



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

**Socio-economic Profile**  
**Prince Albert Municipality**

**2014**

Working paper

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# Prince Albert Municipality

## Prince Albert Municipality at a glance

### POPULATION

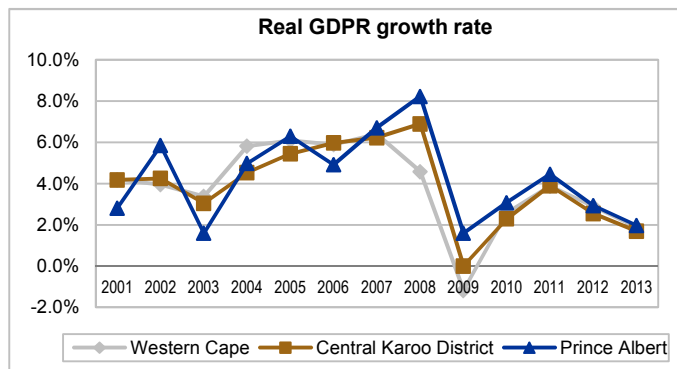
Population size (2013)	13 408
Share of District population (2013)	18.5 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	2.05 per cent

### ECONOMY

**Regional Gross Domestic Product 2013** (2005 constant prices)  
R225 million

**Share of District economy**

14.19 per cent

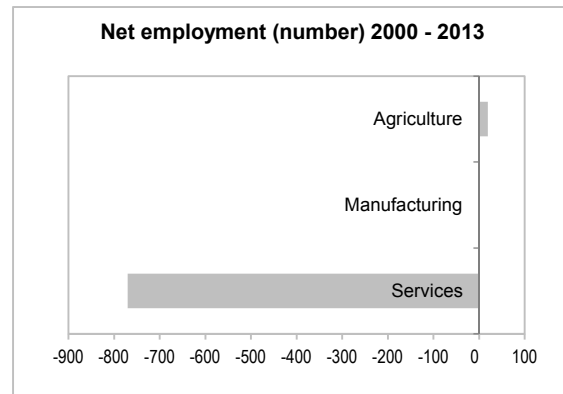
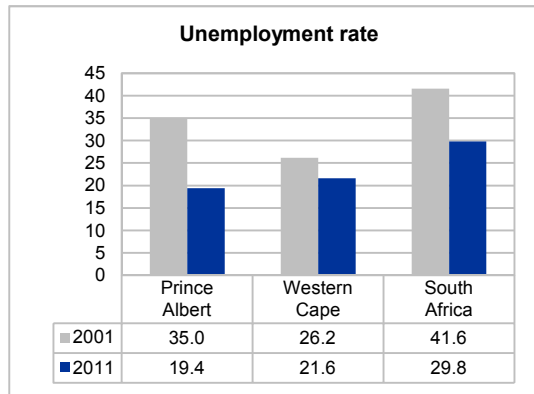


**Top 3 contributing sectors (GVA, 2011)**

- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (31.7%)
- Construction (14.0%)
- Agriculture (13.5%)

Sector	Real GDP growth yoy % per sector	
	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	-1.6	1.8
Manufacturing	2.8	0.9
Services	5.0	3.7

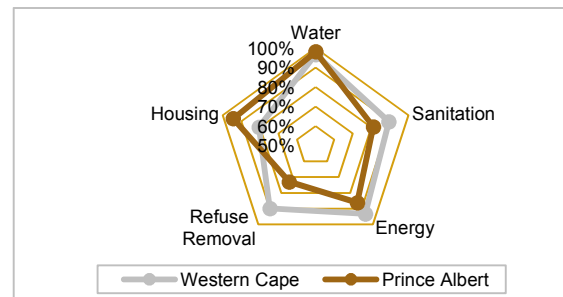
### LABOUR MARKET



### DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Prince Albert	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	69.9%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	43.3%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.63	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.58	0.60

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, 2013





## Introduction

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

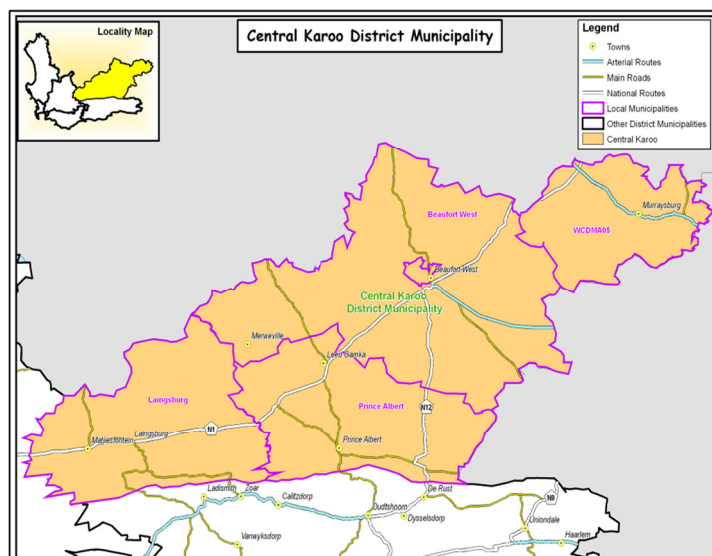
The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy and environmental management. Furthermore, the population projections 2013–2017, updated administrative data relating to health, education and South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

The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area.

