

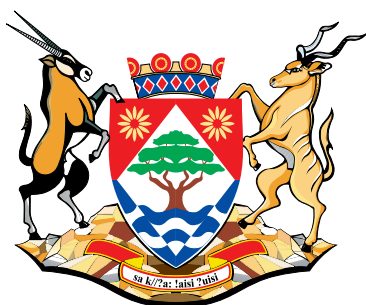


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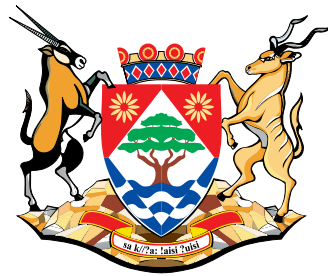
COMPARATIVE  
ANALYSIS FOR  
ZF MGCWU  
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

2017

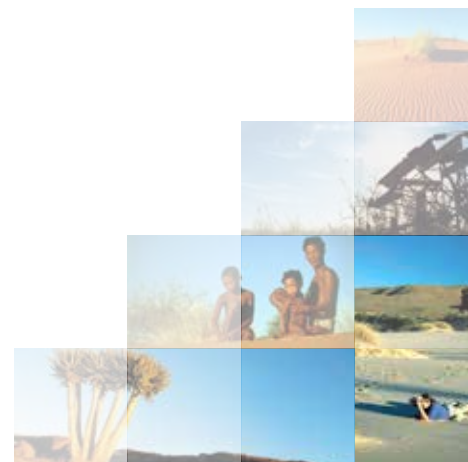
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COMPARATIVE  
ANALYSIS FOR  
ZF MGCWU  
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY  
2017



**PR95/2017**

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**Comparative Analysis for ZF Mgcawu District Municipality 2017**

The Comparative Analysis for ZF Mgcawu District Municipality 2017 is compiled using the latest available information from departmental and other sources. Some of this information is unaudited or subject to revision.

For further information and to obtain additional copies of this document, please contact:

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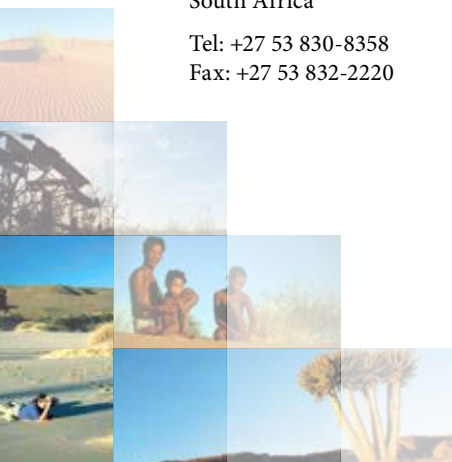
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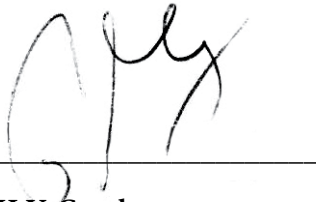
# FOREWORD

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This comparative analysis of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality and its Local Municipalities is prepared by the Northern Cape Provincial Treasury to assist the municipalities with an analysis of selected demographic, economic, labour and human development indicators. This can provide municipalities with more information to assist with effective and efficient resource allocation.

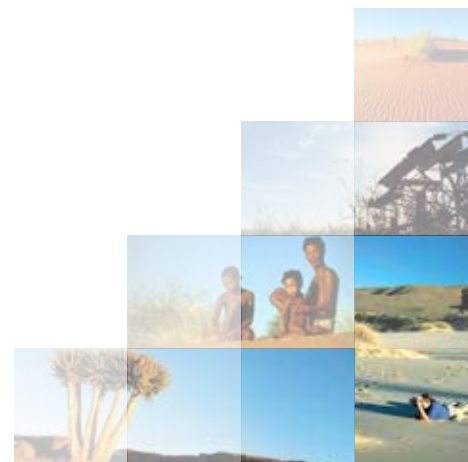
The aim of this document is to assist and enable the ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, Legislature as well as other relevant stakeholders with planning and decision making as well as ensuring that any measures introduced by government are in line with the ever-changing socio economic environment of the region. Municipalities can learn certain lessons from a comparison of the performance of the various municipalities within a district.

I therefore request that municipalities in the ZF Mgcawu District use this analysis to enhance their planning and resource allocation.



**H.V. Gumbo**

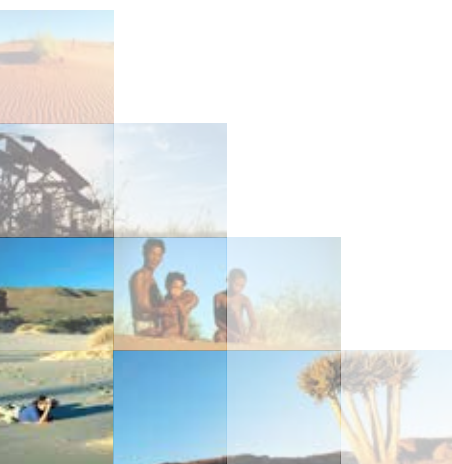
*Acting Head of Department: Northern Cape Provincial Treasury*



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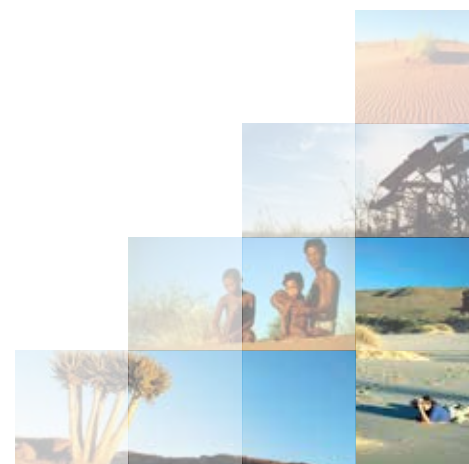
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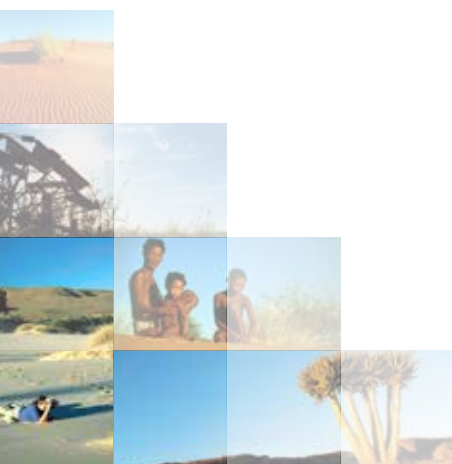
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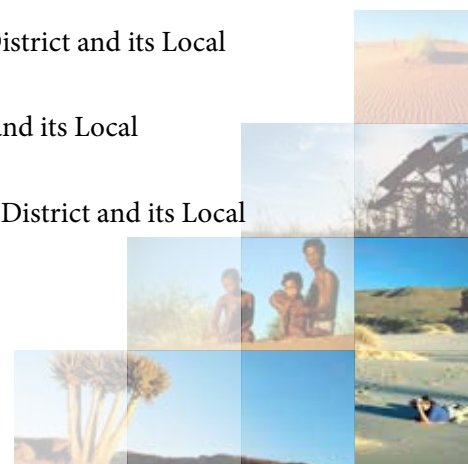
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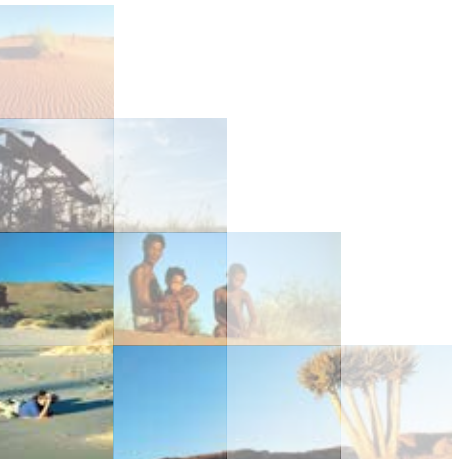




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DM	-	District Municipality
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	-	Human Development Index
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
LM	-	Local Municipality
NDP	-	National Development Plan
RDP	-	Reconstruction and Development Programme
StatsSA	-	Statistics South Africa
UN	-	United Nations
VIP	-	Ventilation Improved Pit (Toilets)



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

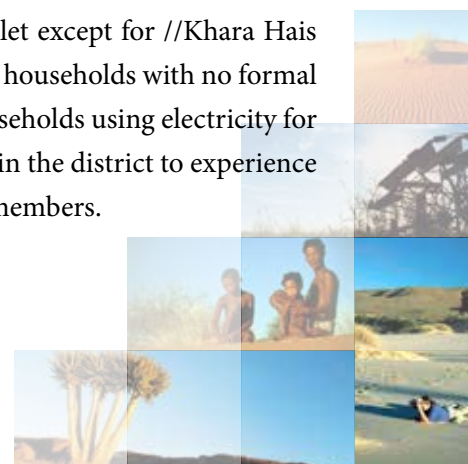
The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality had a population of 254 768 in 2015 which represented about 21 per cent of the Northern Cape's total population. Of this population 50.3 per cent were males while 49.7 per cent were females. With regard to race, the Coloured population contributed the largest share to the district's total population followed by Africans. //Khara Hais Local Municipality had a total of 103 104 people in 2015, representing the largest share of the district's population, followed by Kai !Garib while Mier had the smallest population size. //Khara Hais had the largest number of households. Most of the municipalities had experienced a rise in population density.

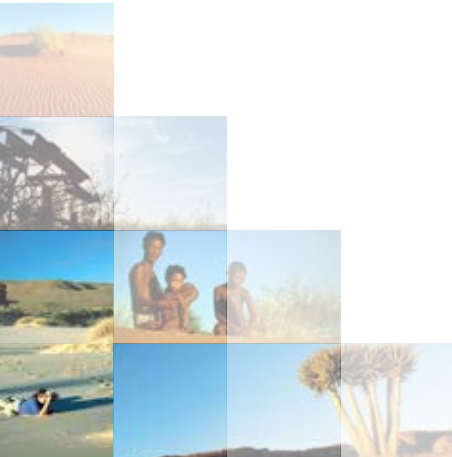
The economy of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality was adversely affected by the drought that hit the entire country and the falling commodity prices; since agriculture and mining are the major economic activities in the district. This was evident in the contractions in agricultural and mining output in the district in 2015. //Khara Hais and Kai !Garib are the economic hubs of the ZF Mgcawu District, together contributing more than half of the district's GDP. The negative economic growth in ZF Mgcawu in 2015 could be attributed to large contractions in agriculture, mining and construction. All of the municipalities saw a decline in agriculture and mining in 2015. In tourism, //Khara Hais and Kai !Garib were the largest contributors to the total bednights of the district in 2005 and 2015 with !Kheis being the smallest.

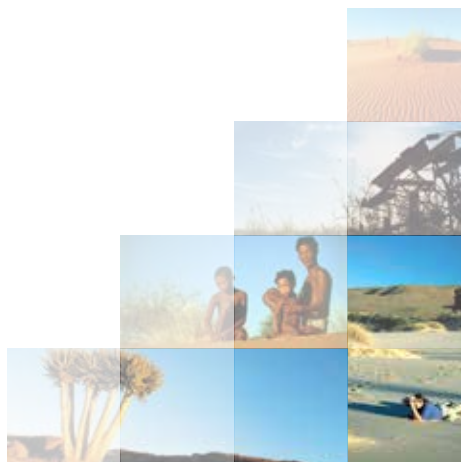
The labour characteristics shows that more work needs to be done in ZF Mgcawu to minimise unemployment and to create decent and sustainable jobs. Although the unemployment rate decreased in the district due to a decrease in the unemployment rates of Kai !Garib, //Khara Hais, Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele, unemployment in the district is still fairly high with an unemployment rate of 20.3 per cent in 2015. Some of the factors that have the potential to influence the labour status are migration, skills and education and ensuring that there is a match between the demand and supply of skills. In terms of unemployment by race, Coloureds recorded the highest unemployment rate in 2015 across all of the local municipalities except in Kgatelopele. There was progress in the labour market of the region when it comes to addressing gender equality, as the unemployment rate of females decreased in five of the local municipalities between 2005 and 2015. !Kheis is the only municipality that recorded an increase.

Even though progress has been made in alleviating poverty in the district, poverty still remained a challenge as 34.0 per cent of the population still lived in poverty in 2015. The HDIs of all municipalities increased, which resulted in the district improving from 0.55 in 2005 to 0.66 in 2015. There is an unequal distribution of income in the district, and measures will have to be put in place in order to lessen the gap between the rich and poor.

The largest number of households in the district were earning within the R192 000 to R360 000 income category in 2015. With regards to education, the district had 12 084 people with no schooling in 2015. The majority of these people were in //Khara Hais and Kai !Garib. //Khara Hais also had the largest number of people with matric and a certificate or diploma and matric and a bachelor's degree. The delivery of basic services improved overall in the district. In the district, the number of households living in very formal and informal dwellings increased while households living in formal, traditional and other dwelling types decreased between 2005 and 2015. There was a significant decrease in the number of households using the bucket system toilet except for //Khara Hais where there was a slight increase. All municipalities had an increase in the number of households with no formal piped water in 2015. There was an increase in all municipalities in the number of households using electricity for lighting and other purposes over this period. Tsantsabane was the only municipality in the district to experience an increase in the number of households whose refuse was removed by community members.







# CHAPTER 1: DEMOGRAPHY

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the demographic profile for the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality together with its local municipalities. Demography refers to the study of the size, composition, and distribution of human populations and their changes which can result from fertility, mortality and migration. This demographic analysis is crucial in that it can assist municipalities (both district and local) to know their status quo, which will in turn assist with planning.

The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality was made up of 6 local municipalities (!Kheis, Mier, //Khara Hais, Kai !Garib, Kgatelopele and Tsantsabane) before the local government elections that took place on the third of August 2016. Since then, the Mier and //Khara Hais Local Municipalities have merged and the new municipality is called Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality. However, this analysis will refer to the two municipalities individually as data for the new municipality was not available at the time of compiling this document. This chapter will provide analysis on indicators including population, urbanisation and population density.

## 1.2 POPULATION PROFILE

### 1.2.1 Total Population

Table 1.1 below provides the total population for the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015. This is important, as it shows if there has been a decrease or increase in the population and therefore can guide planning and budget allocation.

