



Western Cape
Government



Bitou Municipality

2018



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Bitou: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

61 645



Households

21 914

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 78.0%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 43.9

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 44.5%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.66

Human Development Index 0.71

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

7

Immunisation Rate

55.6%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

0.0%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases, 2018



Residential Burglaries

536

DUI

50

Drug-related Crimes

648

Murder

16

Sexual Offences

108

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

94.5%

Refuse Removal

88.6%



Electricity

95.3%



Sanitation

98.2%



Housing

76.6%



Road Safety

2017

Fatal Crashes 7

Road User Fatalities 7

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

24.5%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Drought

Risk 2 Financial Sustainability

Risk 3 Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

25.3%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

18.7%

Construction

13.0%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

It is of critical importance for public policy decision makers across all spheres of government to acknowledge demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality.

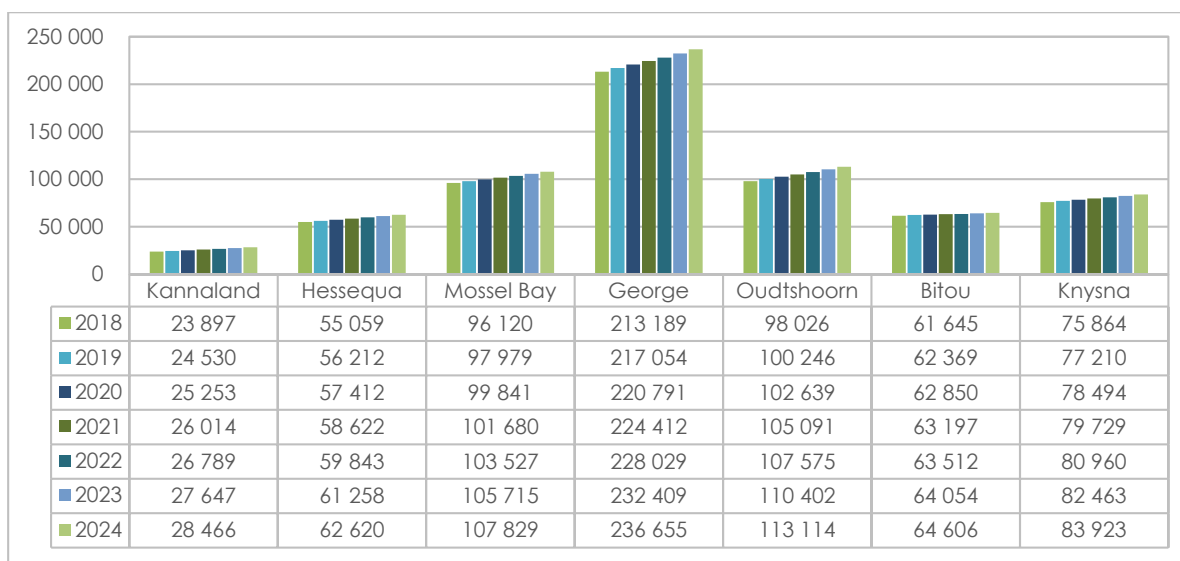
This chapter provides a concise yet meaning full overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

The demographic data provided in this Chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 – 2018) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2024.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018



POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Bitou currently has a population of 61 645, rendering it the third smallest municipal area after Hessequa and Kannaland within the Garden Route District. This population is estimated to increase to 64 606 by 2024 which equates to a 0.8 per cent annual average growth rate. The estimated population annual growth rate of Bitou are lower than that of the Garden Route district (1.9 per cent) over the period from 2019 to 2024.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	12 386	33 649	3 128	46.1
2019	15 629	41 319	5 421	50.9
2024	16 030	42 382	6 195	52.4

The above table depicts Bitou's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (Age 15 - 64) 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.

A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimates show a sharp increase in the aged (65 +) cohorts, as a percentage of the 2011 total (73.3 per cent). The substantial increase in the aged category is expected to raise the dependency ratio.