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

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

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



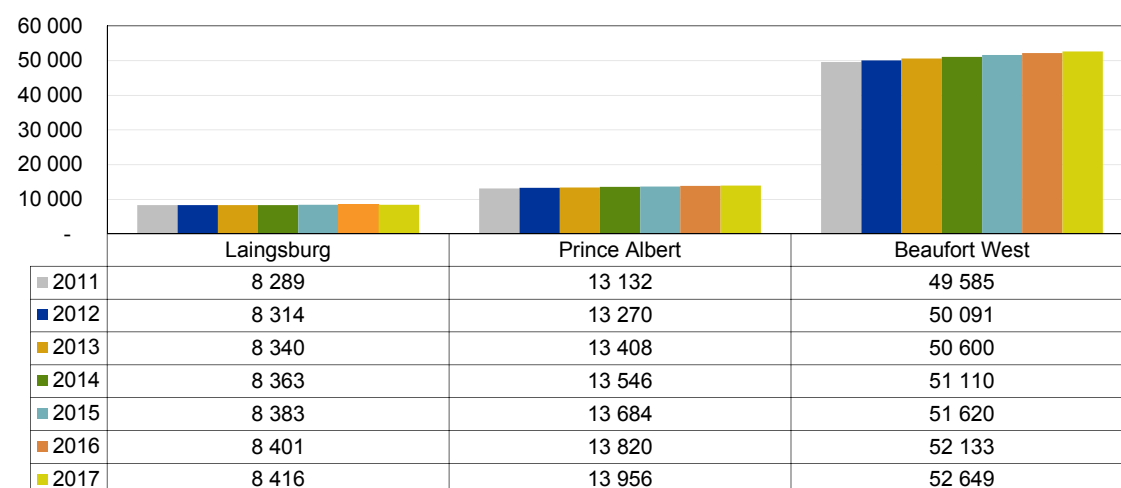
## 1. Demographics

### 1.1 Population

As per Census 2011, the Western Cape population composes of 11.25 per cent of the total population of the country with 5.8 million persons, having increased from 4.5 million in 2001. Thus the Western Cape population grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011. This is faster than the national population growth rate of 1.5 per cent and is largely due to immigration to the Western Cape, where individuals believe they can obtain jobs and better standards of living.

According to 2013 projections from the Department of Social Development, Prince Albert have the second largest population size in the Central Karoo District consisting of 13 408 persons. It is the second fastest growing municipality in the Central Karoo after Beaufort West (2.62 per cent) and Laingsburg (1.87 per cent) growing at an average annual rate of 2.05 per cent from 2001 to 2013. This is much faster than the District growth rate at 1.5 per cent per annum, indicating that net in-migration may be occurring within this municipal area.

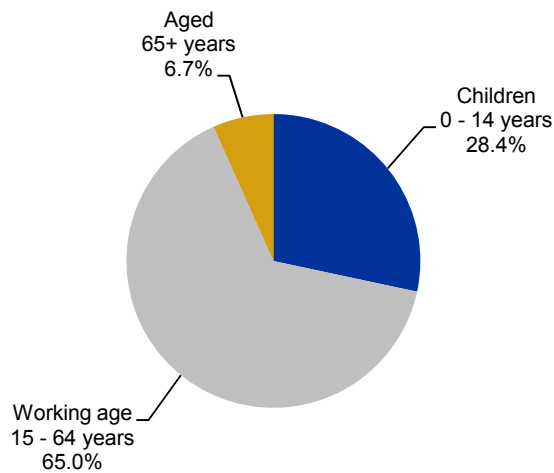
**Figure 1 Population projections, 2013 - 2017**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

According to population forecasts by the Department of Social Development, Prince Albert Municipality's population will continue to grow albeit at a slower rate of 0.33 per cent on average per annum from 2013 to 2017. By 2017 the municipality is expected to have a population size of 13 956. This is an indication that less in-migration is expected within this municipal area. Beaufort West will remain the area with the highest population numbers within the Central Karoo District.



**Figure 2 Prince Albert population age distribution, 2013**

Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

Prince Albert's population age distribution consists of the following: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 28.4 per cent, Working age (aged 15 - 64 years) 65.0 per cent and Aged (aged 65 years and above) 6.7 per cent. The total dependency ratio is thus 53.9 per cent having decreased from 56.2 per cent in 2001. This implies a slightly lower strain on the incomes of the working age population.

## 2. Education

The literacy rate<sup>1</sup> in the Western Cape is 87.2 per cent which is higher than the literacy rate in the country as a whole of 80.9 per cent. The literacy rate in the Central Karoo District is significantly lower at 73.4 per cent. Prince Albert literacy rate has increased significantly from 59.0 per cent in 2001 to 69.9 per cent in 2011. In this regard the Prince Albert literacy rate is still below par (as it is the lowest in the Central Karoo District), and is still low compared to the provincial average. This could be due to the high dropout rates (39.2 per cent in 2012) in Prince Albert as a result of learners having to leave school due to a lack of finances, gangsterism and substance abuse.

**Table 1 Education indicators<sup>2</sup> in Central Karoo District, 2011 - 2014**

Central Karoo District	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)		Average Learner-teacher ratio		Average Dropout rate		Drop in FET phase		% Matric pass rate			% Literacy rate		No. of schools with libraries		No. of no fee schools	
	2013	2014	2012	2014	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2014	2013	2014			
Beaufort West	10 688	10 787	30.8	31.2	41.0%	43.1%	73.0	81.1	78.4	74.9	17	17	16	16			
Laingsburg	1 221	1 275	21.9	27.7	65.9%	49.4%	69.0	89.3	88.9	70.0	3	3	3	3			
Prince Albert	2 154	2 144	30.8	25.2	39.2%	59.3%	100.0	72.5	100.0	69.9	4	4	4	4			

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2011 - 2014

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

<sup>2</sup> For the "Drop % in FET phase" the enrolment for Grade 10 of 2011 is compared with the Grade 12 enrolment of 2013.

In terms of the Department of Social Development population projections Prince Albert had 3 807 people who were in the age group from 5 years to 19 years old, which implies that the 4 schools with libraries have to service approximately 951 people each. Learner enrolment decreased by 0.46 per cent from 2 154 in 2013 to 2 144 in 2014. The average learner-teacher ratio has decreased with 5.6 per cent from 30.8 to 25.2 per cent from 2012 to 2014. Schools within Prince Albert achieved a 100 per cent matric pass rates in 2011 and 2013, which is commendable.

### 3. Health

#### 3.1 Healthcare facilities

**Table 2 Healthcare facilities in the Central Karoo District**

Regional area	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Number of PHC clinics - fixed	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (satellites)	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (mobiles)	Total number of PHC facilities (Fixed Clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	Number of district hospitals	Number of regional hospitals
Laingsburg	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Prince Albert	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	0
Beaufort West	0	1	5	1	5	6	2	0
Central Karoo	0	1	8	3	8	9	4	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

In 2014, there were a total of 6 healthcare facilities situated in the Prince Albert municipal area. These 6 healthcare facilities includes 2 fixed Public Health care clinics, 1 satellite Public Health Care Clinic, 2 mobile Public Health care clinics as well as 1 district hospital within Prince Albert. In terms of the 2013 populations projections there are approximately 2 234 people for every healthcare centre in Prince Albert, which indicates that there are a need for healthcare facilities within the Prince Albert area.

