6. Socio-economic imperatives

This section addresses the spatial distribution of employment and household income.

6.1 Employment

As can be expected, employment in the core urban areas is relatively high. This is also the case in the mining areas. Unemployment is clearly associated with poorer areas in Mogale City. However farming areas and the agricultural holding areas also have higher levels of unemployment. There are no large scale seasonal workers active in the municipal area.

Employment levels directly reflect on household income and thus also on the revenue base of the municipality. Higher levels of unemployment may eventually restrict the ability of the municipality to address issues of transformation and spatial integration simply due to a lack of resources.

Map 25: Employment
6.2 Household income

The map showing household income distribution is one of the most significant maps due to the extent of the poverty problems in the municipal area. R3200 per month is generally regarded as a good measure for poverty since it is more or less the cut off point for government assistance to poor households.

Keeping in mind the previous map, the areas that showed high levels of employment is also the areas where people earn less that R3200/month. There are very few areas, mostly to the north and east of the CBD that reports higher incomes. The implications of this profile are profound. It implies that the council has a limited resources base and thus a very limited ability to make a significant impact on development in general.