



Western Cape  
Government  
**FOR YOU**



**#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2022 Socio-Economic Profile**

**Prince Albert Municipality**



# CONTENTS

PRINCE ALBERT: AT A GLANCE.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	4
Economy and Labour Market Performance.....	5
Demographics.....	8
Education .....	10
Health.....	13
Poverty.....	15
Basic Service Delivery.....	17
Safety and Security.....	19
SOURCES.....	21

# Prince Albert Municipality: At a Glance

## Demographics



Population

14 894



Households

3 619

## Education



Matric Pass Rate 85.2%

Learner Retention Rate 55.4%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 31.2

## Poverty



Gini Coefficient 0.60

Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) 57.7 per cent

## Health

2020/21



Primary Health Care Facilities  
4

(excl mobile/satellite units)

Immunisation Rate

146

Maternal Mortality Ratio  
(per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies -  
Delivery rate to women U/18

21.3

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2020/21



Residential Burglaries

68

DUI

5

Drug-related Crimes

79

Murder

1

Sexual Offences

9

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2020



Water  
99.2%

Refuse Removal

86.2%



Electricity

83.5%



Sanitation

94.4%



Housing

95.2%



## Road Safety 2020/21

Fatal Crashes 7

Road User Fatalities 10

## Labour 2020

Unemployment Rate  
(narrow definition)

21.7%



## Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Job losses
- Risk 2 Low learner retention
- Risk 3 Low skills base (Labour)

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

General Government

21.6%

Agriculture, forestry & fishing

20.8%

Community and Social services

20.1%

# 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 Prince Albert Municipality in relation to the broader Central Karoo District.

# GDPR PERFORMANCE

R million (2020)		Trend (2016 – 2020)	Real GDPR growth 2021e
<b>Primary Sector</b> R111.0 (19.4%)		1.7	8.5
<b>R111.0 million (19.4%)</b> Agriculture, forestry & fishing		1.7	8.5
<b>R0.0 million (0.0%)</b> Mining & quarrying		-	-
<b>Secondary Sector</b> R54.0 (9.5%)		-5.0	-0.6
<b>R14.9 million (2.6%)</b> Manufacturing		0.1	7.5
<b>R12.4 million (2.2%)</b> Electricity, gas & water		-0.9	3.6
<b>R26.8 million (4.7%)</b> Construction		-8.1	-6.3
<b>Tertiary Sector</b> R 406.0 (71.1%)		0.8	5.4
<b>R66.6 million (11.7%)</b> Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation		-4.8	6.9
<b>R39.2 million (6.9%)</b> Transport, storage & communication		-1.4	4.7
<b>R57.2 million (10.0%)</b> Finance, insurance, real estate & business services		3.7	4.5
<b>R122.9 million (21.5%)</b> General government		2.8	1.6
<b>R120.0 million (21.0%)</b> Community, social & personal services		2.1	9.4
<b>R571.0 (100%)</b> Total Prince Albert		0.2	5.5

## Sectoral Overview

In 2020, the economy of Prince Albert was valued at R571 million (current prices) and employed 3 567 people. Historical trends between 2016 and 2020 indicate that the municipal area's GDPR grew by 0.2 per cent on average annually. The 2020 recession made a substantial dent in the average growth rate over the period, but load shedding and the drought within the Province also played a major role in prior years.

Estimates for 2021 however indicate a marked recovery in growth (5.5 per cent) from the effects of the COVID-19 related restrictions to economic activity in 2020. This recovery was largely driven by growth in community, social & personal services (9.4 per cent); agriculture, forestry & fishing (8.5 per cent), wholesale & retail trade (6.9 per cent), transport, storage & communication (4.7 per cent) and finance, insurance, real estate & business services (4.5 per cent);

The construction sector (-6.3 per cent) was the only sector that experienced further economic decline after the easing of restrictions.

Despite the economic recovery experienced in 2021, the economy continued to shed jobs, with 72 net jobs losses. This was largely driven by job losses in the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (41 jobs), Agriculture, forestry & fishing (26 jobs); construction (17 jobs); and transport, storage & accommodation (11 jobs). Only the general government sector and community & social sector were able to create jobs during the year.