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

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

Regional area	HIV - Antiretroviral treatment			Tuberculosis		
	ART patient load March 2013	ART patient load March 2014	Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites 2014	Number of TB patients 2012/13	Number of TB patients 2013/14	Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites 2014
Laingsburg	78	119	1	61	52	4
Prince Albert	131	151	2	130	119	6
Beaufort West	740	904	4	430	419	17
Central Karoo	949	1 174	7	621	590	27

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

Prince Albert has the second largest Antiretroviral treatment (ART) patient load after Beaufort West in the Central Karoo District and reflects an increase of 15.3 per cent from 2013 to 2014. There are 2 ART clinics/treatment sites available to service the Prince Albert population. The number of Tuberculosis (TB) patients in Prince Albert is also the second largest in the District, however it has shown a slight decline by 8.5 per

cent from 2012/13 to 2013/14. A total of 6 TB clinics/treatment sites are available to service the TB patients within this municipal area. The number of TB patients has also declined in Laingsburg with 14.75 per cent and Beaufort West with 2.62 per cent between 2012/13 and 2013/14.

### 3.3 Child and maternal health

**Table 4 Child and maternal health in the Central Karoo District**

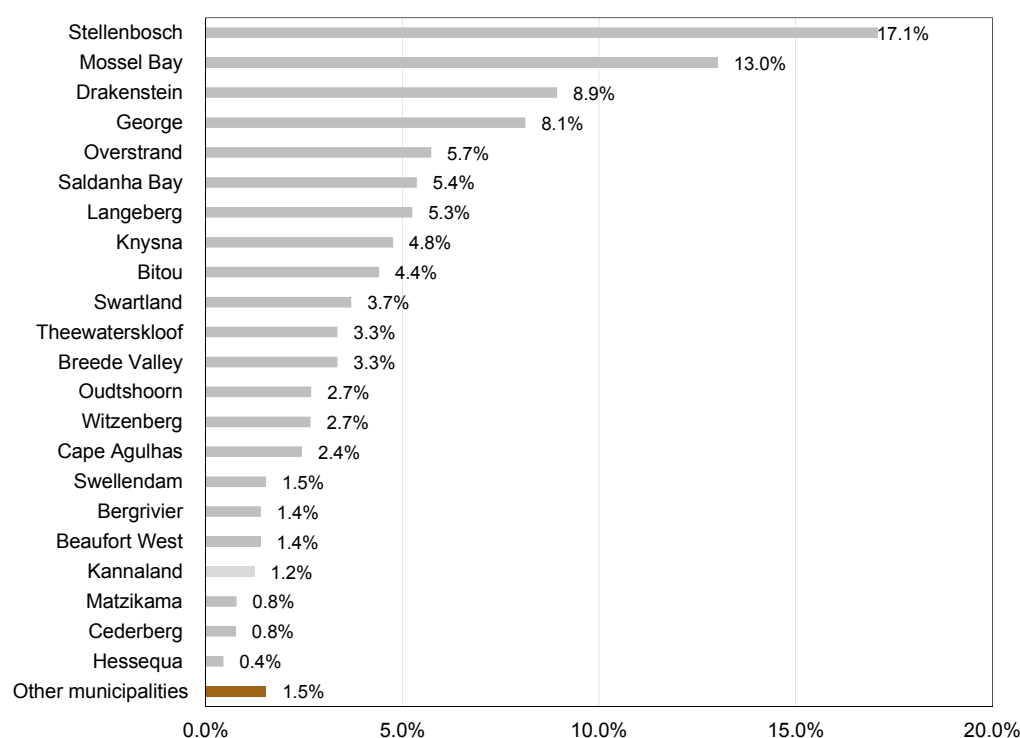
Regional area	Child health			Maternal health				
	Full immunisation coverage rate	Number of severely malnourished children under 5 years	Severe malnutrition for children < 5 years per 100 000 population	Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births	Number of deliveries to women under 18 years	Delivery rate woman under 18 years	Number of termination of pregnancies performed	Termination of pregnancy per 100 000 population
Laingsburg	89.4	3	465	0	11	11.3	2	142
Prince Albert	82.4	11	1 043	0	16	12.2	0	0
Beaufort West	77.2	8	164	0	56	6.4	0	0
Central Karoo	79.2	22	335	0	83	7.6	2	15

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

A look at child health indicates that Prince Albert has the second highest immunisation coverage rate of only 82.4 per cent in the Central Karoo District after Laingsburg that have an immunisation coverage rate of 89.4 per cent. There were 11 incidences of severely malnourished children reported in the municipal area. As for maternal health, there have been no maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in Prince Albert. According to the Western Cape Department of Health there have been 16 recorded teenage pregnancies within the municipal area of which no terminations were performed. The teenage pregnancies could be related to the high dropout rates in the Further Education and Training (FET) phase at Prince Albert schools.

## 4. Economic performance

The Central Karoo District regional economy generated 0.6 per cent of the Western Cape GDP during 2013, i.e. R2.7 billion of the Western Cape's total R431 billion. The Central Karoo District economy grew by 3.7 per cent per annum in real terms from 2000 to 2013. The Prince Albert economy grew at a fastest rate at 4.2 per cent. Prince Albert Municipality is however one of the smallest non-metro municipalities according to growth and size in the Province. Its percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size is 0.3 per cent. According to the Growth Potential Study Prince Albert Municipality ranked 22<sup>nd</sup> out of 24 non-Metro municipalities in the Western Cape in terms of economic potential and is regarded as a region with very low growth potential. (Van Niekerk, A, November 2013: 28).

**Figure 3 Municipal contribution to real GDP growth and size in the Province**

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

The largest contributing sectors to GDP within Prince Albert Municipality between 2001 and 2011 was Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (31.7 per cent), followed by Construction (14.0 per cent) and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (13.5 per cent). As expected, the smallest contributing sector is Mining and quarrying (0.1 per cent).

