



agriculture, land reform & rural development

Department:
agriculture, land reform & rural development
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS: PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT



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Compiled by Sub-Directorate: Macro-Economics & Statistics

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1. Introduction

The Pixley ka Seme District covers an area of approximately 10.341 million hectares. This is the second largest District in terms of size in the Northern Cape and covers 28% of the area of the Province. The District borders the Western Cape Province in the South, the Eastern Cape in the South-East and the Free State in the East. It borders the Frances Baard District in the North-East and the ZF Mgcawu- and Namakwa Districts in the North-West and South-West respectively.

The main activities in the District are livestock- and game farming and irrigation farming along the Orange-, Vaal- and Riet River. Most of the wool- and mohair production in the Province takes place in Pixley ka Seme.

The District is divided into eight local municipalities, namely Ubuntu, Umsobomvu, Emthanjeni, Kareeberg, Renosterberg, Thembelihle, Siyathemba and Siyancuma.

The majority of the District falls within the 200-400mm rainfall per annum category. A smaller portion of the District in the West falls within the 0-200mm rainfall category with isolated areas in the 400-600mm category. Evaporation increase from the South-East from 1,600-1,800mm per annum to 1,800-2,000mm per annum with a larger part of the District in the 2,000-2,200mm category. Almost half of the District in the West falls within the 2,200-2,400mm per annum category.

The temperature varies a great deal across the District. Mean maximum temperature varies from 25-27°C in the South-East and South to > 35°C in the North-West. Mean minimum temperature varies from -2-0°C along the mountainous areas in the South to 4-6°C in the coastal areas in the North along the Orange River. The majority of the District experience regular frost.

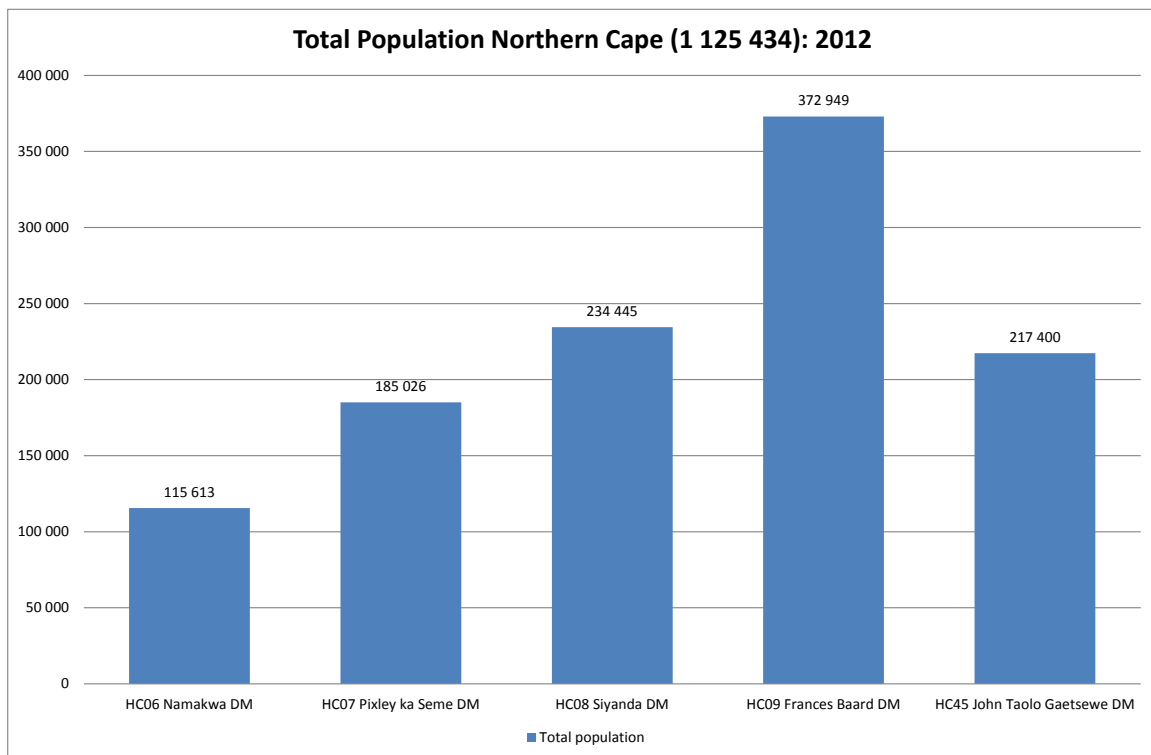
The District is covered by three Biomes in terms of vegetation, namely the Nama Karoo Biome, the Savanna Biome and the Grassland Biome. The District is covered Karoo-type shrubland vegetation to grassland with and without trees and the grazing value varies. The official grazing capacity zones vary from 11 hectares per Large Stock Unit (Ha/LSU) in the South East to 39 ha/LSU in the West.

2. District Demographics

2.1 Total Population

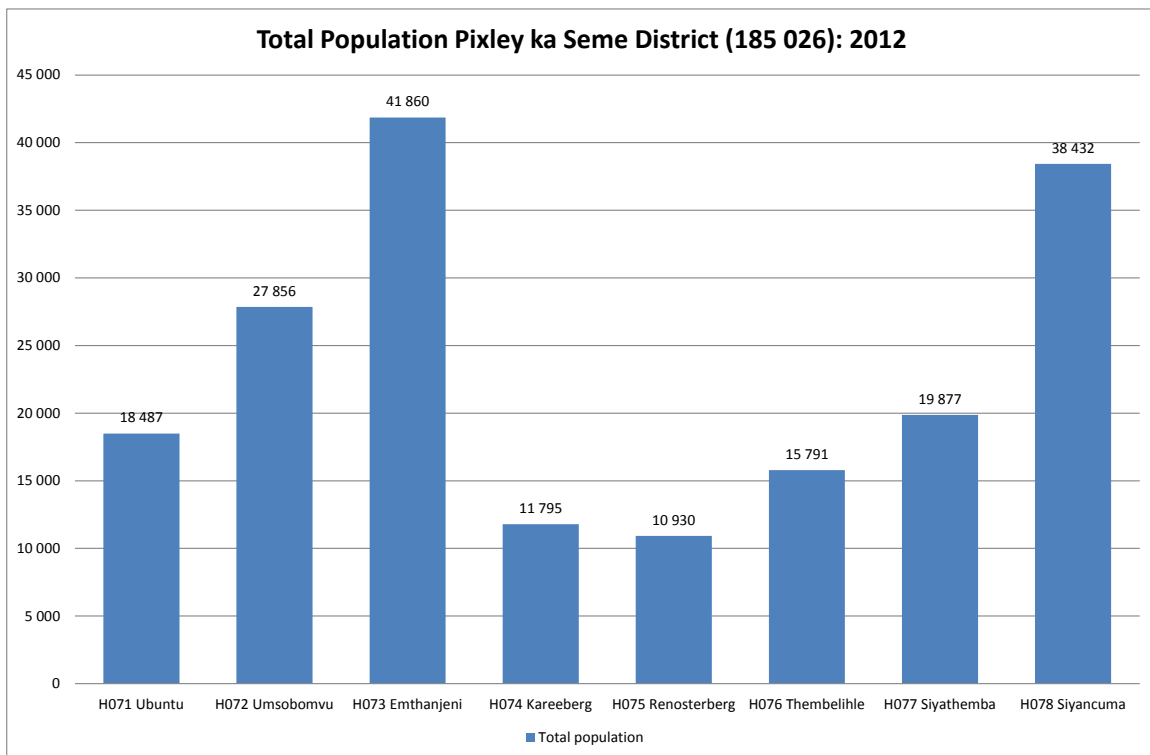
Figure 1 indicates the estimated total population for the Northern Cape to be around 1 125 434 people in 2012 with Frances Baard District the highest number of people of 372,949 (33.1%) of the five districts, followed by ZF Mgcawu District with 234,445 (20.8%) people. John Taolo Gaetsewe District accounts for 217,400 (19.3%) people, Pixley ka Seme District for 185,025 (16.4%) and Namakwa District the lowest at 115,613 (10.3%) people.

Figure 1



The District population is indicated in Figure 2 with the largest part of the population in Emthanjeni (41 860 or 22.6%), followed by Siyancuma (38 432 or 20.8%), Umsobomvu (27 856 or 15.1%), Siyathemba (19 877 or 10.7%), Ubuntu (18 487 or 10.0%), Thembelihle (15 791 or 8.5%), Kareeberg (11 796 or 6.4%) and Renosterberg (10 930 or 5.9%) the municipality with the smallest population.

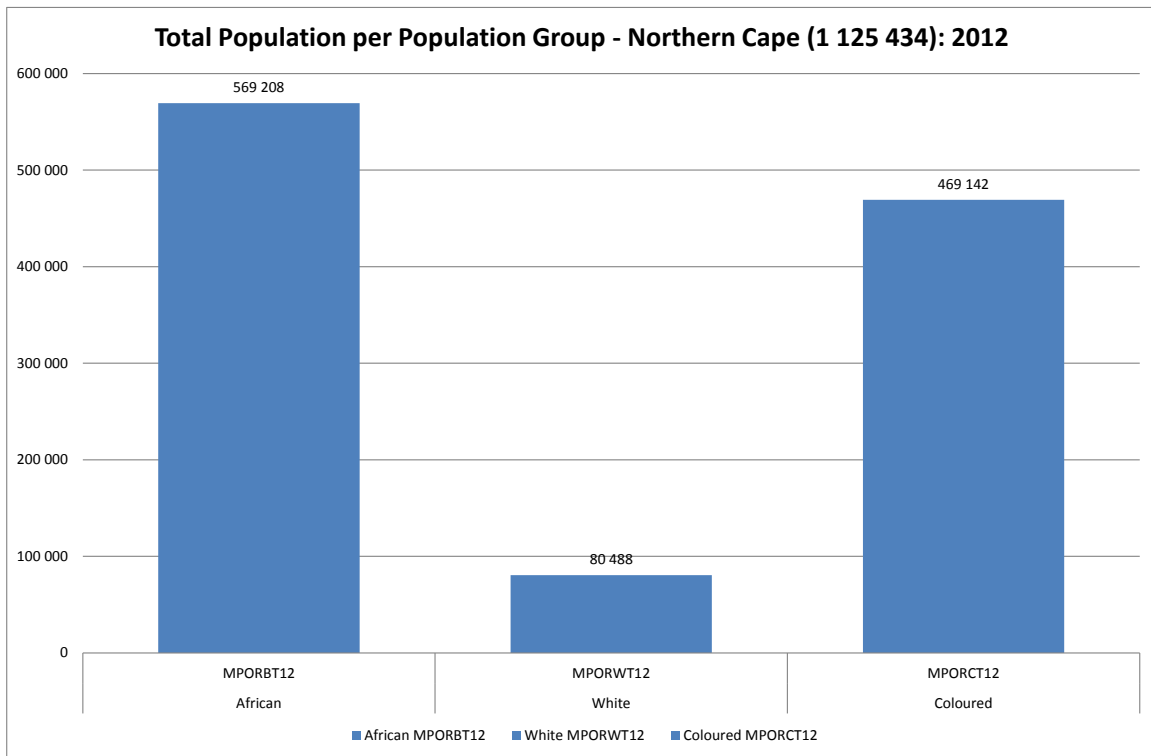
Figure 2



2.2 Total Population per Population Group

From Figure 3 it is noted that the majority of the population of the Northern Cape is from the African group (50.6%) and is followed by the Coloured group (41.7%), while the White group (7.2%) and Asian group accounts for the rest.

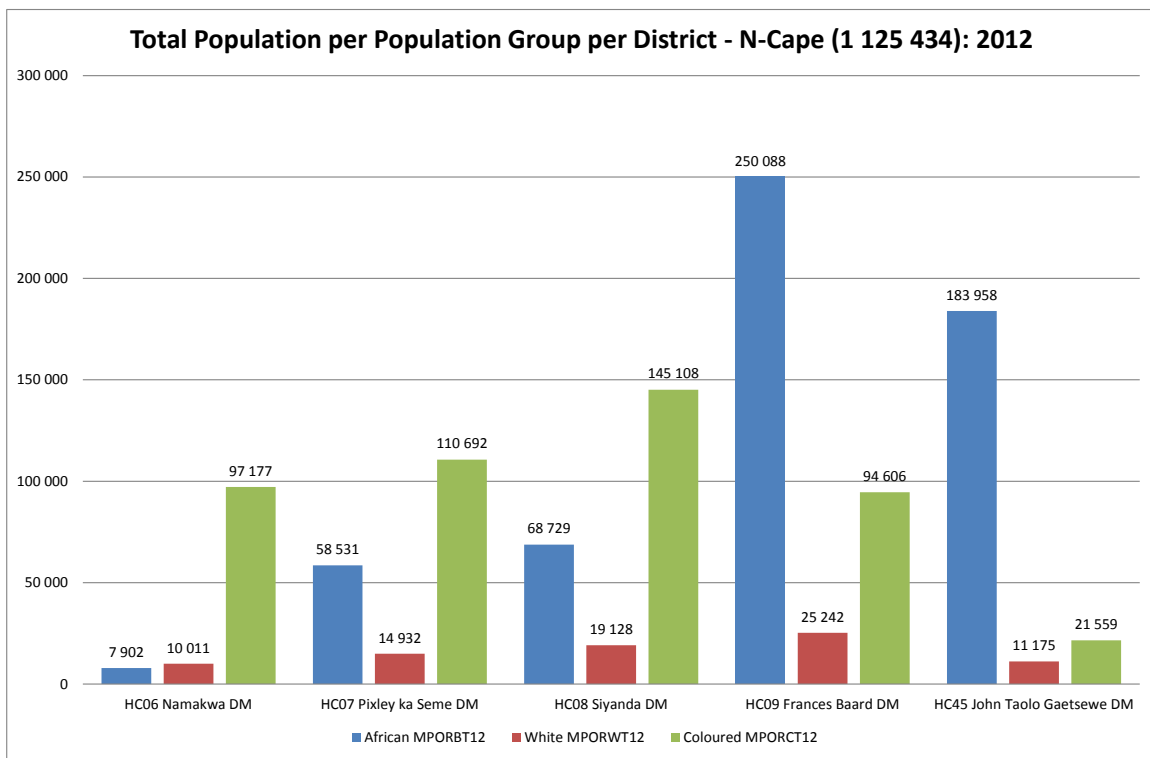
Figure 3



The breakdown of the total population in population groups for the various districts is indicated in Figure 4. From this it is clear that in Namakwa-, Pixley ka Seme- and ZF Mgcawu Districts the largest population group is the Coloured group followed by the African group, while the African group is the largest population group in Frances Baard- and John Taolo Gaetsewe Districts followed by the Coloured group.

In Pixley ka Seme District the Coloured group represents 59.5%, followed by the African group with 31.5% and then the White group with 8.0% of total population.

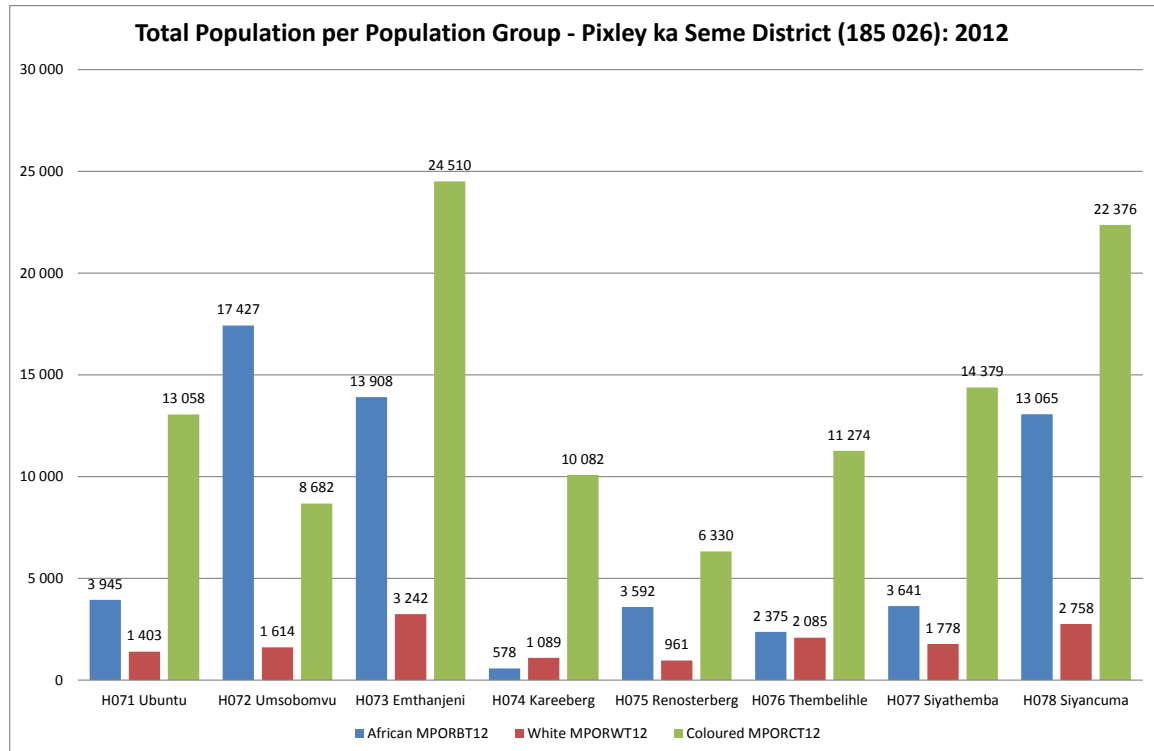
Figure 4



The population breakdown per population group for the eight municipalities for Pixley ka Seme District is indicated in Figure 5. As indicated in Figure 4, the dominance of the Coloured group is evident in most of the municipal areas with this group representing 70.6% in Ubuntu, 31.2% in Umsobomvu, 58.6% in Emthanjeni, 85.5% in Kareeberg, 57.9% in Renosterberg, 71.4% in Thembelihle, 72.3% in Siyathemba and 58.2% in Siyancuma of the total population.

The African group and the White group constitutes for 21.3% and 7.6% in Ubuntu, 62.6% and 5.8% in Umsobomvu, 33.2% and 7.7% in Emthanjeni, 4.9% and 9.2% in Kareeberg, 32.9% and 8.8% in Renosterberg, 15.0% and 13.2% in Thembelihle, 18.3% and 8.9% in Siyathemba and 34.0% and 7.2% in Siyancuma respectively in the municipal areas.

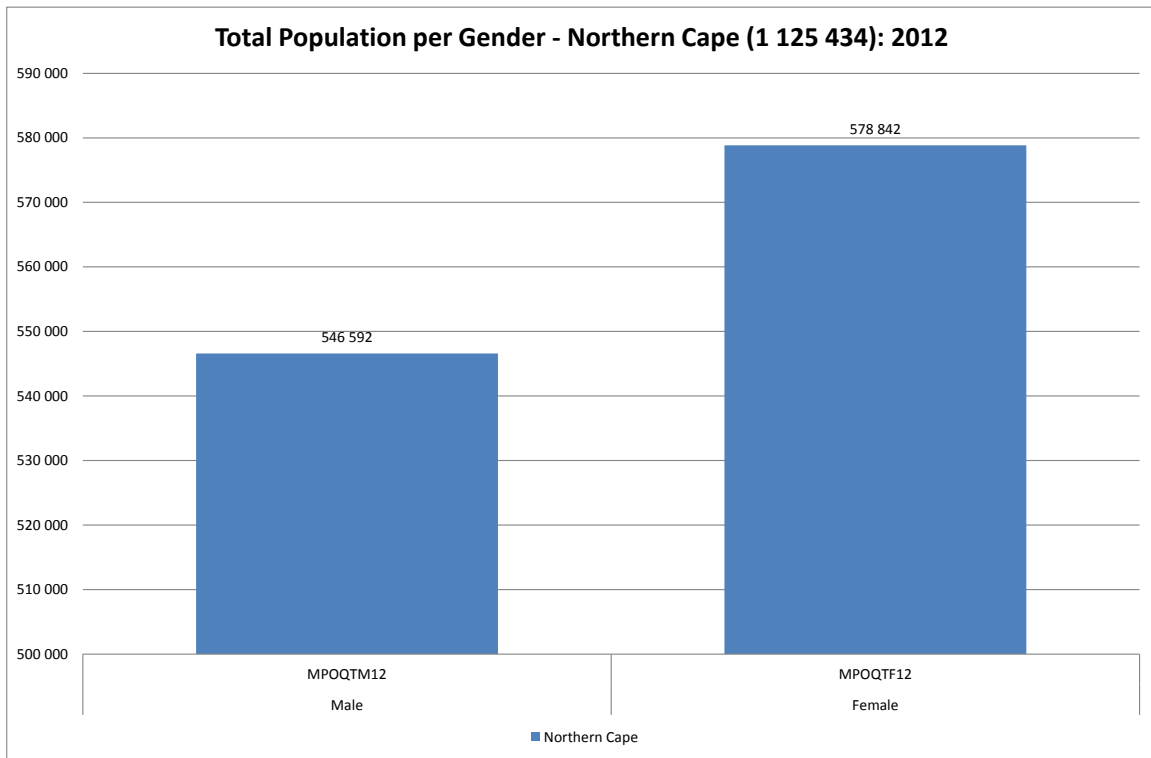
Figure 5



2.3 Total Population per Gender Group

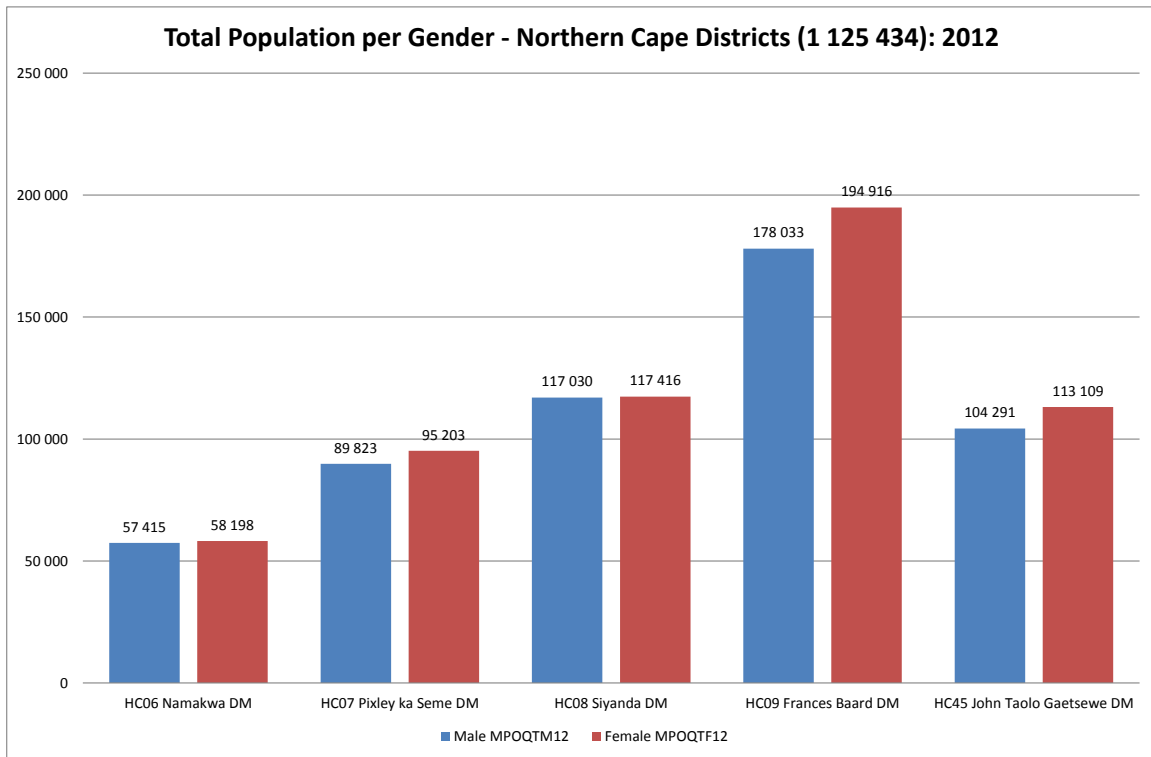
The population per gender for the Northern Cape is indicated in Figure 6 with the male group representing 48.6% and the female group 51.4% of the total provincial population.

