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Provincial Profile 2004

Northern Cape



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Provincial Profile 2004

Northern Cape

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Statistician-General

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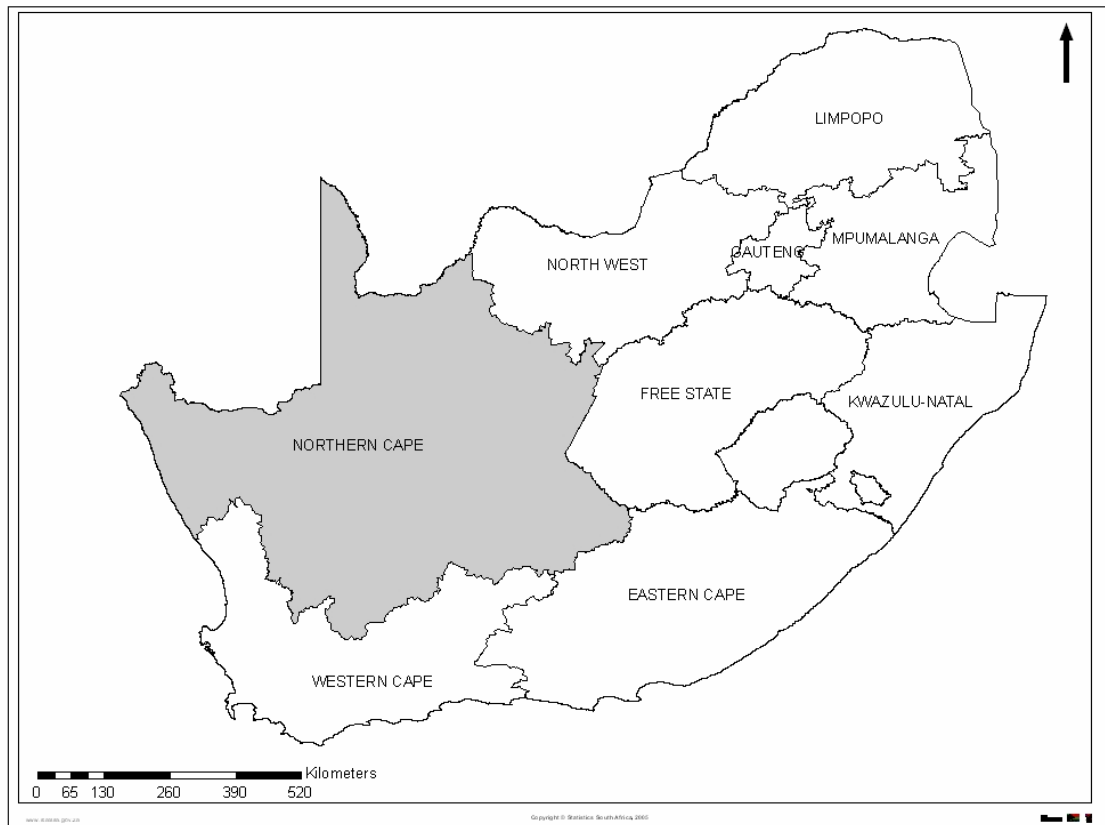
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Map: South African provinces and provincial boundaries



Source: Statistics South Africa

This map shows the geographic location of Northern Cape in relation to other provinces in the country.

Executive summary

Objective

The objectives of this profile, among others, are to:

- give a brief overview of life circumstances in Northern Cape;
- measure performance in terms of service delivery in the province;
- indicate which aspects of life circumstances need interventions from government in the province; and
- plan and make decisions.

The profile marks the second era of freedom for South Africa since the first democratic elections in 1994.

Data sources

A large amount of data used throughout this profile was obtained from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Some of the sources were the Population Census, General Household Survey, Labour Force Survey, and Vital Statistics. Others were the provincial departments of Education, Health, Safety and Security; Provincial Legislature; and the Independent Electoral Commission.

Population Census 2001 was the second to be conducted by Stats SA since the democratic elections in 1994. The first census was taken in 1996. Unlike Census 1991 that excluded people from the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei), which formerly were independent states and self-governing territories, both Census 1996 and Census 2001 counted the whole population of South Africa.

Findings in the profile

Background

Northern Cape is one of the nine provinces of South Africa. By area, it is the largest province covering a total of 361 830 km². This calculates to almost a third of the total national territory (29,7%). Northern Cape lies to the south of its most important asset, the mighty Orange River, which provides the basis for a healthy agricultural industry. Vast arid plains with outcroppings of haphazard rock piles characterise the landscape. The cold Atlantic Ocean forms the western boundary.

The old administrative boundaries comprised six district councils, but after the new demarcation, the province now consists of five district municipalities namely, Namakwa, Siyanda, Karoo, Kgalagadi and Frances Baard; with 31 municipalities and district management areas.

The population of Northern Cape

In 1996, Northern Cape had a total population of 840 321, which was approximately 2,0% of South Africa's total population. In 2001, it decreased to 822 727, which was approximately 1,8% of the country's total population. The population density of Northern Cape remained more or less the same during 1996 and 2001. Approximately 83% of the total population in Northern Cape lived in urban areas in 2001.

This province consisted predominantly of the coloured people who accounted for approximately 52% of its total population in 2001. The province had a high proportion of women compared to men (95,2 men per 100 women) in 2001. The language most often spoken at home was Afrikaans (68,0%), followed by Setswana (20,8%) and then IsiXhosa (6,2%). In Northern Cape, the largest population proportion was in the age group 10–14 years for both 1996 and 2001 populations. Among the black African and coloured populations in 2001, the 0–14 and 15–64 age groups had more or less the same proportions of population (35% and 37% for the black African people; and 57% and 50 % for the coloured people respectively). Among Indians/Asians, the highest population proportion was in the age group 15–64; and for the white population in the age group 65+.

The Christian faith dominated in 2001, followed by no religion and then the Islamic faith. The province had the third highest number of people with disabilities (5,7%) among all the provinces in South Africa.

Vital statistics

Northern Cape accounted for approximately 1% of the total recorded births in South Africa in 2003. This province had the lowest number of both current and late registrations of births. About 58% of the recorded births in Northern Cape were current registrations and 42% late registrations. In terms of death registration, Northern Cape recorded the lowest percentages of deaths in the period 1997–2003.

Migration

Northern Cape had net losses of 75 197 people in 1996 and 55 606 people in 2001 as a result of internal migration. In international immigration to Northern Cape, most people originated from SADC countries (excluding South Africa), followed by Europe, and then the rest of Africa.

Health

In 2003, Northern Cape had 27 public hospitals, which is the second smallest number together with Mpumalanga in South Africa. Karoo had the highest number of hospitals (9) among all district councils, followed by Frances Baard (8), Siyanda (6), Namakwa (3) and then Kgalagadi (1). This province had 82 clinics, 16 community health centres, 47 mobile facilities and 58 satellites in 2003. Approximately 2% of the population in both 2002 and 2003 consulted health workers in Northern Cape a month prior to the interview.

In 2003, approximately 15% of the population in Northern Cape was covered by medical aid.

Education

Literacy rate in Northern Cape was about 83% in 2004, which was the third lowest in South Africa. This rate was lower than the national average rate, which stood at 88,2%. In 2004, there were 438 schools in Northern Cape, of which 13 were independent schools and the rest were ordinary public schools. A total of 2 489 learners with 113 educators were in independent schools, whereas a total of 206 511 learners with 6 067 educators were in ordinary public schools.

According to the Grade 12 pass rate, Northern Cape recorded the highest pass rate (90,7%) among all provinces in South Africa in 2003.

Safety and security

In 2005, Northern Cape had 4 police regions and 83 police stations. Its police: population ratio of approximately 1:209 was the lowest in South Africa. According to reported crimes in Northern Cape, the total crime decreased in 2000/2001, then increased in 2002/2003 and decreased again in 2003/2004.

The labour market

According to Northern Cape labour market status in 2004, 40,3% of the population was employed, 13,0% unemployed and 46,6% not economically active. The labour market status by population group reveals that Indians/Asians and coloured people had the highest percentages of the not economically active population, whereas Indians/Asians and the white people had their highest percentages in the employed population sector.

In 2004, Northern Cape had 89,6% of the employed population employed in the formal sector. The highest proportion of the employed population was in the community, social and personal services; and the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry. Elementary occupations absorbed the largest proportion of workers among all occupations, followed by craft and related trades workers. In 2004, there were approximately 9 000 voluntary workers in Northern Cape. There were more unemployed females than males in Northern Cape in 2004.

Households and household services

In 2004, Northern Cape had approximately 236 000 households, accounting for approximately 2% of total households in South Africa. A total of 52,4% of households were owned and fully paid off, 5,1% owned but not yet fully paid off, 20,0% rented, 20,1% occupied rent-free as part of an employment contract and 2,4% occupied rent-free not as part of an employment contract.

In 2004, Northern Cape had about 68 000 female-headed households. Nationally, this accounted for 1,5% and was the lowest proportion of all provinces.

In Northern Cape, electricity, wood, coal and other sources were used for cooking, heating and lighting. Electricity from mains was the most used source for cooking, heating and lighting. The second most popular source for cooking and heating was wood. In Northern Cape, the most used source of water was both piped water inside the dwelling and piped water inside the yard. Most of the households in Northern Cape who used sanitation on site used a flushed toilet connected to a public sewerage system. Most of the households had their refuse removed by local authority once a week.

The highest percentage of households occupied by the coloured and white people had a telephone. In all population groups, most households owned a bed, then a watch or clock.

Economy

Northern Cape contributed 2,2% to the economy of South Africa in the period 1996–2004. It recorded the second lowest average annual economic growth rate (2,2%) among all provinces during the same period. In the period 1995–2004, mining and quarrying was the highest contributor to the economy of Northern Cape with a turnover of over R7,7 million in the primary industries.

Politics

The majority of seats belonged to the African National Congress during all the years. The number of seats for the New National Party decreased sharply from 12 in 1994 to 8 in 1999 and then to 2 in 2004. The Independent Democrats won 2 seats in 2004.

Extract from the Report of the Census Sub-committee to the South African Statistics Council on Census 2001

Preliminary investigations indicate that the 2001 census probably resulted in:

- an underestimate of the number of children below age five*
- an overestimate of the number of teenagers aged between 10 and 20
- an underestimate of the number of men relative to the number of women*
- an underestimate of the number in the white population
- higher than expected numbers aged 80 and older, in the African population
- an underestimate of the number of foreign-born, since some identified themselves incorrectly as being South African-born
- age misstatement in the range 60–74
- an overestimate of the extent of unemployment
- an underestimate of those who were employed for only a few hours per week
- an underestimate of household income
- an overestimate of the number of paternal orphans and the number of fathers missing from the household.

* This is a common feature of censuses, particularly in developing countries.

In addition:

- Scanning problems caused some births to be recorded in the wrong province. The number of cases is relatively small and should not lead to too much distortion for most purposes for which these data are used; however, it does produce obviously erroneous results when one tries to estimate the extent of inter-provincial migration of those born since the previous census.

The fertility data (number of children ever born, children surviving) are problematic.

For further details of these investigations see the full report of the *Census Sub-committee, 2003*

Chapter 1: Demography

This chapter deals with the population of Northern Cape as compared with that of other provinces in South Africa. Data were obtained from Census 1996 and Census 2001.

1.1 Population profile

Table 1.1 and Figures 1.1 and 1.2 below give an overview of the population in the nine provinces, ordered by population size, the land area (km²) and population density. It is shown that:

- Northern Cape had the smallest population in both censuses; 840 321 in 1996 and 822 727 in 2001 (2,3 people per km²).
- The population density of Northern Cape, which was the smallest in all the provinces, remained unchanged for both years. Free State was the second smallest province in terms of population density.
- Northern Cape had the biggest area size (361 830 km²) among all the provinces, and Gauteng had the smallest area size (17 010 km²).

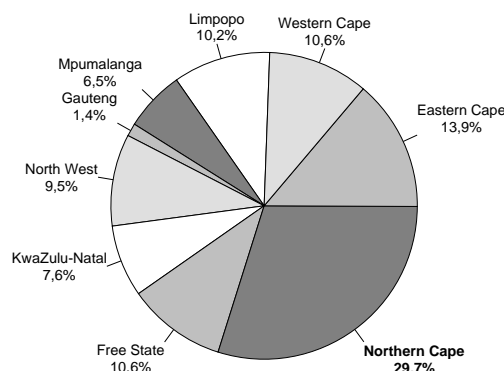
Table 1.1: Area, population and population density for each province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001

Province	Area (km ²)	Population			
		1996		2001	
		N	Density*	N	Density*
Western Cape	129 370	3 956 875	30,6	4 524 335	35,0
Eastern Cape	169 580	6 302 525	37,2	6 436 763	38,0
Northern Cape	361 830	840 321	2,3	822 727	2,3
Free State	129 480	2 633 504	20,3	2 706 775	20,9
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	8 417 021	91,4	9 426 017	102,3
North West	116 320	3 354 825	28,8	3 669 349	31,5
Gauteng	17 010	7 348 423	432,0	8 837 178	519,5
Mpumalanga	79 490	2 800 711	35,2	3 122 990	39,3
Limpopo	123 910	4 929 368	39,8	5 273 642	42,6
South Africa	1 219 090	40 583 573	33,3	44 819 778	36,8

Note*= Population divided by land area

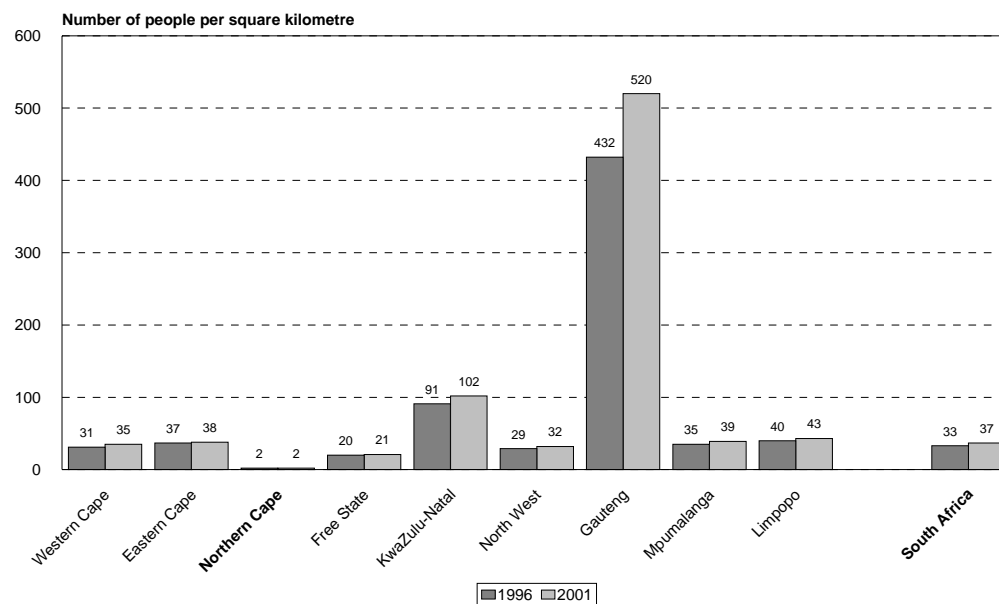
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.1: Area by province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.2: Population density by province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.2 and Figure 1.3 below show the population of Northern Cape by district council. It can be observed that:

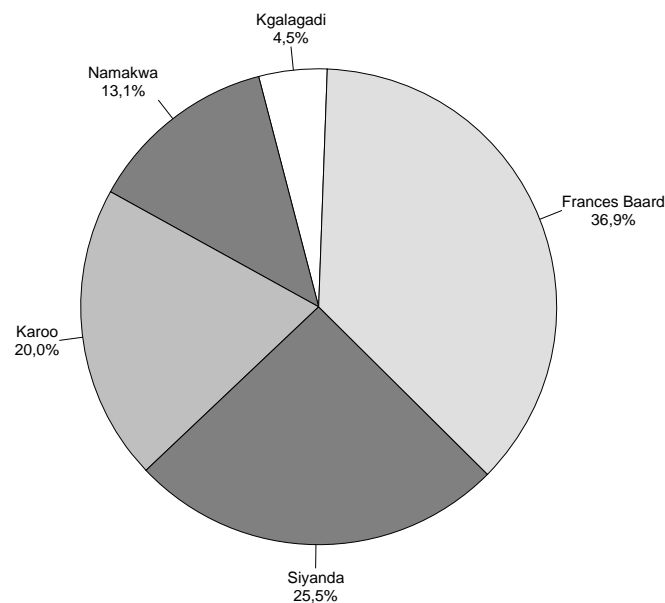
- The largest group of people (36,9%) lived in the Frances Baard district council. The combined population of Siyanda (25,5%) and Karoo (20,0%) accounted for 45,5% of the population.
- Kgalagadi (4,5%) and Namakwa (13,1%) were the least populated, comprising 17,6% of the total population of the province.

Table 1.2: Population by district council, Northern Cape, 2001

District council	Population	%
Kgalagadi	36 881	4,5
Namakwa	108 111	13,1
Karoo	164 608	20,0
Siyanda	209 889	25,5
Frances Baard	303 239	36,9
Northern Cape	822 727	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.3: Population by district council, Northern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

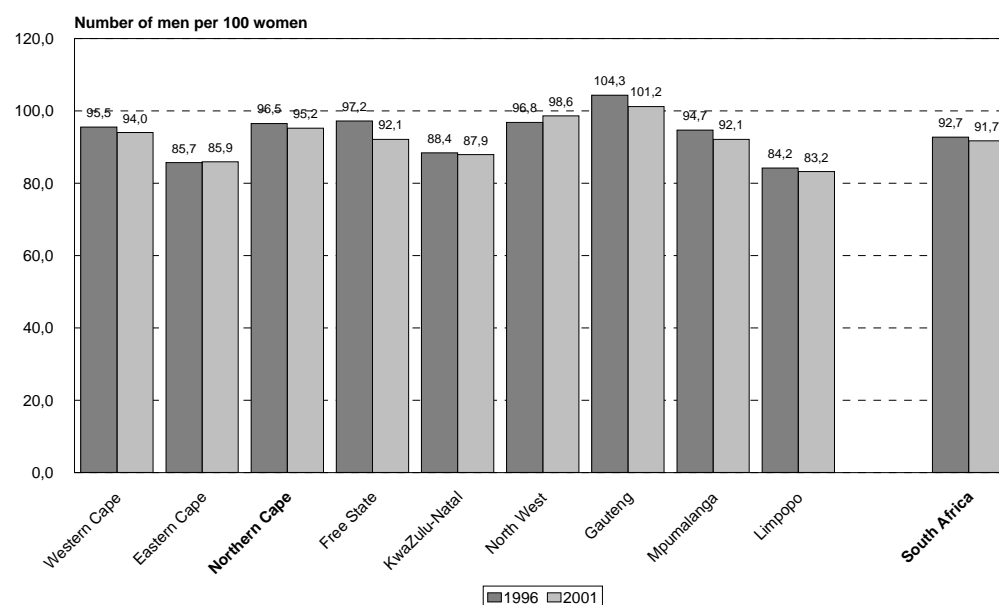
1.2 Sex ratios

Sex ratio = Number of men per hundred women.

Figure 1.4 below indicates the sex ratio of the population in the nine provinces of South Africa. It shows that:

- There was a slight decrease in the sex ratios of all the provinces from 1996 to 2001, except for Eastern Cape and North West that showed a slight increase.
- Nationally in 1996, there were about 93 men for every 100 women and in 2001 the number dropped to about 92 for every 100 women.
- Gauteng had the highest sex ratio in both 1996 and 2001 at 104,3 and 101,2 respectively.
- Northern Cape had the fourth highest sex ratio in 1996 at 96,5 and the third highest in 2001 at 95,2.
- In both years, Limpopo had the lowest sex ratio.

Figure 1.4: Sex ratios in each province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Note: A sex ratio of above 100 implies that there are more men than women in a province.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.3 and Figure 1.5 illustrate the sex ratio by district council in Northern Cape. It can be seen that:

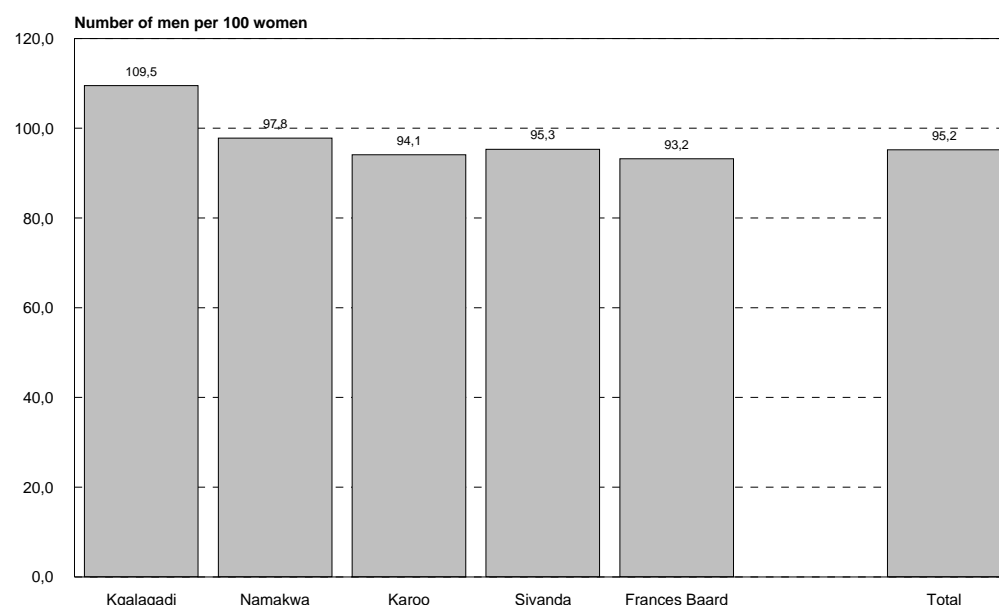
- Throughout all the district councils, the number of females was higher than that of males, except for Kgalagadi, which had the highest sex ratio at approximately 110 men for every 100 women.
- Frances Baard had the lowest sex ratio of 93,2.

Table 1.3: Sex ratios by district council, Northern Cape, 2001

District council	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Kgalagadi	19 276	17 605	109,5
Namakwa	53 449	54 661	97,8
Karoo	79 795	84 813	94,1
Siyanda	102 409	107 480	95,3
Frances Baard	146 240	157 000	93,2
Total	401 168	421 559	95,2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.5: Sex ratio by district council, Northern Cape, 2001



Note: A sex ratio of above 100 implies that there are more men than women in a district council.

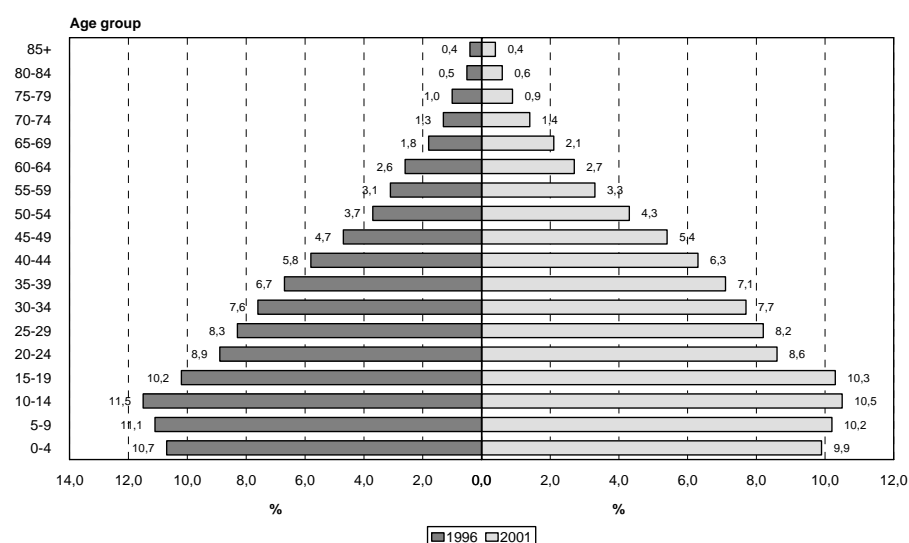
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.3 Age distribution

Figure 1.6 below compares the 1996 and 2001 Northern Cape populations according to different age groups. It shows that:

- The highest percentage of the population was found in the age group 10–14 (11,5% and 10,5%) in 1996 and 2001 respectively.
- The age group 0–4 was smaller than the age groups 5–9 and 10–14 in 1996, and smaller than age groups 5–9 up to age group 15–19 in 2001.
- Percentages showed a decrease from age group 15–19 and up in both 1996 and 2001.
- More than fifty per cent of the population was below the age of 25 years in 1996, and in 2001 close to fifty per cent of the population was younger than 25 years.

Figure 1.6: Total population by age, Northern Cape, 1996 and 2001

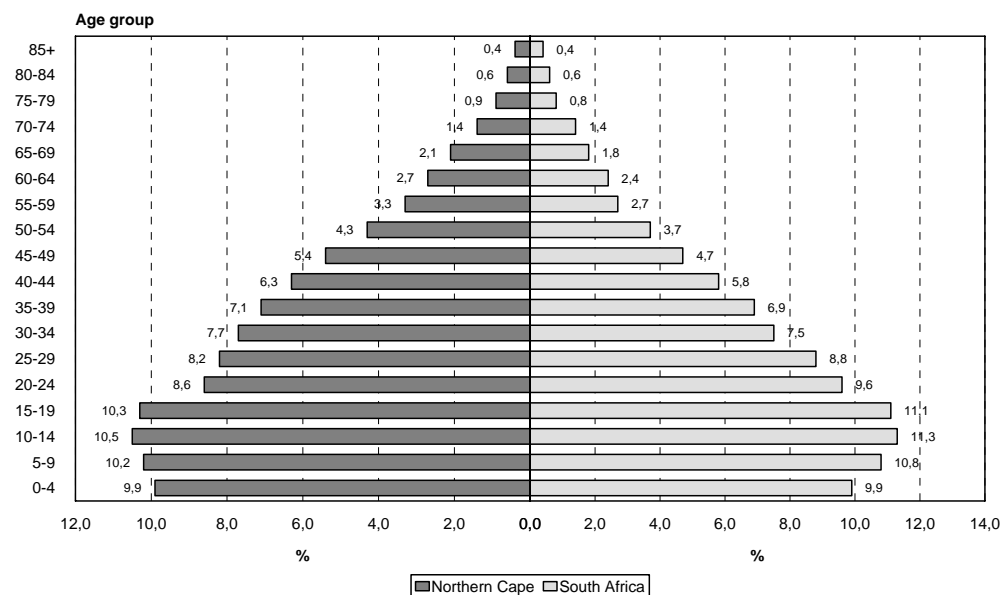


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.7 below compares the total population by age in Northern Cape with that of South Africa. It shows that:

- The highest percentage of the population was in the age group 10–14 in both Northern Cape and South Africa (10,5% and 11,3% respectively).
- These percentages were followed by the age group 15–19 in both Northern Cape and South Africa (10,3% and 11,1% respectively).
- More than 50% of the population was below the age of 25 years in South Africa, while in Northern Cape, it was close to 50% of the population that was below the same age.

Figure 1.7: Total population by age, Northern Cape and South Africa, 2001

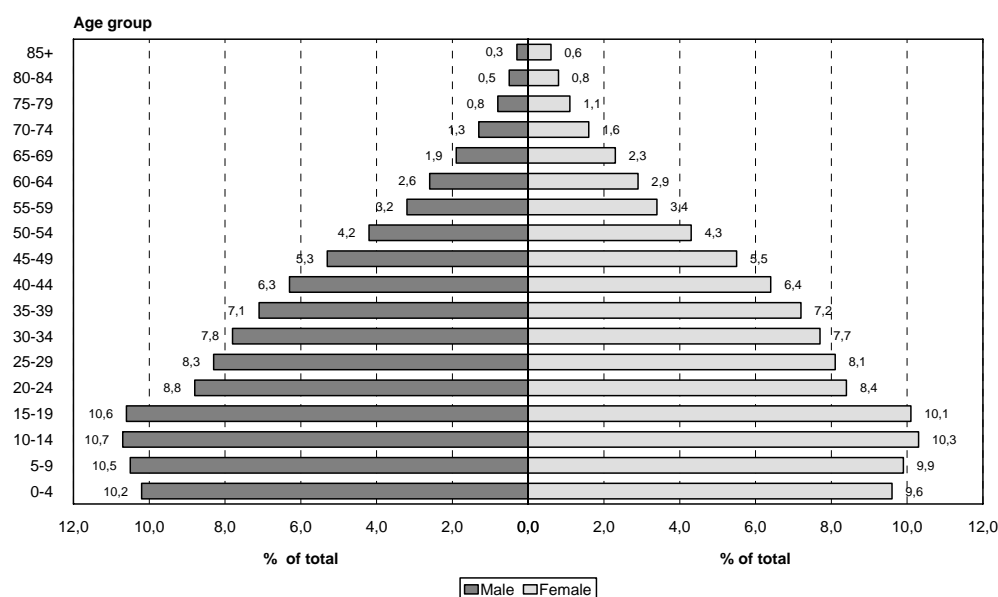


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.8 below shows the total population by age and sex in Northern Cape in 2001. It indicates that:

- From birth up to age group 30–34 there were more males than females.
- There were more women than men in the age group 35–39 to age group 85+.
- The highest percentage of boys and girls were in the age group 10–14 at 10,7% and 10,3% respectively.

