



Western Cape
Government



Eden District Municipality

2016

At a Glance: Eden District

Demographics

Community Survey, 2016



Population

611 278



Households

189 345

Education



Matric Pass Rate 2015 **85.9%**

Literacy Rate 2011 **82.6%**

Poverty



Poverty headcount (2016) **2.2%**

Percentage households with no income (2016) **13.4%**

Health

2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

82

Immunisation Rate

84.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

69.9

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

6.8%

Safety and Security

Percentage change between 2015 and 2016 in number of reported cases



Residential Burglaries

2.9

DUI

-2.9

Drug-related

3.6

Murder

27.6%

Sexual Crimes

-9.7%

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage change between 2015 and 2016 in number of households



Water

14.5%

Refuse Removal

18.6%



Electricity

21.8%



Sanitation

26.9%



Economy

GDP Growth 2005 – 2015

3.5%

Labour

Employment Growth 2005 – 2015

2.0%



Broadband



Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in all of the 85 wards of the Eden District by 1 March 2018.

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Commercial Services

56.5%

Government and Community, Social and Personal Services

16.3%

Manufacturing

13.7%

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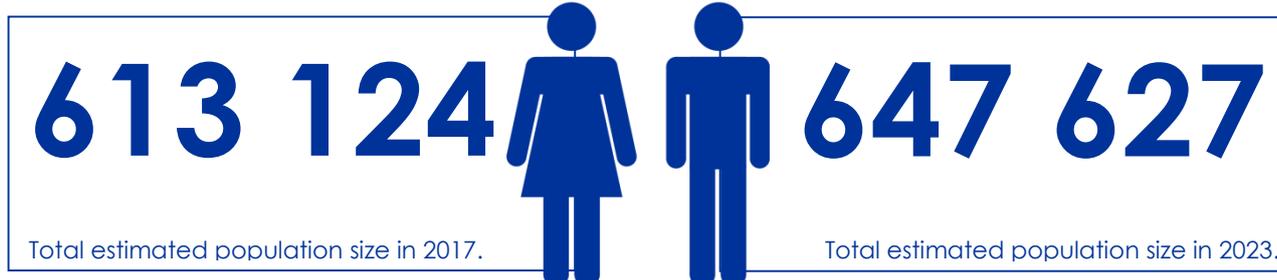
DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics is broadly defined as the study of population dynamics which is significantly influenced by a wide array of factors such as birth and death rates, migration patterns, age, race, gender, life expectancy etc. The importance of understanding demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality is therefore critical for governments, economists and politicians alike.

The following section provides a concise, yet meaningful overview of the most prominent demographic indicators relevant for municipal planning and budgeting. It is contended that the population and household statistics provided hereto will assist municipalities to set accurate and credible service delivery targets across the new 5-year integrated development cycle.



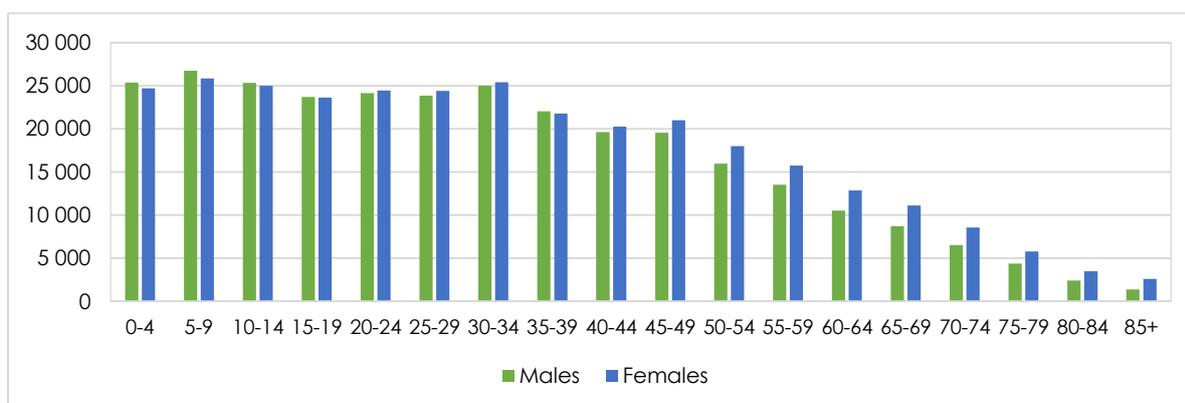
POPULATION BREAKDOWN



The Eden District is the second largest populated non-metro district municipality in the Western Cape. According to the forecasts of the Western Cape Department of Social Development, Eden's population is estimated to be **613 124** in 2017¹. This total gradually increases across the 5-year planning cycle and is expected to reach **647 627** by 2023. This equates to an approximate 8.0 per cent growth off the 2017 base estimate.

In 2017, the Eden District's population gender breakdown will be relatively evenly split between male (298 703, 48.7 per cent) and female (314 420, 51.3 per cent). For 2023, the split is anticipated to be 314 468 (48.6 per cent) and 333 159 (51.4 per cent) for males and females respectively.

AGE DISTRIBUTION



The population distribution of the greater Eden District is expected to have a broad base in 2017 meaning that fertility rates will remain high and that young professionals will potentially be absorbed within the local labour market (not leave the region in search of better employment). The latter trend is reflective of the economic strength of the region and its subsequent ability to create job opportunities. Although the older age groups is characterised by a natural decrease, it remains relatively high as a result of the region being a favourable retirement and holiday destination.