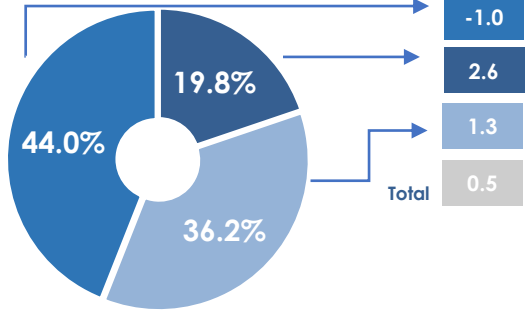


# LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE



## Formal employment 2020

### Skill Level Contribution 2020



Average growth (%) 2016-2020

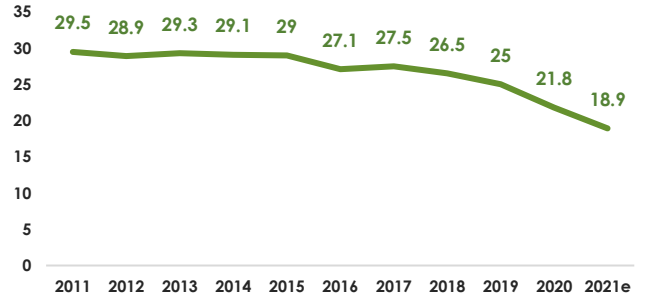
Low-skilled	-1.0
Semi-skilled	2.6
Skilled	1.3
Total	0.5

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

	Number of jobs 2020	Number of jobs 2021
Skilled	552	568
Semi-skilled	1 009	1 020
Low-skilled	1 228	1 248
Total	2 789	2 836

## Informal employment

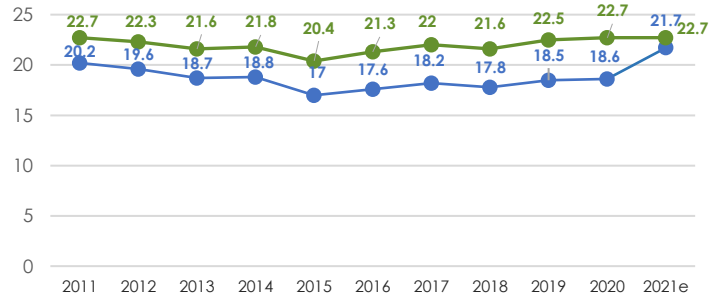
### % of Total Employment



	2019	2020	2021e
Number of jobs	965	778	659

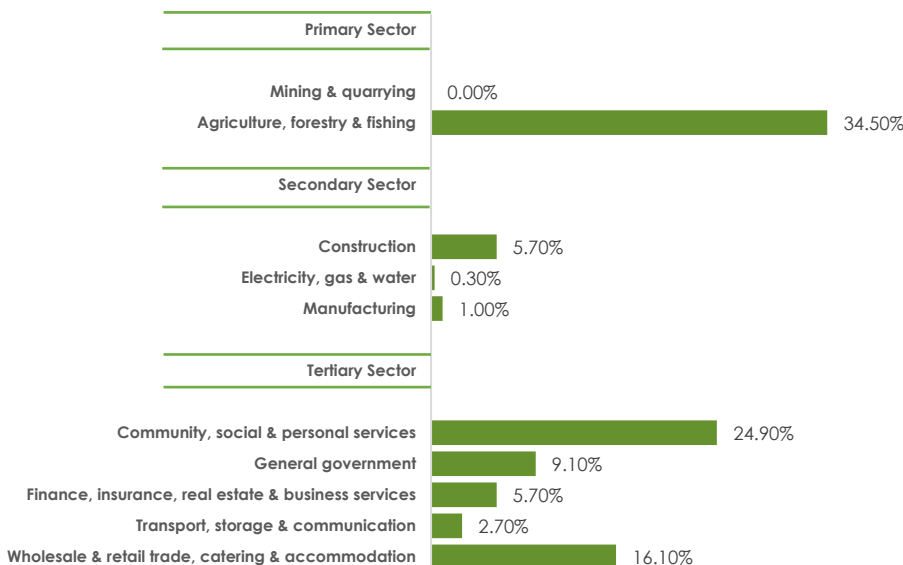


## Unemployment rate 2011 - 2021



● Prince Albert ● Central Karoo District

## Sectoral employment contribution 2020



## Employment

Average annual change 2016/2020	Number of jobs 2020	Net change 2021
-	0	-
-51	1 230	-26

