



**Western Cape  
Government**



**Bitou Municipality**  
2017



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# Bitou: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



### Population

**56 422**



### Households

**21 914**

## Education

2016



Matric Pass Rate	76.4%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	38.2
Gr 12 Drop-out Rate	25.9%

## Poverty

2016



Gini Coefficient	0.65
Human Development Index	0.70

## Health

2016



### Primary Health Care Facilities

5

### Immunisation Rate

70.9%

### Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

### Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

0.0%

## Safety and Security

Percentage change between 2016 and 2017 in number of reported cases per 100 000



### Residential Burglaries

-16.2%

### DUI

-44.0%

### Drug-related Crimes

-6.0%

### Murder

20.0%

### Sexual Offences

-14.8%

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



### Water

94.5%

### Refuse Removal

88.6%



### Electricity

98.2%



### Sanitation

95.3%



### Housing

76.6%



## Road Safety

2016

### Fatal Crashes

7

### Road User Fatalities

7

## Labour

2016

### Unemployment Rate

27.9%



## Socio-economic Risks

**Risk 1** Drought

**Risk 2** Financial Sustainability (Grant dependency)

**Risk 3** Stagnating Economic Growth

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

**25.7%**

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and

**18.8%**

Construction

**13.7%**

# 1

## DEMOGRAPHICS

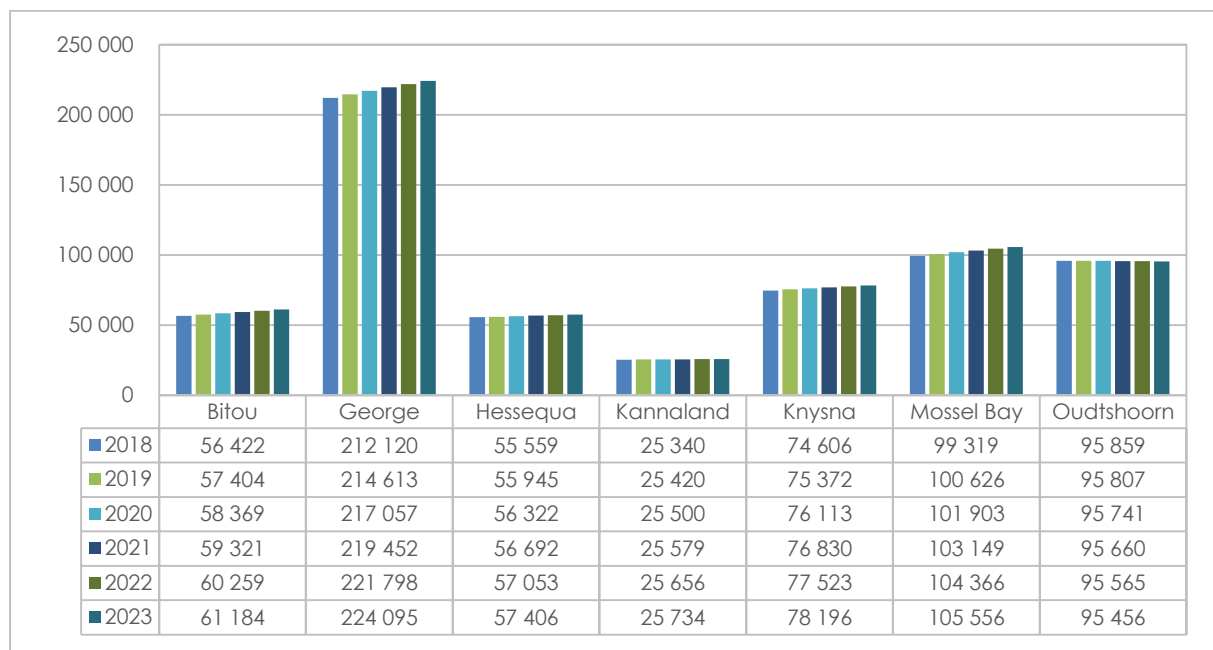
This first chapter of the SEP focusses on the people living in Bitou itself. A demographic perspective on a municipality allows to observe not only simple changes in population growth, but also to look at other various developments that influence the social life of every citizen. Demographics allow to emphasise aspects of society like, e.g. gender, race, migration or life expectancy. Decisions made by politicians as well as by the administration affect in almost every case at least one aspect of Demographics. Therefore, a good understanding of this area is crucial for the government's work.

The overview of key demographic factors given in this chapter comprises of the estimates of population size, the distribution of population within age cohorts and furthermore the dependency ratio, which is of high importance for understanding economic activity in the area as well as for planning welfare systems. With this short, but informative overview, the SEP tries to help the municipalities in their budgeting process by delivering precise data as a solid foundation for future decisions.

*Data source: Department of Social Development, 2017*



# POPULATION



In 2018, Bitou municipal area will have an estimated population of 56 422, after five years this population is estimated to be 61 184. This equates to an estimated growing rate in this time span of 8.5 per cent. The estimated population growth rate of Bitou is therefore 3.9 percentage points higher than the estimated population growth of its Eden District which is 4.6 per cent.

## AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 - 14 Years	Working Age: 15 - 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	12 386	33 649	3 128	46.1
2018	14 159	38 197	4 066	47.7
2023	14 483	41 820	4 881	46.3

Source: Department of Social Development, 2017

The above table depicts the population composition regarding age cohorts. The total population is broken down into three different groups: Age 0 - 14: children; Age 15 - 65: working age population; Age 65+: seniors. A comparison with the base year of 2011 and the estimated numbers for 2023 show a growth in the percentage of seniors, a decline in the percentage of children despite a slight growth in total numbers, and a steady percentage in the working age population.

This is an important factor in the calculation of the dependency ratio. In Bitou, this ratio was 46.1 in 2011 and will be 46.3 in 2023, after a peak of 47.7 in 2018. This ratio expresses the dependency of people who are part of the workforce (age 15 - 65) and those, who are depending on them (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a higher pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

# 2

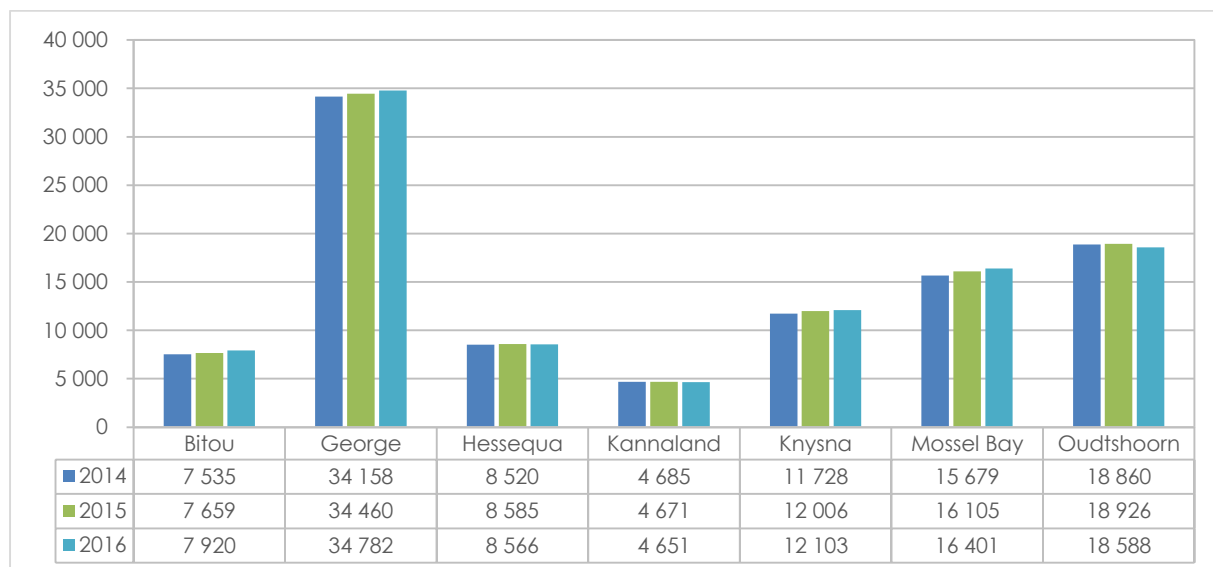
## EDUCATION

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.