¹ The data provided hereto serves as a 2017 – 2023 forecast to coincide with the new 5-year IDP planning cycle. Municipalities are however urged to consult the results of the 2016 Community Survey for the 2016 population count.

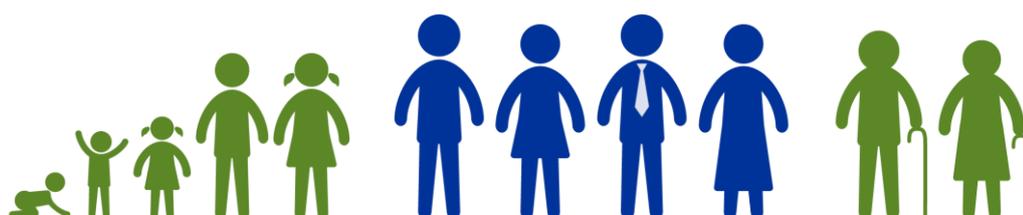
HOUSEHOLDS



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

According to Census 2011, there were **164 110** households within the greater Eden District region. As per the 2016 Community Survey estimates, the number of households increased to **189 345** which equates to 15.4 per cent growth off the 2011 base.

AGE COHORTS



Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	148 464	380 944	44 857	50.7
2017	152 946	405 256	54 922	51.3
2023	152 057	430 807	64 763	50.3

The Eden District's dependency ratios are expected to increase from 50.7 in 2011 to 51.3 in 2017. As higher dependency ratios imply greater strain on the working age to support their economic dependents (children and aged), this increase will have far reaching social, economic and labour market implications. The ratio is however expected to decrease to 50.3 by 2023.

An increase in the dependency ratio is often associated with a relative decrease in the working age population. From a national perspective, the relative decrease in the working age population will result in lower tax revenues, pension shortfalls and overall inequality as citizens struggle to tend to the needs of their dependents amidst increased economic hardship.

At the municipal level, this decrease in the working age population will also result in a smaller base from which local authorities can collect revenue for basic services rendered and will necessitate the prioritisation of municipal spending.

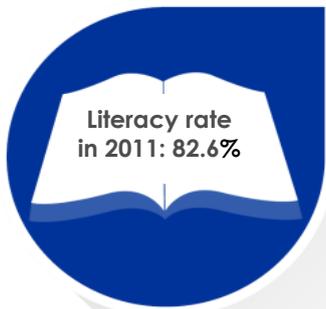
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EDUCATION

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

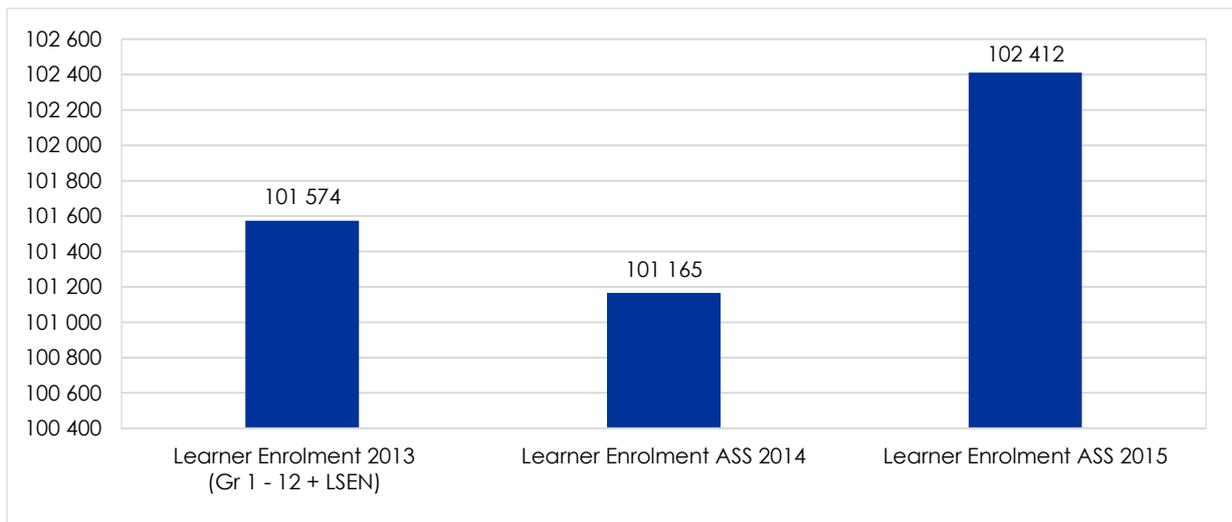


LITERACY



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. The literacy rate in the Eden District was recorded at 82.6 per cent in 2011 which is lower than the average literacy rate of the Western Cape (87.2 per cent) and higher than the rest of South Africa (80.9 per cent).

LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in the Eden District dropped slightly in 2014 and increased to 102 412 in 2015, indicating growth in learner enrolment in the District and should translate into opportunities for an inclusive society.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



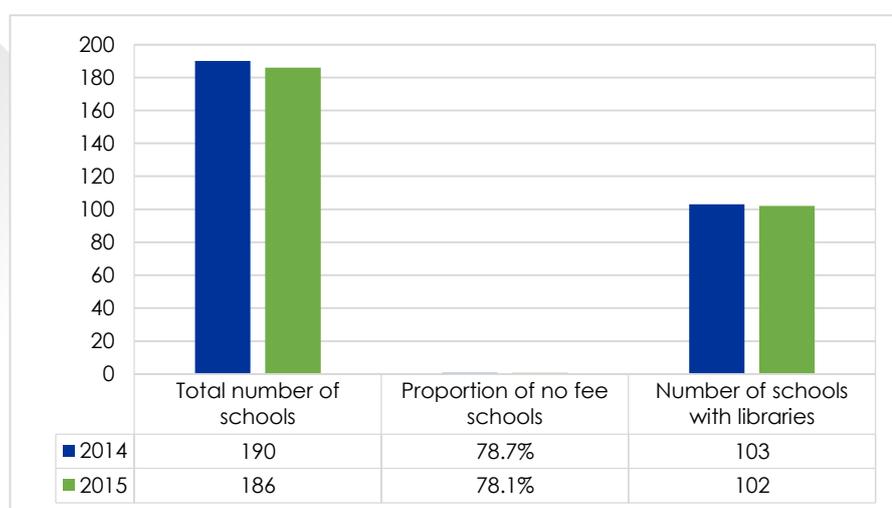
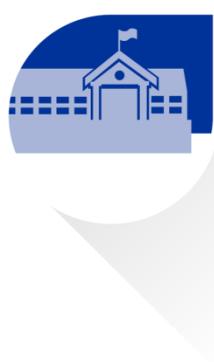
The learner-teacher ratio within the Eden District was below 30 learners per teacher in 2012 and 2014 and increased to 31.5 and 38.9 in 2013 and 2015 respectively. According to the Department of Education, the number of learners per teacher was 30.3 in 2010. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio are the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect school fees.

GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

The drop-out rate for learners in the Eden District that enrolled from Grade 10 in 2014 to Grade 12 in 2016 was recorded at 31.7 per cent. This might be due to the fact that 78.1 per cent of schools in the Eden District were no-fee schools in 2015, as research indicates that learners often drop-out of school due to lack of money.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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



In 2015, the Eden District had 186 schools which had to accommodate 1 024 12 learners. The proportion of no-fee schools remained unchanged at 78 per cent between 2014 and 2015, indicating that, given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. In an effort to alleviate some of the funding challenges the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) offered certain fee-paying schools to become no-fee schools. The number of schools equipped with library facilities declined from 103 to 102 between 2014 and 2015.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



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.



The Eden District's matric outcomes remained consistently above 80 per cent between 2013 and 2015, with the highest pass rate of 88.2 per cent recorded in 2013.

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HEALTH

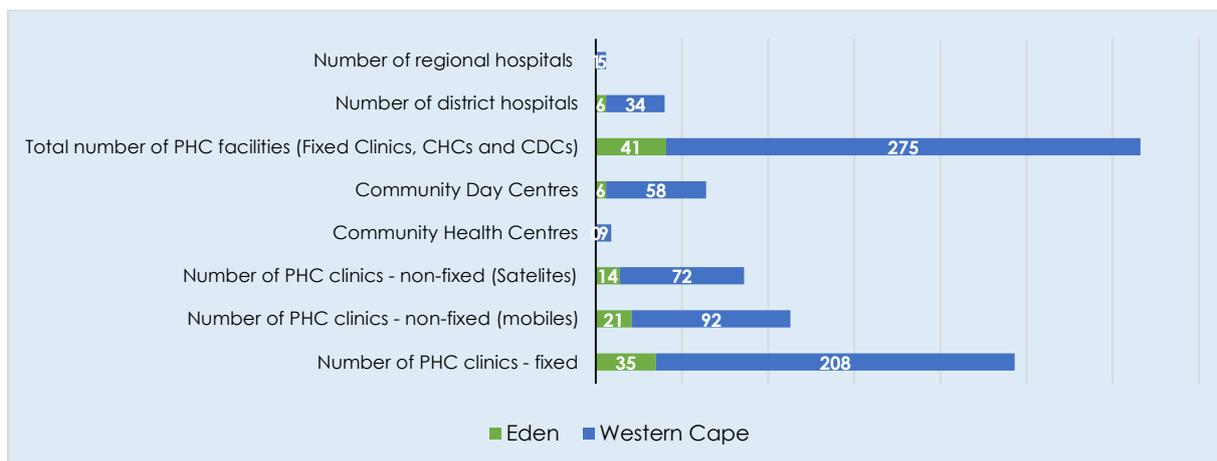
Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and that disease, especially preventable and contagious/communicable ones, are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water, sanitation and the removal of solid waste.

The information provided by the Department of Health as detailed in this section, pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

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



The Western Cape Province has a range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 208 fixed clinics, 164 mobile/satellite clinics, 58 community day centres, 34 district hospitals and 5 regional hospitals. Of these facilities, 35 fixed clinics, 35 mobile/satellite clinics, 6 community day centres and 6 district hospitals are situated within the Eden District municipal area.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Health Indicator	Eden	Western Cape
EMS Operational Ambulances	28	228
Population (2017)	427 742	6 264 790
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	0.46	0.36

Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities. Within the Eden District, there are 0.46 ambulances available per 10 000 population, higher than the provincial average of 0.36.

