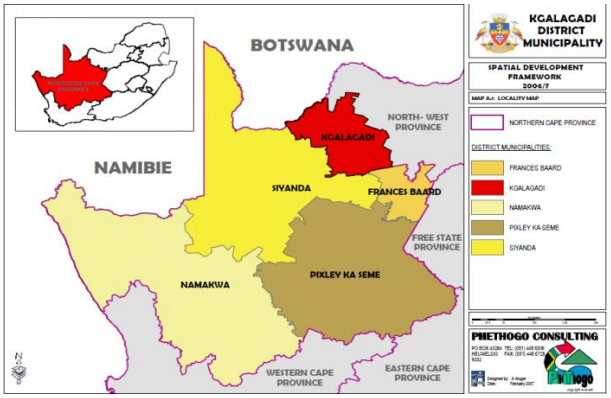
SECTION B: STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

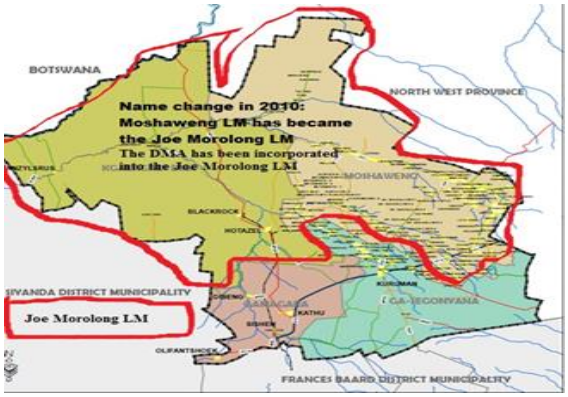
2.1 The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Area

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (JTGDM) is situated in the Northern Cape Province and is bordered by (1) The Siyanda and Francis Baard District Municipalities to the south and west; (2) The North West Province (Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality) to the east and northeast; and (3) Botswana to the northwest. Administratively, the JTGDM comprises three Local Municipalities: (1) The Gamagara Local Municipality; (2) The Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality; and (3) The Joe Morolong Local Municipality, which encapsulates the geographical area covered by the former District Management Area and the former Moshaweng Local Municipality. *(Source: JT Gaetsewe 2011-12 SDF Review)*

JT Gaetsewe is the second smallest district in the Northern Cape, occupying only 6% of the Province (27 293 km^2). The largest area within JT Gaetsewe is the former District Management Area (DMA) with over 10 000 km^2. Joe Morolong covers the next largest area of 9 477 km^2 (KDM, IDP 2006). The JT Gaetsewe District comprises of 186 towns and settlements of which the majority (80%) are villages in the Joe Morolong Municipality.

Table / Graph 4: *The JT Gaetsewe Municipal Area*





(Source: 2007 SDF, JT Gaetsewe DM)

2.1.1 Population and Demographics

In terms of ***local population dynamics***, the Joe Morolong LM experienced the bulk of the population decline, with this LM's population shrinking from 97 945 in 2001 to 89 530 i.e. a decline of -8.6%. The two biggest contributing factors for this dynamic are (1) out-migration from this LM to the Ga-Segonyana and Gamagara LM's, notably the towns of Kuruman and Kathu, and (2) the prevalence of HIV and AIDS in the area. While both the Ga-Segonyana and Gamagara LM's have been recipients of migrants from the Joe Morolong LM, it is the Gamagara LM that has seen a 79.40% and Ga-Segonyana LM an increase of 33% in population during the period 2001 to 2011. There is an increase of 1.60% in the population of the District, compared to the 1.44% for the Northern Cape Province. This may be indicative of the growth in mining activities since 2001.

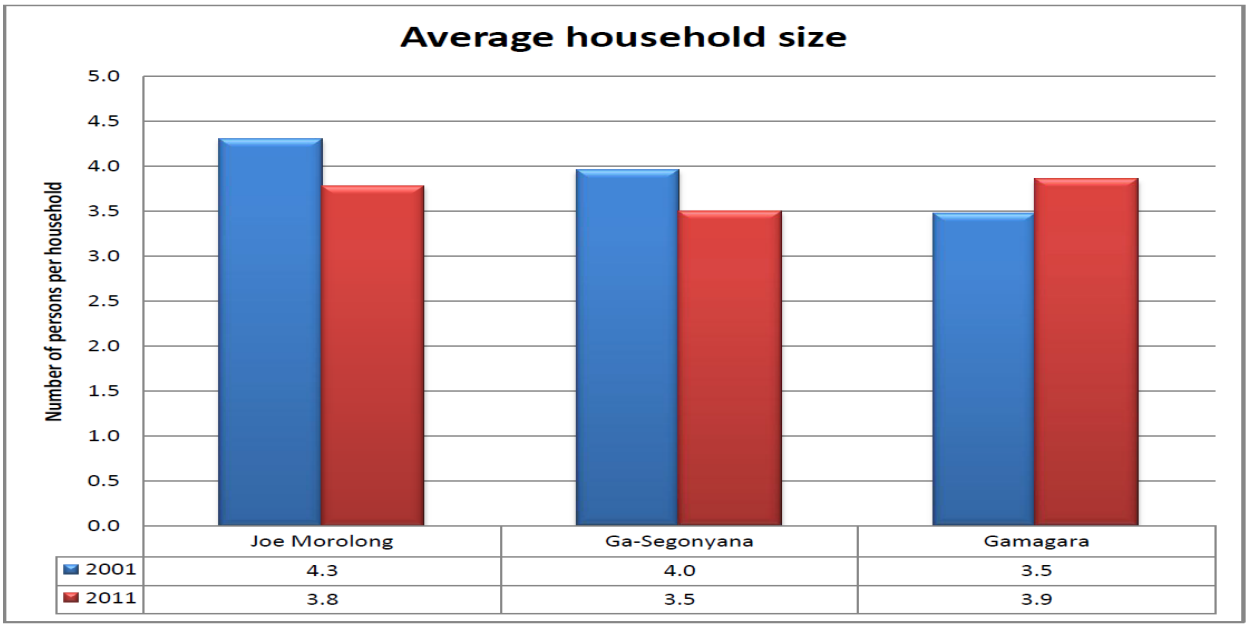
Table / Graph 5: Population Distribution

	Census 2001	Census 2011			Census 2001	Census 2011	% Variance
					% Distribution		
		Male	Female	Total			
Northern Cape Province	991919	564972	580889	1145861			
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	191539	108966	115833	224799	19.31	19.62	85.20
NC451: Joe Morolong	97945	41262	48268	89530	37.87	39.83	-8.60
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	70392	44994	48658	93651	41.29	39.83	33.00
NC453: Gamagara	23202	22710	18907	41617	12.11	18.51	79.40

(Source: JT Gaetsewe 2011-12 SDF Review and Census 2011)

The average ***household size*** in the DM in 2007 was 4.06, which was slightly higher than the provincial figure of 3.93 and the national figure of 3.81. It was also the second highest figure amongst the five DM's in the NC Province. The JTGDM figure is markedly lower than the figure for 2001, when the household size in the district was 4.3 (CSIR, 2011). The same downward trend is visible in two of the three LM's in the district, with the household size in (1) the Gamagara LM declining from 4.4 in 2001 to 3.7 in 2004, and (2) the Joe Morolong LM from 4.1 to 3.7. The decline is largely the result of a decline in the former DMA, with the household size declining from 3.6 in 2001 to 2.9 in 2007. In the case of the former Moshaweng LM, the household size declined only marginally from 4.6 in 2001 to 4.5 in 2007 *(Source: JT Gaetsewe 2011-12 SDF Review).* The downward trend in the average household size continued in the 2011 and was 3.73. The household sizes for all the LM areas are illustrated in Table / Graph 6 below.

Table / Graph 6: *Average Household sizes*



Source: Census 2011

Table / Graph 7: *Household size*

Household size	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
1	68774	16989	6706	7060	3222
2	58914	9905	3259	4438	2208
3	46962	8103	2830	3759	1514
4	45977	8089	2867	3791	1431
5	29554	5974	2284	2831	860
6	19381	4310	1822	1924	564
7	12329	2809	1252	1192	365
8	7559	1851	934	692	224
9	4680	1227	630	449	148
10+	7276	2074	1125	679	271
Total	301405	61331	23707	26816	10808

Source: Census 2011

- The ***age profile*** of the JTGDM in 2011 was as follows: 0-14 years: 34%; 15-64 years: 61.2%; and older than 65: 4.8%. While it is not that different from the national profile (0-14 years: 31.03%; 15-64 years: 63.59%; and older than 65: 5.39%), it is substantially different from the provincial profile in the 0-14 and the 15-64 age brackets.

Table / Graph 8: *Age profile*

AGE	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
0-14	345373	76325	35293	30440	10592
15-64	735713	137671	48510	59224	29938
65-120	64766	10800	5726	3983	1086
TOTAL	1145861	224799	89530	93651	41617

Source: Census 2011

- The **gender split** in the JTGDM is: 51.53% female and 48.47% male. This is slightly different from the provincial split of 50.69% female 49.30% male, and slightly different from the provincial split of 50.91% female and 49.09% male.

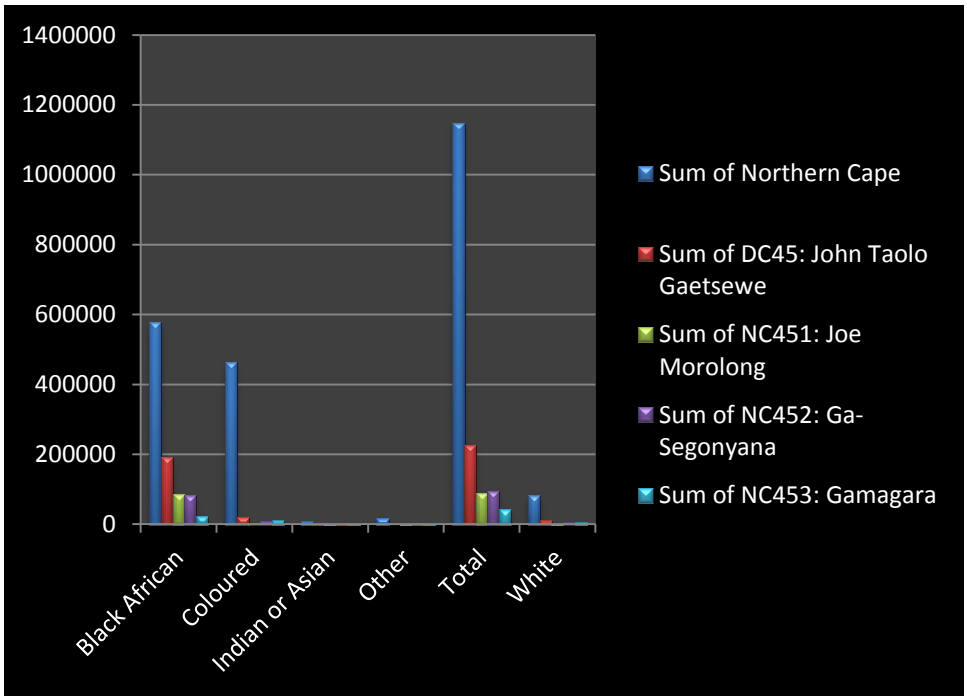
Table / Graph 9: *Gender profile*

Gender	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
Male	564972	108966	41262	44994	22710
Female	580889	115833	48268	48658	18907
Total	1145861	224799	89530	93651	41617

Source: Census 2011

- The ***racial profile*** of the JTGDM is as follows: Black/African: 84.84%; Coloured: 9.26%; Asian and Indian: 0.38%; White: 4.96% and other 0.56% (Census 2011).

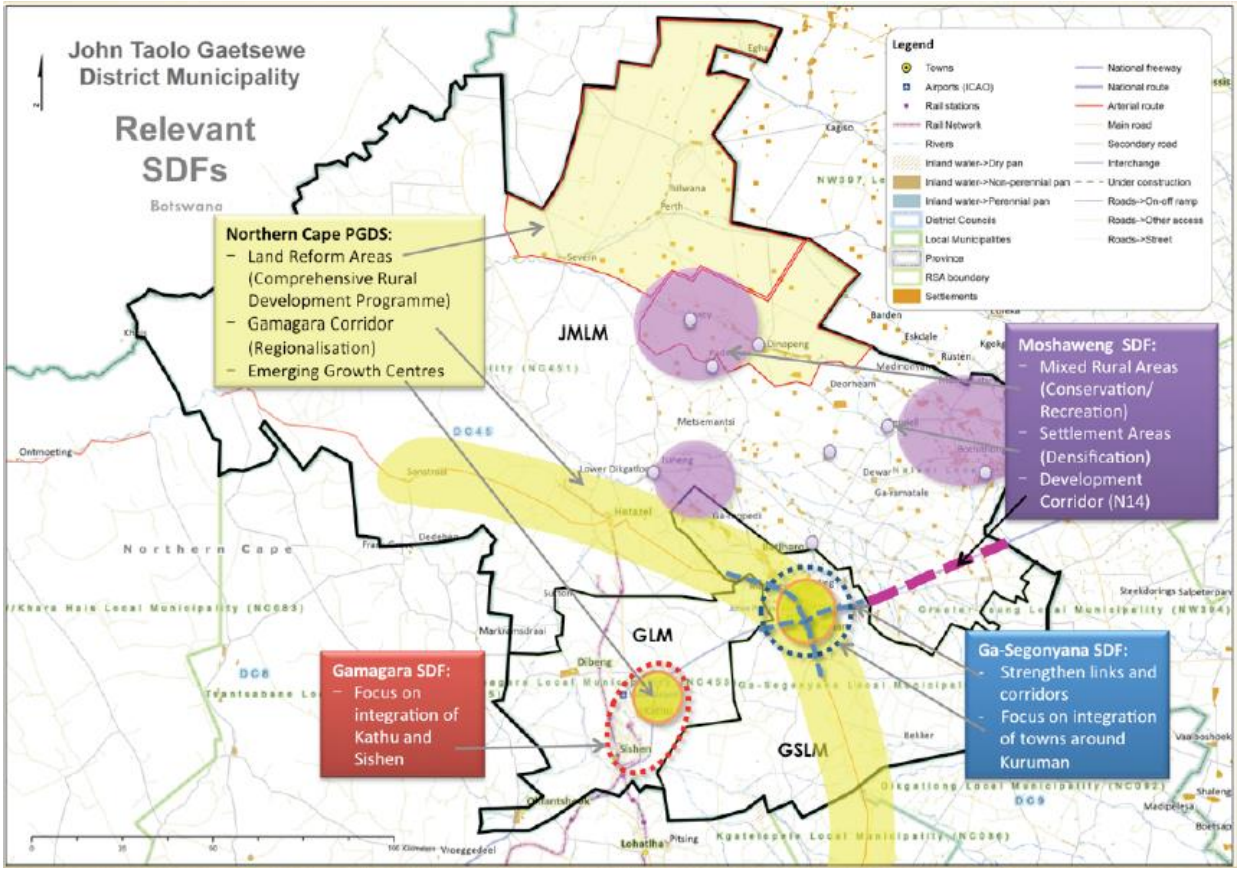
Table / Graph 10: Racial distribution



Source: Census 2011

2.1.2 Spatial Analysis

Table / Graph 11: *Strategic policy framework of the JT Gaetsewe Municipal Area*



(Source: 2011/12 revised SDF)

IDP Objectives:

Gamagara Local Municipality

The IDP sets out the following objectives for the integrated development of the Gamagara Local Municipality: (1) to render quality, effective and sufficient services; (2) to promote the general wellbeing through a safe and healthy environment amongst all residents; (3) to promote equality and fairness in the allocation of resources; and (4) to promote sound and sustainable economic growth in the municipal area.

Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality

The values that guide development in the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality are: (1) to deliver quality, affordable and sustainable services; (2) to serve the community in an accountable, equitable and transparent manner; (3) to nourish the spirit of self-reliance and co-operative governance; (4) to build a

culture of payment and a spirit of belonging and ownership amongst our people; (5) to promote and support a sustainable socio-economic development; (6) to implement all our plans through leadership and commitment; (7) to promote integrated human settlement; and (8) to deal with our customers in a friendly and honest manner that respects their dignity.

Joe Morolong Local Municipality

According to this IDP, the following are identified as priority realities, dynamics and issues in the municipality: (1) the rural nature of the municipality, characterized by vast distances and a lack of resources to adequately sponsor public participation infrastructure; (2) the need to prioritize the most fundamental and pressing needs of the community, who are faced with major survival challenges, including access to clean, potable water within reasonable distance from homes, acceptable standards of sanitation facilities and shelter; (3) the need to promote the interest of special interest groups, such as women, the youth and persons with disabilities; (4) the need to fast-track the growth of the local economy, and, simultaneously, create employment opportunities; and (5) the need to transform the Municipal Administration into an efficient vehicle for delivery.

(Source: 2011/12 revised SDF)

2.2 Basic Services & Infrastructure

The biggest development need, in terms of basic services, in the JT Gaetsewe municipal area is in the Joe Morolong municipality.

Table / Graph 12: *Dwelling type*

Dwelling type	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	229818	44826	16815	20936	7075
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	9505	7148	5300	1807	40
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	6592	928	134	243	551
Cluster house in complex	725	228	105	107	17
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	773	224	4	44	176
Semi-detached house	5040	113	7	99	6
House/flat/room in backyard	3738	474	88	237	149
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	9558	2981	557	1420	1005
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	30047	3526	445	1605	1476
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	1626	168	34	66	69
Caravan/tent	661	113	40	10	64
Other	3322	601	178	241	181
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-
Total	301405	61331	23707	26816	10808

Source: Census 2011

Table / Graph 13: *Energy source for cooking*

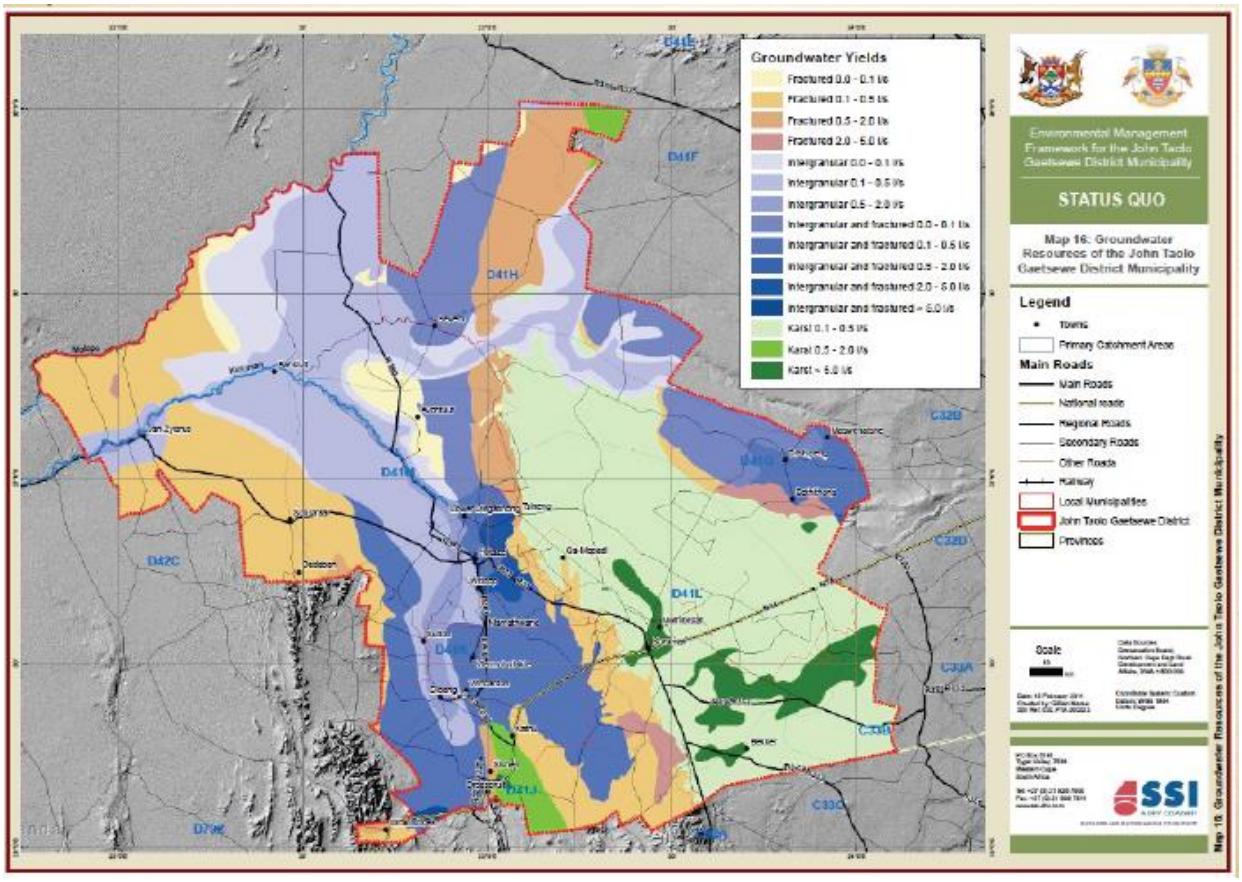
Type	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
None	1035	241	128	81	32
Electricity	235275	44468	12607	22958	8903
Gas	18001	2741	675	1378	688
Paraffin	16009	2212	610	864	737
Wood	29422	11096	9311	1410	376
Coal	419	50	20	26	3
Animal dung	440	349	308	35	6
Solar	632	112	40	54	17
Other	172	62	8	8	46
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-
Total	301405	61331	23707	26816	10808

Source: Census 2011

2.2.1 Water

The JTGDM has a “flat” geomorphic profile, with the Kuruman hill’s ridge system bisecting the district along a north-south axis. The drainage pattern in the district is determined by this ridge system, channeling all streams northwards and then sharply westwards. Falling in the Lower Vaal Water Management Area, the most important catchment area in the JTGDM is the Korannaberg Mountains, from which the majority of the streams in the district spring and from where they drain into the Kuruman River system. *(Source: JT Gaetsewe 2011-12 SDF Review)*

Table / Graph 14: *Groundwater yields*



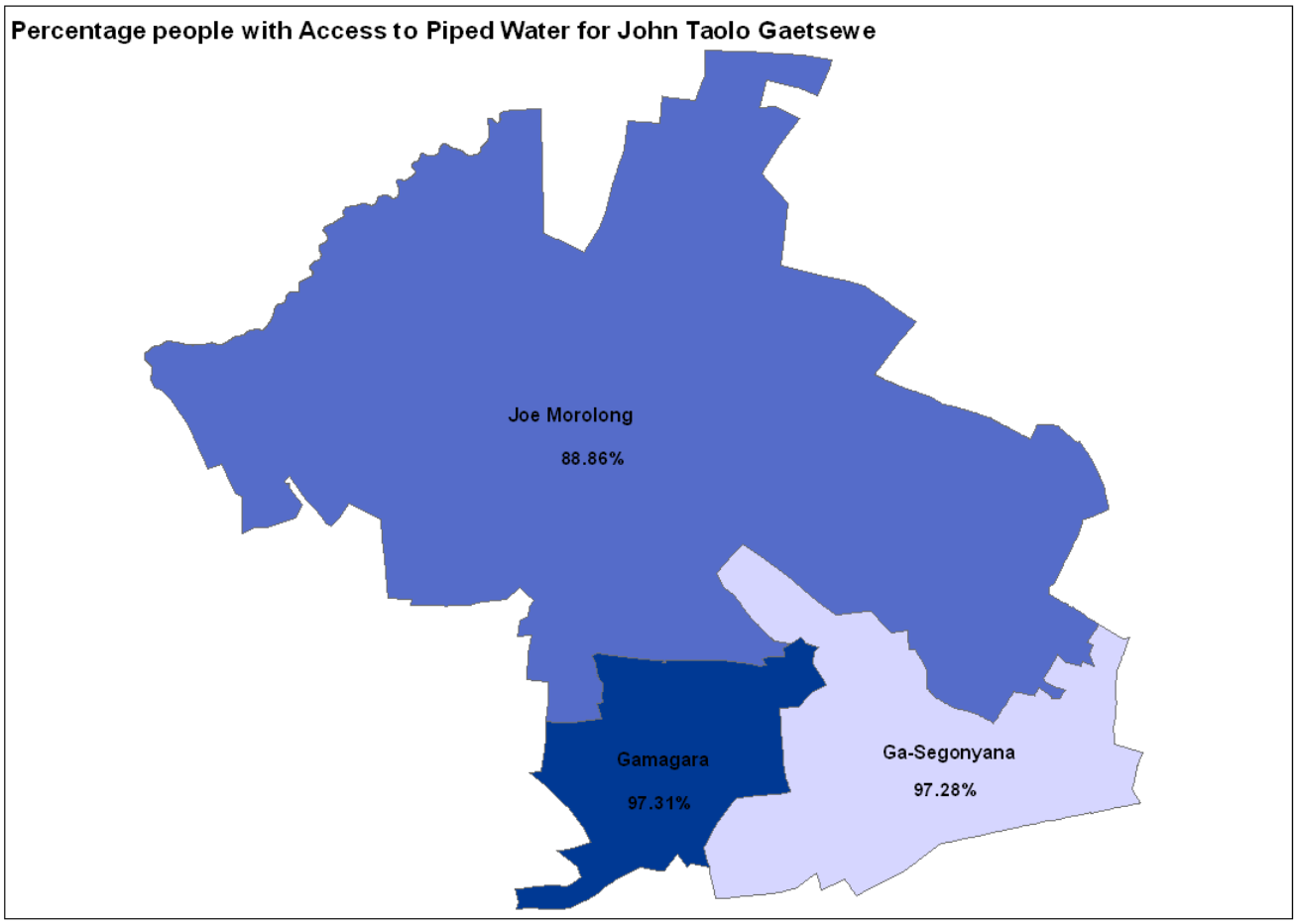
(Source: JT Gaetsewe 2011-12 SDF Review)

Table / Graph 15: *Access to water sources*

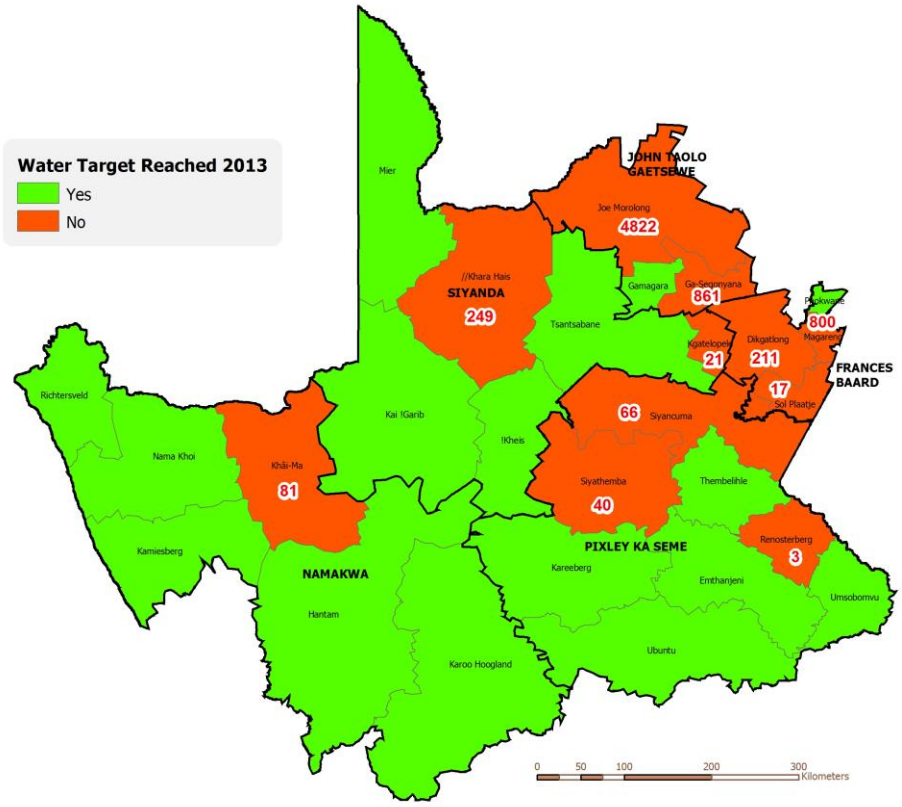
Water source	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolon	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	250360	50483	17002	23534	9947
Borehole	24120	5170	3708	866	596
Spring	653	140	74	38	29
Rain water tank	930	270	139	111	21
Dam/pool/stagnant water	5060	815	600	202	13
River/stream	6444	597	381	207	9
Water vendor	1388	351	181	123	47
Water tanker	6698	2424	1380	986	57
Other	5753	1079	243	748	88
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-
Total	301405	61331	23707	26816	10808

Source: Census 2011

Table / Graph 16: *Percentage of people with access to piped water*



Source: Census 2011



Source: Department of Water Affairs

2.2.2 Sanitation

All of the municipalities within the area of jurisdiction of the JT Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45) reported that they performed a sanitation function during the August 2008 capacity assessment review; in each case the function is rendered by the Technical Services (Basic Services and Infrastructure) Department, together with the Community Services Department in the case of the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality (NC452), and consists in the main of the provision of waterborne and dry sanitation facilities. In this regard it is noted that two of the municipalities within the area of jurisdiction of the JT Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45) have officials managing the sanitation function who each hold a national diploma in civil engineering qualification. *(Source: 2008 Municipal Demarcation Board Municipal Capacity Assessment Report)*

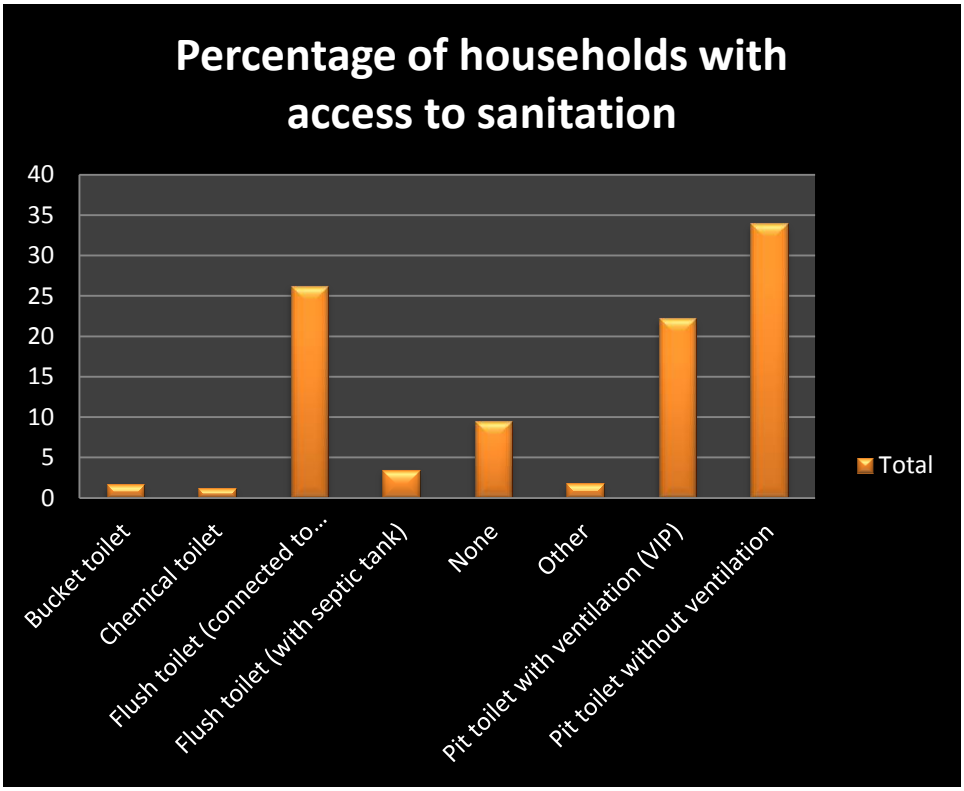
Table / Graph 17: Household *access to sanitation (toilet facilities)*

