



Western Cape
Government



George Municipality
2017



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George: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

212 120



Households

62 722

Education



Matric Pass Rate	83.4%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	40.4
Gr 12 Drop-out Rate	26.4%

Poverty

2016



Gini Coefficient	0.60
Human Development Index	0.72

Health

2016



Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18
12	84.7%	0.0	5.7%

Safety and Security



Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
4.6%	11.1%	14.8%	-0.2%	21.4%

Access to Basic Service Delivery



Water

98.7%

Refuse Removal

93.3%



Electricity

97.8%



Sanitation

95.4%



Housing

83.9%



Road Safety

2016

Fatal Crashes	41
Road User Fatalities	46

Labour

2016

Unemployment Rate

17.3



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1	Drought
Risk 2	Financial Sustainability (Grant dependency)
Risk 3	Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

26.4%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

18.5%

Manufacturing

14.7%

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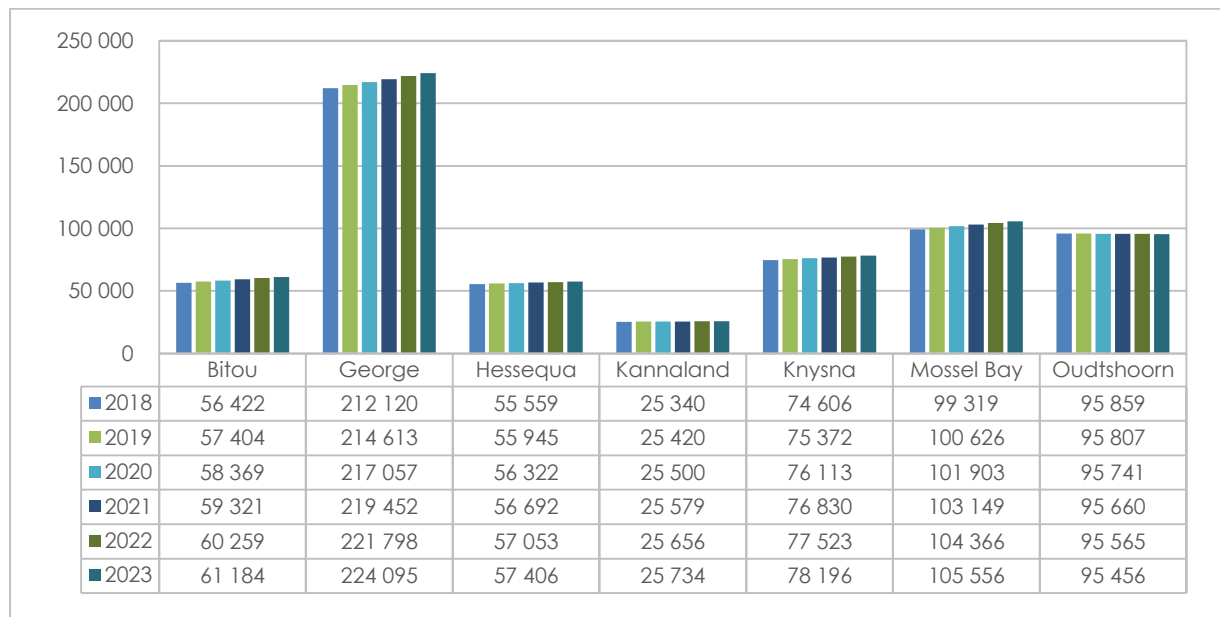
DEMOGRAPHICS

This first chapter of the SEP focusses on the people living in George. A demographic perspective on a municipality allows to observe not only simple changes in population growth, but also to look at other various developments that influence the social life of every citizen. Demographics allow to emphasise aspects of society like, e.g. gender, race, migration or life expectancy. Decisions made by politicians as well as by the administration affect in almost every case at least one aspect of Demographics. Therefore, a good understanding of this area is crucial for the government's work.

The overview of key demographic factors given in this chapter comprises of the estimates of population size, the distribution of population within age cohorts and furthermore the dependency ratio, which is of high importance for understanding economic activity in the area as well as for planning welfare systems. With this short, but informative overview, the SEP tries to help the municipalities in their budgeting process by delivering precise data as a solid foundation for future decisions.



POPULATION



Source: Department of Social Development, 2017

In 2018, the George municipal area will have an estimated population of 212 120 and after five years this population is estimated to be 224 095. This equates to an estimated growth rate in this time span of 5.65 per cent. The estimated population growth rate of George is therefore 1.06 percentage points higher than the estimated population growth of the Eden District which is 4.59 per cent.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	50 953	130 348	12 371	48.6
2018	53 302	142 468	16 348	48.9
2023	52 972	151 788	19 334	47.6

The above table depicts the population composition regarding age cohorts. The total population is broken down into three different groups: Age 0 - 14: children; Age 15 - 65: working age population; Age 65+: seniors. A comparison of the basis year (2011) to the estimated numbers for 2023 display a sharp rise in the working age population (15 - 65) relative to the other age cohorts. The dependency ratio is expected to decrease from 48.6 per cent in 2011 to an estimated 47.6 per cent in 2023. This ratio expresses the dependency of people who are part of the workforce (age 15 - 65) 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.

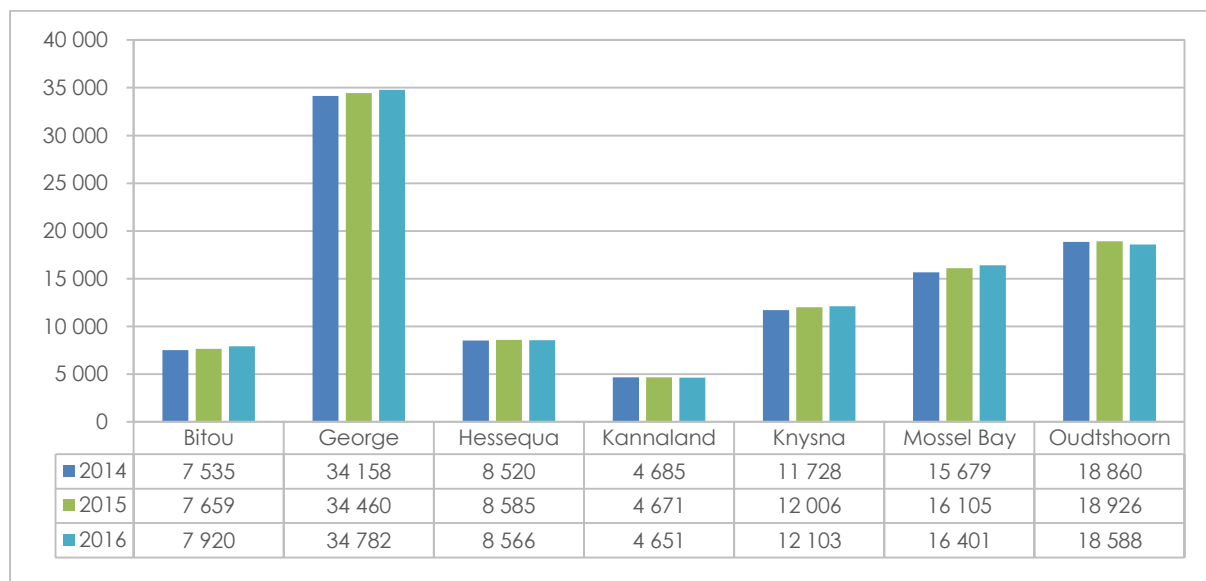
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EDUCATION

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.



