## Knysna: At a Glance

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75,864</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Matric Pass Rate</th>
<th>Learner-Teacher Ratio</th>
<th>Gr 12 Drop-out Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72.4%</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Gini Coefficient</th>
<th>Human Development Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Primary Health Care Facilities</th>
<th>Immunisation Rate</th>
<th>Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)</th>
<th>Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>84.2%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Safety and Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residential Burglaries</th>
<th>DUI</th>
<th>Drug-related Crimes</th>
<th>Murder</th>
<th>Sexual Offences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>856</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access to Basic Service Delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Refuse Removal</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
<th>Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96.6%</td>
<td>93.1%</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>94.6%</td>
<td>80.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Road Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Fatal Crashes</th>
<th>Road User Fatalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Socio-economic Risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Increasing population &amp; demand for services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stagnating Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Largest 3 Sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution to GDP, 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, real estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other

- **Matric Pass Rate**: 72.4%
- **Learner-Teacher Ratio**: 41.0
- **Gr 12 Drop-out Rate**: 35.3%

- **Gini Coefficient**: 0.64
- **Human Development Index**: 0.73

- **Primary Health Care Facilities**: 9
- **Immunisation Rate**: 84.2%
- **Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)**: 0.0
- **Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18**: 10.8%

- **Residential Burglaries**: 856
- **DUI**: 187
- **Drug-related Crimes**: 1,074
- **Murder**: 15
- **Sexual Offences**: 166

- **Water**: 96.6%
- **Refuse Removal**: 93.1%
- **Electricity**: 92.5%
- **Sanitation**: 94.6%
- **Housing**: 80.4%

- **Fatal Crashes**: 19
- **Road User Fatalities**: 27

- **Unemployment Rate**: 20.3%

- **Gr 12 Drop-out Rate**: 35.3%

- **Drought**: Risk 1
- **Increasing population & demand for services**: Risk 2
- **Stagnating Economic Growth**: Risk 3
It is of critical importance for public policy decision makers across all spheres of government to acknowledge demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality.

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, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

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 – 2018) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2024.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018
According to the Department of Social Development’s 2018 projections, Knysna currently has a population of 75,864, rendering it the fourth largest municipal area after George, Oudtshoorn and Mossel Bay within the Garden Route District. This population is estimated to increase to 83,923 by 2024 which equates to a 1.7 per cent annual average growth rate. The estimated population annual growth rate of Knysna are slightly lower than that of the Garden Route District (1.9 per cent) over the period from 2019 to 2024.

### AGE COHORTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Children: 0 – 14 Years</th>
<th>Working Age: 15 – 65 Years</th>
<th>Aged: 65 +</th>
<th>Dependency Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>17,014</td>
<td>45,921</td>
<td>5,719</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>18,728</td>
<td>49,885</td>
<td>8,597</td>
<td>54.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>19,920</td>
<td>53,670</td>
<td>10,333</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table depicts Knysna’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 seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a higher pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimates show a sharp increase in the aged (65 +) cohorts, as a percentage of the 2011 total (49.5 per cent). The substantial increase in the aged category is expected to raise the dependency ratio.
2

EDUCATION

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2018
LEARNER ENROLMENT

Learner enrolment in Knysna increased marginally from 12 006 learners in 2015 to 12 103 in 2016 and further increased slightly to 12 326 learners in 2017.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

The learner-teacher ratio in Knysna decreased marginally from 40.3 learners per teacher in 2015 to 39.8 in 2016 and moved upwards to 41.0 learners in 2017, which could in future affect learner performance within the Knysna municipal area. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio, include learner enrolment growth, the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

The drop-out rates for learners within Knysna municipal area increased slightly from 32.1 to 32.2 per cent between 2015 and 2016. The rate however increased significantly to 35.3 per cent in 2017.

These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty and teenage pregnancies.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.

In 2015, Knysna had a total of 20 public ordinary schools, which declined to 19 in 2016 and 2017. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.
NO-FEE SCHOOLS

The proportion of no-fee schools decreased from 80.0 per cent in 2015 to 79 per cent in 2016 and 2017.

