

3.3. Current Situation

3.3.1.

Langeberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Community Survey, 2016



Population

105 483



Households

28 401

Education



Matric Pass Rate 2015 **84.5%**

Literacy Rate 2011 **75.3%**

Poverty



Poverty headcount (2016) **1.0%**

Percentage households with no income (2016) **10.0%**

Health

2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

15

Immunisation Rate

75.8%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

68.6

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

8.3%

Safety and Security

Percentage change between 2015 and 2016 in number of reported cases



Residential Burglaries

20.2

DUI

-13.4

Drug-related

-4.8

Murder

38.4

Sexual Crimes

-19.8

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage change between 2015 and 2016 in number of households



Water

11.8%

Refuse Removal

25.1%



Electricity

11.1%



Sanitation

19.8%



Economy

GDP Growth

2005 - 2015

4.0%



Labour

Employment Growth

2005 - 2015

2.5%



Broadband



Number of wards currently with WCG Wi-Fi hotspots

0

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Commercial Services

48.37%

Manufacturing

17.46%

Government and Community, Social and Personal Services

14.34%

3.3.2. Municipal Socio-Economic Analysis

Table 13: Summary of Recent Changes in Various Social Indicators in the Cape Winelands District vs Langeberg

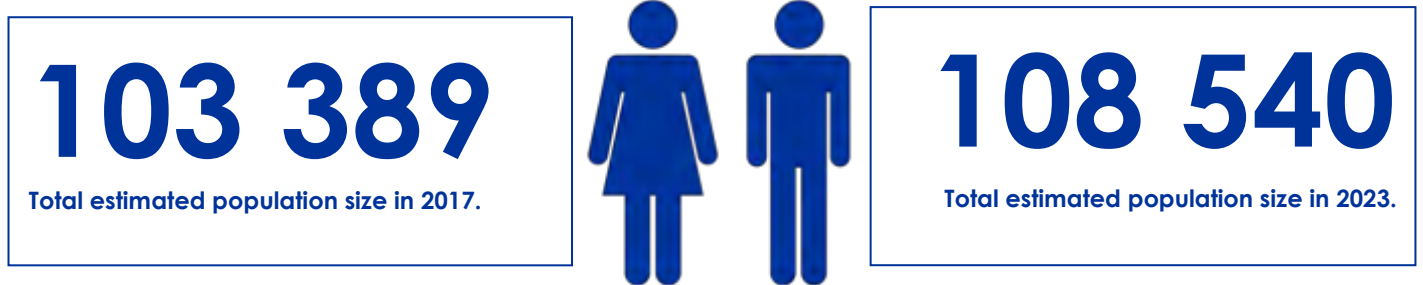
Indicator	Cape Winelands District	Langeberg
GDP growth (2005 - 2015)	3.6%	3.9%
Population Growth (2011 - 2016)	10%	7.9%
HDI (2011 - 2015)	Increase	Increase
Indigent Households (2014 - 2015)	Increase	Increase
Households with no income (2016)	13.1% of total	Below CWD average
Gini coefficient (2013 - 2015)	Increase	Increase
Poverty headcount (2011 - 2016)	Increase	Decrease
Poverty intensity (2011 - 2016)	Decrease	Decrease
Informal dwelling (2016)	16.6% of total dwellings	Below CWD average
Access to water (2011 - 2016)	Increase	Increase
Access to electricity (2011 - 2016)	Increase	Increase
Access to sanitation (2011 - 2016)	Increase	Increase
Access to refuse removal (2011 - 2016)	Increase	Increase
No schooling (2016)	3.2% of total population	Above CWD average
Grade 12 or higher certificate (2016)	38.1% of total population	Below CWD average
ART patient load (2013 - 2015)	Increase	Increase
No of TB patients (2013 - 2015)	Increase	Increase
Immunisation coverage (2013 - 2015)	Below WC average	Below CWD average
Birth weight (2013 - 2015)	Equal WC average	Above CWD average
Teenage pregnancies (2013 - 2015)	Above WC average	Below CWD average

Indicators moving in positive territory could be a result of positive economic performance within the District, and vice-versa. Indicators that have moved in a positive direction for the CWD include an increase in the access to water, electricity, sanitation and waste management, among others.

Langeberg grew by 3.9 per cent on average between 2005 and 2015 while the population growth was faster than the economy at 7.9 per cent between 2011 and 2016. The HDI has risen year-on-year from 0.632 in 2011 to 0.670 in 2015. Social indicators that have moved in a positive direction include the increasing access to basic services, decreasing poverty headcount and intensity levels, lower households without income, fewer informal dwellers and lower teenage pregnancies. Indicators that remain a concern include the increasing population, increasing indigent households, increasing income inequality, below average education achievements, rising ART and TB patients loads, and lower immunisation coverage, among others.

3.3.3. Demographics

The following section provides a concise, yet meaningful overview of the most prominent demographic indicators relevant for municipal planning and budgeting. It is contended that the population and household statistics provided hereto will assist municipalities to set accurate and credible service delivery targets across the new 5-year integrated development cycle.



