



Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU



#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2023 Socio-Economic Profile

Langeberg Municipality



CONTENTS

Langeberg: AT A GLANCE..... 3

Introduction..... 4

Demographics..... 5

Education..... 8

Health..... 11

Poverty..... 14

Basic Service Delivery 16

Safety and Security 18

GDPR Performance..... 21

Labour Market Performance 23

Risk and Vulnerability Factors..... 26

Conclusion..... 28

SOURCES..... 29

Langeberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2023; Actual households, 2022



Population
95 550

(Source: Department of Health)



Households
25 370

(Source: Langeberg Municipality)

Education

2022



Matric Pass Rate **79.2%**
Learner Retention Rate **65.7%**
Learner-Teacher Ratio **27.7**

Poverty

2022



Gini Coefficient **0.59**
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) **63.63%**

Health

2022/23



Primary Health Care Facilities
7
(excl. mobile/satellite clinics)

Immunisation Rate
92.0%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)
64.3

Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/18
14.2%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23



Residential Burglaries
785

DUI
110

Drug-related Crimes
359

Murder
33

Sexual Offences
102

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water

91.7%



Refuse Removal

85.7%



Electricity

96.8%



Sanitation

96.3%



Housing

91.7%



Labour

2022

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

15,2%



Socio-economic Risks

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

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2021

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

25.5%



Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

17.2%



Manufacturing

18.1%



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

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

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

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the *Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO)*, *Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2022 Census contains the latest survey data available at municipal level.

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

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the Langeberg Municipality in relation to the broader Cape Winelands District.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population 2022

94 045

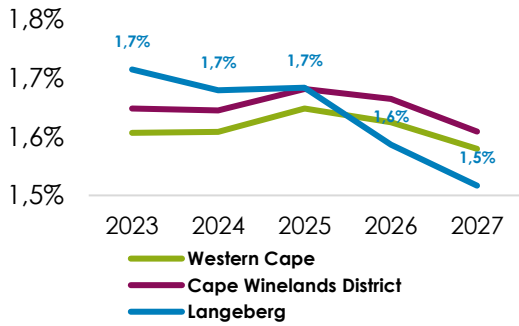
Estimated Population 2027

101 570

Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027

1.6%

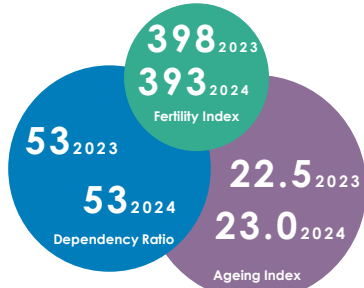
Estimated Population Growth



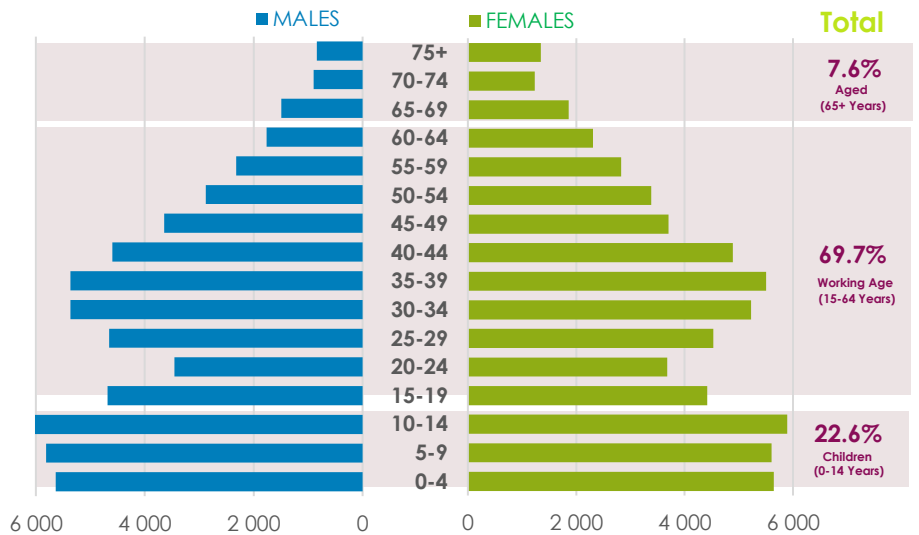
Gender and Age Dynamics



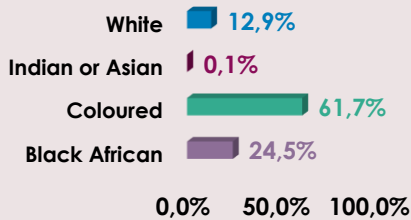
Female 48.1% | Male 51.9%



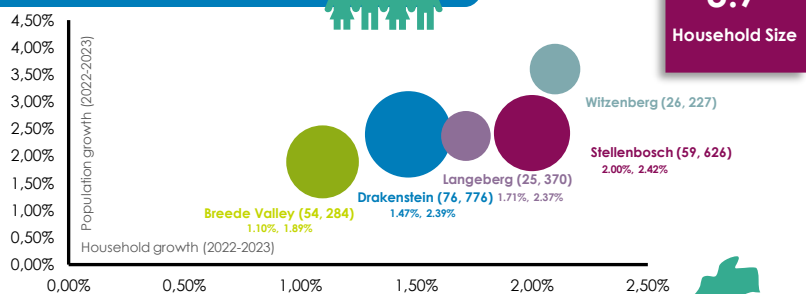
Population by Age 2022



Racial Split



Population and Household Growth 2022



3.7

Household Size

Level of Urbanisation 2021



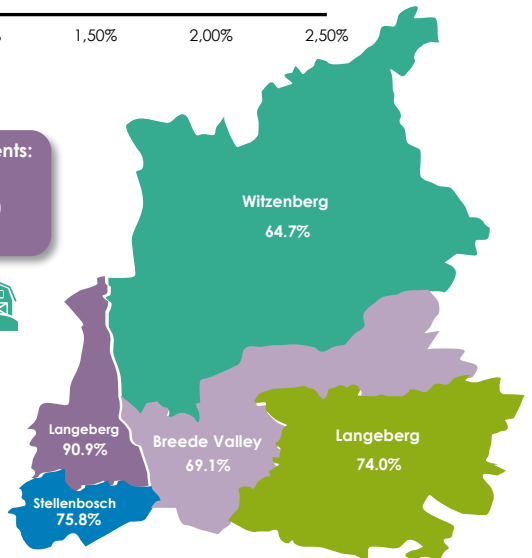
Largest Urban Settlements:

Robertson (24%)
Bonnievale (9.2%)

Urban/Rural change:

Largest urban increase in Zolani (6.8%)

Density change: Largest increase in Zolani and Nkqubela



Population and Household Growth

In 2022, the Langeberg municipal area accommodated 10.9 per cent of the Cape Winelands' population, comprising a total of 94 045 individuals. Projections indicate an anticipated increase to 101 570 persons by 2027, reflecting an estimated average annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent over the specified period. Notably, this growth rate aligns closely with the broader demographic trend observed in the Cape Winelands District during the same timeframe.

The mean household size is anticipated to exhibit stability, maintaining an average of 3.7 individuals per household between 2022 and 2027. Factors influencing this persistent trend encompass, among others, diminished fertility rates, an aging demographic structure, divorce rates, cultural norms influencing intergenerational co-residence, and socioeconomic dynamics impacting patterns in employment, education, and the housing markets.

Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

The aggregate sex ratio (SR) delineates the proportion of males per 100 females within the populace. As of 2022, the data indicates a prevalence of females over males in the Langeberg municipal area, with a ratio of 51.9 per cent (females) to 48.1 per cent (males). Consequently, the sex ratio stands at 92.7, signifying that for every 100 women, there are 92.7 men. This ratio experiences a marginal uptick toward 2023 and maintains a steady course from 2023 to 2027. Possible attributions for this phenomenon include potential influxes of working males to the municipal area or an escalation in female mortality rates.

The accompanying infographic delineates the demographic composition of the municipal area across various age cohorts, expressed in terms of a dependency ratio that distinguishes the workforce (Age 15 – 64) from dependents (children or senior citizens). A heightened dependency ratio suggests increased strain on social systems and the provision of essential services. Over the period spanning 2022 to 2027, the most substantial population expansion was observed in the 65+ age category, registering a growth of 1.8 per cent. This phenomenon could be indicative of enhanced life expectancy (signifying an aging population) or a rising inclination for individuals to choose the Langeberg municipal area as a retirement locale. Concomitant growth is anticipated in the working-age cohort (1.7 per cent), contributing to an overall reduction in the dependency ratio by 2027.

The racial composition of the Langeberg municipal area, as delineated in the demographic data, elucidates a diverse population of 94 045 individuals, contributing to the broader regional total of 862 703. The Coloured population stands out as the largest demographic group, comprising 58 071 individuals, and plays a substantial role in shaping the socio-economic landscape. The Black African population, totaling 23 038 individuals, also constitutes a significant segment, contributing to the overall diversity. Meanwhile, the White population, numbering 12 100 individuals, and the Indian or Asian population, with 135 individuals, reflect additional layers of diversity within the municipal area. This heterogeneous demographic composition holds implications for economic dynamics, including labor market participation, consumer behavior, and community development initiatives, necessitating a nuanced approach in formulating policies and strategies to address the distinct needs of each racial group within the Langeberg region.

