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Community Survey, 2007

Basic Results: Northern Cape

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Community Survey 2007: Basic Results - Northern Cape

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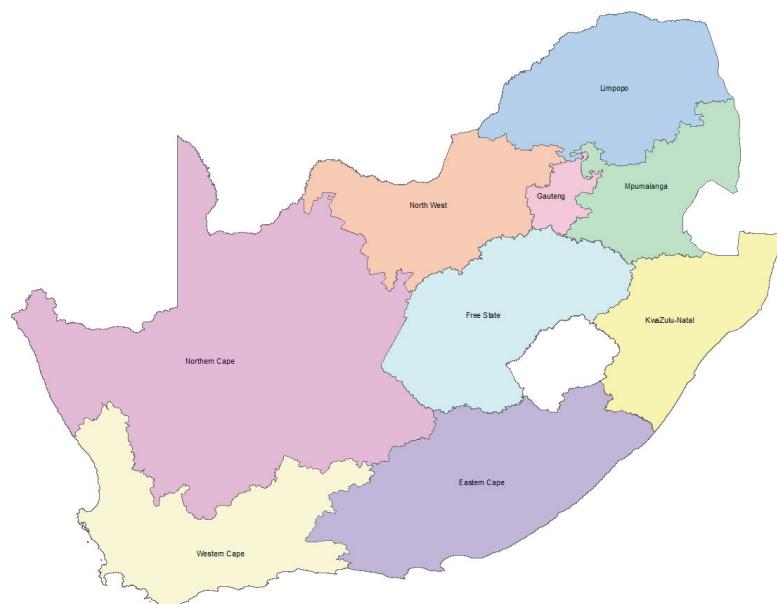
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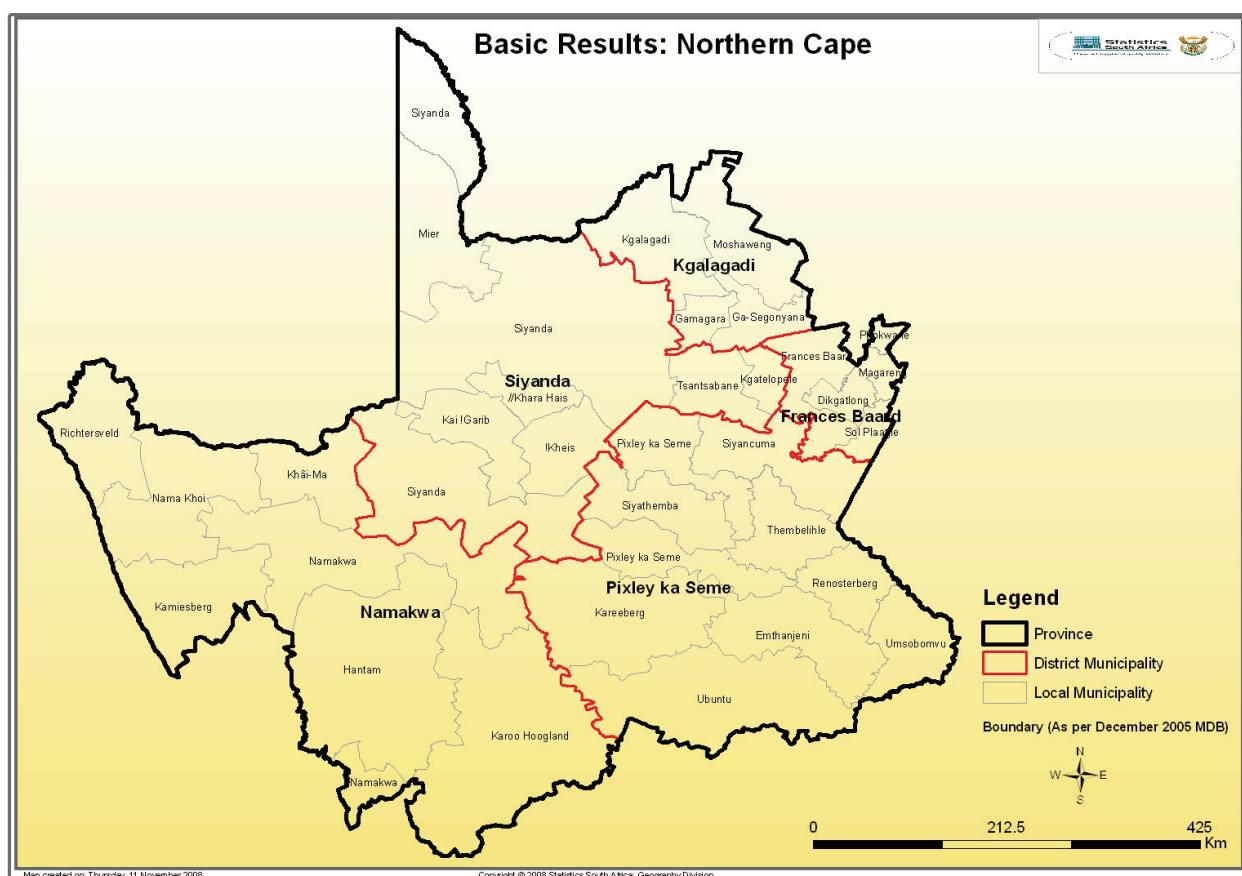
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Map 1: A map of South Africa showing the location of provinces



Map 2: A map of Northern Cape showing district and local municipalities



1. Introduction

The Community Survey (CS) is the largest survey to be conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The survey collected information on population dynamics (population size, composition and distribution; and fertility, mortality and migration), disability and social grants, school attendance and educational attainment, labour force, housing conditions and goods, and income.

1.1 Objectives of the release

The main objective of this release is to provide basic results at provincial level pertaining to:

- The estimated population size;
- Housing conditions: type of dwelling; tenure status; type of energy used for lighting, cooking and heating; toilet facilities; refuse disposal; and source of water; and
- Household goods.

1.2 Background

Censuses 1996 and 2001 are the only all-inclusive censuses that Stats SA has thus far conducted under the new democratic dispensation. Demographic and socio-economic data were collected and the results have enabled government and all other users of this information to make informed decisions. When cabinet took a decision to move away from the 5-year to 10-year censuses, that created a gap in information or data between Census 2001 and the next census scheduled to be carried out in 2011. A decision was therefore taken to carry out the Community Survey in 2007.

The main objectives of the survey were:

- To provide data at lower geographical levels than existing household surveys;
- To build human, management and logistical capacities for Census 2011; and
- To provide inputs into the preparation of the mid-year population projections.

1.2.1 New municipalities and domains of statistical reporting

The dawn of South Africa's new democratic dispensation in 1994 witnessed the establishment of the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB). In executing their mandate the board created a spatial design that would leave no part of the country outside the jurisdiction of a municipality. This definition of the politico-economic space eliminated the distinction between urban and rural areas which historically were reported on. Stats SA therefore is not in a position to provide population results in terms of urban and rural population.

In establishing the municipalities, the board established three categories of jurisdiction, namely Category A, comprising six stand-alone metropolitan areas; Category B, comprising 231 local municipalities and 25 District Management Areas (DMAs); and Category C, comprising 47 district municipalities. Each district municipality is made up of a group of local municipalities and DMAs.

Category A areas: A municipality that has exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area.

Category B areas: A municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a category C municipality within whose area it falls.

Category C areas: A municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality.

New municipal boundaries were released in December 2005. The December 2005 municipal boundaries dealt with cross-boundary municipality problems as well as some DMAs. It should be noted that the 2001 municipal boundaries had six district municipalities, eight local municipalities, four DMAs and one metro (Tshwane) straddling provincial boundaries. These were referred to as cross-boundary municipalities. Provincial boundaries were re-determined to realign the above district and local municipalities to a particular province.

This background provides the user with how statistics in South Africa are spatially arranged and reported upon. For more details, see the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996); the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998), and the Organised Local Government Act (Act No. 52 of 1997). Further information can also be found on the web at www.local.gov.za, www.salga.org.za, and www.demarcation.org.za

1.2.2 MDB codes

The codes used by the MDB are constructed as follows:

- Local municipalities – two or three letters to represent the province, followed by a two or three-digit number. However, it is important to note that Limpopo used to be abbreviated as LP but is now abbreviated as LIM, and KwaZulu-Natal used to be KZ but is now abbreviated as KZN.
- District municipalities – the letters DC followed by a one or two-digit number, with no provincial reference.
- District management areas – represented firstly by two or three letters to denote the province, plus the letters DMA, and then followed by a two-digit number.
- Metropolitan municipalities – name only.

The geography metadata for Census 2001, Report No. 03-02-25, and more information on Census 2001 geography can be accessed by users on the Statistics South Africa website (www.statssa.gov.za).

The Community Survey 2007 metadata document contains the geography metadata as applicable to the Community Survey 2007 and is also posted on the above-mentioned website.

1.3 How the CS was conducted

The CS 2007 covered 274 348 dwelling units across all the provinces. The sampled dwelling units were visited by fieldworkers who were organised in teams of 5: one supervisor and four field enumerators. The staff was trained by Stats SA personnel on how to administer the questionnaire and the quality assurance procedures that were to be deployed. A total of 238 067 dwellings had completed questionnaires when the fieldwork was completed. The questionnaires were processed using scanning technology to capture the data. A visual check was performed to ensure that the images were clear and that the data were clear and readable.

1.4 Response rates

The survey attained a response rate of 93,9%. This rate takes into account the non-response rates at enumeration area (EA), dwelling unit and household levels. Two EAs were not covered due to problems encountered with the communities who refused to participate in the survey. Only 238 067 dwelling units out of 274 348 sampled dwelling units had completed the questionnaire. At household level, the non-response always occurs inside a dwelling unit. It is not easy to deal with the problem without having information to facilitate dual estimation approach such as the post-enumeration survey (PES) that is carried out for a population census.

