



**Western Cape Government**  
**Provincial Treasury**

**Socio-economic Profile**  
**George Municipality**

**2014**

Working paper

To obtain additional information of this document, please contact:

Western Cape Provincial Treasury  
Local Government Budget Office  
Private Bag X9165  
7 Wale Street  
Cape Town  
**tel:** +27 21 483 3386 **fax:** +27 21 483 4680

This publication is available online at [www.westerncape.gov.za](http://www.westerncape.gov.za)

# Contents

George Municipality at a glance	1
Introduction	3
1. Demographics	4
2. Education	5
3. Health	7
4. Poverty	10
5. Safety and security	11
6. Basic services	12
7. Economy	14
8. Labour market	16
9. Environment	17
10. Concluding remarks	18
Annexure A: Socio-economic snapshot	21
Annexure B: Access to basic services in municipalities across the Western Cape	23
Annexure C: Crime in municipalities across the Eden District	24

## Tables

Table 1	Education indicators in the Eden District	6
Table 2	Healthcare facilities in the Eden District	7
Table 3	HIV/AIDS and TB treatment and care in the Eden District	8
Table 4	Child and maternal health in the Eden District	9
Table 5	Poverty rate - percentage of people living in poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010	10
Table 6	Household income, 2011	11
Table 7	Access to minimum basic services	13
Table 8	Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services growth, 2000 - 2013	15
Table 9	Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services employment trends, 2000 - 2013	17
Table 10	Environmental indicators	17

## Figures

Figure 1	Population projections	4
Figure 2	Population age distribution for George Municipality, 2013	5
Figure 3	Eden District GDP per capita (constant 2005 prices), 2001 and 2011	11
Figure 4	Crime in George Municipality: April 2003/04 to March 2013/14	12
Figure 5	Municipalities percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size of the region	15
Figure 6	Unemployment rates, 2001 and 2011	16



# George Municipality

## George Municipality at a glance

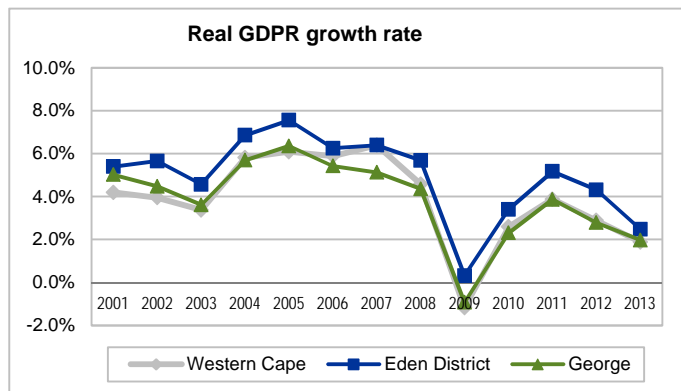
### POPULATION

Population size (2013)	199 064
Share of District population (2013)	33.9 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	3.3 per cent

### ECONOMY

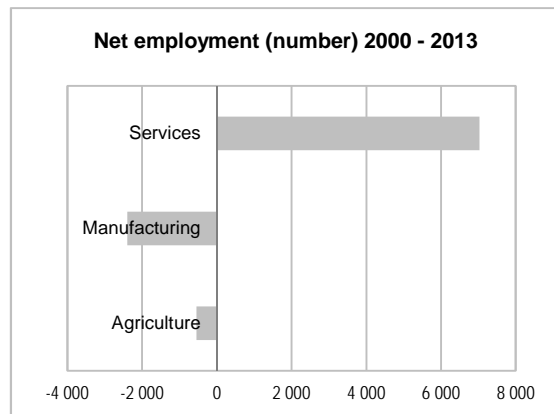
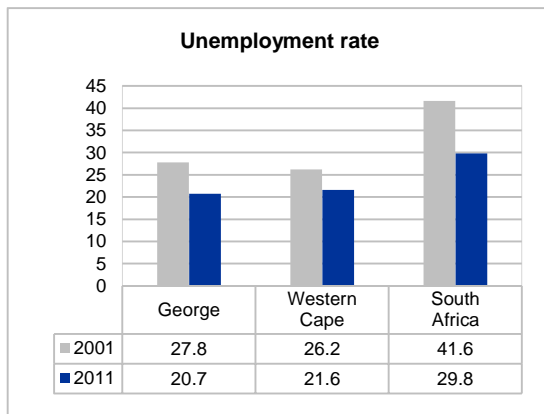
Regional Gross Domestic Product 2013 (2005 constant prices)  
R6.149 billion

Share of District economy (2013)  
30.2 per cent



Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	1.0	0.4
Manufacturing	2.2	2.3
Services	4.4	3.1

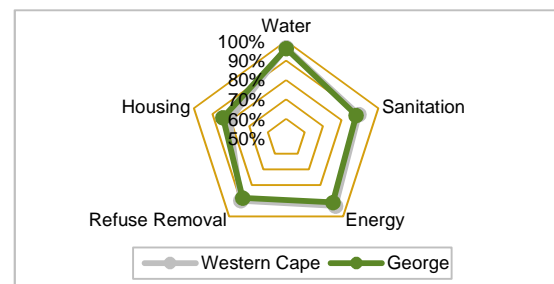
### LABOUR MARKET



### DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	George	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	83.4%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	20.4%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.71	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.56	0.60

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, 2013





## Introduction

Regional profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with data and information which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services. It is acknowledged that municipalities across the Western Cape have different capacities and therefore will use the information in this publication to suit their own needs.

The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy and environmental management. Furthermore, the population projections 2013 - 2017, updated administrative data relating to health, education and South African Police Service Crime Statistics are updates from the Socio-economic Profile (SEP-LG) 2013. These updates complement Chapter 7: Socio-economic analysis and economic performance of the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) 2014 which was published in October 2014.

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.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the MERO, Global Insight Regional Explorer and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa include the 2011 Census; whilst comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profiles has been adjusted to focus the analysis at regional/district level whilst municipal specific profiles will also be made available separately.

The information contained in this profile therefore highlights information for the George Municipality in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



## 1. Demographics

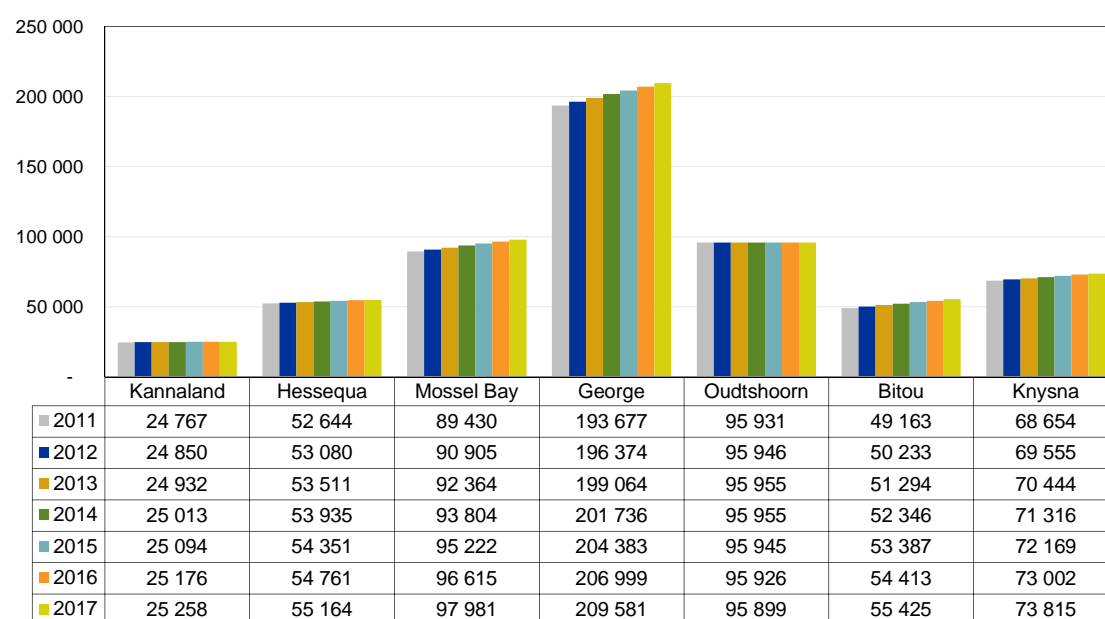
The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as age, gender, population group and income levels. Demographic characteristics inform key policy decisions, for example, a household's income level determines whether or not the household qualifies to be classified as indigent. Having indigent status in turn entitles that household to certain benefits, such as free basic services as stipulated in the Indigent Policy of the municipality. A thorough understanding of population changes is necessary to ensure that planning is informed.

