

**Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury**

**Regional Development Profile
Central Karoo District**

2012

Working paper

To obtain additional information of this document, please contact:

Western Cape Provincial Treasury
Local Government Budget Office
Private Bag X9165
7 Wale Street
Cape Town
tel: +27 21 483 3386 **fax:** +27 21 483 4680

This publication is available online at www.westerncape.gov.za

Contents

Introduction	3
1. Demographics	4
1.1 Population Size	4
1.2 Age and Gender Distribution	6
1.2.1 Age and Gender Distribution of the Central Karoo District	6
1.2.2 Age Distribution	7
1.2.3 Gender Distribution	7
1.2.4 Dependency ratio	8
1.3 Population Groups	8
2. Social Development and Well-being	9
2.1 Education and Human Development	9
2.1.1 Educational attainment	9
2.1.2 Learner enrolment, learner teacher ratio and dropout rates	10
2.1.3 Access to Further Education and Training Facilities and Media Centres/Libraries	11
2.1.4 No fee schools	12
2.1.5 Education outcomes (Matric pass rate)	13
2.2 Healthcare Services	13
2.2.1 Healthcare Facilities	14
2.2.2 HIV/Aids Treatment and Care	15
2.2.3 Child Health	17
2.2.4 Maternal Health	19
2.2.5 Community Based Services	22
2.3 Safety and Security	22
2.4 Poverty and Inequality	23
2.4.1 Human Development Index	24
2.4.2 People Living in Poverty	25
2.4.3 Indigent Households	26
2.4.4 Gini coefficient	27

2.5	Access to Housing	28
2.5.1	Access to Housing: Central Karoo	28
2.6	Access to Municipal Services	29
2.6.1	Water	30
2.6.2	Energy	32
2.6.3	Sanitation	33
2.6.4	Refuse Removal	36
2.7	Roads	37
3.	Economically active population	38
3.1	Labour Force	38
3.2	Unemployment	39
3.2.1	The Unemployment Rate	39
3.2.2	Characteristics of the Unemployed	40
3.3	Employment	42
3.3.1	Employment by Sector	42
3.3.2	Skill Level of the Employed	44
4.	Economic Structure and Performance	45
4.1	Western Cape Provincial and District GDP-R Growth Rates	46
4.2	District Economy Sector Composition	48
5.	Central Karoo District National and Provincial Transfers	49
5.1	National Transfers	49
5.2	Provincial Transfers	52
6.	Environmental Challenges and Status Quo	54
6.1	Environmental Management	54
6.1.1	Regional Water Volume and Losses	54
6.1.2	Water Service Levels	55
6.1.3	Water Quality	55
6.1.4	Spatial Development Plan: Central Karoo Region	57
6.1.5	Air Quality Management	57
	Cautionary Note	59

Tables

Table 1	Western Cape Population Numbers	4
Table 2	Central Karoo Population by Population Group, 2001 and 2011	8
Table 3	Central Karoo District Learner enrolment, Learner-teacher ratio and Dropout rate, 2012	11
Table 4	Public Further Education and Training Facilities and Schools with Libraries/ Media Centres in the Central Karoo District, 2012	11
Table 5	Number of Western Cape Healthcare Facilities, 2012	14
Table 6	Central Karoo District Healthcare Facilities, 2012	15
Table 7	HIV/Aids Prevalence and Care: Western Cape	16
Table 8	HIV/Aids prevalence and care: Central Karoo District	16
Table 9	Child Health in the Western Cape: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2011/12	18
Table 10	Child Health in the Central Karoo: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2011/12	18
Table 11	Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Mortality, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12	19
Table 12	Maternal Health: Mortality in the Central Karoo, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12	19
Table 13	Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Births to women under 18 years	20
Table 14	Maternal Health in the Central Karoo: Births to women under 18 years	20
Table 15	Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Termination of Pregnancy	21
Table 16	Maternal Health in the Central Karoo: Termination of Pregnancy	21
Table 17	Community Based Services: Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) Care	22
Table 18	Crime in the Central Karoo: April to March 2003/04 – 2011/12	23
Table 19	HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010 per City/District	24
Table 20	HDI, 2001, 2007 and 2010 per municipality	24
Table 21	Poverty Rate – Percentage of People Living in Poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010 per City/District	26
Table 22	Poverty Rate – Percentage of People Living in Poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010 per municipality	26
Table 23	Indigent Households within the Central Karoo Municipalities	27
Table 24	Gini coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010 per City/District	27
Table 25	Gini coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010 per municipality	27

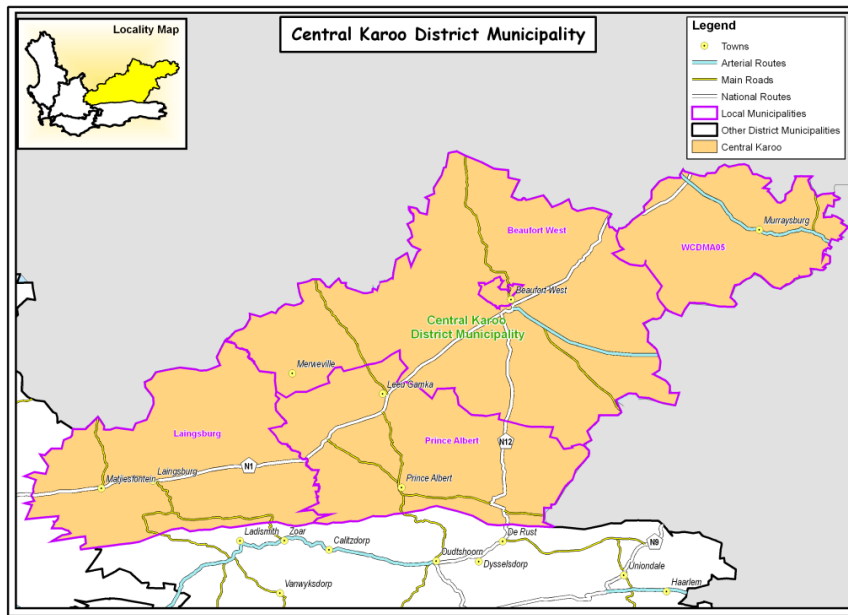
Table 26	Access to Housing in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2011	29
Table 27	Accessing housing in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2011- Percentage share comparison per municipality	29
Table 28	Access to Water in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2011	31
Table 29	Access to Sanitation in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2011	34
Table 30	Access to Sanitation per municipality in the Central Karoo District	35
Table 31	Access to Refuse Removal Services in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2011	36
Table 32	Access to refuse removal in the Central Karoo District	37
Table 33	Surfaced roads in the Central Karoo at 15 July 2011	37
Table 34	Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2007	38
Table 35	Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2007	39
Table 36	Comparison of Labour Force Information across the Central Karoo Municipal Areas, 2007	39
Table 37	Characteristics of the Unemployed, 2007	40
Table 38	Central Karoo District real GDP growth, 2000 - 2010	48
Table 39	National transfers to Central Karoo District	50
Table 40	Provincial Transfers	52
Table 41	Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with transfers	53
Table 42	Summary of Western Cape Regional System Input Volumes and Non-Revenue Water and Water Losses, 2012	54
Table 43	Summary of System Input Volume and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) - Central Karoo District Region 2012 - January 2012	55
Table 44	Blue Drop and Green Drop Performance	56
Table 45	Spatial Development Plan	56

Figures

Figure 1	District Percentage of Western Cape Population – 2001 and 2011	5
Figure 2	Central Karoo District Population Comparison, 2001 and 2011	5
Figure 3	Central Karoo Population Pyramid, 2001	6
Figure 4	Central Karoo Population Pyramid, 2011	7
Figure 5	Central Karoo population groups	9
Figure 6	Educational attainment of the Central Karoo population in 2001 and 2011	10

Figure 7	Percentage of no fee schools per municipality in the Western Cape, 2012	12
Figure 8	Education Outcomes – 2011 Matric Pass Rates within the Central Karoo District	13
Figure 9	Poverty Overview – Central Karoo, 1996 – 2010	25
Figure 10	Access to formal dwellings, 2001 and 2011	28
Figure 11	Access to Water per District 2011	30
Figure 12	Access to piped water in the Central Karoo District	31
Figure 13	Census 2001 and 2011 by Energy source for lighting	32
Figure 14	Energy Sources used for cooking and lighting in the Central Karoo, 2011	33
Figure 15	Access to sanitation in the Western Cape – District Comparison (2011)	34
Figure 16	Access to refuse removal by local authority/private company in the Western Cape	36
Figure 17	Employment by Sector – A Comparison across Western Cape Districts, 2007	42
Figure 18	Employment by Sector – Central Karoo, 2007	43
Figure 19	Employment by Skill Level – A Comparison across Western Cape Districts/Central Karoo District, 2007	44
Figure 20	Skilled Level of the Employed – Central Karoo, 2007	45
Figure 21	Central Karoo District economy in provincial context, 2010	46
Figure 22	Western Cape District Municipalities: Real GDP growth during 2000s	47
Figure 23	Central Karoo: Sub-regional breakdown, 2010	47
Figure 24	Equitable share distribution in the Western Cape	49
Figure 25	Equitable Share within Central Karoo Region	51
Figure 26	Municipal Infrastructure Grant within the Central Karoo Region	51

Central Karoo District



List of towns

- Beaufort West
- Murraysburg
- Laingsburg
- Prince Albert

Central Karoo at a glance

Population	2001	2011	
Total number	60 482	71 011	
Percentage share	2001	2011	
African	12.0	12.7	
Coloured	76.8	76.2	
Indian/Asian	0.1	0.4	
White	11.0	10.1	
Health	June 2010	Jun 2011	
Immunisation rate	84.4%	80.3%	
Anti-retroviral patient load (HIV/Aids)	559	674	
Crime (numbers)	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Murder	37	29	38
Total sexual crimes	134	164	174
Drug related crimes	898	1 076	1 093
Poverty levels	2001	2007	2010
Poverty rate (percentage of people living in poverty)	38.7%	34.0%	32.5%
Employment	2001	2007	
Unemployment rate	37.6%	30.8%	
Labour concentration (2007): Community; social and personal services (16.9%), Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing (15.7%), Wholesale and retail trade (14.0%)			
Access to housing and municipal services (Percentage share of households with access)	2001	2011	
Formal dwellings	94.0%	97.0%	
Informal dwellings	2.0%	3.0%	
Electricity for lighting	83.9%	89.7%	
Flush toilets	75.1%	78.4%	
Piped water inside dwelling/yard	93.2%	97.1%	
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)	72.0%	79.0%	
Economy	2009	2010	
GDP-R (R billion)	R1.431	R2.096	
Average annual growth, -2000-2010	3.9%		

Introduction

Regional profiles provide Western Cape municipalities with data and information which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services. It is acknowledged that municipalities across the Western Cape have different capacities and therefore will use the information on their own needs.

The areas covered in this profile include information on: demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy, finance and resource mobilisation and environmental management. The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area.

This profile uses data¹, primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO) and Quantec. 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 2011 Census; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

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

¹ 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 age, gender, race and income level. Demographic characteristics in a municipal service delivery environment, determines the extent and quantum of services to be delivered. Population characteristics inform key policy decisions, e.g. household income for example determines a household's inclusion or exclusion from certain benefits, e.g. if a family's income is less than R3 500 per month, it qualifies for state provided housing opportunities. Furthermore income levels also qualify households to classify as indigent and therefore access to free basic services (water, electricity) benefits as stipulated by the Indigent Policy of municipalities.

A thorough understanding of population changes is necessary to ensure adequate planning based on available information.

This section outlines the gender, age and racial (population group) distribution of the population of the Central Karoo District. It provides a gauge of anticipated population growth trends since 2001, the gender and age distribution of the population and the racial distribution of the population.

1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners in matching available resources to the relative demand for services. According to the 2011 Census results the Western Cape population grew at 28.7 per cent since the 2001 Census. The highest population growth was recorded in the West Coast district at 38.6 per cent followed by the Cape Town Metro at 29.3 per cent. The population of Overberg grew at 26.9 per cent, Eden District at 26.2 per cent and Cape Winelands at 25.1 per cent. The lowest population growth was recorded in the Central Karoo district at 17.4 per cent.

Table 1 Western Cape Population Numbers

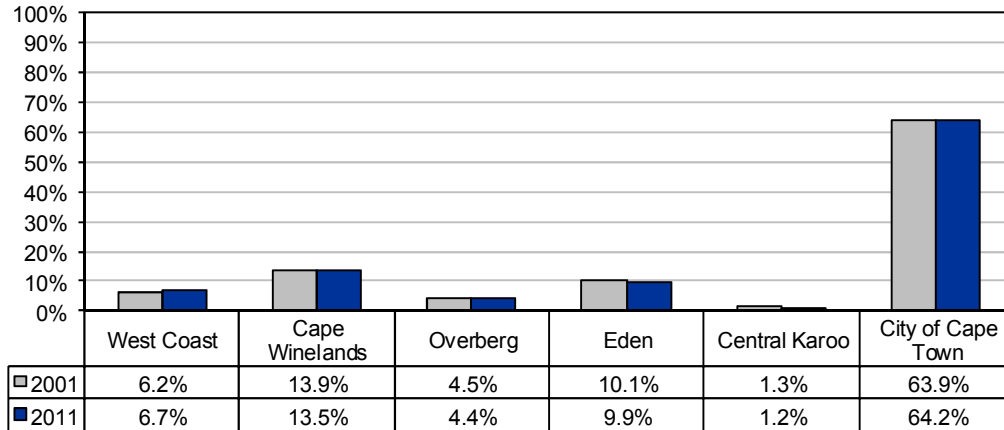
Population numbers and Projections	StatsSA 2001 Census	StatsSA 2011 Census	Percentage population growth	Average Annual Growth rate
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	29.3%	2.6%
West Coast	282 673	391 766	38.6%	3.3%
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	25.1%	2.3%
Overberg	203 520	258 176	26.9%	2.4%
Eden	454 919	574 265	26.2%	2.4%
Central Karoo	60 482	71 011	17.4%	1.6%
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	28.7%	2.6%

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and 2011

On an annual average basis, the population of the Western Cape grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent from 2001 to 2011. The annual average growth rate of the West Coast is the highest at 3.3 per cent and is followed by the City of Cape Town at 2.6 per cent, Overberg and Eden both at 2.4 per cent, Cape Winelands at 2.3 per cent and Central Karoo with the lowest annual average growth rate of 1.6 per cent.

Figure 1 depicts the regional composition of the total population across the Western Cape Province.

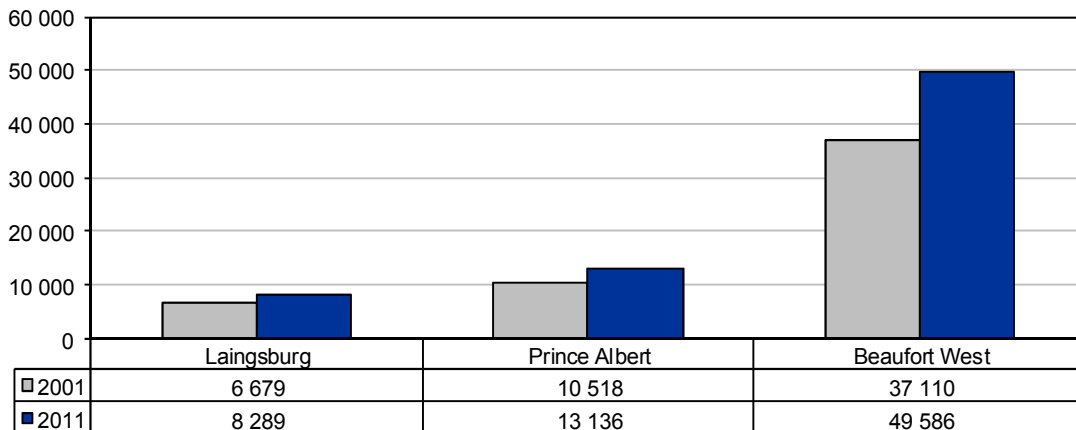
Figure 1 District Percentage of Western Cape Population – 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA Census 2011

Naturally, the City of Cape Town accounts for almost two thirds of the Western Cape population in both 2001 and 2011 with 63.9 per cent in 2001 and 64.2 per cent in 2011. The Central Karoo's share of the Western Cape population has contracted from 1.3 per cent to 1.2 per cent between 2001 and 2011. Overberg's population as a proportional representation of the Western Cape has declined from 4.5 per cent to 4.4 per cent as well as Eden from 10.1 per cent to 9.9 per cent. The Western Cape population are therefore predominantly located in densely populated areas or areas that are situated near urban areas.

Figure 2 Central Karoo District Population Comparison, 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA Census 2011

According to these population statistics all the municipalities in the Central Karoo District showed increases in the number of people within their municipal boundaries between the two Censuses. The people in Laingsburg increased by 24.1 per cent from 6 679 to 8 289, in Prince Albert by 24.9 per cent from 10 518 to 13 136 and Beaufort West by 33.6 per cent from 37 110 to 49 586 between 2001 and 2011.

