



Western Cape
Government



Langeberg Municipality

2018



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Langeberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population
112 269



Households
28 401

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 79.5%
Learner-Teacher Ratio 39.7
Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 40.5%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.59
Human Development Index 0.67

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

13

Immunisation Rate

65.4%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.1

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

19.6

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

779

DUI

137

Drug-related Crimes

2 086

Murder

48

Sexual Offences

111

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

2017

Fatal Crashes

28

Road User Fatalities

30

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

7.1%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1

Drought

Risk 2

Increasing population & demand for services

Risk 3

Stagnating Economic Growth

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

18.7%

Manufacturing

18.0%

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

16.9%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

2015

It is of critical importance for public policy decision makers across all spheres of government to acknowledge demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality.

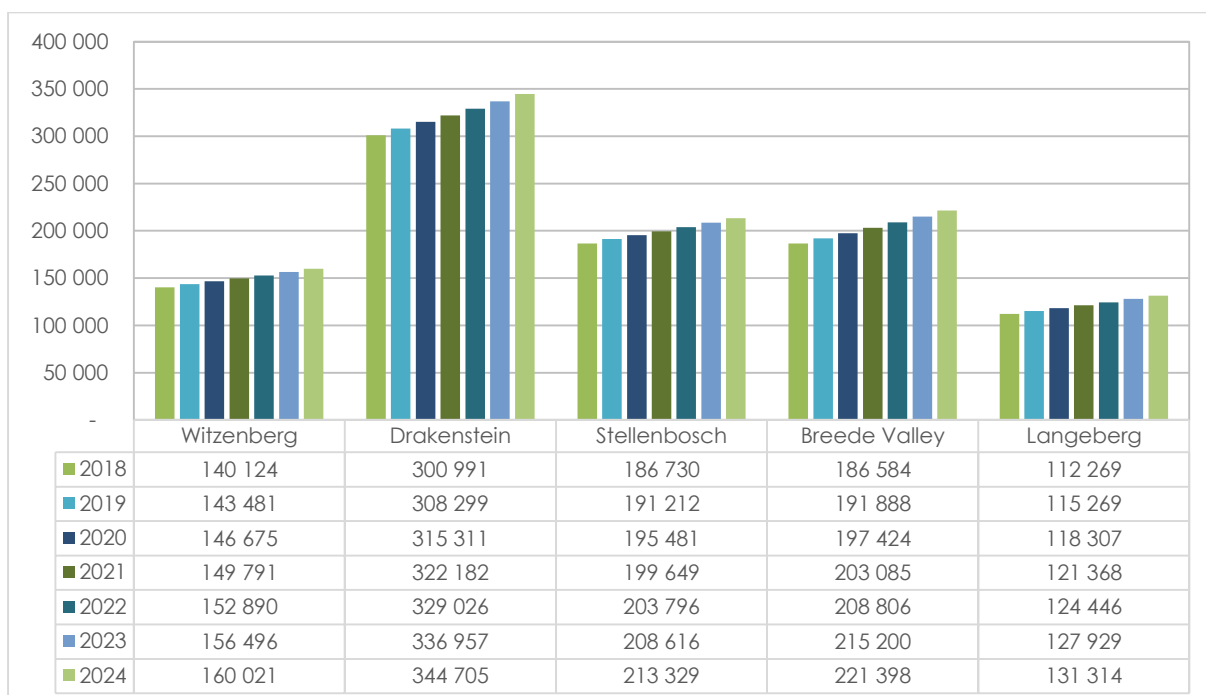
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

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 – 2018) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2024.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018



POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Langeberg currently has a population of 112 269, rendering it the smallest municipal area within the Cape Winelands District. This total is estimated to increase to 131 314 by 2024 which equates to an a 2.6 per cent growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Langeberg is therefore above the estimated population growth of the Cape Winelands of 2.4 per cent.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	27 759	64 029	5 939	52.6
2019	32 622	73 121	9 526	57.6
2024	36 232	83 178	11 905	57.9

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.

A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimate shows a sharp increase in the dependency ratio from 52.6 in 2011 to 57.6 in 2019; this is projected to increase marginally to 57.9 in 2024. The higher dependency ratio is attributed to a sharp rise in the aged (65+) cohort over the 2011 to 2024 period.

