



Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU



#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2022 Socio-Economic Profile

Central Karoo District Municipality



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Central Karoo District: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2021; Actual households, 2020



Population

75 897



Households

20 059

Education

2021



Matric Pass Rate 83.6%

Learner Retention Rate 62.1%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 32.8

Poverty

2020



Gini Coefficient 0.60

Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) 56.3 per cent

Health

2020/21



Primary Health Care Facilities

9

(excl mobile/satellite facilities)

Immunisation Rate

83.9%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

107.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

18.9%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2020/21



Residential Burglaries

429

DUI

68

Drug-related Crimes

625

Murder

10

Sexual Offences

60

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2020



Water

99.4%

Refuse Removal

87.9%



Electricity

88.1%



Sanitation

98.1%



Housing

97.8%

Road Safety

2020/21

Fatal Crashes 30

Road User Fatalities 43

Labour

2020

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

22.7%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Job losses

Risk 2 Rising unemployment

Risk 3 Low skills base (Labour)

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

General Government

21.1%

Community and Social services

18.2%

Agriculture, forestry fishing

14.6%

INTRODUCTION

Provincial Treasury produces socio-economic profiles for each of the Western Cape municipalities on an annual basis. These profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with data and analyses pertaining to their municipal area, which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services.

The profiles include information on recent trends in GDP and labour market performance, demographics, education and health outcomes. It further unpacks per capita income, inequality and poverty, access to housing and basic services as well as crime levels.











The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such, valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. While some developmental challenges are not within the municipality's mandate to address, these profiles also provide spatial information for other spheres of Government in order to improve the quality of lives of people within each municipal area.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), *Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2011 Census and 2016 Community Survey contains the latest survey data available at municipal level.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with the data being displayed in infographics, followed by the relevant trend analyses.

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

GDPR PERFORMANCE

R million (2020)		Trend (2016 – 2020)	Real GDP growth 2021e
Primary Sector R507.7 (14.7%)		1.4	7.9
R505.7 million (14.6%) Agriculture, forestry & fishing		1.4	8.0
R2.0 million (0.1%) Mining & quarrying		2.1	-14.0
Secondary Sector R368.4 (10.6%)		-4.0	1.2
R87.1 million (2.5%) Manufacturing		-1.1	7.7
R165.4 million (4.8%) Electricity, gas & water		-1.8	3.9
R115.9 million (3.4%) Construction		-7.6	-6.1
Tertiary Sector R2 584.2 (74.7%)		-0.4	4.6
R415.5 million (12.0%) Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation		-4.7	6.7
R343.7 million (9.9%) Transport, storage & communication		-4.4	3.3
R464.3 million (13.4%) Finance, insurance, real estate & business services		2.5	3.8
R732.2 million (21.2%) General government		2.0	1.6
R628.5 million (18.2%) Community, social & personal services		0.9	8.6
R3 460.3 (100%) Total Central Karoo District		-0.6	4.8

Sectoral Overview

In 2020, the CKD economy was valued at R3.5 billion (current prices) and contributed 0.5 per cent to the Western Cape economy. Between 2016 and 2020, the District's economy experienced an average annual contraction of 0.6 per cent. This contraction was slightly larger than that experienced in the Province (0.4 per cent) over the same five-year period. This can possibly be attributed to the increased reliance of the CKD on the agriculture sector relative to the provincial economy. As such, the effects of drought conditions were likely to have been more pronounced in the CKD.

Valued at R2.4 billion in 2020, the Beaufort West municipal area contributed the most to GDPR at 69.7 per cent during the year. The Prince Albert and Laingsburg municipal areas contributed 16.5 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively to GDPR during the same year.

Estimates for 2021 however indicate a marked recovery in growth (4.8 per cent) from the effects of the COVID-19 related restrictions to economic activity in 2020. It was largely driven by growth in community, social & personal services (8.6 per cent); agriculture, forestry & fishing (8.0 per cent), manufacturing (7.7 per cent), wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (6.7 per cent) as tourism activity resumed; as well as the finance, insurance, real estate & business services (3.8 per cent) and transport, storage & communication (3.3 per cent). The construction sector (-6.1 per cent) was the only sectors that experienced further economic decline after the easing of restrictions.

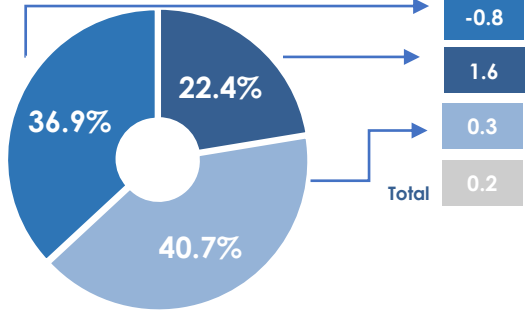
Despite the economic recovery experienced in 2021, the economy continued to shed jobs, with 489 net jobs losses. This was largely driven by job losses in the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (304 jobs); transport, storage & communication (82 jobs); construction (70 jobs); agriculture, forestry & fishing (61 jobs) and Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (57) sectors, reflecting that employment creation is lagging the improved GDP. Only the general government sector and community & social sector were able to create jobs during the year.