The adjustment of non-response is therefore based on the classification of dwelling units/households based on the enumeration status (enumeration completed, partially completed, non-contact, refusal, no usable information, listing error, unoccupied dwelling, demolished dwelling, vacant dwelling, and other). In total, 15 393 cases were classified as non-response. The remaining 20 888 cases out of the total sampled dwelling units were invalid or out of scope.

1.5 Outline of the release

- Section 2 presents the estimated population size
- Section 3 presents results on household size
- Section 4 presents results pertaining to housing conditions
- Section 5 presents results on household goods

1.6 Technical notes

1.6.1 Rounding off of data

The CS 2007 data were weighted to estimate total households and persons.

Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded off to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers might therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

1.6.2 Imputation

Imputation was used to allocate values for unavailable, unknown, incorrect or inconsistent responses in most categories. The editing system uses a combination of the *logical imputation* and *dynamic imputation* technique. Logical imputation, in which a consistent value is calculated from other information in the household, is usually preferred over dynamic imputation. Generally, the editing system resolves inconsistencies by first looking at other characteristics of the household (for example, in case of *logical imputation*, a married person with an invalid response for sex would be assigned the opposite sex to their spouse). If this is unsuccessful, then a consistent value is imputed from another person or households of similar characteristics in the data set (*dynamic imputation*).

1.6.3 Concepts and definitions

A publication containing all concepts and definitions used in the survey is available electronically on StatsOnline. Nevertheless, for the convenience of readers, household is the main term used in this product and is defined as:
Household: A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

De facto population: The group of the population who were enumerated according to where they stayed on a specific night.

De jure population: The group of the population who were enumerated according to where they usually live.

1.7 Methods used to estimate the population and households at municipal level

1.7.1 Introduction

This section summarises the methods used to estimate the population and households from the survey at municipal level. The user should be aware of the results and the Statistics Council's recommendations regarding the national and provincial estimates released in October 2007 (Report Nos. 03-01-20 and P0301). A cautionary note was included in the aforementioned reports for the users to be aware of the following limitations:

- The population out of the survey scope (i.e. institutions) was considered as an approximation from Census 2001;
- In the Community Survey, unemployment was measured by using a different set of questions than in the regular Labour Force Survey;
- An unreasonably high income for children, probably due to misinterpretation or no differentiation between parent's income and children's income;
- New trends from the Community Survey with little congruence in numbers of household by province, as compared to the General Household Survey;
- Caution should be maintained when interpreting the grants or numbers of those receiving grants;
- Readers should be aware that the Community Survey does not replace the Census. Hence, any interpretation should be understood to have some random fluctuation in data, particularly concerning the small number cells.

The release in October 2007 gave adjusted estimates of the survey at national and provincial levels. These adjustments were done to ensure that the data remained internally and externally consistent at national and provincial level, and by age, population group and sex. The random fluctuation was maintained because the coefficients of variation (CV) were tolerable for national and provincial estimates. However, the same was not true for the municipal domain of estimation as some municipalities showed large CVs. Hence, it became necessary to review the estimates at municipal level in order to remove the systematic biases due to poor realisation of the sample at small-area level.

The statistical count of the Community Survey is measured in terms the number of persons and/or number of households. The universe of the Community Survey covers persons and households that were sampled within all different enumeration areas as demarcated in Census 2001, excluding those classified as institutions and recreational areas.

In order to have new estimates, the past censuses are considered as the best available sources of data that give information at lower geographical level. Therefore, the new CS estimates are an adjustment to the projected information from these data sets.

1.7.2 The methods of estimation for different municipalities

1.7.2.1 The estimation of the number of persons

The ratio method (Shryock and Siegel 1973) of projecting geographic subdivisions was used to estimate the populations of the district councils and municipalities in the CS, stratified by population group, sex and single-year age. The method is agreeable to this purpose and its execution involved four stages as follows:

- Observing the percentage shares of the populations of geographic subdivisions (e.g. District Councils) in the parent population (e.g. province) in one or more past dates. The current exercise made use of the percentage distribution of District Councils in a province (and percentage distribution of municipalities in a District Council) in the 1996 and 2001 censuses, adjusted to the 2006 official boundaries¹;
- Projecting these percentage shares into future dates (the reference date for the CS – mid February 2007 in the current exercise);
- Applying the projected proportions/ percentage shares into independently derived projections of the parent population (in this case the provincial population estimates as published in the October 2007 release of the CS); and
- Converting the estimated proportions back into numbers of persons (by age, sex and population group) in each district municipality and in each local municipality.

In view of these projections or estimates, a choice was made for the best estimates based on the comparison between direct CS proportion and the closest estimates in absolute numbers. Any difference greater than 1 000 persons or 10% was subjected to further scrutiny by checking either estimates from recent aerial photographs, administrative registers, or own local municipality survey or estimates. Although these further investigations were limited in nature because of the poor reliability of ancillary sources, the approximation from aerial photographs and independent local estimates results were closer to the projections than direct estimates from the CS. In cases where the projection using the ratio method was consistent with the CS, no further change was made. If not, a weighted average was used, as the CS and Census data were not consistent.

Assumptions of the method

Several assumptions could be employed when projecting population percentage distributions of geographic subdivisions. The procedure used in the CS exercise assumes that the average annual rate of change in the proportions observed in the 1996 and 2001 census enumerations, for each area will trend linearly to zero² over a long period (say 60 years).

Limitations of the method

- The method does not explicitly account for other socioeconomic and demographic variables that might be related to the observed proportion by the specified strata.
- The method is not a detailed cohort component projection.

1.7.2.2 Re-calculation of the person weights

The new population estimates by municipalities described above provide additional information about the population that is believed to be more reliable than direct survey estimates. It is therefore possible to get improved precision of the survey estimates in terms of reducing bias and increasing efficiency by applying some form of post-stratification adjustment where the weighted estimated total of the population (age, sex, population group) is constrained to the one coming from the estimated population on national and provincial level.

¹ To maximise the usage of the data, the percentage distributions were observed for both the PES weighted and the unweighted versions of the censuses. Additionally, weighted averages of the observed percentage distributions were calculated (data for Census 1996 were assigned a weight of 0,5 because they pertain to a period that is further away from the CS date compared to data from Census 2001 which were assigned a weight of 1).

² Note that it is the annual rate of change (not the proportions themselves) that approach zero over time.

The calculation of the municipality new adjusted weight for persons by age, sex, and population group in each municipality is given by:

- Dividing the CS design weight by the response rate for each primary sampling unit within each municipality (stratum);
- Multiplying the first adjustment factor based on national and provincial estimates by age, sex, population group; and
- Multiplying the second adjustment factor deduced from the local municipality estimates by age, sex and population group.

1.7.2.3 The estimation of the number of households

The approach separated individuals from households in order to derive more reliable population estimates at a municipal level. After the numbers of people were estimated, revised estimates of the number of households in each municipality were calculated by assuming that the average household size (stratified by majority population group in the household) in each municipality remained unchanged from the data collected in the CS. This ensured that inter-municipal differentials in household composition were preserved. Dividing the new estimate of the number of people in each municipality (stratified by population group) by the average household size (stratified by majority population group of the household) gives revised estimates (stratified by population group) of the number of households in each municipality.

1.7.2.4 The derivation of CS out-of-scope population

The 2007 Community Survey has not taken into account some elements considered as out of scope of the survey. In order to have as complete an estimate of the population of South Africa as possible, those cases not in scope (such as collective living quarters (institutions) and some households in EAs classified as recreational areas or institutions), needed to be added to the CS estimates. However, as there has not been any recent estimate of these out-of-CS-scope cases, the only possibility was to assume that each individual record falling within the defined categories had remained as counted in Census 2001 without any change over time.

The above considerations are applied at municipal level in the same way as they have been at provincial level. In order to facilitate data management manipulation, Census 2001 unit records that covered out-of-CS-scope cases were reduced to easy manageable data points that give the same profile of age, sex, population group and municipality distribution.

1.7.3 Consideration for CS interpretation of results

Users should note that the Community Survey is not a replacement of the Census. An attempt was made to adjust the measurement to a best estimate. Any adjustment done has maintained the profiling of the community in terms of the people and households while compensating and correcting the undercounted bias by different projections on national, provincial and municipalities.

However, the reliability of each of the different estimation methods depends on their internal limitations that lead to some assumptions based on what information is available. Most of the adjustments that were made show that the direct measure by the Community Survey could not produce usable estimates in some municipalities. The exception of better estimates was observed in densely populated municipalities like metros. The less reliable estimates for some small municipalities that were observed in the Community Survey would be part of the sampling methodology review for future surveys. However, the measurement in terms of proportion is much less susceptible to random error than counts (numbers). As a consequence, the Community Survey gives useful information for estimating proportions, averages or ratios for smaller area domains.

Users should be aware of these statements as part of the cautionary notes:

- The household estimates at municipal level differ slightly from the national and provincial estimates in terms of the household variables profile;
- The Community Survey has considered as an add-on an approximation of the population in areas not covered by the survey, such as institutions and recreational areas. This approximation of people could not provide the number of those households (i.e. institutions). Thus, there is no household record for those people approximated as living out-of-CS-scope;
- Any cross-tabulation giving small numbers at municipal level should be interpreted with caution such as taking small values in a given table's cell as likely over or underestimation of the true population;
- No reliance should be placed on numbers for variables broken down at municipal level (i.e. age, population group, etc.). However, the aggregated total number per municipality provides more reliable estimates;

- Usually a zero total figure (excluding those in institutions) reflects the fact that no sample was realised, and in such cases, this is likely to be a significant underestimate of the true population;
- As an extension from the above statement, in a number of instances the number realised in the sample, though not zero, was very small (maybe as low as a single individual) and in some cases had to be reweighted by a very large factor (maximum nearly 800 for housing weight and over 1 000 for person weight);
- As a further consequence, small subpopulations are likely to be heavily over or under-represented at a household level in the data; and
- It should be noted that the estimates were done with the use of the de-facto population and not the de-jure population. These results are presented as de-jure population.