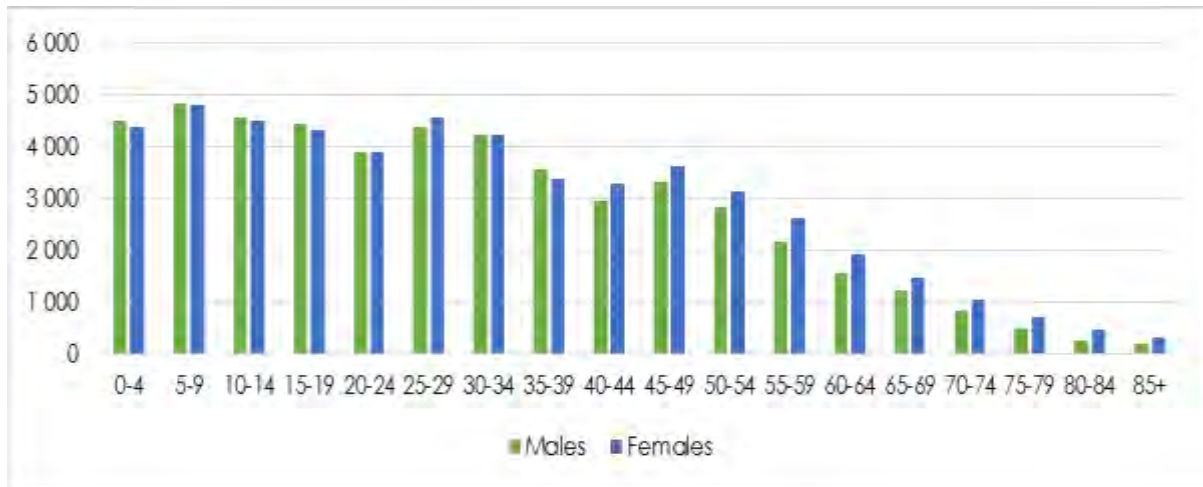
3.3.3.1. Population Breakdown

Langeberg has the smallest population in the Cape Winelands District which, according to the forecasts of the Western Cape Department of Social Development, is estimated to be **103 389** in 2017¹. This total gradually increases across the 5-year planning cycle and is expected to reach **108 540** by 2023. This equates to an approximate **5.0 per cent growth** off the 2017 base estimate.

In 2017, Langeberg's population gender breakdown will be relatively evenly split between male (50 427, 48.8 per cent) and female (52 963, 51.2 per cent). For 2023, the split is anticipated to be 52 742 (48.6 per cent) and 55 798 (51.4 per cent) for males and females respectively.

3.3.3.2. Age Distribution

Graph 1: Age Distribution



It is expected that there will be considerably less individuals within the 20 – 24 age cohort in 2017 in comparison to the 15 – 19 age group. This lower concentration could potentially be attributed to the outflow of school leavers and finishers (in particular within towns such as Ashton and Montague) who move from the region in search of better employment opportunities. The Robertson area’s economy is however driven by wholesale, retail, trade, catering and accommodation activities which necessitates the need for a more skilled and semi-skilled labour force that is sourced from outside of the region, hence the higher population concentration within the 25 – 29 and 30 – 34 age groups. The higher concentration in the 45 - 49 age groups can in turn potentially be attributed to the growing trend of individuals that retire early or downscale to more rural and tranquil communities.

3.3.3.3. Households



In order to ensure basic service delivery to all, municipal budget allocations should be informed by credible and accurate assumption regarding the number of households within a municipal area.

According to the Census in 2011, there were **25 125** households within the greater Langeberg region. As per the 2016 Community Survey estimates, the number of households increased to **28 401** which equates to a 13.0 per cent increase off the 2011 base.

3.3.3.4. Age Cohorts



Table 14: Age Cohorts

	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working 15 – 65 Years	Age: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	27 760	64 028	5 937	52.6
2017	27 659	68 573	7 158	50.8
2023	27 475	72 433	8 632	49.8

Langeberg is expected to have decreasing dependency ratios of 52.6, 50.8 and 49.8 for the respective years of 2011, 2017 and 2023. As lower dependency ratios imply less strain on the working age to support their economic dependants (children and aged), this decrease will have positive social, economic and labour market implications.

From a national perspective, the relative increase in the working age population, if accompanied by employment opportunities, will result in higher tax revenues, possible pension surpluses and an overall decline in inequality as citizens can more easily tend to the needs of their dependents amidst increased economic hardship.

At the municipal level, this increase in the working population may also result in a larger base from which local authorities can collect revenue for basic services rendered and could alleviate some of the strain on the municipal budget.

3.3.4. 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.

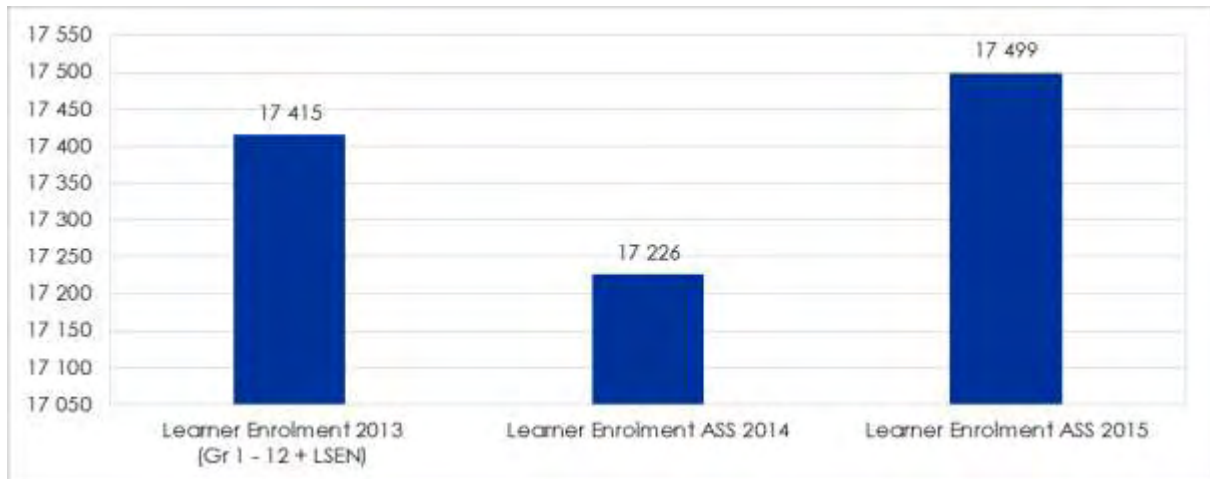
3.3.4.1. Literacy

Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, but it is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education. The

literacy rate in Langeberg was recorded at 75.3 per cent in 2011 which is lower than the average literacy rates of the Cape Winelands district (81.7 per cent), the Western Cape (87.2 per cent) as well as the rest of South Africa (80.9 per cent).