**Table 5 Prince Albert Municipality sectoral growth, 2000 - 2013**

Sector	Real GDP growth yoy % per sector	
	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	-1.6	1.8
Manufacturing	2.8	0.9
Services	5	3.7

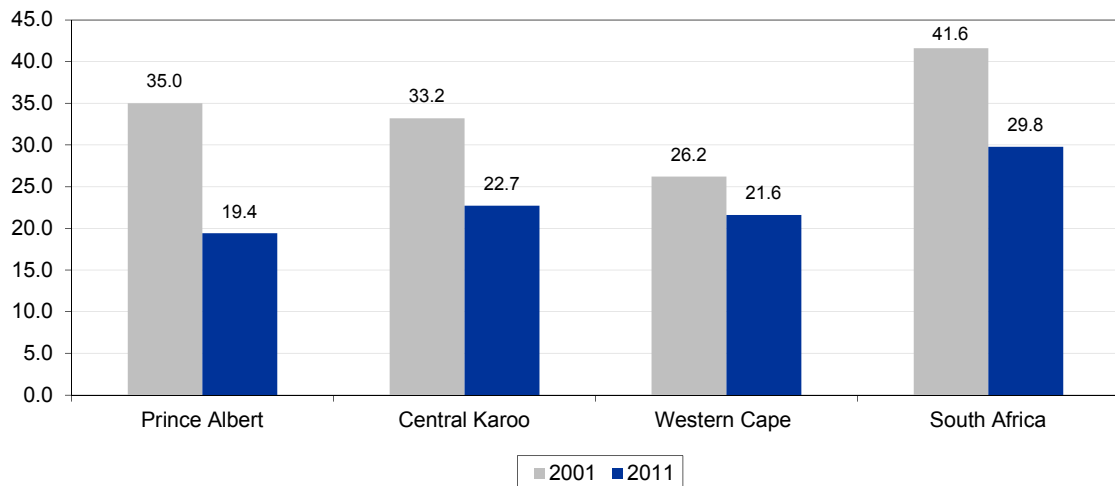
Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

The Agriculture sector contracted by 1.6 per cent over the period from 2000 to 2013, however recovered and maintained real GDP growth of 1.8 per cent year-on-year from 2010 to 2013. The Manufacturing sector performed well below the average growth trend of 2.8 per cent during the recovering phase at 0.9 per cent. The growth performances of the Agriculture sector in Prince Albert during the recovery period are commendable as it recovered to positive growth over this period.

## 5. Employment

The Central Karoo District unemployment rate was 22.7 per cent in 2011. This is slightly above than the unemployment rate of the Western Cape of 21.6 per cent. The Prince Albert unemployment rate was recorded at 19.4 per cent in 2011 which was 3.3 percentage points lower than the unemployment rate of the Central Karoo District. Similarly, Prince Albert had the second highest youth unemployment rate at 25.4 per cent in the Central Karoo District, Beaufort West has the highest youth unemployment of 34.5 per cent and Laingsburg's youth unemployment are the lowest at 22 per cent.

**Figure 4 Unemployment rates, 2001 - 2011**



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011

Approximately 770 formal net jobs were lost in the Agriculture sector over the period between 2000 and 2013, while zero net employment was recorded in the Manufacturing sector and merely 19 jobs in Services sector.

**Table 6 Net employment in the Central Karoo District, 2000 - 2013**

Regional area	Net employment (number)		
	Agricultural Trend	Manufacturing Trend	Services Trend
	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013
Laingsburg	-370	20	-110
Prince Albert	-770	0	19
Beaufort West	-1 000	180	1 290
Central Karoo DMA	-270	100	-80
<b>Total Central Karoo</b>	<b>-2 410</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1 290</b>

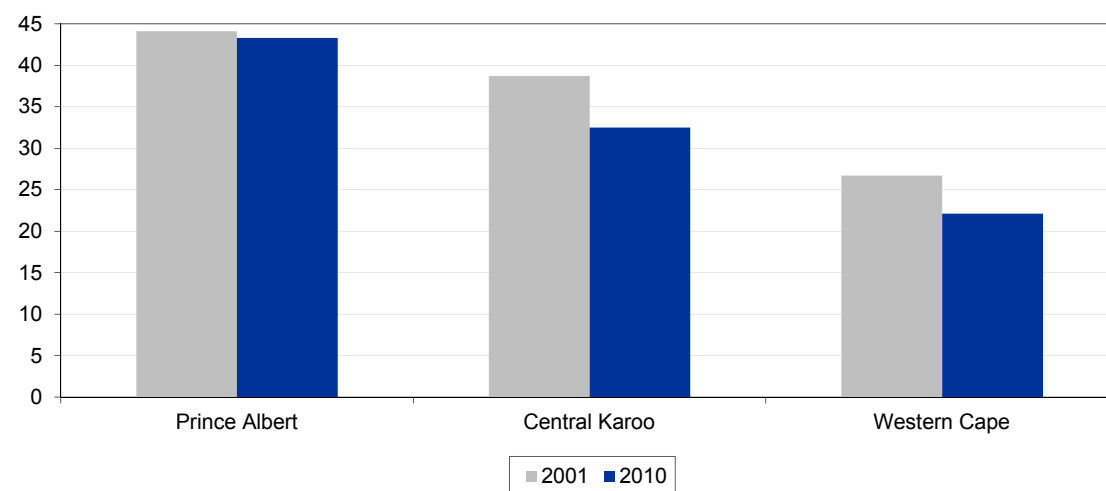
Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

There appears to be a trend towards employing highly skilled and skilled individuals within the District. According to observations from the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (2014) labour demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers has declined by an annual average rate of 2.7 per cent from 2000 - 2013, while the demand for highly skilled labour grew by 1.9 per cent per annum.

## 6. Poverty

The Central Karoo District showed improvement in its poverty<sup>3</sup> rates from 38.7 per cent in 2001 to 32.5 per cent in 2010 and has thus underperformed with regard to the provincial average (22.1 per cent). Prince Albert has the highest poverty rate in the District with 43.3 per cent, down from 44.1 per cent in 2001 (see figure). Laingsburg follows Prince Albert with a 32.5 per cent poverty rate and Beaufort West is the lowest at 29.1 per cent.

**Figure 5 Percentage of households living in poverty, 2001 - 2010**



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2013

Household income is one of the most important determinants of welfare in a region. The ability to meet basic needs such as adequate food, clothing, shelter and basic amenities is largely determined by the level of income earned by the households.

**Table 7 Household income across municipalities in the Central Karoo District, 2011**

Regional area	None income	R1 - R4 800	R4 801 - R9 600	R9 601 - R19 600	R19 601 - R38 200	R38 201 - R76 400	R76 401 - R153 800	R153 801 - R307 600	R307 601 - R614 400	R614 001 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601+
Central Karoo												
Laingsburg	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%
Prince Albert	6.3%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Beaufort West	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

In 2011, approximately 3.3 per cent of Prince Albert's 3 578 households had an income of less than R400 per month. It is National Government's NDP goal to have zero per cent of household to earn less than R418 per month by 2030 of which Prince Albert is lagging behind. The high levels of poverty imply great strain on municipal resources to provide free basic services.

<sup>3</sup> The poverty income line used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report No. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996).

