Western Cape Government

SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE
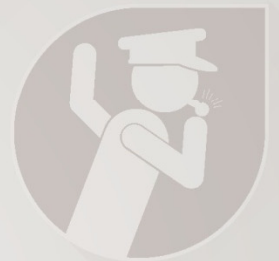
CONTENTS

GEORGE: AT A GLANCE

George: At a Glance

Demographics
Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016

Population
217 640

Households
62 722

Education — 2018

Matric Pass Rate	79.9%
Learner Retention Rate	73.0%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	28.6

Poverty — 2018

Gini Coefficient	0.613
Human Development Index	0.72

Health — 2018

Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18
14	60.7%	1	13.7%

Safety and Security
Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19

Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
1 669	744	1 913	96	460

Access to Basic Service Delivery
Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016

Water	Refuse Removal	Electricity	Sanitation	Housing
98.7%	93.3%	95.4%	97.8%	83.9%

Road Safety — 2018

Road User Fatalities	56

Labour — 2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)
14.0%

Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 — Slow economic growth
Risk 2 — Financial sustainability
Risk 3 — Low income/ unemployment

Largest 3 Sectors
Contribution to GDP, 2017

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	Manufacturing
26.7%	18.4%	15.1%

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.
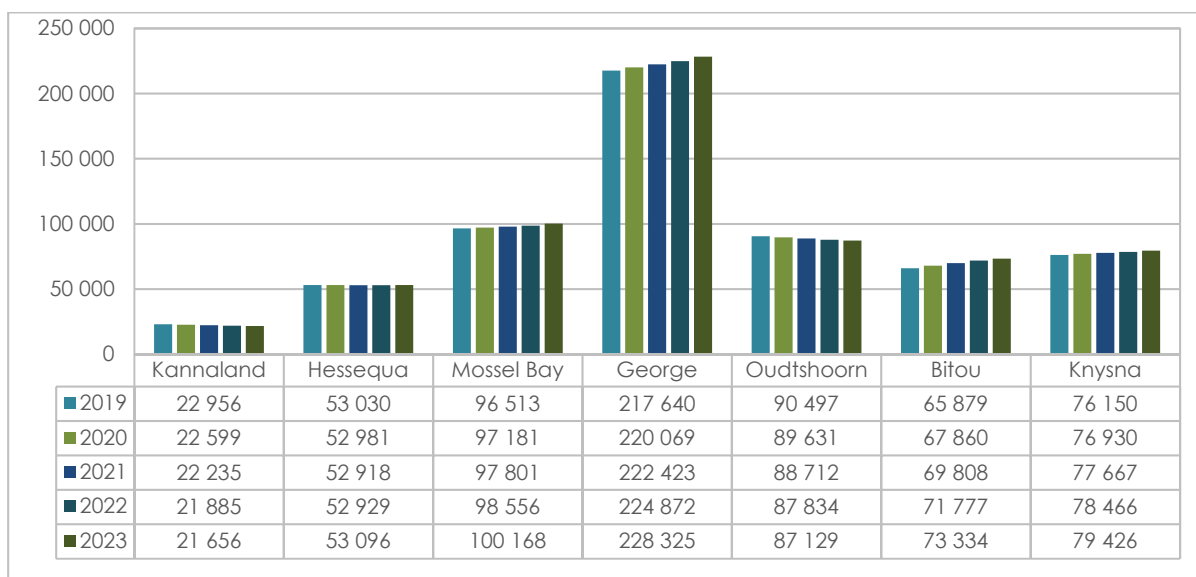
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that could assist in municipal planning and budgeting, namely, estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well an overview of population density per local municipal area.

The demographic data provided in this chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 – 2030) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2025.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019

POPULATION

	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna
2019	22 956	53 030	96 513	217 640	90 497	65 879	76 150
2020	22 599	52 981	97 181	220 069	89 631	67 860	76 930
2021	22 235	52 918	97 801	222 423	88 712	69 808	77 667
2022	21 885	52 929	98 556	224 872	87 834	71 777	78 466
2023	21 656	53 096	100 168	228 325	87 129	73 334	79 426

George currently has a population of 217 640, rendering it the most populated municipal area in the Garden Route District (GRD). The total population is estimated to increase to 228 325 by 2023 which equates to 1.2 per cent average annual growth. The population growth rate of George is above that of the GRD's estimated population growth of 0.8 per cent over this period.

Garden Route District: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Kannaland	91.6	91.4	91.2	91.1	90.4
Hessequa	92.3	92.1	91.9	91.9	91.5
Mossel Bay	93.8	93.4	93.0	92.9	92.0
George	**95.6**	**95.5**	**95.3**	**95.2**	**93.9**
Oudtshoorn	90.0	89.8	89.6	89.5	88.8
Bitou	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.0	97.0
Knysna	95.8	95.5	95.2	95.2	93.7
Garden Route District	**94.4**	**94.1**	**94.0**	**93.9**	**92.9**

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are less males than females in George. The SR for George declines slightly over the 2019 to 2023 period, from 95.6 in 2019 to 93.9 in 2023. The lower number of males can be attributed to a wide range of factors; including factors where the variance in life expectancy can be attributed to a range of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23).

Garden Route District: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	168 884	402 784	50 997	54.6
2022	168 732	412 272	55 315	54.3
2025	171 459	423 452	60 128	54.7
Growth	0.3%	0.8%	2.8%	-

The above table depicts George population's composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (age 15 – 64 years) and those, who are dependent on them (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a higher pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2019 and 2025, the highest growth was recorded in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 2.8 per cent. The child and working age cohorts in turn only grew by 0.3 and 0.8 per cent respectively. The notable increase in the aged cohort is expected to increase the dependency ratio towards 2025.

POPULATION DENSITY

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

Colour Code	Population per km²
	0 – 10
	11 – 20
	21 – 30
	31 – 40
	41 - 50
	50+
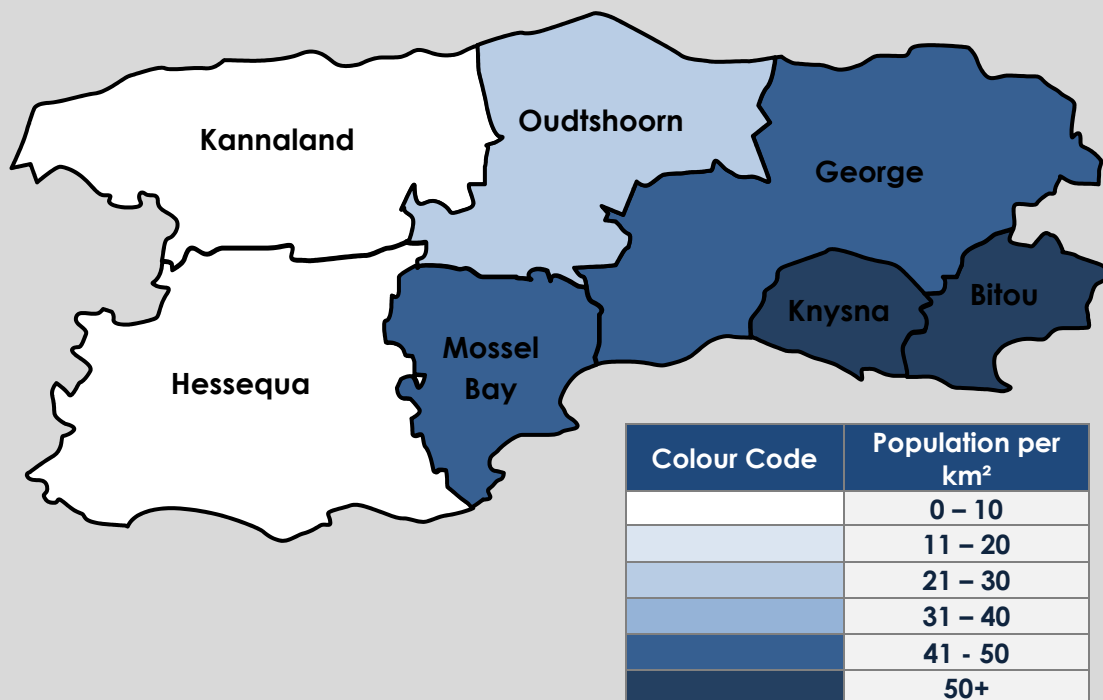
Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

In 2019, the population density of the Garden Route District (GRD) was 27 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the GRD compare as follows:

