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Provincial Profile 2004

North West



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Provincial Profile 2004

North West

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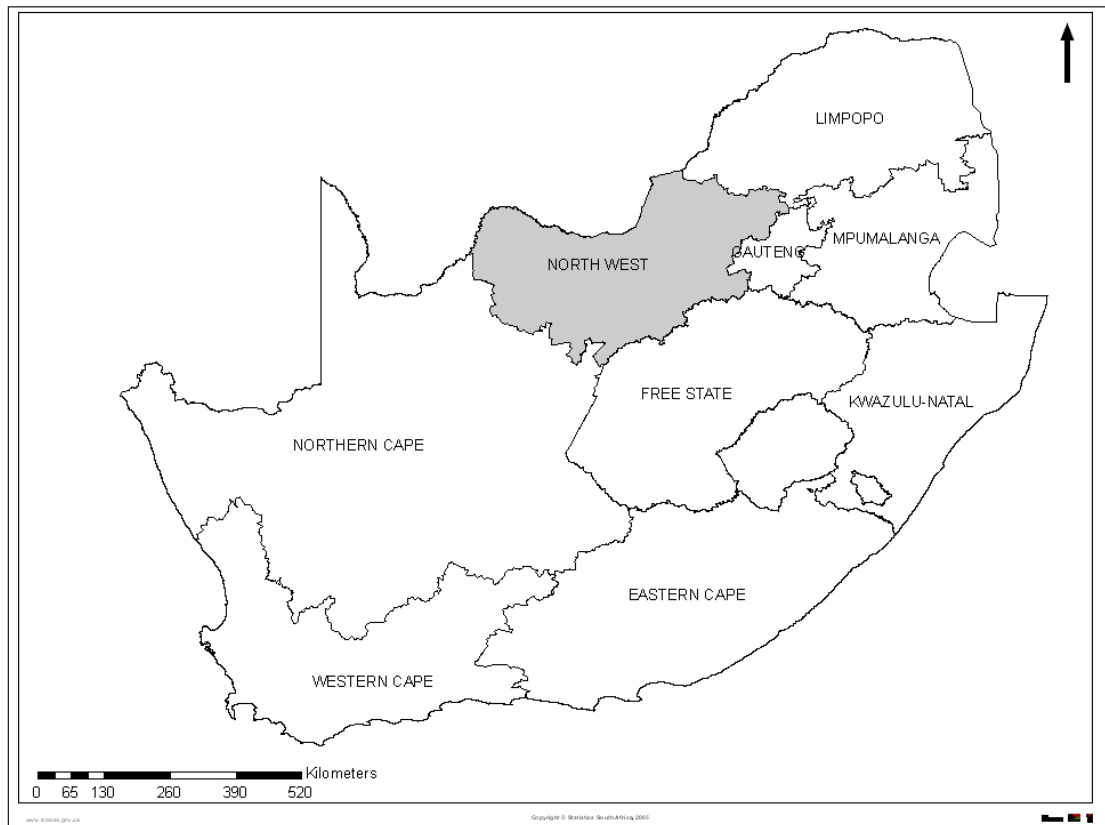
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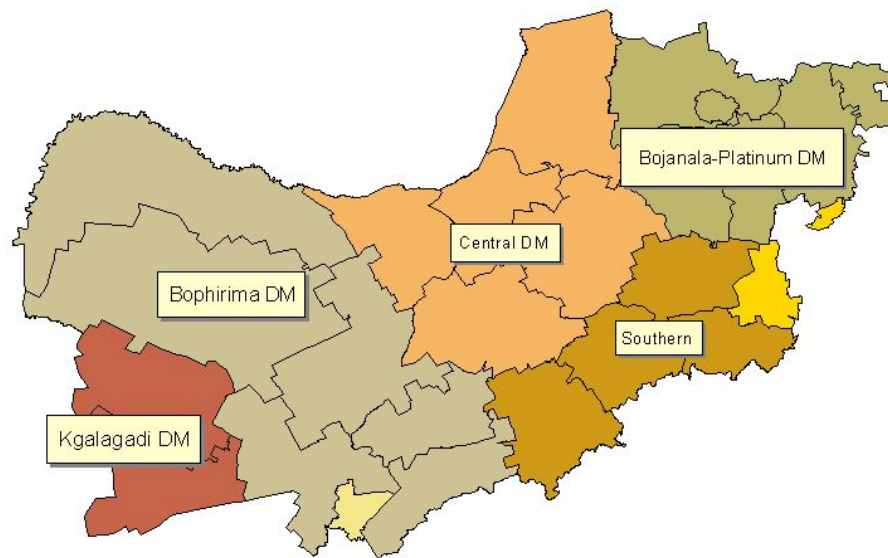
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Map 1: Map of the South African provinces showing the location of North West



Map 2: Map of North West showing the district councils



Source: Statistics South Africa, Geographic Information System, 2005

Executive summary

Objective

This report seeks to give the reader an idea of the life circumstances of the people of North West and the economy of the province. Topics covered are Demography, Vital Statistics, Migration, Health, Education, Safety and security, Labour market, Households and household services, Economy, and Politics.

Data sources

Most of the data in this report came from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources. Predominantly data from the Population Censuses of 1996 and 2001 were used in building the demographic profile of the population, and this was backed up by data from relevant Stats SA publications for other sections. External sources have been used for some sections, particularly sections on Health, Education, Crime and Politics.

Findings in the profile

Background

North West is the fifth largest province, occupying 9,5% (116 320 km²) of the total land of South Africa. The province shares borders with Limpopo, Gauteng, Free State and Northern Cape. Its economy relies mainly on mining and to some extent on agriculture and manufacturing. The capital city of North West is Mafikeng, which is also where the provincial legislature is situated.

The population of North West

The population of the province accounted for about 8% of the total South African population, according to Census 2001. The black African population group was in the majority – constituting 91% of the total provincial population. The province was demarcated into four district councils, which are Bophirima, Southern, Central and Bojanala. There were three cross-border district municipalities. For the purpose of this report, they have been incorporated into the main district councils. Of the four district councils, Bojanala was the most densely populated.

The population of North West resembled that of a developing country with a relatively large percentage of people under the age of 15 years. According to Census 2001, more than two-thirds of the population spoke Setswana.

Vital statistics

In the distribution of total live birth registrations in the country, North West had a proportion of approximately 8% and a percentage distribution of recorded deaths in 2003 revealed that North West recorded about 9% of the total deaths. Data collected on marriages in 2003 revealed that civil marriages were the favoured way of solemnisation in North West, accounting for over 68% of the total marriages in the province.

Migration

Comparison of the migration statistics for 1996 and 2001 showed that North West had had an internal migrant loss in 2001 compared to the 1996 figures.

Health

Medical aid coverage for the people of North West as measured in the General Household Survey of 2003 was low – where only about 12% of the total population reported that they had the coverage. There was also not an adequate number of health personnel for the province's 32 hospitals – especially highly skilled medical officers and dentists.

Education

The average literacy rate of North West residents (70%) in 2001 was the fifth highest in the country.

Safety and security

Findings in this section suggest that robbery with aggravating circumstances was the leading crime in the violent crimes category. The trend shows that these were increasing over the years 2000 to 2003, starting with over 4 500 incidents reported in 2000, and increasing to nearly 6 000 in 2003.

The labour market

Data used in the labour market information have been taken from the Labour Force Survey of September 2004. These data showed that, generally, more males were employed than females in the country, and in North West in particular, where there was a proportion of 44% males compared to 26% females employed. There was also a much higher percentage of not economically active females (nearly 62%) compared to males (about 42%).

Households and household services

In 2004, the majority of North West households (76%) lived in houses that were built on separate stands. The main sources of water for these households were mainly a tap inside the yard and public taps. There was a high proportion of households (more than 33%) still using pit latrines without ventilation.

Economy

North West regional contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product was 4,9% in 2004 and the province's annual contribution to the economy of the country was 6,3% – making it the sixth highest contributor.

Politics

The ANC was the party that occupied the majority of the seats in the North West legislature during all the years that democratic elections took place. The party occupied 26 seats in 1994, 27 in 1999 and 27 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

1.1 Population profile

This chapter deals with the demographics of North West and other provinces in South Africa. Data from the Population Censuses of 1996 and 2001 have been used. These were the first and second censuses conducted by Stats SA since the first democratic elections in 1994.

Table 1.1 compares the populations of the different provinces using information from both censuses. This table shows that:

- There was an increase of 9,4% in the population of North West from 3 354 825 in 1996 to 3 669 349 in 2001.
- The population density for North West had also increased from 29 in 1996 to 32 in 2001.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population, followed by Gauteng in both years.
- In terms of the area size, Northern Cape had the largest size among all the provinces, whereas Gauteng had the smallest size.
- Gauteng had the highest population densities for both years, whereas Northern Cape had the lowest for both years.

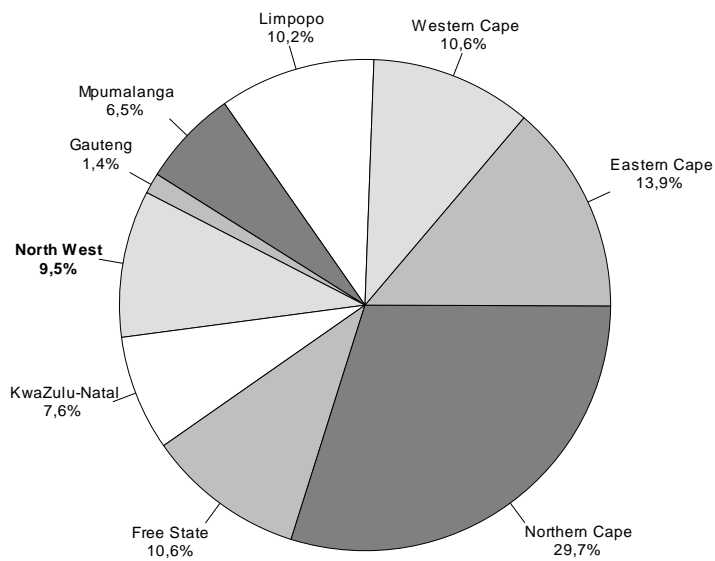
Table 1.1: Land area, population and population density by province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001

Province	Area (km ²)	Population			
		1996		2001	
		N	Density	N	Density
Western Cape	129 370	3 956 875	31	4 524 335	35
Eastern Cape	169 580	6 302 525	37	6 436 763	38
Northern Cape	361 830	840 321	2	822 727	2
Free State	129 480	2 633 504	20	2 706 775	21
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	8 417 021	91	9 426 017	102
North West	116 320	3 354 825	29	3 669 349	32
Gauteng	17 010	7 348 423	432	8 837 178	520
Mpumalanga	79 490	2 800 711	35	3 122 990	39
Limpopo	123 910	4 929 357	40	5 273 642	43
South Africa	1 219 090	40 583 562	33	44 819 778	37

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

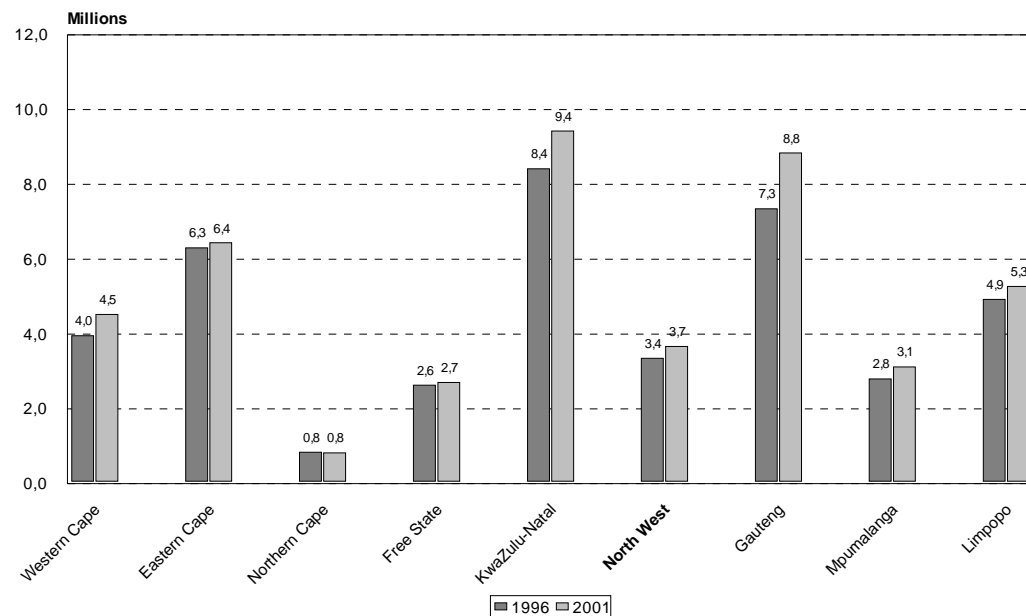
Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are graphical representations of the above observations in terms of land area, population and population density.

Figure 1.1: Land area by province, South Africa, 2001



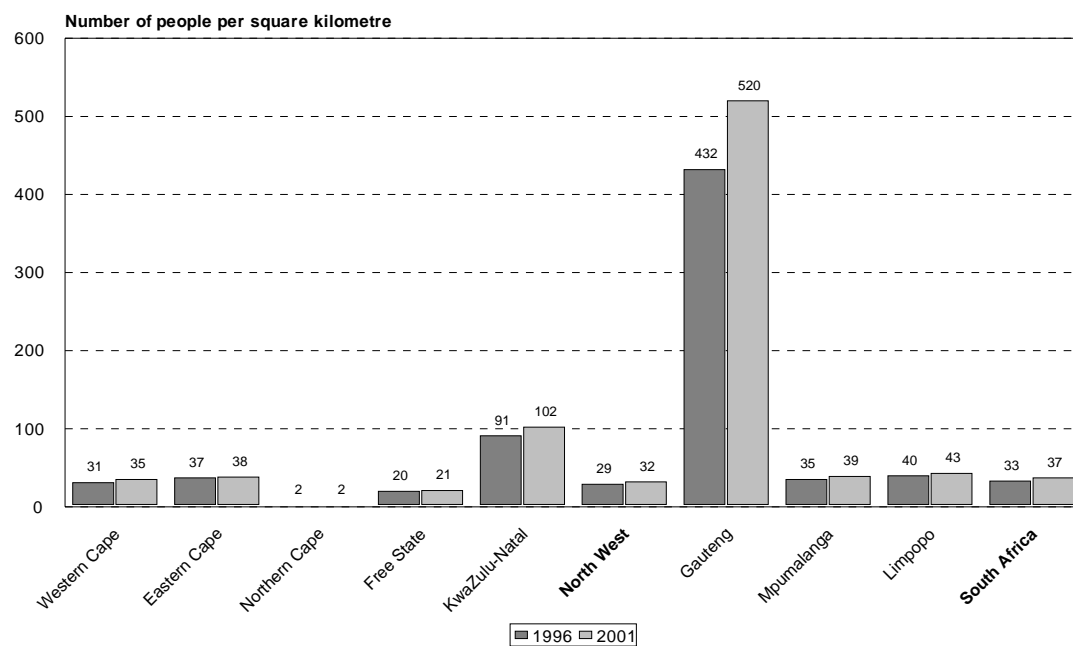
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

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



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.3: Population density of each province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001

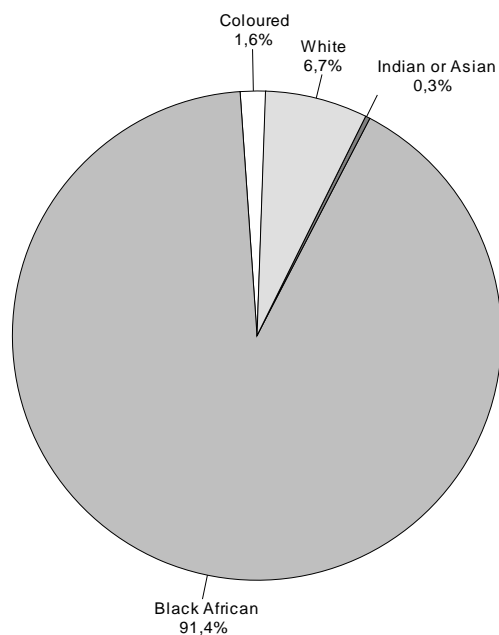


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.4 shows the population of North West by population group in 2001. It can be observed from this figure that:

- The black African population group formed the largest proportion among all population groups (91,4%) in the province.
- This was followed by the white population group (6,7%), coloured population group (1,6%) and then the Indian/Asian population group (0,3%).

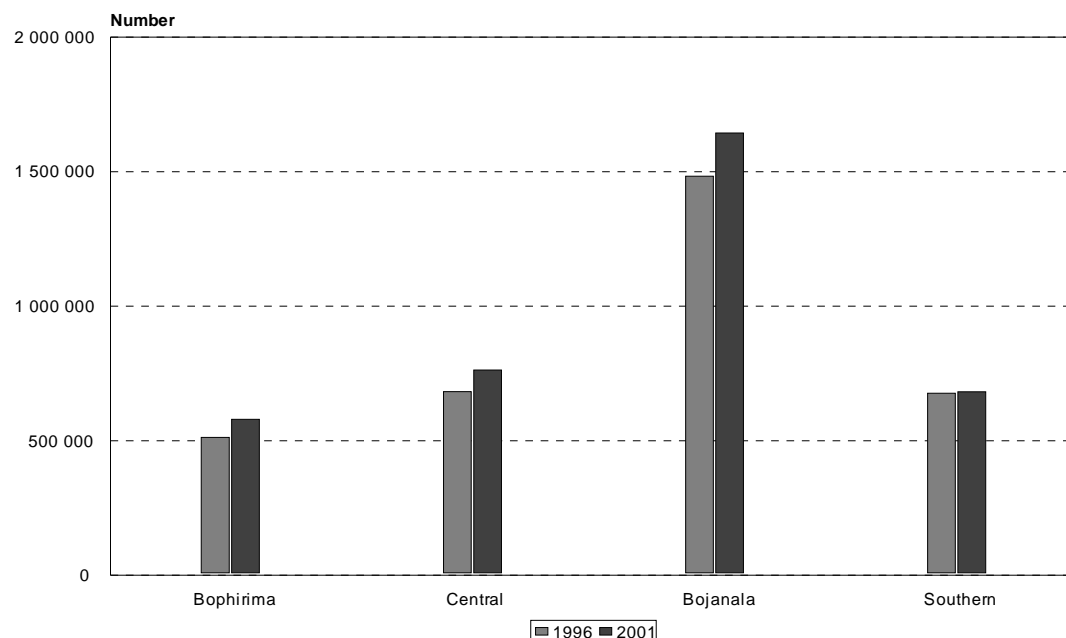
Figure 1.4: Population of North West by population group, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.5 compares the population of North West district councils in 1996 and 2001. It is observed that Bojanala had the largest population among all district councils during both censuses, followed by Central, and then Southern (although this had a slight decrease in 2001). The lowest populated district council was Bophirima.

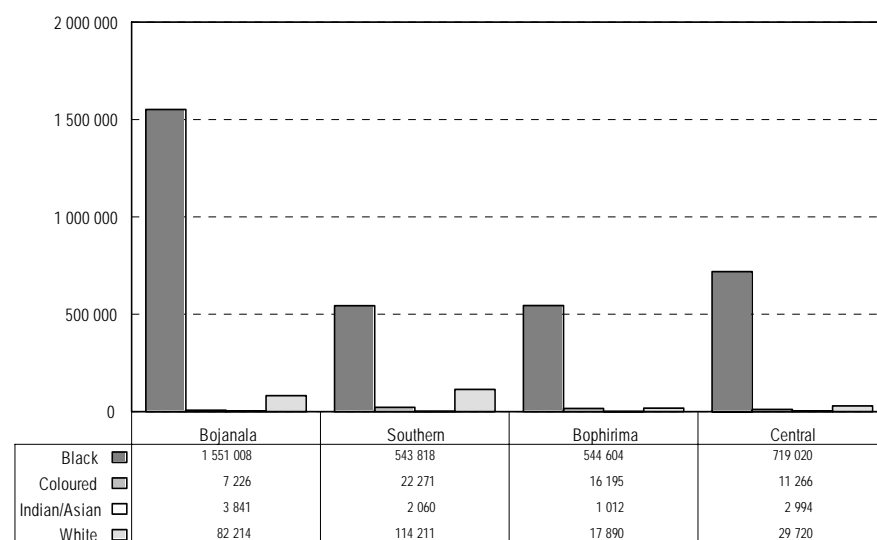
Figure 1.5: Population of each district council, North West, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.6 below shows the population of North West by district council and population group in 2001. It can be seen that the majority of black African people resided in Bojanala, while the white people were mainly concentrated in the Southern district.

Figure 1.6: Population of each district council by population group, North West, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.2 Sex ratios

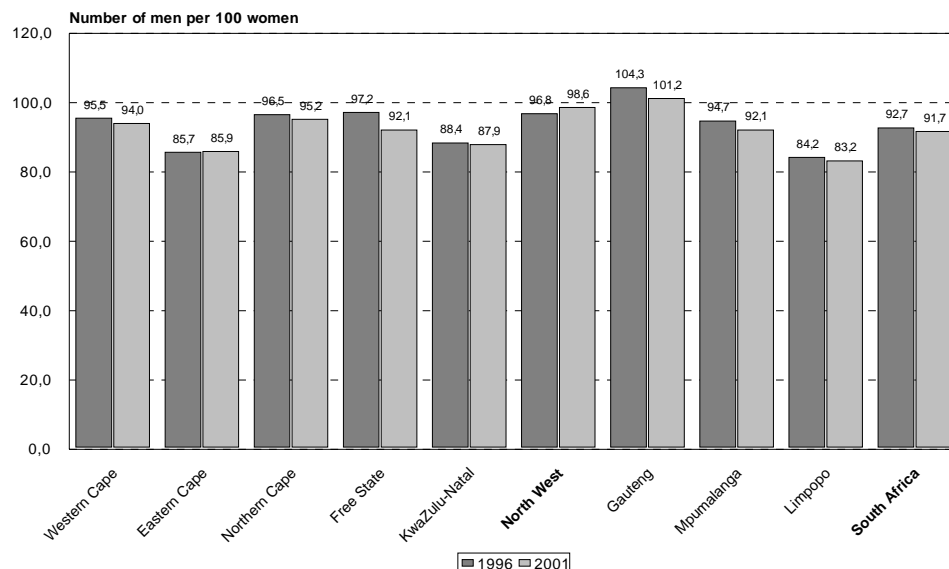
Definition:

Sex ratio = number of men per 100 women

Figure 1.7 shows that:

- Throughout all the provinces and in South Africa as a whole, there were slight differences in the sex ratios.
- Gauteng was the only province with slightly higher numbers of men than women (104,3: 100 in 1996 and 101,2:100 in 2001).
- North West had a sex ratio of 96,8 in 1996, which increased to 98,6 in 2001. The lowest sex ratio was found in Limpopo for both census years.
- The sex ratio for the country as a whole decreased by a percentage point from 1996 to 2001.

Figure 1.7: Sex ratios in each province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.2 shows sex ratios for each district council in North West in 1996 and 2001, while Figure 1.8 shows the sex ratios for 2001 by district council. The following comparisons are made:

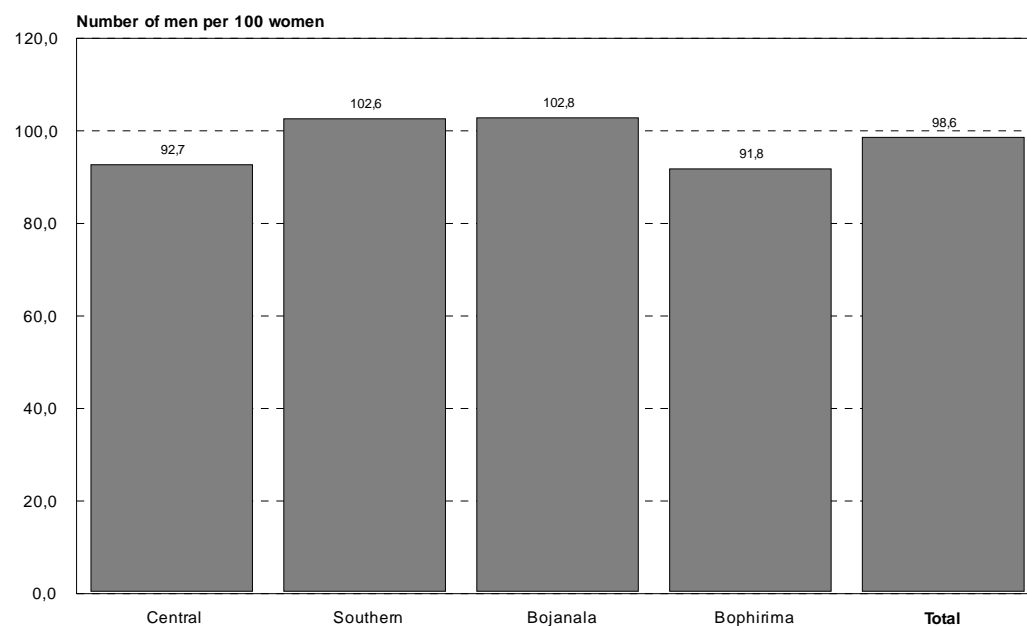
- Bojanala had the highest sex ratio in both years (100,2 and 102,8 respectively), while Bophirima had the lowest (87,5 and 91,8) for the respective years.
- Central and Bophirima districts all had a higher proportion of women than men in both 1996 and 2001. They also showed an increase in sex ratios between the two censuses, from 89,0 to 92,7 in Central and from 87,5 to 91,8 in Bophirima.

Table 1.2: Sex ratio by district council, North West, 1996 and 2001

District	1996			2001		
	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Central	321 477	361 139	89,0	367 066	395 933	92,7
Southern	346 772	329 737	105,2	345 594	336 765	102,6
Bojanala	742 458	740 731	100,2	833 537	810 753	102,8
Bophirima	239 130	273 382	87,5	275 350	304 352	91,8
Total	1 649 837	1 704 989	96,8	1 821 547	1 847 803	98,6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.8: Sex ratio by district council, North West, 2001



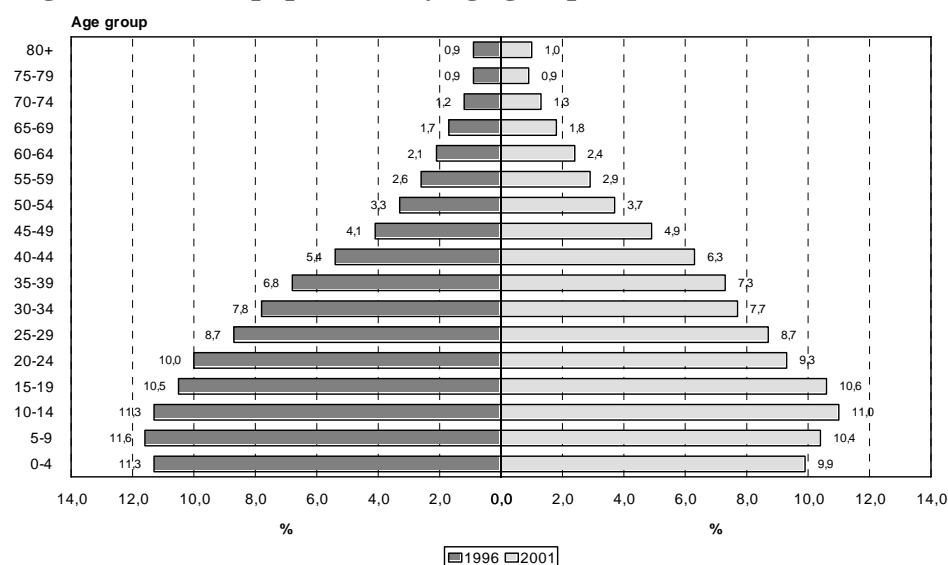
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.3 Age distribution

Figure 1.9 shows the age breakdown for 1996 and 2001 populations by age group in North West. The following is observed:

- The North West population had high proportions of people aged 10–14 years during both census years (11,3% and 11,0% respectively).
- In general, the high proportion of the North West population was in the age group 5–24 years.