3.3.4.2. Learner Enrolment

Graph 2: Learner Enrolment



Learner enrolment in Langeberg dropped slightly by 189 learners between 2013 and 2014, which might be due to the inclusion of data on learners with special education needs (LSEN) in the 2013 WCED survey. Subsequently, learner enrolment increased by 273 learners between 2014 and 2015.

3.3.4.3. Learner-Teacher Ratio



The learner-teacher ratio within Langeberg was below 30 in 2012 and 2014, however the number of learners per teacher increased to 32.1 in 2013 and 39.3 in 2015. According to the Department of Education, the number of learners per teacher was 30.3 in 2010. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio includes the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect school fees.

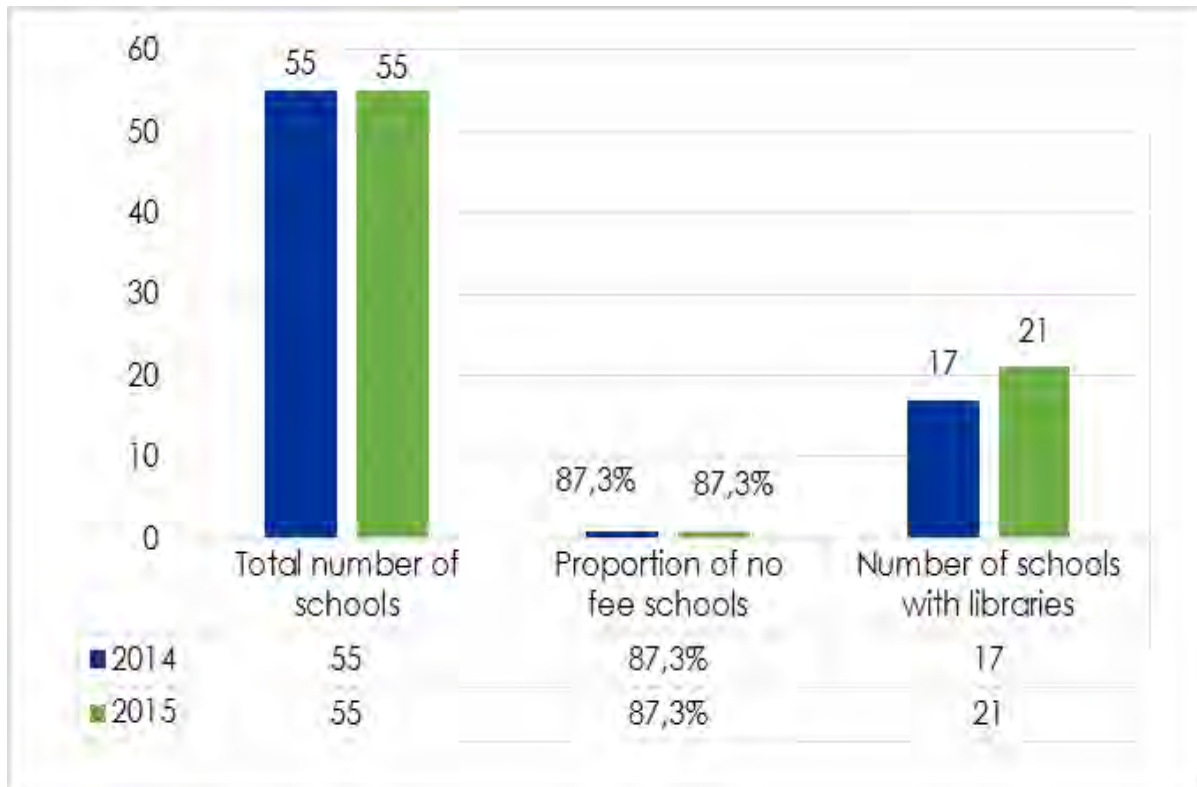
3.3.4.4. Grade 12 Drop-Out Rates

The drop-out rate for learners within Langeberg that enrolled from Grade 10 in 2014 to Grade 12 in 2016 was recorded at 46.8 per cent, which is much higher than the average drop-out rate for the district over the same period. The high levels of high school drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of socio-economic factors including teenage pregnancies, availability of no-fee schools, indigent households and unemployment.

3.3.4.5. 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.

Graph 3: Educational Facilities



Langeberg had 55 schools in 2015 which had to accommodate 17 499 learners at the start of 2015. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. Nevertheless, the proportion of no-fee schools has remained at 87.3 per cent between 2014 and 2015.

The number of schools that are equipped with a library increased from 17 in 2014 to 21 in 2015 indicating a positive change towards the improvement of academic outcomes in Langeberg.

