



Western Cape
Government



Laingsburg Municipality

2019



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Laingsburg: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

8 952



Households

2 862

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate 80.6%

Retention Rate 40.0%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 27.4

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient 0.553

Human Development Index 0.683

Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities

3

Immunisation Rate

59.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

0.0

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

39

DUI

39

Drug-related Crimes

312

Murder

2

Sexual Offences

8

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

88.1%

Refuse Removal

79.5%



Electricity

97.7%



Sanitation

87.5%



Housing

97.5%



Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 22

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

15.6%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Low economic growth potential
- Risk 2** Impact of the drought on agriculture industry
- Risk 3** Concentration of low and semi-skilled labour

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Agriculture, forestry fishing

24.7%

General Government

18.7%

Wholesale, retail trade, catering & Accommodation

13.4%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.

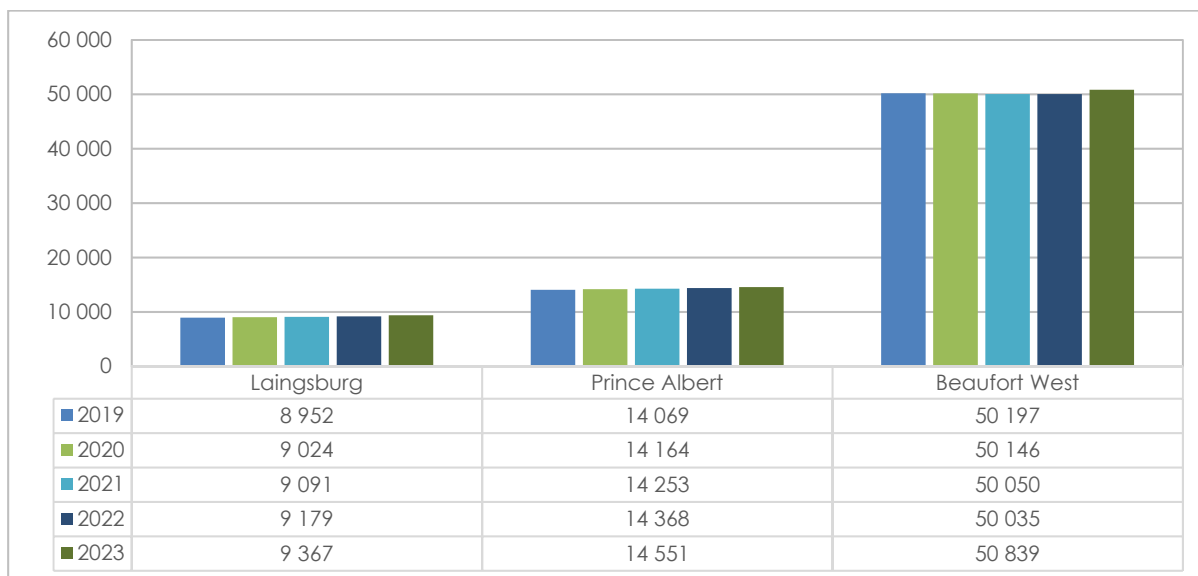
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well as an overview of population density per local municipal area.

The demographic data provided in this Chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 – 2030) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2025.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019



POPULATION



Laingsburg currently has a population of 8 952, rendering it the smallest municipal area in the Central Karoo District (CKD), behind Prince Albert with 14 069 people. The total population is estimated to increase to 9 367 by 2023 which equates to a 1.1 per cent annual average growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Laingsburg is therefore slightly above the estimated population growth of the CKD of 0.5 per cent.

Central Karoo District: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Laingsburg	98.2	98.1	97.9	98.1	98.1
Prince Albert	94.1	93.7	93.2	93.1	93.5
Beaufort West	91.0	90.6	90.2	90.1	89.6
Central Karoo District	92.4	92.1	91.7	91.6	91.4

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are in general considerably less males than females in the Laingsburg municipal area.

The SR for Laingsburg further decrease marginally towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in male mortality rates and the potential outflow of working males. The variance in life expectancy between males and females can in turn also be attributed to a variety of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23). There are in general less males than females across the various municipal areas of the CKD.

Laingsburg Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	2 438	5 684	830	57.5
2022	2 399	5 880	900	56.1
2025	2 538	6 071	968	57.7
Growth	0.7%	1.1%	2.6%	-

The above table depicts Laingsburg's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (Age 15 - 64) and those, who are depending on them (children and senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 2.6 per cent. The child cohorts increased by 0.7 per cent, while the working age increased by 1.1 per cent. The dependency ratio was 57.5 in 2019, decreasing to 56.1 in 2022, before increasing to 57.7 per cent in 2025.

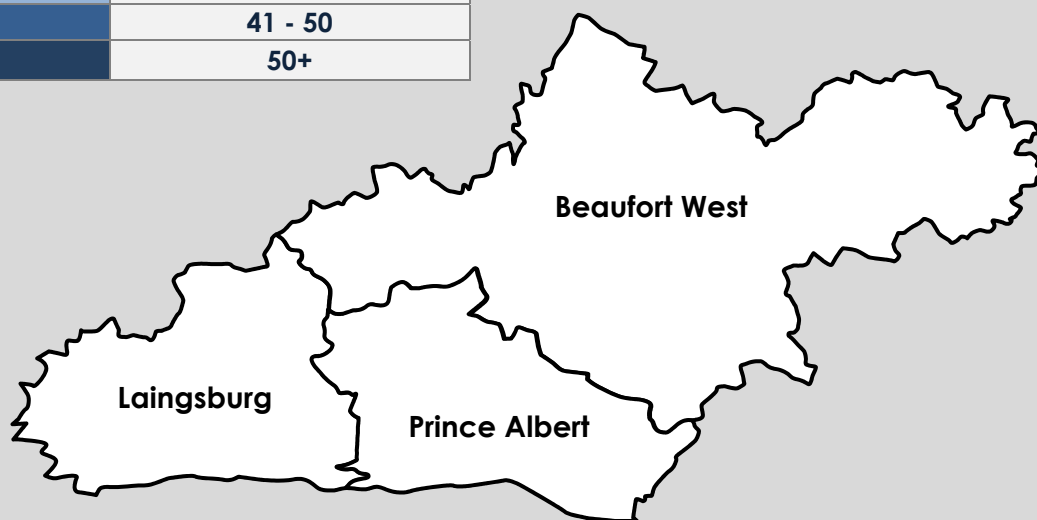
HOUSEHOLD SIZES

Laingsburg: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Laingsburg municipal area are increasing, the actual size of households is trending upwards towards 2023. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) to the area in search of job opportunities. Other contributing factors include, but are not limited to, higher fertility rates, lower divorce rates, ageing population, etc.

