Western Cape Government

SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE

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Kannaland: At a Glance

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22 956

Households
6 333

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Retention Rate	67.2
Learner-Teacher Ratio	29.1

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9	104.0%	0.0	10.0

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Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
267	38	407	11	50

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Water	Refuse Removal	Electricity	Sanitation	Housing
93.6%	79.2%	85.7%	93.0%	97.4%

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Road User Fatalities 1

Labour 2018

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8.9%

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Risk 1   Low development potential

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Risk 3   Increased inequality

Largest 3 Sectors
Contribution to GDP, 2017

Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Finance, insurance & real estate & business	Wholesale &retail trade, catering & accommodation
17.7%	16.9%	16.1%

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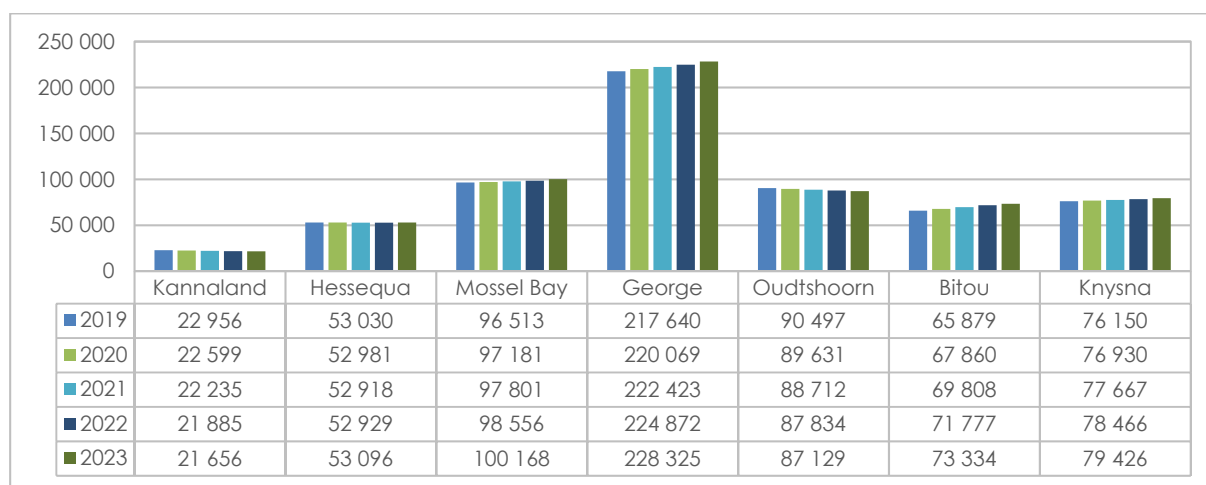
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households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

	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna
2019	22 956	53 030	96 513	217 640	90 497	65 879	76 150
2020	22 599	52 981	97 181	220 069	89 631	67 860	76 930
2021	22 235	52 918	97 801	222 423	88 712	69 808	77 667
2022	21 885	52 929	98 556	224 872	87 834	71 777	78 466
2023	21 656	53 096	100 168	228 325	87 129	73 334	79 426

Kannaland currently has a population of 22 956, rendering it the smallest municipal area in the Garden Route District (GRD). The total population is estimated to decrease to 21 656 by 2023 which equates to a regression of 1.4 per cent annual average. The estimated population growth rate of Kannaland is therefore below the estimated population growth of the GRD of 0.8 per cent.

All Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Kannaland	**91.6**	**91.4**	**91.2**	**91.1**	**90.4**
Hessequa	92.3	92.1	91.9	91.9	91.5
Mossel Bay	93.8	93.4	93.0	92.9	92.0
George	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	93.9
Oudtshoorn	90.0	89.8	89.6	89.5	88.8
Bitou	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.0	97.0
Knysna	95.8	95.5	95.2	95.2	93.7
Garden Route District	**94.4**	**94.1**	**94.0**	**93.9**	**92.9**
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 in general considerably less males than females in the Kannaland municipal area. The SR for Kannaland further decrease towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in male mortality rates and the potential outflow of working males. The variance in life expectancy between males and females can in turn also be attributed to a variety of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23). There are in general less males than females across the various municipal areas of the GRD.

Kannaland: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	6 863	14 415	1 678	59.2
2022	6 379	13 909	1 597	57.3
2025	6 004	13 454	1 568	56.3
Growth	-2.2%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-

The above table depicts the GRD'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.

A comparison between the base year (2019) and 2025 shows a decline in the percentage of seniors, working age population and children in Kannaland, the dependency ratio was 59.2 in 2019, decreasing to 57.3 in 2022, and declining further to 56.3 in 2025.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Kannaland: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Kannaland area are increasing, the actual size of households remains constant from 2019 to 2023 and then trending downwards in 2023. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) into the area in search of job opportunities. Other contributing factors include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

2019 Socio-economic Profile: Kannaland Municipality

POPULATION DENSITY

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

Colour Code	Population per km²
	0 – 10
	11 – 20
	21 – 30
	31 – 40
	41 - 50
	50+
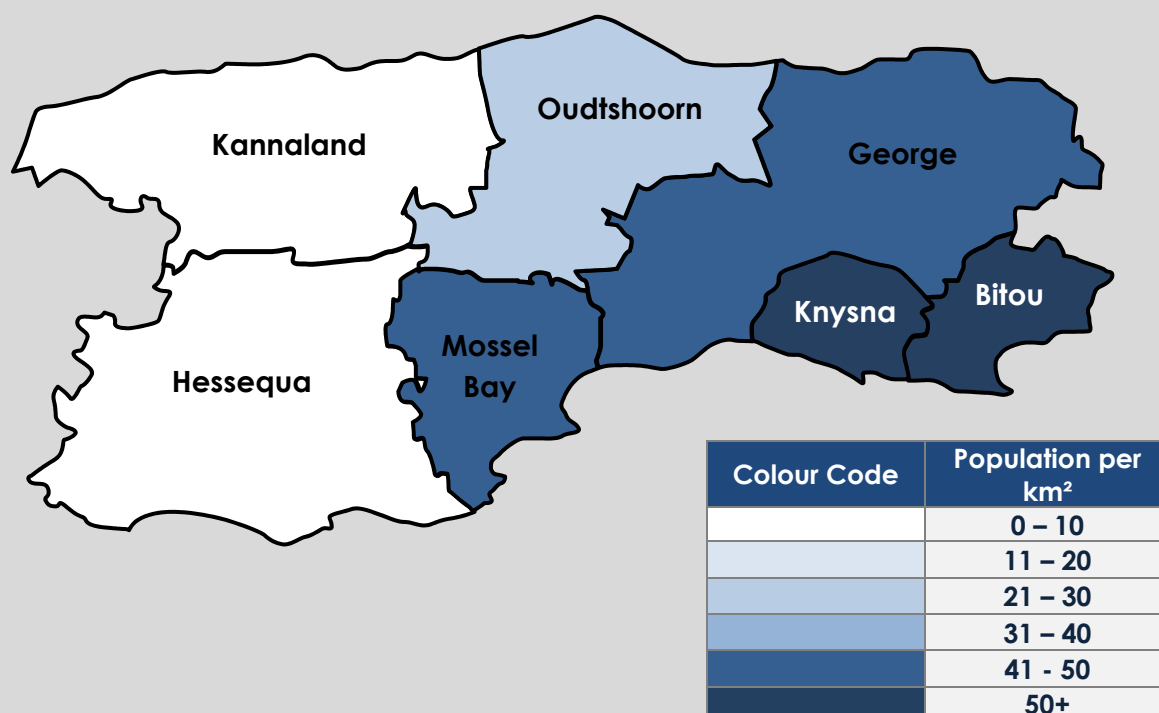
Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