2

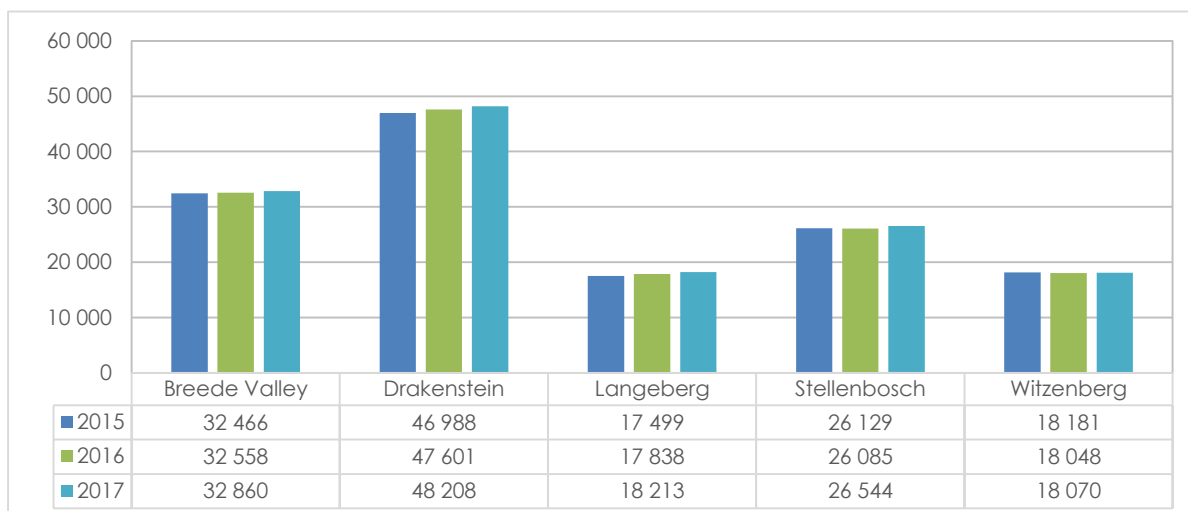
EDUCATION

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2018

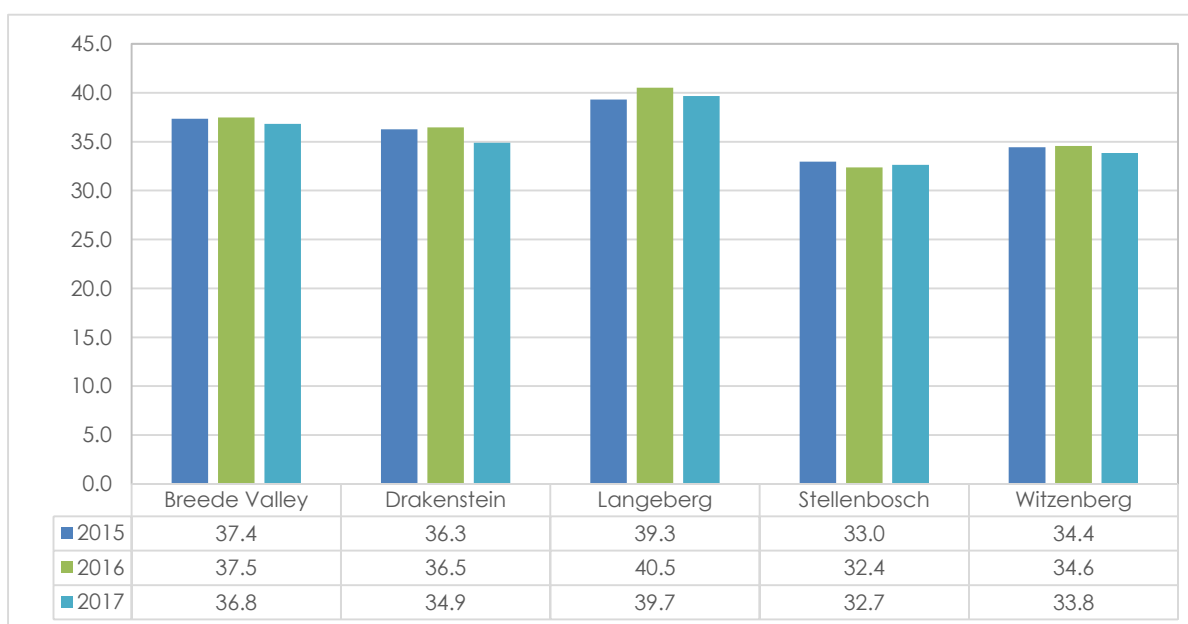


LEARNER ENROLMENT



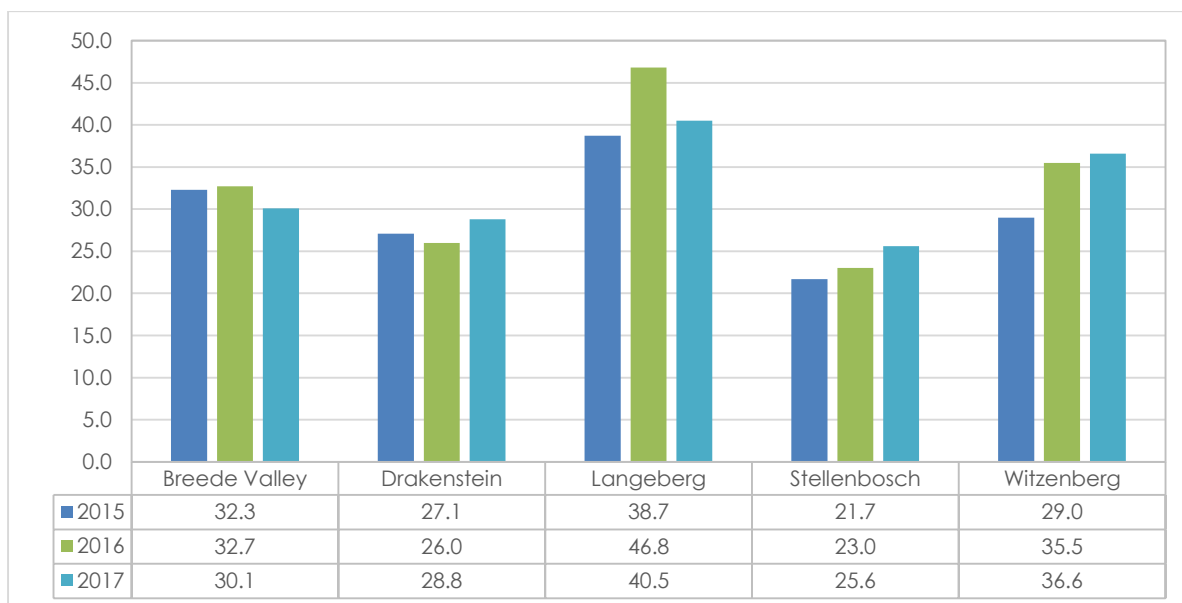
Learner enrolment in Langeberg grew from 17 499 in 2015 to 17 838 in 2016 and further increased to 18 213 learners in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Langeberg fluctuated between 2015 and 2016, from 39.32 in 2015, to 40.54 in 2016, decreasing again in 2017 to 39.68. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio include the ability of schools to employ more educators as well as the ability to collect fees. Langeberg recorded the highest learner-teacher ratio in the Cape Winelands District indicating the need for more teachers in the area.

