



Western Cape
Government

FOR YOU



#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2022 Socio-Economic Profile

Oudtshoorn Municipality



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Oudtshoorn: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2022; Actual households, 2021



Population

90 085



Households

23 094

Education

2021



Matric Pass Rate 84.0%

Learner Retention Rate 73.6%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 29.6

Poverty

2021



Gini Coefficient

0.60

Poverty Rate (UBPL)

55.7%

Health

2021/22



Primary Health Care Facilities

6

(excl mobile/satellite units)

Immunisation Rate

76.0%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

19.6%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22



Residential Burglaries

459

DUI

42

Drug-related Crimes

723

Murder

21

Sexual Offences

135

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021



Water

97.4%

Refuse Removal

82.3%



Electricity

90.1%



Sanitation

95.1%



Housing

89.7%



Road Safety

2021/22

Fatal Crashes 10

Road User Fatalities 12

Labour

2021

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

23.3%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Job losses

Risk 2 Poverty

Risk 3 Teenage pregnancies

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

24.8%

Manufacturing

17.6%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

14.5%

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 Oudtshoorn Municipality in relation to the broader Garden Route District.











GDPR PERFORMANCE

Sectoral Overview

In 2020, the economy of Oudtshoorn was valued at R6.661 billion (current prices) and employed 27 607 people. Historical trends in GDP between 2016 and 2020 indicate that the municipal economy declined by 0.3 per cent on average per annum. The 2020 recession made a substantial dent in the average growth rate over the period, but load shedding, the drought and the national technical recession also played a major role in prior years.

Estimates for 2021 however indicate a marked recovery in growth (4.9 per cent) from the effects of the COVID-19 related restrictions to economic activity in 2020. It was largely driven by growth in the manufacturing sector (9.0 per cent) which was supported by growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (7.9 per cent). The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector also performed well, growing at an estimated 6.9 per cent in 2021 as tourist activity resumed. The mining and quarrying (-13.6 per cent), construction (-4.4 per cent) and general government (-1.9 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 838 net jobs lost. Jobs were lost in all sectors of the economy but was largely driven by job losses in the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (-366 jobs); agriculture, fishing and forestry (-103 jobs) and manufacturing (-94 jobs) sectors, reflecting that employment creation is lagging the improved GDP.

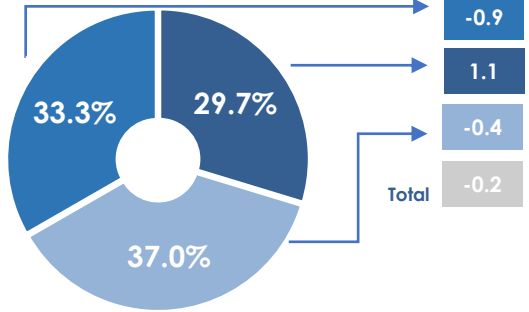
R million (2020)	Trend (2016 – 2020)	Real GDPR growth 2021e
Primary Sector R361.5 (5.4%)	1.0	7.6
R356.3 million (5.3%) Agriculture, forestry & fishing 	1.0	7.9
R5.2 million (0.1%) Mining & quarrying 	2.3	-13.6
Secondary Sector R1 667.4 (17.8%)	-1.9	6.5
R1 169.6 million (17.6%) Manufacturing 	-0.9	9.0
R295.6 million (4.4%) Electricity, gas & water 	-1.2	4.4
R202.2 million (3.0%) Construction 	-6.8	-4.4
Tertiary Sector R4 632.0 (69.5%)	0.3	4.2
R963.5 million (14.5%) Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation 	-3.0	6.9
R376.5 million (5.7%) Transport, storage & communication 	-2.1	4.1
R1 655.2 million (24.8%) Finance, insurance, real estate & business services 	4.1	4.8
R865.9 million (13.0%) General government 	-0.6	-1.9
R770.9 million (11.6%) Community, social & personal services 	-0.8	6.8
R6 660.9 (100%) Total Oudtshoorn	-0.3	4.9