In 2019, the population density of the Garden Route District (GRD) was 27 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the GRD compare as follows:

- Knysna   69 people/km²
- Bitou   66 people/km²
- Mossel Bay   48 people/km²
- George   42 people/km²
- Oudtshoorn   26 people/km²
- Hessequa   9 people/km²
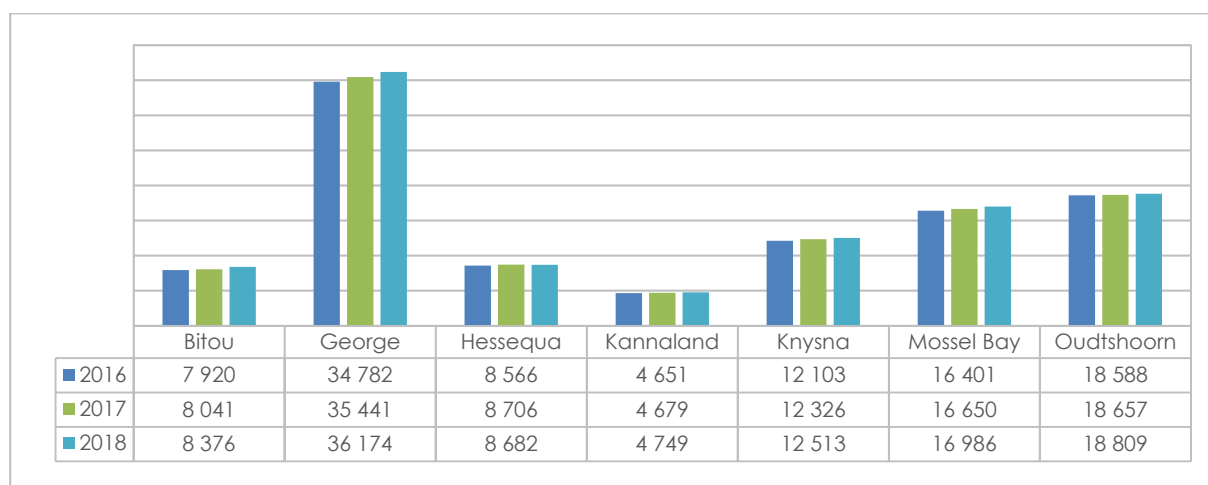- **Kannaland   5 people/km²**

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.

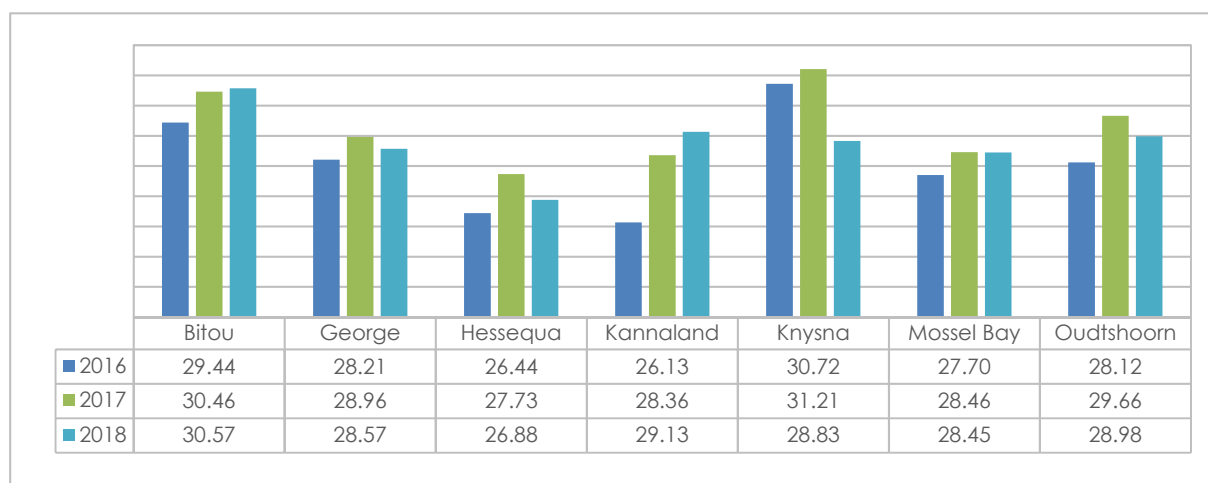*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019*

LEARNER ENROLMENT

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
2016	7 920	34 782	8 566	4 651	12 103	16 401	18 588
2017	8 041	35 441	8 706	4 679	12 326	16 650	18 657
2018	8 376	36 174	8 682	4 749	12 513	16 986	18 809

Learner enrolment in Kannaland increased at an annual average growth rate of 2.1 per cent from 4 651 to 4 749 learners between 2016 and 2018. In comparison, the growth in learner enrolment in the Garden Route is expected to be 1.6 per cent across the same period. This could be attributed to a number of factors including changing demographic and socio-economic context
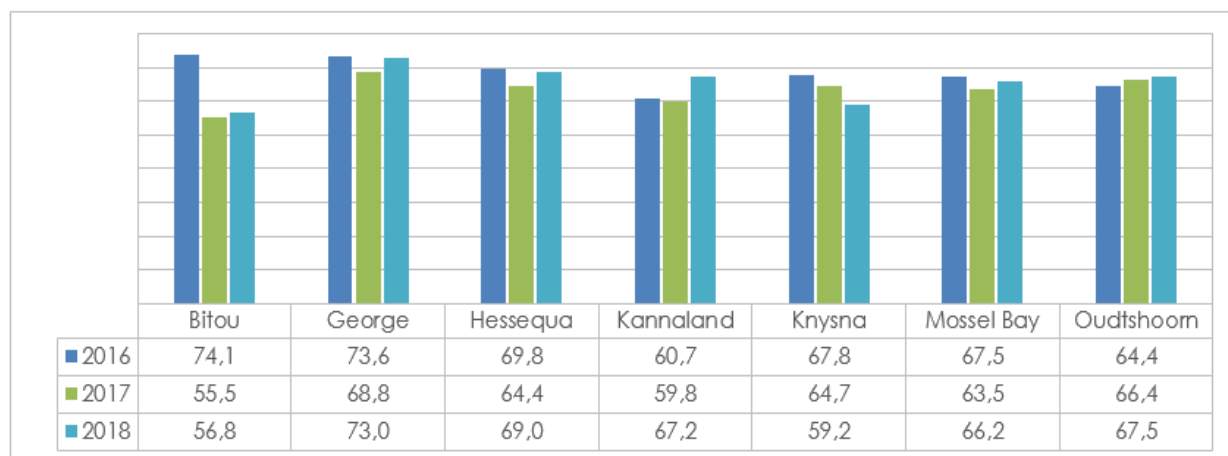
LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

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.