- Knysna   69 people/km²
- Bitou   66 people/km²
- Mossel Bay   48 people/km²
- **George   42 people/km²**
- Oudtshoorn   26 people/km²
- Hessequa   9 people/km²
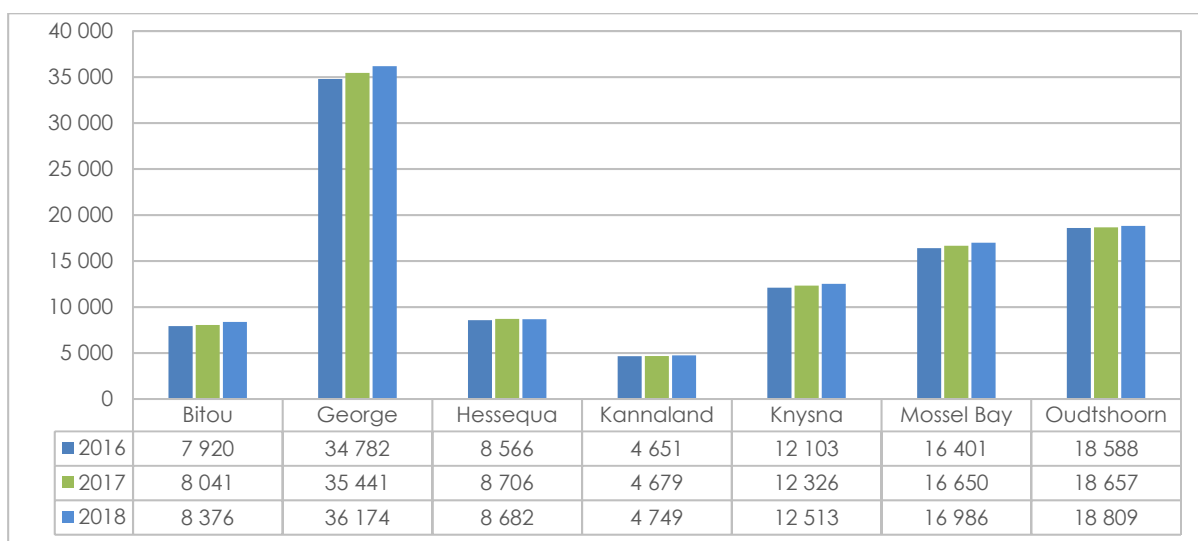- Kannaland   5 people/km²

2

EDUCATION

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

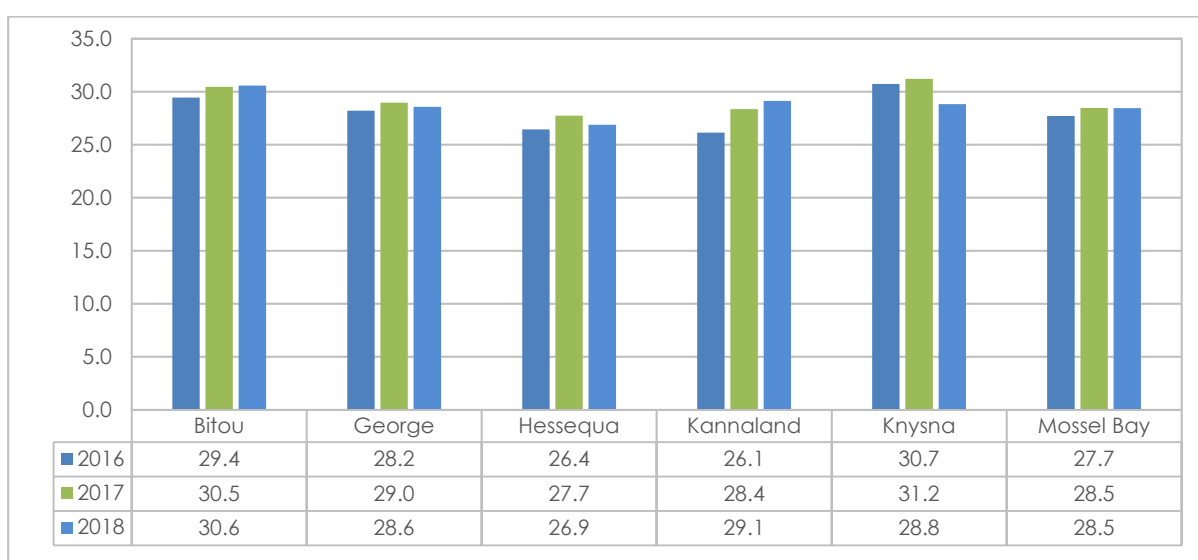*Data source: Western Cape Education Department. 2019*

LEARNER ENROLMENT

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
2016	7 920	34 782	8 566	4 651	12 103	16 401	18 588
2017	8 041	35 441	8 706	4 679	12 326	16 650	18 657
2018	8 376	36 174	8 682	4 749	12 513	16 986	18 809

Learner enrolment in George increased on average from 34 782 to 36 174, on average annually by 2.3 per cent between 2016 to 2018; the average District growth over the period was lower at 1.6 per cent.
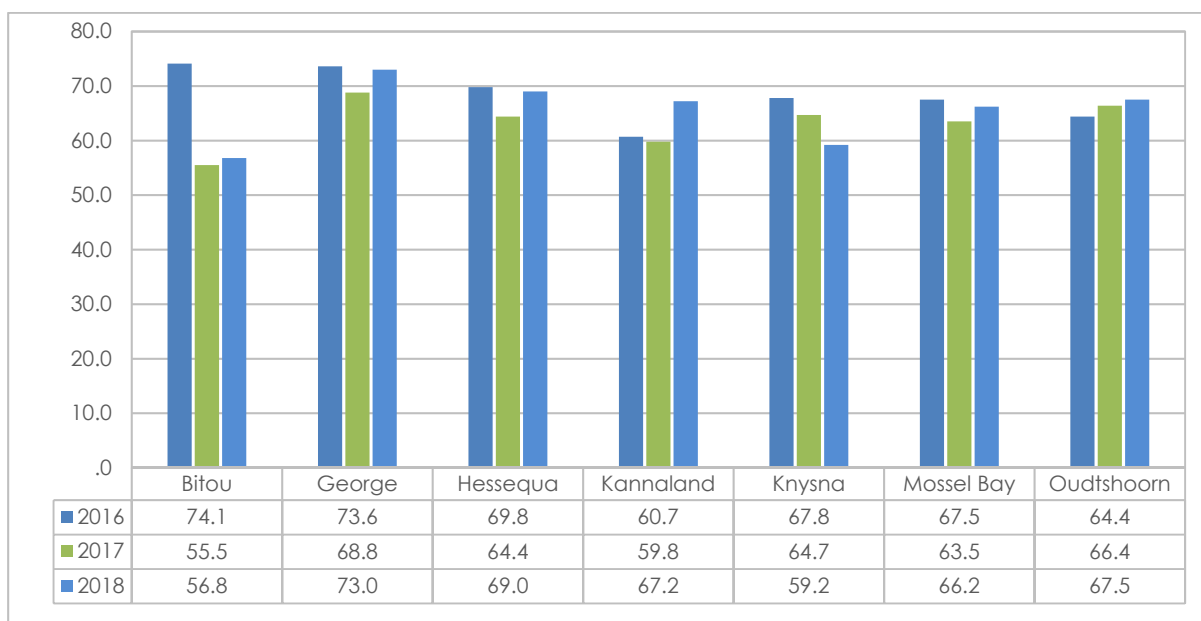
LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees. The learner-teacher ratio could also education outcomes through its impact on learner performance.

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay
2016	29.4	28.2	26.4	26.1	30.7	27.7
2017	30.5	29.0	27.7	28.4	31.2	28.5
2018	30.6	28.6	26.9	29.1	28.8	28.5

The learner-teacher ratio in George increased from 28.2 learners in 2016 to 29.0 learners in 2017 but dropped slightly to 28.6 learners in 2018. Bitou recorded the highest (30.6) learner-teacher ratio in the District, with Hessequa (26.9) recording the lowest. The overall District rate was at 28.7.

LEARNER RETENTION

The learner retention rate is influenced by a wide array of factors, including economic influences such as unemployment, poverty/very low household income/indigent households, as well as social concerns such as teenage pregnancies. Being able to retain learners is essential for positive education outcomes and as such when considering education outcomes/results, retention rates should be kept in mind.

