

**Provincial Government Western Cape
Provincial Treasury**

**Regional Development Profile:
Central Karoo District**

2010

Working paper



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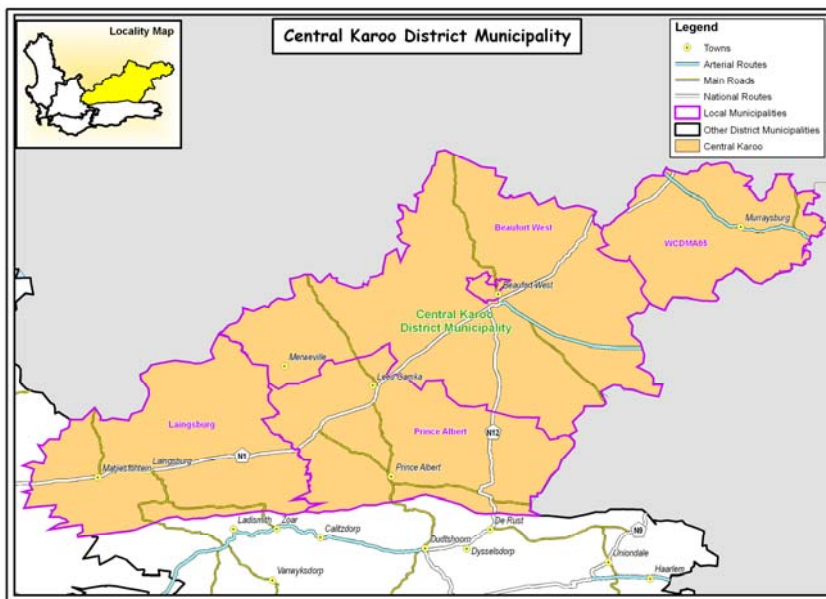
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1

Central Karoo District Municipality



List of towns

- Beaufort West
- Murraysburg
- Laingsburg
- Central Karoo

Central Karoo District Municipality at a glance

Population					
Number	2001	2007	% Share	2001	2007
Total	60 484	56 230	African	12.0	9.5
Male	29 269	26 776	Coloured	76.8	80.4
Female	31 215	29 454	White	11.0	9.9
Dependency ratio (%)	60.3	61.3	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.1
Socio-economic indicators					
Education		2007			
Literacy rate ¹ (%)		57.3			
Health		2010			
Number of PHC facilities		23			
% Immunisation coverage (<1 yr)		104.8			
Crime (number of reported cases)		2006/07	2007/08	2009/10	
Drug-related crimes		650	743	898	
Murder		29	36	37	
Sexual Crimes		75	66	134	
Poverty levels		2007			
Number of people accessing social grants		16 735			
		2010/11			
Number of indigent households		6 020			
Household income levels		2001	2009		
Annual income > R0 < R18 000 (% share)		26.1	16.1		
Annual income > R18 000 < R42 000 (% share)		37.4	15.8		
Unemployment rate (%)		2001	2007		
Total		37.6	30.8		
Male (% share)			41.3		
Female (% share)			58.7		
Labour concentration: Community Services, Agriculture, Wholesale and retail trade,					
Access to Basic service delivery					
(% share of households)		2001	2007		
Formal dwellings		94.5	96.9		
Informal dwellings		2.0	1.7		
Electricity		83.5	93.1		
Flush toilets		85.2	94.0		
Water (piped water)		98.8	94.7		
Refuse removal (local authority/private)		78.0	87.4		
Economy		2001	2009		
GVA-R (R'm)		853.808	1 130.218		
Largest sector contributor to GVA-R: finance, community services, transport and agriculture					
GVA-R growth rate (average %)		2001 - 2009			
Central Karoo		3.6			
Province		4.3			

¹ Literacy rate sourced from the Department of Social Development.

Introduction

The aim of this profile is to assist the Central Karoo District Municipality in acquiring credible data to inform planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The indicators identified include: demographics, socio-economics, labour, economy, service delivery and governance. The indicators captured in the profile provide a fair reflection of the socio-economic reality of the municipality. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. It is however noted that data could not be sourced for all the indicators, specifically for those indicators that may as yet not be disaggregated at a municipal level.

This profile uses data² primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census. The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

The Central Karoo is situated in the North Eastern part of the Western Province. It is characterised by dry, arid conditions. There is a wealth of research that correlates geographic characteristics with the socio-economic profile of a region. Globally, the main factors that characterise a low economic development node or areas with poverty are as follows:

Poor natural conditions and environment, namely the geographical poverty.

- Poverty-stricken populations mainly live in mountainous, desert, cold, highland and isolated areas with poor natural conditions, frail ecological systems and have insufficient natural resources.
- Location disadvantages. The poverty-stricken areas are often far away from the economic, industrial and cultural centres.
- Low economic development level. The production and business are at low level of modernisation and socialisation. Most of farmers' income is in products instead of currency. As a result many people in these areas are impoverished.
- Slow social progress. Poor sanitation and health conditions, low levels of social insurance, high illiteracy rates and high population growth rates are some of the difficulties faced by these communities.

² A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

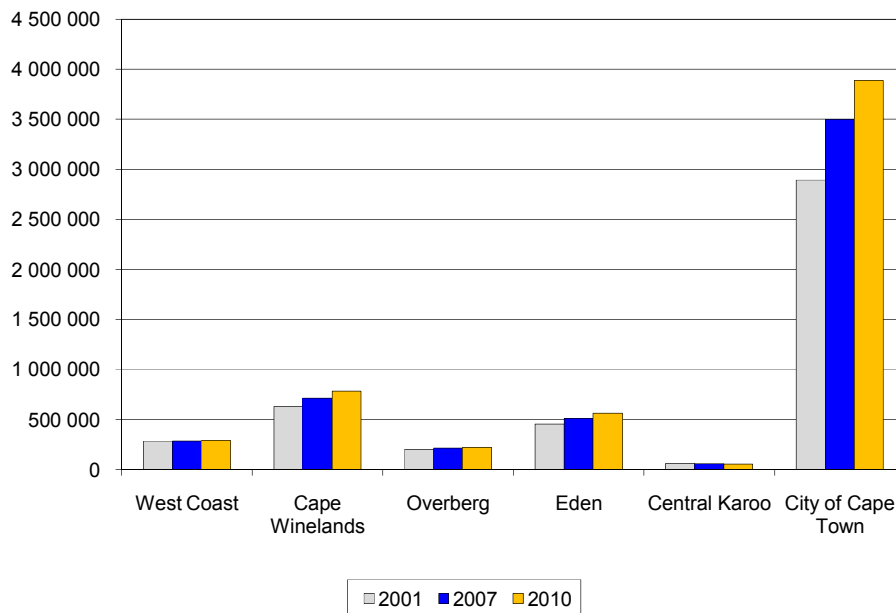
1. Demographics

The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status that are relevant for informing government policy decisions with respect to the nature and quantum of services to be delivered. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide, measure and target of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels of services. Important demographic characteristics for the 2001 to 2007 reporting period that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age and gender distribution and racial groups in the Central Karoo municipal area.

1.1 Population Size

The size of the population provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical area. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners in matching available resources to the relative demand for infrastructural and social services including water, sanitation, electricity, housing and health care.

Figure 1 Comparison of Central Karoo's Population to Western Cape, 2001, 2007 & 2010

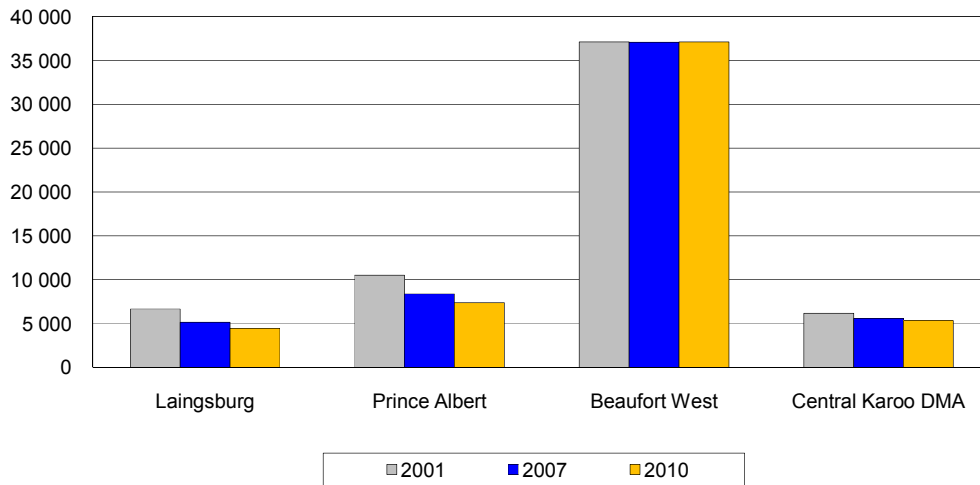


Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007, Department of Social Development

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the population across the different district regions in the Western Cape Province. The 2007 Community Survey estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.3 million people, of which 56 232 people (1.1 per cent) resided in Central Karoo District. The most populous regions in 2007 are the City with 3.5 million people (66.3 per cent), followed by Cape Winelands with 712 411 people (13.5 per cent) and Eden District with 513 306 (or 9.7 per cent). Central Karoo has the smallest concentration of people in Western Cape.

The population of Central Karoo declined grew at an annual average rate of 1.2 per cent from 60 484 in 2001 to 56 232 in 2007. According to the population projections of the Department of Social Development, the population is expected to declined further by an annual average rate of 1.2 per cent from 56 232 in 2007 to 54 248 people by 2010.

Figure 2 Comparison of population in Central Karoo District, 2001, 2007 & 2010

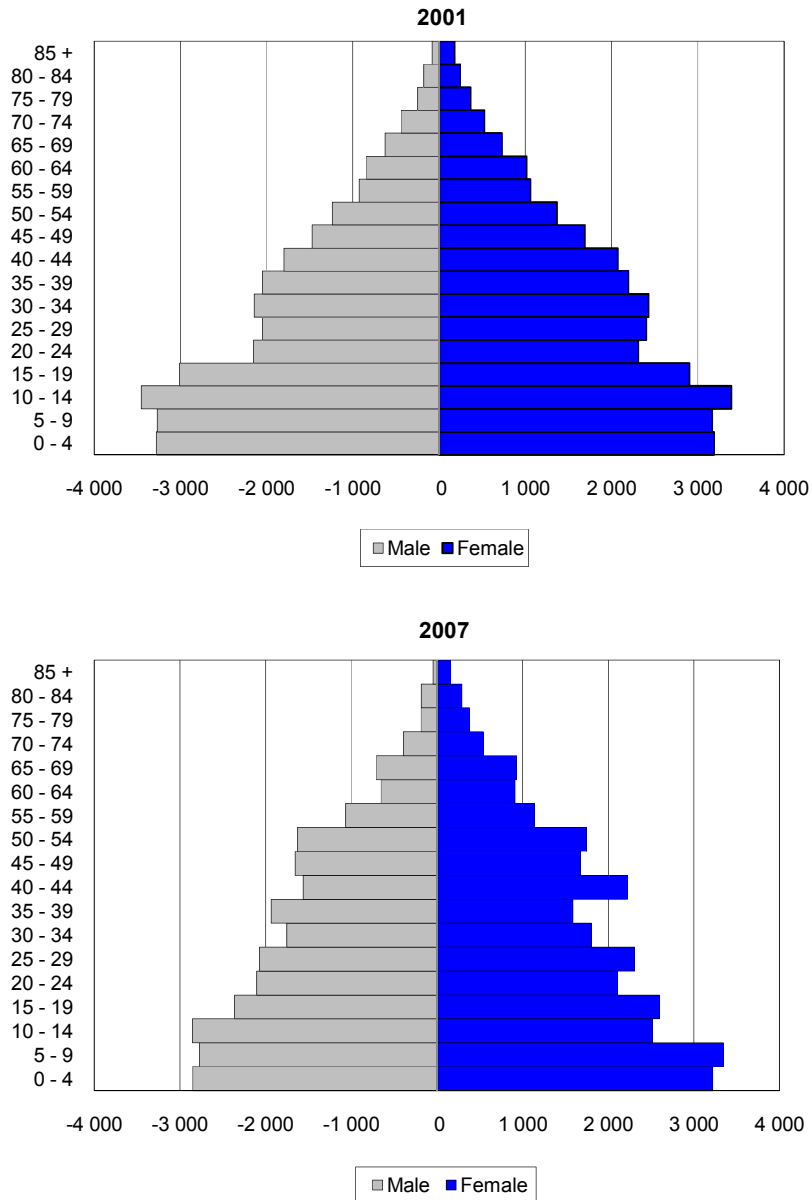


Beaufort West has the largest population size in the Central Karoo District with a population size of 37 089 in 2007, followed by Prince Albert with 8 376 people and Central Karoo District Manage Area (DMA) with 5 609 people. Laingsburg has the smallest population size in the Central Karoo District with 5 151 people in 2007.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 3 illustrates changes in Central Karoo District's population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of Central Karoo District will particularly highlight growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located and to target government, civil society and non-governmental programmes more effectively.

Figure 3 Central Karoo's population pyramids for 2001 and 2007



1.2.1 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely: children (0 – 14 years), the economically active population (15 - 64 years) and persons 65 years and older.

In 2001, The Central Karoo's population composition was as follows: children at 32.7 per cent, the economically active population at 61.4 per cent and the elderly at 6 per cent. In 2007, The Central Karoo's population composition was as follows: children at 31.2 per cent, the economically active population at 62 per cent and the elderly at 6.8 per cent.

The youth³ representation changed from 32.1 to 30.4 per cent between 2001 and 2007 hence an accompanying drop in the combined share of children and the youth from 64.7 to 61.6 per cent over the same period. Despite this, the Central Karoo District population retained its relative youthful structure.

Accordingly, the child dependency ratio⁴ decrease from 53.2 to 50.3 per cent between 2001 and 2007 whilst the aged dependency ratio increased from 9.7 per cent to 10.9 per cent over the same period. However, the overall dependency ratio decreased from 63 per cent in 2001 to 61.3 per cent in 2007.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

Central Karoo's population had more females than males in both 2001 and 2007. The gender ratio widened from 93.8 males per 100 females in 2001 to 90.9 males per 100 females in 2007. In 2007, the population comprised of 47.6 per cent males and 52.4 per cent females compared to 48.4 per cent males and 51.6 per cent females in 2001.

According to the Community Survey 2007, the age cohort 0 to 14 and 25 to 29 proportionally indicates a larger female population in Central Karoo. This changes in the age cohorts 15 to 24 and 30 to 34 where there appears to be an increase in the male population. Within the elderly groups, the gap between men as compared to women widens to a ratio of 40 per cent men as opposed to 60 per cent women on average. This decline in the number of men could be attributed to economic migratory factors or mortality amongst men.

1.3 Racial Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

³ Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

⁴ Dependency ratios indicate the broad socio-economic policy implications that can result from changes in population age structures. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the economy as a whole face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and the elderly, who are often economically dependent.

Table 1 Central Karoo's population groups, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007	Average Annual Growth rate 2001 - 2007 %
African	7 280	12.0	9.5	-5.0%
Coloured	46 474	76.8	80.4	-0.5%
Indian or Asian	72	0.1	0.1	-1.2%
White	6 658	11.0	9.9	-2.9%
Total	60 484	100.0	100.0	

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Central Karoo District in both 2001 and 2007 followed by the White racial group. The Coloured population group's share of the total population increased from 76.8 per cent to 80.4 per cent over the period. The White population group share of the total population decreased from 11 per cent in 2001 to 9.9 per cent in 2007.

The African racial group share of the total population decreased from 12 per cent in 2001 to 9.5 per cent in 2007. The Indian/Asian population constituted less than 1 per cent of the total population in both 2001 in 2007.

2. Socio-economic Development

The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile discuss indicators such as human development and education, health, safety and security, household income as well information on access to social grants within the Central Karoo Municipality.

2.1 Human Development and Education

2.1.1 Learner Enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the national Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various

diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

Figure 4 Central Karoo learner enrolment numbers in 2000 and 2010

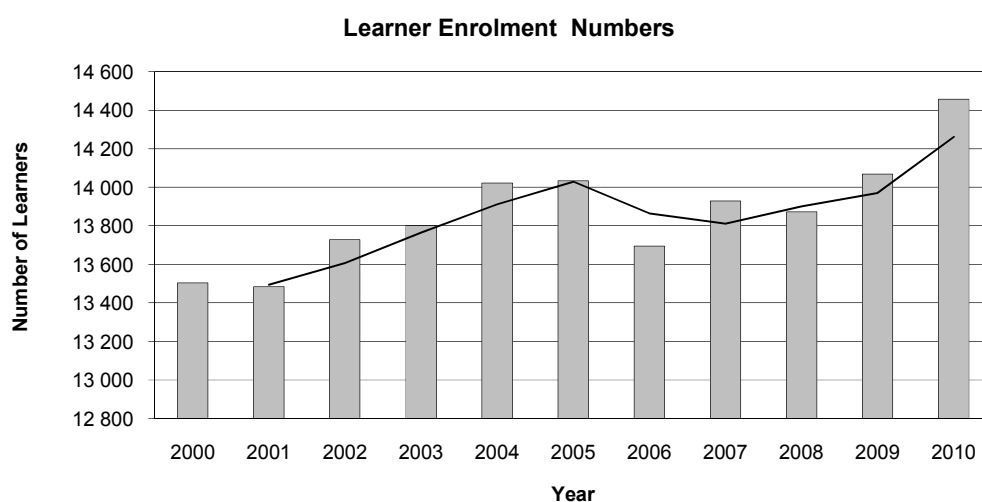


Figure 4 shows the trends in enrolment numbers of learners residing in the Central Karoo. The number of learners enrolled in schools in this municipality increased by an annual average rate of 0.7 per cent from 13 504 learners in 2000 to 14 577 learners in 2010. Learner enrolment trend over the ten years is positive except for decreases observed during 2001, 2006 and 2008.

In 2010, 4 565 learners (31.6 per cent of total learners) have enrolled in the foundation education phase, ranging from Grade R to 3. The primary phase (grades 4 to 7) recorded an enrollment figure of 5 350 learners (37 per cent) whilst a total of 4 487 learners (31 per cent) enrolled in the secondary phases (grade 8 to 12) in 2010.

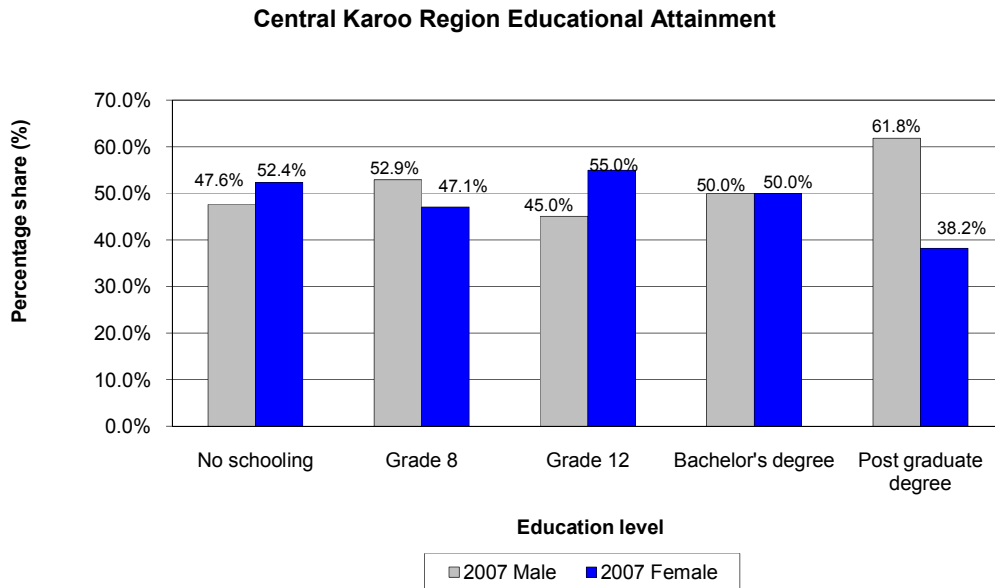
The Central Karoo District has 22 no fee schools spread as follows: Beaufort West (13), Prince Albert (4), Laingsburg (3) and Central Karoo DMA (2). Central Karoo District has no FET Colleges and is being served by the Southern Cape FET College in the Eden District Municipality.

2.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the inhabitants of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the people of the region. The levels of education provide an indication of the income potential and standard of living of residents in a particular geographic area. Municipalities may further use the information of the

education profiles to attract businesses while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area.

Figure 5 Educational attainment of Central Karoo population, 2007



The information on educational attainment was collected from the responses of residents in the Central Karoo Region in the 2007 Community Survey. Figure 5 compares the educational attainment gender profile of Central Karoo District Municipality's population in 2007. Females account for the majority of the population in the following educational levels; no schooling (52.4 per cent) and grade 12 (55 per cent). Males on the other hand account for the majority of the population that attained: grade 8 (52.9 per cent), and post-graduate qualifications (61.8 per cent).

The male and female population has an even split of the population that attained bachelor degrees at 50 per cent each.

2.1.3 Literacy Rate

In 2007, 57.3 per cent of Central Karoo's population was considered to be literate. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

2.2 Health

This section of the profile highlights the number of health facilities, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in the Central Karoo municipal area.

2.2.1 Access to Health Facilities

Table 2 Shows the number of Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities available in the Central Karoo District

	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	7	4	0	23
Laingsburg	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Prince Albert	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
Beaufort West	0	1	4	1	4	1	0	11
Central Karoo DMA	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3

Source: Western Cape Department of Health

In 2010, a total of 23 primary health care facilities are located in the entire Central Karoo District. Central Karoo Municipality has a total of 8 clinics, 3 satellite clinics, 7 mobile clinics, and 4 district hospitals. Furthermore, two Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) registered service point has been designated to specifically meet the needs of HIV/Aids patients, while twenty of the facilities cater for Tuberculosis (TB) treatment.

2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professionals to serve at the primary health care facilities is a further determinant of quality health care.

Table 3 Health Care Professionals at Primary Health Care facilities in 2010

DISTRICT, 2010	Laingsburg	Prince Albert	Beaufort West	Central Karoo DMA
Primary Healthcare Doctors	0	0	3	0
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	1	2	5	0
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses	3	4	25	2
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	6	7	27	3

Source: Department of Health, 2010

Table 3 shows that a total of 11 doctors and 77 professional nurses are employed by the Department of Health to render health services to patients attending the PHC facilities in Central Karoo in 2010. It should be noted that these totals exclude health professionals employed within the private sector.

Beaufort West has the highest number of doctors (8) and professional nurses (52) whilst Laingsburg has the least number of doctors (1) and professional nurses (9) which render health services in the respective municipal jurisdictions.

2.2.3 Burden of Diseases

Tables 4, 5 and 6 show immunisation for children under the age of 1 for three categories – fully, tuberculosis and measles.

Table 4 Full Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

	2006/07			2007/08			2009/10		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Beaufort West M	908	876	103.7%	699	763	91.6%	775	722	107.3%
Central Karoo DMA	96	132	72.7%	111	133	83.5%	108	117	92.6%
Laingsburg M	127	158	80.4%	139	130	106.9%	127	113	112.0%
Prince Albert M	179	276	64.9%	184	241	76.3%	189	191	98.7%
Central Karoo DM Sub-total	1 310	1 442	90.8%	1 133	1 267	89.4%	1 199	1 144	104.8%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Table 5 BCG Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Beaufort West M	736	876	84.0%	1 032	763	135.3%	787	722	109.0%
Central Karoo DMA	119	132	90.2%	122	133	91.7%	112	117	96.0%
Laingsburg M	99	158	62.7%	94	130	72.3%	78	113	68.8%
Prince Albert M	212	276	76.8%	202	241	83.8%	186	191	97.2%
Central Karoo DM Sub-total	1 166	1 442	80.9%	1 450	1 267	114.4%	1 163	1 144	101.7%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Table 6 Measles Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Beaufort West M	884	876	100.9%	722	763	94.6%	775	722	107.3%
Central Karoo DMA	98	132	74.2%	130	133	97.7%	120	117	102.9%
Laingsburg M	128	158	81.0%	136	130	104.6%	119	113	105.0%
Prince Albert M	179	276	64.9%	193	241	80.1%	191	191	99.8%
Central Karoo DM Sub-total	1 289	1 442	88.4%	1 181	1 267	93.2%	1 205	1 144	105.4%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

The immunisation coverage for full immunisation increased from 90.8 per cent in 2006/07 to 104.8 per cent in 2009/10. Laingsburg at 112 per cent recorded the highest immunisation rate in 2009/10 whilst the Central Karoo DMA recorded the lowest immunisation rate at 92.6 per cent in 2009/10.

The (BCG) immunisation coverage for tuberculosis increased from 80.9 per cent in 2006/07 to 101.7 per cent in 2009/10. Beaufort West at 109 per cent recorded the highest immunisation rate in 2009/10 whilst Laingsburg recorded the lowest immunisation rate at 68.8 per cent in 2009/10.

Immunisation coverage for measles increased from 89.4 per cent in 2006/07 to 105.4 per cent in 2009/10. Beaufort West at 107.3 per cent recorded the highest immunisation rate in 2009/10 whilst Prince Albert recorded the lowest immunisation rate at 99.8 per cent in 2009/10.

2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning take cognisance of the importance of security and justice in building liveable communities.

The discussion and analysis that follows is limited to contact crimes, property related crime and crime heavily dependent on police action for detection.

Table 7 Crime in the Central Karoo (WC) Police Precincts: April to March: 2003/04 - 2009/10

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	49	46	34	29	36	22	37
Total sexual crimes	989	142	96	75	66	86	134
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	634	538	391	412	472	500	566
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	322	609	568	650	743	823	898
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	107	130	243	287	263	258	234

Source: SAPS 2003/04 to 2009/10

Table 7 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located in Central Karoo as reported by the South African Police Service for the period 2003/04 and 2009/10.

The number of murders fluctuated between 2003/04 and 2009/10 and reached a minimum of 22 cases in 2008/09. In 2009/10, the number of murders increased by 68.2 per cent to reach 37 murders. However, over the entire period, the number of murders decreased by an annual average rate of 4.6 per cent from 49 to 37 cases between 2003/04 and 2009/10.

The number of murders declined steadily from 2003/04 to 2007/08 to reach a minimum of 66 cases, but has since been rising annually to reach 134 cases of sexual crimes in 2009/10. However, over the entire period, the number of murders decreased by an annual average rate of 28.3 per cent from 989 to 134 cases between 2003/04 and 2009/10.

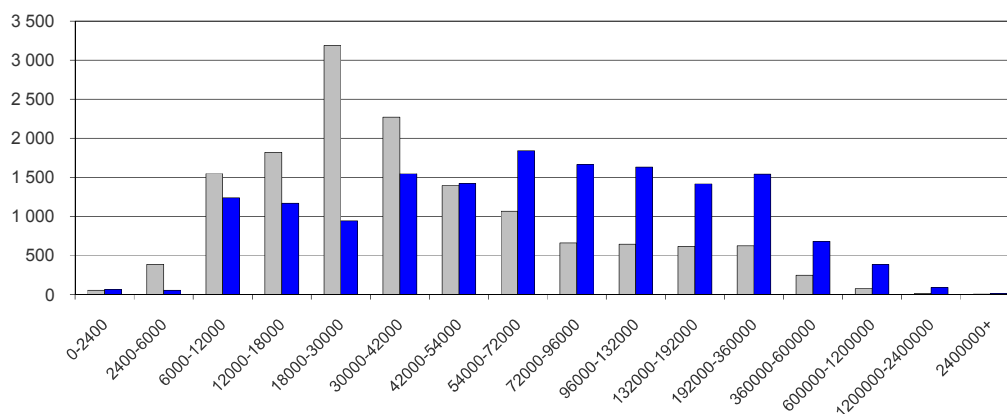
The number of burglaries has been decreasing from 2003/04 to 2005/06 to a minimum 391 incidents but has since been rising to reach 566 burglaries in 2009/10. However, over the entire period burglaries at residential premises decreased by an annual average rate of 1.9 per cent from 634 to 566 cases between 2003/04 and 2009/10.

Drug related crimes have increased significantly by an annual average rate of 18.6 per cent from 322 to 898 incidents from 2003/04 to 2009/10. Central Karoo District Municipality continues to experience a similar trend with crimes relating to driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs which increased by an annual average rate of 13.9 per cent from 107 to 234 incidents between 2003/04 and 2009/10.

2.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community, i.e. whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or a rich community. More importantly household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief and tariff policies.

Figure 6 Annual household income levels within Central Karoo Municipality, 2001 and 2009



Source: IHS Global Insight

Figure 6 shows the annual household income levels within Central Karoo, 2001 and 2009. In 2001, 63.5 per cent of households earned income between R0 to R42 000; 25.8 per cent earned between R42 000 to R132 000; 10.2 per cent between R132 000 and R600 000 and 0.6 per cent earn above R600 000.

In 2009, 32 per cent of households earned income between R0 to R42 000; 41.8 per cent earned between R42 000 to R132 000; 23.1 per cent between R132 000 and R600 000 and 3.1 per cent earn above R600 000.

This demonstrates a shift in earning power can be observed in that the number of people earning at the lower end of the scale has decreased noticeably while the people in the middle to upper ends of the scale has increased significantly.

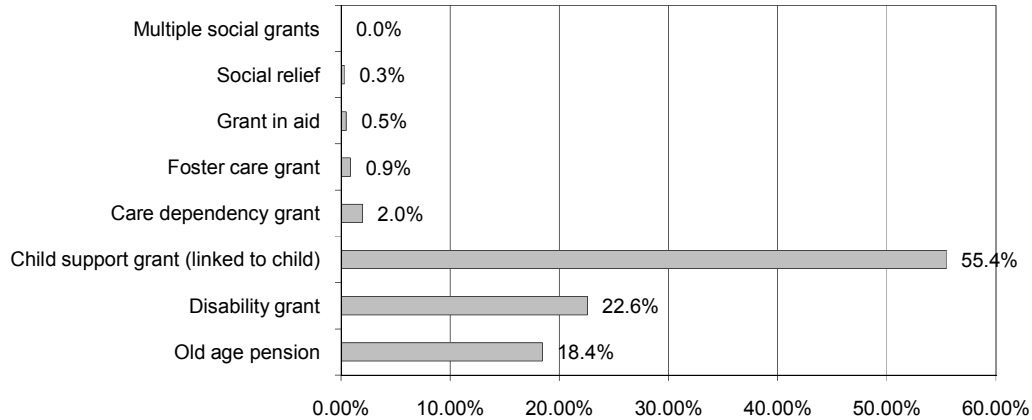
2.5 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. Although social grants are a lifeline to recipients and their families hovering on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Figure 7 shows the distribution of social grants by category in the Central Karoo municipal area. In 2007, there were 16 735 social grant beneficiaries in Central Karoo

District of which 55.4 per cent received the child support grant, followed by the disability grant (22.6 per cent) and old age pension grant (18.4 per cent) and. These grants account for 96.4 per cent of all social grants accessed in the municipal area.

Figure 7 Social grants per category



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Municipalities also offer additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse and property rates. According to the information gathered from the different municipalities in the Central Karoo Region, 6 020⁵ households have been registered as indigents in 2010/11.

3. Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed but seeking work. Many factors influence how workers are utilised and how much they are paid, including quality of the labour force itself (such as health, level of education, distribution of special training and skills, and degree of mobility), structural characteristics of the economy (e.g. proportions of heavy manufacturing, technology, and service industries).

3.1 Labour Force Employment Status

Table 8 outlines the labour trends in the Central Karoo Municipality. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active⁶ population from ages 15 - 65 years.