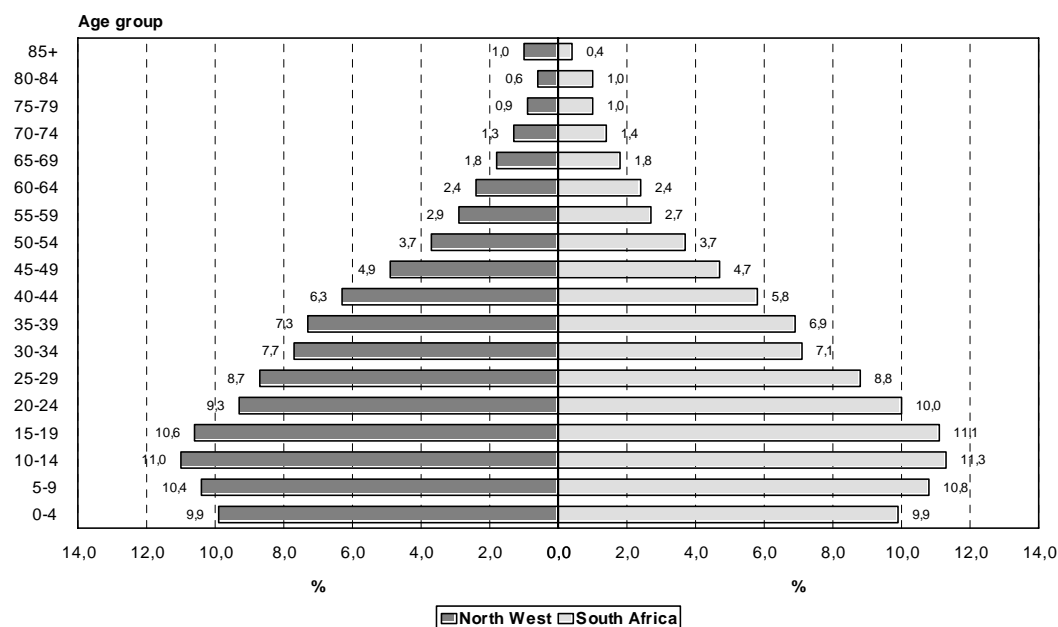
Figure 1.9: Total population by age group, North West, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.10 compares the population breakdowns of North West and South Africa for 2001. Again it can be observed that the highest proportion of the population (both in North West and South Africa) fell within the age category of 0–24 years (with proportions ranging from 9,3% to 11,3%). Also, the proportion of North West's aged population (people aged 65+ years) was almost the same as that of the country as a whole.

Figure 1.10: Total population by age group, North West and South Africa, 2001

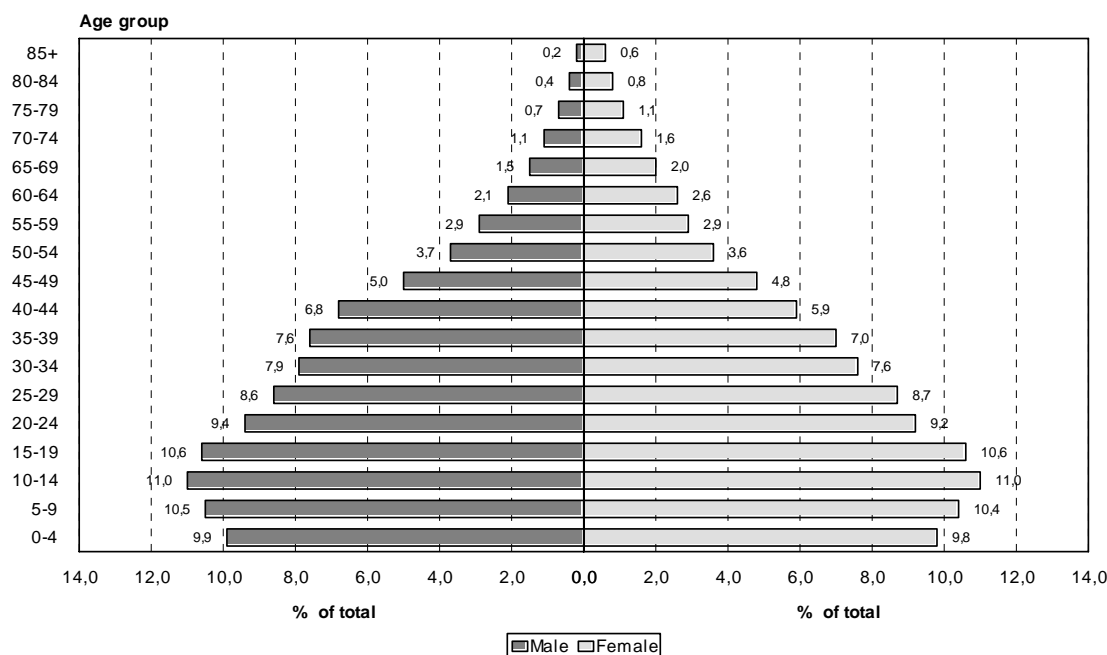


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

The population pyramid for North West according to age group and sex in 2001 is shown in Figure 1.11. Comparing males to females, it can be observed that:

- For all the age groups, there were generally lower proportions of males to females in the province.
- The highest proportions of both males and females (11,0% each) were in the age group 10–14 years.

Figure 1.11: Distribution of the total population of North West by age group and sex, 2001

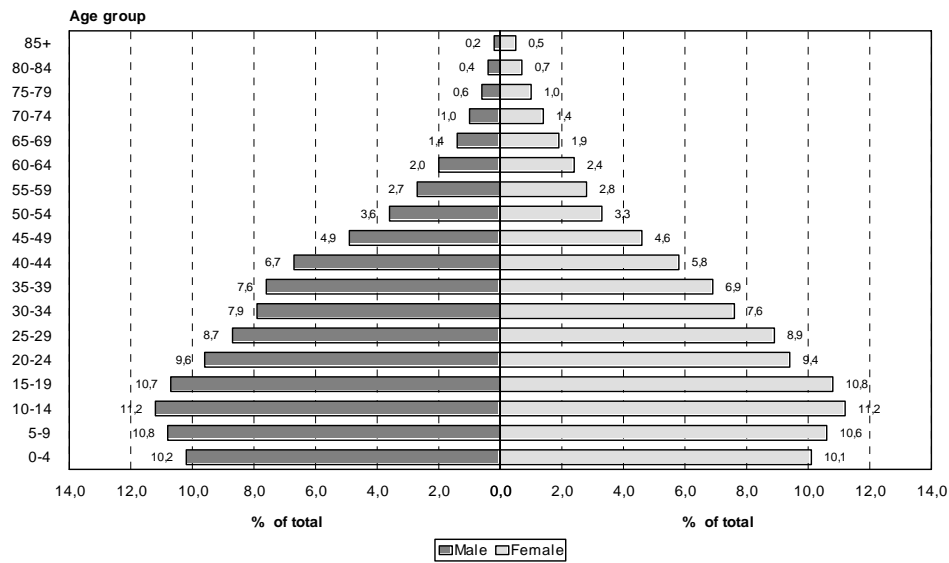


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figures 1.12–1.15 show the population of North West according to age, population group and sex in 2001. Comparisons among the different population groups reveal that:

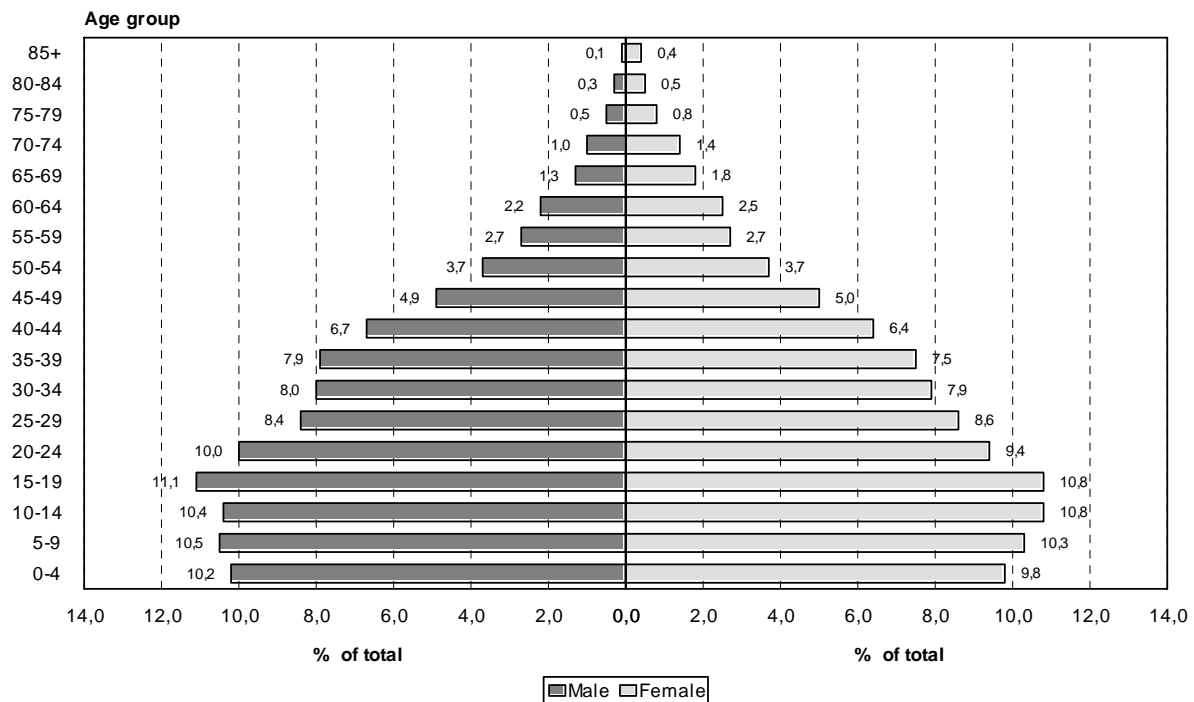
- For all population groups, the majority of people in the province was in the age group 15–64 years.
- The black African population had the majority of young people in the age category 0–19 years (65,5%) compared to other population groups; while the white population had the highest proportion in the 65+ years age category (20,8%) where the proportions for black African and coloured population groups were less than 10% each and the Indian just over 10% (at 10,2%).
- There were some differences in the age distributions among the sexes of the different population groups. In the white population, the highest proportion of males and females was in the 10–19 years and the 30–44 years age categories, respectively. For the black African population, the highest proportion for both males and females was in the 10–14 years age group.
- The shapes of the population pyramids for the different population groups also differed. For black African and coloured population groups, the pyramids were broad-based and narrowed towards the apex with increasing ages.

Figure 1.12: Distribution of the black African population by age group and sex, North West, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

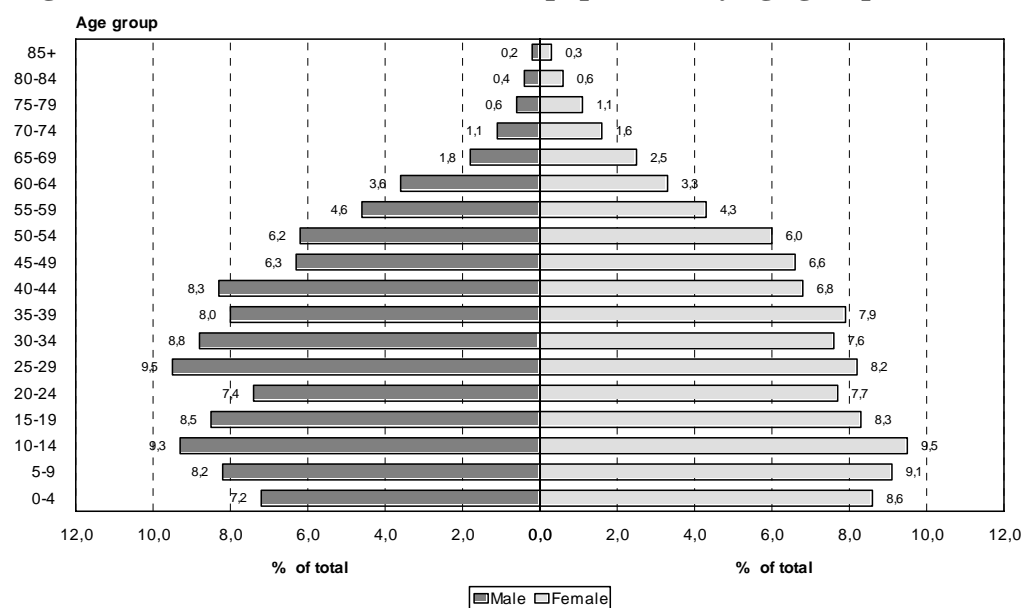
Figure 1.13: Distribution of the coloured population by age group and sex, North West, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

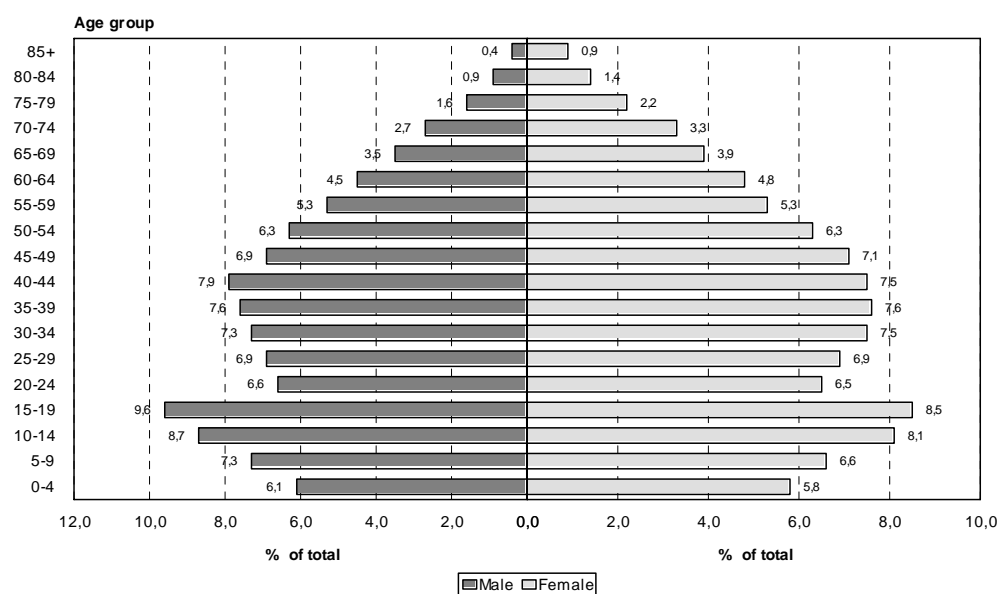
- For the Indian/Asian population group, the pyramid was broad-based and that continued for the middle of the pyramid, with the population more or less evenly spread within the different age groups spectrum. For the white population group, the base was narrower, broadening sharply at the 10–19 age groups with the majority of the population more or less concentrated in the middle ages of the age groups spectrum.

Figure 1.14: Distribution of the Indian population by age group and sex, North West, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.15: Distribution of the white population of North West by age group and sex, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

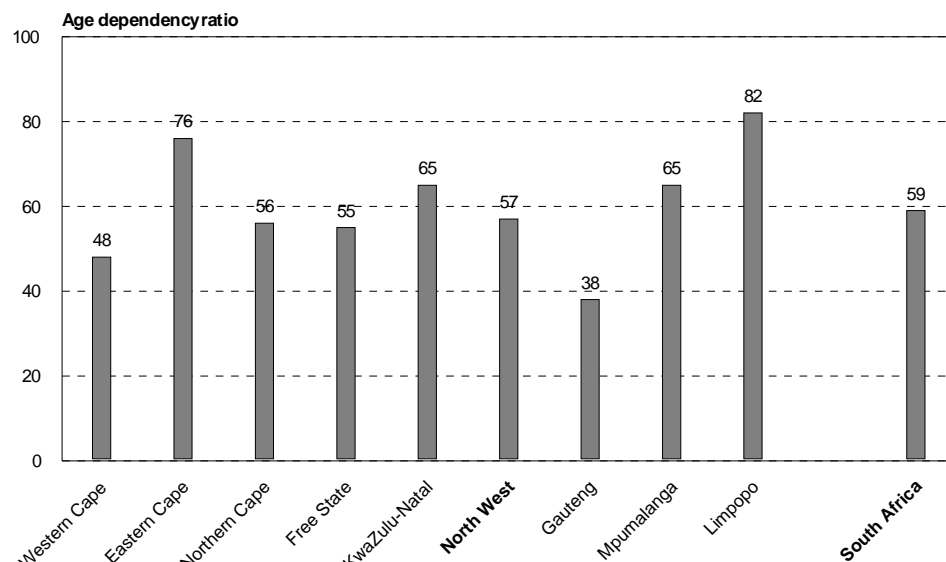
1.4 Age dependency

Definition: Age dependency ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children aged under 15 years and the aged (people aged over 65 years) to the working population aged 15–65 years. These ratios are calculated by looking at the number of dependent people in the dependency years for each 100 people in the working age population.

Figure 1.16 shows that:

- The province which had the lowest age dependency ratio was Gauteng (38 per 100 people of working age), followed by Western Cape (48).
- North West's age dependency ratio (57) was below the national ratio of 59.
- The provinces which had very high age dependency ratios were Limpopo (82), followed by Eastern Cape (76), KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga (65 each).

Figure 1.16: Age dependency ratios according to province, South Africa, 2001

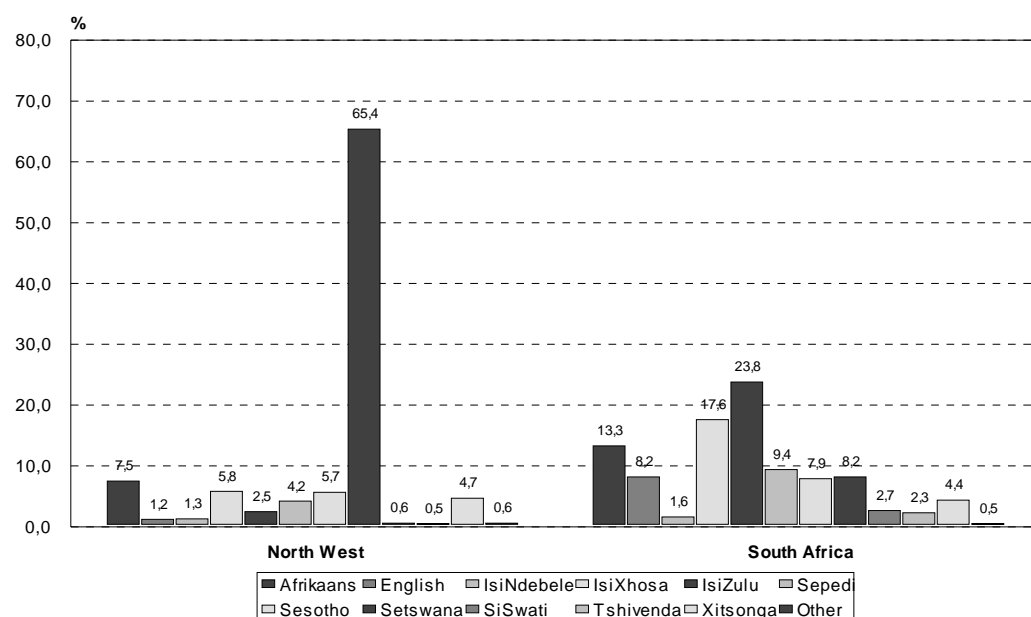


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.5 Language

Figure 1.17 compares the percentage of languages most often spoken in North West and South Africa in 2001. The figure shows that, overall, in South Africa, the language most often spoken was isiZulu (23,8%), followed by isiXhosa (17,9%). In North West, Setswana was the language most often spoken (65%). The second language most often spoken in the province was Afrikaans.

Figure 1.17: Proportion of languages most often spoken in North West and South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.3 shows that in the majority of white- and coloured-headed households, the language most often spoken was Afrikaans (89,6% and 76,4% respectively), in Indian-headed households it was English (85,9%).

Table 1.3: Percentage distribution of languages most often spoken at home within each population group, North West, 2001

Language	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Afrikaans	0,4	76,4	5,2	89,6
English	0,3	5,0	85,9	9,3
IsiNdebele	1,5	0,1	0,1	0,0
IsiXhosa	6,4	0,3	0,3	0,1
IsiZulu	2,7	0,1	0,1	0,0
Sepedi	4,6	0,2	0,0	0,0
Sesotho	6,2	0,7	0,0	0,0
Setswana	71,1	16,9	0,7	0,3
SiSwati	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,0
Tshivenda	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
Xitsonga	5,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,6	0,2	7,5	0,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.4 shows the percentage distribution of languages most often spoken at home within each district council of North West. Among all the district councils, the dominant language was Setswana.

Table 1.4: Percentage distribution of languages most often spoken at home in the district councils of North West, 2001

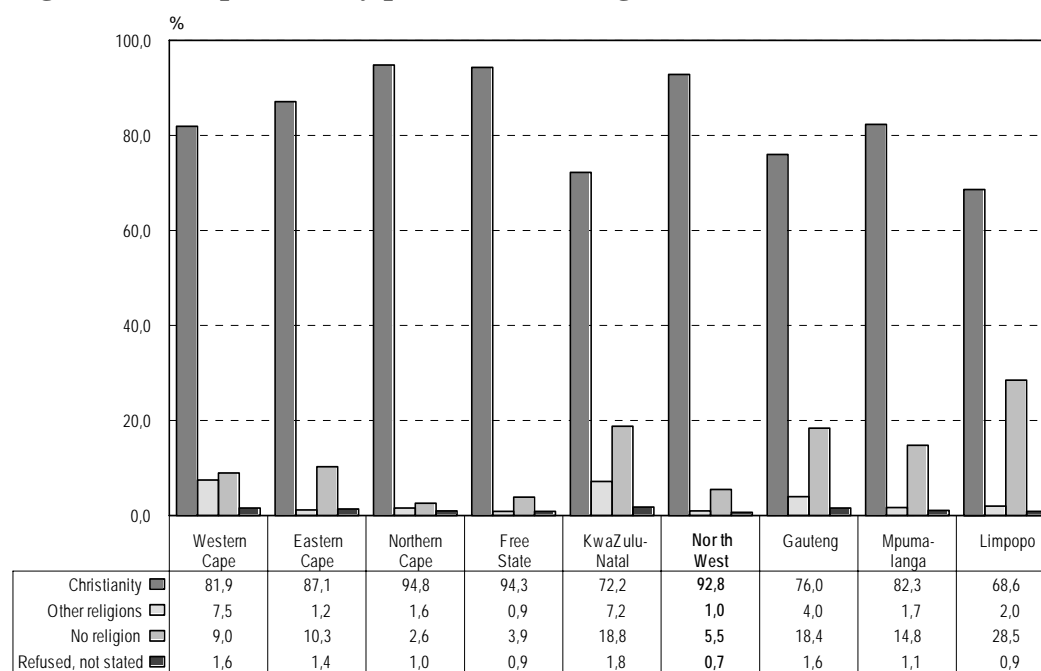
Language	Central		Bophirima		Southern		Bojanala	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	36 707	4,8	31 962	5,5	127 213	18,6	79 798	4,9
English	8 447	1,1	2 598	0,4	13 591	2,0	18 073	1,1
IsiNdebele	1 549	0,2	869	0,1	1 175	0,2	45 404	2,8
IsiXhosa	31 843	4,2	9 760	1,7	102 733	15,1	70 125	4,3
IsiZulu	7 322	1,0	1 445	0,2	12 070	1,8	71 451	4,3
Sepedi	3 015	0,4	1 708	0,3	3 925	0,6	144 571	8,8
Sesotho	24 308	3,2	8 913	1,5	111 388	16,3	64 706	3,9
Setswana	643 849	84,4	517 848	89,3	293 333	43,0	943 336	57,4
SiSwati	1 513	0,2	806	0,1	3 992	0,6	16 895	1,0
Tshivenda	294	0,0	175	0,0	901	0,1	15 510	0,9
Xitsonga	721	0,1	350	0,1	9 430	1,4	162 268	9,9
Other	3 431	0,4	3 267	0,6	2 610	0,4	12 152	0,7
Total	762 999	100,0	579 702	100,0	682 359	100,0	1 644 289	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.6 Religion

Figure 1.18 shows that in 2001, in all provinces, Christianity was the dominant religious affiliation, followed by people who said they had no religion. On a provincial level, the dominant religious affiliations after Christianity were: Islam in Western Cape, Northern Cape and Gauteng; other faiths in Eastern Cape, Free State, North West and Mpumalanga; Hinduism in KwaZulu-Natal; and African traditional beliefs in Limpopo.

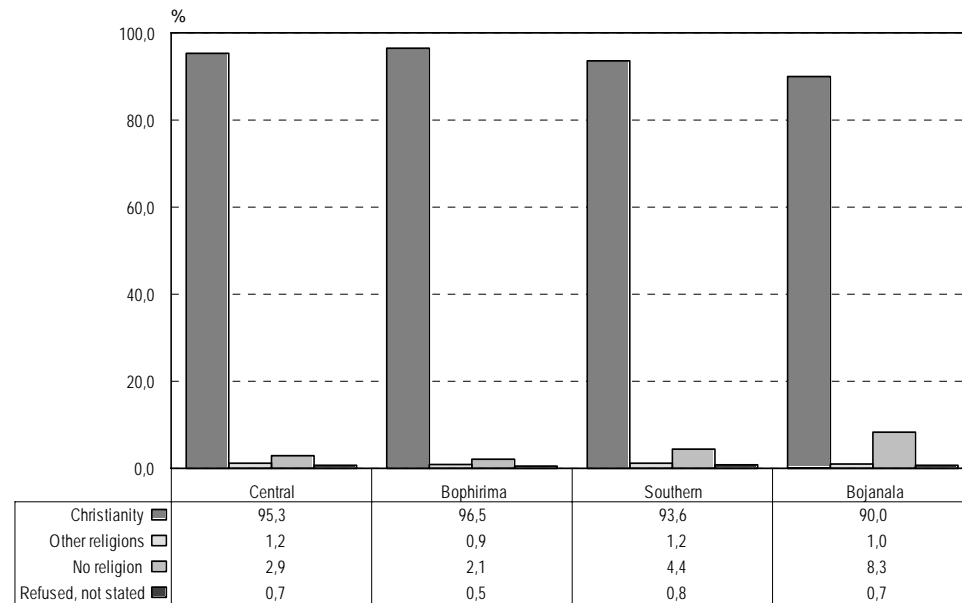
Figure 1.18: Population by province and religious affiliation, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.19 shows that, concerning the religious affiliations of people in the district councils of North West, Christianity was dominant; followed by people who said they had no religion.

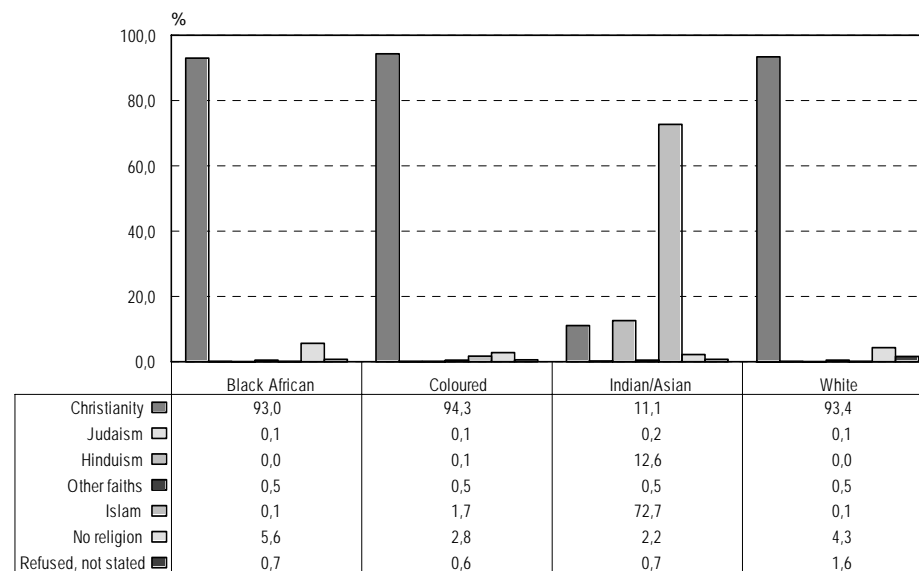
Figure 1.19: Population by district council and religious affiliation, North West, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.20 examines the religious affiliations of the different population groups in North West. As indicated in the graph, Christianity dominated among almost all population groups, except in the Indian/Asian population group, where Islam dominated, followed by Hinduism.

Figure 1.20: Population by religious affiliation within each population group, North West, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.7 Country of birth

Table 1.5 gives information on the country of birth of South African residents in 2001. It shows that the largest number of South African residents were born in South Africa. Among those not born in South Africa, the majority were born in SADC countries, followed by Europe, other African countries, Asia, Central and South America, and then North America.

