



Western Cape
Government



Prince Albert Municipality

2019



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Prince Albert: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

14 069



Households

4 183

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate	71.2%
Retention Rate	43.2%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	30.0

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.577
Human Development Index	0.681

Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities

5

Immunisation Rate

102.2%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

0.0

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

82

DUI

12

Drug-related Crimes

255

Murder

5

Sexual Offences

28

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

97.9%

Refuse Removal

95.4%



Electricity

95.6%



Sanitation

96.8%



Housing

91.8%



Road Safety

2018

Fatal Crashes

29

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

17.0%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Limited economic growth potential
- Risk 2** Impact of the drought
- Risk 3** Large supply of unskilled labour

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Agriculture, forestry & fishing

22.2%

General Government

21.9%

Wholesale, retail trade, catering & Accommodation

14.6%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.

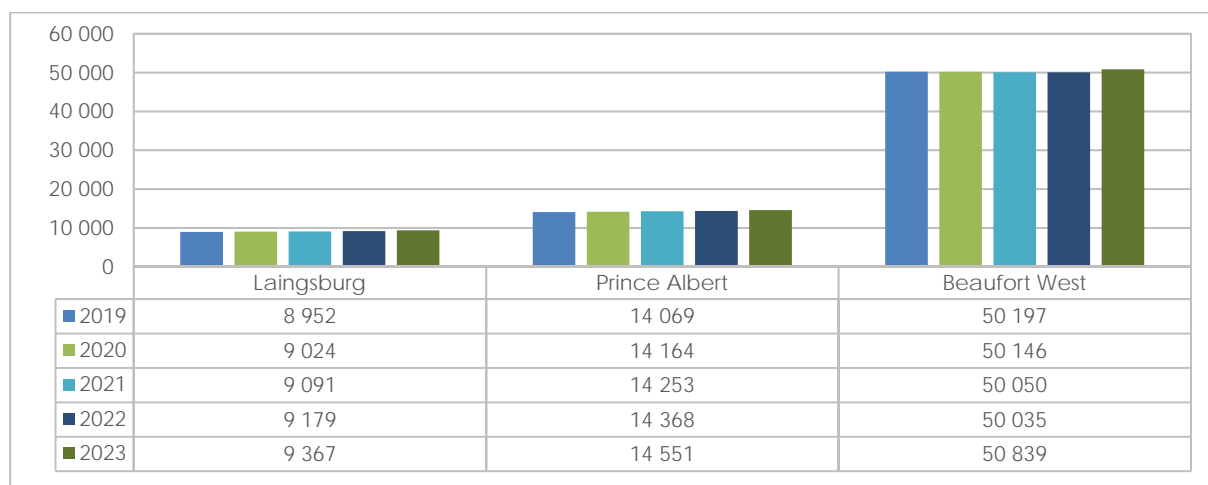
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well as an overview of population density per local municipal area.

The demographic data provided in this Chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 - 2030) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2025.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019



POPULATION



Prince Albert currently has a population of 14 069, rendering it the second most populated municipal area in the Central Karoo District (CKD), behind Beaufort West with 50 197 people. The total population is estimated to increase to 14 551 by 2023 which equates to a 0.8 per cent annual average growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Prince Albert is therefore slightly above the estimated population growth of the CKD at 0.5 per cent.

Central Karoo District: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Laingsburg	98.2	98.1	97.9	98.1	98.1
Prince Albert	94.1	93.7	93.2	93.1	93.5
Beaufort West	91.0	90.6	90.2	90.1	89.6
Central Karoo District	92.4	92.1	91.7	91.6	91.4

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are in general considerably less males than females in the Prince Albert municipal area.

The SR for Prince Albert decrease towards 2022 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in male mortality rates and the potential outflow of working males. The variance in life expectancy between males and females can in turn also be attributed to a variety of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23).

Prince Albert Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	4 172	8 829	1 068	59.3
2022	4 091	9 137	1 140	57.3
2025	4 133	9 474	1 215	56.4
Growth	-0.2%	1.2%	2.2%	-

The above table depicts Prince Albert's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (Age 15 - 64) and those, who are depending on them (children and senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 2.2 per cent. The child cohorts weakened by - 0.2 per cent, while the working age increased by 1.2 per cent. In Prince Albert, the dependency ratio decreased from 59.3 in 2019 to 56.4 in 2024.

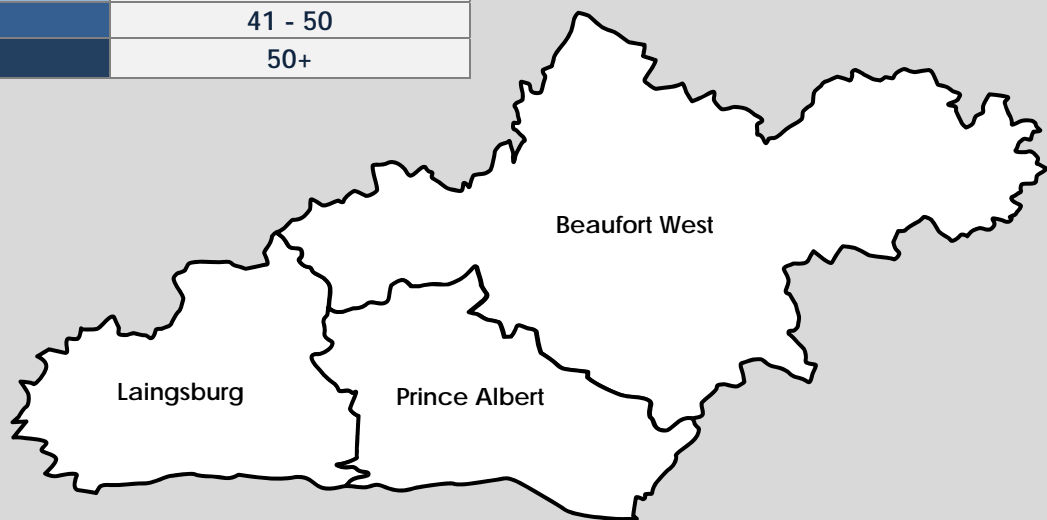
HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Prince Albert: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Prince Albert municipal area are increasing, the actual size of households is ever so slightly trending downwards towards 2022. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) into the area in search of job opportunities. Other contributing factors include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

POPULATION DENSITY

Colour Code	Population per km ²
	0 – 10
	11 – 20
	21 – 30
	31 – 40
	41 – 50
	50+



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.

