

Provincial Profile 1999

Northern Cape

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

© Statistics South Africa, 2003

Users may apply or process this data, provided Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is acknowledged as the original source of the data; that it is specified that the application and/or analysis is the result of the user's independent processing of the data; and that neither the basic data nor any reprocessed version or application thereof may be sold or offered for sale in any form whatsoever without prior permission from Stats SA.

Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

Provincial Profile 1999: Northern Cape / Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2003

88p. [Report No. 00-91-03 (1999)]

ISBN 0-621-34429-X

1. Demography – Northern Cape (South Africa)
2. Vital Statistics – Northern Cape (South Africa)
3. Households – Northern Cape (South Africa)
4. Education Statistics – Northern Cape (South Africa)
5. Public Health – Northern Cape (South Africa)
6. Labour Markets – Northern Cape (South Africa)
7. Migration, Internal – Northern Cape (South Africa)
8. Emigration and Immigration – Northern Cape (South Africa)
9. Criminal Statistics – Northern Cape (South Africa)
10. Gross State Product – Northern Cape (South Africa)
11. Prices Indexes
12. Legislative Bodies – Northern Cape (South Africa)

I. Statistics South Africa

II. Series

(LSCH 16)

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Nelspruit
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This report is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Copies are available from: Printing and Distribution, Statistics South Africa

Tel: (012) 310 8251

(012) 310 8161

Fax: (012) 322 3374

(012) 310 8619

E-mail: distribution@statssa.gov.za

Contents

List of maps	iii
List of tables	iii
List of figures	v
Technical note	1
Definitions	3
Chapter 1: Provincial overview	5
1.1. Geography	5
1.2. Climate	5
1.3. Population density	5
1.4. Resources	5
1.5. Tourism	6
1.6. Politics	6
Chapter 2: Population	8
2.1. South African population	8
2.2. Northern Cape population	9
2.3. Vital statistics – birth registrations	24
Chapter 3: Education	27
3.1. An overview of education indicators	27
3.2. Regional distribution of schools	29
3.3. Education by population group	30
Chapter 4: Economic activity	33
4.1. Employment and other labour market indicators	33
4.2. Employment by economic sector and occupation	36
4.3. Level of education for the employed population	38
4.4. Income distribution	39
4.5. Measures of income inequality	41
Chapter 5: Household and access to services	44
5.1. Type of dwellings in which households live	44
5.2. Energy sources	45
5.3. Water supply	46
5.4. Toilet facilities	47
5.5. Refuse removal	48
5.6. Telephone facilities	49
Chapter 6: Health	50
6.1. Public health personnel	50
6.2. Health-care institutions	51

Chapter 7: Policing and crime	52
7.1. Reported crimes in the country	52
7.2. Crime rate in the country	53
7.3. Crime in Northern Cape	54
 Chapter 8: Selected economic sectors	 56
8.1. Agriculture	56
8.2. Housing and construction	59
8.3. Transport	63
8.4. Tourism	67

List of maps

Map 1:	Northern Cape district council areas according to old boundaries, 1996	1
Map 2:	Northern Cape district council areas according to the new demarcation boundaries	2

List of tables

Table 1.1:	Seat allocation in the provincial legislature, Northern Cape 1994 and 1999	6
Table 1.2:	Members of the Northern Cape government, December 2002	7
Table 2.1:	Land area and population by province, 1996 and 1999	8
Table 2.2:	Population by province and population group, South Africa 1996	10
Table 2.3:	Population by district council and population group, Northern Cape 1996	11
Table 2.4:	Population by district council and area of residence, Northern Cape 1996	12
Table 2.5:	Population by population group and area of residence, Northern Cape 1996	13
Table 2.6:	Population by district council area and first home language, Northern Cape 1996	17
Table 2.7:	Population by age, population group, and sex, Northern Cape 1996	17
Table 2.8:	Early and late birth registrations by district council, and sex, Northern Cape 1999	25
Table 3.1:	Education indicators by district council area, Northern Cape 1999 and 1997	28
Table 3.2:	Number of circuits, schools, learner/teacher ratio, and state of school buildings by region, Northern Cape 1997	29
Table 3.3:	Population (20 years or more) by level of education and sex, Northern Cape 1996	30
Table 3.4:	Population aged 20 years or more by level of education and population group, Northern Cape 1996	31
Table 4.1:	Population (15-65 years) by population group and work status and labour market indicators, Northern Cape 1996	34
Table 4.2:	Employed (15-65 years) by economic sector and population group, Northern Cape 1996	36
Table 4.3:	Employed (15-65 years) by highest level of education and district council area, Northern Cape 1996	38
Table 4.4:	Employed (15-65 years) by monthly income and population group, Northern Cape 1996	40
Table 5.1:	Households by type of dwelling and settlement, Northern Cape 1996	44
Table 6.1:	Public health-care personnel by district council area and category, Northern Cape 2001	50
Table 6.2:	Health-care institutions by district council area, Northern Cape 2000	51
Table 7.1:	Selected reported cases by crime category and province, South Africa 1998	52
Table 7.2:	Crime rate (reported cases per 100 000 people) by crime category and province, South Africa 1998	53
Table 7.3:	Reported cases of crime and percentage change 1997-1998 by crime category and policing area, Northern Cape 1997-1998	55
Table 8.1:	Agriculture, structural data, Northern Cape and South Africa 1993	56
Table 8.2:	Agriculture, structural data, Northern Cape 1993	57
Table 8.3:	Number of farming units, population, and average population per farm by district/council area, Northern Cape 1996	58
Table 8.4:	Total population and farm dwellers (number and percentage) by magisterial district area, Northern Cape 1996	58
Table 8.5:	Farm dwelling population by district council area and population group, Northern Cape 1996	59
Table 8.6:	Number of completed buildings and buildings altered or maintained, Northern Cape and South Africa, 1997	59
Table 8.7:	Value of buildings completed from 1995 to 1997, Northern Cape 1997	60
Table 8.8:	Actual expenditure 1998-1999, and expected expenditure 1999-2000, Northern Cape 1999	61
Table 8.9:	Private vehicle population by type and area, Northern Cape, January 2001	64

Table 8.10:	Road traffic collisions and casualties by degree of injury and province, South Africa 1998	65
Table 8.11:	Road traffic collisions and casualties by degree of injury and province, South Africa 1998 (percentages)	65
Table 8.12:	Road traffic collisions by area, condition of the driver, and the degree of injury, Northern Cape 1998	66
Table 8.13:	Accommodation facilities by district council and type, Northern Cape 2000	67
Table 8.14:	Hotels trading statistics by tourism region, Northern Cape, January-December 1999	68

List of figures

Figure 2.1:	Population ('000) by province, 1996 and 1999	8
Figure 2.2:	Population per district council area, Northern Cape 1996	9
Figure 2.3:	Population by province and population group, South Africa 1996	10
Figure 2.4:	Population by province and area of residence, South Africa 1996	12
Figure 2.5:	Population by sex and province, South Africa 1996	13
Figure 2.6:	Sex ratio by province, South Africa 1996	14
Figure 2.7:	Population by sex and population group, Northern Cape 1996	15
Figure 2.8:	Sex ratio by district council area, Northern Cape 1996	15
Figure 2.9:	Population by first home language, Northern Cape 1996	16
Figure 2.10:	Population by age group and sex, South Africa 1996	18
Figure 2.11:	Population by age group and sex, Northern Cape 1996	19
Figure 2.12:	African population by age group and sex, Northern Cape 1996	20
Figure 2.13:	Coloured population by age group and sex, Northern Cape 1996	20
Figure 2.14:	White population by age group and sex, Northern Cape 1996	21
Figure 2.15:	Population by province and age, South Africa 1996	22
Figure 2.16:	Population by age and population group, Northern Cape 1996	23
Figure 2.17:	Population by age and district council area, Northern Cape 1996	23
Figure 2.18:	Early and late registrations by district council area, Northern Cape 1999	24
Figure 2.19:	Early and late birth registrations, Northern Cape and South Africa 1999	25
Figure 3.1:	Proportion of individuals (20 years and above) with less than Grade 1 and tertiary qualification by province, South Africa 1996	29
Figure 3.2:	Population aged 20 years or more by level of education and population group, Northern Cape 1996	31
Figure 4.1:	Labour market indicators by population group, Northern Cape 1996	33
Figure 4.2:	Population (15-65 years) by employment status and sex, Northern Cape 1996	35
Figure 4.3:	Employed (15-65 years) by employment sector and sex, Northern Cape 1996	37
Figure 4.4:	Employed (15-65 years) by type of occupation and sex, Northern Cape 1996	38
Figure 4.5:	Employed (15-65 years) by individual monthly income category, Northern Cape 1996	39
Figure 4.6:	Employed (15-65 years) by individual monthly income and sex, Northern Cape 1996	41
Figure 4.7:	Lorenz Curve for Northern Cape 1996	42
Figure 4.8:	Households by derived annual income, sex of the household head, and area of residence, Northern Cape 1996	43
Figure 5.1:	Households by source of energy for lighting, Northern Cape 1996	45
Figure 5.2:	Households by sources of energy for cooking, Northern Cape 1996	46
Figure 5.3:	Households by water supply and district council area, Northern Cape 1996	47
Figure 5.4:	Households by toilet type and district council area, Northern Cape 1996	47
Figure 5.5:	Households by type of refuse removal, Northern Cape 1996	48
Figure 5.6:	Households by telephone facilities, Northern Cape 1996	49
Figure 7.1:	Crime rate (per 100 000 people) by crime category and province, South Africa 1998	54
Figure 8.1:	Expected and actual construction expenditure by type of construction, Northern Cape 1999	62
Figure 8.2:	Number of private vehicles by type and area of registration, Northern Cape 2001	63
Figure 8.3:	Casualties according to the degree of injury in cities and towns and other areas, Northern Cape 1998	67

Technical note

The 1996 Population census was the dominant source for the compilation of this provincial profile. The analysis is mainly based on the old boundaries of district council areas – see Map 1 below. Thus, most tables and figures refer to the six district boundaries which were in place during the census.

Map 2 illustrates the new demarcation of the province into five district council areas (instead of six); one of which is a cross-boundary district council (CBDC1 – Kalahari), as half of it is in North West. The Department of Health: Northern Cape Provincial Office adopted the new demarcation district areas in 2000. They are used in Chapter 6, Tables 6.1 and 6.2.

Map 1: Northern Cape district councils according to old boundaries, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Map 2: Northern Cape district council areas according to the new demarcation boundaries



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board 2001

Definitions

- A **household** consists of a single person or a group of people who live together for at least four nights a week, who eat together, and share resources and other life essentials.
- An **urban** area is an area which was legally declared as urban under the old municipal demarcation (before 1999); it includes towns, cities, and metropolitan areas.
- **Non-urban** areas are all those areas that were not proclaimed as urban, including commercial farms, smallholdings, rural settlements, etc. For the purpose of this profile, all those areas that were semi-urban (areas next to proclaimed urban areas) during census 1996 were included in this category.
- **Farm-dwellers** are those individuals who live on farms. They include farm owners and farm workers, as well as their family members, who lived on farms during census enumeration. Farm-owners who live in urban areas are excluded from this category.
- The **formal sector** includes all those businesses that are registered.
- The **informal sector** consists of those businesses that are not registered.
- The **working-age population** refers to all those aged from 15 to 65 years inclusive.
- The **economically active population** includes all individuals of the working-age population who were working (employed and/or self-employed) or unemployed but looking for work. This population excludes pensioners, scholars and full-time students, housewives, and all those individuals who were not able to work (disabled or other) or who were not looking for work.
- **Employment status** refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed or not economically active. The two sub-categories of employed and unemployed together constitute the category of the economically active population. The category of the not economically active includes all those who were not regarded as part of the labour force at the time of census.
- **Work status** refers to whether a person is an employee, an employer, self-employed and working alone, or working in a family business. All these categories are included in the employed population.
- The **employed** population consisted of all those individuals who performed work for pay, profit or family gain in the seven days prior to the census taking; individuals who were employed but were temporarily on leave during census enumeration are included in this category.
- The **unemployment rate** refers to the proportion of economically active individuals who were not working but looking for work, in the seven days prior to the census enumeration. This is equivalent to the expanded definition of unemployment, which is used throughout this document. (The official or restricted definition requires that the

person has taken active steps to find work in the month prior to the interview; this is not a requirement for the expanded definition.).

- ***Labour absorption rate*** is the proportion of working-age individuals who were actually employed.
- ***Labour force participation rate*** is the proportion of working-age people who were economically active.
- ***Economic sector*** or industry refers to the type of the organisation or business in which the person works.
- ***Occupation*** refers to the actual work the person performs regardless of the industry where she/he works.
- ***Dependency ratio*** refers to the number of individuals supported by one employed individual (excluding him/herself).
- ***Lorenz Curve*** is a graph showing the cumulative income distribution in a given population. The cumulative percentage of households/individuals arranged from poorest to most affluent (i.e. 0% to 100%) is plotted on the horizontal axis, while the cumulative percentage of income, arranged from least to most, is indicated on the vertical axis.
- The ***Gini coefficient*** indicates the relative degree of income inequality, based on the Lorenz Curve. It is given by the area inside the Lorenz curve. The total area determined by the horizontal and vertical axes is equal to 1. Therefore, the Gini coefficient can be seen as the proportion of the area inside the Lorenz curve as compared to the total area, which is equal to 1. It varies from 0 (indicative of absolute equality) to 1 (indicative of absolute inequality).
- The ***household derived annual income*** includes all monies received by the household in the 12 months prior to census enumeration (salaries, child-care support, pension, other remittances, etc.).

Chapter 1: Provincial overview

1.1 Geography

The Northern Cape is one of the nine provinces of South Africa. It is the largest in the country, with a land area of 361 830 km², covering almost a third of the total national territory (29,7%). The old administrative boundaries comprised six district councils (Diamond Fields, Lower Orange, Kalahari, Hantam, Upper Karoo, and Namaqualand), twenty-six magisterial districts, and sixty-eight local authorities.

The new demarcation divides the province into five district councils (the same as the old ones except for Namaqualand and Hantam, which are combined into one district council) and thirty-one municipalities and district management areas.

The province's landscape consists of sun-baked plains (with burning sands), flat-topped mountains, bizarrely shaped rock formations, and steep descents into valleys that contain half-dried streams. The Orange River and the Vaal River are the main water arteries.

A vast area of the province's land cover is made up of semi-arid vegetation, with short grass, shrubs, and solitary trees. However, narrow evergreen fields extend along the banks of the two main rivers flowing through it.

1.2 Climate

The Northern Cape is known for its harsh climatic conditions – very hot summers and very cold winters. Daytime temperatures range from minus 6°C to 40°C. Upington, in the Lower Orange, has the highest temperatures in the country (in 1939, an all-time high of 47,8°C was recorded at Goodhouse on the Orange River).

Strong winds, thundershowers, and short-lived thunderstorms, which occur sporadically in winter, and occasionally in summer, constitute the rainfall pattern. The province has the lowest rainfall in the country. The scant rainfall ranges between 50 and 400 mm per annum.

1.3 Population density

Compared to the other eight provinces, Northern Cape has the smallest number of people (840 321 people in October 1996, or 2,1% of the South African population). It is sparsely populated with a population density of 2,3 people per km².

1.4 Resources

The Northern Cape is renowned for its diamond mines, especially for its Big Hole (and its diamond museum) situated in the heart of the Diamond City – Kimberley.

In 1998, mining revenues contributed about half of the total gross provincial geographic product. However, this sector employed only about 9,0% of the provincial workforce.

In 1996, most of the workforce was found in agriculture, forestry and fishing (22,6%), community services (18,4%), private households (12,5%), wholesale and retail trade (10,7%), and mining and quarrying (8,6%). Manufacturing industries are rare in the Northern Cape and only 4,1% of the total workforce was engaged in this sector.

1.5 Tourism

The province offers the visitor a range of tourist amenities, including exotic nature trails and camping, panoramic dune views, river rafting, and bird watching. During spring, the Namaqualand area offers the most beautiful flower scenery, which attracts visitors from all over the world.

The Northern Cape fauna is composed of a range of animals and birds, with a dominance of springbok and kudu. Desert elephants are also found in the province.

There are a number of national parks and game reserves, as well as hotels, holiday resorts, and guesthouses spread around the province. The majority of these are found in the Diamond Fields and Lower Orange district council areas.

1.6 Politics

The province has two main political parties, the African National Congress (ANC) and the New National Party (NNP). They hold the vast majority of parliamentary seats (the ANC holds 20 and the NNP 8 of the 30 available seats, as of the 1999 elections). The Freedom Front and the Democratic Party have one seat each.

Table 1.1 compares parliamentary seat allocations after the first two democratic elections held in 1994 and 1999.

Table 1.1: Seat allocation in the provincial legislature, Northern Cape 1994 and 1999

Political party	1994	1999
African National Congress	15	20
New National Party	12	8
Democratic Party	1	1
Freedom Front	2	1
Total	30	30

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

In December 2002 the provincial government was constituted as shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Members of the Northern Cape government, December 2002

No.	Member of Executive Council	Portfolio
1	Mr E M Dipico	Premier
2	Mr G H Akharwaray	Finance
3	Mr J F Block	Transport, Roads and Public Works
4	Mr S C T Makweya	Economic Affairs and Tourism
5	Mr O P Dikgetsi	Housing and Local Government
6	Mr S M Bonokwane	Sports, Arts, and Culture
7	Ms P M Joemat-Pettersson	Education
8	Mr D Rooi	Agriculture, Land, and Nature Conservation
9	Ms E D Peterse	Health
10	Ms C Seoposengwe	Provincial Safety and Liaison
11	Mr F A Wyngaard	Social Services and Population Development

Source: Premier's Office, Northern Cape

Chapter 2: Population

The population census of 1996 is the main source of data presented in this chapter.

2.1 South African population

Table 2.1 gives an overview of the population in the nine provinces, ordered by population size, the land area (km²) and population density. Population estimates were obtained from the 1996 population census and the 1999 October household survey.

Table 2.1: Land area and population by province, 1996 and 1999

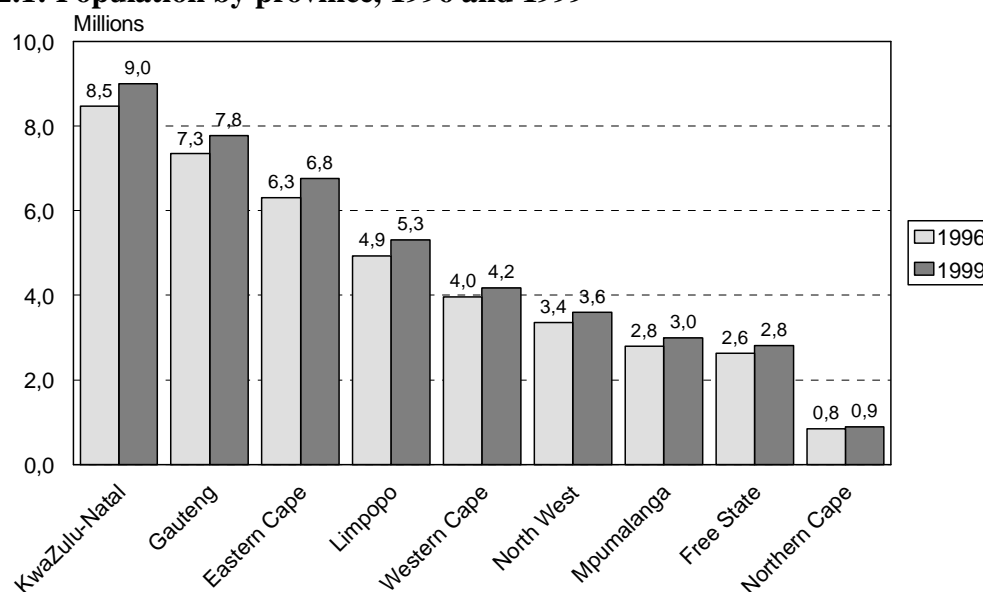
Province	Area size km ²	Estimated population 1996 (thousands)	Estimated population 1999 (thousands)	Estimated population density (people/km ²)
Western Cape	129 370	3 957	4 171	30,6
Eastern Cape	169 580	6 303	6 769	37,2
Northern Cape	361 830	840	890	2,3
Free State	129 480	2 634	2 813	20,3
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	8 417	9 003	91,4
North West	116 320	3 355	3 592	28,8
Gauteng	17 010	7 348	7 778	432,0
Mpumalanga	79 490	2 801	3 000	35,2
Limpopo	123 910	4 929	5 310	39,8
South Africa	1 219 090	40 584	43 325	33,3

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996 and October household survey 1999

Table 2.1 shows that while Northern Cape is the largest province in terms of area, it is the smallest province in terms of population.

Figure 2.1 gives a graphical representation of the population in the provinces.

Figure 2.1: Population by province, 1996 and 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996 and October household survey 1999

2.2 Northern Cape population

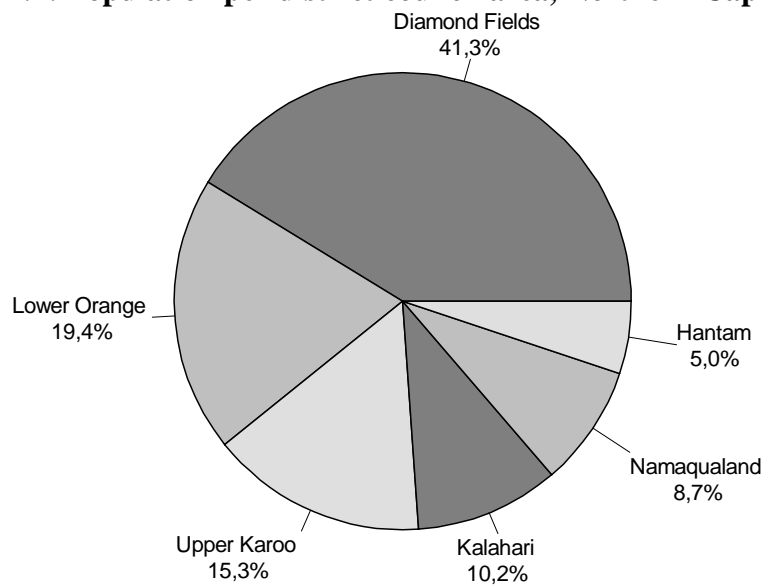
The 1996 population census and the 1999 October household survey show that:

- The Northern Cape had 840 321 people living in it in 1996. This represented about 2,0% of the total population of South Africa, which was estimated at 40 583 573 people.
- The 1999 population estimates for the Northern Cape showed a share of 2,1% of the country's total population.