HIV/AIDS

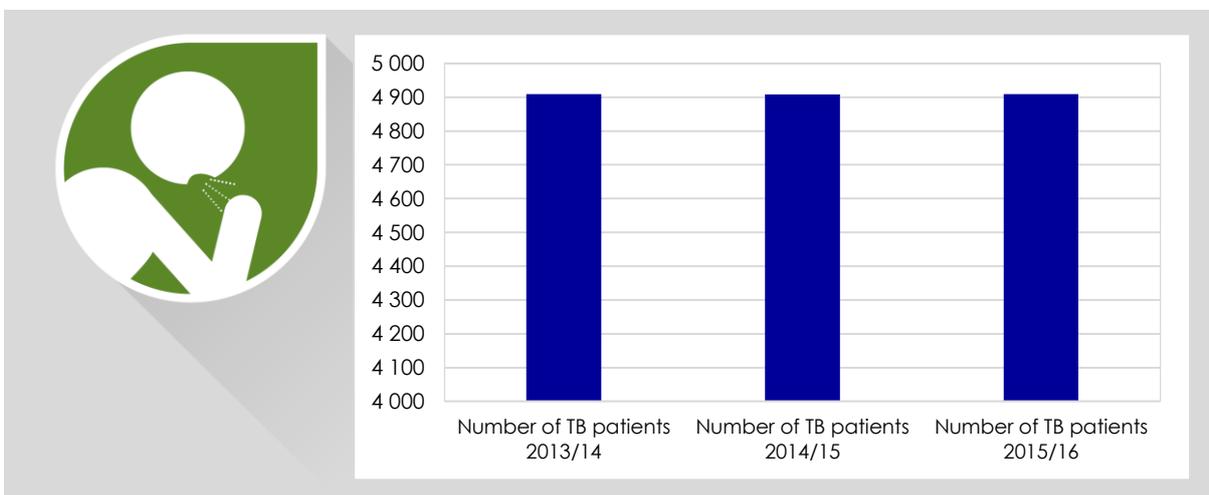


Health Indicator	Eden	Western Cape
Total registered patients receiving ART	17 391	203 565
No. of new ART patients	3 820	43 363
HIV Transmission Rate	1.9%	1.4%

At the end of March 2016, the Province highlighted that anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 200 000 persons in the Province, 17 391 of whom were in the Eden District. At the end of March 2016, 3 820 new ART patients were being treated from 63 treatment sites in the Eden District.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. The most recent information for the Eden District indicates a mother-to-child transmission rate of 1.9 per cent which is higher than the 1.4 per cent Provincial rate.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



The number of TB patients in the Province has decreased over past few years, dropping to 43 294 in 2015/16 treated at 451 clinics or treatment sites. In the Eden District, the number of TB patients has remained constant over the last three years, reaching 4 909 in 2016 treated at 90 clinics or treatment sites.

CHILD HEALTH



Health Indicator	Eden	Western Cape
Immunisation	84.1%	88.8%
Malnutrition	7.2	2.4
Neonatal mortality rate	6.4	5.0
Low birth weight	16.0%	14.5%

In 2015, the full **immunisation coverage rate** for Eden was 84.1 per cent, compared to 88.8 per cent in the Province. This is a slight deterioration from the 2014 rate of 85 per cent.

The number of **malnourished children** under five years in Eden in 2015 was 7.2 per 100 000 children. The District's rate is currently higher than the Provincial rate.

The District's **neonatal mortality rate** (6.4) is slightly above the Province's 2019 target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births. The District's rate has shown an improvement from the 2014 rate of 7.2.

In the Eden District, 16 per cent of the babies were born **underweight**; compared to the Provincial average of 14.5 per cent.

DEFINITIONS

Immunisation: Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

Malnutrition: Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.

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

Low birth weight: Low birth weight is defined as weight at birth of less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long term consequences.

MATERNAL HEALTH



Health Indicator	Eden	Western Cape
Maternal Mortality Ratio	69.9	58.3
Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years	6.8%	5.5%
Termination of Pregnancy Rate	0.5	1.1

Maternal mortality rate: Eden District's most recent figures show a maternal mortality ratio of 69.9 per 100 000 live births compared to the Provincial ratio of 58.3. The Province has a maternal mortality ratio target of 65 by 2019.

Births to teenage mothers: In the 2015, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in Eden was 6.8 per cent, which is higher than the Provincial rate at 5.5 per cent.

Termination of pregnancy: Eden District's termination of pregnancy rate of 0.5 per 1 000 live births is lower than the Province's ratio at 1.1.

Overall, half of the indicators for child and maternal health have improved in the last year within the Eden District which indicates that the District is making progress in reaching its health targets. Positive progress has particularly been made with regards to the neonatal mortality rate as well as the termination of pregnancy rate which has dropped in the last year.

DEFINITIONS

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

Maternal mortality rate: Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).

Births to teenage mothers: Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.

Termination of pregnancy: Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, and appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.

4

POVERTY

The intensity of poverty as well as the poverty headcount of municipalities is analysed in this section. The intensity of poverty is measured by calculating the Poverty Gap Index, which is the average poverty gap in the population as a proportion of the poverty line. The Poverty Gap Index estimates the depth of poverty by considering how far, on the average, the poor are from that poverty line. The Poverty Gap Index is a percentage between 0 and 100 per cent. A theoretical value of zero implies that no one in the population is below the poverty line. Individuals whose income is above the poverty line have a gap of zero while individuals whose income is below the poverty line would have a gap ranging from 1 per cent to 100 per cent, with a theoretical value of 100 per cent implying that everyone in the population has an income that is below the poverty line or zero. A higher poverty gap index means that poverty is more severe.

This section also provides information on annual household income for residents living within the Eden District. Poverty tends to be prevalent in areas where the majority of households fall within the low income bracket.



POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND INTENSITY

The number of poor people within the broader Eden District area decreased from 3.9 per cent of the population in 2011 to 2.2 per cent in 2016. The decreasing poverty headcount is positive as it means less strain on municipal resources.

Area	Poverty Headcount (Percentage)		Poverty Intensity (Percentage)	
	2011	2016	2011	2016
Eden District	3.9	2.2	42.2	40.5
Western Cape	3.6	2.7	42.6	40.1

The intensity of poverty, i.e. the proportion of poor people that are below the poverty line within the Eden District area also decreased from 42.2 per cent in 2011 to 40.5 per cent in 2016. This percentage is still high and should be moving towards zero as income of more households within the Eden District area moves away from the poverty line.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The annual income for households living within the Eden District municipal area is divided into three categories i.e. the proportion of people that fall within the low, middle and high income brackets. Poor households fall under the low income bracket, which ranges from no income to just over R50 000 annually (R4 166 per month). An increase in living standards can be evidenced by a rising number of households entering the middle and high income brackets.

Amount (2016)	Eden District	
No income	13.4	Low income
R1 – R6 327	2.8	
R6 328 – R12 653	4.4	
R12 654 – R25 306	14.3	
R25 307 – R50 613	19.8	
R50 614 – R101 225	16.9	Middle Income
R101 226 – R202 450	12.0	
R202 451 – R404 901	9.0	
R404 902 – R809 802	5.1	High income
R809 803 – R1 619 604	1.5	
R1 619 605 – R3 239 208	0.5	
R3 239 209 or more	0.3	

Approximately 54.7 per cent of households in the Eden District fall within the low income bracket, of which 13.4 per cent have no income. A sustained increase in economic growth within the Eden District is needed if the 2030 NDP income target of R10 000 per person, per annum is to be achieved.

INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

The Non-Financial Census of Municipalities released by Statistics South Africa in 2016 indicates increases or decreases of indigent households per municipal area between 2014 and 2015.

Area	2014	2015	Change
Eden District	41 357	44 222	2865
Western Cape	413 259	360 238	-53 021

Eden District experienced an increase in the number of indigents between 2014 and 2015, which implies an increased burden on municipal resources.

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Access to basic services within South Africa is a basic human right. It is also an indication of the quality of life of the inhabitants in the country. The extent of human development within a municipality is largely influenced by access to housing and associated basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal, with high access levels implying better human development and vice versa. The profile uses data from Census 2011 and the Community Survey of 2016 for the analysis of access to basic services.

Please note: Access level definitions for water and electricity were phrased differently in the respective Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016 questionnaires.



ACCESS TO WATER



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

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Eden District	160 253	183 441	14.5
Western Cape	1 619 763	1 914 055	18.2

Statistics South Africa estimates the number of Households in the Eden Region at 164 110 in 2011 and 189 309 in 2016. George, Mossel Bay and Knysna are the three largest municipalities in terms of number of households. Of these households in 2016, 95.3 per cent have access to piped water inside their dwelling/yard/200 metres. Access to piped water has increased by 14.5 per cent from 160 253 households in 2011 to 183 441 households in 2016 and increased by 18.2 per cent across the Province in the same period.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: *Households with access to electricity as primary source of energy for lighting purposes.*

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Eden District	149 435	181 973	21.8
Western Cape	1 525 980	1 866 531	22.3

The biggest source of energy for lighting purposes in Eden District in 2016 was electricity whilst only 3.9 per cent make use of other sources of energy². Access to electricity for lighting purposes improved by 22.2 per cent from 149 435 households in 2011 to 181 973 households in 2016 and increased by 22.3 per cent across the Province over the same period.

² Other sources of electricity refers to those households that access electricity from a source which they do not pay for, generator, solar home system, battery, other and no access to electricity.

ACCESS TO SANITATION



SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: *Households with access to flush toilet connected to sewerage system.*

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Eden District	140 751	178 646	26.9
Western Cape	1 478 154	1 829 816	23.8

The biggest source of sanitation was access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system whilst only 5.6 per cent of households make use of other sources of other sanitation³. Access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system improved by 26.9 per cent from 140 751 households in 2011 to 178 646 households in 2016 and by 23.7 per cent across the Province over the same period.

ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL



SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: *Households whose waste is removed by local authority at least weekly.*

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Eden District	141 772	168 079	18.6
Western Cape	1 738 554	1 679 520	-3.4

The majority of households' in Eden District's refuse is removed by local authority at least weekly (88.7 per cent) and a further 3.6 per cent of households have refuse removed by the local Authority/private company less often. Refuse removed by local authority once a week increased by 18.6 per cent from 141 772 households in 2011 to 168 079 households in 2016 and decreased by 3.4 per cent across the Province over the same period.

³ Other sanitation refers to toilet facilities other than flushed and chemical (i.e. pit latrine, ecological toilets, bucket toilets or none).

