



Western Cape
Government



Prince Albert Municipality

2018



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Prince Albert: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

14 607



Households

4 183

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate	89.7%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	45.2
Gr 12 Drop-out Rate	64.4%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient	0.58
Human Development Index	0.70

Health

2017



Primary Health Care Facilities

5

Immunisation Rate

102.2%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

22.4%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

102

DUI

8

Drug-related Crimes

382

Murder

1

Sexual Offences

19

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

95.6%

Refuse Removal

95.4%



Electricity

95.6%



Sanitation

96.6%



Housing

91.8%



Road Safety

2017

Fatal Crashes 17

Road User Fatalities 24

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

20.3%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Drought
- Risk 2** Increasing population & demand for services
- Risk 3** Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

General government

21.8%

Agriculture, forestry & fishing

21.7%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering & accommodation

14.4%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

It is of critical importance for public policy decision makers across all spheres of government to acknowledge demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality.

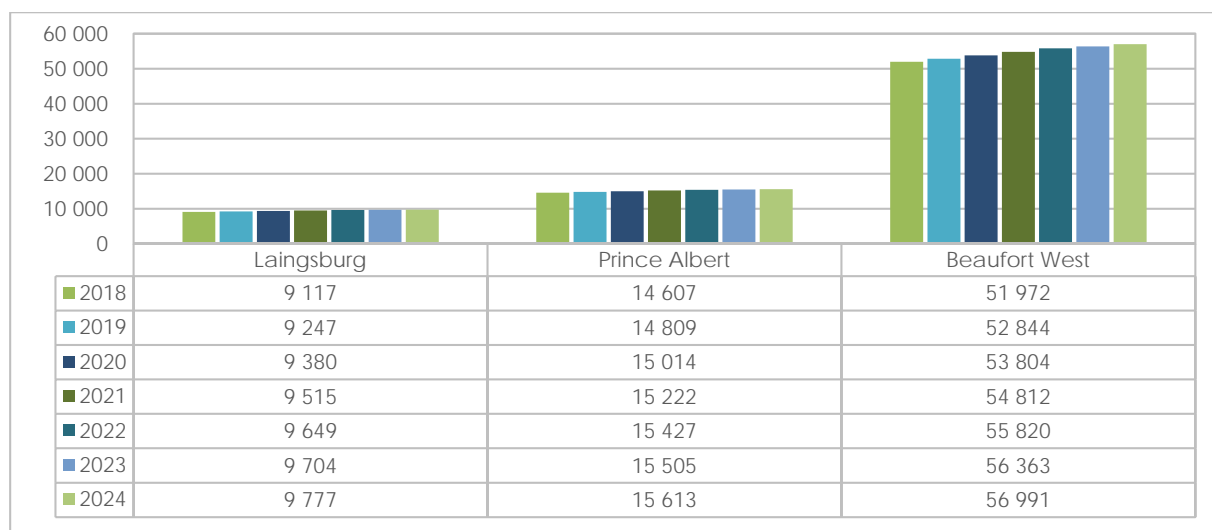
This chapter provides a concise yet meaning full overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

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 – 2018) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2024.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018



POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development’s 2018 projections, Prince Albert currently has a population of 14 607, rendering it the second smallest municipal area within the CKD. This total is estimated to increase to 15 613 by 2024 which equates to an a 1.1 per cent growth rate, slightly lower the estimated population growth of the CKD of 1.4 per cent.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	3 883	8 410	839	56.1
2019	3 327	10 035	1 447	47.6
2024	2 968	10 935	1 710	42.8

The above table depicts Prince Albert municipal area’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 seniors). A higher dependency ratio means greater pressure on a smaller productive population and higher pressure on social systems.

A comparison of the base year (2011) and the estimates for 2024 shows a growth in the percentage of seniors and working age population, and decline in the percentage of children in Prince Albert, the dependency ratio was 56.1 in 2011, decreasing to 47.6 in 2019, and declining further to 42.8 in 2024.