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE



Formal employment 2020

Skill Level Contribution 2020



■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

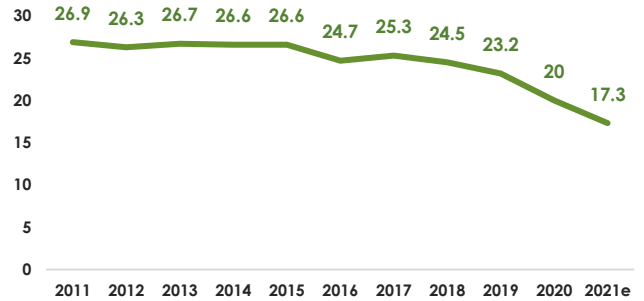
Average growth (%) 2016-2020

Skilled	-0.8
Semi-skilled	1.6
Low-skilled	0.3
Total	0.2

	Number of jobs 2020	Number of jobs 2021
Skilled	3 177	3 255
Semi-skilled	5 784	5 758
Low-skilled	5 237	5 263
Total	14 198	14 276

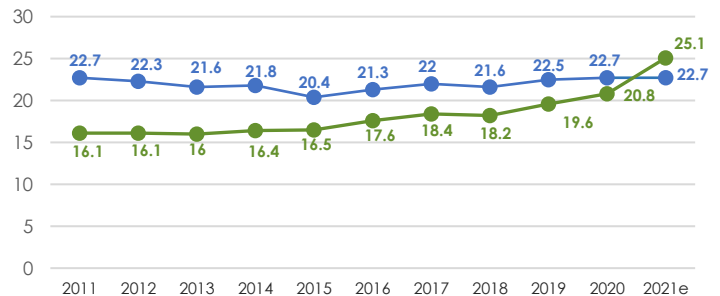
Informal employment

% of Total Employment



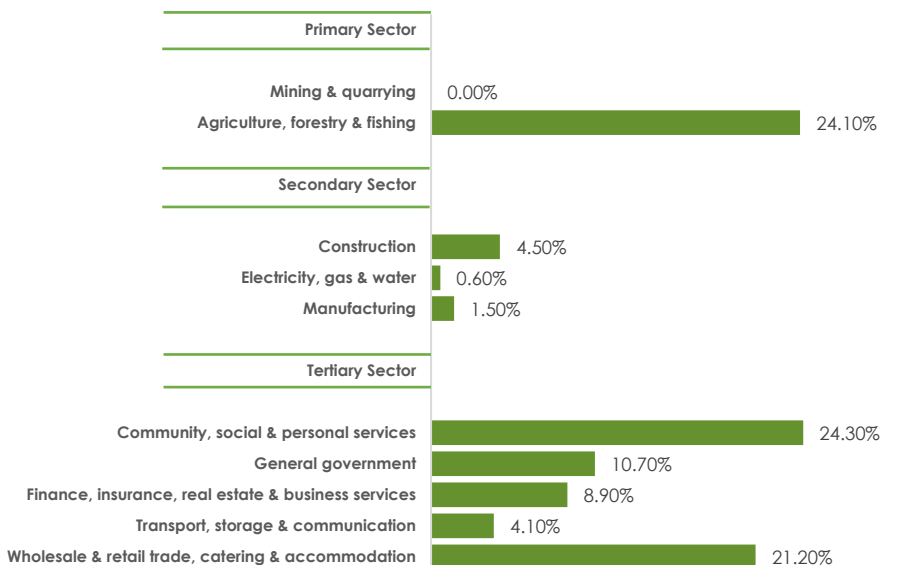
	2019	2020	2021e
Number of jobs	4 470	3 550	2 983

Unemployment rate 2011 - 2021



● Central Karoo District ● Western Cape

Sectoral employment contribution 2020



Employment

Average annual change 2016/2020	Number of jobs 2020	Net change 2021
-	2	-
-152	4 284	-61