⁵ Figures provided by municipalities to the Department of Local Government, as at September 2010.

⁶ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

Table 8 Central Karoo Labour Force

	Total population aged 15 - 65	Labour force	**LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	*Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2001	37 458	21 768	58.1	13 592	8 176	37.6
2007	35 210	20 649	58.6	14 299	6 350	30.8

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Unemployment rate is calculated as the share of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

** LFPR: Labour Force Participation Rate, economically active relative to the potentially economically active people.

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area decreased from 37 458 in 2001 to 35 210 in 2007, meaning that 2 248 less people were available for employment in the municipal area. The labour force⁷ declined at an average annual rate of 0.9 per cent over the period 2001 to 2007, with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increasing marginally from 58.1 per cent in 2001 to 58.6 per cent in 2007.

Employment declined by 4.1 per cent during the period 2001 to 2007, while the unemployment rate declined from 37.6 per cent to 30.8 per cent over the same period. The data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the job market entrants and participants.

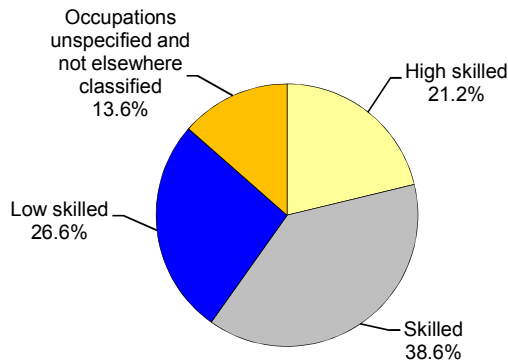
3.2 Skill profile of Labour Force

The occupation profile of an area is an important proxy of anticipated household income and the standard of living in a particular jurisdiction.

Figure 8 outlines the skill profile of the labour force in the Central Karoo District Municipality. The labour force is classified into three main categories namely, high skilled, skilled and low skilled. Low skilled occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

⁷ Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15 - 65 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

Figure 8 Skill level of the labour force in 2007



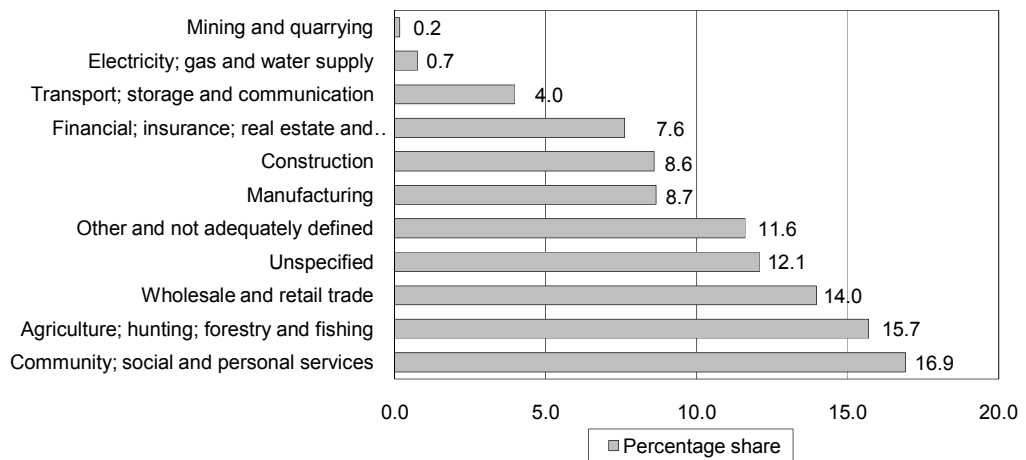
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 indicated that the low skilled⁸ occupations accounted for 26.6 per cent of employment, while skilled and high skilled accounted for 38.6 per cent and 21.2 per cent in 2007, respectively. A significant percentage (13.6 per cent) of respondents was recorded as unspecified.

3.3 Industry Employment

Figure 9 highlight the contribution of the various sector to provide employment in 2007.

Figure 9 Contribution to employment by industry in 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

⁸ Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations (are occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement) include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant & machine operators & assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials & managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

The Community Survey of 2007 highlighted that the biggest employment contributors were: Community, social and personal services (16.9 per cent), agriculture; hunting; forestry & fishing (15.7 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (14 per cent), manufacturing (8.7 per cent) and construction (8.6 per cent). A significant percentage of survey respondents were recorded as other and not adequately defined (11.6 per cent) and unspecified (12.1 per cent).

3.4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have divergent policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

Table 9 Unemployment by gender in 2007

Central Karoo District	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	24.0	52.9	41.3
Female	38.3	47.1	58.7

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 9 shows the unemployment rates for males and females in 2007. In 2007, the unemployment rate for males in the Central Karoo DM was 24 per cent. Males accounted for 52.9 per cent of the labour force and hence 41.3 per cent of the unemployed.

Although females accounted for a smaller share (47.1 per cent) of the labour force, they constituted 58.7 per cent of the unemployed as females recorded a much higher unemployment rate of 38.3 per cent compared to that of males unemployed was 58.7 per cent.

3.4.1 Racial profile of unemployment

Table 10 displays the unemployment patterns across the various racial groups.

Table 10 Racial profile of unemployment in 2007

Population group	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
African	45.0	7.3	10.7
Coloured	33.4	81.5	88.3
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.1	0.0
White	2.6	11.2	1.0

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment in Central Karoo DM was concentrated within the Coloured population as the group account for 88.3 per cent of the unemployed. The Coloured population group account for 81.5 per cent of the labour force and recorded an unemployment rate of 33.4 per cent.

The African population group has the highest unemployment rate of 45 per cent in 2007 but only account for 10.7 per cent of the unemployed as they only represent 7.3 per cent of the labour force. Whites on the other hand account for 11 per cent of the labour force but only account for 1 per cent of the unemployed. The Indian or Asian statistics are almost non-existent.

Table 11 Unemployment by age cohort in 2007

Age	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
15 - 19	66.7	4.8	10.4
20 - 24	52.1	14.7	24.9
25 - 34	34.8	30.2	34.2
35 - 44	25.5	25.5	21.2
45 - 54	14.4	18.7	8.8
55 - 65	2.9	6.1	0.6

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 11 shows the unemployment by age cohorts. The highest unemployment rate in 2007 was amongst those persons aged 15 – 19 years (66.7 per cent). Although the age group 15 - 19 years recorded the highest unemployment rate, they only represent 4.8 per cent of the total labour force and 10.4 per cent of the unemployed. Contrastingly, those persons aged 25 - 34 which had the third highest unemployment rate (34.8 per cent) makes up the largest portion (30.2 per cent) of the labour force and therefore the largest share (34.2 per cent) of the unemployed.

4. Economy

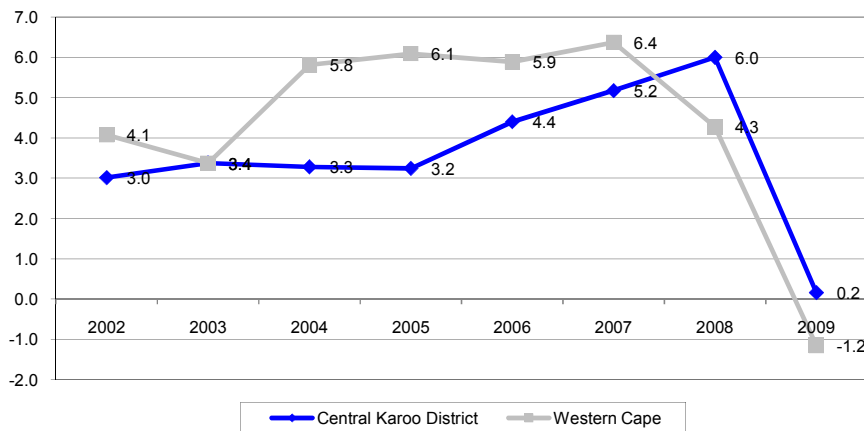
A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

4.1 Economic growth

Central Karoo regional gross value added figure (GVA-R)⁹ amounted to R1.130 billion and accounted for 0.5 per cent of total the Western Cape provincial economy of R237.602 billion in 2009 making it the smallest economic contributor in the Central Karoo District.

Figure 10 shows the economic growth trends of Central Karoo in comparison to the Province's growth rate for the period 2001 to 2009. Central Karoo's economy is growing at a lower rate than the District's economy between the 2001 and 2009 period with the exception of 2003 and 2008 when the Central Karoo economy were on par or outperformed the economy of the Province. Central Karoo's economy grew at an annual average rate of 3.6 per cent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to the Province's annual average growth rate of 4.2 per cent.

Figure 10 Comparison of Central Karoo's economy growth rates to the Central Karoo District growth rates, 2001 - 2009



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight data

⁹ GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.

In 2008, Central Karoo's economy growth increased to 6 per cent whilst the Province's annual growth rate lowered to 4.3 per cent due to the effect of the global recession. The effect of the global recession was more severe in 2009 when Central Karoo economy was stagnant at 0.2 per cent and the Province's economy contracted by 1.2 per cent.

4.2 Sectoral Growth and Contributions

Table 12 shows sectoral contribution to Central Karoo's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 of the nine identified sectors as per Provincial Treasury's analysis (Primary/Secondary) and does not represent the entire make-up of the total GVA-R for Central Karoo.

Table 12 GVA-R value of economic sectors at 2005 prices

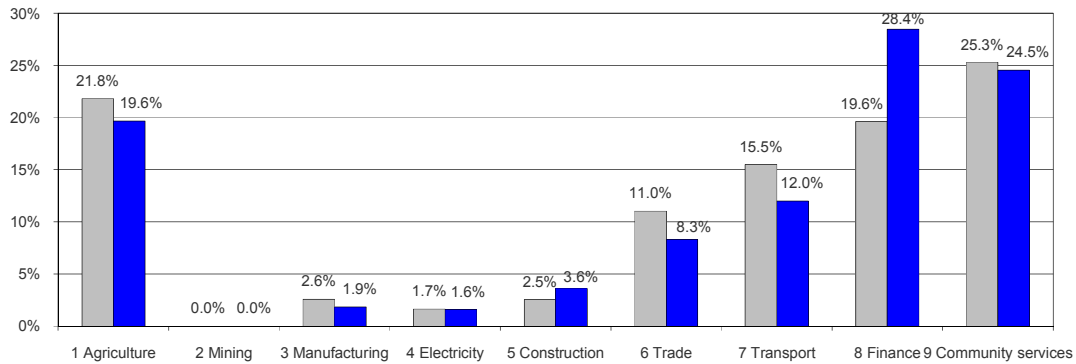
Central Karoo District	2001	2009	Average Annual Growth Rate: 2001 - 2009
1 Agriculture	186 032	222 078	2.2%
2 Mining	0	0	-
3 Manufacturing	22 178	21 050	-0.7%
4 Electricity	14 177	18 062	3.1%
5 Construction	21 756	40 806	8.2%
6 Trade	94 172	94 079	0.0%
7 Transport	132 257	135 395	0.3%
8 Finance	167 393	321 520	8.5%
9 Community services	215 843	277 228	3.2%

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight

The finance sector within Central Karoo experienced the sharpest annual average growth over the 2001 to 2009 period at 8.5 per cent, followed by construction at 8.2 per cent and community services at 3.2 per cent. The manufacturing sector contracted by 0.7 per cent over the same period in relation to other sectors.

Figure 11 shows sectoral contribution to Central Karoo's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009. The leading sector contributors to Central Karoo's economy in 2009 were; agriculture (47 per cent); finance & business services (22 per cent), community services (19 per cent) and construction (7 per cent).

Figure 11 Sector percentage contribution to Central Karoo's economy



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data

The agriculture sector's contribution to local economy decreased from 21.8 per cent in 2001 to 19.6 per cent in 2009. The finance sector contribution increased from 19.6 per cent to 28.4 per cent whilst the transport sector's contribution decreased from 15.5 per cent to 12 per cent over the same period. The Community Services sector's contribution declined marginally from 25.3 to 24.5 per cent between 2001 and 2007.

5. Built environment

Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and accompanied services available to households of Central Karoo.

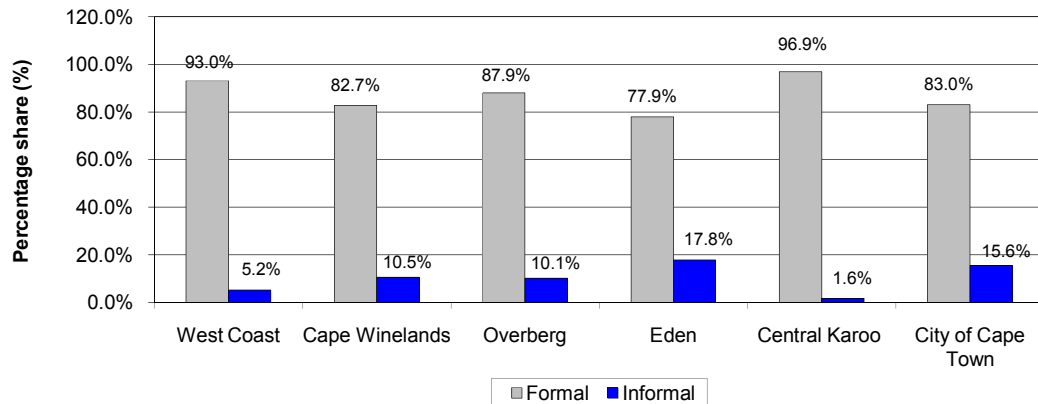
5.1 Dwellings

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well being.

5.1.1 Western Cape Comparative

Figure 12 shows the percentage of households that are categorised as formal/informal dwellings and compares household dwelling types across the Western Cape districts in 2007.

Figure 12 Comparison of dwelling types across the Western Cape, 2007



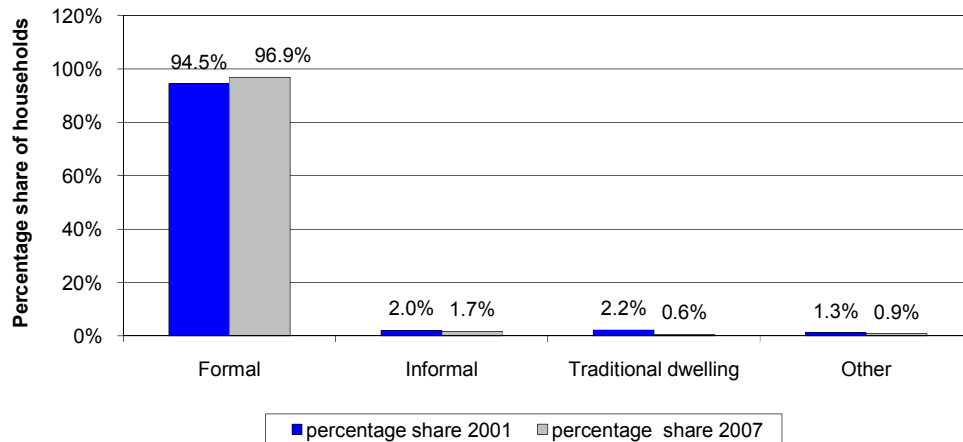
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

As can be seen in the figure, the greater majority of dwellings in the Western Cape are formal. Approximately 1.6 per cent of the dwellings in Central constitute informal dwellings whilst 96.9 per cent are formal. The Central Karoo District has the highest concentration of formal dwellings and the lowest concentration of informal dwellings in the Western Cape.

5.1.2 Central Karoo District Comparative

Figure 13 shows the percentage of households that are categorised as formal/informal dwellings compares household dwelling types between 2001 and 2007 in Central Karoo.

Figure 13 Dwelling type occupied by households in Central Karoo DMA



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Other includes ship, boat, caravan or tent, workers hostel (bed/room), as well as anything that was not specified.

The formal dwellings for the District proportionately increased from 94.5 per cent to 96.9 per cent of the total number of dwellings. On the other hand, traditional dwellings proportionately decreased from 2 per cent to 1.7 per cent. Traditional

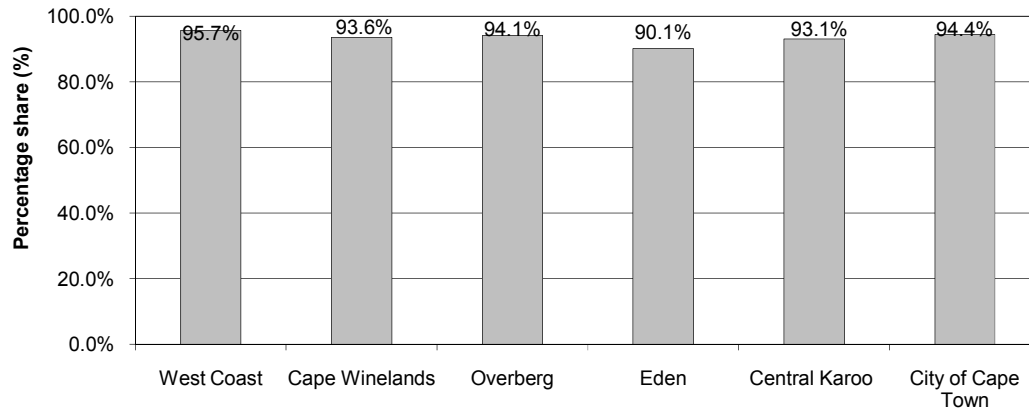
dwelling and other dwellings declined from 2.2 to 0.6 per cent and from 1.3 to 0.9 per cent respectively.

5.2 Energy

5.2.1 Western Cape Comparative

Figure 14 shows the difference in household accessibility to electricity across the Western Cape districts in 2007.

Figure 14 Comparison of access to electricity across the Western Cape, 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Household access to electricity equates to 93 per cent and above for all households in the Western Cape. In 2007, 93.1 per cent of the households in Central Karoo had access to electricity.

5.2.2 Central Karoo District Comparative

Table 13 shows the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in Central Karoo 2001 and 2007.

Table 13 Main type of energy/fuel used for lighting by households

Energy sources for lighting	Census 2001	Per cent share of households 2001	Per cent share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Electricity	12 665	83.5%	93.1%	2.4%
Gas	24	0.2%	0.2%	2.6%
Paraffin	120	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Candles	1 839	12.1%	4.4%	-15.0%
Solar	346	2.3%	0.7%	-16.5%
Other	178	1.2%	0.7%	-6.9%
Total	15 173	100.0%	100.0%	0.6%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 83.5 per cent of households in the Central Karoo District. Thereafter, followed candles and solar which was used by 12.1 per cent and 2.3 per cent of households respectively.

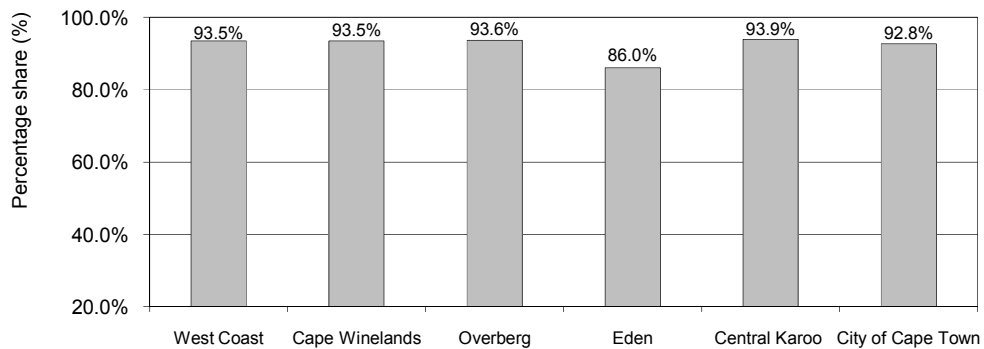
In 2007, electricity remained the leading source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 93.1 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used candles and solar lowered to 4.4 per cent and 0.7 per cent of households respectively in 2007.

5.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings.

5.3.1 Western Cape Comparative

Figure 15 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Western Cape, 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Figure 15 shows the difference in household accessibility to flush toilet sanitation facilities across the Western Cape districts in 2007. In 2007, household access to flush toilet sanitation throughout the Western Cape averaged above 86 per cent. Central Karoo had the highest percentage access to sanitation (93.9 per cent) in 2007 in the Western Cape.

5.3.2 Central Karoo District Comparative

Table 14 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in Central Karoo in 2001 and 2007.

Table 14 Main toilet facility used by households

Toilet facilities	2001	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	11 361	74.9%	91.7%	4.0%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	1 568	10.3%	2.3%	-21.9%
Dry toilet facility	0	0.0%	1.2%	-
Pit toilet with ventilation	413	2.7%	0.7%	-19.1%
Pit toilet with out ventilation	227	1.5%	0.9%	-7.3%
Chemical toilet	27	0.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Bucket toilet system	1 262	8.3%	1.4%	-25.1%
None	315	2.1%	1.7%	-2.5%
Total	15 173	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, 85.2 per cent of households in the Central Karoo District Municipality had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Thereafter, 8.3 per cent of households made use of the bucket toilet system whilst 2.1 per cent of households had no access to any form of sanitation.

From 2001 to 2007, households' access to sanitation in Central Karoo improved significantly based on the following observations. In 2007, 94 per cent of households in the Central Karoo District Municipality had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Thereafter, 1.4 per cent of households made use of the bucket toilet system whilst 1.7 per cent of households had no access to any form of sanitation.

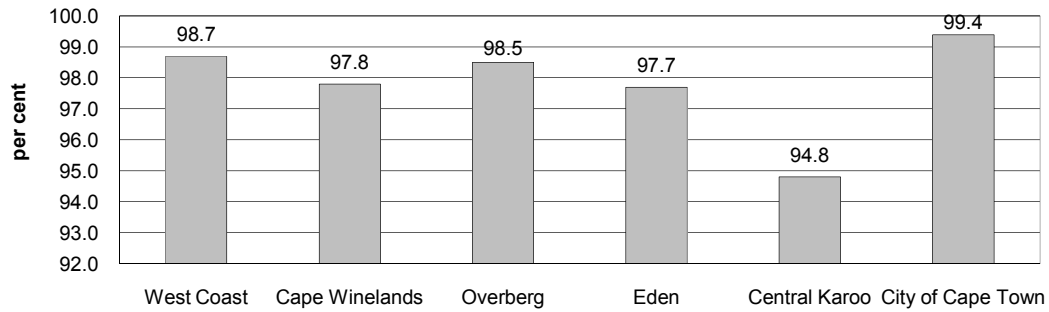
5.4 Water

Water is the sustaining source of life and hence access to safe and potable water is a priority service delivery.

5.4.1 Western Cape Comparative

Figure 16 shows the household accessibility to potable water across the Western Cape districts in 2007.

Figure 16 Comparison of access to piped water across the Western Cape, 2007



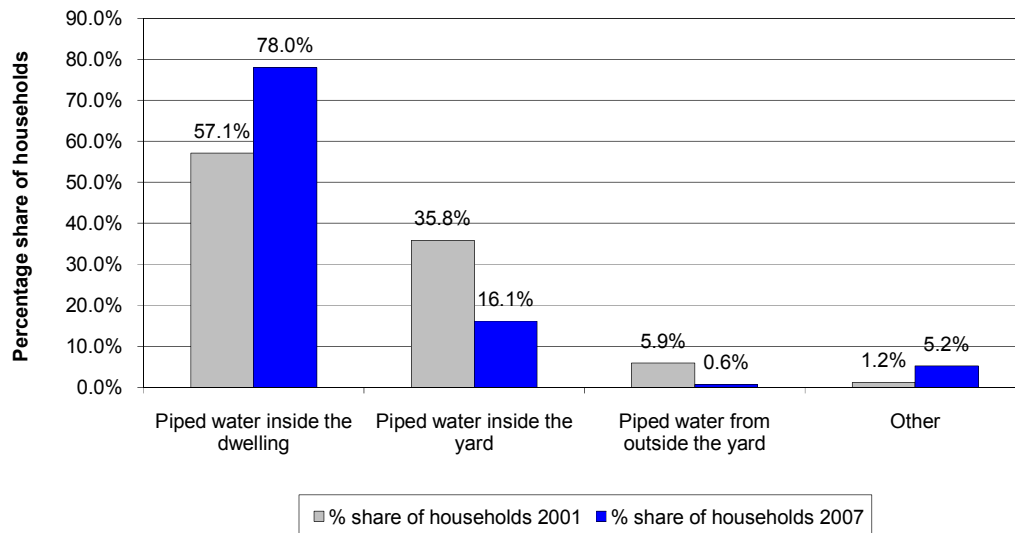
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, household access to piped water across the Western Cape averages above 90 per cent of all households. In 2007, the City of Cape Town had the highest percentage of households with access to piped water at 99.4 per cent. Central Karoo had the lowest percentage of households with access to piped (or potable water) at 94.8 per cent of households.

5.4.2 Central Karoo Comparative

Figure 17 shows the various types of water sources available to households in Central Karoo in 2001 and 2007.

Figure 17 Main source of water used by households



Central Karoo District residents' experienced a significant shift from access to potable water inside yard/or outside yard to inside dwelling. The percentage share of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling improved from 57.1 per cent in 2001 to 78 per cent in 2007. Access to piped water inside the yard declined from 35.8 per cent in 2001 to 16.1 per cent in 2007. The percentage share of households in Central Karoo accessing alternative water sources has increased from 1.2 per cent in 2001 to 5.2 per cent in 2007.

5.5 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal is mainly be delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company.

5.5.1 Western Cape Comparative

Figure 18 shows the difference in household accessibility to refuse removal services¹⁰ across the Western Cape districts in 2007.

Figure 18 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, Central Karoo was one of the three leading Western Cape districts in terms of household accessibility to refuse removal services at 92.9 per cent of all households. Cape Winelands had the lowest percentage of households with access to refuse removal services at 72.9 per cent.

¹⁰ Analysis focuses on refuse removal services by local authority/private company.

5.5.2 Central Karoo Comparative

Table 15 Main source of refuse removal services, 2007

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	Per cent share of households 2001	Per cent share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Removed by local authority at least once a week	11 788	77.7%	86.9%	2%
Removed by local authority less often	51	0.3%	0.5%	6%
Communal refuse dump	186	1.2%	0.4%	-17%
Own refuse dump	3 064	20.2%	11.4%	-9%
No rubbish disposal	84	0.6%	0.9%	9%
Other	0	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	15 173	100.0%	100.0%	0.6%

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading refuse removal source for households in Central Karoo District at 78 per cent and 86.9 per cent in 2001 and 2007. Own refuse dump is the second most available source of refuse removal; its use decreased from 20.2 per cent to 11.4 per cent over the same period.

The percentage of households that did not have access to refuse removal remained below 1 per cent in 2001 and 2007.

5.6 Roads

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

Roads facilitate movement of both men and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development as well and brings national integration. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfills the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 16 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the Central Karoo Municipality.

Table 16 Central Karoo roads

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel	Total
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution		
National	364.0	0.0	364.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trunk	553.7	68.1	621.8	89.1%	10.9%	100.0%
Main	46.8	635.1	681.9	6.9%	93.1%	100.0%
Divisional	14.8	1 679.2	1 694.0	0.9%	99.1%	100.0%
Minor	0.0	3 925.6	3 925.6	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	979.4	6 307.9	7 287.3	13.4%	86.6%	100.0%

Source: Department of Transport (WC)

The total roads area that cover Central Karoo Municipality amount to 7 287.3 kilometers of roads. The total amount of roads comprise of 979.4 (13.4 per cent) kilometers of surfaced roads and 6 307.9 (86.6 per cent) kilometers of gravel roads.

All the national roads are surfaced; the majority of trunk roads are surfaced whilst the majority of main, divisional and minor roads are graveled in the Central Karoo District Municipality.

6. Finance and Resource Mobilisation¹¹

This section reflects on the consolidated budgets, provincial payments and transfers and national grants allocations to Central Karoo Municipality.

Table 17 Audited budget outcomes and projections for 2008/09

Municipality	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Audited outcome CAPITAL	Audited outcome OPERATING	Audited outcome TOTAL	Estimated outcome CAPITAL	Estimated outcome OPERATING	Estimated outcome TOTAL	Capex Budget	Opex Budget	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Beaufort West	24 156	140 431	164 587	39 179	161 792	200 971	50 148	155 944	206 092
Laingsburg	4 806	22 888	27 694	12 104	31 778	43 882	11 664	35 683	47 347
Prince Albert	5 535	23 305	28 840	7 028	15 328	22 356	16 127	42 325	58 452
Central Karoo District	7 283	51 408	58 691	11 432	9 210	20 642	9 628	54 487	64 115
Total	41 780	238 032	279 812	69 743	218 108	287 851	87 567	288 439	376 006

Source: Audited outcome figures from AFS, Appendix E(2) and projections

Table 17 highlights that the combined budget of municipalities in the Central Karoo region increased from R279.812 million in the 2008/09 financial year to R287.851 million in 2009/10 financial year and then increased further to R376.006 million in the 2010/11 financial year. The growth in the total regional budget was fuelled by increases in the capital budget from R41.780 million in 2008/09 to R87.567 million by 2010/11 constituting an annual average growth of 44.8 per cent. The operating budget of the Central Karoo District municipalities increased from R238.032 million in 2008/09 to R288.439 million by 2010/11 constituting an annual average growth of 10.1 per cent.

¹¹ Allocation values represented in the figures below are values that were gazetted and do not take into account budgetary adjustments.

Beaufort West Municipality has the largest combined budget in 2010/11 at R206.092 million, followed by Central Karoo Municipality (R64.115 million), Prince Albert (R58.452 million) and Laingsburg (R47.347 million). The budgets of Prince Albert and Laingsburg increased by 42.4 and 30.8 per cent (annual average) respectively from 2008/09 to 2010/11 whilst Beaufort West's budget increased by 11.9 per cent and the Central Karoo District Municipality's budget increased by 4.5 per cent over the same period.

Table 18 Provincial Payments and Estimate for Central Karoo Municipality

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- priation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				2010/11	Change from Revised estimate 2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Department of Community Safety	9 733	11 490	13 350	14 946	16 705	16 315	17 359	6.40	18 383	19 431
Department of Education	86 202	97 441	114 673	128 873	132 831	132 831	147 553	11.08	159 730	168 853
Department of Health	52 510	86 974	94 235	113 509	112 971	121 030	129 177	6.73	138 115	146 428
Department of Social Development	48 595	58 604	69 062	75 893	75 893	76 893	81 941	6.56	89 299	96 219
Department of Human Settlements	9 678	20 832	34 739	8 103	8 103	19 103	9 231	(51.68)	10 113	9 668
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	290	620								
Department of Transport and Public Works	72 755		58 904	36 567	36 361	36 361	39 236	7.91	76 559	72 448
Department of Agriculture	9 617	13 322	13 953	15 217	51217	51217	17 694	(65.45)	19 660	19 660
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	3 339	4 049	4 631	5 513	5 513	5 513	4 803	(12.88)	5 124	5 384
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		540	436	694	708	708	520	(26.55)	547	
Department of Local Government				880	856	856	4 533	429.56	1624	1 148
Total	292 719	293 872	403 983	400 195	441 158	460 827	452 047	(19.1)	519 154	539 239

Source: 2010 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Table 18 shows the total projected provincial government investment in the Central Karoo Municipality from 2006/07 to 2012/13. The total provincial government spending over the 2010/11 MTREF in Central Karoo Municipality amounts to R1.510 billion.

The largest share of the provincial spending flows from the Department of Education followed by the Department of Transport and Public Works with a total investment of R76.406 million and R42.504 million respectively over the 2010/11 MTREF. Thereafter, the departments of Education and Health make the biggest investment and total spending of R476.136 million and R413.660 million over the 2010/11 MTREF respectively.