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE



Formal employment 2020

Skill Level Contribution 2020



Average growth (%) 2016-2020

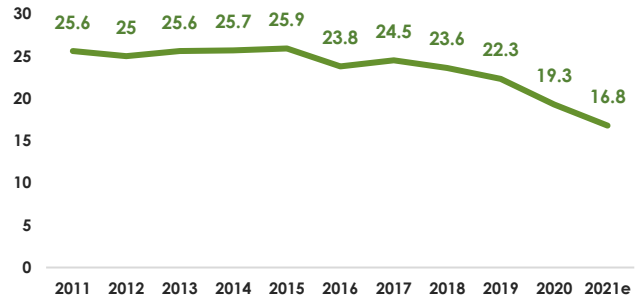
Skilled	-0.9
Semi-skilled	1.1
Low-skilled	-0.4
Total	-0.2

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

	Number of jobs 2020	Number of jobs 2021
Skilled	6 612	6 691
Semi-skilled	8 253	8 156
Low-skilled	7 418	7 436
Total	22 283	22 283

Informal employment

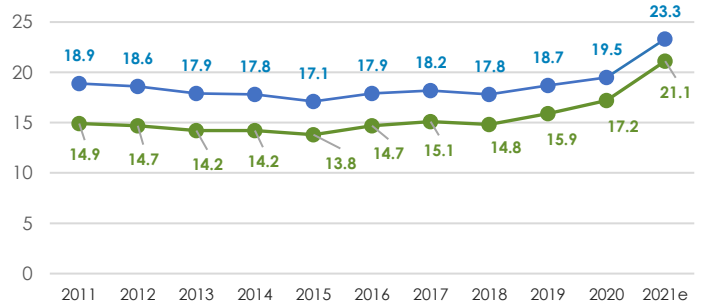
% of Total Employment



	2019	2020	2021e
Number of jobs	6 696	5 324	4 486

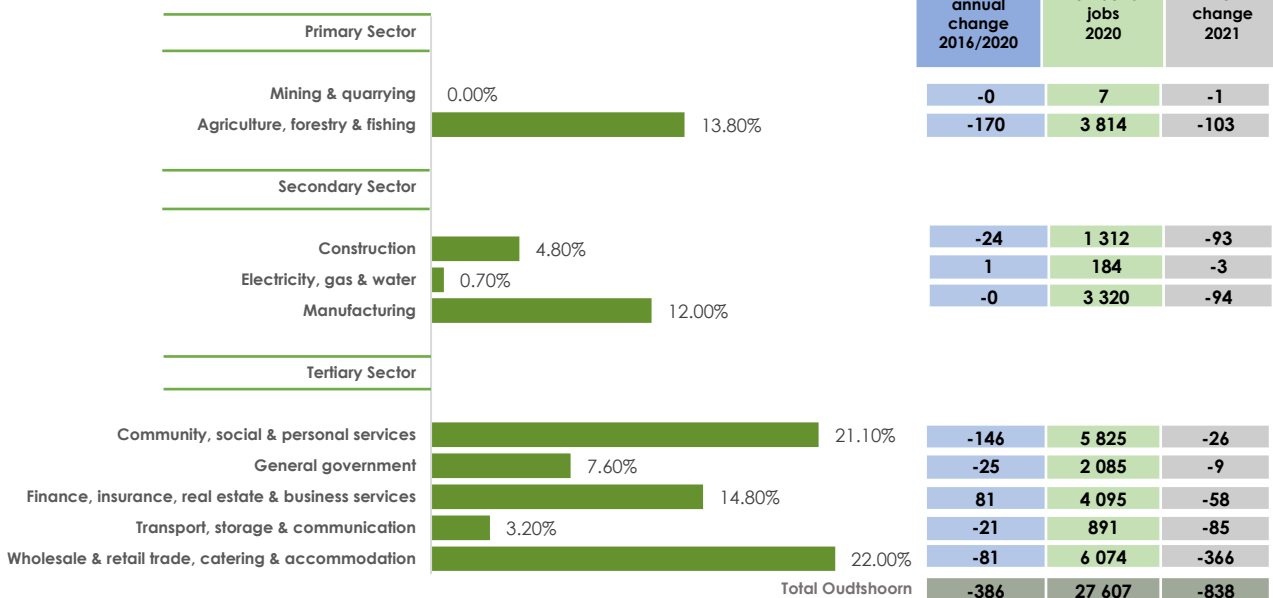


Unemployment rate 2011 - 2021



● Oudtshoorn ● Garden Route District

Sectoral employment contribution 2020



Employment

Average annual change 2016/2020	Number of jobs 2020	Net change 2021
-0	7	-1
-170	3 814	-103

