



Western Cape
Government

A central green shield-shaped logo with a white border. Inside the shield, the letters 'SEP' are written in large, bold, white capital letters. Below 'SEP', the words 'SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE' are written in smaller, white, capital letters. Surrounding the central logo are several circular icons in a light grey color, each with a long shadow effect. The icons include: a building with a person, a Wi-Fi signal, a person working with a shovel, a graduate in a cap and gown, a family of four, a stack of coins with an upward arrow, a pencil and ruler, and an ambulance.

SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE

Knysna Municipality

2021



CONTENTS

KNYSNA: AT A GLANCE

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

SOURCES	20
---------	----

Knysna: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2021; Actual households, 2016



Population

75 918



Households

23 092

Education

2020



Matric Pass Rate 81.3%

Learner retention rate 55.0%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 30.1

Poverty

2020



Gini Coefficient 0.65

Human Development Index 0.77

Health

2019



Primary Health Care Facilities

8

Immunisation Rate

60.0%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

119.5

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

12.7

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2020/21



Residential Burglaries

631

DUI

107

Drug-related Crimes

311

Murder

68

Sexual Offences

118

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2020



Water

94.4%

Refuse Removal

93.0%



Electricity

88.1%



Sanitation

75.1%



Housing

82.7%



Road Safety

2020/21

Fatal Crashes

5

Road User Fatalities

5

Labour

2020

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

18.9%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Job losses

Risk 2 Safety and Security

Risk 3 In-migration

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2019

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

24.7%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

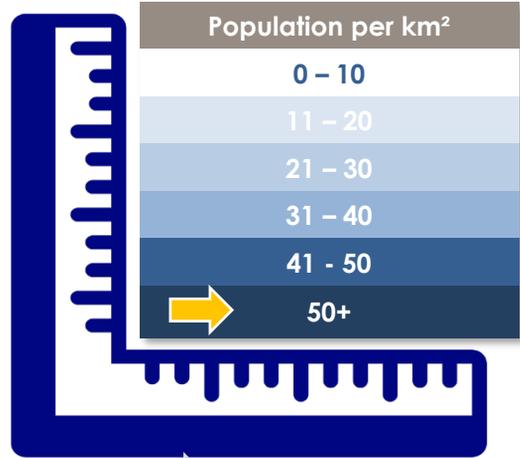
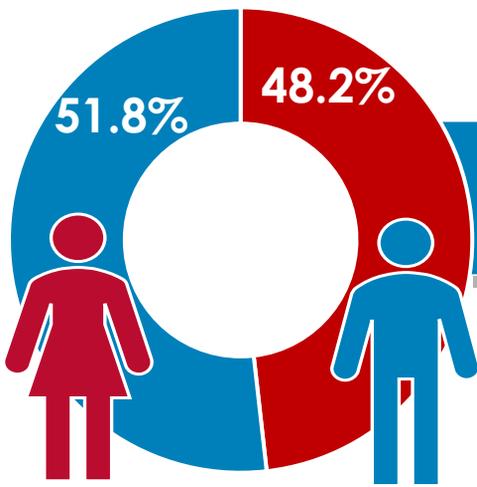
19.2%