*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2017*



# LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Bitou increased at a growth rate of 5.1 per cent between 2014 and 2016, which is an indication that access to education has improved within the Bitou municipal area.

## LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



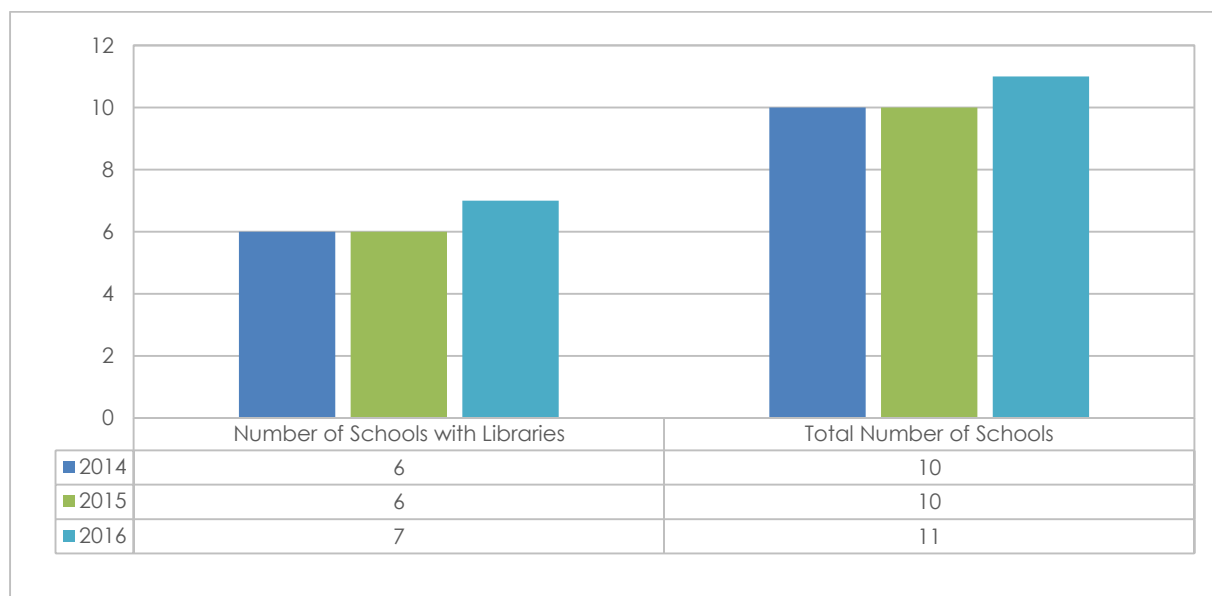
The learner-teacher ratio in Bitou increased from 31.4 in 2014 to 41.0 in 2015 but decreased to 38.2 in 2016. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

## GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

A total of 25.9 per cent of students that enrolled in Grade 10 in 2014 dropped out of school by the time they reached Grade 12 in 2016. This is a further slight improvement from the 2015 rate of 26.9 per cent. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month and teenage pregnancies.

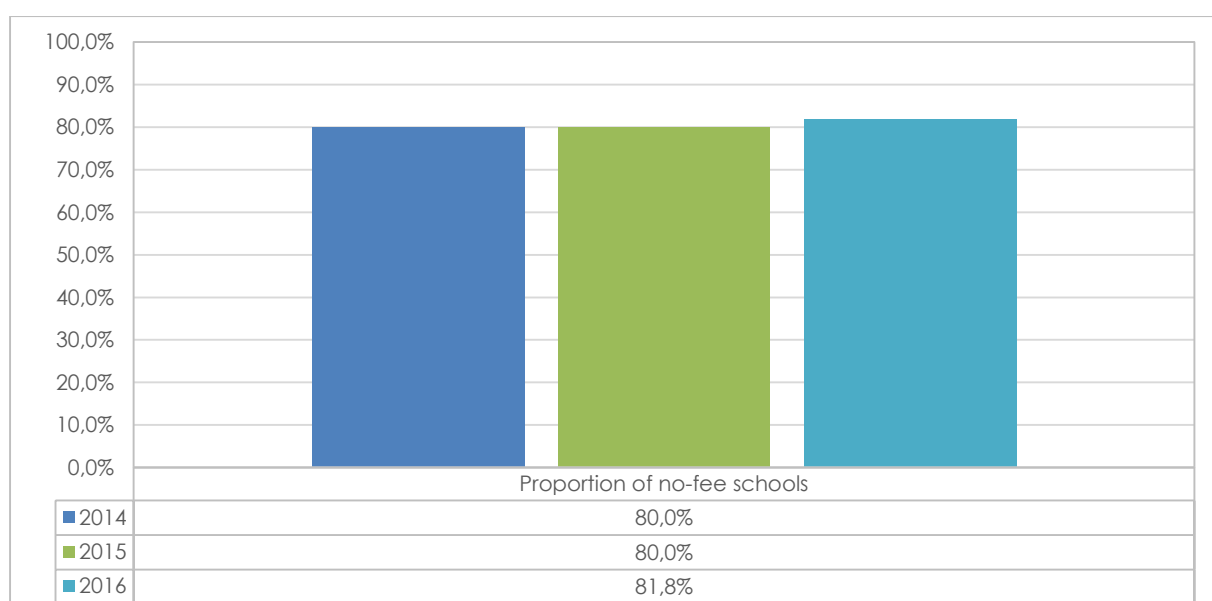
# EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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



Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015

Bitou had 11 schools in 2016. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. However, the proportion of no-fee schools increased slightly from 80.0 per cent in 2014 to 81.8 per cent in 2016. The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 6 to 7 between 2014 and 2016, which could in future affect the overall education outcomes within the Bitou area.