**Table 1.1: Population Profile for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

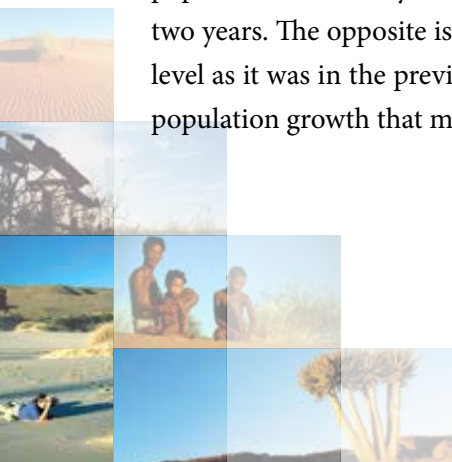
	ZF Mgcawu DM	Mier LM	Kai !Garib LM	//Khara Hais LM	!Kheis LM	Tsantsabane LM	Kgatelopele LM
2005	219 639	8 588	62 138	86 068	18 022	29 303	15 521
2015	254 768	7 280	67 789	103 104	17 180	39 272	20 141
% Change	1.5	-1.6	0.9	1.8	-0.5	3.0	2.6

Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

ZF Mgcawu's population has shown average annual growth of 1.5 per cent between 2005 and 2015. With regard to local municipalities, only two experienced a decline in the population and these were the Mier and !Kheis Local Municipalities, with the former experiencing the largest drop at -1.6 per cent. The remaining local municipalities had an increase in their population size, with Tsantsabane recording the largest at 3.0 per cent on an average annual basis. An increase in the population size could be attributed to a number of factors including an increased birth rate, decreased mortality rate and inward migration.

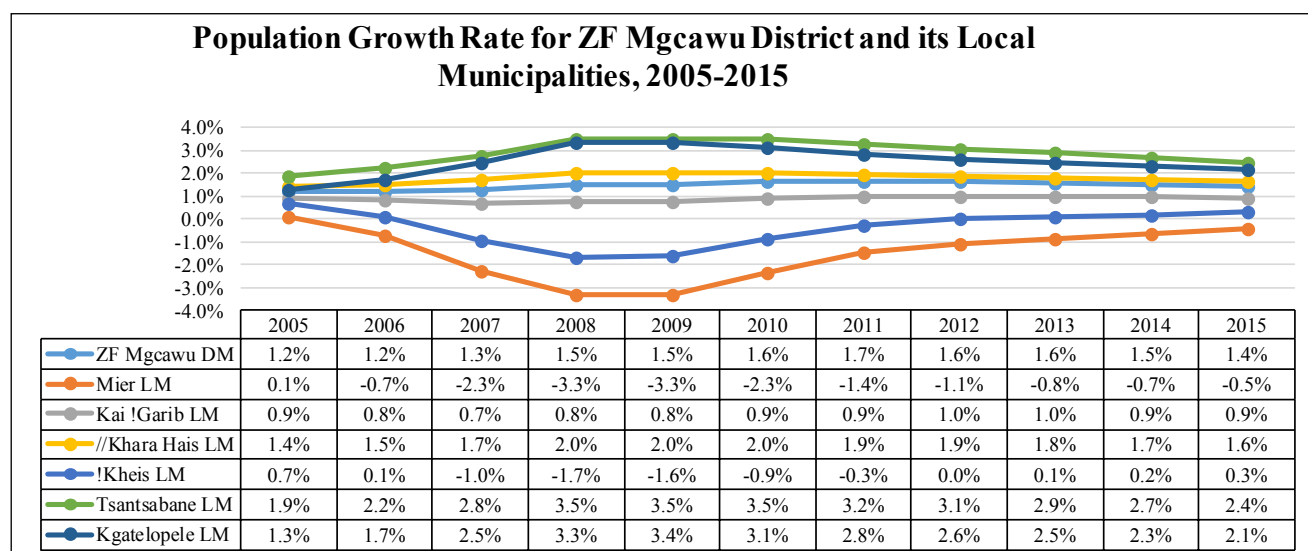
### 1.2.2 Population Growth Rate

The graph below depicts the population growth rate for the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality and its local municipalities from 2005 to 2015. The population growth rate represents the percentage change in the selected population from one year to the next. If the output is positive, it implies that the population increased between the two years. The opposite is true for a negative output. If the rate is 0% it means that the population is at the same level as it was in the previous year (Global Insight, 2016). The population growth rate shows a trend in an area's population growth that may be as a result of for instance migration, birth and death.





**Figure 1.1: Population Growth Rate for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005-2015**



Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele have shown a downward trend in population growth since 2009. Mier and !Kheis, on the other hand, show an upward trend after having experienced falling rates from 2006, but the population growth rate for Mier remained negative in 2015. The population growth rate of the district municipality and its local municipalities showed positive growth throughout the period under review except for Mier and !Kheis.

### 1.2.3 Population by Race and Gender

Table 1.2 below provides the population by race and gender for the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2015.

**Table 1.2: Population by Race and Gender for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2015**

Race	ZF Mgcawu DM		Mier LM		Kai !Garib LM		//Khara Hais LM		!Kheis LM		Tsantsabane LM		Kgatelopele LM	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>African</b>	39 894	32 478	298	227	11 011	7 009	11 905	11 127	736	492	10 987	9 074	4 957	4 549
<b>White</b>	10 687	11 767	183	156	2 331	2 580	4 879	5 796	439	402	1 859	1 760	995	1 074
<b>Coloured</b>	76 407	81 527	3 270	3 097	21 534	22 646	32 594	36 070	7 196	7 705	7 625	7 717	4 189	4 292
<b>Asian</b>	1 130	878	22	27	335	344	405	329	127	83	204	46	36	49
<b>Total</b>	128 118	126 650	3 773	3 507	35 211	32 579	49 783	53 322	8 498	8 682	20 675	18 597	10 177	9 964

Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality had more males than females in 2015, with the Coloured population making up the largest share of the total population. With regard to the local municipalities, four had more males than females and these were Mier, Kai !Garib, Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele. In contrast, //Khara Hais and !Kheis had more females than males. In terms of race, the population of Mier, Kai !Garib, //Khara Hais and !Kheis are comprised of more Coloureds, which is also the case for the district municipality as a whole. Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele had Africans representing the largest proportion of the population.

### 1.2.4 Households

Global Insight (2016) defines a household as a group of persons who live together and who provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone. The table below provides the number of households and average number of people per household for ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.

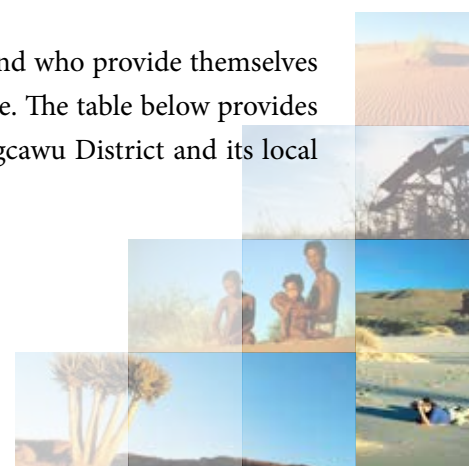


Table 1.3: Number of Households and Average Number of People per Household for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015

	ZF Mgcawu DM		Mier LM		Kai !Garib LM		//Khara Hais LM		!Kheis LM		Tsantsabane LM		Kgatloupele LM	
	Number of households	Average number of people per household	Number of households	Average number of people per household	Number of households	Average number of people per household	Number of households	Average number of people per household	Number of households	Average number of people per household	Number of households	Average number of people per household	Number of households	Average number of people per household
2005	58 882	3.73	2 099	4.09	19 067	3.26	20 992	4.10	4 504	4.00	7 898	3.71	4 323	3.59
2015	68 823	3.70	2 029	3.59	18 018	3.76	26 719	3.86	4 504	3.81	11 508	3.41	6 045	3.33

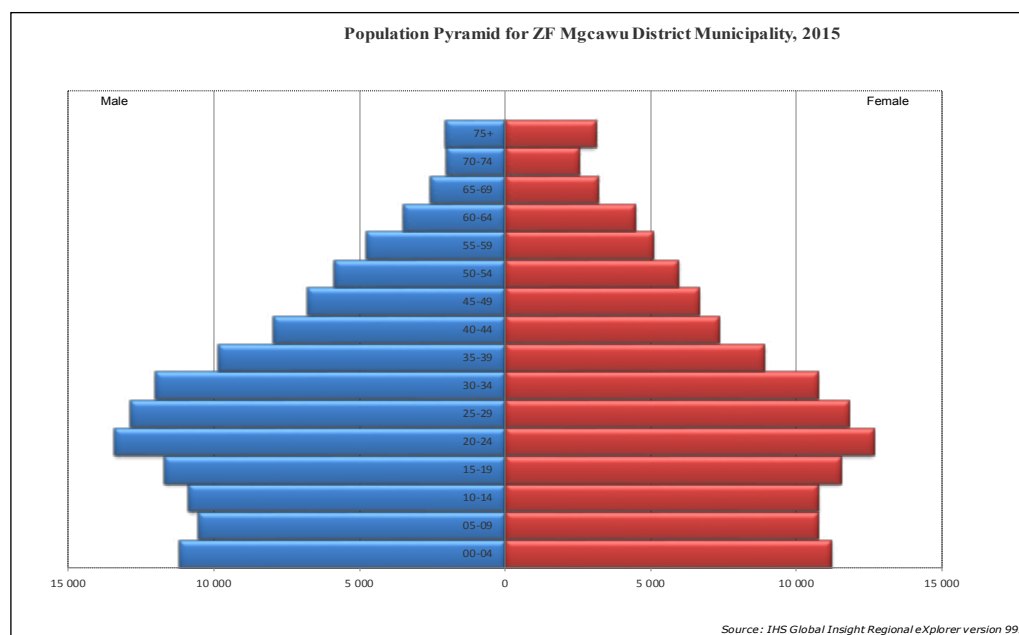
Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

The district municipality had a total of 68 823 households in 2015 with an average household size of 3.70 people. When it comes to local municipalities, //Khara Hais had 26 719 households which was the largest number in the district making up 39 per cent of the total number of households. This was followed by Kai !Garib with 18 018 households at 26 per cent. Mier Local Municipality had the smallest number of households in the district.

### 1.2.5 Population Pyramids

Global Insight (2016) defines a population pyramid as a visual representation of the population broken down by gender and age for the selected year and region. The horizontal axis depicts the number of people, with the left pane depicting males and the right pane depicting females; the vertical axis depicts the 5-year age categories. Figures 1.2 to 1.8 provide the population pyramids for the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality together with its local municipalities for 2015.

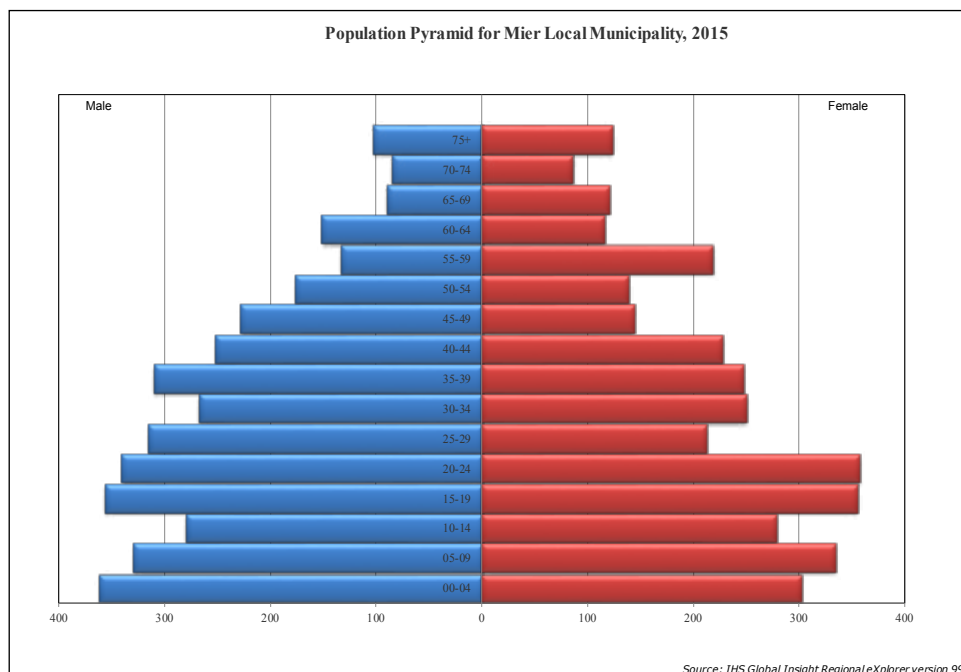
Figure 1.2: Population Pyramid for ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, 2015



Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

The district municipality's population pyramid has a wide base, indicating a large number of children in the district. The age cohort 20-24 years represents the largest share of the district's total population while the age cohort with the smallest population size is 75 and more years. This indicates a need for youth employment creation within the district to ensure that the large youth within the district can positively contribute to the economy of the district and the province as a whole. The pyramid is skewed to the left, indicating that there were more males than females in the district in 2015.

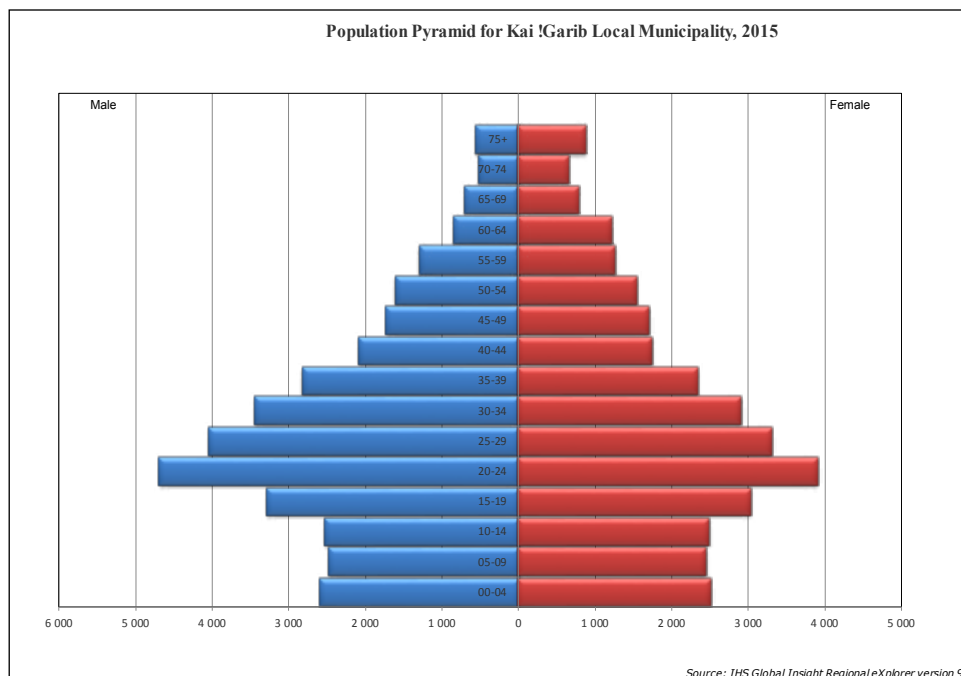
**Figure 1.3: Population Pyramid for Mier Local Municipality, 2015**



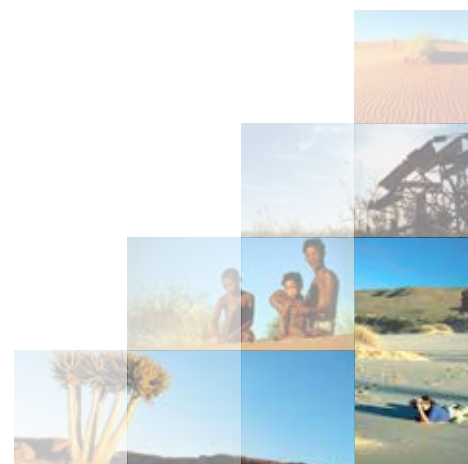
Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

Mier’s population pyramid also has a broad base and this implies that early childhood development and primary education will have to be prioritised within the municipality. The age group with the largest population size was 15-19, whereas those aged 70-74 years comprised the smallest share of the population. The municipality had more males than females, shown by the skewness of the pyramid to the left.

