



Western Cape
Government

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

SEP
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE



Beaufort West Municipality

2018



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BEAUFORT WEST: AT A GLANCE

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Beaufort West: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

51 972



Households

14 935

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 78.6%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 49.4

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 41.3%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.584

Human Development Index 0.679

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

10

Immunisation Rate

74.0%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.1

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

17.1%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

555

DUI

67

Drug-related Crimes

527

Murder

27

Sexual Offences

66

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

95.6%

Refuse Removal

91.7%



Electricity

97.4%



Sanitation

96.6%



Housing

99.6%



Road Safety

2017

Fatal Crashes 23

Road User Fatalities 32

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

26.2%



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

21.1%

Transport, storage and communication

17.3%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

14.8%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

2015

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.

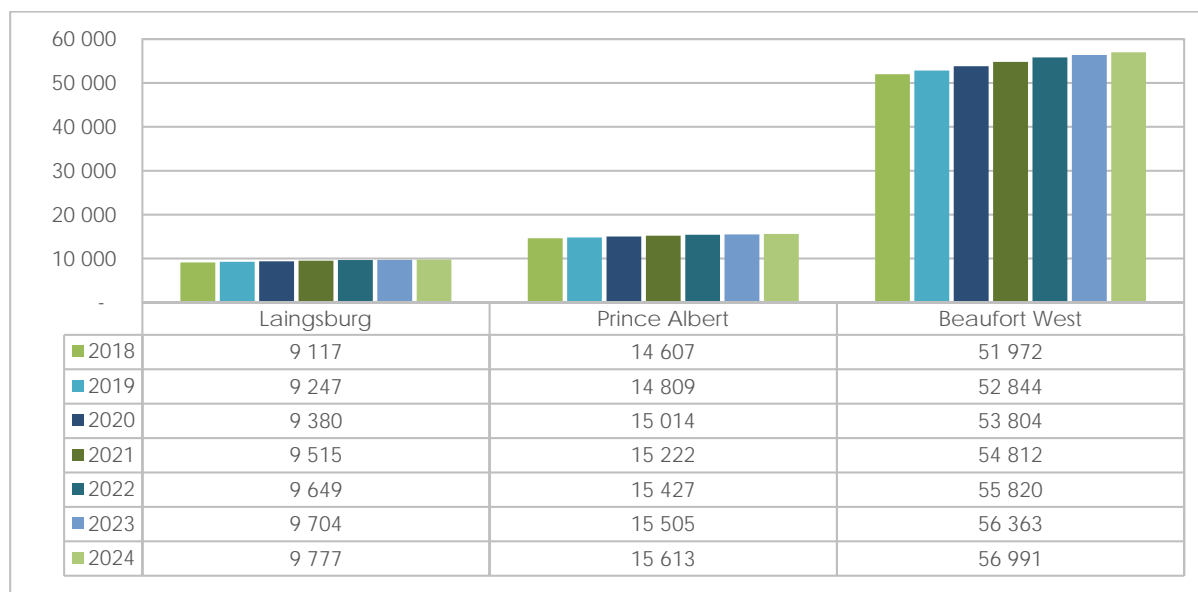
This chapter provides a concise, yet meaning full overview, of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

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



The population of the CKD is mostly concentrated within Beaufort West. Beaufort West's population is in the current year estimated to be 51 972. It is projected that this total will increase to 56 991 by 2024 which equates to a 1.5 per cent compounded growth rate between the two reference years.

AGE COHORTS

| Year | Children: 0 – 14 Years | Working Age: 15 – 65 Years | Aged: 65 + | Dependency Ratio |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 2011 | 15 603 | 31 049 | 2 934 | 59.7 |
| 2019 | 14 099 | 33 732 | 5 012 | 56.7 |
| 2024 | 14 147 | 36 748 | 6 096 | 55.1 |

Above table depicts Beaufort West's population composition per age cohort. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (ages 15 - 64) and those, who are depending on them (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimates reflect a gradual increase in the working age and aged categories, but a noticeable decrease in children. The latter observation can potentially be attributed to a decrease in birth-rates. Irrespective the reason, the expected decrease will lower the dependency ratio.

The population concentration within the children cohort remains relatively unchanged towards 2024 which, coupled with the gradual increase in the working and aged categories, further decrease the dependency ratio, albeit slightly. As lower dependency ratios imply less strain on the working age to support their economic dependents (children and aged), this decrease will have positive social, economic and labour market implications.

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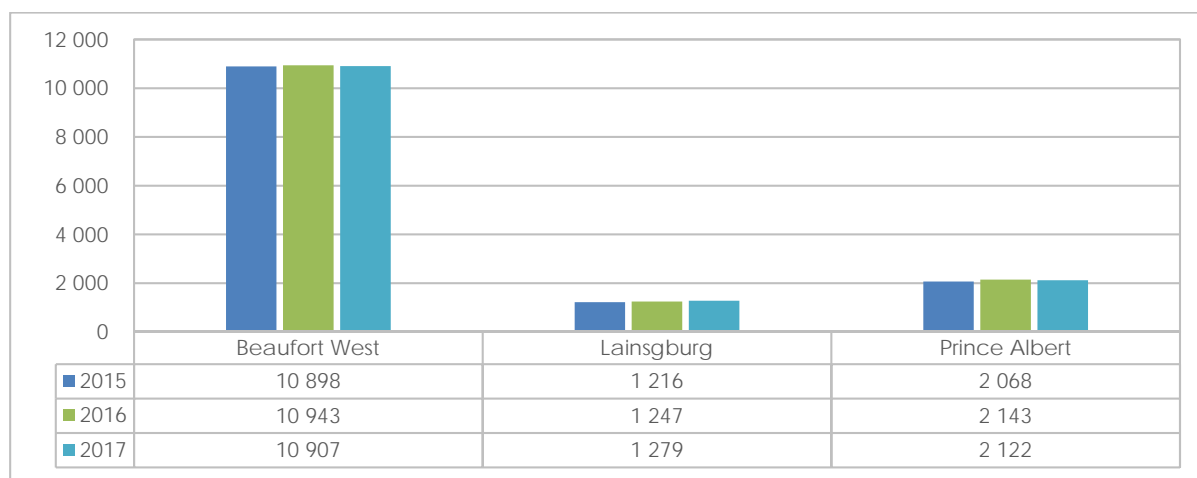
EDUCATION