LEARNER ENROLMENT



Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2017

Learner enrolment in George increased by 0.88 per cent between 2014 and 2015 and by 0.93 per cent between 2015 and 2016. An increase in learner enrolment is a positive thing as it indicates that access to education has improved within the George municipal area.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



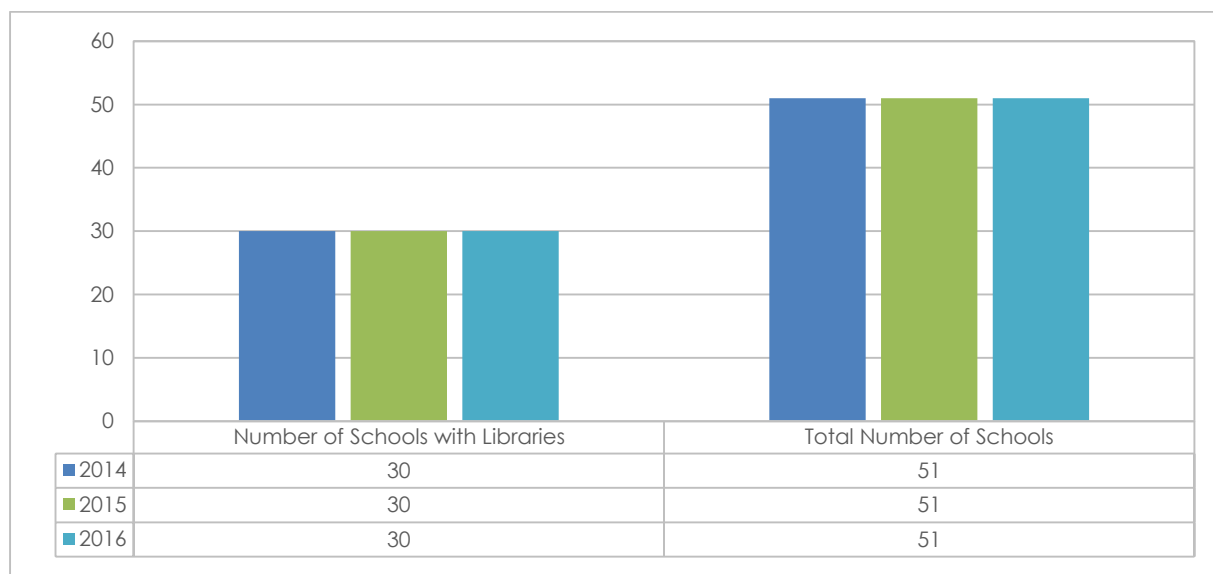
The learner-teacher ratio in George decreased from 1:40.6 in 2015 to 1:40.4 in 2016 which could in future improve learner performance within the municipal area. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

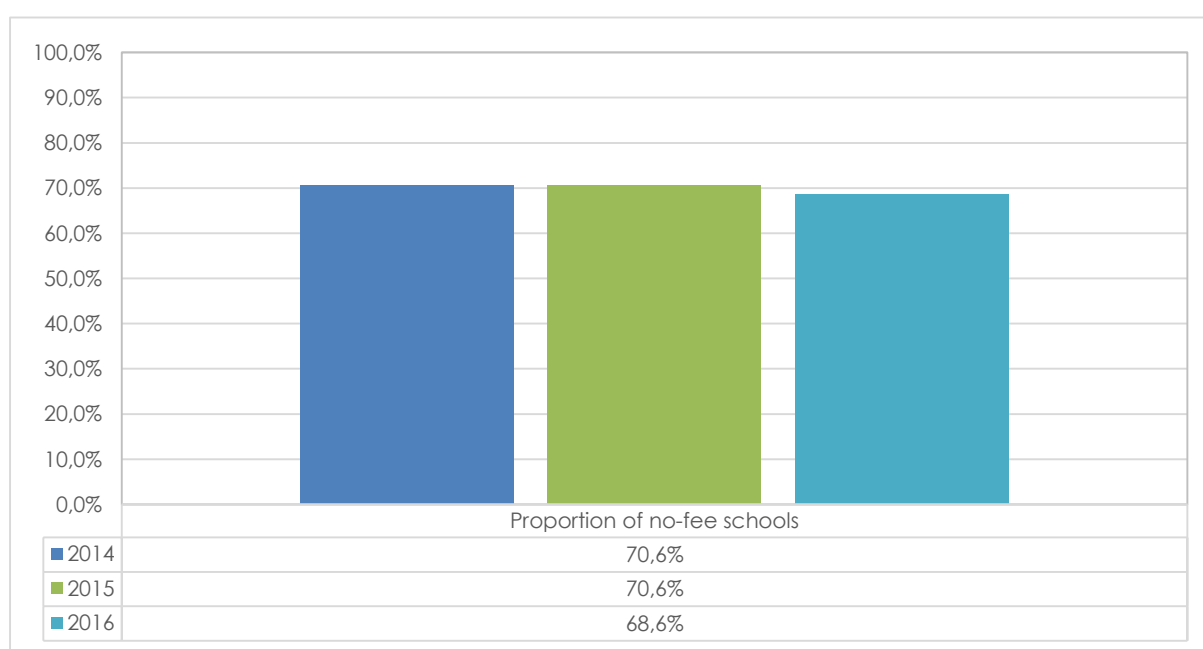
A total of 26.4 per cent of students that enrolled in Grade 10 in 2014 dropped out of school by the time they reached Grade 12 in 2016. This is a notable improvement from the 2015 rate of 31.8 per cent. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month and teenage pregnancies.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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