POPULATION DENSITY

Colour Code	Population per km ²
	0 – 10
	11 – 20
	21 – 30
	31 – 40
	41 - 50
	50+



Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

Given its large geographical size and rural nature, the population density of the Central Karoo District (CKD) was only 2 persons per square kilometre in 2019. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CKD compare as follows:

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

2

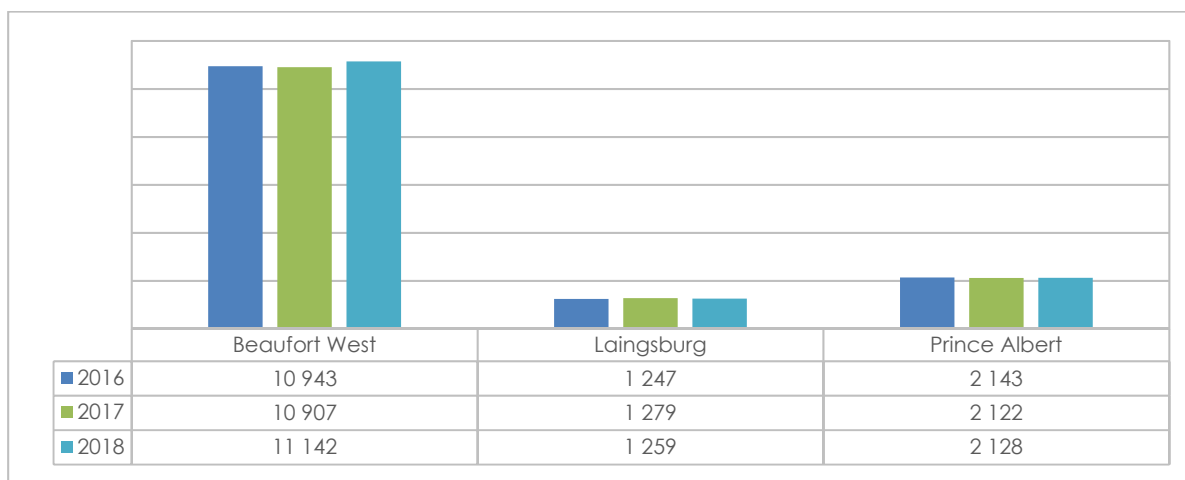
EDUCATION

The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such as crime and substance abuse.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019



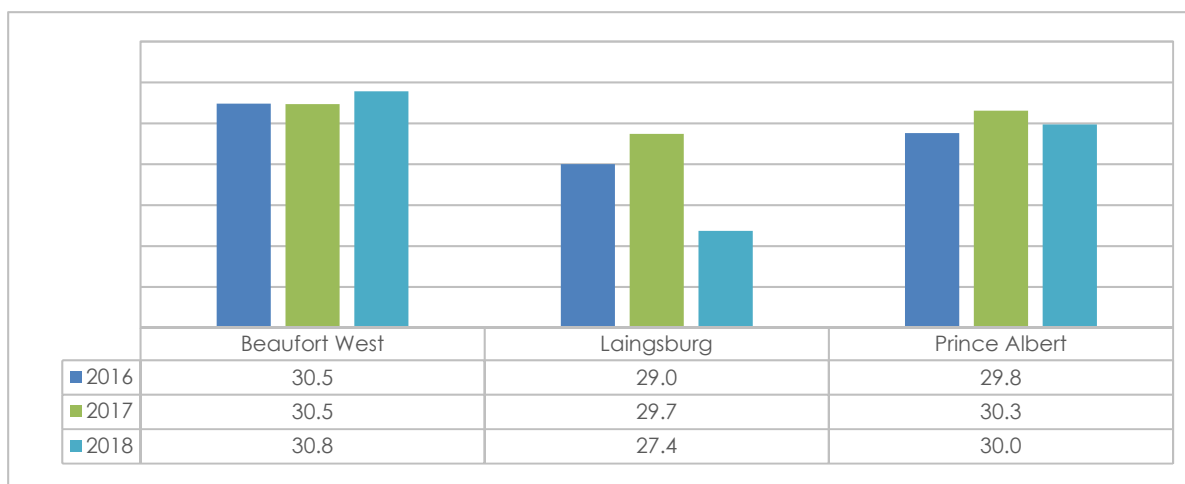
LEARNER ENROLMENT



It is evident from above that the majority of learners in the CKD are concentrated in the Beaufort West municipal area. Learner enrolment in Laingsburg increased by 0.5 per cent, from 1 247 in 2016 to 1 259 in 2018.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

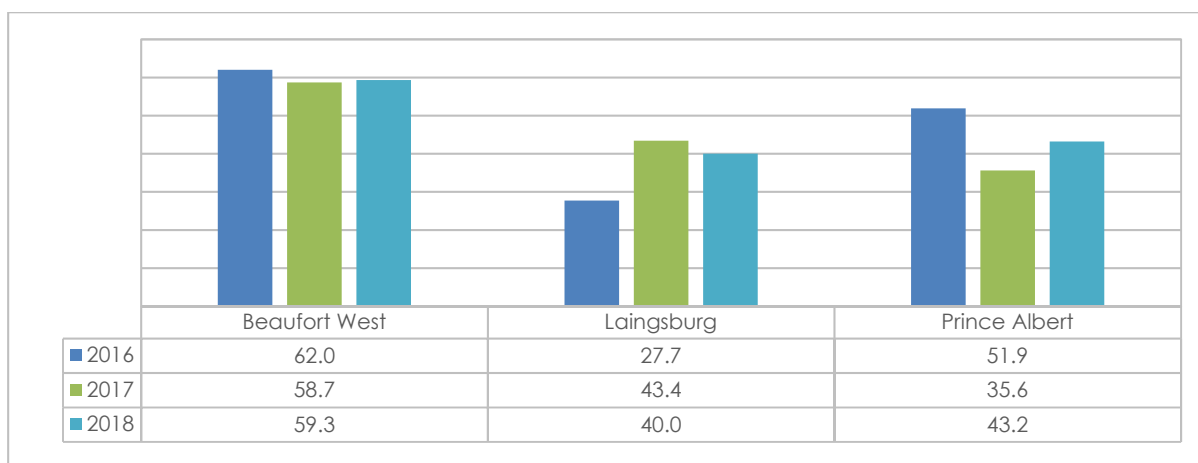
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



The learner teacher ratio in Laingsburg fluctuated from 29.0 in 2016 to 29.7 in 2017 before decreasing further in 2018 to 27.4. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio include the ability of schools to employ more educators as well as the ability to collect fees.

LEARNER RETENTION

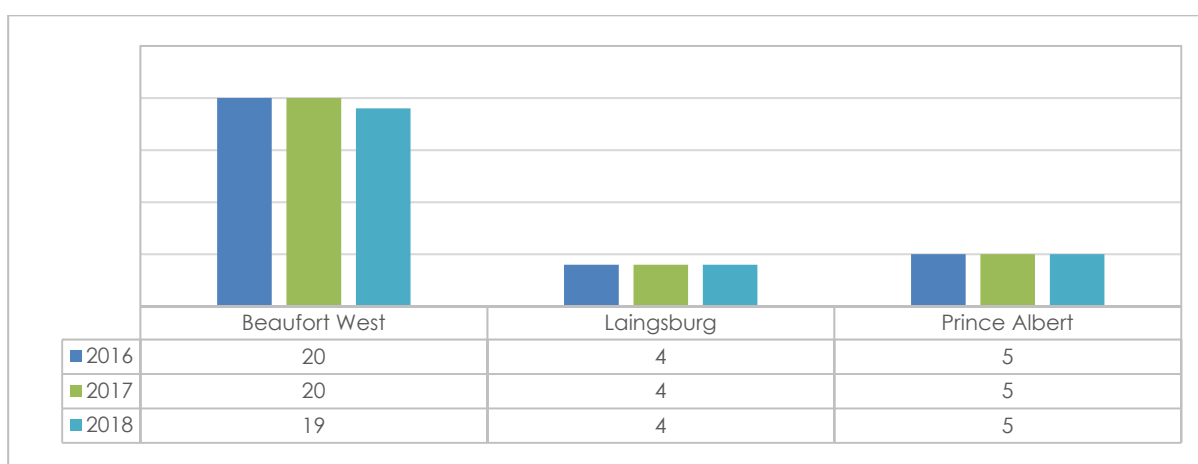
The learner-retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple factors ranging from social, economic and psychological challenges.



