



agriculture, land reform & rural development

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

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS: JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT



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Compiled by Sub-Directorate: Macro-Economics & Statistics

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1. Introduction

The ZF Mgcawu District was previously known as Siyanda District and all data, tables and graphs used from indicated sources in this document that indicates Siyanda District refers to ZF Mgcawu District.

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District covers an area of approximately 2.728 million hectares. This is the 2nd smallest District in terms of size in the Northern Cape and covers only 7.3% of the area of the Province. The District borders Botswana in the North-West and the North West Province in the North and North-East. It borders the Frances Baard District in the South-East and ZF Mgcawu District in the West and in the South.

The main activities in the District are livestock- and game farming.

The District is divided into three local municipalities, namely Joe Morolong, Ga-Segonyana and Gamagara.

The largest part of the District falls within the 200-400mm rainfall per annum category. Only a small part of the District in the South-East falls within the 400-600mm category. Evaporation increase from the South-East towards the North-West from 1,800-2,000mm per annum to 2,400mm+ per annum category for half of the Western part of the District.

The temperature varies slightly across the District. Mean maximum temperature varies from 31-33°C in the East to 35°C+ in the rest of the District. Mean minimum temperature varies from -2-0°C in the East, 0-2°C in the central part of the District and a small area 2-4°C in the Sout-West. The majority of the District experience regular frost.

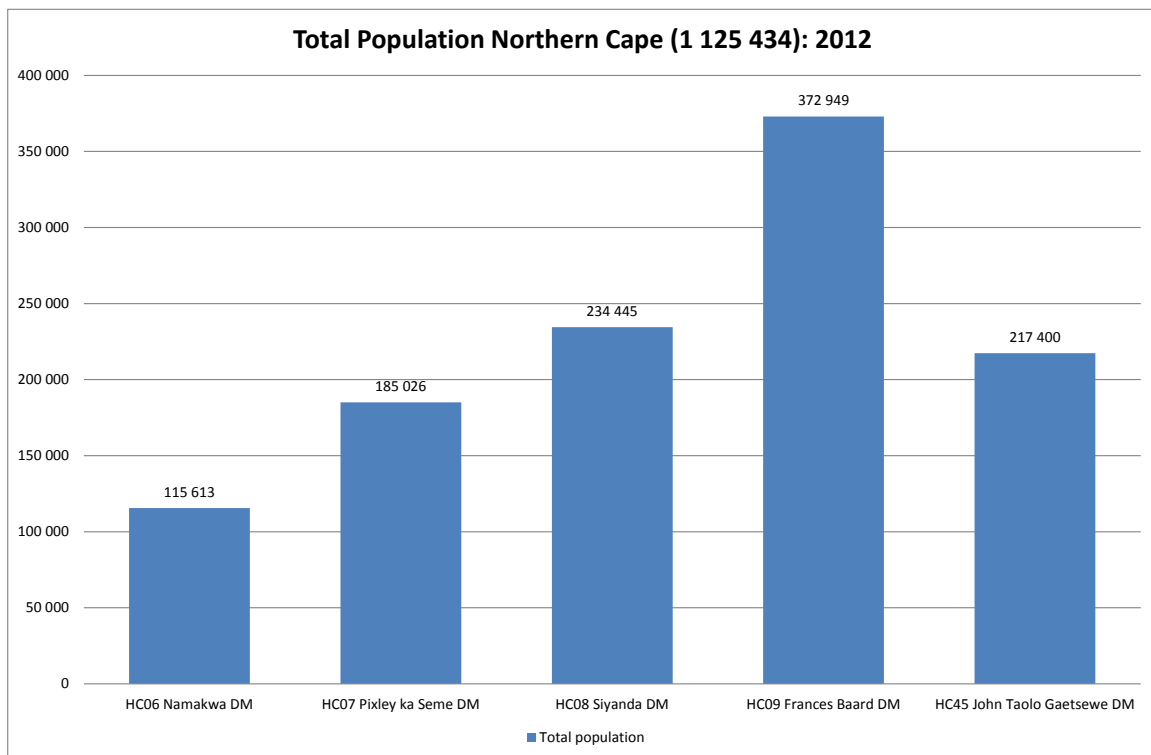
The District is covered by one Biome in terms of vegetation, namely the Savanna Biome. The District is covered by plateau bushveld in the South-East, mountain bushveld in the South, dune bushveld in the West and thorn bushveld in the North and East. The official grazing capacity zones vary from 9 hectares per Large Stock Unit (Ha/LSU) in the North and North-East to 16 ha/LSU in the West.

2. District Demographics

2.1 Total Population

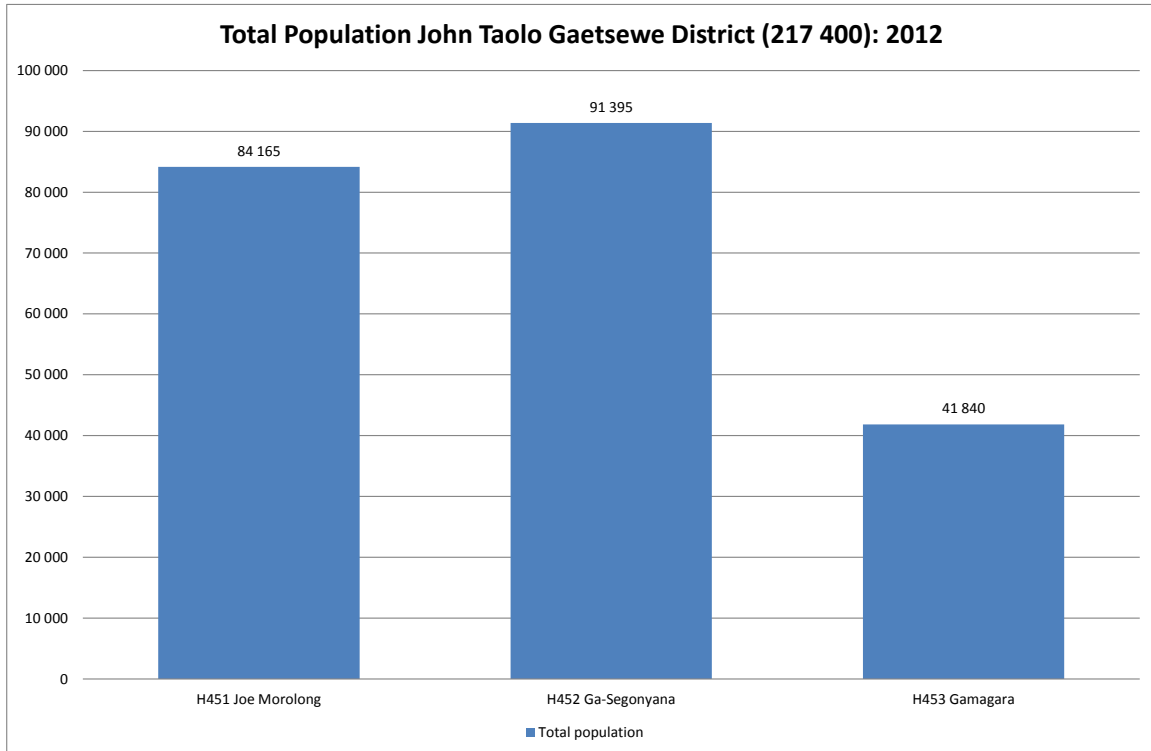
Figure 1 indicates the estimated total population for the Northern Cape to be around 1 125 434 people in 2012 with Frances Baard District the highest number of people of 372,949 (33.1%) of the five districts, followed by ZF Mgcawu District with 234,445 (20.8%) people. John Taolo Gaetsewe District accounts 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 John Taolo Gaetsewe District population is indicated in Figure 2 with the largest part of the population in Ga-Segonyana (91,395 or 42.0%), followed by Joe Morolong (84,165 or 38.7%%) and Gamagara (41,840 or 19.2%) the municipality with the smallest population.

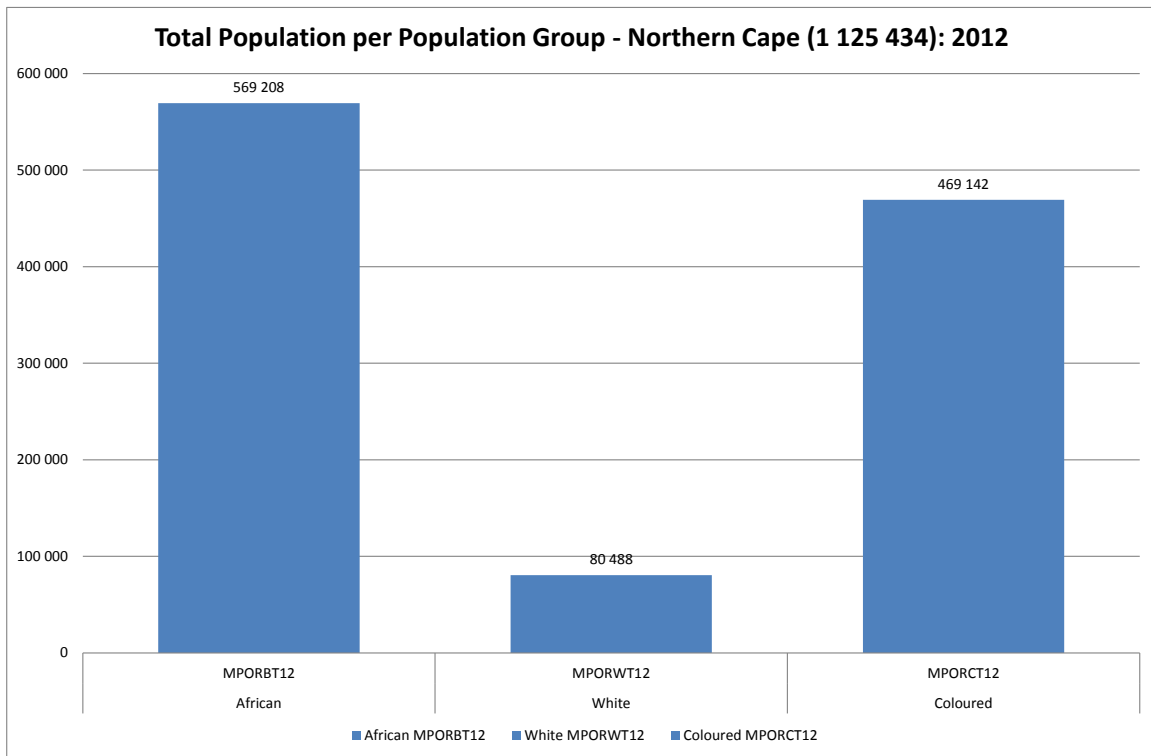
Figure 2



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.

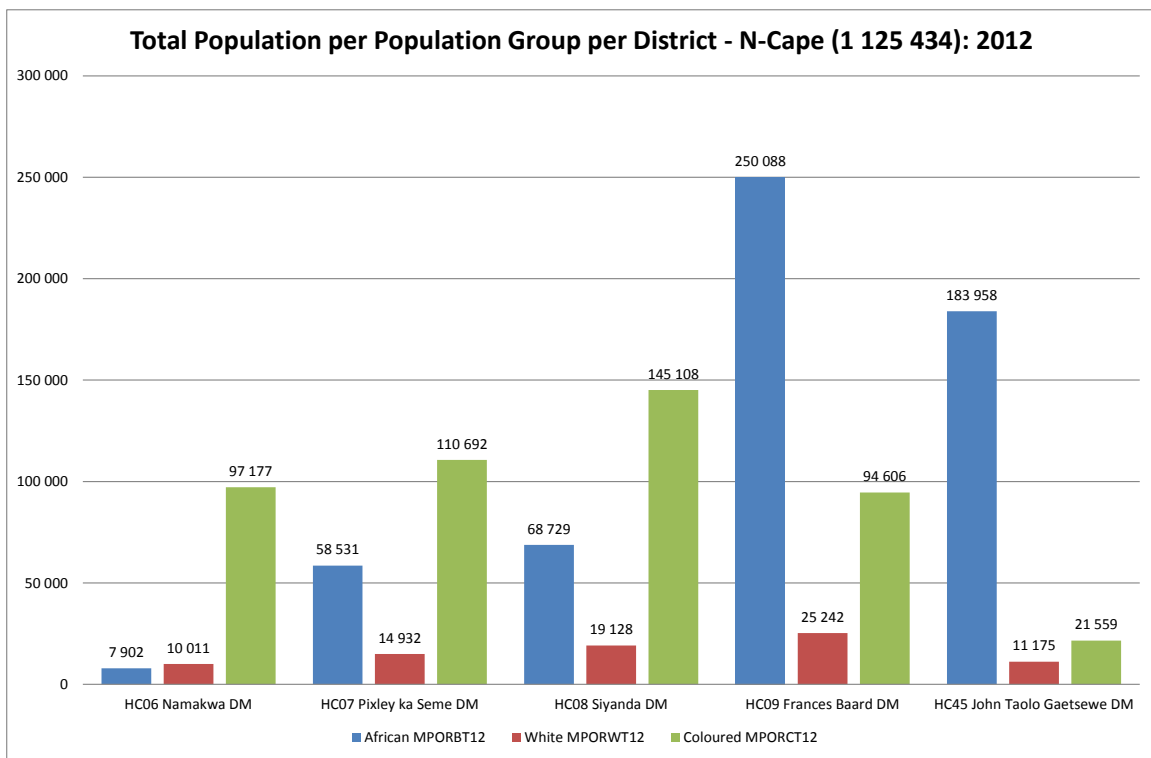
Figure 3



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 John Taolo Gaetsewe District the African group represents 84.6%, followed by the Coloured group with 9.9% and then the White group with 5.1% of total population.

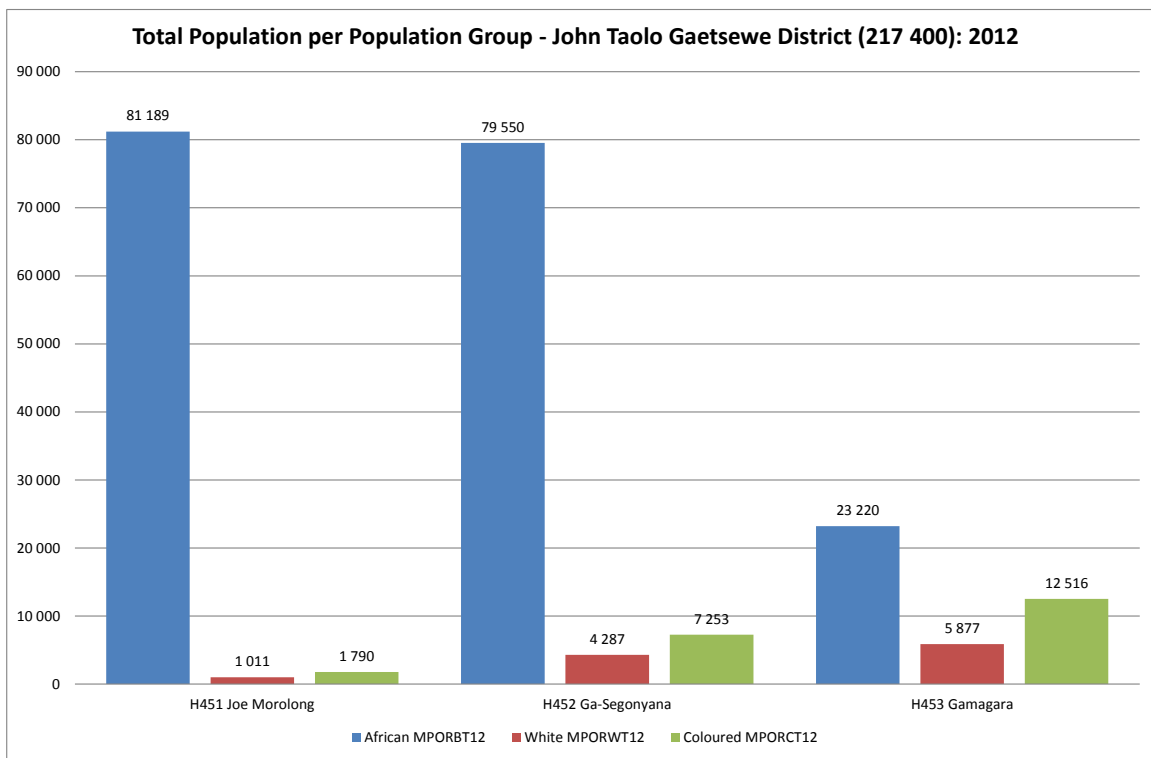
Figure 4



The population breakdown per population group for the four municipalities for John Taolo Gaetsewe District is indicated in Figure 5. As indicated in Figure 4, the dominance of the African group is evident in most of the municipal areas with this group representing 96.5% in Joe Morolong, 87.0% in Ga-Segonyana and 55.5% in Gamagara of the total population.

The Coloured group and the White group constitutes for 2.1% and 1.2% in Joe Morolong, 7.9% and 4.7% in Ga-Segonyana and 29.9% and 14.0% in Gamagara respectively in the municipal areas.

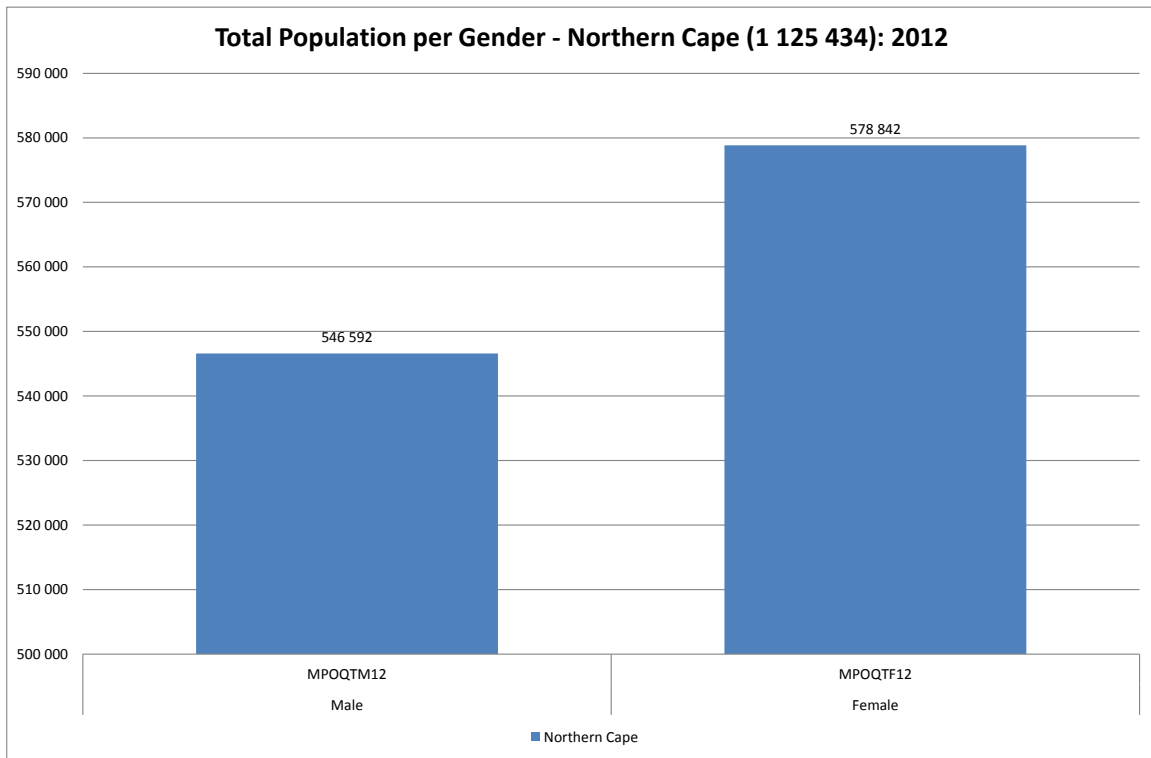
Figure 5



2.3 Total Population per Gender Group

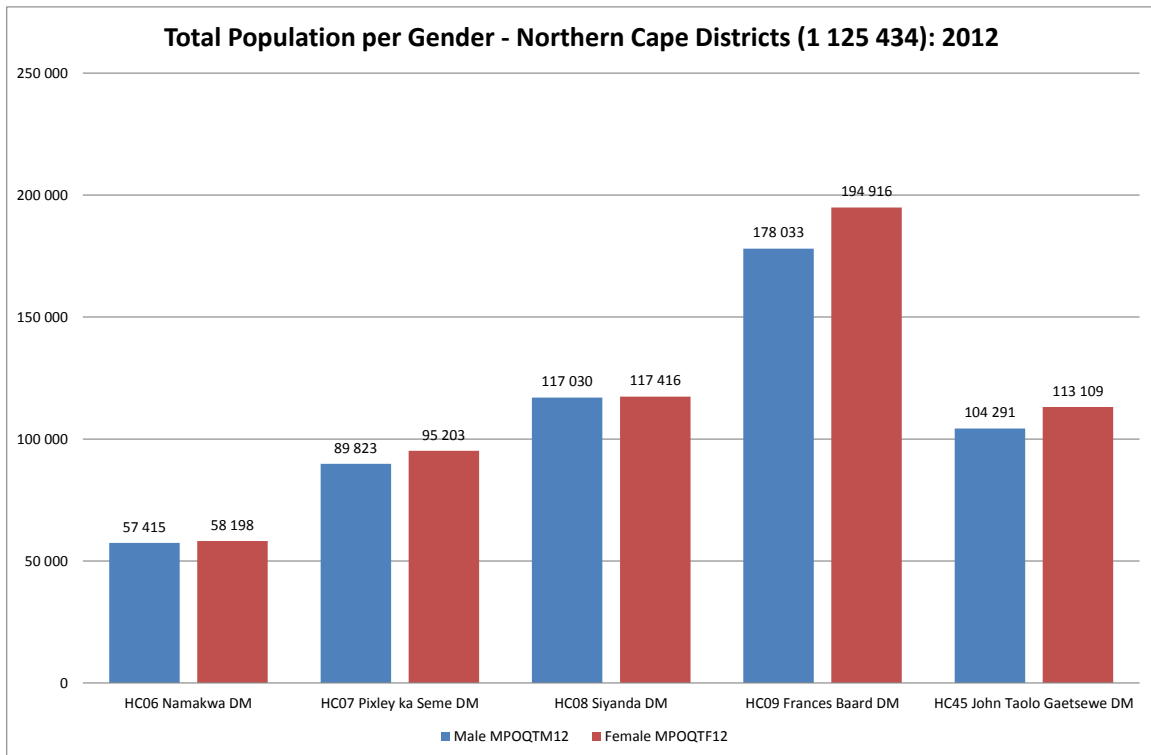
The population per gender for the Northern Cape is indicated in Figure 6 with the male group representing 48.6% and the female group 51.4% of the total provincial population.

