Western Cape
Government

FOR **YOU**

#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2023 Socio-Economic Profile

Kannaland Municipality

CONTENTS

Kannaland Municipality: At a Glance

Demographics

Population, 2022; Actual households, 2022

Population
31 986

Households
8 686

Education — 2022

Matric Pass Rate	85.8%
Learner Retention Rate	60.1%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	31.2

Poverty — 2022

Gini Coefficient	0.58
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL)	62.0%

Health — 2022/23

Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/19
4 (excl. mobile/satellite clinics)	97.9%	0	11.7%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23

Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
163	55	342	3	33

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water	Refuse Removal	Electricity	Sanitation	Formal Housing
86.3%	78.8%	94.1%	86.9%	95.2%

Road Safety — 2021/22

Fatal Crashes	42
Road User Fatalities	46

Labour — 2022

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)
11.4%

Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1	Poverty
Risk 2	Poor learner retention
Risk 3	Safety and security

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2021

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	Agriculture, fishing and forestry	Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation
21.1%	16.1%	18.3%

INTRODUCTION

This publication is produced by the Provincial Treasury for each of the Western Cape municipalities on an annual basis. These socio-economic profiles provide each municipality with up- to date socio-economic data as well as analysis pertaining to the municipal area, to assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services.

The profiles include information on recent trends in GDP and labour market performance, demographics, education and health outcomes. It further unpacks per capita income, inequality and poverty, access to housing and basic services as well as crime levels. A new addition to the profile is the inclusion of risk and vulnerability indicators related to climate change which is critical to development.

Valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. While some developmental challenges are not within the municipality's mandate to address, these profiles also provide spatial information for other spheres of Government in order to improve the quality of lives of people within each municipal area.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), *Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2022 Census contains the latest survey data available at municipal level.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with the data being displayed in infographics, followed by the relevant trend analyses.

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the Kannaland Municipality in relation to the broader Garden Route District (GRD).
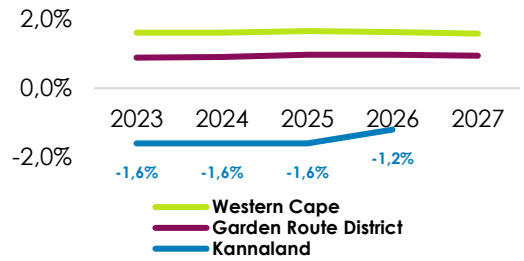
DEMOGRAPHICS

Current Population
31 986 — 2022

Estimated Population
29 658 — 2027

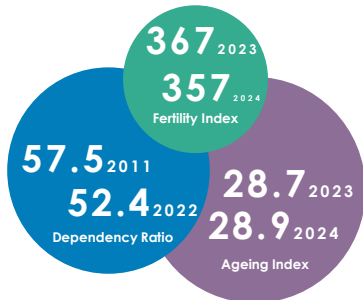## Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027
-1.5%
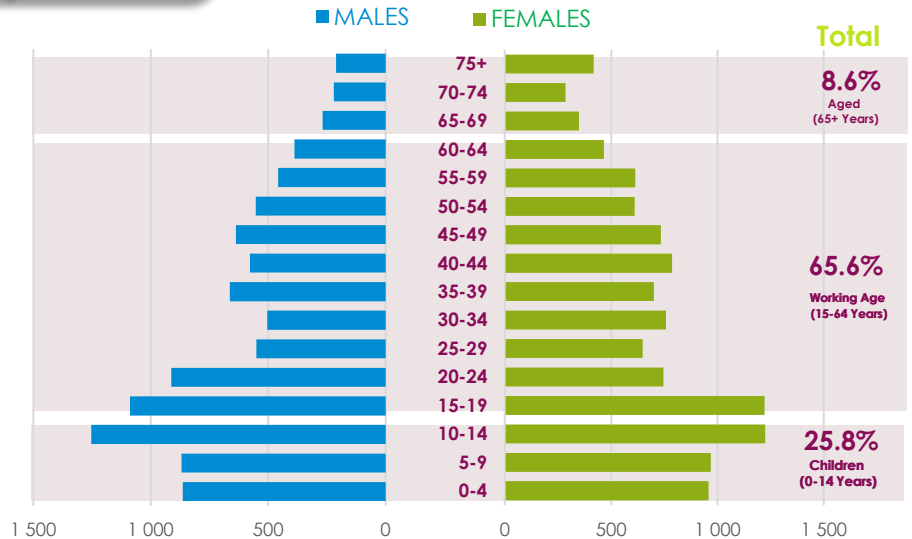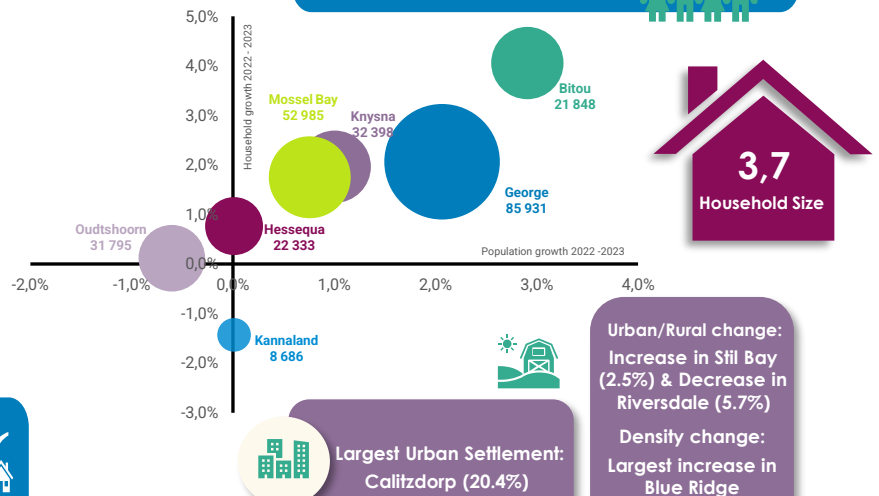
Estimated Population Growth

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Kannaland	-1,6%	-1,6%	-1,6%	-1,2%	

- Western Cape
- Garden Route District
- Kannaland

Gender and Age Dynamics

Female 52.3% | **Male 47.7%**

Fertility Index: **367** 2023, **357** 2024

Dependency Ratio: **57.5** 2011, **52.4** 2022

Ageing Index: **28.7** 2023, **28.9** 2024

Population by Age 2022

■ MALES ■ FEMALES

Age groups: 75+, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9, 0-4

(axis: 1 500 – 1 000 – 500 – 0 – 0 – 500 – 1 000 – 1 500)

Total

- **8.6%** Aged (65+ Years)
- **65.6%** Working Age (15-64 Years)
- **25.8%** Children (0-14 Years)

Racial Split

- White — **8,3%**
- Indian or Asian — **0,3%**
- Coloured — **86,8%**
- Black African — **1,4%**

(0,0% — 50,0% — 100,0%)

Population and Household Growth 2022

Household growth 2022 - 2023 (y-axis: -3,0% to 5,0%)
Population growth 2022 -2023 (x-axis: -2,0% to 4,0%)

- Bitou 21 848
- Mossel Bay 52 985
- Knysna 32 398
- George 85 931
- Oudtshoorn 31 795
- Hessequa 22 333
- Kannaland 8 686

3,7 Household Size

Urban/Rural change: Increase in Stil Bay (2.5%) & Decrease in Riversdale (5.7%)

Density change: Largest increase in Blue Ridge

Largest Urban Settlement: Calitzdorp (20.4%)

Level of Urbanisation 2021

- **4.4** people/km² — 2023
- **4.4** people/km² — 2024
- **4.3** people/km² — 2025

Map areas:
- Kannaland 62.4%
- Oudtshoorn 87.4%
- George 87.9%
- Knysna 94.2%
- Bitou 91.3%
- Mossel Bay 93.6%
- Hessequa 71.5%

DEMOGRAPHICS
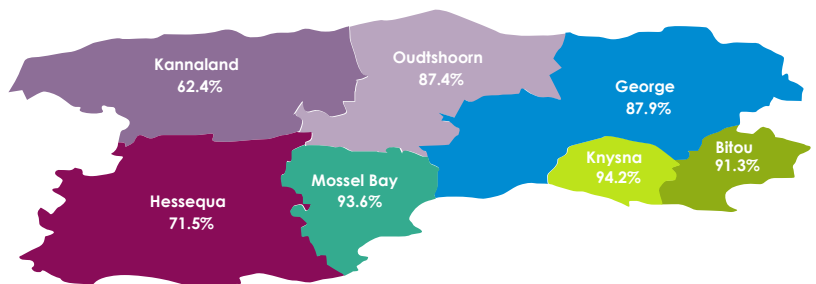
Population and Household Growth

In 2022, the Kannaland Municipality was home to 31 986 individuals, making it the least populated municipal area within the region, despite its landmass being 20.4 per cent of the GRD area. The Mid-year population estimates (MYPE) released by Stats SA in February 2023 reflects that the municipal population is anticipated to decline at an annual average rate of 1.5 per cent over the 2023 to 2027 period. This demographic decline is potentially driven by semigration from this locale into more developed regions. The decline was primarily observed in urban areas but was counterbalanced by a slight increase in the rural population from 2001 to 2021.

With a total of 8 686 households recorded in 2022, the Kannaland municipal area exhibits an average household size of 3.7 persons. This is greater than the district average of 3.3. With the high levels of poverty in the municipal area (amongst the highest in the district) the large household sizes stem mainly from the challenge faced by individuals to afford separate living arrangements. Multiple family members therefore share a single household. The average household size recorded a slight decline from 4.0 persons in 2011. This is reflective of outmigration by members of the household and declining fertility rates. Household growth is therefore forecast to stagnate over the 2023 to 2027 period, while the outmigration and declining fertility rates leads to a forecasted population decline. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the number of households recorded during the 2022 Census exceeds the count employed in the Local Government Equitable Share calculations by 31.3 per cent, signifying a higher-than-projected rise of households over the interval from 2011 to 2022. The divergence bears implications for the provisioning of municipal services and the requisite infrastructure. With the high proportion of indigent households in the municipal area, this also bears revenue implications for the Kannaland Municipality.

Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

A more in-depth analysis of the demographic composition within the municipal area reveals that 65.6 per cent of its residents fall within the economically active age group of 15 to 64 years. The overall population distribution leans in favour of females only from age group 25 to 29 and upward, reflecting an outmigration of working aged males from the municipal area after the age of 24, ostensibly in pursuit of employment opportunities elsewhere. Moreover, a segment comprising 25.8 per cent of the population is aged below 14 years, thereby engendering a comparatively high dependency on the working-age cohort. This sizable youth contingent underscores a mounting demand for educational resources and future employment prospects within the municipal area. Additionally, a relatively sizable elderly population, constituting 8.6 per cent of the total, signifies that the municipal area is an attractive destination for retirement, a pattern observed across the scenic expanse of the Garden Route. The insights derived from the age distribution patterns are instrumental for municipal planning, particularly concerning the availability of housing and government services tailored to meet the diverse needs of distinct age groups. Sustainable employment expansion holds paramount significance for the municipal area to mitigate the outmigration of the working-age populace, capable of actively fostering economic growth.

Furthermore, the prominent racial demographic category in the municipal area is the coloured population, representing 86.8 per cent of the total population, followed by the white population at 8.3 per cent and the black African population at 1.4 per cent. The Indian or Asian demographic group is the minority, accounting for merely 0.3 per cent of the municipal populace.
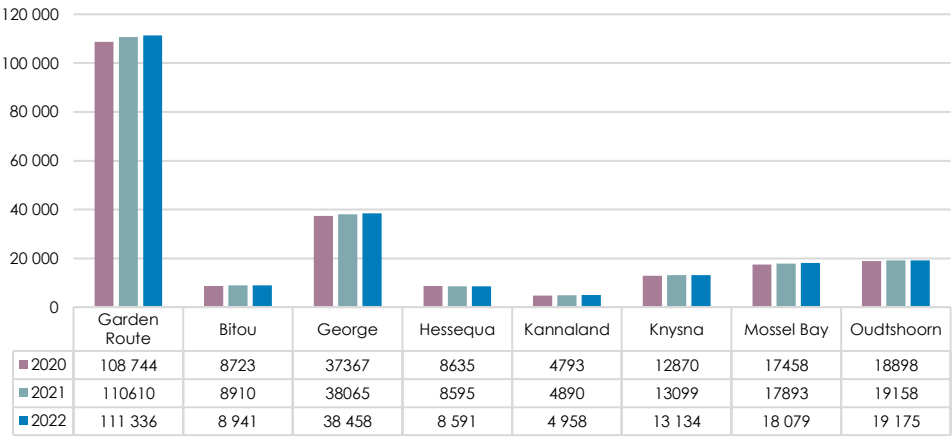
Level of Urbanisation and Population Density

The Kannaland municipal area spans 4 758 km^2 and is situated on the R62 in a remote and scenic region of the GRD. In 2023, it had a low population density of only 4.4 persons per km^2 and is expected to decrease to 4.3 persons per km^2 by 2025.

In both 2001 and 2021, Kannaland was recognised as the least urbanised municipal area within the GRD. As of 2021, a substantial portion of the population, amounting to 37.6 per cent, was concentrated in the rural region of Kannaland. The primary urban settlements in Kannaland, as of 2021, comprised Calitzdorp, Zoar, and Ladismith. Notably, Nissenville exhibited the most significant percentage change in urbanisation during the specified reference period and concurrently demonstrated the highest density change over the same timeframe. This shift towards more rural locales is an uncommon occurrence, attributable to the agricultural prowess of the municipal area, clarifying the inclination towards rural farmlands as a source of employment opportunities

EDUCATION

Learner enrolment

	Garden Route	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
2020	108 744	8723	37367	8635	4793	12870	17458	18898
2021	110610	8910	38065	8595	4890	13099	17893	19158
2022	111 336	8 941	38 458	8 591	4 958	13 134	18 079	19 175

Educational facilities 2022

14
Number of schools

92.9%
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries **6**

Education outcomes
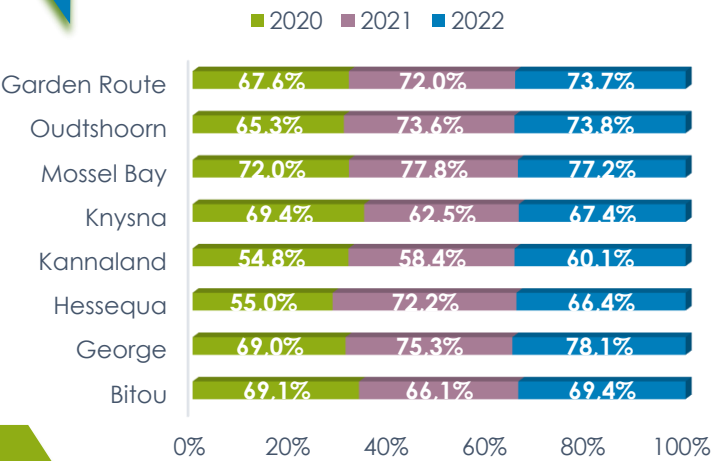
	2020	2021	2022
Oudtshoorn	78,4%	84.0%	83,9%
Mossel Bay	79,7%	84,6%	86,8%
Knysna	81,3%	79,0%	81,0%
Kannaland	79,1%	86,8%	85,8%
Hessequa	92,4%	96,2%	92,8%
George	77,9%	84,3%	81,2%
Bitou	80,9%	79,5%	85,8%
Garden Route District	80,1%	84,4%	83,8%
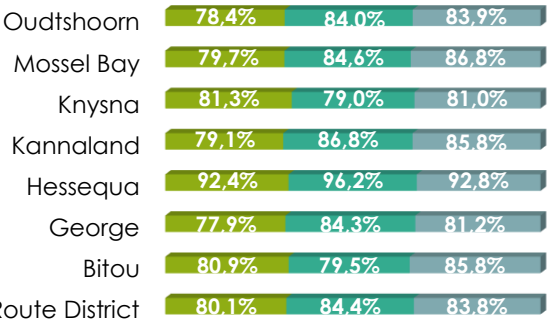
Learner retention 2020 - 2022

	2020	2021	2022
Garden Route	67.6%	72.0%	73.7%
Oudtshoorn	65.3%	73.6%	73.8%
Mossel Bay	72.0%	77.8%	77.2%
Knysna	69.4%	62.5%	67.4%
Kannaland	54.8%	58.4%	60.1%
Hessequa	55.0%	72.2%	66.4%
George	69.0%	75.3%	78.1%
Bitou	69.1%	66.1%	69.4%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020- 2022

Garden Route District	30,1 | 30,2 | 29,8
Bitou	32,3 | 32,4 | 31,8
Mossel Bay	30,2 | 30,9 | 30,1
George	30,0 | 29,7 | 29,7
Hessequa	29,1 | 28,9 | 28,7
Knysna	30,1 | 30,3 | 29,0
Kannaland	30,9 | 31,7 | 31,2
Oudtshoorn	29.6 | 29.7 | 29.7

Subject Outcomes

	English FAL	Maths Lit	Maths	Physical Sciences
Pass	96,3	45,8	18,2	33,3
Fail	3,7	54,2	81,8	66,7

EDUCATION
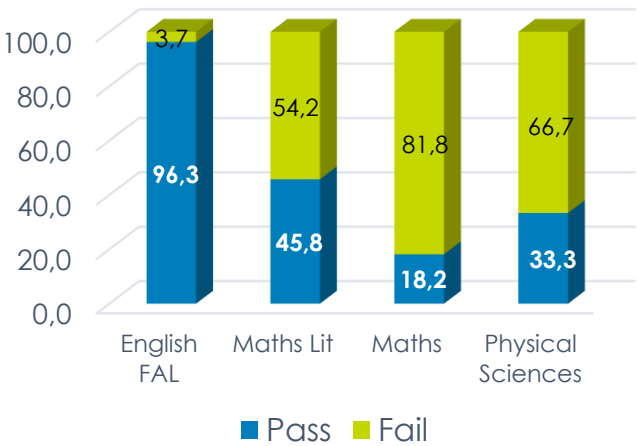
Learner enrolment and learner-teacher ratio

Ensuring that school aged children have access to schools and are enrolled allows the community to meet the future skills demands, builds a foundation for a more informed and productive society and is instrumental in improving the overall quality of life. In 2022, the Kannaland municipal area had the lowest number of learners enrolled, attributed to its comparatively small population size. Notwithstanding an overall population decline, the region demonstrated the largest percentage increase in learner enrollment at 1,4 per cent, with a rise of 68 pupils observed between 2021 and 2022. This is largely due to its growth off a small base. The increase of learners was accompanied by an increase in the number of teachers, leading to a decline in the learner-teacher ratio, which at 31.2:1 in 2022, was above the provincial and GRD average. It however remains within the desirable ratio of 35:1 for public ordinary high schools and 40:1 for public ordinary primary schools.

Education infrastructure and facilities

Education and skills development play a vital role in shaping the future socio-economic landscape of the municipal area. They empower the population and significantly impact the local economy's development and its human resource capacity. The Western Cape Education Department (WCED) is committed to this cause, ensuring access to education for the children of the municipal area with the availability of 14 schools.

Of the 14 schools in the municipal area, 92.9 per cent operate as no fee schools. This is positive to note given that a substantial 24 per cent of learners in the 2021 General Household Survey cited financial constraints as the primary reason for prematurely dropping out of school. This may be worse in Kannaland due to the low income prevalent in a municipal area characterised by agricultural activities. In addition, 6 schools have libraries. This is particularly crucial to the disadvantaged learners of the municipal area, creating an enriched learning environment that supports academic achievement, fosters a love for reading, and prepares students for a lifetime of learning.