-24	1 312	-93
1	184	-3
-0	3 320	-94

-146	5 825	-26
-25	2 085	-9
81	4 095	-58
-21	891	-85
-81	6 074	-366
-386	27 607	-838

Economy and Labour Market Performance

Formal and Informal Employment

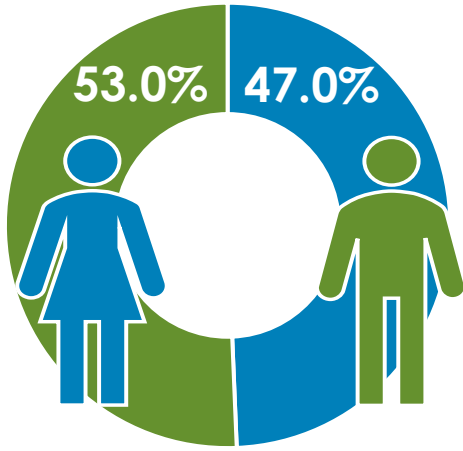
It is estimated that Oudtshoorn's total employed will in 2021 amount to 26 796 workers, of which 22 283 (83.2 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 4 486 (16.8 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average decline of 0.2 per cent from 2016 to 2020 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 6.7 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 (37.0 per cent) and low-skilled (33.3 per cent) workers. The skilled category only contributed 29.7 per cent to total formal employment. The skilled category grew at a pace of 1.1 per cent per annum from 2016 to 2020 notably outpacing low-skilled and semi-skilled employment which shed an average of 0.9 per cent and 0.4 per cent of jobs per annum respectively. The growth in the skilled category reflects the increasing market demand for skilled labour and the need for skills development initiatives.

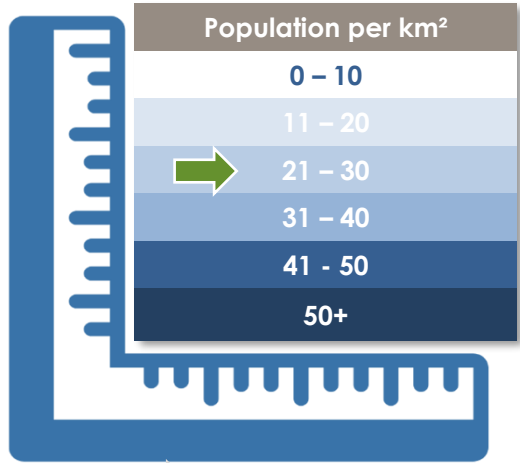
Unemployment

Oudtshoorn (estimated at 23.3 per cent in 2021) had the second highest unemployment rate in the Garden Route District and is above the District (21.1 per cent), but below the Western Cape (25.1 per cent) unemployment rate. Unemployment has been on an upward trend from 2015 (17.1 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



Number of males per 100 females



2022 2023 2024 2025 2026

	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

Current Population 2022
90 085

Estimated Population 2026
88 203



Household size

2022 4.4
2023 4.3
2024 4.3
2025 4.3
2026 4.3



Population growth



2022 2023 2024 2025 2026

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Oudtshoorn	-1.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1
Garden Route District	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Western Cape	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6

Age cohorts



Children: 0-14 Years

2022 25 810
2024 25 526
2026 25 358

-0.4%



Working Age: 15-64 Years

56 568
55 799
55 243

-0.6%



Aged 65+ Years

7 706
7 583
7 602

-0.3%



Dependency Ratio

59.2
59.3
59.7

Population growth 2022 - 2026

KNYSNA	1.2%
BITOU	2.9%
OUTDSHOORN	-0.5%
GEORGE	1.4%
MOSSEL BAY	0.9%
HESSEQUA	-0.1%
KANNALAND	-1.7%
GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT	1.0%

-2.0% 1.0% 0.0% 1.0% 2.0% 3.0% 4.0%

Demographics

Population

As of 2022, 14.2 per cent of the Garden Route's population resides in the Oudtshoorn municipal area. The population of the municipal area totals 90 085 persons in 2022 and is estimated to decrease to 88 203 persons by 2026. This equates to an estimated average annual decline in the population of 0.5 per cent for the period. The estimated population growth in the Oudtshoorn municipal area is significantly below the District growth rate of 1.0 per cent. This is an indication of outmigration.