Table 19 Provincial allocations to Central Karoo Municipality over the 2010/11 MTREF

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation	Adjusted appro- priation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited	Audited	Audited				% Change from Revised estimate				
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09				2009/10	2009/10	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10
Department of the Premier	20										
Izimbizo	20										
Department of Health	1 369	1 622	587	323	1 190	1 190		(100.00)			
Personal Primary Health Care Services											
Global Fund	1 369	1 232	587	323	1 190	1 190		(100.00)			
HIV and AIDS		390									
Department of Social Development			3 000	4 000	4 000	4 000		(100.00)			
Multi-purposes Centres			3 000	4 000	4 000	4 000		(100.00)			
Department of Human Settlements		36			1 000	1 000	500	(50.00)			
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant		36									
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant					1 000	1 000	500	(50.00)			
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	60										
Spatial Planning	60										
Department of Transport and Public Works	1 310	8	16	10	10	10	10				
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	310	8	16	10	10	10	10				
Non-motorised Transport	1 000										
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		25	41	83	83	83	50	(39.76)	53		
Library Subsidies (Capital)											
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		25	41	83	83	83	50	(39.76)	53		
Department of Local Government	326	1 590	3 425	4 400	4 376	4 376	3 433	(21.55)	1 104	608	
Fire Fighting Assistance			255	280	280	280	333	18.93			
Provincial Management Support Grant							1 000				
Thusong (Multi-Purpose) Centres			3 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	2 000	(50.00)	1 000	500	
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant	326	90	170	120	96	96	100	4.17	104	108	
Disaster Management Centre Grant		1 500									
Total Transfers	3 085	3 281	7 069	8 816	10 659	10 659	3 993	(62.54)	1 157	608	

Source: 2010 Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Table 19 reflects the various conditional grants that are transferred by provincial sector departments to the Central Karoo District Municipality. The total transfers to Central Karoo Municipality over the 2010/11 MTREF amount to R3.993 million in 2010/11, R1.157 million in 2011/12 and R608 000 in 2012/13. The total amount that will be transferred to Central Karoo amounts to R5.758 million over three years which is 1.6 per cent of the total spending of provincial government in municipal areas in the province.

The Multi-purposes Centres grant, which is disbursed by the Department of Social Development, amounts to R4 million (69.5 per cent) over the 2010/11 MTREF making it the primary contributor to the total transfers to Central Karoo municipality.

Table 20 National Transfers to Central Karoo District Municipality

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Transfers	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Equitable Share</i>	10 986	13 414	15 757	17 217	18 525
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	4 208	8 878	9 211	13 313	13 160
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)</i>	402	750	1 000	1 250	1 250
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)</i>	122	735	750	790	1 000
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)</i>	3 684	7 393	7 461	8 973	10 910
<i>Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant (Sch 4 & 6)</i>			-	2 300	-
Total	15 194	22 292	24 968	30 530	31 685

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on the Division of Revenue Act 2010/11

The system of intergovernmental transfers to municipalities is intended to assist them in combating poverty and strengthening their own capacity to provide services. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, Central Karoo Municipality receives national transfers for equitable share contribution, the local government financial management grant, the municipal systems improvement grant, the municipal infrastructure grant and the rural transport services and infrastructure grant.

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest proportions of all the national transfers to Central Karoo Municipality accounting for 63.1 per cent of national transfers in 2010/11.

The largest national conditional grant in 2010/11 is the municipal infrastructure grant (MIG) with a proportional share of 29.9 per cent of the total national transfers. The smallest grants in the same year are the Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG) and the local government financial management grant (FMG) accounting for 3 per cent and 4 per cent of the total national transfers in 2010/11.

7. Political Composition

Table 21 Central Karoo Political Structure as at 6 October 2010

Directly Elected		Indirectly elected	
	ANC		
Total	7	Total	7
ANC	4	ANC	3
DA	1	DA	2
ICOSA	1	ID	2
NPP	1	NPP	0
Independent	0	Independent	0
Vacancies	0	Vacancies	0

Source: Department of Local Government, Directorate Legislation

8. Environmental Management

8.1 Land use

The entire Central Karoo area is approximately 748 357.30 ha. In total, 0.4 per cent of this geographic land is urban land and 99.96 per cent rural land.

8.2 Air Quality Management¹²

With the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹³ the focus of air quality management shifted to source control to management of pollutants in the ambient environment through air quality management planning. Exposure to ambient air pollutants can cause a range of significance effects such as those on quality of life from offensive odour, irritation of eyes, the upper respiratory system and skin, and acute and long-term toxic effects.

There are relatively few sources of air pollution in the **Central Karoo DM**. As a result ambient air quality is generally good. However, Beaufort West is a major stop for trucks and their emissions impact on air quality in the town. High particulate concentrations are likely to occur in low-income residential areas where wood and other fuels are used for cooking and heating. Similarly, brick manufacturing results in elevated particulate concentrations in the vicinity of their operations.

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed at both provincial and local sphere with a number of air quality management initiatives under way. These projects include the development and maintenance of an emission inventory for fuel burning devices, the establishment and operation of three continuous monitoring stations and a passive monitoring campaign throughout the province. Certain institutional requirements are required at local level for effective air quality management. Districts have delegated authority as licensing authorities in their respective jurisdictions. (See Central Karoo District Profile for a summary of the institutional capacity of this region to monitor ambient air quality.)

¹² Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Baseline Assessment, Final Draft, November 2009

¹³ Act No. 39 of 2004, known as the NEM:AQA

8.3 Waste treatment and waste disposal

8.3.1 Waste Water Treatment¹⁴

Recent investigation into waste water services has indicated that the national standards and international best practice is often not adhered to. The Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009 considers the following criteria waste water treatment:

- Process control, maintenance and management skills
- Monitoring programme efficiency
- Credibility of waste water sample analysis
- Regular submission of waste water quality results to Department of Water Affairs
- Waste water quality compliance
- Waste water failures response management
- Waste water treatment works capacity

In total, 3 waste water treatment plants were evaluated in Central Karoo. The average green drop score of the waste water treatment system was 53 per cent for Central Karoo.

In terms of the overall Green Drop Assessment, Central Karoo Municipality is performing less than satisfactory. Generic improvement areas include compliance in terms of the following:

- Registration and classification of works as well as the operating staffs
- WWQ Monitoring Programme efficiency
- Credibility of WW Sample Analysis
- Management planning relating to the WWTW capacity
- Regular submission of WWQ information to DWA
- WWQ compliance

The waste water treatment plant for Central Karoo was considered to be less satisfactory. Klaarstroom and Leeu Gamka were considered to be very poor. A substantial adjustment by the Water Services Authority is required on the other works in relation to the above matters before various works would qualify for Green Drop status.

¹⁴ Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009

8.4 Disaster Management

According to studies done by the Geographic and Spatial Unit at UCT, the Western Cape has been prone to a number of disasters over the past decade brought about by "cut off low" weather systems prevalent in the Western Cape. "Cut-off low" weather systems have wreaked havoc costing government and communities substantial amounts in this province. From a study conducted by the Disaster Risk Science unit at the University of Cape Town this type of weather condition has had disastrous effects throughout the Western Cape with a number of disasters recorded over this period with major financial implications for government.

Serious damages brought on by cut off lows have been carefully tracked in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. In certain instances these weather conditions have managed to affect communities more than once in a given year. It should be noted that the impact of the disaster cannot only be defined in terms of financial impact but the socio-economic conditions and the robustness of a local economy will also determine the ability of that economy to absorb the effects of the disaster. Hence, socio-economically challenges economies or less diversified economies may be more greatly affected although the costs incurred in response to the disaster may be less.

There were no disasters recorded from March 2003, December 2004, April 2005, August 2006 and November 2008 whereas other parts of the province may have been affected over this period. The effects of cut off lows was noted in Central Karoo for June 2007 and July 2008 which indicates that the damaging effects of these weather conditions is not very prevalent in this municipality resulting in total damages incurred by government of R43.441 million for June 2007 and R17.749 million for July 2008 for the Central Karoo District. Central Karoo Municipality was the least affected in both instances with the least damages incurred for the June 2007 disaster (2.9 per cent) and no damages for June 2008. Central Karoo does have certain socio-economic challenges but is economically sufficiently robust to absorb the effects of the disasters recorded.

During the drought disaster that affected the province for the past two years, Central Karoo was also not affected. Overall Central Karoo Municipality seems to have been spared the effects that disasters experienced in the province whilst other municipalities were not as fortunate.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Global Insight, Department of Health and Education (administrative data) and Eden District Municipalities (administrative data). All efforts have been made to secure relevant and plausible data and a verification process was also undertaken with regard to some administrative data.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in the Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

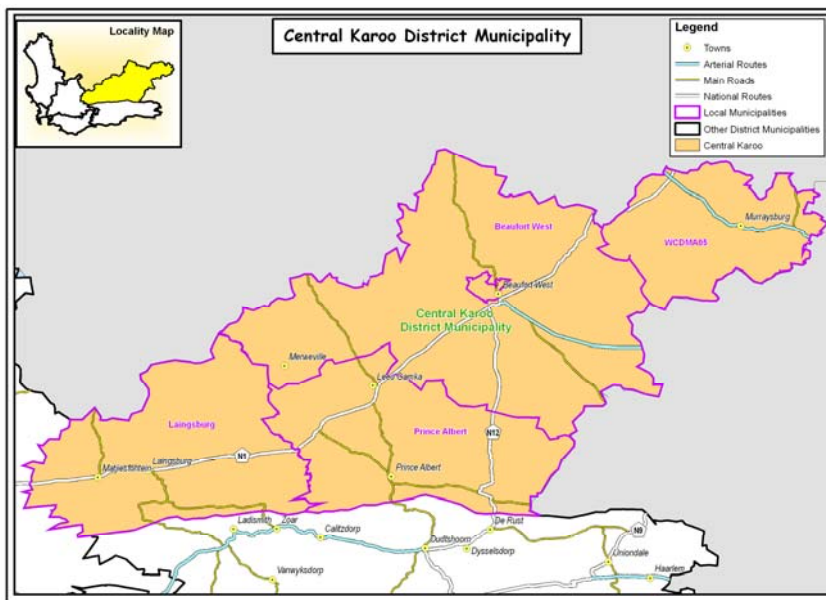
“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a "rough" or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give some indication as to trends.

2

Laingsburg Local Municipality



List of towns

- Bergsig
- Goldnerville
- Laingsburg
- Matjiesfontein

Laingsburg Municipality at a glance

Population					
Number	2001	2007	% Share	2001	2007
Total	6679	5151	African	2.1	1.2
Male	3223	2633	Coloured	82.5	83.5
Female	3456	2517	White	15.3	15.0
Dependency ratio (%)	58.7	50.3	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.3
Socio-economic indicators					
Education		2007			
Literacy rate ¹ (%)		62.6			
Health		2010			
Number of PHC facilities		4			
% Immunisation coverage (<1 yr)		112.0			
Crime (number of reported cases)		2006/07	2007/08	2009/10	
Drug-related crimes		150	172	173	
Murder		2	3	3	
Sexual Crimes		10	9	10	
Poverty levels		2007			
Number of people accessing social grants		1488			
		2010/11			
Number of indigent households		300			
Household income levels		2001	2009		
Annual income > R0 < R18 000 (% share)		28.7	21.9		
Annual income > R18 000 < R42 000 (% share)		38.1	18.2		
Unemployment rate (%)		2001	2007		
Total		30.2	24.9		
Male (% share)			56.2		
Female (% share)			43.8		
Labour concentration: Agriculture, Wholesale and retail trade, Community Services					
Access to Basic service delivery					
(% share of households)		2001	2007		
Formal dwellings		96.3	96.7		
Informal dwellings		1.1	1.4		
Electricity		72.9	84.6		
Flush toilets		74.4	91.1		
Water (piped water)		92.0	93.6		
Refuse removal (local authority/private)		62.4	76.4		
Economy		2001	2009		
GVA-R (R'm)		89.425	122.217		
Largest sector contributor to GVA-R: finance, community services and agriculture					
GVA-R growth rate (average %)		2001 - 2009			
Municipality		4.0			
District		3.6			

¹ Literacy rate sourced from the Department of Social Development.

Introduction

The aim of this profile is to assist the Laingsburg Municipality in acquiring credible data to inform planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The indicators identified include: demographics, socio-economics, labour, economy, service delivery and governance. The indicators captured in the profile provide a fair reflection of the socio-economic reality of the municipality. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. It is however noted that data could not be sourced for all the indicators, specifically for those indicators that may as yet not be disaggregated at a municipal level.

This profile uses data² primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census. The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

Laingsburg Municipality (LM) is a Category B Municipality in the Central Karoo District and is the smallest municipality in the Western Cape. It includes Matjiesfontein, Vleiland, Laingsburg and 250 Farms (e.g. Baviaan, Hillandale, Koringplaas, Koup, Pieter Meintjies, Rouxpos, Seweweekspoort). It is adjacent to the N1 National Road and is accessible to all the major centres of the Western Cape and from the Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, the Free State and Gauteng.

The Municipality covers an area of 8 781 km² and had a population of approximately 5 150 people in 2007. The population is made up of various racial groups and cultures and is characterised by varying levels of socio economic development. The municipality is the smallest in the Central Karoo District and has done well in improving access to basic services.

² A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

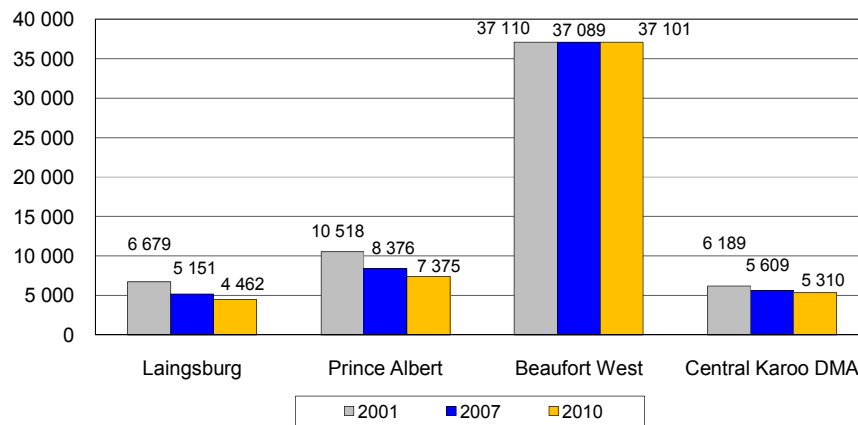
1. Demographics

The *demographics* of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status that are relevant for informing government policy decisions with respect to the nature and quantum of services to be delivered. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide, measure and target of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels of services. Important demographic characteristics for the 2001 to 2007 reporting period that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age and gender distribution and racial groups in Laingsburg municipal area.

1.1 Population Size

The size of the population provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical area. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners in matching available resources to the relative demand for infrastructural and social services including water, sanitation, electricity, housing and health care.

Figure 1 Comparison of Laingsburg population to Central Karoo District, 2001, 2007 & 2010



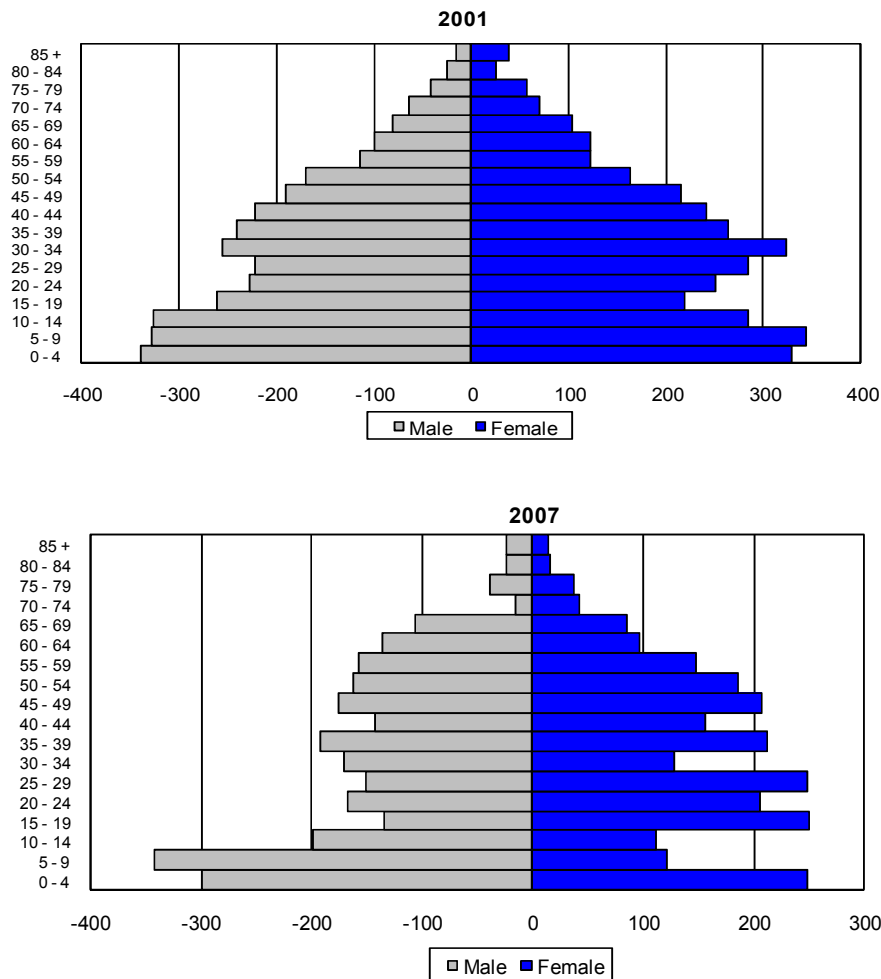
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2007; Department of Social Services, Population Projection 2010

The 2007 Community Survey estimated that 5.3 million people live in the Western Cape while 56 323 people live in the Central Karoo District. Laingsburg has the smallest population size in the Central Karoo District with a population size of 8 376 in 2007. The population declined by an annual average rate of 4.2 per cent from 6 679 in 2001 to 5 151 in 2007. According to the population projections of the Department of Social Development, the population is expected to decrease to 4 462 by 2010, declining even further at an average annual rate of 2.4 per cent from 2007.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in the Laingsburg population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of the municipality highlight growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age and gender dynamics of the population and helps in identifying, which groups should be targeted by government, civil society and non-governmental organisations in order to improve the effectiveness of programmes aimed at a specific population grouping.

Figure 2 Laingsburg’s population pyramids for 2001 and 2007



Source: Statistics, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

1.2.1 Age Distribution

The population is classified into three main groups namely: children (0 - 14 years), the economically active population (15 - 64 years) and the elderly (65 years and older).

In 2001, the Laingsburg municipality's population composition was as follows: children at 29.2 per cent, the economically active population at 63 per cent and the elderly at 7.8 per cent. In 2007, the Laingsburg municipality's population composition was as follows: children at 25.7 per cent, the economically active population at 66.5 per cent and the elderly at 7.8 per cent. This illustrates a proportional increase of the economically active population by 3.5 percentage points and a proportional decrease of children by 3.5 percentage points, whilst the representation of the aged population remained intact at 7.8 per cent from 2001 to 2007.

The youth³ representation decreases from 30.6 to 28.3, hence the combined share of children declined from 59.8 to 53.9 per cent from 2001 to 2007. Despite this, Laingsburg's population remained relatively youthful.

Accordingly, the child dependency ratio⁴ marginally decreased from 46.4 to 38.5 per cent between 2001 and 2007 whilst the aged dependency ratio also decreased from 12.3 to 11.7 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio decreased from 58.7 to 50.3 per cent between 2001 and 2007.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

Laingsburg's population had more females than males in 2001 but ratio changed to more males than females in 2007. The gender ratio changed from 93.3 males per 100 females in 2001 to 104.6 males per 100 females in 2007. In 2007, the population comprised of 48.3 per cent males and 51.7 per cent females compared to 51.1 per cent males and 48.9 per cent females in 2001.

According to the Community Survey 2007, the age cohort 0 to 14 proportionally indicates a larger male population (64 per cent: 36 per cent) in Laingsburg. This changes in the age cohorts 15 to 65 (46 per cent: 54 per cent) and where there appears to be an increase in the female population. Within the elderly groups, the gap between men as compared to women narrows to a ratio of 51 per cent men as opposed to 49 per cent women on average.

³ Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

⁴ Dependency ratios indicate the broad socio-economic policy implications that can result from changes in population age structures. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the economy as a whole face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and the elderly, who are often economically dependent.

1.3 Racial Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

Table 1 Laingsburg population groups, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007	Average Annual Growth rate 2001 - 2007 %
African	141	2.1	1.2	-12.6%
Coloured	5 512	82.5	83.5	-4.1%
Indian or Asian	6	0.1	0.3	17.8%
White	1 023	15.3	15.0	-4.6%
Total	6 682	100.0	100.0	

Source: Statistics, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Laingsburg in both 2001 and 2007 followed by the White racial group. The Coloured population group's share of the total population increased from 82.5 per cent to 83.5 per cent over the period. The White population group share of the total population marginally decreased from 15.3 per cent in 2001 to 15 per cent in 2007.

The African racial group share of the total population decreased from 2.1 per cent in 2001 to 1.3 per cent in 2007. The Indian/Asian population constituted less than 1 per cent of the total population in both 2001 in 2007.

2. Socio-economic Development

The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile discuss indicators such as human development and education, health, safety and security, household income as well information on access to social grants within the Laingsburg Municipality.

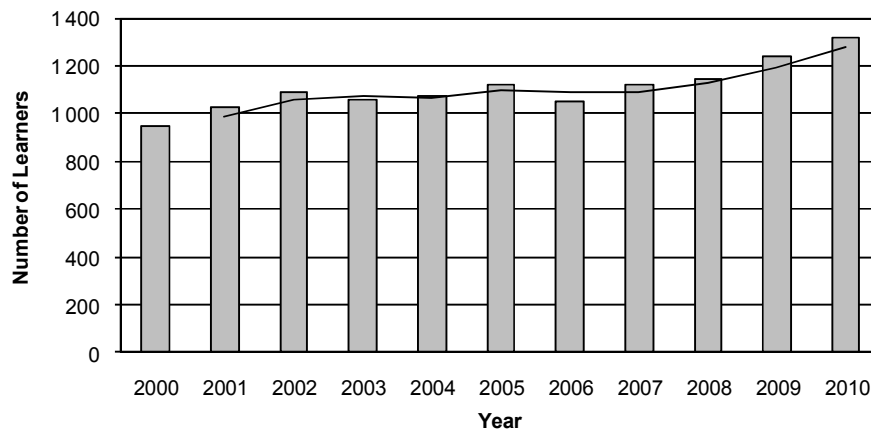
2.1 Human Development and Education

2.1.1 Learner Enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the national Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

Figure 3 Laingsburg learner enrolment numbers in 2000 and 2010



Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2010

Figure 3 shows the trends in enrolment numbers of learners residing in the Laingsburg municipal area.

The number of learners enrolled in schools in this municipality increased by an annual average rate of 3.3 per cent from 949 learners in 2000 to 1 317 learners in 2010. Learner enrolment trend over the ten years is positive except for decreases observed during 2003 and 2006.

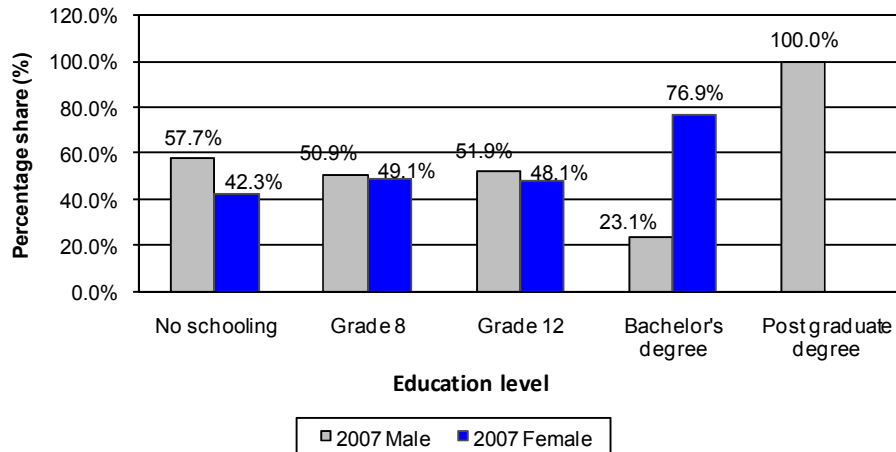
In 2010, 457 learners (34.7 per cent of total learners) have enrolled in the foundation education phase, ranging from Grade R to 3. The primary phase (grades 4 to 7) recorded an enrolment figure of 474 learners (36 per cent) whilst a total of 361 learners (27.4 per cent) enrolled in the secondary phases (grade 8 to 12) in 2010.

The Laingsburg municipal area has four schools. The Central Karoo has 22 no fee schools located in its municipal area of which 3 are located in the Laingsburg Municipality. There were no FET Colleges located in Laingsburg or the Central Karoo District. The closest FET Colleges to Laingsburg is the Southern Cape FET College based in Oudtshoorn and the Boland Further Education and Training College with campuses in Stellenbosch, Paarl and Worcester.

2.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the inhabitants of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the people of the region. The levels of education provide an indication of the income potential and standard of living of residents in a particular geographic area. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area.

Figure 4 Educational attainment of Laingsburg population, 2007



Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2010

The information on educational attainment was collected from the responses of residents in the Laingsburg Region in the 2007 Community Survey. Figure 4 compares the educational attainment gender profile of Laingsburg's population in 2007.

The differences in the level of educational attainment are less prominent for Grade 8 and Grade 12. Males account for the majority of the population that did not receive any schooling (57.7 per cent), and individuals that attained grade 8 (50.9 per cent) and grade 12 (51.9 per cent). The most significant difference in the level of education between the males and females lies in tertiary education. Females account for

76.9 per cent of bachelor's graduates whilst males only account 23.1 per cent of the bachelor graduates. There appears to be an anomaly in the response for post graduate qualifications as males account for 100 per cent of post-graduates.

2.1.3 Literacy Rate

In 2007, 62.6 per cent of Laingsburg's population was considered to be literate. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

2.2 Health

This section of the profile highlights the number of health facilities, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in the Laingsburg municipal area.

2.2.1 Access to Health Facilities

Table 2 highlights the number of Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities available in the Central Karoo District.

Table 2 Number of Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities available in the Central Karoo District

	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	7	4	0	23
Laingsburg	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Prince Albert	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
Beaufort West	0	1	4	1	4	1	0	11
Central Karoo DMA	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2010/11

In the 2010, a total of 23 primary health care facilities are located in the entire Central Karoo District. Laingsburg Municipality has a total of 4 primary health care facilities including 1 fixed clinic, 1 District hospital, 1 satellite and 1 mobile clinic. Furthermore, no Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) registered service point has been designated to specifically meet the needs of HIV/Aids patients, while three facilities cater for Tuberculosis (TB) treatment.

2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professionals to serve at the primary health care facilities is a further determinant of quality health care.

Table 3 Health Care Professionals at Primary Health Care facilities in 2009 & 2010

Laingsburg	2009	2010
Primary Healthcare Doctors	0	0
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	1	1
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses	3	3
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	6	6

Source: Western Cape Department of Health

Table 3 shows that a total of 1 doctor and 9 professional nurses are employed by the Department of Health to render health services to patients attending the PHC facilities in Laingsburg in 2010. It should be noted that these totals exclude health professionals employed within the private sector.

2.2.3 Burden of Disease

Table 4 shows immunisation for children under the age of 1 for three categories – fully, tuberculosis and measles.

Table 4 Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

Category	2006/07	2007/08	2009/10
Fully immunised <1year	Percentage Immunised	Percentage Immunised	Percentage Immunised
Laingsburg	80.4%	106.9%	112.0%
Central Karoo DM Sub-total	90.8%	89.4%	104.8%
BCG (TB)			
Laingsburg	62.7%	72.3%	68.8%
Central Karoo DM Sub-total	80.9%	114.4%	101.7%
Measles			
Laingsburg	81.0%	104.6%	105.0%
Central Karoo DM Sub-total	89.4%	93.2%	105.4%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

The immunisation coverage⁵ for full immunisation increased from 80.4 per cent in 2006/07 to 112 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate in Laingsburg Municipality is higher than the average immunisation rate for the Central Karoo District Region which is at 104.8 per cent in 2009/10.

The immunisation coverage for tuberculosis increased from 62.7 per cent in 2006/07 to 68.8 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for tuberculosis in Laingsburg Municipality is below the average immunisation rate for tuberculosis for the Central Karoo District which is at 101.7 per cent in 2009/10.

Immunisation coverage for measles increased from 81 per cent in 2006/07 to 105 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for measles in Laingsburg Municipality is below the average immunisation rate for measles for the Central Karoo District which is at 105.4 per cent in 2009/10.

⁵ Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

In 2010, Laingsburg Municipality had no ART (anti-retroviral treatment) service site registered in its area. The Department of Health reported that no people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in Laingsburg state-run health care facilities in 2010.

2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning take cognisance of the importance of security and justice in building liveable communities.

The discussion and analysis that follows is limited to contact crimes, property related crime and crime heavily dependent on police action for detection.

Table 5 Crime in the Laingsburg (WC) Police Precinct: April to March: 2003/04 - 2009/10

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	7	4	1	2	2	3	3
Total sexual crimes	22	16	13	10	9	9	10
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	47	43	39	21	22	27	82
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	112	230	91	150	172	151	173
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	59	33	88	140	121	118	85

Source: SAPS, 2010

Table 5 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located in Laingsburg as reported by the South African Police Service for the period 2003/04 and 2009/10.

The number of murders decreased by an annual average rate of 13.2 per cent from 7 to 3 cases from 2003/04 to 2009/10. The number of sexual crimes has been declining annually since 2003/04 to 2007/08 from 22 to 9 cases, and remained virtually constant from 2007/08 to 2009/10.

The number of burglaries has been decreasing from 2003/04 to reach a minimum 21 cases in 2006/07, and has since been rising to reach 82 cases in 2009/10. From 2008/09 to 2009/10, the number of burglaries soared by 203.7 per cent from 27 to 82 cases. However, over the entire period burglaries at residential premises increased by an annual average rate of 9.7 per cent from 47 to 82 cases between 2003/04 and 2009/10.

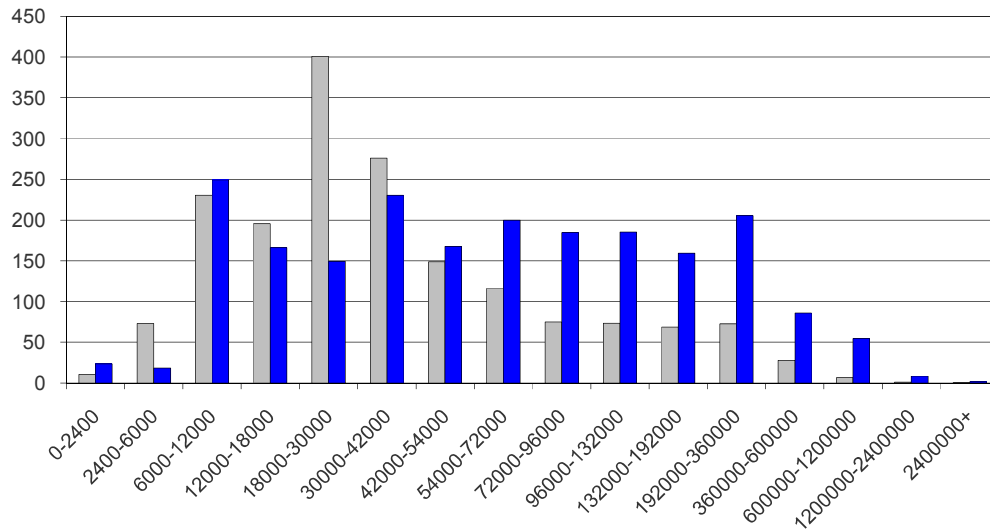
Drug related crime has increased by an annual average rate of 7.5 per cent from 112 to 173 incidents from 2003/04 to 2009/10. Laingsburg continues to experience a similar trend with crimes relating to driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs which increased by an annual average rate of 6.3 per cent from 59 to 85 incidents from in

2003/04 to 2009/10. From 2008/09 to 2009/10, the number of incidents related to driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs plummeted by 27.9 per cent from 118 to 85 cases.