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
2016	29.44	28.21	26.44	26.13	30.72	27.70	28.12
2017	30.46	28.96	27.73	28.36	31.21	28.46	29.66
2018	30.57	28.57	26.88	29.13	28.83	28.45	28.98

Changes in the learner-teacher ratio can affect learner performance. The learner-teacher ratio in Kannaland increased from 26.1 per cent in 2016 to 29.1 in 2018. The high learner-teacher ratio highlights the need for more teachers in the Kannaland area.
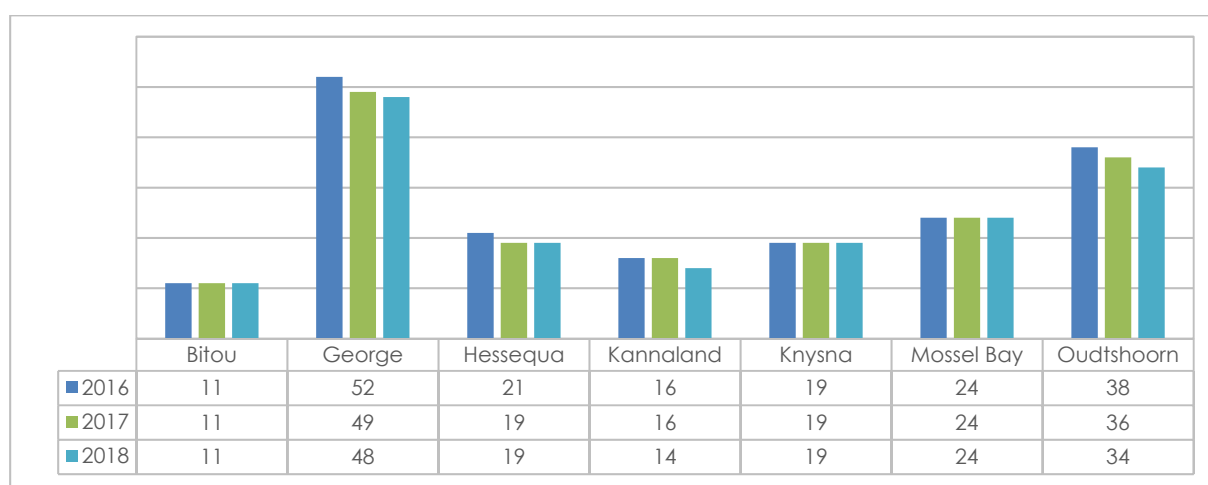
LEARNER RETENTION

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 years 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.

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
■ 2016	74,1	73,6	69,8	60,7	67,8	67,5	64,4
■ 2017	55,5	68,8	64,4	59,8	64,7	63,5	66,4
■ 2018	56,8	73,0	69,0	67,2	59,2	66,2	67,5

The learner-retention rate in the Kannaland municipal area increased from 60.7 per cent in 2016 to 67.2 per cent in 2018. In 2018, George municipal area had the highest learner retention rate in the Garden Route. The learner retention rate of Kannaland was on par with the Garden Route average of 67.6 per cent in the same reporting year.
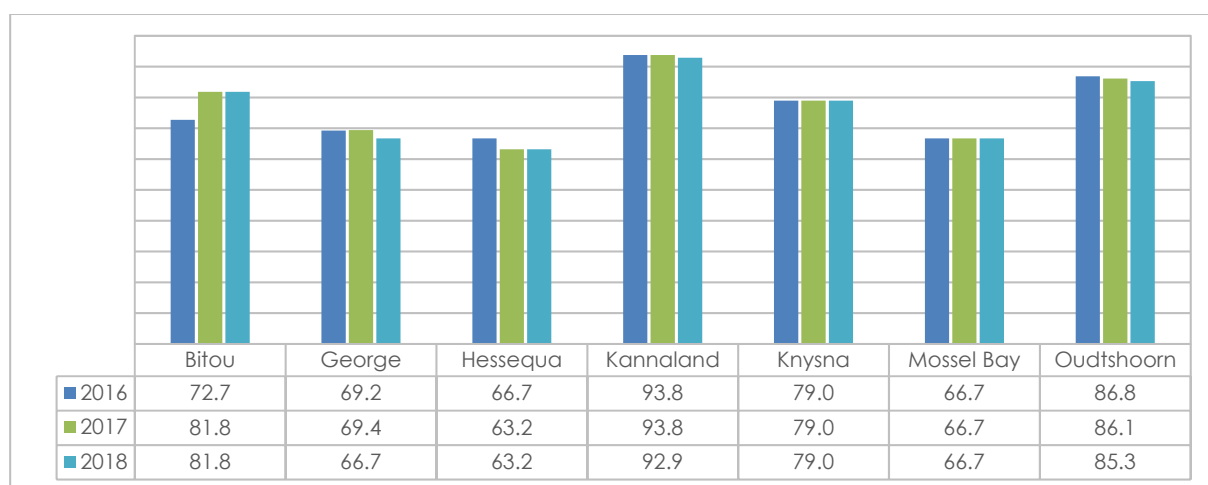
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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.

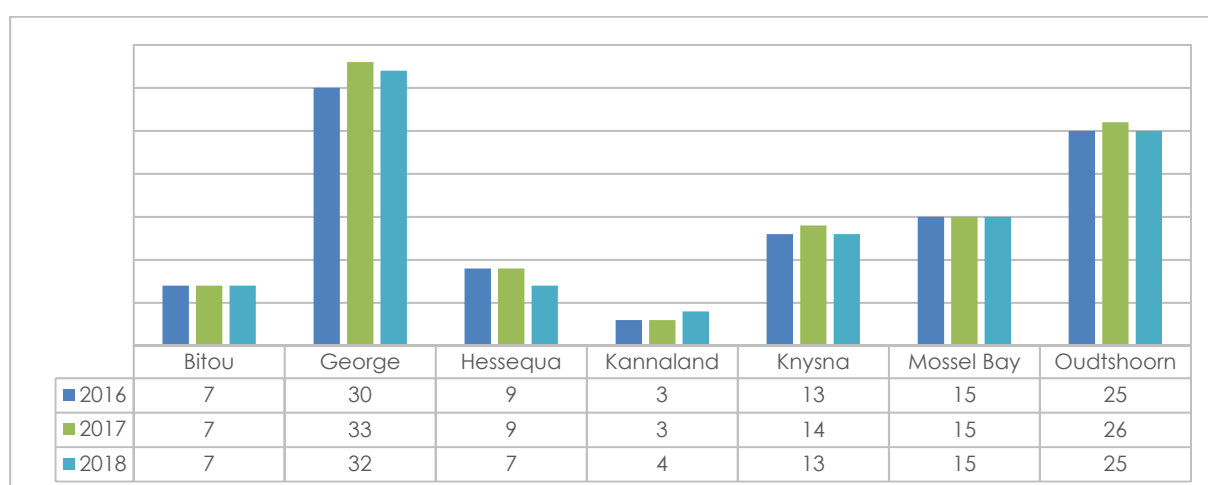|	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
■ 2016	11	52	21	16	19	24	38
■ 2017	11	49	19	16	19	24	36
■ 2018	11	48	19	14	19	24	34

