



Western Cape
Government

A large green shield-shaped logo with a white border. Inside the shield, the letters "SEP" are written in large, bold, white capital letters. Below "SEP", the words "SOCIO-ECONOMIC" and "PROFILE" are written in smaller, white, capital letters, stacked on two lines.

SEP
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE



Prince Albert Municipality

2021



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Prince Albert: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2021; Estimated households, 2020



Population

14 671



Households

3 607

Education

2020



Matric Pass Rate	90.0%
Learner retention Rate	67.0%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	31.0

Poverty

2020



Gini Coefficient	0.60
Human Development Index	0.72

Health

2020/21



Primary Health Care Facilities	5	Immunisation Rate	130.9%	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	0.0	Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18	11.9%
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Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2020/21



Residential Burglaries	75	DUI	7	Drug-related Crimes	89	Murder	2	Sexual Offences	14
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Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2020



Water
98.4%

Refuse Removal

74.2%



Electricity

86.6%



Sanitation

81.6%



Housing

94.0%



Road Safety

2020/21

Fatal Crashes	7
Road User Fatalities	10

Labour

2020

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

16.5%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Slow economic growth
- Risk 2 High unemployment
- Risk 3 School dropouts

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2019

General government

24.2%

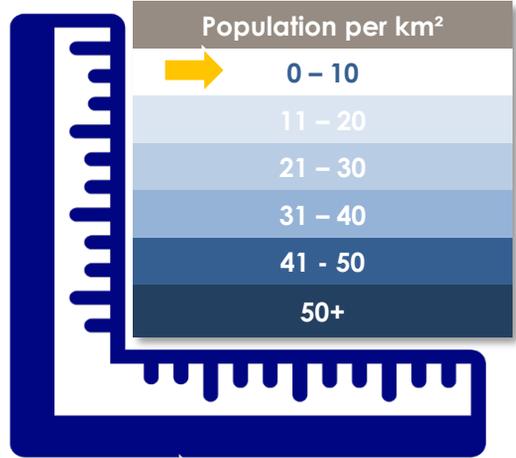
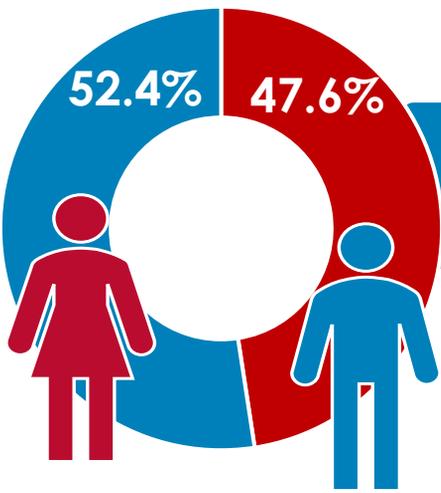
Agriculture, forestry & fishing

17.5%

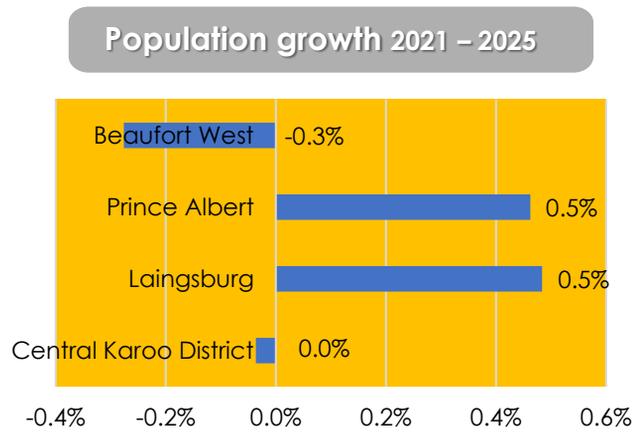
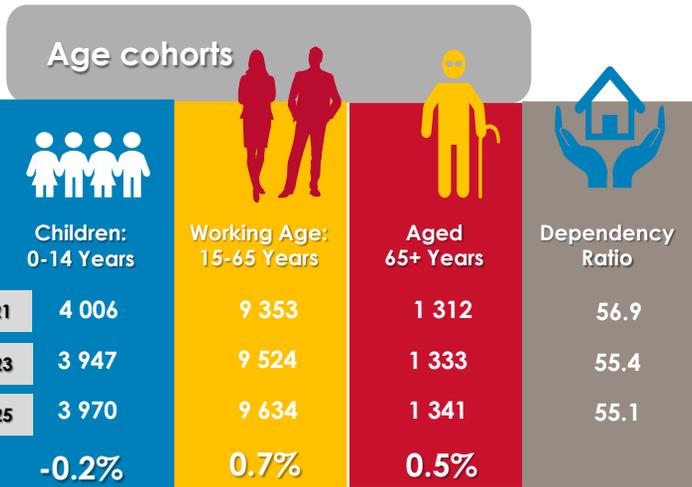
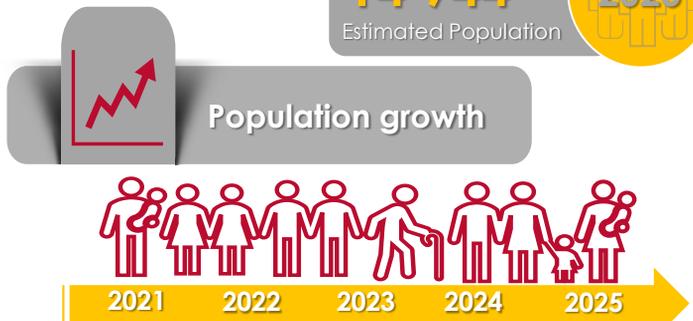
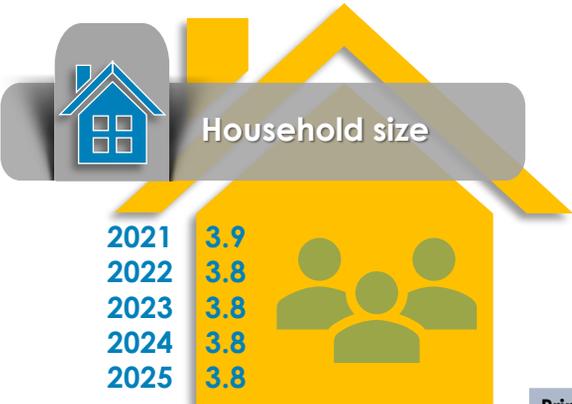
Wholesale & retail trade ,catering & accommodation

