



Western Cape
Government



Theewaterskloof Municipality

2019



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Theewaterskloof: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

120 823



Households

33 097

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate 79.2%

Retention Rate 66.2%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 29.6

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient 0.595

Human Development Index 0.67

Health

2018/19



Primary Health
Care Facilities

17

Immunisation
Rate

80.4%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100 000 live births)

131

Teenage Pregnancies -
Delivery rate to women U/18

16.6

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

1 083

DUI

278

Drug-related Crimes

1 500

Murder

67

Sexual Offences

143

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

98.4%

Refuse Removal

78.7%



Electricity

92.8%



Sanitation

90.1%



Housing

77.5%



Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 28

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate
(narrow definition)

8.8%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Low economic growth
- Risk 2** Deteriorating education outcomes
- Risk 3** Majority low-skilled labour force

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Wholesale & retail trade,
catering & accommodation

17.9%

Finance, insurance, real estate &
business services

15.9%

Agriculture, forestry & fishing

15.7%

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.

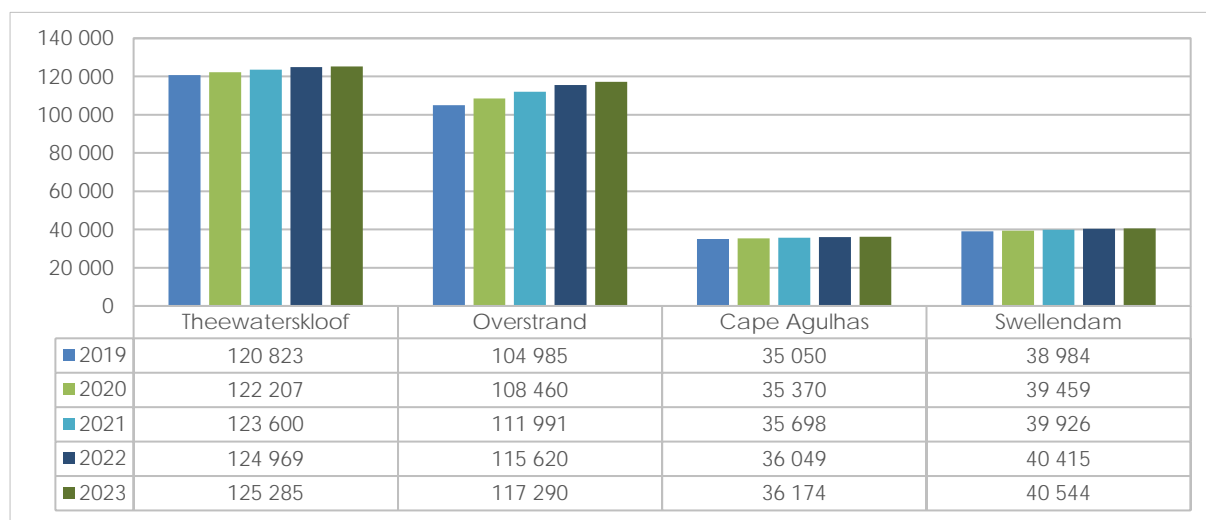
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well 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 120 823 in 2019, Theewaterskloof is the most populated municipal area in the Overberg District (OD). This total is expected to grow to 125 285 by 2023, equating to an average annual growth rate of 0.9 per cent. The estimated population growth rate of Theewaterskloof is lower than that of the OD at 1.6 per cent and the Western Cape average annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent across the same period.

All Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Theewaterskloof	103.5	103.1	102.7	102.3	102.7
Overstrand	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.8
Cape Agulhas	101.6	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.6
Swellendam	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.7
Overberg District	101.7	101.5	101.4	101.3	101.8
Western Cape	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.5

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 Theewaterskloof municipal area.

The SR for Theewaterskloof is trending downwards towards 2022 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 more males than females across the various municipal areas of the OD.

Theewaterskloof: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	33 395	82 452	4 976	46.5
2022	34 511	85 102	5 356	46.8
2025	34 850	87 413	5 745	46.4
Growth	0.7%	1.0%	2.4%	-

The above table depicts Theewaterskloof'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 2.4 per cent. The dependency ratio however, decreases slightly towards 2025.

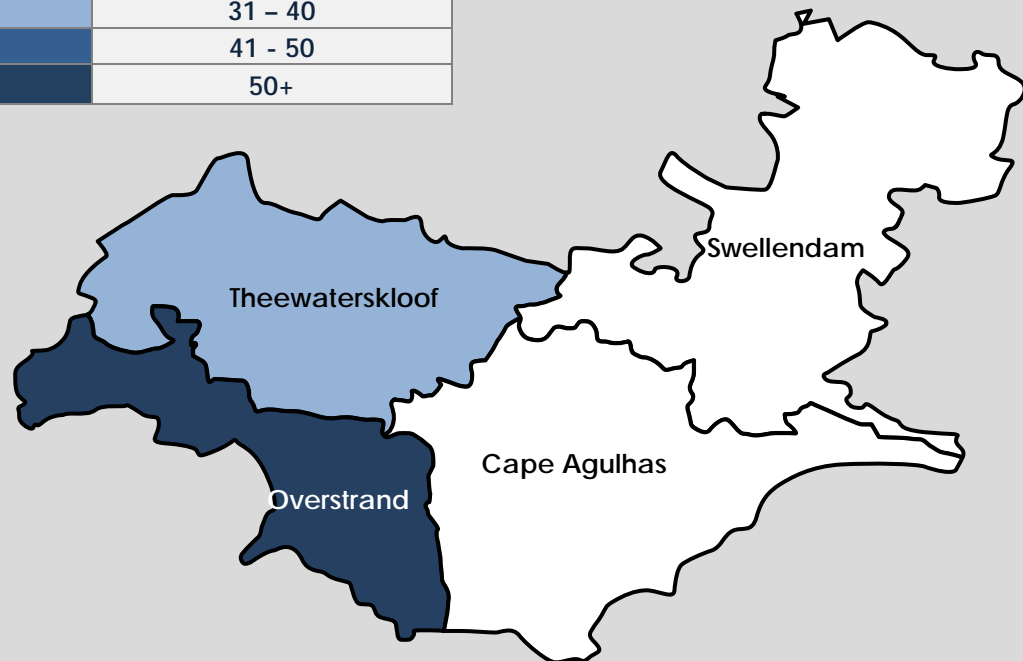
HOUSEHOLD SIZES

Theewaterskloof: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8

Household size refers to the number of people per household. Although the number of households in the Theewaterskloof 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 ²
	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 Overberg District was 24 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the OD compare as follows:

- Overstrand 59 people/km²
- **Theewaterskloof 37 people/km²**
- Cape Agulhas 10 people/km²
- Swellendam 10 people/km²