-6	204	-17
-0	9	-1
-2	37	-2

9	887	22
6	325	8
3	203	-4
-2	96	-11
-11	576	-41
<b>Total Prince Albert</b>	<b>3 567</b>	<b>-72</b>

# Economy and Labour Market Performance

## Formal and Informal Employment

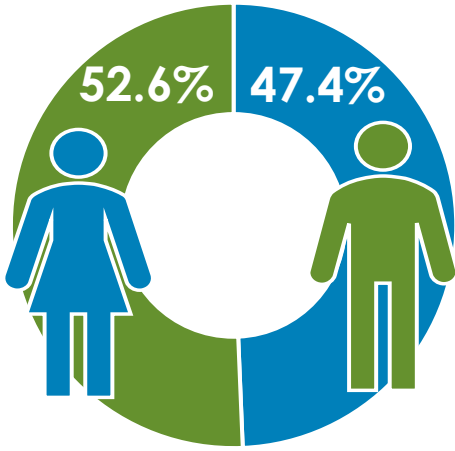
Prince Albert's total employed in 2020 amounted to 3 448 workers, of which 2 789 (80.9 per cent) were employed in the formal sector and 659 (18.9 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 2.8 per cent over the period of 2016 to 2020. This is a concern as the informal economy should be able to act as a buffer during times of economic recession.

Most of the formally employed consisted of low -skilled (44.0 per cent) and semi-skilled (36.2 per cent) workers. The skilled category only contributed 19.8 per cent to total formal employment. From 2016 to 2020, the skilled and semi-skilled categories grew at an average annual rate of 2.6 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively; and notably outpaced low-skilled employment which declined by 1.0 per cent per annum. The growth in the 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 Prince Albert municipal area.

## Unemployment

Prince Albert (estimated at 21.7 per cent in 2021) is the lowest unemployment rate in the Central Karoo and is below the District (22.7 per cent) rate and the Western Cape (25.1 per cent) unemployment rate. Unemployment has been on an upward trend from 2015 (17.0 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.

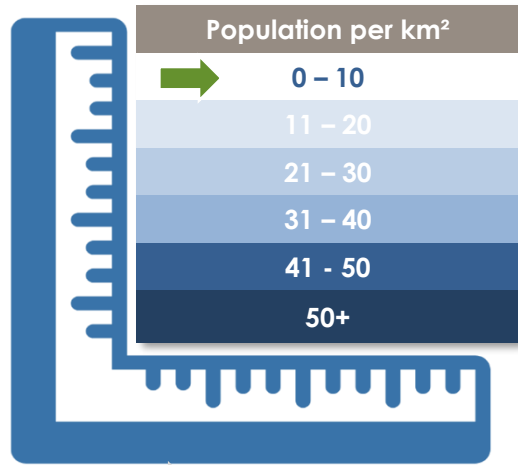
# DEMOGRAPHICS



Number of males per 100 females

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
--	------	------	------	------	------

Central Karoo District	89.0	89.4	89.5	89.5	89.5
Laingsburg	93.5	94.4	94.6	94.7	94.3
Prince Albert	90.1	90.4	90.5	90.5	90.7
Beaufort West	87.8	88.2	88.3	88.3	88.3



Current Population 2022  
**14 894**

Estimated Population 2026  
**15 589**



Household size

2022	3.8
2023	3.8
2024	3.8
2025	3.8
2026	3.8



Population growth



	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
--	------	------	------	------	------

Prince Albert	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3
Central Karoo	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Western Cape	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6

Age cohorts



Children:  
0-14 Years



Working Age:  
15-64 Years



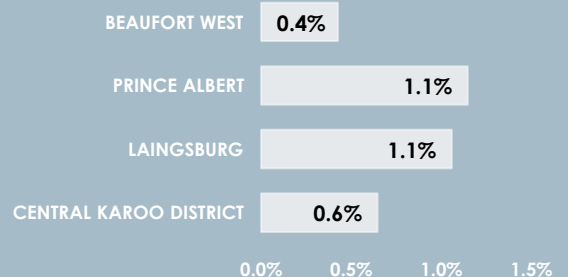
Aged  
65+ Years



Dependency  
Ratio

2022	4 060	9 454	1 380	57.5
2024	4 104	9 723	1 402	56.6
2026	4 200	9 953	1 436	56.6
	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%	

