



agriculture, land reform & rural development

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

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS: NAMAKWA DISTRICT



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Compiled by Sub-Directorate: Macro-Economics & Statistics

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1. Introduction

The Namakwa District covers an area of approximately 12.684 million hectares. This is the largest District in terms of size in the Northern Cape and covers 34% of the area of the Province. The District borders Namibia in the North and the Western Cape Province in the South. The Western border is the Atlantic Ocean, while it borders the ZF Mgcawu- and Pixley ka Seme Districts in the North-East and South-East respectively.

The main activities in the District are livestock farming and diamond mining along the West coast. During spring it attracts a great number of tourists that come to witness the Namaqualand flower spectacle.

The District is divided into six local municipalities, namely Richtersveld, Nama Khoi, Kamiesberg, Hantam, Karoo Hoogland and Khai-Ma.

The majority of the District falls within the 0-200mm rainfall per annum category with areas in the North West <50mm per annum. A smaller portion of the District in the South falls within the 200-400mm rainfall category with isolated mountainous areas in the 400-600mm category. Evaporation along the coastal areas is 1,800-2,000mm per annum with the majority of the District in the 2,000-2,200mm and 2,200-2,400mm categories.

The temperature varies a great deal across the District. Mean maximum temperature varies from < 25°C along the coastal and mountainous areas in the West and South to > 35°C in the North. Mean minimum temperature varies from < -2°C along the mountainous areas in the South to > 8°C in the coastal areas in the West. The coastal areas are normally frost free while the rest of the District experience regular frost.

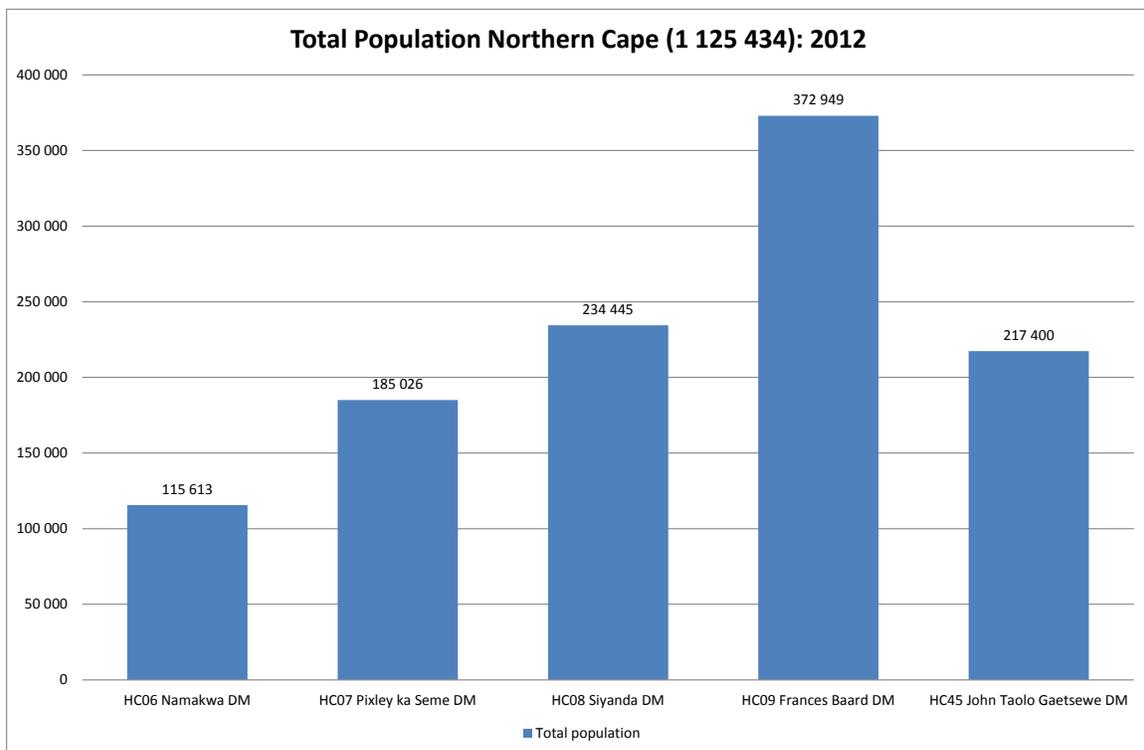
The District is covered by three Biomes in terms of vegetation, namely the Succulent Karoo Biome, the Nama Karoo Biome and the Fynbos Biome. The District is covered by relatively sparse vegetation and the grazing value of it relatively low. The official grazing capacity zones vary from 28 hectares per Large Stock Unit (Ha/LSU) in the South West to more than 120 ha/LSU in the North West.

2. District Demographics

2.1 Total Population

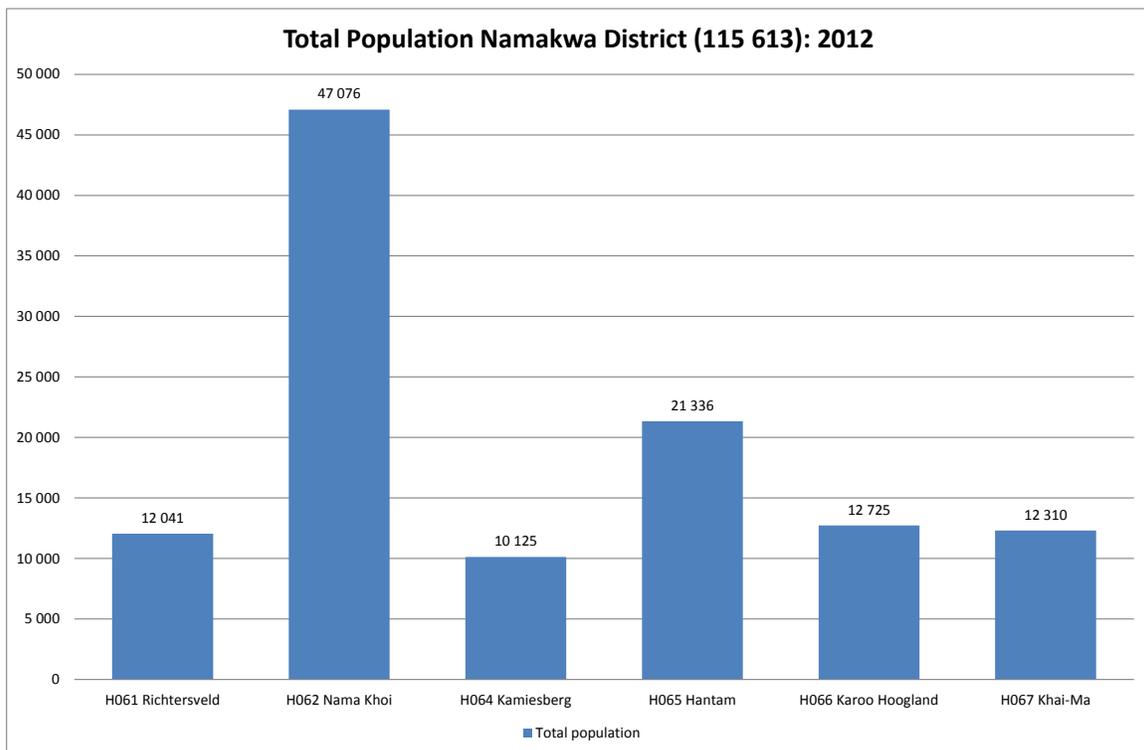
Figure 1 indicates the estimated total population for the Northern Cape to be around 1 125 434 people in 2012 with Frances Baard District the highest number of people of 372,949 (33.1%) of the five districts, followed by ZF Mgcawu District with 234,445 (20.8%) people. John Taolo Gaetsewe District accounts 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 Nama Khoi (47 076 or 40.7%), followed by Hantam (21 336 or 18.5%), Karoo Hoogland (12 725 or 11.0%), Khai-Ma (12 310 or 10.6%), Richtersveld (12 041 or 10.4%) and Kamiesberg (10 125 or 8.8%) the municipality with the smallest population.

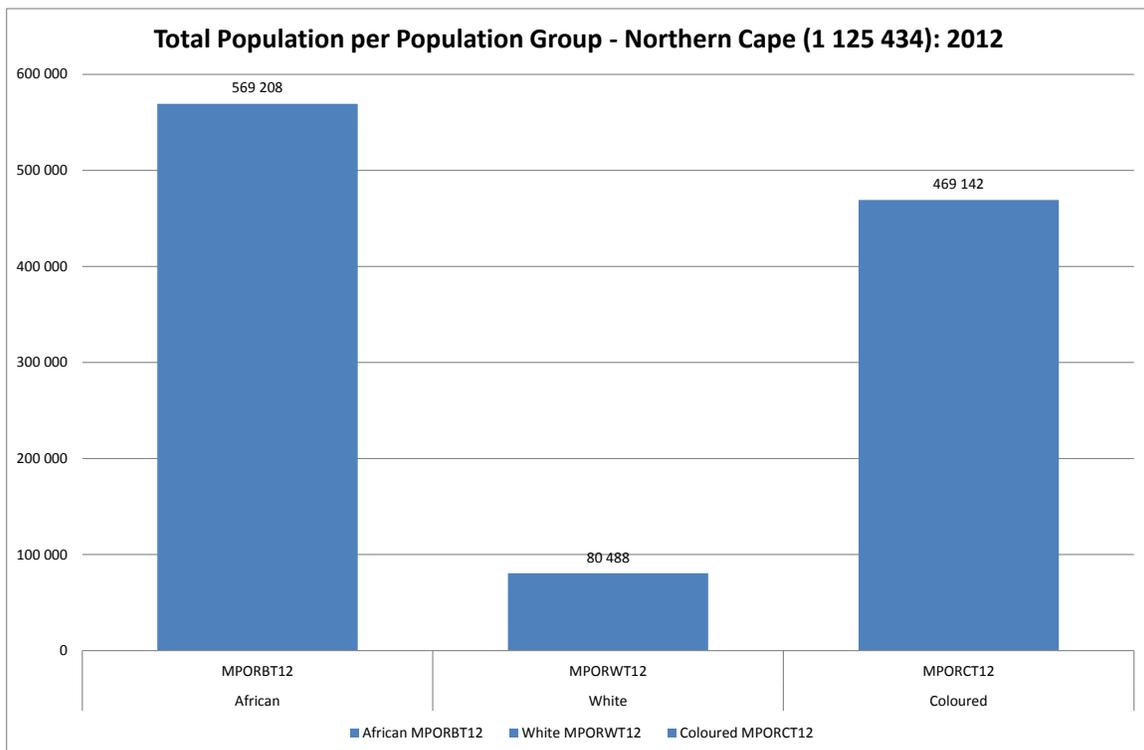
Figure 2



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.

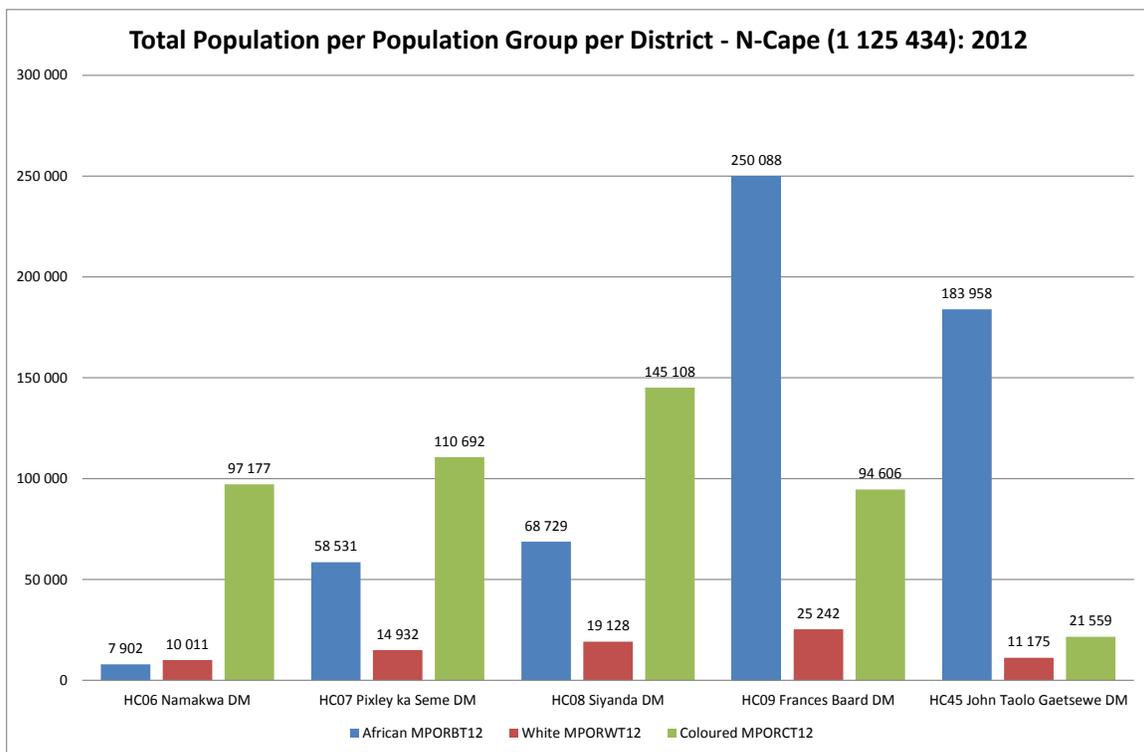
Figure 3



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 Namakwa District the Coloured group represents 84.1%, followed by the White group with 8.7% and then the African group with 6.8% of total population.

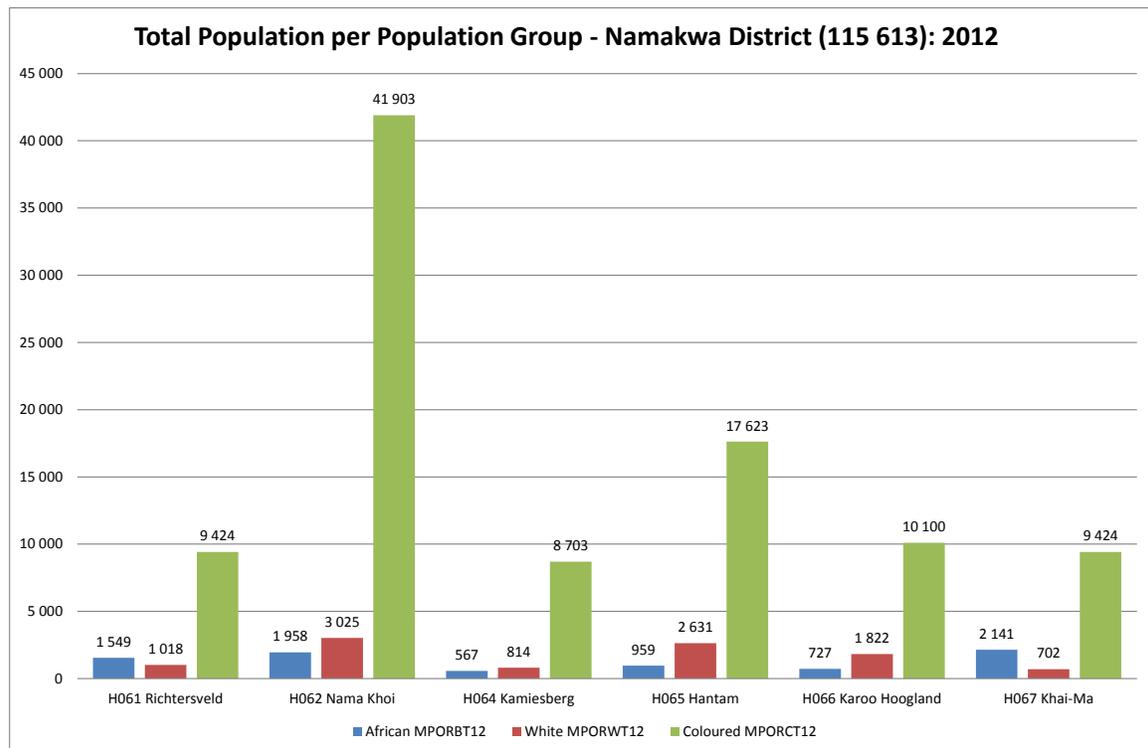
Figure 4



The population breakdown per population group for the six municipalities for Namakwa District is indicated in Figure 5. As indicated in Figure 4, the dominance of the Coloured group is evident in all six municipal areas with this group representing 78.3% in Richtersveld, 89.0% in Nama Khoi, 86.0% in Kamiesberg, 82.6% in Hantam, 79.4% in Karoo Hoogland and 76.6% in Khai-Ma of the total population.

The African group and the White group constitutes for 12.9% and 8.5% in Richtersveld, 4.2% and 6.4% in Nama Khoi, 5.6% and 8.0% in Kamiesberg, 4.5% and 12.3% in Hantam, 5.7% and 14.3% in Karoo Hoogland and 17.4% and 5.7% in Khai-Ma respectively in the municipal areas.

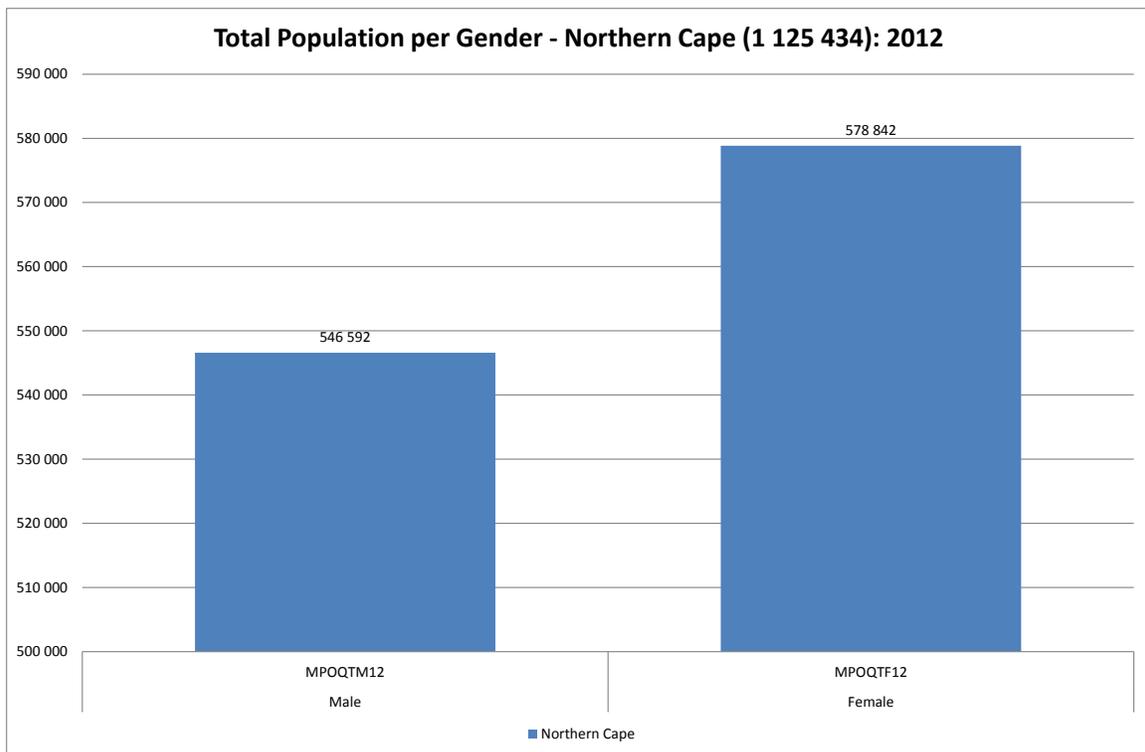
Figure 5



2.3 Total Population per Gender Group

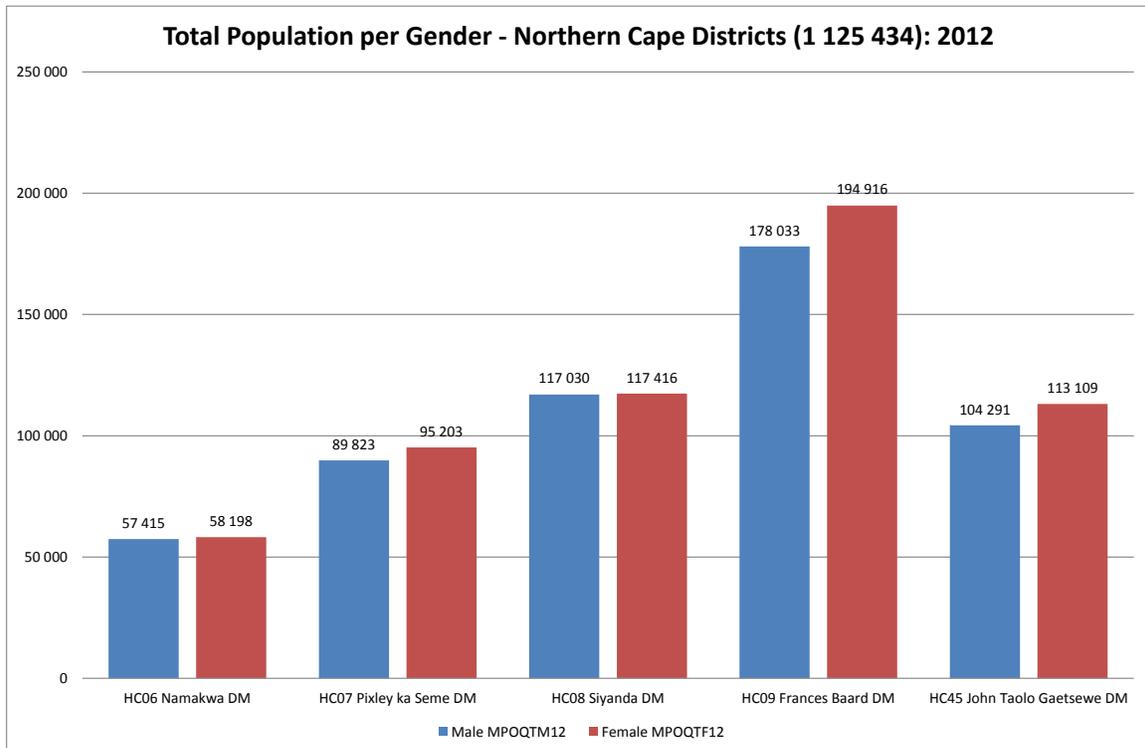
The population per gender for the Northern Cape is indicated in Figure 6 with the male group representing 48.6% and the female group 51.4% of the total provincial population.