Type	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
None	24218	5826	2432	3017	377
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	181081	16098	1424	6287	8387

Flush toilet (with septic tank)	17744	2129	308	739	1082
Chemical toilet	1748	738	399	262	76
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	27563	13623	9563	3637	423
Pit toilet without ventilation	32376	20841	8691	11852	298
Bucket toilet	11950	993	469	463	61
Other	4726	1083	421	558	103
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-
Total	301405	61331	23707	26816	10808

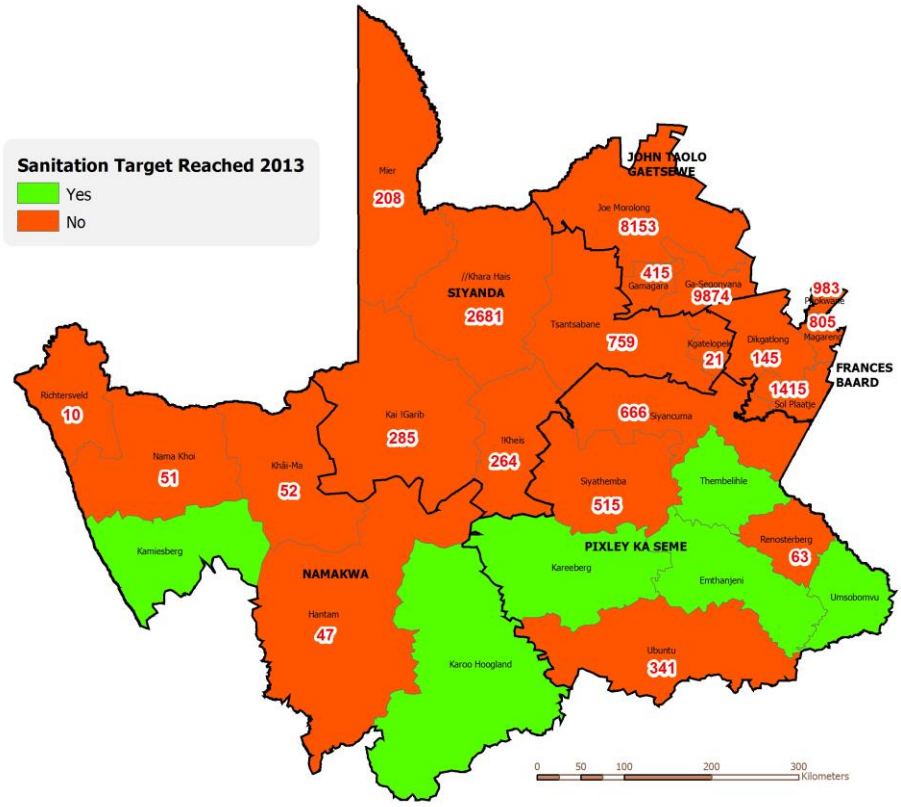
Source: Census 2011

Table / Graph 18: ***Household access to sanitation (toilet facilities)***

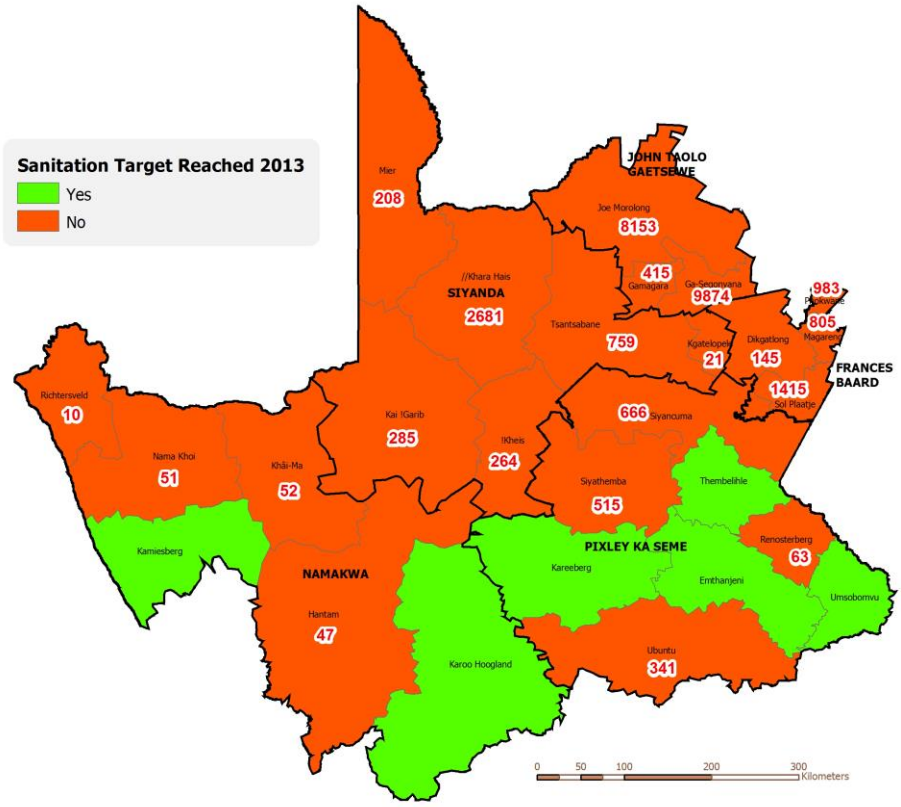


Source: Census 2011

The maps below illustrate progress in terms of sanitation and the eradication of bucket systems respectively:



Source: Department of Water Affairs



Source: Department of Water Affairs

2.2.3 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal in the JT Gaetsewe district area is not currently on the level required by national and provincial planning and development plans and strategies.

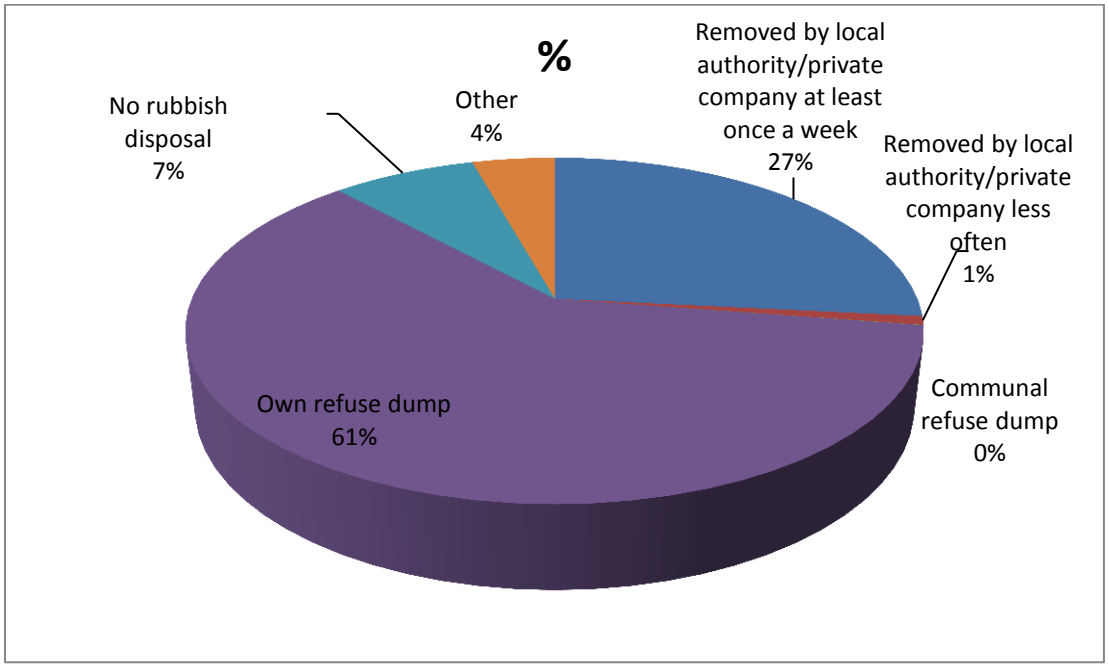
Table / Graph 19: *Household level of refuse removal*

Type	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	193020	15962	1455	4713	9793
Removed by local authority/private company less often	6694	487	126	120	241
Communal refuse dump	4970	1379	231	1064	83
Own refuse dump	74401	36391	18915	17131	345
No rubbish disposal	16357	4517	2707	1643	167
Other	5964	2595	273	2144	179
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-

Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-
Total	301405	61331	23707	26816	10808

Source: Census 2011

Table / Graph 20: *Percentage of refuse removal*



Source: Census 2011

Ga-Segonyana LM:

- Domestic and Business waste is collected on a weekly basis in Kuruman, Wrenchville and Mothibistad. The domestic wastes is collected from outside individual stands either in black plastic bags or in 80 litre black plastic refuse bins. Business waste is collected from the individual businesses. Cleaning in the form of street sweeping also occurs on a weekly basis in these three towns. Several instances of illegal waste dumping were noticed in Mothibistad.
- Medical waste from the mobile clinics in the area is delivered at the Kuruman Hospital for either incineration or collection by Millennium waste.
- Ga-Segonyana Municipality is in the process of constructing transfer stations in the more remote settlements. The transfer station consists of a fenced area with a brick container for the disposal of wastes. This will allow for the collection of waste from these villages from one central collection point. The transfer stations are generally located between 500m and 750m from the nearest residential area. The travel distance in the rural area will amount to approximately 180 km per week. This system is not operational yet *(JT Gaetsewe DM: Ga-Segonyana; Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2004).*

Gamagara LM:

- The Gamagara Municipality provides cleaning services in Kathu, Dingleton, Deben and Sishen. Domestic waste is collected on a weekly basis while business waste is collected three (3) times a

week. The domestic waste is collected from outside individual stands either in black plastic bags or in 85 litre black plastic refuse bins.

- Business waste is collected from the individual businesses in 240 litre drums. Garden waste is collected by prior arrangement and costs an additional fee.
- Private persons can dispose domestic garden waste at the transfer station.
- Oil reclamation also takes place at the transfer station by means of an oil collection point.
- Cleaning in the form of street sweeping, on only the main streets, also occurs on a weekly basis. The Municipal area has three dumping facilities (Kathu, Deben & Dingleton), one licensed and two not licensed. The medical waste from the private clinic in the area is collected by Millennium Waste while the state operated clinics remove their waste to the Kuruman Hospital *(JT Gaetsewe DM: Gamagara; Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2004)*

Joe Morolong LM:

- There are currently no records available for the amount of waste generated in the area. Due to the rural and remote character of the area the expected waste generation is less than it would be in a more urbanised area. The excessive distances to the nearest formal town and general shopping facilities necessitates the recycling of general items such as plastic bags, cans and glass bottles. The areas surrounding most of the settlements are therefore relatively litter free.
- The Joe Morolong Municipality currently operates no waste collection services or cleansing services in the area. The erf sizes in the area are generally big and therefore allow for the disposal of waste in some part of the erf. The general method of disposal is a hole in the back yard. The majority of the population in this area uses this technique. The area surrounding the mini disposal holes looked relatively clean without any signs of scavenger animal presence. Most of the villages are however located on groundwater reservoirs and the disposal of waste in this manner might be detrimental to the quality of the water in the area *(JT Gaetsewe DM: Joe Morolong; Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2004)*.
- Hotazel town falls under the jurisdiction of Joe Morolong Municipality. The Hotazel mine, as well as the Wessels and Mamatwan mines, is ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 certified and operate under strictly audited principles. Hazardous materials are stored in a concrete holding area with a bund wall and an oil sump. These materials are collected by Waste Tech. Oils used in the workshops are collected in clearly marked bins and collected by OILKOL. Medical refuse generated in the town is collected in containers to be collected by SANUMED. Domestic and garden refuge is either collected from green drums at each house or green skips located throughout the town. This refuge is then dumped at the licensed facility just outside Hotazel. This facility is licenced to Hotazel Mine. Hazardous waste drop-of facilities are also located at strategic places in the town to provide for oil and fluorescent bulb disposal.

2.2.4 Electricity / Energy

With regards to the energy/fuel source for cooking, heating and lighting,
(1) 72.50% of households in the JTGDM use electricity for cooking;
(2) 54.34% use electricity for heating; and (3) 86.95% use electricity for lighting.

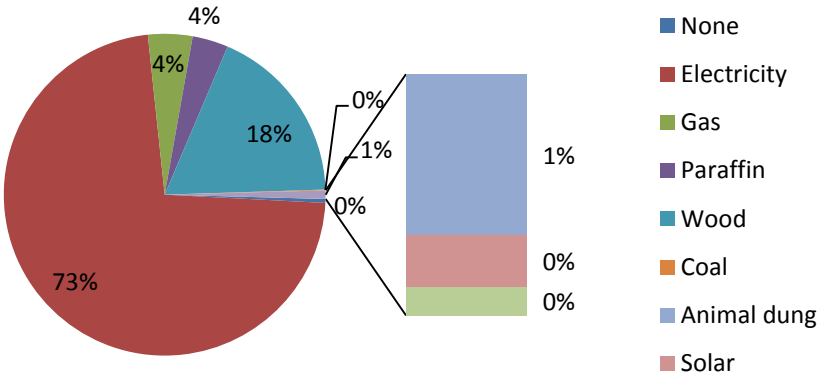
Table / Graph 21 below indicate the sources of electricity used for heating purposes and Table / Graph 22 indicate the energy sources used for cooking.

Table / Graph 21: *Access to energy for heating purposes*

Type	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
None	31755	6988	2089	3467	1432
Electricity	187404	33326	8474	16971	7880
Gas	6884	1092	213	580	299
Paraffin	11700	1098	203	631	264
Wood	60031	17949	12128	4954	868
Coal	1684	161	70	80	11
Candles (not a valid option)	-	-	-	-	-
Animal dung	752	578	499	63	16
Solar	1184	134	29	67	39
Other	10	4	2	2	-

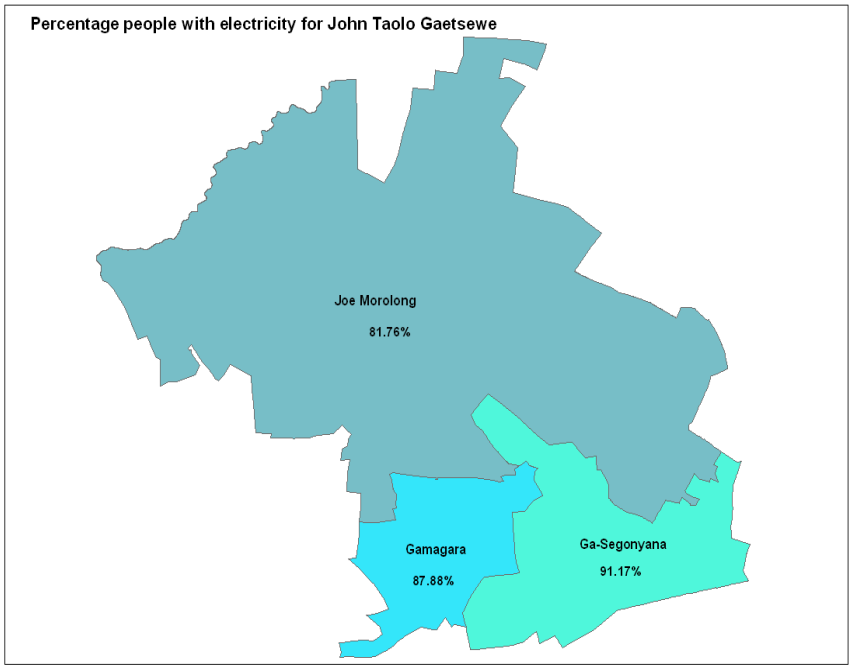
Source: Census 2011

Table / Graph 22: Energy source for cooking



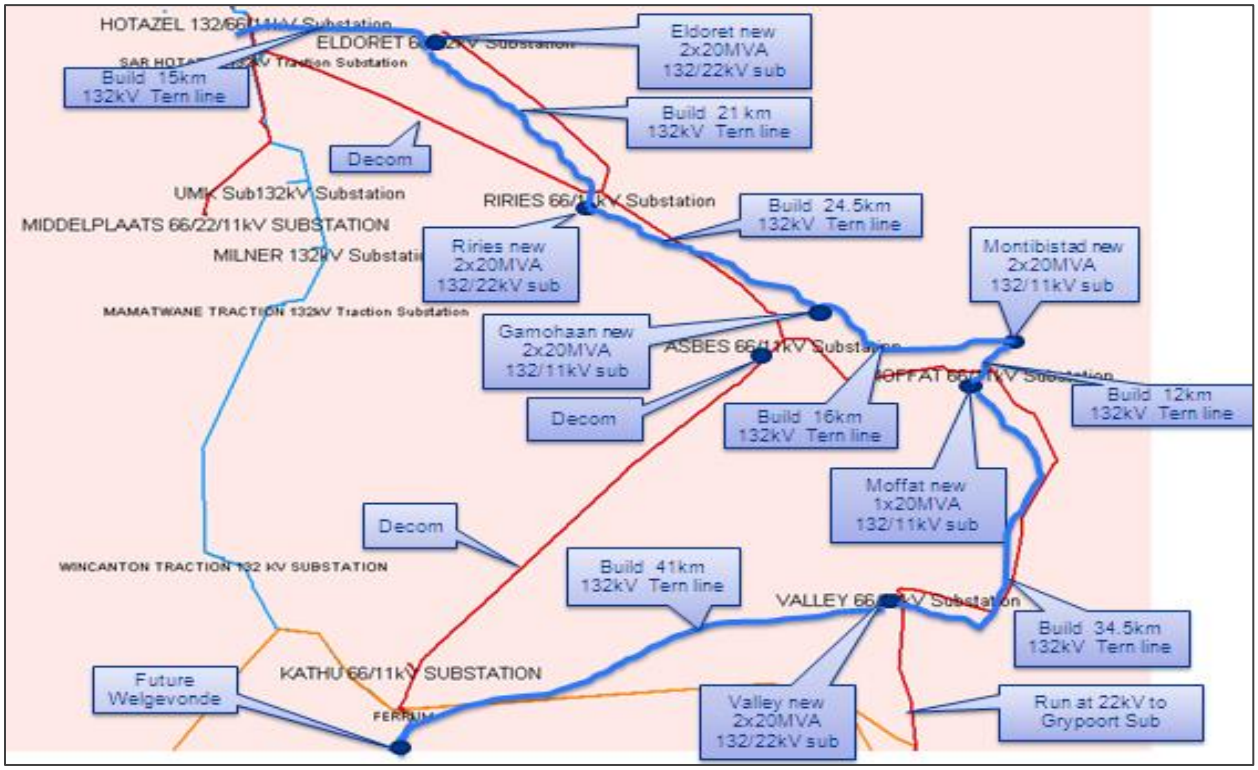
Source: Census 2011

Table / Graph 23: *Access to electricity*



Source: Census 2011

Below is an illustration of Eskom infrastructure projects in the area



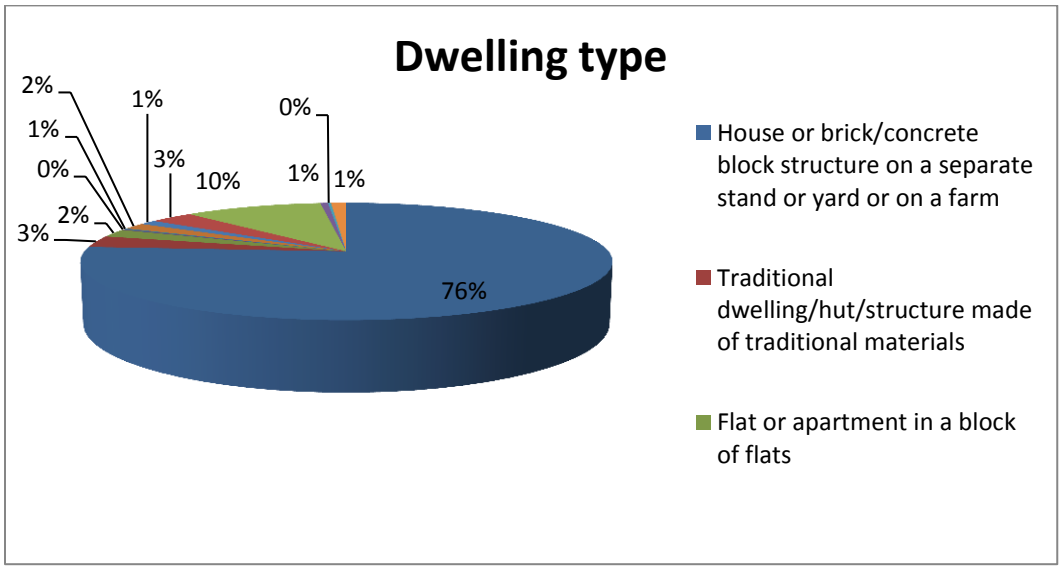
Source: Eskom

2.2.5 Housing

Houses/brick structures on separate stands dominate by far in all three municipal areas, giving the impression that the housing situation within JT Gaetsewe District Municipal Area is rather good. Traditional dwellings/huts/structures are, although relatively low in number, second in abundance throughout JT Gaetsewe District Municipal Area and occur particularly in Ga-Segonyana and Joe Morolong (where they are most abundant).

The JT Gaetsewe District seems to be one of the districts with the smallest percentage of informal dwellings in South Africa, having only 4.8% of all dwellings in this category. The area is characterized by a very high 73.90% of formal brick houses with the majority being made up by traditional homes. Both the dwelling type and tenure status are indicated in graphs 24 and 25 respectively. Although 49.73% of dwellings are fully owned or paid of the majority of land in the Joe Morolong area is tribal land and thus belongs to the State.

Table / Graph 24: *Access to housing (dwelling type)*



Source: Census 2011

Table / Graph 25: *Tenure status*

Type	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
Rented	18.76	17.64	7.09	15.44	46.23
Owned but not yet paid off	8.18	5.39	3.44	4.37	12.22
Occupied rent-free	20.89	18.38	27.06	12.67	13.49
Owned and fully paid off	46.92	49.73	49.10	61.34	22.31
Other	5.25	8.86	13.31	6.18	5.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census 2011

- Joe Morolong requires *477 hecta***res** of land to eradicate its housing backlog
- Ga-segonyana requires *590 hectares* of land to eradicate its housing backlog
- Gamagara requires *405 hectares* of land to eradicate its housing backlog
- JT Gaetsewe District requires ***1 472 hectares*** of land to eradicate its housing backlog

(Source: Integrated Housing Plan, JT Gaetsewe DM)

2.2.6 Roads, Stormwater and Transport

Transport within JT Gaetsewe District is characterized by a limited availability of number of transport modes, storage facilities and huge backlogs in communication. This is the reality despite the fact that Kuruman is an important distribution depot for the surrounding rural areas.

Due to the poor road conditions that connect the rural and urban areas, a lack of services provision by the bus and freight transport companies is a huge problem. This results in no transport for school children and no transport for livestock and other products to markets, which again results in a huge loss of money when selling products within the local communities (Integrated Transport Plan, 2006).

(Source: SDF, JT Gaetsewe DM)

Infrastructure (Road network):

Figure / Table 28: *Road Network in the JT Gaetsewe DM (km)*[1]

Road type	Surfaced roads (km)	% of total	Un-surfaced (km)	% of total	Total length (km)	Percentage
National Roads	125.0	1.9	0	0	125.0	1.9
Main Roads	29.6	0.5	237.3	3.7	266.9	4.2
Secondary Roads	60.6	0.9	974.2	15.3	1034.8	16.3
Arterial	104.4	1.6	117.0	1.8	221.4	3.5
Minor roads (access and streets)	20.6	0.3	3500.7 + 1161.5[1]	73.6	4682.8	74.0
Total	**340.2**	**5.4**	**5990.7**	**94.6**	**6330.9**	**100**

(Source: Integrated Transport Plan, JT Gaetsewe DM)

All of the municipalities within the area of jurisdiction of the JT Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45) reported that they performed the municipal roads function in each of the assessment periods under review. The function is performed within the Technical Services (Basic
Services and Infrastructure) Department within each of the municipalities within the service area of the JT Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45); only two of the officials managing the municipal roads function at the respective municipalities within the District Municipality are in possession of a national diploma in civil engineering qualification. It is noteworthy that the roads agency function was moved away from the District Municipality and is now the sole responsibility of the Provincial Roads Department.

2.3 Local Economic Development

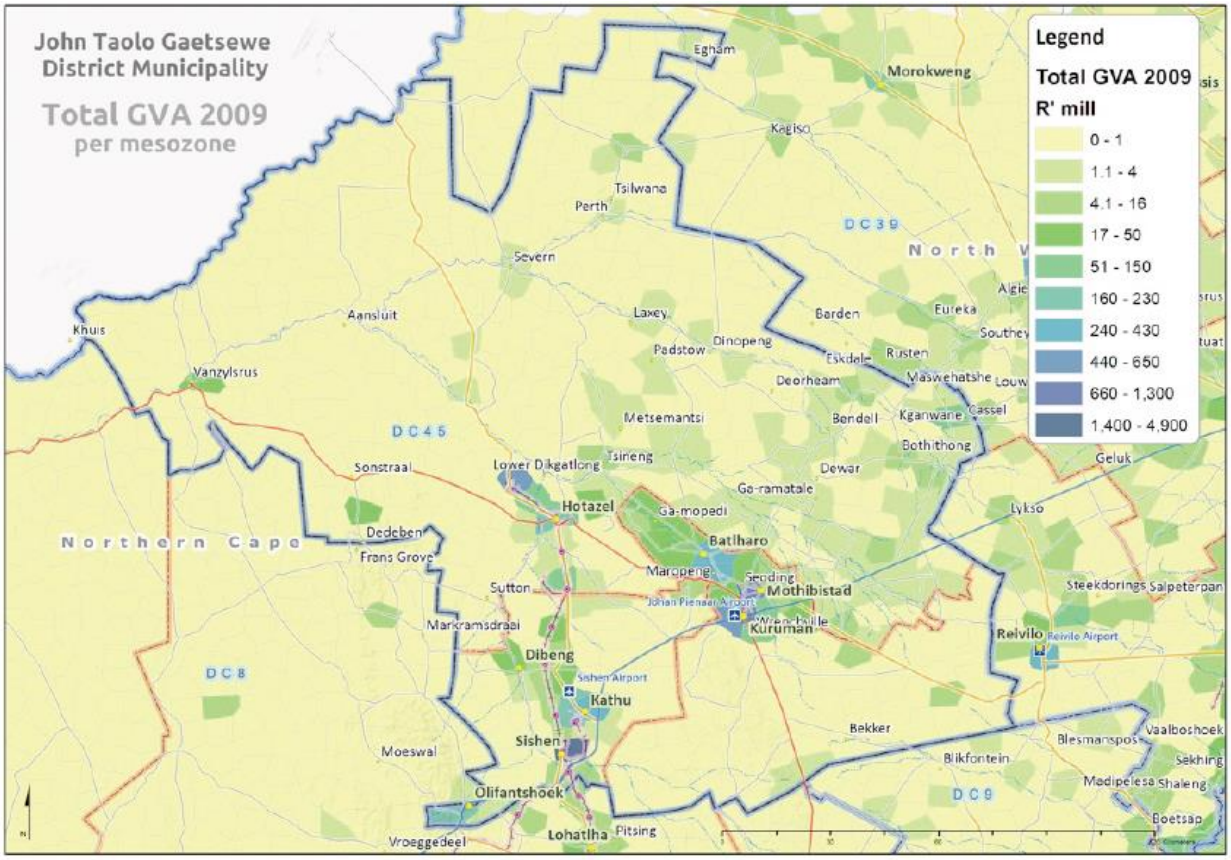
The economic profile of the John Taolo Gaetsewe district could be analysed according to the following categories:

- Gross Value Added (GVA)
- Employment Profile
- Income Profile

2.3.1 Gross Value Added (GVA)

Poverty is widespread throughout the District, and is especially problematic in the rural areas, such as Joe Morolong Local Municipality. 89.8% of JTGDM's people live below the poverty line and falls within the income category of R0 – R12 800.00. This figure rises steeply in the case of Joe Morolong to 95.3%, with 92.28% for Ga-Segonyana and 72.42% for Gamagara.

Figure / Table 29: *Total GVA per megazone (2009)*



(Source: JT Gaetsewe 2011/12 SDF Review)

In 2007 the mining sector was the most significant contributor (49.6%) to the JTGDM's GDP, followed by the government services sector (12.6%), the trade sector (9.1%), and the finance and business services (7.7%). The JTGDM is heavily dependent on mining.

2.3.2 Employment Profile

The unemployment rate is 8.24% for the District as a whole. 28.63% of people fall within the category of other or not economically active and 3.48% are discouraged work seekers. The employment rate is 19.50%.

Figure / Table 30: *Employment profile*

Area	Category						
	Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Age less than 15 years	Not applicable	Total
Northern Cape	282791	106723	39913	306291	-	410143	1145861
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	43825	18518	10967	64361	-	87127	224799
NC451: Joe Morolong	7828	4912	6200	29569	-	41022	89530
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	19940	10154	3895	25238	-	34426	93651
NC453: Gamagara	16058	3453	873	9553	-	11680	41617

Source: Census 2011

2.3.3 Income Profile

The low employment level in the JTGDM is reflected in the income figures for the district, with 40.76% of the population of the JTGDM receiving no income. In terms of the spatial distribution of those earning no income in the district, 40.85% are resident in the Joe Morolong LM, 44.59% in Ga-Segonyana LM and 14.55% in Gamagara LM.