This release consolidates the basic results pertaining to Northern Cape. It takes into account the results contained in the previous two releases (P0301 and P0301.1).

2. Population size and distribution

Northern Cape is divided into five district councils, namely Namakwa, Siyanda, Pixley ka Seme, Frances Baard and Kgalagadi. These district councils are made up of 27 local municipalities. The province also has five district management areas.

The population of the province increased by 6,7% from 991 919 to 1 058 060 between 2001 and 2007 as shown in Table NC1. This falls below the national percentage increase of 8,2%. The number of households in the province also increased from 245 086 in 2001 to 264 653 in 2007, an overall increase of 8,0% (see Table NC2).

Table NC3 provides the population size and distribution by local municipality as recorded in Census 2001 and the Community Survey 2007, and the percentage change between the two periods. Kgateleopele Municipality recorded the highest percentage increase (45,8%), followed by Richtersveld municipality (44,3%). On the other hand, eight municipalities recorded a decline. The most affected municipalities were Phokwane and Moshaweng.

The municipality having the highest percentage of the population is Sol Plaatje (23,0) followed by //Khara Hais Local Municipality (9,5%). The local municipality having the lowest percentage of the population is Mier (0,7%).

Table NC1: Total population by province – Censuses 1996, 2001 and CS 2007

Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	% change 1996/2001	CS 2007	% change 2001/2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	2,1	6 527 747	4,0
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2,8	2 773 059	2,4
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	20,4	10 451 713	13,9
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	11,8	10 259 230	7,0
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	9,2	5 238 286	4,9
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 885	7,7	3 643 435	8,2
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	-2,0	1 058 060	6,7
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	8,8	3 271 948	2,5
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	14,3	5 278 585	16,7
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	10,4	48 502 063	8,2

Table NC2: Number of persons and households by province – Censuses 1996, 2001 and CS 2007

Province	Total population			Number of households		
	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 527 747	1 303 287	1 481 640	1 586 735
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 773 059	625 011	733 302	802 872
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	10 451 713	2 030 117	2 735 168	3 175 579
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 259 230	1 689 995	2 117 274	2 234 129
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	5 238 286	909 306	1 117 855	1 215 935
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 885	3 643 435	669 844	785 433	940 403
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 058 060	218 339	245 086	264 653
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	3 271 948	630 657	816 643	911 120
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 278 585	983 015	1 173 304	1 369 180
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	48 502 063	9 059 571	11 205 705	12 500 609

Table NC3: Population distribution by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Population			% distribution	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	% change	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC6: Namakwa	108 111	126 494	17,0	10,9	12,0
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	10 125	14 613	44,3	1,0	1,4
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	44 750	54 644	22,1	4,5	5,2
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	10 754	12 117	12,7	1,1	1,1
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	19 813	21 234	7,2	2,0	2,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	10 512	10 420	-0,9	1,1	1,0
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	11 344	12 571	10,8	1,1	1,2
NCDMA06: Namakwa	813	897	10,4	0,1	0,1
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	164 607	166 849	1,4	16,6	15,8
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	16 375	16 153	-1,4	1,7	1,5
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	23 641	21 992	-7,0	2,4	2,1
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	35 549	38 228	7,5	3,6	3,6
NC074: Kereeberg Local Municipality	9 488	9 867	4,0	1,0	0,9
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	9 070	9 185	1,3	0,9	0,9
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	13 987	13 218	-5,5	1,4	1,2
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	17 512	20 120	14,9	1,8	1,9
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	35 810	35 970	0,4	3,6	3,4
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	3 176	2 116	-33,4	0,3	0,2
DC8: Siyanda	202 160	238 063	17,8	20,4	22,5
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	6 844	7 337	7,2	0,7	0,7
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	55 702	56 501	1,4	5,6	5,3
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	75 671	100 920	33,4	7,6	9,5
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	16 124	18 920	17,3	1,6	1,8
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	23 987	28 005	16,7	2,4	2,6
NC086: Kgateleopele Local Municipality	14 743	21 498	45,8	1,5	2,0
NCDMA08: Siyanda	9 090	4 882	-46,3	0,9	0,5
DC9: Frances Baard	325 503	353 200	8,5	32,8	33,4
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	201 465	243 018	20,6	20,3	23,0
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	35 765	40 752	13,9	3,6	3,9
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	21 734	20 433	-6,0	2,2	1,9
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	61 321	46 409	-24,3	6,2	4,4
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	5 218	2 588	-50,4	0,5	0,2
DC45: Kgalagadi	191 539	173 454	-9,4	19,3	16,4
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	23 202	28 054	20,9	2,3	2,7
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	91 708	70 012	-23,7	9,2	6,6
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	70 392	69 791	-0,9	7,1	6,6
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	6 237	5 597	-10,3	0,6	0,5
Northern Cape	991 919	1 058 060	6,7	100	100
South Africa	44 819 778	48 502 063	8,2	100	100

Note: All the above figures are based on the new provincial and municipal boundaries

3. Trends in average household size

Table NC4 gives a profile of average household size at municipality level. The average household size remained constant at provincial level (4,0%). However, the majority of the municipalities (63%) recorded declines. Further insights are provided in Table NC5.

Table NC4: Average household size by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Population	Households	Average HH size	Population	Households	Average HH size
DC6: Namakwa	108 111	27 776	3,9	126 494	36 438	3,5
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	10 125	2 604	3,9	14 613	3 953	3,7
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	44 750	10 903	4,1	54 644	15 656	3,5
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	10 754	2 834	3,8	12 117	3 881	3,1
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	19 813	5 404	3,7	21 234	5 819	3,6
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	10 512	2 942	3,6	10 420	2 982	3,5
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	11 344	2 752	4,1	12 571	3 787	3,3
NCDMA06: Namakwa	813	337	2,4	897	359	2,5
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	164 607	41 135	4,0	166 849	43 285	3,9
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	16 375	4 164	3,9	16 153	4 276	3,8
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	23 641	5 848	4,0	21 992	5 645	3,9
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	35 549	8 621	4,1	38 228	9 489	4,0
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	9 488	2 401	4,0	9 867	2 728	3,6
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	9 070	2 448	3,7	9 185	2 720	3,4
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	13 987	3 427	4,1	13 218	3 596	3,7
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	17 512	4 101	4,3	20 120	5 069	4,0
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	35 810	9 045	4,0	35 970	8 851	4,1
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	3 176	1 083	2,9	2 116	912	2,3
DC8: Siyanda	202 160	48 100	4,2	238 063	59 893	4,0
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	6 844	1 571	4,4	7 337	1 705	4,3
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	55 702	12 963	4,3	56 501	17 389	3,2
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	75 671	17 147	4,4	100 920	20 939	4,8
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	16 124	3 926	4,1	18 920	4 488	4,2
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	23 987	5 711	4,2	28 005	7 098	3,9
NC086: Kgatelopele Local Municipality	14 743	3 585	4,1	21 498	5 256	4,1
NCDMA08: Siyanda	9 090	3 198	2,8	4 882	3 016	1,6
DC9: Frances Baard	325 503	83 857	3,9	353 200	82 887	4,3
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	201 465	50 249	4,0	243 018	52 120	4,7
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	35 765	9 439	3,8	40 752	10 015	4,1
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	21 734	5 726	3,8	20 433	5 669	3,6
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	61 321	16 807	3,6	46 409	13 770	3,4
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	5 218	1 636	3,2	2 588	1 314	2,0
DC45: Kgalagadi	191 539	44 218	4,3	173 454	42 151	4,1
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	23 202	5 306	4,4	28 054	7 640	3,7
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	91 708	19 995	4,6	70 012	15 479	4,5
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	70 392	17 163	4,1	69 791	17 106	4,1
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	6 237	1 754	3,6	5 597	1 927	2,9
Northern Cape	991 919	245 086	4,0	1 058 060	264 653	4,0
South Africa	44 819 778	11 205 705	3,9	48 502 063	12 500 609	3,8