The number of schools within the Kannaland municipal area decreased from 16 in 2017 to 14 in 2018. This could negatively impact upon the education outcomes, given the gradual increased in learner- enrolment.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
■ 2016	72.7	69.2	66.7	93.8	79.0	66.7	86.8
■ 2017	81.8	69.4	63.2	93.8	79.0	66.7	86.1
■ 2018	81.8	66.7	63.2	92.9	79.0	66.7	85.3

The proportion of no-fee schools within the Kannaland municipal area decreased from 93.8 per cent in 2016 to 92.9 per cent in 2018. This decrease is expected to have a negative impact on education outcomes. Kannaland does however have the highest proportion of no-fee schools in the GRD in 2018.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
■ 2016	7	30	9	3	13	15	25
■ 2017	7	33	9	3	14	15	26
■ 2018	7	32	7	4	13	15	25

As mentioned previously, there were 14 schools within the Kannaland municipal area in 2018. In 2018, 4 (28.6 per cent) of these schools were equipped with libraries. 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 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 and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section reflects on the matric pass rates amongst the various local municipal areas in the GRD.

Area	2016	2017	2018
Bitou	76.4	78.0	82.2
George	83.4	83.7	79.9
Hessequa	93.6	87.4	84.7
Kannaland	**88.9**	**89.2**	**85.6**
Knysna	77.9	72.4	77.1
Mossel Bay	87.4	83.5	83.1
Oudtshoorn	93.1	80.1	82.2
Garden Route District	**85.7**	**82.0**	**81.3**

The matric pass rate for the Garden Route dropped from 85.7 in 2016 to 81.3 in 2018. Although the matric pass rate in the Kannaland municipal area regressed between 2017 and 2018, it was the highest pass rate in the GRD.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Kannaland municipal area. 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. This profile focusses on public health facilities and 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		ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Kannaland	4	5	0	0	1	0	5	7
Garden Route District	**8**	**10**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**12**	**22**

In terms of healthcare facilities, Kannaland had 9 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 4 fixed and 5 mobile clinics. In addition, there are also district hospital, as well as 5 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 7 Tuberculosis clinics/sites.

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 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.

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Kannaland, has 1 ambulance per 10 000 inhabitants in 2018 which is slightly below the district average of 2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and exclude 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
Kannaland	555	596	97	71
Garden Route	**21 577**	**23 317**	**3 478**	**3 009**

Patient receiving antiretroviral treatment in Kannaland increased by 41 between 2017/18 to 2018/19. The 596 patient receiving antiretroviral are treated at 5 clinics/treatment sites. A total of 23 317 patients received antiretroviral treatment in the GRD in 2018/19. Kannaland, with 596 patients, represent 2.5 per cent of patients receiving ART in Garden Route.

The number of new antiretroviral patients decreased from 97 in 2017/18 to 71 in 2018/19. This could be an indication that the HIV infections are decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)
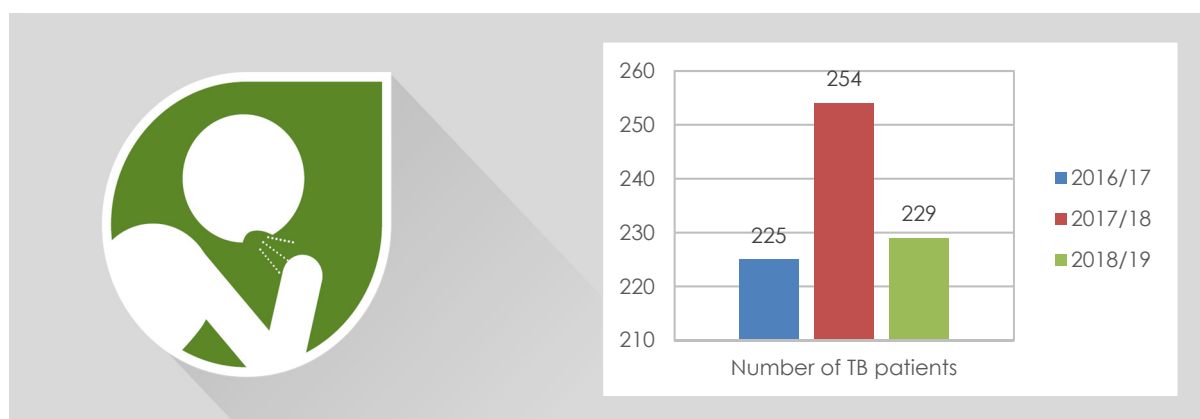
Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016. The number of TB patients within the Kannaland municipal area declined from 254 in 2017/18 to 229 in 2018/19. The 229 registered TB patients received treatment at 7 clinics/treatment sites.

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
Kannaland	89.5	104.0	4.3	3.9	7.7	0.0	24.6	23.6
Garden Route District	61.1	65.7	2.7	1.5	11.4	9.0	17.8	16.4

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Kannaland municipal area increased from 89.5 per cent in 2017/18 to 104.0 per cent in 2018/19. The GRD average for the same reporting year was 65.7per cent.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in Kannaland in 2017/18 was 4.3 which decreased marginally to 3.9 in 2018/19. At 3.9 in 2018/19, Kannaland's rate is above the District average of 1.5.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Kannaland municipal area has improved drastically from 7.7 in 2017/18 to zero in 2018/19. An improvement in the NMR may indicate progression in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The **low birth weight** indicator for Kannaland improved from 24.6 per cent in 2017/18 to 23.6 per cent in 2018/19.

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
Kannaland	0.0	0.0	18.9	10.0	0.0	0.0
Garden Route	**81**	**55**	**15,0**	**15.9**	**0.6**	**0.6**

The **maternal mortality rate** (deaths per 100 000) for the Kannaland municipal area was zero in 2017/18 and 2018/19, while the average for the GRD decreased sharply from 81 in 2017/18 to 55 in 2018/19.