Learner Retention

The learner retention rate of 60.1 per cent, is notably below the District's average of 73.7 per cent. Encouragingly, there has been a consistent upward trend observed from 2020 to 2022 but the suboptimal retention rate suggests potential adverse effects on the overall human capital development within the municipal area, which could, in turn, impact the region's long-term economic vitality and competitiveness. Hence, strategic interventions are imperative to mitigate this challenge and foster a more resilient and educated workforce for sustained economic growth.

Education Outcomes

In addition to an increased proportion of learners reaching Grade 12, the municipal area boasts a matric pass rate that surpasses the district average. However, a marginal decrease of 1.0 percentage points was observed between 2021 and 2022. Of particular concern, is the decline in bachelor passes, with subject-specific analyses attributing this trend to poor outcomes in mathematics, mathematical literacy and physical science. Addressing this issue is imperative, given the pivotal role of high proficiency in subjects like mathematics and physical science in the unfolding fourth industrial revolution.

Against the backdrop of a rising demand for skilled labor in the municipal area, the significance of matric certificates and higher education qualifications is escalating as instrumental mechanisms for uplifting families from poverty and contributing to economic development. It is paramount to meticulously consider the determinants influencing the overall quality of education in the pursuit of improved educational outcomes.

HEALTH

Healthcare Facilities

- 4 Fixed PHC Facilities
- 5 Mobile Clinics
- 5 ART Clinics/ Treatment Sites
- 7 TB Clinics/ Treatment Sites
- 1 District Hospital

Emergency Medical Services

EMS per 10 000 people

GRD	0,4
Kannaland	**1,8**
Hessequa	0,7
Mossel Bay	0,3
George	0,4
Oudtshoorn	0,5
Bitou	0,1
Knysna	0,3

Number of ambulances: 4

Maternal Health

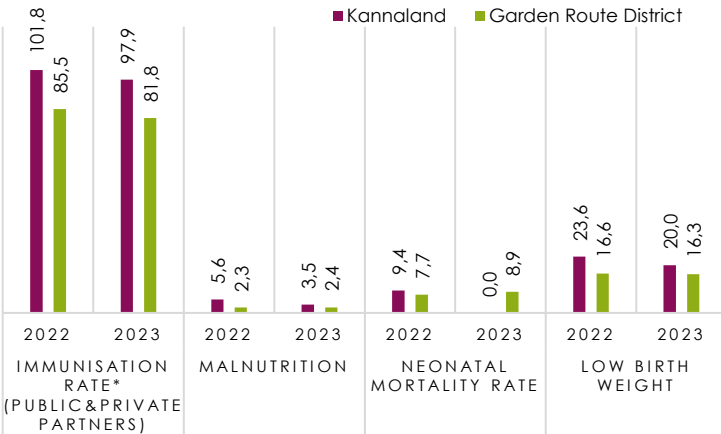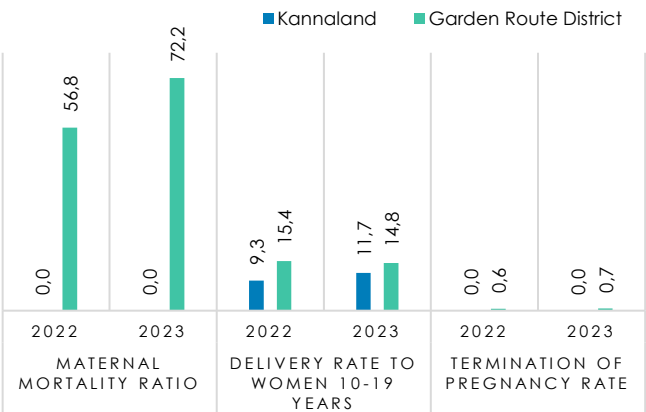**KANNALAND 2023: Maternal Health Indicators**

- Maternal deaths in facility : 0
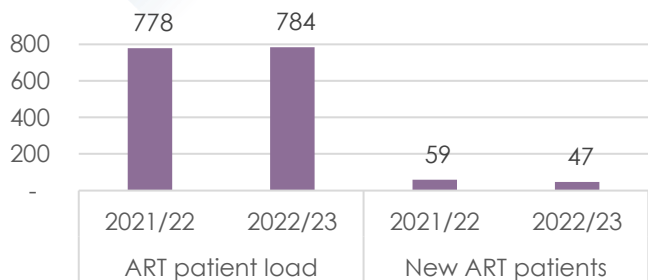- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 13
- Termination of pregnancy : 0

Child Health

KANNALAND 2023: Child Health Indicators

- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 22
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 0
- Immunisation u1 year : 370
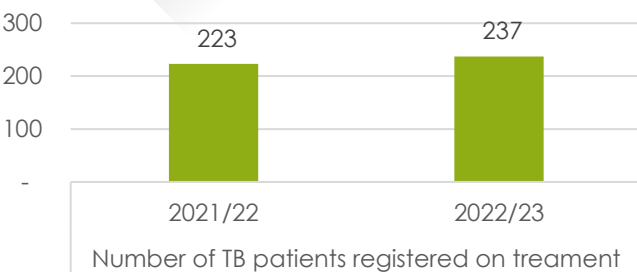- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 6

Legend: Kannaland / Garden Route District

	2022	2023
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (Kannaland)	0,0	0,0
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (Garden Route District)	56,8	72,2
DELIVERY RATE TO WOMEN 10-19 YEARS (Kannaland)	9,3	11,7
DELIVERY RATE TO WOMEN 10-19 YEARS (Garden Route District)	15,4	14,8
TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY RATE (Kannaland)	0,0	0,0
TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY RATE (Garden Route District)	0,6	0,7

Legend: Kannaland / Garden Route District

	2022	2023
IMMUNISATION RATE* (PUBLIC&PRIVATE PARTNERS) (Kannaland)	101,8	97,9
IMMUNISATION RATE* (PUBLIC&PRIVATE PARTNERS) (Garden Route District)	85,5	81,8
MALNUTRITION (Kannaland)	5,6	3,5
MALNUTRITION (Garden Route District)	2,3	2,4
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Kannaland)	9,4	0,0
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Garden Route District)	7,7	8,9
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (Kannaland)	23,6	20,0
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (Garden Route District)	16,6	16,3

HIV/AIDS

	2021/22	2022/23
ART patient load	778	784
New ART patients	59	47

Legend: Kannaland Municipality

Tuberculosis

	2021/22	2022/23
Number of TB patients registered on treament	223	237

Legend: Kannaland Municipality

Healthcare services

In 2022, a mere 15.8 per cent of the South African population had access to medical aid, underscoring the significance of government healthcare facilities in delivering essential primary healthcare services to the majority of the country's residents. Within the Kannaland municipal area during the same year, there were a total of 4 primary healthcare facilities. Additionally, the municipal area had 5 mobile/satellite clinics and one district hospital, catering to the healthcare needs of the residents. Due to its small population size, the municipal area accounted for 10.6 per cent of the healthcare facilities present in the broader Garden Route District.

Moreover, in the municipal area, residents had access to five antiretroviral therapy (ART) treatment facilities and seven tuberculosis (TB) clinics in 2022. This becomes particularly imperative given the escalating number of individuals registered for ART and TB treatment within the municipal area between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Enhancing the quantity of functional ambulances contributes to an expanded reach of emergency medical services across the municipal area. During the fiscal year 2022/23, the region was equipped with 4 Provincial ambulances, equating to a ratio of 1.8 ambulances per 10 000 residents. This is greater than the GRD average of 0.4 ambulances per 10 000 residents. It is imperative to acknowledge that this metric exclusively accounts for Provincial ambulances and does not encompass services provided by private entities.

Child and maternal health

Within the municipal area, there has been an increase in teenage pregnancies. In 2022/23, 13 deliveries (11.7 per cent) occurred among females under the age of 19, which is lower than the District rate of 14.8 per cent. Furthermore, there were no pregnancy terminations reported in 2022/23. The teenage pregnancies present in the municipal area reflects a need for expanded family planning initiatives and support services within the municipal area and greater GRD, as unplanned pregnancies pose a risk to the future quality of life of teenagers.

370 children under the age of one were immunised, translating to an immunisation coverage rate of 97.9 per cent. It however exhibited a slight reduction from 101.8 per cent in 2021. The prevalence of malnourished children under the age of five, particularly those suffering from severe acute malnutrition, per 100 000 individuals in the municipal area, saw a marginal decline from 2021/22 to 2022/23. Moreover, there is an observed decrease in the percentage of infants born with a birth weight below 2.5 kilograms during this period, although it is the highest in the District. Despite the encouraging reduction, these indicators surpass the district average, underscoring a distinct challenge concerning food security and malnutrition within the municipal area. The high levels of poverty in the municipal area contribute significantly to an enduring challenge regarding households' access to nutritious food.