Given its large geographical size and rural nature, the population density of the Central Karoo District (CKD) was only 2 persons per square kilometre in 2019. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CKD compare as follows:

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

2

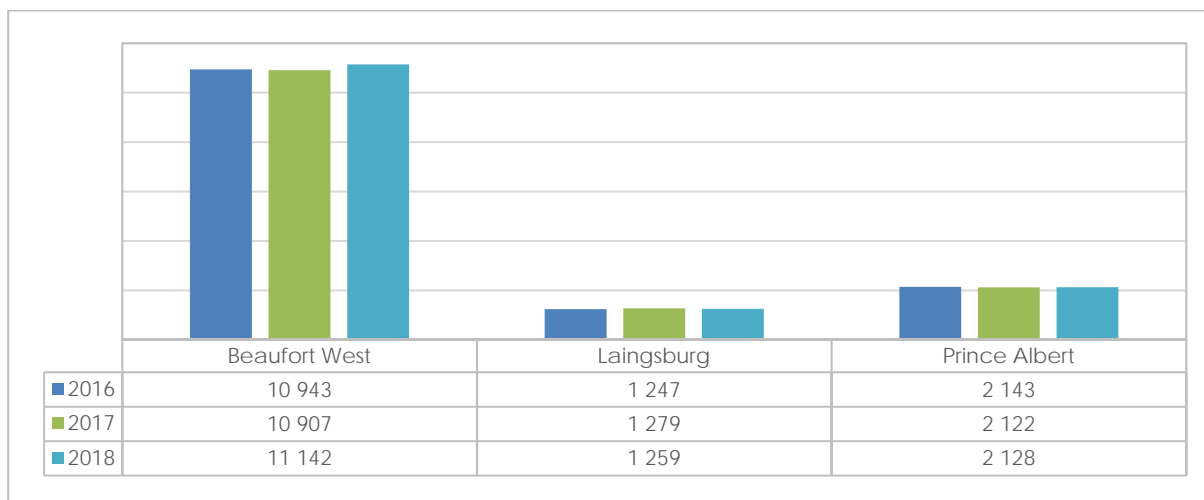
EDUCATION

The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such as crime and substance abuse.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019



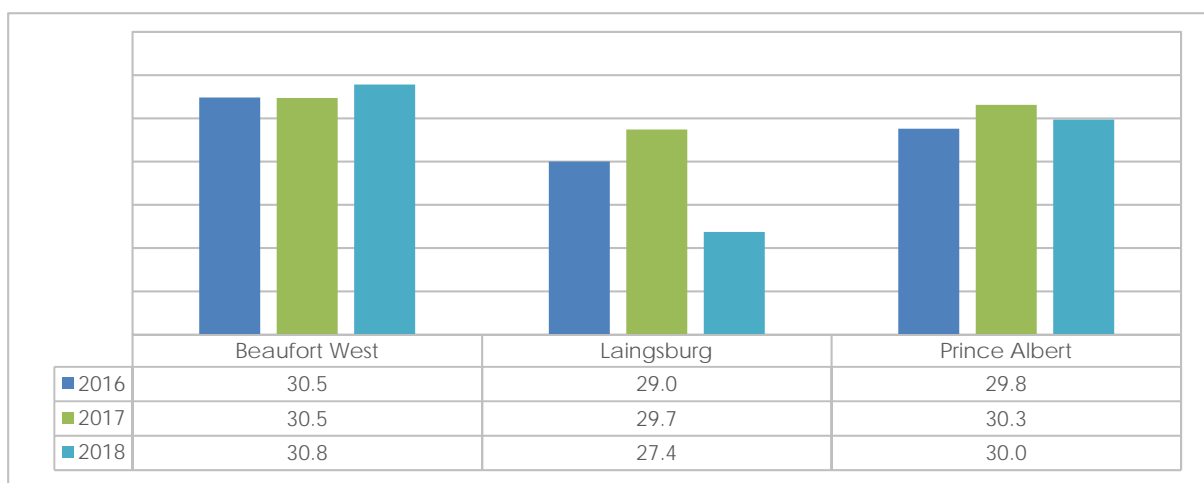
LEARNER ENROLMENT



It is evident from above that the majority of learners in the CKD are concentrated in the Beaufort West municipal area. Learner enrolment in Prince Albert decreased by 0.4 per cent, from 2 143 in 2016 to 2 128 in 2018, whilst it increased by 0.5 per cent in Laingsburg across the same reference period.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

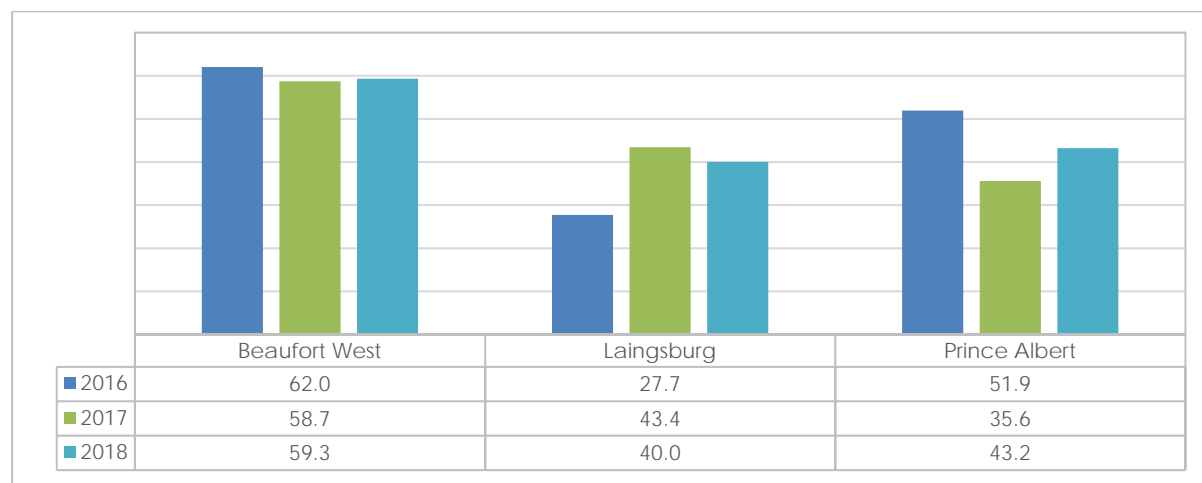
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



The learner-teacher ratio in Prince Albert fluctuated between 2016 and 2017, from 29.8 in 2016 to 30.3 in 2017 before decreasing again in 2018 to 30.0. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio include the ability of schools to employ more educators as well as the ability to collect fees.

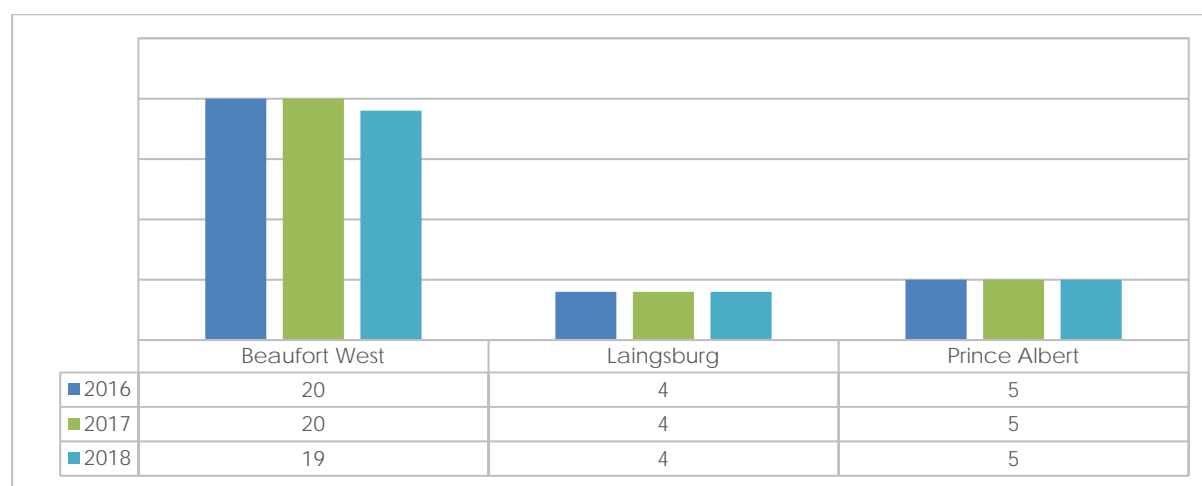
LEARNER RETENTION

The learner retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple factors ranging from social, economic and psychological challenges.