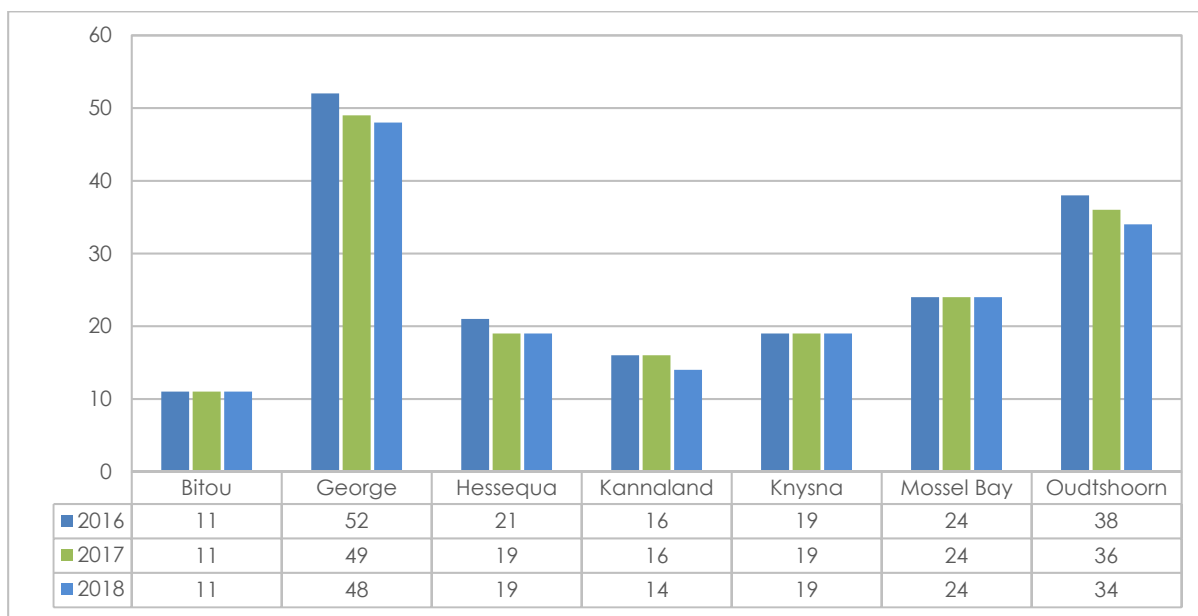|	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
2016	74.1	73.6	69.8	60.7	67.8	67.5	64.4
2017	55.5	68.8	64.4	59.8	64.7	63.5	66.4
2018	56.8	73.0	69.0	67.2	59.2	66.2	67.5

The learner retention rate for the George municipal area fluctuated between 2016 and 2018 dropping from 73.6 per cent in 2016 to 68.8 per cent in 2017, but increasing again to 73.0 per cent in 2018.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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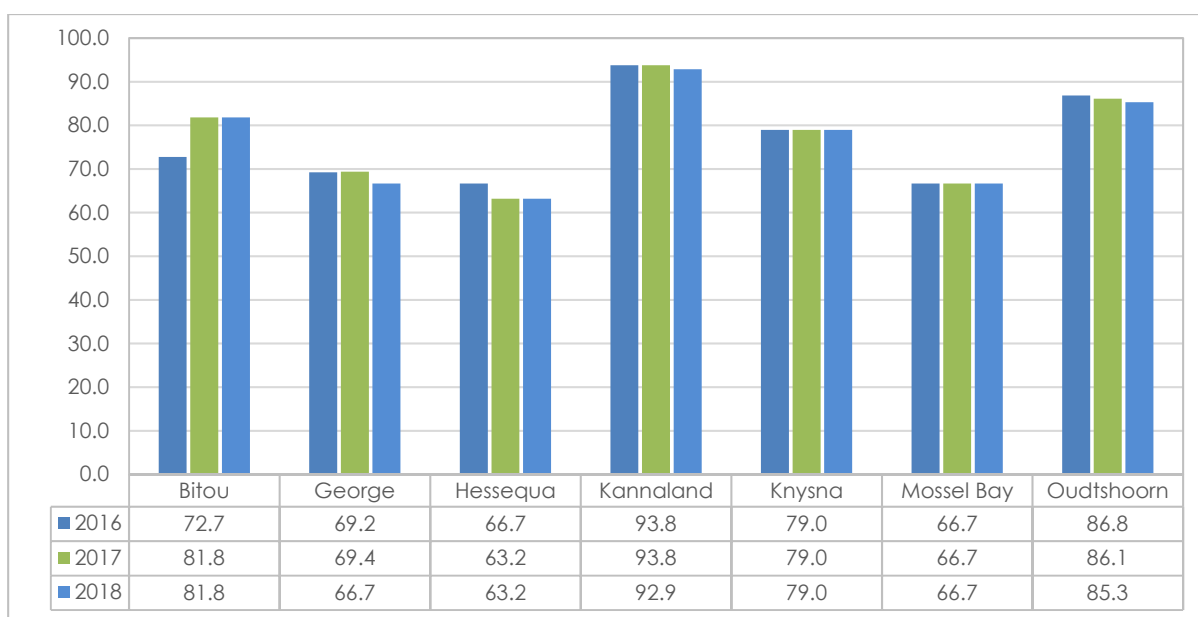
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
2016	11	52	21	16	19	24	38
2017	11	49	19	16	19	24	36
2018	11	48	19	14	19	24	34

In 2018, the George municipal area had a total of 48 public ordinary schools, the largest number of schools in the District. This however is only indicative of the number of schools, but not of the learner capacity or number of learners at the schools.
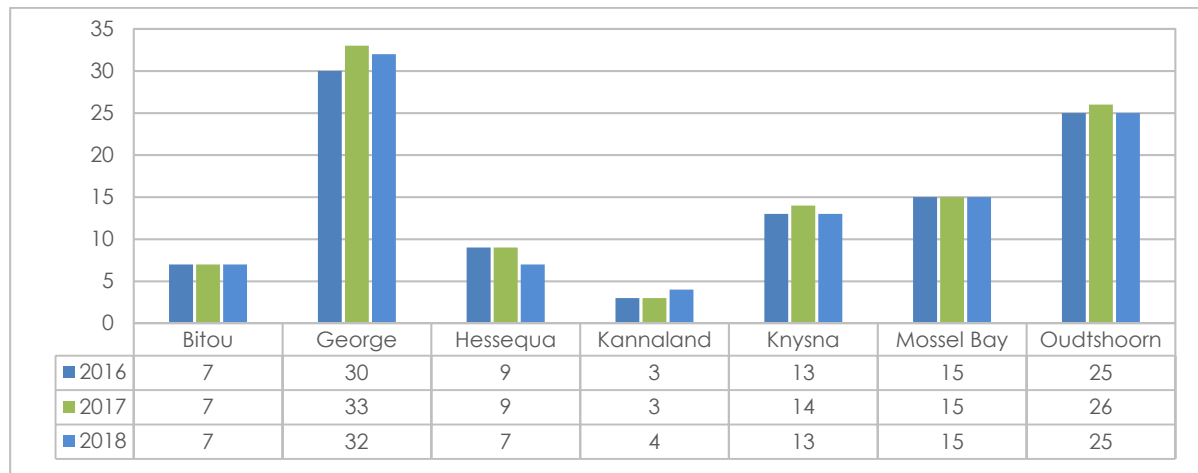
NO-FEE SCHOOLS

The proportion of no-fee schools in the George municipal area dropped slightly from 69.2 per cent in 2016 to 66.7 per cent in 2018.

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
2016	72.7	69.2	66.7	93.8	79.0	66.7	86.8
2017	81.8	69.4	63.2	93.8	79.0	66.7	86.1
2018	81.8	66.7	63.2	92.9	79.0	66.7	85.3

This is below the GRD average where 74.6 per cent of schools in 2018 were no-fee schools.
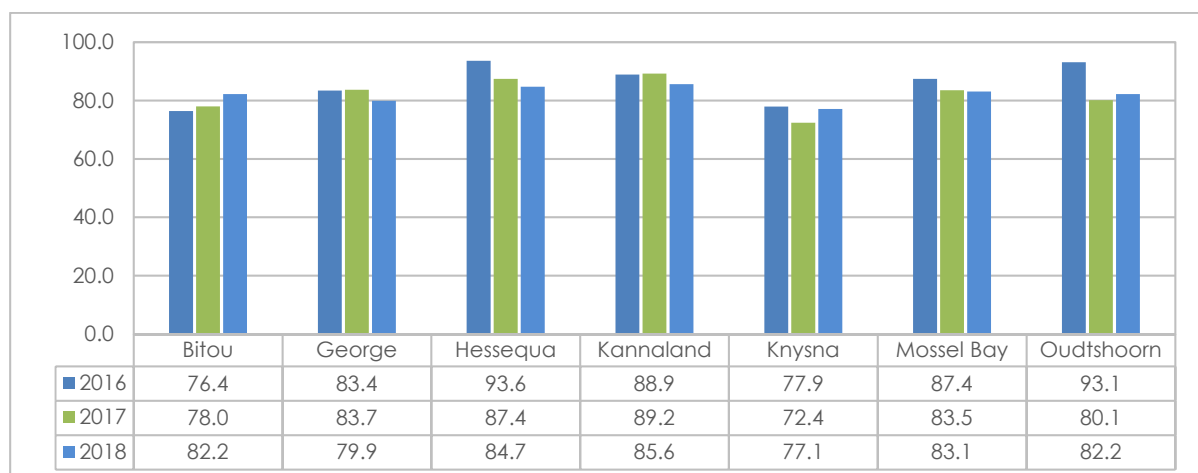
SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

The presence of school libraries together with library staff are said to have a positive impact on student achievement.