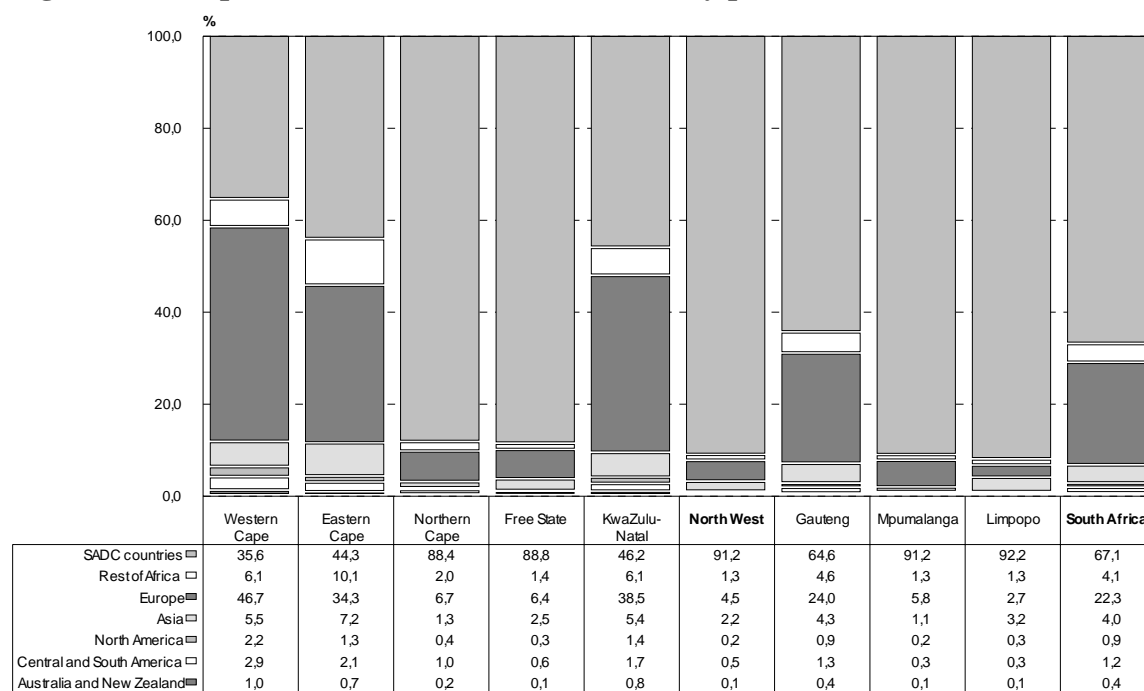
Table 1.5: Country of birth by province, South Africa, 2001

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 & S. America	3 154	746	122	293	1 631	416	5 926	283	226	12 798
Austr. & N. 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 1.21 is a graph showing where the population not born in South Africa resided in each province. It shows that the highest number of people not born in South Africa resided in Gauteng. Of those, most were from SADC countries, followed by Europe, the rest of Africa and Asia. Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape had more non-South African born people who were originally from Europe and SADC countries. In North West, the non-South African born residents were mainly from SADC countries.

Figure 1.21: Population not born in South Africa by province, 2001

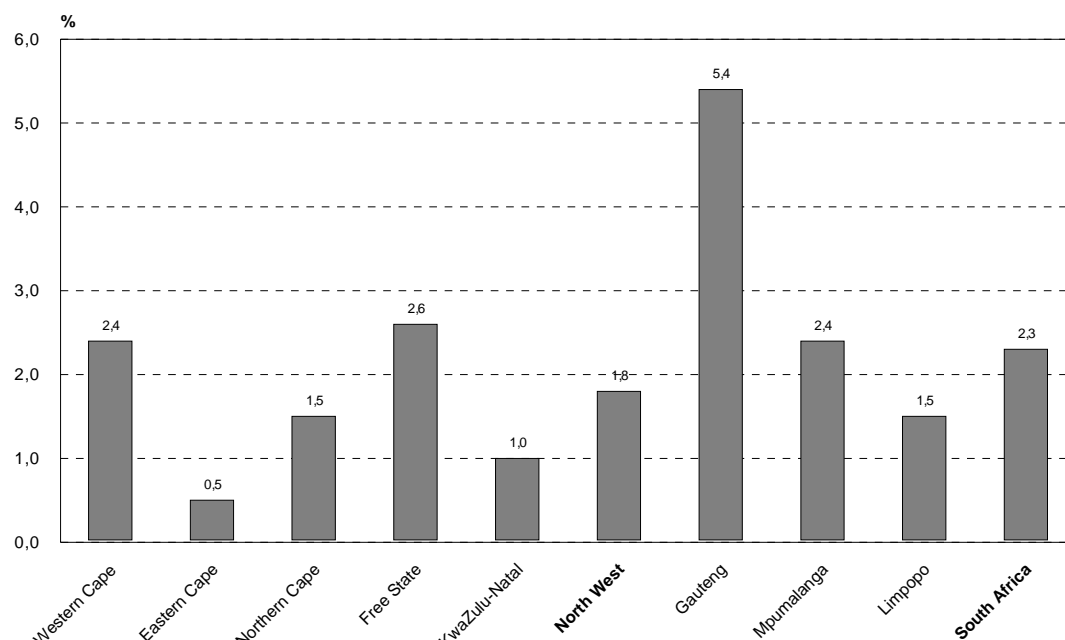


SADC=Southern African Development Community, excluding South Africa

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.22 shows the percentage distribution of South African residents not born in South Africa. It shows that the highest proportion of them resided in Gauteng.

Figure 1.22: Percentage distribution of South African residents not born in South Africa by province, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.8 Citizenship

Table 1.6 below shows that:

- Out of over three million non-South African born residents of North West, the majority had obtained South African citizenship.
- Most non-South African citizens among black African, coloured and white population groups were citizens of SADC countries, while the majority of non-South African Indians/Asians were citizens of Asian countries.

Table 1.6: Citizenship by country of origin and population group, North West, 2001

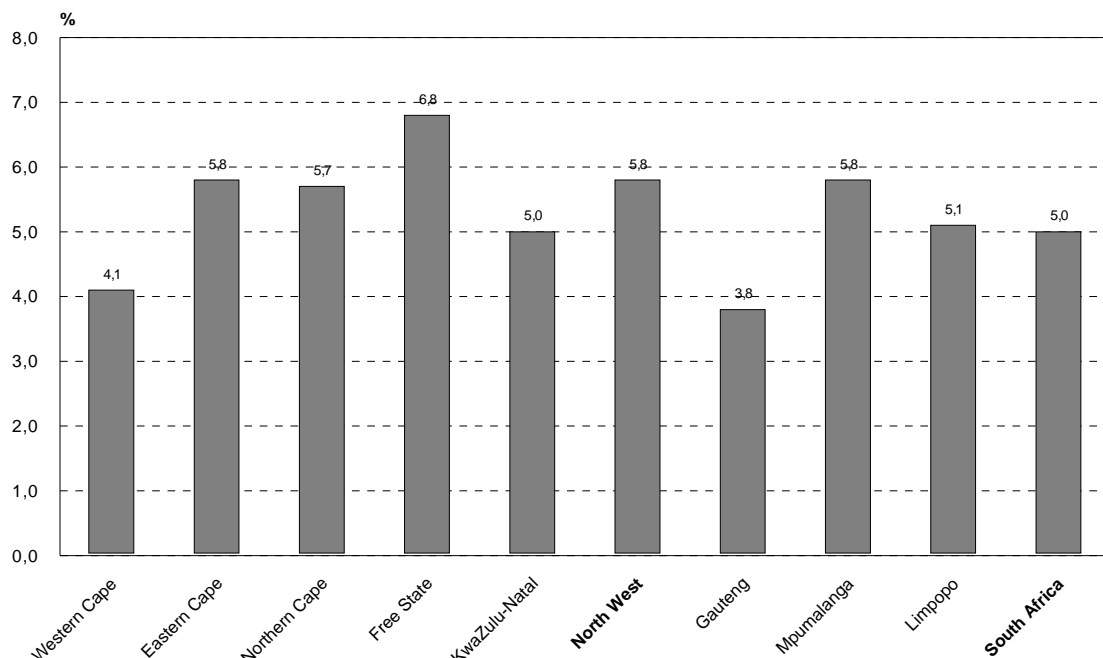
Country of origin	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SADC countries	3 018 866	92,0	3 962	58,2	1 262	9,2	13 088	11,5
Rest of Africa	21 769	6,6	916	13,4	639	4,6	1 659	1,5
Europe	1 920	0,6	932	13,7	570	4,1	85 339	74,7
Asia	1 640	0,5	535	7,9	10 984	79,8	3 146	2,8
North America	590	0,2	200	2,9	180	1,3	4 860	4,3
Central and South America	357	0,1	184	2,7	72	0,5	4 142	3,6
Australia and New Zealand	50	0,0	82	1,2	56	0,4	2 002	1,8
Total	3 281 192	100,0	6 811	100,0	13 763	100,0	114 236	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.9 Disability

Figure 1.23 gives data on the disabled people of South Africa. In 2001, the disabled people constituted 5% of the total South African population. The highest proportion of the disabled people resided in Free State (6,8%), while the lowest proportion was found in Gauteng (3,8%).

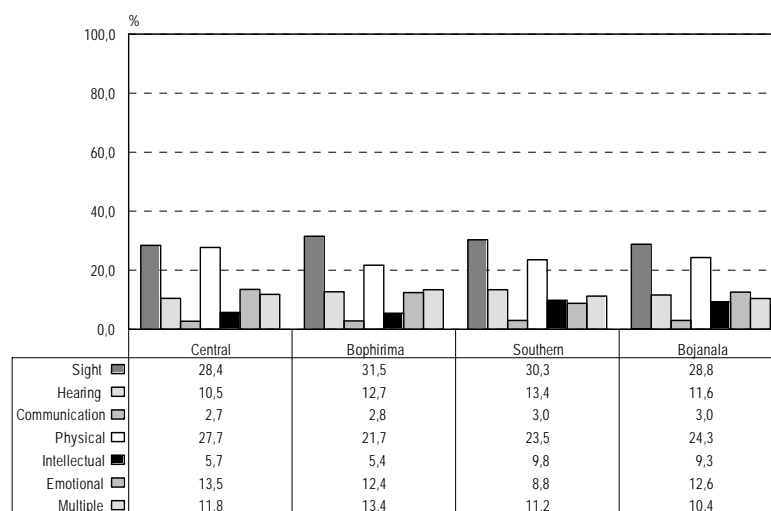
Figure 1.23: Percentage of the population with a disability in each province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.24 sets out the information on the disability types of residents of North West's district councils. The graph shows that the leading type of disability in all the district councils was sight disability followed by physical disability.

Figure 1.24: Distribution by type of disability in each district municipality, North West, 2001

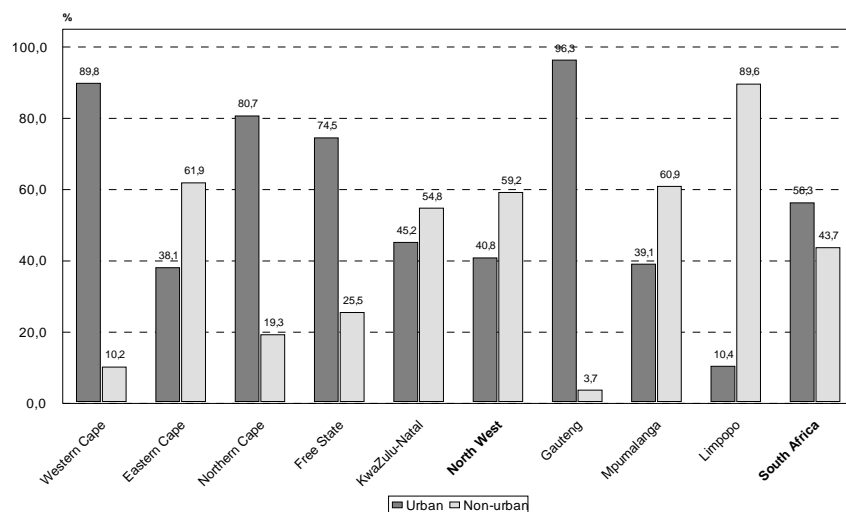


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.10 Urbanisation

The information in this section is given according to the settlement types that were used to collect it during Census 2001. Figure 1.25 shows that Gauteng is the most urbanised province in South Africa (with 96,3% of its residents living in urban areas), followed by Western Cape (89,8%). North West, Limpopo, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga were predominantly rural with approximately 60%, 90%, 62% and 61% respectively of their population living in rural areas.

Figure 1.25: Percentage of urban and non-urban population in each province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.7 shows that there were no vast differences in the proportions of all the population groups which lived in urban settlements. There was, however, a notably high number of black African people living in tribal settlements, even though this did not diminish the fact there was also a high number in urban settlements (1 016 602 out of a total of 1 257 467 of urban dwellers).

Table 1.7: Percentage population of North West by type of settlement, population group and sex, 2001

Population group and sex	Tribal settlement	Farm	Small holding	Urban settlement	Informal settlement	Other*	Total
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Black African							
Male	837 190	141 306	10 748	498 906	103 573	777 531	1 669 254
Female	900 272	126 173	8 537	517 696	107 744	28 773	1 689 196
Total	1 737 462	267 479	19 284	1 016 602	211 318	106 305	3 358 450
Coloured							
Male	3 233	3 058	182	20 731	481	586	28 273
Female	3 296	2 706	144	21 635	538	367	28 686
Total	6 530	5 764	326	42 366	1 019	954	56 959
Indian or Asian							
Male	262	216	29	4 511	15	228	5 261
Female	109	187	22	4 144	6	176	4 644
Total	371	403	51	8 655	21	405	9 906
White							
Male	751	20 244	3 280	90 727	45	3 712	118 759
Female	669	18 869	2 952	99 118	37	3 630	125 276
Total	1 420	39 114	6 232	189 846	82	7 342	244 035
Total							
Male	841 436	164 824	14 238	614 875	104 114	82 058	1 821 547
Female	904 346	147 935	11 655	642 593	108 326	32 949	1 847 803
Total	1 745 783	312 759	25 893	1 257 467	212 440	115 006	3 669 349

* Other refers to settlement types such as industrial areas, institutions, hostels, recreational areas and sparse areas (i.e. those which have 10 or fewer households)

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 2: Vital statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Vital events are collected at magisterial district level. The Department of Home Affairs registered all births and deaths according to magisterial districts. Births and deaths records are not overly reliable as there are ongoing problems with late registrations and non-registration of vital events. This occurs more in non-urban than urban areas.

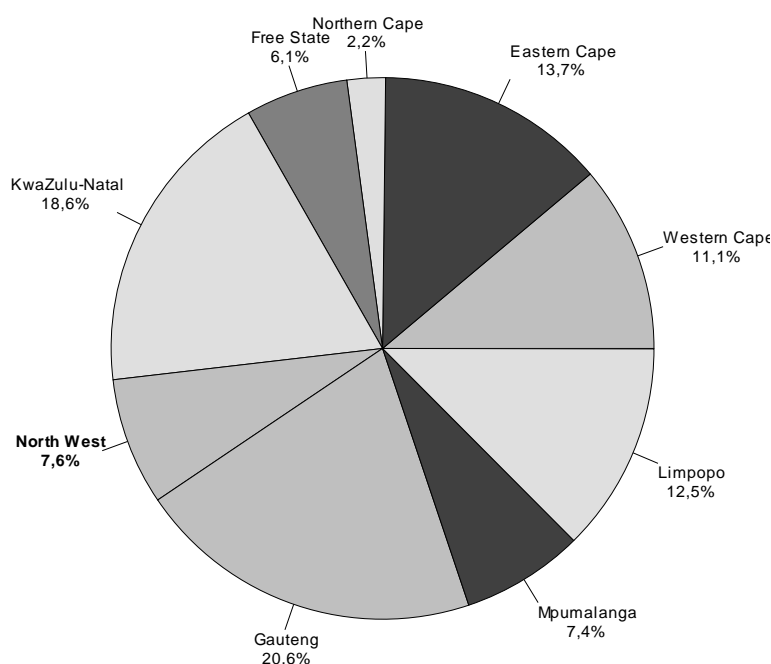
2.1 Births

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

According to Figure 2.1 below:

- The largest proportion of current live births was registered in Gauteng (20,6%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%), Eastern Cape (13,7%) and Limpopo (12,5%).
- North West recorded the fourth lowest percentage of current live births (7,6%) while Northern Cape recorded the lowest (2,2%).

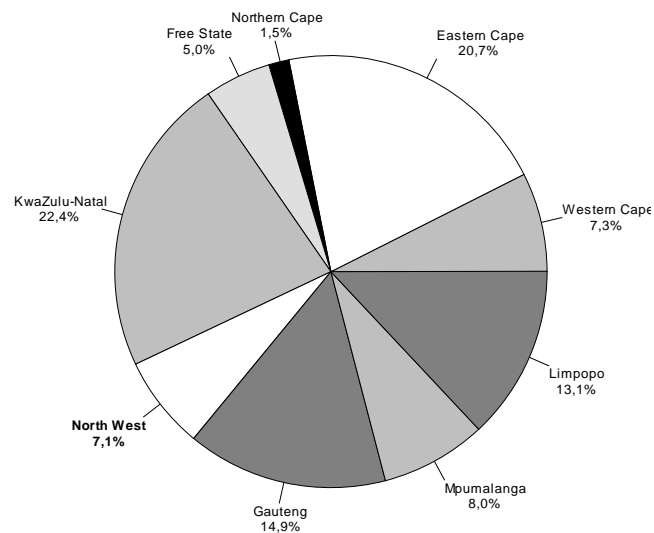
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of current live birth registrations by province, 2004



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

Figure 2.2 shows that KwaZulu-Natal recorded the largest proportion of the total live births (22,3%), followed by Eastern Cape (20,7%). The total number of births (i.e. late and current births) registered in North West was 104 469 (constituting a proportion of 7,1% of the total births).

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of all live birth registrations by province, 2004



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

The annual registration of births in North West by year and municipality is given in Table 2.1 below. According to this table:

- The number of late registered live births recorded in the province in 2004 was 55 640.
- The highest number of births registered in 2004 was in the City of Tshwane municipality (6 546) while Tswaing municipality reported the least (435).

Table 2.1: Annual registrations of live births by year and municipality, North West, 1998–2004

Municipality	Total	2004	Late registrations						
			Total	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	<1998
City of Klerksdorp	10 277	6 238	4 039	1 205	366	302	257	258	1 651
City of Tshwane	11 277	6 546	4 731	1 220	414	254	251	250	2 342
Greater Taung	6 048	3 460	2 588	630	165	148	127	151	1 367
Kagisano	9 889	4 625	5 264	960	416	362	335	280	2 911
Kgetleng River	9 135	5 566	3 569	984	435	355	261	233	1 301
Lekwa-Teemane	1 353	680	673	180	72	53	57	40	271
Lichtenburg	8 148	3 720	4 428	1 112	471	340	284	266	1 955
Madibeng	4 369	2 628	1 741	520	160	149	139	131	642
Mankwe-Madikwe	3 794	2 122	1 672	470	145	87	72	67	831
Molopo	9 014	4 731	4 283	1 236	391	274	248	215	1 919
Moretele	10 083	4 653	5 430	1 209	397	307	258	284	2 975
Maquassi Hills	1 519	744	775	247	64	55	55	62	292
Naledi	3 516	1 698	1 818	361	152	128	123	122	932
Potchefstroom	4 173	2 733	1 440	375	136	125	129	110	565
Rustenburg	1 931	965	966	258	74	61	55	42	476
Schweizer-Reneke	2 063	913	1 150	320	111	98	58	60	503
Tswaing	1 710	435	1 275	207	111	106	113	101	637
Ventersdorp	1 109	475	634	150	58	53	35	46	292
Zeerust	5 061	2 708	2 353	675	161	135	118	113	1 151
Total	104 469	55 640	48 829	12 319	4 299	3 392	2 975	2 831	23 013

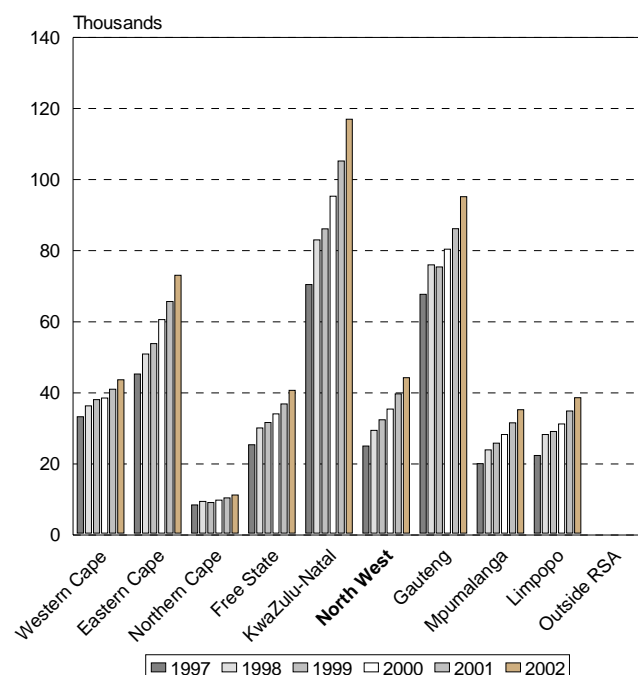
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births, 2004*

2.2 Deaths

Information on deaths in this section is based exclusively on information recorded on the death notification forms received from the Department of Home Affairs for the period 1997 to 2003.

Figure 2.3 shows the number of deaths for the nine provinces for 1997 to 2002. The data suggest that, while all provinces have had an increase in the number of deaths over time, the increase has been more rapid in KwaZulu-Natal. This is also the province with the largest proportion of deaths in the country, followed by Gauteng.

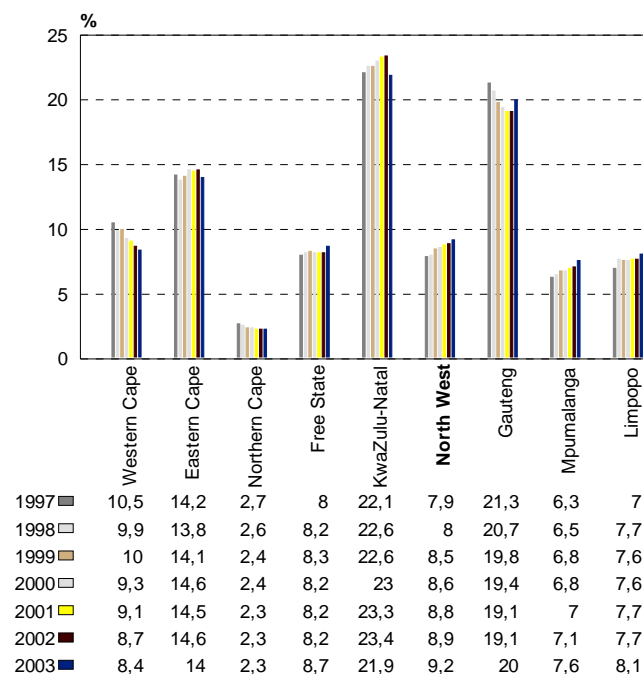
Figure 2.3: Distribution of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2002



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

Figure 2.4 and Table 2.2 show the same information as on Figure 2.2 but in the form of percentage breakdowns by province. It should be noted that the distribution by province for 2003 could change with the processing of additional death notification forms.

Figure 2.4: Percentage distribution of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2003



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

Table 2.2: Percentage distribution of deaths by province for each year of death, 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
Total	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: Findings from death notification*

Table 2.3 gives information on the age at death of the people whose deaths were recorded in North West. It shows that:

- In all the years, the lowest number of recorded deaths was for persons aged 0–14 years, followed by those aged 50–64 years.
- The highest number of recorded deaths occurred in the age groups 15–64 (with the 15–49 age group having the highest within this category) and 65+ years.

Table 2.3: Total recorded deaths by age at death, North West, 1997–2001

Age group (years)	1997	1999	2001
0-14	3 631	4 624	5 210
15-49	8 744	13 284	18 232
50-64	4 293	5 312	6 313
65+	7 844	8 773	9 699
Total	24 512	31 993	39 454

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

Table 2.4 gives information on the ten leading causes of deaths in South Africa and North West in 2001. It shows that the largest proportion of deaths was due to tuberculosis in both South Africa (50 402) and North West (4 540 or 11,5%).

Table 2.4: Deaths due to the ten leading underlying causes, North West and South Africa, 2001

All provinces (both sexes, all ages)	South Africa			North West		
	Rank	N	%	Rank	N	%
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1	50 402	11,2	1	4568	11,5
Influenza and pneumonia (J1-J18)	2	31 255	7,0	2	4200	10,6
Other forms of heart disease (I30-I52)	3	22 496	5,0	3	2710	6,8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	4	22 474	5,0	4	2032	5,1
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5	15 915	3,6	5	1867	4,7
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	6	14 597	3,3	9	1229	3,1
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	7	14 499	3,2	10	855	2,2
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	8	11 739	2,6
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80-D89)	9	11 568	2,6	6	1636	4,1
Hypertensive diseases (I10-I15)	10	10 704	2,4	8	1254	3,2
Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] diseases (B20-B24)	
Other causes		242 659	54,1	...	18084	52,9
All causes		448 308	100,0		39723	100,0

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

2.3 Marriages

Table 2.5 below shows the number of marriages by province and way of solemnisation in 2003 (including marriages not solemnised in South Africa and unspecified). It can be observed from this table that:

- Gauteng had the highest number of recorded marriages, while Northern Cape had the lowest.
- North West recorded the fifth highest number of marriages.

Table 2.5: Marriages by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003

Province	Total	Way of solemnisation		
		Religious	Civil	Unspecified
Western Cape	25 704	12 319	11 946	1 439
Eastern Cape	19 980	5 476	10 585	3 919
Northern Cape	4 004	1 306	1 663	1 035
Free State	13 150	2 915	9 718	517
KwaZulu-Natal	26 683	12 167	10 078	4 438
North West	14 395	2 929	9 822	1 644
Gauteng	45 787	11 395	27 448	6 944
Mpumalanga	10 508	1 650	4 436	4 422
Limpopo	12 649	605	8 584	3 460
Unspecified	5 478	462	4 712	304
Marriages not solemnised in South Africa	351	18	294	39
Total	178 689	51 242	99 286	28 161

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

Table 2.6 gives information on the marital status of persons aged 16 years and above as collected during Census 2001. It shows that the highest number of people in all provinces in this age category reported that they had never been married.

Table 2.6: Marital status of persons aged 16 years and above by province, South Africa, 2001

Province	Married civil/ religious	Married traditional/ customary	Poly- gamous marriage	Living together like married partners	Never married	Widow/ widower	Sepa- rated	Divorced	Total
Western Cape	1 240 640	124 244	1 537	220 499	1 317 595	169 347	29 467	98 291	3 201 620
Eastern Cape	778 396	566 373	2 652	169 022	1 949 026	321 202	52 204	50 656	3 889 529
Northern Cape	186 030	9 935	201	66 466	242 696	34 766	4 902	9 517	554 513
Free State	509 624	205 226	962	141 310	749 778	129 606	44 017	36 023	1 816 547
KwaZulu- Natal	1 315 512	404 901	9 101	543 743	3 194 470	364 387	32 206	61 858	5 926 177
North West	614 342	211 557	1 660	208 109	1 204 080	139 421	26 011	37 297	2 442 479
Gauteng	1 930 507	616 185	5 403	682 293	2 832 738	294 311	65 407	185 257	6 612 102
Mpumalanga	336 212	307 308	2 344	199 812	963 451	103 628	19 665	22 338	1 954 758
Limpopo	444 787	671 941	4 962	151 792	1 441 812	241 933	41 845	49 892	3 048 963
Total	7 356 050	3 117 669	28 822	2 383 045	13 895 646	1 798 600	315 725	551 129	29 446 688

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

2.4 Divorces

Table 2.7 and Figure 2.5 show the number and percentages of divorces recorded by province and way of solemnisation in South Africa in 2003. From the table it can be observed that:

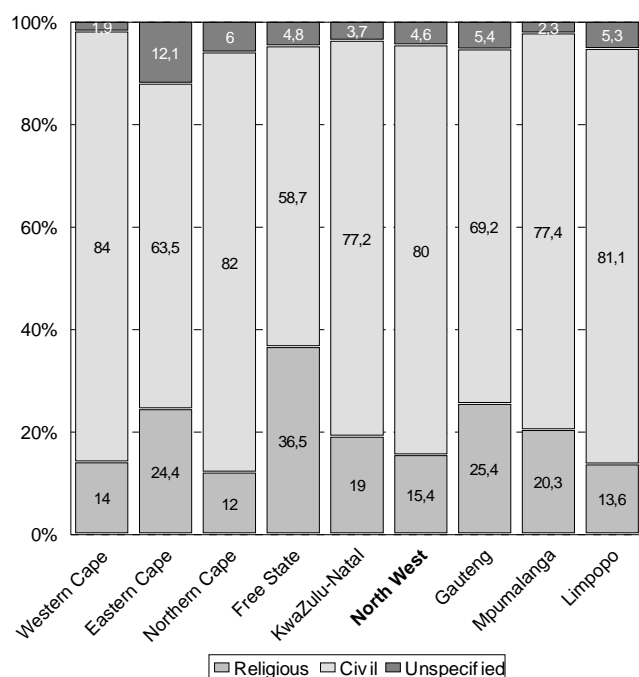
- The total number of divorces recorded in South Africa in 2003 was 28 587, with the civil divorces rating the highest (21 252) and the sum of other ways of solemnisation making up the rest. Also, in all provinces, the number of civil divorces far exceeded that of religious divorces.
- The highest numbers of religious and civil divorces were recorded in Gauteng, followed by Western Cape.
- In North West, the number of civil divorces was more than five times that of the religious divorces.