15.0%

DEMOGRAPHICS



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Central Karoo	89.4	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8
Laingsburg	93.9	94.8	94.9	95.1	95.1
Prince Albert	90.7	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0
Beaufort West	88.2	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5



Demographics

Population

Prince Albert's population is currently estimated at 14 671, rendering it the second most populated municipal area in the Central Karoo District, after Beaufort West with 51 177 people. This total is expected to increase to 14 944 by 2025, equating to an average increase of 0.5 per cent.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that there are slightly more females than males in the Prince Albert municipal area with a ratio of 52.4 per cent (females) to 47.6 per cent (males). The Sex Ratio for Prince Albert increases towards 2022 and thereafter is expected to remain constant until 2025.

Age Cohorts

Between 2021 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the working aged cohort which is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 0.7 per cent. Similar growth of 0.5 per cent is expected for the aged population. The child cohort is anticipated to decline by 0.2 per cent per annum. In Prince Albert, the dependency ratio is expected to decrease from 56.9 in 2021 to 55.1 in 2025.

Household sizes

Household size refers to the number of people per household. In the Prince Albert area, no change in household size is expected. The actual size of households is estimated to decrease from 3.9 in 2021 to 3.8 in 2022 and to remain unchanged till 2025.

Contributing factors to a stagnation in household size growth could include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, decision to have children later, ageing population, etc.

Population density

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks. In 2021, the population density of the Central Karoo District (CKD) was 2 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CKD compare as follows:

- Beaufort West 2 people/ km²
- **Prince Albert 2 people/ km²**
- Laingsburg 1 people/ km²

EDUCATION

Educational facilities

5

Number of schools

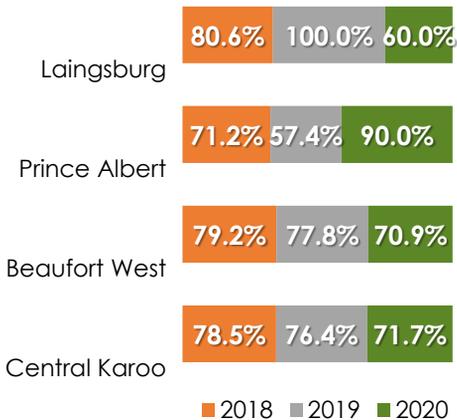
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Number of no-fee schools

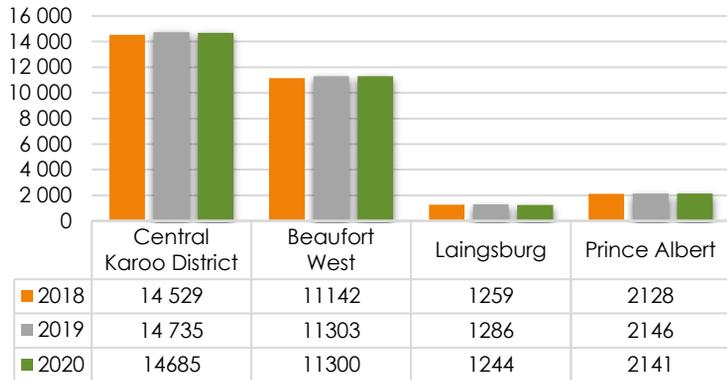
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Number of schools with libraries