Level of Urbanisation

The Langeberg municipal area has witnessed a noteworthy urbanization rate of approximately 9.6 per cent between 2001 and 2022, positioning it as the second-highest urbanized district within the region. Despite this trend, the majority of the population, encompassing approximately 30,000 individuals, remains situated in rural areas. Notably, the urbanization phenomenon is particularly pronounced in Robertson/Nqubela, hosting around 38 000 persons, collectively constituting more than half of the municipal population. Montagu accommodates approximately 15.0 per cent of the urban share, while Bonnievale and Ashton contribute 8 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. This urbanization trend is notably associated with an increase in the urban share of Zolani (Montagu) and Nkqubela (Robertson). Consequently, the population share of the rural area has witnessed a decline, despite maintaining a stable overall population. The nuanced interplay between urbanization patterns and demographic shifts underscores the need for strategic economic planning and resource allocation to address the evolving dynamics within the Langeberg municipal area.

Population density

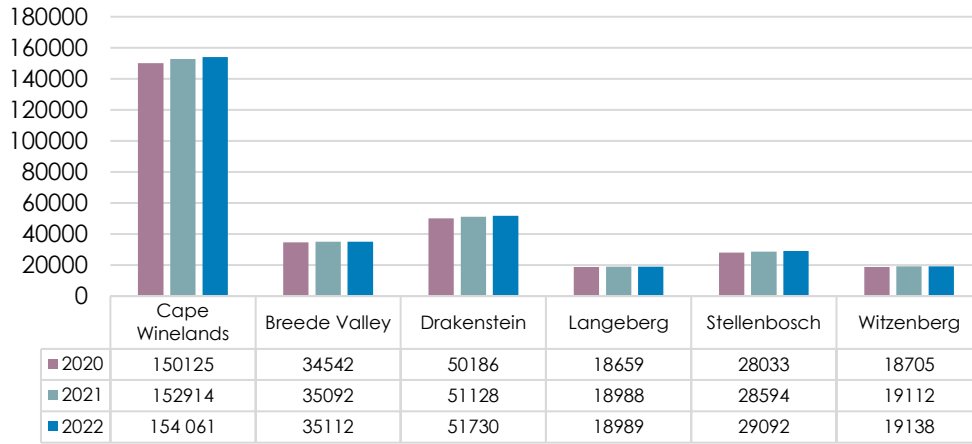
Population density serves as a quantitative assessment of the populace residing within a specified geographical area. Influential determinants impacting population density encompass economic, social, connectivity, location, and accessibility factors. These metrics play a pivotal role in enhancing the ability to respond to swift urbanization, enabling municipalities to formulate judicious plans and budgets for efficient service provision while addressing environmental vulnerabilities. As of 2022, the population density in the Langeberg municipal area stood at 27 individuals per square kilometer. When ranked from highest to lowest, comparative population density figures for various local municipal areas within the Cape Winelands District are as follows:

- Stellenbosch 240 people/km²
- Drakenstein 194 people/km²
- Breede Valley 51 people/km²
- **Langeberg 27 people/km²**
- Witzenberg 14 people/km²

EDUCATION



Learner enrolment



Educational facilities 2022

52

Number of schools

86.5%

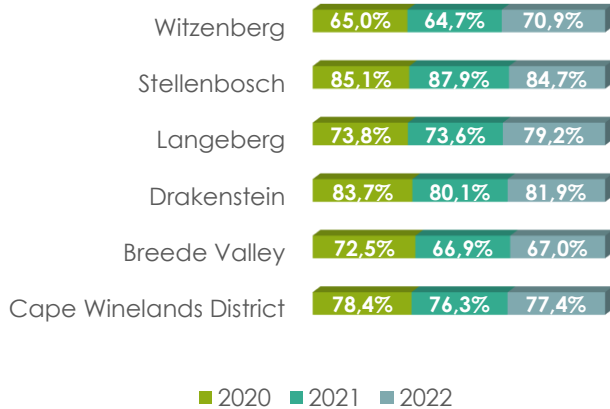
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

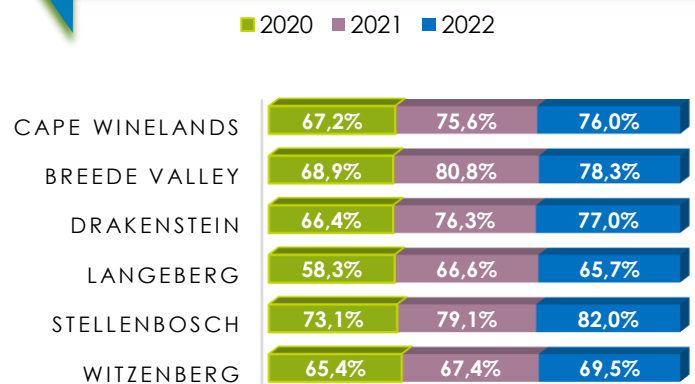
16



Education outcomes



Learner retention 2020 - 2022

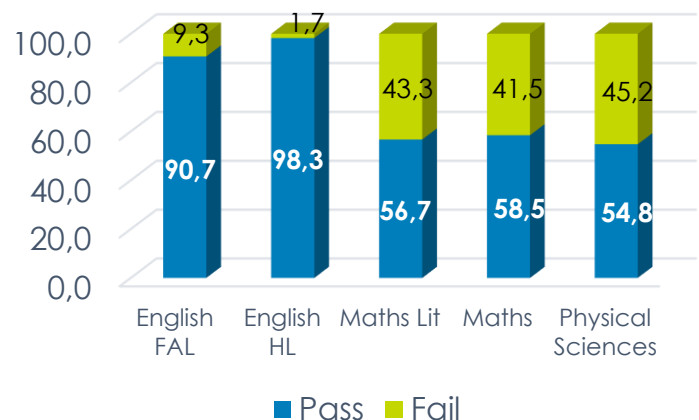


Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020 - 2022

Cape Winelands	27.8	28.0	27.7
Langeberg	28.4	28.4	27.7
Witzenberg	27.8	28.6	29.0
Drakeinstein	27.7	28.0	27.6
Stellenbosch	26.8	27.2	26.7
Breede Valley	28.3	28.0	27.8



Subject Outcomes



Introduction

The socio-economic impact of education within municipalities is profound and multifaceted, touching various aspects of community development and individual well-being. Quality education equips individuals with essential skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities, empowering them to participate meaningfully in the local economy. As the educational attainment level rises within a municipality, there is a corresponding increase in employment opportunities and higher earning potential for residents. Additionally, an educated workforce attracts investments and industries, fostering economic growth and stability. Education also plays a pivotal role in reducing poverty and promoting social equity by breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

Learner enrolment

Education stands as a pivotal driver of societal transformation, playing a crucial role in imparting individuals with the necessary knowledge and skills vital for gainful employment. In the Langeberg municipal area, learner enrollment experienced a notable ascent, increasing from 18 659 in 2020 to 18 989 in 2022, reflecting a 1.7 per cent growth over the specified period. The socio-economic ramifications of this trend are multifaceted. A surge in learner enrollment signifies a potential expansion of the skilled labor force, positively impacting economic productivity and competitiveness. Moreover, an educated workforce is essential for fostering innovation and adaptability, contributing to the overall economic resilience of the region. However, the effectiveness of this educational growth hinges on factors such as learner-teacher ratios and retention rates. As these indicators fluctuate, they bear implications for the quality of education and, consequently, the long-term socio-economic development of the Langeberg municipal area. Strategic policy interventions are imperative to ensure that the educational system aligns with economic needs, fostering a skilled workforce capable of driving sustained economic growth and poverty reduction in the region.

Education infrastructure and facilities

The educational landscape in the Langeberg municipal area is characterized by 52 schools in 2022. A substantial investment totaling R136.0 million is earmarked for the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) period, allocated towards new and replacement infrastructure, with a specific focus on Dagbreek LS and New Ashton HS. This targeted allocation underscores the economic commitment to enhancing educational facilities, fostering an environment conducive to academic excellence and skill development.

Number of No-Fee Schools: The implementation of the No-Fee Schools policy, aimed at eliminating fees in the poorest 40per cent of schools nationwide for learners from Grade R to Grade 9, is a pivotal socio-economic initiative. In the Langeberg municipal area, 86.5per cent of schools adhered to this policy in 2022. This high proportion reflects a concerted effort to reduce financial barriers to education, aligning with broader economic inclusivity goals and enhancing access to quality education for a significant segment of the local population.

Schools with Libraries and Media Centers: Among the 52 schools in the Langeberg area in 2022, 30.7 per cent were equipped with libraries, signaling an investment in essential educational resources. The presence of libraries and media centers in schools contributes significantly to narrowing the academic attainment gap by affording students access to information. This direct link between resource availability and improved education outcomes emphasizes the socio-economic importance of fostering an enriched learning environment within the Langeberg municipal area.

Learner Retention Rate

The learner retention rate, a metric gauging the percentage of Grade 12 students who were enrolled in Grade 10 two years earlier, serves as a key indicator of educational continuity. This rate is susceptible to influences stemming from socio-economic backgrounds, student attitudes toward education, critical thinking and study skills, as well as various personal circumstances that may impede a learner's focus on education. Overcrowded classrooms have also been identified as a contributing factor to learner dropout rates. Despite fluctuations in the learner retention rate within the Langeberg municipal area, ranging from 58.3per cent in 2020 to 65.7 per cent in 2022, the substantial variance of 34.3 per cent implies that over one-third of learners did not successfully complete their studies during this period. Furthermore, Langeberg exhibits the lowest Learner Retention Rates in comparison to other areas in the Cape Winelands District. These figures underscore the socio-economic challenges and structural considerations that impact educational continuity, warranting targeted interventions to enhance learner retention and, consequently, long-term economic prospects within the Langeberg municipal area.