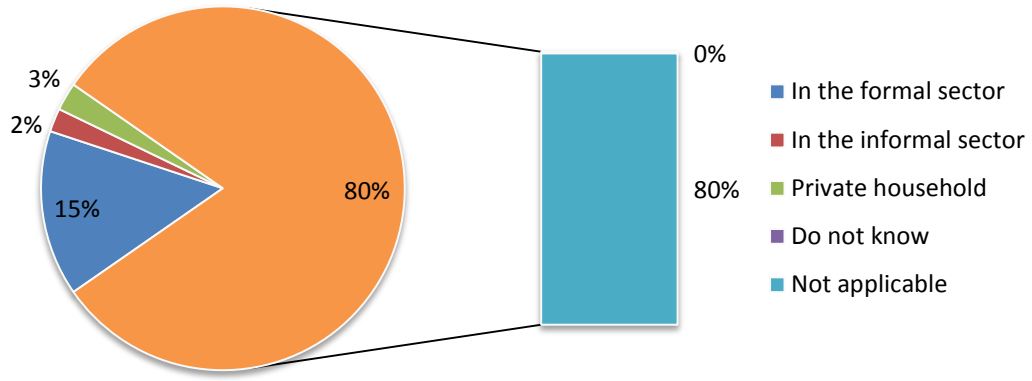
Table / Graph 31 *Income categories*

Category	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
No income	446759	91618	37428	40856	13334
R 1 - R 400	211687	54726	30237	21626	2863
R 401 - R 800	39314	6435	2702	2557	1177
R 801 - R 1 600	181198	24659	11228	9561	3870
R 1 601 - R 3 200	61469	9429	1411	4345	3673
R 3 201 - R 6 400	44516	7624	1097	3873	2654
R 6 401 - R 12 800	40617	7395	1215	3612	2569
R 12 801 - R 25 600	24971	4438	772	1903	1763
R 25 601 - R 51 200	7085	1468	202	510	756
R 51 201 - R 102 400	1688	266	35	93	138
R 102 401 - R 204 800	984	135	23	52	60
R 204 801 or more	703	89	14	38	36
Unspecified	66693	13160	2540	3708	6912
Not applicable	18178	3356	625	917	1814
Total	1145861	224799	89530	93651	41617

Source: Census 2011

Table / Graph 32: Employment by sector

Table / Graph 32: Employment by sector

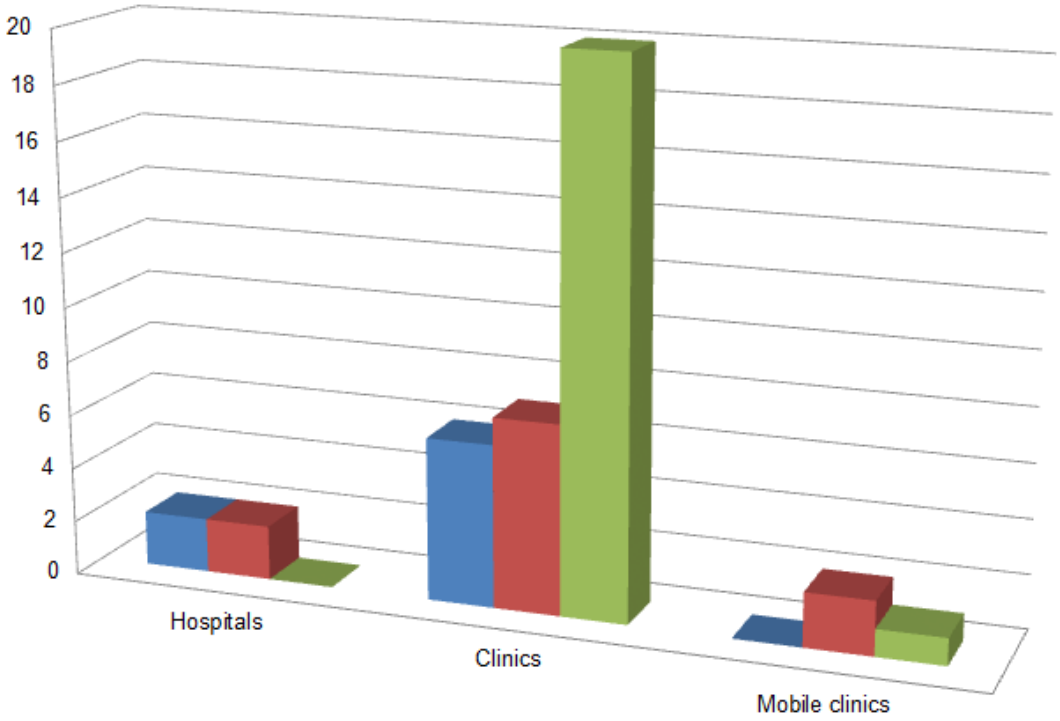


2.4 Community and Social Facilities

During the August 2008 capacity assessment only the JT Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45) and the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality (NC452) indicated that they performed the air pollution function; in both cases the function was performed by officials within the Community Services Department under the direction of an appropriately qualified manager. While the JT Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45) indicated that it performed the air pollution function in both the 2006 capacity assessment review and the 2008 capacity assessment review, the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality (NC452) indicated that it performed the function during the 2005 capacity assessment review and the 2008 capacity assessment review. However, the Gamagara Local Municipality (NC453) indicated that it rendered the air pollution function in each capacity assessment review from 2003 to 2007 but not in the August 2008 capacity assessment review.

(Source: Municipal Demarcation Board Assessment of Capacity for the 2008/09 period, District Municipality Report and the SDF, JT Gaetsewe)

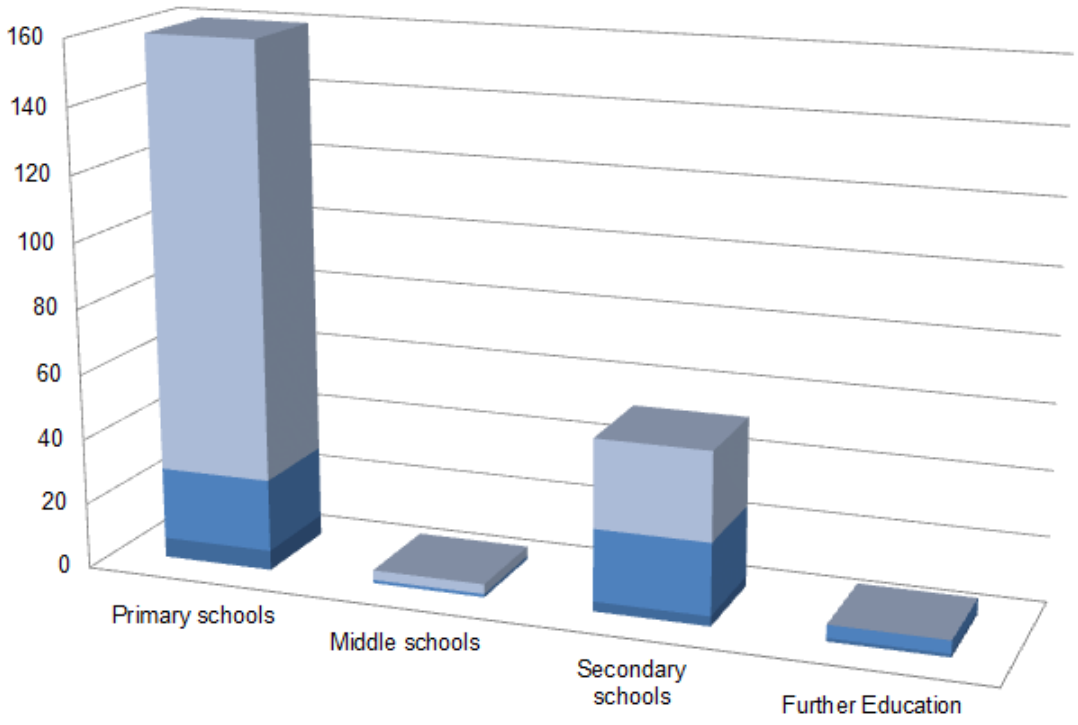
Figure / Table 33: *Health Facilities*



	Hospitals	Clinics	Mobile clinics
Gamagara LM	2	6	0
Ga-Segonyana LM	2	7	2
Joe Morolong LM	0	20	1

(Source: JT Gaetsewe 2011/12 SDF Review)

Figure / Table 34: *Educational Facilities*



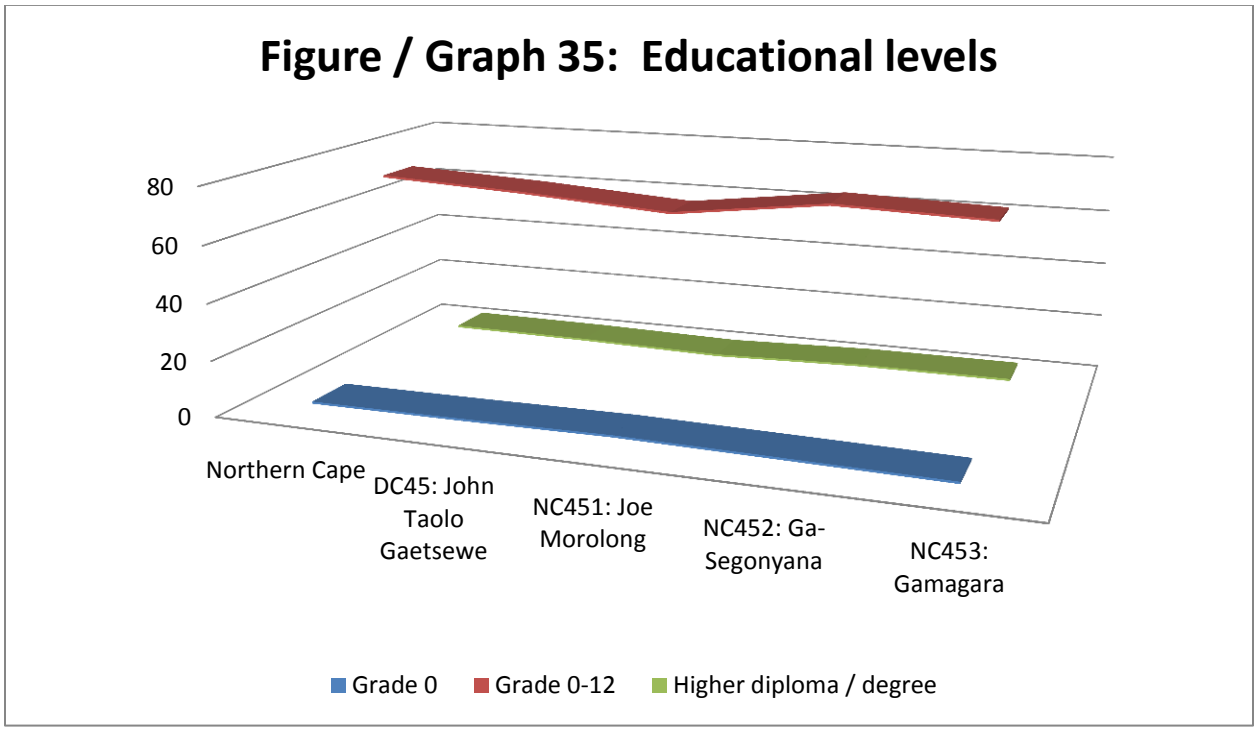
	Primary schools	Middle schools	Secondary schools	Further Education
Joe Morolong LM	132	3	27	0
Ga-Segonyana LM	22	1	22	4
Gamagara LM	6	0	3	1

(Source: JT Gaetsewe 2011/12 SDF Review)

With regard to education facilities in the JTGDM, data gathered in the "Kgalagadi District LED and SMME Research Project" indicated that, in terms of the number and location of schools, there seems to be an abundance of primary schools. The quality of education offered at these schools, especially in the Joe Morolong LM with its large rural population, is however an area of concern.

The ***education profile*** of the JTGDM reflects the high levels of poverty and deprivation in especially the Joe Morolong LM and the socio-economic differences amongst the three LM's in the district. Both in the case of the percentage of those that have no schooling in the JTGDM, and the percentage of those that completed Grade 12, the district's figures are worse than the national and the provincial figures. Whereas the percentage of those that have no schooling in the district is 3.52%, compared to the provincial figure of 3.24%. In the case of those that completed Grade 12, the provincial figure of 0.64% is lower than the figure 0.87% for the District. As for higher education only 0.76% of the population has a qualification at tertiary level, with Joe Morolong at 0.4% (Census 2011). The education levels in the District are clearly reason for concern, as is illustrated in Tables / Graphs 35 and 36 below.

Figure / Table 35: *Educational Levels*



Source: Census 2011

Table / Graph 36: *Detail breakdown of educational levels in the District*

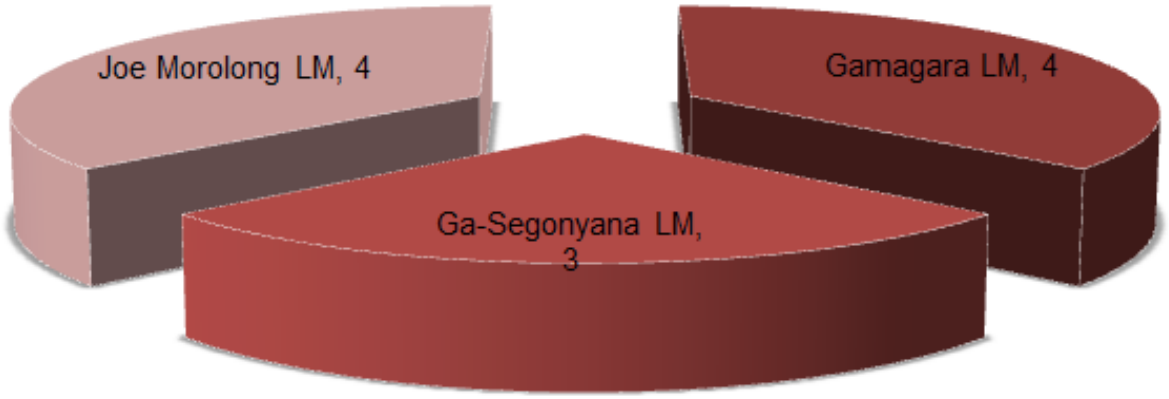
Highest level	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
Grade 0	37138	7913	3665	3165	1083
Grade 1 / Sub A	36782	8024	3888	3053	1082
Grade 2 / Sub B	36154	8487	4211	3284	993
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	41309	9528	4765	3722	1041
Grade 4 / Std 2	48378	11628	5878	4394	1356
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	50256	10612	4954	4100	1558
Grade 6 / Std 4	56565	11267	5107	4563	1597
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	68244	11426	4724	4568	2135
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	87490	13231	4928	5990	2312
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	69790	11226	4406	4986	1834
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	94841	16276	5109	7541	3626
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	66239	14173	4744	6695	2734
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	164511	27027	6523	13193	7311
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	1188	312	44	156	111

Highest level	Northern Cape	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	NC451: Joe Morolong	NC452: Ga-Segonyana	NC453: Gamagara
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	1428	524	55	191	278
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	1978	654	85	232	336
N4 / NTC 4	2060	744	98	301	344
N5 /NTC 5	1527	502	39	219	243
N6 / NTC 6	2578	908	95	374	439
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	1108	239	44	145	50
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	1316	181	43	77	61
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	7347	1964	299	1169	496
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	11085	1790	405	929	455
Higher Diploma	9812	1717	359	965	393
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	1581	233	72	106	54
Bachelor's Degree	6469	965	190	498	278
Bachelor's Degree and Post graduate Diploma	2275	308	53	145	110
Honours degree	2947	481	97	267	117
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	1566	205	43	91	71
Other	1798	459	55	319	85
No schooling	90282	20789	11334	6165	3290
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	139817	31006	13215	12048	5743
Total	1145861	224799	89530	93651	41617

Source: Census 2011

Regarding safety and security services, there are 11 Police Stations/Precincts in the JTGDM, four of which are located in the Gamagara LM, three in the Ga-Segonyana LM and four in the Joe Morolong LM . According to the statistics received from eight of the Police Stations, "Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm" and "Common assault", are the most common crimes in all three the LM's in the district, with the highest concentrations in Kuruman (Ga-Segonyana LM) and Olifantshoek (Gamagara LM). Serious crimes, such a "Murder" and "Attempted murder" are most prominent in Kuruman and Olifantshoek, although the levels are relative to the national figures, low. "Rape" is most common in Kuruman, Olifantshoek and Tsineng. However, the number of reported rapes is relatively low (e.g. only 14 cases were reported between April and December 2009 in Kuruman). "Malicious damage to property" is very prevalent in Kuruman, in comparison to other areas (e.g. 154 cases were reported in Kuruman in 2009 in comparison to the 32 reported in Olifantshoek). This same trend is visible with regard to "Burglary at residential premises" and "Burglary at Business premises". "Theft out of or from motor vehicles" is more prominent in the more urbanised areas in the JTGDM, with 432 instances of this type of theft reported in Kuruman in 2009. (Obtained from the 2011/12 revised SDF)

Figure / Table26: *Police Stations*



(Source: JT Gaetsewe 2011/12 SDF Review)

2.5 Financial Viability and Management

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality's financial strategy is broadly based on two key considerations; which are –

(1) Direct assistance to local municipalities in its area of jurisdiction to achieve the district's, provincial and/or national service delivery and/or institutional targets; and
(2) Indirect assistance, in the form of creating a conducive environment for service delivery and/or economic growth, with the aim of creating sustainability in the ability of the district to meet the demands of its communities.

The financial viability of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality has come under severe pressure since the DMA was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Joe Morolong Local Municipality. Not only has that caused the loss of income from rates and taxes, but also of the MIG funding that it has received when the DMA was still part of the municipality's jurisdiction.

The following matters are important for the on-going financial viability and management of the municipality:

The following critical issues required to achieve sustainable development would be incorporated into the district's long-term financial strategy:

- Economic climate, within the context of the district's LED Strategy;
- The local municipalities' revenue enhancement strategies and initiatives (which need to be finalised or reviewed within a broader district context);
- Poverty levels and indicators in the district, linked with the aims and objectives of the District Growth and Development Strategy;
- Debt level of the locals (and the district); with initiatives in this regard linked with institutional cash flow strategies;
- The district-wide implementation of the Property Rates Act;
- Repairs and maintenance increase factor;
- Infrastructure development vs. the maintenance of current infrastructure; and

- Service delivery cost increases and analysis of per capita service costs.

Based on an analysis of the above-mentioned investment obligations, the district has decided to incorporate the following key issues in its long-term financial planning framework:

(1) Assist the local municipalities in its area of jurisdiction to determine the long-term (10-15 year) investment requirements. This will be done within the context of current development patterns and concerns, and within the framework of the district's SDF.

(2) Assist the local municipalities to strengthen their internal (institutional) financial management capacity by finalising and regularly updating its financial policies, systems and structures. This will be done in collaboration with key national and provincial stakeholders, such as national and provincial Treasuries, the Office of the Auditor-General and appropriate funding agencies.

(3) Maintain and further strengthen the district municipality's own financial management structures and capacity.

2.6 Institutional Transformation and Development

There is a noticeable improvement in the appointment of people in key positions in the Municipality. All the senior management positions were filled in the past year. Issues that are currently priorities in the institutional development and management of the municipalities are as follows:

- To ensure that the management framework for HR is updated and relevant
- To ensure that adequate opportunities for the development of employees and councillors exist to ensure an effective organization
- All permanent employees and councillors completed skills audit questionnaires
- To develop individual learning plans
- To comply with the Skills Development Act (Act 97/1998)
- Equity Plans in place and implemented and reports submitted to Department of Labour
- Organisational structure reviewed and aligned with IDP and budget
- Filling of all critical positions
- To promote and maintain sound labour relations in the JT Gaetsewe DM, as a caring employer
- It is the policy of the JT Gaetsewe District Municipality to annually review its staff establishment to make sure that it reflects the requirements of the IDP. The latest reviewed organisational structure, on a macro organisational level, makes provision for a political structure that focuses on the positions of the Speaker, the Executive Mayor and the Mayoral Committees.

2.7 Good Governance and Public Participation

It is a key aim of the JT Gaetsewe DM to promote the effective participation of the communities of the JT Gaetsewe district in the decisions and affairs of Council. Other priorities flowing from this aim are as follows:

- To improve the functionality and stability of the Council and ensure effective exercise of its oversight role
- To maintain stability in the Municipality
- To establish and maintain sound cooperative governance in the District
- To ensure effective integrated development planning and performance management

- To ensure effective risk management in the district
- To deal with fraud and corruption and promote ethical behavior in the Municipality
- To improve and maintain the network and IT systems

Attached hereto as Annexure A is an additional overview of the District as issued by the Northern Cape Provincial Treasury.

ANNEXURE A

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality and Local Municipalities

6.1 John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality

6.1.1 Demographic Profile

6.1.1.1 Population Profile

In 2012, John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality had a population share of 19.32 percent which was an increasing from 193 918 in 2002 to 217 400 in 2012 amongst the districts in the Northern Cape. The municipality registered 1.15 percent average growth rate which was higher than that of the province. Table 6.1.1.1 shows the population profile of John Taolo Gaetsewe local municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.1.1.1: Population Profile for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, 2002 and 2012

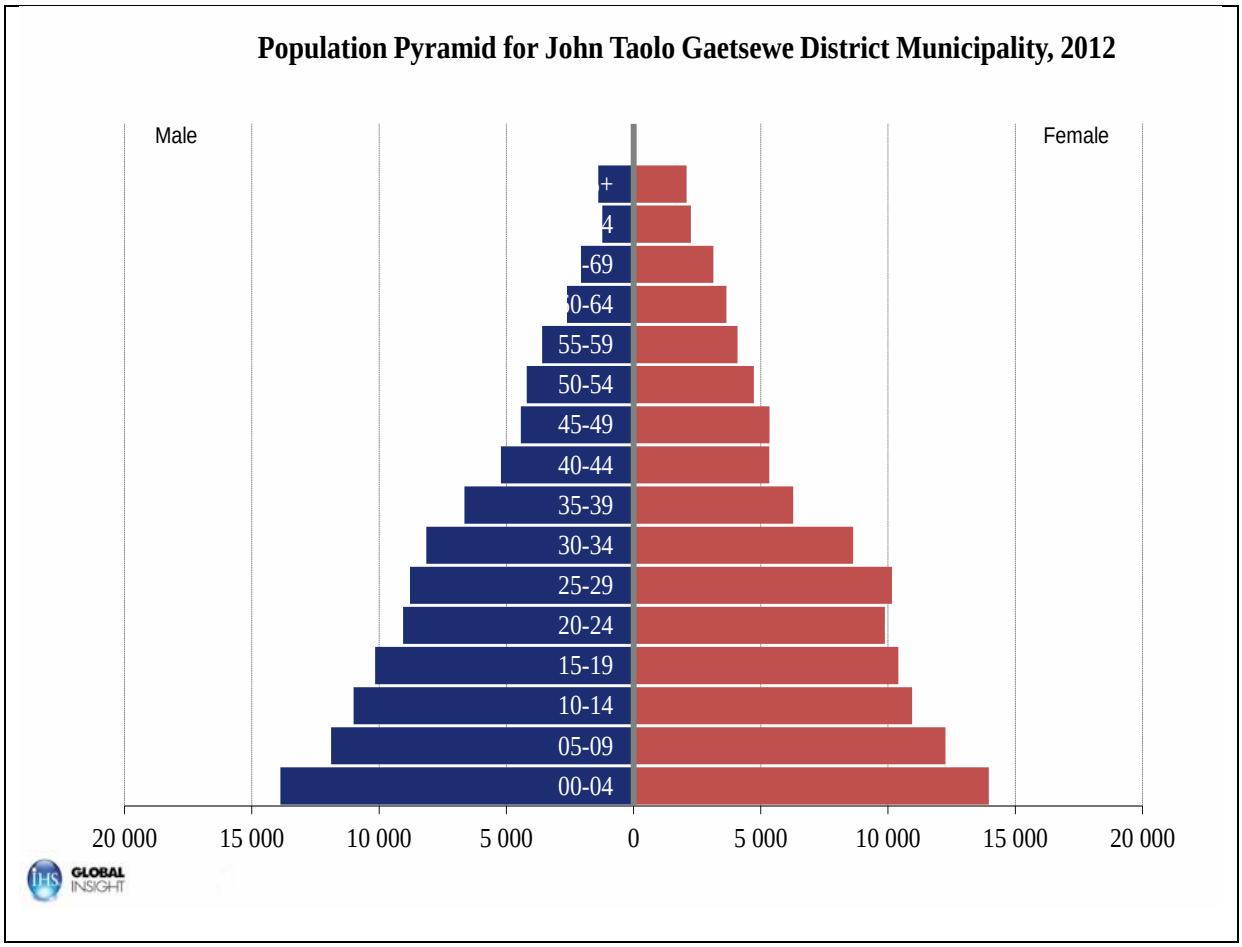
	TOTAL POPULATION		HOUSEHOLDS	
	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Northern Cape	Number of Households	Average number of people per Household
2002	193 918	1 023 615	48 764	3.98
2012	217 400	1 125 434	67 186	3.24
% Change	1.15	0.95		
	TOTAL POPULATION BY RACE AND GENDER			
	Race	Male	Female	Total
2012	African	87 376	96 582	183 958
	White	5 677	5 498	11 175
	Coloured	10 739	10 820	21 559
	Asian	499	208	708
	Total	104 291	113 109	217 400

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The population of John Taolo was predominantly African, representing 84.62 percent of the total population in 2012. Coloureds represented 9.92 percent of the total population while Asians only represented 0.33 percent. Females were 8.45 percent more than males in 2012. The average number of people per household decreased from 3.98 in 2002 to 3.24 in 2012.

Figure 6.1.1.1 below depicts the population pyramid of John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality for 2012.

Figure 6.1.1.1: Population Pyramid for John Taolo Gaetsewe District municipality, 2012

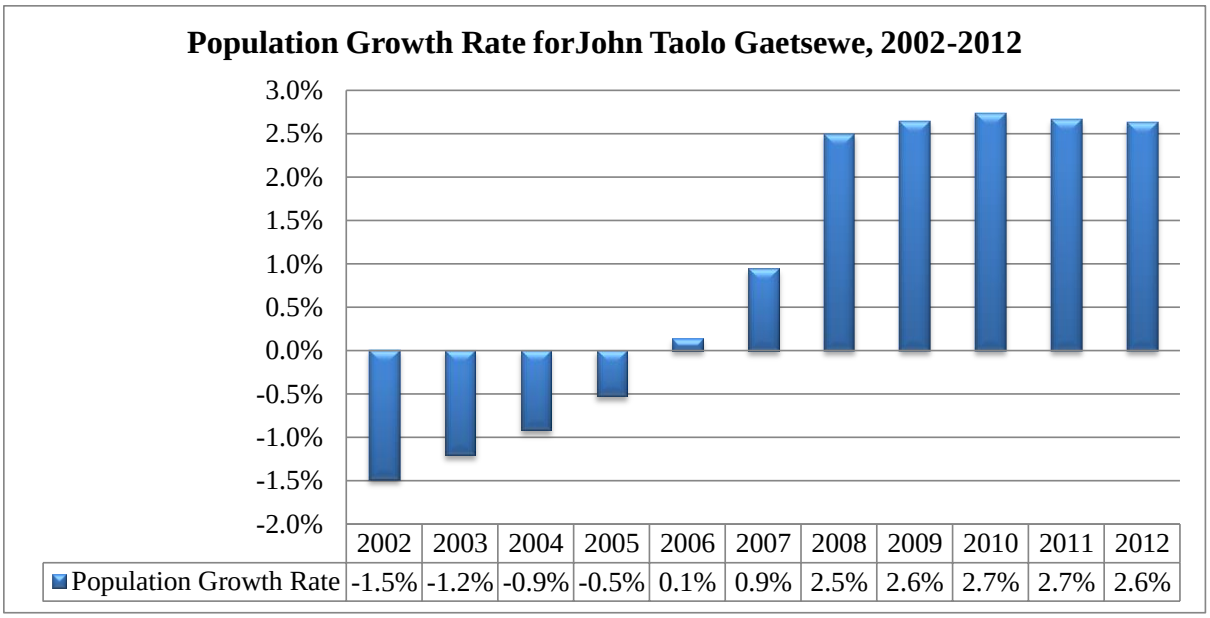


Source: Global Insight, 2013

The above pyramid is expansive indicates the large number of youth in the municipality. The age cohort with the largest population size is 00-04 while the age cohort with the smallest population size is 70-74. The pyramid skewed to the right which shows that there are more females than males in this district municipality.

Figure 6.1.1.2 below shows the population growth rate of John Taolo Gaetsewe for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.6.1.2: Population Growth Rate for John Taolo Gaetsewe, 2002-2012



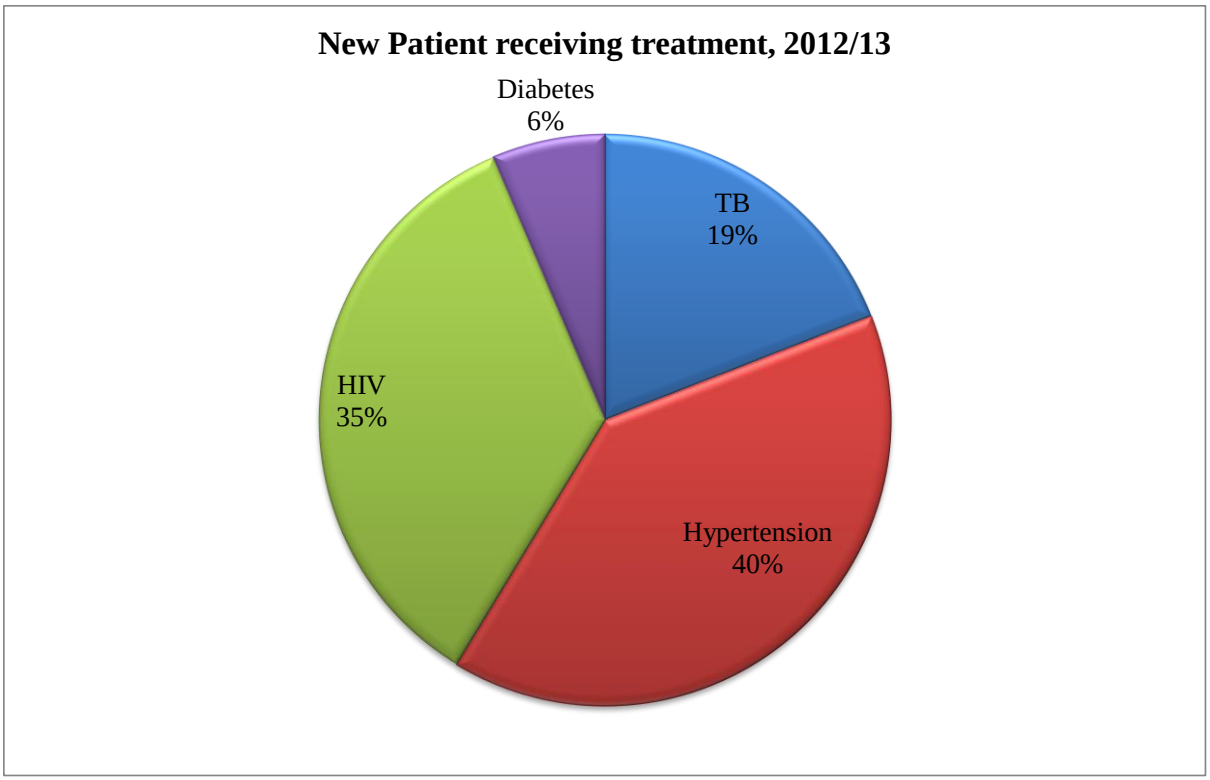
Source: Global Insight, 2013

John Taolo recorded a negative population growth rate between 2002 and 2005. The figure above shows an increasing trend which started with a negative growth rate of 1.5 percent in 2002 to 2.6 percent in 2012. The average population growth rate was 1.15 percent for the period under study.

6.1.1.2 Population Health

Figure 6.1.1.3 below illustrates the percentage of patients receiving treatment in John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality for the 2012/13 financial year.

Figure 6.1.1.3: New Patients receiving treatment, 2012/13.



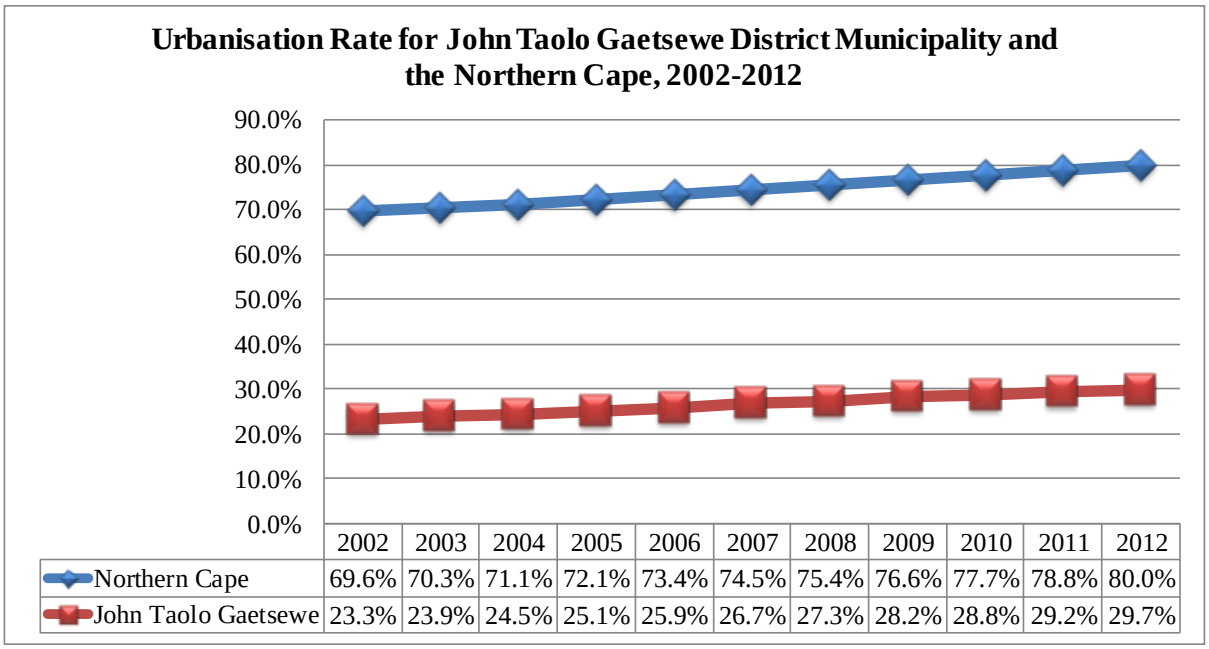
Source: Department of Health, 2013

The majority of new patients on treatment were treated for Hypertension and HIV, with 40 percent and 35 percent respectively, while only 6 percent was treated for Diabetes.

