

CENSUS 2011

Provincial profile: Northern Cape



**Statistics
South Africa**



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Provincial profile: Northern Cape

Census 2011

Statistics South Africa

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

Censuses are principal means of collecting basic population and housing statistics required for social and economic development, policy interventions, their implementation and evaluation. South Africa has conducted three Censuses (1996, 2001 and 2011). Census 2011 was the third Census to be conducted since the post-democratic elections in 1994 and a number of population and household attributes were measured and a variety of indicators generated. This chapter provides information on how the count was done.

1.2 How the count was done

Census 2011 was conducted from 9 to 31 October 2011. This section focuses on the various activities that were carried out prior to the finalisation of the results. They can be summarised as follows: planning, pre-enumeration, enumeration, processing and editing.

1.2.1 Planning

This process involved the development of the overall strategy, the structure for the project, component plans and budget. These processes were started in 2003 and were subsequently reviewed in 2008, after the completion of the Community Survey (CS) in 2007. Methodologies and procedures were then developed and tested in a form of mini tests and a pilot in 2008 and 2009 respectively. The findings from these tests helped to refine the plans and methods for the final test in 2010 called the “Dress Rehearsal”. The latter was expected to be a replica of how the actual count was to be conducted in 2011, and therefore the timing had to be the same month as the main Census, i.e. October.

1.2.2 Pre-enumeration

The pre-enumeration phase mainly involved the final preparatory work before the actual count. It started with mass production of Census instruments like questionnaires, manuals, field gear etc. The phase also involved acquisition of satellite offices required in the districts, recruitment of the first level of field management staff (District Census Coordinators – 130 (10) DCCs) and Fieldwork Coordinators (6 000 FWCs). These groups of people were then given intense training based on their key performance areas. At the same time the country was being sub-divided into small pockets called enumeration areas (EAs); the underlying principle for this sub-division is that an EA should be within reach of a Fieldworker and all households in that EA can be covered within the allocated number of days. This process yielded 103 576 EAs. The other benefit for this sub-division is the finalisation of the distribution plan of all materials required in the provinces and districts. It also gives a better estimate of the number of field staff to recruit for the count. The pre-enumeration phase involved over 7 000 staff.

1.2.3 Enumeration

The enumeration phase started with the training of supervisors as listers. Each person had to list all dwellings within an EA and had a minimum of four EAs to cover. These areas were called supervisory units. As they were listing, they were also expected to publicise the activities of the Census within their supervisory units. Upon completion of listing, final adjustments of workload and number of enumerators required were finalised. Training of enumerators started in earnest, and it mainly covered how to complete the questionnaire and to read a map. The latter was to aid them to identify the boundaries of their assigned areas. An enumerator was also given a few days before the start of the count to update their orientation book with any developments that might have happened since listing, as well as introduce themselves to the communities they were to work with, through posters bearing their photos and special identification cards. On the night of 9 October 2011 the actual count started with the homeless and special institutions given special attention. The enumeration phase was undertaken by an army of field staff in excess of 160 000, inclusive of management.

1.2.4 Data processing

The processing of over 15 million questionnaires commenced in January 2012, immediately after the completion of the reverse logistics in December 2011. Each box and its contents were assigned a store location in the processing centre via a store management system. Each time a box was required for any process it was called through this system. The processing phase was sub-divided in the following processes: primary preparation – where all completed questionnaires were grouped into clusters of 25 and the spine of the questionnaire cut off; secondary preparation – where questionnaires were finally prepared for scanning by removing foreign materials in between pages and ensure that all pages are loose; scanning – questionnaires were put through a scanner to create an electronic image; and finally tilling and completion – where any unrecognised reading/badly-read image by the scanner had to be verified by a data capturer. This process took eight months. Over 2 000 data processors working three shifts per day were employed for this phase to ensure that 225 million single pages are accounted for.

1.2.5 Data editing and validation system

The execution of each phase of Census operations introduces some form of errors in Census data. Despite quality assurance methodologies embedded in all the phases – data collection, data capturing (both manual and automated), coding, and editing – a number of errors creep in and distort the collected information. To promote consistency and improve on data quality, editing is a paramount phase in identifying and minimising errors such as invalid values, inconsistent entries or unknown/missing values. The editing process for Census 2011 was based on defined rules (specifications).

The editing of Census 2011 data involved a number of sequential processes: selection of members of the editing team, review of Census 2001 and 2007 Community Survey editing specifications, development of editing specifications for the Census 2011 pre-tests (2009 pilot and 2010 Dress Rehearsal), development of firewall editing specifications and finalisation of specifications for the main Census.

Editing team

The Census 2011 editing team was drawn from various divisions of the organisation based on skills and experience in data editing. The team was thus composed of subject matter specialists (demographers and programmers), managers as well as data processors.

Role of the team

Among other Census activities, the editing team's roles and responsibilities included:

- Establishment of editing plan/schedule
- Formulation and application of clear and concise editing specifications
- Validation of Census data using other data sources
- Ensure consistency of editing rules between Censuses (2001 and 2011) where applicable
- Provision of imputation flags and rates
- Identification of errors and provide corrections where possible
- Review and refinement of the editing specifications based on edit trail evaluations, cross tabulations, and comparison of Census data with other datasets
- Testing the specifications before confirming and applying them

The editing specification process commenced with activities relating to review of existing editing specifications guidelines. Census 2001 specifications as well as Community Survey 2007 survey specifications and the UN handbook on Census editing were reviewed to form the basis of the specifications.

Editing strategy for Census 2011

The Census 2011 questionnaire was very complex, characterised by many sections, interlinked questions and skipping instructions. Editing of such complex, interlinked data items required application of a combination of editing techniques. Errors relating to structure were resolved using structural query language (SQL) in Oracle dataset. CSPro software was used to resolve content-related errors. The strategy used for Census 2011 data editing was implementation of automated error detection and correction with minimal changes. Combinations of logical and dynamic imputation were used. Logical imputations were preferred, and in many cases substantial effort was undertaken to deduce a consistent value based on the rest of the household's information. To profile the extent of changes in

the dataset and assess the effects of imputation, a set of imputation flags are included in the edited dataset. Imputation flags values include the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 | no imputation was performed, raw data were preserved |
| 1 | logical editing was performed, raw data were blank |
| 2 | logical editing was performed, raw data were not blank |
| 3 | hot-deck imputation was performed, raw data were blank |
| 4 | hot-deck imputation was performed, raw data were not blank |

1.2.6 Independent monitoring and evaluation of Census field activities

Independent monitoring of the Census 2011 field activities was carried out by a team of 31 professionals and 381 Monitoring and Evaluation Monitors from Monitoring and Evaluation division. These included field training, publicity, listing and enumeration. This was to make sure that the activities were implemented according to the plans and have independent reports on the same. They also conducted Census 2011 and the Post-enumeration Survey (PES) Verification studies to identify the out-of-scope cases within Census 2011 (a sample of 7 220 EAs) and the PES sample (600 EAs) as reported in the Census 2011 PES EA Summary Books.

1.2.7 Post-enumeration survey (PES)

A post-enumeration survey (PES) is an independent sample survey that is conducted immediately after the completion of Census enumeration in order to evaluate the coverage and content errors of the Census. The PES for Census 2011 was undertaken shortly after the completion of Census enumeration, from November to December 2011, in approximately 600 enumeration areas (EAs) (which later increased to 608 due to subdivision of large EAs). The main goal of the PES was to collect high quality data that would be compared with Census data in order to determine how many people were missed in the Census and how many were counted more than once.

A population census is a massive exercise, and while every effort is made to collect information on all individuals in the country, including the implementation of quality assurance measures, it is inevitable that some people will be missed and some will be counted more than once. A PES assists in identifying the following types of errors:

- Coverage error: this includes both erroneous omissions (e.g. a household that was not enumerated) and erroneous inclusions (e.g. a household that moved into the enumeration area (EA) after Census but was still enumerated, or a household that was enumerated more than once).
- Content error: this refers to the errors on the reported characteristics of the people or households enumerated during Census.

The errors may emanate from the following reasons:

- Failure to account for all inhabited areas in the EA frame;
- EA boundary problems;
- Incomplete listing of structures and failure to identify all dwellings within an EA;
- Failure to enumerate/visit all listed dwellings within an EA;
- Failure to identify all households within a dwelling unit in instances whereby a dwelling unit has more than one household;
- Failure to enumerate households (complete questionnaires) for all households due to refusals, unreturned questionnaires for self-enumeration, inability to contact households, etc.);
- Failure to include all individuals within households;
- Failure to observe the inclusion rule based on a person's presence on Census night (i.e. failure to apply the de facto rule accurately); and
- Lost questionnaires or damaged questionnaires that could not be processed.

Usually more people are missed during a census, so the census count of the population is lower than the true population. This difference is called net undercount. Rates of net undercount can vary significantly for different population groups depending on factors such as sex, age and geographic location. Stats SA obtains estimates of the net undercount, including the type and extent of content errors (reported characteristics of persons and households enumerated in the Census) using information collected through the PES.

Preparations for the PES

Planning involved the development of documents outlining the goal and objectives of the PES, timelines of the project, identification of resources (financial, human and otherwise) required for implementing the project, and the development of methodology documents. Timelines for the PES were synchronised with those of Census to ensure the relevance of the project, and adhered to international best practice for maintaining a closed population between Census 2011 and PES data collection, i.e. it should be carried out within a few months, preferably within six (6) months, after the completion of Census fieldwork to ensure that the impact of natural population changes, such as births, deaths and migration, as well as lapses in respondent recall do not complicate the exercise. Activities of the PES included the following:

- Sampling: sample design and selection;
- Development of data collection methodologies: methods and procedures for data collection (publicity, listing and enumeration), including quality control measures applied during data collection;
- Development of matching and reconciliation procedures and systems: guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, as well as a computer-based system for capturing household and person records for matching purposes;

- Questionnaire development: selection of data items which allowed measurement of coverage and content, including layout design and printing of questionnaire;
- Data collection: publicity, listing and enumeration of households in selected enumeration areas (EAs);
- Matching and reconciliation: office matching (comparison) of Census and PES household and person records, and revisits to households in order to confirm or get more information that might assist in matching unresolved cases; and
- Analysis and reporting: compilation of tables and report on PES results.

Methodology

The PES is an independent survey that replicates the Census in sampled enumeration areas (EAs). The major assumption used in the PES is that the Census and the PES are independent, the estimate of the percentage missed by the PES but found by the Census, and the percentage missed by the Census but found by the PES, can be used to construct estimates of the percentage missed by both PES and Census. The PES sought to estimate the total number of persons and households in housing units on the night of 9–10 October 2011 (Census night). The units of observation were the persons who spent the Census night and/or the PES night in these living quarters.

Sampling

The sampling frame for the PES was the complete list of Census 2011 EAs, amounting to 103 576 EAs. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the Census EAs. The principle for selecting the PES sample is that the EA boundaries for sampled EAs should have well defined boundaries, and these boundaries should correspond with those of Census EAs to allow for item-by-item comparison between the Census and PES records. The stratification and sampling process followed will allow for the provision of estimates at national, provincial, urban (geography type = urban) and non-urban (geography type = farm and traditional) levels, but estimates will only be reliable at national and provincial levels. The sample of 600 EAs was selected and allocated to the provinces based on expected standard errors which were based on those obtained in PES 2001. Populations in institutions (other than workers' hostels), floating and homeless individuals were excluded from the PES sample.

Questionnaire development

The approach to questionnaire design focused on capturing the main elements for measuring coverage and content errors. Only a few elements from the Census 2011 questionnaire which were not likely to change within a short period (that is between the Census and the PES reference nights) were retained. The questionnaire allowed for the classification of each listed person as 'non-mover', 'in-mover', 'out-mover', or 'out-of-scope', with regard to their household presence status on Census night (9–10 October 2011). The data items for the PES questionnaire included first name and surname, date of birth, age, sex, population group and presence of person in dwelling unit on Census and/or PES night.

Fieldwork methodology

The PES replicated the Census in the sampled EAs, which meant that all methodologies and procedures for data collection were based on Census methodologies and procedures. PES fieldwork was split into the following three (3) phases; publicity and listing, enumeration and mop-up operations.