The percentage of no-fee schools are exceptionally high in the area which could in future further increase the drop-out rate. In 2017, Knysna has the fourth highest proportion of no-fee schools within the Garden Route District.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

The number of schools equipped with libraries remained at 14 in 2015 and 2017, which will impact positively on the overall educational outcomes within the Knysna area.
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 measures the matric pass rate within the Knysna municipal area.

The matric pass rate in Knysna has been declining year-on-year from 81.6 per cent in 2015, 77.9 per cent in 2016 and further to 72.4 per cent in 2017. This does not bode well for improving access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities. The matric pass rate within the Knysna area are the lowest within the Garden Route District.
Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in Knysna. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors as diseases like HIV or TB and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning those issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities do not appear in it.

Data source: Department of Health, 2018
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>PHC Clinics</th>
<th>Community Health Centres</th>
<th>Community Day Centres</th>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Treatment Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Non-fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ART Clinics</td>
<td>TB Clinics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In terms of healthcare facilities, Knysna had 9 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2017/18, which comprises of 5 fixed and 4 mobile clinics as well as 1 community day centre. There are 1 district hospital and no regional hospitals in the Knysna municipal area, 6 ART treatment sites/clinics and 7 TB treatment sites/clinics.

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.

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. The Knysna municipal area had 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is on par with the Garden Route District average of 2 ambulances per 10 000 people.
HIV/AIDS AND TUBERCULOSIS

HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Registered patients receiving ART</th>
<th>Number of new ART patients</th>
<th>HIV Transmission Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>2016/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>3 174</td>
<td>3 539</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>20 127</td>
<td>21 713</td>
<td>3 603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of registered patients receiving ARTs in Knysna is steadily rising by 365 from 3 174 in 2016/17 to 3 539 in 2017/18. The 3 539 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated in 6 clinics or treatment sites. A total of 21 713 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Garden Route District in 2017/18 of which 16.2 per cent come from the Knysna municipal area. The number of new antiretroviral patients increased by 38 patients between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Knysna whereas the number of new patients in the Garden Route District decreased with 66 patients over the same period. HIV transmission rate for Knysna shows an improvement from 1.4 per cent in 2016/17 to 0.0 per cent in 2017/18 echoed by an overall improvement in the Garden Route District.

TUBERCULOSIS

In contrast to the rising numbers of HIV/AIDS cases, Knysna first experienced an increase in the number of tuberculosis (TB) cases between 2015/16 and 2016/17, whereafter it dropped to 597 cases in 2017/18. These TB patients are treated in 7 TB clinics or treatment sites.
CHILD HEALTH

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Immunisation Rate</th>
<th>Malnutrition</th>
<th>Neonatal Mortality Rate</th>
<th>Low birth weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The immunisation rate in the Knysna area increased slightly from 80 per cent in 2016 to 84.2 per cent in 2017. Knysna’s malnutrition rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 1.9 in 2016 to 1.7 in 2017.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 100 000 people) increased from 5.9 to 9.2 between 2016/17 and 2017/18. A rise in the NMR may indicate deterioration in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The low birth weight indicator for the Knysna area has deteriorated from 9.4 to 13.3 per cent between 2016/17 and 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

As per above table, the maternal mortality rate for Knysna remained at zero between 2016/17 and 2017/18, but delivery to women under 20 years increased from 5 to 10.8 per cent between 2016/17 and 2017/18 whereas the termination of pregnancy rates remained constant at 0.6 during the same period.

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.
This section shows 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.

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.

At R65 991 in 2017, Knysna’s real GDPR per capita is lower than the average GDP per capita of the Garden Route District which is R69 970. Knysna’s real GDP per capita has increased steadily year on year between 2007 and 2017 and indicates an overall improvement of the well-being of the population.

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. Income inequality has increased marginally in Knysna between 2010 and 2017.