2

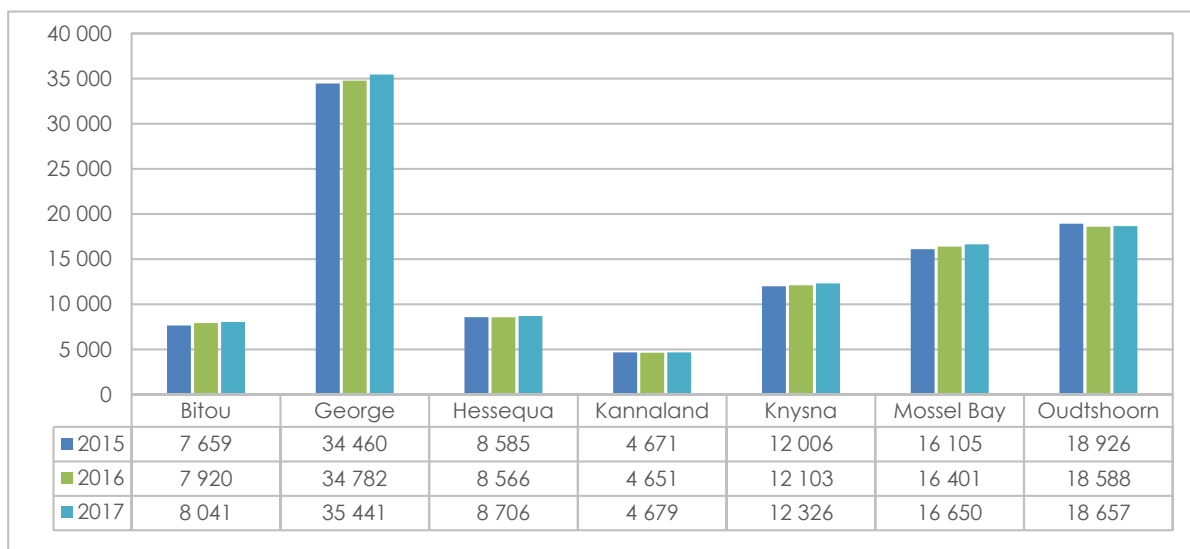
EDUCATION

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, 2018

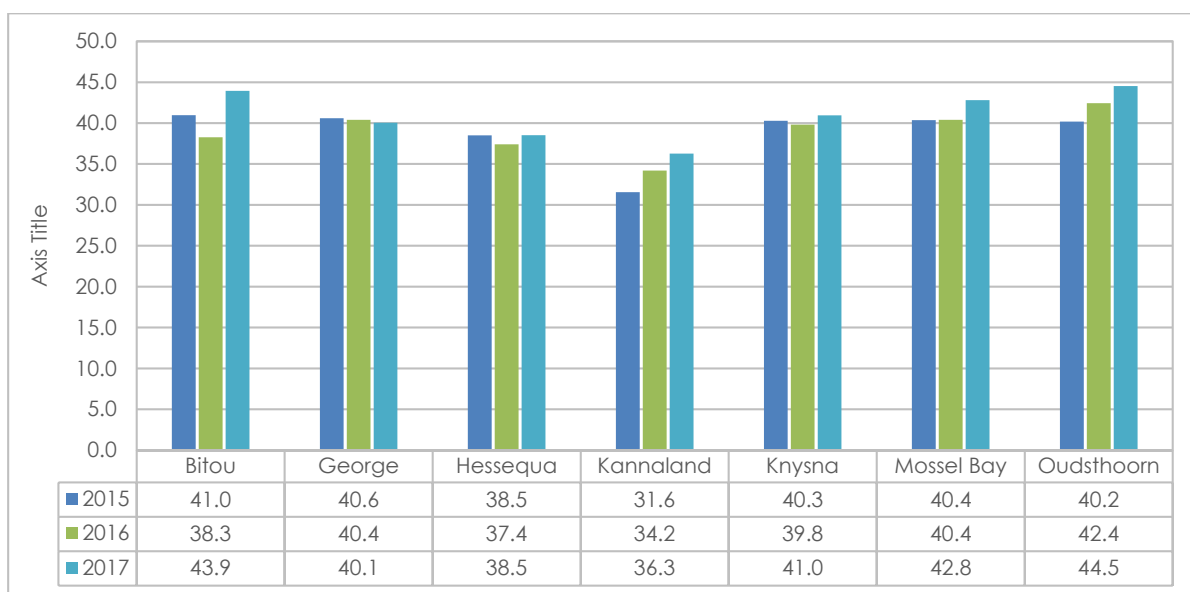


LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Bitou increased steadily from 7 659 learners in 2015 to 7 920 in 2016 and further increased slightly to 8 041 learners in 2017.

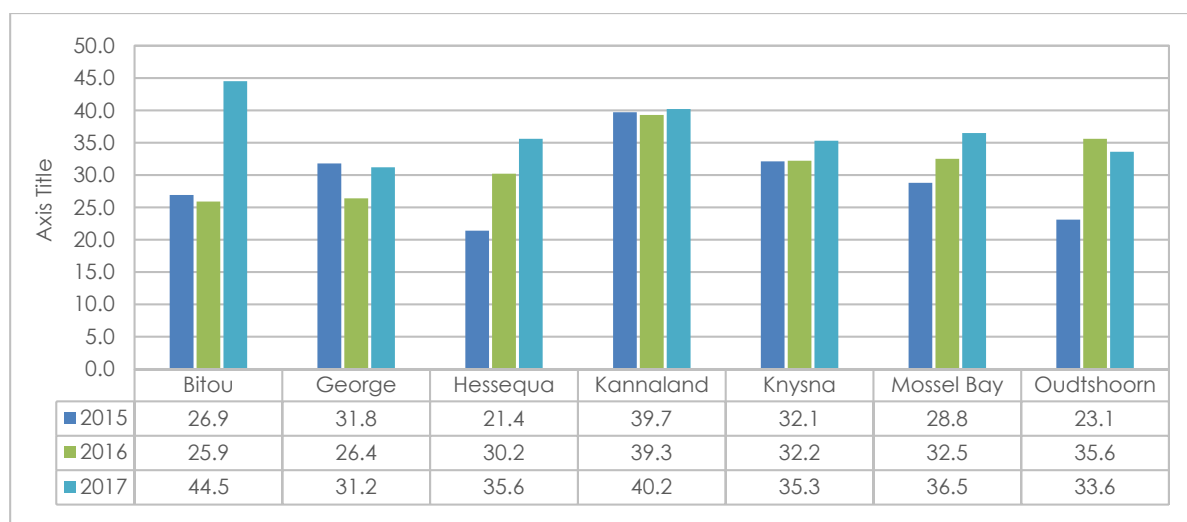
LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Bitou increased from 41 learners per teacher in 2015 to 38.3 in 2016 and moved upwards to 43.9 learners in 2017, which could in future affect learner performance within the Bitou municipal area. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio, include learner enrolment growth, the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