2.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community, i.e. whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or a rich community. More importantly household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief and tariff policies.

Figure 5 Annual household income levels within Laingsburg Municipality, 2001 and 2009



Source: Department of Economic Development, Global Insight Data

Figure 5 shows the annual household income levels within Laingsburg, 2001 and 2009.

It is encouraging to observe that the number of households with lower income levels have declined from 2001 to 2009, while more households have moved up into higher income brackets. This increase in the average household income level should relieve the municipalities' need to support households who are unable to afford basic services.

The percentage of households earning R0 – R2 400 per annum (R0 - R200 per month) increased slightly from 0.6 per cent to 1.1 per cent between 2001 and 2009; these are households in extreme poverty. When broadening the group to include those who earn up to R18 000 per annum (from R0 up to R1 500 per month), the proportion of households in 2001 was 28.7 per cent, but decreased to 21.9 per cent in 2009; the proportion of households earning between R18 000 and R42 000 per annum (R1 500 – R3 500 per month) declined from 38.1 per cent to 18.2 per cent between 2001 and 2009 and the number of households earning between R42 000 and R54 000 per

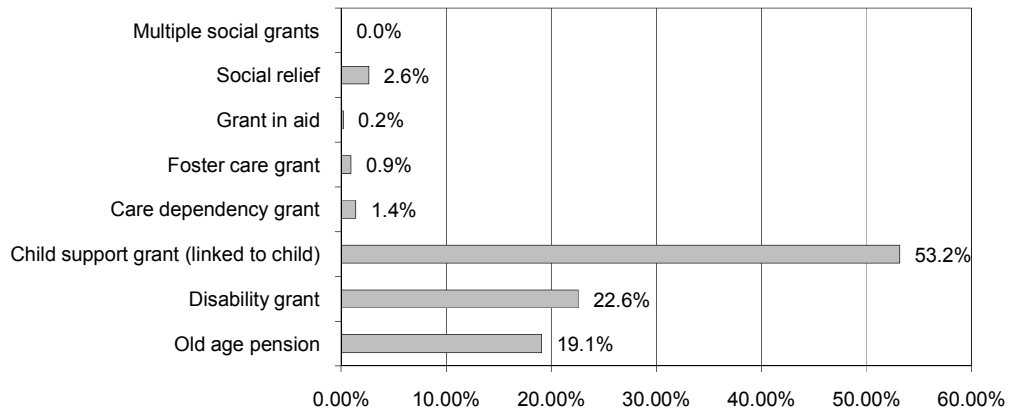
annum (R3 500 to R4 500 per month) decreased marginally from 8.4 per cent to 8 per cent. The proportion of households earning between R54 000 and R72 000 per annum (R4 500 – R6 000 per month) increased from 6.5 per cent to 9.6 per cent between 2001 and 2009.

2.5 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. Although social grants are a lifeline to recipients and their families hovering on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of social grants by category in the Laingsburg municipal area. In 2007, Laingsburg had 1 488 social grant beneficiaries, of which 53.2 per cent received the child support grant, followed by the disability grant (22.6 per cent) the old age pension grant (19.1 per cent) and. These grants account for 94.9 per cent of all social grants accessed in the metropolitan area.

Figure 6 Beneficiaries per social grant category in 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The municipality offers additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse and property rates. According to the Municipality, there are approximately 300 households registered as indigents in the 2010/11 financial year.

3. Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed but seeking work. Many factors influence how workers are utilised and how much they are paid, including quality of the labour force itself (such as health, level of education, distribution of special training and skills, and degree of mobility), structural characteristics of the economy (e.g. proportions of heavy manufacturing, technology, and service industries).

3.1 Labour Force Status

Table 6 outlines the labour trends in the Laingsburg Municipality. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active⁶ population from ages 15 - 65 years.

Table 6 Characteristics of the total working age population and labour force, 2001 and 2007

	Total population aged 15 - 65	Labour force	**LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	*Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2001	4 245	2 831	66.7	1 976	855	30.2
2007	3 478	2 221	63.9	1 669	552	24.9

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Unemployment rate is calculated as the share of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

** LFPR: Labour Force Participation Rate, the labour force share/economically active population relative to the potentially economically active people.

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area declined by an annual average rate of 3.3 per cent from 4 245 in 2001 to 3 478 in 2007. The labour force⁷ declined at an annual average rate of 4 per cent from 2 831 people in 2001 to 2 221 people in 2007 with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) decreasing marginally from 66.7 to 63.9 per cent between 2001 in 2007.

The number of employed persons declined by an average annual rate of 2.8 per cent from 1 976 persons in 2001 to 1 669 persons in 2007. The unemployment rate decreased from 30.2 per cent to 24.9 per cent over the same period. The data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the job market entrants and participants.

⁶ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

⁷ Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15-65 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

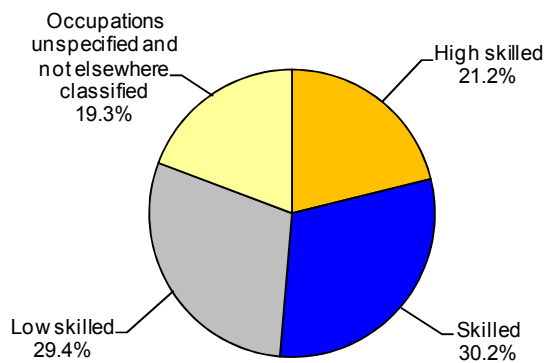
3.2 Skill profile of the Employed

The occupation profile of an area is an important proxy of anticipated household income and the standard of living in a particular jurisdiction.

Figure 7 outlines the skill profile of the employed in the Laingsburg Municipality. The employed is classified into three main categories namely, high skilled, skilled and low skilled.

Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

Figure 7 Skill level of the employed in 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

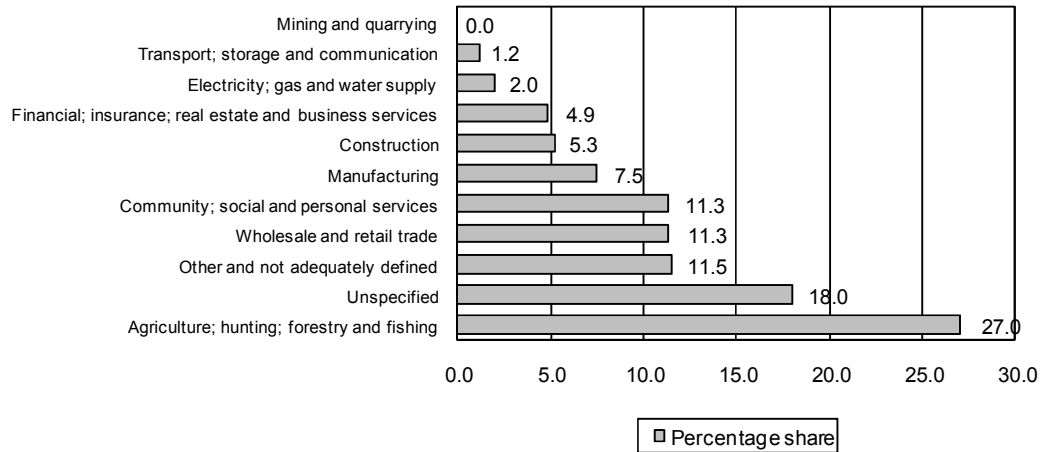
Of the 1 669 people employed in 2007, 19.3 per cent cannot be classified as either high skilled, skilled or low skilled and is therefore regarded as being employed in the unspecified category.

The Community Survey of 2007 indicated that Laingsburg's employed comprised of 30.2 per cent skilled workers, 29.4 per cent low skilled and 21.2 per cent high skilled workers.

3.3 Industry Employment

Figure 8 highlight the contribution of the various sectors to provide employment in 2007.

Figure 8 Contribution to employment by industry in 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 highlighted that the biggest employment contributors were: Agriculture; hunting; forestry & fishing (27 per cent), Community; social and personal services (11.3 per cent), Wholesale and retail trade (11.3 per cent), Manufacturing (7.5 per cent) and Construction (5.3 per cent). A noticeable percentage of survey respondents were recorded as other and not adequately defined (11.5 per cent) and unspecified (18 per cent).

3.4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have divergent policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

Table 7 Unemployment by gender in 2007

Laingsburg Local Municipality	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	27.6	50.6	56.2
Female	22.1	49.4	43.8

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 7 shows the unemployment rates for males and females in 2007. In 2007, the unemployment rate for males was 27.6 per cent with the percentage share of the unemployed at 56.2 per cent. The unemployment rate for females was lower at 22.1 per cent whilst the percentage share of the unemployed was also lower at 43.8 per cent as females accounted for a smaller portion of the labour force.

3.4.1 Racial profile of unemployment

Table 8 displays the unemployment patterns across the various racial groups.

Table 8 Racial profile of unemployment in 2007

Population group	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
African	28.3	2.1	2.4
Coloured	30.1	80.6	97.6
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0
White	0.0	17.3	0.0

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment in Laingsburg was concentrated within the Coloured population. The Coloured population group has the highest unemployment rate of 30.1 per cent in 2007. The Coloured population furthermore represent the largest percentage share (80.6 per cent) of the total labour force and hence the highest share (97.6 per cent) of the unemployed. Despite recording an unemployment rate of 28.3 per cent, Africans only account for 2.4 per cent of the unemployed, due to their small representation (2.1 per cent) of the labour force.

The White population recorded a zero per cent unemployment rate despite accounting for 17.3 per cent of the labour force whilst information pertaining to Indians/Asians are non-existent.

Table 9 Unemployment by age cohort in 2007

Age	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
15 - 19	60.8	4.6	11.2
20 - 24	45.5	14.6	26.8
25 - 34	30.9	24.8	30.8
35 - 44	21.3	25.0	21.4
45 - 54	10.1	19.6	8.0
55 - 65	3.9	11.5	1.8

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 9 shows the unemployment by age cohorts. The highest unemployment rate in 2007 was amongst those persons aged 15 – 19 years (60.8 per cent). Although the age group 15 - 19 years recorded the highest unemployment rate, they only account for 4.6 per cent of the total labour force and 11.2 per cent of the unemployed. Contrastingly, those persons aged 25 – 34 which had the third highest unemployment rate (30.9 per cent) makes up the second largest portion (24.8 per cent) of the labour force and the largest share (30.8 per cent) of the unemployed.

4. Economy

A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

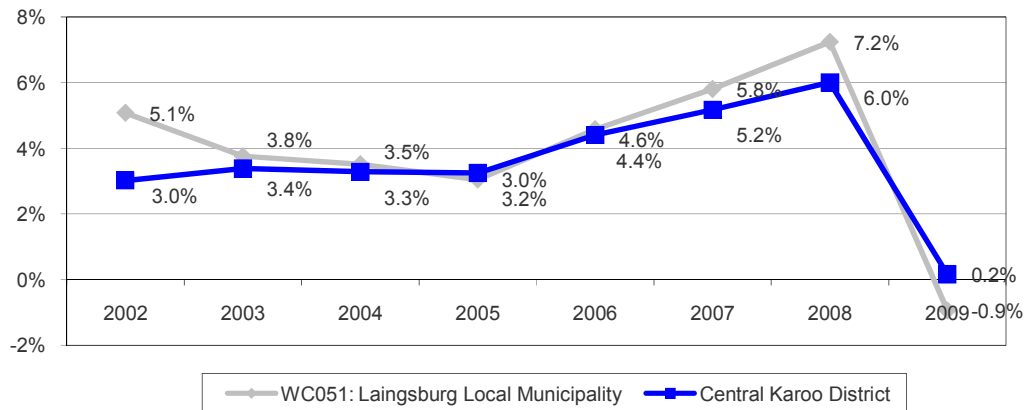
4.1 Economic growth

Laingsburg regional gross value added figure (GVA-R)⁸ amounted to R122.217 million and accounted for 10,8 per cent of total the regional economy of R1.130 billion in 2009 making it the smallest economic contributor in the Central Karoo District.

Figure 9 shows the economic growth trends of Laingsburg in comparison to the Central Karoo District growth rate for the period 2001 to 2009. Laingsburg's economy is growing at a higher rate than the District's economy between the 2001 and 2009 period with the exception of 2005 when the District's economy outperformed the economy of the Laingsburg. Laingsburg's economy grew at an annual average rate of 4 per cent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to the District's annual average growth rate of 3,6 per cent.

Global recession was more severe in 2009 when the economies' of Laingsburg and the District contracted by 0 per cent respectively.

Figure 9 Comparison of Laingsburg's economy growth rates to the Central Karoo District growth rates, 2001 - 2009



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Department of Economic Development, Global Insight Data

⁸ GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below.

In 2008, Laingsburg's and the Districts economic growth peaked at 7.2 and 6 per cent respectively, at the height of the global financial crisis. However, in 2009 the economic growth for Laingsburg was stagnant at 0.2 per cent whilst the District's economy contracted by 0.9 per cent.

4.2 Sectoral Growth and Contributions

Table 10 shows sectoral contribution to Laingsburg's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 of the nine identified sectors as per Provincial Treasury's analysis and does not represent the entire make-up of the total GVA-R for Laingsburg.

Table 10 GVA-R value of economic sectors at 2005 prices

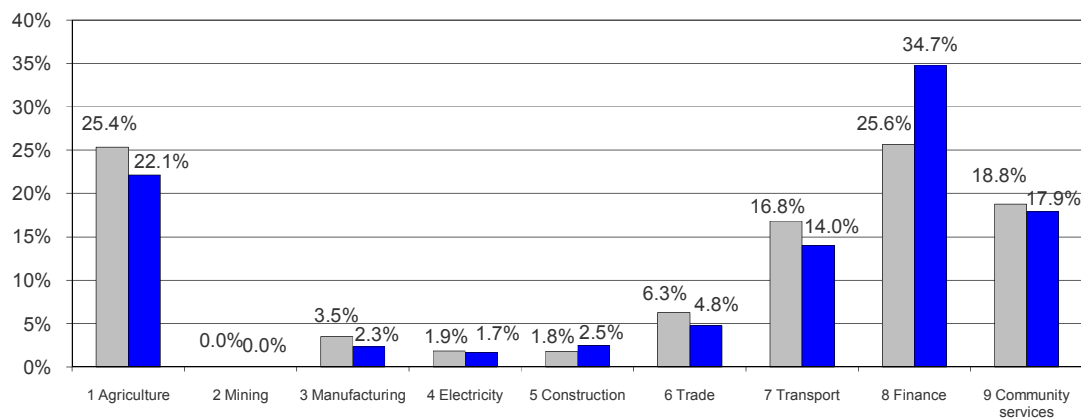
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	2001	2009	Average Annual Growth Rate: 2001 - 2009
1 Agriculture	22 673	27 069	2.2%
2 Mining	0	0	-
3 Manufacturing	3 124	2 838	-1.2%
4 Electricity	1 661	2 023	2.5%
5 Construction	1 617	3 013	8.1%
6 Trade	5 604	5 822	0.5%
7 Transport	15 034	17 135	1.6%
8 Finance	22 908	42 448	8.0%
9 Community services	16 805	21 868	3.3%

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Department of Economic Development, Global Insight Data

The Construction and Finance sectors within Laingsburg experienced the sharpest annual average growth over the 2001 to 2009 period at 8.1 per cent and 8 per cent respectively; followed by Community services (3.3 per cent), Electricity (2.5 per cent) and the Agricultural sector (2.2 per cent). The Manufacturing sector contracted by an annual average rate of 1.2 per cent over the same period.

Figure 10 shows sectoral contribution to Laingsburg's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009.

Figure 10 Sector percentage contribution to Laingsburg's economy



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Department of Economic Development, Global Insight Data

The leading sector contributors to Laingsburg's economy in 2009 were Agriculture (25 per cent); Finance (35 per cent), Community services (18 per cent) and Construction (2 per cent).

Agriculture's contribution to local economy decreased from 25.4 to 22.1 per cent between 2001 and 2009. The Finance sector's contribution increased from 25.6 to 34.7 per cent between 2001 and 2009 whilst the Community services sector's contribution decreased from 18.8 to 17.9 per cent and Transport sector's contribution decreased from 16.8 to 14 per cent over the same period.

5. Built environment

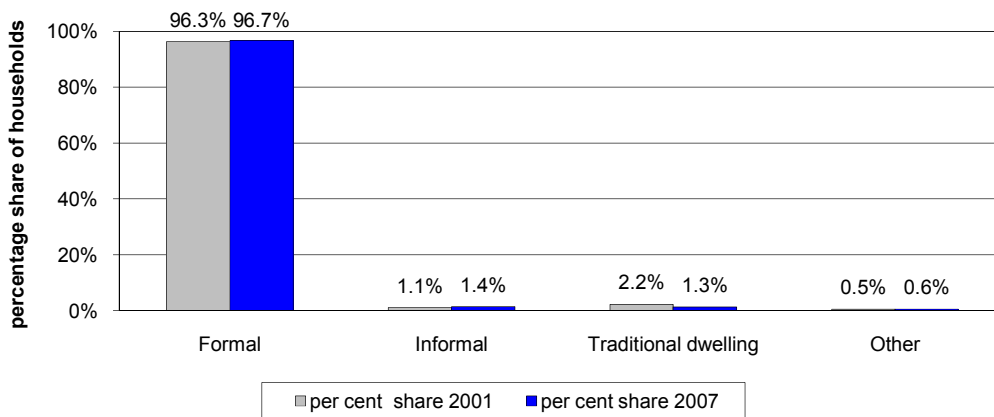
Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and accompanied services available to households of Laingsburg.

5.1 Dwellings

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well being.

Figure 11 shows the percentage of households that are categorised as formal/informal dwellings compares household dwelling types between 2001 and 2007 in Laingsburg.

Figure 11 Dwelling type occupied by households in Laingsburg



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Other includes ship, boat, caravan or tent, workers hostel (bed/room), as well as anything that was not specified.

The share of formal dwellings marginally increased from 96.3 per cent to 96.7 per cent of the total number of dwellings. The share of informal also increased marginally from 1.1 to 1.4 per cent. Traditional dwellings decreased from 2.2 per cent to 1.3 per cent and other dwellings' share remained below 1 per cent.

It can be concluded that there has been no significant changes in the housing situation in Laingsburg between 2001 and 2007.

5.2 Energy

Table 11 shows the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in Laingsburg 2001 and 2007.

Table 11 Main type of energy/fuel used for lighting by households

Energy sources for lighting	Census 2001	Percentage share of households 2001	Percentage share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Electricity	1 417	72.9%	84.6%	2.7%
Gas	6	0.3%	0.8%	16.5%
Paraffin	18	0.9%	1.3%	6.3%
Candles	370	19.0%	10.2%	-9.7%
Solar	82	4.2%	1.6%	-15.0%
Other	49	2.5%	1.5%	-8.4%
Total	1 943	100.0%	100.0%	0.2%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 72.9 per cent of households. Thereafter, followed candles and solar which was used by 19 per cent and 4.2 per cent of households respectively.

In 2007, electricity remained the leading source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 84.6 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used candles and solar lowered to 10.2 per cent and 1.6 per cent of households respectively in 2007.

5.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 12 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in Laingsburg in 2001 and 2007.

Table 12 Main toilet facility used by households

Toilet facilities	2001	Percentage share of households 2001	Percentage share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	1 196	61.6%	85.4%	5.8%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	249	12.8%	5.7%	-12.3%
Dry toilet facility		0.0%	0.8%	N/A
Pit toilet with ventilation	188	9.7%	0.9%	-32.4%
Pit toilet with out ventilation	80	4.1%	1.7%	-13.7%
Chemical toilet	6	0.3%	0.0%	-100.0%
Bucket toilet system	64	3.3%	2.1%	-6.8%
None	160	8.2%	3.4%	-13.5%
Total	1 943	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

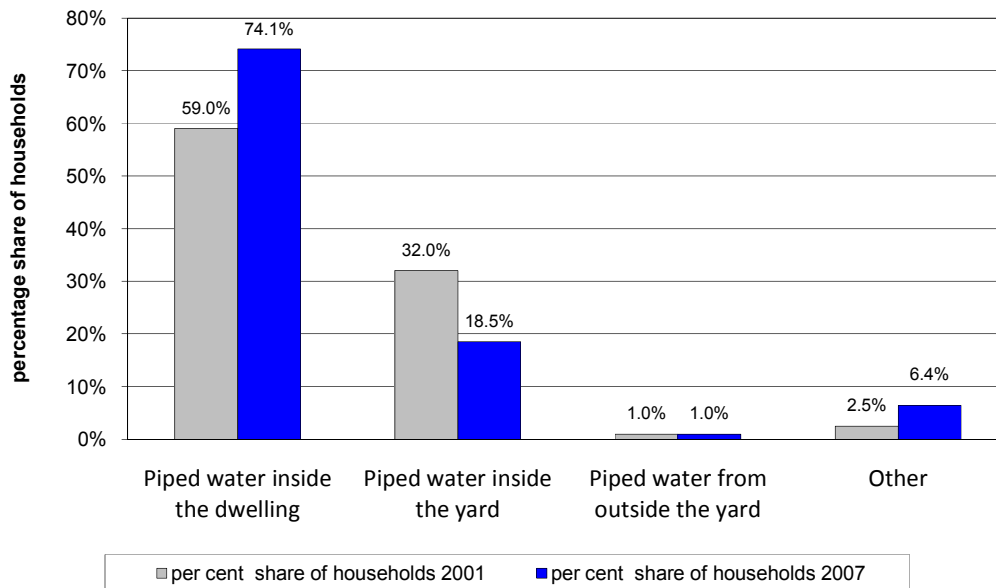
In 2001, a total of 74.4 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank), 13.8 per cent of households made use of pit toilets, 3.3 per cent of households made use of the bucket toilet system whilst 8.2 per cent of households had no access to any form of sanitation.

From 2001 to 2007, households' access to sanitation in Laingsburg improved significantly based on the following observations. In 2007, 91.1 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank), 2.6 per cent of households made use of pit toilets, 2.1 per cent of households made use of the bucket toilet system whilst 3.4 per cent of households had no access to any form of sanitation.

5.4 Water

Water is the sustaining source of life and hence access to safe and portable water is a priority service delivery. Figure 12 shows the various types of water sources available to households in Laingsburg in 2001 and 2007.

Figure 12 Main source of water used by households



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Other includes borehole, spring, dam, pool, river, stream, water vendor and rainwater tank.

Laingsburg residents' experienced a significant shift from access to potable water inside yard/or outside yard to inside dwelling. The percentage share of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling improved from 59 per cent in 2001 to 74.1 per cent in 2007. Access to piped water inside the yard accounted for 32 per cent of all households in 2001 and decreased to 18.5 per cent in 2007. The percentage share of households in Laingsburg accessing alternative water sources has increased from 2.5 per cent in 2001 to 6.4 per cent in 2007.

5.5 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal is mainly be delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company.

Table 13 Main source of refuse removal services, 2007

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	Percentage share of households 2001	Percentage share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Removed by local authority at least once a week	1 207	62.1%	76.4%	3.7%
Removed by local authority	6	0.3%	0.0%	-
Communal refuse dump	12	0.6%	1.1%	9.8%
Own refuse dump	696	35.8%	18.6%	-10.2%
No rubbish disposal	21	1.1%	3.9%	23.9%
Total	1 943	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading refuse removal source for households in Laingsburg at 62.1 per cent and 76.4 per cent in 2001 and 2007. Own refused dump decreased from 35.8 per cent to 18.6 per cent over the same period.

The percentage of households that did not have access to refuse removal increased from 1.1 to 3.9 per cent between 2001 and 2009.

5.6 Roads

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

Roads facilitate movement of both men and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development as well and brings national integration. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfils the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 14 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the Laingsburg Municipality.

Table 14 Laingsburg Roads

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel	Total
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution		
National	129	0	129	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trunk	72.63	0	72.63	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Main	0.15	161.96	162.11	0.1%	99.9%	100.0%
Divisional	0.72	466.38	467.1	0.2%	99.8%	100.0%
Minor	0	797.95	797.95	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	202.5	1 426.3	1 628.8	12.4%	87.6%	100.0%

Source: Department of Transport (WC)

The total roads area that covers Laingsburg Municipality amounts to 1 628.8 kilometres of road. The total amount of roads comprise of 202.5 (12.4 per cent) kilometres of surfaced roads and 1 426.3 (87.6 per cent) kilometres of gravel roads.

All the national roads and truck roads are surfaced in the Laingsburg municipal area whilst the majority of main, divisional and minor roads are gravelled.

6. Finance and Resource Mobilisation⁹

This section reflects on the consolidated budgets, provincial payments and transfers and national grants allocations to Laingsburg Municipality.

Table 15 Audited budget outcomes and projections for 2008/09

Municipality	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		TOTAL
	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Estimated outcome	Estimated outcome	Estimated outcome	Capex Budget	Opex Budget	
	CAPITAL	OPERATING	TOTAL	CAPITAL	OPERATING	TOTAL			
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Beaufort West	24 156	140 431	164 587	39 179	161 792	200 971	50 148	155 944	206 092
Laingsburg	4 806	22 888	27 694	12 104	31 778	43 882	11 664	35 683	47 347
Prince Albert	5 535	23 305	28 840	7 028	15 328	22 356	16 127	42 325	58 452
Central Karoo District	7 283	51 408	58 691	11 432	9 210	20 642	9 628	54 487	64 115
Total	41 780	238 032	279 812	69 743	218 108	287 851	87 567	288 439	376 006

Source: Audited outcome figures from AFS, Appendix E(2) and projections

Table 15 highlights that the combined budget of municipalities in the Central Karoo region increased from R279.812 million in the 2008/09 financial year to R287.851 million in 2009/10 financial year and then increase further to R376.006 million in the 2010/11 financial year. The capital budget increased from R41.780 million in 2008/09 to R87.567 million by 2010/11 constituting an annual average rate of 44.8 per cent. The operating budget of the Central Karoo District municipalities increased from R238.032 million in 2008/09 to R288.439 million by 2010/11 constituting an annual average growth of 10.1 per cent.

⁹ Allocation values represented in the figures below are values that were gazetted and do not take into account budgetary adjustments.

Laingsburg Municipality's total budget increased from R27.694 million in 2008/09 financial year to R43.882 million in 2009/10 increasing further to R47.347 million in 2010/11. The growth in the budget is driven by increases in the operating budget which increased by an annual average rate of 24.9 per cent from R22.888 million in 2008/09 to R35.683 million in 2010/11.

Table 16 Provincial Payment and Estimate for Laingsburg Municipality

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- priation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate					
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised			2010/11	2009/10	2011/12
Department of the Premier												
Provincial Parliament												
Provincial Treasury												
Department of Community Safety	3 305	3 870	4 446	5 113	5 445	5 067	5 391	6.40	5 709	6 035		
Department of Education	3 661	4 139	4 871	5 474	5 642	5 642	6 267	11.08	6 785	7 172		
Department of Health	3 493	5 909	6 399	6 862	7 411	7 588	8 473	11.66	9 059	9 604		
Department of Social Development												
Department of Human Settlements	1 907	745	150	680	680	680	666	(2.06)	771	737		
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		200										
Department of Transport and Public Works			584	147	147	147	147		153	153		
Department of Agriculture Department of Economic Development and Tourism												
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		41	68	49	63	63	81	28.57	85			
Department of Local Government				120	120	120	625	420.83	130	135		
Total	12 366	14 904	16 518	18 445	19 508	19 307	21 651	12.14	22 692	23 836		
Total Transfers to Laingsburg Municipality	2 034	1 016	212	739	753	753	1 382	83.53	986	872		
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	16.45	6.82	1.28	4.01	3.86	3.90	6.38	63.67	4.35	3.66		

Source: 2010 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Table 16 shows the total projected provincial government investment in the Laingsburg Municipality from 2006/07 to 2012/13. The total provincial government spending over the 2010/11 MTREF in Laingsburg Municipality amounts to R68.179 million.

The largest share of the provincial spending flows from the Department of Health followed by the Department of Education with a total investment of R27.136 million and R20.224 million respectively over the 2010/11 MTREF. Thereafter, the departments of Community Safety and Human Settlements makes the biggest investment and total spending of R17.135 million and R2.174 million respectively over the 2010/11 MTREF.

Table 17 Provincial allocations to Laingsburg Municipality over the 2006/07 MTREF

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- priation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate				
							2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13	
Department of the Premier	40										
Izimbizo	40										
Visitor Centre at Cape Town Stadium											
Department of Human Settlements	1 970	655		560	560	560	666 ▲	18.93	771	737	
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	1907	655		560	560	560	666	18.93	771	737	
Local Government Master Planning Grant	63										
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		200									
Spatial Planning		200									
Department of Transport and Public Works	24	30	24	10	10	10	10 ▲				
2010 FIFA World Cup: Green Point Stadium Precinct											
Cape Metropolitan Transport Fund											
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	24	30	24	10	10	10	10				
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		41	68	49	63	63	81 ▲	28.57	85		
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		41	68	49	63	63	81	28.57	85		
2010 FIFA World Cup: Green Point Stadium Construction											
Department of Local Government		90	120	120	120	120	625 ▲	420.83	130	135	
Fire Fighting Assistance											
Provincial Management Support Grant							500				
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant		90	120	120	120	120	125	4.17	130	135	
Disaster Management Centre Grant											
Total Transfers	2 034	1 016	212	739	753	753	1 382 ▲	83.53	986	872	

Source: 2010 Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Table 17 reflects the various conditional grants that are transferred by provincial sector departments to Laingsburg Municipality. The total transfers to Laingsburg Municipality over the 2010/11 MTREF amount to R1.382 million in 2010/11, R986 000 in 2011/12 and R872 000 in 2012/13. The total amount that will be transferred to Laingsburg amounts to R3.240 million over three years of the 2010/11 MTREF.

The Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant (IHHS), which is disbursed by the Department of Human Settlements, amounts R2.174 million (67.1 per cent) over the 2010/11 MTREF making it the primary contributor to the total transfers to Laingsburg Municipality. The IHHS grant is used to finance the implementation of the national housing programme. The aim of the programme is to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of integrated and sustainable human settlements to ensure economically viable and socially equitable communities in areas with ecological integrity.

Table 18 National Transfers to Laingsburg Municipality

Transfers	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Equitable Share	4 313	5 457	6 862	7 728	8 485
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	189	799	7 617	9 045	10 514
Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)	189	799	1 250	1 500	1 500
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)			750	790	800
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)			5 617	6 755	8 214
TOTAL	4 502	6 256	14 479	16 773	18 999

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on the Division of Revenue Act 2010/11

The system of intergovernmental transfers to municipalities is intended to assist them in combating poverty and strengthening their own capacity to provide services. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, Laingsburg Municipality receives national transfers for equitable share contribution, the local government financial management grant, the municipal systems improvement grant and the municipal infrastructure grant.

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest proportions of all the national transfers to Laingsburg Municipality accounting for 47.49 per cent of national transfers in 2010/11.

The largest national conditional grant in 2010/11 is the municipal infrastructure grant (MIG), with a proportional share of 38.8 per cent of the total national transfers. The smallest grants in the same year is the Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG) and the local government financial management grant (FMG) accounting for 5.2 per cent and 8.6 per cent of the total national transfers in 2010/11.