The municipal area recorded no maternal or neonatal fatalities in 2022/23. The municipal area achieved a commendable milestone in 2022/23, with no recorded maternal or neonatal fatalities. The absence of such fatalities not only reflects the effectiveness of existing maternal and neonatal health interventions but also points to the quality and accessibility of healthcare services in the municipal area. Ongoing vigilance and continued efforts should be employed to sustain these favourable health outcomes in the future.
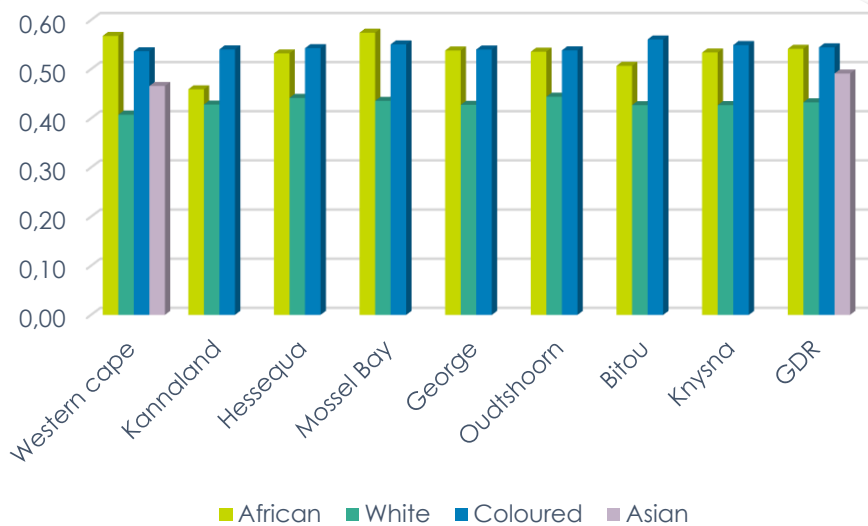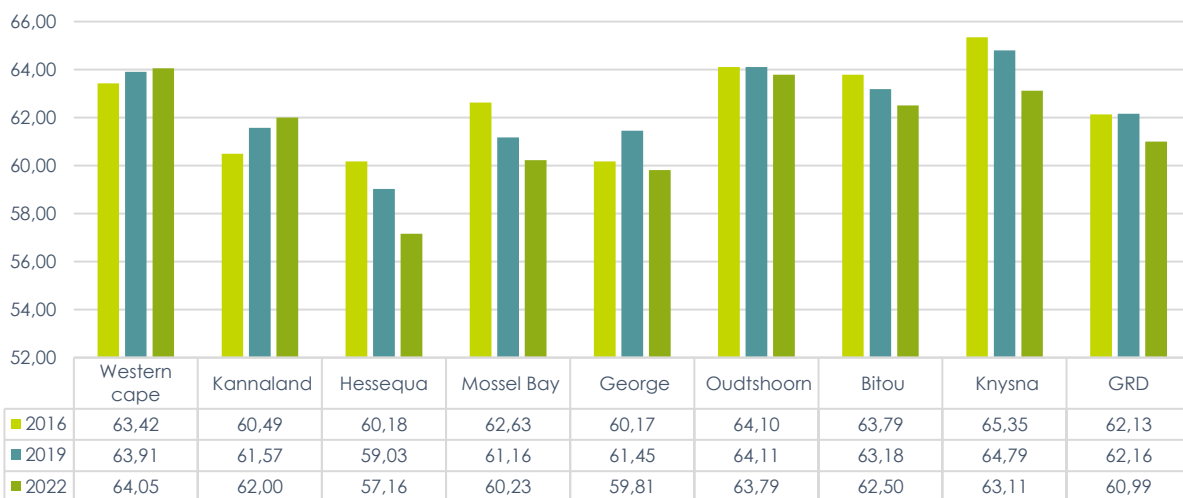
POVERTY

GDP per capita

	2016	2019	2022
Knysna	73090	80224	86956
Bitou	57872	60925	63969
Oudtshoorn	62787	73735	88227
George	85743	97193	109780
Mossel Bay	88472	99467	112057
Hessequa	76672	86739	103734
Kannaland	53458	61433	78370
Garden Route District	76283	85979	97562
Western Cape	93816	103259	113327

Income Inequality

Legend: African, White, Coloured, Asian

Poverty Line

	Western cape	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna	GRD
2016	63,42	60,49	60,18	62,63	60,17	64,10	63,79	65,35	62,13
2019	63,91	61,57	59,03	61,16	61,45	64,11	63,18	64,79	62,16
2022	64,05	62,00	57,16	60,23	59,81	63,79	62,50	63,11	60,99

POVERTY

GDPR Per Capita

During the timeframe spanning from 2016 to 2022, the regional economy exhibited a growth rate surpassing that of the population, resulting in a notable upswing in the GDPR per capita i.e., GDPR per person. Over this period, GDPR per capita experienced a robust increase of 31.8 per cent resultant from a combination of population decline and strong GDPR growth prompted by the post-pandemic economic recovery. The improved GDPR per capita is indicative of enhanced standards of living and heightened economic well-being within the Kannaland municipal area. It has however grown from a low base. At R78 370, the GDP per capita remains below the District (R97 562) and the Western Cape (R113 327) average, pointing to potential areas for further improvement.

It is imperative to acknowledge that the distribution of GDP per capita within the municipal area is not uniform. Disparities prevail, with a segment of the population enjoying affluence, while others grapple with financial challenges in an economic landscape characterised by inflation, escalating interest rates, and unemployment.

Income Inequality

South Africa suffers among the highest levels of inequality in the world when measured by the commonly used Gini index. Inequality manifests itself through a skewed income distribution, unequal access to opportunities, and regional disparities. The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa, endeavouring to lower the Gini coefficient from 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. The Kannaland municipal area meets that goal at 0.58 and has amongst the most equally distributed incomes in the region. When viewed in conjunction with the low GDP per capita, it reflects that the majority of the population are grappling with limited economic opportunities and resources. By global standards, the Gini coefficient of 0.58 is still high and reflects the discrepancy between persons with better renumerated jobs in the town of Ladismith which benefits from manufacturing and tourism activities, compared to the lower income earned by farm workers in the smaller towns of Calitzdorp and Van Wyksdorp.

Income inequality is also more pronounced amongst the coloured (0.54) demographic group where some households have built wealth, whilst others have yet to escape the poverty trap.

Poverty

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) head count ratio is the proportion of the population living below the UBPL i.e., that cannot afford to purchase adequate levels of food and non-food items. The UBPL in South Africa is R1 417 (in April 2022 prices) per person per month. In 2022, 62.0 per cent of the municipal population fell below the UBPL. This figure regressed marginally from the 61.6 per cent recorded in 2019, indicating the challenging economic conditions facing households across the country.

The municipal area exhibits higher levels of poverty than the District average (61.0 per cent) but is lower when compared to the Western Cape rate (64.1 per cent) in 2022. This points to a significant number of households being confronted with the adverse effects of poverty. These consequences include lower life expectancy, malnutrition, food insecurity, heightened exposure to crime and substance abuse, reduced educational attainment, and substandard living conditions. Therefore, the NDP sets the ambitious goal of eradicating poverty by 2030.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

8 686
Kannaland

255 977
Garden Route District

Total number of households

Formal main dwelling

95.2%

89.0%

8 686
Kannaland

227 812
Garden Route District

95.2% Kannaland **89.0% Garden Route** Formal Dwelling	**1,2% Kannaland** **1.2% Garden Route** Traditional dwelling	**3,2% Kannaland** **9.6% Garden Route** Informal dwelling	**0.3% Kannaland** **0.2% Garden Route** Other/Unspecified

Piped water inside dwelling

Kannaland	86.3%
Garden Route	85.0%

Flush/chemical toilet

Kannaland	86.9%
Garden Route	93.7%

Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

Kannaland	94.1%
Garden Route	95.5%

Refuse removal at least once a week

Kannaland	78.8%
Garden Route	88.8%

Indigent Households Garden Route Municipalities

Legend: Bitou, George, Hessequa, Kannaland, Knysna, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn
Years: 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY
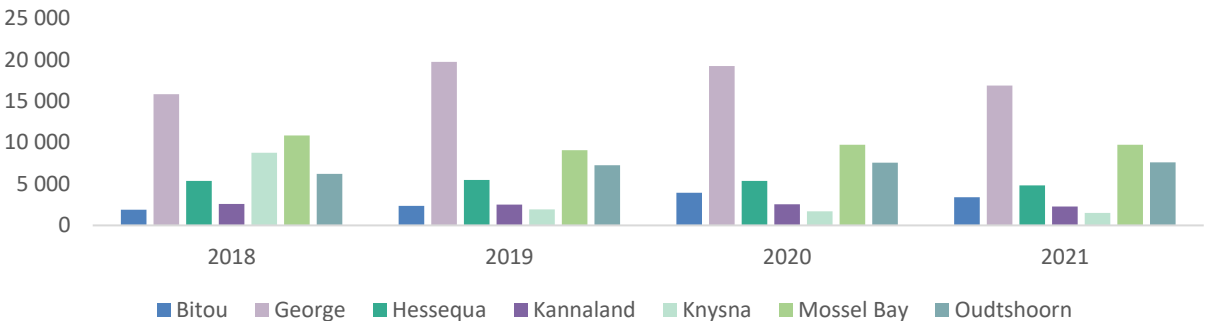
Introduction

The Constitution stipulates 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 assesses the extent to which this objective has been realised by examining the progress reflected in the 2022 Census data.

Housing and Household Services

The Kannaland municipal area stands out as the only municipal area in the GRD to experience a decline in the percentage of households with access to formal housing within the Kannaland municipal area, falling from 96.3 per cent in 2011 to 95.2 per cent in 2022. The municipal area also faces the most significant housing demand within the GRD, as evidenced by 65.2 per cent of households in this area being listed on the Western Cape Housing Demand Database. The housing demand rose from 59.7 per cent in 2021. The demand reflects the proliferation of informal settlements in Kannaland and the lower wages offered in areas such as Calitzdorp and Van Wyksdorp. To tackle this concern, housing assistance initiatives such as the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) and the Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) have pinpointed intervention sites for the 2023/24 MTEF period.

Access to formal housing however remains above the GRD average which has been dragged downward due to the large proportion of informal housing in the George municipal area. With 3.2 per cent of households living in informal dwellings, 1.2 per cent in traditional dwellings and 0.3 per cent in other/unspecified housing, it reflects room for improvement to see enhanced living conditions for vulnerable households in the municipal area.