Excludes households in collective living quarters

Table NC5: Percentage distribution of households by number of household members and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001						CS 2007					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	01	02	03	04	05+	Total
DC6: Namakwa	15,6	20,2	18,0	18,3	27,9	100,0	21,3	19,3	16,6	16,0	26,8	100,0
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	15,3	17,6	17,2	19,2	30,7	100,0	24,4	18,2	15,7	14,3	27,5	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	13,1	17,0	17,9	20,2	31,8	100,0	20,8	19,1	16,2	17,2	26,6	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	19,4	20,0	18,0	16,7	25,9	100,0	27,7	19,3	14,0	15,7	23,4	100,0
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	16,0	24,2	18,8	16,3	24,7	100,0	13,0	18,4	20,1	17,2	31,3	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	16,0	26,6	18,7	17,4	21,3	100,0	14,2	26,9	18,0	13,5	27,3	100,0
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	19,7	18,7	17,3	17,2	27,1	100,0	31,0	16,1	13,7	14,0	25,1	100,0
NCDMA06: Namakwa	28,2	33,9	18,8	10,9	8,2	100,0	32,2	25,5	30,1	7,8	4,4	100,0
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	14,1	20,2	17,1	16,4	32,2	100,0	12,0	19,6	17,6	16,7	34,2	100,0
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	13,4	20,4	19,4	18,4	28,4	100,0	8,8	19,3	18,4	18,2	35,2	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	13,5	20,1	16,9	15,6	34,0	100,0	15,7	17,5	15,9	18,7	32,2	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	14,3	19,6	16,9	16,5	32,7	100,0	11,5	18,9	19,7	15,0	34,9	100,0
NC074: Kereeberg Local Municipality	13,0	22,6	16,9	16,9	30,6	100,0	14,5	20,9	16,6	15,3	32,6	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	15,5	24,2	16,0	16,1	28,1	100,0	11,9	27,2	16,5	18,5	25,8	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	12,9	20,3	17,1	16,2	33,5	100,0	11,8	19,0	20,0	15,2	33,9	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	12,1	17,4	16,7	18,2	35,5	100,0	12,6	22,7	11,8	19,0	33,9	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	15,4	19,2	16,3	15,4	33,7	100,0	9,6	16,7	18,1	16,1	39,5	100,0
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	19,4	28,1	22,0	14,8	15,8	100,0	19,8	29,4	24,9	10,2	15,7	100,0
DC8: Siyanda	16,3	18,2	15,7	16,3	33,5	100,0	19,5	18,5	15,8	14,1	32,1	100,0
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	14,1	18,7	15,8	12,3	39,2	100,0	12,9	18,0	16,6	13,8	38,7	100,0
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	23,1	17,3	13,3	14,8	31,5	100,0	28,2	20,6	12,4	11,1	27,7	100,0
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	12,4	17,3	16,2	17,3	36,8	100,0	10,6	14,4	19,0	17,8	38,3	100,0
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	13,9	19,1	15,4	15,8	35,8	100,0	14,2	19,5	14,6	16,2	35,4	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	12,7	17,9	16,3	16,8	36,3	100,0	16,1	17,4	17,9	13,5	35,2	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele Local Municipality	15,1	17,2	16,4	18,3	32,9	100,0	30,4	19,5	13,4	10,7	26,0	100,0
NCDMA08: Siyanda	21,5	26,7	21,7	16,2	14,0	100,0	31,0	33,9	14,6	10,7	9,7	100,0
DC9: Frances Baard	15,2	18,5	16,8	17,3	32,1	100,0	13,8	17,3	17,0	18,1	33,9	100,0
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	13,5	18,0	17,4	18,4	32,7	100,0	10,5	16,7	18,2	19,9	34,8	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlhong Local Municipality	16,5	18,3	16,4	16,9	31,8	100,0	22,4	14,8	15,8	13,7	33,3	100,0
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	16,9	19,7	15,1	15,9	32,4	100,0	18,0	22,7	14,1	13,5	31,7	100,0
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	18,7	19,6	15,8	14,9	30,9	100,0	17,5	18,3	14,5	17,0	32,7	100,0
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	19,5	22,5	17,5	15,5	25,1	100,0	23,3	23,4	15,1	13,6	24,6	100,0
DC45: Kgalagadi	20,7	12,9	13,1	14,3	39,0	100,0	21,0	14,4	12,8	13,3	38,6	100,0
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	17,1	18,3	14,7	17,3	32,7	100,0	31,7	14,5	9,6	14,6	29,6	100,0
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	21,4	10,1	11,3	12,4	44,8	100,0	17,5	13,1	9,5	12,5	47,4	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	20,6	13,8	14,4	15,3	35,9	100,0	16,2	15,5	17,6	13,7	37,0	100,0
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	24,1	20,8	16,2	16,8	22,0	100,0	48,4	14,5	10,0	10,2	17,0	100,0
Northern Cape	16,3	17,9	16,1	16,5	33,1	100,0	17,0	17,7	16,1	15,9	33,3	100,0
South Africa	18,5	18,0	15,2	15,3	32,9	100,0	17,8	17,9	16,1	16,1	32,1	100,0

4. Housing conditions

4.1 Introduction

Housing conditions provide useful insights into the level of socio economic development that prevails within countries. It is in this regard that most developing countries,, including South Africa, have formulated policies and programmes to improve the standard of living of their population. This section therefore, provides results pertaining to type of housing, provision of electricity, access to piped water and a few dimensions of sanitation.

4.2 Type of main dwelling: formal and informal

Table NC6 gives the proportion of households which reported living in formal (house, flat, semi-detached house, unit in a complex, room in the backyard and not in backyard) and informal dwellings (shack/squatter settlement) during Census 2001 and CS 2007 at national, provincial and municipal level. The results show that the proportion of households living in formal dwellings slightly decreased from 81% in 2001 to 80,4% in 2007. The proportion of households living in informal dwellings decreased from 11,3% in 2001 to 10,5% in 2007 respectively.

The results further show that 21 out of 27 municipalities recorded higher averages as compared to that of South Africa (70,6%) of the proportion of households living in formal dwellings. Kai !Garib (67,7%), !Kheis (70,4%), Kgateleopele (66,4%), Dikgatlong (67,6%), Gamagara (65,4%) and Moshaweng (65,5%) recorded averages below that of South Africa. At provincial level, 13 of 27 municipalities (48,1%) recorded higher averages as compared to the provincial average (80,4%). These municipalities were: Nama Khoi (87%), Hantam (93,6%), Karoo Hoogland (97,7%), Ubuntu (89,1%), Umsobomvu (85,1%), Emthanjeni (95,6%), Kareeberg (93,7%), Renosterberg (88,7%), Thembelihle (80,8%), Siyathemba (89,0%), Siyancuma (82,4%), Mier (81,2%) and Sol Plaatje (88,7%). Fourteen of 27 Municipalities (51,9%) had percentages below the provincial average. These Municipalities were: Kai !Garib (67,7%), Dikgatlong (67,6%), Kgateleopele (66,4%), Gamagara (65,4%), Moshaweng (65,5%), Magareng (80%), //Khara Hais (79,7%), Tsantsabane (73%), Khai-Ma (74%), Gasegonyana (79,9%), Kheis (70,4%), Phokwane (76,8%), Kamiesberg (77%) and Richertersveld (78,6%).

Fifteen of the 27 municipalities recorded proportions of households living in informal dwellings that were above the provincial average (10,5%). These municipalities were: Tsantsabane (25%), Dikgatlong (15,9%), Phokwane (19,5%), Umsombomvu (14,3%), Renosterberg (11,3%), Thembelihle (12,8%), Siyancuma (15,8%), Mier (14,1%), //Khara Hais (15,7%), !Kheis (10,6%), Kgateleopele (12,6%), Sol Plaatje (11,0%), Magareng (15,7%) Phokwane (19,5%), Gamagara (13,5%), and Ga-Segonyana (12,2%).

Table NC6: Percentage of households living in formal and informal dwellings by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% formal dwellings		% informal dwellings	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC6: Namakwa	89,4	85,5	3,4	5,1
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	89,9	78,6	5,9	9,0
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	88,3	87,0	4,2	5,2
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	86,2	77,0	2,7	5,6
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	95,1	93,6	2,4	4,8
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	94,5	97,7	2,6	0,5
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	78,9	74,0	1,5	4,0
NCDMA06: Namakwa	96,8	83,3	1,9	5,6
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	84,6	88,3	10,6	10,4
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	93,0	89,1	3,2	10,5
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	81,8	85,1	16,0	14,3
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	90,8	95,6	6,6	4,0
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	94,5	93,7	3,4	5,6
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	91,1	88,7	7,5	11,3
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	76,9	80,8	18,8	12,8
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	89,0	89,0	8,0	10,5
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	72,6	82,4	15,7	15,8
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	89,8	93,9	4,4	3,2
DC8: Siyanda	83,9	74,2	12,1	11,3
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	75,7	81,2	12,9	14,1
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	89,6	67,7	6,6	0,8
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	80,7	79,7	16,2	15,7
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	78,4	70,4	15,7	10,6
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	79,9	73,0	17,3	25,0
NC086: Kgatelopele Local Municipality	87,8	66,4	9,3	12,6
NCDMA08: Siyanda	91,2	92,7	1,8	6,4
DC9: Frances Baard	80,4	83,3	16,3	13,3
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	81,8	88,7	16,8	11,0
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	72,0	67,6	22,1	15,9
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	78,9	80,0	14,3	15,7
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	81,3	76,8	12,8	19,5
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	83,9	71,6	8,6	14,0
DC45: Kgalagadi	70,1	70,9	6,8	8,5
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	84,3	65,4	14,5	13,5
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	63,3	65,5	3,3	2,2
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	72,5	79,7	8,6	12,2
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	82,7	58,0	5,7	5,9
Northern Cape	81,0	80,4	11,3	10,5
South Africa	68,5	70,5	16,4	14,5

Note: The grouping 'formal dwelling' includes the following categories: house, flat, semi-detached house, unit in a complex (e.g. simplex), room in backyard and room not in backyard

4.3 Tenure status

The results presented in Table NC7 show that the proportion of households owning fully paid-off dwellings increased from 48,6% in 2001 to 56,9% in 2007.

Only six municipalities recorded a decrease in the proportion of households owning a fully paid-off dwelling. The six municipalities were Richtersveld (from 56,2% in 2001 to 43,6% in 2007), Kamiesberg (from 70,7% in 2001 to 64,5% in 2007), Renosterberg (from 56,4% in 2001 to 17,7% in 2007), Siyathemba (from 49,6% in 2001 to 47,6% in 2007), Kgateleopele (from 38% in 2001 to 33,4% in 2007), and Dikgatlong (from 58,2% in 2001 to 47,1% in 2007). The rest of the municipalities recorded an increase, showing a significant improvement.