- Publicity and listing were conducted at the same time. Publicity focused on informing and educating respondents and relevant stakeholders about the purpose of the PES to ensure successful coverage of all dwelling units (DUs) in selected EAs. Listing involved the recording of all structures (including all DUs, number of households in DUs and number of persons in households) in the sampled EAs in the EA Summary Books.
- Enumeration involved interviewing respondents and recording responses in the fields provided in the PES questionnaire. Self-enumeration for the PES was discouraged, but was used in instances where the respondent insisted on self-enumeration.
- Mop-up operations were conducted in the form of follow-up visits by senior field staff to households that could not be contacted during the enumeration period.

Matching and reconciliation methodology

The matching exercise involved the comparison of household and person records in Census 2011 data and PES data. A two-way case-by-case matching was conducted using the two sources: PES questionnaires and Census 2011 questionnaires. Reconciliation visits were conducted in order to confirm or get more information that would assist in matching unresolved cases, i.e. households or individuals enumerated in the Census that did not correspond with households or individuals enumerated in the PES. Guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, were developed. A computer-assisted manual matching system was developed for the capturing of data for matching purposes.

PES data collection

PES data collection commenced immediately after the completion of Census fieldwork. The PES is a much smaller scale operation (and hence easier to control) than the Census. These features enable the PES to deliver a more accurate estimate of the percentage of people and dwellings missed by the Census. PES data collection (field operations) was independent from Census operations and the following measures were taken to maintain the operational independence of the PES:

- independent listing of enumeration areas (EAs) in the PES sample;
- using separate/independent office staff in the PES and Census where possible;
- ensuring the PES interviewers were not employed as Census field staff in the same area, and vice versa; and
- maintaining the confidentiality of the PES sample so that Census field and office staff were not aware which areas are included in the PES.

Temporary personnel (Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors) were recruited from the EAs/districts in which they would be working and underwent rigorous training on fieldwork procedures to ensure that they deliver work of high quality at the end of the fieldwork phase. Experienced permanent staff from Household Surveys (based in provincial offices) was seconded to the project for the duration of data collection in supervisory positions to ensure high quality data and minimise costs. The PES followed the integrated approach towards fieldwork; whereby one (1) Fieldworker conducted publicity, listing and enumeration in one (1) EA. A total of 768 Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors were appointed for the collection of data in the 608 EAs (initially 600, but increased to 608 due to split EAs). A ratio of one (1) Fieldwork Supervisor for four (4) Fieldworkers was applied, but due to the spread of the sample in various districts, this ratio could not always be applied.

Matching and reconciliation

The matching process involved the comparison of household and person records in Census data and PES data. The main phases in the matching process were:

- Initial matching involved searching through the Census records in order to find the corresponding cases from the PES enumeration records, and vice-versa (a two-way match);
- Capturing involved the capturing of PES and Census information on a capturing tool which formed part of the computer-assisted manual matching system. Information for non-matched households and persons was also captured;
- Computer-assisted matching which was the automated assigning of an initial match status for the household and persons, and persons' moving status. This process was done concurrently with the capturing process. Classifications from initial matching are as follows:
 1. matched
 2. possible match

In PES not in Census:

3. in PES not in Census – definite non-match
 4. in PES not in Census – insufficient or unclear information
 5. in-mover
 6. born after Census
 7. in Census not in PES
- Reconciliation visits are follow-up visits to households in the PES sampled EAs. The purpose of reconciliation visits was to collect relevant information in order to determine the final match status of unresolved cases identified during initial matching. Cases of 'possible match', 'in PES not in Census – insufficient or unclear information', and 'in Census not in PES' were considered unresolved and were sent to the field for reconciliation; and

- Final matching involved the use of the results obtained from the reconciliation visits and initial matching phases to assign a definite match status to each case. The table below illustrates the outcomes from final matching.

1. matched
<u>In PES not in Census:</u>
2. missed in Census
3. PES erroneous inclusion – cases in PES not in Census that were outside the EA boundaries or otherwise erroneously included in PES
4. PES insufficient information – cases in PES not in Census for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information
5. in-mover
6. born after Census
<u>In Census not in PES:</u>
7. correctly enumerated in Census, missed in PES
8. Census erroneous inclusion
9. Census insufficient information – cases in Census not in PES for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information

Estimation and tabulation

Coverage measures were calculated only for cases belonging to the PES universe.

The initial estimates – weighted estimates of total from the sample include the following:

- Estimated number of non-movers;
- Estimated number of out-movers;
- Estimated number of matched non-movers;
- Estimated number of matched out-movers;
- Estimated number of in-movers;
- Estimated number of erroneous inclusions in the Census; and
- Estimated number of correctly enumerated persons missed in the PES.

Dual system estimation was used to arrive at the true population of the country. This means that two independent sources or 'systems' are used to arrive at the estimate of the *true population*: the Census and the PES. Both estimates contribute to the dual-system estimate, which is more complete than either the Census or the PES estimate alone. In the end, this *true population* is compared with the *Census-enumerated population* and the difference is the net *undercount* (or *overcount*). The following table indicates the undercount rates as estimated by the PES.

Net Census coverage error: total and rate by province		
Province	Omission rate for persons	Omission rate for households
Western Cape	18,6	17,8
Eastern Cape	12,9	10,3
Northern Cape	13,4	14,8
Free State	10,1	9,4
KwaZulu-Natal	16,7	16,5
North West	14,9	17,0
Gauteng	14,7	15,2
Mpumalanga	15,5	14,4
Limpopo	10,0	9,6
All provinces	14,6	14,3

The adjustment procedure consisted of creating homogeneous adjustment classes with similar coverage rates and calculating a common undercount rate, adjustment factor and adjustment figure for each class separately. The adjusted figure for the total population was obtained by summing across the adjustment classes. In addition, only the population of households received adjustment classes. The totals for the balance of the population, namely people living in collective quarters and the homeless on the streets, were not adjusted.

1.3 Conclusion

The 2011 Census project had its own challenges and successes, like any other massive project. Be that as it may, the following are worth mentioning: the Census fieldworkers who traversed the country to collect information from households and those that we lost in the process. The respondents who opened their doors and locked their dogs to aid the field staff to do their work, the processors who worked 24 hrs/7 days a week to ensure that the data can be released within a year of enumeration. The Census management team who met daily for two years to steer the project forward, the Stats SA EXCO for the leadership they provided, the Statistics Council and in particular the sub-committee on population and social statistics for their continued guidance and support and finally, the Minister in the Presidency: responsible for planning for the robust interrogation of the plans and guidance on this project. It is through such concerted efforts that as a country we can and will continuously improve on our endeavours.

Chapter 2: Geography of South Africa

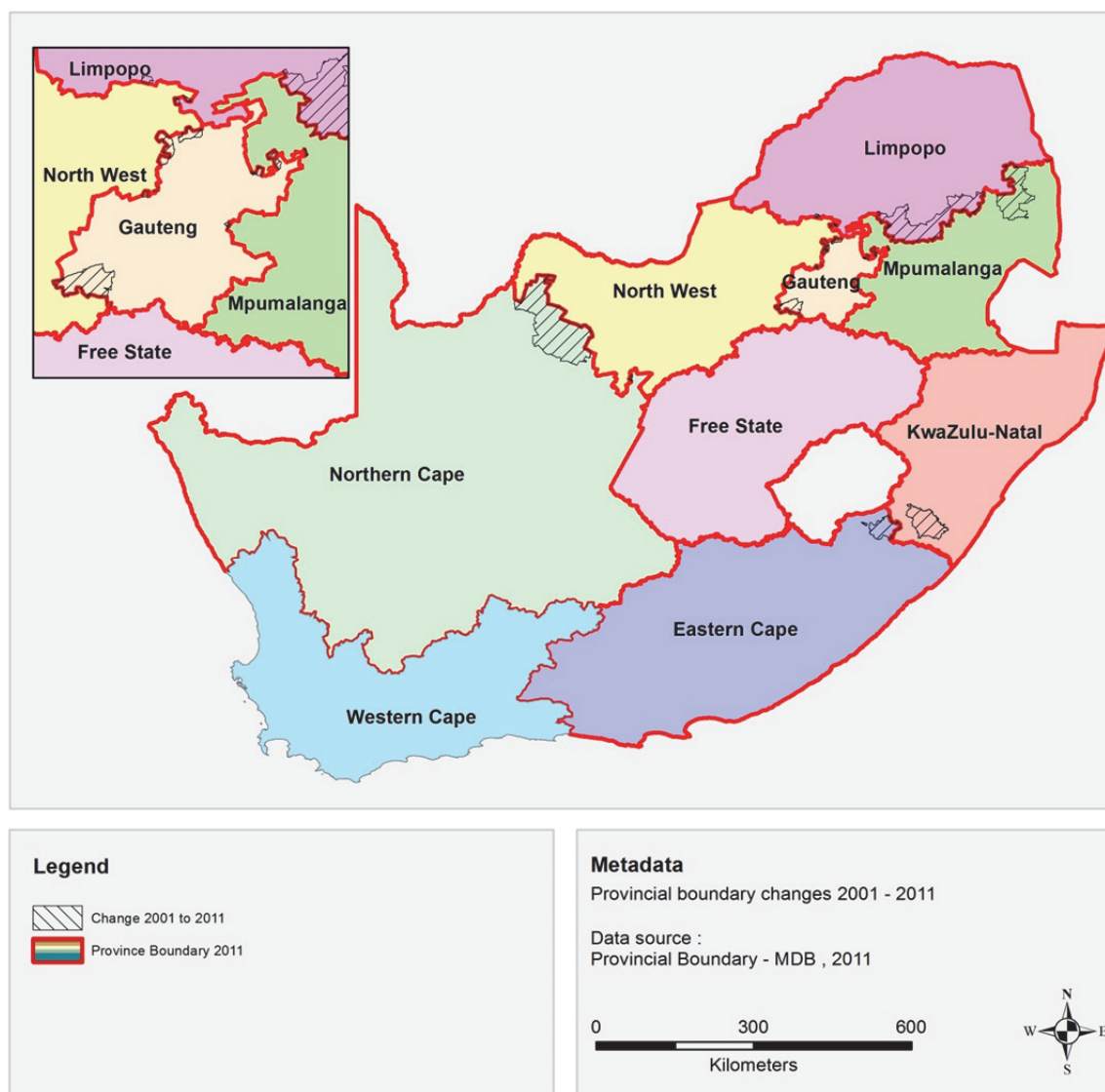
2.1 Provincial boundary changes: 2001–2011

A number of changes occurred in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries during the period between Censuses 2001 and 2011. Of the nine provinces, only two provinces (Western Cape and Free State) were not affected by changes. The provincial boundary changes were mostly as a result of eight cross-boundary municipalities which were absorbed in full into respective provinces.

Table 2.1: Geographical land area changes since 2001

Province name	Provincial code	Land area in square kilometres 2011	Land area in square kilometres 2001
Western Cape	1	129 462	129 449
Eastern Cape	2	168 966	169 954
Northern Cape	3	372 889	362 599
Free State	4	129 825	129 824
KwaZulu-Natal	5	94 361	92 305
North West	6	104 882	116 231
Gauteng	7	18 178	16 936
Mpumalanga	8	76 495	79 487
Limpopo	9	125 754	122 816
Total		1 220 813	1 219 602

Note: The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the north-east corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the Isimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

Map 2.1: Provincial boundary changes since 2001

Provincial boundary changes mostly affected North West (land size decreased to 11 348,9 square kilometres). Most of this was absorbed by Northern Cape. The second largest decrease in land size was for Mpumalanga which decreased by 2 991,9 square kilometres, with Limpopo being the main recipient of this land area.

It should be noted that the increased extent of KwaZulu-Natal is not mainly based on the exchange of Umzimkulu (formerly in the Eastern Cape) and Matatiele (formerly in KwaZulu-Natal), but due to the shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the north-east corner of the province to cater for the iSimangaliso Wetland Park. In terms of which areas moved to which province, a detailed outline is provided below.

Northern Cape and North West:

- GaSegonyana and Phokwane municipalities were cross-boundary municipalities between Northern Cape and North West in 2001 and were allocated to Northern Cape in full based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Kagisano municipality (2001) was split into Kagisano/Molopo municipality and Joe Morolong municipality, with the former portion now in North West and the latter now part of the Northern Cape.
- Moshaweng municipality (now part of Joe Morolong municipality) was incorporated in full into Northern Cape based on the current provincial boundaries.