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 Namakwa District is 49.7% male and 50.3% female and is with ZF Mgcawu District the closest to equal representation.

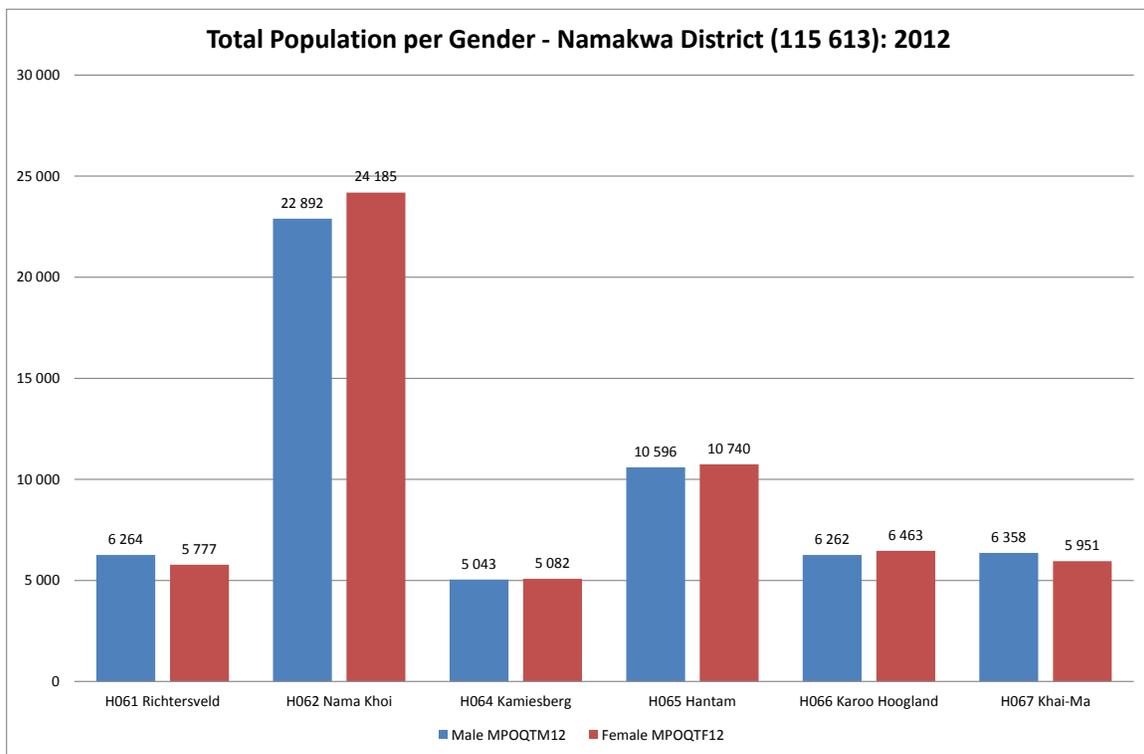
Figure 7



In Figure 8 the population per gender for the municipal areas are indicated. In Richtersveld and Khai-Ma municipal areas the male representation is the largest at 52.0% and 51.6% respectively. Male migrant workers at the diamond mining in Richtersveld and at vineyard farms in Khai-Ma could play a factor here.

For the Nama Khoi, Kamiesberg, Hantam and Karoo Hoogland municipalities the female representation is the largest with 51.4%, 50.2%, 50.3% and 50.8% respectively.

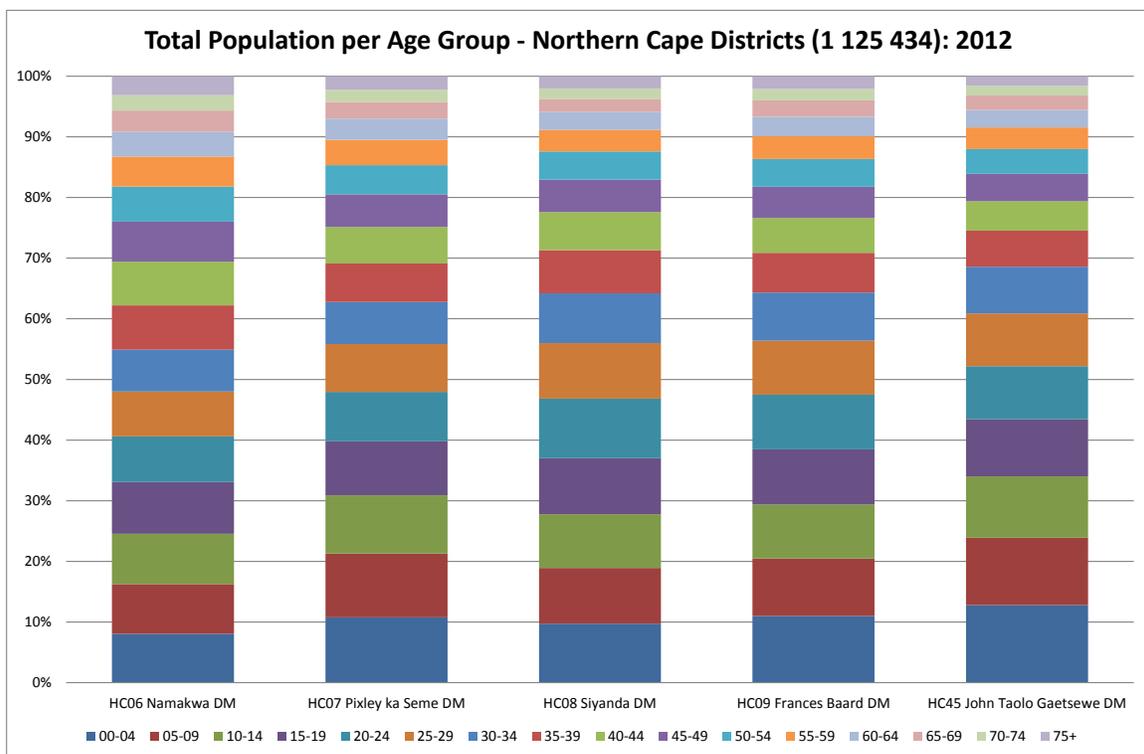
Figure 8



2.4 Total Population per Age Group

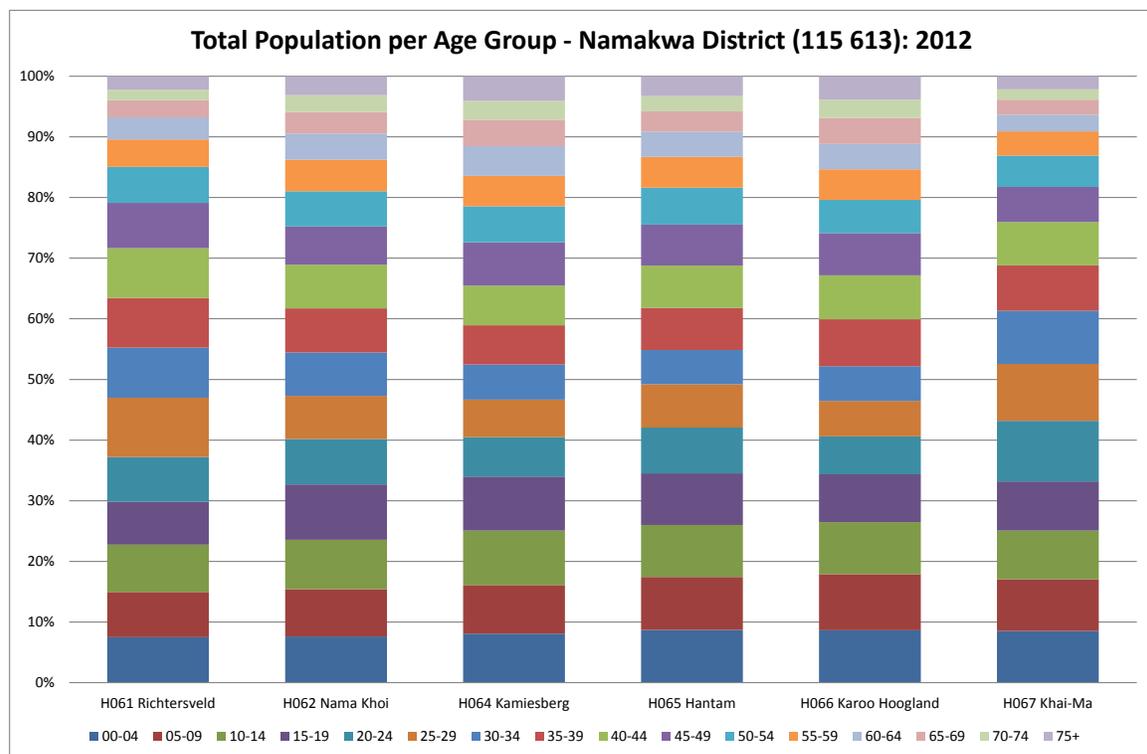
The population per age group is indicated in figure 9 for all districts in the Province. The proportion of all age groups until the age of 19 is the lowest for Namakwa District and amounts to about 33% of population, while it amounts to around 40% for the other districts. On the other hand the proportion of the population 60 years and older amounts to 15% of the District population, while for the other districts it represents 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 Richtersveld Municipality and amounts to about 30% of population, while it amounts to around 35% for the other municipalities. On the other hand the proportion of the population 60 years and older amounts to more than 15% of the population for Kamiesberg Municipality, close to 15% for Nama Khoi-, Hantam- and Karoo Hoogland Municipalities and it represents 10% or less for Richtersveld- and Khai-Ma Municipalities.

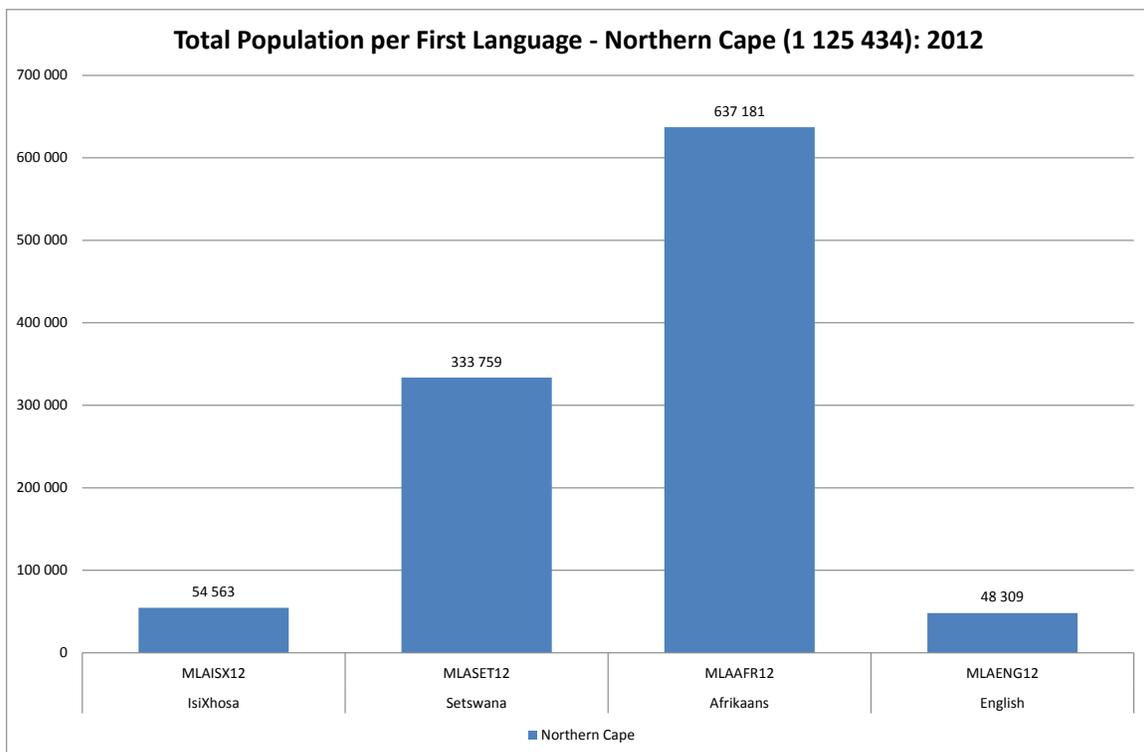
Figure 10



2.5 Total Population per Language Group

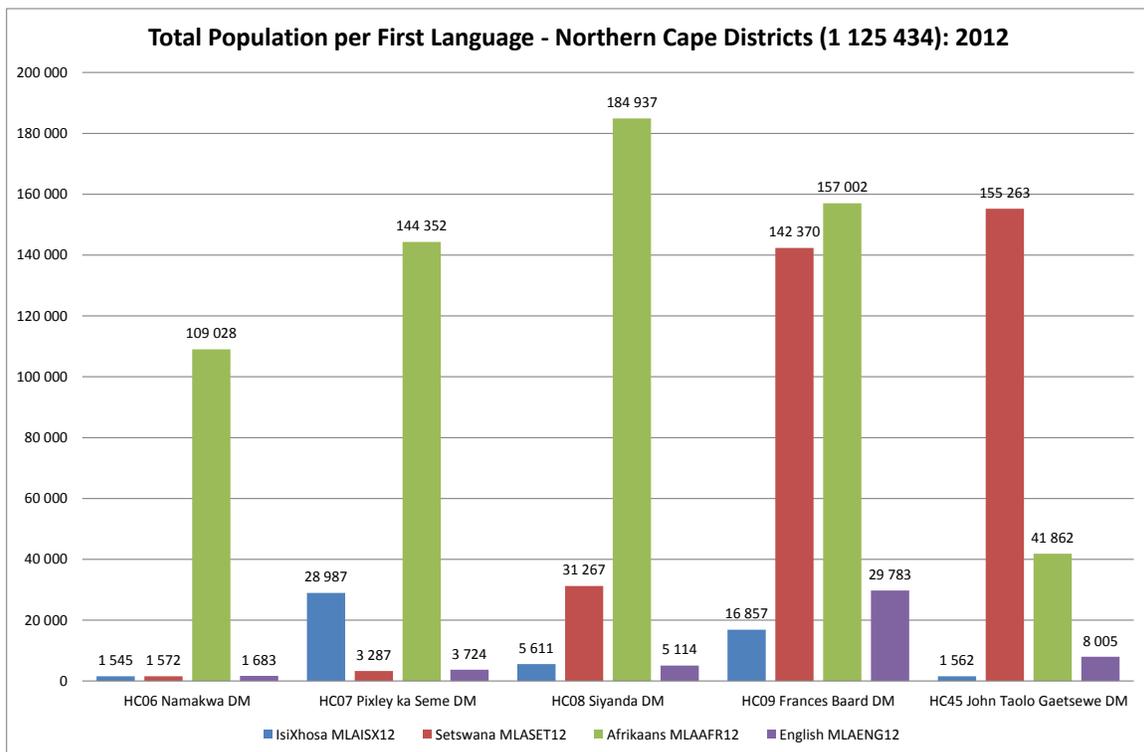
The population per first language for the Northern Cape is indicated in Figure 11. Afrikaans is the dominant first language in the Province with 56.6% followed by Setswana with 29.7%, IsiXhosa with 4.8% and English with 4.3%. These four languages are the official Provincial languages and represents 95.4%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

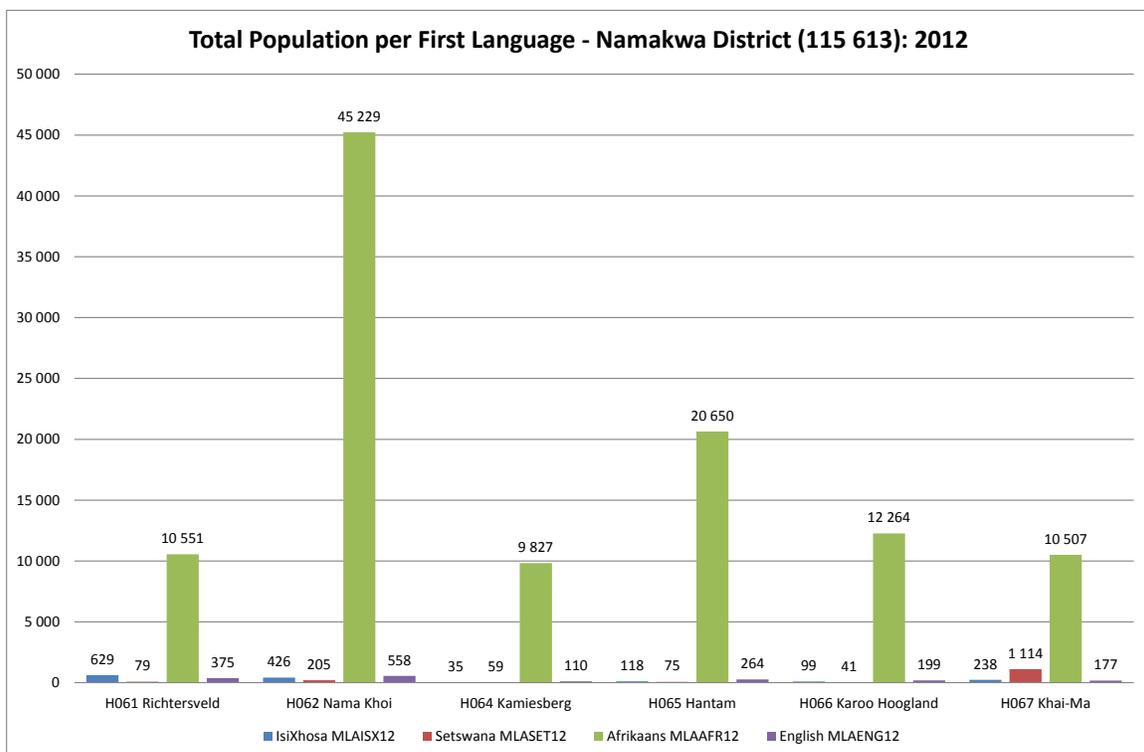
Figure 12



In Namakwa District Afrikaans is the dominant first language spoken by 94.3% of the total population of the District. All other languages have a very small proportion of first language spoken, e.g. 1.5% for English, 1.4% for Setswana and 1.3% for IsiXhosa.