Table 2.7: Divorces by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003

	Religious	Civil	Unspecified	Total
South Africa	5 893	21 252	1 442	28 587
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

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

Figure 2.5: Divorces by way of solemnisation, North West, 2003



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

Table 2.8 shows that there were more civil divorces among all population groups in North West. There was a larger number of religious divorces among the white population group compared to other groups.

Table 2.8: Number of divorces by population group and way of solemnisation, North West, 2003

	Religious	Civil	Unspecified	Total
Black African	45	804	31	880
Coloured	4	59	3	66
Indian/Asian	-	3	-	3
White	186	449	24	659
Mixed	2	8	2	12
Unspecified	46	142	24	212
Total	283	1465	60	1832

Source: Statistics SA, *Marriages and divorces, 2003*

Chapter 3: Migration

Migration describes the movement into and out of countries, and within countries, from non-urban to urban areas or vice versa, or from one province or state to another.

Internal migration is defined as the movement of people between provinces within the country; for example, relocation from one province to another. The net gain is measured by comparing the respondent's previous home province and the current home province. Only those people who have moved at least once are included in the calculation.

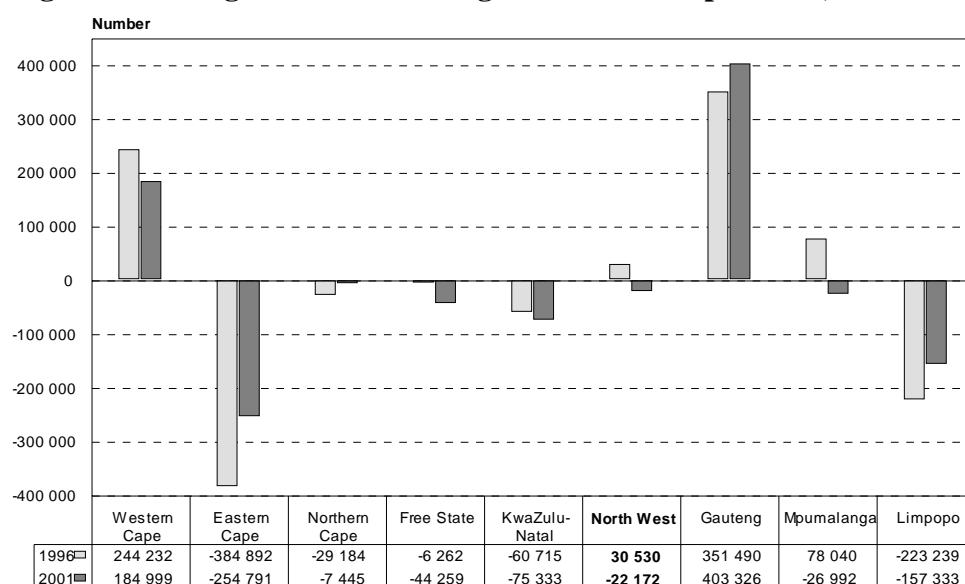
International migration is defined as the movement from one's birth country to another country which is not one's country of birth (or from one country to another).

3.1 Internal migration

Figure 3.1 compares the net gain/loss in migration for each province during 1996 and 2001 censuses. It shows that:

- In both census years Gauteng had the highest gain of people migrating to it.
- Eastern Cape had the highest loss of people to other provinces in 2001.
- North West had a gain of internal migrants in 1996 and a loss in 2001.

Figure 3.1: Net gain in internal migration for each province, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 3.1 shows the district council migration figures for people who had migrated to North West from other provinces during the five years prior to the 2001 census (i.e. after Census '96). It shows that:

- Most migrants resided in Bojanala (84 728).
- Gauteng provided the highest number of people moving into North West, with 53 421 moving to the province five years prior the census in 2001.
- The smallest number of people who moved into the province were from Western Cape (3 769).

Table 3.1: Number of internal migrants into North West by district council where they settled and province of origin, 1996 and 2001

Province	Bophirima		Central		Bojanala		Southern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	425	3,6	549	4,4	1 678	2,0	1 117	2,9	3 769	2,6
Eastern Cape	575	4,9	1 035	8,2	12 255	14,5	7 343	19,4	21 208	14,4
Northern Cape	3 736	31,8	937	7,5	1 190	1,4	1 667	4,4	7 530	5,1
Free State	2 989	25,4	1 462	11,6	5 014	5,9	10 699	28,3	20 163	13,7
KwaZulu-Natal	448	3,8	947	7,5	4 114	4,9	2 422	6,4	7 931	5,4
Gauteng	2 545	21,6	5 673	45,2	33 872	40,0	11 331	29,9	53 421	36,4
Mpumalanga	423	3,6	802	6,4	8 529	10,1	1 784	4,7	11 538	7,9
Limpopo	619	5,3	1 154	9,2	18 076	21,3	1 505	4,0	21 354	14,5
Total	11 760	100,0	12 559	100,0	84 728	100,0	37 868	100,0	146 915	100,0

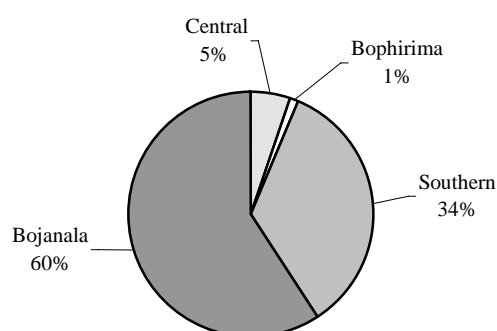
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

3.2 International migration

According to Census 2001, 52 604 of the people living in North West were citizens of other countries. Figure 3.2 gives a percentage breakdown according to the district councils they had settled in. It shows that:

- The largest group, 60%, of all people who were non-South African citizens lived in Bojanala.
- The smallest proportion lived in Bophirima.

Figure 3.2: Non-South African citizens in North West by district council, 2001

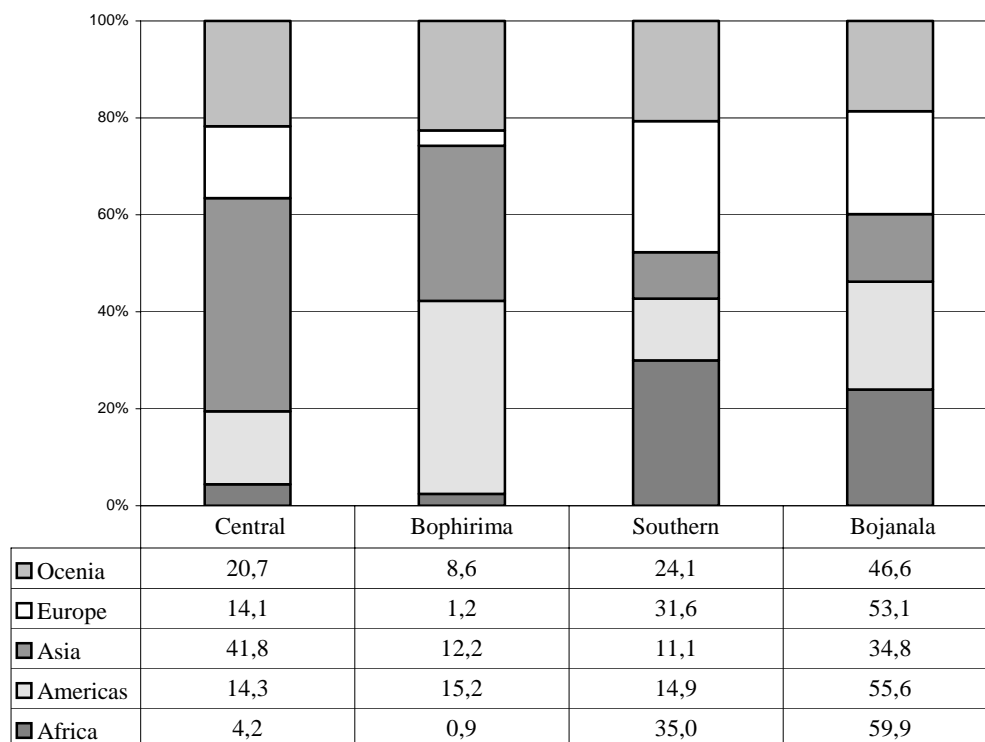


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 3.3 shows the percentage breakdown of the non-South African citizens by country of origin and the district councils they had settled in. From the graph it can be seen that:

- Citizens of Asian countries made up the majority of non-South African citizens living in Central district (41,8%) in 2001.
- Sixty per cent of all foreign citizens who were living in Bojanala in 2001 were from other African countries.
- People whose country of origin is Europe were concentrated in Bojanala (53,1%).
- There was also a high percentage of people from the Americas in Bojanala (55,6%).

Figure 3.3: Distribution of non-South African citizens in each district council of North West by country of origin, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 4: Health

4.1 Public hospitals

Table 4.1 shows that there were 32 public hospitals in North West in 2004. Of these, two were community health centres, 24 were district hospitals, four provincial hospitals and two were specialised hospitals.

Table 4.1: Type of public hospital, North West, 2004

Type of healthcare centre	N
Community health centre	2
District hospital	24
Provincial hospital	4
Specialised hospital	2
Total	32

Source: Department of Health, North West, 2004

4.2 Regional distribution of hospitals

Table 4.2 shows that Bophirima district has 10 public healthcare facilities; Bojanala, seven; Central, 10; and Southern, five.

Table 4.2: Regional distribution of public hospitals, North West, 2004

District council	Type of hospital				Total
	Community healthcare centre	District	Provincial	Specialised	
Bophirima	2	8	0	0	10
Central	0	8	1	1	10
Southern	0	2	2	1	5
Bojanala	0	6	1	0	7
Total	2	24	4	2	32

Source: Department of Health, North West, 2004

4.3 Hospital beds

Table 4.3 shows that:

- Jubilee Hospital had the highest number of approved beds in the province contributing a proportion of 16,2% of the total hospital beds in the province.
- Delareyville and Sannieshof had the least number of approved beds among all the hospitals in the province (contributing a proportion of less than 0,4% each).

Table 4.3: Approved hospital beds, North West, 2000/01

Hospital	Approved beds	
	N	%
Bloemhof	15	0,4
Bray	18	0,5
Brits	60	1,6
Christiana	51	1,4
Delareyville	13	0,4
G. Stegmann	323	8,6
Ganyesa	60	1,6
Gelukspan	483	12,9
Gen. DeLaRey	41	1,1
JD Verster	50	1,3
Jubilee	608	16,2
Lehurutshe	100	2,7
Moretelelesi	166	4,4
Nic Bodenstein	158	4,2
Odi	226	6,0
Ottosdal	18	0,5
Piet Plessis	50	1,3
Reivilo	39	1,0
Sannieshof	14	0,4
Schweizer-Reneke	68	1,8
Stella	40	1,1
Taung	434	11,6
Thusong	300	8,0
Tshwaragano	250	6,7
Ventersdorp	21	0,6
Vryburg	67	1,8
Zeerust	84	2,2
Total	3 757	100,0

Source: Department of Health, North West, Annual report 2000/01

4.4 Health personnel

Table 4.4 shows that in 2004:

- There were 3 001 professional nurses in the province.
- There were 337 medical officers employed in the province.
- The Department of Health employed 46 dentists in the province.

Table 4.4: Health personnel by occupation, North West, 2004

Category	Number employed	Number per 1 000 people
Medical officer	337	0,1
Medical specialist	60	0,0
Dentist	46	0,0
Professional nurse	3 001	0,8
Staff nurse	1 211	0,3
Nursing assistant	2 518	0,7
Student nurses	409	0,1
Pharmacist	75	0,0
Other	279	0,1

Source: Department of Health, North West, 2004

Table 4.5 gives information on the salary levels by population group and sex of health personnel employed by the Department of Health in North West in 2003. According to this table:

- The Department of Health employed 15 222 permanent staff.
- The highest number of black African male and females were employed at salary level 2 where there were 2 655 females and 1 292 males employed.
- There were 1 592 females employed at salary level 8 and only 203 males employed at this salary level.
- There were no Indians/Asians employed at salary levels 1 and 2.
- The highest number of white females (179) was employed at salary level 6.
- The highest number of coloured men was employed at salary level 2.

Table 4.5: Salary levels of health personnel by population group and sex, North West, 2003

Salary level	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	67	42	1	1	0	0	1	1	113
2	2 655	1 292	63	19	0	0	12	26	4 067
3	813	512	34	3	1	0	96	16	1 475
4	1 073	475	30	14	1	1	98	34	1 726
5	1 588	209	41	3	0	0	155	28	2 024
6	1 851	390	34	6	2	0	179	19	2 481
7	443	197	13	5	1	0	85	18	762
8	1 592	203	25	3	3	0	173	8	2 007
9	102	93	5	1	6	9	42	29	287
10	27	11	0	0	1	0	10	0	49
11	22	56	0	0	5	5	26	45	159
12	8	15	1	1	0	3	5	11	44
13	3	12	1	1	0	1	0	5	23
14	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	10 246	3 508	248	57	20	19	887	237	15 222

Source: Department of Health, North West, Annual report 2002/03

4.5 Visits to a health institution or health worker

Table 4.6 shows that:

- Of the people who visited public hospitals a month prior to the survey, the majority was from KwaZulu-Natal with a total of 174 000 visits.
- Provincially, Gauteng had the highest number of people who visited a public clinic.
- North West had 168 000 people who visited a private doctor.

Table 4.6: Number of people who visited a health institution or health worker by province, 2003

Place of consultation	N'000									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Total
Public sector										
Total	175	364	43	193	441	289	461	167	371	2 505
Hospital	93	144	14	40	174	62	159	54	96	837
Clinic	81	220	29	153	260	226	299	112	274	1 653
Other in public sector	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Private sector										
Total	164	203	33	199	225	212	541	158	113	1 849
Hospital	26	21	*	14	24	14	79	*	12	199
Clinic		*	*	*	12	18	47	*	*	116
Private doctor/specialist	122	164	26	160	172	168	389	130	83	1 413
Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Pharmacy/chemist	*	*	*	11	*	*	17	*	*	62
Health facility provided by employer	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Alternative medicine						*	*			*
Other in private sector	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	12
Don't know/unspecified		*	*		*	*		*	*	*

WC=Western Cape, EC=Eastern Cape, NC=Northern Cape, FS=Free State, KZN= KwaZulu-Natal, NW=North West, GP=Gauteng, MP=Mpumalanga, LP=Limpopo

*For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size was too small for reliable estimates.

Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey, 2003*

4.6 Medical aid coverage

Table 4.7 shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest number (2 303 000) of people who were covered by a medical aid.
- Western Cape followed Gauteng with those that were covered by medical aid totaling 1 187 000.
- Northern Cape had the least number of people covered by medical aid (120 000).
- North West had 463 000 people who had medical aid coverage.

Table 4.7: Number of people with medical aid coverage by province, North West, 2003

Province	N'000			
	Covered	Not covered	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
South Africa	6 931	39 496	68	46 495
Western Cape	1 187	3 564	*	4 757
Eastern Cape	606	5 890	*	6 505
Northern Cape	120	696	*	818
Free State	404	2 336	*	2 741
KwaZulu-Natal	1 077	8 681	*	9 766
North West	463	3 333	*	3 799
Gauteng	2 303	7 110	30	9 443
Mpumalanga	415	2 833	*	3 252
Limpopo	355	5 053	*	5 415

*For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size was too small for reliable estimates.

Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey, 2003*

4.7 HIV prevalence

Table 4.8 gives information on the differences in HIV prevalence in the provinces, using the results of the tests performed on women attending ante-natal clinics. The observation is made that KwaZulu-Natal which had reported the fastest-growing epidemic and which still has the highest provincial prevalence rate had stabilised at 33,5 % in 2003. As these studies yield prevalence and not incidence estimates, the reasons for this decrease may be numerous. Western Cape on the other hand, had the lowest HIV prevalence rate in the country, but its HIV rate might also be stabilising even at that relatively low HIV level.

Table 4.8: HIV prevalence amongst women attending ante-natal clinics by province, 1999–2001

Province	1999		2000		2001	
	Est (HIV)	95% CI	Est (HIV)	95% CI	Est (HIV)	95% CI
Western Cape	7,1	(4,4–9,9)	8,7	(6,0–11,4)	8,6	(5,8–11,5)
Eastern Cape	18,0	(14,9–21,1)	20,2	(17,2–23,1)	21,7	(19,0–24,4)
Northern Cape	10,1	(6,6–13,5)	11,2	(8,5–13,8)	15,9	(10,1–21,6)
Free State	27,9	(24,7–29,8)	27,9	(24,6–31,3)	30,1	(26,5–33,7)
KwaZulu-Natal	32,5	(30,1–35,0)	36,2	(33,4–39,0)	33,5	(30,6–36,4)
North West	23,0	(19,7–26,3)	22,9	(20,1–25,7)	25,2	(21,9–28,6)
Gauteng	23,9	(21,7–26,0)	29,4	(27,2–31,5)	29,8	(27,5–32,1)
Mpumalanga	27,3	(25,2–30,7)	29,7	(25,9–33,6)	29,2	(25,6–32,8)
Limpopo	11,4	(9,1–13,5)	13,2	(11,7–14,8)	14,5	(12,2–16,9)
South Africa	22,4	(21,3–23,6)	24,5	(23,4–25,6)	24,8	(23,6 – 26,1)

CI = Confidence interval

Source: Department of Health, 2003

Chapter 5: Education

5.1 Educational attainment

Table 5.1 shows that:

- Generally, in most of the provinces and nationally, the largest proportion of people aged 20 years and above had some secondary education. In Mpumalanga and Limpopo the largest proportion had no schooling.
- In the country as whole, about 29% of persons in this age category had completed Grade 12 or higher level education.

Table 5.1: Population aged 20 years and above by educational level, South Africa, 2001

	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10/Grade 12	Higher	Total
Western Cape	162 781	431 698	224 529	1 038 110	665 141	319 129	2 841 388
Eastern Cape	743 700	643 921	240 337	963 428	459 190	204 687	3 255 262
Northern Cape	88 680	101 934	40 319	145 344	80 357	29 667	486 301
Free State	251 408	340 753	122 345	482 224	274 843	99 047	1 570 620
KwaZulu-Natal	1 100 291	849 144	287 070	1 447 674	995 616	348 744	5 028 538
North West	423 787	426 025	144 181	619 263	393 809	124 850	2 131 914
Gauteng	504 619	673 283	328 519	2 055 955	1 678 906	756 706	5 997 987
Mpumalanga	456 747	264 548	98 331	440 640	301 490	97 664	1 659 421
Limpopo	835 485	352 437	137 839	653 487	351 250	170 841	2 501 338
Total	4 567 497	4 083 742	1 623 467	7 846 125	5 200 602	2 151 336	25 472 769

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 5.2 shows the educational attainment of the population aged 20 years in North West by population group. It shows that:

- Among the population who had no schooling, black Africans were in the majority.
- Among Indian/Asian and white population groups, the majority had Std 10/Grade 12; while among the coloured people the majority had some secondary schooling.

Table 5.2: Population aged 20 years and above by educational level and population group, North West, 2001

Level of education	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Total
No schooling	414 394	6 072	226	3 095	423 787
Some primary	417 599	5 624	387	2 415	426 025
Complete primary	140 052	2 454	245	1 429	144 181
Some secondary	551 887	11 823	1 722	53 831	619 263
Std 10/Grade 12	310 848	5 667	2 383	74 910	393 809
Higher	87 416	1 466	1 544	34 425	124 850
Total	1 922 196	33 105	6 507	170 105	2 131 914

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 5.3 gives information on the educational attainment of the North West population by district council:

- Bojanala had the largest population with no schooling (147 562) followed by Central with 110 147.
- The largest population which had some primary was in Bojanala with 188 343, and the smallest in Bophirima with 71 373.
- Bojanala also had the largest population with complete primary, some secondary, Std 10/Grade 12 and higher education.

Table 5.3: Population aged 20 years and above by educational level and district council, North West, 2001

District council	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10/ Grade 12	Higher	Total
Central	110 147	87 309	24 215	97 945	67 147	24 014	410 777
Bophirima	95 001	71 373	17 179	63 922	32 068	11 902	291 445
Southern	71 076	79 000	30 202	135 089	85 972	28 155	429 494
Bojanala	147 562	188 343	72 584	322 308	208 621	60 779	1 000 197

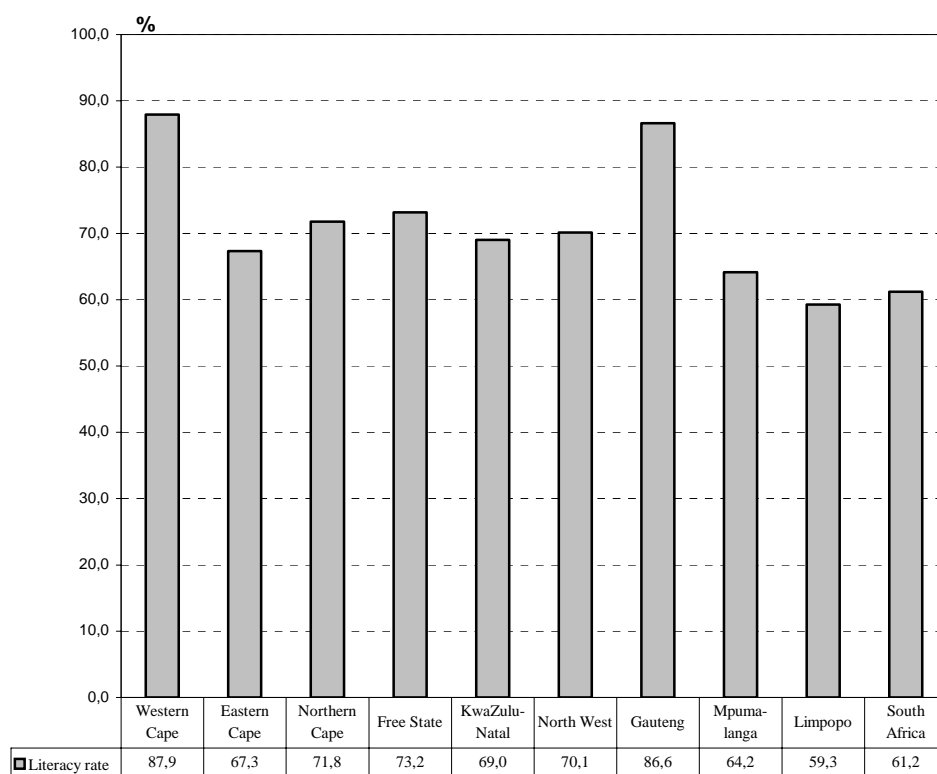
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.2 Literacy

Figure 5.2 shows that:

- Western Cape had the highest literacy rate (87,9%), followed by Gauteng with 86,6%.
- The lowest literacy rate was for the Limpopo population at 59,3%.
- In North West the literacy rate was 70,1%.

Figure 5.1: Literacy rates by province, South Africa, 2001

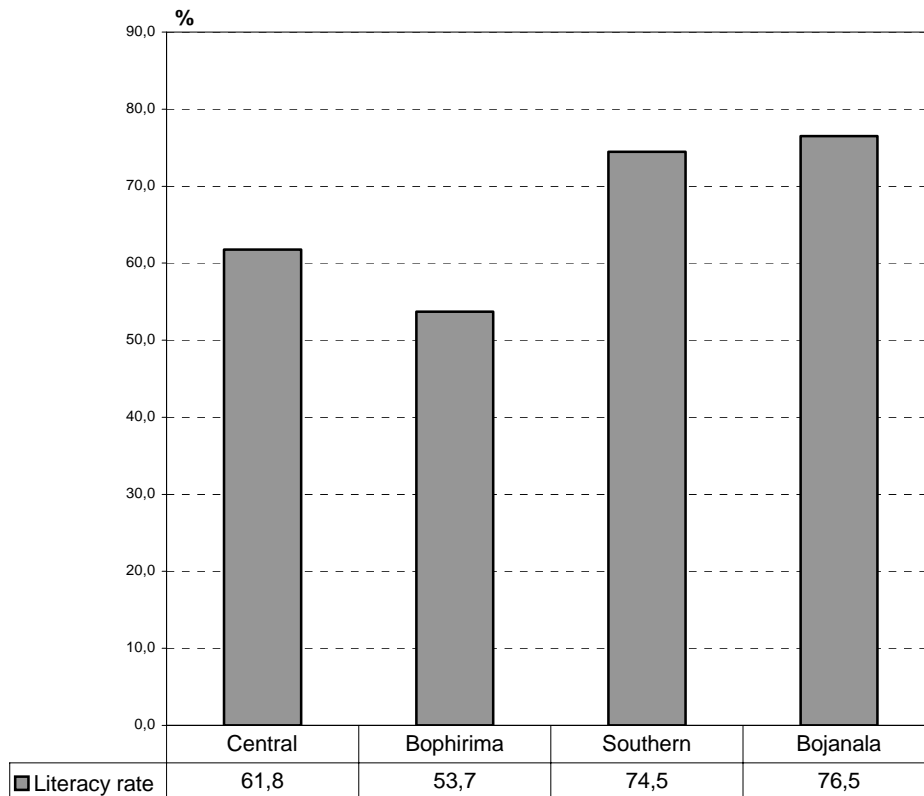


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.2 shows that:

- Bojanala had the highest literacy rate at 76,5%, followed by Southern with 74,5%.
- Bophirima had the lowest literacy rate at 53,7% and the rate for Central was 61,8%.

Figure 5.2: Literacy rates by district council, North West, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.3 Number of schools

Table 5.4 shows that in 2002:

- Klerksdorp had the largest number of combined schools (11).
- Rustenburg had the highest number of intermediate schools (46).
- Vryburg had the highest number of primary schools (189).
- The highest number of secondary schools was in Rustenburg (48).

Table 5.4: Number of schools by district and type, North West, 2002

District	Combined	Intermediate	Primary	Secondary	Total
Atamelang	0	24	83	17	124
Brits	4	32	93	32	161
Klerksdorp	11	17	134	36	198
Lichtenburg	1	16	165	24	206
Mabopane	0	23	76	24	123
Mafikeng	0	32	93	32	157
Mothibistad	0	30	124	31	185
Potchefstroom	7	18	114	23	162
Rustenburg	4	46	157	48	255
Temba	0	32	103	39	174
Vryburg	6	56	189	45	296
Zeerust	2	37	120	47	206
Total	35	363	1 451	398	2 247

Source: North West Department of Education, Snap 2002 Learners Analysis

5.4 Regional distribution of schools

Table 5.5 shows that:

- A quarter of the schools in North West were situated in Central.
- Bophirima and Bojanala East had a proportion of 21% each, Bojanala West had 17%, and Southern had 16%.

Table 5.5: Schools by region, North West, 2004

Region	Number of schools	%
Bojanala East	466	21
Bojanala West	375	17
Bophirima	469	21
Central Region	543	25
Southern Region	353	16
Total	2 206	100

Source: Department of Education, North West, 2004

5.5 Distribution of teaching personnel

Table 5.6 shows that:

- Rustenburg had the highest number of government paid teachers (2 123).
- Atamelang had the smallest number of government paid workers (660).
- There were 137 non-government paid teachers in Rustenburg. This was the highest number in the province.
- Mothibistad and Atamelang both had three non-government paid teachers, these were the smallest numbers in the province.