North West and Gauteng:

- Merafong City municipality (2001) was a cross-boundary local municipality between North West and Gauteng and was allocated to Gauteng based on the current provincial boundaries.
- West Rand (DMA) municipality (2001) was not aligned to the then provincial boundary and was absorbed into Mogale City municipality in full based on the current provincial boundaries.
- City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Gauteng and North West provinces. The portions adjacent to Moretele and Madibeng municipalities were allocated to Gauteng in full based on the current provincial boundaries.

North West and Limpopo:

- Limpopo lost a portion of the Bela-Bela municipality to North West's Moretele municipality. In turn, North West lost a portion of the Moretele municipality to Limpopo's Bela-Bela municipality based on the current provincial boundaries.

Gauteng and Mpumalanga:

- A portion of Delmas municipality (2001), now called Victor Kanye, was allocated to the City of Tshwane in Gauteng based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Kungwini municipality, now incorporated into the City of Tshwane, was a cross-boundary municipality and is now fully allocated to Gauteng, based on the current provincial boundaries.

Mpumalanga and Limpopo:

- Greater Groblersdal, now Elias Motsoaledi, Greater Marble Hall, now Ephraim Mogale, and Greater Thubatse were cross-boundary municipalities between Mpumalanga and Limpopo and have now been allocated in full to Limpopo. Ephraim Mogale municipality was absorbed into the Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve.
- Bushbuck Ridge municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Limpopo and Mpumalanga and has now been allocated in full to Mpumalanga. (Bushbuck Ridge also absorbed a portion of the Kruger Park cross boundary District Management Area.)

KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape:

- Umzimkulu, formerly in Eastern Cape, and Matatiele, formerly in KwaZulu-Natal were in effect exchanged, with Umzimkulu now being in KwaZulu-Natal and Matatiele now being in Eastern Cape based on the current provincial boundaries.

2.2 Local municipal boundary changes: 2001–2011

In 2001, the Geographical Frame consisted of 262 local municipalities. This total has been reduced to 234 local municipalities in the 2011 geographical frame. The difference of 28 municipalities is explained as follows:

In total, 25 District Management Areas (DMAs) were absorbed into the existing provinces.

- The City of Tshwane absorbed a further two municipalities (Nokeng Tsa Taemane and Kungwini).
- A new municipality (Kagisano Molopo – NW379) was established by merging NW391 (Kagisano) and NW395 (Molopo).

For municipalities, 107 municipalities decreased in geographical area while 155 municipalities had an increase in geographical area.

Map 2.2: Municipal boundary changes since 2001

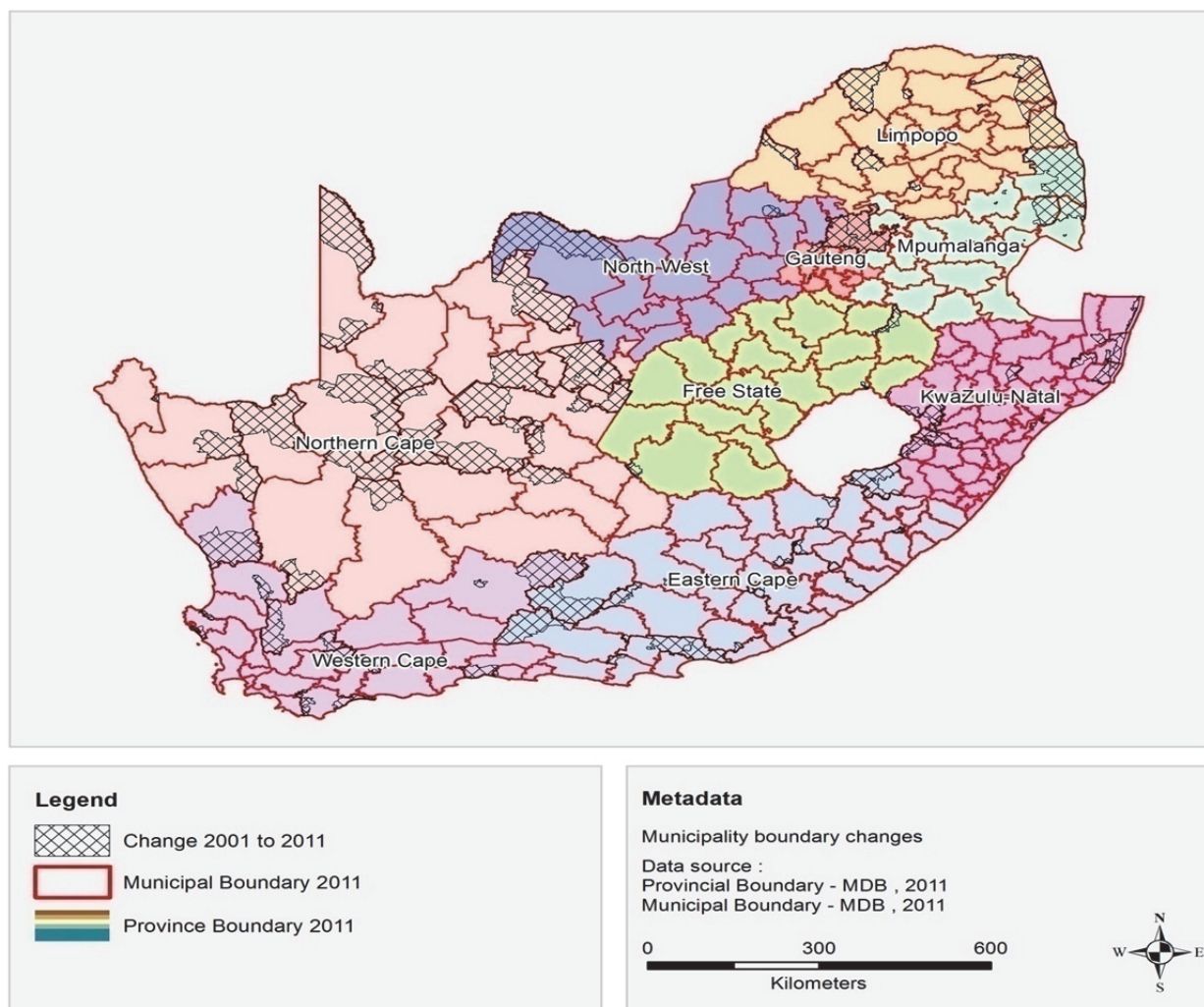
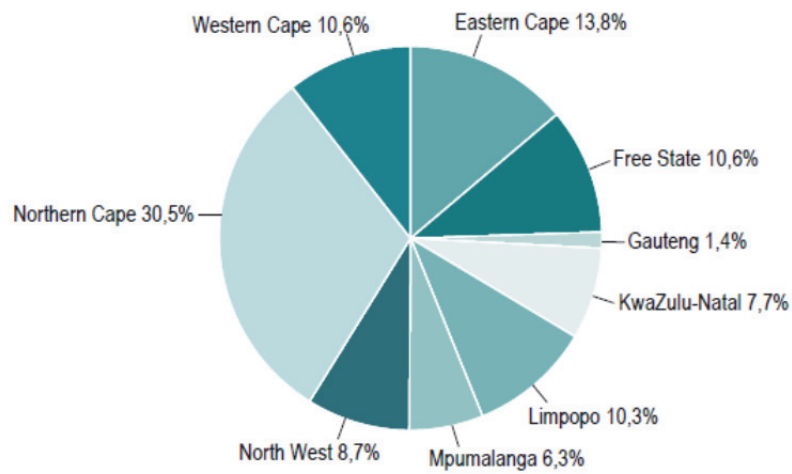


Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011

Source: Stats SA, Geography Division

2.3 Comparing Census 2011 with previous Censuses

Comparison of Census 2011 with previous Censuses (1996 and 2001) required alignment of data for the two Censuses to 2011 municipal boundaries. This is because the country's provincial demarcations underwent changes through a number of changes at provincial and municipal boundaries.

Chapter 3: Results pertaining to persons

3.1 Introduction

A census is the basic source of demographic information at all levels of geography in a given area at a defined time. This chapter provides information on the size, composition and structure of the population of South Africa and the Northern Cape from 1996–2011. It also provides information on general health, education, income, housing and basic services.

3.2 Population size and distribution

Table 3.1: Population and percentage changes at provincial level, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	% change 1996–2001	% change 2001–2011
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	2,1	4,5
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590	2,8	1,4
Gauteng	7 834 125	9 388 854	12 272 263	19,9	30,7
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 300	11,8	7,1
Limpopo	4 576 566	4 995 462	5 404 868	9,2	8,2
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	3 365 554	4 039 939	7,7	20,0
North West	2 727 223	2 984 098	3 509 953	9,4	17,6
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 145 861	-2,0	15,5
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734	14,3	28,7
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	51 770 560	10,4	15,5

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 3.1 shows that:

- During 1996 to 2001, Gauteng's total population increased by 19,9% which was the highest population increase recorded for the years 1996–2001 in all the provinces of South Africa. This was followed by the Western Cape, which recorded a 14,3% increase. KwaZulu-Natal had the third highest increase with 11,8%, followed by North West at 9,4%.
- During 2001 to 2011, Gauteng also recorded the highest percentage change (30,7%), followed by Western Cape (28,7%).
- During 2001 to 2011, the population of Northern Cape increased by 15,5%, which was the fourth highest recorded increase for provinces in South Africa. This was a significant increase when compared to the period 1996 to 2001, where Northern Cape was the only province in South Africa to record a negative population change at -2,0%.

Table 3.2: Population distribution and percentage share by province, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Numbers	% share	Numbers	% share	Numbers	% share
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	15,1	6 278 651	14,0	6 562 053	12,7
Free State	2 633 504	6,5	2 706 775	6,0	2 745 590	5,3
Gauteng	7 834 125	19,3	9 388 854	20,9	12 272 263	23,7
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	21,1	9 584 129	21,4	10 267 300	19,8
Limpopo	4 576 566	11,3	4 995 462	11,1	5 404 868	10,4
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	7,7	3 365 554	7,5	4 039 939	7,8
North West	2 727 223	6,7	2 984 098	6,7	3 509 953	6,8
Northern Cape	1 011 864	2,5	991 919	2,2	1 145 861	2,2
Western Cape	3 956 875	9,7	4 524 335	10,1	5 822 734	11,2
South Africa	40 583 573	100,0	44 819 778	100,0	51 770 560	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 3.2 shows that:

- In 2011, South Africa had a total population of 51 770 560 people, an increase over the years from 44 819 778 people in 2001 and 40 583 573 people in 1996.
- In 2011, Gauteng had the highest number of persons in South Africa with 12 272 263 people belonging to the province, contributing 23,7% to South Africa's total population. The second-most populated province was KwaZulu-Natal which constituted 19,8% (10 267 300) of the entire South African population. The Eastern Cape followed with a population of 6 562 053 people, which constituted 12,7% of the entire South African population.
- The Northern Cape province had the lowest number of persons in 2011, with a total of 1 145 861 persons, which constituted only 2,2% of the South African total population. This shows an increase in the actual number of persons in the province when compared to 2001, when the Northern Cape had a total population of 991 919 persons.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of the population by population group and province, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Census 1996				Census 2001				Census 2011			
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Eastern Cape	86,1	7,6	0,3	5,4	87,2	7,7	0,3	4,9	86,3	8,3	0,4	4,7
Free State	84,4	3,0	0,1	12,0	88,0	3,1	0,1	8,8	87,6	3,1	0,4	8,7
Gauteng	71,7	3,6	2,1	21,8	75,2	3,6	2,3	18,8	77,4	3,5	2,9	15,6
KwaZulu-Natal	82,1	1,4	9,2	6,5	85,2	1,5	8,3	5,0	86,8	1,4	7,4	4,2
Limpopo	96,3	0,2	0,1	2,8	97,0	0,2	0,2	2,7	96,7	0,3	0,3	2,6
Mpumalanga	90,5	0,7	0,4	7,9	93,2	0,7	0,3	5,9	90,7	0,9	0,7	7,5
North West	89,7	1,6	0,4	7,9	90,0	1,8	0,3	7,8	89,8	2,0	0,6	7,3
Northern Cape	44,4	43,1	0,2	11,0	46,5	42,9	0,2	10,3	50,4	40,3	0,7	7,1
Western Cape	20,9	54,2	1,0	20,8	26,7	53,9	1,0	18,4	32,8	48,8	1,0	15,7
South Africa	76,7	8,9	2,6	10,9	79,0	8,9	2,5	9,6	79,2	8,9	2,5	8,9

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 3.3 shows that:

- In 2011, black Africans constituted 79,2% of the population. This was followed by coloureds and whites at 8,9% respectively, then Indians/Asians at 2,5%.
- In 2011, black Africans constituted 50,4% of the total population in the province, which shows an increase when compared to 2001 (46,5%). This was followed by coloureds (40,3%).
- The white population group constituted 7,1% of the entire population in the province in 2011; this shows a decrease when compared to the years 1996 and 2001 (11% in 1996 and 10,3% in 2001).
- The Indian/Asian population group constituted the lowest proportion, at 0,7%. This shows a significant increase when compared to the years 1996 and 2001 (0,2%).