2.2.1 Population per district council area

Figure 2.2 shows the population per district council area. The Northern Cape was made up of six district council areas in 1996.

Figure 2.2: Population per district council area, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.2 indicates that:

- The largest group of people (about two-fifths of the population) lived in the Diamond Fields district council area at the time of Census '96.
- The combined population of the Lower Orange and Upper Karoo accounted for just over a third of the total population of the province.
- Namaqualand and Hantam districts were the least populated, with 13,7% of the total population of the province.

2.2.2 Population by population group

Table 2.2 depicts the population distribution by population group for all provinces. It contains the absolute numbers and proportions of each population group in the country.

Table 2.2: Population by province and population group, South Africa 1996

Province	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	826 691	2 146 109	40 376	821 551	122 148	3 956 875
Eastern Cape	5 448 495	468 532	19 356	330 294	35 849	6 302 526
Northern Cape	278 633	435 368	2 268	111 844	12 208	840 321
Free State	2 223 940	79 038	2 805	316 459	11 262	2 633 504
KwaZulu-Natal	6 880 652	117 951	790 813	558 182	69 423	8 417 021
North West	3 058 686	46 652	10 097	222 755	16 635	3 354 825
Gauteng	5 147 444	278 692	161 289	1 702 343	58 654	7 348 422
Mpumalanga	2 497 834	20 283	13 083	253 392	16 120	2 800 712
Limpopo	4 765 255	7 821	5 510	117 878	32 904	4 929 368
South Africa	31 127 630	3 600 446	1 045 597	4 434 698	375 203	40 583 574
Percentage	76,7%	8,9%	2,6%	10,9%	0,9%	100,0%

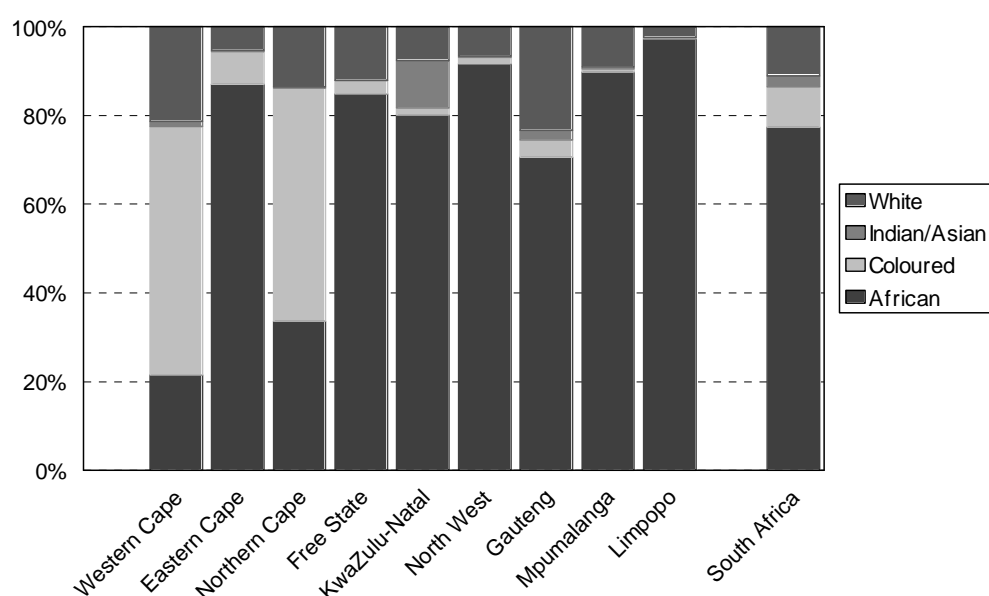
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

It is shown from the above table that, in 1996:

- The majority of people living in South Africa (76,7%) were Africans.
- Whites (10,9%) and coloureds (8,9%) were the next largest population groups.
- Indians were the smallest population group in the country, with 2,6% of the country's population.

Figure 2.3 clearly displays the dominance of Africans in all but two provinces (Western Cape and Northern Cape).

Figure 2.3: Population by province and population group, South Africa 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.3 shows that in 1996:

- Almost all people living in Limpopo were Africans (97,6%).
- Western Cape and Northern Cape had the lowest proportion of Africans (21,6% and 33,6%, respectively); more than half of their respective populations were coloureds (56,0% and 52,6%).
- Gauteng had the highest proportion of the white population (23,4%); whites were also well represented in Western Cape and Northern Cape.
- The majority of Indians living in South Africa were found in KwaZulu-Natal (75,6% of the total South African Indian population and 9,5% of the KwaZulu-Natal population).

Table 2.3 gives a detailed distribution of population by district council area and population group.

Table 2.3: Population by district council and population group, Northern Cape 1996

District council	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Unspecified		All groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Diamond Fields	179 496	51,8	115 370	33,3	1 945	0,6	44 886	12,9	4 974	1,4	346 888	100,0
Hantam	1 153	2,7	33 964	80,9	36	0,1	6 505	15,5	344	0,8	42 018	100,0
Kalahari	35 815	41,6	29 852	34,7	48	0,1	18 289	21,2	2 116	2,5	86 158	100,0
Lower Orange	23 813	14,6	118 289	72,4	82	0,1	18 582	11,4	2 585	1,6	163 407	100,0
Namaqualand	2 415	3,3	60 301	82,3	51	0,1	9 484	12,9	1 062	1,4	73 338	100,0
Upper Karoo	35 941	27,9	77 592	60,2	104	0,1	14 097	10,9	1 127	0,9	128 909	100,0
Northern Cape	278 633	33,2	435 368	51,8	2 266	0,3	111 843	13,3	12 208	1,5	840 318	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

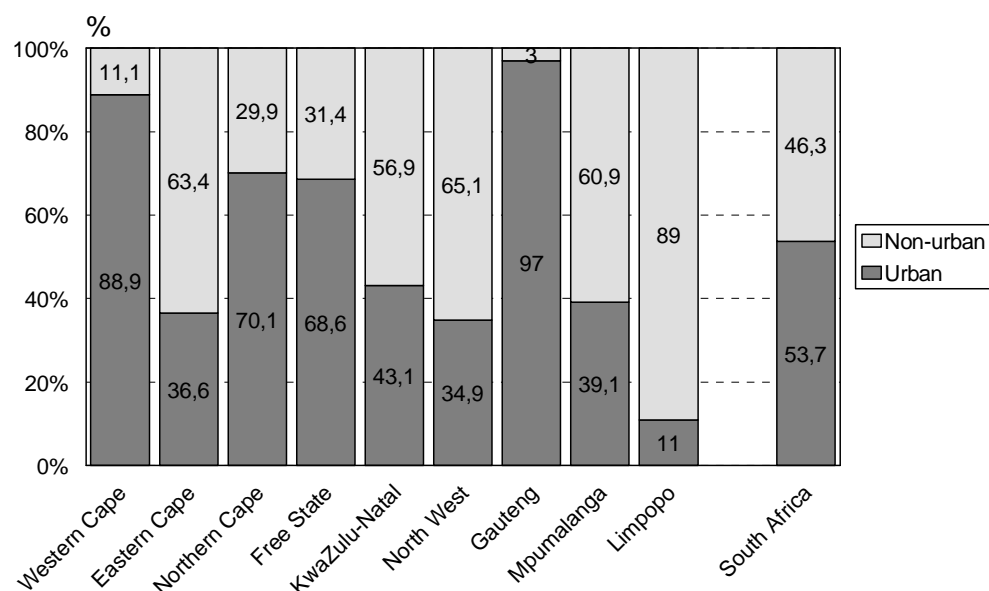
- Coloureds made up about 51,8% of the total population, while Africans, whites, and Indians represented 33,2%, 13,3% and 0,3%, respectively.
- The Diamond Fields and Kalahari had the highest percentage of Africans (51,8% and 41,6%, respectively).
- In all other districts, coloureds were the most represented, with highest percentages found in Namaqualand and Hantam (82,3% and 80,9%, respectively).
- The number of Indians residing in the province was very small (less than 1% in all districts).

2.2.3 Population by area of residence

In the following analysis, the two major areas of residence, urban (formal or informal) and non-urban, are considered. An urban area is one which was legally proclaimed as urban according to the laws of the previous apartheid government. Such areas include towns, cities and metropolitan areas (Statistics South Africa: *Census in brief 1996*). All different categories of enumeration areas encountered during census enumeration were grouped in these two types of areas of residence.

Figure 2.4 indicates the percentage of people living in urban and non-urban areas in each province, as well as in the country as a whole.

Figure 2.4: Population by province and area of residence, South Africa 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

It shows that:

- Nationally, approximately 53,7% of the population were living in urban areas at the time of Census '96.
- In Northern Cape, about 70,1% of the population were living in urban areas.
- Gauteng and Western Cape were the most urbanised provinces, with 98,0% and 88,9% of their respective populations living in urban areas.

Table 2.4: Population by district council and area of residence, Northern Cape 1996

District council	Urban		Non-urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Diamond Fields	281 748	81,3	64 925	18,7	346 673	100,0
Hantam	29 154	69,4	12 849	30,6	42 003	100,0
Kalahari	64 637	75,1	21 485	24,9	86 122	100,0
Lower Orange	93 035	57,0	70 315	43,0	163 350	100,0
Namaqualand	29 943	40,8	43 370	59,2	73 313	100,0
Upper Karoo	90 388	70,1	38 472	29,9	128 860	100,0
Northern Cape	588 905	70,1	251 416	29,9	840 321	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 2.4 indicates that:

- Namaqualand and Lower Orange had the smallest percentage of people living in urban areas (40,8% and 57,0%, respectively).
- Among the 29,9% of people found in non-urban areas, four out of every five lived on farms.
- 41,3% of the total population lived in the Diamond Fields district council area.

Table 2.5: Population by population group and area of residence, Northern Cape 1996

Population group	Urban		Non-urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
African	217 891	78,2	60 742	21,8	278 633	100,0
Coloured	278 200	63,9	157 168	36,1	435 368	100,0
Indian	2 119	93,5	147	6,5	2 266	100,0
White	81 310	72,7	30 533	27,3	111 843	100,0
Unspecified	9 522	78,0	2 686	22,0	12 208	100,0
Northern Cape	589 063	70,1	251 255	29,9	840 318	100,0

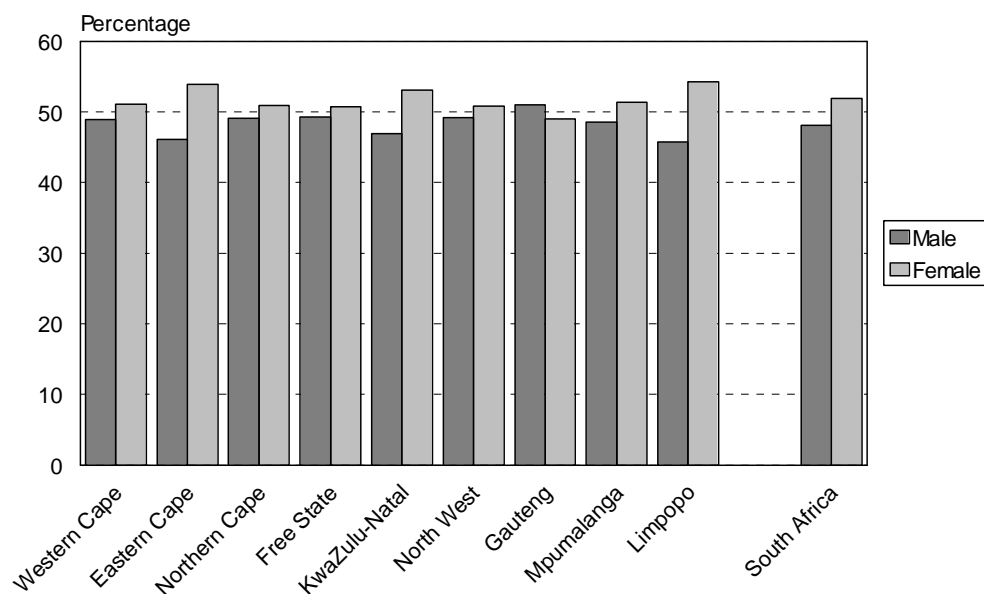
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

- Coloureds had the highest proportion of people living in non-urban areas (36,1%).
- Almost all Indians (93,5%) lived in urban settlements.

2.2.4 Sex distribution and sex ratios

The figure below focuses on the gender split of the population in the nine provinces of South Africa.

Figure 2.5: Population by sex and province, South Africa 1996



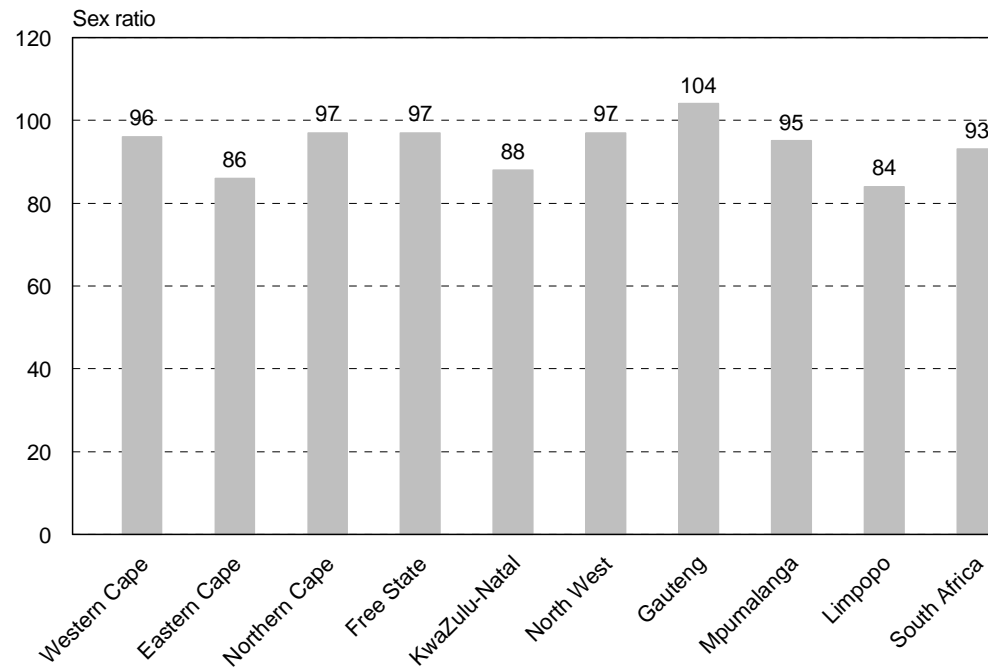
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996.

Figure 2.5 shows that:

- In October 1996, the South African population was 48,1% male and 51,9% female.
- Northern Province and Eastern Cape had the lowest proportion of men (45,7% and 46,1%, respectively).
- In the Northern Cape, the proportions were 49,1% male against 50,9% female.

Figure 2.6 compares the sex ratios in each province. The sex ratio is the number of males for every 100 females.

Figure 2.6: Sex ratio by province, South Africa 1996



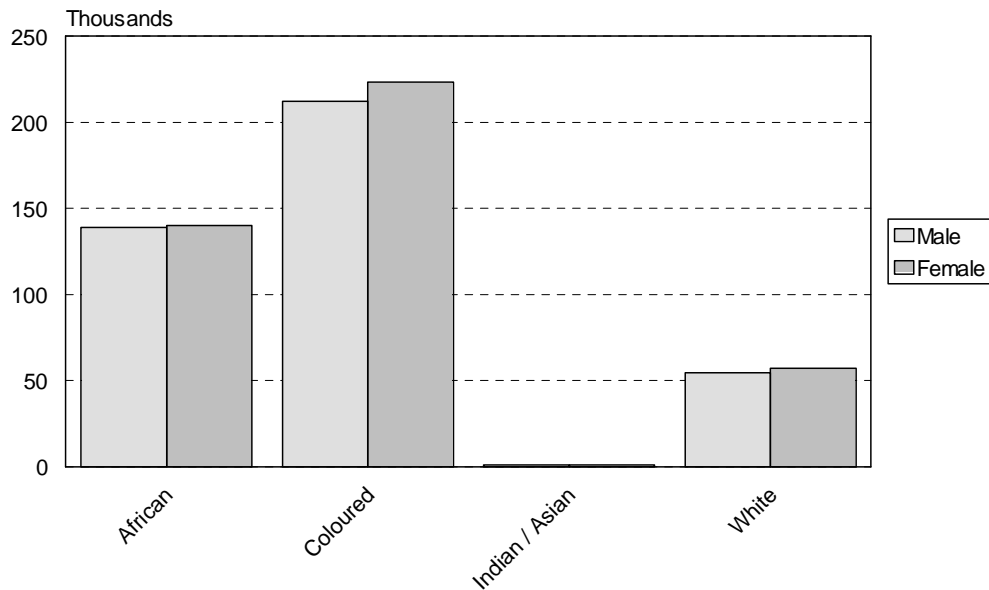
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

It indicates that:

- Nationally, there were 93 men for every 100 women.
- Gauteng was the only province to have more men than women: 104 men for 100 women.
- In Northern Cape, there were 97 men for every 100 women.

Figure 2.7 looks at the distribution of the Northern Cape population according to sex and population group.

Figure 2.7: Population by sex and population group, Northern Cape 1996



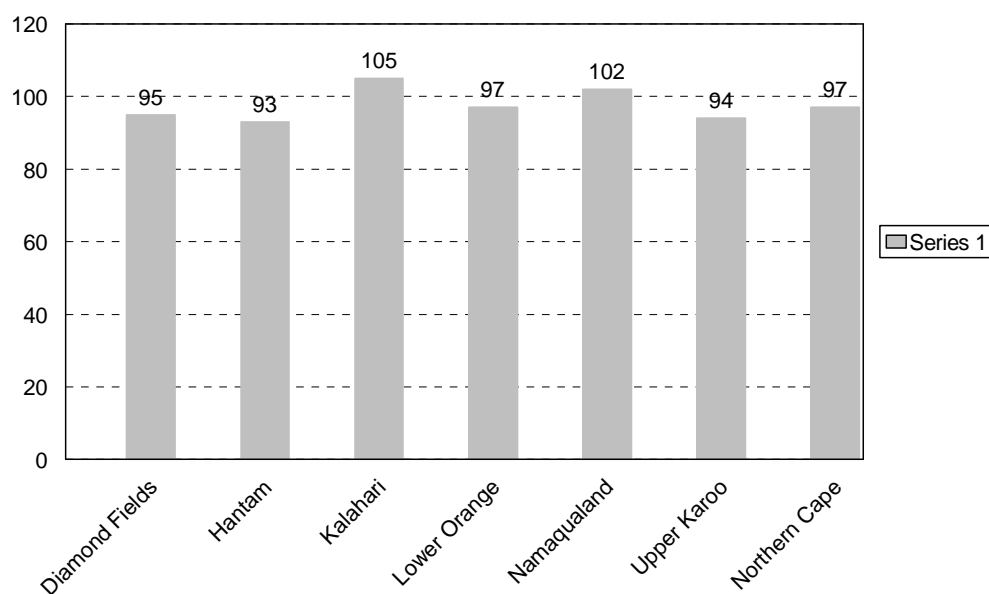
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.7 shows that:

- The number of women living in the province in October 1996 was slightly higher than the number of men, for all population groups (Figure 2.8 shows that there were 97 men for every 100 women).
- The difference (in numbers) between men and women was more pronounced in the coloured population group.

Figure 2.8 gives the sex ratio for each district council area in the Northern Cape.

Figure 2.8: Sex ratio by district council area, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

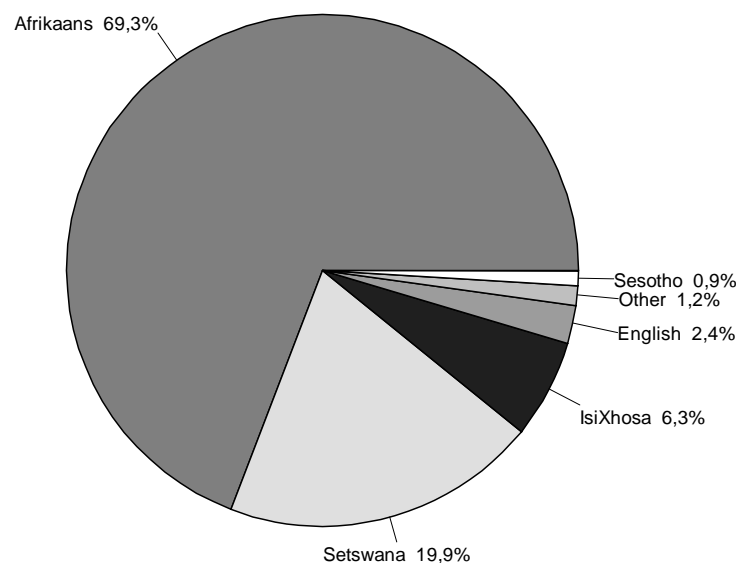
It indicates that:

- There were about 97 men for every 100 women in the province.
- Hantam and Upper Karoo had the lowest sex ratios: 93 and 94 men respectively for every 100 women.
- Kalahari and Namaqualand had proportionately more men than women: 105 and 102 men respectively for every 100 women.

2.2.5 Language

Figure 2.9 shows the population distribution by the language people spoke most often at home. The question was put to the respondent, but answered for each individual in the household. For babies, the language given was that of the mother.

Figure 2.9: Population by first home language, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

- In the Northern Cape, Afrikaans was found to be the most commonly used language regardless of population group (69,3%).
- Setswana ranked as the second most frequently spoken home language (19,9%).
- The most commonly spoken home languages in South Africa, on the other hand, were isiZulu (22,7%), isiXhosa (17,7%), and Afrikaans (14,3%).