3.3.4.6. Education Specific Statistics

Table 15: Education Specific Statistics

	LEARNER ENROLMENT ASS 2015	GR12 DROPOUT RATE **	LEARNER TEACHER RATIO (%)	NUMBER PO SCHOOLS (ON 2015-03-31)	PROPORTION NO FEE SCHOOLS (ON 2015-03-31) %	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES ASS 2015	MATRIC PASS RATE 2015 (%)
CAPE WINELANDS							
BREEDE VALLEY	32 558	32.7	37.47	58	77.59	33	84.2
DRAKENSTEIN	47 601	26.0	36.45	68	67.65	49	86.7
LANGEBERG	17 838	46.8	40.54	55	87.27	21	85.7
STELLENBOSCH	26 085	23.0	32.36	39	64.10	29	86.9
WITZENBERG	18 048	35.5	34.57	54	83.33	14	74.5

KEY AND DEFINITIONS:

LEARNER ENROLMENT = AS PER ASS DATA FOR 2015 GR1-12+LSEN

LNR: EDUCATOR RATIO = ASS 2015 LEARNERS / COUNT OF ASS 2015 EDUCATORS IN TOOL, REGARDLESS OF REMUNERATION, APPOINTMENT OR DURATION

NO OF SCHOOLS = PUBLIC ORDINARY AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

PROPORTION NO FEE = NO FEE PO / ALL PO AS AT 31 MAR 2015

FET COLLEGES NOT PROVIDED; REFER MINISTRY HIGHER ED

NUMBER OF MEDIA CENTRES = NUMBER OF LIBRARIES AS CAPTURED BY SCHOOLS FOR ASS 2015

MATRIC PASS RATE = PER PUBLISHED EXAM STATS 2015

DROP OUT RATE = USE ASS LEARNER DATA

- GET SUM OF GR10 LEARNERS ASS 2014 (A)

- GET SUM OF GR12 LEARNERS ASS 2016 (B)

- CALCULATE $(A - B) / A * 100$

**** NOTE: DROP OUT RATE IN THIS CALCULATION DOES NOT CONSIDER:**

- ALL GRADES

- THE SAME LEARNER COHORT

3.3.5. Health

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

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

3.3.5.1. 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. Within the Cape Winelands District, Langeberg has 0.77 ambulances per 10 000 population, higher than the District average of 0.42.

Table 16: Emergency Medical Services



Health Indicator	Langeberg	Cape Winelands
EMS Operational Ambulances	8	36
Population (2017)	103 389	853 423
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	0.77	0.42

3.3.5.2. HIV/AIDS

At the end of March 2016, anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 200 000 persons in the Province, 23 172 of whom were in the Cape Winelands District and 2 160 in the Langeberg municipal area. At the end of March 2016, 372 new ART patients were being treated from 7 treatment sites in the Langeberg municipal area. In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. The most recent information for Langeberg indicates a mother-to-child transmission rate of zero per cent which is lower than the 1.7 per cent District and the 1.4 per cent Provincial rate as well as the medium term annual target for 2015/16 and 2016/17.

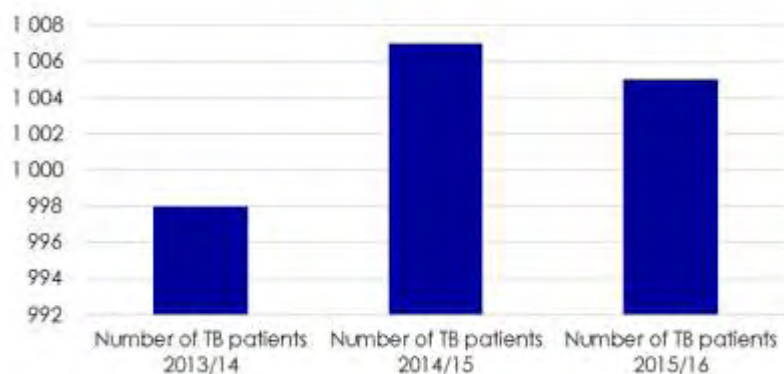
Table 17: HIV/AIDS Indicators



Health Indicator	Langeberg	Cape Winelands
Total registered patients receiving ART	2 160	23 172
No. of new ART patients	372	5 195
HIV Transmission Rate	0.0%	1.7%

3.3.5.3. Tuberculosis

Graph 4: Tuberculosis Patients



The number of TB patients in the Cape Winelands District increased over the past few years, reaching 7 531 in 2015/16 treated at 102 clinics or treatment sites. In the Langeberg municipal area, patient load had a slight decrease in 2015. Most recent information shows a patient load of 1 005 with treatment administered from 19 clinics or treatment sites.

3.3.5.4. Child Health

Table 18: Child Health Indicators



Health Indicator	Langeberg	Cape Winelands
Immunisation	75.8%	78.4%
Malnutrition	3.0	1.4
Neonatal mortality rate	8.3	6.5
Low birth weight	18%	15%

In 2015, the full **immunisation coverage rate** for Cape Winelands was 78.4 per cent. In Langeberg, it was lower at 75.8 per cent, showing an improvement from the 2014 rate of 73 per cent.

The number of **malnourished children under five years** in Cape Winelands in 2015 was 1.4 per 100 000 children. Langeberg's rate currently at 3.0 is higher than that of the District.

The District's **neonatal mortality rate** of 6.5 is higher than the Province's 2019 target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births. Although Langeberg's rate of 8.3 is higher than the District rate and the Provincial target it has improved from the 2014 rate of 10.8.

In the Cape Winelands District, 15 per cent of babies were born **underweight**. At 18 per cent, Langeberg's rate is higher than the District's and the Provincial average of 14.5 per cent.

DEFINITIONS

- **Immunisation:** 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:** 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:** The first 28 days of life – the neonatal period - represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The Province has a target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births by 2019.
- **Low birth weight:** Low birth weight is defined as weight at birth of less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long term consequences.