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall levels of human 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

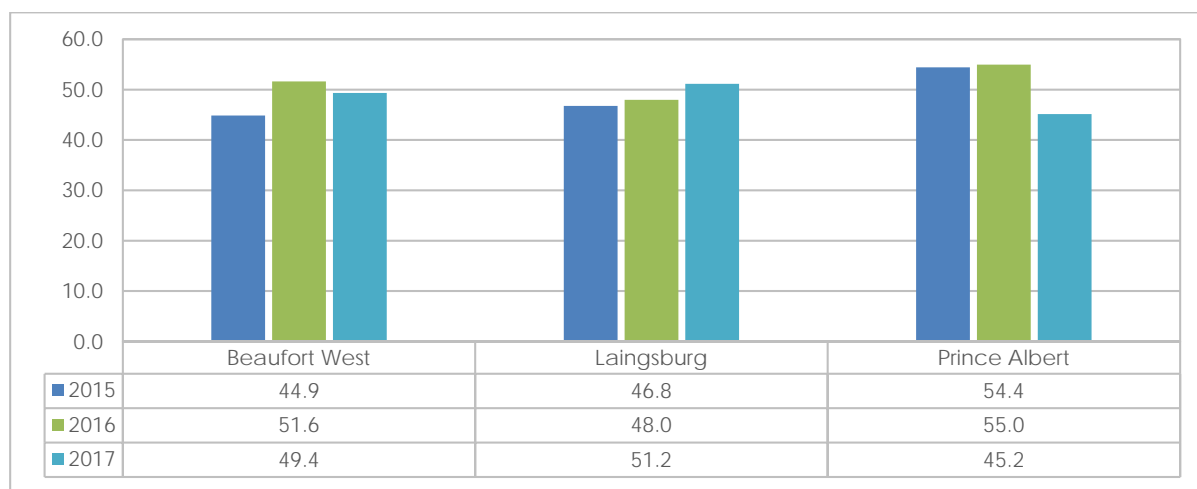


LEARNER ENROLMENT



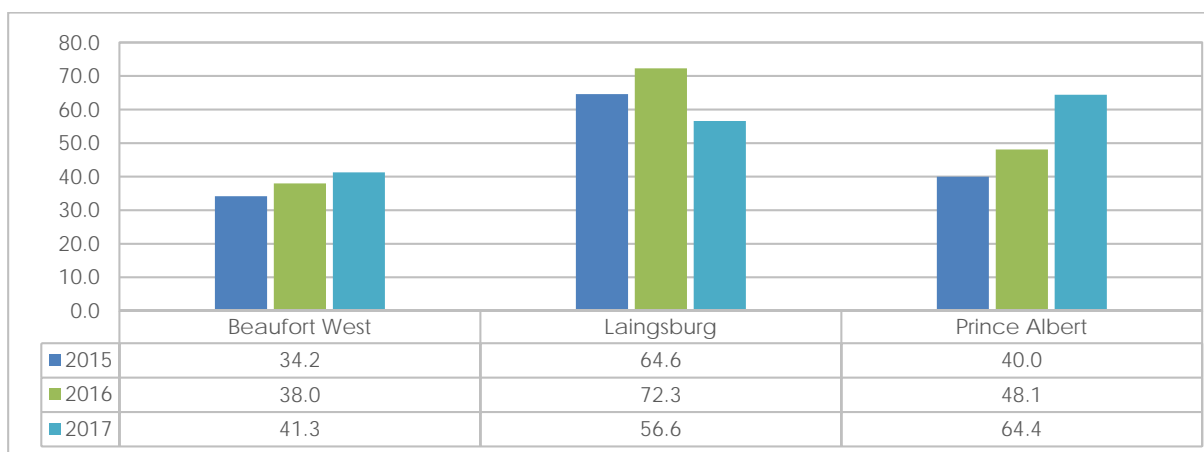
It is expected that the increase in learner enrolment would be attributed to learners in Beaufort West where the majority of pupils in the CKD are concentrated. The largest increase in learners between 2015 and 2016 were however observed in Prince Albert where the number of learners increased by 3.6 per cent. The growth in learners in Beaufort West was 0.4 per cent in 2016 before decreasing by 0.3 per cent towards 2017.

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. It is therefore concerning to note that the learner-teacher ratio increased quite dramatically in Beaufort West from 44.9 in 2015 to 51.6 in 2016. The ratio in turn slightly decreased to 49.4 towards 2017, rendering Beaufort West with the second highest ratio in the District.

GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

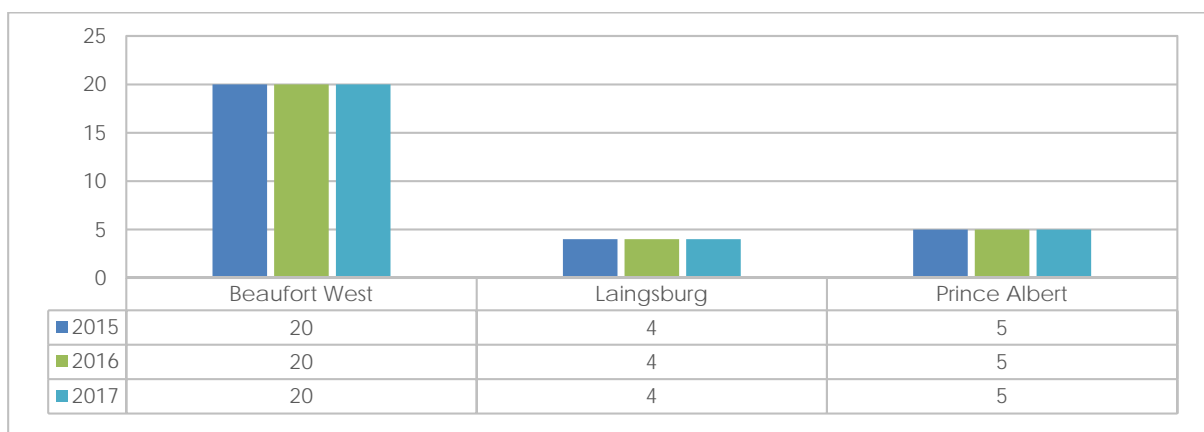


Above graph reflects the change in learner enrolment across a three-year period between Grade 10 and Grade 12. For example, 34.2 per cent of learners that enrolled in Grade 10 in Beaufort West in 2013 did not enrol in Grade 12 in 2015 meaning that these children dropped out of the formal education system. The drop-out rate in Beaufort West continues to increase through 2016 (38.0 per cent) towards 2017 (41.3 per cent). Although the drop-out rate for Beaufort West is still concerningly high, it was the lowest in the CKD in 2017.

Such drop-out rates can be attributed to a way array of socio-economic ills such as unemployment and poverty that force children to leave school in order to support their families. Other contributing factors includes teenage pregnancies as well as substance abuse. Irrespective of the reasons, such high dropout rates are concerning given the increased labour market demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers.

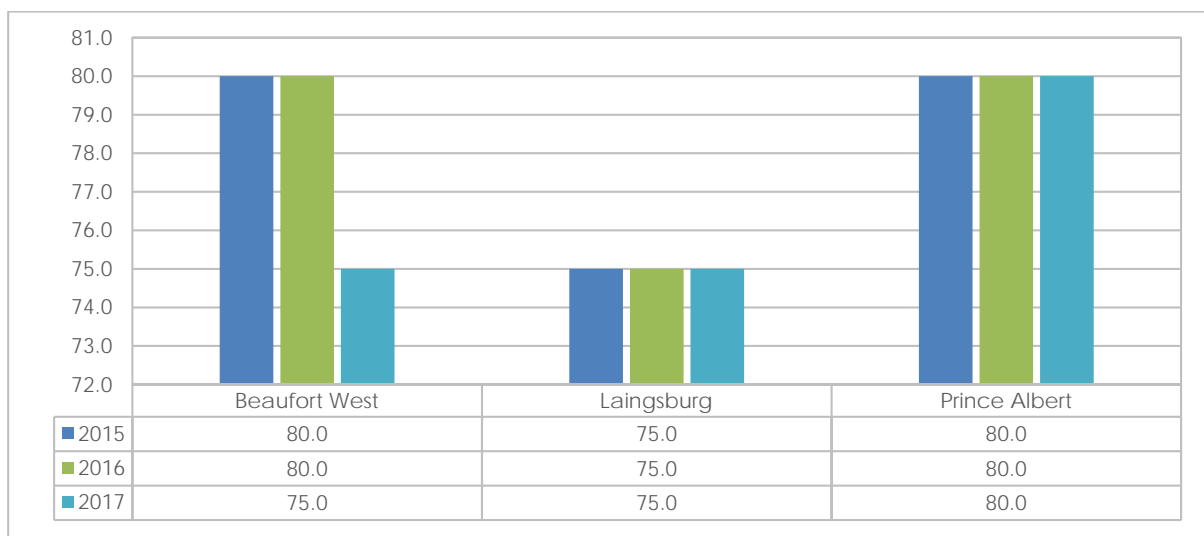
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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



The number of schools within Beaufort West has remained unchanged at 20 between 2015 and 2017. Although learner-enrolment in Beaufort West slightly decreased between 2016 and 2017, the unchanged number of schools could negatively impact upon education outcomes going forward.

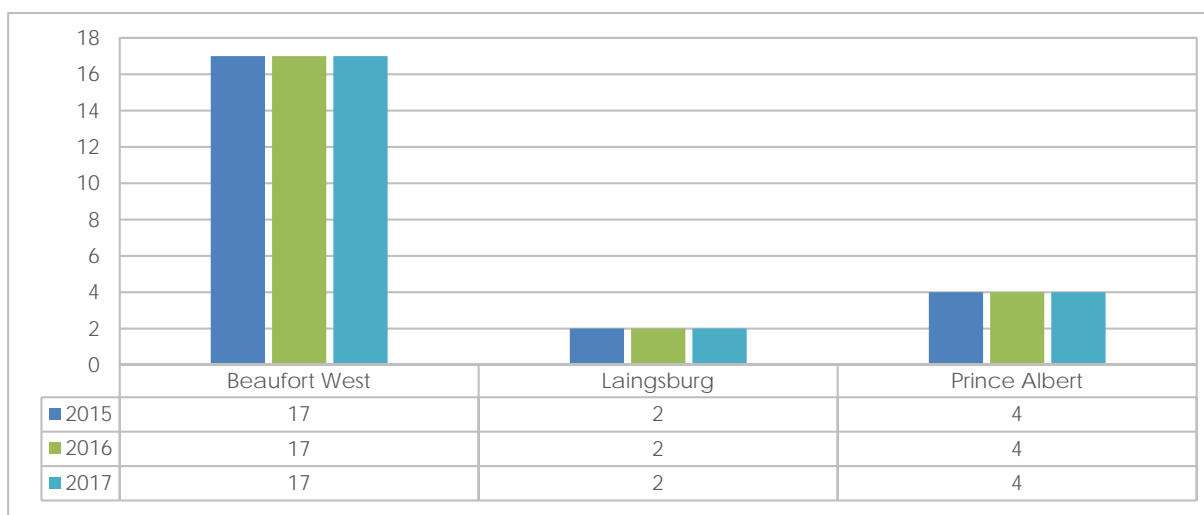
NO-FEE SCHOOLS



According to the Western Cape Education Department, the proportion of no-fee schools in Beaufort West decreased from 80.0 per cent in 2016 to 75.0 per cent in 2017. This decrease is expected to have a significant impact on the ability of poor households within Beaufort West to afford school fees.

SCHOOLS 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.