Table NC7: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001				CS 2007					
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Total	Owned and fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	
DC6: Namakwa	59,1	6,5	16,0	18,3	100	63,7	4,0	14,0	17,7	0,6
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	56,2	5,7	16,2	21,9	100	43,6	1,8	19,0	34,7	0,9
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	68,3	3,3	15,7	12,8	100	73,5	1,9	12,1	12,3	0,2
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	70,7	10,0	7,3	12,1	100	64,5	5,7	5,5	23,9	0,4
NC065: Hartam Local Municipality	46,4	11,8	17,3	24,5	100	58,3	12,8	20,7	7,6	0,6
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	49,2	6,1	14,3	30,4	100	65,3	1,8	14,8	17,8	0,3
NC067: Khai Ma Local Municipality	53,0	7,7	27,0	12,4	100	54,1	2,5	14,9	26,5	2,0
NCDMA06: Namakwa	30,2	1,4	5,2	63,2	100	22,5	0,4	11,6	65,5	0
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	41,0	9,8	19,2	30,1	100	59,4	7,7	16,2	16,1	0,7
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	41,7	10,4	17,6	30,3	100	59,4	10,7	7,1	21,4	1,4
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	46,5	5,9	27,6	20,0	100	56,7	4,9	15,6	21,6	1,1
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	38,5	19,8	24,9	16,7	100	77,0	4,6	14,9	3,5	0
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	51,3	10,5	17,0	21,2	100	62,3	2,3	21,8	11,4	2,2
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	56,4	11,5	14,2	17,9	100	17,7	11,3	37,3	31,3	2,3
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	37,8	6,2	17,4	38,7	100	53,6	18,6	10,2	17,6	0
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	49,6	8,4	16,9	25,1	100	47,6	14,1	17,3	20,4	0,6
NC078: Siyanicum Local Municipality	32,6	4,4	13,5	49,6	100	67,4	4,3	14,2	13,9	0,2
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	17,0	4,1	10,8	68,0	100	19,0	3,5	31,1	46,3	0
DC8: Siyanda	36,0	13,7	19,1	31,2	100	46,4	9,4	23,1	20,1	1,0
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	49,4	11,3	9,0	30,3	100	73,8	0,8	8,1	16,4	0,8
NC082: Kai!Garib Local Municipality	35,5	9,9	13,9	40,7	100	44,8	3,8	29,1	21,6	0,7
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	36,7	20,3	24,6	18,4	100	47,7	16	18,4	17,5	0,4
NC084: IKheis Local Municipality	29,9	9,2	12,5	48,4	100	52,8	12,6	12,2	17,1	5,2
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	45,2	14,9	18,7	21,1	100	59,6	6,7	22,6	9,1	2,1
NC086: Kgatelopele Local Municipality	38,0	10,6	30,4	21,0	100	33,4	10,4	37,5	18,7	0
NCDMA08: Siyanda	17,1	1,4	11,6	69,8	100	12,5	0,8	22,8	63,3	0,6
DC9: Frances Baard	46,5	18,4	14,5	20,6	100	51,7	17,0	11,4	18,7	1,2
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	48,1	25,7	13,8	12,5	100	55,3	24,5	10,7	9,0	0,6
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	58,2	6,0	13,5	22,4	100	47,1	2,6	11,9	34,6	3,8
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	51,4	9,6	18,6	20,4	100	53,9	3,7	15,6	24,2	2,6
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	36,8	8,1	16,0	39,0	100	43,8	6,2	11,9	36,8	1,3

Municipality	Census 2001				CS 2007						
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	Total
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	12,8	0,8	13,5	72,9	100	15,9	3,2	12,2	67,9	0,7	100
DC45: Kgalagadi	67,0	4,2	10,8	17,9	100	73,9	2,9	16,5	6,0	0,7	100
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	36,4	12,6	35,1	15,9	100	37	6,3	46,2	6,7	3,8	100
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	88,2	1,9	3,8	6,0	100	94,9	0,3	2,4	2,5	0	100
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	56,9	4,7	9,4	29,0	100	78,7	4,0	10,3	7,0	0	100
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	16,4	0,9	31,9	50,8	100	9,2	1,2	67,1	22,5	0	100
Northern Cape	48,6	12,1	15,7	23,5	100	56,9	9,7	16,0	16,4	0,9	100
South Africa	41,3	15,0	18,7	25,0	100	49,7	12,0	18,8	18,7	0,8	100

4.4 Source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating

4.4.1 Electricity for lighting

The results in Table NC8 show that the proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased from 72,4% in 2001 to 86,8% in 2007 at provincial level. All the local municipalities recorded an increase. Moshaweng and Kamiesberg municipalities recorded significant increase from 34,1% in 2001 to 85,6% in 2007 and 48,2% in 2001 to 85,2% in 2007 respectively.

4.4.2 Electricity for cooking

The proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased from 54,1% in 2001 to 77,2% in 2007. This trend was recorded in all local municipalities.

4.4.3 Electricity for heating

All the local municipalities, except Renosterberg and Thembelihle municipalities recorded an increase in the proportion of households using electricity for heating. Fifteen of the 27 municipalities scored above the provincial average. However, five of the municipalities, namely, Umsobomvu (39,8%), Mier (34,0%) Moshaweng (15,8%), Renosterberg (33,1%) and Thembelihle (38,9%) were way below the provincial average.

Table NC8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households using electricity for lighting		% households using electricity for cooking		% households using electricity for heating	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC6: Namakwa	75,7	91,4	62,8	88,2	56,4	85,7
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	94,0	95,5	71,8	91,2	66,8	88,5
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	84,7	94,5	77,2	94,2	69,4	95,3
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	48,2	85,2	28,3	77,4	29,8	74,0
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	74,6	91,8	61,0	88,5	49,9	74,2
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	65,2	82,4	48,3	80,9	41,5	74,4
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	71,5	92,9	59,4	83,8	57,6	89,2
NCDMA06: Namakwa	19,8	26,3	4,1	10,9	4,1	11,3
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	75,3	86,9	55,1	78,1	45,7	58,7
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	75,2	86,6	53,9	83,3	45,4	74,7
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	80,5	84,6	44,9	68,8	29,7	39,8
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	83,7	94,7	68,4	89,8	57,9	74,5
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	73,7	79,6	44,6	71,5	37,6	65,8
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	72,1	78,9	45,5	64,0	38,5	33,1
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	67,5	86,4	51,0	61,7	47,4	38,9
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	85,4	85,8	70,4	81,8	55,3	57,9
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	67,5	88,9	53,7	83,6	47,0	64,3
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	41,1	54,8	21,9	42,8	19,9	20,3
DC8: Siyanda	71,7	84,7	60,0	79,9	54,6	68,0
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	53,8	75,7	23,5	57,3	23,8	34,0
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	71,9	85,1	62,2	82,6	51,2	70,1
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	75,9	92,9	66,3	87,7	65,6	76,2
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	61,1	72,1	49,1	69,6	40,2	50,7
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	82,5	77,8	65,9	72,2	57,0	64,8
NC086: Kgateleopele Local Municipality	83,4	95,8	70,2	93,4	65,6	83,7

Municipality	% households using electricity for lighting		% households using electricity for cooking		% households using electricity for heating	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
NCDMA08: Siyanda	36,9	45,7	26,0	33,7	25,2	24,3
DC9: Frances Baard	77,8	84,6	58,8	77,2	56,7	67,2
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	82,3	89,2	62,0	81,9	61,2	71,6
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	62,6	73,2	40,7	63,6	41,6	54,7
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	80,3	83,9	59,2	77,1	55,7	69,1
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	74,7	77,2	61,2	71,1	53,7	61,5
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	48,1	68,3	39,9	56,2	40,0	41,1
DC45: Kgalagadi	58,2	90,0	32,3	63,0	29,0	44,1
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	92,7	97,4	78,0	94,7	73,5	87,4
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	34,1	85,6	7,7	31,9	6,9	15,8
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	74,5	90,8	45,0	74,3	39,2	45,7
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	68,2	90,0	49,8	86,1	47,7	85,8
Northern Cape	72,4	86,8	54,1	77,2	49,4	64,9
South Africa	69,7	80,0	51,4	66,5	49,0	58,8

4.5 Access to piped water

The proportion of households having access to piped water constitutes a significant measure of development given its role in improving the health status of the population.

The results in Table NC9 show that the proportion of households that had access to piped water remained almost the same (94,0% in 2001 and 94,4% in 2007) at provincial level.

Seventeen of the 27 municipalities recorded a higher proportion of households that had access to piped water compared to the provincial average. Moshaweng Local Municipality recorded the lowest proportion (80,3%), followed by Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality (85,4%).

Table NC9: Percentage of households that have access to piped water by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001			CS 2007			
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Total piped water	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water from access point outside the yard	Total piped water
DC6: Namakwa	47,4	39,2	5,7	3,6	64,4	28,0	95,5
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	56,2	39,6	1,7	1,4	69,9	22,9	98,5
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	57,3	31,4	5,3	3,0	70,5	25,7	97,3
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	19,4	44,2	14,3	8,3	86,2	24,3	95,8
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	41,2	48,2	4,8	4,0	98,2	57,1	93,9
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	48,0	38,7	8,4	3,2	98,3	47,4	85,4
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	40,4	47,3	1,7	2,8	92,2	69,1	96,7
NCDMA06: Namakwa	41,0	39,7	3,8	5,7	90,2	39,2	83,7
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	32,5	48,5	8,8	7,3	97,1	51,4	95,3
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	33,9	45,5	8,3	8,2	95,9	41,2	97,7
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	20,8	61,0	7,1	9,5	98,4	31,9	94,6
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	43,0	41,8	9,3	5,1	99,2	66,9	94,5
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	41,9	47,5	5,0	3,2	97,6	43,5	98,0
NC076: Thembelelhe Local Municipality	43,7	40,6	7,6	7,3	99,2	50,0	97,5
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	25,4	46,9	11,8	14,6	98,7	51,9	99,1
NC078: Siancumca Local Municipality	22,2	69,6	4,3	2,6	98,7	51,7	97,0
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	20,9	48,5	10,5	8,6	88,5	46,9	91,7
DC8: Siyanda	35,8	43,5	8,2	7,3	94,8	51,9	92,8
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	24,8	51,0	8,5	3,0	87,3	33,8	92,4
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	30,1	51,1	6,9	2,6	90,7	46,4	88,9
NC083: !Khara Hais Local Municipality	38,7	38,7	8,9	11,5	97,8	55,5	96,4
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	20,9	48,9	14,0	5,1	88,9	44,2	92,3
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	37,1	44,7	7,3	8,5	97,6	62,0	94,9
NC086: Kgateleopele Local Municipality	57,7	33,3	4,0	4,0	99,0	54,7	95,2
NCDMA08: Siyanda	40,6	37,5	9,1	10,1	97,3	51,0	80,1
DC9: Frances Baard	40,3	41,2	7,7	7,9	97,1	55,3	95,9
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	50,9	36,0	5,7	6,7	99,3	62,9	99,4
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	24,1	48,5	10,7	8,6	91,9	40,1	89,3
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	23,3	58,2	5,0	7,7	94,2	44,3	92,5
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	25,4	46,1	11,7	11,2	94,4	44,9	90,7