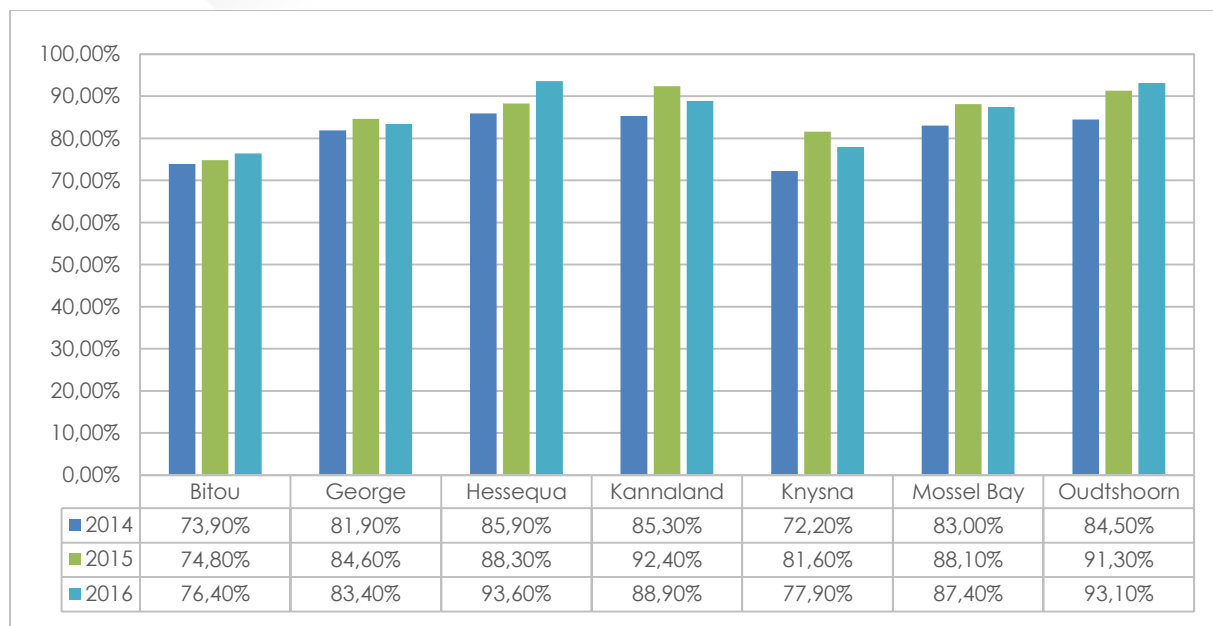
There has been no change in the total number of schools in George (51) and the total number of schools with libraries (30) between 2014 and 2016. However, the proportion of no-fee schools in George dropped to 68.6 per cent in 2016 from 70.6 per cent in 2015 as indicated in the graph below.



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 shows the matric pass rates within the George municipal area between 2014 and 2016.



The matric pass rate in George dropped slightly to 83.4 per cent in 2016 from 84.6 per cent in 2015. Although slight, it is important to know the possible causes for the drop in the pass rates in order to direct interventions necessary to improve school performance. In comparison to pass rates by other municipal areas within the Eden District, George had the fifth highest pass rate behind Hessequa, Oudtshoorn, Kannaland and Mossel Bay.

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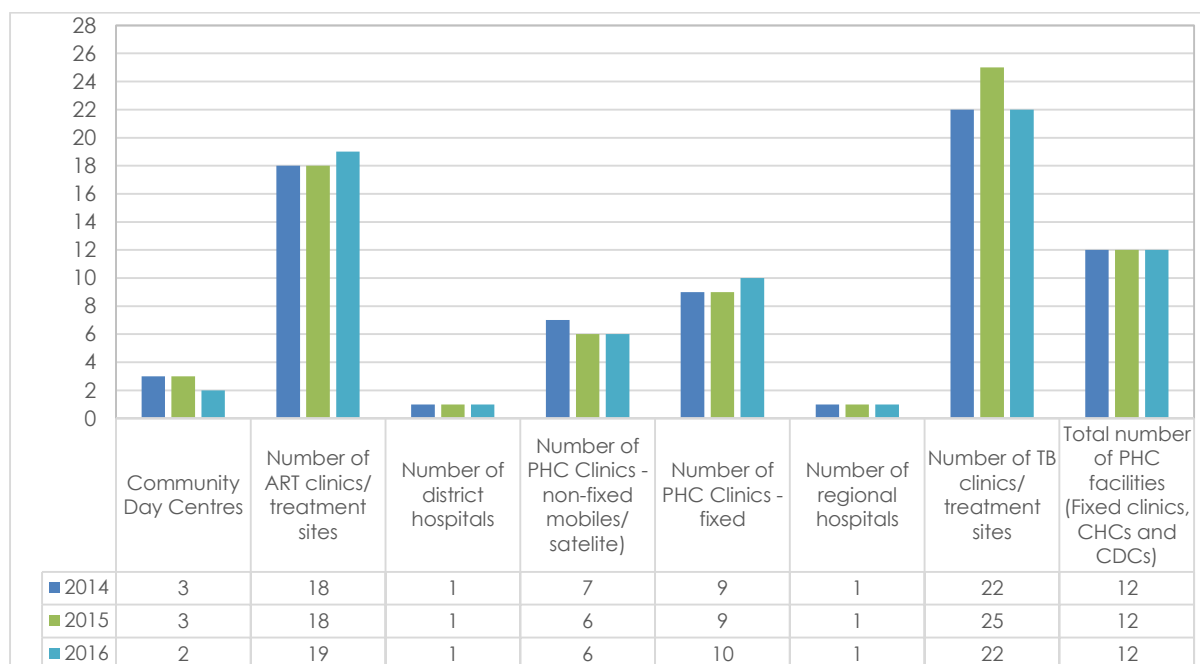
HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in George. It is therefore for the municipality 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.



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.



Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2017

In 2016, George had a total number of 12 primary healthcare facilities – 2 community day centres and 10 fixed PHC clinics. In addition, there are 19 ART and 22 TB treatment sites as well as 1 district and 1 regional hospital within the municipal area. There were also 6 non-fixed clinics within George in 2016.

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.

A bigger number of operational ambulances can provide a greater coverage of emergency medical services. The number of ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in George has remained the same at 0.4 ambulances in 2015 and 2016.

