



Western Cape
Government



Langeberg Municipality

2019



CONTENTS

LANGEBERG: AT A GLANCE

1.	DEMOGRAPHICS	1
2.	EDUCATION	5
3.	HEALTH	10
4.	POVERTY	15
5.	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	18
6.	SAFETY AND SECURITY	22
7.	THE ECONOMY	26
8.	PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND	31
	SOURCES	33

Langeberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018: Actual households, 2016



Population

117 450



Households

28 401

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate	79.0%
Retention ratio	56.3%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	26.5

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.58
Human Development Index	0.67

Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities

13

Immunisation Rate

56.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

0.3%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

836

DUI

138

Drug-related Crimes

1 132

Murder

37

Sexual Offences

75

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

98.3%

Refuse Removal

79.3%



Electricity

94.7%



Sanitation

92.6%



Housing

89.3%



Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities **33**

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

6.2%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Income inequality
- Risk 2** Low growth potential
- Risk 3** Deteriorating education outcomes

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Wholesale & Retail trade, catering & Accommodation

18.9%

Manufacturing

18.0%

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

16.6%

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.

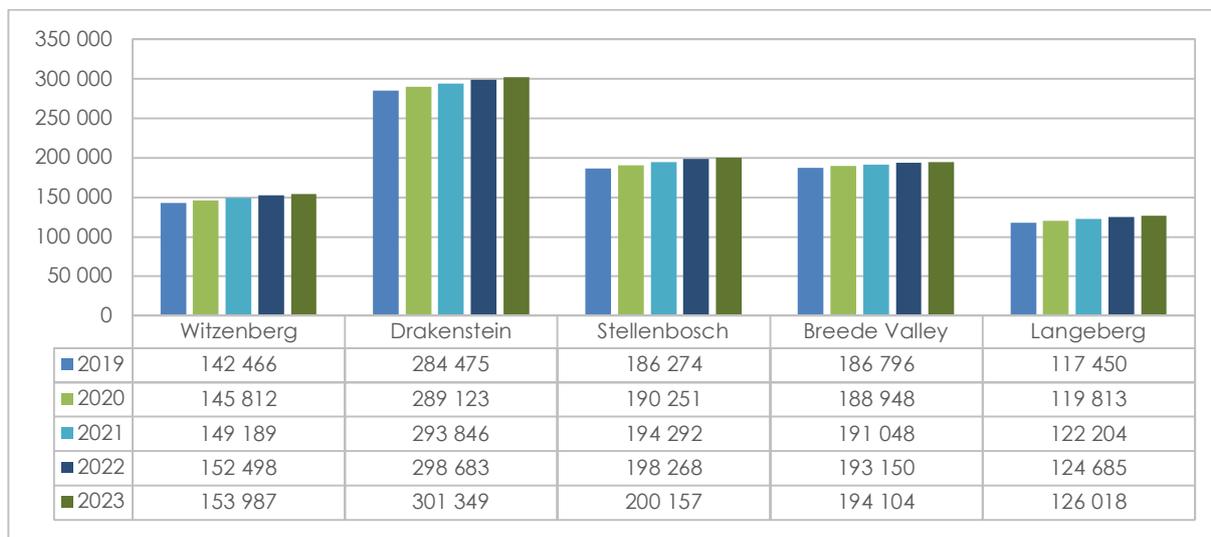
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households 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



Langeberg currently has a population of 117 450, rendering it the smallest municipal are within the Cape Winelands District (CWD). The total population is estimated to increase to 126 018 by 2023 which equates to a 1.8 per cent annual average growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Langeberg is therefore slightly above the estimated population growth of the CWD of 1.5 per cent.

Cape Winelands District: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Witzenberg	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.7	106.9
Drakenstein	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.5
Stellenbosch	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.6
Breede Valley	92.3	91.9	91.5	91.1	91.4
Langeberg	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.7
Cape Winelands District	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.7

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 less males than females in Langeberg municipal area. The SR for Langeberg remained constant from 2019 to 2022, however it increases to 97.7 in 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as a decrease in male mortality rates and the potential inflow 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 more males than females in Witzenberg.

Langeberg: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	35 318	75 400	6 732	55.8
2022	37 125	80 044	7 516	55.8
2025	38 750	84 311	8 079	55.5
Growth	1.6%	1.9%	3.1%	-

The above table depicts Langeberg'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 seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a higher 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 3.1 per cent. The child and working age cohorts in turn only grew by 1.6 and 1.9 per cent respectively. In Langeberg, the dependency ratio remained unchanged at 55.8 per cent between 2019 and 2022, however, in 2025, it decreased to 55.5 per cent in 2025.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Langeberg: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the Langeberg municipal area are increasing, the actual size of households is trending downwards in 2021 and 2022 but revert to 4.0 persons per household in 2023. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) into the area because of enhanced urbanisation. Other contributing factors include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, 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.

In 2019, the population density of the Cape Winelands District (CWD) was 43 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CWD compare as follows:

- Stellenbosch 224 people/km²
- Drakenstein 185 people/km²
- Breede Valley 49 people/km²
- **Langeberg 26 people/km²**
- Witzenberg 13 people/km²