7. Political Composition

Table 19 Laingsburg Political Structure as at 6 October 2010

Laingsburg Local Municipality		Representation on the Central Karoo District Council	
ANC & NPP			
Total	6	Total	1
ANC	2	ANC	1
DA	2	DA	0
ID	0	ID	0
NPP	2	NPP	0
ACDP	0	ACDP	0
Independent	0	Independent	0
Vacancies	0	Vacancies	0

Source: Department of Local Government, Directorate Legislation

8. Environmental Management

8.1 Land use

The entire Laingsburg area is approximately 814 769.30 ha. In total, 0.01 per cent of this geographic land is urban land and 99.99 per cent rural land.

8.2 Air Quality Management¹⁰

With the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹¹ the focus of air quality management shifted to source control to management of pollutants in the ambient environment through air quality management planning. Exposure to ambient air pollutants can cause a range of significance effects such as those on quality of life from offensive odour, irritation of eyes, the upper respiratory system and skin, and acute and long-term toxic effects.

There are relatively few sources of air pollution in the **Central Karoo DM**. As a result ambient air quality is generally good. However, Laingsburg is a major stop for trucks and their emissions impact on air quality in the town. High particulate concentrations are likely to occur in low-income residential areas where wood and other fuels are used for cooking and heating. Similarly, brick manufacturing results in elevated particulate concentrations in the vicinity of their operations.

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed at both provincial and local sphere with a number of air quality management initiatives under way. These projects include the development and maintenance of an emission inventory for fuel burning devices, the establishment and operation of three continuous monitoring stations and a passive monitoring campaign throughout the province. Certain institutional requirements are required at local level for effective air quality management. Districts have delegated authority as licensing authorities in their respective jurisdictions. (See Central Karoo District Profile for a summary of the institutional capacity of this region to monitor ambient air quality.

¹⁰ Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Baseline Assessment, Final Draft, November 2009

¹¹ Act No. 39 of 2004, known as the NEM:AQA

8.3 Waste treatment and waste disposal

8.3.1 Waste Water Treatment¹²

Recent investigation into waste water services has indicated that the national standards and international best practice is often not adhered to. The Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009 considers the following criteria waste water treatment:

- Process control, maintenance and management skills
- Monitoring programme efficiency
- Credibility of waste water sample analysis
- Regular submission of waste water quality results to Department of Water Affairs
- Waste water quality compliance
- Waste water failures response management
- Waste water treatment works capacity

In total, 3 waste water treatment plants were evaluated in Laingsburg. The average green drop score of the waste water treatment system was 53 per cent for Laingsburg.

In terms of the overall Green Drop Assessment, Laingsburg Municipality is performing less than satisfactory. Generic improvement areas include compliance in terms of the following:

- Registration and classification of works as well as the operating staffs
- WWQ Monitoring Programme efficiency
- Credibility of WW Sample Analysis
- Management planning relating to the WWTW capacity
- Regular submission of WWQ information to DWA
- WWQ compliance

The waste water treatment plant for Laingsburg was considered to be less satisfactory. Klaarstroom and Leeu Gamka were considered to be very poor. A substantial adjustment by the Water Services Authority is required on the other works in relation to the above matters before various works would qualify for Green Drop status.

¹² Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009.

8.4 Disaster Management

According to studies done by the Geographic and Spatial Unit at UCT, the Western Cape has been prone to a number of disasters over the past decade brought about by “cut off low” weather systems prevalent in the Western Cape. “Cut-off low” weather systems have wreaked havoc costing government and communities substantial amounts in this province. From a study conducted by the Disaster Risk Science unit at the University of Cape Town this type of weather condition has had disastrous effects throughout the Western Cape with a number of disasters recorded over this period with major financial implications for government.

Serious damages brought on by *cut off lows* have been carefully tracked in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. In certain instances this weather conditions has managed to affect communities more than once in a given year.

It should be noted that the impact of the disaster cannot only be defined in terms of financial impact but the socio-economic conditions and the robustness of a local economy will also determine the ability of that economy to absorb the effects of the disaster. Hence, socio-economically challenges economies or less diversified economies may be more greatly affected although the costs incurred in response to the disaster may be less.

Comparably Laingsburg Municipality has been more fortunate than many other municipalities in the province. There were no disasters recorded from March 2003, December 2004, April 2005, August 2006 and November 2008 whereas other parts of the province may have been affected over this period. The effects of cut off lows was noted in Laingsburg for June 2007 and July 2008 which indicates that the damaging effects of this weather conditions is not very prevalent in this municipality resulting in total damages incurred by government of R43.441 million for June 2007 and R17.749 million for July 2008 for the Central Karoo District. Laingsburg Municipality was the least affected in both instances with the least damages incurred for the June 2007 disaster (2.9 per cent) and no damages for June 2008. Laingsburg does have certain socio-economic challenges but is economically sufficiently robust to absorb the effects of the disasters recorded. Overall this municipality absorbed 2.1 per cent of the total costs spent on disasters brought about by cut off lows in the area.

During the drought disaster that affected the province for the past two years, Laingsburg was also not affected. Overall Laingsburg Municipality seem to have been spared the effects that disasters experienced in the province whilst other municipalities were not as fortunate.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Global Insight and administrative data. All efforts have been made to secure relevant and plausible data and a verification process was also undertaken with regard to some administrative data.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

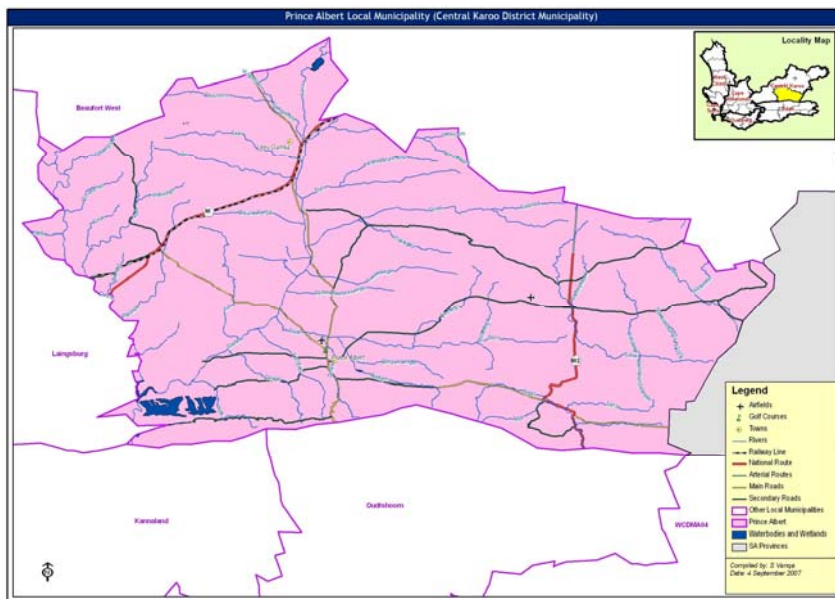
“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a "rough" or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give some indication as to trends.

3

Prince Albert Local Municipality



List of towns

- Leeu Gamka
- Klaarstroom
- Prince Albert

Prince Albert Municipality at a glance

Population					
Number	2001	2007	% Share	2001	2007
Total	10 518	8 376	African	1.6	35.0
Male	5 266	4 080	Coloured	86.9	87.1
Female	5 252	4 289	White	11.3	11.4
Dependency ratio (%)	68.0	55.1	Indian/Asian	0.2	0.0
Socio-economic indicators					
Education		2007			
Literacy rate ¹ (%)		62.6			
Health		2010			
Number of PHC facilities		5			
% Immunisation coverage (<1 yr)		98.7			
Crime (number of reported cases)		2006/07	2007/08	2009/10	
Drug-related crimes		134	160	172	
Murder		3	9	9	
Sexual Crimes		15	17	27	
Poverty levels		2007			
Number of people accessing social grants		2 532			
		2009/10			
Number of indigent households		773			
Household income levels		2001	2009		
Annual income > R0 < R18 000 (% share)		29.5	18.1		
Annual income > R18 000 < R42 000 (% share)		42.4	16.7		
Unemployment rate (%)		2001	2007		
Total		37.1	26.3		
Male (% share)			42.0		
Female (% share)			58.0		
Labour concentration: Agriculture, construction, community services					
Access to Basic service delivery					
(% share of households)		2001	2007		
Formal dwellings		92.0	94.0		
Informal dwellings		2.8	2.2		
Electricity		78.3	91.8		
Flush toilets		79.1	86.0		
Water (piped water)		98.3	94.2		
Refuse removal (local authority/private)		71.7	82.5		
Economy		2001	2009		
GVA-R (R'm)		124.019	167.260		
Largest sector contributor to GVA-R: Agriculture, construction, community services					
GVA-R growth rate (average %)		2001 - 2009			
Municipality		3.8			
Central Karoo District		3.6			

¹ Literacy rate sourced from the Department of Social Development.

Introduction

The aim of this profile is to assist the Prince Albert Municipality in acquiring credible data to inform planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The indicators identified include: demographics, socio-economics, labour, economy, service delivery and governance. The indicators captured in the profile provide a fair reflection of the socio-economic reality of the municipality. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. It is however noted that data could not be sourced for all the indicators, specifically for those indicators that may as yet not be disaggregated at a municipal level.

This profile uses data² primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census. The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

Prince Albert Local Municipality (LM) is a category B municipality, situated in the Central Karoo 400 km north of Cape Town and 170 km south-west of Beaufort West. The Municipality covers the towns of Leeu Gamka, Klaarstroom and Prince Albert. Prince Albert is the main business and administrative town in the Municipality.

Prince Albert is an established agricultural hub and tourist destination. It is popular for its scenic beauty, rich natural history, inspiring ecosystems and biodiversity. In 2007, the population was estimated to equate to approximately 8 378 people. The population is diversified across race groups and culture and is characterised by varying levels of socio economic development. The municipality has done well in improving access to basic services.

² A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

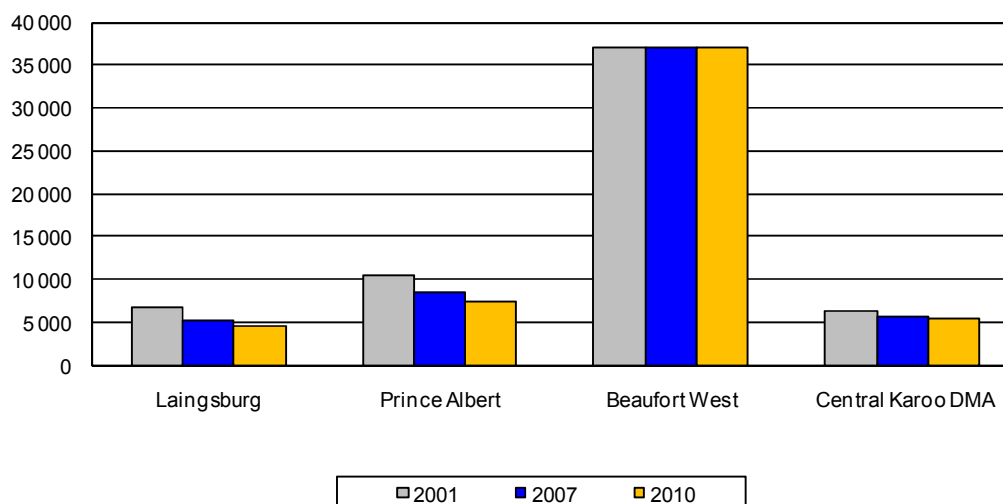
1. Demographics

The *demographics* of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status that are relevant for informing government policy decisions with respect to the nature and quantum of services to be delivered. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide, measure and target of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels of services. Important demographic characteristics for the 2001 to 2007 reporting period that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age and gender distribution and racial groups in Prince Albert municipal area.

1.1 Population Size

The size of the population provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical area. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners in matching available resources to the relative demand for infrastructural and social services including water, sanitation, electricity, housing and health care.

Figure 1 Comparison of Prince Albert population to Central Karoo District, 2001, 2007 & 2010



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007, Department of Social Development

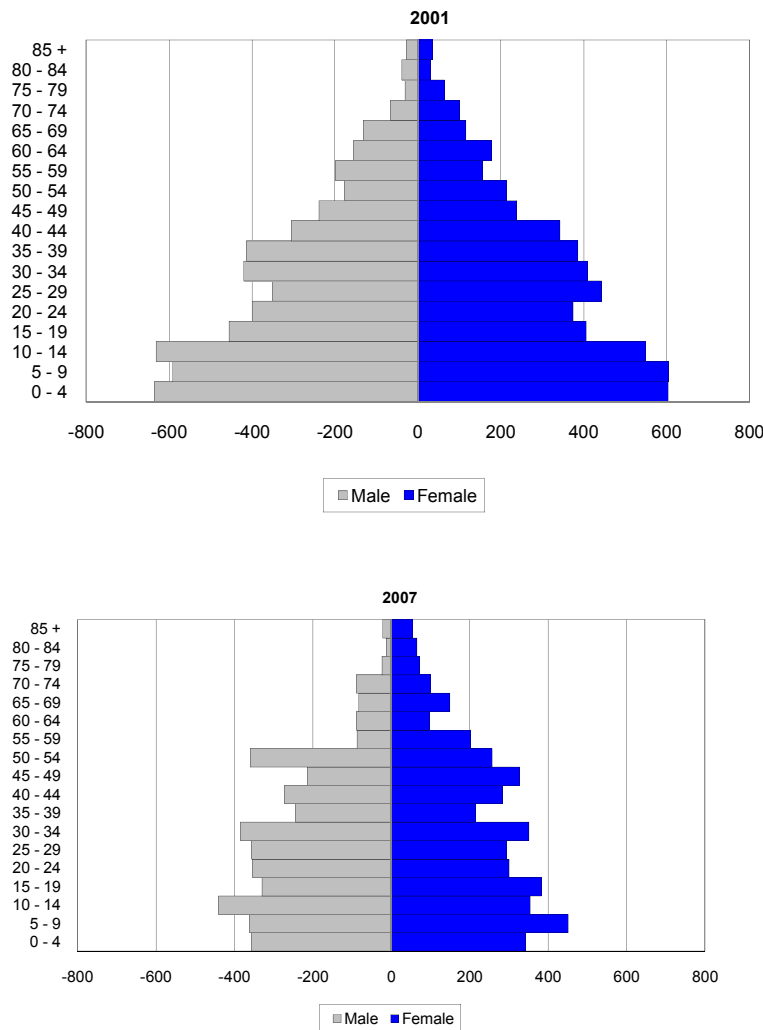
The 2007 Community Survey estimated that 5.3 million people live in the Western Cape while 56 323 people live in the Central Karoo District. Prince Albert has the second highest population size in the Central Karoo District with a population size of 8 376 in 2007.

The population declined by an annual average rate of 3.7 per cent from 10 518 to 8 376 people from in 2001 to 2007. According to the population projections of the Department of Social Development, the population is expected to decrease further to 7 373 by 2010 accounting for an annual average growth of 4.2 per cent from 2007.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in the Prince Albert population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of the municipality highlight growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located and to target government, civil society and non-governmental programmes more effectively.

Figure 2 Prince Albert population pyramids: 2001 & 2007



1.2.1 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely: children (0 - 14 years), the economically active population (15 - 64 years) and persons 65 years and older.

In 2001, Prince Albert's population composition was as follows: children at 34.4 per cent, the economically active population at 59.5 per cent and the elderly at 6.1 per cent. In 2007, Prince Albert's population composition was as follows: children at 27.5 per cent, the economically active population at 64.5 per cent and the elderly at 8 per cent.

The youth's³ representation of the population increased from 31 to 32.8 per cent from 2001 to 2007 but their joint share together with children reduced from 65.4 to 60.3 per cent over the same period.

The child dependency ratio⁴ decreased 57.8 to 42.7 per cent per cent in 2001 to 2007 whilst the aged dependency ratio increased from 10.3 per cent to 12.4 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio thus decreased from 68 to 55.1 per cent per cent from 2001 to 2007.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

In 2007, Prince Albert had more females than males compared to 2001 when there were more males than females. In 2001, the gender ratio was 99.7 females for every 100 males compared to 99.7 males per 100 females in 2007.

The male population declined by an annual average rate of 4.2 per cent from 5 266 to 4 080 between 2001 and 2007 whilst the female population decreased from 5 252 to 4 298 over the same period. The male population's share of the total population decreased from 50.1 to 48.7 per cent whilst the female population's share increased from 49.9 to 51.3 per cent over the same period.

According to the Community Survey 2007, the age cohort 0 to 14 and 25 to 29 proportionally indicates a larger female population in Prince Albert. This changes in the age cohorts 15 to 24 and 30 to 34 where there appears to be an increase in the male population. Within the elderly groups, the gap between men as compared to women widens to a ratio of 37.3 per cent men as opposed to 62.7 per cent women on average. This decline in the number of men could be attributed to economic migratory factors or mortality amongst men.

³ Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

⁴ Dependency ratios indicate the broad socio-economic policy implications that can result from changes in population age structures. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the economy as a whole face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and the elderly, who are often economically dependent.

1.3 Racial Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

Table 1 Prince Albert population groups, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007
African	169	1.6	1.5
Coloured	9 135	86.9	87.1
Indian or Asian	18	0.2	-
White	1 190	11.3	11.4
Total	10 512	100.0	100.0

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Prince Albert in both 2001 and 2007 followed by the White racial group. The Coloured population group's share of the total population increased from 86.9 per cent to 87.1 per cent over the period. The White population group share of the total population increased from 11.3 per cent in 2001 to 11.4 per cent in 2007.

The African racial group share of the total population decreased from 1.6 per cent in 2001 to 1.5 per cent in 2007. The Indian/Asian population constituted less than 1 per cent of the total population in both 2001 in 2007.

2. Socio-economic Development

The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile discuss indicators such as human development and education, health, safety and security, household income as well information on access to social grants within the Prince Albert Municipality.

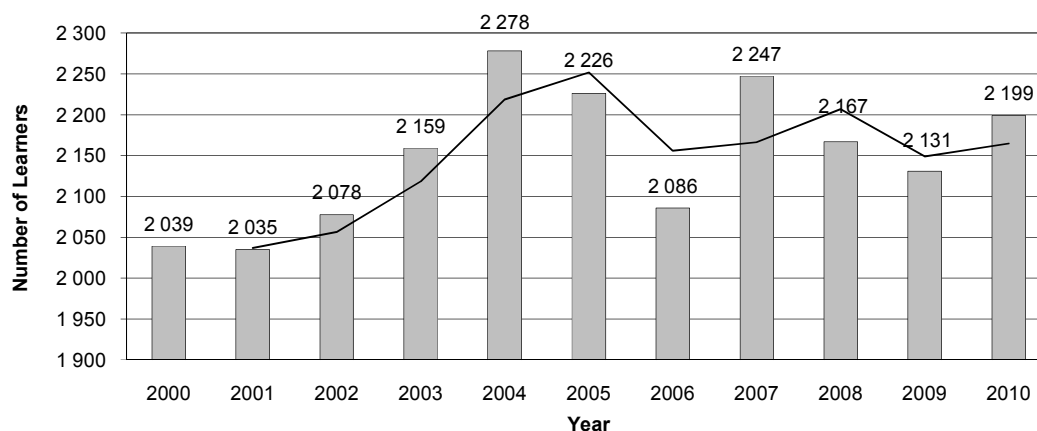
2.1 Human Development and Education

2.1.1 Learner Enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the national Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

Figure 3 Prince Albert learner enrolment numbers in 2000 and 2010



Source: Western Cape Department of Education

Figure 3 above shows the trends in enrolment numbers of learners residing in the Prince Albert. The number of learners enrolled in schools in this municipality increased by an annual average rate of 0.8 per cent from 2 039 learners in 2000 to 2 199 learners in 2010. Learner enrolment trend over the ten years is positive except for decreases observed during 2001, 2005, 2006 and 2009.

In 2010, 771 learners (35.1 per cent of total learners) have enrolled in the foundation education phase, ranging from Grade R to 3. The primary phase (grades 4 to 7)

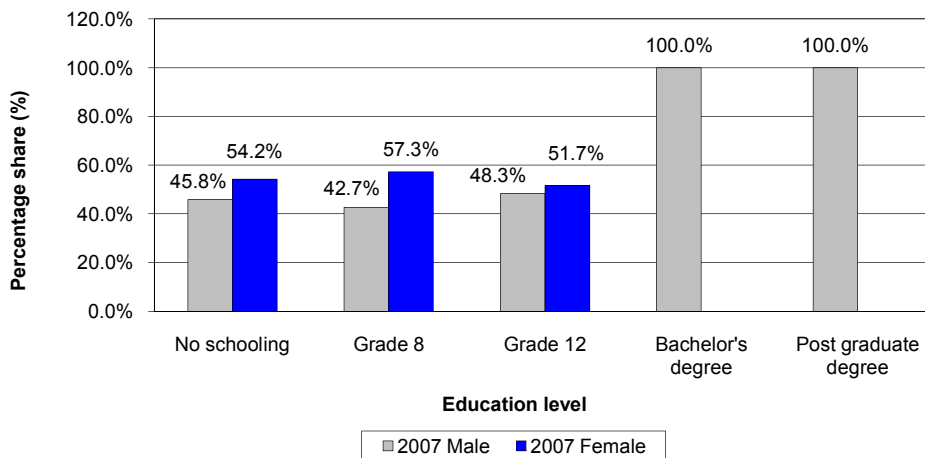
recorded an enrollment figure of 933 learners (42.4 per cent) whilst a total of 494 learners (22.5 per cent) enrolled in the secondary phases (grade 8 to 12) in 2010.

The Prince Albert municipal area has 5 schools of which four are no fee⁵ schools. Prince Albert had one FET College (South Cape College).

2.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the inhabitants of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the people of the region. The levels of education provide and indication of the income potential and standard of living of residents in a particular geographic area. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area.

Figure 4 Educational attainment of Prince Albert population, 2007



The information on educational attainment was collected from the responses of residents in the Prince Albert Region in the 2007 Community Survey. Figure 4 compares the educational attainment gender profile of Prince Albert's population in 2007.

Females account for the majority of the population that did not receive any schooling (54.2 per cent), grade 8 (57.3 per cent) and grade 12 (51.7 per cent). There appears to be an anomaly in the responses with respect to both bachelor graduates and post-graduates which reflect 100 per cent share of males for each category and 0 per cent share for females.

⁵ No fee schools are schools whereby students are not required to pay tuition fees.

2.1.3 Literacy Rate

In 2007, 62.6 per cent of Prince Albert's population was considered to be literate. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

2.2 Health

This section of the profile highlights the number of health facilities, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in the Prince Albert municipal area.

2.2.1 Access to Health Facilities

Table 2 shows the number of Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities available in the Central Karoo District.

Table 2 Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in Central Karoo District

	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	7	4	0	23
Laingsburg	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Prince Albert	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
Beaufort West	0	1	4	1	4	1	0	11
Central Karoo DMA	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

In 2010, a total of 23 primary health care facilities are located in the entire Central Karoo District. Prince Albert Municipality has a total of 5 primary health care facilities including 2 fixed clinics, 1 satellite clinic, 1 mobile clinic and 1 district hospital.

Furthermore, one Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) registered service point has been designated to specifically meet the needs of HIV/Aids patients, while five of the facilities cater for Tuberculosis (TB) treatment.

2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professionals to serve at the primary health care facilities is a further determinant of quality health care.

Table 3 Health Care Professionals at Primary Health Care facilities in 2009 & 2010

Prince Albert	2009	2010
Primary Healthcare Doctors	0	0
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	2	2
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses	4	4
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	7	7
Total	13	13

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Table 3 shows that 2 doctors and 11 professional nurses have been employed by the Department of Health to render health services to patients attending the PHC facilities in Prince Albert in 2010. It should be noted that these totals exclude other public health professionals and health professionals employed within the private sector.

2.2.3 Burden of Diseases

Table 4 shows immunisation for children under the age of 1 for three categories – fully, tuberculosis and measles.

Table 4 Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

Category	2006/2007	2007/2008	2009/2010
Fully immunised <1 year	Percentage Immunised	Percentage Immunised	Percentage Immunised
Prince Albert M	64.9%	76.3%	98.7%
<i>Central Karoo DM Sub-total</i>	90.8%	89.4%	104.8%
BCG (TB)			
Prince Albert M	76.8%	83.8%	97.2%
<i>Central Karoo DM Sub-total</i>	80.9%	114.4%	101.7%
Measles			
Prince Albert M	64.9%	80.1%	99.8%
<i>Central Karoo DM Sub-total</i>	89.4%	93.2%	105.4%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

The immunisation coverage⁶ for full immunisation increased from 64.9 per cent in 2006/07 to 98.7 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate in Prince Albert Municipality is below the average immunisation rate for the Central Karoo District Region which is at 104.8 per cent in 2009/10.

⁶ Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

The immunisation coverage for tuberculosis increased from 76.8 per cent in 2006/07 to 97.2 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for tuberculosis in Prince Albert Municipality is below the average immunisation rate for tuberculosis for the Central Karoo District which is at 101.7 per cent in 2009/10.

Immunisation coverage for measles increased from 64.9 per cent in 2006/07 to 99.8 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for measles in Prince Albert Municipality is below the average immunisation rate for measles for the Central Karoo District which is at 105.4 per cent in 2009/10.

In 2010, Prince Albert Municipality had one ART (anti-retroviral treatment) service site registered in its area. The Department of Health reported that 131 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in Prince Albert state-run health care facilities in 2010.

2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning take cognisance of the importance of security and justice in building liveable communities.

The discussion and analysis that follows is limited to contact crimes, property related crime and crime heavily dependent on police action for detection.

Table 5 Crime in the Prince Albert (WC) Police Precinct: April to March: 2003/04 - 2009/10

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	6	8	6	3	9	3	9
Total sexual crimes	30	31	24	15	17	27	27
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	90	87	61	29	30	54	36
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	52	83	107	134	160	169	172
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	12	23	28	20	16	15	21

Source: SAPS 2003/04 to 2009/10

Table 5 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located in Prince Albert as reported by the South African Police Service for the period 2003/04 and 2009/10.

The number of murders increased by an annual average rate of 6.9 per cent from 6 to 9 cases from 2003/04 to 2009/10. The number of reported murders fluctuated over the reporting period, with a minimum number of 3 murders in 2006/07 and 2008/09 and a maximum of 9 murders in 2008/08 and 2009/10 respectively.

The number of sexual crimes has been declining annually since 2004/05 and bottomed out 15 cases in 2006/07 and has since been increasing to reach 27 cases per annum in 2008/09 and 2009/10.

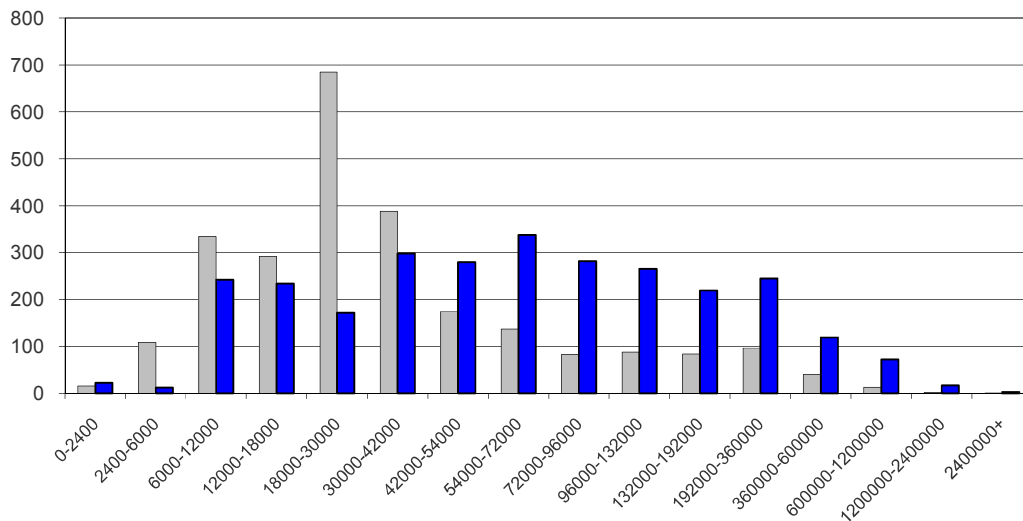
The number of burglaries has been decreasing from 2003/04 to reach a minimum of 29 cases in 2006/07 and has since been rising from to 54 cases in 2008/09. In 2009/10, the number of burglaries declined by 33.3 per cent to 36 cases.

Drug related crime has been increasing annually recording a significantly rise of 22.1 per cent (annual average) from 52 to 172 incidents from 2003/04 to 2009/10. Prince Albert continues to experience a similar trend with crimes relating to driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs which increased by an annual average rate of 9.8 per cent from 12 to 21 incidents from in 2003/04 to 2009/10.

2.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community, i.e. whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or a rich community. More importantly household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief and tariff policies.

Figure 5 Annual household income levels within Prince Albert Municipality, 2001 and 2009



Source: Global Insight

Figure 5 shows the annual household income levels within Prince Albert, 2001 and 2009.

It is encouraging to observe that the number of households with lower income levels have declined from 2001 to 2009, while more households have moved up into higher income brackets. This increase in the average household income level should relieve

the municipalities' need to support households who are unable to afford basic services.

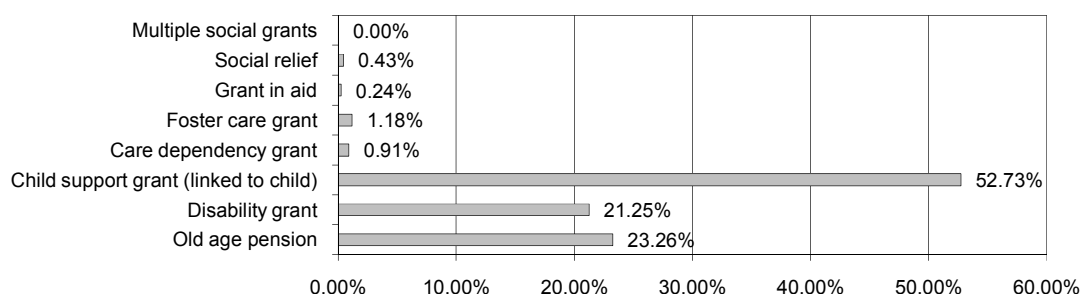
The percentage of households earning R0 – R2 400 per annum (R0 - R200 per month) increased slightly from 0.6 per cent to 0.8 per cent between 2001 and 2009; these are households in extreme poverty. When broadening the group to include those who earn up to R18 000 per annum (from R0 up to R1 500 per month), the proportion of households in 2001 was 29.5 per cent, but decreased to 18.1 per cent in 2009; the proportion of households earning between R18 000 and R42 000 per annum (R1 500 – R3 500 per month) declined from 42.4 per cent to 16.7 per cent between 2001 and 2009 and the number of households earning between R42 000 and R54 000 per annum (R3 500 to R4 500 per month) increased from 6.9 per cent to 9.9 per cent. The proportion of households earning between R54 000 and R72 000 per annum (R4 500 – R6 000 per month) increased from 5.4 per cent to 12 per cent between 2001 and 2009.

2.5 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. Although social grants are a lifeline to recipients and their families hovering on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of social grants by category in the Prince Albert municipal area. In 2007, of the 2 532 social grant recipients, 52.7 per cent received the child support grant, followed by the old age pension grant (23.3 per cent) and the disability grant (21.3 per cent). These grants account for 97.3 per cent of all social grants accessed in the metropolitan area.