-22	794	-70
-1	103	-3
-10	273	-15

-7	4 315	77
25	1 893	26
-6	1 588	-57
-29	732	-82
-95	3 764	-304
-296	17 748	-489

Total Central Karoo District

Economy and Labour Market Performance

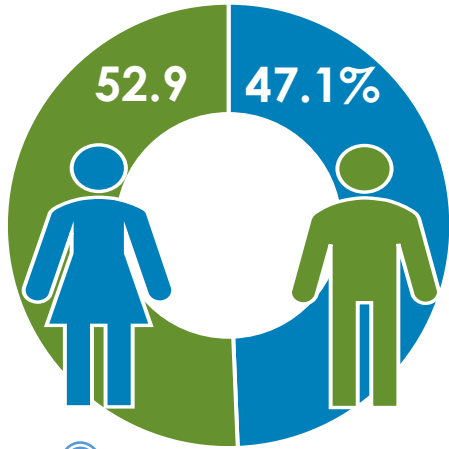
Formal and Informal Employment

Central Karoo District's total employed in 2020 amount to 17 748 workers, of which 14 198 (80.0 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 3 550 (20.0 per cent) are informally employed. Most of the formally employed consisted of semi-skilled (40.7 per cent) and low-skilled (36.9 per cent) workers. The skilled category only contributed 22.4 per cent to total formal employment in 2020. The skilled and semi-skilled categories grew at a pace of 1.6 per cent per annum and 0.3 per cent per annum respectively between 2016 to 2020 and notably outpaced low-skilled employment which declined by 0.8 per cent per annum. The growth in the skilled and semi-skilled categories reflects the increasing market demand for skilled labour and the need for skills development initiatives, especially with the growing general government sector in the Laingsburg municipal area.

Unemployment

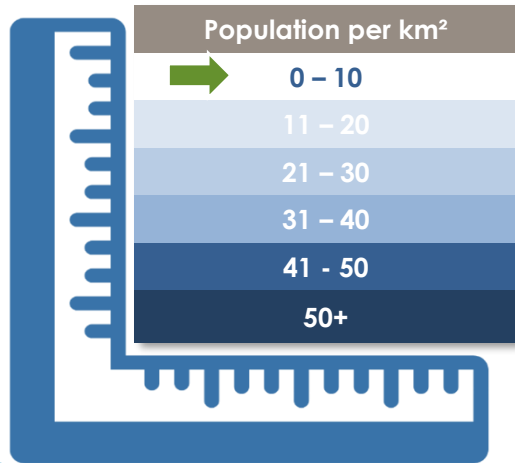
The Central Karoo District's unemployment rate of 22.7 is lower than the Western Cape's unemployment rate of 25.1 per cent. Unemployment has been on an upward trend from 2015 (20.4 per cent) to 2021, largely driven by the job losses as a result of the drought, loadshedding and economic recession over this period. The not economically active population has also increased from 2020 to 2021 as job losses and an insufficient supply of jobs have led to an increasing number of discouraged work-seekers. Unfortunately, most job losses affected low-skilled and informal workers who are more vulnerable to living in poverty during times of economic decline.

DEMOGRAPHICS



Population
2022 - 2026

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Central Karoo District	75.897	76.413	76.863	77.363	77.882
Laingsburg	9.421	9.528	9.635	9.749	9.827
Prince Albert	14.894	15.071	15.229	15.395	15.589
Beaufort West	51.582	51.814	52.000	52.219	52.466



2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
89.0	89.4	89.5	89.5	89.5



2022	3.8
2023	3.8
2024	3.8
2025	3.7
2026	3.7



	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Central Karoo District	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Western Cape	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6



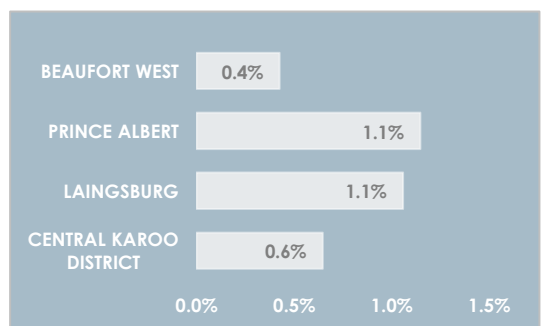
	Children: 0-14 Years	Working Age: 15-64 Years	Aged 65+ Years
2022	22 109	46 635	10 060
2024	22 311	47 340	10 176
2026	22 799	47 821	10 306
	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%



Dependency Ratio

69.0
68.6
69.2

Average population growth 2022 - 2026



Demographics

Population

The population of Central Karoo District totals 75 897 persons in 2022 and is projected to increase to 77 882 persons by 2026. This equates to an estimated average annual growth rate of 0.6 per cent between 2022 and 2026. In terms of local municipalities Beaufort West (51 582) has the highest population followed by Prince Albert and Laingsburg at 14894 and 9 421 respectively in 2022. Prince Albert and Laingsburg populations are projected to grow the most at 1.1 per cent each over the 2022 -2026 period; Beaufort West's population is expected to only grow by 0.4 per cent over the same period.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that more than half of the population is female (52.9 per cent) compared to 47.1 per cent males. This may be because women live longer than men, hence life expectancy is higher for females than males .

The data indicates a sex ratio of 89.0 , meaning that for every 100 women there are 89 men in 2022. The ratio is projected to increase to 89.5 towards 2026. The increase could be attributed to various factors such as the potential inflow of working males or increase in male population at birth.