ACCESS TO HOUSING



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

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Eden District	137 447	162 325	18.1
Western Cape	1 313 637	1 593 891	21.3

The majority of households in the Eden District area reside in formal dwellings (85.7 per cent) whilst 14.3 per cent of the households reside either in informal, traditional and other dwellings in 2016. Access to formal dwellings increased by 18.1 per cent from 137 447 households in 2011 to 162 325 households in 2016 and by 21.3 per cent across the Province over the same period.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

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

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

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



MURDER



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Eden District (per 100 000)	26	33	27.6
Western Cape (per 100 000)	51	52	1.1

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

In 2016, there were 33 cases of sexual offences (27.6 per cent more) recorded in the Eden District compared with 26 the previous year whilst it increased by 1.1 per cent from 51 in 2015 to 52 in 2016 across the Western Cape. Eden District sexual offences crime rate of 33 per 100 000 people is significantly below the Western Cape average.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Eden District (per 100 000)	169	152	-9.7
Western Cape (per 100 000)	117	113	-3.4

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

In 2016, there were 152 cases of sexual offences (or 9.7 per cent less) recorded in the Eden District compared with 169 the previous year whilst it declined by 3.4 per cent from 117 in 2015 to 113 in 2016 across the Western Cape. Eden District sexual offences crime rate of 152 per 100 000 people remains above the Western Cape average.

DRUG-RELATED CRIMES



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Eden District (per 100 000)	1 529	1 584	3.6
Western Cape (per 100 000)	142	150	5.9

Definition: *Drug-related crime refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.*

Drug-related crimes has a severe negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy. Drug-related crime within the Eden District increased by 3.6 per cent from 1 529 in 2015 to 1 584 in 2016. The Western Cape is no exception, with drug-related crimes increasing by 5.9 per cent from 142 in 2015 to 150 in 2016.

Drug-related crime nevertheless remains a major concern throughout the Western Cape; with an average of 150 crimes per 100 000 people. Eden's drug-related crime rate of 1 584 per 100 000 people is substantially higher than the Western Cape average.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

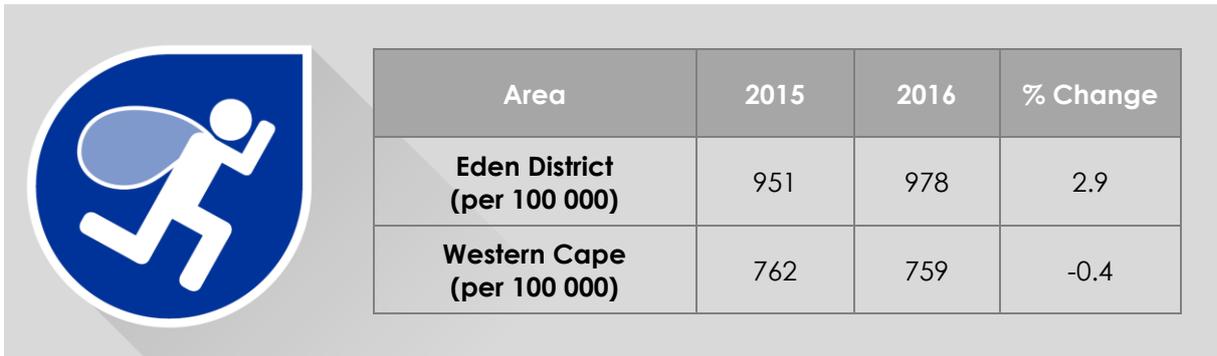


Area	2015	2016	% Change
Eden District (per 100 000)	254	247	-2.9
Western Cape (per 100 000)	211	187	-11.3

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

In 2016, there were 247 cases of driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol (or 2.9 per cent less) recorded in Eden District compared with 254 the previous year. Whilst it declined by 11.3 per cent from 211 in 2015 to 187 in 2016 across the Western Cape. Eden District's driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol crime rate of 247 per 100 000 people is above the Western Cape average.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



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

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. The cases of residential burglaries within Eden District area increased by 2.9 per cent from 951 in 2015 to 978 in 2016. However residential burglaries in the Western Cape dropped by 0.4 per cent from 762 in 2015 to 759 in 2016. Eden District's residential burglaries related crime rate of 978 per 100 000 people is above the Western Cape average.

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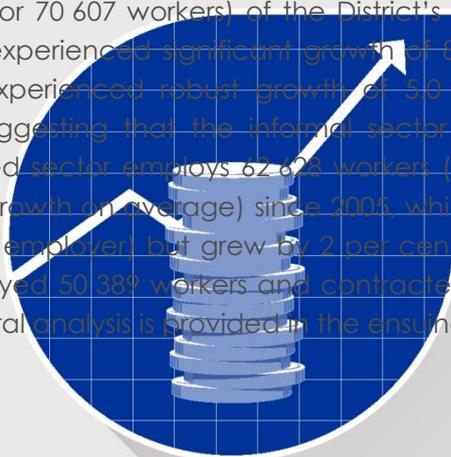
THE ECONOMY

Economic growth at the district/municipal level is essential for the attainment of economic development, the reduction of poverty and improved accessibility. Fostering this growth requires an in-depth understanding of the economic landscape within which each respective municipality operates.

The Eden District comprised R29.7 billion (or 7.6 per cent) of the Western Cape's R391.6 billion GDP as at the end of 2015. GDP growth averaged 3.5 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015. This is slightly above the Provincial average of 3.2 per cent. The region's average annual growth of 2.6 per cent in the post-recessionary period remains below the long-term trend but marginally above the provincial average of 2.5 per cent per annum.

The Eden District employed 9.1 per cent (224 012 labourers) of the Western Cape's labour force in 2015. Eden's employment growth averaged 2.0 per cent per annum since 2005, which was on par with overall provincial employment growth (which averaged 1.9 per cent per annum over this period). Employment growth has remained consistent in the post-recessionary period (2010 - 2015) averaging 2.0 per cent per annum (which is again slightly above the provincial employment growth rate of 1.9 per cent over the period 2010 - 2015). Approximately 38 439 net jobs have been created in the District since 2005.