General government

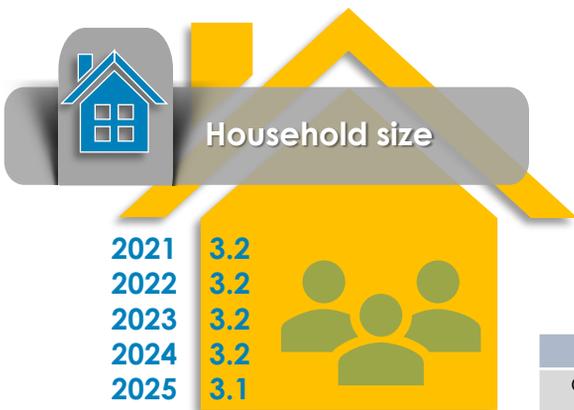
12.3%

Knysna

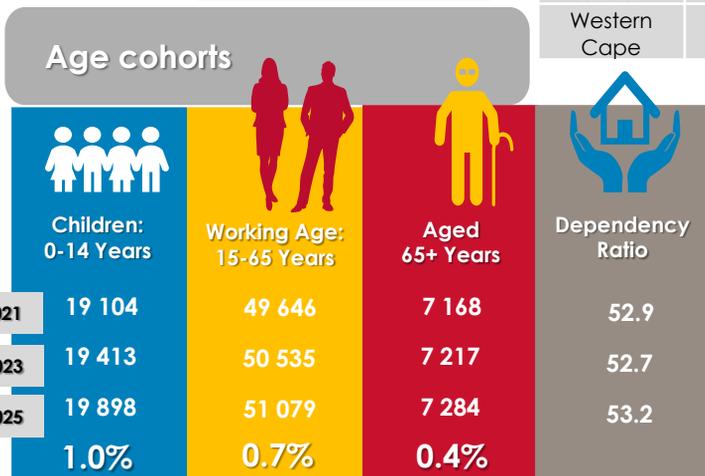
DEMOGRAPHICS



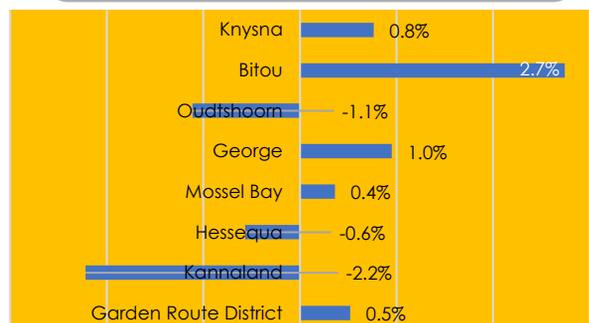
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Garden Route	91.6	92.2	92.4	92.5	92.7
Kannaland	87.2	87.4	87.3	87.2	87.1
Hessequa	88.4	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Mossel Bay	90.4	90.8	90.7	90.7	90.6
George	93.2	93.8	94.1	94.3	94.5
Oudtshoorn	88.2	88.7	88.8	89.0	89.1
Bitou	95.4	96.1	96.4	96.6	96.9
Knysna	93.1	93.7	93.8	94.0	94.1



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Knysna	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Garden Route	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Western Cape	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4



Population growth 2021 - 2025



Demographics

Population

The population of Knysna is 75 918 people in 2021, making it the fourth most populated municipal area in the Garden Route District (GRD). This total is expected to grow to 78 262 by 2025, equating to an average annual growth rate of 0.8 per cent.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio 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 51.8 per cent (females) to 48.2 per cent (males). The number of males per 100 females for Knysna is expected to increase slightly year on year towards 2025 which could be attributed to in-migration of working males to the Knysna municipal area.

Age Cohorts

Between 2021 and 2025, the largest population growth is projected in the 0-14 years age cohort which is expected to grow at an annual average rate of 1.0 per cent; followed by the 15 - 65 years of age cohort which is expected to grow at an annual average rate of 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent for the aged population. These predicted growth rates will increase the dependency ratio from 52.9 in 2021 to 53.2 in 2025. Higher dependency places strain on the income of the working age population.

Household sizes

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The actual size of households is projected to decline from 3.2 people per household in 2021 to 3.1 in 2025. 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. Smaller household sizes often lead to a greater demand for housing as the population grows..

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 2021, the population density of the Knysna municipal area was 69 persons per square kilometre. In order of lowest to highest, the various local municipal areas in the GRD compare as follows:

- Kannaland 5 people/km²
- Hessequa 9 people/km²
- Oudtshoorn 26 people/km²
- George 43 people/km²
- Mossel Bay 48 people/km²
- Bitou 70 people/km²
- **Knysna 69 people/km²**