Table 3.4: Population density by province, 2001 and 2011*

Province	Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Population	Area in km2	Density	Population	Area in km2	Density
Eastern Cape	6 278 651	168 966	37,2	6 562 053	168 966	38,8
Free State	2 706 775	129 825	20,8	2 745 590	129 825	21,1
Gauteng	9 388 854	18 178	516,5	12 272 263	18 178	675,1
KwaZulu-Natal	9 584 129	94 361	101,6	10 267 300	94 361	108,8
Limpopo	4 995 462	125 754	39,7	5 404 868	125 754	43,0
Mpumalanga	3 365 554	76 495	44,0	4 039 939	76 495	52,8
North West	2 984 098	104 882	28,5	3 509 953	104 882	33,5
Northern Cape	991 919	372 889	2,7	1 145 861	372 889	3,1
Western Cape	4 524 335	129 462	34,9	5 822 734	129 462	45,0
South Africa	44 819 778	1 220 813	36,7	51 770 560	1 220 813	42,4

*Note: Population density = Population/geographic area in km2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3.4 shows the population density by province in South Africa in 2011. It shows that:

- South Africa's population density increased over the years 2001 and 2011 from 36,7 persons per square kilometre in 2001, to 42,4 persons per square kilometre in 2011.
- Over the years 2001 and 2011, Gauteng had the highest population density due to the high population total and smallest geographic area in South Africa, showing an increase in the population density from 516,5 persons per square kilometre in 2001 to 675,1 persons per square kilometre in 2011.
- Over the years 2001 and 2011, Northern Cape had the lowest population density due to the low population total and large geographic area in South Africa, showing an increase in the population density from 2,7 persons per square kilometre in 2001 to 3,1 persons per square kilometre in 2011.

Table 3.5: Population distribution and percentage share by district and local municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Numbers	% share	Numbers	% share	Numbers	% share
Namakwa	109 603	10,8	108 111	10,9	115 842	10,1
Richtersveld	12 819	1,3	10 125	1,0	11 982	1,0
NamaKhoi	43 841	4,3	44 900	4,5	47 041	4,1
Kamiesberg	11 064	1,1	10 754	1,1	10 187	0,9
Hantam	19 942	2,0	20 351	2,1	21 578	1,9
Karoo Hoogland	12 387	1,2	10 512	1,1	12 588	1,1
Khâi-Ma	9 550	0,9	11 469	1,2	12 465	1,1
Pixley ka Seme	177 481	17,5	166 547	16,8	186 351	16,3
Ubuntu	19 705	1,9	16 375	1,7	18 601	1,6
Umsobomvu	25 367	2,5	23 641	2,4	28 376	2,5
Emthanjeni	39 363	3,9	35 785	3,6	42 356	3,7
Kareeberg	11 474	1,1	9 488	1,0	11 673	1,0
Renosterberg	9 432	0,9	9 070	0,9	10 978	1,0
Thembelihle	13 576	1,3	14 467	1,5	15 701	1,4
Siyathemba	20 156	2,0	18 445	1,9	21 591	1,9
Siyancuma	38 408	3,8	39 275	4,0	37 076	3,2
Siyanda	203 482	20,1	202 160	20,4	236 783	20,7
Mier	7 027	0,7	7 207	0,7	7 003	0,6
Kai !Garib	57 905	5,7	58 671	5,9	65 869	5,7
//KharaHais	80 823	8,0	77 919	7,9	93 494	8,2
!Kheis	15 046	1,5	16 538	1,7	16 637	1,5
Tsantsabane	26 567	2,6	27 082	2,7	35 093	3,1
Kgatelopele	16 113	1,6	14 743	1,5	18 687	1,6
Frances Baard	324 677	32,1	323 563	32,6	382 086	33,3
Sol Plaatjie	205 103	20,3	202 246	20,4	248 041	21,6
Dikgatlong	39 527	3,9	38 262	3,9	46 841	4,1
Magareng	22 457	2,2	21 733	2,2	24 204	2,1
Phokwane	57 591	5,7	61 321	6,2	63 000	5,5
John Taolo Gaetsewe	196 621	19,4	191 539	19,3	224 799	19,6
Joe Morolong	112 435	11,1	97 945	9,9	89 530	7,8
Ga-Segonyana	61 967	6,1	70 392	7,1	93 651	8,2
Gamagara	22 219	2,2	23 202	2,3	41 617	3,6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 3.5 shows that:

- In 2011, Frances Baard district had the highest number of persons amongst the district municipalities in the Northern Cape, with a total of 382 086 persons. This constituted 33,3% of the Northern Cape's total population. This was followed by Siyanda district with a total population of 236 783 persons, constituting 20,7% of the population. Namakwa district had the lowest number of people with a total of 115 842 people, constituting only 10,1% of the Northern Cape's total population.
- In 2011, Frances Baard district had an increase of 58 523 people when compared to 2001 figures of 323 563 people, and also shows an increase of 57 419 people when compared to the 1996 population figure of 324 677 people.
- In 2011, Joe Morolong local municipality in John Taolo Gaetsewe district recorded a decrease of 8 415 people in their population, from 97 945 people in 2001 to 89 530 people in 2011.

Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of the population by population group and local municipality, Census 2011

Municipality	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
Namakwa	6,8	83,2	0,5	8,7	0,7
Richtersveld	13,1	76,6	0,5	8,5	1,4
NamaKhoi	4,2	88,1	0,5	6,6	0,8
Kamiesberg	5,3	85,6	0,5	8,1	0,5
Hantam	4,4	82,2	0,7	12,1	0,6
Karoo Hoogland	5,5	78,9	0,7	14,6	0,4
Khâi-Ma	17,6	75,1	0,4	6,0	0,8
Pixley ka Seme	31,5	59,2	0,6	8,1	0,7
Ubuntu	21,3	69,8	0,5	7,6	0,8
Umsobomvu	62,6	30,6	0,5	5,7	0,7
Emthanjeni	33,2	57,7	0,6	8,0	0,6
Kareeberg	4,8	85,1	0,5	9,1	0,5
Renosterberg	32,9	57,4	0,5	8,6	0,6
Thembelihle	15,2	70,8	0,5	13,1	0,4
Siyathemba	18,8	71,9	0,5	8,5	0,4
Siyancuma	33,0	57,5	0,7	7,5	1,4
Siyanda	29,4	60,4	0,7	8,2	1,4
Mier	4,0	90,4	0,6	4,4	0,6
Kai !Garib	28,3	62,2	0,8	6,3	2,3
//KharaHais	23,1	65,2	0,7	9,9	1,2
!Kheis	6,9	85,4	1,0	5,4	1,4
Tsantsabane	52,8	37,6	0,6	8,4	0,6
Kgatelopele	49,9	38,9	0,7	9,8	0,8
Frances Baard	65,5	24,0	0,9	6,7	2,9
Sol Plaatjie	61,2	27,4	1,2	7,5	2,7
Dikgatlong	58,5	28,5	0,6	3,6	8,9
Magareng	80,0	13,9	0,7	5,1	0,3
Phokwane	81,9	11,0	0,4	6,3	0,5
John Taolo Gaetsewe	84,8	9,3	0,4	5,0	0,6
Joe Morolong	96,4	2,0	0,3	1,2	0,2
Ga-Segonyana	87,0	7,6	0,4	4,6	0,4
Gamagara	55,0	28,7	0,6	14,0	1,7

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.6 shows that:

- The majority of the population in all districts were coloured, except in Frances Baard and John Taolo Gaetsewe districts.
- John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality had the highest proportion of the black African population group of all the districts in the Northern Cape in 2011 (84,8%).
- Joe Morolong local municipality in John Taolo Gaetsewe district recorded the highest proportion of black Africans, about 96,4% of its total population in 2011.
- Namakwa district recorded the highest proportion of the coloured population group in 2011, with 83,2% of the population in this district.
- NamaKhoi local municipality in Namakwa district recorded the highest proportion of its total population belonging to the coloured population group (88,1%) compared with other local municipalities in 2011.
- Karoo Hoogland local municipality had 14,6% of their population forming part of the white population group. This is the highest white population group percentage for all the local municipalities in the province for 2011.

Table 3.7: Population distribution and percentage change by district and local municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	% change 1996–2001	% change 2001–2011
Namakwa	109 603	108 111	115 842	-1,4	7,2
Richtersveld	12 819	10 125	11 982	-21,0	18,3
NamaKhoi	43 841	44 900	47 041	2,4	4,8
Kamiesberg	11 064	10 754	10 187	-2,8	-5,3
Hantam	19 942	20 351	21 578	2,1	6,0
Karoo Hoogland	12 387	10 512	12 588	-15,1	19,8
Khâi-Ma	9 550	11 469	12 465	20,1	8,7
Pixley ka Seme	177 481	166 547	186 351	-6,2	11,9
Ubuntu	19 705	16 375	18 601	-16,9	13,6
Umsobomvu	25 367	23 641	28 376	-6,8	20,0
Emthanjeni	39 363	35 785	42 356	-9,1	18,4
Kareeberg	11 474	9 488	11 673	-17,3	23,0
Renosterberg	9 432	9 070	10 978	-3,8	21,0
Thembelihle	13 576	14 467	15 701	6,6	8,5
Siyathemba	20 156	18 445	21 591	-8,5	17,1
Siyancuma	38 408	39 275	37 076	2,3	-5,6
Siyanda	203 482	202 160	236 783	-0,7	17,1
Mier	7 027	7 207	7 003	2,6	-2,8
Kai !Garib	57 905	58 671	65 869	1,3	12,3
//KharaHais	80 823	77 919	93 494	-3,6	20,0
!Kheis	15 046	16 538	16 637	9,9	0,6
Tsantsabane	26 567	27 082	35 093	1,9	29,6
Kgatelopele	16 113	14 743	18 687	-8,5	26,8
Frances Baard	324 677	323 563	382 086	-0,3	18,1
Sol Plaatjie	205 103	202 246	248 041	-1,4	22,6
Dikgatlong	39 527	38 262	46 841	-3,2	22,4
Magareng	22 457	21 733	24 204	-3,2	11,4
Phokwane	57 591	61 321	63 000	6,5	2,7
John Taolo Gaetsewe	196 621	191 539	224 799	-2,6	17,4
Joe Morolong	112 435	97 945	89 530	-12,9	-8,6
Ga-Segonyana	61 967	70 392	93 651	13,6	33,0
Gamagara	22 219	23 202	41 617	4,4	79,4