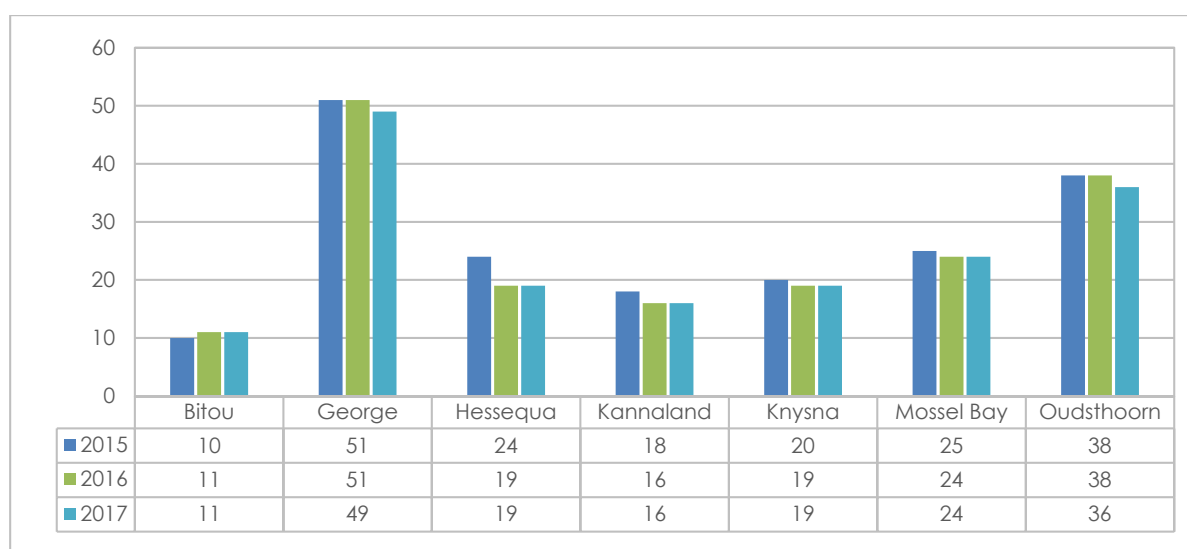
The drop-out rates for learners within Bitou municipal area decreased slightly from 26.9 to 25.9 per cent between 2015 and 2016. The rate however increased significantly to 44.5 per cent in 2017.



These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty and teenage pregnancies.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

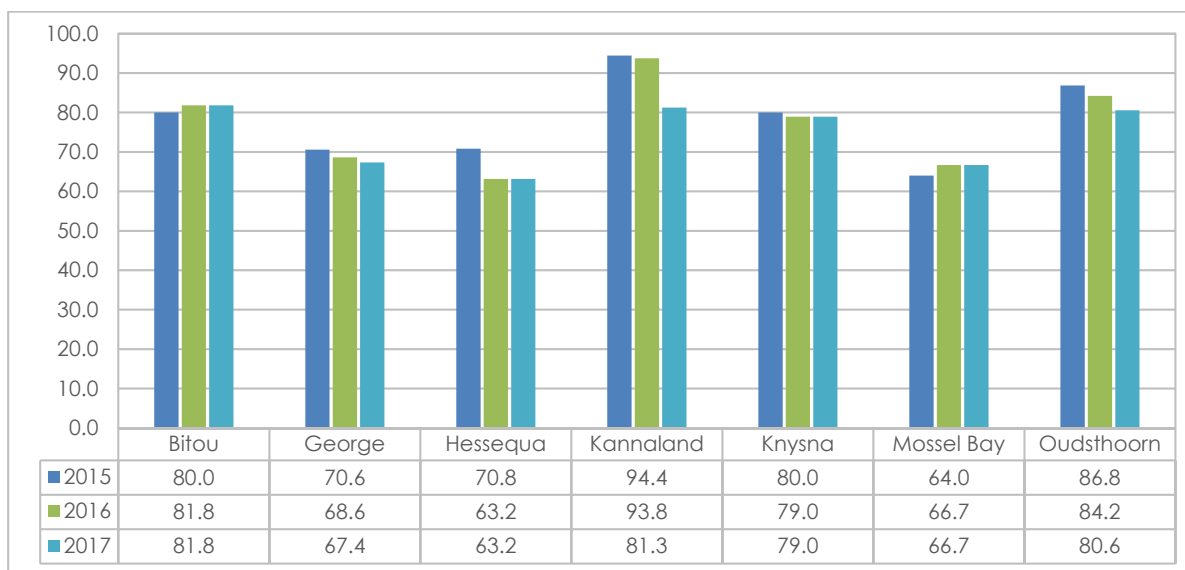
The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



In 2015, Bitou had a total of 10 public ordinary schools. This number increased to 11 in 2016, but remained unchanged towards 2017. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

