



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Socio-economic Profile
Beaufort West Municipality

2014

Working paper

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Beaufort West Municipality

Beaufort West Municipality at a glance

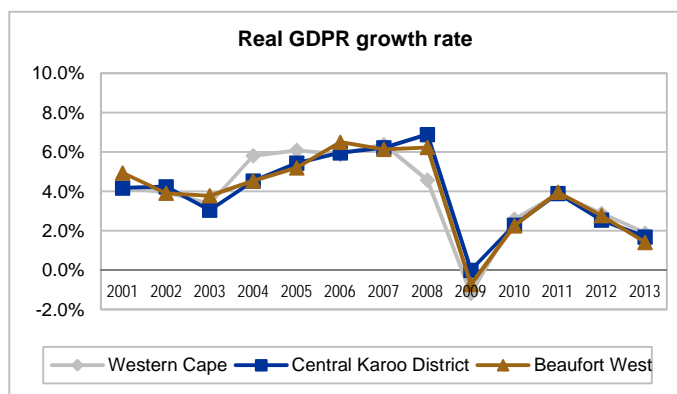
POPULATION

Population size (2013)	50 600
Share of District population (2013)	69.9 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	2.62 per cent

ECONOMY

Regional Gross Domestic Product 2013 (2005 constant prices)
R1 087 million

Share of District economy
68.6 per cent



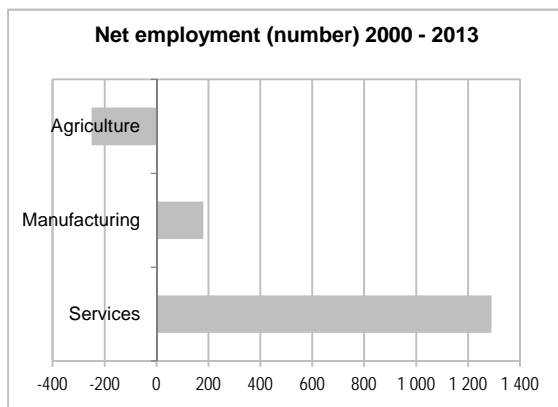
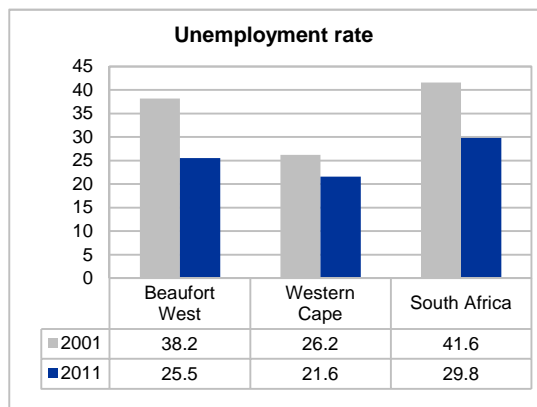
Top 3 contributing detailed sectors (GVA, 2011)

- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (27.6%)
- Transport, storage and communication (14.8%)
- General government (14.8%)

Real GDP growth yoy % per sector

Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	-1.8	2.4
Manufacturing	8.4	3.9
Services	3.9	2.6

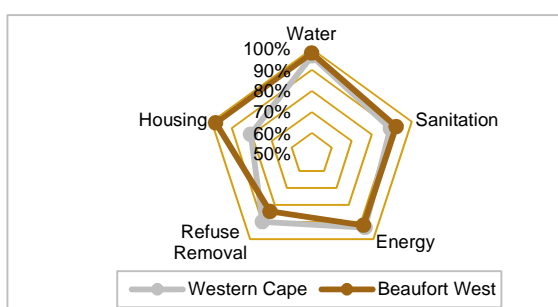
LABOUR MARKET



DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Beaufort West	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	74.9%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	29.1%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.65	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.57	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.