Figure 6



The representation per gender group of the districts is indicated in Figure 7. The female group represent the highest proportion for all districts in the Province. The breakdown for Pixley ka Seme District is 48.5% male and 51.5% female and is the closest to the Provincial representation.

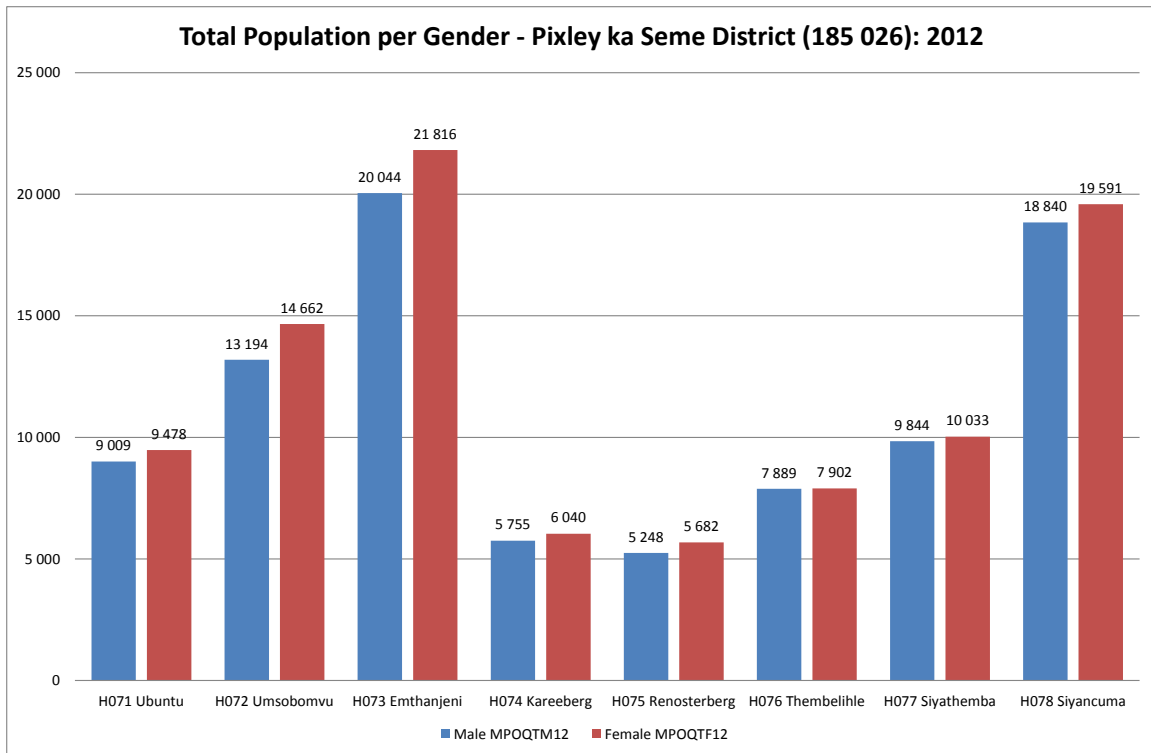
Figure 7



In Figure 8 the population per gender for the municipal areas are indicated. In Thembelihle- and Siyancuma municipal areas the male representation is the largest at 49.9% and 49.5% respectively. Male migrant workers at irrigation farms could play a factor here.

For the Umsobomvu-, Emthanjeni- and Renosterberg Municipalities the female representation is the largest with 52.6%, 52.1%, and 52.0% respectively.

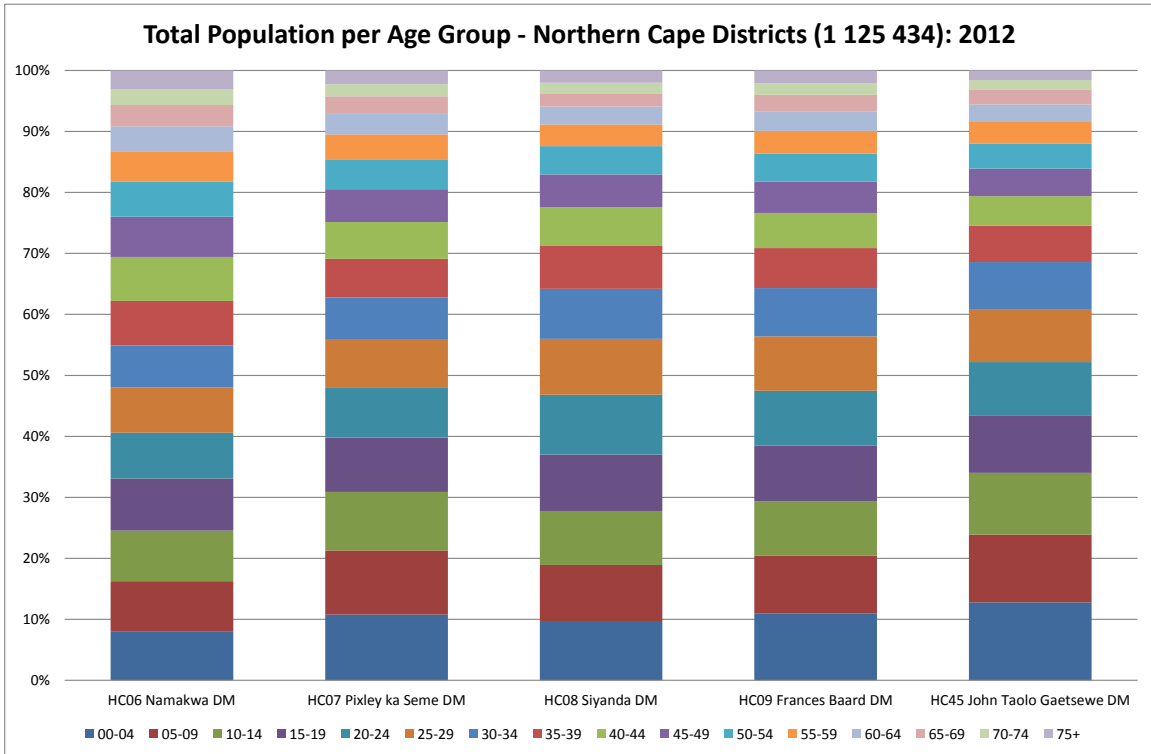
Figure 8



2.4 Total Population per Age Group

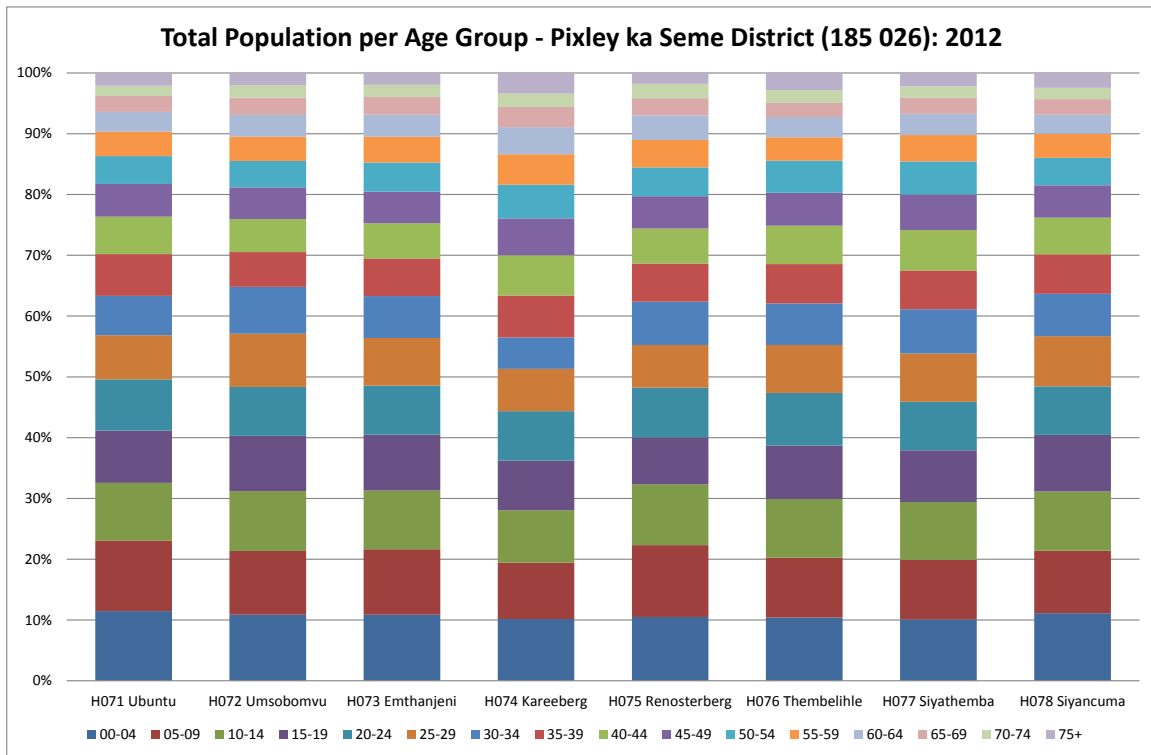
The population per age group is indicated in figure 9 for all districts in the Province. The proportion of all age groups until the age of 19 is the 2nd highest for Pixley ka Seme District and amounts to about 40% of population. On the other hand the proportion of the population 60 years and older amounts to more than 10% of the District population, while for the other districts it represent 10% or less.

Figure 9



The population per age group is indicated in figure 10 for all municipalities in the District. The proportion of all age groups until the age of 19 is the lowest for Kareeberg Municipality (just more than 35% of population), while it amounts to more than 40% for the Ubuntu Municipality as the highest. On the other hand the proportion of the population 60 years and older amounts to almost 15% of the population for Kareeberg Municipality and it represent less than 10% for Ubuntu Municipality.

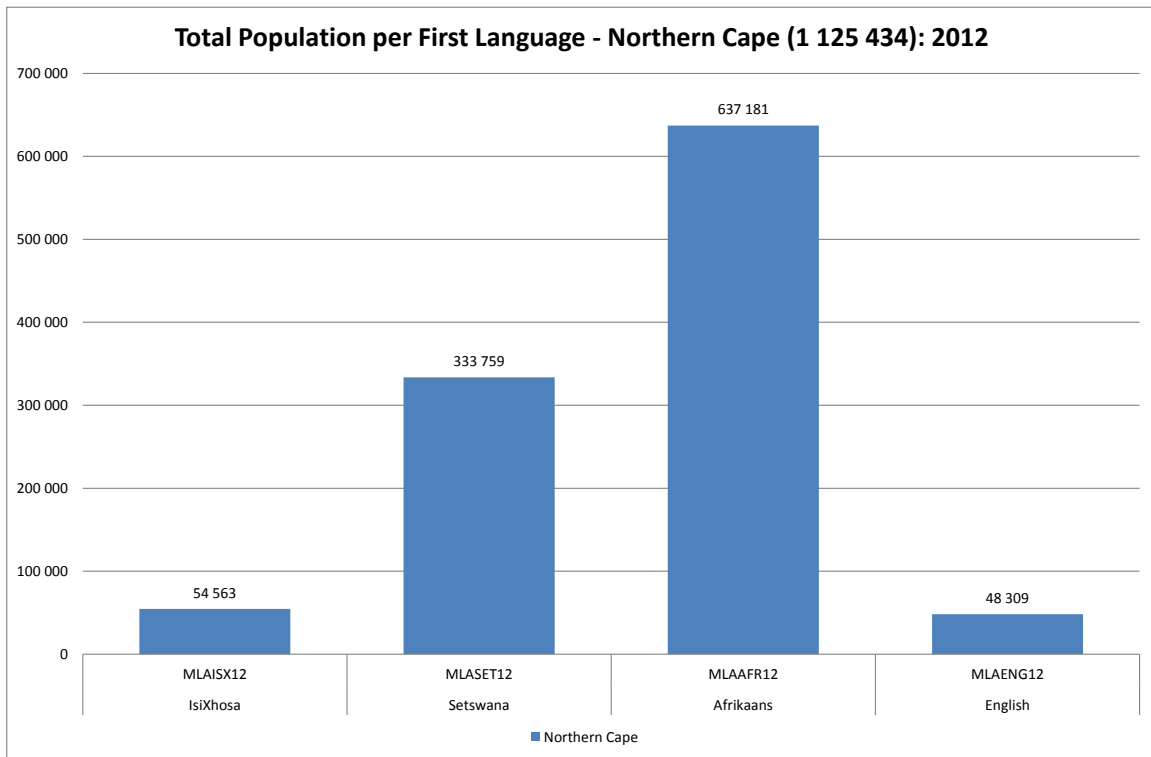
Figure 10



2.5 Total Population per Language Group

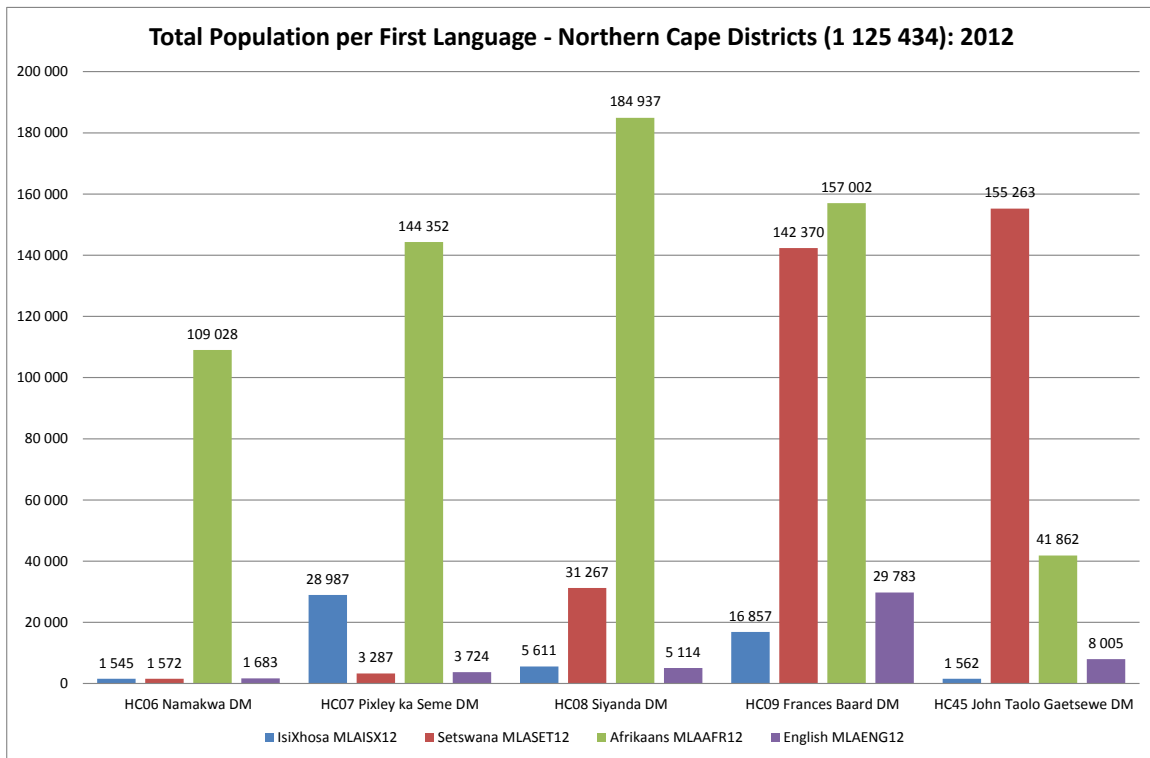
The population per first language for the Northern Cape is indicated in Figure 11. Afrikaans is the dominant first language in the Province with 56.6% followed by Setswana with 29.7%, IsiXhosa with 4.8% and English with 4.3%. These four languages are the official Provincial languages and represents 95.4% of the first languages spoken in the Province.

Figure 11



The variation of first language spoken across the Districts of the Province is reflected in Figure 12. In Johan Taolo Gaetsewe district the first language most spoken is Setswana followed by Afrikaans. In the other four districts Afrikaans is the first language most spoken followed by Setswana, except for Pixley ka Seme District where Afrikaans is followed by IsiXhosa.

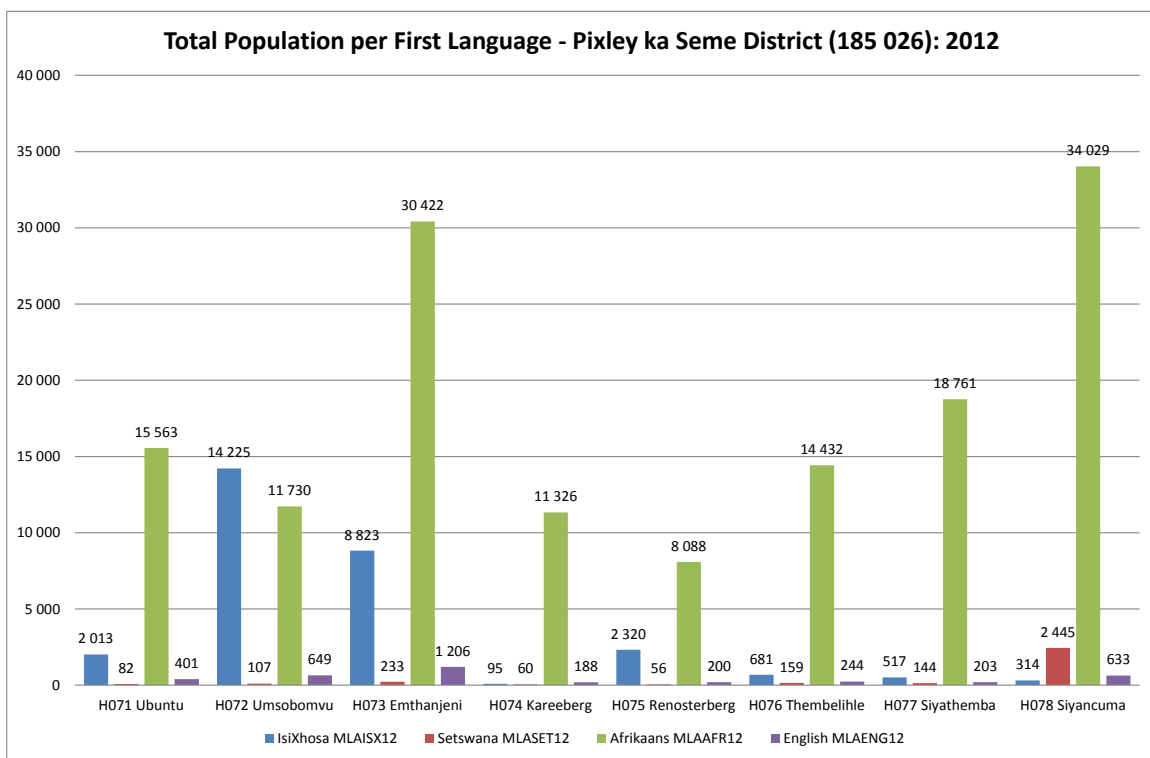
Figure 12



In Pixley ka Seme District Afrikaans is the dominant first language spoken by 78.0% of the total population of the District followed by IsiXhosa with 15.7%. The other two languages have a very small proportion of first language spoken, 2.0% for English and 1.8% for Setswana.

As can be expected from the scenario sketched in Figure 12, Afrikaans is the dominant first language spoken in most Municipal areas for Pixley ka Seme District (see Figure 13) with other languages playing a minor role as first language spoken. The only exception is IsiXhosa at 51.1% which is the most spoken first language for Umsobomvu Municipality. IsiXhosa is also spoken by 21.2%, 21.1% and 10.6% of population as first language in Renosterberg-Emthanjeni- and Ubuntu Municipalities. Setswana is spoken by 6.4% of the population as first language in Siyancuma Municipality, the only other first language with more that 5% representation.