Age Cohorts

The infographic also depicts the population composition of the municipal area per age cohort. These groupings are expressed as a dependency ratio which indicates those who are part of the workforce (Age 15 – 64) and those who are dependent on them (children or senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2022 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in the children (0-14 years) age category, with a rate of 0.8 per cent, followed by growth in the working age population and the aged population at 0.6 per cent each in 2022. The dependency ratio is expected to decline from 69.0 per cent in 2022 to 68.6 per cent in 2024 and is expected to increase to 69.2 per cent in 2026. This is due to the expected growth in the children cohort and the aged category, which results in an overall increase in the dependency ratio towards 2026.

Household sizes

The average size of households is expected to decrease from 3.8 people per household in 2022 to 3.7 in 2026. Contributing factors to the trend include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, ageing population, divorce, cultural patterns surrounding intergenerational co-residence, as well as socio-economic factors that shape trends in employment, education, and housing markets. Household size has implications for the housing market.

Population density

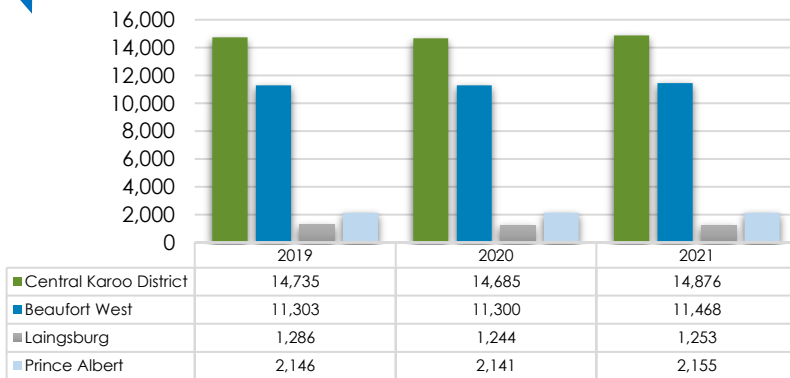
Population density is the measurement of the number of people that make up a population in a defined area. Factors affecting population density include economic, social, connectivity/location and accessibility factors. These figures improve responsiveness to rapid urbanization and assists municipalities with planning and budgeting for effective service delivery and combatting environmental risks. In 2022, the population density of the Central Karoo District area was 2 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas within the Central Karoo District compare as follows:

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

EDUCATION



Learner enrolment



Educational facilities 2021

27

Number of schools

85.2%

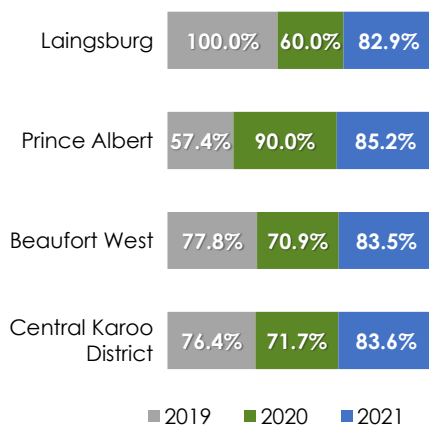
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

20



Education outcomes



Learner retention 2019 - 2021

	2019	2020	2021
Central Karoo District	61.2%	78.4%	62.1%
Laingsburg	41.0%	81.2%	50.6%
Prince Albert	50.0%	67.0%	55.4%
Beaufort West	64.6%	79.5%	64.3%



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2019- 2021

Beaufort West	33.2 33.6 33.1
Laingsburg	31.4 31.1 33.0
Prince Albert	31.6 31.0 31.2
Central Karoo	32.7 33.0 32.8



Education

Access to education

Education is one of the primary resources of change, its role is to help people acquire knowledge and skills, which can, in turn be used to acquire jobs.

Learner enrolment

In 2020, a total of 14 685 learners were enrolled in the district; this number increased to 14 876 in 2021. Most of the learners were enrolled in Beaufort West Municipal area (11 468) due to the area having the highest population in the Central Karoo District; followed by Prince Albert (2 155) and Laingsburg at 1 253 learners in 2021.

Learner teacher ratio

Learner teacher ratios are indicative of the capacity of schools to accommodate more learners. Learner-teacher ratio upper limits of 40:1 in ordinary primary schools and 35:1 in ordinary high schools are set by the Department of Education. Low learner-teacher ratios are associated with more interaction between teachers and learners which could contribute to better quality education. According to the 2021 Schools Realities Publications the learner teacher ratio is high for government only paid teachers, signifying that educators paid by the government are faced with larger numbers of learners per teacher.

The Central Karoo District learner teacher ratio improved from 33:1 in 2020 to 32.8:1 learners per teacher in 2021. The ratio is still within the recommended range for learner-teacher ratios of 35:1-40:1, indicating least populated classrooms. Learner teacher ratios were higher in Beaufort West and Laingsburg municipal areas at 33.1:1 and 33.0:1 respectively in 2021.

