



Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU



#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2022 Socio-Economic Profile

George Municipality



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George Municipality: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2022; Actual households, 2021



Population

224 015



Households

57 793

Education

2021



Matric Pass Rate 84.3%

Learner Retention Rate 75.3%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 29.7

Poverty

2021



Gini Coefficient 0.63

Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) 54.1%

Health

2021/22



Primary Health Care Facilities

16

Immunisation Rate

63.4%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

122.4

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

13.6%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22



Residential Burglaries

1 174

DUI

249

Drug-related Crimes

1 428

Murder

75

Sexual Offences

370

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021



Water

97.1%

Refuse Removal

90.5%



Electricity

94.9%



Sanitation

97.0%



Housing

84.1%



Road Safety

2021/22

Fatal Crashes 43

Road User Fatalities 46

Labour

2021

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

19.5%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Job losses

Risk 2 Income Inequality

Risk 3 Poverty and Crime

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

33.1%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

16.0%

Manufacturing

14.3%

INTRODUCTION

Provincial Treasury produces socio-economic profiles for each of the Western Cape municipalities on an annual basis. These profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with data and analyses pertaining to their municipal area, which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services.

The profiles include information on recent trends in GDP and labour market performance, demographics, education and health outcomes. It further unpacks per capita income, inequality and poverty, access to housing and basic services as well as crime levels.

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

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), *Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2011 Census and 2016 Community Survey contains the latest survey data available at municipal level.

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

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the George Municipality in relation to the broader Garden Route District.











GDPR PERFORMANCE

Sectoral Overview

In 2020, the economy of George was valued at R20.684 billion (current prices) and employed 76 126 people. Historical trends in GDP between 2016 and 2020 indicate that the municipal economy remained stagnant from 2016 to 2020. The 2020 recession made a substantial dent in the average growth rate over the period, but load shedding, the Knysna fires and the drought also played a major role in prior years.

Estimates for 2021 however indicate a marked recovery in growth (5.2 per cent) from the effects of the COVID-19 related restrictions to economic activity in 2020. It was largely driven by growth in the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (7.1 per cent) as tourism activity resumed; as well as the finance, insurance, real estate & business services (5.1 per cent); and manufacturing (7.9 per cent) sectors. The agriculture, fishing and forestry sector also performed well, growing the fastest at an estimated 8.0 per cent in 2021. The mining and quarrying (-13.7 per cent), construction (-2.6 per cent) and general government (-2.2 per cent) sectors were the only sectors that experienced further economic decline after the easing of restrictions.

Despite the economic recovery experienced in 2021, the economy continued to shed jobs, with an estimated 2 380 net jobs lost. This was largely driven by job losses in the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (-1 053 jobs); transport, storage and communication (-326 jobs); and construction (-326) sectors, reflecting that employment creation is lagging the improved GDP. Only the general government sector was able to create jobs during the year.

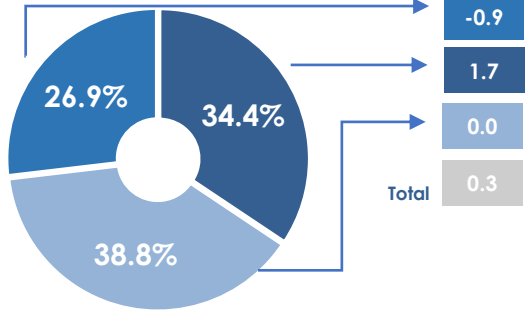
R million (2020)		Trend (2016 – 2020)	Real GDP growth 2021e
Primary Sector R768.3 (3.7%)		1.1	7.3
R731.2 million (3.5%) Agriculture, forestry & fishing		1.1	8.0
R37.1 million (0.2%) Mining & quarrying		2.2	-13.7
Secondary Sector R4 301.9 (20.8%)		-2.5	5.2
R2 963.8 million (14.3%) Manufacturing		-0.9	7.9
R563.0 million (2.7%) Electricity, gas & water		-3.4	2.5
R775.1 million (3.7%) Construction		-6.6	-2.6
Tertiary Sector R15 619.3 (75.5%)		0.8	5.0
R3 307.7 million (16.0%) Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation		-2.4	7.1
R1 842.9 million (8.9%) Transport, storage & communication		-0.6	6.2
R6 853.3 million (33.1%) Finance, insurance, real estate & business services		3.4	5.1
R1 665.9 million (8.1%) General government		0.4	-2.2
R1 949.3 million (9.4%) Community, social & personal services		-0.2	6.8
R20 689.4 (100%) Total George		0.0	5.2

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE



Formal employment 2020

Skill Level Contribution 2020



Average growth (%) 2016-2020

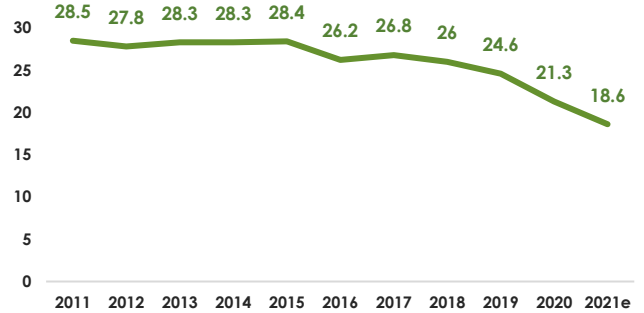
Skilled	-0.9
Semi-skilled	1.7
Low-skilled	0.0
Total	0.3

