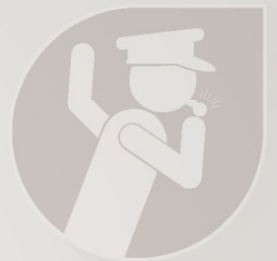




Western Cape  
Government



Stellenbosch Municipality

2019



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# Stellenbosch: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



### Population

186 274



### Households

52 374

## Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate	85.2%
Retention Rate	72.5%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	24.9

## Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.609
Human Development Index	0.71

## Health

2018/19



### Primary Health Care Facilities

13

### Immunisation Rate

59.2%

### Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

62

### Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

13.6

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



### Residential Burglaries

1 140

### DUI

191

### Drug-related Crimes

2 146

### Murder

57

### Sexual Offences

182

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



### Water

98.5%

### Refuse Removal

71.0%



### Electricity

98.1%



### Sanitation

90.9%



### Housing

65.1%



## Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities: 37

## Labour

2018

### Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

9.9%



## Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Increased demand for basic services
- Risk 2** Worsening income inequality
- Risk 3** Deteriorating education outcomes

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

### Finance, insurance, real estate & business services

21.5%

### Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

20.3%

### Manufacturing

16.8%

# 1

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.

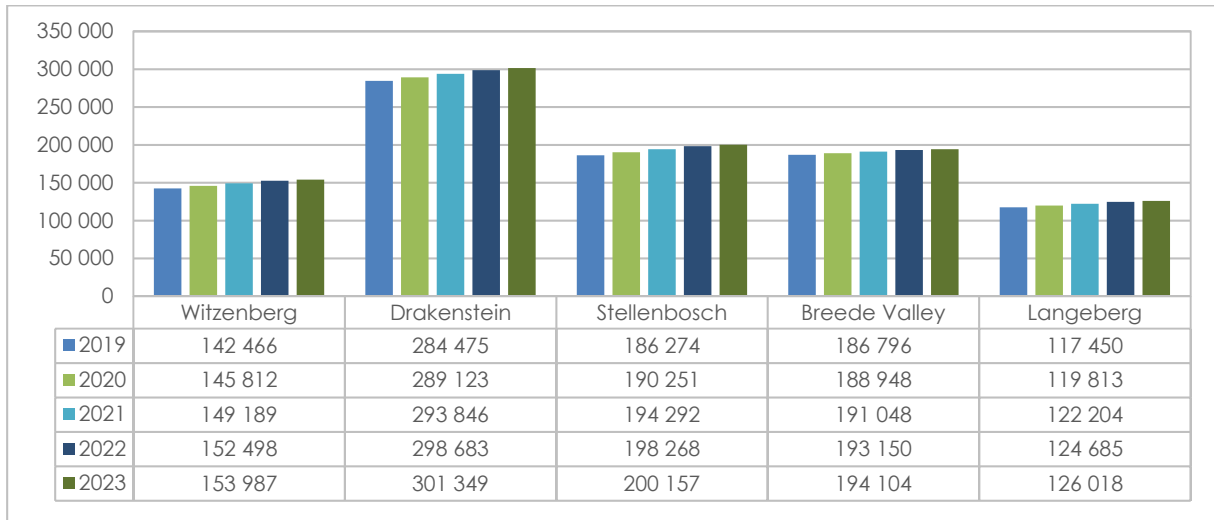
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well as an overview of population density per local municipal area.

The demographic data provided in this Chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 - 2030) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2025.

*Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019*



# POPULATION



With a population of 186 274 in 2019, Stellenbosch is the third most populated municipal area in the Cape Winelands District (CWD) and is expected to grow to 200 157 by 2023, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent. The estimated population growth rate of Stellenbosch is slightly higher than that of the CWD at 1.6 per cent and on par with the Western Cape average annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent over the same period.

All Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Drakenstein	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.5
<b>Stellenbosch</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.6</b>
Breede Valley	92.3	91.9	91.5	91.1	91.4
Langeberg	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.7
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>97.5</b>

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are more males than females in the Stellenbosch municipal area.

The SR for Stellenbosch fluctuates slightly towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in female mortality rates and the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area. There are in general less males than females across the various municipal areas of the CWD.

Stellenbosch: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	45 105	131 887	9 282	41.2
2022	47 544	140 077	10 647	41.5
2025	49 749	145 910	11 806	42.2
Growth	1.6%	1.7%	4.1%	-

The above table depicts Stellenbosch's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (Age 15 - 64) and those, who are depending on them (children and senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 4.1 per cent. This predicted growth rate increases the dependency ratio towards 2025.

## HOUSEHOLD SIZES

Stellenbosch: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6

Household size refers to the number of people per household. Although the number of households in the Stellenbosch area are increasing, the actual size of households is generally on a downward trend from 2019 and will remain steady from 2020 to 2023. Contributing factors to a stagnation in household size growth include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

# POPULATION DENSITY

Colour Code	Population per km <sup>2</sup>
	0 - 10
	11 - 20
	21 - 30
	31 - 40
	41 - 50
	50+

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 2019, the population density of the Cape Winelands District (CWD) was 43 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CWD compare as follows:

- **Stellenbosch**            **224 people/km<sup>2</sup>**
- Drakenstein            185 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Breede Valley            49 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Langeberg            26 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Witzenberg            13 people/km<sup>2</sup>



# 2

## EDUCATION

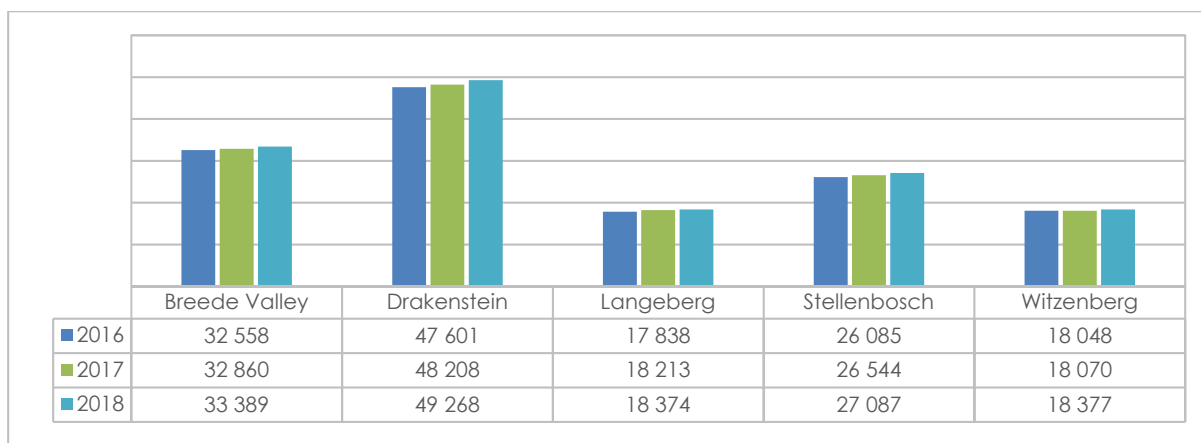
The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such as crime and substance abuse.