2

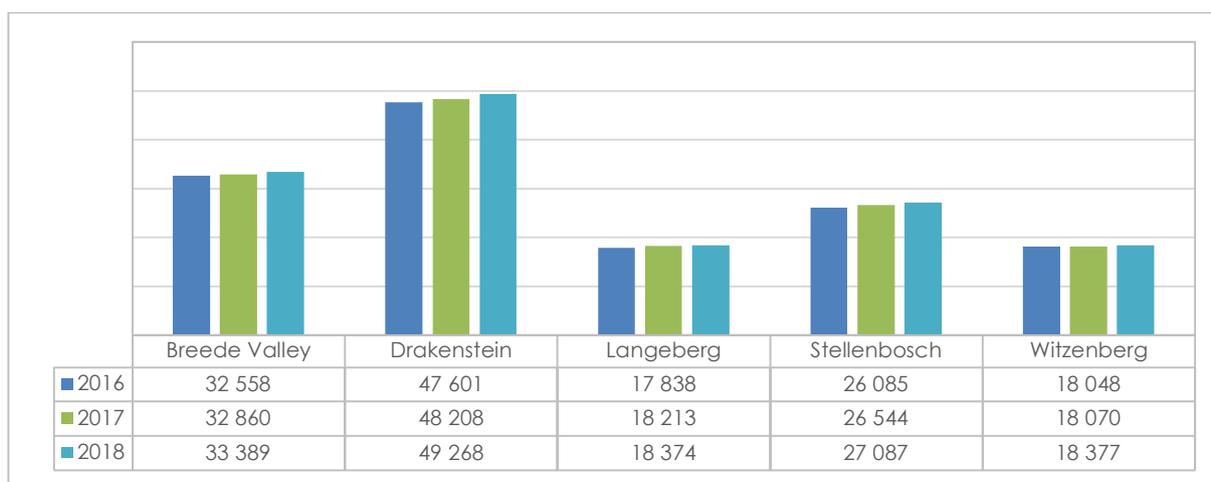
EDUCATION

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



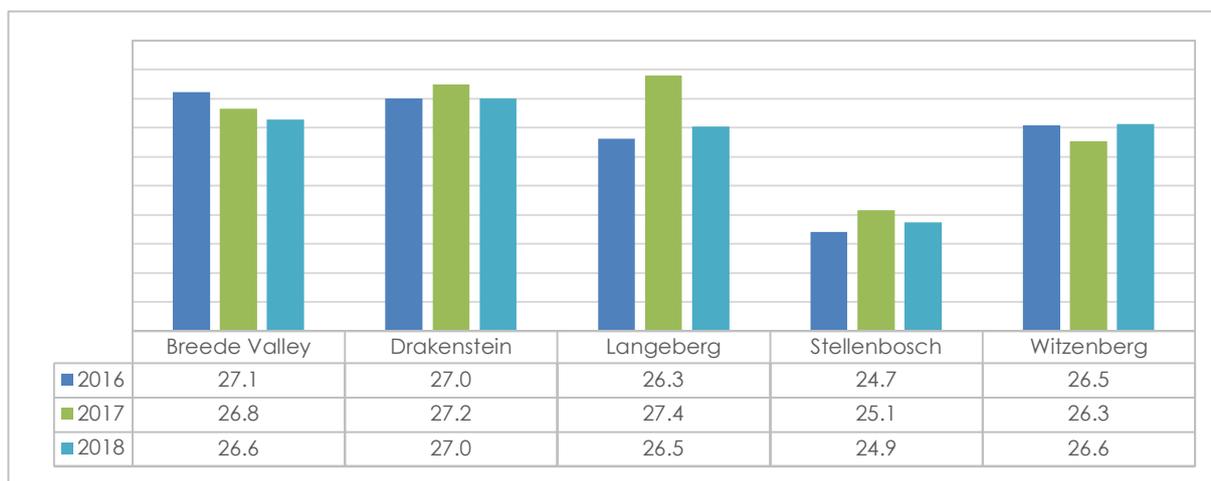
LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Langeberg increased at an annual average growth rate of 3.0 per cent from 17 838 to 18 374 learners between 2016 and 2018. This could be attributed to a number of factors including changing demographic and socio-economic context.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

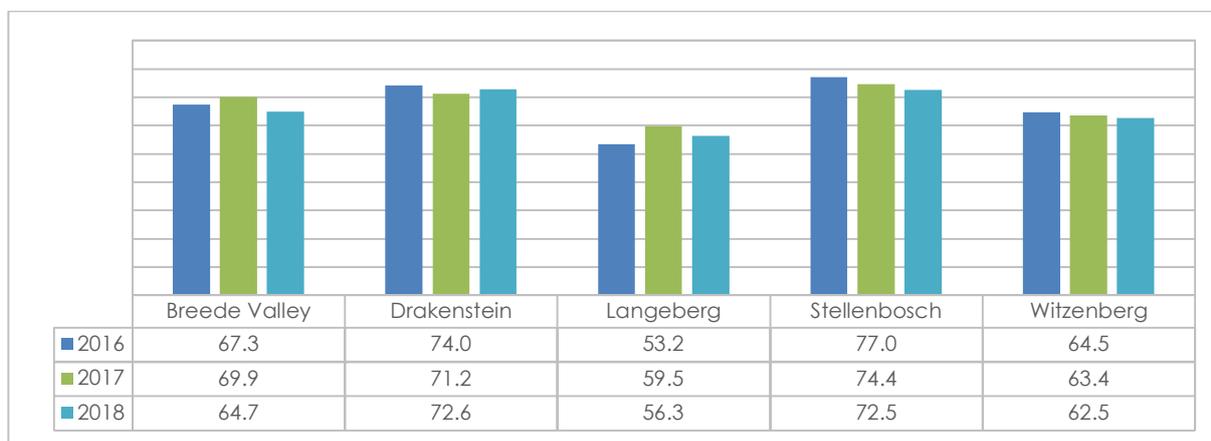
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and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



The learner teacher ratio in Langeberg increased between 2016 and 2017, from 26.3 in 2016, to 27.3 in 2017, decreasing again in 2018 to 26.5. 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

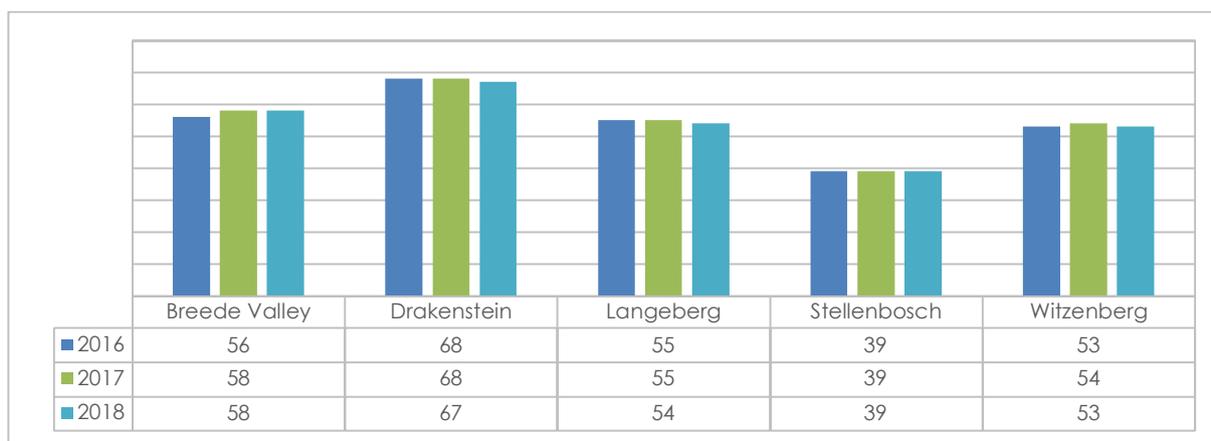
The learner-retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple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



Learner retention rate in Langeberg declined between 2017 and 2018, dropping from 59.5 per cent in 2017 to 56.3 per cent in 2018. In 2018, the Drakenstein municipal area had the highest (72.6 per cent) learner retention rate in the CWD. This persistent low retention rate is influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income coupled with teenage pregnancies.