Knysna’s income inequality levels at 0.639 has however been consistently higher than the levels of the Garden Route District (0.613) as well as the Western Cape (0.613).
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)\(^1\) to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. Per capita income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year. Per Capita Income might not be the income of every individual in the state. Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are other important criteria for measuring development.

Source: Global Insight, 2017

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Knysna between 2008 and 2012, remained at 0.71 between 2013 and 2016 and peaked at 0.73 in 2017. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above.

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1 The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income. It is a measure 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.
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 reflects on housing and basic services access levels (Census 2011) and the incremental progress municipalities have made hereto within the last 5 years (Community Survey 2016).
ACCESS TO SERVICES & HOUSING

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), 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.

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Knysna Municipal area. With a total of 25,877 households, 80.4 per cent have access to formal housing. Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher than this at 96.6 per cent, 92.5 per cent and 94.6 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 93.1 per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Community Survey 2016</th>
<th>Knysna</th>
<th>Garden Route District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,877</td>
<td>189,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal main dwelling</td>
<td>20,796</td>
<td>162,325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80.4%</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)</td>
<td>25,007</td>
<td>183,441</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96.6%</td>
<td>96.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (primary source of lighting)</td>
<td>23,941</td>
<td>178,646</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>94.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)</td>
<td>24,490</td>
<td>181,973</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94.6%</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse removal (at least weekly)</td>
<td>24,081</td>
<td>168,079</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93.1%</td>
<td>88.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, access to water, electricity and sanitation are below the average household access displayed in the Garden Route District with access to refuse removal which are slightly lower than the district access levels but above that of the Garden Route District.

SERVICES GROWTH

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for 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.

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer/billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support for indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. An understanding of these trends will allow for improved planning for the demand of services per consumer unit as well as for revenue projections.
Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services was relatively moderate over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 2.1 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 4 552 consumer units over this 10-year period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/billing unit</td>
<td>19 400</td>
<td>23 952</td>
<td>4 552</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigent support for water services</td>
<td>7 449</td>
<td>1 655</td>
<td>-5 794</td>
<td>-14.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In contrast with this, indigent support for water services declined by 5 794 consumer units or at an average annual rate of -14.0 per cent. A decline in indigent support was the same across all services.

Sanitation Services

There was an increase of 6 873 units of total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average year on year increase of 3.1 per cent over this 10-year period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit</td>
<td>19 400</td>
<td>26 273</td>
<td>6 873</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigent support for sanitation services</td>
<td>7 449</td>
<td>1 655</td>
<td>-5 794</td>
<td>-14.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overall growth in domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit were accompanied by a substantial decline in indigent support for sanitation services of -14.0 per cent over the same reporting period.
Electricity Services

Compared to water and sanitation, electricity services per consumer/billing unit started off at 16 500 units in 2007 increasing to 21 454 units in 2017 at an average annual rate of 2.7 per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit</td>
<td>16 500</td>
<td>21 454</td>
<td>4 954</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigent support for electricity services</td>
<td>7 449</td>
<td>1 655</td>
<td>-5 794</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indigent support for electricity services has declined significantly over the 2007 - 2017 period with 5 794 units at -14.0 per cent annually over the ten-year period.

Refuse Removal Services

Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit started off at 19 400 units in 2007 and declined to 16 826 units in 2017 at an average annual rate of -1.4 per cent for the period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit</td>
<td>19 400</td>
<td>16 826</td>
<td>-2 574</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigent support for refuse removal services</td>
<td>7 449</td>
<td>1 655</td>
<td>-5 794</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indigent support for refuse removal services, same as water, electricity and sanitation services has declined significantly over the 2007 - 2017 period with 5 794 units at -14 per cent over the ten-year period.
South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA. The crime statistic released by SAPS and Stats SA is showing which type of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past year. The most notable changes that we have seen so far are the marked increase in crime related to murder and cash-in transit.