Figure 1.8: Total population by age and sex, Northern Cape, 2001

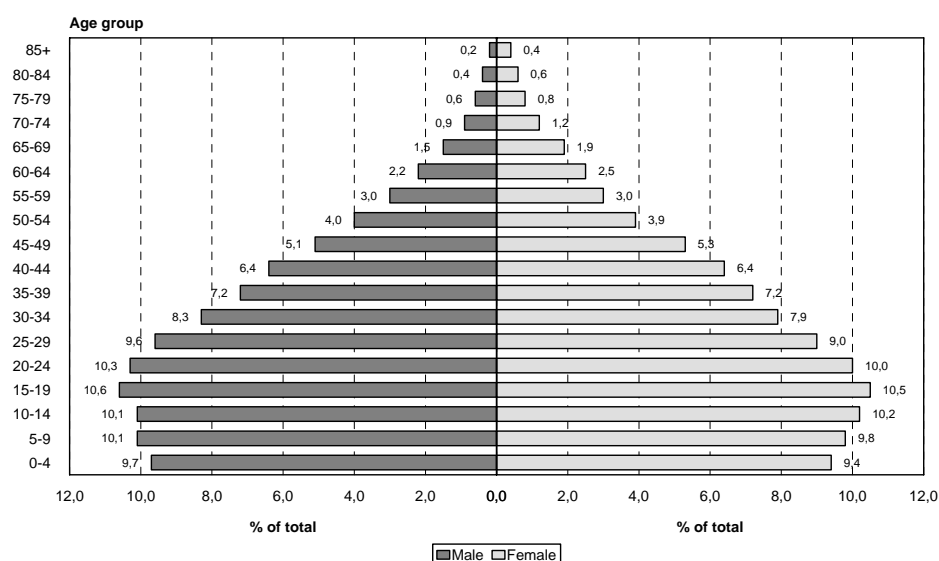


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.9 below shows the black African population by age and sex for Northern Cape in 2001. It can be observed from the figure that:

- The age group 0–4 was smaller than age group 5–9 for both boys and girls. In these age groups, boys were also more than girls.
- The highest percentage of males and females was in the age group 15–19 years (10,6% and 10,5% respectively).
- From the age group 10–14 to the age group 85+, female percentages were higher than those of males, except in the age group 15–19, where the percentage of males was slightly higher than that of females.
- More than 50% of males and almost 50% of females were younger than 25 years old.

Figure 1.9: Black African population by age and sex, Northern Cape, 2001

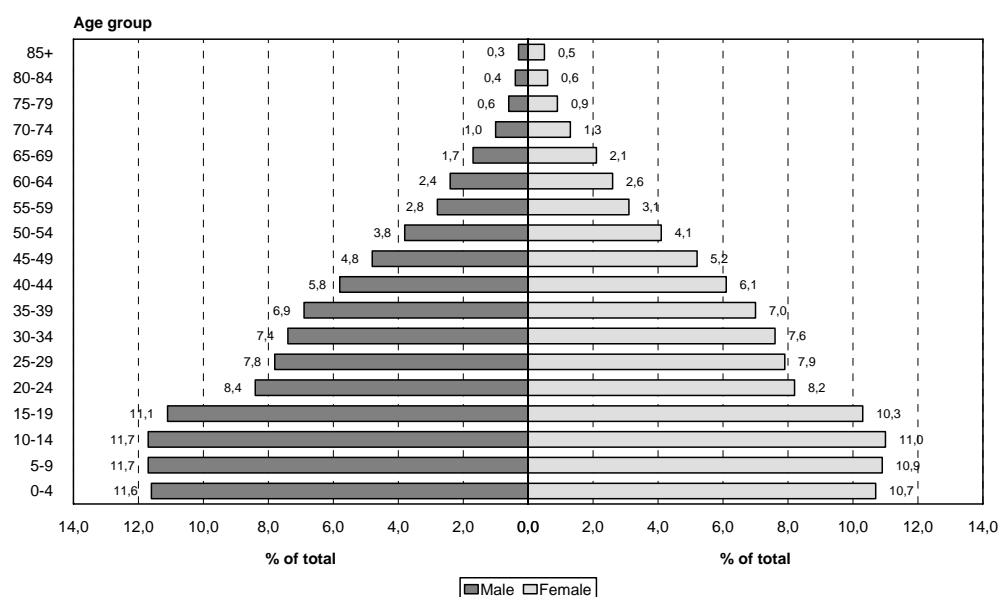


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.10 below shows the coloured population by age and sex in Northern Cape in 2001. The figure indicates that:

- Percentages of males were higher than those of females from the age group 0–4 to age group 20–24, whereas females outnumbered the males from age group 25–29 upwards.
- The coloured population was also dominated by young people aged younger than 30 years (60,2% of the total coloured population).
- This population age pyramid resembles that of a developing country (i.e. a broad base that tapers towards the apex, suggesting a population dominated by young people).

Figure 1.10: Coloured population by age and sex, Northern Cape, 2001

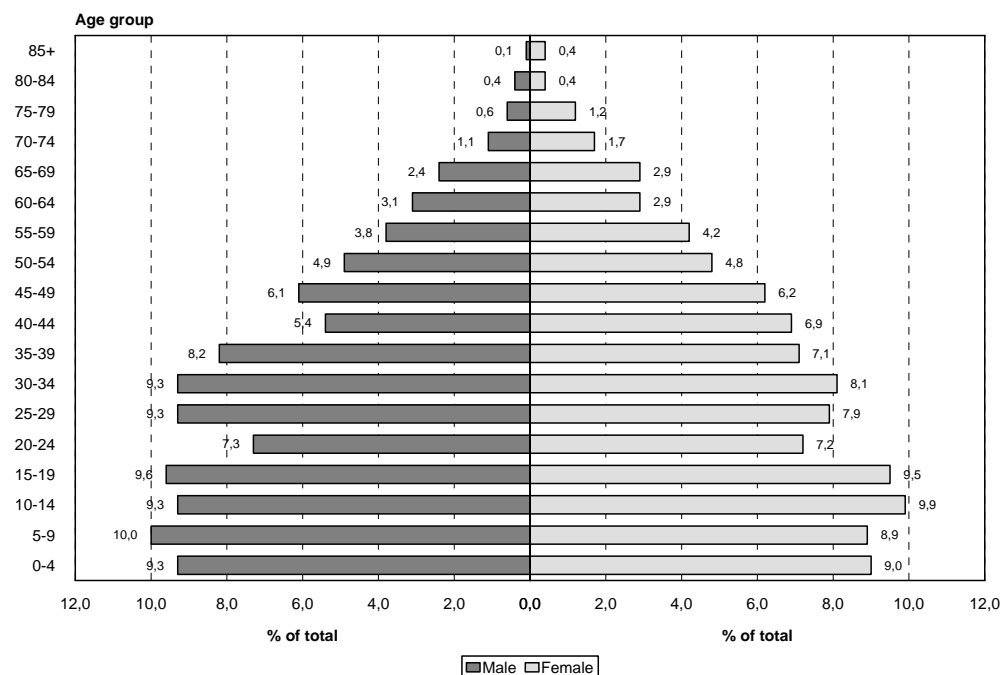


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.11 below shows the Indian/Asian population by age and sex for Northern Cape in 2001. It shows that:

- For the age group 0–4, the proportion of females was higher than that of males.
- The highest percentage of males was in the age group 5–9 (10,0%) and that of females in the age group 10–14 (9,9%).
- In this population group, the age group 20–24 was smaller than the age group 25–29 for both sexes.

Figure 1.11: Indian/Asian population by age and sex, Northern Cape, 2001

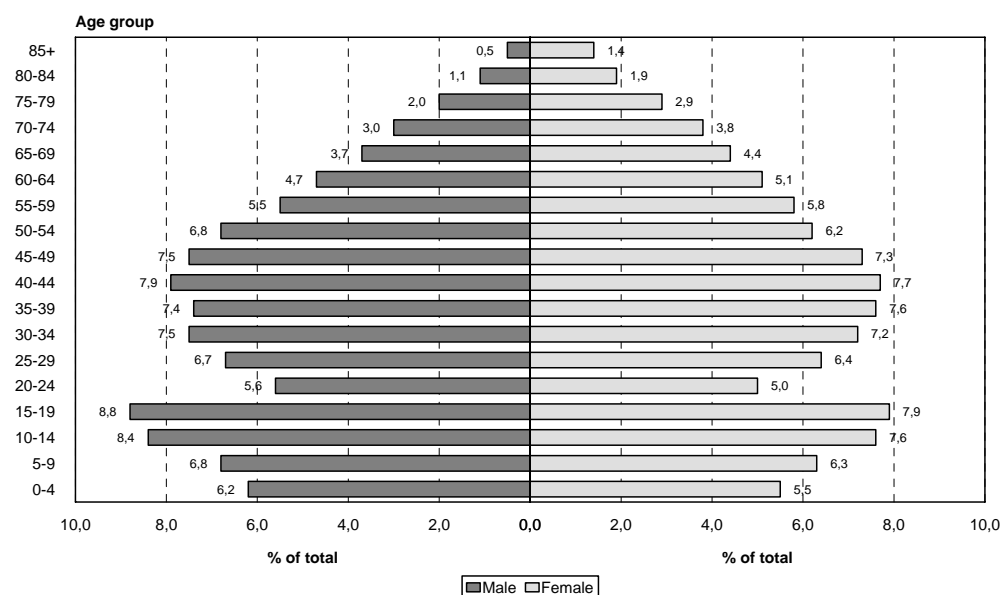


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.12 below shows the white population for Northern Cape in 2001. The figure indicates that:

- There were more males than females in the age groups 0–4 to 30–34.
- The highest percentage of males and females was in the age group 15–19.
- This population age pyramid resembles that of a developed country, having a narrow base and large concentrations of population proportions in the middle age groups.

Figure 1.12: White population by age and sex, Northern Cape, 2001

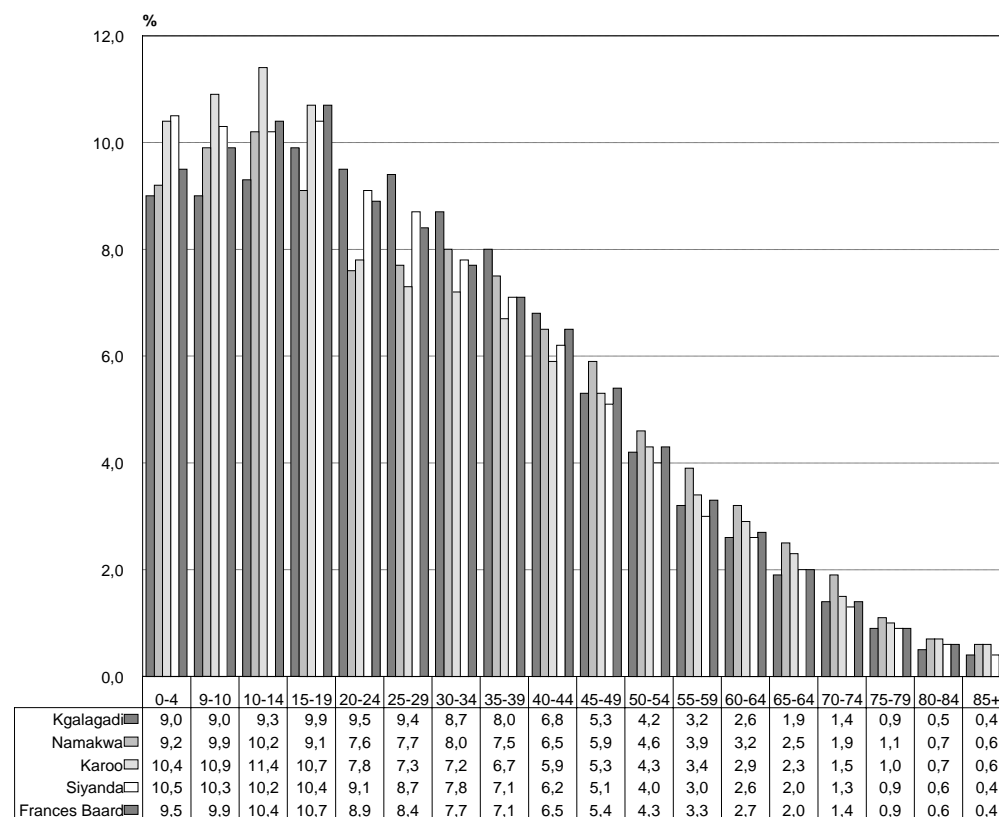


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.13 depicts the total population of Northern Cape by age group and district council in 2001. These indicate that:

- Karoo and Siyanda had higher population percentages in the age groups 0–4 to 15–19 than the rest of the district councils.
- Siyanda had the highest population percentage in the age group 0–4 years, while the highest percentage for Karoo and Namakwa was in the age group 10–14 years.
- The population in most of the district councils were still concentrated in the young age groups.

Figure 1.13: Total population by age and district council, Northern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.4 Language

Table 1.4 below shows the languages most often spoken in Northern Cape as compared with South Africa. It indicates that:

- In 2001, the languages most often spoken in Northern Cape were Afrikaans (68,0%), Setswana (20,8%) and isiXhosa (6,2%).
- In South Africa, the languages most often spoken were isiZulu (23,8%), isiXhosa (17,6%) and Afrikaans (13,3%).
- The language least spoken in Northern Cape was Tshivenda (0,0%).

Table 1.4: Language most often spoken, Northern Cape and South Africa, 2001

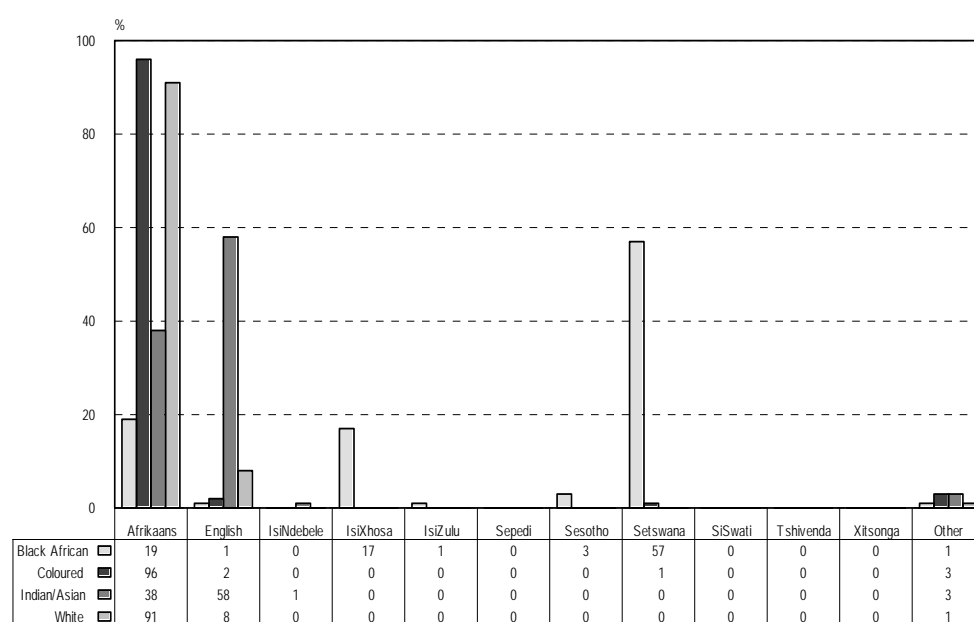
Language	Northern Cape		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	559 189	68,0	5 983 426	13,3
English	20 662	2,5	3 673 203	8,2
IsiNdebele	581	0,1	711 821	1,6
IsiXhosa	51 228	6,2	7 907 153	17,6
IsiZulu	2 724	0,3	10 677 305	23,8
Sepedi	762	0,1	4 208 980	9,4
Sesotho	9 101	1,1	3 555 186	7,9
Setswana	171 340	20,8	3 677 016	8,2
SiSwati	591	0,1	1 194 430	2,7
Tshivenda	358	0,0	1 021 757	2,3
Xitsonga	397	0,1	1 992 207	4,4
Other	794	0,7	217 293	0,5
Total	822 727	100,0	44 819 778	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.14 below shows the languages most often spoken in each population group in Northern Cape in 2001. The figure illustrates that:

- The languages most often spoken among the black African population group were Setswana and Afrikaans.
- Afrikaans was the language most often spoken among the coloured and white population groups.
- English was the language most often spoken among the Indian/Asian population group.
- Other languages were spoken most often by the Indian/Asian population group.

Figure 1.14: Language most often spoken in each population group, Northern Cape, 2001

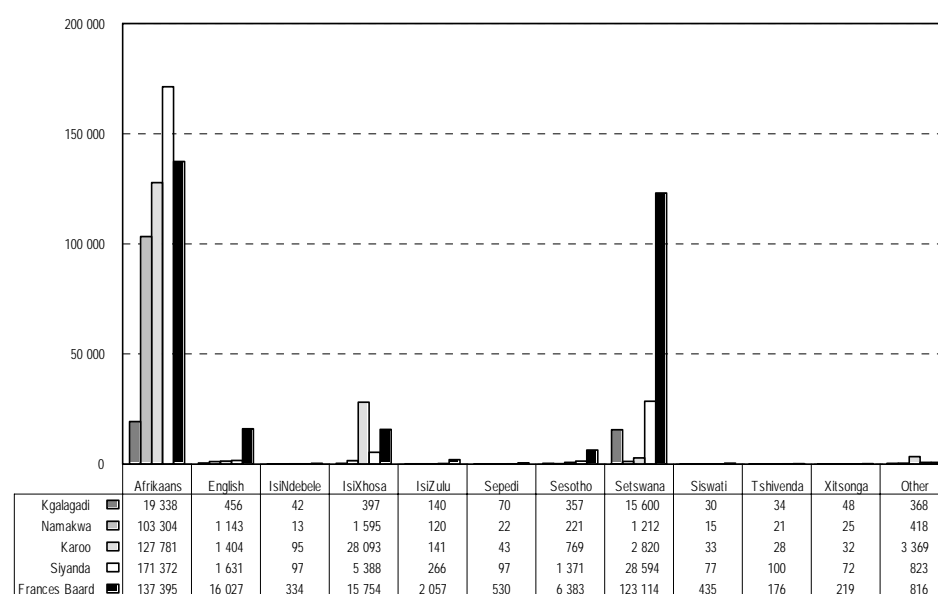


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.15 below depicts the home language most often spoken by district council in Northern Cape in 2001. The figure shows that:

- In Kgalagadi district council, Afrikaans was the most often spoken home language, and then Setswana. The language least spoken was siSwati.
- In Namakwa district council, Afrikaans and isiXhosa were the most often spoken home languages. IsiNdebele was the least spoken language.
- In Karoo district council, Afrikaans and isiXhosa were also the most often spoken home languages. The least spoken language was Tshivenda.
- In Siyanda district council, Afrikaans and Setswana were the most often spoken. Xitsonga was the least often spoken home language.
- In Frances Baard district council, Afrikaans and Setswana were spoken most often. Tshivenda was the least often spoken home language.

Figure 1.15: Home language by district council, Northern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.5 Religion

Table 1.5 below shows population by religious affiliation in Northern Cape in 2001. It indicates that:

- Of the total population, 95% belonged to the Christian faith, 3% reported having no religious affiliation and 1% belonged to the Islamic faith.
- In South Africa, 80% of the population belonged to the Christian faith, and 15% reported not having any religious affiliation, while those belonging to the Islamic faith accounted for 2%.

Table 1.5: Population by religious affiliation, Northern Cape and South Africa, 2001

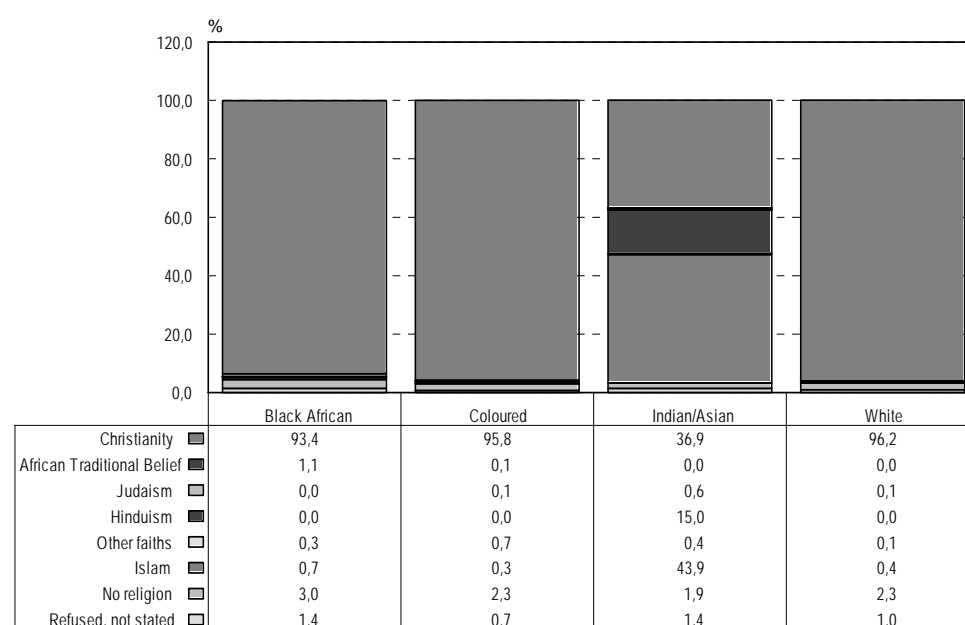
	Northern Cape	%	South Africa	%
Christianity	780 371	95,0	35 765 247	80,0
African traditional belief	3 742	0,0	125 908	0,0
Judaism	457	0,0	75 560	0,0
Hinduism	550	0,0	551 668	1,0
Islam	3 860	1,0	269 201	2,0
No religion	4 580	3,0	654 063	15,0
Other faiths	21 087	0,0	6 767 161	1,0
Refused, Not stated	8 080	1,0	610 969	1,0
Total	822 726	100,0	44 819 778	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.16 below focuses on the population by religion and population group in Northern Cape in 2001. It indicates that:

- In the black African population group, 93,4% belonged to the Christian faith of one kind or another, while 3,0% reported not having any religious affiliation.
- In the coloured population group, 95,8% belonged to the Christian faith. Islam accounted for 0,3% while it was 0,1% for Judaism.
- In the Indian/Asian population group, 43,9% followed the Islamic faith, 36,9% were Christians, and 15,0% belonged to the Hindu faith.
- In the white population group, 96,2% belonged to the Christian faith and 2,3% had no religious affiliation.
- Christianity dominated among all the population groups except the Indian/Asian group where Islam was the dominating religion.

Figure 1.16: Population by religion and population group, Northern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.6 below illustrates population by religion and district council Northern Cape in 2001. The table indicates that:

- In all district councils, Christianity dominated. The second highest number of the population did not belong to any religious affiliation.
- African traditional belief, Judaism and Hinduism had the lowest number of affiliates in Northern Cape.

Table 1.6: Population by religion and district council, Northern Cape, 2001

	Kgalagadi	Namakwa	Karoo	Siyanda	Frances Baard	Total
Christianity	34 910	104 852	156 755	200 320	283 479	780 210
African traditional belief	3	-	161	2	3 574	3 740
Judaism	6	17	47	70	316	456
Hinduism	9	18	13	32	451	530
Islam	42	135	134	188	4 152	4 651
Other beliefs	255	564	463	613	2 082	3 979
No religion	1 463	2 028	5 636	5 659	6 313	21 085
Refused, not stated	210	502	1 399	3 016	2 949	8 077
Total	36 881	108 116	164 608	209 889	303 239	822 727

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.6 Country of birth

Table 1.7 shows the South African population by country of birth and province. It indicates that:

- The highest number of people not born in South Africa was born in SADC countries.
- The highest number of people was born in South Africa.

Table 1.7: Population by country of birth by province, South Africa, 2001

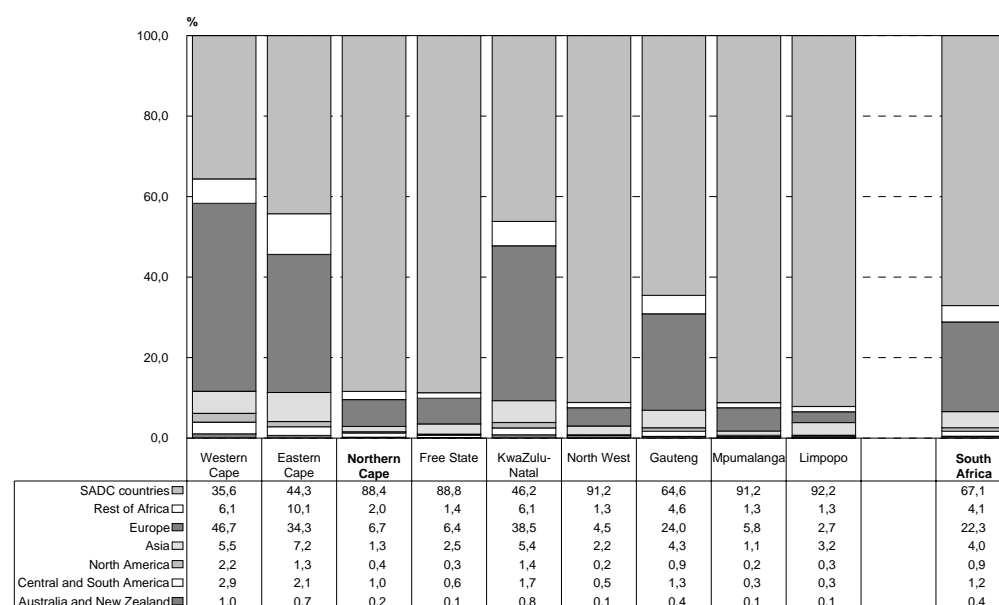
Country	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
South Africa	4 415 428	6 401 924	810 409	2 657 848	9 329 255	3 581 639	8 364 104	3 040 291	5 193 803	43 794 701
SADC countries	38 799	15 425	10 891	43 424	44 692	79 970	305 460	75 435	73 583	687 679
Rest of Africa	6 602	3 527	252	673	5 876	1 154	21 639	1 042	1 055	41 819
Europe	50 860	11 948	821	3 121	37 223	3 958	113 451	4 794	2 137	228 314
Asia	5 959	2 511	165	1 238	5 241	1 937	20 439	869	2 526	40 886
North America	2 393	455	44	125	1 319	200	4 155	204	258	9 152
Central and South America	3 154	746	122	293	1 631	416	5 926	283	226	12 798
Australia and New Zealand	1 141	227	24	53	781	74	2 005	72	53	4 429
Total	4 524 335	6 436 763	822 727	2 706 775	9 426 017	3 669 349	8 837 178	3 122 990	5 273 642	44 819 778

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.17 below shows the population not born in South Africa by province. It indicates that:

- Gauteng had the highest number of people not born in South Africa. Most of these people were born in SADC countries, Europe, the rest of Africa, and Asia.
- Northern Cape had the lowest number of people who were born in Australia and New Zealand.

Figure 1.17: Population not born in South Africa by province, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.7 Citizenship

Table 1.8 below shows the citizenship of Northern Cape residents by country of birth and population group in 2001. The table indicates that:

- The majority of people among all the population groups in Northern Cape were South African citizens.
- Among non-South African citizens, most black Africans, coloureds and whites were from SADC countries and Indians/Asians were from Asia.
- Among all the population groups, only white non-South African citizens were citizens of Australia and New Zealand.

Table 1.8: Citizenship by country of birth and population group, Northern Cape, 2001

Country of birth	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
South Africa	293 236	423 855	2 277	101 296	820 665
SADC countries	618	435	2	315	1 370
Rest of Africa	88	47	14	12	161
Europe	15	15	2	308	340
Asia	16	24	21	20	81
North America	1	-	-	28	29
Central and South America	2	13	4	48	67
Australia and New Zealand	-	-	-	14	14
Total	293 976	424 389	2 320	102 042	822 727

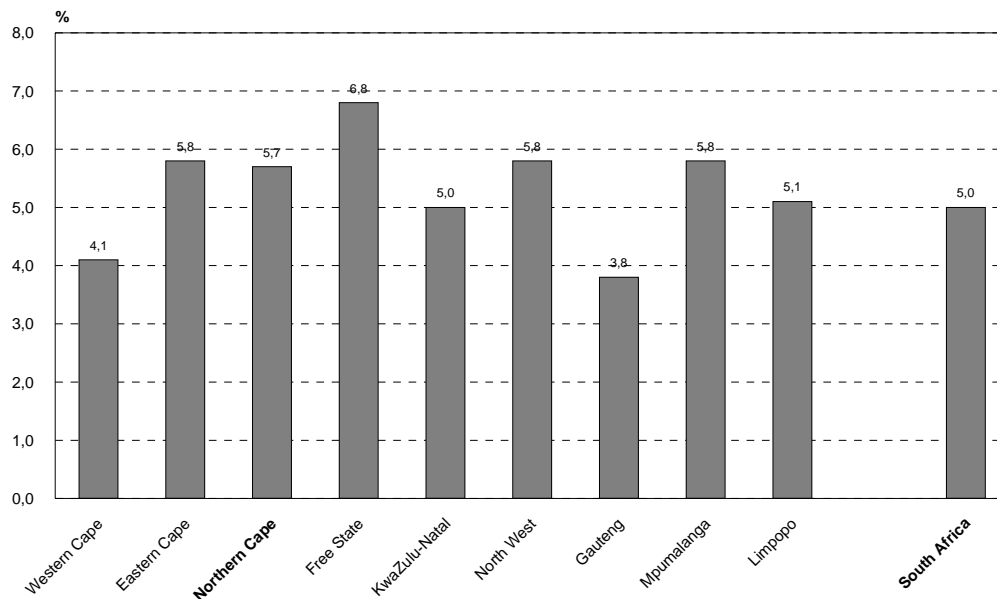
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.8 Disability

Figure 1.18 below illustrates the proportion of the population with disability by province. It indicates that:

- Northern Cape had the fifth highest percentage of disabled people (5,7%), which is also higher than the national average of 5,0%, but lower than that of Free State (6,8%), Eastern Cape (5,8%), North West (5,8%) and Mpumalanga (5,8%).
- Gauteng had the smallest percentage of disabled people (3,8%).

