



Northern Cape Provincial Treasury

# Comparative Analysis for Pixley ka Seme District Municipality 2019

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## Foreword

The comparative analysis of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality and its Local Municipalities is prepared by the Northern Cape Provincial Treasury and provides an analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the region. It focusses on the topics of demography, economy, labour and human development. This document is important as it can inform decision makers of the ever-changing socio-economic environment of the region and where resources can be channelled. For local government to effectively and efficiently allocate resources, it is important to take into account the social and economic needs of the district and to consider the economic activity.

I therefore invite municipalities in the Pixley ka Seme District to use this analysis to assist with their planning and resource allocation.

**A.T.M. Mabija**

Acting Head of Department: Northern Cape Provincial Treasury

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## List of Acronyms

DM	-	District Municipality
FPL	-	Food Poverty Line
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	-	Human Development Index
LBPL	-	Lower-bound Poverty Line
LM	-	Local Municipality
RDP	-	Reconstruction and Development Programme
Stats SA	-	Statistics South Africa
UBPL	-	Upper-bound Poverty Line
VIP	-	Ventilation Improved Pit

## Executive Summary

The total population for the Pixley ka Seme District had risen between 2007 and 2017, and this was the case for its local municipalities except in Siyancuma. The district municipality had more females than males, which was the same in all the local municipalities, except in Thembelihle. The Coloured population group dominated the region, with the exception of Umsobomvu where the African population group represented the largest share of its population. Emthanjeni accounted for the largest percentage of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality's total population followed by Siyancuma and Umsobomvu, while Renosterberg had the smallest population size in the district. In terms of age (as displayed by the population pyramids), Pixley ka Seme had the largest share of its population in the 0 to 4 age cohort, and this was the case for the Emthanjeni and Siyancuma Local Municipalities. Between 2007 and 2017, the district experienced an increase in the urban population rate. This was also the case with the population density.

In 2007 and 2017, Emthanjeni was the largest contributor to the GDP of the district. The district experienced both economic growth and contractions, and recorded its highest growth rate in 2008 at 5.1 per cent. Emthanjeni was the largest contributor to the districts' *Construction, Trade, Transport, Finance and Community services* industries in both 2007 and 2017. In 2017, *Agriculture* recorded high growth in all of the local municipalities and the district. The *Community services* industry was the most dominant industry for the district and most of the local municipalities. The total number of bednights has seen a decrease from 2007 to 2017, with Kareeberg being the only local municipality that recorded a slight increase.

The Coloured population recorded the highest unemployment rate when comparing the race groups in the district, which was the case for most of the local municipalities as well. In all of the municipalities in both 2007 and 2017, females had a higher unemployment rate compared to males. The *Community services* industry is a prominent employer in the district, with a contribution of approximately 29.0 per cent of total employment.

The percentage of people living in poverty had declined in Pixley ka Seme District Municipality in 2017 compared to 2007. This was the same case for all the local municipalities. Regarding the HDI, all municipalities had experienced an increase. In terms of income categories, the largest share of households in the district were found to be earning between R192 000 and R360 000 and they were followed by those earning between R96 000 and R132 000. The largest number of people in the district had Grade 7 to 9 followed by those who have matric only. The number of very formal, formal, informal, and other dwelling units had increased in the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality in 2017 in comparison with 2007, whereas the number of traditional dwellings has decreased.



# Chapter 1: Demography

## 1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the demographic analysis of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality. As one of the five district municipalities in the Northern Cape Province, Pixley ka Seme has 8 local municipalities, namely Ubuntu, Umsobomvu, Emthanjeni, Kareeberg, Renosterberg, Thembelihle, Siyathemba and Siyancuma. This demographic analysis is crucial in that it provides guidance to planning-related issues including budgeting and policy development. Demography may be defined as the study of the size, structure, distribution and composition of a population. The indicators that will be examined include the total population, households by race and gender, population density and urbanisation.

## 1.2 Population Profile

### 1.2.1 Total Population

The total population of a region is the total number of people within that region in the middle of the respective year. It therefore includes all residents, non-residents and individuals of any age, gender and population group (IHS Markit, 2018). The table below presents the total population of the Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017.

**Table 1.1: Total Population for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**

	Pixley ka Seme DM	Ubuntu LM	Umsobomvu LM	Emthanjeni LM	Kareeberg LM	Renosterberg LM	Thembelihle LM	Siyathemba LM	Siyancuma LM
2007	177 559	17 361	24 497	38 617	10 629	10 081	16 297	20 422	39 655
2017	204 531	20 659	30 871	47 609	13 856	12 458	17 466	24 663	36 949
% Change	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.1	0.7	1.9	-0.7

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

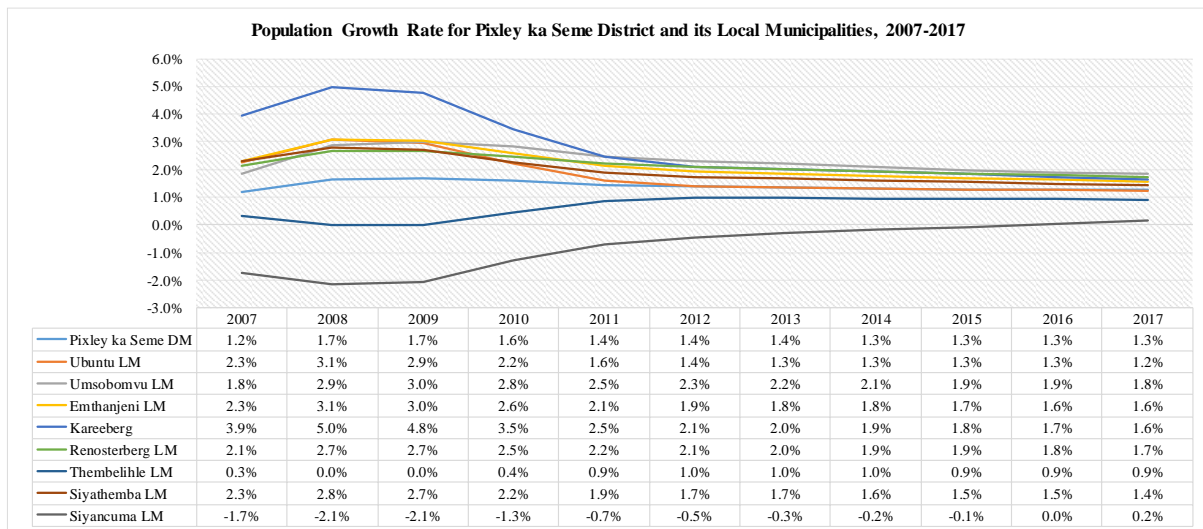
There was an increase in the total population of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality between 2007 and 2017. All the local municipalities also experienced a population increase, except for Siyancuma. Of the seven municipalities that had experienced population growth, Thembelihle was the only one with an average annual population growth rate below that of the district municipality. Kareeberg had the largest annual average population growth rate. There are various reasons that can be ascribed to a rise in the population and these include high fertility rates, low mortality rates and migration.

Emthanjeni (at 23 per cent), followed by Siyancuma (at 18 per cent) accounted for the largest percentage of the district's total population in 2017, while Renosterberg accounted for the smallest share (6 per cent).

### 1.2.2 Population Growth Rate

IHS Markit (2018) defines the population growth rate as representing the percentage change in the selected population from one year to the next. If the output is positive, it implies that the population has increased between the two years. The opposite is true for a negative output. If the rate is 0 per cent it means that the population is at the same level as it was in the previous year. Figure 1.1 below depicts the population growth rate for Pixley ka Seme and its local municipalities from 2007 to 2017.

**Figure 1.1: Population Growth Rate for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007-2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The population growth rates for the district and the Ubuntu, Umsobomvu, Emthanjeni, Kareeberg, Renosterberg and Siyathemba local municipalities were all positive from 2007 to 2017, implying that they had a rise in total population. Thembelihle, however, had two years (2008 and 2009) of no growth, suggesting that the size of its population remained the same during those years. Siyancuma had negative population growth rates from 2007 until 2015, implying that its population was decreasing from one year to the next. The population had remained the same in 2016, as indicated by a zero growth rate, and the local municipality only recorded a positive population growth rate, although small, in 2017.

### 1.2.3 Population by Race and Gender

In this sub-section, the population of the Pixley ka Seme District together with its local municipalities is examined in terms of the population group and gender. According to IHS Markit (2018), the Asian population comprises of people originating from Asia and they include those of Indian and Chinese origin. Table 1.2 provides the population by race and gender for 2017 for the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality, including the local municipalities.

## Comparative Analysis for Pixley ka Seme District Municipality 2019

**Table 1.2: Population by Race and Gender for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2017**

Race	Pixley ka Seme DM		Ubuntu LM		Umsobomvu LM		Emthanjeni LM		Kareeberg LM		Renosterberg LM		Thembelihle LM		Siyathemba LM		Siyancuma LM	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
African	31 882	31 381	2 404	2 071	9 306	9 694	7 688	7 689	492	277	2 024	2 099	1 305	1 233	2 342	2 076	6 320	6 242
White	8 902	9 105	840	836	961	1 079	1 831	1 959	662	720	579	605	1 429	1 208	1 120	1 225	1 479	1 472
Coloured	58 822	63 080	6 863	7 519	4 484	5 127	13 452	14 700	5 675	5 957	3 366	3 706	5 978	6 230	8 776	8 980	10 228	10 860
Asian	758	601	64	62	125	94	171	118	30	44	47	32	65	17	69	75	188	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 363</b>	<b>104 167</b>	<b>10 171</b>	<b>10 489</b>	<b>14 876</b>	<b>15 994</b>	<b>23 143</b>	<b>24 466</b>	<b>6 858</b>	<b>6 998</b>	<b>6 015</b>	<b>6 443</b>	<b>8 778</b>	<b>8 688</b>	<b>12 307</b>	<b>12 356</b>	<b>18 215</b>	<b>18 734</b>

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The Pixley ka Seme District Municipality had more females than males, and this was also the case for the local municipalities excluding Thembelihle where there were more males. Regarding race, the Coloured population group represented the largest share of Pixley ka Seme District's total population. This was the same for all the local municipalities, excluding Umsobomvu where the African population group represented the largest share. The Asian population group comprised the smallest share of the district's population, and this was the same across all local municipalities.

### 1.2.4 Households

A household is a group of people who live together and who provide for themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone. An individual is considered part of a household if he/she spends at least 4 nights a week within the household (IHS Markit, 2018). The following table shows the total number of households and the average number of people living in each household in the Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017.