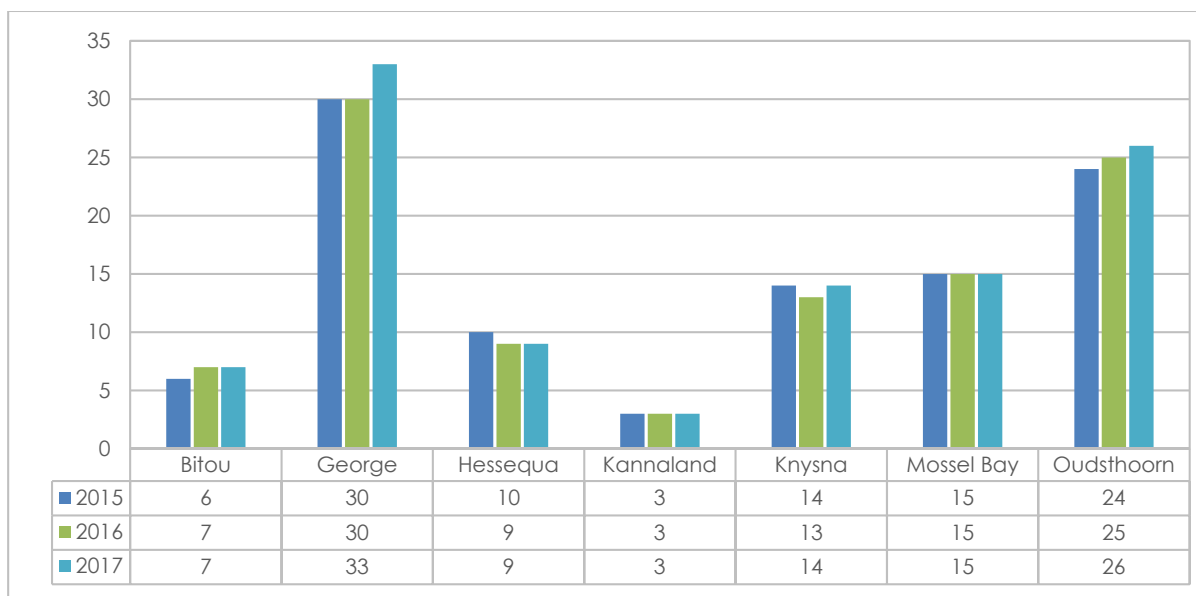
NO-FEE SCHOOLS

The proportion of no-fee schools increased from 80.0 per cent in 2015 to 81.8 per cent in 2017.



This could in future further increase the drop-out rate. In 2017, Bitou has the highest proportion of no-fee schools within the Garden Route District.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

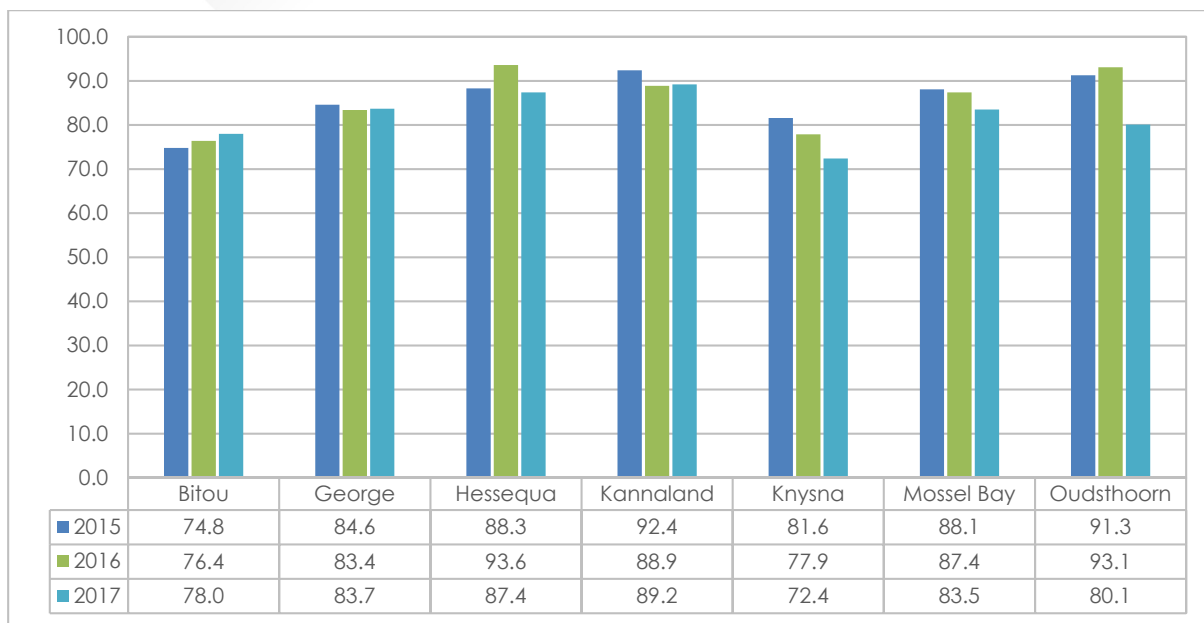


The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 6 in 2015 to 7 in 2017, which will impact positively on the overall educational outcomes within the Bitou area.

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.



The matric pass rate in Bitou has been improving year-on-year from 74.8 per cent in 2015, 76.4 per cent in 2016 and further to 78.0 per cent in 2017. This could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities. The matric pass rate within the Bitou area are above that of Knysna but remains below that of the other municipal areas within the Garden Route District.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in Plettenberg Bay. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities are not included.

Data source: Department of Health, 2018



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 first access to primary health care services, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Bitou	4	3	0	1	0	0	7	7
Garden Route	35	33	0	6	6	1	61	88

In terms of healthcare facilities, Bitou had 7 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2017/18, which comprises of 4 fixed and 3 mobile clinics as well as one community day centre. There are no district and regional hospitals in the Bitou municipal areas, 7 ART treatment and 7 TB 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 greater coverage of emergency medical services. The Bitou municipal area had 3 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is more than the Garden Route District average of 2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