*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019*





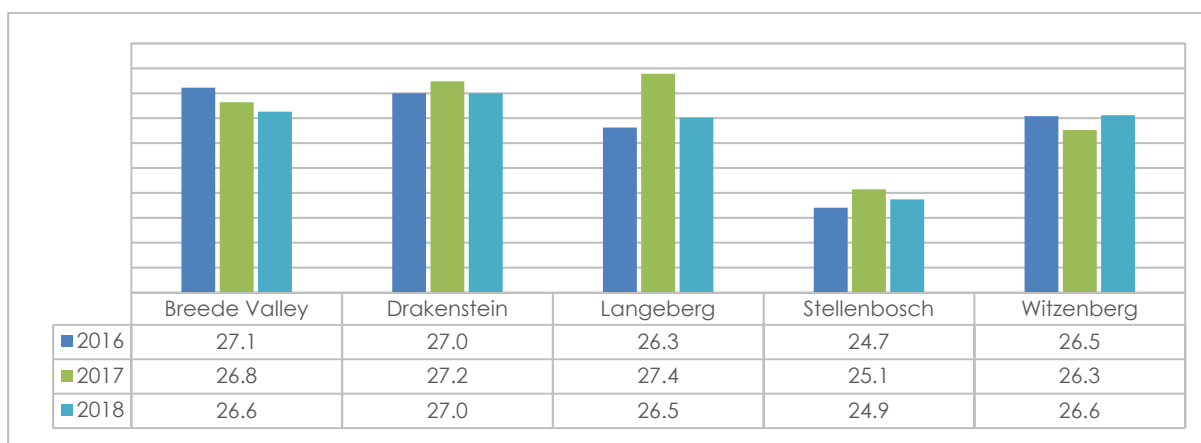
# LEARNER ENROLMENT



The average annual growth in learner enrolment for the Western Cape across the period 2016 to 2018 is expected to be 2.3 per cent. The highest growth in learners is expected to occur in the Stellenbosch municipal area (1.9 per cent) whilst the lowest growth is estimated to be in the Witzenberg (0.9 per cent).

# LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

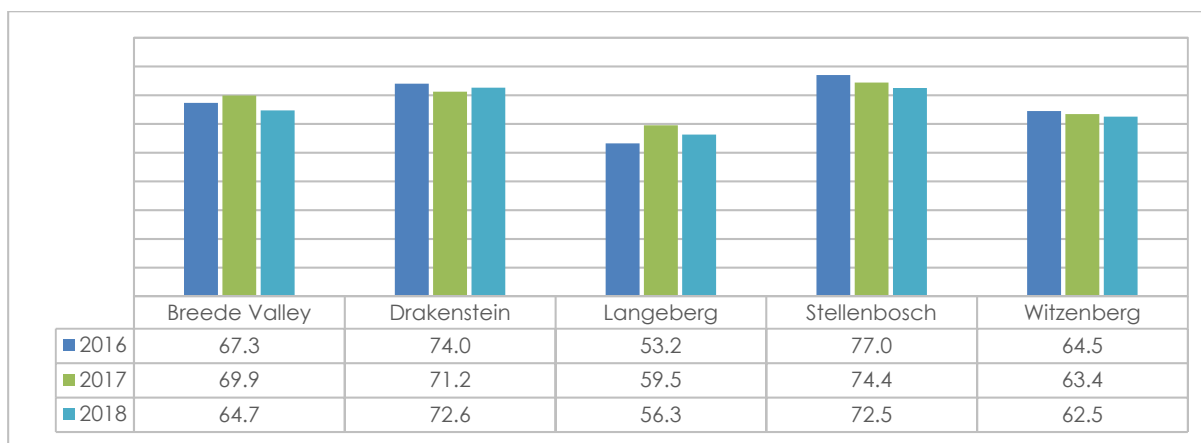
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



In 2018, the learner-teacher ratio in Stellenbosch was 24.9, the lowest in the District. The lowest ratio is observed in the Drakenstein area at 24.9, whilst the Western Cape average is 28.8 learners per teacher in 2018.

# LEARNER RETENTION

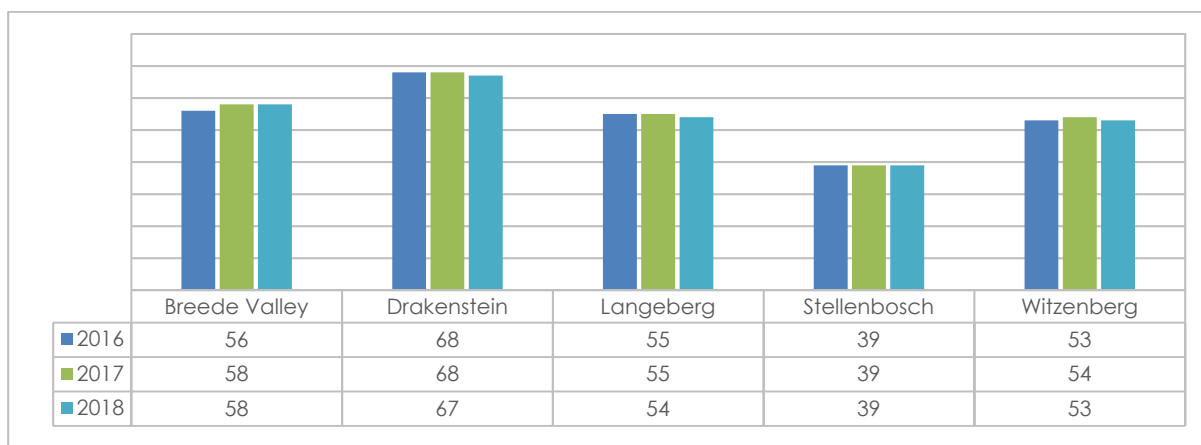
The learner retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple social, economic and psychological factors.



The learner retention rate for Stellenbosch has been regressing since 2016, from 77.0 per cent to 72.5 per cent. The retention rate for the Western Cape was 66.8 per cent in 2018.

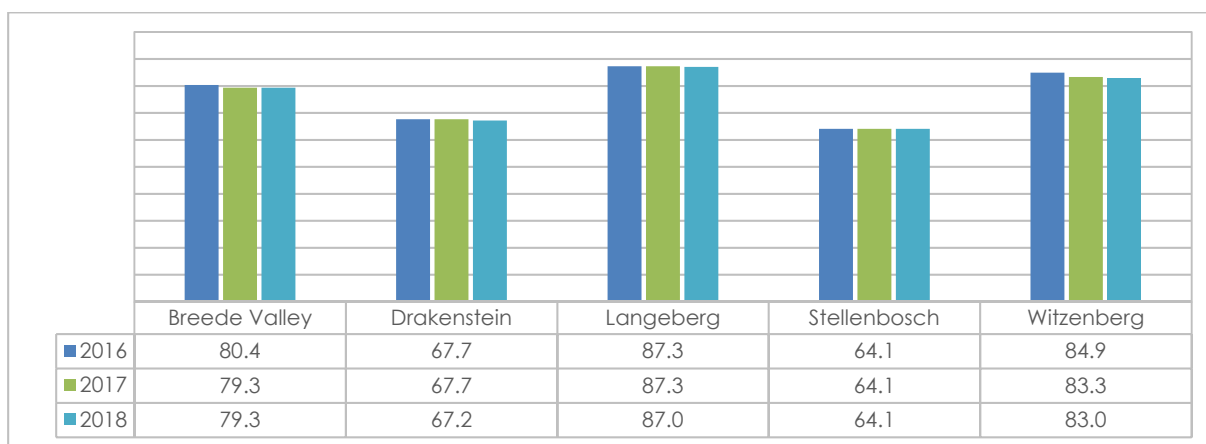
# EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.