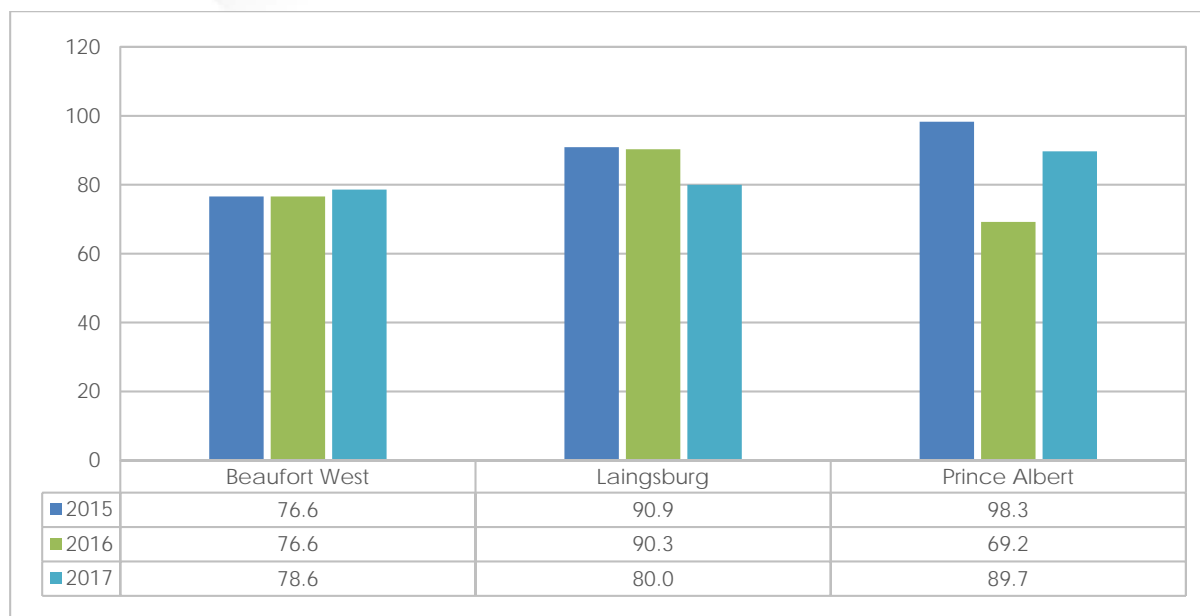


As specified above, there were in 2017 a total of 20 schools within Beaufort West of which 17 were equipped with functional libraries. The number of schools with libraries has however remain unchanged since 2015.

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 upon the matric pass rate within the various local municipalities of the CKD.



The matric pass rate for Beaufort West remained unchanged at 76.6 per cent between 2015 and 2016. Although the pass rate increased slightly to 78.6 per cent in 2017, it was still the lowest amongst the various local municipalities in the CKD.

Laingsburg, who in 2015 and 2016 maintained high pass rates of 90.9 and 90.3 per cent respectively, experienced a sudden drop to 80.0 per cent in 2017.

Prince Albert in turn recorded the highest matric pass rate in 2017 (89.7 per cent), a significant improvement from the 69.2 per cent achieved in 2016. 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.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in Beaufort West. 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 first access to primary health care services, 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 |
| Beaufort West | 5 | 5 | - | 1 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 13 |
| Central Karoo | 8 | 10 | - | 1 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 22 |

There were in 2017/18 a total of 18 **primary healthcare clinics (PHC)** in the broader CKD, the majority of which were located in Beaufort West (10).

Although there are no **community health centres** in either Beaufort West or the broader CKD, there is one **community day centre** in the District which is based in Beaufort West. Of the 4 **district hospitals** across the CKD, two are within Beaufort West.

There are respectively 9 and 13 **ART and TB clinics** in Beaufort West. In comparison, there are 13 ART and 22 TB clinics in the broader CKD.

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. The number of ambulances in Beaufort West increased marginally from 0.6 per 10 000 inhabitants in 2016 to 0.7 in 2017.

HIV/AIDS

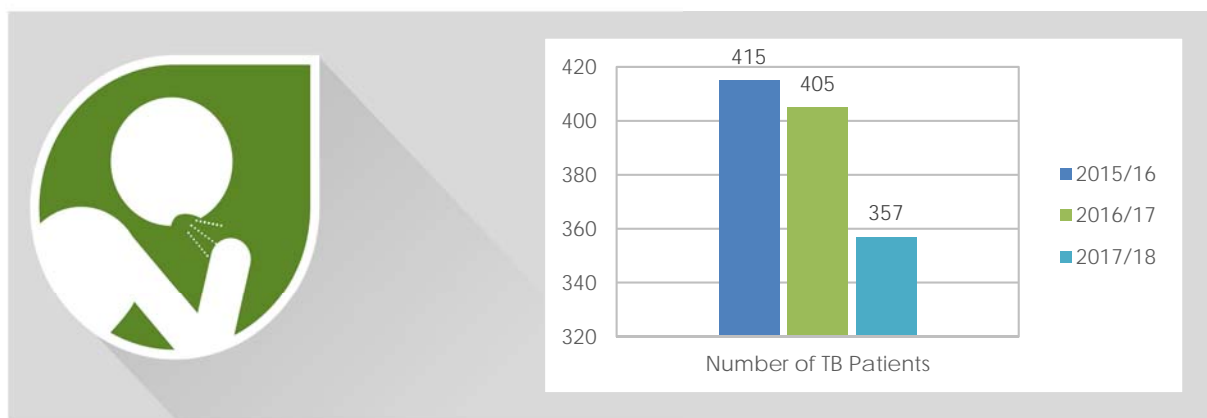
HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

| 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 |
| Beaufort West | 1 153 | 1 393 | 237 | 223 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Central Karoo | 1 631 | 1 884 | 299 | 292 | 2.3 | 1.1 |

The number of **registered patients** receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) in Beaufort West increased by a notable 20.8 per cent from 1 153 patients in 2016/17 to 1 393 in 2017/18. This increase resulted in an overall increase in the number of registered patients in the CKD across the same period. There was a slight decrease in the number of **new ART patients** in Beaufort West from 237 in 2016/17 to 223 in 2017/18.