Learner retention rates in Laingsburg improved notably between 2016 (27.7 per cent) and 2017 (43.4 per cent) before declining again towards 2018 (40.0 per cent). In 2018, the Beaufort West municipal area had the highest (59.3 per cent) learner retention rate in the CKD. The CKD average was 55.8 per cent.

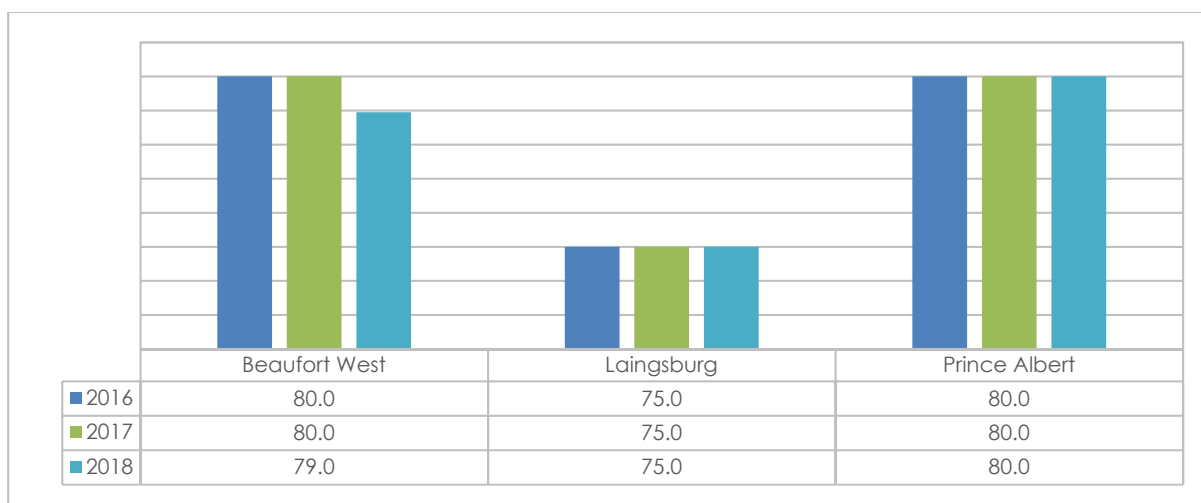
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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



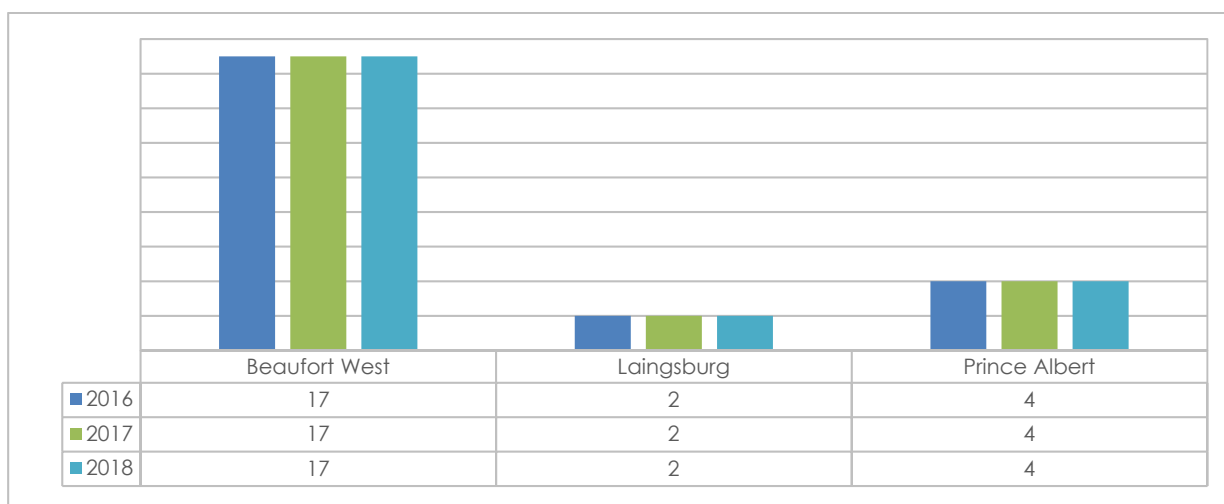
The number of schools within the Laingsburg municipal area has remained unchanged at 4 between 2016 and 2018. Despite this, the learner-teacher ratio improved due to low levels of learner enrolment during this period.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Laingsburg municipal area remained unchanged at 75.0 per cent between 2016 and 2018. Laingsburg has the lowest proportion of no fee schools in the CKD.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

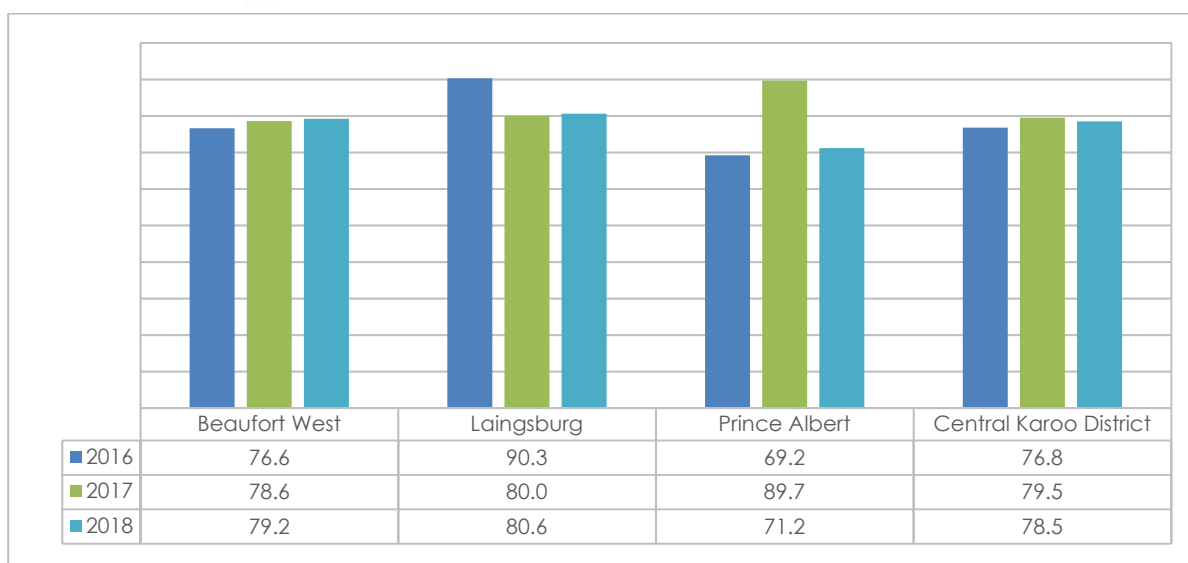


As mentioned previously, there were 4 schools in the Laingsburg municipal area in 2018 of which 2 (50.0 per cent) were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the State is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagements in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economy and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section reflects on the matric pass rates amongst the various local municipal areas in the CKD.



The matric pass rate within Laingsburg dropped from 90.3 per cent in 2016 to 80.6 per cent in 2018. Despite this, the 2018 pass rate in Laingsburg is the highest compared to other municipalities in the CKD. Better results could improve access to learners to higher education to broaden their employment opportunities.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the City of Cape Town. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. This profile focusses on the public health facilities; data on private facilities are not included.