Figure 6 Distribution of Social Grant Beneficiaries



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The municipality offers additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse and property rates. According to the Municipality, there are 773 indigents registered in the 2010/11 financial year.

3. Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed but seeking work. Many factors influence how workers are utilised and how much they are paid, including quality of the labour force itself (such as health, level of education, distribution of special training and skills, and degree of mobility), structural characteristics of the economy (e.g. proportions of heavy manufacturing, technology, and service industries).

3.1 Labour Force Employment Status

Table 6 outlines the labour trends in the Prince Albert Municipality. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active⁷ population from ages 15 - 65 years.

Table 6 Prince Albert Labour Force

	Total population aged 15 - 65	Labour force	**LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	*Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2001	6 339	3 979	62.8	2 503	1 476	37.1
2007	5 493	3 284	59.8	2 419	865	26.3

Source: Stats SA Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Unemployment rate is calculated as the share of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

** *LFPR: Labour Force Participation Rate, the labour force share/economically active population relative to the potentially economically active people*

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area declined from 6 339 in 2001 to 5 493 in 2007, meaning that 846 less people could not be absorbed into the local economy. The active labour force⁸ declined at an annual average rate of 3.1 per cent from 3 979 to 3 284 people between 2001 and 2007 with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) decreasing from 62.8 per cent in 2001 to 59.8 per cent in 2007.

The number of employed persons declined by an annual average rate of 0.6 per cent from 2 503 to 2 419 persons between 2001 and 2007. The unemployment rate decreased from 37.1 per cent to 26.3 per cent over the same period. The data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the job market entrants and participants.

⁷ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

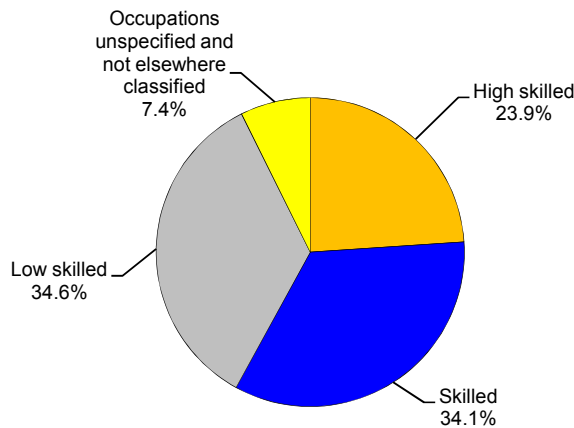
⁸ Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15 - 65 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

3.2 Skill profile of Labour Force

The occupation profile of an area is an important proxy of anticipated household income and the standard of living in a particular jurisdiction.

Figure 7 outlines the skill profile of the labour force in the Prince Albert Municipality. The labour force is classified into three main categories namely, high skilled, skilled and low skilled. Of the 5 493 people employed in 2007, 7.4 per cent cannot be classified as either high skilled, skilled or low skilled and is therefore regarded as unspecified.

Figure 7 Skill level of the labour force in 2007

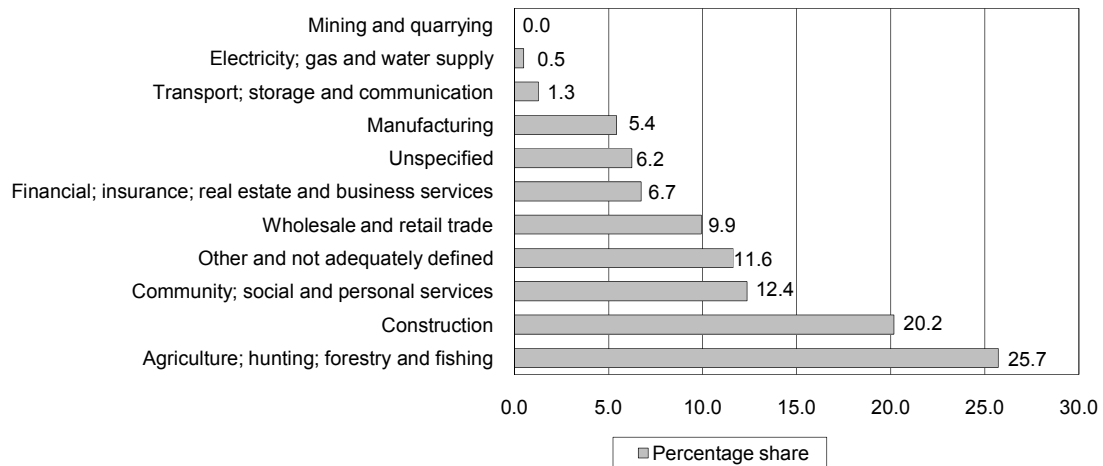


Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 indicated that Prince Albert labour force comprised of 34.1 per cent skilled workers, 34.6 per cent low skilled and 23.9 per cent high skilled workers.

3.3 Industry Employment

Figure 8 highlight the contribution of the various sectors to provide employment in 2007.

Figure 8 Contribution to employment by industry in 2007

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 highlighted that the biggest employment contributors were: agriculture; hunting; forestry & fishing (25.7 per cent), construction (20.2 per cent), community; social and personal services (12.4 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (9.9 per cent), financial; insurance; real estate and business services (6.7 per cent) and community; social and personal services (12.9 per cent). A significant yet small percentage of survey respondents were recorded as other and not adequately defined (11.6 per cent) and unspecified (6.2 per cent).

3.4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have divergent policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

Table 7 Unemployment by gender in 2007

Prince Albert Local Municipality	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	18.5	59.6	42.0
Female	37.9	40.4	58.0

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 7 shows the unemployment rates for males and females in 2007. In 2007, the unemployment rate for males was 18.5 per cent with the percentage share of the unemployed at 42 per cent. The unemployment rate for females was much higher at 37.9 per cent and the percentage share of the unemployed was higher at 58 per cent despite accounting for a smaller portion of the labour force.

3.4.2 Racial profile of unemployment

Table 8 displays the unemployment patterns across the various racial groups.

Table 8 Racial profile of unemployment in 2007

Prince Albert Local Municipality Population group	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
African	0.0	2.3	0.0
Coloured	30.3	85.4	98.3
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0
White	3.7	12.3	1.7

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment in Prince Albert was concentrated within the Coloured population. The Coloured population group has the highest unemployment rate of 30.3 per cent in 2007. The Coloured population furthermore represent the largest percentage share (85.4 per cent) of the total labour force and hence the highest share (98.3 per cent) of the unemployed. The White population group registered a low unemployment rate of 3.7 per cent and only 1.7 per cent of the unemployment.

Information pertaining to Africans and Indians/Asians are non-existent.

Table 9 Unemployment by age cohort in 2007

Age	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
15 - 19	74.0	5.8	16.4
20 - 24	38.5	14.2	20.8
25 - 34	31.1	31.7	37.5
35 - 44	22.7	22.1	19.1
45 - 54	7.4	19.5	5.4
55 - 65	2.8	6.6	0.7

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 9 shows the unemployment by age cohorts. The highest unemployment rate in 2007 was amongst those persons aged 15 – 19 years (74 per cent). Although the age group 15 - 19 years recorded the highest unemployment rate, they only account for 5.8 per cent of the total labour force and hence 16.4 per cent of the unemployed. Contrastingly, those persons aged 25 – 34 which had the third highest unemployment rate at 31.1 per cent makes up 31.7 per cent of the labour force and 37.5 per cent of the unemployed.

4. Economy

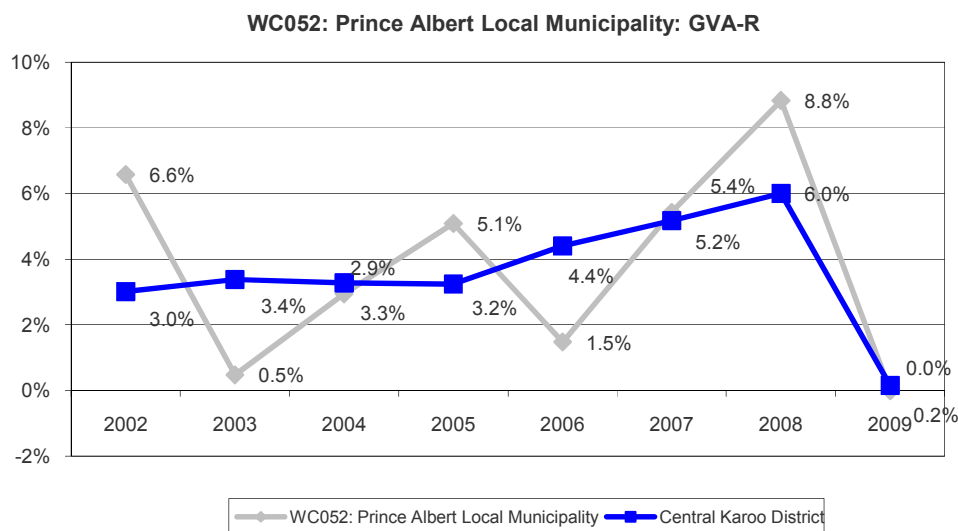
A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

4.1 Economic growth

Prince Albert regional gross value added figure (GVA-R)⁹ amounted to R167.260 million and accounted for 14.8 per cent of total the regional economy of R1.130 billion in 2009 making it the third largest economic contributor in the Central Karoo District.

Figure 9 shows the economic growth trends of Prince Albert in comparison to the Central Karoo District growth rate for the period 2001 to 2009. Prince Albert's economy is growing at a lower rate than the District's economy between the 2001 and 2009 period with the exception of 2003, 2004 and 2006 when the Prince Albert economy lagged the economy of the District. Prince Albert's economy grew at an annual average rate of 3.8 per cent compared to 3.6 per cent for the District over the 2001 – 2009 period.

⁹ GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.

Figure 9 Comparison of Prince Albert's economy growth rates to the Central Karoo District growth rates, 2001 - 2009

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight data

In 2008, Prince Albert's and the Districts economic growth peaked at 8.8 and 6 per cent respectively, at the height of the global financial crisis. However, in 2009 the economic growth for Prince Albert and the District were stagnant.

4.2 Sectoral Growth and Contributions

Table 10 shows sectoral contribution to Prince Albert's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 of the nine identified sectors as per Provincial Treasury's analysis (Primary/Secondary) and does not represent the entire make-up of the total GVA-R for Prince Albert.

Table 10 GVA-R value of economic sectors at 2005 prices

WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	2001	2009	Average Annual Growth Rate: 2001 - 2009
1 Agriculture	66 113	78 932	2.2%
2 Mining	0	0	3.2%
3 Manufacturing	212	179	-2.1%
4 Electricity	109	124	1.5%
5 Construction	6 441	11 569	7.6%
6 Trade	6 247	5 952	-0.6%
7 Transport	2 311	2 012	-1.7%
8 Finance	18 247	36 513	9.1%
9 Community services	24 338	31 980	3.5%
Total	124 019	167 260	3.8%

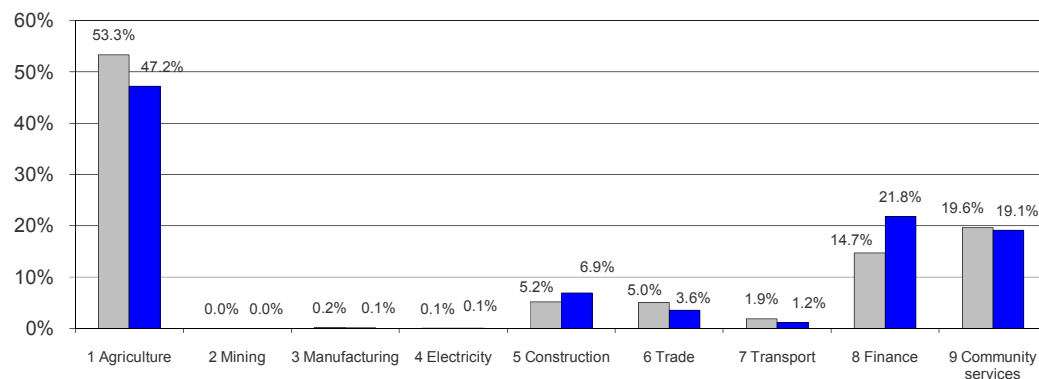
Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight

The Finance sector within Prince Albert experienced the sharpest annual average growth over the 2001 to 2009 period at 9.1 per cent, followed by construction at 7.6 per cent and community services at 3.5 per cent. The electricity sector grew sluggishly at 1.5 per cent over the same period.

The trade, transport and manufacturing sectors shrunk by 0.6, 1.7 and 2.1 per cent respectively over the same period in relation to other sectors.

Figure 10 shows sectoral contribution to Prince Albert's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009. The leading sector contributors to Prince Albert's economy in 2009 were; agriculture (47 per cent); finance & business services (22 per cent), community services (19 per cent) and construction (7 per cent).

Figure 10 Sector percentage contribution to Prince Albert's economy, 2001 & 2009



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data

The agriculture sector's contribution to local economy decreased from 53.3 per cent in 2001 to 47.2 per cent in 2009. The finance sector contribution increased from 14.7 per cent to 21.8 per cent whilst the community services sector's contribution decreased from 19.6 per cent to 19.1 per cent over the same period.

The mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors are relatively small at below 1 per cent in both 2001 and 2009.

5. Built environment

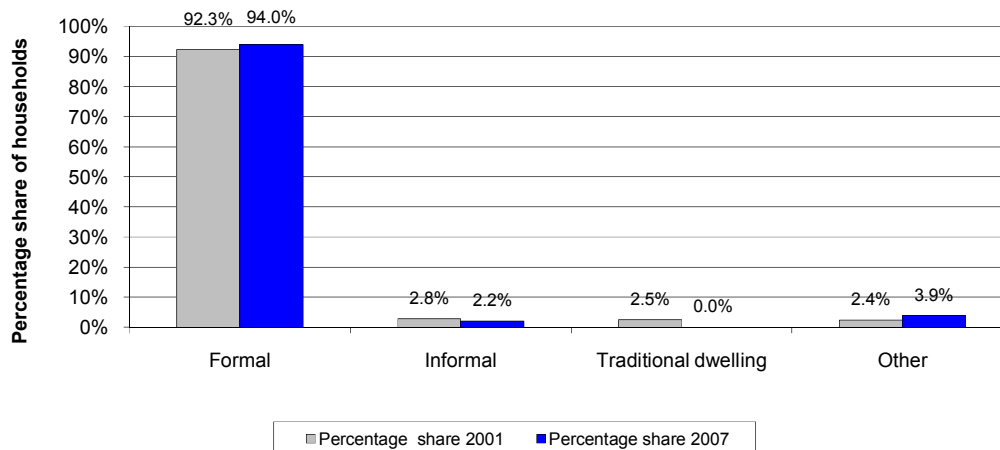
Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and accompanied services available to households of Prince Albert.

5.1 Dwellings

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well being.

Figure 11 shows the percentage of households in Prince Albert that are categorised as formal/informal dwellings compares household dwelling types between 2001 and 2007.

Figure 11 Dwelling type occupied by households in Prince Albert



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Other includes ship, boat, caravan or tent, workers hostel (bed/room), as well as anything that was not specified.

The formal dwellings proportionately increased from 92.3 per cent to 94 per cent of the total number of dwellings. On the other hand, informal dwellings proportionately decreased from 2.8 per cent to 2.2 per cent. Traditional dwellings decreased from 2.5 per cent to 0 per cent and other dwellings' share increased from 2.4 per cent to 3.9 per cent.

5.2 Energy

Table 11 shows the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in Prince Albert 2001 and 2007.

Table 11 Main type of energy/fuel used for lighting by households

Energy sources for lighting	Census 2001	Per cent share of households 2001	Per cent share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Electricity	2 037	78.3%	91.8%	3.6%
Gas	3	0.1%	0.5%	27.7%
Paraffin	18	0.7%	0.5%	-5.3%
Candles	419	16.1%	6.7%	-12.8%
Solar	70	2.7%	0.3%	-31.9%
Other	55	2.1%	0.3%	-27.5%
Total	2 603	100.0%	100.0%	0.9%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 78.3 per cent of households. Thereafter, followed candles and solar which was used by 16.1 per cent and 2.7 per cent of households respectively.

In 2007, electricity remained the leading source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 91.8 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used candles and solar lowered to 6.7 per cent and 0.3 per cent of households respectively in 2007.

5.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 12 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in Prince Albert in 2001 and 2007.

Table 12 Main toilet facility used by households

Toilet facilities	2001	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	1 649	63.3%	83.8%	5.7%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	410	15.8%	2.2%	-27.2%
Dry toilet facility	0	0.0%	4.1%	N/A
Pit toilet with ventilation	37	1.4%	0.6%	-13.0%
Pit toilet with out ventilation	38	1.5%	2.6%	11.0%
Chemical toilet	9	0.3%	0.0%	-100.0%
Bucket toilet system	153	5.9%	4.7%	-2.7%
None	308	11.8%	2.0%	-25.0%
Total	2 603	100.0%	100.0%	0.9%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

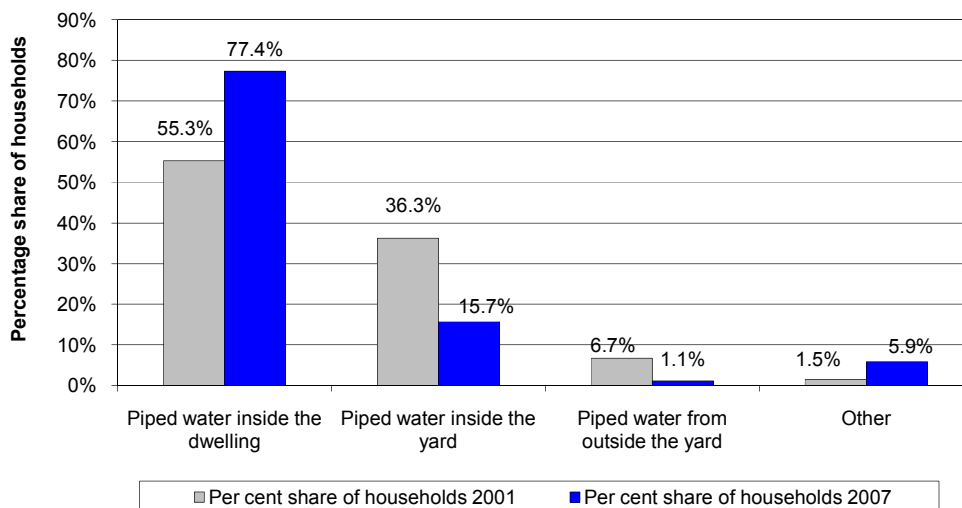
In 2001, 79.1 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Thereafter, 5.9 per cent of households made use of the bucket toilet system whilst 11.8 per cent of households did not have access to any form of sanitation.

From 2001 to 2007, households' access to sanitation in Prince Albert improved significantly based on the following observations. In 2007, 86 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank), 4.7 per cent of households made use of the bucket toilet system, 3.2 per cent of households made use of pit toilets whilst 2 per cent of households had no access to any form of sanitation.

5.4 Water

Water is the sustaining source of life and hence access to safe and potable water is a priority service delivery. Figure 12 shows the various types of water sources available to households in Prince Albert in 2001 and 2007.

Figure 12 Main source of water used by households



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

*Other includes borehole, spring, dam, pool, river, stream, water vendor and rainwater tank.

Prince Albert residents' experienced a significant shift from access to potable water inside yard/or outside yard to inside dwelling. The percentage share of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling improved from 55.3 per cent in 2001 to 77.4 per cent in 2007. Access to piped water inside the yard accounted for 36.3 per cent of all households in 2001 and decreased to 15.7 per cent in 2007. The percentage share of households in Prince Albert accessing alternative water sources has increased from 1.5 per cent in 2001 to 5.9 per cent in 2007.

5.5 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal is mainly delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company.

Table 13 Main source of refuse removal services, 2001 & 2007

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	Per cent share of households 2001	Per cent share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Removed by local authority at least once a week	1 864	71.6%	80.8%	2.9%
Removed by local authority less often	3	0.1%	1.7%	58.2%
Communal refuse dump	22	0.8%	0.9%	2.2%
Own refuse dump	702	27.0%	15.4%	-8.1%
No rubbish disposal	12	0.5%	1.2%	19.0%
Total	2 603	100.0%	100.0%	0.9%

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading refuse removal source for households in Prince Albert at 71.7 per cent and 82.5 per cent in 2001 and 2007. The percentage of households which disposed their refuse at their own refuse dumps decreased from 27 per cent to 15.4 per cent over the same period.

5.6 Roads

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

Roads facilitate movement of both men and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development as well and brings national integration. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfills the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 14 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the Prince Albert Municipality.

Table 14 Prince Albert Roads

Category	Surfaced	Gravel Kilometres	Total	Proportional Distribution		
				Surfaced	Gravel	Total
National	62.7	-	62.7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trunk	178.3	-	178.3	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Main	14.7	152.8	167.5	8.8%	91.2%	100.0%
Divisional	1.8	281.6	283.5	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%
Minor	-	1 049.2	1 049.2	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	257.6	1 483.6	1 741.2	14.8%	85.2%	100.0%

Source: Department of Transport and Public Works (WC)

The total roads area that cover Prince Albert Municipality amount to 1 741.2 kilometres of roads. The total amount of roads comprise of 257.6 (14.8 per cent) kilometres of surfaced roads and 1 483.6 (85.2 per cent) kilometres of gravel roads.

All the trunk and main roads in Prince Albert are surfaced whilst the majority of main, divisional and minor roads compose of gravel roads.

6. Finance and Resource Mobilisation¹⁰

This section reflects on the consolidated budgets, provincial payments and transfers and national grants allocations to Prince Albert Municipality.

Table 15 Audited budget outcomes and projections for 2008/09

Municipality	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Audited outcome CAPITAL	Audited outcome OPERATING	Audited outcome TOTAL	Estimated outcome CAPITAL	Estimated outcome OPERATING	Estimated outcome TOTAL	Capex Budget	Opex Budget	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Beaufort West	24 156	140 431	164 587	39 179	161 792	200 971	50 148	155 944	206 092
Laingsburg	4 806	22 888	27 694	12 104	31 778	43 882	11 664	35 683	47 347
Prince Albert	5 535	23 305	28 840	7 028	15 328	22 356	16 127	42 325	58 452
Central Karoo District	7 283	51 408	58 691	11 432	9 210	20 642	9 628	54 487	64 115
Total	41 780	238 032	279 812	69 743	218 108	287 851	87 567	288 439	376 006

Source: Audited outcome figures from AFS, Appendix E (2) and projections

Table 15 highlights that the combined budget of municipalities in the Central Karoo region increased from R279.812 million in the 2008/09 financial year to R287.851 million in 2009/10 financial year and then increase further to R376.006 million in the 2010/11 financial year. The growth in the total regional budget can be attributed to increases in the capital budget from R41.780 million in 2008/09 to R87.567 million by 2010/11 and accompanying increases in the operating budget of the Central Karoo District municipalities from R238.032 million to R288.439 million between 2008/09 and 2010/11.

Prince Albert Municipality's total budget decreased from R28.840 million in 2008/09 financial year to R22.356 million in 2009/10 but then increased to R58.452 million in 2010/11. The operating budget of Prince Albert increased from R23.305 million to R42.325 million between 2008/09 and 2010/11 whilst the capital budget increased from R5.535 million to R16.127 million over the same period.

Table 16 shows the total projected provincial government investment in the Prince Albert Municipality from 2006/07 to 2012/13.

¹⁰ Allocation values represented in the figures below are values that were gazetted and do not take into account budgetary adjustments.

Table 16 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appro- priation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited	Audited	Audited				% Change from Revised estimate				
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09				2009/10	2009/10	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10
Department of the Premier											
Provincial Parliament											
Provincial Treasury											
Department of Community Safety											
Department of Education	13 833	15 636	18 401	20 680	21 315	21 315	23 678	11.08	25 632	27 096	
Department of Health	4 923	4 025	8 457	9 228	9 589	9 662	10 963	13.47	11 721	12 427	
Department of Social Development											
Department of Human Settlements		90	181	2 459	2 459	2 459	2 781	13.09	3 221	3 080	
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		170									
Department of Transport and Public Works			11 700	10 673	10 673	10 673	164	(98.46)	22 170	20 170	
Department of Agriculture											
Department of Economic Development and Tourism											
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		323	89	205	205	205	110	(46.34)	116		
Department of Local Government				120	144	144	100	(30.56)	104	108	
Total	18 756	20 244	38 828	43 365	44 385	44 458	37 796	(14.99)	62 964	62 881	
Total Transfers to Prince Albert Municipality	102	643	270	2 723	2 731	2 731	3 014	10.36	3 441	3 188	
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	0.54	3.18	0.70	6.28	6.15	6.14	7.97	29.82	5.47	5.07	

Source: 2010 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

The total provincial government spending over the 2010/11 MTREF in Prince Albert Municipality amounts to R163.641 million.

The largest share of the provincial spending flows from the Department of Education followed by the Department of Transport and Public Works with a total investment of R76.406 million and R42.504 million respectively over the 2010/11 MTREF. Thereafter, the departments of Health and Human Settlements makes the biggest investment and total spending of R35.111 million and R9.082 million over the 2010/11 MTREF respectively.

Table 17 Provincial allocations to Prince Albert Municipality

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- prium 2009/10	Adjusted appro- prium 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate			
							2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier	40									
Izimbizo	40									
Department of Human Settlements	62		61	2 339	2 339	2 339	2 781	18.90	3 221	3 080
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant				2 339	2 339	2 339	2 781	18.90	3 221	3 080
Local Government Master Planning Grant	62		61							
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		170								
Spatial Planning		140								
Cleanest Town Competition		30								
Department of Transport and Public Works		60		59	91	91	23	(74.73)		
Cape Metropolitan Transport Fund Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads		60		59	91	91	23	(74.73)		
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		323	89	205	205	205	110	(46.34)	116	
Library Subsidies (Capital)		260								
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		63	89	205	205	205	110	(46.34)	116	
Department of Local Government	90	120		120	96	96	100	4.17	104	108
Community Development Worker		90	120	120	96	96	100	4.17	104	108
Operational Support Grant										
Total Transfers	102	643	270	2 723	2 731	2 731	3 014	10.36	3 441	3 188

Source: 2010 Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Table 17 reflects the various conditional grants that are transferred by provincial sector departments to municipalities. The total transfers to Prince Albert Municipality over the 2010/11 MTREF amount to R3.014 million in 2010/11, R3.441 million in 2011/12 and R3.188 million in 2012/13, totalling R9.643 million over three years of the 2010/11 MTREF.

The Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant (IHHS), which is disbursed by the Department of Human Settlements, amounts R9.082 million (94 per cent) over the 2010/11 MTREF making it the primary contributor to the total transfers to Prince Albert municipality. The IHHS grant is used to finance the implementation of the national housing programme. The aim of the programme is to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of integrated and sustainable human settlements to ensure economically viable and socially equitable communities in areas with ecological integrity.

Table 18 National Transfers to Prince Albert Municipality

Transfers	2008/09 R'000	2009/10 R'000	2010/11 R'000	2011/12 R'000	2012/13 R'000
<i>Equitable Share</i>	4 826	6 299	7 956	8 945	9 818
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	199	1 488	7 616	9 095	10 628
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)</i>	78	1 488	1 000	1 250	1 250
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)</i>	99		750	790	800
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)</i>	22		5 866	7 055	8 578
TOTAL	5 025	7 787	15 572	18 040	20 446

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on the Division of Revenue Act 2010/11

The system of intergovernmental transfers to municipalities is intended to assist them in combating poverty and strengthening their own capacity to provide services. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, Prince Albert Municipality receives national transfers for equitable share contribution, the local government financial management grant, the municipal systems improvement grant, the municipal infrastructure grant and the integrated national electrification programme grant.

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest proportions of all the national transfers to Prince Albert Municipality accounting for 51.1 per cent of national transfers in 2010/11.

The largest national conditional grant in 2010/11 is the municipal infrastructure grant (MIG) with a proportional share of 37.7 per cent of the total national transfers. The smallest grants in the same year is the municipal systems improvement grant (MSIG) and the local government financial management grant (FMG) accounting for 4.8 per cent and 6.4 per cent of the total national transfers in 2010/11.

7. Political Composition

Table 19 Prince Albert Political Structure as at 6 October 2010

Prince Albert Local Municipality		Representation on the Central Karoo District Council	
	ANC, DA		
Total	6	Total	1
ANC	3	ANC	0
DA	3	DA	1
ID	0	ID	0
NPP	0	NPP	0
ICOSA	0	ICOSA	0
Independent	0	Independent	0
Vacancies	0	Vacancies	0

Source: Department of Local Government, Directorate Legislation

8. Environmental Management

8.1 Land use

The entire Prince Albert area is approximately 748 357.30 ha. In total, 0.4 per cent of this geographic land is urban land and 99.96 per cent rural land.

8.2 Air Quality Management¹¹

With the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹² the focus of air quality management shifted to source control to management of pollutants in the ambient environment through air quality management planning. Exposure to ambient air pollutants can cause a range of significance effects such as those on quality of life from offensive odour, irritation of eyes, the upper respiratory system and skin, and acute and long-term toxic effects.

There are relatively few sources of air pollution in the **Central Karoo DM**. As a result ambient air quality is generally good. However,

High particulate concentrations are likely to occur in low-income residential areas where wood and other fuels are used for cooking and heating. Similarly, brick manufacturing results in elevated particulate concentrations in the vicinity of their operations.

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed at both provincial and local sphere with a number of air quality management initiatives under way. These projects include the development and maintenance of an emission inventory for fuel burning devices, the establishment and operation of three continuous monitoring stations and a passive monitoring campaign throughout the province. Certain institutional requirements are required at local level for effective air quality management. Districts have delegated authority as licensing authorities in their respective jurisdictions. (See Central Karoo District Profile for a summary of the institutional capacity of this region to monitor ambient air quality.)

¹¹ Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Baseline Assessment, Final Draft, November 2009

¹² Act No. 39 of 2004, known as the NEM:AQA

8.3 Waste treatment and waste disposal

8.3.1 Waste Water Treatment¹³

Recent investigation into waste water services has indicated that the national standards and international best practice is often not adhered to. The Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009 considers the following criteria waste water treatment:

- Process control, maintenance and management skills
- Monitoring programme efficiency
- Credibility of waste water sample analysis
- Regular submission of waste water quality results to Department of Water Affairs
- Waste water quality compliance
- Waste water failures response management
- Waste water treatment works capacity

In total, 3 waste water treatment plants were evaluated in Prince Albert. The average green drop score of the waste water treatment system was 53 per cent for Prince Albert.

In terms of the overall Green Drop Assessment, Prince Albert Municipality is performing less than satisfactory. Generic improvement areas include compliance in terms of the following:

- Registration and classification of works as well as the operating staffs
- WWQ Monitoring Programme efficiency
- Credibility of WW Sample Analysis
- Management planning relating to the WWTW capacity
- Regular submission of WWQ information to DWA
- WWQ compliance

The waste water treatment plant for Prince Albert was considered to be less satisfactory. Klaarstroom and Leeu Gamka were considered to be very poor. A substantial adjustment by the Water Services Authority is required on the other works in relation to the above matters before various works would qualify for Green Drop status.

¹³ Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009

8.4 Disaster Management

According to studies done by the Geographic and Spatial Unit at UCT, the Western Cape has been prone to a number of disasters over the past decade brought about by "cut off low" weather systems prevalent in the Western Cape. "Cut-off low" weather systems have wreaked havoc costing government and communities substantial amounts in this province. From a study conducted by the Disaster Risk Science unit at the University of Cape Town this type of weather condition has had disastrous effects throughout the Western Cape with a number of disasters recorded over this period with major financial implications for government.