EDUCATION

Educational facilities

19

Number of schools

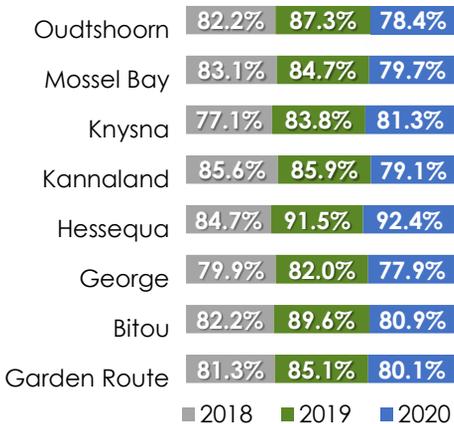
15

Number of no-fee schools

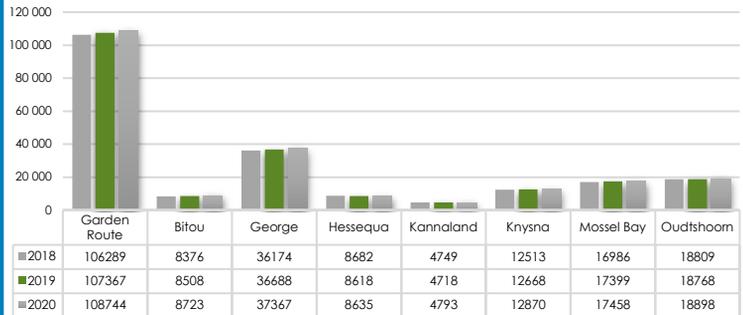
12

Number of schools with libraries

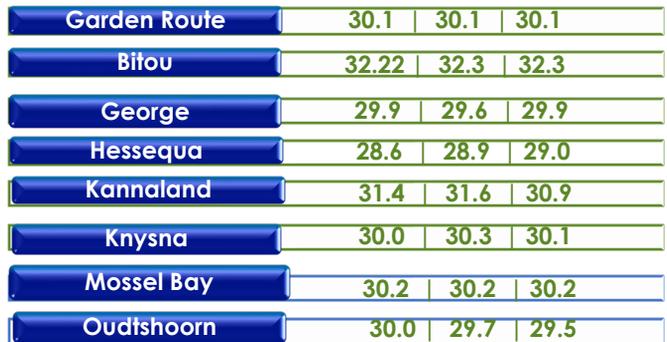
Education outcomes



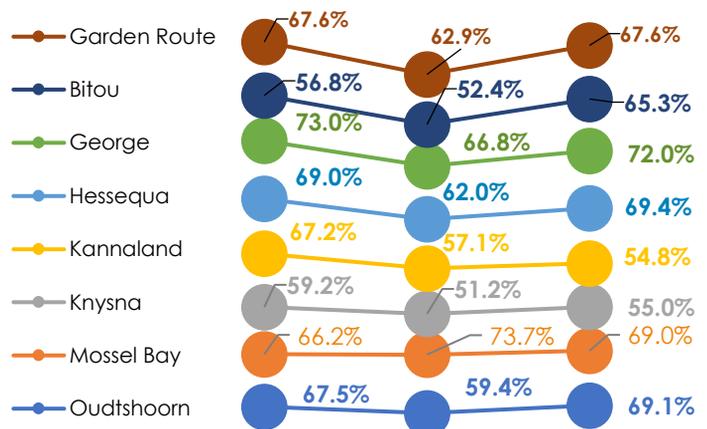
Learner enrolment



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2018 -2020



Learner retention



Education

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

Learner enrolment in Knysna increased by 0.9 per cent annually from 12 513 in 2018 to 12 870 in 2020. This annual average increase is higher than the District annual average growth rate of 1.1 per cent and is reflective of the high 0-14 age population growth rate. The learner teacher ratio at 30.1 is on par with the GRD retention rate and has been stagnant since 2018. The learner retention rate in Knysna is on a downward trend, declining from 59.2 per cent in 2018 to 55.0 per cent in 2020 and is the second lowest in the District.

Number of schools

In 2020, Knysna had a total of 19 public ordinary schools. The number of schools contributed to the relatively high learner teacher ratio when compared to the other municipalities in the District.

Number of no-fee schools

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 an opportunity to become no-fee schools. The Knysna municipal area has an increasing proportion of no fee schools, with 78.9 per cent of schools being registered with the Western Cape Department of Education as no-fee schools in 2020. Note that Knysna has the fourth lowest proportion of no fee schools in the District.

Schools with libraries and media centres

Schools with libraries and media centres have gradually decreased from 13 in 2018 to 12 in 2020. Access to libraries and media centres can have a positive impact on the overall quality of education.

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 fluctuated from 77.1 per cent in 2018 to 83.8 per cent in 2019 and declined to 81.3 per cent in 2020, however, the pass rate exceeds the district average performance for the same period.

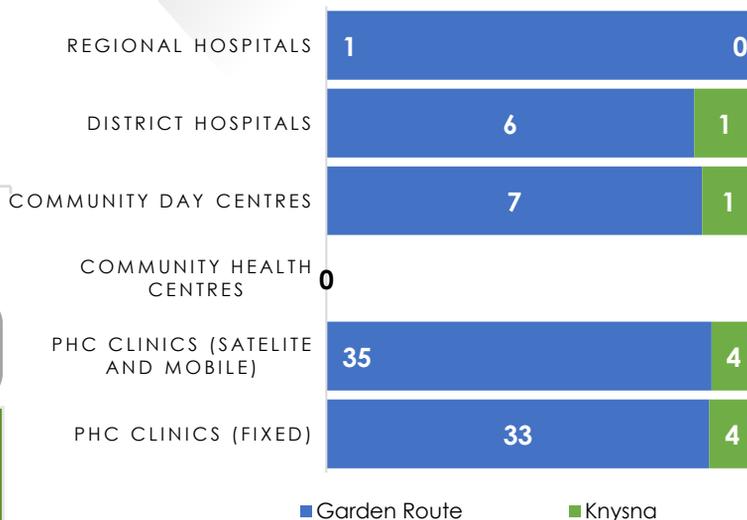
HEALTH



Tuberculosis



Healthcare facilities



Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Knysna	0.0	119.5	11.7	12.7	0.6	0.6
Garden Route District	33.4	121.5	15.6	14.7	0.6	0.5

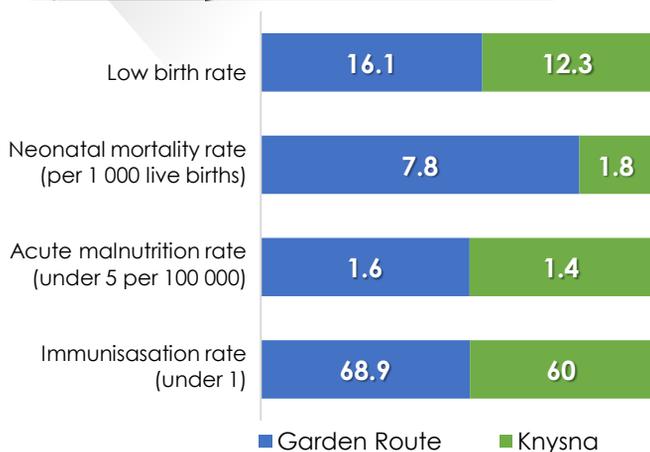


Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Knysna	Garden Route
EMS Operational Ambulances	2	28
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	4	2



Child health



HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Knysna	4 265	4 624	356	301
Garden Route	25 738	26 996	2 576	2 068

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 Knysna municipal area had 8 primary healthcare clinics in 2020/21, which comprises of 4 fixed and 4 mobile clinics. In addition, there is one district hospital and 1 community day centre.

Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. The Knysna municipal area had 4 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2020 which is more than the District average. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS and TB

Knysna's total registered patients receiving anti retroviral treatment (ART) increased by 359 patients between 2019/20 and 2020/21. A total of 26 996 registered patients received ART in the Garden Route District in 2020/21. Knysna, at 4 624 patients, represents 17.1 per cent of registered patients receiving ART in the Garden Route District. The number of new ART patients was recorded at 301 in 2020/21.

The Knysna municipal area experienced an escalation of reported tuberculosis (TB) cases from 2018/19 to 2019/20 from 583 to 599 then the number of TB cases declined to 431 in 2020/21.

Child Health

Immunisation rates in the Knysna municipal area at 60.0 per cent is lower than that of the Garden Route District at 68.9 per cent in 2020/21. The Immunisation rate for Knysna has however increased significantly from the 2017/18 rate of 50.4 per cent.

The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in Knysna in 2020/21 was 1.4, a deterioration from the 2019/20 rate of 0.1. The Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) in the Knysna municipal area improved from 5.8 in 2018/19 to 1.8 in 2020/21. The low birth weight rate was recorded at 12.3 per cent, a slight improvement from 13.7 per cent recorded in 2019/20.

Maternal Health

The maternal mortality rate in the Knysna municipal area was 119.5 per 100 000 live births in 2020/21 and has increased significantly from 0.0 in 2019/20. The maternal mortality rate is lower than the Garden Route District rate of 121,5 as recorded in 2020/21.

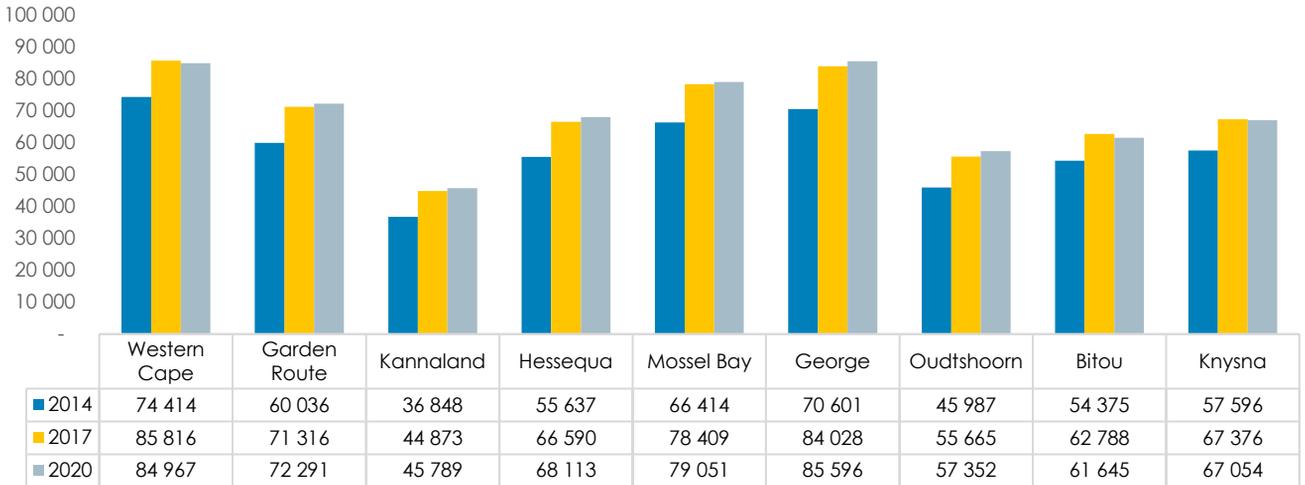
The delivery rate to women under 19 years in Knysna was recorded 12.7 per cent in 2020/21 and is slightly lower than the District rate of 14.7 per cent. Teen delivery is on a downward trend in the Knysna municipal area, declining from 55.7 per cent in 2016/17.

The termination of pregnancy rate has remained constant at 0.6per cent in 2019/20 and 2020/21 within the Knysna municipal area. Conversely, the District had a higher teen delivery rate but lower levels of terminations.