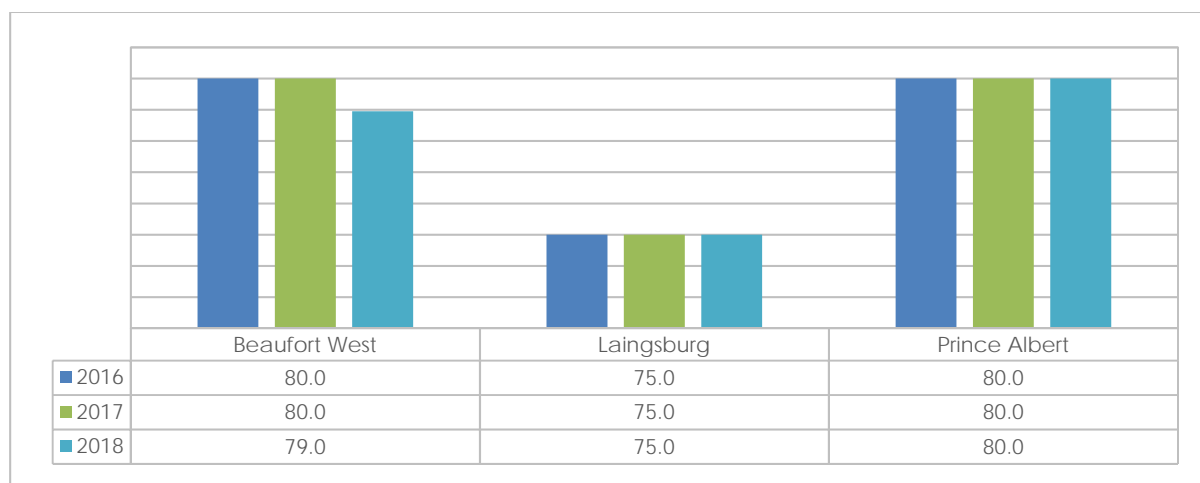
As per above, the learner retention rate for the Prince Albert municipal area regressed notably from 51.9 per cent in 2016 to 35.6 in 2017. It did however improve to 43.2 per cent in 2018. In 2018, the Beaufort West municipal area had the highest learner retention rate in the CKD. The CKD average was 55.8 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



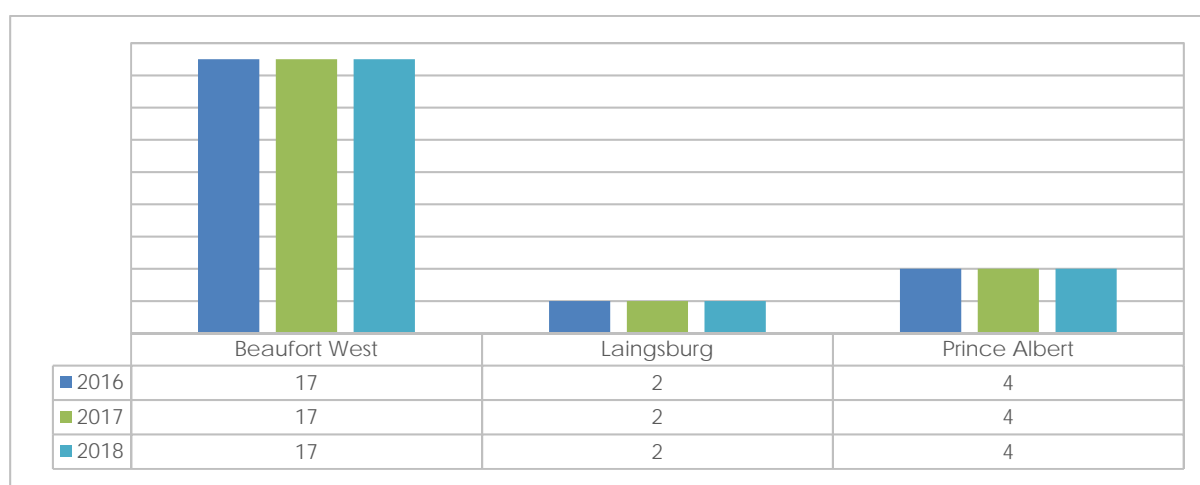
The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes. The number of schools within the Prince Albert municipal area has remained unchanged at 5 between 2016 and 2018.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Prince Albert municipal area remained unchanged at 80.0 per cent between 2016 and 2018. Given the extent of poor households in the municipal area, this is expected to have a negative impact on education outcomes.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

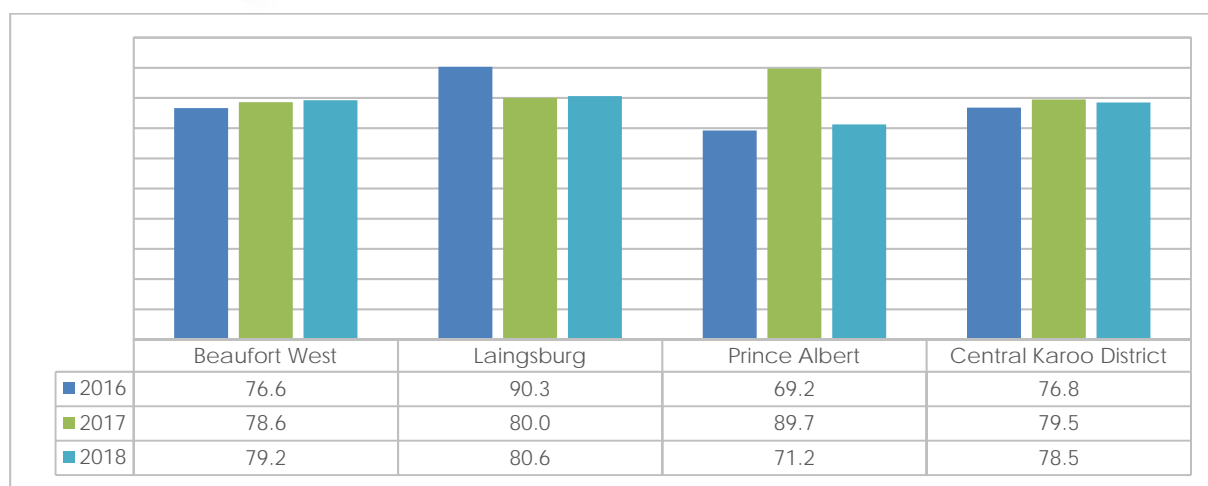


As mentioned previously, there were 5 schools in the Prince Albert municipal area in 2018. The majority of these schools (4) were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the State is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagements in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economy and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section reflects on the matric pass rates amongst the various local municipal areas in the CKD.



