



Western Cape
Government



Knysna Municipality

2019



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Knysna: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

76 150



Households

14 935

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate	77.1%
Retention Rate	59.2%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	28.8

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.637
Human Development Index	0.723

Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities

9

Immunisation Rate

62.9%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

1

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

13.0

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

710

DUI

231

Drug-related Crimes

703

Murder

19

Sexual Offences

121

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

96.6%

Refuse Removal

93.1%



Electricity

92.5%



Sanitation

94.6%



Housing

80.4%



Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 13

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

18.4%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** High levels of unemployment
- Risk 2** Financial sustainability
- Risk 3** High-levels of income inequality

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Finance, insurance, real estate & business services

24.8%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

18.8%

Manufacturing

12.2%

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.

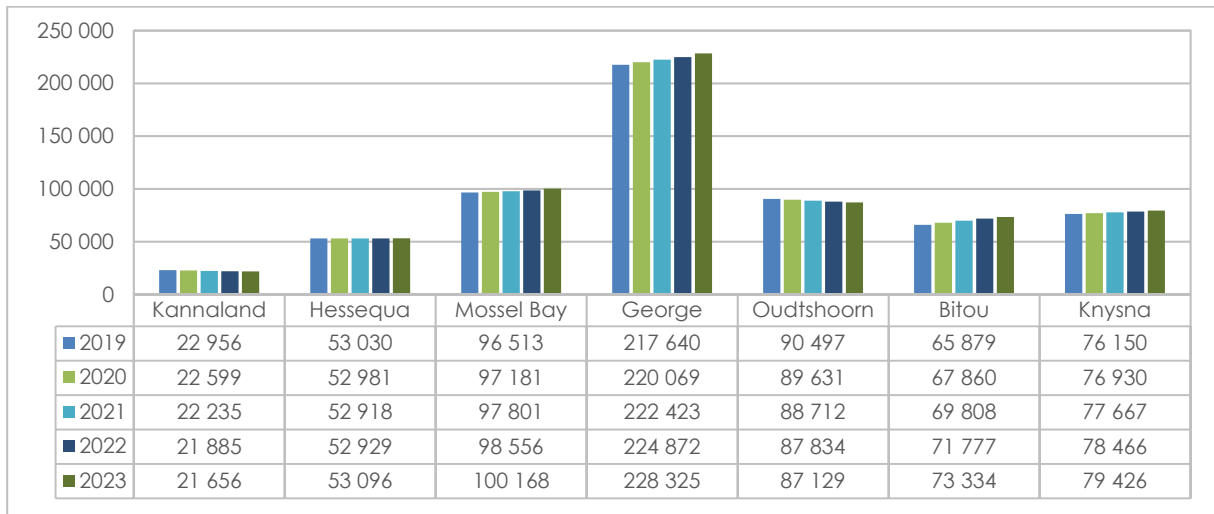
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households 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 Knysna municipal area currently has an estimated population of 76 150 individuals. This total is expected to increase to 79 426 by 2023, equating to average annual growth of 1.1 per cent. This total, which is the 3rd highest growth rate in the Garden Route District (GRD), is also above the GRD average of 0.8 per cent across the same period.

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 Knysna municipal area.

The SR for the Knysna 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.

Knysna: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	20 073	49 581	6 496	53.6
2022	20 324	51 098	7 044	53.6
2025	20 800	52 672	7 659	54.0
Growth	0.6%	1.0%	2.8%	-

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.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 2.8 per cent. This increase, coupled with limited population growth in the child and working age cohorts increase the dependency ratio towards 2025.

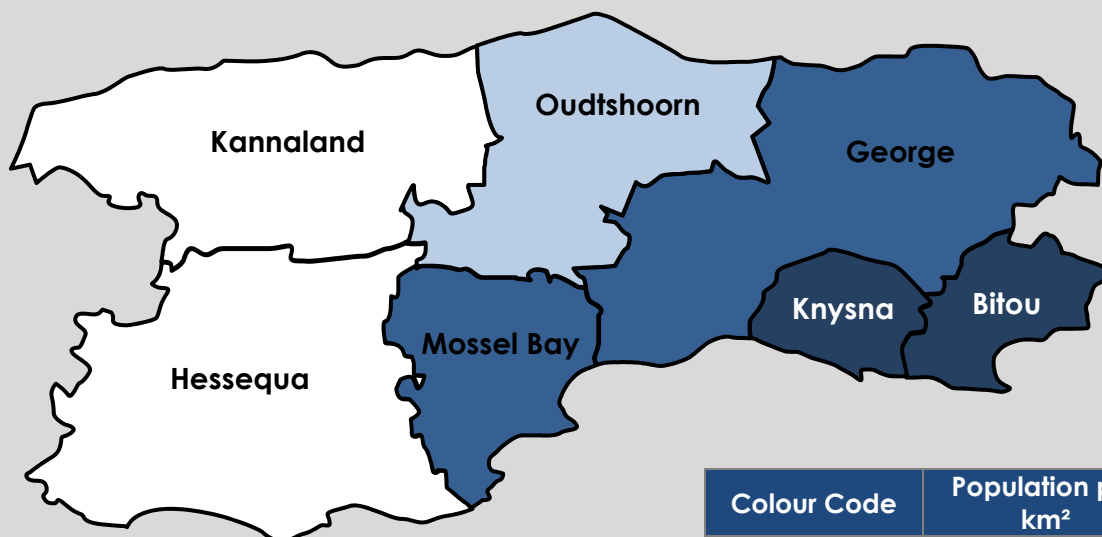
HOUSEHOLDS SIZING

Knysna: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Knysna 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.

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 km ²
(White)	0 – 10
(Lightest Blue)	11 – 20
(Light Blue)	21 – 30
(Medium Blue)	31 – 40
(Darker Blue)	41 - 50
(Darkest Blue)	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

As per above, the Knysna Municipality is the most densely population local area in the GRD.

