

**Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury**

**Regional Development Profile
Central Karoo District**

2011

Working paper

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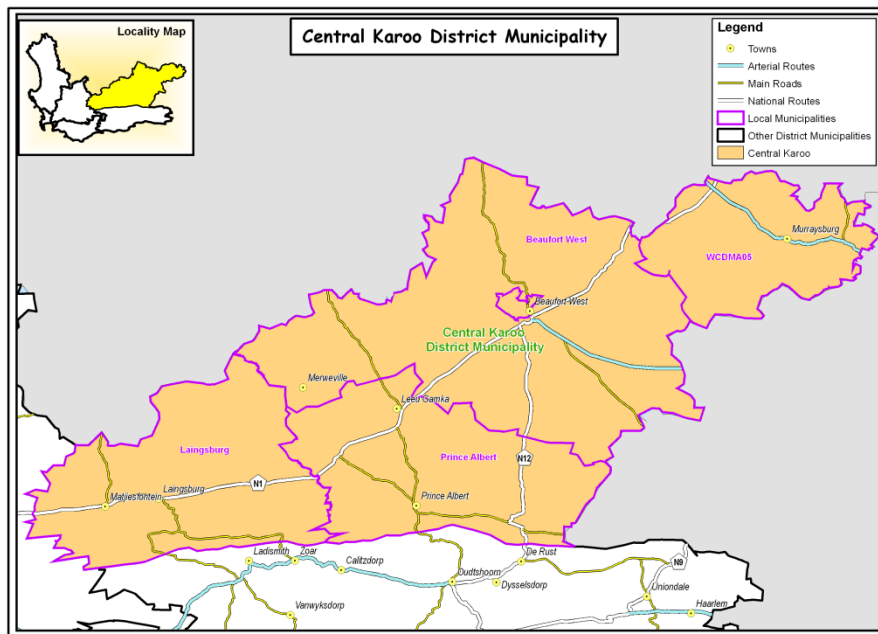
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Central Karoo District



List of towns

- Beaufort West
- Murraysburg
- Laingsburg
- Prince Albert

Central Karoo at a glance

Population		2001	2007
Total number		60 482	56 227
Percentage share		2001	2007
African		12.0	9.5
Coloured		76.8	80.4
Indian/Asian		0.1	0.1
White		11.0	9.9
Socio-economic indicators			
Education			2007
Literacy rate			63.6%
Health			
<i>Number of Primary Health Care Facilities 2010 -0 Community Health Centres, 1 Community Day Centres, 8 Clinics, 3 Satellite clinics, 8 mobile clinics and 4 district hospitals.</i>			
		Jun-10	Jun-11
Immunisation rate		99.2%	84.4%
Anti-retroviral patient load (HIV/AIDS)		559	674
Crime (numbers)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Murder	22	37	29
Total sexual crimes	86	134	164
Drug related crimes	823	898	1 076
Poverty levels	2001	2007	2010
Poverty rate (percentage of people living in poverty)	38.7%	30.4%	32.5%
Number of indigent households – 2011			5 903
Unemployment rate	2001	2007	
	37.6%	30.8%	
Labour concentration (2007): Community; social and personal services (16.9%), Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing (15.7%), Wholesale and retail trade (14.0%)			
Access to housing and municipal services (Percentage share of households with access)		2001	2007
Formal dwellings		94.0%	96.9%
Informal dwellings		2.0%	1.6%
Electricity for lighting		83.5%	93.1%
Flush toilets		85.2%	93.9%
Piped water inside dwelling		57.1%	78.0%
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)		78.0%	86.9%
Economy		1999	2009
GDP-R		R959.3 m	R1 431.7 m
Average annual growth, 1999 - 2009			4.1%
<i>Largest sector contributions to GDP-R in 2009</i>			
- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services - 27.7%			
- Manufacturing - 10.5%			
- Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation - 13.9%			
- Transport, storage and communication - 12.3%			

Introduction

Regional profiles provide 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 on their own needs.

The areas covered in this profile include information on: demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy, finance and resource mobilisation and environmental management. 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 data¹, primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Bureau of Economic Research and Global Insight. 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 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census. The results from the 2011 Census will be eagerly awaited.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the Central Karoo District in relation to the Western Cape.

¹ A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

1. Demographics

The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as age, gender, race and income level. Demographic characteristics in a municipal service delivery environment, determines the extent and quantum of services to be delivered. Population characteristics inform key policy decisions, e.g. household income for example determines a household's inclusion or exclusion from certain. If a family's income is less than R3 500 per months, it qualifies for state provided housing opportunities. Furthermore income levels also qualify household to classify as indigent and therefore access to free basic services (water, electricity) benefits as stipulated by the Indigent Policy of municipalities.

A thorough understanding of population changes is necessary to ensure adequate planning based on available information.

This section outlines the gender, age and racial (population group) distribution of the population of the Central Karoo District. It provides a gauge of anticipated population growth trends since 2001, the gender and age distribution of the population and the racial distribution of the population.

1.1 Population Size

According to the 2011 mid-year population estimates the Western Cape is estimated to experience an inflow of migrants. The Western Cape also appears to have the highest average life expectancy for males and females in 2011 increasing from 57.6 years between 2001 and 2006 to 59.9 years on average between 2006 and 2011.

Table 1 shows that, compared to other districts in the Western Cape (2007 comparison), with a total of approximately 56 227 people, the Central Karoo is the smallest district in the Western Cape.

Table 1 Western Cape Population Numbers and 2011 Projections

Population numbers and Projections*	StatSA 2001 Census	StatsSA 2007 Community Survey	2011 Population Projection based on 2011 Western Cape StatsSA Mid-year estimate
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 497 102	3 584 315
West Coast	282 673	286 746	258 974
Cape Winelands	629 490	712 409	697 128
Overberg	203 520	212 782	197 307
Eden	454 919	513 306	501 908
Central Karoo	60 482	56 227	48 230
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 278 572	5 287 863

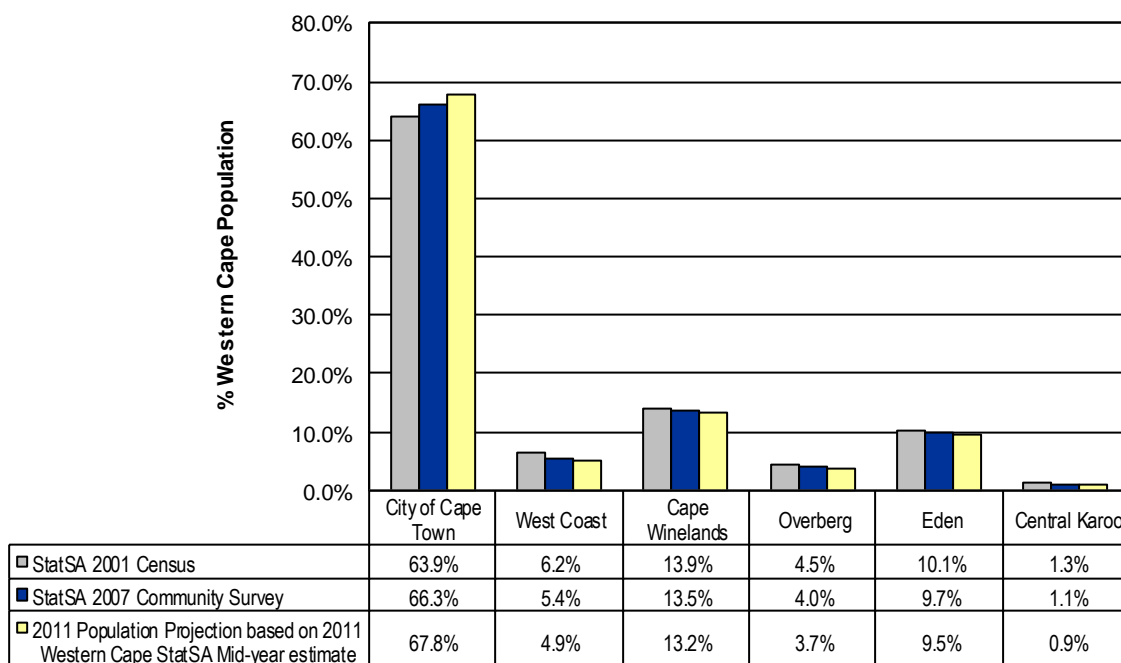
* Western Cape Department of Social Development population projection for 2011 based Western Cape Mid-year population estimate from Statistics South Africa.

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007; and Western Cape Department of Social Development Population Projection for 2011 based on Provincial Mid-year population estimates from Statistics South Africa

The 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey figures estimated the Western Cape population at 4 524 331 and 5 278 572 respectively. Based on the 2011 Western Cape mid-year estimate, the Population Research and Development unit within the Western Cape Department of Social Development provided an inter-district/city breakdown of the population for 2011.

It is projected that the Western Cape Population will marginally increase from 5.278 million people in 2007 to 5.287 million people by 2011. It is projected that the Central Karoo's population will decrease from 56 227 to 48 230. The population of the City of Cape Town is the only place where an increase is projected.

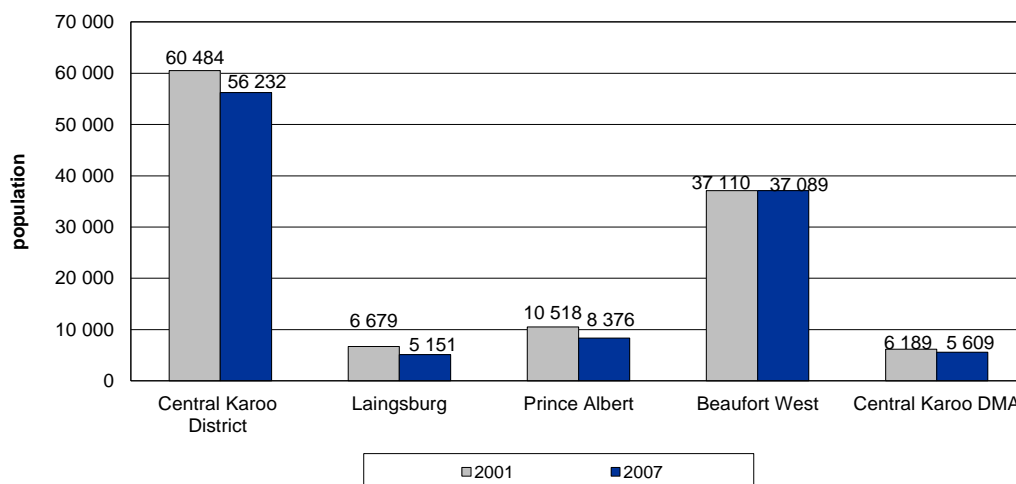
Figure 1 Western Cape Population Numbers and Projections



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007; and Western Cape Department of Social Development Population Projection for 2011 based on Provincial Mid-year population estimates from Statistics South Africa.

The table highlights the Central Karoo District's population, and the population of the other districts' has shown a decrease in its proportion of the Western Cape population. In the case of the Central Karoo, its relative share of the Western Cape population, decreased from 1.3 per cent in 2001 to 1.1 per cent in 2007; the projected 2011 (based on the mid-year estimate) figure projects a further decrease in the District's proportion to 0.9 per cent in 2011. It is projected that the City's proportional share of the population is poised to decrease to 0.9 per cent in 2011.

Figure 2 shows the population distribution in 2011 is projected as follows; City of Cape Town (67.8 per cent), Cape Winelands (13.2 per cent), Eden (9.5 per cent), West Coast (4.9 per cent) and Central Karoo (0.9 per cent).

Figure 2 Population of Central Karoo District – 2001 and 2007

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007; and Western Cape Department of Social Development Population Projection for 2011 based on Provincial Mid-year population estimates from Statistics South Africa.

According to these population estimates and projections, the smaller local municipalities all showed a decline in the number of people within their municipal boundaries while the population of Beaufort West has been consistent. The DMA has also showed a decline in the number of people.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

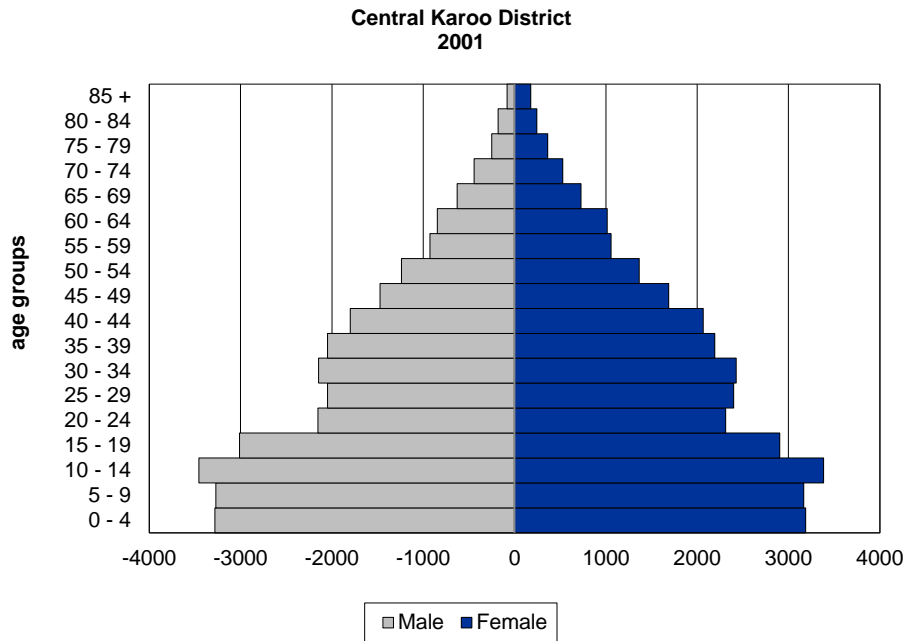
The different age cohorts can typically be broken into three main categories: children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located.

The 2011 mid-year population estimates that 52 per cent of the population is female and 48 per cent male. Life expectancy nationally is estimated to have increased to 54.9 years for males and 59.1 years for females.

Age and Gender Distribution of the Central Karoo District

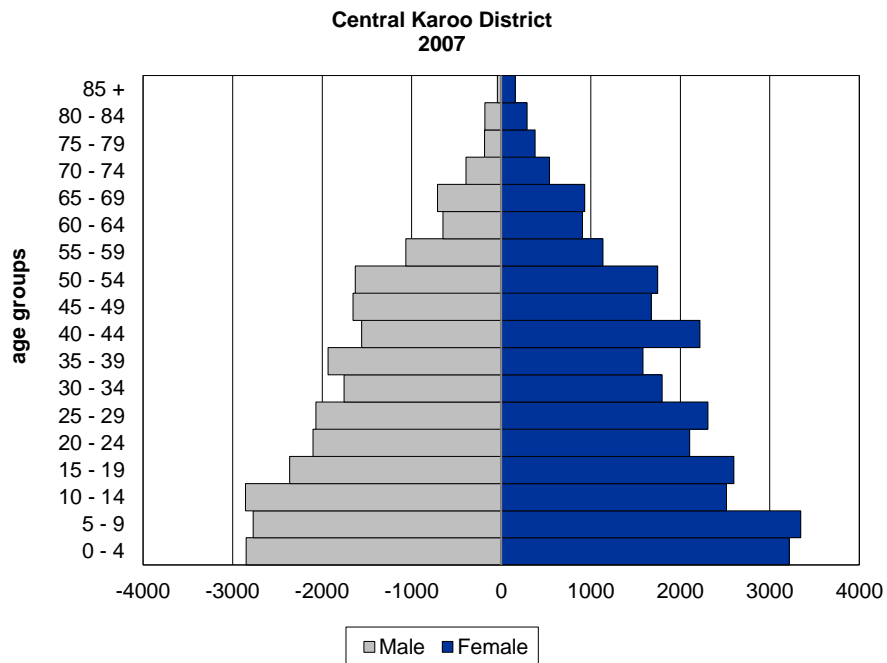
The population pyramid for the different districts in the Western Cape tend to have wide base that gradually narrows in the upper age cohorts. The wide base at the bottom pyramid indicates high fertility rates. The pyramid narrows toward the top which indicates a higher death rate amongst the older generations than among the younger people.