The matric pass rate for the Prince Albert municipal area improved between 2016 (69.2 per cent) and 2017 (89.7 per cent) before decreasing in 2018 (71.2 per cent). The 2018 pass rate in the Prince Albert municipal area (71.2 per cent) is below the District average of 78.5 per cent.

The matric pass rate in Laingsburg and Beaufort West are generally higher compared to Prince Albert. Better results could improve learners' access to higher education opportunities

3

HEALTH

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

Data source: Department of Health, 2019



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Prince Albert	2	3	0	0	1	0	3	6
Central Karoo District	8	10	0	1	4	0	12	22

In terms of healthcare facilities, Prince Albert had 5 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 2 fixed and 3 mobile clinics. In addition, there are also 1 district hospital, as well as 3 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 6 Tuberculosis clinics/sites.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Prince Albert has 1 ambulance per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is on par with the District average of 1 ambulance per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and exclude all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

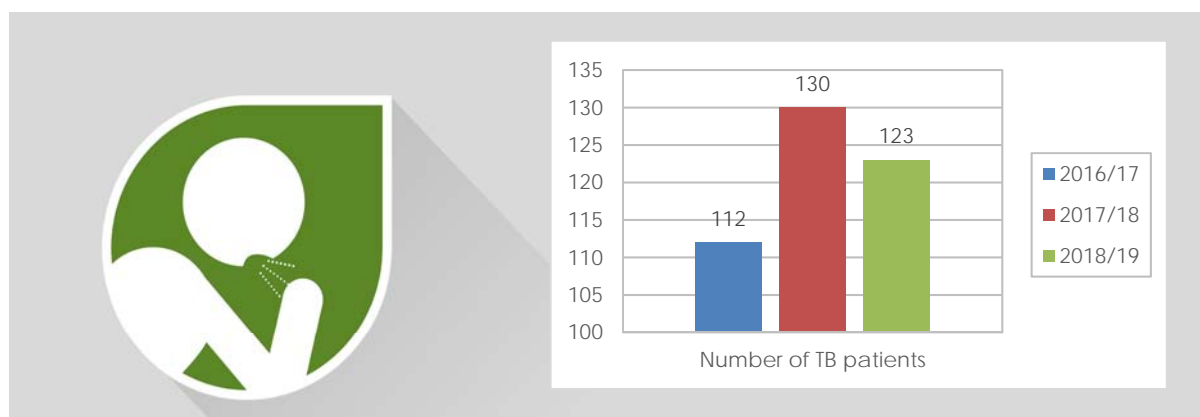
HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province, accounting for 8.0 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Prince Albert	303	323	40	30
Central Karoo District	1 884	2 022	292	207

Patient receiving antiretroviral treatment in Prince Albert increased by 20 between 2017/18 and 2018/19. The 323 patient receiving antiretroviral medication are treated at 3 clinics/ treatment sites. A total of 2 022 patients received antiretroviral treatment in the CKD in 2018/19. Prince Albert, with 323 patients represent 15.9 per cent of patients receiving ART in CKD.

The number of new antiretroviral patients in the municipal area decreased to 30 in 2018/19 from 40 in 2017/18. This could be an indication that HIV infections are decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016. The number of TB patients within the Prince Albert municipal area increased notably between 2016/17 (112) and 2017/18 (130) before declining slightly to 123 in 2018/19. The 123 registered TB patients received treatment at 6 clinics/treatment sites.

CHILD HEALTH

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

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Prince Albert	102.2	95.1	6.2	5.4	52.6	12.5	43.9	30.0
Central Karoo District	73.0	71.3	5.6	3.8	19.9	12.1	21.9	23.4

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Prince Albert municipal area decreased from 102.2 per cent in 2017/18 to 95.1 per cent in 2018/19. The CKD average for 2018/19 was 71.3 per cent.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in the Prince Albert municipal area in 2017/18 was 6.2 which decreased marginally to 5.4 in 2018/19. At 5.4 in 2018/19, Prince Albert's rate is above that of the District (3.8).

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Prince Albert municipal area improved substantially from 52.6 deaths in 2017/18 to 12.5 in 2018/19. In turn, the District rate decreased from 19.9 in 2017/18 to 12.1 in 2018/19. A fall in the NMR may indicate improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may potentially reflect reporting constraints.

The **low birth weight** indicator for the Prince Albert municipal area improved from 43.9 per cent in 2017/18 to 30.0 per cent in 2018/19.

DEFINITIONS

Immunisation: *The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age.* Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

Malnutrition: *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people.* Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.

Neonatal mortality rate: *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year.* The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.

Low birth weight: *Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g.* Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 19 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Prince Albert	0.0	0.0	22.4	10.0	0.0	0.0
Central Karoo District	97	188	17.4	17.7	0.0	0.0

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) in the Prince Albert municipal area remained at zero in 2017/18 and 2018/19, while the CKD rate increased substantially from 97 in 2017/18 to 188 in 2018/19.

The **delivery rate to women under 19 years of age** in the Prince Albert municipal area decreased from 22.4 per cent in 2017/18 to 10.0 per cent in 2018/19, while the CKD rate increased slightly from 17.4 per cent in 2017/18 to 17.7 per cent over the corresponding period. The Prince Albert rate is below the District average.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in the Prince Albert municipal area and the broader CKD remains zero. 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, counselling etc).

DEFINITIONS

Maternal mortality rate: *Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities.* Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).

Births to teenage mothers: *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities.* Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.

Termination of pregnancy: *The percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years.* Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.

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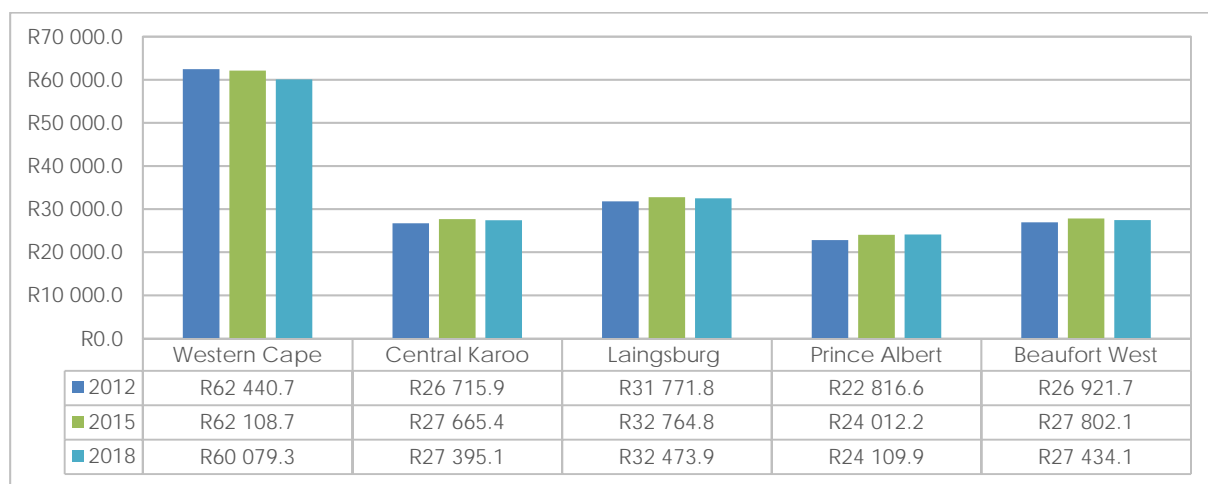
POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Prince Albert municipal area based on the most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the Beaufort West municipal area. One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, "per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region's wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income." In South Africa, as Murray Leibbrandt from Saldru points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10.0 per cent, with the lowest 5.0 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle income groups. The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned. According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