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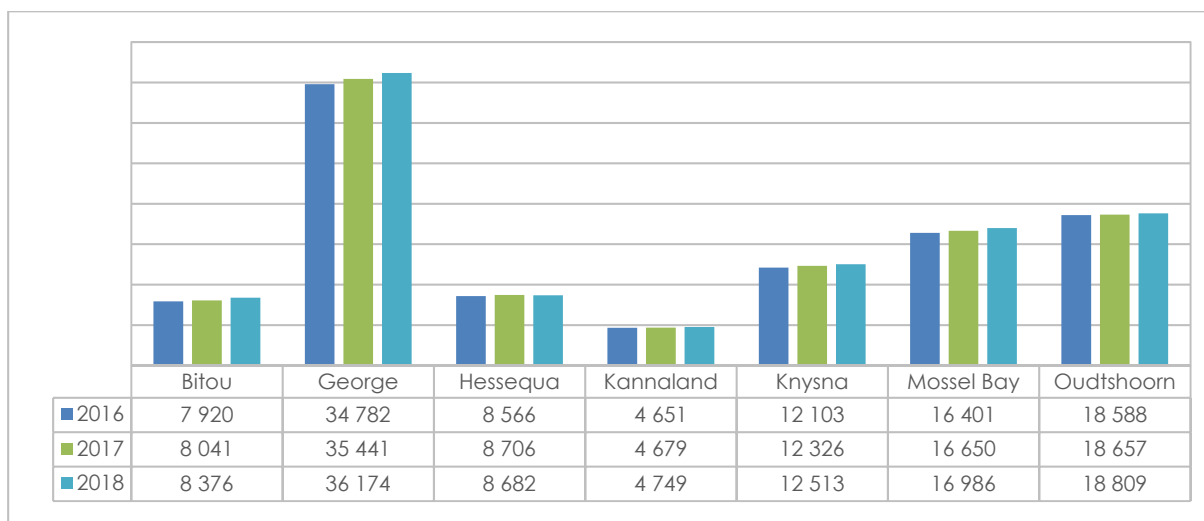
EDUCATION

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

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019



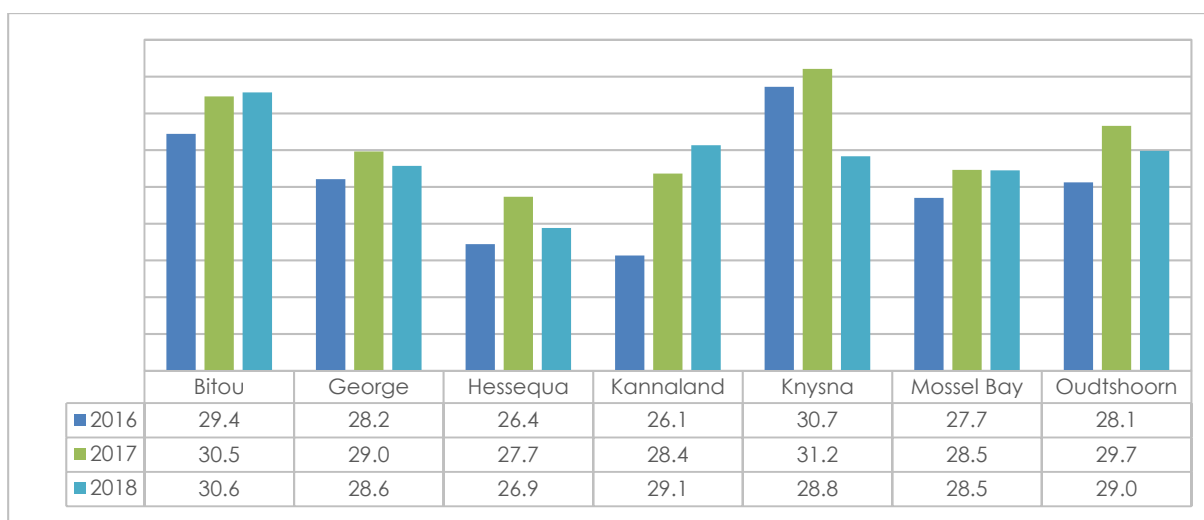
LEARNER ENROLMENT



The average annual growth in learner enrolment for the Western Cape across the period 2016 to 2018 is expected to be 2.3 per cent. In comparison, the growth in learner enrolment in the GRD and Knysna municipal area is expected to be 1.6 and 1.7 per cent respectively across the same period. There was a total of 12 513 learners enrolled within the Knysna municipal area in 2018.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

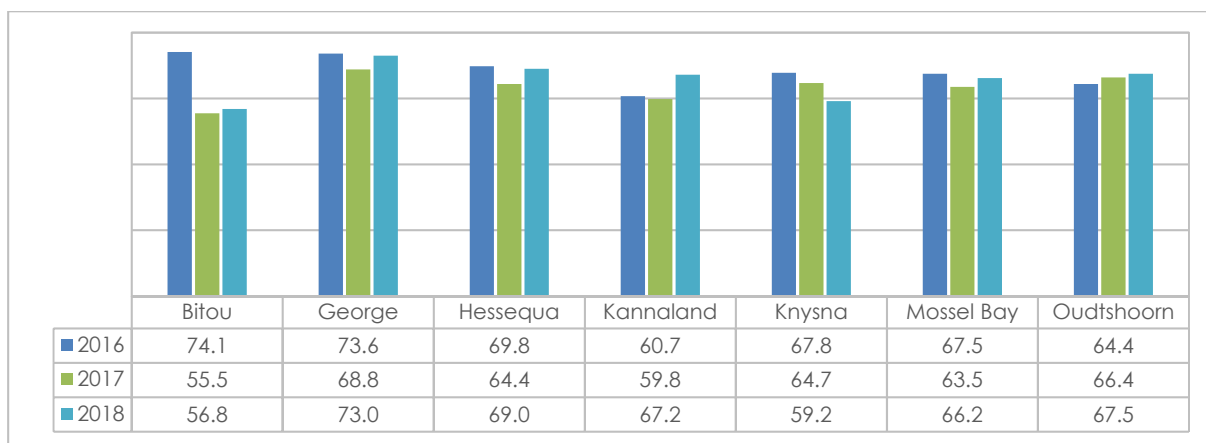
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and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



For 2018, the learner-teacher ratio for the Knysna municipal area was 28.8 which is on par with that of the GRD as a whole (28.7). The Western Cape average was 28.8 learners per teacher. The learner-teacher ratio for the Knysna municipal area has been improving notably since 2016.