2

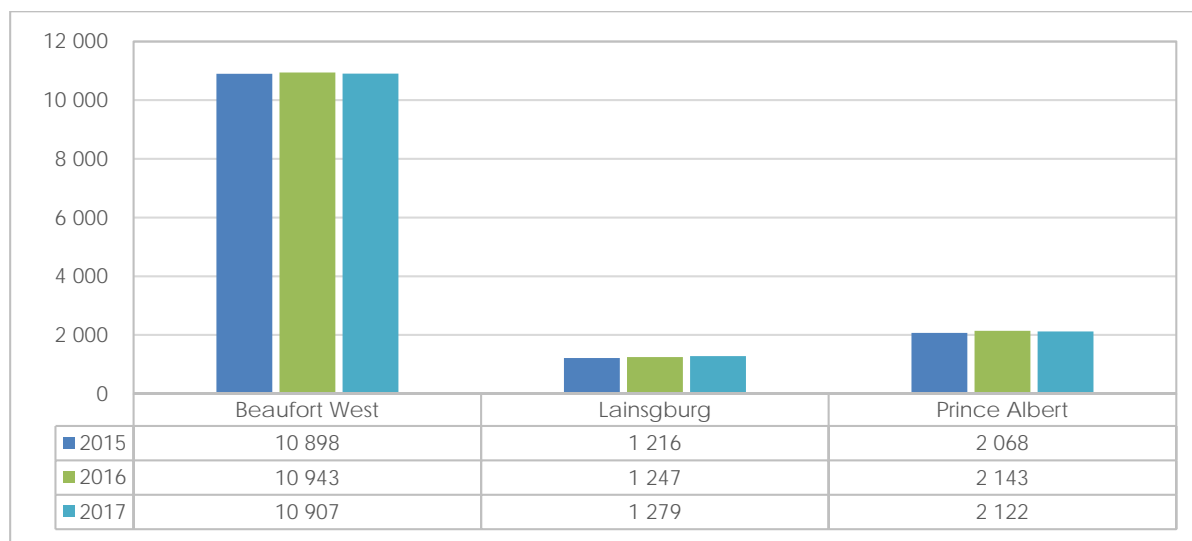
EDUCATION

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2018

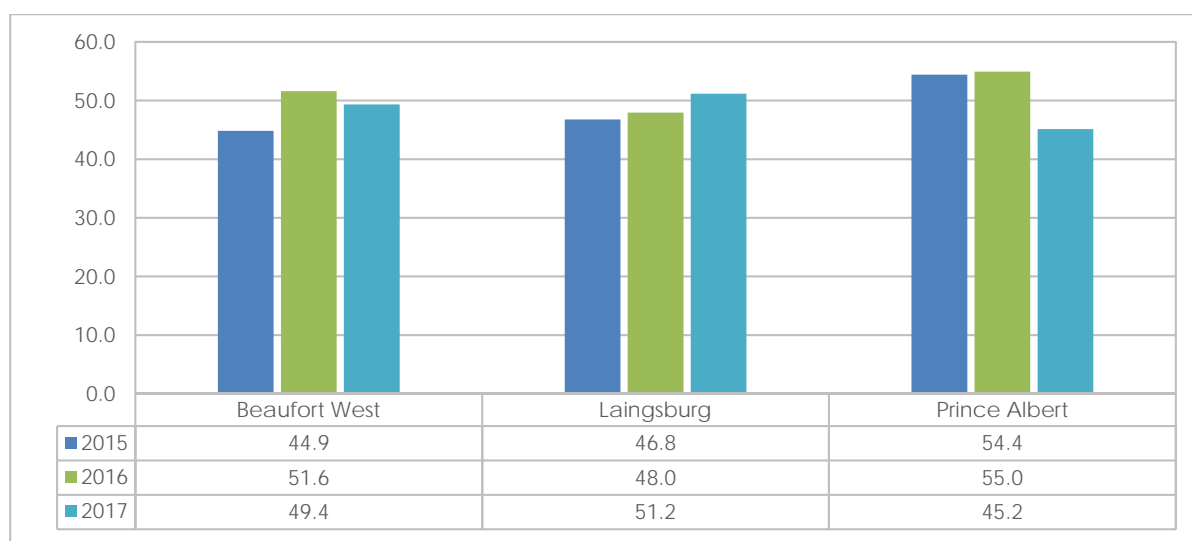


LEARNER ENROLMENT



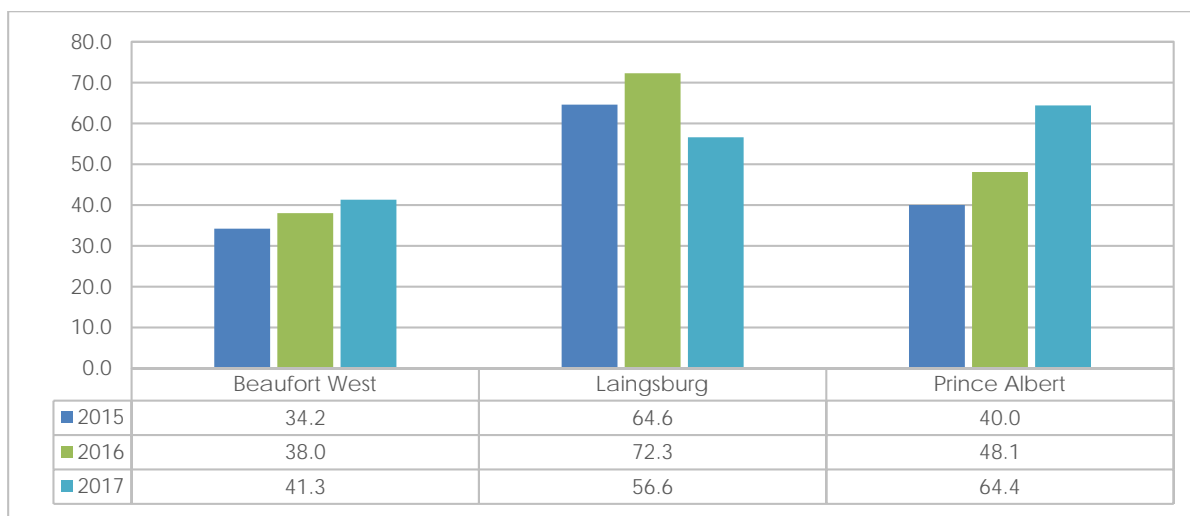
Learner enrolment in Prince Albert grew from 2 068 in 2015 to 2 143 in 2016 and then decreased to 2 122 in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



Changes in the learner-teacher ratio can affect learner performance. The learner-teacher ratio in Prince Albert Municipality increased from 54.4 per cent in 2015 to 55.5 in 2016 and then decreased to 45.2 in 2017. The high learner-teacher ratio highlights the need for more teachers in the Prince Albert area.

