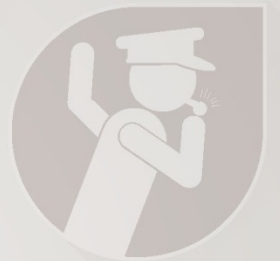




Western Cape
Government



Oudtshoorn Municipality

2019



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Oudtshoorn: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

90 497



Households

23 362

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate 82.2%

Retention Rate 67.5%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 29.0

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient 0.572

Human Development Index 0.677

Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities

8

Immunisation Rate

75.0%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

1

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

22.9

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

701

DUI

111

Drug-related Crimes

2 128

Murder

15

Sexual Offences

159

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

98.5%

Refuse Removal

87.4%



Electricity

90.2%



Sanitation

92.0%



Housing

91.2%



Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 16

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

18.2%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Increased inequality
- Risk 2 Deteriorating education outcomes
- Risk 3 Impact of the ongoing drought

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Finance, insurance, real estate & business services

19.2%

Manufacturing

18.4%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

16.9%

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.

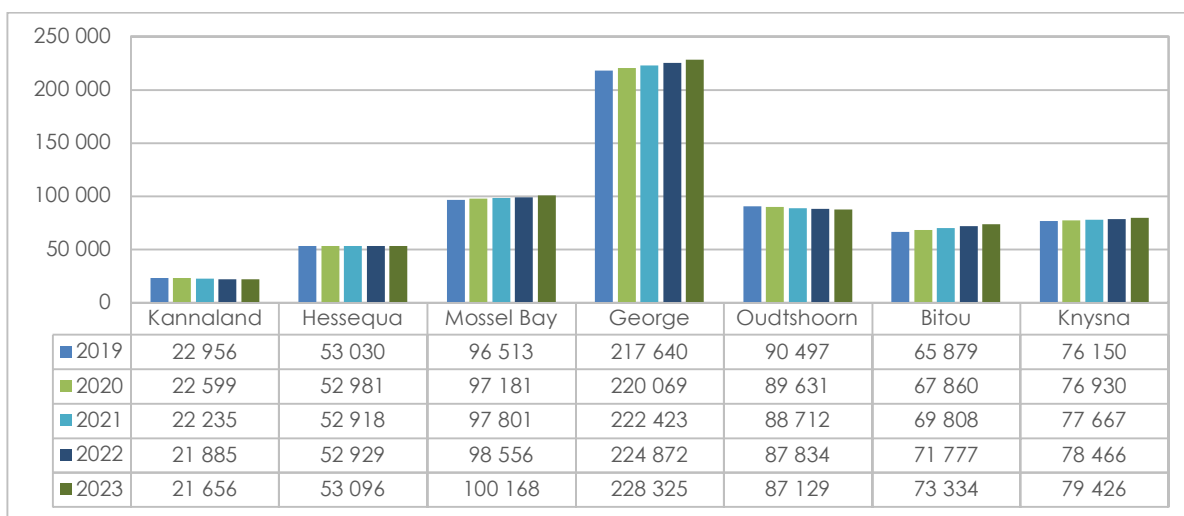
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households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



The Oudtshoorn municipal area currently has an estimated population of 90 497 individuals. This total is expected to decrease to 87 129 by 2023 (average annual growth of - 0.9 per cent) as residents leave the area in search for better employment opportunities. The Kannaland municipal area is expected to decrease in population by an average annual rate of - 1.4 per cent while the highest population growth rate is expected in Bitou at 2.7 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area.

The SR for the Oudtshoorn municipal area decrease towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase (worsening) 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). Overberg is the only district with more males per 100 females.

Oudtshoorn: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	27 118	56 552	6 827	60,0
2022	25 675	55 134	7 026	59,3
2025	24 398	53 775	7 377	59,1
Growth	-1,7%	-0,8%	1,3%	-

The above table depicts Oudtshoorn Municipality'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 aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 1.3 per cent. This increase, coupled with declining population in the child and working age cohorts is supposed to increase the dependency ratio towards 2025. This is however not the case due to the relatively small size of the aged population.

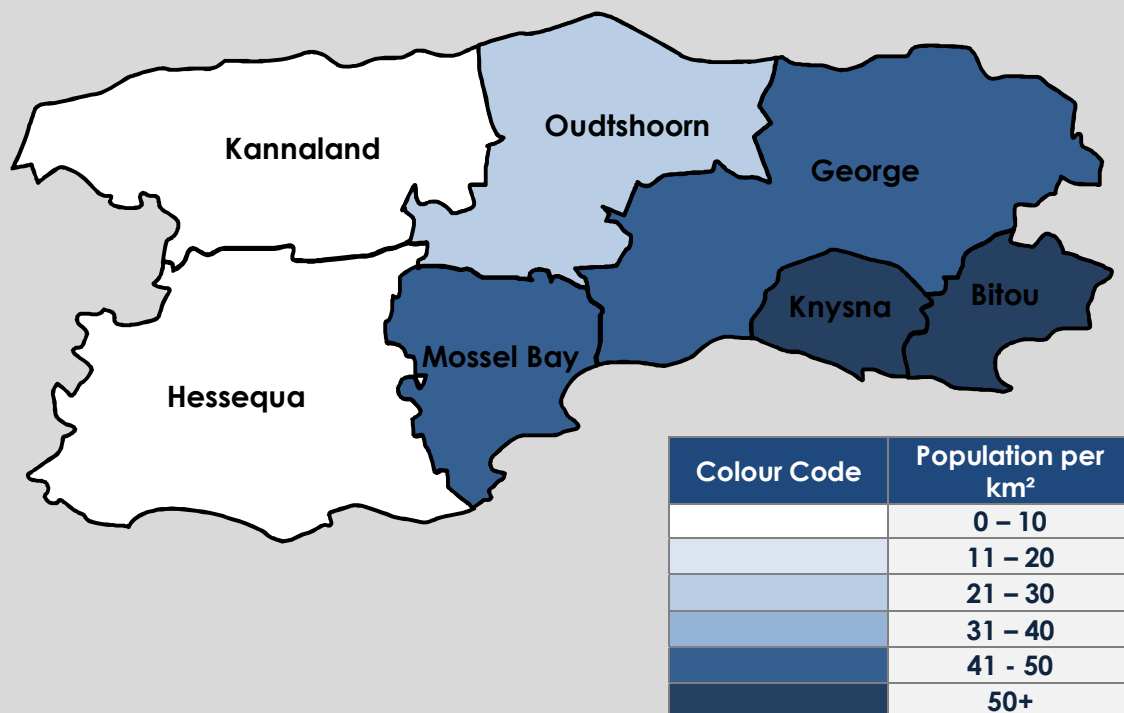
HOUSEHOLDS SIZING

Oudtshoorn: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
4,4	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,2

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Oudtshoorn municipal area are increasing, the actual size of households is ever so slightly trending downwards. 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. Oudtshoorn has the highest household size in the GRD.

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.