Learner teacher ratio

Learner-teacher ratios serve as a key metric reflecting the schools' capacity to accommodate students effectively. The Department of Education has established upper limits for learner-teacher ratios, setting them at 40:1 for ordinary primary schools and 35:1 for ordinary high schools. Lower learner-teacher ratios are correlated with increased teacher-student interaction, potentially enhancing the overall quality of education. The 2022 Schools Realities Publications reveal that learner-teacher ratios are notably elevated for government-only paid teachers, implying that teachers remunerated by the government contend with larger numbers of students per teacher. Despite minor fluctuations, with the learner-teacher ratio remaining relatively constant at 28.4 in 2020 and 2021 and 27.1 in 2022, these figures align with the recommended range of 35:1-40:1. This indicates that classrooms within the Langeberg municipal area are among the least populous, suggesting a favorable environment for effective teaching and learning.

Education outcomes

Education stands as a pivotal domain through which the state actively engages with the economy. As individuals are prepared for future participation in the labor market, policy decisions within the realm of education assume a critical role in shaping the realization of future economic objectives and poverty reduction plans. The matric pass rate in Langeberg experienced fluctuations, diminishing from 73.8per cent in 2020 to 73.6per cent in 2021 and rising in 2022 to 79.2per cent, respectively. Notably, these figures fall above the district average of 77.4per cent recorded in 2022. This trend highlights the interconnectedness between educational outcomes and broader economic aspirations, emphasizing the necessity for strategic interventions to enhance educational performance and fortify the foundations for future economic and poverty alleviation endeavors in the Langeberg municipal area.

Subject outcomes

The subject outcomes data for Langeberg underscores notable variations in academic performance, holding implications for future workforce capabilities and economic development. English Home Language (HL) exhibits an impressive pass rate of 98.3 per cent, reflecting a high level of language proficiency and communication skills, with a minimal 1.7 per cent failure rate. In English First Additional Language (FAL), the pass rate remains substantial at 90.7 per cent, although with a slightly higher 9.3 per cent failure rate. Conversely, the performance in quantitative subjects reveals challenges, with Mathematics and Mathematics Literacy posting pass rates of 58.5 per cent and 56.7per cent, respectively, accompanied by failure rates of 41.5 per cent and 43.3 per cent. In Physical Sciences, the pass rate is 54.8 per cent, indicating a significant portion of students succeeding, but with a considerable 45.2 per cent encountering difficulties.



Healthcare Facilities



7 Fixed PHC Facilities
6 Mobile Clinics



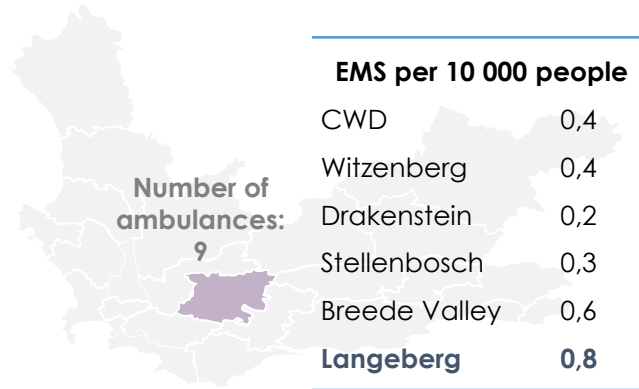
8 ART Clinics/
Treatment Sites
13 TB Clinics/
Treatment Sites



2 District Hospitals



Emergency Medical Services



Maternal Health

LANGEBERG 2023:
Maternal Health Indicators

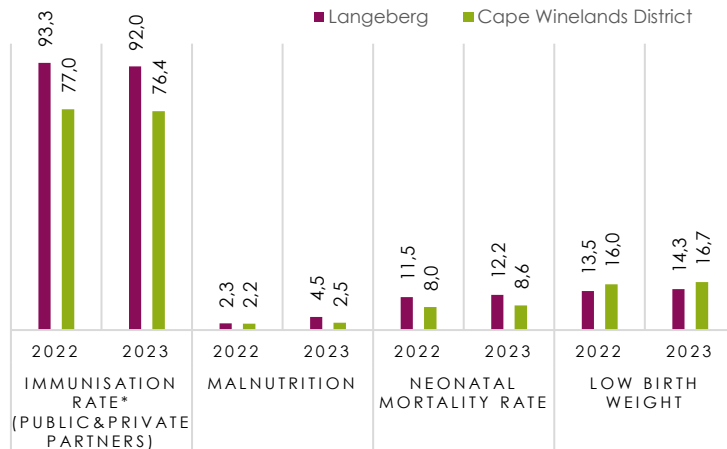
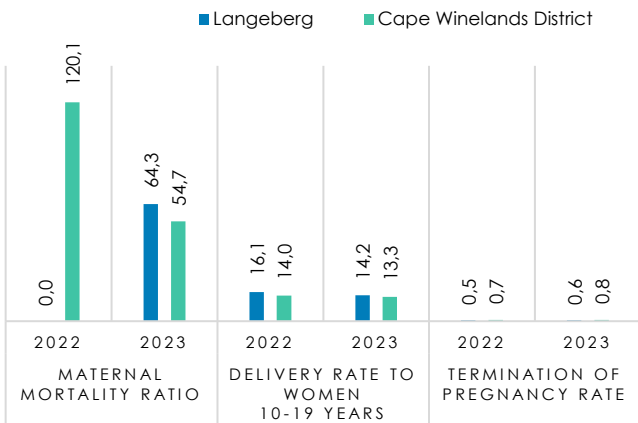
- Maternal deaths in facility : 1
- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 223
- Termination of pregnancy : 175



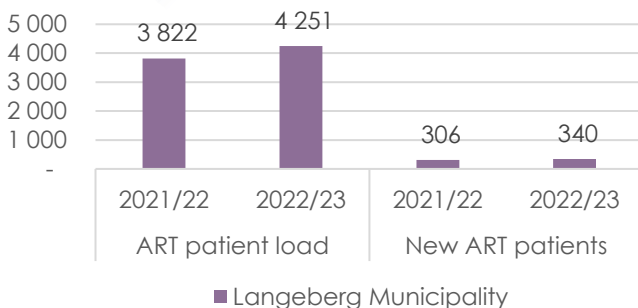
Child Health

LANGEBERG 2023:
Child Health Indicators

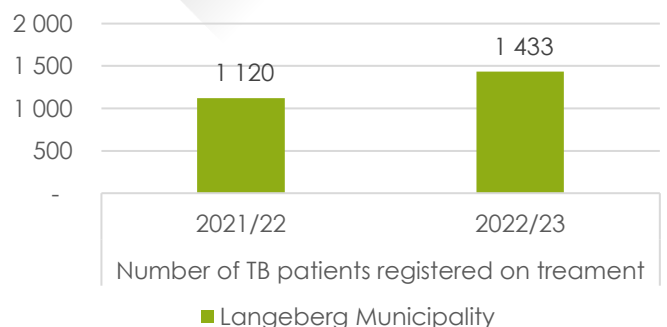
- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 222
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 19
- Immunisation u1 year : 1 683
- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 44



HIV/AIDS



Tuberculosis



Healthcare facilities

In 2022, the healthcare infrastructure in the Langeberg municipal area encompassed 13 primary facilities, distributed among 7 fixed clinics and 6 mobile/satellite clinics, with no community day centers. In addition to these, the area is served by 2 district hospitals, lacking regional hospitals, and features 8 ART treatment sites and 13 TB clinics. The municipality accounts for 17.9 per cent (14 out of 78) of primary healthcare facilities in the Cape Winelands district for the 2022/23 period. This comprehensive healthcare network plays a crucial role in providing accessible and diversified medical services within the Langeberg region, contributing to the overall health and well-being of its residents.

Emergency medical services

Enhancing the operational fleet of ambulances contributes to expanded coverage of emergency medical services. In the year 2022, the Langeberg municipal area maintained a fleet of 9 ambulances dedicated to servicing the region, equating to 0,8 ambulance per 10 000 people. It is crucial to note that this figure exclusively accounts for Provincial ambulances and excludes contributions from private service providers. Notably, the number of ambulances remained constant between the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23. This steady provision of emergency medical resources underscores the importance of strategic resource allocation to ensure effective and timely response to health-related emergencies in the Langeberg municipal area, aligning with broader economic and societal well-being goals.

Maternal health

During the fiscal year 2022/23, the Langeberg municipal area reported the third-highest incidence of maternal deaths, totaling 64.3, and the second-highest rate of teenage pregnancies, reaching 14.2 per cent within the Cape Winelands District (CWD). Remarkably, in the subsequent year, 2021/22, there were no recorded maternal deaths. While there was a marginal decrease in the rate of teenage pregnancies from 16.1 per cent to 14.2 per cent between 2021/22 and 2022/23, the termination of pregnancy rate remained constant at 0.6 per cent during this period. This shift in maternal health outcomes underscores potential improvements in healthcare services, suggesting a positive trajectory in maternal well-being within the Langeberg municipal area, with implications for both societal and economic aspects.

Child health

The immunization coverage rate for children under the age of one in the municipal area experienced a marginal decline, moving from 93.3per cent in 2021/22 to 92.0 per cent in 2022/23. In contrast, the overall Child Welfare and Development (CWD) rate displayed an improvement, rising from 60.6per cent to 62.2per cent during the same period. The incidence of malnourished children under five years of age, specifically severe acute malnutrition, exhibited relative stability, shifting minimally from 2.3 in 2021/22 to 4.5 in 2022/23. Comparatively, the Western Cape average increased from 1.3 to 1.5. However, the CWD rate experienced an increase from 2.2 per cent to 2.5 per cent. The neonatal mortality rate in the municipal area saw an elevation from 11.5 in 2021/22 to 12.2 in 2021/22, surpassing the CWD average of 8.6. Furthermore, 14.3 per cent of babies born in facilities in the municipal area in 2022/23 weighed less than 2,500 grams, suggesting potential challenges related to long-term maternal malnutrition and suboptimal healthcare during pregnancy. It is noteworthy that this figure is lower than the corresponding percentage for the Cape Winelands District, which stood at 16.7 per cent for the same period. These nuanced health indicators highlight areas for targeted interventions to enhance maternal and child well-being, aligning with broader economic and societal health goals in the Langeberg municipal area.