**Figure 1.4: Population Pyramid for Kai !Garib Local Municipality, 2015**

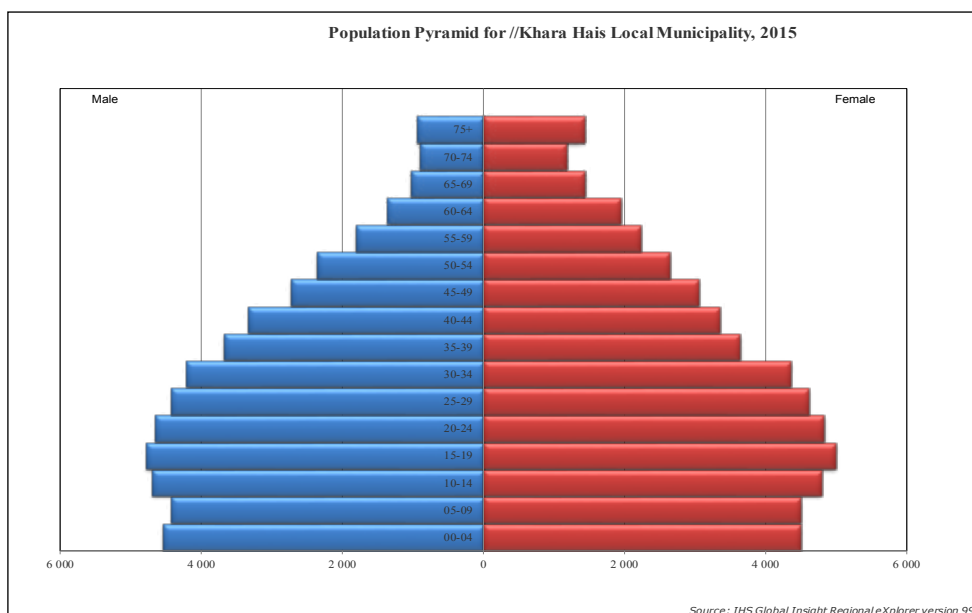


Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]



Young people aged 20-24 years had the largest portion of the population of Kai !Garib in 2015. Older people of ages 70-74 years were contributing the smallest share, which implies less dependency on the economically active population. With a large portion of people within the municipality between the ages of 15 and 34, youth employment creation is also very important in this municipality. The municipality’s pyramid is skewed to the left, indicating a larger number of males in comparison to females.

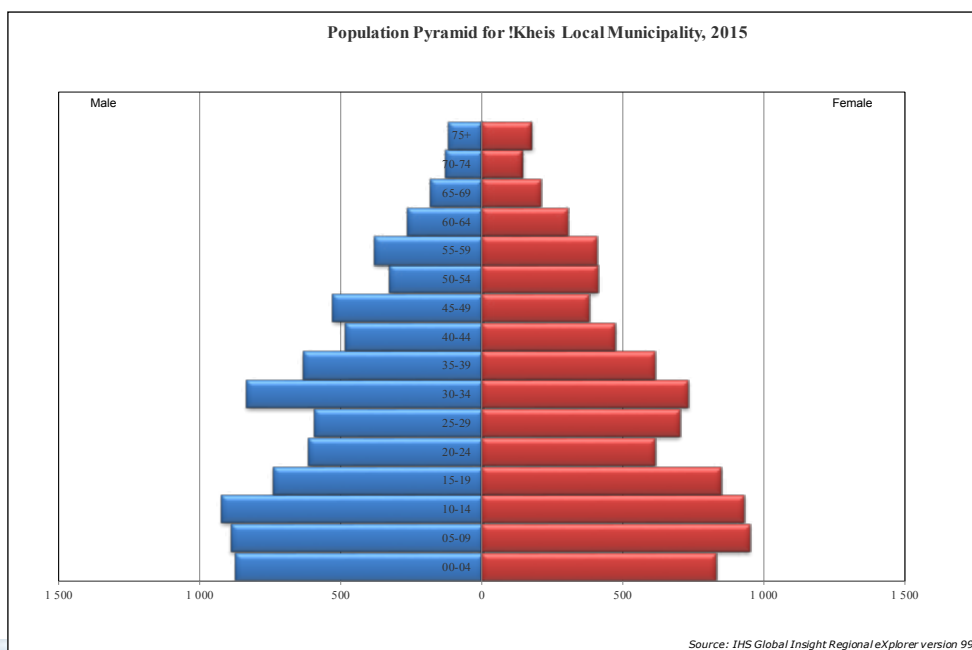
**Figure 1.5: Population Pyramid for //Khara Hais Local Municipality, 2015**



Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

//Khara Hais’ population pyramid has a wide base indicating that there are more children in the municipality. The age group that had the largest population is 15-19 years while 70-74 years had the smallest number of people. The local municipality had more females than males as indicated by the pyramid’s skewness to the right.

**Figure 1.6: Population Pyramid for !Kheis Local Municipality, 2015**

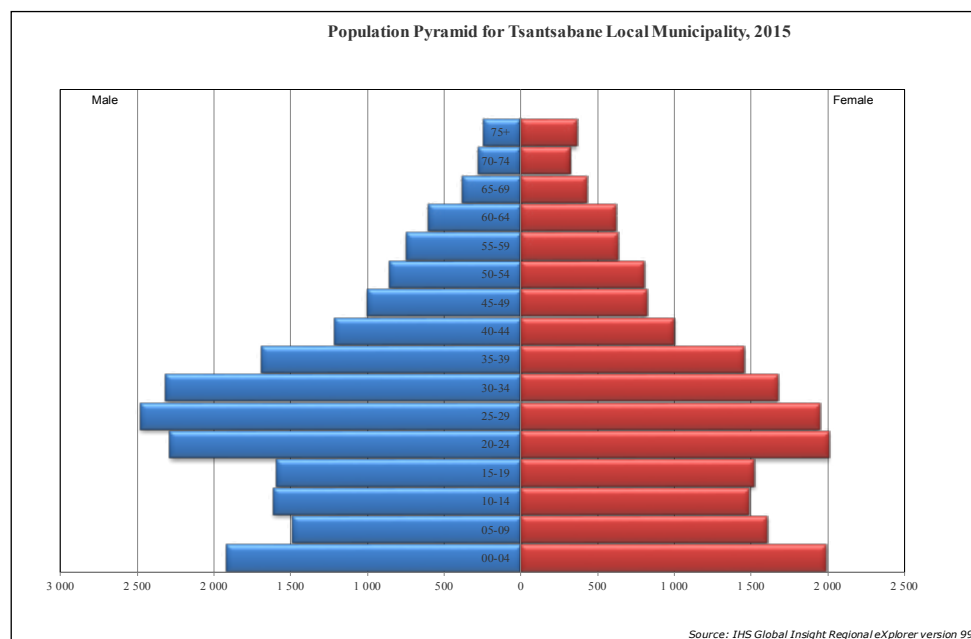


Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]



In !Kheis, children of the age group 10-14 years had the largest proportion of the population in 2015, whereas those aged 70-74 years had the smallest. The local municipality also had a small number of children as shown by its pyramid that has a narrow base. The pyramid is skewed to the right, indicating a larger number of females in the municipality.

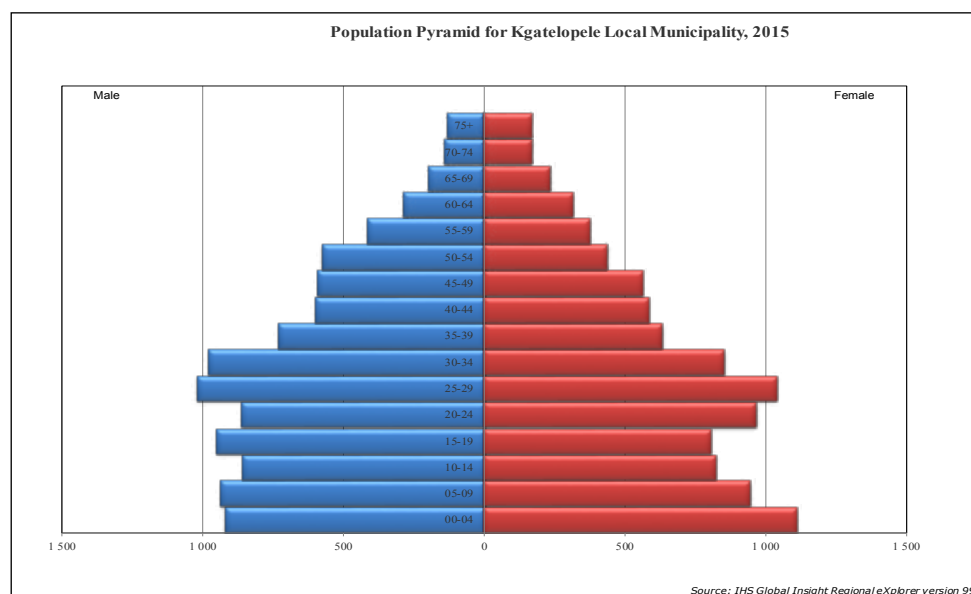
**Figure 1.7: Population Pyramid for Tsantsabane Local Municipality, 2015**



Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

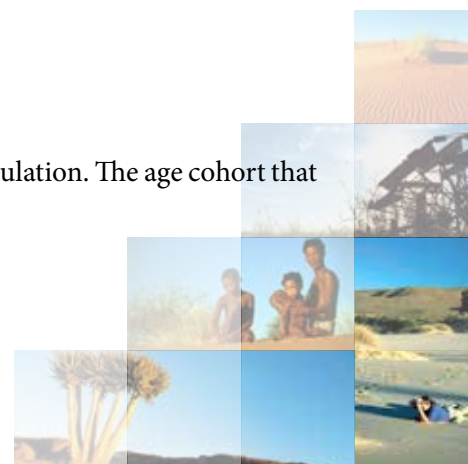
With regards to Tsantsabane, youth of the age 25-29 years represented the largest percentage of the total population while those aged 70-74 years represented the smallest percentage. The municipality also had more males than females.

**Figure 1.8: Population Pyramid for Kgatelopele Local Municipality, 2015**



Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

The age cohort 25-29 years contributed the largest share to the municipality's total population. The age cohort that had the smallest population size is 75 and more years.

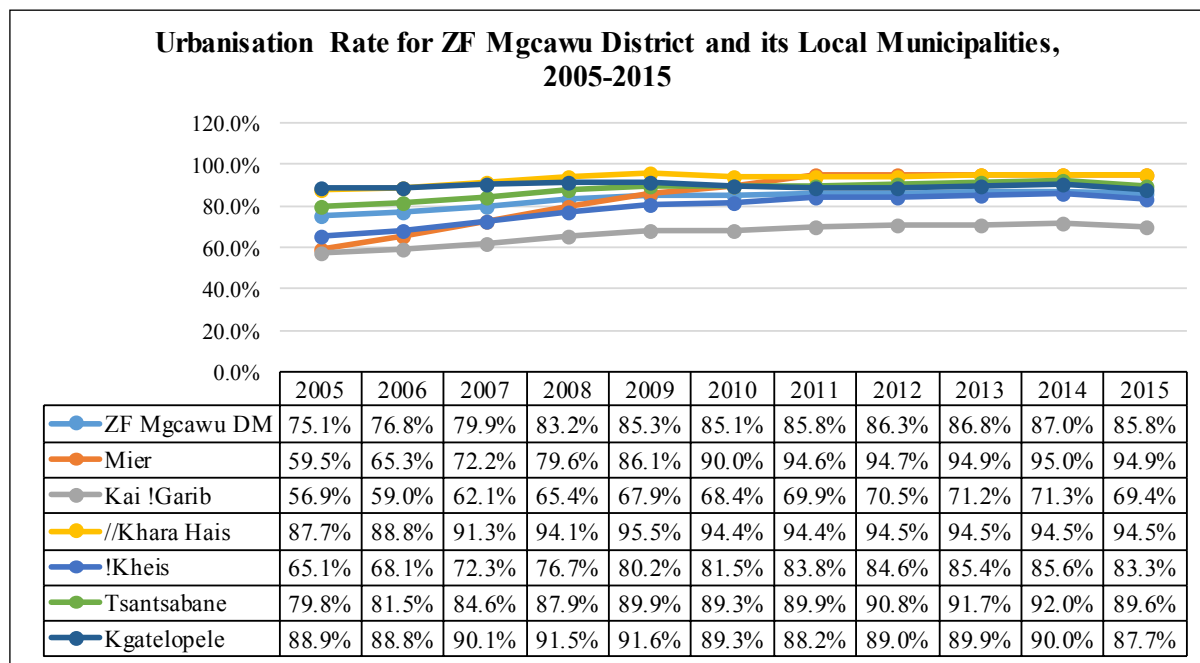




### 1.3 URBANISATION

Urbanisation means the movement of people from rural to urban areas as well as rural areas becoming more urbanised. This may be encouraged by various factors including standard of living, availability of services and employment opportunities. Figure 1.9 below provides the urbanisation rate for the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality together with its local municipalities for the period 2005 to 2015.