In 2011, George had the largest population size in the Eden District consisting of 193 672 of Eden District's 574 265 people. George's population also grew at a fast annual average rate of 3.6 per cent between 2001 and 2011, well above the District (2.4 per cent) and provincial rates. George's population growth was second only to Bitou within the Eden District, which grew at an exceptional rate of 5.4 per cent.

### 1.1 Population projections

According to forecasts by the Department of Social Development, George Municipality's population will continue to grow with the additional of approximately 10 500 people from 199 064 to 209 581 people, between 2013 and 2017.

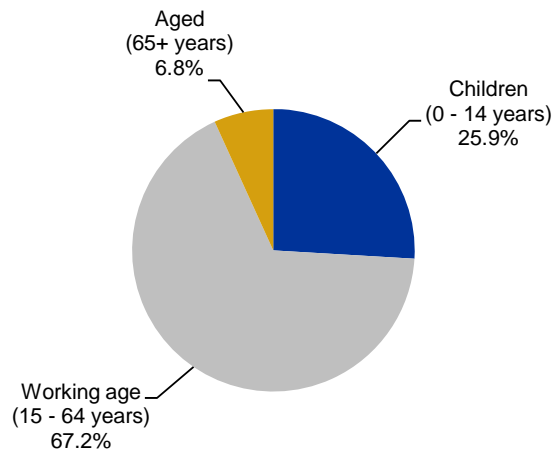
**Figure 1 Population projections**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

George's population age distribution in 2013 was as follows: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 25.9 per cent, Working age population (aged 15 - 64 years) 67.2 per cent and the Aged (aged 65 years and above) 6.8 per cent.



**Figure 2 Population age distribution for George Municipality, 2013**

Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

## 2. Education

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

### 2.1 Literacy<sup>1</sup>

Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, but it is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education. George Municipality had a literacy rate of 83.4 per cent. Although slightly above that of the District's 82.6 per cent, it fell below that of the Province.

### 2.2 Learner enrolment, the Learner-teacher ratio and Learner dropout rate

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET). The learner-teacher ratio is very important, because it is closely

<sup>1</sup> The literacy rate is an indication of the levels of education and skill in the economy. It measures the proportion of persons aged 15 years and older with an education qualification of higher than Grade 7.

related to the amount of money spent per child. It also has an impact on the education outcomes.

Learner enrolment in George has increased from 34 643 in 2013 to 34 807 in 2014. For the same period, the average learner-teacher ratio has remained constant at 28.5 for 2013 and 2014.

George Municipality's dropout rates are very high, with a dropout rate of 37.9 in 2012 and a rate for dropouts in the FET phase in 2013 of 30.8.

**Table 1 Education indicators in the Eden District**

Eden District	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)		Average Learner-teacher ratio		Average Dropout rate		Drop in FET phase		% Matric pass rate			% Literacy rate		No. of schools with libraries		No. of no fee schools	
	2013	2014	2012	2014	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2014	2013	2014			
Bitou	7 476	7 782	29.4	29.8	36.0%	24.0%	83.2	82.8	74.0	85.5	6	6	8	8			
George	34 643	34 807	28.5	28.5	37.9%	30.8%	86.9	90.1	89.2	83.4	32	32	34	34			
Hessequa	8 475	8 572	24.3	26.6	33.9%	38.2%	91.4	92.4	96.5	78.5	12	12	20	18			
Kannaland	4 810	4 797	25.3	26.8	47.2%	28.1%	88.9	92.6	88.6	72.5	3	3	14	14			
Knysna	11 946	12 417	24.5	26.3	36.5%	39.2%	79.7	83.0	81.1	85.1	15	15	13	13			
Mossel Bay	15 388	16 029	26.1	28.1	40.4%	44.0%	89.5	83.7	92.6	85.7	15	15	13	13			
Outshoorn	18 836	18 933	29.0	29.5	26.6%	28.1%	80.4	88.1	89.4	79.4	22	22	34	34			

Source: Stats SA Census 2011 and Western Cape Education Department, 2014

### 2.3 Educational outcomes (matric pass rate)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future FET 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. In the 2013 matric examinations, 89.2 per cent of George Municipality's matriculants passed.

### 2.4 No fee schools

No fee schools make provision for learners who live in low income communities where the majority of learners are unable to make a financial contribution towards the cost of education. No fee school status ensures extra state support to schools where contributions in the form of school fees are not possible.

The number of no fee schools gives a sense of the extent to which the Department of Education has identified and prioritised support to households who are unable to contribute towards the cost of education. The Municipality's share of no fee schools within the District was at 25.4 per cent in 2014. Compared to George's total enrolment numbers, this share is relatively low.

### 3. Health<sup>2</sup>

#### 3.1 Healthcare facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of facilities within a geographic space. 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; the first point of contact is at the primary healthcare level.

**Table 2 Healthcare facilities in the Eden District**

Regional area	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Number of PHC clinics - fixed	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (satellites)	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (mobiles)	Total number of PHC facilities (Fixed Clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	Number of district hospitals	Number of regional hospitals
Kannaland	0	0	4	1	4	4	1	0
Hessequa	0	0	4	2	3	4	1	0
Mossel Bay	0	1	4	5	4	5	1	0
George	0	3	9	2	4	12	1	1
Oudtshoorn	0	1	5	0	3	6	1	0
Bitou	0	1	4	1	1	5	0	0
Knysna	0	0	6	1	2	6	1	0
<b>Eden</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

In 2014, there are 82 healthcare facilities operational in the Eden District, of which 42 are fixed primary healthcare structures, with 6 district and 1 regional hospital. Of the total number of facilities, 20 are situated in George, including 9 fixed clinics, 3 community day centres, 2 satellite and 4 mobile clinics. George also has one district and one regional hospital; thus hosting a wide spectrum of healthcare facilities within its jurisdiction.

#### 3.2 HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis treatment and care

The information presented in Table 3 shows the patient load and number of treatment facilities for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

<sup>2</sup> Although healthcare is provided by both public and private institutions, information provided by the Department of Health pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.

**Table 3 HIV/AIDS and TB treatment and care in the Eden District**

Regional area	HIV - Antiretroviral treatment			Tuberculosis		
	ART patient load March 2013	ART patient load March 2014	Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites 2014	Number of TB patients 2012/13	Number of TB patients 2013/14	Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites 2014
Kannaland	100	273	5	221	258	10
Hessequa	364	482	5	343	333	10
Mossel Bay	2 117	2 490	16	823	853	16
<b>George</b>	<b>3 886</b>	<b>4 534</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>22</b>
Oudtshoorn	740	1 109	6	774	893	12
Bitou	1 578	1 640	7	443	344	8
Knysna	1 617	2 260	6	491	486	11
<b>Eden</b>	<b>10 402</b>	<b>12 788</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4 825</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>89</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

The uptake of Antiretroviral treatment (ART) has gradually increased over the past years within the Province. Keeping with this trend, 2014 figures have increased with an additional 2 386 in the District, of which 648 was in George.