Data source: Department of Health, 2019



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Laingsburg	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	3
Central Karoo District	8	10	0	1	4	0	12	22

In terms of healthcare facilities, Laingsburg had 3 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 1 fixed and 2 mobile clinics. In addition, there are also 1 district hospital, as well as 1 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 3 Tuberculosis clinics/sites.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Laingsburg, has 1 ambulance per 10 000 inhabitants in 2018 which is on par with the CKD average of 1 ambulance per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and exclude all private service providers.

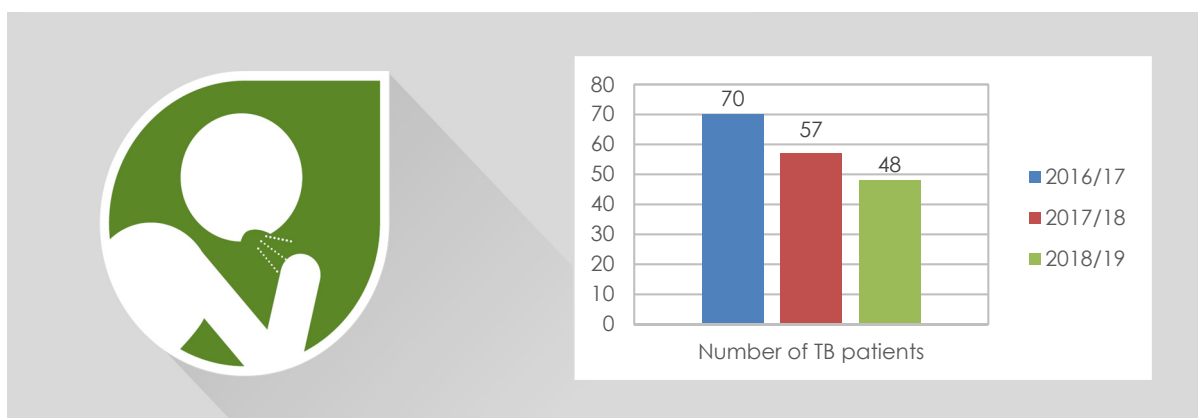
HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province, accounting for 8.0 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Laingsburg	188	200	40	30
Central Karoo District	1 884	2 022	292	207

Patient receiving antiretroviral treatment in the Laingsburg municipal area increased by 6.4 per cent between 2017/18 (188) and 2018/19 (200). The 200 patients receiving antiretroviral are treated at 1 clinic/treatment site. A total of 2 022 patients received antiretroviral treatment in CKD in 2018/19, up from 1 884 in 2017/18. The number of new antiretroviral patients in Laingsburg decreased from 40 in 2017/18 to 30 in 2018/19. This could be an indication that the HIV infections are decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016. The number of TB patients within the Laingsburg municipal area has gradually been declining from 70 in 2017/18 to 57 in 2018/19 and 48 in 2018/19. The 48 registered TB patients received treatment at 3 clinics/treatment sites.

CHILD HEALTH

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims by 2030 to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDG's).

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Laingsburg	80.7	59.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	26.6
Central Karoo District	73.0	71.3	5.6	3.8	19.9	12.1	21.9	23.4

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Laingsburg municipal area dropped from 80.7 per cent in 2017/18 to 59.1 per cent in 2018/19. The CKD average for 2018/19 was 71.3 per cent.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in 2017/18 was 1.3 which decreased to zero in 2018/19. The number of malnourished children under five years within the District reduced from 5.6 to 3.8 over the same period.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Laingsburg municipal area remained at zero deaths in 2017/18 and 2018/19. The neonatal mortality rate within the District reduced from 19.1 to 12.1 over the same period. A fall in the NMR may indicate improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may potentially reflect reporting constraints.

The **low birth weight** indicator for Laingsburg increased slightly from 25.7 per cent in 2017/18 to 26.6 per cent in 2018/19 while also increasing from 21.9 in 2017/18 to 23.4 per cent in 2018/19.

DEFINITIONS

Immunisation: *The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.*

Malnutrition: *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people. Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.*

Neonatal mortality rate: *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.*

Low birth weight: *Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.*

MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 19 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
Laingsburg	0.0	0.0	16.2	15.8	0.0	0.0
Central Karoo District	97	188	17.4	17.7	0.0	0.0

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) in the Laingsburg municipal area has remained at zero in 2017/18 and 2018/19, while the CKD rate increased substantially from 97 in 2017/18 to 188 in 2018/19.

The **delivery rate to women under 19 years of age** in the Laingsburg municipal area decreased slightly from 16.2 per cent in 2017/18 to 15.8 per cent in 2018/19, while the CKD rate increased slightly from 17.4 to 17.7 per cent over the corresponding period. Laingsburg's rate (15.8 per cent) is below the CKD average of 17.7 per cent.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in the Laingsburg municipal area and the broader CKD remains zero. A low termination rate is strongly associated with a decrease in unwanted pregnancies which in turn attests of improved family planning and access to health care services (for example, access to contraception, sexual education programmes, counselling etc).

DEFINITIONS

Maternal mortality rate: *Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).*

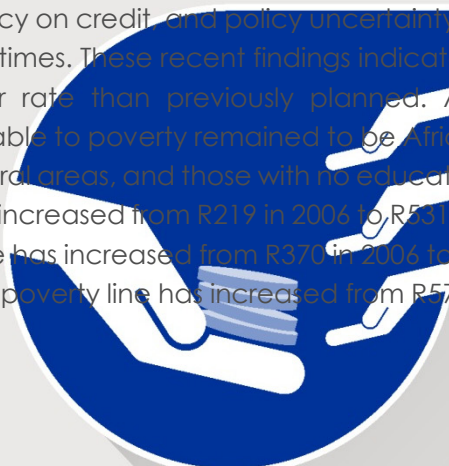
Births to teenage mothers: *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.*

Termination of pregnancy: *The percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years. Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.*

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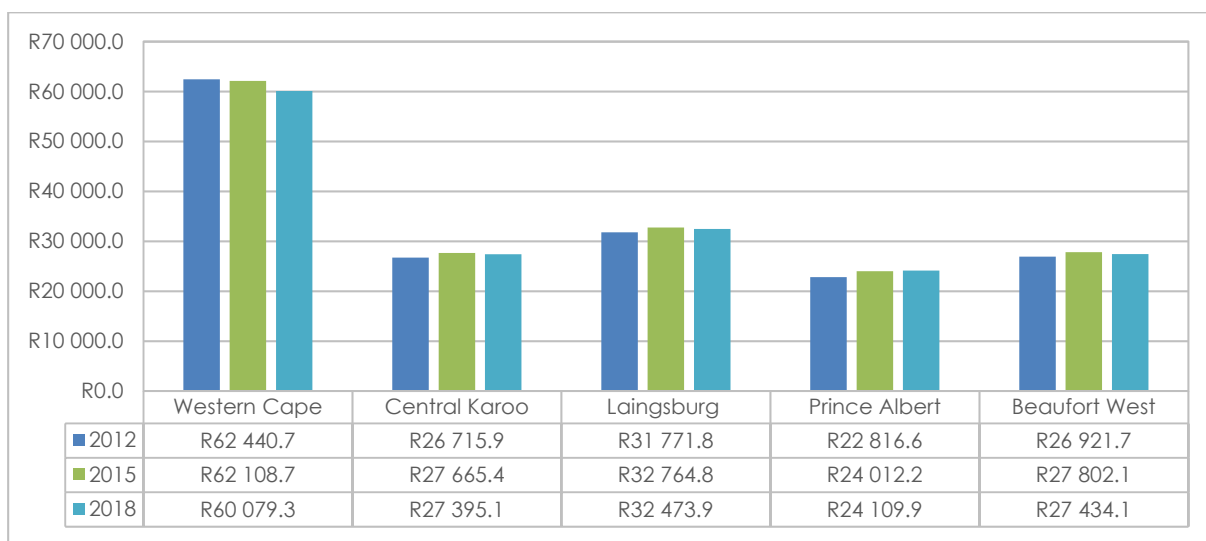
POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Laingsburg municipal area based on the most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the Laingsburg municipal area. One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, "per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region's wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income." In South Africa, as Professor Murray Leibbrandt from Saldrú points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10 per cent, with the lowest 5.0 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle-income groups. The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned. According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