Figure 3 Central Karoo Population Pyramid, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001

Figure 4 Central Karoo Population Pyramid, 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2007

1.2.1 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely the children (0 - 14 years); the working age population (15 - 64 years) and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2001, The Central Karoo's population composition was as follows: children at 32.7 per cent, the economically active population at 61.4 per cent and the elderly at 6 per cent. In 2007, The Central Karoo's population composition was as follows: children at 31.2 per cent, the economically active population at 62 per cent and the elderly at 6.8 per cent.

When comparing the shape of the 2001 and 2007 population pyramids, population increases are particularly noticeable at very young ages, from 0 to 9 years, as well as in the working age population between 15 and 49 years. This will have particular implications for the provision of facilities and services related to children and child care; the growth in the labour force will also have a direct impact in a greater need for employment opportunities.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

Figures 2 and 3 also illustrate changes in the District's population with respect to the gender distribution. The gender ration changed slightly in 2007 compared with 2001; for every 100 females there were 99 males in 2001, this ratio decreasing to 90 in 2007. Central Karoo's population had more females than males in both 2001 and 2007. The gender ratio widened from 93.8 males per 100 females in 2001 to 90.9 males per 100 females in 2007. In 2007, the population comprised of 47.6 per cent males and 52.4 per cent females compared to 48.4 per cent males and 51.6 per cent females in 2001. According to the Community Survey 2007, the age cohort 0 to 14 and 25 to 29 proportionally indicates a larger female population in Central Karoo. This changes in the age cohorts 15 to 24 and 30 to 34 where there appears to be an increase in the male population. Within the elderly groups, the gap between men as compared to women widens to a ratio of 40 per cent men as opposed to 60 per cent women on average. This decline in the number of men could be attributed to economic migratory factors or mortality amongst men.

1.3 Population Groups

The historical and emerging South African context has particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the service levels of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

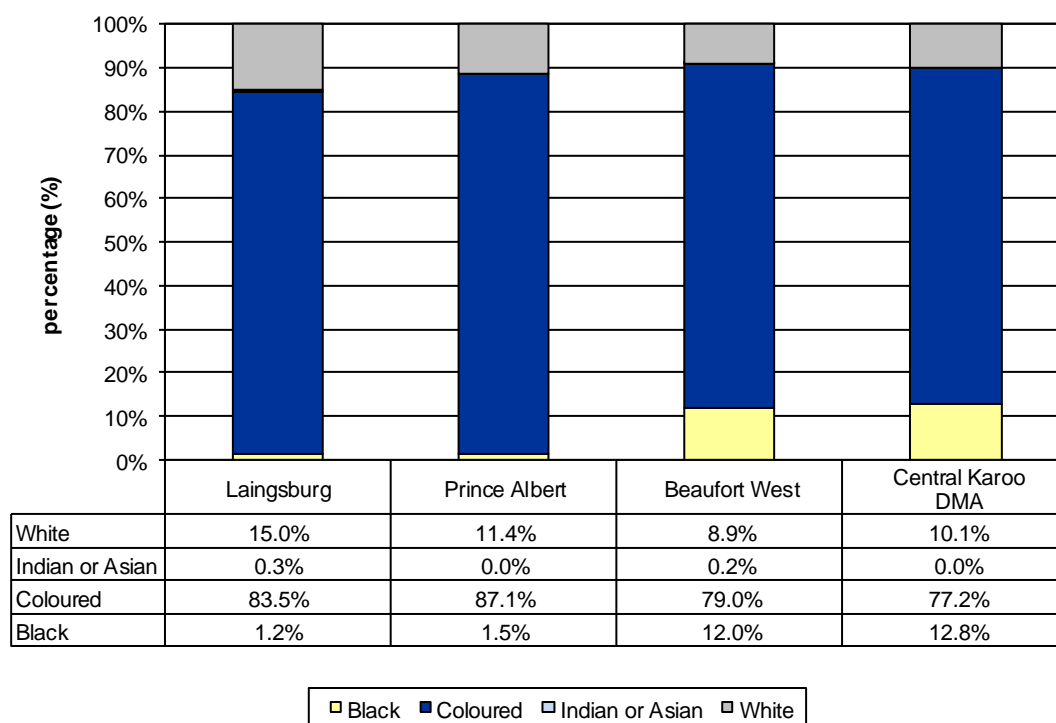
Table 2 Central Karoo Population by Population Group, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	2007	Percentage of Population 2007
African	7 280	12.0	5 351	9.5
Coloured	46 474	76.8	45 220	80.4
Indian or Asian	72	0.1	67	0.1
White	6 658	11.0	5 594	9.9
Total	60 484	100.0	56 232	100.0

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In the Central Karoo, decreases in population numbers across all population groups between 2001 and 2007 are noted. The biggest changes in the proportions of the groups between 2001 and 2007 was the increase in the proportion of the Coloured population group from 76.8 to 80.4 per cent, while the African group's proportion declined from 12.0 per cent in 2001 to 9.5 per cent in 2007.

The Indian/Asian population group's share remained constant at 0.1 per cent, whilst the White population group showed a decreasing trend in its proportional size of the District's population from 11.1 to 9.9 per cent.

Figure 5 Central Karoo population groups

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Prince Albert has the highest proportional representation of Coloureds at 87.1 per cent. The White racial groups proportional share ranges as follows; Beaufort West (8.9%), Prince Albert (11.4%) and Laingsburg (15.0%). Africans on the other hand ranges from as low as 1.2 per cent in Laingsburg to 12 per cent in Beaufort West.

2. Social Development and Well-being

2.1 Education and Human Development

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options from which a person may choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. The level of education of the population in a region influences amongst others its welfare through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy.

Selected indicators affecting the education and skill levels in communities, to be discussed here are the literacy rate and access to training facilities in the municipal area. An indication of the number of no fee schools in the District is also included; this gives a sense of the extent to which the Department of Education has identified and prioritised support to households who are unable to make a contribution towards the cost of education.

2.1.1 Literacy

Literacy is used as a concept to indicate a minimum education level attained; a simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, which has been translated into the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education.

The literacy rate for the Central Karoo (2009) is 63.6 per cent compared with an overall provincial rate of 82.4 per cent; this was the second lowest of all Municipalities in the Western Cape, only after West Coast 85.3 per cent literacy. The lowest recorded literacy rate of 70.5 per cent was recorded in Bergrivier Municipality.

2.1.2 Access to training facilities

Access to higher education and further education and training institutions is essential to equip individuals to access employment opportunities. The Central Karoo population doesn't have many options when it comes to higher education and further education facilities. Only one institution serves the District and people are compelled to further their studies elsewhere outside of the District.

Table 3 Public Further Education and Training Facilities available to the Central Karoo, 2011

College Name	Institution Name/Campus	Municipality
College of Cape Town	Athlone	City of Cape Town
College of Cape Town	City Campus	City of Cape Town
College of Cape Town	College of Cape Town Central	City of Cape Town
College of Cape Town	Crawford	City of Cape Town
College of Cape Town	Gardens	City of Cape Town
College of Cape Town	Gugulethu	City of Cape Town
College of Cape Town	Pinelands	City of Cape Town
College of Cape Town	Thornton	City of Cape Town
College of Cape Town	Wynberg	City of Cape Town
False Bay College	False Bay College Central Office	City of Cape Town
False Bay College	Fish Hoek Campus	City of Cape Town
False Bay College	Good Hope Campus	City of Cape Town
False Bay College	Mitchells Plain	City of Cape Town
False Bay College	Muizenberg Campus	City of Cape Town
False Bay College	Westlake Campus	City of Cape Town
Northlink College	Belhar Campus	City of Cape Town
Northlink College	Bellville	City of Cape Town
Northlink College	Goodwood	City of Cape Town
Northlink College	Northlink Central Office	City of Cape Town
Northlink College	Parow	City of Cape Town
Northlink College	Protea	City of Cape Town
Northlink College	Table Bay Campus	City of Cape Town
Northlink College	Tygerberg	City of Cape Town
Northlink College	Wingfield	City of Cape Town
Total		24
Eden District		
South Cape College	Bitou Campus	Knysna
South Cape College	George Campus	George
South Cape College	Hessequa	Hessequa
South Cape College	Mossel Bay Campus	Mossel Bay
South Cape College	Oudtshoorn Campus	Oudtshoorn
South Cape College	South Cape College Central Office	George
Total		6
West Coast		
West Coast College	Citrusdal Campus	Cederberg
West Coast College	Malmesbury	Swartland
West Coast College	Vredenburg Campus	Saldana Bay
West Coast College	Vredendal Campus	Matzikama
West Coast College	West Coast College Central Office	Swartland
West Coast College	Atlantis Campus	
Total		6
Central Karoo	Beaufort West Campus	Beaufort West
Total		1
Cape Winelands		
Boland College	Boland College Central Office	Stellenbosch
Boland College	Caledon	Theewaterskloof
Boland College	Paarl	Drakenstein
Boland College	Stellenbosch Campus	Stellenbosch
Boland College	Strand	
Boland College	Worcester	Breede Valley
Total		6

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2011

2.1.3 No fee schools

Out of a total of 28 schools in the District, 22 or 78.6 per cent of all schools are no-fee schools; this includes primary, intermediate and secondary schools. These schools make provision for learners who live in low income households and low income communities where most of the learners may not be able to make a financial contribution towards education. This ensures extra state support to schools where contributions in the form of schools fees are not possible.

The 22 no fee schools within the District are spread as follows: Beaufort West (13), Prince Albert (4), Laingsburg (3) and Murraysburg (2). Outside the Metro the CKD district (78.6 per cent) has the highest number of no fee schools followed by Overberg (75.6 per cent) and Eden District (71.1 per cent). This may serve as further indication possibly of the link between the variables 'No Fee' and Literacy Rate being underpinned by the ability of households to spend on primary/secondary education.

Table 4 No fee Schools in the Western Cape

City/Districts	Yes	No	Missing information/Blank	Total number of schools
Cape Winelands	191	85		276
Central Karoo	22	6		28
City of Cape Town	178	558	2	738
Eden	140	57		197
Overberg	62	20		82
West Coast	80	50		130
Total	672	776	2	1 450

Source: Department of Education, 2011

2.2 Healthcare Services

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and diseases, especially preventable and communicable ones, are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water and sanitation. It is the function of healthcare services not only to restore bad health, but also to ensure that communities do not contract preventable diseases.

This section on healthcare services focuses on particular health outcomes and speaks to the ability of the healthcare system to deal with these pertinent issues.

Although healthcare is provided by both public and private institutions, it is noted that the information from the Department of Health pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information from the Department of Health.

2.2.1 Health Care Facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of healthcare facilities and health care staff within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, to secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare. The first point of contact would be at the primary healthcare level. Primary healthcare facilities include Community Health Centres (CHCs), Community Day Centres (CDCs) and Clinics, including satellite and mobile clinics.

Table 5 Number of Western Cape Healthcare Facilities, 2011

List of facilities at February 2010	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals
West Coast District	0	0	26	24	19	7	0
Cape Winelands District	0	5	44	8	20	4	2
Overberg District	0	1	23	9	14	4	0
Eden District	0	5	35	13	23	6	1
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	8	4	0
City of Cape Town	9	37	87	21	5	9	5
Western Cape	9	49	223	78	89	34	8

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2011/12

The District has 1 Community Day Centre, 8 clinics with 3 satellite and 8 mobile clinics. In addition hereto it also has 4 district hospitals. The Central Karoo District has the lowest number of Healthcare facilities of all the districts in the Western Cape.

Table 6 Central Karoo District Health Care Facilities, 2011

List of facilities at February 2010	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	8	4	0
Laingsburg Local Municipality	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Prince Albert Local Municipality	0	0	2	1	2	1	0
Beaufort West Local Municipality	0	1	4	1	4	1	0
Central Karoo DMA	0	0	1	0	1	1	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2011/12

Within the District there appears to be an equitable spread of facilities given the capacity of individual municipalities. Beaufort West has the majority of fixed/permanent structures accounting for four clinics and four mobile clinics respectively.

2.2.2 HIV/AIDS Treatment and Care

According to the 2009 National HIV Survey the estimated HIV prevalence for the Western Cape was 16.9 per cent (CI 95%: 13.8 – 20.5%). The weighted Provincial Survey estimate from the larger sub-district survey was 16.8 per cent (95% CI: 16.0 - 17.7%). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups

of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years. (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 18)

The information presented here shows how different health districts in the Western Cape have responded to the healthcare need with respect to HIV/AIDS treatment and care. Although treatment and care is essential in managing the disease, in the case of HIV/AIDS the need and importance of preventative care must be emphasised, especially since to date, there is still no known cure. In preventative care, the department is planning to distribute 122 million male and 1 million female condoms and deliver on-going campaigns to encourage the practice of safe sex. (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8)

Concurrent HIV infection is the biggest risk factor for TB.

Table 7 HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care

City/District	ART Patient Load June 2010	ART Patient Load June 2011	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	PCR test result - positive 2010/11	Accept PCR test 2010/11	HIV transmission rate of infants 2010/11
West Coast District	2 149	3 205	4	17	22	507	4.3
Cape Winelands District	8 477	9 750	13	23	41	1 204	3.4
Overberg District	2 386	3 259	4	6	13	522	2.5
Eden District	6 777	7 847	9	23	34	1 005	3.4
Central Karoo District	559	674	2	3	3	56	5.4
City of Cape Town	59 734	75 652	49	61	275	8 855	3.1
Western Cape	80 082	100 387	81	133	388	12 149	3.2

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010 and 2011

At the end of June 2011, the Province highlighted that it provides anti-retroviral treatment (ART) to over 100 000 persons. Although this may appear to be a relatively high number, when compared to the Province's estimated total population aged 15 years and older, it only represents approximately 2.3 per cent². Comparing this to the estimated Western Cape prevalence rate of 16.9 per cent as indicated above, it is apparent that there is still a lot of work to be done in ensuring that an even greater proportion of the population get tested and receive treatment. The Department has set HIV screening target of 1.2 million for the year (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8).