Education outcomes



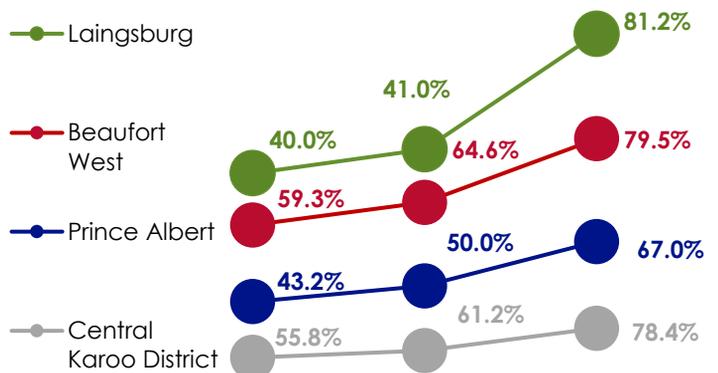
Learner enrolment



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2018 - 2020

Central Karoo District	32.8	32.7	33.0
Beaufort West	33.0	33.1	31.1
Prince Albert	32.7	31.5	31.0
Laingsburg	30.7	31.3	31.1

Learner retention



Education

Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner retention rate

Learner enrolment in the Prince Albert municipal area decreased from 2 146 in 2019 to 2 141 in 2020. The same period also saw a decrease in the learner-teacher ratio from 31.5 to 31.0 learners per teacher.

Prince Albert area has one of the lowest (67.0) retention rates in the District, school drop-outs remain a grave concern. With an average learner retention rate of 78.4 for the Central Karroo area, learner retention is the second lowest in the District.. The learner retention rate is influenced by a wide array of factors, including economic influences such as unemployment, poverty/ very low household income, as well as social concerns such as teenage pregnancies. Retention rates should be kept in mind when considering education outcomes/ results, as low retention rates are likely to skew outcomes, as drop-outs are automatically excluded from any outcomes/ results. Being able to retain learners is essential for overall positive education outcomes.

Number of schools

The number of schools within the Prince Albert has remained unchanged at 5 between 2017 and 2020. If considering changes in learner numbers, it is in line with the very small and gradual increase in learner- enrolment.

Number of no-fee schools

A similar trend is noted for the number of no-fee schools, remaining unchanged at 5 for 2019 and 2020. This translates into a total of 100 per cent of schools being registered with the Western Cape Department of Education as no-fee schools.

Schools with libraries and media centres

As mentioned previously, there were 5 schools in the Prince Albert municipal area in 2020. At 4 of the 5 (80.0 per cent) schools in the Prince Albert area with such facilities, there is considerable scope for the extension of such facilities to other schools in the area.

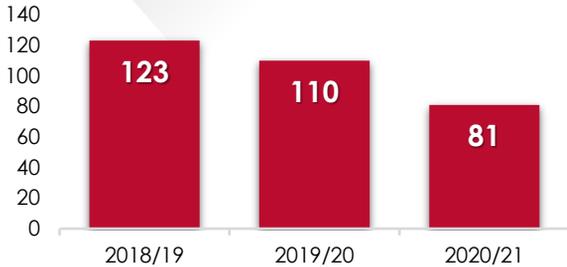
Education outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. The Prince Albert's matric outcomes having dropped from 71.2 in 2018 to 57.4 per cent in 2019, increased to 90.0 per cent in 2020. This particular measurement is vital as it impacts learner access to higher education institutions in order to broaden access employment opportunities.

HEALTH



Tuberculosis

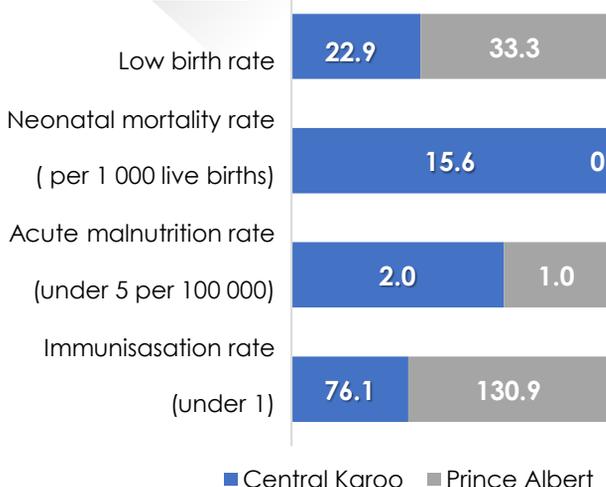


Maternal health

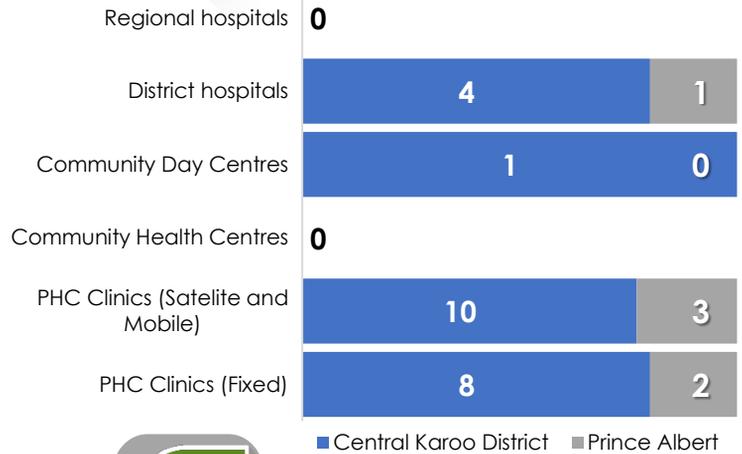
	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Prince Albert	0	0	14.1	11.9	0.0	0.0
Central Karoo District	0.0	195.3	15.4	17.7	0.0	0.0