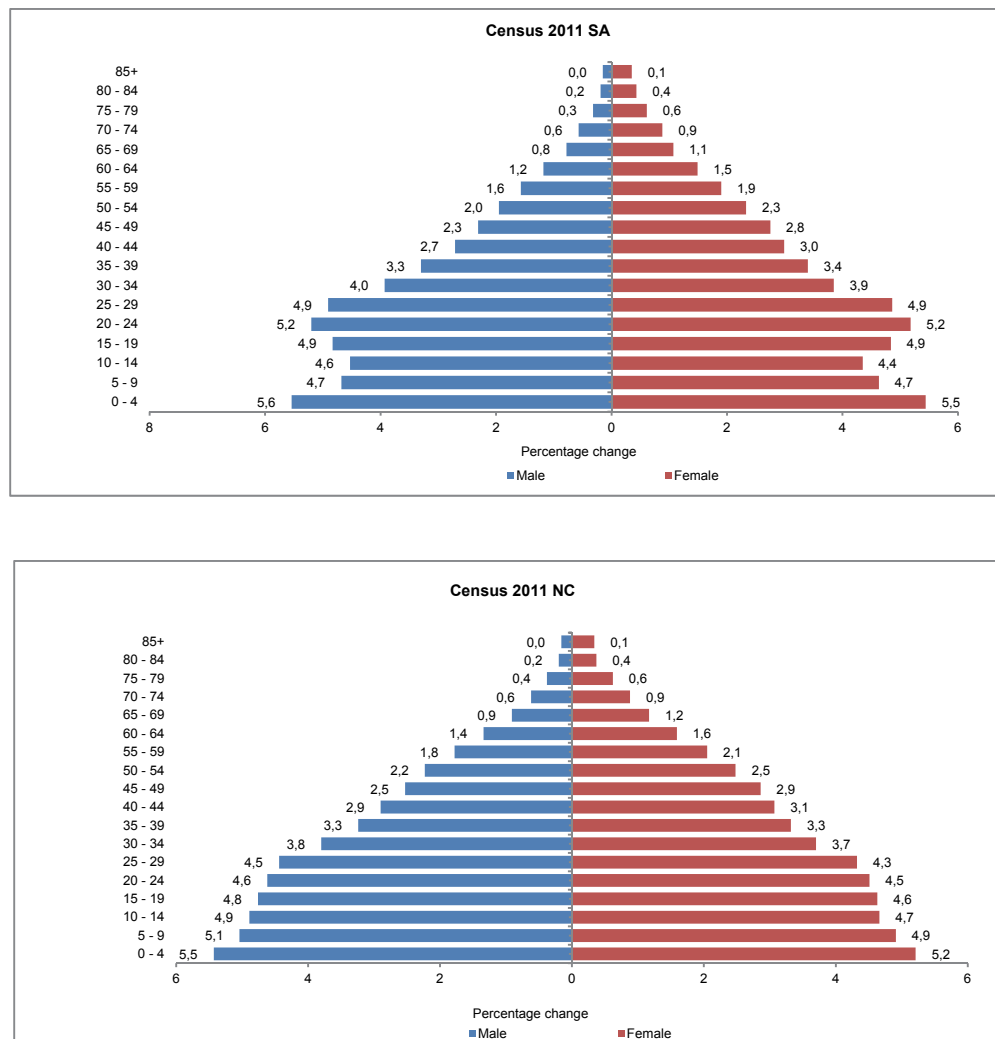
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 3.7 shows that:

- The majority of the local municipalities recorded a decrease in their population size during 1996 to 2001, except NamaKhoi and Khai-Ma in Namakwa district, Siyancuma in Pixley ka Seme district, Mier, Kai !Garib and !Kheis in Siyanda district, Phokwane in Frances Baard district and Ga-Segonyana and Gamagara in John Taolo Gaetsewe district. The highest decrease was recorded in Richtersveld local municipality in Namakwa district (-21%).
- During 2001 to 2011 all districts recorded an increase in their population size. Frances Baard district recorded the highest increase (18,09%), followed by John Taolo Gaetsewe district (17,36%). Namakwa district recorded the lowest increase (7,15%).
- During 2001 to 2011, Gamagara local municipality in John Taolo Gaetsewe district recorded the highest increase (79,37%).

3.3 Age and sex structure

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of the population by five-year age groups, Census 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 3.1 shows that:

- The age group 0–4 years contributed the highest percentages to the South African population total, with males contributing 5,6% and females contributing 5,5%.
- The Northern Cape also had the highest population percentage contribution coming from the age group 0–4 years, with males contributing 5,5% and females contributing slightly lower at 5,2% to the total provincial population.
- The age group 85 years and above contributed the least number of persons to the South African population total, with 0,0% for males and 0,1% for females. There was a similar trend in the Northern Cape, where males contributed only 0,1% to the provincial population total and females 0,3% in the same age group.

Table 3.8: Age structure and dependency ratios by province, Censuses 1996, 2001, and 2011

Province	Census 1996				Census 2001				Census 2011			
	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio
Eastern Cape	39,4	54,7	5,9	82,8	36,6	57,1	6,3	75,1	33,0	60,2	6,7	65,9
Free State	31,5	63,9	4,6	56,5	30,7	64,4	5,0	55,4	29,1	65,4	5,5	52,9
Gauteng	25,9	70	4,1	42,9	24,0	72,1	4,0	38,8	23,7	72,0	4,3	38,9
KwaZulu-Natal	36,2	59,2	4,5	68,8	34,9	60,4	4,7	65,6	31,9	63,1	4,9	58,3
Limpopo	42,7	52	5,4	92,5	39,1	55,2	5,7	80,8	34,0	59,8	6,3	67,4
Mpumalanga	37,2	58,6	4,2	70,6	35,8	59,9	4,3	66,9	31,2	64,1	4,7	56,0
North West	33,9	61,3	4,8	63,1	31,1	63,7	5,2	57,0	29,6	64,7	5,6	54,4
Northern Cape	34,8	60,3	4,9	65,8	32,1	62,5	5,4	60,0	30,1	64,2	5,7	55,8
Western Cape	29,2	65,6	5,2	52,4	27,3	67,5	5,2	48,1	25,1	69,0	5,9	44,9
South Africa	34,5	60,6	4,8	66,1	32,4	62,5	5,1	60,9	29,7	64,7	5,5	54,9

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 3.8 gives the dependency ratios by province in South Africa in 1996, 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- The dependency ratio in South Africa decreased from 66,1 in 1996 to 54,9 in 2011.
- Over the years 1996, 2001 and 2011, Limpopo had the highest dependency ratio amongst South African provinces with a dependency ratio of 92,5 in 1996, 80,8 in 2001, and 67,4 in 2011.
- Gauteng had the lowest dependency ratio amongst South African provinces over the years 1996, 2001, and 2011, with a dependency ratio of 42,9 in 1996, 38,8 in 2001, and 38,9 in 2011.
- The Northern Cape also recorded a decrease in the dependency ratio over the years 1996, 2001, and 2011 (from 65,8 in 1996 to 55,8 in 2011).

Table 3.9: Dependency ratios by district and local municipality, 1996, 2001, and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996				Census 2001				Census 2011			
	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio
Namakwa	32,0	61,8	6,2	61,8	29,3	64,0	6,7	56,3	25,8	66,1	8,1	51,2
Richtersveld	29,0	67,3	3,7	48,6	28,0	67,2	4,8	48,8	23,8	70,2	6,0	42,5
NamaKhoi	31,8	62,9	5,2	58,8	28,7	65,6	5,7	52,4	24,9	66,9	8,2	49,4
Kamiesberg	32,7	59,0	8,3	69,5	29,9	61,4	8,6	62,7	26,5	63,3	10,2	57,9
Hantam	33,8	58,2	8,1	72,0	31,1	60,4	8,5	65,6	27,5	64,3	8,3	55,6
Karoo Hoogland	30,5	61,6	7,9	62,3	29,7	61,1	9,1	63,5	27,7	62,3	10,0	60,5
Khâi-Ma	34,7	59,8	5,5	67,2	29,0	65,9	5,2	51,9	25,9	68,6	5,5	45,7
Pixley ka Seme	36,3	58,3	5,4	71,5	32,6	61,5	5,9	62,6	31,6	62,4	6,1	60,4
Ubuntu	36,9	57,9	5,2	72,7	33,2	61,1	5,7	63,7	33,3	61,1	5,6	63,5
Umsobomvu	37,2	57,4	5,4	74,2	33,7	61,0	5,3	63,9	31,4	62,8	5,8	59,3
Emthanjeni	34,4	60,5	5,2	65,5	31,6	62,4	6,0	60,3	31,7	62,5	5,8	60,1
Kareeberg	37,0	55,2	7,8	81,2	32,6	59,0	8,4	69,5	29,4	62,5	8,1	59,9
Renosterberg	35,5	58,7	5,9	70,5	32,9	60,6	6,5	65,0	32,8	61,0	6,2	64,0
Thembelihle	37,4	57,2	5,3	74,7	32,1	61,9	5,9	61,4	30,9	62,8	6,4	59,3
Siyathemba	34,7	60,0	5,3	66,7	33,7	60,4	5,9	65,6	30,8	63,2	6,0	58,2
Siyancuma	37,9	57,1	5,0	75,1	32,3	62,1	5,6	61,0	31,8	62,2	6,0	60,8
Siyanda	33,2	62,2	4,6	60,8	30,8	64,1	5,1	56,0	28,4	66,4	5,1	50,5
Mier	38,1	56,7	5,3	76,5	37,3	57,3	5,4	74,5	31,6	61,2	7,1	63,3
Kai !Garib	31,5	63,3	5,2	58,0	27,4	67,3	5,4	48,7	24,4	70,5	5,1	41,9
//KharaHais	33,5	61,8	4,7	61,8	31,7	63,0	5,3	58,7	29,8	64,6	5,5	54,7
!Kheis	36,0	59,8	4,2	67,2	34,4	60,6	5,0	65,0	35,0	60,3	4,7	65,9
Tsantsabane	32,6	63,6	3,8	57,2	31,4	63,9	4,7	56,5	27,9	67,6	4,4	47,8
Kgatelopele	34,3	62,8	2,9	59,2	31,8	64,7	3,5	54,6	29,5	66,4	4,1	50,6
Frances Baard	32,7	62,4	4,9	60,3	30,0	64,7	5,4	54,7	29,6	64,9	5,5	54,1
Sol Plaatjie	31,6	63,6	4,8	57,2	28,8	65,8	5,4	52,0	28,3	66,2	5,5	51,0
Dikgatlong	35,0	60,1	4,8	66,2	31,7	63,3	5,0	58,0	31,6	63,1	5,3	58,5

Municipality	Census 1996				Census 2001				Census 2011			
	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio
Magareng	34,5	60,0	5,5	66,7	32,9	61,1	6,1	63,8	31,4	62,2	6,4	60,7
Phokwane	34,7	60,6	4,7	65,0	31,8	62,9	5,3	59,0	32,3	61,9	5,7	61,5
John Taolo Gaetsewe	40,0	55,8	4,3	79,4	38,1	57,1	4,8	75,1	34,0	61,2	4,8	63,3
Joe Morolong	43,0	52,3	4,6	91,0	41,9	52,5	5,6	90,5	39,4	54,2	6,4	84,6
Ga-Segonyana	36,6	59,6	3,8	67,8	35,4	60,5	4,2	65,5	32,5	63,2	4,3	58,1
Gamagara	33,9	62,5	3,6	60,0	30,2	66,3	3,5	50,8	25,5	71,9	2,6	39,0

Table 3.9 gives the dependency ratios by municipality in the Northern Cape in 1996, 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- The dependency ratios in all local municipalities decreased over the years 1996, 2001 and 2011.
- Over the years 1996, 2001 and 2011, John Taolo Gaetsewe district recorded the highest dependency ratio (79,4 in 1996, 75,1 in 2001, and 63,3 in 2011).
- Frances Baard had the lowest dependency ratio amongst the Northern Cape districts over the years 1996, 2001, and 2011, with a dependency ratio of 60,3 in 1996, 54,7 in 2001, and 54,1 in 2011.
- Joe Morolong local municipality recorded the highest dependency ratio amongst the local municipalities over the years 1996, 2001, and 2011 (91, 90,5 and 84,6 respectively).

Table 3.10: Sex ratios by province, Censuses 2001 and 2011*

Province	Census 2001				Census 2011			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
Eastern Cape	2 906 521	3 372 130	6 278 651	86,2	3 089 701	3 472 353	6 562 053	89,0
Free State	1 297 605	1 409 170	2 706 775	92,1	1 328 967	1 416 623	2 745 590	93,8
Gauteng	4 719 462	4 669 393	9 388 854	101,1	6 189 875	6 082 388	12 272 263	101,8
KwaZulu-Natal	4 478 083	5 106 046	9 584 129	87,7	4 878 676	5 388 625	10 267 300	90,5
Limpopo	2 271 809	2 723 653	4 995 462	83,4	2 524 136	2 880 732	5 404 868	87,6
Mpumalanga	1 603 374	1 762 180	3 365 554	91,0	1 974 055	2 065 883	4 039 939	95,6
North West	1 485 073	1 499 024	2 984 098	99,1	1 779 903	1 730 049	3 509 953	102,9
Northern Cape	479 793	512 126	991 919	93,7	564 972	580 889	1 145 861	97,3
Western Cape	2 192 321	2 332 014	4 524 335	94,0	2 858 506	2 964 228	5 822 734	96,4
South Africa	21 434 040	23 385 737	44 819 778	91,7	25 188 791	26 581 769	51 770 560	94,8

*Note: Sex ratio = number of males/number of females x 100.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Table 3.10 shows the sex ratios by province in South Africa in 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest sex ratio amongst South African provinces in the year 2001 with 101,1, followed by North West with 99,1, then Western Cape with 94,0.
- The province with the lowest sex ratio in the years 2001 and 2011 was Limpopo, with a sex ratio of 83,4 in 2001 and 87,6 in 2011.
- The Northern Cape recorded an increase over the years 2001 and 2011 (93,7 in 2001 and 97,3 in 2011).