Between 1993 and 2011 the murder rate, declined almost consistently year on year. The highest murder rate in 100 years (78 murders per 100 000 people) was recorded in 1993, as South Africa transitioned to democracy. By 2011 it had dropped to 30.1 per 100 000.

But over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100,000 ensuring that South Africa remains one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.

The Western Cape’s persisting problem with gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the most notorious area in the country, notorious for its gang violence. The murder rate increased by 9.6 murders per year with over 300 murders reflected on the crime stats of 2017/18. The number of women murdered increased by 11 per cent, the number of boys by 20 per cent, and girls by 10 per cent from the year before.

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

The information relating to fatal crashes and crash fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.
MURDER

Definition: Murder is unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and StatsSA indicate that murder has increased by 7 per cent to over 20 000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 57 murders a day and at a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100,000 populations. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 12.6 per cent (418) from 3 311 to 3 729, almost doubling the national increase of 6.9 per cent in 2017/18.

Within the Knysna area, the murder rate (per 100 000 population) declined by 28.5 per cent from 28 in 2017 to 20 in 2018. The Garden Route District also recorded a drop in the murder rate (by 3.3 per cent) from 30 in 2017 to 29 in 2018.

SEXUAL OFFENCES

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

The rate of sexual violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape). With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018, there were 219 sexual crimes (per 100 000 people) recorded in Knysna compared with 188 the previous year, which equates to an increase of 16.4 per cent. In turn, the sexual crimes rate declined by 1.1 per cent from 170 in 2017 to 168 in 2018 across the Garden Route District.
DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES

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

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related offences in the country at 1 769 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country’s drug related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes (per 100 000 population) within the Knysna area reflects an increase between 2017 and 2018 up by 21.5 per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Area</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>1074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>9 618</td>
<td>10 931</td>
<td>10 809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>1 291</td>
<td>1 165</td>
<td>1 416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>1 573</td>
<td>1 787</td>
<td>1 733</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE**

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

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases (per 100 000 population) of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Knysna area shows a significant increase of 21.1 per cent from 203 cases in 2017 to 246 in 2018. The Garden Route District, similarly, also reflect an upward trend with 279 cases in 2018 compared to 236 cases in 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Area</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>1 494</td>
<td>1 441</td>
<td>1 739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

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

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS indicate that residential burglaries in the Western Cape increased by 5.3 percent. Residential burglary cases (per 100 000 population) within the Knysna area decreased by 3 per cent from 1 164 in 2017 to 1 128 cases in 2018.

The incidence of residential burglaries (per 100 000 population) within the Garden Route District also show a decline of 9.6 per cent from 924 in 2017 to 835 in 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Area</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>5 931</td>
<td>5 654</td>
<td>5 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>1 274</td>
<td>1 164</td>
<td>1 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FATAL CRASHES

Definition: A crash occurrence that caused immediate death to a road user i.e. death upon impact, flung from the wreckage, burnt to death, etc.

Fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Knysna Municipality has increased slightly between 2016 and 2017. The number of fatal crashes in the broader Garden Route District increased by 17.1 per cent between 2015 and 2016 before decreasing slightly by 4.3 per cent towards the end of 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROAD USER FATALITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 44 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The previous section specified that a total of 19 fatal crashes occurred within the Knysna area in 2017, culminating in 27 fatalities, up by 8 fatalities from the previous year. Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.
Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and 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 top three sectors dominating the local economy of the Knysna municipal area is the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (R1.108 billion; 24.8 per cent in 2016), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R833.9 million or 18.6 per cent) and manufacturing sector (R541.1 million; 12.1 per cent). Combined, these top three sectors contributed R2.483 billion (or 55.5 per cent) to the Knysna municipal economy, which was estimated to total R4.475 billion in 2016.