**Figure 1.9: Urbanisation Rate for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005-2015**

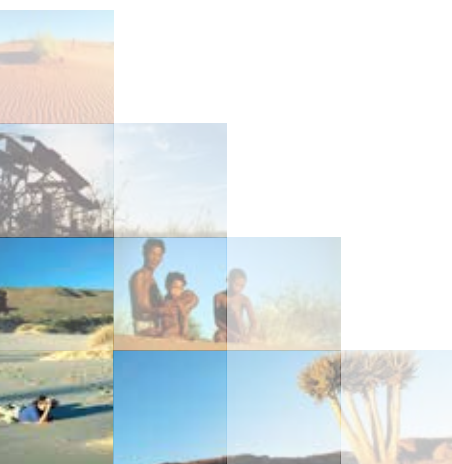


Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

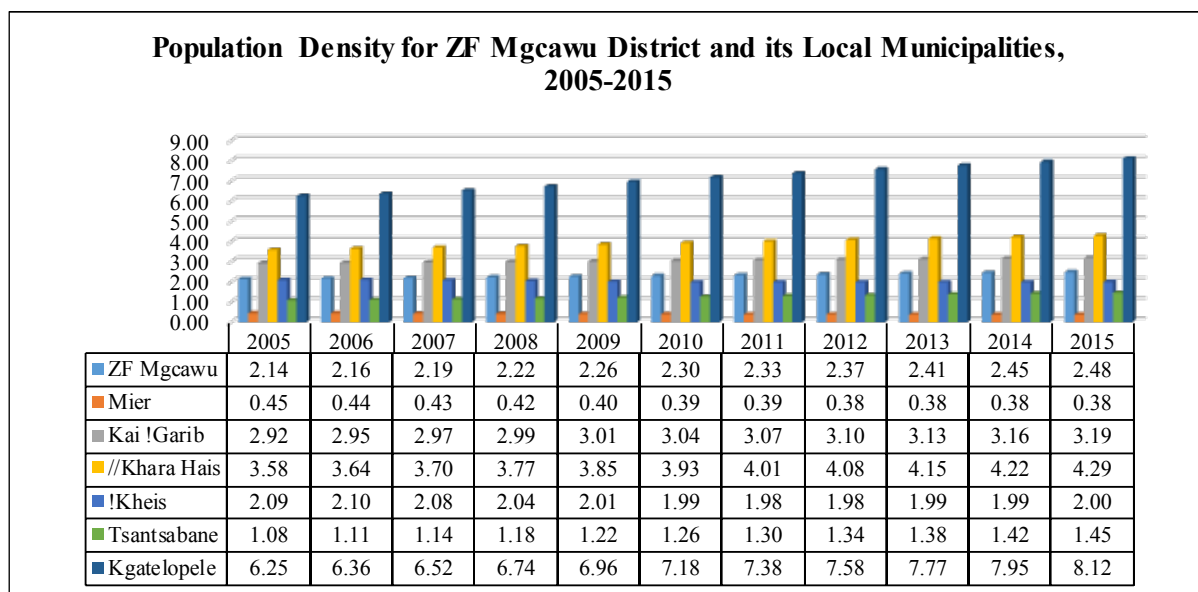
ZF Mgcawu and its local municipalities generally showed an upward trend in urbanisation between 2005 and 2015. All municipalities experienced an increase in urbanisation by the end of 2015 except Kgatelopele which had a decrease. The district municipality's urbanisation rate rose by 10.7 percentage points to 85.8 per cent in 2015. With regard to the local municipalities, Mier experienced the largest increase (35.4 percentage points) while //Khara Hais recorded the smallest (6.8 percentage points).

### 1.4 POPULATION DENSITY

Population density measures the concentration of people in a region by dividing the population of the region by the area size of that region. The output of this is the number of people per kilometre squared (Global Insight, 2016). The graph below illustrates the population density for the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality and its local municipalities for the period 2005 to 2015.



**Figure 1.10: Population Density for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005-2015**

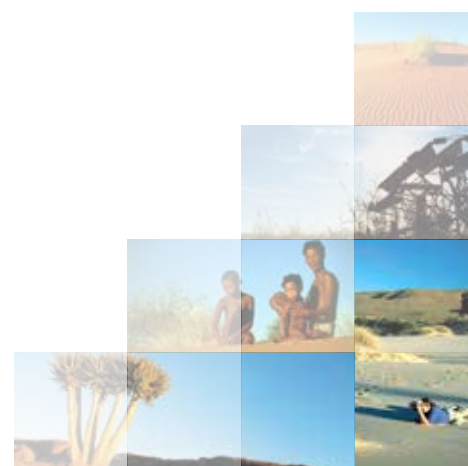


Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

ZF Mgcawu’s population density increased by 0.34 people per square kilometre from 2.14 in 2005 to 2.48 in 2015. This implies that there was a rise in the district municipality’s population relative to its area size. The local municipalities of Kai !Garib, //Khara Hais, Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele also experienced an increase in the population density, with Kgatelopele recording the largest increase. Mier and !Kheis were the only two local municipalities that had a decline in their population densities. There are a number of factors that can influence an area’s population density and these can be natural or human factors. Natural factors may include climate, resources and the height as well as shape of the land. Human factors may include economic, social and political stability.

### 1.5 CONCLUSION

The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality had a population of 254 768 in 2015 which represented about 21 per cent of the Northern Cape’s total population. Of this population 50.3 per cent were males while 49.7 per cent were females. With regard to race, the Coloured population contributed the largest share to the district’s total population followed by Africans. //Khara Hais Local Municipality had a total of 103 104 people in 2015, representing the largest share of the district’s population, followed by Kai !Garib while Mier had the smallest population size. // Khara Hais had the largest number of households. Most of the municipalities had experienced a rise in population density.



# CHAPTER 2: ECONOMY

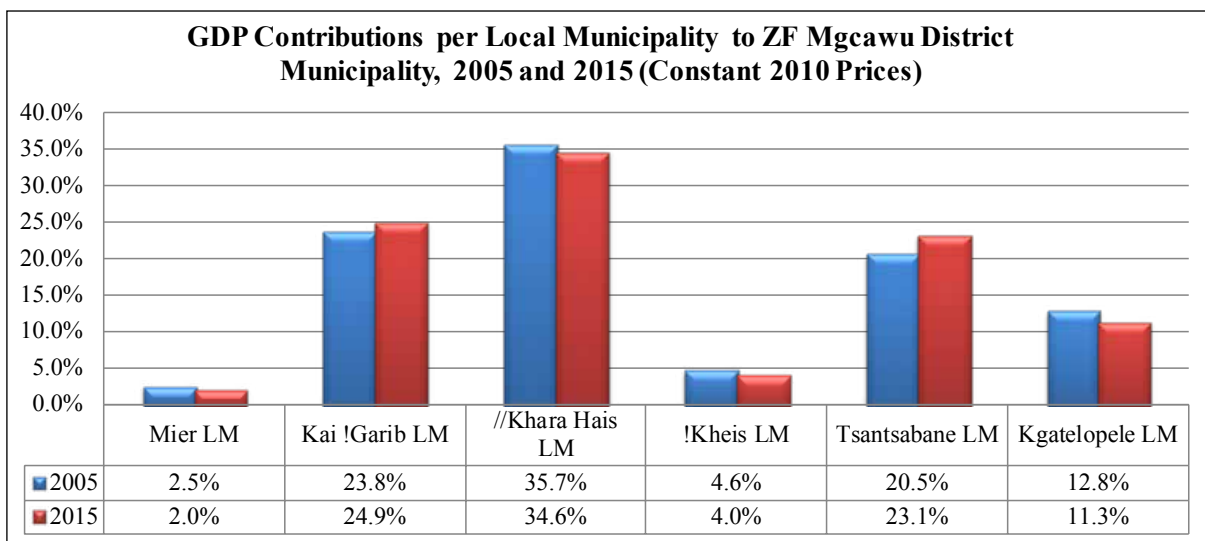
## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at the economic performance of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality and its local municipalities. This will be done through the analysis of the gross domestic product (GDP), industry performance and tourism in the region.

## 2.2 GDP

GDP is defined by Global Insight (2016) as the value of all goods and services that are produced within a region, over a one year period, plus taxes and minus subsidies. Figure 2.1 shows the contribution by local municipalities to the economy of ZF Mgcawu District for 2005 and 2015.

**Figure 2.1: GDP Contributions per Local Municipality to ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, 2005 and 2015 (Constant 2010 Prices)**



Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 933 (2.5v)]

//Khara Hais followed by Kai !Garib made the largest contributions to the district's GDP while Mier made the smallest in both 2005 and 2015. //Khara Hais contributed 34.6 per cent to the district's total economy in 2015 while Mier only contributed 2.0 per cent. Tsantsabane and Kai !Garib are the only local municipalities that increased their contributions between 2005 and 2015.

Table 2.1 shows the GDP for the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for the period 2005 to 2015 while Table 2.2 provides the annual GDP growth rates for the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities over the same period. Figure 2.2 illustrates the average GDP growth rates for ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities also from 2005 to 2015.

**Table 2.1: GDP for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005-2015 [Constant 2010 Prices (R1000)]**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mier LM	318 170	332 515	345 677	361 903	336 219	312 027	293 962	299 944	307 265	313 555	316 860
Kai !Garib LM	3 081 739	3 213 302	3 469 476	3 696 273	3 606 358	3 741 637	3 891 023	3 943 875	3 991 994	3 965 030	3 894 730
//Khara Hais LM	4 618 750	4 997 050	5 130 453	5 311 256	5 021 403	5 098 231	5 174 336	5 300 218	5 466 990	5 540 571	5 415 477
!Kheis LM	600 635	620 457	640 019	681 881	651 366	660 028	656 429	652 959	644 348	624 551	629 723
Tsantsabane LM	2 655 508	2 642 556	2 648 164	2 402 689	2 518 885	2 613 041	2 753 273	3 203 671	3 408 250	3 721 666	3 615 192
Kgatelopele LM	1 659 431	1 634 631	1 617 482	1 470 123	1 556 514	1 637 219	1 569 166	1 791 259	1 873 659	1 818 593	1 765 684
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>12 934 233</b>	<b>13 440 511</b>	<b>13 851 272</b>	<b>13 924 124</b>	<b>13 690 745</b>	<b>14 062 182</b>	<b>14 338 190</b>	<b>15 191 926</b>	<b>15 692 507</b>	<b>15 983 967</b>	<b>15 637 666</b>

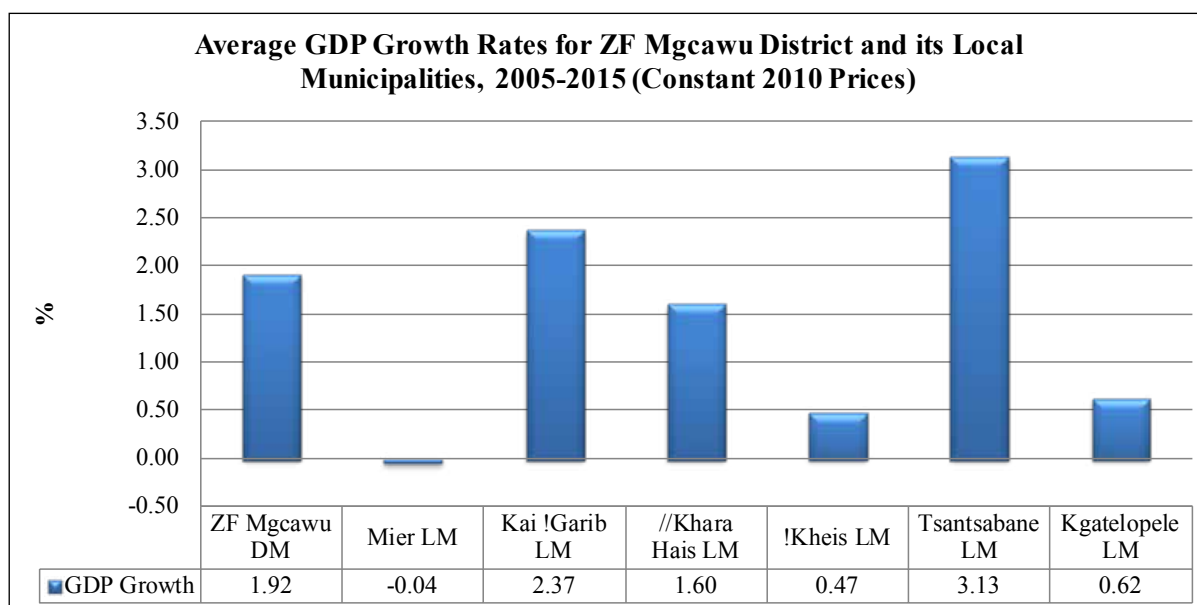
Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 933(2.5v)]



**Table 2.2: Annual GDP Growth Rates for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005-2015 (Constant 2010 Prices)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mier LM	11.2%	4.5%	4.0%	4.7%	-7.1%	-7.2%	-5.8%	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%	1.1%
Kai !Garib LM	15.9%	4.3%	8.0%	6.5%	-2.4%	3.8%	4.0%	1.4%	1.2%	-0.7%	-1.8%
//Khara Hais LM	15.2%	8.2%	2.7%	3.5%	-5.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.4%	3.1%	1.3%	-2.3%
!Kheis LM	13.3%	3.3%	3.2%	6.5%	-4.5%	1.3%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-1.3%	-3.1%	0.8%
Tsantsabane LM	-6.0%	-0.5%	0.2%	-9.3%	4.8%	3.7%	5.4%	16.4%	6.4%	9.2%	-2.9%
Kgatelopele LM	-9.1%	-1.5%	-1.0%	-9.1%	5.9%	5.2%	-4.2%	14.2%	4.6%	-2.9%	-2.9%
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>

Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 933(2.5v)]

**Figure 2.2: Average GDP Growth Rates for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005-2015 (Constant 2010 Prices)**

Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 933 (2.5v)]

The economic growth of the district has declined over the period under study. In 2005, ZF Mgcawu's economy grew at 6.6 per cent while in 2015 the economy contracted by 2.2 per cent. This decline could be attributed to contractions in Kai !Garib, //Khara Hais, Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele together with low growth in Mier and !Kheis. Kgatelopele and Tsantsabane had the largest negative growth rates in 2015.

ZF Mgcawu had an average annual growth rate of 1.92 per cent between 2005 and 2015. Tsantsabane followed by Kai !Garib experienced the highest average annual growth while Mier had the lowest. Mier was also the only local municipality to experience negative average annual growth.

### 2.3 ECONOMIC INDUSTRIES

The ZF Mgcawu District's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2015/16 recognises agriculture and mining as major economic activities in the district. In order for the municipalities to implement intervention programmes and policies, it is vital to understand the underlying economic challenges or to see where the best growth is achieved. Thus, it is important to explore why the prevailing economic conditions exist and what are the driving forces.

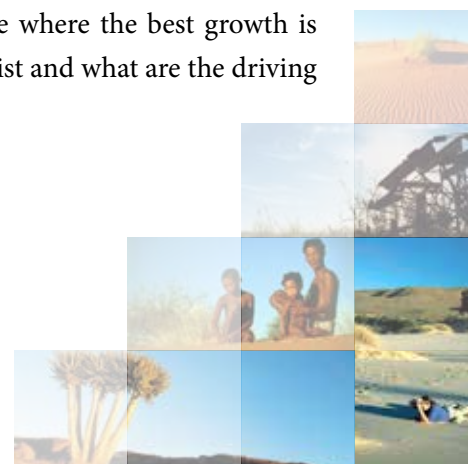


Table 2.3 below provides the contributions that the local municipalities made to the economic industry totals of ZF Mgcawu in 2005 and 2015.