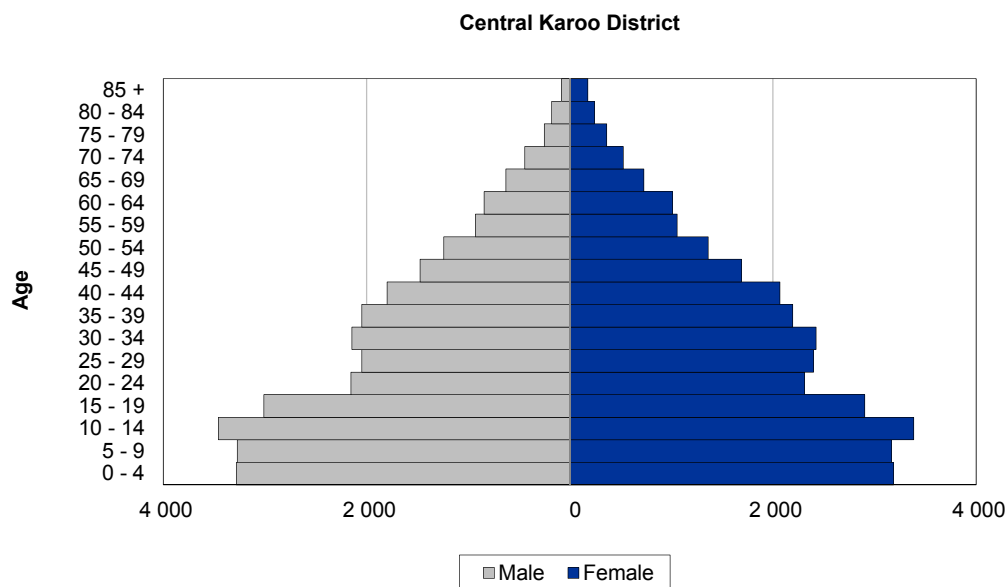
1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

The age distribution of a population provides a crucial guide for differentiated policy options as it can assist in targeting resources more appropriately toward the relevant age groups. The 2011 Census results indicate that 50.9 per cent of the Western Cape population is female and 49.1 per cent male. Life expectancy nationally is estimated to have increased to 54.9 years for males and 59.1 years for females. This trend will contribute to an increase amongst the older age cohorts (Statistics South Africa, 2011 estimates).

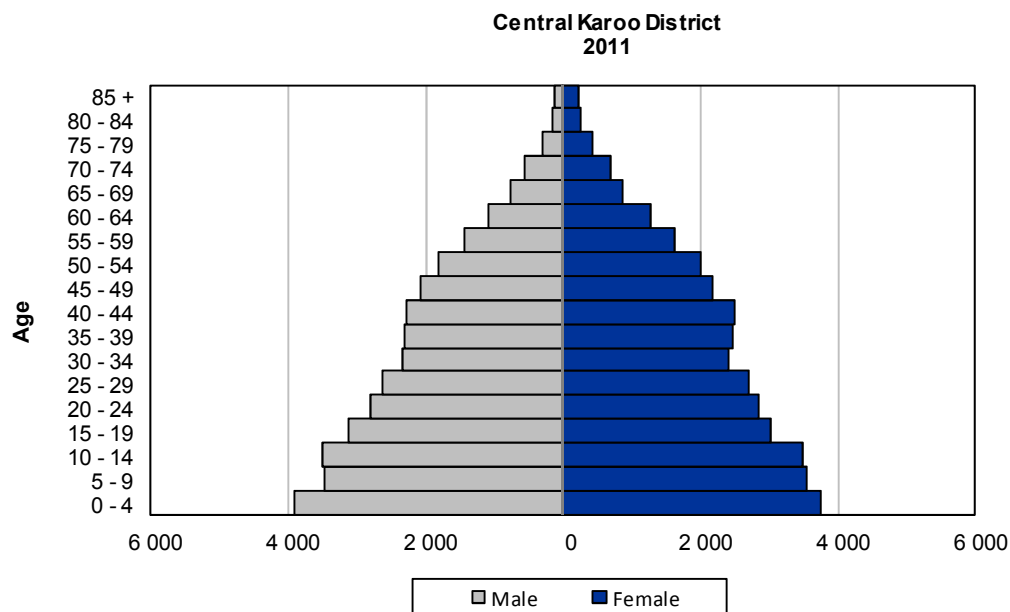
1.2.1 Age and Gender Distribution of the Central Karoo District

The population pyramid for the different districts in the Western Cape tend to have wide base that gradually narrows in the upper age cohorts. The wide base at the bottom pyramid indicates high fertility rates. The pyramid narrows toward the top which indicates a higher death rate amongst the older generations than among the younger people. This trend is consistent for the Central Karoo District population pyramids (2001 & 2011) presented below.

Figure 3 Central Karoo Population Pyramid, 2001



Source: StatsSA Census 2001

Figure 4 Central Karoo Population Pyramid, 2011

Source: StatsSA Census 2011

1.2.2 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely the children (0 - 14 years); the economically active population (15 - 64 years) and persons aged 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 2011, the Central Karoo's population composition was as follows: children at 30.5 per cent, the economically active population at 63.3 per cent and the elderly at 6.2 per cent.

When comparing the shape of the 2001 and 2011 population pyramids, population increases are particularly noticeable at very young ages, from 0 to 9 years, as well as in the working age population between 15 and 49 years. This will have particular implications for the provision of facilities and services related to children and child care; whereas the growth in the labour force will also have a direct impact on a greater need for employment opportunities.

1.2.3 Gender Distribution

Figure 4 also illustrate changes in the District's population with respect to the gender distribution. The gender ratio changed slightly in 2011 compared with 2001; for every 100 females there were 99 males in 2001, this ratio decreasing to 96 in 2011. Central Karoo's population had more females than males in both 2001 and 2011. 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.

1.2.4 Dependency ratio

The child dependency ratio for the Central Karoo based on the 2011 Census is 48.20 per cent and the aged dependency ratio during the same period is 9.7 per cent. Adding these two ratios together, the total dependency ratio for the City amounts to 57.9 per cent in 2011, which is more than half the population. This highlights the extent of support that the Central Karoo needs to take into consideration when planning service delivery. For the province as a whole, the total dependency ratio is slightly lower at 44.9 per cent.

1.3 Population Groups

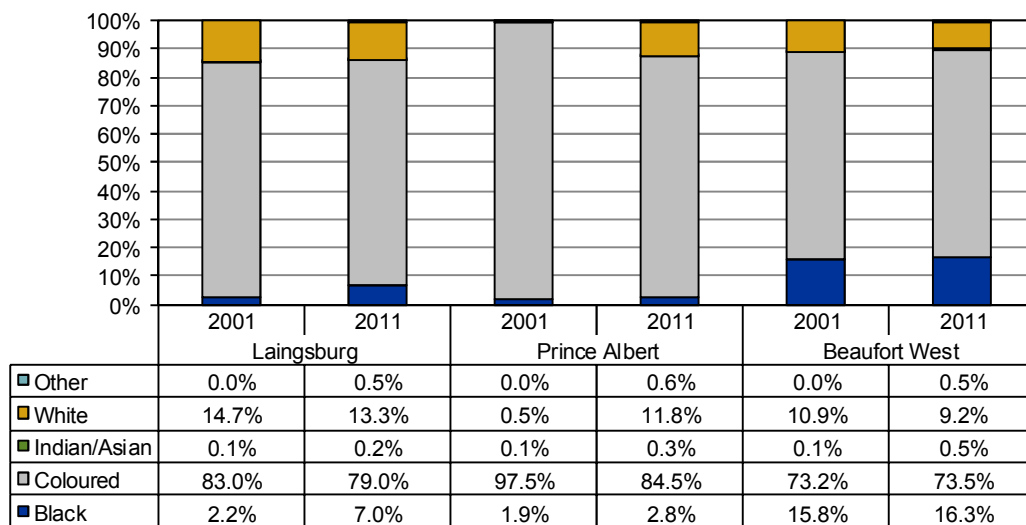
The historical and emerging South African context has particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the service levels 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 2 Central Karoo Population by Population Group, 2001 and 2011

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	2011	Percentage of Population 2011	Average Annual Growth rate 2001 - 2007
African	7 280	12.0	9 045	12.7%	3.7%
Coloured	46 474	76.8	54 076	76.2%	2.6%
Indian or Asian	72	0.1	300	0.4%	26.9%
White	6 658	11.0	7 197	10.1%	1.3%
Other			393	0.6%	
Total	60 484	100.0	71 011	100.0%	

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and 2011

The proportions of the population groups in the Central Karoo remain fairly consistent between 2001 and 2011. Coloureds represent the majority of the population at 76.2 per cent, followed by Africans which represent 12.7 per cent, White citizens constitute 10.1 per cent and Indians constitute 0.4 per cent of the Central Karoo population. A total number of 393 people were counted in the 2011 Census as other (an assumption are made that it could not be established which population groups these people belonged to).

Figure 5 Central Karoo population groups

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Community Survey 2011

The Coloured population group share dropped significantly in Prince Albert from 97.5 to 84.5 per cent between 2001 and 2011. Laingsburg experienced a rise in the African Black population share from 2.2 to 7 per cent between 2001 and 2011. The composition of the population groups remained fairly constant in Beaufort West between 2001 and 2011.

2. Social Development and Well-being

2.1 Education and Human Development

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options from which a person may choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. The level of education of the population in a region influences amongst others its welfare through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy.

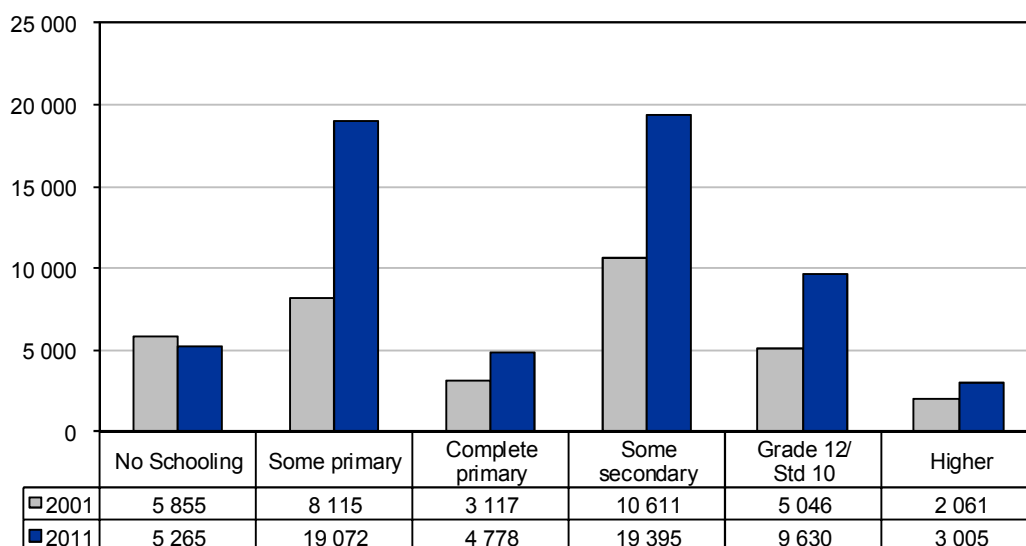
Selected indicators affecting the education and skill levels in communities discussed here are the learner enrolment and learner teacher ratio, literacy rate and access to training facilities, education outcomes and learner dropout rates in the municipal area. An indication of the number of no fee schools in a municipal area is also included; this gives a sense of the extent to which the Department of Education has identified and prioritised support to households who are unable to make a contribution towards education costs.

2.1.1 Educational attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the communities of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the needs as well as the

developmental potential of the region. 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. It further equips the municipality with the relevant information in making presentations to businesses, industries and satellite offices where decision on the possible location is a consideration.

Figure 6 Educational attainment of the Central Karoo population in 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The number of individuals that have not received any schooling decreased from 5 855 in 2001 to 5 265 in 2011. The number of individuals that completed some primary and some secondary-schooling has increased significantly in 2011. The number of individuals that completed Grade 12 has increased significantly between 2001 and 2011 with 4 584. The number of individuals with higher qualifications than Grade 12 also increased from 2 061 to 3 005 between Census 2001 and 2011. The overall observation is that the educational levels of the communities in Central Karoo have increased considerably between 2001 and 2011.

2.1.2 Learner enrolment, learner teacher ratio and dropout rates

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).

This information should further be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in a 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 in an effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist is to ensure that sufficient technical curricula exists, particularly those of engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisan training are available within municipal areas.

The learner teacher ratio is very important, because it is closely related to the amount of money spent per child. It also has an impact on the education outcomes.

Table 3 Central Karoo District Learner enrolment, Learner-teacher ratio and Dropout rate, 2012

	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)	Percentage of enrolment in the Central Karoo District	Learner teacher ratio	Dropout rate
Central Karoo District	14 014			
Beaufort West	10 710	76.4%	30.8%	41.0%
Prince Albert	2 126	15.2%	29.8%	39.2%
Laingsburg	1 178	8.4%	26.0%	26.0%

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2012

In terms of Table 3 the majority of the learners (76.4%) in the Central Karoo District, are enrolled at schools in the Beaufort West municipal area and the smallest number of learner enrolment is in the Laingsburg municipal area. The highest dropout rate is recorded within Beaufort West (41%) with the highest learner teacher ratio (30.8%). One important observation that could be made is that approximately one in every three enrolled learner drops out of school and that there is one teacher for every three learners within the schools within the Central Karoo District.

2.1.3 Access to Further Education and Training Facilities and Media Centres/ Libraries

Access to higher and further education and training institutions is essential to equip individuals to access employment opportunities. According to the Department of Education, the Central Karoo District jurisdiction is being served by the South Cape College.

Table 4 Public Further Education and Training Facilities and Schools with Libraries/ Media Centres in the Central Karoo District, 2012

	Public FET Colleges	Education facilities Number of schools with libraries/media centres	Education facilities Percentage of schools with libraries/media centres
Beaufort West	0	17	85.0%
Laingsburg	0	4	100.0%
Prince Albert	1	5	100.0%
Central Karoo District	1	26	95.0%

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

School libraries and media centres make a difference to student achievements and it has a positive impact on students and on learning. We live in the 'information age', and therefore, information literacy has become the universal currency, the single common denominator required for success at any stage of life. This is especially true for children who, now more than ever, must be equipped to access, use, and evaluate information competently in both print and electronic formats.

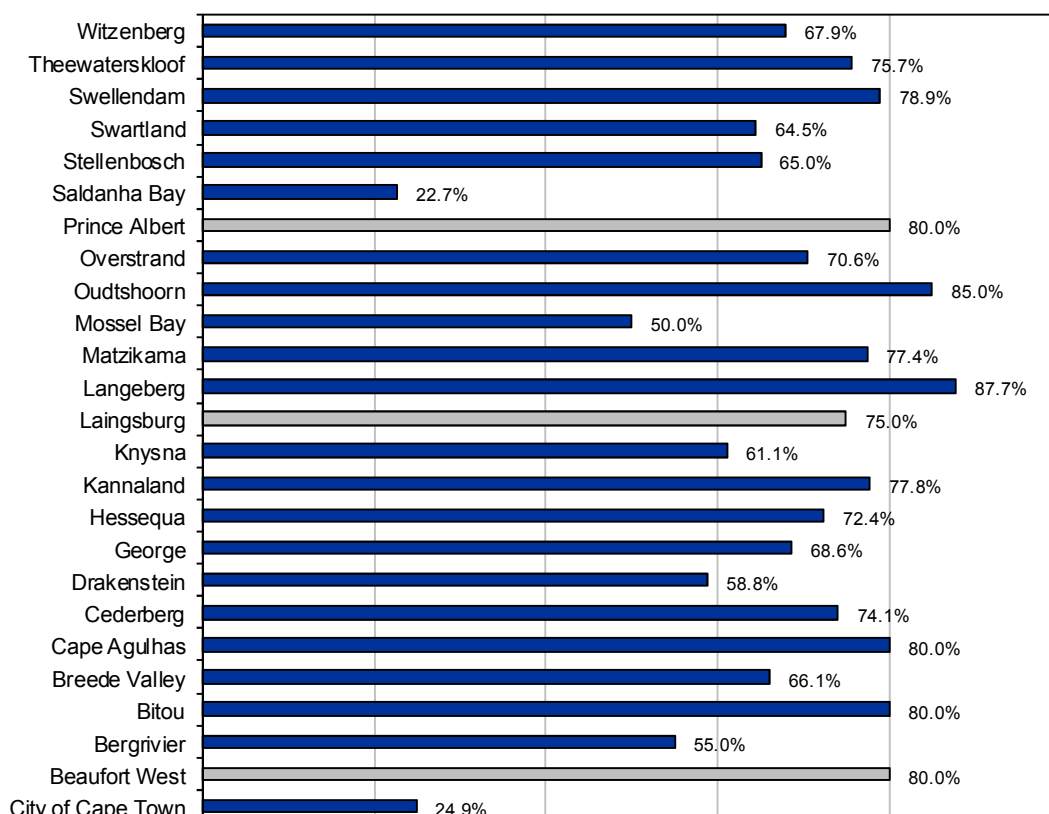
In the Central Karoo District, 95 per cent (26) of all schools have access to libraries or media centres, with 100 per cent access for Laingsburg and Prince Albert and 85 per cent for Beaufort West.

2.1.4 No fee schools

No fee schools² make provision for learners who live in low income communities where the majority of learners are unable to make a financial contribution towards the cost of education. No fee school status ensures extra State support to schools where contributions in the form of school fees are not possible.

The three poverty indicators utilised for this purpose are income, unemployment rates and the level of education of the community, which are weighted to assign a poverty score for the community and the school.

Figure 7 Percentage of no fee schools per municipality in the Western Cape, 2012



Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

²2011 SNAP Survey, Public Ordinary Schools

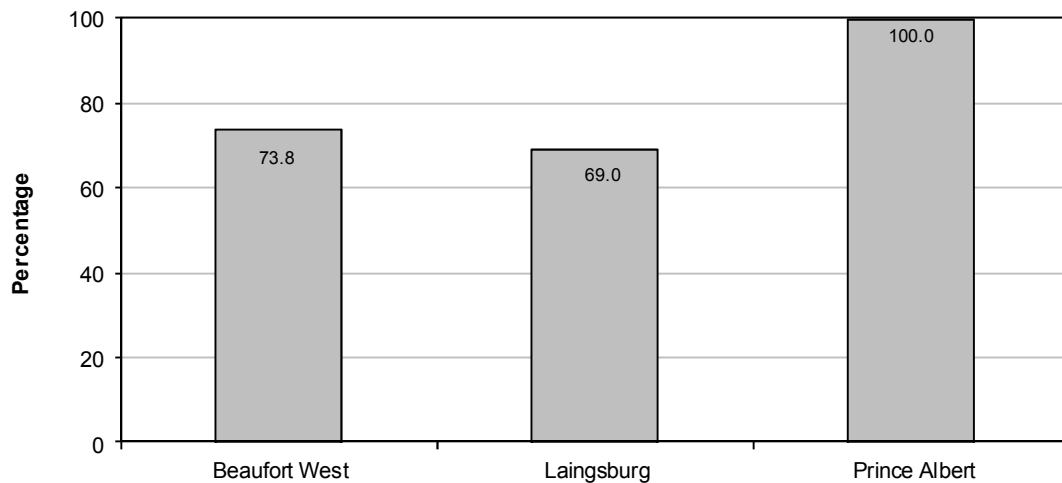
Figure 7 indicates that in the Beaufort West and Prince Albert municipal areas 80 per cent of the schools are no fee schools and in Laingsburg 75 per cent of the schools no fee schools. This is relatively on par with other local municipalities within the Western Cape, with the highest being in Langeberg (87.7%) and Oudtshoorn (85%).