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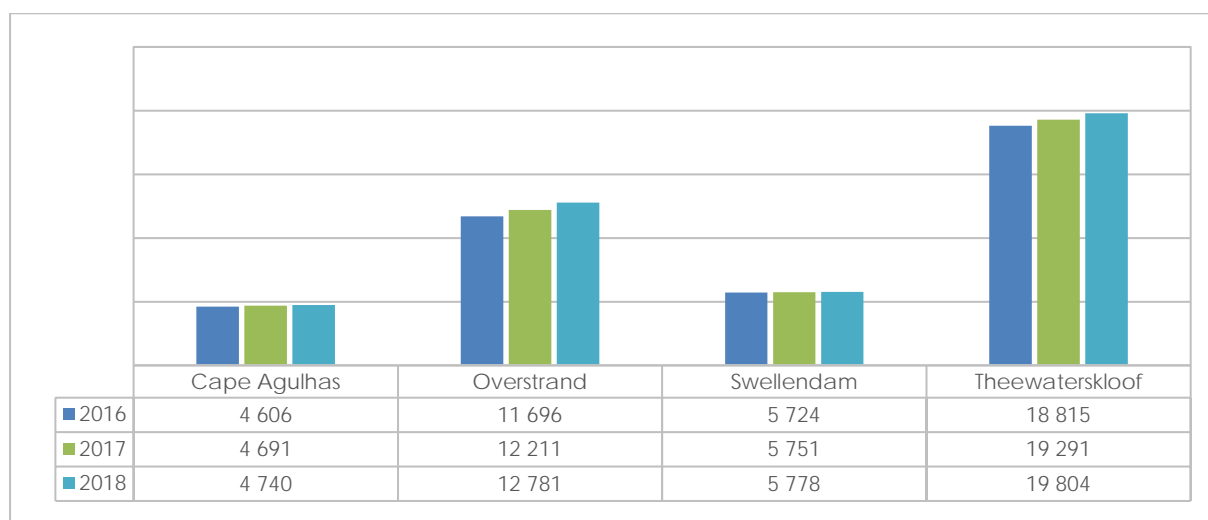
EDUCATION

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



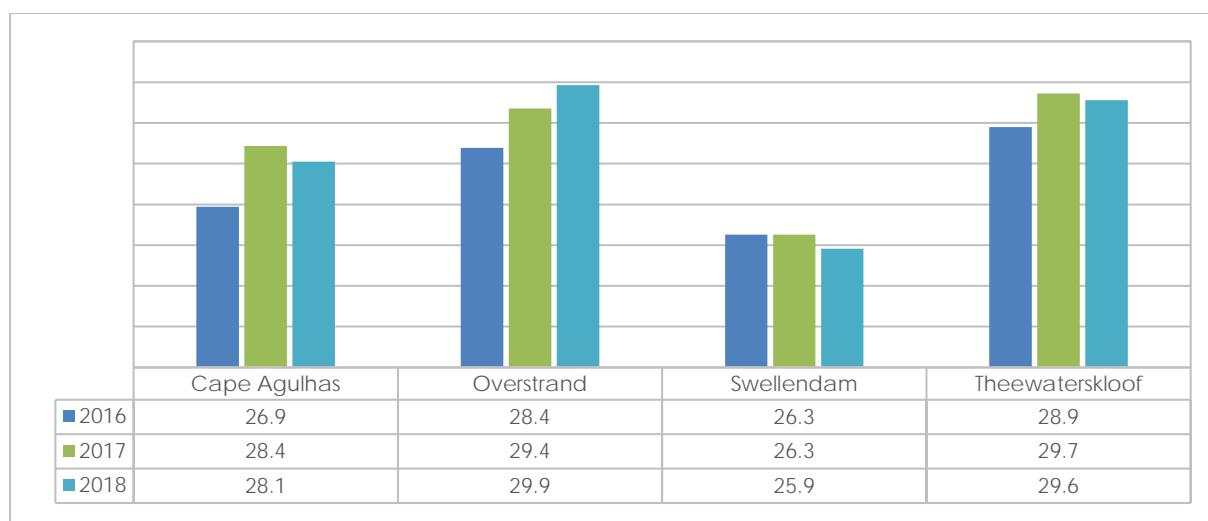
LEARNER ENROLMENT



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 Theewaterskloof municipal area (2.6 per cent) whilst the lowest growth is estimated to be in Swellendam (0.5 per cent).

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

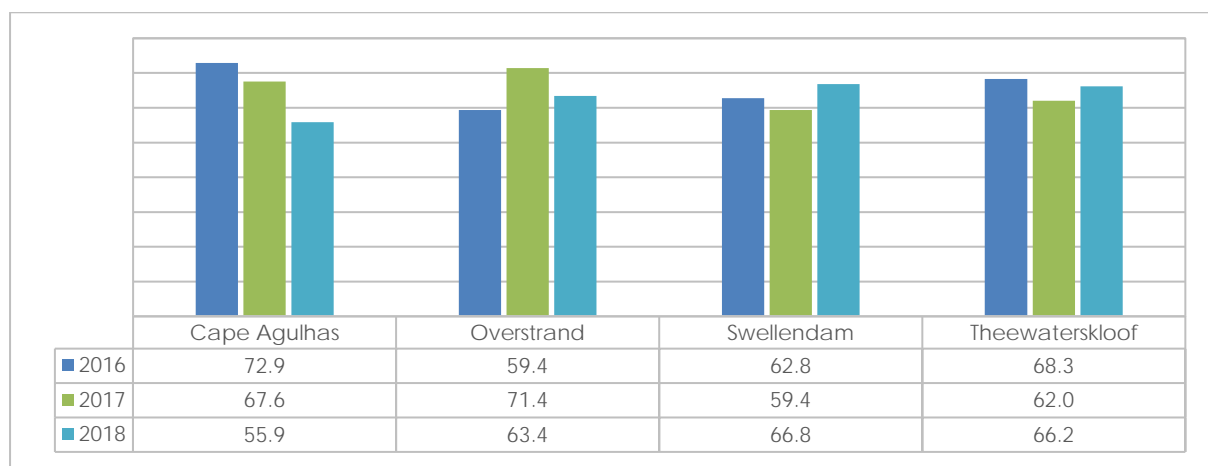
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and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



In 2018, the learner-teacher ratio in the Theewaterskloof municipal area was 29.6. The lowest ratio is observed in the Swellendam area at 25.9, whilst the Western Cape average is 28.8 learners per teacher in 2018.

LEARNER RETENTION

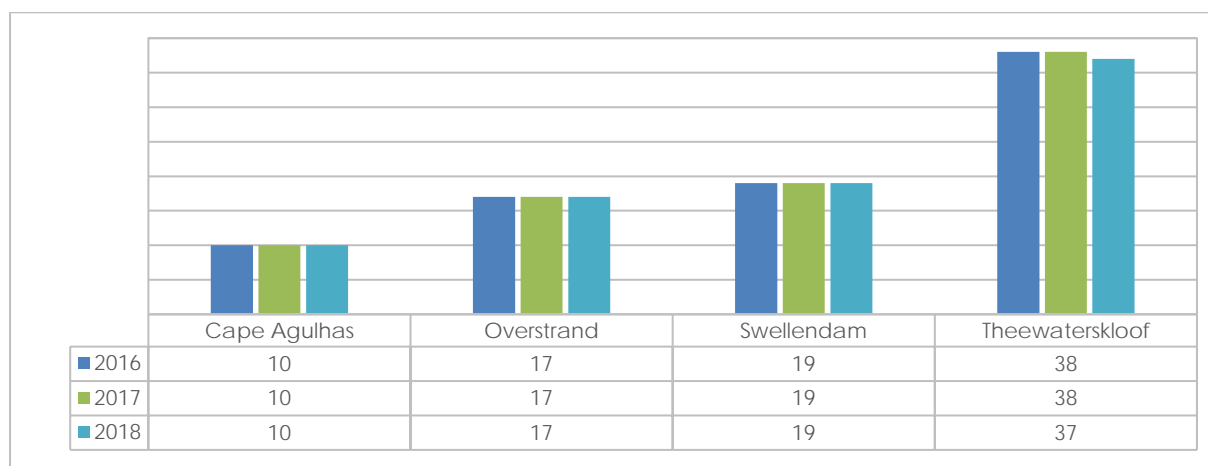
The learner retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple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



The learner retention rate for the Theewaterskloof municipal area has deteriorated between 2016 to 2017, from 68.3 per cent to 62.0 per cent, but improved to 66.2 per cent in 2018. The retention rate for the Western Cape was 66.8 per cent in 2018.