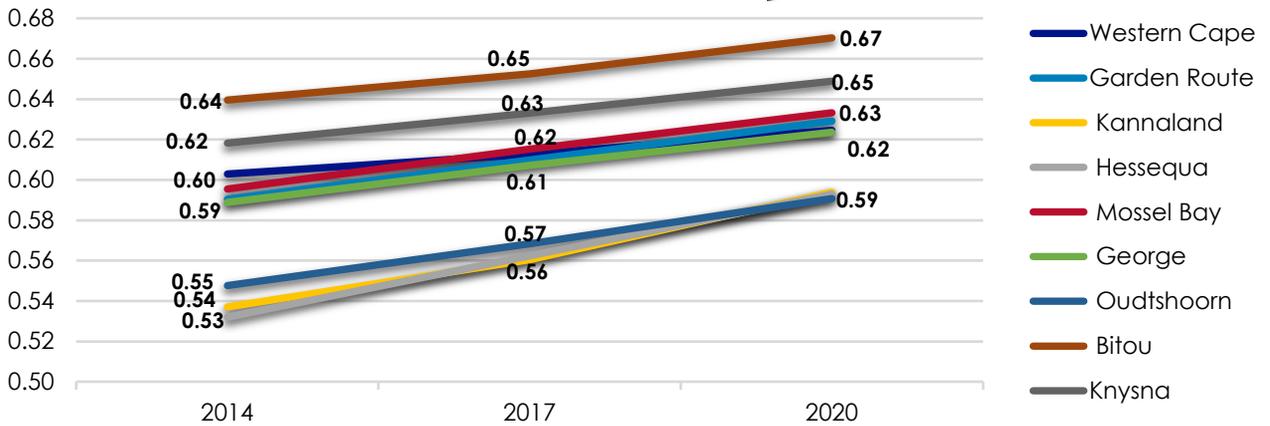
POVERTY



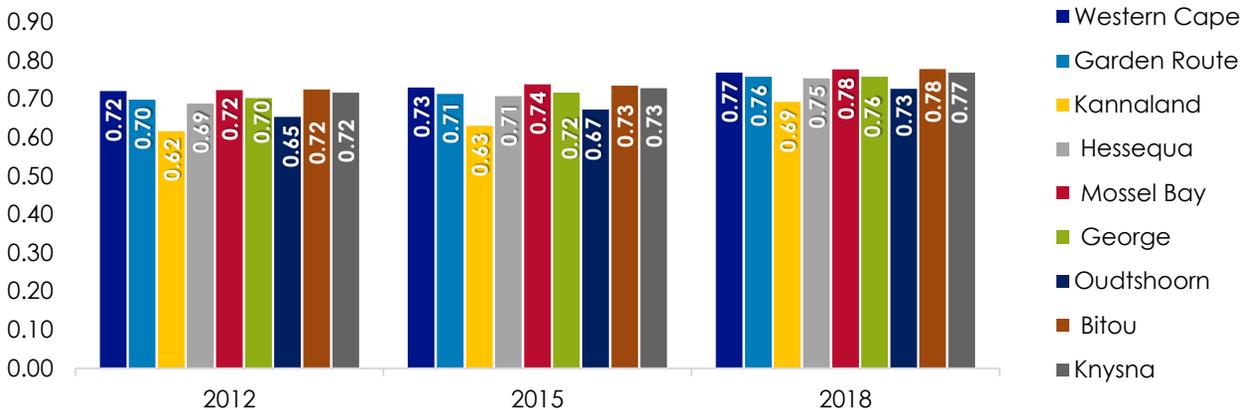
GDP per capita



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.

At R67 054 in 2020, Knysna's GDPR per capita are below that of the GRD's figure of R72 291 and the Western Cape figure of R84 967. It is positive to note that GDP per capita has been on an upward trend, despite the sluggish economy.

Income Inequality

Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, the money will not be equally distributed across the population. 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 from 0.62 in 2014 to 0.65 in 2020 and is therefore higher than the 2030 NDP goal. It is however slightly higher than the GRD Gini coefficient of 0.63.

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.

There has been a general increase in the HDI in the Knysna municipal area from 0.70 in 2012 to 0.77 in 2018. The trend for the Garden Route District has been similar. 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

23 092

Knysna Municipality

175 680

Garden Route District

Formal main dwelling

16 650

Knysna Municipality

145 268

Garden Route District

72.1%

82.7%



63.9% Knysna
75.1% Garden Route

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.6% Knysna
0.7% Garden Route

Traditional dwelling



6.7% Knysna
6.2% Garden Route

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

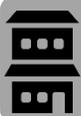
1.5% Knysna
1.2% Garden Route

Other/Unspecified



1.5% Knysna
1.5% Garden Route

House/flat/room in backyard



6.2% Knysna
6.2% Garden Route

Informal dwelling in backyard



19.6% Knysna
9.2% 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 88.1%
Garden Route 90.7%



Flush/chemical toilet

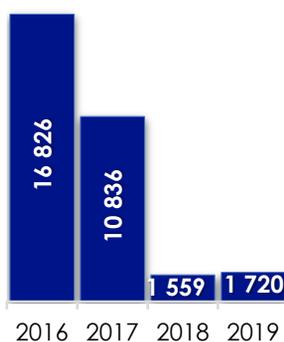
Knysna 75.1%
Garden Route 85.1%



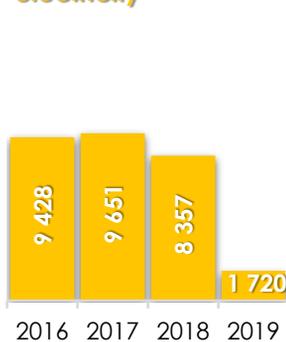
Refuse removed at least once a week

Knysna 93.0%
Garden Route 86.5%

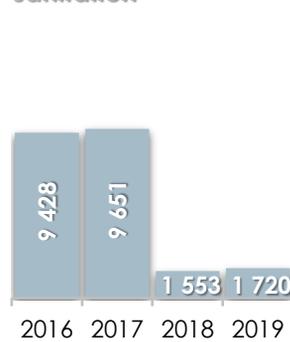
Free basic water



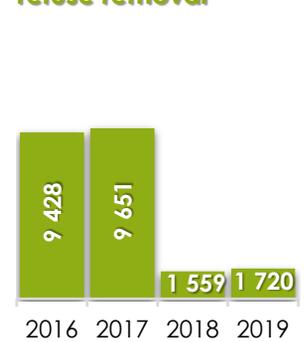
Free basic electricity



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 23 092 households in the Knysna municipal area, 72.1 per cent had access to formal housing, the second lowest when compared with other municipalities in the GRD area. The District average was 82.7 per cent. Considering the high level of households living in informal dwellings (27.9 per cent), access to formal housing is a challenge in the Knysna municipal area.