Figure 13

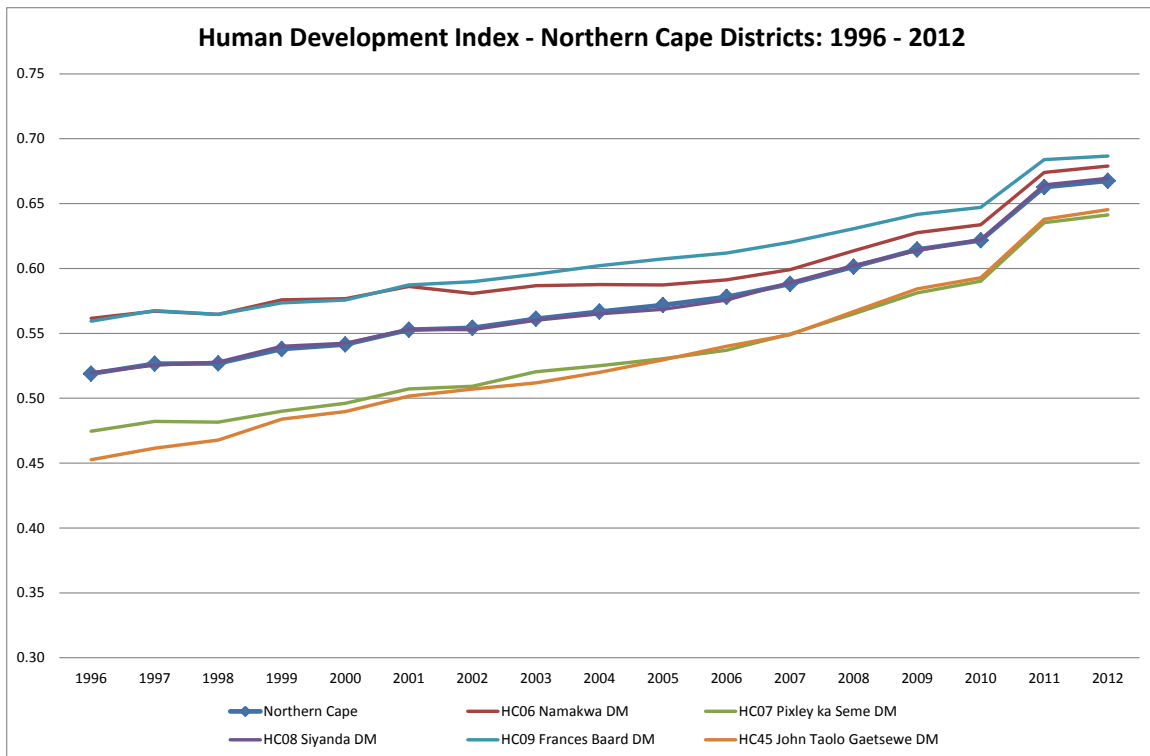


3. District Development

3.1 Human Development Index

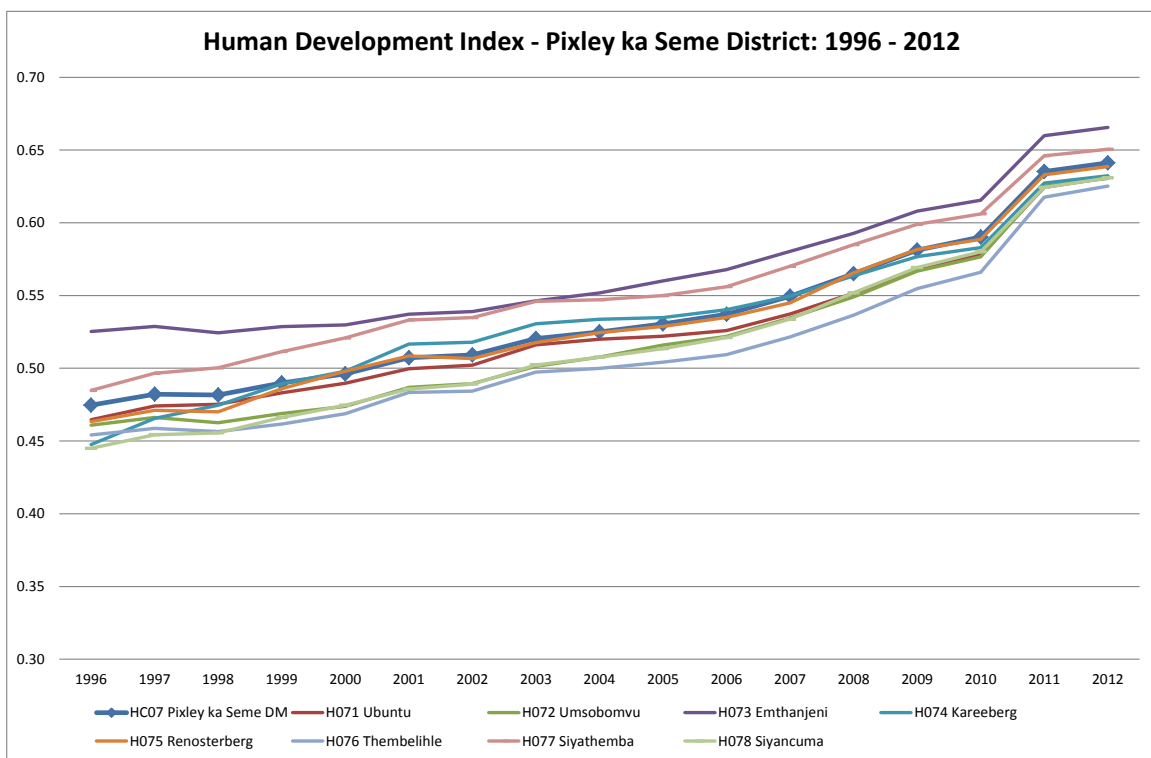
The Human Development Index (HDI) for the Northern Cape and the various districts for the period 1996 to 2012 are reflected in Figure 14. It indicates an improvement in the HDI for the Province from around 0.52 in 1996 to around 0.67 in 2012. All Districts reflected also an improvement. ZF Mgcawu District almost completely correlates to the Provincial HDI. The HDI levels for Namakwa- and Frances Baard Districts are higher than the Provincial HDI, although moving closer to the Provincial level. The HDI levels for Pixley ka Seme- and John Taolo Gaetsewe Districts are lower than the Provincial HDI, although also moving closer to the Provincial level. The variation in HDI levels between districts are thus narrowing.

Figure 14



The Human Development Index (HDI) for the Pixley ka Seme District and the various municipalities for the period 1996 to 2012 are reflected in Figure 15. It indicates an improvement in the HDI for the District from around 0.47 in 1996 to around 0.64 in 2012. All municipalities reflected also an improvement. The HDI levels for Emthanjeni- and Siyathemba Municipalities are higher than the District HDI, although moving closer to the District level. The HDI levels for the other municipalities are lower or equal than the District HDI for most of the period. The variation in HDI levels between municipalities are also narrowing. The HDI level for Thembelihle Municipality remained the lowest since 1999.

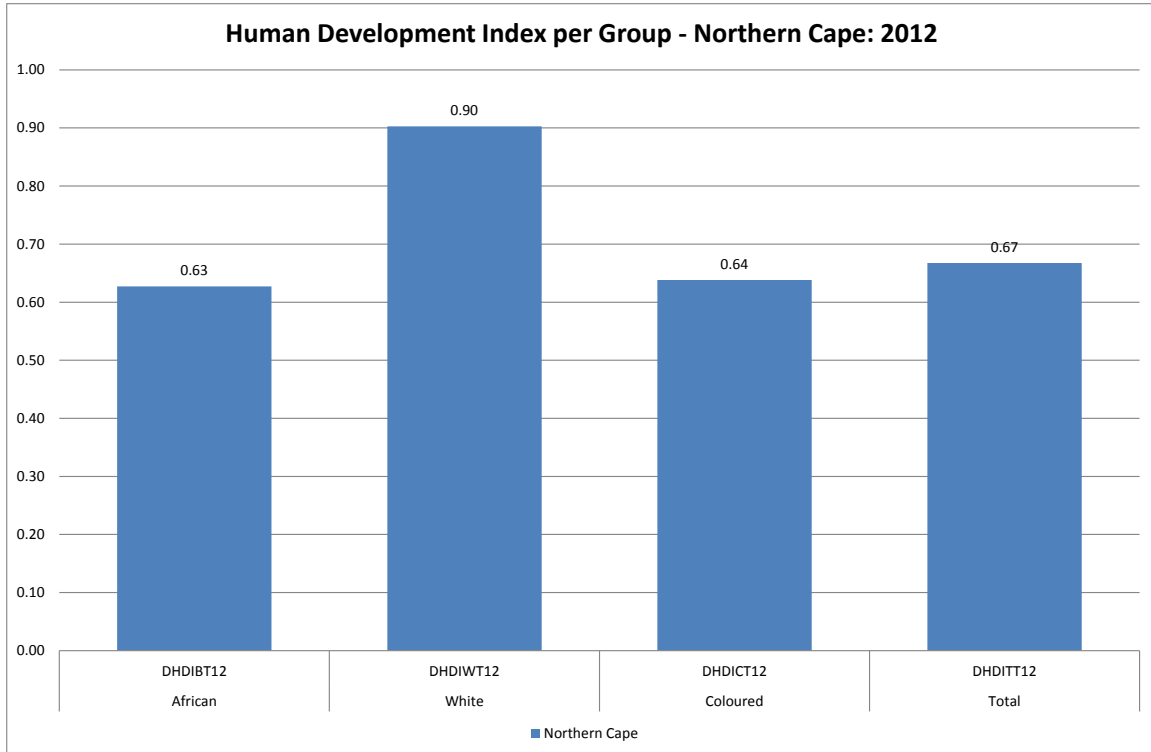
Figure 15



3.2 Human Development Index per Group

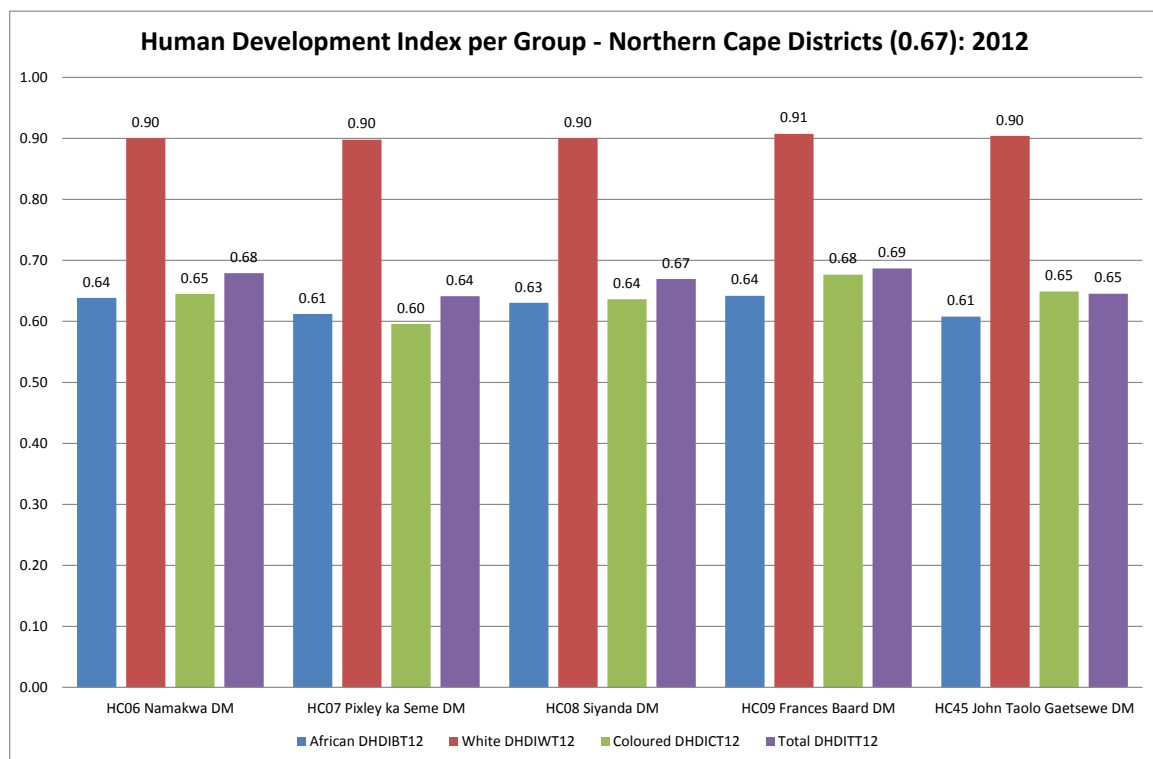
The HDI per racial group for 2012 is indicated in Figure 16. It indicates that the HDI for the African- (0.63) and Coloured (0.64) groups are close to the total level of 0.67, but are lower. The HDI for the White group is substantially higher at 0.90.

Figure 16



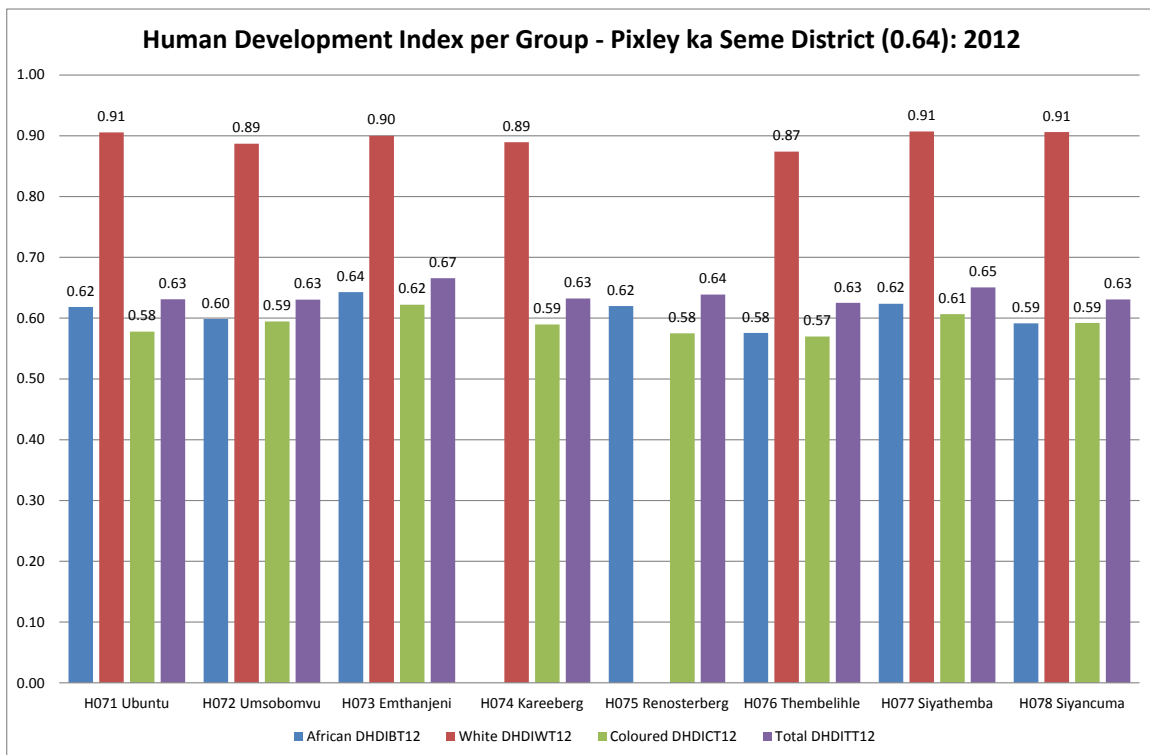
The HDI per racial group for the different Districts for 2012 is indicated in Figure 17. It indicates that the total HDI for the Districts varies from 0.64 for Pixley ka Seme- to 0.69 for Frances Baard District. The HDI levels for the African group is generally the lowest and varied from 0.61 for Pixley ka Seme- and John Taolo Gaetsewe Districts to 0.64 for Namakwa- and Frances Baard Districts and indicating minor variations between the Districts. The HDI levels for the Coloured group are mostly higher than the African group, but the variation between Districts is also higher. The levels vary from 0.60 in Pixley ka Seme- to 0.68 in Frances Baard District. The HDI levels for the White group vary very little and are close to 0.90 for all Districts.

Figure 17



The HDI per racial group for the different municipalities in Pixley ka Seme District for 2012 is indicated in Figure 18. It indicates that the total HDI for the municipalities varies from 0.63 for Ubuntu-, Umsobomvu-, Kareeberg-, Thembelihle- and Siyancuma Municipalities to 0.67 for Emthanjeni Municipality. The HDI levels for the African group varied from 0.58 for Thembelihle- to 0.64 for Emthanjeni Municipality and indicating minor variations between the Districts. The HDI levels for the Coloured group varied from 0.57 for Thembelihle- to 0.62 for Emthanjeni Municipality and are also indicating minor variations between the Districts. The HDI levels for the White group vary very little and are close to 0.90 for all Municipalities except for Thembelihle Municipality at 0.87.

Figure 18

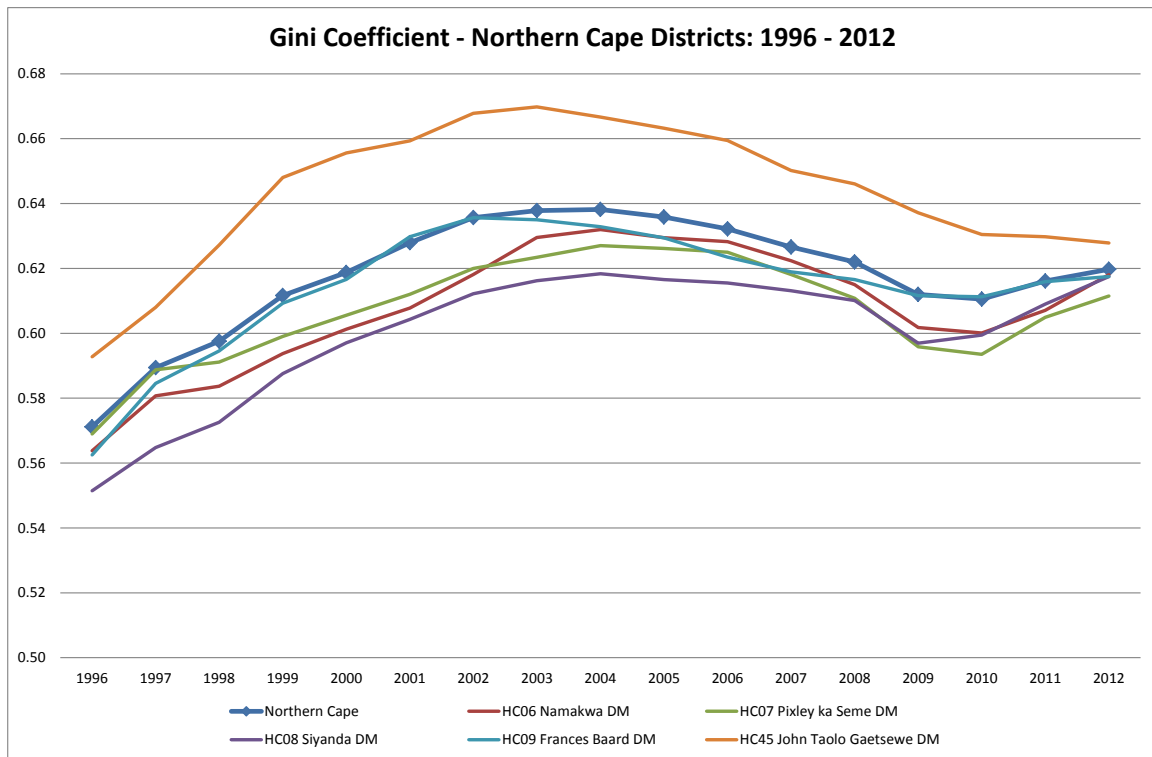


3.3 Gini Coefficient

In Figure 19 the Gini coefficient for the Northern Cape and Districts is indicated from 1996 to 2012. The Gini coefficient measures the distribution of income of a sample or population with an index value of 0.2 to 0.4 reflecting a relative even distribution of income and an index value of 0.5 to 0.7 reflecting a relative uneven distribution of income.

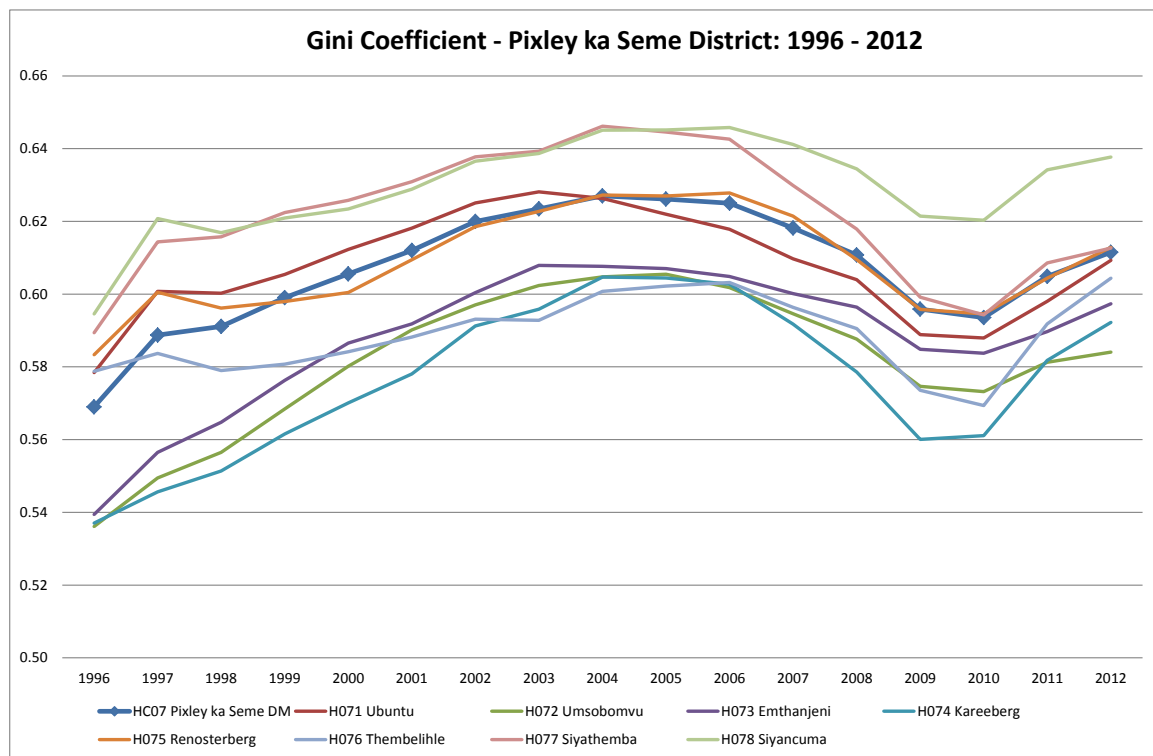
The Provincial index deteriorated from a value of 0.57 in 1996 to 0.64 in 2003-2005, where after it strengthened to around 0.61 for 2009-2010. Since then it worsened again to 0.62 by 2012. Frances Baard District was the district with the closest relation to the Provincial level with Namakwa-, ZF Mgcawu- and Pixley ka Seme Districts reflecting more even levels of income distribution than the Provincial level. John Taolo Gaetsewe District is the only district with a more uneven distribution than the Provincial level.