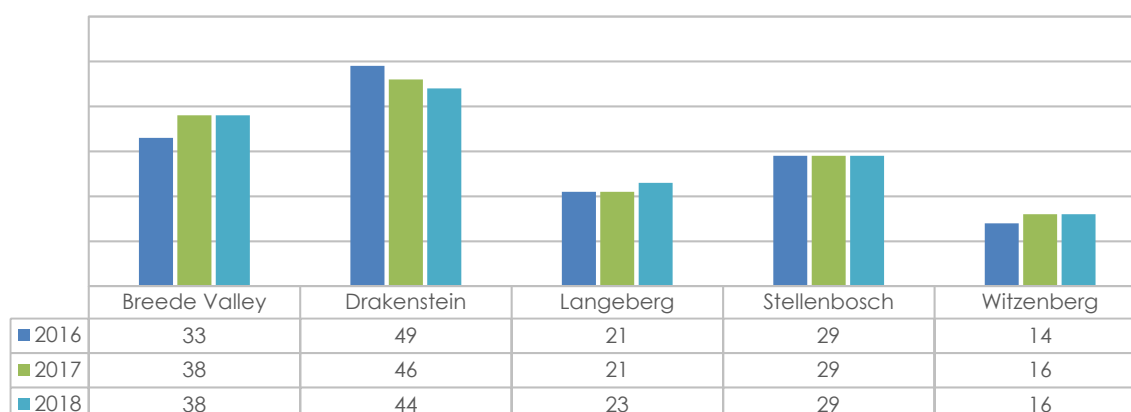
The number of schools across the CWD remain mostly unchanged in recent years, the exception being the closure of one school in the Witzenberg and Drakenstein municipal areas between 2017 and 2018. The closure of these schools could have a negative impact on education outcomes given the gradual increase in learner enrolment.

## NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Stellenbosch municipal area remained the same at 64.1 from 2016 to 2018. The proportion of no-fee schools decreased in Drakenstein, Langeberg and Witzenberg. A decrease in the number of no fee schools could have a negative impact on education outcomes.

## SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

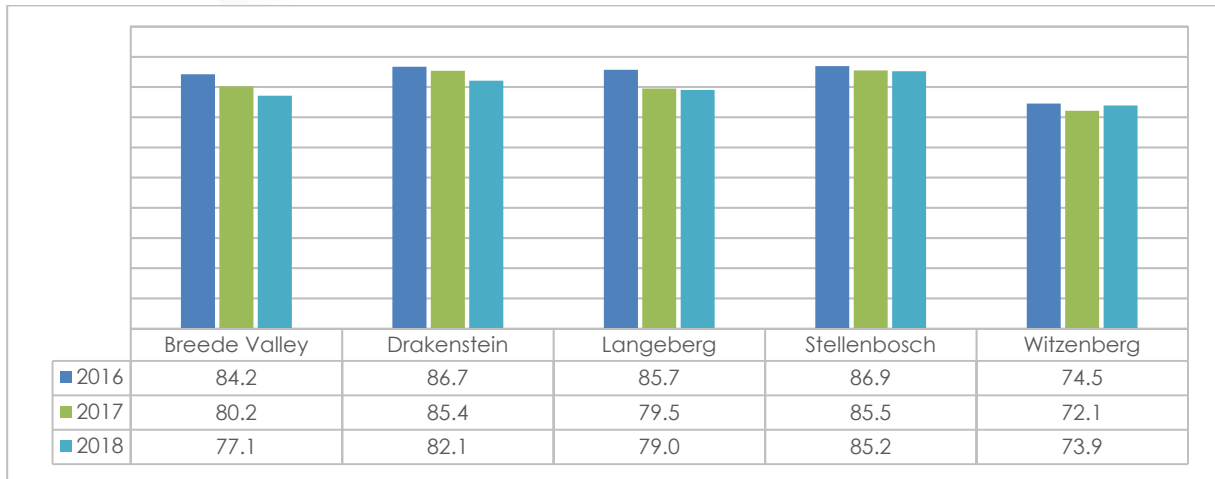


There was no change in the number of schools with libraries in the Stellenbosch area from 2016 to 2018. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which in turn directly links to improved education outcomes.

# EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future participation in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the education sector play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic growth and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section reflects on the matric pass rates amongst the various local municipal areas in the CWD.



The matric pass rates for the CWD declined overall in 2018, with all areas except for Witzenberg experiencing an increase in their matric pass rates. The 2018 pass rate in the Stellenbosch municipal area (85.2 per cent) is the highest in the District and above the District average (79.5 per cent).

Decreasing pass rates should be seen within context where more students potentially pass matric within a certain region than the previous year (in terms of actual numbers), but that less passed as a percentage of the overall enrolment figure. It could also very well be the case where pass rates overall declined, but that the quality of the pass result improved i.e. more students passed with subjects such as maths and science or more students passed with matriculation exemption (requirement for first-degree study at a South African university).

# 3

## HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Western Cape. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on public health facilities, data on private facilities are not included.

*Data source: Department of Health, 2019*



# HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people must move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Stellenbosch	7	6	0	1	1	0	8	15
Cape Winelands District	39	33	0	6	4	2	45	94

In 2018, there were a total of 13 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in Stellenbosch - 7 fixed and 6 mobile facilities. Although there are no community health centres in Stellenbosch, there is one community day centre. There is also 1 district hospital as well as 8 antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 15 Tuberculosis clinics/sites.

# EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

In 2018, Stellenbosch had 1 ambulance for every 10 000 inhabitants. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

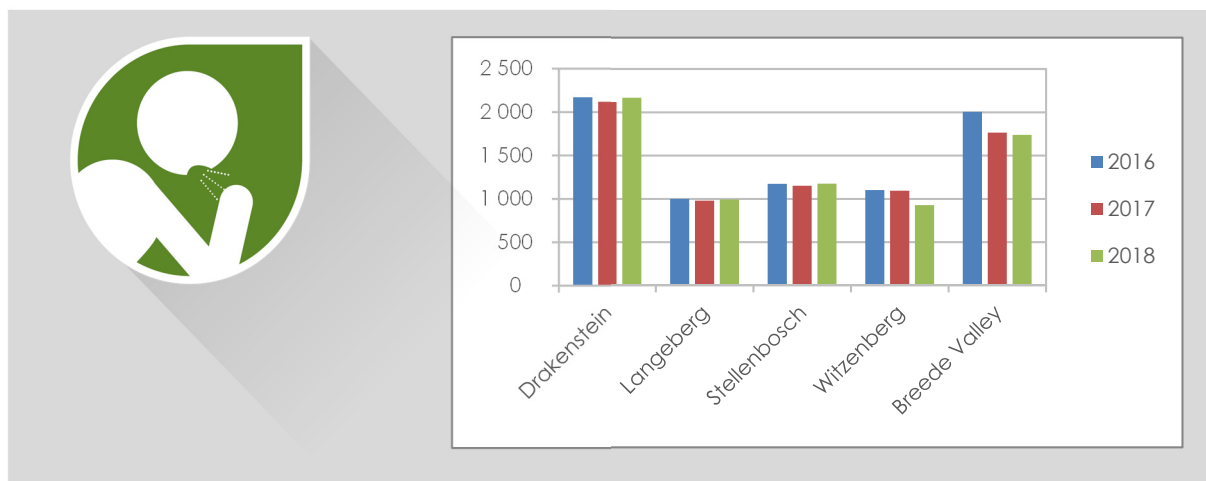
# HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province, accounting for 8.0 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Stellenbosch	5 702	6 064	801	637
<b>Cape Winelands</b>	<b>29 019</b>	<b>30 724</b>	<b>4 602</b>	<b>3 851</b>

The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Stellenbosch municipal area increased to 6.3 per cent from 5 702 patients in 2017/18 to 6 064 in 2018/19. There is a notable decrease in the number of new clients starting ART treatment - the number of new patients in the Stellenbosch municipal area decreased by 20.5 per cent from 801 in 2017/18 to 637 in 2018/19. This could be an indication that the HIV infections are decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested and access HIV treatment.

# TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016. The number of TB patients within the Stellenbosch municipal area has gradually decreased from 1 173 in 2016/17 to 1 151 in 2017/18 before increasing to 1 175 in 2018/19. The 1 175 registered TB patients received treatment at 15 TB clinics/treatment sites. Above figures refer to registered patients and should not be interpreted as a general decline in TB infections.

# CHILD HEALTH

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims by 2030 to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDG's).

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Stellenbosch	52.3	59.2	2.6	1.8	5.6	6.6	9.6	9.2
Cape Winelands	58.9	61.8	4.7	4.4	9.5	9.3	16.0	15.8

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Stellenbosch municipal area increased slightly from 52.3 per cent in 2017/18 to 59.2 per cent in 2018/19. This is the second lowest immunisation rate within the CWD.

In 2018/19, there were 1.8 **malnourished children** under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the Stellenbosch municipal area. This is an improvement from 2.7 the previous year. In 2018/19, the CWD was the worst performing district for malnourished children.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Stellenbosch municipal area declined from 5.6 deaths in 2017/18 to 6.6 in 2018/19. A fall in the NMR may indicate improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may potentially reflect reporting constraints.

A total of 9.2 per cent of all babies born in facility in the Stellenbosch municipal area in 2018/19 **weighed less than 2 500 grams**. This is an improvement from the 9.6 per cent recorded in 2017/18 and below the District average of 15.8.

## DEFINITIONS

**Immunisation:** *The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.*

**Malnutrition:** *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people. Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.*

**Neonatal mortality rate:** *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.*

**Low birth weight:** *Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.*



# MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Stellenbosch	0	62	15.2	13.6	0.3	0.5
Cape Winelands	51	91	13.4	14.2	0.6	0.7

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) has been increasing across the Western Cape. The rate for Stellenbosch increased from 0 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017/18 to 62 in 2018/19. The rate for the CWD also increased from 51 deaths per 100 000 births in 2017/18 to 91 in 2018/19.

The **delivery rate to women under 19 years of age** in the Stellenbosch municipal area decreased from 15.2 in 2017/18 to 13.6 in 2018/19. This is the second lowest teenage pregnancy rate in the CWD.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in Stellenbosch is at 0.5 for 2018/9. A low termination rate is strongly associated with a decrease in unwanted pregnancies which in turn attests of improved family planning and access to health care services (for example, access to contraception, sexual education programmes, counselling etc).

## DEFINITIONS

**Maternal mortality rate:** *Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).*

**Births to teenage mothers:** *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.*

**Termination of pregnancy:** *The percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years. Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.*

# 4

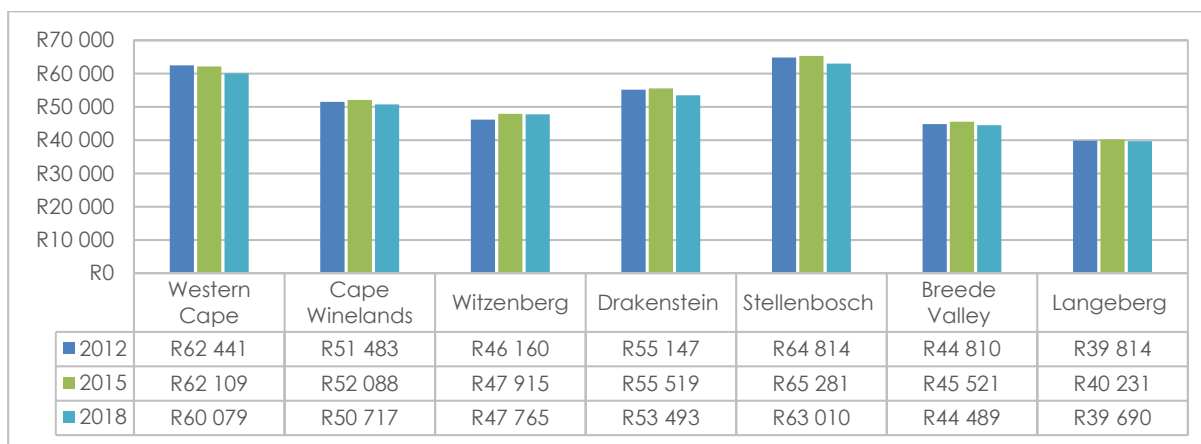
## POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Stellenbosch municipal area based on the most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the Stellenbosch municipal area. One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, "per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region's wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income." In South Africa, as Murray Leibbrandt from Saldru points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10 per cent, with the lowest 5 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle-income groups. The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned. According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



# GDPR PER CAPITA

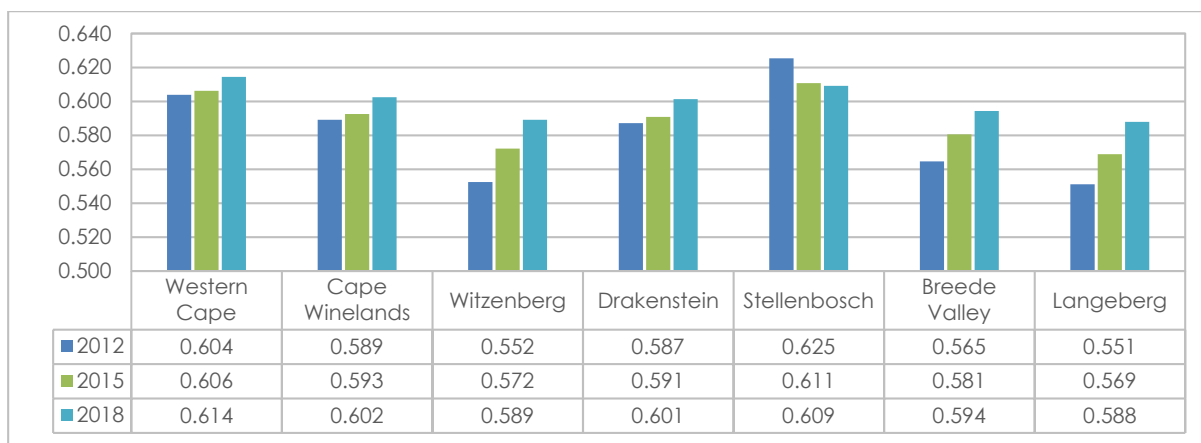
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDP per capita indicator.



Real GDP per capita (constant prices) for the CWD at R50 717 in 2018, was lower than the Western Cape average of R60 079. Stellenbosch GDP per capita, at R63 010 in 2018, has declined from R64 814 in 2015. This could be attributed to the growing population or be an indication of declining income levels in the area.