Only 0.7 per cent of the total ART patient load is in the Central Karoo District. The increase in patient load between June 2010 and 2011 has been supported by an increase in the number of ART sites from 2 to 3.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. In the Western Cape, the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test to check for HIV infection showed a 3.2 per cent mother-to-child

² Based on 2011 population projection totals from the Demographics section above.

transmission rate. A 3 per cent target in the mother-to-child transmission rate has been set for the current year (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 47). The achievement of this target or any reduction in the mother-to-child transmission rate is directly dependent on the number of women who are aware of their HIV positive status and receive treatment. This again emphasises the importance of knowing your HIV status by encouraging the HIV screening process.

2.2.3 Child Health

Children, infants and especially new-born babies are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and the contraction of infectious diseases, many of which are preventable or can be treated. The prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission has already been discussed above.

Two other indicators of child health will be discussed here, namely, immunisation and malnutrition. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases; the administration of a vaccine stimulates the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients; however, the indicator looked at here is for underweight children.

Immunisation³

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the results from the Western Cape can be benchmarked.

Table 8 Child Health in the Western Cape: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2010/11

	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2010/11	Severe malnutrition < 5 years 2010/11	Child < 5 years weighed 2010/11	Severely underweight for age < 5 years, rate 2010/11
Western Cape Province	85.9%	1 386	1 717 505	0.08
Cape Town	84.1%	814	979 834	0.08
West Coast DM	101.2%	54	117 821	0.05
Cape Winelands DM	86.8%	206	291 459	0.07
Overberg DM	80.5%	98	117 074	0.08
Eden DM	91.8%	155	184 529	0.08
Central Karoo DM	84.4%	59	26 788	0.22

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

In the 2010/11 financial year full immunisation levels for the Western Cape was 85.9 per cent, significantly lower compared with the 100.2 per cent in the 2009/10 year. At 84.4 per cent, the full immunisation rate for the Central Karoo District was slightly lower than that of the Province also well down from the 104.8 per cent in the

³ 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. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

previous financial year. This drop in the immunisation rate speaks 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.

When looking at the breakdown of immunisation across the District, it is apparent that certain areas, particularly Beaufort West (87.7 per cent) and Laingsburg (85.4 per cent), are slightly above the District's average. This clearly indicates a need for greater attention where rates are particularly low. The Western Cape's 2011/12 immunisation target is set at 95 per cent, above the national target as well as significantly above current Western Cape attainment in this area.

Table 9 Child Health in the Central Karoo: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2010/11

	Population < 1 year Fully immunised 2010/11	Severe malnutr < 5 years 2010/11	Child < 5 years weighed 2010/11	Severely underweight for age < 5 years rate 2010/11
Central Karoo DM	84.4%	59	26 788	0.22
Laingsburg M	85.4%	5	2 858	0.17
Prince Albert M	82.6%	10	5 175	0.19
Beaufort West M	87.7%	6	16 941	0.04
Central Karoo DMA	65.3%	38	1 814	2.09

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

The number of malnourished children under five years is less than 1 per cent in the Western Cape; the District have recorded rates lower than 1 per cent, except for Murraysburg, where 2 per cent have been recorded. Murraysburg has been incorporated into Beaufort West with effect from 1 July 2011 and this will have an impact on Beaufort West going forward.

2.2.4 Maternal Health

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Even though it may not strictly fit the definition, information on births to teenage mothers and termination of pregnancies are also included here.

Table 10 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Mortality, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2010/11

Maternal mortality; Delivery to women under 18 years; Termination of pregnancy (TOP)	Total number of live births in facilities	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities	Maternal Mortality Ratio 2010/11	Delivery to women under 18 years	Total deliveries	Teenage delivery rate 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years	TOP as percentage of female population 15 - 44
Western Cape	92 462	40	0.04	6 484	93 192	6.96	14 359	1 572 401	0.91
Cape Town	59 786	33	0.06	3 911	63 082	6.20	10 233	923 847	1.11
West Coast DM	5 124	0	0.00	416	4 921	8.45	847	63 600	1.33
Cape Winelands DM	13 856	4	0.03	1 136	12 156	9.35	1 378	186 405	0.74
Overberg DM	3 150	0	0.00	279	2 948	9.46	282	126 487	0.22
Eden DM	9 507	2	0.02	650	9 042	7.19	1 262	72 561	1.74
Central Karoo DM	1 039	1	0.10	92	1 043	8.82	357	199 501	0.18

In the 2010/11 year in the Central Karoo, there has only been 1 maternal death at a public health facility in Beaufort West. The District teenage delivery rate (8.82 per cent) is higher than the average teenage delivery rate of the Western Cape.

Overberg District has the highest teenage delivery rate (9.46 per cent) followed by Cape Winelands (9.35 per cent).

Table 11 Maternal Health: Mortality in the Central Karoo, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2010/11

Maternal mortality; Delivery to women under 18 years; Termination of pregnancy (TOP)	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	Maternal Mortality Ratio 2010/11	Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11	Total deliveries	Teenage delivery rate 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years	TOP as percentage of female population 15 - 44 years
Central Karoo DM	1 039	1	0.10	92	1 043	8.82	357	199 501	0.18
Beaufort West	727	1	0.14	59	722	8.17	31	8 722	0.36
Central Karoo DMA	104	0	0.00	12	107	11.21	61	1 132	5.39
Laingsburg	80	0	0.00	9	87	10.34	170	1 378	12.34
Prince Albert	128	0	0.00	12	127	9.45	95	1 865	5.09

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

Across the Central Karoo District, Maternal Mortality is 0.10 with the only maternal death in Beaufort West. Teenage delivery rates appear largest in the DMA (11.21) and Laingsburg (10.34 per cent).

2.2.5 Community Based Services

Community Based Services (CBS) in the Western Cape are provided by non-profit organisations (NPOs), subsidised by the Provincial Government. Patients who require on-going care upon discharge from hospital are referred to a primary healthcare facility in the area in which they live. The Home Community-Based Services (HCBS) Coordinator at the primary healthcare facility refers the patient to the NPO partner responsible for services HCBS in the area. The caregiver will render the service according to the instruction on the care plan and the sister will visit the individual to make sure the plan is being carried through.

Home Community Based Services does not replace the family as the primary caregiver; it is meant to be a complementary and supportive service to the family to prevent 'burn-out' for family caregivers who care for sick relatives.

Table 12 Community Based Services: Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) Care

Community Based Services - NPO homebased care	Number of Active NPOs, end of fourth quarter, 2010/11	Number of carers, fourth quarter 2010/11	Number of fourth quarter visits, 2010/11	Average number of visits by carer in fourth quarter, 2010/11	Average number of monthly visits by carer in fourth quarter, 2010/11
Western Cape	90	2 584	1 130 885	438	146
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	39	1 494	540 641	362	121
West Coast District Municipality	17	262	174 593	666	222
Cape Winelands District Municipality	10	247	132 192	535	178
Overberg District Municipality	8	193	112 065	581	194
Eden District Municipality	12	311	137 043	441	147
Central Karoo District Municipality	4	77	34 351	446	149

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

At June 2011, there were 77 carers in 4 active NPOs providing home-based care to patients in the Central Karoo District. The average number of visits in the Western Cape was 146. The West Coast District had the highest number of visits followed by Overberg District (194), Cape Winelands (178), Central Karoo District (149), Eden District (147) and the City of Cape Town (121). The average number of visits in the Central Karoo was 149 compared to the average of 146 for the Western Cape.

Table 13 Community Based Services by NPOs, 2010/11

Community Based Services - NPO homebased care	Number of Active NPOs, end of fourth quarter, 2010/11	Number of carers, fourth quarter 2010/11	Number of fourth quarter visits, 2010/11	Average number of visits by carer in fourth quarter, 2010/11	Average number of monthly visits by carer in fourth quarter, 2010/11
Central Karoo District Municipality	4	77	34 351	446	149
Laingsburg Local Municipality	1	12	5 075	423	141
Prince Albert Municipality	1	22	8 076	367	122
Beaufort West Local Municipality	1	33	17 879	542	181
Central Karoo District Managed Area	1	10	3 321	332	111

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

Within the Central Karoo District there were 12 carers in Laingsburg in the fourth quarter, 22 in Prince Albert and 33 in Beaufort West.

2.3 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 contact and property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detection such as drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in the table below.

Table 14 Crime in the Central Karoo: April to March 2003/04 – 2010/11

	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2010 to March 2011
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)								
Murder	49	46	34	29	36	22	37	29
Total sexual crimes	989	142	96	75	66	86	134	164
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME								
Burglary at residential premises	634	538	391	412	472	500	566	142
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION								
Drug related crime	322	609	568	650	743	823	898	1 076
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	107	130	243	287	263	258	234	256

Source: Western Cape Department 2010/2011

It is positive to note a generally declining trend over the 2003/04 to 2010/11 financial years in the total number of contact crimes (murders) and property related crime (burglary at residential premises).

Of great concern however, is the sharp increase in the total number of sexual crimes as well as the increase in drug related crime. Research has indicated a strong relationship between alcohol abuse, crime and injury. Approximately 46 per cent of reported cases of drug-related crime in South Africa occur in the Western Cape and 25 per cent of reported cases of people driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs nationally were reported in the Western Cape. Drug related crimes increased from 322 in 2003/04 to 1 076 cases in 2010/11. It should be noted that the recording of these crimes are heavily dependent on police for detection and increases in these recorded crimes are likely to be from a combination of an increase in the level of crime and an increase in level of policing in the area.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality⁴

The section on poverty and inequality speaks to the level of human development as well as the levels of poverty and inequality within different areas within the Western Cape. The level of development and income level of the population also serves as an indication to the level of need within communities, which also indicates the need for assistance required. Inequality levels highlight how the experience of different members of the same broader community may be grossly dissimilar. The province contains 131 towns outside the Cape Town metropolitan area. Some of these settlements have solid developmental bases and experience dynamic growth, whilst others are stagnant or declining. Settlements with declining populations, economic activities, services and infrastructure leads to decreasing and social and economic service levels in the surrounding hinterland, which consequently impacts negatively on rural quality of life.

⁴ This section draws on Global Insight data.

2.4.1 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0.

Table 15 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010 per City/District

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0.71	0.73	0.74
West Coast District Municipality	0.63	0.64	0.65
Cape Winelands District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.65
Overberg District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.66
Eden District Municipality	0.64	0.68	0.69
Central Karoo District Municipality	0.57	0.59	0.60

Central Karoo District has the lowest HDI of all the Districts, followed by the West Coast (0.66) and Cape Winelands (0.66). The City of Cape Town has the highest HDI followed by the Eden District Municipality.

Table 16 HDI, 2001, 2007 and 2010 per municipality

Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	0.56	0.59	0.59
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	0.55	0.57	0.58
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality (including Central Karoo DMA)	0.58	0.60	0.60
WC - DC5 Central Karoo District Municipality	0.57	0.59	0.60

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

The levels of human development differ across the broad geographic areas in the Western Cape, with the level of human development as captured by the HDI in the Central Karoo well below all other Western Cape districts.

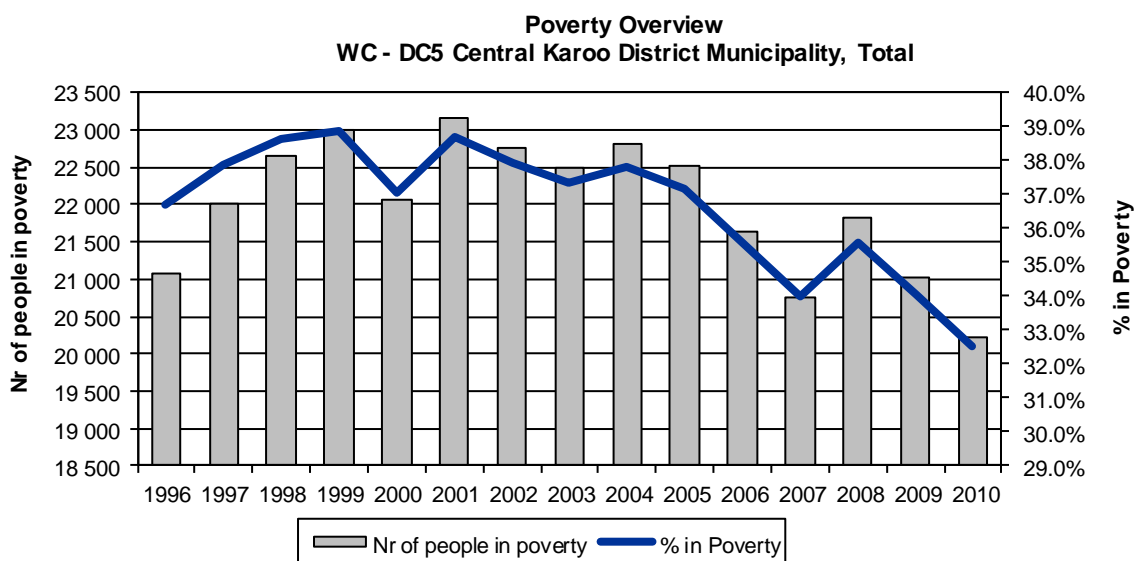
The HDI indicates that the level of development within the Central Karoo District has improved over the past decade; the HDI increasing from 0.57 in 2001 to 0.60 in 2010. Prince Albert Municipality has the lowest HDI in the district followed by Laingsburg Municipality. This poses a huge challenge to the district to create more employment opportunities to improve the standard of living in the area. Life expectancy is shown to be low due to high mortality stemming from the mixture of diseases of affluence and of poverty.

2.4.2 People Living in Poverty

The poverty rate represents the percentage of people living in households with an income less than the poverty income. The poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size, the larger the household the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty.

The poverty income 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). For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated⁵ to be R1 315, while for a two person household it is R1 626; a four person household requires an estimated income of R2 544 to stay out of poverty while a household with eight or more person requires an estimated R4 729.

Figure 6 Poverty Overview – Central Karoo, 1996 – 2010



Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Global Insight estimates on the number of people living in poverty in the Central Karoo shows a sharp increase from 21 1000 to 23 000 between 1996 and 1999, with a decline in 2000, but since then showing some decline. In 2010, the estimated number of people living in poverty in the District was approximately 20 200 people, down from the 2001 high of approximately 23 250. The number of people living in poverty came down by 3 050.

⁵ Global Insight estimates.

Table 17 Poverty Rate – Percentage of People Living in Poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010 per City/District

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	23.9%	20.2%	19.7%
West Coast District Municipality	32.0%	30.5%	30.4%
Cape Winelands District Municipality	30.9%	26.4%	25.7%
Overberg District Municipality	31.0%	30.3%	29.6%
Eden District Municipality	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%
Central Karoo District Municipality	38.7%	34.0%	32.5%

The Central Karoo District (32.5 per cent) has the highest number of people living in poverty in the Western Cape followed by the West Coast (30.4 per cent) and Overberg (29.6 per cent). The poverty rate in the Central Karoo District is a cause for concern in general.

Table 18 Poverty Rate – Percentage of People Living in Poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010 per municipality

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	37.6%	35.7%	36.1%
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	44.1%	42.7%	43.3%
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality (including Central Karoo DMA)	37.5%	31.5%	29.1%
WC - DC5 Central Karoo District Municipality	38.7%	34.0%	32.5%

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

The percentage of people living in poverty followed a similar trend to that of the number, with the percentage declining from 38.7 per cent in 2001 to just fewer than 33 per cent by 2010. Prince Albert has the highest proportion of poor people and it is rising compared to the rest of the district. The poverty levels across the district are a cause of concern in general.