Figure 19



The Gini coefficient levels for Pixley ka Seme District and municipalities are indicated in Figure 20. The District index deteriorated from a value of 0.57 in 1996 to 0.63 in 2004-2005, where after it strengthened to around 0.59 for 2009-2010. Since then it worsened again to 0.61 by 2012. All municipalities followed the same trend and deteriorated as follows for the period 1996 to 2012: Ubuntu 0.58 – 0.61, Umsobomvu 0.54 – 0.58, Emthanjeni 0.54 – 0.60, Kareeberg 0.54 – 0.59, Renosterberg 0.58 – 0.61, Thembelihle 0.58 – 0.60, Siyathemba 0.59 – 0.61 and Siyancuma 0.59 – 0.64. Siyancuma- and Siyathemba Municipalities had the most uneven distribution and remained high, while Umsobomvu-, Emthanjeni- and Kareeberg Municipalities had the most even distribution and remained the most even. Emthanjeni- and Siyancuma Municipalities deteriorated the most with 0.06 points for this period, while Thembelihle- and Siyathemba Municipalities deteriorated the least with 0.02 points for the period.

Figure 20

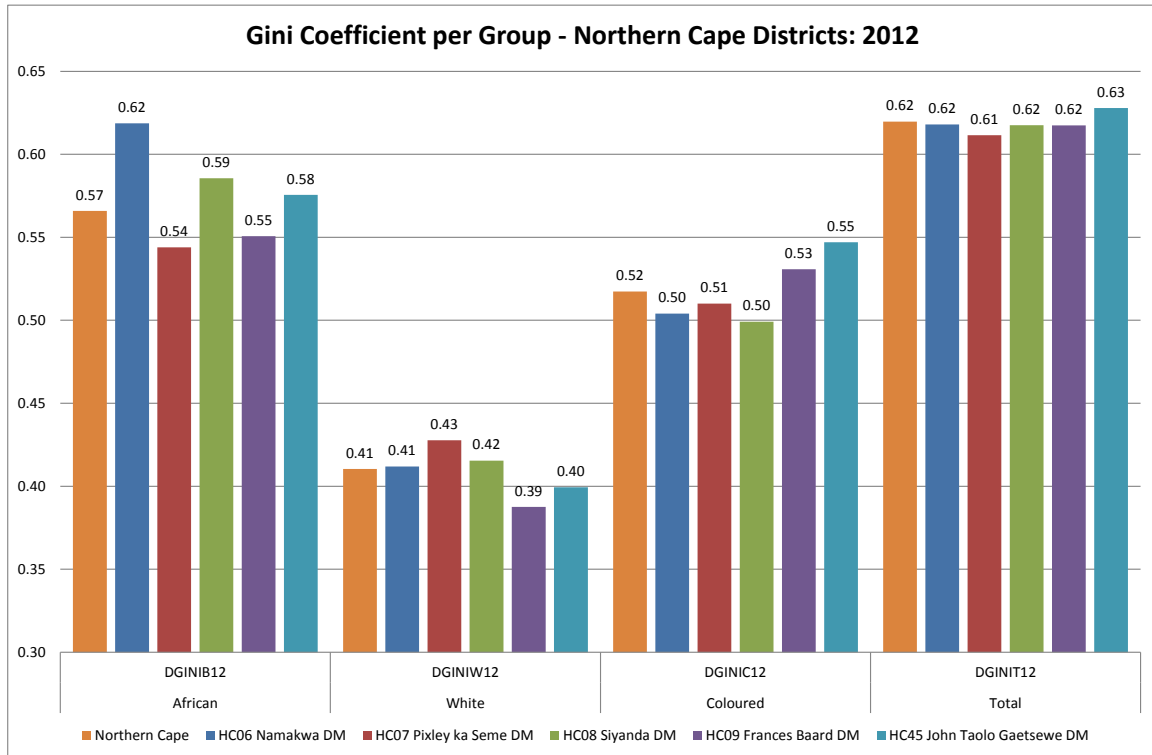


3.4 Gini Coefficient per Group

In Figure 21 the Gini Coefficient per racial group is indicated for the Northern Cape and the various districts for 2012. It is clear that the variation (uneven distribution of income) is the highest for the total population. For the different racial groups it is the lowest (most even) in the White group and the highest (most uneven) in the African group across all the districts.

Pixley ka Seme District has the lowest (most even) index of total income distribution of all districts and the lowest for the African group. For the White group the District has the highest index and for the Coloured group the 3rd lowest of all districts.

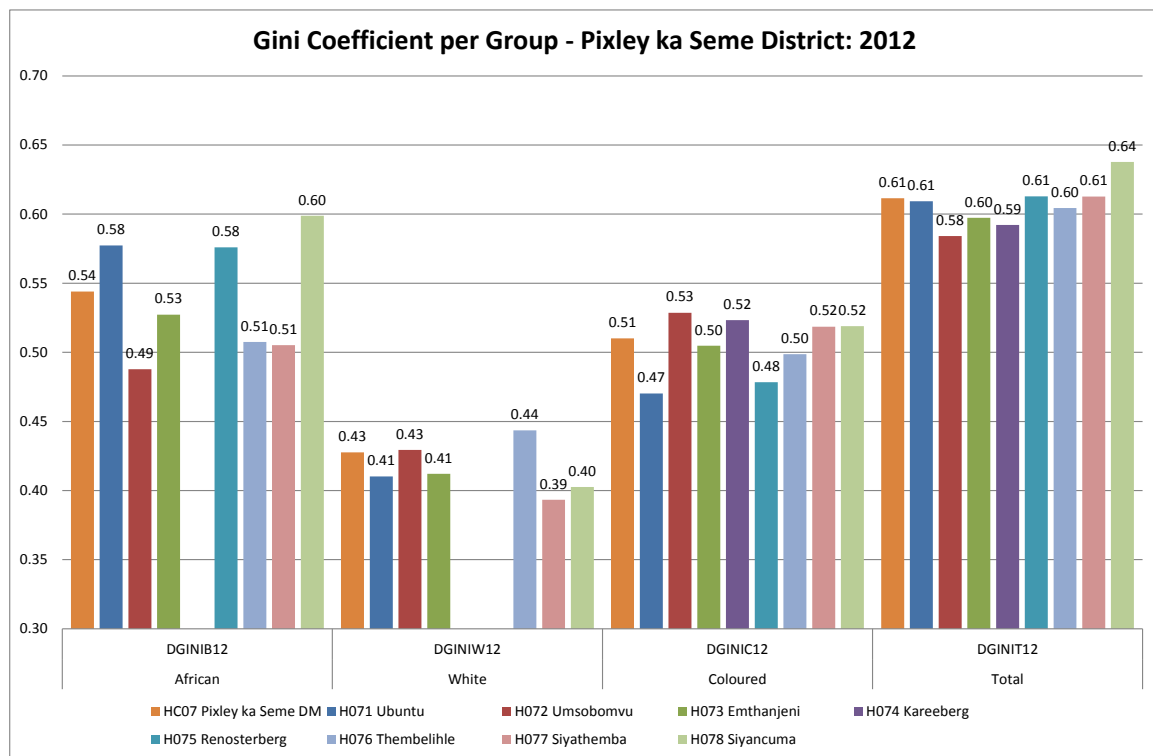
Figure 21



The Gini coefficient for municipalities in the Pixley ka Seme District in 2012 is indicated in Figure 22. The municipalities of Umsobomvu (0.58), Emthanjeni (0.60), Kareeberg (0.59) and Thembelihle (0.60) has a lower total index level (more even distribution of income) than the average for the District (0.61), while Ubuntu- (0.61), Renosterberg- (0.61), Siyathemba- (0.61) and Siyancuma Municipality (0.64) have a more uneven or equal distribution of income than the average of the District.

In general, the White group has the most even distribution of income (lowest index level), while the African group the most uneven distribution (highest index levels). Data for these two groups is incomplete. For the Coloured group (highest proportion of population), the distribution of income is the most even for Ubuntu Municipality (0.47) and the most uneven (0.53) for Umsobomvu Municipality.

Figure 22



3.5 People in Poverty per Group

Figure 23 indicates the percentage people in poverty per racial group for the Northern Cape and various districts for 2012. The proportion of people in poverty amounted to 35.4% with the African- (39.5%) and Coloured group (36.3%) slightly higher than the average and the White group significantly lower at only 0.8%. This trend is reflected in all the districts, with the exception of the African group in Namakwa District with a significant higher poverty level. The Districts of Pixley ka Seme (38.3%) and John Taolo Gaetsewe (38.0%) have the highest levels of poverty with Frances Baard (32.8%) and ZF Mgcawu (34.5%) the lowest levels.

Figure 23

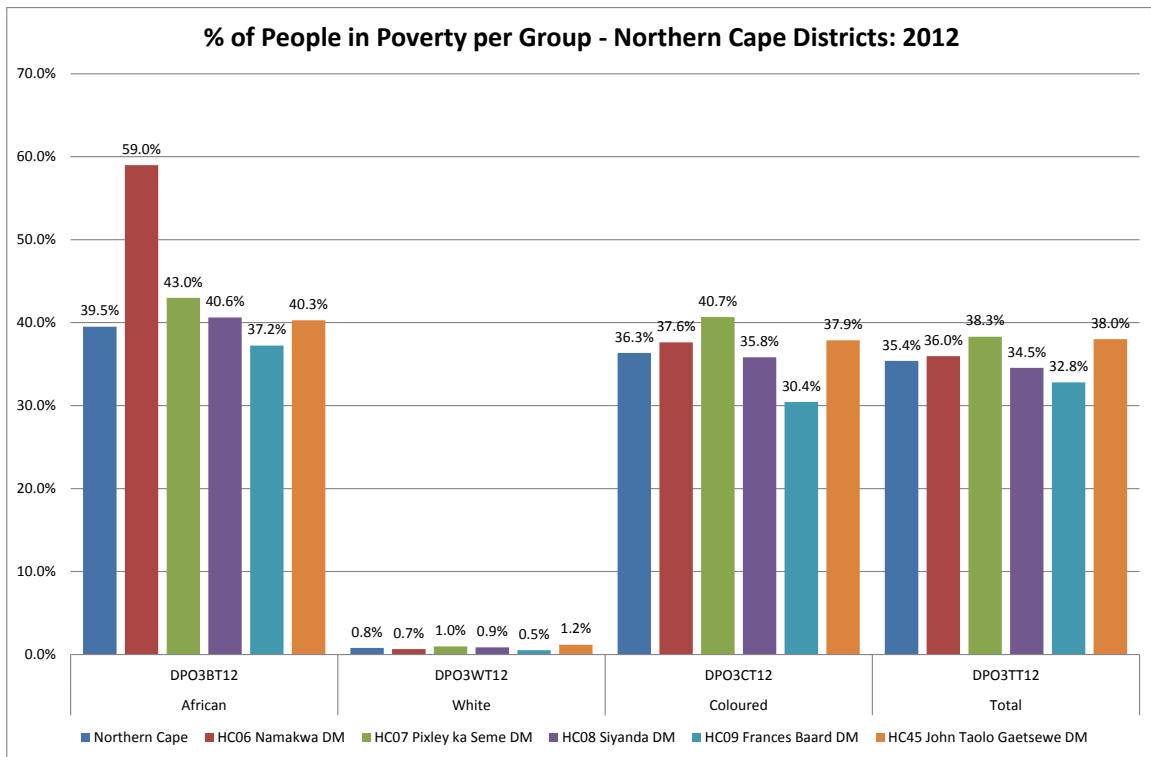
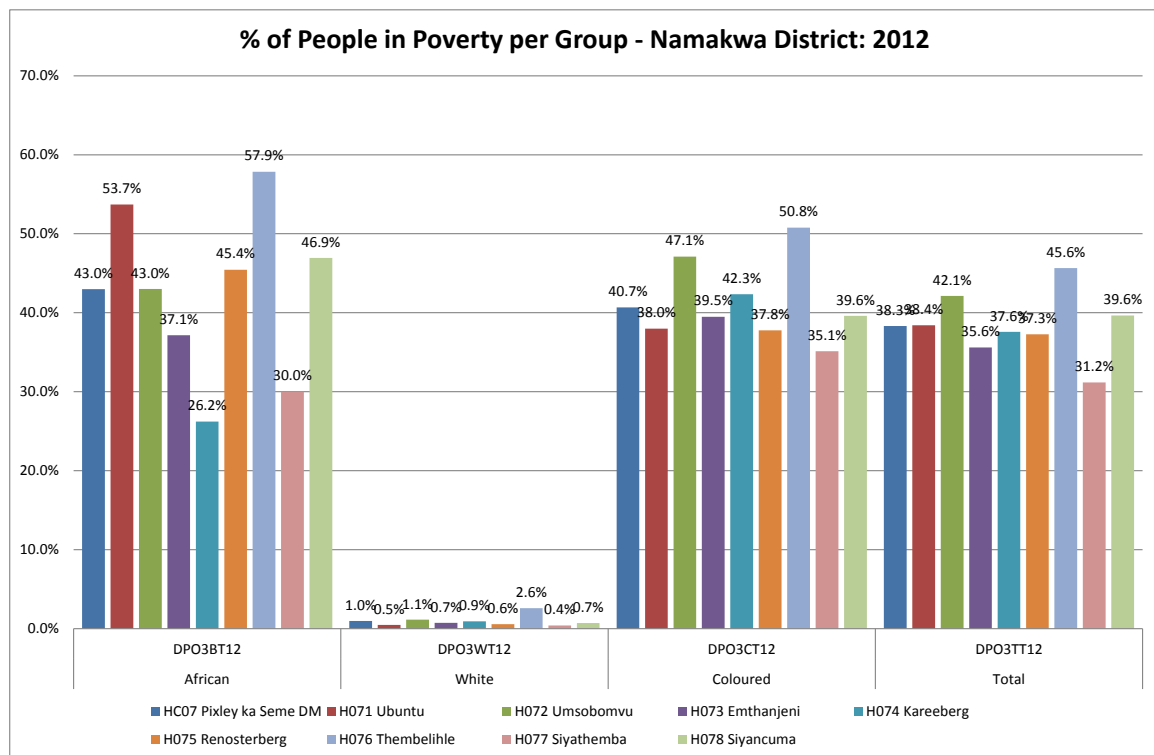


Figure 24 indicates the percentage people in poverty per racial group for the Pixley ka Seme District and various municipalities for 2012. The proportion of people in poverty amounted to 38.3% with the African group (43.0%) higher than the average. There is also big variation within this group between municipal areas with Kareeberg Municipality as low as 26.2% and Thembelihle Municipality as high as 57.9%. The White group is very low and vary between 0.4% and 2.6%. The Coloured group has a close to average poverty level of 40.7% for the District and vary from a low of 35.1% for Siyathemba Municipality to 50.8% in the Thembelihle Municipality. In total, Siyathemba- (31.2%) and Emthanjeni Municipality (35.6%) has the lowest proportion of poverty while Umsobomvu- (42.1%) and Thembelihle Municipality (45.6%) have the highest proportions of poverty.

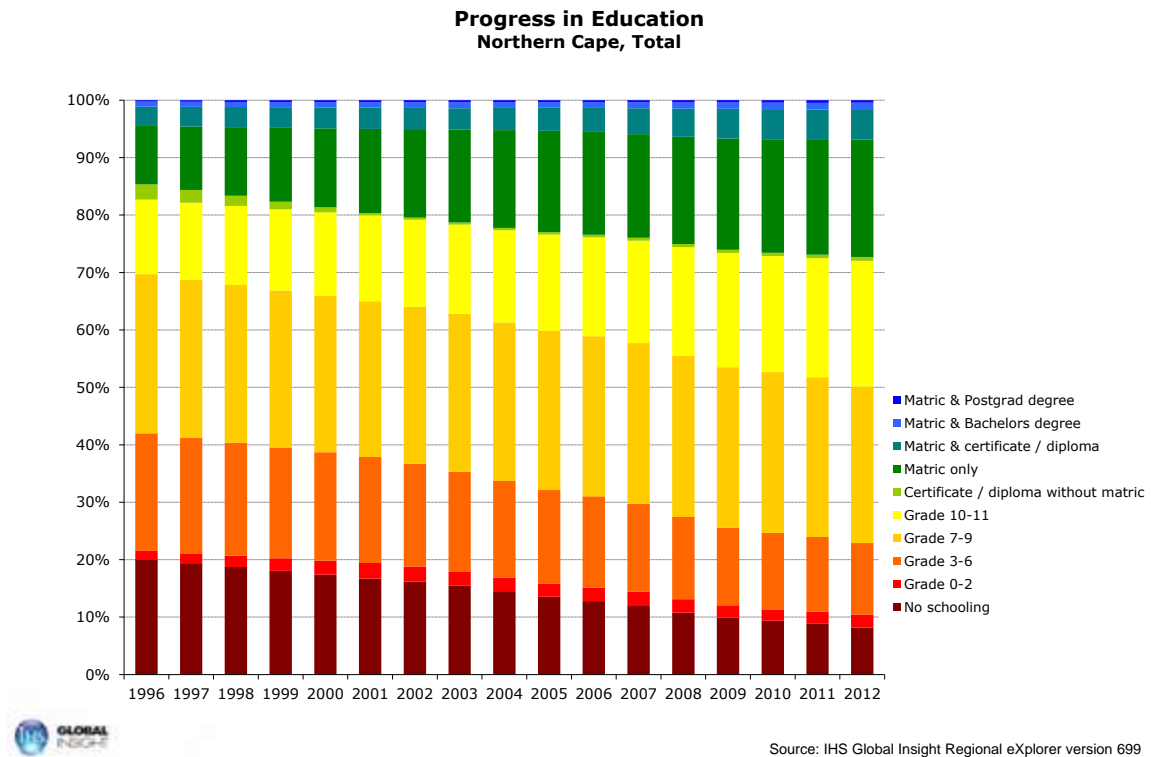
Figure 24



3.6 Progress in Education

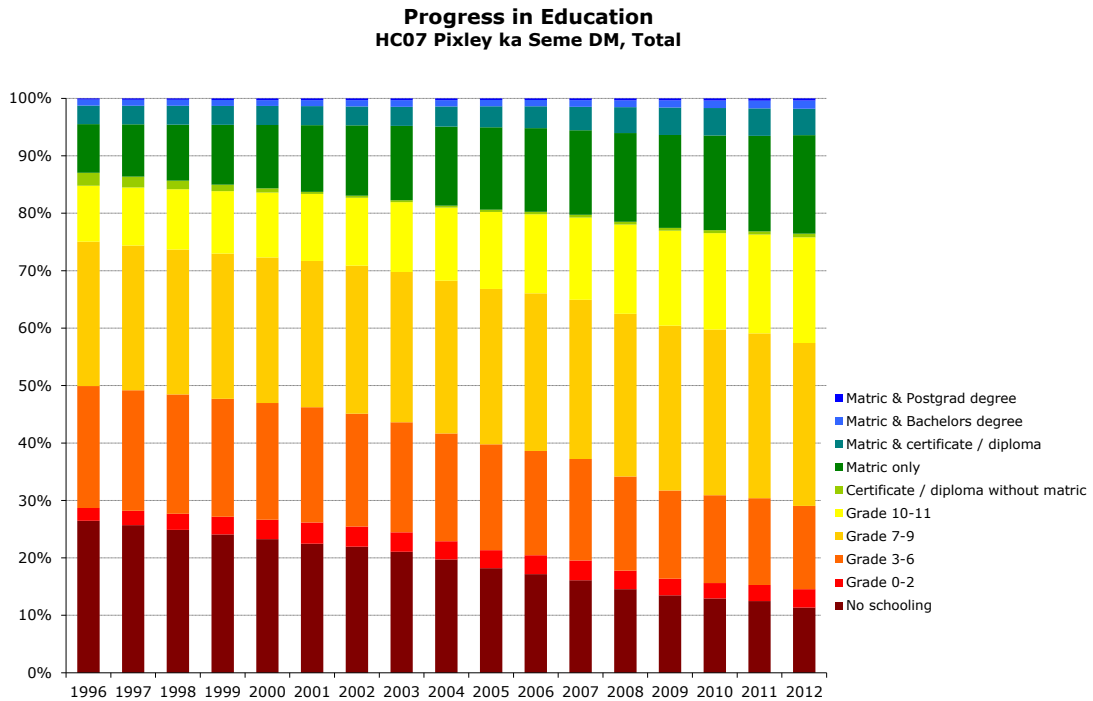
The progress in education for the Northern Cape from 1996 to 2012 is reflected in Figure 25. The proportion of people without schooling has decreased from around 20% in 1996 to about 8% in 2012. People with Grade 6 and lower decreased over the same period from 42% to around 22%, while the proportion of people with matric and higher increased from around 15% to 27%.

Figure 25



The progress in education for the Pixley ka Seme District from 1996 to 2012 is reflected in Figure 26. The proportion of people without schooling has decreased from around 27% in 1996 to about 12% in 2012. People with Grade 6 and lower decreased over the same period from 50% to around 29%, while the proportion of people with matric and higher increased from around 12% to 23%.