2.1.5 Education outcomes (Matric pass rate)

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

The impact of the education and training system on the lives of the general population is an important barometer of the contribution to development, and human resource development in particular, that the South African education and training system has achieved. The matric results are among the most important indicators of the performance of the schooling system.

Figure 8 Education Outcomes – 2011 Matric Pass Rates within the Central Karoo District



Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

During 2011 Matric examination, the schools in the Prince Albert municipal area achieved a collective matric pass rate of 100 per cent whereas the schools in Beaufort West obtained 73.8 per cent and the schools in Laingsburg obtained 69 per cent.

2.2 Healthcare Services

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and those diseases, especially preventable and contagious/communicable ones, are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water and sanitation. It is the

function of healthcare services not only to restore bad health, but also to prevent communities from contracting preventable diseases.

In September 2000, 191 United Nations member states signed the United Nations Millennium Declaration that commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are derived from this declaration, and although they are all interdependent, three are specifically focused on achieving improved health outcomes; these are to reduce child mortality, to improve maternal health and to combat HIV/Aids, malaria and other diseases.

The Western Cape Provincial Strategic Objective 4: Increasing Wellness has also identified a number of these factors identified in the MDGs as key indicators of wellness; these include maternal mortality, child mortality and HIV and TB incidence.

This section on healthcare services focuses on selected health outcomes and evaluates the ability of the healthcare system to deal with these pertinent issues. Some of the key health indicators, identified also through the MDGs as well as the Province's Strategic Objective 4: Increasing Wellness will also be discussed below.

Although healthcare is provided by both public and private institutions, information provided by the Department of Health, as detailed in this section, pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.

2.2.1 Healthcare Facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of healthcare facilities and healthcare staff within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, to secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare. The first point of contact would be at the primary healthcare level. Primary healthcare facilities include Community Health Centres (CHCs), Community Day Centres (CDCs) and Clinics, including satellite and mobile clinics.

Table 5 Number of Western Cape Healthcare Facilities, 2012

List of facilities at February 2012	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals
West Coast District	0	0	27	23	18	7	0
Cape Winelands District	0	5	44	7	27	4	2
Overberg District	0	1	23	7	14	4	0
Eden District	0	5	35	13	22	6	1
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	8	4	0
City of Cape Town	9	37	87	21	5	9	5
Western Cape	9	49	224	74	94	34	8

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2012/13

The Central Karoo District has 1 Community Day Centre, 8 clinics with 3 satellite and 8 mobile clinics. In addition hereto it also has 4 district hospitals. The Central Karoo District has the lowest number of Healthcare facilities of all the districts in the Western Cape.

Table 6 Central Karoo District Healthcare Facilities, 2012

List of facilities at February 2012	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satelite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	8	4	0
Laingsburg Local Municipality	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Prince Albert Local Municipality	0	0	2	1	2	1	0
Beaufort West Local Municipality	0	1	5	1	5	2	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2012/13

Within the District there appears to be an equitable spread of facilities given the capacity of individual municipalities. Beaufort West has the majority of fixed/permanent structures accounting for five clinics and five mobile clinics respectively. Laingsburg has the least fixed/permanent structures accounting for 1 clinic, 1 satellite clinic, 1 mobile clinic and 1 district hospital respectively.

2.2.2 HIV/Aids Treatment and Care

According to the 2009 National HIV Survey the estimated HIV prevalence for the Western Cape was 16.9 per cent (CI 95%: 13.8 – 20.5%). The weighted Provincial Survey estimate from the larger sub-district survey was 16.8 per cent (95% CI: 16 - 17.7%). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years. (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 18)

The information presented here shows how different health districts in the Western Cape have responded to the healthcare need with respect to HIV/Aids treatment and care. Although treatment and care is essential in managing the disease, in the case of HIV/Aids the need and importance of preventative care must be emphasised, especially since to date, there is still no known cure. In preventative care, the department is planning to distribute 122 million male and 1 million female condoms and deliver on-going campaigns to encourage the practice of safe sex. (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8)

Concurrent HIV infection is the biggest risk factor for TB.

Table 7 HIV/Aids Prevalence and Care: Western Cape

	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2012	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	ART Patient Load; June 2012
City of Cape Town	49	61	64	59 734	75 652	85 791
West Coast District	4	17	28	2 149	3 205	3547
Cape Winelands District	13	23	31	8 477	9 750	11 830
Overberg District	4	6	17	2 386	3 259	4253
Eden District	9	23	34	6 777	7 847	9 397
Central Karoo District	2	3	3	559	674	715
Western Cape	81	133	177	80 082	100 387	115 533

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010, 2011 and 2012

At the end of June 2012, the Province highlighted that it provides anti-retroviral treatment (ART) to over 115 000 persons. Although this may appear to be a relatively high number, it only represents approximately 2.3 per cent³ compared to the Province's estimated total population aged 15 years and older. Comparing this to the estimated Western Cape prevalence rate of 16.9 per cent as indicated above, it is apparent that there is still a lot of work to be done in ensuring that an even greater proportion of the population get tested and receive treatment. The Department has set HIV screening target of 1.2 million for the year (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8).

Table 8 HIV/Aids prevalence and care: Central Karoo District

	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2012	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	ART Patient Load; June 2012
Laingsburg Local Municipality	0	1	1	0	52	62
Prince Albert Local Municipality	1	1	1	131	80	61
Beaufort West Local Municipality	1	1	1	428	542	592
Central Karoo District	2	3	3	559	674	715

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010, 2011 and 2012

Only 0.7 per cent of the total ART patient load is in the Central Karoo District. The increase in patient load between June 2010 and 2011 has been supported by an increase in the number of ART sites from 2 to 3.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. In the Western Cape, the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test to check for HIV infection showed a 3.2 per cent mother-to-child

³ Based on 2011 population projection totals from the Demographics section above.

transmission rate. The mother-to-child transmission rate has been set at 3 per cent for the current year (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 47). The achievement of this target or any reduction in the mother-to-child transmission rate is directly dependent on the number of women who are aware of their HIV positive status and receive treatment. This again emphasises the importance of knowing your HIV status by encouraging the HIV screening process.

2.2.3 Child Health

Children, infants and especially new-born babies are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and the contraction of infectious diseases, many of which are preventable or can be treated. The prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission has already been discussed above.

Two other indicators of child health will be discussed here, namely, immunisation and malnutrition. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases; the administration of a vaccine stimulates the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients; however, the indicator looked at here is for underweight children.

Immunisation⁴

Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases; the administration of a vaccine stimulates the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the results from the Western Cape can be benchmarked. The Western Cape Health Department has set its immunisation target for the 2011/12 as well as the 2012/13 financial years at 95 per cent, higher than that of the national target (Department of Health APP 2012/13: 129).

⁴ The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

Table 9 Child Health in the Western Cape: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2011/12

	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Severe malnutrition < 5 years 2010/11	Child < 5 years weighed 2010/11	Severely underweight for age < 5 years, rate 2011/12
Western Cape Province	87.8%	1 386	1 717 505	3.00
Cape Town	87.5%	814	979 834	3.20
West Coast DM	97.1%	54	117 821	1.80
Cape Winelands DM	90.0%	206	291 459	3.20
Overberg DM	74.4%	98	117 074	2.80
Eden DM	88.6%	155	184 529	2.90
Central Karoo DM	80.3%	59	26 788	2.00

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2010/11 financial year full immunisation levels for the Western Cape was 85.9 per cent, significantly lower compared with the 100.2 per cent in the 2009/10 year. At 80.3 per cent, the full immunisation rate for the Central Karoo District was slightly lower than that of the Province. This drop in the immunisation rate speaks to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

When looking at the breakdown of immunisation across the District, it is apparent that certain areas, particularly Beaufort West (87.7%) and Laingsburg (85.4%), are slightly above the District's average. This clearly indicates a need for greater attention where rates are particularly low.

Table 10 Child Health in the Central Karoo: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2011/12

	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2010/11	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2010/11	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12
Central Karoo District	84.4%	80.3%	2.2	2.0
Laingsburg	85.4%	94.7%	1.7	3.1
Prince Albert	82.6%	53.0%	1.9	2.8
Beaufort West	87.7%	89.0%	0.4	1.0
Central Karoo DMA	65.3%	56.0%	20.9	6.1

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Malnutrition

The number of malnourished children under five years is less than 1 per cent in the Western Cape; the District have recorded rates lower than 1 per cent, except for Murraysburg (former District Management Area), where 2 per cent have been recorded. Murraysburg has been incorporated into Beaufort West with effect from 1 July 2011 and this will have an impact on Beaufort West going forward.

2.2.4 Maternal Health

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Even though it may not strictly fit the definition, information on births to teenage mothers and termination of pregnancies are also included here.

Maternal deaths

In 2011/12 there was good improvement in the Western Cape with maternal mortality decreasing to 28.7 per 100 000 live births compared to the previous years' 43.3.

Table 11 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Mortality, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12

<i>Maternal mortality</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2010/11</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2011/12	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2011/12	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2011/12</i>
Western Cape Province	92 462	40	43.3	89 394	26	28.7
Cape Town	59 786	33	55.2	61 898	19	30.7
West Coast DM	5 124	0	0.0	4 854	0	0.0
Cape Winelands DM	13 856	4	28.9	10 500	2	17.0
Overberg DM	3 150	0	0.0	2 838	0	0.0
Eden DM	9 507	2	21.0	8 220	5	60.8
Central Karoo DM	1 039	1	96.2	1 084	0	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

The Central Karoo's District maternal mortality per 100 000 live births decreased from 96.2 per 100 000 live births in 2010/11 to 0 in 2011/12.

Table 12 Maternal Health: Mortality in the Central Karoo, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12

<i>Maternal mortality</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2010/11</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2011/12	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2011/12	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2011/12</i>
Central Karoo DM	1 039	1	96	1 084	0	0
Beaufort West	727	1	138	740	0	0
Central Karoo DMA	104	0	0	102	0	0
Laingsburg	80	0	0	83	0	0
Prince Albert	128	0	0	159	0	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011

Across the Central Karoo District, Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births has been reduced to zero.

Births to teenage mothers

Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, they often have to postpone or sacrifice their own lives' dreams. For these young people life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support. Women with unplanned pregnancies, whether teenage or other, may also opt to terminate their pregnancy.

Table 13 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Births to women under 18 years

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11</i>	<i>Total deliveries 2010/11</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12</i>	<i>Total deliveries 2011/12</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12</i>
Western Cape Province	6 484	93 192	69.6	6 320	93 199	67.8
Cape Town	3 911	63 082	62.0	3 756	64 116	58.6
West Coast DM	416	4 921	84.5	472	4 926	95.8
Cape Winelands DM	1 136	12 156	93.5	1 085	11 905	91.1
Overberg DM	279	2 948	94.6	241	2 906	82.9
Eden DM	650	9 042	71.9	657	8 244	79.7
Central Karoo DM	92	1 043	88.2	109	1 102	98.9

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Of the total 93 199 deliveries in the Province (see Table 13) in the 2011/12 financial year, 6 320 were born to mothers under 18 years; this translates into a teenage delivery rate of 67.8 per 1000 deliveries. With a teenage delivery rate of 58.6 per 1 000 deliveries, the City's teenage delivery rate was lower than that of the Province; all other districts topped that of the Province, with Central Karoo, West Coast and Cape Winelands districts with the highest rates in the Province of 98.9 and 95.8 and 91.1 per 1000 deliveries for the 2011/12 financial year respectively.

Table 14 Maternal Health in the Central Karoo: Births to women under 18 years

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11</i>	<i>Total deliveries 2010/11</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12</i>	<i>Total deliveries 2011/12</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12</i>
Central Karoo DM	92	1 043	88.2	109	1 102	98.9
Beaufort West	59	722	81.7	64	750	85.3
Central Karoo DMA	12	107	112.1	10	107	93.5
Laingsburg	9	87	103.4	8	86	93.0
Prince Albert	12	127	94.5	27	159	169.8

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

The births to women under 18 years per 1000 deliveries have increased from 81.7 in 2010/11 to 85.3 in 2011/12 in Beaufort West and increased from 94.5 in 2010/11 to 169.8 in 2011/12 in Prince Albert. Laingsburg recorded a reduction in the delivery to women under 18 years per 1000 deliveries from 103.4 in 2010/11 to 169.8 in 2011/12.

Termination of pregnancy

These teenage delivery rates can also be seen in conjunction with the termination of pregnancy rates as unplanned or unwanted pregnancies may result in terminations.

Table 15 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Termination of Pregnancy

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</i>	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</i>
Western Cape Province	14 359	1 555 776	9.2	14 476	1 405 654	10.3
Cape Town	10 233	923 847	11.1	10 753	945 028	11.4
West Coast DM	847	63 600	13.3	675	74 262	9.1
Cape Winelands DM	1 378	186 405	7.4	1 535	189 863	8.1
Overberg DM	282	53 927	5.2	288	55 017	5.2
Eden DM	1 262	128 497	9.8	1 225	128 259	9.6
Central Karoo DM	357	199 501	1.8	0	13 225	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Within the Province, the lowest of the termination of pregnancy rates for the 2011/12 financial year is found in the Overberg district, with a rate of 5.2 terminations per 1 000 (female population aged 15 to 44 years). It is however unlikely that Central Karoo, who had the highest rate per 1 000 population in the 2010/11 year fell to zero; it is more likely that the numbers were not captured.

Table 16 Maternal Health in the Central Karoo: Termination of Pregnancy

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</i>	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</i>
Central Karoo DM	357	199 501	2	0	13 225	0
Beaufort West	31	8 722	4	0	8 835	0
Central Karoo DMA	61	1 132	54	0	1 140	0
Laingsburg	170	1 378	123	0	1 387	0
Prince Albert	95	1 865	51	0	1 863	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

According to Table 16 the termination of pregnancies per 1 000 female population 15– 44 years has been reduced to zero in 2011/12 from 3.6 for Beaufort West in 2010/11, 123.4 for Laingsburg in 2010/11 and 50.9 for Prince Albert in 2010/11. This data can however be questioned and is it more likely that it has not been captured.

2.2.5 Community Based Services

Community Based Services (CBS) in the Western Cape are provided by non-profit organisations (NPOs), subsidised by the Provincial Government. Patients who require on-going care upon discharge from hospital are referred to a primary healthcare facility in the area in which they live. The Home Community-Based Services (HCBS) Coordinator at the primary healthcare facility refers the patient to the NPO partner responsible for services HCBS in the area. The caregiver will render the service according to the instruction on the care plan and the Sister will visit the individual to make sure the plan is being carried through.

Home Community Based Services does not replace the family as the primary caregiver; it is meant to be a complementary and supportive service to the family to prevent 'burn-out' for family caregivers who care for sick relatives.

Table 17 Community Based Services: Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) Care

<i>Community Based Services</i>	Total number of Non Profit Organisation appointed home carers 2011/12	Total number of visits 2011/12	Average number of monthly visits per carer 2011/12
Metro	1 639	2 859 780	145
West Coast	311	785 440	210
Cape Winelands	264	552 302	174
Overberg	233	467 010	167
Eden	329	568 639	144
Central Karoo	77	145 848	158
Western Cape	2 853	5 379 019	157

At June 2011, there were 77 carers in 4 active NPOs providing home-based care to patients in the Central Karoo District. The average number of visits in the Western Cape was 157. The West Coast District (210) had the highest number of visits followed by Cape Winelands District (194), Overberg (167), Central Karoo District (158), Eden District (144) and the City of Cape Town (145). The average number of visits in the Central Karoo was 158 compared to the average of 157 for the Western Cape.

2.3 Safety and Security

The safety of persons and property is vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

Crime has a significant impact on the economy, as it can hamper growth and discourage investment and capital accumulation. If it is not tackled with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

Peoples' general impressions, as well as the official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and

property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in Table 18 below. The crime statistics have also been converted to per 100 000 persons to make it comparable across the geographical areas across the Province.

Table 18 Crime in the Central Karoo: April to March 2003/04 – 2011/12

	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	April 2010 to March 2011	April 2011 to March 2012
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)									
Murder	49	46	34	29	36	22	37	29	38
Total sexual crimes	989	142	96	75	66	86	134	164	174
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME									
Burglary at residential premises	634	538	391	412	472	500	566	142	657
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION									
Drug related crime	322	609	568	650	743	823	898	1 076	1 093
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	107	130	243	287	263	258	234	256	207

Source: South African Police Service, 2011/12

In terms of Table 18 there is a general increase in contact crime, property related crime and crime that are heavily dependent on police action for detection within the Central Karoo. The number of burglaries at residential premises is of particular concern as it could have an impact on the number of residents that consider in property investment in the region.

Another concern is the sharp increase in drug related crime within the Central Karoo. It should be noted that the recording of these crimes are heavily dependent on police for detection and an increase in these recorded crimes could likely be from a combination of an increase in the level of crime and an increase in the level of policing in the area.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality⁵

The section on poverty and inequality speaks to the level of human development as well as the levels of poverty and inequality within different areas within the Western Cape. The level of development and income level of the population also serves as an indication to the level of need within communities, which also indicates the need for assistance required. Inequality levels highlight how the experience of different members of the same broader community may be grossly dissimilar. The province contains 131 towns outside the Cape Town metropolitan area. Some of these settlements have solid developmental bases and experience dynamic growth, whilst others are stagnant or declining. Settlements with declining populations, economic

⁵ This section draws on Global Insight data.

activities, services and infrastructure leads to decreasing and social and economic service levels in the surrounding hinterland, which consequently impacts negatively on rural quality of life.