Tuberculosis (TB) patient numbers both in the District and George have, over the past year, increased just slightly, from 1 730 to 1 732, administered from 22 George facilities.

### 3.3 Child Health

#### Immunisation<sup>3</sup> and malnutrition

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. In 2014, the full immunisation rate for the Eden District was 86.3, George slightly higher at 87.6.

Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients. The number of malnourished children under five years in the Western Cape in 2014 was 1 087. For the Eden District it was 168 of which 39 were in George.

Although, because of its size, George had the highest number of malnourished children, their rate of 216 rate per 100 000 was lower than the District rate of 319.

<sup>3</sup> 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. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

**Table 4 Child and maternal health in the Eden District**

Regional area	Child health			Maternal health				
	Full immunisation coverage rate	Number of severely malnourished children under 5 years	Severe malnutrition for children < 5 years per 100 000 population	Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births	Number of deliveries to women under 18 years	Delivery rate woman under 18 years	Number of termination of pregnancies performed	Termination of pregnancy per 100 000 population
Kannaland	74.3	0	0	0	29	12.9	0	0
Hessequa	86.4	7	175	0	61	10.3	0	0
Mossel Bay	77.0	43	514	0	100	7.1	127	531
<b>George</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>1 800</b>
Oudtshoorn	90.3	73	780	57	174	10.8	0	0
Bitou	78.5	1	23	0	0	0.0	0	0
Knysna	102.5	5	94	58	100	6.1	137	955
<b>Eden</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>821</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

### 3.4 Maternal health

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Even though it may not strictly fit the definition, information on births to teenage mothers and termination of pregnancies is also included here.

#### Maternal mortality

In 2013/14, George Municipality's maternal mortality rate per 100 000 population of 214 was extremely high, when compared to the Province's 69, the District's 105 and other Eden local municipalities.

#### Births to teenage mothers

Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, they often have to postpone or sacrifice their own lives' dreams. For these young people life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support. Women with unplanned pregnancies, whether teenage or other, may also opt to terminate their pregnancy.

Of the 730 deliveries to women under 18 years in the District, 266 deliveries were in George. Although the George numbers are large compared with other municipalities, the delivery rate was relatively low within the District, with a rate of 7.1 compared to the District average of 7.9.

#### Termination of pregnancy

George Municipality's termination of pregnancy rate was highest when compared within the District; a total of 859 termination of pregnancies were performed in George at a rate of 1 800 per 100 000 population.

## 4. Poverty

### 4.1 People living in poverty

The poverty rate represents the percentage of people living in households with an income less than the poverty income. The poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size; the larger the household the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty.

The poverty income used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report No. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996). For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated<sup>4</sup> to be R1 315, while for a two person household it is R1 626; a four person household requires an estimated income of R2 544 to stay out of poverty while a household with eight or more person requires an estimated R4 729.

As seen in Table 5, the percentage of people living in poverty has declined since 2001. In 2010, the proportion of people in George living in poverty in 2010 was just over 20 per cent.

**Table 5 Poverty rate - percentage of people living in poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010**

Regional area	2001	2007	2010
Kannaland Local Municipality	43.8%	32.8%	29.9%
Hessequa Local Municipality	28.9%	19.2%	16.0%
Mossel Bay Local Municipality	27.3%	14.0%	12.4%
George Local Municipality	26.2%	21.1%	20.4%
Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	43.8%	36.7%	34.1%
Bitou Local Municipality	33.5%	27.9%	27.2%
Knysna Local Municipality	24.2%	15.9%	15.0%
<b>Eden</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

George's proportion of people living in poverty in 2010 (20.4 per cent) was approximately the same as that of the Eden district average; with Mossel Bay at the lowest end with 12.4 per cent and Oudtshoorn (34.1 per cent) with the highest percentage of people in poverty.

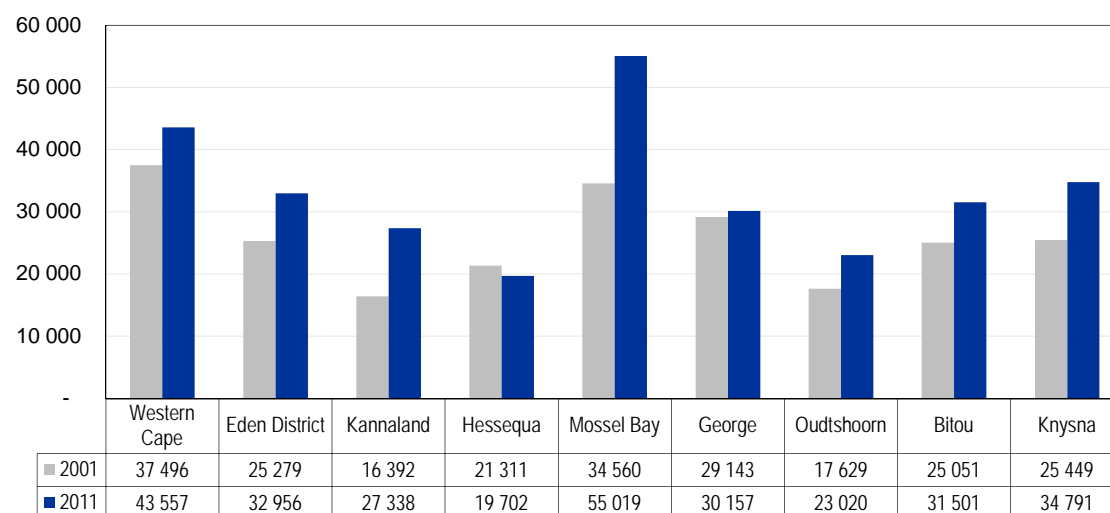
### 4.2 Per capita income

The GDP per capita in the Western Cape Province was estimated at R43 557 per annum in 2011 (2005 prices). Per capita GDP for the Eden District of R32 956 was well below the provincial average with George at an even lower R30 157. This placed

<sup>4</sup> Global Insight estimates. The City uses a different poverty measure - households with a monthly income of less than R3 500 are said to be living in poverty. In 2009, this percentage was 34.9 per cent.

George fourth, after Mossel Bay (R55 019), Knysna (R34 791) and Bitou (R31 501), in terms of per capita GDP amongst the local municipalities in the District.

**Figure 3 Eden District GDP per capita (constant 2005 prices), 2001 and 2011**



Source: Quantec, 2013

### 4.3 Household income

According to Statistics South Africa Census 2011, average household income in the country has doubled over the last decade; however, high levels of income inequality still persist. Most informed observers would agree that economic resources should be more evenly distributed amongst the inhabitants of the country and that such a redistribution policy should make a real positive difference to the livelihoods of the poor.

**Table 6 Household income, 2011**

Eden District	None income	R1 - R4 800	R4 801 - R9 600	R9 601 - R19 600	R19 601 - R38 200	R38 201 - R76 400	R76 401 - R153 800	R153 801 - R307 600	R307 601 - R614 400	R614 001 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601+
Kannaland	8.0%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Hessequa	7.9%	1.7%	3.0%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9.0%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Mossel Bay	17.4%	2.8%	4.1%	12.5%	16.0%	15.4%	13.2%	10.5%	5.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%
George	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6.0%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Oudtshoorn	9.0%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Bitou	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9.0%	6.7%	4.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Knysna	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15.0%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 6 shows that in 2011 the largest proportion of households in George earned between R9 601 and R307 600 per annum. A similar pattern can be seen for the other local municipalities in the District. The large proportion of households in George earning no income raises concern.