**Table 2.3: Contributions by Local Municipalities to Economic Industry Totals for ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, 2005 and 2015 (Constant 2010 Prices)**

	Agriculture		Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		Construction		Trade		Transport		Finance		Community Services		Total Industries	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
Mier LM	2.9%	2.1%	1.1%	1.0%	2.5%	1.9%	8.1%	10.5%	3.5%	2.6%	2.3%	1.7%	2.3%	1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	3.3%	2.5%	2.4%	2.0%
Kai !Garib LM	44.7%	47.9%	2.8%	2.6%	27.6%	30.2%	24.7%	28.6%	32.5%	34.9%	29.5%	31.7%	27.4%	30.1%	28.0%	29.6%	28.0%	30.1%	23.3%	24.7%
//Khara Hais LM	36.6%	34.8%	4.3%	3.9%	49.9%	48.6%	42.0%	37.2%	42.0%	40.2%	52.0%	50.1%	49.0%	46.9%	51.7%	50.8%	46.6%	44.7%	35.1%	34.4%
!Kheis LM	7.6%	6.5%	0.6%	0.5%	5.9%	5.2%	7.1%	5.9%	5.9%	5.1%	5.8%	5.1%	6.0%	5.3%	4.9%	4.5%	5.6%	4.8%	4.5%	3.9%
Tsantsabane LM	5.9%	6.5%	53.4%	59.9%	8.6%	9.4%	11.9%	11.9%	9.9%	11.5%	6.9%	8.1%	10.8%	11.9%	9.6%	10.0%	11.6%	13.4%	21.3%	23.6%
Kgatelopele LM	2.4%	2.3%	37.8%	32.0%	5.4%	4.7%	6.3%	5.8%	6.1%	5.8%	3.5%	3.4%	4.5%	4.1%	3.7%	3.4%	4.8%	4.5%	13.3%	11.4%
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 933(2.5v)]

Mining is the largest industry in the ZF Mgcawu District, with Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele accounting for more than 90 per cent of the total value of mining in the district in both 2005 and 2015. Agricultural activity is mostly practised in Kai !Garib and //Khara Hais which together generated over 80 per cent of the district's total agricultural output. //Khara Hais is the largest contributing local municipality in the manufacturing, electricity, construction, trade, transport, finance and community services industries.

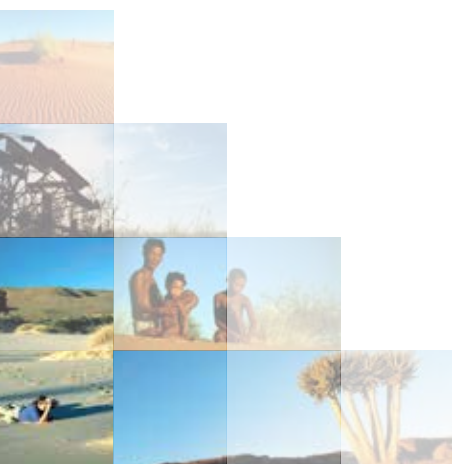
Table 2.4 below shows the GDP growth rate per industry for the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.

**Table 2.4: Growth Rate per Industry for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015 (Constant 2010 Prices)**

	Agriculture		Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		Construction		Trade		Transport		Finance		Community Services		Total Industries	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
Mier LM	22.0%	-5.7%	-7.5%	-7.3%	14.9%	4.8%	47.5%	2.3%	12.1%	-0.4%	7.1%	3.7%	7.7%	4.8%	11.9%	2.8%	5.1%	4.5%	10.8%	1.0%
Kai !Garib LM	27.4%	-8.2%	-5.4%	-6.4%	20.0%	1.1%	18.4%	-1.7%	16.8%	-3.5%	11.7%	0.0%	12.6%	0.9%	15.8%	0.2%	9.5%	0.2%	15.5%	-1.8%
//Khara Hais LM	29.8%	-9.2%	-4.7%	-7.4%	22.0%	-0.3%	18.2%	-3.0%	18.7%	-4.6%	13.6%	-1.3%	14.0%	-0.4%	18.0%	-1.0%	11.5%	-1.1%	15.9%	-2.2%
!Kheis LM	25.4%	-6.3%	-4.9%	-6.2%	17.8%	4.1%	14.7%	1.4%	14.6%	-1.2%	9.6%	2.7%	10.6%	3.5%	14.5%	2.7%	7.5%	2.8%	13.1%	0.8%
Tsantsabane LM	17.3%	-4.7%	-9.8%	-5.7%	8.9%	1.2%	4.6%	2.4%	6.0%	0.7%	2.0%	3.6%	0.7%	5.1%	7.3%	2.4%	-0.4%	3.7%	-5.9%	-3.1%
Kgatelopele LM	14.4%	-6.1%	-11.7%	-4.4%	6.5%	-2.0%	4.4%	1.2%	3.7%	-0.9%	-0.5%	2.7%	-1.2%	3.9%	6.1%	1.7%	-2.7%	2.5%	-8.9%	-3.1%
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>

Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 933(2.5v)]

The negative economic growth in ZF Mgcawu in 2015 could be attributed to large contractions in agriculture, mining and construction; with these industries contracting by 8.1, 5.4 and 3.1 per cent respectively, while electricity and trade also recorded contractions. All of the municipalities saw negative growth in agriculture and mining in 2015. //Khara Hais and Kai !Garib had the largest negative growth rates in agriculture. //Khara Hais recorded contractions in all of the industries in 2015.





## 2.4 TOURISM

In Table 2.5 below, the local municipalities' contributions to the total bednights spent by tourists (both domestic and international) in ZF Mgcawu are shown for 2005 and 2015. According to Global Insight (2016), bednights refer to the number of nights that a person spends away from home on a single person trip.

**Table 2.5: Local Municipality Contributions to Total Bednights of ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, 2005 and 2015**

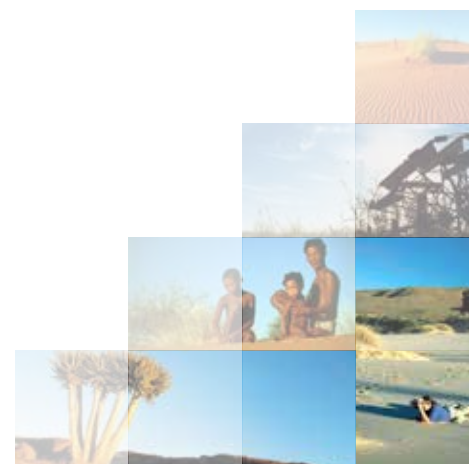
	2005	2015
Mier LM	5.2%	4.5%
Kai !Garib LM	34.0%	38.2%
//Khara Hais LM	44.8%	38.0%
!Kheis LM	3.2%	2.8%
Tsantsabane LM	9.0%	9.7%
Kgatelopele LM	3.8%	6.7%

Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 933(2.5v)]

There are slight changes in the contributions that the local municipalities made to the total bednights in ZF Mgcawu. //Khara Hais moved from being the largest contributor in 2005 by contributing 44.8 per cent of the total bednights to being the second largest in 2015, only 0.2 percentage points less than Kai !Garib, the new largest contributor. !Kheis was the smallest contributor to the total bednights of the district in both years. Kai !Garib and //Khara Hais together contributed over 75 per cent to the total bednights of ZF Mgcawu district in both years.

## 2.5 CONCLUSION

The economy of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality was adversely affected by the drought that hit the entire country and the falling commodity prices; since agriculture and mining are the major economic activities in the district. This was evident in the contractions in agricultural and mining output in the district in 2015. //Khara Hais and Kai !Garib are the economic hubs of the ZF Mgcawu District, together contributing more than half of the district's GDP. The negative economic growth in ZF Mgcawu in 2015 could be attributed to large contractions in agriculture, mining and construction. All of the municipalities saw a decline in agriculture and mining in 2015. In tourism, //Khara Hais and Kai !Garib were the largest contributors to the total bednights of the district in 2005 and 2015 with !Kheis being the smallest.



# CHAPTER 3: LABOUR

## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

South Africa is still encountering challenges with high levels of unemployment, with the Northern Cape not being an exception. One way of reducing unemployment according to the National Development Plan (NDP) is to create a more inclusive and more dynamic economy that will create more job opportunities. This chapter covers the labour characteristics, employment and unemployment by race and gender, contributions to total employment for each industry and lastly employment distribution by industry.

## 3.2 LABOUR STATUS

Labour characteristics relates to an individual's employment status (in this instance employed or unemployed and economically active or not economically active). Table 3.1 below shows labour characteristics for the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015. The strict definition of unemployment is used, considering all people who are currently not working, but are actively looking for work as defined by Global Insight (2016). The people who are not actively seeking work (and would like to work) are excluded from this definition and are referred to as discouraged work seekers, forming part of the not economically active population. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the economically active population that are unemployed as per the strict definition of unemployment. The economically active population is the number of people who are able, willing and actively looking for work and who are between the ages of 15 and 64 and thus includes employed and unemployed people.

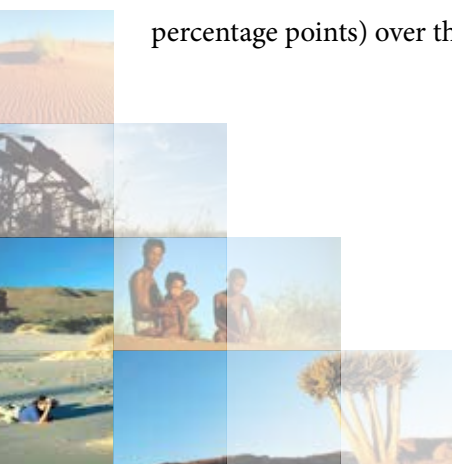
**Table 3.1: Labour Characteristics for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

	ZF Mgcawu DM		Mier LM		Kai !Garib LM		//Khara Hais LM		!Kheis LM		Tsantsabane LM		Kgatelopele LM	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
Employed	68 574	85 943	1 917	1 751	25 012	28 906	23 749	28 970	4 916	4 338	8 485	15 114	4 495	6 864
Unemployed	19 528	21 857	674	715	4 079	4 142	8 580	9 624	1 320	2 072	3 353	3 635	1 521	1 669
Economically active	88 102	107 801	2 591	2 466	29 091	33 048	32 329	38 595	6 236	6 410	11 838	18 749	6 016	8 533
Not economically active	55 314	66 116	2 566	2 325	13 317	15 666	22 959	30 232	4 772	4 440	7 501	8 453	4 198	5 000
<b>Working age population (15-64 years)</b>	<b>143 415</b>	<b>173 917</b>	<b>5 158</b>	<b>4 791</b>	<b>42 408</b>	<b>48 714</b>	<b>55 289</b>	<b>68 827</b>	<b>11 008</b>	<b>10 850</b>	<b>19 339</b>	<b>27 202</b>	<b>10 215</b>	<b>13 533</b>
Employed	77.8%	79.7%	74.0%	71.0%	86.0%	87.5%	73.5%	75.1%	78.8%	67.7%	71.7%	80.6%	74.7%	80.4%
Unemployed	22.2%	20.3%	26.0%	29.0%	14.0%	12.5%	26.5%	24.9%	21.2%	32.3%	28.3%	19.4%	25.3%	19.6%
Economically active	61.4%	62.0%	50.2%	51.5%	68.6%	67.8%	58.5%	56.1%	56.7%	59.1%	61.2%	68.9%	58.9%	63.1%
Not economically active	38.6%	38.0%	49.8%	48.5%	31.4%	32.2%	41.5%	43.9%	43.3%	40.9%	38.8%	31.1%	41.1%	36.9%
<b>Working age population (15-64 years)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Global insight [Version 993 (2.5v)]

Kai !Garib and //Khara Hais employed the most people in both 2005 and 2015. Mier and !Kheis are the only municipalities that experienced a decrease in employment between 2005 and 2015. !Kheis had the highest unemployment rate in 2015 at 32.3 per cent, which was a sharp increase from 21.2 per cent in 2005. In the past decade (2005 to 2015) ZF Mgcawu managed to decrease its unemployment rate from 22.2 per cent in 2005 to 20.3 per cent in 2015. //Khara Hais recorded the largest increase in the working age (15 to 64 years) population of 13 538 for the period under study.

Employment and unemployment by race and gender for ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015 are shown in Tables 3.2 and 3.3 respectively. Table 3.4 shows the changes in the unemployment rate (in percentage points) over the same period.



**Table 3.2: Employment and Unemployment by Race and Gender for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005**

	ZF Mgcawu DM		Mier LM		Kai !Garib LM		//Khara Hais LM		!Kheis LM		Tsantsabane LM		Kgatelopele LM	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
<b>Race</b>														
African	82.2%	17.8%	95.9%	4.1%	98.1%	1.9%	68.8%	31.2%	88.3%	11.7%	64.8%	35.2%	71.4%	28.6%
White	95.2%	4.8%	97.8%	2.2%	95.6%	4.4%	95.6%	4.4%	95.3%	4.7%	94.2%	5.8%	93.7%	6.3%
Coloured	71.1%	28.9%	70.4%	29.6%	73.2%	26.8%	68.7%	31.3%	75.5%	24.5%	71.6%	28.4%	68.1%	31.9%
Asian	76.9%	23.1%	73.0%	27.0%	66.8%	33.2%	73.0%	27.0%	89.7%	10.3%	82.9%	17.1%	86.9%	13.1%
<b>Gender</b>														
Male	81.3%	18.7%	79.1%	20.9%	86.8%	13.2%	77.2%	22.8%	83.4%	16.6%	78.8%	21.2%	81.2%	18.8%
Female	73.1%	26.9%	65.9%	34.1%	84.9%	15.1%	68.8%	31.2%	71.4%	28.6%	60.7%	39.3%	64.0%	36.0%

Source: Global insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

**Table 3.3: Employment and Unemployment by Race and Gender for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2015**

	ZF Mgcawu DM		Mier LM		Kai !Garib LM		//Khara Hais LM		!Kheis LM		Tsantsabane LM		Kgatelopele LM	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
<b>Race</b>														
African	87.5%	12.5%	93.4%	6.6%	98.7%	1.3%	79.0%	21.0%	84.8%	15.2%	80.8%	19.2%	78.0%	22.0%
White	95.1%	4.9%	97.6%	2.4%	96.1%	3.9%	94.5%	5.5%	92.2%	7.8%	96.7%	3.3%	93.6%	6.4%
Coloured	71.5%	28.5%	66.2%	33.8%	74.3%	25.7%	69.8%	30.2%	63.7%	36.3%	75.6%	24.4%	79.0%	21.0%
Asian	80.2%	19.8%	71.8%	28.2%	75.6%	24.4%	77.2%	22.8%	83.6%	16.4%	92.1%	7.9%	85.5%	14.5%
<b>Gender</b>														
Male	81.5%	18.5%	71.0%	29.0%	87.9%	12.1%	76.2%	23.8%	70.7%	29.3%	84.2%	15.8%	84.2%	15.8%
Female	77.1%	22.9%	71.0%	29.0%	86.9%	13.1%	73.6%	26.4%	62.9%	37.1%	74.6%	25.4%	73.9%	26.1%

Source: Global insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

**Table 3.4: Changes in Unemployment Rate by Race and Gender for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005-2015**

	ZF Mgcawu DM	Mier LM	Kai !Garib LM	//Khara Hais LM	!Kheis LM	Tsantsabane LM	Kgatelopele LM
<b>Race</b>							
African	-5.3%	2.5%	-0.6%	-10.2%	3.5%	-15.9%	-6.6%
White	0.1%	0.3%	-0.6%	1.1%	3.1%	-2.5%	0.2%
Coloured	-0.4%	4.1%	-1.1%	-1.1%	11.9%	-3.9%	-10.9%
Asian	-3.4%	1.2%	-8.9%	-4.2%	6.1%	-9.2%	1.4%
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	-0.2%	8.1%	-1.1%	1.0%	12.7%	-5.4%	-3.0%
Female	-4.0%	-5.1%	-2.0%	-4.8%	8.5%	-13.9%	-9.9%

Source: Global insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

Kai !Garib had the highest percentage of the economically active population in employment amongst Africans at 98.1 per cent and 98.7 per cent in 2005 and 2015 respectively. In 2015, Coloureds recorded the highest unemployment rate in all the local municipalities of ZF Mgcawu except in Kgatelopele. In ZF Mgcawu, Whites recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 4.8 per cent and 4.9 per cent in 2005 and 2015 respectively. In 2015, in the majority of the local municipalities, the difference between male and female unemployment was less than 10 percentage points. With the exception of Mier in 2015, females experienced higher unemployment rates than males in all of the local municipalities in both 2005 and 2015.