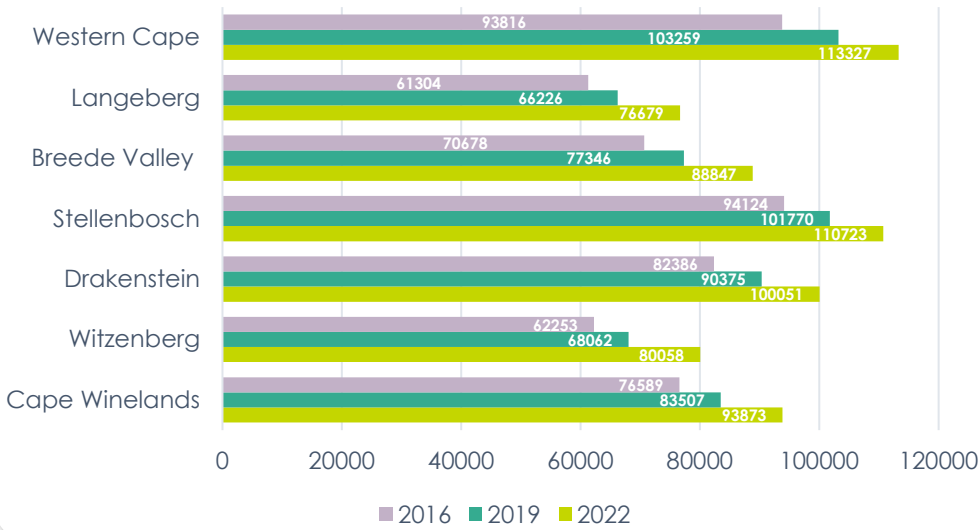
HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

The Langenberg municipal area witnessed a commendable rise in the number of individuals steadfastly adhering to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plans, with an increment of 429 patients observed between the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23. The total count of registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment reached 4 251 in 2022/23. Concurrently, there was a slight uptick in the intake of new patients undergoing ART, increasing from 306 in 2021/22 to 340 in 2022/23. Remarkably, there was a substantial annual surge of 21.8per cent in the number of registered patients receiving tuberculosis (TB) treatment in the Langeberg municipal area, escalating from 1120 in 2021/22 to 1 433 in 2022/23. This noteworthy increase underscores the proactive efforts and efficacy of healthcare initiatives in addressing the health needs of the local population, contributing to overall community well-being and productivity.

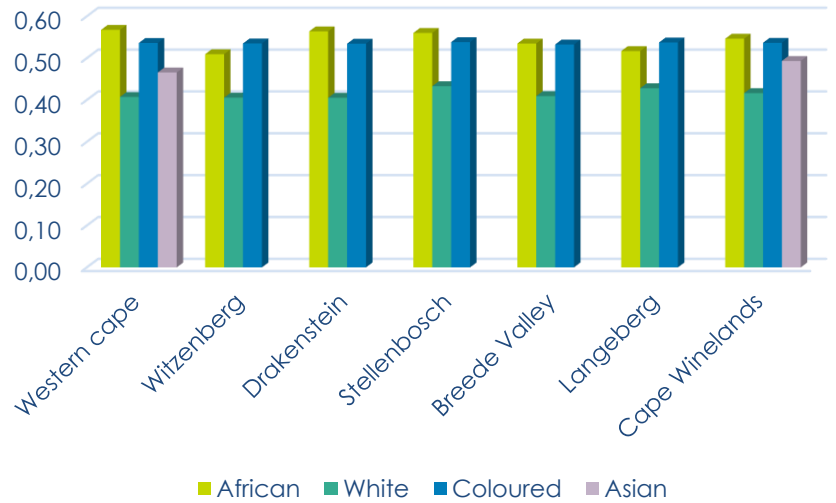
POVERTY



GDP per capita



Income Inequality



Poverty Line



GDPR Per Capita

The increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, specifically the GDP per person, is contingent upon the economic growth rate surpassing the population growth rate. The Cape Winelands District's real GDPR per capita, standing at R93 873 in 2022, falls below the Western Cape's corresponding figure of R113 327 during the same period. Notably, Langeberg exhibits the lowest per capita income within the District, amounting to R76 679 in 2022. This stagnant per capita income figure, observed since 2016 (R61 304), displays a persistence that shows no immediate signs of alleviation. Of heightened concern is the sustained stagnation in economic growth during the same period, compounded by forecasted economic growth figures. The anticipated upward trajectory in population figures poses additional challenges to the income potential of the municipality. Moreover, the downward trend since 2019 (R56,009) signifies the adverse effects of the recent economic recession and the global impact of COVID-19, both of which curtailed economic activity locally and internationally, thereby influencing the municipality's economic prospects at the household level.

Income Inequality

South Africa contends with some of the highest levels of inequality globally, as gauged by the widely used Gini index. Inequality manifests through a skewed distribution of income, disparate access to opportunities, and regional divergences. Aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP) objectives, there is a target to mitigate income inequality in South Africa, aiming to reduce the Gini coefficient from 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. However, the Cape Winelands District has experienced an escalation in income inequality to 0.59 in 2022. Anticipated repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic are likely to exacerbate these disparities during the upcoming Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) period. Notably, Langeberg mirrors the trajectory of the District, witnessing a decrease in inequality levels to 0.59 in 2022. This underscores the pressing challenge of addressing and mitigating the widening income disparities within the Langeberg municipal area and the broader regional context.

Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) headcount ratio quantifies the proportion of the population residing below the UBPL, signifying those unable to afford sufficient levels of food and non-food essentials. In South Africa, the UBPL is established R1 335 (in April 2021 prices) per person per month. The economic ramifications of poverty are extensive, impacting social development through reduced life expectancy, malnutrition, food insecurity, heightened vulnerability to crime and substance abuse, diminished educational achievements, and substandard living conditions. The National Development Plan (NDP) endeavors to eradicate poverty by 2030. In 2022, 63.63 per cent of Langeberg's populace fell below the UBPL, reflecting a slight improvement from the 64.03 per cent recorded in 2019. Langeberg, alongside Witzenberg (60.44 per cent in 2022), represents the highest proportion of individuals grappling with poverty within the Cape Winelands District. Notably, Langeberg's poverty rate of 63.63 per cent falls below the District's overall figure of 64.83 per cent recorded in 2022, emphasizing the imperative of targeted interventions to alleviate poverty within the Langeberg municipal area.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

25 370
Langeberg

242 283
Cape Winelands District

Total number of households

91,7%

Formal main dwelling

23 264
Langeberg

215 031
Cape Winelands District

88,8%

91,7% Langeberg
88,8% Cape Winelands

Formal Dwelling



1,1% Langeberg
0,7% Cape Winelands

Traditional dwelling

7,0% Langeberg
10,3% Cape Winelands

Informal Dwelling

0,2% Langeberg
0,2% Cape Winelands

Other/Unspecified



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

Langeberg 91,7%
Cape Winelands 87,1%



Flush/chemical toilet

Langeberg 96,3%
Cape Winelands 96,2%



Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

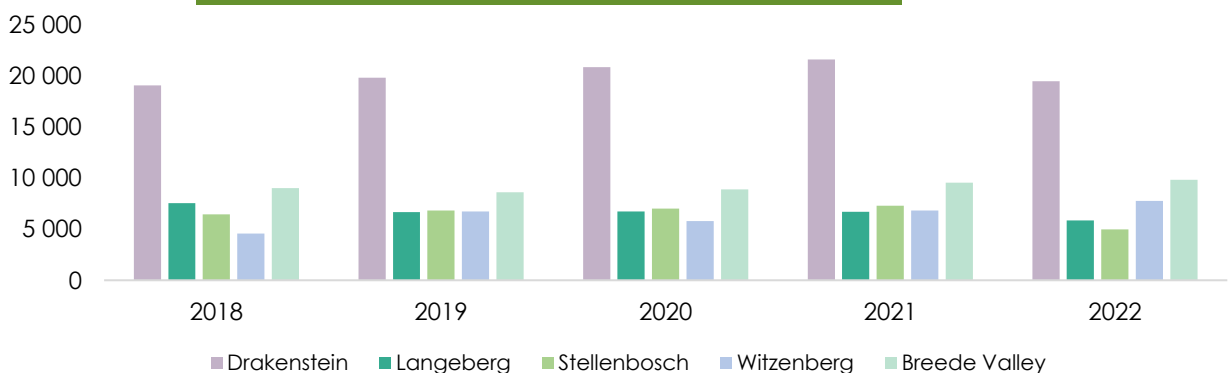
Langeberg 96,8%
Cape Winelands 97,1%



Refuse removal at least once a week

Langeberg 85,7%
Cape Winelands 85,6%

Indigent Households Cape Winelands Municipalities



The constitutional framework asserts the right of every citizen to access adequate housing, with the state mandated to enact reasonable legislative measures to progressively realize this right within its available resources. Access to housing encompasses essential services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources, and refuse removal, contributing to the establishment of a decent standard of living for households. This assessment examines the extent of achievement in this regard, drawing on the latest information from Quantec Research for 2021. Official statistics from the 2016 Community Survey, conducted by Statistics South Africa, form the basis of the analysis, with the anticipation of updated figures from the 2022 Census. Free basic services data is derived from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

Housing and Household Services

In the Langeberg municipal area, housing and household services exhibit positive indicators, with 91.7 per cent of the total 25 370 households having access to formal housing, surpassing the Cape Winelands District average of 88.8 per cent. Notably, the proportion of informal dwellings is significantly lower at 7.0 per cent compared to the District's 10.3 per cent. Service access levels within the municipal area align closely with the District averages, reflecting high percentages for access to piped water (91.7 per cent), flush or chemical toilets (96.3 per cent), electricity (including a generator) for lighting (96.8 per cent), and regular refuse removal by local authorities (85.7 per cent).