2.4.1 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0.

Table 19 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010 per City/District

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0.71	0.73	0.74
West Coast District Municipality	0.63	0.64	0.65
Cape Winelands District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.65
Overberg District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.66
Eden District Municipality	0.64	0.68	0.69
Central Karoo District Municipality	0.57	0.59	0.60

The levels of human development differ across the broad geographic areas in the Western Cape. Central Karoo District (0.60) has the lowest HDI of all the districts, followed by the West Coast & Cape Winelands (0.65) and Overberg (0.66). The City of Cape Town (0.74) has the highest HDI followed by the Eden District Municipality (0.69).

The HDI indicates that the level of development within the Central Karoo District has improved over the past decade; the HDI increasing from 0.57 in 2001 to 0.60 in 2010.

Table 20 HDI, 2001, 2007 and 2010 per municipality

Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	0.56	0.59	0.59
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	0.55	0.57	0.58
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality (including Central Karoo DMA)	0.58	0.60	0.60
WC - DC5 Central Karoo District Municipality	0.57	0.59	0.60

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

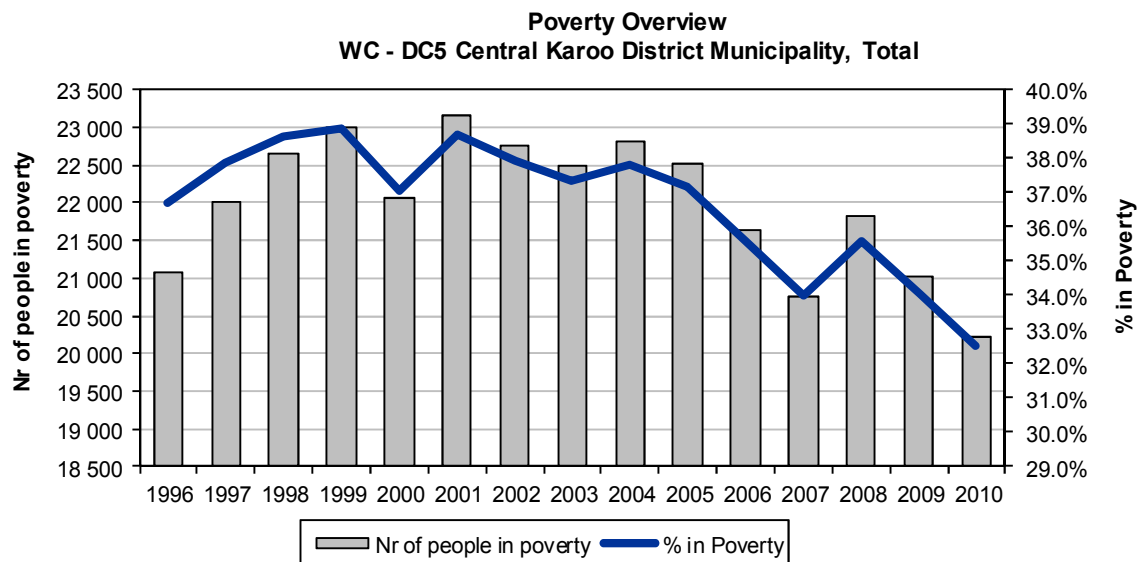
Prince Albert Municipality (0.58) has the lowest HDI in the district followed by Laingsburg Municipality (0.59). This poses a huge challenge to the district to create more employment opportunities to improve the standard of living in the area. Life expectancy is shown to be low due to high mortality stemming from the mixture of diseases of affluence and of poverty.

2.4.2 People Living in Poverty

The poverty rate represents the percentage of people living in households with an income less than the poverty income. The poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size, the larger the household the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty.

The poverty income used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report no. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996). For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated to be R1 315, while for a two person household it is R1 626; a four person household requires an estimated income of R2 544 to stay out of poverty while a household with eight or more person requires an estimated R4 729.

Figure 9 Poverty Overview – Central Karoo, 1996 – 2010



Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Global Insight estimates on the number of people living in poverty in the Central Karoo shows a sharp increase from 21 100 to 23 000 between 1996 and 1999, with a decline in 2000, but since then showing constant decline. In 2010, the estimated number of people living in poverty in the District was approximately 20 200 people, down from the 2001 high of approximately 23 250.

Table 21 Poverty Rate – Percentage of People Living in Poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010 per City/District

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	23.9%	20.2%	19.7%
West Coast District Municipality	32.0%	30.5%	30.4%
Cape Winelands District Municipality	30.9%	26.4%	25.7%
Overberg District Municipality	31.0%	30.3%	29.6%
Eden District Municipality	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%
Central Karoo District Municipality	38.7%	34.0%	32.5%

The Central Karoo District (32.5%) has the highest proportion of people living in poverty in the Western Cape followed by the West Coast (30.4%) and Overberg (29.6%). The poverty rate in the Central Karoo District is a cause for concern in general.

Table 22 Poverty Rate – Percentage of People Living in Poverty, 2001, 2007 and 2010 per municipality

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	37.6%	35.7%	36.1%
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	44.1%	42.7%	43.3%
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality (including Central Karoo DMA)	37.5%	31.5%	29.1%
WC - DC5 Central Karoo District Municipality	38.7%	34.0%	32.5%

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

The District's poverty rate drop from 38.7 per cent in 2001 to 32.5 per cent by 2010. Prince Albert at 43.3 per cent has the highest proportion of poor people and it is rising compared to the rest of the district.

2.4.3 Indigent Households

In response to the poverty levels of its communities, municipalities offer households support through their indigent policy. The indigent policy provides for free or discounted rates on municipal services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal as well as property rates.

According to the Western Cape Department of Local Government information, November 2012, the number of households in the Central Karoo District totalled 13 951 of which 6 367 (45.6%) were classified as indigent. From the Department's information, 43.1 per cent of households received free basic access to water, 40.2 per cent received electricity, 39.4 per cent received sanitation services.

Table 23 Indigent Households within the Central Karoo Municipalities

Municipality	Households	Indigent Households	Percentage Indigent Households
Prince Albert	2 195	782	35.6%
Beaufort West	10 535	4 938	46.9%
Laingsburg	1 221	647	53.0%
Total	13 951	6 367	

Source: Department of Local Government, November 2012

Laingsburg (53%) has the highest proportion of indigent households, followed by Beaufort West (46.9%) and Prince Albert (35.6%).

2.4.4 Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0, in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income, to 1 in the case where one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing. In practice the coefficient is likely to vary from approximately 0.25 to 0.70.

Table 24 Gini coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010 per City/District

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0.60	0.59	0.57
West Coast District Municipality	0.59	0.61	0.60
Cape Winelands District Municipality	0.60	0.60	0.59
Overberg District Municipality	0.58	0.59	0.58
Eden District Municipality	0.59	0.59	0.56
Central Karoo District Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.58

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

A comparison of the Gini coefficient across the Western Cape shows that inequality across all the districts and the Central Karoo has been relatively high, but has over the past decade shown some decline. According to Gini coefficient calculations, there has been a marginal change in the level of income inequality experience in the Central Karoo District; as the Gini coefficient increased from 0.59 in 2001 to 0.60 in 2007 but declining to 0.58 in 2010. The Gini coefficient for the City of Cape Town came down from 0.60 in 2001 to 0.57 in 2010.

Table 25 Gini coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010 per municipality

Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	0.59	0.61	0.59
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	0.61	0.62	0.61
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality (including Central Karoo DMA)	0.59	0.59	0.57
WC - DC5 Central Karoo District Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.58

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Prince Albert Municipality (0.61) had the highest Gini coefficient in 2010 in the Central Karoo District followed by Laingsburg Municipality (0.59). The Central Karoo District has more poverty to contend with than most of the other districts as a result of the high unemployment rate of the area.

2.5 Access to Housing

The Constitution of the Republic South Africa (the Constitution) states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislation and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of his right. Still, there are many South Africans who lack this basic right.

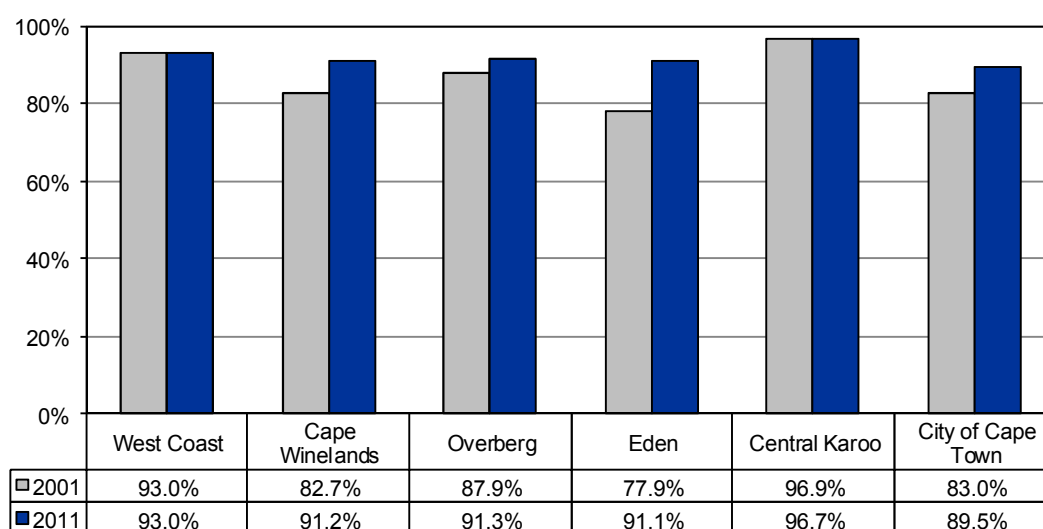
The three spheres of government (national, provincial and local) share the responsibility for delivery of adequate housing. Housing is an important determinant of the living conditions of any populations. It has an effect on health and thereof on worker productivity, but is in turn affected by economic conditions and in particular by income and housing costs.

Information from the 2001 Census and 2011 Censuses are used to provide estimates of the extent of the backlog in housing within the Central Karoo District.

2.5.1 Access to Housing: Central Karoo

In 2011, the Central Karoo District has the highest proportion of households who have access to formal housing (96.7%) and consequently the lowest proportion of households housed in informal housing (3.3%).

Figure 10 Access to formal dwellings, 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA 2011

According to Census 2011, Central Karoo followed by West Coast (93%) and Overberg (91.3%) had the highest proportion of households living in formal dwellings. The City of Cape Town (89.5%) has the lowest proportion of households living in formal dwellings followed by the Eden District (91.1%) and the Cape Winelands District (91.2%).

Table 26 Access to Housing in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2011

Dwelling Type	2001	Percentage share 2001	2011	Percentage share 2011	Average annual growth 2001 - 2011
Formal	14 335	94%	18 048	97%	4%
Informal	311	2%	540	3%	10%
Traditional dwelling	337	2%	85	0%	-21%
Other	190	1%		0%	-100%
Total	15 173	100%	18 673	100%	4%

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and 2011

In the period between 2001 and 2011, the total number of dwellings in the Central Karoo increased by 3 500, while the number of households residing in formal dwellings increased by 3 713. Over the same period the District was able to reduce informal housing by 229 dwelling units.

Table 27 Accessing housing in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2011- Percentage share comparison per municipality

	Laingsburg		Prince Albert		Beaufort West	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Formal	96.0%	96.6%	92.0%	93.9%	96.0%	97.9%
Informal	1.0%	2.5%	3.0%	5.6%	2.0%	1.8%
Traditional	2.0%	0.8%	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	0.3%

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & 2011

In 2011, Beaufort West (97.9%) has the highest proportion of households with access to formal housing followed by Laingsburg (96.6%) and Prince Albert (93.9%) respectively. Prince Albert has the highest proportion of informal dwellings at 5.6 per cent within the Central Karoo District.

2.6 Access to Municipal Services

Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

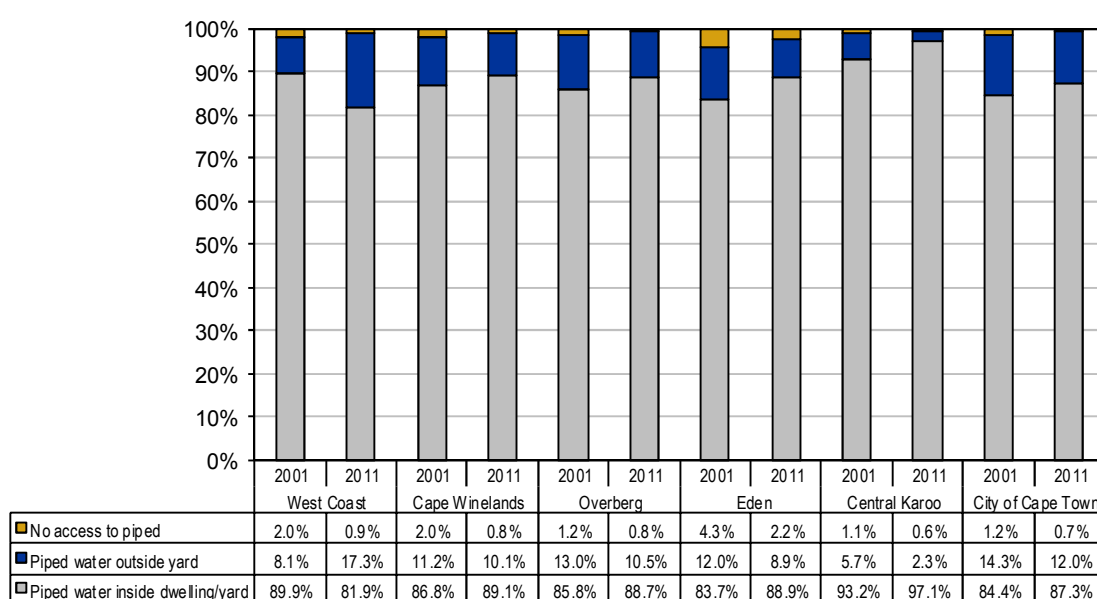
This section looks at household access to services as drawn from the 2001 Census and 2011 Census. The information provides a breakdown of the types of access for each service area; changes in the relative proportions indicate either improvements or worsening in the overall access levels.

2.6.1 Water

Access to improved water sources is a key element in improved quality of life. The Water supplied should be safe and should be made available to communities to prevent the use of unsafe supplies that can lead to diseases. Unsafe water supplies will in turn have an impact on public health.

Figure 11 indicates the access to water over the districts and the Metropolitan area in the Western Cape as extrapolated from Stats SA Census 2001 and Census 2011. A comparison is made between three access levels such as households with no access to piped water, households with access to piped water inside yard or dwelling and households with access to piped water outside the yard or dwelling.

Figure 11 Access to Water per District 2011



Source: StatsSA: Census 2001 & 2011

Most of the households within the Western Cape regions' access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard have increased from 2001 until 2011 with the exception of households in the West Coast that has decreased in its percentage from 89.9 per cent to 81.9 per cent. The Central Karoo has the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside dwellings/ yard and has increased from 93.2 per cent in 2001 to 97.1 per cent in 2011. The West Coast District shows the largest increase in the percentage of households with access to water outside the dwelling. The other districts and the Metro have all decreased its percentage of households with access to water outside the yard. All the districts as well as the Metro have decreased its percentage of households with no access to piped water over the ten year period from 2001 to 2011.

Table 28 illustrates basic access to water per water source in the Central Karoo from 2001 to 2011.

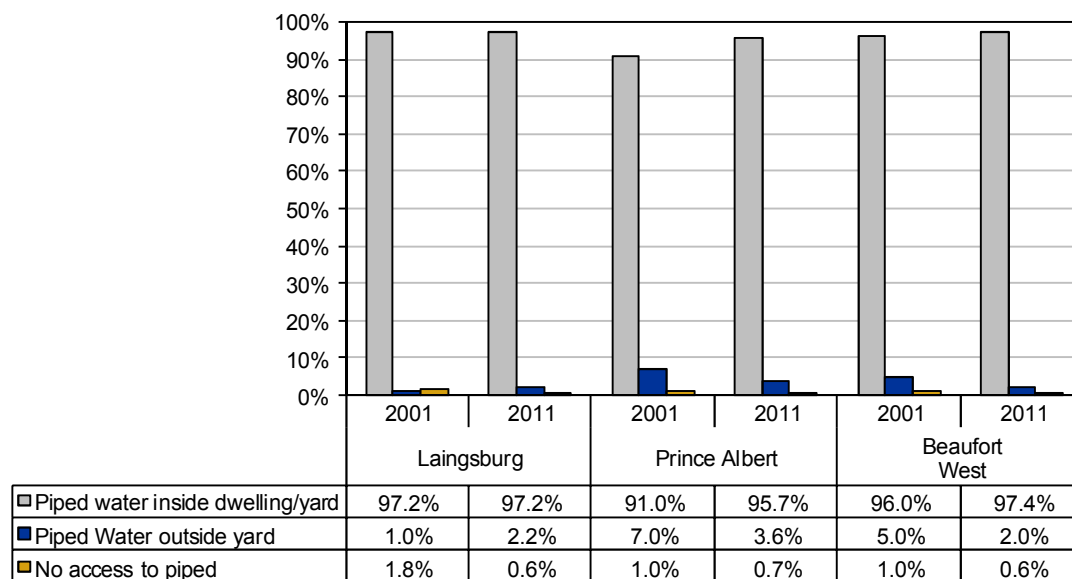
Table 28 Access to Water in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2011

Water source	2001	% share of households 2001	2011	% share of households 2011	Average annual growth 2001 - 2011
Piped water inside the dwelling	8 667	57.1%	14 731	77.2%	5.4%
Piped water inside the yard	5 427	35.8%	3 787	19.9%	-3.5%
Piped water from outside the yard	897	5.9%	446	2.3%	-6.7%
No access to piped water	180	1.2%	112	0.6%	-4.6%
Total	15 171	100.0%	19 076	100.0%	2.3%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011

In 2001, close to 99 per cent of households in the Central Karoo already had access to piped water in 2001, either inside the dwelling, inside the yard or outside of the yard. In 2011, just 1.2 per cent of Central Karoo households did not have access to piped water and has been reduced to 0.6 per cent in 2011. A positive development between 2001 and 2011 has been the substantial increase in the number of households with piped water inside the dwelling.