As can be expected from the scenario sketched in Figure 12, Afrikaans is the dominant first language spoken in all Municipal areas for Namakwa District (see Figure 13) with all other languages playing a minor role as first language spoken. The only noted variations is IsiXhosa at 5.2% for Richtersveld Municipality and Setswana at 9.1% for Khai-Ma Municipality, the only other first language with more than 3% representation. As earlier indicated, the migrant labour at the diamond mining in Richtersveld Municipal area and the vineyard farms of Khai-Ma Municipal area might have an influence here.

Figure 13

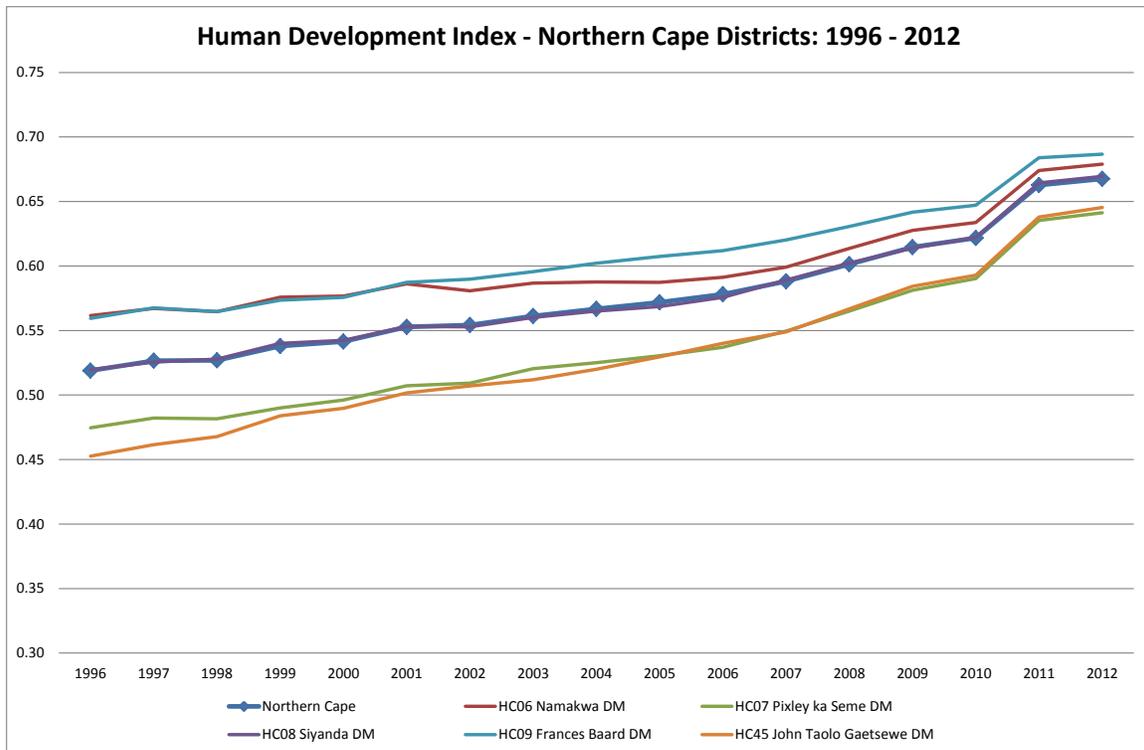


3. District Development

3.1 Human Development Index

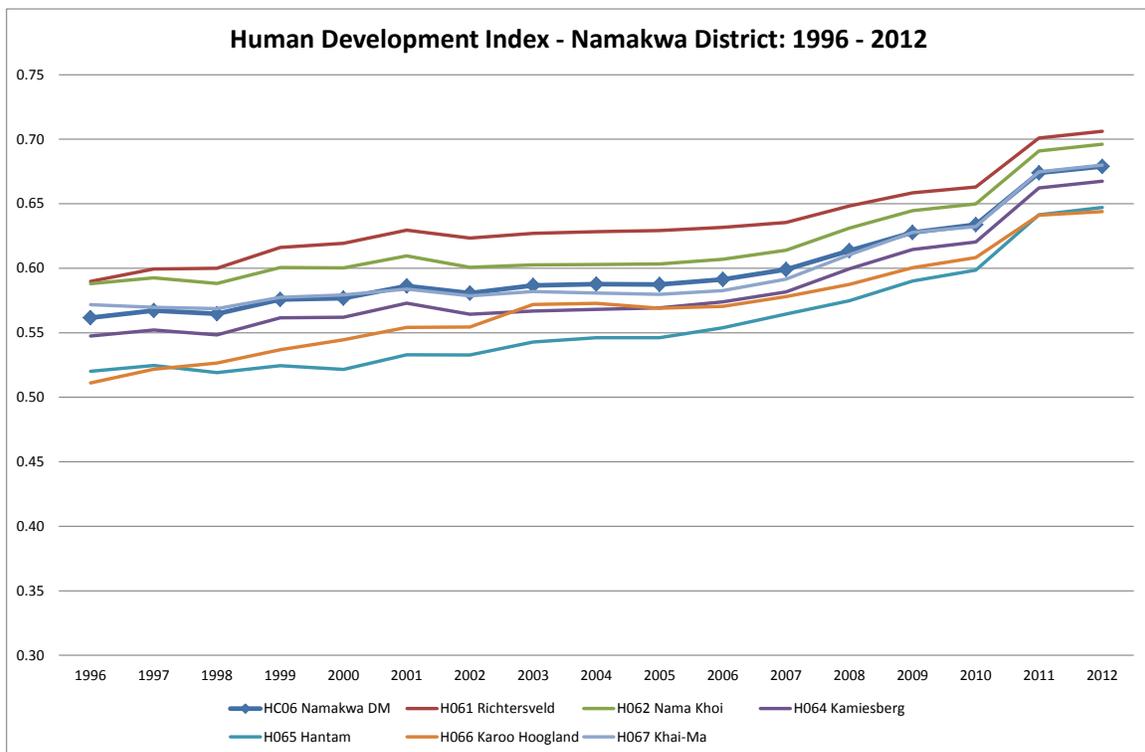
The Human Development Index (HDI) for the Northern Cape and the various districts for the period 1996 to 2012 are reflected in Figure 14. It indicates an improvement in the HDI for the Province from around 0.52 in 1996 to around 0.67 in 2012. All Districts reflected also an improvement. ZF Mgcawu District 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 Namakwa 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 0.56 in 1996 to around 0.68 in 2012. All municipalities reflected also an improvement. Khai-Ma Municipality almost completely correlates to the District HDI. The HDI levels for Richtersveld- and Nama Khoi Municipalities are higher than the District HDI, although moving closer to the District level. The HDI levels for Kamiesberg-, Karoo Hoogland- and Hantam Municipalities are lower than the District HDI, although also moving closer to the District level. The variation in HDI levels between municipalities are thus narrowing.

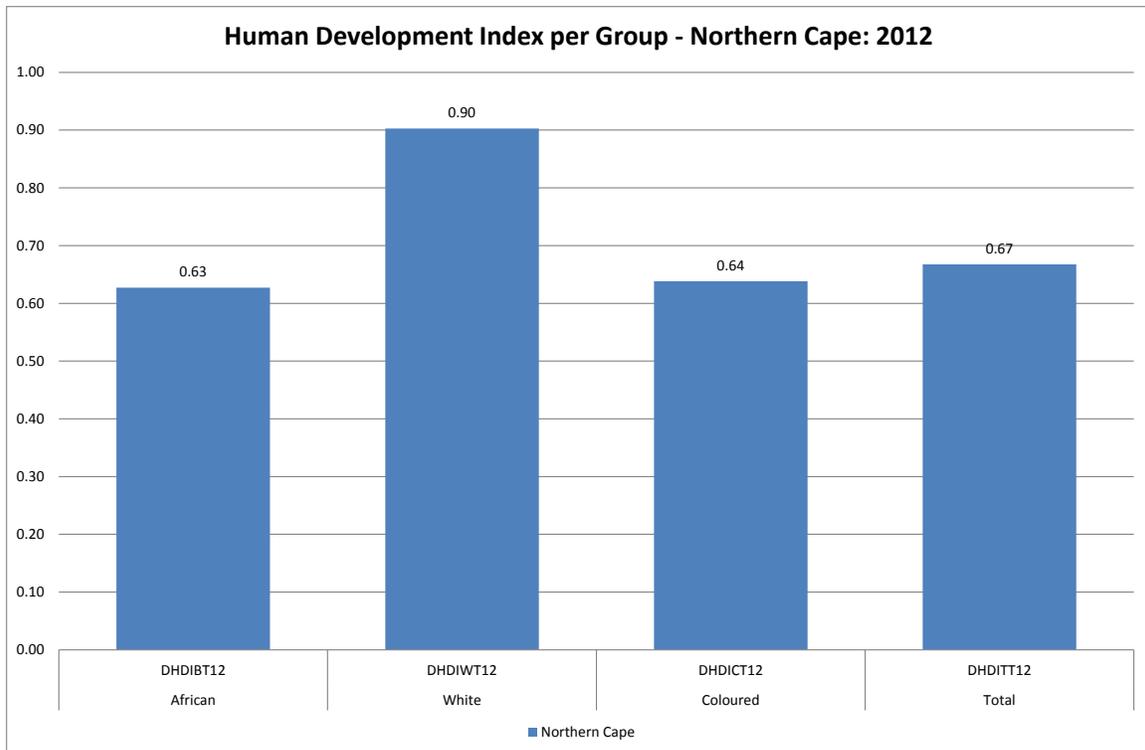
Figure 15



3.2 Human Development Index per Group

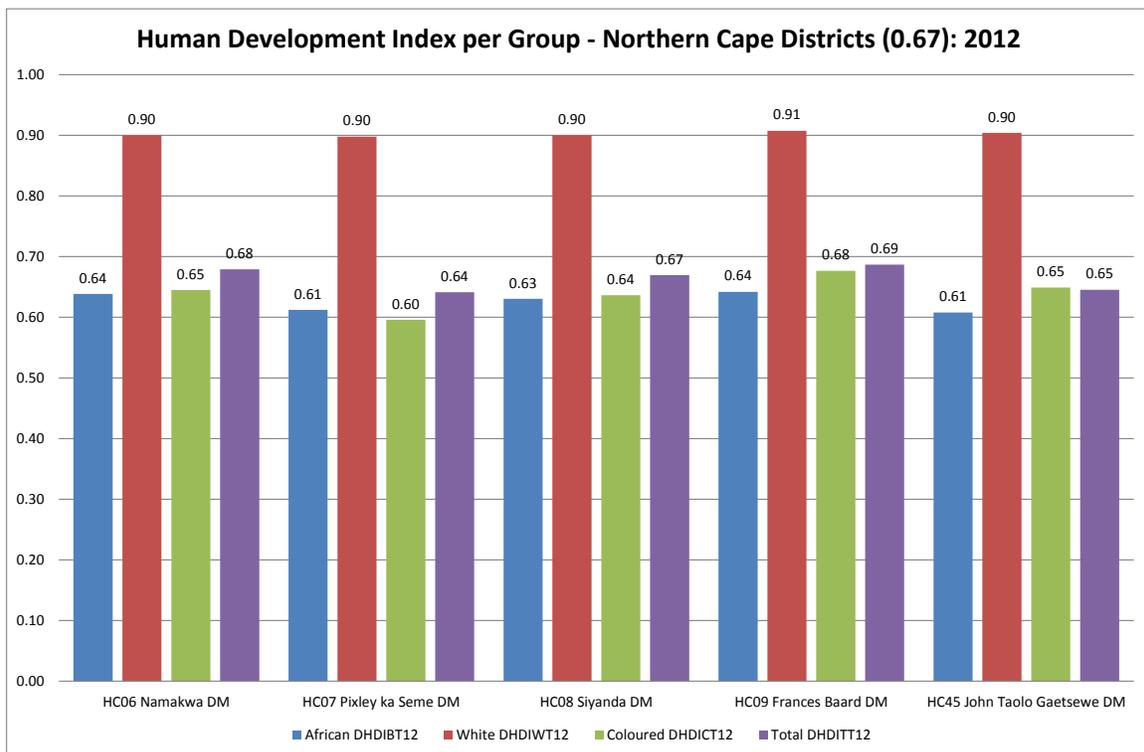
The HDI per racial group for 2012 is indicated in Figure 16. It indicates that the HDI for the African- (0.63) and Coloured (0.64) groups are close to the total level of 0.67, but are lower. The HDI for the White group is substantially higher at 0.90.

Figure 16



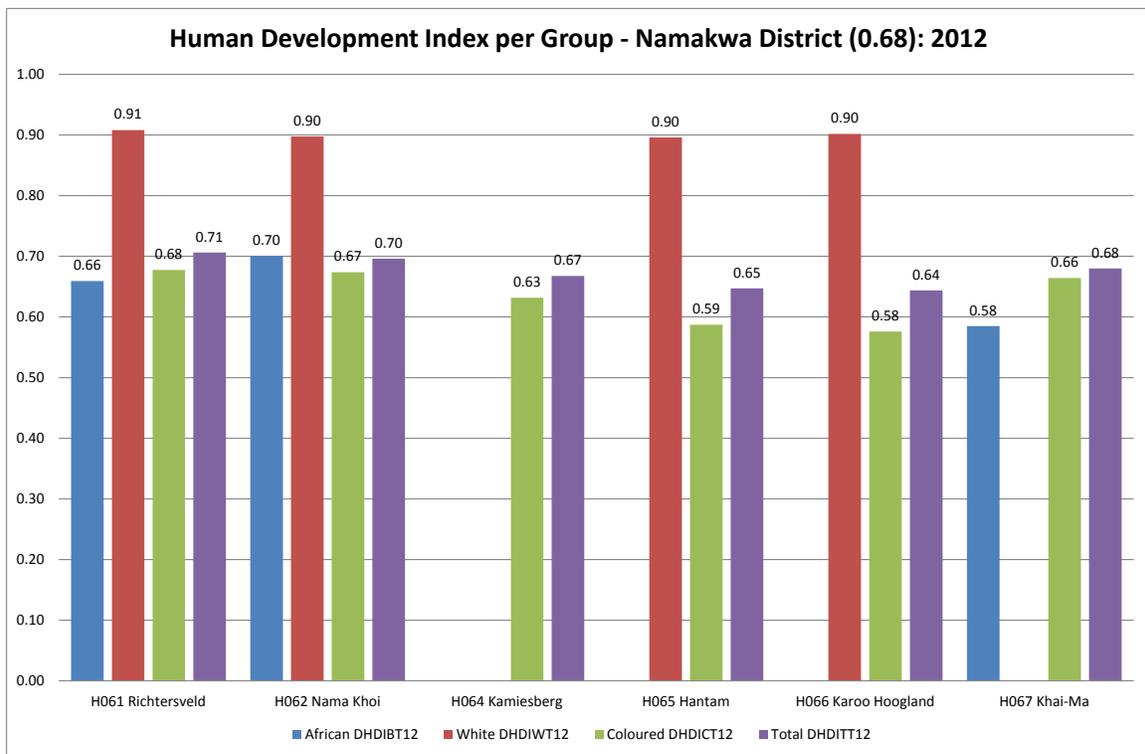
The HDI per racial group for the different Districts for 2012 is indicated in Figure 17. It indicates that the total HDI for the Districts varies from 0.64 for Pixley ka Seme- to 0.69 for Frances Baard District. The HDI levels for the African group is generally the lowest and varied from 0.61 for Pixley 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 Namakwa District for 2012 is indicated in Figure 18. It indicates that the total HDI for the municipalities varies from 0.64 for Karoo Hoogland- to 0.71 for Richtersveld Municipality. The HDI levels for the African group is incomplete and varied from 0.58 for Khai-Ma- to 0.70 for Nama Khoi Municipality and indicating major variations between the Districts. The HDI levels for the Coloured group also indicate substantial variation between municipalities. The levels vary from 0.58 for Karoo Hoogland- to 0.68 for Richtersveld Municipality. The HDI levels for the White group (also incomplete) vary very little and are close to 0.90 for all Municipalities.

Figure 18

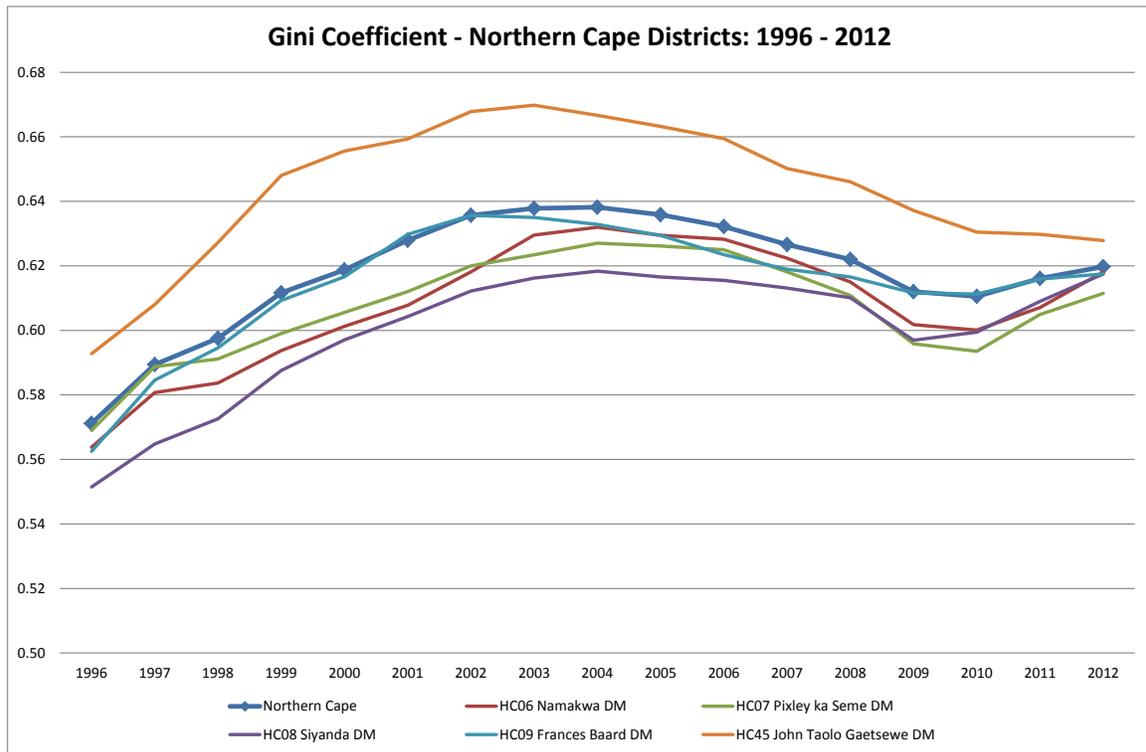


3.3 Gini Coefficient

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.