Figure 26



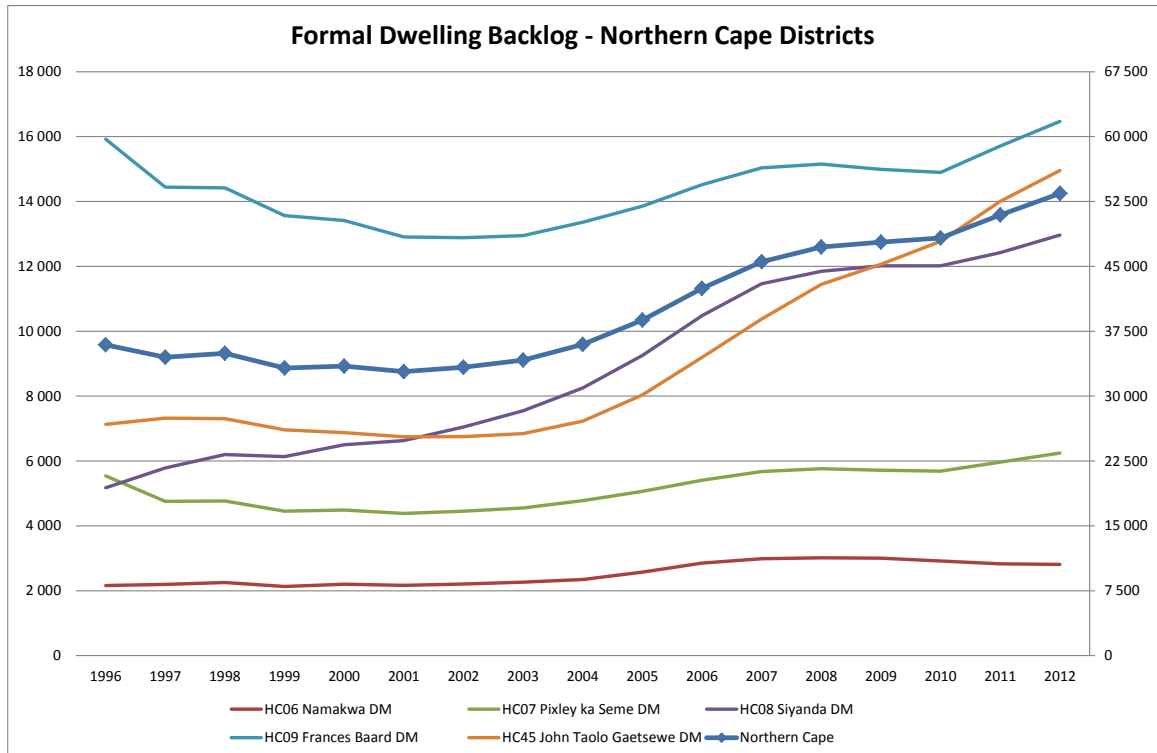
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

4. Household Infrastructure

4.1 Housing Backlog

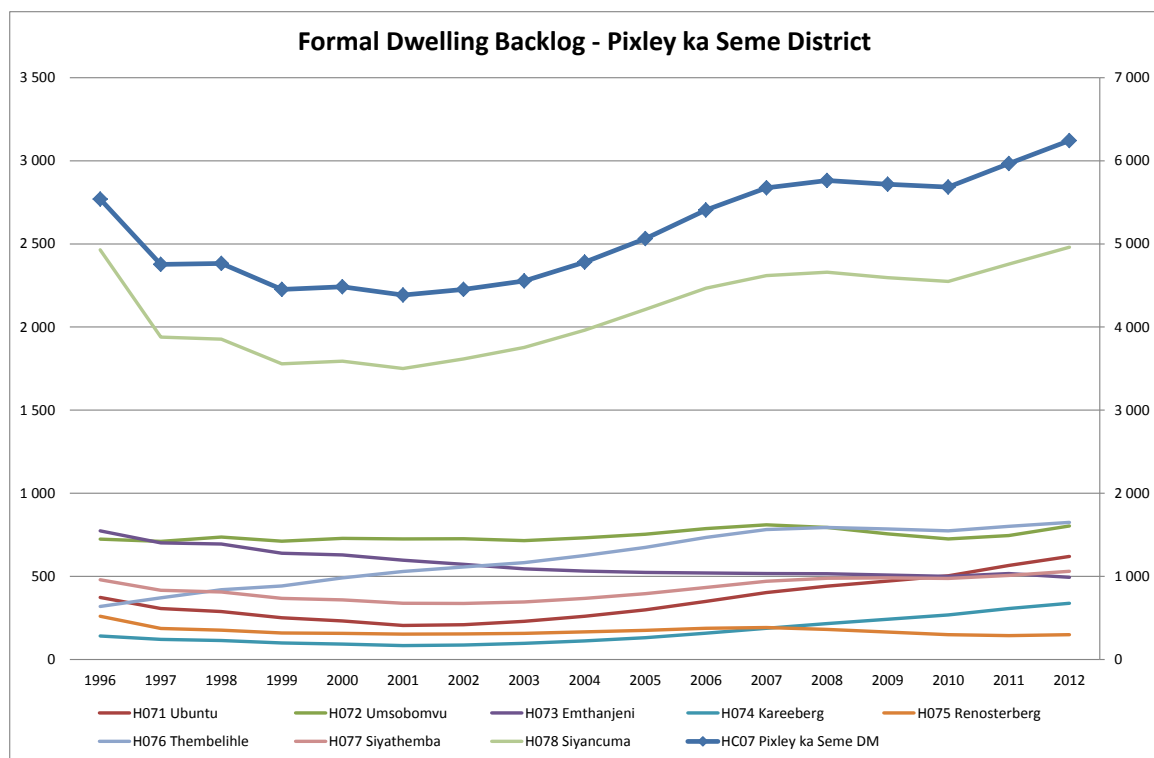
The housing backlog for the Northern Cape Province and the Districts is represented in Figure 27 for the period 1996 to 2012. The Provincial backlog moved sideways to downwards from a level of around 35,000 (Y2-axis) to 33,000 by 2001, but then steadily increased to a backlog of more than 52,000 by 2012. Districts followed the same trend in general, but the backlog increased from the beginning in ZF Mgcawu District. The backlog is the highest in Frances Baard with the highest population and similarly the lowest in Namakwa with the lowest population.

Figure 27



The housing backlog for the Pixley ka Seme District and the Municipalities is represented in Figure 28 for the period 1996 to 2012. The District backlog moved downwards from a level of around 5,500 (Y2-axis) in 1996 to 4,300 by 2001, but then steadily increased to a backlog of around 6,200 by 2012. Siyancuma Municipality has the highest backlog and accounts for almost half the backlog of the District. The backlog decreased from 2,500 to 1,800 by 2001, but increased back to 2,500 by 2012. The largest increases in backlog are experienced in Thembelihle- and Ubuntu Municipalities with increases from 1996 to 2012 from around 320 to 830 and 370 to 620 respectively. Decreases in backlog are experienced in Emthanjeni- and Renosterberg Municipalities with decreases from 1996 to 2012 from around 770 to 500 and 260 to 150 respectively. All the other Municipalities experienced an increase in backlog over this period.

Figure 28

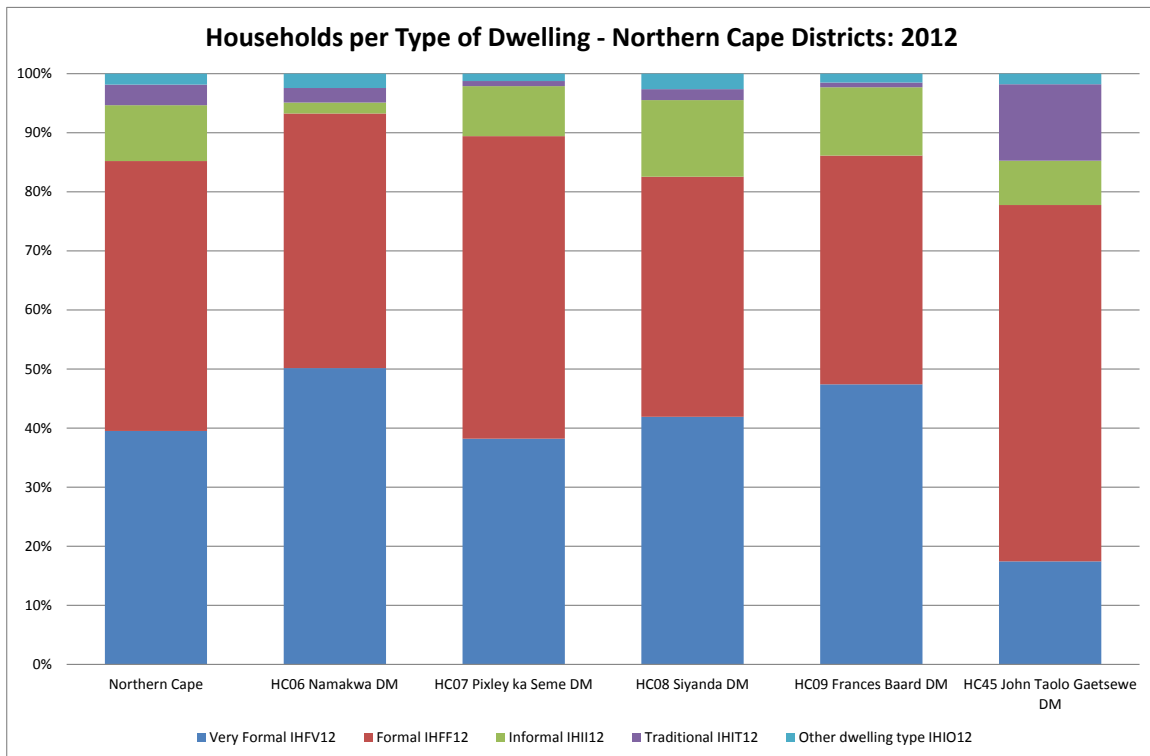


4.2 Households per Type of Dwelling

The households per type of dwelling for the Northern Cape and Districts for 2012 are represented in Figure 29. About 15% of all households in the Province reside in informal, traditional or other types of dwellings. Frances Baard District represents almost the same scenario, while the situation is worse in ZF Mgcawu- (18%) and John Taolo Gaetsewe District (22%). On the other hand only about 7% of households in Namakwa- and 11% in Pixley ka Seme District do not reside in formal housing.

Informal housing is has the highest proportion in ZF Mgcawu District and the lowest in Namakwa District, while traditional housing has the highest proportion in John Taolo Gaetsewe District and the lowest in Pixley ka Seme District.

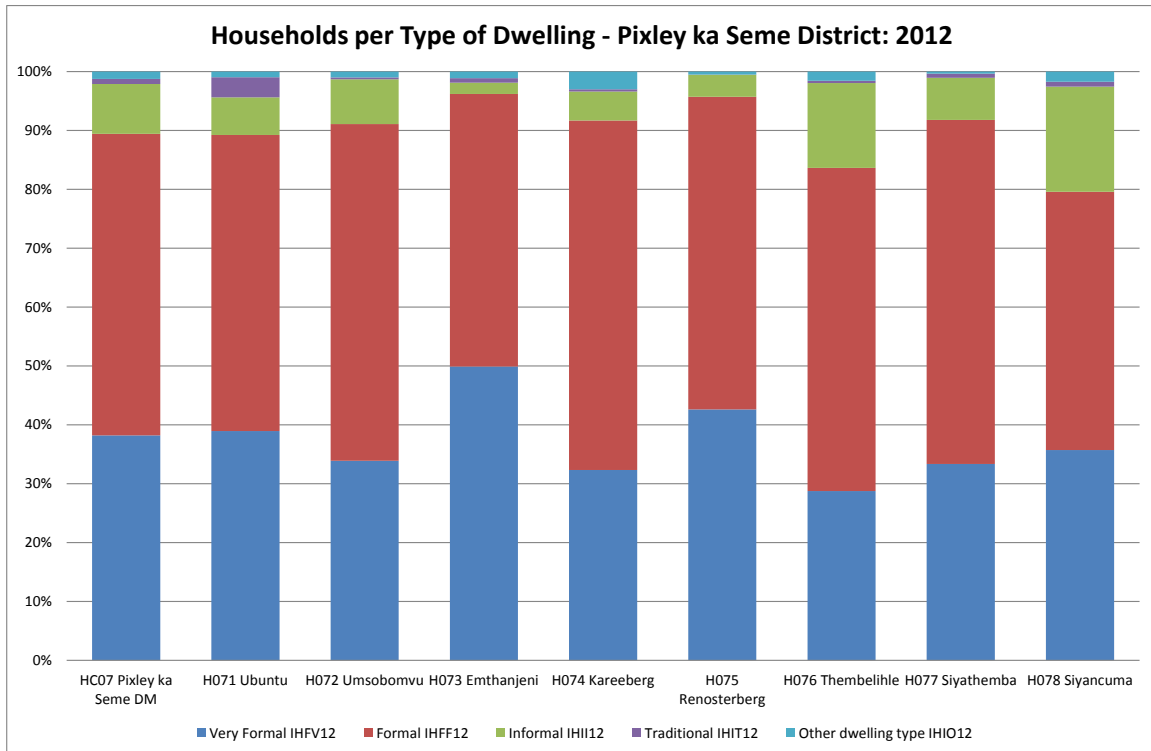
Figure 29



The households per type of dwelling for the Pixley ka Seme District and Municipalities for 2012 are represented in Figure 30. Only about 11% of all households in the District reside in informal, traditional or other types of dwellings. Ubuntu-, Umsobomvu-, Kareeberg- and Siyathemba Municipalities represent almost the same scenario, while the situation is worse in Thembelihle- (17%) and Siyancuma Municipality (20%). On the other hand only about 4% of households in Emthanjeni- and 5% in Renosterberg Municipality do not reside in formal housing.

Informal housing is has the highest proportion in Siyancuma- and Thembelihle Municipality and the lowest in Renosterberg Municipality, while traditional housing has only in Ubuntu Municipality any significant contribution of about 3%.

Figure 30

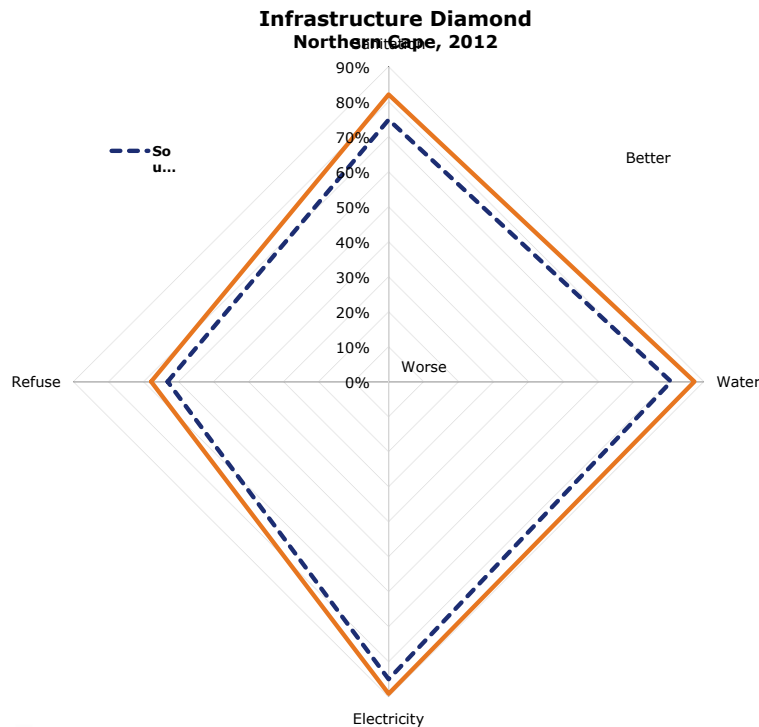


4.3 Household Infrastructure Diamond

The household infrastructure diamond measure the availability of infrastructure related to sanitation, refuse, electricity and water to households and is reflected in Figure 31 for the Northern Cape Province in 2012. It indicates the availability in the Province (solid line) relative to the Rest of South Africa (broken line), with the centre point 0% (worse) and the outer part 100% (better).

From the figure it is clear that the situation in all four infrastructure aspects is better for the Northern Cape than for the Rest of South Africa. The availability of infrastructure for the Northern Cape is as follows: Sanitation – 82.1% (74.8% for SA), Refuse – 67.8% (63.1% for SA), Electricity – 89.1% (85.0% for SA) and Water – 87.4% (80.7% for SA).

Figure 31

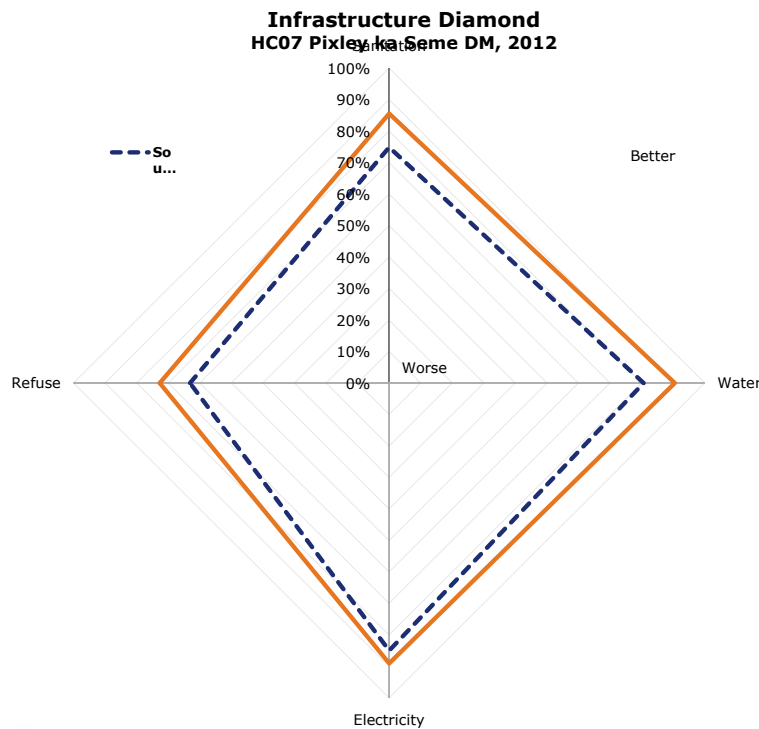


Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

The household infrastructure diamond is reflected in Figure 32 for the Pixley ka Seme District in 2012. It indicates the availability in the District (solid line) relative to the Rest of South Africa (broken line), with the centre point 0% (worse) and the outer part 100% (better).

From the figure it is clear that the situation in all four infrastructure aspects is better for the Pixley ka Seme District than for the Rest of South Africa. The availability of infrastructure for the Pixley ka Seme District is as follows: Sanitation – 85.5% (74.8% for SA and 82.1% for NC), Refuse – 72.7% (63.1% for SA and 67.8% for NC), Electricity – 89.0% (85.0% for SA and 89.1% for NC) and Water – 90.6% (80.7% for SA and 87.4% for NC).

Figure 32



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

4.4 Household Infrastructure Index

Figure 33 indicates the household infrastructure index for the period 1996 to 2012 for the Northern Cape Province and the Districts. The index value for the Province increased from 0.73 in 1996 to 0.77 in 2006, but then moved lower and sideways to be on 0.76 by 2012, 0.03 points higher than in 1996.

The Districts followed roughly the same trend, with four Districts on equal or higher values than the Provincial index and John Taolo Gaetsewe District substantially lower. ZF Mgcawu District is the only district with a lower index value by 2012 than in 1996 with Frances Baard District very close to the same position in 2012 as in 1996. Namakwa District made the most progress and also topped with the highest index value of 0.85 in 2012. Despite making good progress, John Taolo Gaetsewe District remains far behind on 0.59 by 2012.

Figure 33

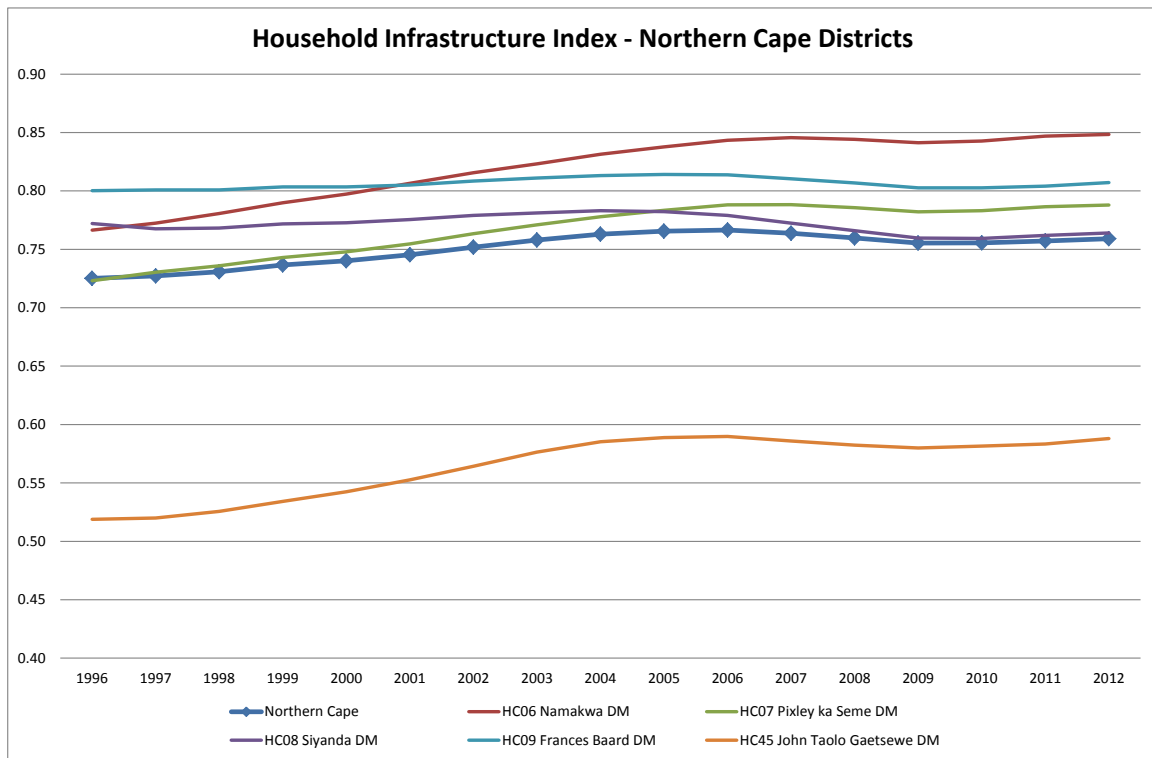
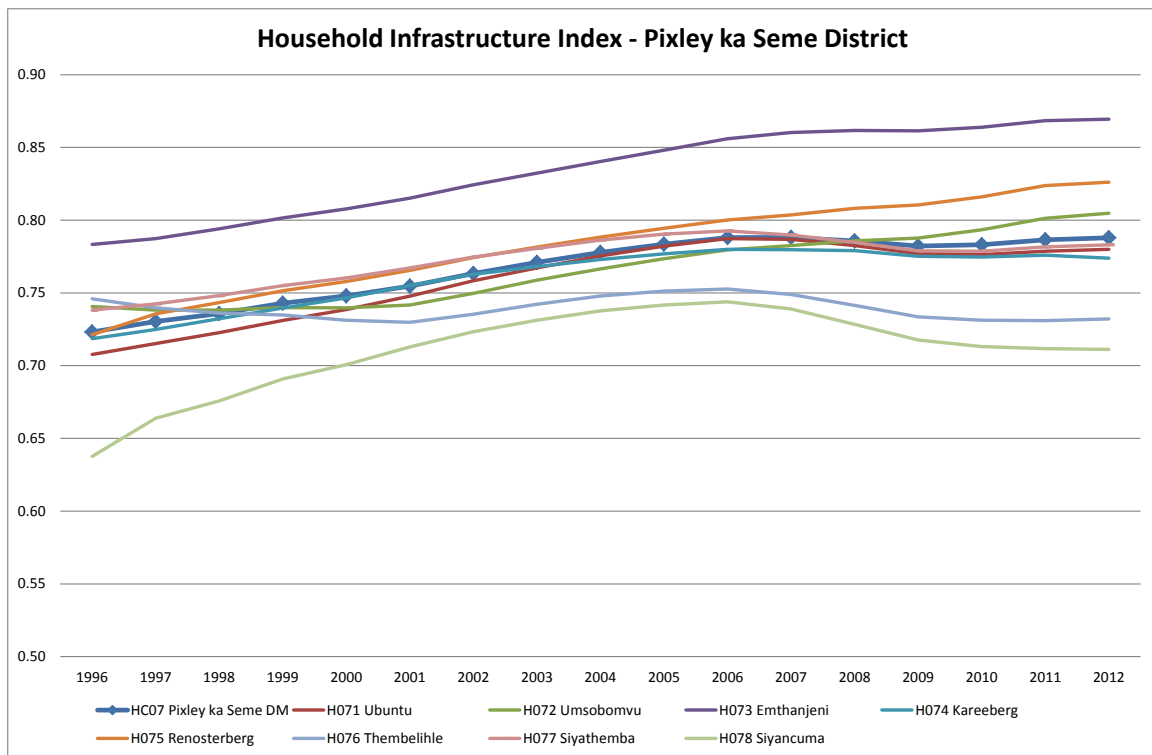


Figure 34 indicates the household infrastructure index for the period 1996 to 2012 for the Pixley ka Seme District and the Municipalities. The index value for the District increased from 0.72 in 1996 to 0.79 in 2006, but then moved sideways to be on 0.79 by 2012, 0.07 points higher than in 1996.