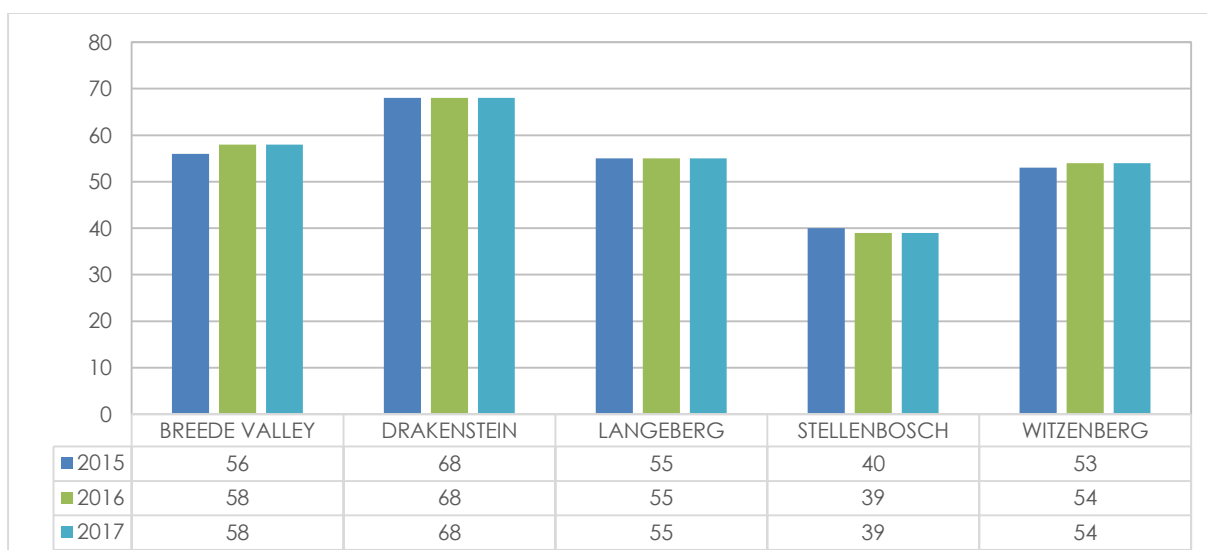
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)



The drop-out rates for learners within the Langeberg municipal area increased from 38.7 per cent in 2015 to 46.8 per cent in 2016 and then dropped to 40.5 per cent in 2017. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of socio-economic factors including unemployment, poverty and teenage pregnancies.

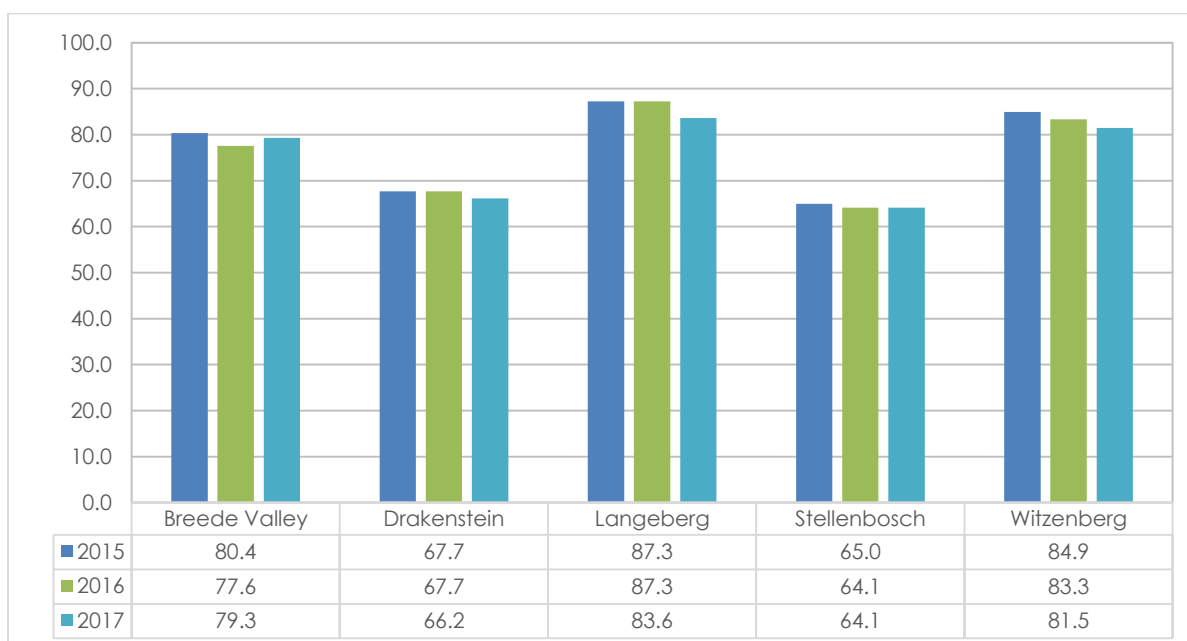
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