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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

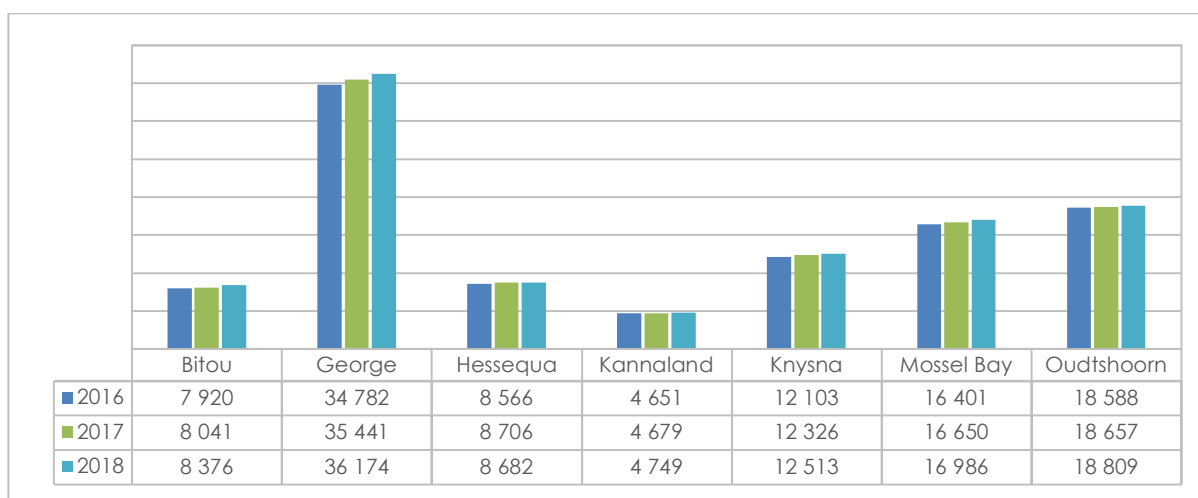
EDUCATION

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



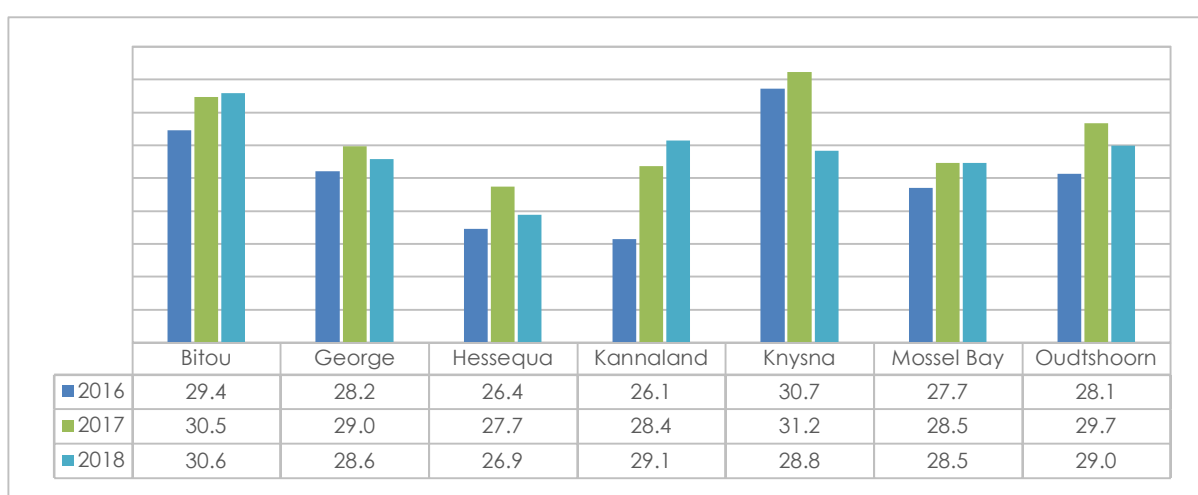
LEARNER ENROLMENT



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. In comparison, the growth in learner enrolment in the Garden Route is expected to be 1.6 per cent across the same period. The Oudtshoorn municipal area has the lowest learner enrolment growth rate at 0.6 per cent. The highest rate is attributed to the Bitou municipal area. Despite Oudtshoorn's low growth rate, it has the second largest concentration of learners in 2018.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

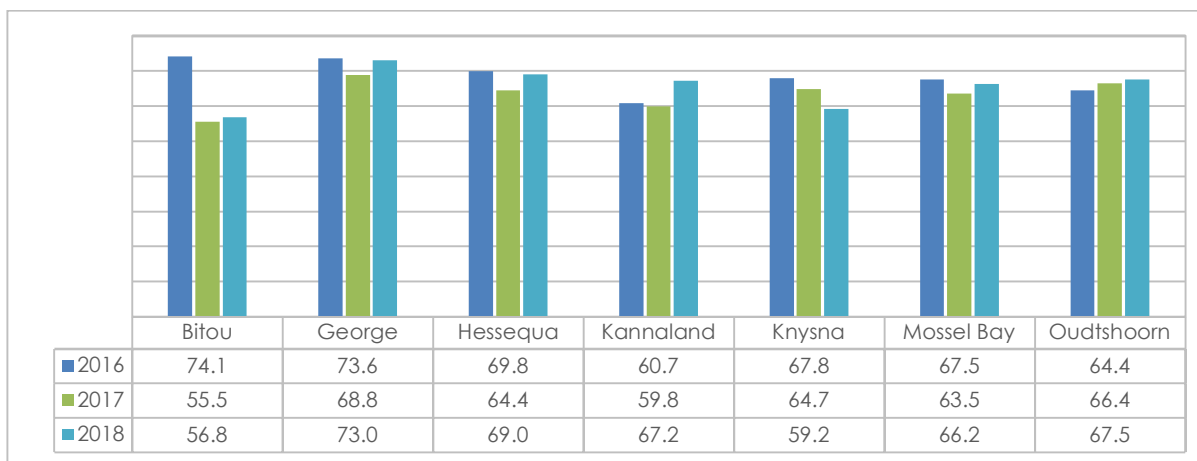
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and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



For 2018, the learner-teacher ratio for the Oudtshoorn municipal area was 29.0, the third highest in the GRD after Bitou on 30.6 and Kannaland at 29.1. The Western Cape average was 28.8 learners per teacher while the GRD ratio was 28.7.

LEARNER RETENTION

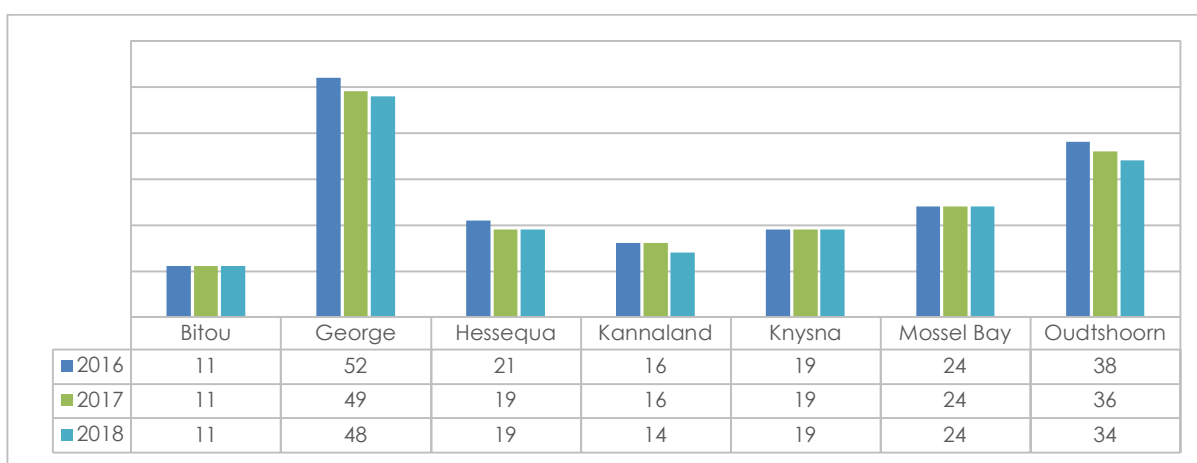
The learner retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple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



The learner retention rate for the Oudtshoorn municipal area has been improving since 2016. In 2018, the rate was 67.5 per cent, approximately on par with that of the GRD (67.6 per cent). The Oudtshoorn municipal area has the third highest retention rate in the GRD after George (73.0 per cent) and Hessequa (69.0 per cent).