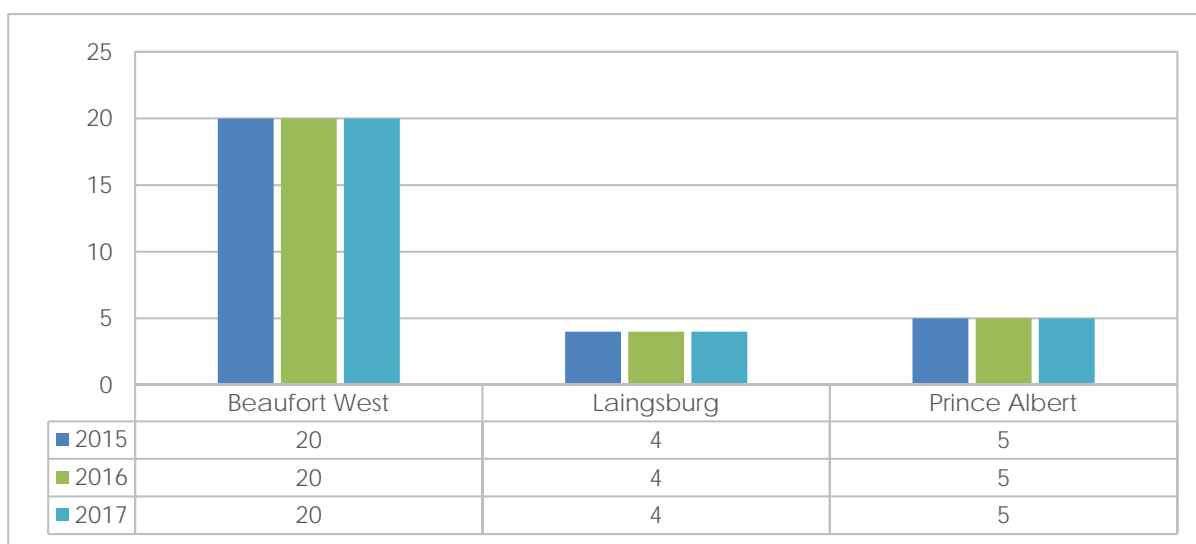
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)



The drop-out rates for learners within Prince Albert Municipal area increased from 40.0 per cent in 2015 to 48.1 per cent in 2016 and increased further to 64.4 per cent in 2017. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income and teenage pregnancies.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

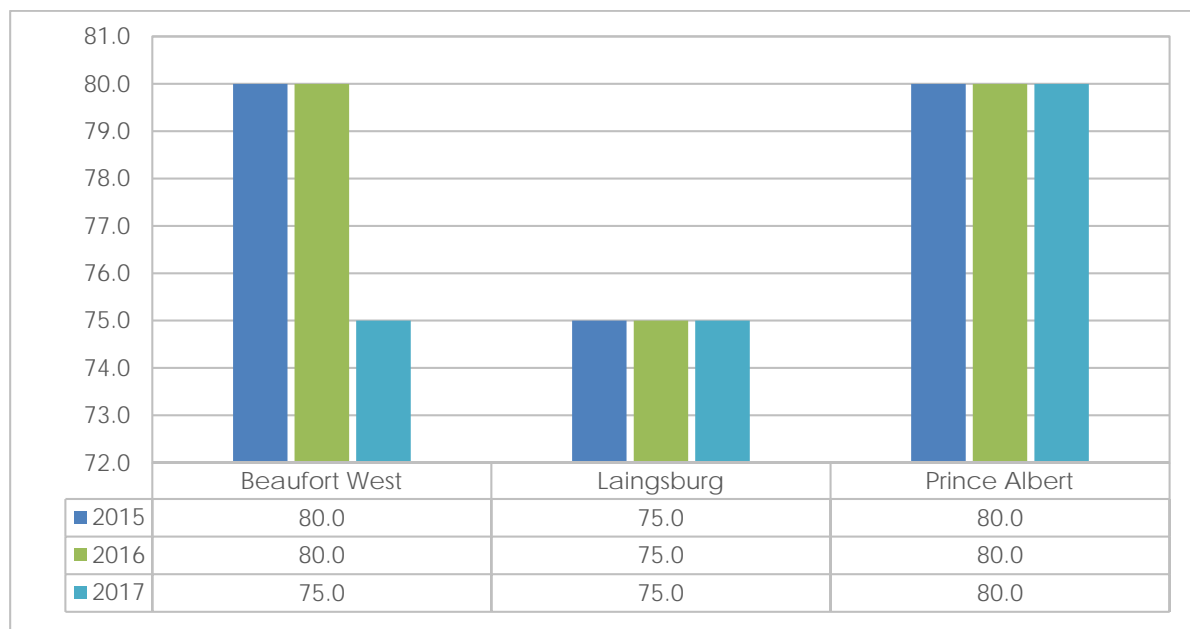
The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.



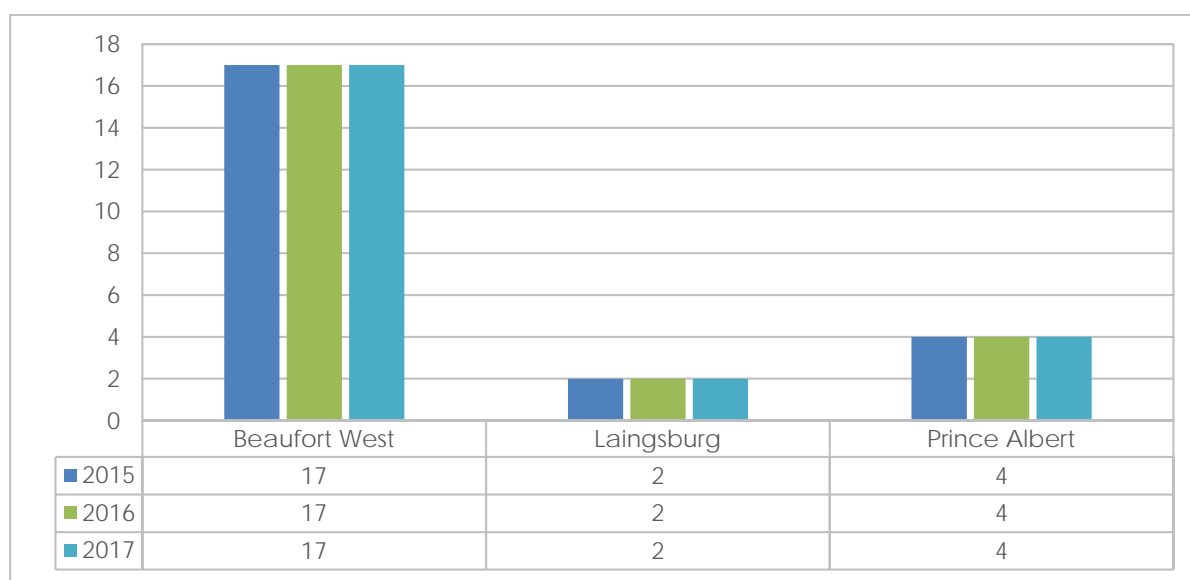
The number of schools within the Prince Albert municipal area has remained unchanged at 5 between 2015 and 2017. The number of educational facilities remained constant across the CKD over the same period.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS

The proportion of no-fee schools within the Prince Albert municipal area remained constant at 80 per cent over the 2015 to 2017 period.



SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

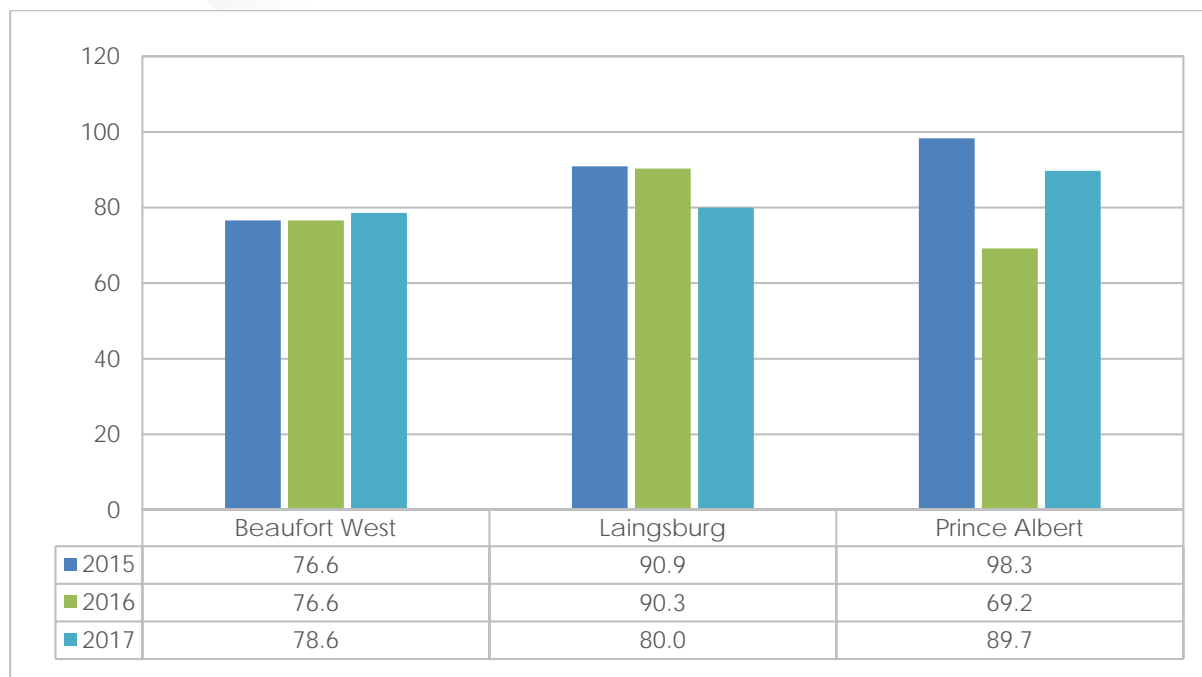


The number of schools equipped with libraries in the Prince Albert municipal area remained constant at 4 over the period 2015 to 2017 period. The increase in learner-enrolment figures across the CKD would in future necessitate not only an increase in the number of schools, but also the provision of additional libraries.

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 measures the matric pass rate within the Prince Albert municipal area.



The matric pass rate within Prince Albert dropped drastically from 98.3 per cent in 2015 to 69.2 per cent in 2016, in 2017 it improved significantly to 89.7 per cent. Prince Albert was the only municipality in the District to achieve a pass rate higher than the Western Cape average of 82.1 per cent. Better results could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their 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. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities are not included.

Data source: Department of Health, 2018



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	1	1	4	0	13	22

In terms of healthcare facilities, in 2017/18, Prince Albert municipal area had 2 fixed clinics and 3 mobile primary healthcare clinics. In addition, there are also 1 district hospital, as well as 3 ART clinics/sites and 6 TB treatment clinics/sites.

In terms of changes when compared with the previous year, there was only one additional mobile primary health clinics than in 2016/17.

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 district average of 1 ambulance per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

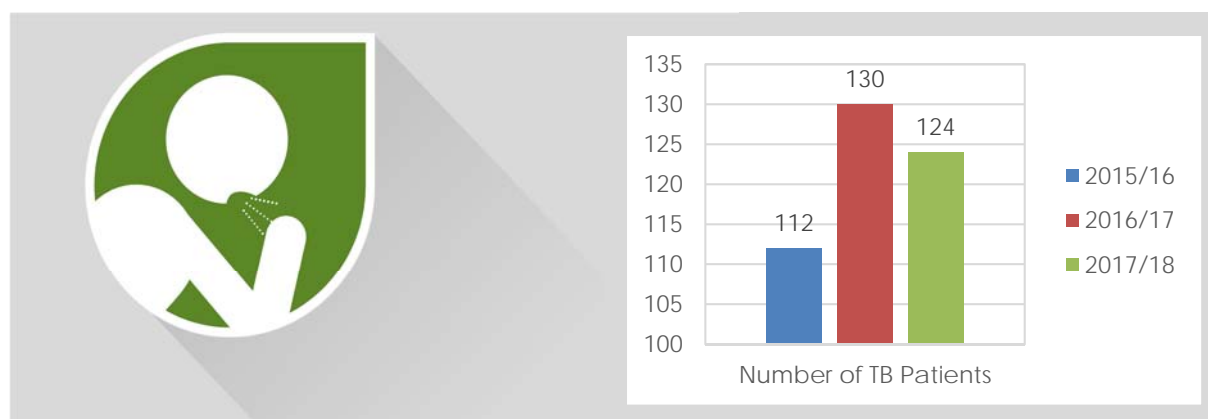
HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients		HIV Transmission Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Prince Albert	294	303	42	40	0.0	0.0
Central Karoo District	1 631	1 884	299	292	1.4	0.0

Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in Prince Albert increased by 9 between 2016/17 to 2017/18. The 303 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated at 3 clinics/treatment sites. A total of 1 884 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in CKD in 2017/18. Prince Albert, with 303 patients represent 16.0 per cent of the patients receiving ART in CKD.