Child health



Healthcare facilities



Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Central Karoo District	Prince Albert
EMS Operational Ambulances	16	5
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	0	0



HIV/AIDS

Area	Total Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Prince Albert	312	279	12	3
Central Karoo District	2 050	2 037	164	162

Health

Healthcare Facilities

In terms of healthcare facilities, Prince Albert had 2 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2020; it also had 3 mobile/satellite clinics. In addition, there is also 1 district hospital, as well as 3 antiretroviral treatment clinics/ sites and 3 tuberculosis clinics/ sites.

Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. There were 5 operational emergency vehicles in Prince Albert. This translates to Prince Albert having 0.3 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2020 which is slightly below the District's average of 0.5 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS/TB

Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in the Prince Albert municipal area decreased by 33 between 2019 (312) and 2020 (279). The 279 patients receiving antiretroviral are treated at 3 ART clinics/treatment sites. A total of 2 037 patients received antiretroviral treatment in CKD in 2020, down from 2 050 in 2019.

Child Health

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Prince Albert municipal area increased from 122.4 per cent in 2019 to 130.9 per cent in 2020. The CKD average for the latter reporting year was 76.1 per cent.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Prince Albert municipal area improved from 26.3 in 2019 to 0.0 in 2020. The neonatal mortality rate within the District worsened from 9.5 in 2019 to 15.6 over the same period. A fall in the NMR may indicate improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may potentially reflect reporting constraints.

Maternal Health

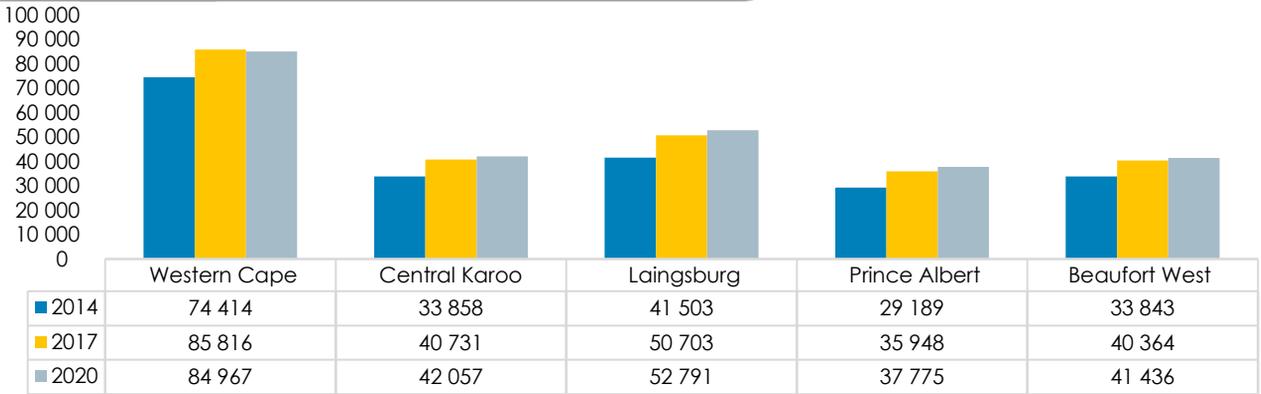
The **maternal mortality rate** in the Prince Albert municipal area is zero deaths per 100 000 live births in 2020. While the District average is at 195.3 over the same period.

The delivery rate to women under 20 years in Prince Albert area and Central Karoo District was recorded at 11.9 and 17.7 per cent respectively, while the termination of pregnancy rate remained constant at 0.0 per cent for 2019 and 2020 for the Prince Albert and Central Karoo District areas respectively. A low termination rate is strongly associated with a decrease in unwanted pregnancies which in turn attests of improved family planning and access to health care services (for example, access to contraception, sexual education programmes and counselling).