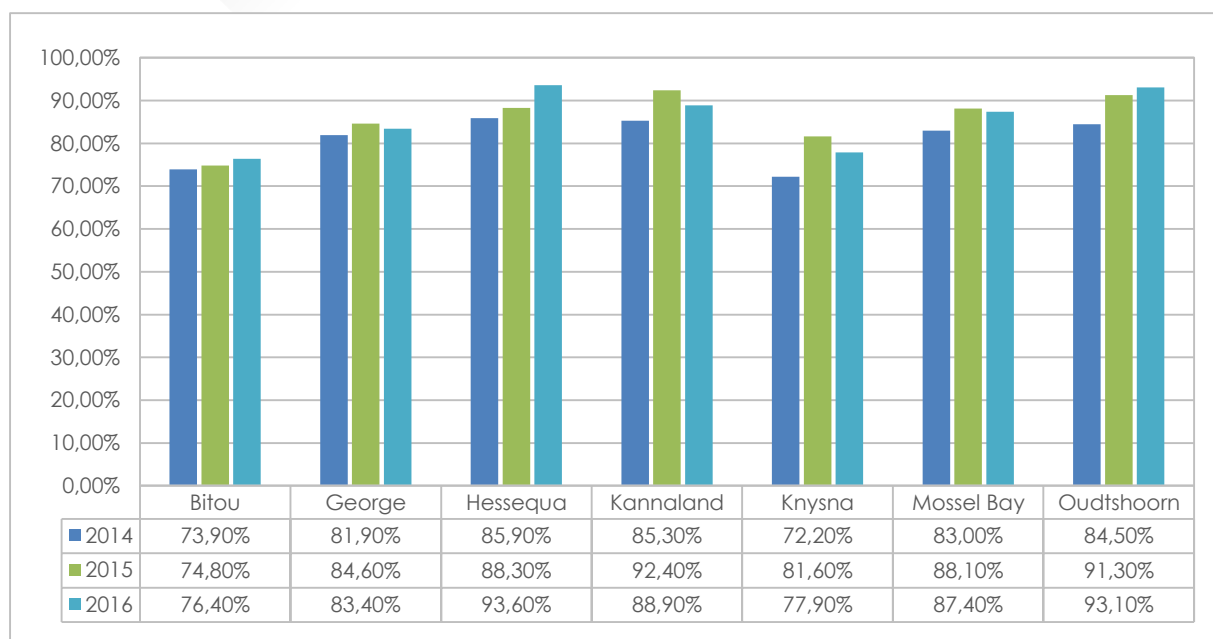




# EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagements in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economy and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section measures the matric pass rate within the Bitou municipal area.



Bitou matric pass rate increased since 2014. In 2016 the matric pass was 76.4 per cent, while it was at 73.9 per cent in 2014. The matric pass rate within the Bitou area remains well below the District's average of 85.8 per cent.

# 3

## HEALTH

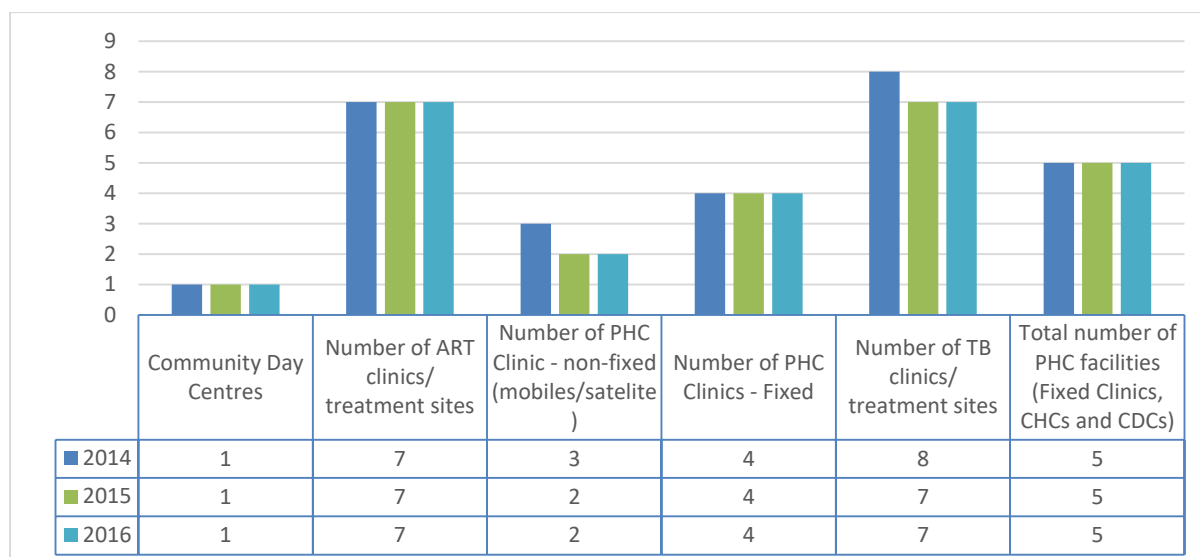
Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in Bitou. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as diseases like HIV or TB and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning those issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities do not appear in it.

*Data source: Department of Health, 2017*



# HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

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



In 2016, Bitou had a total number of 5 primary healthcare facilities – 4 fixed PHC clinics as well as 1 community day centre. In addition, there are 7 ART and 7 TB treatment sites within the municipal area. Although there are no regional or district hospitals in the region, there are 2 non-fixed clinics.

# EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide a greater coverage of emergency medical services. Bitou with 0.3 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2016, is slightly higher than Eden District's average 2.9 ambulances per 10 000 population.

# HIV/AIDS



HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

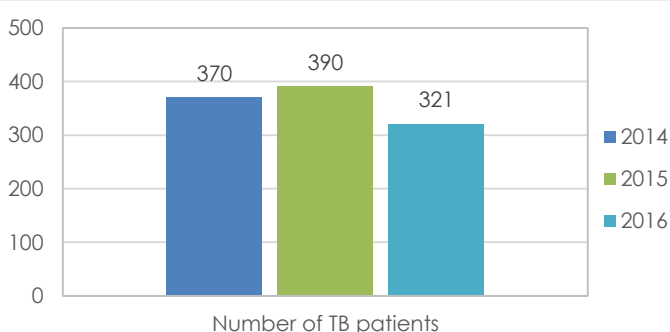
Area	Registered patients receiving ART			Number of new ART patients			HIV Transmission Rate		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
<b>Bitou</b>	1 837	2 327	2 783	326	458	451	0.8	2.2	2.6
<b>Eden District</b>	14 805	17 391	20 127	3 278	3 820	3 603	1.6	1.4	1.8

Bitou's total registered patients receiving ARTs is steadily rising from 2014 to 2016. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 946 between 2014 and 2016. The 2 783 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2016 are treated in seven clinics or treatment sites. A total of 20 127 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in Eden District in 2016. Bitou at 2 783 patients represent 13.8 per cent of the patients receiving ART in Eden District.

The number of new antiretroviral patients decreases to 451 in 2016 from 458 in 2015.

HIV transmission rate for the Bitou shows an increase from 0.8 in 2014 to 2.6 in 2016 and is higher than the District's average of 1.8.

# TUBERCULOSIS



Source: Department of Health, 2017

Contrary to the rising numbers of HIV/AIDS cases, Bitou experienced a general decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases. In 2016, Bitou has a total 321 TB patients.