Kannaland's **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has decreased from 18.9 in per cent in 2017/18 to 10.0 per cent in 2018/19. The delivery rate of women under 20 years in the GRD reflects a marginal increase from 15.0 per cent in 2017/18 to 15.9 per cent in 2018/19. Kannaland's rate is notably below the District average of 15.9 per cent.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in the Kannaland municipal area has remained at zero percent between 2017/18 and 2018/19, while the average for the GRD remained constant at 0.6 per cent.

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.
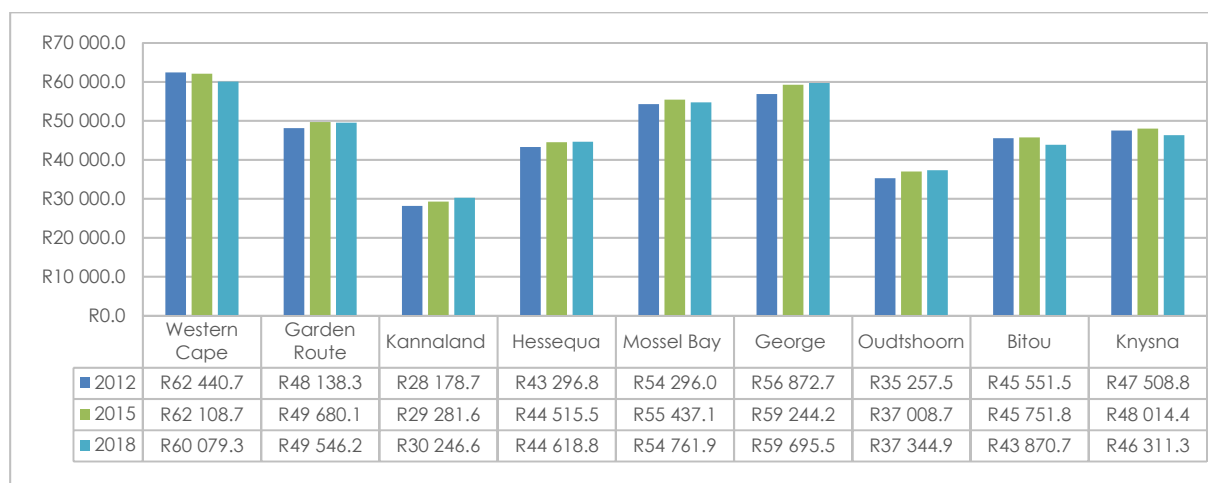
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POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Kannaland 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 the Beaufort West 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 Saldru points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10.0 per cent, with the lowest 5.0 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.
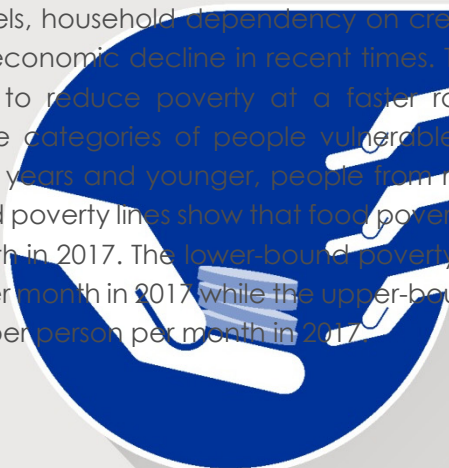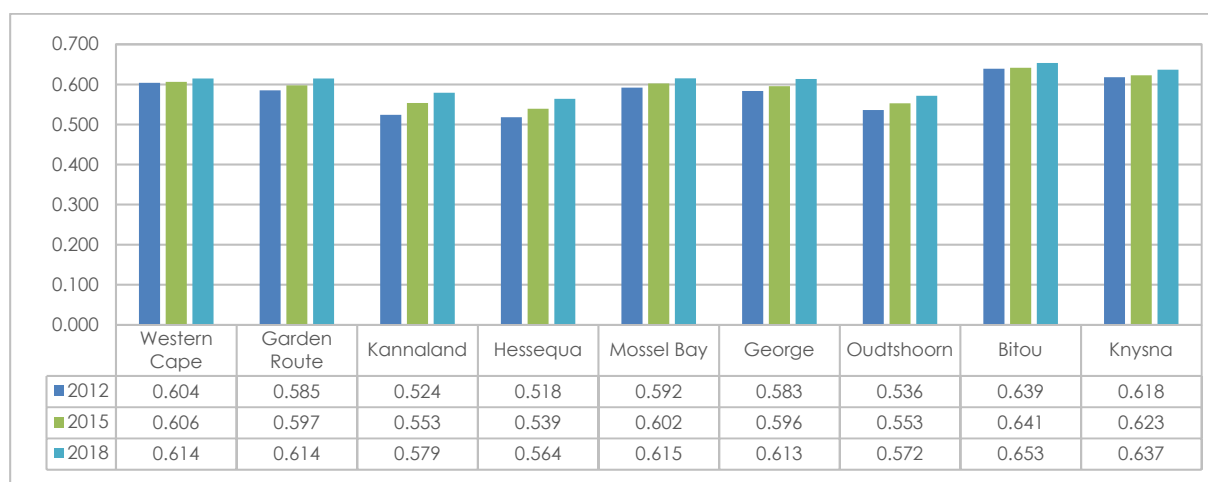
GDPR PER CAPITA

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 GDPR per capita indicator.

	Western Cape	Garden Route	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna
2012	R62 440.7	R48 138.3	R28 178.7	R43 296.8	R54 296.0	R56 872.7	R35 257.5	R45 551.5	R47 508.8
2015	R62 108.7	R49 680.1	R29 281.6	R44 515.5	R55 437.1	R59 244.2	R37 008.7	R45 751.8	R48 014.4
2018	R60 079.3	R49 546.2	R30 246.6	R44 618.8	R54 761.9	R59 695.5	R37 344.9	R43 870.7	R46 311.3

Real GDPR per capita (constant prices) for the GRD was at R49 546 in 2018 significantly lower than the Western Cape average of R60 079. Kannaland has the lowest GDPR per capita compared to the other municipalities in the GRD. At R30 246 in 2018, Kannaland's GDPR is below that of GRD figure as well as that of the Western Cape.
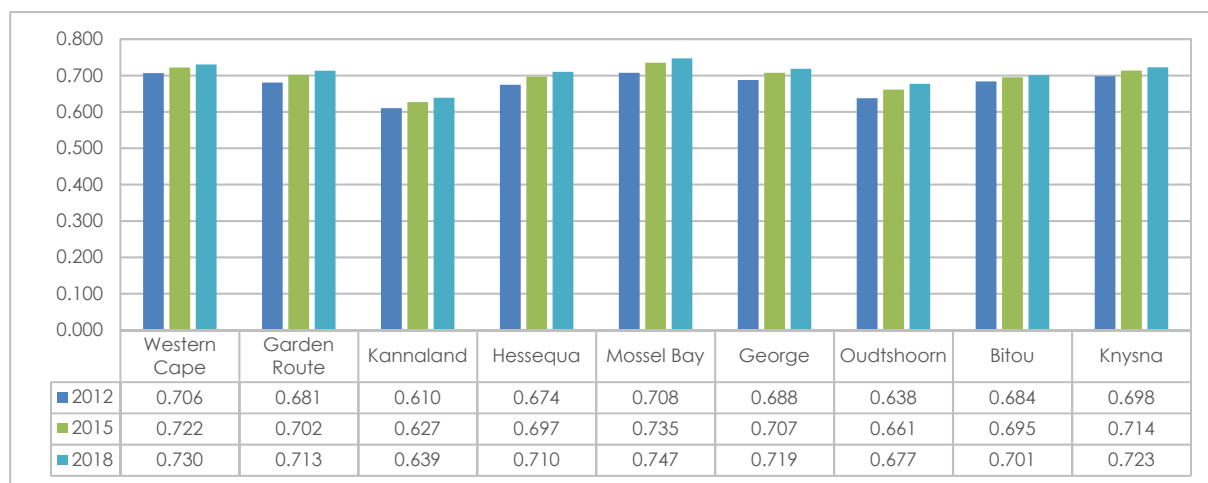
INCOME INEQUALITY