Table 5.6: Distribution of teaching personnel by school district, North West, 2002

District	Government paid teachers					Non-government paid teachers					Grand total
	Teachers	H.O.D.	Deputy	Principal	Total	Teachers	H.O.D.	Deputy	Principal	Total	
Atamelang	660	96	14	37	807	3	0	0	0	3	810
Brits	1 373	180	32	47	1 632	51	0	0	0	51	1 683
Klerksdorp	1 618	250	50	64	1 982	109	0	0	0	109	2 091
Lichtenburg	1 035	136	24	75	1 270	42	0	0	0	42	1 312
Mabopane	1 304	156	28	33	1 521	6	0	0	0	6	1 527
Mafikeng	1 226	205	37	69	1 537	29	0	0	0	29	1 566
Mothibistad	880	119	9	70	1 078	3	1	2	0	6	1 084
Potchefstroom	975	141	25	66	1 207	116	4	3	0	123	1 330
Rustenburg	2 123	281	49	81	2 534	137	0	0	1	138	2 672
Temba	1 481	215	43	47	1 786	7	0	0	0	7	1 793
Vryburg	1 679	263	33	94	2 069	39	2	0	0	41	2 110
Zeerust	1 407	163	23	56	1 649	24	0	0	0	24	1 673
Total	15 761	2 205	367	739	19 072	566	7	5	1	579	19 651

Source: North West Department of Education, Snap 2002 Learners Analysis

Table 5.7 and Figure 5.3 show that:

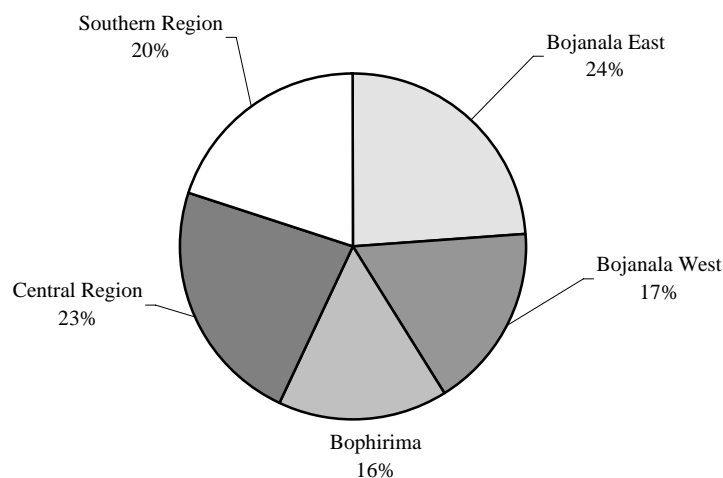
- Bojanala East had the highest percentage of educators (24%) in the province, followed by Central region with 23%, while Bophirima had the smallest percentage (16%).

Table 5.7: Regional distribution of teaching personnel by region, North West, 2004

School region	Educators	
	N	%
Bojanala East	8 581	24
Bojanala West	5 897	17
Bophirima	5 533	16
Central Region	8 147	23
Southern Region	6 882	20
Total	35 040	100

Source: Department of Education, North West, 2004

Figure 5.3: Distribution of teaching personnel by region, North West, 2004



Source: Department of Education, North West, 2004

5.6 School attendance

Table 5.8 shows that:

- Atamelang had the smallest number (44 509) of enrolled learners in 2002, and Mothibistad the second smallest (47 848).
- The highest number of enrolled learners (107 798) in the province was in Rustenburg.

Table 5.8: School attendance by districts and type of school, North West, 2002

District	School	Combined	Intermediate	Primary	Secondary	Number of learners
Atamelang	Public	0	9 877	25 814	8 818	44 509
Brits	Public	1 599	13 737	41 210	20 791	77 337
Klerksdorp	Public	4 247	8 266	59 137	34 299	105 949
Lichtenburg	Public	637	5 998	39 624	17 599	63 858
Mabopane	Public	0	13 721	34 934	15 072	63 727
Mafikeng	Public	0	13 485	37 832	17 600	68 917
Mothibistad	Public	0	8 140	27 473	12 235	47 848
Potchefstroom	Public	2 011	4 606	33 206	17 195	57 018
Rustenburg	Public	2 296	18 240	59 903	27 359	107 798
Temba	Public	0	16 178	48 926	21 450	86 554
Vryburg	Public	2 227	17 472	57 275	23 283	100 257
Zeerust	Public	635	11 366	33 331	17 945	63 277
Total of learners	-	13 652	141 086	498 665	233 646	887 049

Source: North West Department of Education, Snap 2002 Learners Analysis

5.7 Grade 12 pass rate

Table 5.9 shows that:

- Among candidates who registered for Grade 12 examinations; 49,2% of males and 50,8% of females passed with university endorsements.
- The percentage of those who failed was 43,1% for males and 56,9% for females.

Table 5.9: Grade 12 pass rate by gender, North West, 2003

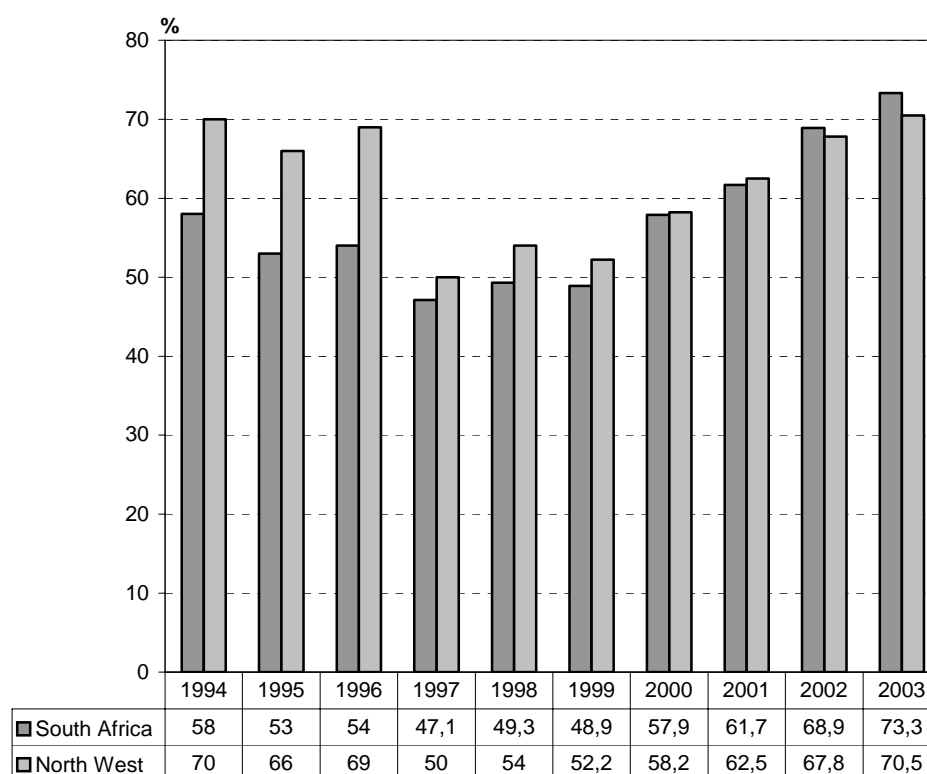
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Candidates registered	16 938	46,2	19 704	53,8	36 642	100
Candidates who wrote	16 718	46,6	19 180	53,4	35 898	100
Candidates who passed with university endorsement	2 676	49,2	2 763	50,8	5 439	100
Candidates who passed without endorsement	9 328	47,6	10 288	52,4	19 616	100
Candidates who failed	4 531	43,1	5 974	56,9	10 505	100
Awaiting results	18	51,4	17	48,6	35	100
Few subjects registered and written	165	54,5	138	45,5	303	100

Source: Department of Education, North West, 2003

Figure 5.4 shows that:

- In 1994 the national pass rate (58%) was lower than that of North West (70%).
- In 2002 and 2003 the pass rates for South Africa were higher than those of North West, with pass rates for North West being 67,8% in 2002 and 70,5% in 2003, while the corresponding national pass rates were 68,9% and 73,3%.

Figure 5.4: Grade 12 pass rates from 1994–2003, South Africa and North West



Source: Department of Education, North West, 1994–2003

5.8 Adult basic education and training

Table 5.10 shows that enrolments for adult basic education and training (ABET) in Further Education and Training (FET) were decreasing over the years from 2001 to 2003. There were 24 239 candidates enrolled in 2001, 22 147 in 2002 and 18 831 in 2003.

Table 5.10: ABET enrolment for Further Education and Training, 2001–2003, North West

	2001	2002	2003
Grade 10	7 687	4 949	5 394
Grade 12	13 068	14 840	13 437
Skills	3 484	2 358	-
Total	24 239	22 147	18 831

Source: Department of Education, ABET directorate, North West, 2003

5.9 Field of study

Table 5.11 shows that in 2001:

- The Education training (or development) field had the highest percentage of students enrolled, followed by Business: commerce or management sciences (13,4%).
- Libraries or museums field of study had enrolled the smallest percentage of students (0,3%).

Table 5.11: Field of study, North West, 2001

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture or renewable natural resources	3 102	5,0	1248	1,7	4 350	3,2
Architecture or environmental design	674	1,1	267	0,4	942	0,7
Arts: visual or performing	892	1,4	1 071	1,5	1963	1,5
Business: commerce or management sciences	8 912	14,2	9 096	12,8	18 008	13,4
Communication	920	1,5	1 148	1,6	2 068	1,5
Computer science and data processing	3 433	5,5	6 839	9,6	10 272	7,7
Education: training or development	14 759	23,6	27743	38,9	42 502	31,7
Engineering or engineering technology	10 386	16,6	1 209	1,7	11 596	8,7
Health care or health science	2 809	4,5	8 897	12,5	11 706	8,7
Home economics	318	0,5	1 001	1,4	1 320	1,0
Industrial arts: trades or technology	1 381	2,2	384	0,5	1 765	1,3
Languages: linguistics or literature	369	0,6	601	0,8	970	0,7
Law	2 582	4,1	1 024	1,4	3 606	2,7
Libraries or museums	89	0,1	301	0,4	390	0,3
Life sciences or physical sciences	834	1,3	632	0,9	1 466	1,1
Mathematical sciences	466	0,7	338	0,5	804	0,6
Military sciences	682	1,1	131	0,2	813	0,6
Philosophy: religion or theology	1 139	1,8	234	0,3	1 373	1,0
Physical education or leisure	230	0,4	339	0,5	569	0,4
Psychology	415	0,7	732	1,0	1 147	0,9
Public administration and social services	2 131	3,4	2 321	3,3	4 452	3,3
Social sciences and social studies	895	1,4	1 692	2,4	2 586	1,9
Other	5 150	8,2	4 073	5,7	9 223	6,9
Total	62 568	100,0	71 321	100,0	133 891	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 6: Safety and security

6.1 Police stations

There are three policing regions in North West, and these are Marico, Molopo and Mooirivier, with a total of 92 police stations. The location of the provincial headquarters is at Mafikeng, which is situated in Molopo region.

6.2 Regional distribution of police stations

Table 6.1 shows the regional distribution of police stations in North West. As can be seen:

- Marico has 36 police stations
- Molopo has 23 police stations
- Mooirivier has 33 police stations

Table 6.1: Regional distribution of police stations, North West

Policing region	N	%
Marico (Rustenburg)	36	39,1
Molopo (Mmabatho)	23	25,0
Moorivier (Potchefstroom)	33	35,9
Total	92	100,0

Source: South African Police Service

6.3 Reported crimes

Table 6.2 shows the list of crimes committed by crime category from 2000 to 2003. It shows that:

- There were 1 124 murders in 2000 that decreased to 1 077 in 2001, but again increased to 1 108 in 2002. This crime occurrence further increased to 1 143 in 2003.
- Cases of attempted murder reported were highest in 2002 with 2 376 cases reported, but decreased to 2 190 in 2003.
- There were not many cases of public violence compared to other crimes. Rape, common assault, drug related crime and stock theft showed an increase throughout the period under review.

Table 6.2: Number of reported crimes by crime category, North West, 2000–2003

Crime category	2000	2001	2002	2003
Murder	1 124	1 077	1 108	1 143
Attempted murder	1 940	1 950	2 376	2 190
Culpable homicide	925	841	904	931
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	4 523	5 732	5 752	5 987
Other robbery	5 685	7 053	7 036	7 648
Public violence	59	75	33	73
Rape	4 672	4 716	5 046	5 038
Indecent assault	327	368	446	510
Crimen injuria	4 560	5 324	5 597	5 338
Child abuse	131	131	105	187
Kidnapping	320	285	301	134
Abduction	276	255	227	309
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	23 371	25 062	23 976	25 708
Common assault	16 585	17 697	19 249	19 211
Burglary at non-residential premises	6 885	7 049	6 661	5 372
Burglary at residential premises	18 553	19 620	19 371	20 340
Stock theft	3 940	4 044	4 111	4 843
Shoplifting	2 658	3 253	3 612	3 563
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4 470	4 042	4 178	3 635
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	8 674	9 959	9 223	9 395
Arson	616	651	624	720
Malicious damage to property	8 586	9 237	9 752	11 032
Fraud	3 473	3 040	2 584	2 703
Drug-related crime	2 114	2 297	3 142	3 173
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 108	1 142	1 278	1 227
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	754	774	855	875
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	34 627	39 311	39 949	42 602

Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Table 6.3 shows that:

- Car hijacking decreased noticeably from 887 in 2002 to 430 in 2003.
- Reported cases of truck hijacking also decreased from 105 in 2002 to 57 in 2003.
- Robbery of cash-in-transit was at its lowest in 2001 with 17 reported cases, but increased to 33 in 2002, and then decreased slightly to 29 in 2003.
- Bank robberies were at their lowest (16) in 2003.

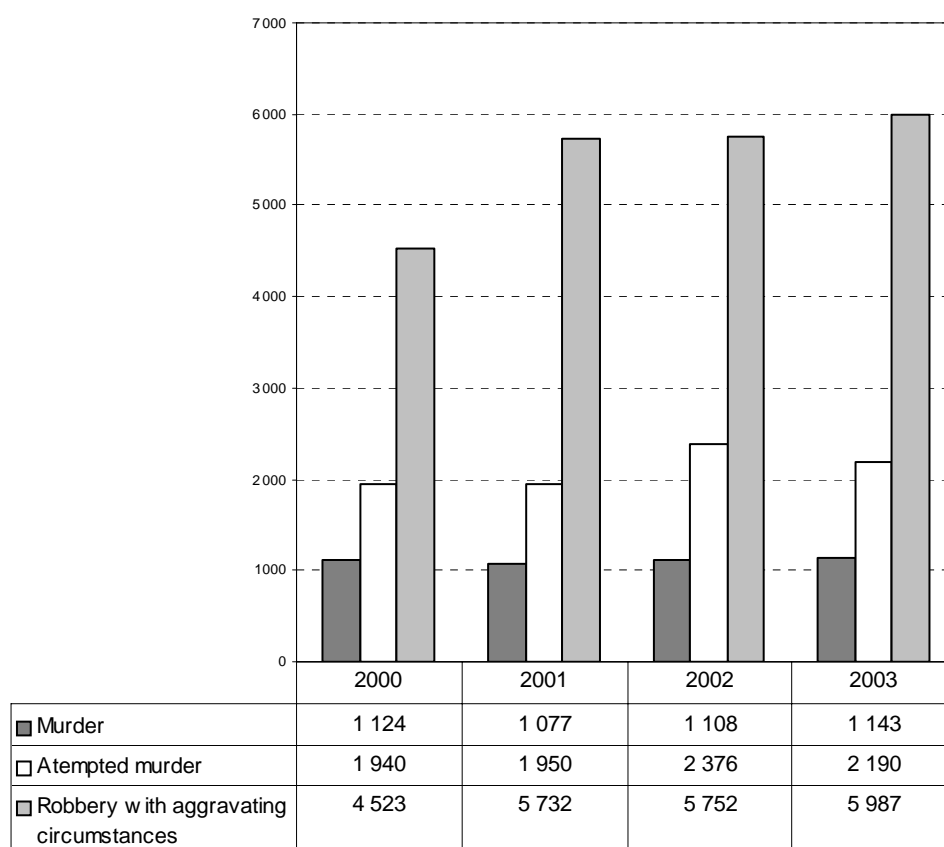
Table 6.3: Crimes with aggravating circumstances, North West, 2000–2003

Crime category	2000	2001	2002	2003
Carjacking	734	747	887	430
Truck hijacking	83	88	105	57
Robbery of cash-in-transit	38	17	33	29
Bank robbery	40	56	47	16
House robbery	-	-	-	396
Business robbery	-	-	-	217

Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Figure 6.1 shows that robbery with aggravating circumstances was the most commonly-occurring reported crime in North West during 2000 to 2003.

Figure 6.1: Violent crimes reported, North West, 2000–2003



Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Tables 6.4 to 6.6 show that:

- The leading crime reported in all three regions was assault with intent to do bodily harm.
- Murder in Molopo policing area had been increasing during the three years, i.e. from 2000 to 2002, but declined in 2003.
- There was no robbery of cash-in-transit in Molopo area for 2000/2001 and 2003/2004.
- Most crimes showed increases and decreases from one year to another during the four years.

Table 6.4: Crimes in Molopo area, North West, 2000–2003

Crime category	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004
Murder	117	127	168	150
Rape	783	877	810	882
Attempted murder	179	203	202	163
Assault with the intent to do bodily harm	4 882	4 660	4 680	4 696
Common assault	1 886	2 160	2 385	2 440
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	476	519	545	625
Common robbery	1 026	900	1 150	1 284
Indecent assault	55	49	99	77
Kidnapping	34	33	14	18
Abduction	43	41	30	28
Neglect and ill-treatment	15	6	35	36
Culpable homicide	110	117	122	111
Public violence	5	11	17	6
Carjacking (sub-category of robbery with aggr. circs.)	19	15	6	13
Truck hijacking (sub-category of robbery with aggr. circs.)	0	4	0	2
Bank robbery (sub-category of robbery with aggr. circs.)	39	6	6	2
Robbery of cash-in-transit of Robbery Aggravating)	0	1	2	0
House robbery (sub-category of robbery with aggr. circs.)	-	-	34	52
Business robbery (sub-category of robbery with aggr. circs.)	-	-	68	46
Arson	86	59	87	90
Malicious damage to property	1 234	1 274	1 404	1 537
Crimen injuria	697	636	680	694
Burglary at residential premises	3 066	2 825	3 125	3 136
Burglary at business premises	1 020	1 248	932	1 063
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	243	243	214	231
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	1 107	1 112	1 244	1 001
Stock theft	1 087	1 233	1 659	1 539
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	89	83	60	102
Drug-related crime	287	317	283	324
Driving under the influence of alcohol drugs	119	129	104	166
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	3 921	3 718	4 122	3 626
Commercial Crime	494	320	359	331
Shoplifting	418	518	404	450

aggr. circs. = aggravating circumstances

Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Table 6.5 shows that common robbery showed some increases during the four years under review.

Table 6.5: Crimes in Mooirivier area, North West, 2000–2003

Crime category	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004
Murder	327	333	350	338
Rape	1 447	1 512	1 613	1 584
Attempted murder	393	664	605	576
Assault with the intent to do bodily harm	9 354	8 511	9 333	9 189
Common assault	6 976	7 664	6 836	6 679
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	797	843	797	1 102
Common robbery	2 518	2 708	2 811	2 911
Indecent assault	184	206	182	196
Kidnapping	46	54	26	23
Abduction	79	74	100	86
Neglect and ill-treatment	37	33	55	80
Culpable homicide	266	305	291	293
Public violence	46	8	24	16
Carjacking (with aggr. circs.)	65	61	45	53
Truck hijacking (with aggr. circs.)	43	23	14	15
Bank robbery (with aggr. circs.)	8	5	1	1
Robbery of cash-in-transit (with aggr. circs.)	2	2	0	0
House robbery (with aggr. circs.)	-	-	32	19
Business robbery (with aggr. circs.)	-	-	31	13
Arson	217	203	240	270
Malicious damage to property	3 942	4 047	4 402	4 385
Crimen injuria	2 518	2 566	1 959	1 819
Burglary at residential premises	6 596	6 391	6 763	6 720
Burglary at business premises	2 900	2 328	1 770	1 695
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 488	1 333	1 278	1 197
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	4 627	4 282	4 595	4 123
Stock theft	1 794	1 731	1 973	1 798
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	188	166	184	243
Drug-related crime	976	1 454	1 331	1 903
Driving under the influence of alcohol drugs	662	736	739	1 040
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	15 909	16 158	17 329	17 365
Commercial Crime	1 251	1 147	1 192	969
Shoplifting	1 234	1 167	1 157	1 310

aggr. circs.= aggravating circumstances

Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Table 6.6: Crimes in Marico area, North West, 2000–2003

Crime category	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004
Murder	633	648	625	607
Rape	2 486	2 657	2 615	2 538
Attempted murder	1 378	1 509	1 383	1 179
Assault with the intent to do bodily harm	10 826	10 805	11 695	10 754
Common assault	8 835	9 425	9 990	9 415
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	4 459	4 390	4 645	4 994
Common robbery	3 509	3 428	3 687	3 522
Indecent assault	129	191	229	207
Kidnapping	205	214	94	113
Abduction	133	112	179	148
Neglect and ill-treatment	79	66	97	162
Culpable homicide	465	482	518	488
Public violence	24	14	32	35
Carjacking (with aggr. circs.)	663	811	379	380
Truck hijacking (with aggr. circs.)	45	78	43	24
Bank robbery (with aggr. circs.)	9	36	9	5
Robbery of cash in transit (with aggr. circs.)	15	30	27	14
House robbery (with aggr. circs.)	-	-	330	418
Business robbery (with aggr. circs.)	-	-	118	91
Arson	348	362	393	409
Malicious damage to property	4 061	4 431	5 226	5 288
Crimen injuria	2 109	2 395	2 699	2 290
Burglary at residential premises	9 958	10 155	10 452	9 749
Burglary at business premises	3 129	3 085	2 670	2 462
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 311	2 602	2 143	2 022
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	4 225	3 829	3 556	3 479
Stock theft	1 163	1 147	1 211	1 058
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	497	606	631	681
Drug-related crime	1 034	1 371	1 559	1 608
Driving under the influence of alcohol drugs	361	413	384	526
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 481	20 073	21 151	19 962
Commercial Crime	1 295	1 117	1 152	1 351
Shoplifting	1 601	1 927	2 002	2 497

aggr. circs.= aggravating circumstances

Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Chapter 7: The labour market

7.1 Profile of the employed and unemployed

Data used in this section of the report were mainly derived from the Labour Force Survey of September 2004. Where the breakdown is at district municipality level, data are from Census 2001, as breakdowns lower than provincial level are not obtainable from regular household surveys.

Labour market: The population of working-age – the employed, the unemployed and those who are not economically active.

Labour force: All persons who are employed or self-employed and persons who do not have work but are currently available for work and are seeking work.

Not economically active: A person who is not in the labour market, such as housewives/homemakers, students and scholars, pensioners and retired people, and any others not seeking work.

Occupation: The type of work, e.g. professional, clerical.

Employment status: The status of an employed person with respect to his or her employment.

Income: All money received from salary, wages or own business; plus money benefits from employer, such as contributions to medical aid and pension funds; plus all money from other sources, such as additional work activities, remittances from family members living elsewhere, state pension or grant, other pensions or grants, income from investments, etc.

Employment: Working for pay, profit or family gain.

Employed person: A person who works for pay, profit or family gain. Such a person can be an employer, an employee, self-employed or a working family member.

Economic sector: Industry or branch of an industry; the economic activity of the establishment in which an employed person is working.

Labour force participation rate: Proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed.

Labour absorption rate: Proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 give a comparison of the labour market status in North West and the country as a whole. They show that:

- There was a larger proportion of employed men in South Africa as a whole (47,7%) than in North West (44,0%), and this also applied to the employed women (32,2% and 25,8% respectively).
- The proportion of unemployed men in North West (14,5%) was almost the same as in the country as a whole (14,3%). However, for women the proportion of the unemployed was slightly lower in North West than nationally (12,6% and 13,9% respectively).
- North West recorded higher proportions of the not economically active than in the country as a whole (41,5% and 38,0% respectively for men, and 61,6% and 53,8% for women).

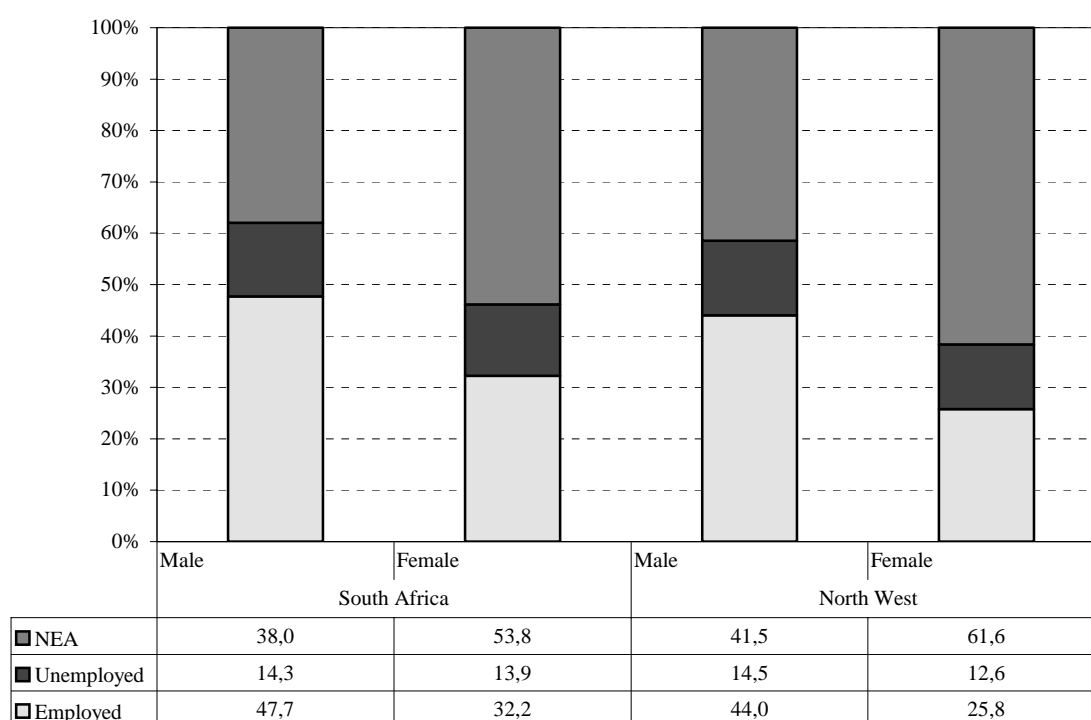
Table 7.1: Labour market status by sex, South Africa and North West, 2004

	South Africa				North West			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	6 771 686	47,7	4 865 868	32,2	522 241	44,0	312 584	25,8
Unemployed	2 028 510	14,3	2 103 153	13,9	171 719	14,5	152 920	12,6
NEA*	5 393 671	38,0	8 127 739	53,8	491 736	41,5	747 975	61,6
Total	14 193 867	100,0	15 096 760	100,0	1 185 696	100,0	1 213 478	100,0

*NEA = not economically active

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

Figure 7.1: Labour market status of the working-age population by sex, South Africa and North West, 2004



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

As shown by Table 7.2 and Figure 7.2:

- Across all population groups, larger proportions of males were employed than females in North West.
- Unlike the other population groups, the white population had more females unemployed (62,7%) than males (37,3%).
- There was 94,5% of Indian/Asian women who were not economically active, compared to only 5,5% of Indian/Asian men.