LEARNER RETENTION

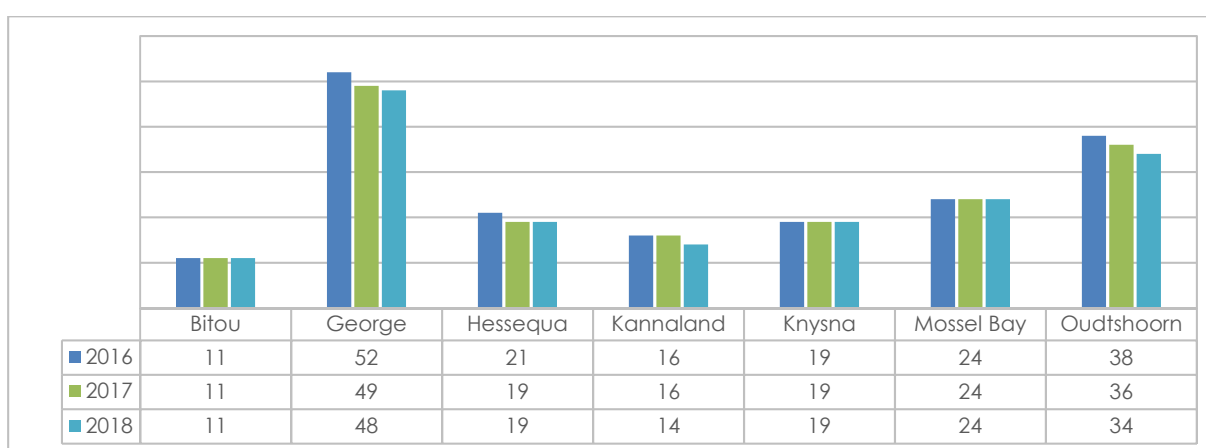
The learner-retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple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



Despite the improved teacher-learner ratio, the learner retention rate for the Knysna municipal area has been worsening since 2016. In 2018, the rate was 59.2 per cent which was, after Bitou, the second lowest retention rate in the GRD. In fact, Knysna was the only municipal area where the retention ratio worsened between 2017 and 2018.

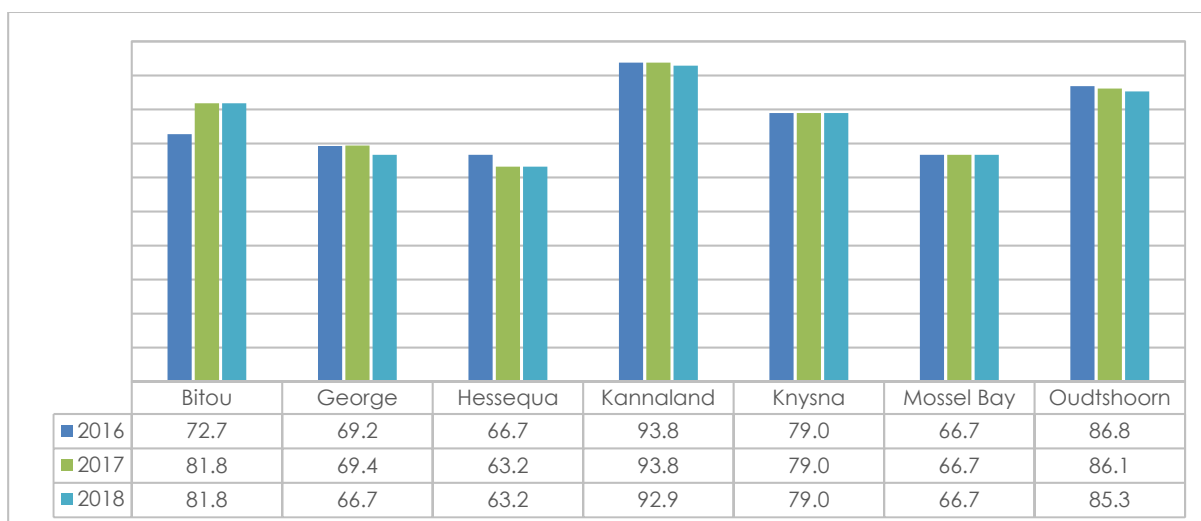
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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



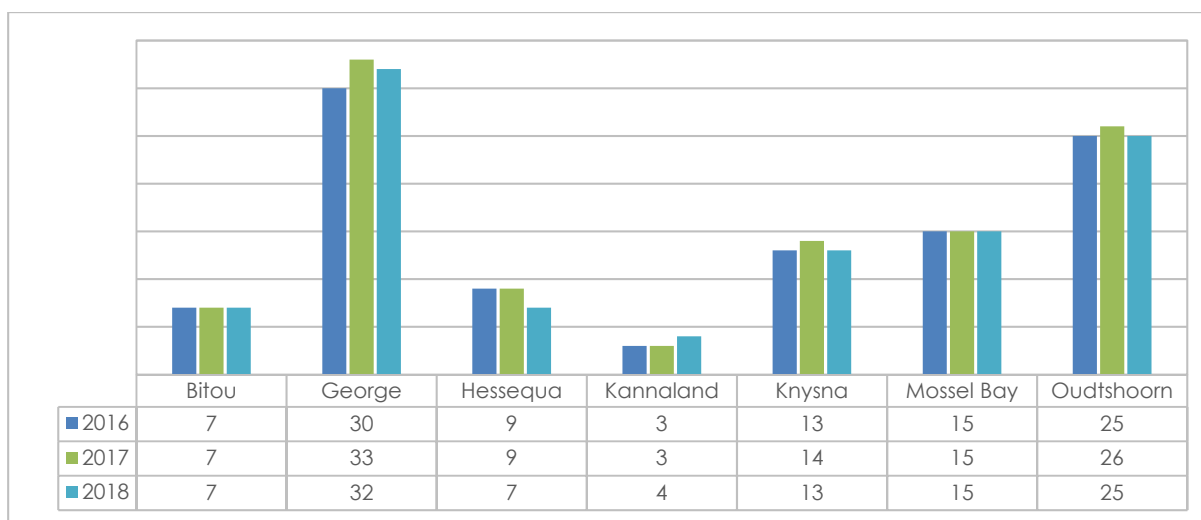
The number of schools across the Knysna municipal area has remained unchanged at 19 since 2016. This situation appears problematic considering that the municipal area has experienced above-average growth in learner enrolment across the same period. This could potentially have a negative impact on education outcomes.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Knysna municipal area has remained unchanged at 79.0 per cent since 2016. Amidst increasing levels of poverty, the above average percentage of no-fee schools bodes well for poor households to enjoy access to equitable and quality education services.

SCHOOLS 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. As mentioned previously, there were 19 schools in the Knysna municipal area in 2018, the majority of which (13 schools; 68.4 per cent) were equipped with libraries.

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

The matric pass rate in the Knysna municipal area dropped sharply in 2017 but improved notably from 72.4 per cent in 2017 to 77.1 per cent in 2018. Despite this improvement, it was still the lowest in the GRD.