Table 3.11: Sex ratio by district council, 2011*

District	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
	Number	Number		
Namakwa	58 274	57 568	115 842	101,2
Pixley ka Seme	92 068	94 284	186 352	97,6
Siyanda	120 168	116 616	236 784	103,0
Frances Baard	185 497	196 589	382 086	94,4
John Taolo Gaetsewe	108 966	115 833	224 799	94,1
Northern Cape	564 972	580 889	1 145 861	97,3

*Note: Sex ratio = number of males/number of females x 100.

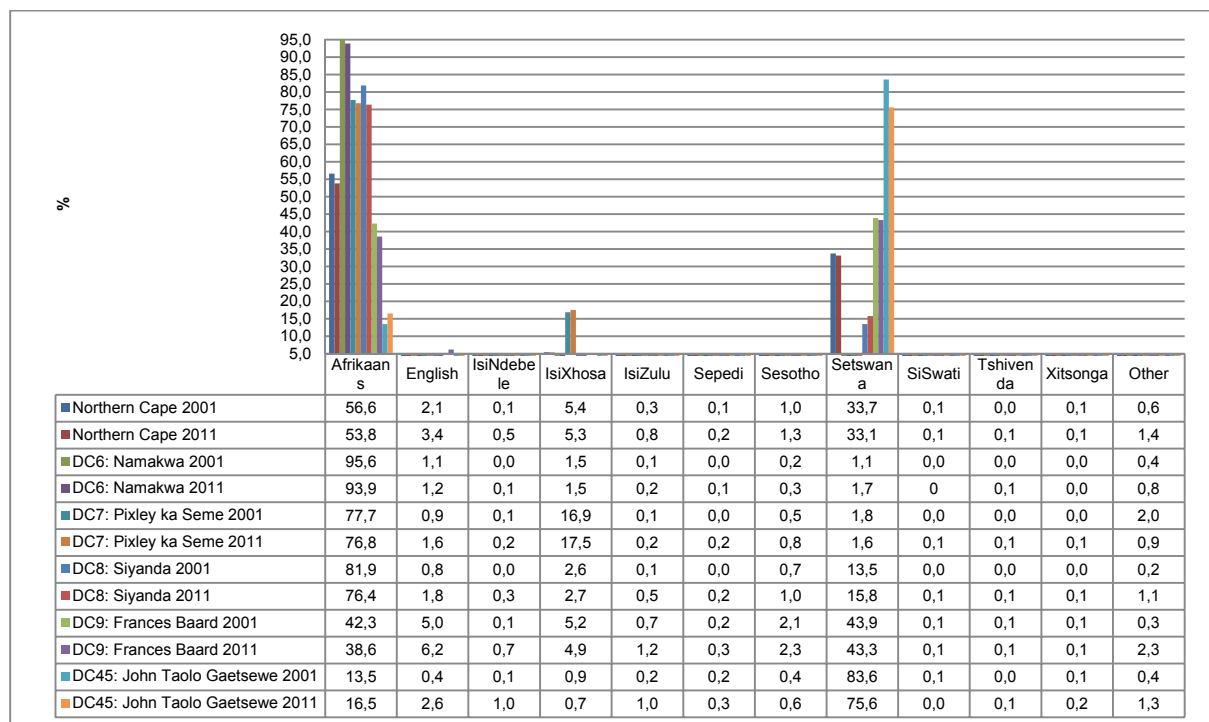
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.11 shows the sex ratios by district council in the Northern Cape in 2011. It shows that:

- Siyanda district had the highest sex ratio amongst the Northern Cape districts in 2011 with 103,0, followed by Namakwa with 101,2.
- The district with the lowest sex ratio in 2011 was John Taolo Gaetsewe, with a sex ratio of 94,1.

3.4 Language

South Africa has 11 official languages, and other unofficial ones. This section looks into the population distribution of the Northern Cape by language spoken.

Figure 3.2: Population distribution by first language most spoken, Northern Cape, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.2 shows that:

- In 2001, 56,6% of the population in the Northern Cape spoke Afrikaans, followed by Setswana (33,7%) and isiXhosa (5,4%).
- In 2011, there was a decrease in the proportion of persons who spoke Afrikaans as compared to 2001, this figure dropped to 53,8%. There was an increase in the proportion of persons who spoke English in 2011 at 3,4%, compared to 2,1% in 2001.
- Namakwa had the highest proportion of people who spoke Afrikaans in the district for the years 2001 and 2011, with 95,6% and 93,9% respectively. Pixley ka Seme district had the second highest proportion of people who spoke Afrikaans after Namakwa district in 2011, with 77,7%. This was closely followed by Siyanda district at 76,4% in 2011.
- John Taolo Gaetsewe had the highest proportion of people who spoke Setswana in the district for the years 2001 and 2011, with 83,6% and 75,6% respectively.
- Pixley ka Seme recorded the highest proportion of people who spoke isiXhosa in both 2001 and 2011 (16,9% in 2001 and 17,5% in 2011).

3.5 General health and functioning

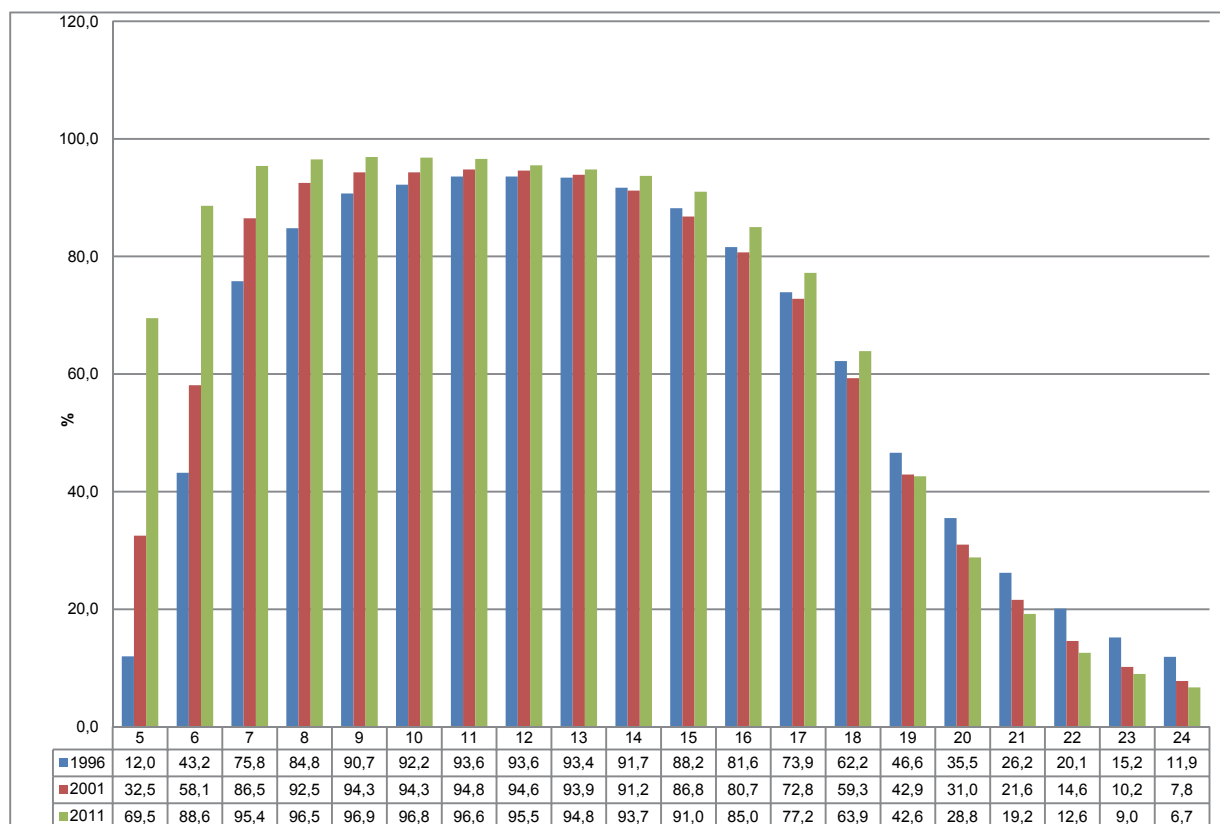
Table 3.12: Distribution of persons by disability status and sex, Northern Cape, Census 2011

Province and district	Disability status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		Number	Number	Number	%	%	%
Namakwa	Not disabled	37 395	38 147	75 542	88,1	87,2	87,6
	Disabled	5 064	5 616	10 680	11,9	12,8	12,4
	Total	42 459	43 763	86 222	100,0	100,0	100,0
Pixley ka Seme	Not disabled	58 950	61 580	120 530	90,7	89,3	90,0
	Disabled	6 050	7 381	13 431	9,3	10,7	10,0
	Total	65 000	68 961	133 961	100,0	100,0	100,0
Siyanda	Not disabled	78 301	77 826	156 127	90,9	89,8	90,3
	Disabled	7 852	8 870	16 722	9,1	10,2	9,7
	Total	86 153	86 696	172 849	100,0	100,0	100,0
Frances Baard	Not disabled	118 245	126 695	244 940	91,0	89,4	90,2
	Disabled	11 664	15 063	26 727	9,0	10,6	9,8
	Total	129 909	141 758	271 667	100,0	100,0	100,0
John Taolo Gaetsewe	Not disabled	72 155	78 016	150 171	86,6	84,7	85,6
	Disabled	11 125	14 046	25 171	13,4	15,3	14,4
	Total	83 280	92 062	175 342	100,0	100,0	100,0
Northern Cape	Not disabled	365 046	382 264	747 310	89,7	88,2	89,0
	Disabled	41 755	50 976	92 731	10,3	11,8	11,0
	Total	406 801	433 240	840 041	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3.12 shows that 10,3% of males were disabled. John Taolo Gaetsewe (13,4%) and Namakwa (11,9%) recorded the highest proportions. The table also shows that 11,8% of the females were disabled. John Taolo Gaetsewe (15,3%) and Namakwa (12,8%) recorded the highest proportions.

3.6 Education

Figure 3.3: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending school, Northern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

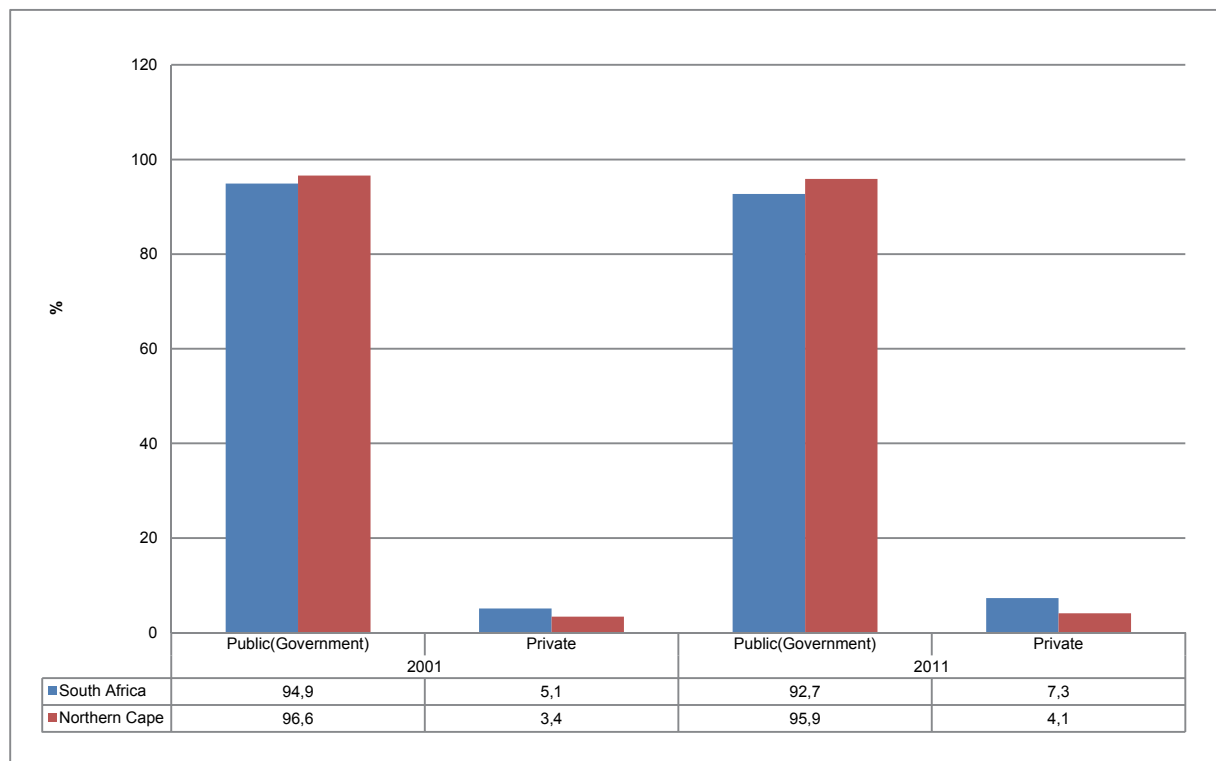
3.6.1 School attendance

Figure 3.3 above shows the percentage of persons (aged 5–24 years) attending school in Northern Cape in 1996, 2001 and 2011. The figure shows that:

- There is a significant increase in the proportion of persons attending school in the ages 5–6 years over the years 1996, 2001 and 2011: persons aged 5 years from 12,0% in 1996 to 69,5% in 2011, and persons aged 6 years from 43,2% in 1996 to 88,6% in 2011.
- There is also an increase in the proportion of persons attending school for persons aged 5–18 years in 2011 when compared to 1996 and 2001.
- The proportion of persons aged 19–24 years who were in school has decreased over the years 1996, 2001 and 2011.