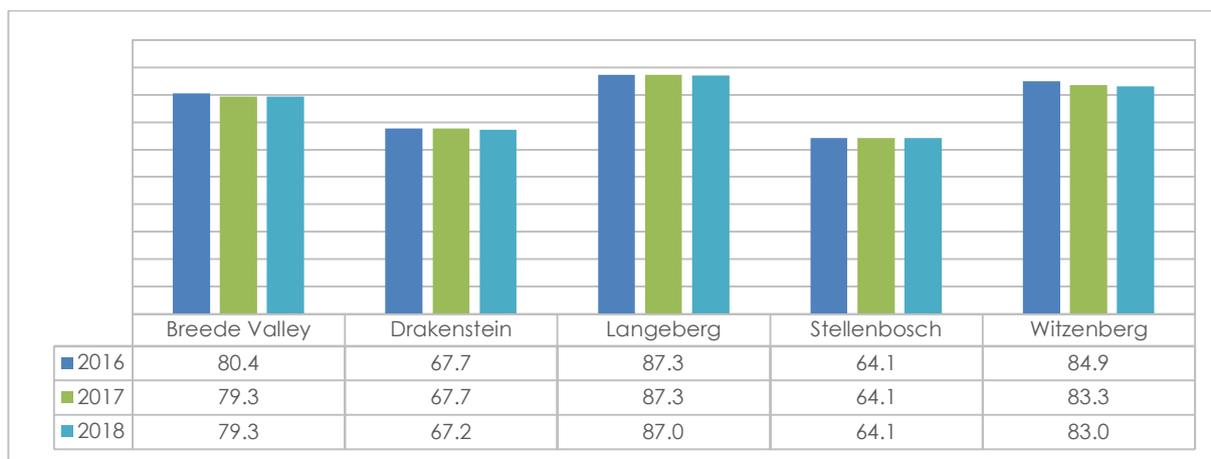
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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.



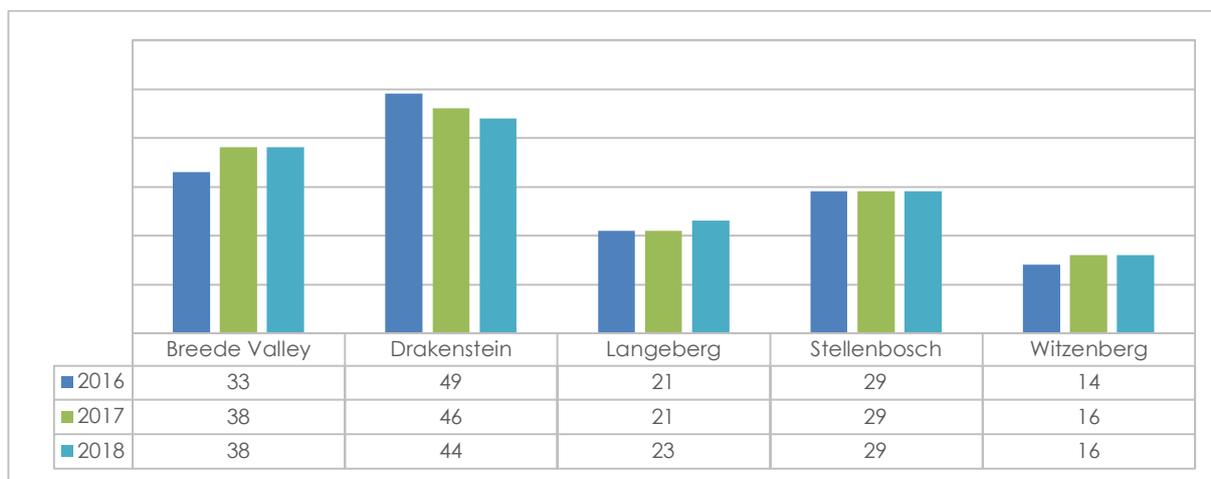
The number of schools within the Langeberg has remained unchanged at 55 between 2016 and 2017, but with one less school in 2018. This could negatively impact upon the education outcomes, given the gradual increase in learner- enrolment.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



According to the Western Cape Education Department, the proportion of no-fee schools within the Langeberg municipal area remained constant at 87.3 per cent over the 2016 to 2017 period. However, the proportion of no-fee decreased marginally to 87.0 per cent in 2018 but still remained the highest within the CWD.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES



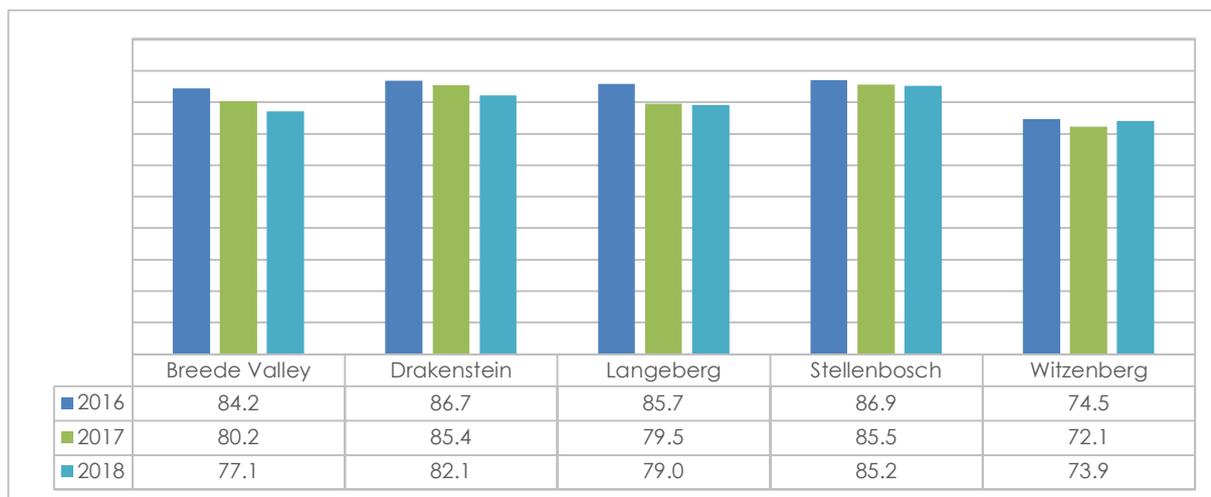
The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

The number of schools equipped with libraries remained constant over the period 2016 to 2017 period, rising to 23 in 2018, which will impact positively on educational outcomes in the Langeberg municipal area.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the State is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future participation in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the education sector play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic growth and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section measures the matric pass rate within the Langeberg municipal area.