Knysna: GDPR performance per sector, 2006 – 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Sector</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>203.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
<td>-2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>197.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td>-4.4</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Sector</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>1 061.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>541.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, gas and water</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>426.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary Sector</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>3 211.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>833.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, storage and communication</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>373.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>1 108.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>524.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community, social and personal services</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>369.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Knysna</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4 475.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the general government sector registered the highest average growth rate (3.8 per cent) in Knysna, followed by the construction sector (3.4 per cent). A cause of concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy, such as finance and business services (1.8 per cent) and wholesale, retail and trade (1.5 per cent), registered the lower growth rates in the period. The wholesale and retail trade sector, manufacturing and construction sector are expected to contract in 2017, whilst the finance and business services and construction sectors are not expected to record any significant growth in 2017, which dampened the overall economic growth for Knysna in 2017.
LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Knysna municipal area, beginning with a breakdown of skills of the labour force, followed by employment numbers per sector as well as the unemployment levels. The majority of workers in the Knysna labour force in 2016 was dominated by semi-skilled workers (44.4 per cent) whilst only 22.4 per cent were skilled and 33.2 per cent were low skilled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal employment by skill</th>
<th>Skill level contribution (%)</th>
<th>Average growth (%)</th>
<th>Average growth (%)</th>
<th>Number of jobs 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4 295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-skilled</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>8 534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low skilled</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>6 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Knysna</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>19 204</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The number of skilled workers increased marginally faster than semi-skilled and low skilled workers during the period 2006 – 2016. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

The wholesale and retail trade sector contributed the most jobs in the Knysna municipal area in 2016 (6 703; 26.3 per cent), followed by the community, social and personal services (4 522; 17.8 per cent) as well as finance, insurance and business services (3 645; 14.3 per cent).
Knysna: Employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Contribution to employment</th>
<th>Number of jobs</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Employment (net change)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Sector</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>2 405</td>
<td>-939</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>2 398</td>
<td>-940</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Sector</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>4 543</td>
<td>-196</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>1 874</td>
<td>-318</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, gas and water</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>2 592</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary Sector</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>18 527</td>
<td>3 469</td>
<td>1 961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>6 703</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, storage and communication</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>3 645</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>2 769</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community, social and personal services</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>4 522</td>
<td>1 045</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Knysna</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>25 475</td>
<td>2 334</td>
<td>2 544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Overall, there were 2 344 net jobs being created in Knysna during the same period, of which the bulk was being created in the tertiary sectors. The agriculture, forestry and fishing and manufacturing sectors in the Knysna municipal area reported significant job losses (-940 and -318 respectively) between 2006 and 2016.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route District</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Unemployment in the Knysna municipal area increased continually from 15.1 per cent in 2007 to 19.4 per cent in 2016 and an estimated 20.3 per cent in 2017. The Knysna’s unemployment rate in 2017 exceeds the Garden Route Districts’ as well as the Western Cape’s average unemployment rates.
1. Demographics
   - Population: Department of Social Development, 2018
   - Age cohorts: Department of Social Development, 2018

2. Education
   - Learner enrolment: Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017
   - Learner-teacher ratio: Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017
   - Grade 12 drop-out rates: Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017
   - Educational facilities: Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017
   - Educational outcomes: Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017

3. Health
   - Healthcare facilities: Department of Health, 2018
   - Emergency medical services: Department of Health, 2018
   - HIV/AIDS: Department of Health, 2018
   - Tuberculosis: Department of Health, 2018
   - Child health: Department of Health, 2018
   - Maternal health: Department of Health, 2018

4. Poverty
   - GDPR per capita: Statistics South Africa, 2018; own calculations
   - Income Inequality: IHS Global Insight, 2018
   - Human Development: IHS Global Insight, 2018
5. Basic Services
- Growth in water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit: Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017
- Indigent support for water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services: Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017

6. Safety and Security
- Murder: South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018
- Sexual offences: South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018
- Drug-related crimes: South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018
- Driving under the influence: South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018
- Residential burglaries: South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018
- Fatal crashes: Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018
- Road user fatalities: Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018

7. Economy
- Sector Performance: Quantec Research, 2018
- Labour: Quantec Research, 2018