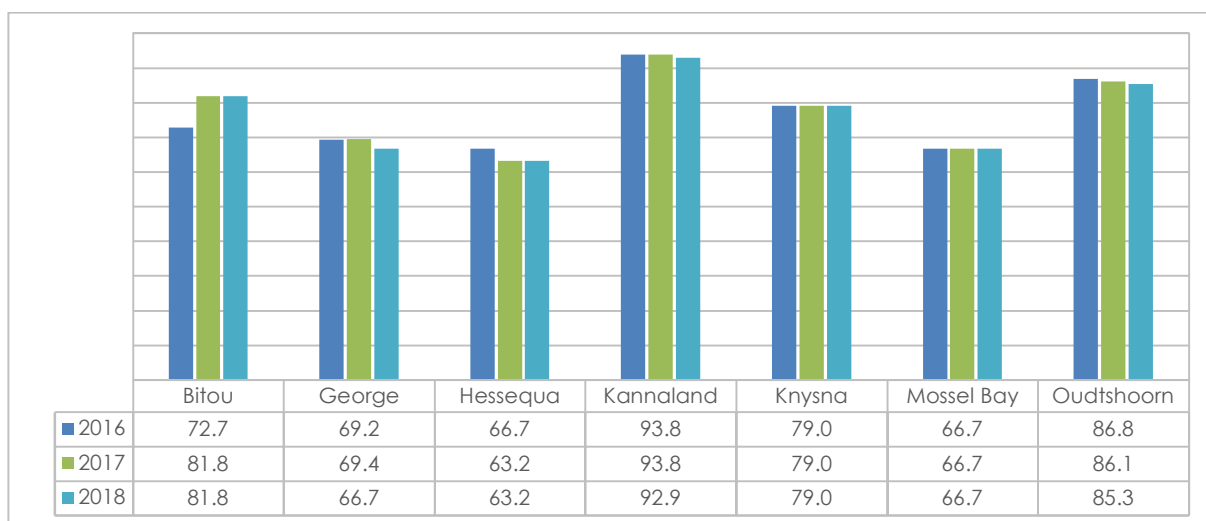
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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.



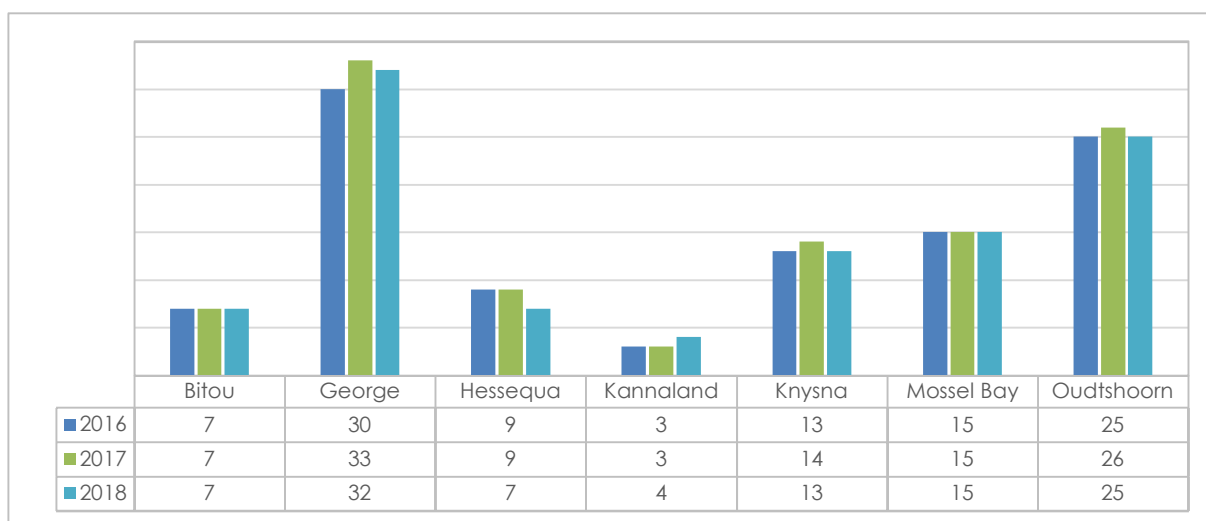
In 2018, the Oudtshoorn municipal area had the second highest concentration of schools in the GRD. The number of schools across the Oudtshoorn municipal area has been decreasing since 2016 which could have a negative impact on education outcomes. Given its relatively large population size, George has the most schools in the GRD.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Oudtshoorn municipal area decreased from 86.8 per cent in 2016 to 86.1 per cent in 2017 and 85.3 per cent in 2018. This decrease is expected to have a negative impact on education outcomes. Oudtshoorn does however have the second highest percentage of no-fee schools in the GRD in 2018. A total of 74.6 per cent of all schools in the GRD are no-fee schools.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES



As mentioned previously, there were 34 schools in the Oudtshoorn municipal area in 2018. The majority of these schools (25) 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 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 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

From having the second highest pass rate in the District in 2016 (93.1 per cent), education outcomes deteriorated substantially in the Oudtshoorn municipal area in 2017 (80.1 per cent) before slightly increasing again in 2018 (82.2 per cent). Despite its range of educational challenges, Oudtshoorn's pass rate for 2018 is above that of the GRD (81.3 per cent).

The matric pass rate for the GRD decreased notably from 85.7 per cent in 2016 to 82.0 in 2017 before dropping off further to 81.3 per cent towards 2018. Kannaland had the highest pass rate at 85.6 per cent while Knysna had the lowest.

Decreasing pass rates does at face value not instil confidence, but 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).

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the City of Cape Town. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on 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.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Oudtshoorn	5	3	0	1	1	0	6	11
Garden Route District	32	37	0	7	6	1	51	86

In 2018, there were a total of 8 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in the Oudtshoorn municipal area - 5 fixed and 3 mobile facilities. Although there are no community health centres in the municipal area, there was one community day centre and one district hospital. There are furthermore 6 antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 11 Tuberculosis clinics/sites in the municipal area.