The matric pass rate within Langeberg municipal area dropped from 85.7 per cent in 2016 to 79.5 per cent in 2017, in 2018, the matric pass rate dropped marginally to 79.0 per cent. The matric pass rates in Stellenbosch and Drakenstein are generally higher compared to Breede Valley, Langeberg and Witzenberg. Better results could improve access to learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Langeberg municipal area. 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 only focusses on 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
Langeberg	7	6	0	0	2	0	7	14
Cape Winelands District	39	33	0	6	4	2	45	94

In terms of healthcare facilities, Langeberg had 13 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 7 fixed and 6 mobile clinics. In addition, there are also 2 district hospitals, as well as 7 ART clinics and 14 TB treatment 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.

The Langeberg municipal area are being served by 5 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2018 which is above the district average of 2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province accounting for 8 per cent of total deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

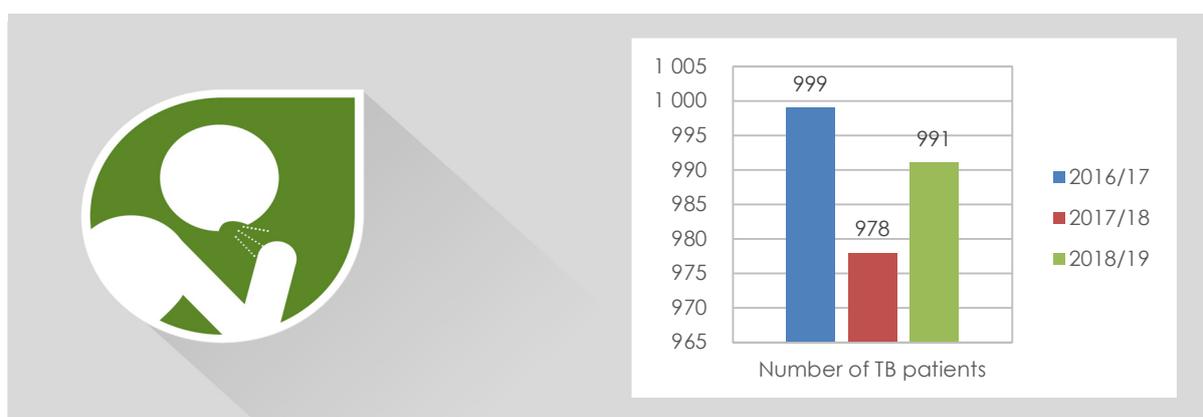
Access to Antiretroviral treatment extends the lifespan of many in South Africans, who would have otherwise died prematurely. According to the Western Cape Department of Health there were seven ART clinics/treatment sites in Langeberg in 2018.

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Langeberg	2 827	3 115	437	448
Cape Winelands	29 019	30 724	4 602	3 851

The total registered patients receiving ARTs within Langeberg municipal area has been rising steadily. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in Langeberg increased by 288 between 2017/18 and 2018/19. The 3 115 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated at 7 clinics or treatment sites.

A total of 30 724 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in CWD in 2018/19. Langeberg, with 3 115 patients represent 10.1 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the CWD. The number of new antiretroviral patients increased to 448 in 2018 from 437 in 2017.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Langeberg Municipality experienced an increase in tuberculosis (TB) cases i.e. TB patients increased from 978 in 2017 to 991 in 2018. The TB patients are treated in 14 TB clinics or treatment sites within the Langeberg Municipality.

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
Langeberg	54.1	56.1	2.5	3.4	8.6	7.9	15.3	13.8
Cape Winelands	58.9	61.8	4.7	4.4	9.5	9.3	16.0	15.8

The **Immunisation rates** in the Langeberg municipal area has increased from 54.1 per cent in 2017/18 to 56.1 per cent in 2018/19.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in Langeberg in 2017/18 was 2.5 which increased marginally to 3.4 in 2018/19. At 3.4 in 2018/19, Langeberg's rate is better than the district average of 4.4.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Langeberg area has improved from 8.6 in 2017/18 to 7.9 in 2018/19. A fall in the NMR may indicate improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate a failure in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The **low birth weight** indicator for Langeberg has improved from 15.3 per cent in 2017/18 to 13.8 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 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Langeberg	136	0.0	19.6	20.6	0.2	0.3
Cape Winelands	51	91	13.4	14.2	0.6	0.7

The **maternal mortality rate** (deaths per 100 000) in the Langeberg area decreased sharply from 136 in 2017/18 to zero in 2018/19.

Langeberg's **delivery rate to women under 20 years** has increased from 19.6 in per cent in 2017/18 to 20.6 per cent in 2018/19. The delivery rate of women under 20 years for the broader CWD reflects a marginal increase from 13.4 per cent in 2017/18 to 14.2 per cent in 2018/19. Langeberg's rate of 20.6 per cent is above the District average of 14.2 per cent.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** reflects a marginal increase from 0.2 per cent in 2017/18 to 0.3 in 2018/19, while the termination of pregnancy rate in CWD increased marginally from 0.6 per cent in 2017/18 to 0.7 per cent in 2018/19.

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).*

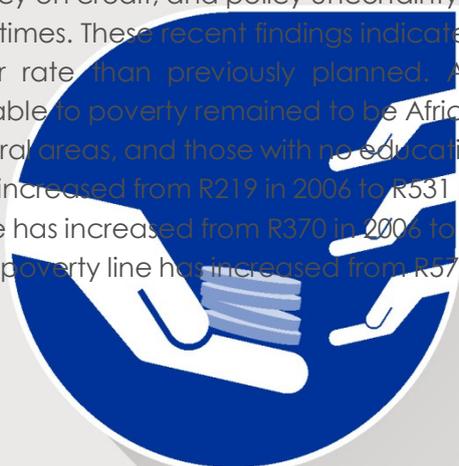
Births to teenage mothers: *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially 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.*