Administering antiretroviral medication before and at birth drastically decreases the chances of an infant contracting HIV from their mothers. Progress made to increase access to ART medication has eliminated the **HIV transmission rate** in Beaufort West in 2017/18.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



The number of TB patients within Beaufort West has gradually been decreasing from 415 in 2015/16, 405 in 2016/17 to 357 in 2017/18.

This number however refers to registered patients and should not be interpreted as a general decline in TB infections, despite there being a strong correlation between the two variables.

CHILD HEALTH

| 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 |
| Beaufort West | 64.1 | 74.0 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 19.4 | 21.0 | 20.0 |
| Central Karoo | 67.8 | 79.2 | 9.0 | 5.6 | 14.0 | 19.9 | 21.8 | 21.9 |

The **full immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in Beaufort West increased from 64.1 per cent in 2016/17 to 74.0 per cent in 2017/18. This is the lowest immunisation rate amongst the local municipalities within the CKD.

There were 6.1 **malnourished children** under five years of age per 100 000 people in Beaufort West in 2017/18 which is slightly higher than the District total of 5.6 per cent. This is a notable improvement from the 8.6 children in 2016/17.

The Western Cape has by 2016 already achieved its goal of reducing **neonatal deaths** to 6 children per 1 000 live births by 2019. It is alarming to note that neonatal deaths in Beaufort West more than doubled towards 2017/18. The CKD rate also increased sharply across the same period.

The percentage of **low-birth weight** babies in Beaufort West slightly decreased from 21.0 per cent of in facility births in 2016/17 to 20.0 per cent in 2017/18. The 2017/18 total is lower than the District average.

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 18 years | | Termination of Pregnancy Rate | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
| Beaufort West | 0.0 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 17.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Karoo | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 17.4 | 0 | 0 |

The **maternal mortality rate** for Beaufort West was zero in 2016/17, but increased slightly to 0.1 in 2017/18. The overall low mortality rates across the Province attests of improved maternal healthcare interventions such as the upskilling of health professionals, especially nurses and the implementation of best practices.

It is concerning to note that the **delivery rate to women under the age of 18** has more than doubled in both Beaufort West and the District as a whole 2016/17 and 2017/18. The increasing trend is observed within other districts as well.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in Beaufort West remains zero, whilst the Western Cape rate is 1.2 per cent. A low termination of pregnancy rate is strongly associated with a low rate of unwanted pregnancies which attests of improved family planning that in turn has several positive socio-economic spin-offs.

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 outlines living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Beaufort West 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.

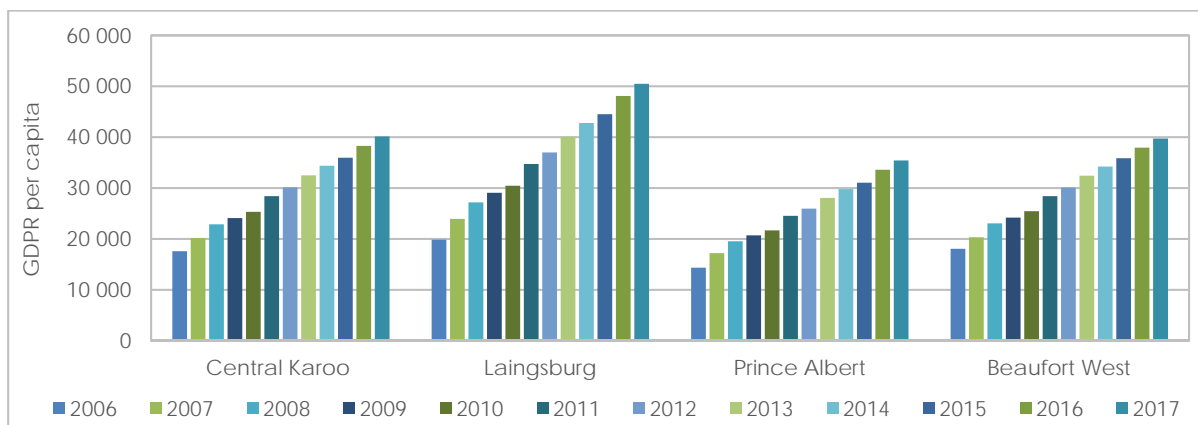
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report 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 as 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 the economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDP per capita indicator.

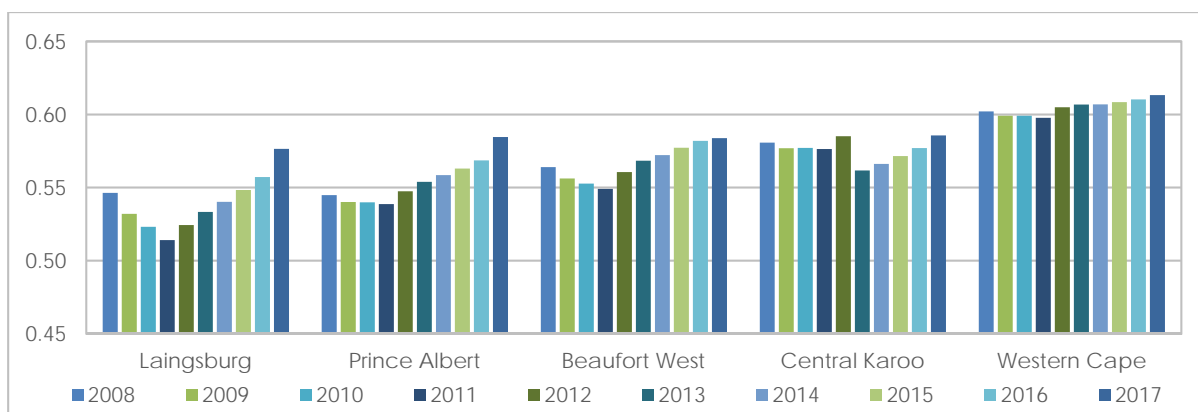


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

Real GDP per capita for the Western Cape was R87 110 in 2017. In comparison, the total for the CKD was estimated to be substantially lower at R40 167. It is interesting to note that GDP per capita in Beaufort West (R39 735) was not the highest in the CKD; Laingsburg (R50 505) had the highest per capita GDP in the CKD, largely as a result of its relatively small population size.