The decrease in the proportion of households residing in formal dwellings fortunately did not affect household access to basic services, which saw increases in all categories i.e., 12.4 per cent surge in households equipped with flush toilets, a 12.6 per cent increase in access to regular refuse removal, a 4.4 per cent upswing in households using electricity for lighting, and 9.9 per cent increment in households enjoying access to piped water within their dwellings. However, it remains pertinent to acknowledge that the municipal area still lags behind GRD in terms of providing essential services across all categories excluding access to piped water within the dwelling. This lag underscores the Municipality's difficulties associated with extending services to rural farmlands, as well as the lack of access to these basic services within backyard dwellings and informal households within the municipal area.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. With 2 279 indigent households (43.7 per cent) in 2022, Kannaland Municipality has the largest proportion of households registered as indigents in the District. Fortunately, with the improvements in the municipal economy and job creation, there has been a notable decline in the demand for free basic services by 11.0 per cent from 2021. The stressed economic conditions however continue to exert pressure on household incomes and thereby keep demand for free basic services at elevated levels.
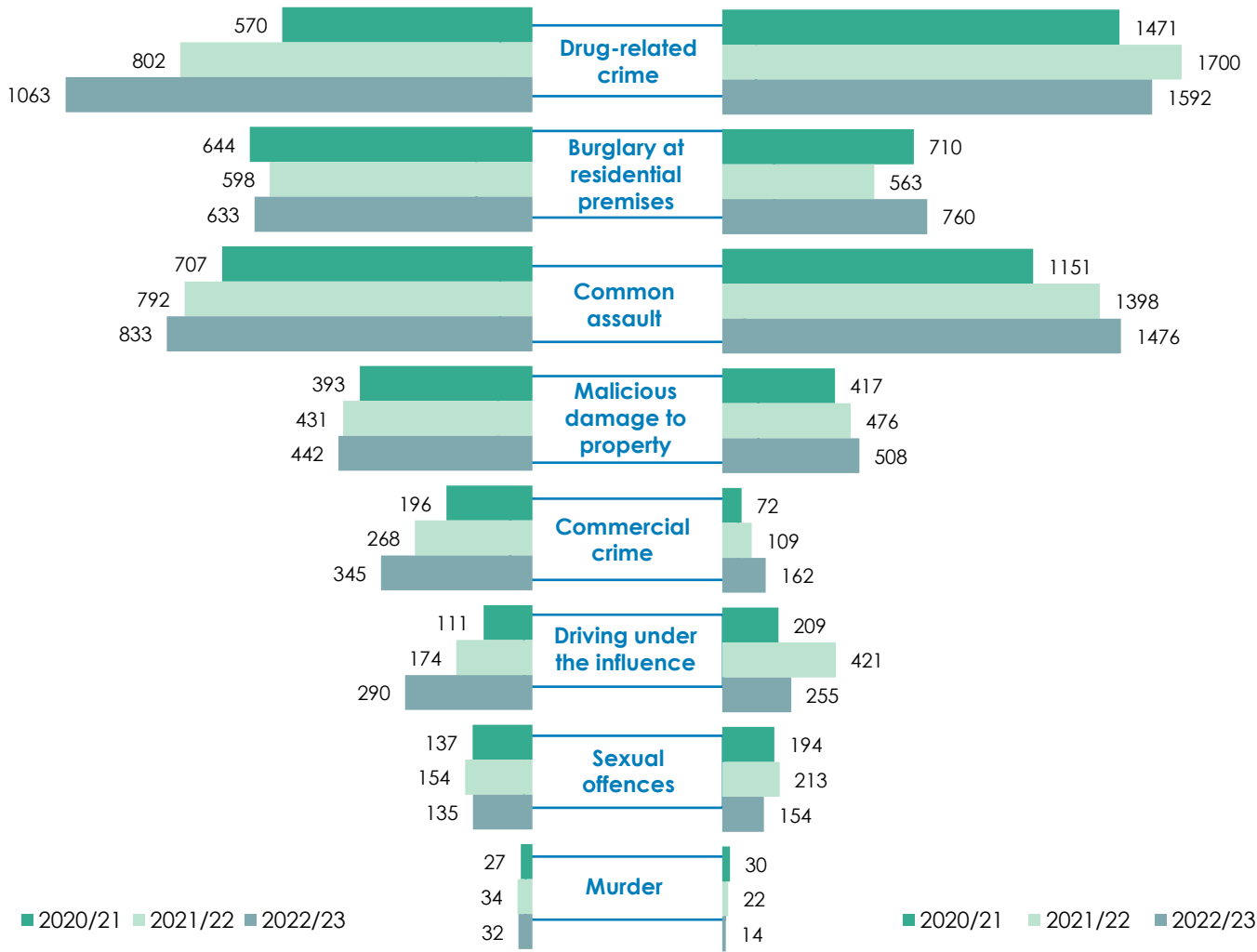
SAFETY AND SECURITY

GARDEN ROUTE

6 674 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in the Garden Route District in 2022/23

KANNALAND

7 972 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in Kannaland in 2022/23

Drug-related crime
Garden Route: 570 (2020/21), 802 (2021/22), 1063 (2022/23)
Kannaland: 1471 (2020/21), 1700 (2021/22), 1592 (2022/23)

Burglary at residential premises
Garden Route: 644 (2020/21), 598 (2021/22), 633 (2022/23)
Kannaland: 710 (2020/21), 563 (2021/22), 760 (2022/23)

Common assault
Garden Route: 707 (2020/21), 792 (2021/22), 833 (2022/23)
Kannaland: 1151 (2020/21), 1398 (2021/22), 1476 (2022/23)

Malicious damage to property
Garden Route: 393 (2020/21), 431 (2021/22), 442 (2022/23)
Kannaland: 417 (2020/21), 476 (2021/22), 508 (2022/23)

Commercial crime
Garden Route: 196 (2020/21), 268 (2021/22), 345 (2022/23)
Kannaland: 72 (2020/21), 109 (2021/22), 162 (2022/23)

Driving under the influence
Garden Route: 111 (2020/21), 174 (2021/22), 290 (2022/23)
Kannaland: 209 (2020/21), 421 (2021/22), 255 (2022/23)

Sexual offences
Garden Route: 137 (2020/21), 154 (2021/22), 135 (2022/23)
Kannaland: 194 (2020/21), 213 (2021/22), 154 (2022/23)

Murder
Garden Route: 27 (2020/21), 34 (2021/22), 32 (2022/23)
Kannaland: 30 (2020/21), 22 (2021/22), 14 (2022/23)

Legend: ■ 2020/21 ■ 2021/22 ■ 2022/23

Actual numbers of reported crime

Drug-related crime
371 (2021/22)
342 (2022/23)

Murder
5 (2021/22)
3 (2022/23)

Sexual offences
46 (2021/22)
33 (2022/23)

Driving under the influence
92 (2021/22)
55 (2022/23)

Residential burglaries
123 (2021/22)
163 (2022/23)

Common assault
305 (2021/22)
317 (2022/23)

Damage to property
104 (2021/22)
109 (2022/23)

Commercial crime
24 (2021/22)
35 (2022/23)

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Crime Rates in GRD and Kannaland Municipality

The high levels of poverty and inequality give rise to elevated crime levels necessitating the development of the Western Cape Safety Plan. In it, the Western Cape Government (WCG) expresses their vision to ensure that the Province is a place where all people feel secure and live free from fear. The Kannaland Municipality shares in this goal as it is not spared from the safety concerns present throughout the Province and GRD.

Crime rates in the municipal area rose from 2021 to 2022. It should be acknowledged that the decline in overall crime during the preceding year was influenced by the enforcement of COVID-19 lockdown regulations in 2021. However, the ascent in crime rates threaten the Kannaland Municipality's ability to achieve its key performance area reflected as "Safe Communities" within its 2022-2027 Integrated Development Plan. In fact, at an aggregate level, the incidence of crime per 100 000 residents in the Kannaland municipal area ranks as the highest in the region. This is predominantly attributed to the prevalence of drug-related offenses, burglaries at residential premises and malicious damage to property within the municipal area. It further exhibits elevated occurrences of contact crimes, such as sexual offences and common assault, when compared to the GRD. It is pertinent to note however, that the GRD contends with elevated crime rates in terms of murders, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (DUI) and commercial crimes.

The primary factors contributing to crime in the Kannaland Municipality and greater region of the Garden Route include the absence of surveillance cameras in high-risk areas, inadequate lighting, high unemployment rates, drug and alcohol abuse, instances of domestic violence, repeat offences by released prisoners, the seasonal influx of labourers and social intolerance. Furthermore, crime is exacerbated by the high levels of poverty in the municipal area.

Total Reported Cases of Crimes

Murder is defined as the unlawful and intentional killing of another person. 3 murders were reported in the municipal area in 2022/23, which decreased from 5 in the previous year. On the other hand, common assault (assault that involves the use of force or violence against another person without causing serious bodily harm) is at heightened levels with 317 cases reported, influenced by substance abuse as well as gender-based violence.
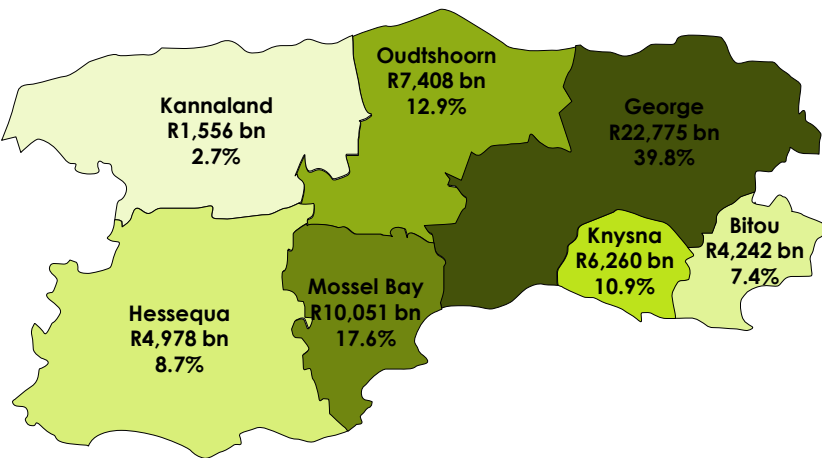
South Africa is amongst the top 5 countries in the world with respect to reports of rape. Kannaland is no exception with 33 cases of sexual offences (including rape, sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking) reported within the municipal area, down from 46 in 2021/22. It should be noted that many cases of sexual offences go unreported. Substance abuse drives up drug-related crimes (a situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs) with 342 cases reported, a decline from the total incidences recorded in 2021/22. In addition, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit) had 55 reported cases. Alcohol use is a leading factor in road traffic crashes. Substance abuse places a burden on health care and police services, disrupts families and bears significant social and economic costs within communities.