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

	Number of jobs 2020	Number of jobs 2021
Skilled	20 575	20 880
Semi-skilled	23 207	23 053
Low-skilled	16 101	16 064
Total	59 883	59 997

Informal employment

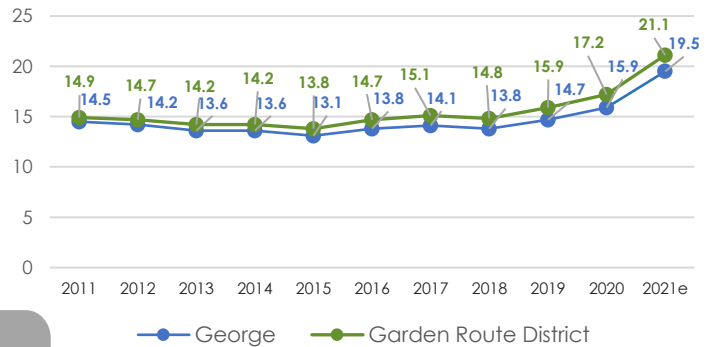
% of Total Employment



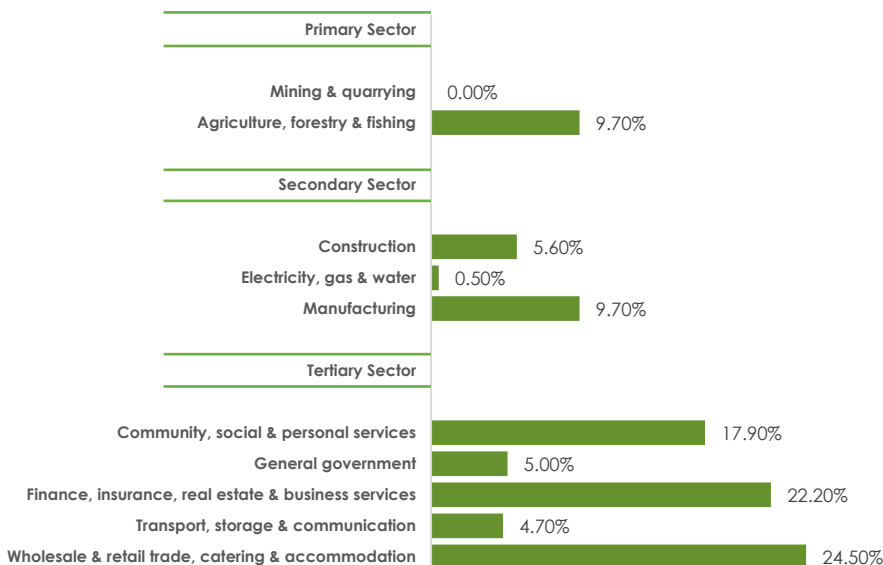
	2019	2020	2021e
Number of jobs	20 328	16 243	13 749



Unemployment rate 2011 - 2021



Sectoral employment contribution 2020



Employment

Average annual change 2016/2020	Number of jobs 2020	Net change 2021
-1	31	-2
-333	7 413	-224

-122	4 276	-326
-2	343	-10
-34	7 393	-217

-262	13 662	-56
-9	3 829	23
384	16 935	-189
-9	3 829	23
-241	18 630	-1 053
Total George	76 126	-2 380

Labour Market Performance

Formal and Informal Employment

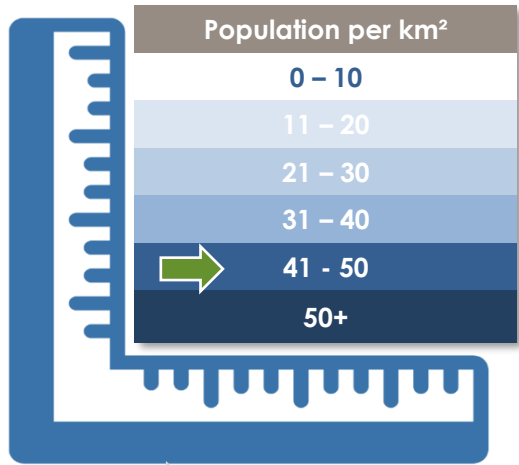
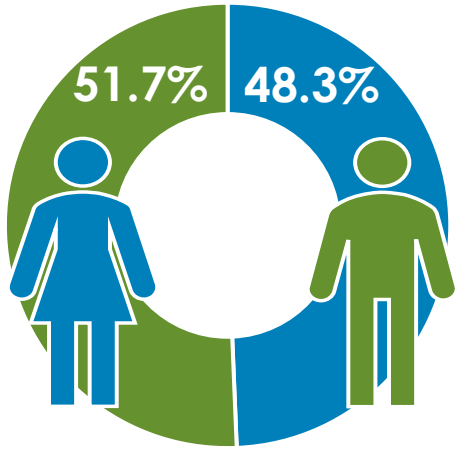
It is estimated that George's total employed will in 2021 amount to 73 746 workers, of which 59 997 (81.4 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 13 749 (18.6 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average increase of only 0.3 per cent from 2016 to 2020 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 6.1 per cent over this period. The informal economy was responsible for the majority of the job losses in 2021. This is a concern as the informal economy should be able to act as a buffer during times of economic recession.