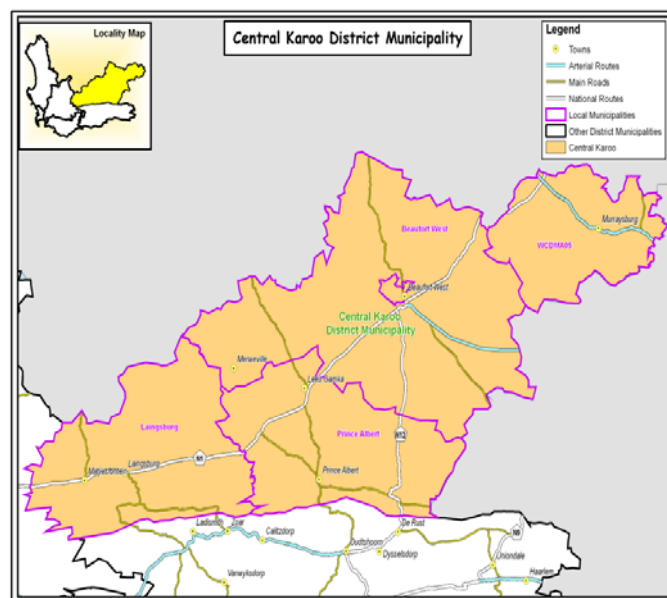
The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy and environmental management. Furthermore, the population projections 2013 - 2017, updated administrative data relating to health, education and 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 Beaufort West Municipality in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



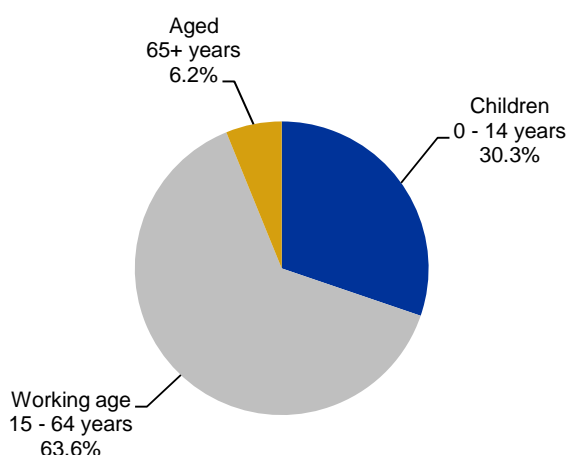
1. Demographics

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 projections from the Department of Social Development Beaufort West have the largest population size in the Central Karoo District consisting of 50 600 persons in 2013. It is also the fastest growing municipality in the Central Karoo growing at an average annual rate of 2.62 per cent from 2001 to 2013. This is much faster than the District growth rate at 1.5 per cent per annum, Laingsburg at 1.87 per cent and Prince Albert at 2.04 per cent per annum, indicating that net in-migration may be occurring within this municipal area.

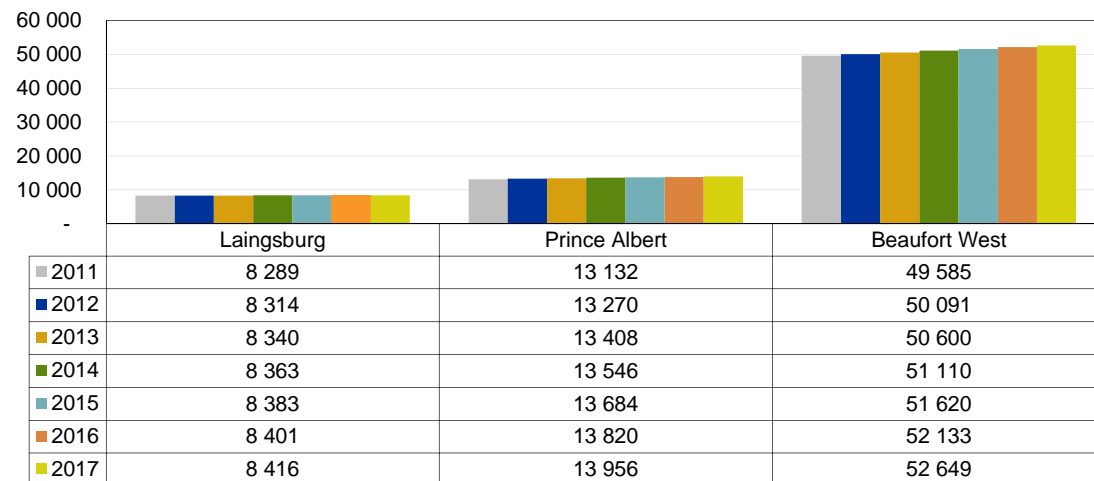
Figure 1 Beaufort West population age distribution, 2013



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

Beaufort West's population age distribution consists of the following: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 30.3 per cent, Working age (aged 15 - 64 years) 63.6 per cent and Aged (aged 65 years and above) 6.2 per cent. The total dependency ratio is thus 57.3 per cent having decreased from 62.4 per cent in 2001. This implies a slightly lower strain on the incomes of the working age population.