## 5. Safety and security

The safety of persons and property is vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it is

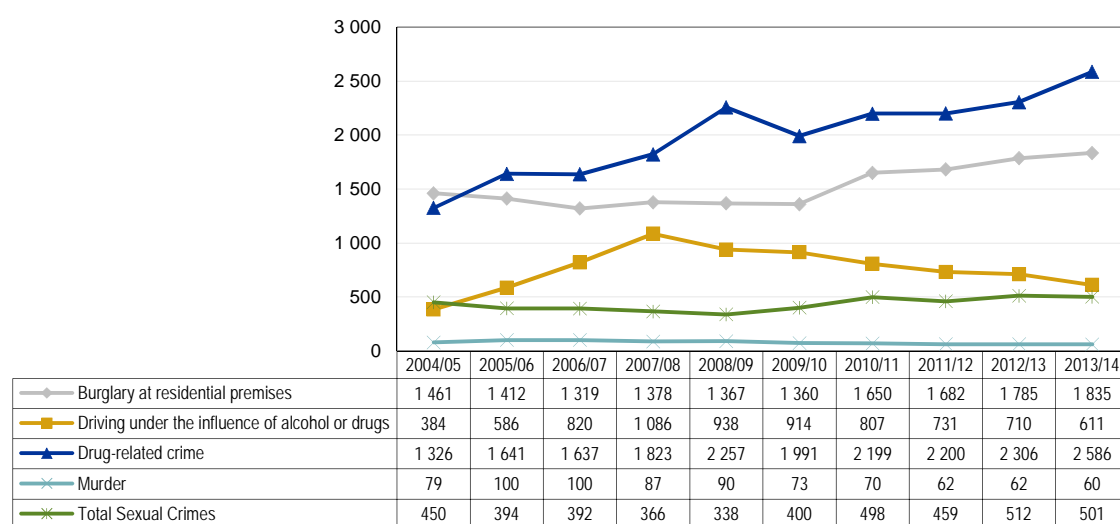
impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack. Peoples' general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces as well as places in which to establish businesses.

In this way, crime can also have a significant impact on the economy. It can hamper growth and discourage investment and capital accumulation. If it is not tackled with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

The discussion on recorded crimes in this section is limited to contact and property-related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detection such as drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in Figure 4.

Of great concern is that George continued to see an increase in burglaries at residential premises and drug-related crime. Since 2010/11, the number of murders and sexual crimes has slowly declined; significant decline has also been noted in the number of incidence of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

**Figure 4 Crime in George Municipality: April 2004/05 to March 2013/14**



Source: South African Police Service, 2013/14

It should however be noted that drug-related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs are heavily dependent on police for detection and increases in these recorded crimes are likely to be from a combination of an increase in the level of crime and an increase in level of policing in the area.

## 6. Basic services

Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.



## 6.1 Water

Access to potable water is essential to maintaining a healthy life. The water supplied and made available to communities should be safe so as to prevent the contraction and spread of diseases.

From Table 7 it can be seen that access to potable water in George is good (96.1 per cent), even slightly above the District average of 95.2 per cent in 2013.

## 6.2 Sanitation

Sanitation is a means of promoting health through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Access to a toilet advances physical health and also provides the user with a sense of human dignity. Where sanitation systems are inadequate, negative health effects can be extremely serious.

In 2013, an estimated 87.9 per cent of households in George had access to basic sanitation services. This was above the District average of 85.1 per cent and placed George third, after Mossel Bay (90.5 per cent) and Hessequa (90.4 per cent) in terms of household access to basic sanitation services.

**Table 7 Access to minimum basic services**

Regional area	Water		Sanitation		Energy		Refuse Removal		Housing	
	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013
Eden	95.2%	95.2%	85.2%	85.1%	91.0%	89.4%	86.4%	86.5%	84.4%	84.1%
Kannaland	94.2%	94.2%	74.7%	74.7%	89.4%	89.4%	65.9%	66.0%	96.8%	96.8%
Hessequa	97.5%	97.5%	90.5%	90.4%	94.8%	94.8%	78.7%	78.9%	94.5%	94.4%
Mossel Bay	95.4%	95.4%	90.6%	90.5%	93.8%	93.7%	92.6%	92.7%	86.3%	86.1%
<b>George</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	<b>88.0%</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>91.1%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>	<b>88.1%</b>	<b>88.2%</b>	<b>84.5%</b>	<b>84.3%</b>
Oudtshoorn	94.3%	94.3%	80.4%	80.4%	85.0%	85.0%	77.8%	78.0%	89.2%	89.2%
Bitou	92.4%	92.4%	83.8%	83.7%	94.0%	94.0%	87.7%	87.8%	73.1%	72.9%
Knysna	94.6%	94.6%	76.2%	75.8%	88.7%	88.5%	93.0%	93.0%	74.4%	73.9%

Water:	Piped water on community stand less than 200 m from dwelling
Sanitation:	Flush toilet with septic tank
Energy:	Electricity
Refuse removal:	Removed by local authority at least once a week
Housing:	Formal dwelling

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011; Quantec 2014

## 6.3 Energy

Energy is essential for human life; commonly identified uses include energy for cooking, heating and lighting. Given the harmful environmental impacts of certain identifiable energy sources, as well as growing energy demand and needs, the use of clean and sustainable energy is becoming increasingly important. Different energy sources also have other usage risks; e.g. health and safety risks especially in the use of paraffin and open flame usage.

Household electricity access levels are generally good across the District, with George Municipality's 2013 household access level at 91.0 per cent.

## 6.4 Refuse removal

Refuse removal is an essential service that ensures that health-related problems are kept at bay. It also ensures the protection of the physical environment. A lack of/inadequate service is likely to result in uncontrolled and unregulated dumping.

Given the environmental limitations in the creation of landfill sites, recycling is strongly encouraged; recycling extends the lifespan of landfill sites. By reducing the need for the creation of 'new' products, recycling also strongly encourages the preservation of our natural resources; in this sense it could best be used as part of the broader 'Reduce-Reuse-Recycle' environmental approach, that firstly encourages non-wasteful consumption practices (reduce), the reuse of products where possible (reuse) and the recycling of the product where its use in current form has been exhausted (recycle).

At 88.2 per cent in 2013, George Municipality's household access level to refuse removal services was just above the District average of 86.5 per cent, which falls short of Knysna's 93.0 per cent and Mossel Bay's 92.7 per cent but significantly above Kannaland's 66.0 per cent, Oudtshoorn's 78.0 per cent and Hessequa's 78.9 per cent.

## 6.5 Housing

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. Still, there are many South Africans who lack this basic right.

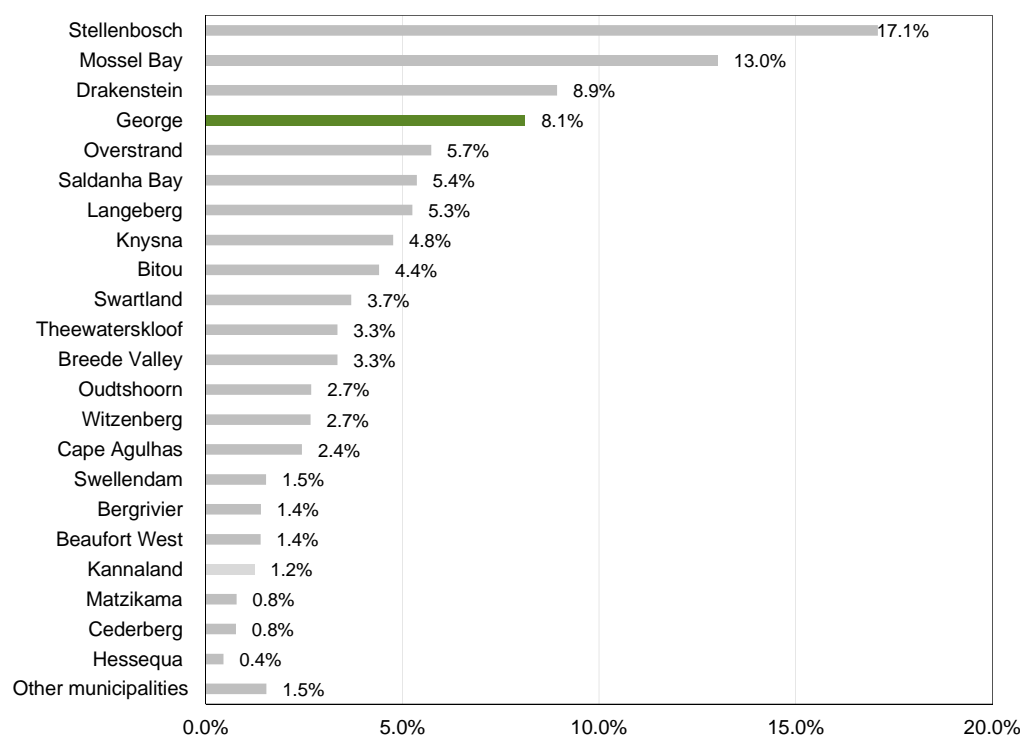
Information from Statistics South Africa Census 2011 and Quantec are used here to provide estimates of the extent of the lack of adequate housing within George Municipality. It is estimated that in 2013, 84.3 per cent of households in George had access to formal housing. This is on par with the District's 84.1 per cent; while at 96.8 per cent, Kannaland has the highest access to formal housing in the District whereas Bitou (72.9 per cent) has the lowest proportion of households with access to formal housing.