GDPR PER CAPITA

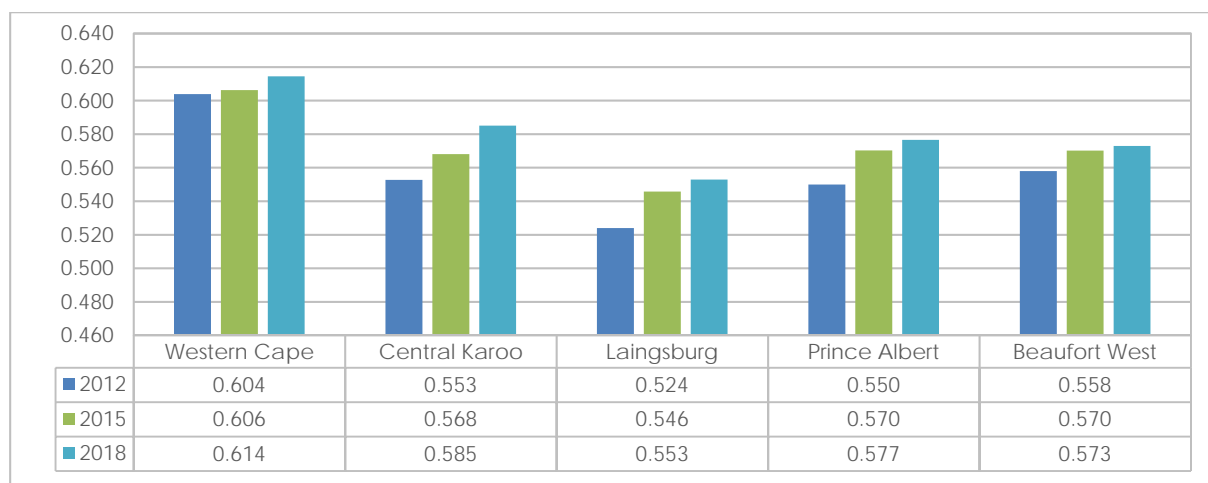
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of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



Prince Albert municipality has the lowest GDPR compared to other municipalities in the CKD. At R24 109 in 2018, Prince Albert's GDPR is below the CKD total of R27 395 as well as that of the Western Cape's R60 079.

INCOME INEQUALITY

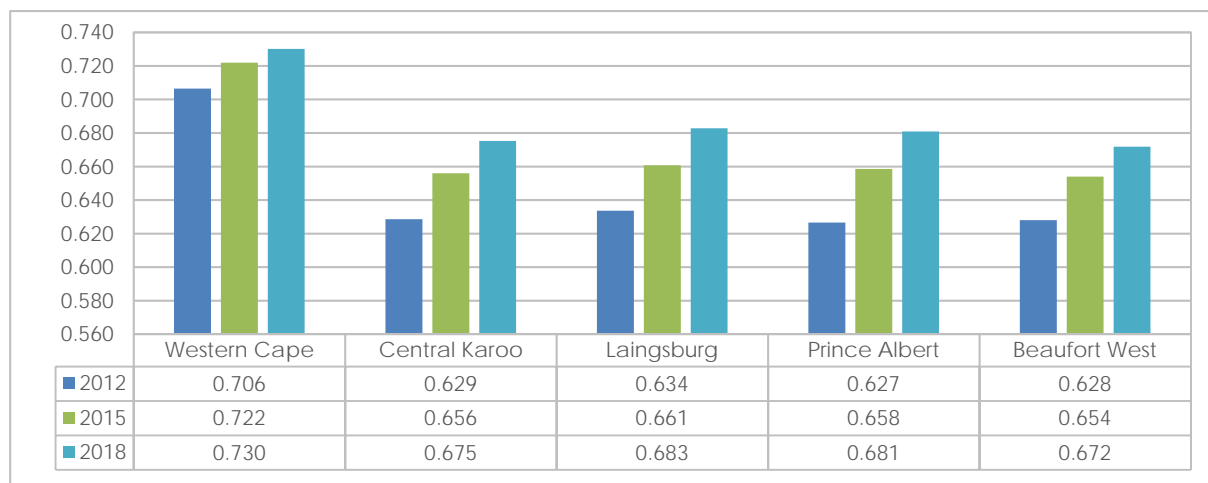
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



Despite the Gini coefficient of the CKD (0.585) being notably lower than that of the Western Cape (0.614) in 2018, it appears to be worsening at a faster rate. Within the CKD, income inequality is highest in Prince Albert (0.577) and lowest in Laingsburg (0.553).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduced in 1990 as part of a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) initiative, the Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a composite indicator of social and economic development and overall well-being amongst countries of the world. Reflecting education levels, health, and income, the HDI measures 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.



There has been a general increase in the HDI in Prince Albert from 0.627 in 2012 to 0.681 in 2018. The trend for the CKD and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2012 and 2018.

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access 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 uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and service trends.



ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

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

Community Survey 2016	Prince Albert	Central Karoo District
Total number of households	4 183	21 980
Formal main dwelling	3 838 91.8%	21 498 97.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	4 095 97.9%	20 893 95.1%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	4 000 95.6%	21 345 97.1%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	4 000 96.8%	20 979 95.4%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	3 992 95.4%	19 964 90.8%

In 2016, there were a total of 4 183 households within the Prince Albert municipal area of which 91.8 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the municipal area enjoyed high access levels to water, sanitation, and refuse removal at a rate above the CKD average. The relatively lower electricity access levels can be attributed to outlying farm areas that are not serviced by the Municipality.