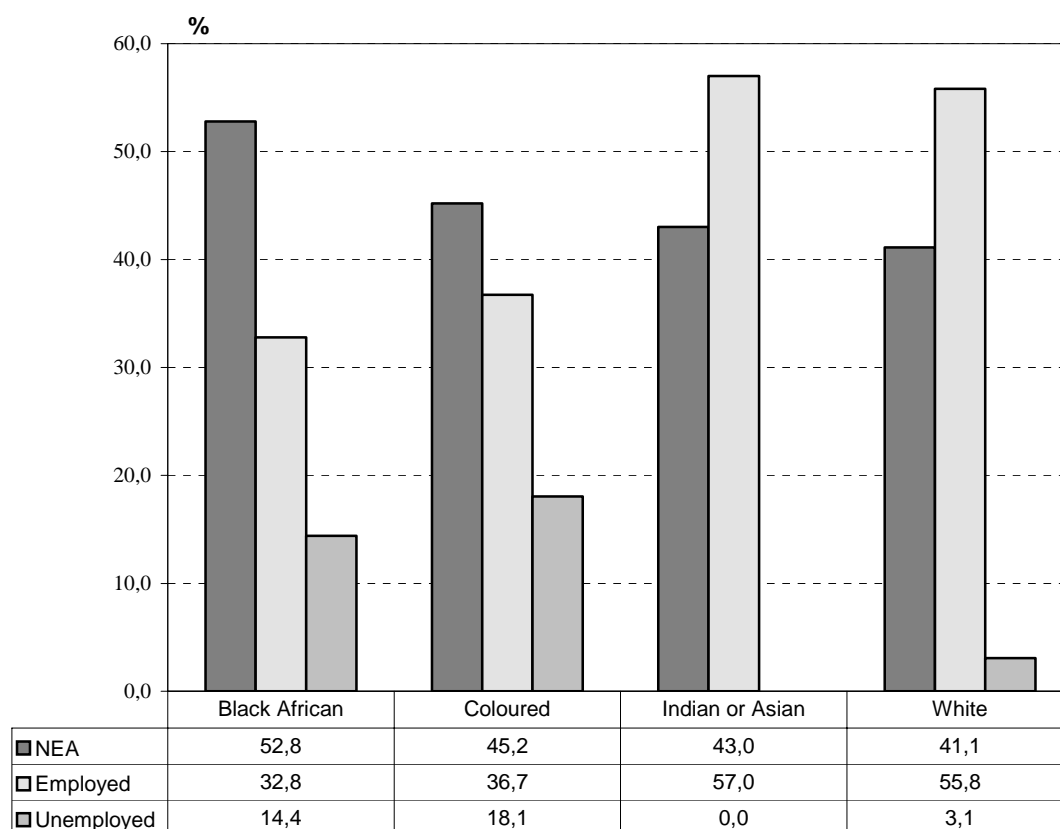
Table 7.2: Labour market status by sex for each population group, North West, 2004

Population group	Employed		Unemployed		NEA		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Black African								
Male	445 191	63,2	164 272	53,0	457 345	40,3	1 066 808	49,6
Female	259 551	36,8	145 602	47,0	677 297	59,7	1 082 450	50,4
Total	704 742	100,0	309 874	100,0	1 134 643	100,0	2 149 259	100,0
Coloured								
Male	11 038	60,9	5 261	59,1	6 984	31,3	23 283	47,2
Female	7 083	39,1	3 641	40,9	15 310	68,7	26 035	52,8
Total	18 121	100,0	8 902	100,0	22 294	100,0	49 317	100,0
Indian/Asian								
Male	4 705	83,4	*	*	235	5,5	4 940	49,9
Female	934	16,6	*	*	4 020	94,5	4 954	50,1
Total	5 640	100,0	*	*	4 255	100,0	9 894	100,0
White								
Male	61 306	57,7	2 186	37,3	27 172	34,7	90 664	47,6
Female	45 015	42,3	3 677	62,7	51 163	65,3	99 855	52,4
Total	106 322	100,0	5 862	100,0	78 336	100,0	190 519	100,0
Total								
Male	522 241	62,6	171 719	52,9	491 736	39,7	1 185 696	49,4
Female	312 584	37,4	152 920	47,1	747 975	60,3	1 213 478	50,6
Total	834 824	100,0	324 639	100,0	1 239 711	100,0	2 399 174	100,0

* Data not available

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

Figure 7.2: Distribution of each population group by labour market status, North West, 2004



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

The next breakdowns look at labour market status at district council level, using data from Census 2001 as explained above. Table 7.3 and Figure 7.3 show that:

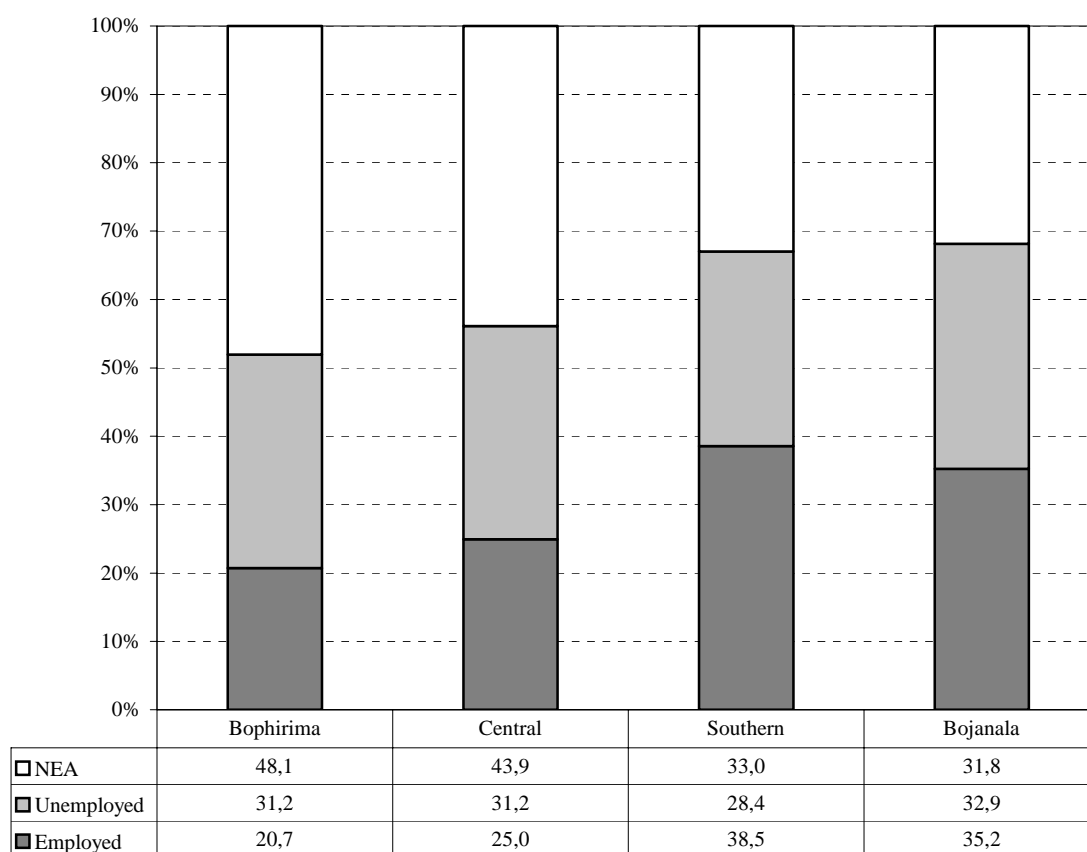
- Southern had the highest percentage of the employed population (39%), followed by Bojanala with 35%.
- Bojanala had the highest percentage of the unemployed population (33%), followed by Central and Bophirima with 31% each.
- The not economically active population was highest in Bophirima (48%), followed by Central with 44%.

Table 7.3: Labour market status in each district council, North West, 2001

Employment Status	Bophirima		Central		Southern		Bojanala	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	68 706	21,0	115 340	25,0	181 108	39,0	383 736	35,0
Unemployed	103 501	31,0	144 077	31,0	133 672	28,0	358 407	33,0
NEA	159 468	48,0	202 834	44,0	155 075	33,0	346 779	32,0
Total	331 675	100,0	462 251	100,0	469 855	100,0	1 088 922	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 7.3: Labour market status in each district council, North West, 2001



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

7.2 Employment in the formal and informal sectors

- Gauteng had the largest proportion of formal sector employment (28,2%), followed by Western Cape (17,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,9%).
- Gauteng also accounted for the largest proportion of informal sector employment (20,8%). KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape had the next largest proportions of informal employment, with 19,6% and 17,9% respectively.
- North West had 6,9% of the country's formal employment, and 7,7% of the country's informal employment.

Table 7.4: Formal and informal sectors by province, South Africa, 2004

Province	Formal sector		Informal sector		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	1 419	17,1	166	7,0	1 584	14,8
Eastern Cape	743	8,9	426	17,9	1 169	10,9
Northern Cape	184	2,2	21	0,9	206	1,9
Free State	597	7,2	123	5,2	720	6,7
KwaZulu-Natal	1 407	16,9	465	19,6	1 872	17,5
North West	577	6,9	184	7,7	761	7,1
Gauteng	2 346	28,2	494	20,8	2 839	26,6
Mpumalanga	502	6,0	221	9,3	723	6,8
Limpopo	543	6,5	273	11,5	816	7,6
Total	8 318	100,0	2 372	100,0	10 690	100,0

Note: Excluding domestic workers and unspecified

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

7.3 Employment by industry

Table 7.5 shows that:

- The wholesale and retail trade industry employed the highest proportion of men in North West (18,2%) and community, social and personal services was the largest employer of women (28,2%).

Table 7.5: The employed by sex and industry, North West, 2004

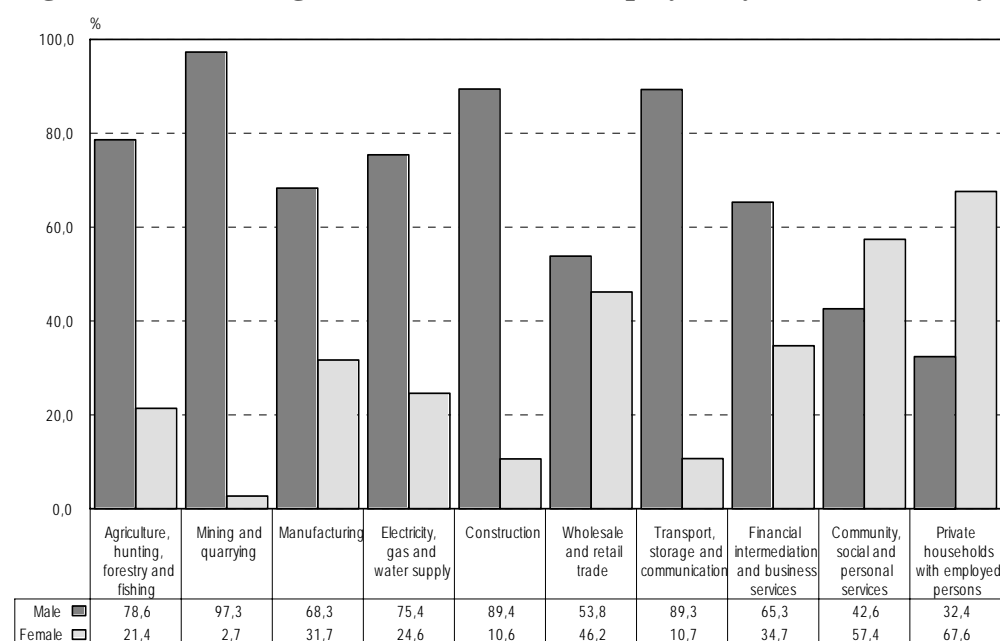
	Male		Female		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	69	13,3	19	6,0	88	10,6
Mining and quarrying	92	17,6	3	0,8	95	11,3
Manufacturing	61	11,7	28	9,1	90	10,7
Electricity, gas and water supply	5	1,0	2	0,6	7	0,9
Construction	40	7,6	5	1,5	44	5,3
Wholesale and retail trade	95	18,2	82	26,1	177	21,2
Transport, storage and communication	22	4,3	3	0,9	25	3,0
Financial intermediation and business services	40	7,6	21	6,7	61	7,2
Community, social and personal	66	12,5	88	28,2	154	18,4
Private households with employed	30	5,7	62	19,8	92	11,0
Exterritorial organisations and foreign gover		0,1		0,0		0,0
Not adequately defined	1	0,2		0,0	1	0,1
Don't know/ unspecified		0,1	1	0,2	1	0,1
Total	522	100,0	313	100,0	835	100,0

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

Figure 7.4 gives an indication of the proportions of men and women employed in each industry in North West. It shows that:

- Wholesale and trade employed nearly an equal distribution of men and women, though with a slight difference: 53,8% for men and 46,2% for women.

Figure 7.4: Percentage distribution of the employed by sex and industry, North West, 2004



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

7.4 Employment by occupation

Table 7.6 shows the employment of men and women by occupational category in North West. It reveals that the largest proportion of both men and women were employed in elementary jobs (29,9% and 20,4% respectively).

Table 7.6: Occupation of the employed by sex, North West, 2004

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Legislators, senior officials and managers	39	7,5	10	3,1	49	5,8
Professionals	15	3,0	11	3,6	27	3,2
Technical and associate professionals	30	5,8	46	14,7	76	9,1
Clerks	30	5,8	46	14,9	77	9,2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	50	9,7	41	13,2	92	11,0
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	16	3,1	10	3,1	26	3,1
Craft and related trades workers	96	18,3	13	4,2	109	13,0
Plant and machine operators	83	15,8	9	3,0	92	11,0
Elementary occupation	156	29,9	64	20,4	220	26,3
Domestic workers	4	0,7	62	19,7	65	7,8
Not adequately defined	2	0,3		0,0	2	0,2
Don't know/ unspecified		0,1	1	0,2	1	0,1
Total	522	100,0	313	100,0	835	100,0

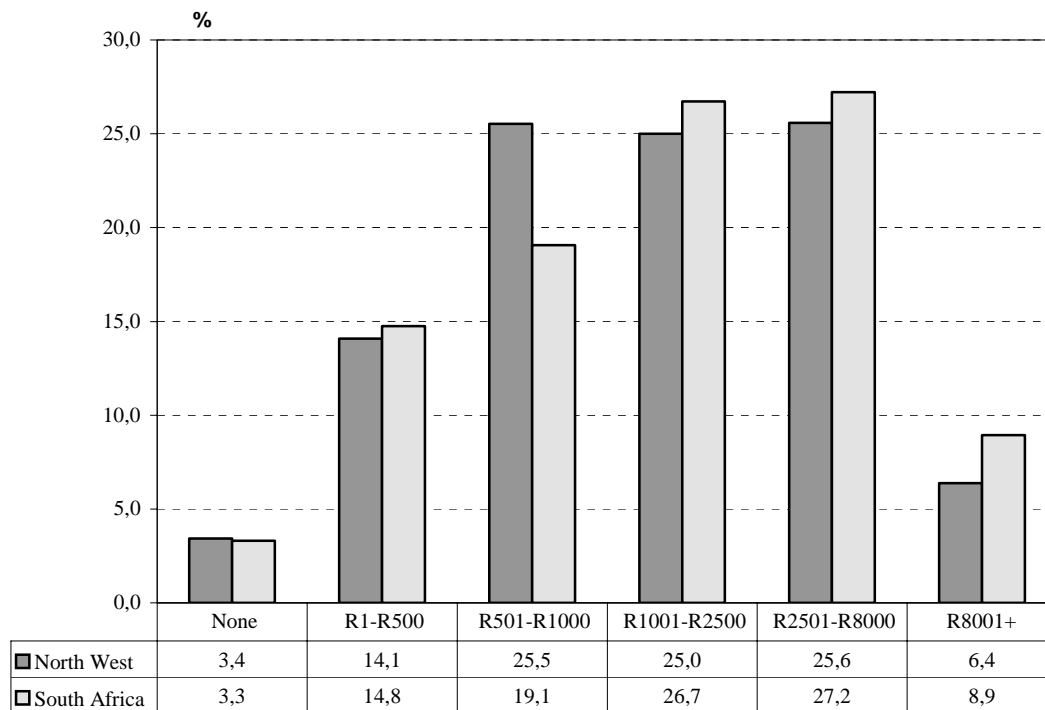
Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.5 Income of the employed

Figure 7.5 shows the individual monthly income of the employed in South Africa and North West in September 2004. It shows that:

- The largest proportion of the employed in both the country as a whole and North West (27,2% and 25,6% respectively) earned between R2 501 and R8 000.

Figure 7.5: Monthly individual income of the employed, South Africa and North West, 2004

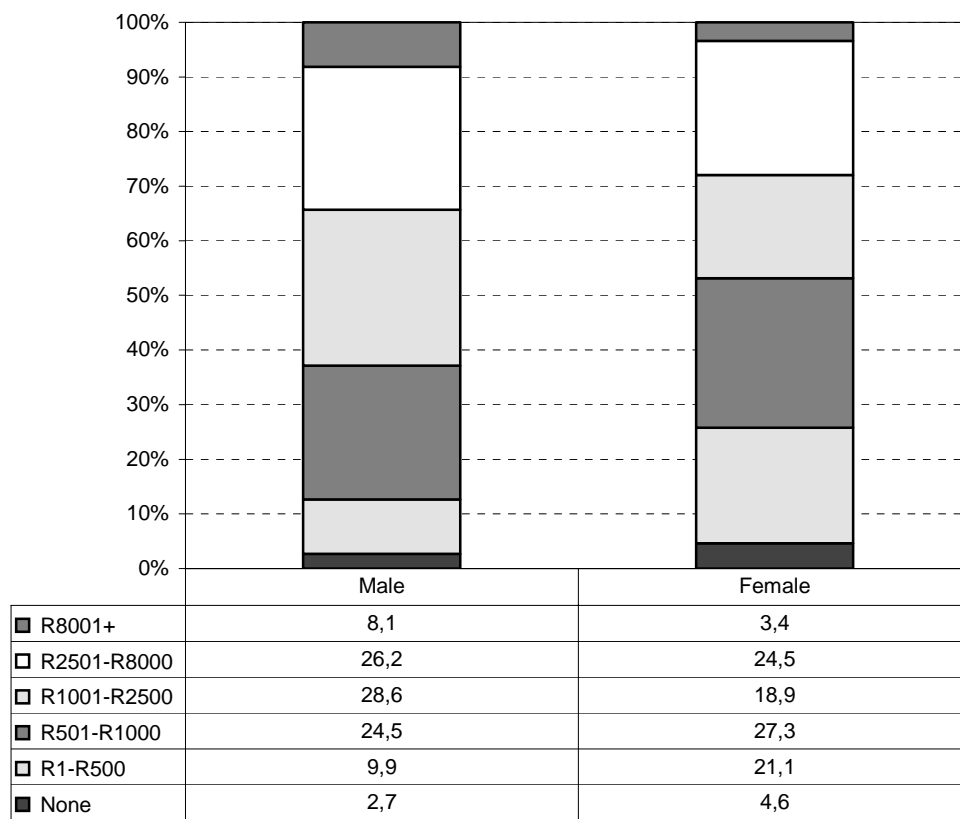


Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.6 shows the monthly individual income of employed men and women in North West. It depicts that:

- A large proportion of men in the province (28,6%) earned salaries of between R1 001 and R2 500 and 27,3% of women earned salaries in the range of R501 to R1 000.

Figure 7.6: Distribution of employed men and women by gross monthly income, North West, 2004

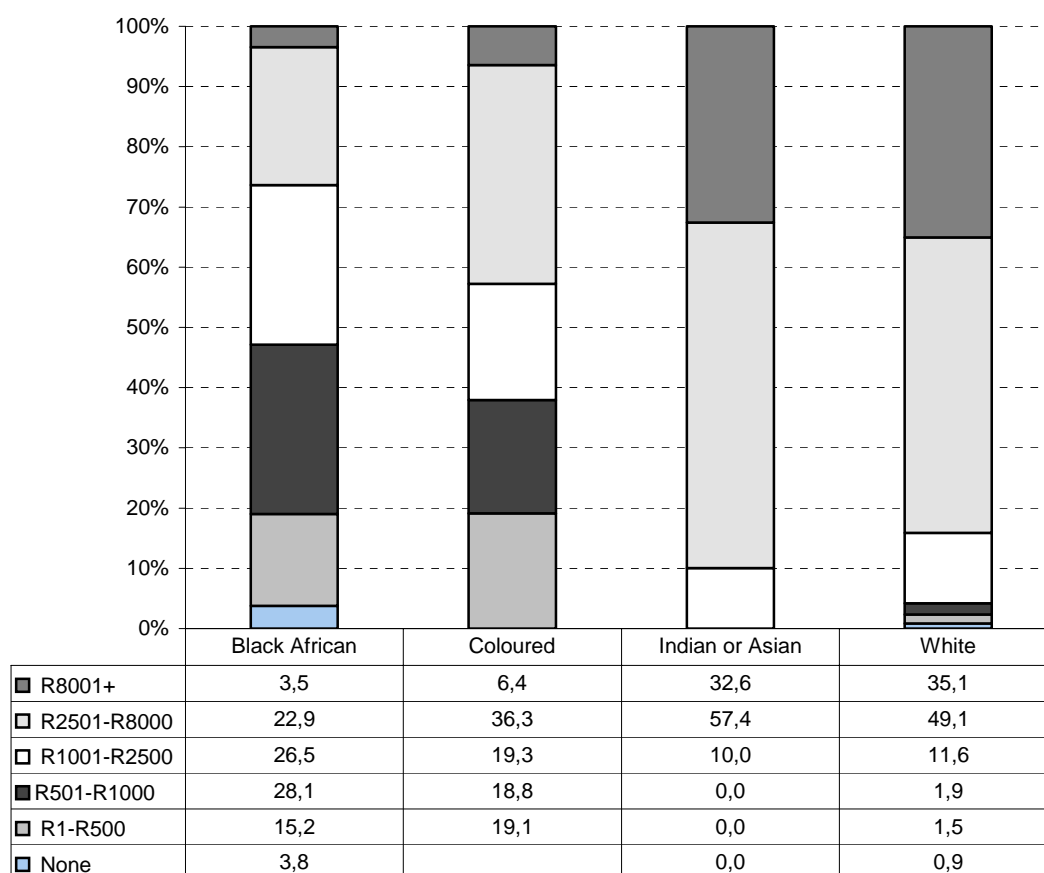


Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.7 shows the monthly individual income of the employed in each population group. It can be seen that:

- Most black Africans earned between R501 and R1 000 (28,1%), whereas for other population groups the largest proportions earned salaries in the R2 501–R8 000 income category.

Figure 7.7: Distribution of the employed in each population group by gross monthly income, North West, 2004



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

7.6 Unemployment

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of the unemployed by province. It shows that:

- Gauteng had the largest proportion of the unemployed (25,7%) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (20,3%). North West's share of the unemployed stood at 7,9%.

Table 7.7: Unemployment by province, 2004

Province	N	%
Western Cape	387	9,3
Eastern Cape	536	13,0
Northern Cape	74	1,8
Free State	311	7,5
KwaZulu-Natal	841	20,3
North West	325	7,9
Gauteng	1 062	25,7
Mpumalanga	260	6,3
Limpopo	339	8,2
Total	4 135	100,0

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

Table 7.8 and Figure 7.8 show that according to Census 2001:

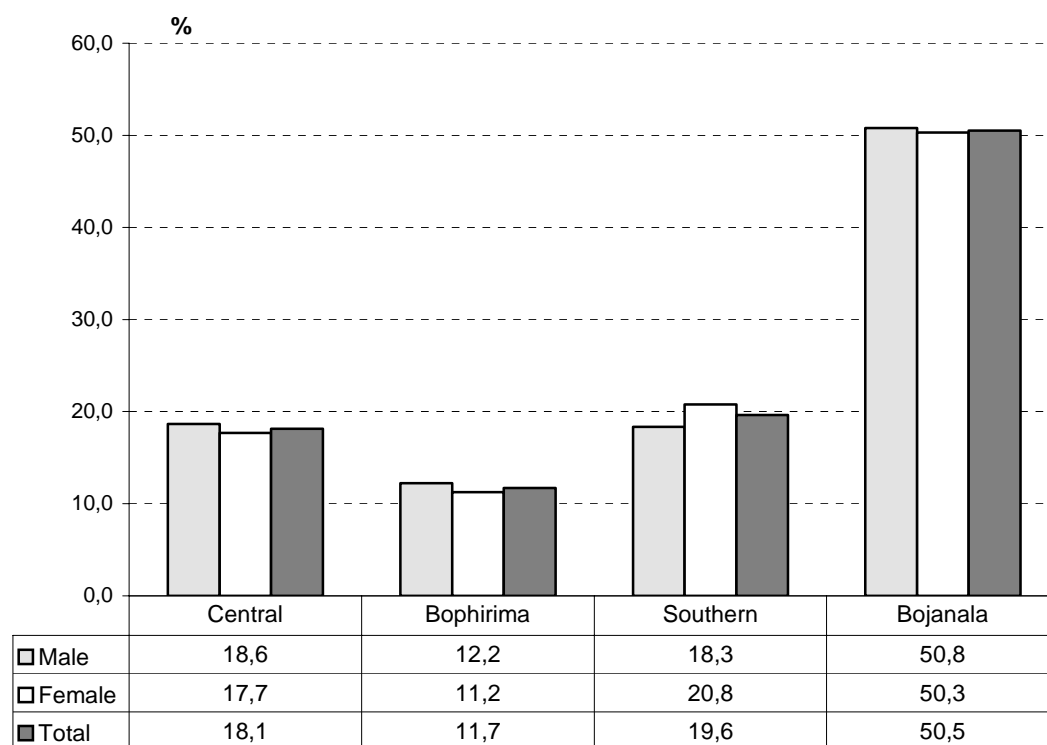
- The unemployed in North West, both men and women, were mostly in Bojanala district council (50,8% and 50,3% respectively).
- Bophirima accounted for lower proportions of the unemployed. This might be due to the fact that Bophirima has the lowest population among district councils.

Table 7.8: Unemployed men and women by district municipality, North West, 2001

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Central	50 808	18,6	54 902	17,7	105 710	18,1
Bophirima	33 366	12,2	34 926	11,2	68 292	11,7
Southern	49 949	18,3	64 527	20,8	114 476	19,6
Bojanala	138 388	50,8	156 188	50,3	294 576	50,5
Total	272 511	100,0	310 543	100,0	583 054	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 7.8: Unemployment by sex in each district council, North West, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

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 the economically active that is not employed. It is therefore larger than the percentages of unemployed shown above, as it is calculated out of a smaller universe. 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, 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 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.

The three labour market indicators for 2004 are shown in Table 7.9 and Figure 7.9 below. It can be seen that:

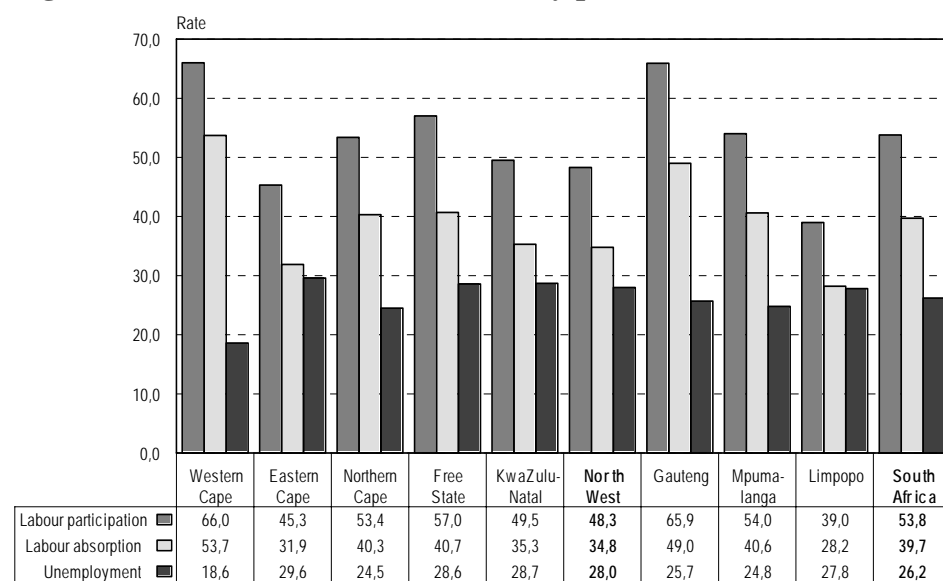
- Eastern Cape had the highest unemployment rate (29,6%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (28,7%), Free State (28,6%) and North West (28,0%).
- Western Cape had the highest labour participation rate, indicating that a smaller proportion than in other provinces was not economically active. It was followed closely by Gauteng (65,9%).
- Western Cape and Gauteng also had the highest labour absorption rates.

Table 7.9: Labour market indicators by province, 2004

	Working- age population	NEA	Economically active			Labour participation rate	Labour absorption rate	Unemploy- ment rate
			Total	Employed	Un- employed			
	N	N	N	N	N	%	%	%
Western Cape	3 147	1 069	2 078	1 691	387	66,0	53,7	18,6
Eastern Cape	4 005	2 191	1 814	1 278	536	45,3	31,9	29,6
Northern Cape	568	265	303	229	74	53,4	40,3	24,5
Free State	1 909	821	1 089	777	311	57,0	40,7	28,6
KwaZulu-Natal	5 931	2 998	2 933	2 092	841	49,5	35,3	28,7
North West	2 399	1 240	1 159	835	325	48,3	34,8	28,0
Gauteng	6 267	2 135	4 132	3 070	1 062	65,9	49,0	25,7
Mpumalanga	1 944	895	1 049	789	260	54,0	40,6	24,8
Limpopo	3 134	1 912	1 222	883	339	39,0	28,2	27,8
South Africa	29 305	13 527	15 778	11 643	4 135	53,8	39,7	26,2

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

Figure 7.9: Labour market indicators by province, 2004



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

Chapter 8: Households and household services

8.1 Housing ownership and type of dwelling

The estimated number of households in North West is about a million, as shown in the table below.