Most of the formally employed consisted of semi-skilled (38.8 per cent) and skilled (34.4 per cent) workers. The low-skilled category only contributed 26.9 per cent to total formal employment. The skilled category grew at a pace of 1.7 per cent per annum from 2016 to 2020 notably outpacing low-skilled employment which shed 0.9 per cent of jobs per annum and semi-skilled employment which remained stagnant. The growth in the skilled category reflects the increasing market demand for skilled labour and the need for skills development initiatives, especially with the growing tertiary sector in the George municipal area.

Unemployment

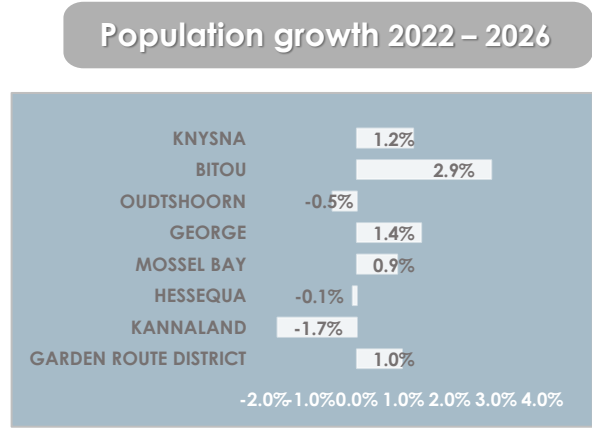
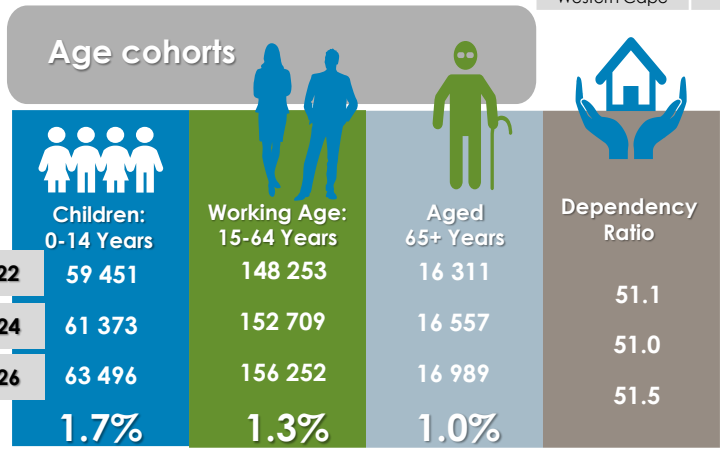
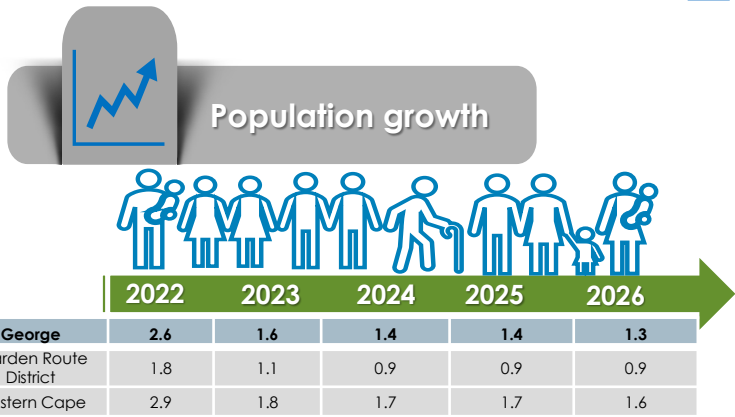
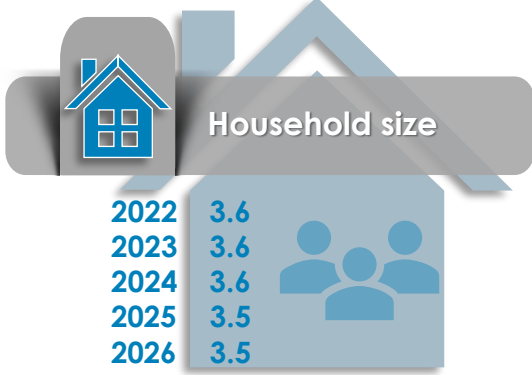
George (estimated at 19.5 per cent in 2021) had the third lowest unemployment rate in the Garden Route District and is below the District (21.1 per cent) and the Western Cape (25.1 per cent) unemployment rate. Unemployment has been on an upward trend from 2015 (13.1 per cent) to 2021 largely driven by the job losses as a result of the drought, loadshedding and economic recession over this period. The not economically active population has also increased from 2020 to 2021 as job losses and an insufficient supply of jobs have led to an increasing number of discouraged work-seekers. Unfortunately, most job losses affected low skilled and informal workers who are more vulnerable to living in poverty during times of economic decline.