The predominance of Afrikaans was also found in all district council areas, as shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Population by district council area and first home language, Northern Cape 1996

District council	Afrikaans		Setswana		Sesotho		IsiXhosa		English		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Diamond Fields	173 205	50,0	125 684	36,2	5 398	1,6	15 564	4,5	16 302	4,7	10 519	3,0	346 672	100,0
Hantam	41 570	99,0	6	0,0	5	0,0	57	0,1	98	0,2	267	0,7	42 003	100,0
Kalahari	52 465	60,9	29 254	34,0	649	0,7	833	1,0	1 189	1,4	1 732	2,0	86 122	100,0
Lower Orange	143 994	88,2	10 400	6,4	693	0,4	5 406	3,3	502	0,3	2 355	1,4	163 350	100,0
Namaqualand	69 801	95,2	238	0,3	93	0,1	1 276	1,7	999	1,4	906	1,2	73 313	100,0
Upper Karoo	96 550	74,9	198	0,2	581	0,5	29 553	22,9	813	0,6	1 166	0,9	128 861	100,0
Northern Cape	577 585	68,7	165 780	19,7	7 419	0,9	52 689	6,3	19 903	2,4	16 945	2,0	840 321	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996

- In Hantam (99,0%) and Namaqualand (95,2%) districts, almost everybody used Afrikaans as a first home language.
- African languages such as Setswana and isiXhosa were also used: about a third of the Diamond Fields (36,2%) and Kalahari (34,0%) residents spoke Setswana, while isiXhosa was used by about a quarter of the people in the Upper Karoo (22,9%).

2.2.6 Age distribution

Table 2.7: Population by age, population group and sex, Northern Cape 1996

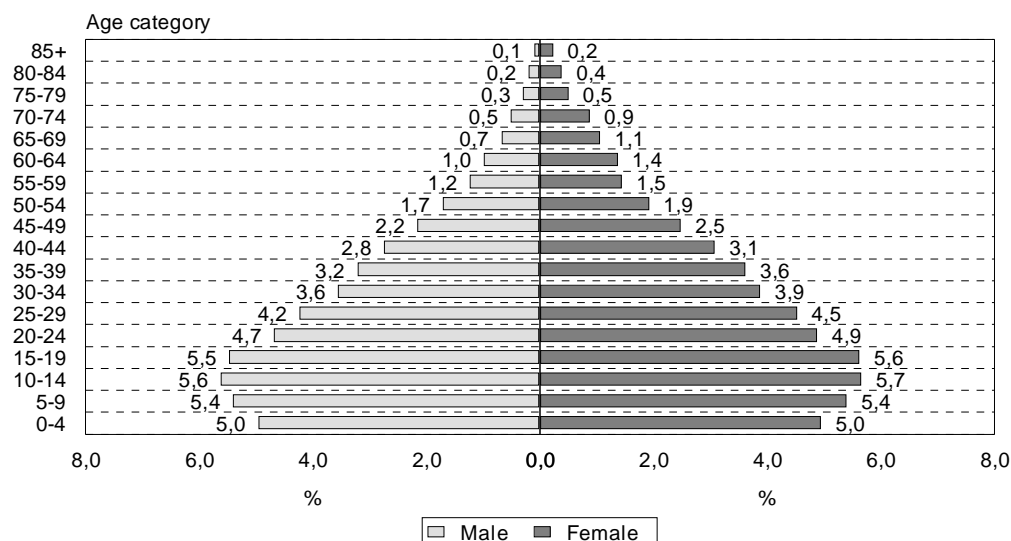
Age group	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Unspecified		Northern Cape		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
0-4	14 358	14 296	25 581	25 492	110	123	3 779	3 650	858	794	44 686	44 355	89 041
5-9	14 812	14 777	26 107	26 127	114	110	4 569	4 330	747	745	46 349	46 089	92 438
10-14	14 992	15 279	26 793	26 445	108	123	5 422	5 116	705	763	48 020	47 726	95 746
15-19	14 210	14 695	23 112	22 877	104	113	4 632	4 411	587	621	42 645	42 717	85 362
20-24	14 211	14 101	18 531	19 609	101	88	3 452	3 306	477	535	36 772	37 639	74 411
25-29	12 685	12 192	17 117	18 034	86	88	4 021	4 039	458	445	34 367	34 798	69 165
30-34	10 864	11 005	15 203	16 727	84	84	3 962	4 304	400	400	30 513	32 520	63 033
35-39	9 702	9 499	13 133	14 317	104	89	4 287	4 361	315	322	27 541	28 588	56 129
40-44	8 074	8 065	10 862	12 279	77	72	4 020	4 043	252	287	23 285	24 746	48 031
45-49	6 352	6 114	8 655	9 783	64	70	3 701	3 677	207	267	18 979	19 911	38 890
50-54	4 995	4 666	6 853	7 730	46	53	2 985	3 093	186	204	15 065	15 746	30 811
55-59	3 834	3 955	5 632	6 135	43	39	2 565	2 768	142	169	12 216	13 066	25 282
60-64	2 772	3 284	4 541	5 577	25	40	2 116	2 410	123	134	9 577	11 445	21 022
65+	4 766	6 141	7 949	10 503	45	56	4 725	7 077	197	292	17 682	24 069	41 751
Unspec.	2 130	1 808	1 933	1 733	5	5	545	478	372	205	4 985	4 229	9 214
Total	138 757	139 877	212 002	223 368	1 116	1 153	54 781	57 063	6 026	6 183	412 682	427 644	840 321

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 2.7 shows that there were slightly more boys than girls below 20 years, while there were more women than men aged 20 years and more.

Figure 2.10 shows the country's population according to age group and sex.

Figure 2.10: Population by age group and sex, South Africa 1996



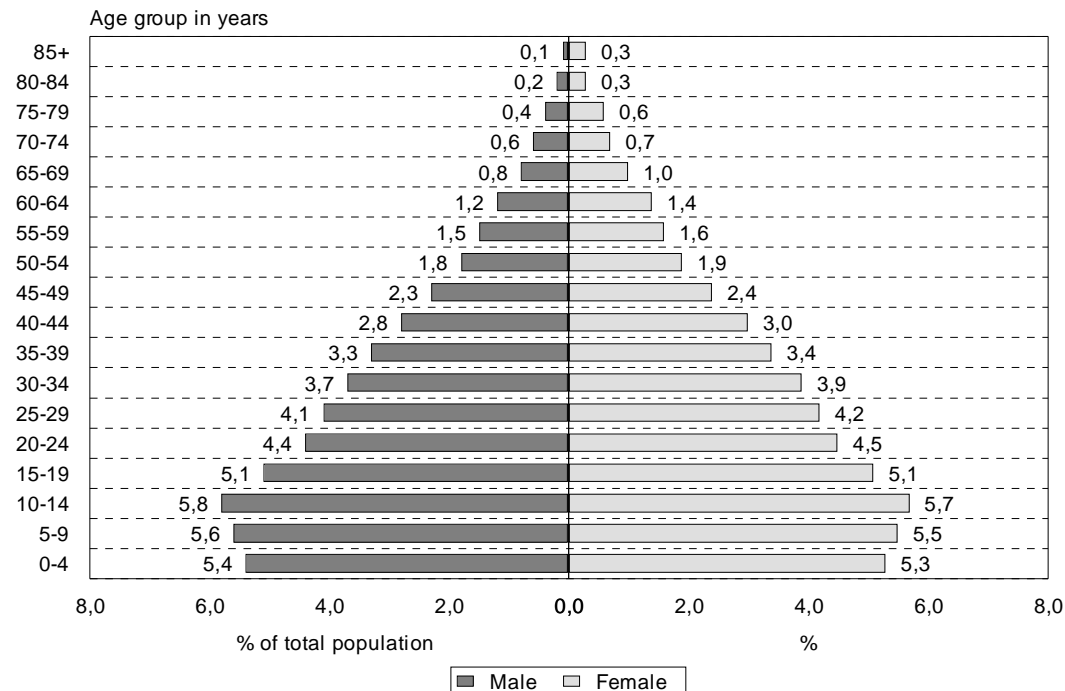
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

It indicates that:

- The South African population age pyramid resembles that of a developing country (i.e. a large base and a thin summit, suggesting a population dominated by young people). In October 1996, the country's population was dominated by young persons below 30 years of age (63,2% of the total population).
- Although there were more or less equal percentages of male and female individuals in each age group, females tended to dominate in the older age groups: those aged 65 years and more accounted for 4,9% of the people in South Africa, of which 2,9% were females and 2,0% males.

The following figures (Figures 2.11-2.14) show the age pyramid of the province as a whole, as well as age pyramids for each population group (except for the Indian population group, which was too small in Northern Cape for a good age distribution analysis).

Figure 2.11: Population by age group and sex, Northern Cape 1996

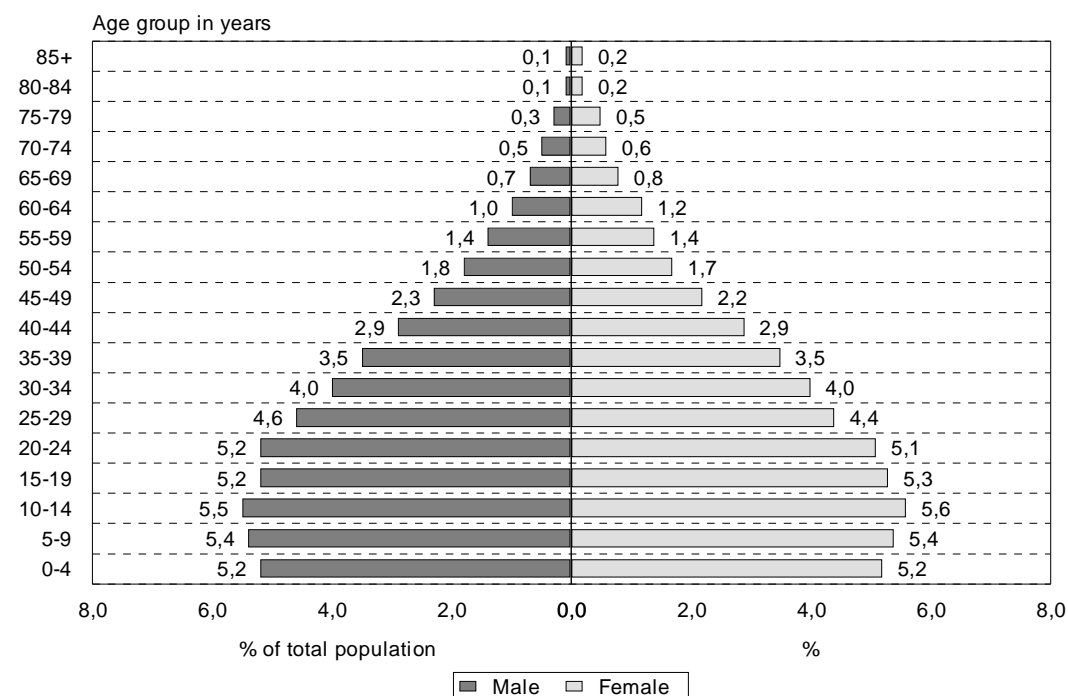


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.11 shows that:

- The Northern Cape population, in October 1996, was also young, with the youth (population below 30 years of age) accounting for 60,9% of the total population.
- Although there were slightly more women than men in the province, as well as in each age group (except for the age groups below 20 years), this difference was pronounced in the old age brackets: those aged 65 years and more accounted for 5,0% of the people in Northern Cape (2,9% females and 2,1% males).

Figure 2.12: African population by age group and sex, Northern Cape 1996

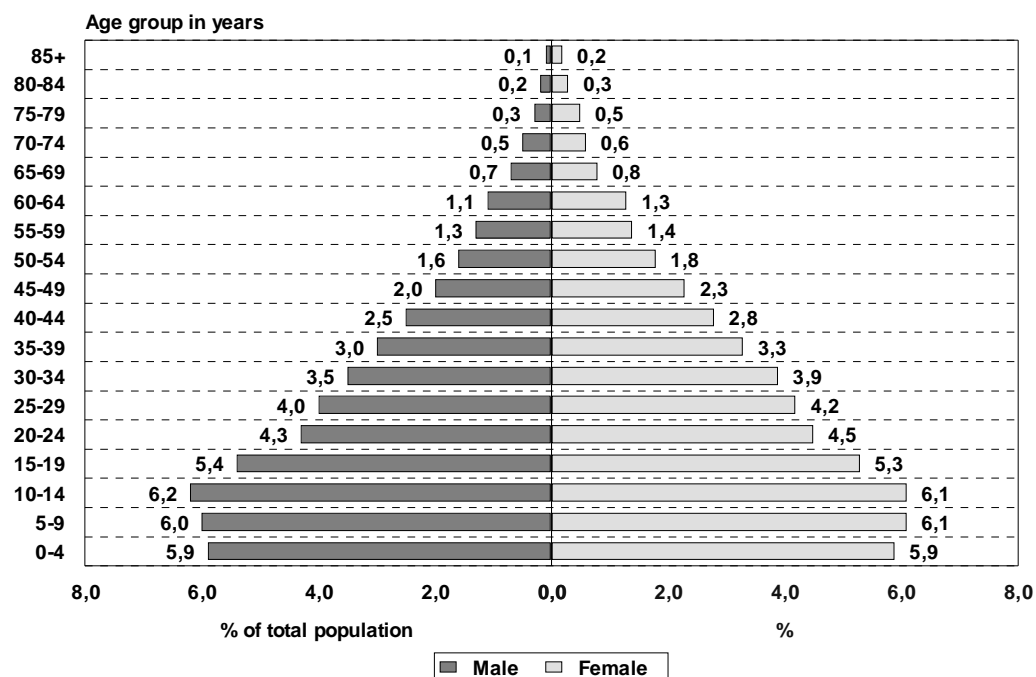


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.12 indicates that:

- Young people also dominated the African population group in the province: 62,1% of Africans were less than 30 years old.
- The elderly – aged 65 years and above – accounted for 4,0% of the total African population (2,3% females and 1,7% males).

Figure 2.13: Coloured population by age group and sex, Northern Cape 1996

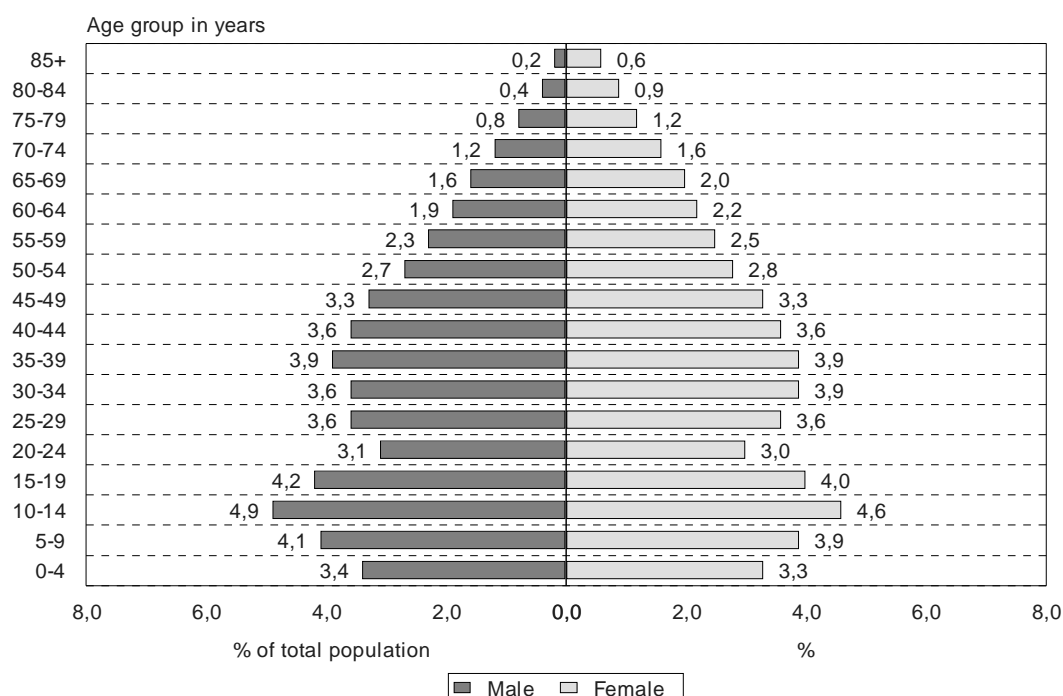


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.13 shows that:

- Percentages of females were slightly higher than those of males in most age groups, except for individuals aged between 10 and 19 years, where boys slightly outnumbered girls (11,6% for boys and 11,4% for girls).
- The coloured population was also dominated by young people aged less than 30 years (63,8% of the total coloured population).
- Old people aged 65 years and above represented 4,2% of the total coloured population (of which 2,4% were women and 1,8% men).

Figure 2.14: White population by age group and sex, Northern Cape 1996



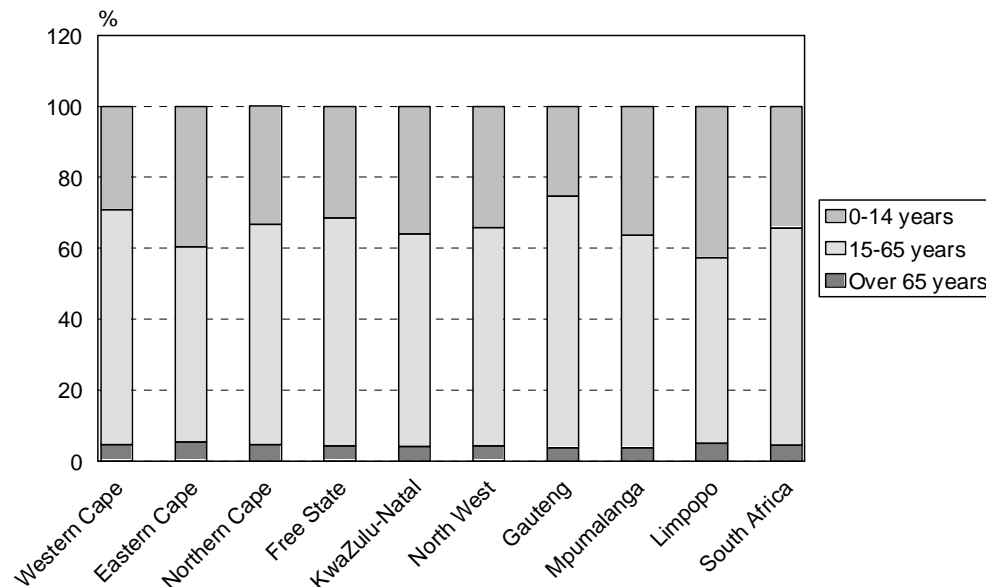
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.14 indicates that:

- The white population age pyramid gives a totally different picture from the other population groups. It shows a population that resembles that of a developed country, with the dominance of individuals in middle and old age (31,8% were aged 45 years and above). Those below 30 years accounted for 44,8%.
- Unlike the other population groups, there seemed to be few children below 10 years of age (14,7% of the white population as against 21,8% in the same age bracket for the province as a whole).
- There also seemed to be a rather small proportion of young people between 20 and 24 years (only 6,1%). This age group had a smaller proportion than any other age group between 25 and 49 years. Those aged 65 years and above represented 10,5% (6,3% female and 4,2% male) of the white population.
- The drop in the percentage of men and women aged 20-24 years suggests that they have migrated to other provinces, either for tertiary education, or else to seek work.

Figure 2.15 depicts the age distribution of the South African population, considering only three age groups, 0-14, 15-65, and over 65 years.

Figure 2.15: Population by province and age, South Africa 1996



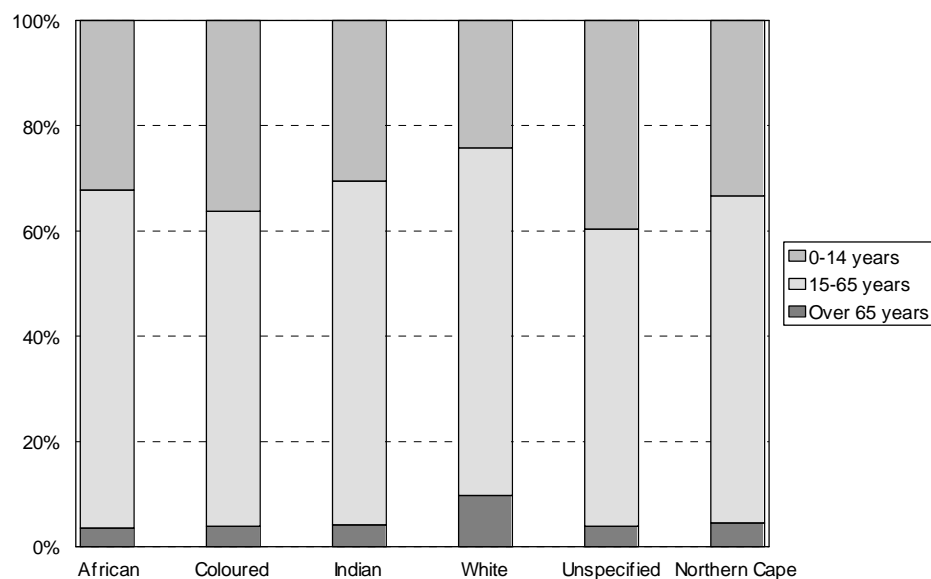
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

It shows that:

- Gauteng (25,4%) and Western Cape (29,2%) had the lowest proportions of children (below 15 years) and the highest proportions of the working-age population (70,8% and 66,1%, respectively).
- Limpopo (42,7%) and Eastern Cape (39,6%) had the highest proportions of children and the lowest percentage of working-age populations (52,4% and 55,1%, respectively).
- Northern Cape ranked fourth when it came to the share of the working-age population (62,1%).
- The proportion of the elderly was more or less the same across provinces, ranging between 4,1% and 5,3%.

Figures 2.16 and 2.17 focus on the population group and district council distributions in the Northern Cape according to the abovementioned age groups. Figure 2.16 looks at age by population group, while Figure 2.17 examines district councils.