Learner Retention

The learner retention rate measures the proportion of learners in Grade 12 who were in Grade 10 two years prior. Learner retention rates can be affected by low socio-economic background, student attitudes towards education, critical thinking skills, study skills and other personal circumstances which can make it difficult for the learner to focus on education. Overcrowded classrooms are a contributing factor to higher dropout rates and poor academic achievement.

The learner retention rate in the Central Karoo District area fluctuated from 61.2 per cent in 2019 to 78.4 per cent in 2020 and regressed to 62.1 per cent in 2021, indicating that almost 38 per cent of the learners did not successfully complete their studies or were not retained in the education system.

Education outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised.

The Central Karoo District matric pass rate declined from 76.4 per cent in 2019 to 71.7 per cent in 2020 and thereafter improved to 83.6 per cent in 2021.

During the 2021 Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagement (SIME), Laingsburg Municipality raised concerns around the lack of maths and accounting subjects at schools in the area. This means that these learners might be passing matric, but the subjects passed are not aligned to the critical skills required by the economy or it could be harder for these learners to pursue careers that require maths and science. Moreover, there is no higher institution of education in the Central Karoo District which places learners at a greater disadvantage.

Education

Number of schools and proportion of no-fee schools

The number of schools within the Central Karoo District is recorded at 27 in 2021.

The No-fee Schools policy abolishes school fees in the poorest 40 per cent of schools nationally for learners from Grade R to Grade 9. As per the policy, schools that do not charge fees will be allocated a larger amount of funding from the national budget per learner to make up for the fees that would have been charged. The proportion of no-fee schools in the district is recorded at 85.2 per cent.

Schools with libraries and media centres

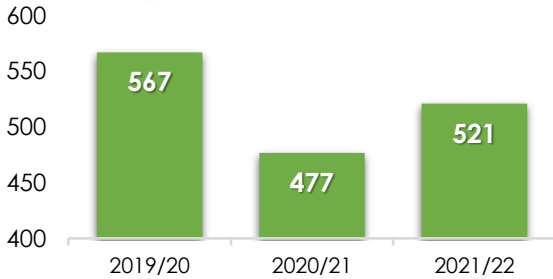
As mentioned earlier, there were 27 schools in the district area in 2021 of which 20 (74.1 per cent) were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students to access information, this in turn is directly linked to improved educational outcomes.

HEALTH

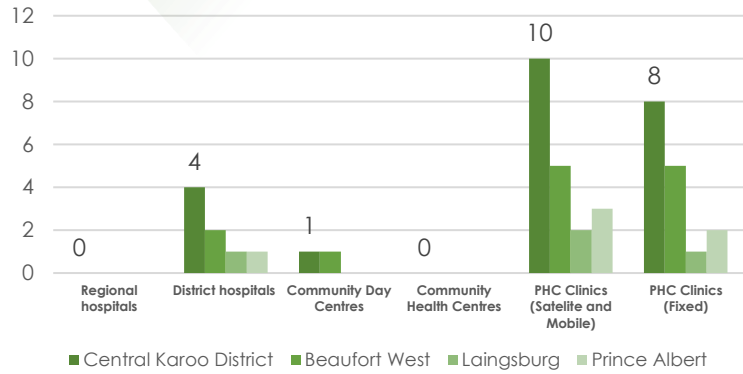


Tuberculosis

Number of patients



Healthcare facilities



Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Ratio		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Beaufort West	223.0	122.1	18.5	19.0	0.0	0.0
Laingsburg	0.0	0.0	13.2	16.7	0.0	0.0
Prince Albert	0.0	0.0	11.9	21.3	0.0	0.0
Central Karoo District	195.3	107.0	17.7	18.9	0.0	0.0



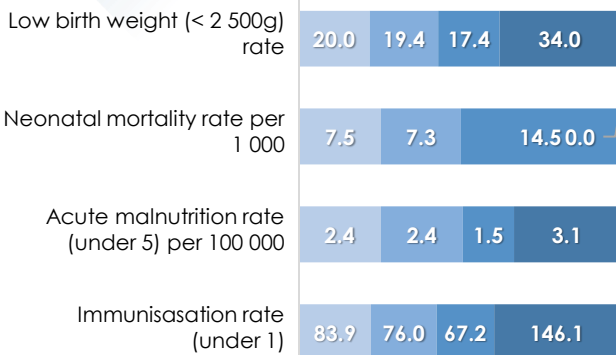
Emergency medical services

2021

Health Indicator	Beaufort West	Laingsburg	Prince Albert	Central Karoo
EMS Operational Ambulances	9	3	4	16
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.2



Child health



■ Central Karoo District ■ Beaufort West
■ Laingsburg ■ Prince Albert



HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Beaufort West	1 558	1 603	147	116
Laingsburg	200	213	12	12
Prince Albert	279	281	3	5
Central Karoo District	2 037	2 097	162	133

Health

Healthcare facilities

In 2022, the Central Karoo District has 9 fixed primary healthcare facilities comprised of 8 fixed clinics and 1 community day centre. The District also has 10 mobile/satellite clinics. In addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there are 14 Tuberculosis (TB) treatment sites and 12 antiretroviral treatment (ART) clinics.

HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

The number of patients registered for the antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Central Karoo District increased by 60 patients between 2020/21 and 2021/22. In total, 2097 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in 2021/22. The Beaufort West Municipality had the largest number of patients receiving ART's (76.4 per cent). In turn, the number of new ART patients were lower in 2021/22 at 116, compared to 147 patients in 2020/21.

The number of patients registered for TB treatment fluctuated from 567 patients in 2019/20 to 477 patients in 2020/21 and increased to 521 in 2021/22.

Child health

The immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one in the Central Karoo District improved from 76.1 per cent in 2020/21 to 83.9 per cent in 2021/22. The number of malnourished children under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the district increased from 2.0 in 2020/21 to 2.4 in 2021/22.

In 2021/22 the neonatal mortality rate for Central Karoo District was recorded at 7.5 deaths (per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life), which is an improvement from 15.6 reported in 2020/21. The causes of infant mortality include, amongst others, birth defects, preterm births and low birth weight, sudden infant syndrome, maternal pregnancy complications and injuries.

A total of 20.0 per cent of all babies born in facility in the municipal area in 2021/22 weighed less than 2 500 grams, indicating possible challenges with long-term maternal malnutrition and poor health care in pregnancy. Prince Albert has the highest per cent of babies that weighed less than 2500 grams in 2021/22.

Maternal health

In 2021/22, the Central District recorded 107.0 maternal deaths (per 100 000 live births), an improvement from the 195.3 maternal mortality rate recorded in 2020/21. Maternal mortality rates in the District were largely driven by high mortality rates in the Beaufort West area, while the Laingsburg and Prince Albert areas recorded a maternal rate of 0.0 each.

Teenage pregnancies in the Central Karoo District were recorded at 18.9 per cent in 2021/22 an improvement from 17.7 per cent in 2020/21. Prince Albert has the highest percentage of teenage pregnancies in the district at 21.3 per cent followed by Beaufort West at 19.0 per cent 2021/22. However, the termination of pregnancy rate (0.0 per cent) remained unchanged across 2020/21 and 2021/22 in all the municipalities in the district.

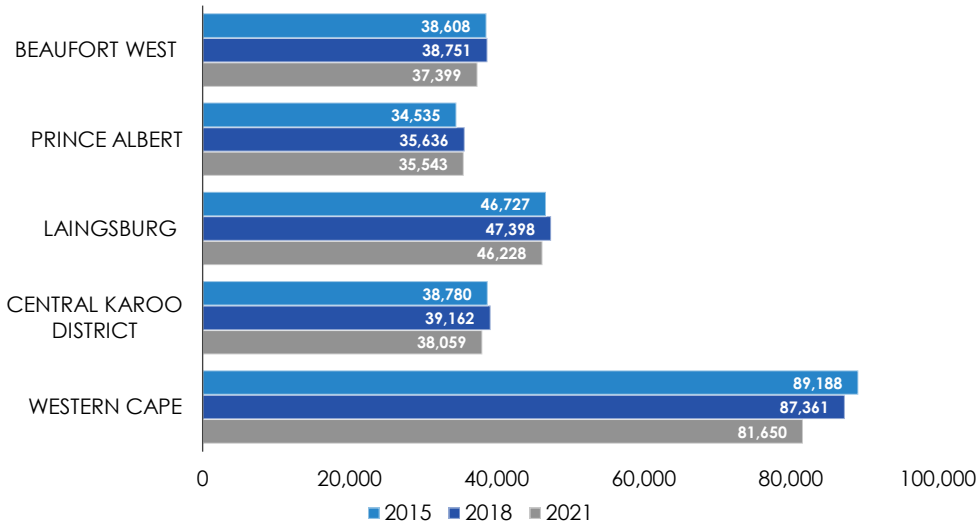
Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. The Central Karoo District had 16 operational ambulances servicing the region in 2021. This number translates to 2.2 ambulances per 10 000 people. This number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers and remained unchanged between 2020/21 and 2021/22.