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
2016	7	30	9	3	13	15	25
2017	7	33	9	3	14	15	26
2018	7	32	7	4	13	15	25

Within the George area, the number of schools equipped with libraries increased slightly from 30 in 2016 to 32 in 2018.

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 economic and poverty reduction plans may be realised. This section considers the matric pass rate within the George municipal area. This particular statistic is vital as it impacts learner access to higher education institutions in order to broaden access employment opportunities.

	Bitou	George	Hessequa	Kannaland	Knysna	Mossel Bay	Oudtshoorn
2016	76.4	83.4	93.6	88.9	77.9	87.4	93.1
2017	78.0	83.7	87.4	89.2	72.4	83.5	80.1
2018	82.2	79.9	84.7	85.6	77.1	83.1	82.2

George's matric pass rate increased slightly from 83.4 per cent in 2016 to 83.7 per cent in 2017, dropping to 79.9 per cent in 2018. Between 2016 and 2018 the matric pass rates have generally declined across the District. The average District rate in 2018 was 81.3 per cent.

3

HEALTH

Health is a major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the George municipal area. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors as such as diseases like HIV and TB as well as general health issues such as maternal health, that affects the community. This socio-economic profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since the focus of this profile is on the public health facilities, private facilities are excluded.

Data source: Department of Health, 2019

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
George Municipality	10	4	0	2	1	1	6	22
Garden Route District	32	37	0	7	6	1	51	86

In terms of healthcare facilities, the George municipal area had 14 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 10 fixed and 4 mobile clinics as well as two community day centres. In addition, there is a district hospital, a regional hospital as well as 6 antiretroviral treatment clinics/ treatment sites and 22 tuberculosis clinics/ treatment sites.

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. The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services.

In 2018, the GRD had 2.0 ambulances per 10 000 population. The George municipal area was slightly above this figure, with 2.2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is amongst the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province accounting for 8 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Access to antiretroviral treatment extends the lifespan of many who would otherwise have died prematurely. In 2018 there were 6 ART clinics/treatment sites in the George municipal area. The table below indicates trends in ART in the George and the GRD municipal areas.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
George Municipality	7 953	8 735	1 395	1 216
Garden Route District	21 577	23 317	3 478	3 009

George's total registered patients receiving ARTs increased significantly between 2017 and 2018 (increase of 782 patients). The number of new antiretroviral patients fell by 179, from 1 395 to 1 216 between 2017 and 2018. This could be an indication that the number of HIV infections is decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

A total of 23 317 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the GRD in 2018 compared to 21 577 registered patients in 2017. George, with 8 735 registered patients, represents 37.5 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the GRD.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Number of TB patients registered on treatment
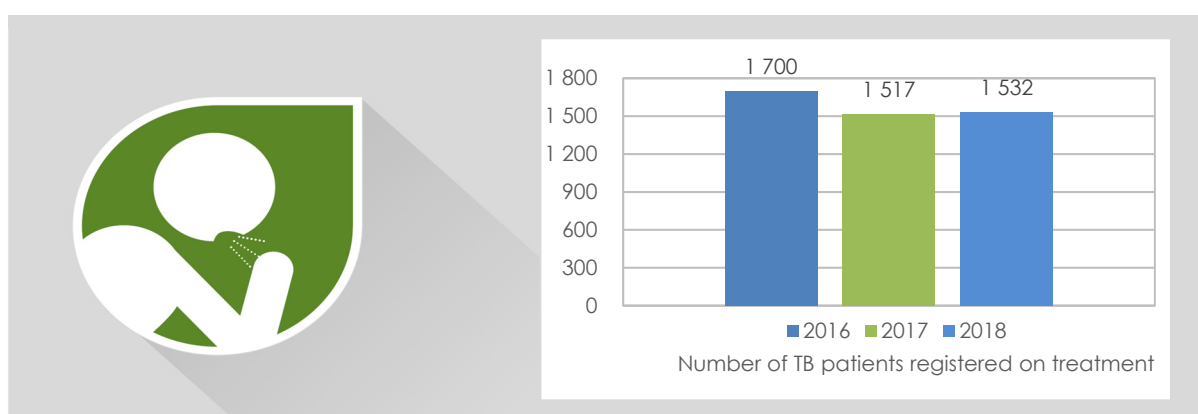
Tuberculosis (TB) is closely linked to HIV and AIDS. Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016.

George experienced a decline in TB cases from 1 700 in 2016 to 1 517 in 2017, but with slight increase again to 1 532 in 2018. George, with its 1 532 TB patients in 2018, represents a 32.8 per cent of the District's total patient load. The TB patients are treated in 22 TB clinics or treatment sites within the George municipal area.

INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH

Income poverty and inequality remain prevalent in South Africa, leaving many households without sufficient resources to meet their needs. Pregnancy and childbearing further marginalise vulnerable women and children by reducing income-generating potential. The South African government recognises the importance of providing support to children living in impoverished households through the Child Support Grant, administered by the Department of Social Development.

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

Area	Immunisation rate under 1		Acute malnutrition- child under 5		Neonatal mortality rate		Low birth weight	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
George Municipality	55.2	60.7	1.9	0.3	15.8	16.6	21.2	19.5
Garden Route District	61.1	65.7	2.7	1.5	11.4	9.0	17.8	16.4

The **immunisation rate** in the George area has been generally low, increasing from 55.2 per cent in 2017 to 60.7 per cent 2018.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years in George in 2017 was 1.9 per 100 000 persons, declining to which increased to 0.3 in 2018.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the George area has worsened slightly from 15.8 in 2017 to 16.6 in 2018. A deterioration in the NMR may indicate weakening in new-born health outcomes.

The **low birth weight** indicator improved from 21.2 per cent in 2017 to 19.5 per cent in 2018.

DEFINITIONS

Immunisation: *The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age.* Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

Malnutrition: *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people.* Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.

Neonatal mortality rate: *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year.* The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.

Low birth weight: *Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g.* Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal mortality rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
George Municipality	154	1	12.9	13.7	1.0	1.0
Garden Route District	81	55	15.0	15.9	0.6	0.6

In 2018, the **maternal mortality rate** in the George area was 1 per 100 000 live births, while for the GRD it was 55 deaths per 100 000 live births.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has increased slightly between 2017 and 2018 in George and the GRD, to 13.7 and 15.9 per cent respectively.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** remained unchanged at 1.0 per cent for 2018 in the George are, which is slightly above the District's 0.6 per cent.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