**Table 1.3: Number of Households and Average Number of People per Household in Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**

	Pixley ka Seme DM		Ubuntu LM		Umsobomvu LM		Emthanjeni LM		Kareeberg LM		Renosterberg LM		Thembelihle LM		Siyathemba LM		Siyancuma 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	Number of households	Average number of people per household	Number of households	Average number of people per household
<b>2007</b>	47 698	3.7	4 775	3.6	6 791	3.6	9 962	3.9	2 860	3.7	2 837	3.6	4 370	3.7	5 394	3.8	10 709	3.7
<b>2017</b>	56 743	3.6	5 834	3.5	9 186	3.4	12 465	3.8	3 892	3.6	3 543	3.5	4 903	3.6	6 911	3.6	10 008	3.7

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

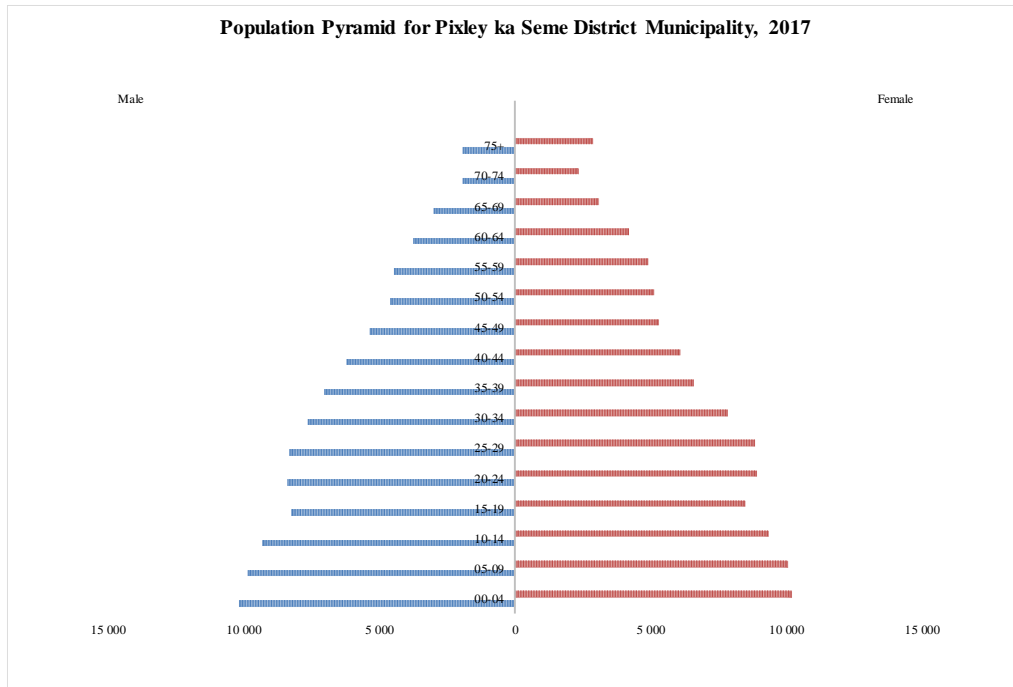
The total number of households in Pixley ka Seme were estimated at 56 743 in 2017, which was an increase of 9 045 when compared to 2007. About 3.6 people were representing one household in 2017. The Emthanjeni Local Municipality had the largest number of households in 2017, followed by Siyancuma and Umsobomvu, while Renosterberg had the smallest number of households. In 2007, Siyancuma had the largest number of households, while Renosterberg also had the smallest. All municipalities experienced a rise in the number of households in 2017, except for Siyancuma.

### 1.2.5 Population Pyramids

IHS Markit (2018) 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 share of people, with the left pane depicting males and the right pane depicting females; the vertical axis depicts the 5-year age categories.

The following are the population pyramids for the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality together with its local municipalities for 2017.

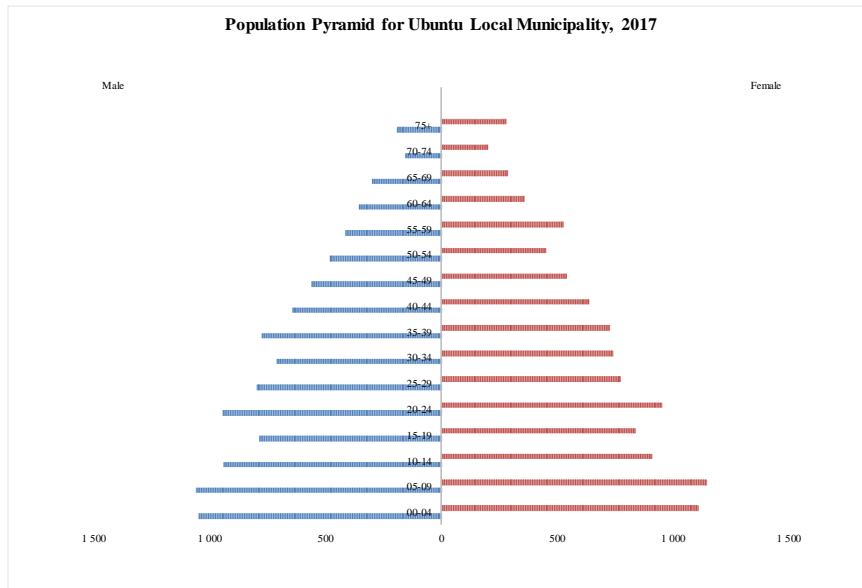
**Figure 1.2: Population Pyramid for Pixley ka Seme District Municipality, 2017**



*Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]*

The population pyramid for Pixley ka Seme has a broad base, indicating a larger number of children in the district. The age category that represented the largest share of the population was the children aged 0 to 4 years followed by those aged 5 to 9. This could possibly be ascribed to various factors including high fertility and low child mortality rates. This pattern suggests that the district should take the necessary measures in terms of education (including early childhood development) and health, so as to ensure that the young people are taken care of. Older people of the ages 70 to 74 represented the smallest share of the population. The pyramid is skewed to the right, indicating that the district had more females than males.

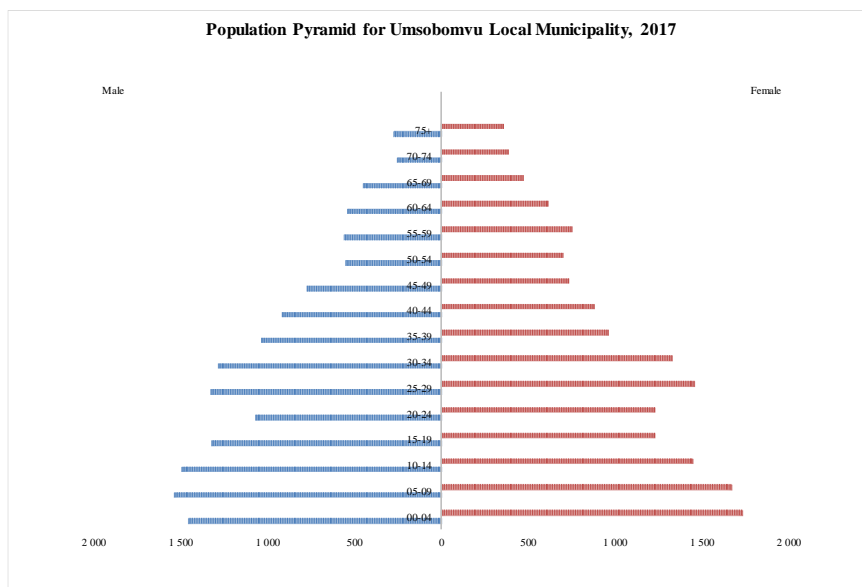
**Figure 1.3: Population Pyramid for Ubuntu Local Municipality, 2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

Ubuntu’s population pyramid also has a broad base, showing that the local municipality had a larger number of children in comparison to the older population. Children aged between 5 and 9 years represented the largest age cohort whereas adults of 70 to 74 years represented the smallest. The municipality had more females as shown by the skewness of the pyramid to the right.

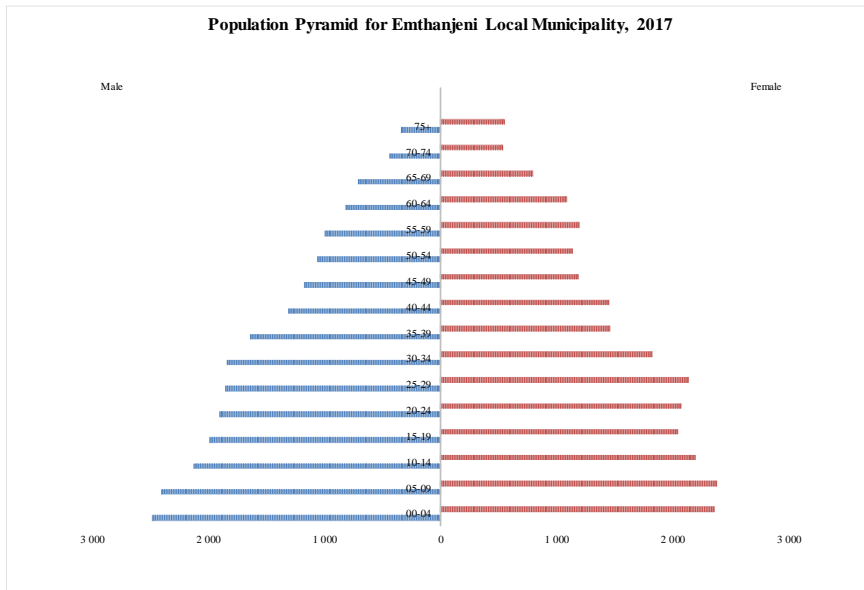
**Figure 1.4: Population Pyramid for Umsobomvu Local Municipality, 2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The Umsobomvu Local Municipality had the same characteristics as Pixley ka Seme and Ubuntu in terms of the broad base of the population pyramid. Children aged 5 to 9 constituted the largest age group while the population of 75 years and above were the smallest.

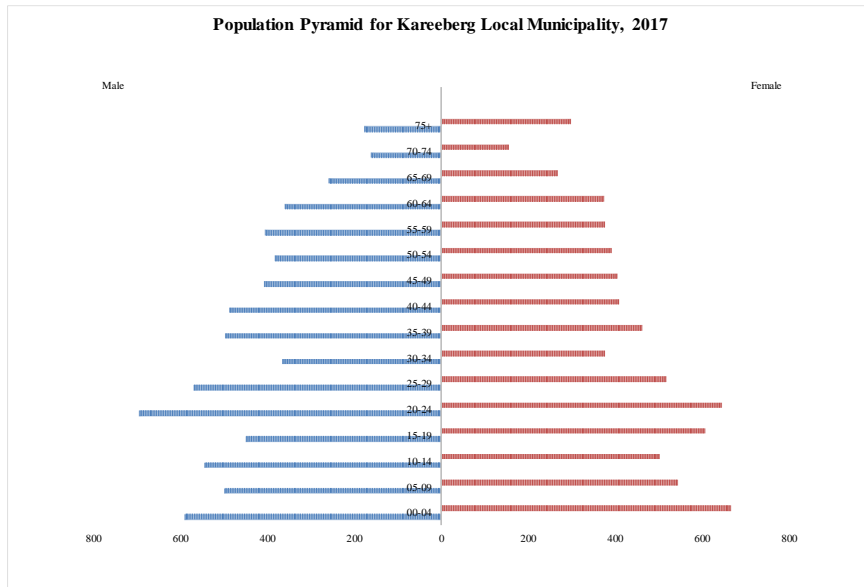
**Figure 1.5: Population Pyramid for Emthanjeni Local Municipality, 2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

Regarding Emthanjeni, children of the ages 0 to 4 years comprised the largest age group whereas adults aged 75 years and above were the smallest. The local municipality’s pyramid was also skewed to the right as it had more females in comparison to males.