Dwelling Type	Central Karoo District	%	Prince Albert	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	16 516	86.1	3 276	90.9
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	81	0.4	21	0.5
Flat in a block of flats	151	0.8	10	0.2
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	1 501	7.8	44	1.2
House/flat/room, in backyard	368	1.9	31	0.8
Informal dwelling/shack	342	1.8	152	4.2
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	81	0.4	17	0.4
Other/unspecified/NA	139	0.7	37	1.0
TOTAL	19 179	-	3 601	-

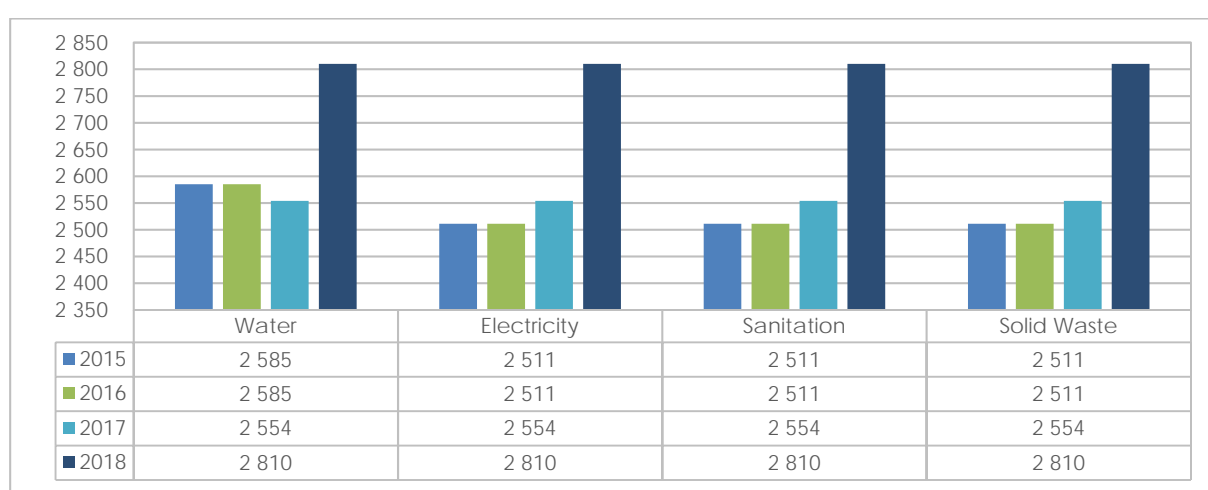
Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. Above table present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Prince Albert municipal area in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018).

In the CKD, 86.1 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. The Prince Albert municipal area has the highest proportion of the households in the District which reside in dwellings of this type – at 90.9 per cent. A total of 342 (1.8 per cent) and 152 (4.2 per cent) households still reside in informal dwellings or shacks within respectively the broader CKD and Prince Albert area.

CONSUMER UNITS

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

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services (measured in terms of the number of consumer units that has access) in the Prince Albert municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities¹.



Between 2017 and 2018, the number of consumer units has grown across all services. This increase has bolstered the Municipality's revenue stream.

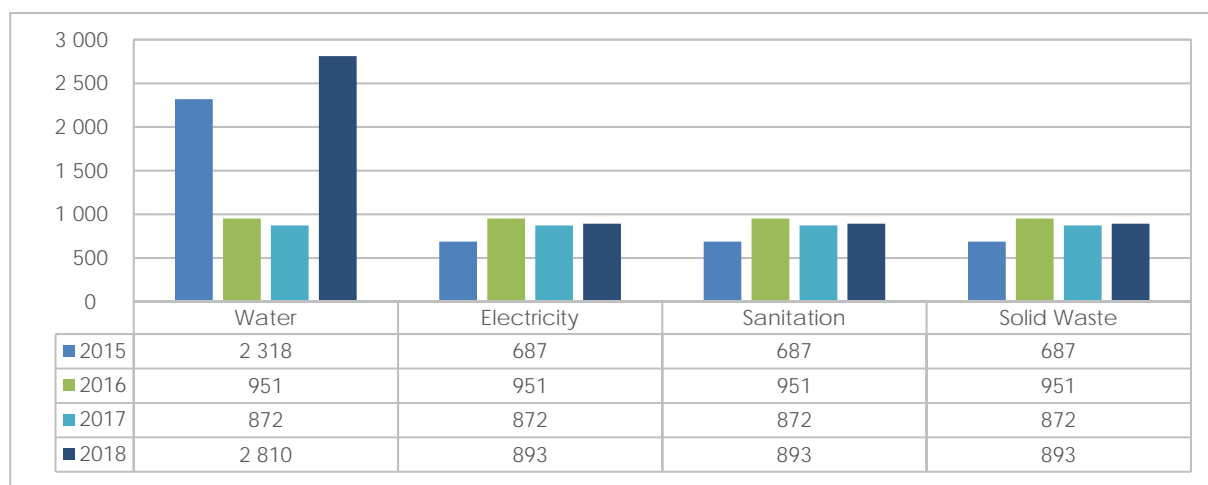
¹ Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

FREE BASIC SERVICES

As per the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the local sphere of government to provide services that satisfy the basic needs of its citizens. The Municipal Systems Act in turn defines a basic municipal services as those necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment. Such basic services include, but are not limited to the provision of water, sewage collection and disposal, refuse removal, municipal health services, street lighting, parks and recreation facilities etc.

Government however provides a basket of free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) which aims to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable communities. In order to qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per criteria determined by individual local municipalities. In general, a household is classified as indigent when the occupants in said households earn a combined income of less than a certain amount (poverty threshold) defined by the indigent policy of a municipality at that point in time. Municipalities review their indigent policies (and as such the determined amount) on an annual basis to bring the defined amount in line with reigning socio-economic conditions. According to Statistics South Africa, in 2017 most municipalities classified an indigent household as a family earning a combined income of less than R3 200 per month.

In 2018, the Prince Albert municipal area had 893 indigent households; 21 more than the previous year. Below the figure illustrate the extent to which these indigent households had access to free basic services.



Increased economic hardship at national level is expected to impact on poorer households and their ability to afford quality services. The burden will in turn be passed to local municipalities who must strain their revenue streams to extend services to indigents. The expected scenario is evident upon consideration of the rising trend in the number of indigent households receiving free basic services between 2017 and 2018. The increase in the provision of water services (1 938) to indigent households in 2018 can potentially be associated with the drought and enhanced efforts to source additional water for human consumption. There was also notable increase in indigent households (21) receiving free basic services for electricity, sanitation and refuse removal.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing which types of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past financial year.

The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Over the last year, 21 002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common cause of murder was misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings.

According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there are 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Prince Albert	7	1	5
	Central Karoo District	36	30	19
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	49	7	36
	Central Karoo District	48	40	26

Definition: *The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.*

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 58 murders a day and at a rate of 36.4 people murdered per 100 000 people. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 6.5 per cent (245) from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19.

Within the Prince Albert municipal area, the number of murders increased from 1 in 2017/18 to 5 in 2018/19; the murder rate (per 100 000 people) increased from 7 in 2017/18 to 36 in 2018/19, while the rate for the CKD decreased from 40 in 2017/18 to 26 in 2018/19.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Prince Albert	20	19	28
	Central Karoo District	107	95	103
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	139	130	201
	Central Karoo District	143	126	142

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

The rate of sexual offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences increased by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18. In 2018/19, there were 28 sexual offences in the Prince Albert area; compared to 103 reported cases in the CKD. The sexual offences crime rate (per 100 000 people) was significantly higher in Prince Albert (201) relative to the District (142).