4

POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the George municipal area based on most recent data including Global Insight and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy an improved 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 and the human development index to show the current reality of households residing in the George municipal area.
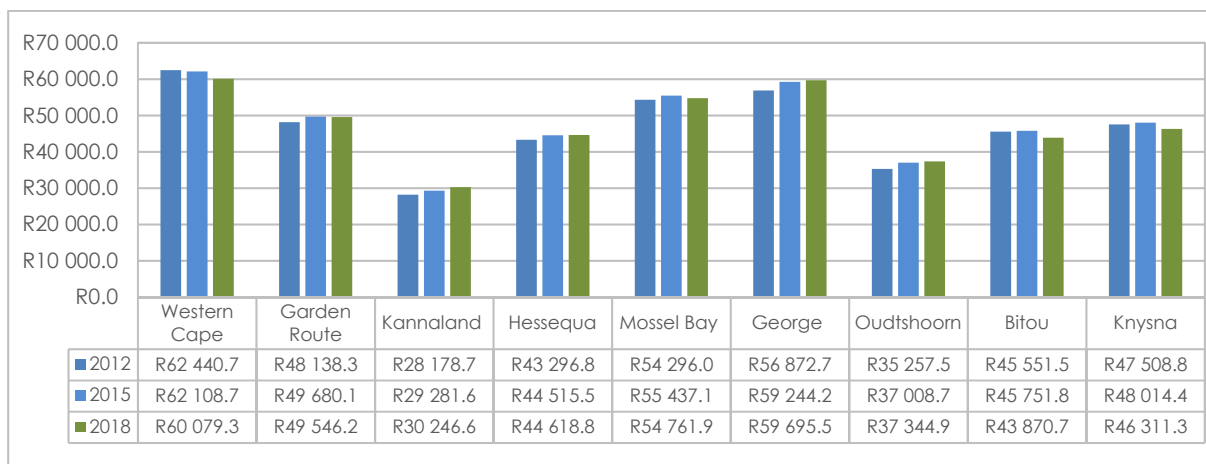
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report 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.
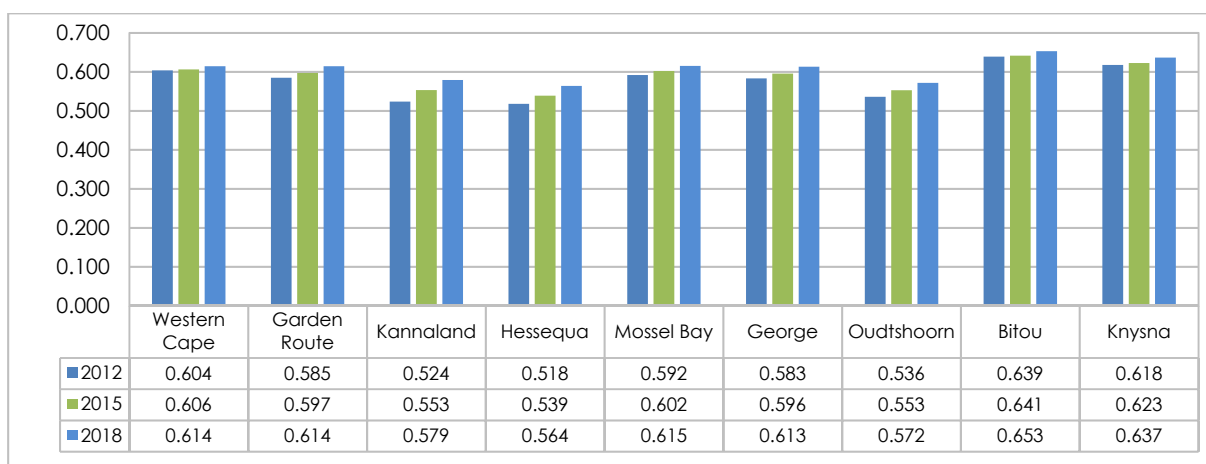
GDPR PER CAPITA

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. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDPR per capita indicator.

	Western Cape	Garden Route	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna
2012	R62 440.7	R48 138.3	R28 178.7	R43 296.8	R54 296.0	R56 872.7	R35 257.5	R45 551.5	R47 508.8
2015	R62 108.7	R49 680.1	R29 281.6	R44 515.5	R55 437.1	R59 244.2	R37 008.7	R45 751.8	R48 014.4
2018	R60 079.3	R49 546.2	R30 246.6	R44 618.8	R54 761.9	R59 695.5	R37 344.9	R43 870.7	R46 311.3

At R59 696 in 2018, George's real GDPR per capita was the highest in the District and just short of the Provinces R60 0079; the GRD's GDPR per capita averaged at R49 546.
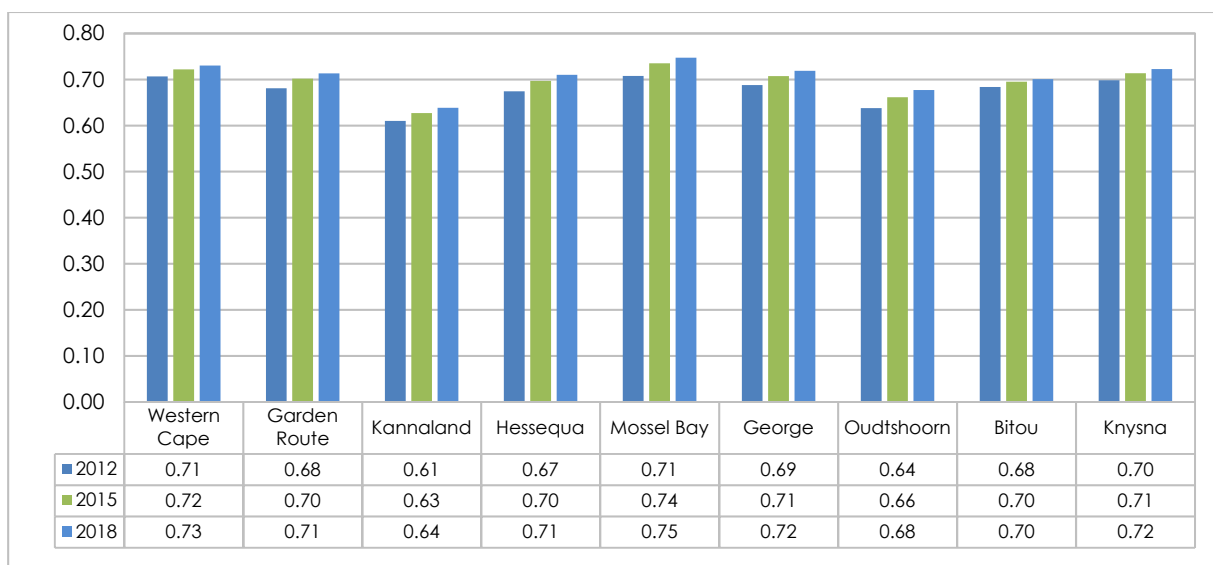
INCOME INEQUALITY

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality in the George area has worsened between 2012 and 2018, with the gini coefficient increasing from 0.583 in 2012 to 0.613 in 2018.

	Western Cape	Garden Route	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna
2012	0.604	0.585	0.524	0.518	0.592	0.583	0.536	0.639	0.618
2015	0.606	0.597	0.553	0.539	0.602	0.596	0.553	0.641	0.623
2018	0.614	0.614	0.579	0.564	0.615	0.613	0.572	0.653	0.637

Inequality levels in George as measured by the gini coefficient (0.613 in 2018) was marginally lower in than the GRD (gini of 0.614). Bitou had the highest inequality levels in the District, with a gini of 0.653 and Hessequa the lowest with a gini of 0.564.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)[1] to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators used to measure human development include education, housing, access to basic services and health indicators. Per capita income is the average income per person of the population per year; per capita income does not represent individual income within the population. The life expectancy and infant mortality rates are other important criteria for measuring development.

	Western Cape	Garden Route	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna
2012	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.67	0.71	0.69	0.64	0.68	0.70
2015	0.72	0.70	0.63	0.70	0.74	0.71	0.66	0.70	0.71
2018	0.73	0.71	0.64	0.71	0.75	0.72	0.68	0.70	0.72

There has been a general increase in the HDI of the George Municipality, the GRD as well as for the Western Cape (shown above between 2012 and 2018). George's HDI has increased from 0.69 in 2012 to 0.72 in 2018, sitting just above the GRD's 0.71 and just below the Western Cape's 0.73.

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[1] The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income. It is a measure of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development.

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

This section uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and services trends.

ACCESS TO HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

The table below indicates access to housing and services (2016) in the George Municipal area. With a total of 62 722 households, 83.9 per cent had access to formal housing

Community Survey 2016	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna	Garden Route District
Total number of households	6 333	17 371	31 766	62 722	23 362	21 914	25 877	189 345
Formal main dwelling	6 171	16 645	28 004	52 606	21 316	16 788	20 796	162 325
	97.4%	95.8%	88.2%	83.9%	91.2%	76.6%	80.4%	85.7%
Water (piped inside dwelling/ within 200m)	5 925	15 730	31 142	61 906	23 012	20 718	25 007	183 441
	93.6%	90.6%	98.0%	98.7%	98.5%	94.5%	96.6%	96.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	5 425	17 022	30 474	59 838	21 061	20 885	23 941	178 646
	85.7%	98.0%	95.9%	95.4%	90.2%	95.3%	92.5%	94.3%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	5 890	16 897	30 374	61 313	21 495	21 514	24 490	181 973
	93.0%	97.3%	95.6%	97.8%	92.0%	98.2%	94.6%	96.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	5 018	12 922	27 715	58 515	20 408	19 418	24 081	168 079
	79.2%	74.4%	87.2%	93.3%	87.4%	88.6%	93.1%	88.8%

Access to water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal services were however higher than this at 98.7 per cent, 95.4 per cent, 97.8 per cent and 93.3 per cent respectively. All service access levels were higher than that of the District.

HOUSING AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES[2]

Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. The table below presents a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the GRD in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018).