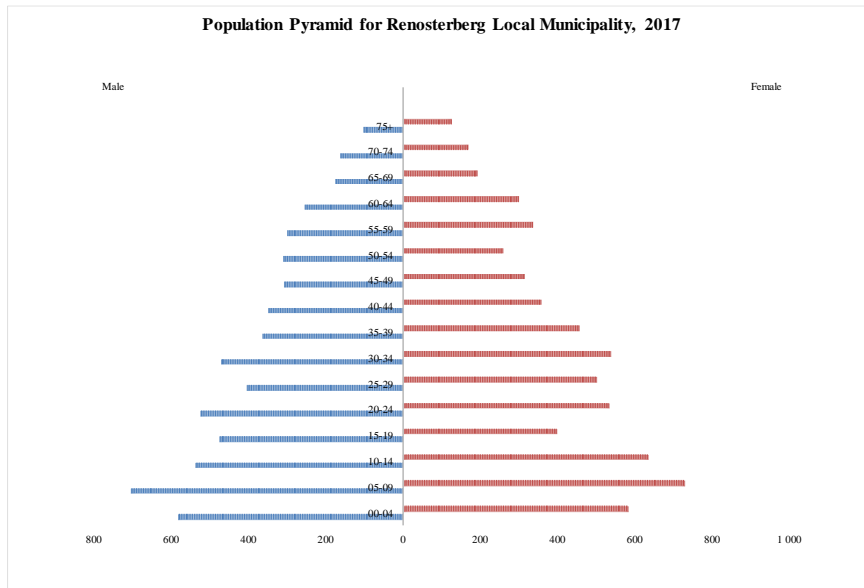
**Figure 1.6: Population Pyramid for Kareeberg Local Municipality, 2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

Youth aged 20 to 24 years represented the largest share of the Kareeberg Local Municipality’s total population, while people between 70 and 74 years constituted the smallest age group.

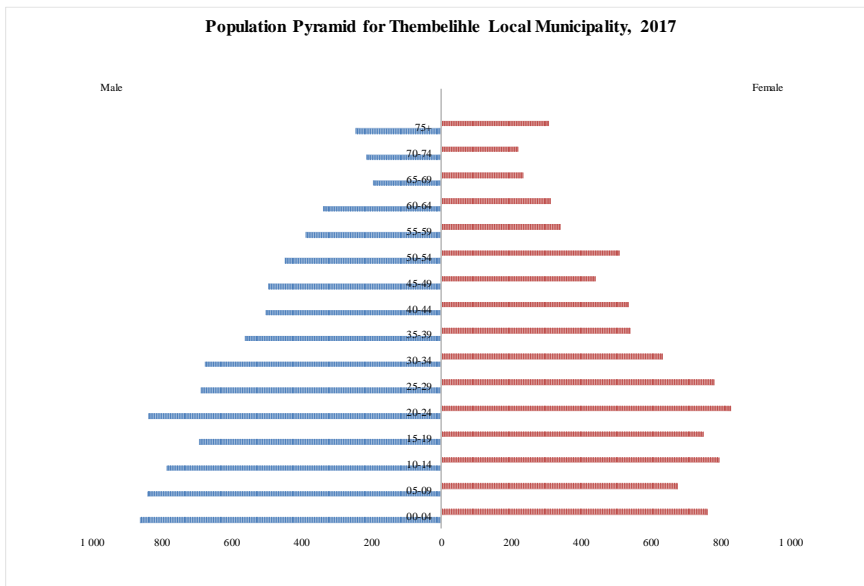
**Figure 1.7: Population Pyramid for Renosterberg Local Municipality, 2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The largest percentage of Renosterberg’s total population was comprised of children of the ages 5 to 9. They were followed by those aged 10 to 14, while adults aged 75 years and over represented the smallest age group. The local municipality also had more females than males as indicated by the pyramid’s skewness to the right.

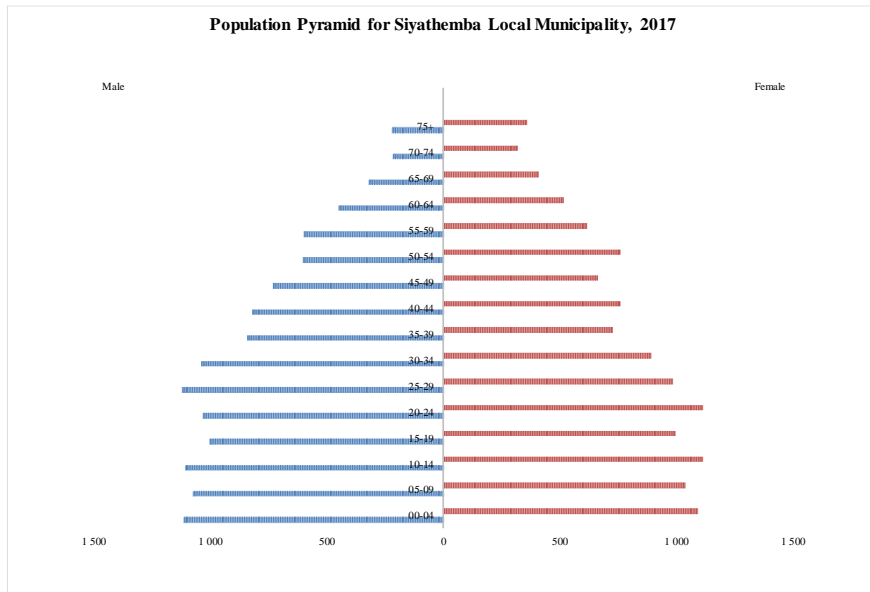
**Figure 1.8: Population Pyramid for Thembelihle Local Municipality, 2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

Youth aged between 20 and 24 years comprised the largest age cohort for Thembelihle in 2017, whereas those aged 65 to 69 was the smallest. Unlike other municipalities, the local municipality had more males than females.

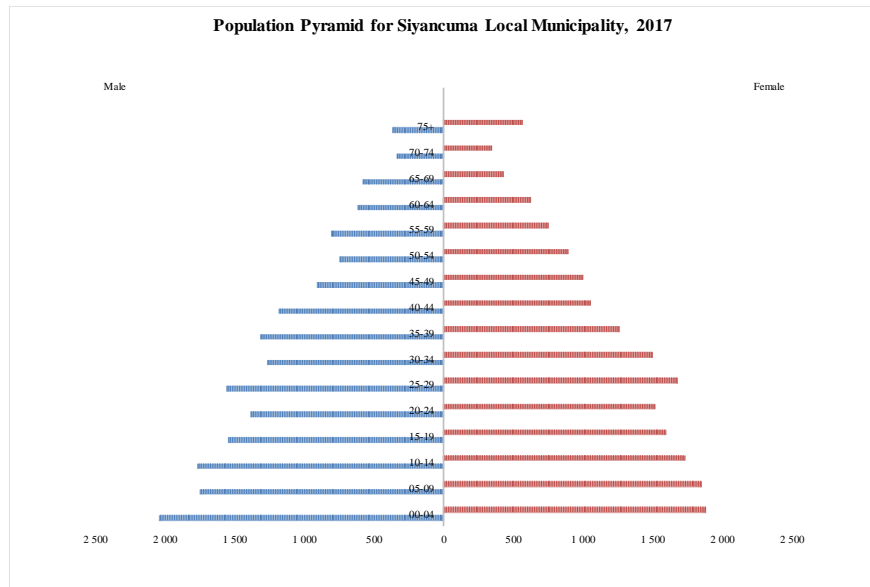
**Figure 1.9: Population Pyramid for Siyathemba Local Municipality, 2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The age cohort with the largest population size was the one for children aged between 10 and 14 years, while those for people aged 70 to 74 had the smallest. Females were more than males as shown by the slight skewness of the pyramid to the right.

**Figure 1.10: Population Pyramid for Siyancuma Local Municipality, 2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

Children between 0 and 4 years old made up the largest share of Siyancuma’s population. Adults aged between 70 and 74 represented the smallest age group. Regarding gender, the local municipality also had a larger number of females than males.

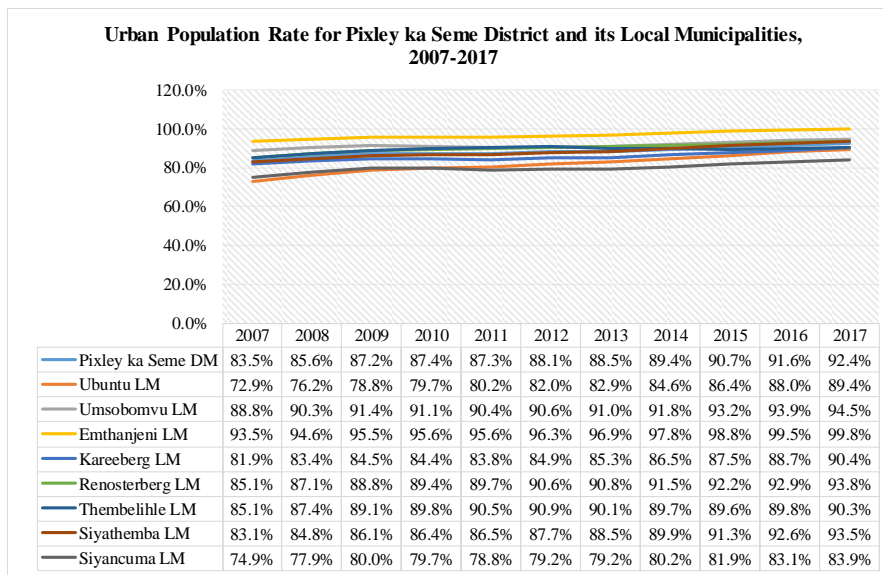


### 1.3 Urbanisation

The urban population definition that IHS Markit (2018) uses is directly inherited from the Statistics South Africa definition. The approach is based on the classification of four broad settlement types which are grouped according to the characteristics of a residential population and labelled as either urban or rural. These two groupings can further be described as the degree of planned and unplanned (in the case of urban) and jurisdictions (in the case of rural). IHS Markit (2018) calculates the urban population by combining the number of people living in both formal and informal-urban areas. The urban population rate (percentage) will then be the share of people who lives in an urban area relative to the total (urban plus rural) of the population within a region.

The graph below represents the urban population rate for the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality together with its local municipalities for 2007 to 2017.

**Figure 1.11: Urban Population Rate for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007-2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

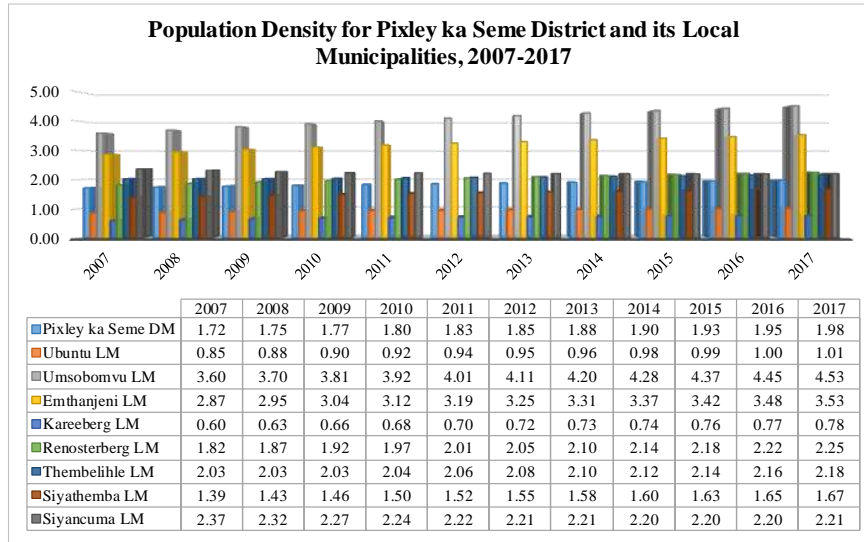
There has been a rise in the urban population rate of Pixley ka Seme between 2007 and 2017. This was the case for all local municipalities. Emthanjeni Local Municipality had the highest urban population rate in the district in 2017 (99.8 per cent), implying that almost all of its people were staying in urban areas. Siyancuma had the lowest urban population rate at 83.9 per cent in 2017.