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 Oudtshoorn municipal area with a ratio of 53.0 per cent (females) to 47.0 per cent (males). The sex ratio is therefore 89.2 meaning that for every 100 women there are 89 men. The ratio will remain stagnant towards 2026. The high percentage of females compared to the males reflects a potential outflow of working males from the municipal area or higher male 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). Between 2022 and 2026, the largest average population decline per annum was recorded in the working age cohort (-0.6 per cent). The declines in this age group is reflective of outmigration for work opportunities. Children (0-14 years) are also declining at 0.4 per cent per annum. This is potentially the result of children migrating with their parents, as well as declining fertility rates. The aged group had the lowest decline of 0.3 per cent, reflecting that the aged are more likely to remain in the municipal area when compared to the other age groups. The decline could however also be related to reduced life expectancy. Due to the faster decline in the working age population, the Oudtshoorn dependency ratio is amongst the highest in the Province. It is also increasing towards 2026. A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the working aged population for financial support.

Household sizes

The average size of households are expected to decline slightly from 4.4 to 4.3 and remain constant towards 2025. The anticipated decline in household size can be related to declining fertility rates, outmigration of household members, and cultural changes in terms of intergenerational households. This may influence the demand for housing stock in the future.

Population density

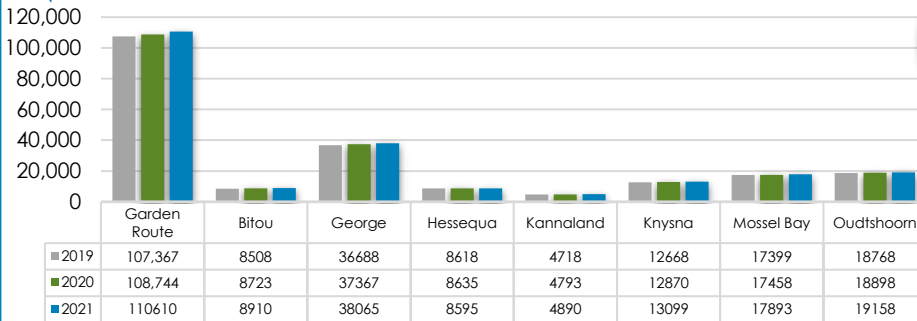
Population density is the measurement of the number of people that make up a population in a defined area. Factors affecting population density include economic, social, connectivity/location and accessibility factors. These figures improve responsiveness and assists municipalities with planning and budgeting for effective service delivery and combatting environmental risks. In 2022, the population density of the Oudtshoorn municipal area was 25 persons per square kilometre. The population densities of the various local municipal areas within the Garden Route District compare as follows:

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

EDUCATION



Learner enrolment



Educational facilities 2021

34

Number of schools

85.3%

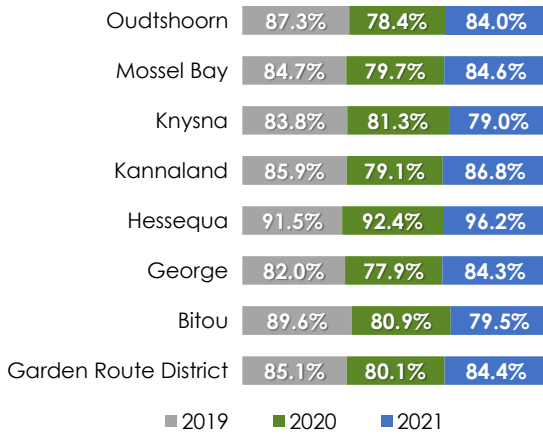
Proportion of no-fee schools



Education outcomes

Number of schools with libraries

17



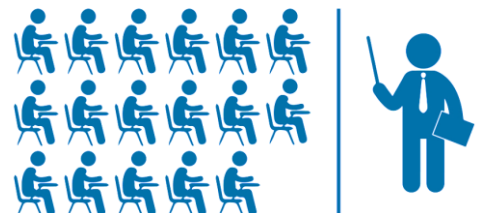
Learner retention 2019 - 2021

	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

Oudtshoorn	29.7	29.6	29.6
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 34 schools within the Oudtshoorn municipal area, of which 85.3 per cent are no fee schools. This is positive to note as nationally 24 per cent of learners in 2021 indicated that they dropped out of school because they could not afford it (General Households Survey (GHS), 2021). Furthermore, of the 34 schools, 17 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area from 2022/23 to 2024/25 (MTREF). The Municipality however currently has sufficient schools to meet the demand and growth in learners.