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[2] Municipal Economic Review and Outlook, 2019

Dwellings within GRD, 2018

Dwelling type	Garden Route District	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	131 752	6 797	16 026	21 865	42 927	17 952	11 432	14 753
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 150	28	139	180	324	161	175	143
Flat in a block of flats	4 046	48	295	850	1 480	476	248	649
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	6 186	32	130	2 113	1 492	1 378	198	843
House/flat/room, in backyard	2 568	25	173	370	1 144	395	124	338
Informal dwellings	23 733	170	797	3 497	7 971	2 282	3 890	5 124
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	1 156	7	71	408	368	105	85	112
Other/unspecified/ NA	2 045	51	145	357	579	181	406	327
Total	**172 636**	**7 159**	**17 775**	**29 639**	**56 285**	**22 930**	**16 558**	**22 289**

In terms of informal dwellings, the proportion in the GRD is 23 733 or 13.7 per cent; at 7 971 or 14.2 per cent, the proportion of informal dwellings in George was slightly higher than that of the District.
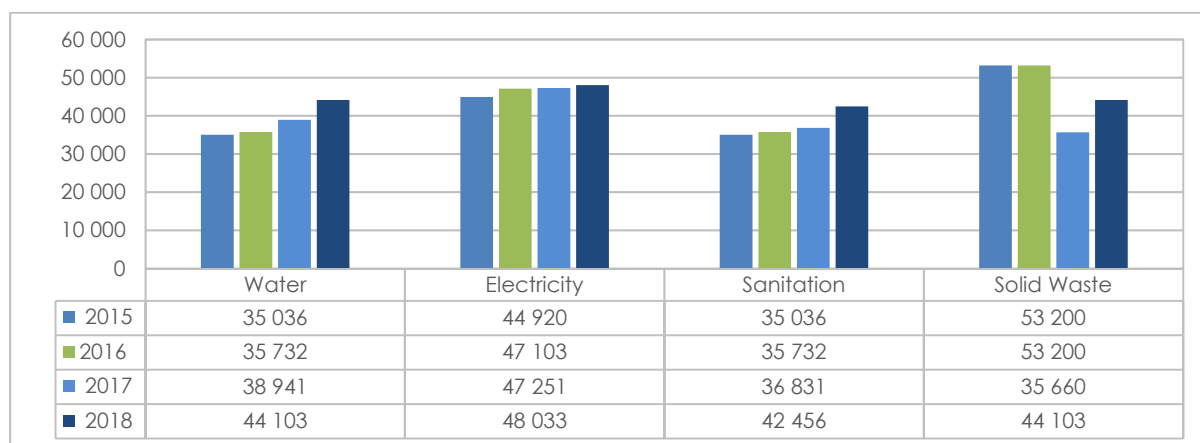
Municipal services

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, including free basic services, to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services in the George municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities[3].

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[3] Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

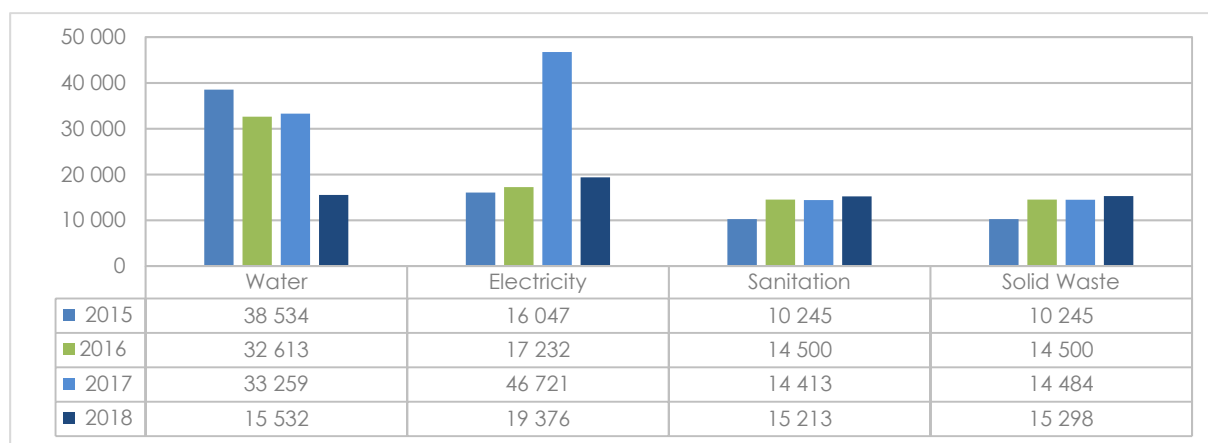**Access to basic services in George Municipality, 2015 - 2018**

	Water	Electricity	Sanitation	Solid Waste
2015	35 036	44 920	35 036	53 200
2016	35 732	47 103	35 732	53 200
2017	38 941	47 251	36 831	35 660
2018	44 103	48 033	42 456	44 103

In 2018, electricity services represented the largest number of consumer units at 48 033; this is followed by water and solid waste at 44 103 each. In 2018, solid sanitation services had the lowest number of consumer units at 42 456.

Between 2015 and 2018, the number of consumer units has grown for water, electricity and sanitation services. Between 2016 and 2017 there was a sharp fall in solid waste removal services; this picked up again sharply between 2017 and 2018. The largest increase between 2015 and 2018 was recorded for access to water services, where 9 067 additional consumers had access to this service compared to 2015. Access to sanitation services also increased substantially by 7 420 consumer units while an additional 3 113 consumer units had access to electricity services.

The figure below illustrates access to free basic services. Indigent households qualify for free basic water, electricity, sanitation and waste removal services. In 2018, the George Municipality had a total of 15 749 indigent households; 841 more households than compared to 2017.

Access to free basic services in George Municipality, 2015 - 2018

	Water	Electricity	Sanitation	Solid Waste
2015	38 534	16 047	10 245	10 245
2016	32 613	17 232	14 500	14 500
2017	33 259	46 721	14 413	14 484
2018	15 532	19 376	15 213	15 298

Even though there has been an increase in indigent households between 2017 and 2018, over the same period access to free basic services declined significantly across water and electricity services, by 17 727 and 27 345 households respectively. Sanitation and solid waste removal services saw increases of 800 and 814 households respectively.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing how criminal activity has changed in the past financial year.

The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Over the last year, 21 002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common causes of murder were misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings. According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there were 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

Data from the 2018/19 crime stats shows that Nyanga and Delft, appear as two of the most dangerous areas of residence in South Africa. Both these Cape Town settlements feature prominently in crimes such as murder, rape, car hijacking, house robbery and cash-in-transit heists. Nyanga is the top murder hot spot in the country, with 289 murder cases reported in the past financial year. This is followed by Delft, which had 247 reported cases and Khayelitsha came in third with 221 cases.

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

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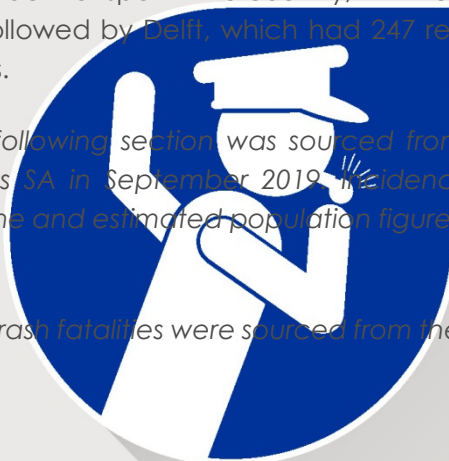
MURDER

	Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	**George Municipality**	68	67	96
	Garden Route District	181	183	215
Per 100 000	**George Municipality**	33	31	45
	Garden Route District	30	29	35

Definition: *The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.*

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of murders in South Africa has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming figure of 58 murders a day. Within the Western Cape Province, murders have increased by 245, from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19.

Within the George area, the number of murders increased significantly from 67 in 2017/18 to 96 in 2018/19; the murder rate (per 100 000 population) increased from 31 in 2017/18 to 45 in 2018/19. At the same time the murder rate for the GRD increased from 29 in 2017/18 to 35 in 2018/19. Although the actual number of murders was highest in George, George had the third highest murder rate per 100 000 population, the highest being Kannaland (49) followed by Mossel Bay (48).

SEXUAL OFFENCES

	Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	**George Municipality**	455	450	460
	Garden Route District	1 037	1 046	1 059
Per 100 000	**George Municipality**	218	211	214
	Garden Route District	170	168	172

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

The rate of sexual offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences in South Africa increased by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18. In 2018/19, there were 460 sexual offences in the George area; when comparing to the broader District, at 214, George's sexual offences rate (per 100 000 population) was significantly higher than the District's 172.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES

Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	**George Municipality**	3 579	3 472	1 913
	Garden Route District	10 931	10 809	7 330
Per 100 000	**George Municipality**	1 712	1 629	890
	Garden Route District	1 787	1 733	1 192

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

According to the 2018/19 crime statistics, the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 203 per 100 000 population. However, the 2018/19 stats showed figures have declined since 2017/2018. In 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the Province, however, this year, the Province's proportion declined slightly, recording 35.0 per cent of the country's drug-related crime.