### 1.4 Population Density

The 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 and

can be broken down according to population group (IHS Markit, 2018). Figure 1.12 illustrates the population density of the Pixley ka Seme District for the period from 2007 to 2017. This includes all eight local municipalities.

**Figure 1.12: Population Density for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007-2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The district and all local municipalities except for Siyancuma had experienced an increase in the population density in 2017. The Umsobomvu Local Municipality had a higher concentration of people in comparison to the other local municipalities, as shown by its highest population density ratio, while Kareeberg had the lowest population density in 2017.

### 1.5 Conclusion

The total population for the Pixley ka Seme District had risen between 2007 and 2017, and this was the case for its local municipalities except in Siyancuma. The district municipality had more females than males, which was the same in all the local municipalities, except in Thembelihle. The Coloured population group dominated the region, with the exception of Umsobomvu where the African population group represented the largest share of its population. Emthanjeni accounted for the largest percentage of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality’s total population followed by Siyancuma and Umsobomvu, while Renosterberg had the smallest population size in the district. In terms of age (as displayed by the population pyramids), Pixley ka Seme had the largest share of its population in the 0 to 4 age cohort, and this was the case for the Emthanjeni and Siyancuma Local Municipalities. Between 2007 and 2017, the district experienced an increase in the urban population rate. This was also the case with the population density.

## Chapter 2: Economy

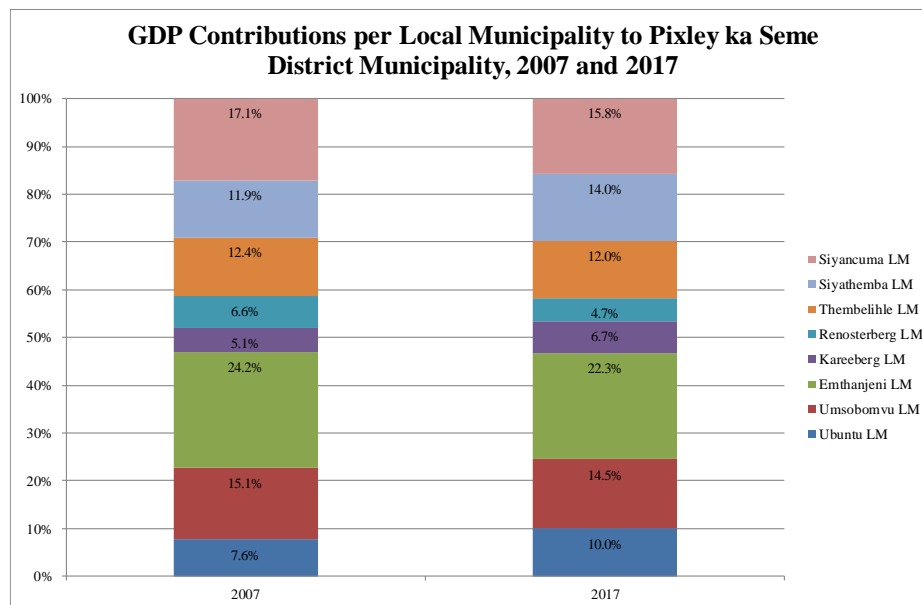
### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the economic performance of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality and its local municipalities through analysing the gross domestic product (GDP), industry performance and tourism.

### 2.2 GDP

GDP is the value of all goods and services that are produced within a region, over a one-year period, plus taxes and minus subsidies (IHS Markit, 2018). In Figure 2.1 the GDP contributions per local municipality to the economy of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality for 2007 and 2017 are illustrated.

**Figure 2.1: GDP Contributions per Local Municipality to Pixley ka Seme District Municipality, 2007 and 2017**



Constant 2010 Prices

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

In 2007 and 2017, Emthanjeni was the largest contributor to the GDP of the district at 24.2 and 22.3 per cent respectively. Kareeberg made the smallest contribution in 2007, contributing 5.1 per cent while in 2017 Renosterberg was the smallest contributor with only 4.7 per cent. Ubuntu, Kareeberg and Siyathemba Local Municipalities recorded an increase in their contributions between 2007 and 2017.

Table 2.1 shows the GDP figures for Pixley ka Seme and its local municipalities for 2007 to 2017 and Table 2.2 shows the GDP growth rates over the same period.

## Comparative Analysis for Pixley ka Seme District Municipality 2019

**Table 2.1: GDP for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007-2017**

	2007 R'000	2008 R'000	2009 R'000	2010 R'000	2011 R'000	2012 R'000	2013 R'000	2014 R'000	2015 R'000	2016 R'000	2017 R'000
Ubuntu LM	528 202	579 464	585 666	634 595	645 821	673 770	692 602	713 145	733 209	733 062	790 228
Umsobomvu LM	1 047 342	1 065 644	999 108	1 021 199	1 019 956	1 047 075	1 070 003	1 084 441	1 085 869	1 099 489	1 146 246
Emthanjeni LM	1 675 187	1 765 105	1 709 667	1 734 702	1 700 083	1 726 829	1 732 207	1 747 879	1 759 655	1 758 682	1 766 440
Kareeberg LM	349 390	384 246	391 804	422 143	430 191	451 056	469 873	483 637	495 446	493 471	528 708
Renosterberg LM	453 924	459 496	424 656	430 410	417 930	405 913	384 287	380 983	374 081	358 439	374 082
Thembelihle LM	857 705	881 926	836 444	858 652	864 189	878 983	894 085	909 341	916 600	906 714	951 891
Siyathemba LM	820 310	911 595	918 001	954 273	955 708	992 508	1 022 758	1 047 224	1 063 530	1 056 671	1 107 441
Siyancuma LM	1 183 057	1 219 529	1 149 505	1 168 318	1 155 366	1 175 634	1 192 997	1 204 475	1 208 967	1 189 324	1 248 074
Pixley ka Seme DM	6 915 116	7 267 005	7 014 851	7 224 292	7 189 244	7 351 769	7 458 813	7 571 125	7 637 356	7 595 852	7 913 110

*Constant 2010 Prices*

*Source: IHS Markit: Regional eExplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]*

**Table 2.2: Annual GDP Growth Rates for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007-2017**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ubuntu LM	4.0%	9.7%	1.1%	8.4%	1.8%	4.3%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%	0.0%	7.8%
Umsobomvu LM	5.8%	1.7%	-6.2%	2.2%	-0.1%	2.7%	2.2%	1.3%	0.1%	1.3%	4.3%
Emthanjeni LM	7.4%	5.4%	-3.1%	1.5%	-2.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	-0.1%	0.4%
Kareeberg LM	4.3%	10.0%	2.0%	7.7%	1.9%	4.9%	4.2%	2.9%	2.4%	-0.4%	7.1%
Renosterberg LM	11.6%	1.2%	-7.6%	1.4%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-5.3%	-0.9%	-1.8%	-4.2%	4.4%
Thembelihle LM	-0.5%	2.8%	-5.2%	2.7%	0.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	0.8%	-1.1%	5.0%
Siyathemba LM	6.1%	11.1%	0.7%	4.0%	0.2%	3.9%	3.0%	2.4%	1.6%	-0.6%	4.8%
Siyancuma LM	-2.3%	3.1%	-5.7%	1.6%	-1.1%	1.8%	1.5%	1.0%	0.4%	-1.6%	4.9%
Pixley ka Seme DM	4.1%	5.1%	-3.5%	3.0%	-0.5%	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%	-0.5%	4.2%

*Constant 2010 Prices*

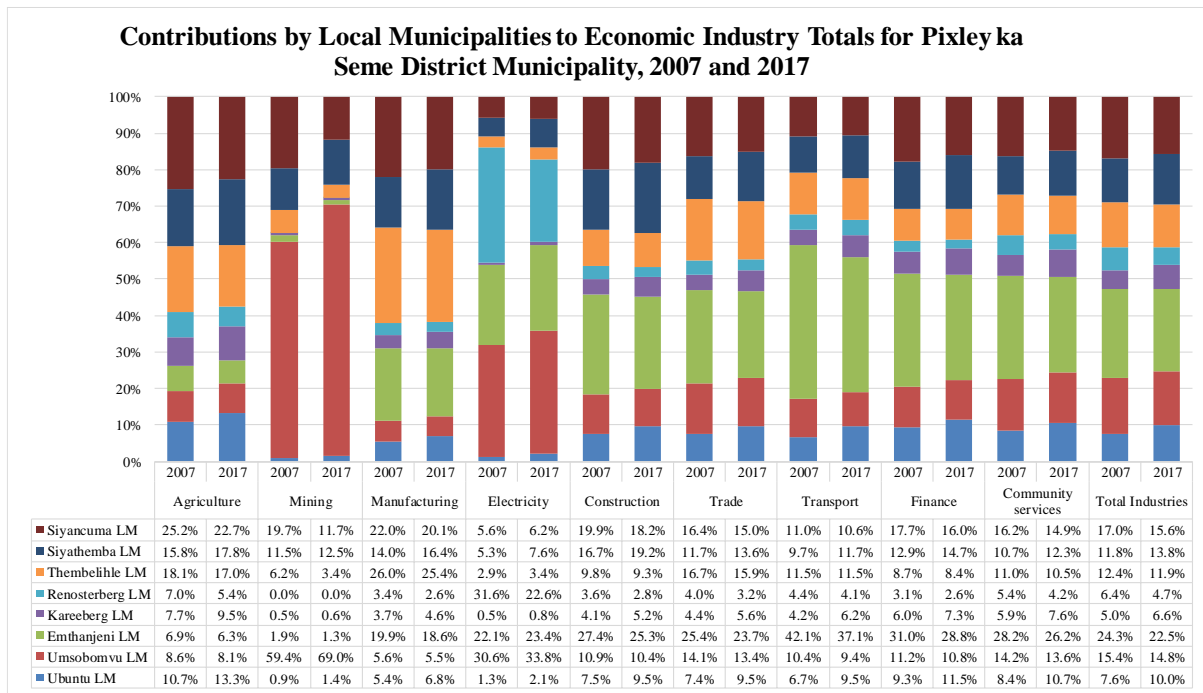
*Source: IHS Markit: Regional eExplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]*

Table 2.2 shows both positive growth and contraction in economic growth for the district, where the district recorded its highest growth rate in 2008 at 5.1 per cent. 2008, 2010 and 2017 are the only years where there was no negative growth for the district or any of the local municipalities. In 2009, the district recorded its largest negative growth rate at -3.5 per cent, with five of the local municipalities also recording negative growth. In 2016, only one local municipality, Umsobomvu, recorded a positive growth rate at 1.3 per cent, while the rest, including the district, saw negative or 0.0 per cent growth rates.

### 2.3 Economic Industries

This section deals with the different industries that form part of the economy of the district and local municipalities and the local municipalities' contributions to the district municipality's economy per industry. Figure 2.2 shows the contributions that the local municipalities made to the economic industry totals of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality for 2007 and 2017.