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. 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 Knysna 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. 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
Knysna	4	5	0	1	1	0	6	11
Garden Route District	32	37	0	7	6	1	51	86

In 2018, there were a total of 9 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in the Knysna municipal area - 4 fixed and 5 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 Knysna municipal area had 3 ambulances for every 10 000 inhabitants, up from 2 the previous year. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

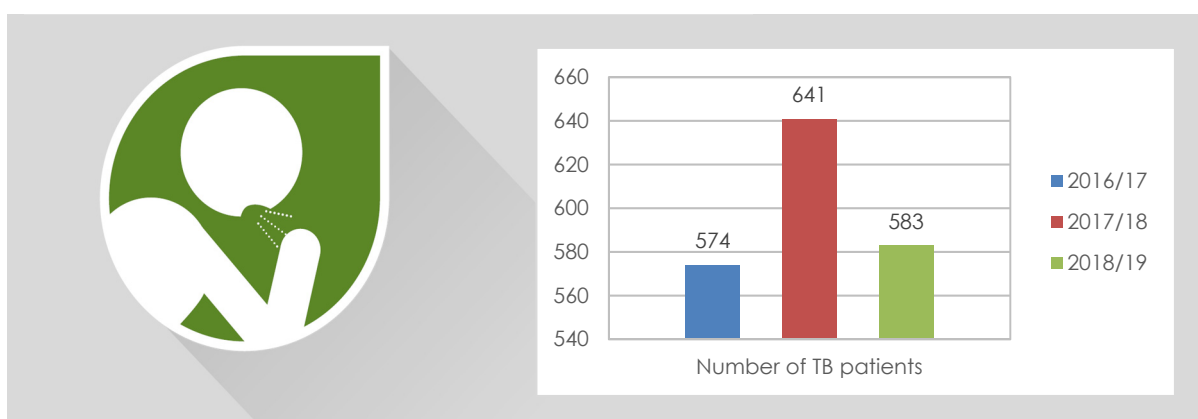
HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province, accounting for 8.0 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Knysna	3 539	3 948	606	508
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 Knysna municipal area increased by 11.6 per cent from 3 539 patients in 2017/18 to 3 948 in 2018/19. In turn, this number increased by 8.1 per cent in the GRD across the same reference period.

A sizeable decrease has been observed in the number of new clients starting ART treatment in the Knysna municipal area. This is of particular interest as this figure decrease across the entire GRD, the exception being the Oudtshoorn municipal area. 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 Knysna municipal area increased sharply between 2016/17 and 2017/18, before pulling back again towards 2018/19. The 583 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, per se.

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
Knysna	56.3	62.9	1.7	0.3	9.2	5.8	13.3	11.8
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 Knysna municipal area increased notably from 56.3 per cent in 2017/18 to 62.9 per cent in 2018/19. This is slightly below the GRD total of 65.7 per cent.

In 2018/19, there were 0.3 **malnourished children** under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the Knysna municipal area. This is a notable improvement from 1.7 recorded the previous year.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Knysna municipal area improved from 9.2 deaths in 2017/18 to 5.8 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 11.8 per cent of all babies born in facility in the Knysna municipal area in 2018/19 **weighed less than 2 500 grams**. This is a notable improvement from the 13.3 per cent recorded in 2017/18. The low birth weight rate for Knysna is notably lower than that of the District.

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
Knysna	0	1	10.8	13.0	0.6	0.7
Garden Route	81	55	15.0	15.9	0.6	0.6

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) for the Knysna municipal area increased from zero in 2017/18 to 1 per 100 000 live births towards 2018/19 while decreasing notably in the wider GRD from 81 in 2017/18 to 55 in 2018/19.

The **delivery rate to women under 19 years of age** in the Knysna municipal area increased from 10.8 per cent in 2017/18 to 13.0 per cent in 2018/19. In turn, the GRD rate also increased, albeit slightly from 15.0 per cent in 2017/18 to 15.9 per cent in 2018/19.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** has remained unchanged at 0.6 per cent across the GRD while Knysna's rate increased ever so slightly from 0.6 to 0.7 per cent between 2017/18 and 2018/19. 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).*

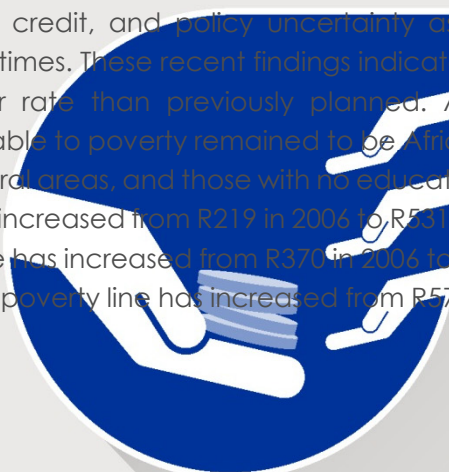
Births to teenage mothers: *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially 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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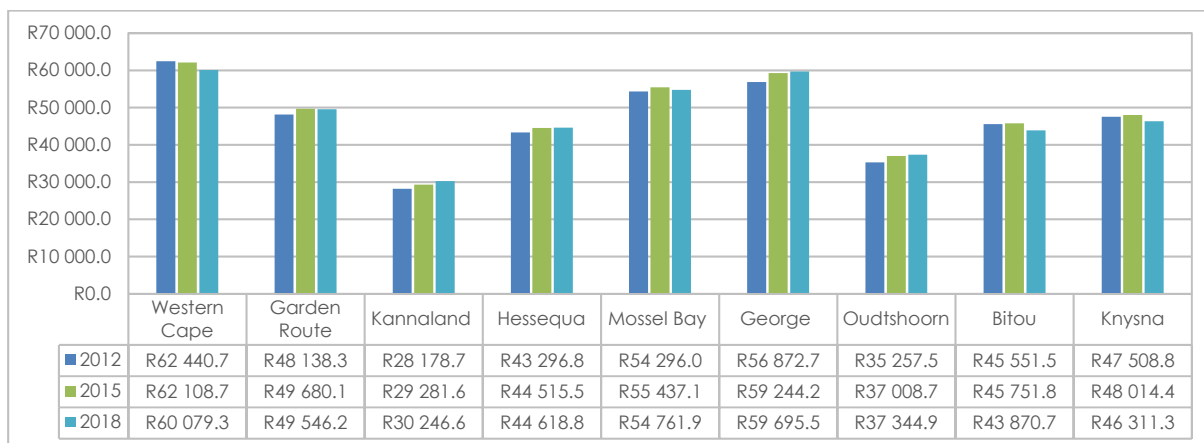
POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Knysna 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 Knysna 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 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