Drug-related crime within the George area dropped significantly in 2018/19, from 3 472 cases in 2017/18 to 1 913 cases in 2018/19. The GRD's drug related offences also decreased sharply in 2018/19, from 10 809 in 2017/18 to 7 330 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 890 crimes per 100 000 population in 2018/19, the George area is below that of the District and Province's rates of 1 192 and 1 203 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	**George Municipality**	655	809	744
	Garden Route District	1 441	1 739	1 745
Per 100 000	**George Municipality**	313	379	346
	Garden Route District	213	250	193

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

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the George area shows a decrease of 65, from 809 in 2017/18 to 744 in 2018/19. This translates into a rate of 346 per 100 000 population in 2018/19, which is well above that of the District's 193 per 100 000 population.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	**George Municipality**	2 010	1 673	1 669
	Garden Route District	5 654	3 616	3 278
Per 100 000	**George Municipality**	961	785	776
	Garden Route District	1 239	1 174	1 107

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 3 244 from 42 662 in 2017/18 to 39 418 in 2018/19. Residential burglary cases within the George area also decreased slightly from 1 673 in 2017/18 to 1 669 in 2018/19. Within the broader the GRD, there was also a decrease in residential burglaries from 3 616 in 2017/18 to 3 278 in 2018/19. At 776, George's rate per 100 000 population is well below that of the District's 1 107.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
George Municipality	46	46	56
Garden Route District	127	137	132

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

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 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 socioeconomic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The number of road user fatalities increased significantly in the George area in 2018, compared to the previous year. Fatalities for 2018 totalled 56 compared to 46 cases in 2017. Comparative figures for the District indicates an overall decrease in the number of road user fatalities in the District, from 137 in 2017, to 132 in 2018.

7

THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.

ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

In the George municipal area, the local economy was dominated by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R4.587 billion; 26.7 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R3.157 billion; 18.4 per cent) and manufacturing (R2.592 billion; 15.1 per cent) in 2017. Combined, these top three sectors contributed R10.335 billion (or 60.2 per cent) to George's economy, estimated to be worth R17.183 billion in 2017.

			Trend		Average Real GDPR growth (%)				
Sector	Contribution to GDPR (%) 2017	R million value 2017	2008 - 2017	2014 – 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	4.3%	733.0	2.6%	0.2%	6.9%	-2.3%	-7.8%	8.4%	-4.2%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	4.1%	703.7	2.6%	0.1%	6.8%	-2.4%	-8.1%	8.6%	-4.3%
Mining & quarrying	0.2%	29.3	1.7%	2.1%	7.9%	0.6%	1.3%	2.6%	-2.0%
Secondary sector	24.0%	4 125.8	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.2%	0.2%	1.0%
Manufacturing	15.1%	2 591.7	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	2.0%	0.7%	1.9%
Electricity, gas & water	3.4%	586.3	-1.8%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.3%	-2.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Construction	5.5%	947.8	1.9%	0.2%	2.6%	1.4%	0.6%	-1.6%	-2.0%
Tertiary sector	71.7%	12 324.5	3.1%	2.4%	3.2%	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%	2.2%
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	18.4%	3 156.5	2.1%	1.2%	1.7%	2.3%	2.0%	-0.7%	0.8%
Transport, storage & communication	11.5%	1 980.9	3.4%	3.0%	4.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	3.1%
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	26.7%	4 586.8	4.3%	3.7%	4.0%	4.4%	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%
General government	9.0%	1 539.3	1.9%	0.1%	2.4%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.9%	0.4%
Community, social & personal services	6.2%	1 061.1	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%	1.4%	0.5%
Total George	100.0%	17 183.3	2.7%	2.0%	2.9%	2.1%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%

George GDPR performance per sector, 2008 - 2017

The 10-year trend shows that the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector, also the largest sector in the District, registered the highest average growth rate (4.3 per cent), followed by the transport, storage and communication section (3.4 per cent and the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (2.6 per cent). The wholesalesale and retail trade, catering and accomodation and manufacturing sectors, the second and third largest respectively, registered modest growth of 2.1 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively between 2008-2017. Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector experienced a postive growth rate of 8.6 per ecent in 2017, showing some recovery from the following the contractions experienced in 2015 and 2016, however it is estimated to contract again by 4.3 per cent in 2018. There has been moderate overall growth in 2017 (1.7 per cent); it is estimated that growth in 2018 had fallen back slightly to 1.6 per cent.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the George municipal area, starting with employment data per sector, a breakdown of current skill levels in the labour force as well as the unemployment rates.

The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector contributed the most jobs to the area in 2017 (20 319; 25.1 per cent), followed by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (16 344; 20.2 per cent) and the community, social and personal services (11 583; 14.3 per cent) sector. Combined, these three sectors contributed 48 246 or 59.6 per cent of the 80 811 jobs in 2017.

George employment growth per sector 2008 – 2017									
	Contribution to employment (%)	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)				
Sector	2017	2017	2008 - 2017	2014 – 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	10.1%	8 167	-3 057	407	-340	1 590	-352	-326	-165
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	10.1%	8 129	-3 055	407	-341	1 588	-352	-326	-162
Mining & quarrying	0.0%	38	-2	0	1	2	0	0	-3
Secondary sector	16.0%	12 931	511	812	259	115	183	174	81
Manufacturing	9.5%	7 717	61	404	65	121	-5	174	49
Electricity, gas & water	0.5%	379	113	25	10	10	11	8	-14
Construction	6.0%	4 835	337	383	184	-16	177	-8	46
Tertiary sector	73.9%	59 713	14 119	6 936	1 530	1 959	469	1 836	1 142
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	25.1%	20 319	4 173	2 307	241	799	106	933	228
Transport, storage & communication	4.8%	3 893	1 447	342	121	238	-226	159	50
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	20.2%	16 344	5 785	3 451	635	860	601	556	799
General government	9.4%	7 574	1 025	34	343	-185	109	-292	59
Community, social & personal services	14.3%	11 583	1 689	802	190	247	-121	480	6
Total George	**100.0%**	**80 811**	**11 573**	**8 155**	**1 449**	**3 664**	**300**	**1 684**	**1 058**

The sectors which reported the largest increases in jobs between 2014 - 2018 were the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (3 451), which showed consistent growth over each of the years during this period and the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (2 307).

The majority of workers in the George labour force in 2017 were semi-skilled (40.0 per cent), while 32.6 per cent were skilled.

George: Trends in formal labour force skills				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	32.6	4.0	19 284	19 989
Semi-skilled	40.0	2.5	23 973	24 495
Low-skilled	27.4	2.2	16 696	16 799
Total George	**100.0**	**2.9**	**59 953**	**61 283**

The growth in skilled employment (4.0 per cent) was fastest over the period 2014 – 2018, compared with semi and low-skilled employment. With the strong growth in skilled employment, further capacitation of low-skilled and semi-skilled workers is crucial to maintain a steady supply of skilled labour to the area.

| Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
George	12.9	13.8	14.9	14.7	14.4	13.8	13.8	13.2	14.0	14.3	14.0
Garden Route District	13.1	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.1	15.1	15.4	15.2
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

The unemployment rate[4] in George has been rising steadily since 2015, falling back slightly to 14.0 per cent in 2018. This is much slightly lower than the Provincial rate of 17.7 per cent. Unemployment remains a key challenge for the George area, with rising population numbers. Up-skilling of the labour force, implementation of levers such as local economic development strategies are all key in order to increase potential employment opportunities and boost economic growth in the area.

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[4]   Narrow definition: Percentage of people that are able/willing to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, broad definition refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment. Broad definition is more difficult to accurately measure/calculate.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DYNAMICS

The figure below indicates the balance of trade in the George municipal area between 2007 and 2018. The manufacturing sector was the primary driver of the mostly negative trade balance (deficit) experienced in the region over the reference period. The trade deficit was largest in 2014, with the deficit in this year over R290 million, driven by the manufacturing sector.