4

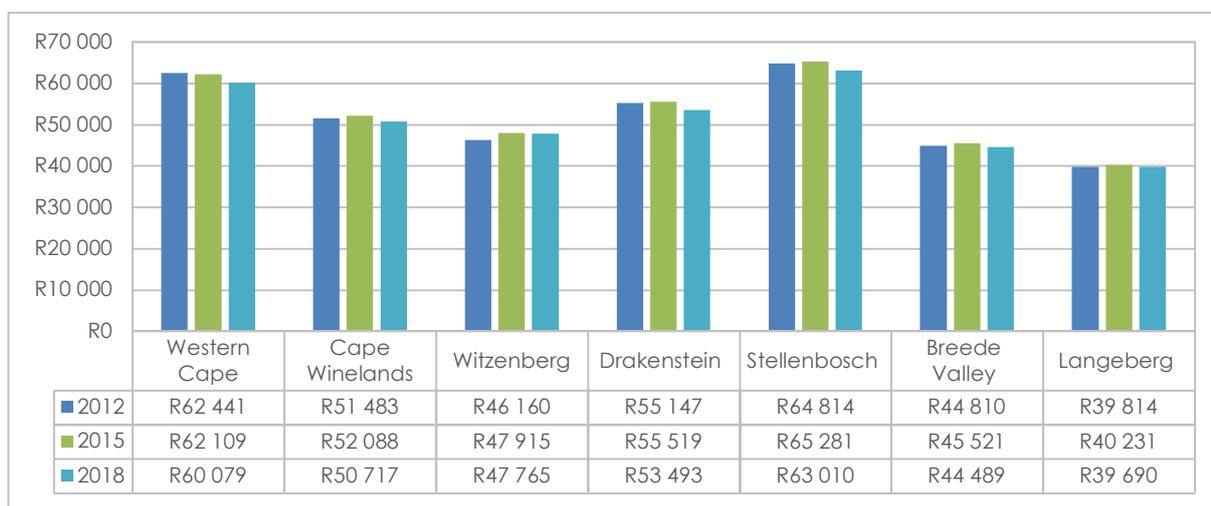
POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Langeberg 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 Langeberg 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

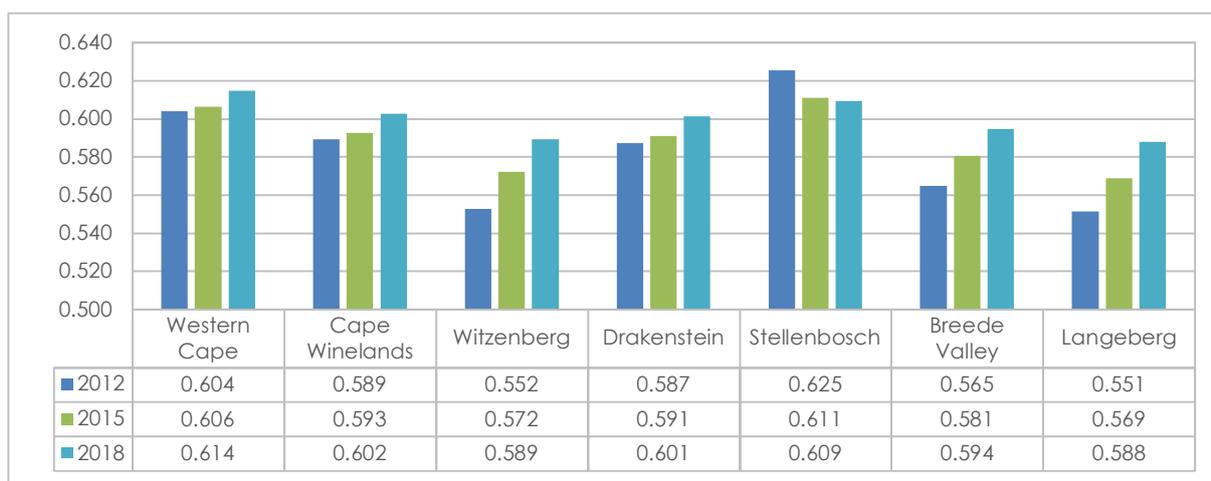
An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money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



Langeberg has the lowest GDP per capita compared to other municipalities in the CWD. At R39 689 in 2018 Langeberg's GDP is below that of the CWD figure of R 50 716 as well as 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.

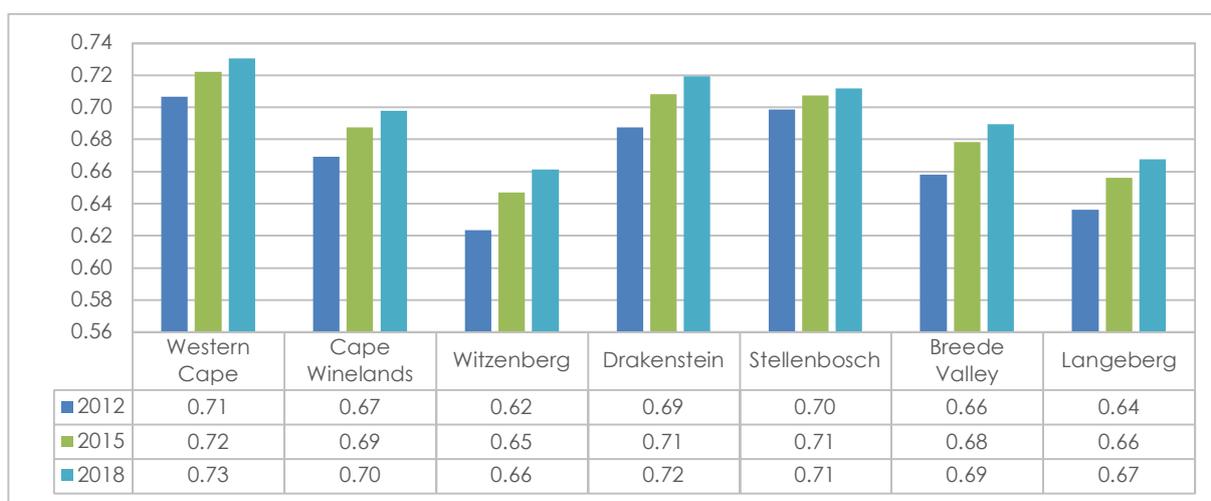


Income inequality is on the increase in all the municipalities within the CWD except for Stellenbosch. Income inequality in Langeberg increased from 0.55 in 2012 to 0.58 in 2018 but remain the lowest within the CWD.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)¹ to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. Per capita income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year. Per Capita Income might not be the income of every individual in the State. Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are other important criteria for measuring development.

Real GDP per capita refers to the average output of the economy per person measured in a base year prices. This ratio is often used as a measure of standard of living in comparisons over time of one region, or between different regions when measured in the same currency.