Municipality	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Total piped water	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water from access point outside the yard
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	21,3	49,3	18,4	7,5	96,5	25,6
DC45: Kgalagadi	14,4	13,7	25,2	29,3	82,6	23,0
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	55,8	35,8	4,9	1,8	98,3	60,0
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	1,0	4,8	32,5	31,8	70,1	2,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	13,7	14,8	24,9	37,2	90,6	21,0
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	49,0	36,3	5,5	5,9	96,7	62,3
Northern Cape	34,3	37,7	10,9	11,1	94,0	50,0
South Africa	32,3	29,0	10,7	12,4	84,5	47,3
					22,2	19,1
						88,6

4.6 Toilet facilities

The proportion of households using pit latrines decreased from 18,4% in 2001 to 14,4% in 2007 as shown in Table NC10. However, seven of the municipalities recorded an increase: Karoo Hoogland, Umsobomvu, Renosterberg, Thembelihle, Siyathemba, Mier and Kai !Garib. Khai-Ma local municipalities recorded the lowest proportion (0,3%), followed by Tsantsabane (2,7%).

The proportion of households using the bucket toilet system decreased from 10,0% in 2001 to 4,4% in 2007. Only four municipalities namely, Kareeberg (32,8% to 38,1%), //Khara Hais (6,8% to 9%), !Kheis (0,5% to 6,0%) and Gamagara (0,4% to 1,4%) recorded an increase.

Table NC10: Percentage of households that use a pit latrine or bucket toilet or have no toilet facility by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Pit latrine		Bucket toilet system		No toilet	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC6: Namakwa	10,1	8,2	16,7	2,4	9,8	3,2
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	14,8	5,7	3,6	1,0	4,5	1,8
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	6,4	3,1	18,2	0,5	7,0	3,6
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	24,3	21,6	21,2	0,5	10,7	3,8
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	9,3	10,5	15,0	10,7	12,4	2,9
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	7,6	25,7	28,4	2,4	15,3	3,4
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	8,8	0,3	10,5	0,7	12,5	2,2
NCDMA06: Namakwa	19,8	9,6	9,9	7,7	23,1	9,3
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	8,9	11,3	23,1	11,4	14,6	5,7
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	4,6	2,8	28,8	10,6	19,1	5,3
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	1,8	18,5	29,1	9,5	16,2	7,2
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	3,9	4,7	24,9	7,0	6,4	1,9
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	17,9	7,6	32,8	38,1	11,6	4,5
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	2,5	11,0	31,6	24,4	15,2	8,7
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	8,5	10,7	8,8	5,8	29,0	8,5
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	2,0	15,3	18,8	2,3	6,2	6,6
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	21,7	16,8	19,7	14,0	14,4	4,4
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	15,6	12,7	1,9	0,0	49,1	30,3
DC8: Siyanda	10,7	10,7	6,7	4,9	13,2	10,1
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	5,4	25,5	18,9	0,0	23,4	14,8
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	14,4	18,9	6,1	0,6	16,4	8,8
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	7,8	6,8	6,8	9,0	6,8	5,3
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	17,8	13,2	0,5	6,0	33,0	15,5
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	4,8	2,7	10,7	8,1	8,7	16,3
NC086: Kgatelopele Local Municipality	2,4	1,2	8,2	1,3	4,1	6,4
NCDMA08: Siyanda	26,5	14,7	1,0	1,7	23,4	31,9
DC9: Frances Baard	10,8	9,7	8,3	3,4	8,6	4,4
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	1,7	6,9	9,0	4,7	4,4	1,1
NC092: Dikgatlhomlo Local Municipality	15,0	17,7	19,4	1,0	17,9	6,2
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	8,5	7,1	0,8	0,2	13,2	13,7
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	34,6	13,7	2,7	1,3	11,2	9,6
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	30,8	34,3	5,2	6,0	39,8	27,1
DC45: Kgalagadi	55,0	37,6	0,5	0,4	22,2	11,7
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	10,4	5,6	0,4	1,4	7,9	2,4
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	68,8	57,3	0,2	0,4	29,4	17,2
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	54,9	38,0	0,8	0,1	19,0	11,3
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	33,0	3,2	0,4	0,0	13,5	6,8
Northern Cape	18,4	14,4	10,0	4,4	13,1	6,9
South Africa	28,5	27,1	4,1	2,2	13,6	8,2

4.7 Refuse removal

The proportion of households whose refuse was regularly removed by local authority/private company increased from 62,6% in 2001 to 72,2% in 2007, as shown in Table NC11. Only three out of 27 local municipalities recorded a decrease. The three municipalities were Emthanjeni (from 86,7% in 2001 to 83,9% in 2007), Siyathemba (from 83,1% in 2001 to 83,0% in 2007) and Tsantsabane (from 83,0% in 2001 to 77,6% in 2007).

Table NC11: Percentage of households where refuse is removed by local authority/private company and where there is no refuse removal by municipality –Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households where refuse is removed by local authority/private company		% households with no rubbish removal	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC6: Namakwa	75,6	88,5	2,5	0,8
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	83,1	89,2	9,4	1,6
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	86,7	94,6	2,6	0,7
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	72,4	85,4	1,3	0,0
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	65,6	87,7	0,8	1,2
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	58,6	70,8	0,6	1,0
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	74,5	87,8	1,8	0,6
NCDMA06: Namakwa	2,6	14,9	4,3	4,6
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	70,9	80,1	3,1	2,4
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	63,9	77,2	1,6	1,1
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	76,7	82,5	7,4	1,3
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	86,7	83,9	1,6	3,4
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	73,2	81,1	1,4	1,5
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	73,0	84,2	3,8	1,2
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	60,6	80,1	9,9	4,3
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	83,8	83,0	0,8	3,9
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	60,5	80,8	1,2	2,0
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	0,1	3,4	1,1	0,4
DC8: Siyanda	65,0	72,9	2,1	3,3
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	25,2	60,2	7,1	4,5
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	47,4	51,4	3,4	4,0
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	87,3	94,8	1,3	1,0
NC084: IKheis Local Municipality	44,9	64,4	2,5	6,5
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	83,0	77,9	0,9	3,2
NC086: Kgatelopele Local Municipality	87,5	96,7	1,6	0,4
NCDMA08: Siyanda	3,6	11,4	0,6	14,7
DC9: Frances Baard	75,3	81,2	5,5	4,0
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	91,6	92,0	2,5	2,2
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	63,8	68,9	12,6	7,4
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	57,4	72,7	9,9	12,9
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	46,0	59,6	8,3	4,2
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	3,9	10,7	9,6	9,3
DC45: Kgalagadi	19,9	31	9,5	3,1
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	87,8	95,1	2,2	0,2
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	0,3	0,5	13,0	7,9
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	20,4	25,5	8,4	0,3
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	33,3	72,1	2,5	0,0
Northern Cape	62,6	72,2	4,8	3,0
South Africa	57,0	61,8	8,7	7,1

5. Household goods

5.1 Cellphone

The proportion of households that had a cellphone increased significantly from 24,5% in 2001 to 61,8% in 2007 as shown in Table NC12. All the municipalities recorded an increase.

Table NC12: Percentage of households that have a cellphone by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a cellphone	Total no. of households	No. of households with a cellphone	Total no. of households	% of households with a cellphone	
C6: Namakwa	6 107	27 776	20 607	36 438	22,0	56,6
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	805	2 604	2 873	3 953	30,9	72,7
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	2 827	10 903	9 482	15 656	25,9	60,6
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	409	2 834	1 815	3 881	14,4	46,8
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	975	5 404	2 998	5 819	18,0	51,5
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	510	2 942	1 105	2 982	17,3	37,1
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	530	2 752	2 217	3 787	19,3	58,5
NCDMA06: Namakwa	52	337	117	359	15,4	32,6
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	8 198	41 135	24 046	43 285	19,9	55,6
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	748	4 164	2 110	4 276	18,0	49,3
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	1 088	5 848	3 281	5 645	18,6	58,1
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	2 173	8 621	5 665	9 489	25,2	59,7
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	334	2 401	1 278	2 728	13,9	46,8
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	461	2 448	1 188	2 720	18,9	43,7
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	823	3 427	2 036	3 596	24,0	56,6
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	704	4 101	2 570	5 069	17,2	50,7
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	1 691	9 045	5 409	8 851	18,7	61,1
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	176	1 083	509	912	16,3	55,8
DC8: Siyanda	11 666	48 100	34 668	59 893	24,3	57,9
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	135	1 571	1 051	1 705	8,6	61,6
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	2 208	12 963	8 340	17 389	17,0	48,0
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	5 194	17 147	13 036	20 939	30,3	62,3
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	840	3 926	2 083	4 488	21,4	46,4
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	1 703	5 711	4 873	7 098	29,8	68,7
NC086: Kgatelopele Local Municipality	1 176	3 585	3 917	5 256	32,8	74,5
NCDMA08: Siyanda	410	3 198	1 367	3 016	12,8	45,3
DC9: Frances Baard	24 473	83 857	54 628	82 887	29,2	65,9
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	17 025	50 249	35 705	52 120	33,9	68,5
NC092: Dikgatlhong Local Municipality	1 696	9 439	6 124	10 015	18,0	61,1
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	1 241	5 726	3 471	5 669	21,7	61,2
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	4 237	16 807	8 543	13 770	25,2	62,0
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	274	1 636	784	1 314	16,8	59,7
DC45: Kgalagadi	9 530	44 218	29 610	42 151	21,6	70,2
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	2 117	5 306	5 977	7 640	39,9	78,2
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	2 216	19 995	9 070	15 479	11,1	58,6
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	4 785	17 163	13 069	17 106	27,9	76,4
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	412	1 754	1 495	1 927	23,5	77,6
Northern Cape	59 974	245 086	163 558	264 653	24,5	61,8
South Africa	3 615 241	11 205 705	9 090 231	12 500 609	32,3	72,7

5.2 Radio

The proportion of households that had a radio increased from 67,2% in 2001 to 74,2% in 2007. All the municipalities except Kamiesberg (from 75,1% to 74,6%), Kareeberg (from 76,3% to 74,8%) and Mier (from 44,3% to 41,6%) recorded an increase.