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 John Taolo Gaetsewe District is 48.0% male and 52.0% female and is close to provincial representation.

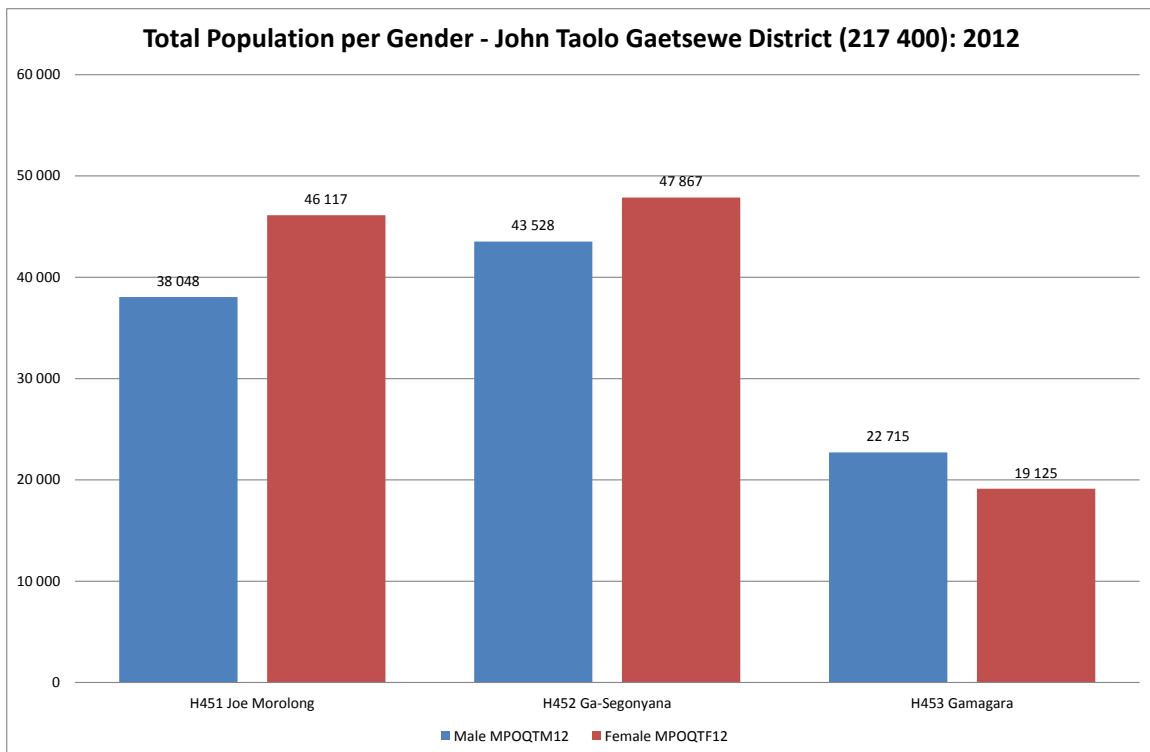
Figure 7



In Figure 8 the population per gender for the municipal areas in John Taolo Gaetsewe District are indicated. In Joe Morolong (54.8%) and Ga-Segonyana (52.4%) municipal areas the female representation is the largest.

For the Gamagara Municipality the female representation is the lowest with 45.7%. Female representation is lower in Gamagara and migrant labour for the mines might have an influence.

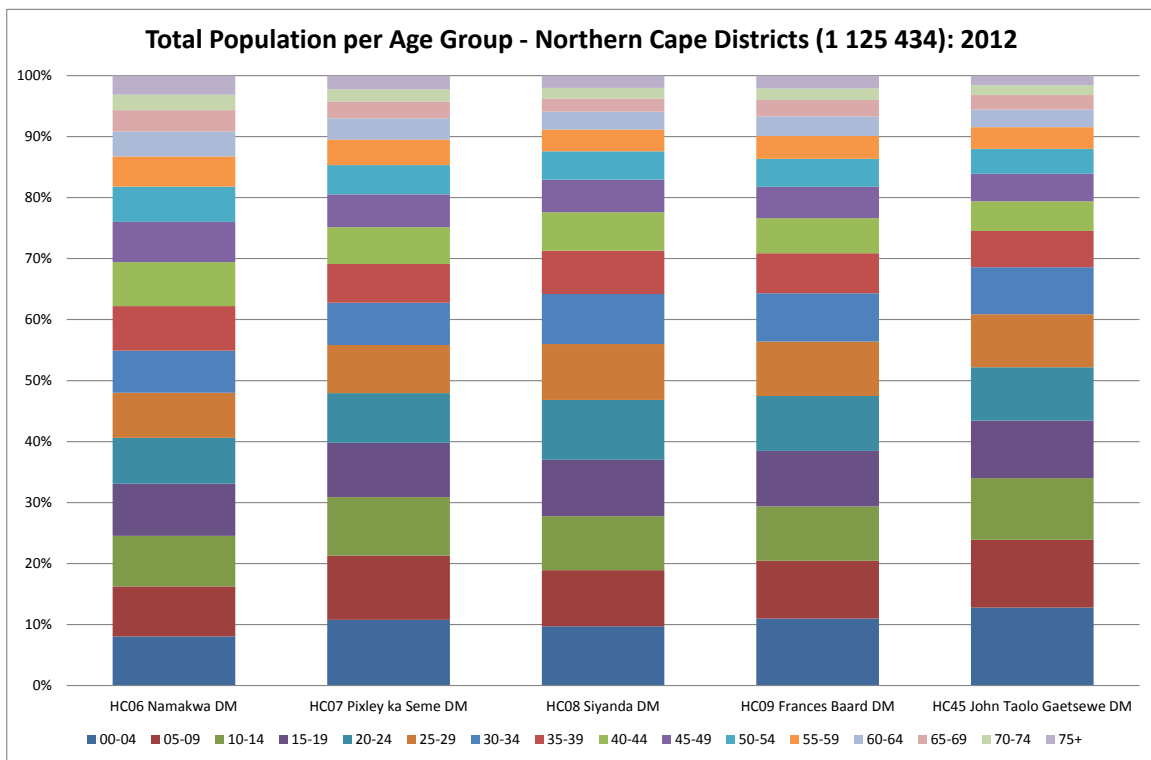
Figure 8



2.4 Total Population per Age Group

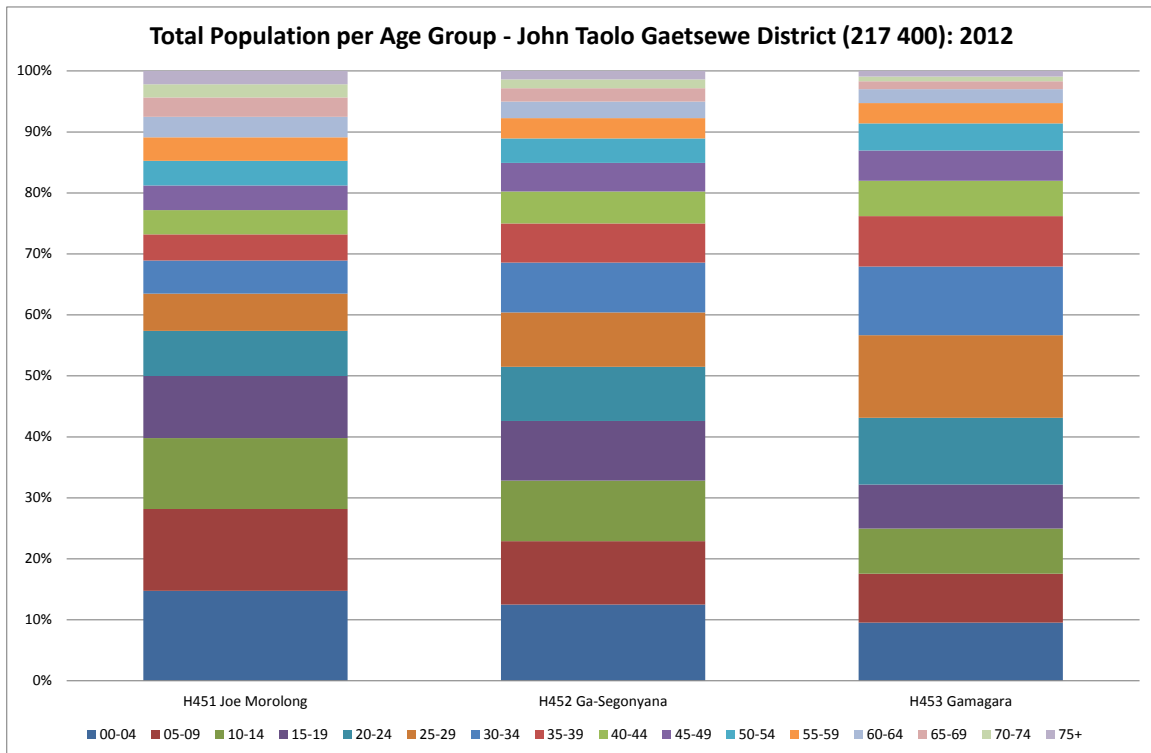
The population per age group is indicated in Figure 9 for all districts in the Province. The proportion of all age groups until the age of 19 is the highest for John Taolo Gaetsewe District and amounts to about 43% of population. On the other hand the proportion of the population 60 years and older amounts to about 8% and is also the lowest proportion. John Taolo Gaetsewe District has the lowest proportion of people aged 20 to 59 which can be regarded as the “working-age” of all districts.

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 Gamagara Municipality (just more than 30% of population), while it amounts to 50% for the Joe Morolong Municipality as the highest. On the other hand the proportion of the population 60 years and older amounts to about 5% of the population for Gamagara Municipality and it represent substantially more than 10% for Joe Morolong Municipality.

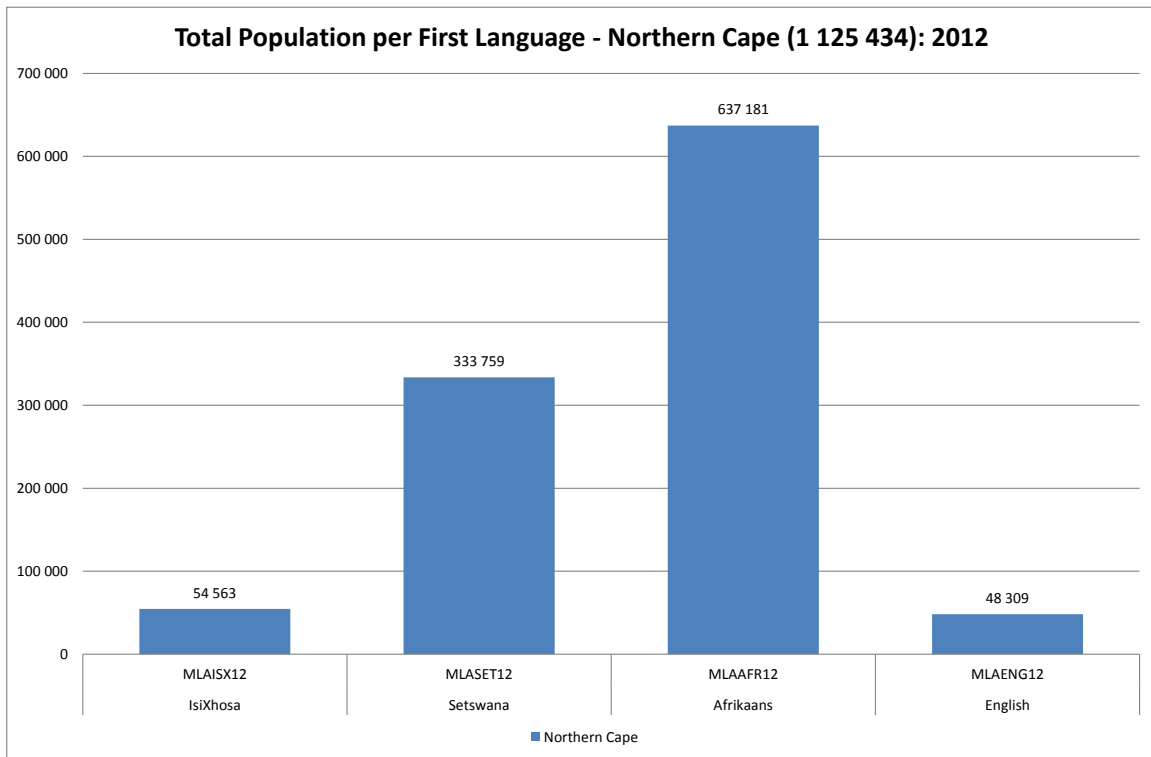
Figure 10



2.5 Total Population per Language Group

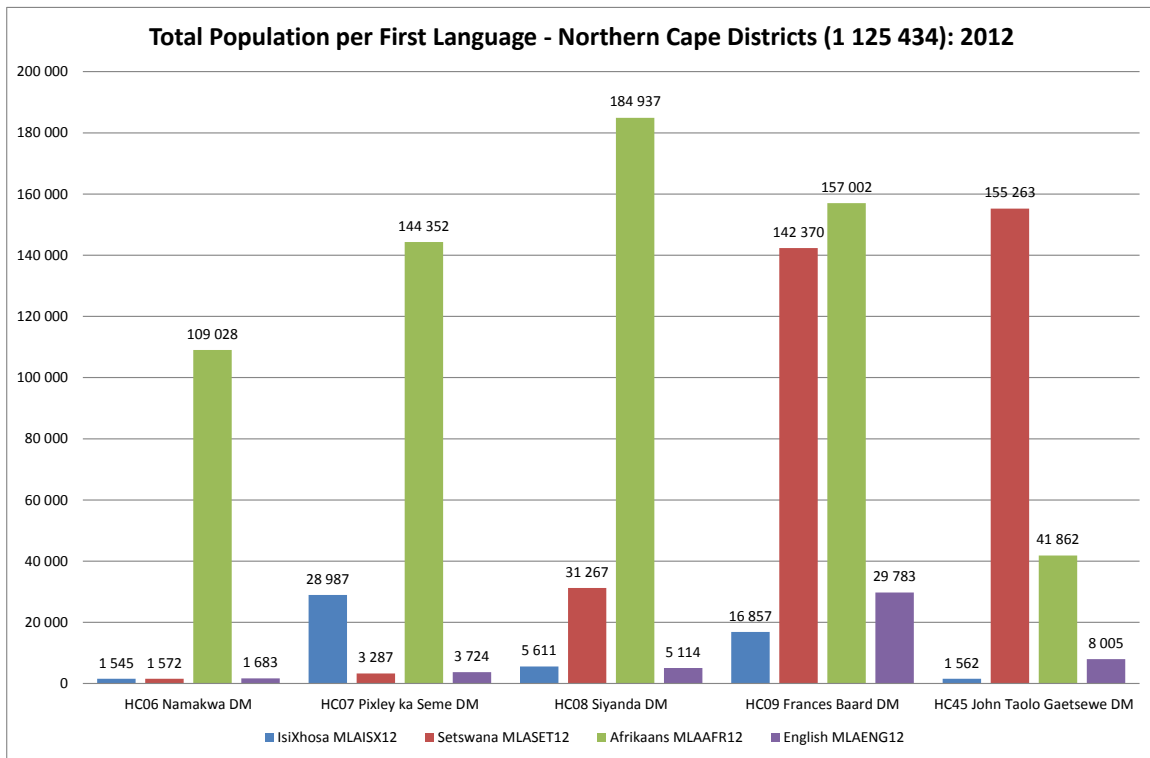
The population per first language for the Northern Cape is indicated in Figure 11. Afrikaans is the dominant first language in the Province with 56.6% followed by Setswana with 29.7%, IsiXhosa with 4.8% and English with 4.3%. These four languages are the official Provincial languages and represents 95.4%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

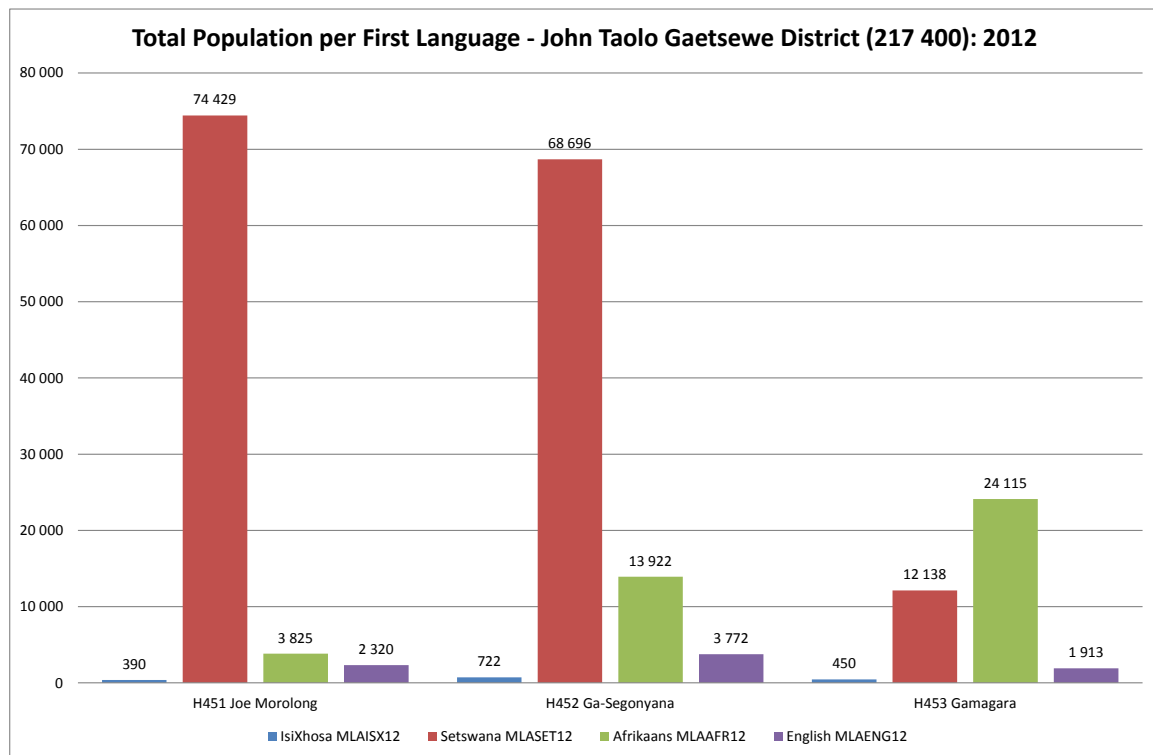
Figure 12



In John Taolo Gaetsewe District Setswana is the majority first language spoken by 71.4% of the total population of the District followed by Afrikaans with 19.3%. The other two languages have a small proportion of first language spoken, 3.7% for English and 0.7% for IsiXhosa.