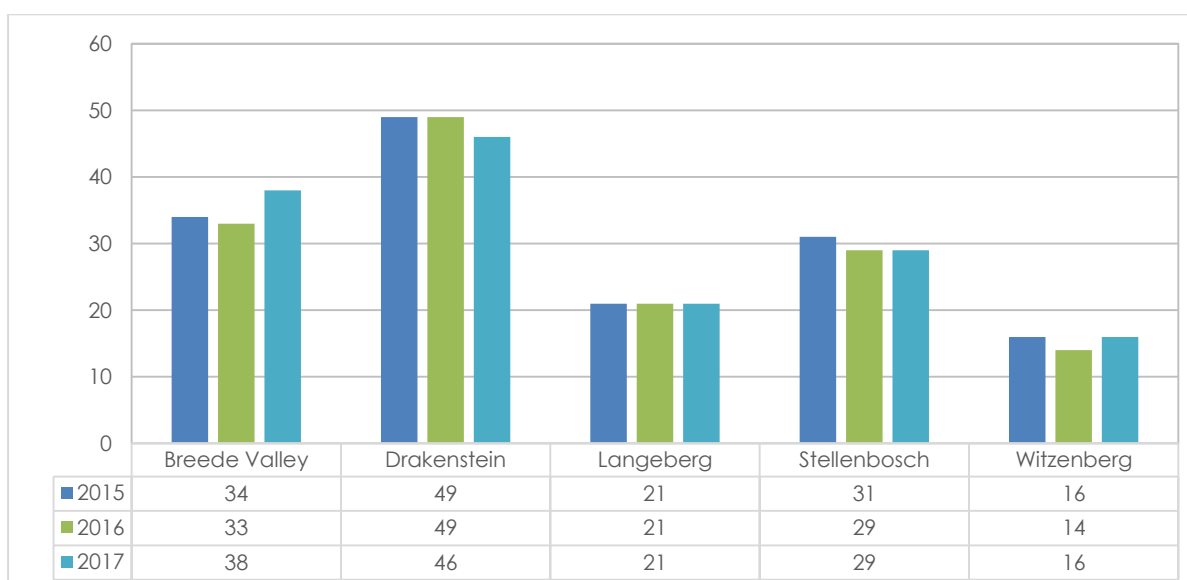
In 2017, Langeberg had a total of 55 public ordinary schools which remained constant at that level from 2015 to 2017. Within the tough economic climate, schools in general have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools within the Langeberg municipal area dropped from 87.3 per cent in 2016 to 83.6 per cent in 2017, but remained at the highest ratio in the Cape Winelands District.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

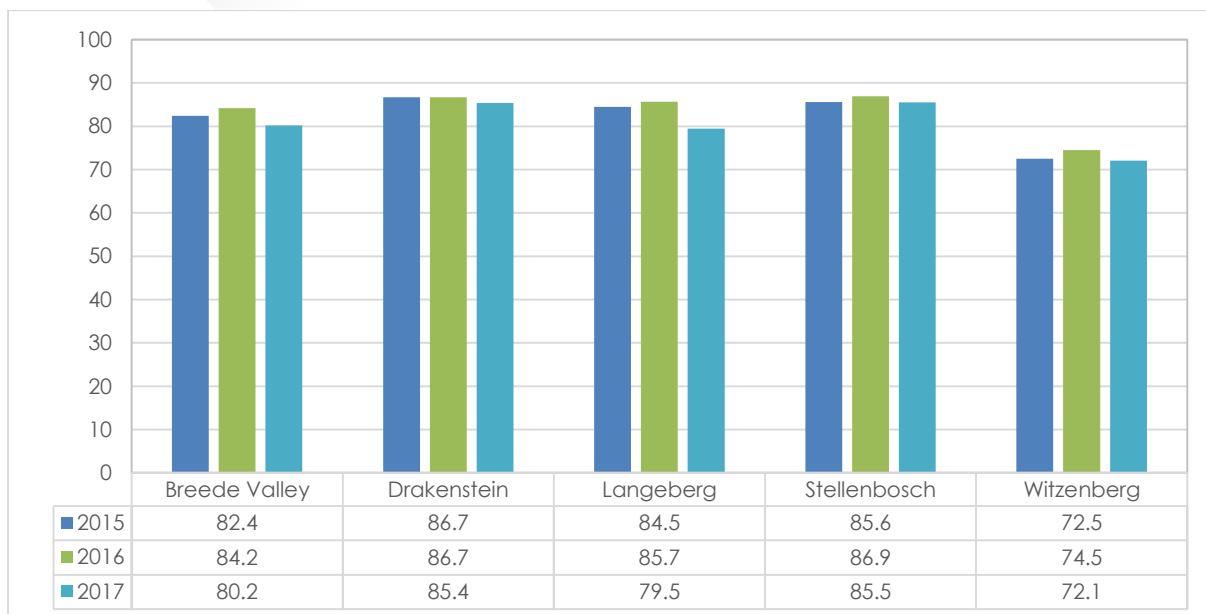


The number of schools equipped with libraries in the Langeberg municipal area remained constant at 21 over the period 2015 to 2017 period. The increase in learner-enrolment figures across the Cape Winelands District would in future necessitate not only an increase in the number of schools, but also the provision of additional libraries.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



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



The matric pass rate for learners from Langeberg improved from 84.5 per cent in 2015 to 85.7 per cent in 2016. However, in 2017, the matric pass rate declined to 79.5 per cent. The matric pass rates in Drakenstein and Stellenbosch are generally higher, compared to Langeberg, Breede Valley and Witzenberg. Better results could improve access for 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. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities are not included.

Data source: Department of Health, 2018



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 first access to primary health care services, 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	13
Cape Winelands District	39	33	0	6	4	2	49	100

In terms of healthcare facilities Langeberg had 13 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2017, which comprises of 7 fixed PHC clinics and 6 mobile clinics. In addition, there are also 2 district hospitals, as well as 7 ART clinics/sites and 13 TB treatment clinics/sites.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



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

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. The Langeberg municipal area has 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is on par with 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 management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

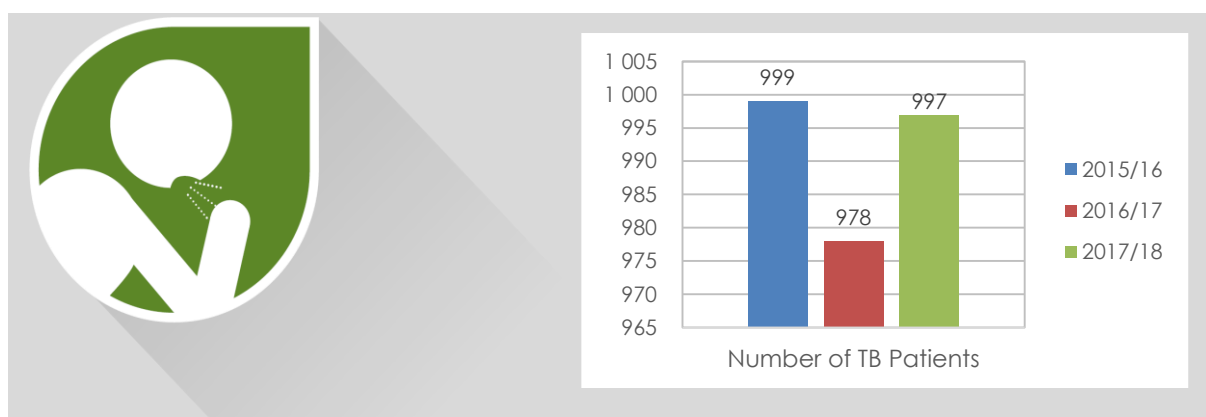
Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients		HIV Transmission Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Langeberg	2 578	2 827	466	437	1.8	0.0
Cape Winelands District	27 162	29 136	5 097	4 679	1.5	0.4

