between 2017/18 and 2019/20 from 1 435 to 975 respectively. The GRD's drug-related crime rate declined gradually from 1 771 in 2017/2018, to 1 190 in 2018/19 and 936 in 2019/20. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 975 crimes per 100 000 people in 2020, the Knysna area is above that of the District (936).

Driving under the influence (DUI)

The driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs crime rate in the Knysna municipal area shows a gradual increase from 256 in 2017/18, 311 in 2018/19 and 441 in 2019/20. The GRD's number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs per 100 000 people (312) is notably below Knysna's number of cases. Fatal crashes in the municipal area decreased from 14 in 2018/19 to 11 in 2019/20. The number of road-user fatalities in turn also decreased from 16 to 15 across this period.

Residential Burglaries

The 2019/20 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries fell by 6.7 per cent in South Africa. Within the Western Cape Province, burglaries at residential areas decrease by 8.5 per cent between 2018/19 and 2019/20. However, residential burglary cases within the Knysna area declined from 1 135 in 2017/18 to 932 in 2018/19 and thereafter increased slightly to 949 in 2019/20.

When considering the rate per 100 000 populations, with 949 cases per 100 000 in 2020, Knysna's rate is above the district rate of 782 per 100 000 in the same reporting year.

Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDP			Employment		
	R million value 2018	Trend 2014 - 2018	Real GDP growth 2019e	Number of jobs 2018	Average annual change 2014 - 2018	Net change 2019e
PS Primary Sector	202.3	-1.3	-6.0	2 352	15	-15
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	196.5	-1.4	-6.1	2 346	15	-15
Mining & quarrying	5.8	3.5	-1.1	6	0	0
SS Secondary sector	1 135.8	0.6	-1.6	4 750	59	-267
Manufacturing	588.7	1.3	0.1	1 923	2	-4
Electricity, gas & water	103.9	-0.6	-0.8	77	2	3
Construction	443.2	-0.2	-4.4	2 750	55	-266
TS Tertiary sector	3 582.1	0.9	0.9	19 763	370	176
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	932.2	0.0	-0.9	7 374	133	157
Transport, storage & communication	410.0	0.6	-0.8	948	-1	18
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	1 212.6	1.1	2.1	3 933	94	-23
General government	593.5	1.3	1.8	2 858	35	56
Community, social & personal services	433.8	1.8	1.3	4 650	110	-32
Knysna	4 920.2	0.7	0.1	26 865	444	-106

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2019 (%)	Average growth (%) 2015 - 2019	Number of jobs	
			2018	2019
Skilled	22.6	2.4	4 445	4 526
Semi-skilled	44.6	1.8	8 871	8 937
Low-skilled	32.8	1.2	6 514	6 569
TOTAL	100.0	1.7	19 830	20 032

Informal Employment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of informal jobs	7 322	6 677	6 694	6 734	6 991	7 207	7 416	6 873	7 138	7 035	6 727
% of Total Employment	30.8	29.1	28.6	28.0	28.4	28.5	28.4	26.3	26.9	26.2	25.1

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 Knysna was valued at R4.9 billion (current prices) and employed 26 865 people. Historical trends between 2014 and 2018 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 0.7 per cent which can mostly be attributed to the tertiary sector that registered a positive annual growth rate of 0.9 per cent.

In terms of sectoral contribution, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R1.2 billion), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R932.2 million) and general government (R593.5 million) sectors were the main drivers that contributed to the positive growth in the tertiary sector. These sectors are also estimated to have performed well in 2019, particularly the finance, insurance and real estate services sector, which is estimated to have grown by 1.1 per cent. Employment creation in the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector did not mirror the growth rate, with 23 jobs lost over this period. The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector, however, remained an important source of job creation in the municipal area, with an estimated 157 new jobs created in 2019. In 2019, the general government sector was also an important source of job creation (56 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 1.4 per cent in 2019. This contraction led to the loss of 15 jobs. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is still recovering from the provincial drought.

Formal and Informal Employment

Total employment in the Knysna municipal area will in 2019 amount to 26 759 workers of which 20 032 (74.8 per cent) are in the formal sector while 6 727 (25.1 per cent) are informally employed.

Most of the labour force consisted of semi-skilled (44,6 per cent) and low-skilled (32.8 per cent) workers. Although the skilled category only contributed 22.6 per cent to total formal employment, it notably outpaced the other two categories in terms of average annual growth – between 2015 and 2019, the skilled cohort grew on average by 2.4 per cent (albeit off a small base) while the low-skilled and semi-skilled categories grew at 1.2 and 1.8 per cent respectively. The growth in the skilled category reflects the market demand for more skilled labour, especially when considering the nature of ongoing developments in and around the Knysna area. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers. Formal employment overall grew by 1,7 per cent between 2015 – 2019.