Population growth 2022 - 2026





# Demographics

## Population

As of 2022, 19.6 per cent of the Central Karoo District resides in the Prince Albert municipal area. The population of the Prince Albert municipal area totals 14 894 persons in 2022 and is projected to increase to 15 589 persons by 2026. This equates to an estimated average annual growth rate of 1.1 per cent for the period. This is slightly above the projected population rate for the Central Karoo District (0.6 per cent).

## 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 (52.6 per cent) compared to 47.4 per cent males. This may be because women live longer than men, hence life expectancy is higher for females than males. In 2022 the data indicates a sex ratio of 90.1, meaning that for every 100 women there are 90 men in 2022. The ratio is projected to increase slightly towards 2023 - 2026. This could be attributed to various factors such as the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area or an increase in female mortality rates.

## 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 is recorded in the working age category (15-64 years), this category is projected to increase from 9 454 in 2022 to 9 953 reflecting a rate of 1.3 per cent. The aged population is expected to grow by 1.0 per cent between 2022 - 2026. The children category is expected to increase by 0.9 per cent over the same period. The dependency ratio is expected to improve from 57.5 per cent in 2022 to 56.6 in both 2024 and 2026. This is due to the expected growth in the working age cohort, which results in an overall decrease in the dependency ratio towards 2026.

## Household sizes

The average size of households is expected to remain constant at 3.8 people per household between in 2022 and 2026; meaning that there are on average 4 people per households. 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.

## Population density

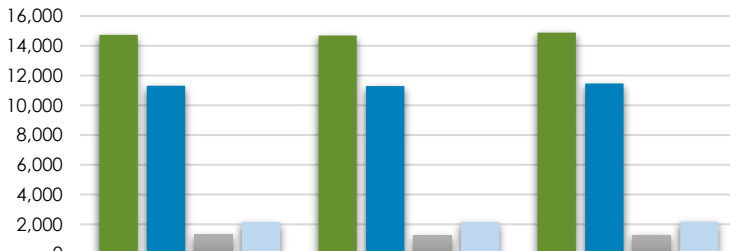
Population density is the measurement of the number of people that make up a population in a defined area. Factors affecting population density include economic, social, connectivity/location and accessibility factors. These figures improve responsiveness to rapid urbanization and assists municipalities with planning and budgeting for effective service delivery and combatting environmental risks. In 2022, the population density of the Prince Albert municipal area was 2 people 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/km<sup>2</sup>
- Beaufort West 2 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Laingsburg 1 people/km<sup>2</sup>

# EDUCATION



## Learner enrolment



	2019	2020	2021
Central Karoo District	14,735	14,685	14,876
Beaufort West	11,303	11,300	11,468
Laingsburg	1,286	1,244	1,253
Prince Albert	2,146	2,141	2,155



## Educational facilities

5

Number of schools

100%

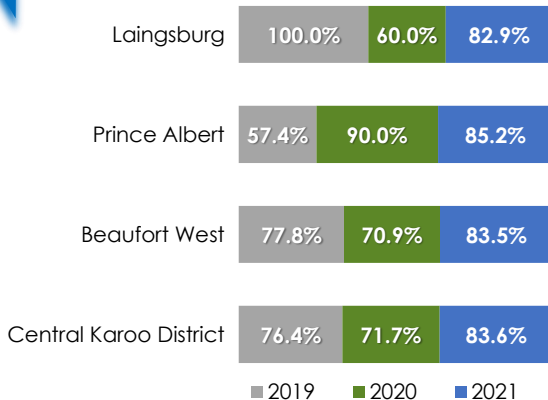
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

4



## 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

A total of 2 141 learners were enrolled in 2020 in the municipal area and this number increased to 2 155 in 2021 (an increase of 14 learners between 2020 and 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 meaning that teachers paid by government are faced with larger numbers of learners per teacher.

The learner-teacher ratio improved from 31.6:1 in 2019 to 31.2:1 learners per teacher in 2021 and is within the recommended range for learner-teacher ratios of 35:1-40:1, indicating least populated classrooms.