# INCOME INEQUALITY

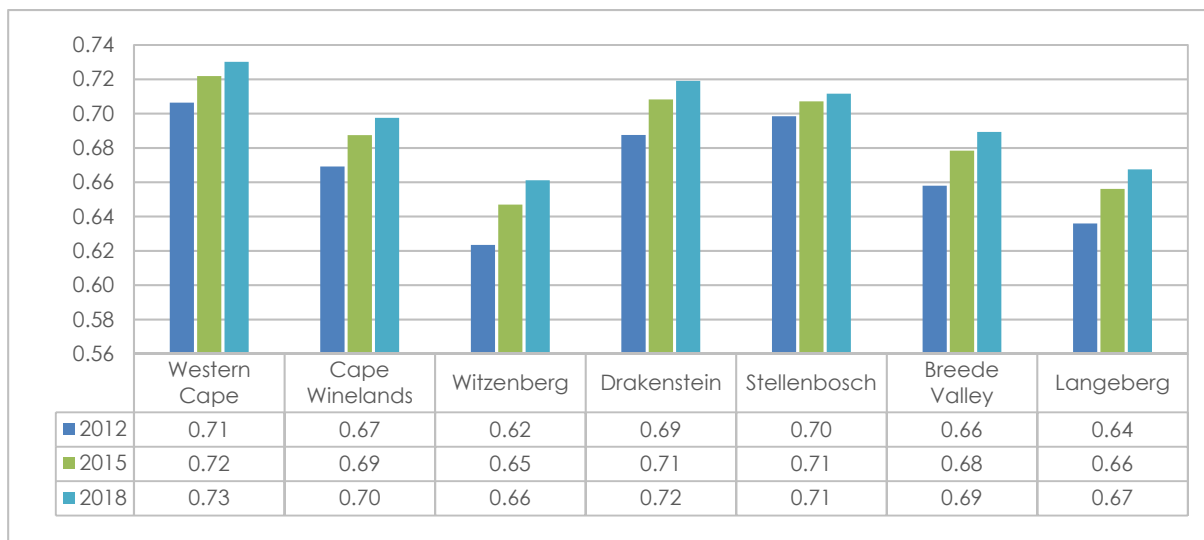
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



In 2018, the Gini coefficient of the CWD (0.602) was lower than that of the Western Cape (0.614). The Gini coefficient of the Stellenbosch municipal area at 0.609 is the highest in the district and outside of the NDP target of 0.6.

# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduced in 1990 as part of a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) initiative, the Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a composite indicator of social and economic development and overall well-being amongst countries of the world. Reflecting education levels, health, and income, the HDI measures 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.



An overall improvement in human development is observed across the entire Western Cape with HDI levels increasing in all districts between 2012, 2015 and 2018. In 2018, the HDI score for Stellenbosch at 0.71, was higher than the CWD at 0.70 and the second highest in the district when compared to the rest of the areas.

# 5

## BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access 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 uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and service trends.



# ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, this section highlights housing and household service access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

Community Survey 2016	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands District
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>52 374</b>	<b>236 006</b>
Formal main dwelling	34 071 65.1%	191 077 81.0%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	51 581 98.5%	232 605 98.6%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	51 386 98.1%	228 650 96.9%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	47 594 90.9%	218 483 92.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	37 207 71.0%	192 974 81.8%

In 2016, there were a total of 52 374 households within the Stellenbosch municipal area of which 65.5 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the municipal area enjoyed high access levels to water, sanitation and refuse removal at a rate below the CWD average, except for electricity services which is higher than the District average. The relatively lower refuse removal access levels can be attributed to outlying farm areas that are not serviced by the Municipality.

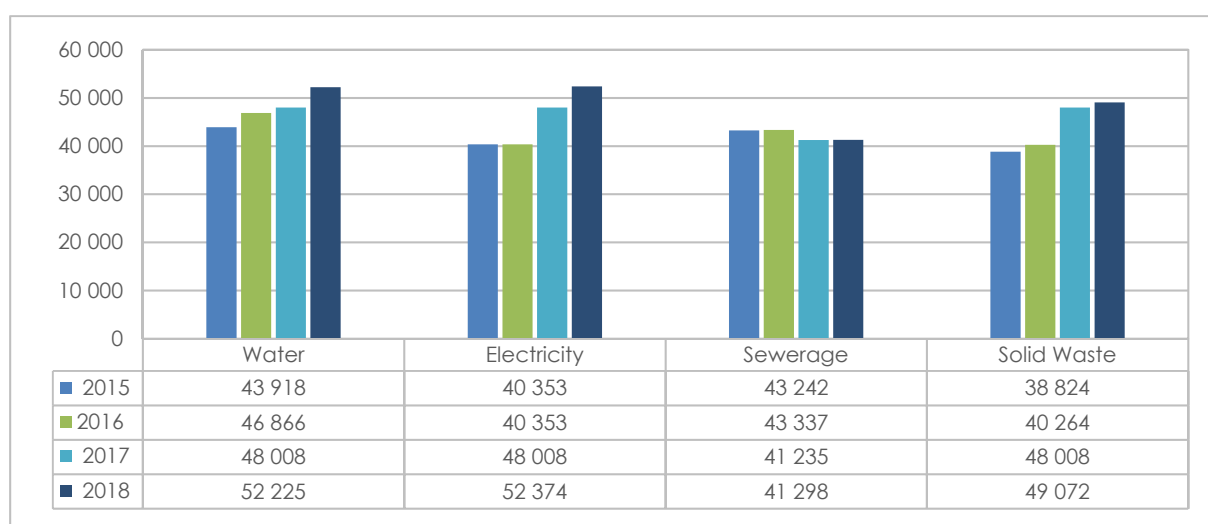
Dwelling Type	Stellenbosch	%	Cape Winelands District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	28 154	58.6	154 503	69.3
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	296	0.6	1 340	0.6
Flat in a block of flats	4 830	10.1	12 830	5.8
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	2 922	6.1	13 322	6.0
House/flat/room, in backyard	496	1.0	2 738	1.2
Informal dwelling/shack	10 379	21.6	34 034	15.3
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	301	0.6	1 433	0.6
Other/unspecified/NA	664	1.4	2 611	1.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48 043</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>222 812</b>	<b>-</b>

Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. The above table presents a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Stellenbosch municipal area in comparison to the broader CWD in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018). In Stellenbosch 58.6 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. A total of 10 379 (21.6 per cent) reside in informal dwellings or shacks within Stellenbosch compared to 34 034 (15.3 per cent) in the broader CWD.

# CONSUMER UNITS

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, including free basic services, to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services (measured in terms of the number of consumer units that has access) in the Stellenbosch municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities<sup>1</sup>.



In 2018, electricity services represented the largest number of consumer units at 52 374. This was followed closely by water services at 52 225. Solid waste and sewerage had 49 072 and 41 298 consumer units respectively. The number of consumer units for solid waste removal, water and electricity services increased year on year since 2016 while sewerage consumer units fluctuated by increasing from 2015 to 2016, decreasing in 2017 and increased slightly in 2018.