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.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

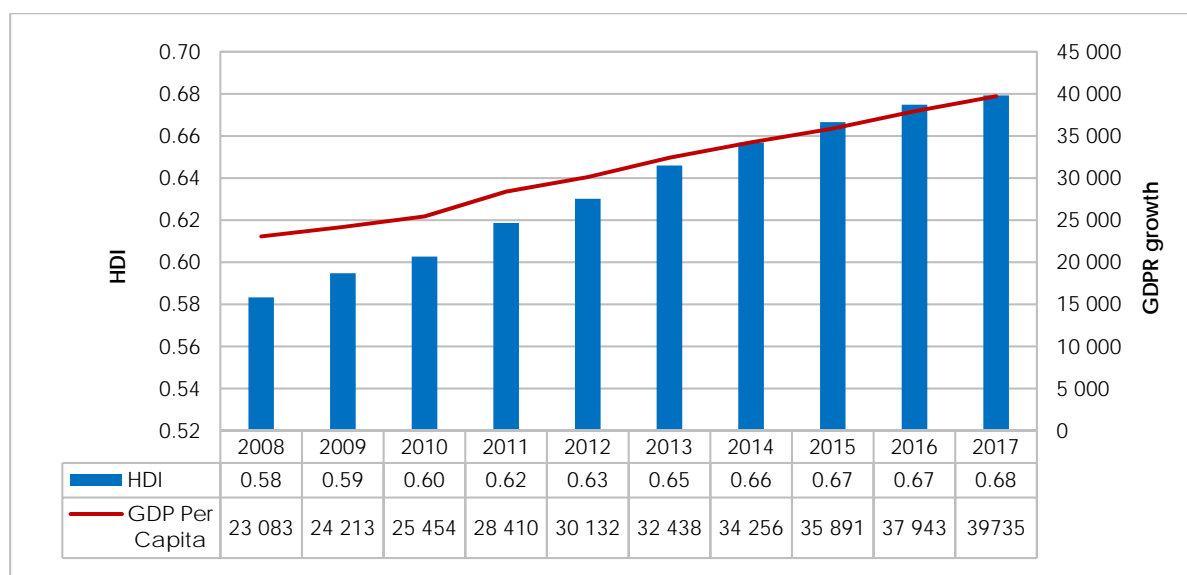
Despite its challenging economic conditions, income inequality in the CKD (0.586) remained lower than the Western Cape as a whole (0.613) in 2017. Income inequality in Beaufort West (0.584) is slightly lower than the CKD average, but notably above that of Laingsburg (0.576).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI) 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.

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.

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

It is generally assumed that an increase in per capita income will naturally drive up HDI. This is indeed the case within Beaufort West where, as per above graph, the HDI and per capita trends are on an upward curve.

The HDI score for Beaufort West was 0.679 in 2017 which is the lower than that of Prince Albert (0.692) and Laingsburg (0.697). The CKD average was 0.685 which is notably below the Western Cape total of 0.733.

5

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.

This section reflects on housing and basic services access levels (Census 2011) and the incremental progress municipalities have made hereto within the last 5 years (Community Survey 2016).



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 Beaufort West municipal area. There were in 2016 a total of 14 935 households in Beaufort West of which 99.6 per cent enjoyed access to a formal dwelling.

| Community Survey 2016 | Beaufort West | Central Karoo District |
|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Total number of households | 14 935 | 21 980 |
| Formal main dwelling | 14 868 | 21 498 |
| | 99.6% | 97.8% |
| Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m) | 14 277 | 20 893 |
| | 95.6% | 95.1% |
| Electricity (primary source of lighting) | 14 550 | 21 345 |
| | 97.4% | 97.1% |
| Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet) | 14 425 | 20 979 |
| | 96.6% | 95.4% |
| Refuse removal (at least weekly) | 13 695 | 19 964 |
| | 91.7% | 90.8% |

Basic service delivery access levels in Beaufort West was in 2016 higher than the CKD average. Access to electricity (97.4 per cent) and sanitation (96.6 per cent) was particularly high, even exceeding the overall Western Cape averages (94.6 and 96.5 per cent for electricity and sanitation respectively). In comparison to overall CKD basic service delivery access levels, access to refuse removal services in Beaufort West is relatively low at 91.7 per cent, albeit above the District average of 90.8 per cent. The perceived refuse removal backlog can be attributed to outlying farm areas who do not fall within the ambit of responsibility of a specific municipality.

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.

Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services recorded average year on year growth of 7.1 per cent over the 2007 – 2017 period. This equates to a substantial increase of 7 486 consumer units over the 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 | 7 637 | 15 123 | 7 486 | 7.1% |
| Indigent support for water services | 3 403 | 6 504 | 3 101 | 6.7% |

Indigent support for water services in turn also increased significantly by 3 101 consumer units, or at an average annual rate of 6.7 per cent. Although growth in revenue generating consumer units in Beaufort West is substantial, the increase in indigent services (the provision of free services at a cost to local municipalities) expanded by a slower margin (6.7 per cent).

Sanitation Services

Similar to the sizable increase in water services consumer units, the number of domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services in Beaufort West increased by 6.8 per cent (7 122 units) between 2007 and 2017.

| 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 | 7 637 | 14 759 | 7 122 | 6.8% |
| Indigent support for sanitation services | 3 403 | 4 321 | 918 | 2.4% |

The number of indigent households registered for sanitation services increased less substantially at 2.4 per cent from 3 403 in 2007 to 4 321 in 2017. The growth in consumer units is notably outpacing the growth in indigent support services in Beaufort West.