Figure 1.18: Percentage population with disability by province, South Africa, 2001

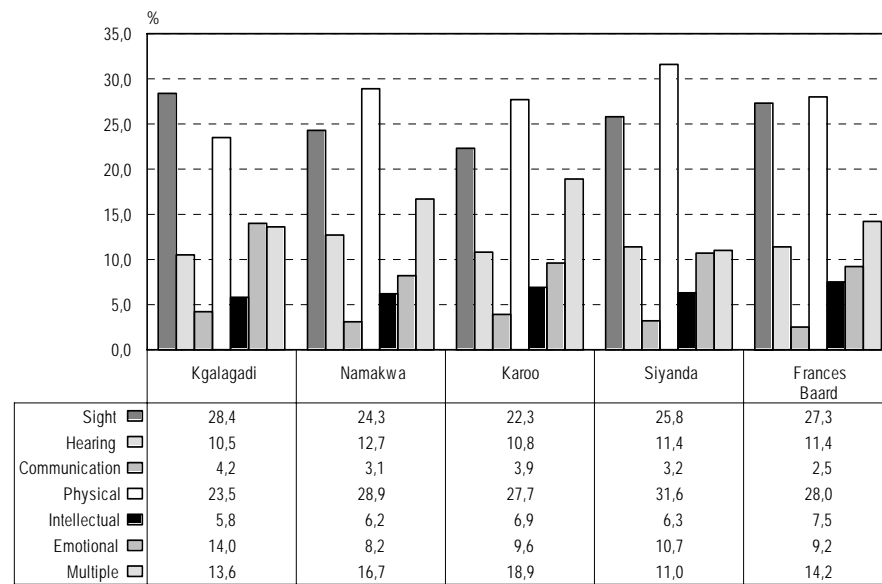


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.19 below depicts the proportion of population with disability by type of disability and district council in the Northern Cape in 2001. The figure shows that:

- In all district councils, except for Kgalagadi, the highest proportion of disabled people had physical disabilities than any other type of disability.
- In Kgalagadi, visual disability accounted for the highest proportion of the disabled people (28,4%).
- Communication disability accounted for the lowest proportion of disabled people in all district councils.

Figure 1.19: Population with disability by type of disability and district council, Northern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.9 Urbanisation

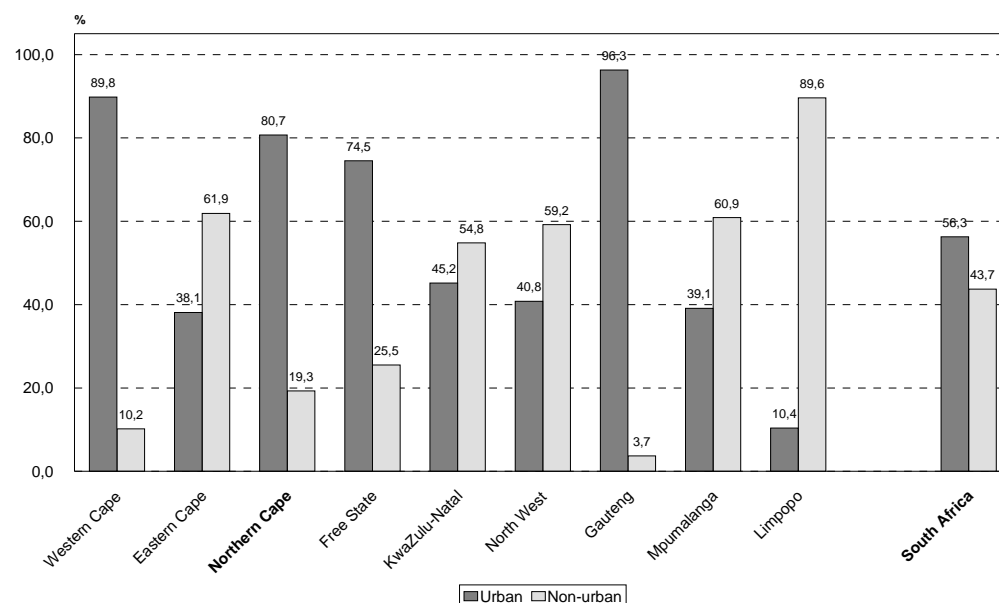
Urban area: An area that has been legally proclaimed as being urban. It includes a town, city or metropolitan area.

Non-urban: An area that consists of a commercial farm, or small settlement, or rural village or other area that is further away from a town or a city.

Figure 1.20 below depicts the proportion of urban and non-urban population by province in South Africa in 2001. The figure indicates that:

- Gauteng (96,3%) was the most urbanised province, then Western Cape (89,8%), and Northern Cape (80,7%).
- Limpopo was the province with the lowest proportion of urbanisation (10,4%).
- Urbanisation in Northern Cape was higher than the national average of 56,3%.

Figure 1.20: Percentage urban and non-urban population by province, South Africa, 2001

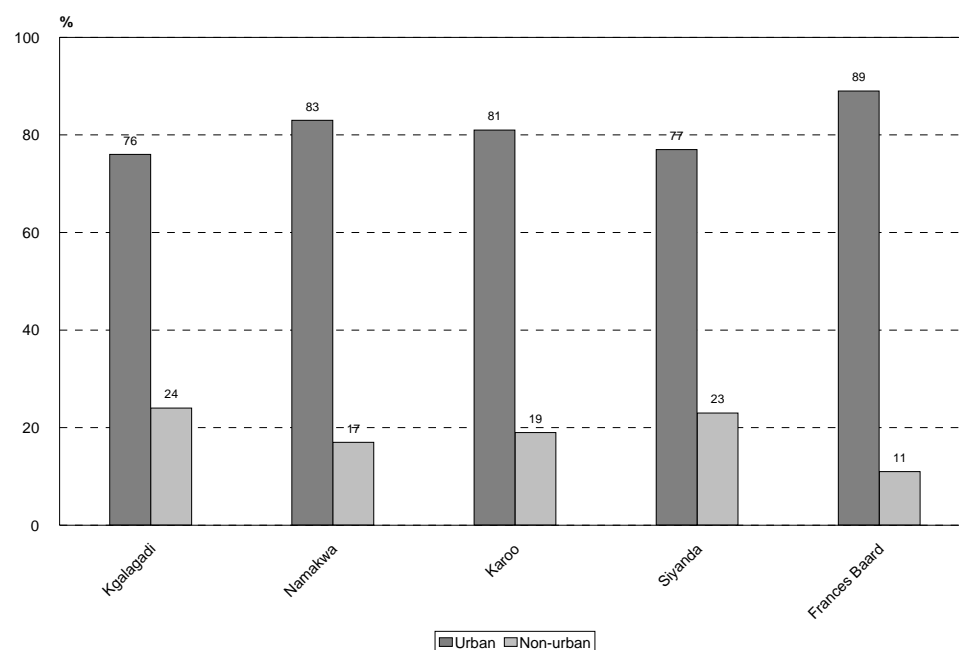


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.21 below shows the proportion of the population by district council and urban/non-urban areas in Northern Cape. The figure indicates that:

- All the district councils were predominantly urban with Frances Baard being the most urbanised (89%), followed by Namakwa, Karoo, Siyanda and then Kgalagadi.
- In terms of non-urban areas, the highest percentage of the population was found in Kgalagadi (24%), and then Siyanda (23%).

Figure 1.21: Percentage population by district council and urban/non-urban areas, Northern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 2: Vital statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages and divorces. The data on vital statistics are collected at magisterial district level. The Department of Home Affairs registers births and deaths, which are not really reliable because of ongoing later registrations as well as non-registration of certain vital events. This is normally observed more in rural than urban areas.

2.1 Births

The total number of live birth registrations for any given year consists of both current registrations (for births registered in the year of birth) and late registrations (for live births registered later than the year of birth).

Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 below show the registration of annual live births by province in South Africa in 2004. They indicate that:

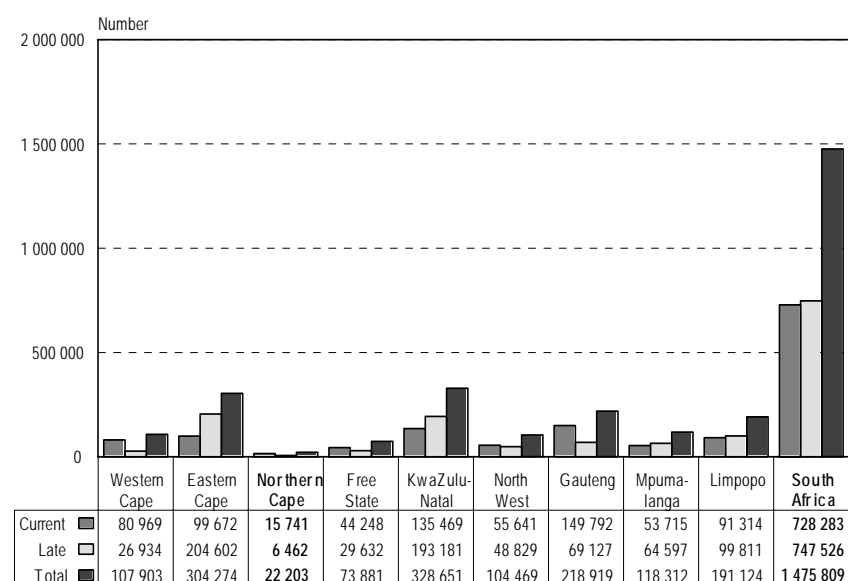
- The total number of births registered in South Africa in 2004 was approximately 1,5 million. Out of this total, 22 203 occurred in Northern Cape.
- The highest total number of births was registered in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Limpopo.
- Gauteng had the highest number of current registration of births, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo.
- Eastern Cape had the highest number of late registration of births, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Gauteng.
- Northern Cape had the lowest number of both current and late registrations of births.

Table 2.1: Registration of annual live births by province, South Africa, 2004

	Current	Late	Total
Western Cape	80 969	26 934	107 903
Eastern Cape	99 672	204 602	304 274
Northern Cape	15 741	6 462	22 203
Free State	44 248	29 632	73 880
KwaZulu-Natal	135 469	193 181	328 650
North West	55 640	48 829	104 469
Gauteng	149 792	69 127	218 919
Mpumalanga	53 715	64 597	118 312
Limpopo	91 314	99 810	191 124
South Africa	726 560	743 174	1 469 734

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births 2004*

Figure 2.1: Registration of annual live births by province, South Africa, 2004

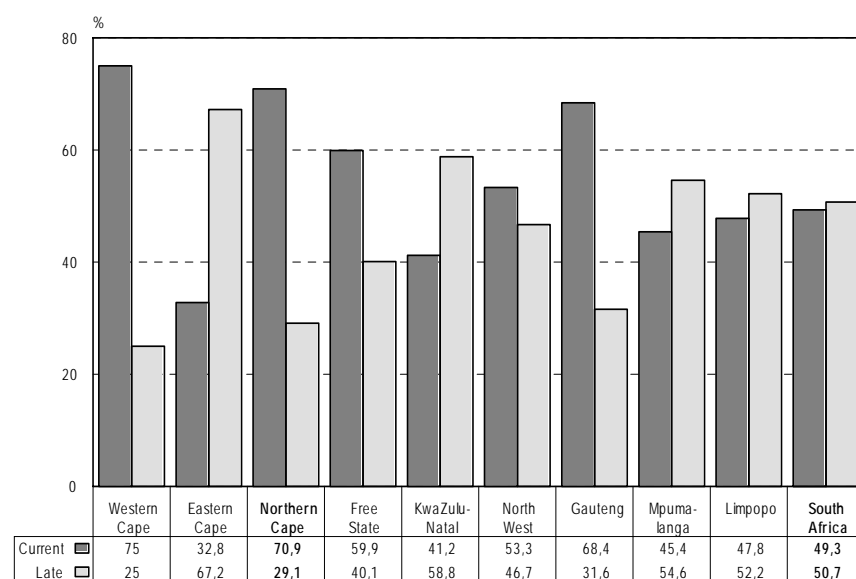


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births 2004*

Figure 2.2 below shows the distribution of current and late registration of births by province, in South Africa in 2004. It shows that:

- Western Cape registered the highest number of current births (75,0%), followed by Northern Cape (70,9%) and Gauteng (68,4%).
- Provinces that registered fewer late births than the national average of 50,7% were Western Cape (25,0%), Northern Cape (29,1%), Gauteng (31,6%) Free State (40,1%), and North West (46,7%).

Figure 2.2: Percentage current and late registration of births by province, South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births 2004*

Table 2.2 below indicates the registration of births by municipality in Northern Cape in 2004. The table also shows that:

- The overall total indicates that there were more current birth registrations (15 741) than late birth registrations (6 462).
- Magareng and Phokwane registered more late births than current births. The rest of the municipalities registered more current than late births.

Table 2.2: Annual registration of live births by municipality, Northern Cape, 2004

Name of municipality	Current	Late	Total
Ben. Oranje DMA	157	34	191
Bo-Karoo DMA	106	32	138
Diamond Fields DMA	6 604	3 042	9 646
Enthanjeni	816	133	949
Hantam	319	79	398
!Kheis	3 139	732	3 871
Kalahari Cross BDMA	1 453	697	2 150
Kareeberg	113	31	144
Karoo Hoogland	129	32	161
Magareng	240	274	514
Nama Khoi	1 037	107	1 144
Phokwane	700	852	1 552
Renosterberg	31	8	39
Siyathemba	196	122	318
Thembelihle	128	111	239
Ubuntu	204	58	262
Umsobomvu	369	118	487
Northern Cape	15 741	6 462	22 203

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births 2004*

2.2 Deaths

Tables 2.3 and 2.4 respectively show the distribution and proportion of recorded deaths by province in South Africa from 1997 to 2002. They further show that:

- The total number of recorded deaths showed an increasing trend during the period 1997 to 2002 in all the provinces.
- Northern Cape and Gauteng showed a decrease in the number of recorded deaths during the period 1998 to 1999.
- The highest percentage of recorded deaths occurred in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng and Eastern Cape in all the years from 1997 to 2003.
- Northern Cape recorded the lowest number of deaths in all the years.

Table 2.3: Distribution of recorded deaths by province, South Africa, 1997–2003

Province	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	33 292	36 347	38 088	38 540	41 042	43 667
Eastern Cape	45 345	50 918	53 851	60 602	65 719	73 072
Northern Cape	8 495	9 441	9 187	9 847	10 421	11 267
Free State	25 375	30 142	31 625	34 101	36 877	40 715
KwaZulu-Natal	70 487	83 048	86 156	95 353	105 256	116 982
North West	25 026	29 458	32 395	35 437	39 723	44 269
Gauteng	67 734	75 993	75 445	80 425	86 213	95 186
Mpumalanga	20 122	23 926	25 899	28 273	31 548	35 277
Limpopo	22 338	28 302	29 135	31 263	34 901	38 639
South Africa	318 214	367 575	381 781	413 841	451 700	499 074

*Excluding unspecified and those outside RSA

Note: The completeness of the death register varies by year and province of death. The death register is more complete for 2002 than for 1997. Numbers for 2003 are excluded, as Stats SA has not yet received the death notification forms for 2003.

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 1997–2003*

Table 2.4: Percentage distribution of deaths by province for each year of death, South Africa, 1997–2003

Province	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	10,5	9,9	10,0	9,3	9,1	8,7	8,4
Eastern Cape	14,2	13,8	14,1	14,6	14,5	14,6	14,0
Northern Cape	2,7	2,6	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,3
Free State	8,0	8,2	8,3	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,7
KwaZulu-Natal	22,1	22,6	22,6	23,0	23,3	23,4	21,9
North West	7,9	8,0	8,5	8,6	8,8	8,9	9,2
Gauteng	21,3	20,7	19,8	19,4	19,1	19,1	20,0
Mpumalanga	6,3	6,5	6,8	6,8	7,0	7,1	7,6
Limpopo	7,0	7,7	7,6	7,6	7,7	7,7	8,1
South Africa	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 1997–2003*

Table 2.5 below indicates the proportion of recorded deaths by district in Northern Cape from 1997 to 2000. The table shows that:

- Kimberley had the highest percentage of recorded deaths in all the years.
- Gordonia recorded the second highest percentage of deaths.

Table 2.5: Recorded deaths by leading district, Northern Cape, 1997–2000

Leading district	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kimberley	2 551	32,7	2 651	31,7	2 800	32,0	3 095	32,9
Gordonia	1 314	16,8	1 449	17,3	1 455	16,6	1 524	16,2
Subtotal	3 865	49,6	4 100	49,0	4 255	48,6	4 619	49,1
Other districts	3 934	50,4	4 267	51,0	4 498	51,4	4 796	50,9
Total	7 799	100,0	8 367	100,0	8 753	100,0	9 415	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Advance release of recorded deaths 1997–2000*

Table 2.6 below shows the total recorded deaths by age at death in Northern Cape from 1997 to 2000. It also shows that:

- The lowest number of recorded deaths was in the age group 15–19 in all the years.
- The highest number of deaths was in the age group 80+ in all the years.

Table 2.6: Total recorded deaths by age at death, Northern Cape, 1997–2000

Age group	Year			
	1997	1998	1999	2000
<15	403	389	442	517
15–19	119	130	152	124
20–24	277	283	291	331
25–29	381	449	509	566
30–34	442	528	598	658
35–39	495	521	615	687
40–44	474	572	589	669
45–49	504	552	642	707
50–54	525	583	590	662
55–59	611	653	667	675
60–64	684	618	623	736
65–69	640	707	727	716
70–74	614	697	665	710
75–79	643	655	565	543
80+	980	1 027	1 074	1 113
Total	7 792	8 364	8 749	9 414

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Advance release of recorded deaths 1997–2000*

Table 2.7 below illustrates the recorded deaths by month of death and sex in Northern Cape in 2000. The table indicates that:

- The highest number of recorded deaths was in January, whereas the lowest was in December.
- Except for December, recorded deaths of males were higher than those of females.

Table 2.7: Recorded deaths by month of death and sex, Northern Cape, 2000

Month	Male	Female	Total
January	590	460	1 050
February	383	312	695
March	395	349	744
April	451	314	765
May	436	421	857
June	474	411	885
July	442	417	859
August	420	386	806
September	476	361	837
October	389	326	715
November	396	338	734
December	250	317	467
Total	5 102	4 312	9 414

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Advance release of recorded deaths 1997–2000*

Table 2.8 below indicates the recorded deaths by magisterial district and sex in Northern Cape in 2000. The table also indicates that:

- The highest number of recorded deaths occurred in Kimberley, then in Gordonia and Namaqualand.
- The lowest number of recorded deaths occurred in Sutherland, followed by Fraserburg.
- Britstown, De Aar, Hanover, Prieska, Richmond and Williston had higher numbers of female than male recorded deaths, and in the rest of the magisterial districts, males had a higher number of recorded deaths than females except for Carnarvon and Sutherland where the numbers were equal.

Table 2.8: Recorded deaths by magisterial district and sex, Northern Cape, 2000

Magisterial district	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total
Barkley-West	168	152	0	320
Britstown	20	23	0	43
Calvinia	109	88	0	197
Carnarvon	54	54	0	108
Colesberg	94	86	0	180
De Aar	203	228	0	431
Fraserburg	18	16	0	34
Gordonia	855	668	1	1 524
Hanover	19	23	0	42
Hartswater	243	199	0	442
Hay	55	42	0	97
Herbert	145	116	0	261
Hopetown	68	52	0	120
Kenhardt	49	41	0	90
Kimberley	1 671	1 424	0	3 095
Kuruman	236	204	0	440
Namaqualand	358	219	0	577
Noupoort	42	27	0	69
Phillipstown	41	25	0	66
Postmasburg	258	235	0	493
Prieska	109	113	0	222
Richmond	32	33	0	65
Sutherland	16	16	0	32
Victoria West	64	62	0	126
Warrenton	152	138	0	290
Williston	23	28	0	51

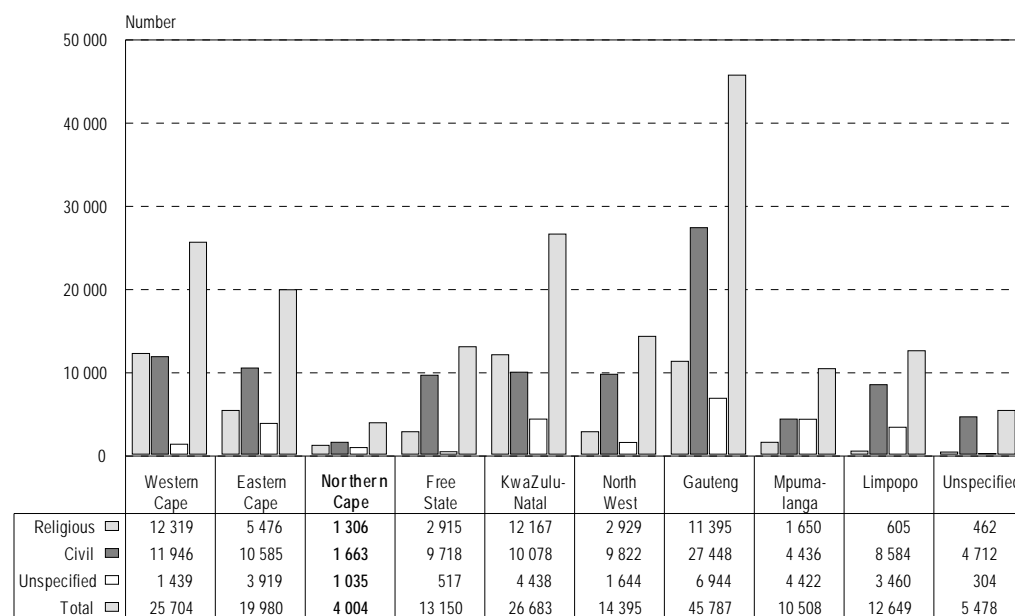
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Advance release of recorded deaths 1997–2000*

2.3 Marriages

Figure 2.3 below shows the number of marriages by province and way of solemnisation in 2003. It is observed (excluding marriages not solemnised in South Africa and unspecified) that:

- Western Cape had the highest number of religious marriages, then KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng.
- Limpopo had the lowest number of religious marriages.
- Northern Cape had 1 306 religious marriages.
- Gauteng had the highest number of civil marriages, then Western Cape and Eastern Cape.
- Northern Cape had the lowest number of civil marriages.
- Gauteng had the highest total number of recorded marriages, then KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape.

Figure 2.3: Marriages by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces 2003*

Table 2.9 and figure 2.4 below indicate the marital status of persons aged 16 and above in Northern Cape in 2001. It is observed that:

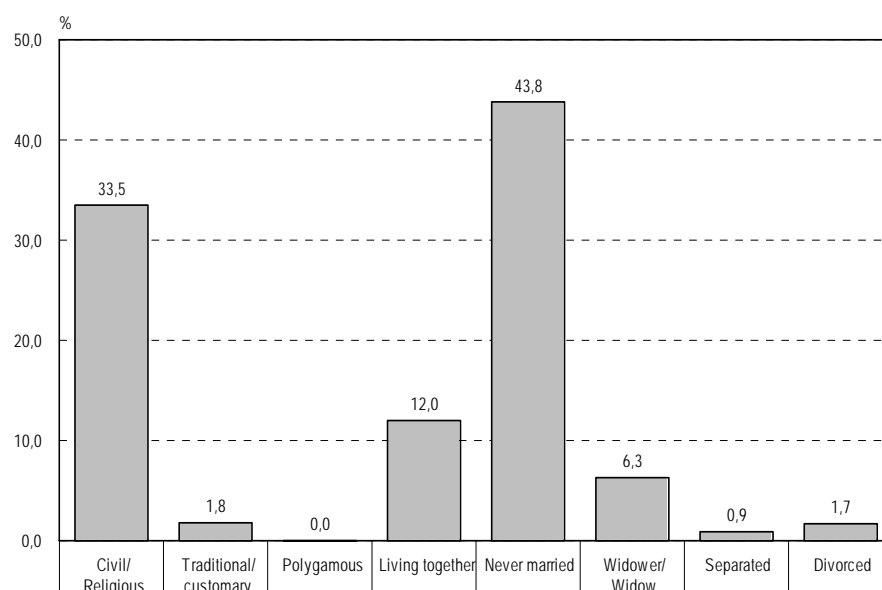
- Of the total population, 33,5% was married under civil or religious marriage, while 1,8% was married under traditional or customary marriage.
- Those who lived like married partners accounted for 12,0% of the population.
- A total of 43,8% of the population was never married.
- The percentage of those who were widowed stood at 6,3%.
- Approximately less than 1% of the population was separated.
- Those who were divorced accounted for 1,2% of the population.

Table 2.9: Marital status of those aged 16 and above, Northern Cape, 2001

Type of marriage	Number	%
Civil/religious	186 030	33,5
Polygamous	201	0,0
Traditional/customary	9 935	1,8
Living together	66 466	12,0
Never married	242 696	43,8
Widow/widower	34 766	6,3
Separated	4 902	0,9
Divorced	9 517	1,7
Total	554 513	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 2.4: Marital status of those aged 16 years and above, Northern Cape, 2001

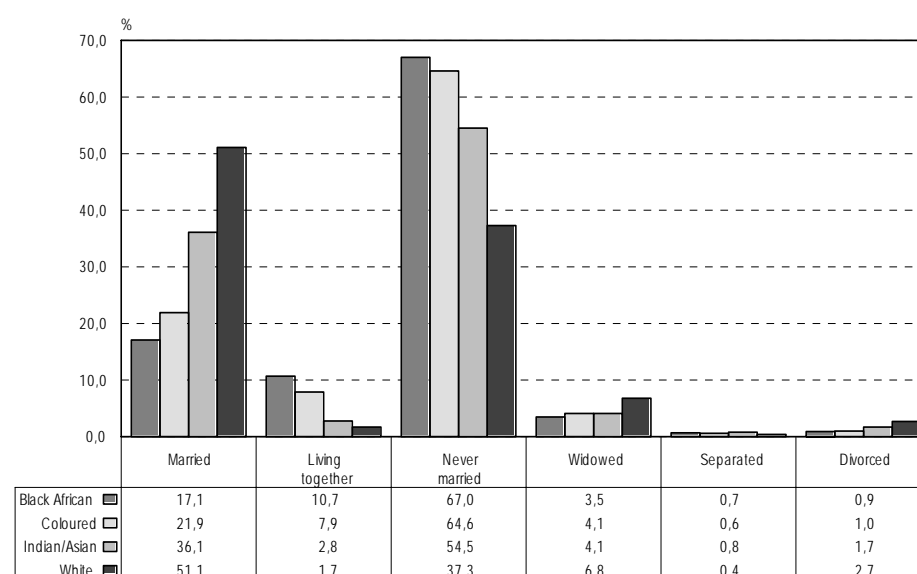


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 2.5 below indicates the proportion of marital status by population group in Northern Cape in 2001. The figure indicates that:

- Except for the white population, the highest percentages in all the population groups were never married.
- The lowest percentages in all the population groups were those separated followed by those divorced.
- The white population group had the highest percentage of divorces.

Figure 2.5: Marital status by population group, Northern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces 1999 and 2000*

2.4 Divorces

Table 2.10 and Figure 2.6 below indicate the number of divorces by province and way of solemnisation in South Africa in 2003. They show that:

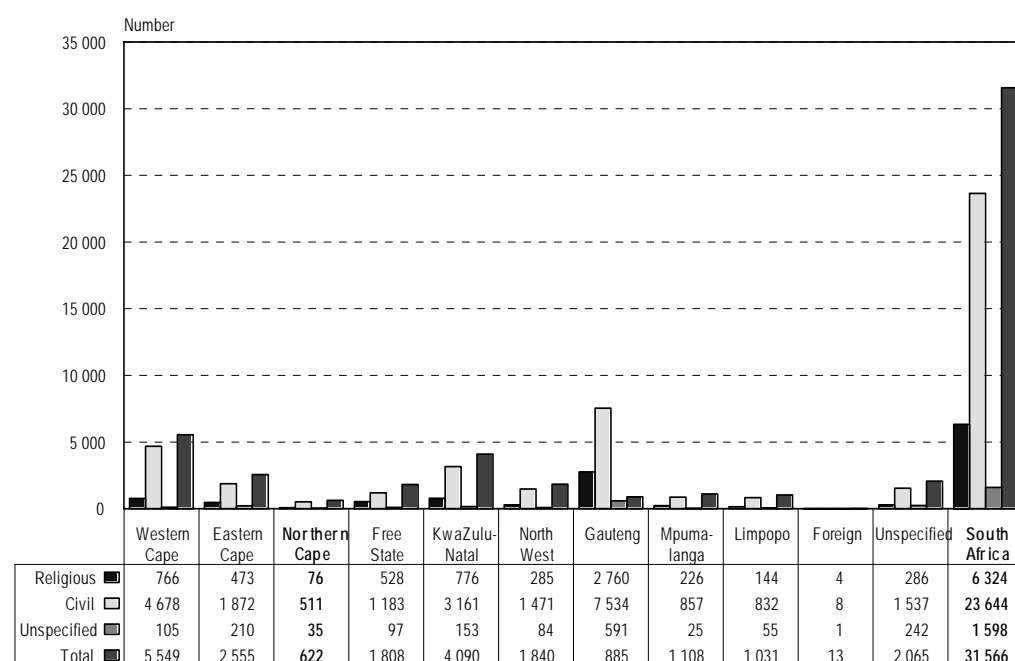
- The highest number of civil divorces was recorded in Gauteng, then in Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.
- Northern Cape had the lowest number of religious and civil divorces, then Limpopo and Mpumalanga.
- The total number of recorded divorces in South Africa in 2003 was 28 587. From this total, civil divorces were the highest.