**Table 8 Income per capita**

Regional area	Per capita Income		
	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	43 614	44 291	44 553
Central Karoo	21 415	21 755	21 917
Laingsburg Local Municipality	17 021	17 210	17 364
Prince Albert Local Municipality	16 328	16 633	16 786
Beaufort West Local Municipality	<b>21 036</b>	<b>21 401</b>	<b>21 485</b>

Source: Own calculations, Department of Social Development 2014 and Quantec 2014

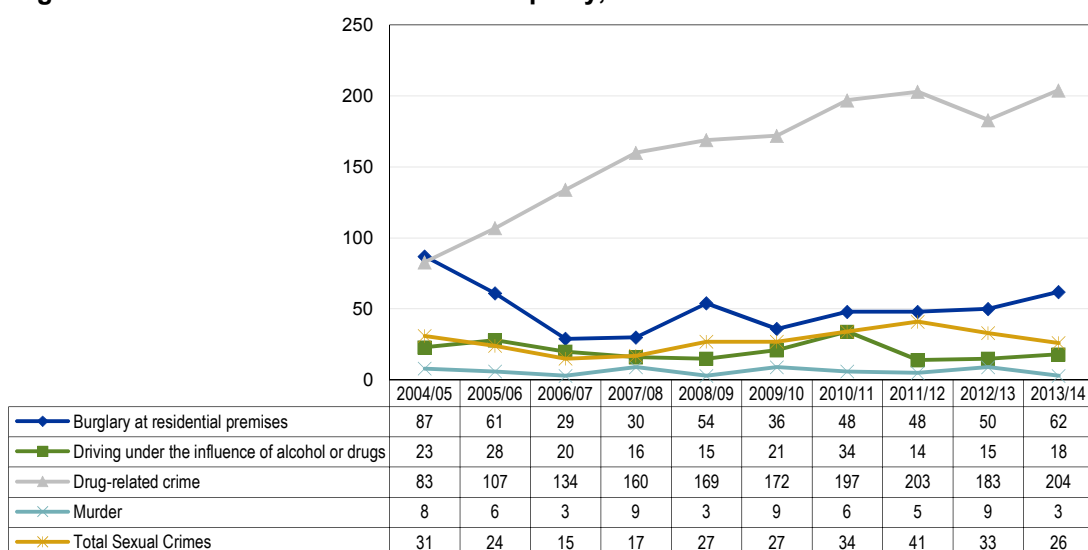
Income per capita has nevertheless been on the rise within Prince Albert, even though very small at 0.91 per cent between 2012 and 2013, as a result of the economy growing at a faster rate than the population, but is only R16 786 per annum compared to the 2030 NDP goal of R110 000. This is an indication that the improving economic conditions may be slow in benefitting the wider proportion of individuals within the municipality.

## 7. Safety and security

The safety of persons and property is vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

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

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

**Figure 6 Crime in Prince Albert Municipality, 2004/05 to 2013/14**

Source: South African Police Service, 2013/14

Figure 6 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located throughout the Prince Albert municipal area over the period 2004/05 and 2013/14.

Starting with the more serious crimes, the total number of murders reported has fluctuated over the period. The number of sexual crimes has also been on the decline consistently since 2011/12. Burglaries in residential areas, drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs have all seen an increasing trend within the Prince Albert area. This may hamper Prince Albert's efforts to grow the economy and create jobs.

## 8. Access to basic services

The provision of basic services within Prince Albert remained relatively static from 2011 to 2013.

**Table 9 Access to minimum basic services**

Regional area	Water		Sanitation		Energy		Refuse removal		Housing	
	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2013	2013	2011	2013
Central Karoo	98.1%	98.1%	88.9%	88.9%	89.2%	89.2%	78.5%	78.6%	97.3%	97.3%
Laingsburg	98.6%	98.6%	82.5%	82.4%	78.9%	78.9%	59.0%	59.1%	97.4%	97.4%
Prince Albert	98.0%	98.0%	81.0%	81.0%	86.2%	86.2%	72.9%	73.0%	94.4%	94.4%
Beaufort West	98.0%	98.0%	92.2%	92.2%	91.9%	91.9%	83.6%	83.7%	98.1%	98.0%

Water: Piped water on community stand less than 200 m from dwelling

Sanitation: Flush toilet with septic tank

Energy: Electricity

Refuse removal: Removed by local authority at least once a week

Housing: Formal dwelling

Source: Quantec, 2014

Refuse removal is the only basic service which has shown slight some improvement from 72.9 to 73 per cent over this period. Access to basic services in all categories in



Prince Albert Municipality are reflecting below the Central Karoo District average, indicating that there is thus much room for improvement with regard to basic service delivery within Prince Albert Municipality. This is crucial to improve the quality of life of households in the municipal area.

## 9. Environment

**Table 10 Environmental affairs status in Prince Albert Municipality, 2014**

Environmental category	Status
Climate Change	The Central Karoo is known for moderate, severe and extreme meteorological drought, which results in negative effects for livestock farming. The changing climatic conditions in the Central Karoo lead to declining groundwater supplies. There are notable cross-linkages between socio-economic and environmental conditions (i.e. rapidly declining dam levels, reduced household and livestock access to water, compromised vegetation cover, farm job losses, etc.). The Central Karoo therefore need early warning systems to identify and respond to adverse climatic conditions in order to minimise the impact on its socio-economic conditions.
Freshwater quality	Water constraints within Prince Albert are a significant and pressing issue. Prince Albert receives its domestic water from the Dorps River and nine boreholes of which the Dorps River is not able to supply the full water needs of the settlement, particularly during the drier months of the year where the flow is very low. The total unaccounted for water is calculated as 12.9 per cent but the real bulk and internal network losses are unknown and should be measured.
Waste disposal	One of the biggest constrainers for Prince Albert's future development and sustainability is waste management. The available airspace left at the Leeu Gamka and Prince Albert sites is very limited (to run out within the next 2 years) and it is not clear what plans are in place to address this. The waste management site in Prince Albert has been identified as a source of localised air pollution (the burning of plastics and smouldering waste).
Air quality	There are relatively few sources of air pollution within the municipal area and as a result ambient air quality is generally good, however the waste management site in Prince Albert has been identified as a source of localised air pollution (the burning of plastics and smouldering waste. The gravel roads throughout the municipality emit fine dust particles into the atmosphere and will increasingly become an air quality issue as traffic volumes increases. The emissions caused by the burning of wood and paraffin for the purposes of cooking, heating and lighting in many homes in the Prince Albert municipal area but particularly in low income areas is also a concern for localised air quality issues.
Biodiversity	Overgrazing poses a risk to the critical biodiversity areas of Prince Albert.