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, the Oudtshoorn municipal area had 2 ambulances 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

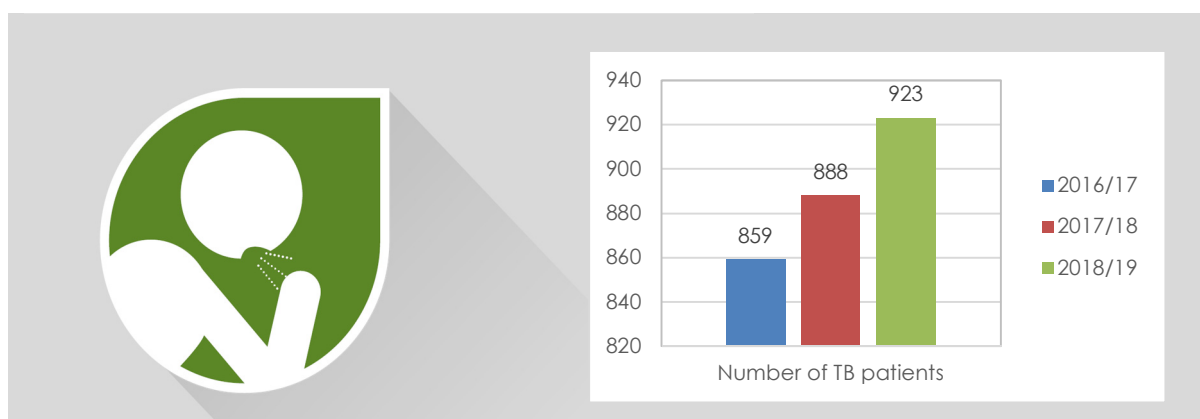
HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province, accounting for 8.0 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Oudtshoorn	1 746	1 905	259	266
Garden Route	21 577	23 317	3 478	3 009

The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Oudtshoorn municipal area increased by 9.1 per cent from 1 746 patients in 2017/18 to 1 905 in 2018/19. In turn, this number increased by 8.1 per cent in the GRD across the same reference period.

A slight increase was observed in the number of new clients starting ART treatment in the Oudtshoorn municipal area. This is of particular interest as this figure decrease across all other local municipal areas in the GRD. In fact, the number of new ART patients increase in only 5 local municipalities across the entire Western Cape. This could be an indication that the HIV infections are decreasing or 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area has been on a sharp increase in recent years, climbing from 859 in 2016/17 to 888 in 2017/18 and 923 in 2018/19. The 923 registered TB patients received treatment at 11 TB clinics/treatment sites. Above figures refer to registered patients and should not be interpreted as a general decline in TB infections.

CHILD HEALTH

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

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Oudtshoorn	74.2	75.0	9.4	7.2	6.4	3.6	16.0	16.8
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 Oudtshoorn municipal area increased slightly from 74.2 per cent in 2017/18 to 75.0 per cent in 2018/19. This is notably higher than the GRD total of 65.7 per cent.

In 2018/19, there were 7.2 **malnourished children** under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the Oudtshoorn municipal area. This is a notable improvement from 9.4 the previous year. It is however the second highest malnutrition rate amongst all local municipalities in the Western Cape.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Oudtshoorn municipal area improved from 6.4 deaths in 2017/18 to 3.6 in 2018/19. A fall in the NMR may indicate improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may potentially reflect reporting constraints.

A total of 16.8 per cent of all babies born in facility in the Oudtshoorn municipal area in 2018/19 **weighed less than 2 5000 grams**. This is a slight regression from the 16.8 per cent recorded in 2017/18.

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
Oudtshoorn	55	1	21.2	22.9	0.4	0.4
Garden Route	81	55	15.0	15.9	0.6	0.6

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) decreased in both the Oudtshoorn municipal area as well as the wider GRD between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

The **delivery rate to women under 19 years of age** in the Oudtshoorn municipal area increased slightly from 21.2 in 2017/18 to 22.9 in 2018/19. This is the highest teenage pregnancy rate amongst all local municipalities in the Western Cape.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** has remained unchanged across the Oudtshoorn municipal area and the GRD. A low termination rate is strongly associated with a decrease in unwanted pregnancies which in turn attests of improved family planning and access to health care services (for example, access to contraception, sexual education programmes, counselling etc.).

DEFINITIONS

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

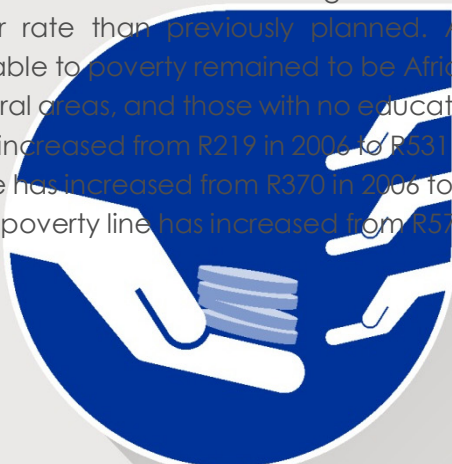
Births to teenage mothers: *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially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

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

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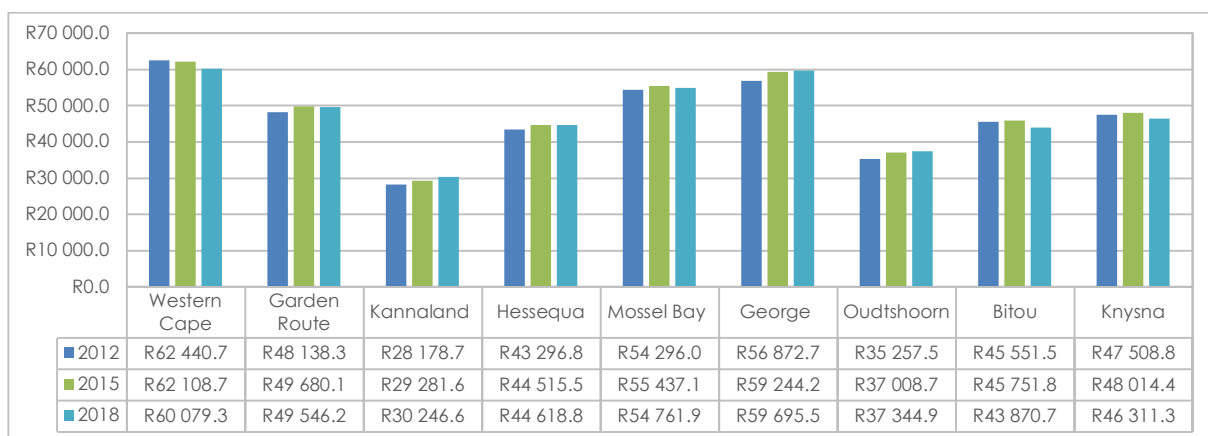
POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Beaufort West 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 Murray Leibbrandt from Saldrú points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10 per cent, with the lowest 5 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle income groups. The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically, between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned. According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