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Prince Albert	331	382	255
	Central Karoo District	1 378	1 446	858
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	2 299	2 615	1 835
	Central Karoo District	1 847	1 910	1 186

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 203 per 100 000. However, the 2018/19 statistic showed figures were trending downwards since 2017/2018. While in 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the province, this year the province recorded 34.96 per cent of all drug-related crimes in the country. Drug related crimes within the Prince Albert municipal area decrease significantly from 382 reported cases in 2017/18 to 255 cases in 2018/19. There was also a significant drop in drug-related crimes in the broader CKD. When considering the rate per 100 000 people in 2018/19, Prince Albert (1 835) is notably above the District and Province's rates of 1 186 and 1 203 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Prince Albert	13	8	12
	Central Karoo District	101	140	187
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	90	55	86
	Central Karoo District	135	185	259

Definition: *Driving under the influence (DUI) refers to a situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.*

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Prince Albert municipal area show an increase of 4, from 8 in 2017/18 to 12 in 2018/19. This translates into a rate of 86 per 100 000 people in 2018/19, which is below the District's rate of 259.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Prince Albert	62	102	82
	Central Karoo District	707	707	522
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	431	698	590
	Central Karoo District	948	934	722

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 3 244 from 42 662 in 2017/18 to 39 418 in 2018/19. There was also a drop in residential burglaries in the broader CKD. Residential burglary cases within the Prince Albert municipal area decreased from 102 in 2017/18 to 82 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 590 cases in 2018/19, Prince Albert's rate is below that of the District at 722.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Prince Albert	9	22	29
Central Karoo District	58	71	89

Definition: The type of road user that died in or during a crash i.e. driver, cyclist, passengers, pedestrians.

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 64 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The number of road user fatalities in the Prince Albert municipal area increased from 22 in 2017 to 29 in 2018 (31.8 per cent increase). Within the broader CKD, the number of fatalities increased from 71 in 2017 to 89 in 2018 (25.3 increase). Contributing factors can include driver fatigue and distractions, excessive speeding and reckless driving as well as road obstacles such as pedestrians and animals.

7

THE ECONOMY

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

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



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

In the Prince Albert municipal area, the local economy was dominated by the agriculture, forestry & fishing (R106.9 million; 22.2 per cent), general government (R105.8; 21.9 per cent) and wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (R70.6 million; 14.6 per cent) sectors. Combined, these top three sectors contributed R283.3 million (or 58.7 per cent) to Prince Albert's economy, estimated to be worth R482.3. million in 2017.

Prince Albert GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	22.2	106.9	3.8	1.6	9.0	-2.4	-9.7	11.4	-2.2
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	22.2	106.9	3.8	1.6	9.0	-2.4	-9.7	11.4	-2.2
Mining & quarrying	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary sector	13.5	65.0	2.3	1.7	3.6	2.7	0.8	0.3	-0.6
Manufacturing	3.2	15.3	1.3	2.5	3.3	3.4	0.2	1.8	4.4
Electricity, gas & water	2.7	13.0	3.6	2.6	4.0	3.3	0.4	2.3	3.0
Construction	7.6	36.7	2.5	1.2	3.6	2.3	1.2	-0.9	-4.0
Tertiary sector	64.4	310.4	3.3	2.5	3.5	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.2
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	14.6	70.6	1.6	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	-0.4	-4.0
Transport, storage & communication	8.5	40.8	2.6	2.6	3.5	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.5
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	8.0	38.7	4.6	3.7	4.5	3.8	2.8	4.9	2.7
General government	21.9	105.8	4.6	3.2	5.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.5
Community, social & personal services	11.3	54.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.0
Total Prince Albert	100.0	482.3	3.2	2.1	4.8	1.1	-1.0	3.8	0.2

The 10-year trend shows that Prince Albert's economy grew by an average annual rate of 3.2 per cent, but tapered to 2.1 per cent from 2014 to 2018 (estimated). From 2007 to 2018, the finance, insurance, real estate & business services and general government sectors registered the highest average growth rates (both 4.6 per cent), followed by agriculture, forestry & fishing (3.8 per cent) and electricity, gas & water (3.6 per cent). A cause of concern is the fact that a significant sector such as manufacturing only recorded 1.3 annual average growth during this period.

Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was robust at 11.4 per cent in 2017, however, the sector is estimated to contract by 2.2 per cent in 2018 as the effects of the drought intensifies.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Prince Albert municipal area, starting with employment data per sector, a breakdown of current skill levels in the labour force as well as the unemployment rates. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Prince Albert municipal area in 2017 (1 351; 35.5 per cent), followed by community, social & personal services (660; 17.4 per cent) and the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (637; 16.7 per cent) sectors.

Prince Albert employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017e
Primary sector	35.5	1 351	-438	115	-76	316	-52	-51	-22
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	35.5	1 351	-438	115	-76	316	-52	-51	-22
Mining & quarrying	0.0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary sector	7.8	298	31	37	20	3	14	0	0
Manufacturing	1.1	42	-5	-1	3	2	-1	-2	-3
Electricity, gas & water	0.3	11	5	2	1	1	1	-1	0
Construction	6.4	245	31	36	16	0	14	3	3
Tertiary sector	56.6	2 154	612	308	72	65	25	94	52
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	16.7	637	133	63	6	27	-4	30	4
Transport, storage & communication	2.8	105	35	4	-1	3	-2	4	0
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	5.2	199	73	43	11	7	1	9	15
General government	14.5	553	161	53	36	-1	16	-10	12
Community, social & personal services	17.4	660	210	120	20	29	14	36	21
Total Prince Albert	100.0	3 803	205	435	16	384	-13	18	30

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Prince Albert municipal area reported net job losses (-438) between 2008 and 2017. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of the sector to the Prince Albert economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2008 and 2017 was the community, social & personal services (210), general government (161), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (133) and finance, insurance, real estate and business services (73) sectors.

Prince Albert: Trends in labour force skills, 2014 - 2018				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	16.5	3.2	462	476
Semi-skilled	37.7	4.0	1 056	1 087
Low-skilled	45.8	3.6	1 283	1 291
Total Prince Albert	100.0	3.7	2 801	2 854

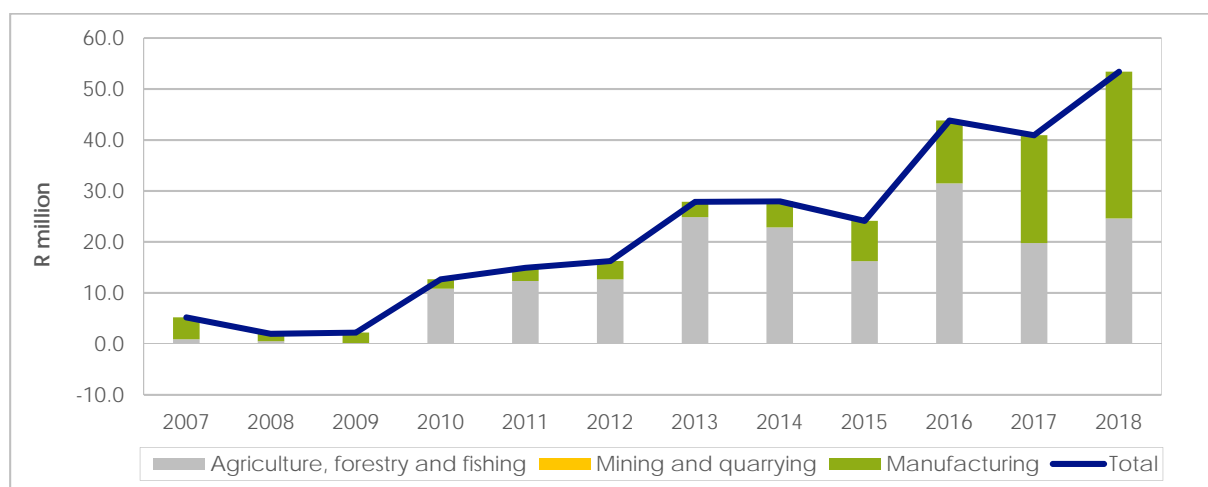
In 2017, Prince Albert's labour force mostly consisted of low-skilled (45.8 per cent) and semi-skilled (37.7 per cent) workers. These two categories also experienced the highest growth across the period 2014 – 2018. The semi-skilled category (4.0 per cent) grew notably faster than the low-skilled (3.6 per cent) and the skilled categories (3.2 per cent) between 2017 and 2018. 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 Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Prince Albert	18.1	19.1	20.1	19.8	19.0	18.0	18.1	16.3	16.9	17.5	17.0
Central Karoo District	20.5	21.4	22.3	22.1	21.6	20.9	21.0	19.6	20.5	21.2	20.7
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