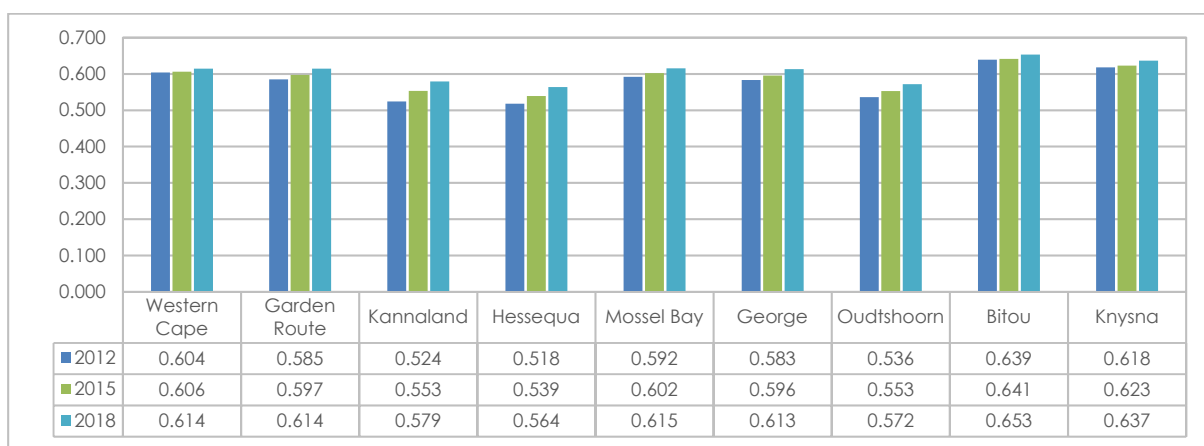
An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money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



Real GDP per capita (constant prices) for the Knysna municipal area was at R46 311 in 2018 slightly lower than the GRD average of R49 546. It has however been decreasing since 2015 which reflects that population growth in the municipal region is outpacing economic growth. GDP per capita for the GRD and Knysna was however still significantly below the Western Cape average of R60 079.

INCOME INEQUALITY

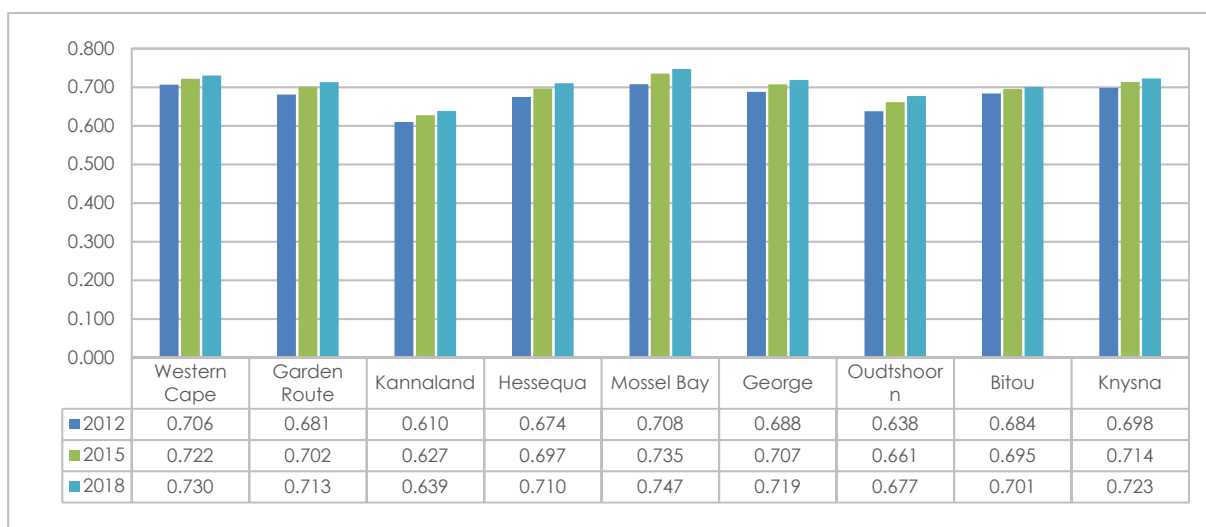
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



The Gini coefficient of the Knysna municipal area was in 2018 the second highest (after Bitou) in the entire GRD. The Gini coefficient has been increasing in Knysna and in all local municipalities in the GRD since 2012. For 2018, income inequality in the Knysna municipal area was substantially higher than both the District and the Western Cape average (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. This positive trend was maintained across all local municipalities in the GRD. The HDI score for Knysna (0.723) was in 2018 the second highest in the District.

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	Knysna	Garden Route District
Total number of households	25 877	189 345
Formal main dwelling	20 796 80.4%	162 325 85.7%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	25 007 96.6%	183 441 96.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	23 941 92.5%	178 646 94.3%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	24 490 94.6%	181 973 96.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	24 081 93.1%	168 079 88.8%

In 2016, there were a total of 25 877 households within the Knysna municipal area of which 80.4 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the municipal area enjoyed high access levels to refuse removal at a rate above the District average, while water access levels are approximately on par with that of the District as a whole. Housing, sanitation and electricity levels are however relatively low in comparison to the District.