Electricity Services

As mentioned above, access to electricity in Beaufort West (97.4 per cent) is higher than the average for the CKD (97.1 per cent) and the Western Cape as a whole (94.6 per cent). Domestic and non-domestic consumer units for electricity services increased from 7 637 in 2007 to 14 000 in 2017, equating to a 6.2 per cent increase. This increase, coupled with high electricity access levels, implies that great progress has been made to roll-out electricity services to citizens in Beaufort West since 2007.

| 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 | 7 637 | 14 000 | 6 363 | 6.2% |
| Indigent support for electricity services | 3 403 | 6 522 | 3 119 | 6.7% |

The percentage growth in indigent households receiving free electricity services is marginally higher than the growth in domestic and non-domestic electricity services consumer units. The actual number of domestic and non-domestic electricity services consumer units however increase substantially more than the increase in indigent support services provided.

Refuse Removal Services

The number of domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services consumer units almost doubled between 2007 (7 637) and 2017 (13 916), resulting in an average annual change of 6.2 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 | 7 637 | 13 916 | 6 279 | 6.2% |
| Indigent support for refuse removal services | 3 403 | 1 630 | -1 773 | -7.1% |

The number consumer units to indigent households in turn declined sharply, decreasing by more than half from 3 403 in 2007 to 1 630 in 2017 (a 7.1 per cent decline).

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 statistic released by SAPS and Stats SA are showing 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 | Beaufort West | 34 | 27 | 27 |
| | Central Karoo | 40 | 36 | 30 |
| Per 100 000 | Beaufort West | 67 | 53 | 52 |
| | Central Karoo | 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 7.0 per cent to over 20,000 cases recorded in 2017/18. The murder rate for South Africa is 35.7 people per 100 000 population. Within the Western Cape Province, the murder rate increases by 12.6 per cent (418) from 3 311 to 3 729, almost double the national increase of 6.9 per cent in 2017/18. In Beaufort West, the actual number of murders remain unchanged at 27 between 2017 and 2018. The number of murders across the CKD in turn decreased from 36 in 2017 to 30 in 2018. The murder rate (per 100 000 population) in Beaufort West remained mostly unchanged between 2017 and 2018 whilst the District rate decreased notably across the same reference period.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



| | | Municipal Area | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|------|------|
| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Actual Number | Beaufort West | 96 | 78 | 66 |
| | Central Karoo | 135 | 107 | 95 |
| Per 100 000 | Beaufort West | 188 | 152 | 127 |
| | Central Karoo | 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 is the case of rape). It is evident from above that the number of sexual offences in Beaufort West and the CKD has gradually been declining since 2016.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



| Municipal Area | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Actual Number | Beaufort West | 596 | 574 | 527 |
| | Central Karoo | 1 215 | 1 378 | 1 446 |
| Per 100 000 | Beaufort West | 1 167 | 1 121 | 1 014 |
| | Central Karoo | 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.

According to the most recent official crime statistics, the Western Cape has the highest drug related crime rate in the country at 1 769 reported incidences per 100 000 people. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's total drug related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes within the CKD is an obstinate concern, increasing year on year and being considerably higher than that in the Western Cape as a whole. There has however been a gradual decline in drug related crimes in Beaufort West, decreasing from 574 in 2017 to 527 in 2018.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




| Municipal Area | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------|---------------|------|------|------|
| Actual Number | Beaufort West | 67 | 51 | 67 |
| | Central Karoo | 127 | 101 | 140 |
| Per 100 000 | Beaufort West | 131 | 100 | 129 |
| | Central Karoo | 171 | 135 | 185 |

Definition: 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 actual number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (DUI) has since 2016 fluctuated in Beaufort West and the CKD as a whole i.e. where the number of cases decreased sharply in 2017 it again increased significantly in 2018.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



| Municipal Area | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Actual Number | Beaufort West | 637 | 592 | 555 |
| | Central Karoo | 765 | 707 | 707 |
| Per 100 000 | Beaufort West | 1 247 | 1 156 | 1 068 |
| | Central Karoo | 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 number of residential burglaries in Beaufort West decreased by 6.3 per cent between 2017 and 2018. In turn, the actual number of residential burglaries in the CKD remained unchanged across these two years. As the actual amount of burglaries in the CKD remained unchanged, the decrease in the burglary rate can probably be attributed to a decrease in population figures. The burglary rate (per 100 000) in Beaufort West (1 068) for 2018 is notably higher than the CKD figure of 934, but none the less decreased between 2017 and 2018.

FATAL CRASHES



| Area | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---------------|------|------|------|
| Beaufort West | 21 | 24 | 23 |
| Central Karoo | 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 Beaufort West increased between 2015 and 2016, but remain relatively unchanged towards 2017. Fatal crashes in the broader CKD however increased quite dramatically from 41 crashes in 2016 to 53 in 2017, which equates to a 29.3 per cent increase. This increase affirms the perception of the N1 highway towards Beaufort West being one of the Province's most dangerous roads.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

| Area | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---------------|------|------|------|
| Beaufort West | 32 | 33 | 32 |
| Central Karoo | 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 on 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 23 fatal road crashes occurred within Beaufort West in 2017. As per above, a total of 32 road users died in these crashes. Both fatal crashes and road use fatalities in Beaufort West therefore remained relatively unchanged between 2016 and 2017.