The majority (31.5 per cent or 70 607 workers) of the District's workforce operate within the *informal* sector, which has experienced significant growth of 8.7 per cent per annum since 2005. This sector similarly experienced robust growth of 5.0 per cent per annum in the post-recessionary period suggesting that the informal sector absorbs job losses from the formal sector. The semi-skilled sector employs 62 628 workers (the 2nd largest employer) but has stagnated (0 per cent growth on average) since 2005, while the skilled sector employed 40 388 workers (the smallest employer) but grew by 2 per cent per annum over this period. The low skilled sector employed 50 388 workers and contracted by 0.9 per cent per annum since 2005. A detailed sectoral analysis is provided in the ensuing section.



PRIMARY SECTOR

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

This sector comprised R1.82 billion (or 6.2 per cent) of the Districts' GDP in 2015. It displayed steady growth of 1.8 per cent per annum over the period 2005 - 2015. Growth has nevertheless slowed in the post-recessionary period as the sector contracted by 0.4 per cent per annum over the period 2010 – 2015.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing employed roughly 24 996, or 11.2 per cent, of the Municipality's workforce and has contracted by 1.9 per cent per annum on average over the period 2005 – 2015. While employment growth rebounded and grew at a rate of 3.4 per cent per annum on average since 2010, not all the jobs lost in this industry prior and during the recession have been reinstated and 6 656 jobs have been lost in this industry on net since 2005.

The labour force in the primary sector is characterised by a relatively large proportion of unskilled labour. The majority (50.9 per cent) of the workforce in agriculture, forestry and fishing operate within the low-skill sector, which has experienced the sharpest contraction of all the categories (2.8 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015). Employment growth has picked up since 2010, with the fastest growth emanating from the skilled and semi-skilled sectors. The informal sector makes up 15.4 per cent of the District's workforce and has experienced a moderate long term employment growth rate of 1.5 per cent per annum since 2005.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R1.83 billion	1.83%	-0.38%
Employment		24 996	-1.9%	3.4%
Skill levels	Skilled	1 384	-1.2%	4.6%
	Semi-skilled	7 027	-1.8%	3.8%
	Low-skilled	12 730	-2.8%	3.2%
	Informal	3 855	1.5%	3.4%

SECONDARY SECTOR

Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector comprised R4.06 billion (or 13.7 per cent) of the District's GDP in 2015. The sector has experienced steady growth of 2.7 per cent per annum on average over the period 2005 – 2015, which was significantly faster than the 1.9 per cent growth attained in the manufacturing sector for the province overall. GDP growth within the District's manufacturing sector has slowed somewhat since the recession and averaged 2.6 per cent per annum over the period 2010 – 2015 as the sector struggles to fully recover after the recession.

The manufacturing industry employed 18 333 workers (or 8.2 per cent of the District's workforce) in 2015. Employment in the District's manufacturing sector has contracted by 0.3 per cent per annum and 1 680 jobs have been lost on net since 2005. Employment remains constrained as growth averaged -0.2 per cent in the post-recessionary period.

The majority of the workers employed in the manufacturing sector are classified as semi-skilled (40.6 per cent) and low-skilled (23.3 per cent). Employment within these categories has nevertheless consistently contracted since 2005. Only 17.5 per cent of those employed in the manufacturing sector are categorised as skilled workers. Skilled employment grew by 1.5 per cent per annum on average since 2005, and growth within this category averaged 1.1 per cent in the post-recessionary period 2010 - 2015. The informal sector employed 18.6 per cent of the manufacturing workforce and employment within this category has grown by 2.2 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015. Informal employment growth has picked up in the post-recessionary period and averaged 2.5 per cent per annum over the period 2010 - 2015.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R4.06 billion	2.73%	2.58%
Employment		18 333	-0.3%	-0.2%
Skill levels	Skilled	3 207	1.5%	1.1%
	Semi-skilled	7 439	-1.4%	-1.3%
	Low-skilled	4 270	-1.0%	-0.9%
	Informal	3 417	2.2%	2.5%

Construction

The construction sector comprised R1.5 billion (or 5.0 per cent) of the District's GDP in 2015, making it among the smallest sectors in the region. Construction has nevertheless been the fastest growing industry since 2005, with growth averaging 4.9 per cent per annum. GDP growth has nevertheless significantly slowed since the recession and averaged 0.8 per cent over the period 2010 – 2015 as the sector struggles to fully recover after the recession.

The construction industry employed 20 074 workers (or 9.0 per cent of the District's workforce) in 2015. Employment in the District's construction sector has grown by 2.4 per cent per annum since 2005. Approximately 2 220 jobs have been created on net since 2005, the majority of which were created over the period 2010 – 2015 (where employment growth averaged 1.2 per cent per annum).