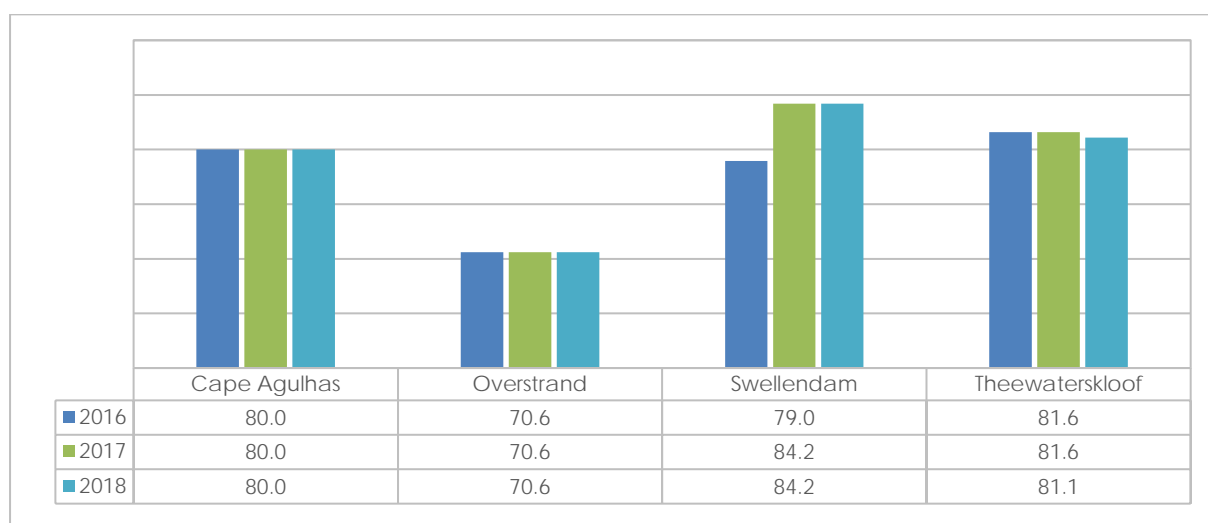
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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.



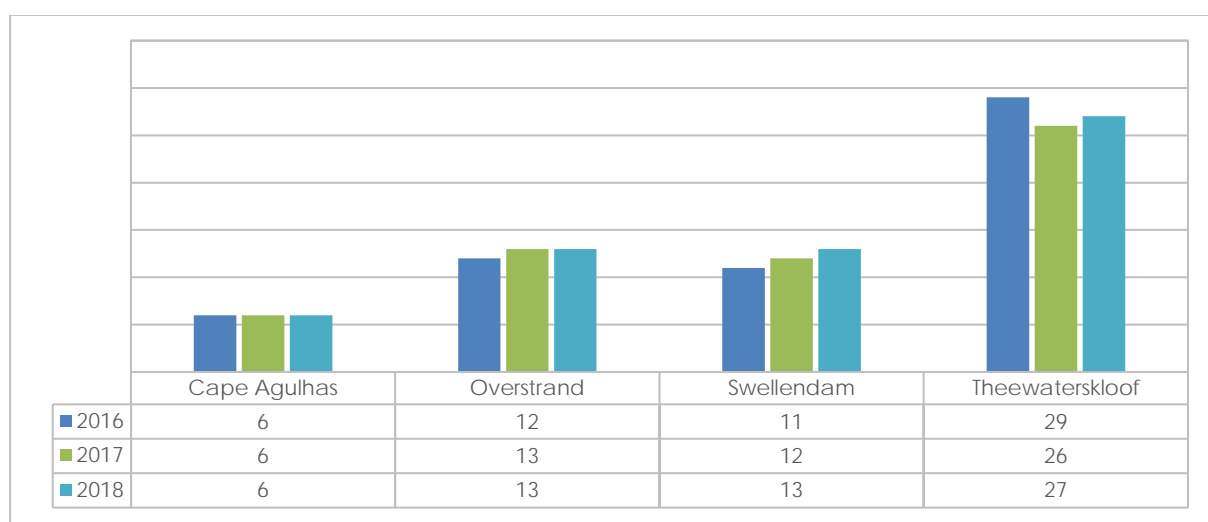
The number of schools across the OD remain mostly unchanged in recent years, the exception being the closure of one school in the Theewaterskloof municipal area between 2017 and 2018. The closure of these schools could have a negative impact on education outcomes given the gradual increase in learner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

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Theewaterskloof municipal area decreased slightly from 2016 to 2018 whilst the proportion of no fee schools remained the same across the rest of the District. A decrease in the number of no fee schools could have a negative impact on education outcomes.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

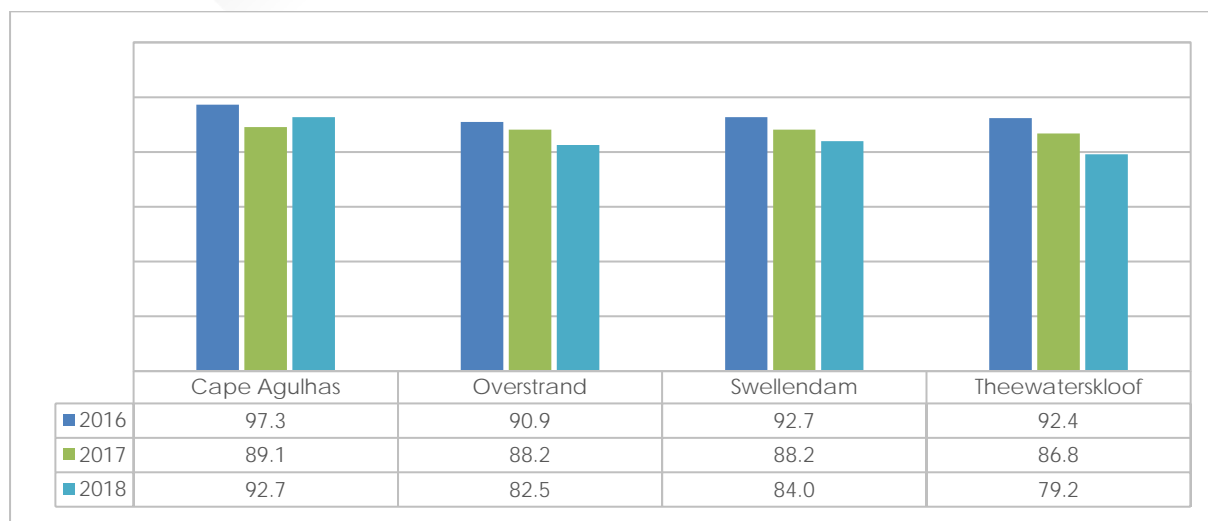


There was an increase in the number of schools with libraries in the Theewaterskloof area from 2017 to 2018. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved 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 engagements in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economy and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section reflects on the matric pass rates amongst the various local municipal areas in the OD.