According to population forecasts by the Department of Social Development, Beaufort West Municipality's population will continue to grow albeit at a slower rate of 1.0 per cent on average per annum from 50 600 to 52 649 between 2013 and 2017. Although this is an indication that less in-migration is expected within this municipal area, Beaufort West will however remain the area with the highest population numbers within the Central Karoo District.

Figure 2 Population projections, 2013 - 2017

Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

2. Education

The literacy rate¹ 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. Beaufort West literacy rate has increased significantly from 68.0 per cent in 2001 to 74.9 per cent in 2011. In this regard, the Beaufort West's literacy rate is above par (as it is the highest in the Central Karoo District), although it is still low compared to the provincial average. This could be due to the high dropout rates (41.0 per cent in 2012) in Beaufort West as a result of learners having to leave school due to a lack of finances, gangsterism and substance abuse.

Table 1 Education indicators² 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

Beaufort West has the highest number of schools with libraries (17) as well as no fee schools (16) in the Central Karoo when compared with the other local municipalities. Learner enrolment increased by 0.92 per cent from 10 688 in 2013 to 10 787 in 2014. The average learner-teacher ratio has this increased slightly from 29.4 to 29.8 per cent. The matric pass rate was amongst the lowest in the District at 83.0 per cent.

¹ 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.

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

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 14 healthcare facilities situated in the Beaufort West municipal area. These 14 healthcare facilities includes 1 community day centre, 5 fixed public healthcare clinics, 1 satellite public healthcare clinic, 5 mobile public healthcare clinics as well as 2 district hospitals within Beaufort West. In terms of the 2013 populations projections there are approximately 3 614 people for every healthcare centre in Beaufort West, which indicates that there are a need for healthcare facilities within the Beaufort West 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

Beaufort West has the largest Antiretroviral treatment (ART) patient load in the Central Karoo District due to the size of the population when compared with the other municipalities and reflect an increase of 22.1 per cent from 2013 to 2014. There are 4 ART treatment sites available to service the Beaufort West population. The number of Tuberculosis (TB) patients in Beaufort West is also the largest in the District, however it has shown a slight decline by 2.6 per cent from 2012/13 to 2013/14. A total of 17 TB 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 Prince Albert with 8.46 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