Figure 2.16: Population by age and population group, Northern Cape 1996

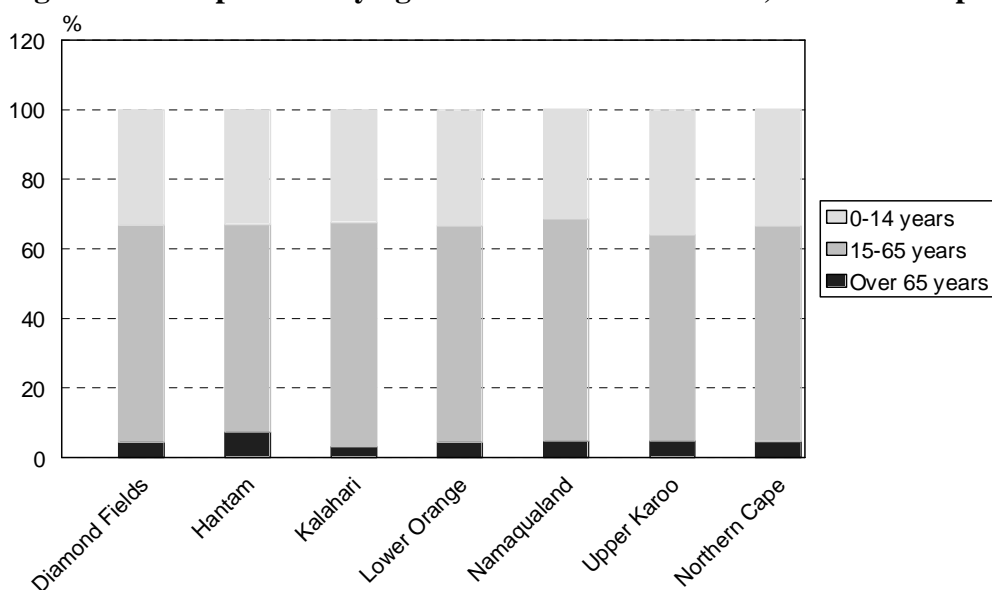


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.16 shows that:

- The coloured (36,0%) and African (31,8%) population in the province had the highest proportion of children.
- A larger share of the white population than of other population groups (65,3%) fell in the working-age group (15-65 years).
- The white population had a far higher proportion of elderly people (10,7%) than the other population groups (5,0% for Africans, 4,7% for coloureds, and 4,5% for Indians).

Figure 2.17: Population by age and district council area, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.17 indicates that:

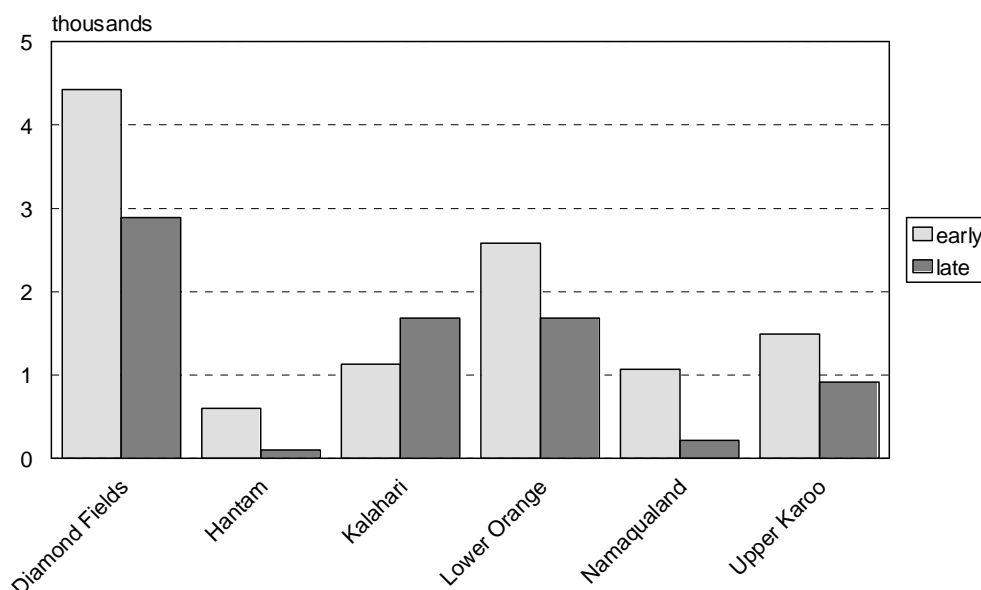
- The percentage of children (below 15 years) was almost identical in all district councils with a slightly higher percentage in Upper Karoo (35,9%).
- Hantam district council had the highest proportion of elderly (7,3%).
- Kalahari and Namaqualand districts had slightly higher proportions of working-age people (64,3% and 63,7%, respectively).

2.3 Vital statistics – birth registrations

Birth registrations are classified into two categories: early and late registrations. Early registrations refer to births that are registered in the year of birth. All other registrations of births are referred to as late registrations. There was an improvement in birth registration in the province between 1998 and 1999. This means that the backlog of people who were not registered at birth decreased within this period.

The Department of Home Affairs has set the year 2003 as the target date to eliminate the backlog of late registration. Figure 2.18 shows the extent of early and late registrations in 1999.

Figure 2.18: Early and late registrations by district council area, Northern Cape 1999

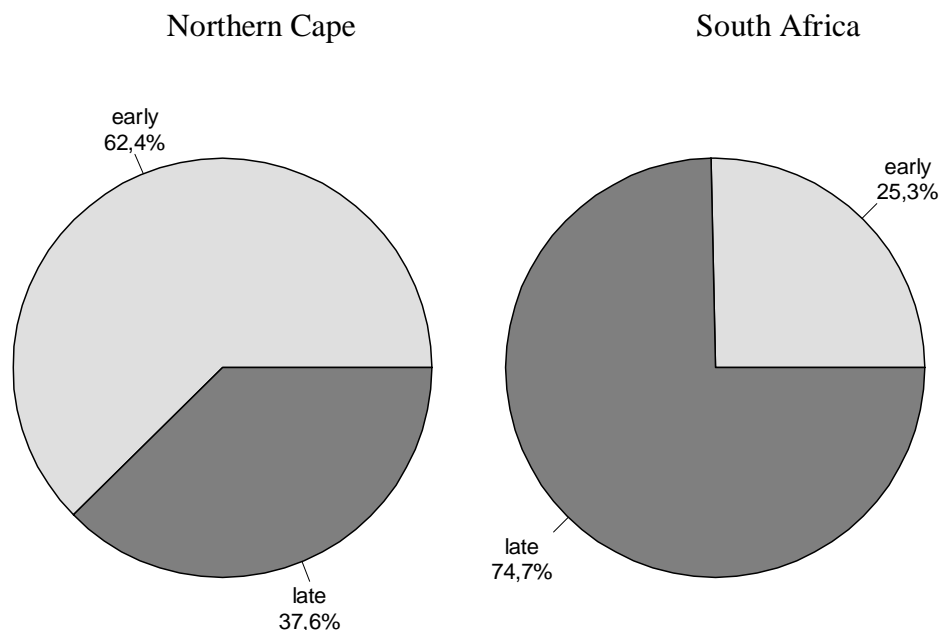


Source: Statistics South Africa, Recorded births 2000

The figure indicates that:

- Early birth registrations outnumbered late ones in all district council areas, except in the Kalahari (1 130 early against 1 686 late birth registrations).
- Diamond Fields area registered more births in 1999 (early and late) than any other district.

Figure 2.19: Early and late birth registrations, Northern Cape and South Africa 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, Recorded births 2000

Figure 2.19 shows that in Northern Cape:

- The majority (62%) of births registered in 1999 occurred in the same year, while nationally, early registrations accounted for only 25% of all births registered in 1999. This reveals that the Northern Cape is addressing the issue of eliminating the backlog of late registration better than the country as a whole.

Table 2.8 gives a detailed distribution of registered births for the province in 1999.

Table 2.8: Early and late birth registrations by district council and sex, Northern Cape 1999

District council	Early registrations			Late registrations			Total registrations		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lower Orange	2 580	1 264	1 316	970	514	456	3 550	1 778	1 772
Upper Karoo	1 491	779	712	912	436	476	2 403	1 215	1 188
Diamond Fields	4 425	2 230	2 195	2 890	1 445	1 445	7 315	3 675	3 640
Hantam	603	349	254	139	77	62	742	426	316
Kalahari	1 130	572	558	1 686	867	819	2 816	1 439	1 377
Namaqualand	1 067	513	554	215	111	104	1 282	624	658
Total	11 296	5 707	5 589	6 812	3 450	3 362	18 108	9 157	8 951

Source: Statistics South Africa, Recorded births 2000

The table shows that:

- Of a total of 18 108 births registered in 1999, 11 296, (or 62%) were early registrations. About 38% of all births registered in 1999 were late registrations.
- The Kalahari and the Diamond Fields districts had the highest percentages of late registrations (60% and 40%, respectively).

- The Diamond Fields and Lower Orange districts recorded 60% of all birth registrations in the province in 1999.

Chapter 3: Education

3.1 An overview of education indicators

The education indicators given in Table 3.1 were compiled from the Department of Education database.

In the period from 1997 to 1999 there was a decrease in the number of schools in the province. According to the department, this decrease is due to the amalgamation of smaller schools, in order to meet the national goals in terms of learner/teacher ratio. The national goal was 34/1.

Table 3.1 – below – shows that:

- The provincial learner/teacher ratio was 27/1 in 1997 and 31/1 in 1999 in public sector schools.
- The number of public sector schools in the province decreased from a total number of 528 to 460 schools. Mostly, public primary schools were amalgamated: a reduction of about 17,0% occurred (from 333 to 286 schools).
- Privately administered schools (or independent schools) decreased by 46,7% – from 15 to 8 schools, due to amalgamation and closure.
- According to the Department of Education, new special schools were created and others amalgamated between 1997 and 1999. However, their overall number decreased by 1 school (from 9 to 8 special schools).
- Likewise, the number of teachers decreased from 7 448 to 6 070, a decrease of 18,5%. The number of learners decreased from 203 075 in 1997 to 184 910 scholars in 1999 – equivalent to 8,9% over the two years.

Table 3.1: Education indicators by district council area, Northern Cape 1999 and 1997

Type of school	Indicator	1999							1997
		Lower Orange	Upper Karoo	Diamond Fields	Hantam	Kalahari	Namaqua-land	Northern Cape	Northern Cape
Primary	Schools	67	52	100	15	25	27	286	333
	Teachers	561	482	1 282	110	308	184	2 927	*
	Learners	17 391	14 173	41 015	3 483	10 068	5 259	91 389	97 150
	Learner/teacher ratio	31	29	32	32	33	29	31	*
Secondary	Schools	8	12	23	3	7	5	58	61
	Teachers	205	243	626	46	145	109	1 374	*
	Learners	6 986	6 608	18 280	1 289	4 309	3 071	40 543	44 300
	Learner/teacher ratio	34	27	29	28	30	28	30	*
Combined	Schools	20	23	30	11	8	16	108	110
	Teachers	349	324	529	144	121	225	1 692	*
	Learners	10 391	9 036	16 995	4 251	3 926	6 865	51 464	58 339
	Learner/teacher ratio	30	28	32	30	32	31	30	*
Independent	Schools	0	3	2	1	1	1	8	15
	Teachers	0	9	60	1	5	2	77	*
	Learners	0	81	1 398	3	22	10	1 514	2 125
	Learner/teacher ratio	0	9	23	3	4	5	20	*
Total	Schools	95	90	155	30	41	49	460	528
	Teachers	1 115	1 058	2 497	301	579	520	6 070	7 448
	Learners	34 768	29 898	77 688	9 026	18 325	15 205	184 910	203 075
	Learner/teacher ratio	31	28	31	30	32	29	31	27

Note: Students enrolled in colleges are not included in the above numbers. In 1999, there were 8 special schools in Kimberley (there were 9 in 1997).

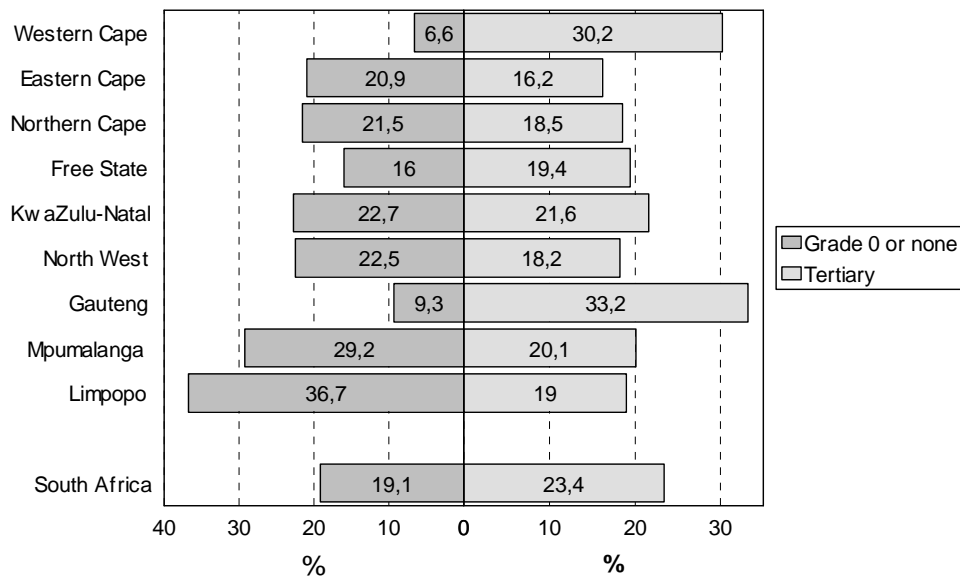
*For 1997, only totals were available from the source used.

Source: Northern Cape Department of Education, 1999

The province does not have a university or technikon but it does have a few technical colleges, as well as a nursing college in Kimberley.

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage of people with tertiary qualifications (matric or higher) for all provinces, as well as the percentage of people with less than Grade 1 (no schooling or never completed Grade 1) as their highest level of education.

Figure 3.1: Proportion of individuals (20 years and above) with less than Grade 1 and tertiary qualification by province, South Africa 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 3.1 indicates that:

- There was 23,4% of the country's population (20 years and above) with a matric or higher qualification in October 1996. Those with less than Grade 1 accounted for 19,1%.
- Northern Cape was ranked third last (after North West and Eastern Cape) in terms of people with tertiary qualification (18,5%).

3.2 Regional distribution of schools

According to the Department of Education, the province is divided into four regions, namely Upington (Kalahari and Lower Orange), Springbok (Namaqualand and part of Hantam), Kimberley (Diamond Fields), and De Aar (Upper Karoo and part of Hantam).

The census of schools by the Department of Education classifies the state of school buildings into three categories: excellent, fair, and weak structures. The classification mainly considers the condition of the walls and of the roof. For example, schools with weak structures are those whose walls and/or roofs are crumbling.

Table 3.2: Number of circuits and schools, learner/teacher ratio, and state of school buildings by region, Northern Cape 1997

Region	Number of circuits	Total number of schools	Learner/teacher ratio range			Schools with weak structures
			<24/1	24/1-30/1	>30/1	
Upington	5	148	79	38	14	11%
Springbok	4	94	77	17	0	5%
Kimberley	7	179	85	68	18	14%
De Aar	4	107	74	31	2	10%
Northern Cape	20	528	315	153	35	10%

Source: Northern Cape Department of Education, Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) 1997

The majority of schools were found in the Kimberley and Upington regions. It was only in these regions that most schools with high learner/teacher ratios were encountered. A total of 250 schools catered for a total of 112 456 learners (1999 figures).

Table 3.2 shows that:

- The Springbok region had the smallest number of schools, most of which were in good condition (only 5% of them had weak structures). In 1999, 79 schools catered for 24 231 learners.
- The highest proportion of schools with weak structures was found in the Kimberley region (14%). About 10% of all schools in the province had weak structures in 1997.

3.3. Education by population group

Table 3.3: Population (20 years or more) by level of education and sex, Northern Cape 1996

Level of education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No schooling	47 120	21,6	50 417	21,3	97 537	21,4
Grade 0	68	0,0	87	0,0	155	0,0
Grade 1	1 177	0,5	1 137	0,5	2 314	0,5
Grade 2	2 342	1,1	2 198	0,9	4 540	1,0
Grade 3	7 495	3,4	6 970	2,9	14 465	3,2
Grade 4	9 890	4,5	9 964	4,2	19 854	4,4
Grade 5	11 250	5,1	12 377	5,2	23 627	5,2
Grade 6	13 516	6,2	16 260	6,9	29 776	6,5
Grade 7	17 678	8,1	21 898	9,3	39 576	8,7
Grade 8	22 079	10,1	25 449	10,8	47 528	10,4
Grade 9	12 233	5,6	14 409	6,1	26 642	5,9
Grade 10	17 983	8,2	22 248	9,4	40 231	8,8
Grade 11	7 640	3,5	8 310	3,5	15 950	3,5
Less than matric & certif./diploma	5 825	2,7	3 056	1,3	8 881	2,0
Matric only	26 171	12,0	27 311	11,5	53 482	11,7
Matric & higher qualification	16 110	7,4	14 554	6,2	30 664	6,7
Total	218 577	100,0	236 645	100,0	455 222	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 3.3 describes the provincial population aged 20 years or more by level of education and sex.

It shows that:

- In 1996, the total population aged 20 years or more in the province was 455 222. This represented 54,2% of the Northern Cape population.
- A total of 60,1% of the population in the above age bracket had at least some school education (Grade 1 to less than matric) while 21,4% had no education at all.
- Those with a matric or matric and higher qualification accounted for 18,4% (11,7% with matric and 6,7% with a higher level of education).
- Women and men compared equally in all education levels, though there were slightly more men than women with less than Grade 7 (42,4% of men and 41,9% of women).

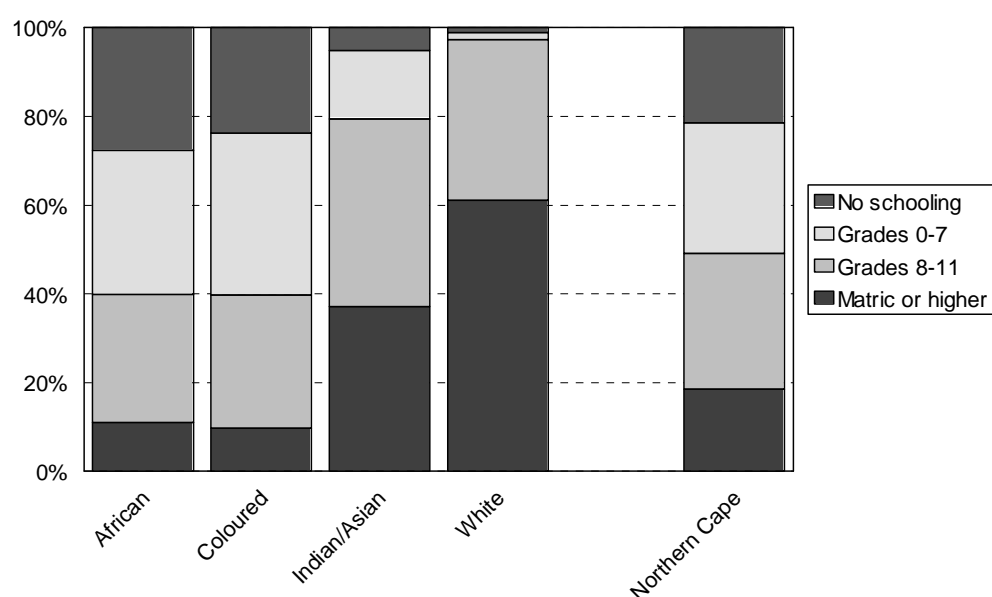
Table 3.4 shows the level of education by population group amongst those aged 20 years or more.

Table 3.4: Population aged 20 years or more by level of education and population group, Northern Cape 1996

Level of education	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Unspecified		Northern Cape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No schooling	42 388	27,7	53 168	23,7	67	5,1	754	1,1	1 160	21,4	97 538	21,4
Grade 0	54	0,0	92	0,0	0	0,0	7	0,0	3	0,1	154	0,0
Grade 1	725	0,5	1 555	0,7	4	0,3	11	0,0	16	0,3	2 309	0,5
Grade 2	1 552	1,0	2 940	1,3	1	0,1	13	0,0	33	0,6	4 540	1,0
Grade 3	5 740	3,8	8 464	3,8	14	1,1	76	0,1	169	3,1	14 463	3,2
Grade 4	8 193	5,4	11 339	5,1	28	2,1	93	0,1	202	3,7	19 855	4,4
Grade 5	9 019	5,9	14 153	6,3	29	2,2	154	0,2	272	5,0	23 628	5,2
Grade 6	10 678	7,0	18 454	8,2	43	3,3	246	0,3	354	6,5	29 775	6,5
Grade 7	13 542	8,9	24 963	11,1	83	6,4	544	0,8	445	8,2	39 578	8,7
Grade 8	15 148	9,9	26 576	11,9	136	10,4	5 120	7,2	549	10,1	47 529	10,4
Grade 9	8 788	5,7	15 269	6,8	122	9,3	2 117	3,0	347	6,4	26 642	5,9
Grade 10	10 650	7,0	15 659	7,0	190	14,5	13 236	18,5	496	9,1	40 231	8,8
Grade 11	7 479	4,9	6 281	2,8	78	6,0	1 926	2,7	186	3,4	15 950	3,5
Less than matric & certif./dip.	2 053	1,3	3 199	1,4	28	2,1	3 501	4,9	101	1,9	8 881	2,0
Matric only	11 808	7,7	14 537	6,5	327	25,0	26 180	36,6	630	11,6	53 482	11,7
Matric and higher qual.	5 158	3,4	7 409	3,3	157	12,0	17 472	24,5	467	8,6	30 663	6,7
Total	152 975	100,0	224 058	100,0	1 307	100,0	71 450	100,0	5 430	100,0	455 218	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 3.2: Population aged 20 years or more by level of education and population group, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 3.4 and Figure 3.2 indicate that:

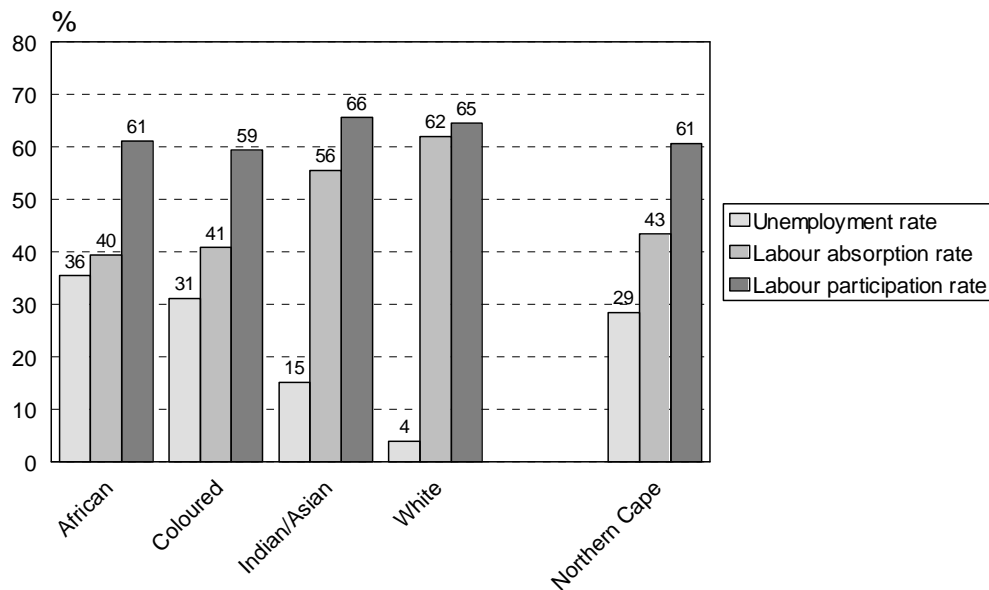
- The highest proportions of people who never went to school were in the African and coloured communities (27,7% and 23,7%, respectively).
- The number of whites who never went to school was very small (1,1%).
- The illiteracy rate of the province was about 21% in 1996.
- The number of whites (aged 20 years or more) who had a matric or higher qualification (61,1%) was more than three times the provincial average (18,5%); Africans and coloureds with the same qualifications represented 11,1% and 9,8% of the respective populations.