The matric pass rates for the OD declined overall in 2018, with all areas except for Cape Agulhas experiencing an increase in their matric pass rates. The 2018 pass rate in the Theewaterskloof municipal area (79.2 per cent) is the lowest in the District and slightly below 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 math and science or more students passed with matriculation exemption (requirement for first-degree study at a South African university).

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HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Western Cape. It is therefore important to work towards and ensure collective governance of public health services within Theewaterskloof. The profile of disease reflects the quadruple burden of HIV/AIDS, non-communicable disease, Injuries and violence and other communicable diseases (such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and TB). This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, 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 have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Municipal comment: Overberg District renders health services on a District Health Services platform. The focus is on primary intervention and the promotion of wellness. The main locus of service delivery is based around the Primary Health Care facilities, which are based in the communities where citizens reside and work. The Theewaterskloof Municipality implements community based health care moving towards a Community Orientated Primary Care concept. The pilot Community Orientated Primary Care sites include Villiersdorp and Grabouw among three in the Overberg.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Theewaterskloof	5	12	1	0	1	0	7	18
Overberg District	17	23	1	1	4	0	21	43

In 2018, there were a total of 17 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in Theewaterskloof – 5 fixed and 12 mobile facilities. Although there are no community day centres in Theewaterskloof, there is one community health centre. There is also 1 district hospital as well as 7 antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 18 Tuberculosis clinics/sites.

Municipal comment: Please note that the Grabouw CDC was in 2019 reclassified to a CHC. As mentioned, there are 7 and 18 dedicated antiretroviral and Tuberculosis treatment clinics in the municipal area. It should however be mentioned that all clinics and CHC render ART and TB services (decentralised services).

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



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

In 2018, Theewaterskloof 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

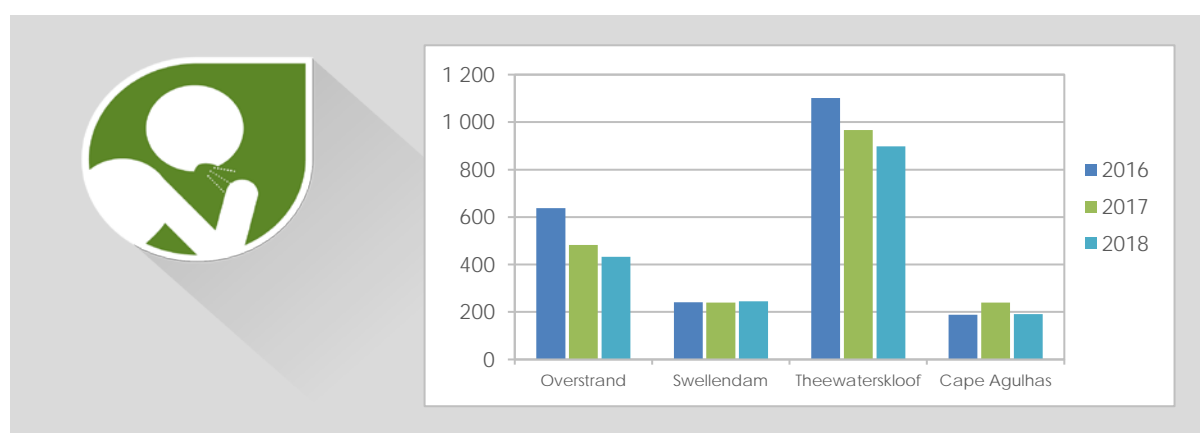
HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province, accounting for 8.0 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Theewaterskloof	997	1 102	190	164
Overberg	11 616	12 653	2 058	1 705

The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Theewaterskloof municipal area increased by 10.5 per cent from 997 patients in 2017/18 to 1 102 in 2018/19. There is a notable decrease in the number of new clients starting ART treatment – the number of new patients in the Theewaterskloof municipal area decreased by 13.7 per cent from 190 in 2017/18 to 164 in 2018/19.

Municipal comment: *The implementation of the 90-90-90 Strategy (90% of people living with HIV know their status of whom 90% are on treatment of whom 90% are virally suppressed) has seen an acceleration in HIV/AIDS testing and access to Antiretroviral Treatment (ART).*

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 Theewaterskloof municipal area has gradually decreased from 1 101 in 2016/17 to 967 in 2017/18 and further to 898 in 2018/19. The 898 registered TB patients received treatment at 18 TB clinics/treatment sites (as mentioned above, through an extensive network). 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
Theewaterskloof	72.5	80.4	2.7	2.9	1.6	2.1	12.0	13.3
Overberg	75.0	79.5	1.4	1.5	4.2	7.2	12.3	13.0

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Theewaterskloof municipal area increased from 72.5 per cent in 2017/18 to 80.4 per cent in 2018/19. This is the second highest immunisation rate within the Overberg.

In 2018/19, there were 2.9 **malnourished children** under five years of age per 100 000 people in the Theewaterskloof municipal area. This is indicative of a decline in child health outcomes from 2.7 the previous year.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Theewaterskloof municipal area increased from 1.6 deaths in 2017/18 to 2.1 in 2018/19. An increase in the NMR may indicate a decline in new-born health outcomes attributed to a wide array of factors including, but not limited to substance abuse, behavioural changes and feeding practices.

A total of 13.3 per cent of all babies born in facility in the Theewaterskloof municipal area in 2018/19 **weighed less than 2 500 grams**. This is a regression from the 12.0 per cent recorded in 2017/18 and slightly above the District average of 13.0 per cent.

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
Theewaterskloof	72	131	12.8	16.6	0.4	0.4
Overberg	28	51	13.8	14.7	0.5	0.5

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) has been increasing across the Western Cape. The rate for Theewaterskloof increased from 72 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017/18 to 131 in 2018/19. The rate for the OD also increased from 28 deaths per 100 000 births in 2017/18 to 51 in 2018/19. Please note that these statistics only refer to in-facility deaths.

The **delivery rate to women under 19 years of age** in the Theewaterskloof municipal area increased from 12.8 per cent in 2017/18 to 16.6 per cent in 2018/19. This is the second highest teenage pregnancy rate in the OD.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in Theewaterskloof is at 0.4 for 2018/9. Again, these are in-facility statistics and does not factor in illegal procedures outside of the Department of Health network. As per the Municipality, most of the clinics in the municipal area are accredited to perform medical terminations, while surgical terminations are conducted at the Caledon Hospital.

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.