In John Taolo Gaetsewe District there is substantial variation in first language spoken (see Figure 13). In Joe Morolong- and Ga-Segonyana Municipalities, Setswana is spoken by 88.4% and 75.2% of the population respectively as first language, followed by Afrikaans with 4.5% and 15.2% respectively. In Gamagara Municipality 57.6% of the population is speaking Afrikaans and 29.0% is speaking Setswana as first language. English is spoken by 4.1% and 4.6% of the population as first language in Ga-Segonyana- and Gamagara Municipalities respectively, the only municipalities with more than 3% representation. IsiXhosa is spoken by 1.1% of the population as first language in Gamagara Municipality, the only municipality with more than 1% representation.

Figure 13

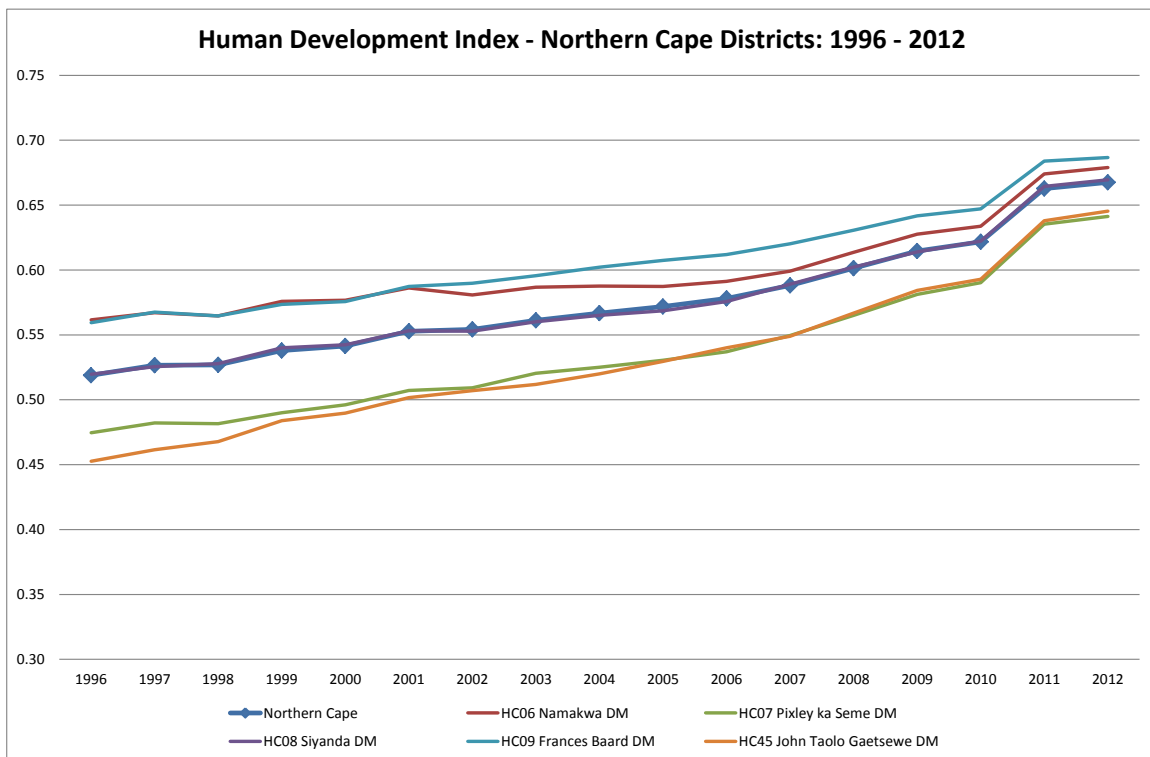


3. District Development

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.

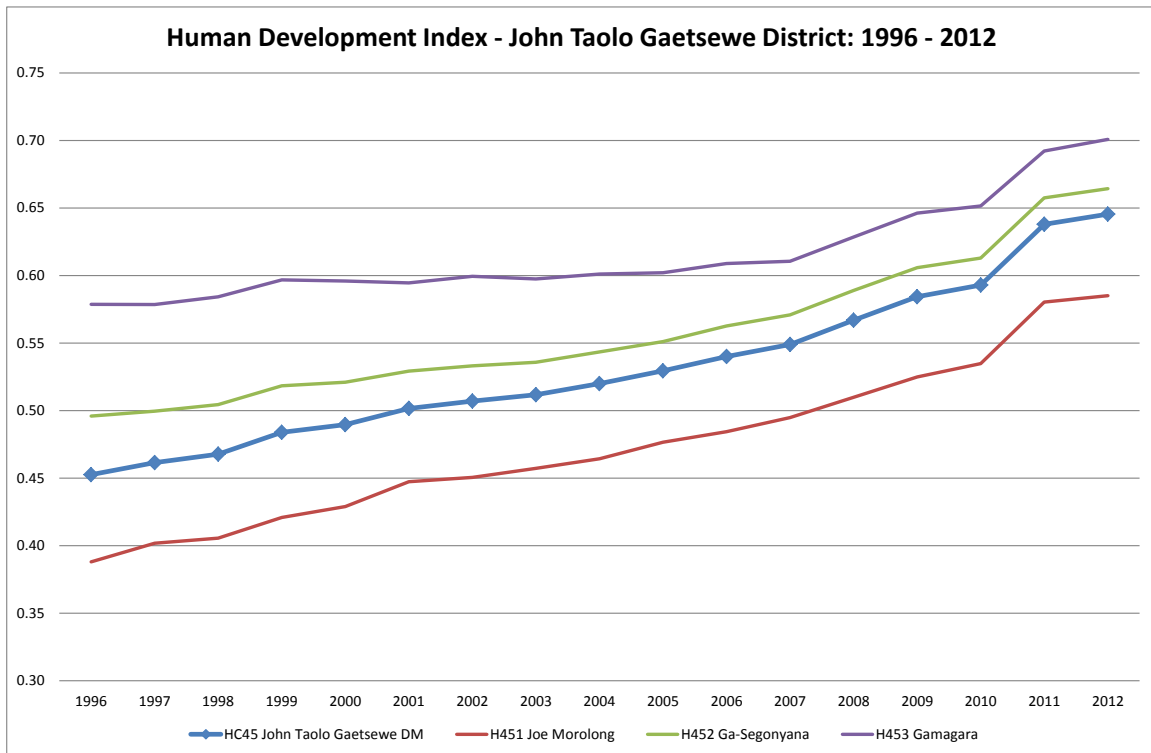
Figure 14



The Human Development Index (HDI) for the John Taolo Gaetsewe 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 0.45 in 1996 to

around 0.65 in 2012. All municipalities reflected also an improvement. The HDI levels for Gamagara- and Ga-Segonyana Municipalities are higher than the District HDI, although moving closer to the District level. The HDI level for Joe Morolong Municipality is lower than the District HDI. The variation in HDI levels between municipalities are also narrowing. The HDI level for Joe Morolong Municipality remained the lowest since 1996, but made the largest progress since 1996 (0.39 to 0.59).

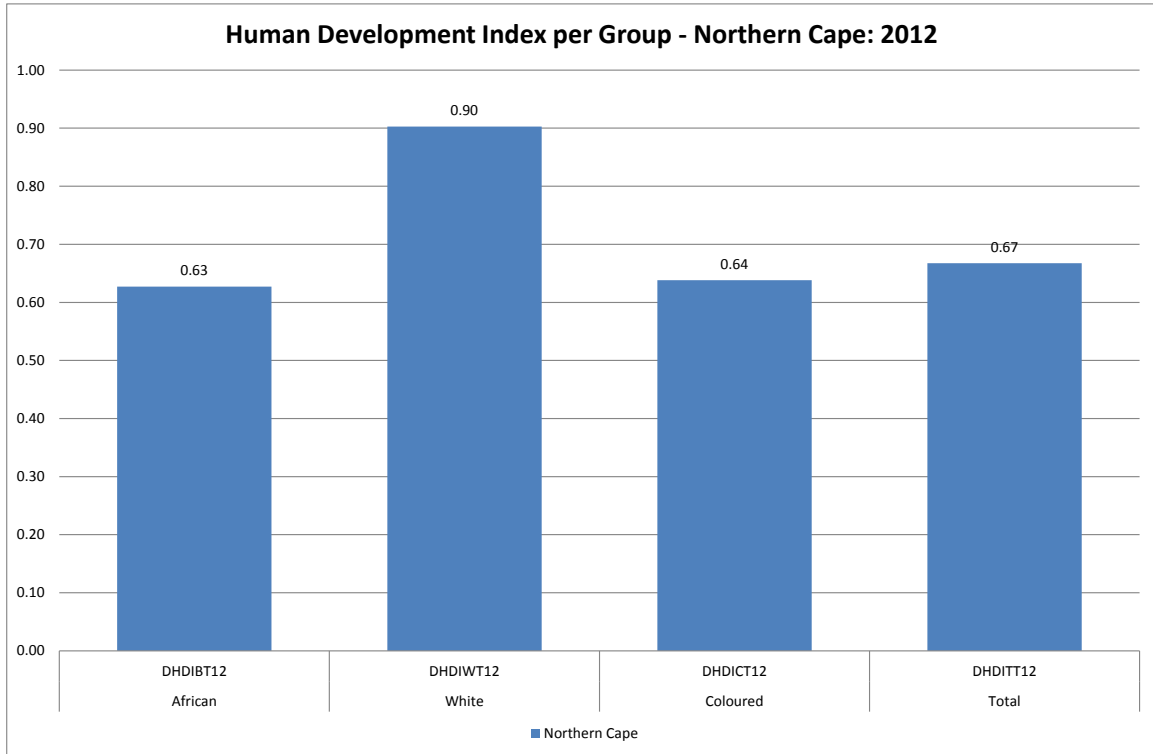
Figure 15



3.2 Human Development Index per Group

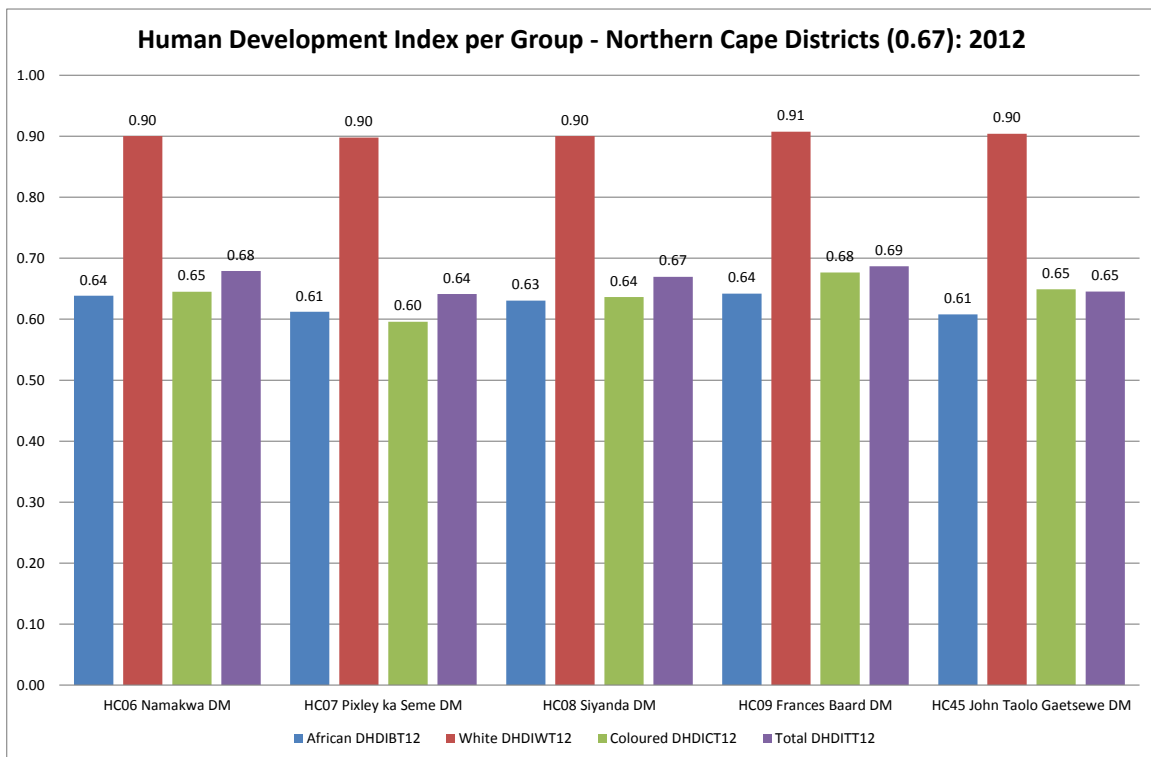
The HDI per racial group for 2012 is indicated in Figure 16. It indicates that the HDI for the African- (0.63) and Coloured (0.64) groups are close to the total level of 0.67, but are lower. The HDI for the White group is substantially higher at 0.90.

Figure 16



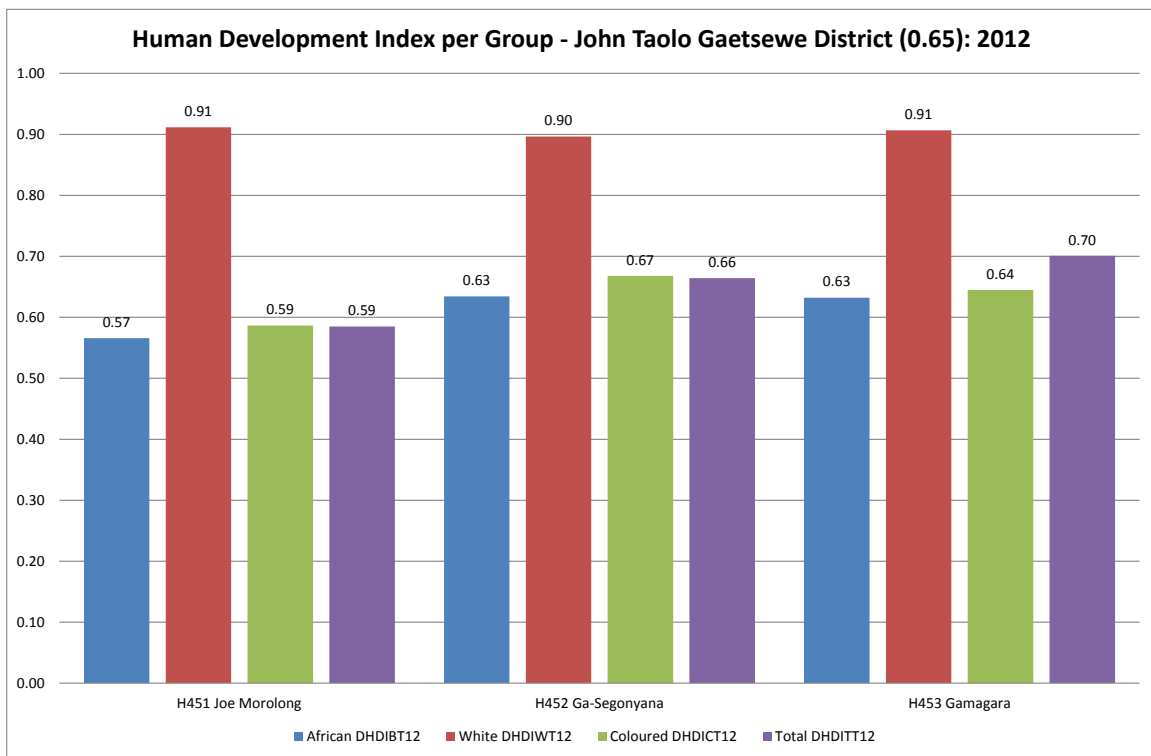
The HDI per racial group for the different Districts for 2012 is indicated in Figure 17. It indicates that the total HDI for the Districts varies from 0.64 for Pixley ka Seme- to 0.69 for Frances Baard District. The HDI levels for the African group is generally the lowest and varied from 0.61 for Pixley 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 John Taolo Gaetsewe District for 2012 is indicated in Figure 18. It indicates that the total HDI for the municipalities varies from 0.59 for Joe Morolong Municipality to 0.70 for Gamagara Municipality. The HDI levels for the African group varied from 0.57 for Joe Morolong- to 0.63 for Ga-Segonyana- and Gamagara Municipalities and indicating variations between the areas. The HDI levels for the Coloured group varied from 0.59 for Joe Morolong- to 0.67 for Ga-Segonyana Municipality and are also indicating slightly more variations between the areas. The HDI levels for the White group vary very little and are close to 0.90 for all Municipalities.

Figure 18

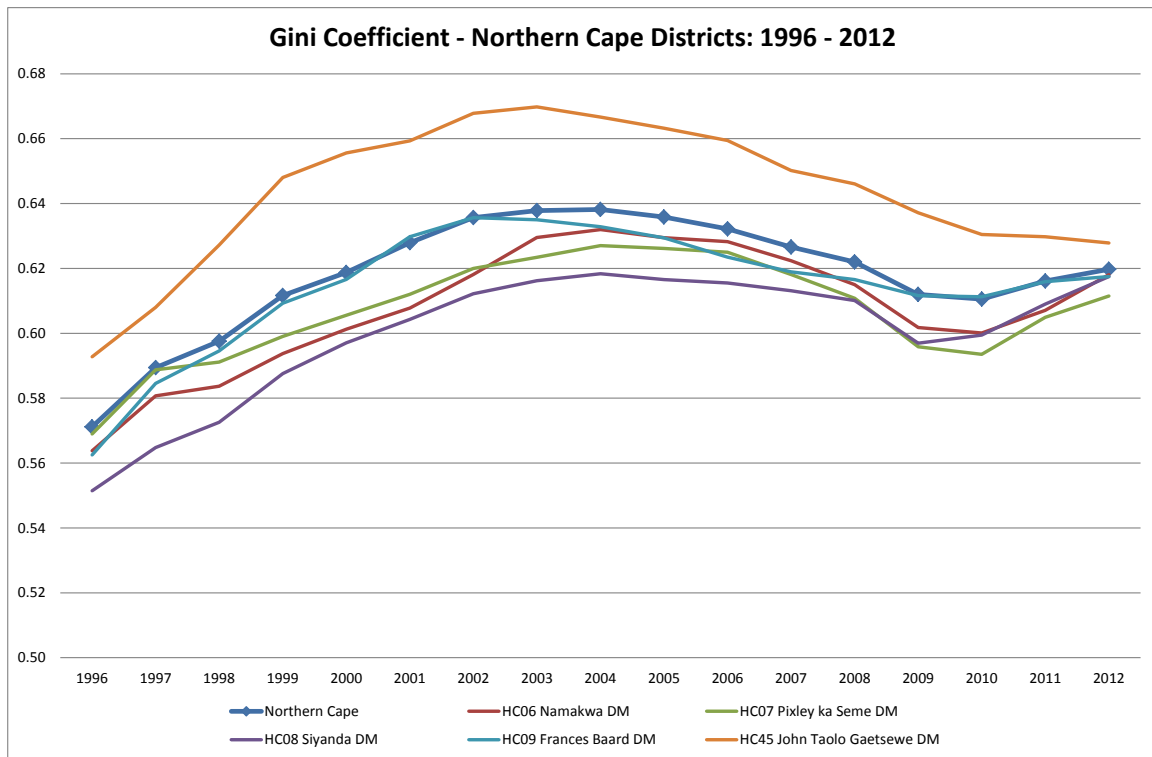


3.3 Gini Coefficient

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.