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2014

## 10. Concluding remarks

The Prince Albert Municipality has shown much improvement over the years with regard to all areas of its socio-economic environment. The socio-economic profile illustrates how the socio-economic environment impacts on the standard of living within the Municipality. The low population size in conjunction with the faster growing economy have led to declining levels of unemployment and increasing household and per capita income. Low levels of human capital have spurred on job losses and have translated to declining poverty levels or indigent support required within the municipal area.

There is still room for improvement with regard to poverty reduction, skills development, basic service delivery and job creation. The improvements are however an indication that the inhabitants of the municipality are reaping some social benefits from the growing economy.

The unemployment rate in Prince Albert has improved and has decreased from 35.0 per cent in 2001 to 19.4 per cent in 2011. The municipality has also had the second lowest youth unemployment rate in the CKD, and decreased substantially from 44.5 per cent in 2001 to 25.4 per cent in 2011. The only concerning issue about employment is that according to preliminary observations from the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (2014) labour demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers has declined by an annual average rate of 2.7 per cent from 2000 - 2013, while the demand for highly skilled labour grew by 1.9 per cent per annum.

Prince Albert has the highest poverty rate in the District and the Province with 43.4 per cent, and has only shown some decline from 44.1 per cent in 2001. The poverty levels of the Municipality are more severe compared to that of the District Municipality and these could be due to the low levels of economic activities in the municipal area.

The literacy rate (69.9 per cent) in the Prince Albert municipal area is lower than that of the CKD (73.4 per cent) which could be due to the high dropout rates (39.2 per cent) in 2012. There is also a problem of teenage pregnancies and some learners having to leave school because of the lack of finances. All this have a negative effect on the numbers of children that go to school.

Overall, it can be concluded that safety and security has worsened within Prince Albert Municipality, specifically with regard to burglaries, drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol, despite the improvements shown in serious crime categories such as murder and sexual crimes.

Access to basic services in all categories in Prince Albert Municipality are reflecting below the Central Karoo District average as well as the Province, indicating that there is thus much room for improvement with regard to basic service delivery within Prince Albert Municipality. This is crucial to improve the quality of life of households in the municipal area.

Annexure A

Socio-economic snapshot

Regional area	Population size			Unemployment rate		Youth unemployment		GDP (2013)			Growth Potential of Towns Study: Infrastructure index 2013	Average household income 2011 Stats SA												
	Average annual growth (2000 - 2011)		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	GDP (R'000)	GDP per capita (2000 - 2013)		Real GDP growth (2000 - 2013)	None income	R1- R4800	R5000 - R9600	R9601 - R19600	R19601 - R38200	R38201 - R76400	R76401 - R153800	R153801 - R307600	R307601 - R614400	R614401 - R1228800	R1228801 - R2457600	R2457601+
	2001	2011																						
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	2 893 247	3 740 026	2.6%	29.2	23.9	36.8	31.9	185 682	49 647	4.1%	High	13.7%	2.7%	4%	10.6%	16%	14.5%	13%	11.9%	8.7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%	
<b>West Coast District</b>	282 673	391 766	3.3%	13.2	14.6	17.3	18.2	11 382	28 173	3.3%	Low	8.2%	1.9%	3.3%	17.6%	24.7%	17.8%	11.8%	8.6%	4.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	
Matzikama	50 207	67 147	2.9%	16.5	14.0	22.7	19.3	1 738	25 291	1.4%	Low	9.5%	1.9%	3.2%	17.8%	25.4%	21.1%	10.6%	6.4%	3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	
Cederberg	39 320	49 768	2.4%	10.2	10.5	13.3	13.8	1 013	19 858	2.2%	Medium	9.3%	1.4%	1.9%	13.5%	22.3%	22.4%	14%	9.1%	4.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	
Bergivier	46 330	61 897	2.9%	7.6	6.8	10.0	9.6	1 505	23 555	2.7%	High	13.9%	2.4%	4%	10.7%	17.4%	16.7%	15.2%	11.5%	6.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	
Saldanha Bay	70 439	99 193	3.5%	21.5	23.4	26.8	30.4	3 655	35 382	4.4%	High	10.5%	1.7%	2.6%	13.4%	21.7%	20.1%	13%	9.5%	5.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	
Swartland	72 118	113 762	4.7%	10.2	12.7	13.6	17.9	3 314	28 307	3.5%	High	6.4%	1.9%	4%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	629 490	767 490	2.3%	17.0	14.2	22.2	17.1	30 160	37 252	3.9%	Low	13%	1.7%	3.1%	10.7%	17.2%	18.4%	13.9%	11%	7.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%	
Witzenberg	83 570	115 946	3.3%	13.6	7.6	17.3	9.9	2 616	21 787	3.0%	Medium	20.6%	2.1%	3.5%	10.2%	16.5%	15.5%	11.5%	8.5%	6.6%	3.3%	1%	0.7%	
Draakenstein	194 416	251 262	2.6%	22.8	17.6	29.5	24.6	9 405	36 535	2.9%	High	12%	1.7%	2.9%	14.9%	22.2%	19%	12.6%	8.5%	4.7%	1%	0.3%	0.2%	
Stellenbosch	117 715	155 733	2.8%	16.9	15.2	23.1	21.5	10 117	51	5.1%	Medium	9.7%	2.3%	4.4%	15.5%	24.9%	20%	11%	7.3%	3.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	
Breda Valley	146 034	166 825	1.3%	19.7	14.4	25.0	14.4	4 419	25 923	2.3%	Medium	11.8%	1.8%	3.4%	17.7%	22.9%	19.1%	11.4%	7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	
Langeberg	81 274	97 724	1.9%	12.2	11.3	16.0	15.1	3 446	34 592	4.6%	Medium	16.4%	2.9%	4.1%	12%	17.4%	15.6%	13.7%	10.3%	5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	
<b>Overberg District</b>	203 520	258 176	2.4%	17.5	17.0	22.4	21.4	8 083	30 403	5.2%	Medium	9.6%	1.3%	2.5%	12.7%	22.8%	19.9%	14.2%	10.6%	4.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	
Theewaterskloof	93 276	108 790	1.6%	18.6	14.9	18.6	19.8	2 873	25 692	3.6%	High	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	
Overstrand	55 735	80 432	3.7%	22.0	23.3	29.3	31.1	2 766	33 082	6.3%	High	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	
Cape Agulhas	26 183	33 038	2.4%	13.6	13.8	19.5	19.5	1 400	41 536	5.3%	Medium	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	
Swellendam	29 077	35 916	2.5%	15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	27 785	4.6%	Medium	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	
<b>Eden District</b>	454 919	574 265	2.4%	23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	34 655	5.2%	Low	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	
Kannaland	23 975	24 767	0.3%	13.9	17.3	19.6	22.7	716	28 703	5.1%	Low	8%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	
Hessequa	44 108	52 642	1.8%	14.0	14.1	19.8	18.5	1 057	19 749	1.3%	High	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	
Mossel Bay	71 498	89 430	2.3%	24.7	22.9	32.5	29.9	5 651	61 186	7.5%	High	17.4%	2.8%	4.1%	12.5%	16%	15.4%	13.2%	10.5%	5.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	
George	135 402	193 672	3.6%	27.8	20.7	34.5	27.6	6 149	30 889	4.0%	High	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	
Oudstroom	84 691	95 833	1.3%	33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	23 940	3.5%	Medium	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	
Bloubaai	29 180	49 162	5.4%	26.3	30.1	33.4	37.9	1 662	32 411	7.7%	Low	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	
Knysna	51 475	68 659	2.9%	28.3	24.8	35.1	32.3	2 507	35 593	5.6%	Medium	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	60 482	71 011	1.6%	33.2	22.7	43.7	27.3	1 586	21 917	4.0%	Low	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%	
Langebaan	6 679	8 289	2.2%	26.3	17.9	37.0	22.0	145	17 364	2.3%	Low	6.3%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	
Prince Albert	10 518	13 136	2.2%	35.0	19.4	44.5	25.4	225	16 786	4.0%	Low	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	
Beaufort West	37 110	49 586	2.9%	38.2	25.5	49.7	34.5	1 087	21 485	3.8%	Medium	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	