2.4.3 Indigent Households

In response to the poverty levels of its communities, municipalities offer households support through their indigent policy. The indigent policy provides for free or discounted rates on municipal services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal as well as property rates.

According to the Western Cape Department of Local Government information, August 2011, the number of households in the Central Karoo District totalled 14 945 of which 5 903 (39.5 per cent) were classified as indigent. From the Department's information, of the total number of households, 43.1 per cent received free basic access to water, 40.2 per cent to electricity, 39.4 per cent to sanitation services.

Table 19 Indigent Households within the Central Karoo Municipality

Municipality	Households	Indigent Households
Prince Albert	2 850	889
Beaufort West	10 135	4 351
Laingsburg	1 960	663
TOTAL	14 945	5 903

Beaufort West has the highest number of indigent households (4 351) followed by Prince Albert (889) and Laingsburg (663). Indigent policies differ across the municipalities.

2.4.4 Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0, in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income, to 1 in the case where one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing. In practice the coefficient is likely to vary from approximately 0.25 to 0.70.

Table 20 Gini coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010 per City/District

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0.60	0.59	0.57
West Coast District Municipality	0.59	0.61	0.60
Cape Winelands District Municipality	0.60	0.60	0.59
Overberg District Municipality	0.58	0.59	0.58
Eden District Municipality	0.59	0.59	0.56
Central Karoo District Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.58

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

According to Gini calculations, there has been a marginal change in the level of income inequality experience in the District; the Gini co-efficient increased from 0.59 in 2001 to 0.60 in 2007 and declining to 0.58 in 2010. The Gini co-efficient for the City of Cape Town came down from 0.60 in 2001 to 0.57 in 2010.

Table 21 Gini coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010 per municipality

Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	0.59	0.61	0.59
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	0.61	0.62	0.61
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality (including Central Karoo DMA)	0.59	0.59	0.57
WC - DC5 Central Karoo District Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.58

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

A comparison across the Western Cape shows that inequality across all districts and the Central Karoo has been relatively high, but has over the past decade showed some decline, according to the Gini coefficient. Prince Albert Municipality (0.61) had the highest Gini coefficient in 2010 in the Central Karoo District followed by Laingsburg

Municipality (0.59). The Central Karoo District has more poverty to contend with than most of the other districts as a result of the high unemployment rate of the area.

2.5 Access to Housing

The South African Constitution states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislation and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of his right. Still, there are many South Africans who lack this basic right.

Information from the 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey is used to provide estimates of the extent of the backlog⁶ in housing within the Central Karoo District.

2.5.1 Access to Housing: Central Karoo

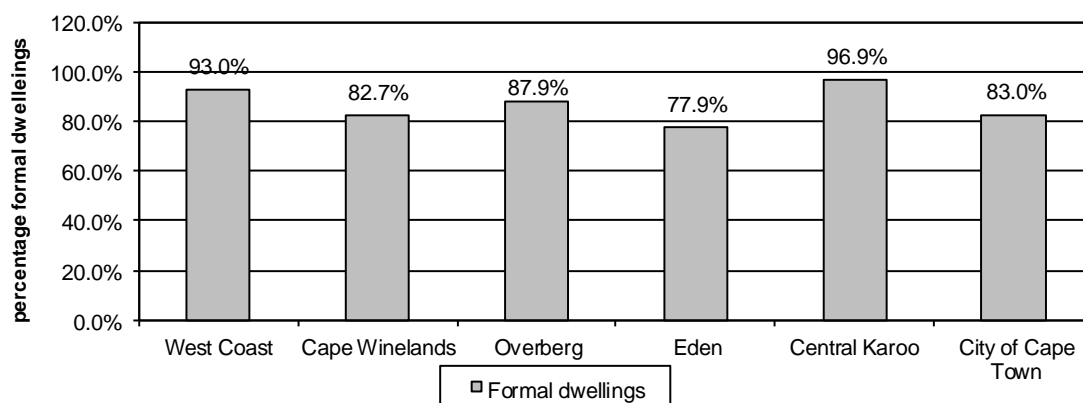
Section 26 of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996, states that every citizen has the right to have access to adequate housing. The three spheres of government (national, provincial and local) share the responsibility for delivery of adequate housing.

Table 22 Access to housing in the Western Cape

2007	West Coast	Cape Winelands	Overberg	Eden	Central Karoo	City of Cape Town
Formal dwellings	93.0%	82.7%	87.9%	77.9%	96.9%	83.0%
Informal dwellings	5.2%	10.5%	10.1%	17.8%	1.6%	15.6%

Housing is an important determinant of the living conditions of any population. It has an effect on health and therefore on worker productivity, but is in turn affected by economic conditions and in particular by income and housing costs. The Central Karoo District has the highest proportion of households who have access to formal housing (96.9 per cent) and the lowest proportion (1.6 per cent) of households housed in informal housing.

Figure 7 Formal dwellings



⁶ These surveys present the most recent comparative municipal level information across the Western Cape.

After Central Karoo, West Coast (93 per cent) and Overberg (87.9 per cent) had the highest proportion of households living in formal dwellings. Eden District (77.9 per cent) had the lowest proportion of households living in formal dwellings followed by the Cape Winelands District (82.7 per cent) and the City of Cape Town (83 per cent).

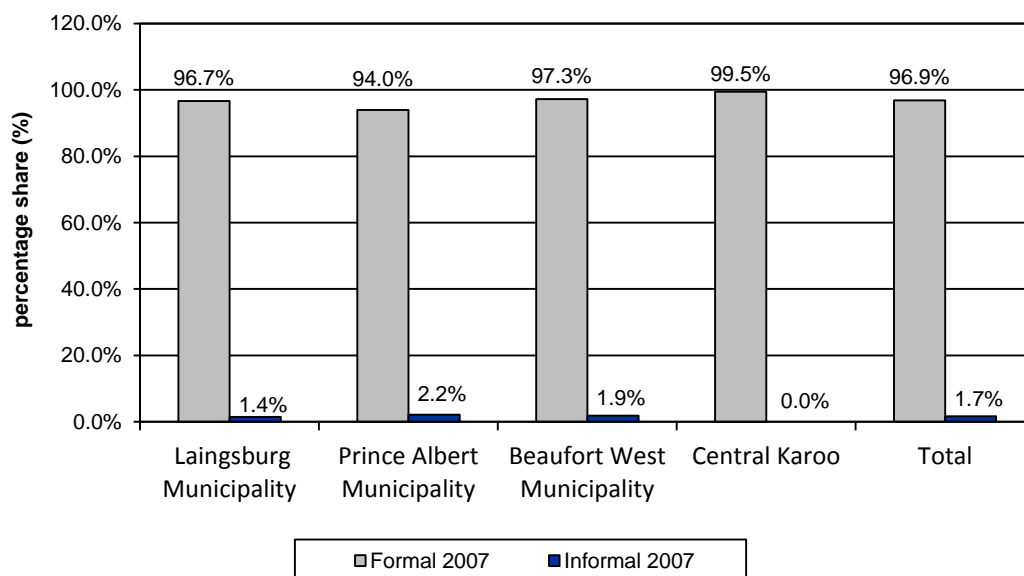
Table 23 Access to Housing in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2007

Dwelling Type	2001	Percentage share 2001	2007	Percentage share 2007	Average annual growth 2001-2007
Formal	14 335	94%	15 209	97%	1%
Informal	311	2%	260	2%	-3%
Traditional dwelling	337	2%	94	1%	-19%
Other	190	1%	138	1%	-5%
Total	15 173	100%	15 701	100%	1%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

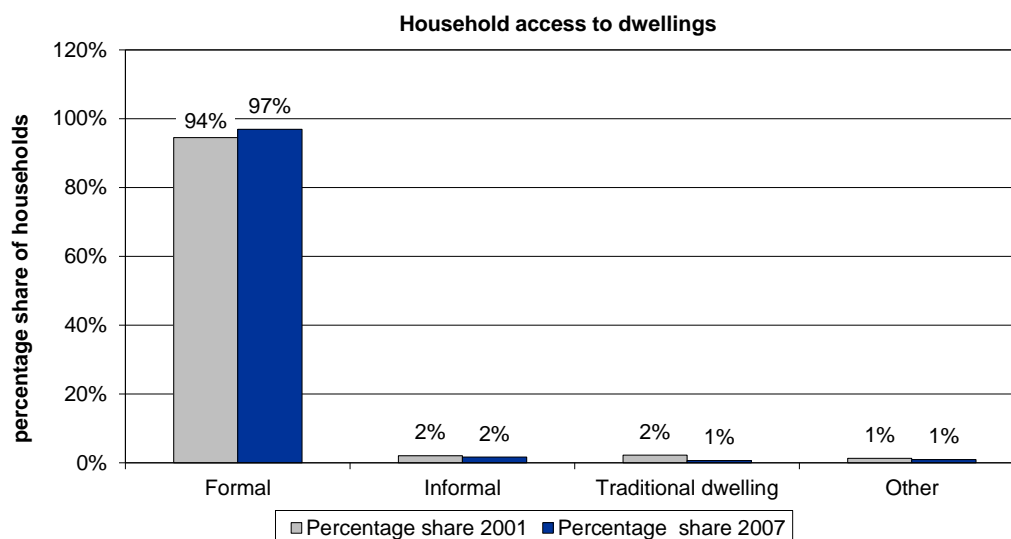
In the period between 2001 and 2007, the number of households in the Central Karoo increased by an estimated 528, while the number of households residing in formal dwellings increased by 874. Over the same period the District was able to reduce the backlog in informal housing by 51 dwelling units.

Figure 8 Accessing to housing in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2007 - Percentage share comparison



Prince Albert has the highest number of households with access to formal housing followed by Beaufort West and Laingsburg Municipalities respectively.

Figure 9 Household access to dwellings in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2007 - Percentage share of households



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

When looking at the percentage changes between these years, the proportion of households with access to formal households increased from 94 to 97 per cent while the proportion of people in informal, traditional and other households declined; the proportion of households who live in informal households remain constant.

Although the number of households with access to formal housing has increased considerably between the survey years, a significant need still remains.

2.6 Access to Municipal Services

Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section looks at household access to services as drawn from the 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey⁷. The information provides a breakdown of the types of access for each service area; changes in the relative proportions indicate either improvements or worsening in the in overall access levels.

2.6.1 Water

Access to potable water is essential to maintaining a healthy life. It is accepted that piped water in South Africa, and in the Central Karoo is potable⁸. Access to improved water sources is a key element in improved quality of life. The Water supplied should be safe and should be made available to communities to prevent the use of unsafe supplies that can lead to diseases. Unsafe water supplies will in turn have an impact on public health.

⁷ These surveys present the latest comparative municipal level information across the Western Cape.

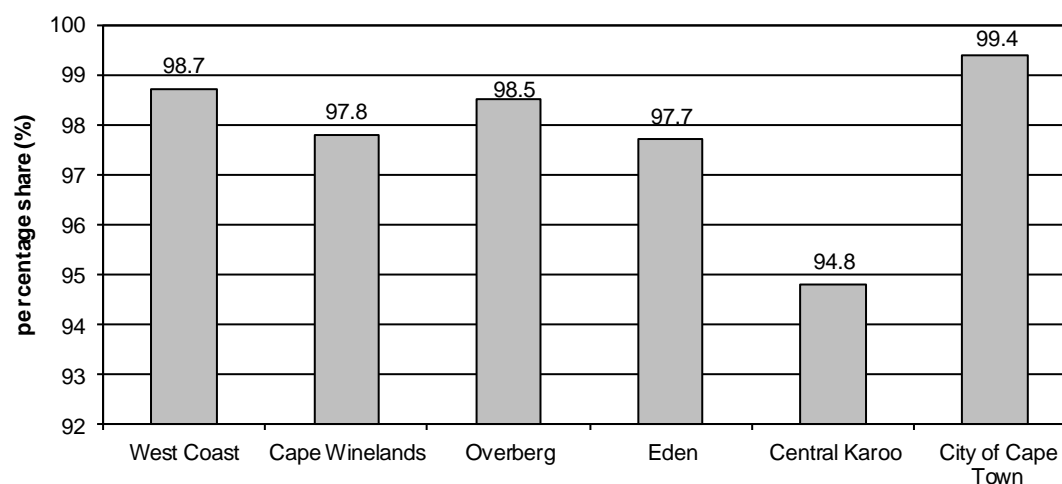
⁸ See Environmental section below for further information on water quality in the Central Karoo.

Table 24 Access to Water in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2007

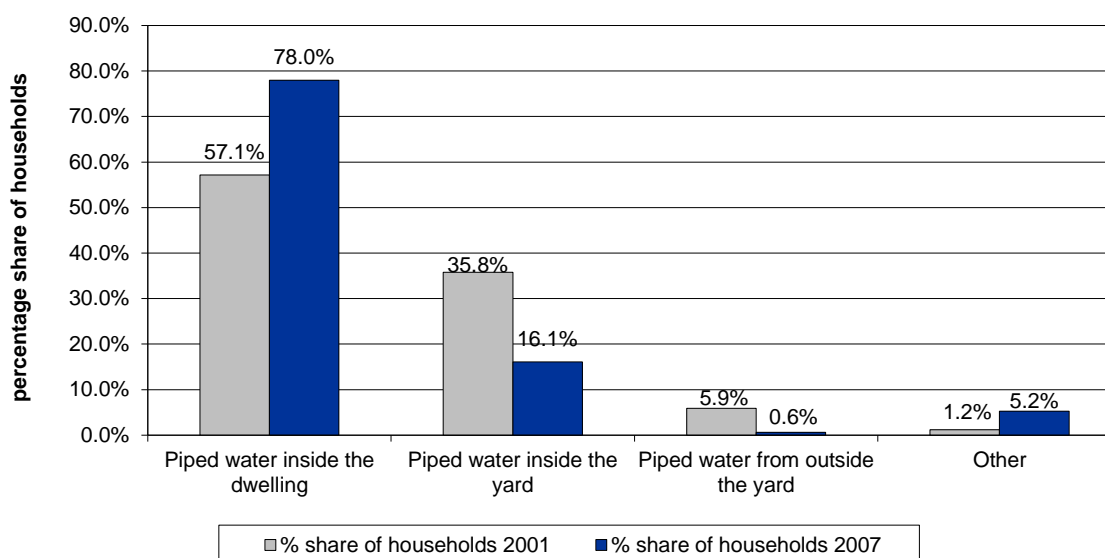
Water source	2001	% share of households 2001	2001	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001-2007
Piped water inside the dwelling	8 667	57.1%	12 243	78.0%	5.9%
Piped water inside the yard	5 427	35.8%	2 532	16.1%	-11.9%
Piped water from outside the yard	897	5.9%	102	0.6%	-30.4%
Other	180	1.2%	823	5.2%	28.8%
Total	15 171	100.0%	15 701	100.0%	0.6%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The overwhelming majority of households in the Central Karoo in 2001 already had access to piped water, either inside the dwelling, inside the yard or outside of the yard. A positive development between 2001 and 2007 has been the substantial increase in the number of households with piped water on site, either in the dwelling or inside the yard.