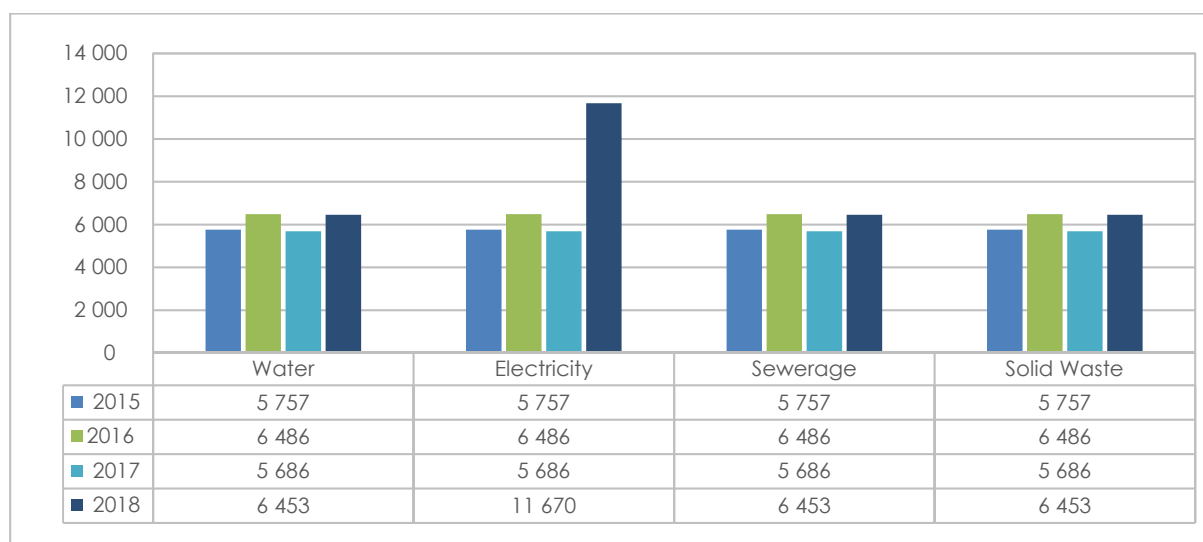
<sup>1</sup> Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

# FREE BASIC SERVICES

As per the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the local sphere of government to provide services that satisfy the basic needs of its citizens. The Municipal Systems Act in turn defines basic municipal services as those necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment. Such basic services include, but are not limited to the provision of water, sewage collection and disposal, refuse removal, municipal health services, street lighting, parks and recreation facilities etc.

Government however provides a basket of free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) which aims to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable communities. To qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per the criteria determined by individual local municipalities. In general, a household is classified as indigent when the occupants in said households earn a combined income of less than a certain amount (poverty threshold) defined by the indigent policy of a municipality at that point in time. Municipalities review their indigent policies (and as such the determined amount) on an annual basis to bring the defined amount in line with reigning socio-economic conditions. According to Statistics South Africa, in 2017 most municipalities classified an indigent household as a family earning a combined income of less than R3 200 per month.

In 2018, the Stellenbosch municipal area had a total of 11 670 indigent households. Below figure illustrates the extent to which these indigent households had access to free basic services.



Increased economic hardship at national level is expected to impact on poorer households and their ability to afford services. The burden will in turn be passed to local municipalities who must strain their revenue streams to extend services to indigents. According to the data, 100 per cent of indigent households in the Stellenbosch municipal area have access to electricity services.



# 6

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing which types of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past financial year.

The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Over the last year, 21, 002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common cause of murder was misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings.

According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there are 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in 2018/19, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

Data from the 2018/19 Crime stats show that Nyanga and Delft, appear as two of the most dangerous areas of residence in South Africa. According to the statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) both these Cape Town settlements feature prominently regarding crimes such as murder, rape, car hijacking, house robbery, and cash-in-transit heists.

Nyanga is the top murder hot spot in the country, with 289 murder cases reported in the past year ending March 2019. This is followed by Delft which has 247 reported cases and Khayelitsha came third with 221 cases. The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.



# MURDER



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Stellenbosch		56	58	57
	Cape Winelands District		345	353	336
Per 100 000	Stellenbosch		31	31	31
	Cape Winelands District		38	38	37

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

According to the official 2018/19 crime statistics, the Western Cape murder rate increased by 4.4 per cent between 2017 and 2018. In comparison, the rate decreased within the Stellenbosch municipal area and most of the broader CWD over the same period, with the exception of Drakenstein. The number of murders per 100 000 people in the Stellenbosch municipal area decreased by 0.3 per cent even though the number remains at 31 whilst in turn decreasing by 2.7 per cent from 38 in 2017 to 37 in 2018 in the District.

# SEXUAL OFFENCES




		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Stellenbosch		188	201	182
	Cape Winelands District		954	970	835
Per 100 000	Stellenbosch		103	108	99
	Cape Winelands District		106	105	92

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

The actual number of reported sexual offences in Stellenbosch has decreased from 2017 to 2018. The number of reported occurrences per 100 000 people decreased from 108 in 2017/18 to 99 in 2018/19 (8.1 per cent decrease). The sexual offences rate for Stellenbosch for 2018/19 was slightly higher than that of the District which also decreased from 105 in 2017/18 to 92 in 2018/19 (12.0 per cent decrease).

# DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




		Municipal Area		
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Actual Number</b>	<b>Stellenbosch</b>	2 272	2 724	2 146
	<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	13 882	16 008	10 751
<b>Per 100 000</b>	<b>Stellenbosch</b>	1 249	1 459	1 166
	<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	1 538	1 727	1 186

**Definition:** Drug-related crimes refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.

Although there was an improvement between 2017/18 and 2018/19, the Western Cape still has the highest drug-related crime rate in the country at 1 203 reported incidents per 100 000 people in 2018/19. The drug-related crime rate for Stellenbosch decreased from 2 724 reported incidents per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 2 146 in 2018/19, a 20.0 per cent drop. The incidences of drug-related crime rate decreased amongst all local municipal areas across the District between 2017/18 and 2018/19 with the District average decreasing from 1 727 to 1 186 respectively, a 31.3 per cent decrease.

# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




		Municipal Area		
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Actual Number</b>	<b>Stellenbosch</b>	131	189	191
	<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	814	875	818
<b>Per 100 000</b>	<b>Stellenbosch</b>	72	101	104
	<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	90	94	90

**Definition:** Driving under the influence (DUI) refers to a situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

The number of reported cases of driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs per 100 000 people in the Stellenbosch municipal area increased by 1.0 per cent from 101 incidences in 2017/18 to 104 in 2018/19. The DUI rate across the CWD decreased from 94 incidences per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 90 in 2018/19 (4.4 per cent). Overall, the DUI rate for the Western Cape on average has declined.

# RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Actual Number</b>	<b>Stellenbosch</b>		1 579	1 525	1 140
	<b>Cape Winelands District</b>		6 278	5 820	5 454
<b>Per 100 000</b>	<b>Stellenbosch</b>		868	817	620
	<b>Cape Winelands District</b>		696	628	602

**Definition:** Residential burglary is defined as the unlawful entry into a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that residential burglaries per 100 000 people in the Western Cape decreased from 644 in 2017/18 to 583 in 2018/19 (9.5 per cent decrease). Overall the number of residential burglaries in the CWD and Stellenbosch also decreased by 4.2 per cent and 24.1 per cent respectively.

# ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
<b>Stellenbosch</b>	46	29	37
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	290	215	237

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

According to a recent study, most road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 - 64 years - whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where most road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The number of road user fatalities in the Stellenbosch municipal area increased from 29 in 2017 to 37 in 2018. (27.6 per cent increase). In comparison, the number of fatalities across the broader CWD region increased by 10.2 per cent from 215 in 2017 to 237 in 2018. Contributing factors to road fatalities include driver fatigue and distractions, excessive speeding and reckless driving as well as road obstacles such as pedestrians and animals.

# 7

## THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and the inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



# ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

In 2017, the total GDP for Stellenbosch amounted to R15.639 billion with economic activity mostly focussed within the tertiary sector (R10.953 billion; 70.0 per cent). The overall economy grew by 1.9 per cent between 2008 and 2017. From 2014 – 2018 (estimated) economic growth in the municipal area slowed to 1.4 per cent compared to the District's growth of 1.0 per cent over the same period. Stellenbosch's GDP economy is expected to grow at 0.8 per cent 2018.