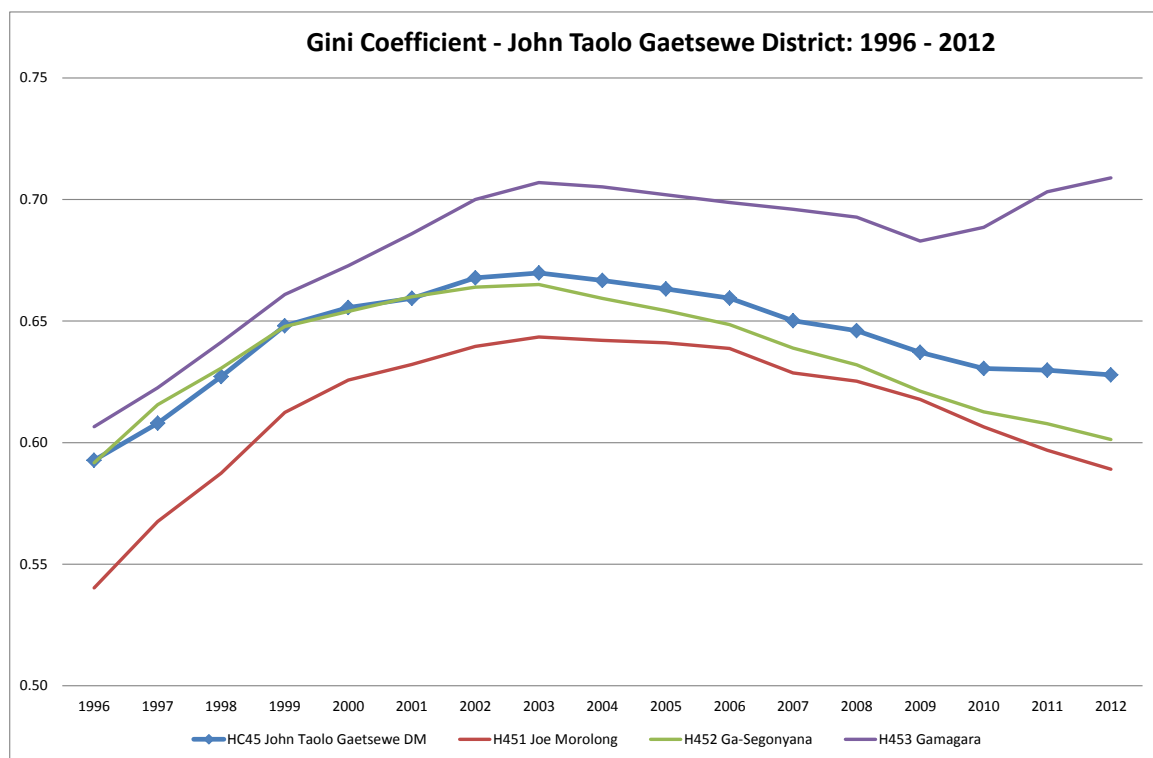
The Provincial index deteriorated from a value of 0.57 in 1996 to 0.64 in 2003-2005, where after it strengthened to around 0.61 for 2009-2010. Since then it worsened again to 0.62 by 2012. Frances Baard District was the district with the closest relation to the Provincial level with Namakwa-, ZF Mgcawu- 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 John Taolo Gaetsewe District and municipalities are indicated in Figure 20. The District index increased from a value of 0.59 in 1996 to around 0.67 in 2003 where after it improved to 0.63 by 2012. The municipalities of Joe Morolong and Ga-Segonyana followed the same trend and the situation worsened from 0.54 and 0.59 in 1996 to 0.64 and 0.67 respectively in 2003, before improving to the levels of 0.59 and 0.60 respectively by 2012. Gamagara Municipality worsened from 0.61 in 1996 to 0.70 in 2003, then improved to a level of 0.68 in 2009, but worsened again to be at a level of 0.71 by 2012. The situation remain the worst for Gamagara Municipality and the gap is widening from the District average, while there is significant improvement for Joe Morolong- and Ga-Segonyana Municipalities since 2003. All municipalities are worse of in 2012 than in 1996, Ga-Segonyana only marginally and Gamagara substantially.

Figure 20

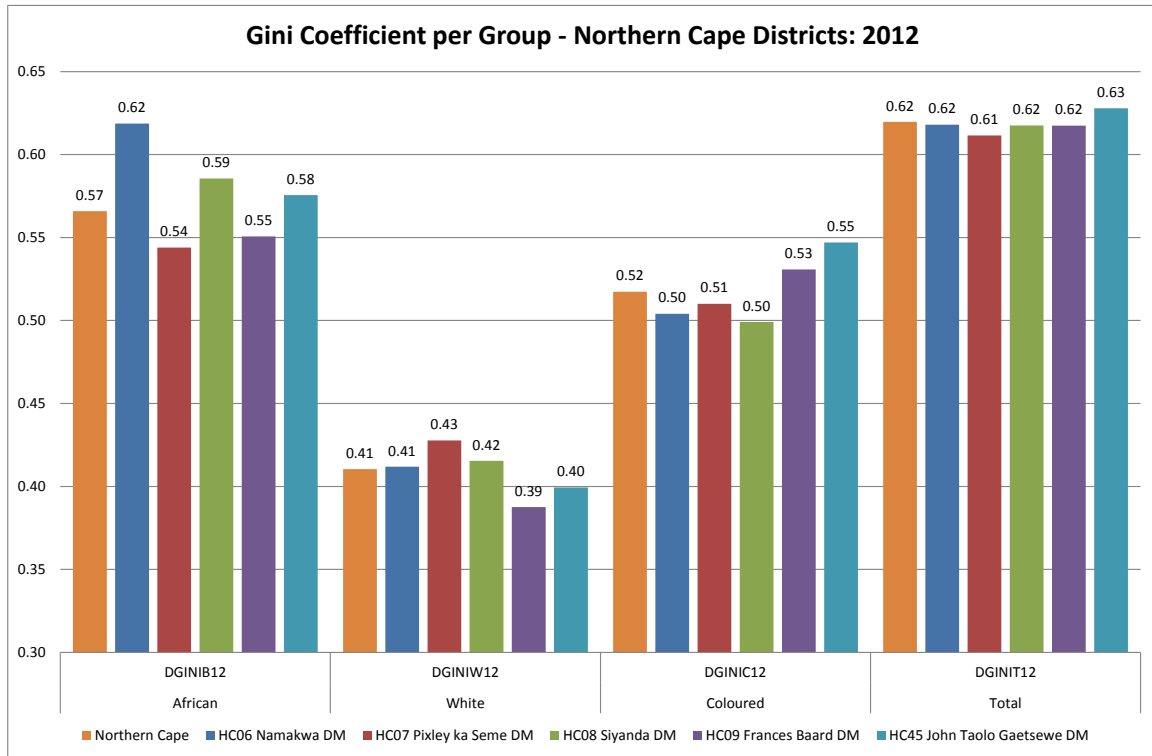


3.4 Gini Coefficient per Group

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.

John Taolo Gaetsewe District has the highest index value of all districts in the Province for total income distribution. For the African group the District has the 3rd lowest index (fairly even distribution and closest to Provincial level), but for the Coloured group the highest of all districts (fairly uneven distribution). For the White group the District has the 2nd lowest index (fairly even distribution).

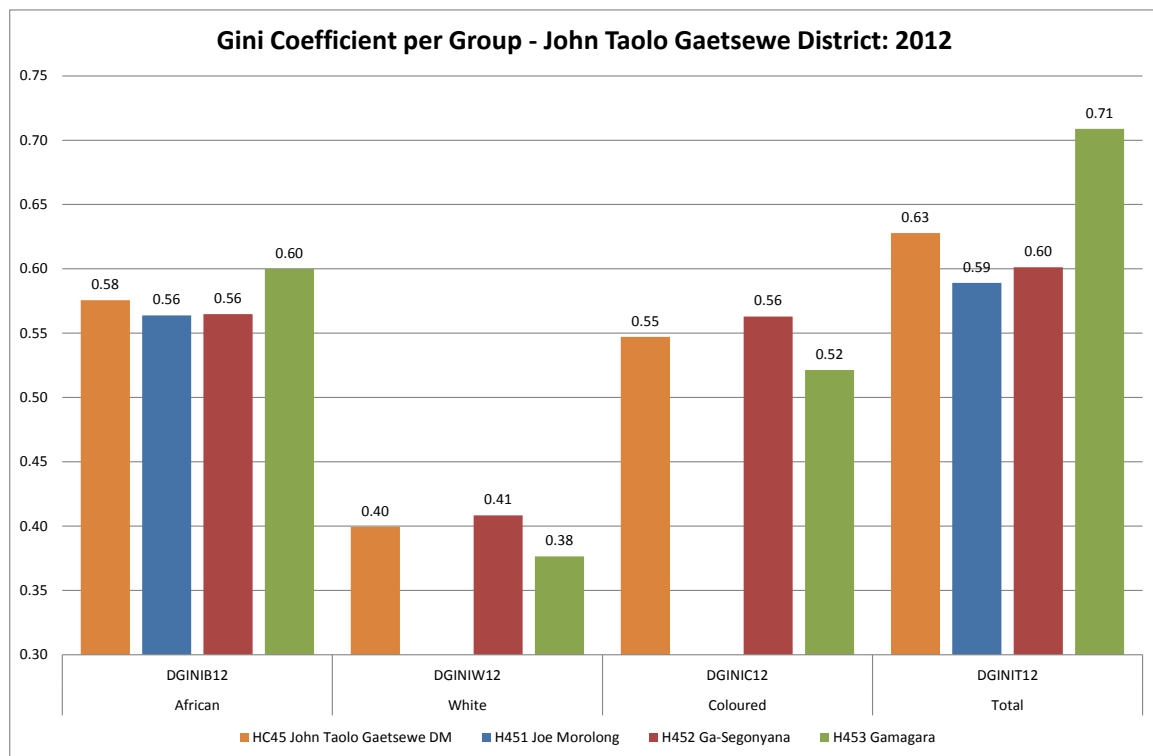
Figure 21



The Gini coefficient for municipalities in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District in 2012 is indicated in Figure 22. The municipalities of Joe Morolong (0.59), and Ga-Segonyana (0.60) has a lower total index level (more even distribution of income) than the average for the District (0.63), while Gamagara Municipality (0.71) has a more uneven or unequal 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 the White- and Coloured groups are incomplete for Joe Morolong Municipality. For the African group, the distribution of income is the most even for Joe Morolong- and Ga-Segonyana Municipalities (0.56) and the most uneven (0.60) for Gamagara Municipality. For the Coloured group, the distribution of income is the most even for Gamagara Municipality (0.52) and the most uneven (0.55) for Joe Morolong 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

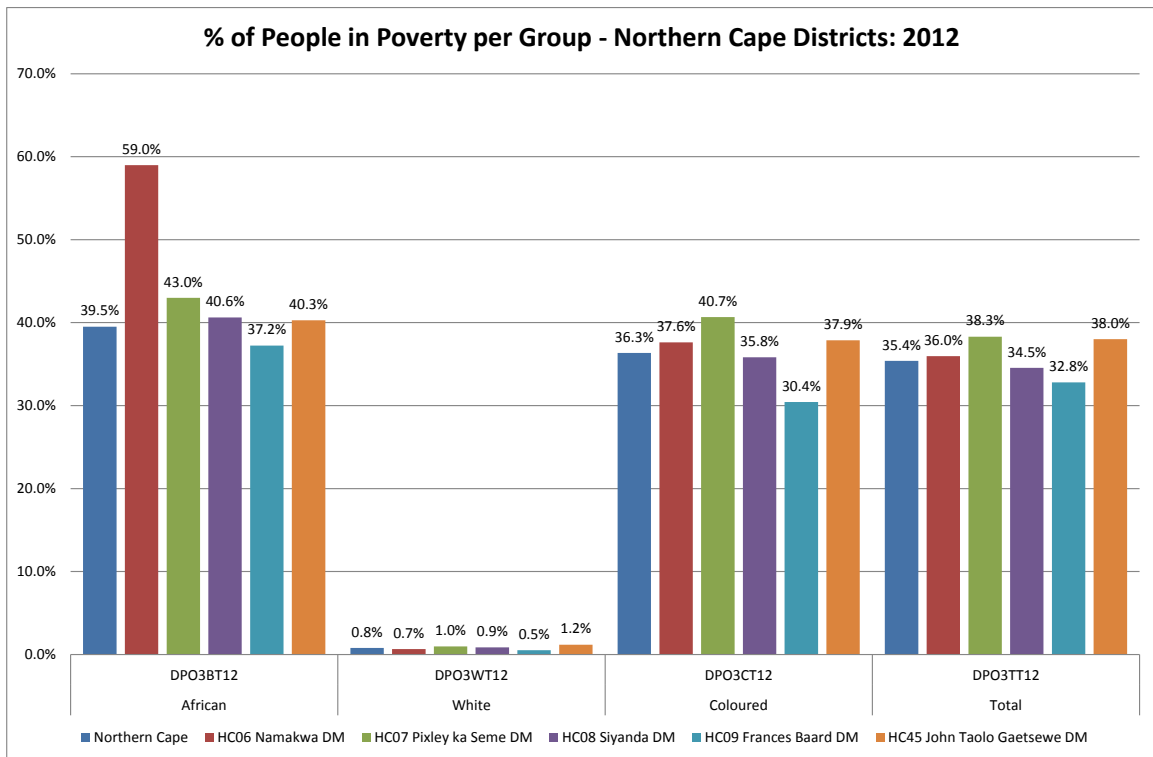
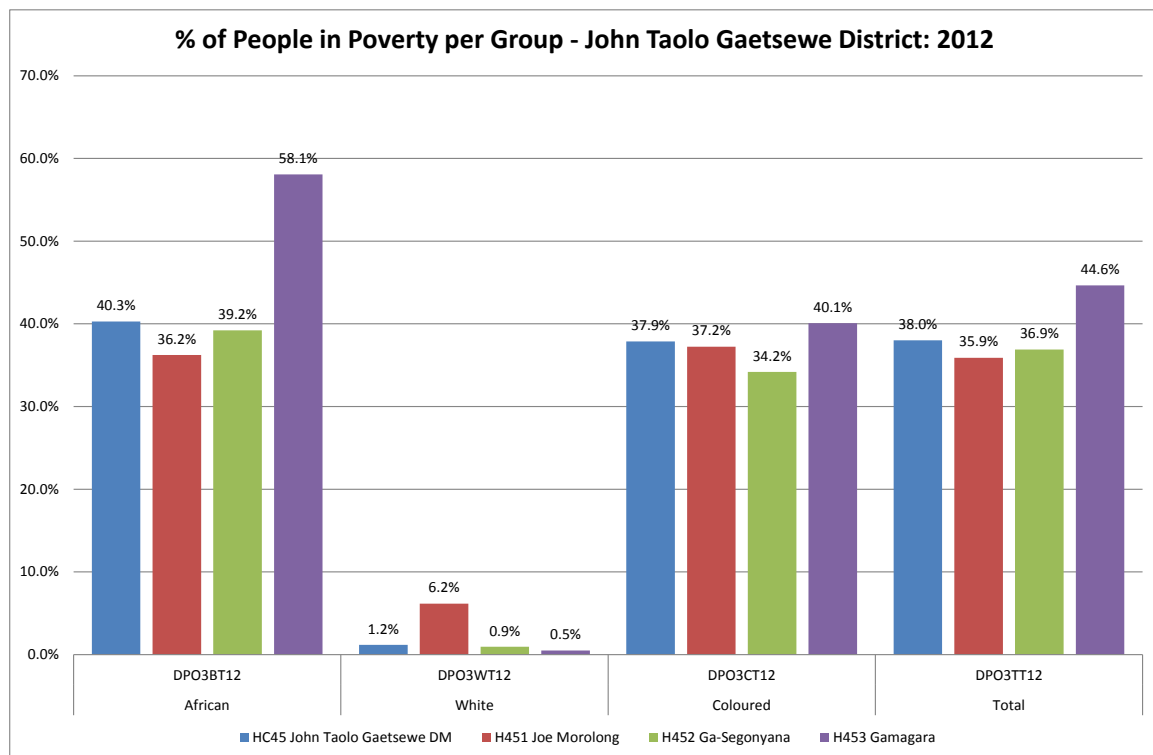


Figure 24 indicates the percentage people in poverty per racial group for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District and various municipalities for 2012. The proportion of people in poverty amounted to 38.0% with the African group (40.3%) higher than the average. There is also big variation within this group between municipal areas with Joe Morolong Municipality as low as 36.2% and Gamagara Municipality as high as 58.1%. The White group is very low and vary between 0.5% and 6.2%. The Coloured group has a close to average poverty level of 37.9% for the District, but on municipal level vary from a low of 34.2% for Ga-Segonyana Municipality to 40.1% in the Gamagara Municipality. In total, Joe Morolong- (35.9%) and Ga-Segonyana Municipality (36.9%) has the lowest proportions of poverty while Gamagara Municipality (44.6%) has the highest proportion of poverty.

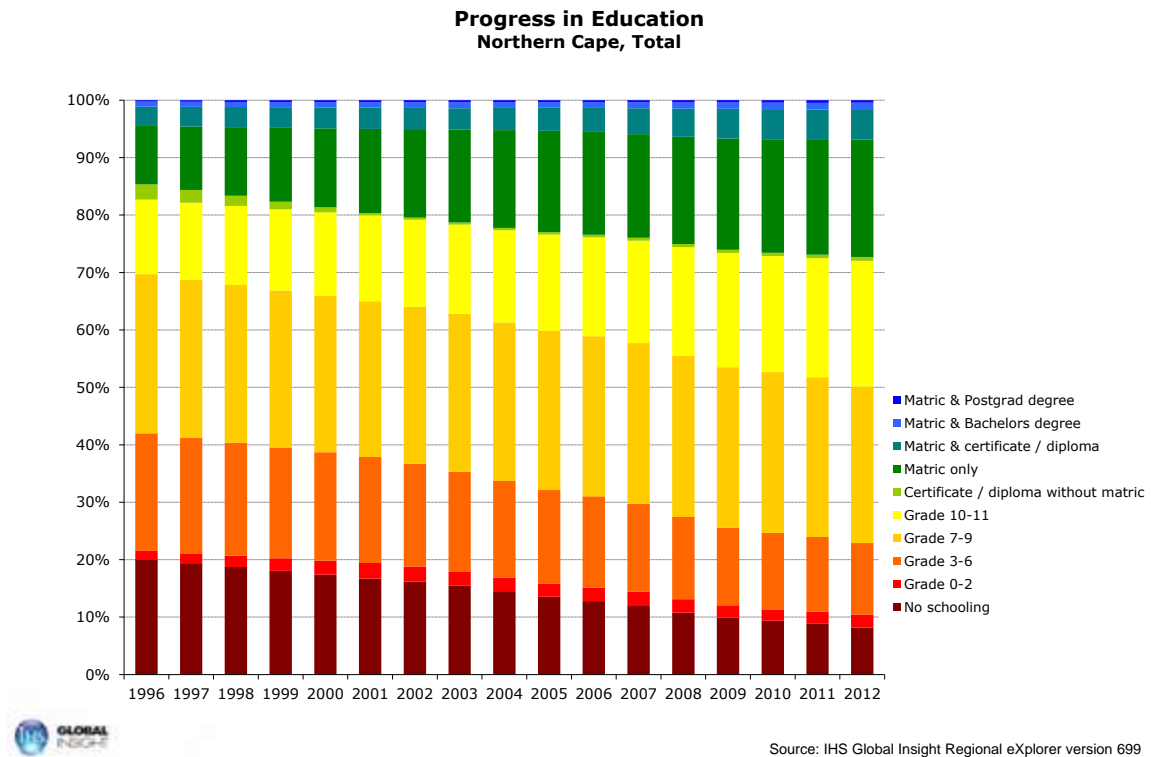
Figure 24



3.6 Progress in Education

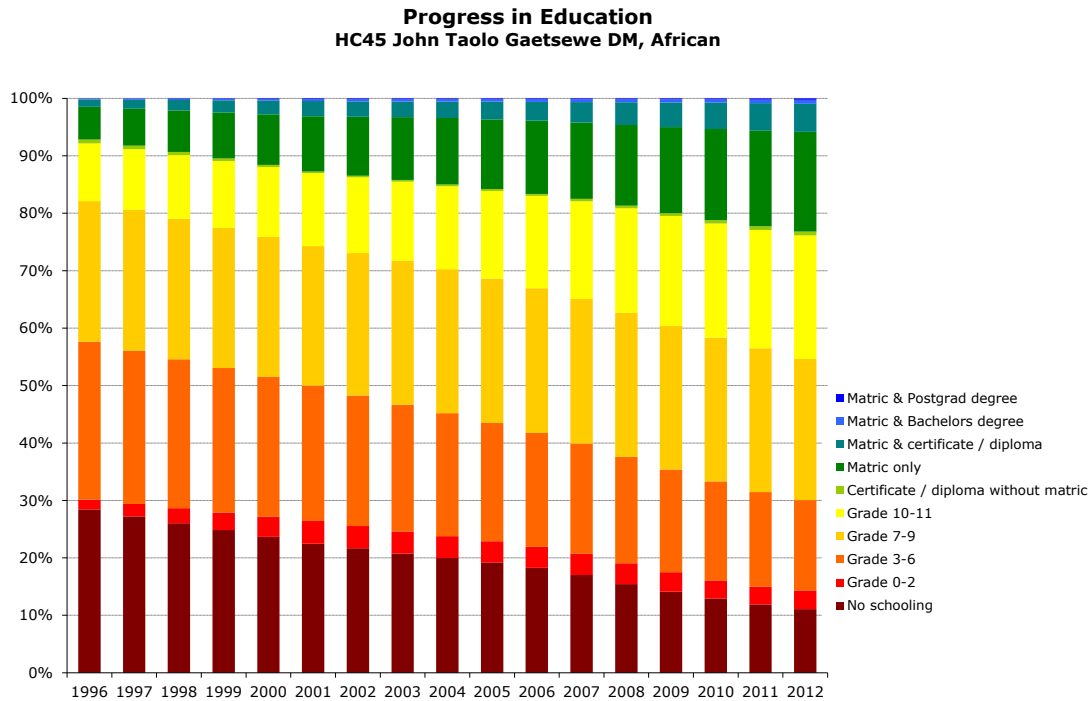
The progress in education for the Northern Cape from 1996 to 2012 is reflected in Figure 25. The proportion of people without schooling has decreased from around 20% in 1996 to about 8% in 2012. People with Grade 6 and lower decreased over the same period from 42% to around 22%, while the proportion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

Figure 25



The progress in education for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District from 1996 to 2012 is reflected in Figure 26. The proportion of people without schooling has decreased from around 28% in 1996 to about 11% in 2012. People with Grade 6 and lower decreased over the same period from 57% to around 30%, while the proportion of people with matric and higher increased from around 7% to 23%.