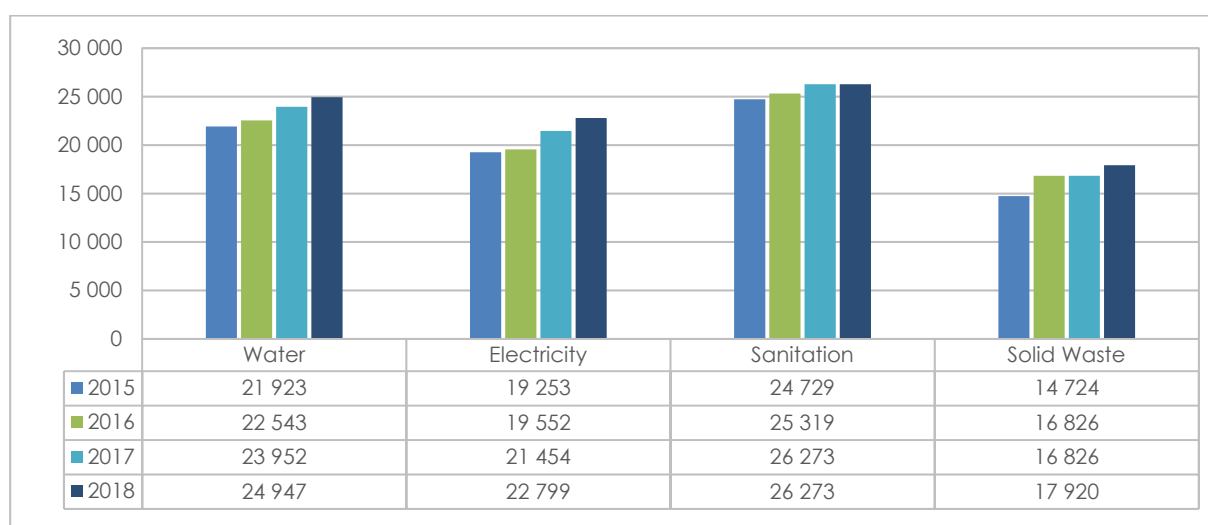
Dwelling Type	Knysna	%	Garden Route District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	14 753	66.2	131 752	76.3
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	143	0.6	1 150	0.7
Flat in a block of flats	649	2.9	4 046	2.3
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	843	3.8	6 186	3.6
House/flat/room, in backyard	338	1.5	2 568	1.5
Informal dwelling/shack	5 124	23.0	23 733	13.7
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	112	0.5	1 156	0.7
Other/unspecified/NA	327	1.5	2 045	1.2
TOTAL	22 289	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 Knysna municipal area in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018). While most households in the GRD and the Knysna 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 5 124 (23.0 per cent) households respectively still reside in informal dwellings or shacks. The percentage of households residing in informal dwellings in Knysna is considerably higher than the District average.

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



In 2018, sanitation and water services represented the largest number of consumer units at 26 273 and 24 947 respectively. This was followed closely by electricity at 22 799. The number of solid waste consumer units is notably lower than the other service delivery categories which can potentially be attributed to outlying farm areas that are not serviced by the Municipality. A steady increase is observed in the number of consumer units for all basic service delivery categories. This is a positive indication of a municipality gradually eradicating backlogs while addressing the increased demand for basic services arising from population growth.

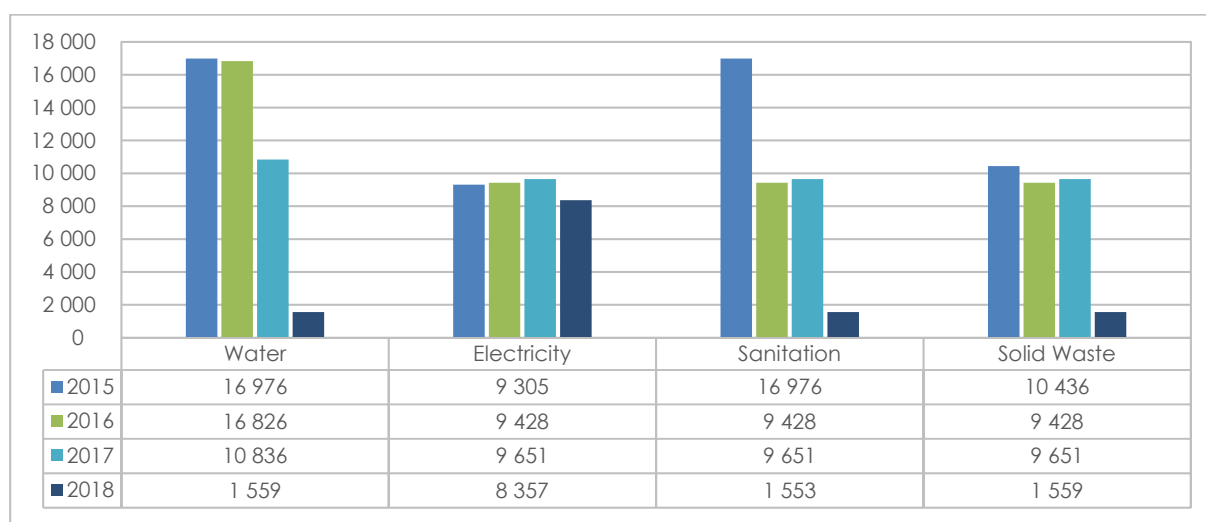
¹ Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not 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 service 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 Knysna municipal area had had a total of 1 559 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 notable decreases in the number of households receiving free basic services can potentially be attributed to changes in the Municipality's indigent policy. A decrease in households receiving free basic services can often be attributed 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.

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	Knysna		21	15	19
	Garden Route District		181	183	215
Per 100 000	Knysna		28	20	25
	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 both the GRD and the Knysna municipal area by 19.2 per cent and 27.8 per cent respectively. Despite the increase in 2018/19, Knysna has the third lowest murder rate in the GRD. Knysna's murder rate (25 murders per 100 000 persons) is also notably lower than that of the District (35 murders per 100 000 persons).

SEXUAL OFFENCES




		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Knysna		140	166	121
	Garden Route District		1 037	1 046	1 059
Per 100 000	Knysna		188	219	161
	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 sexual offences crime rate for the Knysna municipal area decreased significantly from 219 reported cases per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 161 in 2018/19 (26.5% decrease) while at the same time increasing slightly across the GRD as a whole (2.7%). In 2017/18, Knysna had the highest sexual offences crime rate, not only in the District but the Western Cape as a whole. The 26.5 per cent decrease (which is also the biggest decrease across the GRD) did therefore not merely come off a low base

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Knysna	867	1 074	703
	Garden Route District	10 931	10 809	7 330
Per 100 000	Knysna	1 165	1 416	935
	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 from 1 733 reported incidents per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 1 192 in 2018/19 (-31.2%). In similar fashion, the drug-related crime rate in Knysna decreased by 34.0 per cent from 1 416 incidents in 2017/18 to 935 in 2018/19. Oudsthoorn is the only local municipal area in the entire Western Cape where the drug-related crime rate increased.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Knysna	151	187	231
	Garden Route District	1 441	1 739	1 745
Per 100 000	Knysna	203	246	307
	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 Knysna municipal area increased by 24.6 per cent from 246 incidences in 2017/18 to 307 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 in 2017/18 to 284 in 2018/19. The DUI rate for Knysna is still notably higher than the District average.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Knysna		866	856	710
	Garden Route District		5 654	5 208	5 171
Per 100 000	Knysna		1 164	1 128	944
	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% decrease). Despite a decrease in the actual number of reported cases of residential burglaries in the GRD, the rate per 100 000 slightly increased. The residential burglary rate for Knysna decreased by 16.3 per cent; the biggest decrease across the GRD. The decrease comes as a relief, considering that Knysna had the highest residential burglary rate in the GRD in 2018.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Knysna	16	19	13
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 Knysna municipal area decreased from 19 in 2017 to 13 in 2018. Albeit small, this decrease is a welcome relieve considering the prominence of the transport corridor heading through Knysna towards the Eastern Cape. 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 Knysna amounted to R4.771 billion in 2017 with economic activity mostly focussed within the tertiary sector (R3.442 billion; 72.1 per cent). The overall economy grew by 1.5 per cent between 2008 and 2017, notably below the GRD average (2.3%) across the same period. In more recent times (2014 – 2018e) economic growth in the municipal area slowed to 0.6 per cent. In turn, the District grew by 1.5 per cent between 2014 and 2018. Knysna's GDP growth is expected to contract by -0.9 per cent in 2018.