Table 8.1: Households by type of dwelling, North West, 2004

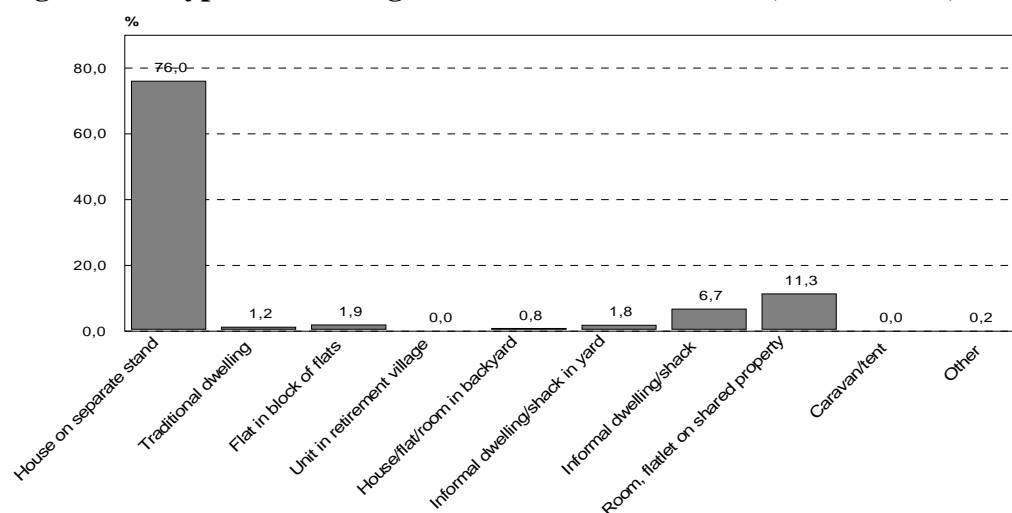
	N ('000)	%
House on a separate stand / Formal dwelling	777	76,0
Traditional dwelling	13	1,2
Flat in block of flats	20	1,9
Unit in retirement village	-	0,0
House/flat/room in backyard	8	0,8
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	18	1,8
Informal dwelling/shack elsewhere	68	6,7
Room/ flat let on shared property	116	11,3
Caravan/tent		0,0
Other	2	0,2
Total	1 022	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.1 shows that:

- About 76% of the North West households lived in formal houses, which were built on separate stands.
- A considerable 11% of households resided in a room or flatlet situated on a shared property.
- Only 6,7% of households lived in informal dwellings or shacks that were not in the backyard.

Figure 8.1: Types of dwellings in which households lived, North West, 2004

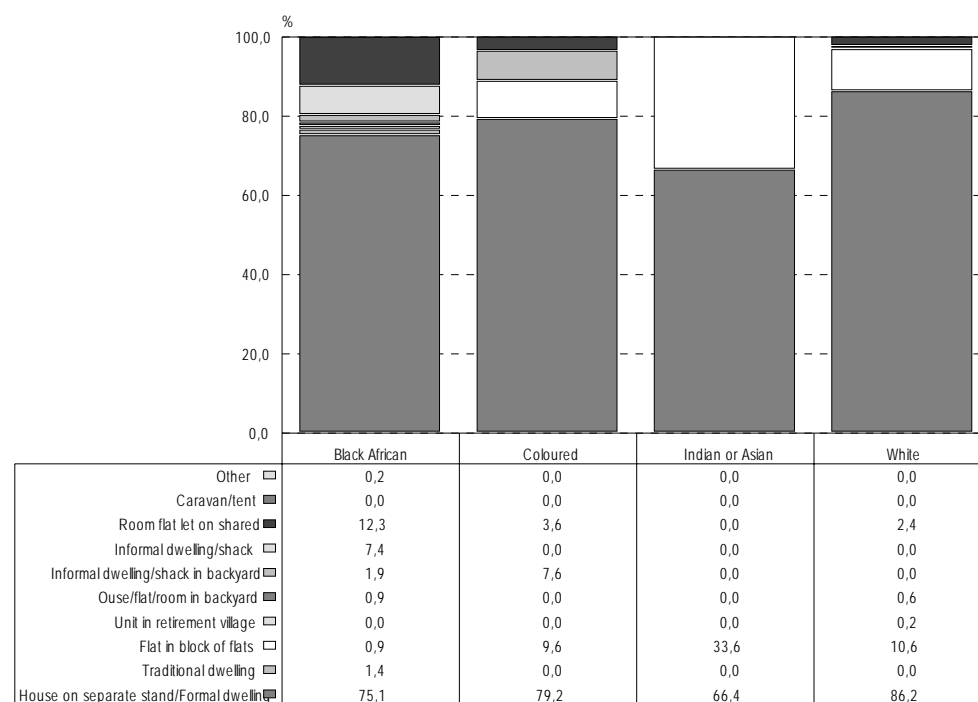


Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

About three-quarters of black African-headed households in North West lived in houses that were on separate stands, as shown in Figure 8.2. Also, the highest proportion of households living in formal dwellings was among the white population where 86,2% of households lived in formal houses on separate stands.

- The Indian/Asian population had the lowest percentage (66,4%) of households that lived in formal houses on a separate stand. However, the highest percentage of flat-dwellers (33,6%) among all population groups were Indian/Asian.
- An estimated 12% of black African households lived in rooms or flats let on shared property.

Figure 8.2: Households by type of dwelling and population group of head of household, North West, 2004

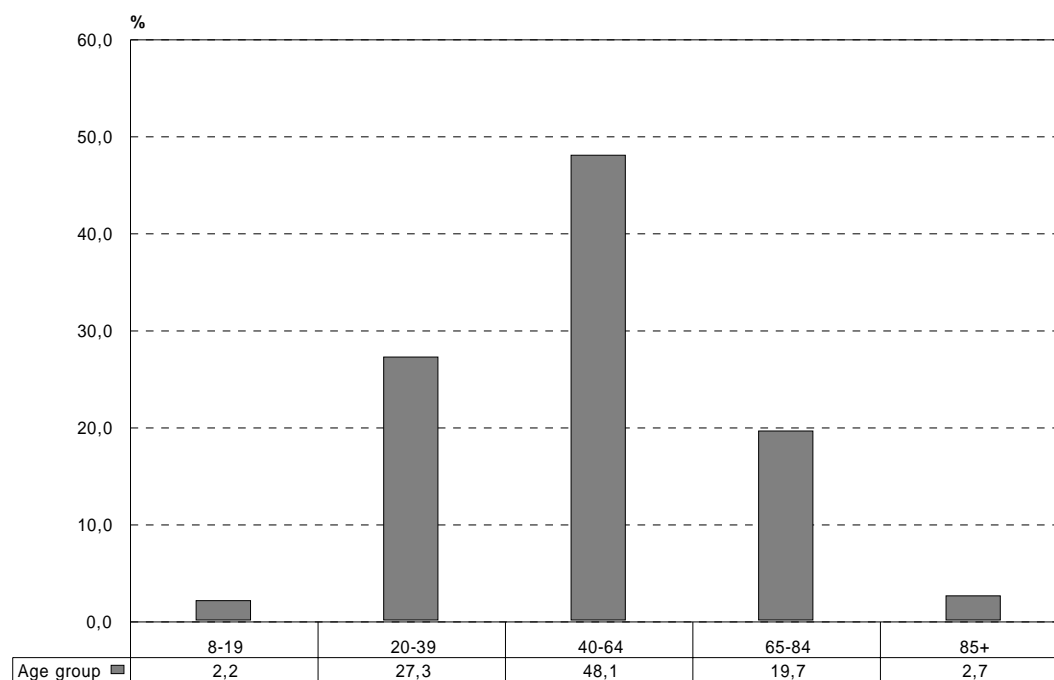


Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

8.2 Female-headed households

As shown by the graph in Figure 8.3, the highest proportion of female-headed households in the province were headed by women aged 40–64 years. Young girls and women aged 8–19 years headed a smaller proportion of households (2,2%), a proportion that was comparable to that of households headed by the aged (i.e. 85+ years) who headed a proportion of 2,7% households.

Figure 8.3: Female-headed households, North West, 2004

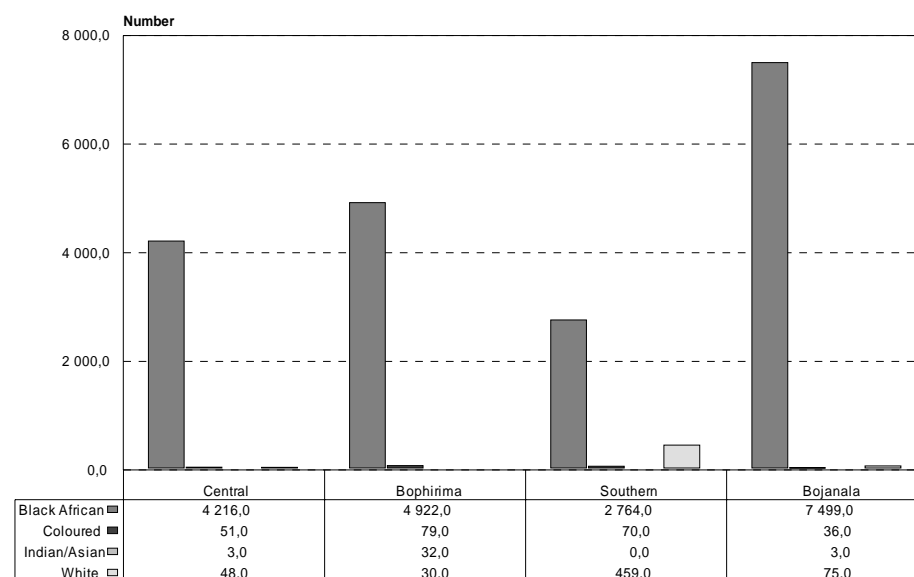


Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

8.3 Child-headed households

Figure 8.4 is a graph showing the proportion of child-headed households by district council and population group. It shows that the district council that had the highest proportion of child-headed households was Bojanala, and that the highest proportion of these household heads were black African.

Figure 8.4: Child-headed households by district council and population group, North West, 2001

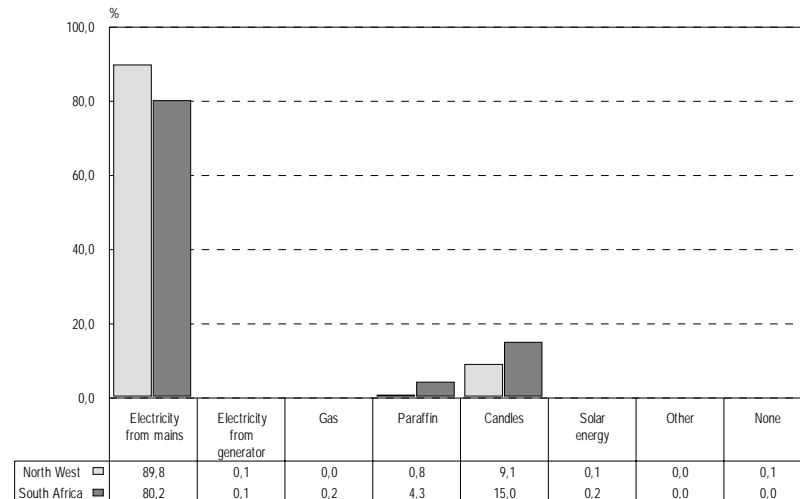


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.4 Energy

Figure 8.5 shows that the majority of North West households (89,8%) used electricity from mains as their main source of energy for lighting, and the second highest proportion (9,1%) used candles.

Figure 8.5: Main source of energy for lighting, North West and South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.2 examines the main source of energy for lighting used by households in the district councils of North West. Again, in all the district councils the majority of households (more than 50%) used electricity from mains as their main source of energy for lighting. The table also shows that out of the four district councils, Southern had the highest proportion of households (79%) who used this source for lighting.

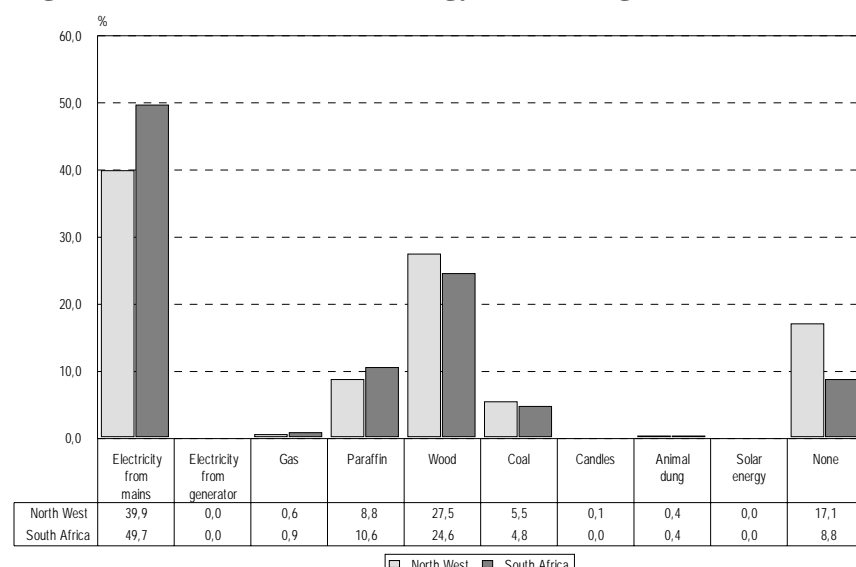
Table 8.2: Main source of energy for lighting used by households by district council, North West, 2001

	Bophirima		Central		Southern		Bojanala	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Electricity	80 002	58	130 875	71	161 501	79	324 635	72
Gas	180	0	172	0	253	0	471	0
Paraffin	6 460	5	4 392	2	5 010	2	12 647	3
Candles	51 671	37	48 527	26	38 221	19	110 324	25
Other	700	1	789	0	475	0	1 544	0
Unspecified/Dummy	3	0	16	0	8	0	16	0
Total	139 016	100	184 771	100	205 468	100	449 637	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 8.6 compares the main sources of energy for heating in households in North West and countrywide. There was a higher proportion of households nationally that used electricity from mains as their main source of energy for heating compared to North West. A breakdown by district council in North West, as shown in Table 8.3, also shows a high proportion of the households in these district councils mainly used electricity from mains for heating; except in Bophirima where wood was the main source used by the highest proportion of households (52,0%).

Figure 8.6: Main source of energy for heating, North West and South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.3: Main source of energy for heating used by households by district council, North West, 2001

	Central		Bophirima		Southern		Bojanala	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Electricity	78 958	42,7	38 232	27,5	115 383	56,2	453 181	46,3
Gas	1 723	0,9	2 228	1,6	1 869	0,9	8 848	0,9
Paraffin	20 771	11,2	19 357	13,9	35 781	17,4	160 758	16,4
Wood	67 613	36,6	72 317	52,0	28 578	13,9	252 825	25,8
Coal	4 507	2,4	1 144	0,8	14 010	6,8	61 314	6,3
Animal dung	4 163	2,3	2 123	1,5	788	0,4	7 956	0,8
Solar	1 231	0,7	285	0,2	679	0,3	2 884	0,3
Other	5 789	3,1	3 327	2,4	8 373	4,1	31 083	3,2
Not applicable	16	0,0	2	0,0	8	0,0	42	0,0
Total	184 772	100,0	139 014	100,0	205 469	100,0	978 891	100,0

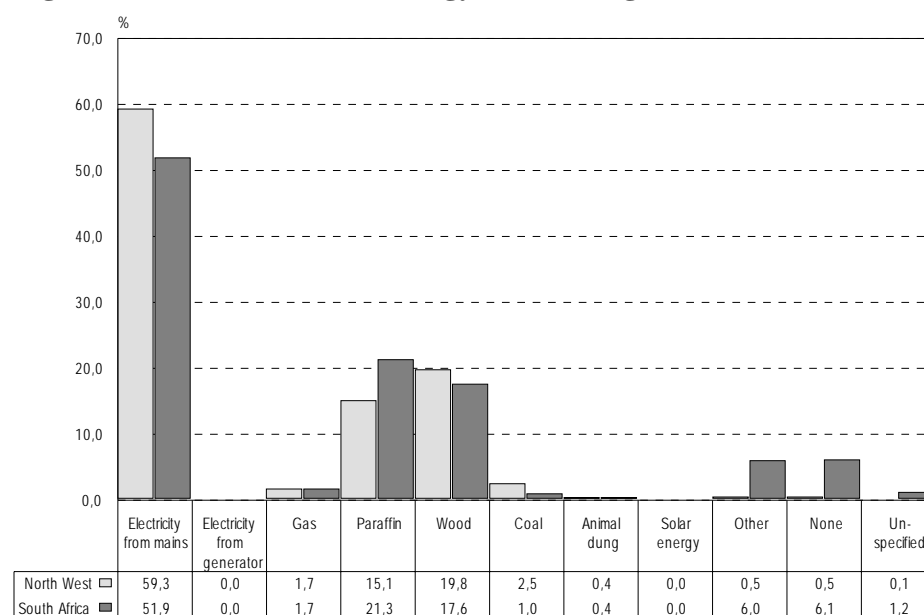
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 8.7 and Table 8.4 give information on the main source of energy for cooking in North West households and nationally; and then in the district councils of North West. North West had a slightly higher proportion of households (59,3%) who used electricity from mains for this function compared to South Africa as a whole (where there was 51,9% of households using this as a main source).

There was also a notable percentage of households in North West and nationally that used wood (19,8% nationally and 17,6% in North West) and paraffin (15,1% for the country as a whole and 21,3% for North West) as the main source of energy for cooking.

Looking at the district councils of North West, again there was a high proportion of households (40,3%) in Bophirima that used wood as their main energy source for cooking followed by Central (28,2%).

Figure 8.7: Main source of energy for cooking, North West and South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.4: Main source of energy for cooking by district council, North West, 2001

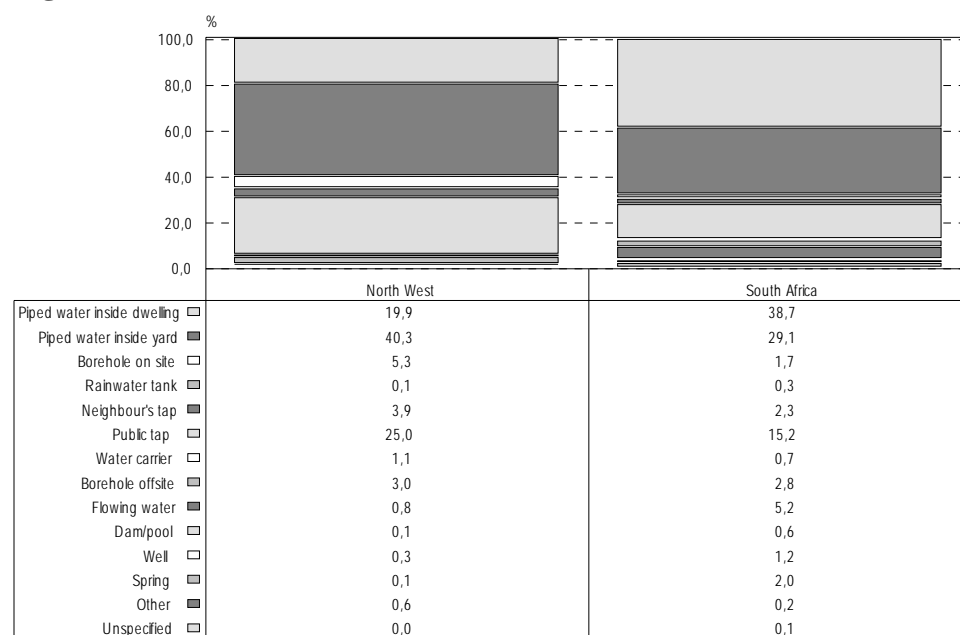
	Central		Bophirima		Southern		Bojanala	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Electricity	79 669	43,1	38 990	28,0	118 613	57,7	215 801	48,0
Gas	6 043	3,3	9 214	6,6	4 316	2,1	7 714	1,7
Paraffin	40 145	21,7	31 799	22,9	66 277	32,3	164 297	36,5
Wood	52 096	28,2	56 055	40,3	13 079	6,4	52 994	11,8
Coal	1 820	1,0	453	0,3	1 834	0,9	6 602	1,5
Animal dung	4 487	2,4	2 153	1,5	767	0,4	942	0,2
Solar	233	0,1	174	0,1	307	0,1	685	0,2
Other	262	0,1	173	0,1	266	0,1	586	0,1
Not applicable	16	0,0	2	0,0	8	0,0	16	0,0
Total	184 772	100,0	139 014	100,0	205 469	100,0	449 637	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.5 Water

Figure 8.8 gives a comparison of the main sources of water for South African and North West households. As can be seen, the highest proportion of households in North West used piped water on site, while nationally the highest proportion used piped water in their dwellings. In both North West and nationally, there were high proportions of households whose main water source was either piped water in dwelling or on site.

Figure 8.8: Main source of water for households, North West and South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.5 shows the main water sources used by households in the district councils of North West. In two of the district councils (Central and Bophirima), the highest proportion of households used public taps as their main water source (35% and 54% respectively); while in Southern and Bojanala the highest proportions used piped water on site (55% and 37%).

Table 8.5: Main source of water used by households by district council, North West, 2001

Source of water	Central		Bophirima		Southern		Bojanala	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Piped water in dwelling	33 910	18	13 065	9	52 908	26	78 091	17
Piped water on site	46 208	25	30 457	22	113 854	55	164 220	37
Public tap	63 979	35	75 474	54	34 442	17	142 286	32
Other	40 675	22	20 018	14	4 265	2	65 040	14
Unspecified/Dummy/NA	32	0	3	0	16	0	32	0
Total	184 804	100	139 017	100	205 485	100	449 669	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.6 Toilet facilities

Table 8.6 shows that South Africa had higher proportions of households with sanitation inside their dwellings. There was a high proportion of households who were using pit latrines without ventilation in both North West and nationally (33,5% and 22,4% respectively).

Table 8.6: Toilet facilities used by households, North West and South Africa, 2004

	North West	South Africa
Sanitation in dwelling		
Flush toilet (public sewerage)	18,9	35,5
Flush toilet (septic tank)	2,2	1,5
Sanitation on site		
Flush toilet (public sewerage)	22,9	17,1
Flush toilet (septic tank)	2,1	2,0
Chemical toilet	0,1	0,4
Pit latrine (ventilation pipe)	11,7	7,0
Pit latrine (without ventilation pipe)	33,5	22,4
Bucket toilet	2,1	1,8
Sanitation off-site		
Flush toilet (public sewerage)	0,1	0,7
Flush toilet (septic tank)	0,1	0,1
Chemical toilet	0,0	0,1
Pit latrine (ventilation pipe)	0,6	0,5
Pit latrine (without ventilation pipe)	1,1	1,8
Bucket toilet	0,0	0,2
None	4,7	9,0
Unspecified	0,0	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

From Table 8.7 it can be seen that among the district councils of North West, Southern had the highest proportion of households (70%) who were using flush or chemical toilets, while in the rest of the district councils, households mainly used pit latrines.

Table 8.7: Toilet facilities by district council, North West, 2001

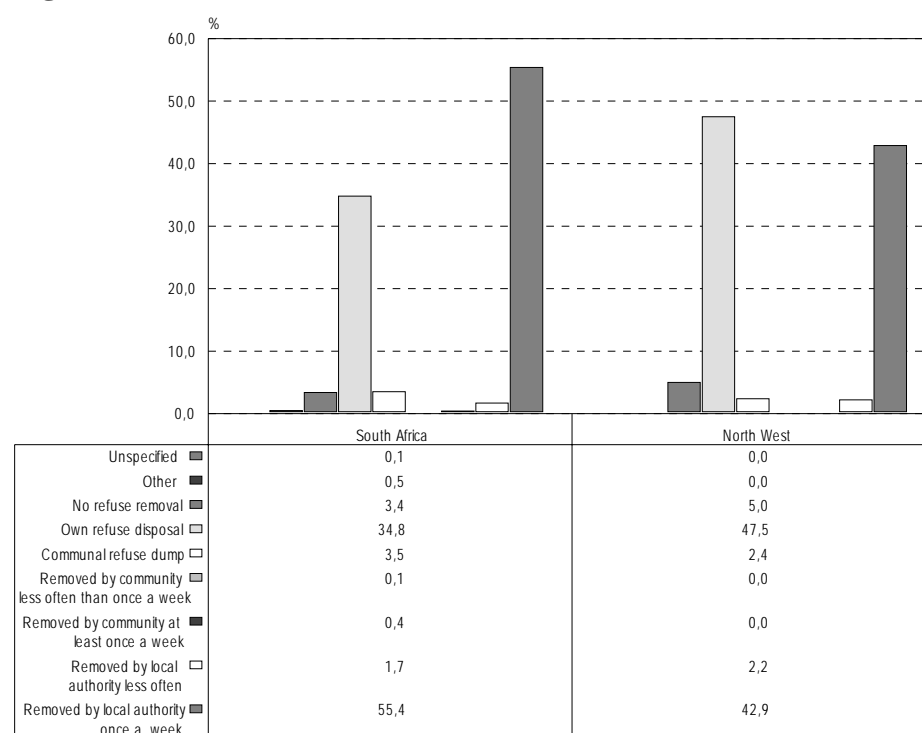
Toilet facility	Bophirima		Central		Southern		Bojanala	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Flush or chemical toilet	29 799	21	55 248	30	144 151	70	143 272	32
Pit latrine	75 875	55	108 046	58	16 793	8	271 279	60
Bucket latrine	6 599	5	4 646	3	28 687	14	1 890	0
None of the above	26 739	19	16 815	9	15 830	8	33 180	7
Unspecified/Dummy	-	0	16	0	8	0	16	0
Total	139 012	100	184 771	100	205 469	100	449 637	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.7 Refuse removal

Figure 8.9 shows the refuse removal services used by households in South Africa and North West. More than half the households nationally (55,4%) had their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week, but still there was a high proportion who had their own refuse dump (34,8%). In North West, the situation was slightly reversed in that the highest proportion of households (47,5%) had their own refuse dump while 42,9% had their refuse removed by a local authority at least once a week.

Figure 8.9: Households' refuse removal, North West and South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

As can be seen in Table 8.8, the situation in the district councils reflected the overall situation of the province. The highest proportions (more than 55%) in all the district councils (except Southern) had their own refuse dumps. The highest proportion of households in Southern (75%) had their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week.

Table 8.8: Refuse removal by district council, North West, 2001

	Bophirima		Central		Bojanala		Southern	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Removed by local authority at least weekly	29 316	21	44 530	24	136 523	30	155 021	75
Removed by local authority less Often	673	0	1 617	1	3 579	1	5 020	2
Communal refuse dump	3 140	2	5 526	3	7 414	2	2 625	1
Own refuse dump	94 137	68	118 206	64	256 481	57	34 149	17
No rubbish disposal	11 746	8	14 876	8	45 623	10	8 645	4
Total	139 012	100	184 755	100	449 620	100	205 460	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.8 Access to telephones

From Table 8.9, it can be seen that there were more households who owned a telephone or cellphone in all population groups, except in the black African population group. The graph shows that Indian/Asian-headed households reported 100% ownership of a telephone or cellphone.

Table 8.9: Ownership of a telephone or cellular phone by population group, North West, 2004

	Ownership of a telephone or cellular phone	
	Yes (%)	No (%)
Black African	47,0	53,0
Coloured	59,2	40,8
Indian/Asian	100,0	0,0
White	96,5	3,5

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

In the district councils of North West, the highest percentages of households used public telephones nearby their residences (as seen in Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Ownership of a telephone or cellular phone by district council, North West, 2004

	Central		Bophirima		Southern		Bojanala	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Telephone in dwelling and cell phone	11 567	6,3	6 254	4,5	23 114	11,3	28 607	6,4
Telephone in dwelling only	10 485	5,7	7 129	5,1	22 772	11,1	22 792	5,1
Cell phone only	36 870	20,0	20 669	14,9	32 240	15,7	109 906	24,5
At a neighbour nearby	12 439	6,7	10 494	7,6	12 321	6,0	13 688	3,0
At a public telephone nearby	74 486	40,4	63 359	45,6	96 035	46,8	232 351	51,7
At another location nearby	8 045	4,4	7 747	5,6	5 175	2,5	14 029	3,1
At another location; not nearby	8 688	4,7	8 826	6,4	2 589	1,3	10 725	2,4
No access to a telephone	22 008	11,9	14 433	10,4	11 032	5,4	17 083	3,8
Total	184 588	100,0	138 911	100,0	205 278	100,0	449 181	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.9 Ownership of selected household equipment

Table 8.11 shows household ownership of major household equipment and Table 8.12 gives the provincial breakdown by district council on ownership of only four items, viz. refrigerator, radio, computer and television. In all provinces, the major equipment that households owned was a bed. In the district councils, the highest percentage of households (13,9%) that owned a television was in Bojanala.