6.1.1.3 Urbanisation

Figure 6.1.1.4 below shows the urbanisation rate for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality compared to that of the Northern Cape for the period 2002-2012

Figure 6.1.1.4: Urbanisation Rate for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality and the Northern Cape, 2002-2012



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Northern Cape	69.6%	70.3%	71.1%	72.1%	73.4%	74.5%	75.4%	76.6%	77.7%	78.8%	80.0%
John Taolo Gaetsewe	23.3%	23.9%	24.5%	25.1%	25.9%	26.7%	27.3%	28.2%	28.8%	29.2%	29.7%

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The low urbanisation rate of John Taolo municipality indicates that the municipality is predominantly rural. Urbanisation rate increased from 23.3 percent in 2002 to 29.7 percent in 2012. This means that, only 29.7 percent of the population lived in urban areas in 2012.

6.1.1.4 Conclusion

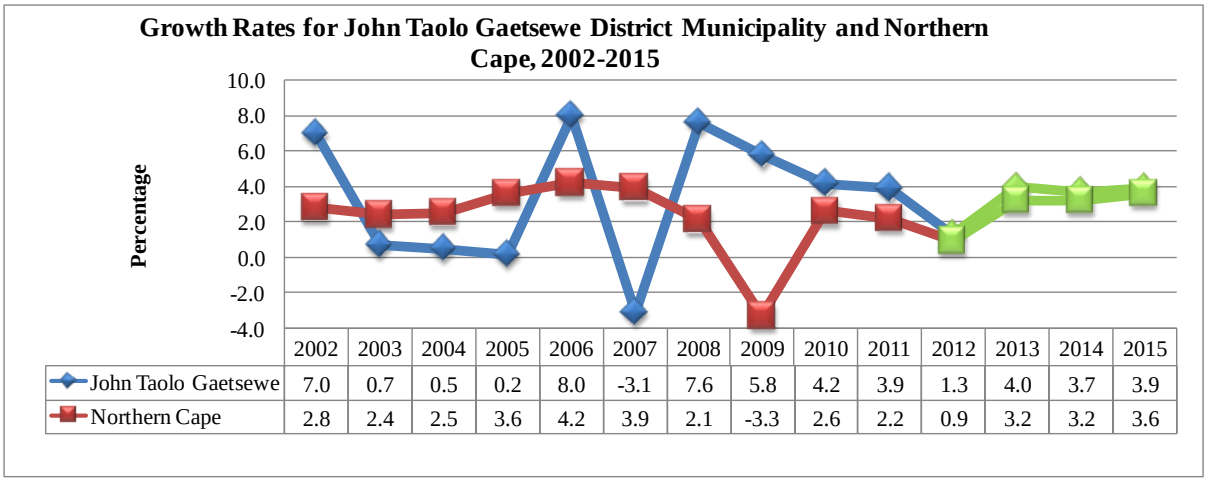
The population size of John Taolo Gaetsewe increased by 1.15 percent on average for the period 2002 to 2012. The population is mostly composed of Africans with more females than males. In terms of the population pyramid, there were many young people in the district municipality. The population pyramid also showed signs of a high birth rate in the municipality. Only 29.7 percent of the total population lived in urban areas in 2012.

6.1.2 Economy

6.1.2.1 Economic Growth

The growth rates for John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality and Northern Cape Province are shown in figure 6.1.2.1 below for the period 2002 to 2015.

Figure 6.1.2.1: Growth Rates for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality and Northern Cape, 2002-2015



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
John Taolo Gaetsewe	7.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	8.0	-3.1	7.6	5.8	4.2	3.9	1.3	4.0	3.7	3.9
Northern Cape	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.6	4.2	3.9	2.1	-3.3	2.6	2.2	0.9	3.2	3.2	3.6

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The provincial and district economies averaged 2.17 and 3.28 percent respectively for the period 2002 to 2012. They are both expected to grow between 0.9 and 4 percent in the outer years mainly due to the increasing mining activities in the area. The John Taolo Gaetsewe district recorded the highest growth in 2006 at 8 percent and the least in 2007 at a negative 3.1 percent.

6.1.2.2 Sector Contribution

The sector and respective industry contributions for John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality is presented in table 5.2.2.1 below for the period 2002 to 2012.

Table 5.2.2.1: Sector Contribution for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, 2002-2012

Sectors (R1000)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change
Primary	**3,020,447**	**2,526,266**	**2,689,001**	**3,018,503**	**3,891,371**	**4,004,097**	**5,544,269**	**6,596,376**	**7,203,457**	**8,134,139**	**8,382,495**	**10.75**
Agriculture	173,530	213,615	225,322	200,850	245,019	303,523	347,635	362,858	363,624	354,386	396,231	8.61
Mining	2,846,918	2,312,651	2,463,680	2,817,653	3,646,353	3,700,573	5,196,634	6,233,518	6,839,832	7,779,753	7,986,264	10.87
Secondary	**163,347**	**158,850**	**174,370**	**185,057**	**218,311**	**230,954**	**314,499**	**378,275**	**360,809**	**396,517**	**419,072**	9.88
Manufacturing	73,737	79,273	82,553	91,564	98,005	91,939	138,847	115,609	119,639	122,274	136,434	6.35
Electricity	38,984	36,185	38,953	35,017	43,762	39,631	55,852	104,494	97,286	119,646	123,259	12.20
Construction	50,626	43,392	52,865	58,476	76,544	99,384	119,800	158,173	143,885	154,597	159,378	12.15
Tertiary	**1,144,217**	**1,251,029**	**1,334,857**	**1,563,106**	**1,753,689**	**2,055,000**	**2,310,116**	**2,496,245**	**2,763,061**	**3,168,955**	**3,470,539**	**11.73**
Trade	228,168	267,284	297,087	332,369	407,997	468,629	475,590	522,940	566,413	630,263	690,917	11.72
Transport	125,710	126,837	131,631	153,325	175,096	198,009	214,312	220,355	228,951	298,036	324,393	9.94
Finance	174,139	168,341	193,693	240,383	324,249	424,288	520,909	472,794	549,283	652,526	750,581	15.73
Community services	616,200	688,568	712,445	837,029	846,347	964,074	1,099,305	1,280,156	1,418,414	1,588,131	1,704,649	10.71
Total Industries	**4,328,012**	**3,936,146**	**4,198,229**	**4,766,666**	**5,863,371**	**6,290,051**	**8,168,883**	**9,470,896**	**10,327,327**	**11,699,611**	**12,272,105**	**10.98**
Taxes less Subsidies on products	251,600	304,433	368,383	413,254	515,971	719,218	762,379	859,496	948,228	1,107,636	1,174,662	16.66
Total (Gross Domestic Product - GDP)	4,579,612	4,240,578	4,566,612	5,179,920	6,379,342	7,009,269	8,931,262	10,330,392	11,275,555	12,807,247	13,446,767	11.37

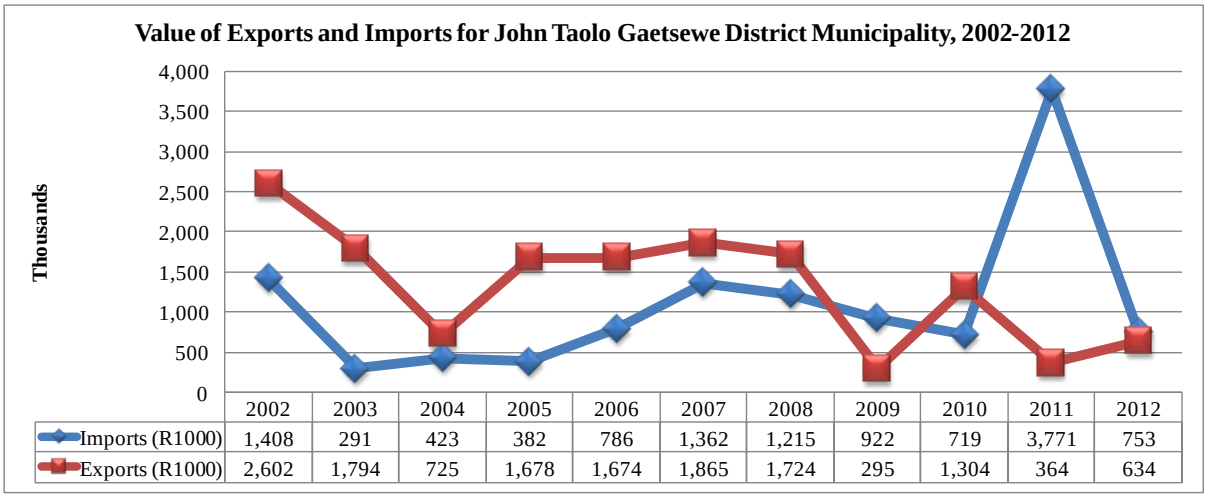
Source: Global Insight, 2013

The table shows that the primary sector followed by tertiary contributed the most to the economy at 67.65 and 28.67 percent respectively while the secondary contributed the least at 3.69 percent. The highest contributions in these sectors were as a result of activities in the mining, community services and the manufacturing industries. The finance industry had the highest year-on-year growth at 15.73 percent while the manufacturing although one the highest contributors, had the least at 6.35 percent.

6.1.2.3 Trade

Figure 6.1.2.2 below shows the value of imports and exports for John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.1.2.2: Value of Exports and Imports for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, 2001-2012



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Imports (R1000)	1,408	291	423	382	786	1,362	1,215	922	719	3,771	753
Exports (R1000)	2,602	1,794	725	1,678	1,674	1,865	1,724	295	1,304	364	634

Source: Global Insight, 2013

Evident from the figure above, the value of exports were higher than those of imports for the most part of the period, however imports increased sharply from R719 thousand in 2010 to R3.7 million in 2011 nevertheless the trade balance remained favourable.

6.1.2.4 Local Economic Development

The municipality has identified in their IDP that the communities of the district are not benefitting enough from economic activities such as mining, procurements, etc. and a coordinated approach with mines is planned to deal with the matter. Furthermore, there is too much emphasis on the mining sector, therefore economic planning in the district must be more balanced. There is an opportunity in the sand mining that is not adequately pursued; however this will be explored in the current financial year.

6.1.2.5 Natural Resources

6.1.2.5.1 Land

John Taolo Gaetsewe is the second smallest district in the Northern Cape, occupying only 6 percent of the Province.

6.1.2.5.2 Tourism

Amongst the projects identified in the area, as well as SMME business opportunities that will boost the economy and bring in more investments are the increase in adventure and eco-tourism activities & facilities, desert astronomy and cultural villages and events.

6.1.2.6 Economic Infrastructure

Kuruman which is the main town in the region is an important distribution depot for the surrounding rural and urban areas and therefore a well maintained road infrastructure is necessary. There is currently work in progress with regards to improving the current roads infrastructure. Several infrastructure projects such as Molahari, Bosra Infrastructure Development, Metsimantsi infrastructure, etc. are envisaged and require external funding. The district will also focus on the water and fencing infrastructure for livestock production in the current financial year.

6.1.2.7 Conclusion

Even though the province and the country experienced a negative growth in 2009, the district's economy remained resilient with a positive growth mainly due to the mining industry. The district municipality recorded a favourable trade balance for the period under review. The municipality will engage in talks with the mines to see to it that the community also benefit in the industry. Funding in infrastructure remains a challenge, however several projects are envisaged in the current financial year.

6.1.3 Labour Analysis

6.1.3.1 Labour Status

The labour characteristics for John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality for 2002 and 2012 is shown in table 6.1.3.1 below. The number of employed people experienced a significant increase between 2002 and 2012 by 11 071 while those unemployed increase by 16 for the same period.

Table 6.1.3.1: Labour Characteristics for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	2002		2012	
	Number	**% Rate**	**Number**	**% Rate**
Employed	24,794	61.7	35,865	70.0
Unemployed	15,388	38.3	15,404	30.0
Economically active	**40,182**	**100.0**	**51,269**	**100.0**
Economically Active	40,182	35.4	51,269	39.0
Not Economically Active	73,419	64.6	80,042	61.0
Working Age 15-64 Population	**113,602**	**100.0**	**131,311**	**100.0**

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The economically active formed 39 percent of the working age 15-64 population in 2012 while not economically active was 61 percent in the same year. The working age 15-64 population in 2002 was at 113 602 while in 2012 was at 131 311.

Table 6.1.3.2 below shows employment and unemployment by race and gender for John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.1.3.2: Employment and Unemployment by Race and Gender for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	Employment		Unemployment	
Race	**2002**	**2012**	**2002**	**2012**
African	19,098	26,048	13,186	12,706
White	3,497	6,415	205	186
Coloured	2,147	3,213	1,986	2,502
Asian	53	188	12	11
Gender				
Male	14,696	22,248	8,878	8,980
Female	10,098	13,617	6,510	6,424

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The number of employed Africans and Whites increased by 6 950 and 2 918 respectively between 2002 and 2012. The number of unemployed Coloureds increased from 1 986 in 2002 to 2 502 in 2012. Asians were the least employed while Africans were the most employed in 2002 and 2012. For the period under study males were the most employed while females were the least.

The electricity industry employed the least workers in 2002 and 2012 at 0.5 and 0.3 percent respectively as shown in table 6.1.3.3 below.

Table 6.1.3.3: Employment Distribution by Industry for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, 2002 and 2012

Industries	2002		2012		% Change
	Number	% Share	Number	% Share	
Agriculture	4,277	19.1	3,408	10.9	-2.2
Mining	4,378	19.5	12,890	41.1	11.4
Manufacturing	646	2.9	566	1.8	-1.3
Electricity	115	0.5	101	0.3	-1.3
Construction	774	3.5	884	2.8	1.3
Trade	2,446	10.9	2,536	8.1	0.4
Transport	813	3.6	720	2.3	-1.2
Finance	896	4.0	999	3.2	1.1
Community services	5,470	24.4	6,498	20.7	1.7
Households	2,602	11.6	2,728	8.7	0.5
Total	**22,418**	**100.0**	**31,330**	**100.0**	**3.4**

Source: Global Insight, 2013

In 2002 community services employed most workers at 24.4 percent while in 2012 it was mining at 41.1 percent. The mining industry experienced the highest year-on-year increase in employment at 11.4 percent while agriculture recorded the highest decrease at 2.2 percent between 2002 and 2012. The total number of employment distribution by industries increase by 8 912 for the period under review.

6.1.3.2 Remuneration

Table 6.1.3.4 below shows remuneration by industry for John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.1.3.4: Remuneration by Industry for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, 2002 and 2012

Industries	2002		2012		% Change
	Amount (R'000)	% Share	Amount (R'000)	% Share	
Agriculture	42,339	3.1	91,521	2.3	8.0
Mining	519,525	38.3	1,800,079	44.7	13.2
Manufacturing	39,204	2.9	101,777	2.5	10.0
Electricity	22,399	1.7	73,730	1.8	12.7
Construction	30,517	2.2	69,496	1.7	8.6
Trade	108,358	8.0	265,360	6.6	9.4
Transport	51,395	3.8	112,746	2.8	8.2
Finance	68,769	5.1	184,244	4.6	10.4
Community services	474,893	35.0	1,332,373	33.1	10.9
Total	**1,357,401**	**100.0**	**4,031,328**	**100.0**	**11.5**

Source: Global Insight, 2013

According to the table above the mining industry recorded the largest share of remuneration at 38.3 percent and 44.7 in 2002 and 2012 respectively while the least was electricity at 1.7 and 1.8 percent for the same period. The agriculture and transport industries experienced the least growth in remuneration at 8.0 and 8.2 percent between 2002 and 2012. The total amount of remuneration by industries grew by 2.7 billion for the period under study.

6.1.3.3 Conclusion

The number of employed people experienced an increase between 2002 and 2012. In terms of race the number of employed Africans and Whites increased for the same period. The community services recorded the highest number of employed people in 2002 and 2012 while mining had the largest share of remuneration for the period under review.

6.1.4 Human Development Profile

6.1.4.1 Poverty Indicators

The table below compares the poverty indicators for John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality and Northern Cape (NC) for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.1.4.1: Poverty Indicators for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality and the Northern Cape, 2002 and 2012

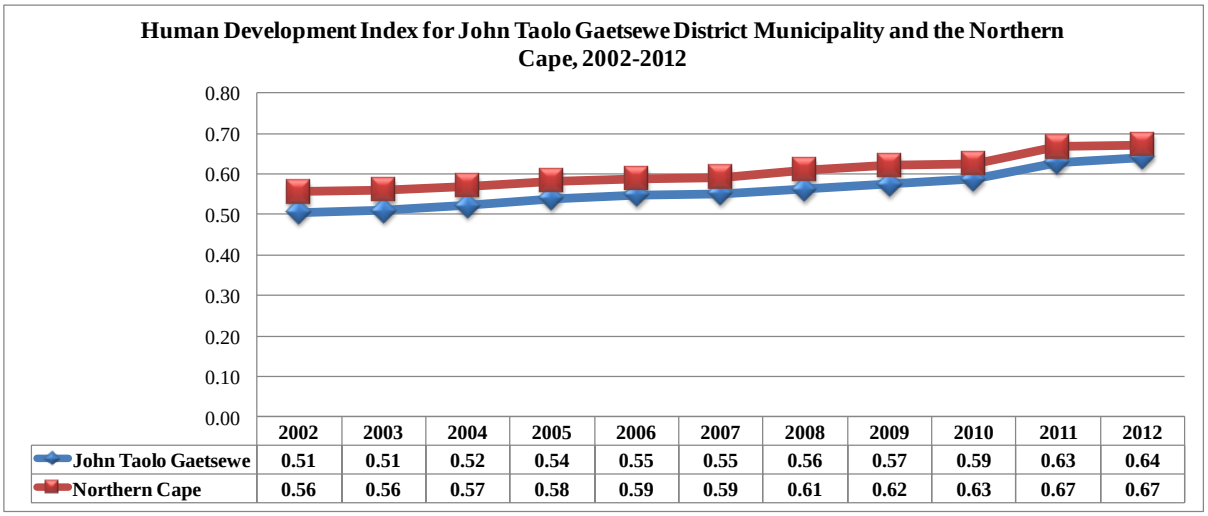
	2002				2012			
Municipalities	Total Population	No. of People in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	Poverty Gap (R million)	Total Population	No. of People in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	Poverty Gap (R million)
John Taolo Gaetsewe	193,918	106,946	55.1%	251	217,400	82,526	38.0%	401
Northern Cape	1,023,615	450,636	44.0%	760	1,125,434	400,075	35.5%	1,182

Source: Global Insight, 2013

Table 6.1.4.1 above shows that the population of John Taolo Gaetsewe (JTG) district municipality increased from 193 918 in 2002 to 217 400 in 2012. However, the number of people living in poverty declined resulting in a percentage decline from 55.1 to 38.1 percent from 2002 to 2012 respectively.

The figure below shows the Human Development Index (HDI) for both John Taolo and NC for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.1.4.1: Human Development Index for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality and the Northern Cape, 2002-2012



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
John Taolo Gaetsewe	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.63	0.64
Northern Cape	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.67	0.67

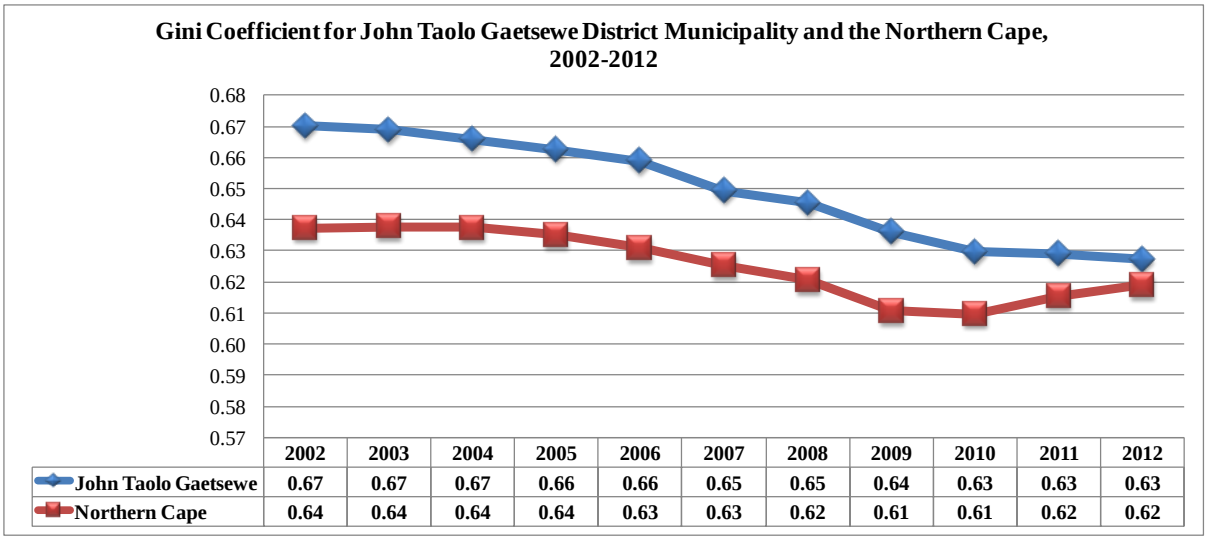
Sources: Global Insight, 2013

The HDI for both JTG and NC increased over the years and was at its highest in 2012. The JTG municipality is categorised as semi-developed.

6.1.4.2: Income Distribution

The figure below shows the Gini Coefficient for JGT and NC from 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.1.4.2: Gini Coefficient for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality and the Northern Cape, 2002-2012



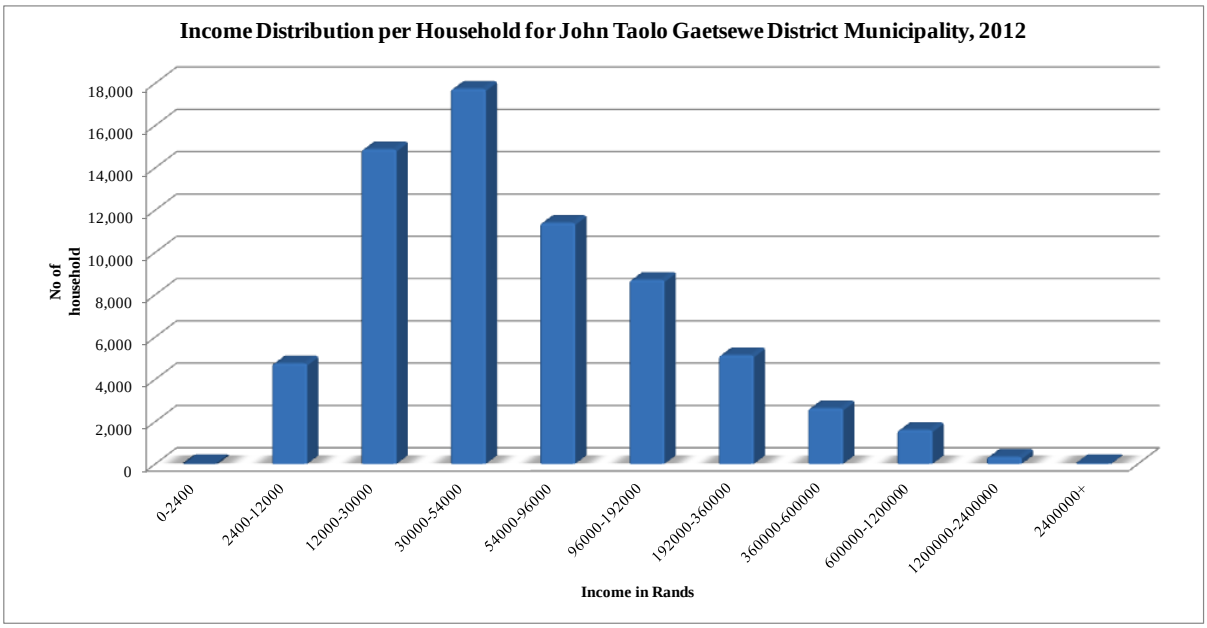
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
John Taolo Gaetsewe	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63
Northern Cape	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.62

Sources: Global Insight, 2013

The income distribution for JTG is not equitable; it was recorded at 0.67 in 2002 but declined to 0.63 in 2012, which is still relatively high showing a wide gap between the poor and the rich in this region.

Figure 6.1.4.3 below shows the JTG income distribution per household for the year 2012.

Figure 6.1.4.3: Income Distribution per Household for John Taolo Gaetsewe Municipality, 2012



Source: Global Insight 2013

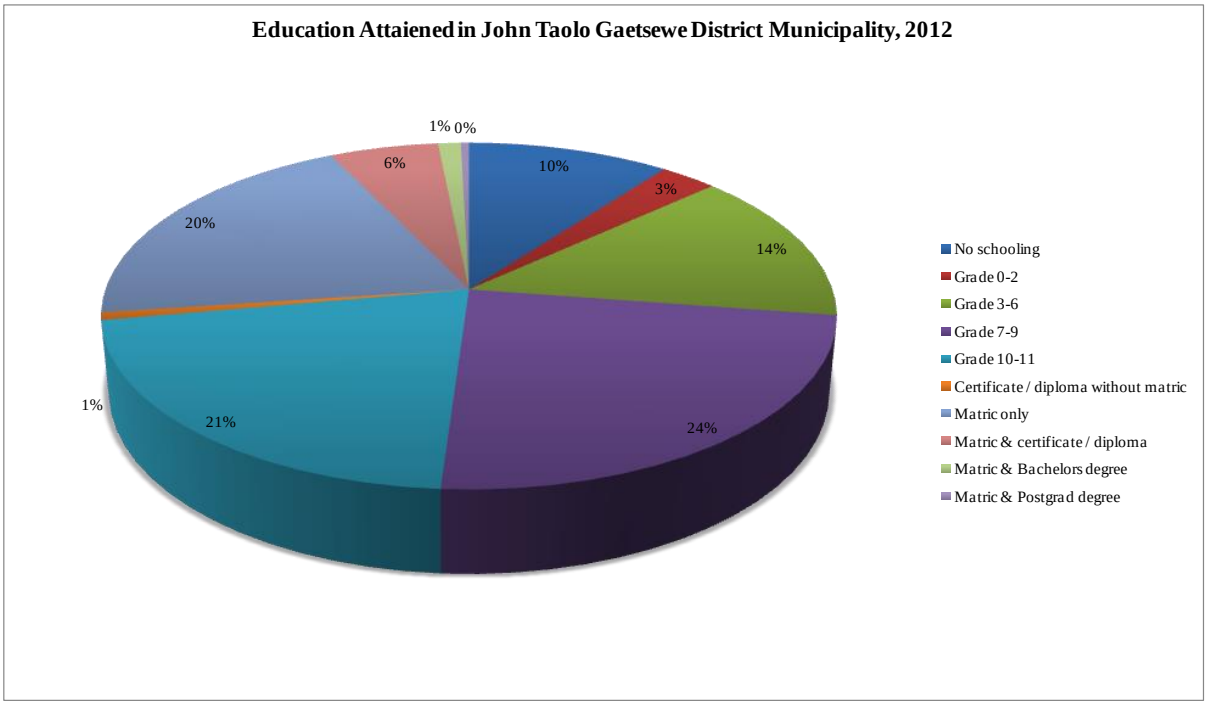
According to the figure above, the majority of households earned within income category (30 000-54 000) followed by (12 000-30 000) and income category with the lowest number of households was (0-2400) and (2 400 000+).

6.1.4.3 Access to services

6.1.4.3.1 Education

According to figure 6.1.4.4 below the highest qualification attained by the majority of the population was grade 7-9 with 24 percent, followed by grade 10-11 with 21 percent.

Figure 6.1.4.4: Education Attained in John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, 2012



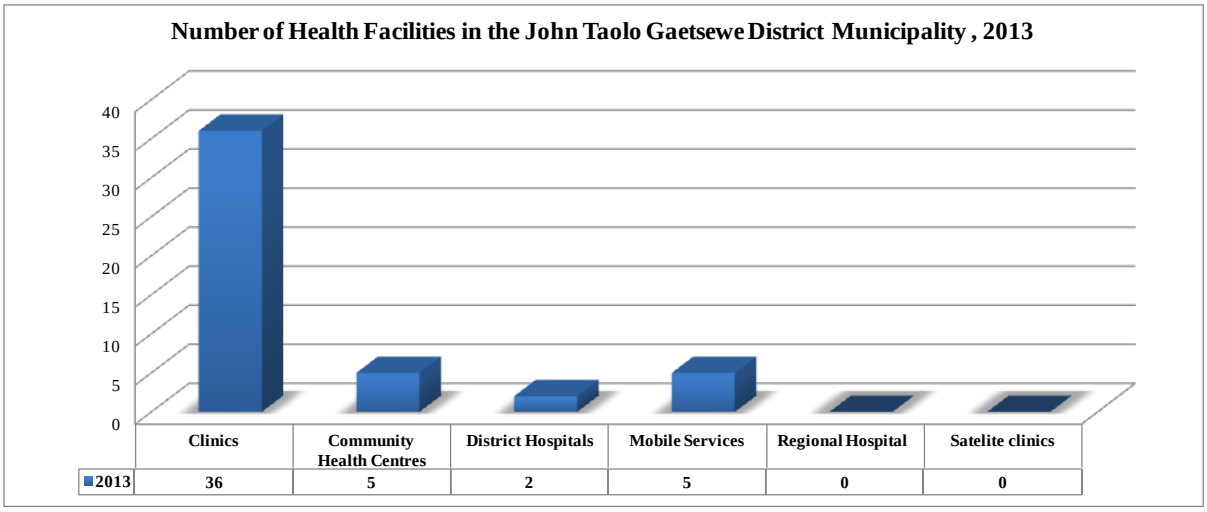
Source: Global Insight 2013

It is worth noting that 20 percent of the population attained matric qualifications and in contrast only less than 2 percent were able to attained post matric qualifications. There is a still a large percent of people with no schooling in the area.

6.1.4.3.2 Health Care

The figure below illustrates the number of health facilities in the John Taolo Gaetsewe district for the year 2013.