Table 2.10: Divorces by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003

	Religious	Civil	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	733	4 390	101	5 224
Eastern Cape	277	720	137	1 134
Northern Cape	58	395	29	482
Free State	409	659	54	1 122
KwaZulu-Natal	775	3 144	151	4 070
North West	283	1 465	84	1 832
Gauteng	2 753	7 512	587	10 852
Mpumalanga	225	856	25	1 106
Limpopo	139	830	54	1 023
Foreign	4	7	1	12
Unspecified	237	1 274	219	1 730
Total	5 893	21 252	1 442	28 587

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces 2003*

Figure 2.6: Divorces by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces 2003*

Table 2.11 below indicates the number of divorces by population group and way of solemnisation in Northern Cape in 2003. The figure also shows that:

- In all civil and religious divorces, the highest number occurred in the white population group, then the coloured and black African groups.
- The Indian/Asian population group had the least number of divorces.

Table 2.11: Divorces by population group and way of solemnisation, Northern Cape, 2003

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Religious	3	3	0	41
Civil	51	88	4	143
Unspecified	12	3	1	8
Total	66	94	5	192

Excluding mixed and unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces 2003*

Chapter 3: Migration

3.1 Internal migration

Internal migration: The movement of people into a specific part of the country from another part of the same country. Only those people who have moved at least once are included in the calculation.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below show internal migration by provinces in South Africa for 1996 and 2001 respectively. The tables show that:

- In 1996, 46 013 people moved into Northern Cape and at the same time, 75 197 moved out of that province.
- In 2001, 48 161 people moved into Northern Cape and also in that year 55 606 moved out of that province.
- In both 1996 and 2001, more people moved out of Northern Cape than those who moved in.

Table 3.1: Internal migration by province*, South Africa, 1996

Moved in	Moved out									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Western Cape	-	200 760	27 346	10 827	18 500	3 810	58 842	3 312	1 774	325 171
Eastern Cape	21 219	-	4 162	6 729	10 955	1 388	22 330	1 617	928	69 328
Northern Cape	10 161	3 267	-	8 288	1 265	15 186	6 465	833	548	46 013
Free State	6 887	38 626	9 583	-	13 459	15 684	47 589	6 560	4 009	142 397
KwaZulu-Natal	8 102	64 915	1 719	8 641	-	2 549	49 954	11 964	2 974	150 818
North West	2 704	22 618	18 083	34 372	5 059	-	124 094	15 157	41 097	263 184
Gauteng	26 086	106 542	11 809	67 057	137 439	173 057	-	101 174	196 093	819 257
Mpumalanga	4 470	14 433	2 138	11 174	23 139	11 853	119 102	-	65 692	252 001
Limpopo	1 310	3 059	357	1 571	1 717	9 127	39 391	33 344	-	89 876
Total	80 939	454 220	75 197	148 659	211 533	232 654	467 767	173 961	313 115	2 158 045

* Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996

Table 3.2: Internal migration by province*, South Africa, 2001

Moved in	Moved out									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Western Cape	-	142 366	21 430	13 017	24 631	7 057	58 169	6 003	5 207	277 880
Eastern Cape	26 688	-	2 954	8 761	18 233	4 302	29 166	3 187	2 679	95 970
Northern Cape	9 649	4 142	-	6 417	1 893	16 360	6 829	1 486	1 385	48 161
Free State	5 235	16 810	7 635	-	8 948	10 327	25 205	5 720	4 133	84 013
KwaZulu-Natal	9 314	59 729	1 850	8 556	-	4 352	45 003	11 249	5 094	145 147
North West	3 769	21 227	7 529	20 119	7 910	-	53 413	11 560	21 374	146 901
Gauteng	32 602	90 032	11 060	60 031	132 948	108 719	-	88 950	171 142	695 484
Mpumalanga	3 133	10 087	1 429	6 991	18 852	6 354	34 721	-	37 739	119 306
Limpopo	2 491	6 368	1 719	4 380	7 065	11 602	39 652	18 143	-	91 420
Total	92 881	350 761	55 606	128 272	220 480	169 073	292 158	146 298	248 753	1 704 282

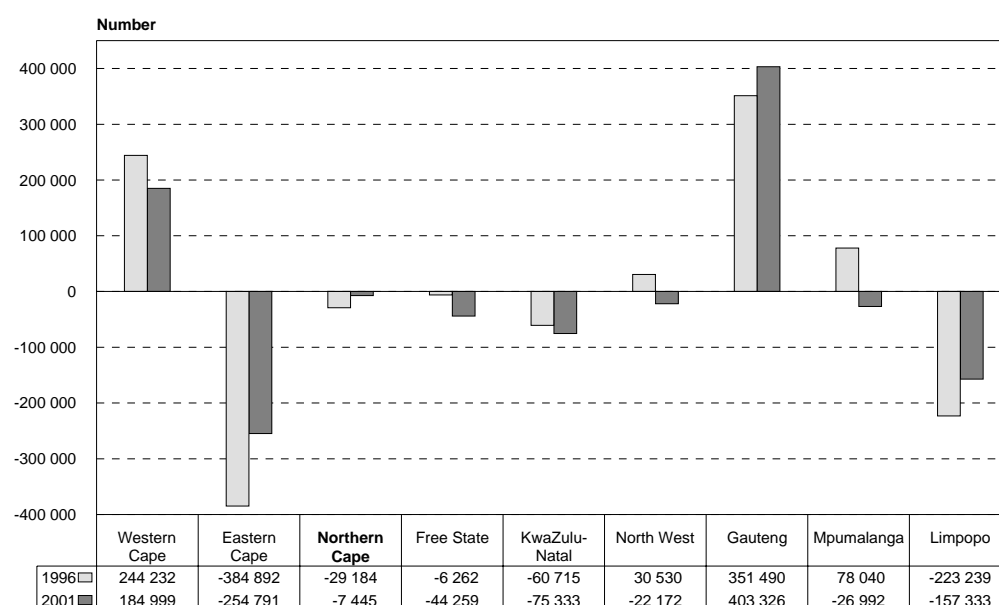
* Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 3.1 below shows the net gains/losses by province in South Africa. It shows that:

- Gauteng and Western Cape were the only provinces that gained in both 1996 and 2001.
- Many people moved to Gauteng in both 1996 and 2001 than any other province.
- In 1996, North West and Mpumalanga gained more people than what they lost, but in 2001, they lost more people than what they gained.
- In both 1996 and 2001, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo lost more people than what they gained.
- Eastern Cape lost the highest number of people in both years.

Figure 3.1: Net gains/losses in internal migration by province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

3.2 International migration

International migration: The movement of people from one country to another.

Table 3.3 below shows the international migration by country of birth and district council in Northern Cape in 2001. The table shows that:

- The highest number of people who migrated to Northern Cape was from SADC countries (1 370), followed by those from Europe (340) and then the rest of Africa (161).
- The lowest number of people who migrated to Northern Cape was from Australia and New Zealand (14), followed by those from North America (29).
- Most of these people migrated to Siyanda (675), followed by Frances Baard (670) and then Namakwa (335).
- The lowest number of people migrated to Kgalagadi district council (132).

Table 3.3: International migration by country of birth and district council, Northern Cape, 2001

	Kgalagadi	Namakwa	Karoo	Siyanda	Frances Baard	Total
SADC countries	110	213	172	510	365	1 370
Rest of Africa	7	46	11	51	47	161
Europe	12	56	51	68	154	340
Asia	2	2	5	28	43	81
North America	1	12	1	5	11	29
Central and South America	-	6	11	13	37	67
Australia and New Zealand	-	1	-	1	12	14
Total	132	335	250	675	670	2 063

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

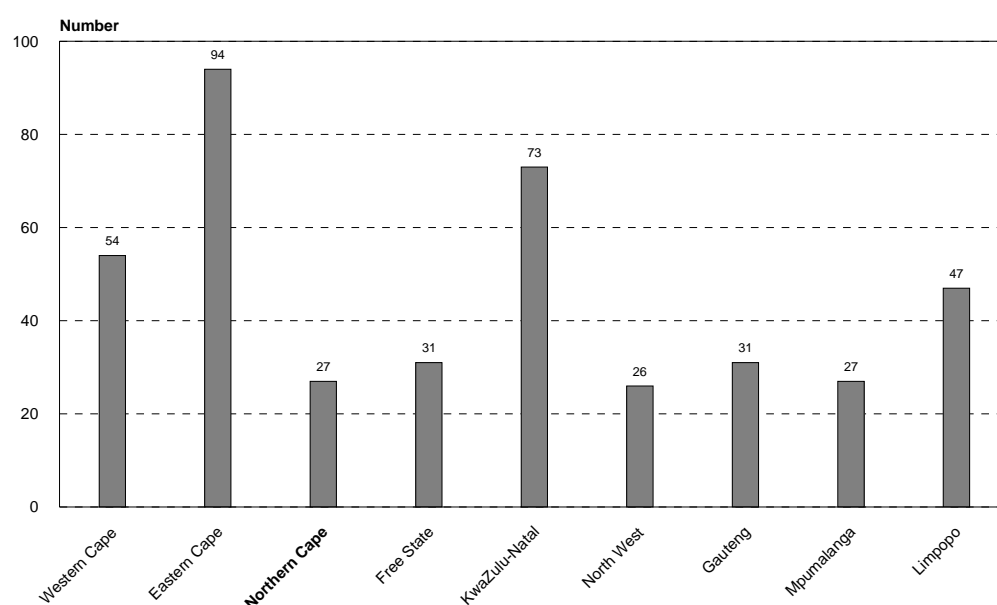
Chapter 4: Health

4.1 Public hospitals

Figure 4.1 below shows the number of hospitals (excluding special hospitals) in each province of South Africa in 2003. The figure shows that:

- Eastern Cape had the largest number of hospitals (94), then KwaZulu-Natal (73) and Western Cape with 54.
- Northern Cape and Mpumalanga had the second smallest number of hospitals (27 each).
- The smallest number of hospitals was in North West (26).
- There were a total of 410 hospitals in South Africa in 2003.

Figure 4.1: Number of hospitals (excluding special hospitals) per province, South Africa, 2003

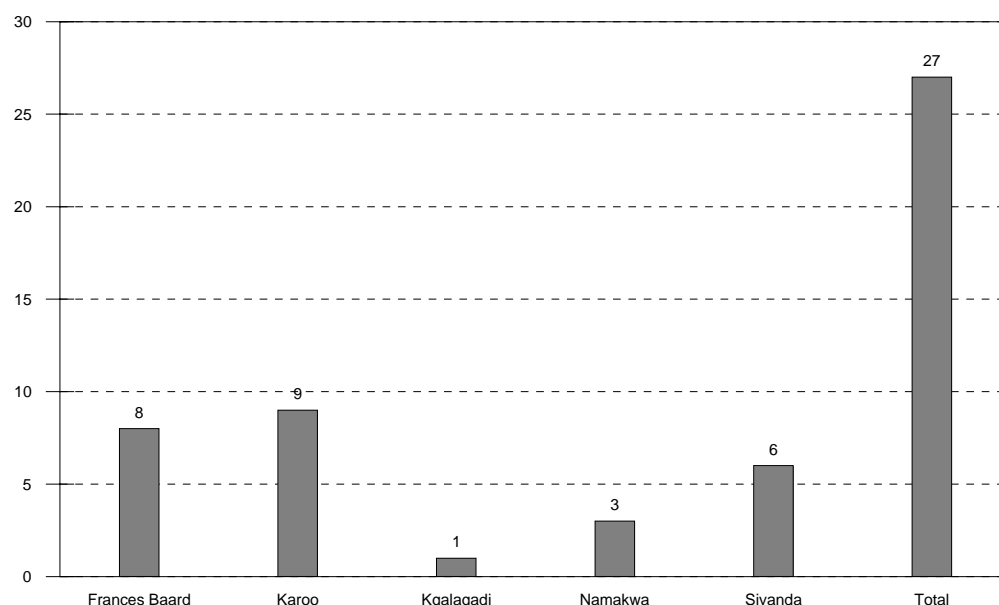


Source: Department of Health, National hospital minimum data set, August 2003

Figure 4.2 below shows the number of hospitals by district municipality in Northern Cape in 2003. It also shows that:

- Karoo had the highest number of hospitals (9), Frances Baard had 8, and Siyanda had 6.
- Kgalagadi had only one hospital (1), followed by Namakwa with 3.
- There were a total of 27 hospitals in Northern Cape.

Figure 4.2: Number of hospitals by district municipality, Northern Cape, 2003



Note that in Frances Baard, 3 hospitals were excluded (Rehabilitation Centre, West End Psychiatric Hospital and West End TB Hospital), and in Siyanda, Upington TB Hospital was excluded.

Source: Department of Health, Northern Cape 2003

4.2 Health personnel

Table 4.1 below indicates the number of health personnel in Northern Cape in 2003. The table shows that:

- The nurses' category showed an increase from 1 811 in 2000 to 1 935 in 2002. It then decreased to 1 880 in 2003.
- The doctors' category showed an increase from 205 in 2000 to 247 in 2003.
- The pharmacists' category showed an increase from 19 in 2000 to 54 in 2003.
- The other professionals' category increased from 292 in 2000 to 310 in 2001. It then decreased to 265 in 2002, and increased again to 363 in 2003.
- The support's category showed an increase from 1 549 in 2000 to 1 766 in 2002. It then decreased to 1 668 in 2003.

Table 4.1: Health personnel, Northern Cape, 2003

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003
Nurses:				
Managers	14	15	14	22
CPNs	488	498	533	549
Prof nurses	351	387	419	200
Staff nurses	303	270	240	263
Nursing assistants	563	597	648	713
Nursing students	92	67	81	133
Total	1 811	1 834	1 935	1 880
Doctors:				
Managers	-	-	2	2
Interns	19	22	24	25
Medical officers	180	182	179	195
Specialists	6	16	25	25
Total	205	220	230	247
Pharmacists:				
Pharmacists	15	16	20	19
Pharmacist interns	4	4	5	5
Pharmacy assistants	-	-	-	30
Total	19	20	25	54
Other professionals:				
Radiographers	24	23	24	33
Allied professionals	29	54	22	51
Emergency care	216	209	202	251
Community manager	-	-	1	1
Environmental health	23	24	16	27
Total	292	310	265	363
Support:				
General support	1 173	1 178	1 278	1 149
Admin support	376	462	488	519
Total	1 549	1 640	1 766	1 668

Source: Department of Health, Northern Cape 2003

4.3 Primary healthcare

Table 4.2 below shows the number of primary healthcare facilities by district municipality in Northern Cape in 2003. The table indicates that:

- Namakwa had the highest number of community health centres (7), followed by Siyanda (5), Karoo (3) and then Frances Baard (1). Kgalagadi had no community health centres.
- Karoo had the highest number of clinics (25), followed by Frances Baard (23), Namakwa (16) Siyanda (12) and then Kgalagadi (6).
- Namakwa and Siyanda had the highest number of mobile services (16 each), followed by Karoo (7) and then Frances Baard and Kgalagadi with 4 each.
- Namakwa had the highest number of satellite clinics (29), followed by Siyanda (20), Karoo (5), Frances Baard (3) and then Kgalagadi (1).
- Kgalagadi had the lowest number of primary healthcare facilities (11).

Table 4.2: Primary healthcare facilities by district municipality, Northern Cape, 2003

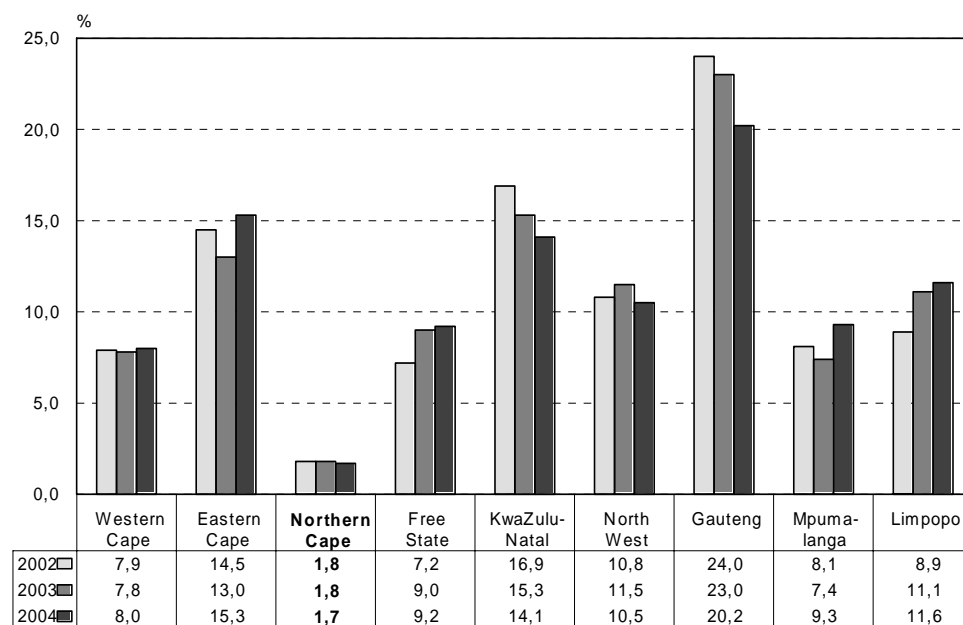
District	Community health centres	Clinics	Mobiles	Satellites	Total
Frances Baard	1	23	4	3	31
Karoo	3	25	7	5	40
Kgalagadi	0	6	4	1	11
Namakwa	7	16	16	29	68
Siyanda	5	12	16	20	53
Northern Cape	16	82	47	58	203

Source: Department of Health, Northern Cape 2003

4.4 Visits to health institutions or health workers

Figure 4.3 below shows the proportion of the population that consulted a health worker a month prior to the interview per province in South Africa in 2002, 2003 and 2004. It also shows that:

- A month prior to the interview, approximately 2% of the total population had consulted a health worker in Northern Cape between 2002 and 2004.
- Gauteng had the highest proportion of the population who consulted a health worker in all the years.
- The percentages for Northern Cape stayed the same (1,8%) from 2002 to 2003. It went slightly down to 1,7% in 2004.
- Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Mpumalanga had higher percentages in 2002 than in 2003.
- Free State, North West and Limpopo had higher percentages in 2003 than in 2002.

Figure 4.3: Percentage population that consulted a health worker a month prior to the interview per province, South Africa, 2002–2004

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2002, 2003 and 2004

4.5 Causes of deaths

Table 4.3 below shows the ten underlying causes of death for Northern Cape and South Africa. It can be observed that:

- South Africa and Northern Cape had eight leading causes of death in common.
- Tuberculosis, and influenza and pneumonia were the leading causes of death for both South Africa and Northern Cape.
- In Northern Cape, diabetes mellitus ranked the lowest whereas in South Africa it ranked seventh.
- Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism and hypertension were exclusive to South Africa while human immunodeficiency virus diseases and malignant neoplasm of digestive organs were exclusive to Northern Cape.

Table 4.3: Ten underlying natural causes of death, Northern Cape and South Africa, 1997–2003

	South Africa			Northern Cape		
	Rank	N	%	Rank	N	%
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1	50 402	11,2	1	1 122	10,8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2	31 255	7,0	2	742	7,2
Other forms of heart disease (I30-I52)	3	22 496	5,0	4	525	5,1
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	4	22 474	5,0	3	664	6,4
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5	15 915	3,6	7	309	3,0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	6	14 597	3,3	5	482	4,7
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	7	14 499	3,2	10	279	2,7
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	8	11 739	2,6	6	402	3,9
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80-D89)	9	11 568	2,6	...	...	...
Hypertensive diseases (I10-I15)	10	10 704	2,4	...	...	...
Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] diseases (B20-B24)	...	...	...	9	293	2,8
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	...	...	...	8	295	2,8
Other causes		242 659	54,1	...	5 245	50,6
All causes		448 308	100,0	...	10 358	100,0

Excluding unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 1997–2003*

4.6 Medical aid coverage

Tables 4.4 and 4.5 below show the medical aid coverage by province in numbers and percentages in 2003 and 2004. The tables show that:

- Western Cape had the highest percentages (25,0% and 25,9%) of people covered by medical aid followed by Gauteng (24,4% and 26,2%) in 2003 and 2004 respectively.
- Limpopo had the lowest percentages of people covered by medical aid (6,6% and 6,4%), and then Eastern Cape (9,3% and 9,6%) in 2003 and 2004 respectively.
- In 2003 approximately 85,1% of people in Northern Cape were not covered by medical aid. In 2004, the percentage went slightly down to 84,8%.
- Northern Cape had only 14,7% and 14,2% of people covered by medical aid in 2003 and 2004 respectively.

Table 4.4: Medical aid coverage by province, South Africa, 2003 and 2004

Province	N ('000)					
	2003			2004		
	Covered	Not covered	Total	Covered	Not Covered	Total
South Africa	6 931	39 496	46 495	6 902	39 471	46 459
Western Cape	1 187	3 564	4 757	1 177	3 353	4 547
Eastern Cape	606	5 890	6 505	675	6 345	7 030
Northern Cape	120	696	818	127	761	897
Free State	404	2 336	2 741	440	2 506	2 947
KwaZulu-Natal	1 077	8 681	9 766	967	8 592	9 581
North West	463	3 333	3 799	447	3 350	3 801
Gauteng	2 303	7 110	9 443	2 322	6 514	8 848
Mpumalanga	415	2 833	3 252	390	2 802	3 200
Limpopo	355	5 053	5 415	357	5 249	5 608

Totals include unspecified

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2003 and 2004

Table 4.5: Percentage medical aid coverage by province, South Africa, 2003 and 2004

Province	2003			2004		
	Covered	Not covered	Total	Covered	Not covered	Total
South Africa	14,9	84,9	100,0	14,9	85,0	100,0
Western Cape	25,0	74,9	100,0	25,9	73,7	100,0
Eastern Cape	9,3	90,5	100,0	9,6	90,3	100,0
Northern Cape	14,7	85,1	100,0	14,2	84,8	100,0
Free State	14,7	85,2	100,0	14,9	85,0	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	11,0	88,9	100,0	10,1	89,7	100,0
North West	12,2	87,7	100,0	11,8	88,1	100,0
Gauteng	24,4	75,3	100,0	26,2	73,6	100,0
Mpumalanga	12,8	87,1	100,0	12,2	87,6	100,0
Limpopo	6,6	93,3	100,0	6,4	93,6	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2003 and 2004

Chapter 5: Education

5.1 Educational attainment

Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 below indicate the educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older. They also show that:

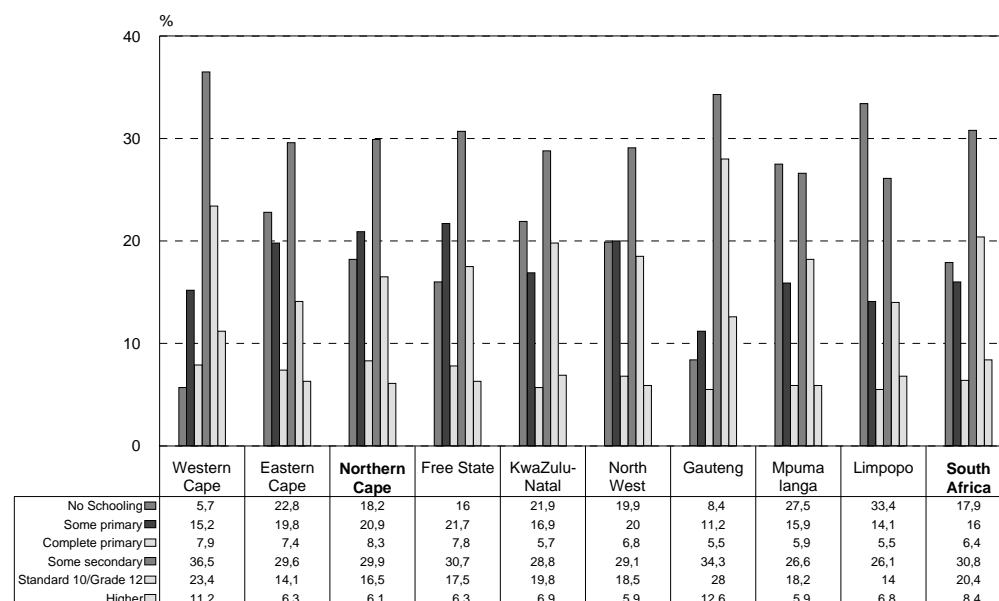
- Limpopo had the highest number of people with no schooling (33,4%), followed by Mpumalanga (27,5%), Eastern Cape (22,8%) and then KwaZulu-Natal (21,9%).
- Northern Cape had 18,2% of people with no schooling, which was higher than the average for South Africa (17,9%).
- Northern Cape had the highest percentage (8,3%) of people who completed primary, followed by Western Cape (7,9%).
- Western Cape had the highest percentage of people who completed some secondary (36,5%), followed by Gauteng (34,3%), Free State (30,7%) and then Northern Cape (29,9%).
- Gauteng had the highest number of people with Std 10/Grade 12 and higher (28% and 12,6% respectively), followed by Western Cape (23,4% and 11,2%).
- The lowest percentage of people with higher education were in Mpumalanga and North West both with 5,9% each, and then Northern Cape with 6,1%.

Table 5.1: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years or older by province, South Africa, 2004

Province	No schooling		Some primary		Complete primary		Some secondary		Std 10/Grade 12		Higher		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	163 089	5,7	431 881	15,2	224 153	7,9	1 038 082	36,5	665 075	23,4	319 170	11,2	2 841 450	100,0
Eastern Cape	743 583	22,8	644 101	19,8	240 396	7,4	963 217	29,6	459 434	14,1	204 509	6,3	3 255 240	100,0
Northern Cape	88 696	18,2	101 822	20,9	40 329	8,3	145 462	29,9	80 297	16,5	29 772	6,1	486 378	100,0
Free State	251 434	16,0	340 630	21,7	122 376	7,8	482 124	30,7	274 863	17,5	99 132	6,3	1 570 559	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	1 100 076	21,9	849 185	16,9	287 253	5,7	1 447 820	28,8	995 522	19,8	348 658	6,9	5 028 514	100,0
North West	423 375	19,9	426 040	20,0	144 270	6,8	619 456	29,1	393 937	18,5	124 871	5,9	2 131 949	100,0
Gauteng	504 904	8,4	673 434	11,2	328 665	5,5	2 055 529	34,3	1 678 679	28,0	756 711	12,6	5 997 922	100,0
Mpumalanga	456 589	27,5	264 492	15,9	98 381	5,9	440 839	26,6	301 547	18,2	97 606	5,9	1 659 454	100,0
Limpopo	835 529	33,4	352 674	14,1	137 713	5,5	653 567	26,1	351 061	14,0	170 751	6,8	2 501 295	100,0
South Africa	4 567 275	17,9	4 084 259	16,0	1 623 536	6,4	7 846 096	30,8	5 200 415	20,4	2 151 180	8,4	25 472 761	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.1: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years or more by province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.2 Literacy

Table 5.2 below shows the proportion of persons aged 15 years or older who were able to read and write in South Africa in 2004. It shows that:

- In South Africa, 88,2% of persons aged 15 years or older were able to read and write.
- In all the provinces, most of the persons were able to read and write as compared to those who could not read and write.
- Gauteng had the highest number of those who could read and write (95,1%) followed by Western Cape (94,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (88,6%).
- Northern Cape at 82,4% had the third lowest percentage of those who could read and write. Limpopo (81,7%) was the second lowest whilst Mpumalanga was the lowest at 80,7%.

Table 5.2: Proportion of persons aged 15 years or older who were able to read and write in at least one language, South Africa, 2004

Province	Can read and write		Cannot read and write	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	3 027	94,2	185	5,8
Eastern Cape	3 648	84,9	650	15,1
Northern Cape	495	82,4	106	17,6
Free State	1 810	88,3	239	11,7
KwaZulu-Natal	5 654	88,6	725	11,4
North West	2 126	84,2	400	15,8
Gauteng	6 237	95,1	321	4,9
Mpumalanga	1 679	80,5	408	19,5
Limpopo	2 806	81,7	627	18,3
South Africa	27 483	88,2	3 662	11,8

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, July 2004

5.3 Schools

Table 5.3 below shows the number of schools by school category and type in Northern Cape in 2004. The table shows that:

- There were a total of 438 schools. Of this number, 97% were public schools and 3% were independent schools.
- In all the school categories, the majority of schools were public schools.

Table 5.3: Number of schools by school category and type, Northern Cape, 2004

	Independent		Public		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Primary	3	1	245	99	248	100
Secondary	3	4	75	96	78	100
Combined	5	14	32	86	37	100
Intermediate/Middle	2	3	73	97	75	100
Total	13	3	425	97	438	100

Source: 2004 Snap Survey, Northern Cape Department of Education

Table 5.4 below shows the number of schools by region and type in Northern Cape in 2004. It shows that:

- There were 245 primary, 75 secondary, 32 combined and 73 intermediate or middle public schools; and 3 primary, 3 secondary, 5 combined and 2 intermediate or middle independent schools.
- The number of public schools was by far higher than that of independent schools.
- There were no independent schools in the Siyanda region.
- Frances Baard and Karoo had no independent primary schools.
- In the independent schools category, Karoo and Namakwa had no intermediate or middle schools. Only Frances Baard had 2 intermediate or middle schools.

Table 5.4: Number of schools by region and type, Northern Cape, 2004

	Public				Independent				Total
	Primary	Secondary	Com- bined	Inter- mediate/ Middle	Primary	Secondary	Com- bined	Inter- mediate/ Middle	(Public and Inde- pendent)
Frances Baard	55	29	6	30	0	1	2	2	125
Karoo	64	15	11	13	0	1	2	0	106
Namakwa	47	13	7	12	3	1	1	0	84
Siyanda	79	18	8	18	0	0	0	0	123
Total	245	75	32	73	3	3	5	2	438

Source: 2004 Snap Survey, Northern Cape Department of Education

5.4 Learners

Table 5.5 below shows the number of learners by school category and type, in Northern Cape in 2004. It illustrates that:

- A total of 2 489 learners were in independent schools.
- A total of 206 511 learners were in public schools.
- Public schools had by far more learners than independent schools.