Figure 12 indicates the percentage of households per municipal area in the Central Karoo district with access to piped water inside dwelling or yard, piped water outside yard and no access to piped water from 2001 to 2011.

Figure 12 Access to piped water in the Central Karoo District

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 & 2011

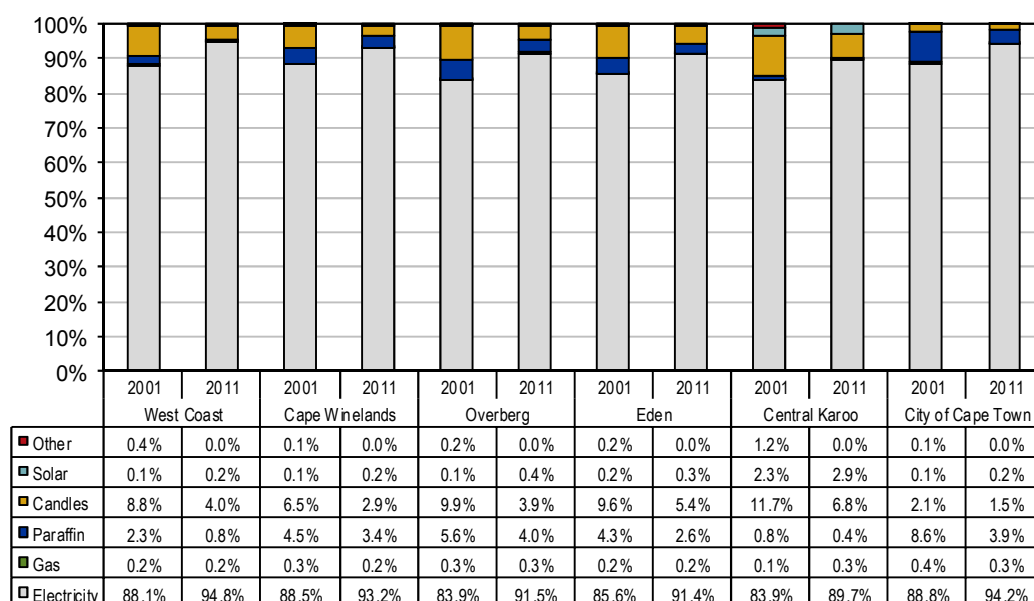
All the municipalities in the Central Karoo obtained more than 90 per cent access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard in both Census 2001 and 2011. Prince Albert had the highest access to piped water outside the yard in 2001 at 7 per cent but reduced this to 3.6 per cent in 2011, with a concomitant rise in piped water inside the dwelling or yard. Laingsburg had the highest percentage of households without access to piped water in 2001 and reduced this to 0.6 per cent in 2011.

2.6.2 Energy

Energy is essential for human life; commonly identified uses include energy for cooking, heating and lighting. Given the harmful environmental impacts of certain identifiable energy sources, as well as growing energy demand and needs, the use of clean and sustainable energy is becoming increasingly important. Different energy sources also have other usage risks; e.g. health and safety risks especially in the use of paraffin and open flame usage.

The information in Figure 13 depicts to the sources of energy used for lighting for households in the Central Karoo.

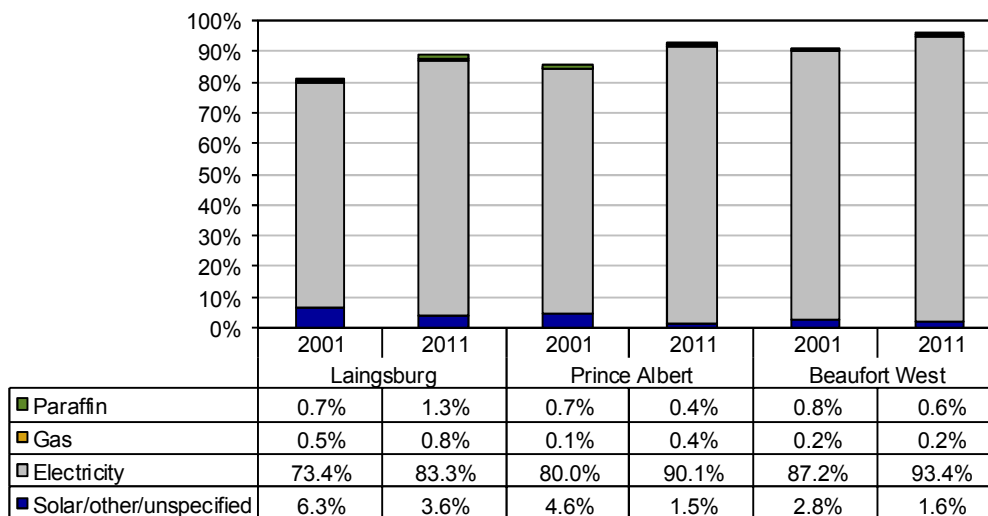
Figure 13 Census 2001 and 2011 by Energy source for lighting



Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & 2011

In 2001, the major energy source for most of the households (above 80%) in the Western Cape is electricity. The highest percentage of households with access to electricity in 2001 was in the City of Cape Town at 88.8 per cent and the lowest was in the Central Karoo at 83.9 per cent.

By 2011, all the households in the districts as well as in the Metro had 93.4 per cent access to electricity. Central Karoo recorded a rise in access to electricity from 83.9 per cent to 89.7 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

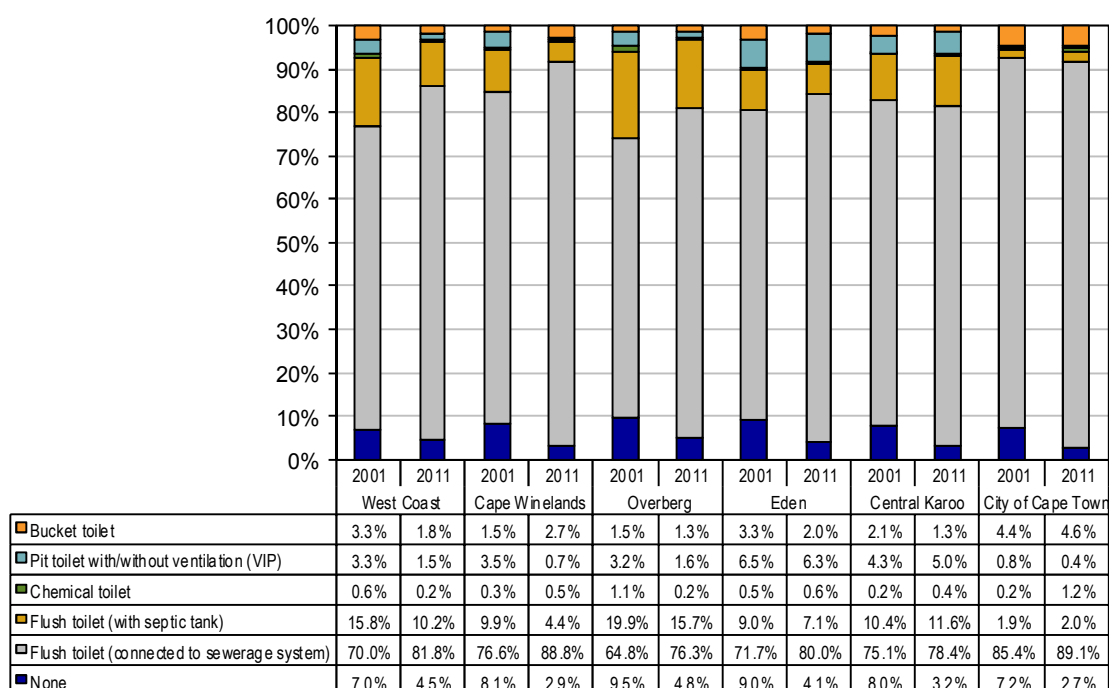
Figure 14 Energy Sources used for cooking and lighting in the Central Karoo, 2011

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

All the municipalities in the Central Karoo region have increased in access to energy, specifically electricity, from 2001 to 2011. Electricity is the major source of electricity within the Central Karoo, with Beaufort West having the highest portion of households with access to electricity with 93.4 per cent, followed by Prince Albert at 90.1 per cent and Laingsburg with 83.3 per cent in 2011. Laingsburg have the highest percentage of households that use solar energy, although access to solar energy declined from 6.3 per cent to 3.6 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

2.6.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is a means of promoting health through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Access to a toilet advances physical health as well as providing the user with sense of human dignity. The state of sanitation reflects the state of human development in any community. Access to adequate sanitation has many advantages for public health, dignity and the advantages extend beyond households to the entire communities. However, when sanitation systems are inadequate the health impacts can be extremely serious.

Figure 15 Access to sanitation in the Western Cape – District Comparison (2011)

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & 2011

All the districts have improved access flush toilets (connected to sewerage system) between 2001 and 2011 with the largest improvement in Cape Winelands at 12.2 percentage points, followed by the West Coast at 11.8 percentage points, Overberg at 11.5 percentage points, Eden 8.3 percentage points. The Central Karoo and the City of Cape Town has shown the smallest improvement over all the districts at 3.3 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively. The percentage of households without any access to sanitation has decreased across all the districts from 2001 to 2011.

Table 29 Access to Sanitation in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2011

Toilet facilities	2001	% share of households 2001	2011	% share of households 2011	Average annual growth 2001 - 2011
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	11 361	74.9%	14 803	77.6%	4.5%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	1 568	10.3%	2 198	11.5%	5.8%
Dry toilet facility	0	0.0%	193	1.0%	
Pit toilet with ventilation	413	2.7%	664	3.5%	8.2%
Pit toilet with out ventilation	227	1.5%	285	1.5%	3.9%
Chemical toilet	27	0.2%	76	0.4%	18.8%
Bucket toilet system	1 262	8.3%	253	1.3%	-23.5%
None	315	2.1%	601	3.2%	11.4%
Total	15 173	100.0%	19 073	100.0%	3.9%

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & 2011

Access to sanitation generally improved for acceptable forms of sanitation in Central Karoo between 2001 and 2011 resulting in the combined level of sanitation below the acceptable standard (i.e. none, bucket, pit toilet without ventilation) being reduced from 11.9 per cent to 6 per cent between 2001 and 2011. Within these sanitation categories which are below the acceptable standard the following trends were observed; pit without ventilation remained unchanged at 1.5 per cent, the bucket toilet system were reduced to 1.3 per cent but none increased to 3.2 per cent.

Table 30 Access to Sanitation per municipality in the Central Karoo District

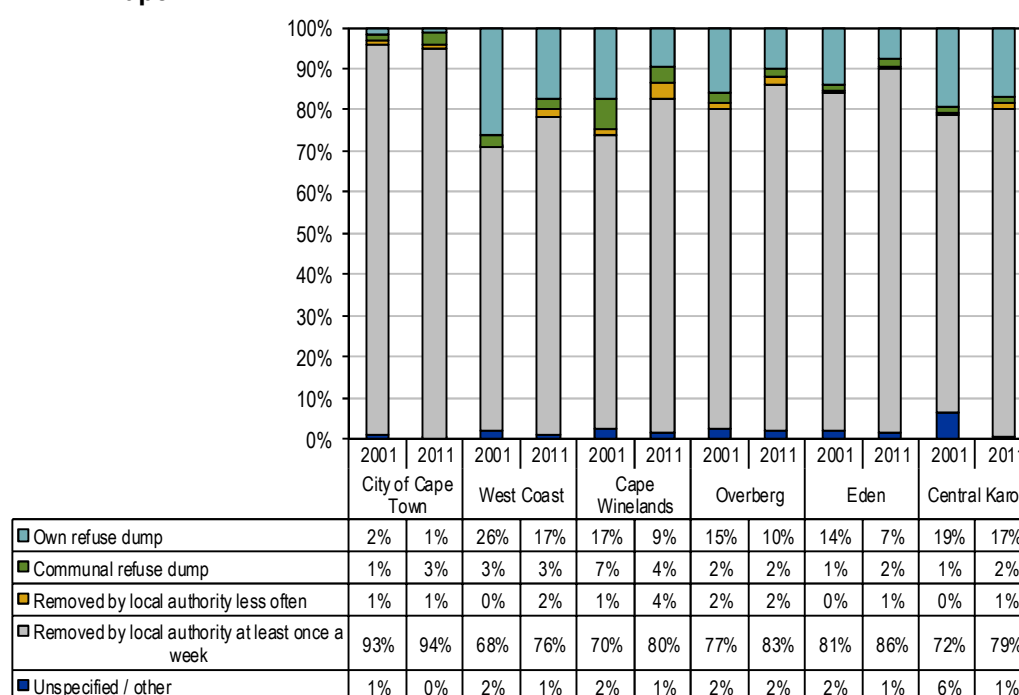
	Laingsburg		Prince Albert		Beaufort West	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
None	8.2%	4.9%	11.8%	4.3%	5.9%	2.6%
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	61.6%	68.5%	63.3%	65.8%	82.6%	83.6%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	12.8%	14.6%	15.7%	18.7%	7.4%	9.2%
Chemical toilet	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	9.7%	5.6%	1.4%	5.1%	2.1%	2.7%
Pit toilet without ventilation	3.3%	1.4%	5.9%	4.3%	0.9%	0.6%
Bucket toilet	3.3%	1.4%	5.9%	4.3%	0.9%	0.6%

Source: StatsSA Census 2011

All the municipalities in the Central Karoo region have increased its access to flush toilets that are connected to the sewerage system between 2001 and 2011. Laingsburg, Prince Albert and Beaufort West have also decreased their percentage of households that does not have basic sanitation between 2001 and 2011.

2.6.4 Refuse Removal

Figure 16 Access to refuse removal by local authority/private company in the Western Cape



Source: StatsSA Census 2011

All the districts as well as the City of Cape Town have recorded an improvement in access to refuse removal from 2001 to 2011. In 2011 the Central Karoo and the West Coast has the highest percentage households with own refuse dump at 17 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

Table 31 Access to Refuse Removal Services in the Central Karoo, 2001 and 2011

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	% share of households 2001	Census 2011	% share of households 2011	Average annual growth 2001 - 2011
Removed by local authority at least once a week	11 788	77.7%	15 018	78.7%	4.0%
Removed by local authority less often	51	0.3%	201	1.1%	26.0%
Communal refuse dump	186	1.2%	313	1.6%	9.0%
Own refuse dump	3 064	20.2%	3 164	16.6%	1.0%
No rubbish disposal	84	0.6%	261	1.4%	21.0%
Other	0	0.0%	120	0.6%	0.0%
Total	15 173	100.0%	19 077	100.0%	3.9%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

The number of households that has access to refuse removal by the local authority at least once a week has increased with 3 230 households over the period from 2001 until 2011. The composition of the different levels of access to refuse removal service remained the same in 2001 and 2011, except for the category 'Own Refuse Dumps' which reduced from 20.2 per cent to 16.6 per cent.

Table 32 Access to refuse removal in the Central Karoo District

Refuse Removal	Laingsburg		Prince Albert		Beaufort West	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Removed by local authority/ private company at least once a week	62.0%	59.5%	71.6%	73.4%	85.4%	83.7%
Removed by local authority/ private company less often	0.0%	6.2%	10.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Communal refuse dump	1.0%	4.7%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%
Own refuse dump	36.0%	27.7%	27.0%	20.2%	12.9%	13.6%

Source: StatsSA Census 2011

Almost 80 per cent of households in the Central Karoo municipalities have access to refuse removal by the local authority or a private company at least once a week in 2001 and 2011. In 2011, Laingsburg (27.7%) has the highest percentage of households that dump their own refuse, followed by Prince Albert at 20.2 per cent and Beaufort West with 13.6 per cent.

2.7 Roads

Roads facilitate the movement of both persons and materials anywhere within a country. The better connectivity brought about through road development improves the socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas by making social and economic opportunities more easily accessible.

Good communication and transport networks including roads networks, opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources and facilities and may stimulate and support the growth of e.g. industry, agriculture or trade. Roads also provide linkages to other modes of transport such as rail, air and water.

An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfils the need for a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 33 Surfaced roads in the Central Karoo at 15 July 2011

District (km)	National		Trunk		Main		Divisional		Minor		Totals	
	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel
Metro	79.4	-	146.8	-	84.1	-	17.0	9.7	1.4	15.3	328.7	25.0
Cape Winelands	169.4	-	387.5	-	731.0	237.7	489.1	922.2	121.1	1 804.0	1 898.1	2 963.9
Overberg District	176.1	-	350.3	-	374.0	128.9	151.8	1 237.7	53.4	1 521.9	1 105.6	2 888.5
Eden District	305.7	-	765.5	63.2	468.0	455.5	259.3	2 498.8	43.2	2 341.2	1 841.6	5 358.6
West Coast	367.6	-	430.7	-	832.2	434.1	251.3	1 636.1	74.5	5 924.6	1 956.3	7 994.9
Central Karoo	364.0	-	553.7	68.1	46.8	635.1	14.8	1 679.2	0.0	3 925.6	979.4	6 307.9

Source: Department of Transport and Public Works, 2011

The total roads surface in the Central Karoo at July 2011 is 7 287.3 km of which 979.4 km of the roads are surfaced and 6 307.9 km is gravel. West Coast District has the highest distance of surfaced and gravel road at 1 956.3 km and 7 994.9 km respectively.

3. Economically active population

3.1 Labour Force

Economically active people (those in the labour force) are those between the ages of 15 and 65 years who chose to participate in the labour market, by being willing to supply their labour in exchange for an income. Being defined as being economically active does not depend on being employed; as long as there is a desire, willingness and availability to work, even if that desire does not translate into employment, then you are seen as part of the labour force.

Participation in the labour market is influenced by many factors which includes disability, early retirement choices, long-term illness which includes Aids, study choices or even feelings of discouragement from participating. Participation levels have a direct impact on the labour force statistics e.g. high levels of labour force participation with few employment opportunities is easily evident in a high unemployment rate, while low levels of participation with few employment opportunities results in a lower unemployment rate. The differences in participation levels as a result of discouragement, people who want to work but have given up hope in finding employment and therefore are not taking active steps to look for work is what is typically captured difference between South Africa's official versus the broad/expanded unemployment definition.