3.3.5.5. Maternal Health

Table 19: Maternal Health Indicators



Health Indicator	Langeberg	Cape Winelands
Maternal Mortality Ratio	68.6	46.5
Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years	8.3%	6.1%
Termination of Pregnancy Rate	0.2	0.7

Maternal mortality rate: Langeberg's most recent figures show a maternal mortality ratio of 68.6 per 100 000 live births which is higher than the District's ratio of 46.5. The Province has a maternal mortality ratio target of 65 by 2019.

Births to teenage mothers: In 2015, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in the District was 6.1 per cent. At 8.3 per cent, Langeberg's rate is higher than the District rate.

Termination of pregnancy: Langeberg's termination of pregnancy rate of 0.2 per 1 000 live births is lower than the District's at 0.7 per cent.

Overall, approximately half of the indicators for child and maternal health have improved in the last year which indicates that Langeberg is making progress towards reaching its health targets. A concern is with regards to its maternal mortality ratio which has increased sharply in the last year.

DEFINITIONS

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

Maternal mortality rate: 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: 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: Government hospitals, designated private doctors and

3.3.6. Poverty

The intensity of poverty as well as the poverty headcount of municipalities is analysed in this section. The intensity of poverty is measured by calculating the Poverty Gap Index, which is the average poverty gap in the population as a proportion of the poverty line. The Poverty Gap Index estimates the depth of poverty by considering how far, on the average, the poor are from that poverty line. The Poverty Gap Index is a percentage between 0 and 100 per cent. A theoretical value of zero implies that no one in the population is below the poverty line. Individuals whose income is above the poverty line have a gap of zero while individuals whose income is below the poverty line would have a gap ranging from 1 per cent to 100 per cent, with a theoretical value of 100 per cent implying that everyone in the population has an income that is below the poverty line or zero. A higher poverty gap index means that poverty is more severe.

This section also provides information on annual household income for residents living within the Langeberg municipal area. Poverty tends to be prevalent in areas where the majority of households fall within the low income bracket.

3.3.6.1. Poverty Headcount and Intensity

The poverty headcount shows that the number of poor people within the Langeberg municipal area decreased from 1.7 per cent of the population in 2011 to 1.0 per cent in 2016. The decreasing poverty headcount is positive as it means less strain on municipal financial resources.

Table 20: Poverty Headcount and Intensity

Area	Poverty Headcount (Percentage)		Poverty Intensity (Percentage)	
	2011	2016	2011	2016
Langeberg	1.7	1.0	42.4	39.8
Cape Winelands District	2.5	3.1	42.0	41.3
Western Cape	3.6	2.7	42.6	40.1

The intensity of poverty, i.e. the proportion of poor people that are below the poverty line within the Langeberg municipal area, decreased from 42.4 per cent in 2011 to 39.8 per cent in 2016. This percentage is still high and should be moving towards zero as income of more households within the Langeberg municipal area moves away from the poverty line.

3.3.6.2. Household Income

The annual income for households living within the Langeberg municipal area shows the proportion of people that fall within the low, middle and high income brackets. Poor households fall under the low income bracket, which ranges from no income to just over R50 000 annually (R4 166 per month). An increase in living standards can be evidenced by a rising number of households entering the middle and high income brackets.

Table 21: Household Income

Amount (2016)	Cape Winelands District	Langeberg	
No income	13.1	10.0	Low income
R1 – R6 327	1.9	2.5	
R6 328 – R12 653	3.5	4.3	
R12 654 – R25 306	13.4	15.8	
R25 307 – R50 613	20.1	24.3	
R50 614 – R101 225	18.4	19.8	Middle Income
R101 226 – R202 450	12.3	10.8	
R202 451 – R404 901	8.8	7.3	
R404 902 – R809 802	5.7	3.6	High income
R809 803 – R1 619 604	2.0	1.0	
R1 619 605 – R3 239 208	0.5	0.2	
R3 239 209 or more	0.4	0.2	

Approximately 56.9 per cent of households in Langeberg fall within the low income bracket, of which 10.0 per cent have no income. Less than fifty per cent of households fall within the middle to higher income categories, split between 37.9 per cent in the middle income group and 5 per cent in the higher income group. A sustained increase in economic growth within the Langeberg municipal area is needed if the 2030 NDP income target of R110 000 per person, per annum is to be achieved.

3.3.6.3. Indigent Households

The Non-Financial Census of Municipalities released by Statistics South Africa in 2016 indicates increases or decreases of indigent households per municipal area between 2014 and 2015.

Table 22: Indigent Households

Area	2014	2015	Change
Langeberg	7 168	7 495	327
Cape Winelands District	39 368	38 374	-994
Western Cape	413 259	360 238	-53 021

The Langeberg municipal area experienced an increase in the number of indigents (327) between 2014 and 2015, implying increased burden on municipal financial resources.

3.3.7. Access to Basic Services

Access to basic services within South Africa is a basic human right. It is also an indication of the quality of life of the inhabitants in the country. The extent of human development within a municipality is largely influenced by access to housing and associated basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal, with high access levels implying better human development and vice versa. The profile uses data from Census 2011 and the Community Survey of 2016 for the analysis of access to basic services.

Please note: Access level definitions for water and electricity were phrased differently in the respective Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016 questionnaires.

3.3.7.1. Access to Water



SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard or within 200 metres from yard.

Table 23: Household access to water

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Cape Winelands District	196 603	232 605	18.3
Langeberg	24 975	27 919	11.8

Statistics South Africa estimates the number of households in the Langeberg municipal area increased from 25 125 in 2011 to 28 401 in 2016. The biggest source of water in Langeberg in 2016 was access to piped water inside their dwelling/yard/or within 200 metres. Access to piped water for these categories increased by 11.8 per cent from 24 975 households in 2011 to 27 919 households in 2016. Similarly, access to water increased by 18.3 per cent across the District over the same period.