Free Basic Services

Despite these positive trends, the provision of free basic services has seen a notable decline in the number of households benefiting across all categories in the Langeberg municipal area in 2022. Economic stressors are anticipated to heighten demand for free basic services, particularly among financially vulnerable households facing income constraints. The dynamics of this demand are, however, contingent on area-specific criteria for qualification and the prevailing economic conditions.

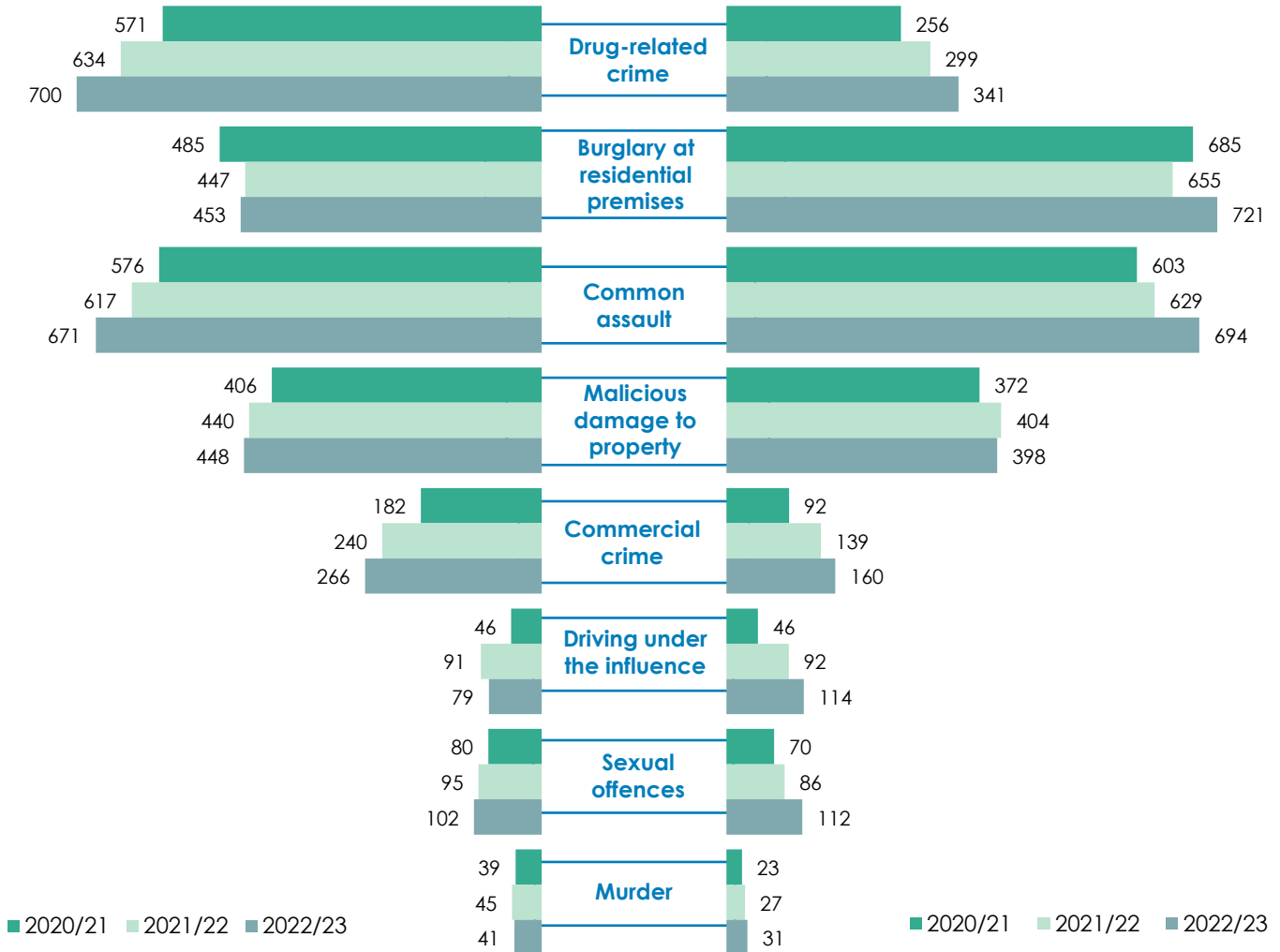
SAFETY AND SECURITY

CAPE WINELANDS

5 648 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in the Cape Winelands District in 2022/23

LANGEBERG

4 991 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in Langeberg in 2022/23



Drug-related crime
359 (2021/22)
415 (2022/23)

Murder
33 (2021/22)
38 (2022/23)

Sexual offences
102 (2021/22)
136 (2022/23)

Driving under the influence
110 (2021/22)
138 (2022/23)



Residential burglaries
785 (2021/22)
878 (2022/23)

Common assault
753 (2021/22)
845 (2022/23)

Damage to property
483 (2021/22)
484 (2022/23)

Commercial crime
166 (2021/22)
195 (2022/23)

Murder

Murder, defined as the unlawful and intentional killing of another person, demonstrated a relatively stable trend within the Langeberg area from 2021/22 to 2022/23, recording 32 murders consistently, with a slight increase to 38 in 2022/23. The murder rate per 100 000 people in the Langeberg municipal area increased from 27 in 2021/22 to 31 in 2022/23, contrasting with the Cape Winelands District, which experienced a decrease from 45 to 41 for the same period. This trend suggests a positive socio-economic impact, indicating a stable and relatively lower crime rate in the Langeberg area compared to the district average.

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences, encompassing a range of crimes, registered 136 cases in the Langeberg area in 2022/23, significantly fewer than the 989 reported cases in the Cape Winelands District. The incidence of sexual offences per 100 000 people in Langeberg (112) slightly higher than the district average (102) in 2022/23, reflecting a positive social environment that contributes to a lower occurrence of such crimes.

Drug-related Offences

Drug-related offences in the Langeberg area increased from 358 cases in 2022/23 to 3415 cases in 2022/23, reflecting an incline in illegal drug activities. The rate of drug-related offences per 100 000 people in Langeberg (341) is considerably below the district average (700) in 2022/23, indicating a relatively healthier social environment with lower involvement in drug-related crimes.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

Driving under the influence (DUI) cases in Langeberg increased from 110 in 2021/22 to 138 in 2021/22, resulting in a rate of 114 per 100 000 people. However, this rate is above the district average of 79 per 100 000 people, suggesting that a persistent trend is evident in that the Langeberg area maintains a relatively higher incidence of DUI cases compared to the district.

Residential Burglaries

Residential burglaries in the Langeberg area increased from 785 in 2021/22 to 878 in 2022/23. However, the municipal area's rate of 721 per 100 000 population is notably above the district's rate of 453 for 2022/23, indicating a need for continued focus on residential security to align with district averages.

Common Assault

Examining the crime data per 100 000 people in the Langeberg area reveals distinct patterns across various categories over the years 2020/21, 2021/22, and 2022/23. In the realm of common assault, the rate per 100 000 people decreased from 685 in 2020/22 to 655 in 2021/22, before experiencing a modest uptick to 721 in 2022/23.

Damage to Property

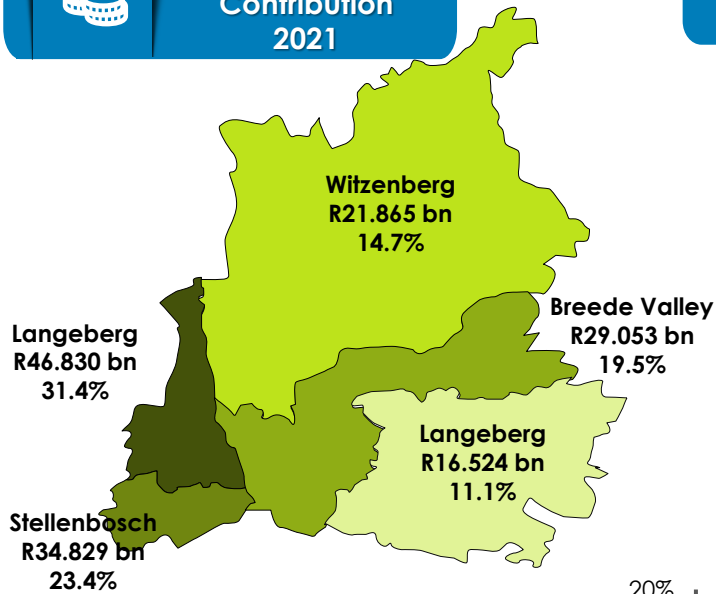
The fluctuations in malicious damage to property incidents from 372 per 100 000 people in 2020/21 to 404 in 2021/22 before decreasing to 398 in 2022/23, holds socio-economic implications for the Langeberg area. This pattern may suggest fluctuations in community well-being, potentially impacting residents, businesses, and local infrastructure. Understanding and addressing the underlying factors contributing to such variations is crucial for formulating effective socio-economic policies and interventions aimed at promoting community safety and stability.