Langeberg municipal area's total registered patients receiving ARTs has been steadily rising. Patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 249 between 2016/17 to 2017/18. The 2 827 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated at 7 clinics/ treatment sites.

A total of 29 136 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in Cape Winelands District in 2017/18. Langeberg, with 2 827 patients represent 9.7 per cent of the patients receiving ART in Cape Winelands District.

The number of new antiretroviral patients decreased to 437 in 2017/18 from 466 in 2016/17. The HIV transmission rate for the Langeberg area showed an improvement from 1.8 per cent in 2016/17 to zero in 2017/18. The transmission rate across the Cape Winelands District also improved to 0.4 per cent in 2017/18 from 1.5 per cent in 2016/17.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Langeberg, with 997 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 978 in 2016/17 represents 13.9 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites in the Cape Winelands. The TB patients are treated in 13 TB clinics or treatment sites.

CHILD HEALTH

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims by 2030 to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortality 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	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Langeberg	48.6	65.4	2.6	2.5	11.0	8.6	17.5%	15.3%
Cape Winelands District	65.3	73.9	3.6	4.7	6.6	9.5	14.3%	16.0%

The **immunisation rate** in the Langeberg area have increased significantly from 48.6 per cent in 2016/17 to 65.4 per cent in 2017/18.

The **number of malnutrition children** under five years (per 100 000) in Langeberg in 2016/17 was 2.6 which decreased marginally to 2.5 in 2017/18. At 2.5, Langeberg's rate is better than the District average of 4.7.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births) in the Langeberg area has improved from 11.0 in 2016/17 to 8.6 in 2017/18. 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 has improved from 17.5 per cent in 2016/17 to 15.3 per cent in 2017/18 which is slightly lower than the 2017/18 total of the Cape Winelands District.

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	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Langeberg	0.0	0.1	11.5	19.6	0.2	0.2
Cape Winelands District	0.1	0.0	6.6	13.4	0.6	0.6

The **maternal mortality rate** (deaths per 100 000 live births) in Langeberg area increase slightly from zero in 2016/17 to 0.1 in 2017/18.

The **delivery rate** to women under 20 years increased from 11.5 per cent in 2016/17 to 19.6 per cent in 2017/18. Langeberg's rate is above the District average of 13.4 per cent. This is of concern as these are teenagers who are of school going age and could lead to high dropout rates at schools in the Langeberg and Cape Winelands District areas.

The **termination of pregnancy** rate in Langeberg remained flat at 0.2 per cent in 2016/17 and 2017/18, while it also remained steady at 0.6 per cent over the same period in the Cape Winelands municipal area.

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 outlines living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Langeberg municipal area based on 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 including 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.

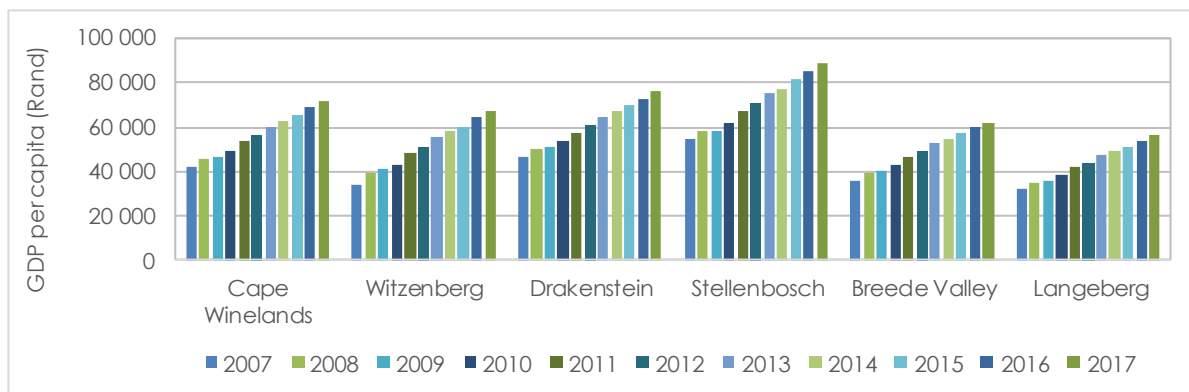
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report 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 the food poverty line 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.