The number of new antiretroviral patients decreased to 40 in 2017/18 from 42 in 2016/17. The HIV transmission rate for the Prince Albert area remained at zero over 2016/17 and 2017/18.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Prince Albert experienced a decline in the number of tuberculosis (TB) cases. Prince Albert, with 124 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 130 in 2016/17 represents 23.4 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites in the CKD. The TB patients are treated in 6 TB clinics or 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 mortality 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	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Prince Albert	80.0	102.2	15.8	1.3	19.0	52.6	238.1	438.6
Central Karoo District	67.8	79.2	9.0	5.6	14.0	19.9	218.0	219.1

The **immunisation rate** in the Prince Albert area have increased significantly from 80.0 per cent in 2016/17 to 102.2 per cent in 2017/18.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000 people) in Prince Albert in 2016/17 was 15.8 which decreased to 1.3 in 2017/18. At 1.3, Prince Albert's rate is better than the District average of 5.6.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births) in the Prince Albert area has increased significantly from 19.0 in 2016/17 to 52.6 in 2017/18. A fall in the NMR may indicate improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate a failure in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The **low birth weight** indicator for the Prince Albert area has worsened (from 238.1 to 438.6 per cent) between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

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 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Prince Albert	0.0	0.0	8.4	22.4	0.0	0.0
Central Karoo District	0.0	0.1	8.0	17.4	0.0	0.0

The **maternal mortality rate** (deaths per 100 000 live births) in the Prince Albert area has remained at zero in 2016/17 and 2017/18, while the CKD rate increased marginally from 0.0 to 0.1 in 2017/18.

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has increased between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Prince Albert and Central Karoo areas. Prince Albert's rate increased from 8.4 per cent in 2016/17 to 22.4 per cent in 2017/18, while the CKD's rate increased from 8.0 to 17.4 per cent over the corresponding period. This is of concern as these are teenagers who are of school going age and could lead to high dropout rates at schools in the Prince Albert and CKD areas.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** remained steady at zero per cent in Prince Albert and CKD over the 2016/17 and 2017/18 period.

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.*

4

POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Prince Albert municipal area based on 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 Prince Albert municipal area.

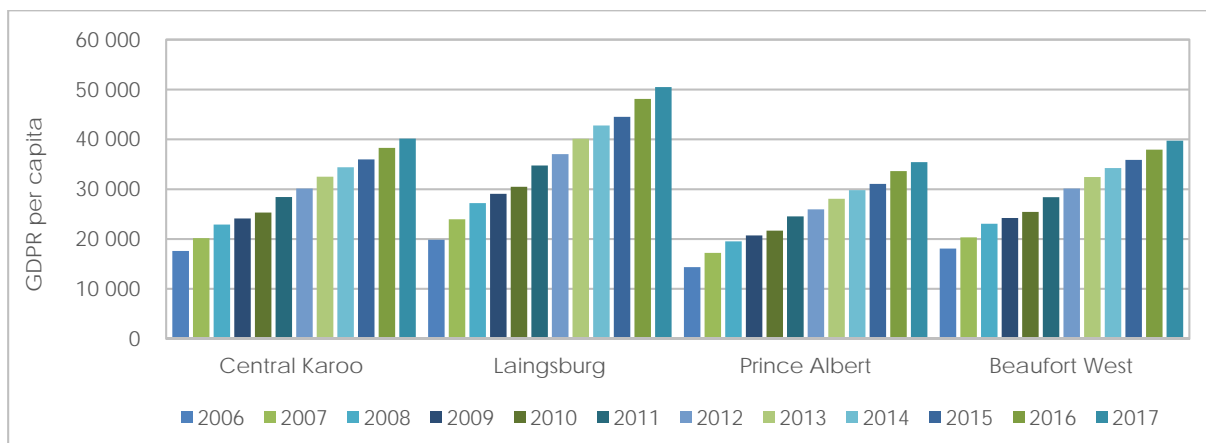
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report 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 GDP per capita, i.e. GDP 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.

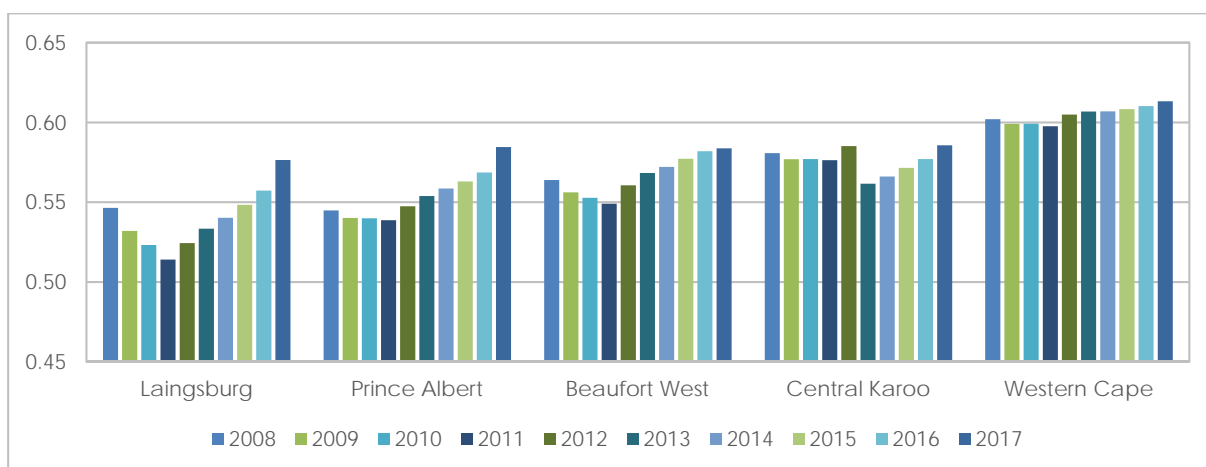


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations R87 110

At R35 433 in 2017, Prince Albert's real GDP per capita is below that of the CKD figure of R40 167 as well as that of the Western Cape's R87 110.