Learner enrolment

A total of 18 768 learners were enrolled in the municipal area in 2019 and this number increased to 19 158 in 2021, reflecting a 1.0 per cent increase in learner enrolment per annum. The estimated decline in the child population may impact on learner enrolments in future.

Learner teacher ratio

With 34 public schools in the Oudtshoorn municipal area, the learner teacher ratio is 29.6:1. This is lower than the recommended upper limited of 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area had the third highest learner retention rate in the District and increased significantly from 59.4 per cent in 2019 to 73.6 per cent in 2021. While there is improvement, it still reflects that over 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, nationally, 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. Oudtshoorn's matric pass rate improved from 78.4 per cent in 2020 to 84.0 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

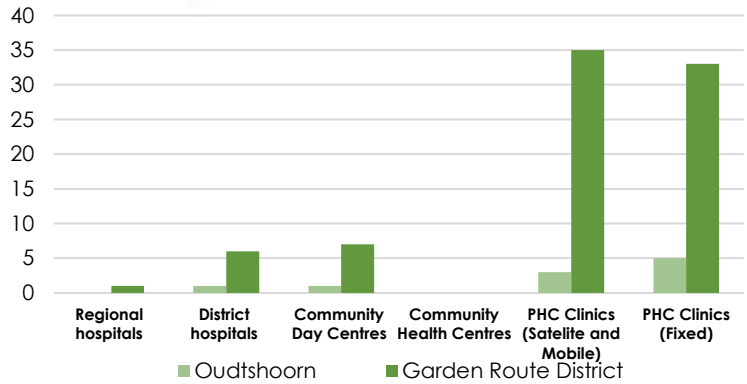


HIV/AIDS

Area	Total Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Oudtshoorn	1 925	1 961	132	128
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
Oudtshoorn	55.5	0.0	17.9	19.6	0.3	0.3
Garden Route District	121.5	56.8	14.7	15.4	0.5	0.5



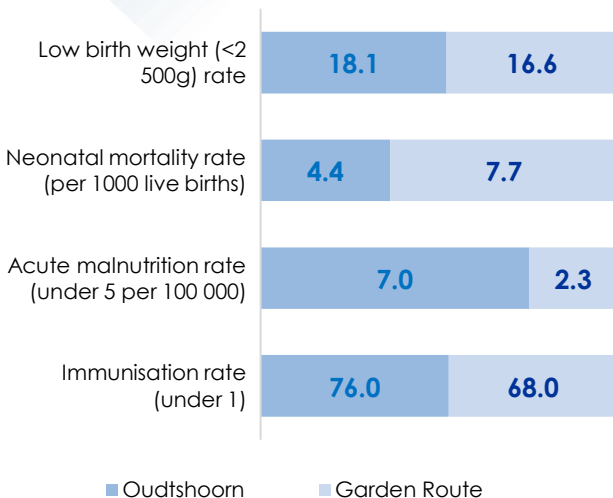
Emergency medical services

2021

Health Indicator	Oudtshoorn	Garden Route District
EMS Operational Ambulances	4	28
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	0.4	0.4

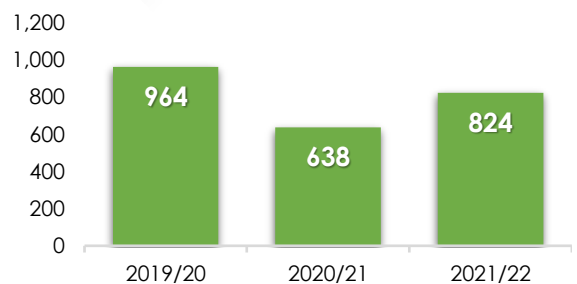


Child health



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 Oudtshoorn municipal area had 6 fixed primary healthcare facilities, comprising of 5 fixed clinics and 1 community day centre. The Oudtshoorn municipal area also had 3 mobile/satellite clinics and one district hospital. The municipal area has 10 (12.2 per cent) out of the 82 healthcare facilities within the Garden Route District.

For TB and ART treatment the households also have access to 11 ART treatment sites and 8 TB clinics across the municipal area.

Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Oudtshoorn had 4 ambulances servicing the municipal area in 2021/22, translating to 0.4 ambulances per 10 000 people. This is on par with the District rate. Note that this only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

In total, there were 1 961 registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) in the Oudtshoorn municipal area in 2021/22. The number of new patients receiving ART have been on a downward trend from 132 in 2020/21 to 128 in 2021/22. The decrease points to a decline in the prevalence of HIV or potential slower roll-out of HIV testing. The number of registered patients receiving TB treatment in the Oudtshoorn municipal area increased by 29.2 per cent from 638 in 2020/21 to 824 in 2021/22. Despite the increase in TB patients, there has been a decline in TB treatment sites from 12 in 2017/18 to 8 in 2021/22.

Child health

The immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one in the municipal area increased from 71.2 per cent in 2020/21 to 76.0 per cent in 2021/22. The overall District rate however declined 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 5.9 in 2020/21 to 7.0 in 2021/22. The percentage of babies born that weighed less than 2.5kg have also increased from 17.7 per cent to 18.1 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 5.5 in 2020/21 to 4.4 in 2021/22 and is lower than the District average of 7.7.

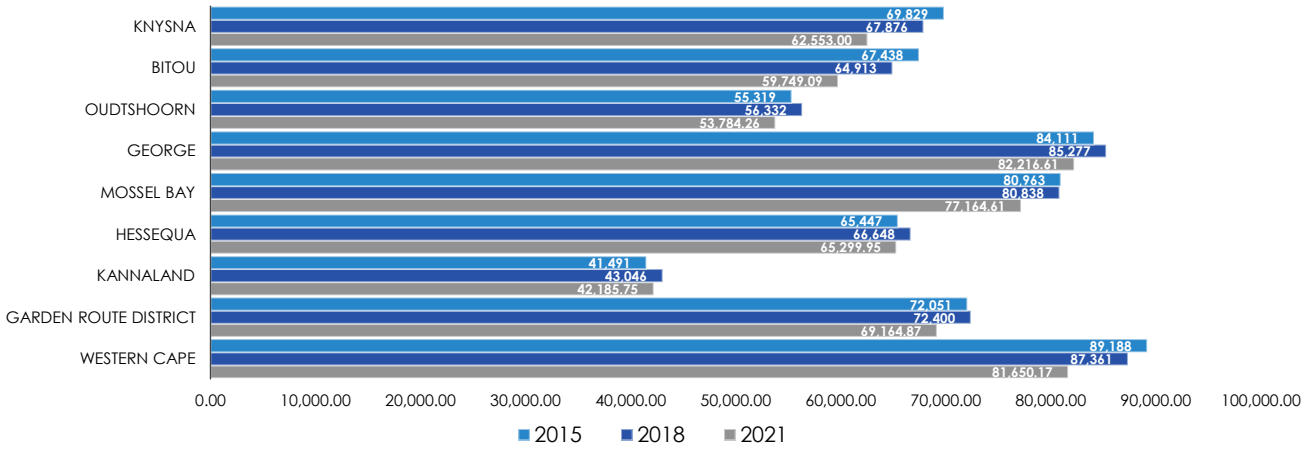
Maternal health

In 2020/21, the Oudtshoorn municipal area recorded 0 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births. The rate has improved from 55.5 in 2020/21 and along with the improved neonatal mortality rate, is an indication of improved healthcare facilities in the municipal area. There has been an increase in teenage pregnancies within the Oudtshoorn municipal area. In 2021/22 19.6 per cent of deliveries were for females under the age of 20 and is higher than the District rate of 15.4 per cent. The increase in teenage pregnancies was met with stagnating pregnancy terminations in 2020/21 and 2021/22 of 0.3 per cent of the female population aged 15 to 44.