The Municipalities followed roughly the same trend. Emthanjeni- and Renosterberg Municipalities remained above average and increased from 0.78 and 0.72 index values in 1996 to 0.87 and 0.83 in 2012 respectively, an increase of 0.09 and 0.11 points each. Ubuntu- and Siyancuma Municipalities remained below average, but increased in index values from 0.71 and 0.64 in 1996 to 0.78 and 0.71 in 2012 respectively, an increase of 0.07 points each.

Thembelihle Municipality started at a value of 0.75 in 1996 (2nd highest), deteriorated to 0.73 by 2001, then increased to 0.75 by 2006, but then deteriorated again to end on 0.73 by 2012, 0.02 index points lower and is the only municipality in the District that moved lower on the index value over this period.

Figure 34



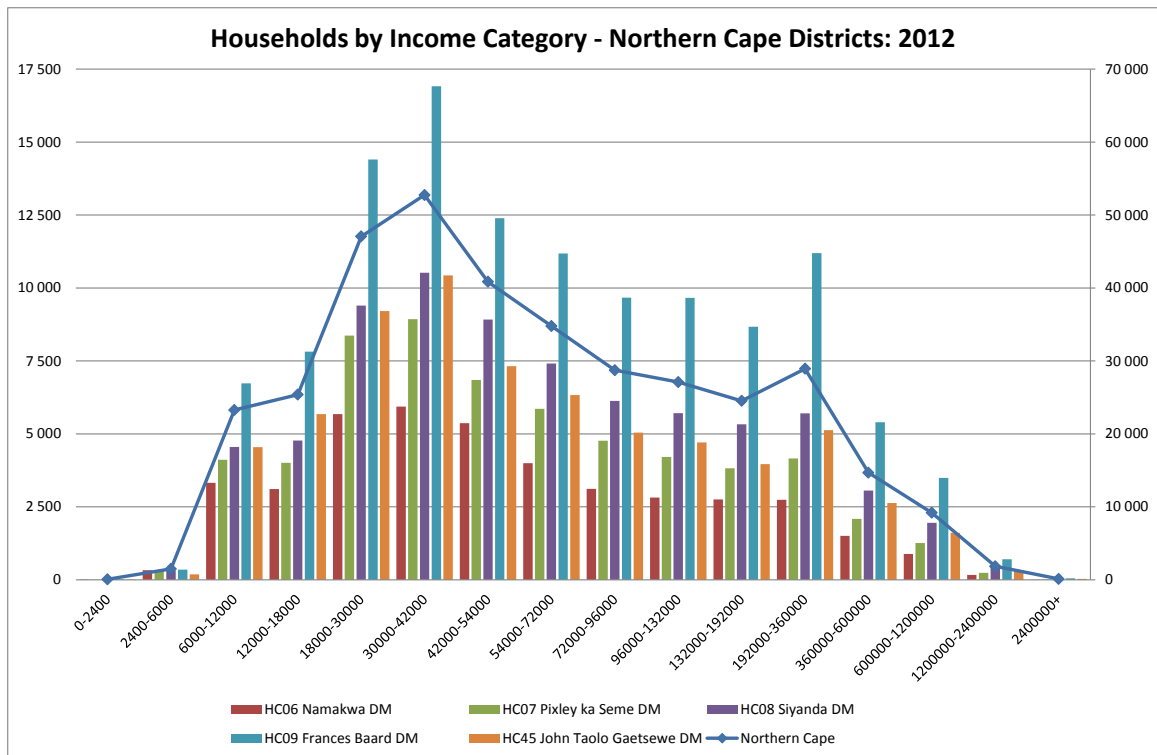
5. Household Income

5.1 Households by Income Category

Households by income category for the Northern Cape and Districts for 2012 are indicated in Figure 35. The largest number of households for the Province (Y2-axis) and all Districts (Y1-axis) falls within the R30,000 – R42,000 per annum category with the 2nd highest category the R18,000 – R30,000 per annum.

The distribution across the categories indicates a normal distribution pattern with the number of households decreasing for each category above the R30,000 – R42,000 category. An exception is the increase in the number of households in the R192,000 – R360,000 category for the Province and all Districts from the previous R132,000 to R192,000 category. The number of households in the categories with more than R360,000 income is relative few and decreasing fast.

Figure 35

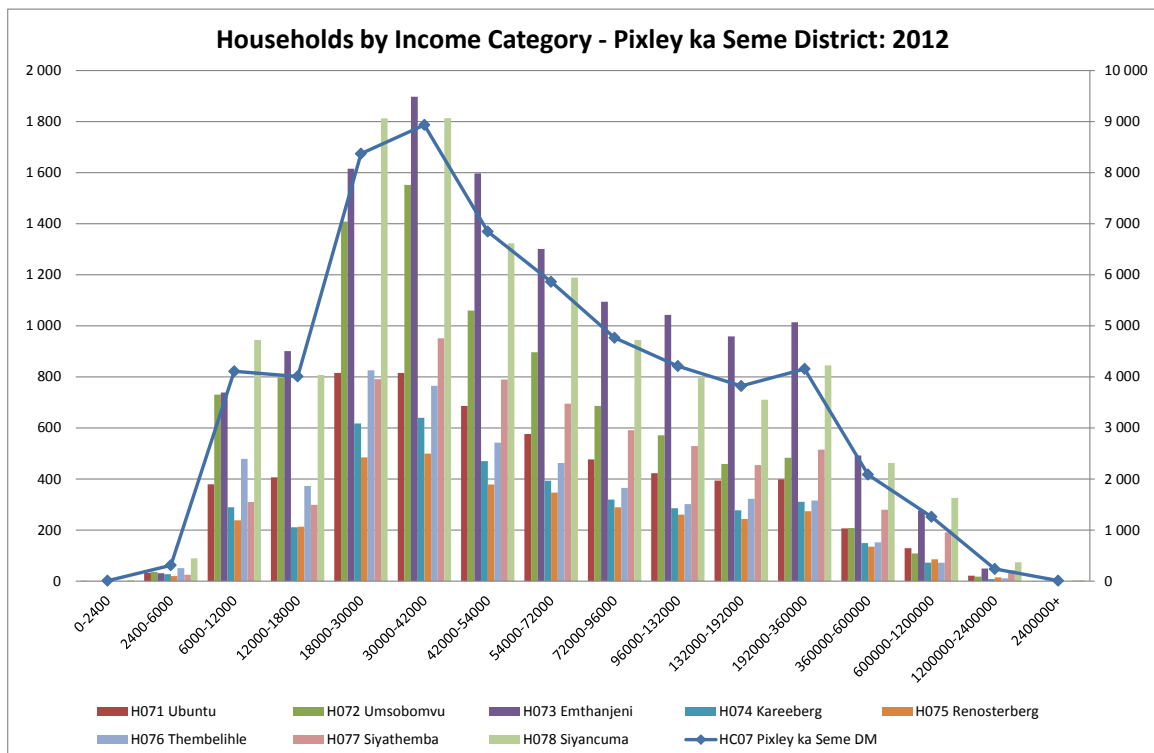


Households by income category for the Pixley ka Seme District and Municipalities for 2012 are indicated in Figure 36. The largest number of households for the District (Y2-axis) and most Municipalities (Y1-axis) falls within the R30,000 – R42,000 per annum category with the 2nd highest category the R18,000 – R30,000 per annum.

The distribution across the categories indicates a normal distribution pattern with the number of households decreasing for each category above the R30,000 – R42,000 category. An exception is the sideways movement in the number of households in the R132,000 – R192,000 and the R192,000 – R360,000 category for the District and all Municipalities from the previous R96,000 to R132,000 category. The number of households in the categories with more than R360,000 income is relative few and decreasing fast.

The Umsobomvu-, Emthanjeni-, Kareeberg-, Renosterberg- and Siyathemba Municipalities have the most number of households in the R30,000 – R42,000 category with the R18,000 – R30,000 the 2nd highest. For Ubuntu- and Siyancuma Municipalities the R18,000 – R30,000 and R30,000 – R42,000 categories are the highest, but R42,000 – R54,000 is 2nd highest. Thembelihle Municipality has the most number of households in the R18,000 – R30,000 category with R30,000 – R42,000 the 2nd highest category.

Figure 36



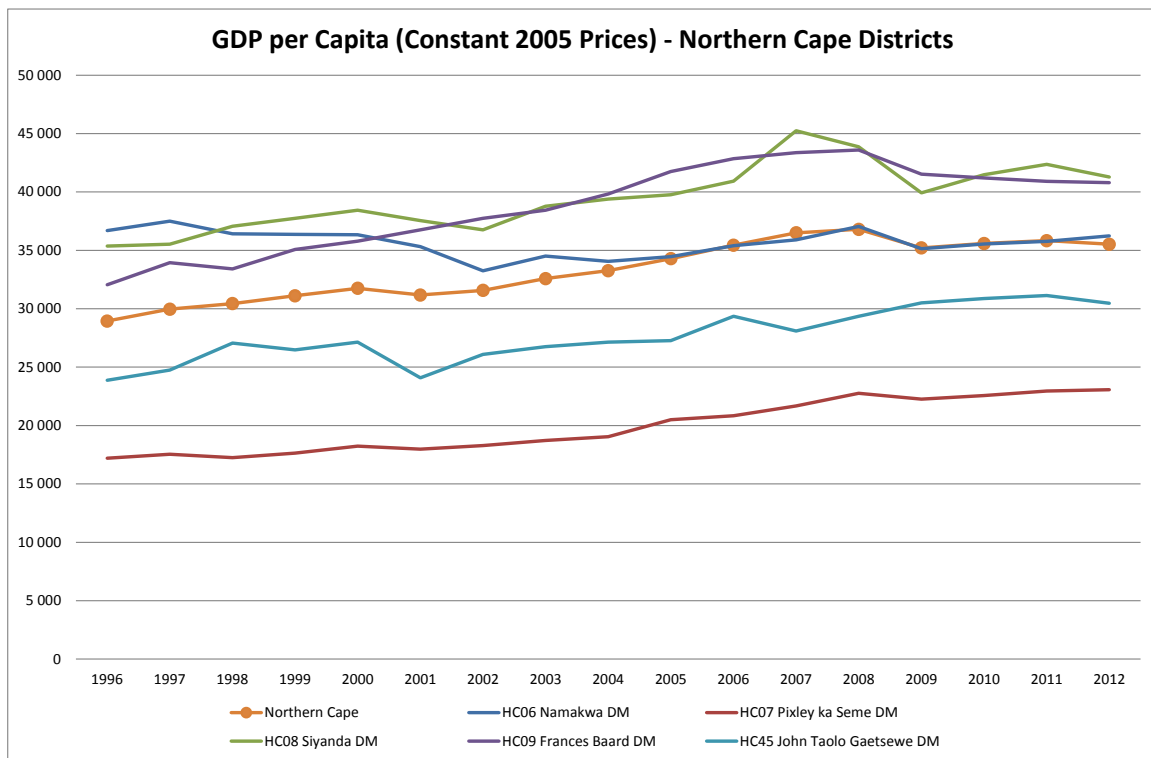
6. Economic Indicators

6.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita

The GDP per Capita (Constant 2005 Prices) for the Northern Cape and Districts for the period 1996 to 2012 is presented in Figure 37. GDP refers to the value that is added in production, while GDP per Capita refers to the GDP divided by the number of the population, thus indicating the GDP per person. To reflect the GDP in Constant 2005 Prices means that the value of all production units in all years was multiplied with the price equal to what it was in 2005. Over time this gives an indication if the number of production units increased or decreased.

The GDP per Capita (constant) increased from R28,950 in 1996 to R35,523 in 2012 which means that the number of production units (at a constant price) increased per person over this period. This is also the case for all Districts, except for Namakwa District which experienced a decrease in GDP per capita. By 2012 ZF Mgcawu District at R41,288 had the highest GDP per Capita and Pixley ka Seme District at R23,069 the lowest.

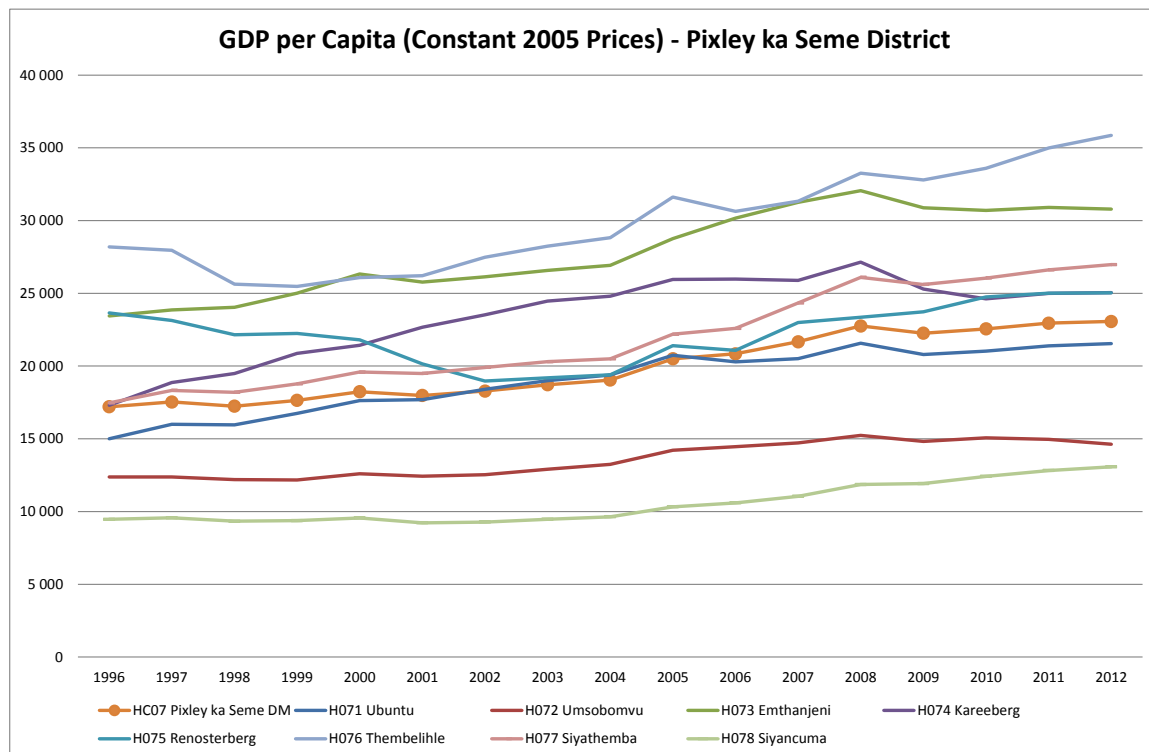
Figure 37



The GDP per Capita (Constant 2005 Prices) for the Pixley ka Seme District and Municipalities for the period 1996 to 2012 is presented in Figure 38. The GDP per Capita (constant) increased from R17,203 in 1996 to R23,069 in 2012 which means that the number of production units (at a constant price) increased per person over this period.

All Municipalities increased their GDP per Capita over this period. The Municipalities of Renosterberg (R25,040), Kareeberg (R25,044), Siyathemba (R26,973), Emthanjeni (R30,768) and Thembelihle (R35,860) achieved an above average GDP per Capita. Below average GDP per Capita was experienced in Ubuntu- (R21,541), Umsobomvu- (R14,629) and Siyancuma Municipality (R13,072).

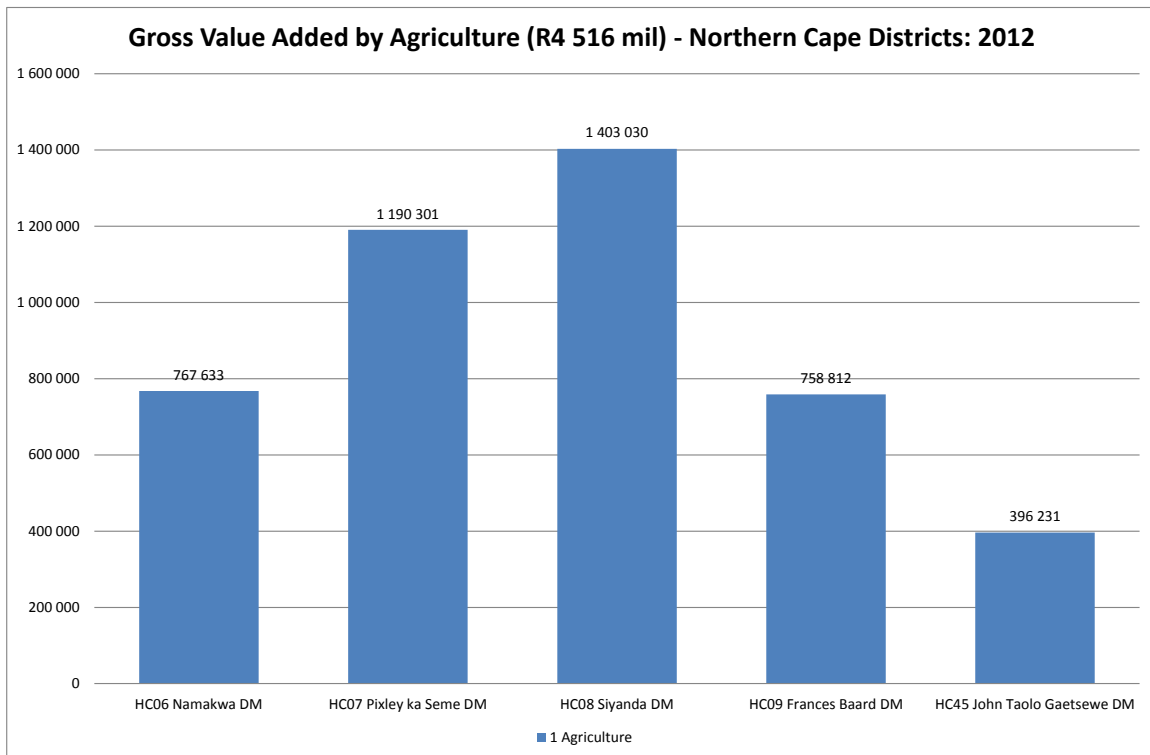
Figure 38



6.2 Gross Value Added by Agriculture

The Gross Value that was added by the agricultural sector in the Northern Cape and the Districts in 2012 is indicated in Figure 39. The total Gross Value added by agriculture for the Province amounted to R4.516 billion. ZF Mgcawu District contributed the most (R1.408 billion or 31%) followed by Pixley ka Seme- (R1.190 billion or 26%), Namakwa- (R767 million or 17%), Frances Baard- (R758 million or 17%) and John Taolo Gaetsewe District (R396 million or 9%).

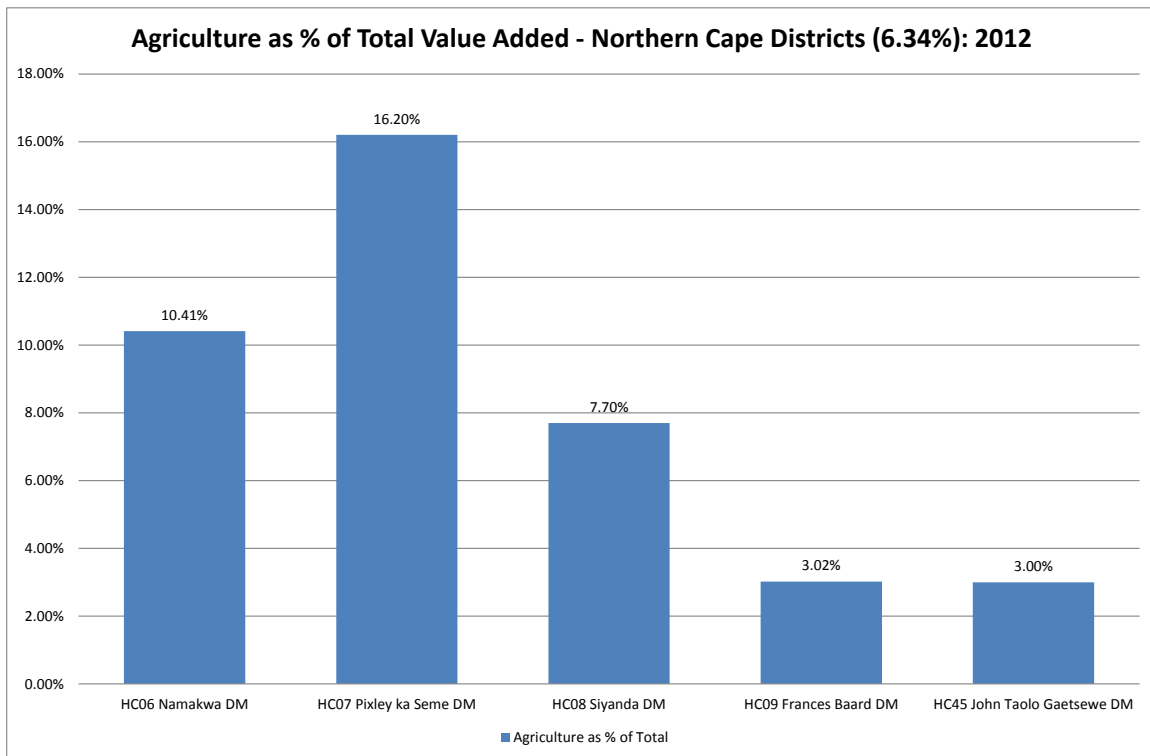
Figure 39



The Gross Value that was added by the agricultural sector as a percentage of the total value that was added in the Northern Cape and the Districts in 2012 is indicated in Figure 40. The total Gross Value added by agriculture as a percentage of total value added for the Province totalled 6.34%.