GDPR PER CAPITA

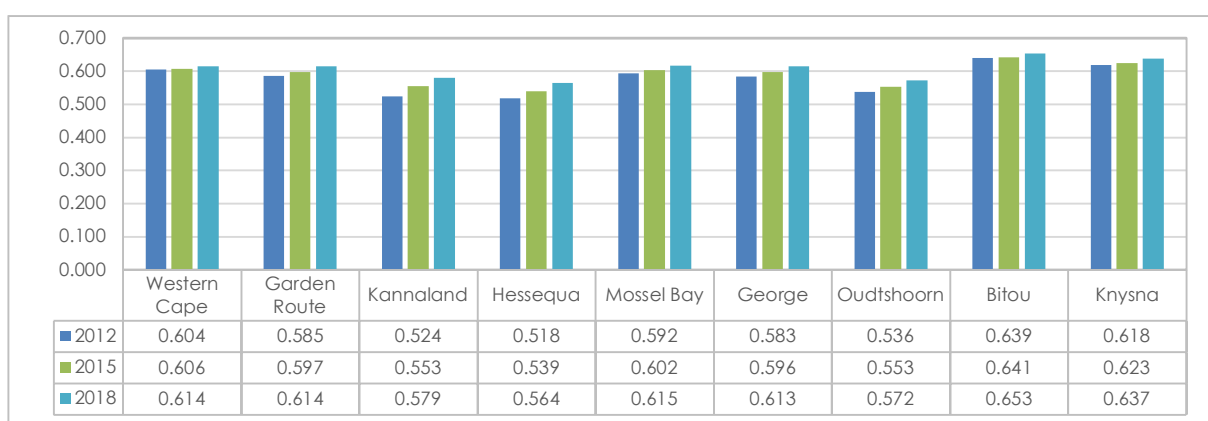
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of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



Real GDPR per capita (constant prices) for the Oudtshoorn municipal area was at R37 345 in 2018 significantly lower than the GRD average of R49 546. It was also, after Kannaland at R30 247, the lowest GDPR per capita in the GRD. At R59 696, George had the highest GDPR per capita in the GRD. GDPR per capita for the GRD as a whole is also notably lower than the Western Cape average of R60 079.

INCOME INEQUALITY

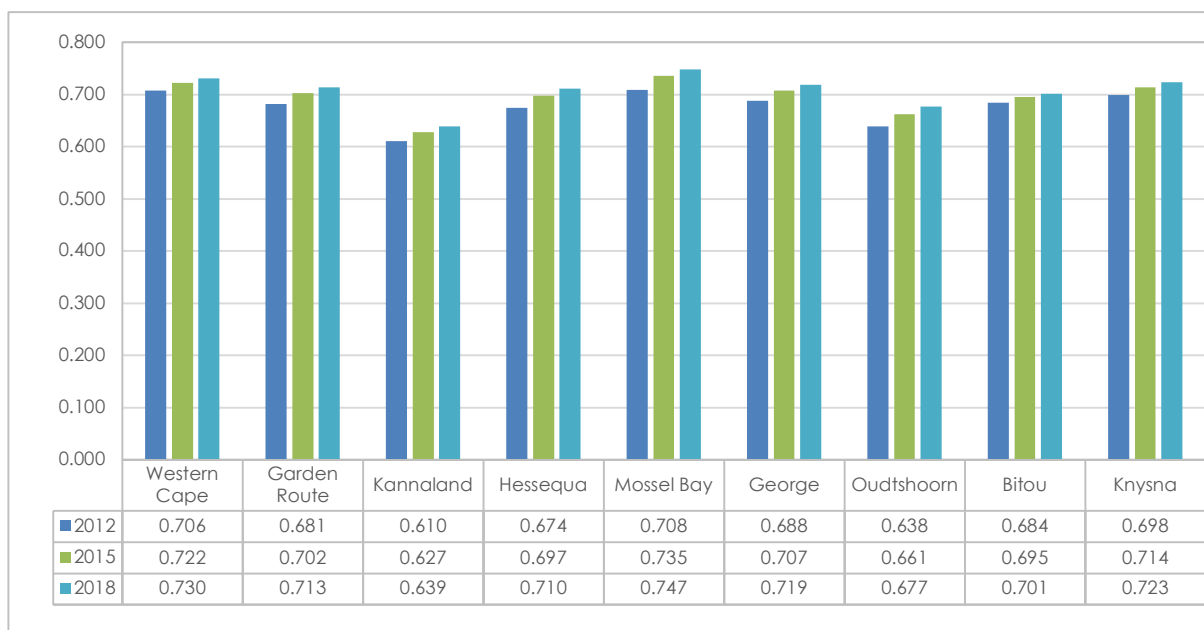
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



The Gini coefficient of the Oudtshoorn municipal area is in 2018 the second lowest (after Hessequa) in the entire GRD. Despite this positive take, the Gini coefficient has been increasing in Oudtshoorn and in all local municipalities in the GRD since 2012. For 2018, income inequality in Oudtshoorn is notably lower than the GRD and Western Cape averages (both 0.614).

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. Although this positive trend was maintained across all local municipalities in the GRD, the HDI score for Oudtshoorn was still the second lowest in the GRD.

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	Oudtshoorn	Garden Route District
Total number of households	23 362	189 345
Formal main dwelling	21 316 91.2%	162 325 85.7%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	23 012 98.5%	183 441 96.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	21 061 90.2%	178 646 94.3%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	21 495 92.0%	181 973 96.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	20 408 87.4%	168 079 88.8%

In 2016, there were a total of 21 980 households within the CKD municipal area of which 97.8 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the municipal area enjoyed high access levels to electricity and refuse removal at a rate above the Western Cape average. Sanitation access levels are approximately on par with that of the Western Cape as a whole. Water access levels are however relatively low in comparison to the Western Cape average and are expected to become even more pronounced as a result of the impact of the recent drought.

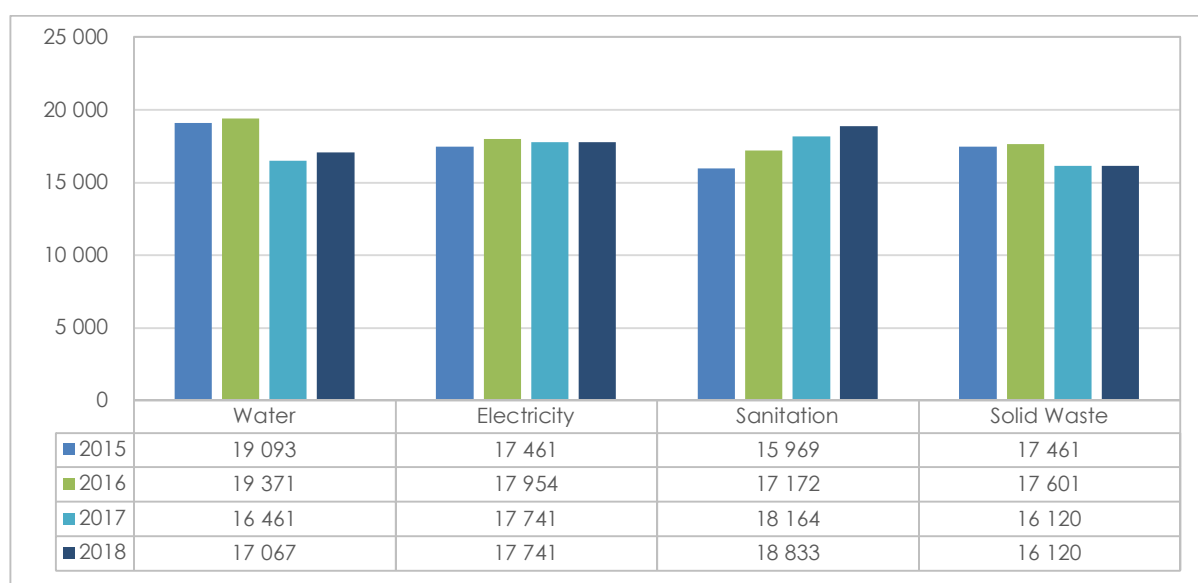
Dwelling Type	Oudtshoorn	%	Garden Route District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	17 952	78.3	131 752	76.3
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	161	0.7	1 150	0.7
Flat in a block of flats	476	2.1	4 046	2.3
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	1 378	6.0	6 186	3.6
House/flat/room, in backyard	395	1.7	2 568	1.5
Informal dwelling/shack	2 282	10.0	23 733	13.7
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	105	0.5	1 156	0.7
Other/unspecified/NA	181	0.8	2 045	1.2
TOTAL	22 930	100.0	172 636	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. Above table present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Oudtshoorn municipal area in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018). While most households in the GRD and the Oudtshoorn municipal area reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard, a total of 23 733 (13.7 per cent) and 2 282 (10.0 per cent) households respectively still reside in informal dwellings or shacks.