The largest decrease in the African unemployment rate can be seen in Tsantsabane, followed by //Khara Hais. Coloured unemployment decreased the most in Kgatelopele. The unemployment rate of females decreased in five local municipalities while in !Kheis it increased by 8.5 percentage points between 2005 and 2015. There is still more work to be done to address the gender inequality in the labour market.

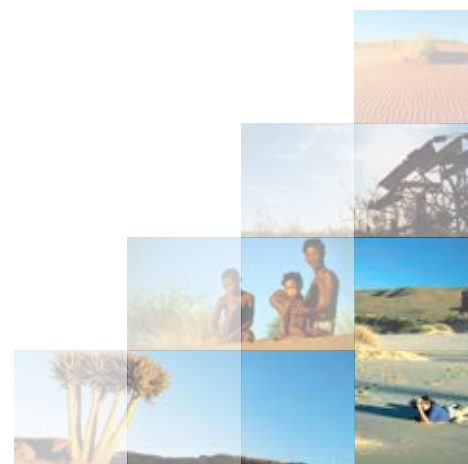
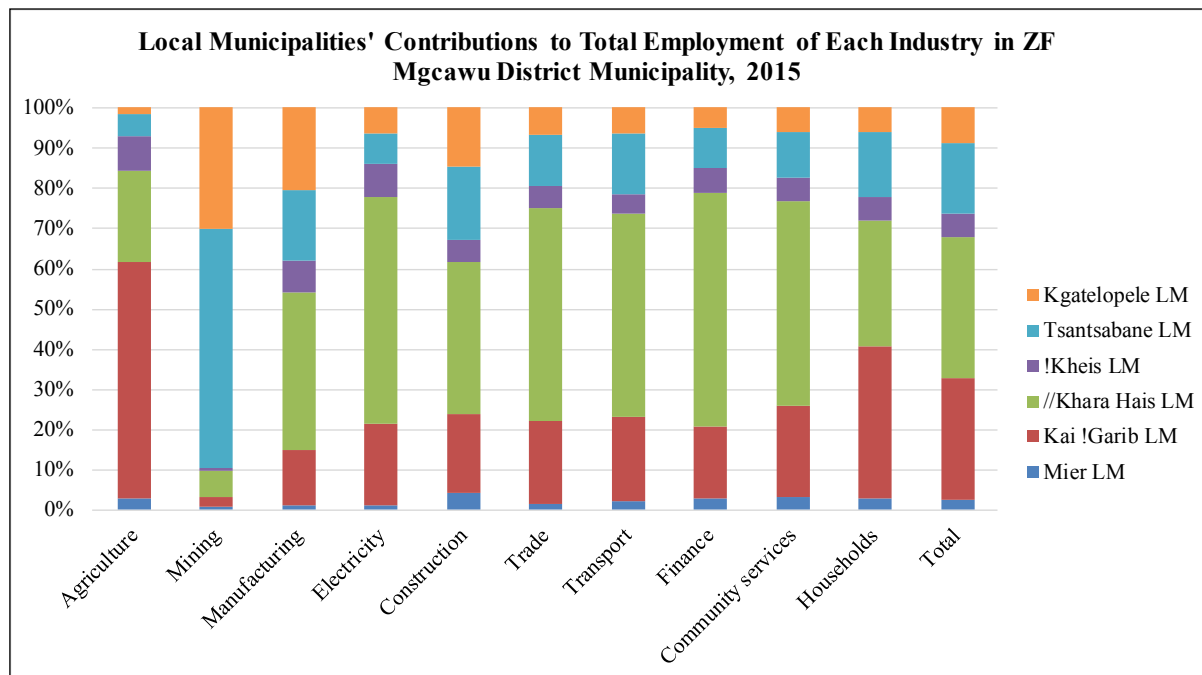


Figure 3.1 below shows how the various local municipalities contributed to the total formal employment of each industry in the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality in 2015.

**Figure 3.1: Local Municipalities' Contributions to Total Employment of Each Industry in ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, 2015**



Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 933(2.5v)]

//Khara Hais and Kai !Garib each contributed over 30 per cent to the total employment of the district, while Mier, !Kheis and Kgatelopele each contributed less than 10 per cent. Kai !Garib was the largest employer in the agriculture and households industries, while //Khara Hais was the largest employer in the manufacturing, electricity, construction, trade, transport, finance, and community services industries. Tsantsabane contributed the largest share to the mining industry's employment in the district. Employment in the agriculture industry has the potential to increase through expanding production and local demand.

Figure 3.2 below shows the employment distribution by industry for ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2015. The graph shows how the total formal employment in the district and each local municipality is distributed among the industries.

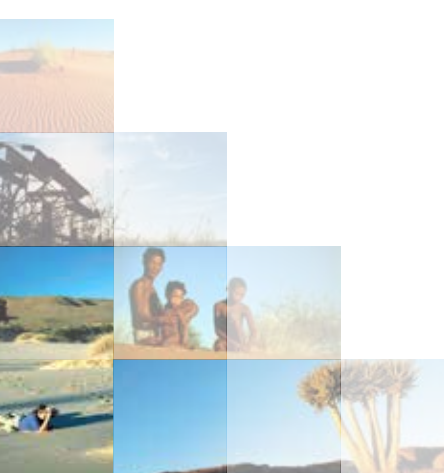
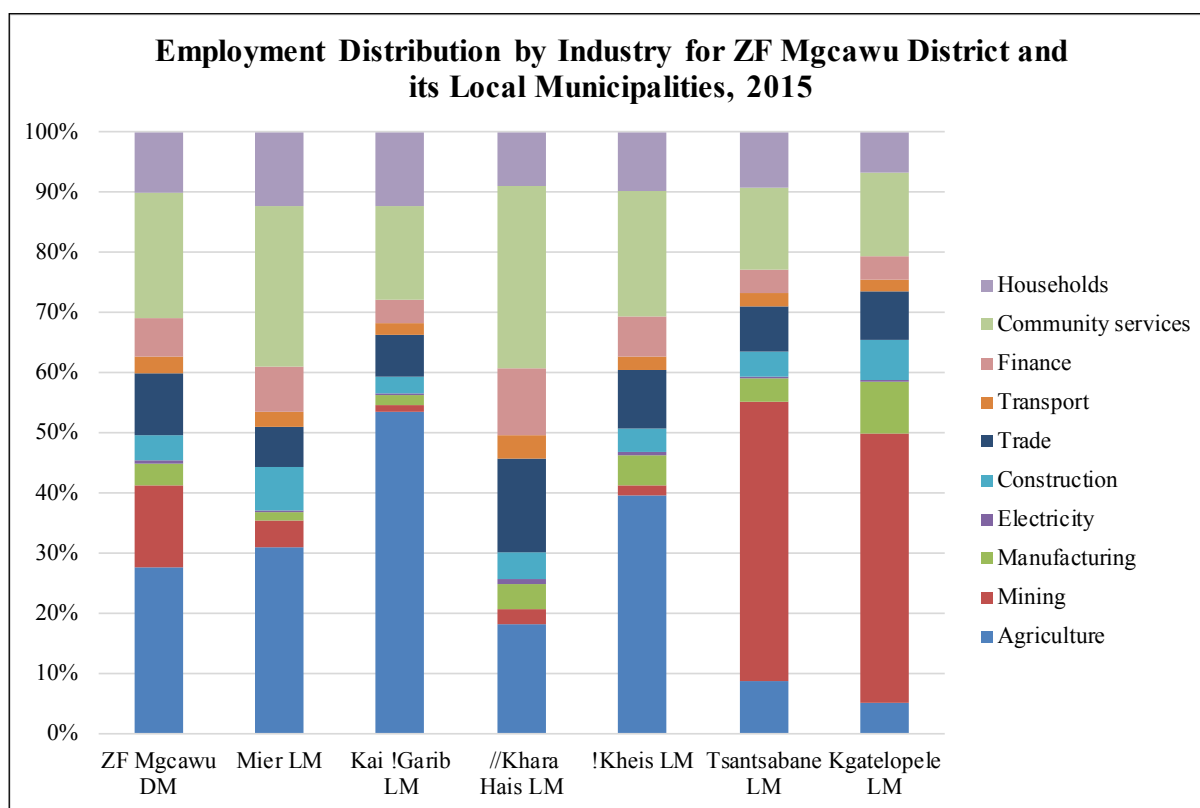


Figure 3.2: Employment Distribution by Industry for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2015



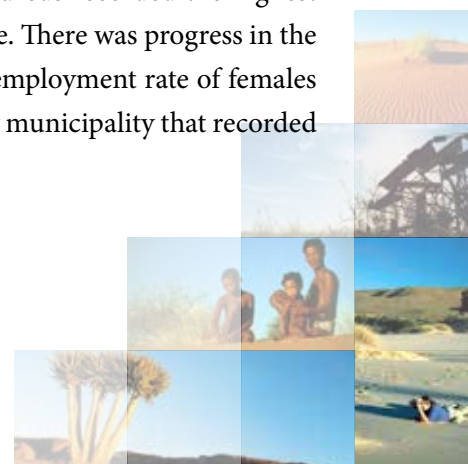
Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 933(2.5v)]

The agriculture industry in Kai !Garib was the largest employer in the municipality employing over 50 per cent in 2015, while Kgatelopele had the smallest percentage of people employed in this industry at 5.1 per cent. According to Kai !Garib’s IDP of 2015, most of the commercial farmers produce grapes in the region. The overall employment in the agriculture industry in ZF Mgcawu was 27.7 per cent in 2015. In Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele, the mining industry was the largest employer, employing 46.5 and 45.0 per cent respectively.

The electricity industry made an insignificant contribution to employment with less than 1 per cent in all the local municipalities. //Khara Hais had the largest share of people employed in the community services industry at 30.4 per cent. This is due to provincial government district offices and district municipal offices being situated in the jurisdiction of //Khara Hais together with the local municipal offices.

### 3.3 CONCLUSION

The labour characteristics shows that more work needs to be done in ZF Mgcawu to minimise unemployment and to create decent and sustainable jobs. Although the unemployment rate decreased in the district due to a decrease in the unemployment rates of Kai !Garib, //Khara Hais, Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele, unemployment in the district is still fairly high with an unemployment rate of 20.3 per cent in 2015. Some of the factors that have the potential to influence the labour status are migration, skills and education and ensuring that there is a match between the demand and supply of skills. In terms of unemployment by race, Coloureds recorded the highest unemployment rate in 2015 across all of the local municipalities except in Kgatelopele. There was progress in the labour market of the region when it comes to addressing gender equality, as the unemployment rate of females decreased in five of the local municipalities between 2005 and 2015. !Kheis is the only municipality that recorded an increase.





# CHAPTER 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

It is important when studying human development to consider variables of poverty levels, the Human Development Index (HDI) and access to services to enable government to gauge whether the development and conditions of the people have progressed or regressed. By analysing these variables for a specific area or district, provincial, district and local government will be in a better position to understand the social challenges faced by municipalities in this district; hence they will be able to redirect resources where they are needed the most.

## 4.2 POVERTY INDICATORS

According to the South African Constitution, Act 108 of 1996, everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and water and social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependents, appropriate social assistance. The acceptable minimum standard of living is known as the poverty line. The minimum standard of living is determined by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) based on inflation and time value of money, therefore it changes every year. Stats SA distinguishes between a food poverty line, a lower poverty line and an upper poverty line. Stats SA defines the food poverty line as the level of consumption below which individuals are unable to purchase sufficient food to provide them with an adequate diet. The lower poverty line is defined as the level of consumption that includes both food and essential non-food items, but requires that individuals sacrifice some food items in order to obtain the non-food items. The upper poverty line is defined as the level of consumption at which individuals are able to purchase both sufficient food and non-food items without sacrificing one for the other.

For the purpose of this study, the definition from Global Insight (2016) is used to define poverty. The number of people in poverty is thus defined as the number of people living in a household that have an income less than the poverty income, where poverty is defined as the minimum monthly income that is needed to sustain a household and varies according to the size of that household. According to Global Insight (2016), the poverty gap is used as an indicator to measure the depth of poverty. It measures the average distance of the population from the poverty line and is expressed as a percentage of the upper bound poverty line. The analysis will cover both the poverty rate (percentage of people in poverty) and the poverty gap rate.

It is imperative that the poverty indicators are assessed in every region in order to gauge the level of poverty in the area. This also assists with identifying areas where resources should be directed to ensure effective and efficient resource allocation for poverty alleviation.

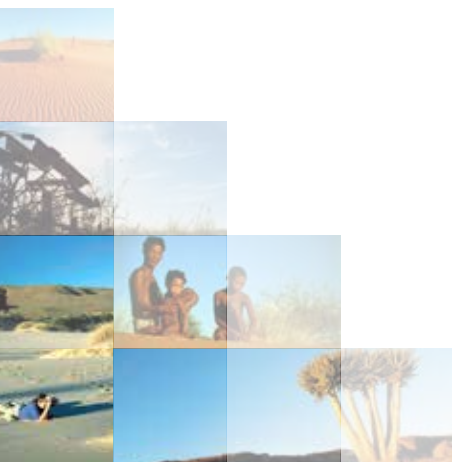


Table 4.1 below shows the poverty indicators for the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.

**Table 4.1: Poverty Indicators for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

Municipalities	2005		2015	
	% of People in Poverty	Poverty Gap Rate	% of People in Poverty	Poverty Gap Rate
Mier LM	63.1%	31.8%	30.4%	22.8%
Kai !Garib LM	53.3%	30.1%	37.8%	23.4%
//Khara Hais LM	52.1%	30.6%	34.4%	24.4%
!Kheis LM	61.6%	31.2%	35.2%	22.8%
Tsantsabane LM	51.5%	30.8%	30.0%	25.6%
Kgatelopele LM	44.0%	30.0%	26.7%	24.3%
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>

Source: Global Insight, 2016, [Version 993(2.5v)]

The district municipality had a poverty rate of 53.0 per cent in 2005 and 34.0 per cent in 2015. This is below the poverty rate of the province which was at 55.8 in 2005 and 38.6 per cent in 2015. Kgatelopele was the only municipality with a poverty rate of below 50 per cent in 2005 and recorded the lowest poverty rate in both 2005 and 2015. Mier followed by !Kheis had the highest poverty rates at 63.1 and 61.6 per cent respectively in 2005. All municipalities saw a significant decline in its poverty rates between 2005 and 2015, recording poverty rates of less than 40 per cent in 2015. In 2015, Kai !Garib had the highest poverty rate at 37.8 per cent followed by !Kheis at 35.2 per cent.