Table 5.5: Number of learners by school category and type, Northern Cape, 2004

Category	Independent		Public		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Primary	271	0,0	99 445	100,0	99 716	100,0
Secondary	1 202	2,0	49 833	98,0	51 035	100,0
Combined	478	2,0	20 898	98,0	21 376	100,0
Intermediate/Middle	538	1,0	36 335	99,0	36 873	100,0
Total	2 489	1,0	206 511	99,0	209 000	100,0

Source: 2004 Snap Survey, Northern Cape Department of Education

Table 5.6 below shows the number of learners in public schools according to region and grade in Northern Cape in 2004. The table illustrates that:

- Frances Baard with 79 140 had the highest number of pre-primary, primary, secondary and LSEN learners.
- Namakwa with 23 342 had the smallest number of learners in pre-primary, primary, and secondary.
- Karoo with 58 had the smallest number of LSEN learners.

Table 5.6: Number of learners in public schools according to region and grade, Northern Cape, 2004

Region	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	LSEN	Total
Frances Baard	2 113	47 549	29 139	339	79 140
Karoo	1 657	28 260	12 738	58	42 713
Namakwa	832	14 823	7 546	141	23 342
Siyanda	1 587	40 275	19 315	138	61 316
Total	6 189	130 907	68 738	677	206 511

Source: 2004 Snap Survey, Northern Cape Department of Education

Table 5.7 below shows the number of learners in independent schools according to region and grade in Northern Cape in 2004. The table indicates that:

- Frances Baard had the highest number of learners in secondary schools (1 220), and no LSEN learners.
- Namakwa had the highest number of LSEN learners (6) followed by Karoo (2).

Table 5.7: Number of learners in independent schools according to region and grade, Northern Cape, 2004

Region	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	LSEN	Total
Frances Baard	113	622	1 220	0	1 955
Karoo	5	33	56	2	96
Namakwa	38	232	162	6	4 38
Siyanda	0	0	0	0	0
Total	156	887	1 438	8	2 489

Source: 2004 Snap Survey, Northern Cape Department of Education

5.5 Educators

Table 5.8 below indicates the number of educators by school category and type of school in Northern Cape in 2004. It shows that:

- There were 113 educators in independent schools.
- There was a total of 6 067 educators in public schools.

Table 5.8: Number of educators by school category and type of school, Northern Cape, 2004

Category	Independent		Public		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Primary	*	*	2 765	100,0	2 765	100,0
Secondary	40	2,0	1 618	98,0	1 658	100,0
Combined	60	9,0	638	91,0	698	100,0
Intermediate/Middle school	13	1,0	1 046	99,0	1 059	100,0
Total	113	2,0	6 067	98,0	6 180	100,0

Note* = Information not available

Source: 2004 Snap Survey, Northern Cape Department of Education

Table 5.9 below shows the number of educators in public schools by region in Northern Cape in 2004. It shows that:

- Frances Baard had the highest number of educators in primary, secondary and intermediate/middle schools followed by Siyanda.
- Karoo had the highest number of educators in combined schools followed by Siyanda.

Table 5.9: Number of educators in public schools according to region, Northern Cape, 2004

Region	Primary	Secondary	Combined	Intermediate/ Middle school	Total
Frances Baard	986	758	135	494	2 373
Karoo	639	255	209	137	1 240
Namakwa	288	190	89	143	710
Siyanda	852	415	205	272	1 744
Total	2 765	1 618	638	1 046	6 067

Source: 2004 Snap Survey, Northern Cape Department of Education

Table 5.10 below shows the number of educators in independent schools by region in Northern Cape in 2004. It shows that:

- Frances Baard and Karoo had educators in secondary and combined schools.
- Only Frances Baard had educators in intermediate/middle schools.

Table 5.10: Number of educators in independent schools according to region, Northern Cape, 2004

Region	Primary	Secondary	Combined	Intermediate/ middle	Total
Frances Baard	0	34	43	13	90
Karoo	0	6	17	0	23
Namakwa	*	*	*	0	0
Siyanda	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	40	60	13	113

Note* = Information not available

Source: 2004 Snap Survey, Northern Cape Department of Education

5.6 Grade 12 pass rate

Table 5.11 below indicates the senior certificate results by province in South Africa in 2003. The table shows that:

- A total of 44 0267 candidates wrote the senior certificate examination and 73,3% of them passed.
- Northern Cape had the best pass rate (90,7%), followed by the Western Cape (87,1%) and Gauteng (81,5%).
- Mpumalanga recorded the lowest pass rate (58,2%), followed by Eastern Cape (60,0%).
- Males had higher pass rates than females in all provinces except in KwaZulu-Natal where they had equal pass rates.
- Only Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal had females with higher pass rates with endorsements than males.

Table 5.11: Senior certificate results by province, South Africa, 2003

Province	Gender	Candidates who wrote		Candidates who failed		Candidates who passed			
		N	%	N	%	With endorsement		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	Male	17 095	44,1	1 941	11,4	4 611	27,0	15 154	88,6
	Female	21 655	55,9	3 040	14,0	5 712	26,4	18 615	86,0
	Total	38 750	100,0	4 981	12,9	10 323	26,6	33 769	87,1
Eastern Cape	Male	27 390	43,9	10 501	38,3	2 768	10,1	16 887	61,7
	Female	35 067	56,1	14 484	41,3	3 185	9,1	20 581	58,7
	Total	62 457	100,0	24 985	40,0	5 953	9,5	37 468	60,0
Northern Cape	Male	2 912	46,6	234	8,0	582	20,0	2 677	92,0
	Female	3 338	53,4	348	10,4	645	19,3	2 990	89,6
	Total	6 250	100,0	582	9,3	1 227	19,6	5 667	90,7
Free State	Male	11 400	48,2	2 043	17,9	2 779	24,4	9 357	82,1
	Female	12 256	51,8	2 697	22,0	2 619	21,4	9 559	78,0
	Total	23 656	100,0	4 740	20,0	5 398	22,8	18 916	80,0
KwaZulu-Natal	Male	45 457	46,7	10 332	22,8	8 951	19,7	35 060	77,2
	Female	51 910	53,3	11 801	22,8	10 936	21,1	40 017	77,2
	Total	97 367	100,0	22 133	22,8	19 887	20,5	75 077	77,2
North West	Male	16 538	46,5	4 531	27,4	2 676	16,2	12 004	72,6
	Female	19 029	53,5	5 974	31,4	2 763	14,5	13 051	68,6
	Total	35 569	100,0	10 505	29,5	5 439	15,3	25 055	70,5
Gauteng	Male	31 365	45,9	5 676	18,1	7 127	22,7	25 689	81,9
	Female	36 920	54,1	6 988	18,9	8 795	23,8	29 932	81,1
	Total	68 285	100,0	12 664	18,5	15 922	23,3	55 621	81,5
Mpumalanga	Male	17 931	45,9	6 943	38,7	2 491	13,9	10 986	61,3
	Female	21 101	54,1	9 387	44,5	2 349	11,1	11 714	55,5
	Total	39 032	100,0	16 330	41,8	4 840	12,4	22 700	58,2
Limpopo	Male	31 320	45,5	8 007	25,6	7 139	22,8	23 313	74,4
	Female	37 583	54,5	12 677	33,7	5 882	15,7	24 906	66,3
	Total	68 903	100,0	20 684	30,0	13 021	18,9	48 219	70,0
South Africa	Male	201 408	45,7	50 208	24,9	39 124	19,4	151 127	75,1
	Female	238 859	54,3	67 396	28,2	42 886	18,0	171 365	71,8
	Total	440 267	100,0	117 604	26,7	82 010	18,6	322 492	73,3

Source: Department of Education 2003

Chapter 6: Safety and security

6.1 Police stations

Table 6.1 below shows the distribution of police regions and police stations by province in South Africa in 2005. The table indicates that:

- South Africa had 43 policing regions in 2005. Out of these regions, Eastern Cape had the highest number of policing regions (8), followed by Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal with 7 each.
- Northern Cape, Western Cape and Limpopo had 4 policing regions each.
- The least number of policing regions were in Free State, North West and Mpumalanga all with 3 each.
- Northern Cape had the lowest police:population ratio (1:209) whereas Limpopo had the highest police:population ratio (1:675).

Table 6.1: Distribution of police regions and police stations by province, South Africa, 2005

Province	Police regions	Stations (*)	Police population ratio
Western Cape	4	146	1:305
Eastern Cape	8	191	1:493
Northern Cape	4	83	1:209
Free State	3	110	1:361
KwaZulu-Natal	7	183	1:529
North West	3	93	1:483
Gauteng	7	126	1:364
Mpumalanga	3	90	1:464
Limpopo	4	90	1:675
South Africa	43	1 112	1:395

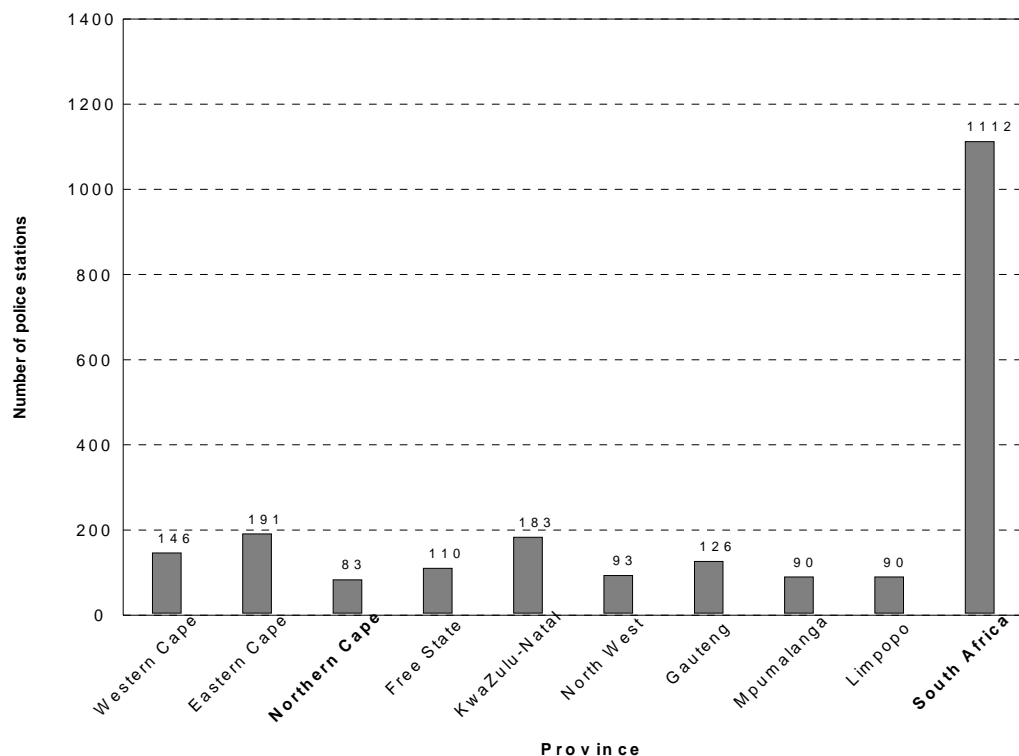
*Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime information analysis centre 2005

Figure 6.1 below shows the provincial distribution of police stations in South Africa in 2005. The figure shows that:

- Eastern Cape had the highest number of police stations (191), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (183) and then Western Cape (146).
- Northern Cape had the smallest number of police stations (83), followed by Limpopo and Mpumalanga (90 each).

Figure 6.1: Provincial distribution of police regions and police stations (*), South Africa, 2005



*Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

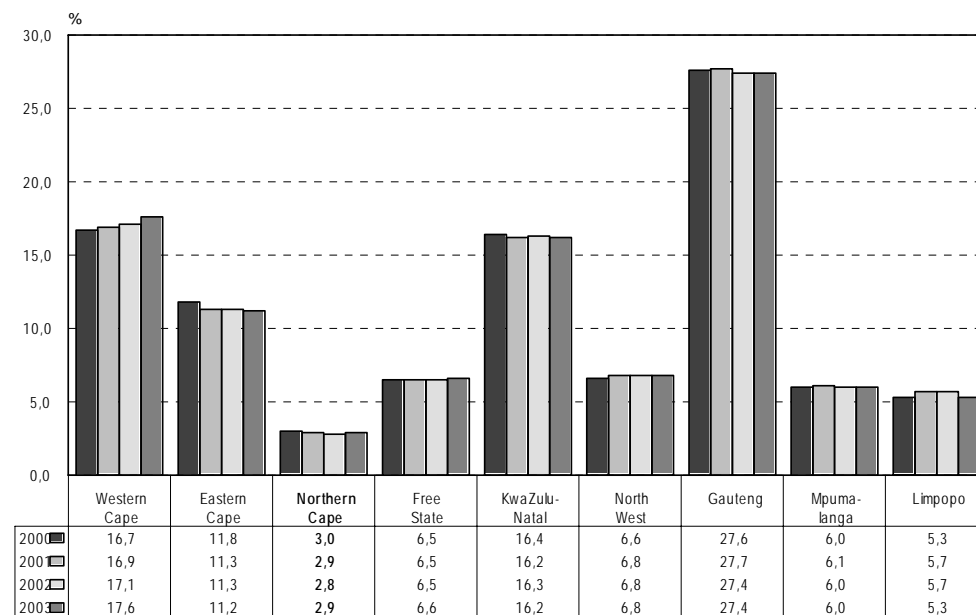
Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime information analysis centre 2005

6.2 Crime

Figure 6.2 below illustrates the percentage distribution of the total crimes reported from 2000 to 2003 in each province in South Africa. The figure shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest percentages (27,4% and above) in all the respective years, followed by Western Cape (16,7% and above), KwaZulu-Natal (16,2% and above), and then Eastern Cape (declining trend from 11,8% to 11,2%).
- Northern Cape had the smallest percentages of total reported crimes for all the years (2,8%), followed by Limpopo (5,3%), Mpumalanga (6,0%) and then Free State (6,5%).

Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of total crimes reported by province, South Africa, 2000–2003



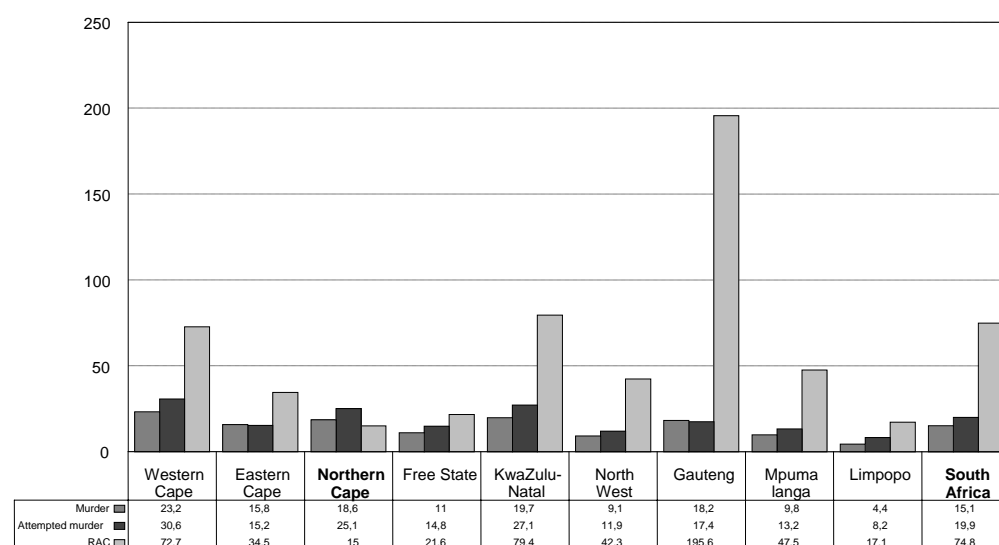
Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime information analysis centre 2003

6.3 Violent crime

Figure 6.3 below illustrates the distribution of violent crime rates per province in South Africa in 2000. The figure indicates that:

- Western Cape had the highest murder rate (23,2), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19,7) and then Northern Cape (18,6).
- Limpopo had the lowest murder rate (4,4).
- Western Cape had the highest attempted murder rate (30,6), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (27,1) and then Northern Cape (25,1). Limpopo had the lowest attempted murder rate (8,2).
- Gauteng had the highest crime ratio with at least 196 people robbed during 2000 followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 79 people robbed in the same year.
- In all the provinces, Limpopo had the lowest violent crime rate.
- In all the provinces, robberies with aggravating circumstances were above 30%, except for Free State, Limpopo and Northern Cape.

Figure 6.3: Distribution of violent crime rates per province, South Africa, 2000



*RAC = Robbery with aggravating circumstances

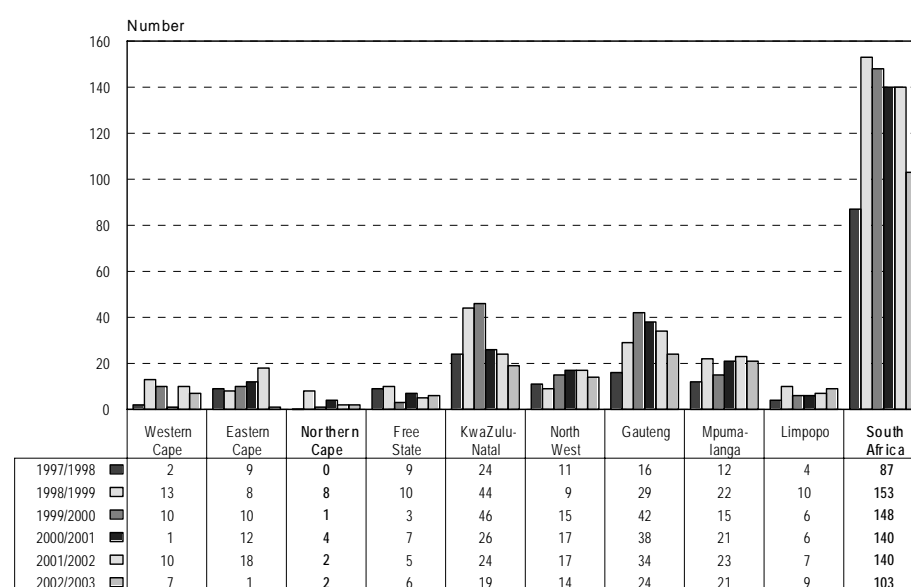
Source: Monthly bulletin on reported crimes in South Africa 2000

6.4 Farm attacks

Figure 6.4 below shows incidences of farm attacks per province in South Africa during the period 1997–2003. The figure indicates that:

- The total number of farm attacks in Northern Cape increased from 0 in 1997/1998 to 8 in 1998/1999. It showed a decrease to 1 in 1999/2000 and an increase again in 2000/2001 to 4. In 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 the number of farm attacks remained the same at 2.
- In South Africa, the total number of farm attacks increased from 87 in 1997/1998 to 153 in 1998/1999. It showed some decrease from 153 in 1998/1999 to 103 in 2002/2003.

Figure 6.4: Farm attack incidents per province, South Africa, 1997–2003

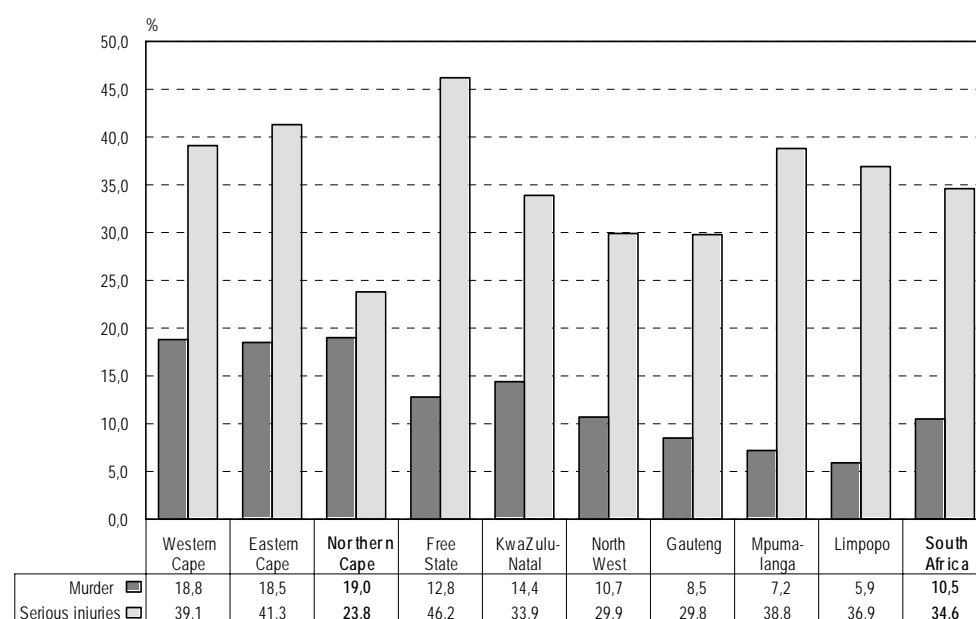


Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), *Annual report 2002/2003*

Figure 6.5 below illustrates the victims of farm attacks killed or seriously injured per province in South Africa in 2001. The figure indicates that:

- Northern Cape (19%) had the highest number of farm attack victims that were murdered, followed by Western Cape (18,8%) and then Eastern Cape (18,5%). Limpopo had the lowest number of farm attack victims that were murdered (5,9%).
- Free State had the highest number of farm attack victims that were injured (46,2%), followed by Eastern Cape (41,3%). Northern Cape had the lowest number of farm attack victims that were injured (23,8%).

Figure 6.5: Percentage of victims of farm attacks killed or seriously injured per province, South Africa, 2001



Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime information analysis centre (SAPS Website) 2001

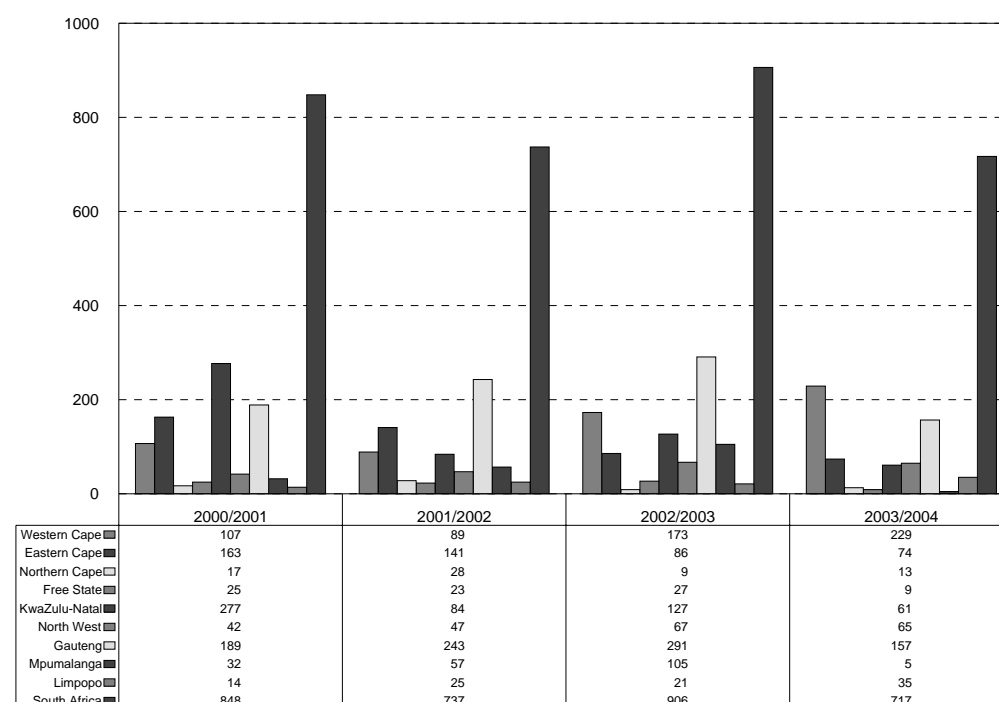
6.5 Attacks on members of the SAPS

Figure 6.6 below shows the number of attacks on SAPS members by province in South Africa during the period 2000/2001–2003/2004. The figure shows that:

- In 2000/2001, the highest number of attacks on SAPS members occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (277), followed by Gauteng (189) and then Eastern Cape (163). The lowest number of attacks occurred in Mpumalanga (3), followed by Limpopo (14) and Northern Cape (17).
- In 2001/2002, the highest number of attacks occurred in Gauteng (243), followed by Eastern Cape (141). Mpumalanga had the lowest number of attacks (9), followed by Free State (23) and then Limpopo (25).
- In 2002/2003, the highest number of attacks occurred in Gauteng (291), followed by Western Cape (173) and then KwaZulu-Natal (127). Mpumalanga had the lowest number of attacks (5), followed by Northern Cape (9).
- The number of attacks in Northern Cape increased from 17 in 2000/2001 to 28 in 2001/2002 and then decreased to 9 in 2002/2003.
- The number of attacks in South Africa decreased from 848 in 2000/2001 to 737 in 2001/2002 and then increased again to 906 in 2002/2003.
- There was an increase in the attacks on SAPS members in Western Cape, Northern Cape and Limpopo from 2002/2003 to 2003/2004.

Fig

ure 6.6: Attacks on SAPS members by province, South Africa, 2000/2001–2003/2004



Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), *Annual Report 2002/2003*

6.6 Reported crime

Table 6.2 below shows the reported crimes in Northern Cape for the period 2001/2002–2004/2005. It shows that:

- There was a decrease in murder cases from 451 in 2001/2002 to 388 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in rape cases from 2001/2002 to 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in attempted murder cases from 1 649 in 2001/2002 to 2 018 in 2002/2003, and then a decrease to 1 441 in 2003/2004 and 1 304 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in cases of robbery with aggravating circumstances from 452 in 2001/2002 to 1 068 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in cases of common robbery from 2 246 in 2001/2002 to 2 694 in 2002/2003 and then a decrease to 2 385 in 2003/2004 and an increase to 2 497 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in cases of indecent assault from 280 in 2001/2002 to 396 in 2003/2004 and then a decrease to 362 in 2004/2005.
- There was a decrease in cases of kidnapping from 29 in 2001/2002 to 25 in 2002/2003 and then an increase to 29 in both 2003/2004 and 2004/2005.
- There was a decrease in cases of bank robbery from 2 in 2001/2002 to 0 in 2003/2004 and then an increase to 2 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in drug related crimes from 1 914 in 2001/2002 to 2 459 in 2004/2005.

Table 6.2: Reported crimes, Northern Cape, 2001/2002–2004/2005

Crime	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Murder	451	433	409	388
Rape	1460	1472	1531	1 559
Attempted murder	1 649	2 018	1 441	1 304
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	11 957	12 420	12 358	11 924
Common assault	8 975	9 918	10 190	9 008
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	452	522	964	1 068
Common robbery	2 246	2 694	2 385	2 497
Indecent assault	280	355	396	362
Kidnapping	29	25	29	29
Abduction	53	63	69	54
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	193	378	442	330
Culpable homicide	253	286	291	287
Public violence	70	65	25	32
Carjacking (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	9	10	9	6
Trucking hijacking (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	6	0	0	0
Bank robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	2	0	0	2
Robbery of cash in transit (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	0	0	0	2
House robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)		29	14	11
Business robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)		4	4	3
Arson	252	265	251	210
Malicious damage to property	4 267	4 628	4 542	4 243
Crimen injuria	3 611	4 018	3 527	2 775
Burglary at residential premises	6 432	7 443	6 903	6 942
Burglary at business premises	2 944	2 512	2 345	2 263
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	437	480	457	376
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	3 987	4 122	3 857	3 492
Stock theft	2 297	2 463	2 304	1 731
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	172	110	140	111
Drug-related crime	1 914	2 046	2 077	2 459
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	885	755	828	1 015
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	14 344	15 745	14 757	13 225
Commercial crime	1 146	1 019	928	941
Shoplifting	2 516	2 659	2 663	2 776

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime information analysis centre (CIAC) 2005

Table 6.3 below shows reported crimes for the Diamond Field region in Northern Cape for the period 2001/2002–2004/2005. It shows that:

- There was a decrease in murder cases from 182 in 2001/2002 to 158 in 2002/2003 and an increase to 161 in 2003/2004.
- There was an increase in rape cases from 843 in 2001/2002 to 915 in 2003/2004 and then a decrease to 878 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in cases of attempted murder from 891 in 2001/2002 to 1 138 in 2002/2003 and then a decrease to 832 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in cases of robbery with aggravating circumstances from 318 in 2001/2002 to 925 in 2004/2005.

- There was an increase in cases of common robbery from 1 533 in 2001/2002 to 1 827 in 2002/2003 and then a decrease to 1 655 in 2003/2004.
- There was an increase in cases of indecent assault from 121 in 2001/2002 to 195 in 2003/2004 and then a decrease to 160 in 2004/2005.
- There was a decrease in cases of kidnapping from 12 in 2001/2002 to 8 in 2002/2003 and then an increase to 15 in 2003/2004.
- There was an increase in cases of neglect and ill-treatment of children from 98 in 2001/2002 to 314 in 2003/2004 and then a decrease to 233 in 2004/2005.
- There was a decrease in cases of bank robbery from 1 in 2001/2002 to none (0) in 2003/2004 and 2 reported in 2004/2005.
- There was a decrease in cases of burglary at business premises from 1 514 in 2001/2002 to 1 247 in 2002/2003 and then an increase to 1 262 in 2003/2004.
- There was an increase in drug-related crimes from 550 in 2001/2002 to 729 in 2002/2003, then a decrease to 671 in 2003/2004 and an increase to 889 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in shoplifting crimes from 1 214 in 2001/2002 to 1 688 in 2004/2005.