## 7. Economy<sup>5</sup>

The Eden District regional economy generated 8.1 per cent of the Western Cape GDP during 2013, i.e. R35 billion of the total R431 billion. George is the fourth ranking non-metro municipality according to growth and size (between 2000 and 2013) in the Province after Stellenbosch, Mossel Bay and Drakenstein, its percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size being 8.1 per cent. According to the Growth Potential of Towns Study, George as a town is classified as having very high growth potential as well as very high socio-economic needs.

---

<sup>5</sup> This section is taken from MERO 2014.

**Figure 5 Municipalities percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size of the region**

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

Overall, growth in George for the 2000 to 2013 period was slower than that of the Eden District region.

With the exception of Knysna, Bitou and Mossel Bay, Agriculture growth for the 2000 to 2013 period was relatively slow across the Eden district. In George, Agriculture growth was on average only 1.0 per cent per annum.

While Manufacturing growth did better than that of Agriculture across the region, George's 2.2 per cent growth over the 2000 to 2013 period in Manufacturing was well below the District's 4.4 per cent. George's Services growth of 4.4 per cent was also below that of the District's 5.4 per cent.

**Table 8 Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services growth, 2000 - 2013**

Regional area	Agricultural Trend	Manufacturing Trend	Services Trend
	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013
Kannaland	1.1	5.8	6.7
Hessequa	-1.8	2.7	2.1
Mossel Bay	4.4	6.7	7.9
George	1.0	2.2	4.4
Oudtshoorn	0.5	2.8	3.8
Bitou	5.3	7.0	8.0
Knysna	6.1	2.8	5.8
Former Eden DMA	-1.0	7.0	6.5
<b>Total Eden real GDP sector growth</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

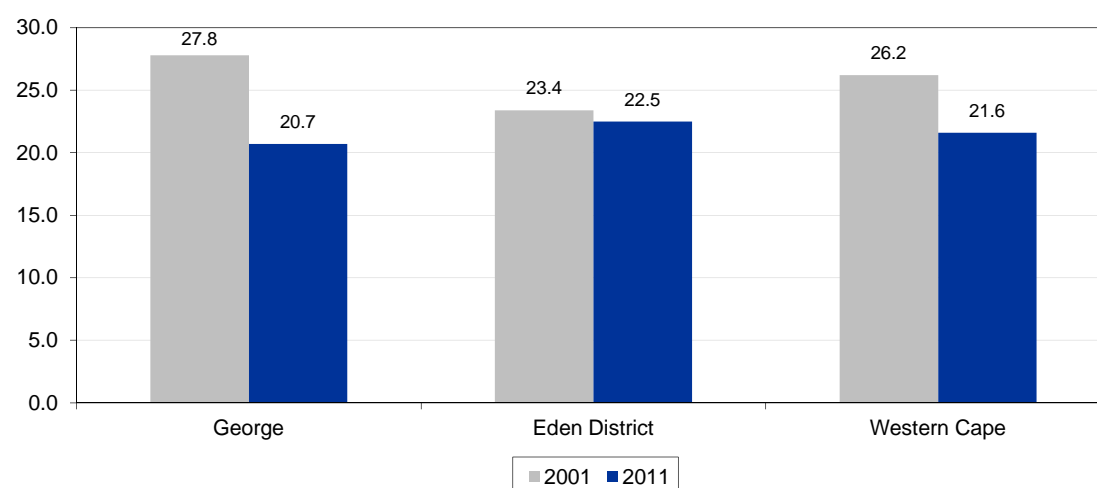
## 8. Labour market<sup>6</sup>

The Eden District is the third largest employer within the Western Cape, contributing 10 per cent to total formal and informal employment in 2013 (i.e. 181 680 workers). A notable feature is that the structure of the employment has remained fairly stable over the past ten years, with the secondary sector (36 285 workers in 2013) being a larger employer than the primary sector (16 452 workers in 2013).

### 8.1 Unemployment

In 2011, The Western Cape unemployment rate was 21.6 per cent, slightly higher than George's 20.7 per cent. Compared with other local municipalities in the District, George had one of the lower, unemployment rates. As with all the other local municipalities in the District, at 27.6 per cent, George Municipality's youth unemployment rate is a few percentage points higher than the overall unemployment rate.

**Figure 6 Unemployment rates, 2001 and 2011**



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011

Overall, over the 2000 to 2013 period, the District has experienced an expansion in its employment, due to the net employment creation in the region's Services industries (38 600) even though the Agriculture (-11 650) and Manufacturing (-4 400) sectors shed large numbers of jobs. The largest number of jobs created was recorded in Mossel Bay and Bitou Municipalities.

With the services sector generally requiring a high skill level, there appears to be a trend towards employing higher skilled persons.

<sup>6</sup> This section is taken from MERO 2014.

**Table 9 Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services employment trends, 2000 - 2013**

Regional area	Net employment (number)		
	Agricultural trend	Manufacturing trend	Services trend
	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013
Kannaland	-1 430	80	1 200
Hessequa	-3 320	-380	-630
Mossel Bay	-550	-500	15 910
<b>George</b>	<b>-2 010</b>	<b>-2 400</b>	<b>7 030</b>
Oudtshoorn	-1 750	-820	2 750
Bitou	-250	210	6 000
Knysna	-740	-620	6 020
Former Eden DMA	-1 600	40	290
<b>Total Eden</b>	<b>-11 650</b>	<b>-4 400</b>	<b>38 600</b>

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

In the George area, the overall job losses over the 2000 - 2013 period can also be seen in Agriculture as well as in Manufacturing, while the positive trend in terms of additional number of jobs been seen in the Services industries.

Overall, for the George area, the net job growth in the services sector (including General government) was higher than the retrenchments in Manufacturing and Agriculture, resulting in a net cumulative growth of 2 620 jobs over the 2000 - 2013 period.