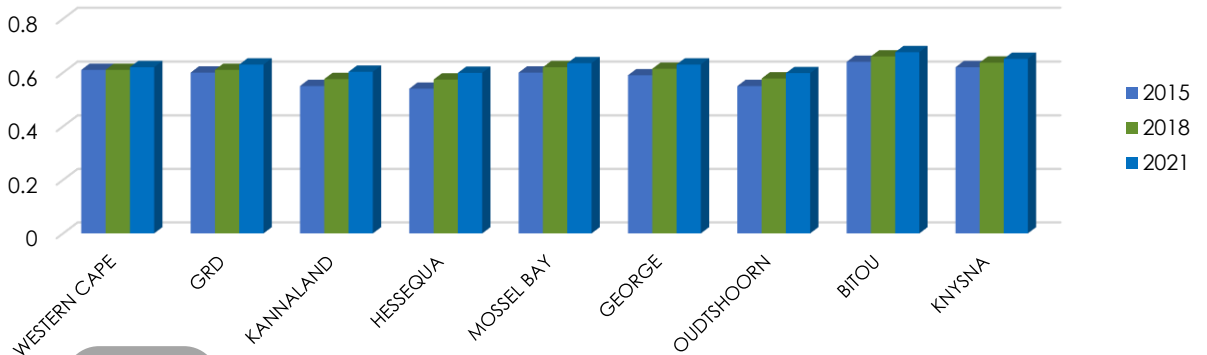
POVERTY



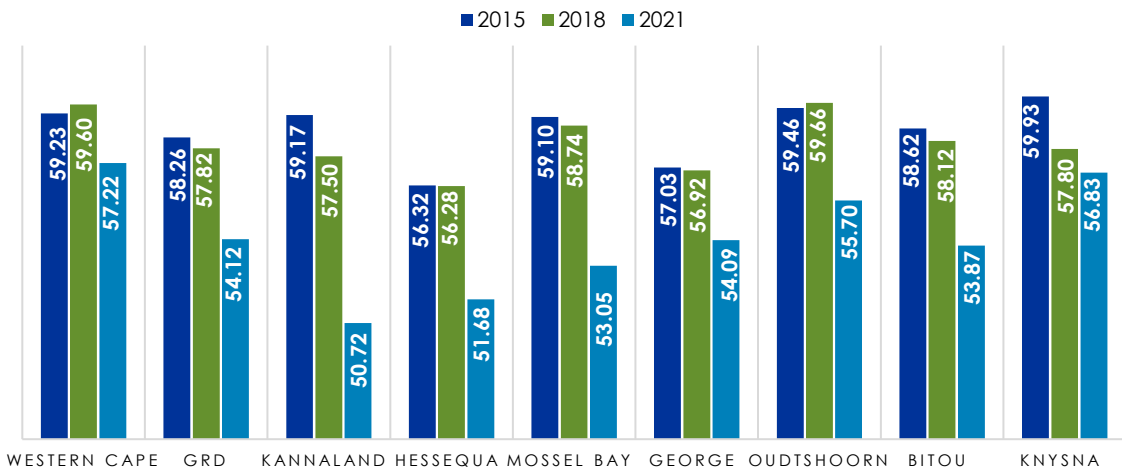
GDP per capita



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 164 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. Oudtshoorn has underperformed against both the District and the Province by recording a per capita income figure of only R53 784 in 2021.

This figure is the second lowest recorded across the District in 2021 and has regressed moderately from 2015.

Income Inequality

Even though real GDPR 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 (0.6) 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. Oudtshoorn has displayed a similar trend to that of the District's trajectory with inequality levels worsening from 0.55 in 2015 to 0.60 in 2021. Along with the Kannaland and Hessequa municipal areas, it has the lowest income inequality in the District.

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, 55.7 per cent of Oudtshoorn's population fell below the UBPL. This figure improved marginally from the 59.5 per cent and 59.7 per cent recorded for 2015 and 2018, respectively. Oudtshoorn's poverty rate is above the District (54.1 per cent), but below the Western Cape (57.2 per cent) rate.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Total number of households

23 094

Oudtshoorn

176 706

Garden Route District

Formal main dwelling

89.7%

20 725

Oudtshoorn

149 079

Garden Route District

84.4%

79.4% Oudtshoorn
76.6% Garden Route

House/brick structure
on separate stand/yard

0.1% Oudtshoorn
0.1% Garden Route

Traditional dwelling

8.6% Oudtshoorn
6.3% Garden Route
Flat/simplex/duplex/
triplex or room/flat
on shared property