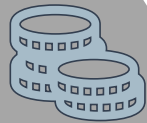
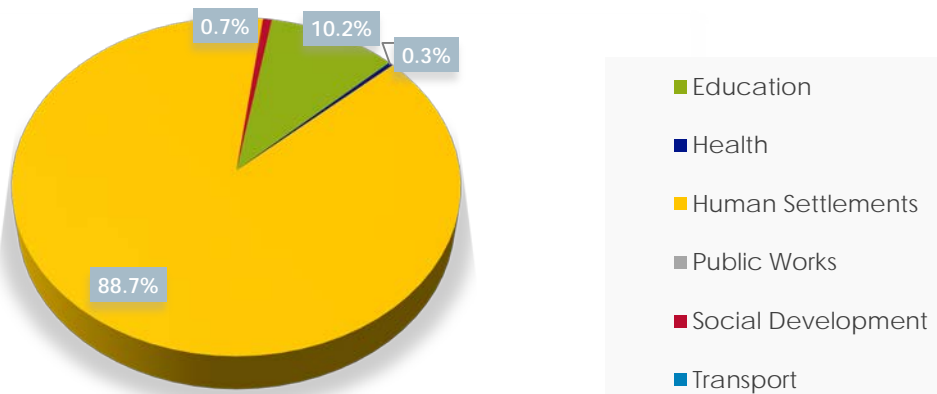
Unemployment

Knysna (19.0 per cent) has the highest unemployment rate in the entire Garden Route District. Although this is considerably higher than the District average (15.6 per cent), it was marginally lower than the Western Cape total of 19,4 per cent. Knysna's high unemployment rate is particularly concerning given that this estimate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, the broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment.

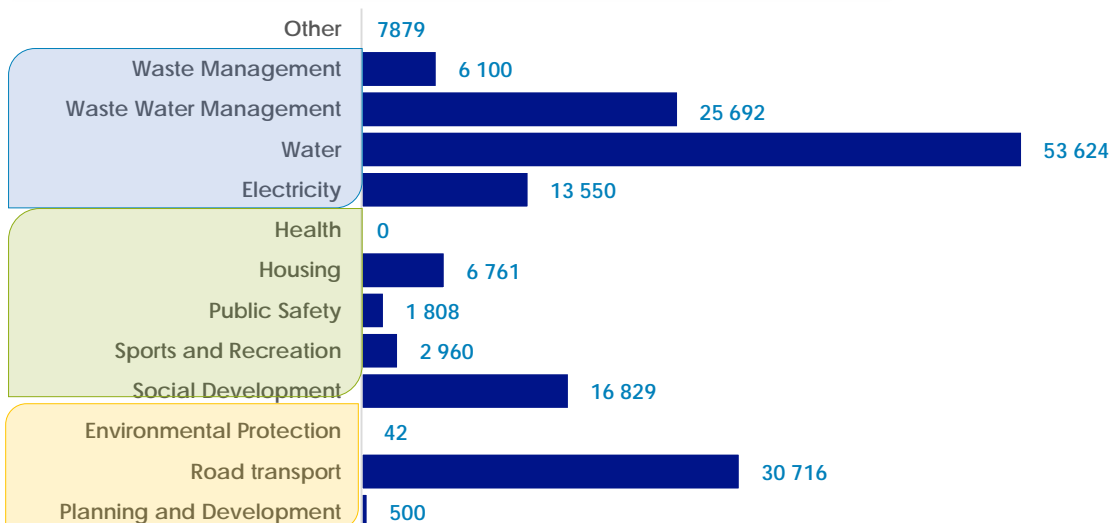
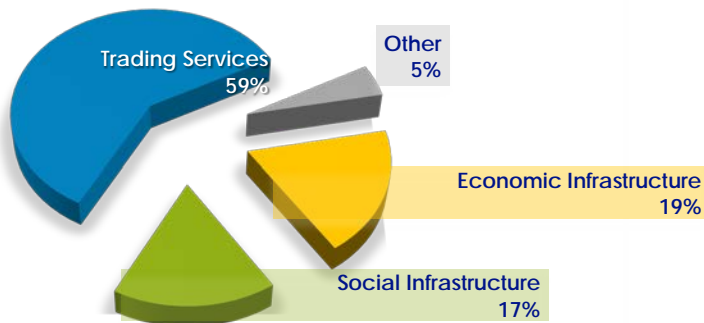
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



Provincial infrastructure spend



Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



Public Infrastructure Spend (2020/21)

Spending on Social Infrastructure

Spending on social infrastructure aids in social development and has the spill-over effect of enabling economic growth. The WCG will spend 100 per cent of its infrastructure budget (R67.017 million) on social infrastructure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 10.2 per cent of the budget (R6.853 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 0.3 per cent (R233 000) of infrastructure spending on Health as well as 0.7 per cent (R461 000) to social development.

The majority (88.7 per cent; R59.470 million) of WCG infrastructure spending has however been allocated towards Human Settlements. The Municipality assists by contributing a further R6.761 million towards housing. These will collectively contribute towards reducing housing backlogs in the municipal area. The Municipality will make additional contributions towards social infrastructure i.e. public safety (R1.808 million), sports and recreation (R2.960 million) and social development (R16.829 million) which will serve to improve the quality of life of individuals in the Municipality.

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.

Road transport infrastructure goes a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential, especially. The Municipality has therefore made an allocation of R30.716 million (i.e. 19.3 per cent of total municipal infrastructure spending) towards road transport. As part of their economic infrastructure allocation, the Municipality will also contribute R 42 000 towards environmental protection and R500 000 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. 59.5 per cent or R98.966 million is allocated towards the provision of basic services. The majority of spending on trading services have been allocated towards water management (R53.624 million) in light of recent droughts. This was followed by wastewater management (R25.692 million), electricity (R13.550 million) and waste management (R6.1 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*