## 9. Environment

**Table 10 Environmental indicators**

Environmental category	Status
Water	Uncertainty as to existing water source capacities in order to accommodate future growth demands is of particular concern.
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	<p>The SDF refers to five Spatial Development Objectives, the first of which is "Restructuring and Integrating the Dysfunctional Urban fabric". Guidelines for restructuring, as contained in the SDF include "containing urban sprawl" and "integrating the opportunity rich areas of George with the poorer areas". Densification is addressed in numerous places in the SDF including the need for densification in nodes and along the public transport routes.</p> <p>Despite the fact that the SDF refers to the need to restructure, to integrate the spatially fragmented settlements in which the poorest communities are situated furthest away from facilities and employment, change in the urban fabric has been very slow, if at all. The private sector, catering to the high income residents, continues to apply for development on the periphery of George, to the north of the N2, while sprawl from low income settlements continues on the southern side of the N2 in George. This pattern of development not only makes achieving the goals of the SDF impossible, but it is also more costly for George Municipality.</p>

Environmental category	Status
Water	<p>According to the "All Towns Study" (2010), the main source of potable water for domestic consumption in the George Municipality is the Garden Route Dam in the Swart River. The supply area of the present water system covers the old George Area including Heroldsbaai, Pacaltsdorp, Wilderness (and surrounds), Hoekwil and Victoria Bay. The Garden Route dam is owned and operated by the George Municipality. The Water Treatment Works (WTWs) were last upgraded in 2008 and are still in a good condition.</p> <p>The "All Towns Study" water requirement projections indicate an increasing shortfall, estimated to reach 17.708 million m<sup>3</sup>/a by 2035. Any major new residential development would put strain on the existing water resource. It is important that the availability of water resources and water supply infrastructure are fully considered before any new developments proceed.</p> <p>The All Towns Study recommends that the following be implemented, in order of priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementation of a Water Conservation and Demand Management Strategy;</li> <li>2. Integration of emergency boreholes into the supply scheme;</li> <li>3. Water re-use via the Garden Route Dam;</li> <li>4. Raising of the Garden Route Dam spillway;</li> <li>5. Malgas River Pumping Scheme;</li> <li>6. Construction of Malgas Dam;</li> <li>7. Increase capacity of water re-use; and</li> <li>8. Desalination of seawater.</li> </ol> <p>The Greenest Municipality Competition Report for 2013 stated that a desalination plant which will provide an additional 5 MLD of water, is being planned.</p>
Sanitation	<p>According to the "All Towns Study" (2010) the municipality's waste water services plants are in good condition.</p>
Solid Waste/ Refuse Removal	<p>The George Municipality, indeed the entire Eden region, has severely limited remaining landfill airspace; a regional solution toward landfill for solid waste is currently being sought.</p> <p>If solid waste management related challenges are not addressed, these have the potential to inhibit economic growth and the provisioning of much needed housing opportunities in George. Apparently the Eden District Municipality has acquired land for a regional waste site, but R100 million is needed (still to be sourced) to build this waste disposal facility.</p>

Source: Joint Planning Initiative Provincial Report, 2014

## 10. Concluding remarks

The socio-economic profile illustrates how the socio-economic environment impacts on the standard of living for people within the Municipality.

According to Census information, in 2011, 12.1 per cent of households had no income. Although declining, poverty rates are still high within George implying a large number of indigent households placing strain on municipal resources to provide free basic services. A decrease in poverty levels will in turn translate into decreased dependence on indigent support that the Municipality provides.

Large increases in the housing backlogs and relatively low levels of access to sanitation and refuse removal services within the George Municipality, hampers the quality of life of households in the area.

Other areas where the Municipality still experiences challenges include education, where dropout rates are high. Although George Municipality has one of the lower unemployment rates in the District, unemployment remains a critical challenge. The trend in the Eden region between 2000 and 2013 has been towards increasingly employing highly skilled and skilled individuals while the number of jobs for unskilled labour in the Eden region has fallen. However this trend would require that the concerns around school dropouts and matric pass rates be addressed.

George was ranked as having one of the highest growth potential in the Province. The Municipality should attempt to take advantage of this by promoting and supporting investments in industries which are a key source of growth.

In George, compared with Agriculture and Services, Manufacturing was the sector most affected by job losses over the 2000 to 2013 period. Over this period 2 400 net job losses occurred in the Manufacturing sector alone. The region has however been successful in generating jobs on balance, with the growth in the Services sector overshadowing the losses in the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. This does not detract from the need to train, re-train and upskill workers in the region and expand manufacturing capacity.





Annexure A

Socio-economic snapshot

Regional area	Population size		Average annual growth (2000 - 2011)		Unemployment rate		Youth unemployment		GDP (2013)		Growth Potential of Towns Study: Infrastructure Index 2013	Average household Income 2011 Stats SA											
	2001	2011	2000 - 2011	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	GDP (R'000)	Real GDP growth (2000 - 2013)		None income	R1 - R4800	R5000 - R9600	R10000 - R19600	R20000 - R38200	R39000 - R76400	R77000 - R153800	R154000 - R307600	R308000 - R614400	R615000 - R1228800	R1229000 - R2457600	R2458000 - R457601+
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	2 893 247	3 740 026	2.6%		29.2	23.9	36.8	31.9	185 682	4.1%	High	13.7%	2.7%	4%	10.6%	16%	14.5%	13%	11.9%	8.7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%
<b>West Coast District</b>	282 673	391 766	3.3%		13.2	14.6	17.3	18.2	11 382	3.3%	Low	8.2%	1.9%	3.3%	17.6%	24.7%	17.8%	11.8%	8.6%	4.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%
<b>Maitikama</b>	50 207	67 147	2.9%		16.5	14.0	22.7	19.3	1 738	2.2%	Low	9.5%	1.9%	3.2%	17.8%	25.4%	21.1%	10.6%	6.4%	3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
<b>Cederberg</b>	39 320	49 768	2.4%		10.2	10.5	13.3	13.8	1 013	2.7%	Medium	9.3%	1.4%	1.9%	13.5%	22.3%	22.4%	14%	9.1%	4.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Bergvliet</b>	46 330	61 897	2.9%		7.6	6.8	10.0	9.6	1 505	4.4%	High	13.9%	2.4%	4%	10.7%	17.4%	16.7%	15.2%	11.5%	6.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%
<b>Saldanha Bay</b>	70 439	99 193	3.5%		21.5	23.4	26.8	30.4	3 655	3.5%	High	10.5%	1.7%	2.6%	13.4%	21.7%	20.1%	13%	9.5%	5.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%
<b>Swartland</b>	72 118	113 762	4.7%		10.2	12.7	13.6	17.9	3 314	3.9%	High	6.4%	1.9%	4%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	629 490	787 490	2.3%		17.0	14.2	22.2	17.1	30 160	3.0%	Medium	13%	1.7%	3.1%	10.7%	17.2%	18.4%	13.9%	11%	7.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%
<b>Witzenberg</b>	83 570	115 946	3.3%		13.6	7.6	17.3	9.9	2 616	2.9%	High	20.6%	2.1%	3.5%	10.2%	16.5%	15.5%	11.5%	8.5%	6.6%	3.3%	1%	0.7%
<b>Draakenstein</b>	194 416	251 262	2.6%		22.8	17.6	29.5	24.6	9 405	5.1%	Medium	12%	1.7%	2.9%	14.9%	22.2%	19%	12.6%	8.5%	4.7%	1%	0.3%	0.2%
<b>Stellenbosch</b>	117 715	155 733	2.8%		16.9	15.2	23.1	21.5	10 117	4.6%	Medium	9.7%	2.3%	4.4%	15.5%	24.9%	20%	11%	7.3%	3.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Breede Valley</b>	146 034	166 825	1.3%		19.7	14.4	25.0	14.4	4 419	2.3%	Medium	11.8%	1.8%	3.4%	17.7%	22.9%	19.1%	11.4%	7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Langeberg</b>	81 274	97 724	1.9%		12.2	11.3	16.0	15.1	3 446	5.2%	Medium	16.4%	2.9%	4.1%	12%	17.4%	15.6%	13.7%	10.3%	5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%
<b>Overberg District</b>	203 520	258 176	2.4%		17.5	17.0	22.4	21.4	8 083	6.3%	High	9.6%	1.3%	2.5%	12.7%	22.8%	19.9%	14.2%	10.6%	4.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%
<b>Theewaterskloof</b>	93 276	108 790	1.6%		18.6	14.9	18.6	19.8	2 873	4.6%	Medium	7.9%	1.3%	3.1%	14.3%	25.3%	20.5%	13.4%	8.2%	4.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Overstrand</b>	55 735	80 432	3.7%		22.0	23.3	29.3	31.1	2 766	3.5%	Low	8%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Cape Agulhas</b>	26 183	33 038	2.4%		13.6	13.8	19.5	19.5	1 400	1.3%	High	11.8%	1.8%	3.4%	17.7%	22.9%	19.1%	11.4%	7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Swellendam</b>	28 077	35 916	2.5%		15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	5.3%	High	16.4%	2.9%	4.1%	12%	17.4%	15.6%	13.7%	10.3%	5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%
<b>Eden District</b>	454 919	574 265	2.4%		23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	4.6%	Medium	7.9%	1.3%	3.1%	14.3%	25.3%	20.5%	13.4%	8.2%	4.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Kannaland</b>	23 975	24 767	0.3%		13.9	17.3	19.6	22.7	716	5.2%	Low	8%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Hessequa</b>	44 108	52 642	1.8%		14.0	14.1	19.8	18.5	1 057	1.3%	High	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Mossel Bay</b>	71 498	89 430	2.3%		24.7	22.9	32.5	29.9	5 651	7.5%	High	17.4%	2.8%	4.1%	12.5%	16%	15.4%	13.2%	10.5%	5.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%
<b>George</b>	135 402	193 672	3.6%		27.8	20.7	34.5	27.6	6 149	4.0%	High	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%
<b>Oudtshoorn</b>	84 691	95 933	1.3%		33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	3.5%	Medium	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
<b>Bloubaan</b>	29 180	49 162	5.4%		26.3	30.1	33.4	37.9	1 662	7.7%	Low	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
<b>Knysna</b>	51 475	68 659	2.9%		28.3	24.8	35.1	32.3	2 507	5.6%	Medium	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	60 482	71 011	1.6%		33.2	22.7	43.7	27.3	1 586	4.0%	Low	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%
<b>Langsburg</b>	6 679	8 289	2.2%		26.3	17.9	37.0	22.0	145	2.3%	Low	6.3%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Prince Albert</b>	10 518	13 136	2.2%		35.0	19.4	44.5	25.4	225	4.0%	Low	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Beaufort West</b>	37 110	49 586	2.9%		38.2	25.5	49.7	34.5	1 087	3.8%	Medium	10.5%	1.7%	2.6%	13.4%	21.7%	20.1%	13%	9.5%	5.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%