Figure 6.1.4.5: Number of Health Facilities in the John Taolo District Municipality, 2013



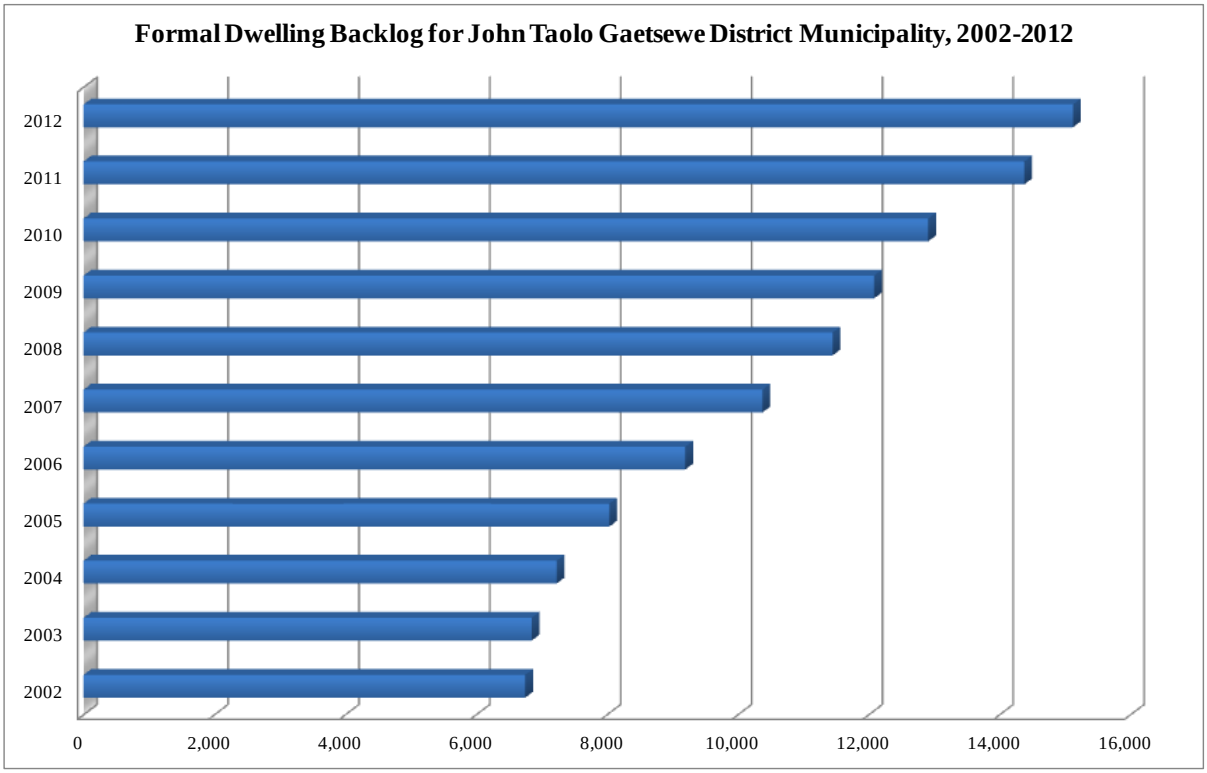
Source: Global Insight 2013

According to the figure above there were no satellite clinics or regional hospitals in John Taolo Gaetsewe district, however there were 36 clinics and 2 district hospitals. For those who can reside far from the hospitals or clinics the department made provision for 5 community health centres ad 5 mobile clinics.

6.1.4.3.3 Housing

The figure below shows the formal dwelling backlog for JTG for 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.1.4.6: Formal Dwelling Backlog for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, 2002-2012



Source: Global Insight 2013

According to the figure above the formal dwelling backlog has increased continuously over the years from 2002 to 2012. The lowest backlog was recorded at 6 749 in 2002 and the number more than doubled to 15 119 in 2012.

6.1.4.4 Access to Basic Services

Table 6.1.4.7 below shows the households with and without access to basic services such as piped water, flush toilets and electricity from 2002 to 2012.

Table 6.1.4.2: Access to Basics Services for Households in John Taolo Gaetsewe Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	2002		2012	
Basic Services	**Households with access**	**Households without access**	**Households with access**	**Households without access**
Electricity	17,215	18,065	41,126	7,424
Flush Toilets	19,149	12,798	23,844	5,318
Piped water	27,506	8,573	27,150	5,768
Refuse Removal	15,151	18,035	6,488	3,158

Source: Global Insight 2013

According to table 6.1.4.2 above there was a general improvement with regards to access to basic services. The number of households with access to electricity increased from 17 215 in 2002 to 41 126 in 2012 and the number of households without access decreased from 18 065 to 7 424 over the same period. The same trend applied for access to flush toilets, piped water and refuse removal.

6.1.4.5 Conclusion

There was a decline in the percentage of people living in poverty in John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality between 2002 and 2012. There municipality is semi developed and has a high income inequality level. There was an improvement with regards to the provision of basic services with the exception housing.

6.2. Gamagara Local Municipality

6.2.1 Demographic Profile

6.2.1.1 Population Profile

Gamagara local municipality had the highest average population growth amongst the local municipality under John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality. The population size of Gamagara increased from 24 923 in 2002 to 41 840 in 2012, registering 5.32 percent average population growth for this period. In 2002, Gamagara represented 12.85 percent of the total population of John Taolo Gaetsewe, this percentage increased to 19.24 percent in 2012. Table 6.2.1.1 shows the population profile of Gamagara local municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.2.1.1: Population Profile for Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

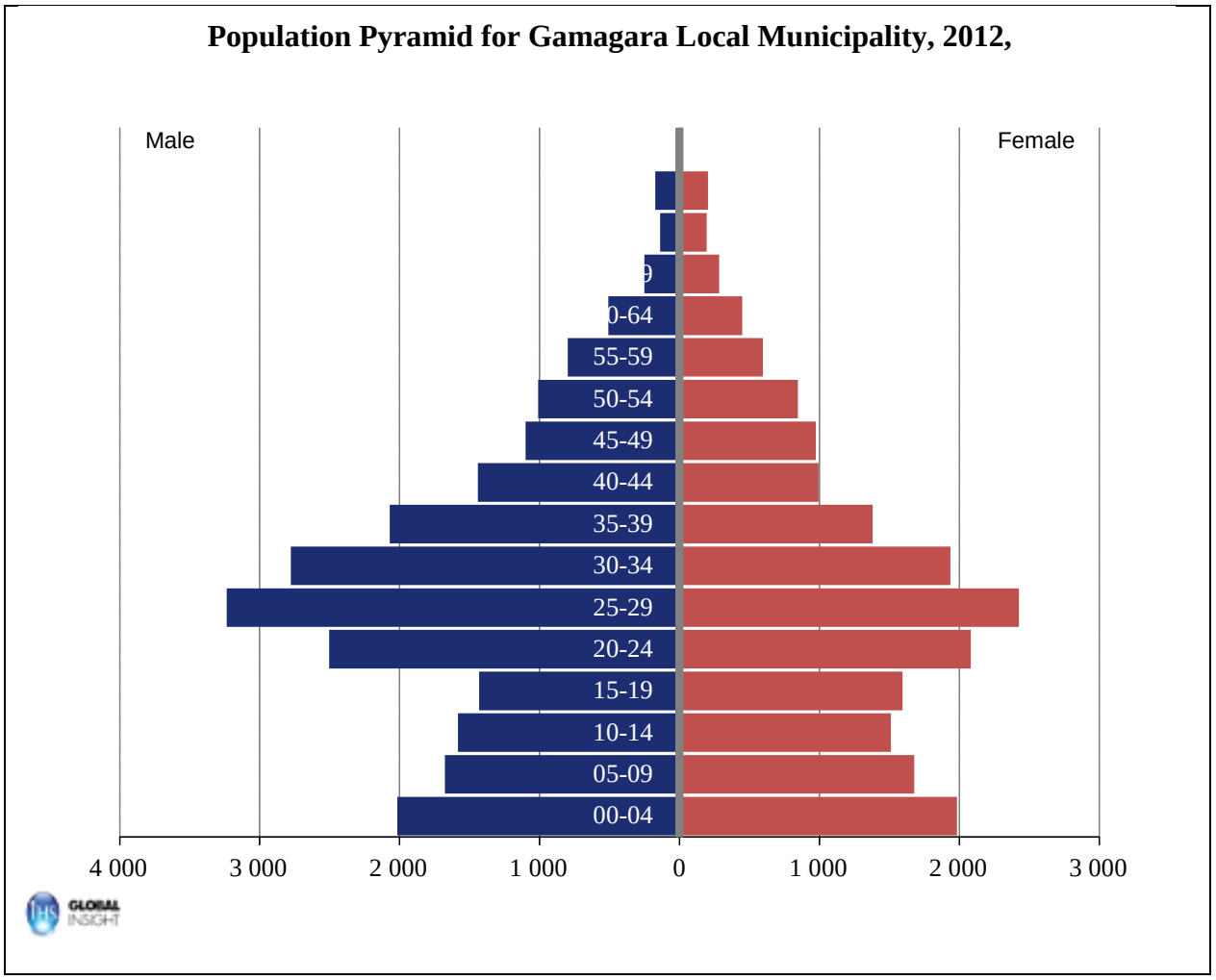
	TOTAL POPULATION		HOUSEHOLDS	
	Gamagara	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Number of Households	Average number of people per Household
2002	24 923	193 918	7 652	3.26
2012	41 840	217 400	13 758	3.04
% Change	5.32	1.15		
	TOTAL POPULATION BY RACE AND GENDER			
	Race	Male	Female	Total
2012	African	13 173	10 047	23 220
	White	3 057	2 820	5 877
	Coloured	6 337	6 179	12 516
	Asian	148	78	227
	Total	22 715	19 125	41 840

Source:Global Insight, 2013

The majority of the Gamagara population was Africans followed by Coloureds, representing 55.50 and 29.91 percent respectively in 2012. There were only 227 Asians living in the municipality. The number of people living in one household decreased from 3.26 in 2002 to 3.04 in 2012 on average.

Figure 6.2.1.1 below show the population pyramid of Gamagara local municipality for 2012.

Figure 6.2.1.1: Population Pyramid for Gamagara Local Municipality, 2012

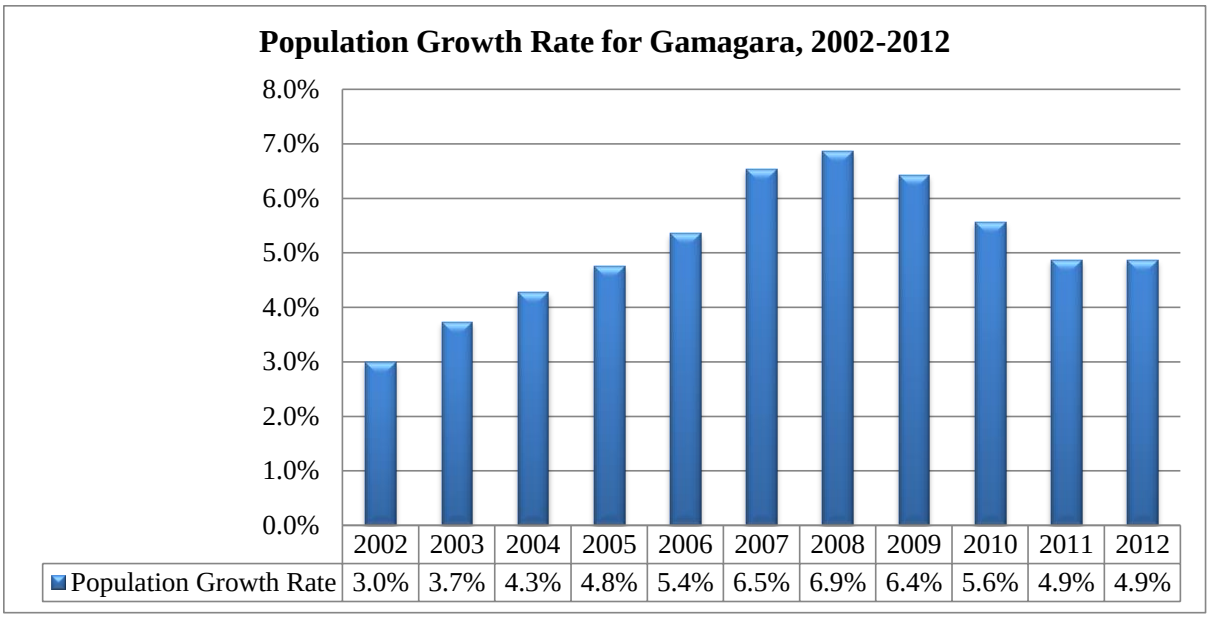


Source: Global Insight, 2013

The figure above shows characteristics of a contractive pyramid, with a narrow base which indicates a smaller proportion of teenagers in the municipality. The largest population is in the age cohort 25-29 while the smallest population is in the age cohort 70-74. The dependency ratio is 64.05 percent.

Figure 6.2.1.2 below shows the population growth rate of Gamagara local municipality for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.2.1.2: Population Growth Rate for Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002 -2012



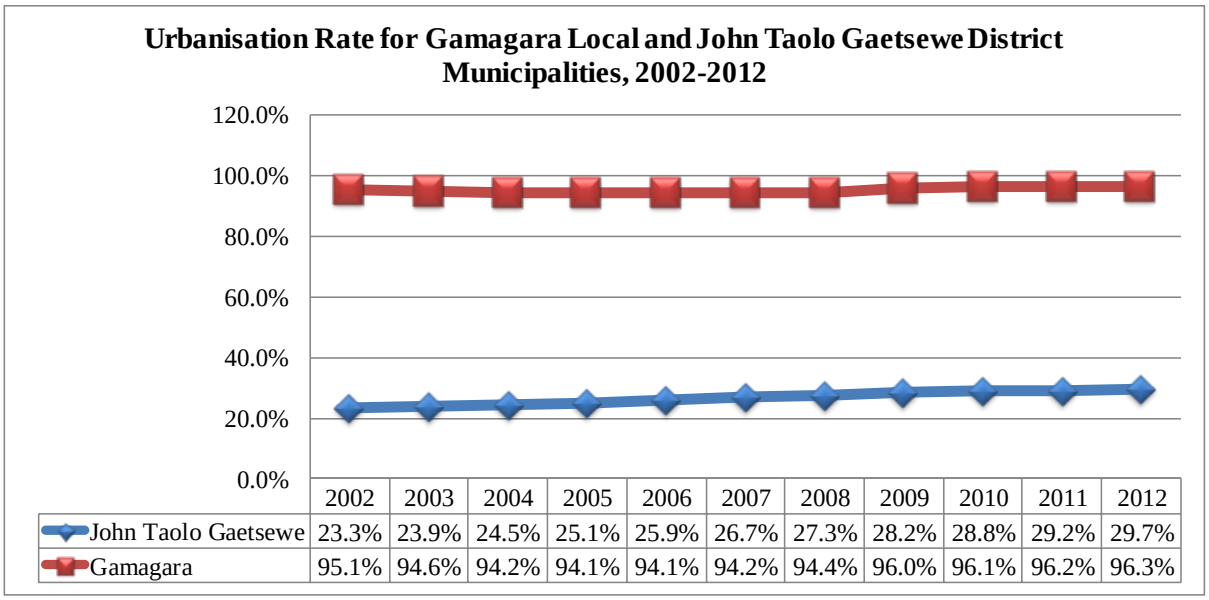
Source: Global Insight, 2013

The population growth rate inconsistently increased from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 4.9 percent in 2012. Between 2002 and 2008, Gamagara population grew on average by 3.9 percent. Thereafter, it decreased from 6.9 percent in 2008 to 4.9 percent in 2012. The average growth rate was 5.32 percent for the period under review.

6.2.1.2 Urbanisation

Figure 6.2.1.3 below shows the urbanisation rate for Gamagara local and John Taolo Gaetsewe municipality for the period 2002-2012.

Figure 6.2.1.3: Urbanisation Rate for Gamagara Local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002-2012



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
John Taolo Gaetsewe	23.3%	23.9%	24.5%	25.1%	25.9%	26.7%	27.3%	28.2%	28.8%	29.2%	29.7%
Gamagara	95.1%	94.6%	94.2%	94.1%	94.1%	94.2%	94.4%	96.0%	96.1%	96.2%	96.3%

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The urbanisation rate for Gamagara municipality was much higher than that of John Taolo Gaetsewe municipality. The urbanisation rate for Gamagara municipality increased by only 1.2 percent, from 95.1 percent in 2002 to 96.3 percent in 2012. Only 3.7 percent of the total population lived in rural areas.

6.2.1.3 Conclusion

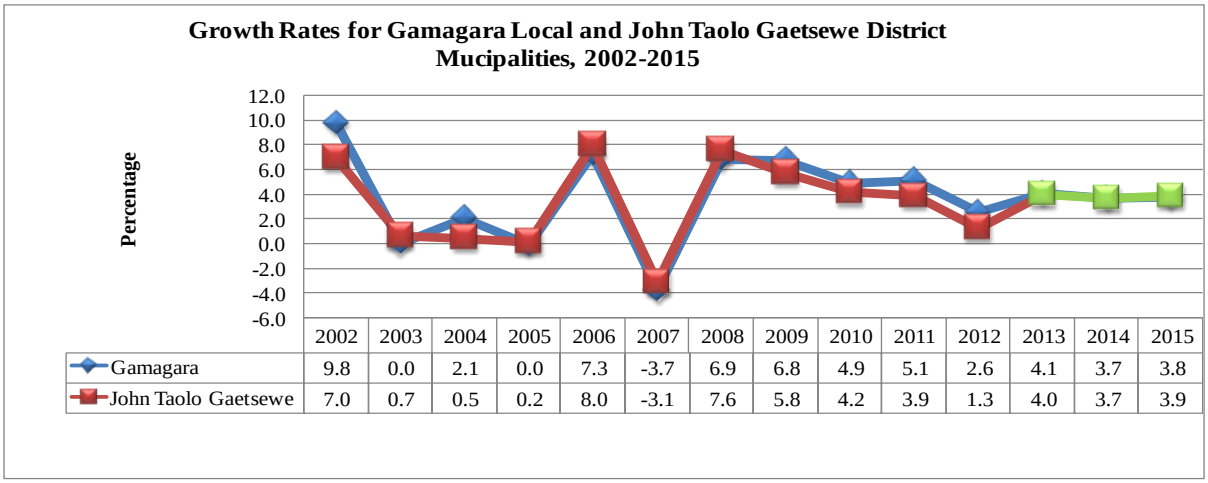
Gamagara municipality recorded a significant increase in population size for the period under review. The population size of Gamagara increased from 24 923 in 2002 to 41 840 in 2012 with 5.32 percent average population growth. The population is mostly composed of Africans with more females than males. In terms of the population pyramid, there were few teenagers in the municipality. The population pyramid also showed signs of a relatively low birth rate in the municipality. Only 3.7 percent of the total population lived in rural areas.

6.2.2 Economy

6.2.2.1 Economic Growth

The economic growth rates of both Gamagara local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities are shown in figure 6.2.2.1 below which averaged 3.8 and 3.3 percent respectively for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.2.2.1: Growth Rates for Gamagara Local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2001-2015



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gamagara	9.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	7.3	-3.7	6.9	6.8	4.9	5.1	2.6	4.1	3.7	3.8
John Taolo Gaetsewe	7.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	8.0	-3.1	7.6	5.8	4.2	3.9	1.3	4.0	3.7	3.9

Source: Global Insight, 2013

Both economies followed an almost similar trend for the period under review; they also recorded negative growths in 2007 at 3.1 and 3.7 percent respectively. The growths of these economies are projected to average 3.9 percent each between 2013 and 2015.

6.2.2.2 Sector Contribution

Table 6.2.2.1 below presents the sector contributions and their respective industries for Gamagara Local Municipality for the 2002 to 2012 period.

Table 6.2.2.1: Sector Contribution for Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002-2012

Sectors (R'000)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change
Primary	**950,478**	**803,587**	**868,276**	**977,061**	**1,237,826**	**1,277,695**	**1,773,858**	**2,131,213**	**2,327,168**	**2,643,163**	**2,783,803**	**11.34**
Agriculture	51,323	63,114	66,554	59,269	72,388	89,722	102,723	107,237	107,214	104,352	116,584	8.55
Mining	899,156	740,472	801,723	917,792	1,165,438	1,187,973	1,671,135	2,023,976	2,219,954	2,538,810	2,667,219	11.49
Secondary	**57,688**	**57,985**	**63,727**	**68,159**	**77,474**	**77,639**	**108,295**	**124,365**	**124,591**	**145,209**	**159,106**	**10.68**
Manufacturing	33,785	36,459	38,047	42,267	44,667	41,770	62,342	52,010	54,168	58,609	66,410	6.99
Electricity	13,499	12,604	14,795	13,875	17,270	16,129	22,426	40,736	39,507	49,789	52,869	14.63
Construction	10,404	8,922	10,885	12,016	15,537	19,740	23,527	31,619	30,916	36,812	39,827	14.37
Tertiary	**278,555**	**301,848**	**322,054**	**381,441**	**421,517**	**490,687**	**542,220**	**601,031**	**674,195**	**807,113**	**902,826**	**12.48**
Trade	59,561	69,774	77,673	86,771	105,411	118,848	119,359	133,372	154,493	188,811	216,300	13.77
Transport	50,270	50,712	52,695	61,292	69,388	77,226	82,919	86,436	94,777	133,132	150,076	11.56
Finance	36,843	34,540	41,410	49,233	63,535	79,840	93,975	91,572	110,513	137,581	161,125	15.90
Community services	131,881	146,823	150,275	184,145	183,184	214,773	245,966	289,650	314,412	347,588	375,325	11.03
Total Industries	**1,286,721**	**1,163,420**	**1,254,058**	**1,426,660**	**1,736,818**	**1,846,021**	**2,424,373**	**2,856,609**	**3,125,953**	**3,595,484**	**3,845,735**	**11.57**
Taxes less Subsidies on products	59,798	72,666	88,803	101,845	125,031	192,636	200,922	231,964	257,004	305,265	324,294	18.42
Total (Gross Domestic Product - GDP)	1,346,519	1,236,086	1,342,861	1,528,506	1,861,848	2,038,657	2,625,295	3,088,573	3,382,958	3,900,749	4,170,029	11.97

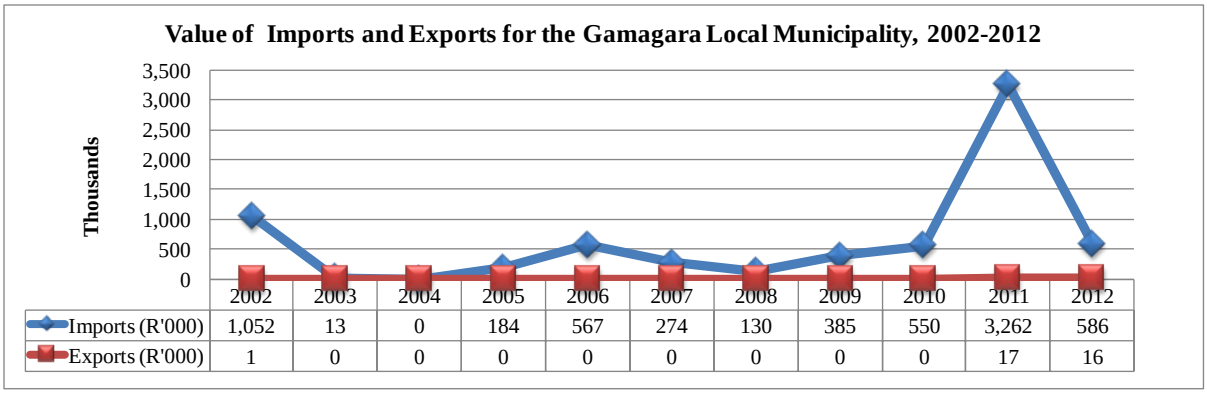
Source: Global Insight, 2013

The primary sector contributed the highest at 72 percent and this was mainly due to activities in the mining industry while the secondary sector contributed the least at 4 percent. The construction industry contributed the least amongst all the industries in the region for the period under review.

6.2.2.3 Trade

The figure below shows the value of imports and exports for the Gamagara local municipality for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.2.2.2: Value of Imports and Exports for the Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002-2012



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Imports (R'000)	1,052	13	0	184	567	274	130	385	550	3,262	586
Exports (R'000)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	16

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The data on the value of exports was not available from 2003 to 2010 resulting in an unfavourable balance for the period under review.

6.2.2.4 Local Economic Development

The Gamagara local municipality's economy has been guided mainly by the iron ore mine in Sishen which has been providing jobs and it is also the reason for the establishment of the town of Kathu the economic centre of the region. The municipality has embarked on Several job creation projects with the involvement of mining such as the brick making, coffin making, Gamagara integrated cleaning enterprise, Kathu car wash and Zonke arts and craft.

6.2.2.5 Natural Resources

6.2.2.5.1 Land

Gamagara local municipality which covers an area of about 2 619 square kilometres consists of five towns which are mostly farming and mining areas namely: Kathu, Sishen, Dibeng, Dingleton, and Olifantshoek.

6.2.2.5.2 Tourism

The tourism attractions in this area include amongst other things, the Kathu archeologialcal complex which comprises of Kathu townlands, Kathu pan 1 and the Best wood pan.

6.2.2.6 Economic Infrastructure

The municipality intends to upgrade its electricity supply and roads in the region. Some areas will also benefit from the construction of new roads in the next five years.

6.2.2.7 Conclusion

The economic growth for Gamagara local municipality was mainly driven by the iron ore mine in Sishen and also created job opportunities. The construction industry contributed the least for the period under review. The unavailability of data on the value of exports resulted in an unfavourable trade balance for this municipality. The municipality is involved in a number of LED projects that will help create job opportunities and boost the economy.

6.2.3 Labour Analysis

6.2.3.1 Labour Status

The labour Characteristics for Gamagara local municipality for 2002 and 2012 is shown in table 6.2.3.1 below.

Table 6.2.3.1: Labour Characteristics for Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	2002		2012	
	Number	**% Rate**	**Number**	**% Rate**
Employed	7,492	74.8	13,535	83.1
Unemployed	2,524	25.2	2,748	16.9
Economically active	**10,016**	**100.0**	**16,283**	**100.0**
Economically Active	10,016	59.9	16,283	54.0
Not Economically Active	6,719	40.1	13,870	46.0
Working Age 15-64 Population	**16,735**	**100.0**	**30,153**	**100.0**

Source: Global Insight 2013

The number of employed people increased from 74.8 percent in 2002 to 83.1 percent in 2012 while the unemployed decreased from 25.2 to 16.9 percent for the period assessed. The number of economically active population was more than that of not economically active in 2002 and 2012. For the period under study working age 15-64 population increased by 13 418.

Table 6.2.3.2 below shows employment and unemployment by race and gender for Gamagara local municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.2.3.2: Employment and Unemployment by Race and Gender for Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	Employment		Unemployment	
Race	**2002**	**2012**	**2002**	**2012**
African	59.8%	62.0%	18.7%	10.4%
White	26.1%	25.7%	5.2%	2.7%
Coloured	14.0%	12.2%	56.6%	50.5%
Asian	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender				
Male	62.4%	65.8%	19.1%	12.5%
Female	37.6%	34.2%	33.5%	24.1%

Source: Global Insight 2013

Evident from the table above, employment in Africans increased from 59.8 percent in 2002 to 62 percent in 2012 while those for Whites and Coloureds decreased during the same period. Asians were the least employed at 0.1 and 0.2 percent in 2002 and 2012 respectively. Females were the most unemployed compared to their counterparts for the period under study.

Table 6.2.3.3 shows employment distribution by industry for Gamagara local municipality for 2002 and 2012. In 2002 community services industry recorded the highest number of workers at 1 805 while in 2012 it was mining at 3 720.

Table 6.2.3.3: Employment Distribution by Industry for Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

Industry	2002		2012		
	Number	% Share	Number	% Share	% Change
Agriculture	1,625	21.0	1,384	12.7	-1.6
Mining	1,198	15.5	3,720	34.2	12.0
Manufacturing	211	2.7	177	1.6	-1.8
Electricity	35	0.4	33	0.3	-0.5
Construction	317	4.1	376	3.5	1.7
Trade	979	12.6	1,058	9.7	0.8
Transport	313	4.0	292	2.7	-0.7
Finance	363	4.7	442	4.1	2.0
Community services	1,805	23.3	2,411	22.2	2.9
Households	904	11.7	990	9.1	0.9
Total	**7,750**	**100.0**	**10,883**	**100.0**	**3.5**

Source: Global Insight 2013

The electricity industry had the least number of workers at 35 and 33 in 2002 and 2012 respectively. The total employment distribution by industry in Gamagara local municipality grew at 3.5 percent between 2002 and 2012.

6.2.3.2 Remuneration

The mining industry had the largest remuneration at 36.9 percent and 44.8 in 2002 and 2012 as shown in table 6.2.3.4 below.

Table 6.2.3.4: Remuneration by Industry for Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

Indusries	2002		2012		
	Amount (R'000)	% Share	Amount (R'000)	% Share	% Change
Agriculture	14,951	3.4	32,368	2.5	8.0
Mining	163,155	36.9	583,696	44.8	13.6
Manufacturing	11,386	2.6	27,333	2.1	9.2
Electricity	7,667	1.7	27,780	2.1	13.7
Construction	13,390	3.0	28,775	2.2	7.9
Trade	44,519	10.1	101,043	7.8	8.5
Transport	16,859	3.8	33,452	2.6	7.1
Finance	28,134	6.4	70,926	5.4	9.7
Community services	142,201	32.2	397,735	30.5	10.8
Total Industries	**442,262**	**100.0**	**1,303,108**	**100.0**	**11.4**

Source: Global Insight, 2013

For the period under study electricity industry had the least remuneration at 1.7 and 2.1 percent while transport had the least year-on-year growth at 7.1 percent. The total amount for remuneration by industries grew by 860 million rand between 2002 and 2012.

6.2.3.3 Conclusion

Between 2002 and 2012 the working age 15-64 population increased while unemployment for Africans, Whites and Coloured decreased for the same period. In 2002 community services industry had the highest number of workers while in 2012 it was mining. The total amount for remuneration by industries increased for the period under review.

6.2.4 Human Development Profile

6.2.4.1 Poverty Indicators

The table below shows the poverty indicators for Gamagara local municipality compared to the John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality from 2002 to 2012.

Table 6.2.4.1: Poverty Indicators for Gamagara Local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002 and 2012

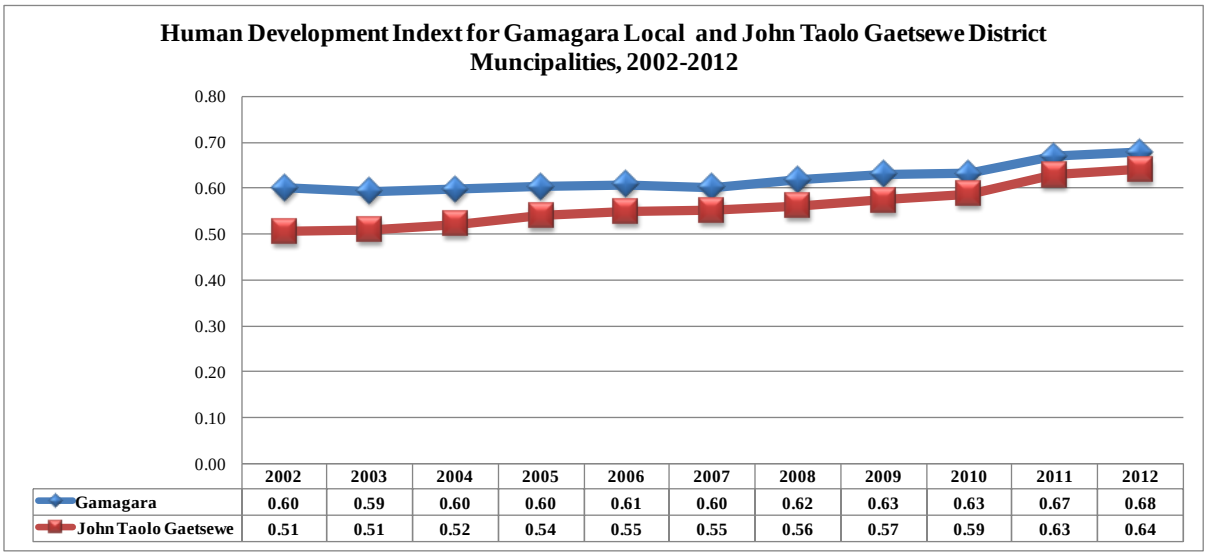
	2002				2012			
Municipalities	Total Population	No. of People in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	Poverty Gap (R million)	Total Population	No. of People in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	Poverty Gap (R million)
Gamagara	24,923	12,336	49.5%	17	41,840	18,481	44.2%	22
John Taolo Gaetsewe	193,918	106,946	55.1%	251	217,400	82,526	38.0%	401

Source: Global Insight, 2013

According to the table above, the number of people living in poverty in poverty increased however this was due to the increase in population size, but the percentage declined from 49.5 percent in 2002 to 44.2 in 2012. The poverty gap increased by a minimal of R2 million over a ten year period.