Serious damages brought on by *cut off lows* have been carefully tracked in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. In certain instances this weather conditions has managed to affect communities more than once in a given year.

There were no disasters recorded from March 2003, December 2004, April 2005, August 2006 and November 2008 whereas other parts of the province may have been affected over this period. The effects of cut off lows was noted in Prince Albert for June 2007 and July 2008 which indicates that the damaging effects of this weather conditions is not very prevalent in this municipality resulting in total damages incurred by government of R43.441 million for June 2007 and R17.749 million for July 2008 for the Central Karoo District. Prince Albert Municipality was the least affected in both instances with the least damages incurred for the June 2007 disaster (2.9 per cent) and no damages for June 2008. Prince Albert does have certain socio-economic challenges but is economically sufficiently robust to absorb the effects of the disasters recorded. Overall this municipality absorbed 2.1 of the total costs spent on disasters brought about by cut off lows in the area.

During the drought disaster that affected the province for the past two years, Prince Albert was also not affected. Overall Prince Albert Municipality seem to have been spared the effects experienced from disasters in the province whilst other municipalities were not as fortunate.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Global Insight, Department of Health and Education (administrative data) and Eden District Municipalities (administrative data). All efforts have been made to secure relevant and plausible data and a verification process was also undertaken with regard to some administrative data.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

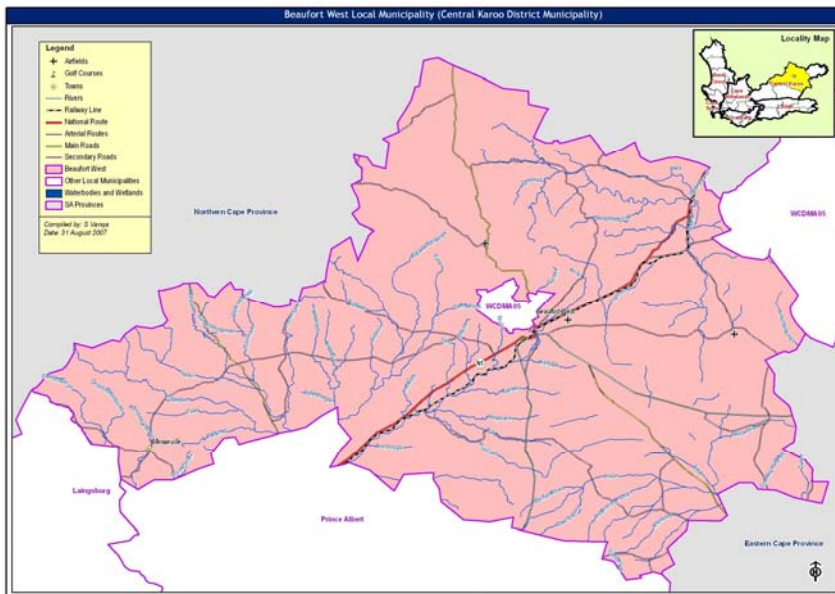
“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a "rough" or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give some indication as to trends.

4

Beaufort West Local Municipality



List of towns

- Beaufort West
- Die Loring
- Essopville
- Hillside
- Hospital Hill
- Kwa Mandlenkosi
- Merweville
- Nelspoort
- New Town
- Newlands
- Nieuveld Park
- Prince Valley
- Rustdene
- Sidesavrwá

Beaufort West Municipality at a glance

Population					
Number	2001	2007	% Share	2001	2007
Total	37 111	37 091	African	15.8	12.0
Male	17 896	17 279	Coloured	73.2	79.0
Female	19 215	19 812	White	10.9	8.9
Dependency ratio (%)	60.3	63.5	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.2
Socio-economic indicators					
Education					
			2007		
Literacy rate ¹ (%)			71.8		
Health					
			2010		
Number of PHC facilities			11		
% Immunisation coverage (<1 yr)			103.7		
Crime (number of reported cases)					
			2006/07	2007/08	2009/10
Drug-related crimes			366	411	553
Murder			24	25	25
Sexual Crimes			50	40	97
Poverty levels					
			2007		
Number of people accessing social grants			11 160		
			2010/11		
Number of indigent households			4 147		
Household income levels					
			2001	2009	
Annual income > R0 < R18 000 (% share)			24.8	14.5	
Annual income > R18 000 < R42 000 (% share)			36.1	15.2	
Unemployment rate (%)					
			2001	2007	
Total			40.0	32.0	
Male (% share)				37.6	
Female (% share)				62.4	
Labour concentration: Agriculture, Construction, Community Services					
Access to Basic service delivery					
(% share of households)			2001	2007	
Formal dwellings			95.5	97.3	
Informal dwellings			1.6	1.9	
Electricity			87.2	95.2	
Flush toilets			90.5	97.2	
Water (piped water)			99.4	96.0	
Refuse removal (local authority/private)			85.8	93.0	
Economy					
			2001	2009	
GVA-R (R'm)			124 049	167 270	
Largest sector contributor to GVA-R: finance, community services, transport and agriculture					
GVA-R growth rate (average %)					
			2001 - 2009		
Municipality			3.8		
District			3.6		

¹ Literacy rate sourced from the Department of Social Development.

Introduction

The aim of this profile is to assist the Beaufort West Municipality in acquiring credible data to inform planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The indicators identified include: demographics, socio-economics, labour, economy, service delivery and governance. The indicators captured in the profile provide a fair reflection of the socio-economic reality of the municipality. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. It is however noted that data could not be sourced for all the indicators, specifically for those indicators that may as yet not be disaggregated at a municipal level.

This profile uses data² primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census. The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

The Beaufort West LM is a category B municipality, comprising towns of Beaufort West, Merweville and Nelspoort, in the Central Karoo District. It is the largest municipality and also is the administrative capital of the District.

Beaufort West LM is the economic hub of the region, strategically situated approximately 450 kilometres from Cape Town along the N1 route, which connects Cape Town and cities like Bloemfontein and Johannesburg.

Beaufort West Municipality with 37 091 people in 2007 is the most populous municipality in the Central Karoo District according to the 2007 Community Survey. The population is diversified across race groups and culture and is characterised by varying levels of socio-economic development. Beaufort West's economy grew positively at an annual average rate of 3.8 per cent over the 2001 to 2009 period. The municipality has done well in improving access to basic services.

² A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

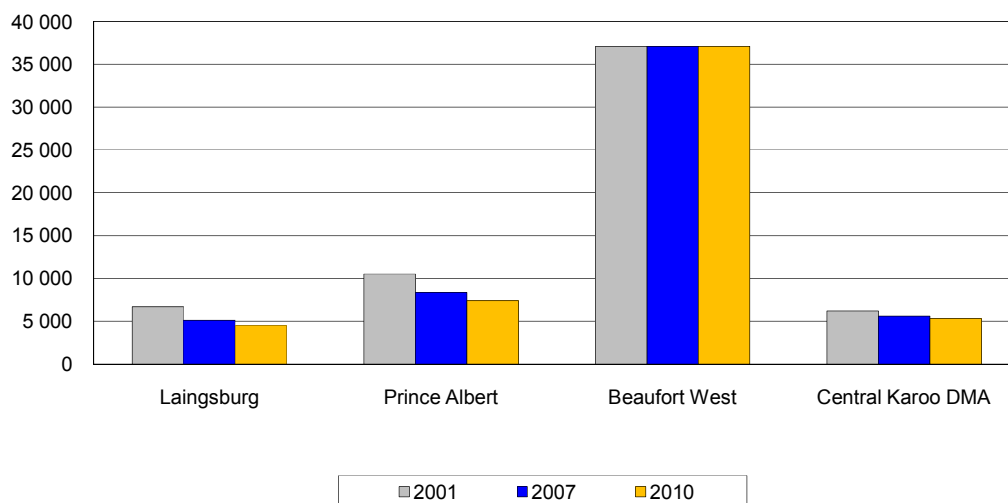
1. Demographics

The *demographics* of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status that are relevant for informing government policy decisions with respect to the nature and quantum of services to be delivered. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide, measure and target of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels of services. Important demographic characteristics for the 2001 to 2007 reporting period that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age and gender distribution and racial groups in Beaufort West municipal area.

1.1 Population Size

The size of the population provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical area. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners in matching available resources to the relative demand for infrastructural and social services including water, sanitation, electricity, housing and health care.

Figure 1 Comparison of Beaufort West population to Central Karoo District, 2001, 2007 & 2010



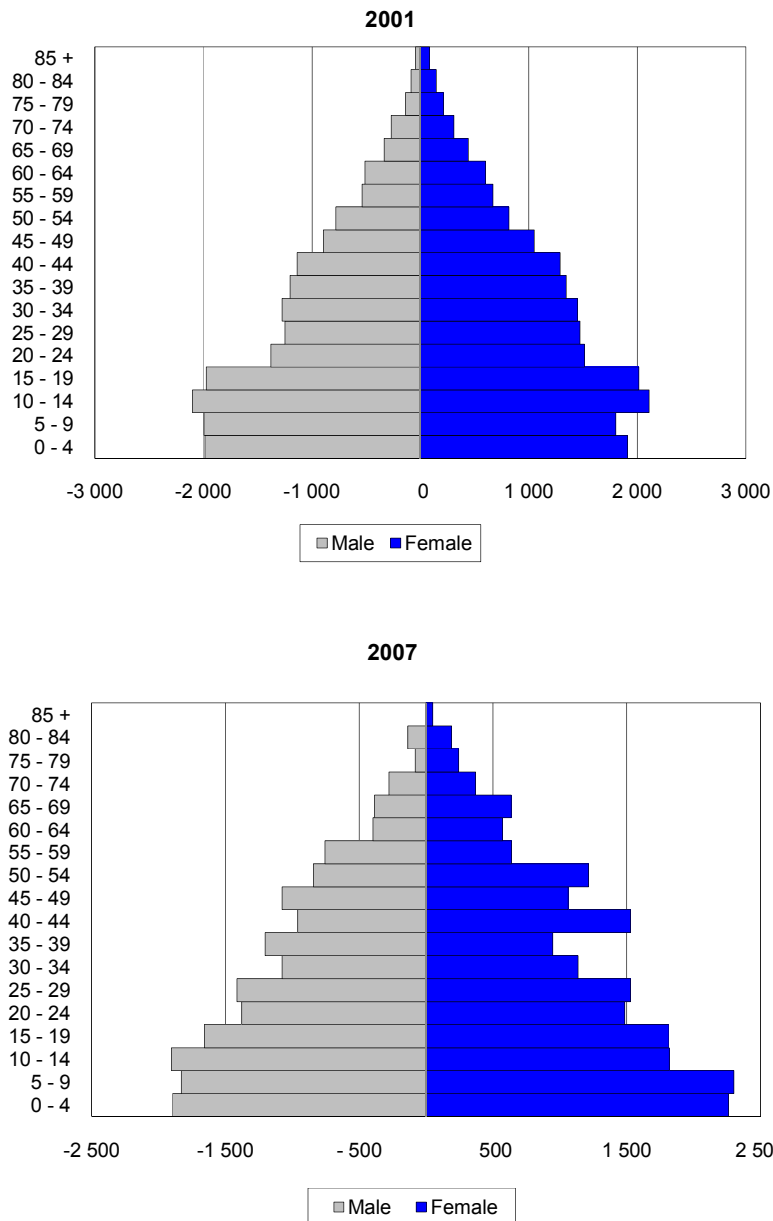
Source: StatsSA, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007, Department of Social Development

The 2007 Community Survey estimated that 5.3 million people live in the Western Cape while 56 323 people live in the Central Karoo District. Beaufort West has the largest population size in the Central Karoo District with a population size of 37 091 in 2007. The population declined marginally by an annual average rate of 0.01 per cent from 37 111 in 2001 to 37 091 in 2007. According to the population projections of the Department of Social Development, the population is expected to increase to 37 101 by 2010.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in the Beaufort West population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of the municipality highlight growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located and to target government, civil society and non-governmental programmes more effectively.

Figure 2 Beaufort West population pyramids for 2001 and 2007



Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

1.2.1 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely: children (0 - 14 years), the economically active population (15 - 64 years) and persons 65 years and older.

In 2001, Beaufort West population composition was as follows: children at 32.1 per cent, the economically active population at 62.4 per cent and the elderly at 5.6 per cent. In 2007, Beaufort West population composition was as follows: children at 32.4 per cent, the economically active population at 61.2 per cent and the elderly at 6.4 per cent.

The youth's³ representation decreased from 33.2 to 31 per cent from 2001 to 2007. Hence, the combined share of for children and the youth the total population declined from 65.3 to 63.4 per cent over the same period. Despite this the population of Beaufort West remained relative youthful.

The child dependency ratio⁴ increased from 51.4 to 53 per cent from 2001 to 2007 whilst the aged dependency ratio increased from 8.9 per cent to 10.5 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio thus increased from 60.3 per cent in 2001 to 63.5 per cent in 2007.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

Beaufort West's population had more females than males in both 2001 and 2007. The gender ratio widened from 93.1 males per 100 females to 87.2 males per 100 females. In 2007, the population comprised of 46.6 per cent males and 53.4 per cent females compared to 48.2 per cent males and 51.8 per cent females in 2007.

According to the Community Survey 2007, the age cohort 0 to 14 and 25 to 29 proportionally indicates a larger female population in Beaufort West. This changes in the age cohorts 15 to 24 and 30 to 34 where there appears to be an increase in the male population. Within the elderly groups, the gap between men as compared to women widens to a ratio of 37.3 per cent men as opposed to 62.7 per cent women on average. This decline in the number of men could be attributed to economic migratory factors or mortality amongst men.

1.3 Racial Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have

³ Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

⁴ Dependency ratios indicate the broad socio-economic policy implications that can result from changes in population age structures. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the economy as a whole face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and the elderly, who are often economically dependent.

particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

Table 1 Beaufort West population groups, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007	Average Annual Growth rate 2001 - 2007 %
African	5 861	15.8	12.0	-4.5%
Coloured	27 168	73.2	79.0	1.3%
Indian or Asian	42	0.1	0.2	5.2%
White	4 030	10.9	8.9	-3.3%
Total	37 101	100.0	100.0	

Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Beaufort West in both 2001 and 2007 followed by the African racial group. The Coloured population group's share of the total population increased from 73.2 per cent to 79 per cent over the period. The African population group share of the total population decreased from 15.8 per cent in 2001 to 12 per cent in 2007.

The White racial group share of the total population decreased from 10.9 per cent in 2001 to 8.9 per cent in 2007. The Indian/Asian population constituted less than 1 per cent of the total population in both 2001 in 2007.

2. Socio-economic Development

The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile discuss indicators such as human development and education, health, safety and security, household income as well information on access to social grants within the Beaufort West Municipality.

2.1 Human Development and Education

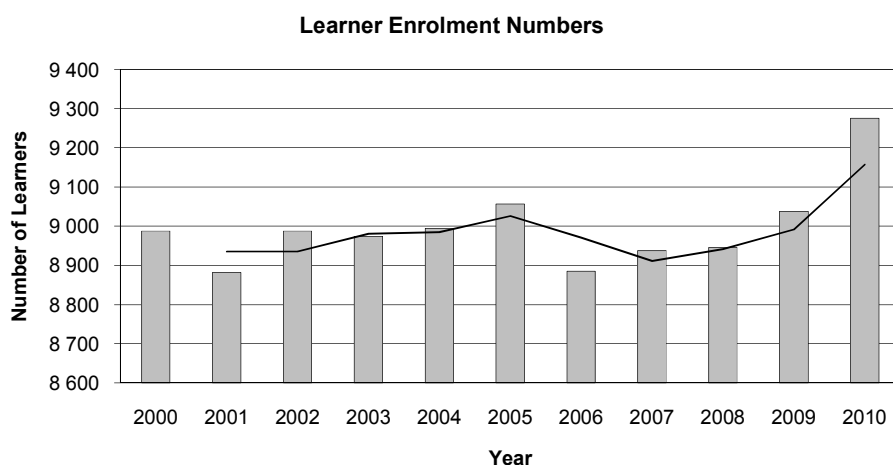
2.1.1 Learner Enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education

and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the national Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

Figure 3 Beaufort West learner enrolment numbers in 2000 - 2010



Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2010

Figure 3 shows the trends in enrolment numbers of learners residing in Beaufort West.

The number of learners enrolled in schools in this municipality increased by an annual average rate of 0.3 per cent from 8 988 learners in 2000 to 9 276 learners in 2010. Learner enrolment trend over the ten years is positive except for decreases observed during 2001, 2003 and 2006.

In 2010, 2830 learners (30.5 per cent of total learners) have enrolled in the foundation education phase, ranging from Grade R to 3. The primary phase (grades 4 to 7) recorded an enrolment figure of 3 358 learners (36.2 per cent) whilst a total of 3 059 learners (33 per cent) enrolled in the secondary phases (grade 8 to 12) in 2010.

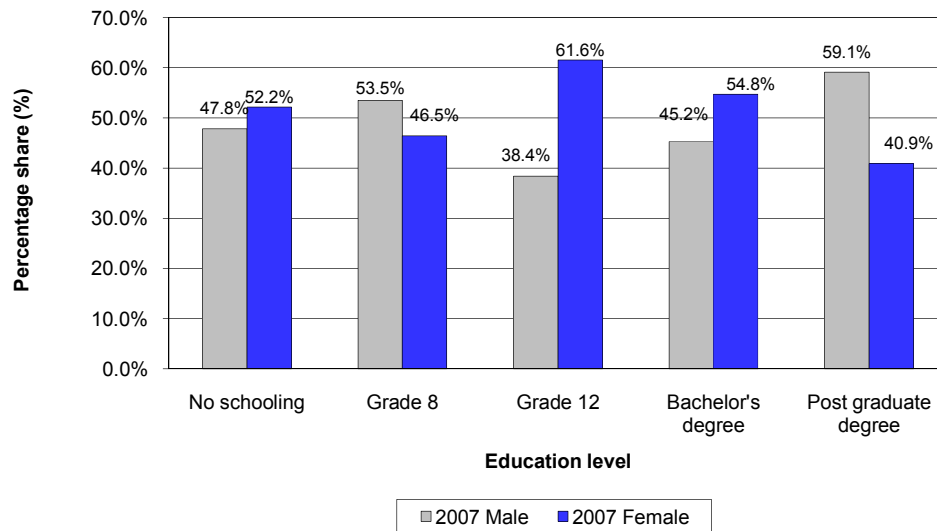
The Beaufort West municipal area has 17 schools of which thirteen are no fee⁵ schools. There were no FET Colleges located in Beaufort West or the Central Karoo District. The closest FET college to Beaufort West is the Southern Cape College.

⁵ No fee schools are schools whereby students are not required to pay tuition fees.

2.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the inhabitants of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the people of the region. The levels of education provide and indication of the income potential and standard of living of residents in a particular geographic area. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area.

Figure 4 Educational attainment of Beaufort West population, 2007



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The information on educational attainment was collected from the responses of residents in the Beaufort West Region in the 2007 Community Survey. Figure 4 compares the educational attainment gender profile of Beaufort West's population in 2007. The differences in the level of educational attainment are less prominent for Grade 8 and Grade 12.

The male population accounts for the majority of the population that have attained grade 8 (53.5 per cent) and post graduate qualifications. The female population on the other hand account for the majority of the population that; did not receive any schooling (52.2 per cent), attained grade 12 (61.6 per cent) and bachelor degrees (54.8 per cent).

2.1.3 Literacy Rate

In 2007, 71.8 per cent of Beaufort West's population was considered to be literate. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

2.2 Health

This section of the profile highlights the number of health facilities, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in the Beaufort West municipal area.

2.2.1 Access to Health Facilities

Table 2 shows the number of Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities available in the Central Karoo District in 2010.

Table 2 Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in Central Karoo District

	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	7	4	0	23
Laingsburg	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Prince Albert	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
Beaufort West	0	1	4	1	4	1	0	11
Central Karoo DMA	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

In the 2010, a total of 23 primary health care facilities are located in the entire Central Karoo District. Beaufort West Municipality has a total of 11 primary health care facilities including 4 fixed clinics, 1 satellite clinic, 4 mobile clinics, 1 Community Day Centre and 1 District hospital. Furthermore, one Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) registered service point has been designated to specifically meet the needs of HIV/Aids patients, while ten of the facilities cater for Tuberculosis (TB) treatment.

2.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professionals to serve at the primary health care facilities is a further determinant of quality health care.

Table 3 Health Care Professionals at Primary Health Care facilities in 2009 & 2010

Beaufort West	2009	2010
Primary Healthcare Doctors	4	3
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	4	5
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses	23	25
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	24	27

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Table 3 shows that a total of 8 doctors and 52 professional nurses have been employed by the Department of Health to render health services to patients attending the PHC facilities in Beaufort West in 2010. It should be noted that these totals exclude health professionals employed within the private sector.

2.2.3 Burden of Diseases

Table 4 shows immunisation for children under the age of 1 for three categories – fully, tuberculosis and measles.

Table 4 Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

Category	2006/07	2007/08	2009/10
	Percentage Immunised	Percentage Immunised	Percentage Immunised
Fully immunised <1year			
Beaufort West	103.7%	91.6%	107.3%
Central Karoo DM Sub-total	90.8%	89.4%	104.8%
BCG (TB)			
Beaufort West	84.0%	135.3%	109.0%
Central Karoo DM Sub-total	80.9%	114.4%	101.7%
Measles			
Beaufort West	100.9%	94.6%	107.3%
Central Karoo DM Sub-total	89.4%	93.2%	105.4%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

The immunisation coverage⁶ for full immunisation increased from 103.7 per cent in 2006/07 to 107.3 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate in Beaufort West Municipality is above the average immunisation rate for the Central Karoo District Region which is at 104.8 per cent in 2009/10.

The immunisation coverage for tuberculosis increased from 84 per cent in 2006/07 to 109 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for tuberculosis in Beaufort West Municipality is above the average immunisation rate for tuberculosis for the Central Karoo District which is at 101.7 per cent in 2009/10.

⁶ Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

Immunisation coverage for measles increased from 100.9 per cent in 2006/07 to 107.3 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for measles in Beaufort West Municipality is above the average immunisation rate for measles for the Central Karoo District which is at 105.4 per cent in 2009/10.

In 2010, Beaufort West Municipality had one ART (anti-retroviral treatment) service site registered in its area. The Department of Health reported that 428 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in Beaufort West state-run health care facilities in 2010.

2.3 Safety and Security

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning take cognisance of the importance of security and justice in building liveable communities.

The discussion and analysis that follows is limited to contact crimes, property related crime and crime heavily dependent on police action for detection.

Table 5 Crime in the Beaufort West (WC) Police Precinct: April to March: 2003/04 - 2009/10

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	36	34	27	24	25	16	25
Total sexual crimes	97	95	59	50	40	50	97
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	497	408	291	362	420	419	448
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	158	296	370	366	411	503	553
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	36	74	127	127	126	125	128

Source: SAPS 2003/04 to 2009/10

Table 5 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located in Beaufort West as reported by the South African Police Service for the period 2003/04 and 2009/10.

The number of murders decreased by an annual average rate of 5.9 per cent from 2003/04 to 2009/10. The number of murders reached a minimum of 16 cases in 2008/09 but then increased by 56.3 per cent to 25 cases in 2009/10. The number of sexual crimes have been declining annually since 2003/04 and bottomed out at 40 cases in 2007/08 but then increased to reach 97 cases per annum in 2009/10.

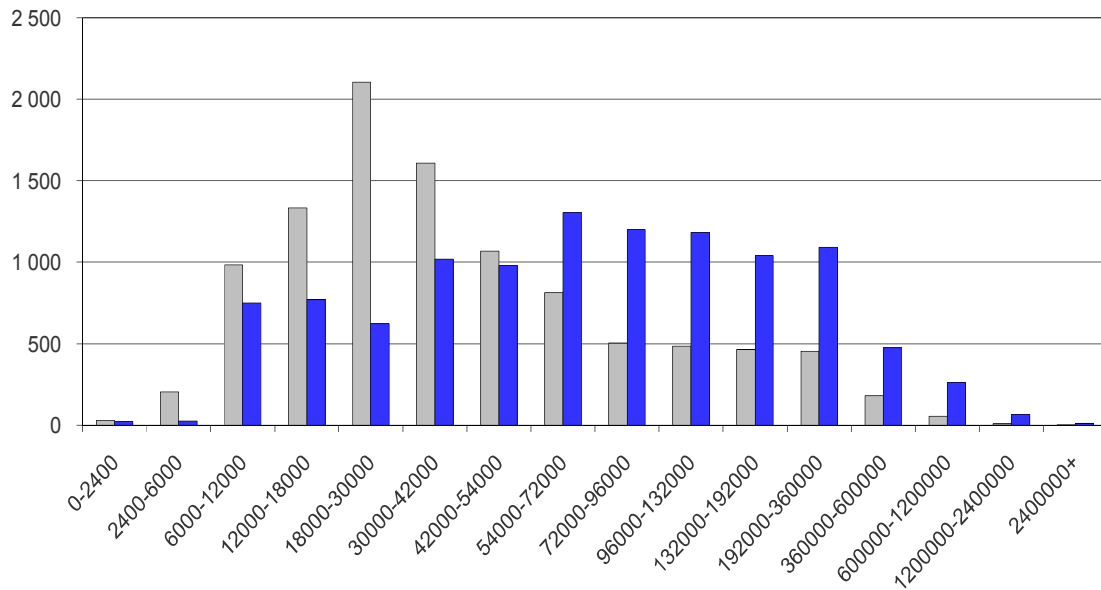
The number of burglaries has been decreasing from 2003/04 to reach a minimum of 291 cases in 2005/06 but has since been rising annually to reach 448 cases in 2009/10. However, over the entire period burglaries at residential premises decreased by an annual average rate of 1.7 per cent from 497 to 448 cases between 2003/04 and 2009/10.

Drug related crime has increased significantly (23.2 per cent annual average) from 158 to 553 incidents from 2003/04 to 2009/10. Beaufort West continues to experience a similar trend with crimes relating to driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs which increased by an annual average rate of 23.5 per cent from 36 to 128 incidents between 2003/04 and 2009/10.

2.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community, i.e. whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or a rich community. More importantly household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief and tariff policies.

Figure 5 Annual household income levels within Beaufort West Municipality, 2001 and 2009



Source: Global Insight

Figure 5 shows the annual household income levels within Beaufort West, 2001 and 2009.

It is encouraging to observe that the number of households with lower income levels have declined from 2001 to 2009, while more households have moved up into higher income brackets. This increase in the average household income level should relieve the municipalities' need to support households who are unable to afford basic services.

The percentage of households earning R0 – R2 400 per annum (R0 - R200 per month) decreased slightly from 0.3 per cent to 0.2 per cent between 2001 and 2009; these are households in extreme poverty. When broadening the group to include those who earn up to R18 000 per annum (from R0 up to R1 500 per month), the proportion

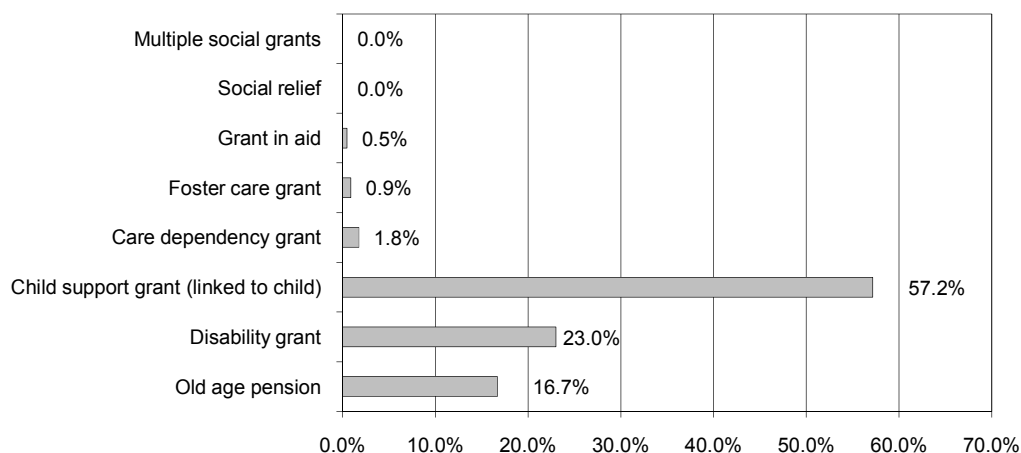
of households in 2001 was 24.8 per cent, but decreased to 14.8 per cent in 2009; the proportion of households earning between R18 000 and R42 000 per annum (R1 500 – R3 500 per month) declined from 36.1 per cent to 15.2 per cent between 2001 and 2009 and the number of households earning between R42 000 and R54 000 per annum (R3 500 to R4 500 per month) decreased from 10.4 per cent to 9.1 per cent. The proportion of households earning between R54 000 and R72 000 per annum (R4 500 – R6 000 per month) increased from 7 per cent to 12 per cent between 2001 and 2009.

2.5 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. Although social grants are a lifeline to recipients and their families hovering on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of social grants by category in the Beaufort West municipal area. In 2007, there were 11 160 social grant beneficiaries of which 57.2 per cent beneficiaries received the child support grant, followed by the old age pension grant (23 per cent) and the disability grant (16.7 per cent). These grants account for 101.7 per cent of all social grants accessed in the metropolitan area.

Figure 6 Distribution of Social Grant Beneficiaries



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The municipality offers additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse and property rates. According to the Municipality, there are 4 147 indigents registered in the 2010/11 financial year.

3. Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed but seeking work. Many factors influence how workers are utilised and how much they are paid, including quality of the labour force itself (such as health, level of education, distribution of special training and skills, and degree of mobility), structural characteristics of the economy (e.g. proportions of heavy manufacturing, technology, and service industries).

3.1 Labour Force Employment Status

Table 6 outlines the labour trends in the Beaufort West Municipality. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active⁷ population from ages 15 - 65 years.

Table 6 Beaufort West Labour Force

	Total population aged 15 - 65	Labour force	**LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	*Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2001	23 295	12 968	55.7	7 786	5 182	40.0
2007	22 873	13 037	57.0	8 859	4 178	32.0

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Unemployment rate is calculated as the share of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

** LFPR: Labour Force Participation Rate, the labour force share/economically active population relative to the potentially economically active people

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area declined from 23 295 in 2001 to 22 873 in 2007, meaning that 422 fewer people were potentially available absorption into the local economy. The active labour force⁸ increased at an annual average rate of 0.1 per cent from 12 968 people in 2001 to 13 037 people in 2007 with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increasing marginally from 55.7 per cent in 2001 to 57 per cent in 2007.

The number of employed persons increased by an annual average rate of 2.2 per cent from 7 786 persons in 2001 to 8 859 persons in 2007. The unemployment rate decreased from 40 per cent to 32 per cent over the same period. The data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the job market entrants and participants.

⁷ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

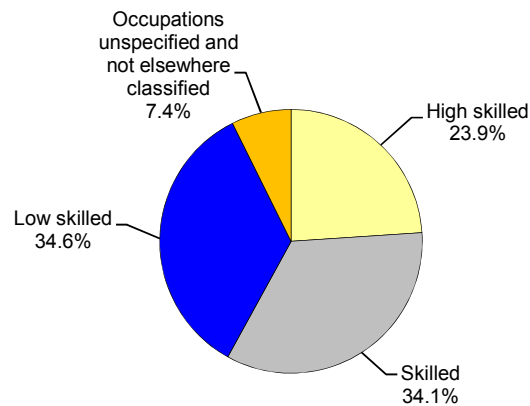
⁸ Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15 - 65 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

3.2 Skill profile of Labour Force

The occupation profile of an area is an important proxy of anticipated household income and the standard of living in a particular jurisdiction.