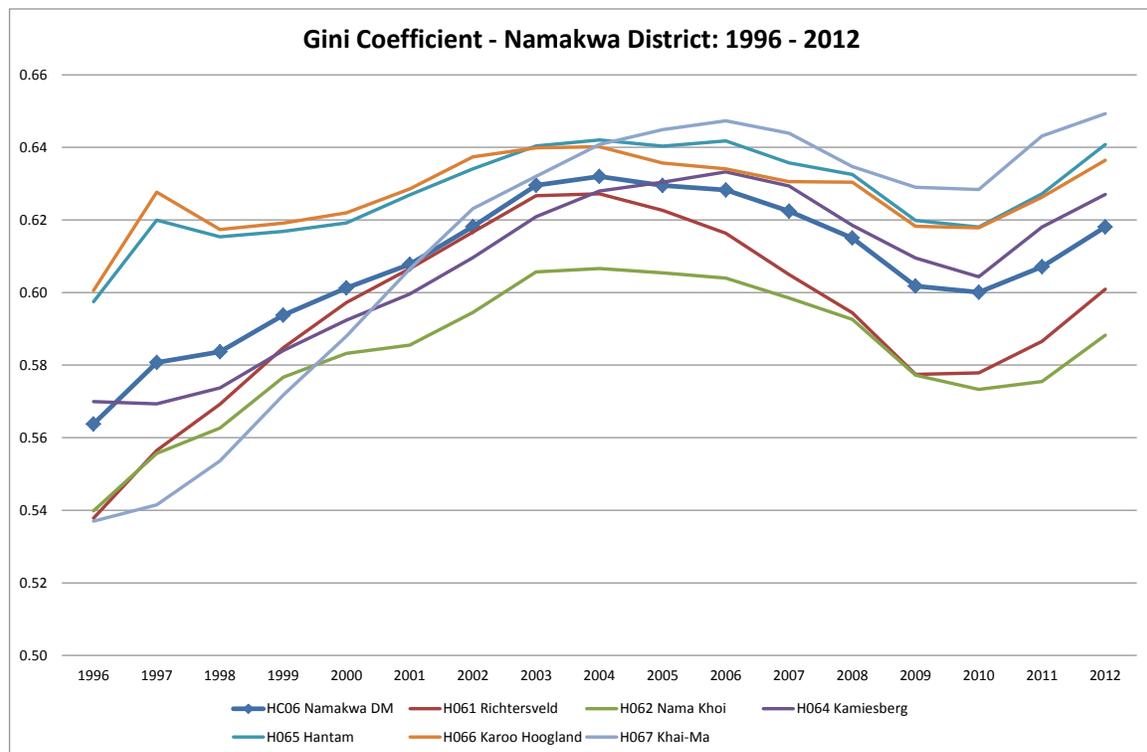
The Provincial index deteriorated from a value of 0.57 in 1996 to 0.64 in 2003-2005, where after it strengthened to around 0.61 for 2009-2010. Since then it worsened again to 0.62 by 2012. Frances Baard District was the district with the closest relation to the Provincial level with Namakwa-, ZF Mgcawu- 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 Namakwa District and municipalities are indicated in Figure 20. The District index deteriorated from a value of 0.56 in 1996 to 0.63 in 2003-2004, where after it strengthened to around 0.60 for 2009-2010. Since then it worsened again to 0.62 by 2012. All municipalities followed the same trend and deteriorated as follows for the period 1996 to 2012: Richtersveld 0.54 to 0.60, Nama Khoi 0.54 to 0.59, Kamiesberg 0.57 to 0.63, Hantam 0.60 to 0.64, Karoo Hoogland 0.60 to 0.64 and Khai-Ma 0.54 to 0.65. Hantam- and Karoo Hoogland Municipalities had the most uneven distribution and remained high, while Richtersveld- and Nama Khoi Municipalities had the most even distribution and remained the most even. Khai-Ma Municipality moved from equal most even distribution to the municipality with the most uneven distribution of income by 2012.

Figure 20

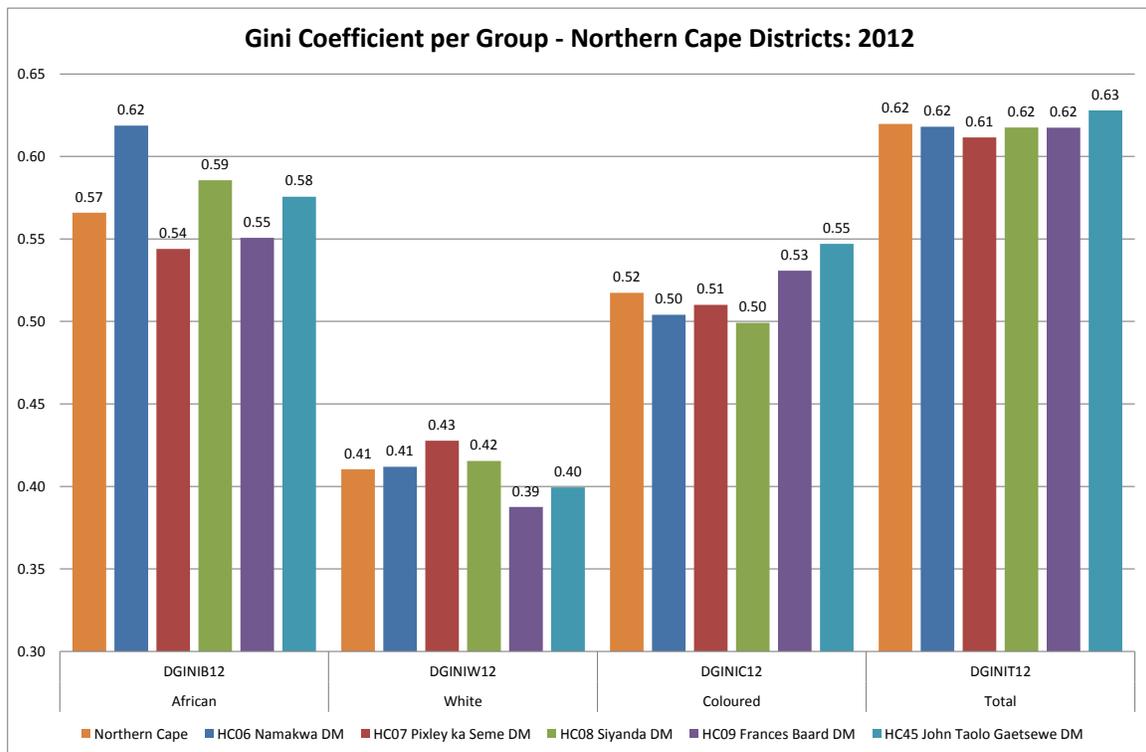


3.4 Gini Coefficient per Group

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.

Namakwa District has the 2nd highest (uneven) index of total income distribution of all districts and the highest for the African group. For the White group the District has the 3rd highest index and for the Coloured group the 2nd lowest of all districts.

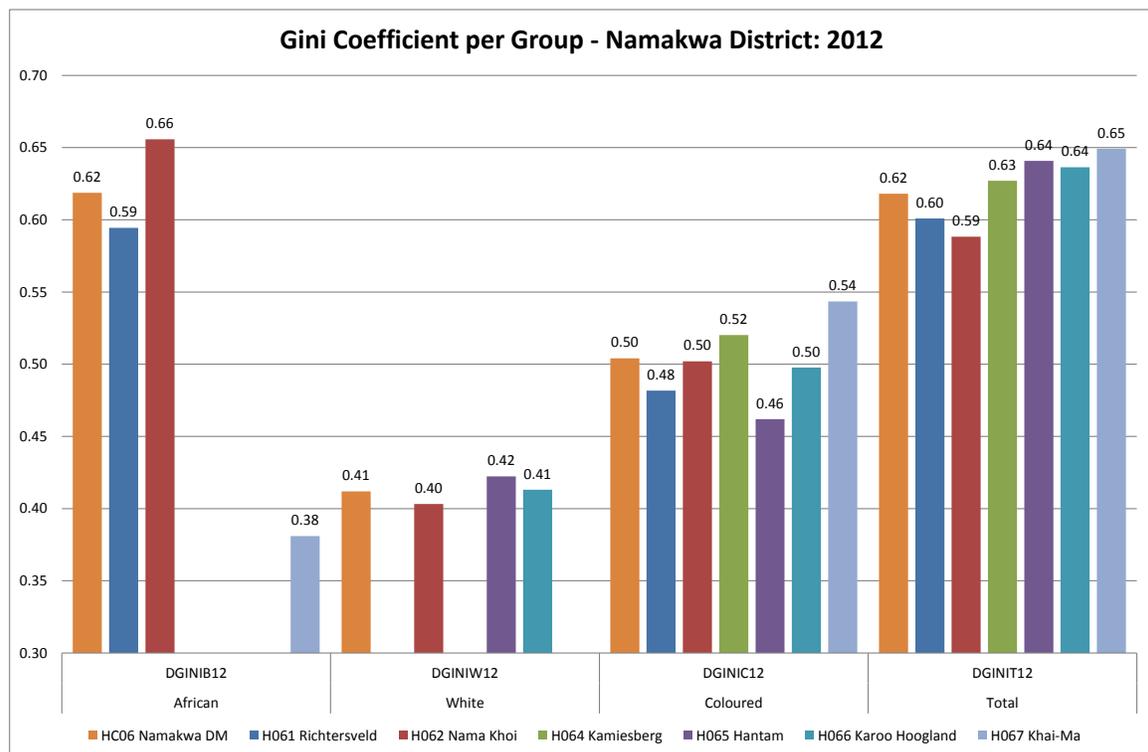
Figure 21



The Gini coefficient for municipalities in the Namakwa District in 2012 is indicated in Figure 22. The municipalities of Richtersveld (0.60) and Nama Khoi (0.59) has a lower total index level (more even distribution of income) than the average for the District (0.62), while Kamiesberg- (0.63), Hantam- (0.64), Karoo Hoogland- (0.64) and Khai-Ma Municipalities (0.65) have a more uneven distribution of income.

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 Hantam Municipality (0.46) and the most uneven (0.54) for Khai-Ma 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

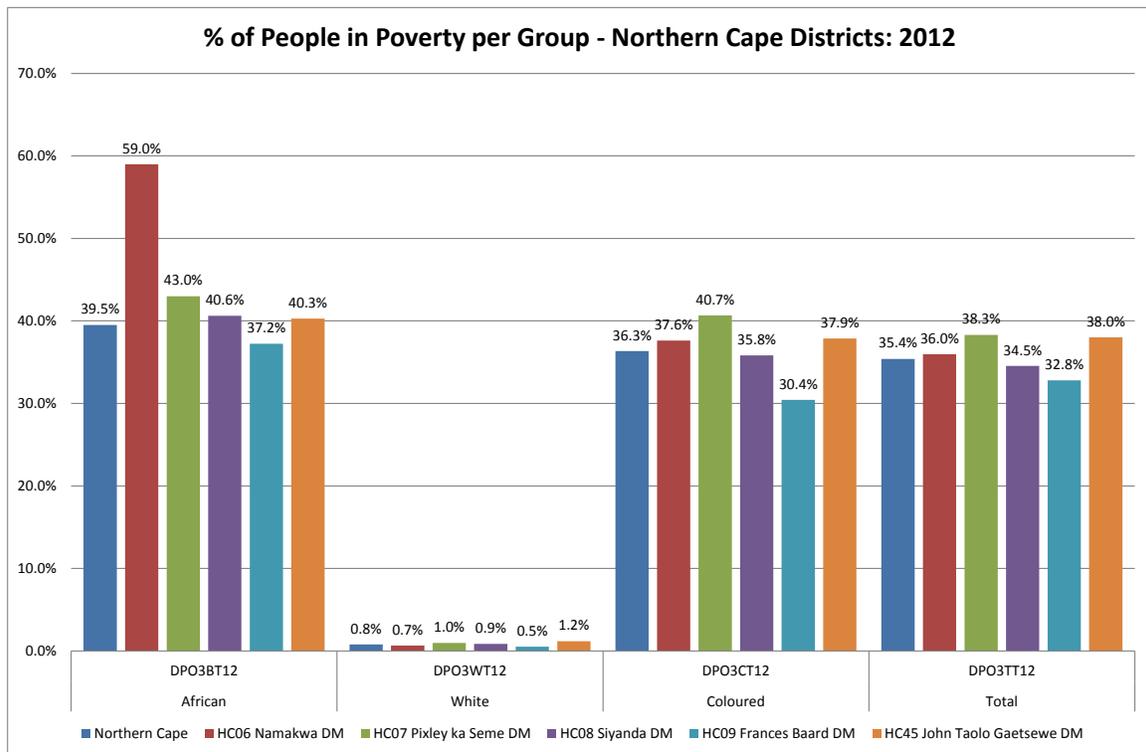
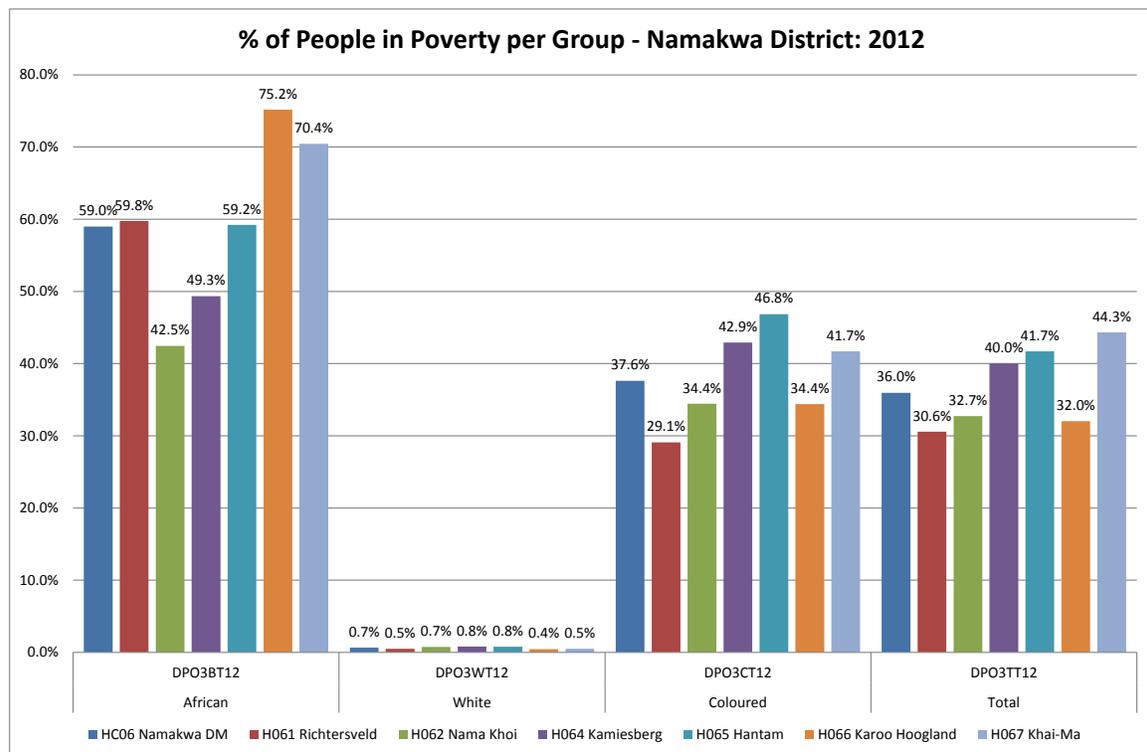


Figure 24 indicates the percentage people in poverty per racial group for the Namakwa District and various municipalities for 2012. The proportion of people in poverty amounted to 36.0% with the African group (59.0%) substantially higher than the average. There is also big variation within this group between municipal areas with Nama Khoi Municipality as low as 42.5% and Karoo Hoogland Municipality as high as 75.2%. The White group is very low and vary between 0.4% and 0.8%. The Coloured group has an average poverty level of 37.6% for the District and vary from a low of 29.1% for Richtersveld Municipality to 46.8% in the Hantam Municipality. In total, Richtersveld- (30.6%) and Karoo Hoogland Municipality (32.0%) has the lowest proportion of poverty while Hantam- (41.7%) and Khai-Ma Municipality (44.3%) have the highest proportions of poverty.

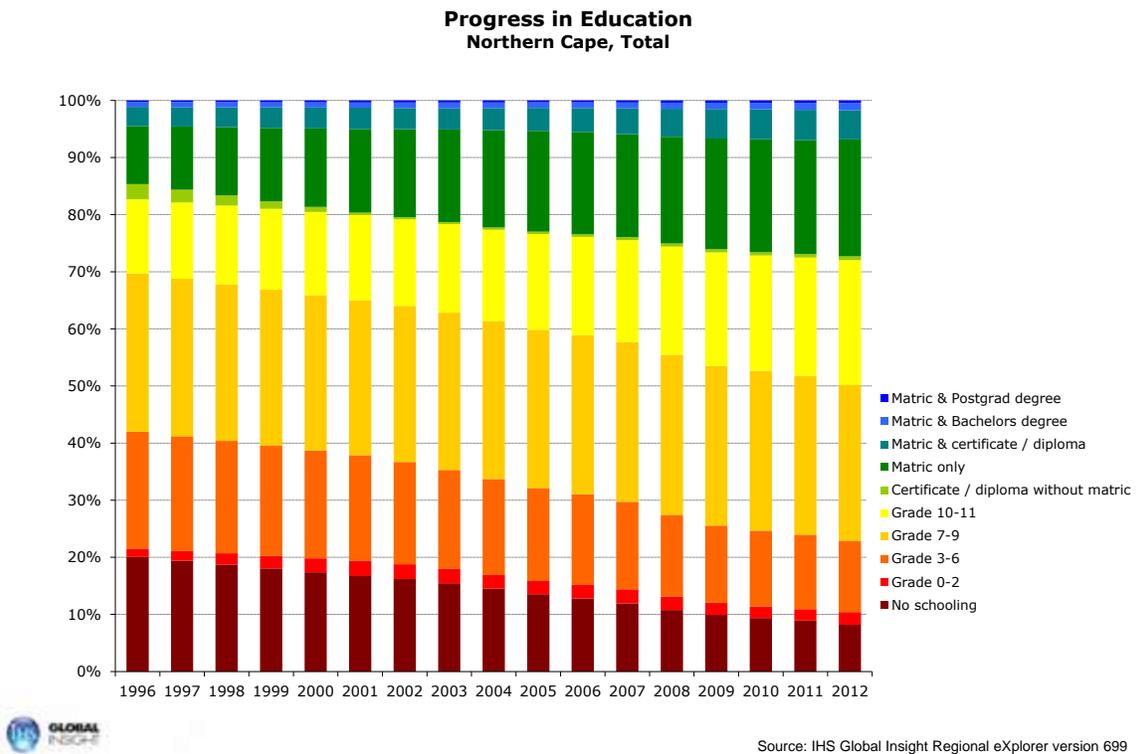
Figure 24



3.6 Progress in Education

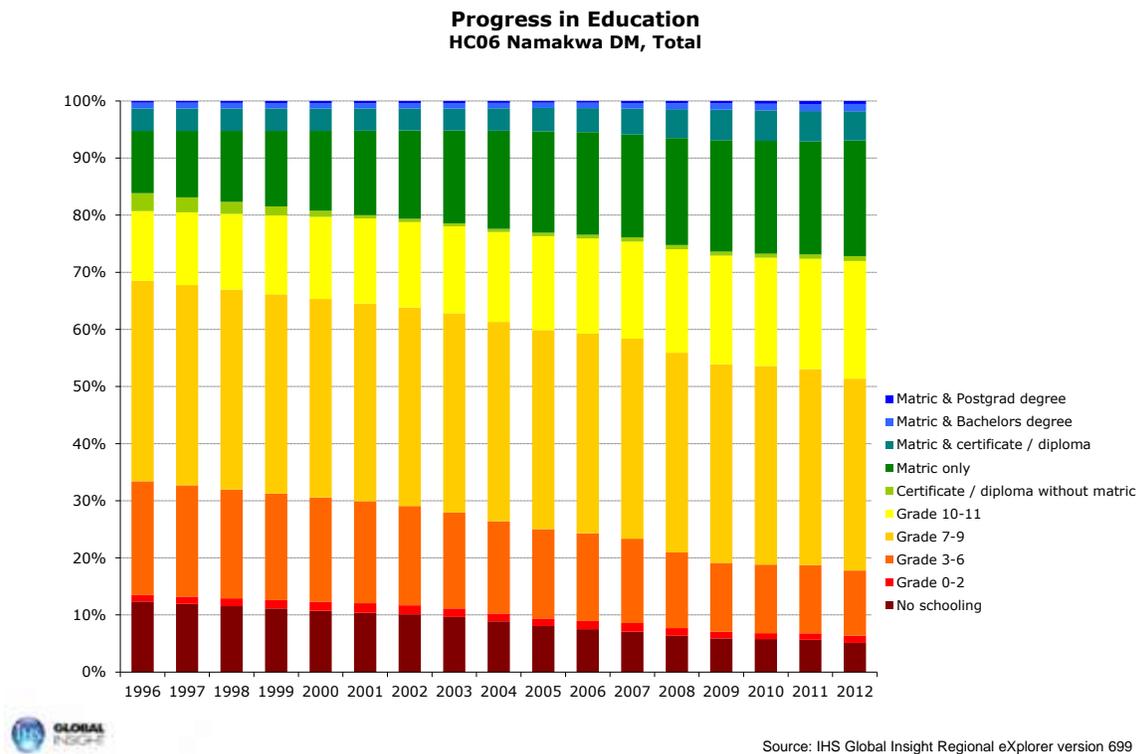
The progress in education for the Northern Cape from 1996 to 2012 is reflected in Figure 25. The proportion of people without schooling has decreased from around 20% in 1996 to about 8% in 2012. People with Grade 6 and lower decreased over the same period from 42% to around 22%, while the proportion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

Figure 25



The progress in education for the Namakwa District from 1996 to 2012 is reflected in Figure 26. The proportion of people without schooling has decreased from around 12% in 1996 to about 5% in 2012. People with Grade 6 and lower decreased over the same period from 33% to around 18%, while the proportion of people with matric and higher increased from around 16% to 27%.