## 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 also blamed as being the corresponding reason behind learner drop out rates.

The learner retention rate in the Prince Albert municipal area regressed from 67.0 per cent in 2020 to 55.4 per cent in 2021, indicating that almost 50 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. Prince Albert's matric pass rate improved from 57.4 per cent in 2020 to 90.0 per cent in 2020, however declined to 85.2 per cent in 2021. However, although matric outcomes improved, almost 50 per cent of students did not complete their schooling.

# Education

## **Number of schools and proportion of no-fee schools**

The number of schools within Prince Albert municipal area is recorded at 5 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 Prince Albert municipal area is recorded at 100 per cent, meaning that the municipal area benefits from the no fee school policy.

## **Schools with libraries and media centres**

As mentioned above, there were 5 schools in the Prince Albert area in 2021 of which 4 (80 per cent) were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which in turn is directly linked to improved education outcomes.

# HEALTH

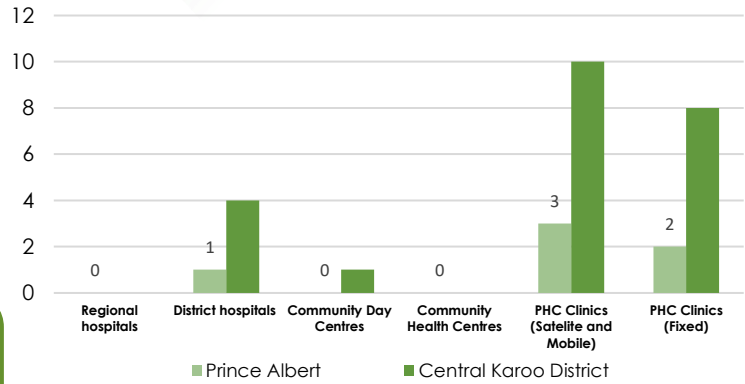


## HIV/AIDS

Area	Total Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Prince Albert	279	281	3	5
Central Karoo District	2 037	2 097	162	133



## Healthcare facilities



## Maternal health

Area	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
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



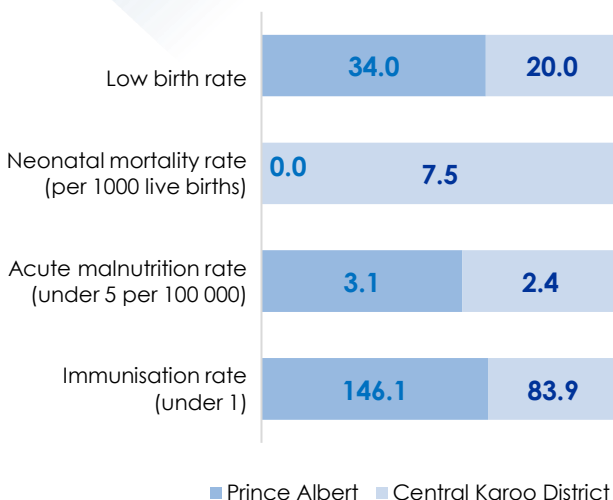
## Emergency medical services

2021

Health Indicator	Prince Albert	Central Karoo District
EMS Operational Ambulances	4	16
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	2.7	2.2

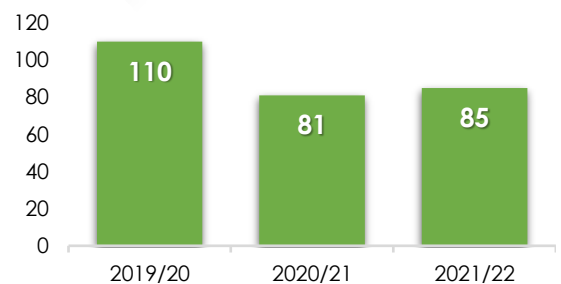


## Child health



## Tuberculosis

### Number of patients



# Health

## Healthcare facilities

In 2022, the Prince Albert municipal area had 2 primary healthcare facilities (all fixed clinics), as well as 3 mobile/satellite clinics. In addition to these primary healthcare facilities, the municipal area has 1 district hospital, 3 ART treatment sites and 4 TB clinics.

## HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

The number of patients registered for antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Prince Albert municipal area increased by 2 patients between 2020/21 and 2021/22. In total, 281 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in 2021/22 accounting for 13.4 per cent of the registered patients in the Central Karoo District. In turn, the number of new patients receiving ART increased from 3 patients in 2020/21 to 5 patients in 2021/22. The number of patients registered for TB treatment increased from 81 patients in 2020/21 to 85 patients in 2021/22.

## Child health

The immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one in the municipal area is recorded at 130.9 in 2020/21, this number increased to 146.1 in 2021/22, while the district average was 83.9 per cent. The overall Central Karoo District rate also improved from 76.1 per cent to 83.9 per cent across the same period. The number of malnourished children under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the municipal area increased marginally from 1.0 in 2020/21 to 3.1 in 2021/22. The Central Karoo District rate also increased from 2.0 per cent to 2.4 per cent.

The neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the municipal area remained constant at 0.0 in both 2020/21 and 2021/22. The rate was also notably lower than the Central Karoo District average of 7.5.

A total of 34.0 per cent of all babies born in a 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. This was higher than the district average of 20.0 per cent in 2021/22.

## Maternal health

In 2021/22, the Prince Albert municipal area recorded the lowest number of maternal deaths (0.0). The number of teenage pregnancies increased from 11.9 per cent in 2020/21 to 21.3 per cent in 2021/22, which is higher than the district average of 18.9 per cent. However, the termination of pregnancy rate (0.0 per cent) for both Prince Albert and Central Karoo District remain unchanged across this period.

## Emergency medical services

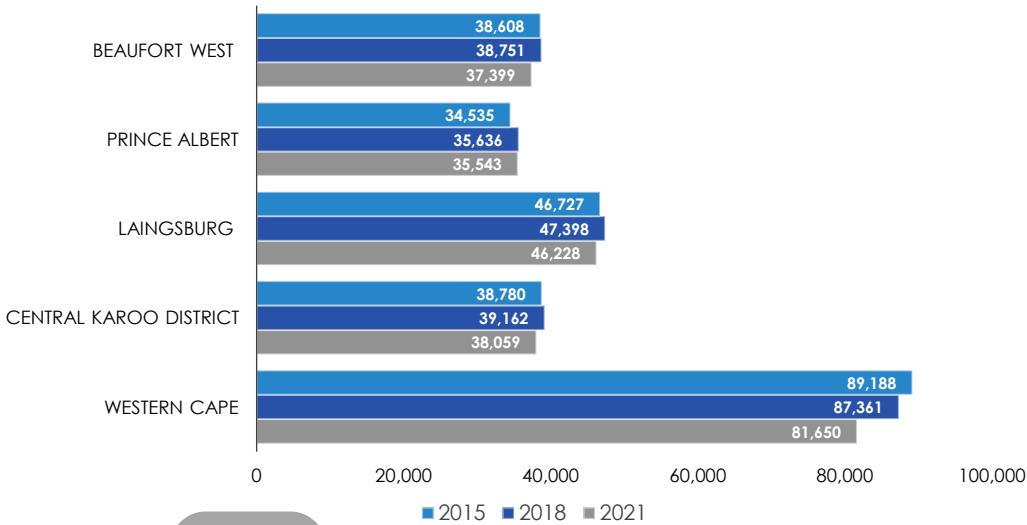
The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. The Prince Albert municipal area had 4 ambulances servicing the region in 2021. This number translates to 2.7 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers and remained unchanged between 2020/21 and 2021/22.