HIV/AIDS



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

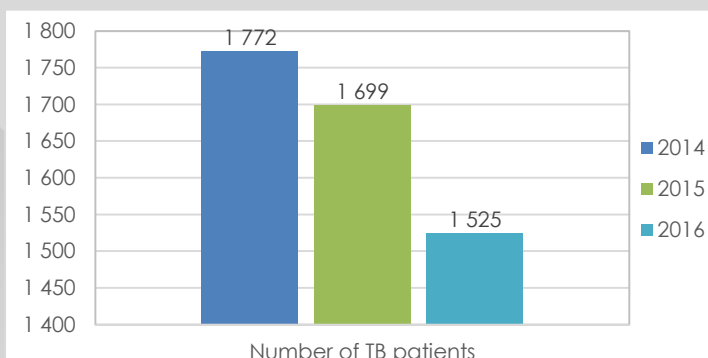
Area	Registered patients receiving ART			Number of new ART patients			HIV Transmission Rate		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
George	5 461	6 356	7 386	1 210	1 472	1 430	2.0	1.5	1.1
Eden District	14 805	17 391	20 127	3 278	3 820	3 603	1.6	1.4	1.8

George is seeing a steady rise in patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) over the past three years. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in George increased by 1 925 between 2014 and 2016. Given that there are 19 ART treatment sites and 7 386 patients in George, this equals a ratio of 389 patients per treatment site or clinic.

The table above also shows a decrease in the number of new antiretroviral patients both in George and in the Eden District.


The HIV transmission rate for George also improved from 1.5 per cent in 2015 to 1.1 per cent in 2016, lower than the Eden District transmission rate of 1.8 per cent in 2016.

TUBERCULOSIS



The figure above also shows that Tuberculosis (TB) cases have decreased significantly to 1 525 in 2016 from 1 699 in 2015.

CHILD HEALTH



Health Indicator	George	Eden District
Immunisation	84.7%	83.7%
Malnutrition	5.2	3.5
Neonatal mortality rate	6.9	6.9
Low birth weight	15.7%	14.6%

The **immunisation rate** in George increased to 84.7 per cent in 2016 from 81.8 per cent in 2015, indicating an improvement in healthcare for children within the municipal area.

The **malnutrition rate** for children living within the George municipal area increased significantly to 5.2 in 2016 from 0.6 in 2015. This is a concern and the reason should be established and addressed accordingly. George's malnutrition rate is higher than the Eden District average of 3.5 in 2016.

George's **neonatal mortality rate** decreased marginally to 7 infants per 1 000 live births in 2016, from 8 infants per 1 000 live births in 2015. Although insignificant, the decrease is a move in the right direction as it indicates one more life being saved. 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 rate for George also decreased to 15.7 per cent in 2016 from 18.2 per cent in 2015 and 18.9 per cent in 2014.

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



Health Indicator	George	Eden District
Maternal Mortality Ratio	0.0	0.1
Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years	5.7%	6.7%
Termination of Pregnancy Rate	0.9%	0.5%

Maternal mortality rate: No maternal deaths were reported for George in 2016, 2015 and 2014, which could indicate that health programmes for mothers were effective.

Births to teenage mothers: There were fewer new young mothers in George in 2016 as indicated by a decline in the delivery rate to women under 18 years, which dropped to 5.7 per cent in 2016 from 6.5 per cent in 2014. The rate of new young mothers in George (5.7) is lower than that of the Eden District (6.7).

Termination of pregnancy: There were 525 pregnancies terminated in 2016, up from 506 in 2015. The termination of pregnancy rate for George has remained constant at 0.9 per cent in 2014, 2015 and 2016, but the rate is higher than that of the Eden District average.

DEFINITIONS

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

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: *Percentage of babies born to mothers under the age of 18 years.* 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.

4

POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the George 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 George municipal area.

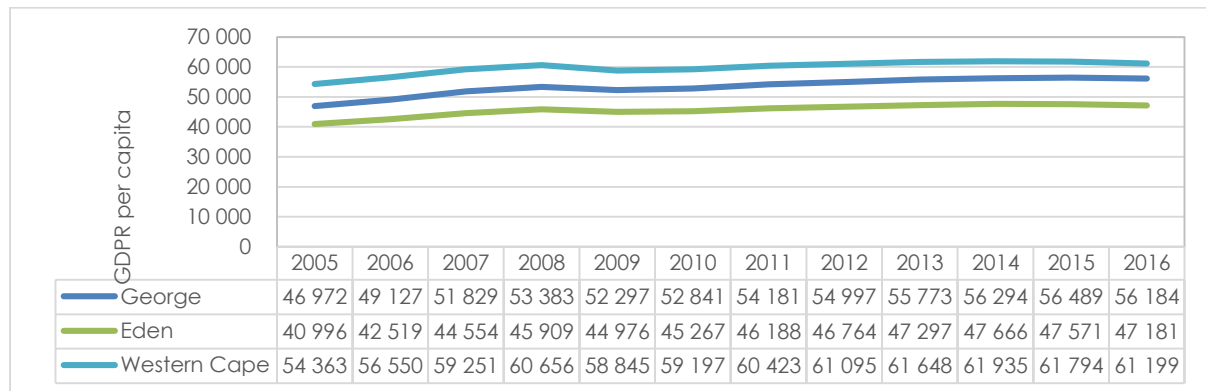
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report 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

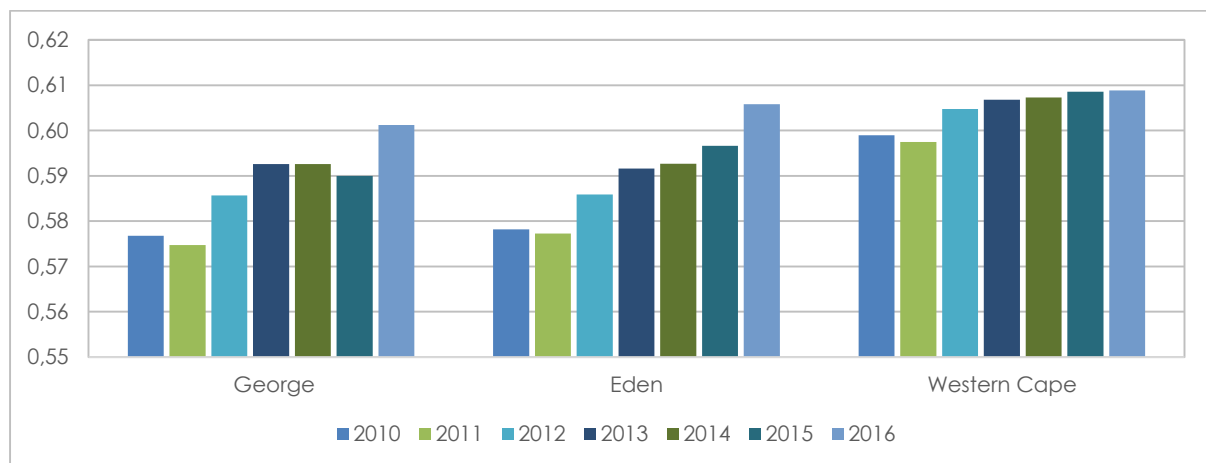
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Below figures indicates that the real GDPR per capita for George is well below that of the Western Cape but above the average real GDPR per capita rates for the Eden District.