Figure 26



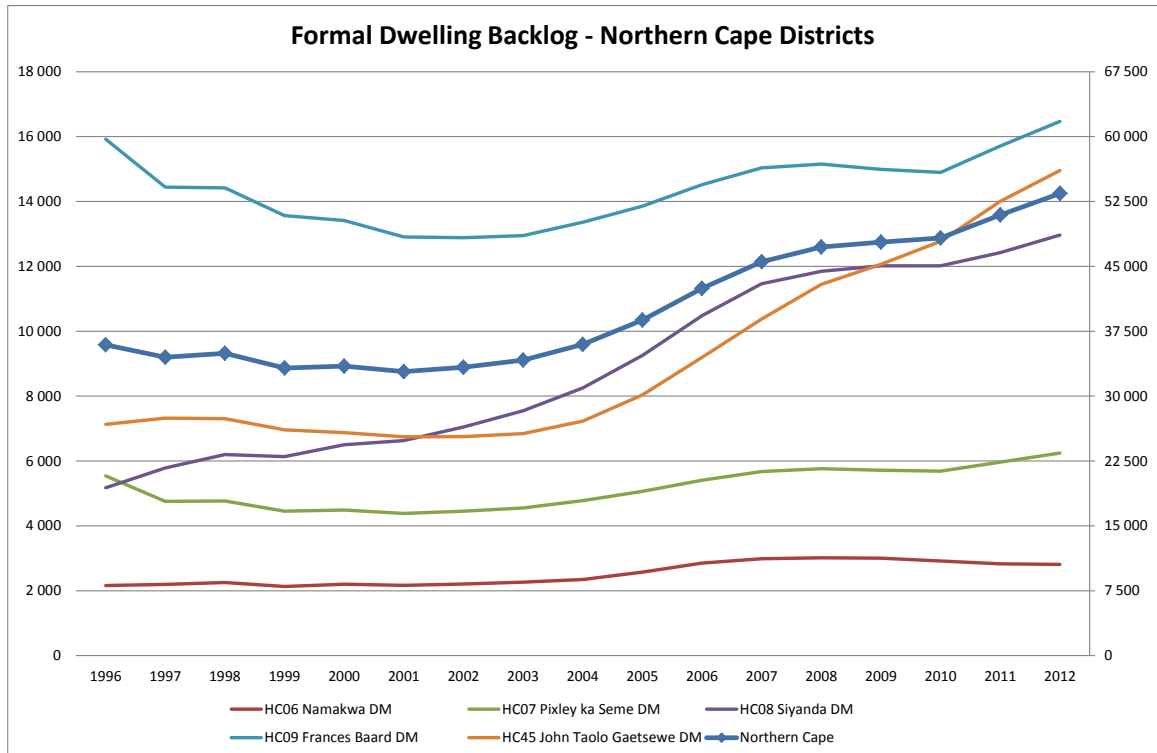
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

4. Household Infrastructure

4.1 Housing Backlog

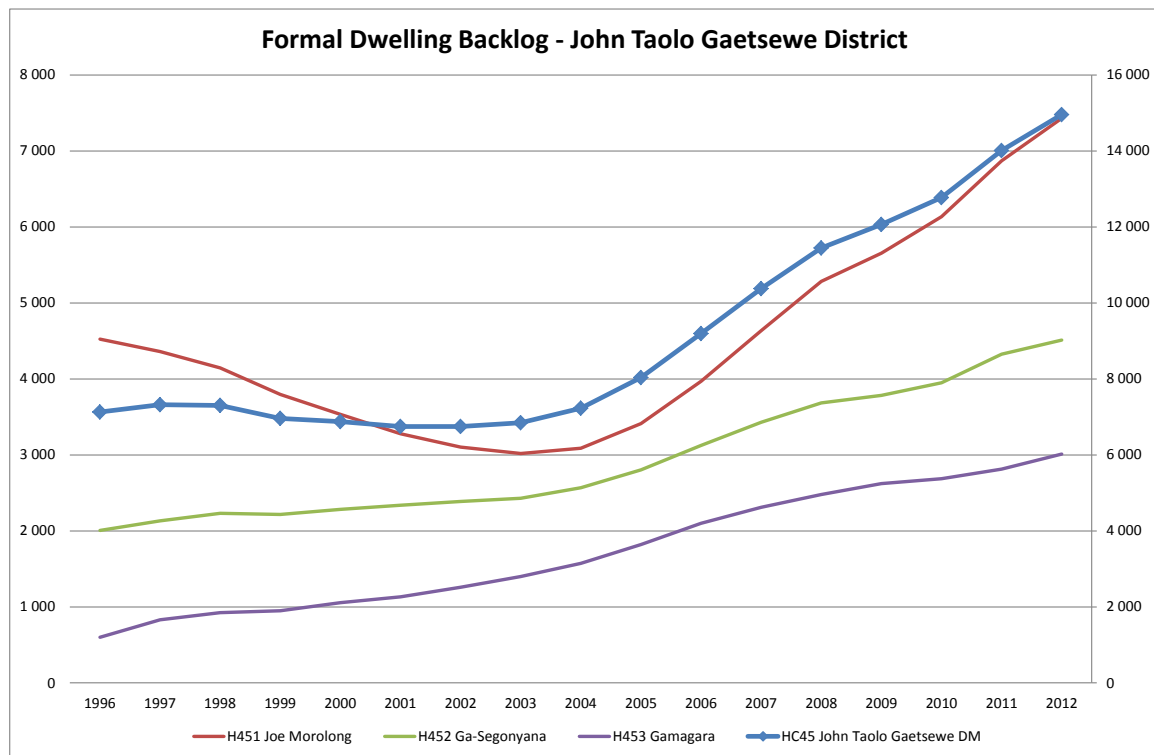
The housing backlog for the Northern Cape Province and the Districts is represented in Figure 27 for the period 1996 to 2012. The Provincial backlog moved sideways to downwards from a level of around 35,000 (Y2-axis) to 33,000 by 2001, but then steadily increased to a backlog of more than 52,000 by 2012. 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 John Taolo Gaetsewe District and the Municipalities is represented in Figure 28 for the period 1996 to 2012. The District backlog decreased from a level of around 7,100 (Y2-axis) in 1996 to 6,700 in 2002, but then steadily increased to around 15,000 by 2012. Joe Morolong Municipality has the highest backlog and accounts for almost half of the backlog of the District. The backlog decreased from 4,530 to 3,020 by 2003, but then increased to 7,430 by 2012. An increase in backlog is experienced in Ga-Segonyana Municipality with increases from 1996 to 2012 from around 2,000 to 4,510 and an increase from 800 to 3,010 was experienced in Gamagara Municipality for the same period.

Figure 28

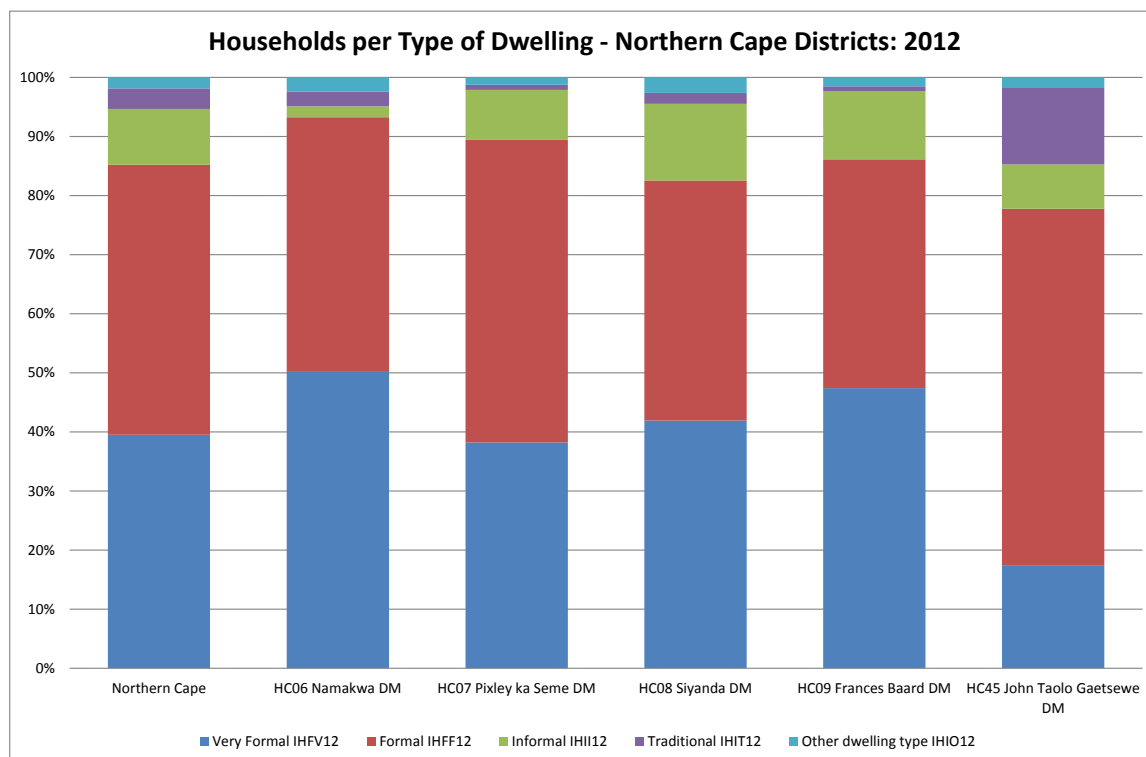


4.2 Households per Type of Dwelling

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.

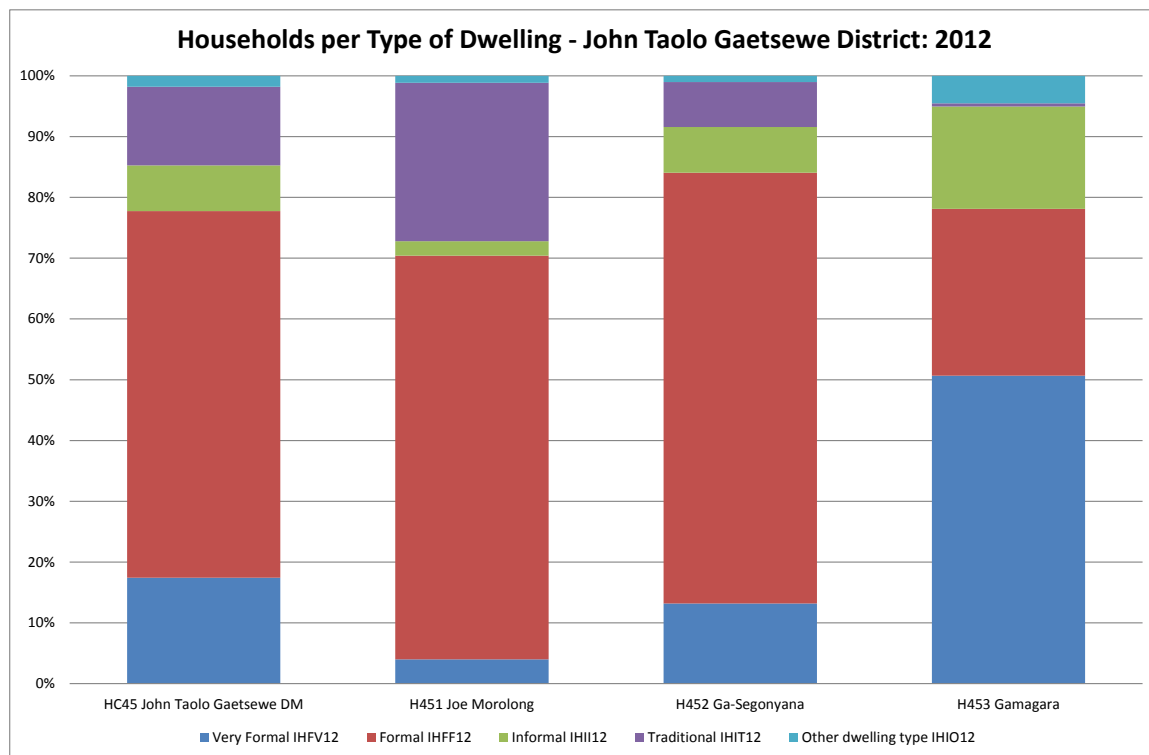
Figure 29



The households per type of dwelling for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District and Municipalities for 2012 are represented in Figure 30. About 22% of all households in the District reside in informal, traditional or other types of dwellings. Gamagara Municipality represents almost the same scenario, while the situation is worse in Joe Morolong Municipality (30%). On the other hand about 16% in Ga-Segonyana Municipality do not reside in formal housing.

Informal housing is has the highest proportion in Gamagara Municipality (>16%) and the lowest in Joe Morolong Municipality (<3%). Traditional housing contributes significantly in Joe Morolong- (>26%) and Ga-Segonyana Municipality (>7%), but has in Gamagara Municipality a relative small contribution (<1%). Other housing plays only in Gamagara Municipality (>4%) a significant role and the mining industry might have an influence on this figure.

Figure 30

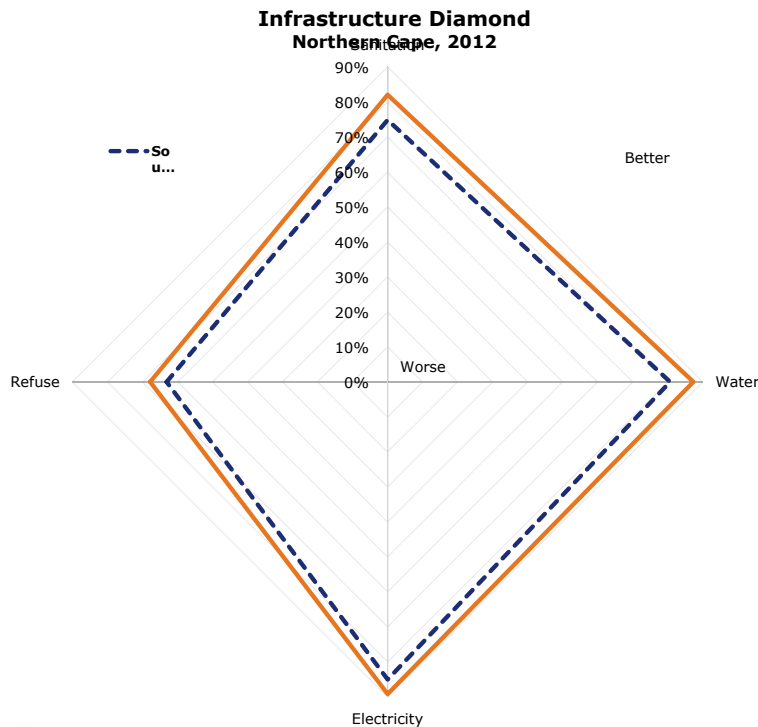


4.3 Household Infrastructure Diamond

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

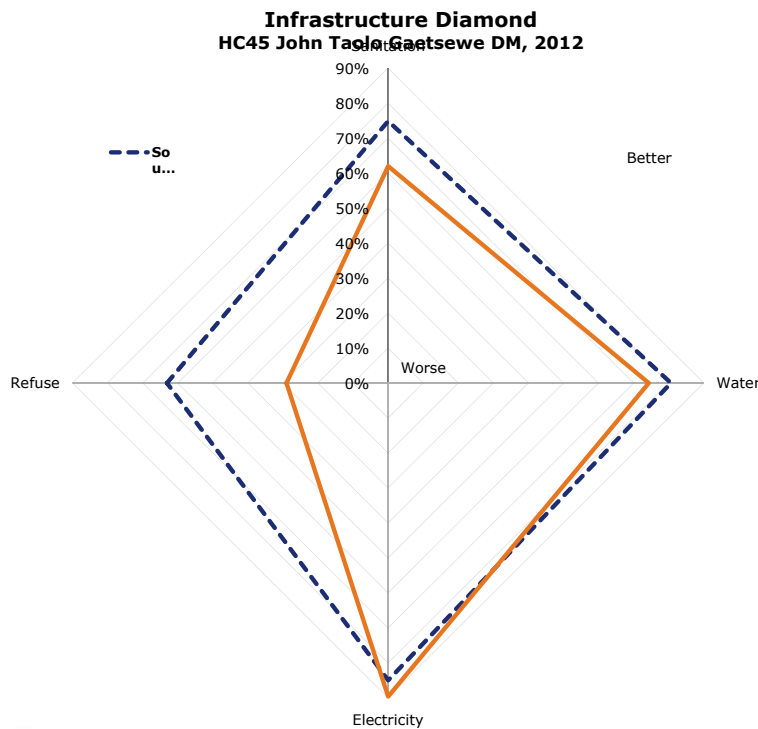


Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

The household infrastructure diamond is reflected in Figure 32 for the John Taolo Gaetsewe 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 infrastructure aspects, except for electricity, is worse for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District than for the Rest of South Africa. The availability of infrastructure for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District is as follows: Sanitation – 62.0% (74.8% for SA and 82.1% for NC), Refuse – 29.0% (63.1% for SA and 67.8% for NC), Electricity – 89.6% (85.0% for SA and 89.1% for NC) and Water – 74.3% (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