Graph 6 below depicts the service delivery levels in 2016 for water availability in the Langeberg municipal area as provided by StatsSA.

Graph 5: Service delivery levels: Water availability



3.3.7.2. Access to Electricity



SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to electricity as primary source of energy for lighting purposes.

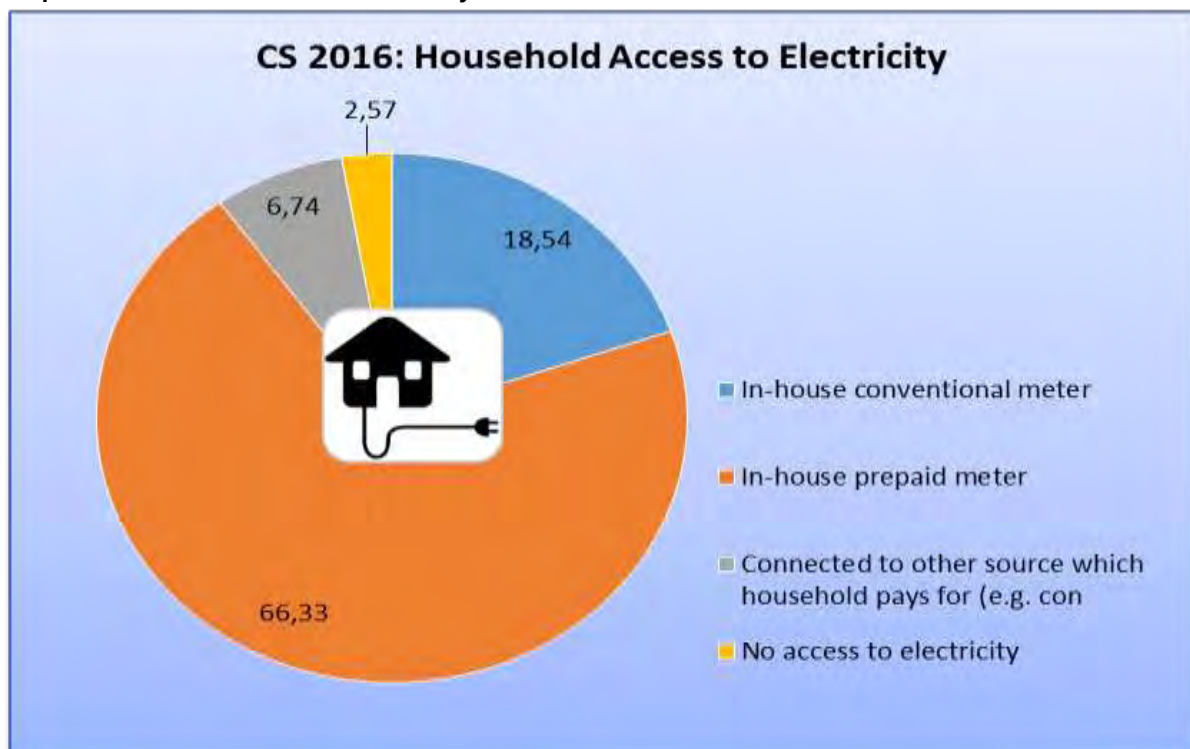
Table 24: Access to Electricity

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Cape Winelands District	183 976	218 483	18.8
Langeberg	23 665	26 288	11.1

The biggest source of energy for lighting purposes in the Langeberg municipal area in 2016 was electricity whilst 9.1 per cent of households make use of other sources of energy i.e. households that access electricity from a source which they do not pay for, generator, solar home system, battery and other. Access to electricity for lighting purposes improved by 11.1 per cent from 23 665 households in 2011 to 26 288 households in 2016 and increased by 18.8 per cent across the District over the same period.

Graph 7 below depicts the service delivery levels in 2016 for accessible electricity in the Langeberg municipal area, as provided by StatsSA.

Graph 6: Household Access to Electricity



3.3.7.3. Access to Sanitation



SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: *Households with access to flush toilet connected to sewerage system.*

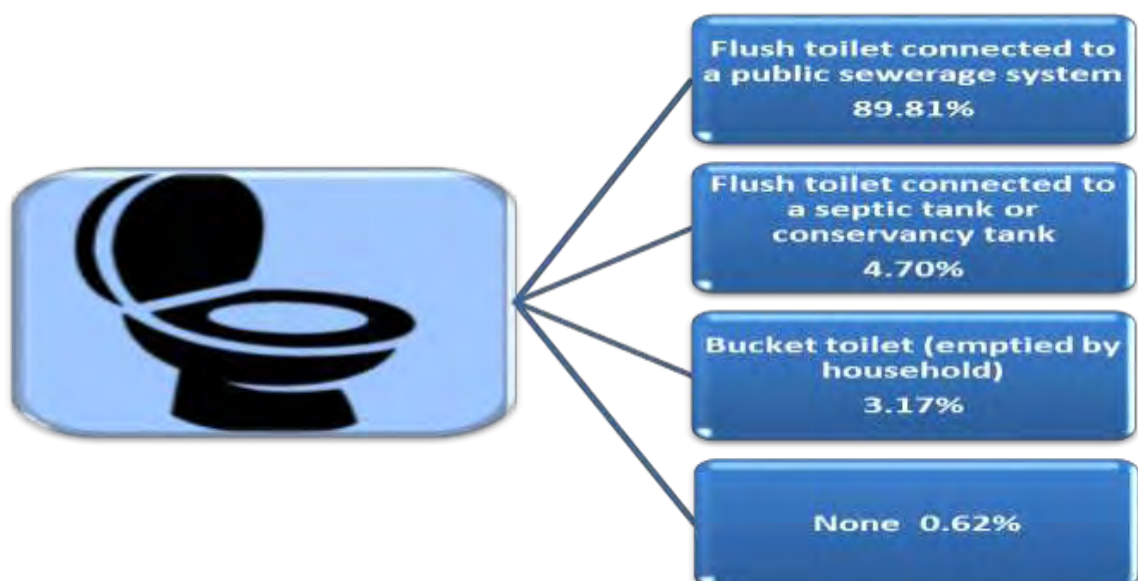
Table 25: Access to Sanitation

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Cape Winelands District	181 418	228 650	26.0
Langeberg	22 445	26 896	19.8