Figure 10 Access to Water per District 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 indicated that the City of Cape Town (99.4 per cent) has the highest number of households with access to potable water followed by the West Coast (98.7 per cent), Overberg (98.5 per cent) and Cape Winelands (97.8 per cent). Central Karoo has the lowest number of households with access to potable water (94.8 per cent).

Figure 11 Access to piped water in the Central Karoo District

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

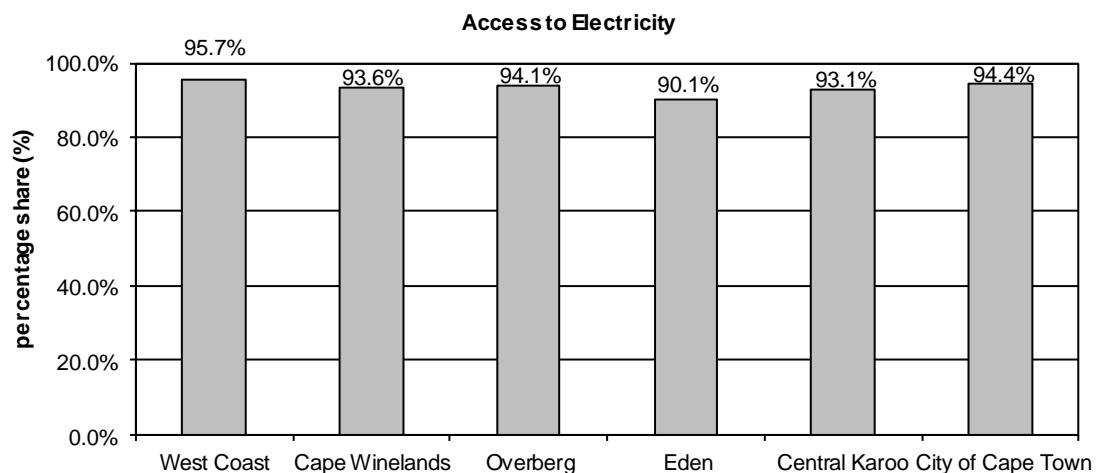
When comparing the percentage changes in access to different types of water sources between 2001 and 2007, the large increase in the number of households with on-site water translates into an 11.2 percentage point increase in households with access to piped water inside the dwelling with the proportion of households with piped water in or outside the yard declining.

In 2001 the proportion of households with access to piped water in the yard or accessing water using other sources was 35.8 per cent; by 2007 this proportion decreased to 16.1 per cent, still totalling a significant 80 833 households.

2.6.2 Energy

Energy is essential for human life; commonly identified uses include energy for cooking, heating and lighting. Given the harmful environmental impacts of certain identifiable energy sources, as well as growing energy demand and needs, the use of clean and sustainable energy is becoming increasingly important. Different energy sources also have other usage risks; e.g. health and safety risks especially in the use of paraffin and open flame usage.

The information below speaks to the sources of energy used for lighting for households in the Central Karoo.

Figure 12 Energy sources for the Western Cape

The West Coast (95.7 per cent) has the highest number of households using electricity as energy, followed by the City of Cape Town (94.4 per cent) and Overberg (94.1 per cent).

Table 25 Energy Sources used for Lighting in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2007

Energy sources for lighting	Census 2001	% share of households 2001	Community survey 2007 estimates	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Electricity	12 665	83.5%	14 620	93.1%	2.4%
Gas	24	0.2%	28	0.2%	2.6%
Paraffin	120	0.8%	125	0.8%	0.7%
Candles	1 839	12.1%	695	4.4%	-15.0%
Solar	346	2.3%	117	0.7%	-16.5%
Other	178	1.2%	116	0.7%	-6.9%
Total	15 173	100.0%	15 701	100.0%	0.6%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Between 2001 and 2007, the number of households using electricity in the district as a source of energy for lighting has increased by 1 995 households or by 2.4 percentage points to 93.1 per cent; the number and proportion of households that make use of energy sources which pose fire and health risks, such as candles, has significantly decreased by 1 144 households respectively over this period.

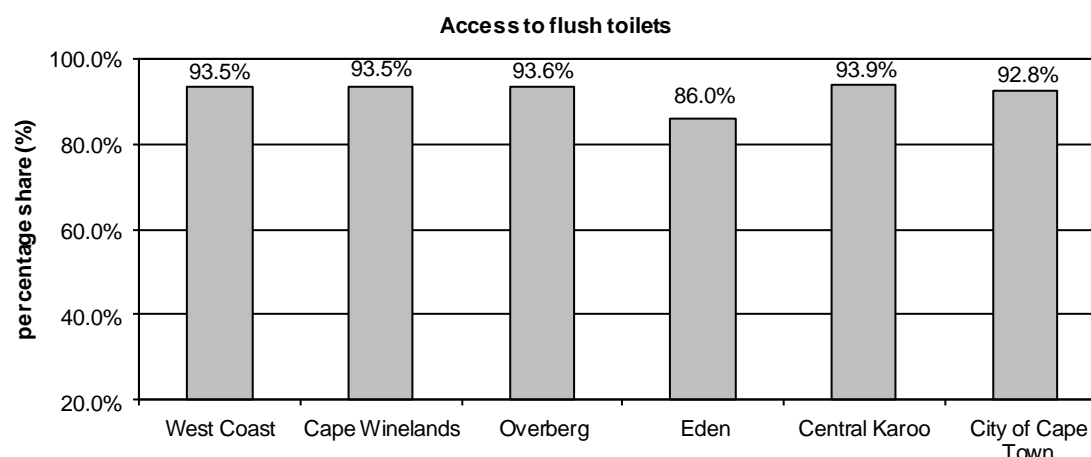
Across the District, Beaufort West Municipality has the highest percentage of households having access to electricity followed by Prince Albert and the DMA. Laingsburg has the lowest number (72.9 per cent) of households having access to electricity.

2.6.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is a means of promoting health through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Access to a toilet advances physical health as well as providing the user with sense of human dignity. The state of sanitation reflects the state of human development in any community. Access to adequate sanitation has

many advantages for public health, dignity and the advantages extend beyond households to the entire communities. However, when sanitation systems are inadequate the health impacts can be extremely serious.

Figure 13 Access to flush toilets in the Western Cape – District Comparison (2007)



Central Karoo (93.9 per cent) has the highest number of households with access to flush toilets followed by Overberg (93.6), West Coast and Cape Winelands (93.5 per cent). The Central Karoo has done well in providing sanitation to its population compared to the rest of the Province.

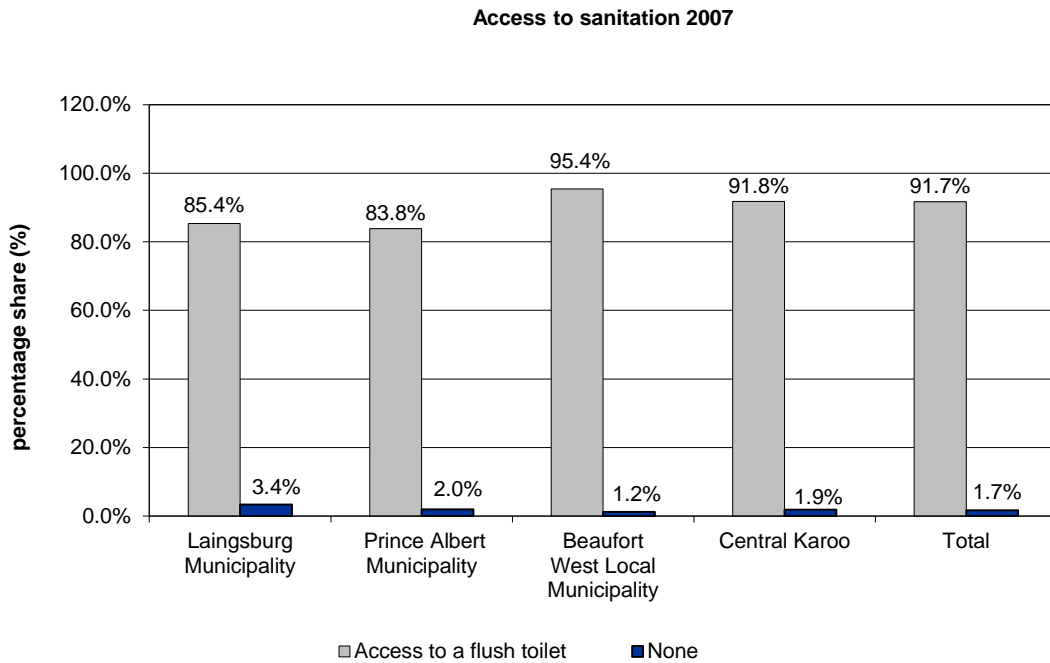
Table 26 Access to Sanitation in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2007

Toilet facilities	2001	% share of households 2001	2007	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	11 361	74.9%	14 400	91.7%	4.0%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	1 568	10.3%	355	2.3%	-21.9%
Dry toilet facility	0	0.0%	193	1.2%	
Pit toilet with ventilation	413	2.7%	116	0.7%	-19.1%
Pit toilet with out ventilation	227	1.5%	144	0.9%	-7.3%
Chemical toilet	27	0.2%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Bucket toilet system	1 262	8.3%	222	1.4%	-25.1%
None	315	2.1%	271	1.7%	-2.5%
Total	15 173	100.0%	15 701	100.0%	0.6%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Although the District has provided 3 039 additional households with access to a flush toilet connected to the sewerage system between 2001 and 2007 222 households still made use of bucket latrines and 271 households had no access to sanitation facilities in 2007.

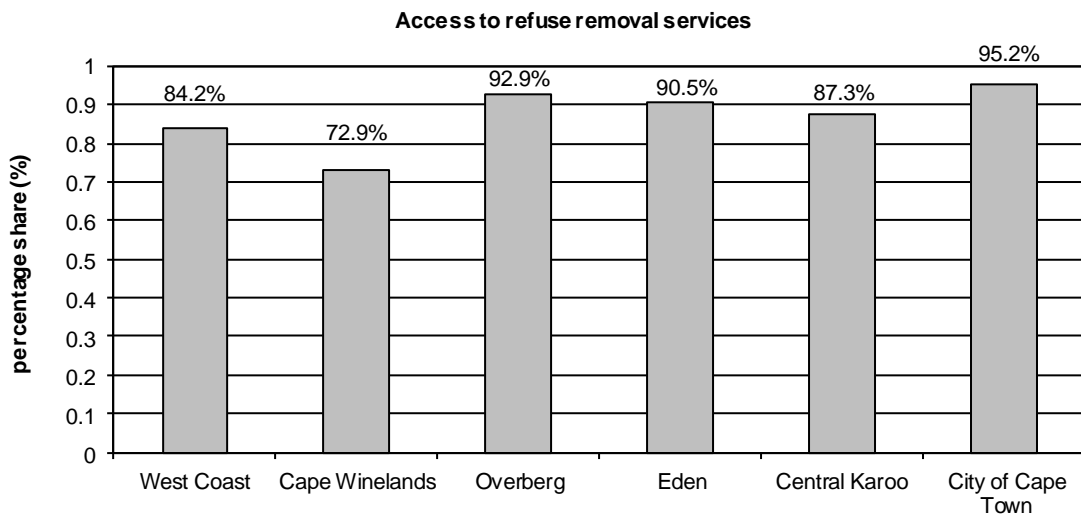
Figure 14 Access to Sanitation per municipality in the Central Karoo District



Across the district Beaufort West has the highest number (95.4 per cent) of households having access to flush toilets followed by Prince Albert (91.8 per cent) and the DMA (91.7 per cent).

2.6.4 Refuse Removal

Figure 15 Access to refuse removal by local authority/private company in the Western Cape

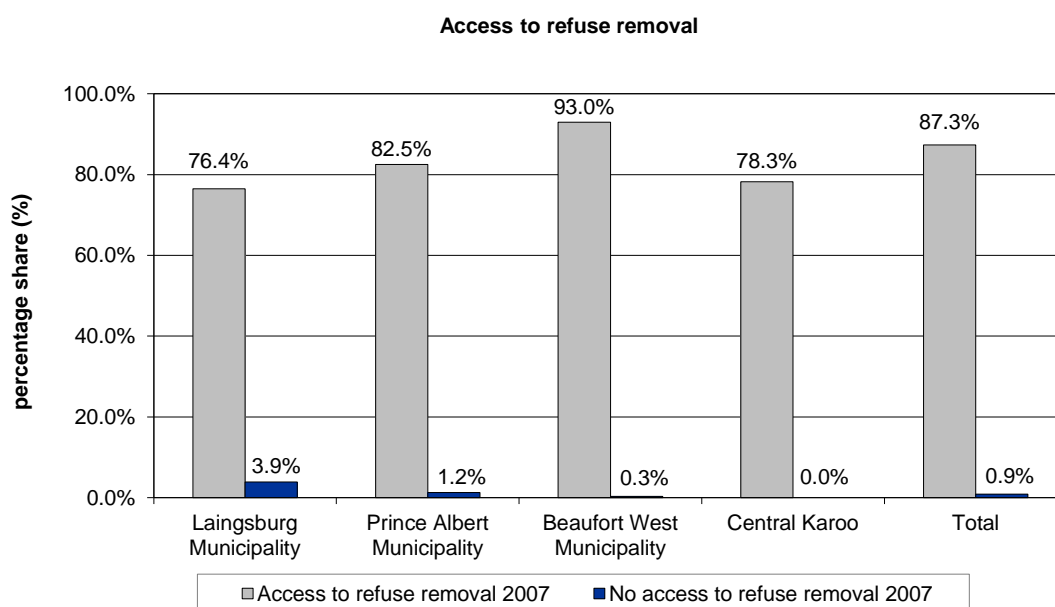


The City of Cape Town (95.2 per cent) has the highest proportion of households with access to refuse removal followed by Overberg (92.9 per cent) and Eden District (90.5 per cent). Central Karoo has (87.3 per cent) households with access to refuse removal. Only Cape Winelands (72.9 per cent) and West Coast (84.2 per cent) has a lower rate. The District's performance is low compared to the rest of the Province.

Table 27 Access to Refuse Removal Services in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2007

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	% share of households 2001	Community survey 2007 estimates	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Removed by local authority at least once a week	11 788	78%	13 639	86.9%	2%
Removed by local authority less often	51	0%	73	0.5%	6%
Communal refuse dump	186	1%	61	0.4%	-17%
Own refuse dump	3 064	20%	1 785	11.4%	-9%
No rubbish disposal	84	1%	142	0.9%	9%
Other	0	0%	0	0.0%	
Total	15 173	100%	15 701	100.0%	0.6%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Figure 16 Access to refuse removal in the Central Karoo District

According to survey information from the 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey, there has been a significant change between the proportions of households in the different categories of access to refuse removal services. Between the two survey years, the total number of households with access to refuse services once a week increased by 1 851 while households using communal refuse dumps decreased by 125 and households with own refuse dump decreased by 1 279; the number of households indicating that no provision was made for rubbish disposal totalled 142 in 2007.