Table 34 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2007

Municipality	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Laingsburg	2 221	10.8	1 669	11.7	552	8.7	24.9
Prince Albert	3 284	15.9	2 419	16.9	865	13.6	26.3
Beaufort West	13 037	63.1	8 859	61.9	4 178	65.8	32.0
Central Karoo DMA	2 117	10.2	1 364	9.5	753	11.9	35.6
Central Karoo District*	20 649	100.0	14 299	99.9	6 350	100.0	30.8

* Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

Source: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007*

The Community survey of 2007 indicated that the Beaufort West (63.1%) has the highest share of the Central Karoo's labour force. The Laingsburg has the lowest share of the Central Karoo's labour force with 10.8 per cent. The Beaufort West (32%) has the highest unemployment rate which is 1.2 percentage points higher than the Central Karoo's unemployment rate at 15.5 per cent. The Central Karoo District unemployment is (8.6 percentage points) higher than the Central Karoo's unemployment (30.8%). Laingsburg Municipality has the lowest unemployment rate of 24.9 per cent which is 5.9 percentage points lower than the Western Cape's unemployment (30.8%).

3.2 Unemployment

3.2.1 The Unemployment Rate

Information on unemployment represents official unemployment statistics and does not make provision for discouraged workers (workers not actively looking for work).

Table 35 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2007

City/District	Labour force	Percentage of Western Cape's labour force	Employed	Percentage of Western Cape's employed	Unemployed	Percentage of Western Cape's unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
City of Cape Town	1 656 109	67.5	1 250 732	65.5	405 377	74.6	24.5
West Coast District*	129 979	5.3	109 769	5.7	20 210	3.7	15.5
Cape Winelands District *	320 726	13.1	268 807	14.1	51 919	9.6	16.2
Overberg District*	96 562	3.9	79 423	4.2	17 139	3.2	17.7
Eden District*	229 057	9.3	186 698	9.8	42 359	7.8	18.5
Central Karoo District*	20 649	0.8	14 299	0.7	6 350	1.2	30.8
Western Cape	2 453 083	100.0	1 909 725	100.0	543 358	100.0	22.2

* Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The Community survey of 2007 indicated that the City of Cape Town (67.5%) has the highest share of the Western Cape's labour force. The Central Karoo has the lowest share of the Western Cape's labour force with 0.8 per cent. The Central Karoo (30.8%) has the highest unemployment rate which is 8.6 percentage points higher than the Western Cape's unemployment rate at 15.5 per cent. The Central Karoo District unemployment is (8.6 percentage points) higher than the Western Cape's unemployment (22.2%). The West Coast District has the lowest unemployment rate of 15.5 per cent which is 6.7 percentage points lower than the Western Cape's unemployment (22.2%).

Table 36 Comparison of Labour Force Information across the Central Karoo Municipal Areas, 2007

Municipality	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Laingsburg	2 221	10.8	1 669	11.7	552	8.7	24.9
Prince Albert	3 284	15.9	2 419	16.9	865	13.6	26.3
Beaufort West	13 037	63.1	8 859	61.9	4 178	65.8	32.0
Central Karoo DMA	2 117	10.2	1 364	9.5	753	11.9	35.6
Central Karoo District*	20 649	100.0	14 299	99.9	6 350	100.0	30.8

* Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The Community survey of 2007 indicated that the Beaufort West (63.1%) has the highest share of the Central Karoo's labour force. The Laingsburg has the lowest share of the Central Karoo's labour force with 10.8 per cent. The Beaufort West (32%) has the highest unemployment rate which is 1.2 percentage points higher than the Central Karoo's unemployment rate at 15.5 per cent. The Central Karoo District unemployment is (8.6 percentage points) higher than the Central Karoo's unemployment (30.8%). Laingsburg Municipality has the lowest unemployment rate of 24.9 per cent which is 5.9 percentage points lower than the Western Cape's unemployment (30.8%).

3.2.2 Characteristics of the Unemployed

Although unemployment impacts across gender, race, age and other social divides its effects within certain groups are more pronounced. This could be as a result of a number of factors which could include past or current discrimination or differences in skill or education levels of individuals.

Some of the differential impacts of unemployment can be found within the breakdown of gender, population group and age. This is highlighted in the table below.

Table 37 Characteristics of the Unemployed, 2007

Central Karoo District 2007	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender				
Male	2 620	24.0	52.9	41.3
Female	3 730	38.3	47.1	58.7
Population Group				
Black	679	45.0	7.3	10.7
Coloured	5 610	33.4	81.5	88.3
Indian or Asian	0	0.0	0.1	0.0
White	61	2.6	11.2	1.0
Age				
15 - 19	663	66.7	4.8	10.4
20 - 24	1 578	52.1	14.7	24.9
25 - 34	2 170	34.8	30.2	34.2
35 - 44	1 346	25.5	25.5	21.2
45 - 54	557	14.4	18.7	8.8
55 - 65	36	2.9	6.1	0.6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment by Gender

The gender split of Central Karoo's labour force shows males to be slightly better represented than females, with males making up 52.9 per cent of the district's total labour force. Although males represent more than half of the labour force, they represent only 41.3 per cent of the district's total unemployed population. The high representation of females within the unemployed translates into a significantly higher unemployment rate for females compared with males – 38.3 compared with 24 per cent.

Unemployment by Population Group

Between the different population groups, the 45 per cent unemployment rates for Blacks is far greater than for any other group; followed by a 33.4 per cent unemployment rate for Coloureds, 2.6 per cent for the White population. Similar disparities are also noticeable when comparing the groups' percentage share of the labour force with their share of the unemployed – the Black group is significantly over-represented in their share of the unemployed compared to their share of labour force, 10.7 per cent of unemployed compared with 7.3 per cent of labour force, while Whites are significantly under-represented in their share of the unemployed, representing on 1 per cent of unemployed compared to a 11.2 per cent share of the labour force.

Unemployment by Age

Disparities are also found within different age groups, with those at younger age groups experiencing higher levels of unemployment and representing significantly higher shares of the unemployed in comparison with their share of the labour force.

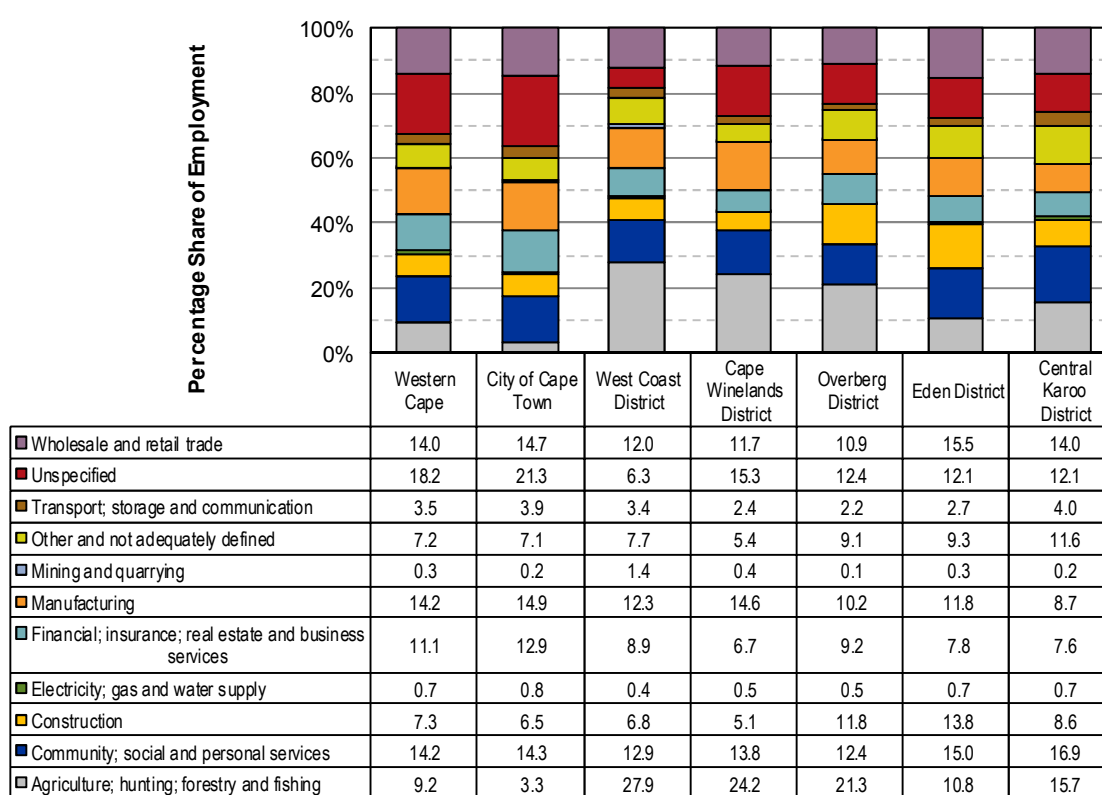
The unemployment rate for those in younger age groups is significantly higher than the older age groups; a comparison of the youngest and oldest represented groups, 15 to 19 years and 55 to 65 years differs greatly, with 66.7 per cent compared with 2.9 per cent. A general decline in the unemployment rate is noticeable when moving from younger to older age groups is noted. The vast differences in unemployment rates between age groups may in part be accounted for in the higher education, skill and experience levels of relatively older workers – these characteristics make work-seekers more attractive to prospective employers and improve their chances of finding employment.

3.3 Employment

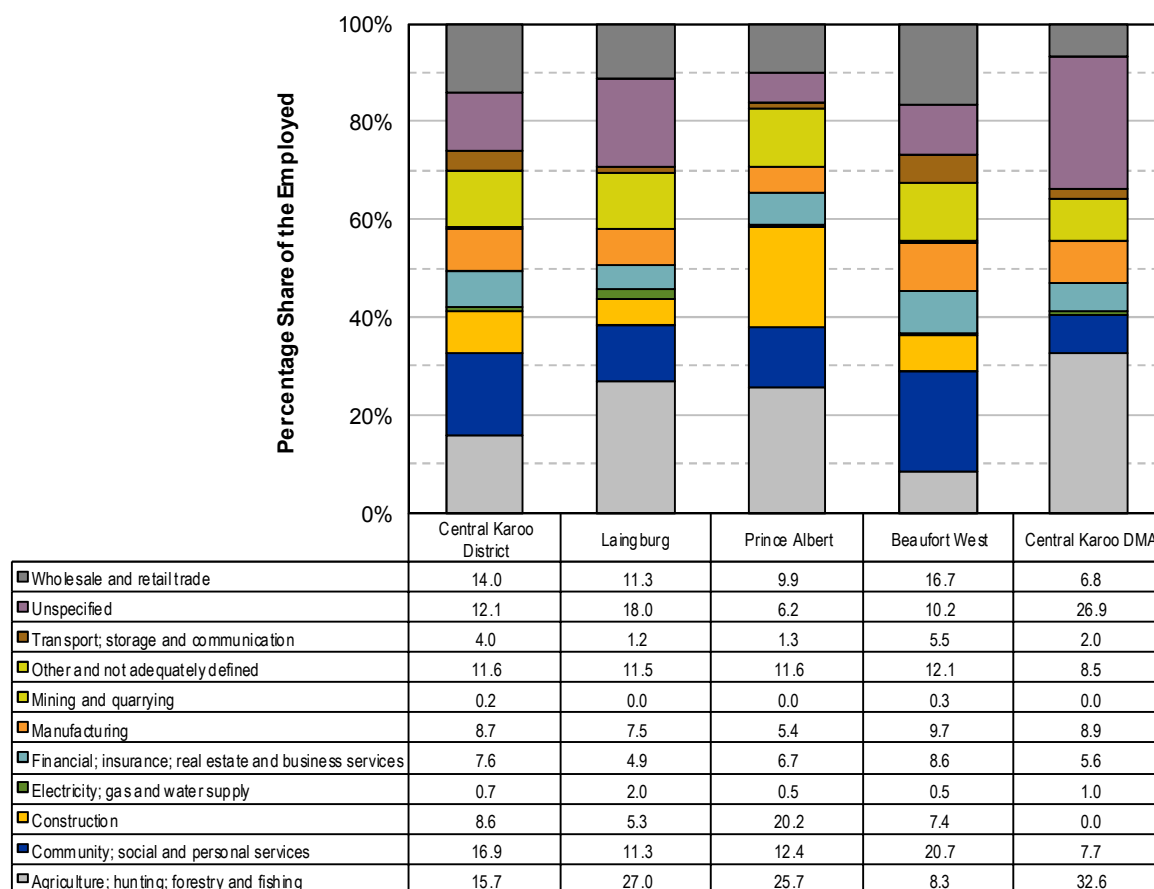
Employment opportunities or the lack thereof tells a story of whether or not the economy is able to create work opportunities for all those seeking employment. Sector employment and the skill level of those employed provides further information on the possible types of employment available as well as the skill level required to do the work. Although this provides a good indication of opportunities in the current labour market, it may but does not necessarily provide an indication of the sector growth potential and its associated employment creating potential and future skills need.

3.3.1 Employment by Sector

Figure 17 Employment by Sector – A Comparison across Western Cape Districts, 2007



The Agriculture, Community, Social and personal services, Wholesale and retail trade and Manufacturing are the largest sector contributors of the Western Cape Economy. Agriculture plays a significant role in districts like West Coast (27.9%), Cape Winelands (24.2%) and Central Karoo (15.7%).

Figure 18 Employment by Sector – Central Karoo, 2007

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The District's employment opportunities is concentrated in three sectors namely Community; social and personal services (16.9%), Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing (15.7%) and Wholesale and retail trade (14%).

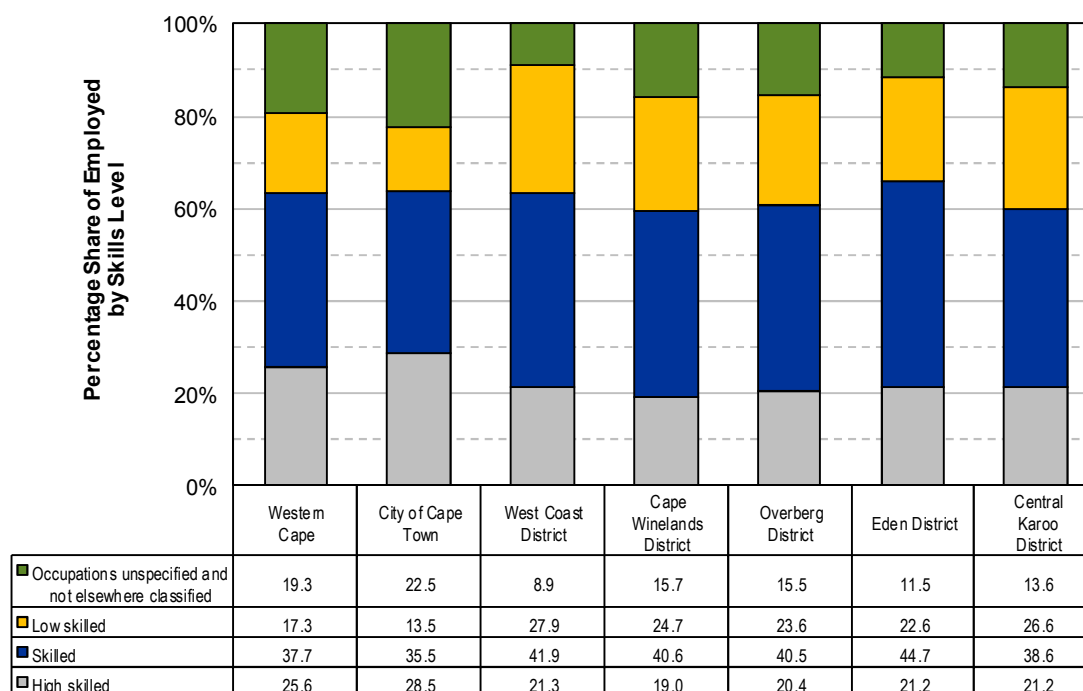
When roughly comparing percentage sector employment with the relative size (percentage contribution) of the sector⁶, the Community, social and personal services, Construction and Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors appear relatively labour intensive. Further growth is likely to achieve a greater than proportionate increase in employment.

⁶ See values for percentage sector contribution in Section 4: Economic Structure and Performance, below.

3.3.2 Skill Level of the Employed⁷

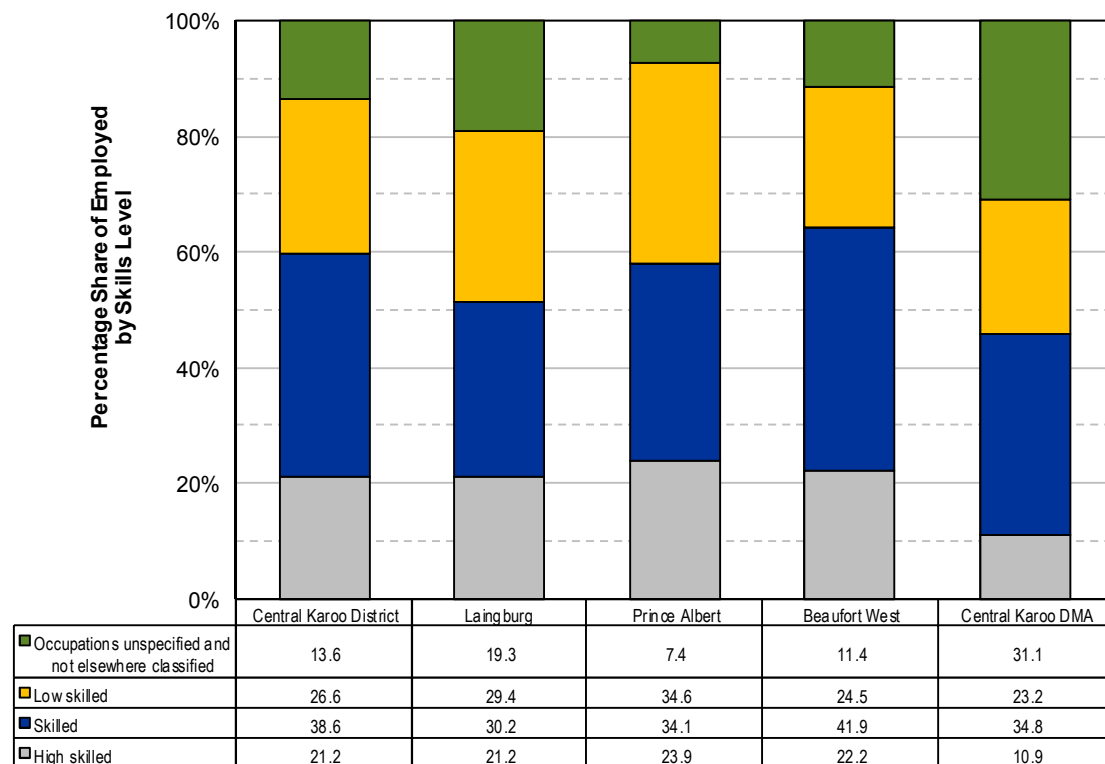
The skill level of the employed indicates current availability of jobs skills necessary within the labour market. It serves as an indication to what extent the labour market would be able to accommodate workers at the different skill levels.