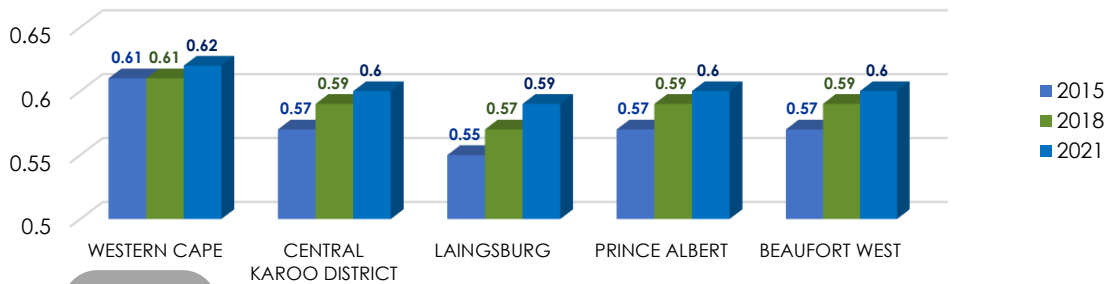
POVERTY



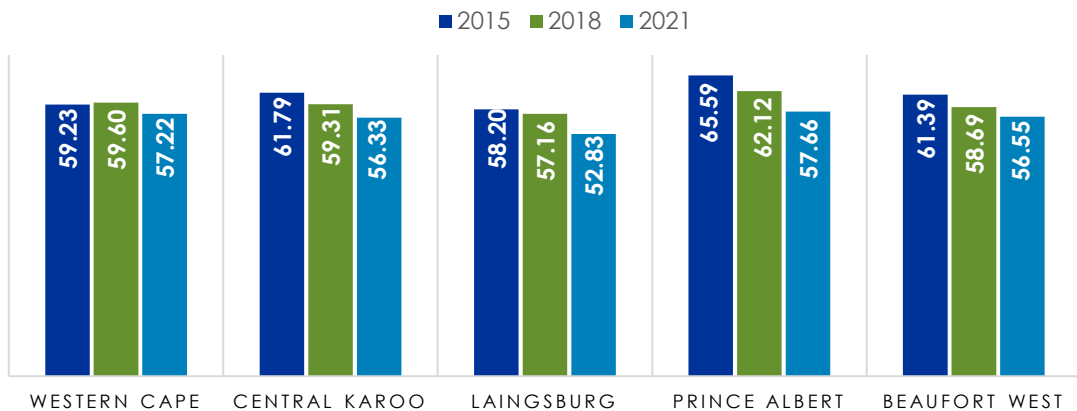
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Poverty Line



Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

An increase in GDPR per capita, i.e., GDPR per person, is experienced only if the economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. At R38 059 in 2021, Central Karoo District's real GDPR per capita is far below that of the Western Cape's figure of R81 650 for the same period, indicating that the area is struggling to supply its inhabitants with everything they need or a low standard of living.

Within the District, the Laingsburg municipal area's GDPR per Capita was higher than the CKD average with a per capita GPPR figure of R46 228 in 2021. It should, however, be noted that it is still far below that of the Province.

Income Inequality

South Africa suffers among the highest levels of inequality in the world when measured by the commonly used Gini index. Inequality manifests itself through a skewed income distribution, unequal access to opportunities, and regional disparities.

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. These disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the potential aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Central Karoo District has displayed a similar trend to that of the Western Cape 's trajectory, with inequality levels regressing from 0.57 in 2015 to 0.6 in 2021.

Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) head count ratio is the proportion of the population living below the UBPL i.e., that cannot afford to purchase adequate levels of food and non-food items. The UBPL in South Africa is R1 227 (in April 2019 prices) per person per month.

Poverty affects the social development of communities through lower life expectancy, malnutrition and food insecurity, higher exposure to crime and substance abuse, lower educational attainment and poor living conditions. The NDP aims to eliminate poverty by 2030.

In 2021, 56.3 per cent of the Central Karoo District population fell below the Upper Bound Poverty Line. This figure improved from the 61.8 per cent and 59.3 per cent recorded for the periods 2015 and 2018, respectively. Within the local municipalities Laingsburg represents the least proportion of people living in poverty across the Central Karoo (average of 56.3 per cent).

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Total number of households

20 059

1 962 092

Central Karoo District (CKD)