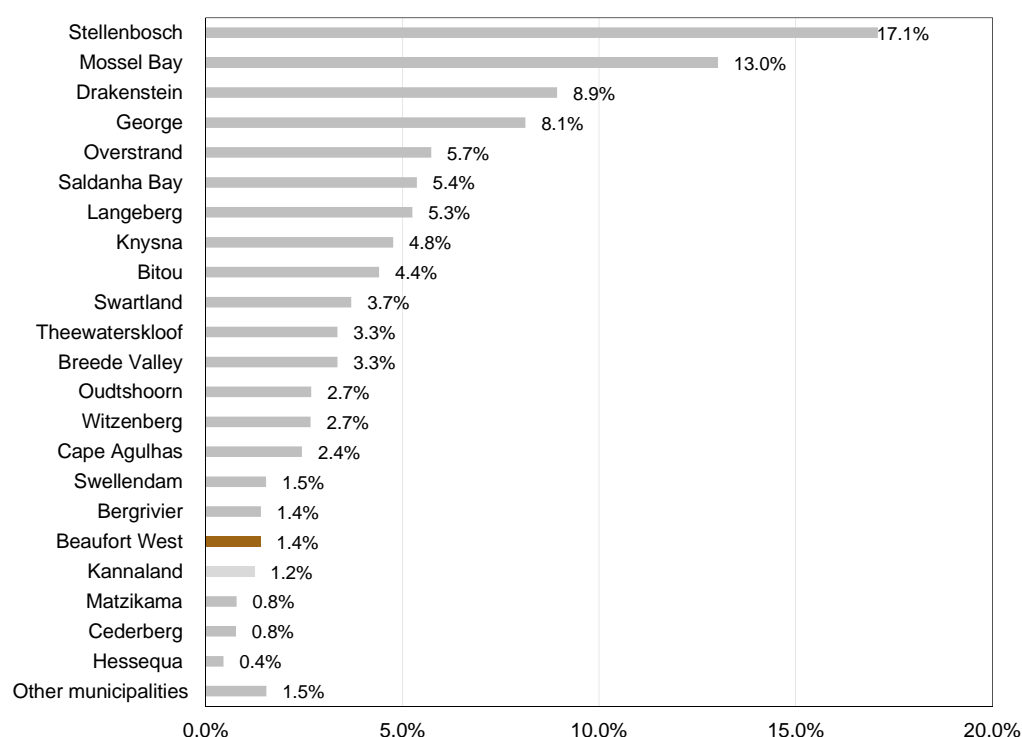
Regional area	Child health			Maternal health				
	Full immunisation coverage rate	Number of severely malnourished children under 5 years	Severe malnutrition for children < 5 years per 100 000 population	Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births	Number of deliveries to women under 18 years	Delivery rate 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 Beaufort West has a relatively low immunisation coverage rate of only 77.2 per cent and is the lowest in the Central Karoo District after Laingsburg and Prince Albert. There are only 8 reported incidences of severely malnourished children in the municipal area. As for maternal health, there have been no maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in Beaufort West. According to the Western Cape Department of Health there have been 56 recorded teenage pregnancies within the municipal area of which no terminations were performed. This could be related to the high dropout rates in the Further Education and Training (FET) phase at Beaufort West 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 total R431 billion. The Central Karoo District economy grew by 3.7 per cent per annum in real terms from 2000 to 2013. The Beaufort West economy grew at a fastest rate at 3.8 per cent. Beaufort West Municipality is however the eighteenth ranking non-metro municipality according to growth and size in the Province. Its percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size is 1.4 per cent. Beaufort West (ranked 22th) is also regarded as a region with low development potential according to the Growth Potential of Towns Study (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 Beaufort West Municipality between 2001 and 2011 was Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (27.6 per cent), Transport, storage and communication (14.8 per cent), followed by General government (14.8 per cent). As expected, the smallest contributing sector is Mining and quarrying (0.1 per cent).

Table 5 Beaufort West Municipality sectoral growth, 2000 - 2013

Sector	Real GDP growth yoy % per sector	
	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	-1.8	2.4
Manufacturing	8.4	3.9
Services	3.9	2.6

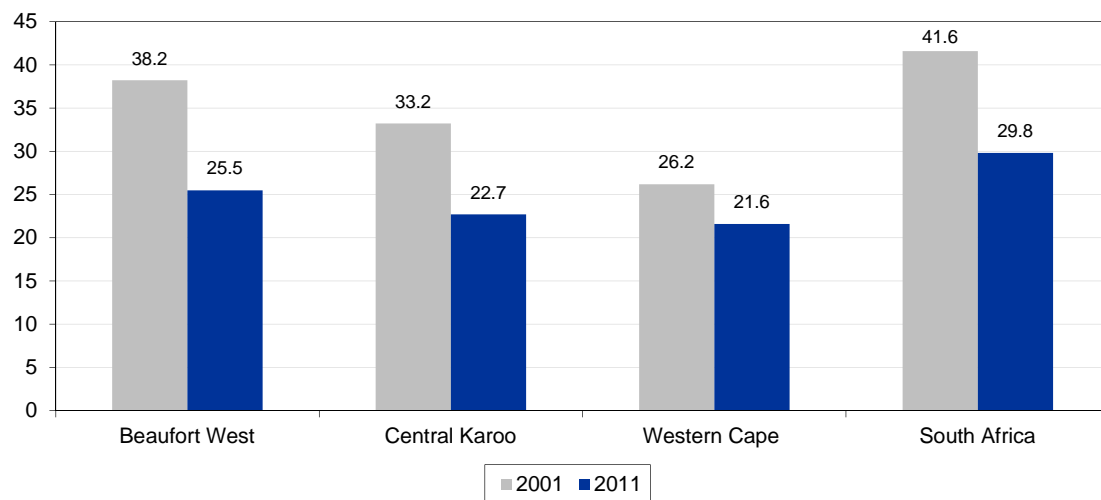
Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

The agricultural sector contracted by 1.8 per cent from 2000 to 2013, however recovered and maintained real GDP growth of 2.4 per cent year-on-year from 2010 to 2013. Conversely, the Manufacturing and the Services sectors performed well below the average growth trend during the recovering phase at 3.9 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively. The growth performances of the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services sectors in Beaufort West during the recovery period are commendable as it is well above the average growth rates of these sectors in the Province as a whole.