Chapter 4: Economic activity

4.1 Employment and other labour market indicators

Figure 4.1 gives an overview of the labour market indicators for the province within the working-age population (15-65 years).

Figure 4.1: Labour market indicators by population group, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

It reveals that:

- The expanded unemployment rate in the Northern Cape was highest amongst Africans (35,5%), closely followed by coloureds (31,2%). It was lowest amongst white people (4,0%), whilst the unemployed represented 15,2% of the Indian economically active population.
- The provincial unemployment rate (28,5%) was lower than the national one (33,9%). Northern Cape was ranked third after Western Cape (17,9%) and Gauteng (28,2%).

Table 4.1: Population (15-65 years) by population group, employment status, and labour market indicators, Northern Cape 1996

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unspeci- fied	Northern Cape
Employed	66 310	102 769	811	43 155	2 479	215 524
Unemployed, looking for work	36 552	46 535	145	1 790	1 037	86 059
Economically active population	102 862	149 304	956	44 945	3 516	301 583
Unemployment rate	35,5%	31,2%	15,2%	4,0%	29,5%	28,5%
Not working - not looking for work	4 373	7 229	11	464	103	12 180
Not working - housewife/homemaker	9 537	30 428	196	11 190	680	52 031
Not working - scholar/full-time student	27 797	29 738	169	5 966	1 018	64 688
Not working - pensioner/retired person	10 887	19 403	75	5 247	441	36 053
Not working - disabled person	2 715	3 913	10	585	81	7 304
Not working - not wishing to work	2 204	2 221	3	104	50	4 582
Not working - none of the above	7 620	8 931	38	1 061	396	18 046
Not economically active population	65 133	101 863	502	24 617	2 769	194 884
Working-age population	167 995	251 167	1 458	69 562	6 285	496 467
Total population	278 633	435 369	2 264	111 843	12 208	840 317
Labour absorption rate = employed as a percentage of the working-age population	39,5%	40,9%	55,6%	62,0%	39,4%	43,4%
Labour participation rate = economically active population as a percentage of the working-age population	61,2%	59,4%	65,6%	64,6%	55,9%	60,7%
Dependency ratio = (total population less the employed)/employed	3,2/1	3,2/1	1,8/1	1,6/1	3,9/1	2,9/1

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

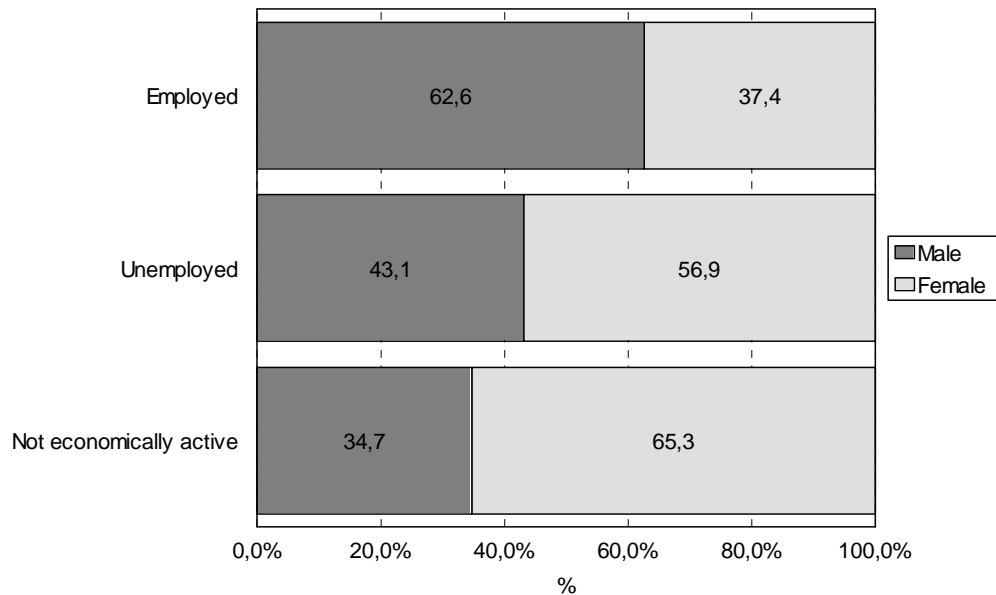
Table 4.1 gives a detailed analysis of the labour market indicators within the working-age population.

It shows that:

- In 1996, the working-age population (15-65 years) amounted to 496 467 individuals in the Northern Cape, which was 59,1 % of the total population of the province.
- There were 215 524 employed people, representing about 25,6% of the Northern Cape total population.
- The economically active population was estimated to be 301 583 people and constituted about 60,7% of the working-age population (or labour participation rate for the province).
- The labour absorption rate was lowest among the Africans (39,5%) and coloureds (40,9%) and highest amongst whites and Indians (62,0% and 55,6%, respectively).
- Indians and whites had the highest labour participation rate (65,6% and 64,6%, respectively) while Africans and coloureds had almost equal rates (61,2% and 59,4%, respectively).
- The dependency ratio was highest for coloureds and Africans (3,2/1 for both population groups) and far lower for whites (1,6/1) and Indians (1,8/1).
- The provincial labour absorption rate (43,4%) and labour participation rate (60,7%) were both higher than the national averages (38,0% and 57,5%, respectively). Hence, the dependency ratio in the Northern Cape (2,9/1) was lower than the national one of 3,5/1.

Figure 4.2 compares the employment status of men and women.

Figure 4.2: Population (15-65 years) by employment status and sex, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

It reveals that:

- While men accounted for 62,6% of the employed population in the province, the majority of women were unemployed; women accounted for 56,9% of the total unemployed population.
- Amongst those who were not economically active, 65,3% were women.

4.2 Employment by economic sector and occupation

Table 4.2 gives an outline of the sectors in which employed people worked in 1996 by population group.

Table 4.2: Employed (15-65 years) by economic sector and population group, Northern Cape 1996

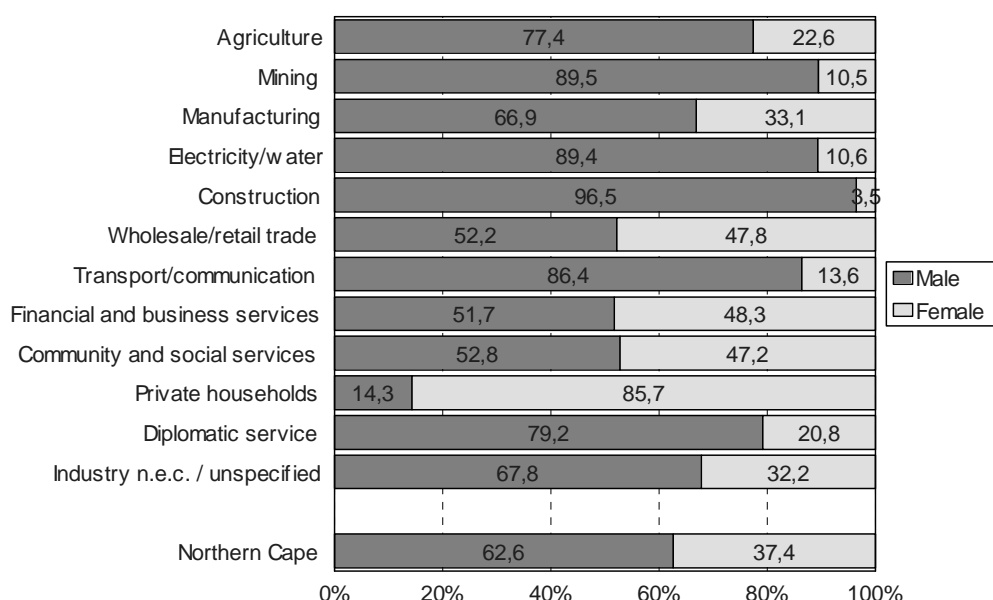
Economic sector	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Unspecified		Northern Cape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15 753	23,8	26 557	25,8	32	3,9	5 996	13,9	308	12,4	48 646	22,6
Mining and quarrying	6 480	9,8	6 879	6,7	21	2,6	4 996	11,6	181	7,3	18 557	8,6
Manufacturing	3 065	4,6	3 916	3,8	46	5,7	1 704	3,9	81	3,3	8 812	4,1
Electricity, gas and water supply	841	1,3	807	0,8	8	1,0	719	1,7	22	0,9	2 397	1,1
Construction	2 815	4,2	6 553	6,4	22	2,7	895	2,1	117	4,7	10 402	4,8
Wholesale and retail trade	5 694	8,6	10 465	10,2	336	41,4	6 292	14,6	311	12,6	23 098	10,7
Transport, storage and communication	2 687	4,1	3 837	3,7	15	1,8	3 328	7,7	96	3,9	9 963	4,6
Financial and business services	1 069	1,6	2 263	2,2	45	5,5	4 265	9,9	91	3,7	7 733	3,6
Community, social and personal services	9 788	14,8	17 953	17,5	193	23,8	11 083	25,7	707	28,5	39 724	18,4
Private households	11 706	17,7	14 511	14,1	15	1,8	372	0,9	282	11,4	26 886	12,5
Diplomatic service	39	0,1	65	0,1	0	0,0	24	0,1	1	0,0	129	0,1
Industry NEC or unspecified	6 371	9,6	8 965	8,7	79	9,7	3 480	8,1	280	11,3	19 175	8,9
Total	66 308	100,0	102 771	100,0	812	100,0	43 154	100,0	2 477	100,0	215 522	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996

Among the employed, Table 4.2 shows that:

- The economic sectors that employed the largest proportions of workers were, in descending order, agriculture (22,6%), community, social and personal services (18,4%), private households (12,4%), wholesale and retail trade (10,7%), and mining/quarrying (8,6%).
- The African employed population was concentrated in the sectors of agriculture (23,8%), private households (17,7%), and community and social services (14,8%). About 9,8% of the total African population were mine workers.
- Coloureds followed a similar pattern, with more than a quarter working in agriculture (25,8%).
- A large percentage of employed whites were working in the community, social and personal services (25,7%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (14,6%) and agriculture (13,9%). They were the most represented in the mining sector (11,6% of the total white population).
- The Indian employed population were largely found in trade (41,4%) and community and social services (23,8%).

Figure 4.3: Employed (15-65 years) by employment sector and sex, Northern Cape 1996

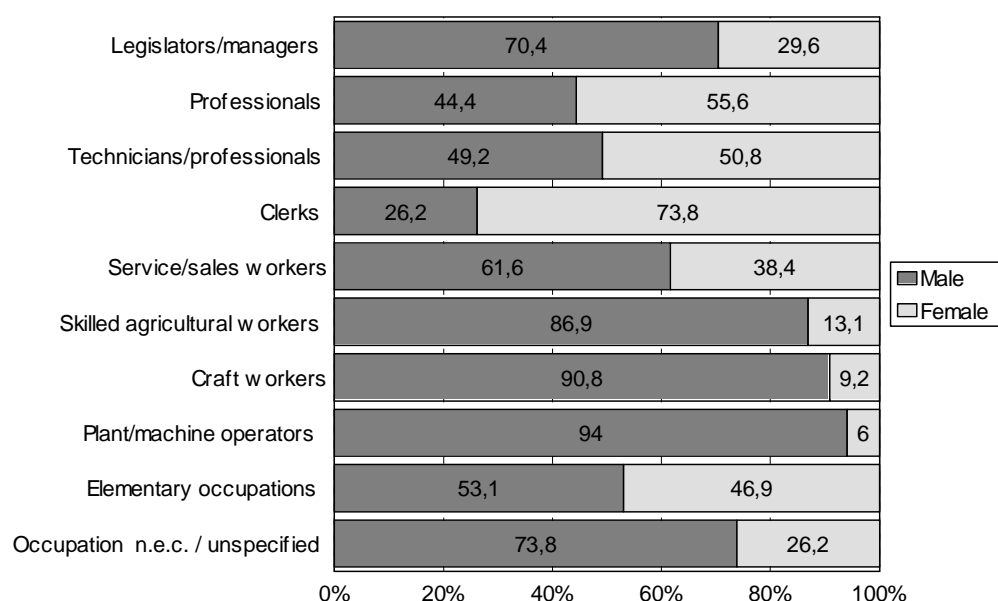


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 4.3 indicates that:

- In October 1996, the provincial workforce was dominated by men, who represented 62,6% of the employed; employed women accounted for 37,4%.
- Men also dominated in most economic sectors, except in the private households sector, where 85,7% of the employed were women.
- In the sectors of community, social and personal services; financial, insurance and business services; and wholesale or retail trade, the percentage of women employed was more or less equal to the percentage of men.

Figure 4.4: Employed (15-65 years) by type of occupation and sex, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 4.4 shows that:

- While men dominated in most occupational categories, employed women were found in larger proportions than men in clerical positions and professional jobs (respectively 73,8% and 55,6% of the total workforce in each category).
- Senior management and legislative positions were mostly occupied by men (70,4%).
- Men also dominated other occupations such as machine and plant operations (94,0%), craft (90,8%), and skilled agricultural work (86,9%).

4.3 Level of education of the employed population

Table 4.3 gives a breakdown of education levels of the employed by district council.

Table 4.3: Employed (15-65 years) by highest level of education and district council area, Northern Cape 1996

Education level	Diamond Fields	Hantam	Kalahari	Lower Orange	Namaqua-land	Upper Karoo	Northern Cape	
							N	%
No schooling	15 786	3 217	6 095	7 068	848	7 405	40 419	18,8
Some primary (Gr 0-6)	13 533	2 586	3 941	10 941	3 305	6 337	40 643	18,9
Primary (Grade 7)	5 398	934	1 573	4 090	2 275	2 214	16 484	7,6
Some secondary (Gr 8-11)	22 684	2 226	5 605	10 685	7 769	5 960	54 929	25,5
Less than matric & certificate/diploma	1 832	144	815	618	750	392	4 551	2,1
Matric only	13 185	1 431	3 784	5 294	3 260	3 449	30 403	14,1
Matric & other	9 396	959	3 119	3 515	2 210	2 852	22 051	10,2
Unspecified	2 423	207	1 384	861	447	720	6 042	2,8
Total	84 237	11 704	26 316	43 072	20 864	29 329	215 522	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

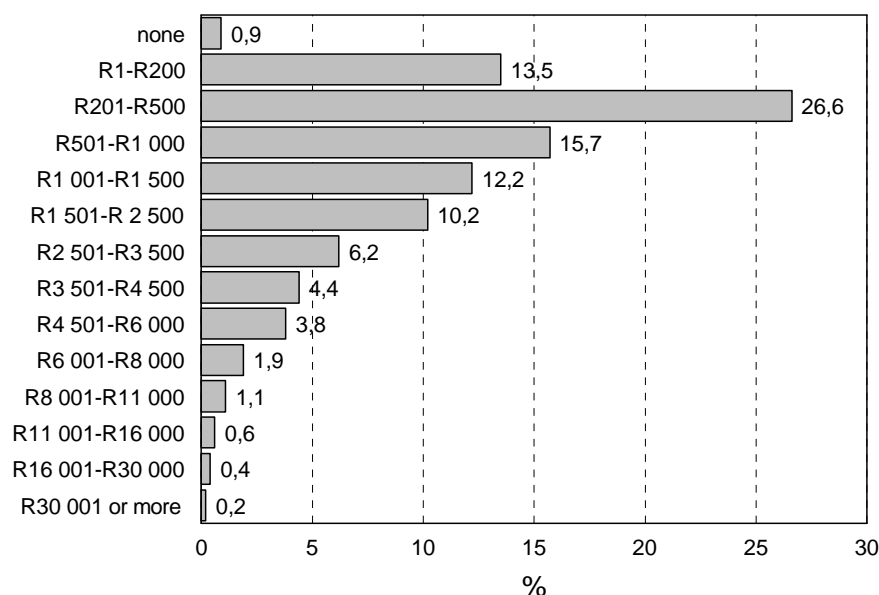
It indicates that:

- In October 1996, 37,7% of the employed population in the Northern Cape had not completed primary school education. Countrywide, the same category accounted for 29,3% of the employed.
- Above a quarter (25,5%) of the total employed population had completed some secondary schooling (without matriculation). An additional 24,3% had higher qualifications (14,1% with matric only and 10,2% with matric and other qualifications).
- Nationally, the employed with matriculation or higher qualification represented 31,4% (19,0% with matric only and 12,4% with matric and other qualifications).

4.4 Income distribution

The figure below represents the distribution of the employed population (in percentages) per income category in 1996.

Figure 4.5: Employed (15-65 years) by individual monthly income category, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

The above figure reveals that:

- The largest proportion of the employed (26,6%) earned between R201 and R500 per month.
- The income distribution is skewed to the right, suggesting that a large proportion of workers were concentrated in the lower income categories and that a small proportion were in the higher. Countrywide, those earning between R201 and R500 accounted for 16,5% of the total employed.
- The modal income category for South Africa was R501-R1 000, which represented 18,7% of the total employed (closely followed by the income category R1 001-R1 500 with 17,5% of the total employed). Therefore Northern Cape is worse off than South Africa as a whole.

Table 4.4 depicts the income inequalities between population groups.

Table 4.4: Employed (15-65 years) by monthly income and population group, Northern Cape 1996

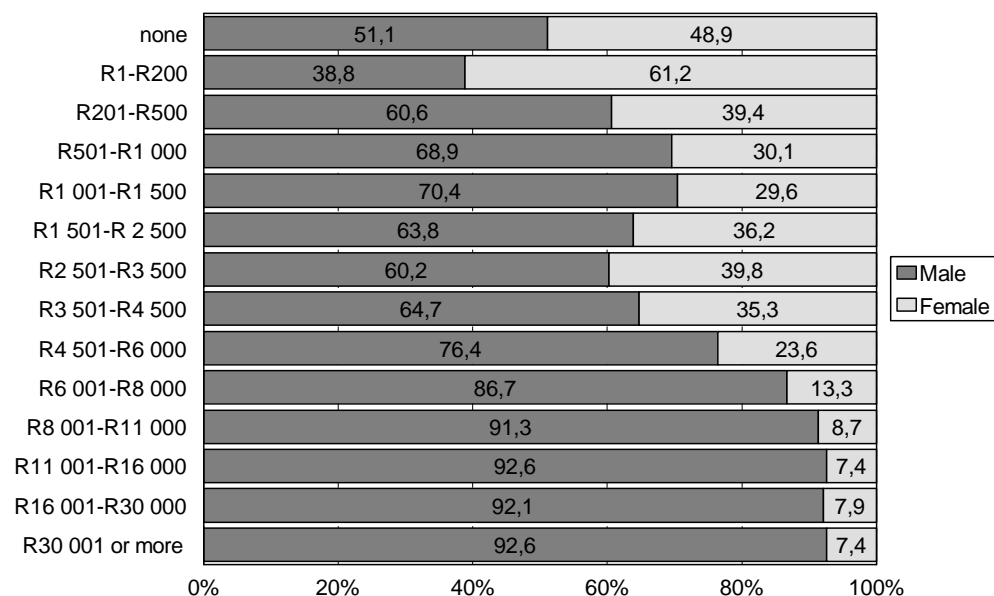
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Unspecified		Northern Cape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	499	0,8	738	0,7	9	1,1	657	1,5	23	0,9	1 926	0,9
R1-R200	12 013	18,1	16 017	15,6	19	2,3	747	1,7	305	12,3	29 101	13,5
R201-R500	21 669	32,7	33 948	33,0	64	7,9	1 192	2,8	515	20,8	57 388	26,6
R501-R1 000	11 796	17,8	18 906	18,4	105	13,0	2 620	6,1	382	15,4	33 809	15,7
R1 001-R1 500	9 203	13,9	12 753	12,4	158	19,5	3 945	9,1	339	13,7	26 398	12,2
R1 501-R2 500	5 704	8,6	8 731	8,5	134	16,5	7 103	16,5	285	11,5	21 957	10,2
R2 501-R3 500	2 322	3,5	4 522	4,4	99	12,2	6 305	14,6	186	7,5	13 434	6,2
R3 501-R4 500	1 074	1,6	2 858	2,8	65	8,0	5 266	12,2	121	4,9	9 384	4,4
R4 501-R6 000	584	0,9	1 985	1,9	53	6,5	5 378	12,5	129	5,2	8 129	3,8
R6 001-R8 000	232	0,3	651	0,6	41	5,1	3 216	7,5	50	2,0	4 190	1,9
R8 001-R11 000	122	0,2	265	0,3	28	3,5	1 921	4,5	21	0,8	2 357	1,1
R11 001-R16 000	62	0,1	87	0,1	9	1,1	1 075	2,5	6	0,2	1 239	0,6
R16 001-R30 000	42	0,1	35	0,0	8	1,0	672	1,6	7	0,3	764	0,4
R30 001 or more	15	0,0	20	0,0	1	0,1	378	0,9	1	0,0	415	0,2
Unspecified	970	1,5	1 253	1,2	17	2,1	2 678	6,2	110	4,4	5 028	2,3
Total	66 307	100,0	102 769	100,0	810	100,0	43 153	100,0	2 480	100,0	215 519	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 16 shows that:

- 83,2% of the African and 80,1% of the coloured employed population earned less than R1 501 per month.
- The white employed falling in the income category of less than R1 501 accounted for 21,2%.
- The employed Indians were found in the middle-income categories. Almost two-thirds earned a monthly income ranging between R501 and R3 500.
- White workers were generally high-income earners. More than 50% of them earned between R1 501 and R6 000 per month.
- Workers earning a monthly salary of R6 001 and above were more likely to be found in the white and Indian communities (17,0% and 12,9%, respectively) than in the African and coloured communities (0,7% and 1,0%, respectively).