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.

	Western Cape	Garden Route	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna
2012	0.604	0.585	0.524	0.518	0.592	0.583	0.536	0.639	0.618
2015	0.606	0.597	0.553	0.539	0.602	0.596	0.553	0.641	0.623
2018	0.614	0.614	0.579	0.564	0.615	0.613	0.572	0.653	0.637

Income inequality is on the increase in all the municipalities within the GRD. Income inequality in Kannaland increased from 0.524 in 2012 to 0.579 in 2018, but remained within the NDP target of 0.60.

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.

	Western Cape	Garden Route	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna
2012	0.706	0.681	0.610	0.674	0.708	0.688	0.638	0.684	0.698
2015	0.722	0.702	0.627	0.697	0.735	0.707	0.661	0.695	0.714
2018	0.730	0.713	0.639	0.710	0.747	0.719	0.677	0.701	0.723

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. There has been a general increase in the HDI in Kannaland from 0.610 in 2012 to 0.639 in 2018.

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 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	Kannaland	Garden Route District
Total number of households	6 333	189 345
Formal main dwelling	6 171	162 325
	97.4%	85.7%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	5 925	183 441
	93.6%	96.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	5 425	178 646
	85.7%	94.3%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	5 890	181 973
	93.0%	96.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	5 018	168 079
	79.2%	88.8%

In 2016, there were a total of 6 333 households within the Kannaland municipal area of which 97.4 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the District enjoyed high access levels to water, sanitation, electricity and refuse removal at a rate above the Kannaland average. However, access to formal dwelling (97.4 per cent) was above the GRD rate of 85.7 per cent.

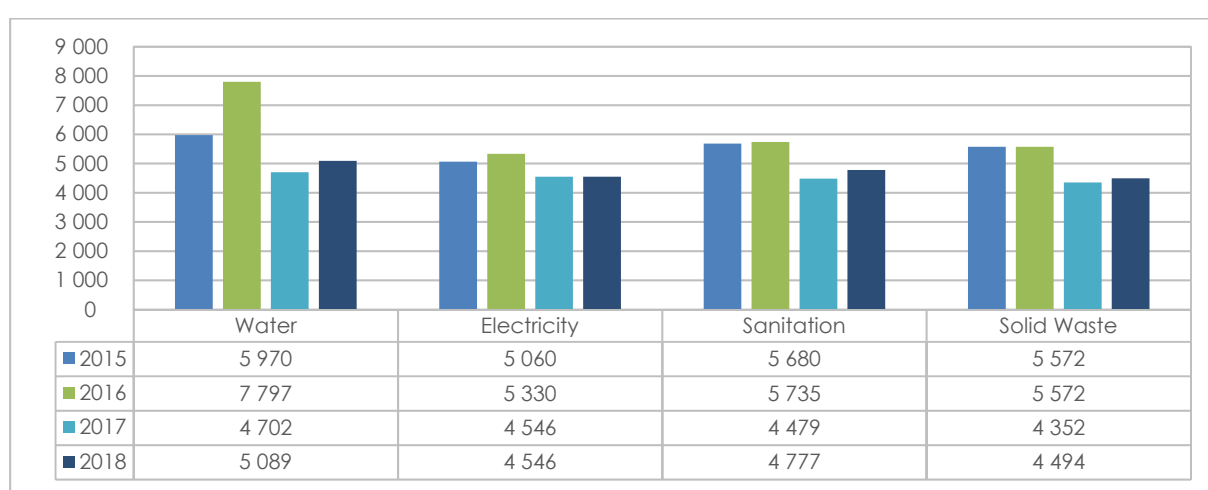| Dwelling Type	Kannaland	%	Garden Route District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	6 797	94.9	131 752	76.3
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	28	0.3	1 150	0.7
Flat in a block of flats	48	0.6	4 046	2.3
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	32	0.4	6 186	3.6
House/flat/room, in backyard	25	0.3	2 568	1.5
Informal dwelling/shack	170	2.3	23 733	13.7
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	7	0.0	1 156	0.7
Other/unspecified/NA	51	0.7	2 045	1.2
TOTAL	**7 159**	**100**	**172 636**	**100**

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. Above table present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Kannaland municipal area in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018).

In the GRD, 76.3 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. The Kannaland municipal area has the highest proportion of the households in the District which reside in dwellings of this type – at 94.9 per cent. A total of 23 733 (13.7 per cent) and 170 (2.3 per cent) households still reside in informal dwellings or shacks within respectively the broader Garden Route and Kannaland.

2019 Socio-economic Profile: Kannaland Municipality

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 Kannaland municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities[1].

	Water	Electricity	Sanitation	Solid Waste
2015	5 970	5 060	5 680	5 572
2016	7 797	5 330	5 735	5 572
2017	4 702	4 546	4 479	4 352
2018	5 089	4 546	4 777	4 494