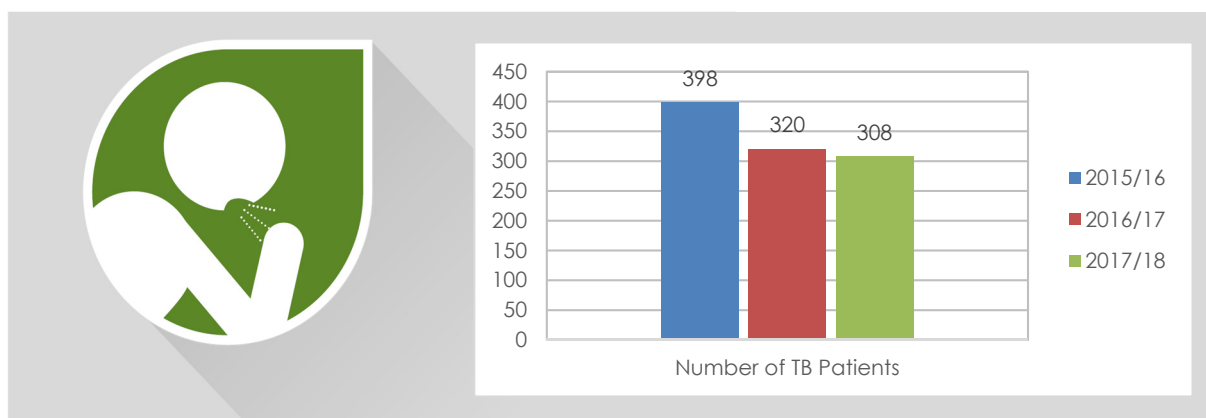
HIV/AIDS

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	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Bitou	2 783	2 908	451	470	2.6	0.0
Garden Route District	20 127	21 713	3 603	3 537	1.8	0.9

The number of registered patients receiving ARTs in Bitou is steadily rising by 125 from 2 783 in 2016/17 to 2 908 in 2017/18. The 2 908 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated in seven clinics or treatment sites. A total of 21 713 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Garden Route District in 2017/18 of which 13.4 per cent come from the Bitou municipal area. The number of new antiretroviral patients increased by 19 patients between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Bitou whereas the number of new patients in the Garden Route District decreased with 66 patients over the same period. HIV transmission rate for Bitou shows an improvement from 2.6 per cent in 2016/17 to 0.0 per cent in 2017/18 echoed by an overall improvement in the Garden Route district.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



In contrast to the rising numbers of HIV/AIDS cases, Bitou experienced a decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases from 398 in 2015/16 to 308 in 2017/18. These TB patients are treated in 7 TB clinics or treatment sites.

CHILD HEALTH

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims by 2030 to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDG's).

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Bitou	55.0	55.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garden Route District	77.0	74.8	3.2	2.7	8.5	11.4	145.7	177.5

The **immunisation rate** in the Bitou area increased slightly from 55.0 per cent in 2016/17 to 55.6 per cent in 2017/18.

Bitou's **malnutrition rate** (per 100 000 people) decreased from 0.9 in 2016/17 to 0.4 in 2017/18.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) as well as **low birth weight** in the Bitou area remained unchanged at 0.0. A rise in the NMR may indicate a deterioration in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

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

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Bitou	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garden Route District	0.0	0.1	6.7	15.0	0.5	0.6

The maternal mortality, delivery to women under 20 years as well as the termination of pregnancy rates remained at zero between 2016/17 and 2017/18, which compares well with the same rates in the Garden Route District.

DEFINITIONS

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: *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. 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.

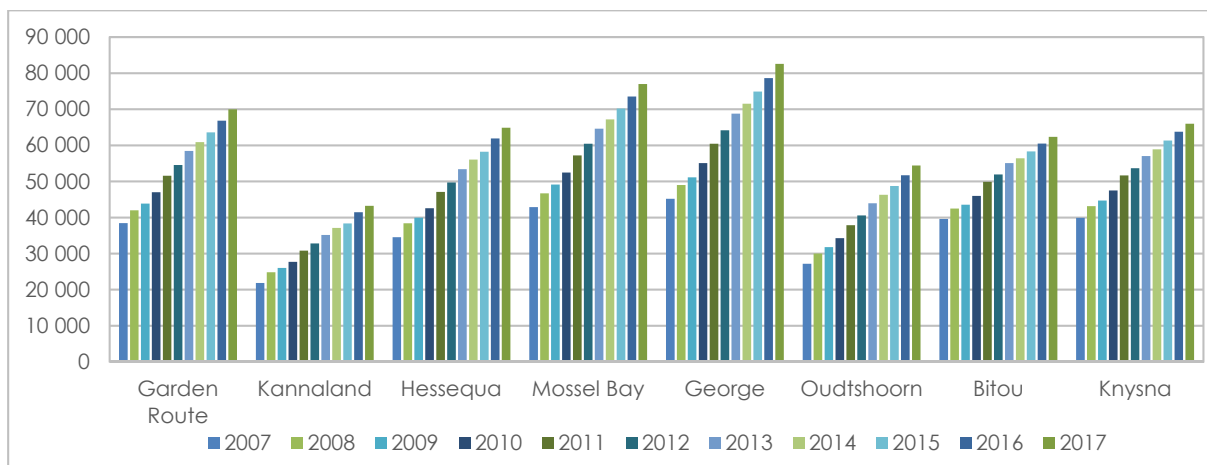
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report 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 GDP per capita, i.e. GDP 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 GDP per capita indicator.