Knysna: 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	4.5	217.0	1.8	-0.7	4.5	-1.6	-4.7	5.1	-6.7
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	4.4	211.4	1.8	-0.7	4.4	-1.6	-4.8	5.2	-6.8
Mining & quarrying	0.1	5.6	2.9	3.2	9.1	1.9	2.4	3.7	-1.0
Secondary sector	23.3	1 112.7	1.3	0.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	-0.1	-1.9
Manufacturing	12.2	581.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.4	0.6	-1.1
Electricity, gas & water	2.0	97.7	0.0	-0.5	1.5	-1.4	-3.9	1.2	0.1
Construction	9.1	433.8	1.8	-0.2	2.9	0.4	0.6	-1.4	-3.5
Tertiary sector	72.1	3 441.5	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.2
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	18.8	897.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.7	-1.3	-0.6
Transport, storage & communication	8.3	396.8	1.1	0.6	2.4	-0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	24.8	1 182.0	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.8	-1.0
General government	11.6	553.8	3.3	1.3	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.0
Community, social & personal services	8.6	411.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.2
Total Knysna	100	4 771.1	1.5	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	-0.9

"e" denotes estimate

The **primary sector** is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 4.4 per cent (R211.4 million) to total GDP in 2017. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was the fourth fastest growing sector in the municipal area between 2008 and 2017 (jointly fourth with the Construction sector), growing at an average annual pace of 1.8 per cent. Growth within the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector however diminished in more recent times, dropping off to -0.7 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. It is clear that this is indeed the case in the Knysna municipal area i.e. agriculture, forestry and fishing sector declined from 5.2 per cent growth in 2017 to -6.8 per cent in 2018 whilst the manufacturing sector also decreased from 0.6 per cent in 2017 to -1.1 per cent in 2018. There is a clear link between outputs in the agriculture sector and the performance of the manufacturing sector.

The **secondary sector** contributed 23.3 per cent (R1.113 billion) to total GDP in 2017 and maintained an average 1.3 per cent growth rate between 2008 and 2017. Growth in the construction sector was at 1.8 per cent above the municipal average of 1.5 per cent, the manufacturing sector was slightly below at 1.3 while the electricity, gas and water sector completely stagnated, experiencing zero growth. The manufacturing sector has been able to maintain positive growth since 2014, but is expected to experience an overall 1.1 per cent decline in 2018. In contrast, the construction sector has been on a sharp decline since 2014.

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 (24.8%; R1.182 billion). Despite its large contribution to GDP, the sector experienced modest growth of 1.4 per cent (below the overall municipal average). At 3.3 per cent, the general government sector experienced the highest average annual growth rate between 2008 and 2017 in the municipal area. Amidst a decline in growth amongst all sectors in more recent years, the community, social & personal services sector is expected to achieve the highest growth across the municipal area in 2018 (1.2%).

LABOUR

Knysna contributed 26 059 jobs to formal and informal employment in the GRD in 2017.

Knysna: Employment growth per sector, 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	9.0	2 335	-624	102	16	249	-65	-75	-23
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	8.9	2 327	-626	103	16	249	-65	-76	-21
Mining & quarrying	0.0	8	2	-1	0	0	0	1	-2
Secondary sector	17.6	4 592	-104	352	164	22	97	14	55
Manufacturing	7.2	1 884	-346	22	23	18	-22	2	1
Electricity, gas & water	0.3	77	11	8	3	4	2	0	-1
Construction	10.1	2 631	231	322	138	0	117	12	55
Tertiary sector	73.4	19 132	3 582	1 892	470	621	23	524	254
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	27.0	7 036	1 011	684	86	282	3	273	40
Transport, storage & communication	3.5	921	217	0	22	50	-95	27	-4
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	14.4	3 742	718	486	108	146	22	88	122
General government	10.3	2 688	531	119	156	-43	51	-80	35
Community, social & personal services	18.2	4 745	1 105	603	98	186	42	216	61
Total Knysna	100	26 059	2 854	2 346	650	892	55	463	286

"e" denotes estimate

Employment in the Knysna municipal area was in 2017 mostly concentrated within the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (27.0%; 7 036), community, social and personal services (18.2%; 4 745) and finance, insurance, real estate & business services (14.4%; 3 724) sectors. Collectively, these three sectors contribute 59.6 per cent to total employment in the municipal area.

Between 2008 and 2017, a net total of 2 854 jobs were created in Knysna, the most jobs being created within the community, social and personal services (1 105), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (1 011) and finance, insurance, real estate and business services (718) sectors. Positive gains made in these sectors between 2008 and 2017 were diminished by notable losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (626) and manufacturing (346) sectors 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 finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector will in 2018 create the most jobs (122) in the municipal area.

Knysna: 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	22.4	2.4	4 341	4 415
Semi-skilled	44.5	2.4	8 628	8 816
Low-skilled	33.2	2.1	6 437	64 91
Total Knysna	100	2.3	19 406	19 722