5. Employment

The Central Karoo District's 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 Beaufort West unemployment was recorded in 2011 at 25.5 per cent which was 2.8 percentage points higher than the average unemployment rate of the Central Karoo District. Similarly, Beaufort West had the highest youth unemployment rate at 34.5 per cent in the Central Karoo District, followed by Prince Albert with 25.4 per cent and Laingsburg with 22 per cent youth unemployment.

Figure 4 Unemployment rates, 2001 - 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011

Approximately 1 000 formal net jobs were lost in the agricultural sector over the period between 2000 and 2013 while a positive net employment of 180 and 1 290 was recorded in the Manufacturing and Services sectors respectively. The same trend is mirrored in the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services sectors of Prince Albert and Laingsburg Municipalities.

Table 6 Net employment in the Beaufort West Municipality, 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
Total Central Karoo	-2 410	300	1 290

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

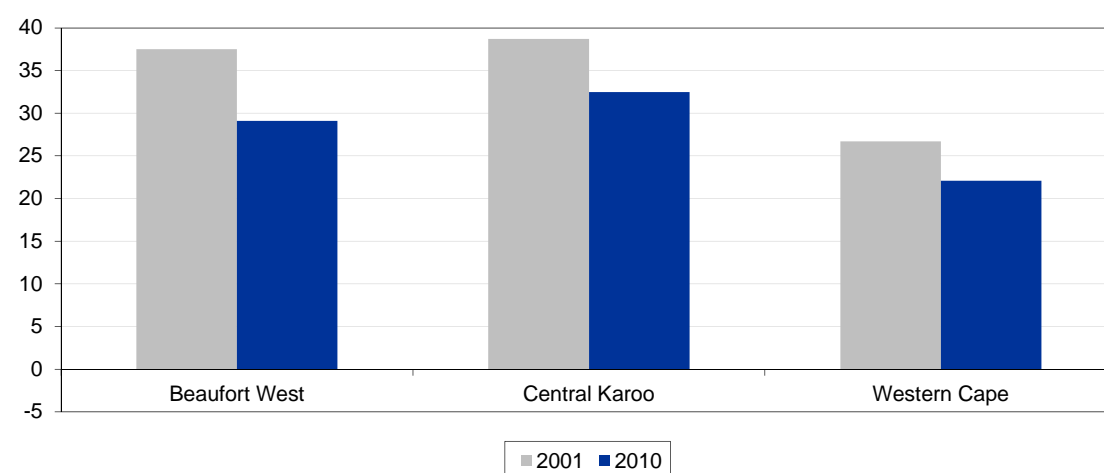
There appears to be a trend towards employing highly skilled and skilled individuals within the District. According to observations from the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (2014) labour demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers has declined

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 poverty³ 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). Beaufort West has the lowest poverty rate in the District with 29.1 per cent, down from 37.5 per cent in 2001 (see Figure 5). Prince Albert's poverty rate is the highest in the Central Karoo District at 43.3 per cent followed by Laingsburg at 36.1 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 Beaufort West's 13 089 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 Beaufort West is lagging far behind. The high levels of poverty imply great strain on municipal resources to provide free basic services. Income per capita has

³ 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).

nevertheless been on the rise within Beaufort West, as a result of the economy growing at a faster rate than the population, but is only R21 485 per annum compared to the 2030 NDP goal of R110 000. This and the high Gini coefficient of 0.57 indicate that the improving economic conditions may be slow in benefitting the wider proportion of individuals within the municipality.