Stellenbosch: GDP performance per sector, 2008 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
<b>Primary sector</b>	6.4	1 003.6	2.1	-0.3	6.7	-3.3	-9.6	9.0	-4.3
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	6.2	974.0	2.1	-0.3	6.7	-3.4	-9.8	9.2	-4.4
Mining & quarrying	0.2	29.6	1.4	1.6	7.2	0.3	0.6	2.2	-2.5
<b>Secondary sector</b>	23.5	3 682.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.2
Manufacturing	16.8	2 627.0	-1.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.3	-0.2
Electricity, gas & water	1.4	221.4	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-1.3	-2.5	1.1	1.4
Construction	5.3	834.0	4.0	2.2	4.9	3.5	2.7	0.5	-0.6
<b>Tertiary sector</b>	70.0	10 952.5	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.6
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	20.3	3 179.2	3.3	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.1	0.7	1.1
Transport, storage & communication	10.8	1 693.0	4.7	3.8	5.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	21.5	3 359.4	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.1
General government	10.7	1 669.7	1.9	0.1	2.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.9	0.2
Community, social & personal services	6.7	1 051.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.3
<b>Total Stellenbosch</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15 638.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>

"e" denotes estimate

The **primary sector** is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 6.4 per cent (R974.0 million) to total GDP in 2017. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew at an average rate of 2.1 per cent between 2008 and 2017, slower when compared to the other sectors. The growth contracted to 0.3 per cent from 2014 to 2018 dropping off mainly due to the impact of the drought.

Challenges were encountered in the **secondary sector**, specifically in the manufacturing and agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. The secondary sector contributed 23.5 per cent (R3.682 billion) to total GDP in 2017 and maintained a negative 0.6 per cent growth rate between 2008 and 2017. Strong growth within the construction sector (4.0 per cent) was offset by weakened performance in the manufacturing (-1.5 per cent) and electricity, gas and water (0.1 per cent) sectors. From 2014 to 2018 growth in the construction sector slowed to 2.2 per cent while the manufacturing sector shrunk to -0.8 per cent growth.

The finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector is the most dominant sector in the **tertiary sector** and the largest contributor to GDP in 2017 (R3.359 billion; 21.5 per cent), followed closely by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R3.179 billion; 20.3 per cent). From 2008 to 2017, the fastest growing sector was the transport, storage and communication sector, growing at 4.7 per cent on average per annum. It is also expected to be the fastest growing sector in 2018, with a growth rate of 3.3 per cent.

## LABOUR

Stellenbosch contributed 76 585 jobs to formal employment in the CWD in 2017.

Stellenbosch: Employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment (%)	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017e
<b>Primary sector</b>	14.0	10 726	-4 528	425	-581	2 245	-517	-463	-259
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	14.0	10 692	-4 526	424	-583	2 243	-518	-463	-255
Mining & quarrying	0.0	34	-2	1	2	2	1	0	-4
<b>Secondary sector</b>	15.6	11 921	404	666	176	163	135	135	57
Manufacturing	10.2	7 847	-546	-28	-37	89	-89	68	-59
Electricity, gas & water	0.2	157	45	17	6	6	8	0	-3
Construction	5.1	3 917	905	677	207	68	216	67	119
<b>Tertiary sector</b>	70.4	53 938	13 735	6 726	1 553	1 855	320	1 833	1 165
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	25.4	19 444	5 631	3 125	451	951	253	1,073	397
Transport, storage & communication	4.3	3 255	1 504	455	118	250	-151	168	70
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	16.7	12 794	3 541	2 214	387	550	238	395	644
General government	9.7	7 439	1 152	148	365	-156	122	-261	78
Community, social & personal services	14.4	11 006	1 907	784	232	260	-142	458	-24
<b>Total Stellenbosch</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76 585</b>	<b>9 611</b>	<b>7 817</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>4 263</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>963</b>

"e" denotes estimate

In 2017, employment in Stellenbosch was mostly concentrated within wholesale and retail trade catering and accommodation (25.4 per cent; 19 444), the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector (16.7 per cent; 12 794) and the Community, social and personal services (14.4 per cent, 11 006) sectors. Collectively, these three sectors in contributed 56.5 per cent to total employment in the municipal area.

Between 2008 and 2017, a net total of 9 611 jobs were created in Stellenbosch - notable job creation in the wholesale and retail trade catering and accommodation (5 631) and the finance, insurance, real estate & business services (3 541) sectors were offset by job losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (-4 526) and manufacturing (-546) sectors. Job losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector can mostly be attributed to the impact of the drought, although other factors such as mechanisation also contributed to job losses.

Stellenbosch: Trends in labour force skills, 2014 - 2018				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	23.9	2.6	13 199	13 545
Semi-skilled	43.1	3.5	23 824	24 606
Low-skilled	33.0	2.5	18 273	18 368
<b>Total Stellenbosch</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>55 296</b>	<b>56 519</b>

In 2017, Stellenbosch's labour force mostly consisted of semi-skilled (43.1 per cent) and low-skilled (33.0 per cent) workers. The semi-skilled category (3.5 per cent) grew faster than the skilled (2.6 per cent) and the low-skilled (2.5 per cent) categories. The demand for more skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled workers.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Stellenbosch</b>	6.8	8.0	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.0	9.3	8.6	9.5	10.0	9.9
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	6.9	8.1	9.4	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.3	9.1	9.6	9.5
<b>Western Cape</b>	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

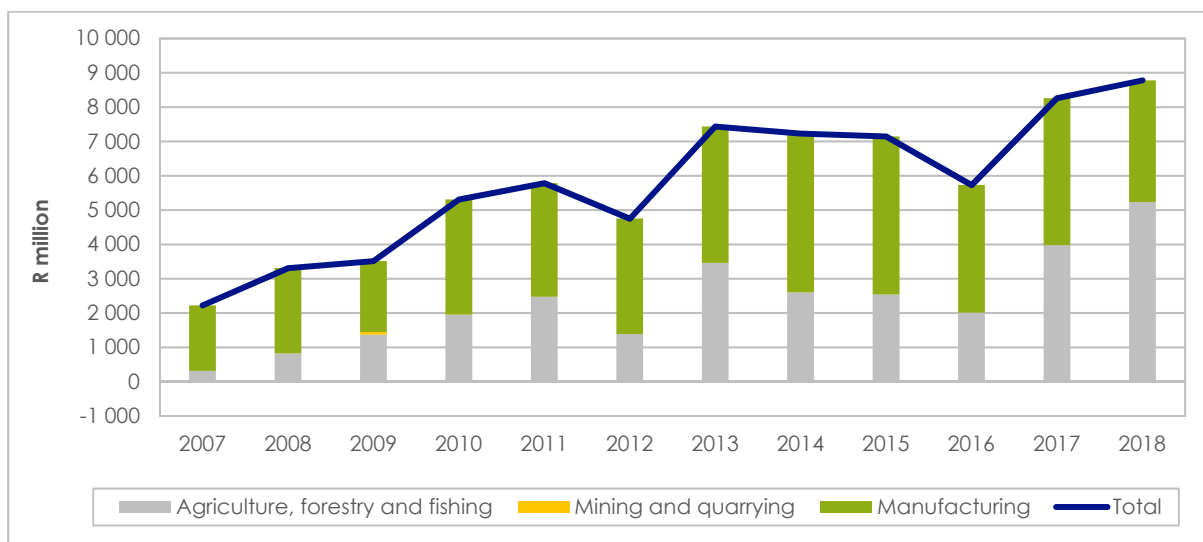
In 2018, unemployment in Stellenbosch stood at 9.9 per cent, higher than the CWD at 9.5 per cent, but still significantly lower than the Provincial average of 17.7 per cent. This estimate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment.