**Figure 2.2: Contributions by Local Municipalities to Economic Industry Totals for Pixley ka Seme District Municipality, 2007 and 2017**



Constant 2010 Prices

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

Emthanjeni LM was the largest contributor to the district’s *Construction*, *Trade*, *Transport*, *Finance* and *Community services* industries in both 2007 and 2017. It accounted for 27.4 and 25.3 per cent in *Construction*, 25.4 and 23.7 per cent in *Trade*, 42.1 and 37.1 per cent in *Transport*, 31.0 and 28.8 per cent in *Finance* and 28.2 and 26.2 per cent in *Community services* in 2007 and 2017 respectively. Umsobomvu accounted for 59.4 and 69.0 per cent of *Mining* in Pixley ka Seme in 2007 and 2017 respectively, making it the largest contributor to the *Mining* industry in the district. Thembelihle made the largest contribution to *Manufacturing* at 26.0 per cent in 2007 and 25.4 per cent in 2017. Siyancuma made the largest contribution to *Agriculture* at 25.2 and 22.7 per cent in 2007 and 2017 respectively. The largest contribution to *Electricity* in 2007 was made by Renosterberg at 31.6 per cent, while in 2017 it was made by Umsobomvu at 33.8 per cent.

Table 2.3 shows the growth rate per industry for Pixley ka Seme District Municipality and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017.

**Table 2.3: Growth Rate per Industry for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**

	Agriculture		Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		Construction		Trade		Transport		Finance		Community Services		Total Industries	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
Ubuntu LM	3.5%	26.8%	-8.0%	11.2%	6.5%	2.6%	0.5%	4.2%	13.0%	2.1%	4.2%	1.8%	7.2%	4.4%	4.9%	4.6%	3.5%	3.5%	4.4%	8.4%
Umsobomvu LM	8.4%	23.6%	-3.6%	10.3%	11.1%	-2.7%	3.3%	2.1%	17.8%	-0.6%	8.7%	-1.3%	9.4%	0.6%	7.5%	0.7%	8.3%	0.9%	5.3%	4.4%
Emthanjeni LM	6.3%	22.5%	-4.7%	2.7%	9.3%	-2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	15.7%	-1.5%	6.6%	-1.9%	7.5%	-0.1%	7.2%	0.5%	6.2%	-0.5%	6.7%	0.5%
Kareeberg LM	3.9%	25.6%	-7.6%	10.9%	7.5%	1.0%	0.8%	3.2%	13.3%	1.1%	4.4%	0.9%	8.1%	3.6%	2.9%	2.0%	5.4%	3.3%	4.9%	7.7%
Renosterberg LM	6.1%	24.3%	-4.7%	-2.7%	9.3%	0.4%	18.3%	-0.2%	15.7%	0.0%	6.6%	0.4%	10.1%	2.3%	4.4%	0.3%	6.2%	0.9%	10.4%	4.8%
Thembelihle LM	-2.1%	23.9%	-11.8%	-3.2%	1.8%	-1.6%	-4.1%	1.6%	7.5%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-2.2%	1.4%	1.4%	-0.5%	1.4%	-1.3%	0.7%	-0.9%	5.2%
Siyathemba LM	6.6%	23.3%	-5.0%	8.5%	10.1%	-1.2%	3.2%	1.1%	16.0%	-0.8%	7.0%	-2.0%	9.0%	1.0%	6.7%	0.7%	6.7%	0.7%	6.6%	5.1%
Siyancuma LM	-3.0%	23.2%	-13.3%	-0.9%	0.2%	-0.1%	-5.5%	1.5%	6.6%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-2.0%	0.6%	0.9%	-2.3%	0.8%	-1.9%	0.4%	-2.5%	5.3%
Pixley ka Seme DM	2.0%	24.1%	-6.5%	8.0%	5.2%	-1.0%	6.3%	1.3%	12.9%	-0.5%	4.0%	-1.3%	6.4%	1.1%	4.1%	1.2%	4.0%	0.8%	3.8%	4.5%

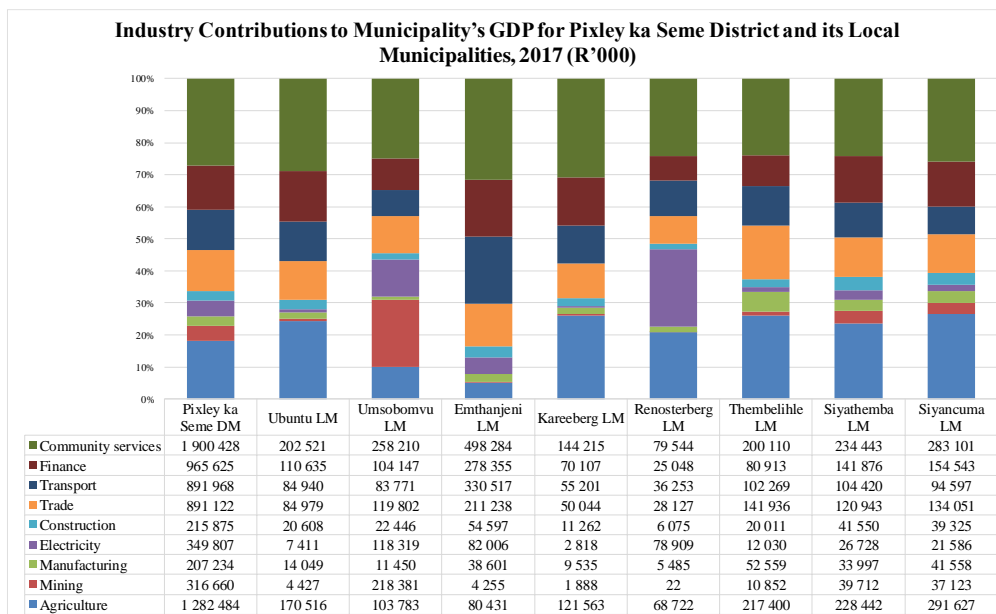
Constant 2010 Prices

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

In 2007, the *Mining* industry recorded negative growth in all of the local municipalities and the district while *Manufacturing*, *Construction* and *Transport* saw positive growth. In 2017, *Agriculture* recorded high growth in all of the local municipalities and the district, recording positive growth rates above 22 per cent. The *Finance* industry also saw positive growth in all of the municipalities in 2017.

Figure 2.3 illustrates the industry contributions to the municipality’s GDP for Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2017.

**Figure 2.3: Industry Contributions to Municipality’s GDP for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2017 (R’000)**



Constant 2010 Prices

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The *Community services* industry was the most dominant industry for the district and most of the local municipalities. The *Agriculture* industry also played a significant role in the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality and most of the local municipalities.

## 2.4 Tourism

Table 2.4 shows the local municipalities’ contributions to the total bednights spent by tourists (both domestic and international) in the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality for 2007 and 2017. Bednights refer to the number of nights that a person spends away from home on a single trip (IHS Markit, 2018).

**Table 2.4: Local Municipality Contribution to Total Bednights of Pixley ka Seme District Municipality, 2007 and 2017**

	2007		2017	
	Number of Bednights	Share	Number of Bednights	Share
Ubuntu LM	191 025	24.2%	92 006	16.9%
Umsobomvu LM	214 187	27.2%	173 529	31.8%
Emthanjeni LM	126 751	16.1%	105 267	19.3%
Kareeberg LM	41 782	5.3%	50 795	9.3%
Renosterberg LM	18 466	2.3%	16 849	3.1%
Thembelihle LM	36 299	4.6%	16 174	3.0%
Siyathemba LM	57 543	7.3%	31 180	5.7%
Siyancuma LM	102 751	13.0%	59 543	10.9%
<b>Pixley ka Seme DM</b>	<b>788 804</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>545 344</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The total number of bednights has seen a decrease of 243 460 for the district from 2007 to 2017. The local municipalities also saw a decrease in the total number of bednights between 2007 and 2017, with Kareeberg being the only local municipality that recorded a slight increase over the same period. In 2007, the largest contributor to the district's total bednights was Umsobomvu at 27.2 per cent and it was also the largest contributor in 2017 at 31.8 per cent. Ubuntu was the second largest contributor to total bednights in 2007 with a 24.2 per cent share, but in 2017 Emthanjeni made the second largest contribution at 19.3 per cent.

## 2.5 Conclusion

In 2007 and 2017, Emthanjeni was the largest contributor to the GDP of the district. The district experienced both economic growth and contractions, and recorded its highest growth rate in 2008 at 5.1 per cent. Emthanjeni was the largest contributor to the districts' *Construction, Trade, Transport, Finance and Community services* industries in both 2007 and 2017. In 2017, *Agriculture* recorded high growth in all of the local municipalities and the district. The *Community services* industry was the most dominant industry for the district and most of the local municipalities. The total number of bednights has seen a decrease from 2007 to 2017, with Kareeberg being the only local municipality that recorded a slight increase.

## Chapter 3: Labour

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of the labour characteristics of the Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities. This provides more insight on employment and unemployment indicators and the industries in which people were employed.

### 3.2 Labour Status

Table 3.1 below provides the status of employment of individuals in the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality and its local municipalities. The narrow (or strict) definition of unemployment is used. This definition considers individuals who are currently not working, but are actively seeking employment. The individuals who are currently unemployed, would like to work but are not engaging in work seeking activities (called discouraged work seekers) are excluded from this unemployed calculation. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people living in an area expressed as a percentage of the economically active population of that area (IHS Markit, 2018).

Table 3.1: Labour Characteristics for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017

	Pixley ka Seme DM		Ubuntu LM		Umsobomvu LM		Emthanjeni LM		Kareeberg LM		Renosterberg LM		Thembelihle LM		Siyathemba LM		Siyancuma LM	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
<b>Number of people</b>																		
Working age population	112 383	130 378	10 855	13 026	15 504	19 308	24 518	30 243	6 624	9 187	6 231	7 757	10 452	11 314	12 759	16 273	25 439	23 269
Economically active population	64 006	72 534	7 007	8 511	8 853	10 480	13 816	16 002	3 950	5 034	3 638	4 252	5 812	6 564	7 977	9 202	12 952	12 488
Employed (formal plus informal)	43 307	48 141	4 557	5 489	5 225	6 506	9 404	10 554	2 730	3 628	2 286	2 674	7 848	7 560	5 370	6 242	5 888	5 488
Unemployed	20 063	24 604	2 139	2 868	3 511	3 905	4 395	5 617	1 298	1 448	1 247	1 518	1 604	2 309	2 101	2 361	3 768	4 579
<b>Rate</b>																		
Unemployment rate	31.3%	33.9%	30.5%	33.7%	39.7%	37.3%	31.8%	35.1%	32.9%	28.8%	34.3%	35.7%	27.6%	35.2%	26.3%	25.7%	29.1%	36.7%

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

Pixley ka Seme had an economically active population of 72 534 in 2017 which has increased from 64 006 in 2007. There was an increase in the working age population from 112 383 to 130 378. Emthanjeni had the largest number of employed people in 2007 at 9 404 and in 2017 at 10 554. Thembelihle had the second largest number of employed people in 2007 and 2017 at 7 848 and 7 560 respectively. In both 2007 and 2017, Renosterberg employed the smallest number of people at 2 286 and 2 674 respectively. The number of unemployed individuals increased for all the local municipalities and the district between 2007 and 2017. The unemployment rate in the Pixley ka Seme District increased from 31.3 per cent in 2007 to 33.9 per cent in 2017. The Ubuntu, Emthanjeni, Renosterberg Thembelihle and Siyancuma Local Municipalities recorded increases in their unemployment rates while Umsobomvu, Kareeberg and Siyathemba saw a decrease.