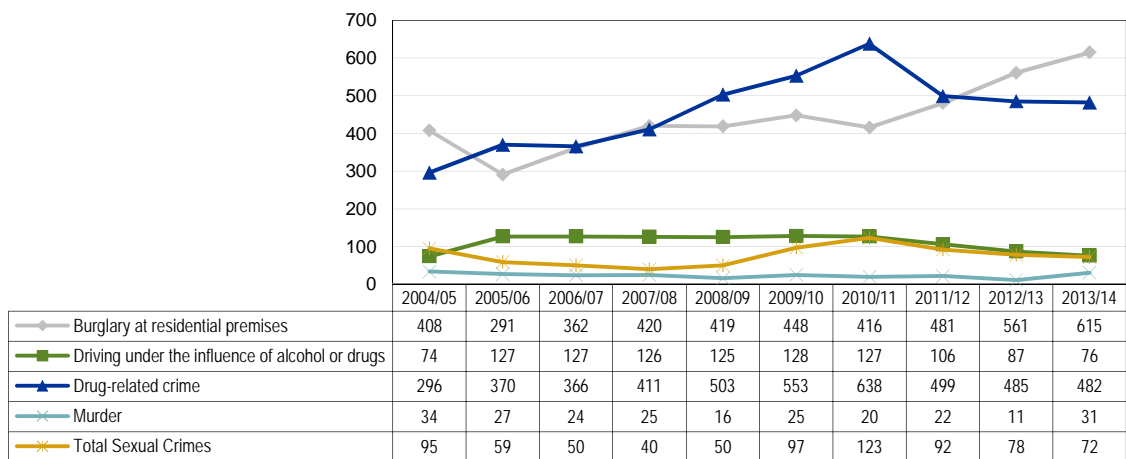
7. Safety and security

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 Beaufort West 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 Beaufort West municipal area over the period 2004/05 and 2013/14.

Of great concern is that Beaufort West continued to see an increase in burglaries at residential premises, especially from 2011/12 onwards. The other categories of the selected crimes have shown a decline, except for murders which have nearly tripled over the last two years.

8. Access to basic services

The provision of basic services within Beaufort West remained relatively static from 2011 to 2013.

Table 8 Access to minimum basic services

Regional area	Water		Sanitation		Energy		Refuse removal		Housing	
	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	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 some improvement from 83.6 to 83.7 per cent over this period. The access to housing has instead showed a very small decline which may be resultant from the rapidly expanding population and demand for these services. Beaufort West Municipality outperforms the Western Cape average basic access to water, sanitation and housing, but lags in terms of refuse removal and energy. Basic access to energy in Beaufort West stood at 91.9 per cent while the provincial average is 93.3 per cent and the Beaufort West basic access to refuse removal at 83.7 per cent with the provincial average at 89.8 per cent. There is thus much room for improvement with regard to basic service delivery within Beaufort Municipality which is crucial to improve the quality of life of households in the municipal area.

9. Environment

Table 9 Environmental affairs status in Beaufort West Municipality, 2014

Environmental category	Status
Climate change	Cultivated land in Beaufort West is only limited to the relatively wetter Murraysburg area at the base of the Sneeuwberg Mountains. 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 needs early warning systems to identify and respond to adverse climatic conditions in order to minimise the impact on its socio-economic conditions.

Environmental category	Status
Freshwater quality	Installation of additional wastewater reservoir is critical for Beaufort West. Hydrogeological exploration for the town of Beaufort West is urgently required. Full implementation of a Water Conservation and Demand Management Strategy must be implemented throughout all towns. Re-use of water must be explored and promoted. Incremental groundwater development should be pursued.
Energy	A strategy to reduce the electrical infrastructure backlog should be developed and implemented to ensure that maintenance and capital backlog does not increase over time. It should be considered that the municipality has significant solar power potential, adequate land availability and could be a significant energy contributor to the national grid.
Waste disposal	The waste site at Nelspoort needs to be relocated from the Salt River plains. The waste site at Murraysburg needs to be relocating outside of the water table/aquifer. A proposed Material Recovery facility in Beaufort West has the potential to extend the life of the current Valkoppies site, which is to reach capacity within the short term.
Air quality	Beaufort West is a major stop for trucks and their emissions on air quality within the town. Dust roads and increasing traffic will significantly increase air quality concerns. The control and reduction of vehicle emissions is a provincial and national challenge that needs to be addressed.
Biodiversity	Shale gas fracturing has the potential to both bring growth and development, as well as threaten water and biodiversity systems and if pursued, mitigation steps must be undertaken. Critical biodiversity areas should be avoided if future shale gas fracturing.

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2014

10. Concluding remarks

Beaufort West Municipality has shown some improvement over the years especially in terms of economic growth and GDP per capita which indicates that the citizens benefit by economic growth. Despite the positive economic development are there a number of social and environmental challenges that confront the Municipality to become sustainable from a developmental perspective. Low literacy rates persist within the municipal area and from a sectoral perspective serious attention should be granted to high dropout rates, teenage pregnancies, gangsterism, and alcohol and substance abuse amongst youth and youth unemployment.