Regional area	Literacy rate		Poverty rate		Human Development Index		Gini coefficient		ART patient load			Population <1 year fully immunised			
	2001	2011	2001	2010	2001	2011	2012	2001	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	85.0%	90.5%	23.9%	19.7%	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.60	0.59	85 791	99 233	116 421	87.5%	89.5%	76.6%
<b>West Coast District</b>	71.0%	79.1%	32.0%	30.4%	0.63	0.67	0.67	0.59	0.58	3 547	4 561	5 553	97.1%	96.3%	96.7%
Matieland	69.0%	76.4%	35.3%	31.7%	0.62	0.67	0.67	0.60	0.59	462	569	812	103.2%	105.4%	90.2%
Cederberg	66.0%	73.2%	41.2%	42.7%	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.60	686	880	1 063	91.0%	93.5%	101.1%
Bergvliet	70.0%	76.4%	34.2%	33.8%	0.61	0.66	0.66	0.56	0.58	343	466	601	93.1%	97.9%	93.7%
Saldanha Bay	79.0%	86.7%	22.3%	23.9%	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.57	0.55	1 127	1 435	1 779	85.1%	88.4%	95.4%
Swartland	69.0%	78.0%	32.8%	26.8%	0.62	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.59	929	1 211	1 298	118.2%	104.2%	102.9%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	72.0%	81.7%	30.9%	25.7%	0.63	0.69	0.68	0.60	0.58	11 830	14 170	17 463	90.0%	91.8%	100.2%
Witzenberg	65.0%	75.5%	29.8%	27.4%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.59	1 678	2 008	2 786	73.2%	79.1%	66.7%
Drakenstein	71.0%	84.8%	27.2%	20.7%	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.59	0.56	4 103	4 627	5 276	98.8%	170.9%	105.5%
Stellenbosch	80.0%	84.9%	34.6%	25.8%	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.62	0.60	2 360	2 940	3 574	95.0%	94.0%	93.3%
Breede Valley	71.0%	82.1%	31.5%	27.0%	0.62	0.68	0.68	0.59	0.58	2 697	3 358	4 248	137.5%	100.6%	109.3%
Langeberg	62.0%	75.3%	34.1%	30.7%	0.58	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.57	992	1 237	1 579	49.7%	40.8%	63.4%
<b>Overberg District</b>	73.0%	81.1%	31.0%	29.6%	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.58	0.58	4 253	4 907	6 182	74.4%	75.8%	81.6%
Theewaterskloof	68.0%	78.4%	35.3%	35.0%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.58	1 602	2 150	2 757	72.9%	82.7%	79.9%
Overstrand	81.0%	87.5%	25.6%	25.5%	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.56	0.58	1 614	2 034	2 506	75.5%	78.5%	80.3%
Cape Agulhas	76.0%	81.1%	25.1%	19.1%	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.57	228	299	372	76.8%	77.5%	85.3%
Swellendam	65.0%	74.2%	33.6%	30.7%	0.61	0.67	0.68	0.60	0.58	562	424	547	74.9%	74.4%	78.2%
<b>Eden District</b>	74.0%	82.6%	31.6%	21.7%	0.64	0.71	0.71	0.59	0.57	9 397	10 402	12 788	88.6%	102.8%	86.3%
Kammanland	60.0%	72.5%	43.8%	29.9%	0.56	0.66	0.65	0.59	0.57	32	100	273	70.1%	68.4%	74.3%
Hessequa	70.0%	78.5%	28.9%	16.0%	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.54	235	364	482	85.4%	85.1%	86.4%
Mossel Bay	79.0%	85.7%	27.3%	12.4%	0.68	0.75	0.74	0.58	0.55	1 758	2 117	2 490	85.7%	88.9%	77.0%
George	76.0%	83.4%	26.2%	20.4%	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.58	0.56	3 377	3 886	4 534	89.2%	91.9%	87.6%
Oudtshoorn	71.0%	79.4%	43.8%	34.1%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.59	0.57	867	740	1 109	86.6%	79.5%	90.3%
Bibou	76.0%	85.8%	33.5%	27.2%	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.61	0.63	1 383	1 578	1 640	84.7%	85.5%	78.5%
Knysna	78.0%	85.1%	24.2%	15.0%	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.58	0.57	1 729	1 617	2 260	111.0%	116.4%	102.5%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	63.0%	73.4%	38.7%	32.5%	0.57	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.57	715	949	1 174	80.3%	77.0%	79.2%
Laningsburg	58.0%	70.0%	37.6%	36.1%	0.56	0.65	0.64	0.59	0.57	62	78	119	94.7%	75.0%	89.4%
Prince Albert	59.0%	69.9%	44.1%	43.3%	0.55	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.57	61	131	151	53.0%	94.1%	82.4%
Beaufort West	68.0%	74.9%	37.5%	29.1%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.56	592	740	904	89.0%	77.0%	77.2%