Even though real GDPR 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.

INCOME INEQUALITY

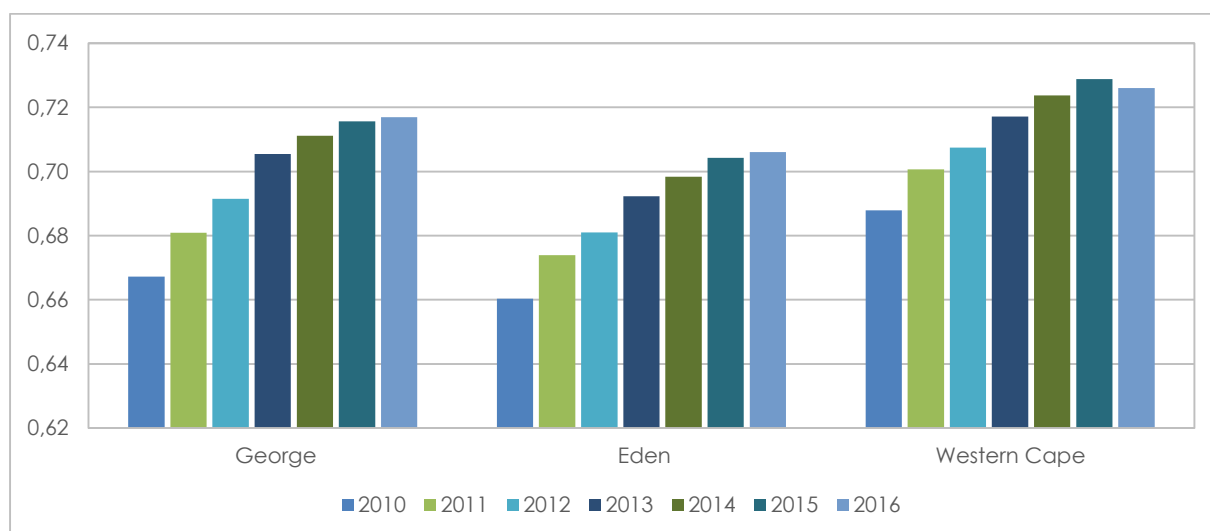
The National Development Plan has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



The figure below indicates that income inequality in George has increased between 2010 and 2016 with the exception of 2011 and 2015, when it recorded a drop from the previous year. Income inequality seems to be marginally lower in George in 2016 than the Eden District and the Western Cape averages. The weak economic performance and the high unemployment levels over the last five years can be cited as reasons for the unequal distribution of wealth. George's Gini coefficient was in 2016 calculated to be 0.60.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)¹ to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries.



The above graphic shows that there has been a general increase in the HDI in George, Eden District and the whole of the Western Cape between 2011 and 2016. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. George's HDI was estimated to be 0.72 in 2016.

INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

The objective of the indigent policies of municipalities is to alleviate poverty in economically disadvantaged communities and the George municipal area experienced a decrease in the number of indigents between 2015 and 2016, implying reduced burdens on municipal financial resources.

Area	2014	2015	2016
George	1 640	1 866	1 823
Eden	38 852	43 789	43 882
Western Cape	404 413	505 585	516 321

Source: Department of Local Government, 2017

In contrast, the overall number of indigent households has increased in the Eden district as well as the Western Cape, indicating an increasing demand for indigent support from other areas within the District and the Province.

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.

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section 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).



HOUSEHOLDS

In order to ensure basic service delivery to all, municipal budget allocations should be informed by credible and accurate assumptions regarding the number of households within a municipal area.

Access to formal housing and services in George is measured against a total number of households of 53 551 in 2011 and 62 722 in 2016.



Area	2011	2016	Average annual increase	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
George	53 551	62 722	1 834	3.2%
Eden District	164 110	189 345	5 047	2.9%

ACCESS TO HOUSING

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to a formal dwelling.

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
George	83.9%	83.9%	7 666	1 533	3.2%
Eden District	83.8%	85.7%	24 878	4 976	3.4%



The number of households with access to formal dwellings in George increased by 7 666 between 2011 and 2016, at an average annual rate of 3.2 per cent, which translates into approximately 1 533 additional formal dwellings per year over this period. The proportion of formal households has remained the same at 83.9 per cent between 2011 and 2016, which translates to 16.1 per cent of households of informal dwellings.

ACCESS TO WATER

Given the Western Cape's current drought situation, great focus is currently placed on water availability and supply. This goes hand in hand with due consideration for water quality. Access to safe potable water is essential to prevent the contraction and spread of diseases and maintaining a healthy life.

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard or within 200 metres from the yard.

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
George	97.6%	98.7%	9 656	1 931	3.4%
Eden District	97.6%	96.9%	23 188	4 638	2.7%

George experienced an annual increase in the number of households with access to piped water (to within 200 metres of the yard) of 1 931 households per annum between 2011 and 2016. The proportion of households with access to piped increased over this period from 97.6 per cent in 2011 to 98.7 per cent in 2016. This is an indication that access to piped water is keeping pace with the growth in the total number of households.

ACCESS TO SANITATION

Sanitation promotes health through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Where sanitation systems are inadequate, negative health effects can be extremely serious. Access to a flush toilet not only advances physical health but also provides the user with a sense of human dignity. The current drought highlights challenges in the use of potable water within the sanitation services process.

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to a flush or chemical toilet connected to the sewerage system.

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
George	88.6%	95.4%	12 397	2 479	4.8%
Eden District	85.8%	94.3%	37 895	7 579	4.9%

With the proportion of households with access to acceptable standards of sanitation services increasing from 88.6 per cent in 2011 to 95.4 per cent in 2016, George experienced significant progress in household access to sanitation services over this period. The Municipality was able to provide an additional 2 479 households with access annually; access growing at an average annual rate of 4.8 per cent.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Energy is essential for human life; generally identified household uses include energy for cooking, heating and lighting. Energy sources also have usage risks; for example, health and safety risks especially in the use of paraffin and open flame usage. The information below relates to the use of electricity for lighting purposes.

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to electricity as the primary source of lighting.