Table 3.2 contains the unemployment rate by race and gender for the Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017.



## Comparative Analysis for Pixley ka Seme District Municipality 2019

**Table 3.2: Unemployment Rate by Race and Gender for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**

	Pixley ka Seme DM		Ubuntu LM		Umsobomvu LM		Emthanjeni LM		Kareeberg LM		Renosterberg LM		Thembelihle LM		Siyathemba LM		Siyancuma LM	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
<b>Race</b>																		
African	34.8%	32.7%	29.0%	29.8%	44.5%	40.2%	33.8%	29.7%	23.9%	15.2%	34.9%	26.3%	20.5%	24.2%	30.1%	23.7%	29.4%	35.3%
White	5.0%	6.8%	5.7%	5.6%	8.2%	10.9%	5.4%	7.2%	5.0%	5.4%	8.5%	14.8%	3.0%	3.4%	3.2%	4.4%	4.0%	7.4%
Coloured	35.1%	38.6%	34.5%	38.0%	40.1%	37.5%	36.7%	41.6%	36.9%	33.1%	38.5%	43.4%	35.0%	44.2%	29.3%	29.0%	34.4%	42.3%
Asian	21.8%	35.1%	21.5%	32.4%	15.5%	32.5%	21.7%	33.1%	22.1%	27.3%	12.9%	40.9%	11.0%	15.0%	29.4%	27.2%	32.2%	48.5%
<b>Gender</b>																		
Male	25.8%	30.0%	23.6%	28.3%	34.1%	34.5%	27.0%	32.0%	27.2%	24.5%	29.9%	34.0%	23.0%	31.4%	19.5%	20.5%	24.3%	32.8%
Female	38.6%	39.1%	39.1%	40.6%	46.1%	40.7%	37.6%	38.8%	40.1%	34.9%	40.0%	37.9%	34.1%	40.3%	36.4%	33.9%	36.3%	42.0%

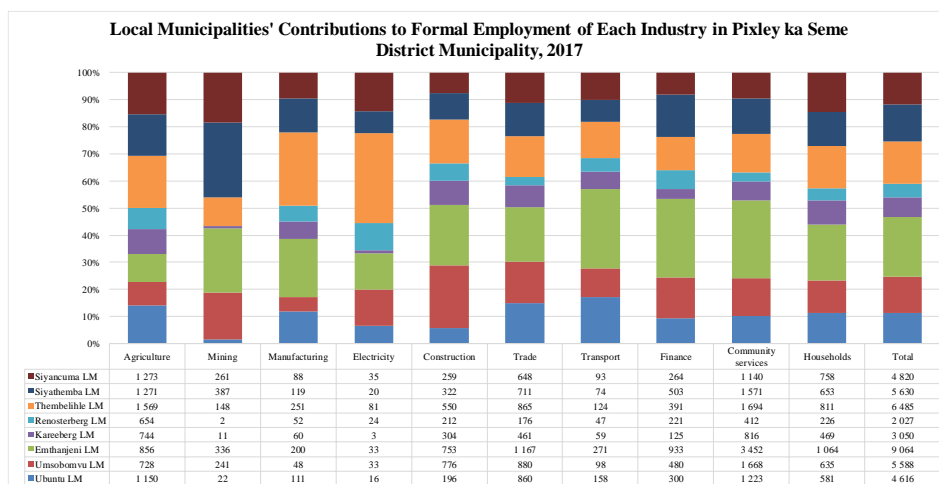
Source: IHS Markit: Regional eExplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

In the district municipality, the Coloured population recorded the highest unemployment rate, which was also the case in Ubuntu, Emthanjeni, Kareeberg, Renosterberg and Thembelihle for both 2007 and 2017. In Umsobomvu, the African population recorded the highest unemployment rate for both 2007 and 2017. In Siyathemba, the African population's unemployment rate was the highest in 2007 while in 2017 it was the Coloured population group. The White population group recorded the lowest unemployment rate in both 2007 and 2017 for all the municipalities under review. In 2017, Umsobomvu recorded the highest unemployment rate for the African population at 40.2 per cent, Renosterberg recorded the highest unemployment rate for the White population at 14.8 per cent whilst Thembelihle recorded the highest unemployment rate for the Coloured population at 44.2 per cent and Siyancuma recorded the highest unemployment rate for the Asian population at 48.5 per cent.

In 2017, Umsobomvu recorded the highest unemployment rate for males at 34.5 per cent and Siyancuma recorded the highest unemployment rate for females at 42.0 per cent. Females had a higher unemployment rate compared to males in all of the municipalities for both years.

Figure 3.1 below shows the employment contribution of each local municipality to the district's formal employment by industry for 2017.

**Figure 3.1: Local Municipalities' Contributions to Formal Employment of Each Industry in Pixley ka Seme District Municipality, 2017**

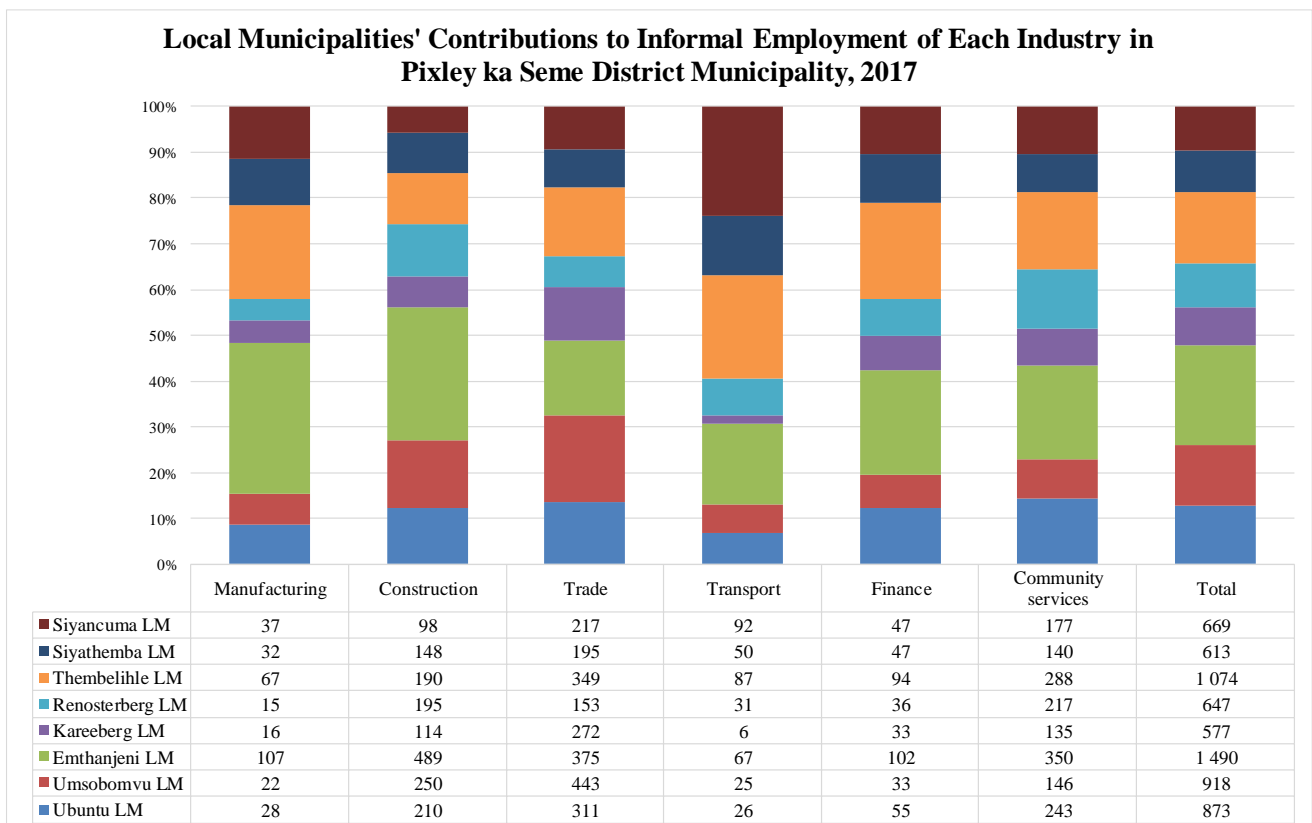


Source: IHS Markit: Regional eExplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

Thembelihle accounted for the largest number of workers in *Agriculture, Manufacturing and Electricity* in 2017. Emthanjeni accounted for the largest number of workers in *Trade, Transport, Finance, Community services, Households* and the *Total*. Siyathemba accounted for the highest employment in *Mining* and Umsobomvu in *Construction*.

Figure 3.2 below illustrates the employment contribution made by each local municipality to the districts' informal employment by industry for 2017.

**Figure 3.2: Local Municipalities' Contributions to Informal Employment of Each Industry in Pixley ka Seme District Municipality, 2017**

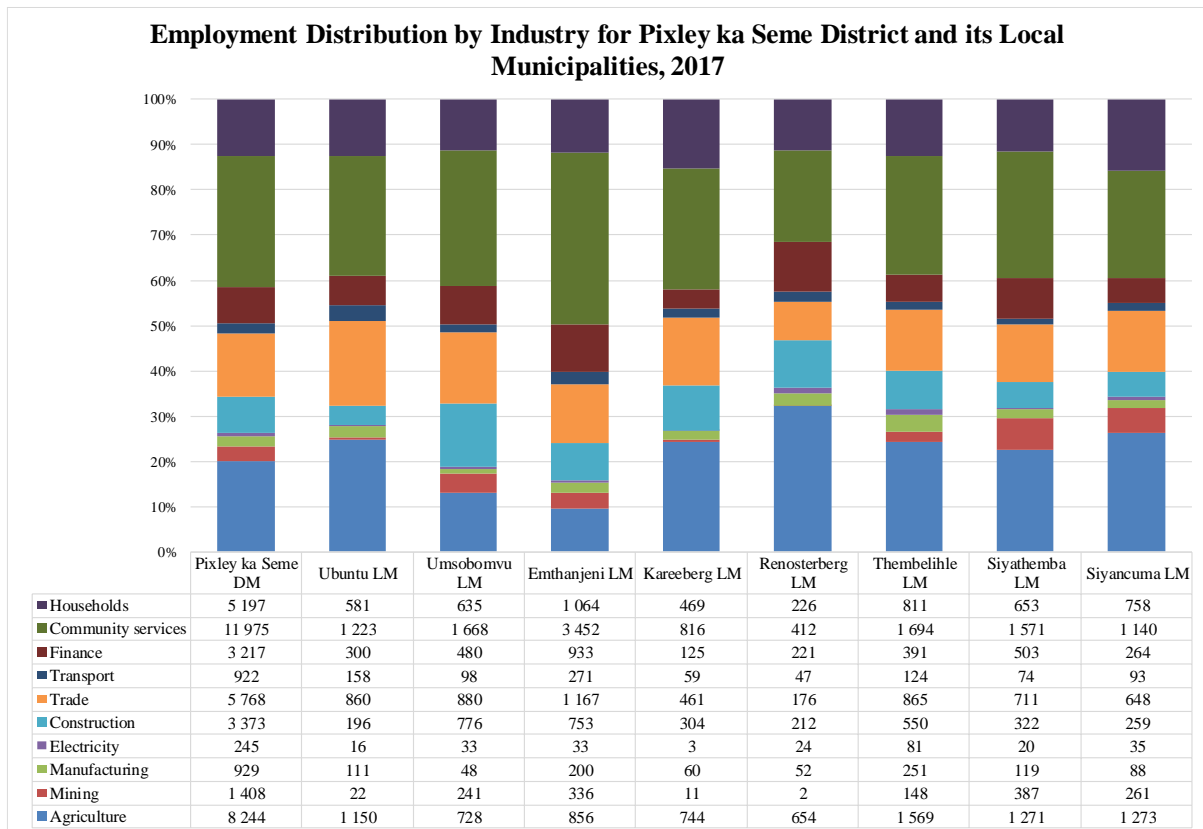


Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

*Trade, Community services* and *Construction* employed the largest number of people in informal employment in all of the local municipalities in 2017. Emthanjeni accounted for the largest share of the total number of people informally employed in the district, followed by Thembelihle. Kareeberg was the smallest contributor.