Table 8.11: Ownership of selected household equipment by province, 2004

Equipment	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
	N ('000)	N ('000)	N ('000)	N ('000)	N ('000)	N ('000)	N ('000)	N ('000)	N ('000)	N ('000)
Bed	1 213	1 581	225	768	2258	946	2707	783	1 220	11 701
Bicycle	362	167	72	188	350	191	582	131	217	2 260
Books	998	868	94	661	1409	537	1863	593	890	7 911
Radio	1 042	1 163	169	672	2010	791	2403	641	992	9 884
Refrigerator	948	588	141	489	1257	581	1925	459	626	7 014
Television	982	699	142	503	1294	619	1998	425	596	7 258
Watch or clock	1 117	1 145	185	748	2015	790	2511	659	956	10 127

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.12: Ownership of a radio, computer, television and refrigerator by district council, North West, 2001

Ownership	Central		Bophirima		Southern		Bojanala	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Refrigerator	11,8	13,2	9,2	15,8	11,7	13,3	13,5	11,5
Television	13,3	11,7	10,1	14,9	13,1	11,9	13,9	11,1
Computer	0,8	24,2	0,4	24,6	1,6	23,4	0,9	24,1
Radio	17,5	7,5	16,2	8,8	17,0	8,0	17,5	7,5

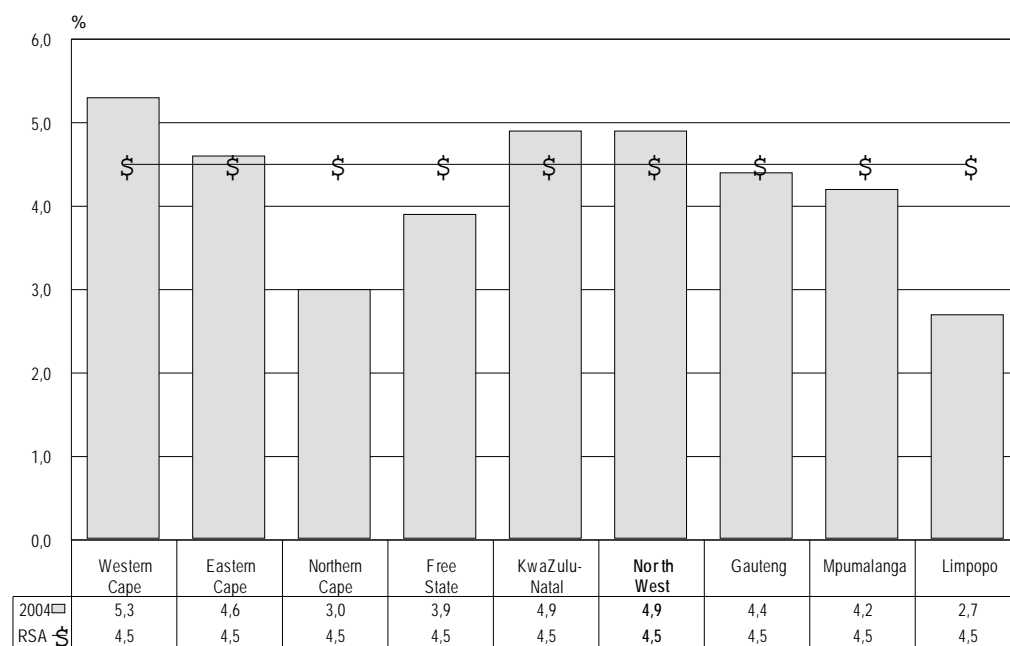
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 9: Economy

9.1 Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR)

Figure 9.1 shows that the preliminary estimates indicated that the highest real annual economic growth rate per region, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR) at market prices for 2004, was recorded in Western Cape with 5,3%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and North West with 4,9% each; and Eastern Cape with 4,6%. The real annual economic growth rates for these provinces were above the national average of 4,5%.

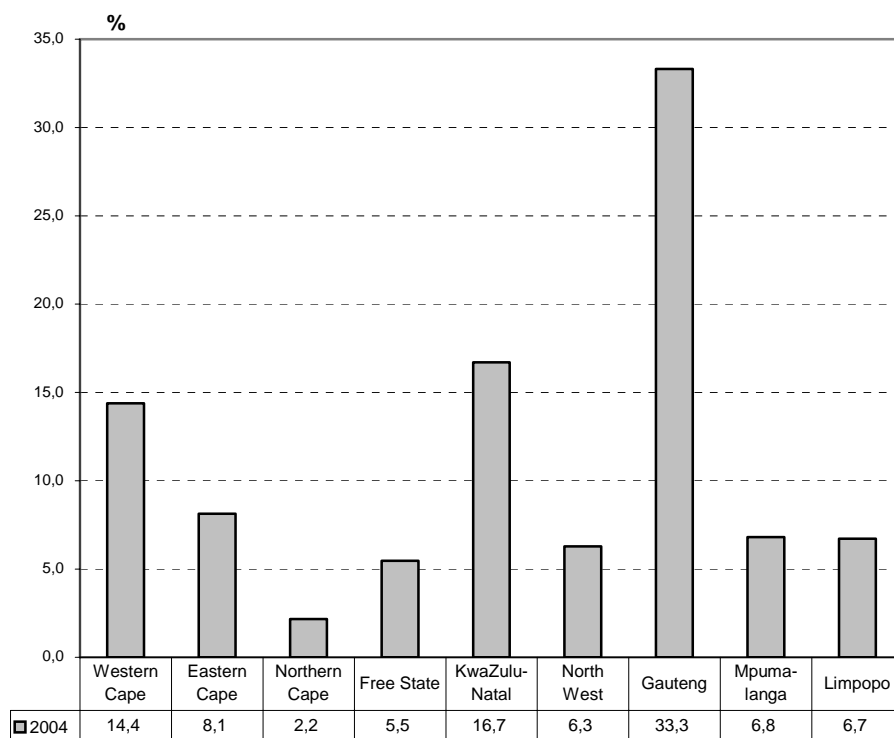
Figure 9.1: Real annual economic growth rate per region for 2004



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

Figure 9.2 shows the provincial GDPR contribution to the country's economy. According to this graph, in 2004 the largest provincial contribution to the economy of South Africa was by Gauteng (33,3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,7%) and Western Cape (14,4%). North West made the third lowest contribution (6,3%) to the country's economy.

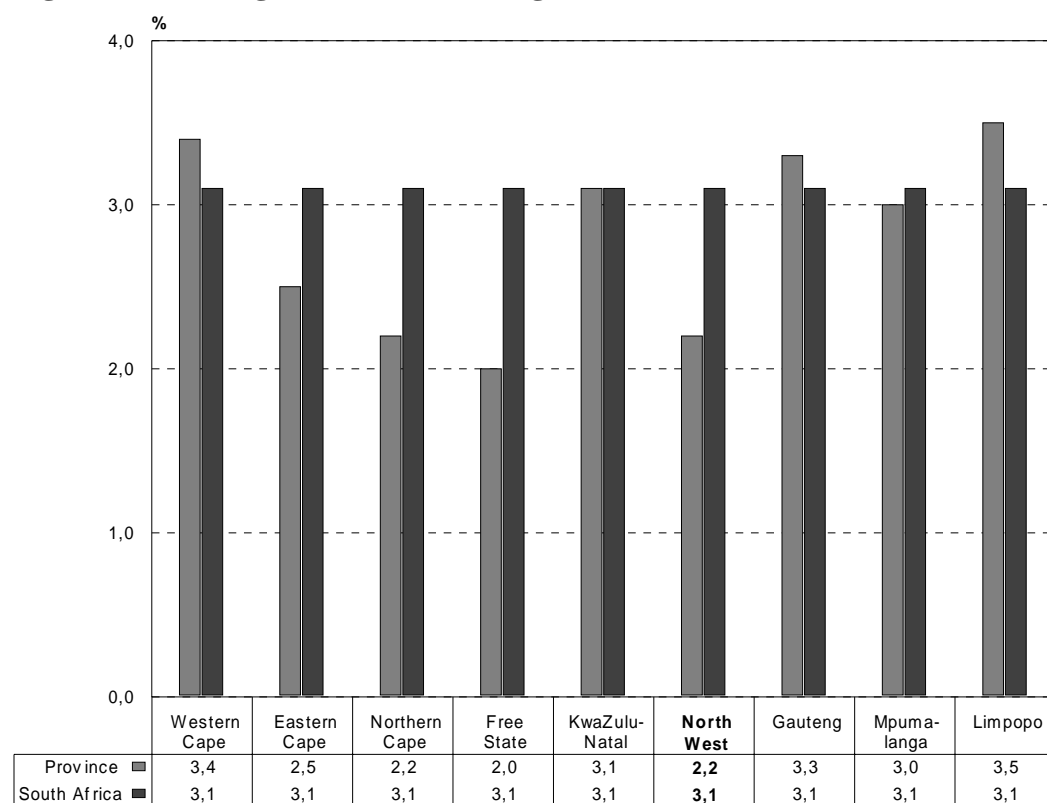
Figure 9.2: GDP contribution to the economy of South Africa in 2004



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

Figure 9.3 shows that the highest annual economic growth rate recorded in the nine provinces over the period 1996–2004 was that of Limpopo, with an average real annual economic growth rate of 3,5%. North West recorded just over 2% annual economic growth rate and Free State recorded the lowest average annual economic growth rate over this period (2,0%).

Figure 9.3: Average annual economic growth, South Africa, 1996–2004



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

The Gross Domestic Product per Region and value added per industry at current prices for North West from 1996 to 2004 is shown in Table 9.1 below. The table shows that:

- The top performing industries in North West during this period were mining and quarrying; finance, real estate and business; and general government services.
- Electricity, gas and water industry had the smallest contribution over the same period.

Table 9.1: Gross Domestic Product per Region and value added per industry at current prices, North West, 1996–2004

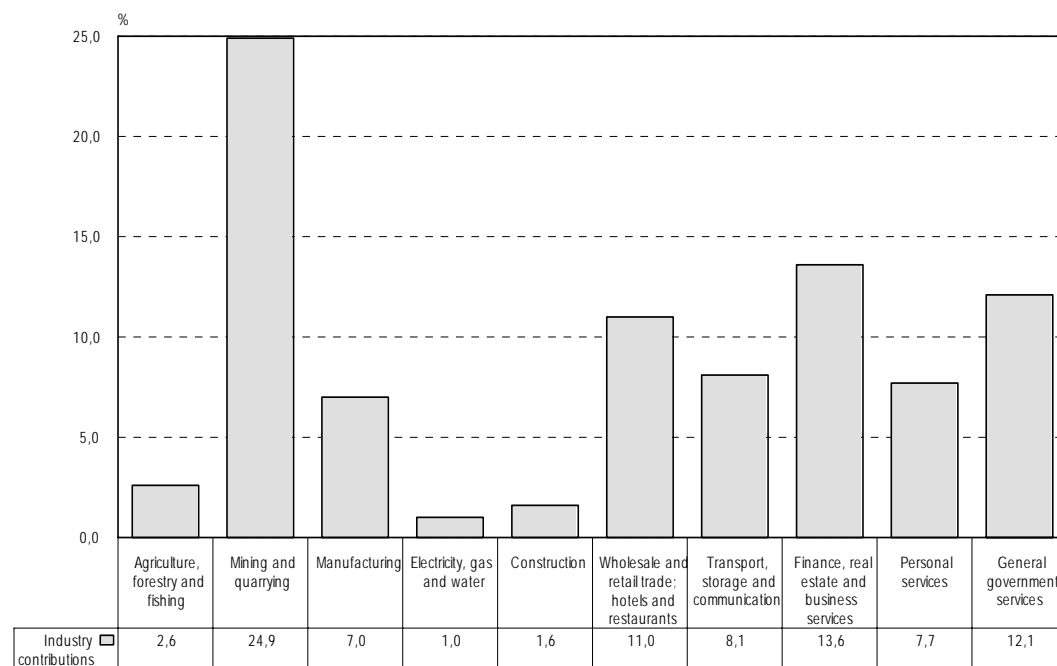
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Industry	R' million								
Primary industries	10 622	11 103	11 698	13 721	17 745	21 813	24 905	22 166	23 932
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 655	2 625	1 896	1 812	2 059	2 539	4 793	2 282	2 239
Mining and quarrying	7 967	8 478	9 802	11 910	15 686	19 274	20 112	19 884	21 692
Secondary industries	4 623	4 959	5 343	5 060	5 784	6 242	7 486	7 946	8 376
Manufacturing	3 026	3 275	3 379	3 431	4 101	4 432	5 328	5 678	6 067
Electricity, gas and water	626	659	582	566	599	602	757	872	879
Construction	971	1 025	1 382	1 062	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 396	1 429
Tertiary industries	21 032	23 049	25 450	27 834	30 879	33 348	37 327	41 629	45 761
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 906	5 258	5 680	6 163	7 275	7 091	7 928	8 615	9 543
Transport , storage and communication	3 287	3 621	3 956	4 136	4 688	5 420	6 012	6 758	7 086
Finance, real estate and business services	4 497	5 131	5 724	6 511	6 740	7 709	8 775	10 181	11 839
Personal services	2 800	3 182	3 512	3 956	4 587	5 034	5 576	6 194	6 746
General government services	5 541	5 856	6 578	7 069	7 589	8 094	9 037	9 881	10 548
All industries at basic prices	36 277	39 110	42 491	46 615	54 407	61 404	69 718	71 741	78 069
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 453	3 694	4 353	4 810	5 490	6 122	6 928	7 323	9 058
GDPR at market prices	39 730	42 804	46 844	51 425	59 898	67 526	76 646	79 063	87 127

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

Figure 9.4 shows that in 2004:

- The top three industries in the economy of North West were mining and quarrying, finance, real estate and business; and general government services.
- Electricity, gas and water industry had the smallest contribution to the GDPR at market prices.

Figure 9.4: Percentage contribution of each industry to the GDP at current prices, North West, 2004



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

Table 9.2 below shows the Gross Domestic Product per Region and value added per industry at 1996 constant prices for North West for the period 1996–2004. It shows that:

- The trend was the same as in the Gross Domestic Product per Region at current prices in terms of industry contribution to total value added over the period. The main contributors in almost all the years were mining and quarrying; and finance, real estate and business.
- Again, the smallest contributor over the same period was the electricity, gas and water industry.

Table 9.2: Gross Domestic Product per Region and value added per industry at 1996 constant prices, North West, 1996–2004

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Industry	R' million								
Primary industries	18 488	18 103	17 057	17 715	17 745	17 735	17 147	18 525	19 635
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 335	2 243	1 651	1 516	2 059	1 604	1 937	1 890	1 753
Mining and quarrying	16 153	15 859	15 406	16 199	15 686	16 131	15 210	16 635	17 882
Secondary industries	5 628	5 697	5 836	5 383	5 784	6 008	6 427	6 239	6 558
Manufacturing	3 719	3 805	3 741	3 734	4 101	4 239	4 425	4 266	4 499
Electricity, gas and water	760	776	691	601	599	576	641	676	701
Construction	1 149	1 117	1 403	1 049	1 084	1 194	1 362	1 298	1 358
Tertiary industries	28 507	28 574	29 672	30 318	30 879	31 151	32 281	33 604	35 024
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	6 411	6 367	6 554	6 764	7 275	6 808	7 040	7 374	7 806
Transport, storage and communication	3 927	4 222	4 502	4 452	4 688	4 905	5 486	5 916	6 059
Finance, real estate and business services	6 634	6 733	6 855	7 129	6 740	7 193	7 360	7 678	8 357
Personal services	3 951	3 965	4 213	4 371	4 587	4 691	4 803	4 993	5 043
General government services	7 584	7 286	7 549	7 602	7 589	7 554	7 592	7 642	7 758
All industries at basic prices	52 622	52 374	52 565	53 416	54 408	54 894	55 855	58 368	61 217
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 705	5 776	5 676	5 588	5 490	5 519	5 524	5 743	6 014
GDPR at market prices	58 327	58 150	58 241	59 004	59 898	60 413	61 379	64 111	67 231

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

Table 9.3 below compares the Gross Domestic Product per Region at constant 2000 prices for North West and South Africa in 2004. The following is observed:

- For GDPR at constant 2000 prices; finance, real estate and business services was the highest contributor to the growth rate of the economy of North West (8,8%). This was above the national average of 7,5%.
- The lowest contributor to the economic growth rate of North West was agriculture, forestry and fishing (-7,2%); and this industry's contribution was also the lowest for South Africa (-1,7%).

Table 9.3: Real annual economic growth rate by industry, North West and South Africa, 2004

Industry	North West	South Africa
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-7,2	-1,7
Mining and quarrying	7,5	2,8
Manufacturing	5,5	4,6
Electricity, gas and water	3,8	2,4
Construction	4,6	10,7
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	5,9	5,7
Transport, storage and communication	2,4	4,6
Finance, real estate and business services	8,8	7,5
General government services	1,5	1,1
Personal services	1,0	1,4
Total value added	4,9	4,5
Taxes less subsidies on products	4,7	4,4

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

9.2 Agriculture

Table 9.4 shows the number of farming units and the market value of their assets by province in South Africa. It is observed from this table that:

- There were 45 818 farming units with a total asset market value of R98 428 255 million in South Africa.
- Free State had the highest number of farming units (8 531) with an asset market value of R12 477 269 million while Western Cape (with 7 185 farming units) had the highest asset market value at R27 863 636 million. North West had the fourth highest number of farming units with an asset market value of R8 419 760 million.
- Gauteng had the lowest number of farming units (2 206) with an asset market value of R2 962 276 million.

Table 9.4: Number of farming units and market value of assets by province, South Africa, 2002

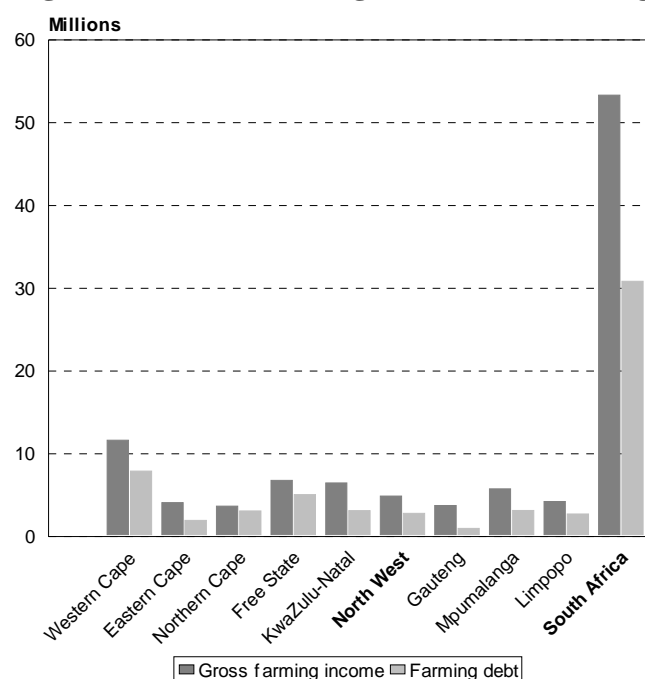
Province	Number of farming units	Market value of assets (R'000)
Western Cape	7 185	27 863 636
Eastern Cape	4 376	7 704 486
Northern Cape	6 114	9 698 368
Free State	8 531	12 477 269
KwaZulu-Natal	4 038	9 900 145
North West	5 349	8 419 760
Gauteng	2 206	2 962 276
Mpumalanga	5 104	9 720 910
Limpopo	2 915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

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002, Financial and production statistics*

Figure 9.5 shows gross farming income and farming debts by province in South Africa in 2002. It shows that:

- The formal agricultural sector generated a total gross farming income of approximately R53 million during that year.
- Western Cape contributed the highest gross income, followed by Free State, then KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West, Gauteng, Northern Cape, Limpopo and Eastern Cape.
- Total farming debts amounted to approximately R31 million and Western Cape was responsible for the largest part of this debt, North West had the fifth highest debt; while Gauteng had the lowest proportion.

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



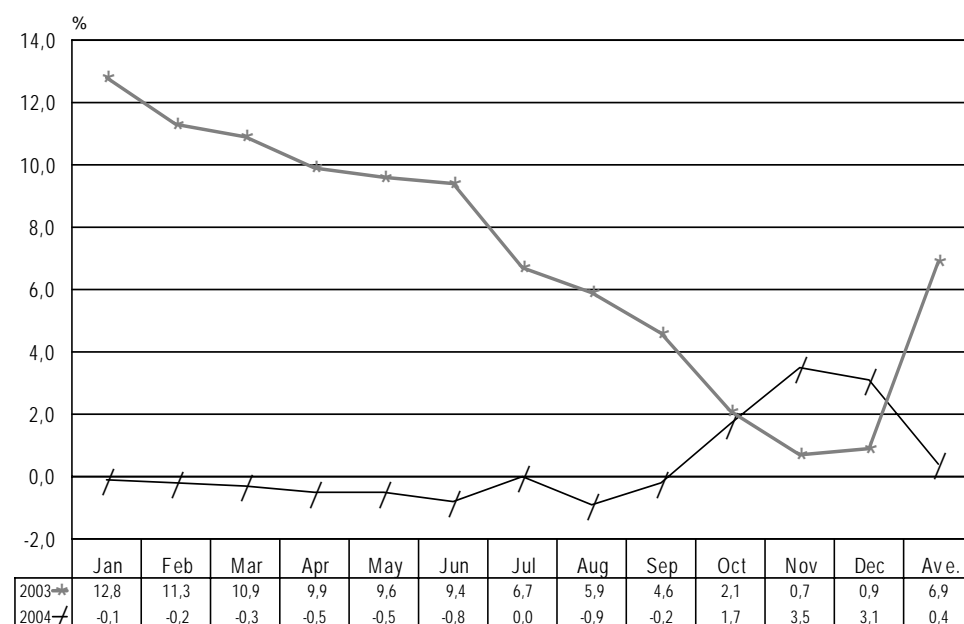
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002, Financial and production statistics*

9.3 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Figure 9.6 shows the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of North West for the years 2003 to 2004. There was a gradual decrease of less than two percentage points in the CPI in 2003 from January and then a sudden dip of 2,7 percentage points occurred in July. This trend continued till the lowest was reached in November (0,7%). The average inflation rate for the year was 6,9%.

In 2004, the percentage change in the CPI started off very low (negative fractions) and continued to get even lower but started gradually increasing to 1,7% in October. Thereafter it fluctuated to figures less than 4% but with no discernible trend, so that on the average it was registered as 0,4% for that year.

Figure 9.6: Percentage change in the Consumer Price Index on a monthly basis, North West, 2003–2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Consumer Price Index, 2003-2004*

9.4 Human Development Index (HDI)

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

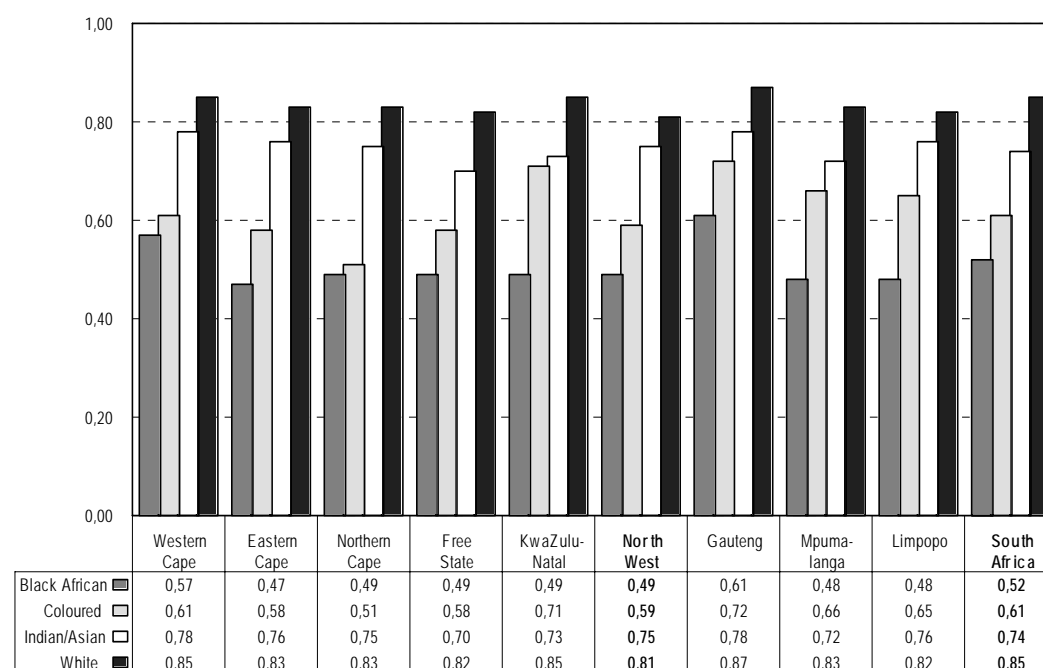
1. Longevity measured by life expectancy at birth;
2. Educational attainment measured by adult literacy rate (two-thirds weighting) and combined gross enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels; and
3. Comfortable lives measured by a GDP Index.

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

Figure 9.7 shows that:

- The HDI for the white population group was the highest in all provinces, followed by that of the Indian/Asian, coloured and then black African population groups.
- In the HDI for the North West, black African population group were lower than those of the country as a whole for the same population group.

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



Source: Global Insight, SA 2003

9.5 Provincial budget allocation

Table 9.5 shows the budget allocation for the province for the financial years 2000/2001 to 2002/2003. According to the table:

- The proportion of funds that were allocated for Education in the province remained at just over 39% for all financial years under review. This proportion was also the largest amongst the departments listed.
- The lowest allocation for 2002/2003 was for Safety and Liaison department which was allocated 0,1% of the total budget.

Table 9.5: Provincial budget allocation by department, North West, 2000–2003

	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003	
	R'000	%	R'000	%	R'000	%
Office of the Premier	13 590	0,2	25 725	0,3	51 055	0,5
Legislature	15 430	0,2	33 212	0,3	39 011	0,4
Health	1 565 328	17,6	1 701 300	17,5	1 920 016	17,7
Safety and Liaison	6 671	0,1	7 458	0,1	8 852	0,1
Economic development and tourism	74 787	0,8	86 766	0,9	96 461	0,9
Finance	108 045	1,2	216 983	2,2	183 908	1,7
Education	3 517 050	39,4	3 807 796	39,1	4 289 664	39,5
Local government and housing	454 703	5,1	391 019	4,0	444 906	4,1
Transport roads and public works	907 203	10,2	887 522	9,1	1 035 391	9,5
Social services, Arts, Culture and Sport	1 521 169	17,1	2 024 118	20,8	2 455 856	22,6
Agriculture	218 532	2,5	252 726	2,6	280 411	2,6
Contingency Reserve	514 313	5,8	307 000	3,2	46 089	0,4
Total estimate of expenditure	8 916 821	100,0	9 741 625	100,0	10 851 620	100,0

Source: North West Legislature, Estimates of revenue and expenditure 2000–2003

Chapter 10: Politics

This chapter focuses on the political developments within the North West Provincial Legislature.

10.1 Seat allocation in the North West Provincial Legislature

Table 10.1 shows seat allocations in the province for the past three years of the national general elections, that is, 1994, 1999 and 2004:

- The ANC had 26 seats in 1994 and it increased by one seat in 1999 to eventually have 27 seats. In 2004 the seats for ANC remained at 27.
- UCDP had no seats allocated in 1994 but gained three seats in 1999. UCDP remained with three seats in 2004.
- There were three seats allocated to the NNP in 1994 but in 1999 the party lost two seats to remain with one seat. In 2004, the NNP lost all of its seats in the Provincial Legislature.
- The DA had no seats in 1994 in the Provincial Legislature, but gained a seat in 1999. In 2004, DA gained yet another seat and had two seat allocations overall.
- FF Plus had one seat allocation throughout the election years.

Table 10.1: Seat allocation in the North West Provincial Legislature, 1994, 1999 and 2004

Political party	1994	1999	2004
ANC	26	27	27
UCDP	0	3	3
NNP	3	1	0
DA	0	1	2
FF Plus	1	1	1
Total	30	33	33

Note DA = Democratic Alliance, ANC= African National Congress, NNP= New National Party, UCDP= United Christian Democratic Party, FF Plus= Freedom Front Plus

Source: North West Legislature, 2004