Substance abuse and poverty further contribute to residential burglaries (the unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft) with 163 cases reported in the municipal area, while difficult economic times is met with a rise in commercial crimes (theft, fraud or dishonesty committed against a business by an employee that results in the business suffering financial loss) as an easy way for employees to maintain their standard of living. In addition to this, 109 cases of malicious damage to property, severely impact local businesses, especially SMMEs. Failure to curb such crimes can lead to a vicious cycle of declining economic activity and joblessness that fuels poverty and gives rise to other crimes across the Municipality. *Curbing crime is thus crucial to realising the vision of the WCG that is "a safer Western Cape where everyone prospers".*
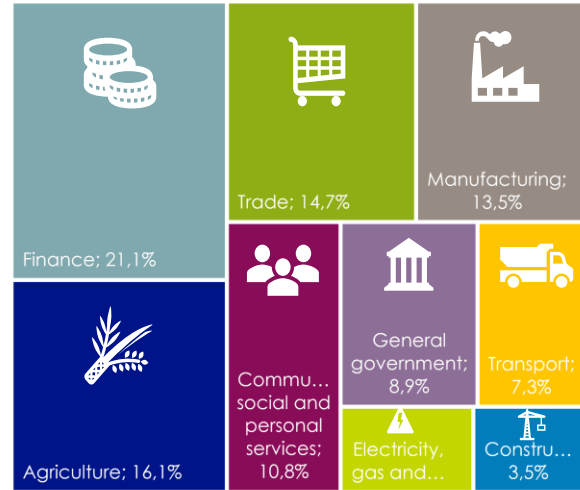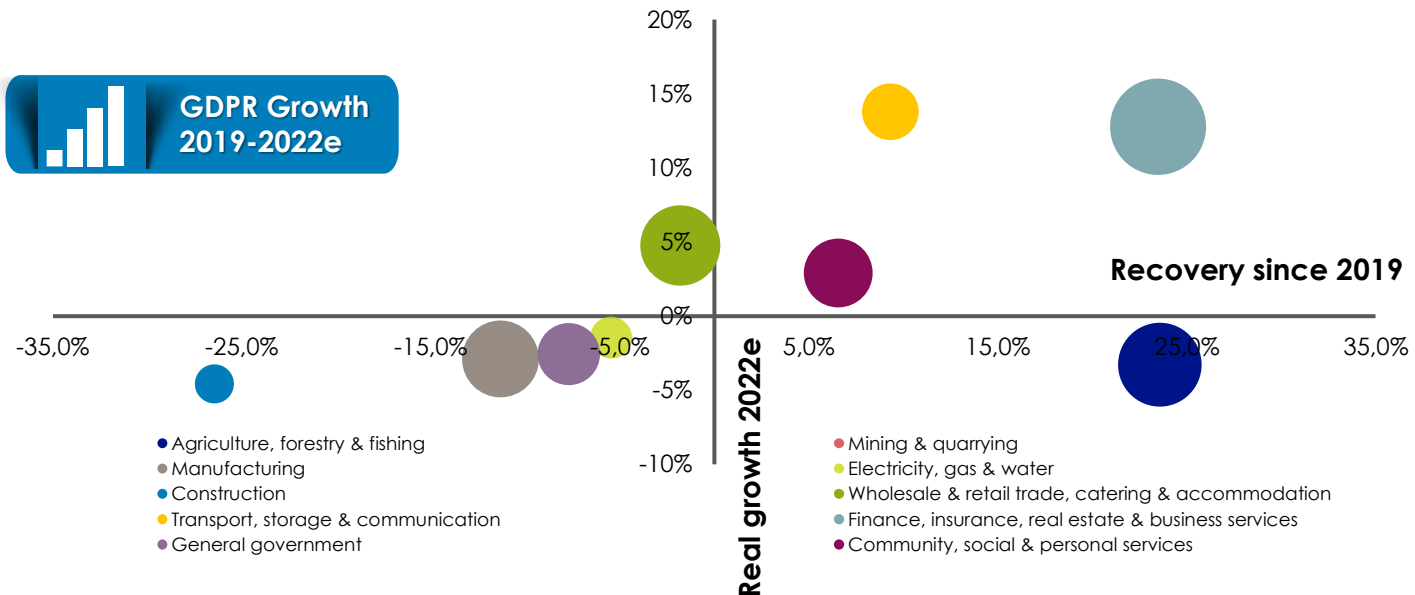
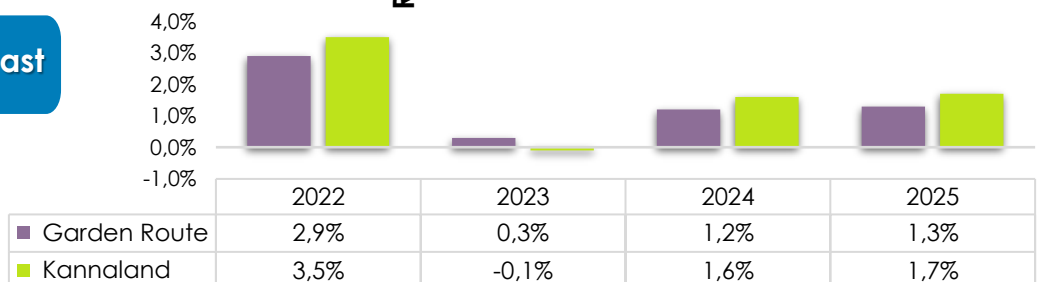# GDPR PERFORMANCE

GDPR Contribution 2021

Kannaland
R1,556 bn
2.7%

Oudtshoorn
R7,408 bn
12.9%

George
R22,775 bn
39.8%

Hessequa
R4,978 bn
8.7%

Mossel Bay
R10,051 bn
17.6%

Knysna
R6,260 bn
10.9%

Bitou
R4,242 bn
7.4%

Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021

Finance; 21,1%

Trade; 14,7%

Manufacturing; 13,5%

Agriculture; 16,1%

Commu... social and personal services; 10,8%

General government; 8,9%

Transport; 7,3%

Electricity, gas and...

Constru... 3,5%

GDPR Growth 2019-2022e

Recovery since 2019

Real growth 2022e

- Agriculture, forestry & fishing
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Transport, storage & communication
- General government
- Mining & quarrying
- Electricity, gas & water
- Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation
- Finance, insurance, real estate & business services
- Community, social & personal services

GDPR forecast

	2022	2023	2024	2025
■ Garden Route	2,9%	0,3%	1,2%	1,3%
■ Kannaland	3,5%	-0,1%	1,6%	1,7%

International Trade, 2022

Imports
R4.3 million

Exports
R0 million

Top imported products

R217.2m
Machines for cleaning and sorting seed, grain or dried legumes

R159.8m
Prefabricated buildings

R64.1m
Air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors & fans

Tourism spend % of GDP

8,0% — 2020
5,4% — 2021
6,0% — 2022

GDPR PERFORMANCE

GDPR Sectoral Performance

The Kannaland municipal area is renowned for its cheese and wine production, with vineyards scattered throughout the region, particularly concentrated around Ladismith and Calitzdorp. Additionally, the Kannaland municipal area cultivates various fruits in the valleys near Zoar, including pears, peaches, and apricots.

These characteristics have contributed the total GDPR for the Kannaland municipal area amounted to R1.5 billion in 2021. This total was primarily driven by contributions from the tertiary sector, with the finance and business services sector leading at R329.0 million, constituting 21.1 per cent of the overall GDPR in 2021. Capitalising on favourable climate conditions, the stone fruit and grape-growing agriculture sector followed closely with a GDPR of R249.9 million, contributing 16.1 per cent to the Municipality's overall GDPR. An essential aspect of the municipal area's agricultural prowess lies in Calitzdorp, recognised as the port-wine capital of South Africa, notable for top-quality port wines produced by entities such as Boplaas, De Krans, Axehill, and Calitzdorp Wine Cellars. The region also boasts a thriving dairy industry, supported by the prevalence of dairy and cheese factories.

Despite its vibrant agricultural sector, the Kannaland municipal area faced a trade deficit during the review period. No exports were recorded, possibly due to products being exported through agents outside the municipal area. In 2021, the deficit amounted to R5.3 million, which decreased to R4.3 million in 2022. Imports primarily consisted of machinery for cleaning and sorting seed, grain, or dried legumes, integral to the local agriculture value chain.