3.6.2 Type of institutions

Figure 3.4: Percentage of persons aged 15–24 years attending an educational institution (private or public), Censuses 2001 and 2011



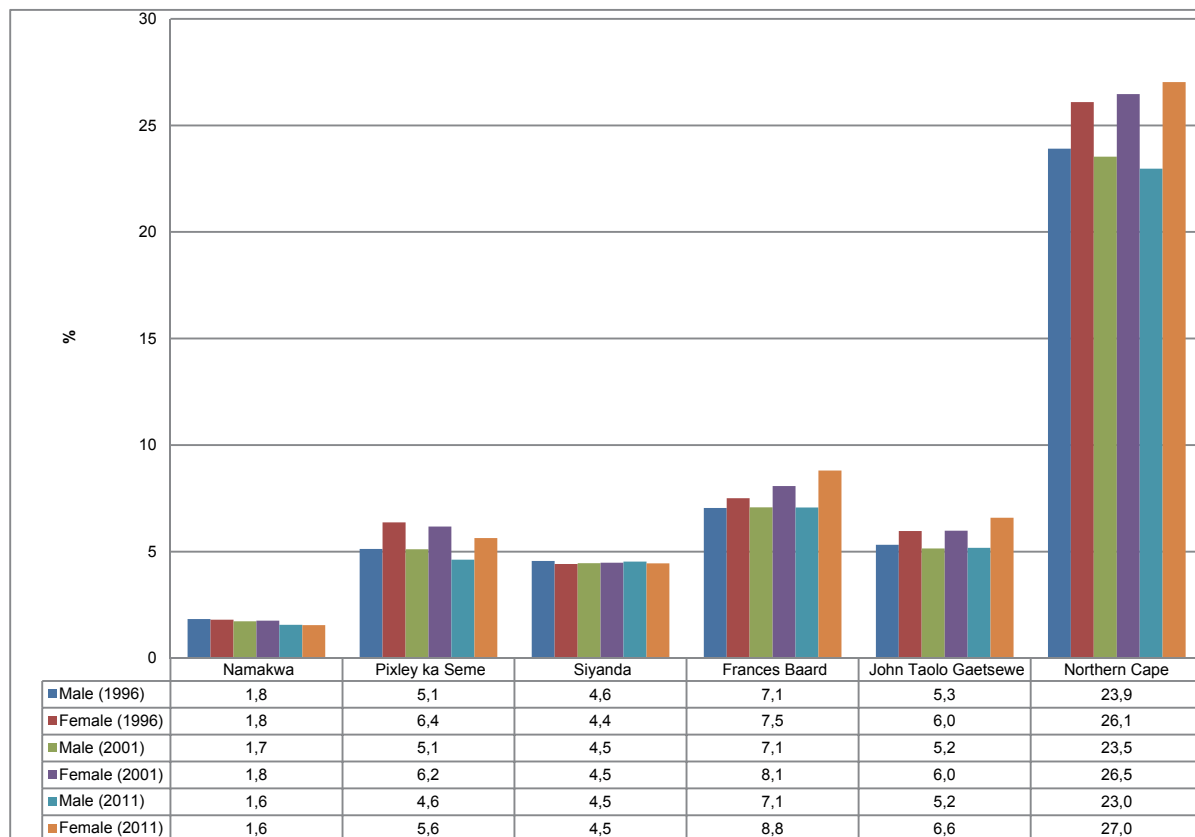
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.4 above gives the percentage of persons attending private or public institutions in South Africa and the Northern Cape in 2001 and 2011. The figure shows that:

- In 2001, 96,6% of the people in the Northern Cape who were attending an educational institution enrolled in public educational institutions – this was slightly higher than the South African figure of 94,9% – and 3,4% enrolled in private educational institutions compared to 5,1% for South Africa.
- In 2011, the Northern Cape had an increase from 3,4% in 2001 to 4,1% in 2011 in the proportion of persons who were attending private educational institutions. South Africa recorded a larger increase from 5,1% to 7,3% over the same respective years.

3.6.3 Education attainment

Figure 3.5: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no education by sex, Northern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

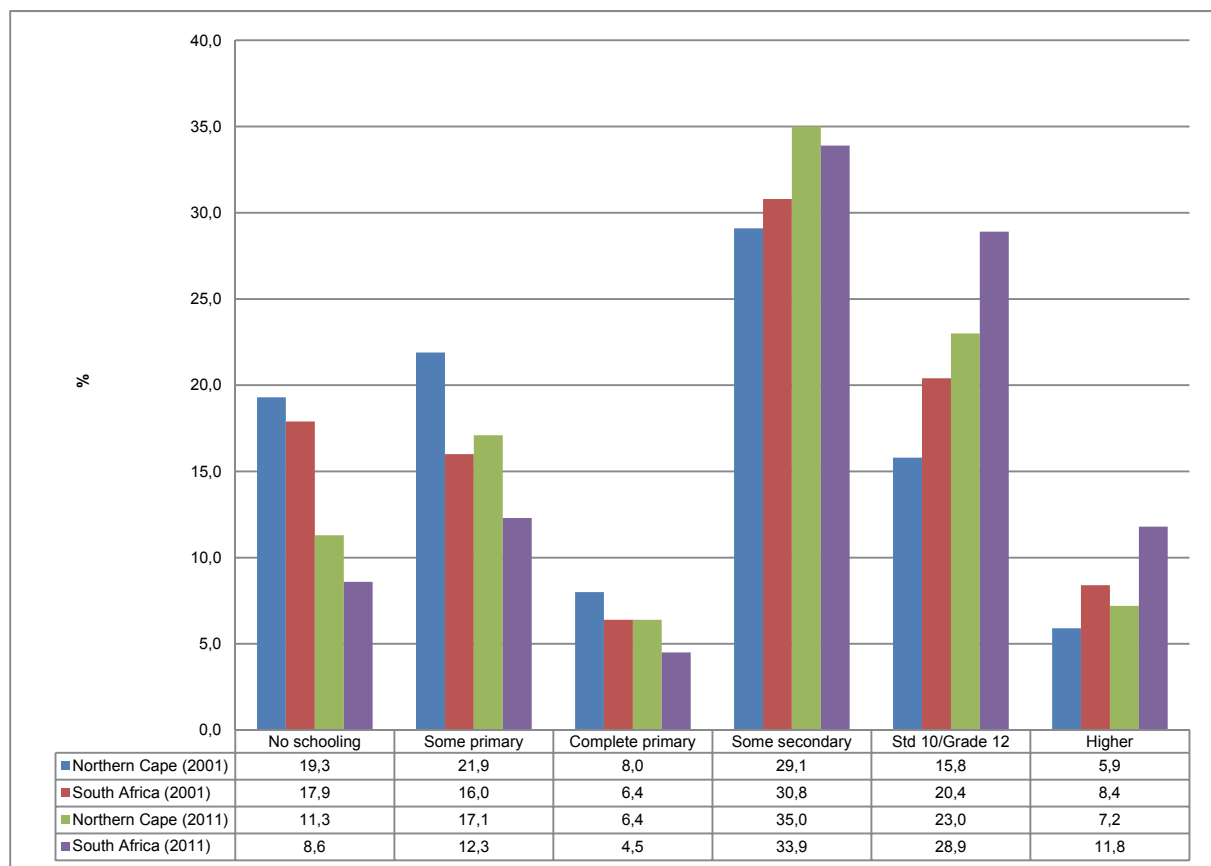


Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.5 above shows the percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no education by sex in the Northern Cape districts for 1996, 2001 and 2011. The figure shows that:

- Namakwa district has continued to record the lowest proportion for both males and females who are aged 20 years and above that have no education (1,8% of males and 1,8% of females in 1996 and 1,6% of males and 1,6% for female in 2011 respectively).
- Frances Baard district recorded the highest proportion of females with no education which increased over the years 1996, 2001, and 2011, with figures of 7,5%, 8,1% and 8,8% over the respective years.

Figure 3.6: Highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older, Censuses 2001 and 2011

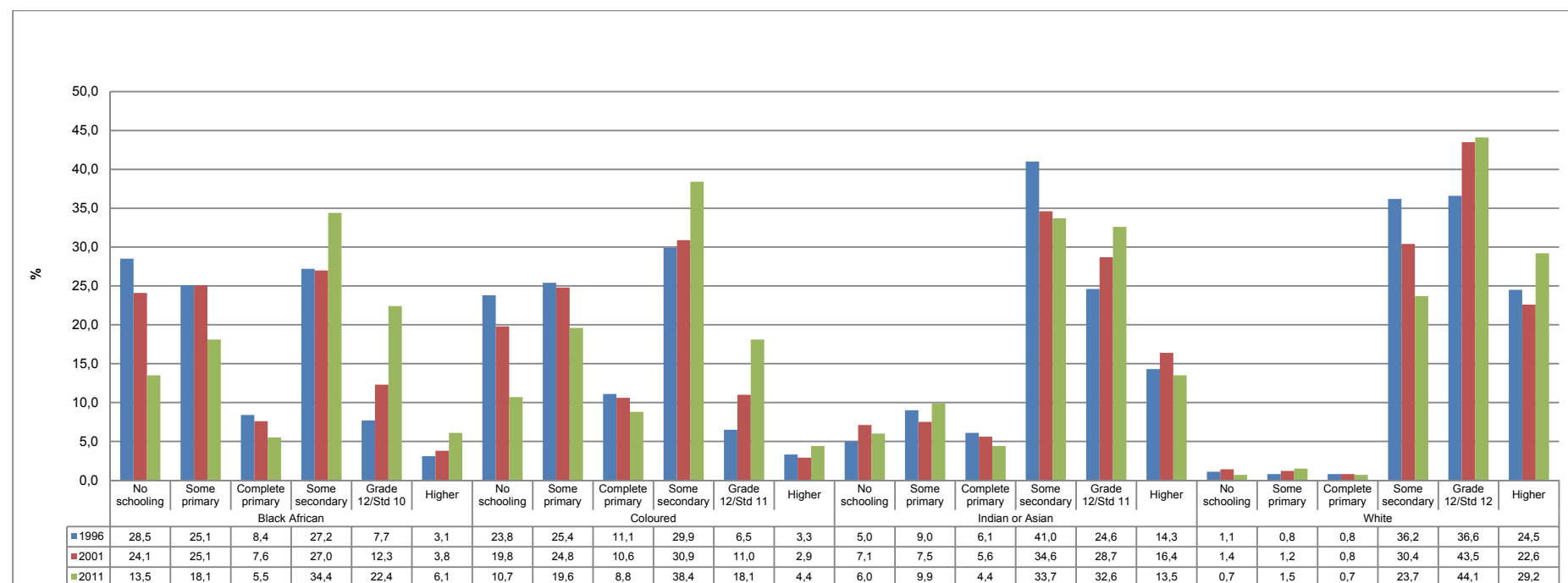


Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.6 above shows the highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older in 2001 and 2011 in the Northern Cape and South Africa. The figure shows that:

- For the years 2001 and 2011, the majority of people in Northern Cape aged 20 years and above had some secondary education; this figure increased from 29,1% in 2001 to 35,0% in 2011.
- About 19,3% of persons aged 20 years and above in Northern Cape had no schooling in 2001. This figure dropped to 11,0% in 2011. These figures were slightly higher than the South African figures in the same years.
- In 2011, Northern Cape had 23,0% of persons aged 20 years and above who had attained a Grade 12 education, which is 5,9% lower than the South African figure of 28,9%.
- Only 7,2% of persons aged 20 years and above had attained a higher education qualification in Northern Cape in 2011, which is 4,6% lower than the South African figure of 11,8%.