Figure 19 Employment by Skill Level – A Comparison across Western Cape Districts/Central Karoo District, 2007



The highest percentage of skilled people is concentrated in the Eden District (44.7%) followed by the West Coast (41.9%) and Cape Winelands (40.6%). Central Karoo District (38.6%) has second lowest proportion of skilled labour force. A comparison of the highly skilled people showed that the City of Cape Town (28.5%) has the highest percentage followed by the West Coast (21.3%) and Central Karoo and Eden District (21.2%) respectively. Central Karoo has the second highest (26.6%) of low skilled people in the Western Cape. The low skill based in the Central Karoo is putting a strain on the economy of the region and it poses a challenge to the region.

⁷ High skill occupations include legislators; senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers; shop and market sales workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, craft and related trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers; low skill occupations include elementary occupations (occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgment).

Figure 20 Skilled Level of the Employed – Central Karoo, 2007

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

A large proportion of occupations in the District can be classified as either skilled (38.6%) or high skilled (21.2%). The concentration of employment opportunities in skilled work means that there are relatively few opportunities available to those with low skill levels; the current proportion of low skilled occupations available in the Central Karoo District is 26.6 per cent.

4. Economic Structure and Performance

According to the Municipal Economic Review & Outlook (MERO 2012), there appears to be grounds – despite current uncertainties – for a more optimistic outlook for the economy over the next three to five years. The baseline outlook is for global demand conditions to be compromised by the fiscal austerity in key developed countries, i.e. while growth should recover from the 2011/12 slowdown it is unlikely to become robust by any time soon.

The Western Cape economy grew by an estimated 3.6 per cent in 2011 following on a contraction of 1.2 per cent in 2009 and recovery growth of 3 per cent in calendar 2010⁸. This compares to 3.1 per cent real growth in the national economy last year and 2.9 per cent growth in 2010 and a contraction of 1.4 per cent in 2009. The Western Cape economy therefore continued to grow faster than the national economy, while it also experienced a milder recession in 2008/09.

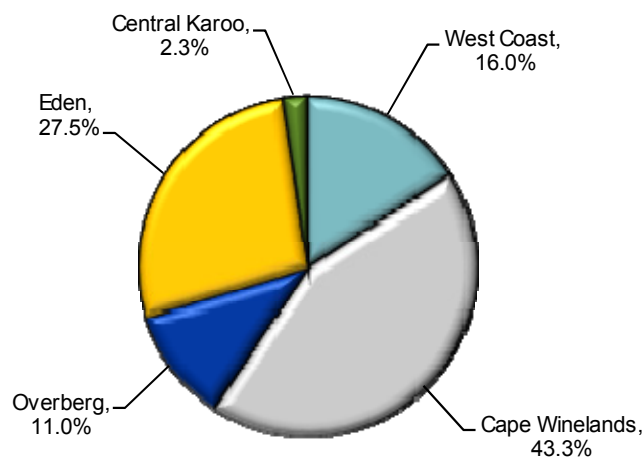
⁸ At constant 2005 basic prices.

Economic growth, as measured by Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP-R), is driven by two components: population growth and labour productivity. Labour productivity reflects the ability for increased output from the existing quantity of labour in the economy. Various government agencies and independent analysts produce measures of labour productivity. For high-level analyses of the second component of economic growth, a productivity measure using overall economic production provides the most comprehensive and consistent measurement of economic productivity. For the purpose of this socio-economic profile, a trend analysis is carried out below (Western Cape & District) on GDP-R figures from 2000 - 2010 followed by an assessment of the sector composition of the Economy as well as a review of Average Annual Growth rates per sector across the District for the period 2000 - 2010.

4.1 Western Cape Provincial and District GDP-R Growth Rates

According to the MERO, 2012 is the Central Karoo District the smallest of the district economies in the Western Cape outside the Cape Metro. The Central Karoo District accounts for 0.6 per cent of the Western Cape GDP-R and 2.3 per cent of the non-Metro GDP-R – see Figure 21. The value of the GDP-R generated during calendar 2010 amounted to R2.096 billion. Beaufort West is the largest municipality, accounting for 72 per cent of Central Karoo's GDP-R followed by Prince Albert Municipality at 12.7 per cent, with Laingsburg the smallest economy at 5.4 per cent.

Figure 21 Central Karoo District economy in provincial context, 2010

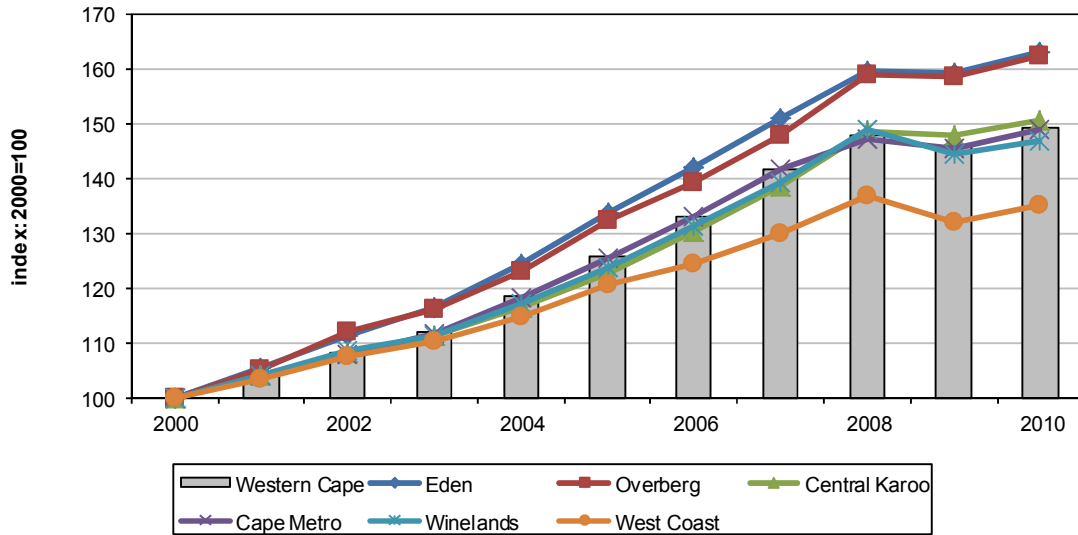


Source: MERO 2012

The CKD is the smallest district economy, accounting for a fraction 2.3 per cent of the district GDP-R and only 0.6 per cent of Western Cape GDP-R. The Central Karoo's key agricultural sector is rapidly declining; whilst, the retail & wholesale trade and transport, storage & communication sectors have under-performed. These factors dragged down the overall growth.

On the other hand, the construction, small manufacturing and finance, insurance, real estate & business services sectors are the leading industries in the CKD and have grown at a lively pace over the 2000s, explaining the close to 4 per cent annual real growth rate.

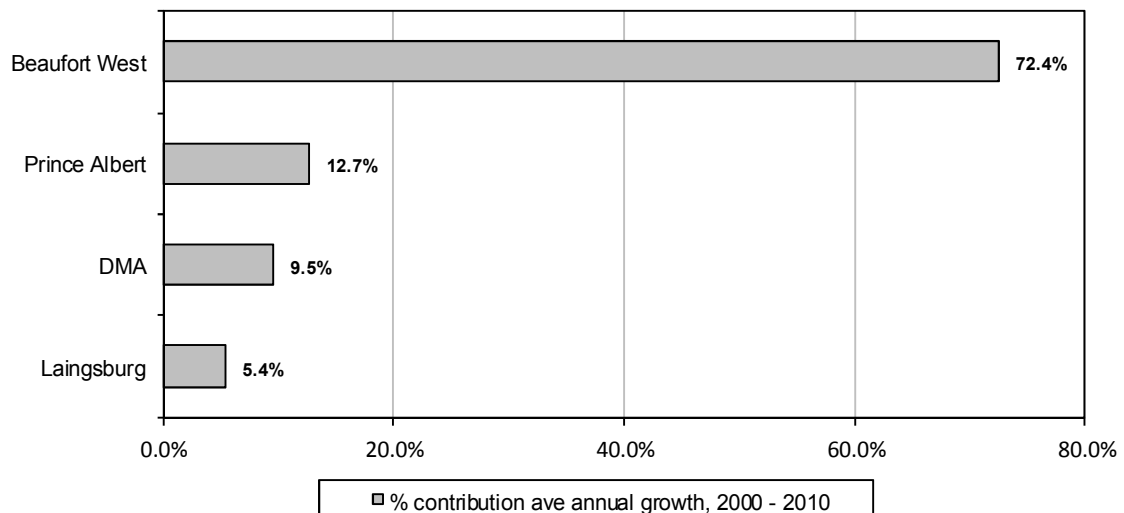
Figure 22 Western Cape District Municipalities: Real GDP-R growth during 2000s



Source: MERO 2012

Figure 22 ranks the various Western Cape District municipalities according to their relative contributions to the cumulative growth of the region over the period 2000 to 2010⁹. Central Karoo real GDP-R growth is consistent with that of Cape Winelands District and the Cape Metro and outperformed the West Coast by far.

Figure 23 Central Karoo: Sub-regional breakdown, 2010



Source: Quantec Research; own calculations

⁹ Each municipality's relative contribution is calculated by weighing the average annual real GDP-R growth rate (2000 - 2010) for the relevant municipality by the size of the municipality (i.e. in terms of its contribution to GDP-R).

In terms of Figure 23 the economic activity of the Central Karoo region is concentrated in the Beaufort West municipality, accounting for 72.4 per cent of Central Karoo GDP. The Prince Albert municipality accounted for 12.7 per cent of CKD GDP and Laingsburg for 5.4 per cent.

4.2 District Economy Sector Composition

The composition of the Central Karoo District Economy is of particular relevance to District authorities and policy-makers alike. Table 38 displays, the sector composition of the Central Karoo District Economy for the period 2000 - 2010.

Table 38 Central Karoo District real GDP growth, 2000 - 2010

Sector	Laingsburg	Prince Albert	Beaufort West	Central Karoo
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-1.2	-3.1	-3.5	-2.0
Mining and quarrying	-	-	25.3	25.3
Manufacturing	9.7	4.3	9.7	9.7
Electricity, gas and water	8.0	-	-3.9	0.2
Construction	11.5	14.7	9.0	10.4
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	0.6	3.4	3.7	3.0
Transport, storage and communication	-7.0	-3.0	2.2	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	9.8	13.4	7.1	8.1
Community, social and personal services	1.8	1.6	3.8	2.9
General government	0.8	0.8	2.8	2.1
Total	2.3	3.8	4.1	3.9

Source: MERO 2012

Considering the various municipalities within the Central Karoo, it is clear that Beaufort West is the leading municipality, both in terms of size and rate of economic growth (and excluding the DMA) – it grew at an average rate of 4.1 per cent per annum over the period 2000 to 2010, in line with the wider Province and slightly faster than the Prince Albert municipality (3.8% per annum). On the other hand, Laingsburg municipality grew the slowest at 2.3 per cent per annum.

The decline of the agricultural sector is real cause for concern, with the sector's real GDP contracting at a rate of 2 per cent per annum overall; this decline is evident in all of the sub-regions except the DMA. On the other hand the strong growth in the manufacturing, construction and financial & business services sector is noteworthy throughout all municipal areas. It is clear that these are the CKD's growing industries.

5. Central Karoo District National and Provincial Transfers

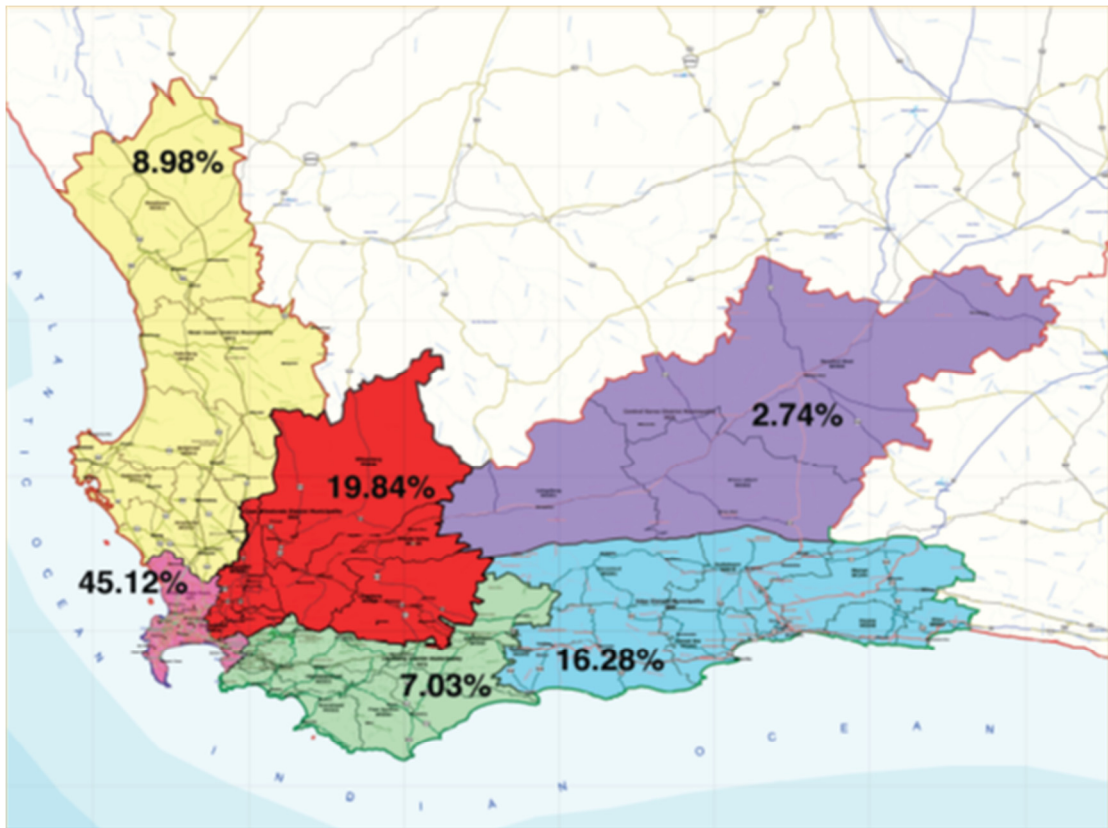
5.1 National Transfers

Unlike provinces, municipalities have the ability to raise revenue through property rates and tariffs on fees for rendered such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal, administration fees and penalties. However, the South Africa's Fiscal Framework entitle municipalities to a share of national raised revenue through the unconditional equitable share grant and other allocations from national or provincial government in the form of conditional or unconditional grants.

The value of transfers varies between municipalities. The objectives of the transfers are to address historical imbalances between revenue and expenditure, to support national priorities to improve the quality of life of people and to promote good governance and strengthen administrative capacity.

The transfers from National Government to the Western Cape and from Provincial government to the Central Karoo Region, as well as the value of provincial spending within the Central Karoo, is set out in the figures and tables below.

Figure 24 Equitable share distribution in the Western Cape



Source: Division of Revenue Act (No. 5 of 2012)

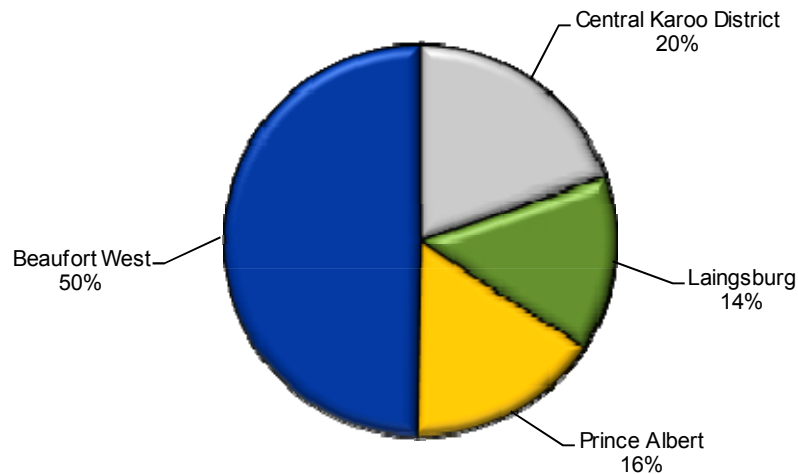
The largest allocation of the equitable share in 2012/13 went to the City of Cape Town at 45.12 per cent. The second largest allocation went to the Cape Winelands District at 19.84 per cent, followed by the Eden District at 16.28 per cent. All the allocations below 10 per cent were made to West Coast at 8.98 per cent, Overberg District at 7.03 per cent and Central Karoo District at 2.74 per cent.

The disaggregated allocation of unconditional grants (equitable share) and conditional grants for the Central Karoo Region follows hereafter.