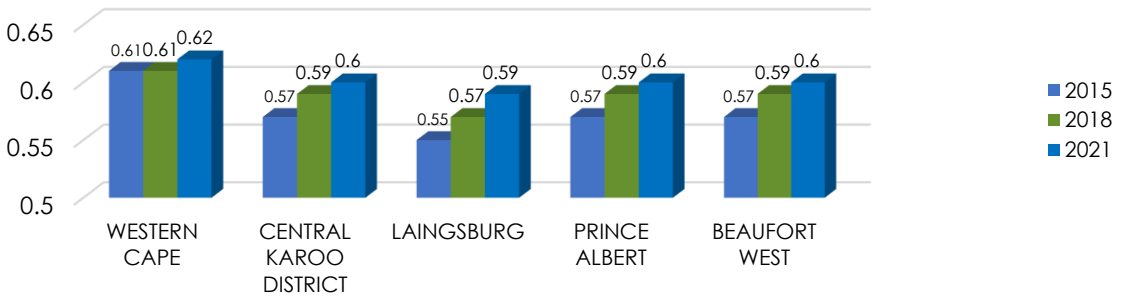
# POVERTY



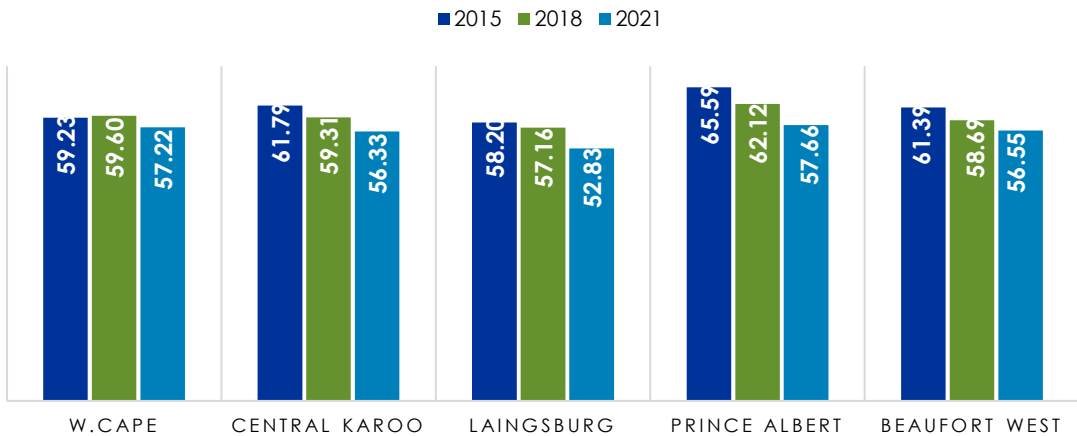
## GDP per capita



## 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, the 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. This indicates that the area is struggling to supply its inhabitants with everything they need/ or has a low standard of living.

However, the Prince Albert municipal area's GDPR per Capita was lower than that of the District average with a GDPR per capita figure of R35 543 in 2021. It should be noted that it is still way below the GDPR per capita 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. Income inequality has increased in Central Karoo between 2015 (0.57) and 2021 (0.60). These disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the potential aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Prince Albert municipal area has displayed a similar trend to that of the District's trajectory with inequality levels worsening from 0.57 in 2015 to 0.6 in 2021.

## Poverty Line

As per definition, the Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) 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 an individual living in South Africa with less than 1 227 South African rands (in April 2019 prices) per person per month was considered poor.

In 2021, 57.7 per cent of Prince Albert population fell below the Upper Bound Poverty Line. This figure improved from the 65.6 per cent and 62.2 per cent recorded for the periods 2015 and 2018, respectively. Prince Albert represent the least proportion of people living in poverty across the Central Karoo (average of 56.3 per cent) and is lower than the Western Cape average of 57.2 per cent in 2021.

# BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

## Total number of households

3 619

Prince Albert

20 059

Central Karoo District

## Formal main dwelling

3 446

Prince Albert

19 622

Central Karoo District

95.2%

97.8%

92.0% Prince Albert  
86.6% Central Karoo

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard

0.1% Prince Albert  
0.1% Central Karoo

Traditional dwelling

2.3% Prince Albert  
9.1% Central Karoo

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

0.5% Prince Albert  
0.4% Central Karoo

0.9% Prince Albert  
2.1% Central Karoo

House/flat/room in backyard

1.4% Prince Albert  
0.9% Central Karoo

Informal dwelling in backyard

2.8% Prince Albert  
0.9% Central Karoo

Informal dwelling not in backyard

Other/Unspecified

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

Prince Albert 99.2%  
Central Karoo 99.4%

Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

Prince Albert 83.5%  
Central Karoo 88.1%

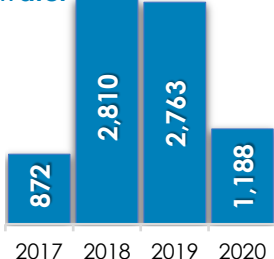
Flush/chemical toilet

Prince Albert 94.4%  
Central Karoo 98.1%

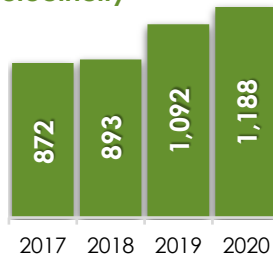
Refuse removal at least once a week

Prince Albert 86.2%  
Central Karoo 87.9%

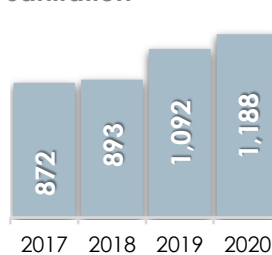
Free basic water



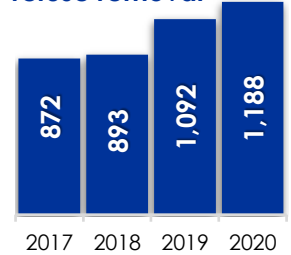
Free basic electricity



Free basic sanitation



Free basic refuse removal



# Basic Service Delivery

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

This section considers to what extent this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 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 3 619 households in the Prince Albert municipal area, 95.2 per cent had access to formal housing. This is below the Central Karoo average of 97.8 per cent. However, the municipal area had a higher proportion of informal dwellings, a total of 4.2 per cent in comparison to the District's average of 1.8 per cent.

Service access levels within the municipal area were lower than the proportion of formal houses for all basic services apart from piped water inside a formal dwelling/yard or communal/neighbor's tap which was 99.2 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 94.4 per cent, access to electricity (including a generator) for lighting at 83.5 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 86.2 per cent of households.

## Free Basic Services

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 in the Prince Albert municipal area has increased in 2020 for free basic electricity, free basic sanitation and free basic refuse removal. However, access to free basic water has declined between 2018 and 2020. 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. 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	Prince Albert	3	2	1
	Central Karoo District	28	21	10
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	20	16	5
	Central Karoo District	37	28	13

## SEXUAL OFFENCES

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Prince Albert	17	17	9
	Central Karoo District	85	75	60
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	115	116	62
	Central Karoo District	113	99	79



## DRUG – RELATED OFFENCES

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Prince Albert	79	89	79
	Central Karoo District	489	688	625
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	542	604	535
	Central Karoo District	649	909	826



## DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Prince Albert	8	6	5
	Central Karoo District	225	97	68
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	58	39	36
	Central Karoo District	299	128	90
Fatal Crashes	Prince Albert	6	4	7
Road user Fatalities	Prince Albert	29	6	10



## RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Prince Albert	60	81	68
	Central Karoo District	588	516	429
Per 100 000	Prince Albert	415	548	461
	Central Karoo District	781	682	566



# 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 Prince Albert area, the number of murders decreased from 3 in 2019/20 to 1 in 2021/22. The municipal area's murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 16 in 2020/21 to 5 in 2021/22, the murder rate (per 100 000 people) for the Central Karoo also decreased from 28 to 13 for the same period.

## 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 9 reported sexual offences in the Prince Albert area, an improvement from 17 cases reported in 2020/21. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) in the Prince Albert municipal area (62) is below that of the District (79) 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 Prince Albert area decreased from 89 cases in 2020/21 to 79 cases in 2021/22. The Central Karoo's district drug-related offences decreased from 688 in 2020/21 to 625 in 2021/22. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 535 drug-related offences per 100 000 people in 2021/22, the Prince Albert area's rate is well below the District's average of 826 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 the Prince Albert area decreased from 6 in 2020/21 to 5 in 2021/22. This translates into a rate of 36 per 100 000 people in 2021/22, which is below the District's average of 90 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 Prince Albert area fluctuated from 29 fatalities in 2019/20 to 6 fatalities in 2020/21 and increased to 10 fatalities in 2021/22. The number of fatal crashes also follows the same trend increasing from 4 fatal crashes in 2020/21 to 7 fatal crashes 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 Prince Albert area decreased from 81 cases in 2020/21 to 68 cases in 2021/22. Prince Albert municipal area's rate of 461 cases per 100 000 population is below the District's average of 566 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 2020*

## 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*