In terms of the health of the community has the ART patient loads gone up, which is concerning and the TB patient load have gone down which is very reassuring. There is a need for more health facilities within the Beaufort West municipal area in order to improve access to healthcare. The low immunisation coverage to ensure healthy children should also be addressed.

There are significant safety concerns in terms of the number of break-ins in residential areas which reflects an increasing trend as well as the murder rate that are on the rise. This is not conducive for real socio-economic development. The Beaufort West Municipality also faces a number of environmental risks as indicated above, which should be considered during the planning processes of the Municipality.

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											
	2001	2011	2000 - 2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	GDP (R'000)	Real GDP growth (2000 - 2013)		None income	R1 - R4 800	R4 800 - R9 600	R9 600 - R19 600	R19 600 - R38 200	R38 200 - R76 400	R76 400 - R153 800	R153 800 - R307 600	R307 600 - R614 400	R614 400 - R1 228 800	R1 228 800 - R2 457 600	R2 457 600+
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	2.6%	29.2	23.9	36.8	31.9	185 682	4.1%	High	13.7%	2.7%	4%	10.6%	16%	14.5%	13%	11.9%	8.7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%
West Coast District	282 673	391 766	3.3%	13.2	14.6	17.3	18.2	11 382	3.3%	Low	8.2%	1.9%	3.3%	17.6%	24.7%	17.8%	11.8%	8.6%	4.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Matzikama	50 207	67 147	2.9%	16.5	14.0	22.7	19.3	1 738	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	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%
Bergvliet	46 330	61 897	2.9%	7.6	6.8	10.0	9.6	1 505	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	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	3.5%	High												
Cape Winelands District	629 490	787 490	2.3%	17.0	14.2	22.2	17.1	30 160	3.9%	Low	6.4%	1.9%	4%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Witzenberg	83 570	115 946	3.3%	13.6	7.6	17.3	9.9	2 616	3.0%	Low	13%	1.7%	3.1%	10.7%	17.2%	18.4%	13.9%	11%	7.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Drakenstein	194 416	251 262	2.6%	22.8	17.6	29.5	24.6	9 405	2.9%	Medium	20.6%	2.1%	3.5%	10.2%	16.5%	15.5%	11.5%	8.5%	6.6%	3.3%	1%	0.7%
Stellenbosch	117 715	155 733	2.8%	16.9	15.2	23.1	21.5	10 117	5.1%	High	12%	1.7%	2.9%	14.9%	22.2%	19%	12.6%	8.5%	4.7%	1%	0.3%	0.2%
Breede Valley	146 034	166 825	1.3%	19.7	14.4	25.0	14.4	4 419	2.3%	Medium	9.7%	2.3%	4.4%	15.5%	24.9%	20%	11%	7.3%	3.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Langeberg	81 274	97 724	1.9%	12.2	11.3	16.0	15.1	3 446	4.6%	Medium												
Overberg District	203 520	258 176	2.4%	17.5	17.0	22.4	21.4	8 083	5.2%	Medium	11.8%	1.8%	3.4%	17.7%	22.9%	19.1%	11.4%	7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
Theewaterskloof	93 276	108 790	1.6%	18.6	14.9	18.6	19.8	2 873	3.6%	Medium	16.4%	2.9%	4.1%	12%	17.4%	15.6%	13.7%	10.3%	5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%
Overstrand	55 735	80 432	3.7%	22.0	23.3	29.3	31.1	2 766	6.3%	High	9.6%	1.3%	2.5%	12.7%	22.8%	19.9%	14.2%	10.6%	4.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Cape Agulhas	26 183	33 038	2.4%	13.6	13.8	19.5	19.5	1 400	5.3%	High	7.9%	1.3%	3.1%	14.3%	20.5%	13.4%	8.2%	4.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	
Swellendam	28 077	35 916	2.5%	15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	4.6%	Medium												
Eden District	454 919	574 265	2.4%	23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	5.2%	Low	8%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Kannaland	23 975	24 767	0.3%	13.9	17.3	19.6	22.7	716	5.1%	High	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Hessequa	44 108	52 642	1.8%	14.0	14.1	19.8	18.5	1 057	1.3%	High	17.4%	2.8%	4.1%	12.5%	16%	15.4%	13.2%	10.5%	5.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Mossel Bay	71 498	89 430	2.3%	24.7	22.9	32.5	29.9	5 651	7.5%	High	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%
George	135 402	193 672	3.6%	27.8	20.7	34.5	27.6	6 149	4.0%	High	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Oudtshoorn	84 691	95 933	1.3%	33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	3.5%	Medium	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Bloubaan	29 180	49 162	5.4%	26.3	30.1	33.4	37.9	1 662	7.7%	Low	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%
Knysna	51 475	68 659	2.9%	28.3	24.8	35.1	32.3	2 507	5.6%	Medium												
Central Karoo District	60 482	71 011	1.6%	33.2	22.7	43.7	27.3	1 586	4.0%	Low	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%
Laingsburg	6 679	8 289	2.2%	26.3	17.9	37.0	22.0	145	2.3%	Low	6.3%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Prince Albert	10 518	13 136	2.2%	35.0	19.4	44.5	25.4	225	4.0%	Low	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Beaufort West	37 110	49 586	2.9%	38.2	25.5	49.7	34.5	1 087	3.8%	Medium												