Western Cape

Formal main dwelling

19 622

1 576 424

Central Karoo District

Western Cape

97.8%

80.3%

86.6% Central Karoo
62.4% Western Cape

House/brick structure
on separate stand/yard

0.1% Central Karoo
0.1% Western Cape

Traditional dwelling

9.1% Central Karoo
16.5% Western Cape

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

0.4% Central Karoo
0.5% Western Cape

Other/Unspecified

2.1% Central Karoo
1.5% Western Cape

House/flat/room in
backyard

0.9% Central Karoo
6.6% Western Cape

Informal dwelling in
backyard

0.9% Central Karoo
12.5% Western Cape

Informal dwelling not
in backyard



Piped water inside
dwelling/yard or
communal/neighbor's tap

Central Karoo 99.4%
Western Cape 99.4%



Electricity (incl. generator)
as primary source of
lighting

Central Karoo 88.1%
Western Cape 96.6%



Flush/chemical toilet

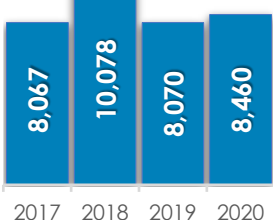
Central Karoo 98.1%
Western Cape 95.2%



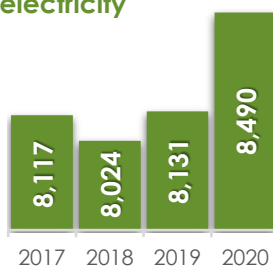
Refuse removal at least
once a week

Central Karoo 87.9%
Western Cape 87.0%

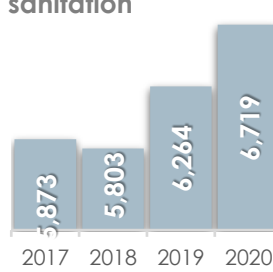
Free basic
water



Free basic
electricity



Free basic
sanitation



Free basic
refuse removal



Basic Service Delivery

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

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

Housing and Household Services

With a total of 20 059 households in the district area, 97.8 per cent had access to formal housing. This is above the Western Cape average of 80.3 per cent. The district also had a low proportion of informal dwellings, a total of 1.8 per cent. Service access levels within the district were higher than access levels in the Province for all basic services apart from access to electricity. Access levels include piped water inside dwelling/yard or communal/neighbor's tap at 99.4 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 98.1 per cent, refuse removal at least weekly by local authority (87.9 per cent) and access to electricity (including a generator) for lighting at 88.1 per cent.

Free Basic Services

Local municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. The number of households receiving free basic services were higher for free basic electricity and free basic water followed free basic sanitation. Free basic refuse removal had the lowest number of households accessing the service at 4 480 households in the whole district. The stressed economic conditions is expected to exert additional pressure on household income, which will likely increase the demand for free basic services and in turn the number of indigent households in local municipalities. However, this is area specific and dependent on the qualifying criteria which is used.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Central Karoo District	28	21	10
	Western Cape	3 974	3 794	3 963
Per 100 000	Central Karoo District	37	28	13
	Western Cape	58	54	56

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Central Karoo District	85	75	60
	Western Cape	7 472	6 588	6 765
Per 100 000	Central Karoo District	113	99	79
	Western Cape	109	94	95



DRUG – RELATED OFFENCES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Central Karoo District	489	688	625
	Western Cape	62 288	47 811	56 240
Per 100 000	Central Karoo District	649	909	826
	Western Cape	907	683	792



DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Central Karoo District	225	97	68
	Western Cape	12 428	5 220	5 209
Per 100 000	Central Karoo District	299	128	90
	Western Cape	181	75	73



Fatal Crashes	Central Karoo District	52	32	30
Road user Fatalities	Central Karoo District	89	52	43



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Central Karoo District	588	516	429
	Western Cape	37 003	29 368	26 107
Per 100 000	Central Karoo District	781	682	566
	Western Cape	539	420	368

Safety and Security

Crime generally reduces safety, disrupts social order, creates chaos and confusion, hinders community collaboration and trust and creates serious economic cost to both the people and the nation at large (Ralph, 2006). Factors affecting crime and violence include extreme inequality, unemployment, inadequate services and health provisions, social exclusion and overcrowding.

Murder

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

Within the Central Karoo District, the number of murders decreased from 28 in 2019/20 to 10 murders in 2021/22. The district area's murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 37 in 2019/20 to 13 in 2021/22, the murder rate (per 100 000 people) for the Western Cape also increased from 58 in 2019/20 to 56 in 2021/22.

Sexual Offences

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

In 2021/22, there were 60 reported sexual offences in the CKD, a decrease from 75 reported cases in the prior year. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) in Central Karoo District (79) is below that of the Western Cape (95) in 2021/22.

Drug-related Offences

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

Drug-related crime within the district area increased from 489 cases in 2019/20 to 688 cases in 2020/21 and decreased to 625 cases in 2021/22. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 826 drug-related offences per 100 000 people in 2021/22, the district rate is below above the Western Cape of 792 per 100 000 population.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

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

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in Central Karoo District decreased from 97 in 2020/21 to 68 in 2021/22. This translates into a rate of 90 cases per 100 000 people in 2021/22, which is above the Western Cape average of 73 cases per 100 000 people.

Road user fatalities

Road users that died in or during a crash i.e., drivers, cyclists, passengers, pedestrians.

The number of road user fatalities in the district decreased from 89 in 2019/20 to 43 in 2021/22. While the number of fatal crashes decreased from 52 in 2019/20 to 30 in 2021/22.

Residential Burglaries

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

The number of residential burglaries in the district increased from 516 in 2020/21 to 429 in 2021/22. The Central Karoo District rate of 566 cases per 100 000 population is above the District's average of 368 for 2021/22.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2022*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2022; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2022*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2022*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2022*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL): *Quantec Research, 2022*

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2022
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2022*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2022 calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2022*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2022*