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
George	91.0%	97.8%	12 576	2 515	4.7%
Eden District	91.1%	96.1%	32 538	6 508	4.0%

The annual growth in household access to electricity of 2 515 outstripped the total household growth of approximately 1 834 on average per annum. This coincides with an increase in the proportion of households with access to electricity, increasing from 91.0 per cent in 2011 to 97.8 per cent in 2016.

ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL

Refuse removal is an essential service that ensures that health related problems are kept at bay. A lack of or inadequate service is likely to result in uncontrolled and unregulated dumping. There are growing concerns around the land and environmental limitations in the creation and lifespan of landfill sites. This would benefit greatly from the 'reduce – reuse – recycle' approach, that firstly encourages non-wasteful consumption practices (reduce), the reuse of products where possible (reuse) and the recycling of the product where its use in current form has been exhausted (recycle).

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households who have waste removed by local authorities at least weekly.

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
George	88.1%	93.3%	11 317	2 263	4.4%
Eden District	86.4%	88.8%	26 307	5 261	3.5%

Household access to refuse removal services in George has increased from 88.1 per cent in 2011 to 93.3 per cent in 2016. Household access to this service increasing faster (additional 11 317 households) than the growth in formal households (7 666 annually).

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom and security of the person. The safety of persons and property is therefore vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

The extent of crime in South Africa does however not only have a significant impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also affects the general economy. Crime hampers growth and discourages investment and capital accumulation. If not addressed with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

People's general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues, mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property-related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.

Note: Percentage change calculation will differ from the actuals reflected due to rounding down to per 100 000 population.

Data source: The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2017 Crime Statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) in October 2017. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by SAPS. Also note that although the crime data contained in the following section is for ease of reference depicted as a single calendar year, it is in actual fact referring to criminal activity within a financial year i.e. incidences of murder for 2016 is referring to occurrences within the period April 2016 to March 2017.

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



MURDER



Area	2016	2017	% Change
George (per 100 000)	31	31	-0.2
Eden District (per 100 000)	32	28	-11.4

Definition: Murder is a social contact crime resulting in the loss of life of the victim, but excludes cases where the loss of life occurred as a result of a response to a crime, for example self-defence.

Crime remains a prominent issue in South Africa at a high socio-economic cost. Overall, the country has a very high rate of murder when compared to most countries.

Within the George municipal area, the murder rate remained relatively constant at 31 per 100 000 people in 2016 and 2017 whereas the murder rate within the Eden District declined by 11.4 per cent from 32 per 100 000 people in 2016 to 28 per 100 000 people in 2017. The murder rate nevertheless remains a grave concern throughout the Eden District.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Area	2016	2017	% Change
George (per 100 000)	168	205	21.4
Eden District (per 100 000)	146	161	9.8

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).

The cases of sexual offences in the George area increased significantly by 21.4 per cent from 168 per 100 000 people in 2016 to 205 per 100 000 people in 2017. The increase in sexual offences in George (21.4 per cent) is much higher than the average increase for the Eden District as a whole (9.8 per cent).

DRUG-RELATED CRIMES



Area	2016	2017	% Change
George (per 100 000)	1 389	1 595	14.8
Eden District (per 100 000)	1 520	1 691	11.2

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. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public. An increase in crimes of this nature may therefore reflect an increase in police.

Drug-related crimes have a negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy. Drug-related crimes within George increased by 14.8 per cent, from 1 389 cases per 100 000 people in 2016 to 1 595 cases per 100 000 people in 2017. The rate of increase for George was higher than that of the Eden District average.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Area	2016	2017	% Change
George (per 100 000)	261	290	11.1
Eden District (per 100 000)	237	223	-5.7

Definition: 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 of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in George increased by 11.1 per cent, from 261 cases per 100 000 people in 2016 to 290 cases per 100 000 people in 2017. On the contrary there was a decrease in the cases of driving under the influence for the Eden District from 237 cases per 100 000 in 2016 to 223 cases per 100 000 people in 2017.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Area	2016	2017	% Change
George (per 100 000)	855	894	4.6
Eden District (per 100 000)	939	876	-6.7

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

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. Residential burglary cases in George increased by 4.6 per cent, from 855 cases per 100 000 people in 2016 to 894 cases per 100 000 people in 2017. Residential burglaries in the Eden District as a whole decreased by 6.7 per cent, from 939 cases per 100 000 people in 2016 to 876 cases per 100 000 people in 2017.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	% Change
George	38	41	7.9
Eden District	97	113	16.5

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.

There was a significant decrease in fatal crashes both in George and in the Eden District between 2016 and 2017. Fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within George increased from 38 cases per 100 000 in 2015 to 41 cases in 2016. Similarly, fatal crashes for the Eden District as a whole increased from 97 cases per 100 000 in 2016 to 113 in 2016.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	% Change
George	57	46	-19.3
Eden District	137	126	-8.0

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 41 fatal crashes occurred within the George region in 2016. Above table indicates that a total of 46 road users died in those crashes.

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.

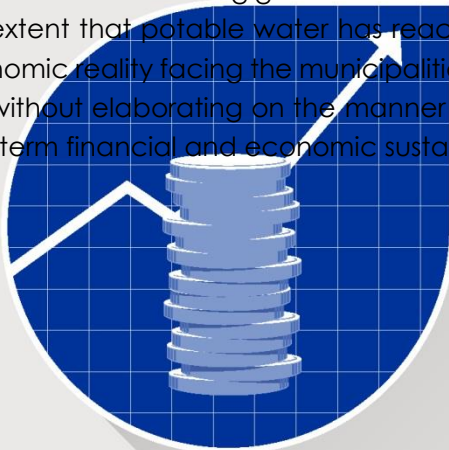
7

THE ECONOMY

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.

Most municipalities within the Western Cape are currently experiencing hydrological drought conditions where the severe weather is affecting groundwater levels in natural springs, streams, reservoirs and dams to the extent that potable water has reached alarmingly low levels. An overview of the current economic reality facing the municipalities of the Western Cape would therefore not be complete without elaborating on the manner in which the drought impacts upon the short and medium term financial and economic sustainability of local authorities.



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The George municipal area is largest economy in the District, contributing 39.8 per cent to the Eden District economy in terms of GDP and 35.6 per cent to employment in the district in 2015. George's tertiary sectors have achieved above average growth rates in terms of GDP and has contributed significantly to employment.

The George local economy is driven by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (26.4 per cent); the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (18.5 per cent), manufacturing sector (14.7 per cent) and the transport, storage and communication (11.9 per cent). Combined, these sectors contributed about R10.0 billion to the economy in 2015.