The majority (54.7 per cent) of the workers employed in the construction industry operate within the informal sector. Employment growth within this sector has been consistently high since 2005. Low-skilled employment makes up 11.9 per cent of the workforce in the construction industry, and has been experiencing sharp contractions prior to and (particularly) after the recession. Workers employed in the low-skill sector who have lost their jobs may have found employment in the informal sector. Skilled employment makes up only 5.6 per cent of the construction industry's workforce, and has experienced a measured growth rate over the past decade, whilst semi-skilled employment (which made up 27.8 per cent of the construction industries workforce) has experienced sharp contractions particularly after 2010.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R1.5 billion	4.93%	0.75%
Employment		20 074	2.4%	1.2%
Skill levels	Skilled	1 127	2.5%	0.3%
	Semi-skilled	5 581	-0.9%	-2.9%
	Low-skilled	2 382	-2.8%	-5.3%
	Informal	10 984	7.3%	6.5%

TERTIARY SECTOR

Commercial Services

Commercial services encompass the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation, transport, storage & communication and finance, insurance, real estate & business services industries. Commercial services comprised R16.76 billion (or 56.5 per cent) of the District's GDP in 2015 (the largest sector in the region). The industry grew at rates well above overall District GDP growth, averaging 4.35 per cent over the period 2005 – 2015 and making commercial services the 2nd fastest growing industry in the District over the past decade. Whilst growth in the post-recessionary period tapered downward to 3.49 per cent per annum on average, commercial services was the district's fastest growing industry since 2010 and thus the best performing since the recession.

This sector employed the majority (47.3 per cent) of the District's workforce. The commercial services industry has experienced robust employment growth of 3.9 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2010. Employment growth slowed markedly post-recession but the industry retains a favourable employment growth rate (averaging 2.4 per cent per annum over the period 2010 – 2015, which exceeds the overall district employment growth rate of 2.0 per cent over this period). On net, 31 474 jobs have been created since 2005.

More than a third (39.5 per cent) of the industry's workforce operates within the informal sector, which has been the fastest growing among the four categories and created the majority of the 31 474 jobs mentioned above. Semi-skilled employment (the 2nd largest category) makes up 29.3 per cent of the commercial services industry workforce, but growth within this category has been relatively slow. Skilled employment makes up 19.7 per cent of the industry's workforce and has experienced the 2nd fastest growth in employment among the four categories of skills, whilst the low skill sector (which employs only 11.5 per cent of the industries workforce) grew at relatively slower rates.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R16.76 billion	4.35%	3.49%
Employment		105 997	3.9%	2.4%
Skill levels	Skilled	20 928	2.5%	2.3%
	Semi-skilled	31 020	0.8%	0.6%
	Low-skilled	12 162	0.9%	0.6%
	Informal	41 887	10.6%	4.6%

Government and Community, Social and Personal Services

The general government & community, social and personal services is medium sized (comprising 16.3 per cent or R4.82 billion of the District's overall GDP in 2015). The industry experienced GDP growth of 2.6 per cent over the period 2005 – 2015 (and a marginally decreased rate of 2.2 per cent per annum since 2010).

The industry similarly employs a noteworthy share (23.9 per cent) of the Municipality's workforce and its employment growth over the period 2005 – 2015 (averaging 2.6 per cent per annum) exceeded the District average employment growth rate. Employment growth has slowed significantly since the recession (averaging 1.9 per cent per annum since 2010). This industry created 12 860 jobs on net since 2005.

The workforce is split relatively evenly across the various skill categories. The majority (34.7 per cent) of the industry's workforce are classified as low-skilled, 25.2 per cent fall within the skilled category and 20.8 per cent are classified as semi-skilled. Employment growth within the skilled, semi-skilled and low-skilled categories has been moderate, averaging 2.0 per cent, 1.2 per cent and 0.7 per cent per annum since 2005. Employment growth within these categories markedly slowed down in the latter half of the decade. Approximately 19.3 per cent of the industries workforce operates within the informal sector. Informal employment within the general government & community, social and personal services industry has seen significant growth since 2005 (averaging 15.7 per cent per annum). The majority of the new jobs created within the general government & community, social and personal services industry was within the informal sector.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R4.82 billion	2.60%	2.15%
Employment		53 643	2.6%	1.9%
Skill levels	Skilled	13 497	2.0%	1.6%
	Semi-skilled	11 136	1.2%	0.9%
	Low skilled	18 637	0.7%	0.1%
	Informal	10 373	15.7%	7.9%

8

BROADBAND

As broadband penetration is an official Western Cape Government (WCG) Game Changer, the Province has a broadband vision that by 2030, every citizen in every town and village will have access to affordable high speed broadband infrastructure and services, will have the necessary skills to be able to effectively utilise this infrastructure and is actively using broadband in their day to day lives.

Striving towards this vision, the WCG aims to by 2020 improve business competitiveness and the livelihoods of citizens through various broadband initiatives. This 2020 objective includes the goal of increasing internet penetration in the Province to 70 per cent. The WCG has allocated R1.6 billion towards this Game Changer across the 2016 MTEF.

One such initiative entails the establishment of a Wi-Fi hotspot at a provincial government building (schools, libraries, clinics, community centres and other public facilities) in each ward of each local municipality across the Province. These hotspots will allow limited access (250 Mb per month) to each user, as well as to allow free of charge access to all gov.za websites.

Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in all of the 85 wards across the Eden District by 1 March 2018.



SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population breakdown: *Department of Social Development, 2016*
- Age distribution: *Department of Social Development, 2016*
- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, own calculations, 2016*

2. Education

- Literacy: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011*
- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2016*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2016*

4. Poverty

- Poverty headcount and intensity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Household income: *Department of Social Development, 2016; Quantec, 2016*
- Indigent households: *Statistics South Africa, 2016; Non-financial Census of Municipalities, 2015*

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

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

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*

7. Economy

- Primary Sector: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2016*
- Secondary Sector: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2016*
- Tertiary Sector: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2016*

8. Broadband

- Wi-Fi: *Department of Economic Development and Tourism, 2016*