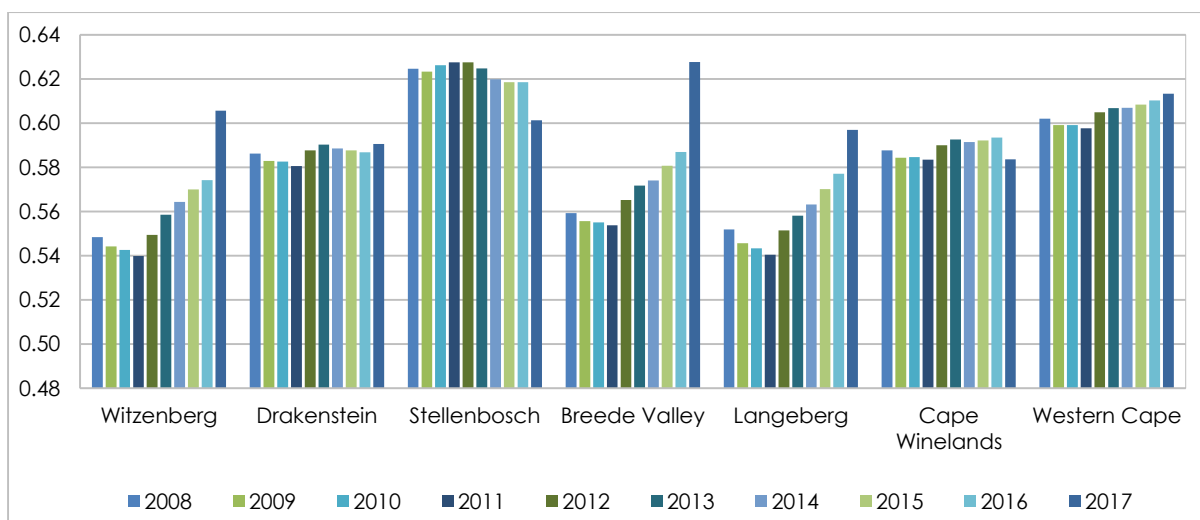


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

Langeberg has the lowest GDRP per capital compared to other municipalities in the Cape Winelands district. At R56 052 in 2017, Langeberg's real GDP per capita is well below that of the Cape Winelands District's figure of R71 426 as well as that of the Western Cape's R87 110.

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 has increased in Langeberg between 2014 and 2017 with the exception of 2011, when it dropped below 0.55.

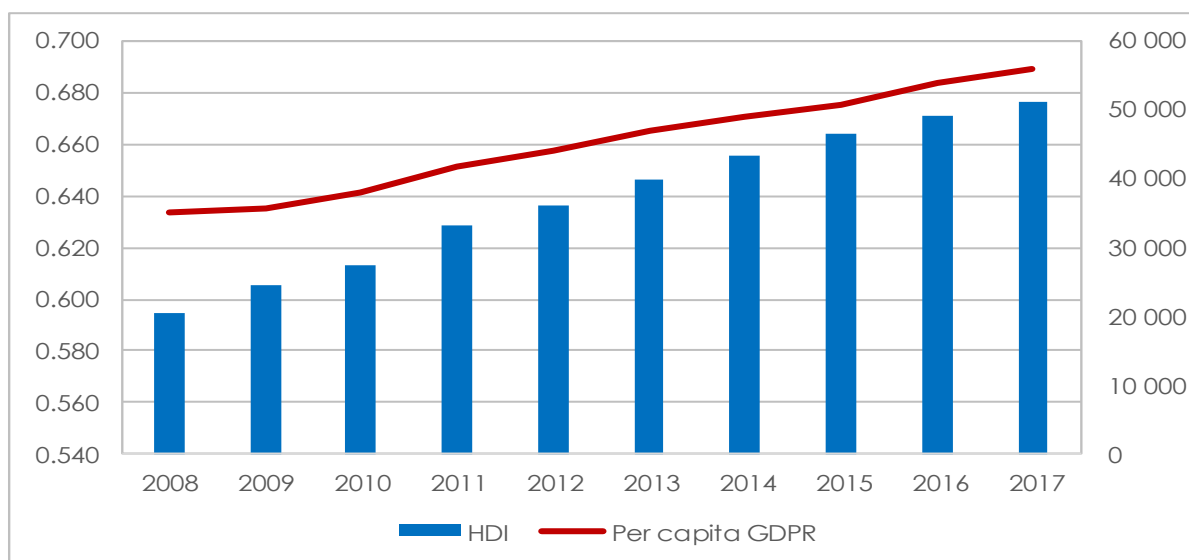


Source: Global Insight, 2017

Langeberg together with Witzenberg and Breede Valley experienced a steep increase in income inequality compared to the other municipalities within the Cape Winelands municipal area. Income inequality in Langeberg increased from 0.55 in 2016 to 0.59 in 2017.

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.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

The figure above shows that the HDI of Langeberg Municipality has increased steadily from 0.59 in 2008 to 0.66 in 2015, it increased further to 0.67 in 2017. The Langeberg's HDI is below the District (0.70) and the Province's (0.73) in 2017.

Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the figure above.

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.

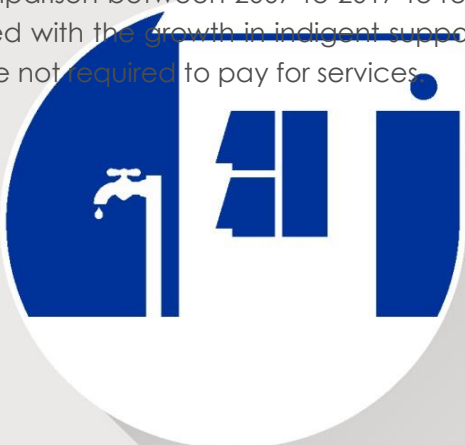
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BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access to 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.

The provision of services is a key function of local government. The availability and state of the services infrastructure as well as well functioning daily operations processes is crucial to enable reliable and uninterrupted services delivery. This is also dependent on sufficient funding/revenue to ensure the smooth running of municipal functions.

This section reflects on and summarises access to housing and basic services access levels (Community Survey 2016) as also reflected in the SEPLG of 2017. It also adds information on services provided per consumer/billing unit from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities, with a comparison between 2007 to 2017 to reflect on growth in municipal services; this is also compared with the growth in indigent support for services, which reflects growth in consumers who are not required to pay for services.



ACCESS TO SERVICES & HOUSING

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Langeberg municipal area. With a total of 28 401 households, 89.3 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Langeberg	Cape Winelands District
Total number of households	28 401	236 006
Formal main dwelling	28 401	191 077
	89.3%	81.0%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	27 919	232 605
	98.3%	98.6%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	26 896	228 650
	94.7%	96.9%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	26 288	218 483
	92.6%	92.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	22 527	192 974
	79.3%	81.8%

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher than this at 98.3 per cent, 94.7 per cent and 92.6 per cent respectively. While household access to refuse removal services was at 79.3 per cent. With the exception of electricity and refuse access to services in Langeberg are on par or above that of the Cape Winelands District.