Figure 26

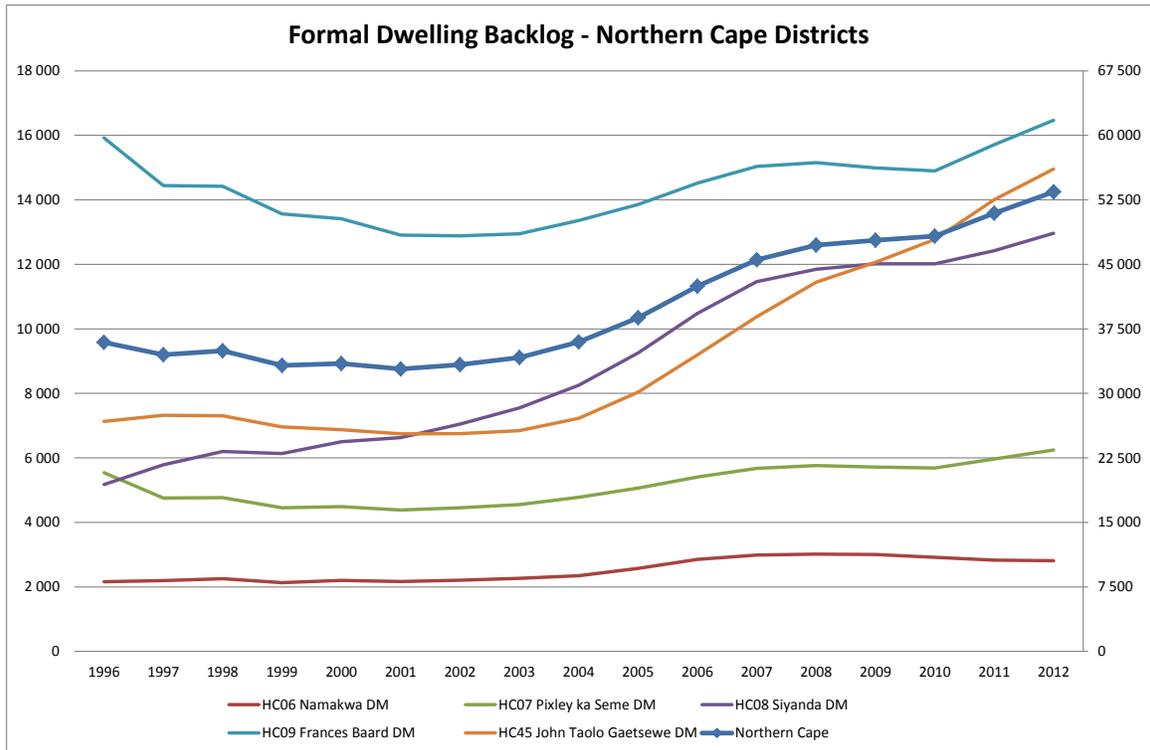


4. Household Infrastructure

4.1 Housing Backlog

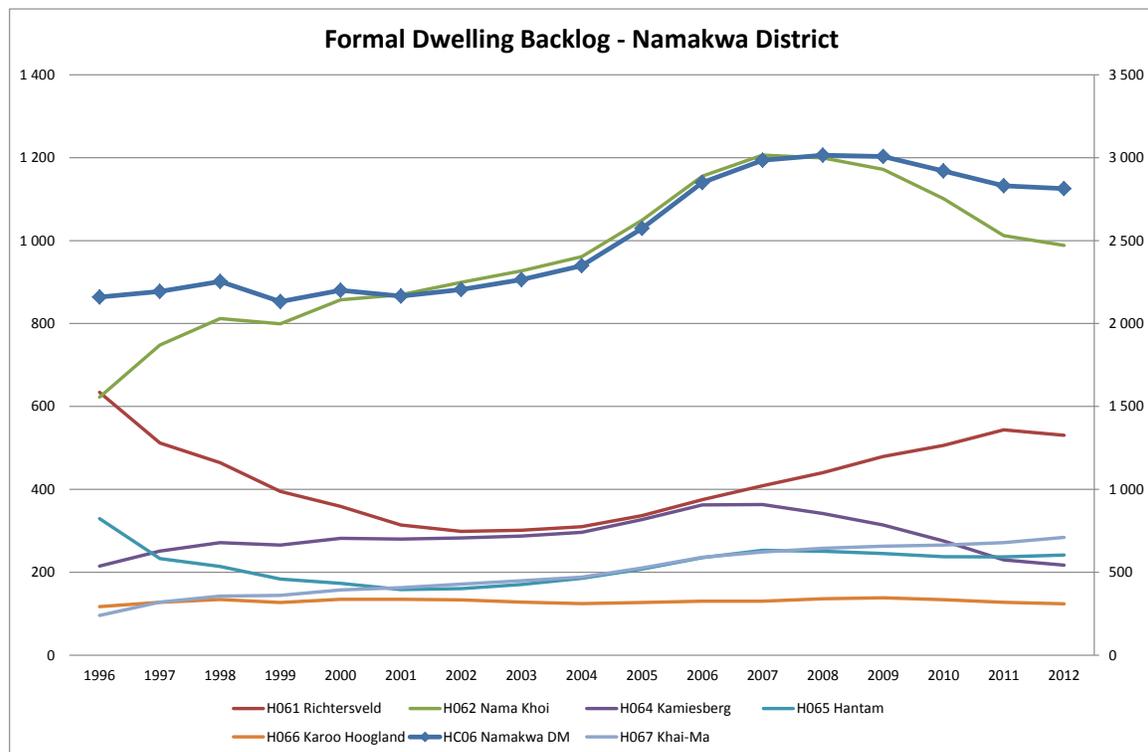
The housing backlog for the Northern Cape Province and the Districts is represented in Figure 27 for the period 1996 to 2012. The Provincial backlog moved sideways to downwards from a level of around 35,000 (Y2-axis) to 33,000 by 2001, but then steadily increased to a backlog of more than 52,000 by 2012. 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 Namakwa District and the Municipalities is represented in Figure 28 for the period 1996 to 2012. The District backlog moved sideways from a level of around 2,200 (Y2-axis) by 2001, but then steadily increased to a backlog of around 3,000 by 2007 and then decreased to 2,800 by 2012. Nama Khoi Municipality followed the same trend in general and increased from 600 to 1,200 by 2007 before decreasing to around 1,000. The backlog decreased fast for Richtersveld Municipality from 600 to 300 2001, but then steadily increased to around 550 by 2012. The backlog for the other Municipalities by 2012 are between 200 and 250 for Kamiesberg, Hantam and Khai-Ma, while it is around 150 for Karoo Hoogland Municipality.

Figure 28

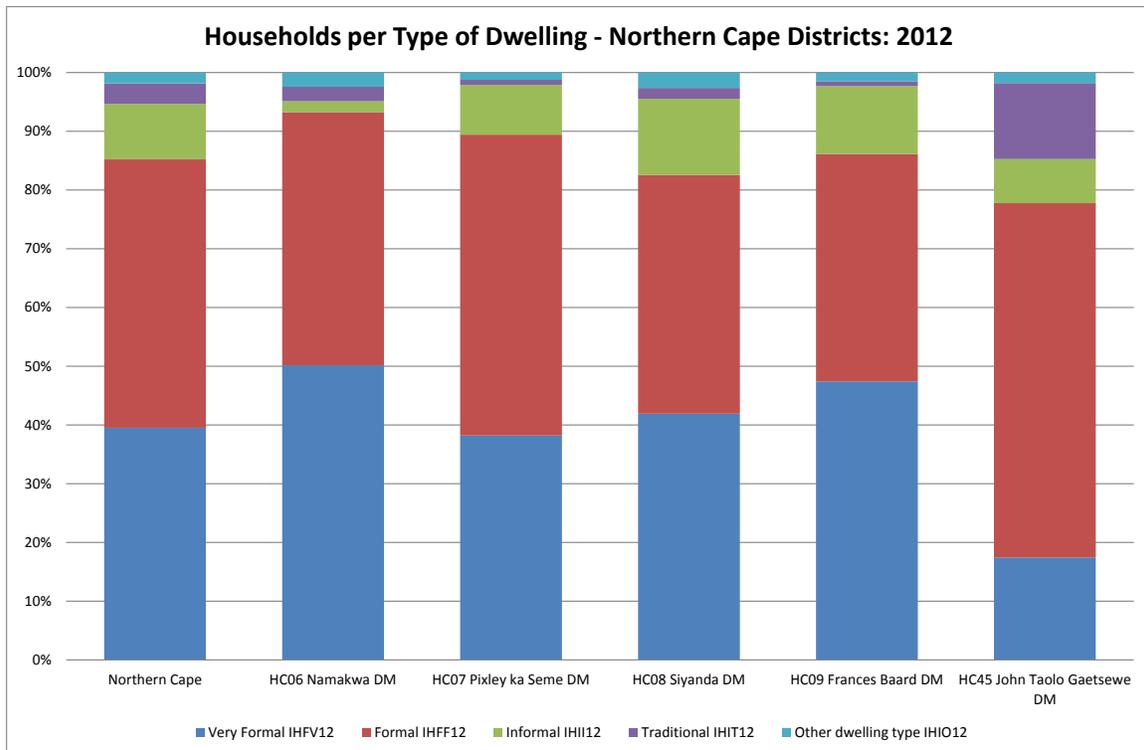


4.2 Households per Type of Dwelling

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.

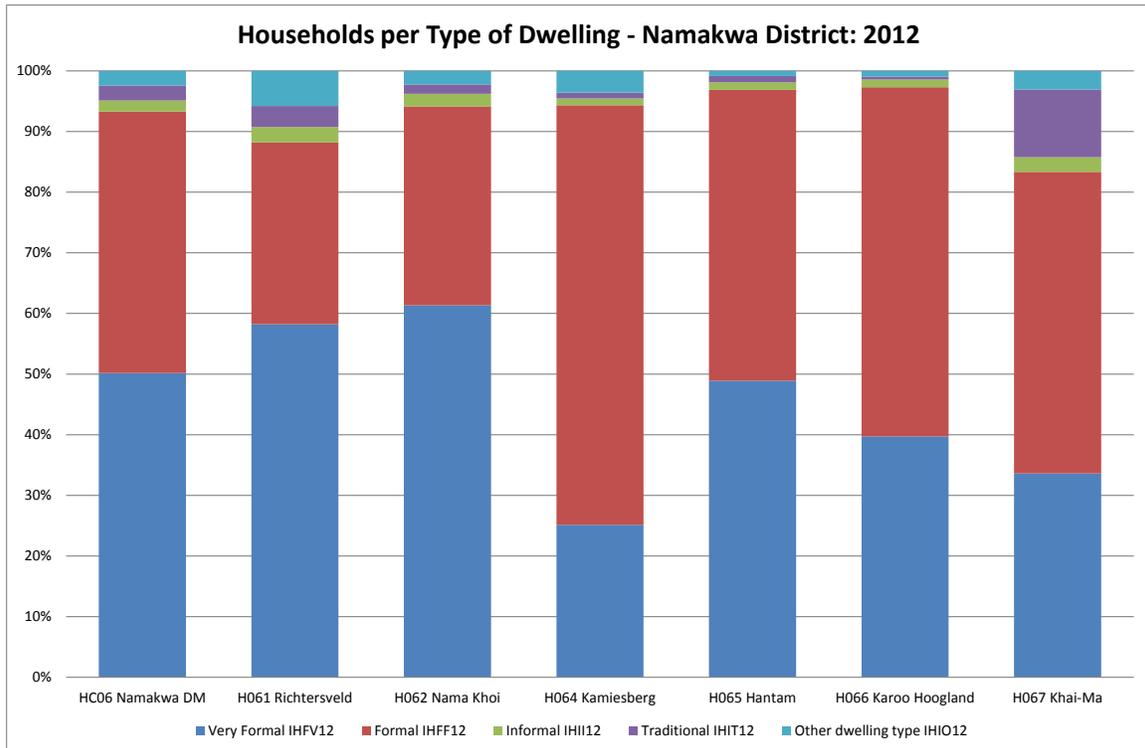
Figure 29



The households per type of dwelling for the Namakwa District and Municipalities for 2012 are represented in Figure 30. Only about 7% of all households in the District reside in informal, traditional or other types of dwellings. Nama Khoi and Kamiesberg Municipalities represent almost the same scenario, while the situation is worse in Richtersveld- (12%) and Khai-Ma Municipality (17%). On the other hand only about 4% of households in Hantam- and 3% in Karoo Hoogland Municipality do not reside in formal housing.

Informal housing is has the highest proportion in Richtersveld- and Khai-Ma Municipality and the lowest in Kamiesberg Municipality, while traditional housing has the highest proportion in Khai-Ma Municipality and the lowest in Karoo Hoogland Municipality.

Figure 30

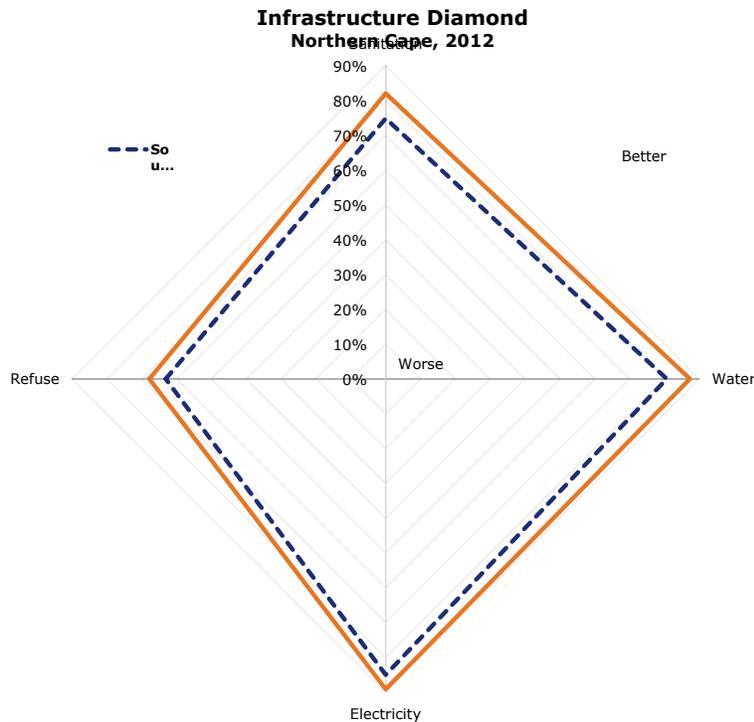


4.3 Household Infrastructure Diamond

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

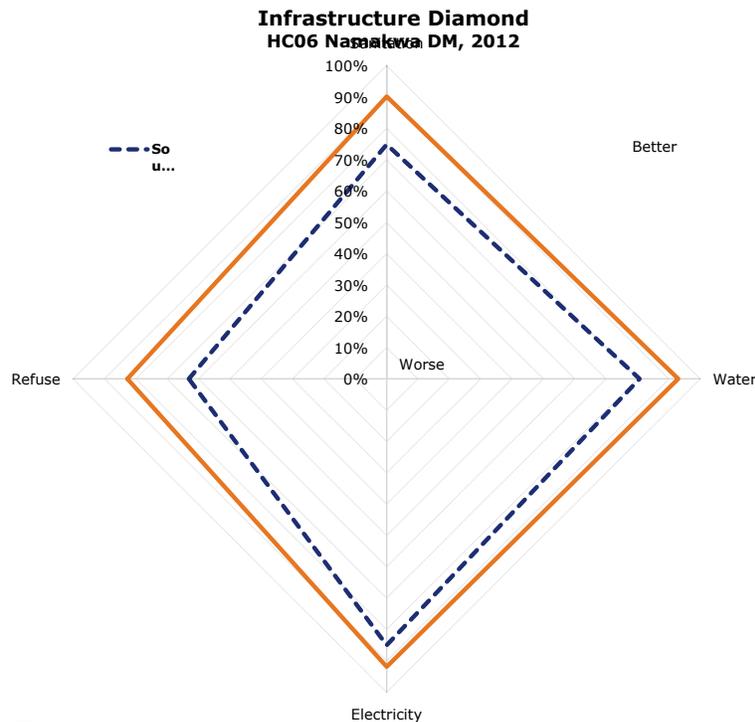


Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

The household infrastructure diamond is reflected in Figure 32 for the Namakwa 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 Namakwa District than for the Rest of South Africa. The availability of infrastructure for the Namakwa District is as follows: Sanitation – 90.1% (74.8% for SA and 82.1% for NC), Refuse – 82.7% (63.1% for SA and 67.8% for NC), Electricity – 91.9% (85.0% for SA and 89.1% for NC) and Water – 93.0% (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

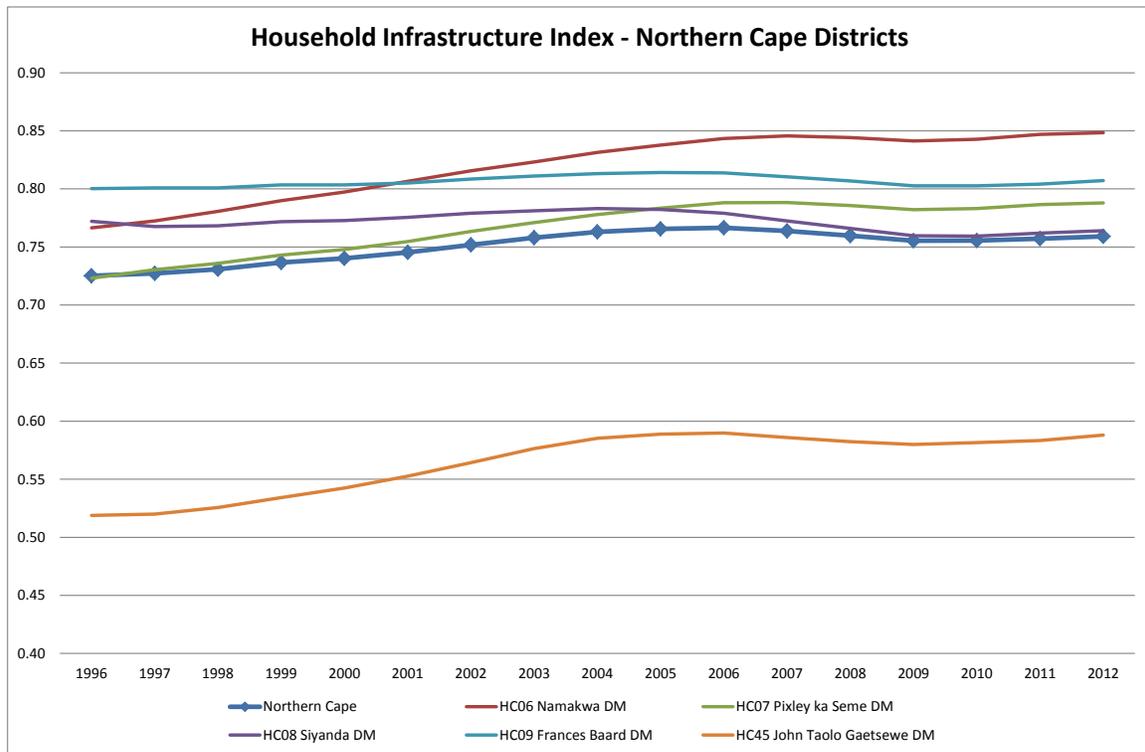
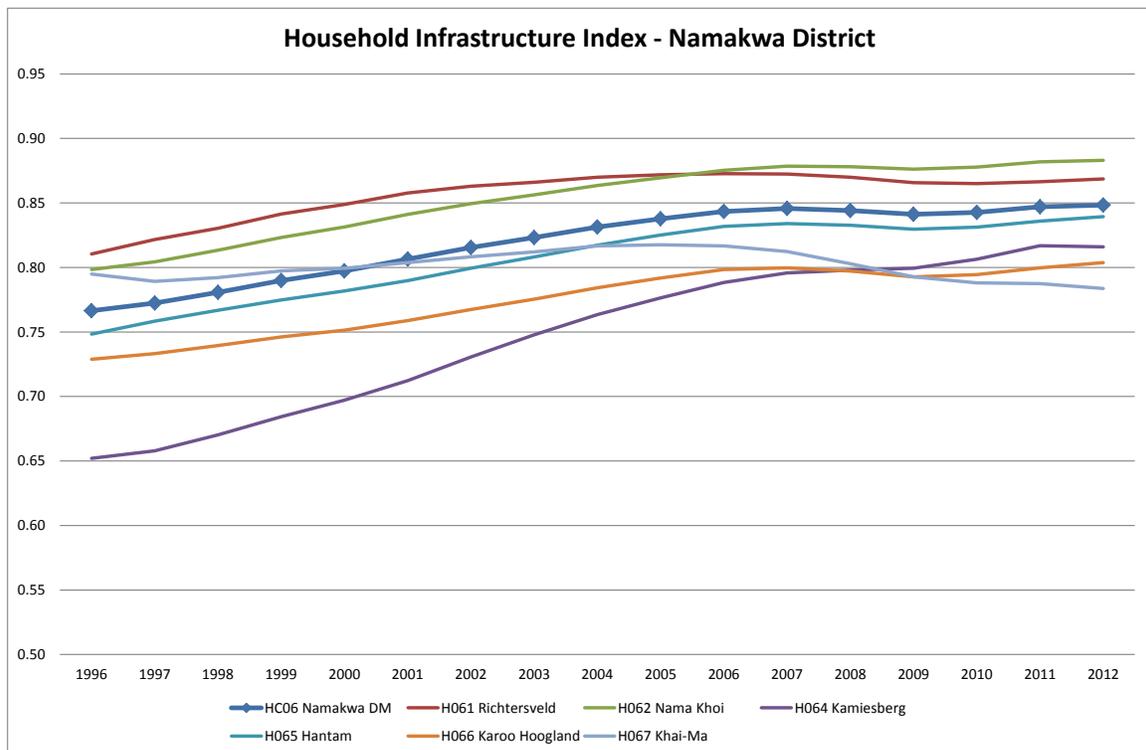


Figure 34 indicates the household infrastructure index for the period 1996 to 2012 for the Namakwa District and the Municipalities. The index value for the District increased from 0.77 in 1996 to 0.85 in 2007, but then moved sideways to be on 0.85 by 2012, 0.08 points higher than in 1996.