Commercial Crime

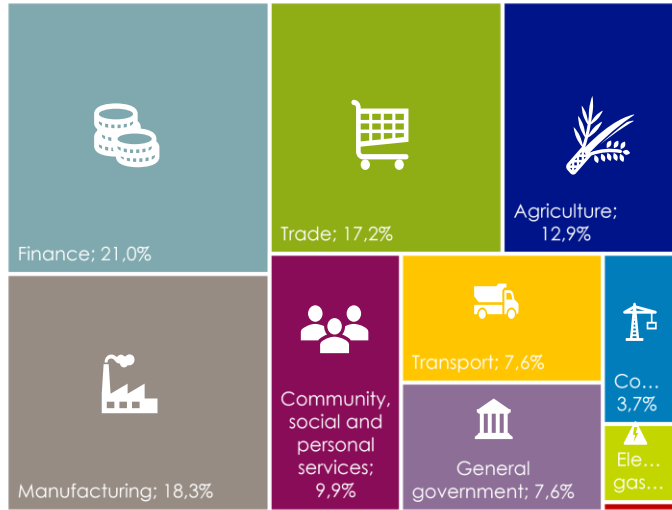
Significantly, incidents of commercial crime exhibited a rate of 109 in 2020/21, experienced a slight increase to 166 in 2021/22, followed by a notable increase to 195 in 2022/23. These variations in commercial crime rates carry socio-economic implications, suggesting potential impacts on the local business environment, economic activities, and community well-being. Analyzing and addressing the root causes behind these fluctuations is imperative for devising effective socio-economic strategies to enhance security and safeguard economic interests in the Langeberg area.

GDPR PERFORMANCE

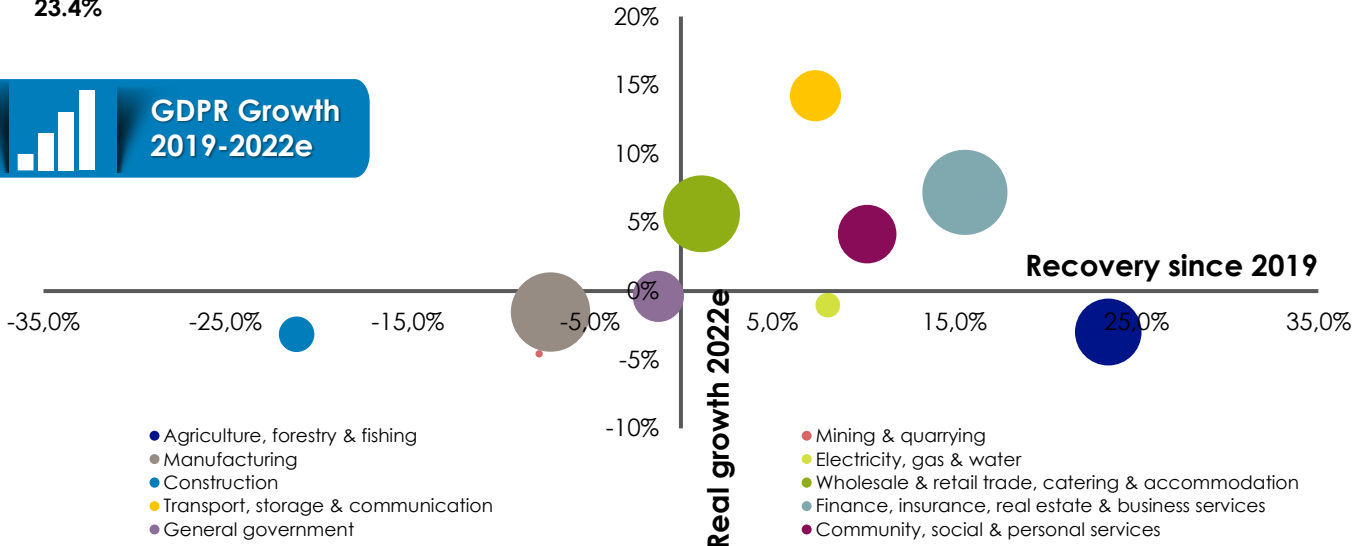
GDPR Contribution 2021



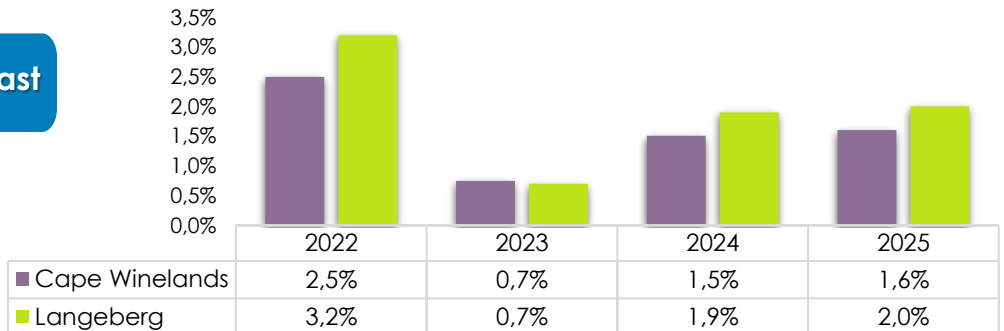
Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021



GDPR Growth 2019-2022e



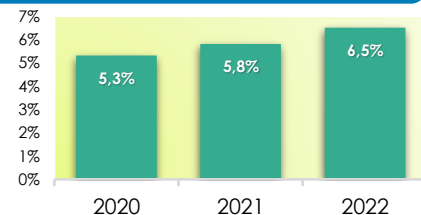
GDPR forecast



International Trade, 2022



Tourism spend % of GDP



GDPR Performance

The Langeberg municipal area boasts the most modest economy within the CWD. Representing 10.1 per cent of the CWD economy in 2021, with a GDPR of R8.6 billion, its economic landscape is primarily shaped by the well-established agriculture industry. This economic profile suggests a reliance on agriculture-related activities, which can have socio-economic implications, influencing employment patterns, sectoral diversification, and the overall economic resilience of the Langeberg municipal area.

In 2022, the economy exhibited an estimated expansion of 3.2 per cent. This growth was predominantly driven by robust performances in the finance and transport sectors, contributing 1.6 per centage points and 1.2 per centage points, respectively, to the overall GDP growth. However, key employers in the Langeberg municipal area, namely agriculture and manufacturing, experienced contractions, posing challenges to the economic growth potential of the region. Factors such as escalating input costs and instances of load-shedding impacted farmers and manufacturers. Despite the contractions, the agriculture sector continued to benefit from the substantial 21.8 per cent expansion in 2020 and the 4.7 per cent growth recorded in 2021. These economic dynamics carry socio-economic implications, influencing employment, business stability, and the overall economic resilience of the Langeberg municipal area.

Robertson boasts a diverse economic landscape, serving as a pivotal hub for commercial and public sector activities within the Langeberg municipal area. In 2022, public administration emerged as one of the leading employers, generating 1,565 jobs. The town is home to essential facilities such as the Langeberg Municipality, a Provincial hospital, and a prison. While public administration plays a crucial role in employment, the finance sector takes the lead in contributing to the local economy, accounting for 21.0 per cent (R1.8 billion) of the GDPR in 2021. Despite not being a significant job provider, the finance sector encompasses various business services, including packaging, security, and accounting.

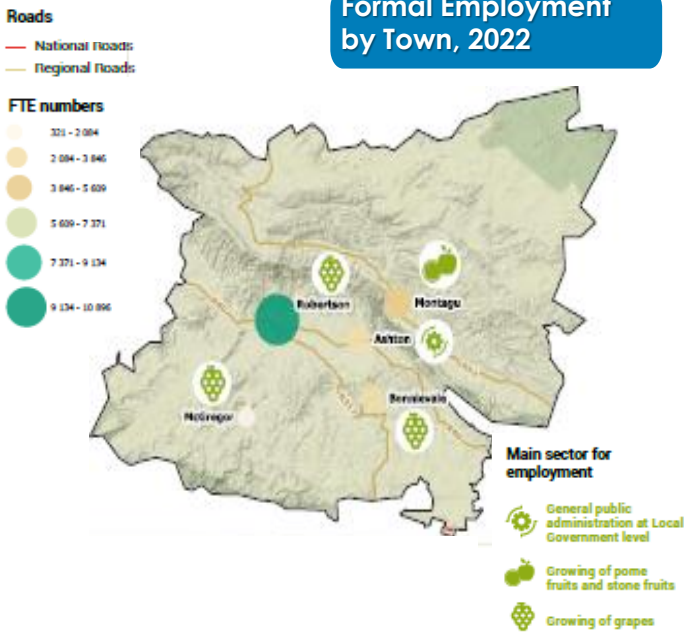
Moreover, the manufacturing sector plays a substantial role, contributing 18.3 per cent (R1.6 billion) to the economy and employing a considerable workforce, particularly in industries such as fruit and vegetable processing, preserving, and beverage and dairy production. The Robertson Wine Route, featuring renowned wineries like Graham Beck, Robertson, Van Loveren, and Ashton Winery, serves as a cornerstone of the local tourism industry, significantly contributing to the trade sector, which comprised 17.2 per cent (R1.5 billion) of the GDPR in 2021. Additionally, the informal trade sector expanded, with the number of licensed informal traders growing from 96 in 2021 to 140 in 2022, indicating a dynamic and evolving economic landscape in Robertson.