Table 39 National transfers to Central Karoo District

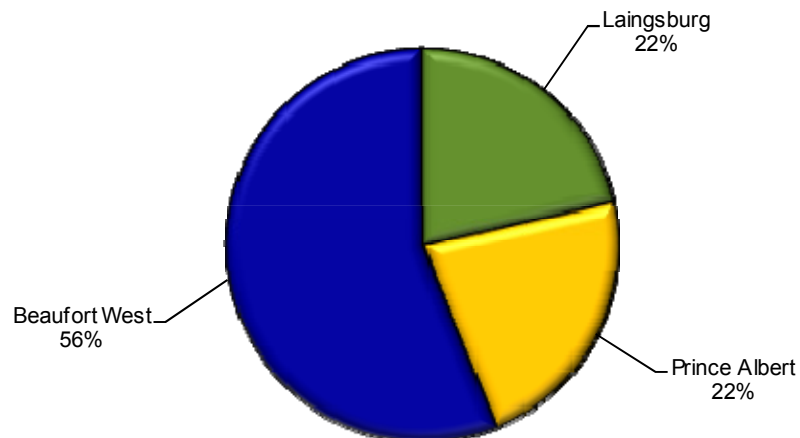
Type of Transfer	Central Karoo District R'000	Laingsburg R'000	Prince Albert R'000	Beaufort West R'000	Central Karoo Region R'000
TOTAL	16 231	21 030	22 194	80 013	139 468
<i>Equitable Share</i>	12 981	9 536	10 586	32 765	65 868
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	3 250	11 494	11 608	47 248	73 600
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant</i>	1 250	1 500	1 250	1 250	5 250
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant</i>	1 000	800	800	800	3 400
<i>Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant</i>					0
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)</i>		8 194	8 558	21 437	38 189
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities)</i>					0
<i>Urban Settlement Development Grant</i>					0
<i>Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant)</i>				5 300	5 300
<i>Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant</i>					0
<i>Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant</i>					0
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant</i>				16 000	16 000
<i>Electricity Demand Side Management</i>					0
<i>Expanded Public Works Programme</i>	1 000	1 000	1 000	2 461	5 461

In terms of Table 39 above Beaufort West Municipality was the biggest recipient of equitable share within the region at R32.765 million and Laingsburg was the smallest recipient of equitable share at R9.536 million. The largest conditional grant transferred to municipalities in the Central Karoo Region is the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) at R38.189 million. The figures below depict the distribution of the equitable share and the Municipal Infrastructure Grant per percentage amongst municipalities with the Central Karoo Region.

Figure 25 Equitable Share within Central Karoo Region

Source: Division of Revenue Act, 2012 (No. 5 of 2012)

The largest recipient of equitable share is Beaufort West Municipality at 50 per cent followed by Central Karoo district at 20 per cent. Prince Albert received 16 per cent and Laingsburg 14 per cent of the equitable share of the region.

Figure 26 Municipal Infrastructure Grant within the Central Karoo Region

Source: Division of Revenue Act, 2012 (No. 5 of 2012)

Beaufort West Municipality is the largest recipient of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant at 56 per cent for 2012/13. Both Laingsburg and Prince Albert received 22 per cent of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant.

5.2 Provincial Transfers

Table 40 Provincial Transfers

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2011/12	Adjusted appro- piation 2011/12	Revised estimate 2011/12	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11				Change from Revised estimate 2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Provincial Treasury					800	800		(100.00)			
Financial Management Support Grant					800	800		(100.00)			
Department of Health	587	529	1 179	1 468	1 800	1 299	1 571	20.94	1 681	1 768	
Global Fund	587	529	1 179	1 468	1 800	1 299	1 571	20.94	1 681	1 768	
Department of Social Development	3 000	4 000									
Multi-purposes Centres	3 000	4 000									
Department of Human Settlements	31 366	24 874	5 784	10 114	15 114	15 114	9 251	(38.79)	8 153	8 561	
Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries)	31 305	23 774	5 284	10 114	13 114	13 114	9 251	(29.46)	8 153	8 561	
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant		1 000	500								
Local Government Master Planning Grant	61										
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery					2 000	2 000		(100.00)			
Housing Consumer Education Grant		100									
Department of Transport and Public Works	5 040	120	5 557	1 215	1 215	1 215	287	(76.38)			
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	40	120	57	615	615	615	287	(53.33)			
Public Transport Infrastructure	5 000		5 500	600	600	600		(100.00)			
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	436	708	520	739	2 931	2 931	4 540	54.90			
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities							200				
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	436	708	520	739	739	739	814	10.15			
Most vulnerable B3 municipalities					2 192	2 192	3 526				
Department of Local Government	905	832	4 557	572	546	648	648		672	672	
Fire Fighting Assistance Provincial Management Support Grant	255	280	333 1 600								
Thusong Centres Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant	650	552	2 000 624	572	546	648	648		672	672	
Total Transfers	41 334	31 063	17 597	14 108	22 406	22 007	16 297	(25.95)	10 506	11 001	

Source: Provincial Treasury Local Government Database, 2012

Table 40 captures the different conditional transfers to municipalities of the Central Karoo region which is disaggregated for specific grants transferred by the provincial sector departments to municipalities within the Central Karoo district. The total transfers to the Central Karoo region is R16.297 million in 2012/13, R10.506 million in 2013/14 and R11.001 million in 2014/15.

The largest proportion of the transfers to municipalities in the Central Karoo Region flows from the Department of Human Settlements for the building of houses amounting to R9.251 million. The Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport intends to transfer the second largest amount, R4.540 million to Central Karoo, mainly for the funding of library services.

Table 41 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with transfers

Department R'000	Outcome			Medium-term estimate						
	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Main appro- piation 2011/12	Adjusted appro- piation 2011/12	Revised estimate 2011/12	% Change from Revised estimate			
							2012/13	2011/12	2013/14	2014/15
Department of Community Safety	13 350	16 681	19 112	20 455	20 693	20 173	22 178	9.94	23 731	24 917
Department of Education	114 673	132 831	149 634	165 401	165 963	165 963	176 532	6.37	187 857	198 632
Department of Health	94 235	117 537	136 663	150 592	181 937	181 937	197 590	8.60	212 873	227 084
Department of Social Development	69 062	76 893	81 941	89 299	89 299	89 299	96 219	7.75	104 219	109 079
Department of Human Settlements	34 739	27 607	5 784	10 114	13 114	13 114	8 351	(36.32)	8 153	8 561
Department of Transport and Public Works	53 370	54 814	38 293	86 828	86 828	86 828	130 354	50.13	153 536	183 970
Department of Agriculture	13 953	5 127	9 565	19 660	8 660	8 660	19 660	127.02	21 858	21 858
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	4 631	5 513	4 726	728	728	728	5 678	679.95	6 000	6 000
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	436	708	520	739	2 931	2 931	4 330	47.73		
Department of Local Government		832	4 557	572	546	546	567	3.85	588	588
Total	398 449	484 633	450 795	544 388	570 699	570 179	661 459	16.01	718 815	780 689
Total Transfers to Central Karoo District	41 334	31 063	17 597	14 108	22 406	22 007	16 297	(25.95)	10 506	11 001
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	10.37	6.41	3.90	2.59	3.93	3.86	2.46	(36.17)	146	141

Source: Provincial Treasury Local Government Database, 2012

Table 41 captures the total provincial payments and estimates indirectly made by provincial departments in the Central Karoo District. The full amount that the Provincial Government Western Cape plan to spend in the Central Karoo amounts to R661.459 million in 2012/13, R718.815 million in 2013/14 and R780.689 million in 2014/15. The biggest contributors to provincial spend in 2012/13 is the Departments of Health R197.590 million, and Education R176.532 million.

6. Environmental Challenges and Status Quo

6.1 Environmental Management

As drivers of economic growth, development and innovation, municipalities need to recognise the challenges posed by climate change as well as the limitations on growth posed by its natural environment. This requires watchful management and care in protecting our natural resources to ensure sufficient availability of resources for both the current and future generations.

Although work in this regard is extensive, for the purpose of this work, only the quality of water and waste water as well as air quality are highlighted.

6.1.1 Regional Water Volume and Losses

With regard to Water Balances Analysis and the Determination of Water Losses, Regulation 11 of the Compulsory National Standards in terms of section 9(1) of the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) specifies that a Water Services Institution must every month measure the quantity of water provided to each supply zone within its supply area; and determine the quantity of unaccounted for water by comparing the measured quantity of water provided to each supply zone with the total measured quantity of water provided to all user connections within that supply zone.

Table 42 Summary of Western Cape Regional System Input Volumes and Non-Revenue Water and Water Losses, 2012

Western Cape Regional Information	Supply of Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Demand for Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Average Water Losses for 12 months ending Jan 2012		Average Percentage Water Losses for 12 months ending Jan 2012
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
City of Cape Town	295 215 103	24 601 259	241 171 003	20 097 584	54 044 100	4 503 675	18.3
Cape Winelands Region	60 517 141	5 043 095	46 993 954	3 916 163	13 523 187	1 126 932	22.3
Overberg Region	15 596 910	1 299 743	12 034 527	1 002 877	3 562 383	296 865	22.8
Eden Region	23 146 674	1 928 890	20 293 989	1 691 166	2 852 685	237 724	12.3
Central Karoo Region	2 169 713	180 809	1 141 266	95 106	1 028 447	85 704	47.4

The Central Karoo District Municipality's average monthly demand for water for the year ending January 2012 totalled 1.141 million kilolitres per month; monthly water losses for the year averaged 47.4 per cent. The Central Karoo District Municipality fared relatively well compared with other consolidated regional information, especially given the significant difference in water demand volumes. The City of Cape Town was second lowest with regard to water losses, with average monthly water losses of 18.3 per cent. The Central Karoo Region had the lowest demand for water for the year ending January 2012.

Table 43 Summary of System Input Volume and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) - Central Karoo District Region 2012 - January 2012

Water Service Authorities	Supply of Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Demand (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Average Water Loss for 12 months ending Jan 2012		Average Water Losses % for 12 months ending Jan 2012
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
	Central Karoo	2 169 713	180 809	1 141 266	95 106	1 028 447	85 704
Laingsburg LM	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Prince Albert LM	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Beaufort West LM	2 169 713	180 809	1 141 266	95 106	1 028 447	85 704	47.4
Total	423 881 209	35 323 434	344 451 555	28 704 296	79 429 654	6 619 138	18.7

Source: DWA 2012

Table 43 indicates that Beaufort West's average monthly water losses was extremely high (47.4%), which is almost half of the total monthly supply.

6.1.2 Water Service Levels

The Department of Water Affairs (DWA) visited each of the Municipalities in the Western Cape during April/May 2011 to confirm the water and sanitation service levels within the various towns. The information was signed off by the Technical Persons and a representative of the Housing Department within each of the Municipalities (Metro, Cape Winelands, Central Karoo and West Coast). Two Professional Service Providers assisted the DWA with the process under the "Support to Co-ordination of Water Service Authorities WSDP process" project, which was funded by DWA's National Directorate Planning and Information.

The Service Provider appointed by DWA namely WorleyParsons compiled the Water Service Levels Report for the Metro, Cape Winelands, West Coast and the Central Karoo Regions. However Octagonal compiled the water service levels report for the Eden and Overberg Region.

6.1.3 Water Quality¹⁰

A satisfactory standard of quality water is essential to make it fit for human consumption and use. The Department of Water Affairs has developed a system of assessing the quality of drinking water throughout South Africa. Through the Blue Drop Certification Programme is mainly to ensure the quality of water that is used for consumption.

Compared to other provinces, in the 2010/11 financial year, the Western Cape was highly ranked in terms of its Blue Drop score; with a score of 94 per cent, the Western Cape was second to Gauteng who realised a 95 per cent Blue drop score. The next best score of 85 per cent was achieved by KwaZulu-Natal followed by a 77 per cent

¹⁰ 2011 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

score by the Eastern Cape. The worst performing province was Mpumalanga with a Blue Drop score of 57 per cent.

The 100 per cent assessment coverage for the Western Cape included a total of 123 water systems for the Western Cape, with 29 Blue Drop awards. The City of Cape Town was the best performing Western Cape municipality with a Blue Drop score of 97.6 per cent, receiving Blue Drop certification for the third year in a row.

City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality is the best performing municipality in Western Cape with a Blue Drop Score of 98.14%.

Table 44 Blue Drop and Green Drop Performance

Water Service Authority	Provincial Blue Drop log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2011 in percentage	Green Drop Score 2010 in percentage
Central Karoo	no data	no data	no data	no data
Laingsburg LM	19	71.16	80.54	63.9
Prince Albert LM	21	70.09	70.72	55
Beaufort West LM	11	94.91	92.01	83.8

In the Central Karoo District Beaufort West Municipality is the best performing municipality with a Blue Drop score of 94.91 per cent. Laingsburg (71.16%) and Prince Albert (70.09%) municipality also performed very well. Beaufort West was the only municipality in the Central Karoo that improved its Blue Drop score whereas both Laingsburg and Prince Albert Blue Drop scores regressed. Beaufort West recorded the highest Green Drop score at 83.8 per cent followed by Laingsburg, 63.9 per cent and Prince Albert, 56.3 per cent.

Table 45 Spatial Development Plan

Municipality	Part of BESP/ RD & LR SDF Support Programme	BESP/RD & LR Support Progress	State of SDF	MSA Approval Status	LUPO Approval Status	Status of Air Quality Management Plan
Central Karoo District Municipality	RD & LR SDF Support	Under Review as part of DRD & LR Municipal Support Programme. Anticipated date of completion September 2012.	SDF currently under review.	Not approved.	The Municipality has not indicated its intention to pursue LUPO approval as yet.	Draft
Beaufort West Municipality	BESP Round 3 Phase (2011/12-2012/13/2013/14)	Round 3 Phase 1 completed- Gap analysis (2011/12). SDF under review as part of BESP Round 3 Phase 2 (2012/13) Anticipated date of completion September 2013.	SDF currently under review.	Not approved.	The Municipality has not indicated its intention to pursue LUPO approval as yet.	Plan not developed yet.

Municipality	Part of BESP/ RD & LR SDF Support Programme	BESP/RD & LR Support Progress	State of SDF	MSA Approval Status	LUPO Approval Status	Status of Air Quality Management Plan
Prince Albert Municipality	RD&LR SDF Support	Under review as part of RD&LR Municipal Support programme. Anticipated date of completion September 2013.	SDF currently under review.	Not approved.	The Municipality has not indicated its intention to pursue LUPO approval as yet.	Plan not developed yet.
Laingsburg	DoRD & LR Support	Reviewed as part of DoRD & LR Municipal Support Programme.	Council approved 20 September 2012.	Approved.	The Municipality is intending to follow the LUPO Process.	Plan not developed yet.

6.1.4 Spatial Development Plan: Central Karoo Region

Table 45 indicates the latest status regarding the spatial development plans of the municipalities in the Central Karoo region. The Central Karoo District, Beaufort West and Prince Albert municipalities' Spatial Development Frameworks are currently under review and the Laingsburg Municipal Council approved theirs on 20 September 2012.

6.1.5 Air Quality Management¹¹

The promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹² marked the turning point in the approach taken to air pollution control and governance in South Africa. The philosophy of Air Quality Management was introduced in line with international policy developments and the environmental right, i.e. Section 24 of the Constitution. The focus shifted from source control under the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act No. 45 of 1965 (APPA), to the management of pollutants in the ambient environment, through air quality management planning. In accordance with the requirements of NEM: AQA, Section 15(1), the Western Cape's Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (D: EA&DP) developed the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province.

The development of the AQMP was undertaken in two phases. Phase 1 entailed the development of the report on the Status Quo of Air Quality Management in the Western Cape (D: EA&DP, 2010). Phase 2 used the findings of this baseline air quality assessment and the resultant gap analysis to set the Vision, Mission and Goals for the AQMP, followed by a definition of the activities to address the identified gaps and to meet the objectives of the AQMP.

¹¹ This section is **drawn directly** from selected sections in the Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, March 2010.

¹² Act No. 39 of 2004 (NEM: AQA)

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed by Provincial and Local government. Management at Provincial level has progressed significantly, with a dedicated AQM unit set in D: EA&DP's Directorate: Pollution Management, as well as the appointment of a Provincial Air Quality Officer (AQO). At the level of the District and Metropolitan Municipalities, an AQO has been appointed at all District Municipalities as well as the City of Cape Town.

District and Metropolitan Municipalities will become the Licensing Authorities in their respective jurisdictions when NEM: AQA is fully implemented. Chief Air Pollution Control Officer powers have been delegated to the AQO in the City of Cape Town, which includes the issuing of APPA registration certificates for Scheduled Processes. The City of Cape Town is therefore capable of absorbing the functions of the Licensing Authority and performing the functions associated with the licensing of Listed Activities.

The baseline air quality assessment undertaken during Phase 1 confirms that air quality in the Western Cape is generally good, except in localised areas where air quality can be poor at times. For example, in urbanised and industrialised areas, a combination of industrial emissions and emissions from motor vehicles result in air quality degradation. These areas include the City of Cape Town, Saldanha Bay and Mossel Bay, with ambient air quality concentrations being elevated in the vicinity of industrial sources. Air quality is compromised in low income residential areas across the Western Cape, where wood and other fuels are used for cooking and heating, while unpaved roads are a source of dust, and refuse and tyre burning take place. In agricultural areas, practices such as residue and waste burning and the burning of fire breaks can result in impacts on air quality on considerable scales, while crop spraying can result in more localised effects.

Air Quality Plans: Central Karoo District

Most of the municipalities in the Central Karoo District have not yet developed their Air Quality Plans. All of the municipalities in the Central Karoo region are currently developing their Air Quality Management Plans. The Department of Environmental Affairs are engaging with the various municipalities on establishing Air Quality Plans for their respective municipalities

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001, and Census 2011). The Western Cape Departments of Health, Community Safety, Education, Social Development, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Local Government, Transport and Public Works and Local Government and the Western Cape Provincial Treasury; the Bureau for Economic Research and Quantec.

Demographic information for 2001 and 2011 are from Statistics South Africa's 2001 Census and 2011 Census Statistics

Labour statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey provides a rough or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such municipalities. 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 user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

Economic information is sourced from the Bureau for Economic Research; there calculations are based on Quantec Research data and the Municipal Economic Review Outlook 2012.

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