The figure below shows the Human Development Index (HDI) for both Gamagara local and John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipalities from 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.2.4.1: Human Development Index for Gamagara Local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002-2012



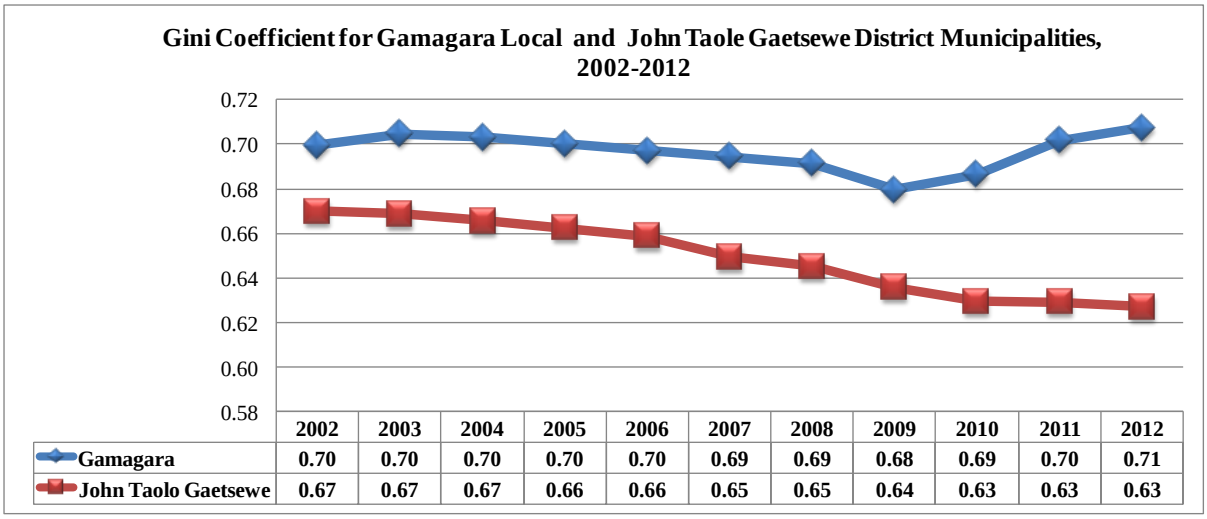
Source: Global Insight 2013

The HDI for Gamagara and John Taolo both increased over the years and both municipalities experienced their highest HDI in 2012 at 0.68 and 0.64 respectively. Gamagara is classified as semi-developed as it had an HDI that was less than 0.8 but above 0.5.

6.2.4.2 Income Distribution

Figure 6.2.4.2 shows the Gini Coefficient for Gamagara and John Taolo Gaetsewe for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.2.4.2: Gini Coefficient for Gamagara Local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002-2012



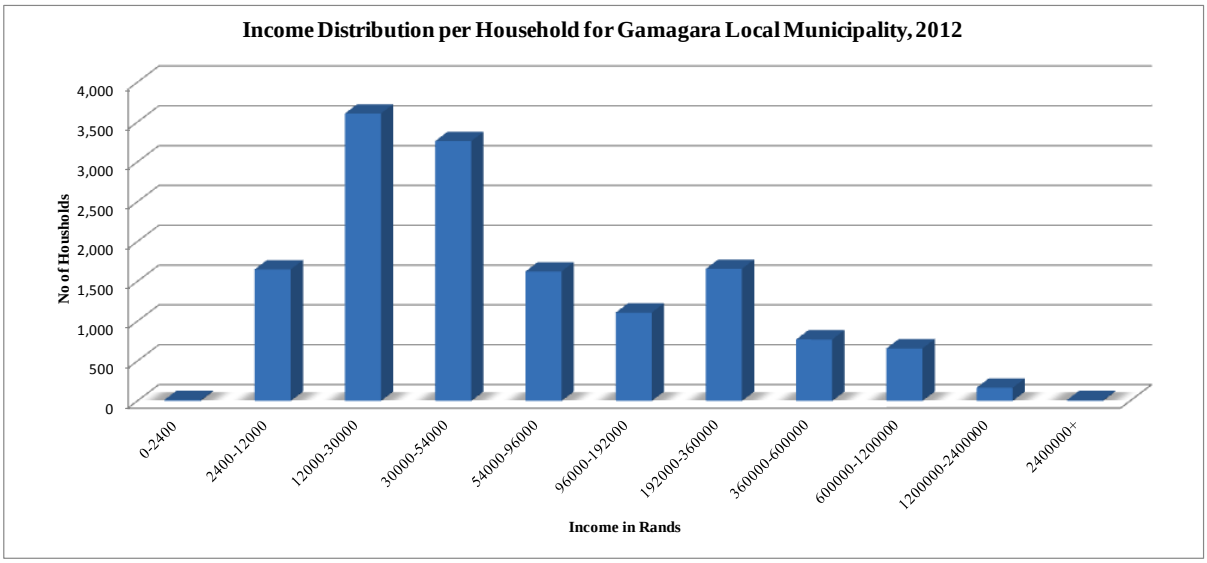
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gamagara	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.71
John Taolo Gaetsewe	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63

Source: Global Insight 2013

Gamagara had a high Gini Coefficient which was at 0.70 from 2002 to 2006; it decreased slightly from 2008 till 2009, before reaching the highest Gini Coefficient of 0.71 in 2012.

Figure 6.2.4.3 below shows the income distribution for Gamagara local municipality for 2012.

Figure 6.2.4.3: Income Distribution per Household for Gamagara Local Municipality, 2012



Source: Global Insight 2013

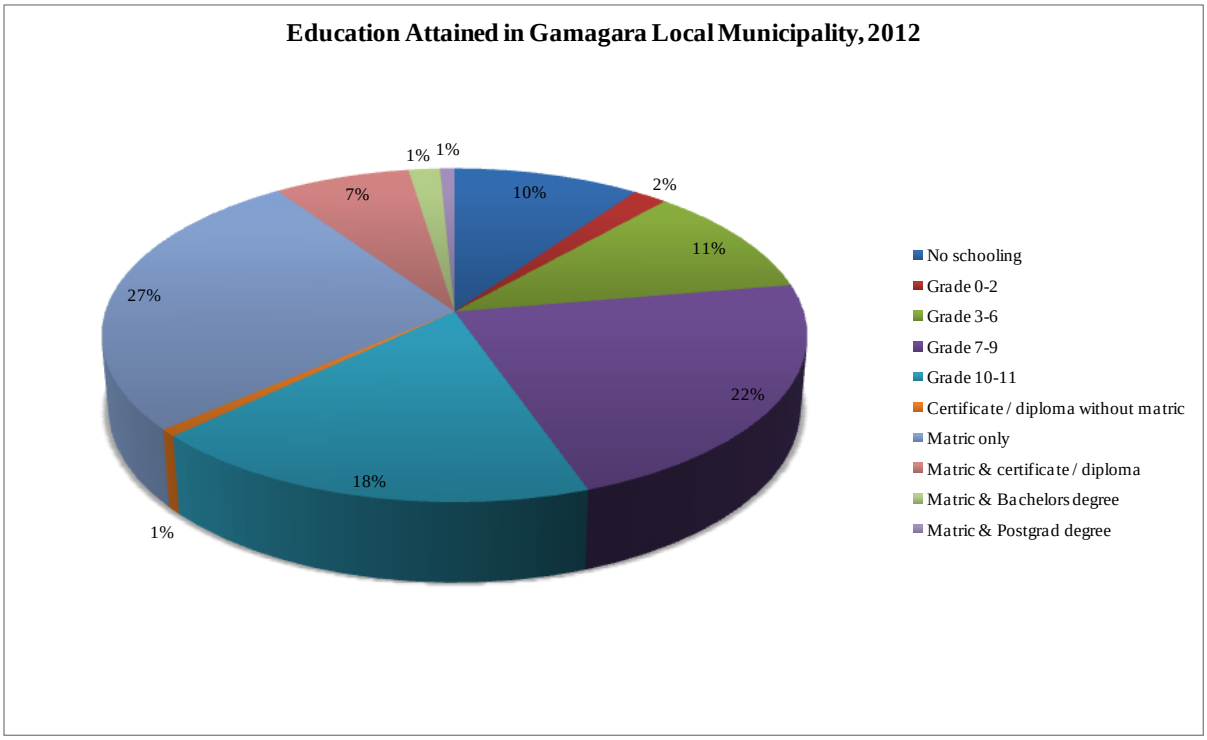
Figure above shows the varying households income distribution, there were more households earning within income category (R12 000-30 000) and income category (R30 000-R54 000). The number of households begin to drop from income categories above R360 000.

6.2.4.3 Access to Services

6.2.4.3.1 Education

The figure below shows the highest level of education attained in Gamagara for 2012.

Figure 6.2.4.4: Education Attained in Gamagara Local Municipality, 2012



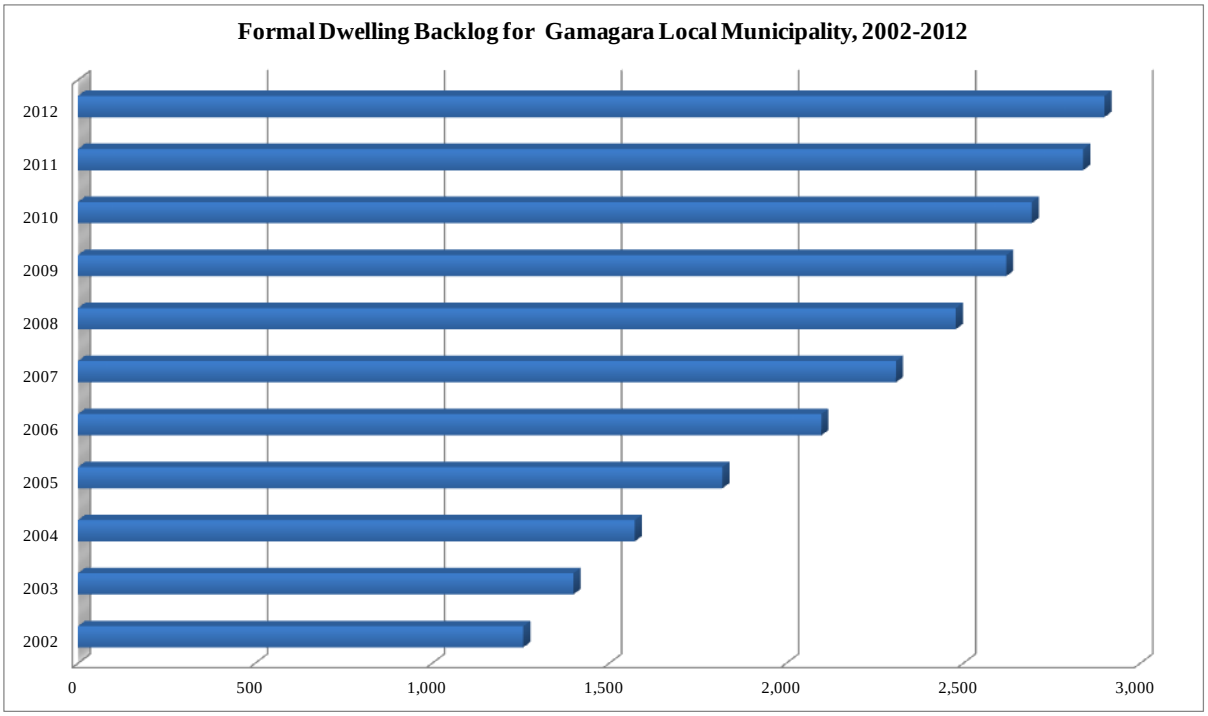
Source: Global Insight 2013

There were more people attaining matric only in 2012 with 27 percent, followed by grade 7-9 with 22 percent. Education attainment still remains a challenge as 10 percent of the population still don't have any form of education and lesser percentages of people attaining post matric qualifications.

6.2.4.3.3 Housing

Figure 6.2.4.5 below shows the formal dwelling backlog for Gamagara local municipality from the year 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.2.4.5: Formal Dwelling Backlog for Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002-2012



Source: Global Insight 2013

Figure 6.2.4.5 above shows that the formal dwelling backlog increased continuously over the years, it increased from its lowest backlog of 1 258 in 2002 to its highest of 2 899 in 2012.

6.2.4.4 Access to Basic Services

The table below shows the number of households with and without access to basic services such as o flush toilets, piped water, and electricity and refuse removal in Gamagara local municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.2.4.2: Access to Basics Services for Households in Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	2002		2012	
Basic Services	**Households with access**	**Households without access**	**Households with access**	**Households without access**
Electricity	6,031	498	11,481	1,415
Flush Toilets	7,027	323	12,432	363
Piped water	7,530	26	13,104	211
Refuse Removal	7,128	112	12,601	151

Source: Global Insight 2013

According to the table above there was an improvement with regards to the provision all services, however there was also an increase in the number of households without access to services

6.2.4.5 Conclusion

There was a slight decline in the number of people living in poverty in Gamagara local municipality for the period 2002 to 2012; however there was an increase in the poverty gap. Gamagara is classified as semi-developed and has a high level of income inequality. There was a general improvement in the provision of basic services but housing and education remain a challenge.

6.3 Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality

6.3.1 Demographic Profile

6.3.1.1 Population Profile

Ga-Segonyana local municipality has the largest population size when compared to other local municipalities under John Taolo Gaetsewe district. The municipality represented more than 40 percent of the total population of John Taolo Gaetsewe in 2012, the population increased from 73 054 in 2002 to 91 395 in 2012 which was a 2.27 percent average growth rate. Table 6.3.1.1 shows the population profile of Ga-Segonyana local municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.3.1.1: Population Profile for Ga-Sogonyana Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

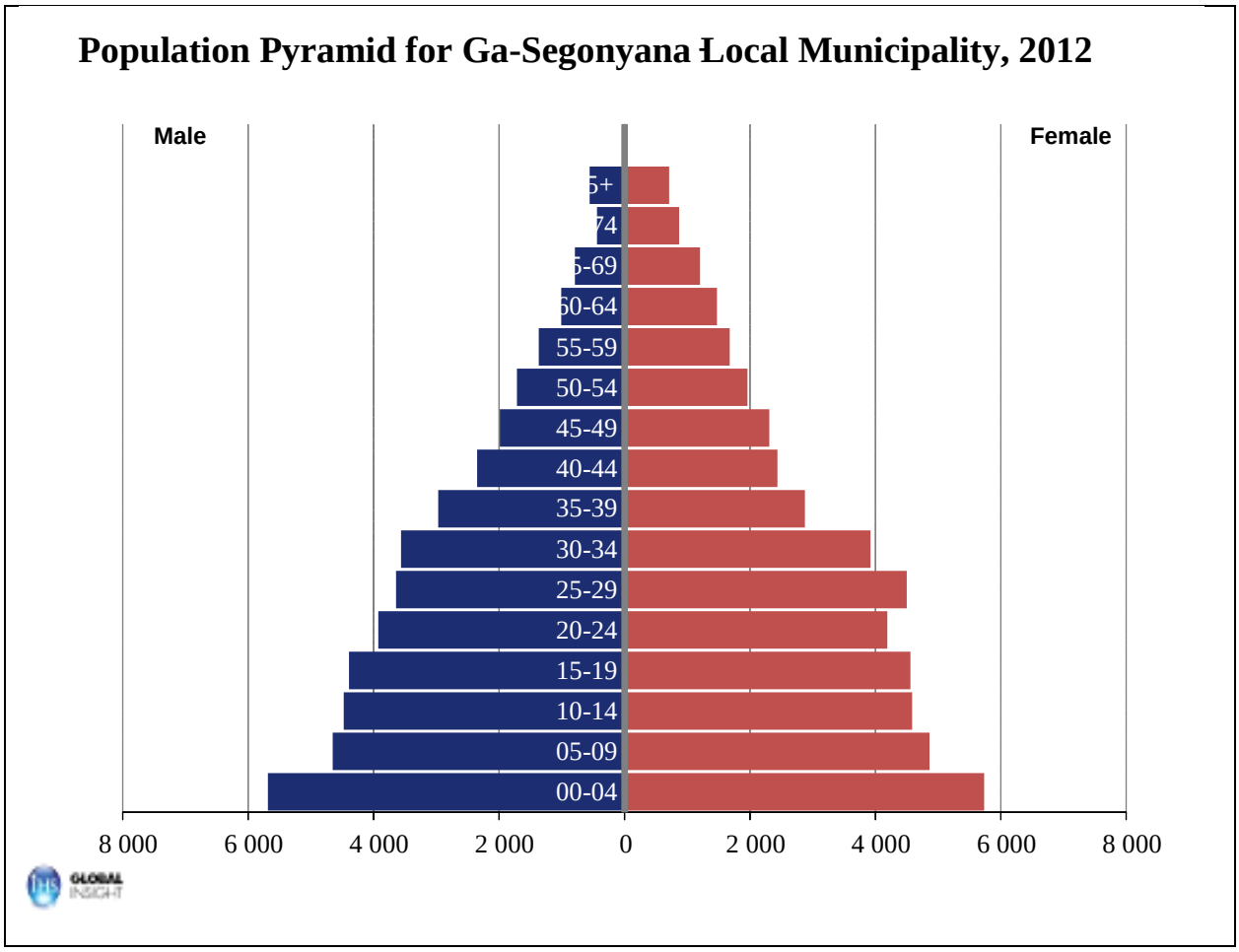
	TOTAL POPULATION		HOUSEHOLDS	
	Ga-Segonyana	John Taolo Gaetswe	Number of Households	Average number of people per Household
2002	73 054	193 918	18 728	3.90
2012	91 395	217 400	28 322	3.23
% Change	2.27	1.15		
	TOTAL POPULATION BY RACE AND GENDER			
	Race	Male	Female	Total
2012	African	37 692	41 858	79 550
	White	2 080	2 207	4 287
	Coloured	3 541	3 712	7 253
	Asian	215	90	305
	Total	43 528	47 867	91 395

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The population of Ga-Segonyana was predominantly Africans, representing 87.03 percent of the total population while there were only 305 Asians living in the municipality in 2012. Females living in the municipality were 10 percent more than males and constituted 52.37 percent of the total population. On average, a number of 3.23 people lived in one household in 2012.

Figure 6.3.1.1 below show the population pyramid of Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality for 2012.

Figure 6.3.1.1: Population Pyramid for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, 2012

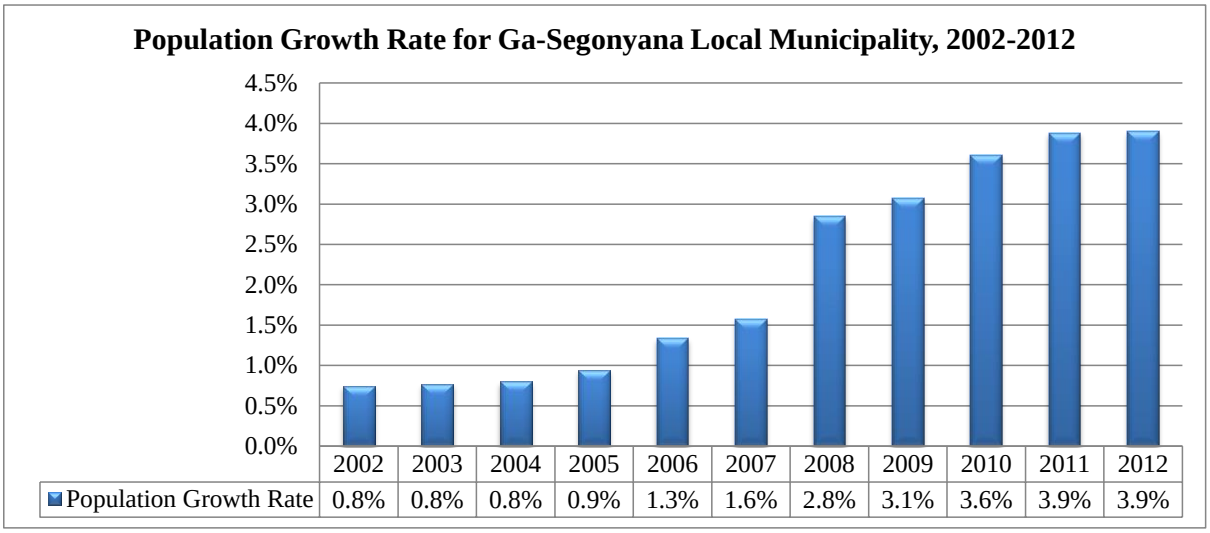


Source: Global Insight, 2013

The pyramid above is broad-based indicating the possibility of a high birth rate in Ga-Segonyana municipality, with the age group 0-4 years having the largest population while 70-74 years has the smallest population. The pyramid is skewed to the right, reflecting the large number of females than males.

Figure 6.3.1.2 below shows the population growth rate of Ga-Segonyana local municipality for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.3.1.2: Population Growth Rate for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, 2002-2012



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population Growth Rate	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%	2.8%	3.1%	3.6%	3.9%	3.9%

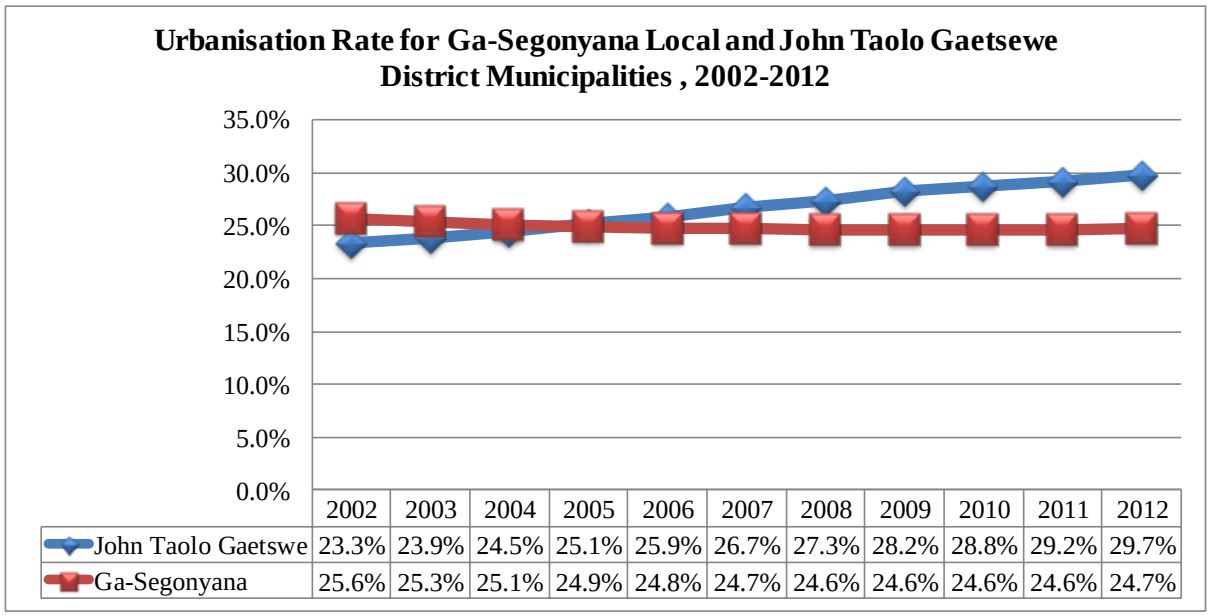
Source: Global Insight, 2013

Following a steady increase in population growth rate between 2002 and 2007, the population growth rate surged to 2.8 percent in 2008 and maintained the momentum to reach a maximum of 3.9 percent in 2012. The population grew on average by 2.27 percent for the period under study.

6.3.1.2 Urbanisation

Figure 6.3.1.3 below shows the urbanisation rate for Ga-Segonyana local and John Taolo Gaetsewe municipalities for the period 2002-2012.

Figure 6.3.1.3: Urbanisation Rate for Ga-Segonyana and John Taolo Gaetsewe Local District Municipality, 2002-2012



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
John Taolo Gaetswe	23.3%	23.9%	24.5%	25.1%	25.9%	26.7%	27.3%	28.2%	28.8%	29.2%	29.7%
Ga-Segonyana	25.6%	25.3%	25.1%	24.9%	24.8%	24.7%	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%	24.7%

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The figure above shows a declining urbanisation rate in Ga-Segonyana, having declined from 25.6 percent in 2002 to 24.7 percent in 2012. In 2012, only 24.7 percent of the total population of Ga-Segonyana resided in urban areas.

6.3.1.3 Conclusion

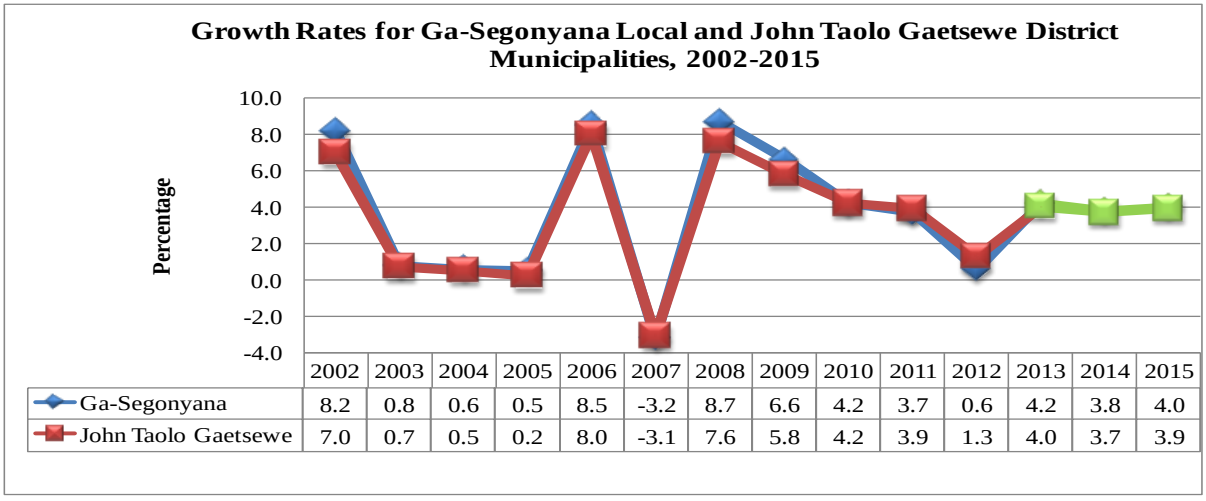
Ga-Segonyana municipality had an increase in population size for the period under review, from 75 054 in 2002 to 91 395 in 2012 which was an average growth 2.27 percent. The population was mostly Africans with females dominating. In terms of the population pyramid, the population of Ga-Segonyana consisted mainly of youth. The population pyramid also showed signs of a relatively high birth rate in the municipality. Only 24.7 percent of the total population lived in urban areas in 2012.

6.3.2 Economy

6.3.2.1 Economic Growth

The figure below shows that the economies of both Ga-Segonyana Local and John Taolo district municipalities grew on average at 3.56 and 3.37 percent respectively for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.3.2.1 Growth Rate for Ga-Segonyana Local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002-2015



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ga-Segonyana	8.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	8.5	-3.2	8.7	6.6	4.2	3.7	0.6	4.2	3.8	4.0
John Taolo Gaetsewe	7.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	8.0	-3.1	7.6	5.8	4.2	3.9	1.3	4.0	3.7	3.9

Source: Global Insight, 2013

Figure 6.3.2.1 above shows that both economies recorded negative growths in 2007 at 3.1 and 3.2 respectively, however, even though the whole world was going through a recession in 2009, they managed to record positive growths of 5.8 and 6.6 percent apiece. Even though their growths were under pressure in 2012 at 0.6 and 1.3 percent respectively, they are expected to grow further in the outer years.

6.3.2.2 Sector Contribution

The table below shows the Sector Contribution and their respective industries for Ga-Segonyana local municipality for the period 2002 to 2012.

Table 6.3.2.1: Sector Contribution for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, 2002-2012

Sectors (R'000)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change
Primary	**1,223,101**	**1,021,753**	**1,093,523**	**1,232,211**	**1,598,255**	**1,638,070**	**2,269,663**	**2,704,036**	**2,968,908**	**3,360,625**	**3,433,736**	**10.87**
Agriculture	74,564	91,863	96,921	86,462	105,374	130,477	149,484	156,012	156,637	152,820	170,971	8.65
Mining	1,148,538	929,890	996,602	1,145,750	1,492,880	1,507,593	2,120,179	2,548,024	2,812,271	3,207,805	3,262,765	11.01
Secondary	**54,639**	**52,676**	**59,033**	**63,620**	**76,590**	**84,200**	**114,030**	**137,453**	**128,246**	**135,963**	**140,866**	**9.93**
Manufacturing	23,049	24,727	25,764	28,700	31,270	29,614	45,412	37,587	38,460	37,005	40,400	5.77
Electricity	9,254	8,783	9,881	8,895	10,888	9,219	13,504	27,850	26,089	33,032	33,838	13.84
Construction	22,335	19,165	23,389	26,026	34,433	45,367	55,113	72,016	63,697	65,926	66,627	11.55
Tertiary	**391,345**	**427,996**	**460,661**	**540,293**	**622,288**	**741,116**	**841,937**	**890,803**	**977,437**	**1,108,710**	**1,210,469**	**11.95**
Trade	87,415	102,691	114,425	128,966	160,230	187,179	191,720	208,226	217,653	231,898	248,395	11.01
Transport	40,575	41,105	42,663	49,982	57,738	66,513	72,452	73,350	72,724	88,750	93,444	8.70
Finance	72,710	70,726	82,346	103,539	142,345	190,358	238,438	215,456	250,081	297,779	343,136	16.79
Community services	190,644	213,474	221,228	257,806	261,974	297,066	339,327	393,771	436,979	490,282	525,495	10.67
Total Industries	**1,669,085**	**1,502,426**	**1,613,218**	**1,836,125**	**2,297,133**	**2,463,386**	**3,225,630**	**3,732,292**	**4,074,592**	**4,605,298**	**4,785,071**	**11.11**
Taxes less Subsidies on products	90,708	109,259	132,198	148,435	187,799	272,387	292,034	329,876	363,532	424,465	447,109	17.29
Total (Gross Domestic Product - GDP)	1,759,792	1,611,684	1,745,416	1,984,560	2,484,931	2,735,773	3,517,665	4,062,168	4,438,124	5,029,763	5,232,180	11.51

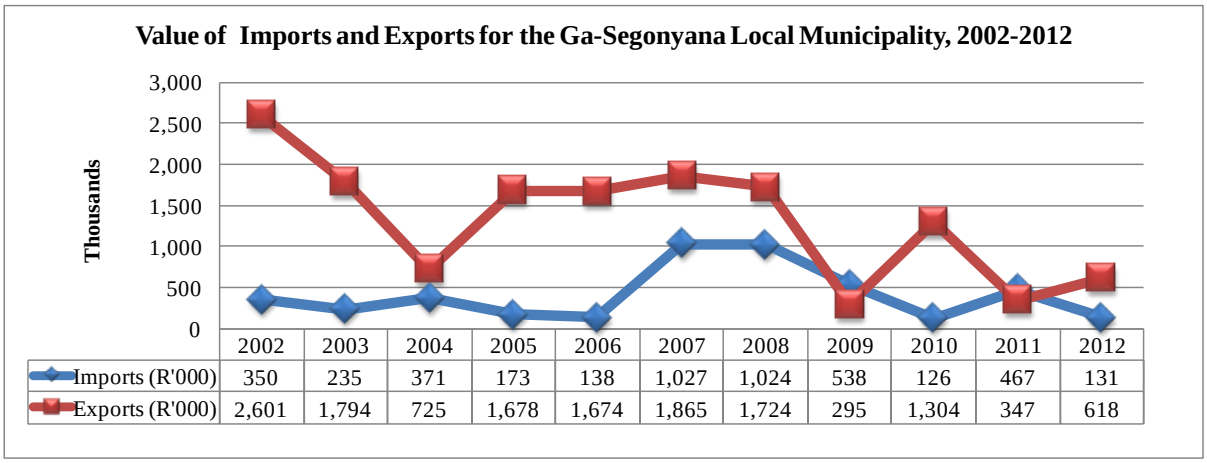
Source: Global Insight, 2013

Evident from the table above the primary sector contributed the most followed by the tertiary, while the secondary was the least. The highest contributions were mainly due to activities in the mining, construction and community services industries. Even though the mining industry contributed the most amongst all the industries, the finance industry recorded the highest year-on-year growth at 17.29 percent while manufacturing was the least at 5.77 percent for the period under review.