2.7 Roads

Roads facilitate the movement of both persons and materials anywhere within a country. The better connectivity brought about through road development improves the socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas by making social and economic opportunities more easily accessible.

Good communication and transport networks including roads networks, opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources and facilities and may stimulate and support the growth of e.g. industry, agriculture or trade. Roads also provide linkages to other modes of transport such as rail, air and water.

An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfils the need for a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 28 Central Karoo, at 15 July 2011

District (km)	National		Trunk		Main		Divisional		Minor		Totals	
	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel
Metro	79.4	-	146.8	-	84.1	-	17.0	9.7	1.4	15.3	328.7	25.0
Cape Winelands	169.4	-	387.5	-	731.0	237.7	489.1	922.2	121.1	1 804.0	1 898.1	2 963.9
Overberg District	176.1	-	350.3	-	374.0	128.9	151.8	1 237.7	53.4	1 521.9	1 105.6	2 888.5
Eden District	305.7	-	765.5	63.2	468.0	455.5	259.3	2 498.8	43.2	2 341.2	1 841.6	5 358.6
West Coast	367.6	-	430.7	-	832.2	434.1	251.3	1 636.1	74.5	5 924.6	1 956.3	7 994.9
Central Karoo	364.0	-	553.7	68.1	46.8	635.1	14.8	1 679.2	0.0	3 925.6	979.4	6 307.9

Source: Department of Transport and Public Works, 2011

The total roads surface in the Central Karoo at July 2011 is 7 287.3 km of which 979.4 km of the roads are surfaced and 6 307.9 km is gravel. West Coast District has the highest surfaced (1 956.3 km) and 7 994.9 km gravel road.

3. Economically Active Population

3.1 Labour Force

Economically active people (those in the labour force) are those between the ages of 15 and 65 years who chose to participate in the labour market, by being willing to supply their labour in exchange for an income. Being defined as being economically active does not depend on being employed; as long as there is a desire, willingness and availability to work, even if that desire does not translate into employment, then you are seen as part of the labour force.

Participation in the labour market is influenced by many factors which includes disability, early retirement choices, long-term illness which includes AIDS, study choices or even feelings of discouragement from participating. Participation levels have a direct impact on the labour force statistics e.g. high levels of labour force participation with few employment opportunities is easily evident in a high unemployment rate, while low levels of participation with few employment opportunities results in a lower unemployment rate. The differences in participation

levels as a result of discouragement, people who want to work but have given up hope in finding employment and therefore are not taking active steps to look for work is what is typically captured difference between South Africa's official versus the broad/expanded unemployment definition.

Table 29 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2007

City/District	Labour force	Percentage of Western Cape's labour force	Employed	Percentage of Western Cape's employed	Unemployed	Percentage of Western Cape's unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
City of Cape Town	1 656 109	67.5	1 250 732	65.5	405 377	74.6	24.5
West Coast District*	129 979	5.3	109 769	5.7	20 210	3.7	15.5
Cape Winelands District *	320 726	13.1	268 807	14.1	51 919	9.6	16.2
Overberg District*	96 562	3.9	79 423	4.2	17 139	3.2	17.7
Eden District*	229 057	9.3	186 698	9.8	42 359	7.8	18.5
Central Karoo District*	20 649	0.8	14 299	0.7	6 350	1.2	30.8
Western Cape	2 453 083	100.0	1 909 725	100.0	543 358	100.0	22.2

* Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The Community survey of 2007 indicated that the City of Cape Town (67.5 per cent) has the highest percentage of the Western Cape's labour force. The Central Karoo has the lowest percentage of the Western Cape's labour force with 0.8 per cent. The Central Karoo (30.8 per cent) has the highest unemployment rate. The Central Karoo District unemployment is (8.6 percentage points) higher than the Western Cape's unemployment (22.2 per cent). The West Coast district has the lowest unemployment rate of 15.5 per cent.

Table 30 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2007

Municipality	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Laingsburg	2 221	10.8	1 669	11.7	552	8.7	24.9
Prince Albert	3 284	15.9	2 419	16.9	865	13.6	26.3
Beaufort West	13 037	63.1	8 859	61.9	4 178	65.8	32.0
Central Karoo DMA	2 117	10.2	1 364	9.5	753	11.9	35.6
Central Karoo District*	20 649	100.0	14 299	99.9	6 350	100.0	30.8

* Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Figures for the 2001 to 2007 period indicates that the Central Karoo was able to accommodate all **new** labour market entrants, albeit not significantly reducing the number of unemployed. This is evident in spite of a slight increase in the District's labour force participation rate.

3.2 Unemployment

3.2.1 The Unemployment Rate

Information on unemployment represents official unemployment statistics and does not make provision for discouraged workers (workers not actively looking for work).

Table 31 compares the unemployment rate of municipalities within the Province and tests whether unemployment is proportionally spread across the municipalities.

Table 31 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2007

City/District	Labour force	Percentage of Western Cape's labour force	Employed	Percentage of Western Cape's employed	Unemployed	Percentage of Western Cape's unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
City of Cape Town	1 656 109	67.5	1 250 732	65.5	405 377	74.6	24.5
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Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The Central Karoo had a labour force of 20 649 in 2007. The unemployment rate for the district was 30.8 per cent in 2007.

The Central Karoo represents 0.8 per cent of the province's labour force. While the district share of province's employed (0.7 per cent) roughly corresponds with this figure, the district share 1.2 per cent in the proportion of unemployed. Central Karoo has the highest unemployment rate (30.8 per cent) in the province followed by the City of Cape Town (24.5 per cent). The unemployment rate of the District is higher than the province's unemployment rate (22.2). The reason for the high unemployment rate in the Central Karoo district is the low skills base. Those with no formal education thus find it hard to find work in the formal sector.

Table 32 compares the unemployment rate of municipalities within the District and tests whether unemployment is proportionally spread across the municipalities. The table can be used as follows: if a local municipality's share of the labour force is for e.g. 10 per cent, then it means that if employment and unemployment is evenly spread across the District, then the municipality's share of employment and unemployment should also be 10 per cent.

Table 32 Comparison of Labour Force Information across the Central Karoo Municipal Areas, 2007

Municipality	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Laingsburg	2 221	10.8	1 669	11.7	552	8.7	24.9
Prince Albert	3 284	15.9	2 419	16.9	865	13.6	26.3
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* Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The picture for the district also looks very bleak with the highest unemployment in Murraysburg DMA (35.6 per cent) followed by Beaufort West (32 per cent). The overwhelming majority of employment in the Central Karoo is within the agriculture sector. However, the agriculture sector is very dependent on exports markets and due to the economic troubles facing the Euro area the agriculture sector has seen a decline in exports and consequently job losses within the sector.

3.2.2 Characteristics of the Unemployed

Although unemployment impacts across gender, race, age and other social divides its effects within certain groups are more pronounced. This could be as a result of a number of factors which could include past or current discrimination or differences in skill or education levels of individuals.

Some of the differential impacts of unemployment can be found within the breakdown of gender, population group and age. This is highlighted in the table below.

Table 33 Characteristics of the Unemployed, 2007

Central Karoo District 2007	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender				
Male	2 620	24.0	52.9	41.3
Female	3 730	38.3	47.1	58.7
Population Group				
Black	679	45.0	7.3	10.7
Coloured	5 610	33.4	81.5	88.3
Indian or Asian	0	0.0	0.1	0.0
White	61	2.6	11.2	1.0
Age				
15 - 19	663	66.7	4.8	10.4
20 - 24	1 578	52.1	14.7	24.9
25 - 34	2 170	34.8	30.2	34.2
35 - 44	1 346	25.5	25.5	21.2
45 - 54	557	14.4	18.7	8.8
55 - 65	36	2.9	6.1	0.6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment by Gender

The gender split of Central Karoo's labour force shows males to be slightly better represented than females, with males making up 52.9 per cent of the district's total labour force. Although males represent more than half of the labour force, they represent only 41.3 per cent of the district's total unemployed population. The high representation of females within the unemployed translates into a significantly higher unemployment rate for females compared with males – 38.3 compared with 24.0 per cent.

Unemployment by Population Group

Between the different population groups, the 45.0 per cent unemployment rates for Blacks is far greater than for any other group; followed by a 33.4 per cent unemployment rate for Coloureds, 2.6 per cent for the White population. Similar disparities are also noticeable when comparing the groups' percentage share of the labour force with their share of the unemployed – the Black group is significantly over-represented in their share of the unemployed compared to their share of labour force, 10.7 per cent of unemployed compared with 7.3 per cent of labour force, while Whites are significantly under-represented in their share of the unemployed, representing on 1.0 per cent of unemployed compared to a 11.2 per cent share of the labour force.

Unemployment by Age

Disparities are also found within different age groups, with those at younger age groups experiencing higher levels of unemployment and representing significantly higher shares of the unemployed in comparison with their share of the labour force.

The unemployment rate for those in younger age groups is significantly higher than the older age groups; a comparison of the youngest and oldest represented groups, 15 to 19 years and 55 to 65 years differs greatly, with 66.7 per cent compared with

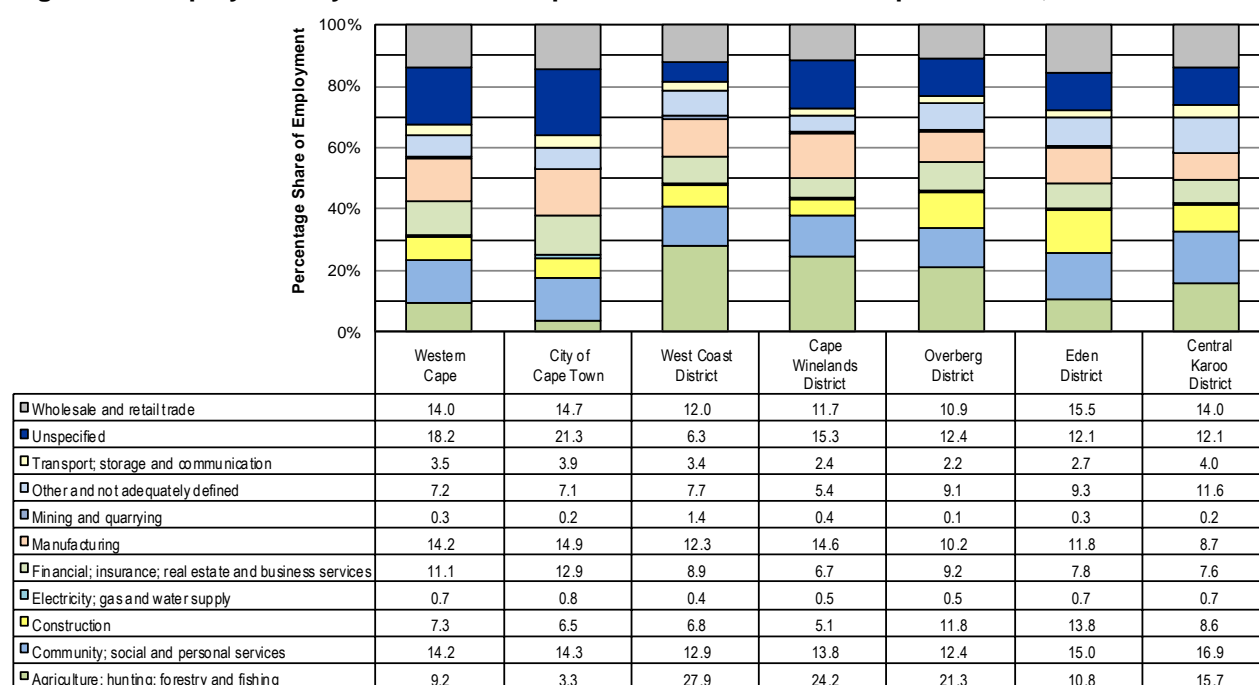
2.9 per cent. A general decline in the unemployment rate is noticeable when moving from younger to older age groups is noted. The vast differences in unemployment rates between age groups may in part be accounted for in the higher education, skill and experience levels of relatively older workers – these characteristics make work-seekers more attractive to prospective employers and improve their chances of finding employment.

3.3 Employment

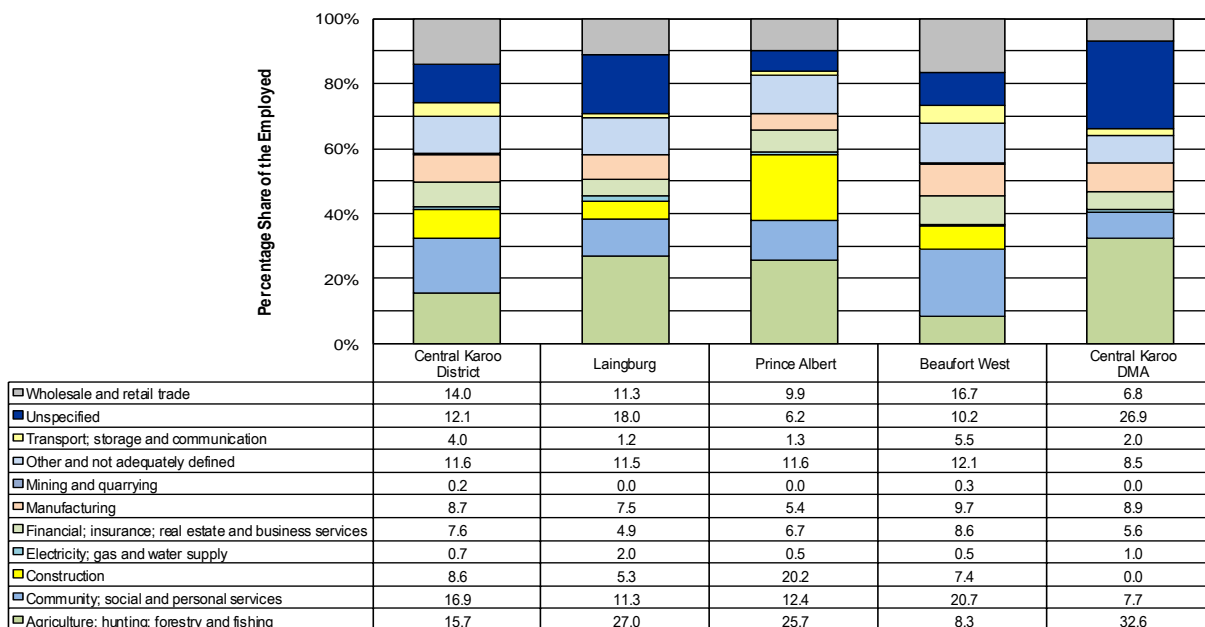
Employment opportunities or the lack thereof tells a story of whether or not the economy is able to create work opportunities for all those seeking employment. Sector employment and the skill level of those employed provides further information on the possible types of employment available as well as the skill level required to do the work. Although this provides a good indication of opportunities in the current labour market, it may but does not necessarily provide an indication of the sector growth potential and its associated employment creating potential and future skills need.