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	
City of Cape Town	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%
West Coast District	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%
Matzikama	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	0.55	0.56	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	1 231	1 298	118.2%	104.2%	102.9%
Cape Winelands District	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	99.8%	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%	32.0%	0.58	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.57	992	1 237	1 579	49.7%	40.8%	63.4%
Overberg District	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	1 802	2 150	2 757	72.9%	82.7%	79.9%
Overstrand	81.0%	87.5%	25.6%	25.5%	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.56	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	582	424	547	74.9%	74.4%	78.2%
Eden District	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%
Kannaland	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	86.4%	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%
Central Karoo District	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%
Laingsburg	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
City of Cape Town	98.7%	99.3%	87.3%	91.1%	88.8%	94.2%	93.0%	94.0%	83.0%	89.5%
West Coast District	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%
Cape Winelands District	98.0%	99.2%	86.5%	93.2%	88.5%	93.2%	70.0%	80.0%	82.7%	91.2%
Witzenberg	94.9%	98.6%	86.3%	94.5%	95.7%	97.5%	58.0%	71.0%	89.0%	86.2%
Drakenstein	92.0%	99.0%	91.1%	95.1%	92.0%	97.3%	76.0%	86.0%	82.0%	85.0%
Stellenbosch	90.3%	94.9%	90.7%	94.0%	95.9%	95.3%	80.0%	97.0%	81.4%	75.1%
Breede Valley	93.4%	96.5%	87.6%	91.2%	95.1%	92.5%	66.0%	76.0%	87.2%	77.9%
Langeberg	92.8%	96.5%	83.5%	93.3%	97.7%	98.5%	62.0%	73.0%	92.9%	90.7%
Overberg District	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%
Eden District	95.7%	97.8%	80.7%	87.1%	85.6%	91.4%	81.0%	86.0%	77.9%	91.1%
Kannaland	92.0%	94.0%	64.0%	78.0%	93.3%	98.1%	58.0%	66.0%	96.9%	96.3%
Hessequa	96.0%	98.0%	83.0%	92.0%	88.9%	98.4%	71.0%	79.0%	93.2%	93.8%
Mossel Bay	96.0%	96.0%	91.0%	93.0%	87.3%	97.0%	89.0%	93.0%	85.5%	85.9%
George	92.0%	96.0%	84.0%	89.0%	87.3%	94.1%	85.0%	88.0%	80.9%	83.9%
Oudtshoorn	93.0%	95.0%	82.0%	82.0%	87.6%	96.9%	81.0%	78.0%	87.0%	88.5%
Bitou	90.0%	93.0%	81.0%	84.0%	86.9%	90.6%	85.0%	88.0%	79.8%	72.2%
Knysna	84.0%	94.0%	83.0%	83.0%	81.0%	88.3%	85.0%	93.0%	68.6%	73.8%
Central Karoo District	98.9%	99.4%	85.5%	90.0%	83.9%	89.7%	77.7%	78.7%	96.9%	96.7%
Laingsburg	98.2%	99.4%	74.4%	83.1%	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%	86.8%	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	
Beaufort West											
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	
Laingsburg											
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	
Prince Albert											
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	
Central Karoo District											
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	