**Annexure B**

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

Regional area	Percentage of Household with Minimal Service Level - Census 2001 - 2011									
	Water 2001	Water 2011	Sanitation 2001	Sanitation 2011	Energy 2001	Energy 2011	Refuse 2001	Refuse 2011	Housing 2001	Housing 2011
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	98.7%	99.3%	87.3%	91.1%	88.8%	94.2%	93.0%	94.0%	83.0%	89.5%
<b>West Coast District</b>	98.0%	99.2%	85.8%	92.0%	81.4%	94.8%	68.0%	76.0%	93.0%	93.0%
Matzikama	92.0%	96.0%	77.9%	83.6%	97.8%	98.7%	59.0%	68.0%	89.9%	88.4%
Cederberg	96.0%	98.0%	82.7%	89.1%	98.4%	96.4%	50.0%	58.0%	93.3%	87.1%
Bergivier	94.0%	99.0%	88.4%	92.7%	98.8%	98.8%	57.0%	67.0%	93.4%	93.4%
Saldanha Bay	95.0%	99.0%	96.3%	97.1%	95.0%	99.3%	94.0%	97.0%	84.5%	81.7%
Swartland	93.0%	99.0%	85.7%	93.0%	96.8%	99.5%	70.0%	76.0%	93.4%	90.9%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	98.0%	99.2%	86.5%	93.2%	88.5%	93.2%	70.0%	80.0%	82.7%	91.2%
Witzenberg	94.9%	98.6%	86.3%	94.5%	95.7%	97.5%	56.0%	71.0%	89.0%	86.2%
Drakenstein	92.0%	99.0%	91.1%	95.1%	92.0%	97.3%	76.0%	86.0%	82.0%	85.0%
Stellenbosch	90.3%	94.9%	90.7%	94.0%	95.9%	95.3%	80.0%	97.0%	81.4%	75.1%
Breede Valley	93.4%	96.5%	87.6%	91.2%	95.1%	92.5%	66.0%	76.0%	87.2%	77.9%
Langeberg	92.8%	96.5%	83.5%	93.3%	97.7%	98.5%	62.0%	73.0%	92.9%	90.7%
<b>Overberg District</b>	98.8%	99.2%	84.7%	92.0%	83.9%	91.5%	77.0%	83.0%	87.9%	91.3%
Theewaterskloof	90.0%	96.9%	80.2%	87.4%	90.6%	92.8%	70.0%	79.0%	77.8%	80.3%
Overstrand	95.1%	98.6%	89.5%	96.5%	92.8%	94.8%	88.0%	92.0%	83.6%	80.1%
Cape Agulhas	97.3%	97.4%	86.9%	91.9%	99.1%	99.1%	79.0%	80.0%	91.3%	85.2%
Swellendam	93.2%	96.2%	83.2%	90.6%	99.0%	99.1%	71.0%	74.0%	88.4%	88.3%
<b>Eden District</b>	95.7%	97.8%	80.7%	87.1%	85.6%	91.4%	81.0%	86.0%	77.9%	91.1%
Kamaland	92.0%	94.0%	64.0%	78.0%	93.3%	98.1%	56.0%	66.0%	96.9%	96.3%
Hessequa	96.0%	98.0%	83.0%	92.0%	88.9%	98.4%	71.0%	79.0%	93.2%	93.8%
Mossel Bay	96.0%	96.0%	91.0%	93.0%	87.3%	97.0%	89.0%	93.0%	85.5%	85.9%
George	92.0%	96.0%	84.0%	89.0%	87.3%	94.1%	85.0%	88.0%	80.9%	83.9%
Oudtshoorn	93.0%	95.0%	82.0%	82.0%	87.6%	96.9%	81.0%	78.0%	87.0%	88.5%
Bitou	90.0%	93.0%	81.0%	84.0%	86.9%	90.6%	85.0%	88.0%	79.8%	72.2%
Knysna	84.0%	94.0%	83.0%	83.0%	81.0%	88.3%	85.0%	93.0%	68.6%	73.8%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	98.9%	99.4%	85.5%	90.0%	83.9%	89.7%	77.7%	78.7%	96.9%	96.7%
Laingsburg	96.2%	99.4%	74.4%	83.1%	73.4%	83.3%	63.1%	59.5%	96.6%	96.6%
Prince Albert	98.0%	99.3%	79.0%	84.5%	80.0%	90.1%	71.6%	73.4%	94.2%	93.9%
Beaufort West	99.0%	99.4%	90.0%	92.8%	87.2%	93.4%	85.4%	83.7%	95.8%	97.9%
Western Cape	85.2%	88.4%	86.5%	90.5%	78.8%	86.9%	88.8%	91.1%	81.3%	80.4%
South Africa	61%	73.4%	53.8%	62.6%	51.4%	73.9%	57.0%	63.6%	68.5%	77.6%

## Annexure C

## Crime in municipalities across the Central Karoo District

Regional area	Crime per category									
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Beaufort West</b>										
Burglary at residential premises	408	291	362	420	419	448	416	481	561	615
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	74	127	127	126	125	128	127	106	87	76
Drug-related crime	296	370	366	411	503	553	638	499	485	482
Murder	34	27	24	25	16	25	20	22	11	31
Total Sexual Crimes	95	59	50	40	50	97	123	92	78	72
<b>Laingsburg</b>										
Burglary at residential premises	43	39	21	22	27	82	24	45	73	59
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	33	77	149	121	118	85	95	58	53	39
Drug-related crime	230	91	150	172	151	173	241	214	204	273
Murder	4	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	1	3
Total Sexual Crimes	16	13	10	9	9	10	7	13	14	9
<b>Prince Albert</b>										
Burglary at residential premises	87	61	29	30	54	36	48	48	50	62
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	23	28	20	16	15	21	34	14	15	18
Drug-related crime	83	107	134	160	169	172	197	203	183	204
Murder	8	6	3	9	3	9	6	5	9	3
Total Sexual Crimes	31	24	15	17	27	27	34	41	33	26
<b>Central Karoo District</b>										
Burglary at residential premises	538	391	412	472	500	566	488	574	684	736
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	130	232	296	263	258	234	256	178	155	133
Drug-related crime	609	568	650	743	823	898	1 076	916	872	959
Murder	46	34	29	36	22	37	29	31	21	37
Total Sexual Crimes	142	96	75	66	86	134	164	146	125	107