# CHILD HEALTH



Health Indicator	Bitou	Eden District
Immunisation	70.9%	83.7%
Malnutrition	1.2	3.5
Neonatal mortality rate	0.0	6.9
Low birth weight	0.0%	14.6%

The Department of Health strongly advises mothers to protect their children from infectious diseases by getting them vaccinated from birth to when they are 12 years old. Vaccination is free of charge at all health facilities. The Department also runs immunisation campaigns and health workers are sent to nursery schools and crèches to immunise the children. The **immunisation rate** in Bitou area has declined from 79.9 per cent in 2014 to 70.9 per cent in 2016.

The **malnutrition rate** increased from 0.5 per cent in 2014 to 1.2 per cent in 2016.

Bitou's **neonatal mortality rate** continues to be zero since 2014.

The indicator for **low birth weight** remains at zero since 2014.

## DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

# MATERNAL HEALTH



Health Indicator	Bitou	Eden District
Maternal Mortality Ratio	0	0.1
Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years	0	6.7
Termination of Pregnancy Rate	0.0	0.5

**Maternal mortality rate:** Very positively, the maternal mortality rate remained at zero across the last three years in Bitou.

There were no **births to teenage mothers** in Bitou in 2016.

Bitou's **termination of pregnancy** rate was also zero in 2016.

## DEFINITIONS

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

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

**Births to teenage mothers:** *Percentage of babies born to mothers under the age of 18 years.* Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.

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

# 4

## POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Bitou municipal area based on most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the Bitou municipal area.

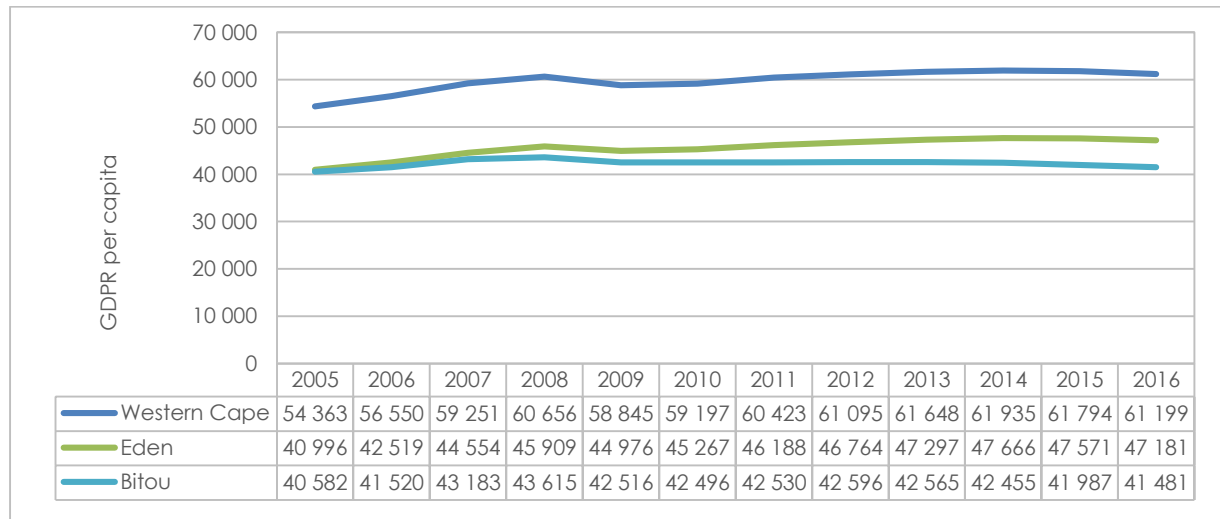
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned.

According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



# GDPR PER CAPITA

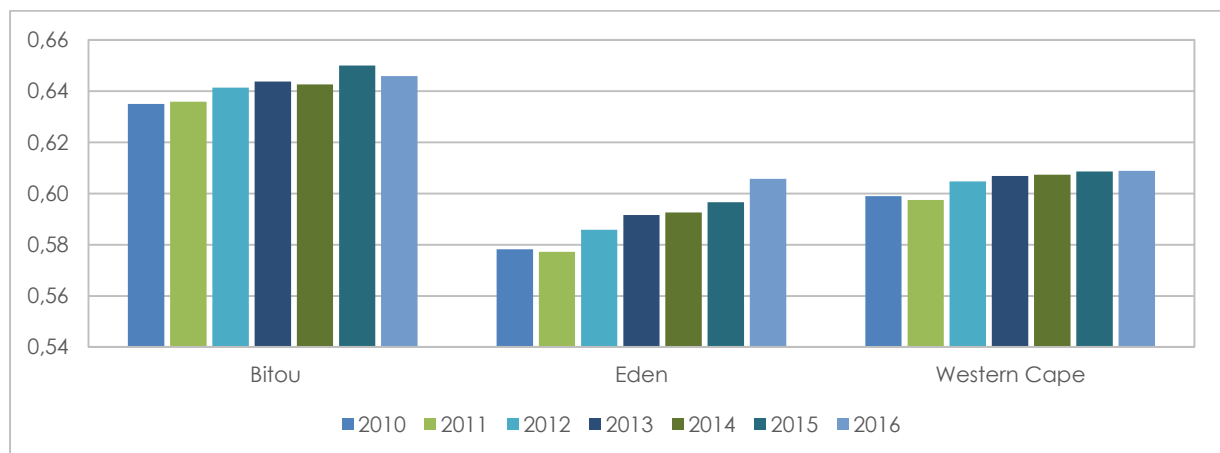
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDPR per capita indicator.



At 41 481 in 2016, Bitou's real GDPR per capita is below that of the Eden District as well as the Western Cape.

# INCOME INEQUALITY

The National Development Plan has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased between 2010 and 2015, and declined slightly in 2016.

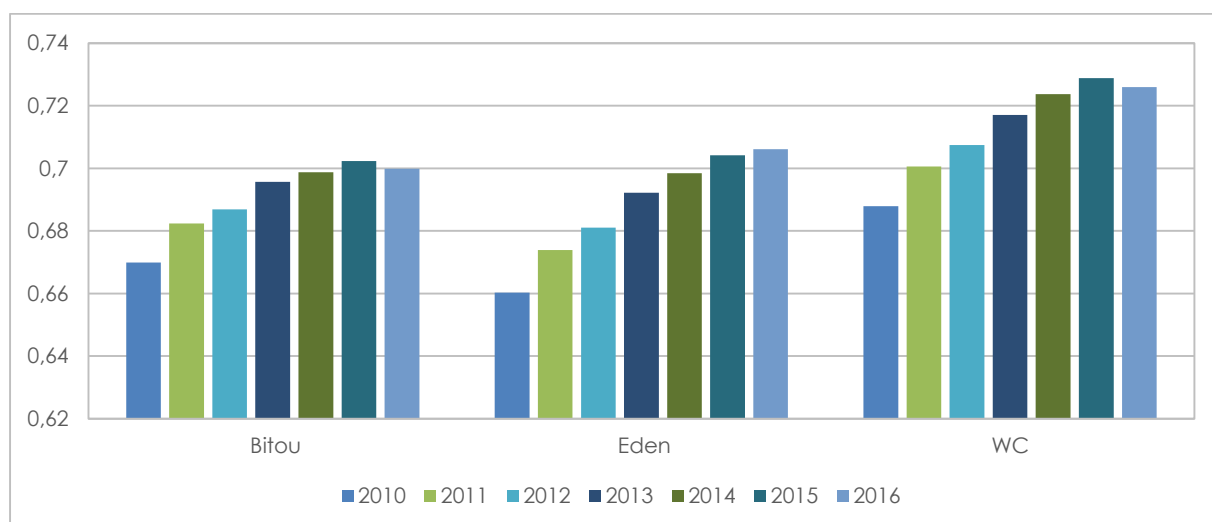


Income inequality levels are significantly higher in Bitou than in the Eden District and the Western Cape. Bitou's Gini coefficient was in 2016 calculated to be 0.65.



# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)<sup>1</sup> to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries.



There has been a general increase in the HDI in Bitou, Eden District and the whole of the Western Cape between 2010 and 2015, with the exception of a drop in HDI levels for Bitou and the Western Cape in 2016. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. Bitou's HDI was estimated to be 0.70 in 2016.

# INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

The objective of the indigent policies of municipalities is to alleviate poverty in economically disadvantaged communities.

Area	2014	2015	2016
<b>Bitou</b>	3 722	4 370	4 197
<b>Eden</b>	38 852	43 789	43 882
<b>Western Cape</b>	404 413	505 585	516 321

Source: Department of Local Government, 2017

The Bitou area experienced an increase in the number of indigents between 2014 and 2015. In 2016, the Municipality managed to reduce those numbers. In contrast, the overall number of indigent households has increased in the Eden District as well as in the whole Province every year.

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

# 5

## BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

This section reflects on housing and basic services access levels (Census 2011) and the incremental progress municipalities have made hereto within the last 5 years (Community Survey 2016).



# HOUSEHOLDS

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

Access to formal housing and services in Bitou is measured against a total number of households of 16 645 in 2011 and 21 914 in 2016.



Area	2011	2016	Average annual increase	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
<b>Bitou</b>	16 645	21 914	1 054	5.7%
<b>Eden District</b>	164 110	189 345	5 047	2.9%

# ACCESS TO HOUSING

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

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
<b>Bitou</b>	72.2%	76.6%	4 775	955	6.9%
<b>Eden District</b>	83.8%	85.7%	24 878	4 976	3.4%



The number of formal dwellings in Bitou increased by 4 775 between 2011 and 2016, at an average annual rate of 6.9 per cent, which translates into approximately 955 additional formal dwellings per year over this period. This increase in formal dwellings results in the proportion of formal households increasing from 72.2 per cent in 2011 to 76.6 per cent in 2016.

# ACCESS TO WATER

Given the Western Cape's current drought situation, great focus is currently placed on water availability and supply. This goes hand in hand with due consideration for water quality. Access to safe potable water is essential to prevent the contraction and spread of diseases and maintaining a healthy life.

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

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
<b>Bitou</b>	98.5%	94.5%	4 327	865	4.8%
<b>Eden District</b>	97.6%	96.9%	23 188	4 638	2.7%

Although Bitou experienced an annual increase of household access to piped water (to within 200 metres of the yard) of approximately 865 households per annum between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of households with access declined over this period from 98.5 per cent in 2011 to 94.5 per cent in 2016. This is indicating that access to piped water was unable to keep pace with the growth in the total number of households.

# ACCESS TO SANITATION

Access to sanitation promotes health and dignity through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Where sanitation systems are inadequate, negative health effects can be extremely serious. The current drought highlights challenges in the use of potable water within the sanitation services process.

**SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION:** Households with access to a flush or chemical toilet connected to the sewerage system.

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
<b>Bitou</b>	84.2%	95.3%	6 863	1 373	8.3%
<b>Eden District</b>	85.8%	94.3%	37 895	7 579	4.9%

Bitou experienced significant progress in household access to sanitation as the proportion of households with access to acceptable standards of sanitation services increasing from 84.2 per cent in 2011 to 95.3 per cent in 2016. The Municipality was able to provide an additional 1 373 households with access annually; access growing at an average annual rate of 8.3 per cent.

# ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Energy is essential for human life; generally identified household uses include energy for cooking, heating and lighting. Energy sources also have usage risks; for example, health and safety risks especially in the use of paraffin and open flame usage. The information below relates to the use of electricity for lighting purposes.

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

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
<b>Bitou</b>	94.0%	98.2%	5 861	1 172	6.6%
<b>Eden District</b>	91.1%	96.1%	32 538	6 508	4.0%

The annual growth in household access to electricity of 1 172 outstripped the total household growth of approximately 955 on average per annum. This coincides with an increase in the proportion of households with access to electricity, increasing from 94.0 per cent in 2011 to 98.2 per cent in 2016.

# ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL

Refuse removal is an essential service that ensures that health related problems are kept at bay. A lack of or inadequate service is likely to result in uncontrolled and unregulated dumping. There are growing concerns around the land and environmental limitations in the creation and lifespan of landfill sites. This would benefit greatly from the 'reduce – reuse – recycle' 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).

**SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION:** Households who have waste removed by local authorities at least weekly.

Area	2011	2016	Total increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual increase 2011 - 2016	Average annual growth 2011 - 2016
<b>Bitou</b>	87.7%	88.6%	4 823	965	5.9%
<b>Eden District</b>	86.4%	88.8%	26 307	5 261	3.5%

Household access to refuse removal services in Bitou has increased from 87.7 per cent in 2011 to 88.6 per cent in 2016; household access to this service increasing slightly faster (additional 965 households annually) than the growth in formal households (955 annually).

# 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 places 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.

Note: Percentage change calculation will differ from the actuals reflected due to rounding down to per 100 000 population.

*Data source: The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2017 Crime Statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) in October 2017. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by SAPS. Also note that although the crime data contained in the following section is for ease of reference depicted as a single calendar year, it is in actual fact referring to criminal activity within a financial year i.e. incidences of murder for 2016 is referring to occurrences within the period April 2016 to March 2017.*

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



# MURDER



Area	2016	2017	% Change
<b>Bitou (per 100 000)</b>	32	38	20.0
<b>Eden District (per 100 000)</b>	32	28	-11.4

**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.

Crime remains a prominent issue in South Africa at a high socio-economic cost. Overall, the country has a very high rate of murder when compared to most countries.

Within the Bitou area, the murder rate showed an increase of 20.0 per cent from 32 in 2016 to 38 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). The murder rate within the Eden District decreased by 11.4 per cent from 32 in 2016 to 28 in 2017. The murder rate remains a grave concern throughout the Eden District; especially in the Bitou area where the rate of change in the number of murder cases per 100 000 population is high for 2017.

# SEXUAL OFFENCES




Area	2016	2017	% Change
<b>Bitou (per 100 000)</b>	179	152	-14.8
<b>Eden District (per 100 000)</b>	146	161	9.8

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

The rate of sexual violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape).

The cases of sexual offences in the Bitou area declined by 14.8 per cent from 179 in 2016 to 152 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). The cases of sexual offences in the Eden District area overall increased by 9.8 per cent from 146 in 2016 to 161 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). Bitou shows a positive trend despite the District's negative development in that field.