Even though there was a relatively low proportion of households living in formal dwellings, 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 75.1 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 88.1 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 93.0 per cent of households. These access levels were below the District averages for all services excluding access to refuse removal.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. The number of households receiving free basic services in the Knysna municipal area has shown a huge decline from 2016 to 2019 in all services. 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.

Knysna



MURDER		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Knysna	18	28	10
	Garden Route District	215	204	163
Per 100 000	Knysna	25	37	13
	Garden Route District	35	33	26

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Knysna	118	140	118
	Garden Route District	1 070	991	838
Per 100 000	Knysna	158	185	155
	Garden Route District	173	159	133



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Knysna	682	728	311
	Garden Route District	7 300	5 790	3 534
Per 100 000	Knysna	915	966	410
	Garden Route District	1 181	927	563

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Knysna	230	329	107
	Garden Route District	1 740	1 932	690
Per 100 000	Knysna	309	437	140
	Garden Route District	281	309	110



Fatal Crashes	Knysna	14	12	5
Road User Fatalities	Knysna	16	15	5



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Knysna	689	710	631
	Garden Route District	5 156	4 844	3 990
Per 100 000	Knysna	925	942	831
	Garden Route District	834	776	635

Safety and Security

Murder

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

Within the Knysna municipal area, the number of murders fluctuated from 18 in 2018/19 to 28 in 2019/20 before declining to 10 in 2020/21. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 37 in 2019/20 to 13 in 2020/21. The murder rate for the Garden Route District also declined (33 in 2019/20 and 26 in 2020/21) and is higher than that of the Knysna area. 2017's global murder rate was 6.1 (per 100 000 people) and is significantly below the reports within both the District and the Municipality.

Sexual Offences

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

In 2020/21, there were 118 sexual offences in the Knysna area, equating to 155 cases per 100 000 people. It is on the decline from 2019/20 but remains at higher levels than those reported in the GRD of 133 cases per 100 000 people. South Africa is amongst the top 5 countries in the world with respect to reports of rape, therefore it is a huge problem that needs to be addressed.

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 Knysna area more than halved from 682 cases in 2018/19 to 311 cases in 2020/21 and is largely attributed to the decriminalisation of marijuana. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, it declined from 966 to 410 in Knysna. The District had a higher incidence of drug-related offences with 563 cases per 100 000 people in 2020/21.

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 Knysna area shows a declining trend from 437 in 2019/20 to 140 in 2020/21. The significant decline is largely due to the COVID-19 related restrictions on alcohol and the implementation of curfews. The declining trend in DUI's in Knysna are mirrored by road user fatalities which declined from 16 fatalities in 2018/19 to 5 fatalities in 2020/21. The incidence of DUI's is slightly higher than the District which had an incidence rate of 110 per 100 000 people in 2020/21.

Residential Burglaries

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

The 2020/21 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries increased by 6.3 per cent in South Africa from 2019/20. Residential burglary cases within the Knysna area however decreased significantly by 8.4 per cent from 689 in 2018/19 to 631 in 2020/21. When considering the rate per 100 000 population i.e., 831 cases per 100 000 in 2020/21, Knysna's rate is above the District rate of 635 cases per 100 000 people in the same reporting year.

Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDPR			Employment		
	R Million value 2019	Trend 2015 – 2019	Real GDPR growth 2020e	Number of jobs 2019	Average annual change 2015 - 2019	Net change 2020e
PS Primary Sector	177.9	-4.9	12.7	2 341	13	-170
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	171.7	-5.0	13.3	2 335	13	-170
Mining & quarrying	6.2	1.7	-17.2	6	-0	0
SS Secondary sector	1 168.9	-0.2	-14.3	4 447	-32	-529
Manufacturing	612.5	0.8	-10.7	1 882	-9	-162
Electricity, gas & water	110.0	-0.7	-6.0	81	2	0
Construction	446.4	-1.7	-21.9	2 484	-25	-367
TS Tertiary sector	3 742.2	0.7	-5.9	19 975	346	-1 379
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	980.0	-0.1	-10.9	7 537	160	-718
Transport, storage & communication	424.0	0.0	-16.1	974	1	-49
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	1 257.4	1.0	-4.1	3 960	82	-219
General government	625.0	1.0	1.1	2 778	4	25
Community, social & personal services	455.7	1.6	-1.9	4 726	99	-418
Knysna	5 089.0	0.2	-6.6	26 763	327	-2 078