GDPR PER CAPITA

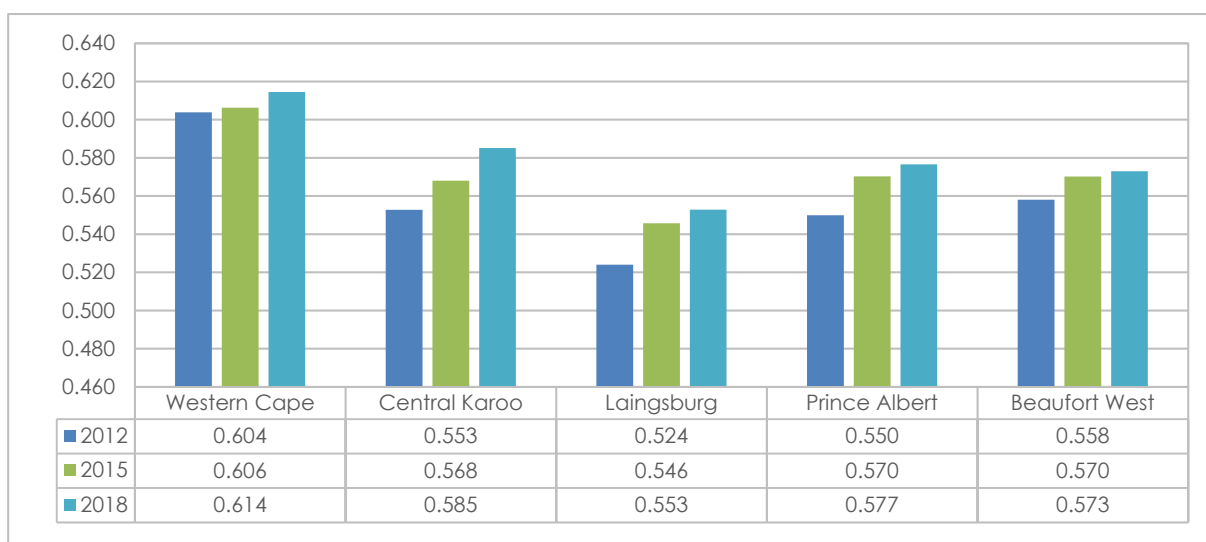
An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDP per capita indicator.



Laingsburg has the highest GDP compared to other municipalities in the CKD. At R32 473 in 2018, Laingsburg's GDP is above the CKD average of R27 395, but well below that of the Western Cape's R60 079.

INCOME INEQUALITY

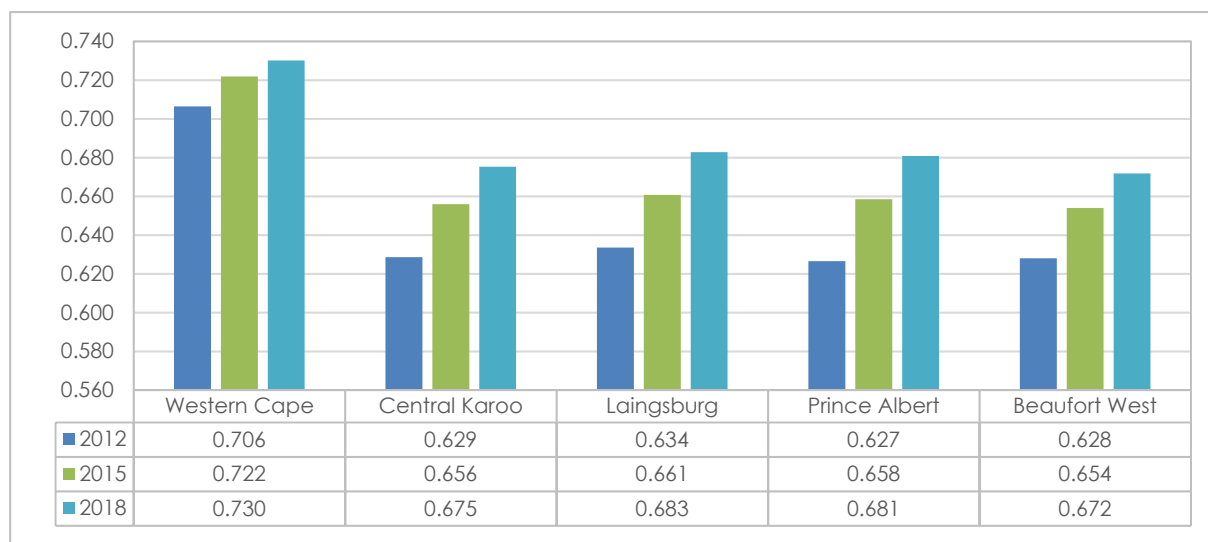
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



Despite the Gini coefficient of the CKD (0.585) being notably lower than that of the Western Cape (0.614) in 2018, it appears to be worsening at a faster rate. Within the CKD, income inequality is lowest in Laingsburg (0.553).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduced in 1990 as part of a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) initiative, the Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a composite indicator of social and economic development and overall well-being amongst countries of the world. Reflecting education levels, health, and income, the HDI measures of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development.



There has been a general increase in the HDI in Laingsburg from 0.634 in 2012 to 0.683 in 2018. The trend for the CKD and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2012 and 2018.

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

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

This section uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and service trends.



ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

Community Survey 2016	Laingsburg	Central Karoo District
Total number of households	2 862	21 980
Formal main dwelling	2 791 97.5%	21 498 97.8%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	2 520 88.1%	20 893 95.1%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	2 795 97.7%	21 345 97.1%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	2 505 87.5%	20 979 95.4%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	2 276 79.5%	19 964 90.8%

In 2016, there were a total of 2 862 households within the Laingsburg municipal area of which 97.5 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the District enjoyed high access levels to water, sanitation, and refuse removal at a rate above the Laingsburg average. However, access to electricity in the Laingsburg municipal area (97.7 per cent) was above the CKD rate of 97.1 per cent.