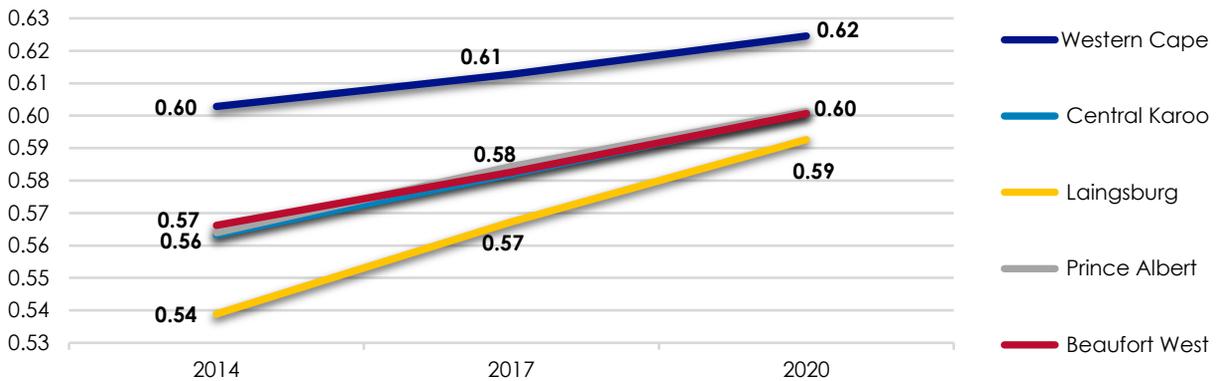
POVERTY



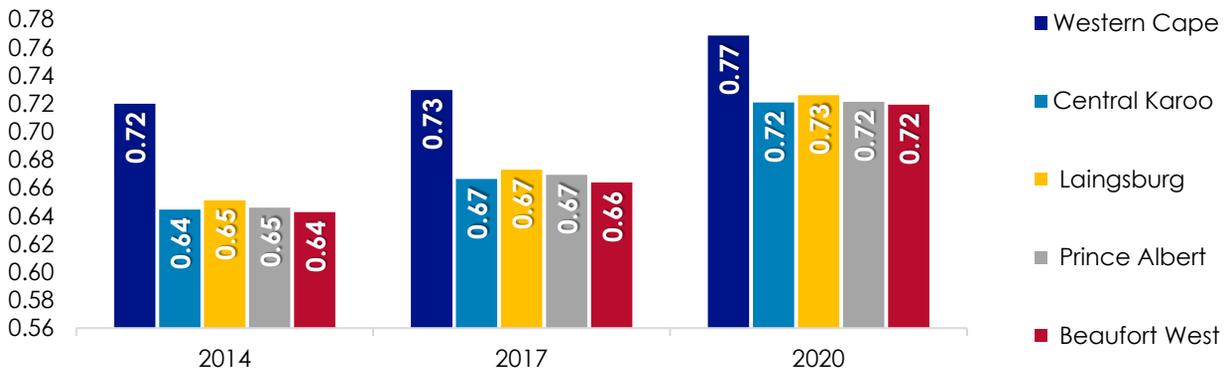
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Human development



Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

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

Prince Albert municipality has the lowest per capita GDPR compared to other municipalities in the CKD. At R37 775 in 2020, Prince Albert's GDPR is below the Central Karoo figure of R42 057 as well as well below that of the Western Cape's R84 967.

Income Inequality

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. However, between 2015 and 2018, income inequality has worsened in Prince Albert area, with the gini-coefficient increasing from 0.56 in 2014 to 0.60 in 2020.

Worsening income inequality could also be seen across the Central Karoo District (0.56 in 2014 and 0.60 in 2020) as well as the Western Cape Province (0.60 in 2014 and 0.62 in 2020).

Human Development

The HDI (Human Development Index) is a composite indicator reflecting on education levels, health, and income. It is a measure of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development. The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI) to assess the relative level of socio-economic development within countries.

There has been a general increase in the HDI for the Prince Albert area, from 0.65 in 2014 to 0.72 in 2020. There has been a similar upward trend for the Central Karoo District as well as for the Western Cape.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



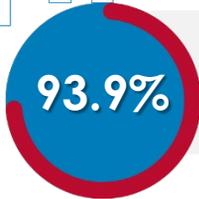
Total number of households

3 607

Prince Albert Municipality

19 914

Central Karoo District



Formal main dwelling

3 388

Prince Albert Municipality

19 313

Central Karoo District



90.8% Prince Albert
85.9% Central Karoo

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.6% Prince Albert
0.4% Central Karoo