DEMOGRAPHICS



	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Garden Route District	92.0	92.6	92.7	92.8	92.9
Kannaland	87.3	87.6	87.4	87.1	87.0
Hessequa	88.7	89.0	88.9	88.9	89.3
Mossel Bay	90.6	90.9	90.8	90.7	90.0
George	93.6	94.3	94.5	94.7	94.8
Oudtshoorn	88.6	89.2	89.3	89.4	89.2
Bitou	95.9	96.6	96.8	97.0	98.1
Knysna	93.4	94.0	94.1	94.2	94.2



Demographics

Population

As of 2022, 35.4 per cent of the Garden Route's' population resides in the George municipal area. The population of the municipal area totals 224 015 persons in 2022 and is estimated to increase to 236 737 persons by 2026. This equates to an estimated average annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent for the period. The estimated population growth rate of George is 0.4 percentage points higher than the estimated average annual population growth rate of the District which is 1.0 per cent.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that as of 2022, there are more females than males in the George municipal area with a ratio of 51.7 per cent (females) to 48.3 per cent (males). The sex ratio is therefore 93,6 meaning that for every 100 women there are 94 men. The ratio however increases on an annual basis towards 2026. This could be attributed to various factors such as the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area or an increase in female mortality rates.

Age Cohorts

The infographic also depicts the population composition of the municipal area per age cohort. These groupings are expressed as a dependency ratio which indicates those who are part of the workforce (Age 15 – 64) and those who are dependent on them (children or senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services. Between 2022 and 2026, the largest average population growth per annum was recorded in the children category (1.7 per cent). Growth in this age group is reflective of high fertility rates. A further 1 per cent growth per annum in the aged category will result in an overall increase in the dependency ratio towards 2026. The George municipal area however has the second lowest dependency ratio in the District. Notable growth (1.3 per cent) is also expected in the working age cohort, as people move to the George Municipal area for job opportunities.

Household sizes

The average size of households are expected to remain constant at 3.6 people per household from 2022 to 2024 and then reduce slightly to 3.5 in 2025. The anticipated decline in household size can be related to declining fertility rates, in-migration of smaller households, and cultural changes. This will influence the demand for housing stock in the future.

Population density

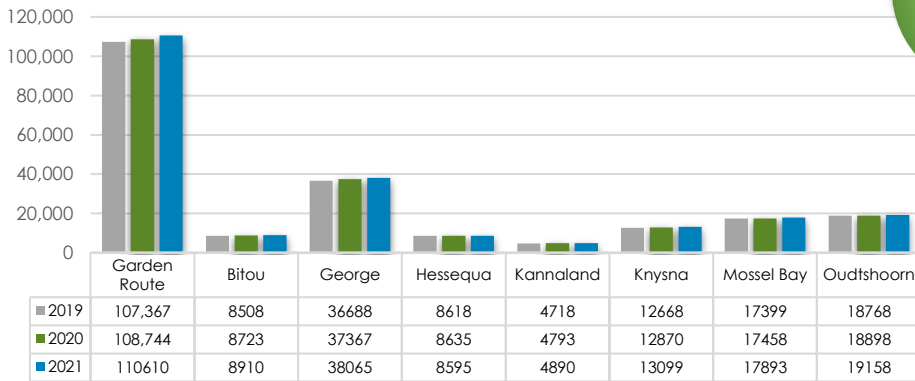
Population density is the measurement of the number of people that make up a population in a defined area. Factors affecting population density include economic, social, connectivity/location and accessibility factors. These figures improve responsiveness and assists municipalities with planning and budgeting for effective service delivery and combatting environmental risks. In 2022, the population density of the George municipal area was 43 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas within the Garden Route District compare as follows:

● Bitou	72 people/km ²
● Knysna	69 people/km ²
● Mossel Bay	48 people/km ²
● George	43 people/km²
● Garden Route	27 people/km ²
● Oudtshoorn	25 people/km ²
● Hessequa	9 people/km ²
● Kannaland	5 people/km ²

EDUCATION



Learner enrolment



Educational facilities 2021

50

Number of schools

72.0%

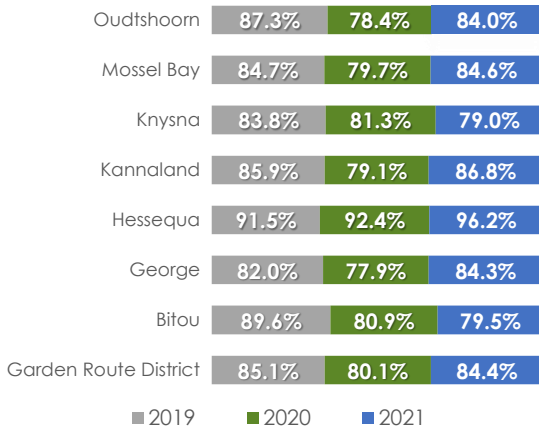
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

29



Education outcomes



Learner retention 2019 - 2021

	2019	2020	2021
Garden Route District	62.9%	67.6%	72.0%
Oudtshoorn	59.4%	69.1%	73.6%
Mossel Bay	73.7%	69.0%	77.8%
Knysna	51.2%	55.0%	62.5%
Kannaland	57.1%	54.8%	58.4%
Hessequa	62.0%	69.4%	72.2%
George	66.8%	72.0%	75.3%
Bitou	52.4%	65.3%	66.1%



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2019 - 2021

District	2019	2020	2021
Oudtshoorn	29.7	29.6	29.7
Mossel Bay	30.9	30.2	30.9
Knysna	30.3	30.1	30.3
Kannaland	31.7	30.9	31.7
Hessequa	28.9	29.1	28.9
George	29.7	30.0	29.7
Bitou	32.4	32.3	32.4
GRD	30.2	30.1	30.2



Education

Access to education

Education is one of the primary resources of change. Its role is to help people acquire knowledge and skills, which can be used to acquire jobs, start businesses and produce goods and services.