Dwelling Type	Central Karoo District	%	Laingsburg	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	16 516	86.1	1 886	78.8
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	81	0.4	23	0.9
Flat in a block of flats	151	0.8	8	0.3
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	1 501	7.8	336	14
House/flat/room, in backyard	368	1.9	43	1.7
Informal dwelling/shack	342	1.8	30	1.2
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	81	0.4	34	1.4
Other/unspecified/NA	139	0.7	34	1.4
TOTAL	19 179	100	2 392	100

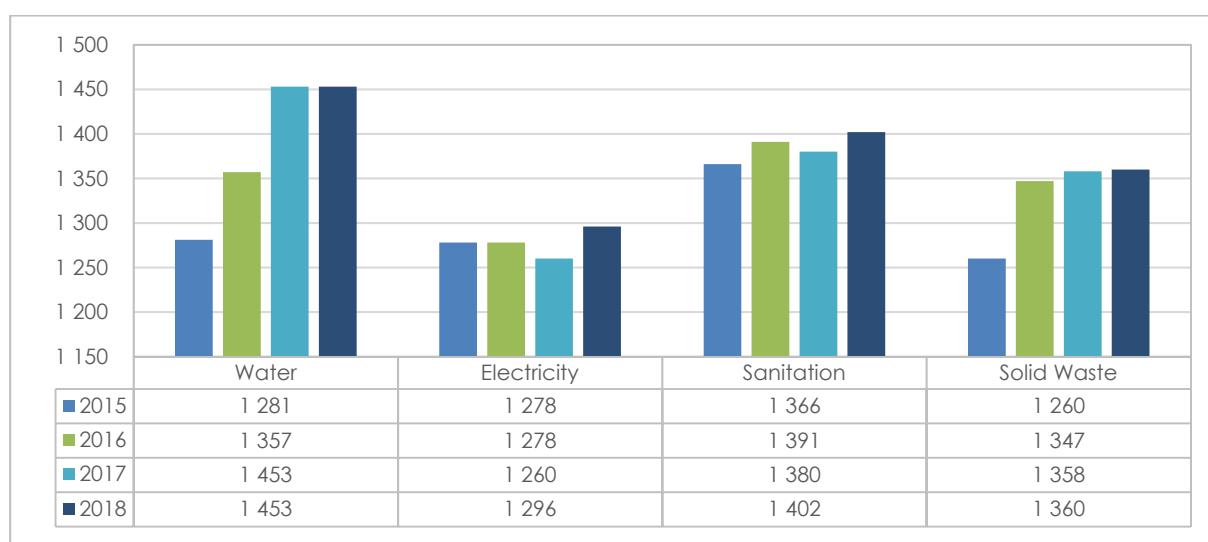
Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. Above table present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Laingsburg municipal area in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018).

In the Central Karoo District, 86.1 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. The Laingsburg municipal area has the lowest proportion of the households in the District which reside in dwellings of this type – at 78.8 per cent. A total of 342 (1.8 per cent) and 30 (1.3 per cent) households still reside in informal dwellings or shacks within respectively the broader CKD and Laingsburg.

CONSUMER UNITS

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, including free basic services, to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services (measured in terms of the number of consumer units that has access) in the Laingsburg municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities¹.



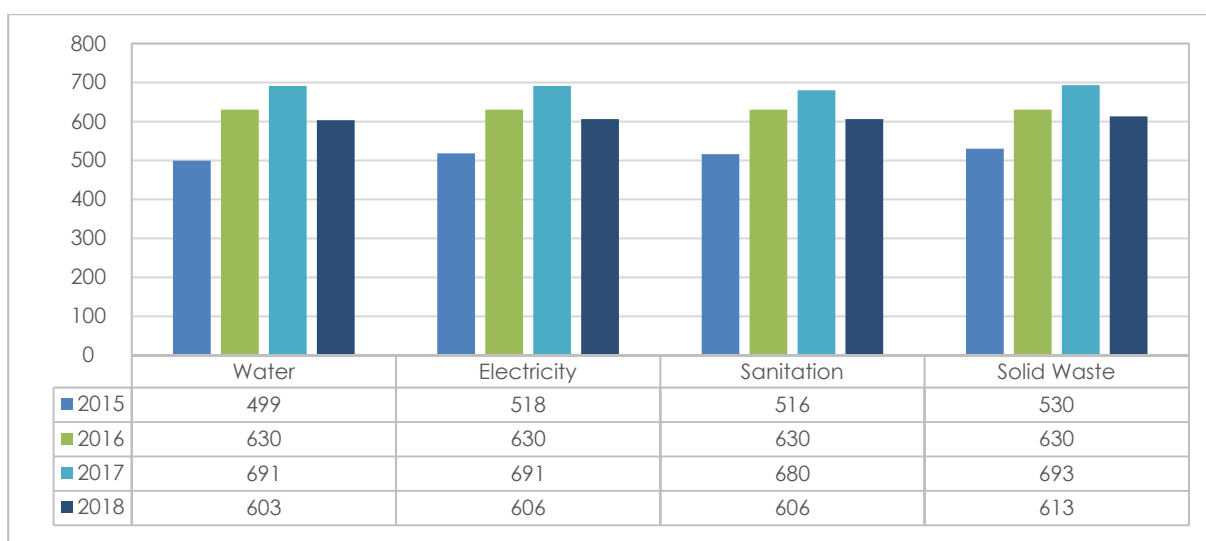
Between 2015 and 2018, the number of consumer units has grown across all services. In 2018, water services represented the largest number of consumer units at 1 453; this is followed by sanitation at 1 402 and solid waste at 1 360. The relatively lower number of consumer units for electricity can be attributed to the fact that certain areas receiving electricity services fall outside of the jurisdiction of the municipality.

¹ Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

FREE BASIC SERVICES

As per the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the local sphere of government to provide services that satisfy the basic needs of its citizens. The Municipal Systems Act in turn defines a basic municipal services as those necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment. Such basic services include, but are not limited to the provision of water, sewage collection and disposal, refuse removal, municipal health services, street lighting, parks and recreation facilities etc.

Government however provides a basket of free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) which aims to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable communities. In order to qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per criteria determined by individual local municipalities. In general, a household is classified as indigent when the occupants in said households earn a combined income of less than a certain amount (poverty threshold) defined by the indigent policy of a municipality at that point in time. Municipalities review their indigent policies (and as such the determined amount) on an annual basis to bring the defined amount in line with reigning socio-economic conditions. According to Statistics South Africa, in 2017 most municipalities classified an indigent household as a family earning a combined income of less than R3 200 per month.



The figure below illustrates access to free basic services. Indigent households qualify for free basic water, electricity, sanitation and waste removal services. In 2018, the Laingsburg municipal area had 613 indigent households; 80 less than the previous year.

In line with the decline in indigent households, free basic services across all categories declined between 2015 and 2018. The largest decline was recorded for water (88 households). This is followed by electricity (85 households), solid waste (80 households) and sanitation (74 households).

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing which types of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past financial year.

The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Over the last year, 21 002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common cause of murder was misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings.

According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there are 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in 2018/19, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

Data from the 2018/19 Crime stats show that Nyanga and Delft, appear as two of the most dangerous areas of residence in South Africa. According to the statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) both these Cape Town settlements feature prominently regarding crimes such as murder, rape, car hijacking, house robbery, and cash-in-transit heists.

Nyanga is the top murder hot spot in the country, with 289 murder cases reported in the past year ending March 2019. This is followed by Delft, which has 247 reported cases and Khayelitsha came third with 221 cases.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.



MURDER



		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Laingsburg		2	2	2
	Central Karoo District		36	30	19
Per 100 000	Laingsburg		22	22	23
	Central Karoo District		48	40	26

Definition: The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 58 murders a day and at a rate of 36.4 people murdered per 100 000 people. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 6.6 per cent (245) from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19. Within the Laingsburg area, the number of murders remained static over the period 2017/18 to 2018/19. The murder rate per 100 000 people increased by 4.5 per cent from 22 in 2017/18 to 23 in 2018/19, while the murder rate across the CKD declined by 35.0 per cent from 40 in 2017/18 to 26 in 2018/19. The murder rate within the Laingsburg area is lower than that of the District.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




		Municipal Area	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Laingsburg		9	10	8
	Central Karoo District		107	95	103
Per 100 000	Laingsburg		100	110	90
	Central Karoo District		143	126	142

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

The rate of sexual offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences increased by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18. In 2018/19, there were 8 reported sexual offences in the Laingsburg area; compared to 103 reported cases in the CKD. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) in Laingsburg (90) was significantly lower than that of the District (142) in 2018/19.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Laingsburg	473	537	312
	Central Karoo District	1 378	1 446	858
Per 100 000	Laingsburg	5 264	5 890	3 528
	Central Karoo District	1 847	1 910	1 186

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug-related in the country at 1 203 per 100 000 people. However, the 2018/19 statistic showed figures were trending downwards since 2017/18. While in 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the province, this year the Province recorded 34.96 per cent of all drug-related crimes in the country. The incidence of drug-related offences is trending downwards in both Laingsburg and the District; although there is lower occurrence of drug-related offences (per 100 000 people) in the District (1 186) relative to Laingsburg (3 528).