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. Although income inequality in the Prince Albert municipal area has decreased between 2008 and 2011, it has increased since 2011, reaching 0.58 in 2017. Although it is still below the NDP's 0.6 target, the increasing trend could soon find it moving beyond this level.

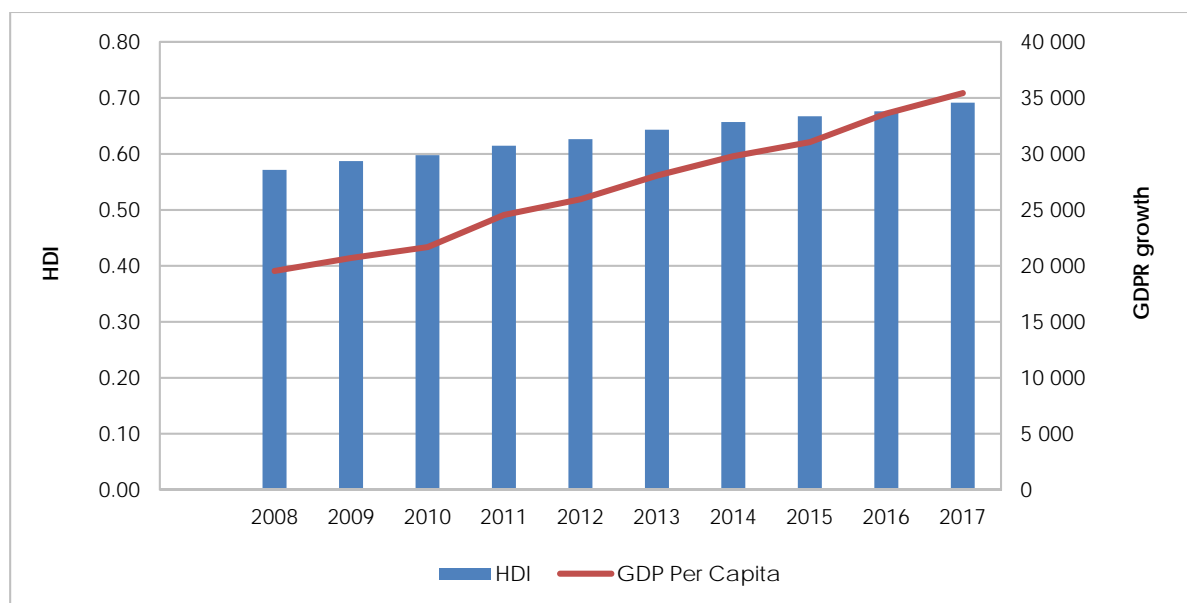


Source: Global Insight, 2017

On a positive note, income inequality levels were marginally lower in Prince Albert relative to the CKD (0.59) and the Western Cape (0.61).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)¹ to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. Per capita income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year. Per Capita Income might not be the income of every individual in the state. Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are other important criteria for measuring development.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

The figure above shows that the HDI of Prince Albert Municipality has increased from 0.58 in 2008 to 0.68 in 2015, it increased further to 0.70 in 2017. The Prince Albert's HDI is above the district (0.68) in 2017, but lower than the Province's (0.73) in 2017.

Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above.

¹ The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting 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.

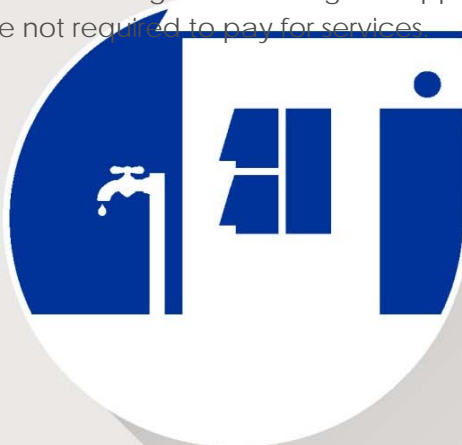
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BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states 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.

The provision of services is a key function of local government. The availability and state of the services infrastructure as well as well functioning daily operations processes is crucial to enable reliable and uninterrupted services delivery. This is also dependent on sufficient funding/ revenue to ensure the smooth running of municipal functions.

This section reflects on and summarises access to housing and basic services access levels (Community Survey 2016) as also reflected in the SEPLG of 2017. It also adds information on services provided per consumer/ billing unit from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities, with a comparison between 2007 to 2017 to reflect on growth in municipal services; this is also compared with the growth in indigent support for services, which reflects growth in consumers who are not required to pay for services.



ACCESS TO SERVICES AND HOUSING

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), 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.

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Prince Albert Municipal area. With a total of 4 183 households, 91.8 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Prince Albert	Central Karoo District
Total number of households	4 183	21 980
Formal main dwelling	3 838	21 980
	91.8%	97.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	4 095	20 893
	95.6%	95.1%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	4 000	21 345
	95.6%	97.1%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	14 425	20 979
	96.6%	95.4%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	3 992	19 964
	95.4%	90.8%

Access to water services (95.6 per cent), electricity (95.6 per cent), sanitation services (96.6 per cent) and refuse services (95.4 per cent) were however significantly higher than access to formal housing. With the exception of electricity and formal housing, access to services are generally on par or above that of the CKD.