6.3.2.3 Trade

Figure 6.3.2.2 below is a presentation of the value of imports and exports for the Ga-Segonyana local municipality for the period 2002-2012.

Figure 6.3.2.2: Value of Imports and Exports for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, 2002-2012



Source: Global Insight, 2013

The value of imports averaged R444 thousand while those of exports were R1.4 million resulting in a favourable trade balance for the period under review.

6.3.2.4 Local Economic Development

The municipality strives to create a better life through sustainable development for its people by involving the community in the affairs of decision-making about LED. In order to further boost the economy, the municipality will improve economic development opportunities in coordination with all LED stakeholders, review the LED

Strategy and market Ga-Segonyana as an investment destination. It will furthermore, ensure that commonage farms and grazing camps are fully utilized to promote emerging farmers.

6.3.2.5 Natural Resources

6.3.2.5.1 Land

Ga-Segonyana local municipality covers an area of 9 608 square kilometres. Most of the land is used for agriculture and mining.

6.3.2.5.2 Tourism

The Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park found in this region attracts thousands of tourists on an annual basis and has thus a very positive influence on the smaller local tourist enterprises in the area. Adventurous tourism has a strong potential for growth in the region. The trade sector in the major towns also serve as service centres to the rural areas, and therefore for people living in the area and not only tourists.

6.3.2.6 Economic Infrastructure

The N14 in the Ga-Segonyana municipal area which is well maintained is the major access road to the core of the economic development, crosses through Kuruman in an east-west direction. Other existing road network in the area such as gravel roads in the rural areas are not in a very good condition and may hamper service delivery, however it is the intention of the municipality to construct and maintain its roads.

6.3.2.7 Conclusion

The economy of Ga-Segonyana has deteriorated in recent years; however it is expected to grow further between 2013 and 2015 especially with increased economic activities in the mining industry. The municipality had a favourable trade balance mainly due to exports of mining products. Improving the economic development opportunities and reviewing the LED Strategy are amongst the priorities of the municipality to further boost the economy. Even though some of the road infrastructure is not in a good condition, it is the intention of the municipality to improve it.

6.3.3 Labour Analysis

6.3.3.1 Labour Status

Table 6.3.3.1 below shows labour characteristics for Ga-Segonyana local municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.3.3.1: Labour Characteristics for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	2002		2012	
	Number	**% Rate**	**Number**	**% Rate**
Employed	8,538	55.4	12,036	65.2
Unemployed	6,863	44.6	6,419	34.8
Economically active	**15,401**	**100.0**	**18,455**	**100.0**
Economically Active	15,401	34.2	18,455	32.5
Not Economically Active	29,651	65.8	38,369	67.5
Working Age 15-64 Population	**45,052**	**100.0**	**56,824**	**100.0**

Source: Global Insight 2013

Evident from the table above employment increased from 55.4 percent in 2002 to 65.2 percent in 2012 while unemployment decreased from 44.6 to 34.8 percent for the same period. Not economically active population was

more than economically active in 2002 and 2012. The working age 15-64 population increased by 11 772 between 2002 and 2012.

The employment and unemployment by race and gender for Ga-Segonyana local municipality is shown in table 6.3.3.2 below.

Table 6.3.3.2: Employment and Unemployment by Race and Gender for Ga-segonyana Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	Employment		Unemployment	
Race	**2002**	**2012**	**2002**	**2012**
African	76.6%	73.6%	48.7%	38.9%
White	13.1%	16.8%	7.0%	3.8%
Coloured	9.8%	8.7%	40.5%	40.1%
Asian	0.5%	0.9%	19.5%	7.9%
Gender				
Male	54.0%	57.7%	42.2%	31.2%
Female	46.0%	42.3%	47.1%	39.1%

Source: Global Insight, 2013

According to the table above the most unemployed race were Africans at 48.7 percent in 2002 and Coloured at 40.1 in 2012. Whites were the least unemployed at 7.0 and 3.8 percent in 2002 and 2012 respectively and Asians were the least at employed at 0.5 and 0.9 percent for the period under review.

Table 6.3.3.3 below shows employment distribution by industry for Ga-Segonyana local municipality for 2002 and 2012. The electricity industry had the least workers at 0.4 and 0.3 percent in 2002 and 2012 respectively.

Table 6.3.3.3: Employment Distribution by Industry for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	2002		2012		
Industry	**Number**	**% Share**	**Number**	**% Share**	**% Change**
Agriculture	1,625	21.0	1,384	12.7	-1.6
Mining	1,198	15.5	3,720	34.2	12.0
Manufacturing	211	2.7	177	1.6	-1.8
Electricity	35	0.4	33	0.3	-0.5
Construction	317	4.1	376	3.5	1.7
Trade	979	12.6	1,058	9.7	0.8
Transport	313	4.0	292	2.7	-0.7
Finance	363	4.7	442	4.1	2.0
Community services	1,805	23.3	2,411	22.2	2.9
Households	904	11.7	990	9.1	0.9
Total	**7,750**	**100.0**	**10,883**	**100.0**	**3.5**

Source: Global Insight 2013

The mining industry had the highest number of worker followed by community services in 2012. The total number of workers in Ga-Segonyana local municipality increased by 3 133 between 2002 and 2012.

6.3.3.2 Remuneration

Table 6.3.3.4 below shows remuneration by industry for Ga-Segonyana local municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.3.3.4: Remuneration by Industry for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

Industry	2002		2012		
	Amount (R'000)	% Share	Amount (R'000)	% Share	% Change
Agriculture	9,847	2.7	28,798	2.49	11.3
Mining	117,747	32.0	468,896	40.53	14.8
Manufacturing	11,279	3.1	25,155	2.17	8.4
Electricity	5,681	1.5	27,654	2.39	17.1
Construction	12,988	3.5	29,960	2.59	8.7
Trade	43,927	11.9	120,365	10.40	10.6
Transport	16,057	4.4	27,429	2.37	5.5
Finance	24,547	6.7	67,704	5.85	10.7
Community services	126,239	34.3	361,011	31.20	11.1
Total Industries	**368,312**	**100.0**	**1,156,971**	**100.00**	**12.1**

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The community services industry had the highest share of remuneration at 34.3 percent in 2002 while mining was the highest at 40.53 percent in 2012. The electricity industry recorded the highest year-on-year growth in remuneration at 17.1 percent between 2002 and 2012 while the total remuneration for all the industries grew at 12.1 percent for the period under study.

6.3.3.3 Conclusion

The employment rate was higher that the unemployment rate in 2002 and 2012 while in terms of race Africans, Asians, Whites and Coloured experienced a decreased in unemployment for the same period. The mining industry had the highest year-on-year increase in employment between 2002 and 2012. The electricity industry recorded the highest year-on-year growth in remuneration for the period under review.

6.3.4 Human Development Profile

6.3.4.1 Poverty Indicators

The number of people living in poverty decreased between 2002 and 2012 in Ga-Segonyana local municipality. The table below shows the Poverty Indicators for Ga-Segonyana local municipality compared to John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality for the years 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.3.4.1: Poverty Indicators for Ga-Segonyana Local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002 and 2012

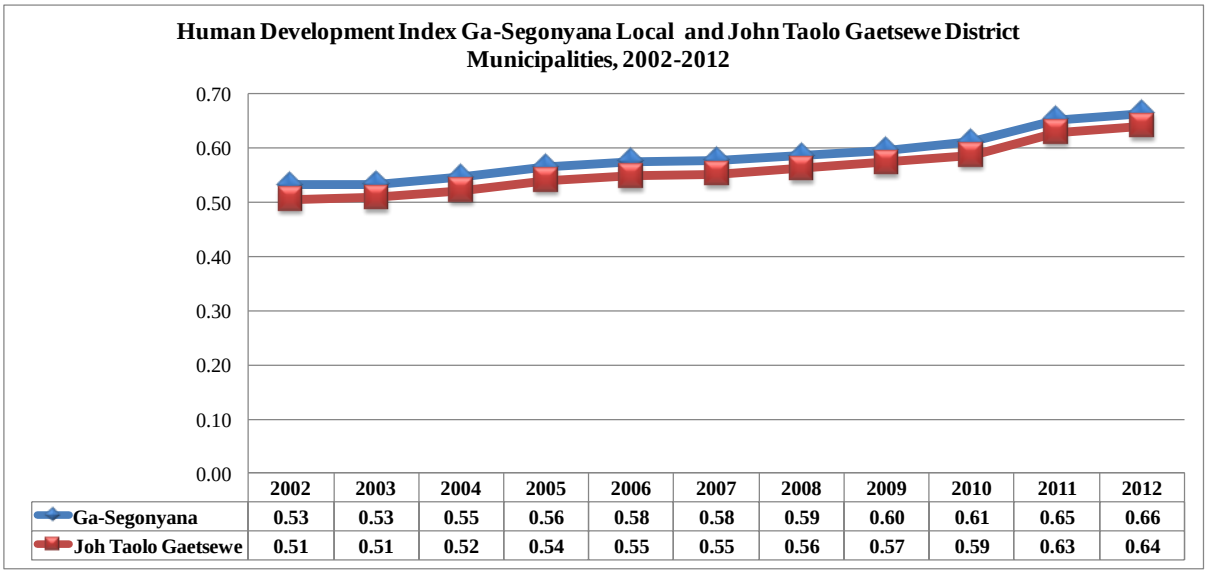
Municipality	2002				2012			
	Total Population	No. of People in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	Poverty GAP (R million)	Total Population	No. of People in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	Poverty GAP (R million)
Ga-Segonyana	73,054	39,680	54.3%	88	91,395	33,735	36.9%	118
John Taolo Gaetsewe	193,918	106,946	55.1%	251	217,400	82,526	38.0%	401

Source: Global Insight, 2013

According to the table above the total population increased but the number of people living in poverty declined resulting in a percentage decline from 54.3 percent in 2002 to 36.9 in 2012. Despite the decline in poverty levels, the poverty gap increased.

Figure 6.3.4.1 below shows the HDI for Ga-Segonyana local municipality and John Taolo Gaetsewe (JTG) district municipality

Figure 6.3.4.1: Human Development Index Ga-Segonyana local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002-2012



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ga-Segonyana	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.65	0.66
Joh Taolo Gaetsewe	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.63	0.64

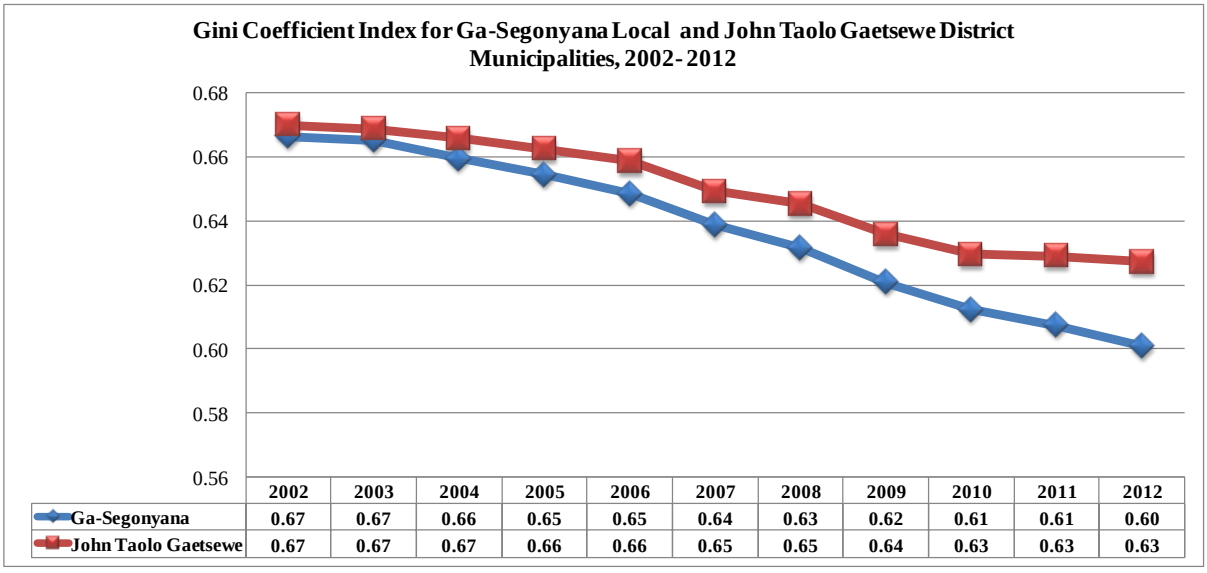
Source: Global Insight 2013

The HDI for Ga-Segonyana increased from 0.53 in 2002 to 0.66 in 2012, despite the increase the municipality is still categorised as semi-developed and it worth noting that it had a higher HDI than JTG.

6.3.4.2 Income Distribution

Figure below shows the Gini Coefficient for Ga-Segonyana and John Taolo from 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.3.4.2: Gini Coefficient for Ga-Segonyana Local and John Taolo District Municipalities, 2002-2012



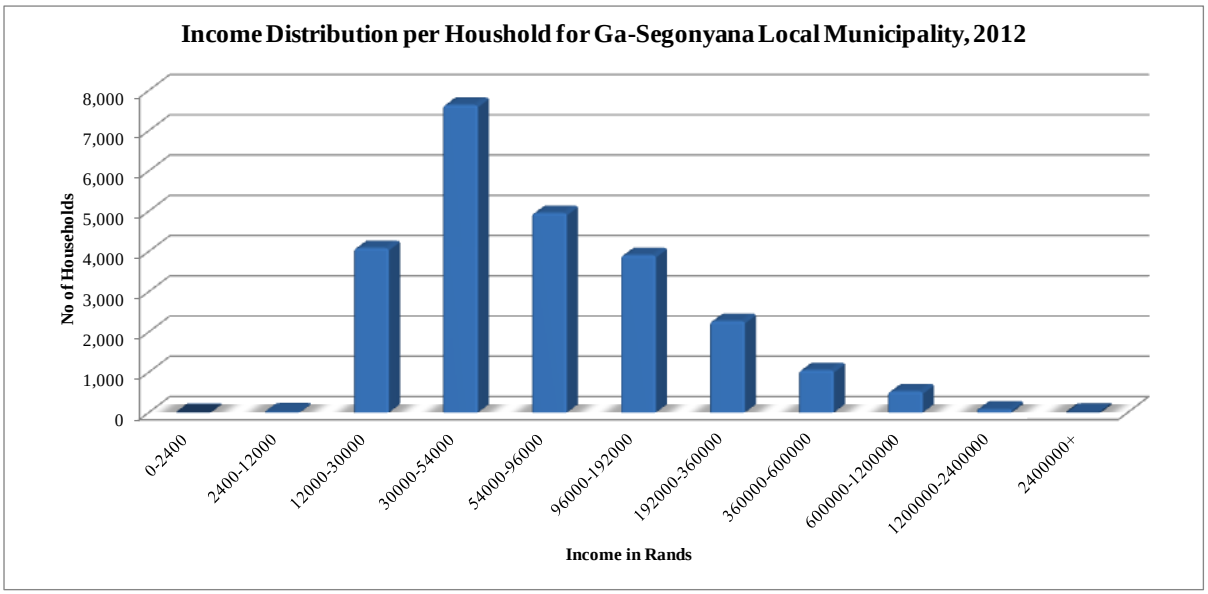
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ga-Segonyana	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.60
John Taolo Gaetsewe	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63

Source: Global Insight 2013

Ga-Segonyana had a Gini Coefficient of 0.67 in 2002 and it declined to 0.60 in 2012, in order to achieve equitable income distribution the Gini-Coefficient would have to decline at a faster rate.

Figure 6.3.4.3 below shows the household income distribution for Ga-Segonyana local municipality in 2012.

Figure 6.3.4.3: Income Distribution per Household for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, 2012



Source: Global Insight 2013

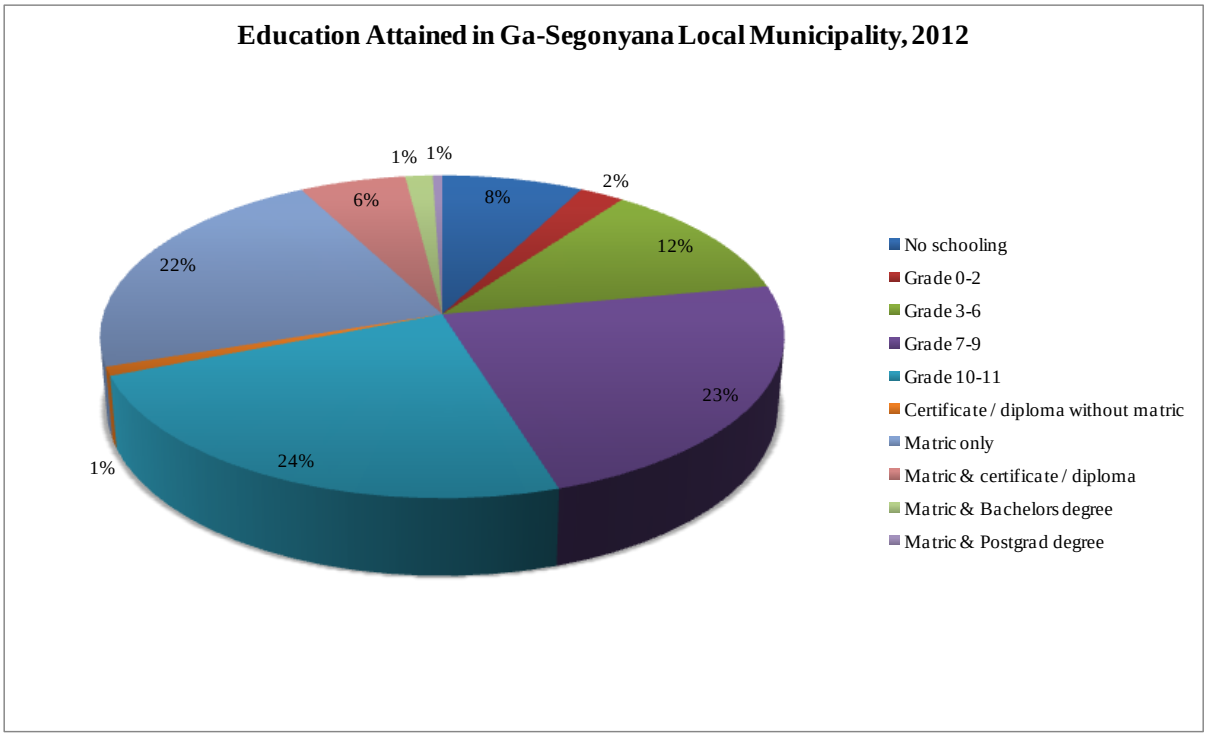
The figure above shows the unequal income distribution per household. The income category with the lowest number of household was (0-2400) and (2 400 000+) with 16 and 32 households respectively, and the income category with the highest number of households was (30 000-54 000) with 17 731.

6.3.4.3 Access to Services

6.3.4.3.1 Education

The figure below shows the level of education attainment by the population of Ga-Segonyana local municipality for 2012.

Figure 6.3.4.4: Education Attained in Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, 2012



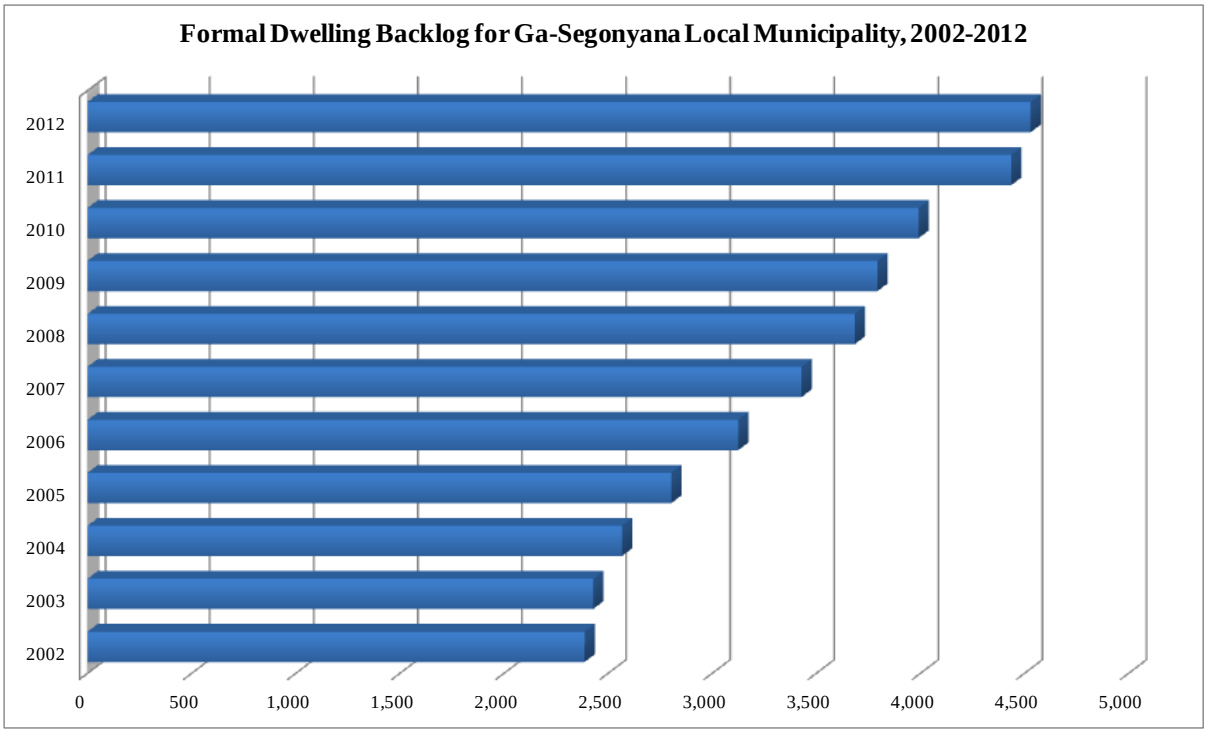
Source: Global Insight 2013

The number of people who attained Grade 7-9 and grade 10-11 had a combined percentage of 47 in Ga-Segonyana. 22 percent of the population attained matric and on 2 percent managed to attained post matric qualifications.

6.3.4.3.2 Housing

Figure 6.3.4.5 shows the formal dwelling back for Ga-Segonyana local municipality from 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.3.4.5: Formal Dwelling Backlog for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, 2002-2012



Source: Global Insight 2013

The formal dwelling backlog increased from 6 749 in 2002 to 15 119 in 2012 and expected to increase further due to the increase in population and shortage of resources.

6.3.4.4 Access to Basic Services

Table 6.3.4.2 below shows the total number of households with and without access to basic services for the years 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.3.4.2: Access to Basics Services for Households in Gamagara Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	2002		2012	
Basic Services	Households with access	Households without access	Households with access	Households without access
Electricity	9,372	3,596	9,139	2,688
Flush Toilets	13,321	1,042	10,674	1,787
Piped water	8,162	4,612	19,951	2,109
Refuse Removal	38	105	2,083	1,214

Source: Global Insight 2013

There was a measly decline of 233 with regards to households with access to electricity, but the number of households without access to electricity declined from 3 596 in 2002 to 2 688 in 2012. There was a relative increase in the number of households with access to general basic services and a decline in the number of households without with the exception of access to refuse removal and flush toilets. The number of households without access to flush toilets increased from 1 042 to 1 787.

6.3.4.5 Conclusion

The percentage of people living in poverty decreased from 54.3 percent in 2002 to 36.9 in 2012. The Gini Coefficient declined over the years showing an improvement with regards to income inequality and most of the

households in the area earn between R30 000 to R54 000. Formal dwelling backlog was at its highest in 2012, which is a challenge as population continues to increase.

6.4 Joe Morolong Local Municipality

6.4.1 Demographic Profile

6.4.1.1 Population Profile

On average, the population size of Joe Morolong local municipality contracted by 1.30 percent between 2002 and 2012. Despite the contraction, Joe Morolong continued to be the second mostly populated municipality in John Taolo Gaetsewe district. In 2002, Joe Morolong had a population share of 49.47 percent. However, this share declined to 38.71 percent in 2012. Table 6.4.1.1 shows the population profile of Joe Morolong local municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.4.1.1: Population Profile for Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

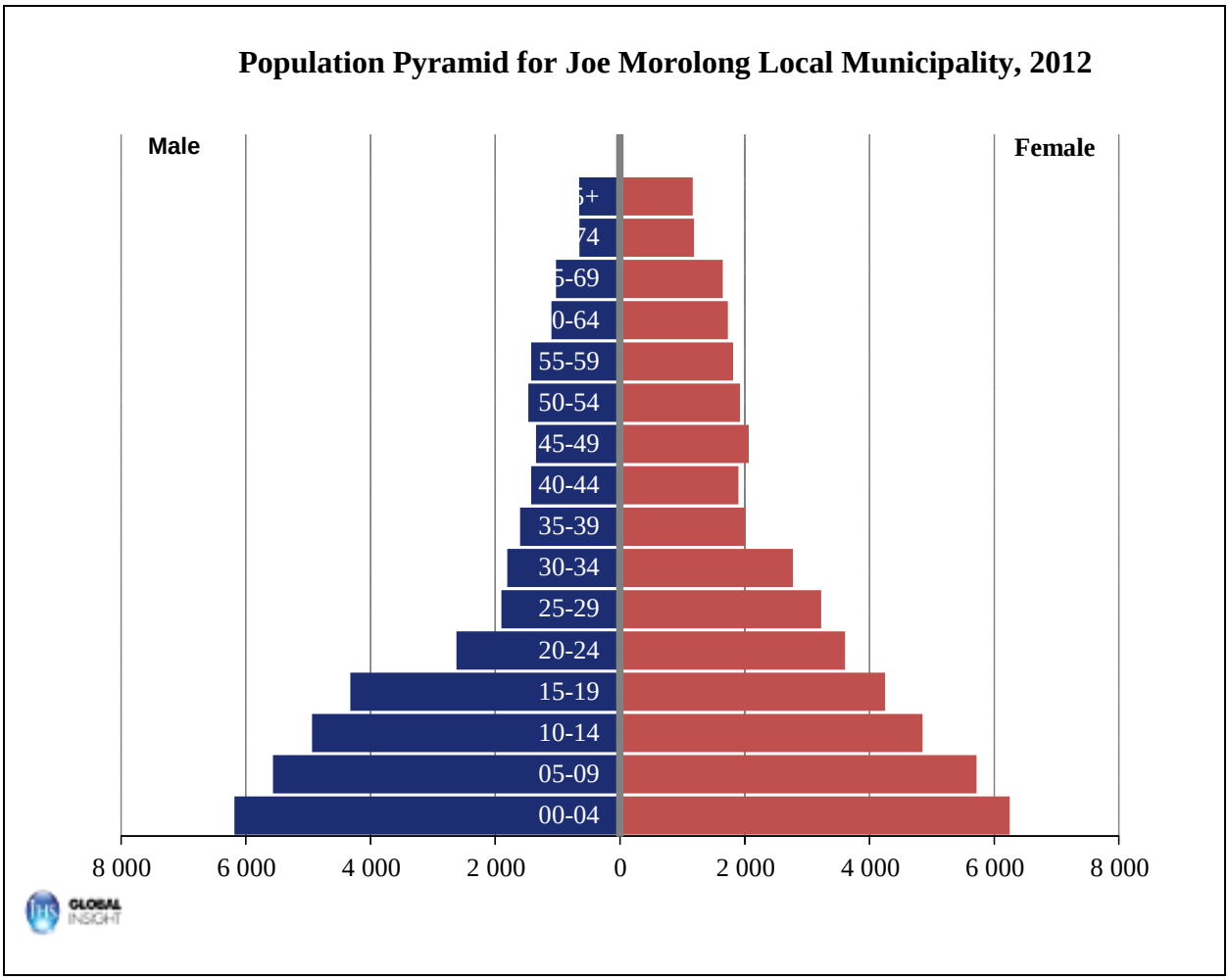
	TOTAL POPULATION		HOUSEHOLDS	
	Joe Morolong	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Number of Households	Average number of people per Household
2002	95 941	193 918	22 384	4.29
2012	84 165	217 400	25 106	3.35
% Change	-1.30	1.15		
	TOTAL POPULATION BY RACE AND GENDER			
	Race	Male	Female	Total
2012	African	36 511	44 677	81 189
	White	540	471	1 011
	Coloured	861	929	1 790
	Asian	136	40	176
	Total	38 048	46 117	84 165

Source: Global Insight, 2013

About 96 percent of the total population of Joe Morolong was Africans while there were only 176 Asians living in the municipality. The population of Joe Morolong was mostly females, representing more than 54 percent of the total population. Despite the decrease in the population size, the number of households continued to increase, hence the municipality had a decrease in the average number of people living in one household.

Figure 6.4.1.1 below show the population pyramid of Joe Morolong local municipality for 2012.