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



In 2018, water services represented the largest number of consumer units at 19 093 followed by electricity and solid waste with 17 461 consumer units each. Sanitation consumer units amounted to 15 969. The number of consumer units for all four services increased between 2015 to 2018. As can be seen, consumer units fluctuate between 2016 and 2017 - consumer units billed decreased for water, electricity and solid waste whilst those for sanitation increased across the same period. Reasons for these changes can include the impact of the drought, completion of new residential developments, the take-over of services from non-municipal entities (Eskom providing electricity, private sector refuse removal etc.) and the increased reliance on green resources such as grey water systems and solar lighting.

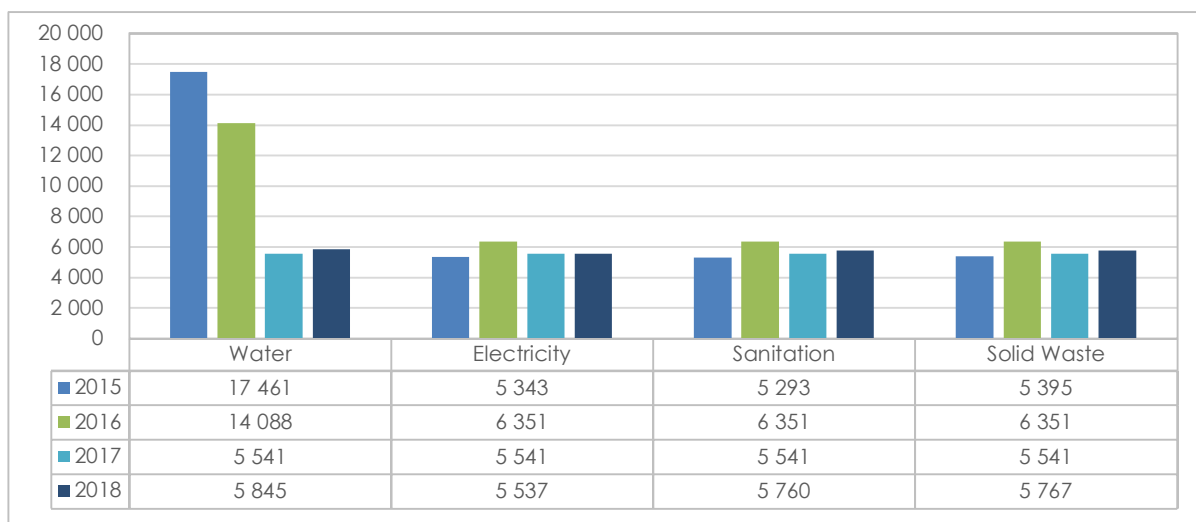
¹ Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area had had a total of 6 100 indigent households. Below figure illustrates the extent to which these households had access to free basic services since 2015.



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 significant decrease in indigent households receiving services post-2017 in the Oudtshoorn Municipality can arguably be attributed to changes in the Municipality's indigent policy brought on by the drought. A decrease in households receiving free basic services can often be attribute to municipalities that change from a blanket approach in providing services to a staggered income-based approach.

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.

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

Nyanga is the top murder hot spot in the country, with 289 murder cases reported in the past year ending March 2019. This is followed by Delft, which has 247 reported cases and Khayelitsha came third with 221 cases.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.



MURDER



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn		18	17	15
	Garden Route District		181	183	215
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn		19	17	17
	Garden Route District		30	29	35

Definition: 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 2017/18 and 2018/19. The rate also increased substantially in the GRD by 19.2 per cent. In contrast, the murder rate per 100 000 people in the Oudtshoorn municipal area decreased by 3.2 per cent, albeit that the actual number of murders only decreased from 17 in 2017/18 to 15 in 2018/19. Oudtshoorn has the second lowest murder rate in the GRD.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn		145	128	159
	Garden Route District		1 037	1 046	1 059
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn		151	131	178
	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 actual number of reported sexual offences in both the Oudtshoorn municipal area and the GRD as a whole has gradually been on the rise since 2016/17. The number of reported occurrences per 100 000 people in the Oudtshoorn municipal area increased from 131 in 2017/18 to 178 in 2018/19, a dramatic 36.8 per cent increase. To put this into perspective, the number of reported sexual offences per 100 000 people in the GRD only increased by 2.7 per cent across the same period. In 2018, Oudtshoorn has the third highest sexual offences rate in the GRD.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn		1 859	2 277	2 128
	Garden Route District		10 931	10 809	7 330
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn		1 934	2 323	2 381
	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.

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 in 2018/19. The drug-related crime rate within the GRD decreased substantially between 2017/18 and 2018/19 (-31.2 per cent). Despite a decrease in the actual number of drug-related crimes in Oudtshoorn, the rate per 100 000 people increased from 2 323 in 2017/18 to 2 381 in 2018/19. It is of interest to note that Oudtshoorn is the only local municipal area in the entire Western Cape where the drug-related crime rate increased. This increase can be attributed to the decrease in population numbers.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn		82	99	111
	Garden Route District		1 441	1 739	1 745
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn		85	101	124
	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.

The number of reported cases of driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs per 100 000 people in the Oudtshoorn municipal area increased by 23.0 per cent from 101 incidences in 2017/18 to 124 in 2019/18. In contrast, the DUI rate across the GRD only increased by 1.8 per cent from 279 incidences per 100 000 people 2017/18 to 284 in 2018/19.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn		683	671	701
	Garden Route District		5 654	5 208	5 171
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn		711	685	784
	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 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). The residential burglary rate in the GRD increased slightly by 0.7 per cent, but was more pronounced in Oudtshoorn where it increased by 15.6 per cent from 685 in 2017/18 to 784 in 2018/19.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Oudtshoorn	13	17	16
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.