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2020 (%)	Average growth (%) 2016 - 2020	Number of jobs	
			2019	2020
Skilled	23.4	0.4	4 582	4 373
Semi-skilled	44.1	-1.0	8 906	8 235
Low-skilled	32.4	-1.3	6 563	6 046
TOTAL	100.0	-0.8	20 051	18 654

Informal Employment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of informal jobs	6 517	6 516	6 57	6 815	7 046	7 274	6 749	7 044	7 001	6 712	6 031
% of Total Employment	28.5	28.0	27.4	27.8	28.0	28.0	25.9	26.6	26.0	25.1	24.4

Unemployment rates	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bitou	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.3	20.5	20.5	22.1	22.9	22.7	24.5	24.2
George	14.7	14.5	14.2	13.6	13.6	13.1	13.9	14.2	13.8	14.7	14.2
Hessequa	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.2
Kannaland	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.5	8.2	8.6	8.5	9.2	8.7
Knysna	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.1	17.1	16.9	18.0	18.5	18.1	19.4	18.9
Mossel Bay	14.3	14.3	14.1	13.6	13.7	13.4	14.4	14.8	14.5	15.6	15.2
Oudtshoorn	19.0	18.9	18.5	17.9	17.8	17.1	17.9	18.3	17.8	18.7	17.6
Garden Route	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.3	14.3	13.9	14.8	15.2	14.9	15.9	15.4
Western Cape	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.4	16.5	17.7	18.4	18.3	19.6	18.9

Economy and Labour Market Performance

Sectoral Overview

In 2019, the economy of Knysna was valued at R5.089 billion (current prices) and employed 26 763 people. Historical trends between 2015 and 2019 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 0.2 per cent, which can mostly be attributed to the tertiary sector that registered a positive annual growth rate of 0.2 per cent.

In terms of sectoral contribution, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R1.257 billion), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R980.0 million) and general government (R625 million) sectors were the main drivers that contributed to the positive growth in the Knysna economy. Growth in the economy slowed to -6.6 per cent in 2020, with only the agriculture sector registering positive growth as a result of improved drought conditions and favourable commodity prices.

Net employment in all sectors mirrored the declining GDP growth rate, with only General Government managing to create jobs (25) in 2020. The largest amount of job losses occurred within the Tertiary sector (-1 379), followed by the Secondary sector (-529). Despite the positive growth of 13 per cent in the Primary sector, it still registered 170 job losses.

Formal and Informal Employment

It is estimated that Knysna's total employed will in 2019 amount to 26 763 workers, of which 20 051 (75.0 per cent) are employed in the formal sector while 6 712 (25 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average decline of 0.8 per cent from 2016 to 2020 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 3.7 per cent over this period.

Most of the formally employed consisted of semi-skilled (44.1 per cent) and low-skilled (32.4 per cent) workers. The skilled category contributed 23.4 per cent to total formal employment and notably outpaced the other two categories in terms of average annual growth between 2016 and 2020. Semi-skilled employment declined by 1.0 per cent, while jobs requiring low-skilled workers declined by 1.3 per cent. The growth in the skilled category (0.4 per cent) reflects the market demand for more skilled labour, especially with the growing tertiary sector in the Knysna municipal area.

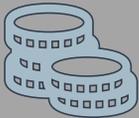
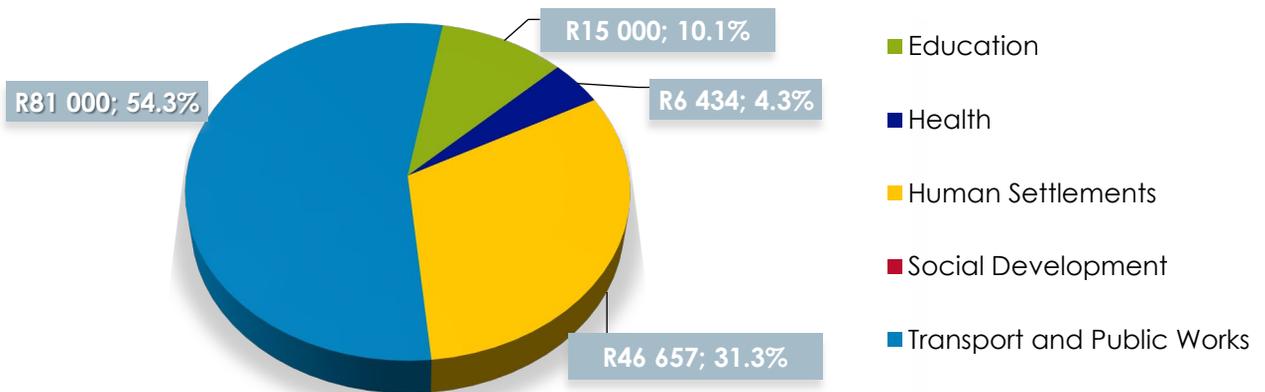
Unemployment

Knysna (18.9 per cent) in 2020 has the second highest unemployment rate in the Garden Route District and is above the District (15.4 per cent) and on par with the Western Cape (18.9 per cent) unemployment rates. Unemployment has been volatile from 2010-2020. After jumping from 18.1 per cent in 2018 to 19.4 per cent in 2019, it declined slightly to 18.9 per cent in 2020. This was largely due to an increase in the discouraged work seekers and not economically active population. This was due to the sluggish economy and negative growth in most sectors. Unfortunately, most job losses affected low and semi-skilled workers who are more vulnerable to living in poverty during times of economic decline.