GDPR Forecast

Anticipated GDPR growth in the Langeberg municipal area is expected to decelerate to 0.7 per cent in 2023, primarily due to the persistent underperformance of the agriculture and manufacturing sectors, compounded by the substantial and ongoing impact of load-shedding. A potential resurgence of 1.9 per cent is projected for 2024, driven by the anticipated robust growth in the trade, transport, and finance sectors. Nevertheless, the uncertainty surrounding the future of Langeberg & Ashton Foods introduces a significant risk to the economic stability of the Langeberg municipal area. This risk is particularly noteworthy, as it has the potential to impact municipal revenues through persistent levels of poverty and unemployment within the region.

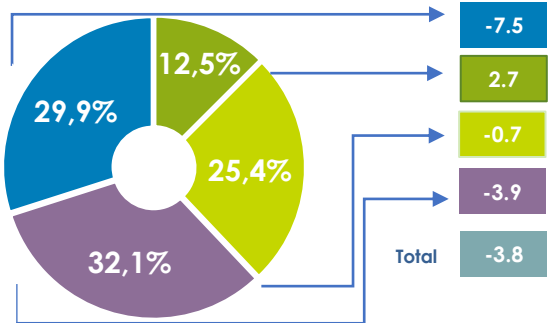
LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

Formal Employment by Town, 2022



Skill Level % Contribution, 2022

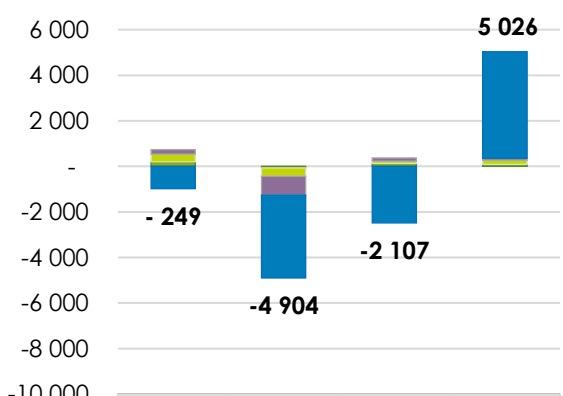
Recovery in Employment (%) 2019-2022



Total Persons Employed 2022

Skill Level	Total Persons Employed 2022
Skilled	5 713
Semi-skilled	11 558
Low-skilled	14 502
Informal	18 068

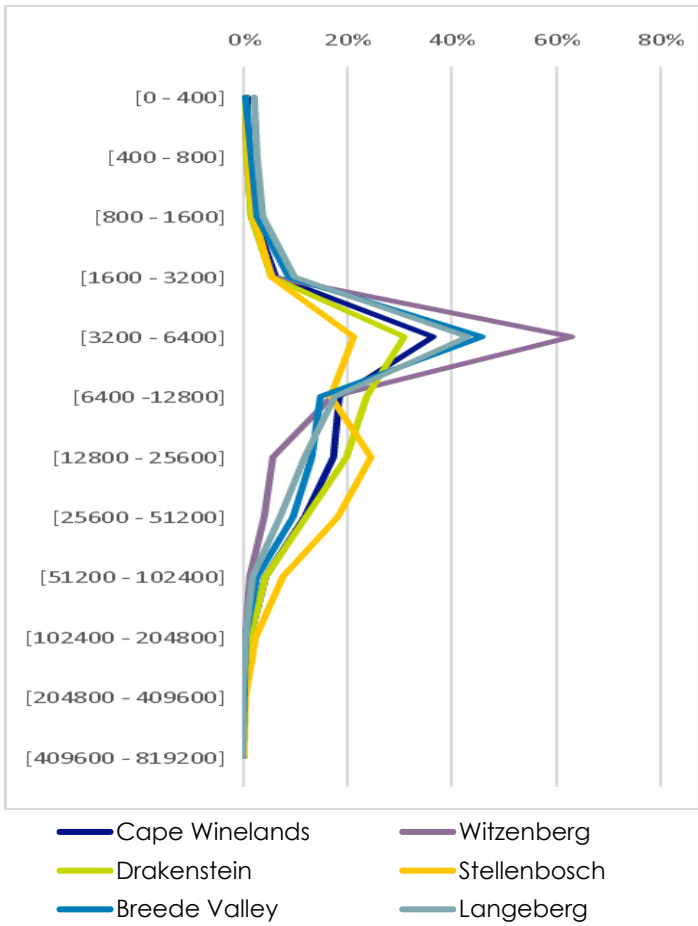
Net employment per sector, 2019-2022



Year	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	-249	-4 904	-2 107	5 026
Informal	-984	-3 643	-2 478	4 665
Low skilled	191	-824	136	96
Semi-skilled	346	-366	106	174
Skilled	198	-71	129	91



Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022



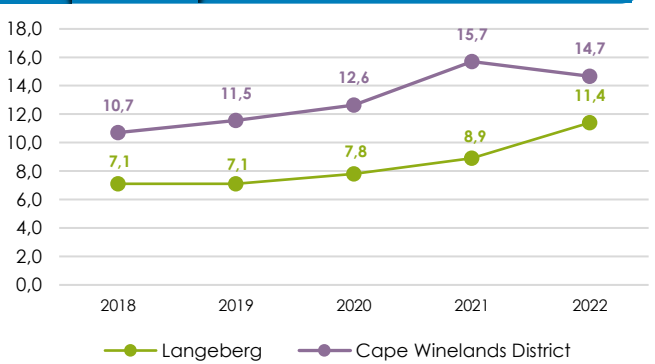
Top 5 Sectors



Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Growing of perennial crops	7 124
Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities	1 721
Mixed farming	1 656
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	1 565
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	1 290



Unemployment rate 2018-2022



Labour Market Performance

Considering that a substantial portion of economic activities in the Langeberg municipal area revolves around the well-established agriculture industry, the majority of the workforce in the region comprises low-skilled individuals, accounting for 32.1 per cent. Furthermore, the informal sector significantly contributes to local employment, making up 29.9 per cent of the workforce in 2021, with a significant portion engaged in agricultural pursuits. The cultivation of grapes and stone fruit takes precedence in the Langeberg municipal area, relying heavily on seasonal labor. Notably, perennial crop cultivation emerged as the leading industry in 2022, generating 7,124 job opportunities, including 628 new positions. The prevalence of primary sector activities tends to result in comparatively lower income levels. Additionally, the fluctuating nature of earnings gives rise to various socio-economic challenges within the Langeberg municipal area, potentially posing risks to municipal revenues.

The principal employers in the Langeberg municipal area, specifically within the agriculture and manufacturing sectors, experienced contractions, thereby diminishing the economic growth potential of the municipality. Challenges such as escalating input costs and the impact of load-shedding added further strain to farmers and manufacturers. Despite these setbacks, the agriculture sector demonstrated resilience, benefitting from the notable 21.8 per cent expansion in 2020 and the subsequent 4.7 per cent growth in 2021. In 2022, the most substantial contributor to job creation was the support activities for agriculture and post-harvest crop production sector, generating 1,214 jobs, followed by perennial crop production with 628 jobs. This underscores the significance of the grape and fruit production value chain. However, it is important to note that certain subsectors, such as mixed farming, recorded formal job losses, amounting to 224 jobs, signaling potential risks to municipal revenues.

Skills Distribution

In 2022, Langeberg exhibited a total employment of 49 841 individuals, with 31 773 engaged in the formal sector. The skilled workforce in Langeberg comprised 5,713 individuals, semi-skilled workers numbered 11 558, and low-skilled employees were 14,502. The informal sector accounted for a significant portion, employing 18 068 individuals. Comparatively, in the Cape Winelands District, the total employment was substantially higher at 371 870, with 282 439 working in the formal sector. The skilled workforce in the district was 62 402, semi-skilled workers numbered 106 824, and low-skilled employees were 113 213. The informal sector in the Cape Winelands employed 89 431 individuals.

The socio-economic implications of Langeberg's employment structure are notable. A considerable proportion of the workforce falls within the low-skilled and informal categories, indicating potential challenges related to income levels and job security. The reliance on the informal sector as a significant employer suggests a level of economic vulnerability for a substantial portion of the population. Moreover, the skilled workforce in Langeberg is comparatively smaller, potentially impacting the municipality's capacity for higher-value economic activities.

Potential risks may stem from an overreliance on low-skilled and informal employment, which can hinder overall economic development. Initiatives to enhance skills development and create opportunities for higher-skilled employment could contribute to a more resilient and diversified local economy in Langeberg.

Wage Distribution

In 2022, the wage distribution in Langeberg and the Cape Winelands District reveals distinctive patterns. In the Cape Winelands District, the majority of the workforce falls within the wage brackets of [3200 - 6400], [6400 - 12800], and [12800 - 25600], constituting a total of 72.3per cent. Notably, the highest income brackets ([25600 - 51200], [51200 - 102400], and above) represent a significant share of 16.5per cent. Conversely, in Langeberg, the largest share of the workforce is concentrated in the [3200 - 6400] and [6400 - 12800] brackets, accounting for a combined 60.6per cent.

Socio-economic implications arise from these wage distribution patterns. Langeberg exhibits a higher per centage of workers in the lower wage brackets compared to the district average, suggesting a potential issue of lower income levels for a significant portion of the population. The distribution also indicates that a considerable share of the workforce in Langeberg may face financial challenges, given the concentration in the lower-wage categories.

Potential risks include increased vulnerability to economic shocks for workers in the lower wage brackets, which could lead to challenges related to poverty and financial insecurity. Additionally, the absence of a substantial presence in the higher income brackets may indicate limited economic diversity and opportunities for upward mobility. Addressing these challenges may involve strategies to enhance skill development, promote economic diversification, and create avenues for higher-paying employment in Langeberg.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS



VULNERABILITY*

Local municipalities are ranked according to their vulnerability relative to all 25 municipalities in the province (Rank). A higher ranking (out of 25) indicates the municipality is comparatively worse off.