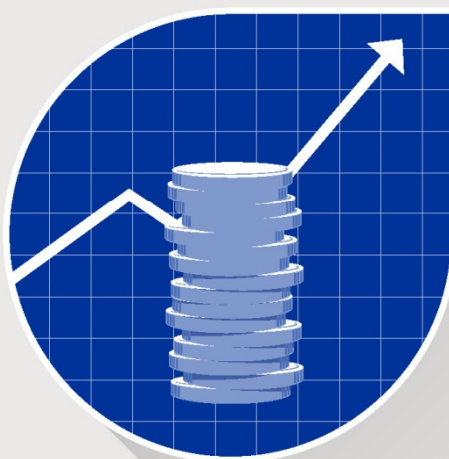
The number of road user fatalities in the Oudtshoorn municipal area decreased ever so slightly from 17 in 2017 to 16 in 2018. Albeit small, this decrease is a welcome relieve considering the prominence of the R62 transport corridor heading through Oudtshoorn into the Karoo. Factors contributing to road fatalities can 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 in order 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 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

The total GDP for Oudtshoorn amounted to R5.513 billion in 2017 with economic activity mostly focussed within the tertiary sector (R3.579 billion; 64.9 per cent). The overall economy grew by 2.3 per cent between 2008 and 2017, on par with the GRD average (2.3 per cent) across the same period. In more recent times (2014 – 2018e) economic growth in the municipal area slowed to 1.5 per cent. In turn, the District also grew by 1.5 per cent between 2014 and 2018. Oudtshoorn's GDP growth is expected to be 1.1 per cent in 2018.

Oudtshoorn: GDP performance per sector. 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	6.3	349.7	2.9	0.5	8.0	-2.8	-9.8	10.2	-3.0
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	6.3	345.6	3.0	0.5	8.0	-2.9	-9.9	10.3	-3.0
Mining & quarrying	0.1	4.1	0.4	1.4	7.7	-0.9	1.4	1.3	-2.6
Secondary sector	28.7	1 583.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.9	2.2
Manufacturing	18.4	1 016.7	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	0.9	3.0
Electricity, gas & water	5.5	301.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.1	-0.5	2.2	3.1
Construction	4.8	265.4	3.2	1.3	4.0	2.9	1.9	-0.2	-2.1
Tertiary sector	64.9	3 579.5	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.1
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	16.9	931.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.6	-0.8	0.2
Transport, storage & communication	7.5	416.0	2.2	2.0	3.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	19.2	1 058.7	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.6	3.8	4.0	2.9
General government	14.4	794.0	0.6	-1.2	1.0	-1.8	-1.9	-2.2	-1.1
Community, social & personal services	6.9	379.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.2
Total Oudtshoorn	100	5 513.2	2.3	1.5	2.7	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.1

"e" denotes estimate

The **primary sector** is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 6.3 per cent (R345.6 million) to total GDP in 2016. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was the third fastest growing sector in the municipal area between 2008 and 2017, growing at an average annual pace of 3.0 per cent. The accelerated levels of growth within the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector however diminished in more recent times, dropping off to 0.5 per cent between 2014 – 2018 mainly due to the impact of the drought.

From a holistic value chain perspective, outputs from the primary sector (mostly from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector) serve as inputs into the manufacturing sector. The inverse relationship between the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and the manufacturing sector between 2017 and 2018 – the former sector declined from 10.3 per cent growth in 2017

to -3.0 per cent in 2018 whilst the latter grew from 0.9 per cent in 2017 to 3.0 per cent in 2018 – attest that much of the manufacturing inputs are imported from outside of the district.

The **secondary sector** contributed 28.7 per cent (R1.584 billion) to total GDP in 2017 and maintained an average 2.3 per cent growth rate between 2008 and 2017. The manufacturing (2.4 per cent) and construction (3.2 per cent) sectors grew promising across this period while performance in the electricity, gas and water (0.6) sector was more modest. Recently (2014 – 2018), however, growth in the manufacturing (1.9 per cent) and construction (1.3 per cent) sectors slowed while the electricity, gas and water sector was relatively able to maintain its growth trend (1.2 per cent). Manufacturing (3.0 per cent) and electricity, gas and water (3.1 per cent) will be the fastest growing sectors in 2018.

The finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector is not only the most dominant sector in the **tertiary sector**, but also the single largest contributor to GDP in the municipal area in 2017 (19.2 per cent; R1.059 billion). Evident from above, this sector has historically been experiencing boisterous growth – between 2008 and 2017, the sector experienced average annual growth of 4.7 per cent and although it slowed somewhat in more recent times (2014 – 2018) to 4.0 per cent year-on-year it continues to outperform the GRD average by a considerable margin.

LABOUR

Oudtshoorn: Employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment (%)	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)				
	2017		2008 - 2017	2014 – 2018 ^e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017 ^e
Primary sector	14.2	4 206	-1 529	294	-236	958	-179	-167	-82
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	14.2	4 198	-1 526	294	-237	958	-178	-167	-82
Mining & quarrying	0.0	8	-3	0	1	0	-1	0	0
Secondary sector	17.6	5 214	730	650	197	152	131	144	26
Manufacturing	11.9	3 522	405	378	109	127	33	117	-8
Electricity, gas & water	0.7	200	87	31	8	8	10	8	-3
Construction	5.0	1 492	238	241	80	17	88	19	37
Tertiary sector	68.2	20 218	2 920	1 356	410	397	-6	371	184
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	22.2	6 587	1 148	718	81	246	37	281	73
Transport, storage & communication	3.2	957	321	55	24	58	-69	36	6
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	13.3	3 956	1 211	750	138	186	118	130	178
General government	13.6	4 025	-100	-308	121	-172	-10	-218	-29
Community, social & personal services	15.8	4 693	340	141	46	79	-82	142	-44
Total Oudtshoorn	100	29 638	2 121	2 300	371	1 507	-54	348	128

^e denotes estimate

Employment in the Oudtshoorn municipal area was in 2017 mostly concentrated within the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (22.2 per cent; 6 587), community, social and personal services (15.8 per cent; 4 693) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (14.2 per cent; 4 198) sectors. Collectively, these three sectors contribute 52.2 per cent to total employment in the municipal area. Between 2008 and 2017, a net total of 2 121 jobs were created in Oudtshoorn, the most jobs being created within the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (1 211) and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (1 148) sectors. Between 2014 and 2018, general government was the only sector to shed jobs. Positive gains made in these sectors between 2008 and 2017 were offset by notable losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (- 1526) which can mostly be attributed to the impact of the drought and increased mechanisation. Given the labour intensive nature of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, the decrease in job opportunities was to be expected given the sector's decline in economic output. The positive economic growth experienced in the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector over time continues to drive employment creation in the municipal area, creating the highest number of jobs in 2017 (178).