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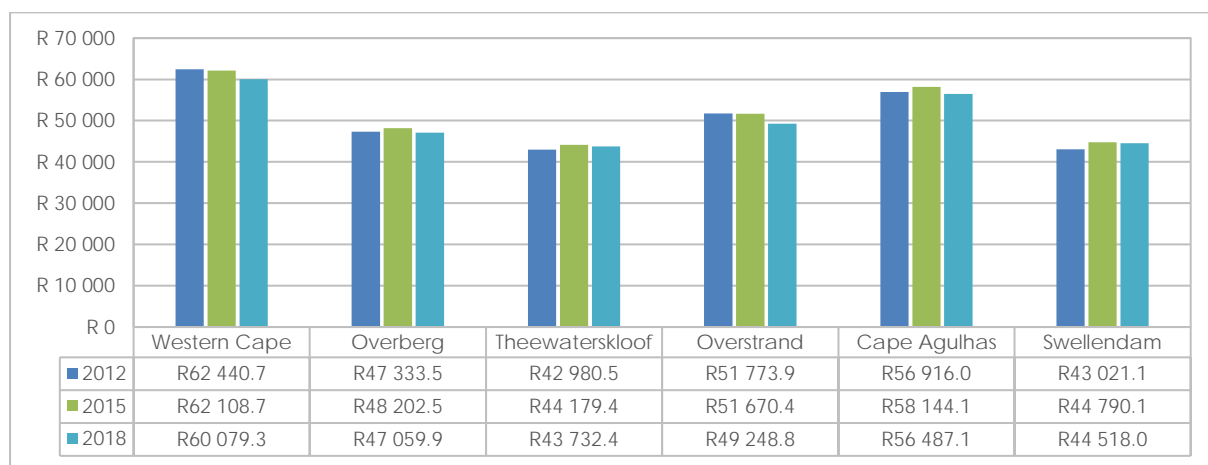
POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Theewaterskloof municipal area based on 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 Theewaterskloof 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 Professor Murray Leibbrandt from Saldrú points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10%, with the lowest 5% 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

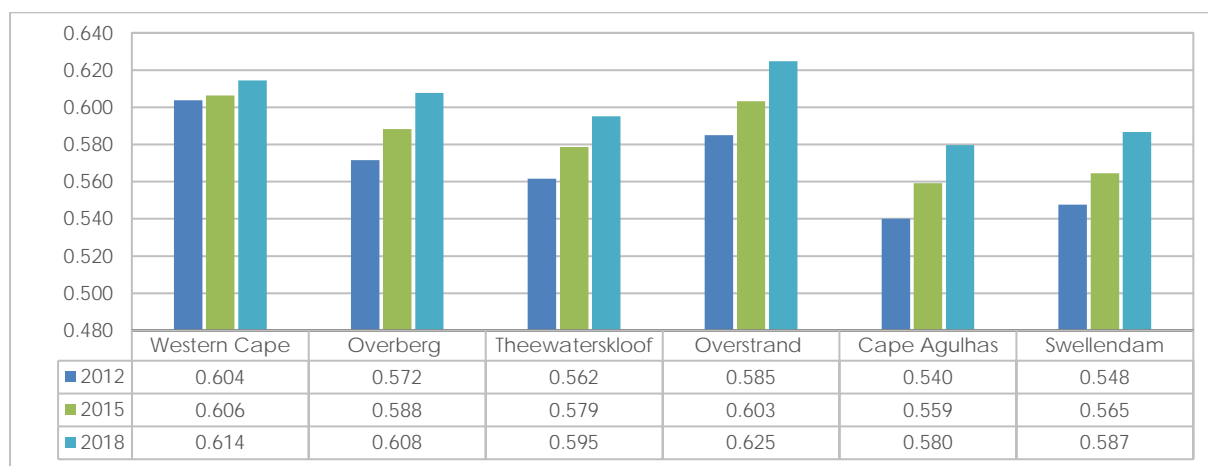
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of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



Real GDPR per capita (constant prices) for the OD at R47 060 in 2018, was lower than the Western Cape average of R60 079. Theewaterskloof GDPR per capita, at R43 732 in 2018, has declined from R44 179 in 2015. This could be attributed to the growing population or be an indication of declining income levels in the area.

INCOME INEQUALITY

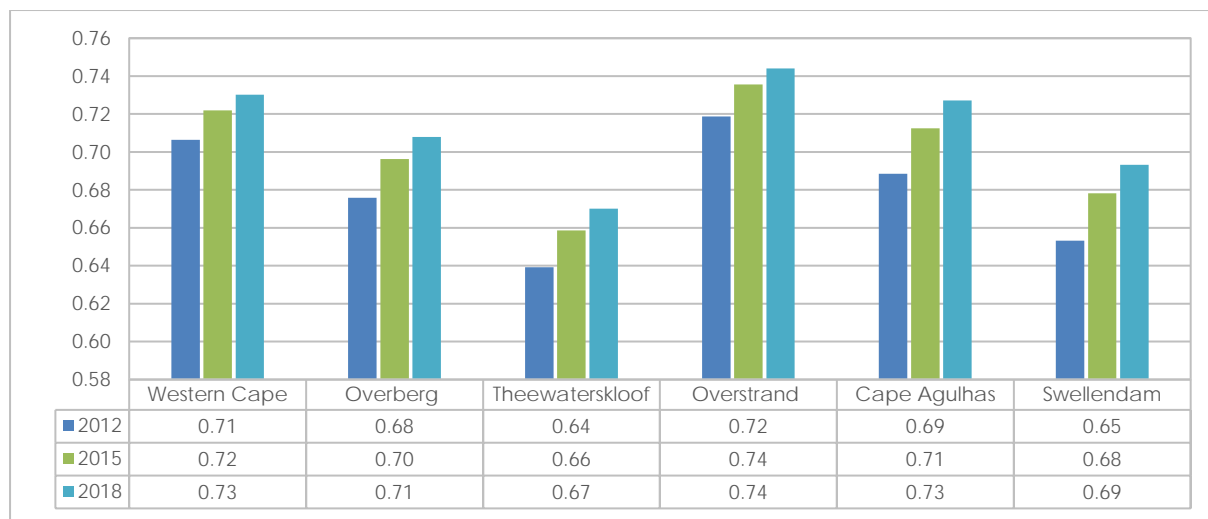
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



In 2018, the Gini coefficient of the OD (0.608) was lower than that of the Western Cape (0.614). The Gini coefficient of the Theewaterskloof municipal area at 0.595 is within 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 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.



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 Theewaterskloof at 0.67, was lower than the OD at 0.71 and the second lowest 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 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 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 services trends.



ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, this section highlights housing and household services 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	Theewaterskloof	Overberg District
Total number of households	33 097	91 385
Formal main dwelling	25 659 77.5%	75 105 81.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	32 574 98.4%	89 905 97.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	30 726 92.8%	87 910 95.7%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	29 807 90.1%	86 890 94.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	26 057 78.7%	79 961 87.1%

In 2016, there were a total of 33 097 households within the Theewaterskloof municipal area of which 77.5 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the municipal area enjoyed high access levels to electricity, sanitation and refuse removal at a rate below the OD average, with the exception of water 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	Theewaterskloof	%	Overberg District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	24 136	71.6	63 890	74.7
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	583	1.7	1 078	1.3
Flat in a block of flats	1 063	3.02	1 998	2.3
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	1 313	3.9	3 036	3.5
House/flat/room, in backyard	425	1.3	1 039	1.2
Informal dwelling/shack	5 245	15.6	12 534	14.7
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	137	0.4	389	0.5
Other/unspecified/NA	808	2.4	1587	0.9
TOTAL	33 710	100.0	85 551	100.0

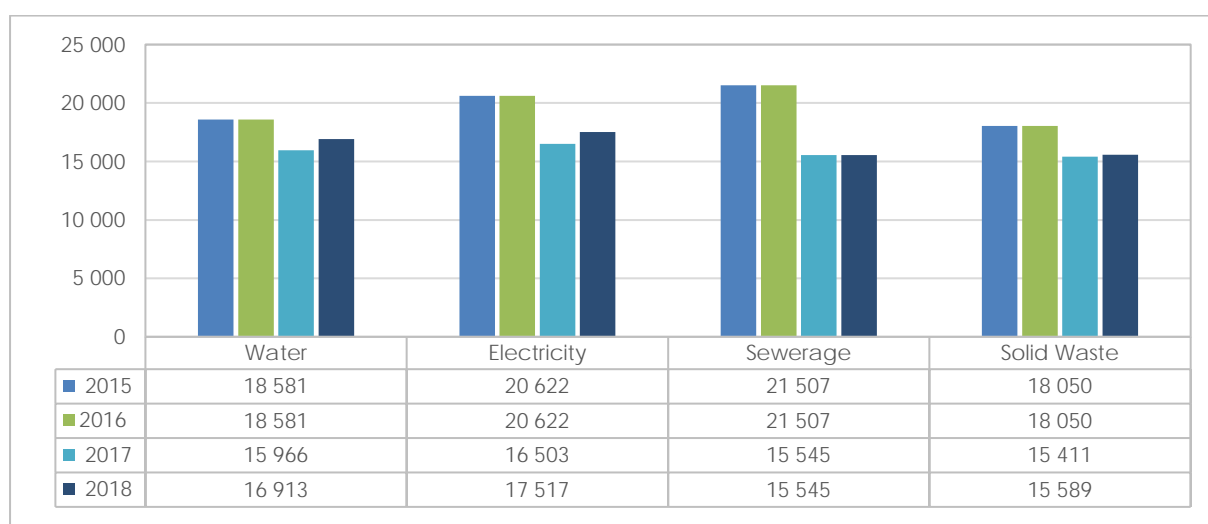
Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. The above table presents a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the OD municipal area in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018).

In Theewaterskloof, 71.6 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. A total of 5 245 (15.6 per cent) reside in informal dwellings or shacks within Theewaterskloof compared to 12 534 (14.7 per cent) in the broader OD.

Municipal services

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 Theewaterskloof municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities¹.



In 2018, electricity services represented the largest number of consumer units at 17 517. This was followed closely by water services at 16 913. Solid waste and sewerage had 15 589 and 15 545 consumer units respectively. The number of consumer units for all services fluctuates year on year from 2016 with an increase reflected for water, electricity and solid waste service from 2017 to 2018.

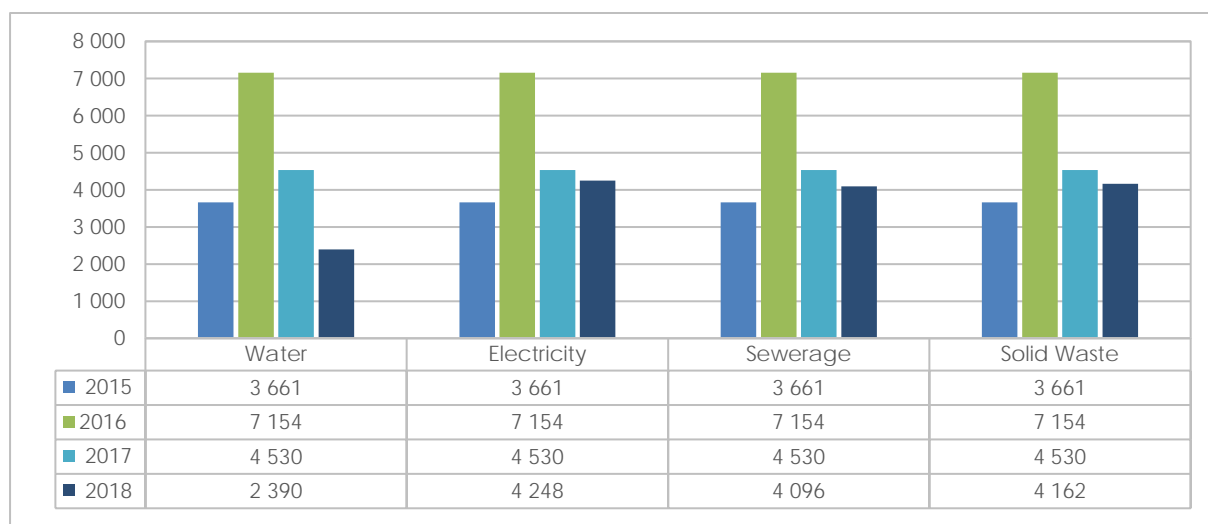
¹ Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not 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. In order to qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per 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 Theewaterskloof municipal area had a total of 4 248 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 quality 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 Theewaterskloof 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 429 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	Theewaterskloof	72	86	67
	Overberg District	124	142	105
Per 100 000	Theewaterskloof	60	69	56
	Overberg District	41	46	35

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 Theewaterskloof municipal area and most of the OD across the same period, with the exception of Swellendam. The number of murders per 100 000 people in Theewaterskloof decreased by 18.8 per cent from 69 in 2017 to 56 in 2018 as well as decreasing by 23.9 per cent from 46 in 2017 to 35 in 2018 in the District.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Theewaterskloof	166	147	143
	Overberg District	375	340	316
Per 100 000	Theewaterskloof	137	118	120
	Overberg District	125	110	107

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 Theewaterskloof has decreased from 2017 to 2018. The number of reported occurrences per 100 000 people increased from 118 in 2017/18 to 120 in 2018/19 (1.7 per cent increase). The sexual offences rate for Theewaterskloof for 2018/19 was higher than that of the District which decreased from 110 in 2017/18 to 107 in 2018/19 (2.7 per cent decrease).

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Theewaterskloof	2 216	2 640	1 500
	Overberg District	5 194	5 944	3 298
Per 100 000	Theewaterskloof	1 833	2 123	1 257
	Overberg District	1 735	1 930	1 114

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 Theewaterskloof decreased from 2 123 reported incidents per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 1 257 in 2018/19, a 40.8 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 1 930 to 1 114, a 42.3 per cent decrease.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Theewaterskloof	244	296	278
	Overberg District	638	769	571
Per 100 000	Theewaterskloof	202	238	233
	Overberg District	213	250	193

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 Theewaterskloof municipal area decreased by 2.1 per cent from 238 incidences in 2017/18 to 233 in 2018/19. The DUI rate across the OD decreased from 250 incidences per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 193 in 2018/19 (22.8 per cent decrease). Overall, the DUI rate for the Western Cape on average has declined.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Theewaterskloof	970	968	1 083
	Overberg District	3 710	3 616	3 278
Per 100 000	Theewaterskloof	803	778	907
	Overberg District	1 239	1 174	1 107

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 per 100 000 in Theewaterskloof increased by 16.6 per cent whilst decreasing in the OD by 5.7 per cent.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Theewaterskloof	49	48	28
Overberg District	83	76	68

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

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 44 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 the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The number of road user fatalities in the Theewaterskloof municipal area decreased from 48 in 2017 to 28 in 2018 (41.7 per cent decrease). In comparison, the number of fatalities across the broader OD region decreased by 10.5 per cent from 76 in 2017 to 68 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 GDPR for Theewaterskloof amounted to R8.158 billion with economic activity mostly focussed within the tertiary sector (R4.873 billion; 59.7 per cent). The overall economy grew by 3.3 per cent between 2008 and 2017. From 2014 – 2018(estimated) economic growth in the municipal area slowed to 2.2 per cent compared to the District's growth of 1.9 per cent over the same period. Theewaterskloof's GDPR economy is expected to grow at 1.1 per cent 2018.