Table 6.3: Reported crimes in the Diamond Field region, Northern Cape, 2001/2002–2004/2005

Crime	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Murder	182	158	161	145
Rape	843	854	915	878
Attempted murder	891	1 138	874	832
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	5 405	5 960	5 836	5 725
Common assault	4 569	5 294	5 707	5 331
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	318	383	816	925
Common robbery	1533	1 827	1 655	1 910
Indecent assault	121	174	195	160
Kidnapping	12	8	15	4
Abduction	38	48	55	38
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	98	220	314	233
Culpable homicide	111	136	128	125
Public violence	37	27	13	16
Carjacking (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	7	6	5	5
Trucking hijacking (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	2	0	0	0
Bank robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	1	0	0	2
Robbery of cash in transit (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	0	0	0	2
House robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	-	18	14	8
Business robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	-	4	4	3
Arson	121	134	141	123
Malicious damage to property	2 284	2 501	2 492	2 393
Crimen injuria	2 645	3 120	2 781	2 089
Burglary at residential premises	3 579	4 173	3 952	4 199
Burglary at business premises	1 514	1 247	1 262	1 212
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	290	345	341	273
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2 915	2 939	2 745	2 680
Stock theft	844	1 026	829	677
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	63	44	64	55
Drug-related crime	550	729	671	889
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	455	389	449	497
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	8 579	9 607	9 220	8 621
Commercial crime	682	650	524	564
Shoplifting	1 214	1 423	1 501	1 688

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime information analysis centre (CIAC) 2004

Table 6.4 below indicates the reported crimes for the Gordonia region in Northern Cape for the period 2001/2002–2004/2005. It illustrates:

- An increase in murder crimes from 130 in 2001/2002 to 146 in 2002/2003 and then a decrease to 120 in 2004/2005.
- An increase in attempted murder cases from 499 in 2001/2002 to 582 in 2002/2003 and then a decrease to 304 in 2004/2005.
- An increase in cases of common assault from 1 536 in 2001/2002 to 1 978 in 2003/2004 and then a decrease to 1 714 in 2004/2005.
- An increase in indecent assault cases from 81 in 2001/2002 to 125 in 2004/2005.
- An increase in cases of kidnapping from 2 in 2001/2002 to 10 in 2002/2003, a decrease to 9 in 2003/2004 and then an increase to 11 in 2004/2005.
- A decrease in crimes of burglary at business premises from 666 in 2001/2002 to 450 in 2003/2004 and then an increase to 508 in 2004/2005.
- An increase in stock theft from 665 in 2001/2002 to 667 in 2002/2003 and then a decrease to 555 in 2004/2005.

Table 6.4: Reported crimes in the Gordonia region, Northern Cape, 2001/2002–2004/2005

Crime	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Murder	130	146	139	120
Rape	311	366	344	393
Attempted murder	499	582	374	304
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	3 617	3 787	3 908	3 884
Common assault	1 536	1 877	1 978	1 714
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	89	97	95	85
Common robbery	428	579	506	438
Indecent assault	81	94	103	125
Kidnapping	2	10	9	11
Abduction	8	6	2	8
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	43	92	58	51
Culpable homicide	57	70	65	79
Public violence	13	8	5	8
Carjacking (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	0	1	1	1
Trucking hijacking (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	2	0	0	0
Bank robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	0	0	0	0
Robbery of cash in transit (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	0	0	0	0
House robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	-	8	0	1
Business robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	-	0	0	0
Arson	73	78	57	49
Malicious damage to property	918	1 081	1 073	966
Crimen injuria	257	345	392	421
Burglary at residential premises	1 321	1 596	1 442	1 374
Burglary at business premises	666	564	450	508
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	66	87	65	58
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	645	800	736	512
Stock theft	665	667	659	555
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	39	28	25	29
Drug-related crime	634	556	507	672
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	267	193	216	297
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	3 295	3 491	3 299	2 794
Commercial crime	202	200	206	205
Shoplifting	698	668	626	661

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime information analysis centre (CIAC) 2004

Table 6.5 below shows reported crimes for the Namaqualand region in Northern Cape for the period 2001/2002–2004/2005. It indicates that:

- There was a decrease in murder crimes from 44 in 2001/2002 to 30 in 2004/2005.
- There was a decrease in rape crimes from 103 in 2001/2002 to 79 in 2003/2004 and then an increase to 94 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in cases of attempted murder from 104 in 2001/2002 to 132 in 2002/2003 and then a decrease to 91 in 2004/2005.
- There was a decrease in cases of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm from 905 in 2001/2002 to 699 in 2003/2004 and an increase to 774 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in cases of indecent assault from 38 in 2001/2002 to 47 in 2003/2004 and then a decrease to 46 in 2004/2005.
- There was a decrease in kidnapping cases from 9 in 2001/2002 to 2 in 2003/2004 and then an increase to 7 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in cases of neglect and ill-treatment of children from 10 in 2001/2002 to 19 in 2003/2004 and a decrease to 14 in 2004/2005.
- There was an increase in cases of culpable homicide from 34 in 2001/2002 to 37 in 2002/2003 and then a decrease to 29 in 2004/2005.
- There was a decrease in drug-related crimes from 380 in 2001/2002 to 370 in 2002/2003, an increase to 450 in 2003/2004, and then a decrease to 545 in 2004/2005.

Table 6.5: Reported crimes in the Namaqualand region, Northern Cape, 2001/2002–2004/2005

Crime	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Murder	44	37	32	30
Rape	103	88	79	94
Attempted murder	104	132	101	91
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	905	738	699	774
Common assault	1 082	986	1 032	901
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	16	21	26	35
Common robbery	76	57	66	50
Indecent assault	38	46	47	46
Kidnapping	9	4	2	7
Abduction	1	2	3	1
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	10	13	19	14
Culpable homicide	34	37	35	29
Public violence	4	3	3	2
Carjacking (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	0	0	0	0
Trucking hijacking (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	1	0	0	0
Bank robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	0	0	0	0
Robbery of cash in transit (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	0	0	0	0
House robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	-	0	0	1
Business robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	-	0	0	0
Arson	19	20	19	12
Malicious damage to property	468	407	473	465
Crimen injuria	269	215	165	156
Burglary at residential premises	521	601	628	619
Burglary at business premises	321	265	284	262
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	27	21	23	18
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	154	118	150	126
Stock theft	118	152	183	112
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	56	19	28	17
Drug-related crime	380	370	450	545
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	100	96	102	137
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	730	686	796	728
Commercial crime	115	67	73	87
Shoplifting	231	239	211	167

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime information analysis centre (CIAC) 2004

Table 6.6 below indicates reported crimes for the Upper Karoo region in Northern Cape for the period 2001/2002–2004/2005. It shows:

- A decrease in murder crimes from 95 in 2001/2002 to 77 in 2003/2004 and then an increase to 93 in 2004/2005.
- A decrease in rape cases from 203 in 2001/2002 to 164 in 2002/2003 and then an increase to 194 in 2004/2005.
- An increase in attempted murder crimes from 155 in 2001/2002 to 166 in 2002/2003 and then a decrease to 77 in 2004/2005.
- A decrease in cases of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm from 2 030 in 2001/2002 to 1 541 in 2004/2005.
- A decrease in cases of common assault from 1 788 in 2001/2002 to 1 062 in 2004/2005.
- An increase in cases of indecent assault from 40 in 2001/2002 to 51 in 2003/2004 and a decrease to 31 in 2004/2005.
- An increase in cases of public violence from 16 in 2001/2002 to 27 in 2002/2003, then a decrease to 4 in 2003/2004 and an increase to 6 in 2004/2005.
- A decrease in theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle from 54 in 2001/2002 to 27 in 2002/2003, then an increase to 28 in 2003/2004 and then an decrease to 27 in 2004/2005.
- An increase in drug-related crimes from 350 in 2001/2002 to 449 in 2003/2004 and then a decrease to 353 in 2004/2005.
- A decrease in shoplifting cases from 373 in 2001/2002 to 260 in 2004/2005.

Table 6.6: Reported crimes in the Upper Karoo region, Northern Cape, 2001/2002–2004/2005

Crime	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Murder	95	92	77	93
Rape	203	164	193	194
Attempted murder	155	166	92	77
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	2 030	1 935	1 915	1 541
Common assault	1 788	1 761	1 473	1 062
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	29	21	27	23
Common robbery	209	231	158	99
Indecent assault	40	41	51	31
Kidnapping	6	3	3	7
Abduction	6	7	9	7
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	42	53	51	32
Culpable homicide	51	43	63	54
Public violence	16	27	4	6
Carjacking (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	2	3	3	0
Trucking hijacking (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	1	0	0	0
Bank robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	1	0	0	0
Robbery of cash in transit (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	0	0	0	0
House robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	-	3	0	1
Business robbery (subcategory of robbery aggravating)	-	0	0	0
Arson	39	33	34	26
Malicious damage to property	597	639	504	419
Crimen injuria	440	338	189	109
Burglary at residential premises	1011	1073	881	750
Burglary at business premises	443	436	349	281
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	54	27	28	27
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	273	265	226	174
Stock theft	670	618	633	387
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14	19	23	10
Drug-related crime	350	391	449	353
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	63	77	61	84
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1 740	1 961	1 442	1 082
Commercial crime	147	102	125	85
Shoplifting	373	329	325	260

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime information analysis centre 2004

Chapter 7: The labour market

7.1 Profile of the employed and unemployed

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show the labour market status of the population of working age (15–65 years) within each population group in Northern Cape. The following were observed:

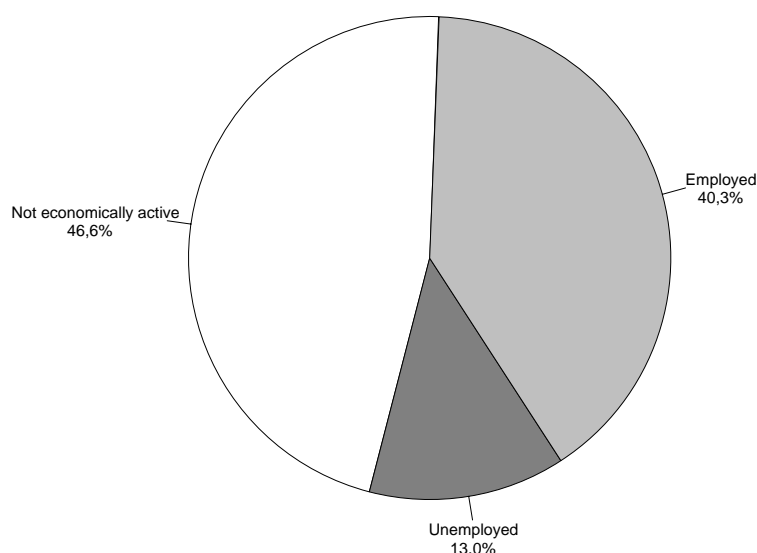
- The black African population group had the highest percentage of unemployed people of all four groups.
- The coloured population group had the highest percentage of not economically active people.
- The largest proportions of employed people were in the white and Indian/Asian population groups.
- Overall 40,3 % of the population was employed, 13,0% unemployed, and 46,6 % not economically active.

Table 7.1: Distribution of the population of working age within each population group by labour market status, Northern Cape, 2004

Labour market	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	88 866	38,9	102 137	36,7	1 918	53,6	35 603	63,6	228 792	40,3
Unemployed	37 055	16,2	35 779	12,8	-	-	1 211	2,2	74 045	13,0
Not economically active (NEA)	102 322	44,8	140 764	50,5	1 661	46,4	19 197	34,3	264 690	46,6
Total	228 243	100,0	278 680	100,0	3 579	100,0	56 010	100,0	567 527	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.1: Labour market status, Northern Cape, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Table 7.2 below shows the labour market status according to the official definition of unemployment by province. The following were observed:

- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of not economically active people while Northern Cape had the lowest.
- The largest number of unemployed people was in Gauteng, followed by those in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape.

Table 7.2: Labour market status by province, 2004

Province	Total	NEA	Economically active		
			Total	Employed	Unemployed
Western Cape	3 147 046	1 069 302	2 077 744	1 691 128	386 616
Eastern Cape	4 005 226	2 191 170	1 814 056	1 277 582	536 474
Northern Cape	567 527	264 690	302 837	228 792	74 045
Free State	1 909 446	820 945	1 088 501	777 074	311 427
KwaZulu-Natal	5 930 954	2 997 997	2 932 957	2 092 406	840 551
North West	2 399 174	1 239 711	1 159 463	834 824	324 639
Gauteng	6 267 459	2 135 447	4 132 012	3 069 516	1 062 496
Mpumalanga	1 943 577	894 893	1 048 685	788 674	260 011
Limpopo	3 134 202	1 912 347	1 221 856	882 734	339 122
South Africa	29 304 613	13 526 502	15 778 111	11 642 730	4 135 381

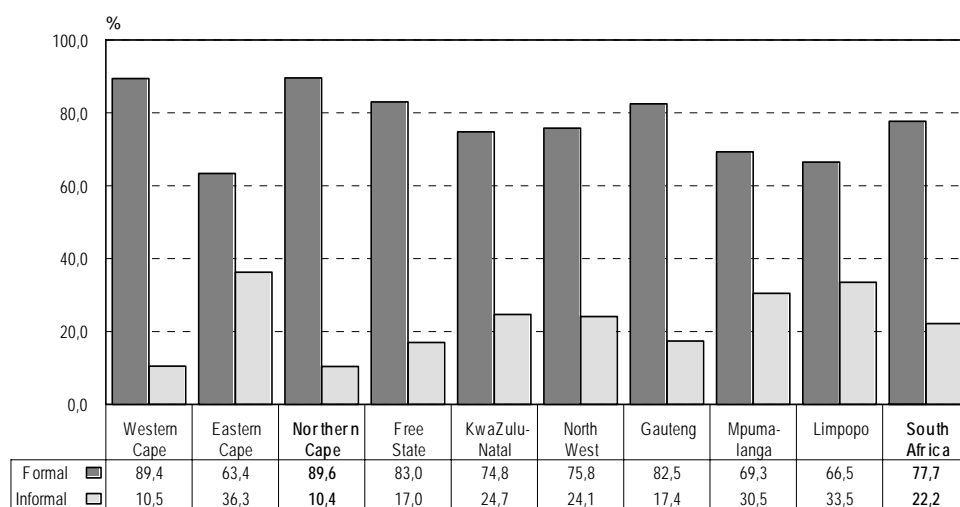
Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.2 Employment in the formal and informal sectors

Figure 7.2 below shows employment in the formal and informal sectors within each province. The figure shows that:

- Throughout the country, the formal sector accounted for the largest share of employment.
- Of the employed, the greater percentage in Northern Cape worked in the formal sector (89,6) compared to the country as a whole. This reflects that there were a large number of formal sector employment opportunities in Northern Cape.

Figure 7.2: Employment in the formal and informal sectors within the provinces, 2004



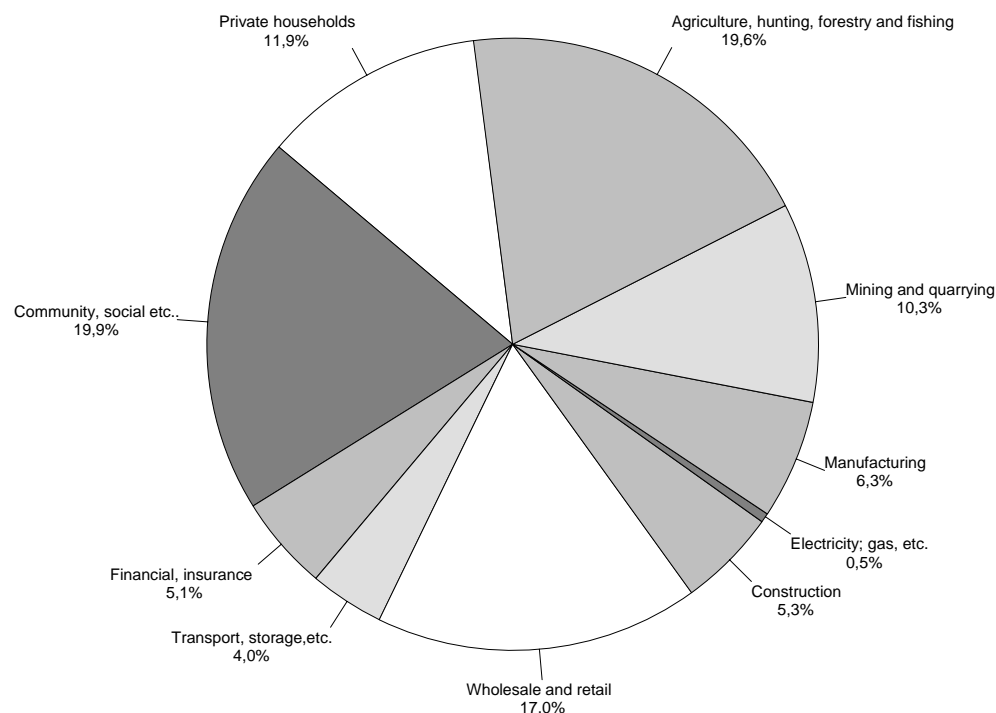
Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.3 Employment by industry

Figure 7.3 indicates employment by industry in Northern Cape in 2004. The figure shows that:

- Community, social and personal services industry was the largest employer, employing 19,8% of the employed people. This sector was followed by agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing at 19,5%, then wholesale and retail trade which contributed 16,9%, and private households contributed 11,9%.
- The least contributor was electricity, gas and water supply at 0,5%.

Figure 7.3: Employment by industry, Northern Cape, 2004



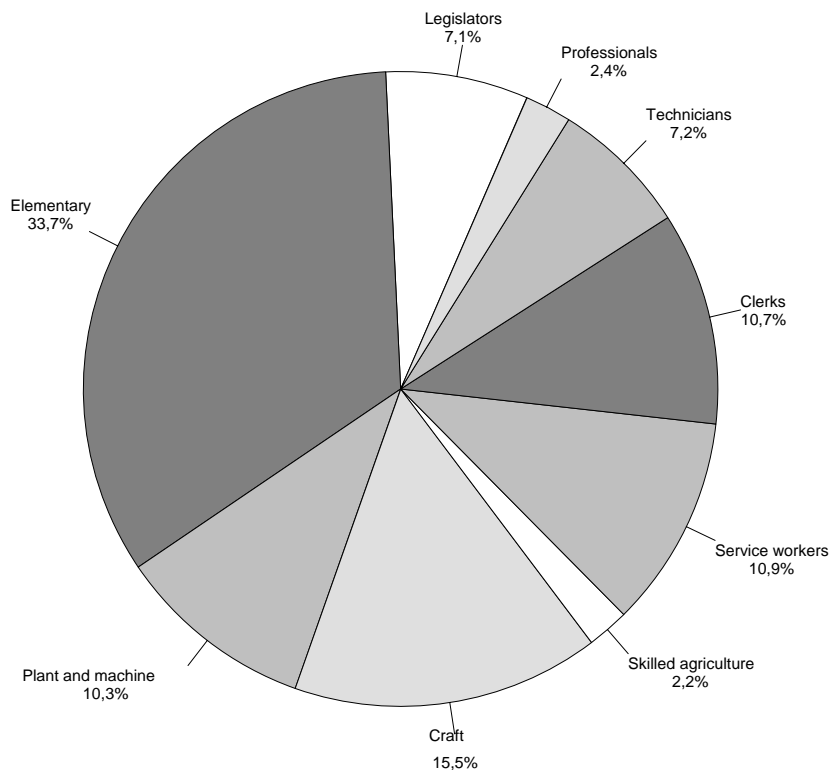
Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.4 Employment by occupation

Figure 7.4 below shows the percentage of the working-age population (15–65 years) in each occupational category in Northern Cape in 2004. It also shows that:

- Elementary occupations accounted for 33,7% while craft and related trades workers accounted for 15,5%.
- There were almost equal proportions of clerks and service workers at 10,7% and 10,9% respectively.
- Plant and machine operators accounted for 10,3%, while professionals and skilled agriculture had almost equal proportions at 2,4% and 2,2% respectively.

Figure 7.4: Percentage of the working-age population (15–65 years) in each occupation category, Northern Cape, 2004



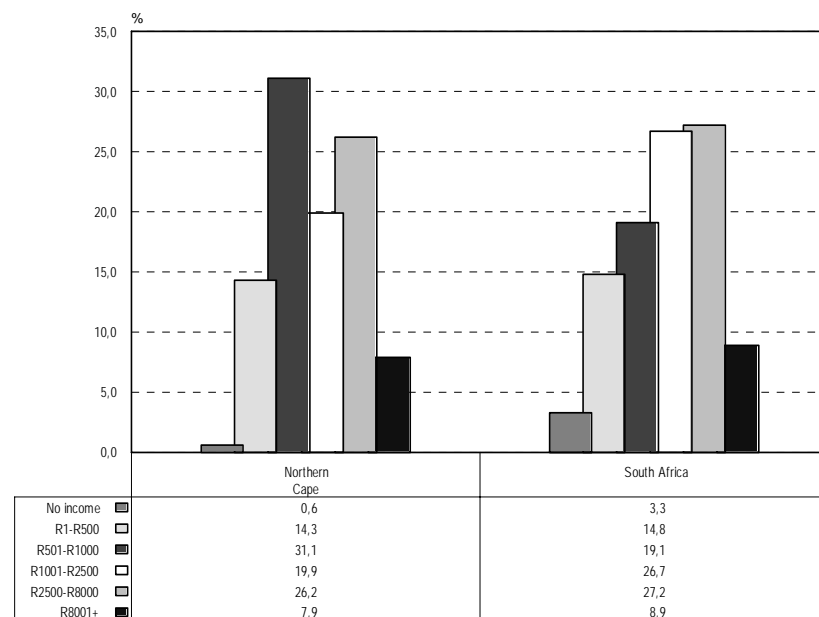
Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.5 Income of the employed

Figure 7.5 below compares monthly income of the employed for Northern Cape and South Africa. The following was observed:

- About 0,6% of the employed had no income in 2004, compared to 3,3% in South Africa as whole.
- Approximately 31,1% of the employed in Northern Cape earned between R501–R1 000 compared to 19,1% nationally, followed by 26,2% of those earning between R2 501–R8 000, compared to 27,2% nationally.

Figure 7.5: Monthly income of the employed (15–65 years), Northern Cape and South Africa, 2004



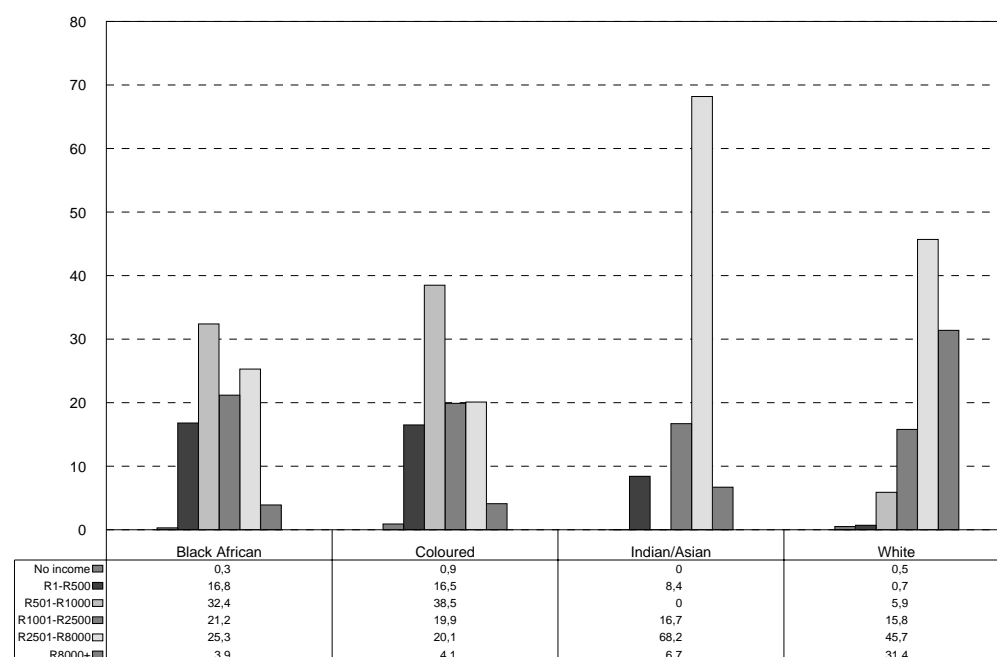
Totals exclude unspecified and refusals

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.6 below shows the percentage of monthly income by population group in Northern Cape in 2004. It is observed that:

- Among all the population groups, coloured people had the highest proportion of the population with no income, followed by white people, black Africans and Indians/Asians.
- Black African and coloured people had the highest proportions in income category R501–R1 000 while white people and Indians/Asians dominated in income category R2 501–R8 000.
- White people had the highest proportion in the high-income categories as compared to other population groups.

Figure 7.6: Percentage monthly income of the employed (15–65 years) within each population group, Northern Cape, 2004



Total exclude unspecified and refusals

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Table 7.3 below shows voluntary work by the working-age population in each province. It is observed that:

- The province with the lowest number of voluntary workers was Northern Cape, followed by Free State.
- South Africa had approximately 390 000 voluntary workers.

Table 7.3: Voluntary work among the population of working age (15–65 years) by province, South Africa, 2004

Province	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	76	19,5
Eastern Cape	46	11,7
Northern Cape	9	2,4
Free State	21	5,4
KwaZulu-Natal	54	13,9
North West	28	7,3
Gauteng	51	13,1
Mpumalanga	58	14,9
Limpopo	46	11,9
South Africa	390	100,0

*Totals include unspecified voluntary work

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.6 Unemployment

Table 7.4 and Figure 7.7 below show the unemployed population of South Africa by province and sex in 2004. They show that:

- The overall number of unemployed females was higher than that of unemployed males in all provinces except North West and Gauteng.
- Gauteng had the highest number of those unemployed, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, and Northern Cape had the least.

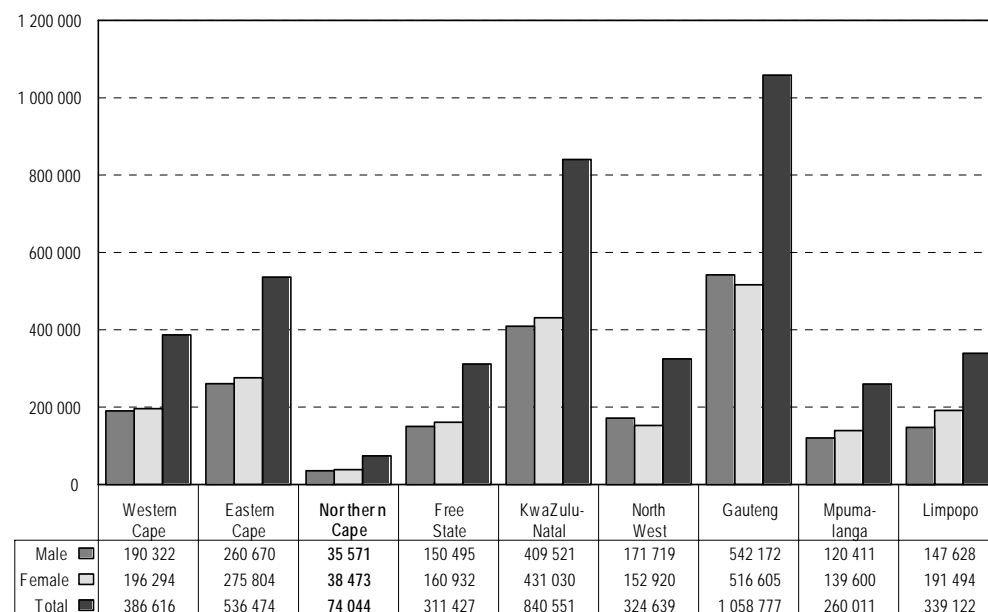
Table 7.4: Unemployed population (15–65) by province and sex, South Africa, 2004

Province	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	190 322	196 294	386 616
Eastern Cape	260 670	275 804	536 474
Northern Cape	35 571	38 473	74 044
Free State	150 495	160 932	311 427
KwaZulu-Natal	409 521	431 030	840 551
North West	171 719	152 920	324 639
Gauteng	542 172	516 605	1 058 777
Mpumalanga	120 411	139 600	260 011
Limpopo	147 628	191 494	339 122
South Africa	2 028 510	2 103 153	4 131 661

*Totals include unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.7: Unemployed population (15–65 years) by province and sex, South Africa, 2004



*Totals include unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.7 Labour market indicators

In the tables up until now, we have divided the working-age population into the employed, the unemployed and the not economically active. We now look at the unemployment rate and other labour market indicators.

The unemployment rate is the proportion of economically active people who are not employed. This indicator is widely used in conjunction with the labour participation and labour absorption rates to assess labour market performance.

The labour market participation rate defines the proportion of economically active people, whether employed or not employed, out of the total population of working age. The lower the participation rate, the larger the proportion of people that are out of the labour force, that is, not even looking for a job.

The labour absorption rate is the percentage of employed people out of the total population of working age (as in the breakdowns provided above). This criterion is indicative of employment opportunities in the economy. The higher the labour absorption rate, the greater the degree to which people are engaged in productive economic activities.

Table 7.5 and Figure 7.8 below show the three labour market indicators for 2004. They show that:

- Eastern Cape had the highest unemployment rate (29,6%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (28,7%) and Free State (28,6%).
- Western Cape (66,0%) had the highest labour participation rate, followed by Gauteng (65,9%) and Free State (57,0%).
- Western Cape (53,7%) also had the highest labour absorption rate.