In the Langeberg municipal area, a total of 26 896 households (94.7 per cent) currently have access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system/flush toilet. Approximately, 4.7 per cent of households must therefore make due with other sources of sanitation, meaning facilities other than flushed and chemical (i.e. pit latrine, ecological toilets and bucket toilets). Access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system in Langeberg improved by 19.8 per cent from 22 445 households in 2011 to 26 896 households in 2016 and by 26.0 per cent across the District over the same period.

Graph 8 below depicts the service delivery levels in 2016 for sanitation in the Langeberg municipal area as provided by StatsSA.

Graph 7: Access to Sanitation



3.3.7.4. Access to Refuse Removal



SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households whose waste is removed by local authority at least weekly.

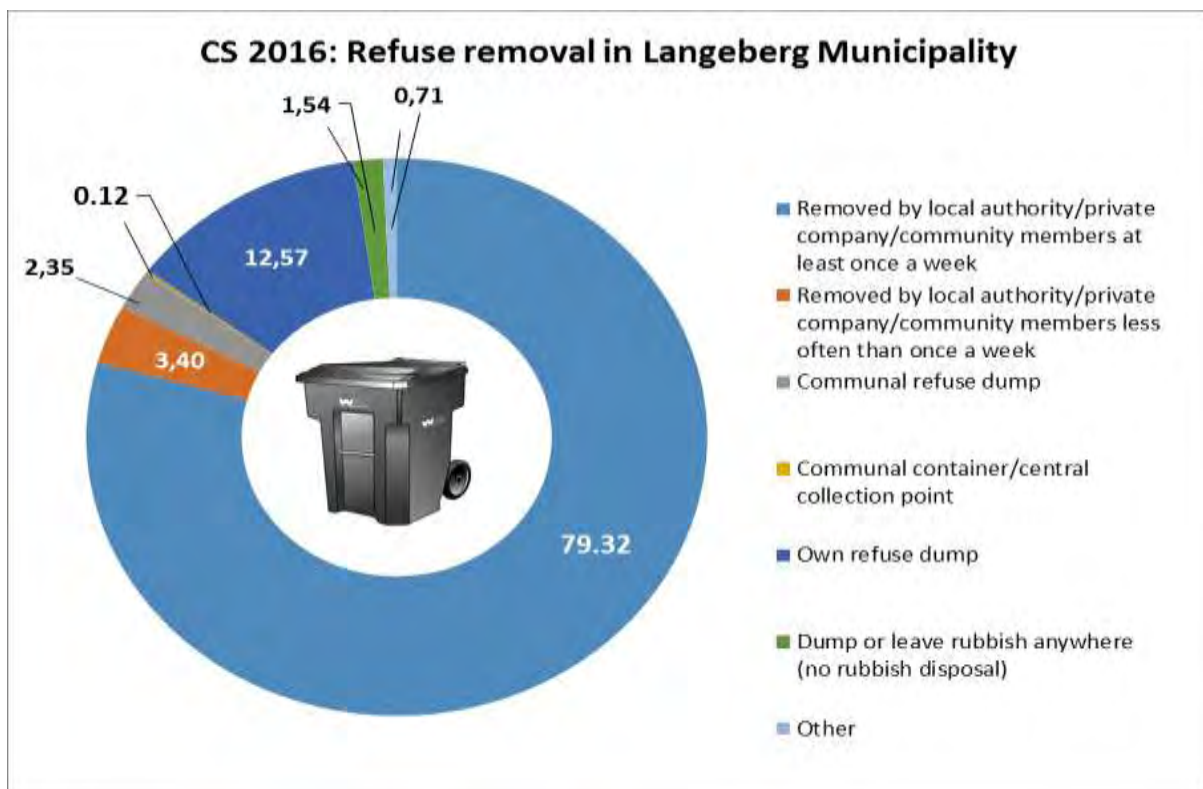
Table 26: Access to Refuse Removal

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Cape Winelands District	158 426	192 974	21.8
Langeberg	18 010	22 527	25.1

The majority of households in the Langeberg municipal area has their refuse removed by local authorities at least weekly (79.3 per cent) and a further 3.4 per cent of households have refuse removed by the local authority/private company less often. Refuse removed by local authorities once a week increased by 25.1 per cent from 18 010 households in 2011 to 22 527 households in 2016 and by 21.8 per cent across the District over the same period.

Graph 9 below depicts the service delivery levels in 2016 for refuse removal in the Langeberg municipal area, as provided by StatsSA.

Graph 8: Refuse removal in Langeberg Municipality



3.3.7.5. Access to Housing



SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: *Households with access to formal dwelling.*

Table 27: Access to Housing

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Cape Winelands District	163 078	191 077	17.2
Langeberg	22 791	25 363	11.3

The majority of households in the Langeberg area reside in formal dwellings (89.3 per cent) whilst 10.7 per cent of the households reside either in informal, traditional and other dwellings in 2016. Access to formal dwellings increased by 11.3 per cent from 22 791 households in 2011 to 25 363 households in 2016 and by 17.2 per cent across the District over the same period.