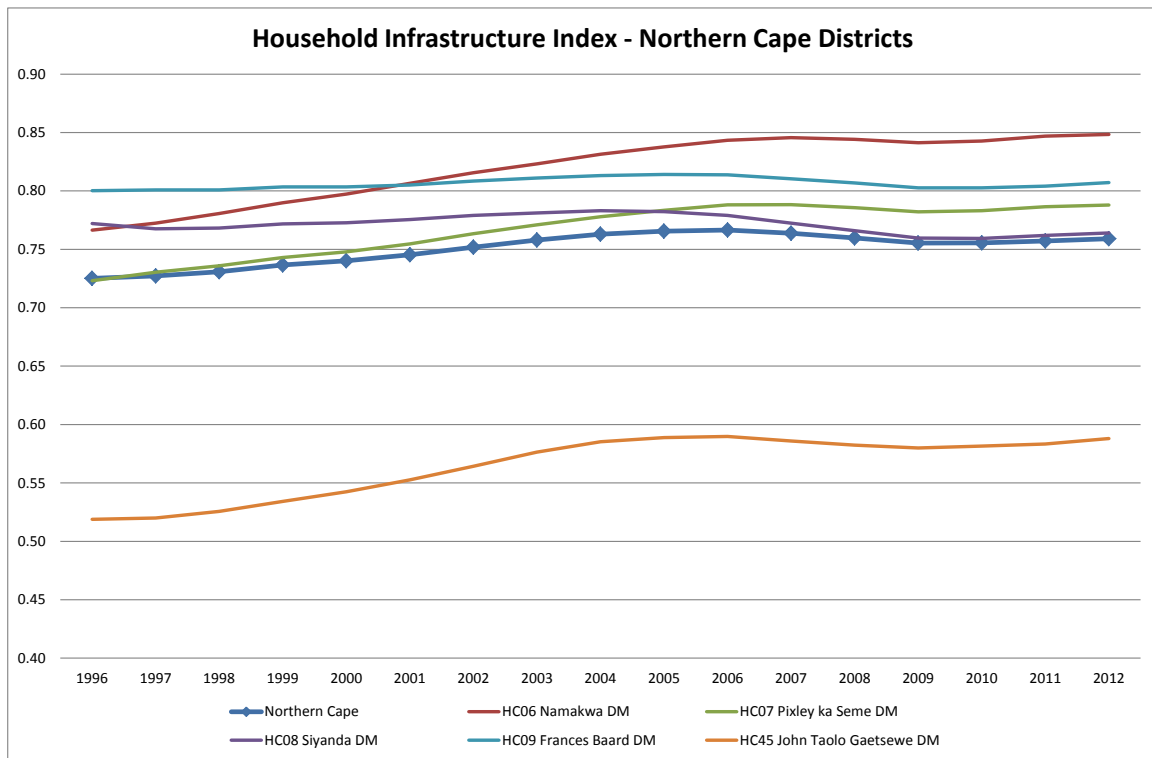
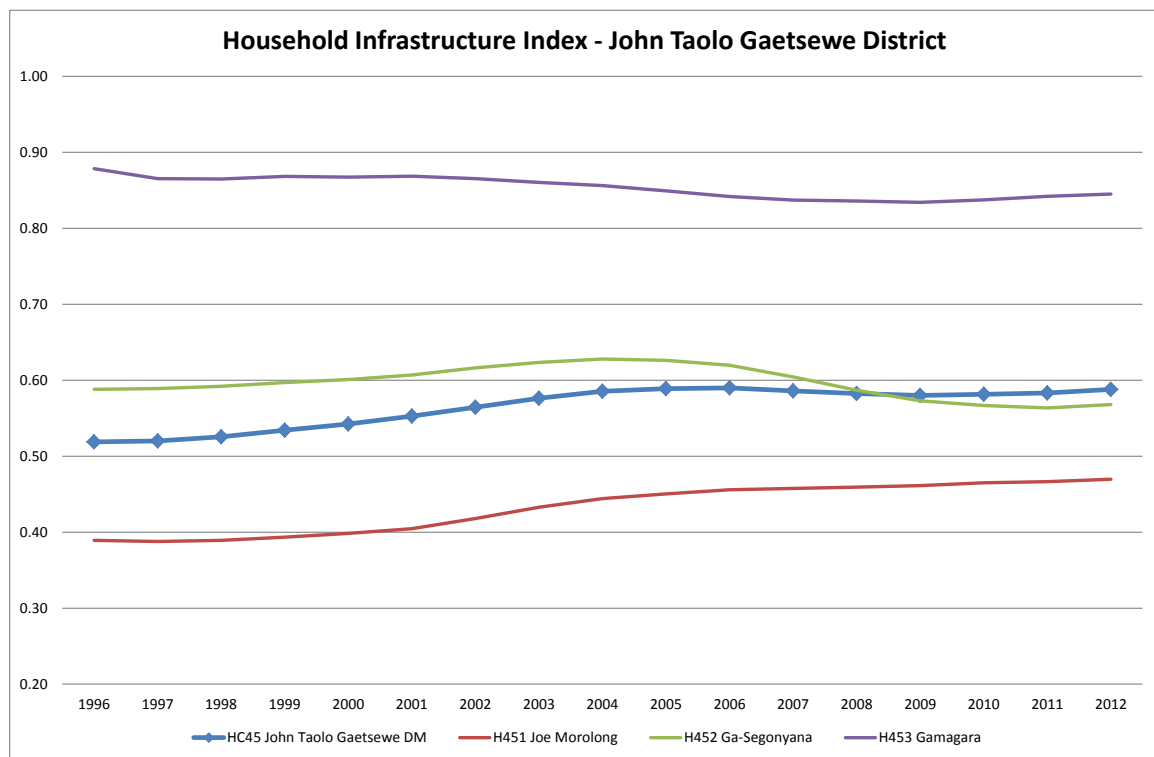


Figure 34 indicates the household infrastructure index for the period 1996 to 2012 for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District and the Municipalities. The index value for the District increased slowly from 0.52 in 1996 to 0.59 in 2005, but then moved sideways to be on 0.59 by 2012, 0.07 points higher than in 1996.

Gamagara Municipality remained above average but decreased from 0.88 index values in 1996 to 0.84 in 2012. Joe Morolong Municipality remained below average, but increased in index values from 0.39 in 1996 to 0.47 in 2012, but remained the lowest for the entire period.

Ga-Segonyana Municipality started at a value of 0.59 in 1996 and increased to 0.63 in 2004, but then decreased to 0.57 by 2012.

Figure 34



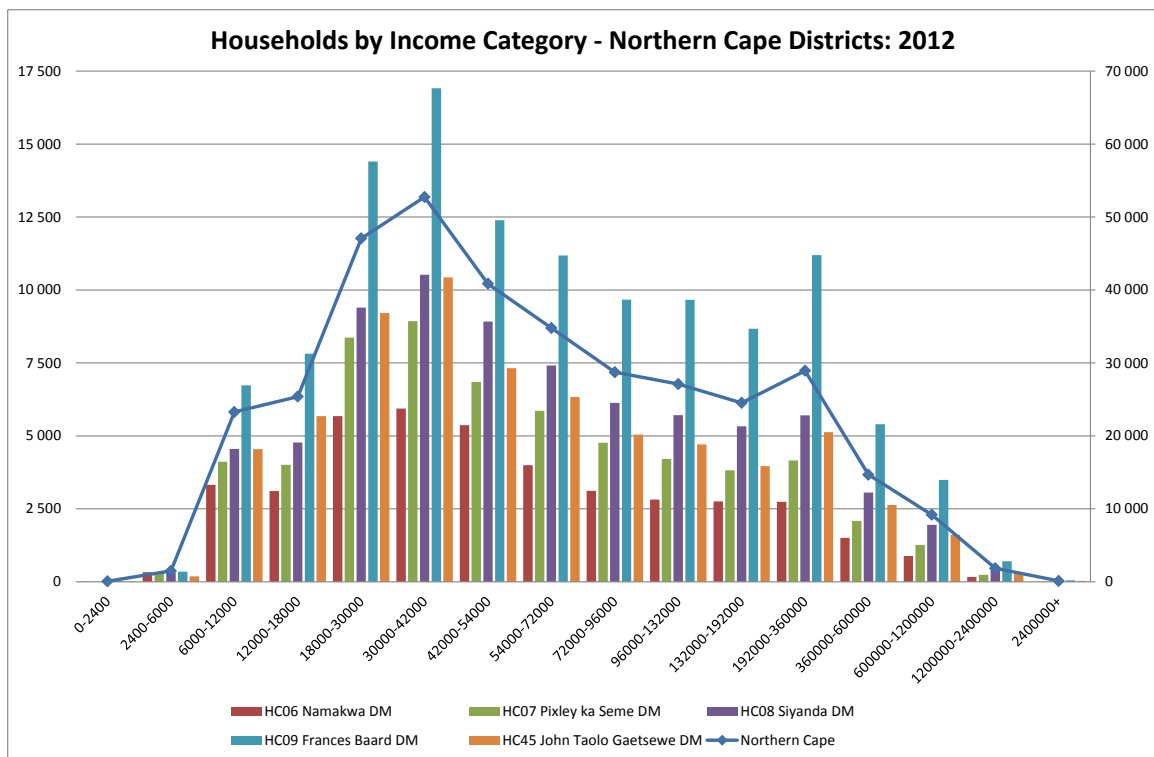
5. Household Income

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

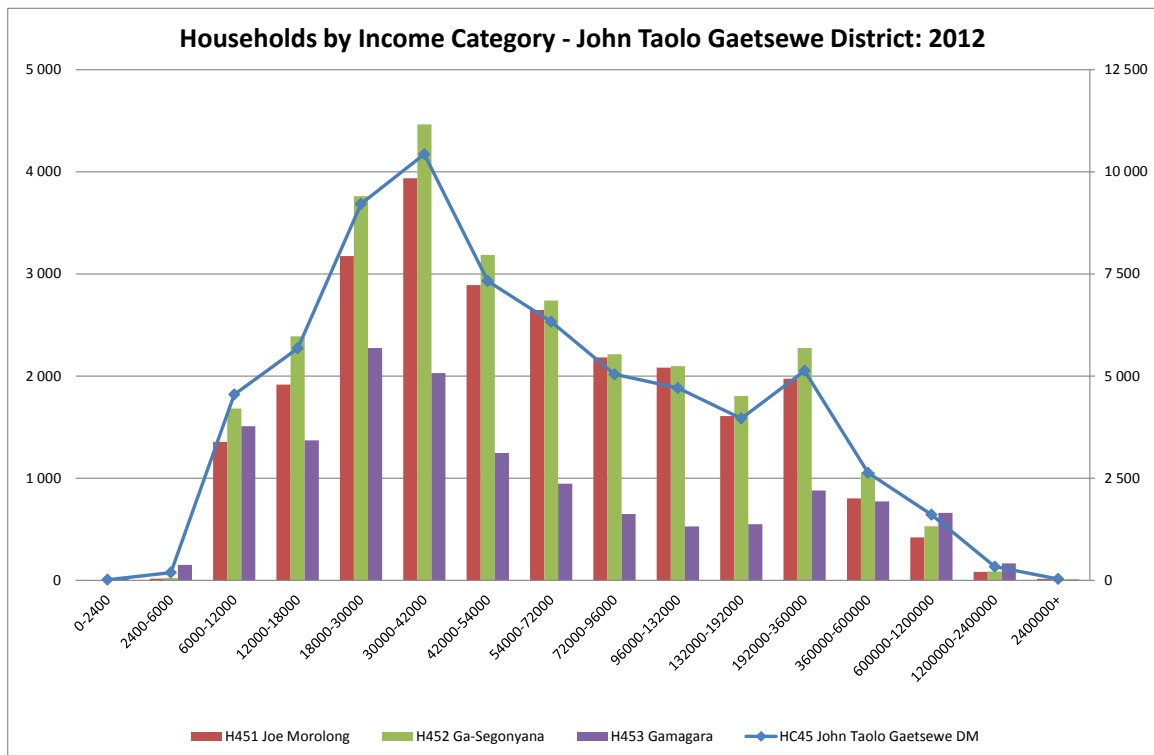


Households by income category for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District and Municipalities for 2012 are indicated in Figure 36. The largest number of households for the District (Y2-axis) and most Municipalities (Y1-axis) falls within the R30,000 – R42,000 per annum category with the 2nd highest category 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 slight increase in the number of households in the R192,000 – R360,000 category for the District and most Municipalities from the previous R132,000 to R192,000 category. The number of households in the categories more than R360,000 income is decreasing fast.

The Gamagara Municipality have the most number of households in the R18,000 – R30,000 category with the R30,000 – R42,000 category the 2nd highest. For Joe Morolong- and Ga-Segonyana Municipalities the R30,000 – R42,000 category is the highest and the R18,000 – R30,000 category the 2nd highest. A significant proportion of the number of households in Gamagara Municipality also falls within the R6,000 – R12,000 category and the R12,000 – R18,000 category.

Figure 36



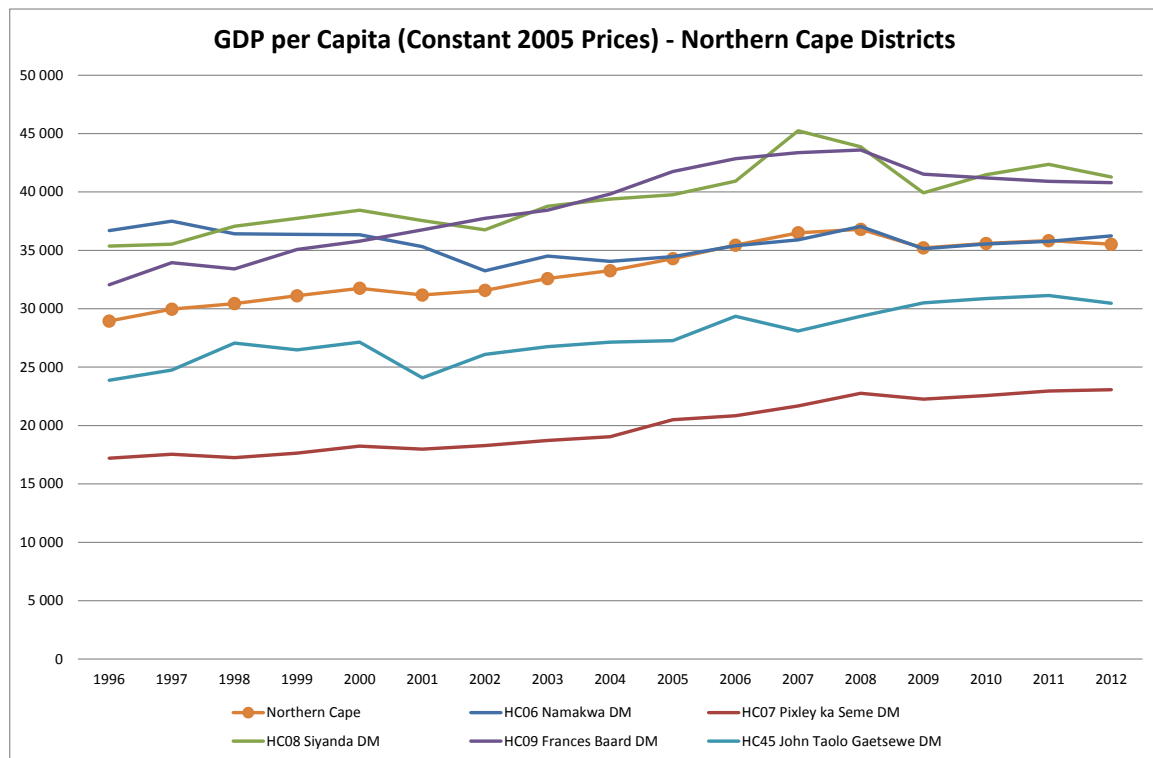
6. Economic Indicators

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.

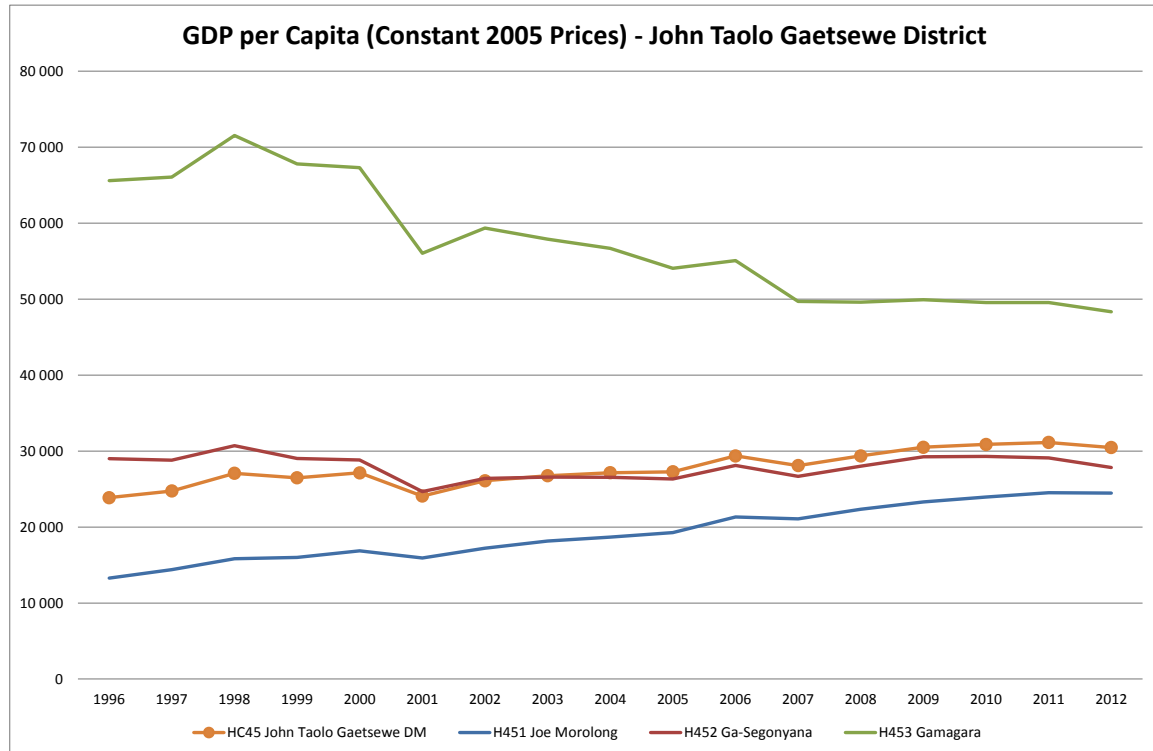
Figure 37



The GDP per Capita (Constant 2005 Prices) for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District and Municipalities for the period 1996 to 2012 is presented in Figure 38. The GDP per Capita (constant) increased from R23,869 in 1996 to R30,470 in 2012 which means that the number of production units (at a constant price) increased per person over this period.

The Gamagara Municipality (R48,341) achieved an above average GDP per Capita for 2012, but was significantly lower than the 1996 level (R65,576). Below average GDP per Capita for 2012 was experienced in Joe Morolong- (R24,458) and Ga-Segonyana Municipality (R27,824). This represents a good improvement for Joe Morolong Municipality from 1996 level (R13,268), but a slight decrease for Ga-Segonyana Municipality (R28,993) for the same period.

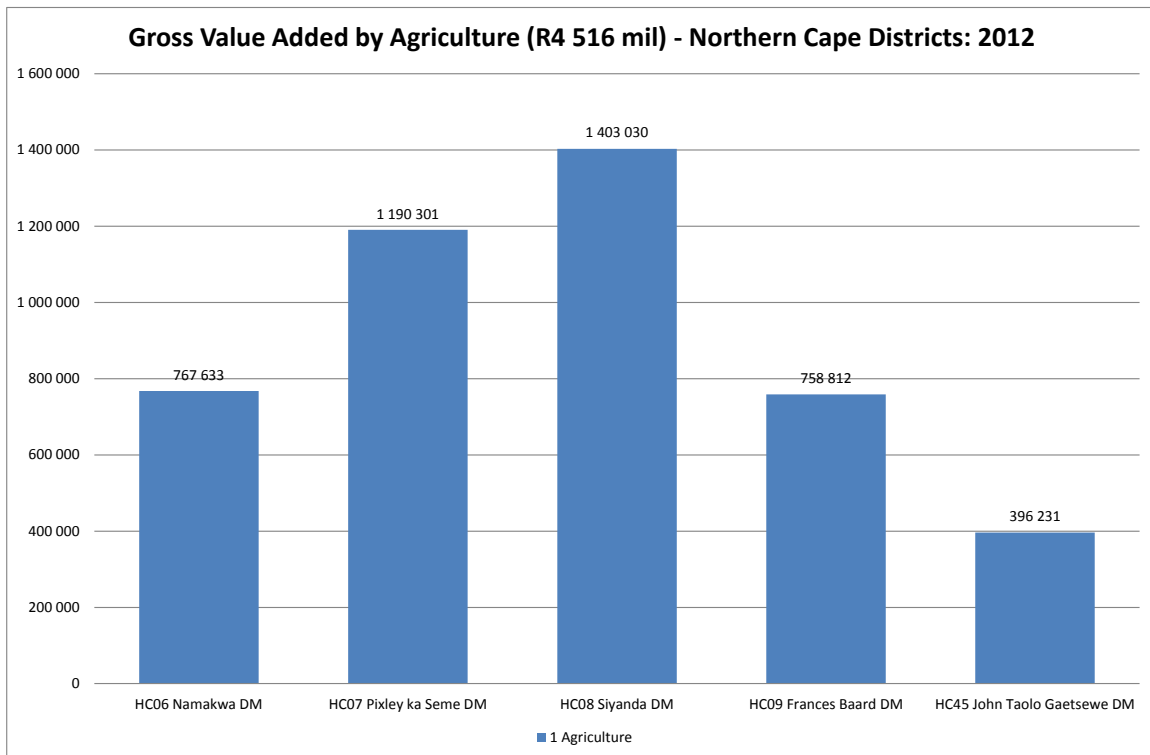
Figure 38



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%).