Figure 3.3 illustrates the employment distribution by industry for Pixley ka Seme district and its local municipalities for 2017. This shows the share of people finding formal employment in each industry.

**Figure 3.3: Employment Distribution by Industry for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The *Community services* industry was the largest employer in the district, as well as most of the local municipalities. *Agriculture* was the second largest employer in the district and the largest in Renosterberg and Siyancuma. *Community services* employed 29.0 per cent of the people in the district, while *Agriculture* employed 20.0 per cent.

### 3.3 Conclusion

The Coloured population recorded the highest unemployment rate when comparing the race groups in the district, which was the case for most of the local municipalities as well. In all of the municipalities in both 2007 and 2017, females had a higher unemployment rate compared to males. The *Community services* industry is a prominent employer in the district, with a contribution of approximately 29.0 per cent of total employment.

## Chapter 4: Human Development

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of human development for the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality together with its local municipalities. Knowledge on human development conditions is crucial in that it provides government with an indication as to whether there has been progress in the lives of the people in the province or not. This also assists with budgeting and service delivery. The indicators that are analysed in this chapter include those of poverty, development and access to services.

### 4.2 Poverty Indicators

Poverty can generally be defined as the state of being poor. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses the poverty line, shortly defined as the line drawn at a particular level of income or consumption, to measure poverty. According to Stats SA, households/individuals whose incomes fall below a given level of the poverty level or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of the poverty line are classified as poor. There are three poverty lines through which poverty is measured in South Africa and these are the food poverty line (FPL), the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) and the upper-bound poverty line (UBPL). The FPL is the rand value below which individuals are unable to purchase or consume enough food to supply them with the minimum per-capita-per-day energy requirement for adequate health. Individuals at the LBPL do not have command over enough resources to purchase or consume both adequate food and non-food items and are therefore forced to sacrifice food to obtain essential non-food items. Individuals at the UBPL can purchase both adequate levels of food and non-food items.

Table 4.1 below provides the poverty indicators for the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017.

**Table 4.1: Poverty Indicators for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**

	2007		2017	
	% of People in Poverty	Poverty Gap Rate	% of People in Poverty	Poverty Gap Rate
Pixley ka Seme DM	63.0%	30.6%	50.4%	28.0%
Ubuntu LM	63.8%	30.0%	48.7%	27.5%
Umsobomvu LM	66.4%	32.2%	54.3%	29.8%
Emthanjeni LM	60.2%	30.7%	52.5%	28.0%
Kareeberg LM	63.2%	29.2%	43.4%	26.3%
Renosterberg LM	65.0%	30.6%	54.0%	28.1%
Thembelihle LM	59.0%	29.8%	41.3%	26.8%
Siyathemba LM	61.3%	30.0%	44.8%	27.3%
Siyancuma LM	65.2%	30.6%	55.0%	28.3%

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The percentage of people living in poverty, or poverty rate, declined in 2017 in comparison with 2007 in all the municipalities in the Pixley ka Seme District. The lowest poverty rate in 2017 was recorded in Thembelihle at 41.3 per cent. Regarding the poverty gap rate, the same pattern is observed where a drop was experienced in 2017 for all municipalities. Umsobomvu Local Municipality recorded the highest poverty gap rate, suggesting that its average distance from the poverty line (upper bound) is bigger than in other local municipalities. Kareeberg had the lowest poverty gap rate.

### 4.3 Development Indicators

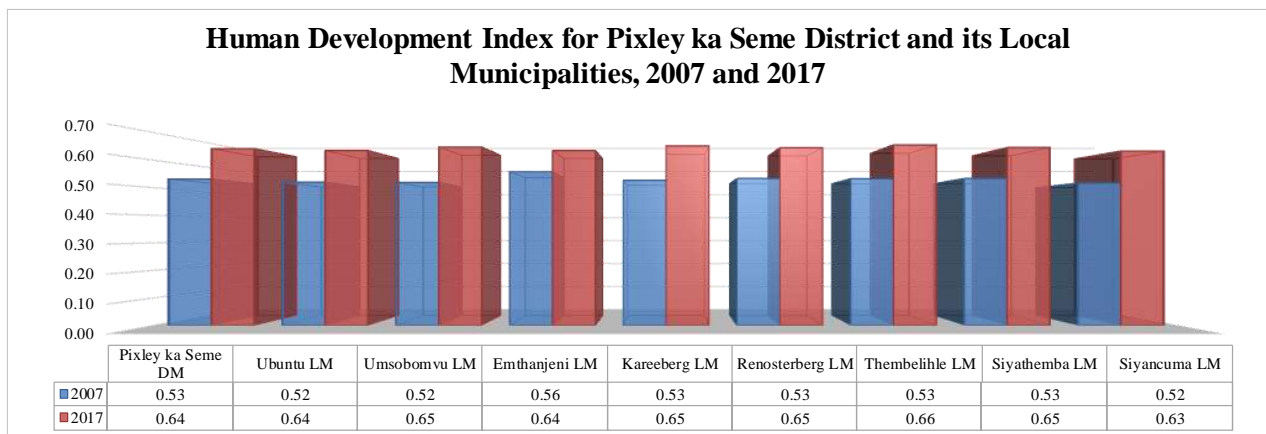
Human development index (HDI), income distribution and education are analysed in this section.

#### 4.3.1 Human Development Index

HDI is a composite relative index used to compare human development across population groups or regions. HDI is the combination of three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living (IHS Markit, 2018).

The figure below shows the HDI for the Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017.

**Figure 4.1: Human Development Index for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**



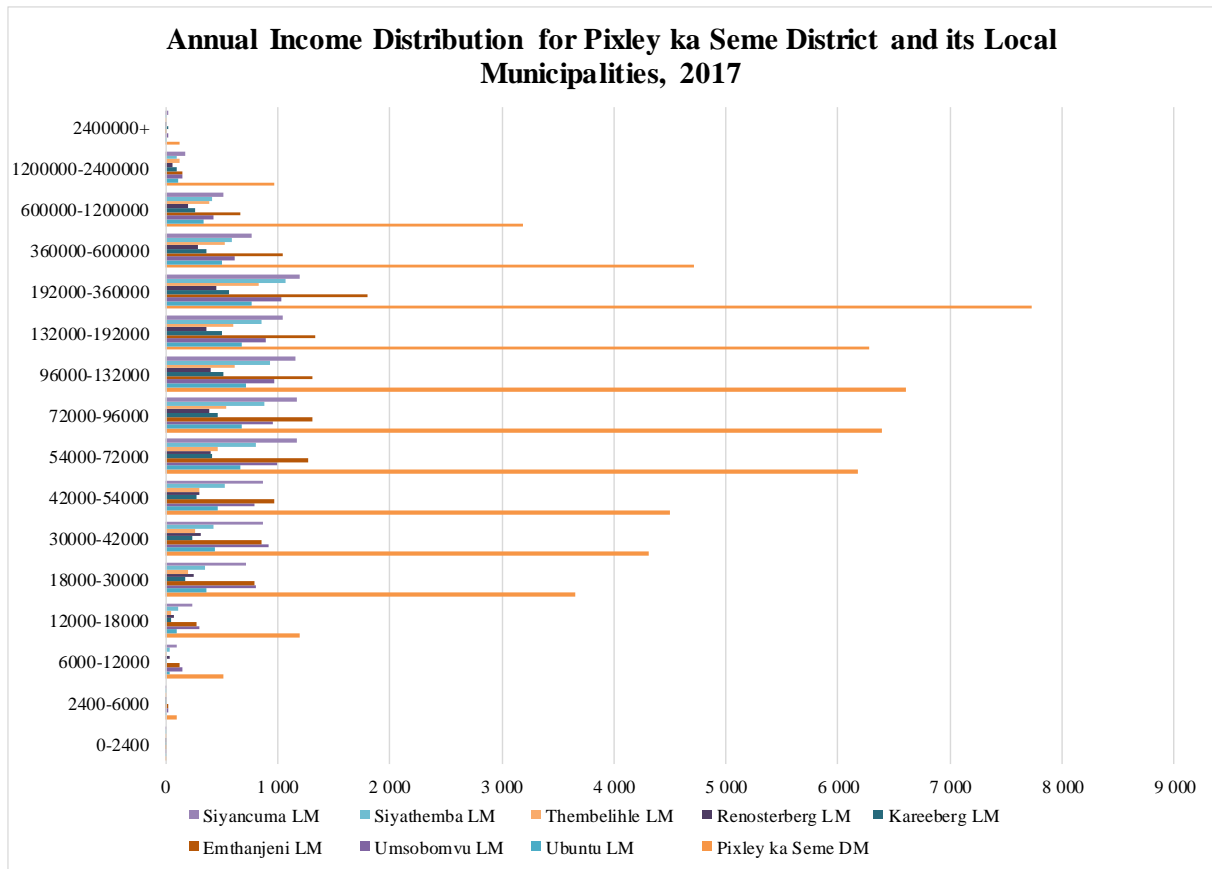
Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

There has been a rise in the HDI for all local municipalities in the Pixley ka Seme District in 2017 when compared to 2007. Thembelihle had the highest HDI at 0.66 followed by Umsobomvu, Kareeberg, Renosterberg and Siyathemba at 0.65. Siyancuma had the lowest HDI at 0.63. Overall, the district recorded an HDI of 0.64 in 2017, which was an increase of 0.11 from 2007. As of 2017, the district and its local municipalities were regarded as semi-developed.

### 4.3.2 Income Distribution

Figure 4.2 below shows household income for Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2017.