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Laingsburg	53	50	39
	Central Karoo District	101	140	187
Per 100 000	Laingsburg	590	5 48	441
	Central Karoo District	135	185	259

Definition: Driving under the influence (DUI) refers to a situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Laingsburg area decreased from 50 in 2017/18 to 39 in 2018/19. This translates into a rate of 441 per 100 000 people in 2018/19, which is well above the District's 259 in 2018/19.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



		Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Laingsburg			53	50	39
	Central Karoo District			707	707	522
Per 100 000	Laingsburg			590	548	441
	Central Karoo District			948	934	722

Definition: Residential burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 3 244 from 42 662 in 2017/18 to 39 418 in 2018/19. There was also a drop in residential burglaries in the broader CKD. Residential burglary cases within the Laingsburg area decreased from 50 in 2017/18 to 39 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 441 cases per 100 000 in 2018/19, Laingsburg's rate is below the District rate of 722.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Laingsburg	9	16	22
Central Karoo District	58	71	89

Definition: The type of road user that died in or during a crash i.e. driver, cyclist, passengers, pedestrians.

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 64 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities. The number of road user fatalities in the Laingsburg municipal area increased from 16 in 2017 to 22 in 2018 (37.5 per cent increase). Within the broader CKD, the number of fatalities increased from 71 in 2017 to 89 in 2018 (25.4 increase). Contributing factors can include driver fatigue and distractions, excessive speeding and reckless driving as well as road obstacles such as pedestrians and animals.

7

THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and the inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

In the Laingsburg municipal area, the local economy was dominated by the agriculture, forestry & fishing (R104.9 million; 24.7 per cent), followed by general government (R79.4 million; 18.7 per cent) and wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (R57.0 million; 13.4 per cent). Combined, these top three sectors contributed R241.3 million (or 56.7 per cent) to Laingsburg's economy, estimated to be worth R425.4 million in 2017.

Laingsburg GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	24.7	105.0	3.0	0.6	8.1	-2.8	-10.4	10.5	-2.4
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	24.7	104.9	3.0	0.6	8.1	-2.8	-10.5	10.5	-2.4
Mining & quarrying	0.0	0.1	-1.3	-0.6	5.7	-3.3	0.0	-2.2	-3.4
Secondary sector	21.0	89.5	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.0
Manufacturing	0.5	1.9	-2.6	-0.6	-2.3	-3.0	0.8	-0.7	2.2
Electricity, gas & water	12.1	51.5	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.4	3.9
Construction	8.5	36.0	7.7	4.8	8.5	7.0	5.7	2.9	-0.1
Tertiary sector	54.3	230.9	2.5	1.5	2.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	13.4	57.0	1.6	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.9	-0.3	0.6
Transport, storage & communication	10.7	45.3	0.4	0.5	2.9	-1.1	0.3	0.6	0.0
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	3.1	13.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.4	3.8	0.8
General government	18.7	79.4	4.5	2.3	5.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.3
Community, social & personal services	8.5	36.2	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.6
Total Laingsburg	100.0	425.4	2.7	1.4	4.5	0.3	-1.8	3.9	0.3

The 10-year trend shows that Laingsburg's economy grew at an average annual rate of 2.7 per cent, but tapered to 1.4 per cent from 2014 to 2018 (estimated). From 2007 to 2018, the construction sector registered the highest average growth rate (7.7 per cent), followed by general government (4.5 per cent) and the community, social and personal services sector (3.3 per cent). The manufacturing and mining & quarrying sectors contracted by 2.6 per cent and 1.3 annual average respectively during this period.

Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was robust at 10.5 per cent in 2017, however, the sector is estimated to contract by 2.4 per cent in 2018 as the effects of the drought intensifies.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Laingsburg municipal area, starting with employment data per sector, a breakdown of current skill levels in the labour force as well as the unemployment rates.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Laingsburg municipal area in 2017 (893 or 31.2 per cent), followed by wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (548 or 19.1 per cent) and community, social & personal services (494 or 17.2 per cent) and the general government (461 or 16.1 per cent).

Laingsburg employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 – 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017e
Primary sector	31.2	893	-285	93	-52	213	-25	-35	-8
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	31.2	893	-285	93	-52	213	-25	-35	-8
Mining & quarrying	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary sector	8.24	236	103	66	18	7	21	13	7
Manufacturing	0.3	9	-2	0	0	-1	1	0	0
Electricity, gas & water	1.4	39	20	7	2	1	2	3	-1
Construction	6.6	188	85	59	16	7	18	10	8
Tertiary sector	60.6	1735	473	242	62	56	31	50	43
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	19.1	548	86	66	9	26	6	20	5
Transport, storage & communication	3.0	87	30	8	0	3	3	1	1
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	5.1	145	51	31	4	4	2	9	12
General government	16.1	461	147	53	33	-1	15	-8	14
Community, social & personal services	17.2	494	159	84	16	24	5	28	11
Total Laingsburg	100.0	2 864	291	401	28	276	27	28	42

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Laingsburg municipal area reported net job losses (-285) between 2008 and 2017. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of the sector to the Laingsburg economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2008 and 2017 was community and, social & personal services (159) followed by general government (147), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (86) and construction (85) sectors.

Laingsburg: Trends in labour force skills, 2014 - 2018				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 – 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	16.1	3.2	380	392
Semi-skilled	49.6	4.2	1 168	1 198
Low-skilled	34.3	4.2	809	822
Total Laingsburg	100.0	4.0	2 357	2 412

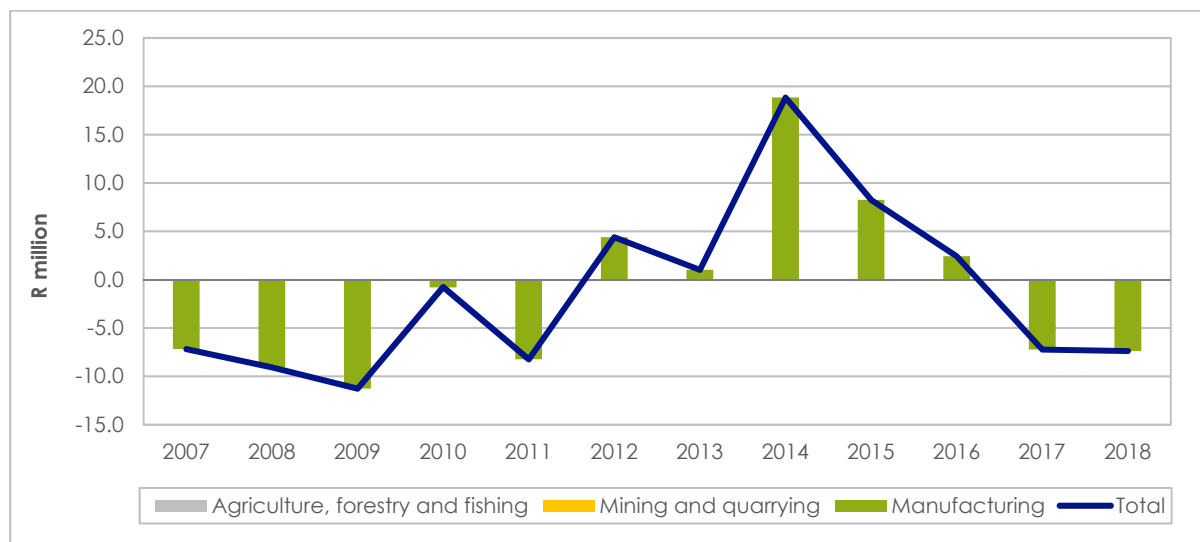
In 2017, Laingsburg's labour force mostly consisted of semi-skilled (49.6 per cent) and low-skilled (34.3 per cent) workers. The semi-skilled and low-skilled categories (4.2 per cent) grew notably faster than the skilled category (3.2 per cent) between 2014 and 2018. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Laingsburg	15.9	16.8	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.2	16.4	14.8	15.4	16.0	15.6
Central Karoo District	20.5	21.4	22.3	22.1	21.6	20.9	21.0	19.6	20.5	21.2	20.7
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