Education Infrastructure

There are 50 schools within the George municipal area, of which 72 per cent are no fee schools. This is positive to note as 24 per cent of learners in 2021 indicated that they dropped out of school because they could not afford it (GHS, 2021). Furthermore, of the 50 schools, 29 were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

No additional schools will be built in the George municipal area from 2022/23 to 2024/25 (MTREF), but the Conville Primary School will receive a R65 million allocation for new and replaced infrastructure.

Learner enrolment

A total of 36 688 learners were enrolled in the municipal area in 2019 and this number increased to 38 065 in 2021, reflecting a 1.9 per cent increase in learner enrolment per annum. The estimated growth in the child population is expected to be lower at 1.7 per cent per annum from 2022 to 2026.

Learner teacher ratio

With 50 public schools in George, the learner teacher ratio is 30.2:1. This is lower than the recommended norm of up to 40:1 for ordinary primary schools and 35:1 for ordinary high schools as set by the Department of Education. High learner-teacher ratios are associated with lower learner outcomes due to reduced individual learner attention. It should also be noted that teachers in government schools are typically faced with larger numbers of learners per teacher.

Learner Retention

The learner retention rate measures the proportion of learners in Grade 12 who were in Grade 10 two years prior. The George municipal area had the second highest learner retention rate in the District and increased significantly from 66.8 per cent in 2019 to 75.3 per cent in 2021. While there is improvement, it still reflects that almost a quarter of learners dropped out, emigrated out of the municipal area or failed a grade between Grade 10 and Grade 12. According to the General Household Survey in 2021, the main reasons for dropping out of school included a lack of funding for school fees, an inability to perform well in school, satisfaction with the level of education attained and feeling that education is useless. The Western Cape Education Department has prioritized improving the learner retention rate as part of the post-Covid recovery plan.

Education outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. George's matric pass rate improved from 82 per cent in 2020 to 84.3 per cent in 2021. The matric pass rate is slightly below the District rate of 84.4 per cent. It should however be noted that the Garden Route District had the highest matric pass rate across all the regions of the Western Cape.

HEALTH

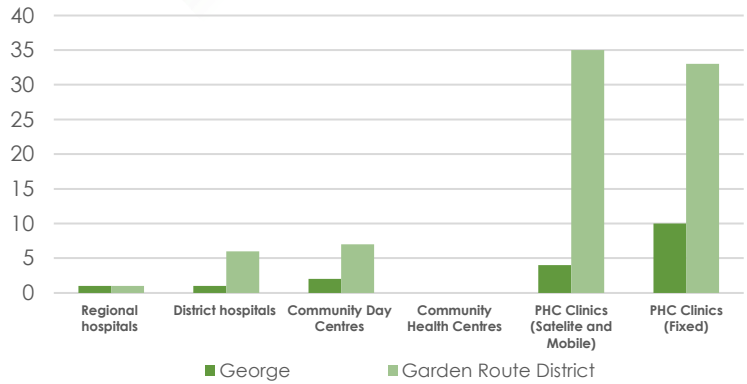


HIV/AIDS

Area	Total Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
George	9 959	10 175	795	833
Garden Route District	26 996	27 825	2 068	2 120



Healthcare facilities



Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Ratio		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
George	230.6	122.4	13.2	13.6	0.9	0.8
Garden Route District	121.5	56.8	14.7	15.4	0.5	0.5

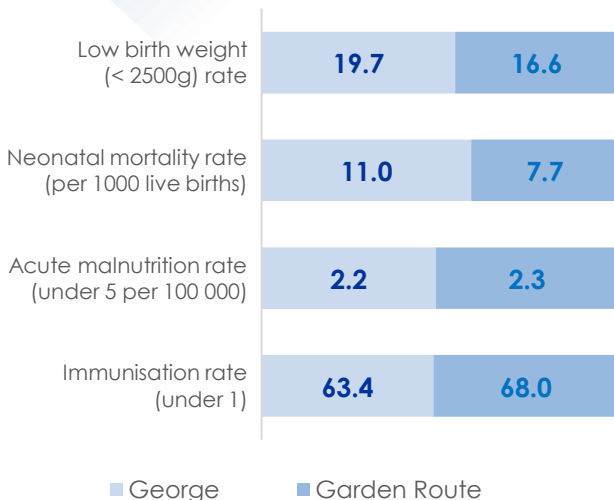


Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	George	Garden Route District
EMS Operational Ambulances	7	28
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	0.3	0.4

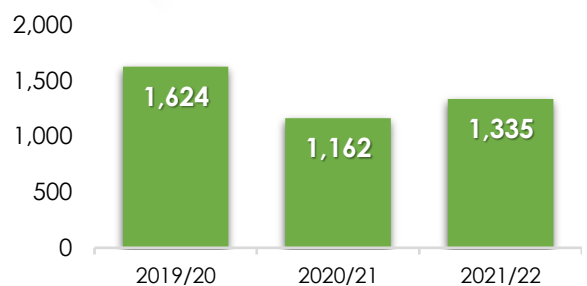


Child health



Tuberculosis

Number of patients



Health

Healthcare facilities

According to the GHS of 2021 only 16.1 per cent of individuals in South Africa had access to medical aid. Government healthcare facilities are therefore crucial to provide primary health care to a large majority of persons in the country. In 2021, the George municipal area had 12 fixed primary healthcare facilities, comprising of 10 fixed clinics and 2 community day centres. The George municipal area also had 4 mobile/satellite clinics, one district hospital and one regional hospital. The municipal area has 18 (22 per cent) out of the 82 healthcare facilities within the Garden Route District.