An additional score (out of 10) is provided for vulnerability factors relative to all 213 municipalities in the country (Score).

Municipality	Socio-Economic		Economic		Physical		Environmental	
	The indicator shows the vulnerability of households living in the municipality with regards to the household's age composition, education and health status, access to basic services, and safety and security (2011 baseline)		Vulnerability of the municipality to external shocks is based on the economic diversity, size of the economy, labour force, GDP growth rate and the income inequality present in the municipality (2011 baseline)		Physical vulnerability addresses the physical fabric and connectedness of the settlements in the municipality. The more remote and/or structurally vulnerable, the higher the physical vulnerability score		Env. vulnerability represents the conflict between preserving natural environment & growth pressures associated with population growth, urbanisation, and econ development. It measures air quality, env. governance, & the competition between the ecology and urban encroachment	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Langeberg	16	2.10	7	2.01	17	5.80	6	4.14
Breede Valley	13	1.81	17	3.43	12	5.40	15	5.11
Stellenbosch	12	1.77	21	3.91	9	5.17	24	9.21
Langeberg	4	1.24	14	3.25	3	4.43	22	7.26
Witzenberg	15	2.07	6	1.79	20	5.94	9	4.44

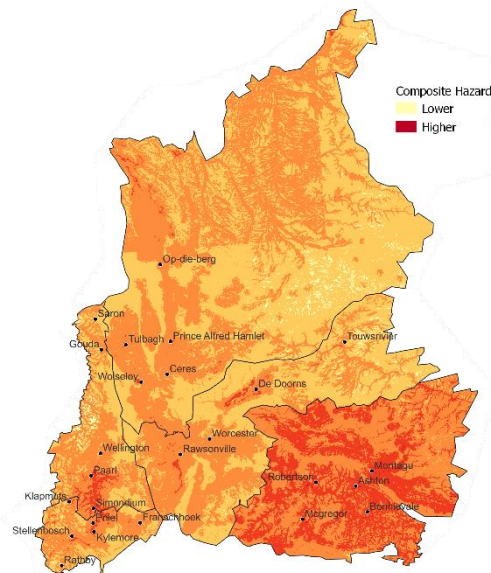


HAZARDS *

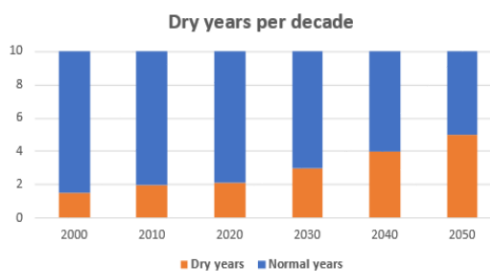
Langeberg Overall Population Growth Pressure:
Continuous Medium to High growth pressure in most settlements

Four of the Top 10 Risks in the Cape Winelands are environmental in nature (Provincial Disaster Risk Register)	Langeberg's identified Hydro-meteorological Hazards to settlements as observed by the CSIR (The Greenbook *)
1. Human Health Conditions And Reportable Human Diseases	See reference to increased risk in heat extremes and in flooding in urban areas
2. Structural Fires (Formal/Informal)	See reference to increased heat extremes and increased risk to exposure to wildfires
3. Civil Unrest	
4. Severe Weather	High potential exposure to increase in drought with lower potential exposure to increased heat extremes. [Note that the WCG Risk and Vulnerability Climate Change model shows an increase in days per year with warmer temperatures]
5. Wildfires	Lower potential increase in exposure to wildfires
6. Service Disruption: Electricity	
7. Floods	Slight decrease in extreme rainfall days projected except in the southwestern areas where an increase is projected. Low to moderate increase to risk of flooding in some settlements such as Bonnievale, Montagu
8. Transport Incidents/ Road Accidents	
9. Service Disruption: Water Supply	See reference to increased risk to drought
10. Hazmat Incidents (Road / Rail)	

Cape Winelands No. of dry years per decade [†]						
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Dry years	1.5	2	2.1	3	4	5
Wet years	8.5	8	7.9	7	6	5



Temperature change (2050 compared to historic):	
Mean temperature increase (District)	1.2 °C higher
Additional days per year with daily maximum temperature above 30 °C (Langeberg)	18 days



* Le Roux, A., van Niekerk, W., Arnold, K., Pieterse, A., Ludick, C., Forsyth, G., Le Maitre, D., Lötter, D., du Plessis, P. & Mans, G. 2019. Green Book Risk Profile Tool. Pretoria: CSIR. Available at: riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za

[†] Jack, C., Van Aardenne, L., Wolski, P., Pinto, I., Quagraine, K. & Kloppers, P. 2022. SmartAgri: Updated Climate Change Trends and Projections for the Western Cape. Cape Town: University of Cape Town. Available at <https://www.elsenburg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/SmartAgri-Climate-Change.pdf>

RISK AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS

Drought

According to the CSIR Green Book, Langeberg has a High potential exposure to increase in drought. Currently 2 years per decade are at risk of drought, and this will increase to 5 out of every 10 years by 2050.

Water, and related sanitation services, is a key ingredient for socioeconomic development, food security and healthy ecosystems, and is vital for reducing the burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. A deteriorating water catchment system, through ecosystem loss (transformation or land use change) and alien infestation, or watercourse and wetland modification, will lead to lower inputs into the water supply systems, and a lower overall water security due to lower natural retention and lower quality of water. The higher our dependence on groundwater, the more likely we are to suffer water security issues. During extended drought periods, even end users far from major source areas are likely to experience shortages as the overall system runs low. This was the situation during the 2015-2019 drought in the Western Cape, when eventually the overall water supply scheme ran low due to the multi-year duration of the drought.

Temperatures

Average temperature has been increasing since the 1900s. Projections indicate that Langeberg can expect an additional 18 extremely hot days per year by 2050, which will affect food security, exposure to extreme heat, health and water quality.

Vegetation Fires

Although critical for a healthy ecosystem, fire is a significant threat to human lives, food security, socio-economic activities and livelihoods, as well as infrastructure and other assets. This is especially true at the wildland-urban interface where vegetation fuel loads in proximity to built structures and numerous informal fires add to the likelihood and severity of fire risk. Uncontained fires will also cause damage in rural/agricultural areas where infrastructure, crops and livestock may be lost to extensive firelines.

Furthermore, in many areas land has been converted from natural vegetation to other land-cover types - some of which significantly modify the fuel loads (e.g. the establishment of forest plantations and the spread of several introduced tree species such as pines, hakea, wattles and eucalypts). Fires in vegetation with high fuel loads increase soil erosion and run-off, which negatively affects ecosystem services and increases the impact of floods, among other factors. Where severe fires have occurred due to high fuel loads, resulting soil erosion leads to the sedimentation of rivers and dams and therefore declining water quality (and increased water treatment costs).

Floods

Floods result in millions or billions of Rands' damage to built structures or lost productivity, the loss of livelihoods and in some cases the loss of lives. A 2016 report calculated that four severe weather events between 2011 and 2014 caused more than R1.6 billion worth of damage in the Western Cape, and in the recent September 2023 severe weather event, flood-related infrastructure damage alone amounted to R2 billion. Flooding is also one of the main disaster risks affected by climate change. Changes in rainfall volume, intensity and timing will alter flood risk profiles, and necessitate a constant reconsideration of risks and risk reduction measures. Storm damage to main roads during the recent September 2023 storm event placed emphasis on the relatively high physical vulnerability of Langeberg when the road between Robertson and Worcester was closed due to extensive flooding and damage to infrastructure.

timing will alter flood risk profiles, and necessitate a constant reconsideration of risks and risk reduction measures.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the socio-economic profile of Langeberg Municipality illuminates both opportunities and challenges that shape the region's economic landscape. While the Municipality exhibits a substantial concentration in mid-range income brackets, indicating a prevalent middle-income demographic, there is a notable presence in the lower income brackets, collectively representing 8.5 per cent of the population. This suggests a segment of the population grappling with economic challenges, emphasising the urgency for targeted socio-economic interventions to uplift and empower this group. Addressing the socio-economic disparities within Langeberg necessitates a comprehensive strategy that prioritises inclusive growth, focusing on education, skill development, and job creation to enhance economic mobility and resilience.

One of the key challenges facing Langeberg Municipality is the need to bolster economic diversification and promote wealth creation, particularly in light of the modest representation in higher income brackets. A limited presence in the upper-income strata, at 7.2 per cent, suggests potential barriers to fostering broad-based economic prosperity. Encouraging entrepreneurship, attracting diverse industries, and investing in innovation can contribute to a more dynamic and resilient economic foundation. Additionally, efforts should be directed towards strengthening social safety nets and providing support systems for vulnerable populations to mitigate the impact of economic challenges on their well-being.

Furthermore, Langeberg Municipality is confronted with environmental and infrastructural risks that have the potential to hinder its socio-economic development. Climate change vulnerabilities, coupled with inadequate infrastructure, pose threats to the agricultural sector and overall economic stability. Sustainable development practices, coupled with strategic investments in infrastructure projects, are imperative to enhance the Municipality's adaptive capacity and ensure long-term socio-economic sustainability. By addressing these challenges head-on and leveraging the Municipality's strengths, Langeberg can pave the way for a more resilient and equitable socio-economic future.

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Urbanisation: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2023*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2023*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2023*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2023*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2023*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2023*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2023*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2023*

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2023
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2023 calculations*

7. GDPR Performance

- GDPR Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- *GDPR Forecasts: Quantec Research, 2023*
- *International Trade: Quantec Research, 2023*
- *Tourism spend: S&P Global, 2023*

8. Labour Market Performance

- Wage distribution: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Formal Employment: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2023*