0.4% Oudtshoorn
0.6% Garden Route

Other/Unspecified

1.8% Oudtshoorn
1.5% Garden Route

House/flat/room in
backyard

4.4% Oudtshoorn
6.0% Garden Route

Informal dwelling in
backyard

5.3% Oudtshoorn
8.9% Garden Route

Informal dwelling not
in backyard



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

Oudtshoorn 97.4%
Garden Route 97.7%



Electricity (incl. generator)
as primary source of
lighting

Oudtshoorn 90.1%
Garden Route 94.5%



Flush/chemical toilet

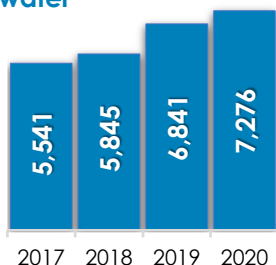
Oudtshoorn 95.1%
Garden Route 96.9%



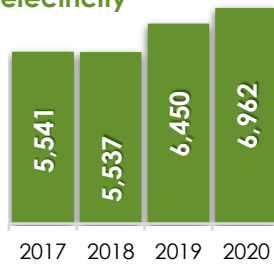
Refuse removal at least
once a week

Oudtshoorn 82.3%
Garden Route 88.5%

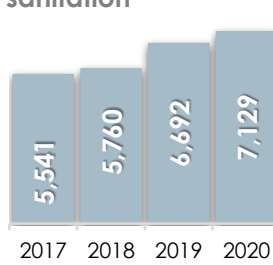
Free basic water



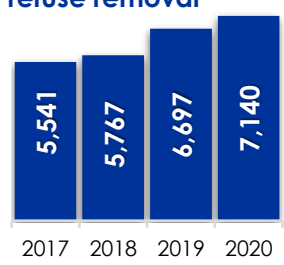
Free basic electricity



Free basic sanitation



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 23 094 households in the Oudtshoorn municipal area, 89.7 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 lower proportion of informal dwellings at 9.7 per cent compared to 14.9 per cent in the District.

Service access levels for all services excluding refuse removal 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 97.4 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 95.1 per cent, access to electricity (including a generator) for lighting at 90.1 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by the local authority at 82.3 per cent of households. These access levels were however below the District figures for all services.

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 but is expected to increase from 2022/23.

Each municipality has an indigent policy outlining the criteria defining an indigent household. Oudtshoorn Municipality provides free basic services to households earning less than R3 800 per month. With this criteria the Oudtshoorn Municipality's indigent support ranges from 48.4 per cent of households receiving free basic electricity to 50.1 per cent of households receiving free basic water (Oudtshoorn Municipality Annual Report: 2020/21).

Due to the impact of the economic climate on household incomes the number households receiving free basic services in the Oudtshoorn municipal area has been on an upward trend for all basic services from 2017 to 2020.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



		MURDER	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn		18	16	21
	Garden Route District		206	159	198
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn		19	17	23
	Garden Route District		33	26	32

		SEXUAL OFFENCES	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn		147	136	135
	Garden Route District		1 023	873	904
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn		160	148	149
	Garden Route District		166	140	144



		DRUG – RELATED OFFENCES	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn		1 799	882	723
	Garden Route District		5 825	3 926	4 689
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn		1 962	965	797
	Garden Route District		945	630	748



		DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn		137	53	42
	Garden Route District		1 996	899	927
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn		149	58	47
	Garden Route District		324	144	148



Fatal Crashes [Actual]	Oudtshoorn	8	14	10
Road user Fatalities [Actual]	Oudtshoorn	10	15	12

		RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Oudtshoorn		691	560	459
	Garden Route District		4 893	4 307	3 732
Per 100 000	Oudtshoorn		753	612	506
	Garden Route District		794	691	595



Safety and Security

Murder

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

Within the Oudtshoorn municipal area, the number of murders decreased from 18 in 2019/20 to 16 in 2020/21 due to restrictions in movement as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of murders however increased thereafter to 21 in 2021/22. Oudtshoorn municipal area's murder rate (per 100 000 people) is lower than that of the Garden Route District at 23 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 municipal area.

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 2021/22, there were 135 sexual offences in the Oudtshoorn municipal area and 904 reported cases in the total Garden Route District. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) in Oudtshoorn municipal area (149) 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area decreased significantly from 1 799 cases in 2019/20 to 723 cases in 2021/22. The Garden Route District's drug-related offences showed a similar downward trend from 2019/20 to 2020/21 but increased by almost 20 per cent in 2021/22. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 797 drug-related offences per 100 000 people in 2021/22, the Oudtshoorn area's rate is still above 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area has been on a declining trend from 137 in 2019/20 to 42 in 2021/22. This translates into a rate of 47 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.

The decline in DUI's was met with a decline in the number of fatal crashes in the Oudtshoorn municipal area from 14 in 2020/21 to 10 in 2021/22. The crashes in 2021/22 claimed the lives of 12 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 Oudtshoorn municipal area decreased from 691 in 2019/20 to 459 in 2021/22. Oudtshoorn municipal area's rate of 506 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, 2021*
- 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: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

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*