# DRUG-RELATED CRIMES




Area	2016	2017	% Change
<b>Bitou (per 100 000)</b>	1 287	1 210	-6.0
<b>Eden District (per 100 000)</b>	1 520	1 691	11.2

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

Drug-related crimes have a 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 crimes within the Bitou area displays a decrease in 2017, down by 6.0 per cent from 1 287 cases in 2016 to 1 210 cases in 2017 (per 100 000 population). The Eden Districts trend is on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes increasing by 11.2 per cent from 1 520 in 2016 to 1 691 in 2017 (per 100 000 population).

# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Area	2016	2017	% Change
<b>Bitou (per 100 000)</b>	228	128	-44.0
<b>Eden District (per 100 000)</b>	237	223	-5.7

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

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents.

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Bitou area shows a significant decrease of 44.0 per cent from 228 in 2016 to 128 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). In the Eden District area, the number of cases dropped by 5.7 per cent from 237 in 2016 to 223 in 2017 (per 100 000 population).



## RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Area	2016	2017	% Change
<b>Bitou (per 100 000)</b>	1 565	1 312	-16.2
<b>Eden District (per 100 000)</b>	939	876	-6.7

**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. Residential burglary cases within the Bitou area decreased by 16.2 per cent from 1 565 in 2016 to 1 312 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). Residential burglaries within the Eden District also show a decline of 6.7 per cent from 939 in 2016 to 876 in 2017 (per 100 000 population). Although declining, the number of cases of residential burglaries crimes remain a serious concern throughout the Eden District area.

## FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	% Change
<b>Bitou</b>	4	7	75.0
<b>Eden District</b>	97	113	16.5

**Definition:** A crash occurrence that caused immediate death to a road user i.e. death upon impact, flung from the wreckage, burnt to death, etc.

Above table indicates that in 2015 there were a total of 4 fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Bitou Municipality. This (very low) number increased by 75.0 per cent to 7 in 2016. The number of fatal crashes in the broader Eden District increased by 16.5 per cent from 97 crashes in 2015 to 113 in 2016.

# ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	% Change
Bitou	4	7	75.0
Eden District	137	126	-8.0

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

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 - 44 years - whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The previous section specified that a total of 7 fatal crashes occurred within the Bitou region in 2016. This gave rise to a total of 7 road users succumbing in those crashes. This is 3 more deaths than the 4 recorded in 2015 which equates to a 75 per cent increase in road user fatalities. It indicates also, that every fatal crash had only one casualty.

Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

# 7

## THE ECONOMY

Economic growth at the 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.

Most municipalities within the Western Cape are currently experiencing hydrological drought conditions where the severe weather is affecting groundwater levels in natural springs, streams, reservoirs and dams to the extent that potable water has reached alarmingly low levels. An overview of the current economic reality facing the municipalities of the Western Cape would therefore not be complete without elaborating on the manner in which the drought impacts upon the short and medium term financial and economic sustainability of local authorities.



# ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The Bitou municipal area has a regional gross domestic product amounting to R2.79 billion in 2015. Economic activity in the Bitou municipal area is dominated by the tertiary sector which amounted to R1.97 billion (or 70.7 per cent) in 2015. The tertiary sector is estimated to have grown by 1.6 per cent in 2016, boosted by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector and the wholesale, retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (see Table below). The finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector recorded an average growth of 2.7 per cent between 2005 and 2015, and has continuously reported high growth rates post the 2008 recession.

The secondary sector has also been recovering from the 2008 recession with even higher growth rates than the tertiary sector. The secondary sector, which totalled R671 million in 2015, grew by an average of 4.2 per cent between 2005 and 2015. Real GDP growth for the secondary sector is slower in 2016 compared to 2012 but still positive, with a recording of 1.8 per cent growth estimated for 2016. The secondary sector within the Bitou municipal economy is largely supported by the construction industry which recorded high growth rates in 2012 and 2013 at 5.0 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively. However, this high growth in the construction industry slowed down a little in 2016 with 2.0 per cent. The primary sector, which totalled R145 million in 2015, continues to struggle in terms of growth. Both agriculture, forestry and fishing subsector, as well as mining and quarrying are estimated to decline significantly by 5.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively.

Bitou GDP performance per sector, 2005 - 2016										
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2015	R million value 2015	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)					
			2005 - 2015	2010 - 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.0	140.6	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.7	6.5	-1.1	-5.5
Mining and quarrying	0.2	5.1	-1.8	0.5	1.4	-5.3	1.6	5.2	-0.6	-7.5
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>671.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Manufacturing	9.4	262.3	2.8	2.9	4.9	3.3	1.4	1.3	3.6	2.2
Electricity, gas and water	1.0	28.4	1.9	4.1	2.5	20.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-6.2
Construction	13.7	381.0	6.0	3.4	1.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	1.4	2.0
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>1 968.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	18.8	524.4	3.0	2.7	3.8	4.1	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
Transport, storage and communication	7.9	219.7	1.9	0.7	2.2	1.1	0.4	1.0	-1.2	0.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	25.7	716.6	2.7	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.1
General government	10.1	281.6	5.2	5.3	7.4	4.8	6.4	5.1	2.5	3.2
Community, social and personal services	8.1	226.0	3.3	2.6	2.1	3.4	2.5	3.7	1.4	1.7
<b>Total Bitou</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 785.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

# LABOUR

There were approximately 19 306 people employed within the Bitou municipal area in 2015, translating to 8.6 per cent of employment in the Eden District. The area is only the sixth largest employer in the District, after George, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Knysna and Hessequa municipal areas. The table below indicates the trend in employment growth within each economic sector in Bitou municipal area.

The tertiary sector employed 13 834 people (or 71.7 per cent) in 2015, and most of the jobs were in the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sub-sector (4 557 or 23.6 per cent), followed by community, social and personal services (3 676 or 19.0 per cent) and the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (2 908 or 15.1 per cent). The difference between jobs created and jobs lost (net employment) has remained positive for the tertiary sector although the positive balance shrank between 2011 and 2016.

The secondary sector is mainly driven by the construction industry contributing 2 959 jobs (15.3 per cent) to Bitou's total employment.

The primary sector in the Bitou municipal economy employed 1 507 people (or 7.8 per cent) in 2015, with almost all of the jobs falling under the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (1 501).

Bitou employment growth per sector, 2005 - 2016										
Sector	Contribution to employment (%)	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)					
	2015	2015	2005 - 2015	2010 - 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>-253</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>-9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.8	1 501	-250	368	-17	125	96	-43	207	-9
Mining and quarrying	0.0	6	-3	-2	-	-	-2	-	-	-
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>3 965</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>65</b>
Manufacturing	5.1	989	-224	-26	-8	-43	32	-27	20	-23
Electricity, gas and water	0.1	17	5	2	-	-	-	1	1	1
Construction	15.3	2 959	609	476	100	102	62	157	55	87
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>13 834</b>	<b>4 456</b>	<b>2 414</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>8</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	23.6	4 557	1 330	731	159	142	123	132	175	53
Transport, storage and communication	5.3	1 031	365	168	5	42	48	-11	84	-168
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	15.1	2 908	806	414	67	38	79	65	165	-5
General government	8.6	1 662	672	327	88	54	57	133	-5	57
Community, social and personal services	19.0	3 676	1 283	774	48	121	240	159	206	71
<b>Total Bitou</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19 306</b>	<b>4 593</b>	<b>3 232</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>64</b>