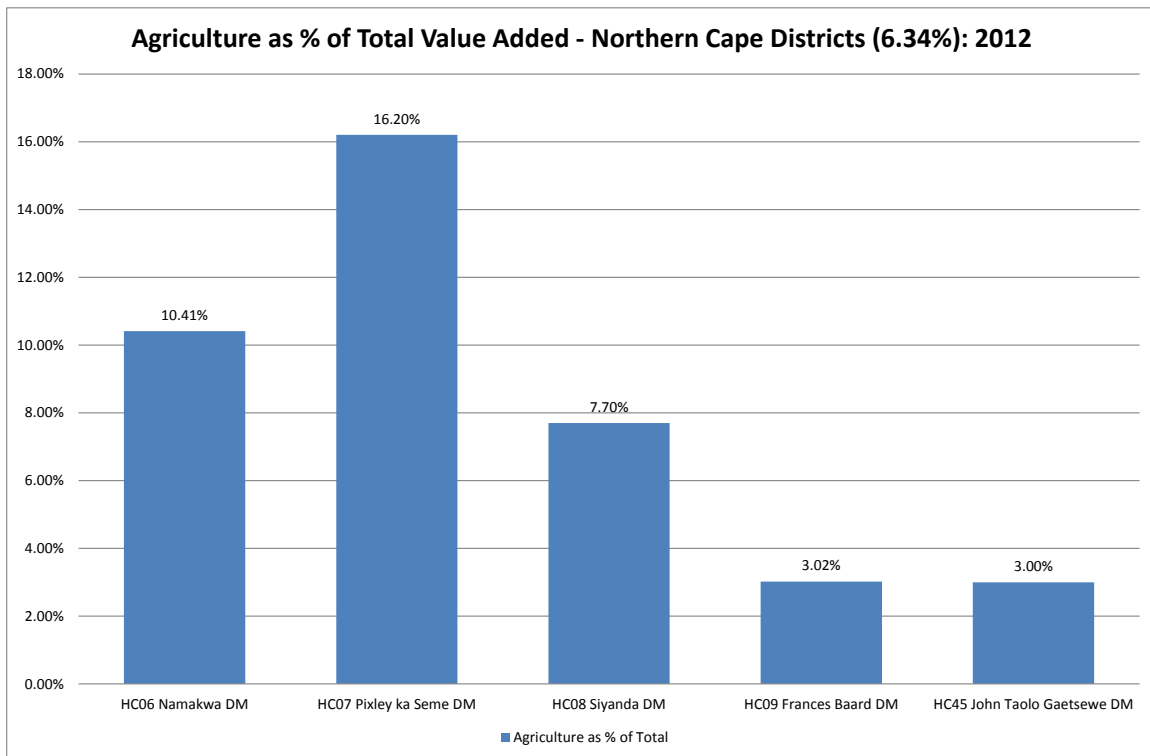
Figure 39



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%.

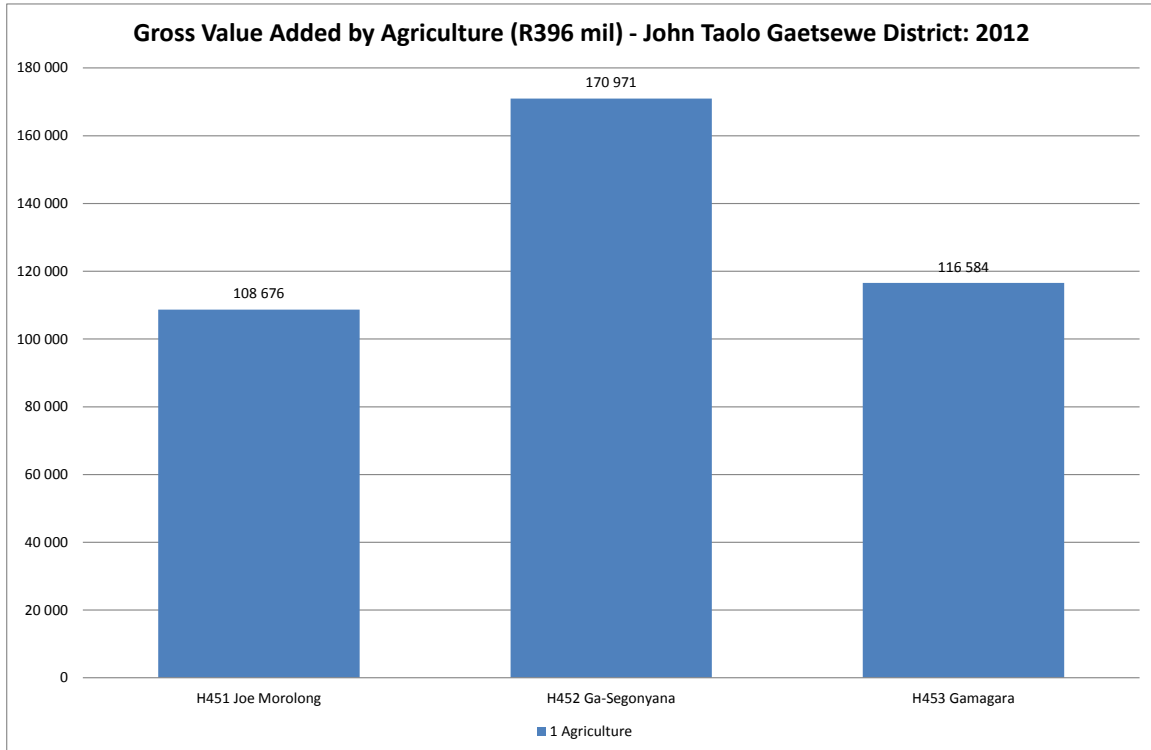
The contribution of the value added by agriculture in Pixley ka Seme District (R1.190 billion) accounted for 16.2% of the total value added by the District and was the highest. This was followed by Namakwa- (R767 million or 10.4% of value added), ZF Mgcawu- (R1.190 billion or 7.7% of value added), Frances 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 John Taolo Gaetsewe District and Municipalities in 2012 is indicated in Figure 41. The total Gross Value added by agriculture for the District amounted to R396 million. Ga-Segonyana Municipality contributed the most (R171 million or 43%) followed by Gamagara Municipality (R117 million or 30%). The lowest contribution came from Joe Morolong Municipality (R109 million or 28%).

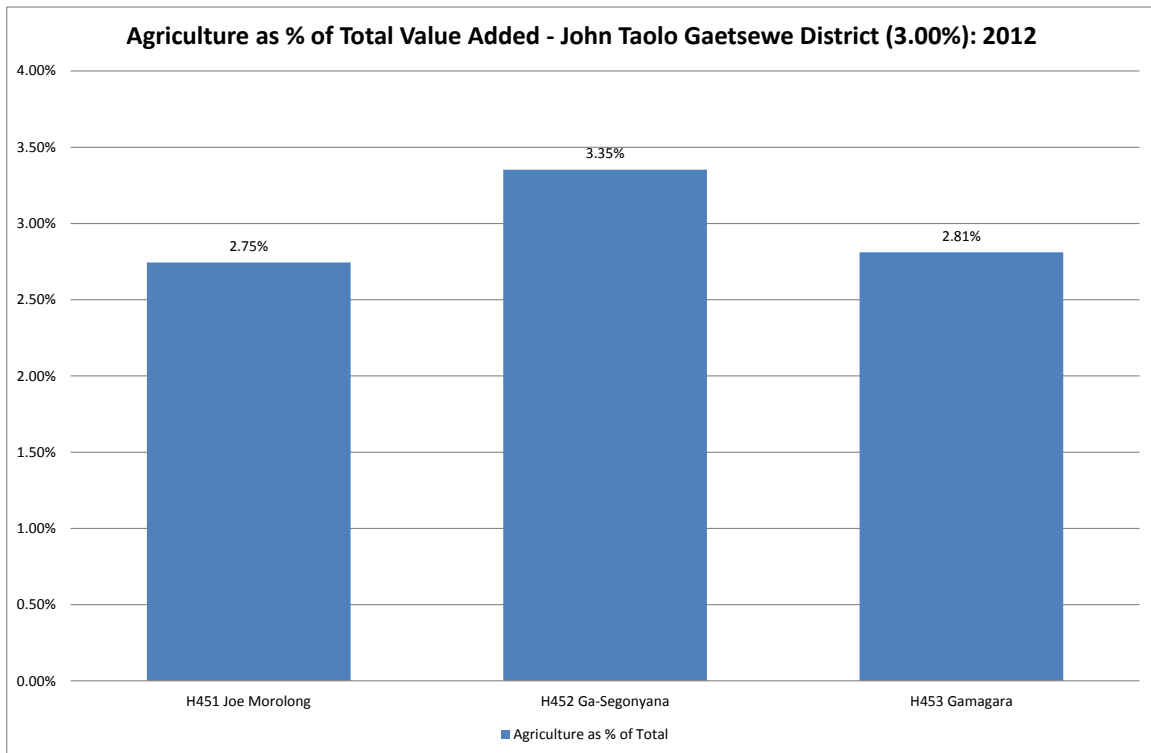
Figure 41



The Gross Value that was added by the agricultural sector as a percentage of the total value that was added in the John Taolo Gaetsewe 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 3.00%.

The contribution of the value added by agriculture in Ga-Segonyana Municipality (R171 million) accounted for 3.4% of the total value added by the Municipality and was the highest. This was followed by Gamagara- (R117 million or 2.8% of value added) and Joe Morolong Municipality (R109 million or 2.8% of value added). This indicates the relative low contribution of agriculture to Total Value Added by all municipal areas.

Figure 42

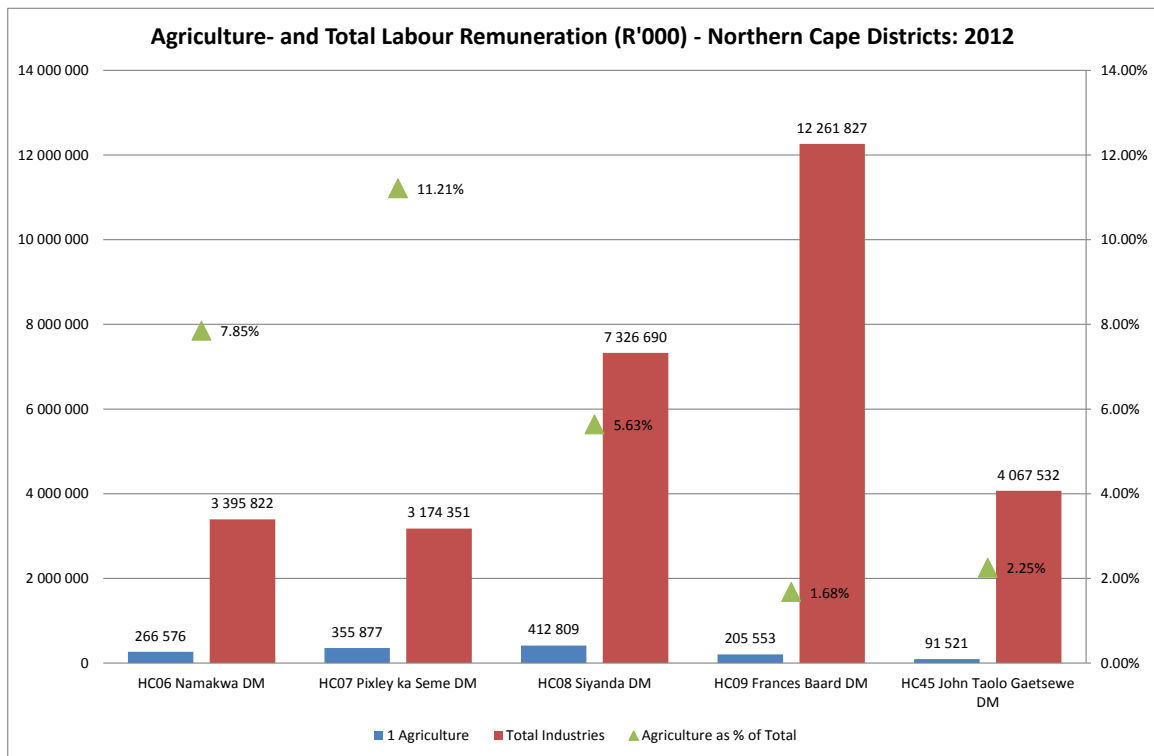


6.3 Labour Remuneration

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.

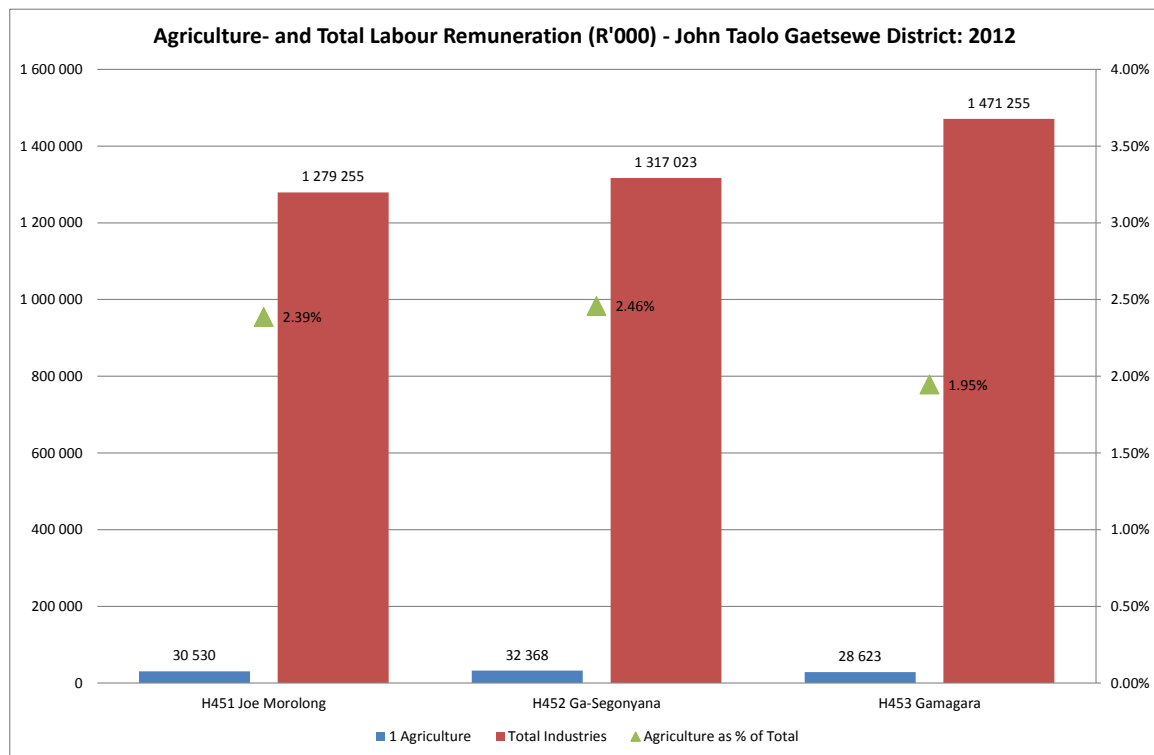
Figure 43



Remuneration for total labour and for the agricultural sector for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District and Municipalities in 2012 is illustrated in Figure 44. The highest total labour remuneration took place in Gamagara Municipality to the value of R1.471 billion followed by Ga-Segonyana Municipality with R1.317 billion and the lowest in Joe Morolong Municipality with R1.217 billion. The highest remuneration for labour in the agricultural sector took place in Ga-Segonyana Municipality to the value of R32.4 million followed by Joe Morolong with R30.5 million and the lowest in Gamagara Municipality with R28.6 million.

When the remuneration of labour in agriculture is measured as proportion of total labour remuneration, it is found that Ga-Segonyana Municipality had the highest contribution of 2.5%, followed by Joe Morolong Municipality on 2.4% and Gamagara Municipality the lowest with 2.0%. The average for the District is at 2.3%. This indicates that agriculture contributes relatively low to total labour remuneration in all municipal areas in the District.

Figure 44



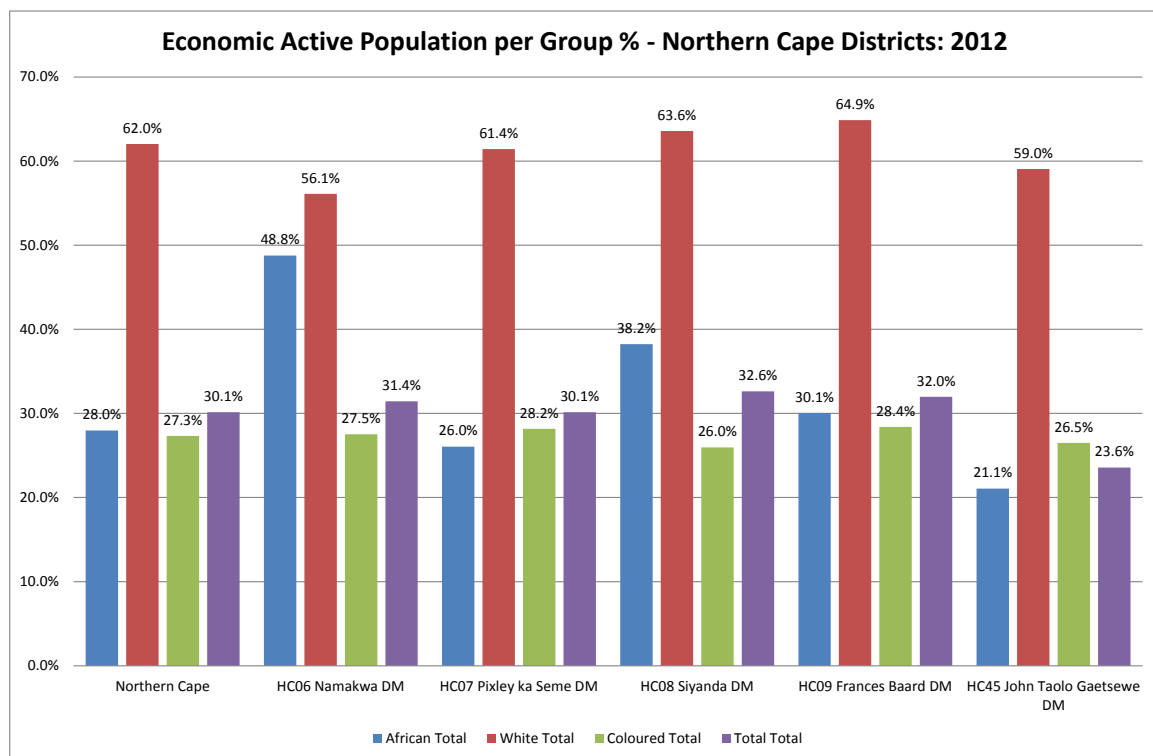
7. Labour Aspects

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%.

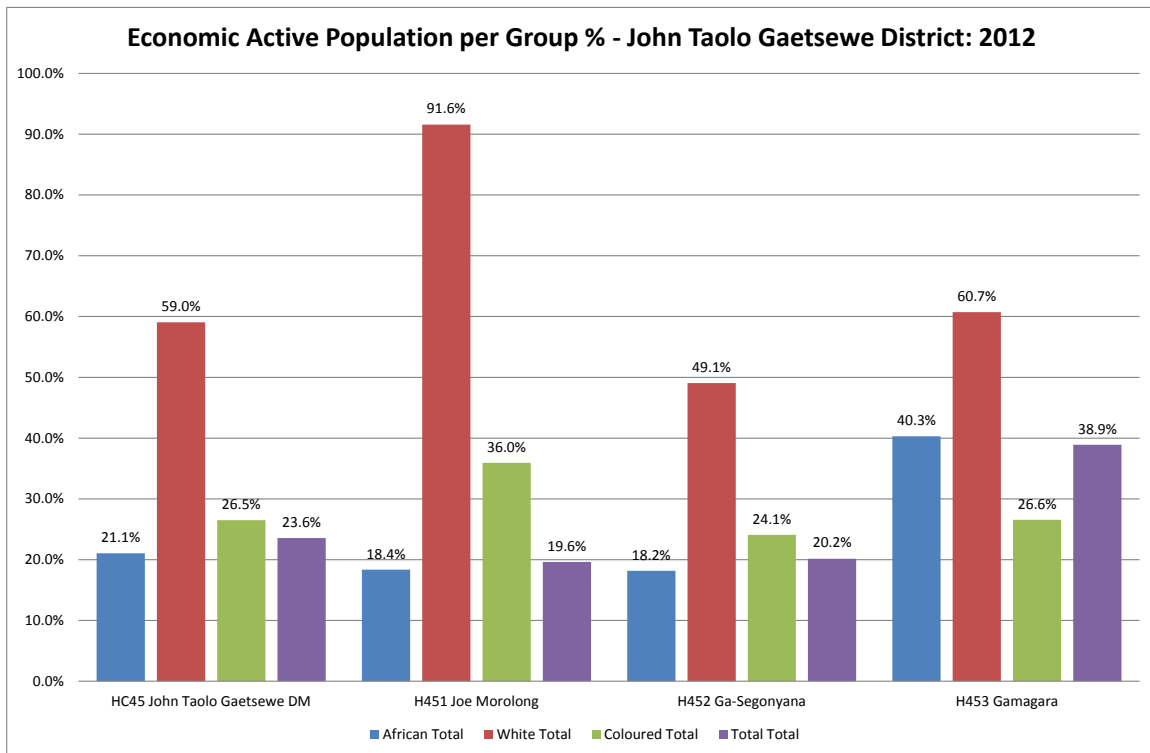
Figure 45



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

The figure indicates that only 23.6% of persons 15-64 years old are classified as EAP for the District in 2012 with Gamagara Municipality the highest at 38.9% and Joe Morolong Municipality the lowest at 19.6%. The African group has a District EAP of 21.1% with the highest EAP in Gamagara Municipality of 40.3% and Ga-Segonyana the lowest at 18.2%. The White group has a District EAP of 59.0% with the highest EAP in Joe Morolong Municipality of 91.6% and Ga-Segonyana the lowest at 18.2%. The Coloured group has a District EAP of 26.5% with the highest EAP in Joe Morolong Municipality of 36.0% and Ga-Segonyana the lowest at 24.1%.