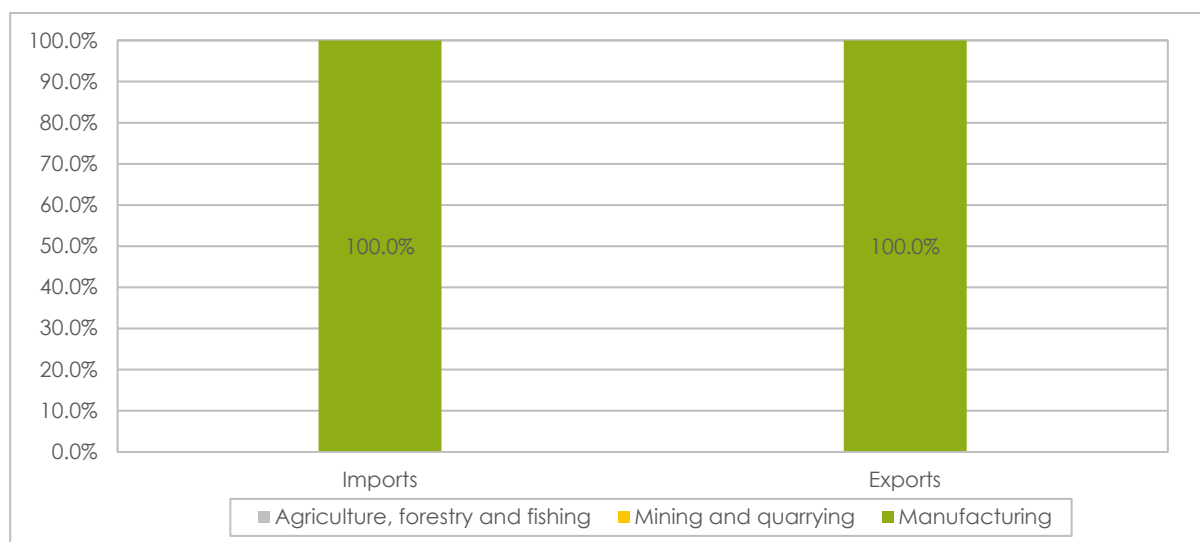
Over the last decade, the unemployment rate has fluctuated between 14.8 and 17.7 per cent. Unemployment in Laingsburg area started at 15.9 per cent in 2008, rising steadily to 17.7 in 2010, hovering at 17 per cent till 2012, then lowered to 14.8 per cent in 2015, where after it edged up to 15.6 in 2018. The Laingsburg unemployment of 15.6 per cent in 2018 is notable lower than the District's 20.7 per cent and the Province's 17.7 per cent.

International Trade Dynamics

The CKD maintains relatively low comparative advantages (both in terms of HDPR and employment) in key sectors such as mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and finance, insurance, real estate and business services sectors. As such, the District relies on importing good and services from other regions to meet some of its needs. The balance of trade in the Laingsburg municipal area between 2007 and 2018 is depicted below.



Goods exported from the Laingsburg municipal area were worth R7.7 million, and the economy imported goods worth R15.1 million in 2018. Therefore, the economy had a trade deficit of R7.4 million. The highest trade balance registered by the municipal area was in 2014 of R18.8 million. However, the value of exports in the economy of Laingsburg municipal area has been declining since, reaching a negative trade balance in 2017 and 2018.



The distribution between sectors in terms of imports and exports. International trade in the Laingsburg municipal area is focused mainly on the importation of manufactured goods and processed commodities, while manufactured goods drive the export market of the municipal area.

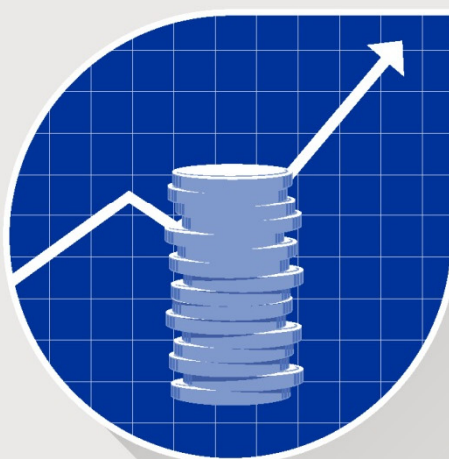
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PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can only be achieved through combined and complimentary contributions from all public-sector spheres as well as the private sector.

The OPMII compared the 2019/10 MTREF infrastructure commitments made by the Western Cape Government (WCG) within the geographical jurisdiction of a local municipality to the capital budget contributions made by the various local municipalities themselves. As the provincial and municipal financial years do not fully align, the municipal capital budget information was sourced from the approved 2018/19 MTREF budgets. The 2019/20 municipal capital budget spend detailed in the OPMII therefore referred to the outer year estimates and not actual committed funds.

With the approval of the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets, Provincial Treasury is for the first time able to compare actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the Laingsburg municipal area will amount to **R56.5 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Laingsburg: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Health	20 001	4 500	1 000	25 501
Transport and Public Works	21 000	8 000	2 000	31 000
Total	41 001	12 500	3 000	56 501

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the transport and public works function (R31.0 million across the 2019/20 MTREF; 54.8 per cent or Total MTREF expenditure) to refurbish and rehabilitate blacktop/tarred roads and to maintain district main roads spanning through the municipal area. Sizable allocations are also directed towards the health function (R25.5 million) to primarily fund upgrades and additions (health technology) at the Laingsburg Clinic and Ambulance Station.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R29.1 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Laingsburg: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	-	-	-	-
Community and Public Safety	-	-	-	-
Economic and Environmental Services	2 045	1 867	5 925	9 837
Trading Services	10 188	6 521	2 598	19 307
<i>Energy Sources</i>	4 576	2 000	2 000	8 576
<i>Water Management</i>	5 612	4 521	598	10 731
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Waste Management</i>	-	-	-	-
Total	12 233	8 388	8 523	29 144

Most of the Municipality's capital budget is directed towards the trading services (basic service delivery) function (R19.3 million across the 2019/20 MTREF; 39.8 per cent), the majority of which will in turn be applied towards water services function (R10.7 million). This allocation supports ongoing efforts by the Municipality to mitigate the impact of the drought and to address water services backlogs. Furthermore, the relevance placed on economic development appears to have gathered momentum with a notable allocation of R9.8 million across the 2019/20 MTREF.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2019*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2019*

SOURCES

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

SOURCES

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
- Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

8. Public Infrastructure Spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMI), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*