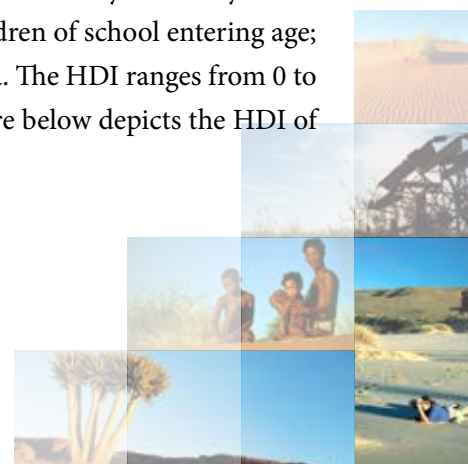
The reduction in the percentage of people living in poverty in 2015 was also accompanied by a reduction in the poverty gap rate. Tsantsabane had the highest poverty gap rate in 2015 at 25.6 per cent, the second highest was //Khara Hais at 24.4 per cent. Mier improved from having the highest poverty gap rate in 2005 at 31.8 per cent to having the lowest in 2015 at 22.8 per cent, together with !Kheis. There are many factors that can lead to a reduction in the poverty gap rate; some of these factors are an increase in employment or an improvement in access to social grants. The impoverished people in the ZF Mgcawu District as a whole needed to earn 24.1 per cent more on average to get to the poverty line in 2015.

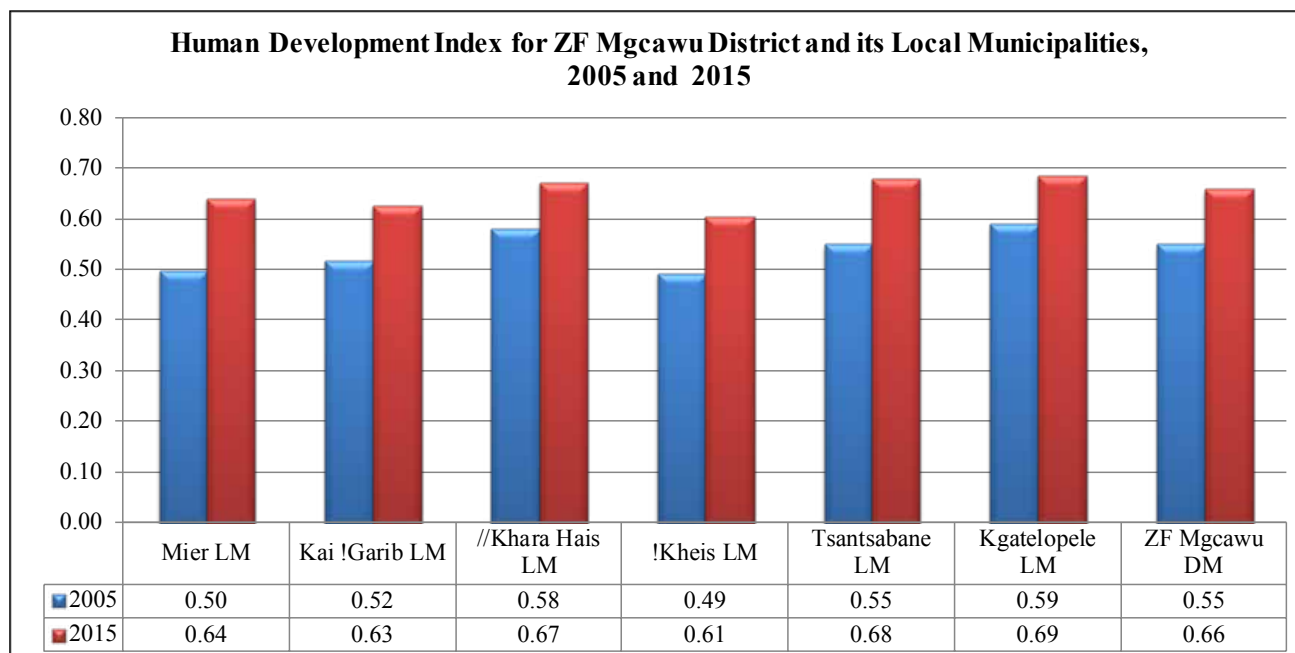
### 4.3 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The development indicators that are analysed below are the HDI and the income distribution of the people living in the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality as well as in its local municipalities.

#### 4.3.1 Human Development Index

The United Nations (UN) defines HDI as a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth; the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and older and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age; and the standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating no development while 1 indicates perfect development. The figure below depicts the HDI of ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.



**Figure 4.1: Human Development Index for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

Source: *Global Insight, 2016, [Version 993(2.5v)]*

!Kheis was the only local municipality in the district that was not semi-developed in 2005, with an HDI rating of below 0.5. Kgatelopele followed by //Khara Hais had the highest HDIs at 0.59 and 0.58 respectively in 2005. There is an inverse relationship between the HDI and the poverty rate, an increase in the number of people getting developed and who are presented with opportunities to better their lives is associated with a lower poverty rate. This was evident for all of the municipalities as all experienced decreased poverty rates and an increased HDI between 2005 and 2015. In 2015, Kgatelopele and Tsantsabane had the highest HDIs at 0.69 and 0.68 respectively. The HDI for the district was 0.66 in 2015.

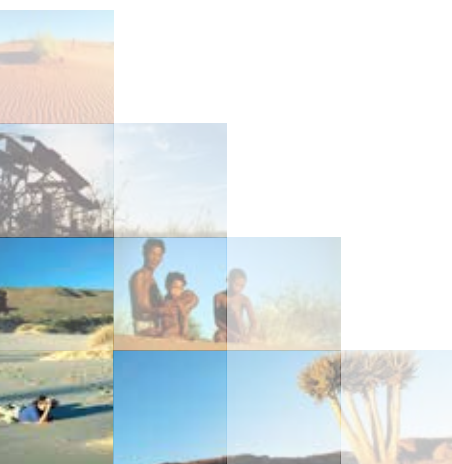
### 4.3.2 Income Distribution

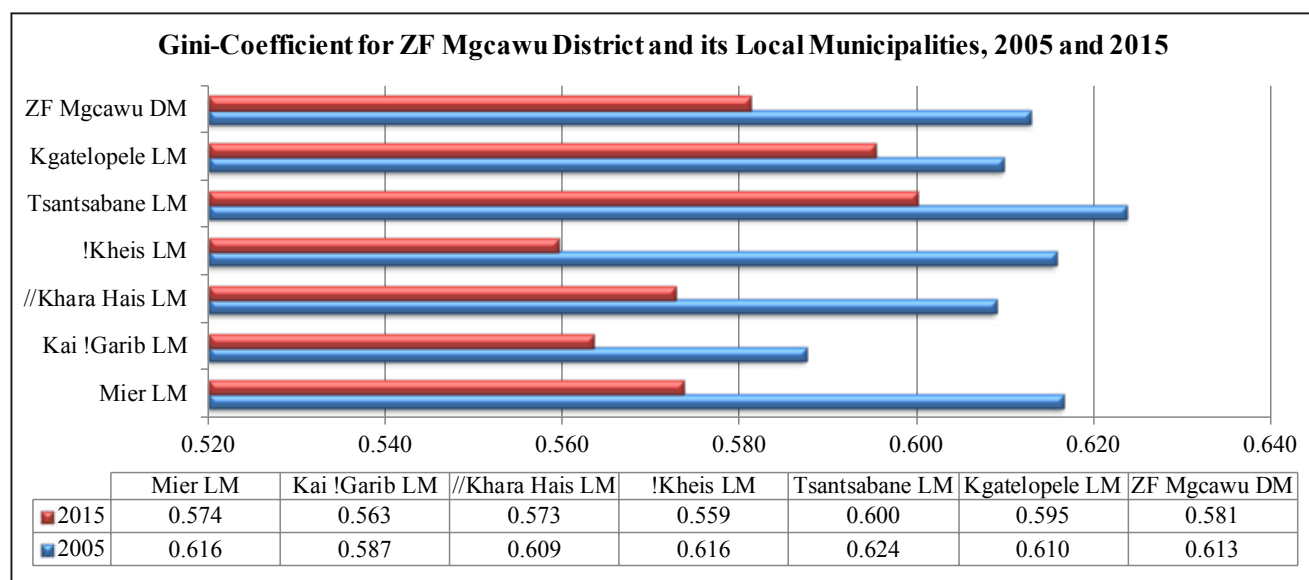
The NDP identifies the need to increase economic growth and expand employment. The notion behind this is that sustainable economic growth increases income and productivity which are unarguably key components for a developmental trajectory in South Africa.

This section explores the extent of distribution of income in ZF Mgcawu. This will be done through the analysis of the Gini-Coefficient as well as the income distribution between households.

#### 4.3.2.1 Gini-Coefficient

The Gini-Coefficient is a measure of income inequality. It varies from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that incomes are distributed in a perfectly equal manner while 1 means that income is completely inequitable, with one individual in the population earning income, whilst everyone else earns nothing. The figure below shows the Gini-Coefficient of ZF Mgcawu District Municipality and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.



**Figure 4.2: Gini-Coefficient for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

Source: Global Insight, 2016, [Version 993(2.5v)]

In 2005, income inequality was very high for all the municipalities in the district. Tsantsabane was leading in unequal income distribution with a Gini-Coefficient of 0.624, while Kai !Garib had the least unequal distribution at 0.587. Income inequality improved over the years under review as the Gini-Coefficient for all the municipalities decreased in 2015. Tsantsabane again had the highest Gini-Coefficient at 0.6 in 2015 while the municipality with the lowest was !Kheis with a Gini Coefficient of 0.559.

#### 4.3.2.2 Annual Income Distribution

In order to determine how income was distributed among households, the annual income distribution of households in the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities is analysed for 2015 in the table below.

**Table 4.2: Annual Income Distribution for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2015**

Income Category	Z F Mgcawu DM	Mier LM	Kai !Garib LM	//Khara Hais LM	!Kheis LM	Tsantsabane LM	Kgatelopele LM
0-2400	17	0	2	6	0	7	2
2400-6000	165	4	24	63	7	50	17
6000-12000	1 158	37	214	454	74	273	105
12000-18000	1 714	44	362	665	103	389	152
18000-30000	3 839	100	968	1 464	234	755	319
30000-42000	5 768	160	1 745	2 101	370	934	457
42000-54000	6 548	196	2 123	2 378	460	901	489
54000-72000	7 810	248	2 468	2 878	588	1 032	596
72000-96000	7 870	271	2 367	2 914	628	1 088	602
96000-132000	7 085	271	2 252	3 077	612	1 214	659
132000-192000	7 925	244	1 907	3 179	532	1 339	725
192000-360000	8 650	215	1 830	3 695	451	1 607	852
360000-600000	5 099	132	975	2 159	256	1 019	558
600000-1200000	3 107	75	588	1 298	136	651	360
1200000-2400000	900	25	166	336	44	205	123
2400000+	169	5	28	52	9	45	29

Source: Global Insight, 2016, [Version 993(2.5v)]



The largest number of households in the district earned between R192 000 and R360 000 in 2015 while there were 169 households in the district earning above R2.4 million. Mier and !Kheis had zero households earning between R0 and R2 400, while Kai !Garib and Kgatelopele had 2 households each in this income category. Mier and !Kheis had 271 and 628 households respectively earning between R72 000 and R96 000 and only 5 and 9 households respectively earning above R2.4 million. The largest number of households in Kai !Garib earned between R54 000 and R72 000. The largest number of households in //Khara Hais, Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele earned between R192 000 and R360 000 per annum.

#### 4.4 ACCESS TO SERVICES

##### 4.4.1 Education

This indicator represents the number of people at each level of education aged 15 or older. Age 15 is the legal age at which children may leave school in South Africa. Table 4.3 below shows the highest level of education attained by individuals in the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities in 2015.

**Table 4.3: Education Attained in ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2015**

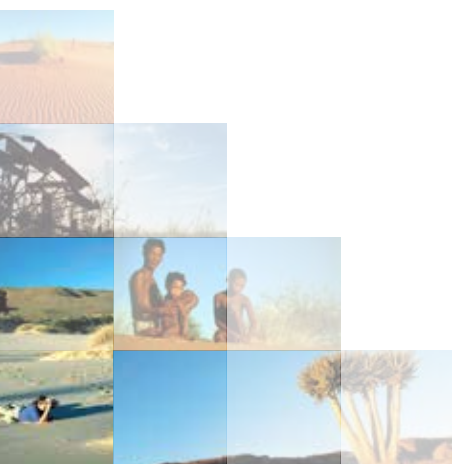
Municipalities	No schooling	Grade 0-6	Grade 7-11	Certificate / diploma without matric	Matric only	Matric & certificate / diploma	Matric & Bachelors degree	Matric & Postgrad degree
Mier LM	367	977	2 326	14	700	210	63	28
Kai !Garib LM	3 128	10 062	23 311	86	7 640	1 376	616	251
//Khara Hais LM	3 590	9 163	29 992	184	17 319	2 802	2 166	724
!Kheis LM	1 083	2 523	4 615	14	1 455	307	151	63
Tsantsabane LM	2 659	3 282	11 075	100	6 891	1 243	615	223
Kgatelopele LM	1 259	1 718	5 062	32	3 374	870	337	153
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>12 084</b>	<b>27 725</b>	<b>76 382</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>37 378</b>	<b>6 808</b>	<b>3 948</b>	<b>1 443</b>

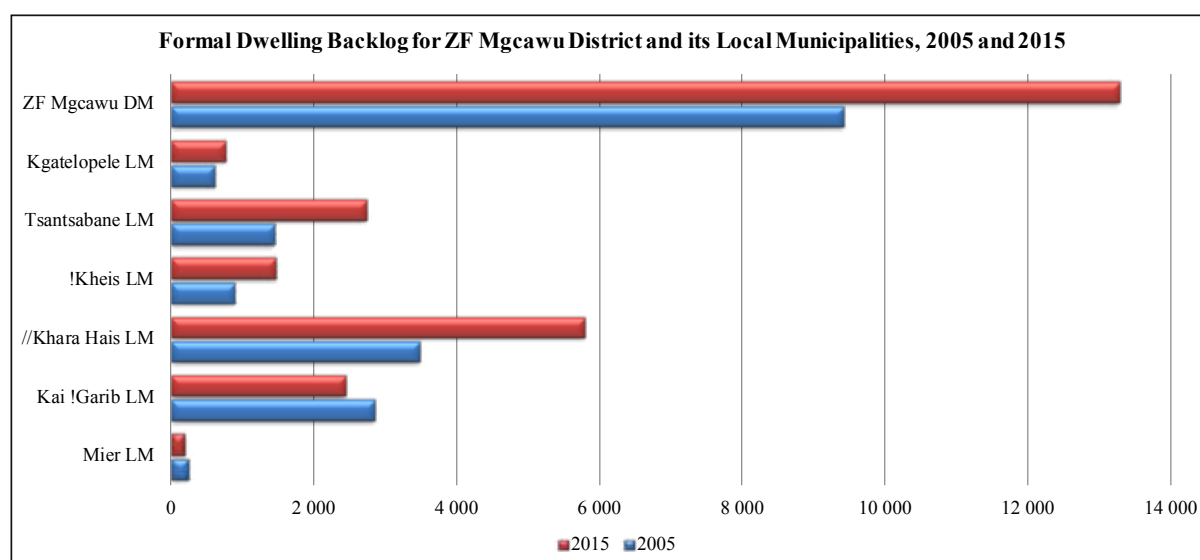
Source: Global Insight, 2016, [Version 993(2.5v)]

In 2015, //Khara Hais and Kai !Garib had the largest number of people with no schooling at 3 590 and 3 128 respectively while Mier had the smallest number at 367. //Khara Hais had the largest number of people in all the categories except for the Grade 0-6 category. This was partly expected as //Khara Hais had the largest share of the population in the district as well as the highest level of economic activity. Kai !Garib had the largest number of people with Grade 0-6 at 10 062 people.