Figure 46



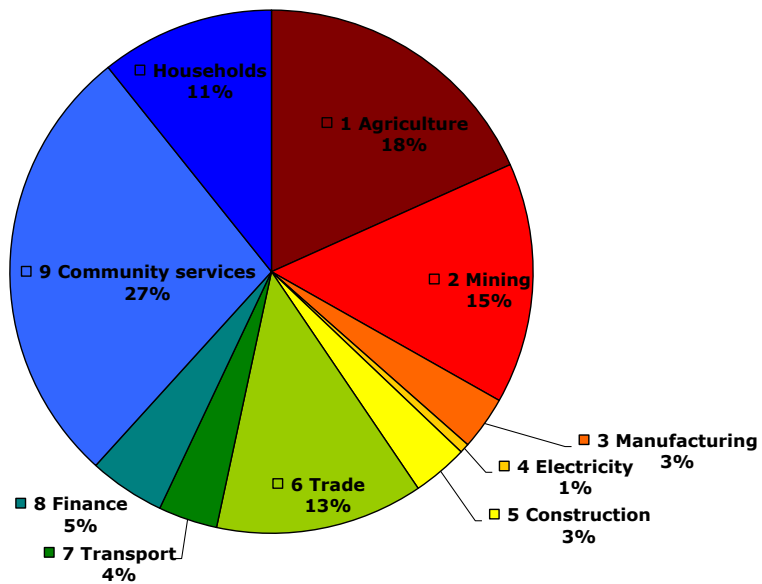
7.2 Formal Sector Employment

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



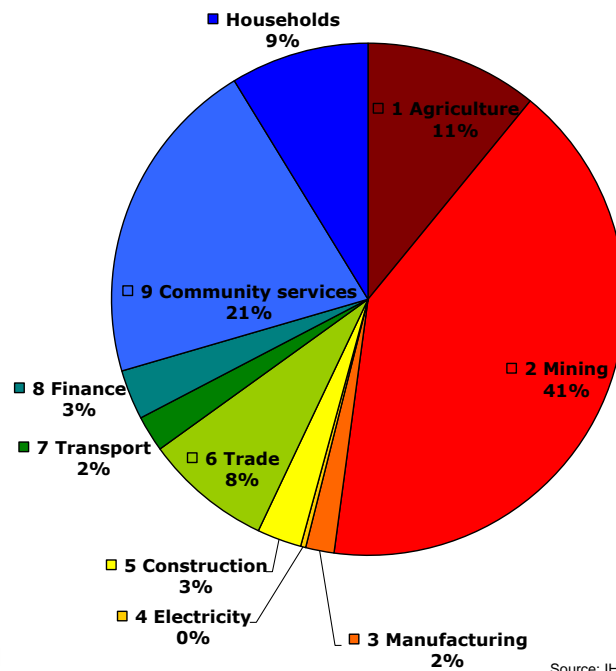
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

Formal sector employment for the John Taolo Gaetsewe 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 11% of total formal employment and is the 3rd highest after mining(41%) and community services (21%).

Figure 48

Formal Employment - Sector's share of HC45 John Taolo Gaetsewe DM's total (%) 2012



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

Formal sector employment for the municipalities in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District is indicated in Figures 49 to 51.

Figure 49

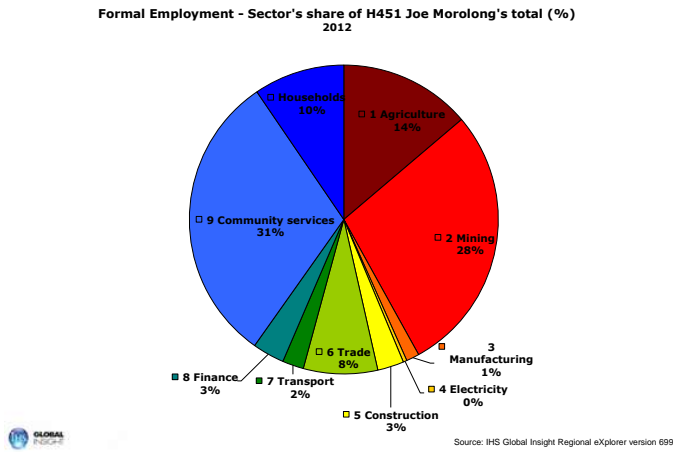


Figure 50

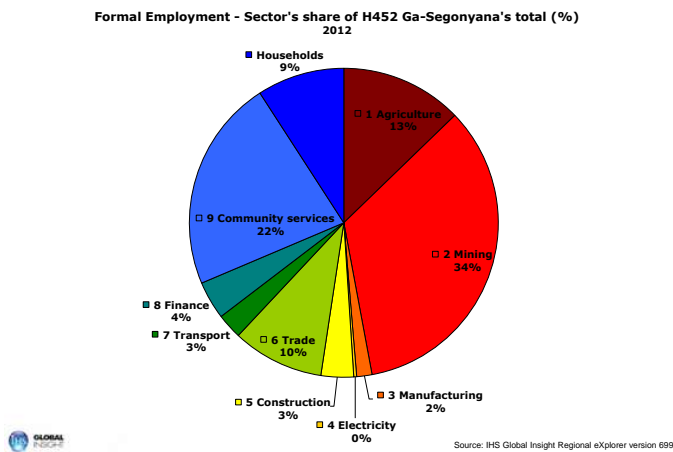
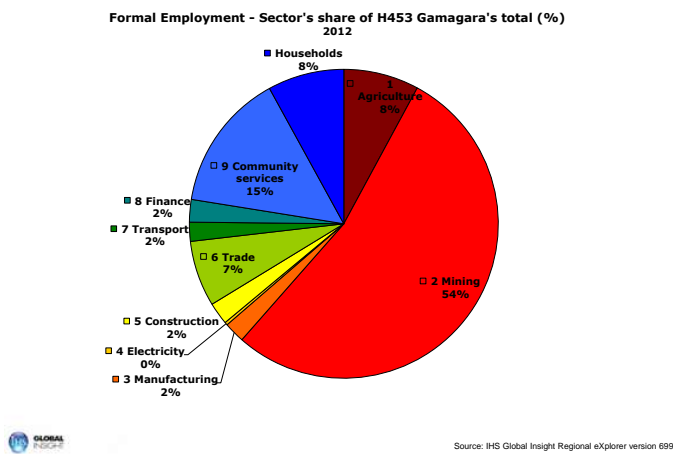


Figure 51

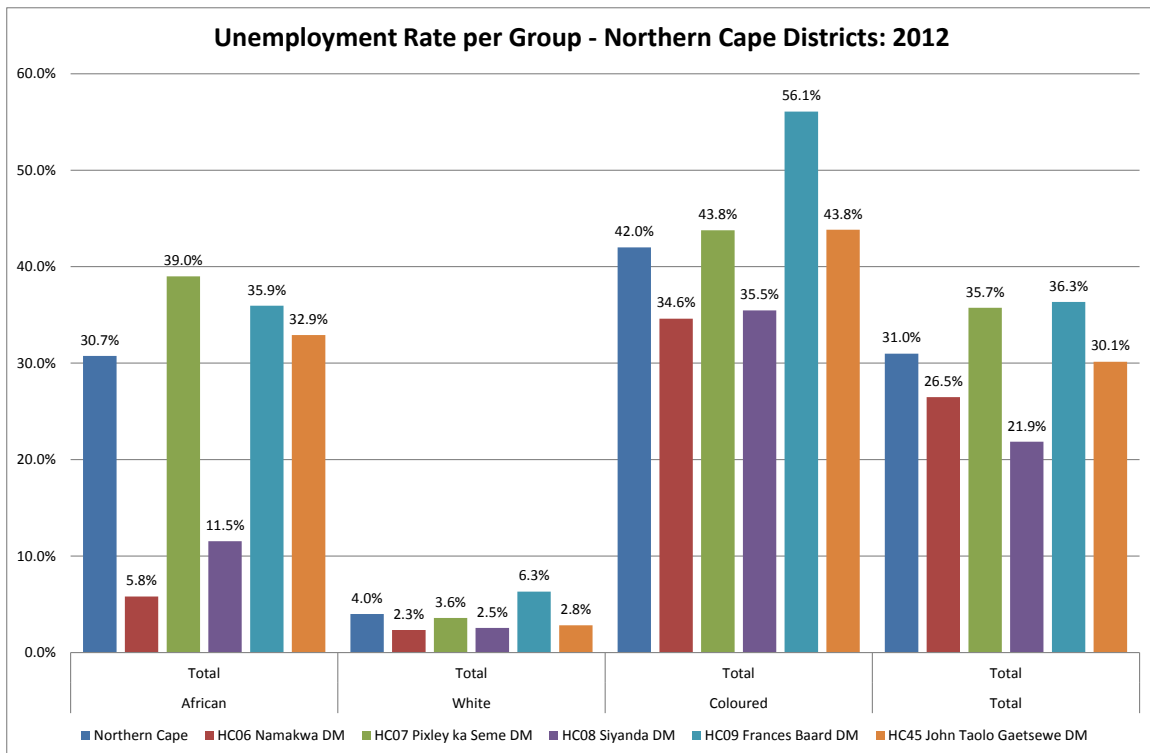


7.3 Unemployment per Group

In Figure 52 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%. For the African group the highest unemployment rate was in Pixley ka Seme District with 39.0% and the lowest was in Namakwa District with 5.8%. The Coloured group experienced the highest unemployment rate in Frances Baard District with 56.1% and the lowest was in Namakwa District with 34.6%.

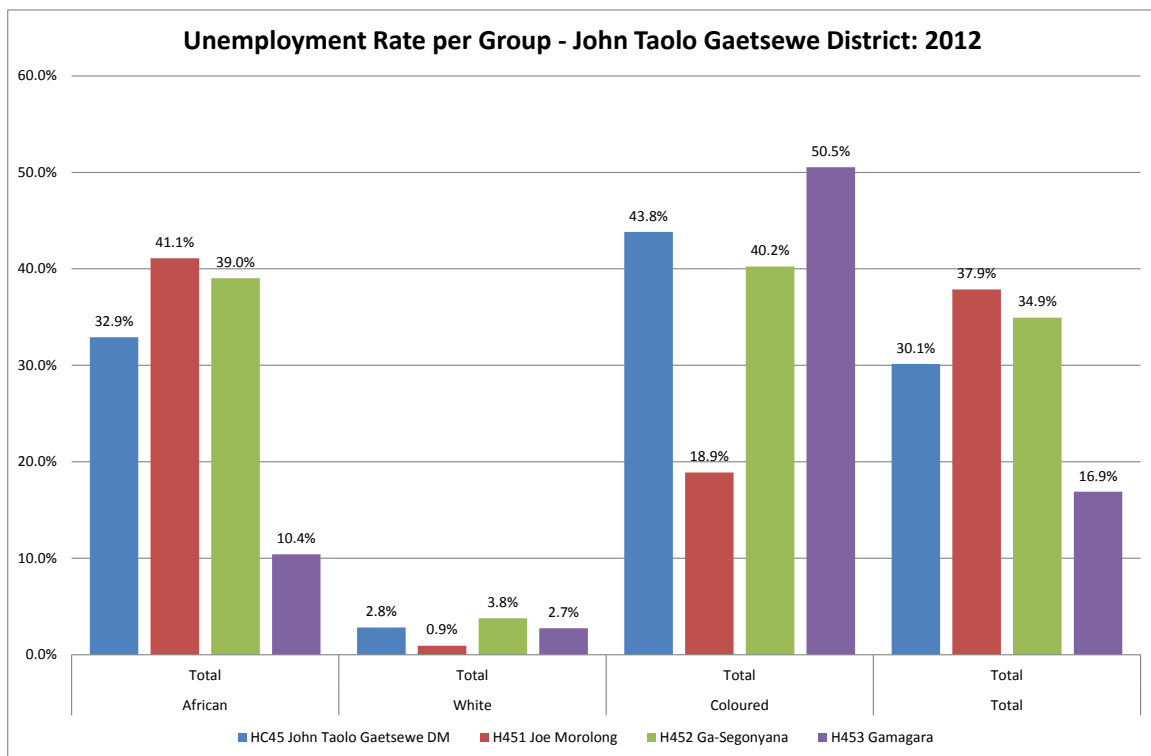
Figure 52



In Figure 53 the unemployment per racial group (official definition) for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District and Municipalities for 2012 can be seen.

The unemployment rate for the District in 2012 was calculated at 30.1% with the highest rate from the Coloured group at 43.8% followed by the African group at 32.9% and the White group at 2.8%. Under the African group the highest unemployment rate was in Joe Morolong- and Ga-Segonyana Municipality with 41.1% and 39.0% respectively and the lowest unemployment rate was in Gamagara Municipality with 10.4%. For the Coloured group the highest unemployment rate was in Gamagara- and Ga-Segonyana Municipality with 50.5% and 40.2% respectively and the lowest unemployment rate was in Joe Morolong Municipality with 18.9%. The White group has the highest unemployment rate in Ga-Segonyana- and Gamagara Municipality with 3.8% and 2.7% respectively and the lowest in Joe Morolong Municipality with 0.9%.

Figure 53



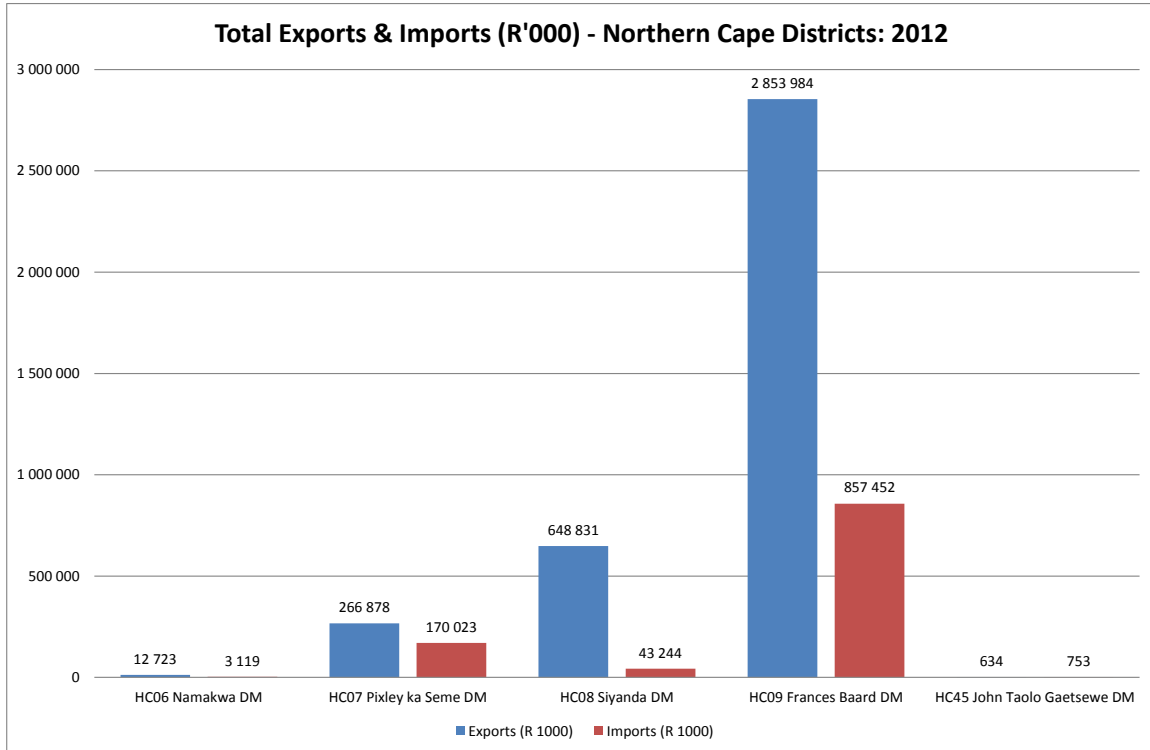
8. International Trade

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 54. 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.

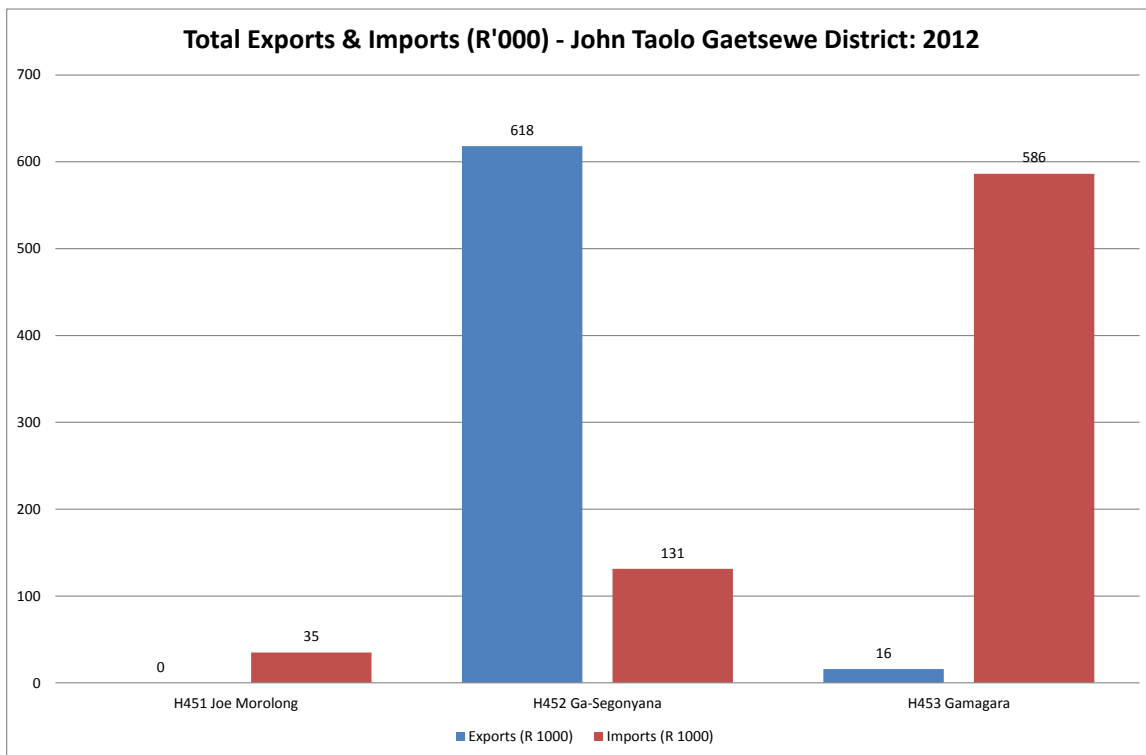
Figure 54



Total trade in terms of exports and imports for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District and Municipalities for 2012 are reflected in Figure 55. Total exports for the District amounted to R634,000 and imports R753,000 and is dominated by Ga-Segonyana- and Gamagara Municipalities. Trade of mining houses with headquarters in other provinces register trade of mining activities in those provinces, thus giving a distorted picture of events.

Total exports were the highest for Ga-Segonyana Municipality at R618,000 followed by Gamagara Municipality with R16,000. Total imports were the highest for Gamagara Municipality at R586,000 followed by Ga-Segonyana Municipality with R131,000.

Figure 55



9. References

IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer, 2012 Data