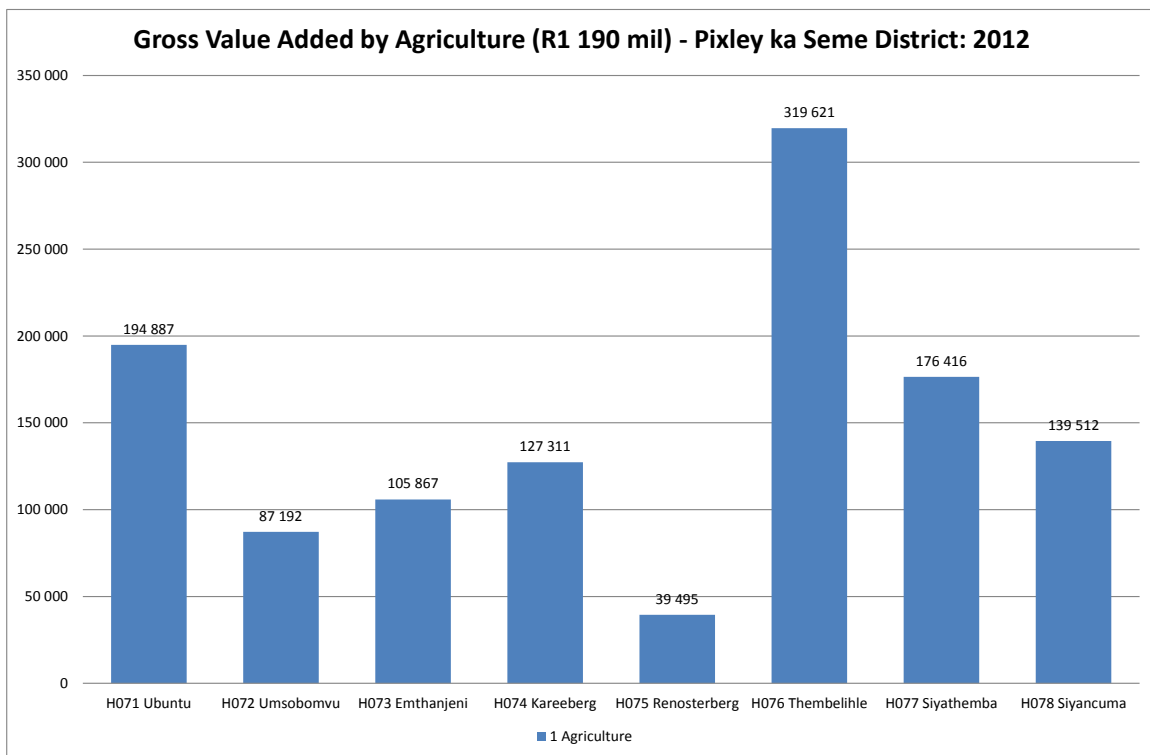
The contribution of the value added by agriculture in Pixley ka Seme District (R1.190 billion) accounted for 16.2% of the total value added by the District and was the highest. This was followed by Namakwa- (R767 million or 10.4% of value added), ZF Mgcawu- (R1.190 billion or 7.7% of value added), Frances Baard- (R758 million or 3.0% of value added) and John Taolo Gaetsewe District (R396 million or 3.0% of value added). This indicates the relative high dependence on agriculture in Pixley ka Seme District and relative low dependence by Frances Baard- and John Taolo Gaetsewe Districts.

Figure 40



The Gross Value that was added by the agricultural sector in the Pixley ka Seme District and Municipalities in 2012 is indicated in Figure 41. The total Gross Value added by agriculture for the District amounted to R1.190 billion. Thembelihle Municipality contributed the most (R320 million or 27%) followed by Ubuntu- (R195 million or 16%), Siyathemba- (R176 million or 15%), Siyancuma- (R140 million or 12%) and Kareeberg Municipality (R127 million or 11%). The lowest contributions came from Emthanjeni- (R106 million or 9%), Umsobomvu- (R87 million or 7%) and Renosterberg Municipality (R39 million or 3%).

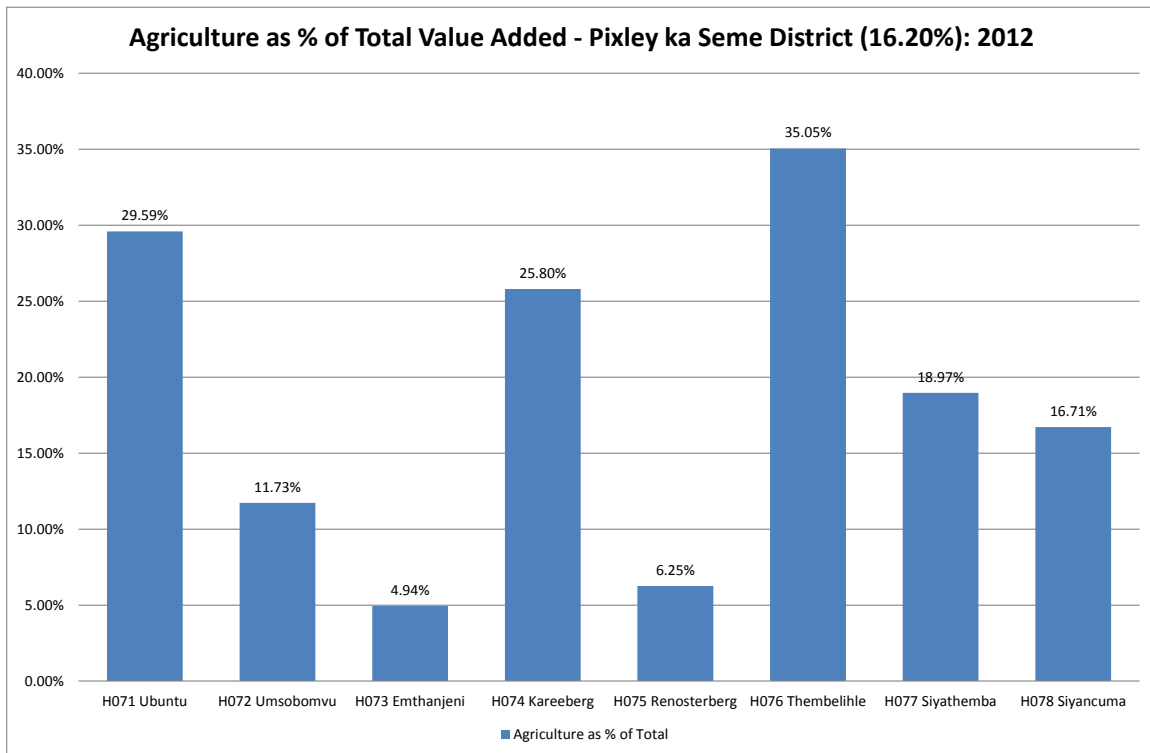
Figure 41



The Gross Value that was added by the agricultural sector as a percentage of the total value that was added in the Pixley ka Seme District and the Municipalities in 2012 is indicated in Figure 42. The total Gross Value added by agriculture as a percentage of total value added for the District added to 16.20%.

The contribution of the value added by agriculture in Thembelihle Municipality (R320 million) accounted for 35.1% of the total value added by the Municipality and was the highest. This was followed by Ubuntu- (R195 million or 29.6% of value added), Kareeberg- (R127 million or 25.8% of value added), Siyathemba- (R176 million or 19.0% of value added), Siyancuma- (R140 million or 16.7% of value added), Umsobomvu- (R87 million or 11.7% of value added), Renosterberg- (R39 million or 6.3% of value added) and Emthanjeni Municipality (R106 million or 4.9% of value added). This indicates the relative high dependence on agriculture in Thembelihle- and Ubuntu Municipalities and relative low dependence by Renosterberg- and Emthanjeni Municipalities.

Figure 42

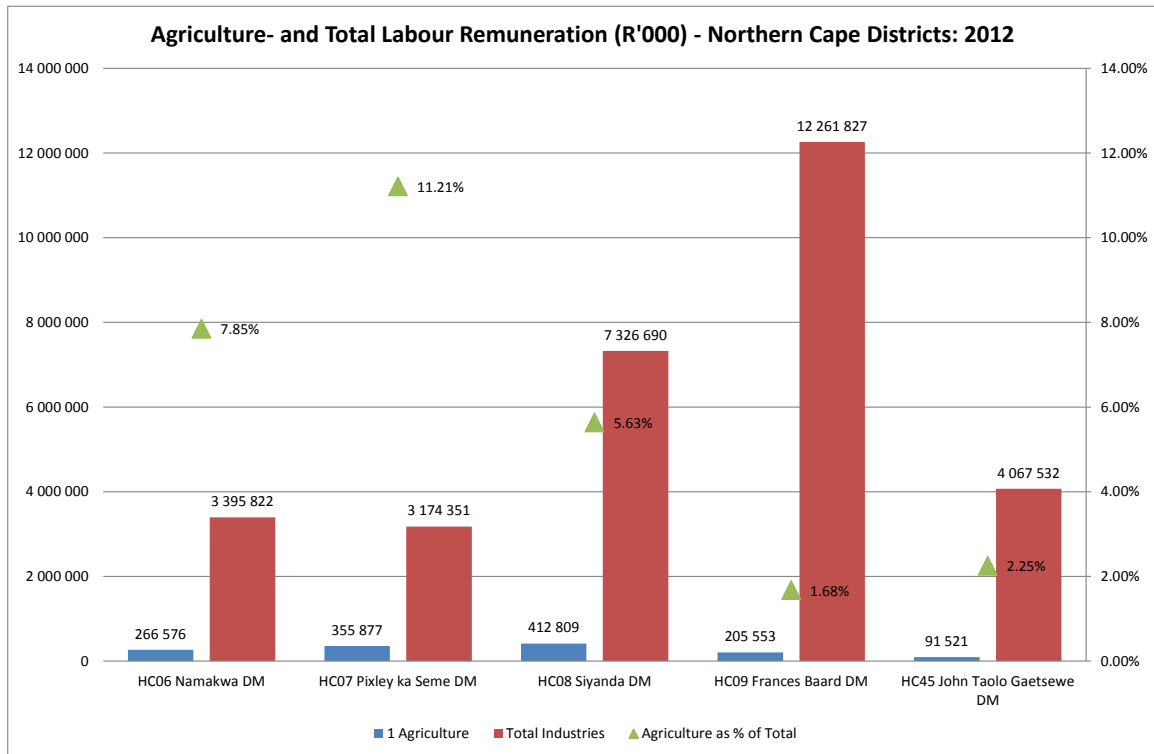


6.3 Labour Remuneration

Remuneration for total labour and for the agricultural sector for the Northern Cape and Districts in 2012 is illustrated in Figure 43. The highest total labour remuneration took place in Frances Baard District to the value of R12.262 billion followed by ZF Mgcawu District with R7.827 billion and the lowest in Pixley ka Seme District with R3.174 billion. The highest remuneration for labour in the agricultural sector took place in ZF Mgcawu District to the value of R412.8 million followed by Pixley ka Seme District with R355.9 million and the lowest in John Taolo Gaetsewe District with R91.5 million.

When the remuneration of labour in agriculture is measured as proportion of total labour remuneration, it is found that Pixley ka Seme District had the highest contribution of 11.2%, followed by Namakwa District on 7.9% and Frances Baard the lowest with 1.7%. The average for the Province is at 4.4%. This indicates the importance of agriculture in districts like Pixley ka Seme for the contribution to total labour remuneration, while other districts like Frances Baard contributes relatively low.

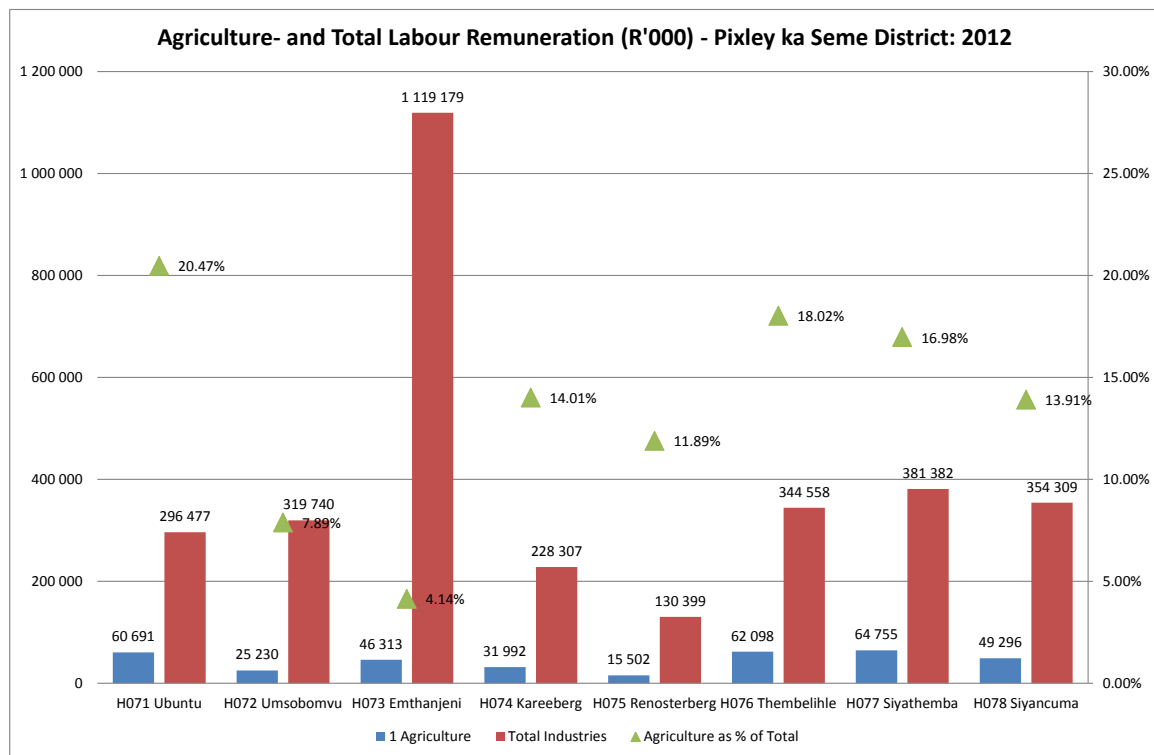
Figure 43



Remuneration for total labour and for the agricultural sector for the Pixley ka Seme District and Municipalities in 2012 is illustrated in Figure 44. The highest total labour remuneration took place in Emthanjeni Municipality to the value of R1.119 billion followed by Siyathemba Municipality with R381.4 million and the lowest in Renosterberg Municipality with R130.4 million. The highest remuneration for labour in the agricultural sector took place in Siyathemba Municipality to the value of R64.8 million followed by Thembelihle with R62.1 million and the lowest in Renosterberg Municipality with R15.5 million.

When the remuneration of labour in agriculture is measured as proportion of total labour remuneration, it is found that Ubuntu Municipality had the highest contribution of 20.5%, followed by Thembelihle Municipality on 18.0% and Emthanjeni Municipality the lowest with 4.1%. The average for the District is at 11.2%. This indicates the importance of agriculture in municipalities like Ubuntu for the contribution to total labour remuneration, while other municipalities like Emthanjeni contributes relatively low.

Figure 44



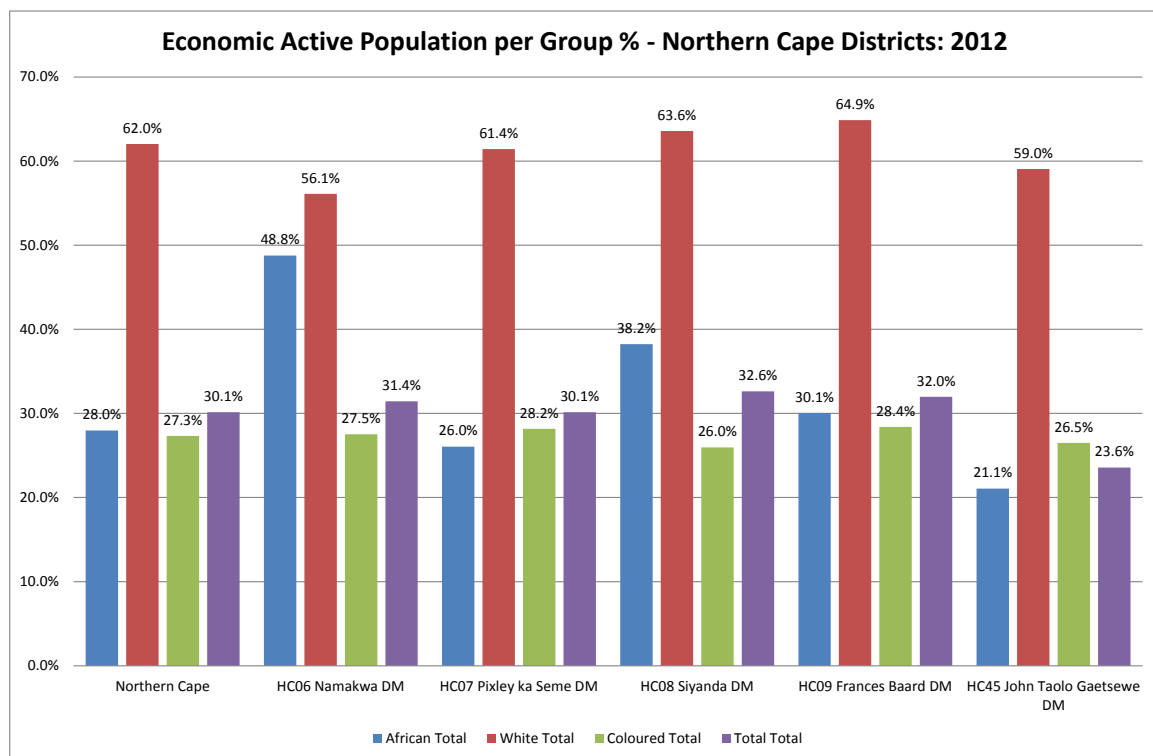
7. Labour Aspects

7.1 Economic Active Population (EAP) per Group

The Economic Active Population (EAP) per racial group (per official definition) for the Northern Cape and Districts for 2012 is indicated in Figure 45. The official definition of EAP refers to persons 15-64 years of age that are economic active or that is seeking to be economic active.

The figure indicates that only 30.1% of persons 15-64 years old are classified as EAP for the Province in 2012 with ZF Mgcawu District the highest at 32.6% and John Taolo Gaetsewe District the lowest at 23.6%. The African group has a Provincial EAP of 28.0% with the highest EAP in Namakwa District of 48.8% and John Taolo Gaetsewe the lowest at 21.1%. The White group has a Provincial EAP of 62.0% with the highest EAP in Frances Baard District of 64.9% and Namakwa District as the lowest at an average of 62.0% for the Province. The Coloured group has a Provincial EAP of 27.3% with the highest EAP in Frances Baard District of 28.4% and ZF Mgcawu the lowest at 26.0%.

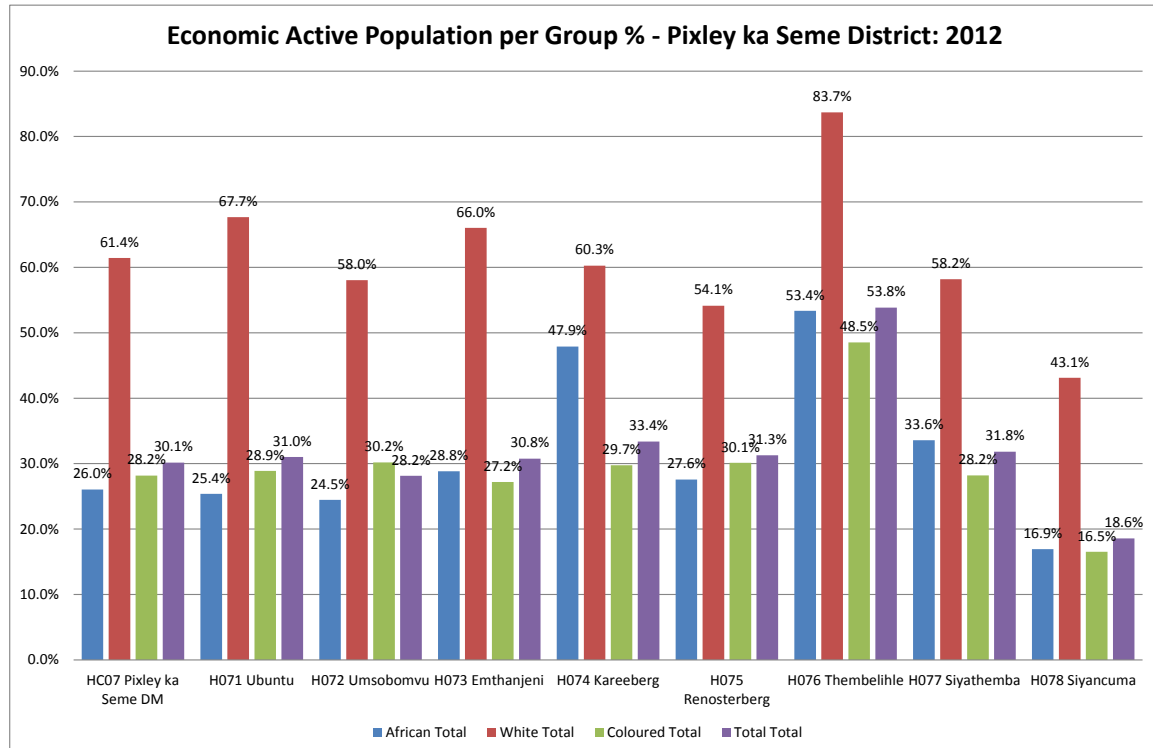
Figure 45



The Economic Active Population (EAP) per racial group (per official definition) for the Pixley ka Seme District and Municipalities for 2012 is indicated in Figure 46.

The figure indicates that only 30.1% of persons 15-64 years old are classified as EAP for the District in 2012 with Thembelihle Municipality the highest at 53.8% and Siyancuma Municipality the lowest at 18.6%. The African group has a District EAP of 26.0% with the highest EAP in Thembelihle Municipality of 53.4% and Siyancuma the lowest at 16.9%. The White group has a District EAP of 61.4% with the highest EAP in Thembelihle Municipality of 83.7% and Siyancuma the lowest at 16.5%. The Coloured group has a District EAP of 28.2% with the highest EAP in Thembelihle Municipality of 48.5% and Siyancuma the lowest at 16.5%.