Table 7.5: Labour market indicators according to the official definition of unemployment by province, South Africa, 2004

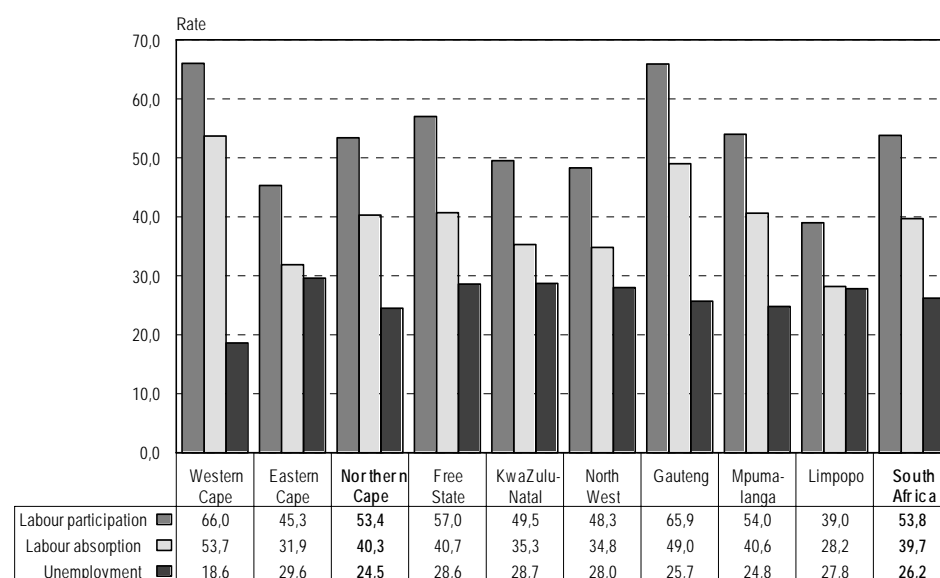
Province	Working-age population	NEA	Economically Active			Rate		
			Total	Employed	Unemployed	LPR	LAR	Unemployment
Western Cape	3 147 046	1 069 302	2 077 744	1 691 128	386 616	66,0	53,7	18,6
Eastern Cape	4 005 226	2 191 170	1 814 056	1 277 582	536 474	45,3	31,9	29,6
Northern Cape	567 527	264 690	302 837	228 792	74 045	53,4	40,3	24,5
Free State	1 909 446	820 945	1 088 501	777 074	311 427	57,0	40,7	28,6
KwaZulu-Natal	5 930 954	2 997 997	2 932 957	2 092 406	840 551	49,5	35,3	28,7
North West	2 399 174	1 239 711	1 159 463	834 824	324 639	48,3	34,8	28,0
Gauteng	6 267 459	2 135 447	4 132 012	3 069 516	1 062 496	65,9	49,0	25,7
Mpumalanga	1 943 577	894 893	1 048 685	788 674	260 011	54,0	40,6	24,8
Limpopo	3 134 202	1 912 347	1 221 856	882 734	339 122	39,0	28,2	27,8
South Africa	29 304 612	13 526 502	15 778 110	11 642 728	4 135 381	53,8	39,7	26,2

LAR = Labour absorption rate

LPR = Labour participation rate

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.8: Labour market indicators according to the official definition of unemployment by province, South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.7.1 Labour participation

Table 7.6 and Figure 7.9 below indicate the labour participation rate for males and females in each province of South Africa. They show that:

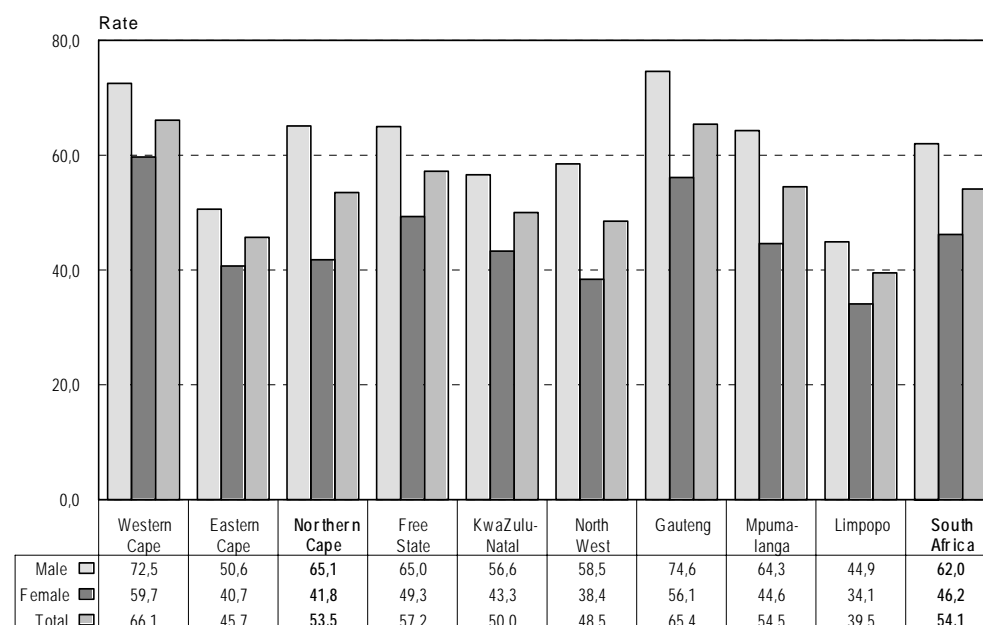
- In all the provinces males had a higher labour participation rate than women.
- Both males and females had the highest participation rates in Western Cape, Gauteng and Free State.
- Limpopo had a labour participation rate of less than 40%.
- Female participation rates were higher in more urbanised provinces like Gauteng and Western Cape at 56,1% and 59,7% respectively.

Table 7.6: Labour participation rates for males and females by province, South Africa, 2004

Province	Male			Female		
	Working-age pop.	Economically active pop.	Participation rate	Working-age pop.	Economically active pop.	Participation rate
Western Cape	1 544 153	1 120 114	72,5	1 602 893	957 629	59,7
Eastern Cape	1 856 808	940 153	50,6	2 148 418	873 903	40,7
Northern Cape	281 243	183 141	65,1	286 283	119 695	41,8
Free State	937 709	609 468	65,0	971 737	479 033	49,3
KwaZulu-Natal	2 730 579	1 546 797	56,6	3 200 376	1 386 160	43,3
North West	1 185 696	693 960	58,5	1 213 478	465 503	38,4
Gauteng	3 326 941	2 481 237	74,6	2 926 532	1 641 883	56,1
Mpumalanga	922 023	592 648	64,3	1 021 554	456 037	44,6
Limpopo	1 408 714	632 679	44,9	1 725 489	589 177	34,1
South Africa	14 193 867	8 800 196	62,0	15 096 760	6 969 021	46,2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.9: Labour participation rate for males and females by province, South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.7.2 Labour absorption

Table 7.7 and Figure 7.10 below indicate the labour absorption rate for males and females in each province of South Africa. They show that:

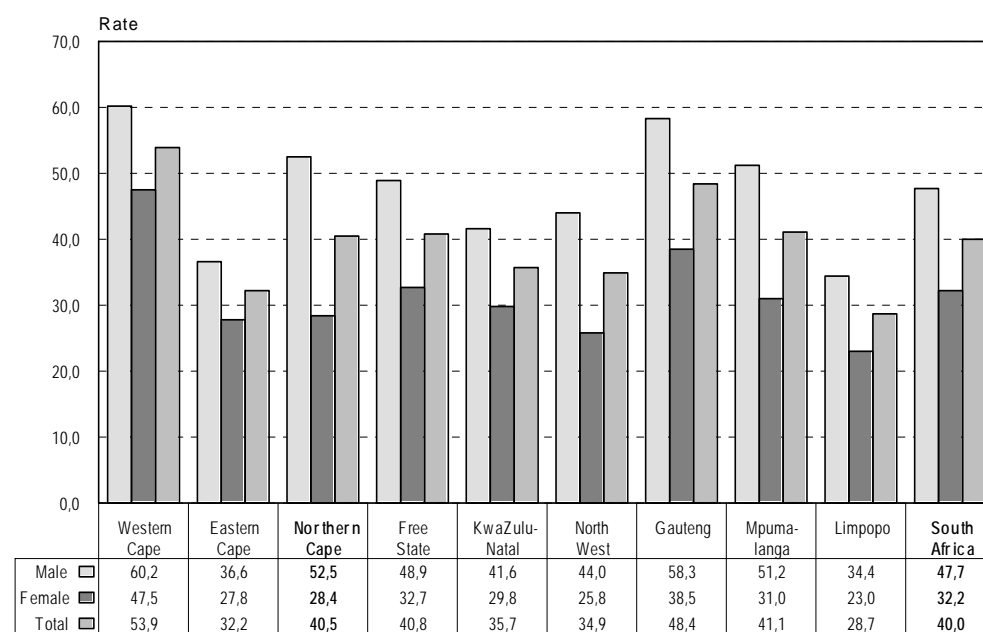
- In all the provinces, the absorption rate was slightly higher for males than for females, showing that males were more involved in productive economic activities than females.
- Western Cape (53,9%) had the highest absorption rate, followed by Gauteng (48,4%) and then Mpumalanga (41,1%).
- Limpopo (28,2%) had the smallest participation rate, followed by Eastern Cape (31,9%).

Table 7.7: Labour absorption rate for males and females by province, South Africa, 2004

Province	Male			Female		
	Working-age pop.	Economically active pop.	Absorption rate	Working-age pop.	Economically active pop.	Absorption rate
Western Cape	1 544 153	1 120 114	60,2	1 602 893	957 629	47,5
Eastern Cape	1 856 808	940 153	36,6	2 148 418	873 903	27,8
Northern Cape	281 243	183 141	52,5	286 283	119 695	28,4
Free State	937 709	609 468	48,9	971 737	479 033	32,7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 730 579	1 546 797	41,6	3 200 376	1 386 160	29,8
North West	1 185 696	693 960	44,0	1 213 478	465 503	25,8
Gauteng	3 326 941	2 481 237	58,3	2 926 532	1 641 883	38,5
Mpumalanga	922 023	592 648	51,2	1 021 554	456 037	31,0
Limpopo	1 408 714	632 679	34,4	1 725 489	589 177	23,0
South Africa	14 193 867	8 800 196	47,7	15 096 760	6 969 021	32,2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.10: Labour absorption rate for males and females by province, South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Chapter 8: Households and household services

8.1 Number of households

Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1 below show the proportion of households within each province. The following were observed:

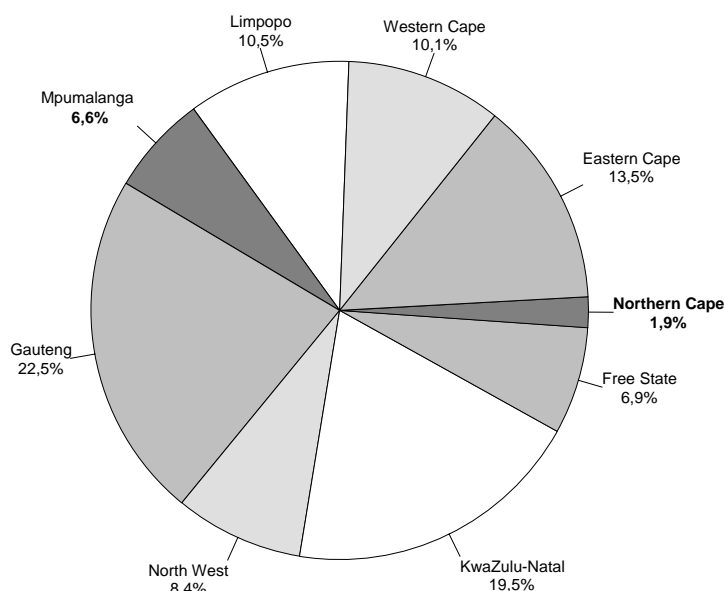
- There were 12 194 000 households in South Africa.
- Gauteng had the highest number of households (22,5%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19,5%) and Eastern Cape (13,5%).
- The smallest proportion of households was in Northern Cape (1,9%).

Table 8.1: Distribution of total households within the provinces, South Africa, 2004

Province	Number ('000)	%
Western Cape	1 228	10,1
Eastern Cape	1 651	13,5
Northern Cape	236	1,9
Free State	844	6,9
KwaZulu-Natal	2 380	19,5
North West	1 022	8,4
Gauteng	2 747	22,5
Mpumalanga	805	6,6
Limpopo	1 283	10,5
South Africa	12 194	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

Figure 8.1: Distribution of total households within the provinces, South Africa, 2004



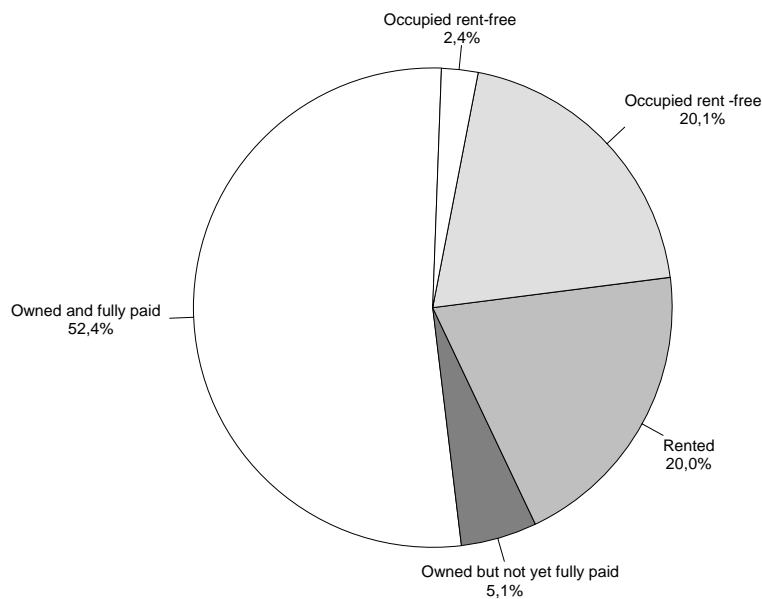
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

8.2 Housing ownership

Figure 8.2 below depicts the percentage tenure status of households in Northern Cape. The figure shows that:

- Most of the houses were paid and fully owned (52,4%).
- The percentage of houses that were occupied rent-free as part of employment contracts and those rented was almost the same (20,1% and 20,0% respectively).
- A small percentage (5,1%) of houses was owned but not yet fully paid off.

Figure 8.2: Percentage tenure status of households, Northern Cape, 2004



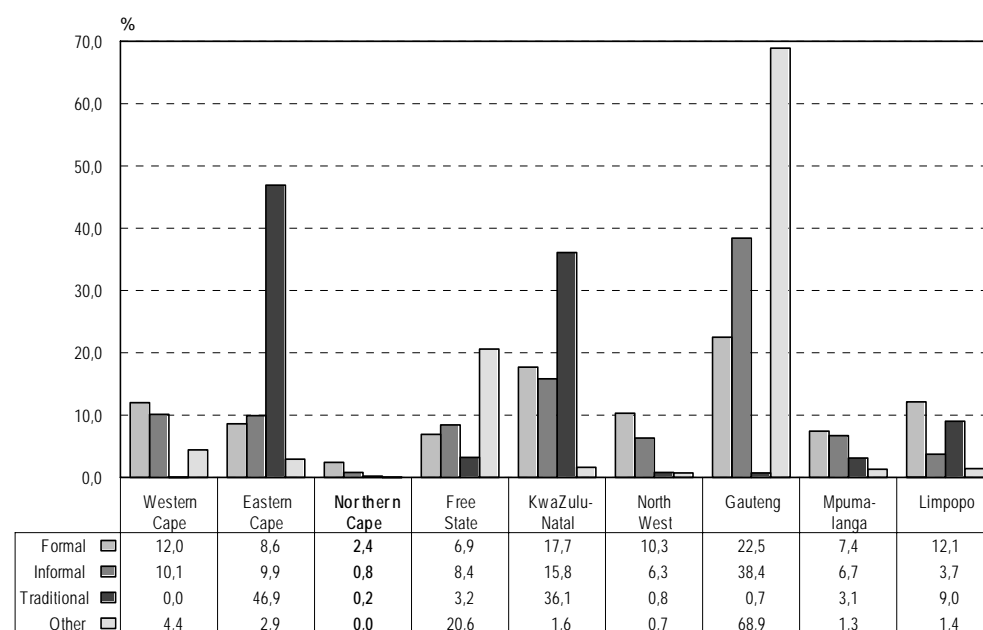
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

8.3 Type of dwelling

Figure 8.3 below shows the percentage of households within the province by type of dwelling. It is observed that:

- Gauteng had the highest proportion of households living in every type of dwelling except traditional dwellings.
- KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape accounted for the highest proportion of traditional dwellings.
- Northern Cape had the smallest proportion of households living in all different types of dwellings.

Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of households within the province by type of dwelling, South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

8.4 Female-headed households

Table 8.2 below shows the proportion of female-headed households in each province. The table shows that:

- The total number of female-headed households in South Africa was just above 4,5 million.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of female-headed households (22,5%), then Eastern Cape (17,2% and Gauteng (16,8%).
- Northern Cape had the lowest proportion at 1,5%.

Table 8.2: Distribution of female-headed households in each province, South Africa, 2004

Province	Female-headed households	
	Number ('000)	%
Western Cape	360	8,0
Eastern Cape	778	17,2
Northern Cape	68	1,5
Free State	244	5,4
KwaZulu-Natal	1 020	22,5
North West	358	7,9
Gauteng	760	16,8
Mpumalanga	291	6,4
Limpopo	645	14,3
South Africa	4 525	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

8.5 Energy

Table 8.3 below compares the proportion of households by source of energy for Northern Cape and South Africa. The following were observed:

- In both Northern Cape and South Africa, electricity from mains was the major source of energy for cooking, heating and lighting.
- In Northern Cape cooking, heating and lighting were not done through the use of animal dung as a source of energy, while nationally this source was used for cooking and heating only.

Table 8.3: Percentage households by source of energy, Northern Cape and South Africa, 2004

	South Africa			Northern Cape		
	Cooking	Heating	Lighting	Cooking	Heating	Lighting
Electricity from mains	59,3	49,7	80,2	68,1	55,0	81,8
Electricity from generator	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,6	0,3	1,0
Gas	1,7	0,9	0,2	4,5	1,4	0,1
Paraffin	15,1	10,6	4,3	11,3	7,3	1,7
Wood	19,8	24,6	0,0	14,7	27,0	0,0
Coal	2,5	4,8	0,0	0,1	1,5	0,0
Candles	0,0	0,0	15,0	0,0	0,1	13,4
Animal dung	0,4	0,4	0,0			
Solar energy	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,4	1,7
Other	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
None	0,5	8,8	0,0	0,3	6,9	0,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Totals include unspecified

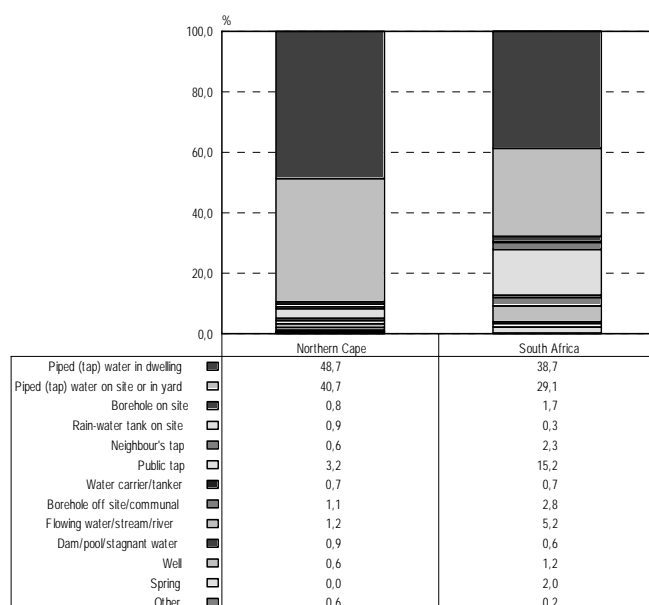
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

8.6 Water

Figure 8.4 below compares the proportion of the main source of water in households between Northern Cape and South Africa. It is shown that:

- A higher number of households in both Northern Cape and South Africa used piped water in the dwelling and piped water on site as their main source of water.
- The main source of water least used in Northern Cape (0,6%) was a neighbour's tap.
- Approximately 2,0% of households in South Africa used springs as a main source of water as compared to 0,0% in Northern Cape.

Figure 8.4: Households by main source of water, Northern Cape and South Africa, 2004



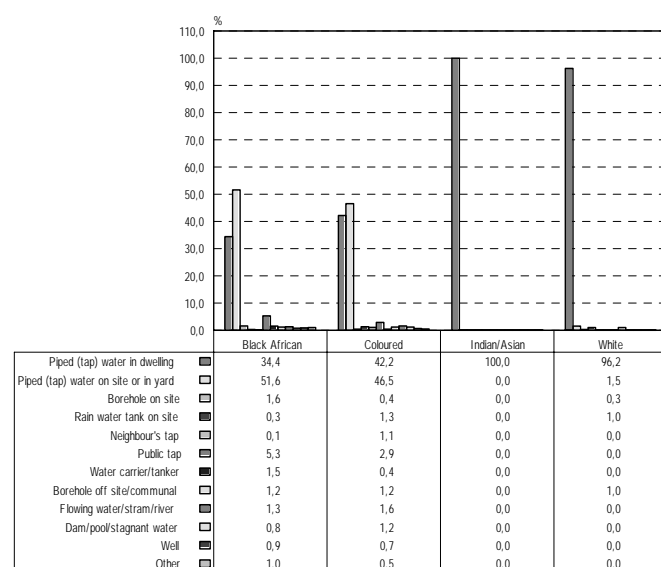
Totals include unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

Figure 8.5 below shows the proportion of households by source of water and population group in Northern Cape. The figure illustrates that:

- Black African and coloured population groups used piped tap water on site and piped water in the dwelling as the main source of water.
- The Indian/Asian population group used piped tap water as the main source of water in the dwelling only.
- The highest proportion of the white population group used piped tap water in the dwelling as the main source of water, then by those who used piped tap water on site.

Figure 8.5: Percentage households by main source of water and population group, Northern Cape, 2004



*Totals exclude unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

8.7 Toilet facilities

Table 8.4 below compares the distribution of households by sanitation facility between Northern Cape and South Africa. It shows that:

- The largest proportion of households used sanitation on site, then sanitation in the dwelling and sanitation off site both in Northern Cape and South Africa.
- A total of about 42,7% of households in Northern Cape used sanitation in the dwelling as compared to 37,0% nationally.
- A very small percentage of households used sanitation off site both nationally and in Northern Cape.

Table 8.4: Households by sanitation facility, South Africa and Northern Cape, 2004

	South Africa		Northern Cape	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Sanitation in the dwelling				
Total	4 514	37,0	101	42,7
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	4 325	95,8	99	98,8
Flush toilet connected to septic tank	189	4,4	1	1,2
Sanitation on site				
Total	6 180	50,7	112	47,6
Flush toilet connected to public sewerage system	2 082	33,7	51	45,4
Flush toilet connected to septic tank	240	3,9	13	11,6
Chemical toilet	44	0,7		0,1
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	859	13,9	22	19,8
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	2 732	44,2	12	10,7
Bucket toilet	223	3,6	14	12,4
Sanitation off site				
Total	1 491	12,2	23	9,8
Flush toilet connected to public sewerage system	82	5,5		1,8
Flush toilet connected to septic tank	9	0,6		1,5
Chemical toilet	6	0,4		1,1
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	56	3,7	2	6,8
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	221	14,8	3	13,5
Bucket toilet	25	1,7	1	5,4
None	1 092	73,2	16	69,9
Total	12 194	100,0	236	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

Table 8.5 below indicates the proportion of households by sanitation facility per population group in Northern Cape in 2004. The table illustrates that:

- The highest proportion of the black African population group used sanitation on site (64,9%).
- The Indian/Asian and white population group mostly used sanitation in the dwelling and sanitation on site.
- The highest proportion of coloured people used sanitation in the dwelling (62,8%).

Table 8.5: Households by sanitation facility and population group, Northern Cape, 2004

	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Sanitation in the dwelling								
Total	19	22,3	43	38,5	1	62,8	38	98,5
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	19	100,0	41	97,3	1	100,0	38	99,8
Flush toilet connected to septic tank		0,0	1	2,7		0,0		0,2
Sanitation on site								
Total	54	64,9	38	34,7		37,2	1	1,5
Flush toilet connected to public sewerage system	33	60,8	17	45,0		100,0		36,3
Flush toilet connected to septic tank	6	11,6	6	16,5		0,0		63,7
Chemical toilet		0,2		0,0		0,0		0,0
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	7	12,9	14	36,4		0,0		0,0
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	6	10,2	7	17,0		0,0		0,0
Bucket toilet	2	4,3	12	30,1		0,0		0,0
Sanitation off site								
Total	11	12,8	12	11,2		0,0		0,0
Flush toilet connected to public sewerage system		1,8		1,8				
Flush toilet connected to septic tank		3,3		0,0				
Chemical toilet		0,0		2,1				
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	1	7,2	1	6,5				
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	3	24,9		3,6				
Bucket toilet		1,5	1	8,7				
None	7	61,4	10	77,2				
Northern Cape	83	100,0	111	100,0	1	100,0	39	100,0

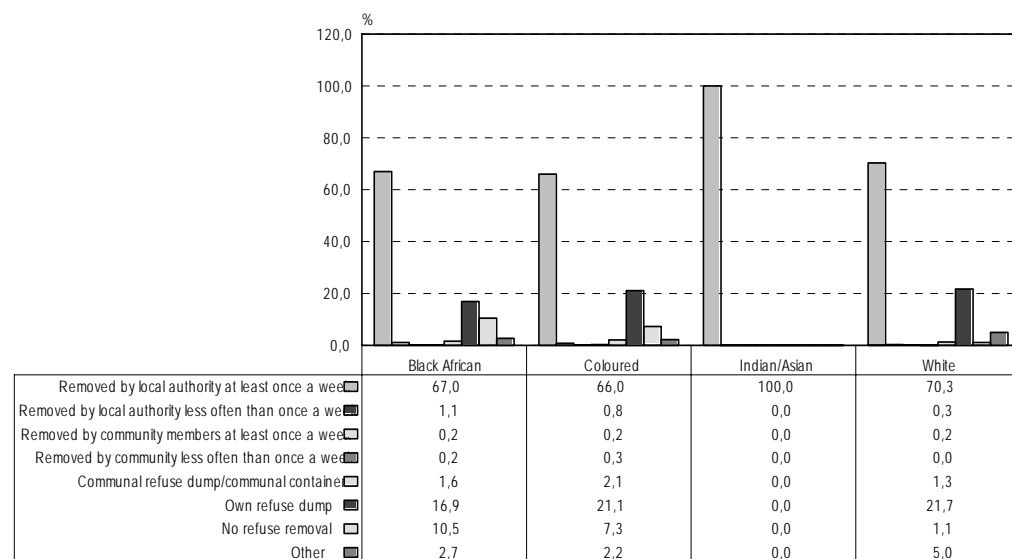
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

8.8 Refuse removal

Figure 8.6 below illustrates the proportion of refuse removal in each population group in Northern Cape. It shows that:

- Among all population groups, refuse removed by local authority at least once a week had the highest percentage, followed by own refuse dump.
- The Indian/Asian population group used removal by local authority at least once a week.

Figure 8.6: Percentage households' refuse removal by each population group of head of household, Northern Cape, 2004



Totals include unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

8.9 Access to telephones

Table 8.6 below shows the proportion of households with a telephone in the dwelling by province in South Africa. It is observed that:

- Gauteng had the highest percentage of households with a telephone in the dwelling (28,7%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,3%) and Western Cape (13,0%).
- The smallest percentage of households with a telephone in the dwelling was in Northern Cape (1,7%).

Table 8.6: Percentage of households with a telephone in the dwelling, South Africa, 2004

Province	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	869	13,0
Eastern Cape	661	9,9
Northern Cape	114	1,7
Free State	437	6,6
KwaZulu-Natal	1 087	16,3
North West	525	7,9
Gauteng	1 912	28,7
Mpumalanga	472	7,1
Limpopo	587	8,8
South Africa	6 663	100,0

Totals exclude unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

Table 8.7 below shows the proportion of telephone facilities in each population group in Northern Cape. The table shows that:

- A very small proportion of the Indian/Asian population group reported to have telephone facilities.
- The coloured population group had the highest proportion of those with telephone facilities (34,0%), followed by white people (32,7%) and black African people (32,4%).

Table 8.7: Households' telephone ownership by each population group, Northern Cape, 2004

	N ('000)	%
Black African	37	32,4
Coloured	38	34,0
Indian/Asian	1	0,9
White	37	32,7
Total	113	100,0

Totals exclude unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

8.10 Ownership of selected household goods

Table 8.8 below shows goods owned by households by province. It indicates that:

- Gauteng had the highest number of households who owned goods stated below and Northern Cape had the lowest number.
- Nationally, most of the households owned beds, followed by those who owned watches or clocks, and a small number owned a bicycle.

Table 8.8: Number of households that owned goods by province, South Africa, 2004

Province	Goods owned						
	Bed	Bicycle	Books	Radio	Refrigerator	Television	Watch or clock
Western Cape	1 213	362	998	1 042	948	982	1 117
Eastern Cape	1 581	167	868	1 163	588	699	1 145
Northern Cape	225	72	94	169	141	142	185
Free State	768	188	661	672	489	503	748
KwaZulu-Natal	2 258	350	1 409	2 010	1 257	1 294	2 015
North West	946	191	537	791	581	619	790
Gauteng	2 707	582	1 863	2 403	1 925	1 998	2 511
Mpumalanga	783	131	593	641	459	425	659
Limpopo	1 220	217	890	992	626	596	956
South Africa	11 701	2 260	7 911	9 884	7 014	7 258	10 127

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

Table 8.9 below shows households that own goods by population group in Northern Cape. The table shows that:

- Most of the households owned beds, then watches or clocks and radios.
- The Indian/Asian group had almost equal number of owned goods except for the bicycle.
- The coloured group had the higher number of owned goods as compared to other population groups.