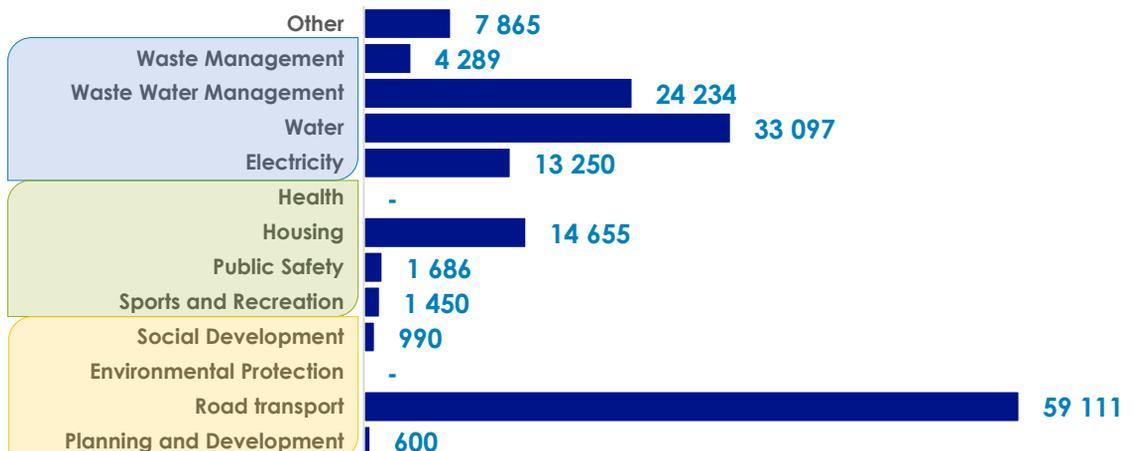
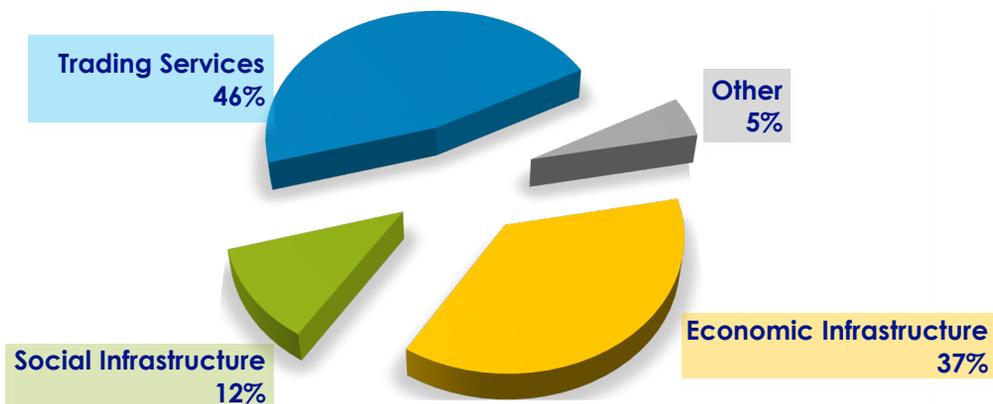
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



Provincial infrastructure spend (R'000)



Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



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) will spend 45.7 per cent of its infrastructure budget on social infrastructure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 31.3 per cent of its infrastructure budget on human settlements. This is crucial in light of in-migration, population growth, land invasions and increasing demand for housing. The Municipality has allocated a further R14.655 million towards this function.

A healthy and resilient community increases productivity and reduces pressures on government resources. Spending on health is especially necessary in response to the pressures of the COVID-19 pandemic on health infrastructure. As such the Department of Health has allocated 4.3 per cent (R6.434 million) of infrastructure spending towards Health.

The Department of Education has allocated R15 million towards construction and upgrading of educational infrastructure in Knysna. The municipality has allocated R1.450 million towards Sports and recreation and R990 000 towards Social Development. This will serve to improve the quality of life of individuals in 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 social development, as well as the economy as it deters 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 allocated R1.686 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 R81 million (54.3 per cent of the infrastructure budget) towards economic infrastructure, i.e., Transport and Public Works. Road transport and public works related infrastructure go a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential, especially with Knysna's position on the Garden Route making it an economic hub and prime tourist destination. The Municipality assists by contributing a further R59.111 million (i.e., 37.0 per cent of total municipal infrastructure spending) towards road transport. As part of their economic infrastructure allocation, the Municipality will also contribute R600 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., 46.4 per cent or R74.870 million is allocated towards the provision of basic services. The bulk of spending on trading services have been allocated towards water management (R33.097 million). This was followed by waste water management (R24.234 million); electricity (R13.250 million) and waste management (R4.289 million).

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2021*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2021*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2021*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2021*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2021*

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2021
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2021*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2021*

8. Public infrastructure spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2021; Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Spend (OAPMII), 2021*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2021/22 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*