Figure 4.6: Employed (15-65 years) by individual monthly income and sex, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 4.6 indicates that:

- Of all workers who earned between R1 and R200 per month, 61,2% were women.
- Amongst those who did not have a monthly income at all, 51,1% were men and 48,9% women. In all the other income groups, men dominated and women earning more than R8 000 accounted for less than 10% of the total employed in each income category.

4.5 Measures of income inequality

Two measures of income inequality, namely the Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient, show the extent of income disparities in the Northern Cape.

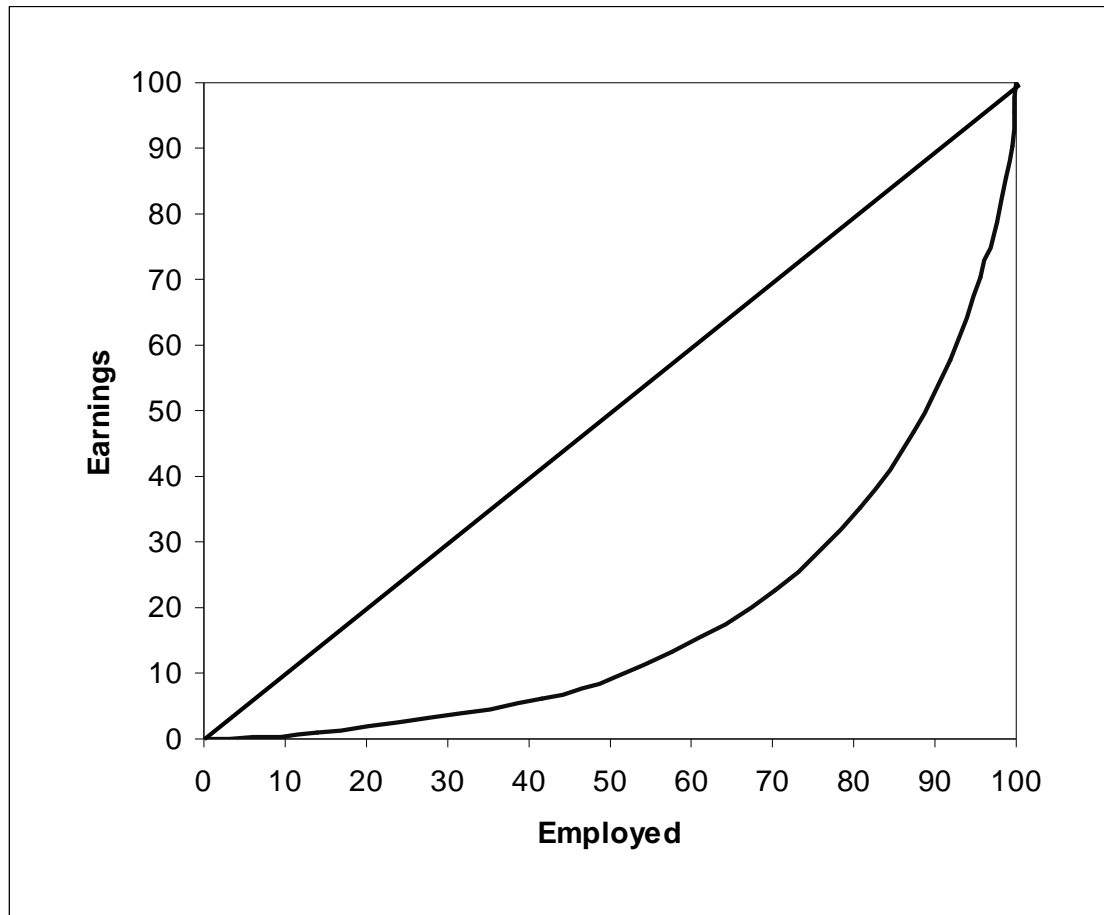
The Lorenz curve is defined as the relationship between the cumulative proportion of income units and the cumulative proportion of income received when units are arranged in ascending order of their income. The cumulative percentage of the population, arranged from lowest to highest earner (0% to 100%), has been plotted on the horizontal axis while the cumulative percentage of income, arranged from lowest to highest (0% to 100%), has been indicated on the vertical axis.

The distance between the Lorenz curve and the diagonal indicates the degree of income inequality. The further the Lorenz curve is from the diagonal, the more unequal is the income distribution. When there is perfect equality, all earners get the same share and the curve coincides with the diagonal.

The Gini index/coefficient measures the degree of income inequality. It is closely related to and determined from the Lorenz curve. It is equal to 0 in the case of perfect equality (when the Lorenz curve coincides with the diagonal) and 1 in the case of absolute inequality.

Figure 4.7 shows one half of the Lorenz curve in the lower triangle of the square delimited by the horizontal and vertical axes. The second half lies in the upper triangle and is symmetric to the first one according to the first diagonal. Thus, the Gini coefficient is given by twice the area under the diagonal and above the Lorenz curve. The area inside the square is equal to 1.

Figure 4.7: Lorenz Curve for Northern Cape, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 4.7 indicates that:

- Approximately one-fifth of total earnings accrued to two-thirds of the earners.
- A little more than half of all earnings were shared by 90% of the employed.
- The Gini coefficient for the Northern Cape was found to be 0,62. This figure shows that income distribution is highly unequal amongst the employed in the Northern Cape.

Figure 4.8 focuses on the percentage distribution of households according to derived annual income, sex of the household head, and area of residence. It also shows the number of households headed by men as compared to those headed by women for the province as a whole. The calculation (derivation) of household income takes into account all sources of income received by the household (see definitions).

Figure 4.8: Households by derived annual income, sex of the household head, and area of residence, Northern Cape 1996

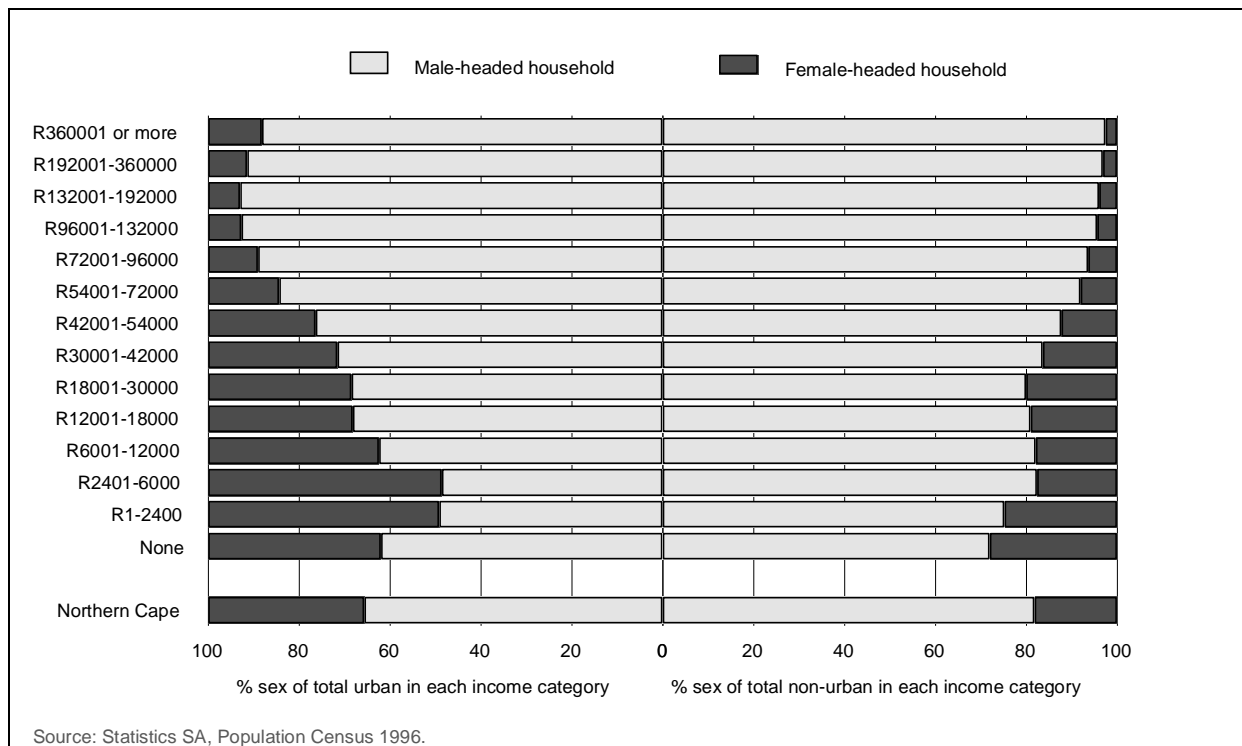


Figure 4.8 indicates that:

- In Northern Cape, women headed about 35% of all urban households and less than 20% of all non-urban households.
- Most of these households were concentrated in middle and lower income categories.
- In both urban and non-urban areas, households with high incomes were mostly headed by men.

Chapter 5: Households and access to services

5.1 Type of dwelling in which households live

This section focuses on the type of dwelling used by households in the Northern Cape, as well as the type of settlement in which these households live.

Table 5.1: Households by type of dwelling and settlement, Northern Cape 1996

Type of dwelling	Urban		Non-urban		Northern Cape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Formal dwelling	100 900	79,1	48 934	82,3	149 834	80,1
Informal dwelling	22 104	17,3	6 000	10,1	28 104	15,0
Traditional dwelling	3 333	2,6	3 892	6,5	7 225	3,9
Other	382	0,3	199	0,3	581	0,3
Homeless	12	0,0	39	0,1	51	0,0
Unspecified	788	0,6	400	0,7	1 188	0,6
Total	127 519	100,0	59 464	100,0	186 983	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

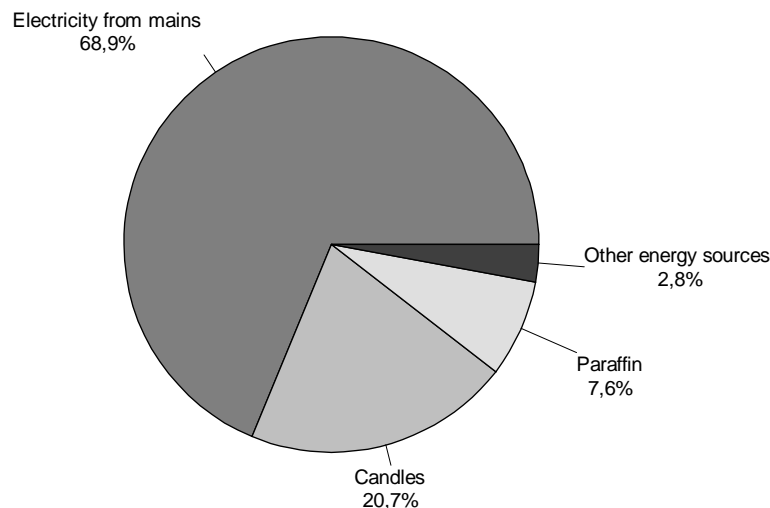
Table 5.1 indicates that:

- In October 1996, most households (80,1%) in the Northern Cape lived in formal dwellings (including stand-alone house, flat/flatlet, townhouse, back room, and unit in retirement village).
- Informal dwellings (including shacks and caravan/tent) were found in both urban and non-urban settlements; 17,3% of urban households and 10,1% of non-urban households were sheltered in informal dwellings.
- In the Northern Cape, traditional dwellings were not common (6,5% of households in non-urban areas and 2,6% of households in urban areas lived in traditional dwellings).
- Homeless households were very few – a total of 51 households. (Homeless households enumerated nationwide were 2 467 in total.)
- Nationally, households living in formal dwellings represented 64,4% of all households; 74,1% of urban households and 49,9% of non-urban households lived in formal dwellings.

5.2 Energy sources

The figure below shows the sources of energy for lighting. The 'other sources' category includes electricity from other suppliers, gas, and other form of energy for lighting.

Figure 5.1: Households by source of energy for lighting, Northern Cape 1996



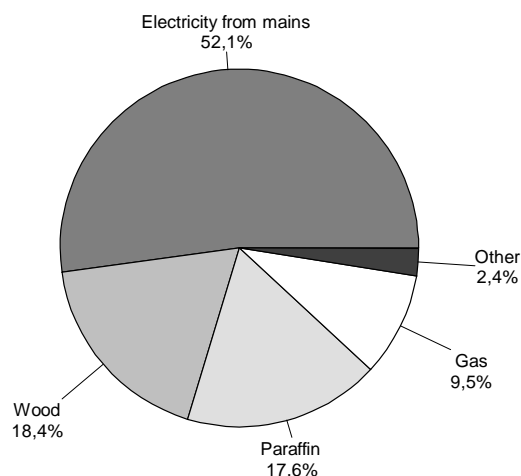
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 5.1 indicates that:

- The majority of households (68,8%) used electricity for lighting, which they obtained directly from the local authority. Only 1,9 % of households got their electrical supply from other sources. (Nationally, 57,7% of all households used electricity as their source of energy for lighting, 57,3% directly from the authority and 0,4% from other sources).
- The remainder of households relied on candles (20,7%) and paraffin (7,6%) for lighting their homes. (Candles and paraffin were used respectively by 28,5% and 12,6% of households in South Africa as a whole).

The distribution of energy sources for cooking was slightly different from that for lighting, as indicated in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2: Households by sources of energy for cooking, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

The figure shows that:

- Despite a large proportion of households having access to electricity for lighting (see Figure 5.2 above), only just over half of the dwellings used it for cooking (52,0%).
- In addition, households used wood (18,4%) and paraffin (17,6%).
- Gas (9,5%) and other sources of energy (2,4%) were seldom used. (Nationally, electricity from an authority (46,9%), wood (22,9%) and paraffin (21,4%) were mainly used for cooking purposes).

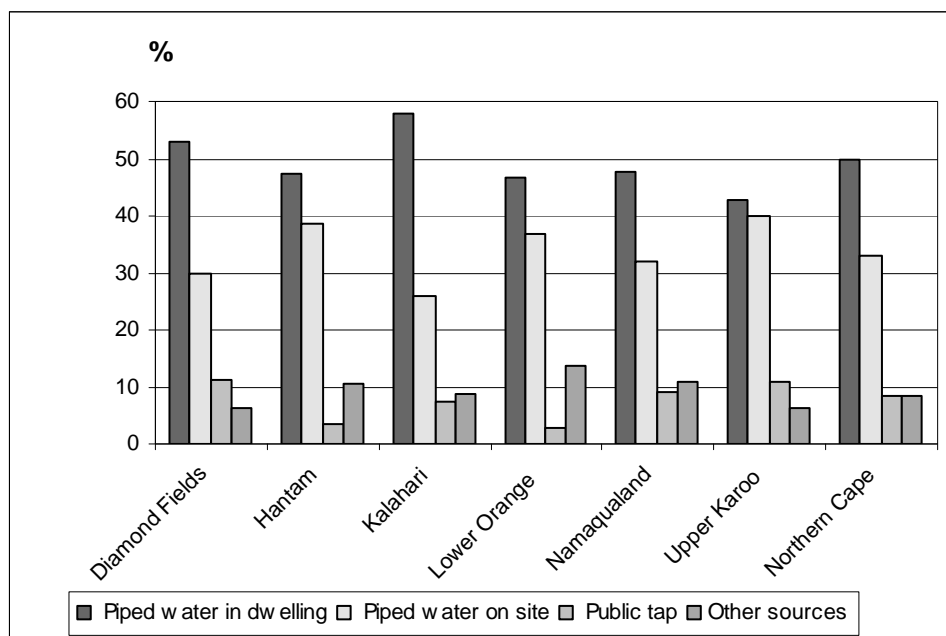
5.3 Water supply

Major sources of water supply are depicted in Figure 5.3. “Other sources” includes rain water, water from tanker or water-carrier, borehole, dam, river, or stream.

The 1996 census findings indicate that:

- In the Northern Cape, about half of the households (49,9%) had access to piped water inside their dwellings. A further third of all households (33,0%) had piped water on site. (Nationally, 43,9% of all households had piped water inside the dwelling while 16,5% had access to piped water on site).
- Households with access to water from a public tap accounted for 19,5% of households for the country as a whole and 8,6% for Northern Cape.
- In every district council, about 80% of all households had access to piped water either inside the dwelling or on site.
- Households relying on a public tap as the main water supply were mostly encountered in the Diamond Fields and Upper Karoo district councils (11,1% of all households in each of the two districts).
- Households relying on other sources of water such as wells or tanks, rainwater, boreholes, dams and rivers were predominantly found in the Lower Orange, Namaqualand, and Hantam districts (13,7%, 11,0%, and 10,5%, respectively).

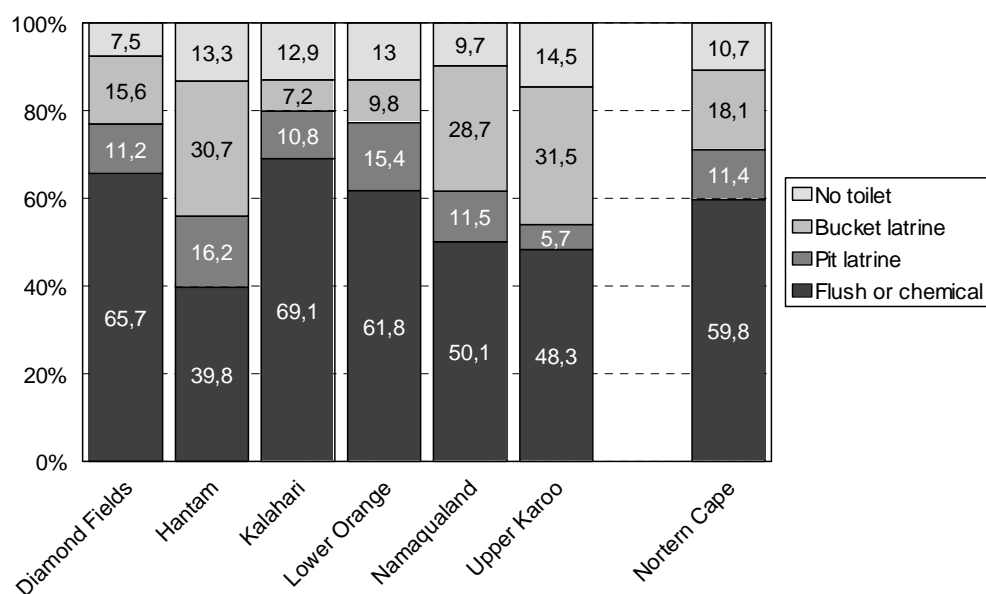
Figure 5.3: Households by water supply and district council area, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

5.4 Toilet facilities

Figure 5.4: Households by toilet type and district council area, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 5.4 indicates that:

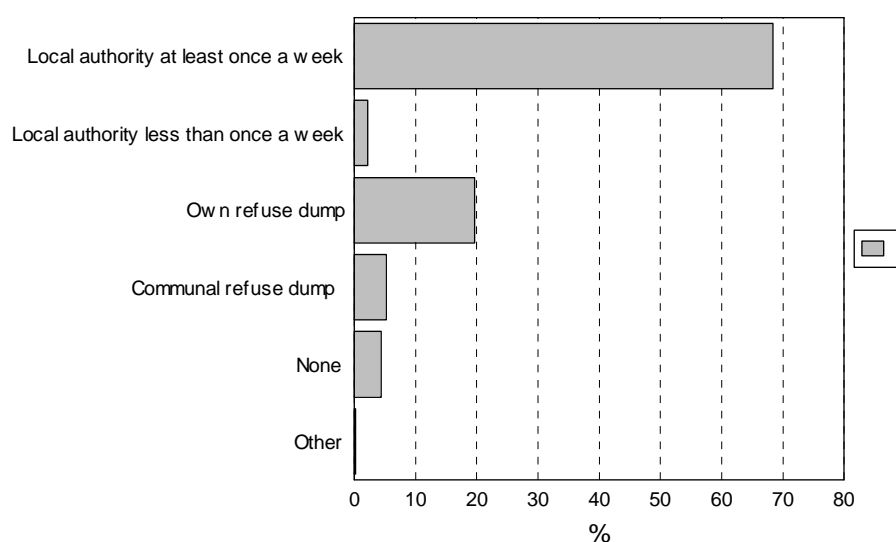
- In 1996, 59,8% of all households in the province had a flush or chemical toilet. At least half of the households in each district council area except Upper Karoo (48,3%) and Hantam (39,8%) had a flush toilet. Kalahari had the highest proportion (69,1%).