Table NC13: Percentage of households that have a radio by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a radio	Total no. of households	No. of households with a radio	Total no. of households	% of households with a radio	
DC6: Namakwa	20 276	27 776	27 798	36 438	73,0	76,3
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	1 713	2 604	2 965	3 953	65,8	75,0
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	8 254	10 903	11 978	15 656	75,7	76,5
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	2 128	2 834	2 895	3 881	75,1	74,6
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	4 131	5 404	4 862	5 819	76,5	83,6
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	2 115	2 942	2 380	2 982	71,9	79,8
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	1 670	2 752	2 427	3 787	60,7	64,1
NCDMA06: Namakwa	264	337	292	359	78,3	81,2
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	27 609	41 135	32 709	43 285	67,1	75,6
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	2 903	4 164	3 272	4 276	69,7	76,5
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	4 054	5 848	4 071	5 645	69,3	72,1
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	6 224	8 621	7 834	9 489	72,2	82,6
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	1 831	2 401	2 040	2 728	76,3	74,8
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	1 483	2 448	1 693	2 720	60,6	62,2
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	2 215	3 427	2 661	3 596	64,6	74,0
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	2 704	4 101	3 730	5 069	65,9	73,6
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	5 445	9 045	6 647	8 851	60,2	75,1
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	749	1 083	761	912	69,2	83,4
DC8: Siyanda	29 681	48 100	41 447	59 893	61,7	69,2
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	696	1 571	710	1 705	44,3	41,6
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	6 443	12 963	9 858	17 389	49,7	56,7
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	11 954	17 147	16 382	20 939	69,7	78,2
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	2 276	3 926	3 075	4 488	58,0	68,5
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	3 819	5 711	5 368	7 098	66,9	75,6
NC086: Kgateleopele Local Municipality	2 599	3 585	4 132	5 256	72,5	78,6
NCDMA08: Siyanda	1 893	3 198	1 922	3 016	59,2	63,7
DC9: Frances Baard	58 307	83 857	64 749	82 887	69,5	78,1
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	35 761	50 249	41 564	52 120	71,2	79,7
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	5 740	9 439	7 224	10 015	60,8	72,1
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	3 913	5 726	4 315	5 669	68,3	76,1
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	11 841	16 807	10 597	13 770	70,5	77,0
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	1 051	1 636	1 049	1 314	64,2	79,8
DC45: Kgalagadi	28 705	44 218	29 661	42 151	64,9	70,4
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	3 845	5 306	5 593	7 640	72,5	73,2
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	12 167	19 995	9 966	15 479	60,8	64,4
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	11 530	17 163	12 708	17 106	67,2	74,3
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	1 164	1 754	1 394	1 927	66,3	72,3
Northern Cape	164 577	245 086	196 363	264 653	67,2	74,2
South Africa	8 182 500	11 205 705	9 568 073	12 500 609	73,0	76,5

5.3 Computer

The proportion of households that had a computer increased from 6,1% in 2001 to 13,2% in 2007 as shown in Table NC14. All municipalities except Mashaweng local municipality recorded an increase.

Table NC14: Percentage of households that have a computer by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a computer	Total no. of households	No. of households with a computer	Total no. of households	% of households with a computer	
DC6: Namakwa	1 919	27 776	5 158	36 438	6,9	14,2
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	226	2 604	981	3 953	8,7	24,8
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	813	10 903	1 965	15 656	7,5	12,5
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	132	2 834	370	3 881	4,7	9,5
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	368	5 404	1 012	5 819	6,8	17,4
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	189	2 942	380	2 982	6,4	12,7
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	170	2 752	391	3 787	6,2	10,3
NCDMA06: Namakwa	21	337	61	359	6,2	16,8
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	2 234	41 135	4 881	43 285	5,4	11,3
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	266	4 164	419	4 276	6,4	9,8
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	231	5 848	545	5 645	4,0	9,6
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	518	8 621	1 440	9 489	6,0	15,2
NC074: Kreeberg Local Municipality	113	2 401	168	2 728	4,7	6,2
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	148	2 448	221	2 720	6,0	8,1
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	246	3 427	421	3 596	7,2	11,7
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	226	4 101	512	5 069	5,5	10,1
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	408	9 045	1 056	8 851	4,5	11,9
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	79	1 083	99	912	7,3	10,9
DC8: Siyanda	3 260	48 100	7 814	59 893	6,8	13,0
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	46	1 571	127	1 705	2,9	7,4
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	589	12 963	1 476	17 389	4,5	8,5
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	1 528	17 147	3 670	20 939	8,9	17,5
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	184	3 926	331	4 488	4,7	7,4
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	341	5 711	833	7 098	6,0	11,7
NC086: Kgatelopele Local Municipality	400	3 585	1 131	5 256	11,1	21,5
NCDMA08: Siyanda	173	3 198	248	3 016	5,4	8,2
DC9: Frances Baard	6 240	83 857	13 755	82 887	7,4	16,6
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	4 681	50 249	11 113	52 120	9,3	21,3
NC092: Dikgatlhong Local Municipality	329	9 439	779	10 015	3,5	7,8
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	176	5 726	491	5 669	3,1	8,7
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	989	16 807	1 297	13 770	5,9	9,4
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	66	1 636	75	1 314	4,0	5,7
DC45: Kgalagadi	1 374	44 218	3 395	42 151	3,1	8,1
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	631	5 306	1 708	7 640	11,9	22,4
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	53	19 995	52	15 479	0,3	0,3
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	551	17 163	1 401	17 106	3,2	8,2
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	139	1 754	235	1 927	7,9	12,2
Northern Cape	15 027	245 086	35 002	264 653	6,1	13,2
South Africa	968 741	11 205 705	1 950 163	12 500 609	8,6	15,6

5.4 Internet facilities

The figures in Table NC15 below show that only 5,4% of the households had access to Internet facilities. This was below the national average (7,2%). Richtersveld Local Municipality as well as Sol Plaatje Local Municipality recorded the highest proportions (12,5% and 10,4% respectively). Mier and Dikgatlong local municipalities recorded the lowest proportions (1,7% and 1,9% respectively).

Table NC15: Percentage of households that have access to Internet facilities by municipality – CS 2007

Municipality	CS 2007		
	No. of households that have access to Internet	Total no. of households	% of households that have access to Internet
DC6: Namakwa	1 875	36 438	5,1
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	494	3 953	12,5
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	475	15 656	3,0
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	208	3 881	5,4
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	358	5 819	6,1
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	216	2 982	7,2
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	98	3 787	2,6
NCDMA06: Namakwa	26	359	7,3
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	2 123	43 285	4,9
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	309	4 276	7,2
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	358	5 645	6,3
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	502	9 489	5,3
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	107	2 728	3,9
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	92	2 720	3,4
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	183	3 596	5,1
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	227	5 069	4,5
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	307	8 851	3,5
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	40	912	4,3
DC8: Siyanda	2 646	59 893	4,4
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	29	1 705	1,7
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	529	17 389	3,0
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	1 172	20 939	5,6
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	128	4 488	2,9
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	293	7 098	4,1
NC086: Kgateleopele Local Municipality	422	5 256	8,0
NCDMA08: Siyanda	73	3 016	2,4
DC9: Frances Baard	6 480	82 887	7,8
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	5 418	52 120	10,4
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	191	10 015	1,9
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	184	5 669	3,2
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	657	13 770	4,8
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	30	1 314	2,2
DC45: Kgalagadi	1 191	42,151	2,8
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	531	7 640	7,0
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	-	15 479	
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	563	17 106	3,3
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	97	1 927	5,0
Northern Cape	14 315	264 653	5,4
South Africa	900 612	12 500 609	7,2

5.5 Refrigerator

The results in Table NC16 show that the proportion of households that had a refrigerator increased from 53,2% in 2001 to 68,0% in 2007. The same trend was recorded in all municipalities.