For TB and ART treatment, households also have access to 17 ART treatment sites and 15 TB clinics across the municipal area.

Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. George had 7 ambulances servicing the municipal area in 2021/22, translating to 0.3 ambulances per 10 000 people. This is below the District rate of 0.4 ambulances per 10 000 people. Note that this only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

In total, there were 10 175 registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) in the George municipal area in 2021/22. The number of new patients receiving ART have been on an upward trend from 795 in 2020/21 to 833 in 2021/22. While the increase points to a rise in the prevalence of HIV, it can also be an indication that more people know their status and are receiving treatment. The number of registered patients receiving TB treatment in the George municipal area increased by 14.9 per cent from 1 162 in 2020/21 to 1 335 in 2021/22. Despite the increase in TB patients, there has been a decline in TB treatment sites from 22 in 2017/18 to 15 in 2021/22.

Child health

The immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one in the municipal area declined from 66.0 per cent in 2020/21 to 63.4 per cent in 2021/22. The overall District rate also declined, albeit by a smaller margin from 68.9 per cent to 68.0 per cent across the same period. The number of malnourished children under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the municipal area increased from 0.3 in 2019/20 to 2.2 in 2021/22. The percentage of babies born that weighed less than 2.5kg have also increased from 18.4 per cent to 19.7 per cent. This points to a lack of access to nutritious food for an increasing number of households as well as poor health care in pregnancy. The neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the municipal area fortunately declined from 13.5 in 2020/21 to 11 in 2021/22 but is still higher than the District average of 7.7 and is amongst the top 5 highest neonatal mortality rates in the Province.

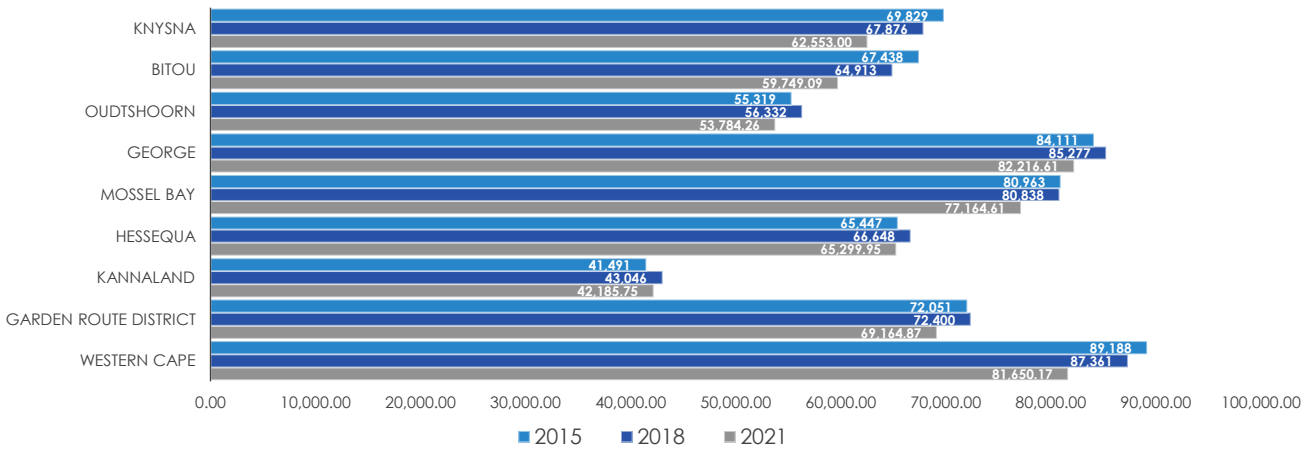
Maternal health

In 2020/21, the George municipal area recorded the highest number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births within the Province. While the rate has improved from 230.6 in 2020/21 to 122.4 in 2021/22, it remains a challenge. There has been an increase in teenage pregnancies within the George municipal area. In 2021/22 13.6 per cent of deliveries were for females under the age of 20, however it is still lower than the District rate of 15.4 per cent. The increase in teenage pregnancies was met with a decline in pregnancy terminations from 0.9 per cent of the female population aged 15 to 44 in 2020/21 to 0.8 per cent in 2021/22.