3.3.1 Employment by Sector

Figure 17 Employment by Sector – A Comparison across Western Cape Districts, 2007



The Agriculture, Community, Social and personal services, Wholesale and retail trade and Manufacturing are the largest sector contributors of the Western Cape Economy. Agriculture plays a significant role in districts like West Coast (27.9 per cent), Cape Winelands (24.2 per cent) and Central Karoo (15.7 per cent).

Figure 18 Employment by Sector – Central Karoo, 2007

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The District's employment opportunities is concentrated in three sectors namely Community; social and personal services (16.9 per cent), Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing (15.7 per cent) and Wholesale and retail trade (14.0 per cent).

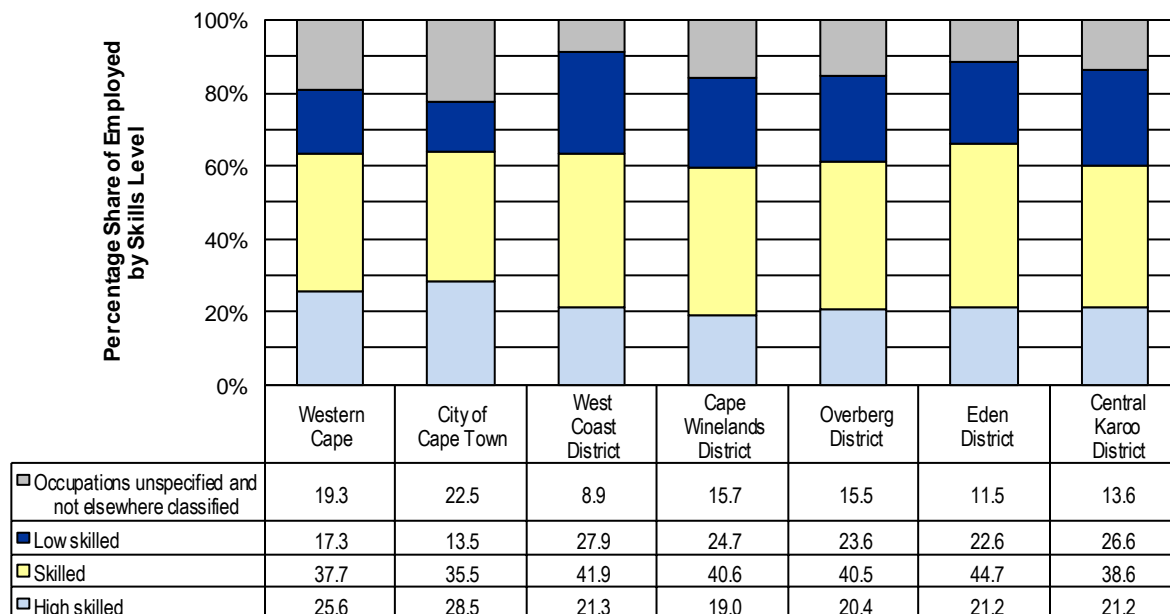
When roughly comparing percentage sector employment with the relative size (percentage contribution) of the sector⁹, the Community, social and personal services, Construction and Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors are appear relatively labour intensive. Further growth is likely to achieve a greater than proportionate increase in employment.

Skill Level of the Employed¹⁰

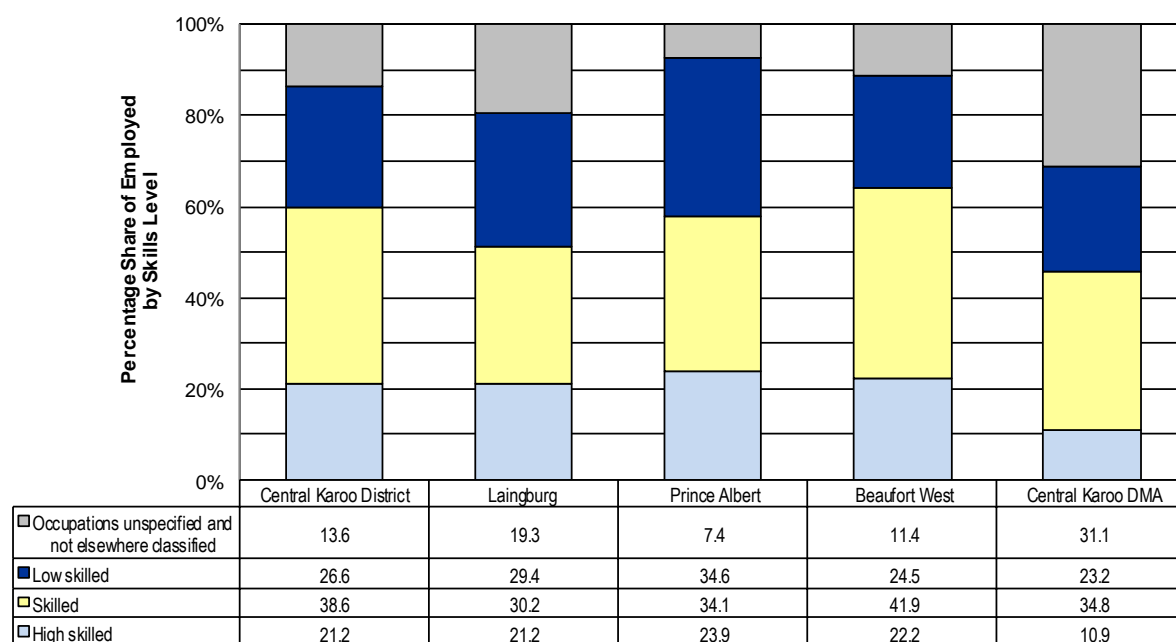
The skill level of the employed indicates current availability of jobs skills necessary within the labour market. It serves as an indication to what extent the labour market would be able to accommodate workers at the different skill levels.

⁹ See values for percentage sector contribution in Section 4: Economic Structure and Performance, below.

¹⁰ High skill occupations include legislators; senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers; shop and market sales workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, craft and related trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers; low skill occupations include elementary occupations (occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement).

Figure 19 Employment by Skill Level – A Comparison across Western Cape Districts/Central Karoo District, 2007


The highest number of skilled people is concentrated in the Eden District (44.7 per cent) followed by the West Coast (41.9 per cent) and Cape Winelands (40.6 per cent). Central Karoo District (38.6 per cent) has third lowest proportion of skilled labour force. A comparison of the highest number of highly skilled people showed that the City of Cape Town has the highest (28.5 per cent) followed by the West Coast (21.3 per cent) and Central Karoo and Eden District (21.2 per cent). Central Karoo has the second highest (26.6 per cent) of low skilled people in the Western Cape. The low skill based in the Central Karoo is putting a strain on the economy of the region and it poses a challenge to the region.

Figure 20 Skilled Level of the Employed – Central Karoo, 2007


Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

A large proportion of occupations in the District can be classified as either skilled (39 per cent) or high skilled (21 per cent). The concentration of employment opportunities in skilled work means that there are relatively few opportunities available to those with low skill levels; the current proportion of low occupations available in the District is 27 per cent.

The high proportion of the district's employed in skilled (39 per cent) or high skilled (21 per cent) occupations indicates limited employment opportunities for low skilled occupations and further emphasises the need for individuals to up-skill to improve their chances of finding employment within the district.

4. Economic Structure and Performance

Economic growth signifies an increase in the value of the total production of goods and services from one period to the next. If the population increases, a greater level of income is necessary to maintain the standard of living of the population; without economic growth, increases in the population result in a deterioration of peoples living standards.

Economic growth ensures that there is potential for an increase in employment opportunities. Although economic growth does not guarantee increased employment opportunities for a growing labour force, a lack of growth is a guarantee of a lack of new employment opportunities.

For the purpose of this socio-economic profile, trend analysis is carried out using 1999 - 2009 GDP-R figures.

4.1 Value and Growth of the Economy

Table 34 Central Karoo, Sector value 2009 (Constant 2005 prices)

Average Annual Growth 1999 - 2009:	Beaufort West	Central Karoo	Laingsburg	Prince Albert
PA: Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-4.13%	1.35%	-1.52%	-3.69%
PB: Mining and quarrying	26.09%			
SC: Manufacturing	10.12%	20.69%	9.67%	4.55%
SD: Electricity, gas and water	-4.76%		8.23%	
SE: Construction	9.02%	1.59%	11.76%	15.18%
TF: Wholesale and retail trade, catering and	3.74%	-0.71%	0.41%	3.45%
TG: Transport, storage and communication	2.24%	7.96%	-7.97%	-3.97%
TH: Finance, insurance, real estate and business	7.53%	14.12%	10.37%	14.35%
TI: Community, social and personal services	4.07%	-3.11%	1.92%	1.72%
TJ: General government	2.80%	-4.30%	0.64%	0.62%
TOTAL	4.30%	5.12%	2.29%	3.95%

Source: Bureau of Economic Research (BER), 2011

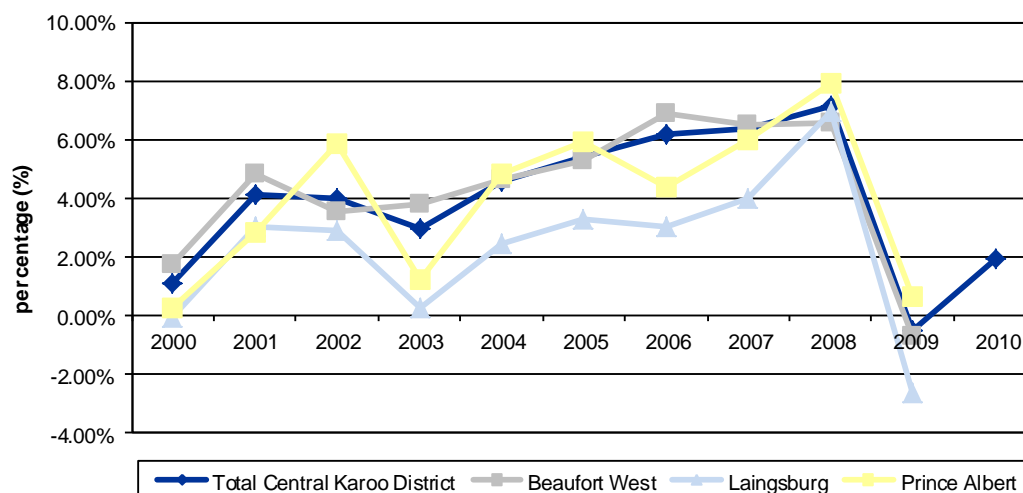
Year on year growth in the Central Karoo over the past decade has also been relatively strong, averaging around 4.0 per cent and above for all years except for 1999, 2000 and 2009, where the economy contracted by around -1 per cent.

When considering the consolidated performance for the 10 year period from 1999 to 2009, annual growth for the economy averaged around 4.3 per cent.

This was driven by the relatively high (above average) average annual growth between in the Manufacturing (20.0 per cent), Finance and Insurance (14.12 per cent), Transport, storage and communication (7.96 per cent), Agriculture (1.35 per cent) and Construction (1.59 per cent) made a relatively small contribution. This renders the relative impact of their growth on total economy relatively small.

The Manufacturing sector, whose sector contribution in 2009 was the highest (20.69 per cent) of all sectors, grew at a modest average annual rate of 2.3 per cent between 1999 and 2009. The Mining and quarrying sector registered, on average, a 9.0 percentage point per annum decrease over this period. Since the total value of this sector relative to the total is negligible, the relative impact of this decline on the economy is not significant.

Figure 21 GDP-R Growth, 1999 to 2009 (Constant 2005 prices)

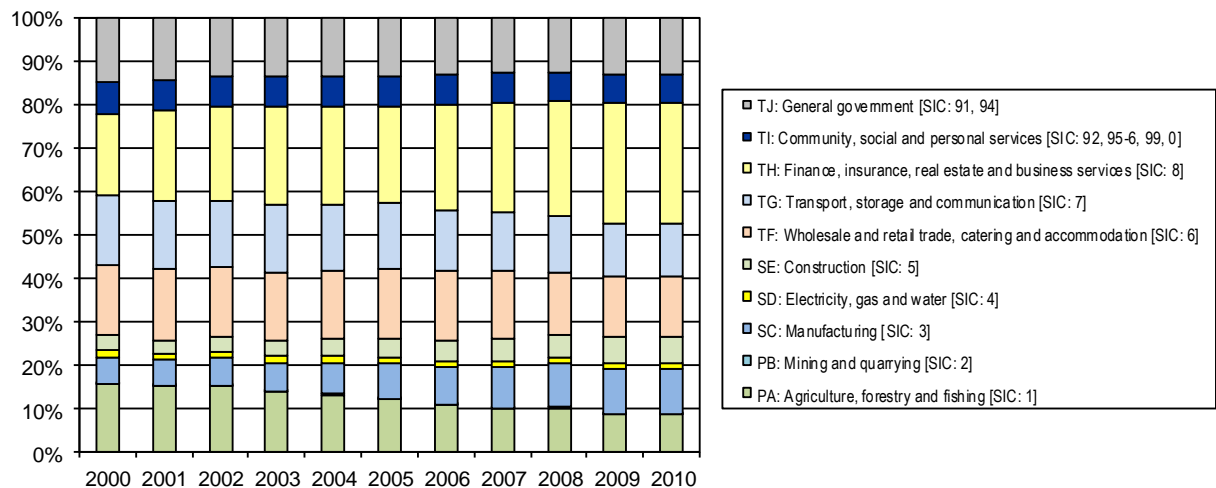


Source: Bureau of Economic Research (BER), 2011

In 2008, Central Karoo's economy growth increased to 6 per cent whilst the Province's annual growth rate lowered to 4.3 per cent due to the effect of the global recession. The effect of the global recession was more severe in 2009 when Central Karoo economy was stagnant at 0.2 per cent and the Province's economy contracted by 1.2 per cent. The decline in the growth from 2008 to 2009 can be attributed to the impact of the 2008/09 global recession.

4.2 Central Karoo District Economy Sector Composition

The composition of the Central Karoo District Economy is of particular relevance to District authorities and policy makers alike. Figure 22 displays for the period 1999 - 2009, the composition of the Central Karoo District Economy.

Figure 22 Sector Contribution to the Economy, 1999 to 2009 (Constant 2005 prices)

Source: Bureau of Economic Research (BER), 2011

Over the past decade, the proportional sector contribution of the economy has changed, more for certain sectors than others. Comparing the 2009 percentage sector contribution to that of 1999, the most significant changes were in the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector and manufacturing, increasing by 8.9 and 4.4 percentage points while agriculture and transport, storage and communication decreased by 7.0 and 3.8 percentage points respectively.

A review of the average annual growth rates enables municipalities to identify the key drivers of economic growth between 1999 and 2009.

4.3 Sectoral Growth

An assessment of the average annual growth rates below enables the Municipality to ascertain key drivers of economic growth as point estimates for the prolonged period 1999-2009. The selected sectors have been done so according to individual sic codes and for consistency with previous and future economic publications according to the parameters of the research as set out by the Provincial Treasury.