Table NC16: Percentage of households that have a refrigerator by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total no. of households	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total no. of households	% of households with a refrigerator	
DC6: Namakwa	17 093	27 776	26 015	36 438	61,5	71,4
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	1 906	2 604	3 109	3 953	73,2	78,7
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	7 871	10 903	12 126	15 656	72,2	77,5
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	1 443	2 834	2 328	3 881	50,9	60,0
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	2 862	5 404	4 237	5 819	53,0	72,8
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	1 408	2 942	1 724	2 982	47,9	57,8
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	1 491	2 752	2 329	3 787	54,2	61,5
NCDMA06: Namakwa	112	337	161	359	33,3	44,8
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	20 466	41 135	28 999	43 285	49,8	67,0
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	1 860	4 164	2 536	4 276	44,7	59,3
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	2 993	5 848	3 727	5 645	51,2	66,0
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	5 203	8 621	7 143	9 489	60,4	75,3
NC074: Kereeberg Local Municipality	1 231	2 401	1 655	2 728	51,3	60,7
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	1 077	2 448	1 493	2 720	44,0	54,9
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	1 577	3 427	2 351	3 596	46,0	65,4
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	2 381	4 101	3 240	5 069	58,1	63,9
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	3 770	9 045	6 432	8 851	41,7	72,7
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	375	1 083	422	912	34,6	46,2
DC8: Siyanda	25 390	48 100	37 809	59 893	52,8	63,1
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	562	1 571	948	1 705	35,8	55,6
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	5 718	12 963	9 242	17 389	44,1	53,1
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	10 856	17 147	16 320	20 939	63,3	77,9
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	1 582	3 926	2 164	4 488	40,3	48,2
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	3 589	5 711	4 824	7 098	62,8	68,0
NC086: Kgateleopele Local Municipality	2 039	3 585	3 412	5 256	56,9	64,9
NCDMA08: Siyanda	1 044	3 198	900	3 016	32,6	29,8
DC9: Frances Baard	49 588	83 857	60 983	82 887	59,1	73,6
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	33 842	50 249	41 459	52 120	67,3	79,5
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	3 958	9 439	5 913	10 015	41,9	59,0
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	3 141	5 726	3 957	5 669	54,9	69,8
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	8 172	16 807	9 074	13 770	48,6	65,9
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	475	1 636	579	1 314	29,0	44,1
DC45: Kgalagadi	17 852	44 218	26 121	42 151	40,4	62,0
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	3 179	5 306	5 400	7 640	59,9	70,7
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	5 177	19 995	7 728	15 479	25,9	49,9
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	8 866	17 163	11 906	17 106	51,7	69,6
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	630	1 754	1 087	1 927	35,9	56,4
Northern Cape	130 389	245 086	179 925	264 653	53,2	68,0
South Africa	5 737 536	11 205 705	7 986 012	12 500 609	51,2	63,9

5.6 Television

The results in Table NC17 show that the proportion of households that had a television set increased from 54% in 2001 to 68,7% in 2007 at provincial level. All the municipalities in the province recorded an increase in proportion of households that had a television during the same period.

Table NC17: Percentage of households that have a television by municipality- Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a television	Total no. of households	No. of households with a television	Total no. of households	% of households with a television	
DC6: Namakwa	16 268	27 776	26 098	36 438	58,6	71,6
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	1 845	2 604	3 284	3 953	70,9	83,1
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	7 514	10 903	12 374	15 656	68,9	79,0
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	1 216	2 834	2 138	3 881	42,9	55,1
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	2 881	5 404	4 199	5 819	53,3	72,2
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	1 335	2 942	1 926	2 982	45,4	64,6
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	1 338	2 752	2 016	3 787	48,6	53,2
NCDMA06: Namakwa	139	337	162	359	41,2	45,0
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	20 845	41 135	29 675	43 285	50,7	68,6
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	2 103	4 164	2 926	4 276	50,5	68,4
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	2 878	5 848	3 860	5 645	49,2	68,4
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	5 317	8 621	7 332	9 489	61,7	77,3
NC074: Kereeberg Local Municipality	1 241	2 401	1 606	2 728	51,7	58,9
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	1 078	2 448	1 503	2 720	44,0	55,3
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	1 598	3 427	2 394	3 596	46,6	66,6
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	2 236	4 101	3 137	5 069	54,5	61,9
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	3 954	9 045	6 415	8 851	43,7	72,5
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	441	1 083	502	912	40,7	55,0
DC8: Siyanda	24 573	48 100	37 929	59 893	51,1	63,3
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	320	1 571	916	1 705	20,4	53,7
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	5 293	12 963	8 578	17 389	40,8	49,3
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	10 752	17 147	16 470	20 939	62,7	78,7
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	1 595	3 926	2 372	4 488	40,6	52,9
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	3 520	5 711	5 052	7 098	61,6	71,2
NC086: Kgatelopele Local Municipality	2 231	3 585	3 558	5 256	62,2	67,7
NCDMA08: Siyanda	862	3 198	983	3 016	27,0	32,6
DC9: Frances Baard	52 205	83 857	63 551	82 887	62,3	76,7
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	34 730	50 249	42 863	52 120	69,1	82,2
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	4 470	9 439	6 709	10 015	47,4	67,0
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	3 166	5 726	3 928	5 669	55,3	69,3
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	9 224	16 807	9 372	13 770	54,9	68,1
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	615	1 636	680	1 314	37,6	51,8
DC45: Kgalagadi	18 430	44 218	24 560	42 151	41,7	58,3
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	3 186	5 306	5 030	7 640	60,0	65,8
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	5 607	19 995	6 780	15 479	28,0	43,8
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	8 949	17 163	11 728	17 106	52,1	68,6
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	689	1 754	1 021	1 927	39,2	53,0
Northern Cape	132 321	245 086	181 812	264 653	54,0	68,7
South Africa	6 029 413	12 205 705	8 191 115	12 500 609	53,8	65,5

5.7 Landline telephone

The proportion of households that had access to landline telephones decreased from 27,4% in 2001 to 22,4% in 2007, as shown in Table NC18. All municipalities except Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality recorded a decline.

Table NC18: Percentage of households that have a landline telephone by municipality- Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a telephone	Total no. of households	No. of households with a telephone	Total no. of households	% of households with a telephone	
DC6: Namakwa	10 337	27 776	11 469	36 438	37,2	31,5
NC061: Richtersveld Local Municipality	1 010	2 604	1 164	3 953	38,8	29,5
NC062: Nama Khoi Local Municipality	4 710	10 903	5 215	15 656	43,2	33,3
NC064: Kamiesberg Local Municipality	997	2 834	1 189	3 881	35,2	30,6
NC065: Hantam Local Municipality	1 759	5 404	1 766	5 819	32,5	30,3
NC066: Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	968	2 942	981	2 982	32,9	32,9
NC067: Khai-Ma Local Municipality	799	2 752	983	3 787	29,0	26,0
NCDMA06: Namakwa	94	337	171	359	28,0	47,5
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	11 398	41 135	9 336	43 285	27,7	21,6
NC071: Ubuntu Local Municipality	1 085	4 164	936	4 276	26,1	21,9
NC072: Umsobomvu Local Municipality	1 520	5 848	1 272	5 645	26,0	22,5
NC073: Emthanjeni Local Municipality	3 055	8 621	2 413	9 489	35,4	25,4
NC074: Kareeberg Local Municipality	770	2 401	644	2 728	32,1	23,6
NC075: Renosterberg Local Municipality	732	2 448	500	2 720	29,9	18,4
NC076: Thembelihle Local Municipality	896	3 427	776	3 596	26,1	21,6
NC077: Siyathemba Local Municipality	1 298	4 101	995	5 069	31,7	19,6
NC078: Siyancuma Local Municipality	1 800	9 045	1 648	8 851	19,9	18,6
NCDMA07: Pixley ka Seme	242	1 083	153	912	22,3	16,7
DC8: Siyanda	13 161	48 100	12 201	59 893	27,4	20,4
NC081: Mier Local Municipality	315	1 571	197	1 705	20,1	11,6
NC082: Kai !Garib Local Municipality	3 045	12 963	2 446	17 389	23,5	14,1
NC083: //Khara Hais Local Municipality	5 755	17 147	6 384	20 939	33,6	30,5
NC084: !Kheis Local Municipality	550	3 926	510	4 488	14,0	11,4
NC085: Tsantsabane Local Municipality	1 487	5 711	1 139	7 098	26,0	16,0
NC086: Kgatelopele Local Municipality	1 284	3 585	1 155	5 256	35,8	22,0
NCDMA08: Siyanda	726	3 198	371	3 016	22,7	12,3
DC9: Frances Baard	26 325	83 857	21 937	82 887	31,4	26,5
NC091: Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	18 755	50 249	16 955	52 120	37,3	32,5
NC092: Dikgatlong Local Municipality	1 907	9 439	1 173	10 015	20,2	11,7
NC093: Magareng Local Municipality	1 251	5 726	881	5 669	21,9	15,5
NC094: Phokwane Local Municipality	4 186	16 807	2 771	13 770	24,9	20,1
NCDMA09: Frances Baard	226	1 636	157	1 314	13,8	11,9
DC45: Kgalagadi	5 937	44 218	4 313	42 151	13,4	10,2
NC453: Gamagara Local Municipality	1 864	5 306	1 505	7 640	35,1	19,7
NC451: Moshaweng Local Municipality	614	19 995	185	15 479	3,1	1,2
NC452: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	3 035	17 163	2 279	17 106	17,7	13,3
NCDMA45: Kgalagadi	425	1 754	345	1 927	24,2	17,9
Northern Cape	67 158	245 086	59 255	264 653	27,4	22,4
South Africa	2 734 836	11 205 705	2 318 462	12 500 609	24,4	18,5

6. Summary

The population of Northern Cape increased by 6,7% from 1 million in 2001 to 1,1 million in 2007. Almost a half of the local municipalities recorded increases above the provincial average. The average household size remained the same.

The results show that substantial progress has been made with regard to improving the living conditions of the population living in the province. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased from 72,4% in 2001 to 86,8% in 2007; the proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased from 54,1% to 77,2% and the proportion of households using electricity for heating increased from 49,4% to 64,9%. There was no significant change in the proportion of households having access to piped water (94% in 2001 and 94,4% in 2007). The proportion of households living in formal dwellings remained almost the same (81% in 2001 and 80,4% in 2007). The proportion of households living in informal dwellings slightly decreased from 11,3% in 2001 to 10,5% in 2007.

In the case of access to toilet facilities, the results show that the proportion of households using pit latrines, bucket system and those that had no toilet facilities decreased. The proportion of households having their refuse removed by local authority or private company has increased.

The results also show that the proportion of households having working television, radio, refrigerator, computer and cellphone increased between 2001 and 2007. However, the proportion of households having landline telephones decreased.

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