Regional area	Literacy rate		Poverty rate		Human Development Index		Gini coefficient		ART patient load			Population <1 year fully immunised		
	2001	2011	2001	2010	2001	2011	2012	2011	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	85.0%	90.5%	23.9%	19.7%	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.59	85 791	99 233	116 421	87.5%	89.5%	76.6%
<b>West Coast District</b>	71.0%	79.1%	32.0%	30.4%	0.63	0.67	0.67	0.59	3 547	4 561	5 553	97.1%	96.3%	96.7%
Matzikama	69.0%	76.4%	35.3%	31.7%	0.62	0.67	0.67	0.60	462	569	812	103.2%	105.4%	90.2%
Cederberg	66.0%	73.2%	41.2%	42.7%	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.61	666	880	1 063	91.0%	93.5%	101.1%
Bergvliet	70.0%	76.4%	34.2%	33.8%	0.61	0.66	0.66	0.59	343	466	601	93.1%	97.9%	93.7%
Saldanha Bay	79.0%	86.7%	22.3%	23.9%	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.55	1 127	1 435	1 779	85.1%	88.4%	95.4%
Swartland	69.0%	78.0%	32.8%	26.8%	0.62	0.66	0.66	0.59	929	1 211	1 298	118.2%	104.2%	102.9%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	72.0%	81.7%	30.9%	25.7%	0.63	0.69	0.68	0.58	11 830	14 170	17 463	90.0%	91.8%	100.2%
Witzenberg	65.0%	75.5%	29.8%	27.4%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.59	1 678	2 008	2 786	73.2%	79.1%	66.7%
Drakenstein	77.0%	84.8%	27.2%	20.7%	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.56	4 103	4 627	5 276	99.8%	170.9%	105.5%
Stellenbosch	80.0%	84.9%	34.6%	25.8%	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.61	2 360	2 940	3 574	95.0%	94.0%	93.3%
Brede Valley	71.0%	82.1%	31.5%	27.0%	0.62	0.68	0.68	0.58	2 697	3 358	4 248	137.5%	100.6%	109.3%
Langeberg	62.0%	75.3%	34.1%	32.0%	0.58	0.66	0.66	0.57	992	1 237	1 579	49.7%	40.8%	63.4%
<b>Overberg District</b>	73.0%	81.1%	31.0%	29.6%	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.58	4 253	4 907	6 182	74.4%	75.8%	81.6%
Theewaterskloof	68.0%	78.4%	35.3%	35.0%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.58	1 802	2 150	2 757	72.9%	82.7%	79.9%
Overstrand	81.0%	87.5%	25.6%	25.5%	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.58	1 614	2 034	2 506	75.5%	78.5%	80.3%
Cape Agulhas	76.0%	81.1%	25.1%	19.1%	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.56	228	299	372	76.8%	77.5%	85.3%
Swellendam	65.0%	74.2%	33.6%	30.7%	0.61	0.67	0.68	0.58	582	424	547	74.9%	74.4%	78.2%
<b>Eden District</b>	74.0%	82.6%	31.6%	21.7%	0.64	0.71	0.71	0.57	9 397	10 402	12 788	88.6%	102.8%	86.3%
Kannaland	60.0%	72.5%	43.8%	29.9%	0.56	0.66	0.65	0.57	32	100	273	70.1%	68.4%	74.3%
Hessesqua	70.0%	78.5%	28.9%	16.0%	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.54	235	364	482	85.4%	85.1%	86.4%
Mossel Bay	79.0%	85.7%	27.3%	12.4%	0.68	0.75	0.74	0.58	1 758	2 117	2 490	85.7%	88.9%	77.0%
George	76.0%	83.4%	26.2%	20.4%	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.56	3 377	3 886	4 534	89.2%	91.9%	87.6%
Oudtshoorn	71.0%	79.4%	43.8%	34.1%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.57	867	740	1 109	86.6%	79.5%	90.3%
Blou	76.0%	85.8%	33.5%	27.2%	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.63	1 383	1 578	1 640	84.7%	85.5%	78.5%
Knysna	78.0%	85.1%	24.2%	15.0%	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.57	1 729	1 617	2 260	111.0%	116.4%	102.5%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	63.0%	73.4%	38.7%	32.5%	0.57	0.65	0.65	0.57	715	949	1 174	80.3%	77.0%	79.2%
Laingsburg	58.0%	70.0%	37.6%	36.1%	0.56	0.65	0.64	0.58	62	78	119	94.7%	75.0%	89.4%
Prince Albert	59.0%	69.9%	44.1%	43.3%	0.55	0.63	0.63	0.57	61	131	151	53.0%	94.1%	82.4%
Beaufort West	68.0%	74.9%	37.5%	29.1%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.56	592	740	904	89.0%	77.0%	77.2%