There has been a general increase in the HDI in Langeberg from 0.64 in 2012 to 0.67 in 2018. The trend for the CWD and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2012 and 2018.

¹ The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income. It is a measure 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.

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 service 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	Langeberg	Cape Winelands District
Total number of households	28 401	236 006
Formal main dwelling	28 401 89.3%	191 077 81.0%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	27 919 98.3%	232 605 98.6%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	26 896 94.7%	228 650 96.9%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	26 288 92.6%	218 483 92.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	22 527 79.3%	192 974 81.8%

In 2016, there were a total of 28 401 households within the Langeberg municipal area of which 89.3 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the District enjoyed high access levels to water, refuse removal and electricity at a rate above the Langeberg average. However, access to sanitation (92.6 per cent) is equivalent to the District rate of 92.6 per cent.

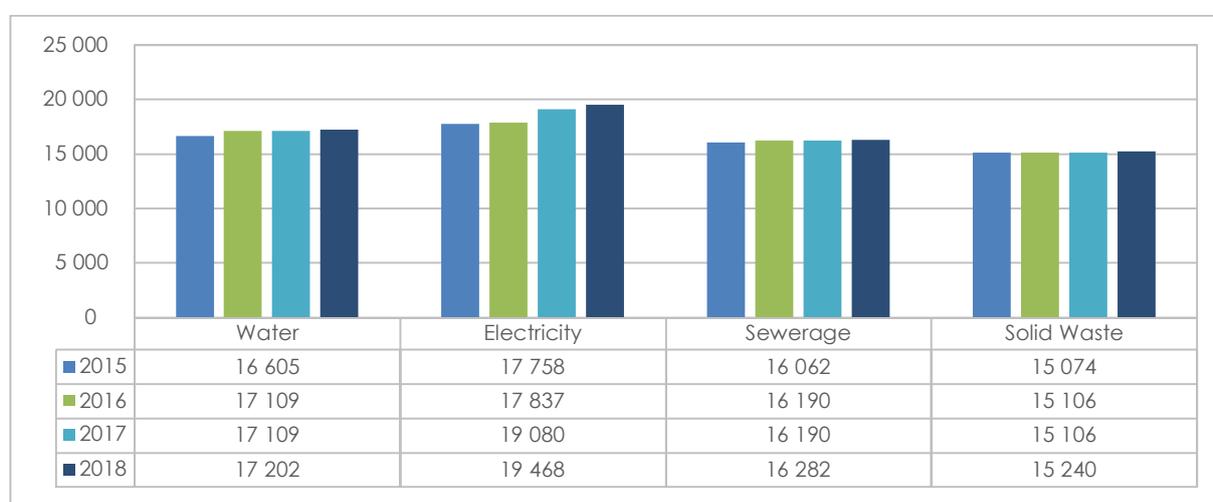
Dwelling Type	Langeberg	%	Cape Winelands District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	25 687	85.4	154 503	69.3
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	118	0.4	1 340	0.6
Flat in a block of flats	415	1.4	12 830	5.8
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	967	3.2	13 322	6.0
House/flat/room, in backyard	285	0.9	2 738	1.2
Informal dwelling/shack	2 286	7.6	34 034	15.3
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	76	0.3	1 433	0.6
Other/unspecified/NA	252	0.8	2 611	1.2
TOTAL	30 086	100.0	222 812	100.0

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. The table below present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Langeberg Municipality in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018). In the CWD, 69.3 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. The Langeberg municipal area has the highest proportion of the households in the District which reside in dwellings of this type – at 85.4 per cent. A total of 34 034 (15.3 per cent) and 2 286 (7.6 per cent) households still reside in informal dwellings or shacks within respectively the broader Cape Winelands and Langeberg areas.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

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 in the Langeberg municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities².



Between 2015 and 2018, the number of consumer units has grown across all services. In 2018, electricity services represented the largest number of consumer units at 19 468; this is followed by water and sewerage at 17 202 and 16 282 respectively. Solid waste services had the lowest number of consumer units at 15 240. Access to all levels of services (especially water and electricity) increased between 2015 and 2018. The largest increase was recorded for access to electricity services, where 1 710 additional consumers had access to this service compared to 2015. Access to water services also increased substantially by 597 consumer units while an additional 220 and 166 consumer units had access to sewerage and solid waste services respectively.

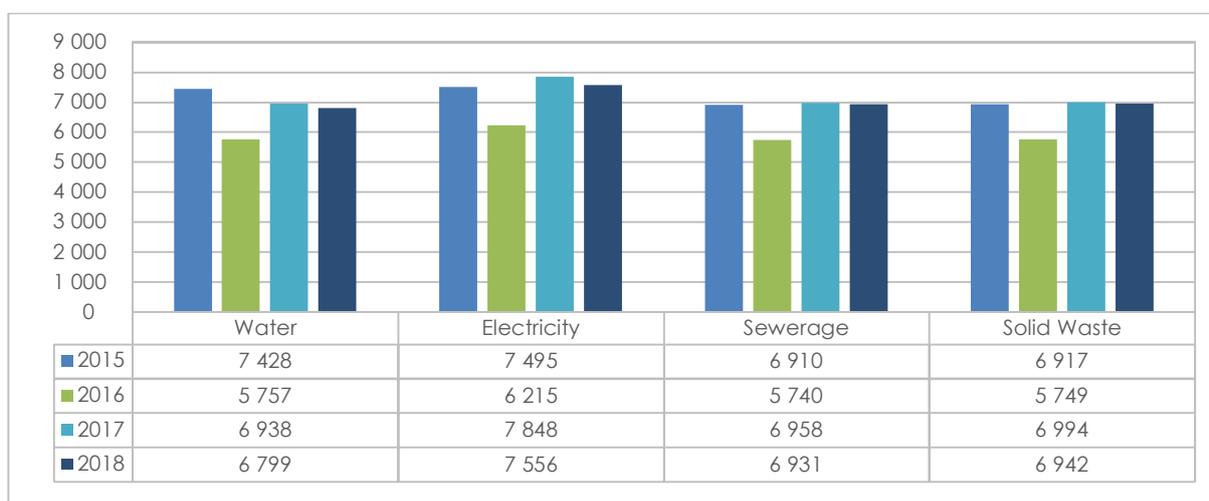
² Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not 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 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. To qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per the 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 Langeberg municipal area had 7 556 indigent households, 292 households less compared to 2017.



In line with the decline in indigent households, the provision of free basic services across all categories declined between 2017 and 2018. The largest decline was recorded for electricity (292 households) followed by water (139 households), solid waste (52 households) and sanitation (27 households).