Table 35 Annual Growth rate for the Central Karoo – 1999 - 2009

Average Annual Growth 1999 - 2009	Beaufort West	Central Karoo	Laingsburg	Prince Albert
PA: Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-4.13%	1.35%	-1.52%	-3.69%
PB: Mining and quarrying	26.09%			
SC: Manufacturing	10.12%	20.69%	9.67%	4.55%
SD: Electricity, gas and water	-4.76%		8.23%	
SE: Construction	9.02%	1.59%	11.76%	15.18%
TF: Wholesale and retail trade, catering and	3.74%	-0.71%	0.41%	3.45%
TG: Transport, storage and communication	2.24%	7.96%	-7.97%	-3.97%
TH: Finance, insurance, real estate and business	7.53%	14.12%	10.37%	14.35%
TI: Community, social and personal services	4.07%	-3.11%	1.92%	1.72%
TJ: General government	2.80%	-4.30%	0.64%	0.62%
TOTAL	4.30%	5.12%	2.29%	3.95%

For the ten year period under review, Mining, Manufacturing, Construction and Finance displayed a robust growth for the District's economies namely Beaufort West and Prince Albert.

In Beaufort West, mining and quarrying displayed a growth rate of 26.9 per cent and manufacturing recorded a growth rate of 10.12 per cent. In Prince Albert, construction (15.2 per cent) and finance, insurance, real estate and business (14.4 per cent) displayed strong growth. In Laingsburg, construction (11.8 per cent) and manufacturing (9.7 per cent) recorded strong growth. For the entire Central Karoo, manufacturing (20.7 per cent) and financial, insurance, real estate and business (14.1 per cent) displayed a strong growth.

Table 36 Average Annual Growth 1999 – 2009 (GDP-R Constant 2005 Prices, R'000s)

City/District	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City Of Cape Town	4.1%	4.6%	4.1%	3.6%	3.5%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.6%	3.9%	-1.2%
Eden District	5.8%	6.1%	5.4%	5.8%	4.5%	6.8%	7.5%	6.2%	6.2%	5.6%	-0.1%
West Coast District	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%	4.1%	2.4%	4.0%	5.1%	3.4%	4.2%	5.5%	-3.5%
Cape Winelands	2.4%	3.1%	4.2%	4.3%	2.3%	5.4%	5.6%	6.0%	6.0%	6.9%	-2.9%
Overberg District	6.7%	4.9%	5.0%	6.9%	3.4%	6.1%	7.4%	5.4%	6.1%	7.4%	-0.2%
Central Karoo District	2%	1%	4%	4%	3%	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%	-1%

Source: Bureau for Economic Research, 2011

Year on year growth in the Central Karoo over the past decade has also been relatively strong, averaging around 4.0 per cent and above for all years except for 1999, 2000, 2003 and 2009, where the economy declined contracted by around 1 per cent.

When considering the consolidated performance for the 10 year period from 1999 to 2009, average annual growth for the economy averaged 4.3 per cent.

5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

Unlike provinces, municipalities have the ability to raise revenue through property rates, administration fees, penalties and tariffs on services rendered such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal. However, the South African Fiscal Framework entitles municipalities to a share of nationally raised revenue through the equitable share grant (unconditional) as well as other allocations from national and provincial government in the form of either conditional or unconditional grants.

The value of transfers varies between municipalities. The objectives of the transfers are to address historical imbalances between revenue and expenditure, to support national priorities to improve the quality of life of people and to promote good governance and strengthen administrative capacity.

The transfers from Provincial and National Government, as well as the value of Provincial spending within the City, are set out in the tables below.

Table 37 Provincial Transfers to the Central Karoo

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation	Adjusted appro- priation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited	Audited	Audited				% Change from Revised estimate			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10				2011/12	2010/11	2012/13	2013/14
Department of the Premier										
Izimbizo										
Visitor Centre at Cape Town Stadium										
Department of Health	1 622	587	529		1 438	1 438	1 468	2.09	1 571	1 681
Personal Primary Health Care Services										
Integrated Nutrition										
Global Fund	1 232	587	529		1 438	1 438	1 468	2.09	1 571	1 681
HIV and AIDS	390									
Department of Social Development		3 000	4 000							
Multi-purposes Centres		3 000	4 000							
Department of Human Settlements	19 095	31 366	24 874	9 231	9 231	5 784	10 114	74.86	9 668	10 191
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	18 882	31 305	23 774	8 731	8 731	5 284	10 114	91.41	9 668	10 191
Settlement Assistance										
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant			1 000	500	500	500		(100.00)		
Accreditation Assistance										
Local Government Master Planning Grant	63	61								
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery										
Disaster Relief Grant (2004 floods)										
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant (Flood Disaster 2006)										
Housing Consumer Education Grant	150		100							
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	620									
Spatial Planning	590									
Cleanest Town Competition	30									
Department of Transport and Public Works	146	5 040	120	113	5 613	5 613	1 215	(78.35)	1 500	1 500
2010 FIFA World Cup: Green Point Stadium Precinct										
Cape Metropolitan Transport Fund										
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	146	40	120	113	113	113	615	444.25		
Mobility Strategies										
Non-motorised Transport										
Public Transport Infrastructure		5 000			5 500	5 500	600	(89.09)	1 500	1 500
Community Development Projects: Sidewalks and pathways										
Integrated Transport Plans										
Athlone Stadium Phase 2 upgrade										
Department of Agriculture										
Vehicle Licences										
Philippi Market										

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation	Adjusted appro- piation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited	Audited	Audited				% Change from Revised estimate			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10				2010/11	2010/11	2010/11	2011/12
Department of Economic Development and Tourism										
Signage										
Empowerment										
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	540	436	708	520	520	520	739	42.12		
Library Subsidies (Capital)	260									
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities										
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	280	436	708	520	520	520	739	42.12		
2010 FIFA World Cup: Green Point Stadium Construction										
Department of Local Government	1 950	905	832	4 533	4 605	4 557	572	(87.45)	594	616
Fire Fighting Assistance		255	280	333	333	333		(100.00)		
Provincial Management Support Grant				1 600	1 600	1 600		(100.00)		
Thusong Centres				2 000	2 000	2 000		(100.00)		
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant	450	650	552	600	672	624	572	(8.33)	594	616
Disaster Management Centre Grant	1 500									
Total Transfers	23 973	41 334	31 063	14 397	21 407	17 912	14 108	(21.24)	13 333	13 988

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2010, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

Provincial transfers for the 2011/12 MTREF to the Central Karoo totals R41.429 million. The largest proportion of the 2011/12 MTREF is for housing and health; totalling R29.973 million (72.4 per cent of total transfers) and R4.720 million (11.4 per cent) respectively.

Other notable transfers originate from the Department of Transport and Public Works, R4.215 million and the Department of Local Government R1.782 million over the 2011/12 MTREF.

National transfers to the Central Karoo is detailed in the table below.

Table 38 National Transfers to the Central Karoo Municipal Area, 2011/12 - 2013/14

Type of Transfer	MUNICIPALITY				
	Central Karoo District	Laings-burg	Prince Albert	Beaufort West	Central Karoo Area (TOTAL)
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
TOTAL	46 553	57 651	61 081	216 120	381 405
<i>Equitable Share</i>	36 746	27 027	30 158	95 233	189 164
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	9 807	30 624	30 923	120 887	192 241
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant</i>	3 750	4 500	3 750	3 750	15 750
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant</i>	2 790	2 490	2 490	2 490	10 260
<i>Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)</i>	-	23 634	24 683	61 829	110 146
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities)</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Urban Settlement Development Grant</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant)</i>	-	-	-	3 500	3 500
<i>Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant</i>	-	-	-	49 318	49 318
<i>Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Municipalities</i>	3 267	-	-	-	3 267

Source: Division of Revenue Bill (4 of 2011)

A total of R381.405 million is anticipated to be transferred from national government to municipalities in Central Karoo District over the 2011/12 MTREF. The largest share flows to Beaufort West (R216.120 million) and Prince Albert (R61.081 million).

The equitable share and municipal infrastructure grant account for R189.164 million and R110.146 million of the total transfers to the Central Karoo municipalities over the 2011 MTREF. The other significant grant is the Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant of R49.318 million which solely flows to the Beaufort West municipality.

In addition, to direct transfers from National and Provincial Government to municipalities, Provincial Departments also spend in municipal space. The information below reflects the total spend by Provincial Departments in the Central Karoo.

Table 39 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appropriation 2010/11	Adjusted appropriation 2010/11	Revised estimate 2010/11	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited	Audited	Audited				% Change from Revised estimate			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10				2011/12	2010/11	2012/13	2013/14
Department of the Premier										
Provincial Parliament										
Provincial Treasury										
Department of Community Safety	11 490	13 350	16 681	17 359	19 559	19 117	20 455	7.00	21 887	23 419
Department of Education	97 441	114 673	132 831	147 553	149 453	149 453	165 401	10.67	175 811	188 228
Department of Health	86 974	94 235	117 537	129 177	131 868	131 868	150 592	14.20	161 788	176 125
Department of Social Development	58 604	69 062	76 893	81 941	81 941	81 941	89 299	8.98	96 219	96 219
Department of Human Settlements	20 832	34 739	27 607	9 231	9 231	5 784	10 114	74.86	9 668	10 191
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	620									
Department of Transport and Public Works		53 370	54 814	38 293	38 293	38 293	86 828	126.75	151 581	136 804
Department of Agriculture	13 322	13 953	51 217	17 694	17 694	17 694	19 660	11.11	19 660	21 858
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	4 049	4 631	5 513	4 803	4 726	4 726	728	(84.60)	950	1 150
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	540	436	708	520	520	520	739	42.12		
Department of Local Government			832	4 533	4 557	4 557	572	(87.45)	594	616
Total	293 872	398 449	484 633	451 104	457 842	453 953	544 388	19.92	638 158	654 610
Total Transfers to Central Karoo District	23 973	41 334	31 063	14 397	21 407	17 912	14 108	(21.24)	13 333	13 988
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	8.16	10.37	6.41	3.19	4.68	3.95	2.59	(34.32)	2.09	2.14

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2011, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

For the 2011/12 financial year total Provincial Government spending in the Central Karoo totals R544.388 million. The highest spending departments are Education (30.4 per cent of total spent), Health (27.7 per cent of total Municipal spent), Department of Social Services (16.4 per cent of total spent) and the Department of Transport and Public Works (with 15.9 per cent of total Municipal spent). Together these four departments represent spending of 90.0 per cent of Provincial Government spending in the Central Karoo District.

6. Environmental Management

As drivers of economic growth, development and innovation, municipalities need to recognise the challenges posed by climate change as well as the limitations on growth posed by its natural environment. This requires watchful management and care in protecting our natural resources to ensure sufficient availability of resources for both the current and future populations. Air pollution and Disaster Management are prioritised for the purpose of this analysis. This section endeavours to identify key challenges faced by municipalities as well as a review of its current strategies and

policies. This analysis aims to further assist municipalities to fully understand and establish their specific climate change impact assessment that take into account their specific conditions and circumstance.

6.1 Waste Management

Often given very little or no priority in most areas, waste management within the Western Cape region is displaying distress signals. A concerted effort is being made by Waste authorities (as per Provincial Strategic Objective 7) to develop 2nd generation Integrated Waste Management Plan's (IWMP) aligned to National, Provincial, District IWMP's and Municipal By laws. Also, licensing existing waste facilities by 2015, implementation initiatives to meet provincial diversion targets and save landfill airspace, and registering of waste facilities and reporting to Provincial Waste Information System (IPWIS) are part of the action plan to address the current shortcomings of waste management locally.

6.2 Air Quality

Exposure to ambient air pollutants can cause a range of significance effects such as those on quality of life from offensive odour, irritation of eyes, the upper respiratory system and skin, and acute and long-term toxic effects.

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act places a legislative obligation on organs of state to monitoring and report on the implementation of air quality management. This has brought about new challenges with regard to air quality management for all spheres of government, but provides an important opportunity for improving air quality for South Africans generally. Clean air is important for good health and wellbeing.

6.3 Water Quality

The Department of Water Affairs initiated the Blue Drop Certification Programme on 11 September 2008 to intensify to focus on the manner tap water quality was being managed and monitored in municipalities.

According to the Blue Drop results for 2011 the drinking water quality management in municipalities of the Western Cape varies from excellent to satisfactory, with 17 systems needing urgent attention. Overall the Western Cape was the second best performing province nationally in terms of the Provincial Blue Drop scores, scoring 94.1 per cent in 2010/11. Overall 29 Blue Drop Certificates were awarded to Western Cape Province, resulting in the highest number of Blue Drop systems in the country.

Compared to other provinces, in the 2010/11 financial year, the Western Cape was highly ranked in terms of its Blue Drop score; with a score of 94 per cent, the Western Cape was second to Gauteng who realised a 95 per cent Blue drop score. The next best score of 85 per cent was achieved by KwaZulu Natal followed by a 77 per cent

score by the Eastern Cape. The worst performing province was Mpumalanga with a Blue Drop score of 57 per cent.

The 100 per cent assessment coverage for the Western Cape included a total of 123 water systems for the Western Cape, with 29 Blue Drop awards. The Central Karoo was the best performing Western Cape municipality with a Blue Drop score of 97.6 per cent.

6.4 Waste Water Treatment

Wastewater service delivery is performed by 27 Water Services Authorities in the Western Cape by way of 155 wastewater collector and treatment systems.

All of the municipalities were assessed during the 2010/11 Green Drop Certification compared to 20 municipalities in 2009. The Green Drop results outline the quality of waste water treatment in municipalities based on rigorous assessments done of each water treatment facility. As compared to 107 waste water systems assessed in 2009, all 155 were assessed in 2010/11. The average Green Drop Certification scores for the Western Cape improved from 47 per cent in 2009 to 65 per cent in 2010/11 in the context of more stringent Green Drop requirements than in 2009. The Provincial Green Drop Score achieved was 83.1 per cent placing the Western Cape in the top position nationally. The improvement in submission of performance reports for certification and improvement in the Green Drop scores marks a positive trend and a commitment on the part of municipalities in the Western Cape to raise their service standards and levels.

The 100 per cent assessment coverage for the Western Cape included a total of 155 wastewater systems for the Western Cape. The Western Cape had an 83 per cent Green Drop score in 2011, with 19 Green Drop awards for the 2010/11 financial year. In relation to Green Drop status, the Western Cape was the best performing province in the country, with KwaZulu-Natal at a close second with 82 per cent followed by Gauteng at 79 per cent; worst performing provinces were the Northern Cape, Limpopo and Free State provinces with scores of 23 per cent, 24 per cent and 32 per cent respectively.

Central Karoo District Municipality took huge steps forward since the previous Green Drop assessment cycle. Most impressive would be the good practice to verify treatment efficacy by means of compliance monitoring and the fact that these results proved relatively good results (even though this monitoring was limited). The measurement of daily flows at the pump station is commendable since this instil confidence in the manner wastewater services are being managed in Murraysburg.

There however remains much room for improvement as indicated by the Green Drop score obtained and the fact that the municipality did not meet 100 per cent compliance with any of the requirements. The site inspection confirmed neither this taking, since the works certainly is not well kept nor being operated as per the desired standard.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Department of Economic Development (Global Insight Data), Department of Health, Department of Community Safety, Department of Education, Department of Social Services, Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Department of Local Government, Western Cape Treasury, Department of Transport and Public Works and the Department of Local Government.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a “rough” or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give an indication as to trends.