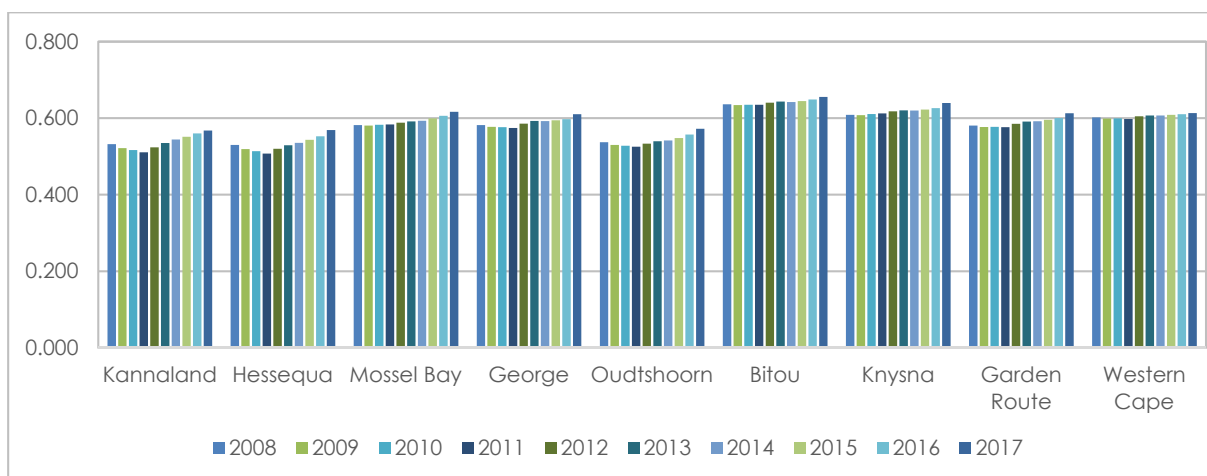


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At R62 356 in 2017, Bitou's real GDP per capita is lower than the average GDP per capita of the Garden Route District which is R69 970. Bitou's real GDP per capita has increased gradually between 2007 and 2017 which reflects an overall improvement of the well-being of the population.

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 marginally in Bitou between 2008 and 2017.

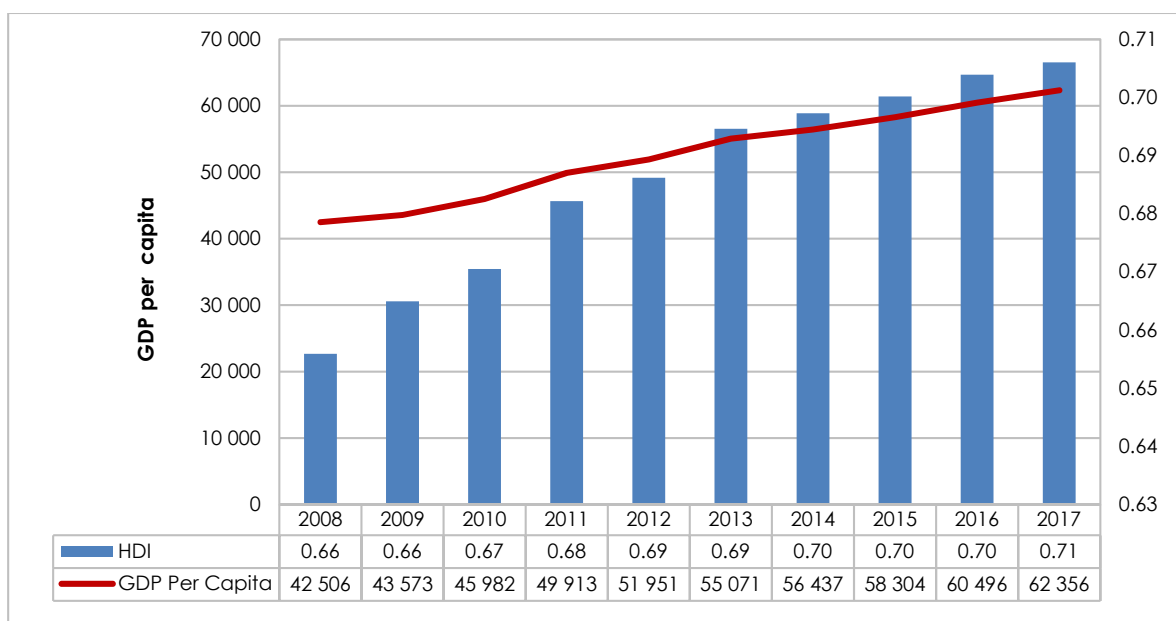


Source: Global Insight, 2017

Bitou's income inequality levels at 0.655 has however been consistently higher than the levels of the Garden Route District (0.613) as well as the Western Cape (0.613).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)¹ to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. Per capita income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year. Per Capita Income might not be the income of every individual in the state. Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are other important criteria for measuring development.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Bitou between 2011 and 2015, with significant improvement between 2013 and 2017. The HDI peaked at 0.71 in 2017. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above.

¹ 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).



ACCESS TO SERVICES & HOUSING

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Bitou Municipal area. With a total of 21 914 households, 76.6 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Bitou	Garden Route District
Total number of households	21 914	189 345
Formal main dwelling	16 788	162 325
	76.6%	85.7%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	20 718	183 441
	94.5%	96.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	20 885	178 646
	95.3%	94.3%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	21 514	181 973
	98.2%	96.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	19 418	168 079
	88.6%	88.8%

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher than this at 94.5 per cent, 95.3 per cent and 98.2 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 88.6 per cent. These figures are on par or slightly above that of the Garden Route District.

SERVICES GROWTH

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer/billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support for indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. An understanding of these trends will allow for improved planning for the demand of services per consumer unit as well as for revenue projections.

Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services was relatively slow over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 2.8 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 3 934 consumer units over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/billing unit	12 206	16 140	3 934	2.8%
Indigent support for water services	1 837	4 274	2 437	8.8%

In contrast with this, indigent support for water services increased by 2 437 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 8.8 per cent. Growth in indigent support was the same across all services.