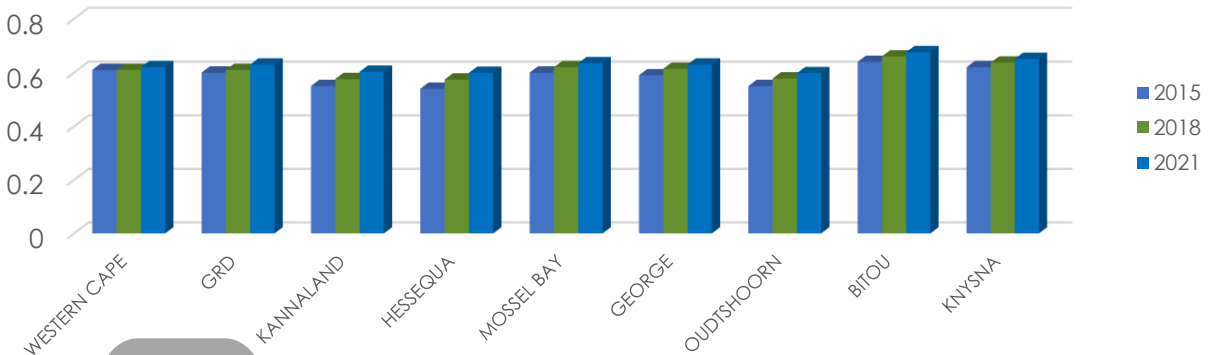
POVERTY



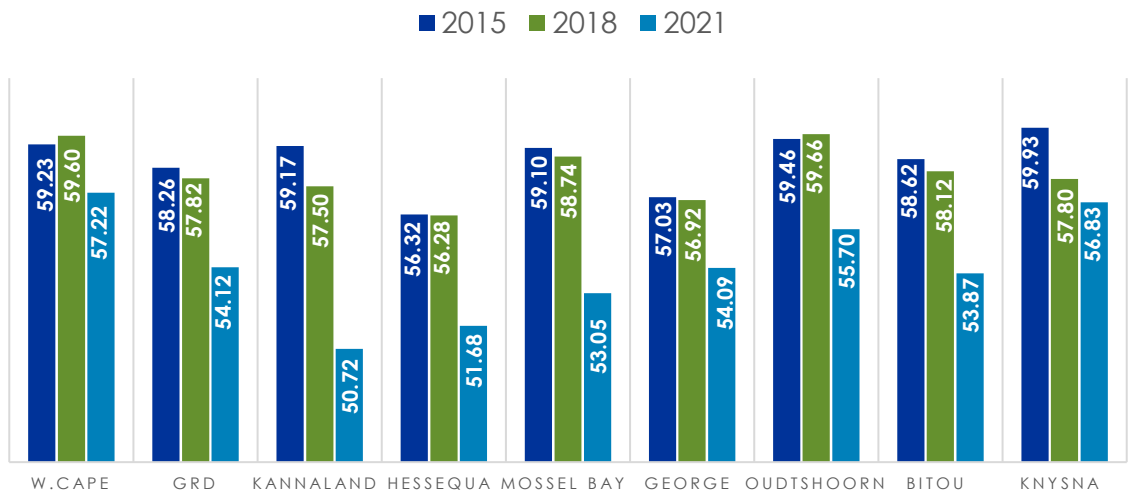
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Poverty Line



Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

An increase in GDPR per capita, i.e., GDPR per person, is experienced only if the economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. At R69 165 in 2021, Garden Route District's real GDPR per capita is below that of the Western Cape's figure of R81 650 for the same period. However, George has outperformed both the District and the Province by recording a per capita income figure of R82 217 in 2021.

This figure is the highest recorded across the District in 2021. While the 2021 figure has regressed moderately for the period 2015 – 2021, the robust economic potential of the municipality is highlighted by its persistent high level of per capita incomes recorded, despite the recent recessionary economic environment.

Income Inequality

Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, the money will not be equally distributed across the population. South Africa suffers among the highest levels of inequality in the world when measured by the commonly used Gini index. Inequality manifests itself through a skewed income distribution, unequal access to opportunities, and regional disparities.

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased in the Garden Route District between 2015 (0.60) and 2021 (0.63). These disparities in income are certain to worsen across the medium term given the potential aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic. George has displayed a similar trend to that of the District's trajectory with inequality levels worsening from 0.59 in 2015 to 0.63 in 2021.

Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) head count ratio is the proportion of the population living below the UBPL i.e., that cannot afford to purchase adequate levels of food and non-food items. The UBPL in South Africa is R1 227 (in April 2019 prices) per person per month.

Poverty affects the social development of communities through lower life expectancy, malnutrition and food insecurity, higher exposure to crime and substance abuse, lower educational attainment and poor living conditions. The NDP aims to eliminate poverty by 2030.

In 2021, 54.1 per cent of George's population fell below the UBPL. This figure improved marginally from the 57.0 per cent and 56.9 per cent recorded for 2015 and 2018, respectively. George's poverty rate is on par with that of the District (54.1 per cent) and below the Western Cape rate of 57.2 per cent.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Total number of households