Table 8.9: Number of households that owned goods by population group, Northern Cape, 2004

Population group	Goods owned						
	Bed	Bicycle	Books	Radio	Refrigerator	Television	Watch or clock
Black African	77	17	30	54	43	41	56
Coloured	106	32	31	78	57	61	89
Indian/Asian	1		1	1	1	1	1
White	39	23	30	36	39	38	38
Total	225	72	94	169	141	142	185

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

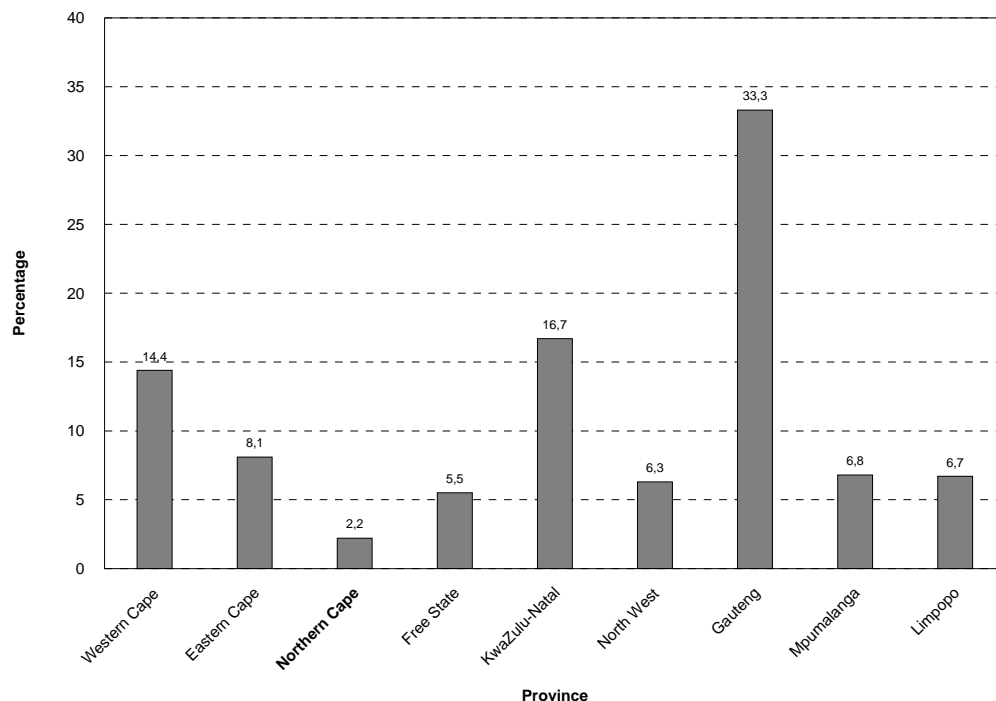
Chapter 9: Economy

9.1 Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR)

Figure 9.1 below illustrates the Gross Domestic Product per Region contribution to the economy of South Africa in 2004. According to the figure:

- Gauteng made the largest contribution to the economy of South Africa (33,3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,7%); and Western Cape (14,4%).
- The three provinces above contributed almost two thirds to the economy of South Africa.
- Northern Cape made the smallest contribution (2,2%) to the economy of South Africa in 2004.

Figure 9.1: GDPR contribution to the economy, South Africa, 2004

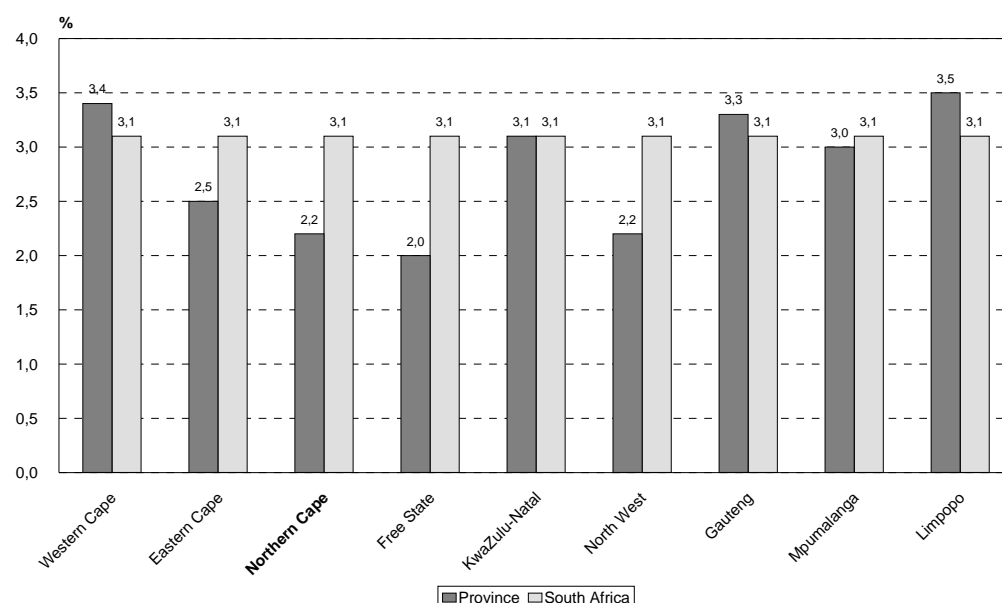


Source: Gross Domestic Product: *Annual estimates per region 1995–2004*

Figure 9.2 below shows the average annual economic growth in South Africa during the period 1996–2004. The figure shows that:

- The highest annual economic growth rate recorded in the nine provinces was that of Limpopo, with an average annual economic growth rate of 3,5%.
- Free State recorded the lowest average annual economic growth rate of 2,0% over that period.
- Northern Cape recorded a 2,2% average annual economic growth rate over that period.
- The average annual economic growth rate for South Africa for the same period was 3,1%. This means that over this period, Northern Cape recorded a lower average annual economic growth rate than that of South Africa.

Figure 9.2: Average annual economic growth by province, South Africa, 1996–2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Annual estimates per region 1995–2004*

Table 9.1 shows the growth rate of each industry in Northern Cape. It shows that:

- Northern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 3,0% during 2004. The national average economic growth rate was 4,5%.
- The economic performance of both Northern Cape and South Africa is attributed to growth in the construction industry (14,0% and 10,7% respectively) and finance, real estate and business services industry (8,7% and 7,5% respectively).
- There was lack of growth in agriculture, forestry and fishing for both Northern Cape and South Africa in 2004 (-3,2% and -1,7% respectively).

Table 9.1: Percentage change in real value added by industry at constant 2000 prices, Northern Cape and South Africa, 2004

Industry	NC	SA
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3,2	-1,7
Mining and quarrying	3,2	2,8
Manufacturing	7,0	4,6
Electricity, gas and water	7,9	2,4
Construction	14,0	10,7
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	-2,1	5,7
Transport, storage and communication	4,3	4,6
Finance, real estate and business services	8,7	7,5
Personal services	1,4	1,4
General government services	2,1	1,1
All industries at basic prices	3,0	4,4
Taxes less subsidies on products	3,8	4,8
GDP at market prices	3,0	4,5

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product: Annual estimates per region 1995–2004*

Table 9.2 below shows Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR) and value added per industry at current prices for Northern Cape from 1995 to 2002. It shows that:

- Mining and quarrying remained the highest contributor to the economy of Northern Cape over the period 1995 to 2004, followed by general government services; and finance, real estate and business services.
- The lowest contributors were construction; electricity, gas and water; and manufacturing.

Table 9.2: GDPR at current prices, Northern Cape, 1995–2004

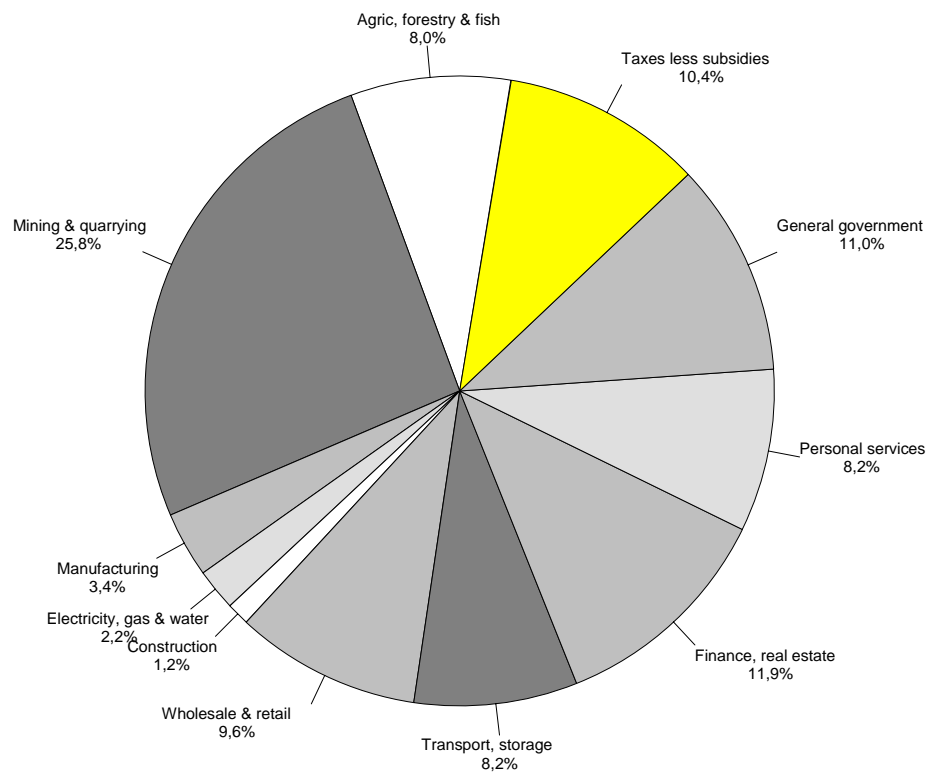
Industry	Rand million									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary Industries	3 718	3 219	3 521	4 188	5 887	7 139	8 138	8 864	9 335	10 185
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	659	754	819	908	1 009	1 280	1 412	1 446	2 471	2 412
Mining and quarrying	3 059	2 464	2 702	3 280	4 878	5 858	6 727	7 417	6 864	7 773
Secondary Industries	1 220	1 348	1 404	1 501	1 470	1 542	1 653	1 689	1 827	2 039
Manufacturing	514	546	584	593	602	707	745	892	971	1 037
Electricity, gas and water	482	529	536	559	549	559	552	489	541	650
Construction	224	273	285	350	319	277	356	308	316	352
Tertiary industries	6 470	7 316	8 113	8 755	9 802	10 801	11 588	12 733	14 109	14 736
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	1 331	1 454	1 546	1 634	1 871	2 270	2 188	2 351	2 926	2 902
Transport, storage and communication	1 301	1 498	1 549	1 664	1 766	1 834	2 017	2 200	2 381	2 475
Finance, real estate and business services	1 460	1 567	1 813	1 965	2 331	2 343	2 709	3 025	3 041	3 586
Personal services	884	995	1 127	1 250	1 411	1 650	1 808	2 012	2 248	2 458
General government services	1 494	1 802	2 078	2 242	2 423	2 704	2 866	3 145	3 514	3 315
All industries at basic prices	11 408	11 882	13 039	14 444	17 159	19 482	21 379	23 285	25 272	26 960
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 124	1 113	1 218	1 469	1 766	1 961	2 129	2 311	2 579	3 127
GDPR at market prices	12 533	12 995	14 258	15 913	18 925	21 444	23 507	25 597	27 850	30 087

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product: Annual Estimates per Region 1995–2004*

Figure 9.3 below shows the percentage contribution of each industry to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Northern Cape in 2004. It shows that:

- The largest contributors were the mining and quarrying industry (25,8%), the finance, real estate and business services industry (11,9%) and the general government services sector (11,0%).
- The construction industry contributed only 1,2% to the GDP of Northern Cape.

Figure 9.3: Percentage contribution of each industry to the GDPR at current prices, Northern Cape, 2004

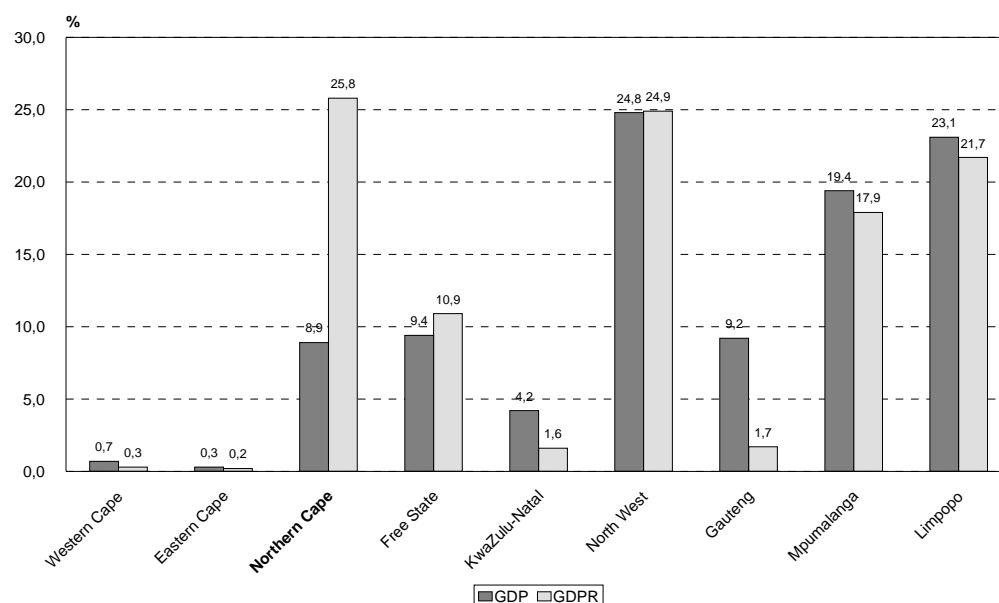


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product: Annual estimates per region 1995–2004*

Figure 9.4 below shows the percentage contribution of mining and quarrying to the GDP and GDPR. It shows that:

- The largest contributions came from North West and Limpopo (24,8% and 23,1% respectively).
- Approximately 8,9% contribution come from Northern Cape. The same industry contributed 25,8% to the economy of Northern Cape.

Figure 9.4: Percentage contribution of mining and quarrying to the GDP and GDPR, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Annual estimates per region 1995–2004*

9.2 Agriculture

Table 9.3 below shows the area planted and volume of production of field crop products per province in South Africa. It also shows that:

- In Northern Cape 10 931 hectares of maize were planted on dry land and out of that 35 707 metric tons were produced.
- Out of 31 448 hectares of maize planted and irrigated, 212 710 metric tons were produced in Northern Cape.
- In South Africa, the largest area of maize for grain was planted in dry land as compared to the area planted and irrigated.
- Western Cape had the largest area of wheat planted in dry land, followed by Free State and Northern Cape.
- Northern Cape recorded the largest area of wheat planted and irrigated, followed by Free State.

Table 9.3: Area planted and volume of production of field crop products, South Africa, 2002

Province	Maize for grain				Wheat			
	Planted		Production		Planted		Production	
	Dry land	Irrigated	Dry land	Irrigated	Dry land	Irrigated	Dry land	Irrigated
	Hectares		Metric tons		Hectares		Metric tons	
Western Cape	5 928	1 562	17 331	9 213	238 614	10 743	527 072	30 289
Eastern Cape	5 016	3 448	15 722	20 528	3 099	1 051	6 309	3 583
Northern Cape	10 931	31 448	35 707	212 710	12 855	32 769	25 690	156 716
Free State	708 057	38 515	1 987 580	243 151	221 150	22 036	436 266	102 143
KwaZulu-Natal	44 912	13 614	176 711	78 156	1 647	4 309	3 558	16 823
North West	491 441	14 669	1 191 158	87 658	6 150	11 079	15 032	47 911
Gauteng	65 424	5 755	213 693	29 483	50	1 065	122	2 967
Mpumalanga	261 889	29 899	896 156	187 682	3 370	9 667	7 589	45 270
Limpopo	21 951	15 989	60 559	68 817	3 783	7 457	8 599	33 252
South Africa	1 615 547	154 898	4 594 616	937 397	490 718	100 176	1 030 237	438 953

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002*

Table 9.4 below shows the number of livestock sold. It shows that:

- Northern Cape sold the highest number of sheep, followed by Eastern Cape, Free State and Western Cape.
- The largest number of beef cattle was sold in Free State, North West, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.
- Nationally, sheep had the highest number of sales as compared to other livestock.

Table 9.4: Number of livestock stock, South Africa, 2002

Province	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Angora goats	Boer Goats	Other goats	Pigs
	Number						
Western Cape	20 486	64 805	784 843	14 467	10 679	1 138	154 153
Eastern Cape	15 414	281 438	816 625	62 126	28 367	601	49 473
Northern Cape	3 671	173 266	2 178 250	12 936	76 313	863	12 459
Free State	45 489	608 534	812 354	1 540	3 932	100	57 972
KwaZulu-Natal	13 819	320 271	59 883	1 667	12 686	456	279 120
North West	10 431	453 009	68 487	200	1 814	763	212 474
Gauteng	2 391	355 384	47 792	160	506	184	205 315
Mpumalanga	8 375	230 280	100 708	0	56	70	60 948
Limpopo	2 860	241 045	24 843	0	781	95	219 925
South Africa	122 936	2 728 032	4 893 785	93 096	135 134	4 270	1 251 839

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002*

Table 9.5 below shows the number of livestock products sold. It shows that:

- Only four provinces sold products from mohair. These are Eastern Cape with the most sales, followed by Western Cape, Northern Cape and Free State.
- Western Cape sold the highest number of products from milk and cream.

Table 9.5: Number of livestock products sold by province, South Africa, 2002

Province	Milk and cream	Wool	Mohair
	litres	kg	
Western Cape	410 046 379	4 631 469	1 617 813
Eastern Cape	333 250 645	6 083 330	1 687 262
Northern Cape	20 842 286	3 197 507	104 404
Free State	214 961 193	5 018 098	32 533
KwaZulu-Natal	269 437 950	462 424	
North West	107 488 263	190 450	
Gauteng	44 323 323	28 915	
Mpumalanga	107 994 858	1 286 330	
Limpopo	22 445 824	3 943	
South Africa	1 530 790 720	20 902 468	3 442 012

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002*

Table 9.6 below shows the number of farming units and market value of their assets by province in South Africa. The following are observed from this table:

- Northern Cape had the third most farming units at 6 114. Most farming units were found in Free State (8 531) and Western Cape (7 185). Gauteng with 2 206 had the lowest number of farming units.
- Western Cape had the highest asset market value of approximately R27,9 billion. Gauteng with approximately R3,0 billion had the lowest asset market value.
- There were 45 818 farming units with an asset market value of approximately R98,4 billion in South Africa.

Table 9.6: Number of farming units and market value of assets by province, South Africa, 2002

Province	Number of farming units	Market value of assets (R '000)
Western Cape	7 185	27 863 636
Eastern Cape	4 376	7 704 486
Northern Cape	6 114	9 698 368
Free State	8 531	12 477 269
KwaZulu-Natal	4 038	9 900 145
North West	5 349	8 419 760
Gauteng	2 206	2 962 276
Mpumalanga	5 104	9 720 910
Limpopo	2 915	9 681 405
South Africa	45 818	98 428 255

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002*

Table 9.7 and Figure 9.5 below show gross farming income and farming debts by province in South Africa in 2002. The following are observed:

- Northern Cape generated the second lowest gross farming income of approximately R3,6 billion.
- Western Cape contributed the highest gross income of just over R11,1 billion.
- Farming debts amounted to approximately R31 billion.

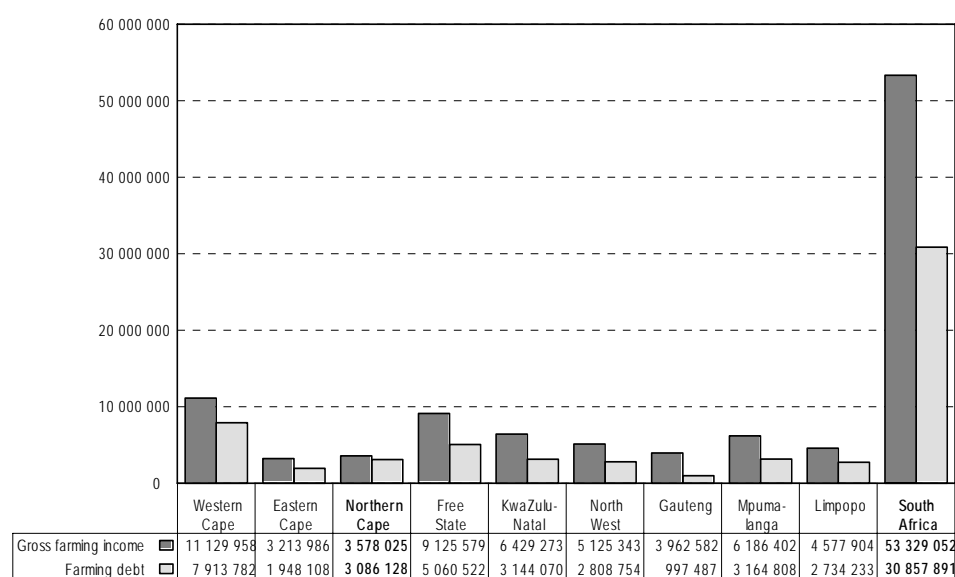
- Western Cape recorded the largest part of the debt, then Free State and Mpumalanga, while Gauteng had the lowest proportion of debts.
- The formal agricultural sector generated a total gross farming income of more than R53 billion.

Table 9.7: Gross farming income and farming debt by province, South Africa, 2002

Province	Gross farming income	Farming debt
	R '000	
Western Cape	11 129 958	7 913 782
Eastern Cape	3 213 986	1 948 108
Northern Cape	3 578 025	3 086 128
Free State	9 125 579	5 060 522
KwaZulu-Natal	6 429 273	3 144 070
North West	5 125 343	2 808 754
Gauteng	3 962 582	997 487
Mpumalanga	6 186 402	3 164 808
Limpopo	4 577 904	2 734 233
South Africa	53 329 052	30 857 892

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002*

Figure 9.5: Gross farming income and farming debt by province, South Africa, 2002



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002*

Table 9.8 below shows a breakdown of gross farming income by type of division and province in South Africa. The table shows the following:

- Northern Cape had the fourth lowest gross income of field crops, third lowest in animals, fourth highest in horticulture, second lowest in other products, and lowest in animal products.
- In total, field crops generated the highest income, followed by animals, horticulture, animal products and then other products.

- Free State contributed the largest share of field crops and animals to the gross farming income, whereas Western Cape contributed the largest share in horticulture, animal products and other products.
- Eastern Cape contributed the smallest share in field crops and animals, North West in horticulture and other products, and Limpopo in animal products.

Table 9.8: Breakdown of gross farming income by type of division and province, South Africa, 2002

Province	Field crops	Horticulture	Animals	Animal products	Other products
	R '000				
Western Cape	1 295 835	5 976 340	1 581 885	1 713 253	562 645
Eastern Cape	184 361	833 403	1 040 893	1 119 457	35 871
Northern Cape	971 869	1 065 784	1 336 290	180 918	23 163
Free State	5 067 205	620 318	2 674 877	735 704	27 475
KwaZulu-Natal	2 773 151	614 458	1 623 648	991 698	426 317
North West	2 448 308	363 358	1 800 537	505 248	7 892
Gauteng	384 056	811 240	1 783 046	912 932	71 307
Mpumalanga	2 566 165	1 624 945	1 393 014	460 538	141 740
Limpopo	785 982	2 319 058	1 182 518	186 163	104 181
South Africa	16 476 933	14 228 909	14 416 706	6 805 912	1 400 592

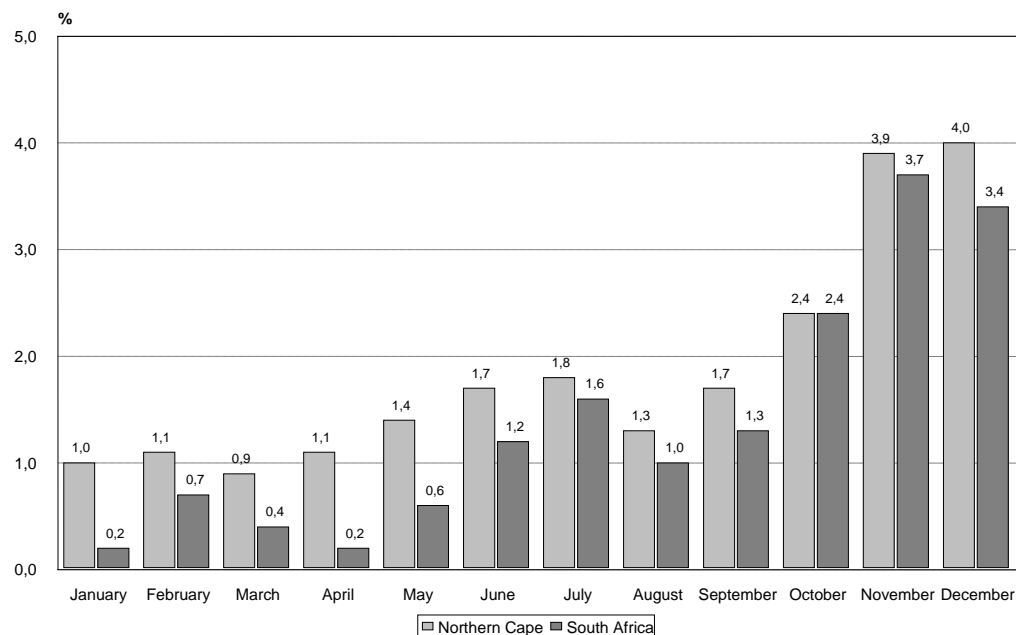
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002*

9.3 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Figure 9.6 below shows annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for 2004. It shows that:

- The inflation rate of South Africa was 3,4% in December 2004.
- The inflation rate of Northern Cape was above that of South Africa from January to December 2004 except in October when it was the same.

Figure 9.6: Annual inflation rate on a monthly basis, Northern Cape and South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, Consumer Price Index 2004

9.4 Human Development Index (HDI)

Human Development Index: The Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme is used for obtaining internationally comparable indicators of the ability of individuals within a country or across various countries to live long, informed and comfortable lives. It has three components:

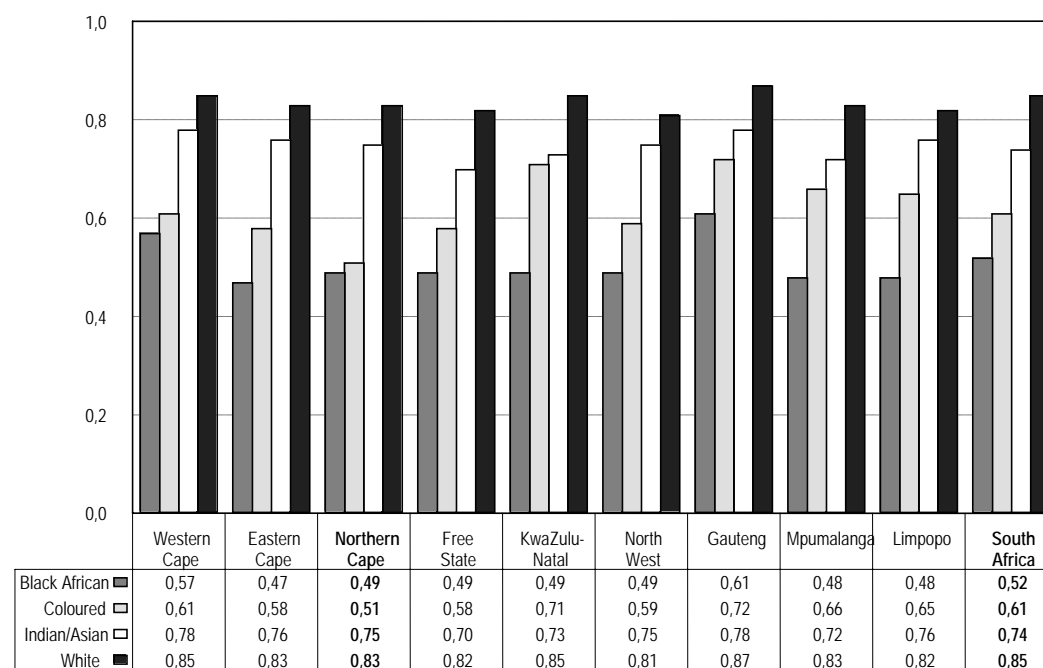
- (1) Longevity measured by life expectancy at birth
- (2) Educational attainment measured by adult literacy rate (two-thirds weighting) and combined gross enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary level
- (3) Comfortable lives measured by a GDP Index

The Human Development Index is the average of these three components.

Figure 9.7 below illustrates the Human Development Index by province and population group in South Africa in 2003. The figure illustrates that:

- The HDI for the white population group was the highest in all provinces, followed by that of the Indian/Asian, coloured and black African population groups.
- The HDIs for Northern Cape among all population groups were lower than those of South Africa as a whole except in the case of the Indian/Asian population group where the HDI for Northern Cape was higher than that of South Africa.

Figure 9.7: Human Development Index by province and population group, South Africa, 2003



Source: Global Insight, SA 2003

Chapter 10: Politics

Table 10.1 below shows the number of seat allocations of political parties in Northern Cape provincial legislature in 1994, 1999 and 2004.

The table shows that:

- The number of seats for the ANC increased from 15 in 1994 to 20 in 1999, and then to 21 in 2004.
- The ACDP won only one seat in 2004.
- The DA had one seat in both 1994 and 1999 and it had three seats in 2004.
- The FF+ had two seats in 1994. This number decreased to one in 1999 and remained the same in 2004.
- The ID won two seats in 2004.
- The number of seats for the NNP decreased from 12 in 1994 to 8 in 1999, and then to 2 in 2004.

Table 10.1: Seat allocation in the provincial legislature, Northern Cape, 1994, 1999 and 2004

Party	1994	1999	2004
African National Congress (ANC)	15	20	21
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	-	-	1
Democratic Alliance (DA)	1	1	3
Freedom Front Plus (FF+)	2	1	1
Independent Democrats (ID)	-	-	2
New National Party (NNP)	12	8	2
Total	30	30	30

Source: Independent Electoral Commission 2004