Traditional dwelling



2.3% Prince Albert
9.1% Central Karoo

Flat/simplex/duplex/triplex or room/flat on shared property

1.1% Prince Albert
0.7% Central Karoo

Other/Unspecified



0.9% Prince Albert
2.0% Central Karoo

House/flat/room in backyard



1.5% Prince Albert
0.9% Central Karoo

Informal dwelling in backyard



2.9% Prince Albert
0.9% Central Karoo

Informal dwelling not in backyard



Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Prince Albert 98.4%

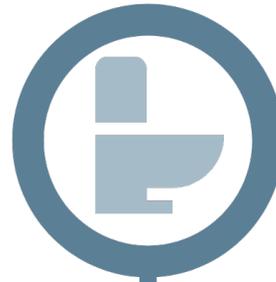
Central Karoo 98.1%



Electricity as primary source of lighting

Prince Albert 86.6%

Central Karoo 89.9%



Flush/chemical toilet

Prince Albert 81.6%

Central Karoo 89.7%

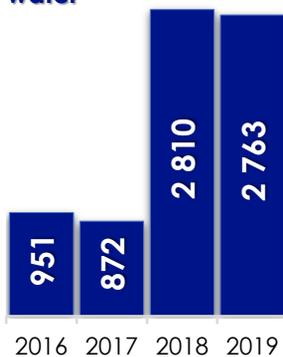


Refuse removed at least once a week

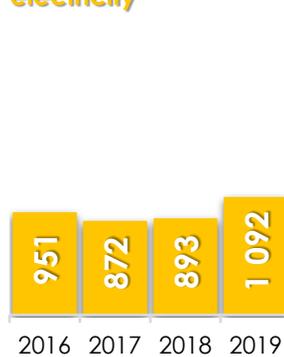
Prince Albert 74.2%

Central Karoo 79.6%

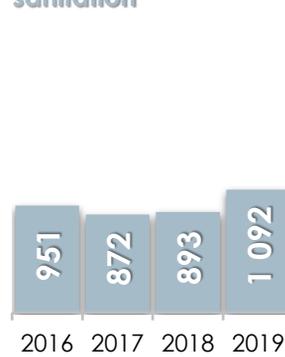
Free basic water



Free basic electricity



Free basic sanitation



Free basic refuse removal



Basic Service Delivery

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

This section considers to what extent this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2019. The latest official statistics was collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2021 Census will provide the updated official statistics. The information on free basic services is obtained from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

Housing and Household Services

With a total of 3 607 households in the Prince Albert municipal area, 93.9 per cent had access to formal housing, the lowest when compared to the Central Karoo District average; the District average was 97.0 per cent.

Households across the Central Karoo District enjoyed access to sanitation, refuse removal and electricity at a rate higher than within the Prince Albert area. However, access to water (98.4 per cent) in the Prince Albert municipal area was above the CKD rate of 98.1 per cent.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. Overall, the number of households receiving free basic services in the Prince Albert municipal area has increased between 2016 to 2019. The stressed economic conditions are anticipated to exert pressure on household income levels, which is in turn likely to see the number of indigent households and the demand for free basic services increase.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Prince Albert	2	3	2
	Central Karoo District	19	25	21
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	16	18	13
	Central Karoo District	25	33	28

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Prince Albert	21	15	14
	Central Karoo District	103	83	66
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	146	105	95
	Central Karoo District	138	111	89



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Prince Albert	187	75	89
	Central Karoo District	853	545	711
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	1 291	511	610
	Central Karoo District	1 138	725	946

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Prince Albert	9	8	7
	Central Karoo District	186	240	50
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	60	53	47
	Central Karoo District	248	319	66



Fatal Crashes	Prince Albert	6	4	7
Road User Fatalities	Prince Albert	29	6	10



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Prince Albert	54	62	75
	Central Karoo District	518	597	469
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	372	422	511
	Central Karoo District	692	794	625

Safety and Security

Murder

Murder is defined as the unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

Within the Prince Albert area, the number of murders decreased from 3 in 2019/20 to 2 in 2020/21. Prince Albert's murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 18 in 2019/20 to 13 in 2020/21, while the murder rate (per 100 000 people) for the central Karroo District also decreased from 33 in 2019/20 to 28 in 2020/21. The murder rate within Prince Albert area is below the district average.

Sexual offences

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

In 2020/21, there were 14 sexual offences in the Prince Albert municipal area compared to the 66 reported cases in the Central Karroo District. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) in Prince Albert (95) was above the District average (89).

Drug-related offences

Drug-related crimes refer to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.

Drug-related crime within the Prince Albert area increased from 75 cases in 2019/20 to 89 cases in 2020/21. The Central Karroo District's drug-related offences also increased sharply from 545 in 2019/20 to 711 in 2020/21. When comparing Prince Albert area and the District's rate per 100 000 people, with 610 drug related offences per 100 000 people in 2020/21, the Prince Albert area is below the District's 946.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

A situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit.

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Prince Albert municipal area shows a decrease from 8 in 2019/20 to 7 in 2020/21. This translates into a rate of 47 per 100 000 people in 2020/21, which is below the District's 66 per 100 000 people in 2020/21.

Residential burglaries

The unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

The number of residential burglaries in the Prince Albert area increased from 62 in 2019/20 to 75 in 2020/21. However, Prince Albert's rate of 511 per 100 000 population was below the District's 625 for 2020/21.

Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDP			Employment		
	R Million value 2019	Trend 2015 – 2019	Real GDP growth 2020e	Number of jobs 2019	Average annual change 2015 - 2019	Net change 2020e
PS Primary Sector	87.5	-2.6	11.6	1 352	37	-42
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	87.5	-2.6	11.6	1 352	37	-42
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
SS Secondary sector	69.7	0.6	-13.4	281	-2	-41
Manufacturing	17.3	3.2	-2.6	42	0	-4
Electricity, gas & water	14.7	2.2	-4.4	11	0	-1
Construction	37.6	-1.0	-21.7	228	-1	-36
TS Tertiary sector	343.3	1.9	-4.1	2 245	59	-109
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	74.7	-0.2	-10.7	674	13	-51
Transport, storage & communication	44.1	1.6	-14.8	110	2	-3
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	42.1	3.8	-2.2	210	6	-9
General government	121.0	2.2	2.0	578	7	10
Community, social & personal services	61.4	2.6	-1.4	673	20	-56
Prince Albert	500.5	0.6	-1.8	3 878	84	-192