Figure 7 outlines the skill profile of the labour force in the Beaufort West Municipality. The labour force is classified into three main categories namely, high skilled, skilled and low skilled. Of the 22 873 people employed in 2007, 7.4 per cent cannot be classified as either high skilled, skilled or low skilled and is therefore regarded as being employed in the unspecified category.

Figure 7 Skill level of the labour force in 2007



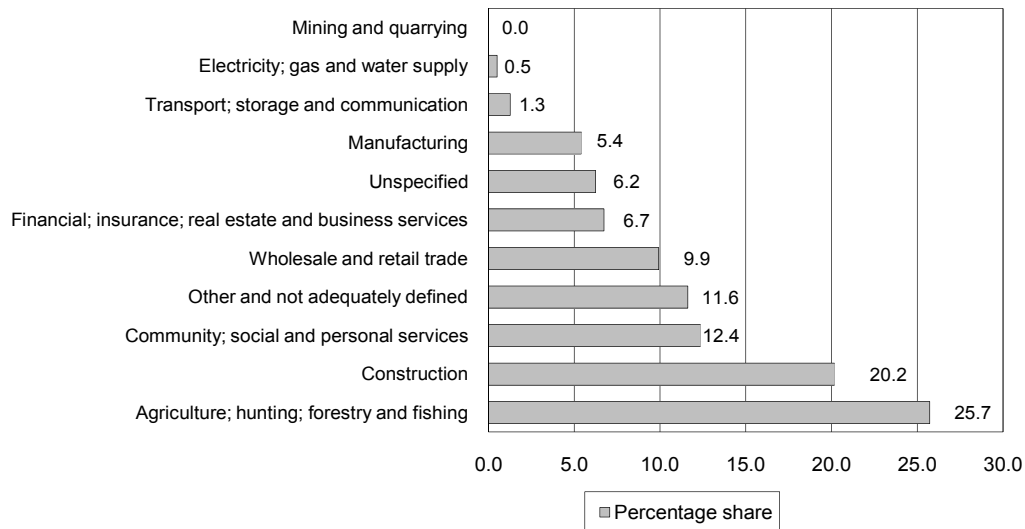
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 indicated that Beaufort West labour force comprised of 34.1 per cent skilled workers, 34.6 per cent low skilled and 23.9 per cent high skilled workers.

3.3 Industry Employment

Figure 8 highlights the contribution of the various sectors to employment in 2007.

Figure 8 Contribution to employment by industry in 2007



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Community Survey of 2007 highlighted that the biggest employment contributors were: agriculture; hunting; forestry & fishing (25.7 per cent), construction (20.2 per cent), community; social and personal services (12.4 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (9.9 per cent) and financial; insurance; real estate and business services (6.7 per cent). A significant yet small percentage of survey respondents were recorded as other and not adequately defined (11.6 per cent) and unspecified (6.2 per cent).

3.4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have divergent policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

Table 7 Unemployment by gender in 2007

Beaufort West Local Municipality	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	23.6	51.0	37.6
Female	40.8	49.0	62.4

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 7 shows the unemployment rates for males and females in 2007. In 2007, the unemployment rate for males was 23.6 per cent with the percentage share of the unemployed at 37.6 per cent. The unemployment rate for females was higher at 40.8 per cent with the percentage share of the unemployed higher at 62.4 per cent despite females accounting for a smaller portion of the labour force.

3.4.1 Racial profile of unemployment

Table 8 displays the unemployment patterns across the various racial groups.

Table 8 Racial profile of unemployment in 2007

Population group	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
African	44.5	9.1	12.7
Coloured	34.3	80.5	86.2
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.1	0.0
White	3.5	10.2	1.1

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment in Beaufort West was concentrated within the Coloured population. The Coloured population group account for 80.5 per cent of the labour force. The 34.3 per cent unemployment rate amongst the Coloured population translates to 86.2 per cent share of the unemployed.

The African population group recorded the highest unemployment rate at 44.5 but because Africans only account for 9.1 per cent of the labour force their share of the unemployed was only 12.7 per cent.

The White population group registered a low unemployment rate of 3.7 per cent and only 1.7 per cent of the unemployment.

Information pertaining to Indians/Asians are non-existent.

Table 9 Unemployment by age cohort in 2007

Age	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
15 - 19	71.0	4.8	10.6
20 - 24	54.8	15.2	26.0
25 - 34	34.9	31.7	34.5
35 - 44	25.6	24.9	19.9
45 - 54	14.8	18.7	8.6
55 - 65	3.0	4.8	0.5

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 9 shows the unemployment by age cohorts. The highest unemployment rate in 2007 was amongst those persons aged 15 – 19 years (74 per cent). Although the age group 15 - 19 years recorded the highest unemployment rate, they only form 5.8 per cent of the total labour force and 10.6 per cent of the unemployed. Contrastingly, those persons aged 25 – 34 which had the third highest unemployment rate (34.9 per cent) makes up the largest portion (31.7 per cent) of the labour force and therefore the largest share (34.5 per cent) of the unemployed.

4. Economy

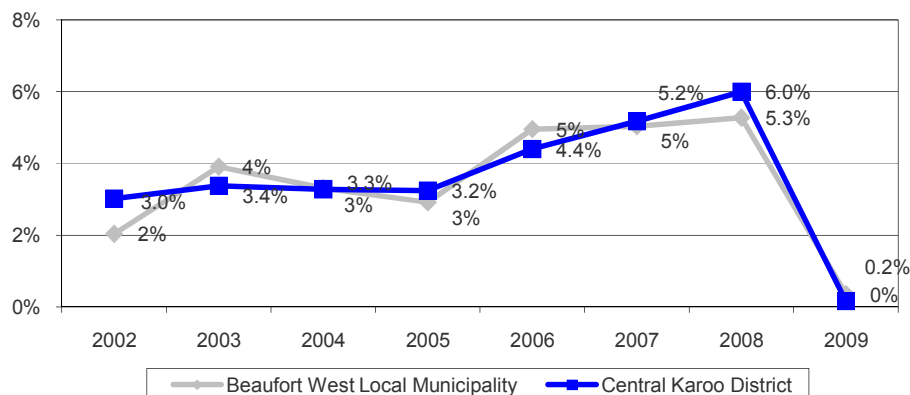
A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

4.1 Economic growth

Beaufort West regional gross value added figure (GVA-R)⁹ amounted to R840.741 million and accounted for 74.4 per cent of total the regional economy of R1.130 billion in 2009 making it the largest economic contributor in the Central Karoo District.

Figure 9 shows the economic growth trends of Beaufort West in comparison to the Central Karoo District growth rate for the period 2001 to 2009. Beaufort West's economy is growing at a lower rate than the District's economy between the 2001 and 2009 period with the exception of 2003 and 2006 when the Beaufort West economy outperformed the economy of the District. Beaufort West's economy grew at an annual average rate of 3.5 per cent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to the District's annual average growth rate of 3.6 per cent.

⁹ GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.

Figure 9 Comparison of Beaufort West's economy growth rates to the Central Karoo District growth rates, 2001 – 2009

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight data

In 2008, Beaufort West's and the Districts economic growth peaked at 6 and 5.3 per cent respectively, at the height of the global financial crisis. However, in 2009 the economic growth for Prince Albert and the District were stagnant.

4.2 Sectoral Growth and Contributions

Table 10 shows sectoral contribution to Beaufort West's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 of the nine identified sectors as per Provincial Treasury's analysis (Primary/Secondary) and does not represent the entire make-up of the total GVA-R for Beaufort West.

Table 10 GVA-R value of economic sectors at 2005 prices

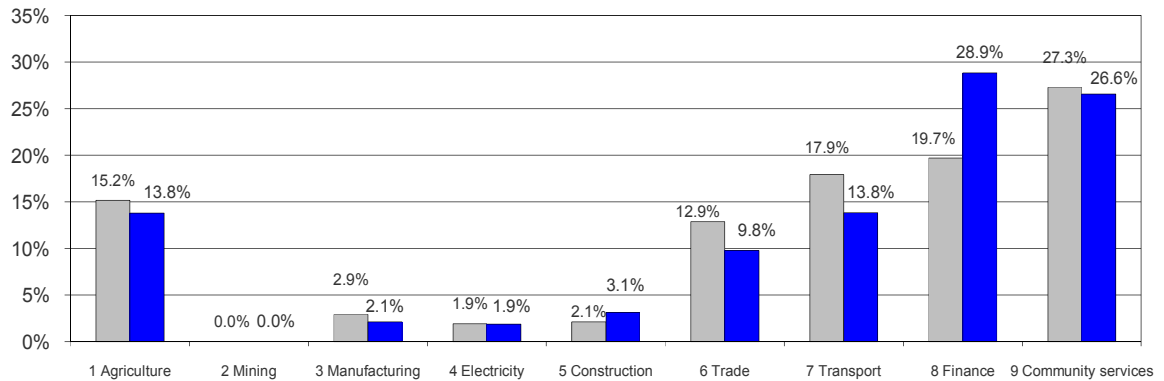
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality (including Central Karoo DMA)	GVA-R Constant 2005 prices (R1'000) - 2001	GVA-R Constant 2005 prices (R1'000) - 2009	Average Annual Growth Rate: 2001 - 2009
1 Agriculture	97 246	116 078	2.2%
2 Mining	0	0	0.0%
3 Manufacturing	18 842	18 033	-0.5%
4 Electricity	12 406	15 915	3.2%
5 Construction	13 698	26 224	8.5%
6 Trade	82 322	82 306	0.0%
7 Transport	114 912	116 247	0.1%
8 Finance	126 238	242 559	8.5%
9 Community services	174 701	223 380	3.1%

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight

The finance and construction sectors within Beaufort West experienced the sharpest annual average growth over the 2001 to 2009 period at 8.5 per cent each, followed by the community services sector at 3.2 per cent. The manufacturing sector shrunk by 0.55 per cent over the same period in relation to other sectors.

Figure 10 shows sectoral contribution to Beaufort West's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009. The leading sector contributors to Beaufort West's economy in 2009 were; finance (29 per cent); community services (27 per cent), agriculture (14 per cent) and transport (7 per cent).

Figure 10 Sector percentage contribution to Beaufort West economy, 2001 & 2009



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data

The agriculture sector's contribution to local economy decreased from 15.2 to 14.9 per cent between 2001 and 2009. The finance sector contribution increased from 19.7 to 28.9 per cent whilst the community services sector's contribution decreased marginally from 27.3 to 26.6 per cent between 2001 and 2007.

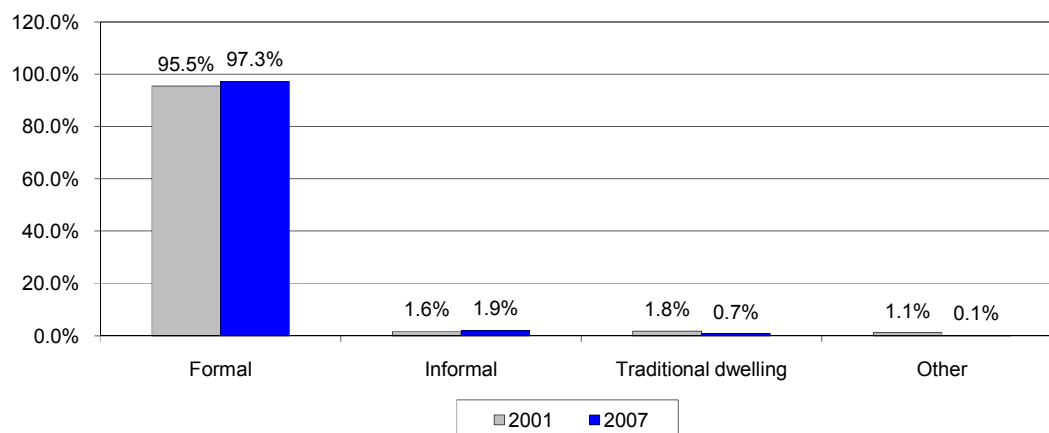
5. Built environment

Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and accompanied services available to households of Beaufort West.

5.1 Dwellings

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well being.

Figure 11 shows the percentage of households that are categorised as formal/informal dwellings compares household dwelling types between 2001 and 2007 in Beaufort West.

Figure 11 Dwelling type occupied by households in Beaufort West

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Other includes ship, boat, caravan or tent, workers hostel (bed/room), as well as anything that was not specified.

The formal dwellings proportionately increased from 95.5 per cent to 97.3 per cent of the total number of dwellings. The informal dwellings marginally increased from 1.6 to 1.9 per cent over the same period. Traditional dwellings decreased from 1.8 to 0.7 per cent and other dwellings' share decreased from 1.1 per cent to 0.1 per cent.

5.2 Energy

Table 11 shows the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in Beaufort West 2001 and 2007.

Table 11 Main type of energy/fuel used for lighting by households

Energy sources for lighting	Census 2001	Per cent share of households 2001	Per cent share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Electricity	7 899	87.2%	95.2%	1.6%
Gas	15	0.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Paraffin	60	0.7%	0.3%	-13.0%
Candles	858	9.5%	3.0%	-17.4%
Solar	161	1.8%	0.7%	-14.9%
Other	70	0.8%	0.9%	2.0%
Total	9 062	100.0%	100.0%	0.2%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 87.2 per cent of households. Thereafter, followed candles and solar which was used by 9.5 per cent and 1.8 per cent of households respectively.

In 2007, electricity remained the leading source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 95.2 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used candles and solar lowered to 3 per cent and 0.7 per cent of households respectively in 2007.

5.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 12 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in Beaufort West in 2001 and 2007.

Table 12 Main toilet facility used by households

Toilet facilities	2001	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	7 524	83.0%	95.4%	2.5%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	677	7.5%	1.8%	-20.7%
Dry toilet facility		0.0%	0.2%	0.0
Pit toilet with ventilation	188	2.1%	0.5%	-20.1%
Pit toilet with out ventilation	80	0.9%	0.3%	-15.1%
Chemical toilet	12	0.1%	0.0%	-100.0%
Bucket toilet system	86	0.9%	0.4%	-11.6%
None	539	5.9%	1.2%	-22.8%
Total	9 062	100.0%	100.0%	0.2%

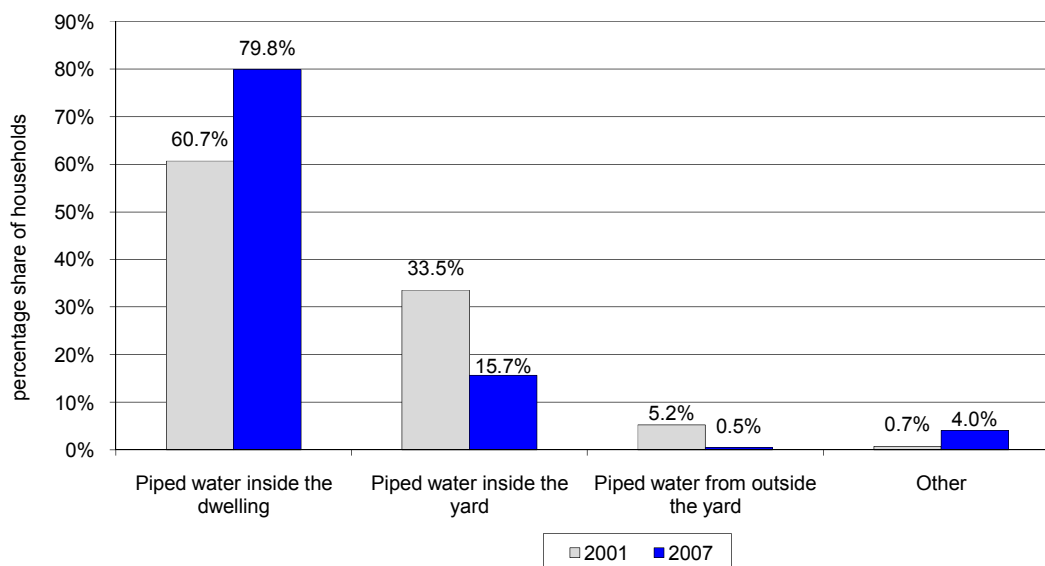
Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, 90.5 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Thereafter, 3 per cent of households made use of pit toilets whilst 5.9 per cent of households had no access to any form of sanitation.

From 2001 to 2007, households' access to sanitation in Beaufort West improved significantly based on the following observations. In 2007, 97.2 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank), 0.7 per cent of households made use of the pit toilet system with ventilation whilst 1.2 per cent of households had no access to any form of sanitation.

5.4 Water

Water is the sustaining source of life and hence access to safe and portable water is a priority service delivery. Figure 12 shows the various types of water sources available to households in Beaufort West in 2001 and 2007.

Figure 12 Main source of water used by households (include year/period)

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

* Other includes borehole, spring, dam, pool, river, stream, water vendor and rainwater tank.

Beaufort West residents' experienced a significant shift from access to potable water inside yard/or outside yard to inside dwelling. The percentage share of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling improved from 60.7 per cent in 2001 to 79.8 per cent in 2007. Access to piped water inside the yard accounted for 33.5 per cent of all households in 2001 and decreased to 15.7 per cent in 2007. The percentage share of households in Beaufort West accessing alternative water sources has increased from 0.7 per cent in 2001 to 4 per cent in 2007.

5.5 Refuse Removal

Table 13 Main source of refuse removal services, 2007

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	Per cent share of households 2001	Per cent share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Removed by local authority at least once a week	7 739	85.4%	92.7%	1.5%
Removed by local authority less often	39	0.4%	0.3%	-5.9%
Communal refuse dump	75	0.8%	0.2%	-23.5%
Own refuse dump	1 170	12.9%	6.5%	-10.6%
No rubbish disposal	39	0.4%	0.3%	-3.2%
Total	9 062	100.0%	100.0%	0.2%

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

Refuse removal is mainly delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company. Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading refuse removal source for households in Beaufort West at

85.8 per cent and 93 per cent in 2001 and 2007. It is noticeable that the use of own refuse dump decreased as the percentage of households that use it to dispose of their refuse, lowered from 12.9 to 6.5 per cent over the same period.

5.6 Roads

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

Roads facilitate movement of both men and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development as well and brings national integration. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfils the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 14 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the Beaufort West Municipality.

Table 14 Beaufort West roads

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel	Total
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution		
National	139.55	0.00	139.55	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trunk	215.84	68.07	283.91	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
Main	25.87	172.15	198.02	13.1%	86.9%	100.0%
Divisional	12.27	647.11	659.38	1.9%	98.1%	100.0%
Minor	0.03	1 743.02	1 743.05	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	393.56	2 630.35	3 023.91	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%

Source: Department of Transport (WC)

The total roads area that cover Beaufort West Municipality amount to 3 023.9 kilometres of roads. The total amount of roads comprise of 393.6 (13 per cent) kilometres of surfaced roads and 2 630.4 (87 per cent) kilometres of gravel roads.

The majority of main, divisional and minor roads are gravelled in the Beaufort West municipality.

6. Finance and Resource Mobilisation¹⁰

This section reflects on the consolidated budgets, provincial payments and transfers and national grants allocations to Beaufort West Municipality.

Table 15 Audited budget outcomes and projections for 2008/09

Municipality	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Audited outcome CAPITAL	Audited outcome OPERATING	Audited outcome TOTAL	Estimated outcome CAPITAL	Estimated outcome OPERATING	Estimated outcome TOTAL	Capex Budget	Opex Budget	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Beaufort West	24 156	140 431	164 587	39 179	161 792	200 971	50 148	155 944	206 092
Laingsburg	4 806	22 888	27 694	12 104	31 778	43 882	11 664	35 683	47 347
Prince Albert	5 535	23 305	28 840	7 028	15 328	22 356	16 127	42 325	58 452
Central Karoo District	7 283	51 408	58 691	11 432	9 210	20 642	9 628	54 487	64 115
Total	41 780	238 032	279 812	69 743	218 108	287 851	87 567	288 439	376 006

Source: Audited outcome figures from AFS, Appendix E(2) and projections

Table 15 highlights that the combined budget of municipalities in the Central Karoo region increased from R279.812 million in the 2008/09 financial year to R287.851 million in 2009/10 financial year and then increase further to R376.006 million in the 2010/11 financial year. The capital budget increased from R41.780 million in 2008/09 to R87.567 million by 2010/11 constituting an annual average rate of 44.8 per cent. The operating budget of the Central Karoo District municipalities increased from R238.032 million in 2008/09 to R288.439 million by 2010/11 constituting an annual average growth of 10.1 per cent.

Beaufort West Municipality's total budget increased from R164.587 million in 2008/09 financial year to R200.971 million in 2009/10 increasing further to R206.092 million in 2010/11. The capital budget from R24.156 million in 2008/09 to R50.148 million by 2010/11 constituting an annual average rate of 44.1 per cent. The operating budget of the Beaufort West municipality increased from R140.431 million in 2008/09 to R155.944 million by 2010/11 constituting an annual average rate of 5.4 per cent.

¹⁰ Allocation values represented in the figures below are values that were gazetted and do not take into account budgetary adjustments.

Table 16 Provincial Payment and Estimate for Beaufort West Municipality

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- piation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				2010/11	% Change from Revised estimate 2009/10	2011/12	2012/13	
Department of the Premier											
Provincial Parliament											
Provincial Treasury											
Department of Community Safety	6 428	7 620	8 904	9 833	11 260	11 248	11 968	6.40	12 674	13 396	
Department of Education	68 708	77 666	91 401	102 719	105 874	105 874	117 608	11.08	127 314	134 585	
Department of Health	28 003	58 344	79 379	97 419	95 971	103 780	109 741	5.74	117 335	124 397	
Department of Social Development	48 595	58 604	69 062	75 893	75 893	76 893	81 941	6.56	89 299	96 219	
Department of Human Settlements	7 445	18 371	31 571	4 684	4 684	15 684	5 284	(66.31)	6 121	5 851	
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	230	250									
Department of Transport and Public Works			8 559	24 753	24 825	24 825	13 982	(43.68)	28 047	26 047	
Department of Agriculture	9 617	13 322	13 953	15 217	51 217	51 217	17 694	(65.45)	19 660	19 660	
Department of Economic Development and Tourism											
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		151	238	357	357	357	279	(21.85)	293		
Department of Local Government				240	216	216	375	73.61	286	297	
Total	169 026	234 328	303 067	331 115	370 297	390 094	358 872	(8.00)	401 029	420 453	
Total Transfers to Beaufort West Municipality	8 777	19 033	36 783	5 083	16 247	16 247	6 008	(63.02)	6 700	6 148	
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	5.19	8.12	12.14	1.54	4.39	4.16	1.67	(59.80)	1.67	1.46	

Source: 2010 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

Table 16 shows the total projected provincial government investment in the Beaufort West Municipality from 2006/07 to 2012/13. The total provincial government spending over the 2010/11 MTREF in Beaufort West Municipality amounts to R1.180 billion.

The largest share of the provincial spending flows from the Department of Education followed by the Department of Health with a total investment of R379.507 million and R351.473 million respectively over the 2010/11 MTREF. Thereafter, the departments of Social Development and Department of Transport and Public Works makes the biggest investment and total spending of R267.459 million and R68.076 million over the 2010/11 MTREF respectively.

Table 17 Provincial allocations to Beaufort West Municipality over the 2006/07 MTREF

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2009/10	Adjusted appro- piation 2009/10	Revised estimate 2009/10	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				% Change from Revised estimate			
							2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier	40									
Izimbizo	40									
Department of Human Settlements	7 507	18 404	31 305	4 444	15 544	15 544	5 284	(66.01)	6 121	5 851
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	7 445	18 191	31 305	4 444	15 444	15 444	5 284	(65.79)	6 121	5 851
Local Government Master Planning Grant	62	63								
Housing Consumer Education Grant		150			100	100		(100.00)		
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	230	250								
Spatial Planning	230	250								
Department of Transport and Public Works	1 000	48	5 000	42	82	82	70	(14.63)		
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads		48		42	82	82	70	(14.63)		
Mobility Strategies			5 000							
Non-motorised Transport	1 000									
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport		151	238	357	357	357	279	(21.85)	293	
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		151	238	357	357	357	279	(21.85)	293	
Department of Local Government		180	240	240	264	264	375	42.05	286	297
Provincial Management Support Grant							100			
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant		180	240	240	264	264	275	4.17	286	297
Total Transfers	8 777	19 033	36 783	5 083	16 247	16 247	6 008	(63.02)	6 700	6 148

Table 17 reflects the various conditional grants that are transferred by provincial sector departments to municipalities. The total transfers to Beaufort West Municipality over the 2010/11 MTREF amount to R6.008 million in 2010/11, R6.700 million in 2011/12 and R6.148 million in 2012/13.

The Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant (IHHS), which is disbursed by the Department of Human Settlements, amounts R17.256 million over the 2010/11 MTREF making it the primary contributor to the total transfers to Beaufort West municipality. The IHHS grant is used to finance the implementation of the national housing programme. The aim of the programme is to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of integrated and sustainable human settlements to ensure economically viable and socially equitable communities in areas with ecological integrity.

Table 18 National Transfers to Beaufort West Municipality

Transfers	2008/09 R'000	2009/10 R'000	2010/11 R'000	2011/12 R'000	2012/13 R'000
<i>Equitable Share</i>	13 701	17 581	22 401	25 300	27 842
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	6 280	33 867	51 583	29 289	27 627
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)</i>	349	807	1 000	1 250	1 250
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)</i>	91	735	750	840	800
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)</i>	3 821	8 089	7 233	8 699	10 577
<i>Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant) (Sch 4 & 6)</i>			2 000	3 500	-
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant (Sch 6)</i>	2 019	24 236	12 000	15 000	15 000
<i>Municipal Drought Relief Grant</i>			28 600	-	-
Total	19 981	51 448	73 984	54 589	55 469

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on the Division of Revenue Act 2010/11

The system of intergovernmental transfers to municipalities is intended to assist them in combating poverty and strengthening their own capacity to provide services. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, Beaufort West Municipality receives national transfers for equitable share contribution, the local government financial management grant, the municipal systems improvement grant, the municipal infrastructure grant, the integrated national electrification programme grant and the municipal drought relief grant.

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest proportions of all the national transfers to Beaufort West Municipality accounting for 30.2 per cent of national transfers in 2010/11.

The largest national conditional grant in 2010/11 is the Municipal Drought Relief Grant with a proportional share of 38.7 per cent of the total national transfers. The smallest grants in the same year is the Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG) and the local government financial management grant (FMG) accounting for 1 per cent and 1.4 per cent of the total national transfers in 2010/11.

7. Political Composition

Table 19 Beaufort West Political Structure as at 6 October 2010

Beaufort West Local Municipality		Representation on the Central Karoo District Council	
ANC + ICOSA			
Total	13	Total	5
ANC	4	ANC	2
DA	4	DA	1
ICOSA	3	ICOSA	2
NPP	1	NPP	0
SDM	1	SAFPA	0
ACDP	0	ACDP	0
Independent	0	Independent	0
Vacancies	0	Vacancies	0

Source: Department of Local Government, Directorate Legislation

8. Environmental Management

8.1 Land use

The entire Beaufort West area is approximately 1 555 685.18 ha. In total, 0.09 per cent of this geographic land is urban land and 99.91 per cent rural land.

8.2 Air Quality Management¹¹

With the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹² the focus of air quality management shifted to source control to management of pollutants in the ambient environment through air quality management planning. Exposure to ambient air pollutants can cause a range of significance effects such as those on quality of life from offensive odour, irritation of eyes, the upper respiratory system and skin, and acute and long-term toxic effects.

There are relatively few sources of air pollution in the **Central Karoo DM**. As a result ambient air quality is generally good. However, Beaufort West is a major stop for trucks and their emissions impact on air quality in the town. High particulate concentrations are likely to occur in low-income residential areas where wood and other fuels are used for cooking and heating. Similarly, brick manufacturing results in elevated particulate concentrations in the vicinity of their operations.

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed at both provincial and local sphere with a number of air quality management initiatives under way. These projects include the development and maintenance of an emission inventory for fuel burning devices, the establishment and operation of three continuous monitoring stations and a passive monitoring campaign throughout the province. Certain institutional requirements are required at local level for effective air quality management. Districts have delegated authority as licensing authorities in their respective jurisdictions. (See Central Karoo District Profile for a summary of the institutional capacity of this region to monitor ambient air quality.)

¹¹ Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Baseline Assessment, Final Draft, November 2009

¹² Act No. 39 of 2004, known as the NEM:AQA

8.3 Waste treatment and waste disposal

8.3.1 Waste Water Treatment¹³

Recent investigation into waste water services has indicated that the national standards and international best practice is often not adhered to. The Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009 considers the following criteria waste water treatment:

- Process control, maintenance and management skills
- Monitoring programme efficiency
- Credibility of waste water sample analysis
- Regular submission of waste water quality results to Department of Water Affairs
- Waste water quality compliance
- Waste water failures response management
- Waste water treatment works capacity

In total, 3 waste water treatment plants were evaluated in Beaufort West. The average green drop score of the waste water treatment system was 53 per cent for Beaufort West.

In terms of the overall Green Drop Assessment, Beaufort West Municipality is performing less than satisfactory. Generic improvement areas include compliance in terms of the following:

- Registration and classification of works as well as the operating staffs
- WWQ Monitoring Programme efficiency
- Credibility of WW Sample Analysis
- Management planning relating to the WWTW capacity
- Regular submission of WWQ information to DWA
- WWQ compliance
- Management response to waist water failures (Merweville)
- Management planning relating to WWTW capacity (Nelspoort)

The waste water treatment plant for Beaufort West was considered to be performing very well. Merweville and Nelspoort were considered to be very poor. A substantial adjustment by the Water Services Authority is required on the other works in relation to the above matters before various works would qualify for Green Drop status.

¹³ Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009

8.4 Disaster Management

According studies done by the Geographic and Spatial Unit at UCT, the Western Cape has been prone to a number of disasters over the past decade brought about by "cut off low" weather systems prevalent in the Western Cape. "Cut-off low" weather systems have wreaked havoc costing government and communities substantial amounts in this province. From a study conducted by the Disaster Risk Science unit at the University of Cape Town this type of weather condition has had disastrous effects throughout the Western Cape with a number of disasters recorded over this period with major financial implications for government.

Serious damages brought on by *cut off lows* have been carefully tracked in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. In certain instances these weather conditions have

It should be noted that the impact of the disaster cannot only be defined in terms of financial impact but the socio-economic conditions and the robustness of a local economy will also determine the ability of that economy to absorb the effects of the disaster. Hence, socio-economically challenges economies or less diversified economies may be more greatly affected although the costs incurred in response to the disaster may be less.

There were no disasters recorded from March 2003, December 2004, April 2005, August 2006 and November 2008 whereas other parts of the province may have been affected over this period. The effects of cut off lows was noted in Beaufort West for June 2007 and July 2008 which indicates that the damaging effects of this weather conditions is not very prevalent in this municipality resulting in total damages incurred by government of R43.441 million for June 2007 and R17.749 million for July 2008 for the Central Karoo District. Beaufort West Municipality was the least affected in both instances with the least damages incurred for the June 2007 disaster (2.9 per cent) and no damages for June 2008. Beaufort West does have certain socio-economic challenges but is economically sufficiently robust to absorb the effects of the disasters recorded. Overall this municipality absorbed 2.1 of the total costs spent on disasters brought about by cut off lows in the area.

During the drought disaster that affected the province for the past two years, Beaufort West was also not affected. Overall Beaufort West Municipality seems to have been spared the effects that disasters experienced in the province whilst other municipalities were not as fortunate.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Global Insight, Department of Health and Education (administrative data) and Eden District Municipalities (administrative data). All efforts have been made to secure relevant and plausible data and a verification process was also undertaken with regard to some administrative data.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20 – 34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10 – 24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a "rough" or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give some indication as to trends.