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

After years of stability between 2005 and 2010, the unemployment rate in Bitou started going up from 2011 to 2016 resulting then in a rate of 27.9 per cent. This could be explained with a shortly delayed impact of the economic crisis and a lack of stabilisation in its aftermath.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)												
Area	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e
<b>Bitou</b>	22.3	22.1	22.2	21.5	22.2	22.8	23.5	24.4	24.1	25.0	26.3	27.9
<b>Eden</b>	16.6	16.0	16.1	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.5	17.0	16.6	17.1	17.8	18.7
<b>Western Cape</b>	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.8	16.1	16.4	17.0	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.7

Source: Quantec 2017 (e denotes estimate)

# 8

## INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

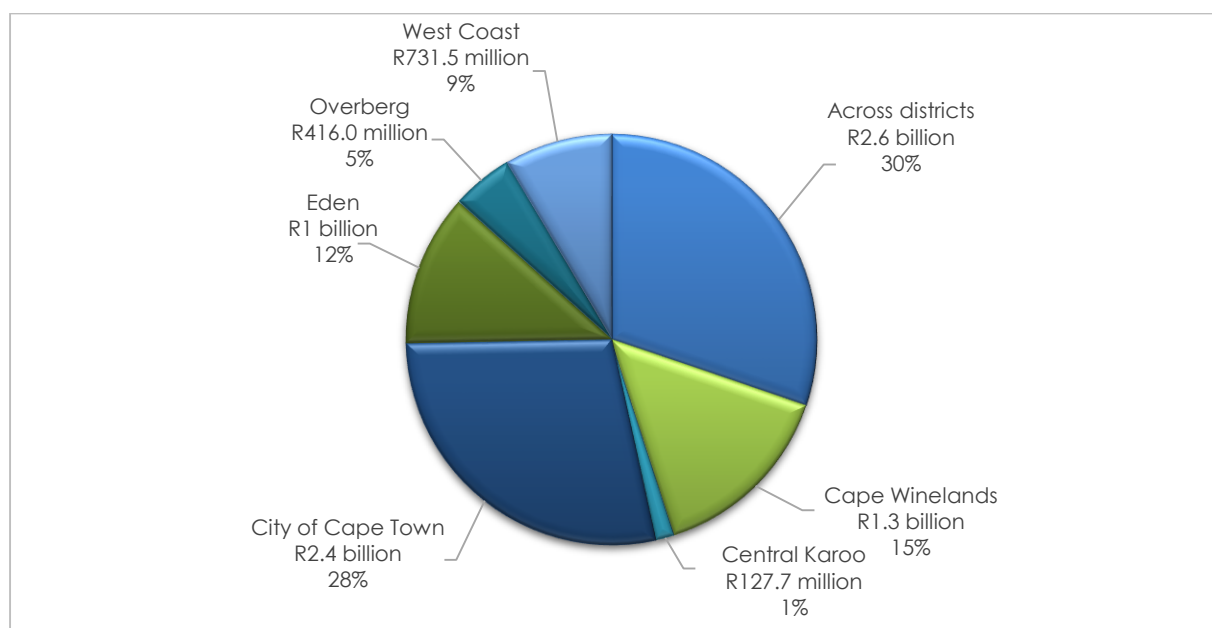
Economic theory and empirical work suggest that public investment in infrastructure will boost economic growth by stimulating related private sector investments – the so-called “crowding-in effect” – as well as providing a solid foundation for social development (Swilling, 2006). In South Africa the importance of infrastructure has not only been emphasised at national level but also at regional level. The Western Cape Government’s main infrastructure budgets and investment, both in social and economic infrastructure over the 2017 MTEF, includes spending by provincial government departments and public entities; as well as spending on public private partnerships.

In the Western Cape, the region needs efficient transport systems, water and sanitation, telecommunications and power supplies in order to influence the standard of living of their populations and regional economic growth. There is, thus, a pressing need to determine whether government’s strategy on infrastructure investment will yield the desired economic growth benefits at micro (i.e. project or sector level) or at national or macro level.



# PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Empirical evidence at a National level has shown that investment in economic infrastructure has a positive impact on economic growth. This growth however depends crucially on provincial and municipal performance. All municipalities are tasked with basic service delivery objectives in order to stimulate local economic development. Population growth and deteriorating infrastructure has continued to place strain on infrastructure budgets. The objective of this section is to determine if there is a relationship between infrastructure investment and growth in the Eden District and Bitou and to show the success the region has had in providing infrastructure.



Source: Provincial Treasury, 2017

In fulfilment of Provincial Strategic Goal 1 (PSG 1: Grow the economy and create jobs), the Western Cape Government has dedicated R28.0 billion towards infrastructure development across the 2017 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). This amount will be spent on new assets, replacements assets maintenance and repairs, upgrades and additions, rehabilitation, renovation as well as the refurbishment of existing assets (Western Cape Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, 2017). Of this total, an amount of R26.1 billion has been set aside for physical infrastructure developments whilst R231.0 million and R1.7 billion will respectively be channelled towards broadband connectivity and public private partnerships.

The total Provincial Infrastructure budget for 2017/18 amounts to R8.6 billion which will be split amongst the various municipal districts by taking into consideration a wide array of socio-economic variables, most notably anticipated population growth trends as well as estimated economic growth potential, the latter being influenced largely by the 2014 Growth Potential Study of Towns (Donaldson et al, 2014).



For the financial year 2017/18, the City of Cape Town assumes the majority of the Western Cape's infrastructure allocations with an estimated infrastructure spend of R2.4 billion (28 per cent of Provincial allocation). The Eden District is another notable receiver of Infrastructure funding with approximately R1 billion (12 per cent of Provincial allocation) allocated from the Provincial Government. As will be discussed during the course of this chapter, it's the mirroring of Provincial infrastructure allocation with Municipal infrastructure budgets and plans which will truly set the Municipality and the Province on a higher growth path and improved socio-economic environment.

## Provincial Infrastructure Allocations: Eden District

With the growing emphasis on infrastructure investments within the Eden District have continued in their efforts to improve infrastructure availability. Some municipalities have had relatively more success in addressing backlogs within their jurisdictions than others. The results of the 2014 Growth Potential Study of Towns conducted by Donaldson et al (2014) revealed that the best performing municipalities in the Eden District using the Infrastructure index<sup>2</sup> are Mossel Bay, Hessequa and George Municipality. Oudtshoorn and Knysna Municipality were rated as medium performers whilst Kannaland and Bitou were rated low according to the infrastructure index. This difference in performance may be a result of the differences in real infrastructure expenditure that have been recorded across the municipalities or differing management practices. As can be seen over the period under analysis infrastructure investment was higher in Mossel Bay, Hessequa and George Municipality. Kannaland and Bitou Municipality appear to have made the lowest contributions to infrastructure expenditure within the District; whilst Oudtshoorn and Knysna Municipality were medium performers. Overall, the provincial allocation for infrastructure in 2017/18 is set at approximately R8.6 billion of which R1.0 billion (12 per cent) is allocated to the Eden region.