Despite the substantial contribution of the agriculture sector to the region's GDPR, it experienced a contraction of 0.6 per cent in 2021. Challenges such as rising input costs, load-shedding, and locust swarms in the Little Karoo in 2022 contributed to a more significant contraction of 3.3 per cent that year, despite comparatively fast growth between 2019 and 2022.
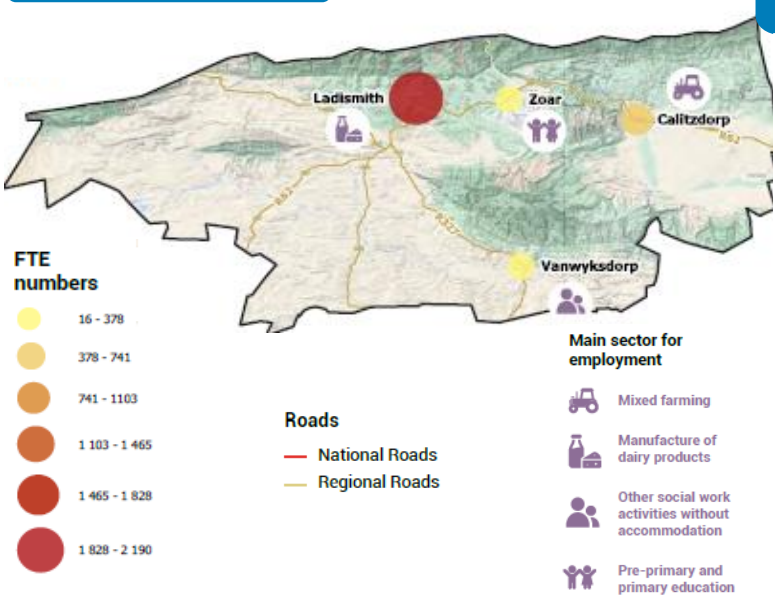
The estimated GDPR growth for the Kannaland municipal area in 2022 is 3.5 per cent, with the transport sector (13.8 per cent) and the finance and business services sector (12.8 per cent) exhibiting the highest estimated growth, contributing 1.1 and 2.8 percentage points, respectively. The trade sector, particularly tourism, faced significant challenges during COVID-19 lockdown regulations, and though an uptick was recorded in 2022, it has not yet reached pre-pandemic levels. Nonetheless, the trade sector is estimated to grow by 4.8 per cent in 2022. Conversely, the construction sector is anticipated to contract by an estimated 4.6 per cent in 2022, still recovering slowly from its 2019 performance. The COVID-19 pandemic, marked by lockdown regulations and increasing input costs, had detrimental effects on the construction sector, with its GDPR projected to remain 26.4 per cent lower in 2022 than in 2019.
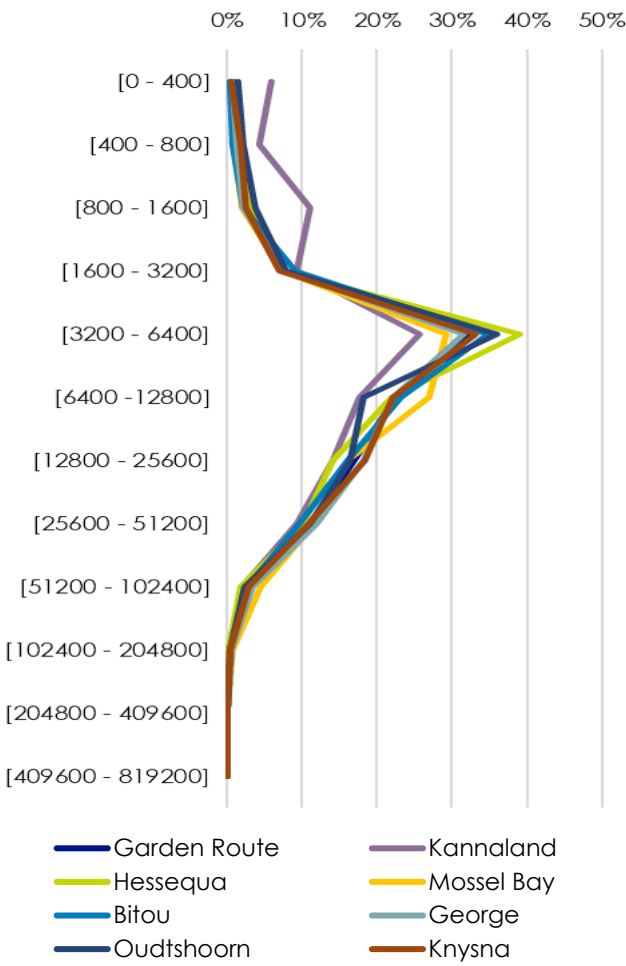
GDPR Forecast

Despite the positive GDPR growth anticipated for 2022, the Kannaland municipal area is projected to experience a marginal contraction of 0.1 per cent in 2023. This contraction is chiefly attributed to declines in the general government and agriculture sectors, with GDPR expected to decrease by 5.3 and 3.7 percent, respectively. In 2024, the region is poised for recovery, with an estimated increase in GDPR of 1.6 per cent. However, the agriculture sector is still forecasted to contract by 1.6 per cent. The challenges facing the agricultural sector stem from a downturn in international prices, a weakened exchange rate, and escalating input costs, presenting a prospective obstacle for the Municipality, especially with its reliance on this sector for economic activity and employment.
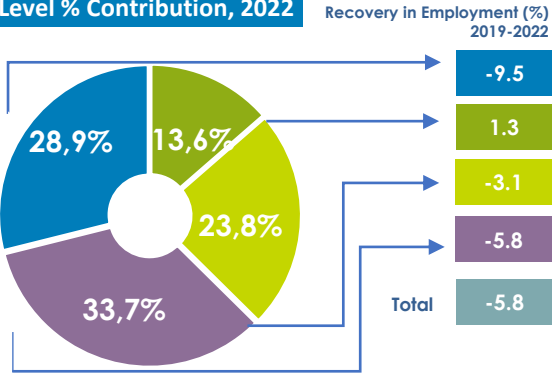
LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

Formal Employment by Town, 2022

FTE numbers
- 16 - 378
- 378 - 741
- 741 - 1103
- 1 103 - 1 465
- 1 465 - 1 828
- 1 828 - 2 190

Towns: Ladismith, Zoar, Calitzdorp, Vanwyksdorp

Roads
— National Roads
— Regional Roads

Main sector for employment
- Mixed farming
- Manufacture of dairy products
- Other social work activities without accommodation
- Pre-primary and primary education

Skill Level % Contribution, 2022

- 28,9% (Informal)
- 13,6% (Skilled)
- 23,8% (Semi-skilled)
- 33,7% (Low-skilled)

Recovery in Employment (%) 2019-2022
- -9.5
- 1.3
- -3.1
- -5.8
- Total: -5.8

Total Persons Employed 2022	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled	Informal
	1 174	2 046	2 886	3 312

Net employment per sector, 2019-2022

- 866
- - 127
- - 993
- - 450

	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	- 127	- 993	- 450	866
Informal	- 222	- 704	- 484	839
Low skilled	13	- 185	4	3
Semi-skilled	45	- 87	8	14
Skilled	37	- 17	22	10

Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022

Wage bands: [0 - 400], [400 - 800], [800 - 1600], [1600 - 3200], [3200 - 6400], [6400 - 12800], [12800 - 25600], [25600 - 51200], [51200 - 102400], [102400 - 204800], [204800 - 409600], [409600 - 819200]

Legend: Garden Route, Kannaland, Hessequa, Mossel Bay, Bitou, George, Oudtshoorn, Knysna
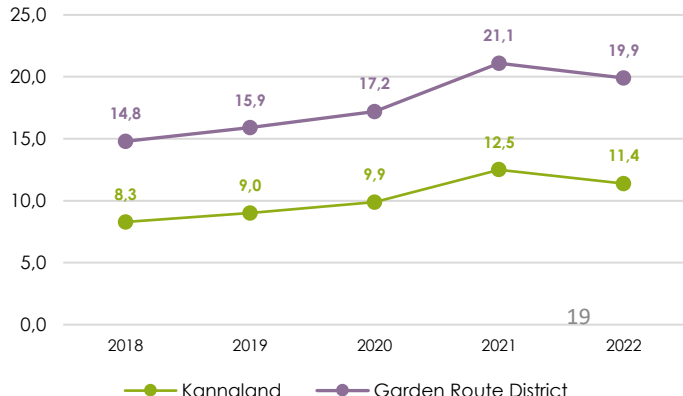
Top 5 Sectors

Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Manufacture of dairy products	595
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	479
Mixed farming	437
Growing of perennial crops	378
Other social work activities without accommodation	240

Unemployment rate 2018-2022

Garden Route District: 14,8 (2018); 15,9 (2019); 17,2 (2020); 21,1 (2021); 19,9 (2022)
Kannaland: 8,3 (2018); 9,0 (2019); 9,9 (2020); 12,5 (2021); 11,4 (2022)

Legend: Kannaland, Garden Route District

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Labour Market Performance

The Kannaland municipal area is characterised by a strong reliance on the agriculture sector. The labour market thus predominantly consisted of low-skilled workers in 2022 (33.7 per cent). Agricultural labour is also highly seasonal, often resulting in high unemployment rates. Despite this, the unemployment rate in 2022 is estimated to have decreased by 1.1 percentage points from 2021 to 11.4 per cent – below the District's estimated rate of 19.9 per cent for the same year. Moreover, both the labour force participation and absorption rates are anticipated to increase by an estimated 3.6 and 3.8 per cent, respectively, in 2022, implying not only that more people are willing to work but also that more people are finding jobs in the municipal area.

In 2022, there was a net formal job creation of 866 jobs – a considerable amount given the municipal area having the smallest population in the District. This was largely driven by the recovery of the informal sector which has shed jobs consecutively from 2019 to 2021. The leading sector to contribute to formal full-time jobs was the manufacturing of dairy products, contributing to 595 full-time employment opportunities in 2022. This sector, in addition to mixed farming and the growing of perennial crops, all form part of the top 5 sectors in the municipal area, showing the strong contribution of agriculture to the employment in the municipal area. When considering job losses, the Kannaland municipal area experienced the most job losses within the growing perennial crops industry, which can be attributed to the seasonal nature of agricultural work within the region.

Examining the skills landscape, it becomes evident that only skilled employment has rebounded from the job losses when benchmarked against pre-pandemic levels. In contrast, semi-skilled, low-skilled, and informal employment categories have yet to recover the positions lost since 2020. This underscores the resilience exhibited by skilled labour during economic downturns, indicative of an increasing demand for such expertise. Consequently, there is a pressing need for upskilling initiatives to safeguard the livelihoods of workers, particularly considering the ongoing contraction of the agriculture sector in the prevailing economic environment.

Wage Distribution

In the serene region of Kannaland, Ladismith had a median income of R7 523. This town proudly houses two cheese factories - Parmalat and Ladismith Cheese, as well as the renowned Ladismith Wine Cellar, making it a significant contributor to the tourism sector in the area while simultaneously boosting the local manufacturing sector. It is therefore more diversified than the other towns in the municipal area which relies heavily on agriculture and small businesses to drive employment and wages.