## Annexure B

## Access to basic services in municipalities across the Western Cape

Regional area	Percentage of Household with Minimal Service Level - Census 2001 - 2011									
	Water 2001	Water 2011	Sanitation 2001	Sanitation 2011	Energy 2001	Energy 2011	Refuse 2001	Refuse 2011	Housing 2001	Housing 2011
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	98.7%	99.3%	87.3%	91.1%	88.8%	94.2%	93.0%	94.0%	83.0%	89.5%
<b>West Coast District</b>	98.0%	99.2%	85.8%	92.0%	81.4%	94.8%	68.0%	76.0%	93.0%	93.0%
Matzikama	92.0%	96.0%	77.9%	83.6%	97.8%	98.7%	59.0%	68.0%	89.9%	88.4%
Cederberg	96.0%	98.0%	82.7%	89.1%	98.4%	96.4%	50.0%	58.0%	93.3%	87.1%
Bergrivier	94.0%	99.0%	88.4%	92.7%	98.8%	98.8%	57.0%	67.0%	93.4%	93.4%
Saldanha Bay	95.0%	99.0%	96.3%	97.1%	95.0%	99.3%	94.0%	97.0%	84.5%	81.7%
Swartland	93.0%	99.0%	85.7%	93.0%	96.8%	99.5%	70.0%	76.0%	93.4%	90.9%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	98.0%	99.2%	86.5%	93.2%	88.5%	93.2%	70.0%	80.0%	82.7%	91.2%
Witzenberg	94.9%	98.6%	86.3%	94.5%	95.7%	97.5%	58.0%	71.0%	89.0%	86.2%
Drakenstein	92.0%	99.0%	91.1%	95.1%	92.0%	97.3%	76.0%	86.0%	82.0%	85.0%
Stellenbosch	90.3%	94.9%	90.7%	94.0%	95.9%	95.3%	80.0%	97.0%	81.4%	75.1%
Breede Valley	93.4%	96.5%	87.6%	91.2%	95.1%	92.5%	66.0%	76.0%	87.2%	77.9%
Langeberg	92.8%	96.5%	83.5%	93.3%	97.7%	98.5%	62.0%	73.0%	92.9%	90.7%
<b>Overberg District</b>	98.8%	99.2%	84.7%	92.0%	83.9%	91.5%	77.0%	83.0%	87.9%	91.3%
Theewaterskloof	90.0%	96.9%	80.2%	87.4%	90.6%	92.8%	70.0%	79.0%	77.8%	80.3%
Overstrand	95.1%	98.6%	89.5%	96.5%	92.8%	94.8%	88.0%	92.0%	83.6%	80.1%
Cape Agulhas	97.3%	97.4%	86.9%	91.9%	99.1%	99.1%	79.0%	80.0%	91.3%	85.2%
Swellendam	93.2%	96.2%	83.2%	90.6%	99.0%	99.1%	71.0%	74.0%	88.4%	88.3%
<b>Eden District</b>	95.7%	97.8%	80.7%	87.1%	85.6%	91.4%	81.0%	86.0%	77.9%	91.1%
Kannaland	92.0%	94.0%	64.0%	78.0%	93.3%	98.1%	58.0%	66.0%	96.9%	96.3%
Hessequa	96.0%	98.0%	83.0%	92.0%	88.9%	98.4%	71.0%	79.0%	93.2%	93.8%
Mossel Bay	96.0%	96.0%	91.0%	93.0%	87.3%	97.0%	89.0%	93.0%	85.5%	85.9%
George	92.0%	96.0%	84.0%	89.0%	87.3%	94.1%	85.0%	88.0%	80.9%	83.9%
Oudtshoorn	93.0%	95.0%	82.0%	82.0%	87.6%	96.9%	81.0%	78.0%	87.0%	88.5%
Bitou	90.0%	93.0%	81.0%	84.0%	86.9%	90.6%	85.0%	88.0%	79.8%	72.2%
Knysna	84.0%	94.0%	83.0%	83.0%	81.0%	88.3%	85.0%	93.0%	68.6%	73.8%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	98.9%	99.4%	85.5%	90.0%	83.9%	89.7%	77.7%	78.7%	96.9%	96.7%
Laingsburg	98.2%	99.4%	74.4%	83.3%	73.4%	83.3%	63.1%	59.5%	96.6%	96.6%
Prince Albert	98.0%	99.3%	79.0%	84.5%	80.0%	90.1%	71.6%	73.4%	94.2%	93.9%
Beaufort West	99.0%	99.4%	90.0%	92.8%	87.2%	93.4%	85.4%	83.7%	95.8%	97.9%
Western Cape	85.2%	88.4%	86.5%	90.5%	78.8%	86.9%	88.8%	91.1%	81.3%	80.4%
South Africa	61%	73.4%	53.8%	62.6%	51.4%	73.9%	57.0%	63.6%	68.5%	77.6%

Annexure C

Crime in municipalities across the Eden District

Regional area	Crime per category											
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		
<b>Bitou</b>												
Burglary at residential premises	1 103	660	681	695	713	640	646	629	828	879		
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	55	96	138	148	167	223	202	188	177	130		
Drug-related crime	256	327	383	358	330	447	519	466	485	536		
Murder	18	28	20	11	19	17	13	16	13	8		
Total Sexual Crimes	101	57	78	99	61	105	83	81	83	104		
<b>George</b>												
Burglary at residential premises	1 461	1 412	1 319	1 378	1 367	1 360	1 650	1 682	1 785	1 835		
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	384	586	820	1 086	938	914	807	731	710	611		
Drug-related crime	1 326	1 641	1 637	1 823	2 257	1 991	2 199	2 200	2 306	2 586		
Murder	79	100	100	87	90	73	70	62	62	60		
Total Sexual Crimes	450	394	392	366	338	400	498	459	512	501		
<b>Hessequa</b>												
Burglary at residential premises	244	174	172	151	173	181	180	191	254	296		
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	103	131	155	206	222	287	265	173	163	127		
Drug-related crime	455	400	388	490	623	892	1 033	1 056	962	1 029		
Murder	16	16	22	10	11	16	17	5	7	10		
Total Sexual Crimes	90	62	84	75	64	98	86	79	77	67		
<b>Kannaland</b>												
Burglary at residential premises	196	131	144	145	139	190	181	177	191	176		
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	54	66	47	51	70	58	46	72	60	40		
Drug-related crime	316	329	282	289	306	337	342	418	483	389		
Murder	13	9	12	18	11	13	11	9	9	6		
Total Sexual Crimes	71	68	51	49	50	82	45	42	53	35		
<b>Knysna</b>												
Burglary at residential premises	968	851	838	744	924	861	843	917	934	1 081		
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	171	207	256	280	340	445	418	445	335	224		
Drug-related crime	385	406	513	577	688	857	793	856	921	973		
Murder	36	46	48	27	29	28	24	26	16	12		
Total Sexual Crimes	197	124	94	86	88	132	139	205	183	137		
<b>Mossel Bay</b>												
Burglary at residential premises	1 245	1 007	851	831	704	906	989	946	1 206	1 137		
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	289	365	424	511	601	646	444	465	380	344		
Drug-related crime	527	660	826	1 165	1 328	1 349	1 131	1 149	1 185	1 331		
Murder	49	57	54	57	37	44	33	21	22	22		
Total Sexual Crimes	223	176	165	164	157	248	132	111	104	135		
<b>Oudtshoorn</b>												
Burglary at residential premises	563	347	335	297	306	449	474	601	724	772		
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	137	155	201	280	315	281	205	143	98	103		
Drug-related crime	607	720	825	965	1 149	1 048	997	743	824	1 022		
Murder	27	27	35	28	23	19	31	21	27	15		
Total Sexual Crimes	162	125	112	124	98	138	130	150	124	97		
<b>Eden</b>												
Burglary at residential premises	5 780	4 582	4 340	4 241	4 326	4 587	4 963	5 143	5 922	6 176		
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 193	1 606	2 041	2 562	2 653	2 854	2 387	2 217	1 923	1 579		
Drug-related crime	3 872	4 483	4 854	5 667	6 681	6 921	7 014	6 888	7 166	7 866		
Murder	238	283	291	238	220	210	199	160	156	133		
Total Sexual Crimes	1 294	1 006	976	963	856	1 203	1 113	1 127	1 136	1 076		