The Municipalities followed roughly the same trend. Richtersveld- and Nama Khoi Municipalities remained above average and increased from 0.81 and 0.80 index values in 1996 to 0.87 and 0.88 in 2012 respectively, an increase of 0.06 and 0.08 points each. Hantam- and Karoo Hoogland Municipalities remained below average, but increased in index values from 0.75 and 0.73 in 1996 to 0.84 and 0.80 in 2012 respectively, an increase of 0.09 and 0.07 points each.

Kamiesberg Municipality was at a substantial lower index value of 0.65 in 1996 than the other municipalities, but gained substantially to 0.82 by 2012, an increase of 0.17 points and is 4th highest of the municipalities in the District. Khai-Ma Municipality started at a value of 0.79 in 1996 (3rd highest) and increased to 0.82 by 2004, but then deteriorated to end on 0.77 by 2012, 0.01 index point lower and is the only municipality in the District that moved lower on the index value over this period.

Figure 34



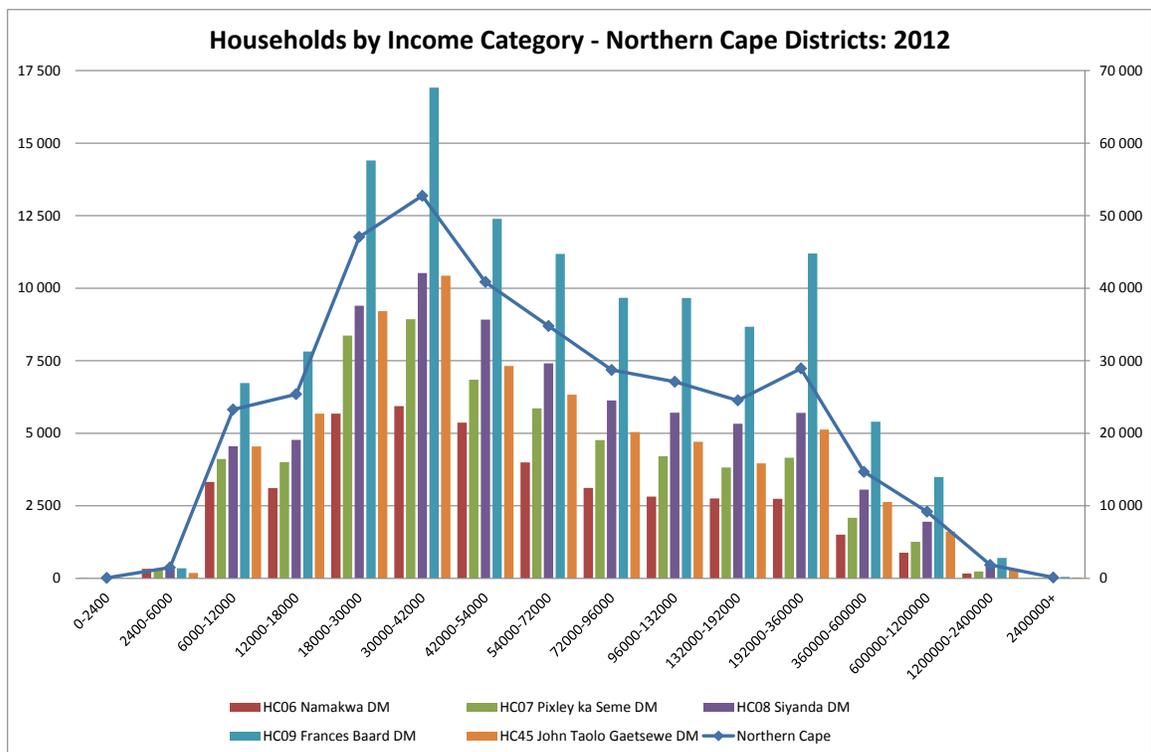
5. Household Income

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

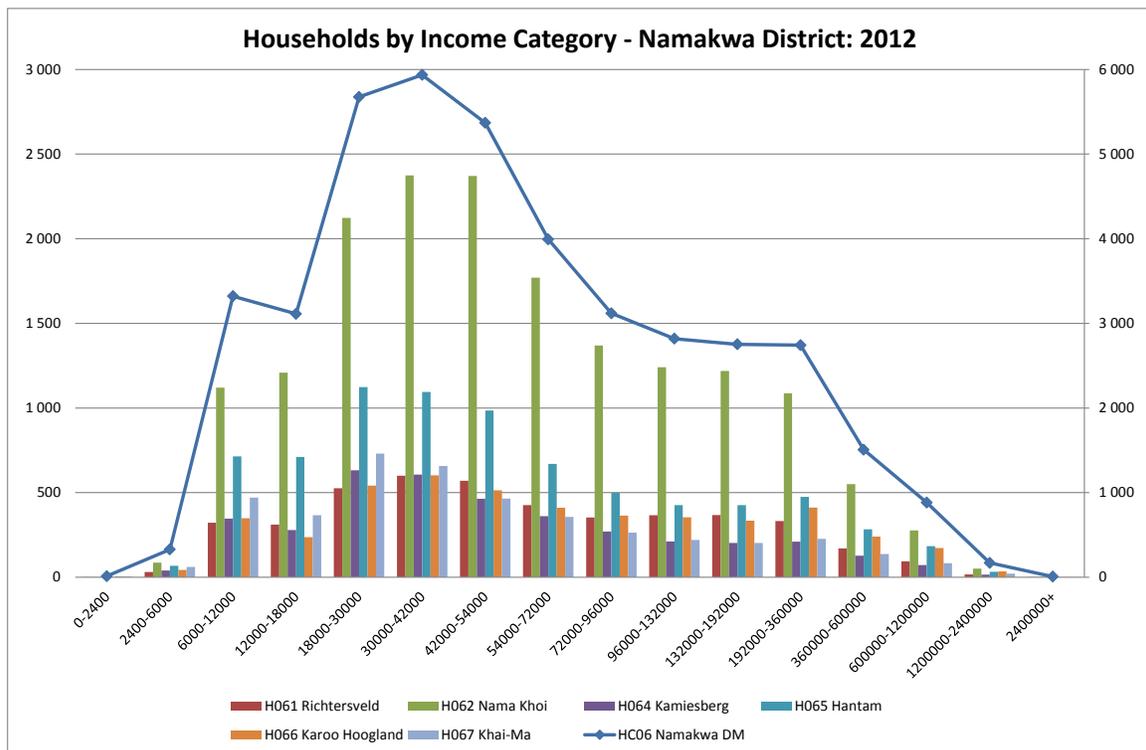


Households by income category for the Namakwa District and Municipalities for 2012 are indicated in Figure 36. The largest number of households for the District (Y2-axis) and most Municipalities (Y1-axis) falls within the R30,000 – R42,000 per annum category with the 2nd highest category the R18,000 – 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 Richtersveld- and Nama Khoi Municipalities have the most number of households in the R30,000 – R42,000 category with the R42,000 – R54,000 the 2nd highest. For Karoo Hoogland Municipality the R30,000 – R42,000 category is also the highest, but R18,000 – R30,000 is 2nd highest. Kamiesberg-, Hantam- and Khai-Ma Municipalities have the most number of households in the R18,000 – R30,000 category with R30,000 – R42,000 the 2nd highest category.

Figure 36



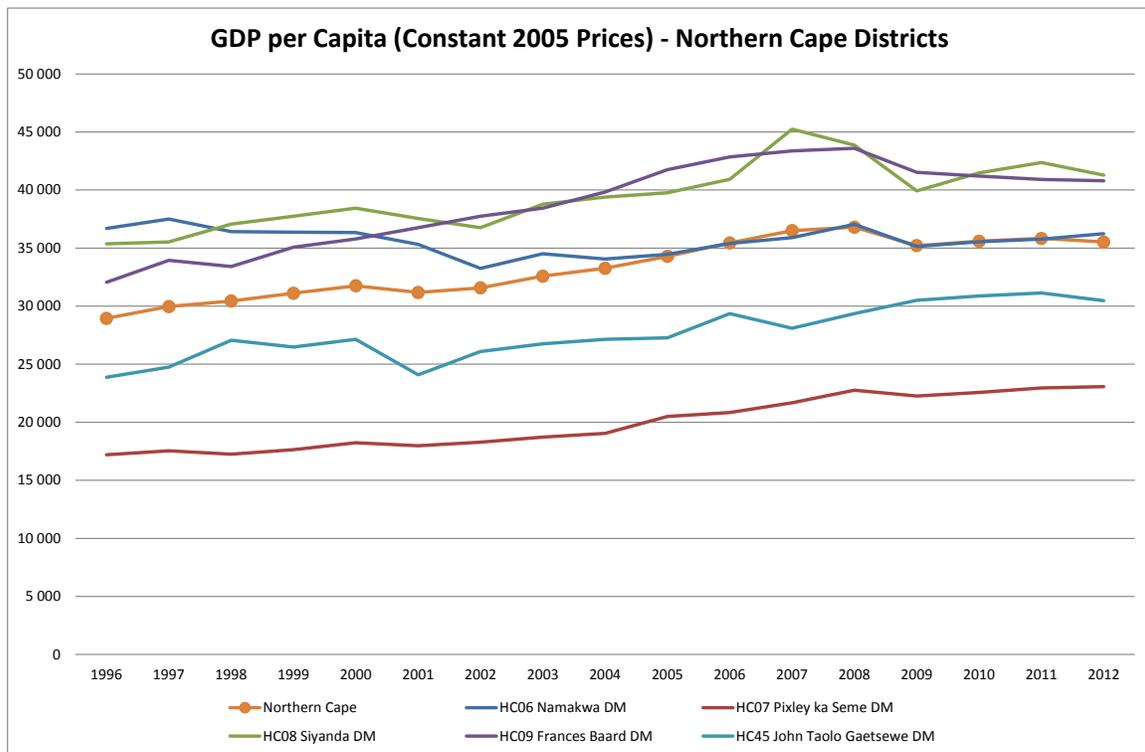
6. Economic Indicators

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.

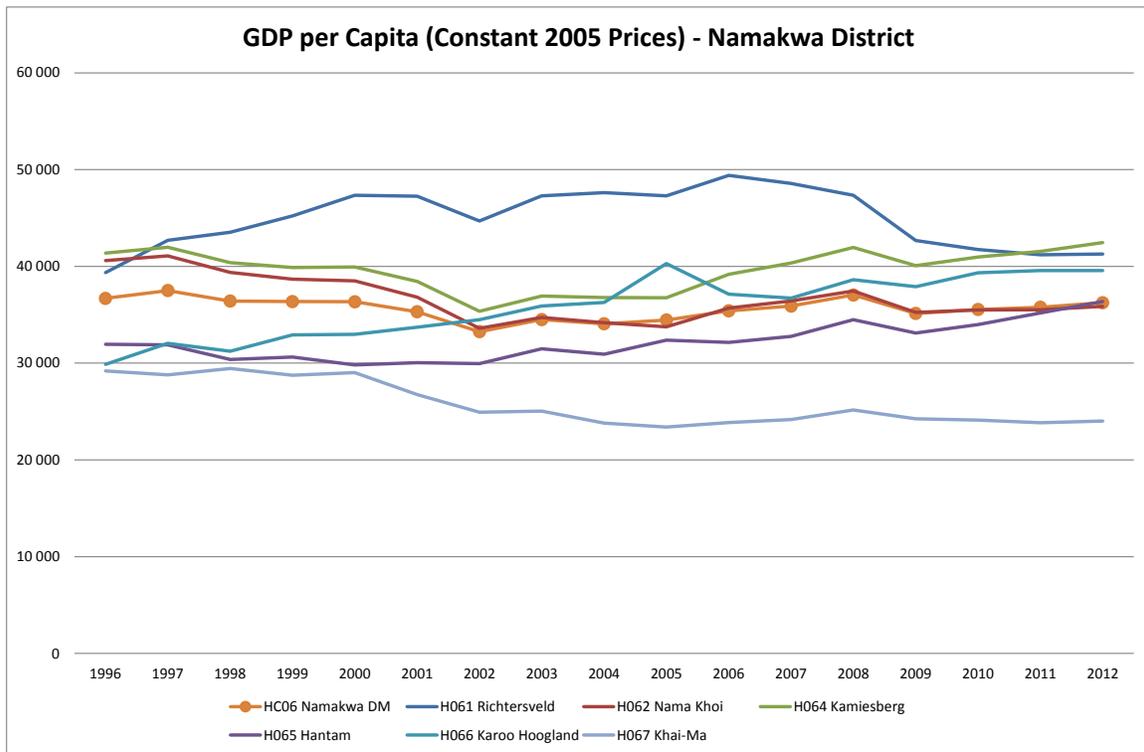
Figure 37



The GDP per Capita (Constant 2005 Prices) for the Namakwa District and Municipalities for the period 1996 to 2012 is presented in Figure 38. The GDP per Capita (constant) decreased from R36,692 in 1996 to R33,250 in 2002 and then slowly increased to R36,247 in 2012 which means that the number of production units (at a constant price) decreased per person over this period.

The Richtersveld- (R41,279), Kamiesberg- (R42,456) Hantam- (R36,368) and Karoo Hoogland Municipality (R39,564) all increased their GDP per Capita over this period, the latter two municipalities substantial. On the other hand the GDP per Capita for Nama Khoi- (R35,871) and Khai-Ma Municipality (R24,020) decreased substantially over this period and these two municipalities had the lowest GDP per Capita by 2012 with Nama Khoi moving from 2nd highest in 1996 to 2nd lowest in 2012.

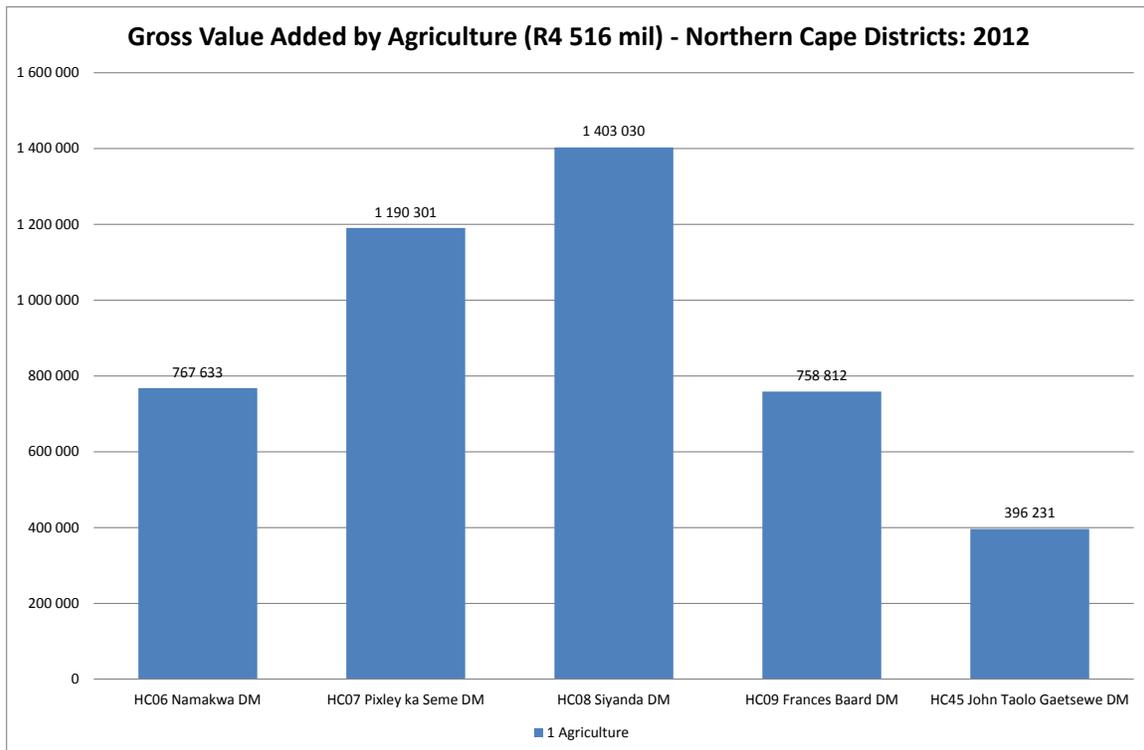
Figure 38



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%).

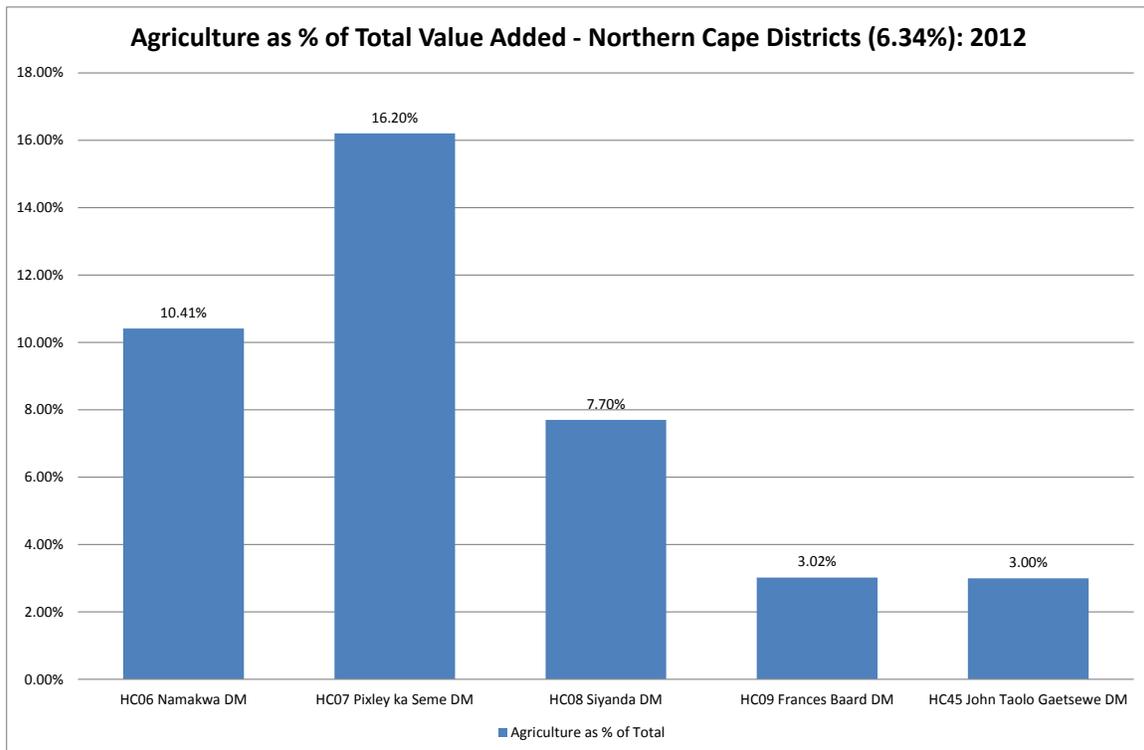
Figure 39



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 added to 6.34%.