Sanitation Services

There was an increase of 4 858 units of total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average year on year increase of 3.7 per cent over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit	11 045	15 903	4 858	3.7%
Indigent support for sanitation services	1 837	4 274	2 437	8.8%

The overall growth in domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit were accompanied by a high growth of 8.8 per cent in indigent support for sanitation services over the same reporting period.

Electricity Services

Compared to water and sanitation, electricity services per consumer/billing unit started off at 10 504 units in 2007 increasing to 15 707 in 2017 at an average annual rate of 4.1 per cent.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit	10 504	15 707	5 203	4.1%
Indigent support for electricity services	1 837	4 274	2 437	8.8%

Indigent support for electricity services has grown more than twice over the 2007 - 2017 period with an increase of 2 437 units at 8.8 per cent over the ten-year period.

Refuse Removal Services

Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit started off at 11 217 units in 2007 and increased to 18 037 units in 2017 at an average annual rate of 4.9 per cent for the period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit	11 217	18 037	6 820	4.9%
Indigent support for refuse removal services	1 837	4 274	2 437	8.8%

Indigent support for refuse removal services, same as water, electricity and sanitation services has grown more than twice over the 2007 - 2017 period with an increase of 2 437 units at 8.8 per cent over the ten-year period.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA. The crime statistics show which type of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past year. The most notable changes that we have seen so far are the marked increase in crime related to murder and cash-in transit.

Between 1993 and 2011 the murder rate, declined almost consistently year on year. The highest murder rate in 100 years (78 murders per 100,000 people) was recorded in 1993, as South Africa transitioned to democracy. By 2011 it had dropped to 30.1 per 100,000.

But over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100,000 ensuring that South Africa remains one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.

The Western Cape's persisting problem with gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the most notorious area in the country, notorious for its gang violence. The murder rate increased by 9.6 murders per year with over 300 murders reflected on the crime stats of 2017/18. The number of women murdered increased by 11 per cent, the number of boys by 20 per cent, and girls by 10 per cent from the year before.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2018. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.

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



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Bitou	15	20	16
	Garden Route District	200	181	183
Per 100 000	Bitou	25	33	26
	Garden Route District	33	30	29

Definition: Murder is unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 7 per cent to over 20 000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 57 murders a day and at a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100,000 populations. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 12.6 per cent (418) from 3 311 to 3 729, almost doubling the national increase of 6.9 per cent in 2017/18.

Within the Bitou area, the murder rate (per 100 000 population) declined by 13.3 per cent from 33 in 2017 to 26 in 2018, whereas the murder rate (per 100 000 population) within the Garden Route District slightly decreased by 3.3 per cent from 30 in 2017 to 29 murders in 2018.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Bitou	86	77	108
	Garden Route District	924	1 037	1 046
Per 100 000	Bitou	145	127	175
	Garden Route District	151	170	168

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). With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018, there were 175 sexual crimes (per 100 000 people) recorded in Bitou compared with 127 the previous year, which equates to an increase of 37.8 per cent. In turn, the sexual crimes rate declined by 1.2 per cent from 170 in 2017 to 168 in 2018 across the Garden Route District.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Bitou	638	623	648
	Garden Route District	9 618	10 931	10 809
Per 100 000	Bitou	1 078	1 031	1 051
	Garden Route District	1 573	1 787	1 733

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.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related offences in the country at 1 769 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's drug related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes (per 100 000 population) within the Bitou area displays a decline between 2016 and 2017 down by 4.4 per cent, but increased by 1.9 per cent to 1 051 in 2018. The incidence of drug-related offences in the Bitou area is below that of the Garden Route District (which is marginally below that of the Province).

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Bitou	112	63	50
	Garden Route District	1 494	1 441	1 739
Per 100 000	Bitou	189	104	81
	Garden Route District	244	236	279

Definition: Driving und influence (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 (per 100 000 population) of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Bitou area shows a significant decrease of 22.1 per cent from 104 in 2017 to 81 in 2018. The Garden Route District in contrast, reflect an upward trend with 279 cases in 2018 compared to 236 cases in 2017.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Bitou	788	681	536
	Garden Route District	5 931	5 654	5 208
Per 100 000	Bitou	1 332	1 127	869
	Garden Route District	970	924	835

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

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS indicate that residential burglaries in the Western Cape increased by 5.3 per cent. Residential burglary cases (per 100 000 population) within the Bitou area decreased by 22.9 per cent from 1 127 in 2017 to 869 in 2018.

The incidence of residential burglaries (per 100 000 population) within the Garden Route District also show a decline of 9.6 per cent from 924 in 2017 to 835 in 2018.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Bitou	6	5	7
Garden Route District	99	116	111

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.

Fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Bitou Municipality has declined slightly between 2015 and 2016 and increased in 2017. The number of fatal crashes in the broader Garden Route District increased by 17.1 per cent between 2015 and 2016 before decreasing slightly by 4.3 per cent towards the end of 2017.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Bitou	6	5	7
Garden Route District	128	124	132

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 – 64 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.