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service (SAPS) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), has published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing which types of criminal activity have increased /decreased in the past year 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 this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

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.

The information relating to fatal crashes and crash fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Langeberg	33	48	37
	Cape Winelands District	345	353	336
Per 100 000	Langeberg	30	43	32
	Cape Winelands District	38	38	37

Definition: Murder is 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 populations. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 23 per cent (245) from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19. Within the Langeberg municipal area, the number of murders decreased from 48 in 2017/18 to 37 in 2018/19. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) decreased from 43 in 2017/18 to 32 in 2018/19, while the rate for the CWD decreased from 38 in 2017/18 to 37 in 2018/19.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Langeberg	94	111	75
	Cape Winelands District	954	970	835
Per 100 000	Langeberg	86	99	65
	Cape Winelands District	106	105	92

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 75 sexual offences in the Langeberg municipal area; compared to 835 reported cases in the CWD. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) was significantly lower in Langeberg (65) relative to the District (92).

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Langeberg	1 607	2 086	1 132
	Cape Winelands District	13 882	16 008	10 751
Per 100 000	Langeberg	1 470	1 858	976
	Cape Winelands District	1 538	1 727	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. However, the 2018/19 statistic showed figures were trending downwards since 2017/2018. 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. Drug related crimes within the Langeberg municipal area decreased from 2 086 cases in 2017/18 to 1 132 cases in 2018/19. There was also a significant drop in drug-related crimes in the broader CWD. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 976 cases in 2018/19, Langeberg is below the District and Province's rates of 1 186 and 1 203 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Langeberg	148	137	138
	Cape Winelands District	814	875	818
Per 100 000	Langeberg	135	122	119
	Cape Winelands District	90	94	90

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 Langeberg municipal area show a marginal increase from 137 in 2017/18 to 138 in 2018/19. This translates into a rate of 119 per 100 000 people in 2018/19, which is above that of the District's 90 in 2018/19.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Langeberg	774	779	836
	Cape Winelands District	6 278	5 820	5 454
Per 100 000	Langeberg	708	694	721
	Cape Winelands District	696	628	602

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 CWD. However, residential burglary cases within the Langeberg area increased from 779 in 2017/18 to 836 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 721 cases per 100 000 people in 2018/19, Langeberg's rate is above that of the District at 602.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Langeberg	41	26	33
Cape Winelands District	290	215	237

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. In 2018, a total of 33 road users died in crashes in the Langeberg municipal area, up from 26 in 2017. Within the broader CWD, the number of fatalities declined from 290 in 2016 to 215 in 2017, however in 2018 it increased to 237.

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 in order 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 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 Langeberg municipal area, the local economy was dominated by the wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation (R1 280.3 billion; 18.9 per cent), followed by manufacturing (R1 220.4; 18 per cent) and finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R1 124.7 billion; 16.6 per cent) in 2017. Combined, these top three sectors contributed R3 625.4 billion (or 53.4 per cent) to Langeberg's economy, estimated to be worth R6 788.0 billion in 2017.

Langeberg: GDP performance per sector, 2008 - 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	14.5	984.0	2.3	-0.1	7.4	-3.7	-10.5	10.0	-3.9
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	14.3	973.4	2.3	-0.1	7.4	-3.7	-10.6	10.1	-3.9
Mining & quarrying	0.2	10.6	0.6	1.1	7.1	-1.0	1.0	1.1	-2.8
Secondary sector	25.3	1 717.7	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	-0.9	0.2	0.5
Manufacturing	18.0	1 220.4	-1.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-1.6	-0.8	0.5
Electricity, gas & water	2.1	141.8	1.5	2.7	0.3	-0.8	-2.5	14.7	1.7
Construction	5.2	355.5	4.3	2.3	5.0	3.5	2.4	0.5	0.1
Tertiary sector	60.2	4 086.4	4.5	3.3	4.4	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	18.9	1 280.3	4.0	2.7	3.4	4.1	3.1	1.3	1.5
Transport, storage & communication	10.4	703.4	5.0	3.9	6.1	3.5	2.7	3.9	3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	16.6	1 124.7	6.1	5.0	5.8	5.8	4.0	5.2	4.3
General government	7.9	538.5	2.5	0.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.7
Community, social & personal services	6.5	439.5	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.6
Total Langeberg	100.0	6 788.0	2.8	2.0	4	1.7	-0.2	3.3	1.1

Source: Quantec Research, 2019 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend shows that Langeberg's economy grew by 2.8 per cent annual average, but tapered down to 2.0 per cent annual average from 2014 to 2018 (estimated). From 2007 to 2018, the finance, insurance, real estate & business services registered the highest average growth rates (6.1 per cent), followed by the transport, storage and communication sector (5.0 per cent) and construction (4.3 per cent). The manufacturing sector contracted by 1.1 per cent from 2008 to 2017.

Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was robust at 10.1 per cent in 2017, however, the sector is estimated to contract by 3.9 per cent in 2018 as the effects of the drought becomes visible.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Langeberg 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 Langeberg municipal area in 2017 (14 023 or 26.7 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (12 249 or 23.3 per cent) and finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector (6 583 or 12.5 per cent).

Langeberg: 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	26.7	14 043	-6 439	438	-893	3 148	-774	-642	-401
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	26.7	14 023	-6 435	438	-895	3 148	-773	-643	-399
Mining & quarrying	0.0	20	-4	0	2	-	-1	1	-2
Secondary sector	13.6	7 150	591	486	200	130	-6	132	30
Manufacturing	8.7	4 580	-80	18	40	93	-124	88	-79
Electricity, gas & water	0.2	107	35	8	4	7	1	1	-5
Construction	4.7	2 463	636	460	156	30	117	43	114
Tertiary sector	59.7	31 331	11 221	5 105	1219	1 512	-73	1 599	848
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	23.3	12 249	4 400	2 097	348	679	10	838	222
Transport, storage & communication	3.8	1 996	1 042	309	71	200	-125	125	38
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	12.5	6 583	2 913	1 693	360	410	71	323	529
General government	6.1	3 199	720	174	182	-43	75	-92	52
Community, social & personal services	13.9	7 304	2 146	832	258	266	-104	405	7
Total Langeberg	100.0	52 524	5 373	6 029	526	4 790	-853	1 089	477

Source: Quantec Research, 2019 (e denotes estimate)

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Langeberg municipal area reported net job losses (-6 435) between 2008 and 2017. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of the sector to the Langeberg economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2008 and 2017 was wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (4 400) followed by finance, insurance, real estate and business services (2 913), community, social and personal services sector (2 146) and transport, storage and communication (1 042).