Figure 6.4.1.1: Population Pyramid for Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2012

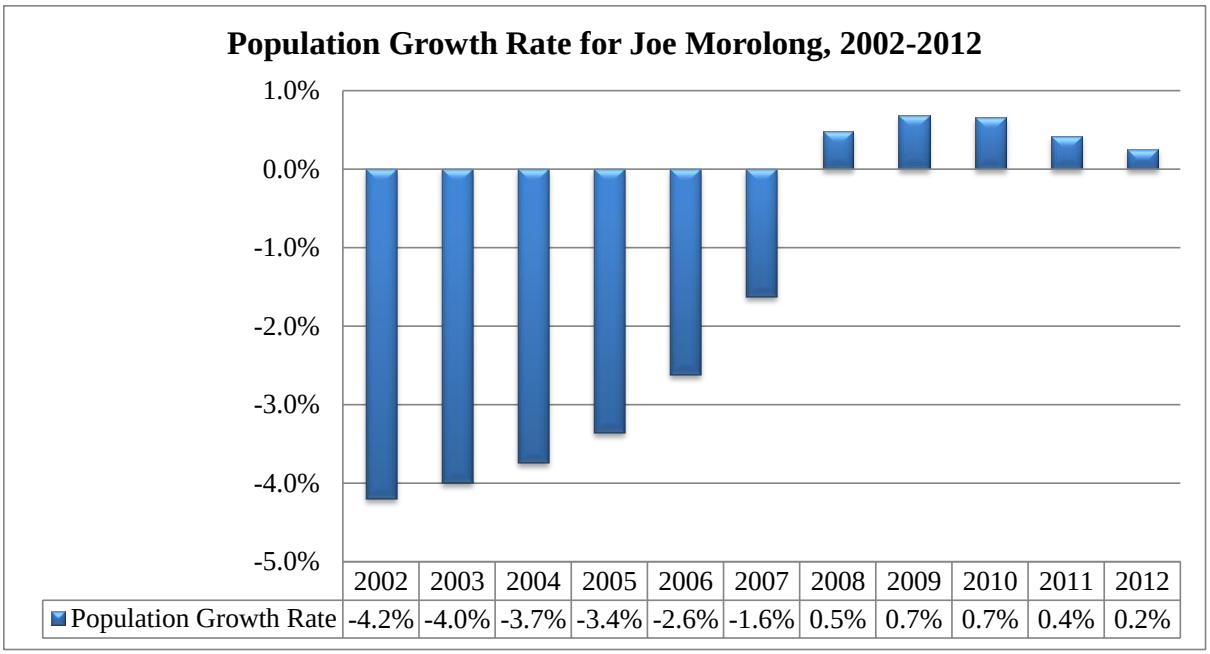


Source: Global Insight, 2013

The pyramid above is expansive, characterised by a wide base which indicates a large number of youth. The age group with the largest population is 00-04 while the age group with the smallest population is 70-74. The pyramid is right-skewed, reflecting the large number of females.

Figure 6.4.1.2 below shows the population growth rate of Joe Morolong local municipality for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.4.1.2: Population Growth Rate for Joe Morolong, 2002-2012.



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population Growth Rate	-4.2%	-4.0%	-3.7%	-3.4%	-2.6%	-1.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%

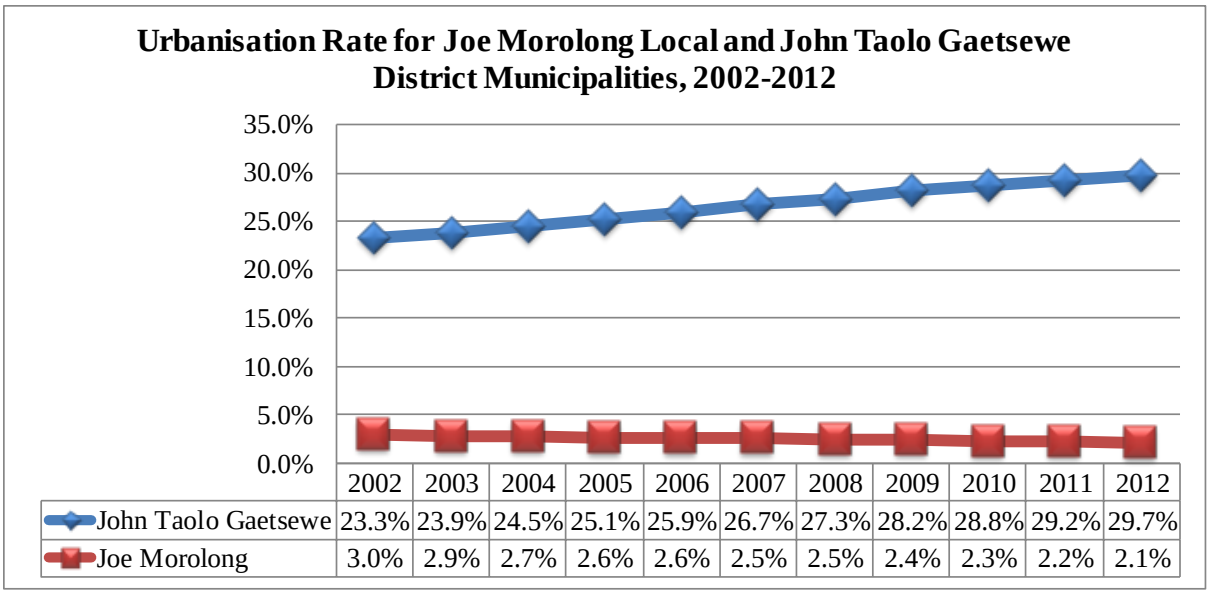
Source: Global Insight, 2013

Joe Morolong recorded a negative growth rate between 2002 and 2007. Population growth rate started with -4.2 percent in 2002 and increased to 0.7 percent in 2009 before dropping to 0.2 percent in 2012. The average population growth rate was -1.30 for the period under study.

6.4.1.2 Urbanisation

Figure 6.4.1.3 below shows the urbanisation rate for Joe Morolong local and John Gaetsewe district municipalities for the period 2002-2012.

Figure 6.4.1.3: Urbanisation Rate for Joe Morolong Local and John Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002-2012



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
John Taolo Gaetsewe	23.3%	23.9%	24.5%	25.1%	25.9%	26.7%	27.3%	28.2%	28.8%	29.2%	29.7%
Joe Morolong	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The figure above shows that the majority of people in Joe Morolong live in rural areas. Urbanisation rate decreased from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 2.1 percent in 2012.

6.4.1.3 Conclusion

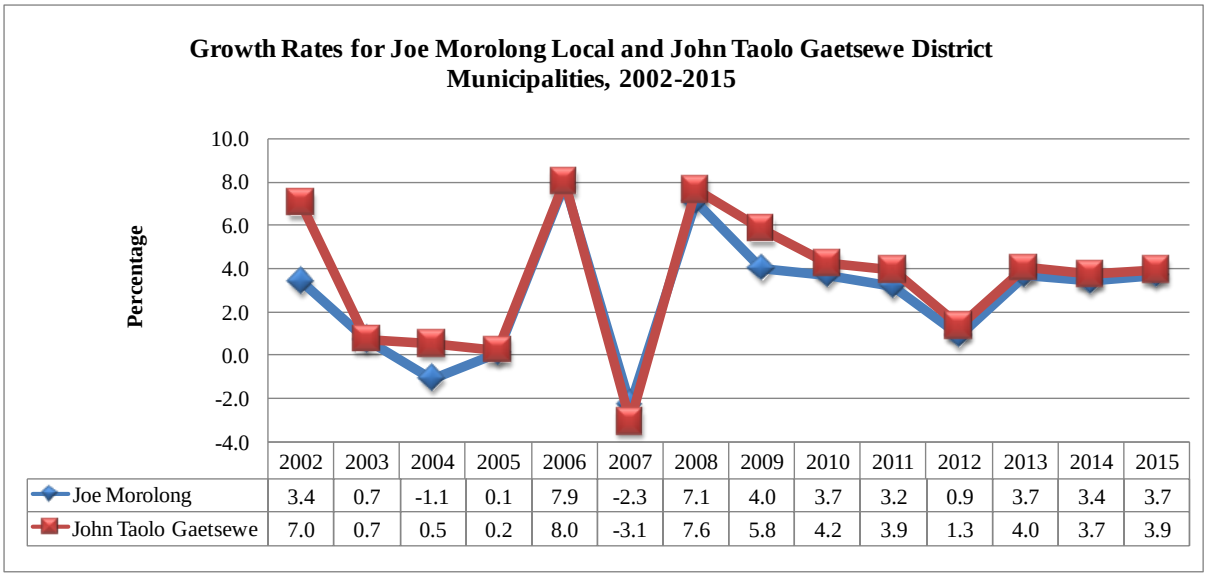
The population size of Joe Morolong decreased from 95 941 in 2002 to 84 165 in 2012, with -1.30 average population growth rate. Africans constituted about 96 percent of the total population with females dominating. In terms of the population pyramid, the population of Joe Morolong consisted mainly of youth. The local municipality is mostly rural

6.4.2 Economy

6.4.2.1 Economic Growth

The graph below shows the growth rates for Joe Morolong local and John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipalities for the period 2002-2015.

Figure 6.4.2.1: Growth Rate for Joe Morolong Local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002-2015



Source: Global Insight, 2013

Joe Morolong and John Taolo Gaetsewe municipalities registered negative growth rates of 2.3 and 3.1 percent respectively in 2007. The whole world was going through a recession in 2009; however these economies recorded positive growths of 4 and 5.8 percent apiece. Even though their growths were slightly lower in 2012, it is forecasted to grow further in the outer years.

6.4.2.2 Sector Contribution

Table 6.4.2.1 below shows the sector contribution and their respective industries for Joe Morolong local municipality for the period 2002-2012.

Table 6.4.2.1: Sector Contribution for Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2002-2012

Sectors (R'000)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change
Primary	**846,867**	**700,926**	**727,202**	**809,231**	**1,055,290**	**1,088,331**	**1,500,748**	**1,761,127**	**1,907,381**	**2,130,351**	**2,164,956**	**9.84**
Agriculture	47,643	58,637	61,847	55,120	67,256	83,324	95,427	99,609	99,774	97,214	108,676	8.60
Mining	799,224	642,289	665,355	754,111	988,034	1,005,007	1,405,321	1,661,519	1,807,607	2,033,137	2,056,280	9.91
Secondary	**51,021**	**48,189**	**51,610**	**53,278**	**64,246**	**69,115**	**92,174**	**116,457**	**107,972**	**115,345**	**119,100**	**8.85**
Manufacturing	16,903	18,086	18,742	20,597	22,068	20,556	31,092	26,012	27,011	26,660	29,625	5.77
Electricity	16,232	14,798	14,277	12,247	15,604	14,283	19,922	35,907	31,690	36,826	36,552	8.46
Construction	17,887	15,305	18,591	20,433	26,574	34,276	41,160	54,538	49,272	51,859	52,924	11.46
Tertiary	**474,318**	**521,185**	**552,141**	**641,372**	**709,884**	**823,198**	**925,959**	**1,004,410**	**1,111,429**	**1,253,133**	**1,357,243**	**11.09**
Trade	81,192	94,819	104,989	116,633	142,356	162,602	164,511	181,341	194,268	209,553	226,222	10.79
Transport	34,865	35,019	36,273	42,050	47,970	54,270	58,941	60,569	61,450	76,153	80,873	8.78
Finance	64,585	63,075	69,937	87,611	118,369	154,090	188,496	165,766	188,688	217,167	246,320	14.32
Community services	293,675	328,272	340,942	395,078	401,188	452,236	514,012	596,734	667,023	750,260	803,828	10.59
Total Industries	**1,372,207**	**1,270,300**	**1,330,953**	**1,503,881**	**1,829,420**	**1,980,644**	**2,518,881**	**2,881,995**	**3,126,781**	**3,498,829**	**3,641,299**	**10.25**
Taxes less Subsidies on products	101,095	122,508	147,383	162,974	203,141	254,194	269,422	297,655	327,692	377,906	403,259	14.84
Total (Gross Domestic Product - GDP)	1,473,302	1,392,808	1,478,336	1,666,855	2,032,562	2,234,838	2,788,303	3,179,650	3,454,473	3,876,735	4,044,558	10.63

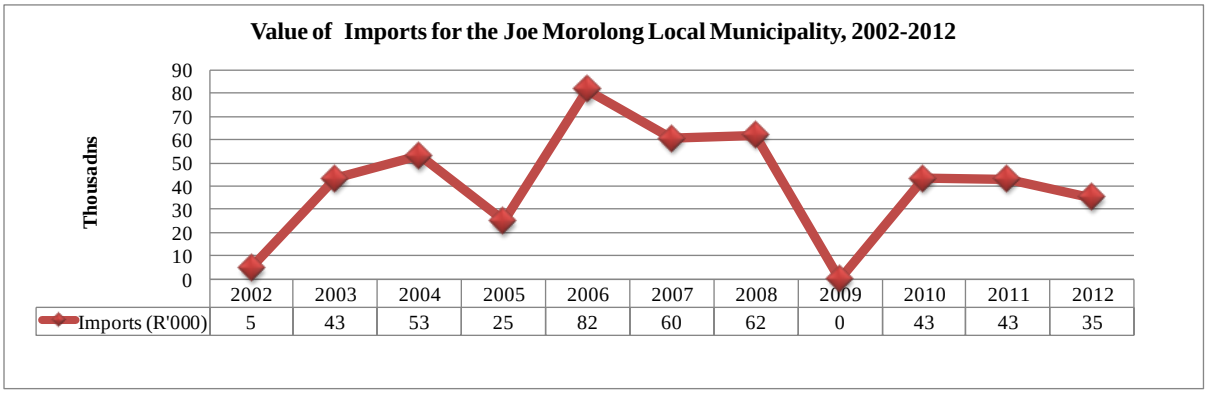
Source: Global Insight, 2013

The table above shows that the primary sector contributed the most at 59 percent followed by the tertiary at 38 percent while the secondary was the least at 4 percent. The highest contributions in the respective sectors were mainly due to activities in the mining, construction and community services industries. The finance industry recorded the highest year-on-year growth at 14.32 percent while manufacturing was the least at 5.77 percent.

6.4.2.3 Trade

The figure below shows the value of only imports for the Joe Morolong local municipality, from 2002 to 2012. There is no data recorded for the exported goods and services.

Figure 6.3.2.2: Value of Imports for Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2002-2012



Source: Global Insight, 2013

The municipality recorded the least value of imports in 2002 at R5 thousand and the highest in 2006 at R82 thousands. Even though the municipality had zero imports in 2009, it recorded R43 thousand in 2010 and 2011 and R35 thousand in 2012.

6.4.2.4 Local Economic Development

Amongst the projects in the municipality's IDP for the 2013/14 financial year is the Manyeding cultivation supported by Kumba Iron Ore, Tsineng and Ncwaneng food plot that will help with alleviating poverty supported by Assmang Blackrock mine, Surprise cattle farming supported by BHP Billiton and Dithakong Sand mining also supported by Assmang Blackrock mine. The municipality also plans to construct a business incubator centre in the area of Hotazel that will benefit the local entrepreneurs. These projects will help in reducing unemployment, alleviating poverty and ultimately boosting the economy of the region.

6.4.2.5 Natural Resources

6.4.2.5.1 Land

Joe Morolong local municipality is an average small area spreading over about 9 477 square kilometres. The area is mostly rural with about 60 percent of it compromising virgin land surface**.**

6.4.2.5.2 Tourism

In order to stimulate the municipality will in the 2013/14 financial year open a tourism office in Vanzylsrus and Kiangkop will be an ideal tourism destination. Furthermore, it will embark on annual tourism marketing exhibition shows and tourism Indaba.

6.4.2.6 Economic Infrastructure

The municipality will amongst the planned infrastructure development, upgrade the existing roads and construction of new ones where necessary in the 2013/14 financial year. To further better the standard of living for its community, 1000 houses will be built in several villages within the area.

6.4.2.7 Conclusion

The economies of Joe Morolong local and John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipalities followed the same trend averaging 2.5 and 3.3 percent respectively for the period 2002 to 2012. The contribution in the area was mainly due to activities in the mining, construction and community services industries. The municipality has identified several projects in the IDP to ultimately boost the economy of the area. Furthermore, the tourism sector will be revived by involving relevant stakeholders. The municipality will also embark on the infrastructure development for the current financial year.

6.4.3 Labour Analysis

6.4.3.1 Labour Status

The labour characteristics for Joe Morolong local municipality for 2002 and 2012 is shown in table 6.4.3.1 below.

Table 6.4.3.1: Labour Characteristics for Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	2002		2012	
	Number	% Rate	Number	% Rate
Employed	8,764	59.4	10,294	62.3
Unemployed	6,001	40.6	6,237	37.7
Economically active	**14,765**	**100.0**	**16,531**	**100.0**
Economically Active	14,765	28.5	16,531	37.3
Not Economically Active	37,050	71.5	27,802	62.7
Working Age 15-64 Population	**51,815**	**100.0**	**44,334**	**100.0**

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The employment contribution towards economically active population increased from 59.4 percent in 2002 to 62.3 percent in 2012 while unemployment decreased from 40.6 percent to 37.7 for the same period. The number of not economically active population was higher than that of economically active in 2002 and 2012. The number of working age 15-64 population decreased by 7 481 between 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.4.3.2 below shows the employment and unemployment by race and gender for Joe Morolong local municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.4.3.2: Employment and Unemployment by Race and Gender for Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	Employment		Unemployment	
Race	**2002**	**2012**	**2002**	**2012**
African	92.1%	85.5%	42.2%	41.0%
White	4.9%	8.9%	3.6%	0.9%
Coloured	2.9%	5.1%	26.5%	18.9%
Asian	0.1%	0.5%	21.5%	3.2%
Gender				
Male	61.7%	62.2%	44.9%	41.5%
Female	38.3%	37.8%	32.2%	30.2%

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The employment rate in Whites increased from 4.9 percent in 2002 to 8.9 percent in 2012 while unemployment decreased from 3.6 percent to 0.9 for the same period. Africans were the most employed while Asians were the least for the period under study. Male were the most employed compared to their counter parts in 2002 and 2012.

The employment distribution by industry for Joe Morolong local municipality for 2002 and 2012 is shown in table 6.4.3.3 below. The mining industry had the highest year-on-year growth in employment at 6.6 percent while agriculture had the highest negative growth at 4.6 percent. The total growth for all the industries recorded a negative growth at 0.7 percent for the period under review.

Table 6.4.3.3: Employment Distribution by Industry for Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

Industry	2002		2012		% Change
	Number	% Share	Number	% Share	
Agriculture	1,547	20.6	964	13.8	-4.6
Mining	1,040	13.9	1,967	28.1	6.6
Manufacturing	163	2.2	96	1.4	-5.1
Electricity	41	0.5	27	0.4	-4.1
Construction	220	2.9	194	2.8	-1.2
Trade	696	9.3	548	7.8	-2.4
Transport	242	3.2	158	2.3	-4.1
Finance	292	3.9	238	3.4	-2.0
Community services	2,439	32.5	2,143	30.6	-1.3
Households	830	11.1	664	9.5	-2.2
Total	**7,509**	**100.0**	**7,000**	**100.0**	**-0.7**

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The community services had the largest share of employment at 32.5 and 30.6 percent in 2002 and 2012 respectively followed by agriculture at 20.6 percent in 2002 and mining at 28.1 percent in 2012. The electricity had the least share in employment at 0.5 and 0.4 percent for the period under study.

6.4.3.2 Remuneration

Table 6.4.3.4 below shows remuneration by industry for Joe Morolong municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.4.3.4: Remuneration by Industry for Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

Indusries	2002		2012		% Change
	Amount (R'000)	% Share	Amount (R'000)	% Share	
Agriculture	14,131	3.0	30,530	2.4	8.0
Mining	126,422	27.3	387,832	30.6	11.9
Manufacturing	8,788	1.9	20,361	1.6	8.8
Electricity	7,656	1.7	20,210	1.6	10.2
Construction	10,618	2.3	22,769	1.8	7.9
Trade	33,937	7.3	77,489	6.1	8.6
Transport	14,656	3.2	28,693	2.3	6.9
Finance	23,895	5.2	59,284	4.7	9.5
Community services	223,525	48.2	620,518	48.9	10.7
Total Industries	**463,629**	**100.0**	**1,267,686**	**100.0**	**10.6**

Source: Global Insight 2013

The community services industry had the largest share of remuneration at 48.2 and 48.9 percent in 2002 and 2012 respectively while electricity was the least at 1.7 and 1.6 percent for the same period. The total remuneration by industry increased by R804 million between 2002 and 2012.

6.4.3.3 Conclusion

The employment contribution towards economically active population increased between 2002 and 2012 while Africans were the only race that experienced a decrease in employment. The community services industry had the largest share of employment in 2002 and 2012 while electricity had the least share in employment for the period under study. The total remuneration by industry experienced an increase between 2002 and 2012.

6.4.4 Human Development Profile

6.4.4.1 Poverty Indicators

The table below presents the poverty indicators for Joe Morolong local municipality compared to John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality for 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.4.4.1: Poverty for Joe Morolong Local and John Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002 and 2012

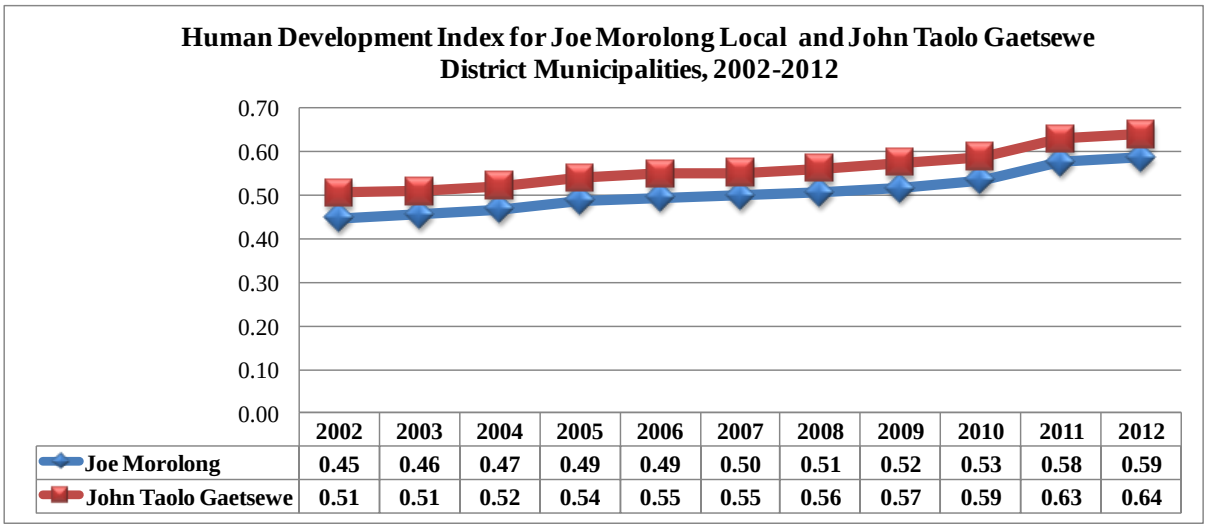
	2002				2012			
Municipalities	Total Population	No. of People in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	Poverty GAP (R million)	Total Population	No. of People in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	Poverty GAP (R million)
Joe Morolong	95,941	54,929	57.3%	146	84,165	30,309	36.0%	261
John Taolo Gaetsewe	193,918	106,946	55.1%	251	217,400	82,526	38.0%	401

Source: Global Insight, 2013

The total population decreased from 95 941 in 2002 to 84 165 in 2012, which contributed to a decline in the number of people living in poverty. However the poverty gap almost doubled over the same period.

Figure below shows the Human Development Index (HDI) for Joe Morolong and John Taolo from 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.4.4.1: Human Development Index for Joe Morolong and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2002-2012



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Joe Morolong	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.58	0.59
John Taolo Gaetsewe	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.63	0.64

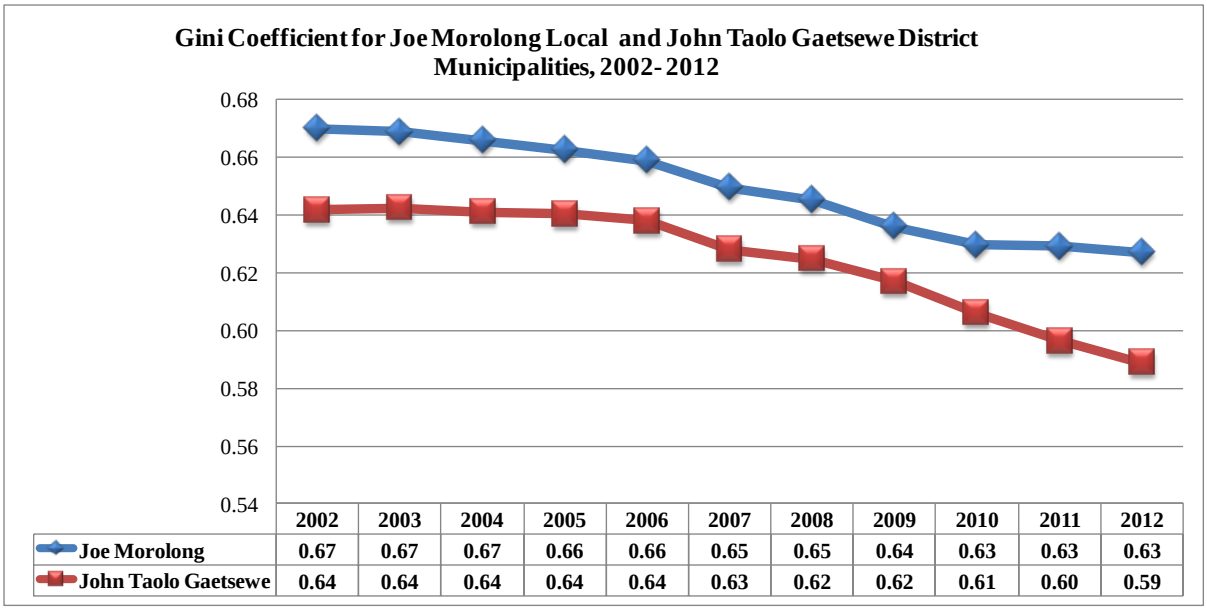
Source: Global Insight 2013

Joe Morolong municipality was under-developed from 2002 to 2006 and improved from 2007 to 2012. Joe Morolong is one of the poorer and rural local municipalities in the Northern Cape.

6.4.4.2 Income Distribution

Figure 6.4.4.2 below shows the Gini Coefficient for Joe Morolong local municipality and John Taolo district municipality from 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.4.4.2: Gini Coefficient for Joe Morolong Local and John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipalities, 2001-2012



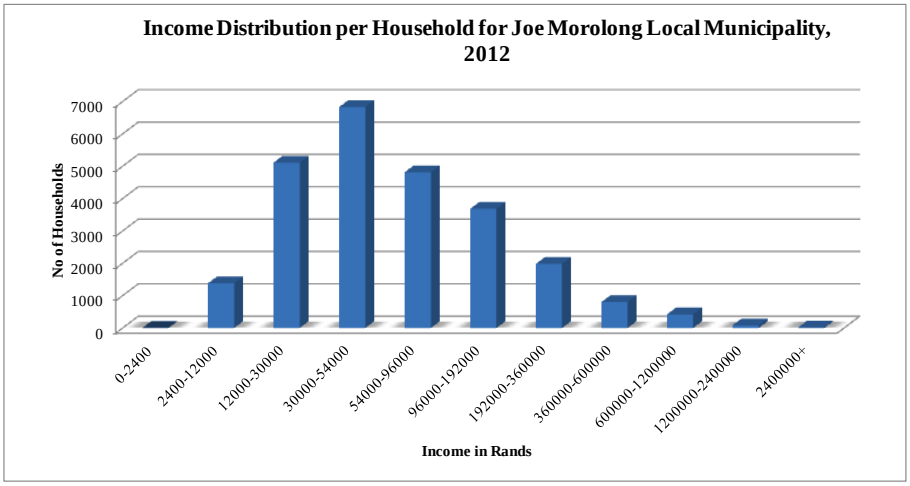
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Joe Morolong	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63
John Taolo Gaetsewe	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.59

Source: Global Insight 2013

The Gini Coefficient for Joe Morolong local municipality decreased from 0.67 in 2002 to 0.63 in 2012. Despite the decline, this is relatively high level of income inequality and much still needs to be done with regards to bridging the gap.

Figure 6.4.4.3 below shows the annual income distribution per household in Joe Morolong for 2002 and 2012.

Figure 6.4.4.3: Income Distribution per Household for Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2012



Source: Global Insight 2013

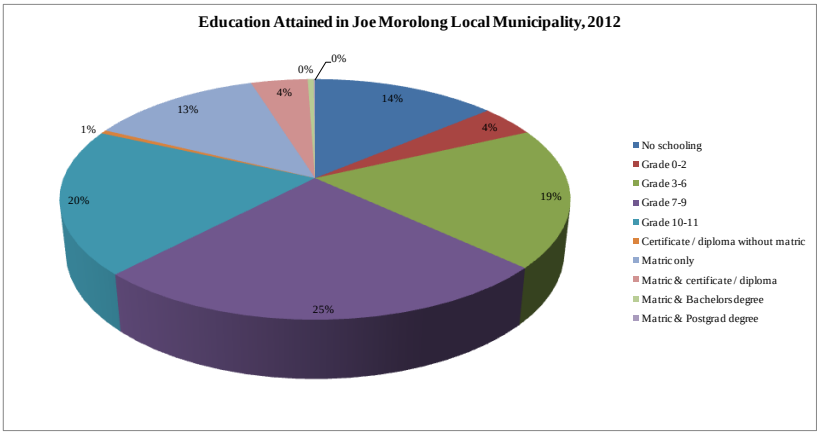
In 2012, a large percentage of households earned within the income category (R30 000-54 000) followed by income category (R12 000- 30 000). The income category with the lowest number of households was (R0-2400) and (R2 400 000+).

6.4.4.3 Access to Services

6.4.4.3.1 Education

Figure 6.4.4.4 below shows the level of education attained in Joe Morolong for 2012.

Figure 6.4.4.4: Education Attained in Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2012



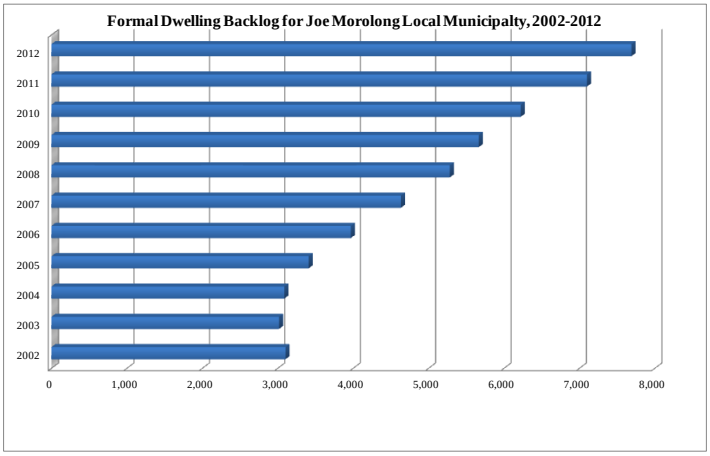
Source: Global Insight 2013

According to figure above 25 percent of the population managed to attain grade 7-9 education, there was a fewer percentage of people who attained matric only with 13 percent. Education remains a concern as less than 1 percent managed to attain post matric qualification and 14 percent have no schooling.

6.4.4.3.2 Housing

The formal dwelling backlog was at its lowest in 2003 at 3 019 and increased to its highest backlog of 7 691 in 2012. Figure 6.4.4.5 below presents dwelling backlog for Joe Morolong local municipality for the period 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6.4.4.5: Formal Dwelling Backlog for Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2002-2012



Source: Global Insight 2013

The increase in formal dwelling backlog could be attributed to the increasing demand on housing as a result of increasing population.

6.4.4.4 Access to Basic Services

The table below shows the number of households with and without access to basic services such as piped water and electricity for the years 2002 and 2012.

Table 6.4.4.2: Access to Basics Services for Households in Joe Morolong Local Municipality, 2002 and 2012

	2002		2012	
Basic Services	**Households with access**	**Households without access**	**Households with access**	**Households without access**
Electricity	2,751	8,878	2,273	2,266
Flush Toilets	6,655	7,505	3,371	3,770
Piped water	3,022	12,955	9,694	3,900
Refuse Removal	1,452	1,193	4,293	1,792

Source: Global Insight 2013

The table above shows that there was improvement only in services such as piped water and refuse removal, however much still needs to be done with regards to the provision of electricity and flush toilets as the number of households with access declined.

6.4.4.5 Conclusion

There was great progress made with regards to alleviating poverty as the percentage of people living in poverty declined between 2002 and 2012, however there was a high poverty gap. Joe Morolong was under developed from 2002 till 2006 but was semi-developed since 2007. There was a steady decline in Gini Coefficient however income inequality was still high.