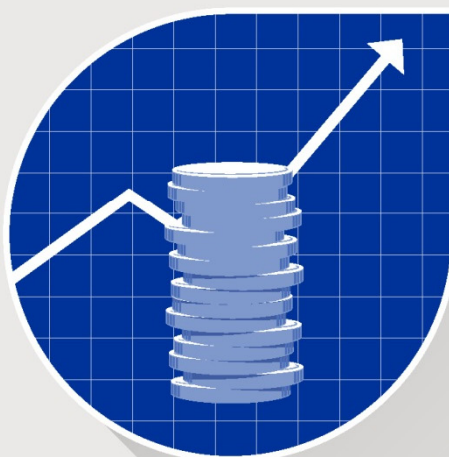
The previous section specified that a total of 7 fatal crashes occurred within the Bitou region in 2017, culminating in 7 fatalities, up by 2 fatalities from the previous year. Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

7

THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The top three sectors dominating the local economy of the Bitou municipal area is the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (R757.3 million or 25.3 per cent in 2016), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R559.1 million or 18.7 per cent) and construction sector (R387.6 or 13 per cent). Combined, these top three sectors contributed R1.7 billion (or 57 per cent) to the Bitou municipal economy, which was estimated be worth R2.989 billion in 2016.

Bitou: GDP performance per sector, 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	5.7	170.6	2.2	1.6	2.5	6.3	-1.1	-4.7	5.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.5	164.1	2.4	1.7	2.7	6.3	-1.1	-4.8	5.3
Mining and quarrying	0.2	6.6	-1.4	1.0	-3.6	5.3	-1.6	-1.2	6.2
Secondary Sector	23.7	709.3	3.5	2.2	4.1	2.3	1.6	2.9	0.3
Manufacturing	9.7	290.7	2.4	1.9	2.3	0.7	1.4	4.4	0.5
Electricity, gas and water	1.0	31.0	1.5	3.6	18.7	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	2.0
Construction	13.0	387.6	5.0	2.5	4.8	4.0	1.9	1.8	0.0
Tertiary Sector	70.6	2 109.6	2.6	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	18.7	559.1	2.6	1.4	2.7	1.3	1.8	1.9	-0.6
Transport, storage and communication	7.6	226.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	-1.2	-0.7	1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	25.3	757.3	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.6
General government	11.0	328.7	5.5	3.9	6.2	5.8	3.1	2.8	1.6
Community, social and personal services	8.0	238.0	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.9
Total Bitou	100.0	2 989.6	2.8	1.8	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.3	0.9

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the general government sector registered the highest average growth rate (6 per cent) in Bitou, followed by the construction sector (5 per cent). A cause of concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy, such as finance and business services (2 per cent) and (3 per cent), registered the lower growth rates in the period. The wholesale and retail trade sector is expected to contract by 1 per cent in 2017, whilst the finance and business services and construction sectors are not expected to record any significant growth in 2017, which dampened the overall economic growth for Bitou in 2017.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Bitou municipal area, beginning with a breakdown of skills of the labour force, followed by employment numbers per sector as well as the unemployment levels. The majority of workers in the Bitou labour force in 2016 was dominated by semi-skilled workers (44 per cent) whilst only 21 per cent were skilled.

Bitou trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017					
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2016	2017e
Skilled	20,6	3,0	2,9	2 827	2 865
Semi-skilled	44,5	1,6	2,1	6 116	6 149
Low skilled	34,9	1,5	2,5	4 804	4 875
Total Bitou	100	1,8	2,4	13 747	13 889

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The number of skilled workers increased more than that of semi-skilled workers during the period 2006 – 2016, while lower growth was experienced in the number of low-skilled workers. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

The wholesale and retail trade sector contributed the most jobs in the Bitou municipal area in 2016 (4 506 or 24 per cent), followed by the community, social and personal services (3 604 or 20 per cent) as well as finance, insurance and business services (3 145 or 17.0 per cent).

Bitou: Employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2016	Number of jobs 2016	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 – 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	9.3	1 739	-577	248	117	-32	245	-47	-35
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.2	1 732	-574	250	118	-32	244	-45	-35
Mining and quarrying	0.0	7	-3	-2	-1	0	1	-2	0
Secondary Sector	17.9	3 362	231	357	77	135	24	87	34
Manufacturing	5.4	1 019	-101	73	32	18	18	-23	28
Electricity, gas and water	0.1	21	8	3	0	0	2	1	0
Construction	12.4	2 322	324	281	45	117	4	109	6
Tertiary Sector	72.8	13 656	3 507	1 956	378	445	569	-5	569
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	24.0	4 506	1 044	769	106	94	240	60	269
Transport, storage and communication	3.3	623	134	37	35	45	48	-119	28
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	16.8	3 145	761	398	68	104	123	-8	111
General government	9.1	1 698	645	188	28	127	2	54	-23
Community, social and personal services	19.6	3 684	923	564	141	75	156	8	184
Total Bitou	100.0	18 757	3 161	2 561	572	548	838	35	568

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The agriculture, forestry and fishing and manufacturing sectors in the Bitou municipal area reported significant job losses (-574 and -101 respectively) between 2006 and 2016. Overall, there were 3 161 net jobs being created in Bitou during the same period, of which the bulk was being created in the tertiary sectors.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Bitou	16.0	15.5	17.2	19.1	19.3	19.8	20.0	20.7	21.1	23.3	24.5
Garden Route District	13.2	12.7	13.8	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.7	15.1	15.0	16.3	16.9
Western Cape	13.3	12.9	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.2	17.4	18.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Unemployment in the Bitou municipal area increased continually from 16.0 per cent in 2007 to 23.3 per cent in 2016 and an estimated 24.5 per cent in 2017. The Bitou unemployment rate in 2017 exceeds the Garden Route Districts' as well as the Western Cape average unemployment rates.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2018*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2018*

2. Education

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

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2018*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2018*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2018; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Growth in water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*
- Indigent support for water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2018*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2018*