# International Trade Dynamics

The economy of the Stellenbosch municipal area has achieved trade surpluses in each year between 2007 and 2018. In 2018, the local economy exported goods to the value of R12.5 billion, while imports into the local economy were valued at R3.7 billion. The balance of trade in the Stellenbosch municipal area between 2007 and 2018 is depicted below.

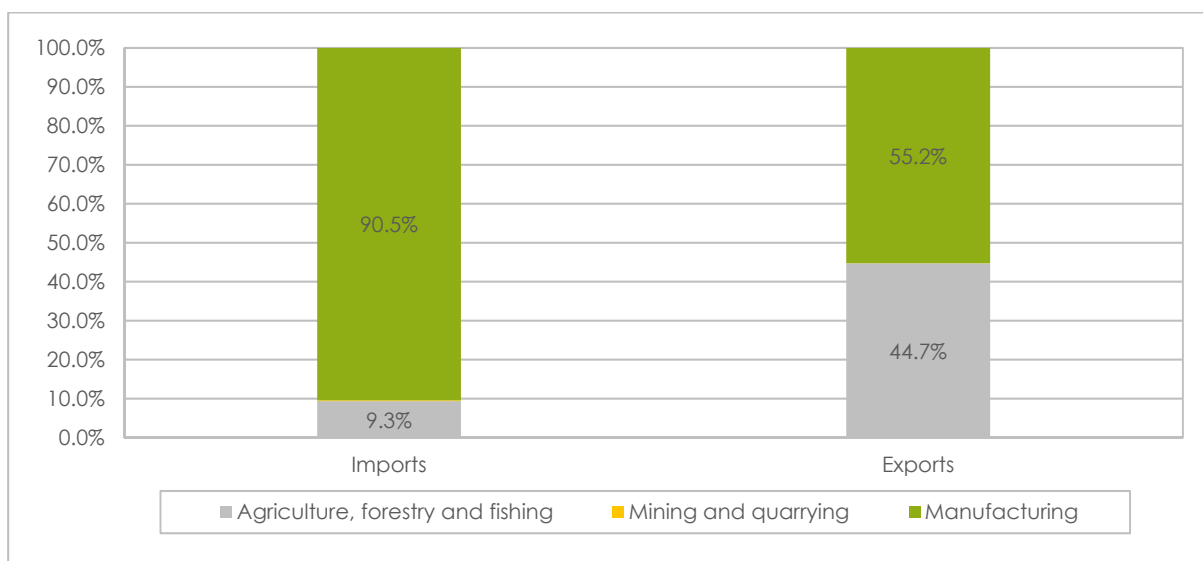
## Stellenbosch trade balance, 2007 – 2018



In 2018, Stellenbosch's trade balance was a surplus of R8.7 billion. This is the highest surplus that has been achieved throughout the period analysed. While most of the surplus was derived from exports from the manufacturing sector between 2007 and 2017, produce from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounted for the greatest proportion of the trade surplus in 2018.

The figure below illustrates the distribution between sectors in terms of imports and exports.

## Stellenbosch sectoral trade distribution (import/export), 2018



Imports of products into the municipal area were mainly manufacturing products (90.5 per cent) in 2018, followed by agricultural products (9.3 per cent). The manufacturing sector accounted for the greatest proportion of the value of exports (55.2 per cent), followed by goods from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

The municipal area's economy mainly imports oil cake and other solid residues, whether ground or in the form of pellets, mainly from Zambia, Argentina and Malawi. This is mainly used for animal feed, particularly in the poultry industry. China, Italy and Argentina are the main suppliers of fruit juices and vegetable juices to the Stellenbosch municipal area.

The exportation of wine generates most of the export revenue for the local economy, which is mainly distributed to Namibia, Germany and the United Kingdom. Other significant contributors to export revenue in 2018 were oranges (mainly exported to the Netherlands and the Russian Federation), cranberries, bilberries and other fruit of the genus *Vaccinium* (exported to the Netherlands and United Kingdom) and mandarins (mainly exported to the Russian Federation).

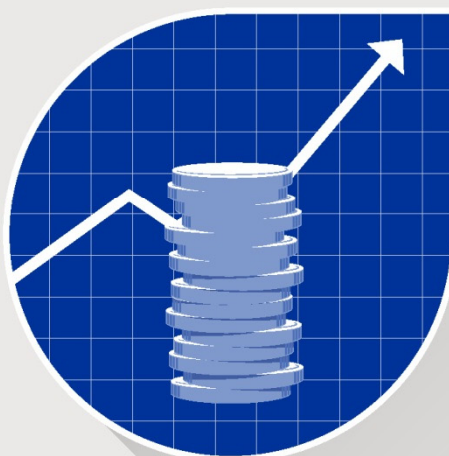
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## PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can only be achieved through combined and complimentary contributions from all public sector spheres as well as the private sector.

The OPMII compared the 2019/10 MTREF infrastructure commitments made by the Western Cape Government (WCG) within the geographical jurisdiction of a local municipality to the capital budget contributions made by the various local municipalities themselves. As the provincial and municipal financial years do not fully align, the municipal capital budget information was sourced from the approved 2018/19 MTREF budgets. The 2019/20 municipal capital budget spend detailed in the OPMII therefore referred to the outer year estimates and not actual committed funds.

With the approval of the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets, Provincial Treasury is for the first time able to compare 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.



## PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the Stellenbosch municipal area will amount to **R722.850 million** over the 2019/20 MTREF.

Stellenbosch: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	20 400	12 857	46 000	<b>79 257</b>
Health	2 001	3 000	13 176	<b>18 177</b>
Social Development	690	-	-	<b>690</b>
Human Settlements	31 400	36 920	29 290	<b>97 610</b>
Transport and Public Works	229 316	180 800	117 000	<b>527 116</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>283 807</b>	<b>233 577</b>	<b>205 466</b>	<b>722 850</b>

Provincial infrastructure commitments towards Stellenbosch will mainly be directed towards the road transport and public works function increasing the municipalities roads network. Substantial allocations will also be made towards the human settlements and education function.

## MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R1.339 billion** over the 2019/20 MTREF.

Stellenbosch: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	105 155	27 740	29 240	<b>162 135</b>
Community and Public Safety	61 445	26 447	27 334	<b>115 226</b>
Economic and Environmental Services	130 452	73 847	65 369	<b>269 667</b>
Trading Services	<b>261 225</b>	<b>286 579</b>	<b>304 395</b>	<b>852 199</b>
<i>Energy Sources</i>	35 090	30 900	38 950	<b>104 940</b>
<i>Water Management</i>	80 000	113 500	132 750	<b>362 250</b>
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	114 400	113 234	98 350	<b>325 984</b>
<i>Waste Management</i>	31 735	28 945	34 345	<b>95 025</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>558 277</b>	<b>414 613</b>	<b>426 338</b>	<b>1 339 227</b>

Most of the Municipality's capital budget is directed towards the trading services (basic service delivery) function, the majority of which will in turn be applied towards waste water management services. Sizable allocations are also noted towards the water management function over the 2019/20 MTREF.

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2019*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2019*

# SOURCES

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

## 5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
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- Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
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## 6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

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- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
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- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
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## 8. Public Infrastructure Spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMII), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*