In 2016, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector grew the fastest (3.1 per cent), followed by the transport, storage and communication (1.7 per cent); the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (1.5 per cent) and manufacturing (1.4 per cent). The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector recorded a serious decline (-7.8 per cent) in 2016, which could be attributed to the drought that has affected the Western Cape agriculture sector over the last couple of years.

George GDP performance per sector, 2005 - 2016										
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2015	R million value 2015	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)					
			2005 - 2015	2010 - 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
Primary Sector	3.9	579.3	2.1	1.5	-0.1	1.1	1.8	7.1	-2.4	-7.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.7	558.0	2.1	1.4	-0.3	1.1	1.8	7.1	-2.5	-7.8
Mining and quarrying	0.1	21.3	0.8	3.8	3.6	2.0	4.0	7.9	1.7	-5.3
Secondary Sector	24.2	3 607.7	2.6	1.7	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.2
Manufacturing	14.7	2 199.2	2.9	2.2	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
Electricity, gas and water	3.5	514.6	-1.3	-1.1	1.3	-0.9	-1.7	-1.8	-2.3	-6.0
Construction	6.0	893.9	4.4	1.8	-0.3	1.5	3.9	2.3	1.4	-0.6
Tertiary Sector	71.9	10 724.7	4.1	3.7	5.2	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	18.5	2 757.4	3.0	3.0	4.6	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.5
Transport, storage and communication	11.9	1 768.2	4.5	3.8	4.9	3.5	4.0	4.4	2.2	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	26.4	3 934.5	5.6	4.8	6.5	4.7	4.4	3.5	4.9	3.1
General government	8.9	1 328.5	2.6	2.4	4.8	2.3	3.3	1.8	-0.2	0.3
Community, social and personal services	6.3	936.0	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.4
Total George	100	14 911.7	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.1

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

LABOUR

The sectors that contributed the most to the 63 361 jobs in the George municipal area in 2015 were the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (26.7 per cent), followed by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (18.3 per cent) and the community, social and personal services (12.8 per cent).

The finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector created the most (517) jobs in 2016, followed by general government (119 jobs) and construction (43 jobs). In 2016 jobs were shed in the transport, storage and communication sector (356 jobs), and the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (90 jobs). Employment in the agriculture sector is volatile, and labour needs are seasonal i.e. not permanent, which depends on the harvest each year. Changes in the number of hectares under production will also have an impact on the demand for labour. Favourable economic conditions resulting in new investment from farmers to expand their orchards and vineyards will increase the demand for labour and vice versa.

George employment growth per sector, 2005 – 2016										
Sector	Contribution to employment (%)	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)					
	2015	2015	2005 - 2015	2010 - 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
Primary Sector	9.0	7 187	- 2 041	1 564	-204	412	316	-336	1 376	-90
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.9	7 157	-2 033	1 570	-204	411	326	-337	1 374	-90
Mining and quarrying	0.0	30	-8	-6	-	1	-10	1	2	-
Secondary Sector	17.0	13 566	263	800	151	72	244	169	164	99
Manufacturing	8.8	7 059	-541	20	-4	-140	183	-97	78	8
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	331	105	48	14	14	5	4	11	8
Construction	7.7	6 176	699	732	141	198	56	262	75	83
Tertiary Sector	74.1	59 265	16 753	8 941	1 391	1 607	2 160	1 760	2 023	337
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	26.7	21 397	5 427	2 766	547	620	456	497	646	14
Transport, storage and communication	6.5	5 222	2 306	1 202	91	284	372	50	405	-356
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	18.3	14 652	4 539	2 488	393	373	535	402	785	517
General government	9.7	7 732	1 728	627	306	105	73	384	-241	119
Community, social and personal services	12.8	10 262	2 753	1 858	54	225	724	427	428	43
Total George	100	80 018	14 975	11 305	1 338	2 091	2 720	1 593	3 563	346

Source: Quantec 2017 (e denotes estimate)

Unemployment has been steadily rising in the George municipal area over the few years, with the jobless rate recorded at 16.1 per cent in 2014, 16.6 per cent in 2015 and an estimated 17.3 per cent in 2016, which is marginally lower than the rate for the Eden District and Western Cape.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)												
Area	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
George	16.5	15.8	15.6	15.0	15.4	15.5	15.8	16.2	15.6	16.1	16.6	17.3
Eden District	16.6	16.0	16.1	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.5	17.0	16.6	17.1	17.8	18.7
Western Cape	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.8	16.1	16.4	17.0	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.7

Source: Quantec 2017 (e denotes estimate)

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INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

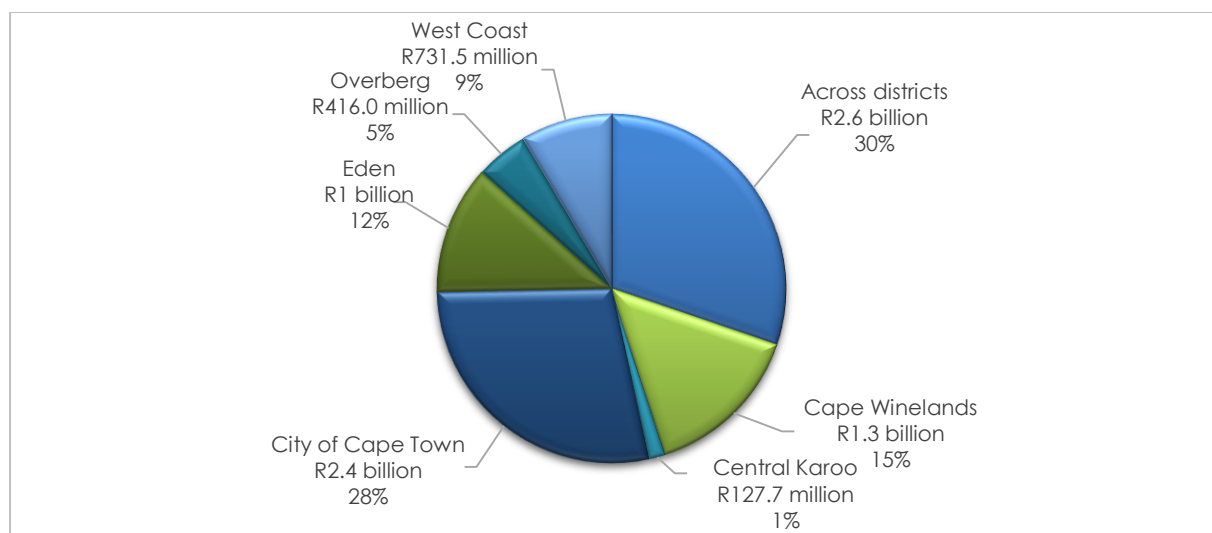
As Economic theory and empirical work suggest that public investment in infrastructure will boost economic growth by stimulating related private sector investments – the so-called “crowding-in effect” – as well as providing a solid foundation for social development (Swilling, 2006). In South Africa the importance of infrastructure has not only been emphasised at national level but also at regional level. The Western Cape Government's main infrastructure budgets and investment, both in social and economic infrastructure over the 2017 MTEF, includes spending by provincial government departments and public entities; as well as spending on public private partnerships.