Oudtshoorn: 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	26.9	2.8	6 090	6 237
Semi-skilled	39.2	1.9	8 888	9 006
Low-skilled	33.9	2.3	7 694	7 722
Total Oudtshoorn	100.0	2.3	22 672	22 965

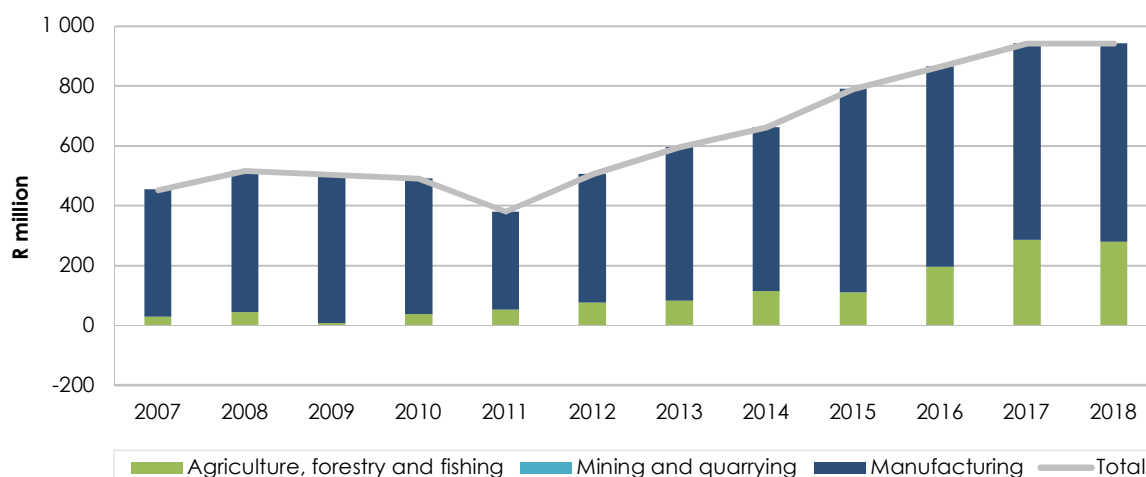
The number of skilled workers grew at a faster rate than that of semi-skilled and low-skilled workers during the period 2014 – 2018. If the demand for skilled workers continues to grow at a faster pace, further capacitation of low-skilled and semi-skilled workers will be crucial to increase the supply of skilled labour to the area.

Narrow unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Oudtshoorn	17.5	18.5	19.6	19.4	19.0	18.3	18.2	17.5	18.3	18.7	18.2
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

Since 2014, the unemployment rate (narrow definition) has been rising steadily in the municipal area, reaching 18.7 per cent in 2017. The rate however declined slightly to 18.2 per cent in 2018, but is still considerably higher than the District and Provincial average. Oudtshoorn has the second highest unemployment rate in the GRD. Unemployment remains a key challenge for the Oudtshoorn area. Up-skilling of the labour force, implementation of levers such as local economic development strategies are all key in order to increase potential employment opportunities and boost economic growth in the area.

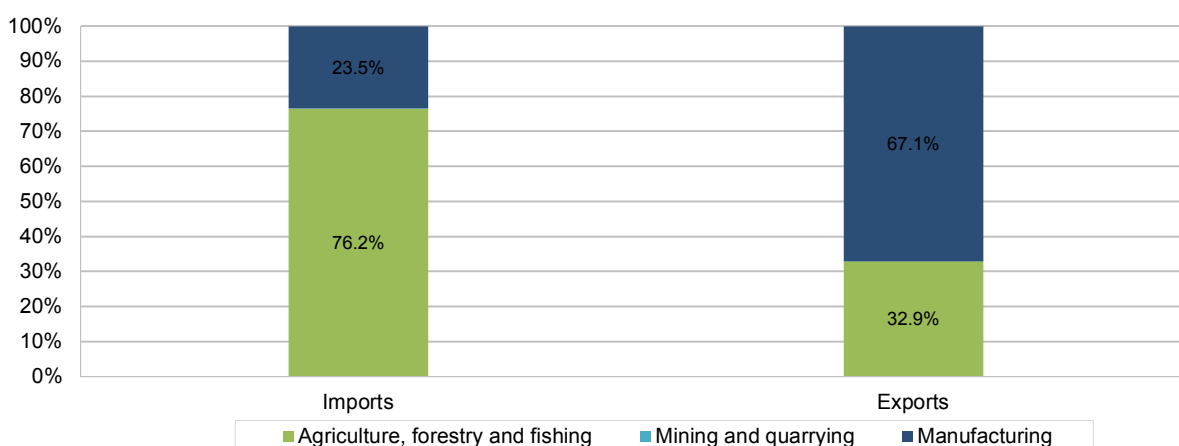
International Trade Dynamics

The Oudtshoorn municipal area has since 2007 maintained a positive trade balance, amounting to R657.6 million in 2017. This surplus was mainly driven by the high value of exports from the manufacturing sector. Although the value of exports from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector improved notably from R40.1 million in 2007 to R362.0 million in 2017, exports from the manufacturing sector remains the main source of the region's positive trade balance.



Source: Quantec Research, 2019

Since 2011, the trade balance in the municipal area has been increasing and has been boosted by an improvement of exports from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. In 2018, total exports from the region amounted to R1.0 billion, while total imports were valued at R74.3 million, resulting in a trade surplus of R940.9 million.



Source: Quantec Research, 2019

Imports into the municipal area were driven primarily by the agricultural sector, accounting for 76.2 per cent of all imports in 2018. Conversely, exports were primarily driven by the manufacturing sector. This is a positive indication that while the economy in the municipal area primarily imports raw materials, most of its exports are products to which value has been added.

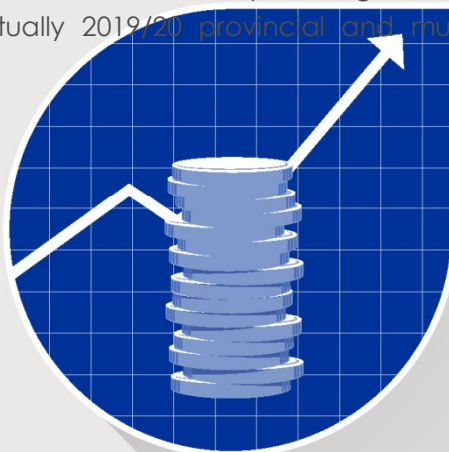
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PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

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 actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the Oudtshoorn municipal area will amount to **R351.4 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Oudtshoorn: Provincial Infrastructure Investments. 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	-	-	4 000	4 000
Health	1 000	-	-	1 000
Human Settlements	14 900	14 000	12 000	40 900
Transport and Public Works	155 500	83 000	67 000	305 500
Total	171 400	97 000	83 000	351 400

Provincial infrastructure commitments towards Beaufort West will mainly be directed towards the road transport and public works to continue with the rehabilitation of the road between Oudtshoorn and De Rust as well as the road between Oudtshoorn towards Calitzdorp. Allocations towards human settlements will fund top structure constructions in Rosevalley and top structures in Rosevalley and service site development in Dysseisdorp. The health allocation will be applied to upgrade health technology at the Bongoletu Clinic. The outer-year appropriation for education will ensure the construction of the new Rosevalley Primary School.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R252.0 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Oudtshoorn: Capital Budget. 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	3 620	1 450	1 550	6 620
Community and Public Safety	13 837	2 187	626	16 650
Economic and Environmental Services	15 014	9 747	11 257	36 018
Trading Services	57 008	67 801	67 929	192 738
<i>Energy Sources</i>	6 483	7 548	7 727	21 758
<i>Water Management</i>	42 326	44 883	44 992	132 201
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	7 729	2 418	1 210	11 357
<i>Waste Management</i>	470	12 952	14 000	27 422
Total	89 480	81 185	81 362	252 027

Most of the Municipality's capital budget is directed towards the trading services function to reduce backlogs and to address the increasing demand for basic services. Considering the severe impact of the drought, the vast majority of the trading services budget will be applied towards water services to mitigate the impact of the drought and to address water service backlogs.

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 (OPMI), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*