Theewaterskloof: GDPR performance per sector, 2008 – 2018(e)									
Sector	Contribution to GDPR (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDPR growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	15.8	1 289.1	2.0	-0.4	6.9	-3.7	-10.4	9.4	-4.1
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	15.7	1 284.6	2.1	-0.4	6.9	-3.8	-10.5	9.4	-4.1
Mining & quarrying	0.1	4.5	1.2	1.7	7.7	-0.4	1.7	1.5	-2.2
Secondary sector	24.5	1 995.8	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.7
Manufacturing	13.9	1 131.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.9
Electricity, gas & water	2.9	237.7	-0.9	-1.1	-0.8	-2.2	-3.3	0.4	0.6
Construction	7.7	626.5	5.1	2.9	5.6	4.1	3.1	1.0	0.8
Tertiary sector	59.7	4 872.9	3.9	2.9	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.0
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	17.9	1 458.0	3.8	2.7	3.5	4.0	3.6	1.1	1.6
Transport, storage & communication	10.9	886.9	2.8	2.3	4.8	1.3	1.5	2.4	1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	15.9	1 300.1	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.2	4.1	5.1	3.2
General government	8.4	687.8	2.6	0.9	3.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	1.1
Community, social & personal services	6.6	540.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.2
Total Theewaterskloof	100	8 157.8	3.3	2.2	4.5	1.7	0.3	3.5	1.1

"e" denotes estimate

The **primary sector** is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 15.7 per cent (R1.285 billion) to total GDPR in 2017. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew at an average pace of 2.1 per cent between 2008 and 2017, slower when compared to most of the other sectors. The sector contracted by -0.4 per cent from 2014 - 2018 dropping off mainly due to the impact of the drought. While the OD was not as severely affected by the Provincial drought, the subsidiary effects from the drought in neighbouring regions may have affected the performance of the primary sector.

The **secondary sector** also grew substantially over the ten-year period, achieving an average growth rate of 3.2 per cent, and is valued at R1.996 billion. Despite the other sectors coming under strain with growth rates estimated to be lower in 2018 compared to 2017, the secondary sector is estimated to have had stronger growth in 2018. The main driver of growth is the manufacturing sector, which is estimated to grow at 3.9 per cent in 2018. While this is positive for the region, manufacturing is the most capital-intensive subsector in Theewaterskloof and so

this GDP growth may not translate into proportionally more job opportunities. Despite that manufacturing is estimated to grow faster by value in 2018, it will likely create fewer jobs than it did in 2017.

The most valuable sector for the Theewaterskloof's economy is the **tertiary sector**, which accounts for R4.873 billion or 59.7 per cent of the economy. The tertiary sector's average growth over the ten-year period between 2008 and 2017 was 3.9 per cent and while the estimated growth in GDP for 2018 is lower than 2017 at 2.0 per cent, the sector remains the most valuable economic sector in the Theewaterskloof municipal area. The tertiary sector is mainly driven by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector as well as the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector. These sectors made up 29.9 per cent and 26.7 per cent of the tertiary sector respectively and are estimated to have grown by 1.6 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively in 2018.

LABOUR

Theewaterskloof contributed 60 560 jobs to formal employment in the Overberg in 2017.

Theewaterskloof: Employment growth per sector 2008 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	29.5	17 840	-8 170	580	-1 077	3 905	-943	-819	-486
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	29.4	17 830	-8 170	581	-1 077	3 905	-944	-819	-484
Mining & quarrying	0.0	10	0	-1	0	0	1	0	-2
Secondary sector	14.1	8 528	2 274	1 421	358	227	307	295	234
Manufacturing	7.2	4 341	865	623	111	157	71	181	103
Electricity, gas & water	0.3	183	44	14	5	6	6	2	-5
Construction	6.6	4 004	1 365	784	242	64	230	112	136
Tertiary sector	56.5	34 192	11 027	5 769	1 173	1 488	450	1 477	1 181
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	19.1	11 581	4 228	2 399	370	647	296	718	368
Transport, storage & communication	3.5	2 133	970	299	24	164	-41	104	48
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	13.9	8 423	3 244	2 064	384	450	121	435	674
General government	6.9	4 158	828	175	222	-67	89	-130	61
Community, social & personal services	13.0	7 897	1 757	832	173	294	-15	350	30
Total Theewaterskloof	100	60 560	5 131	7 770	454	5 620	-186	953	929

"e" denotes estimate

In 2017, employment in Theewaterskloof was mostly concentrated within the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (29.4 per cent; 17 830) and wholesale and retail trade catering and accommodation (19.1 per cent; 11 581) sectors. Collectively, these three sectors contributed 48.5 per cent to total employment in the municipal area.

Between 2008 and 2017, a net total of 5 131 jobs were created in Theewaterskloof – notable job creation in the wholesale and retail trade catering and accommodation (4 228) and the finance, insurance, real estate & business services (3 244) sectors were offset by job losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (-8 170) sector. 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.

Theewaterskloof: 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	12.7	3.8	5 549	5 752
Semi-skilled	39.9	4.4	17 412	18 113
Low-skilled	47.4	3.8	20 715	20 929
Total Theewaterskloof	100	4.0	43 676	44 794

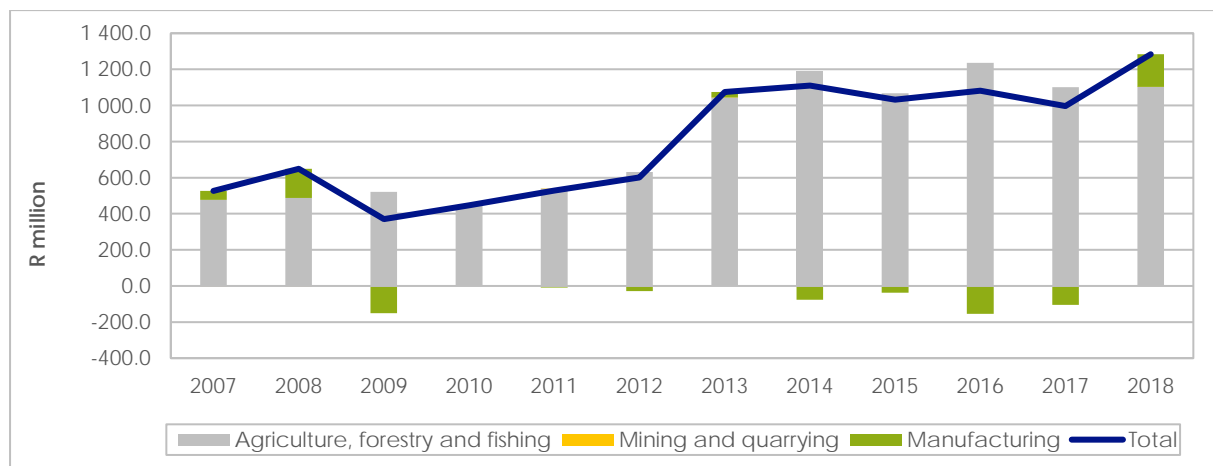
In 2017, Theewaterskloof's labour force mostly consisted of low-skilled (47.4 per cent) and semi-skilled (39.9 per cent) workers. From 2014-2018(e) the semi-skilled category at 4.4 per cent grew faster than both the skilled and the low-skilled categories which grew at 3.8 per cent. The demand for more 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
Theewaterskloof	5.9	7.3	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.6	7.5	8.4	8.8	8.8
Overberg District	6.6	8.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.1
Western Cape	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 Theewaterskloof at 8.8 per cent is lower than the OD's rate at 10.1 per cent and 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 can work, but unable to find employment.