Langeberg : Trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	16.2	3.9	5 116	5 299
Semi-skilled	37.1	4.3	11 739	12 183
Low-skilled	46.7	3.7	14 748	14 821
Langeberg	100.0	3.9	31 603	32 303

The majority of workers in the Langeberg labour force in 2017 was dominated by low-skilled worker (46.7 per cent) and only 16.2 per cent were skilled. The number of semi-skilled workers increased by 4.3 per cent during the period of 2014 and 2018 followed by 3.9 per cent increase in skilled workers.

Narrow Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Langeberg	4.0	4.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.2
Cape Winelands District	6.9	8.1	9.4	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.3	9.1	9.6	9.5
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

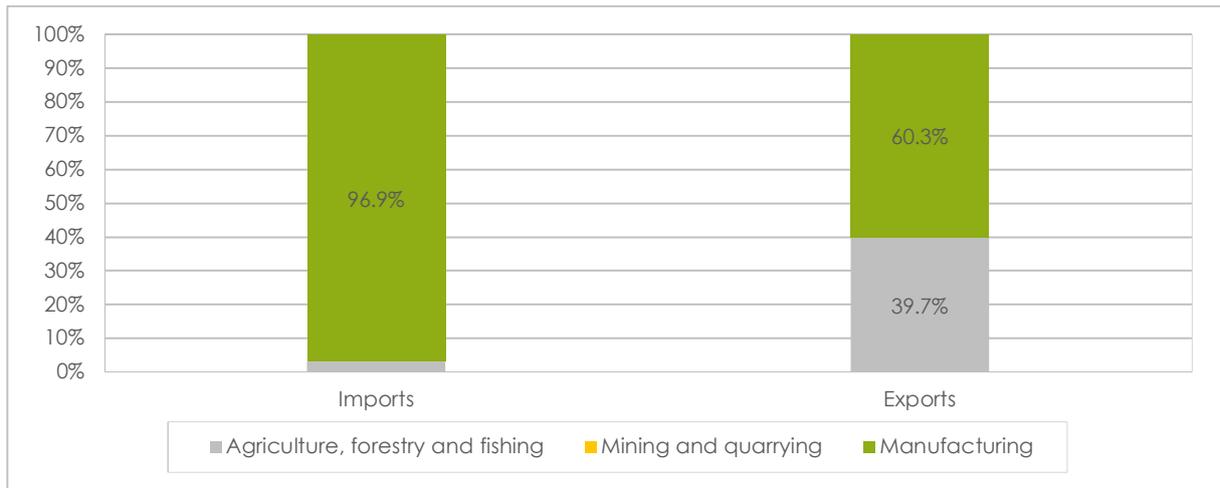
Over the last decade, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. Unemployment in the Langeberg municipal area started at 4.0 per cent in 2008, rising steadily to reach 6.0 per cent in 2010, where after hovering around 6 per cent till 2014, then lowered to 5.2 per cent in 2015 where after it edged up to 6.2 per cent in 2018. The Langeberg unemployment of 6.2 per cent in 2018 is lower than the District's 9.5 and the Province's 17.7 per cent.

International Trade Dynamics

The figure below indicates the balance of trade in the Langeberg municipal area between 2007 and 2018. The economy of Langeberg municipal area is the smallest economy in the entire District. Notwithstanding the fact that the local economy achieved positive net exports throughout the years, the value derived from the flow of goods is relatively less compared to that of the other four municipal areas in the CWD.



In 2018, the Langeberg municipal economy imported goods to the value of R123.0 million and generated export revenue to the value of R921.7 million. This resulted in a surplus of R798.5 million. However, the surplus achieved in the last two years (2017 and 2018) has declined, which was attributable to a decline in manufacturing exports. The contribution of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector to the trade surplus has improved over the years. It should be noted that the deficit of the municipal economy reduced between 2009 and 2010, and between 2015 and 2017. However, this is not because the local economy earned more export revenue to reduce its deficit. These years were characterised by a slowdown in economic growth, and as a result, the local economy imported fewer products compared to the other years.



In 2018, the economy of the municipal area mainly imported mining and quarrying products (97.2 per cent), which is mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals. A small proportion of the imports (2.8 per cent) was attributable to manufacturing commodities. The greatest proportion of the export revenue is generated by the manufacturing sector (69.6 per cent), followed by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (30.4 per cent). In 2018, the greatest proportion (96.9 per cent) of imported goods was attributable to manufactured items, which was mainly agricultural machinery. Manufactured products accounted for the greatest share of the export revenue (60.3 per cent), followed by agricultural products (39.7 per cent). The agricultural products mainly exported by the local economy are wine and citrus fruits.

8

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 Langeberg municipal area will amount to **R553.4 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Langeberg: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	7 000	45 000	45 000	97 000
Health	2 301	4 416	15 500	22 217
Human Settlements	3 410	23 820	25 770	53 000
Social Development	169	-	-	169
Transport and Public Works	188 000	185 000	8 000	381 000
Total	200 880	258 236	94 270	553 386

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the transport and public works function (R381.0 million across the 2019/20 MTREF) to refurbish and rehabilitate blacktop/tarred roads and to maintain district main roads spanning through the municipal area. Substantial allocations are made towards education (R97.0 million) and human settlements (R53.0 million). A further R22.2 million is budgeted over the 2019/20 MTREF to expand health related infrastructure in the municipal area.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R183.6 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Langeberg: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	13 236	2 174	3 044	18 454
Community and Public Safety	4 166	3 571	3 672	11 409
Economic and Environmental Services	35 091	15 900	3 500	54 491
Trading Services	42 941	25 472	30 870	99 283
<i>Energy Sources</i>	36 021	12 375	10 060	58 456
<i>Water Management</i>	2 500	1 300	20 810	24 610
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	1 120	9 677	-	10 797
<i>Waste Management</i>	3 300	2 120	-	5 420
Total	95 434	47 117	41 086	183 637

At R99.3 million across the MTREF, trading services accounts for the large proportion of municipal capital expenditure as per Budget Schedule A5 of the adopted Budget 2019/20. The largest portion of the Municipality's 2019/20 capital spend is allocated towards the upgrading electricity bulk infrastructure in response to the need identified in the IDP around bulk capacity constraints in the Langeberg area. Furthermore, the relevance placed on economic development and stimulation appears to have gathered momentum with a notable allocation of R54.5 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*