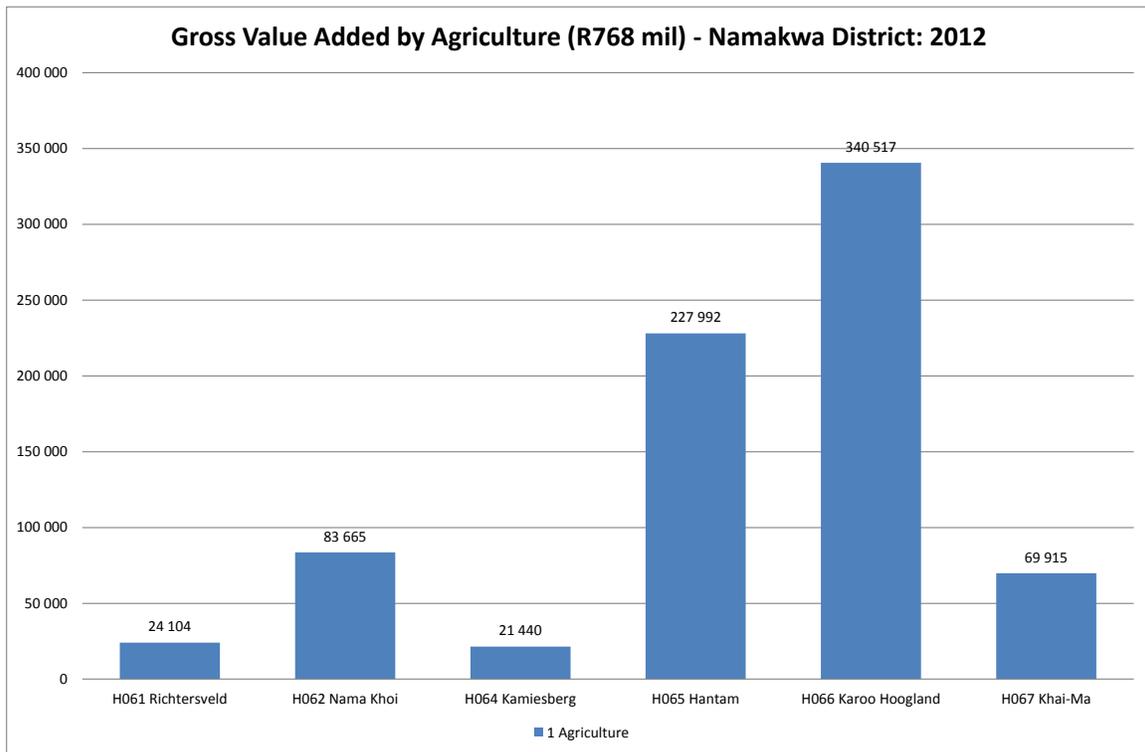
The contribution of the value added by agriculture in Pixley ka Seme District (R1.190 billion) accounted for 16.2% of the total value added by the District and was the highest. This was followed by Namakwa- (R767 million or 10.4% of value added), ZF Mgcawu- (R1.190 billion or 7.7% of value added), Frances 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 Namakwa District and Municipalities in 2012 is indicated in Figure 41. The total Gross Value added by agriculture for the District amounted to R768 million. Karoo Hoogland Municipality contributed the most (R341 million or 44%) followed by Hantam- (R228 million or 30%), Nama Khoi- (R84 million or 11%), Khai-Ma- (R70 million or 9%), Richtersveld- (R24 million or 3%) and Kamiesberg Municipality (R21 million or 3%).

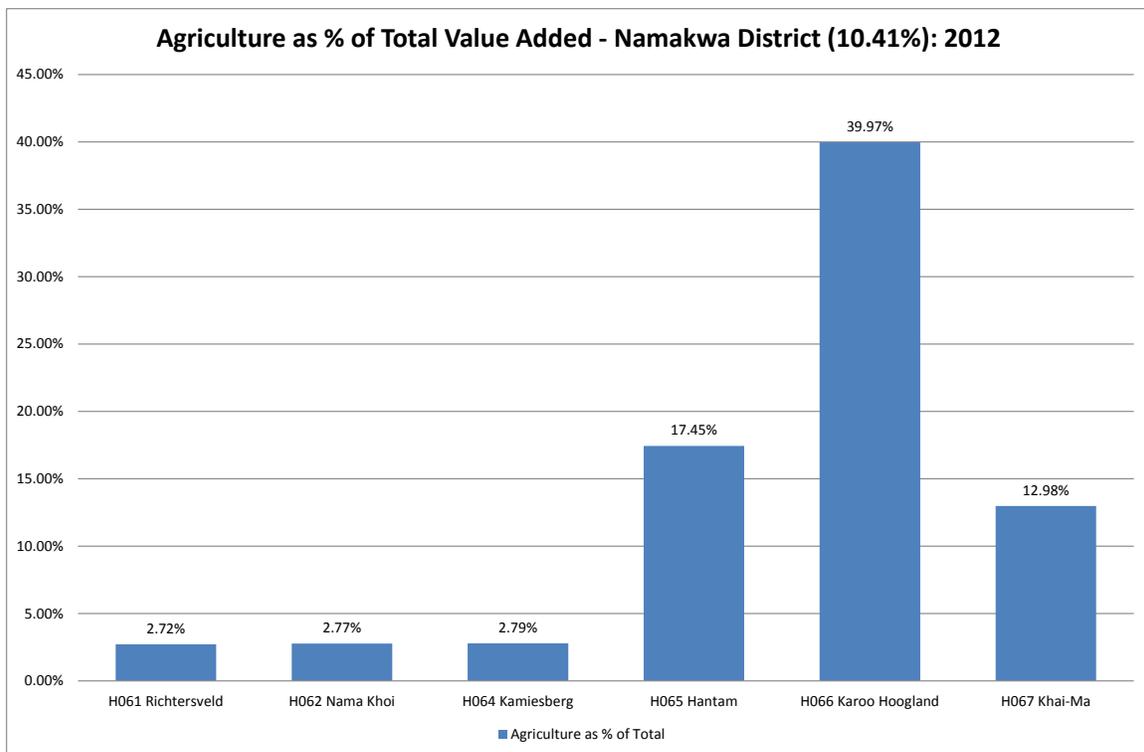
Figure 41



The Gross Value that was added by the agricultural sector as a percentage of the total value that was added in the Namakwa 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 10.41%.

The contribution of the value added by agriculture in Karoo Hoogland Municipality (R341 million) accounted for 40.0% of the total value added by the Municipality and was the highest. This was followed by Hantam- (R228 million or 17.5% of value added), Khai-Ma- (R70 million or 13.0% of value added), Kamiesberg- (R21 million or 2.8% of value added), Nama Khoi- (R84 million or 2.7% of value added) and Richtersveld Municipality (R24 million or 2.7% of value added). This indicates the relative high dependence on agriculture in Karoo Hoogland Municipality and relative low dependence by Kamiesberg-, Nama Khoi- and Richtersveld Municipalities.

Figure 42

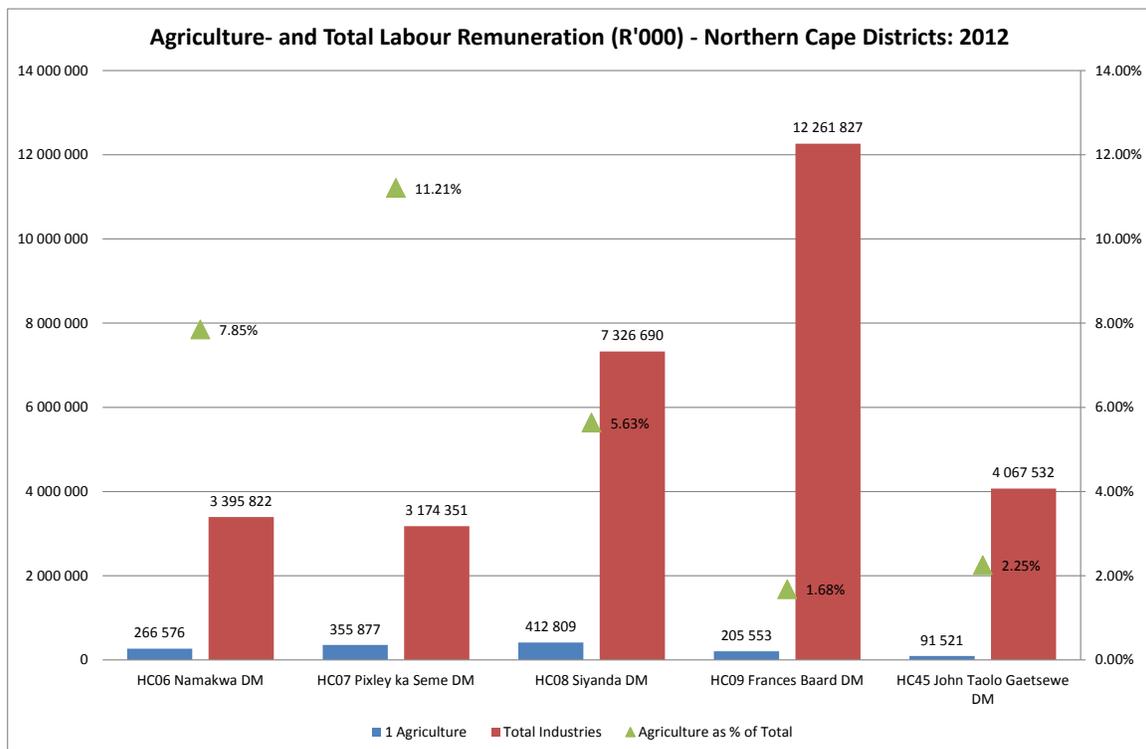


6.3 Labour Remuneration

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.

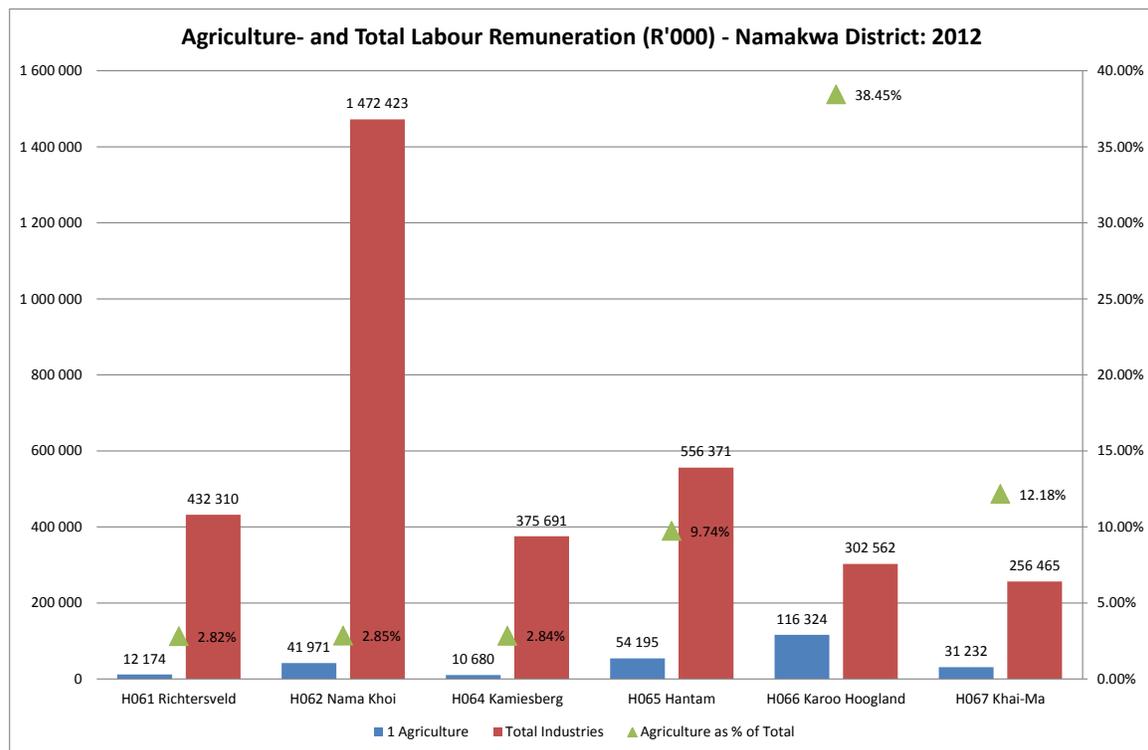
Figure 43



Remuneration for total labour and for the agricultural sector for the Namakwa District and Municipalities in 2012 is illustrated in Figure 44. The highest total labour remuneration took place in Nama Khoi Municipality to the value of R1.472 billion followed by Hantam Municipality with R556.4 million and the lowest in Khai-Ma Municipality with R256.5 million. The highest remuneration for labour in the agricultural sector took place in Karoo Hoogland Municipality to the value of R116.3 million followed by Hantam with R54.2 million and the lowest in Kamiesberg Municipality with R10.7 million.

When the remuneration of labour in agriculture is measured as proportion of total labour remuneration, it is found that Karoo Hoogland Municipality had the highest contribution of 38.5%, followed by Khai-Ma Municipality on 12.2% and Richtersveld Municipality the lowest with 2.8%. The average for the District is at 7.9%. This indicates the importance of agriculture in municipalities like Karoo Hoogland for the contribution to total labour remuneration, while other municipalities like Richtersveld contributes relatively low.

Figure 44



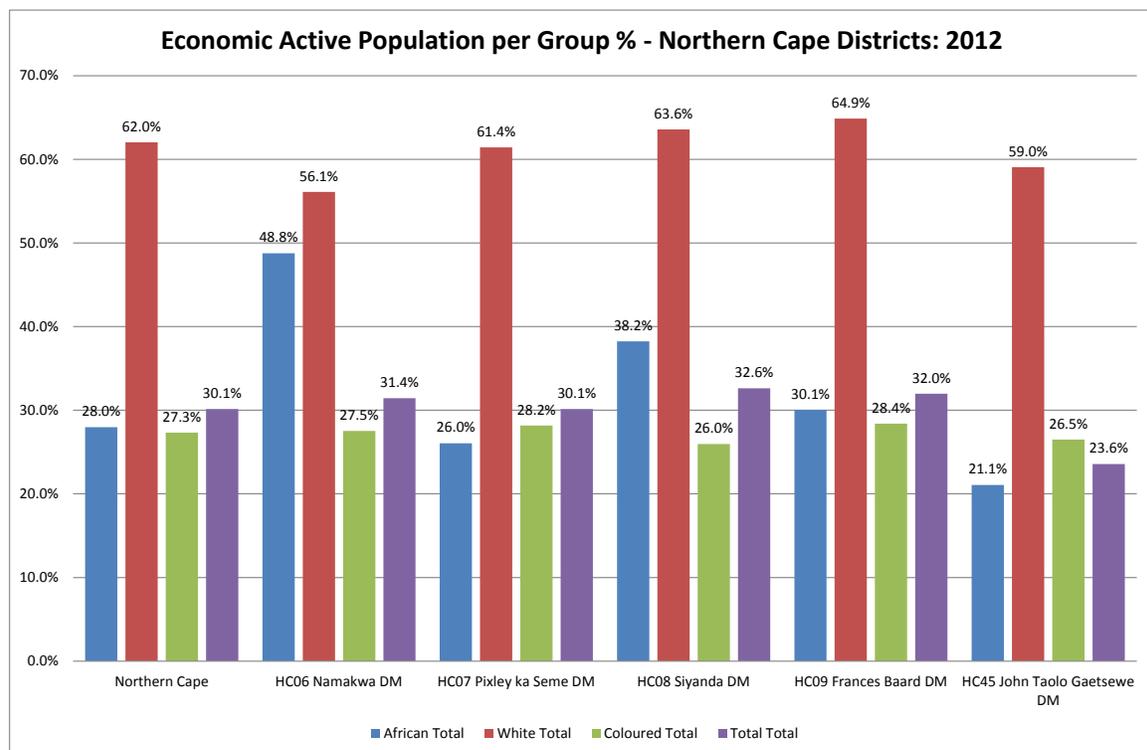
7. Labour Aspects

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%.

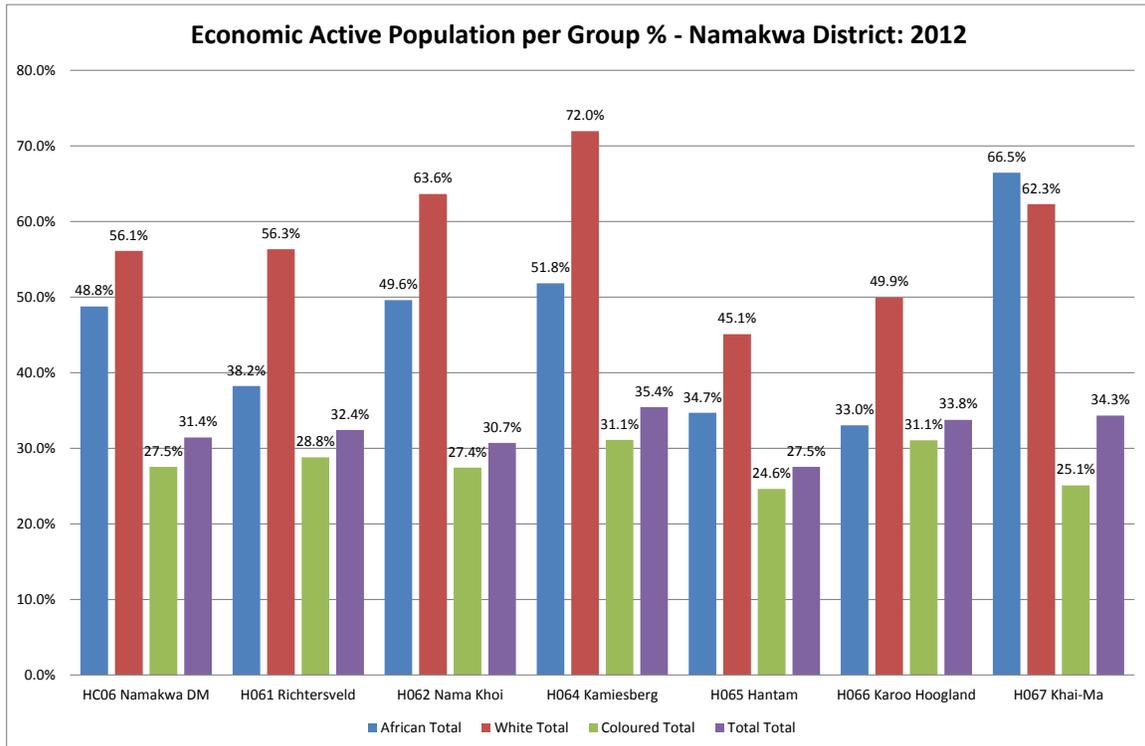
Figure 45



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

The figure indicates that only 31.4% of persons 15-64 years old are classified as EAP for the District in 2012 with Kamiesberg Municipality the highest at 35.4% and Hantam Municipality the lowest at 27.5%. The African group has a District EAP of 48.8% with the highest EAP in Khai-Ma Municipality of 66.5% and Karoo Hoogland the lowest at 33.0%. The White group has a District EAP of 72.0% with the highest EAP in Kamiesberg Municipality of 66.5% and Karoo Hoogland the lowest at 33.0%. The Coloured group has a District EAP of 27.5% with the highest EAP in Kamiesberg- and Karoo Hoogland Municipality of 31.1% and Hantam the lowest at 24.6%.