In the Western Cape, the region needs efficient transport systems, water and sanitation, telecommunications and power supplies in order to influence the standard of living of their populations and regional economic growth. There is, thus, a pressing need to determine whether government's strategy on infrastructure investment will yield the desired economic growth benefits at micro (i.e. project or sector level) or at national or macro level.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Empirical evidence at National level has shown that investment in economic infrastructure has a positive impact on National growth. This growth however depends crucially on provincial and municipal performance. All municipalities are tasked with basic service delivery objectives in order to stimulate local economic development. Population growth and deteriorating infrastructure has continued to place strain on infrastructure budgets. The objective of this section is to determine if there is a relationship between infrastructure investment and growth in the Eden District and to show the success the region has had in providing infrastructure.



For the financial year 2017/18, the City of Cape Town assumes the majority of the Western Cape's infrastructure allocations with an estimated infrastructure spend of R2.4 billion (28 per cent of Provincial allocation). The Cape Winelands region is another notable receiver of Infrastructure funding with approximately R1.3 billion (15 per cent of Provincial allocation) allocated from the Provincial Government. As will be discussed during the course of this chapter, it's the mirroring of Provincial infrastructure allocation with Municipal infrastructure budgets and plans which will truly set the municipality and the Province on a higher growth path and improved socio-economic environment.

Provincial Infrastructure Allocations: Eden District

There have been varying levels of infrastructure investments and development across the 131 towns outside the Cape Town Metropolitan areas. Some towns have solid development potential while others are declining. A number of growth factors have contributed to this decline (Donaldson et al 2010). Amongst these factors is a deteriorating infrastructure. Municipal infrastructure consists mainly of bulk treatment plants, pump networks, pump stations treatment works, reservoirs and distribution pipelines, electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure. In some municipalities' infrastructure remains under threat and requires increasingly more astute management whilst other municipalities have invested significantly in infrastructure provision and experience high growth rates.

Vote R'000	Eden District	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna
CapeNature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	15 800	21 000	33 300	-	-	31 008
Health	-	250	-	856	37 931	-	-	3 500
Human Settlements	-	2 030	22 200	25 500	65 800	35 066	40 374	74 134
Public Works	24 460	-	-	-	22 161	-	-	-
Roads	198 049	4 400	84 200	71 000	69 000	145 453	2 000	-
Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	222 509	6 680	122 200	118 356	228 192	180 519	42 374	108 642

Source: Provincial Treasury, 2017

Above table presents the Provincial allocation for infrastructure in 2017/18 across the Eden District. The Provincial expenditure on infrastructure is concentrated in George (R228.2 million) followed by Oudtshoorn (R180.5 million) and Hessequa (R122.2 million).

In relation to Provincial budgeted figures for 2017/18 by Vote, the Education allocation is concentrated in George (R33.0 million) and Knysna (R31.0 million). Health also has a strong focus in George (R37.9 million). The Roads allocation is concentrated in Eden District (R198.1 million) and Oudtshoorn (R145.5 million). In relation to Human Settlements, Knysna (R74.1 million) and George (R65.8 million) are dominant with sizeable allocations for 2017/18.

Provincial expenditure in George (R228.2 million) is allocated mainly towards roads (R69.0 million), Human Settlement (R65.8 million), Health (R37.9 million) and Education (R33.3 million).

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

National and Provincial Transfers

The sources of infrastructure funding at Municipal level come from National government and Provincial Government in the form of grants or from municipal own revenue.

The National Government recognises that infrastructure investment is the cornerstone to economic and social upliftment. To this end in 2004 the Government introduced a Municipal Infrastructure Grant to complement their capital budgets. Total transfers and grants allocated to George Municipality for 2017/18 amounts to R184.9 million, most of which is the Public Transport Infrastructure Grant (R73.6 million), Housing Grant (R46.8 million) and the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (R38.7 million), among others.

Description R'000	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17		Full Year Forecast	2017/18 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget		Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
Capital Transfers and Grants									
National Government	212 134	124 089	86 863	113 236	80 159	80 159	138 088	83 288	68 511
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	31 413	44 770	36 892	36 369	36 369	36 369	38 726	40 832	43 055
Regional Bulk Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated National Electrification Programme	5 000	8 900	7 000	9 500	9 500	9 500	18 048	32 000	15 000
Energy Efficiency and Demand Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 000	10 000	10 000
Infrastructure Skills Development	91	111	322	114	844	844	684	456	456
Public Transport Infrastructure Grant	175 630	70 308	42 648	67 253	33 446	33 446	73 630	-	-
Provincial Government	61 161	19 692	56 095	51 853	99 903	99 903	46 877	838	-
Housing	35 780	14 888	14 033	51 853	51 853	51 853	46 877	838	-
Contribution towards acceleration of housing delivery	7 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Library Grant	381	3 300	2 063	-	-	-	-	-	-
George Integrated Public Transport Network	17 500	1 500	39 999	-	48 050	48 050	-	-	-
Community Development Workers Capital	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipality	-	6 035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flood Damage	-	6 035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other grant Providers	1 466	2 659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Municipal Electro Technical Project	1 466	2 659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	274 761	152 475	142 957	165 089	180 062	180 062	184 965	84 125	68 511

Source: George Municipality, 2017/18 Approved Budget Schedules (SA18)

However, budgetary constraints call for an investigation into the types of infrastructure that would influence growth within the municipality. "Priority should be given to infrastructure programmes that contribute to regional integration" (NDP, 2012: 159). These include projects such as revising transport links and improving access to energy or water as they form a vital part of the Western Cape economy. The region is blessed with a well-maintained road infrastructure although it does face severe challenges in the provision of a public transport network.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2017*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2017*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2017*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2017*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2017; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Indigent households: *Department of Local Government, 2017*

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2017*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2017*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2017*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2017*

8. Infrastructure Development

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Provincial Treasury, 2017*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Municipal Budget Schedules (SA18 & SA36)*