Figure 46



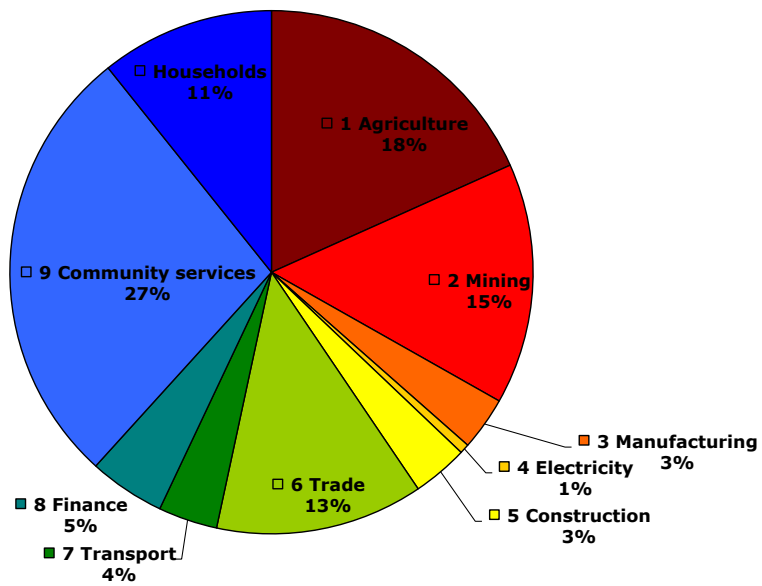
7.2 Formal Sector Employment

Formal sector employment for the Northern Cape in 2012 is illustrated in Figure 47 with the share of the nine formal sectors and households as a percentage of total formal employment (number of persons employed).

The share of the agricultural sector in the Province totalled 18% of total formal employment, 2nd to community services with the highest share of 27%.

Figure 47

Formal Employment - Sector's share of Northern Cape's total (%)
2012



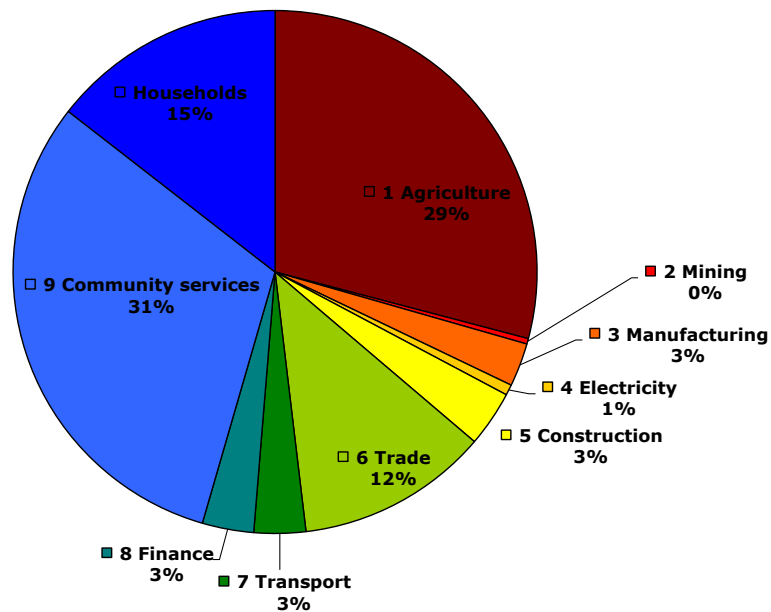
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

Formal sector employment for the Pixley ka Seme District in 2012 is illustrated in Figure 48 with the share of the nine formal sectors and households as a percentage of total formal employment (number of persons employed).

The share of the agricultural sector in the District totalled 29% of total formal employment, 2nd to community services with the highest share of 31%.

Figure 48

Formal Employment - Sector's share of HC07 Pixley ka Seme DM's total (%)
2012



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

Formal sector employment for the municipalities in the Pixley ka Seme District is indicated in Figures 49 to 56.

Figure 49

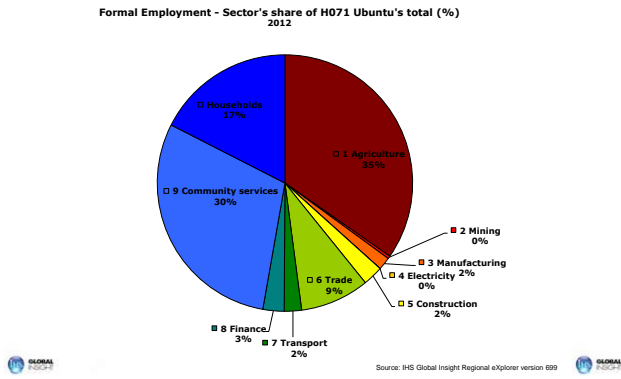


Figure 50

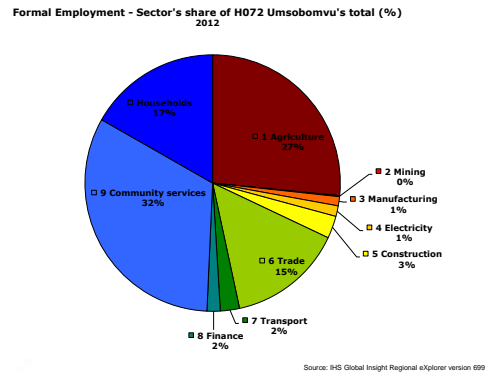


Figure 51

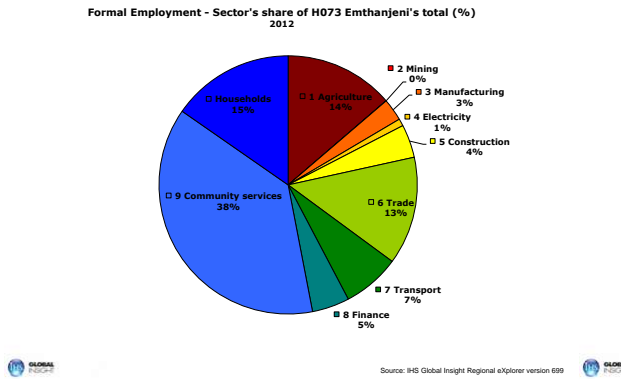


Figure 52

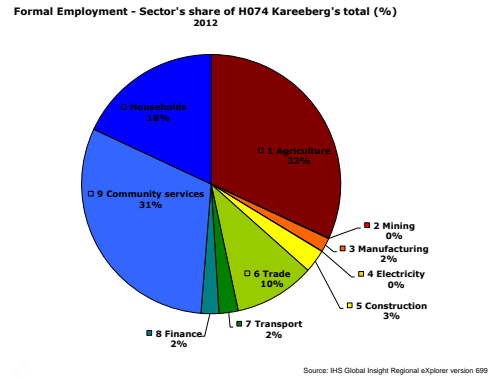


Figure 53

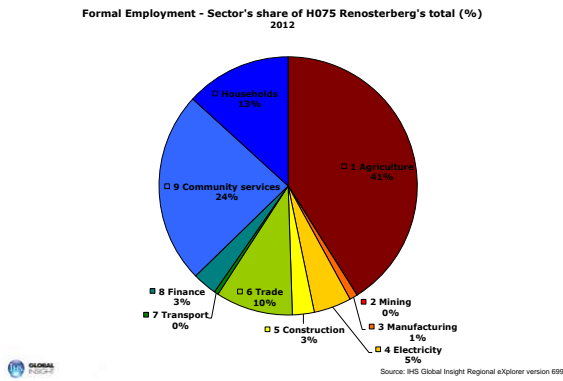


Figure 54

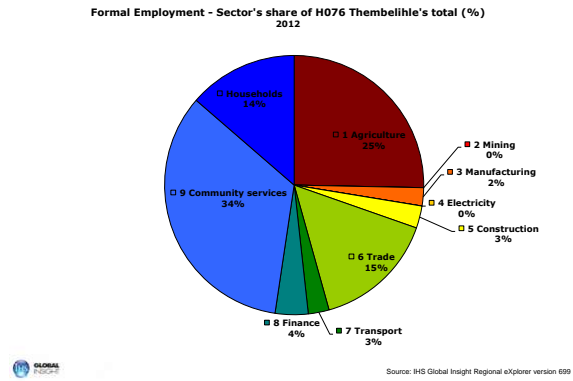


Figure 55

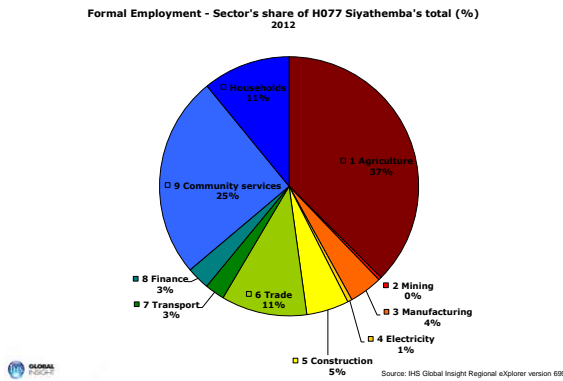
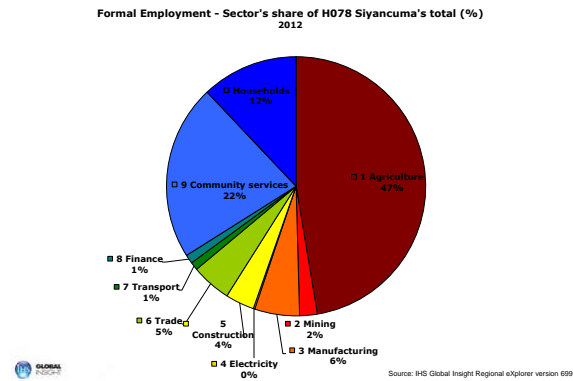


Figure 56

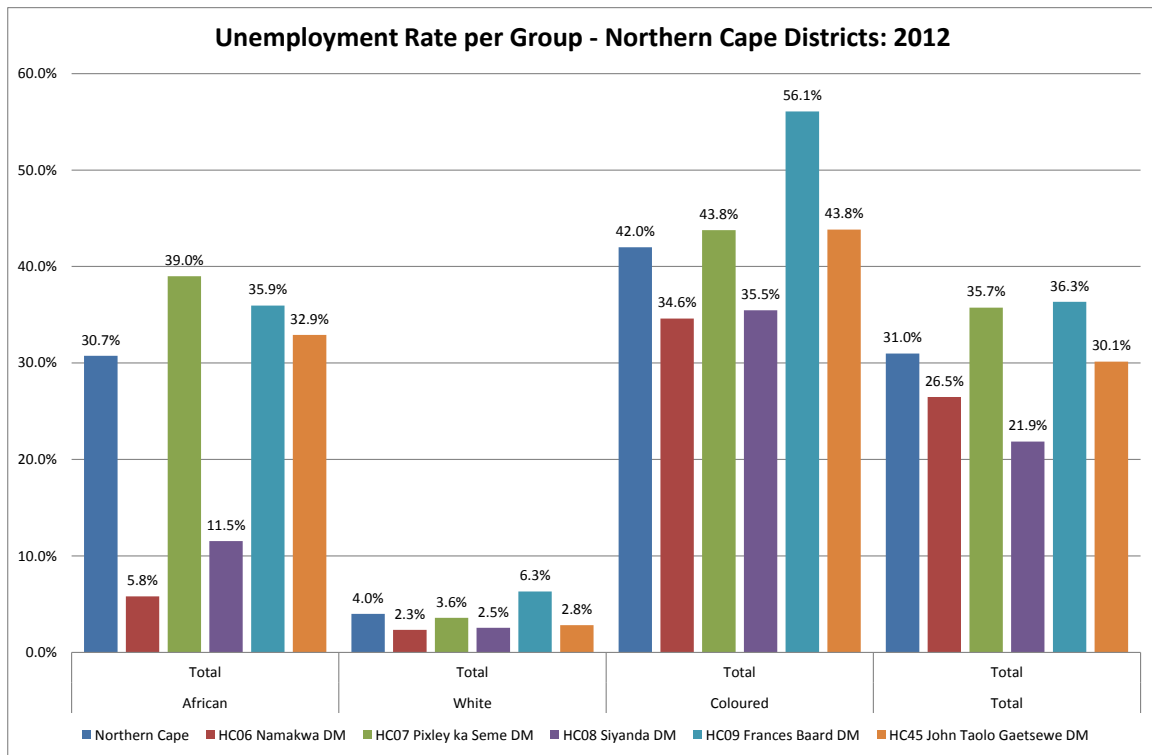


7.3 Unemployment per Group

In Figure 57 the unemployment per racial group (official definition) for the Northern Cape and Districts for 2012 can be seen. The official definition of unemployment calculates the number of people unemployed and actively seeking for employment as a proportion of the EAP, thus those that are not economic active out of choice and those that are not actively seeking for employment, are not calculated as unemployed.

The unemployment rate for the Province in 2012 was calculated at 31.0% with the highest rate from the Coloured group at 42.0% followed by the African group at 30.7% and the White group at 4.0%. Under the African- and Coloured group the highest unemployment rate was in Pixley ka Seme District with 39.0% and 43.8% respectively and the lowest unemployment rate was in Namakwa District with 5.8% and 34.6% respectively.

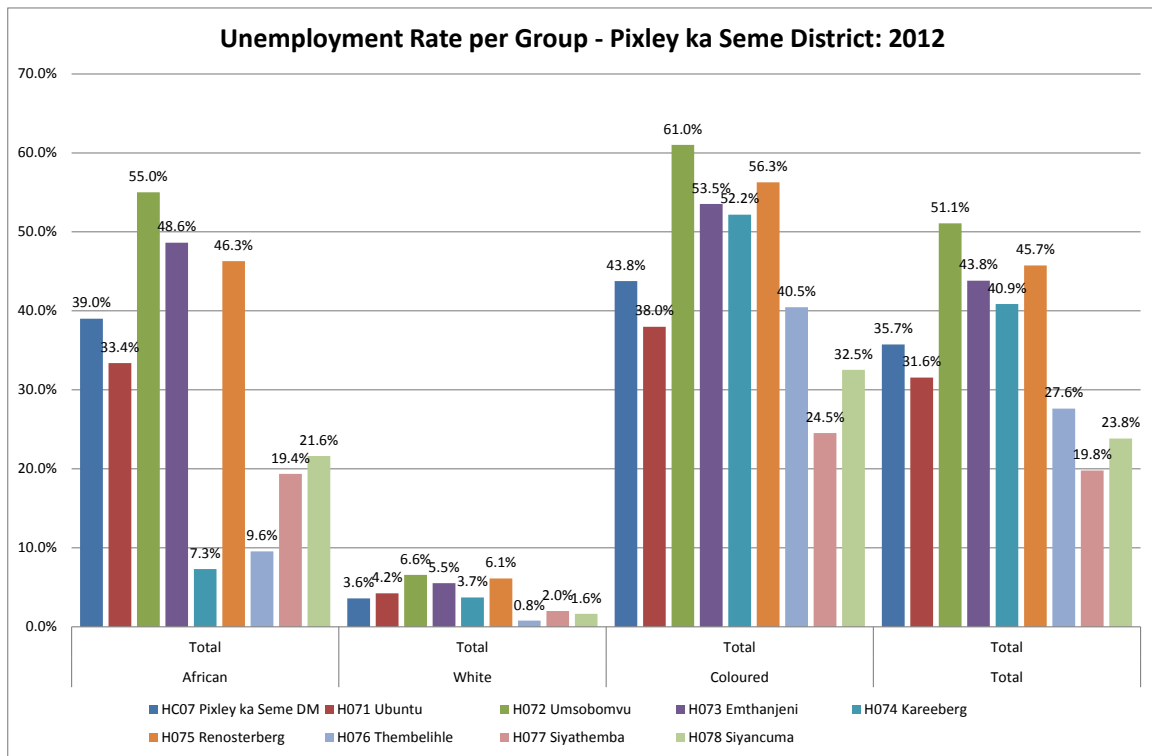
Figure 57



In Figure 58 the unemployment per racial group (official definition) for the Pixley ka Seme District and Municipalities for 2012 can be seen.

The unemployment rate for the District in 2012 was calculated at 35.7% with the highest rate from the Coloured group at 43.8% followed by the African group at 39.0% and the White group at 3.6%. Under the African group the highest unemployment rate was in Umsobomvu- and Emthanjeni Municipality with 55.0% and 48.6% respectively and the lowest unemployment rate was in Kareeberg Municipality with 7.3%. For the Coloured group the highest unemployment rate was in Umsobomvu- and Renosterberg Municipality with 61.0% and 56.3% respectively and the lowest unemployment rate was in Siyathemba Municipality with 24.5%. The White group has the highest unemployment rate in Umsobomvu- and Renosterberg Municipality with 6.6% and 6.1% respectively and the lowest in Thembelihle Municipality with 0.8%.

Figure 58



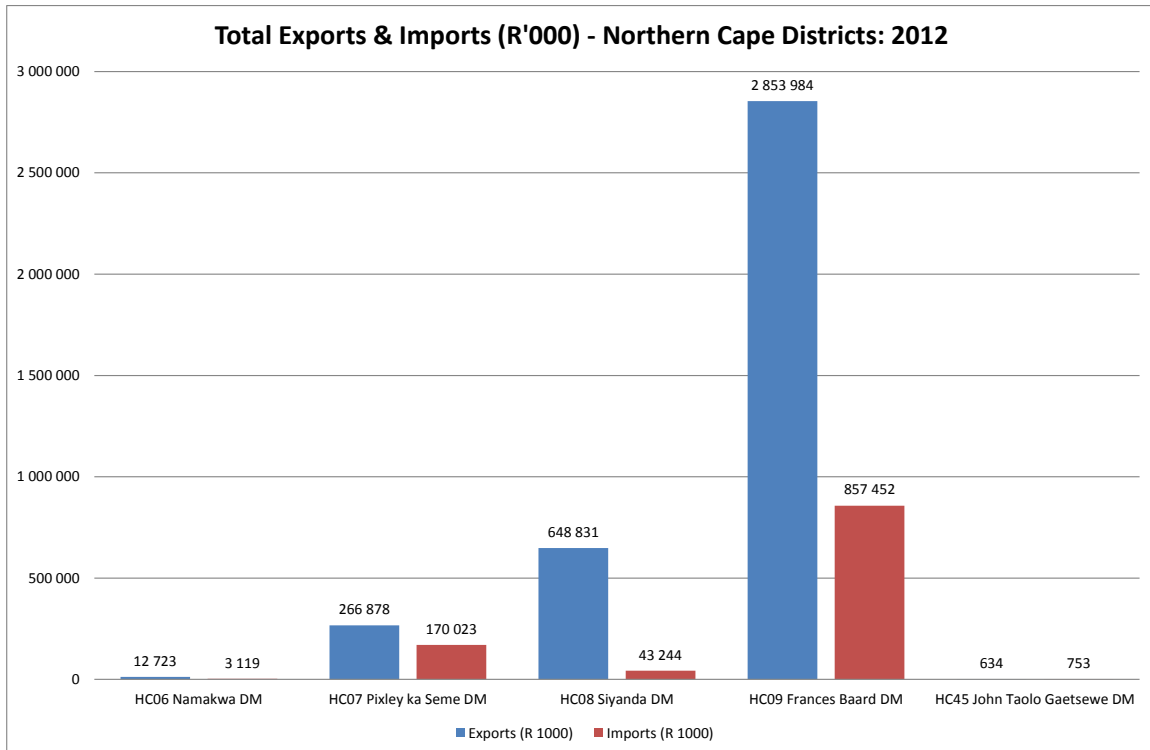
8. International Trade

8.1 Total Exports and Imports

Total trade in terms of exports and imports for the Northern Cape and Districts for 2012 are reflected in Figure 59. Total exports for the Province amounted to R3.783 billion and imports R1.075 billion and is dominated by Frances Baard District.

Total exports were the highest for Frances Baard District at R2.854 billion followed by ZF Mgcawu District with R648.8 million. Total imports were the highest for Frances Baard District at R857.5 million followed by Pixley ka Seme District with R170.0 million.

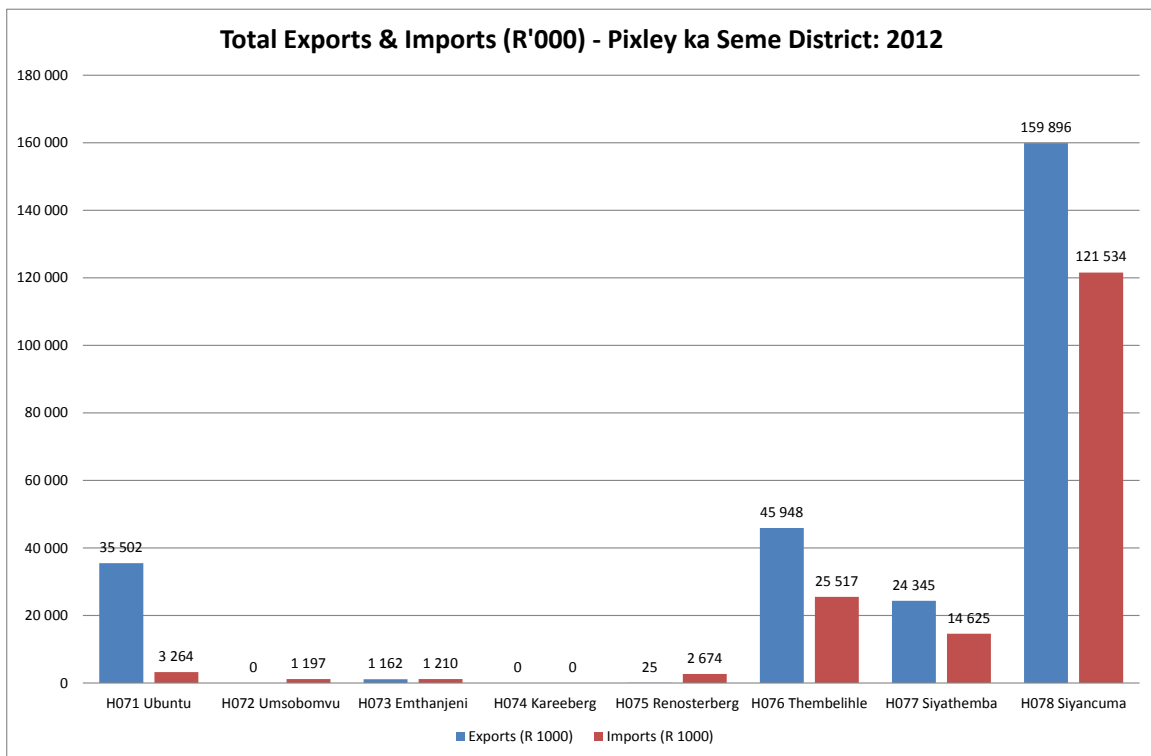
Figure 59



Total trade in terms of exports and imports for the Pixley ka Seme District and Municipalities for 2012 are reflected in Figure 60. Total exports for the District amounted to R266.9 million and imports R170.0 million and is dominated by Siyancuma Municipality.

Total exports were the highest for Siyancuma Municipality at R159.9 million followed by Thembelihle Municipality with R45.9 million. Total imports were the highest for Siyancuma Municipality at R121.5 million followed by Thembelihle Municipality with R25.5 million.

Figure 60



9. References

IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer, 2012 Data