57 793

George

176 706

Garden Route District

Formal main dwelling

48 599

George

149 079

Garden Route District

84.1%

84.4%

76.6% George
76.6% Garden Route

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard

0.1% George
0.1% Garden Route

Traditional dwelling

5.4% George
6.3% Garden Route

Flat/simplex/duplex/triplex or room/flat on shared property

0.5% George
0.6% Garden Route

Other/Unspecified

2.0% George
1.5% Garden Route

House/flat/room in backyard

7.5% George
6.0% Garden Route

Informal dwelling in backyard

7.8% George
8.9% Garden Route

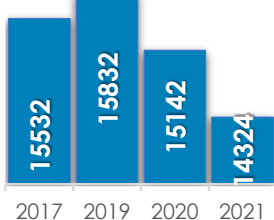
Informal dwelling not in backyard



Piped water inside dwelling/yard or communal/neighbour's tap

George 97.1%
Garden Route 97.7%

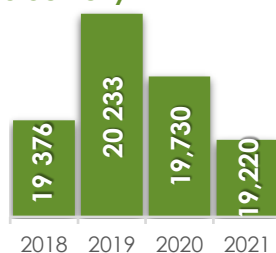
Free basic water



Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

George 94.9%
Garden Route 94.5%

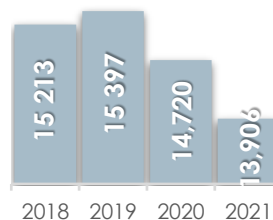
Free basic electricity



Flush/chemical toilet

George 97.0%
Garden Route 96.9%

Free basic sanitation



Refuse removal at least once a week

George 90.5%
Garden Route 88.5%

Free basic refuse removal



Basic Service Delivery

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

This section considers to what extent this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2021. The latest official statistics was collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2021 Census will provide the updated official statistics. The information on free basic services is obtained from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

Housing and Household Services

With a total of 57 793 households in the George municipal area, 84.1 per cent had access to formal housing. This is marginally lower than the Garden Route District average of 84.4 per cent. The area also had a higher proportion of informal dwellings 15.3 per cent compared to 14.9 per cent in the District.

Service access levels within the municipal area were considerably higher than the access to formal housing, with access to piped water inside dwelling/yard or communal/neighbor's tap at 97.1 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 97.0 per cent, access to electricity (including a generator) for lighting at 94.9 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 90.5 per cent of households. These access levels were above the District figures for all services excluding piped water.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. This is especially crucial during the current economic climate and inflationary pressure on low-income households. In recent years the share of national expenditure allocated to local government, which is used to fund the provision of free basic services, has been declining.

Each Municipality has an indigent policy outlining the criteria defining an indigent household. George Municipality provides free basic services to households earning less than R4 000 per month. With this criteria the George Municipality's indigent support ranges from 28 per cent of households receiving free basic sanitation to 39 per cent of households receiving free basic electricity (George Municipality Annual Report: 2020/21).

The number of indigent households in the George municipal area was expected to increase in 2020/21 due to the anticipated negative effects of the pandemic on household income. The number of registered indigent households have instead declined sharply across all the free basic services, despite efforts by the Municipality to register additional households.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	George	78	65	75
	Garden Route District	206	159	198
Per 100 000	George	36	30	34
	Garden Route District	33	26	32

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	George	422	348	370
	Garden Route District	1 023	873	904
Per 100 000	George	196	159	167
	Garden Route District	166	140	144



DRUG – RELATED OFFENCES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	George	1 355	886	1 428
	Garden Route District	5 825	3 926	4 689
Per 100 000	George	628	405	645
	Garden Route District	945	630	748



DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	George	730	288	249
	Garden Route District	1 996	899	927
Per 100 000	George	338	132	113
	Garden Route District	324	144	148
Fatal Crashes [Actual]	George	29	33	43
Road user Fatalities [Actual]	George	35	51	46



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	George	1 559	1 232	1 174
	Garden Route District	4 893	4 307	3 732
Per 100 000	George	722	563	530
	Garden Route District	794	691	595

Safety and Security

Murder

Murder is defined as the unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

Within the George area, the number of murders decreased from 78 in 2019/20 to 65 in 2020/21 due to restrictions in movement as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of murders however increased thereafter to 75 in 2021/22. George municipal area's murder rate (per 100 000 people) is higher than that of the Garden Route District at 34 and 32 respectively during 2021/22. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2019) the 2017 global murder rate was 6.1 (per 100 000 people) and is significantly below the reports within both the District and the Municipality.

Sexual Offences

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

In 2022, there were 370 sexual offences in the George area and 904 reported cases in the total Garden Route District. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) in George municipal area (167) was higher than that of the District (144) in 2021/22. South Africa is amongst the top 5 countries in the world with respect to reports of rape, therefore it is a huge problem that needs to be addressed. A National Strategic Plan on gender-based violence and femicide has been developed in response.

Drug-related Offences

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

Drug-related crime within the George municipal area increased significantly from 886 cases in 2020/21 to 1 428 cases in 2021/22. The Garden Route District's drug-related offences showed a similar upward trend. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 645 drug-related offences per 100 000 people in 2021/22, the George area's rate is below the District's 748 per 100 000 population.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

A situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit.

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the George area has been on a declining trend from 730 in 2019/20 to 249 in 2021/22. This translates into a rate of 113 per 100 000 people in 2021/22, which is below the District's 148 per 100 000 people.

Road user fatalities

Road users that died in or during a crash i.e., drivers, cyclists, passengers, pedestrians.

Despite the decline in DUI's, the number of fatal crashes in the George area increased from 33 in 2020/21 to 43 in 2021/22. The crashes claimed the lives of 46 road users.

Residential Burglaries

The unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

The number of residential burglaries in the George municipal area decreased from 1 559 in 2019/20 to 1 174 in 2021/22. George municipal area's rate of 530 per 100 000 population is below the District's 595 for 2021/22. The decrease in burglaries in the region is positive to note considering the increase (0.4 per cent) in the number of residential burglaries on a national level.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

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

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2022; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2022*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2022*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2022*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL): *Quantec Research, 2022*

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2022
- Free Basic Services: *George Municipality Annual Reports 2017/18 to 2020/21*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2022 calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2022*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2022*