Vote R'000	Eden District	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna	Total
CapeNature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-		15 800	21 000	33 300	-	-	31 008	101 108
Health	-	250	-	856	37 931	-	-	3 500	42 537
Human Settlements	-	2 030	22 200	25 500	65 800	35 066	40 374	74 134	265 104
Public Works	24 460	-	-	-	22 161	-	-	-	46 621
Roads	198 049	4 400	84 200	71 000	69 000	145 453	2 000	-	574 102
Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>222 509</b>	<b>6 680</b>	<b>122 200</b>	<b>118 356</b>	<b>228 192</b>	<b>180 519</b>	<b>42 374</b>	<b>108 642</b>	<b>1 029 472</b>

Source: Provincial Treasury, 2017

The above table presents the Provincial allocation for infrastructure in 2017/18 across the Eden District. The Provincial expenditure on infrastructure is concentrated in George (R228.2 million) followed by Oudtshoorn (R180.5 million) and Hessequa (R122.2 million). Infrastructure spend within Bitou amounts to R42.4 million and will mainly be attributed towards human settlement projects.

<sup>2</sup> Their final core indicators were vacant industrial stands, distance to nearest scheduled airport, distance to nearest small harbour and slipway, percentage households with in-house access to water, percentage household with access to electricity, and spare capacity of waste water treatment works (WWTW) (Donaldson 2010:66).

The table below shows the current Top infrastructure projects in Bitou Municipality in terms of the financial value of the project.

Sector	Project/Programme Name	2017/18 R'000	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	Total MTEF R'000
Human Settlements	3063-02 - Plettenberg Bay Kwanokuthula (357 units) IRDP	32 400	-	-	32 400
Human Settlements	Title Deeds Restoration Project - Bitou	3 074	-	-	3 074
Human Settlements	3061-xx - Plettenberg Bay Shell Ultra GAP (125 services) IRDP	-	3 000	-	3 000
Human Settlements	Qolweni-Bossiesgif Phase 3 (433 units) IRDP4	2 000	-	-	2 000
Transport	C846.1 Plettenberg Bay Airport	2 000	-	-	2 000
Human Settlements	3061 - Plettenberg Bay Shell Ultra GAP (125 services) IRDP - (125 units) FLISP	1 600	-	-	1 600
Human Settlements	3347 - Qolweni-Bossiesgif Phase 4 (350 services - 350 units) ULSP	1 200	-	-	1 200
Human Settlements	3564-02 Plettenberg New Horizon (62 units) IRDP	100	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>42 374</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45 374</b>

Source: Bitou Municipality, 2017/18 Approved Budget Schedules (SA 36)

## MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

### National and Provincial Transfers

The main sources of infrastructure funding at municipal level mostly emanate from either internal (own) revenue sources and National or Provincial Government grants. These grants are complimentary to municipal own funding and are aimed to address historical social and economic infrastructure backlogs.

In 2017/18 the largest amount of funds continued to go towards Infrastructure in the guise of the MIG (R35.0 million) while the Human Settlement Development Grant (R84.5 million) by far exceeds other line item allocations for 2017/18. In relation to the socio-economic environment, an allocation of R4.1 million is made which is encouraging given the resources required to gain momentum on improved socio-economic indicators for the region.

The following table contains the total capital transfers and grants received by the Witzenberg Municipality from National and Provincial Government over the 2017/18 MTEF. The information depicted below was obtained from the budget schedules within the Municipality's 2017/18 approved budget. The names of specific grants may therefore differ from their official wording.

Description R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>National Government</b>	<b>16 229</b>	<b>26 914</b>	<b>32 203</b>	<b>27 253</b>	<b>27 253</b>	<b>27 253</b>	<b>43 458</b>	<b>29 417</b>	<b>37 428</b>
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	14 845	18 914	22 122	19 253	19 253	19 253	33 458	21 417	22 428
Integrated National Electrification Program (INEG)	-	5 000	7 000	8 000	8 000	8 000	10 000	8 000	15 000
ACIP	1 104	3 000	3 081	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neighbourhood Development Partnership	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Drought Relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eskom Demand Side Management	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RBIG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Provincial Government</b>	<b>19 435</b>	<b>6 699</b>	<b>16 125</b>	<b>29 707</b>	<b>47 794</b>	<b>47 794</b>	<b>2 022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housing	18 589	6 115	14 889	28 514	46 601	46 601	-	-	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Library Services - MRF Grant	320	228	1 080	1 033	1 033	1 033	572	-	-
Internal Audit Grant	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Library Services - Conditional Grant	525	206	156	160	160	160	1 450	-	-
<b>District Municipality</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
District Municipality:	329	-	2 586	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Funding NDMC	329	-	2 586	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Capital Transfers and Grants</b>	<b>17 412</b>	<b>27 120</b>	<b>37 531</b>	<b>27 413</b>	<b>27 413</b>	<b>27 413</b>	<b>45 480</b>	<b>29 417</b>	<b>37 428</b>

Source: Bitou Municipality, 2017/18 Approved Budget Schedules (SA 18)

The Municipality receives support from National Government in the form of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) which should exclusively be applied towards infrastructure for the delivery of basic services. MIG funding allocations should be applied towards upgrading and building new infrastructure or to rehabilitate existing infrastructure. The MIG allocation towards the Municipality amounted to R33.5 million in 2017/18 and will gradually decrease to R22.4 million in 2019/20.

Bitou Municipality's capital budget is substantially funded through the National and Provincial allocations as well as internally generated funds and external borrowings. The current state of the economy puts pressure on the national fiscus which may subsequently lead to a reduction in transfers and grant support towards local authorities. This scenario will not only impact upon the enhanced roll-out of municipal infrastructure projects. The Municipality should therefore strive to increase own-revenue as a percentage of its total capital budget.

The Municipality will apply the allocations received from above specified funding sources to prioritise the following projects for 2017/18:

Sector	Project description	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Electricity	Poortjies: Upgrade SS4	7 501 930	4 477 544	10 367 195
Road transport	Poortjies: Embankment protection	6 150 000	-	-
Water	New Natures Valley Reservoir	6 140 351	6 140 351	6 140 351
Road transport	Plett: Rehab Paved Roads (PMS)	6 140 351	6 140 351	6 140 351
Sanitation	Matjiesfontein: Upgrade Pump S	5 200 000	4 000 000	-
Sanitation	Tools and equipment-CRR	4 988 375	-	-
Other assets	Upgrading of Depot	4 530 000	6 180 000	6 600 000
Community	Establishment of New Cemetery	4 307 018	-	-
Electricity	Green Valley: Christmas lights	3 500 000	1 100 000	-
Community	New Horizons: Upgrade sports facility	3 464 912	-	-

Source: Bitou Municipality, 2017/18 Approved Budget Schedules (SA36)

It is clear that the Municipality is prioritising water infrastructure, followed by roads infrastructure, sanitation and refuse. These projects all align to the Municipality's developmental needs outlined within the 2017/18 Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2017*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2017*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2017*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2017*

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2017; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Indigent households: *Department of Local Government, 2017*

# SOURCES

## 5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- 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*

## 6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2017*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2017*

## 7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2017*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2017*

## 8. Infrastructure Development

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Provincial Treasury, 2017*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Municipal Budget Schedules (SA18 & SA36)*