The municipal area exhibits a notable concentration of formal employees earning within the lower income categories, ranging from R0 to R400 up to R1 600 to R3 200. This concentration significantly contributes to the prevalent issues of poverty and malnutrition within the municipal boundaries. In light of these challenges, economic diversification becomes imperative for the municipal area. The establishment of a diversified economic base is essential, as it would engender opportunities for employment across a spectrum of sectors. A more varied industrial landscape would concurrently expand the employment market, mitigating unemployment rates and affording workers greater options and flexibility for transitioning between sectors. Moreover, economic diversification holds the potential to elevate wage levels beyond the existing norms within the agriculture sector, thereby fostering improved economic conditions for the workforce.

VULNERABILITY*

Local municipalities are ranked according to their vulnerability relative to all 25 municipalities in the province (Rank). A higher ranking (out of 25) indicates the municipality is comparatively worse off.

An additional score (out of 10) is provided for vulnerability factors relative to all 213 municipalities in the country (Score).

Municipality	Socio-Economic		Economic		Physical		Environmental	
	The indicator shows the vulnerability of households living in the municipality with regards to the household's age composition, education and health status, access to basic services, and safety and security [2011 baseline]		Vulnerability of the municipality to external shocks is based on the economic diversity, size of the economy, labour force, GDP growth rate and the income inequality present in the municipality [2011 baseline]		Physical vulnerability addresses the physical fabric and connectedness of the settlements in the municipality. The more remote and/or structurally vulnerable, the higher the physical vulnerability score		Env. vulnerability represents the conflict between preserving natural environment & growth pressures associated with population growth, urbanisation, and econ development. It measures air quality, env. governance, & the competition between the ecology and urban encroachment	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Bitou	19	2.32	25	6.50	24	7.17	21	6.84
George	9	1.60	16	3.38	22	6.03	8	4.36
Hessequa	10	1.60	13	2.96	11	5.28	16	5.12
Kannaland	24	2.90	4	1.24	6	4.66	11	4.72
Knysna	14	1.92	24	5.66	19	5.93	23	8.13
Mossel Bay	5	1.26	11	2.82	13	5.40	19	6.10
Oudtshoorn	21	2.68	9	2.63	5	4.57	13	5.00

HAZARDS*

Kannaland Overall Population Growth Pressure:
Low or in some instances decreasing growth projections for most settlements *

| Six of the Top 10 Risks in the Garden Route are environmental in nature (Provincial Disaster Risk Register)	Kannaland's identified Hydro-meteorological Hazards to settlements in as observed by the CSIR (The Greenbook *)
1. Human Diseases (Covid-19)	
2. Hazmat Incidents: Roads / Rail / Sea	
3. Alien Invasive Plants	An overall increased drought tendency.
4. Wildfires	Subject to possible wildfires occurring in wildland-urban interface with settlements, with low to moderate potential increase in exposure of settlements to wildfires.
5. Coastal Erosion	
6. Sanitation/Waste Disruption	
7. Drought	Medium potential increase in exposure to heat extremes, whilst having an overall increased drought tendency, with moderate to high potential increase in exposure to drought.
8. Electricity Disruption	
9. Floods (Stormwater/Riverine/Coastal)	Medium flood risk to settlements, with very low to low potential increase in exposure to flooding in settlements.
10. Severe Wind	

Garden Route no. of dry years per decade†						
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Dry years	1.9	2	2	2	2.1	3.1
Wet years	8.1	8	8	8	7.9	6.9

Temperature change (2050 compared to historic)†	
Mean temperature increase (District)	1.2 °C higher
Additional days per year with daily maximum temperature above 30 °C (Kannaland)	21 days

Dry years per decade
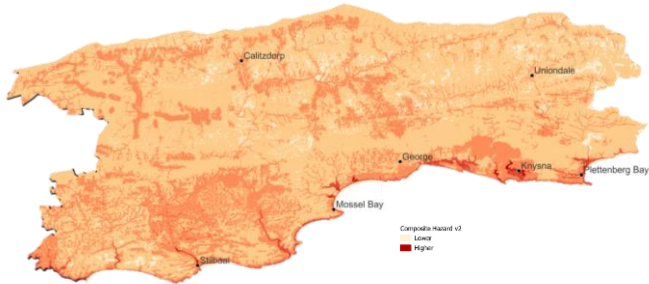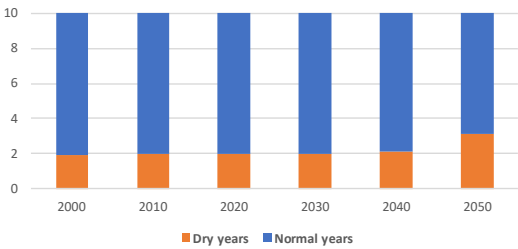
* Le Roux, A., van Niekerk, W., Arnold, K., Pieterse, A., Ludick, C., Forsyth, G., Le Maitre, D., Lötter, D., du Plessis, P. & Mans, G. 2019. Green Book Risk Profile Tool. Pretoria: CSIR. Available at: riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za
† Jack, C., Van Aardenne, L., Wolski, P., Pinto, I., Quagraine, K. & Kloppers, P. 2022. SmartAgri: Updated Climate Change Trends and Projections for the Western Cape. Cape Town: University of Cape Town. Available at https://www.elsenburg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/SmartAgri-Climate-Change.pdf

RISK AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS

Drought

According to the CSIR Green Book, Kannaland has a High potential exposure to an increase in drought. Currently 1.9 years per decade are at risk of drought, and this will increase to 3.1 out of every 10 years by 2050. Water, and related sanitation services, is a key ingredient for socioeconomic development, food security and healthy ecosystems, and is vital for reducing the burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. A deteriorating water catchment system, through ecosystem loss (transformation or land use change) and alien infestation, or watercourse and wetland modification, will lead to lower inputs into the water supply systems, and a lower overall water security due to lower natural retention and lower quality of water. During extended drought periods, even end users far from major source areas are likely to experience shortages as the overall system runs low.

Temperatures

Average temperature has been increasing since the 1900s. Projections indicate that Kannaland can expect an additional 21 extremely hot days per year by 2050, which will affect food security, exposure to extreme heat, health and water quality.

Vegetation Fires

Although critical for a healthy ecosystem, fire is a significant threat to human lives, food security, socio-economic activities and livelihoods, as well as infrastructure and other assets. Furthermore, in many areas land has been converted from natural vegetation to other land-cover types - some of which significantly modify the fuel loads (e.g., the establishment of forest plantations and the spread of several introduced tree species such as pines, hakea, wattles and eucalypts). Fires in vegetation with high fuel loads increase soil erosion and run-off, which negatively affects ecosystem services and increases the impact of floods, among other factors. Where severe fires have occurred due to high fuel loads, resulting soil erosion leads to the sedimentation of rivers and dams and therefore declining water quality (and increased water treatment costs).

Floods

Floods result in millions or billions of Rands' damage to built structures or lost productivity, the loss of livelihoods and in some cases the loss of lives. A 2016 report calculated that four severe weather events between 2011 and 2014 caused more than R1.6 billion worth of damage in the Western Cape, and in the recent September 2023 severe weather event, flood-related infrastructure damage alone amounted to R2 billion. Flooding is also one of the main disaster risks affected by climate change. Changes in rainfall volume, intensity and timing will alter flood risk profiles, and necessitate a constant reconsideration of risks and risk reduction measures.

CONCLUSION

Kannaland, a municipal area situated on the R62 in the remote and scenic region of the GRD, serves as a distinctive focal point for the agriculture industry. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the municipal economy has successfully rebounded. While employment recovery initially lagged the economic resurgence, 2022 witnessed a significant net job growth, predominantly driven by an upswing in informal employment opportunities. This positive development has had a favourable impact on unemployment.

However, notwithstanding these improvements, the Municipality remains susceptible to elevated levels of poverty as it continued its upward trajectory due to low paying jobs in the agriculture and small business sectors which are prominent in the municipal area. These conditions contribute to heightened rates of child malnutrition and low birth weight, indicative of a deficiency in food security within the municipal area. Additionally, poverty raises concerns regarding safety and security, evidenced by escalating crime rates, particularly in drug-related crime, burglaries at residential premises, sexual offenses, common assaults, and malicious damage to property. Ensuring safety and security is of paramount importance for both the Municipality and the Western Cape Government.

Progress has been made in the realm of education, signaling optimistic prospects for meeting the increasing demand for skilled individuals in the municipal economy. Despite an increase in teenage pregnancies, learner retention rates have shown some improvement. Regrettably, it remains the lowest in the region. In addition to this concerning metric, the matric pass rate experienced a decline from 2021 to 2022, primarily attributable to underperformance in mathematics and mathematics literacy, necessitating targeted interventions.

A constrained economy, coupled with a scarcity of higher-income job opportunities and a high dependency ratio, has led to heightened demands for housing, municipal services, and essential government provisions such as education and healthcare. This is evidenced by high learner-teacher ratios, an escalating demand for housing, and large proportions of the populace requiring free basic services. To effectively address the outlined developmental challenges and enhance the well-being of residents in the municipal area, sustained collaboration among the Municipality, other tiers of government, and the private sector is imperative.

1. **Demographics**

    - Population: *Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022*
    - Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
    - Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022*
    - Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022*
    - Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022*
    - *Urbanisation: Department of Social Development, 2023*
    - Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

2. **Education**

    - Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
    - Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
    - Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
    - Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
    - No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
    - Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
    - Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

3. **Health**

    - Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2023*
    - Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2023*
    - HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2023*
    - Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2023*
    - Child health: *Department of Health, 2023*
    - Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2023*

4. **Poverty**

    - GDPR per capita: Statistics South Africa, *2023*
    - Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): Quantec Research, *2023*
    - Human Development (Human Development Index): Quantec Research, *2023*

5.   Basic services

- Households: Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022
- Access to housing: Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022
- Access to water: Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022
- Access to electricity: Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022
- Access to sanitation: Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022
- Access to refuse removal: Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022
- Free Basic Services: Department of Local Government, 2022

6.   Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2023 calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2023*

7.   GDPR Performance

- GDPR Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- GDPR Forecasts: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- International Trade: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Tourism spend: *S&P Global, 2023*

8.   Labour Market Performance

- Wage distribution: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Formal Employment: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2023*