Figure 46



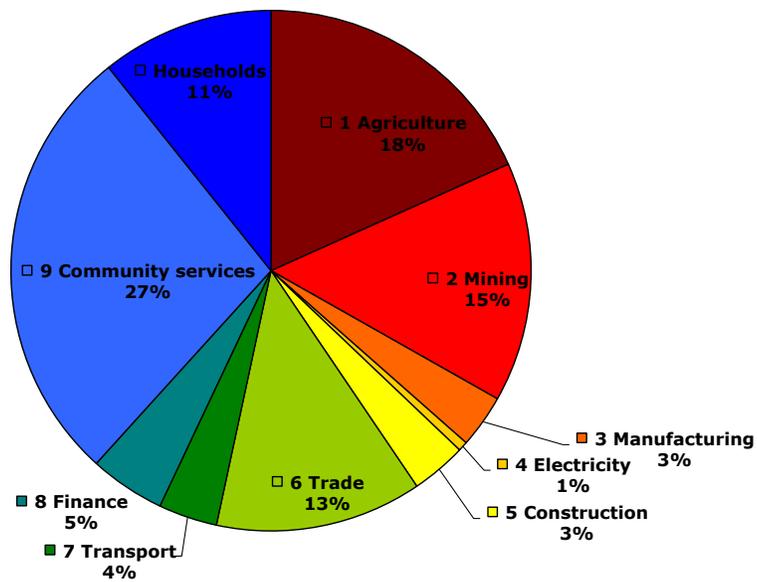
7.2 Formal Sector Employment

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



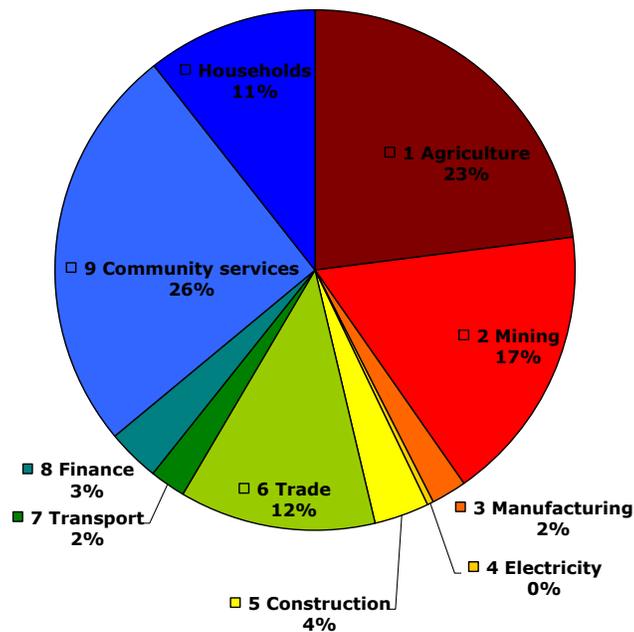
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

Formal sector employment for the Namakwa 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 23% of total formal employment, 2nd to community services with the highest share of 26%.

Figure 48

Formal Employment - Sector's share of HC06 Namakwa DM's total (%)
2012



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 699

Formal sector employment for the municipalities in the Namakwa District is indicated in Figures 49 to 54.

Figure 49

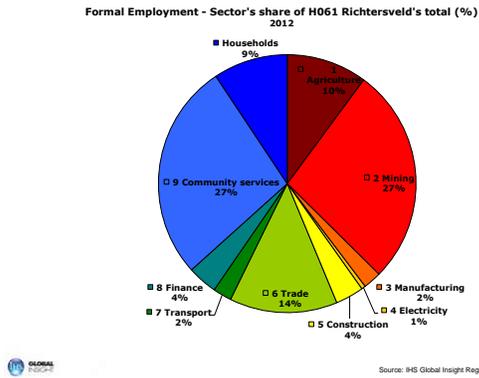


Figure 50

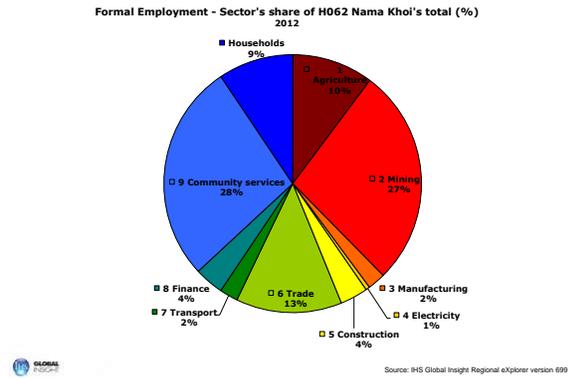


Figure 51

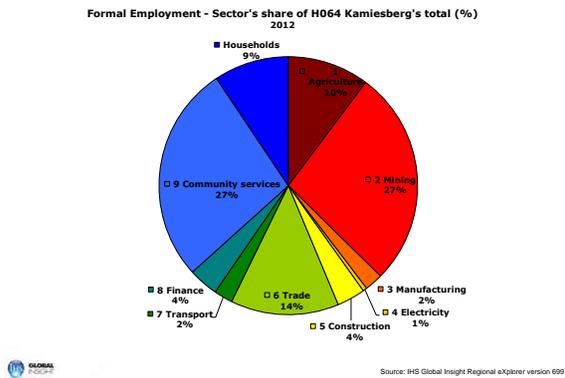


Figure 52

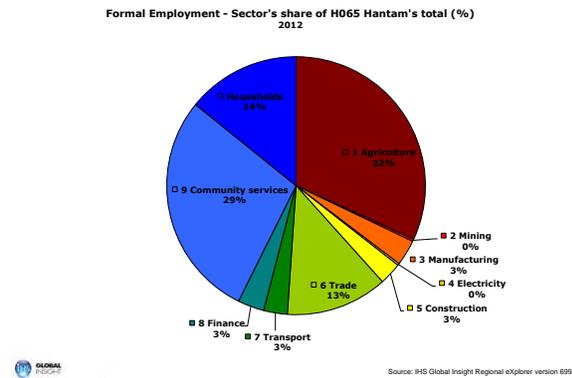


Figure 53

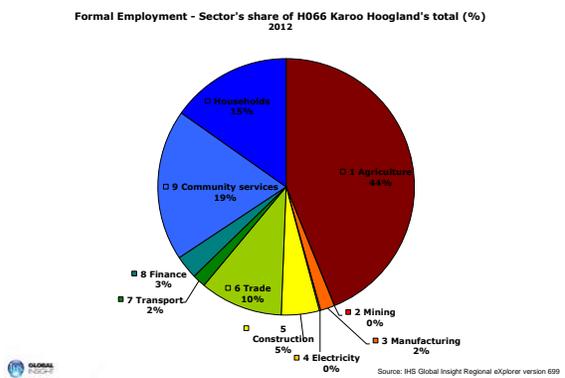
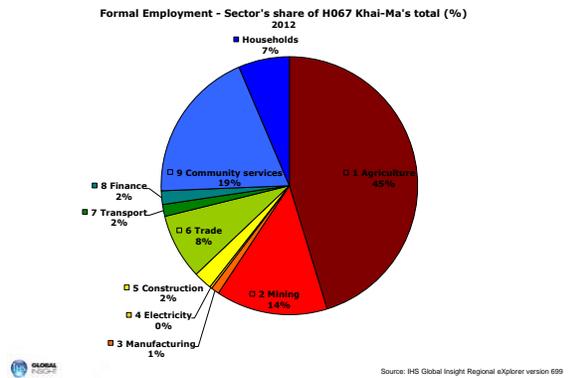


Figure 54

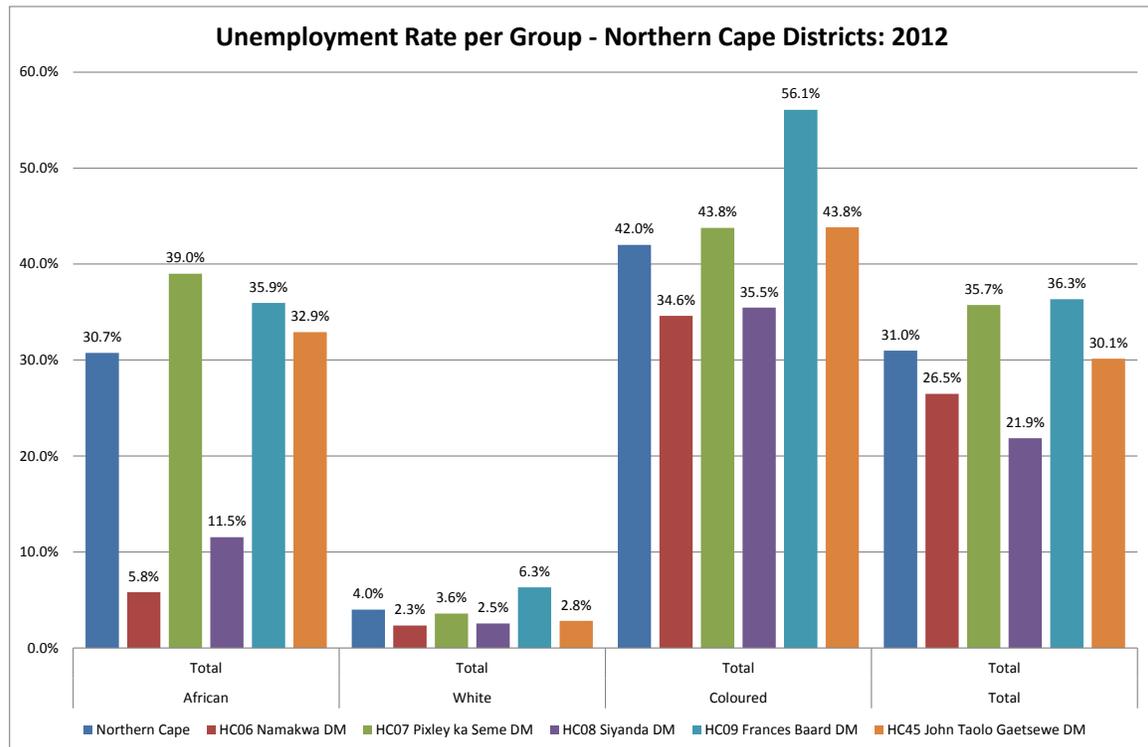


7.3 Unemployment per Group

In Figure 55 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.

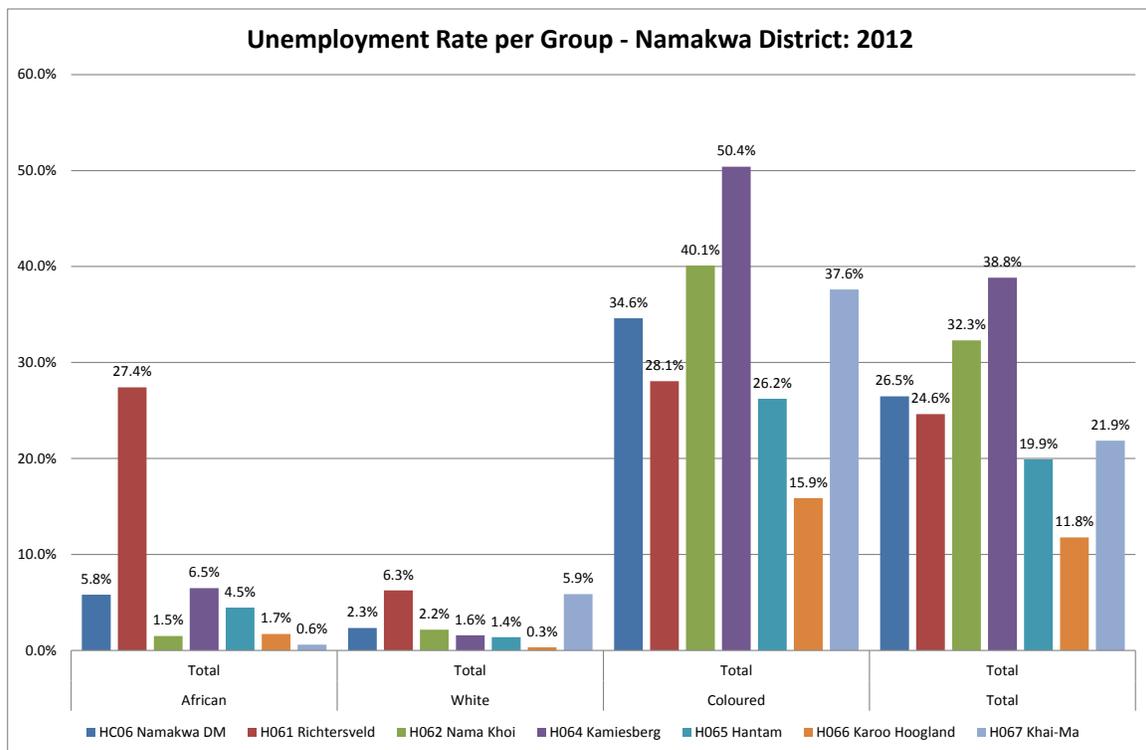
Figure 55



In Figure 56 the unemployment per racial group (official definition) for the Namakwa District and Municipalities for 2012 can be seen.

The unemployment rate for the District in 2012 was calculated at 26.5% with the highest rate from the Coloured group at 34.6% followed by the African group at 5.8% and the White group at 2.3%. Under the African group the highest unemployment rate was in Richtersveld- and Kamiesberg Municipality with 27.4% and 6.5% respectively and the lowest unemployment rate was in Khai-Ma Municipality with 0.6%. For the Coloured group the highest unemployment rate was in Kamiesberg- and Nama Khoi Municipality with 50.4% and 40.1% respectively and the lowest unemployment rate was in Karoo Hoogland Municipality with 15.9%. The White group has the highest unemployment rate in Richtersveld- and Khai-Ma Municipality with 6.3% and 5.9% respectively and the lowest in Karoo Hoogland Municipality with 0.3%.

Figure 56



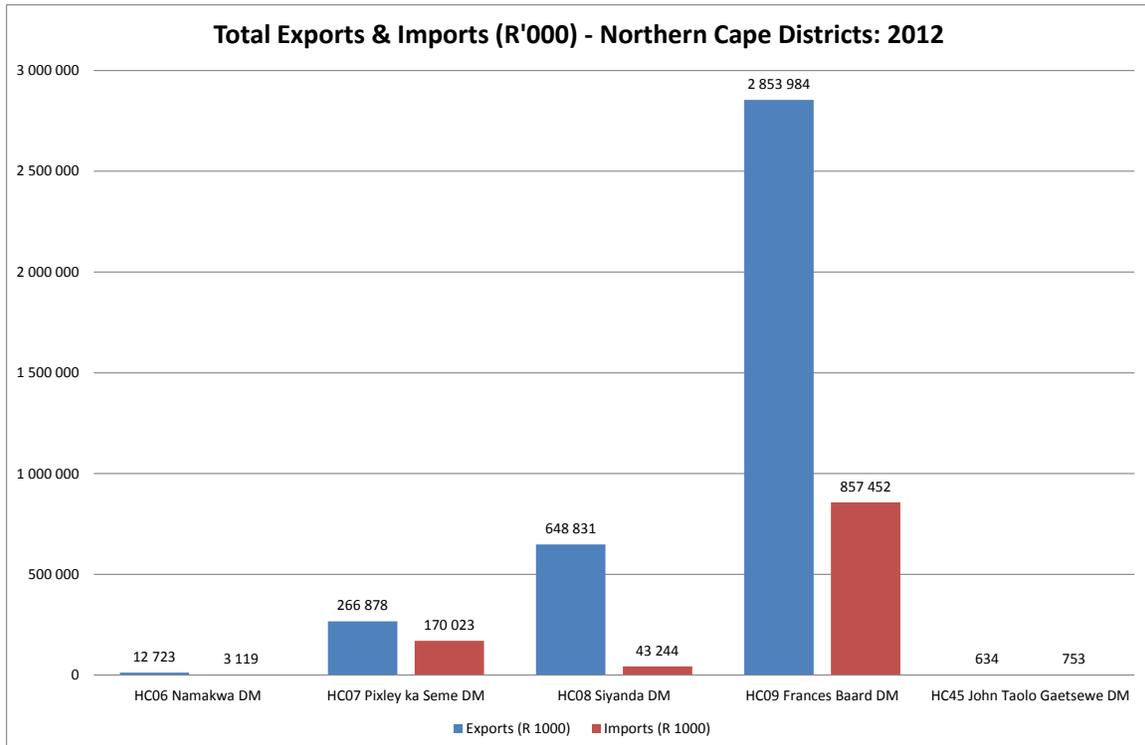
8. International Trade

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 57. 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.

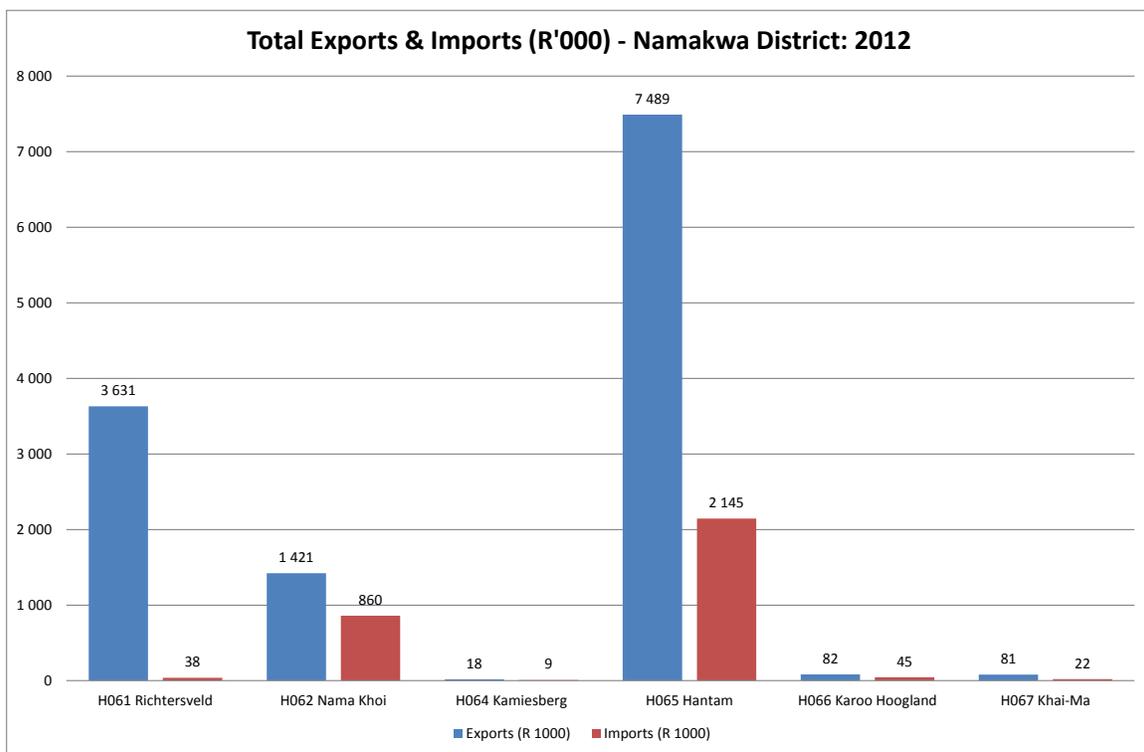
Figure 57



Total trade in terms of exports and imports for the Namakwa District and Municipalities for 2012 are reflected in Figure 58. Total exports for the District amounted to R12.7 million and imports R3.1 million and is dominated by Hantam Municipality.

Total exports were the highest for Hantam Municipality at R7.5 million followed by Richtersveld Municipality with R3.6 million. Total imports were the highest for Hantam Municipality at R2.1 million followed by Nama Khoi Municipality with R0.9 million.

Figure 58



9. References

IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer, 2012 Data