SERVICES GROWTH

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for 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.

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer/billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support for indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. An understanding of these trends will allow for improved planning for the demand of services per consumer unit as well as for revenue projections.

Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services was relatively slow over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 1.8 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 2 832 consumer units over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/billing unit	14 277	17 109	2 832	1.8%
Indigent support for water services	4 634	6 938	2 304	4.1%

The indigent support for water services increased by 2 304 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 4.1 per cent.

Sanitation Services

There was an increase of 2 214 domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average year on year decline of 1.5 per cent over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit	13 976	16 190	2 214	1.5%
Indigent support for sanitation services	4 640	6 958	2 318	4.1%

The indigent support for sanitation services increased at a higher rate; by 2 318 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 4.1 per cent.

Electricity Services

Electricity services per consumer/billing unit recorded growth of 2 196 units between 2007 and 2017 at an average annual rate of 1.2 per cent.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit	16 884	19 080	2 196	1.2%
Indigent support for electricity services	4 985	7 848	2 863	4.6%

In contrast with this, the growth in overall consumer/billing in indigent support for electricity increased at a higher rate; by 2 863 units or at an average annual rate of 4.6 per cent.

Refuse Removal Services

The refuse removal services grew from 13 961 to 15 106 consumer/billing units between 2007 and 2017, an addition of 1 145 units at an average annual rate of 0.8 per cent.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit	13 961	15 106	1 145	0.8%
Indigent support for refuse removal services	4 877	6 994	2 117	3.7%

Over the same period, 2007 to 2017, indigent support for refuse removal services increased by a 2 117 units or at an average annual rate of 3.7 per cent.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA. The crime statistics shows which type of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past year. The most notable changes seen so far are the marked increase in crime related to murder and cash-in transit.

Between 1993 and 2011 the murder rate, s declined almost consistently year on year. The highest murder rate in 100 years (78 murders per 100 000 people) was recorded in 1993, as South Africa transitioned to democracy. By 2011 it had dropped to 30.1 per 100 000.

But over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100 000 ensuring that South Africa remains one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.

The Western Cape 's persisting problem with gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the most notorious area in the country, notorious for its gang violence. The murder rate increased by 9.6 per cent with over 300 murders reflected on the crime stats of 2017/18. The number of women murdered increased by 11 per cent, the number of boys by 20 per cent, and girls by 10 per cent from the year before.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2018. 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 crew fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Langeberg	36	33	48
	Cape Winelands District	273	345	353
Per 100 000	Langeberg	34	30	43
	Cape Winelands District	32	38	38

Definition: Murder is unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 7 per cent to over 20 000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 57 murders a day and at a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100 000 populations. Within the Western Cape, murder has increases by 12.6 per cent (418) from 3 311 to 3 729, almost doubling the national increase of 6.9 per cent in 2017/18. Within the Langeberg municipal area, the number of murders increased from 33 in 2017 to 48 in 2018, the murder rate per 100 000 population increased by an alarming 43.3 per cent from 30 in 2017 to 43 in 2018, whereas the murder rate within the Cape Winelands District remained static in 2018. Consequently, the murder rate in Langeberg increased above the district average.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Langeberg	102	94	111
	Cape Winelands District	997	954	970
Per 100 000	Langeberg	97	86	99
	Cape Winelands District	115	106	105

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 violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape). With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018, there were 111 sexual offences in the Langeberg municipal area; when comparing to the broader District, Langeberg's rate (per 100 000 population) was lower at 99 compared to the District's 105.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Langeberg	1 368	1 607	2 086
	Cape Winelands District	11 743	13 882	16 008
Per 100 000	Langeberg	1 297	1 470	1 858
	Cape Winelands District	1 356	1 538	1 727

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 Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 769 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's drug related crime in 2017/18. Drug related crime within the Langeberg area shows a sharp increase in 2018, up from 1 607 cases in 2017 to 2 086 cases in 2018. The Cape Winelands District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory between 2016 to 2018. When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 1 858 crimes per 100 000 population in 2018, the Langeberg area has a particular challenge with respect to drug related crime, which is well above the District and Province's rates of 1 727 and 1 769 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Langeberg	147	148	137
	Cape Winelands District	838	814	875
Per 100 000	Langeberg	139	135	122
	Cape Winelands District	97	90	94

Definition: Driving under 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. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Langeberg area shows a decrease of 11 from 148 in 2017 to 137 in 2018. This translates into a rate of 122 per 100 000 population in 2018, which is above that of the District's 94 per 100 000 population in 2018.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Langeberg	743	774	779
	Cape Winelands District	6 274	6 278	5 820
Per 100 000	Langeberg	704	708	694
	Cape Winelands District	724	696	628

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

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 7.3 per cent between 2017 and 2018. There was also a drop in residential burglaries in the broader Cape Winelands District. However, residential burglary cases within the Langeberg area increased moderately from 774 in 2017 to 779 in 2018. The rate per 100 000 in the Langeberg area (694) is above the District rate (628) in 2018.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Langeberg	23	36	28
Cape Winelands District	201	238	210

Definition: A crash occurrence that caused immediate death to a road user i.e. death upon impact, flung from the wreckage, burnt to death, etc.

Fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Langeberg Municipality has increased from 23 to 36 between 2015 and 2016; it declined to 28 in 2017. Within the broader Cape Winelands District, the number of fatal crashes has increased sharply (from 201 to 238) between 2015 and 2016, but declined (to 210) in 2017.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Langeberg	23	46	30
Cape Winelands District	232	307	233

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 – 44 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The previous section specified that a total of 28 fatal road crashes occurred within the Langeberg region in 2017. As seen in the table above, a total of 30 road users died in these crashes. Within the broader Cape Winelands District, the number fatalities increased from 232 in 2015 to 307 in 2016, however, in 2017 it declined to 233.

Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

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

The local economy of the Langeberg municipal area is dominated by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R1.168,1 billion or 18.7 per cent in 2016), followed by the manufacturing sector (R1.128,0 billion or 18.0 per cent); finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (R1.051 billion or 16.9 per cent); agriculture, forestry and fishing (R876.3 million or 14.1 per cent). Combined, these top four sectors contributed R4.218 billion or 67.7 per cent to the Langeberg municipal economy, which was estimated be worth R6.234.7 billion in 2016.

Langeberg GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	14.2	886.5	1.3	0.0	1.8	7.3	-4.3	-10.5	5.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.1	876.3	1.3	0.0	1.7	7.3	-4.3	-10.6	5.6
Mining and quarrying	0.2	10.1	0.3	3.3	2.7	7.1	-0.8	0.5	7.0
Secondary Sector	25.3	1 575.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	-1.0	0.4
Manufacturing	18.0	1 123.0	-0.6	-0.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.3	-1.4	-0.8
Electricity, gas and water	1.9	116.8	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	-1.1	-2.4	14.4
Construction	5.4	336.0	5.7	3.4	6.7	4.5	3.8	1.1	0.9
Tertiary Sector	60.5	3 772.5	5.1	3.8	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.0	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	18.7	1 168.1	4.6	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.2	1.2
Transport, storage and communication	10.4	647.1	5.6	4.3	5.7	5.9	3.4	2.3	4.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	16.9	1 051.3	6.9	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.1	4.5	4.9
General government	8.1	504.5	3.0	1.6	3.0	3.0	0.6	0.7	-0.3
Community, social and personal services	6.4	401.5	3.5	2.8	3.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.5
Total Langeberg	100	6 234.7	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.9	1.7	0.0	2.7

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the finance and business services sector (6.9 per cent) registered the highest average growth followed by the the construction sector (5.7 per cent), transport, storage and communication (5.6 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (4.6 per cent). A cause of concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy such as the agriculture sector (1.3 per cent) recorded low growth whilst the manufacturing sector (-0.6 per cent) contracted. The agriculture sector contracted in 2015 and 2016 due to the severe drought that was affecting some parts of the Western Cape Province.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Langeberg municipal area.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Langeberg municipal area in 2016 (14 376; 28.1 per cent). Another sector that contribute significantly to the employment is the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (11 352; 22.2 per cent). The manufacturing sector contributed significantly less jobs (8.7 per cent) relative to its GDP contribution (18.0 per cent) to Langeberg economy.

Langeberg employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment	Number of jobs	Trend		Employment (net change)				
	2016	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 – 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	28.1	14 395	-8 257	1 637	683	-914	3 066	-780	-418
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28,1	14 376	-8 256	1 635	683	-914	3 065	-780	-419
Mining and quarrying	0,0	19	-1	2	0	0	1	0	1
Secondary Sector	13,6	6 974	415	701	268	173	120	-19	159
Manufacturing	8,7	4 462	-162	286	189	19	91	-133	120
Electricity, gas and water	0,2	106	39	17	2	5	4	3	3
Construction	4,7	2 406	538	398	77	149	25	111	36
Tertiary Sector	58,2	29 802	10 719	5 620	1 323	1 113	1 452	-130	1 862
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	22,2	11 352	3 790	2 310	399	292	647	-15	987
Transport, storage and communication	3,7	1 871	943	423	149	61	192	-126	147
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	12,6	6 424	2 988	1 476	354	345	409	53	315
General government	6,4	3 295	919	115	-5	182	-44	74	-92
Community, social and personal services	13,4	6 860	2 079	1 296	426	233	248	-116	505
Total Langeberg	100	51 171	2 877	7 958	2 274	372	4 638	-929	1 603

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The agriculture, forestry and fishing and manufacturing sector in the Langeberg municipal area reported net jobs losses (-8 256) between 2006 and 2016. There were job losses reported in these sector in 2016 and 2017 due to the severe drought. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of this sector to the Langeberg economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was wholesale, retail and trade (3 790), followed by finance, insurance, real estate business services (2 988); community, social and personnel services (2 079); and transport, storage and communication (943).

The majority of workers in the Langeberg labour force in 2016 was dominated by low skilled workers (47.5 per cent) and only 16.0 per cent were skilled.

Langeberg trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017						
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)		Average growth (%)		Number of jobs 2016	
	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2016	2017e	
Skilled	16.0	3.6	3.0	5 018	5 086	
Semi-skilled	36.5	2.3	2.9	11 448	11 603	
Low skilled	47.5	-2.1	2.1	14 875	14 602	
Total Langeberg	100	0.1	2.5	31 341	31 291	

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The number of skilled workers increased much more than that of semi-skilled and low skilled workers during the period 2006 – 2016. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)												
Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Langeberg	3.6	3.8	4.3	5.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.6	5.9	6.7	7.1
Cape Winelands District	6.3	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.1	10.1	10.7
Western Cape	13.8	13.3	12.9	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.2	17.4	18.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Over the last decade, the unemployment rate² has been rising steadily. Unemployment in the Langeberg municipal area started off at a low 3.6 per cent in 2006, rising steadily to reach 6.2 per cent in 2010, where after it hovered around 6.0 per cent until 2016, then edged up to 7.1 per cent in 2017. The Langeberg unemployment rate of 7.1 per cent in 2017 is lower than of the District's 10.7 per cent and the Province's 18.2 per cent.

² Narrow definition: Percentage of people that are able/willing to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, broad definition refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment. Broad definition is more difficult to accurately measure/calculate.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2018*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2018*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2018*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2018*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2018; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*

SOURCES

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*
- Growth in water/ electricity/ sanitation and refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*
- Indigent support for water/ electricity/ sanitation and refuse removal services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2018*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2018*