International Trade Dynamics

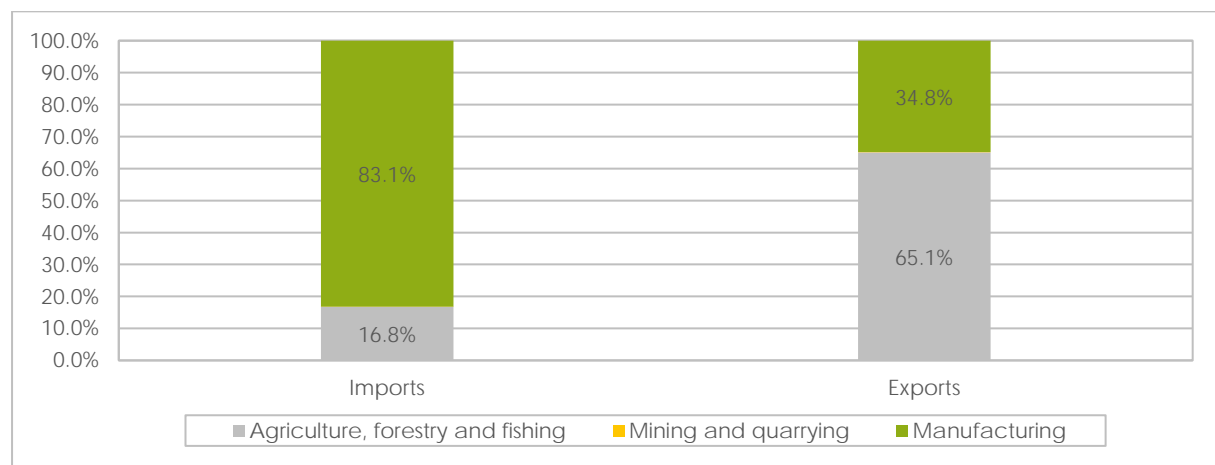
The economy of the Theewaterskloof municipal area has achieved trade surpluses in each year over between 2007 and 2018. This is despite macro-economic exogenous factors detracting from growth at certain times within this period. The trade surplus is driven by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which reported a surplus to the value of R1.1 billion in 2018 as opposed to the manufacturing sector which reported a surplus of R180 million. Furthermore, the sector has experienced considerable growth in the trade surplus over the assessment period.



The manufacturing sector's trade balance has varied from a surplus in 2007 and 2008 to deficits from 2014 to 2017. In 2017, the manufacturing sector imported goods worth R445.0 million yet exported goods worth R340.4 million to report a deficit of R104.6 million. The sector's value of R1.1 billion in 2017 contributed 13.9 per cent of Theewaterskloof's GDP, however, the sector does not export goods to the same value as the smaller agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

While agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 16.8 per cent of the imports in 2018, it accounted for 65.1 per cent of the exports. In contrast, manufacturing constituted 83.1 per cent of imports compared to 34.8 per cent of exports in 2018. Unsurprisingly, the mining and quarrying sector does not account for a significant amount of imports or exports as it is a minor sector in Theewaterskloof's economy.

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



The biggest imported product category pertained to tanning and dyeing extracts and various other related products. Of the R83.4 million of these products that were imported, R17.7 million and R16.2 million related to pigments imported from Columbia and India respectively. In the plastics category, R16.6 million and R12.3 million related to the import of plastics required for the packaging and transport of goods from Spain and Italy. From France, R50.1 million of barley was imported, as well as R12.3 million of agricultural machinery. As can be seen, most of these imports relate to agriculture, forestry and fishing activities.

With most of imports related to the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and manufacturing activities, it is not surprising that, in 2018, the dominant exported products were edible fruits and nuts, which constituted R1.1 billion. Within this category, the main exported product was apples in addition to pears and/or quinces. Theewaterskloof exported these products to a variety of destinations. The biggest importer from Theewaterskloof was the United Kingdom which imported apples worth R174.3 million. Other destinations for Theewaterskloof's exports of apples, pears and quinces were the Netherlands and Malaysia, which imported these amounts worth R101.5 million and R52.8 million.

Other than edible fruits, Theewaterskloof exported wine to the value of R47.4 million to France. Other importers of wine and beverages were China and the United Kingdom. Theewaterskloof also exported sculptures to the value of R97.2 million to Germany in 2018.

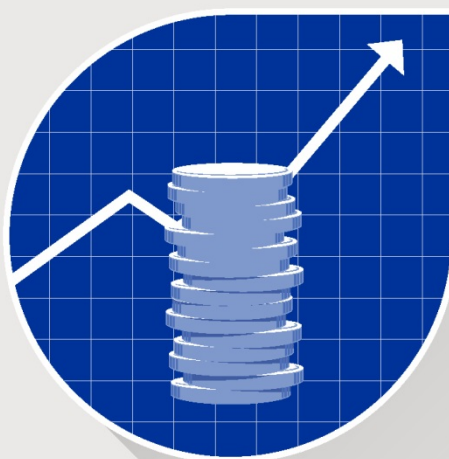
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PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can however 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 Theewaterskloof municipal area will amount to **R523.0 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Theewaterskloof: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	17 000	25 000	17 000	59 000
Health	13 946	20 910	14 776	49 632
Social Development	320	-	-	320
Human Settlements	63 349	40 500	60 680	164 529
Transport and Public Works	80 000	53 895	115 669	249 564
Total	174 615	140 305	208 125	523 045

Provincial infrastructure commitments towards Theewaterskloof 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 function.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R293.5 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Theewaterskloof: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	11 007	-	-	11 007
Community and Public Safety	39 990	15 000	42 180	97 170
Economic and Environmental Services	16 398	3 090	-	19 487
Trading Services	63 199	45 708	56 916	165 284
<i>Energy Sources</i>	9 658	9 226	10 321	29 205
<i>Water Management</i>	7 176	9 552	18 240	34 968
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	35 309	19 133	24 448	78 890
<i>Waste Management</i>	11 056	7 797	3 908	22 761
Total	130 593	63 798	99 096	293 488

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 across the 2019/20 MTREF. The Community and Public Safety function receive the second largest allocation R97.2 million) after the trading services function.

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*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- 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*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

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*

SOURCES

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
- Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

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*