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2020 (%)	Average growth (%) 2016 - 2020	Number of jobs	
			2019	2020
Skilled	17.2	1.3	491	477
Semi-skilled	38.2	0.6	1 100	1 059
Low-skilled	44.5	-1.3	1 303	1 234
TOTAL	100.0	-0.2	2 894	2 770

Informal employment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of informal jobs	944	931	949	1 008	1 006	1 113	1 034	1 057	1 023	984	916
% of Total Employment	30.1	29.4	28.9	29.3	29.1	29.0	27.1	27.5	26.5	25.4	24.9

Unemployment rates	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Beaufort West	24.4	24.2	23.8	23.3	23.4	22.3	23.4	24.2	23.7	24.6	22.4
Laingsburg	18.6	18.4	17.8	17.1	17.3	15.6	16.3	17.0	16.6	17.2	15.8
Prince Albert	20.6	20.4	19.7	18.7	18.8	17.0	17.7	18.3	17.8	18.4	16.5
Central Karoo	23.0	22.7	22.3	21.6	21.7	20.4	21.3	22.0	21.5	22.3	20.3
Western Cape	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.4	16.5	17.7	18.4	18.3	19.6	18.9

Economy and Labour Market Performance

Sectoral Overview

In 2019, the economy of Prince Albert was valued at R500.5 million. (current prices) and employed 3 878 people. Historical trends between 2015 and 2019 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 0.6 per cent which can mostly be attributed to the tertiary and secondary sectors, that registered overall average annual growth rate of 1.9 per cent and 0.6 per cent, respectively.

In terms of sectoral contribution, the agriculture forestry & fishing sector (R87.5 million in 2019 or 17.5 per cent of total GDP) was the main driver of growth in the Primary sector, while the General Government (R121.0 million or 24.2 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R74,7 million or 15.0 per cent), transport, storage & communication (R44.1 million or 8.8 per cent) and finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R42.1 million or 8.4 per cent) sectors were the main drivers that contributed to the positive growth in the tertiary sector.

The agriculture forestry & fishing sector is estimated to have performed relatively well in 2020, coming in with estimated growth of 11.6 per cent. General government is also estimated to have grown strongly at 2.0 per cent in 2020.

Employment creation for 2020 was poor overall, with most sectors registering poor employment growth or contractions in the number of jobs per sector. Overall, 192 jobs were shed, mostly through the losses in Community, social & personal services (loss 56 jobs), the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (loss of 51 jobs) and Agriculture, forestry & fishing (loss of 42 jobs)

Formal and Informal Employment

It is estimated that Prince Albert's total employed will in 2020 amount to 3 686 workers of which 2 770 (75.1 per cent) are in the formal sector while 916 (24.9 per cent) are informally employed.

Most of the formally employed consisted of low-skilled (44.5 per cent) and semi-skilled (38.2 per cent) workers. Although the skilled category only contributed 17.2 per cent to total formal employment (2020), it outpaced the other two categories in terms of average annual growth – between 2016 and 2020, the skilled cohort grew on average by 1.3 per cent (albeit off a small base) while the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories grew at 0.6 and -1.3 per cent, respectively. The growth in the skilled category reflects the market demand for more skilled labour. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers.

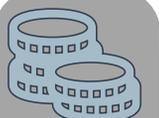
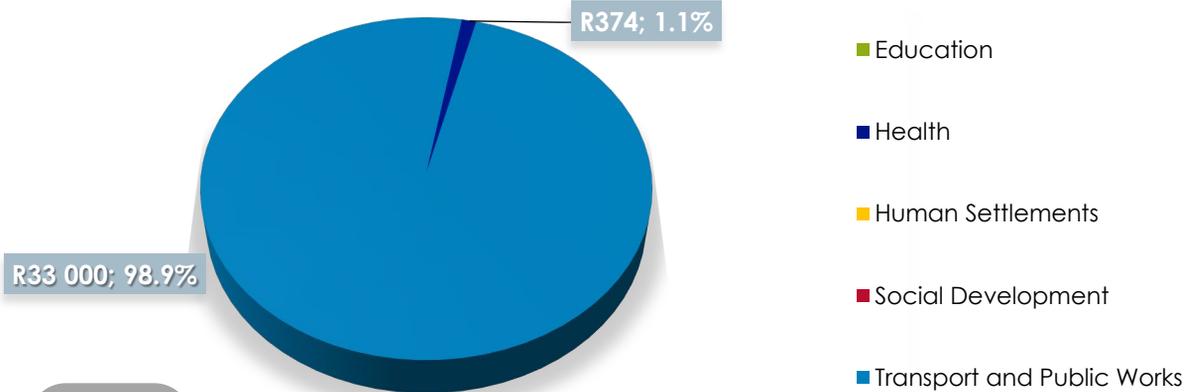
Unemployment

Prince Albert's unemployment rate of 16.5 per cent in 2020 was the second lowest in the Central Karoo District (20.3 per cent). It was however notably lower than that the Western Cape's unemployment rate of 18.9 per cent. The unemployment rates are concerning given that this estimate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are actively looking for work, but unable to find employment. In turn, the broad definition refers to people that want to work but are not actively seeking employment (excludes those who have given up looking for work).