"e" denotes estimate

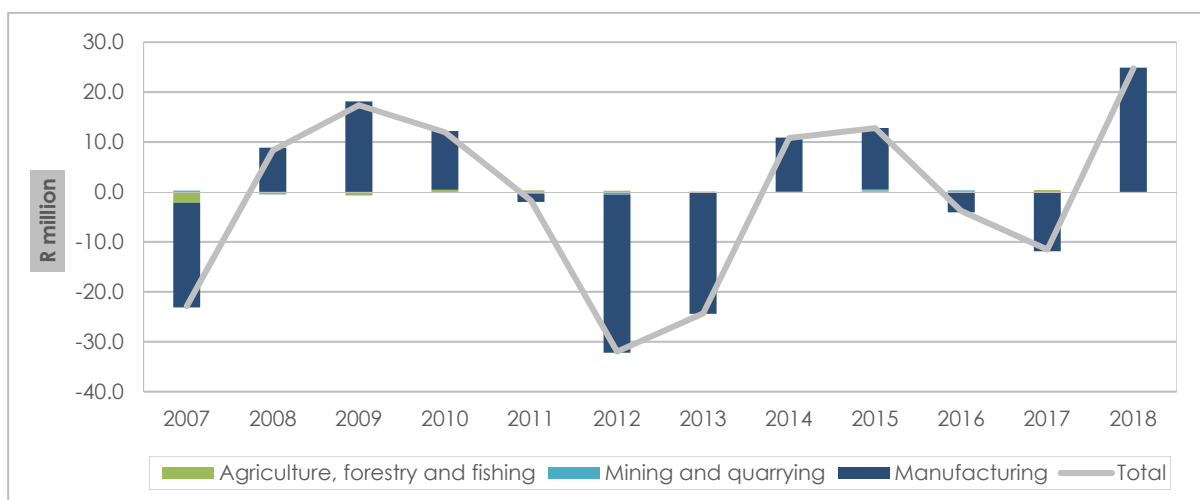
Although most jobs were concentrated in the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories, the number of skilled and semi-skilled workers (which both grew at 2.4%) during the period 2014 – 2018 grew at a marginally higher pace than the number of low-skilled workers. If the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers continue to grow, further capacitation of low-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
Knysna	15.5	16.8	18.2	18.1	17.8	17.4	17.4	17.1	18.2	18.7	18.4
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

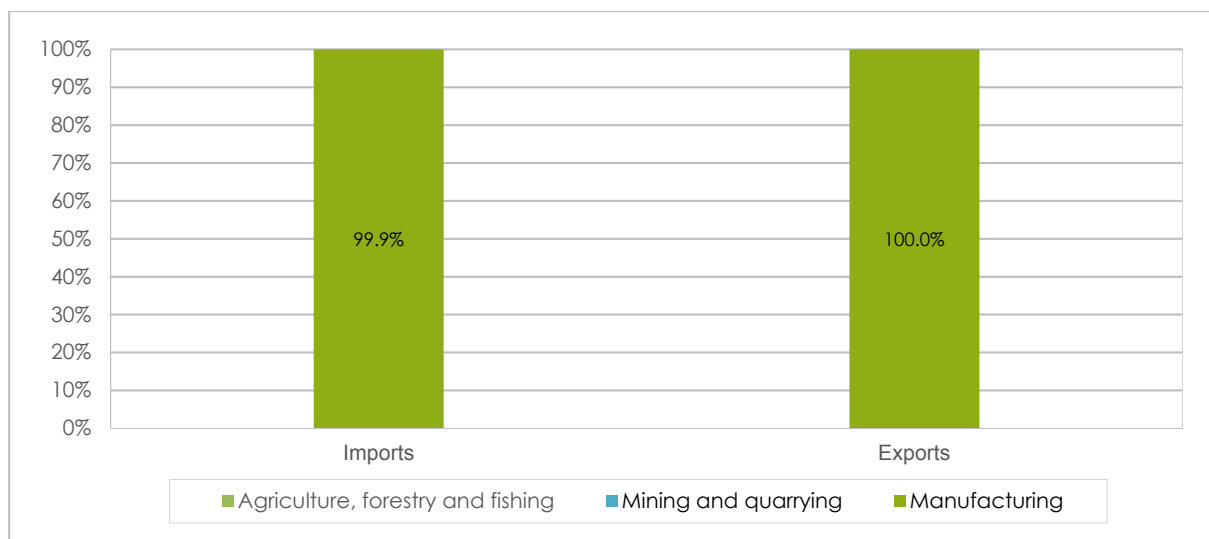
Since 2014, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily in the municipal area, reaching 18.7 per cent in 2017. The rate however improved slightly to 18.4 per cent in 2018, but is still considerably higher than the District and Provincial average. In 2018, Knysna has the second highest unemployment rate in the GRD. It is worth noting that this rate refers to the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, the broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment.

International Trade Dynamics

The Knysna municipal area's trade balance has been fluctuating between 2007 and 2018, largely due to outputs from the manufacturing sector. The trade balance in the region improved between 2008 and 2010, after the trade deficit in 2007. In 2011, a negative trade balance was once again registered and further exacerbated in 2012. From 2013, the trade balance has been improving, with 2014 registering the first positive trade balance since 2010. Following two consecutive years of positive trade, in 2016 and 2017 trade deficits were again experienced. Following two years of deficits, data for 2018 indicates that the municipal area will once again register a positive trade balance during this year, with exports and imports amounting to R145.7 million and R120.9 million respectively, resulting in a trade surplus of R24.8 million.



Source: Quantec Research, 2019



Source: Quantec Research, 2019

As stated above, the goods economy of the Knysna municipal area is exclusively dominated by the manufacturing sector with both imports and exports being solely for and from the sector. It is a positive indication that most of the exports from the municipal area are products to which value has been added.

8

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 Knysna municipal area will amount to **R262.8 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Knysna: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	20 000	30 000	12 000	62 000
Health	6 799	17 000	2 600	26 399
Human Settlements	69 400	57 990	46 840	174 230
Social Development	160	-	-	160
Total	96 359	104 990	61 440	262 789

Provincial infrastructure commitments in the Knysna municipal area will mainly be directed towards the human settlements function to fund top structure construction, the development of service sites as well as the provision of basic service delivery infrastructure to new residential developments. Allocations towards education will fund design initiatives for the new Concordia Primary School as well as National Disaster Management Project (refurbishment and rehabilitation). The health allocation will be applied to construct a new mortuary at the Knysna Forensic Pathology Laboratory while funding towards the social development function will go towards procurement planning for upgrades to the Paula Whitney Crèche.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R561.9 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Knysna: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	9 690	11 880	9 060	30 630
Community and Public Safety	30 063	20 808	5 482	56 353
Economic and Environmental Services	35 399	52 780	37 430	125 609
Trading Services	142 423	107 028	99 853	349 304
<i>Energy Sources</i>	40 357	24 127	40 172	104 656
<i>Water Management</i>	67 231	49 017	28 205	144 453
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	30 885	27 384	26 476	84 745
<i>Waste Management</i>	3 950	6 500	5 000	15 450
Total	217 575	192 496	151 825	561 896

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 and waste water management. Sizeable allocations are also allocated towards the energy function to refurbish substations and to upgrade the general power supply network.

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*