In 2018, water services represented the largest number of consumer units at 5 089. This was followed by sanitation at 4 777. Electricity and solid waste removal had 4 546 and 4 494 consumer units respectively. The relatively lower number of consumer units for electricity and solid waste can be attributed to the fact that certain areas receiving these services fall outside of the jurisdiction of the various local municipalities. The number of consumer units for water, sanitation and solid waste services increased from 2017 to 2018. In contrast, electricity consumer units remain unchanged between 2017 and 2018.
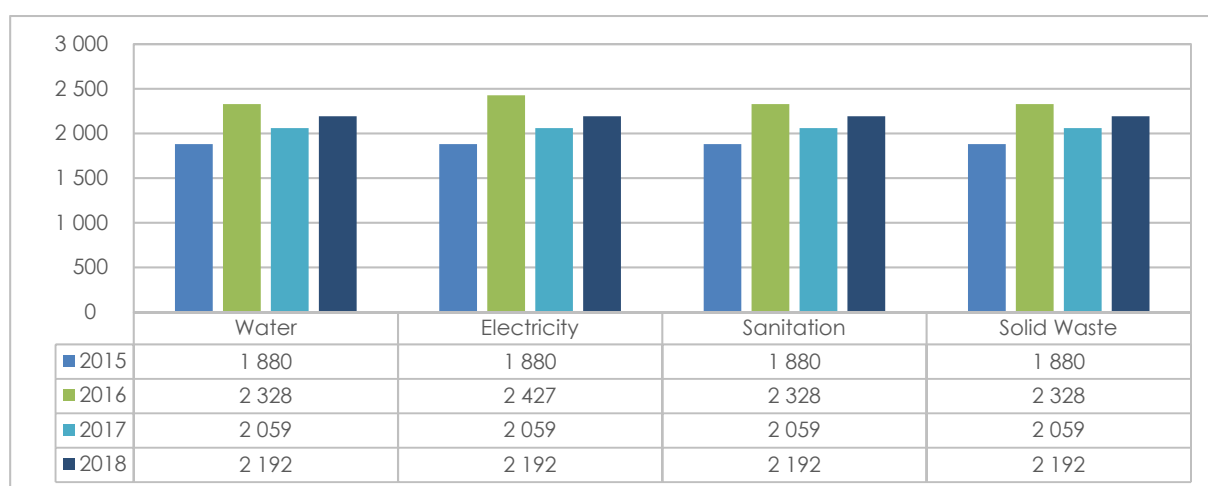
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[1]   Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred 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 a 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 Kannaland municipal area had had a total of 2 192 indigent households. Below figure illustrates the extent to which these indigent households had access to free basic services.

	Water	Electricity	Sanitation	Solid Waste
2015	1 880	1 880	1 880	1 880
2016	2 328	2 427	2 328	2 328
2017	2 059	2 059	2 059	2 059
2018	2 192	2 192	2 192	2 192

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. The expected scenario is evident upon consideration of the rising trend in the number of indigent households receiving fee basic services for water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal in 2018.

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 this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

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.
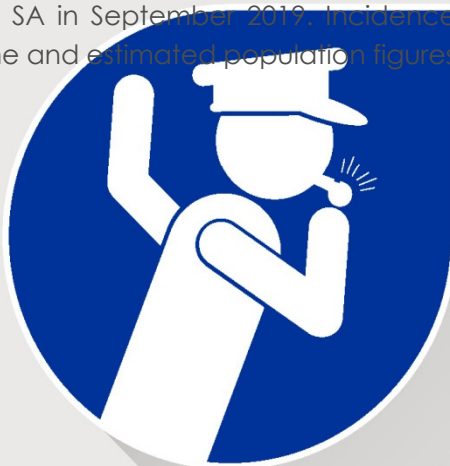
MURDER

Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	**Kannaland**	5	10	11
	Garden Route District	181	183	215
Per 100 000	**Kannaland**	21	42	49
	Garden Route District	30	29	35

Definition: *The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.*

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 58 murders a day and at a rate of 36.4 people murdered per 100 000 populations. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 6.6 per cent (245) from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19. Within the Kannaland municipal area, the number of murders increased slightly from 10 in 2017/18 to 11 in 2018/19. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) increased from 42 in 2017/18 to 49 in 2018/19, while the murder rate for the GRD also increased from 29 in 2017/18 to 35 in 2018/19. Kannaland's murder rate is this above that of the GRD.

SEXUAL OFFENCES

Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	**Kannaland**	43	51	50
	Garden Route District	1 037	1 046	1 059
Per 100 000	**Kannaland**	184	213	221
	Garden Route District	170	168	172

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 rate of sexual offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences increased 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 this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18. In 2018/19, there were 50 sexual offences in the Kannaland municipal area compared to 1 059 reported cases in the GRD. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 population) was significantly lower in GRD (172) relative to the Kannaland (221).

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES

Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	**Kannaland**	531	528	407
	Garden Route District	10 931	10 809	7 330
Per 100 000	**Kannaland**	2 266	2 210	1 795
	Garden Route District	1 787	1 733	1 192

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.*

The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 203 per 100 000. Drug related crimes within the Kannaland municipal area decrease from 528 cases in 2017/18 to 407 cases in 2018/19. There was also a significant drop in drug-related crimes in the broader GRD. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 1 795 cases in 2018/19, Kannaland's cases is above that of the District.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	**Kannaland**	28	43	38
	Garden Route District	1 441	1 739	1 745
Per 100 000	**Kannaland**	119	180	168
	Garden Route District	236	279	284

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.*

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Kannaland municipal area decreased by 5, from 43 in 2017/18 to 38 in 2018/19. This translates into a rate of 168 per 100 000 people in 2018/19, which is below that of the District.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Kannaland	109	189	267
	Garden Route District	5 654	5 208	5 171
Per 100 000	Kannaland	465	791	1 178
	Garden Route District	924	835	841

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 3 244 from 42 662 in 2017/18 to 39 418 in 2018/19. There was also a drop in residential burglaries in the broader GRD. However, residential burglary cases within the Kannaland municipal area increased from 189 in 2017/18 to 267 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 1 178 cases per 100 000 in 2018/19, Kannaland's rate is above the GRD rate in the same reporting year.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Kannaland	7	4	1
Garden Route District	127	137	132

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 - 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 the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

As seen in the table above, 1 road user died in these crashes in 2018 within the Kannaland municipal area. Within the broader GRD, the number of fatalities declined from 137 in 2017 to 132 in 2018.

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 a 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.
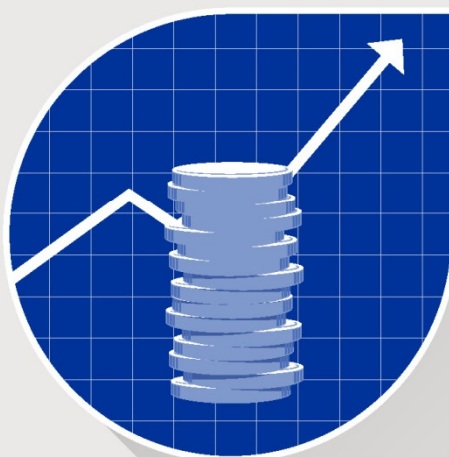
ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

In the Kannaland municipal area, the local economy was dominated by the agriculture, forestry& fishing (R221.5 million; 17.7 per cent), followed by finance, insurance, real estate & business services (R211.7 million; 16.9 per cent) and wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (201.5 million;16.1 per cent). Combined, these top three sectors contributed R634.7 million (or 50.7 per cent) to Kannaland's economy, estimated to be worth R1 249.9 billion in 2017.