3.3.8. Safety and Security

The Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom and security of the person. The safety of persons and property is therefore vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

The extent of crime in South Africa does however not only have a significant impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also affects the general economy. Crime hampers growth and discourages investment and capital accumulation. If not addressed with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

During the 2016/17 Policing Needs and Priorities (PNPs), the Department of Community Safety consulted with communities and relevant stakeholders in all 16 policing cluster. In each cluster, a community safety plan has been updated to guide the implementation for the cluster and local CPF. The safety plan draws on the resources of the stakeholders, including municipalities.

The DCS have developed a PNP and community safety plan relevant to Langeberg Municipality . Detailed plan: see Annexure

People's general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues, mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property-related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.

3.3.8.1. Murder



Definition: *Murder is a social contact crime resulting in the loss of life of the victim, but excludes cases where the loss of life occurred as a result of a response to a crime, for example self-defence.*


Table 28: Murder Statistics

Area	2015	2016	% Change
Cape Winelands District (average per 100 000)	62	58	-6.4
Langeberg (per 100 000)	26	36	38.4

The murder rate within the Cape Winelands District declined by 6.4 per cent - from 62 in 2015 to 58 in 2016. The murder rate within the Langeberg municipal area increased sharply by 38.4 per cent - from 26 in 2015 to 36 in 2016. The murder rate in Langeberg nonetheless remains below the District average.

3.3.8.2. Sexual Offences

Table 29: Sexual Offences



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Cape Winelands District (average per 100 000)	228	206	-9.6
Langeberg (per 100 000)	126	101	-19.8

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.*

In 2016, there were 101 sexual crimes recorded in Langeberg compared with 126 the previous year which equates to 19.8 per cent less. In turn, the sexual crimes rate declined by 9.6 per cent - from 228 in 2015 to 206 in 2016 across the Cape Winelands District. The sexual related crimes in the Langeberg area remains below the District average of 206 per 100 000 people.

3.3.8.3. Drug-Related Crimes

Table 30: Drug-Related Crimes



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Cape Winelands District (average per 100 000)	2 349	2 454	4.4
Langeberg (per 100 000)	1 432	1 362	-4.8

Definition: Drug-related crimes refer to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

Drug-related crimes has a severe negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy. Drug-related crimes within Langeberg decreased by 4.8 per cent from 1 432 in 2015 to 1 362 cases in 2016. However, drug-related crimes within Cape Winelands District increased by 4.4 per cent from 2 349 in 2015 to 2 454 in 2016. Drug-related crimes in Langeberg area remains below the District average of 2 454 per 100 000 people.

3.3.8.4. Driving under the influence

Table 31: Driving under the influence



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Cape Winelands District (average per 100 000)	197	185	-6.0
Langeberg (per 100 000)	171	148	-13.4

Driving under the influence (DUI): 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.

In 2016, there were 148 incidences of driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol in Langeberg compared with 171 the previous year which equates to a 13.4 per cent decrease. The incidence of DUI declined by 6.0 per cent - from 197 in 2015 to 185 in 2016 across the Cape Winelands District. The incidence of driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol in Langeberg area remains below the District average.

3.3.8.5. Residential Burglaries

Table 32: Residential Burglaries



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Cape Winelands District (average per 100 000)	1 359	1 343	-1.1
Langeberg (per 100 000)	616	741	20.2

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

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. It is therefore of immense concern that the number of residential burglary cases in Langeberg increased by 20.2 per cent from 616 in 2015 to 741 in 2016. Drug-related crimes within the Cape Winelands District however dropped by 1.1 per cent from 1 359 in 2015 to 1 343 in 2016. Drug-related crimes in the Langeberg area however remain considerably below the District average.

3.3.9. The Economy

Economic growth at the municipal level is essential for the attainment of economic development, the reduction of poverty and improved accessibility (forward and backwards linkages between the first and second economy). Fostering this growth requires an in-depth understanding of the economic landscape within which each respective municipality operates.

Langeberg comprised R4.484 billion (or 10.2 per cent) of the District's total R44.16 billion GDP as at the end of 2015. GDP growth averaged 4.0 per cent per annum over the period 2005 - 2015. This is above the District average of 3.5 per cent. Average annual growth of 3.0 per cent in the post-recessionary period remained above the District average of 2.8 per cent.

Langeberg employed 13.7 per cent (51 545 labourers) of the Cape Winelands District's labour force in 2015. Employment growth was moderate, averaging 2.5 per cent per annum since 2005, which was above the overall District employment growth rate of 1.9 per cent per annum. Employment growth has nevertheless picked up significantly in the post-recessionary period (2010-2015) averaging 3.7 per cent per annum (remaining above the district's rate of 2.9 per cent over the same period. Langeberg has experienced significant job losses in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and in the Manufacturing sector prior to and during the recession. However, 11 810 (net) additional jobs have been created in total since 2005. The semi-skilled sector employed 21.0 per cent of the Municipality's workforce, and rose by 1.7 per cent per annum on average since 2005. The low-skilled sector (which employs 14 774 workers or 28.7 per cent of the Municipality's workforce) experienced a contraction of 1.7 per cent per annum over the past decade. Most of the job losses experienced during the recession emanated from this sector. The skilled sector employed 4 567 workers (8.9 per cent of the workforce), and grew at a moderate rate of 2.6 per cent per annum since 2005. The majority (41.5 per cent or 21 374 workers) of the formally employed workforce operate within the informal sector, which has grown by 9.1 per cent per annum on average since 2005 and absorbed most of the job losses from the low and semi-skilled sectors. A detailed sectoral analysis is provided in the ensuing section.