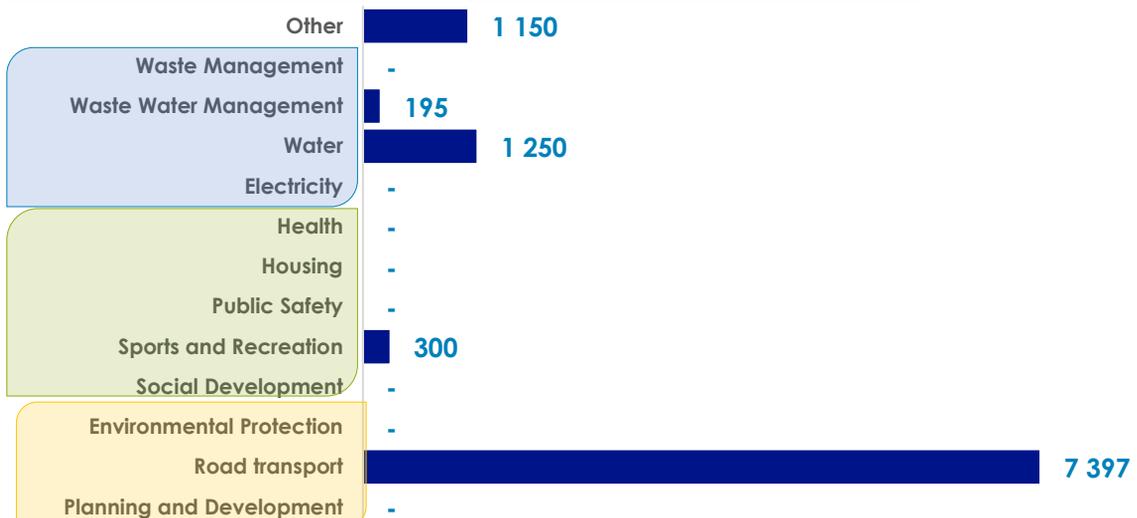
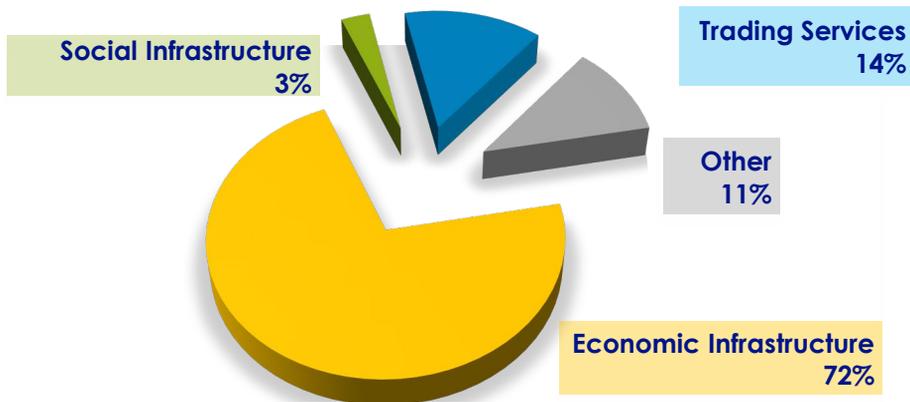
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



Provincial infrastructure spend (R'000)



Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



Public Infrastructure Spend (2020/21)

Spending on Social Infrastructure

Spending on social infrastructure aids in social development and has the spill-over effect of enabling economic growth. The WCG will spend 1.1 per cent of its infrastructure for the Prince Albert area on social infrastructure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 1.1 per cent of the budget (R374 000) towards health in the municipal area. A healthy and resilient community increases productivity and reduces pressures on government resources. Access to medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between the town and health facilities; the Provincial health allocation will address ambulance infrastructure within the municipal area. Given the COVID-19 global crisis that is currently ensuing, it has become clearer that investing in health infrastructure and health systems especially in rural areas not only saves lives, but it is a vital investment in the wider economy.

Spending on Economic Infrastructure

Economic infrastructure is defined as infrastructure that promotes economic activity. Considering the sluggish economic growth throughout the country, spending on economic infrastructure is crucial to stimulating economic activity.

The WCG has allocated R33.0 million (98.9 per cent of its infrastructure budget for the Prince Albert area) to road infrastructure projects in Prince Albert Municipality in 2021/22. The maintenance of gravel roads within the municipal area remains a challenge. This allocation will respond to the above challenge. The Municipality, assists by contributing a further (R7.397 million of its 2021/22 capital budget of total municipal infrastructure spending) towards road transport.

Spending on Trading Services

Basic services are crucial to improving the living conditions of citizens within the municipal area and enabling economic activity for businesses via access to water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal.

The municipality funds will be spent on water management (R1.250 million) to respond to the drought that is happening within the municipal area. This is followed by wastewater management (R195 000).

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2021*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2021*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2021*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2021*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2021*

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2021
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2021*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2021*

8. Public infrastructure spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2021; Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Spend (OAPMII), 2021*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2021/22 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*