Kannaland: GDPR performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
	Contribution to GDPR (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDPR growth (%)				
Sector			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	**17.7**	**221.5**	**2.2**	**-0.2**	**7.3**	**-3.9**	**-10.9**	**10.0**	**-3.7**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	17.7	221.5	2.2	-0.2	7.3	-3.9	-10.9	10.0	-3.7
Mining & quarrying	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary sector	**23.5**	**293.4**	**-0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**-2.3**	**0.0**	**1.1**
Manufacturing	13.3	166.3	-1.7	-0.9	-1.8	0.9	-4.3	-0.7	1.2
Electricity, gas & water	4.8	59.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	1.4	2.4
Construction	5.4	67.6	4.9	2.9	5.9	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.0
Tertiary sector	**58.8**	**735.0**	**3.9**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**3.1**	**4.5**	**2.2**	**2.6**
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	16.1	201.5	2.7	1.7	2.4	3.1	2.1	0.6	0.4
Transport, storage & communication	9.4	117.8	4.9	4.0	6.2	3.7	2.7	3.7	3.8
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	16.9	211.7	7.6	7.1	6.4	6.6	11.7	5.1	5.8
General government	9.4	117.7	0.4	-1.4	0.8	-2.0	-2.1	-2.4	-1.1
Community, social & personal services	6.9	86.3	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.8
Total Oudtshoorn	**100.0**	**1 249.9**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**3.7**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**3.1**	**1.1**

Source: Quantec Research, 2019 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend shows that Kannaland's economy grew by 2.5 per cent annual average, but tapered to 1.9 per cent annual average from 2014 to 2018 (estimated). From 2008 to 2017, the finance, insurance, real estate & business services (7.6 per cent) followed by the construction and transport sectors (at 4.9 per cent each) and wholesale& retail trade, catering & accommodation (16.1 per cent). A cause of concern is the fact that a significant sector such as manufacturing contracted by 1.7 per cent annual average growth during this period.

Kannaland's economy grew by 3.1 per cent in 2017, supported by strong growth in the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector and the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was robust at 10.0 per ecent in 2017, however, the sector it is estimated to contract by -3.7 per cent in 2018 as the effects of the drought becomes visible.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Kannalnad municipal area, starting with employment data per sector, a breakdown of current skill levels in the labour force as well as the unemployment rates.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Kannland municipal area in 2017 (3 275 or 32.7 per cent), followed by wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (1 973 or 19.7 per cent) and community, social & personal services (1 432 or 14.3 per cent) and the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector (1 150 or 11.5 per cent).

Kannaland: Employment growth per sector, 2006 – 2017									
	Contribution to employment (%)	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)				
Sector	2017	2017	2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	**32.7**	**3 275**	**-1 533**	**110**	**-216**	**748**	**-177**	**-153**	**-92**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	32.7	3 275	-1 533	110	-216	748	-177	-153	-92
Mining & quarrying	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary sector	**11.4**	**1 145**	**67**	**61**	**31**	**16**	**1**	**19**	**-6**
Manufacturing	6.3	634	-69	-44	-3	7	-26	9	-31
Electricity, gas & water	0.4	41	12	3	1	2	1	0	-1
Construction	4.7	470	124	102	33	7	26	10	26
Tertiary sector	**55.9**	**5 603**	**1 543**	**656**	**184**	**215**	**-63**	**227**	**93**
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	19.7	1 973	554	260	45	96	-19	120	18
Transport, storage & communication	3.6	358	179	51	10	36	-21	21	5
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	11.5	1 150	535	304	68	74	16	57	89
General government	6.9	690	35	-27	27	-22	1	-32	-1
Community, social & personal services	14.3	1 432	240	68	34	31	-40	61	-18
Total Oudtshoorn	**100.0**	**10 023**	**77**	**827**	**-1**	**979**	**-239**	**93**	**-5**

Source: Quantec Research, 2019 (e denotes estimate)

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Kannaland municipal area reported net job losses (-1 533) between 2008 and 2017. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of the sector to the Kannaland economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2008 and 2017 was wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (554) followed by finance, insurance, real estate & business services (535), community, social & personal services (240) and transport, storage & communication (179).

Kannaland: 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	17.1	3.4	1 046	1079
Semi-skilled	34.5	3.5	2 117	2176
Low-skilled	48.4	3.1	2 965	2945
Total Oudtshoorn	100.0	3.3	6 128	6 200

In 2017, Kannand's labour force mostly consisted of low-skilled (48.4 per cent) and semi-skilled (34.5 per cent) workers. The number of semi-skilled workers (3.5 per cent) experienced the highest growth across the period 2014 – 2018. The skilled workers (3.4 per cent) grew marginally faster than the low-skilled categories (3.1 per cent) between 2017 and 2018. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Narrow Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kannaland	7.1	7.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.7	7.9	8.7	9.0	8.9
Garden Route District	13.1	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.1	15.1	15.4	15.2
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

Over the last decade, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. Unemployment in Kannaland area started at 7.1 per cent in 2008, rising steadily to 9.0 in 2011, hovering around 8.0 per cent till 2016, where after it reached 9.0 in 2017. The Kannaland unemployment of 8.9 per cent in 2018 is lower than the District's 15.2 per cent and the Province's 17.7 per cent.

8

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 actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.

PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the Kannaland municipal area will amount to **R38.1 *million*** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Kannaland: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**Total**
Education	-	-	5 000	**5 000**
Health	1 879	5 976	11 827	**19 682**
Human Settlements	380	-	-	**380**
Transport and Public Works	12 000	1 000	-	**13 000**
Total	**14 259**	**6 976**	**16 827**	**38 062**

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the transport and public works function (R13.0 million across the 2019/20 MTREF or 70.7 per cent or Total MTREF expenditure) to refurbish and rehabilitate blacktop/tarred roads and to maintain district main roads spanning through the municipal area. Substanti\al allocations towards education (R5.0 million) to improve education standards, capacitate and empower low -skilled and semi-skilled worker as the demand for skilled labour is on the rise within the municipal area.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per Schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to R410.6 million across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Kannaland: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**Total**
Governance and Administration	360	-	-	**360**
Community and Public Safety	4 383	10 810	11 295	**26 488**
Economic and Environmental Services	-	-	-	**-**
Trading Services	47 883	72 000	72 000	**191 883**
Energy Sources	3 345	3 000	2 000	**8 345**
Water Management	26 538	39 000	40 000	**105 538**
Waste Water Management	18 000	30 000	30 000	**78 000**
Waste Management	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**52 626**	**82 810**	**83 295**	**218 731**

Most of the Municipality's capital budget is directed towards the trading services (basic service delivery) function (R191.883 million across the 2019/20 MTREF or 46.7 per cent), the majority of which will in turn be applied towards water services (R105.538 million). This allocation supports ongoing efforts by the municipality to mitigate the impact of the drought and to address water services backlogs. Furthermore, waste water management received the second priority in the capital budget (R78.0 million) over the 2019/20 MTREF. These allocations are significant and show that the provision of basic services (eradication of backlogs in sanitation) is a top priority for Kannaland Municipality.

SOURCES

1. **Demographics**

   - Population: *Department of Social Development, 2010*
   - 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**

- GDPR 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*