##### 4.4.2 Housing

Figure 4.3 below depicts the formal dwelling backlog for ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.



**Figure 4.3: Formal Dwelling Backlog for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

Source: Global Insight, 2016 [Version 993 (2.5v)]

//Khara Hais had the largest formal dwelling backlog in both 2005 and 2015. In 2005, Kai !Garib had the second largest formal dwelling backlog followed by Tsantsabane, while in 2015 Tsantsabane had the second largest backlog followed by Kai !Garib. Mier municipality had the smallest formal dwelling backlog both in 2005 and 2015, which is expected as Mier also had the smallest population. Kai !Garib and Mier were the only two municipalities that recorded a decrease in their respective formal dwelling backlogs.

#### 4.5 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

The core services that local government provides are clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity, shelter, waste removal and roads. These are basic services that must be provided to communities as they are essential components of the right to dignity enshrined in the Constitution.

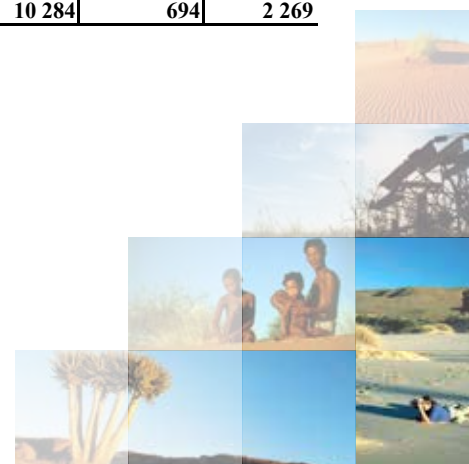
##### 4.5.1 Type of Dwelling

Table 4.4 below shows the number of households by type of dwelling in ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.

**Table 4.4: Number of Households by Type of Dwelling Unit for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

Municipalities	2005					2015				
	Very Formal	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other Dwelling Type	Very Formal	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other Dwelling Type
Mier LM	492	1 381	158	53	15	584	1 274	31	49	91
Kai !Garib LM	5 713	10 524	755	275	1 801	7 205	8 392	1 035	255	1 131
//Khara Hais LM	9 098	8 441	3 066	202	185	14 838	6 118	5 033	128	602
!Kheis LM	947	2 689	715	130	23	763	2 296	1 344	58	43
Tsantsabane LM	3 132	3 344	1 285	47	90	5 383	3 419	2 245	190	272
Kgatelopele LM	2 468	1 260	384	21	190	4 419	885	595	14	131
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>21 848</b>	<b>27 640</b>	<b>6 364</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>2 304</b>	<b>33 191</b>	<b>22 385</b>	<b>10 284</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>2 269</b>

Source: Global Insight, 2016, [Version 993(2.5v)]





Between 2005 and 2015 the number of households living in very formal dwellings increased in all municipalities except for !Kheis, and informal dwellings increased for all municipalities except for Mier. Households living in formal and traditional dwellings decreased for all municipalities except for Tsantsabane. //Khara Hais and Kai !Garib had the largest number of households living in very formal dwellings in both 2005 and 2015. In 2015, Kai !Garib had the largest number of households living in traditional dwellings at 255 while Kgatelopele had the smallest at 14.

#### 4.5.2 Access to Sanitation

Table 4.5 below provides the number of households by type of toilet in the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.

**Table 4.5: Number of Households by Type of Toilet for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

Municipalities	2005					2015				
	Flush Toilet	Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit Toilet	Bucket System	No Toilet	Flush Toilet	Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit Toilet	Bucket System	No Toilet
Mier LM	1 302	199	43	234	320	962	687	88	80	211
Kai !Garib LM	15 066	800	709	657	1 834	13 834	902	1 381	316	1 586
//Khara Hais LM	17 578	523	236	1 619	1 036	22 507	938	1 165	1 740	369
!Kheis LM	2 969	339	97	131	969	2 663	509	389	92	850
Tsantsabane LM	6 191	143	85	616	863	8 483	192	243	266	2 324
Kgatelopele LM	4 006	24	5	169	119	5 794	33	39	74	105
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>47 111</b>	<b>2 028</b>	<b>1 176</b>	<b>3 427</b>	<b>5 140</b>	<b>54 243</b>	<b>3 261</b>	<b>3 305</b>	<b>2 568</b>	<b>5 446</b>

Source: Global Insight, 2016, [Version 993(2.5v)]

The district's largest increase was with the households having access to flush toilets, as they increased from 47 111 in 2005 to 54 234 in 2015. //Khara Hais followed by Kai !Garib had the largest number of households using flush toilets both in 2005 and 2015. All municipalities in the district had an increase in access to ventilation improved pit (VIP) toilets and pit toilets. There was a significant decrease in the number of households using the bucket system toilet in all municipalities except for //Khara Hais where there was a slight increase. Tsantsabane was the only municipality that had an increase in the number of households with no access to toilets.

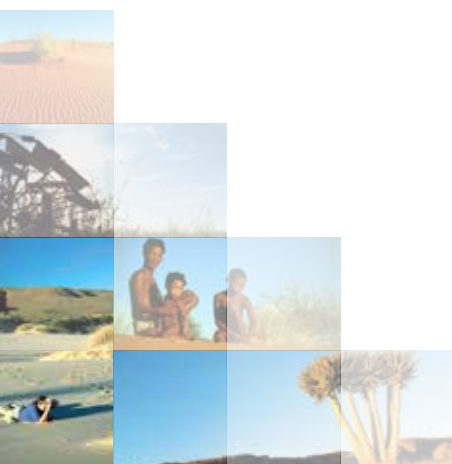
#### 4.5.3 Access to Water

Table 4.6 below depicts the number of households by level of access to water in ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.

**Table 4.6: Number of Households by Level of Access to Water for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

Municipalities	2005					2015				
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water in yard	Communal piped water: less than 200m from dwelling (At RDP level)	Communal piped water: more than 200m from dwelling (Below RDP)	No formal piped water	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water in yard	Communal piped water: less than 200m from dwelling (At RDP-level)	Communal piped water: more than 200m from dwelling (Below RDP)	No formal piped water
Mier LM	721	1 214	35	18	111	678	1 220	9	6	117
Kai !Garib LM	8 240	8 878	439	127	1 383	8 109	4 117	963	86	4 743
//Khara Hais LM	11 226	8 696	382	354	335	15 666	8 531	1 145	167	1 210
!Kheis LM	1 342	2 616	157	81	309	660	2 497	306	160	880
Tsantsabane LM	4 068	3 238	166	182	243	5 621	3 712	473	680	1 021
Kgatelopele LM	2 749	1 467	32	22	53	4 912	964	18	4	146
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>28 345</b>	<b>26 109</b>	<b>1 211</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>2 434</b>	<b>35 647</b>	<b>21 041</b>	<b>2 914</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>8 118</b>

Source: Global Insight, 2016, [Version 993(2.5v)]



//Khara Hais followed by Kai !Garib had the largest number of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling for both 2005 and 2015. All municipalities recorded a decline in households with access to piped water in the yard except for Mier and Tsantsabane. Kgatelopele and Mier were the only two municipalities that recorded a decline in households accessing water from communal piped water: less than 200m from dwelling at RDP level. In the district there was an increase in the number of households accessing water from communal piped water more than 200m from dwelling (below RDP). All municipalities had an increase in the number of households with no formal piped water in 2015.

#### 4.5.4 Access to Electricity

Table 4.7 below shows the number of households by electricity usage in the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.

**Table 4.7: Number of Households by Electricity Usage for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

Municipalities	2005			2015		
	Electricity for Lighting Only	Electricity for Lighting and other Purposes	Not Using Electricity	Electricity for Lighting Only	Electricity for Lighting and other Purposes	Not Using Electricity
Mier LM	515	861	723	243	1 449	337
Kai !Garib LM	1 952	13 666	3 449	852	15 416	1 751
//Khara Hais LM	1 422	16 267	3 302	548	24 143	2 028
!Kheis LM	473	2 568	1 464	186	3 038	1 280
Tsantsabane LM	937	5 363	1 597	527	9 782	1 199
Kgatelopele LM	384	3 470	469	117	5 607	321
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>5 684</b>	<b>42 194</b>	<b>11 004</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>59 434</b>	<b>6 917</b>

Source: Global Insight, 2016, [Version 993(2.5v)]

The district experienced a significant decrease in the number of households using electricity for lighting purposes only between 2005 and 2015, with Kai !Garib followed by //Khara Hais having the largest decrease. There was an increase in all municipalities in the number of households using electricity for lighting and other purposes over this period. //Khara Hais followed by Tsantsabane had the largest increase in the number of households using electricity for lighting and other purpose increasing from 16 267 and 5 363 in 2005 to 24 143 and 9 782 in 2015 respectively. All municipalities recorded a decrease in the number of households not using electricity.

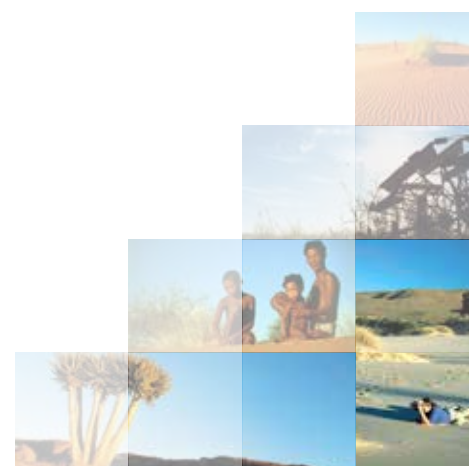
#### 4.5.5 Access to Refuse Removal

Table 4.8 below shows the number of households by access to refuse removal in the ZF Mgcawu District and its local municipalities for 2005 and 2015.

**Table 4.8: Number of Households by Access to Refuse Removal for ZF Mgcawu District and its Local Municipalities, 2005 and 2015**

Municipalities	2005					2015				
	Removed Weekly by Authority	Removed Less Often Than Weekly by Authority	Removed by Community Members	Personal Removal (own dump)	No Refuse Removal	Removed Weekly by Authority	Removed Less Often Than Weekly by Authority	Removed by Community Members	Personal Removal (own dump)	No Refuse Removal
Mier LM	955	161	79	732	171	1 179	263	20	368	198
Kai !Garib LM	10 970	922	1 342	4 935	897	11 142	781	622	4 440	1 033
//Khara Hais LM	18 624	450	174	1 416	328	23 805	525	120	1 714	556
!Kheis LM	2 906	24	137	1 102	335	2 799	58	66	974	607
Tsantsabane LM	5 881	82	372	1 228	335	5 786	96	1 372	3 322	932
Kgatelopele LM	3 936	153	17	163	54	5 656	45	7	266	72
<b>ZF Mgcawu DM</b>	<b>43 272</b>	<b>1 792</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>9 576</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>50 368</b>	<b>1 768</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>11 082</b>	<b>3 397</b>

Source: Global Insight, 2016, [Version 993(2.5v)]

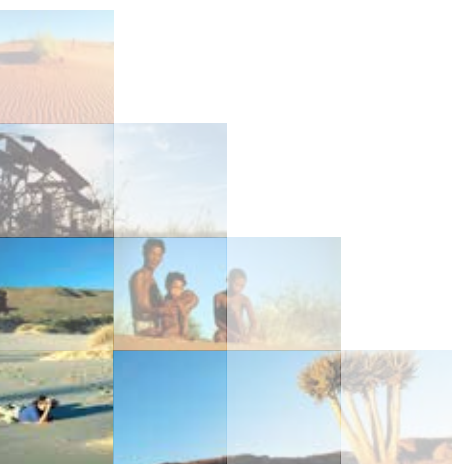


//Khara Hais followed by Kai !Garib had the largest number of households that had refuse removed on a weekly basis by authorities both in 2005 and 2015. !Kheis and Tsantsabane had a decline in the number of households where refuse was removed weekly by authorities. Tsantsabane was the only municipality in the district to experience an increase in the number of households whose refuse was removed by community members. Kai !Garib followed by Tsantsabane had the largest number of households removing their own refuse at 4 440 and 3 322 households respectively in 2015. The number of households with no refuse removal increased in all the municipalities between 2005 and 2015.

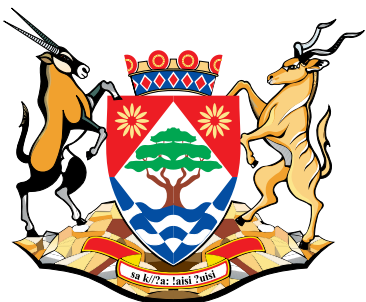
#### 4.6 CONCLUSION

Even though progress has been made in alleviating poverty in the district, poverty still remained a challenge as 34.0 per cent of the population still lived in poverty in 2015. The HDIs of all municipalities increased, which resulted in the district improving from 0.55 in 2005 to 0.66 in 2015. There is an unequal distribution of income in the district, and measures will have to be put in place in order to lessen the gap between the rich and poor.

The largest number of households in the district were earning within the R192 000 to R360 000 income category in 2015. With regards to education, the district had 12 084 people with no schooling in 2015. The majority of these people were in //Khara Hais and Kai !Garib. //Khara Hais also had the largest number of people with matric and a certificate or diploma and matric and a bachelor's degree. The delivery of basic services improved overall in the district. In the district, the number of households living in very formal and informal dwellings increased while households living in formal, traditional and other dwelling types decreased between 2005 and 2015. There was a significant decrease in the number of households using the bucket system toilet except for //Khara Hais where there was a slight increase. All municipalities had an increase in the number of households with no formal piped water in 2015. There was an increase in all municipalities in the number of households using electricity for lighting and other purposes over this period. Tsantsabane was the only municipality in the district to experience an increase in the number of households whose refuse was removed by community members.







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