George trade balance, 2007 – 2018
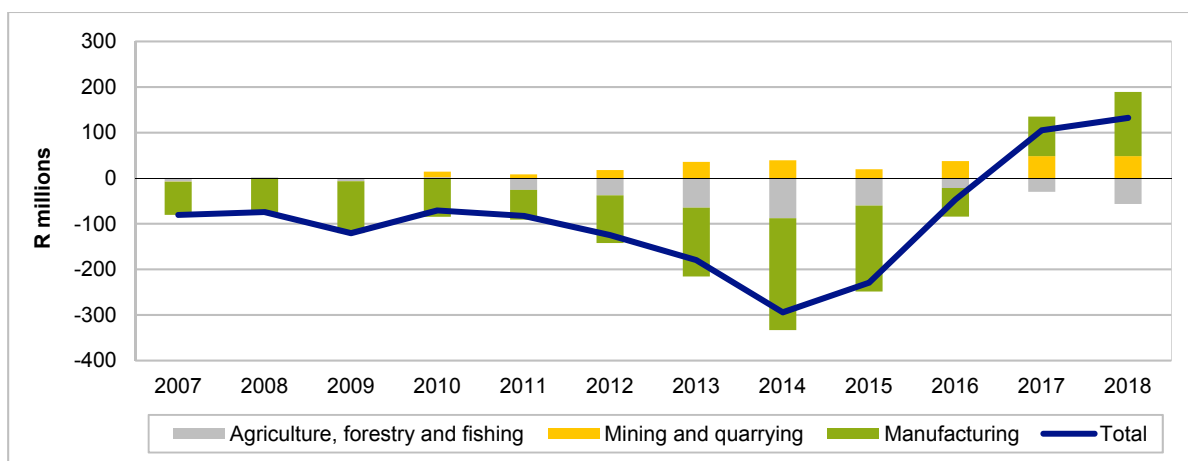
Source: Quantec Research, 2019

The manufacturing sector accounted for 82.3 per cent of all imports into the area, while the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounted for 17.5 per cent. Exports, similar to imports, were composed mostly of goods from the manufacturing sector (86.0 per cent), with the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounting for 8.2 per cent and the mining and quarrying sector 5.7 per cent of export revenue.

George sectoral trade distribution, 2018 (imports/exports)
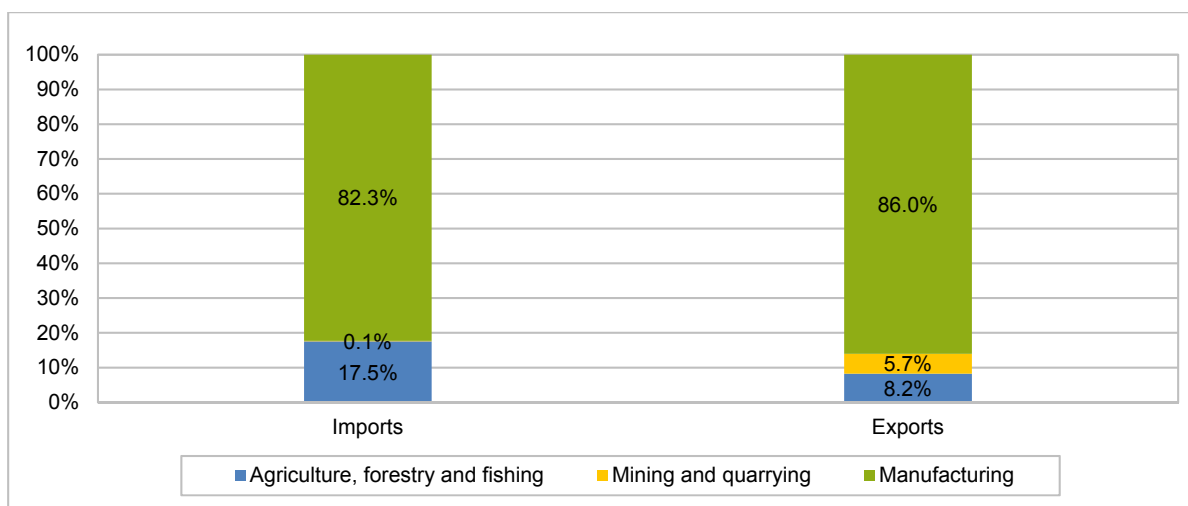
With a value of R113.1 million in 2018, fish was the largest imported item, sourced mainly from Africa. Namibia accounted for the highest proportion in this category, specifically exporting fish such as hake and mackerel to the George municipal area. Another dominant source of fish imports was Morocco, from which sardines were imported.

Aside from agricultural products, manufactured items accounted for a large proportion of imported goods in the municipal area, stemming mainly from China. In particular, the municipal area imported water filtering and purifying machines, forklift trucks, excavating equipment, and harvesting and threshing from China. Italy was another prominent trading partner for the importation of mechanical appliances and machinery for preparing, tanning and working hides, skins or leather. Raw hides, skins and leather were imported from Pakistan, Brazil and India.

India and China were the main sources of imported footwear (with outer soles of rubber and plastics) in the municipal area, while Lesotho was the main source of cotton products, such as t-shirts, vests, jerseys, pullovers and other knitted or crocheted materials.

Accounting for approximately 30.0 per cent of total exports, the United States is the municipal area's primary export destination, followed by the African continent. In terms of agricultural produce, Namibia, Swaziland and Botswana are all importers of cheese and curd from the municipal area. These countries also account for a large proportion of footwear exports from the municipal area.

Motor cars and other motor vehicles are exported to Kenya, and tractors are exported to Malawi. Lesotho and Namibia are the main export destination of coal-related products, such as charcoal briquettes.

8

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

'The role of infrastructure is widely analysed as very important to both households and firms: availability and quality of infrastructure result in different decisions to invest and may influence migration, business establishment location. Infrastructure services are used as final consumption items by households and as intermediate consumption item for firms. Availability of infrastructure services significantly influences development of regions and countries. It is the reason why the level and quality of infrastructure have direct effect on business productivity and growth, and different investments to infrastructure capital form inequality between regions and countries. The impact of infrastructure investments on country development is an important issue for strategic and development country policy management especially during the period of economic transition.'

PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the George municipal area will amount to **R797.061 million** across the 2019/20 MTEF.

George: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTEF (R'000)				
Vote	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**Total**
Education	10 500	62 000	57 000	129 500
Health	2 651	500	2 000	5 151
Social Development	175	-	-	175
Human Settlements	163 500	172 560	120 700	456 760
Transport and Public Works	75 475	23 000	107 000	205 475
Total	**252 301**	**258 060**	**286 700**	**797 061**

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the human settlements (R456.8 million across the 2019/20 MTEF or 57.3 per cent of total MTEF expenditure). Substantial allocations towards transport and public works (R205.475 million over the 2019/20 MTEF mostly for the refurbishment and rehabilitation and education (R129.500 million).

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R1.082 billion** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

George: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**Total**
Governance and Administration	11 488	6 145	7 374	**25 006**
Community and Public Safety	27 519	35 695	32 146	**95 360**
Economic and Environmental Services	60 789	70 653	86 593	**218 035**
Trading Services	244 332	269 961	226 802	**741 094**
Energy Sources	71 838	73 411	62 274	**207 523**
Water Management	77 894	88 476	117 900	**284 270**
Waste Water Management	84 553	97 246	36 620	**218 419**
Waste Management	10 048	10 828	10 008	**30 883**
Total	**344 772**	**383 914**	**353 040**	**1 081 726**

Naturally trading services (R741.094 million across the 2019/20 MTREF or 68.5 per cent or total MTREF expenditure) accounts for a large proportion of municipal capital expenditure as per budget schedule A5 of the adopted Budget 2019/20. In particular, there were substantial allocations towards water management (R284.270 million), waste water management (R218.419 million) and energy sources (R207.523 million) across the MTREF. Furthermore, economic and environmental services has a notable allocation of R218.035 million across the 2019/20 MTREF. Along with trading services, this represents the foundation of economic development and social upliftment across society.

SOURCES

1. **Demographics**

   - Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

   - Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

   - Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

   - Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

   - Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

   - Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

2. **Education**

   - Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

   - Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

   - Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

   - Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

   - No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

   - Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

   - Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

3. **Health**

   - Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2019*

   - Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2019*

   - HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019*

   - Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2019*

   - Child health: *Department of Health, 2019*

   - Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2019*

SOURCES

4. **Poverty**

   - GDPR per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*

   - Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

   - Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

5. **Basic Services**

   - Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*

   - Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*

   - Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*

   - Access to electricity: *Statistics* South Africa, *Community Survey 2016*

   - Access to sanitation: Statistics South Africa, *Community Survey 2016*

   - Access to refuse removal: Statistics South Africa, *Community Survey* 2016

   - Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*

   - Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

   - Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

   - Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

6. **Safety and Security**

   - Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*

   - Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*

   - Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*

   - Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*

   - Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*

   - Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

SOURCES

7. **Economy**

   - Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*

   - Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*

   - Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*

   - Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*

   - Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*

   - Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

8. **Public Infrastructure Spend**

   - Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMII), 2019*

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