SERVICES GROWTH

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for 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.

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer/billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support for indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. An understanding of these trends will allow for improved planning for the demand of services per consumer unit as well as for revenue projections.

Water Services

Domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services recorded average year on year growth of 1.4 per cent over the 2007 – 2017 period. This equated to a total increase of 326 consumer units over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/billing unit	2 228	2 554	326	1.4%
Indigent support for water services	941	872	-69	-0.8%

In contrast, the indigent support for water services declined by 69 consumer units or at an average annual rate of -0.8 per cent.

Sanitation Services

There was an increase of 518 domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average year on growth of 2.3 per cent over this ten-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit	2 036	2 554	518	2.3%
Indigent support for sanitation services	941	872	-69	-0.8%

In contrast with this growth, indigent support for sanitation services declined by 69 consumer units or at an average annual rate of -0.8 per cent.

Electricity Services

Electricity services per consumer/billing unit declined by 34 consumer units between 2007 and 2017 at an average annual rate of 0.1 per cent.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit	2 588	2 554	-34	-0.1%
Indigent support for electricity services	941	872	-69	-0.8%

Over the same period, 2007 to 2017, indigent support for electricity services declined by 69 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 0.8 per cent.

Refuse Removal Services

The refuse removal services grew from 2 036 to 2 554 consumer/billing units between 2007 and 2017, an addition of 518 units at an average annual rate of 2.3 per cent.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit	2 036	2 554	518	2.3%
Indigent support for refuse services	941	872	-69	-0.8%

Over the same period, 2007 to 2017, indigent support for refuse removal services declined by 69 consumer units or at an average annual rate of -0.8 per cent.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA. The crime statistics show which type of criminal activity have increased/ decreased in the past year. The most notable changes seen so far are the marked increase in crime related to murder and cash-in transit.

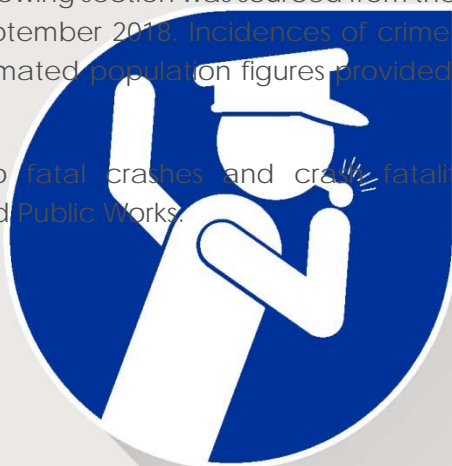
Between 1993 and 2011 the murder rate declined almost consistently year on year. The highest murder rate in 100 years (78 murders per 100 000 people) was recorded in 1993, as South Africa transitioned to democracy. By 2011 it had dropped to 30.1 per 100 000.

But over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100 000 ensuring that South Africa remains one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.


The Western Cape 's persisting problem with gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the most notorious area in the country, notorious for its gang violence. The murder rate increased by 9.6 per cent with over 300 murders reflected on the crime stats of 2017/18. The number of women murdered increased by 11 per cent, the number of boys by 20 per cent, and girls by 10 per cent from the year before.

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

The information relating to fatal crashes and crash fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.



MURDER




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Prince Albert	3	7	1
	Central Karoo District	40	36	30
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	21	49	7
	Central Karoo District	54	48	40

Definition: *Murder is unlawful and intentional killing of another person.*

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 7 per cent to over 20 000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 57 murders a day and at a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100 000 population. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 12.6 per cent from 3 311 to 3 729, almost doubling the national increase of 6.9 per cent in 2017/18.

The number of murders within Prince Albert declined from 7 in 2017 to 1 in 2018. The murder rate (per 100 000) declined from 49 in 2017 to 7 in 2018. The murder rate for CKD also declined to 40 in 2018, from 48 in 2017.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Prince Albert	24	20	19
	Central Karoo District	135	107	95
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	168	139	130
	Central Karoo District	182	143	126

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 violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape). With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. The incidence of sexual offences is on the decline in both Prince Albert and the District; although there is a higher occurrence of sexual offences (per 100 000 population) in Prince Albert (130) relative to the District (126).

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Prince Albert	256	331	382
	Central Karoo District	1 215	1 378	1 446
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	1 794	2 299	2 615
	Central Karoo District	1 636	1 847	1 910

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 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 769 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's drug related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes within the Prince Albert area displays an increase in 2018, up from 331 to 382 cases between 2017 and 2018. The CKD's trend is also on an increasing trajectory between 2016 to 2018. When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 2 615 crimes in 2018, Prince Albert area has a particular challenge with respect to drug related crime, which is well above the District's and Province's rates of 1 910 and 1 769 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Prince Albert	12	13	8
	Central Karoo District	127	101	140
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	84	90	55
	Central Karoo District	171	135	185

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. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Prince Albert area decrease from 13 in 2017 to 8 in 2018. This translates into a rate of 55 per 100 000 population in 2018, which is well below that of the District's 185 per 100 000 population in 2018.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Prince Albert	60	62	102
	Central Karoo District	765	707	707
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	420	431	698
	Central Karoo District	1 030	948	934

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

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 7.3 per cent between 2017 and 2018. Residential burglary cases within the Prince Albert area increased from 62 in 2017 to 102 in 2018. Prince Albert rate per 100 000, increased significantly from 431 to 698 from 2017 to 2018 but is still well below the district rate of 934 per 100 000.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Prince Albert	6	7	17
Central Karoo District	40	41	53

Definition: A crash occurrence that caused immediate death to a road user i.e. death upon impact, flung from the wreckage, burnt to death, etc.

Fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Prince Albert Municipality has increased from 6 to 7 between 2015 and 2016; and increased further to 17 for 2017. Within the broader CKD, the number of fatal crashes increased from 40 to 41 between 2015 and 2016, and increased further to 53 in 2017.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Prince Albert	8	12	24
Central Karoo District	68	60	76

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 previous section specified that a total of 17 fatal road crashes occurred within the Prince Albert region in 2017. As per above, a total of 24 road users died in these crashes, double from 12 deaths the previous year.

Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

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 in order 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 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

The local economy of the Prince Albert municipal area is dominated by the general government sector (R99.0 million; 21.8 per cent in 2016), followed by the agriculture, forestry and fishing (R98.5 million; 21.7 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R65.2 million; 14.4 per cent) and community, social and personal services (R56.1 million; 12.3 per cent). Combined, these top four sectors contributed R318.9 million (70.2 per cent) to the Prince Albert municipal economy, which was estimated to be worth R454.2 million in 2016.

Prince Albert: GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	21,7	98,5	2,8	1,4	3,3	9,0	-3,0	-9,7	6,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,7	98,5	2,8	1,4	3,3	9,0	-3,0	-9,7	6,7
Mining and quarrying	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Secondary Sector	13,4	60,8	3,2	2,0	3,6	4,9	1,0	2,0	0,3
Manufacturing	2,6	12,0	0,7	1,5	1,0	2,7	2,5	-0,8	2,2
Electricity, gas and water	2,7	12,1	3,9	2,6	1,9	3,7	2,9	0,5	3,9
Construction	8,1	36,7	4,2	2,1	5,1	6,0	0,0	3,5	-1,3
Tertiary Sector	64,9	294,9	4,2	3,3	4,6	3,2	2,8	2,7	2,0
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	14,4	65,2	2,2	1,4	1,9	0,8	1,4	1,2	-0,5
Transport, storage and communication	8,4	38,1	3,2	2,6	3,6	3,4	1,6	2,1	2,3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	8,0	36,5	5,5	4,4	3,5	4,3	4,7	3,9	4,1
General government	21,8	99,0	5,3	3,9	6,1	5,2	2,7	2,7	1,6
Community, social and personal services	12,3	56,1	4,9	4,3	7,0	2,0	3,8	3,9	3,3
Total Prince Albert	100,0	454,2	3,7	2,7	4,2	4,8	1,1	-0,4	2,8

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector registered the highest average growth rate (5.5 per cent) in Prince Albert during this period, followed by the general government sector (5.3 per cent) and community, social and personal services (4.9 per cent).

A cause of concern is the fact that a significant sector, such as agriculture, forestry and fishing sector only recorded 2.8 per cent annual average growth during this period. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contracted in 2015 and 2016 due to the severe drought but the estimated growth rate for 2017 is a healthy 6.7 per cent.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Prince Albert municipal area, beginning with a breakdown of skills of the labour force, followed by employment numbers per sector as well as the unemployment levels. The majority of workers in the Prince Albert labour force in 2016 was dominated by low skilled workers (46.4 per cent) and only 16.3 per cent were skilled.

Prince Albert: Trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017					
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2016	2017e
Skilled	16.3	3.1	2.7	459	459
Semi-skilled	37.3	1.4	2.8	1 050	1 048
Low skilled	46.4	-1.6	2.3	1 305	1 282
Total Prince Albert	100	0,1	1,6	2 814	2 789

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The number of skilled workers increased much more than that of semi-skilled workers during the period 2006 – 2016, while a decrease was experienced in the number of low-skilled workers. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Prince Albert municipal area in 2016 (1 399 or 37.0 per cent), followed by the community, social and personal services (623 or 16.5 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (603 or 16 per cent); general government (567 or 15.0 per cent) and construction (239 or 6.3 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed 3 431 or 90.8 per cent of the 3 778 jobs in 2016.

Prince Albert employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2016	Number of jobs 2016	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 – 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	37.0	1 399	-597	224	74	-78	315	-54	-33
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37.0	1 399	-597	224	74	-78	315	-54	-33
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary Sector	7.8	294	23	37	7	14	5	13	-2
Manufacturing	1.1	43	-3	3	2	1	3	-1	-2
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	12	8	3	0	1	1	1	0
Construction	6.3	239	18	31	5	12	1	13	0
Tertiary Sector	55.2	2 085	597	356	66	76	61	85	68
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	16.0	603	105	74	12	9	24	-4	33
Transport, storage and communication	2.7	102	32	11	5	1	3	-2	4
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	5.0	190	75	33	7	9	8	0	9
General government	15.0	567	192	44	2	37	-1	18	-12
Community, social and personal services	16.5	623	193	133	40	20	27	12	34
Total Prince Albert	100	3 778	23	556	147	12	381	-17	33

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

A mere 23 additional jobs were created from 2006 to 2016 as the 597 jobs that were jointly created in the tertiary sector were offset by 597 jobs lost in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector during this period. There were job losses reported in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in 2016 and 2017 due to the severe drought. This is a major cause for concern considering the considerable contribution of this sector to the Prince Albert economy as well as its great significance to employment. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was community, social and personal services (193).

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)												
Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Prince Albert	17.9	17.8	19.0	19.9	20.9	20.5	20.1	19.5	19.9	18.4	19.4	20.3
Central Karoo District	20.8	20.5	21.0	21.9	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.6	21.6	22.9	24.0
Western Cape	13.8	13.3	12.9	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.2	17.4	18.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Over the last decade, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. Unemployment in Prince Albert municipal area started off at 17.9 per cent in 2006, rising steadily to peak at 20.9 per cent in 2010, tapering off thereafter to 18.4 per cent in 2015 where after it trended upwards again to 20.3 per cent in 2017. Prince Albert's unemployment rate in 2017 is lower than that of the District's 24.0 per cent, but above that of the Province's 18.2 per cent.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2018*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2018*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2018*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2018*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2018; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*

SOURCES

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*
- Growth in water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*
- Indigent support for water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2018*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2018*