- A bucket latrine was the second most common type of toilet facility in most district council areas.
- Provincially, 10,7% of all households did not have access to a proper toilet facility. (Nationally, 50,3%, 32,2%, and 4,6% of all households used, respectively, a flush toilet, pit latrine and a bucket latrine. A total of 12,3% of households did not have a toilet facility).

5.5 Refuse removal

Generally, the Northern Cape is relatively clean of environmental hazards such as air and water pollution. Although human activity is not so intense as to bring about high levels of environmental pollution, the hygiene services of the local authorities have tried, to a satisfying degree, to control the cleanliness of urban settlements.

Figure 5.5: Households by type of refuse removal, Northern Cape 1996



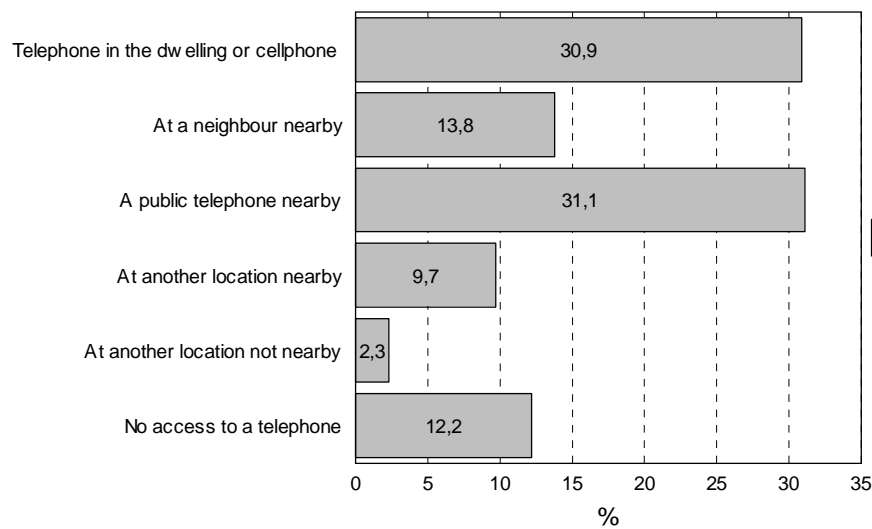
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 5.5 shows that:

- Local authorities removed refuse at least once a week in 68,4% of all households. Where they did not intervene, 19,6% of all households had their own refuse dumps, 5,2% used communal refuse dumps and 4,4% had no way of rubbish disposal whatsoever.
- Nationally, local authorities removed refuse in 51,2% of all households while 32,0% of households had their own refuse dumps. Some 9,5% of households had no refuse disposal facility.

5.6 Telephone facilities

Figure 5.6: Households by telephone facility, Northern Cape 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 5.6 shows that:

- The majority of households in the Northern Cape had access to some type of telephone facilities (62,0%): at least 30,9% of households had a telephone in the dwelling or access to a nearby public telephone (31,1%).
- Only 12,2 % of all households in the province had no access to a telephone facility at all.
- Nationally, 64,8% of households had access to a telephone facility either in the dwelling (28,0%) or at a nearby public telephone (36,8%). Those households without access to telephone facilities accounted for 18,4%.

Chapter 6: Health

6.1 Public health personnel

The information provided by the Provincial Department of Health was analysed according to the new demarcation boundaries. These are described in the technical note on page 1. Thus, figures are given in terms of the new five district council areas (instead of the older six district demarcations that are used in the rest of the document).

Table 6.1 gives the number of a few selected categories of public health-care personnel according to the area of appointment.

Table 6.1: Public health-care personnel by district area and category, Northern Cape 2001

District	Doctors	Nurses	Dentists	Pharmacists	Total
Lower Orange	28	307	1	3	339
Upper Karoo	20	270	1	2	293
Kalahari	9	40	1	0	50
Namaqualand	17	124	1	2	144
Diamond Fields	102	798	6	1	907
Northern Cape	176	1 539	10	8	1 733

Note: Statistics on private health-care personnel were not available from the Department of Health.

Source: Department of Health, Northern Cape Provincial Office

Table 6.1 indicates that:

- About 58% of all doctors and 52% of nurses working in the public sector in the Northern Cape were found in the Diamond Fields district council area. Among these, 43% of doctors and 39% of nurses operated in the Kimberley Municipality area. The bulk of these health workers were working at the Kimberley Hospital and its city clinic.
- Considering only public health workers, there were about 5 000 people per one doctor and 500 people per one nurse in 1996.
- The Kalahari area was the least serviced, with about 10 000 people per public sector doctor and 2 000 people per public sector nurse. In the Diamond Fields area, there were 3 000 people per public sector doctor and 400 people per public sector nurse.
- The Lower Orange and Namaqualand had the highest number of satellite clinics and mobile services. There were about 6 000 people per public sector doctor and 500 people per public sector nurse in the Lower Orange, while there were 4 000 people per public sector doctor and 600 people per public sector nurse in Namaqualand.
- The Upper Karoo health area includes the Upper Karoo and Hantam district council areas; there were about 9 000 people per public sector doctor and 600 people per public sector nurse in these areas.

6.2. Health-care institutions

Table 6.2 focuses on health institutions in the province. They include public and private hospitals, clinics, and community health centres. Although the majority of hospitals and clinics are government administered, there are a few that are privately run, especially in urban centres.

Table 6.2: Health-care institutions by district area, Northern Cape 2000

District council	Hospitals	Clinics	Community health centres	Mobile services	Satellite clinics
Diamond Fields	9	23	3	5	4
Lower Orange	8	12	5	18	22
Upper Karoo	9	25	8	17	5
Kalahari	5	6	0	4	2
Namaqualand	7	24	0	18	17
Northern Cape	38	90	16	62	50

Source: Provincial Department of Health, Northern Cape 2000

Table 6.2 shows that:

- There were 38 hospitals spread across the district council areas of the Northern Cape, with Kalahari and Namaqualand having the smallest numbers (5 and 7 hospitals, respectively).
- Kalahari had the smallest numbers of health-care institutions (5 hospitals, 6 clinics, no community health centre, 4 mobile services and 2 satellite clinics).

Chapter 7: Policing and crime

7.1 Reported crimes in the country

Table 7.1: Selected reported cases by crime category and province, South Africa 1998

Crime category	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Limpopo	Western Cape	South Africa
Murder (incl. attempts)	7 376	2 496	13 219	13 810	2 851	3 356	1 069	2 477	7 639	54 293
Robbery	13 149	5 079	63 257	28 894	6 465	8 979	1 963	5 477	17 167	150 430
Rape (incl. attempts)	6 514	3 496	11 808	8 525	3 034	4 461	1 438	3 800	6 204	49 280
Assault	66 563	37 259	88 143	53 339	25 749	36 282	21 606	35 464	68 964	433 369
Burglary	39 702	23 805	96 939	61 397	24 707	23 615	8 765	19 070	62 919	360 919
Theft	79 521	48 718	230 297	128 540	47 229	46 444	17 694	32 905	132 225	763 573
Drug-related crime	8 469	4 377	13 009	13 613	3 549	3 296	2 158	2 155	14 810	65 436
Car-hijacking	744	160	9 213	3 143	678	566	18	190	399	15 111
Total	222 038	125 390	525 885	311 261	114 262	126 999	54 711	101 538	310 327	1 892 411
Percentage	11,7	6,6	27,8	16,4	6,0	6,7	2,9	5,4	16,4	100,0

Source: South African Police Services (SAPS)

Table 7.1 indicates that:

- In 1998, most reported crimes (about 60%) occurred in three provinces, namely Gauteng (27,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (16,4%), and Western Cape (16,4%).
- Crimes reported in the Northern Cape represented 2,9% of all cases reported countrywide.
- KwaZulu-Natal, closely followed by Gauteng, had the highest number of reported cases of murder and attempted murder.
- Most cases of robbery, rape, burglary, theft, and drug-related crimes were also reported in these three provinces.
- About 61% of all car-hijacking cases were reported in Gauteng province.
- Western Cape province had the highest number of reported cases of drug-related crimes.

7.2 Crime rate in the country

Table 7.2: Crime rate (reported cases per 100 000 people) by crime category and province, South Africa 1998

Crime category	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Limpopo	Western Cape	South Africa
Murder (incl. attempts)	117	95	180	164	102	100	127	50	193	134
Robbery	209	193	861	343	231	268	234	111	434	371
Rape (incl. attempts)	103	133	161	101	108	133	171	77	157	121
Assault	1 056	1 415	1 199	634	919	1 081	2 571	719	1 743	1 068
Burglary	630	904	1 319	729	882	704	1 043	387	1 590	889
Theft	1 262	1 850	3 134	1 527	1 686	1 384	2 106	668	3 342	1 881
Drug-related crime	134	166	177	162	127	98	257	44	374	161
Car-hijacking	12	6	125	37	24	17	2	4	10	37
All categories	3 523	4 760	7 157	3 698	4 079	3 785	650	2 060	7 842	4 663

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), 2000

Table 7.2 indicates that:

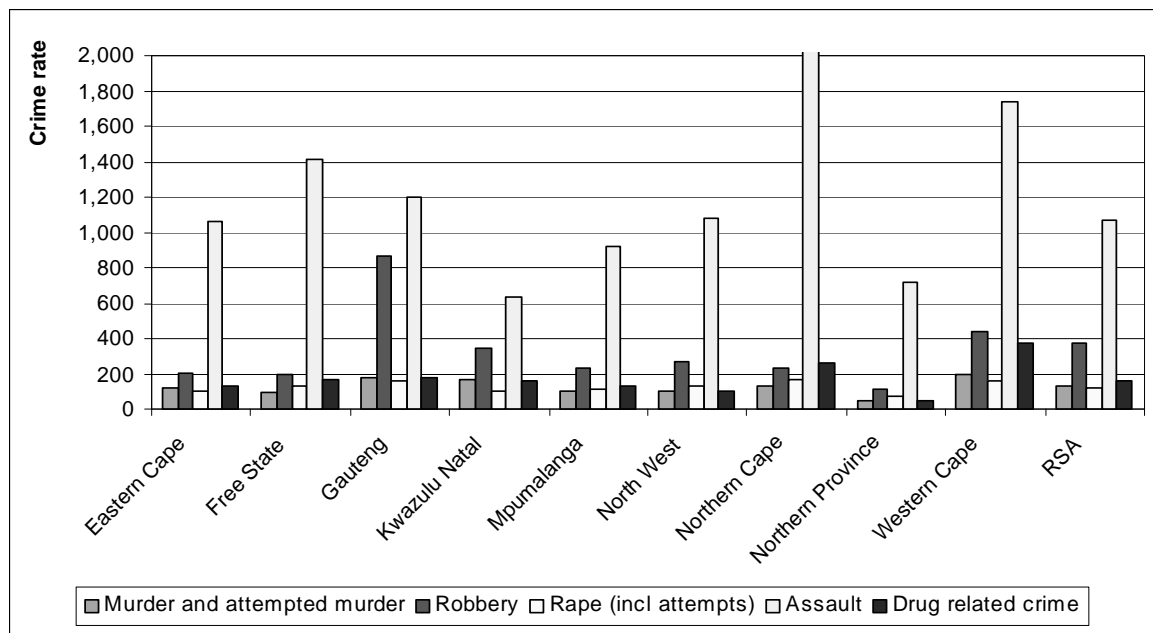
- For all reported cases in the selected crime categories, the Western Cape had the highest crime rate (7 842 cases per 100 000 people) in 1998. Gauteng followed with 7 157 cases per 100 000 people. Northern Cape had the lowest rates for most crime categories (except for *assault* and *rape*).
- Northern Cape occupied first place in terms of the crime rate for *rape* and *assault*. It came second for *theft* and *burglary*, after Gauteng province.
- The crime rate for *robbery* was highest in Gauteng (861 per 100 000 people). It was about four times that in any other province, except in the Western Cape, where the crime rate for *robbery* was about half that of Gauteng.
- Concerning *murder and attempted murder*, Northern Cape ranked fourth, well behind Western Cape, where the rate was highest (193).
- Northern Cape had the highest rate of rape and attempted rape (171); it was followed by Gauteng with a rate of 161.
- The rate for *drug-related crimes* in Western Cape was (374) more than twice that for other provinces, except Northern Cape where the rate was also high (257). The drug-related crime rate was below 200 in all other provinces.
- Northern Cape was the fifth most crime-ridden province in 1998.

Figure 7.1 (below) gives a graphical representation of the crime rate for a few selected categories of crime in the country.

It shows clearly that:

- Cases of assault appeared to dominate the reported crime statistics in the country. Compared to other crime categories, assault had the highest rate per hundred thousand people.
- Northern Cape province had the highest rate for *assault* (2 571); for the country as a whole, it was 1 068.

Figure 7.1: Crime rate (per 100 000 people) by crime category and province, South Africa 1998



Note: For a better representation, the scale of the crime rate axis has been limited to 2 000. It was only for Northern Cape that the crime rate for the category "Assault" was over this limit; it was 2 571.

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS)

7.3 Crime in Northern Cape

The Northern Cape is divided into four policing areas, namely Diamond Fields, Gordonia (including Lower Orange and Kalahari district council areas), Namaqualand, and Upper Karoo (which includes Hantam district council area). The analysis below uses these areas.

The absolute number of crime cases reported in the province is very small, compared to those reported for the whole country: about 2% of all cases. However, the province had higher rates than the other provinces for some crime categories, for example *rape* and *assault*.

Table 7.3: Reported cases of crime and percentage change by crime category and policing area, Northern Cape 1997/1998

Crime category	Diamond Fields		Gordonia		Namaqualand		Upper Karoo		Northern Cape		Rate of change
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	
Murder and attempted murder	473	501	221	289	81	93	186	186	961	1 069	11,2%
Rape and attempted rape	858	817	314	315	116	87	229	219	1 517	1 438	-5,2%
Robbery	1 198	1 375	310	372	50	66	131	150	1 689	1 963	16,2%
Assault	10 398	10 342	5 446	5 598	1 827	1 790	3 721	3 876	21 392	21 606	1,0%
Burglary	4 235	4 836	1 593	1 887	614	688	1 144	1 354	7 586	8 765	15,5%
Theft	10 893	11 863	3 987	4 187	1 094	1 124	2 423	2 732	18 397	19 906	8,2%
Malicious damage to property	2 431	2 392	1 105	961	457	460	693	652	4 686	4 465	-4,7%
Fraud, forgery, etc.	835	741	272	243	88	87	160	168	1 355	1 239	-8,6%
Drug-related crime	830	847	594	537	386	384	395	390	2 205	2 158	-2,1%
Total reported cases	32 151	33 714	13 842	14 389	4 713	4 779	9 082	9 727	59 788	62 609	4,7%

Source: South African Police Service, Crime in South Africa per police area for the period January to December 1997 and 1998

Table 7.3 compares the years 1997 and 1998 and shows the percentage change for each crime category in the province.

It shows that:

- Most crimes took place in the Diamond Fields Police Area: more than a half of all crimes committed in the province were committed in 1998; reported there (33 714 of a total of 62 609 reported cases).
- Not surprisingly, Namaqualand Police Area had the least number of crime cases reported in 1997 and 1998.
- The overall reported cases show a slight increase of 4,7% from 1997 to 1998 despite the fact that in some individual categories there was a decrease.
- Cases of *murder* increased in all police areas, with a provincial percentage change of 12,8. *Attempted murder* also increased, with a percentage change of 9,2.
- Common robbery was on the increase, with a percentage change of 16,2. Burglary and theft increased substantially by between 8% and 17%, respectively. Drunken driving cases increased by 11,6 %.
- On the other hand, some crime cases slightly decreased. Reported cases of rape, for example, decreased by 5,2%, while drug-related crimes decreased by 7,9 %. Other crimes such as fraud or forgery, and damage to property decreased throughout the province.

Chapter 8: Selected economic sectors

8.1 Agriculture

8.1.1 Structural data 1993

In the tables below – Tables 8.1 and 8.2 – the structural data according to census of agriculture of 1993 (the latest available census) is given.

Table 8.1: Agriculture, structural data, Northern Cape and South Africa 1993

Type of farming	Farming units				Land occupation			
	Northern Cape		South Africa		Northern Cape		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%	hectares	%	hectares	%
Field crops	922	14,0	11 992	20,7	587 498	2,0	9 528 309	11,5
Horticulture	565	8,6	8 039	13,9	606 553	2,0	3 898 486	4,7
Livestock (animals)	4 705	71,4	31 442	54,2	27 732 434	92,6	63 384 734	76,6
Forestry	0	0,0	796	1,4	0	0,0	1 556 210	1,9
Mixed ¹	401	6,1	5 711	9,8	1 035 864	3,4	4 391 563	5,3
Total	6 593	100,0	57 980	100,0	29 962 349	100,0	82 759 302	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census of agriculture 1993

Table 8.1 indicates that:

- Livestock farming dominated land use in the Northern Cape. In terms of area covered, cattle and sheep occupied about 92,6% of the total farming area.
- Field crops and horticulture occupied only 2,0% each, while mixed farming occupied 3,4% of all farming areas.
- Considering the number of farms by type of farming, 71,4% were livestock, 14,0% field crops, and 8,6% horticulture farming. Mixed¹ farming accounted for only 6,1% of all farms in the Northern Cape (it accounted for 9,8% nationally).
- At the national level, livestock farms represented 54,2% of all farming units while field crop and horticulture farms accounted for 20,7% and 13,9%, respectively.

¹ Mixed farming refers to land used for both livestock (cattle or sheep) and crops.

Table 8.2: Agriculture, structural data, Northern Cape 1993

Farming unit size (hectares)	Farming units			Employment			Hectares per employee	Employee per farm unit
	N	%	Hectares	Proprietor/ tenants	Paid employees	Total		
< 2	9	0,1	9	10	5	15	0,6	1,7
2-4	113	1,7	351	140	403	543	0,6	4,8
5-9	118	1,8	794	155	1 162	1 317	0,6	11,2
10-19	179	2,7	2 515	203	2 628	2 831	0,9	15,8
20-49	440	6,7	13 458	572	10 471	11 043	1,2	25,1
50-99	324	4,9	21 446	456	9 492	9 948	2,2	30,7
100-199	182	2,8	24 427	202	5 597	5 799	4,2	31,9
200-299	68	1,0	16 295	90	1 764	1 854	8,8	27,3
300-499	106	1,6	40 436	111	1 831	1 942	20,8	18,3
500-999	340	5,2	252 288	310	2 951	3 261	77,4	9,6
1 000-1 999	751	11,4	1 126 199	774	4 940	5 714	197,1	7,6
2 000-4 999	1 839	27,9	6 175 670	2 189	12 910	15 099	409,0	8,2
5 000-9 999	1 369	20,8	9 702 334	1 812	12 517	14 329	677,1	10,5
>10 000	755	11,5	12 586 127	1 120	9 298	10 418	1 208,1	13,8
Total	6 593	100,0	29 962 349	8 144	75 969	84 113	356,2	12,8

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census of agriculture 1993

Table 8.2 indicates that:

- In 1993, a total of 6 593 farming units were counted in Northern Cape.
- The majority of farming units (about 60%) were generally large (2 000 hectares and above).
- While the average number of employees per farm was 12,8, it reached 31,9 in farms with an average size of between 100 and 200 hectares.

8.1.2 Census 1996 findings

During the population census of 1996, large commercial farms, smallholdings, and subsistence farming units were listed and the residents within them were counted.

The listing materials for the census were the main source of information with regard to the number of farming units given in Table 8.3.

While a good number of these farming units were viable and exploited, a few were unoccupied, especially in the Namaqualand district council area, where unoccupied farming units amounted to almost 50% of the total listed units.

Table 8.3 indicates that:

- In the Northern Cape, more than 10 000 farming units were enumerated during the October 1996 census (10 216 in all). The Diamond Fields district council area had the highest number of farms (27%), followed by the Upper Karoo with 20%.
- At a provincial level, on average 20 people lived on one farm.
- The Lower Orange had the highest population per farm (39 people), followed by the Diamond Fields (with 22 people per farm).

Table 8.3: Number of farming units, population, and average population per farm by district council, Northern Cape 1996

District council	Number of farming units	Population on these units	Average population per farm
Diamond Fields	2 794	62 727	22
Kalahari	1 121	16 424	15
Lower Orange	1 764	68 328	39
Upper Karoo	2 052	37 003	18
Hantam	1 735	12 849	7
Namaqualand	750	5 190	7
Northern Cape	10 216	202 521	20

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 8.4: Total population and farm dwellers (number and percentage) by magisterial district, Northern Cape 1996

Magisterial district	Total population	Farm dwellers	
	N	N	%
Barkley-West	39 211	12 748	32,5
Britstown	6 067	1 785	29,4
Calvinia	19 615	5 577	28,4
Carnarvon	9 733	2 347	24,1
Colesberg	17 614	4 874	27,7
De Aar	28 880	1 230	4,3
Fraseburg	4 335	1 698	39,2
Gordonia	149 221	62 378	41,8
Hanver	4 743	1 074	22,6
Harstwater	36 837	17 619	47,8
Hay	12 063	5 235	43,4
Herbert	28 855	18 747	65,0
Hopetown	13 576	3 358	24,7
Kenhardt	14 129	5 950	42,1
Kimberley	206 069	6 648	3,2
Kuruman	26 957	8 821	32,7
Namaqualand	72 711	5 190	7,1
Noupoort	7 752	958	12,4
Philipstown	9 432	2 359	25,0
Postmasburg	59 165	7 603	12,9
Prieska	20 170	5 131	25,4
Richmond	6 608	2 216	33,5
Sutherland	3 820	1 794	47,0
Victoria West	14 018	14 018	100,0
Warrenton	24 239	1 730	7,1
Williston	4 501	1 432	31,8
Northern Cape	840 321	202 521	24,1

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 8.4 shows that:

- Gordonia magisterial district area (in the Lower Orange) had a high number of farm dwellers (62 378). This figure represented 42% of the total population of farm dwellers of the Northern Cape.
- Most farming units are clustered along the Orange River, which runs through Gordonia, and is at the centre of the farming activities.

- The whole population of Victoria West (100%) were farm dwellers, while in Kimberley and De Aar, only a small part of the population lived in farming areas (3,2% and 4,3% respectively).