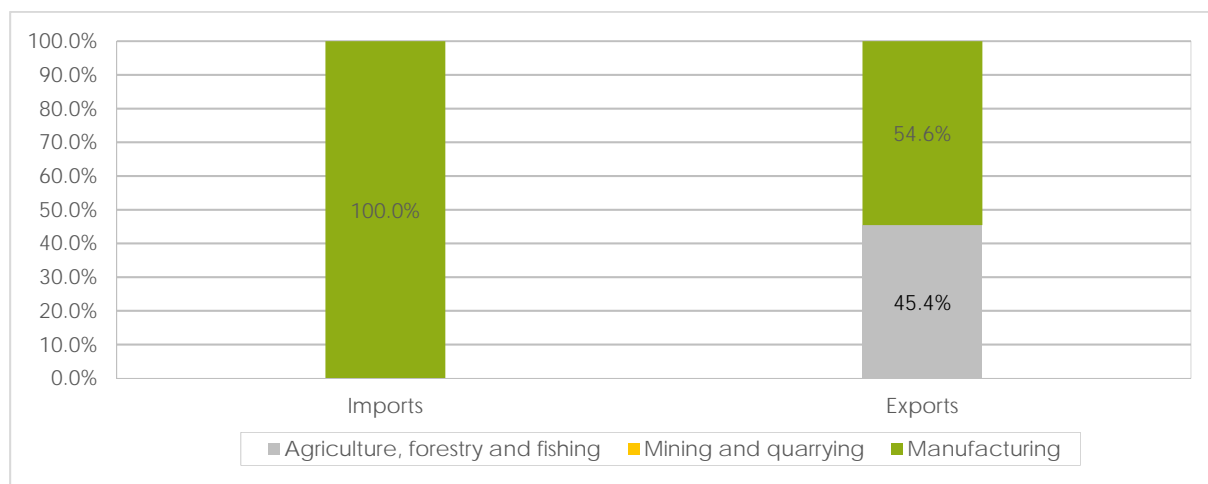
Over the last decade, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. Unemployment in Prince Albert area started at 18.1 per cent in 2008, rising steadily to 20.1 in 2010, hovering at 19 per cent till 2012, tapering off thereafter to 16.3 per cent in 2015 where after it trended upwards again to peak at 17 per cent in 2018. The Prince Albert unemployment of 17.0 per cent in 2018 is lower than the District's 20.7 per cent and the Province's 17.7 per cent. The high levels of unemployment are especially concerning when considering that above stated rates are based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, the broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment.

International Trade Dynamics

The CKD maintains relatively low comparative advantages (both in terms of HDPR and employment) in key sectors such as mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and finance, insurance, real estate and business services sectors. As such, the District relies on importing good and services from other regions to meet some of its needs. The economy of the Prince Albert municipal area achieved a positive trade balance between 2007 and 2018. Though goods from the manufacturing sector were the main driver to the trade surplus between 2007 and 2009, agricultural products contributed more to the positive trade balance between from 2010 to 2016. However, the manufacturing sector regained its position as the leading contributor to the economy's trade surplus in 2018.



The economy imported goods worth R713 999.0. Exported goods were worth R54.1 million. This resulted in a positive trade balance of R53.4 million, which is the highest trade balance the economy has achieved over the timeframe analysed.



Above figure indicates the distribution between sectors in terms of imports and exports. The figure shows that the municipal area imported items for manufacturing/processing and processed products. In 2018, processed products accounted for the largest proportion (54.6 per cent) of the value of exported goods. Agricultural produce accounted for 45.4 per cent of the export revenue generated.

8

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can only be achieved through combined and complimentary contributions from all public sector spheres as well as the private sector.

The OPMII compared the 2019/10 MTREF infrastructure commitments made by the Western Cape Government (WCG) within the geographical jurisdiction of a local municipality to the capital budget contributions made by the various local municipalities themselves. As the provincial and municipal financial years do not fully align, the municipal capital budget information was sourced from the approved 2018/19 MTREF budgets. The 2019/20 municipal capital budget spend detailed in the OPMII therefore referred to the outer year estimates and not actual committed funds.

With the approval of the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets, Provincial Treasury is for the first time able to compare actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the Beaufort West municipal area will amount to **R255.9 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Prince Albert: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	-	-	-	-
Health	1 768	617	-	2 385
Human Settlements	1 000	2 000	25 480	28 480
Transport and Public Works	1 000	75 000	149 000	225 000
Total	3 768	77 617	174 480	255 865

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the transport and public works function (R225.0 million across the 2019/20 MTREF; 87.9 per cent of Total MTREF expenditure) to refurbish and rehabilitate blacktop/tarred roads and to maintain district main roads spanning through the municipal area. Substantial allocations for human settlement (R28.5 million) will be applied towards top structure construction. The smaller allocation towards health will be used for upgrades and additions to the Prince Albert ambulance station.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R52.4 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Prince Albert: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	1 860	-	-	1 860
Community and Public Safety	12 861	2 947	5 918	21 726
Economic and Environmental Services	-	4 383	1 623	6 006
Trading Services	7 410	2 000	2 000	11 410
<i>Energy Sources</i>	<i>1 100</i>	<i>2 000</i>	<i>2 000</i>	<i>5 100</i>
<i>Water Management</i>	<i>2 560</i>	-	-	<i>2 560</i>
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	<i>3 750</i>	-	-	<i>3 750</i>
<i>Waste Management</i>	-	-	-	-
Total	29 541	11 330	11 541	52 412

Community and public safety (R21.7 million across the 2019/20 MTREF or 41.4 per cent of the total MTREF expenditure) accounts for the large proportion of municipal capital expenditure as per Budget Schedule A5 of the adopted 2019/20 budget. This allocation responds particular well to address housing backlogs and health within the municipal area. Substantial allocations have been made to trading services/service delivery (R11.4 million), the majority of which will in turn be applied towards waste water management. This allocation will address backlogs in sanitation within the municipal area.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2019*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2019*

SOURCES

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

SOURCES

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
- Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

8. Public Infrastructure Spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMII), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*