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 total GDP for Beaufort West amounted to R1.979 billion in 2016, the majority of which originated from contributions from the tertiary sector (74.9 per cent; R1.481 billion). The overall economy grew by 2.4 per cent between 2006 and 2016, which is slightly below the CKD average of 2.7 per cent across the same period. Annual economic growth in Beaufort West however slowed in recent years to 1.1 per cent between 2013 and 2017 whereas CKD GDP was 1.5 per cent. Beaufort West's GDP for 2017 is estimated to be 1.1 per cent.

| Beaufort West 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 | 12.8 | 253.5 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 8.5 | -3.0 | -9.8 | 6.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 12.7 | 252.2 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 8.5 | -3.0 | -9.9 | 6.0 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 8.9 |
| Secondary Sector | 12.3 | 244.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | -0.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 2.8 | 55.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 5.1 | 101.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.2 | -0.7 | -0.9 | 1.9 |
| Construction | 4.4 | 87.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 3.7 | -1.7 |
| Tertiary Sector | 74.9 | 1 481.4 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation | 14.8 | 293.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -1.4 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 17.3 | 342.1 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 1.8 | -2.1 | -1.9 | -0.1 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and business services | 12.7 | 251.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| General government | 21.1 | 417.2 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| Community, social and personal services | 8.9 | 176.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Total Beaufort West | 100 | 1 978.9 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 0.1 | -0.9 | 1.1 |

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

Given the relevance of agriculture in the Beaufort West region, the *primary sector* is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 12.7 per cent to GDP in 2016. At 6.8 per cent, this was by far the fastest growing sector in the local economy between 2006 and 2016. Growth within the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector however slowed significantly to 0.9 per cent in more recent times (2013 – 2017) largely due to the prolonged impact of the drought. The sector is expected to recover notably in 2017 (6.0 per cent) which will subsequently bolster growth within the manufacturing sector (8.9 per cent in 2017).

The mining and quarrying sector only contributed 0.1 per cent to the Municipality's overall GDP for 2016. It is interesting to note that despite its minor contribution to GDP, this was the fastest growing sector in Beaufort West since 2013 (4.6 per cent).

Secondary sector activities collectively contributed R244.0 million to GDP in 2016 (12.3 per cent). The secondary sector maintained an average 1.3 per cent growth rate between 2006 and 2016; strong growth within the construction sector (3.8 per cent) was offset by weakened performance in the manufacturing (0.5 per cent) and electricity, gas and water (0.1) sectors. The construction sector continued its momentum in recent years (2.2 per cent across 2013 to 2017), growing at more than double the municipal average GDP (1.1 per cent).

Economic activities within the **tertiary sector** have been dominated by the general government (21.1 per cent; R417.2 million), transport, storage and communication (17.3 per cent; R342.1 million) and the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (14.8 per cent; R293.7 million) sectors. The tertiary sector as a whole grew by 2.1 per cent between 2006 and 2016, slightly below the municipal average for this period (2.4 per cent). Growth within this sector slowed in recent years (1.3 per cent between 2013 and 2017) and is expected to be 0.4 per cent in 2017.

LABOUR

Beaufort West contributed 12 120 jobs to formal and informal employment in the CKD in 2016.

| Beaufort West employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Sector | Contribution to employment (%) | Number of jobs 2016 | Trend | | Employment (net change) | | | | |
| | 2016 | | 2006 - 2016 | 2013 - 2017e | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017e |
| Primary Sector | 20.5 | 2 488 | -935 | 436 | 134 | -127 | 560 | -77 | -54 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 20.5 | 2 486 | -935 | 436 | 134 | -127 | 560 | -77 | -54 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Secondary Sector | 6.7 | 811 | -66 | 52 | 10 | 27 | -3 | 11 | 7 |
| Manufacturing | 2.0 | 242 | -72 | 9 | 7 | 2 | -1 | -10 | 11 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 0.6 | 67 | 27 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Construction | 4.1 | 502 | -21 | 34 | 1 | 24 | -5 | 20 | -6 |
| Tertiary Sector | 72.8 | 8 821 | 833 | 479 | 114 | 135 | 143 | -58 | 145 |
| Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation | 23.4 | 2 841 | 249 | 228 | 32 | 15 | 96 | -60 | 145 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 5.1 | 614 | 75 | -17 | 9 | -32 | 24 | -24 | 6 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and business services | 10.1 | 1 225 | 42 | 6 | -1 | 2 | 20 | -22 | 7 |
| General government | 19.0 | 2 306 | 589 | 70 | -8 | 129 | -32 | 44 | -63 |
| Community, social and personal services | 15.1 | 1 835 | 127 | 192 | 82 | 21 | 35 | 4 | 50 |
| Total Beaufort West | 100 | 12 120 | 81 | 967 | 258 | 35 | 700 | -124 | 98 |

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Between 2006 and 2016 Beaufort West only created a net total of 81 jobs. Employment creation did however increase to 967 in more recent times between 2013 and 2017. The majority of job opportunities created since 2013 originated from within the agriculture, forestry and fishing (436) and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (228) sectors. The impact of the recent drought on overall employment creation in Beaufort West is evident upon noting that the Municipality shed 124 jobs in 2016. Most of these losses were concentrated within the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (-77) and sectors closely associated with agricultural output namely, manufacturing (-10) and the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (-60) sectors.

The drought continues to impact on job creation within the agriculture sector which is estimated to shed an additional 54 jobs in 2017. It is also concerning to note that the general government sector is estimated to shed 63 jobs. These job losses are off-set by the creation of 145 employment opportunities within the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector, equating to net employment creation in Beaufort West of 98 opportunities in 2017.

| Beaufort West 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 | 20.4 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1 882 | 1 869 |
| Semi-skilled | 42.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 3 937 | 3 876 |
| Low skilled | 36.9 | -0.9 | 1.5 | 3 409 | 3 371 |
| Total Beaufort West | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 9 228 | 9 116 |

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

In 2016, Beaufort West's labour force mostly consisted of semi-skilled (42.7 per cent) and low-skilled (36.9 per cent) workers. The number of skilled workers increased notably during the period 2006 – 2016 (2.1 per cent), while semi-skilled workers remained unchanged. A slight decrease was observed in the low-skilled workforce (-0.9 per cent) during this period. All skill cohorts grew relatively equally between 2013 and 2017

| Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Area | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017e |
| Beaufort West | 22.3 | 22.4 | 23.3 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 23.6 | 25.0 | 26.2 |
| Central Karoo | 20.5 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 22.9 | 22.6 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 21.7 | 23.0 | 24.0 |
| Western Cape | 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)

Unemployment in Beaufort West (26.2 per cent) and across the CKD as a whole (24.0 per cent) is in 2017 estimated to be significantly above the Provincial average (18.2 per cent) which is particularly concerning given that this estimate is 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.

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*