Table 8.5 shows the distribution of the farm dwelling population within district councils and population groups.

Table 8.5: Farm dwelling population by district council area and population group, Northern Cape 1996

District council	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Unspecified	Total
Diamond Fields	29 559	24 552	41	7 834	742	62 727
Hantam	115	10 334	5	2 329	66	12 849
Kalahari	9 784	3 992	4	2 447	199	16 424
Lower Orange	11 279	49 458	50	7 189	352	68 328
Namaqualand	132	3 983	4	1 032	40	5 190
Upper Karoo	6 038	26 650	12	4 023	280	37 003
Northern Cape	56 907	118 970	111	24 854	1 679	202 521
Percentage	28,1	58,7	0,1	12,3	0,8	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

It is observed that:

- The distribution of farm dwellers by population group followed the same pattern as that of the province: coloureds and Africans (58,7% and 28,1%, respectively) dominated the farm-dwelling population of the province.
- While whites living on farms accounted for 12,3%, there were only a handful of Indians living on farms (a total of 111 people).

8.2 Housing and construction

8.2.1. Housing

The number and the value of completed, altered, or maintained buildings appear in Tables 8.6 and 8.7.

Table 8.6: Number of completed buildings and buildings altered or maintained, Northern Cape and South Africa 1997

Type of building	South Africa		Northern Cape	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
New buildings				
Residential	78 221	67,3	5 888	87,2
Non-residential	3 150	2,7	105	1,6
Alterations and maintenance				
Residential	31 750	27,3	695	10,3
Non-residential	3 138	2,7	66	1,0
Total	116 259	100,0	6 754	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Building plans passed and buildings completed 1997

Table 8.6 shows that:

- In 1997, in the Northern Cape, close to 6 000 new buildings were completed.
- Of all completed buildings, 97,5% were residential buildings and represented 7,0% of the total residential buildings completed in the country.

Table 8.7: Value of buildings completed, Northern Cape 1995 to 1997

Year of completion	Residential buildings		Non-residential buildings		Total (R'000)
	Capital (R'000)	Maintenance (R'000)	Capital (R'000)	Maintenance (R'000)	
1995	98 775	27 879	31 668	11 040	169 362
1996	104 295	27 379	59 875	14 402	205 951
1997	140 327	28 756	55 585	7 574	232 242

Source: Statistics South Africa, Building plans passed and buildings completed 1997

Table 8.7 indicates that capital expenditure on residential buildings constantly increased from 1995 to 1997.

8.2.2 Construction expenditure, 1998 - 2001

The table below gives an overview of the construction expenditure – actual and expected – by different financing departments.

Table 8.8: Actual expenditure 1998/1999, and expected expenditure 1999-2001, Northern Cape 1999

	Actual 1998 (R'000)	Expected 1999 (R'000)	Actual 1999 (R'000)	Expected 2000 (R'000)	Expected 2001 (R'000)
National government and provincial governments					
Residential buildings	1 476	4 322	2 814	6 000	13 025
Non-residential buildings	24 429	38 072	48 023	55 069	113 438
Roads, streets and bridges	62 608	105 269	59 539	65 552	67 120
Water schemes and works	81 859	7 689	728	220	100
Sewerage, sanitation and cleansing	0	0	467	637	3 038
Other	14 746	15 003	14 272	13 110	22 715
Total construction expenditure by national government and provincial governments	185 118	170 355	125 843	140 588	219 436
Local government institutions					
Residential buildings	3 256	2 669	617	1 500	990
Non-residential buildings	3 407	2 945	3 763	2 616	3 265
Roads, streets and bridges	37 161	37 540	26 941	25 864	16 782
Water schemes and works	0	0	0	0	0
Sewerage, sanitation and cleansing	28 754	12 971	21 714	19 509	10 303
Other	21 473	15 143	19 511	18 489	13 690
Total construction expenditure by local government institutions	94 051	71 268	72 546	67 978	45 030
Government enterprises and public corporations					
Residential buildings	42 470	41 112	28 372	24 507	21 338
Non-residential buildings	7 219	2 256	2 099	935	75
Roads, streets and bridges	11 176	11 019	3 545	3 791	3 876
Water schemes and works	29 327	21 246	28 368	21 415	6 573
Sewerage, sanitation and cleansing	0	0	0	0	0
Other	95 133	115 152	79 548	126 107	66 092
Total construction expenditure by government enterprises and public corporations	185 325	190 785	141 932	176 755	97 954
Public sector					
Residential buildings	47 202	48 103	31 803	32 007	35 353
Non-residential buildings	35 055	43 273	53 885	58 620	116 778
Roads, streets and bridges	110 945	153 828	90 025	95 207	87 778
Water schemes and works	111 186	28 935	29 096	21 635	6 673
Sewerage, sanitation and cleansing	28 754	12 971	22 181	20 146	13 341
Other	131 352	145 298	113 331	157 706	102 497
Total construction expenditure by the public sector	464 494	432 408	340 321	385 321	362 420

Source: Statistics South Africa, Actual and expected expenditure on new construction works by statistical region 1999, 2000 and 2001.

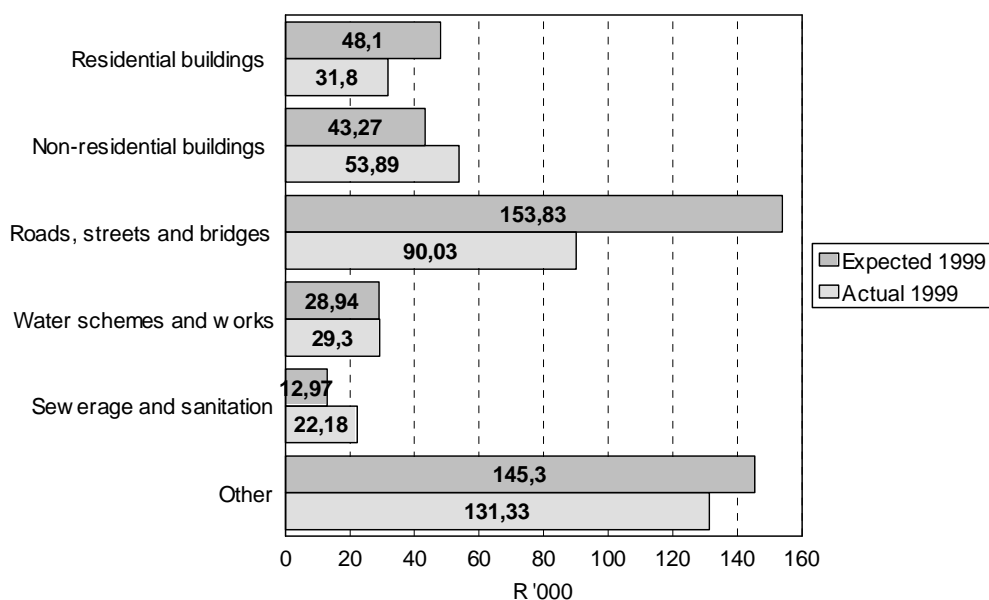
Table 8.8 shows that:

- For the period 1998-1999, the actual construction expenditure decreased for most construction areas in the province.

- This decrease was observed in all financing departments: national and provincial governments, local government institutions, and government enterprises and public corporations. The overall actual expenditure in construction decreased from R464 494 000 to R340 321 000 – a decrease rate of about 27%.
- Roads, streets and bridges used a large proportion of the construction budgets for the province. For example, in 1999, the national and provincial governments spent about 47% of their construction budget on roads, streets and bridges (they spent about 34% in 1998). Local government institutions spent about 40% and 37% on roads, streets, and bridges in 1998 and 1999, respectively.
- In 1998, national and provincial governments prioritised water schemes – about R82 million was spent in the province (about 44% of the construction budget). Government enterprises and public corporations also spent close to R30 million for water schemes (about 16% of their total construction budget).
- About 10% and 9% of the total construction expenditure by the public sector was used on residential buildings in 1998 and 1999, respectively. Government enterprises and public corporations contributed about 90% of the total amount spent on residential buildings in 1998, and 89% in 1999. They spent about 23% and 20% of their construction budget on residential buildings in 1998 and 1999, respectively.

Figure 8.1 compares the actual and expected construction expenditure by the public sector in the Northern Cape for the year 1999.

Figure 8.1: Expected and actual construction expenditure by type of construction, Northern Cape 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, Actual and expected expenditure on new construction works by statistical region 1999, 2000 and 2001

Figure 8.1 indicates that:

- A substantial part of the construction budget was spent on roads, streets and bridges, as expected. However, the actual expenditure was just above half of the expected expenditure.
- Other areas of construction received relatively small amounts and the actual expenditure was almost the same as the expected expenditure.

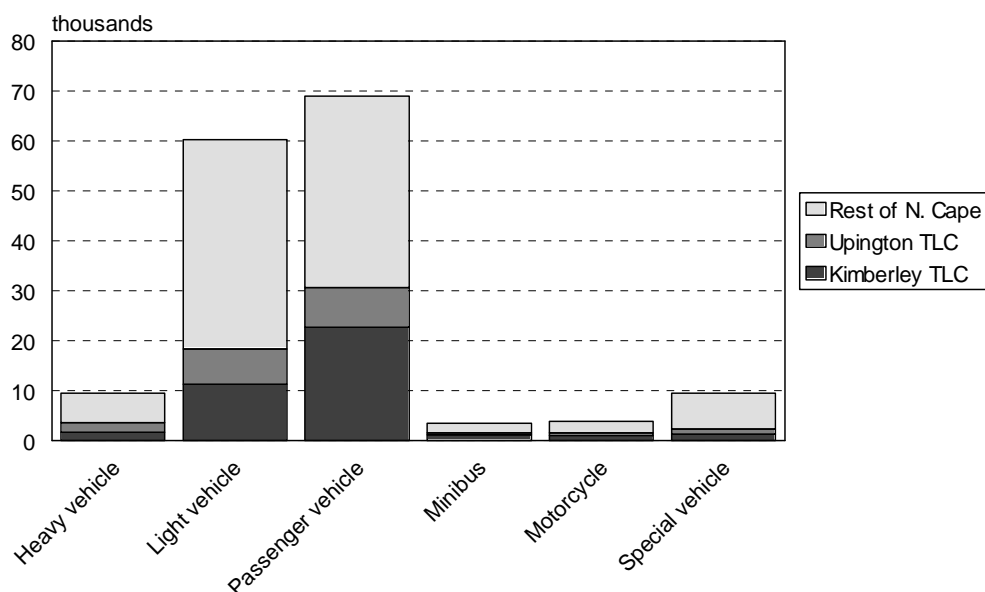
8.3 Transport

8.3.1 Vehicle population

Figure 8.2 shows the number of vehicles registered in Kimberley and Upington municipalities as well as in the rest of the Northern Cape. Kimberley and Upington areas stand out from other areas in terms of vehicle population.

Unknown vehicles refer to those that were still in circulation although they had been declared unroadworthy by the traffic authority.

Figure 8.2: Number of private vehicles by type and area of registration, Northern Cape 2001



Source: Northern Cape Department of Transport, January 2001

It indicates that:

- Light delivery and passenger vehicles dominated the vehicle population in the province.
- About 40% of all minibuses and light and passenger vehicles were registered in the Kimberley or Upington municipalities (50 796 of 132 939 vehicles).

As of 31 January 2001, vehicles in the Northern Cape province totalled 158 326 (of which 157 085 were private and 1 241 were government property).

About 80% of government vehicles were permanently allocated to government departments, while 20% were used as pool vehicles or were scrap awaiting sale. About 3% of the private vehicles were still unlicensed for the year 2001.

Table 8.9 focuses on private vehicles.

Table 8.9: Private vehicle population by type and area, Northern Cape, January 2001

Type of vehicle	Kimberley TLC	Upington TLC	Rest of Northern Cape	Total Northern Cape
Heavy load vehicle (GVM>3,5t, not to draw)	1 169	1 196	3 974	6 339
Heavy load vehicle (GVM>3,5t, equipped to draw)	616	669	1 970	3 255
Light load vehicle (3,5 t or less)	11 347	7 091	41 902	60 340
Heavy passenger mv (12 or more persons)	162	62	379	603
Light passenger mv (less than 12 persons)	22 597	7 872	37 960	68 429
Minibus	1 264	401	1 902	3 567
Motorcycle/motor tricycle/quadrucycle	1 115	535	2 269	3 919
Special vehicle	1 336	1 052	7 148	9 536
Unknown (scrapped for road-unworthiness)	238	91	768	1 097
Total	39 844	18 969	98 272	157 085
Percentage	25,3	12,1	62,6	100,0

Source: Northern Cape Department of Transport, January 2001

It shows that:

- The municipal area of Kimberley (25,3%) and Upington (12,1%) accounted for 37,4% of all private vehicles registered in the province.
- About 82,3% of the provincial private fleet was made up of light passenger vehicles (43,9%) and light load vehicles (38,4%).

8.3.2 Road traffic collisions and casualties

Road traffic collisions are classified according to the degree of injury inflicted to the casualties – fatal or major or minor injury. The table below compares Northern Cape with the other provinces with regard to the number of road traffic collisions and casualties.

Table 8.10: Road traffic collisions and casualties by degree of injury and province, South Africa 1998

Degree of injury	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Collision										
Fatal	1 064	704	236	615	1 169	537	1 728	798	409	7 260
Major	2 302	1 750	551	1 404	2 939	1 109	8 551	1 542	1 117	21 265
Minor	10 823	4 860	1 194	3 377	8 679	2 200	16 521	2 862	1 581	52 097
No injury	79 832	30 270	5 844	20 280	67 738	15 483	178 852	19 815	12 869	430 983
Total	94 021	37 584	7 825	25 676	80 525	19 329	205 652	25 017	15 976	511 605
Casualties										
Killed	1 286	911	306	817	1 432	685	2 010	1 074	547	9 068
Seriously injured	3 505	3 040	970	2 718	5 347	2 120	12 905	3 287	2 354	36 246
Slightly injured	15 828	8 208	2 175	5 872	13 874	4 214	25 413	5 617	3 161	84 358
Total	20 619	12 159	3 451	9 407	20 653	7 019	40 328	9 978	6 062	129 672

Source: Statistics South Africa, Road Traffic Collisions 1998

Table 8.11: Road traffic collisions and casualties by degree of injury and province, South Africa 1998 (percentages)

Degree of injury	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Collision										
Fatal	1,1	1,9	3,0	2,4	1,5	2,8	0,8	3,2	2,6	1,4
Major	2,4	4,7	7,0	5,5	3,6	5,7	4,2	6,2	7,0	4,2
Minor	11,5	12,9	15,3	13,2	10,8	11,4	8,0	11,4	9,9	10,2
No injury	84,9	80,5	74,7	79,0	84,1	80,1	87,0	79,2	80,6	84,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Casualties										
Killed	6,2	7,5	8,9	8,7	6,9	9,8	5,0	10,8	9,0	7,0
Seriously injured	17,0	25,0	28,1	28,9	25,9	30,2	32,0	32,9	38,8	28,0
Slightly injured	76,8	67,5	63,0	62,4	67,2	60,0	63,0	56,3	52,1	65,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Road Traffic Collisions 1998

Tables 8.10 and 8.11 indicate that, in 1998:

- The majority of road traffic collisions occurred in Gauteng (205 652), followed by Western Cape (94 021) and KwaZulu-Natal (80 525). About 3% of all road traffic collisions (as well as 3% of casualties) took place in the Northern Cape.

Table 8.12 focuses on road traffic collisions according to the degree of injury sustained by persons involved (fatal if anyone dies as a result of the collision), the condition – or state of mind – of the driver (whether under the influence of alcohol/drugs or not), as well as on the type of area where the collision took place (towns and cities or other areas).

Table 8.12: Road traffic collisions by area, condition of the driver, and the degree of injury, Northern Cape 1998

Degree and area of injury	Driver under influence	Driver not under influence	Driver not tested	Total
Fatal				
Cities and towns	1	4	64	69
Other areas	2	5	160	167
Total	3	9	224	236
Major				
Cities and towns	4	19	291	314
Other areas	0	5	232	237
Total	4	24	523	551
Minor				
Cities and towns	9	28	650	687
Other areas	4	7	496	507
Total	13	35	1 146	1 194
No injuries				
Cities and towns	18	268	3 861	4 147
Other areas	2	34	1 661	1 697
Total	20	302	5 522	5 844
All collisions				
Cities and towns	32	319	4 866	5 217
Other areas	8	51	2 549	2 608
Total	40	370	7 415	7 825

Source: Statistics South Africa, Road Traffic Collisions 1998

Table 8.12 shows that:

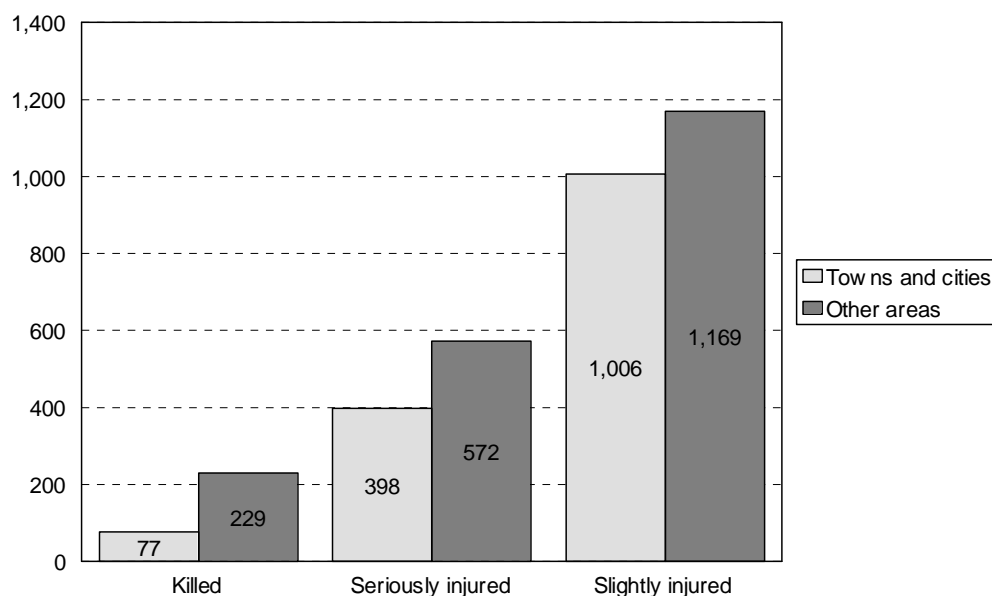
- The majority of road traffic collisions in the Northern Cape occurred in the cities and towns (65%).
- In about 75% of all collisions, there were no injuries.
- In 1998, only a handful of drivers were tested for driving under the influence of alcohol: drivers involved in collisions were tested in 5% of cases.
- Amongst the tested drivers, about 10% were found to be under the influence of alcohol.

Figure 8.3 looks at the number of casualties according to the degree of injury and area of collision.

It shows that:

- In 1998, most casualties were reported to have occurred outside cities and towns.
- There were as many as three times more people killed in other areas than in cities and towns.
- The number of seriously injured persons in cities and towns was just over two-thirds in other areas of the province.

Figure 8.3: Casualties according to the degree of injury in cities and towns and other areas, Northern Cape, 1998



Source: Statistics South Africa, Road Traffic Collisions 1998

8.4 Tourism

According to the South African Tourism Authority (SATA), the Northern Cape is divided into two tourism regions, namely Griqualand West and the rest of the province. Griqualand West includes the Diamond Fields district council area. It is distinguished from the rest of the province by the high intensity of economic and tourist activity.

Table 8.13 gives accommodation facilities by district council and type of facility, as graded by the South African Tourism Authority.

Table 8.13: Accommodation facilities by district council and type, Northern Cape 2000

District council	Hotel / Motel		Guesthouse / Lodge		Caravan / Camping	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Diamond Fields	21	28,8	80	20,0	10	24,4
Upper Karoo	19	26,0	84	21,0	14	34,1
Hantam	6	8,2	25	6,3	0	0,0
Lower Orange	8	11,0	101	25,3	4	9,8
Namaqualand	8	11,0	43	10,8	6	14,6
Kalahari	11	15,1	67	16,8	7	17,1
Total	73	100,0	400	100,0	41	100,0

Source: South African Tourism Authority, South Africa's Northern Cape 2000

Table 8.13 indicates that:

- Hotels were mostly concentrated in the Diamond Fields (28,8%) and Upper Karoo (26,0%).
- Despite a smaller number of hotels (than Diamond Fields and Upper Karoo), the Lower Orange had the highest proposition of guesthouses/lodges (25,3%).

- Caravan and camping facilities were predominantly found in the Diamond Fields and the Upper Karoo, but were non-existent in the Hantam district council area.

Table 8.14 shows the hotel trading statistics according to the two tourism regions and gives an idea of the revenue and influx of visitors in the province during 1999. Only hotels have been taken into account, and the number of visitors accommodated in other types of facilities, as well as the revenue received, are not included in this table.

Table 8.14: Hotel trading statistics by tourism region, January-December 1999

Indicator	Griqualand West	Rest of Northern Cape	Northern Cape
Total trading income (R'000)	36 381	71 420	107 801
Total hotel income (R'000)	35 347	49 972	85 319
Room income (R'000)			
Total	24 028	37 531	61 559
Permanent residents	255	9	264
Tourists	23 773	37 522	61 295
No. of rooms available	586	1 305	1 891
No. of room-nights sold			
Total	124 617	177 638	302 255
Permanent residents	6 580	444	7 024
Tourists	118 037	177 194	295 231
Room occupancy rate	58,3%	37,3%	43,8%
No. of beds available	1 422	2 720	4 142
No. of bed-nights sold			
Total	154 578	227 217	381 795
Permanent residents	6 580	444	7 024
Tourists	147 998	226 773	374 771
Bed occupancy rate	29,8%	22,9%	25,3%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Hotels: Trading statistics, December 1999

It is observed from Table 8.14 that:

- Griqualand West region received fewer visitors than the rest of the province.
- The room and bed occupancy rates were high in this region.
- About 95% of all visitors were tourists, while the rest were permanent residents, predominantly from the Griqualand West region.