**Figure 4.2: Annual Income Distribution for Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2017**



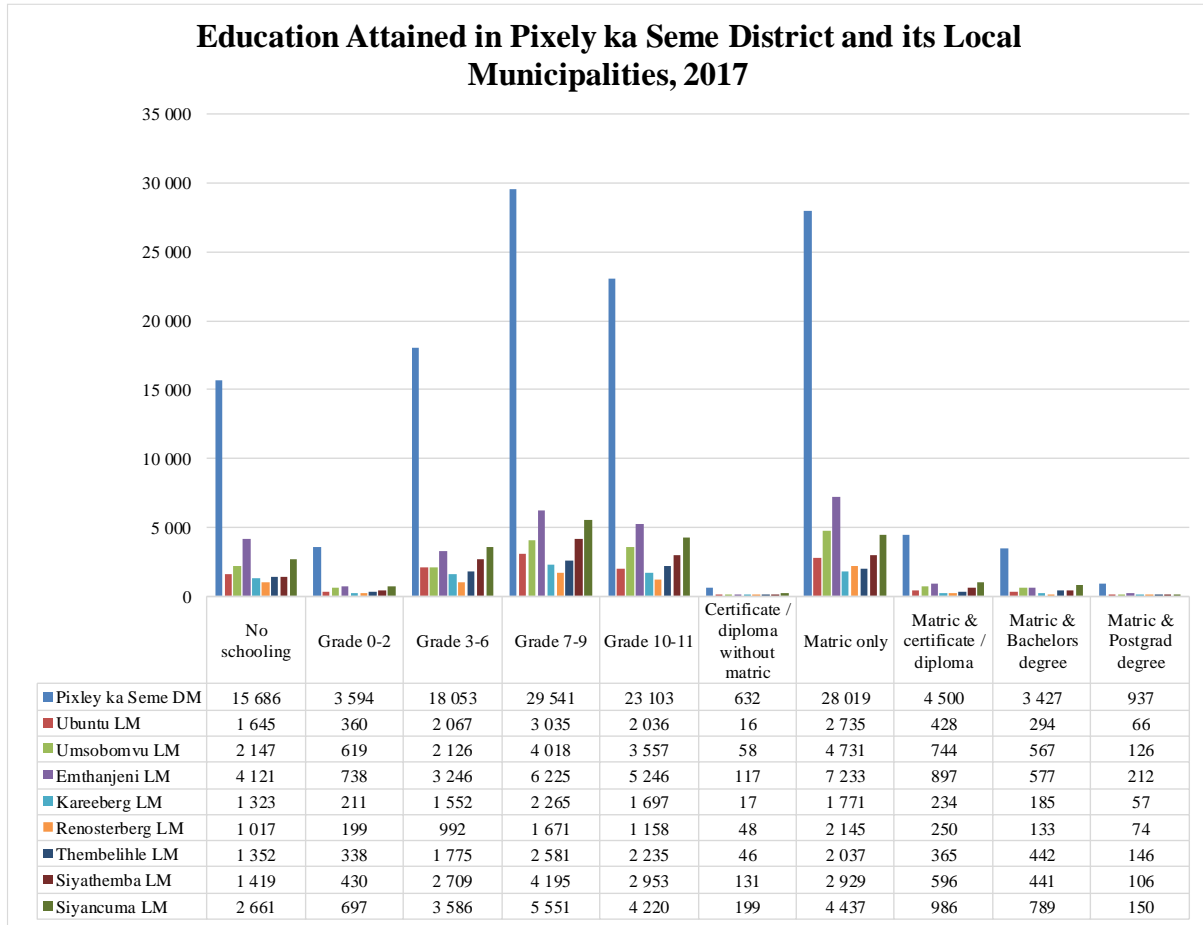
Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The largest number of households in the Pixley ka Seme District were earning between R192 000 and R360 000 in 2017. They were followed by those earning between R96 000 and R132 000, and then R72 000 to R96 000. The income category with the smallest number of households in the district was that of 0 to R2 400.

### 4.3.3 Education Attainment

Figure 4.3 depicts the number of people aged 20 years and over by highest level of education in Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2017.

**Figure 4.3: Education Attained in Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2017**



Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

Pixley ka Seme had 28 019 people with matric only in 2017, whereas the number of those with Grade 10 to 11 was observed at 23 103. The highest level of education that had the most people in the district was the Grade 7 to 9 category at 29 541. There were a small number of people who had matric and who were able to pursue tertiary education in the district. These numbers are concerning as low education levels are hampering development in its entirety. Regarding local municipalities, the local municipalities also had the smallest number of people in the category of those with a certificate or diploma (without matric), except for Siyathemba and Siyancuma where the smallest number of people fell within the category of matric and a postgraduate degree.

#### 4.4 Access to Services

##### 4.4.1 Housing

Table 4.2 displays the number of households by type of dwelling for the Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017.

## Comparative Analysis for Pixley ka Seme District Municipality 2019

**Table 4.2: Number of Households by Type of Dwelling Unit in Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**

	2007					2017				
	Very Formal	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other Dwelling Type	Very Formal	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other Dwelling Type
Pixley ka Seme DM	19 330	22 436	4 864	304	562	24 043	25 753	5 856	181	623
Ubuntu LM	1 930	2 500	351	58	20	2 528	2 842	453	41	34
Umsobomvu LM	2 048	3 829	780	32	28	3 411	4 605	985	13	35
Emthanjeni LM	5 308	3 915	357	52	44	6 504	4 891	436	21	63
Kareeberg LM	1 032	1 680	152	15	35	1 520	2 181	196	42	43
Renosterberg LM	1 243	1 397	189	6	6	1 481	1 635	420	1	12
Thembelihle LM	1 392	2 024	679	27	108	1 660	2 129	791	26	326
Siyathemba LM	2 150	3 121	476	39	21	2 868	3 590	627	13	14
Siyancuma LM	4 227	3 971	1 880	76	300	4 071	3 878	1 947	25	97

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

Overall, the number of very formal, formal, informal, and other dwelling units increased in the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality in 2017 as compared to 2007, while the number of traditional dwellings decreased. The same trend is observed in all other local municipalities, except in Siyancuma where very formal, formal and other dwelling types declined, in Siyathemba where the number of other dwelling type units decreased and in Kareeberg where the number of traditional dwellings increased.

### 4.4.2 Sanitation

Table 4.3 below shows the number of households by type of toilet in the Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017.

**Table 4.3: Number of Households by Toilet Type in Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**

	2007					2017				
	Flush toilet	Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit toilet	Bucket system	No toilet	Flush toilet	Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit toilet	Bucket system	No toilet
Pixley ka Seme DM	34 816	2 335	1 213	5 482	3 649	45 689	3 559	2 251	2 298	2 659
Ubuntu LM	3 644	125	44	640	405	5 071	126	107	231	364
Umsobomvu LM	4 918	458	83	711	546	7 320	748	437	114	430
Emthanjeni LM	8 155	227	58	963	273	11 112	289	101	254	159
Kareeberg LM	1 734	242	80	642	216	2 913	630	121	184	133
Renosterberg LM	2 038	104	40	448	211	3 076	109	37	93	233
Thembelihle LM	3 085	259	193	175	517	3 645	403	388	142	355
Siyathemba LM	4 459	345	138	333	534	5 587	478	450	155	443
Siyancuma LM	6 784	574	577	1 571	947	6 964	777	609	1 125	543

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

There was an increase in the number of households that were using flush toilets, ventilation improved pit (VIP) toilets and pit toilets in Pixley ka Seme district in 2017, however there was a decline in the number of households using the bucket system and those that did not have toilets at all. With regard to the local municipalities, Emthanjeni had the largest number of households using flush toilets in 2017, while Kareeberg had the smallest. The largest number of households using VIP toilets was found in Siyancuma followed by Umsobomvu and Kareeberg, whereas the smallest number was found in Ubuntu. The largest number of households using the bucket system and those that did not have toilets at all was found in Siyancuma.



### 4.4.3 Water

The number of households by level of access to water in Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017 is presented below.

**Table 4.4: Number of Households by Level of Access to Water in Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**

	2007					2017				
	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
Pixley ka Seme DM	22 823	21 400	1 315	728	1 230	28 399	22 793	3 133	1 427	702
Ubuntu LM	2 216	2 348	126	58	110	2 805	2 610	332	76	76
Umsobomvu LM	2 499	3 791	146	140	140	4 044	4 371	434	105	95
Emthanjeni LM	5 932	3 409	143	78	113	7 395	4 164	203	88	64
Kareeberg LM	1 315	1 462	65	21	50	2 006	1 475	252	202	48
Renosterberg LM	1 487	1 197	67	48	41	1 769	1 545	127	78	29
Thembelihle LM	1 774	2 041	197	131	87	2 150	1 918	588	217	60
Siyathemba LM	2 430	3 039	113	46	181	3 064	3 513	293	133	109
Siyancuma LM	5 171	4 112	458	205	506	5 167	3 197	904	529	221

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The number of households that had piped water inside the dwelling units has increased in the district; this trend is the same in all local municipalities except Siyancuma that had a slight decline in 2017. With regard to piped water in the yard, Thembelihle and Siyancuma recorded a decline while other local municipalities had an increase. The number of households with no formal piped water has gone down in all the local municipalities in the district by 2017.

### 4.4.4 Electricity

Table 4.5 below presents the number of households by electricity usage for the Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017.

**Table 4.5: Number of Households by Electricity Usage in Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**

	2007			2017		
	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
Pixley ka Seme DM	5 426	35 457	6 612	2 889	46 815	6 751
Ubuntu LM	543	3 671	645	260	4 993	646
Umsobomvu LM	1 192	4 614	911	447	7 722	880
Emthanjeni LM	709	8 287	679	352	10 811	752
Kareeberg LM	468	1 919	527	234	3 066	681
Renosterberg LM	425	1 961	454	249	2 751	549
Thembelihle LM	668	2 703	859	448	3 592	893
Siyathemba LM	526	4 488	795	320	5 784	1 009
Siyancuma LM	896	7 813	1 743	579	8 096	1 342

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

The number of households that were using electricity for lighting only had fallen, while the number of households that used electricity for lighting and other purposes increased in all local municipalities between 2007 and 2017. Regarding households that were not using electricity, a decrease was recorded in Umsobomvu and Siyancuma whereas other municipalities had an increase.

#### 4.4.5 Refuse Removal

Table 4.6 shows the number of households by access to refuse removal for the Pixley ka Seme District and its local municipalities for 2007 and 2017.

**Table 4.6: Number of Households by Access to Refuse Removal in Pixley ka Seme District and its Local Municipalities, 2007 and 2017**

	2007					2017				
	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
Pixley ka Seme DM	37 735	682	952	6 428	1 698	44 142	850	2 292	6 940	2 231
Ubuntu LM	3 733	17	108	837	163	4 562	33	139	922	243
Umsobomvu LM	5 619	86	92	735	184	7 293	112	580	859	205
Emthanjeni LM	8 527	165	100	699	184	10 102	292	190	786	544
Kareeberg LM	2 364	12	32	437	69	3 322	61	22	478	99
Renosterberg LM	2 338	17	100	317	69	2 395	66	484	431	172
Thembelihle LM	3 054	148	196	469	362	3 378	146	421	704	283
Siyathemba LM	4 455	40	101	1 035	177	5 509	52	160	1 152	240
Siyancuma LM	7 645	197	223	1 899	490	7 581	87	295	1 608	446

Source: IHS Markit: Regional eXplorer, 2018 [1417 (2.6b)]

All local municipalities with the exception of Siyancuma had an increase in the number of households that had their refuse removed weekly by authorities. Only Siyancuma and Thembelihle had a decrease in removal less often than weekly by the authorities. All municipalities except Kareeberg had an increase in the number of households that had their refuse removed by community members. In the case of personal removal, only Siyancuma had a decrease, while in all other municipalities the number had increased. Only Thembelihle and Siyancuma had a decrease in the number of households that did not have any form of refuse removal. In summary, the district has experienced an increased number in all forms of refuse removal including those that do not have refuse removal.

#### 4.5 Conclusion

The percentage of people living in poverty had declined in Pixley ka Seme District Municipality in 2017 compared to 2007. This was the same case for all the local municipalities. Regarding the HDI, all municipalities had experienced an increase. In terms of income categories, the largest share of households in the district were found to be earning between R192 000 and R360 000 and they were followed by those earning between R96 000 and R132 000. The largest number of people in the district had Grade 7 to 9 followed by those who have matric only. The number of very formal, formal, informal, and other dwelling units had increased in the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality in 2017 in comparison with 2007, whereas the number of traditional dwellings has decreased.



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