Figure 3.7: Highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older by population group, Northern Cape, Censuses 2001 and 2011

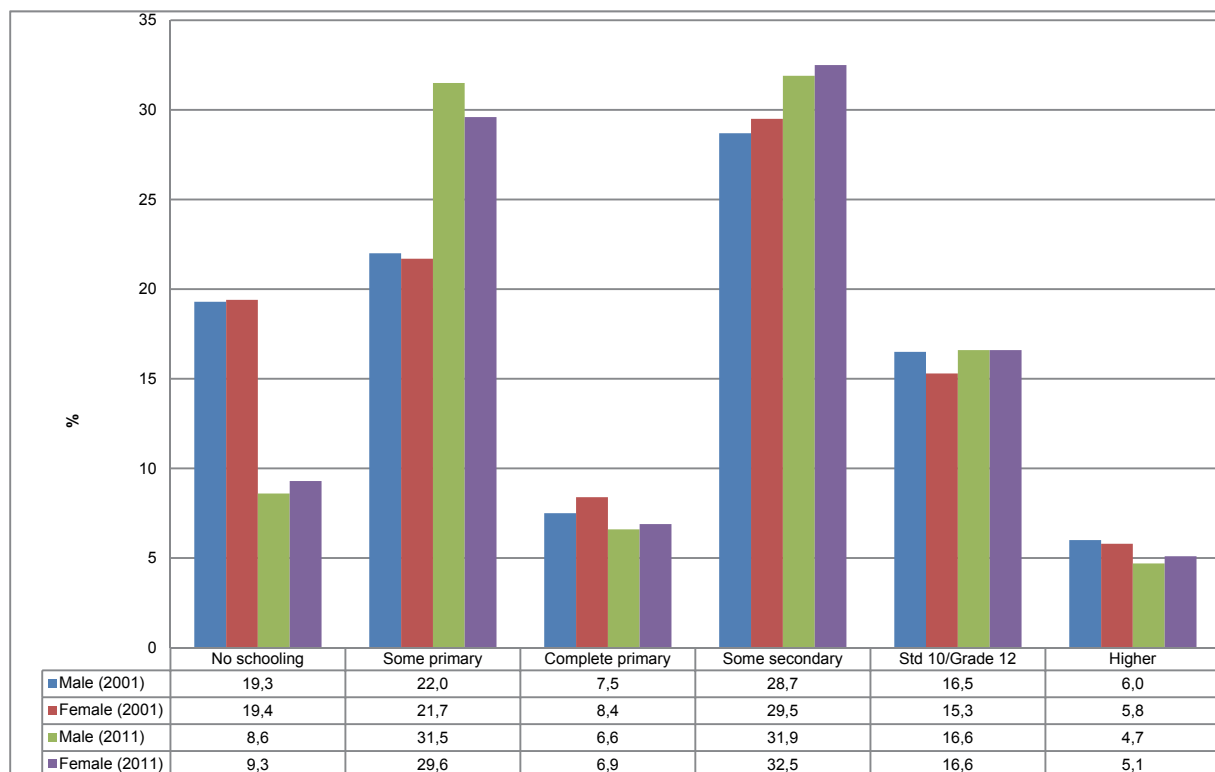


Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.7 above shows the highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older by population group in 1996, 2001 and 2011 in Northern Cape. The figure shows that:

- Over the period 1996 to 2011, the proportions having no schooling among the black African and coloured population groups decreased from 28,5% to 13,5% and 23,8% to 10,7% respectively.
- In 2011, the black African and coloured population groups had large proportions (34,4% and 38,4% respectively) of persons with some secondary education. They also recorded a significant increase in the proportions having matric for the period 1996 to 2011 (7,7% to 22,4% and 6,5% to 18,1% respectively).
- For persons with higher education, the black African and coloured population groups still recorded low proportions (6,1% and 4,4% respectively) as compared to the white population group with 29,2% in 2011.

Figure 3.8: Highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older by sex, Censuses 2001 and 2011



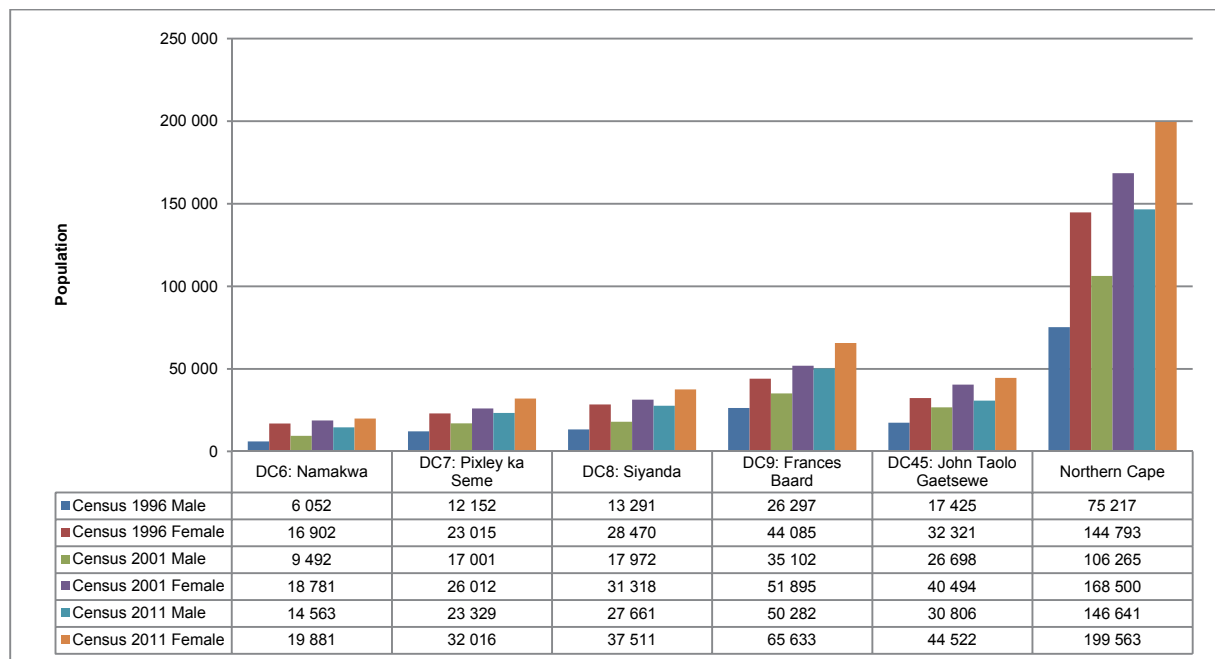
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.8 above shows the highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older by sex in 2001 and 2011 in Northern Cape. The figure shows that:

- In 2011, 8,6% of males aged 20 years and older had no schooling; this figure decreased from 19,3% in 2001, showing an improvement in the level of education for males.
- In 2011, 9,3% of females aged 20 years and older had no schooling; this figure decreased by 10,1% compared to 2001 at 19,4%.
- In 2011, 16,6% of males aged 20 years and older had attained a Grade 12 education, which shows an increase when compared with 16,5% in 2001.
- In 2011, 16,6% of females aged 20 years and older had attained a Grade 12 education compared with 15,3% in 2001.
- In 2011, 4,7% of males and 5,1 % of females aged 20 years and older in the province had attained a higher education qualification.

3.7 Labour force

Figure 3.9: Number of persons aged 15–64 years that were not economically active by sex, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



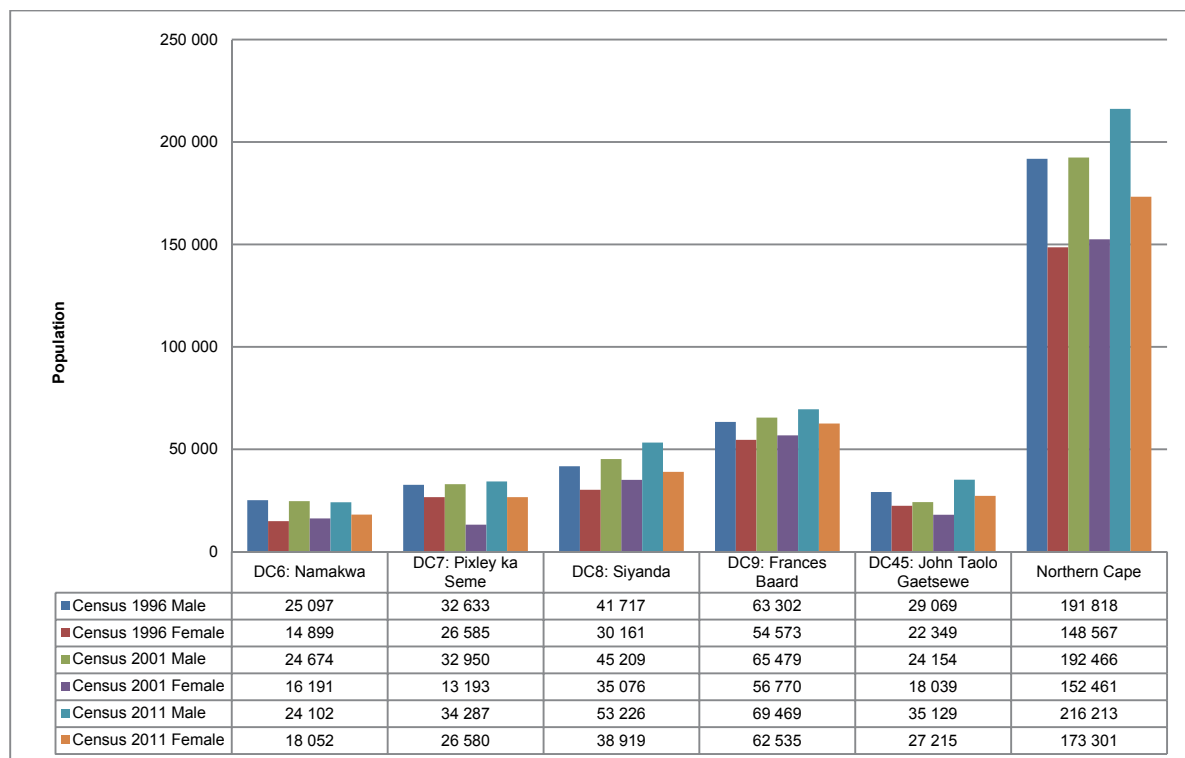
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

3.7.1 Active and not economically active population

Figure 3.9 shows the number of persons aged 15–64 that were not economically active (NEA) by sex for the Northern Cape in 1996, 2001 and 2011. The figure shows that:

- The Northern Cape had a total of 75 217 males and 144 793 females who were not economically active in 1996. The figure increased significantly for males in 2001 to a total of 106 265. The number of females also increased to 168 500.
- In 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of persons (both male and female) who were not economically active as compared to the years 1996 and 2001. In 2011, there was a total of 146 641 males and 199 563 females that were not economically active.
- Frances Baard district had the highest number of inactive females in 1996, 2001 and 2011 (44 085 in 1996, 51 895 in 2001 and 65 633 in 2011).
- Namakwa district had the lowest number of inactive males when compared to other districts in the province with figures of 6 052, 9 492 and 14 563 in 1996, 2001 and 2011 respectively.
- Namakwa district also had the lowest number of inactive females when compared to other districts in the province with figures of 16 902, 18 781 and 19 881 in 1996, 2001 and 2011 respectively; these figures were much higher than those of males when compared over the same years.

Figure 3.10: Number of persons aged 15–64 years that were active (employed and unemployed) by sex, Northern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



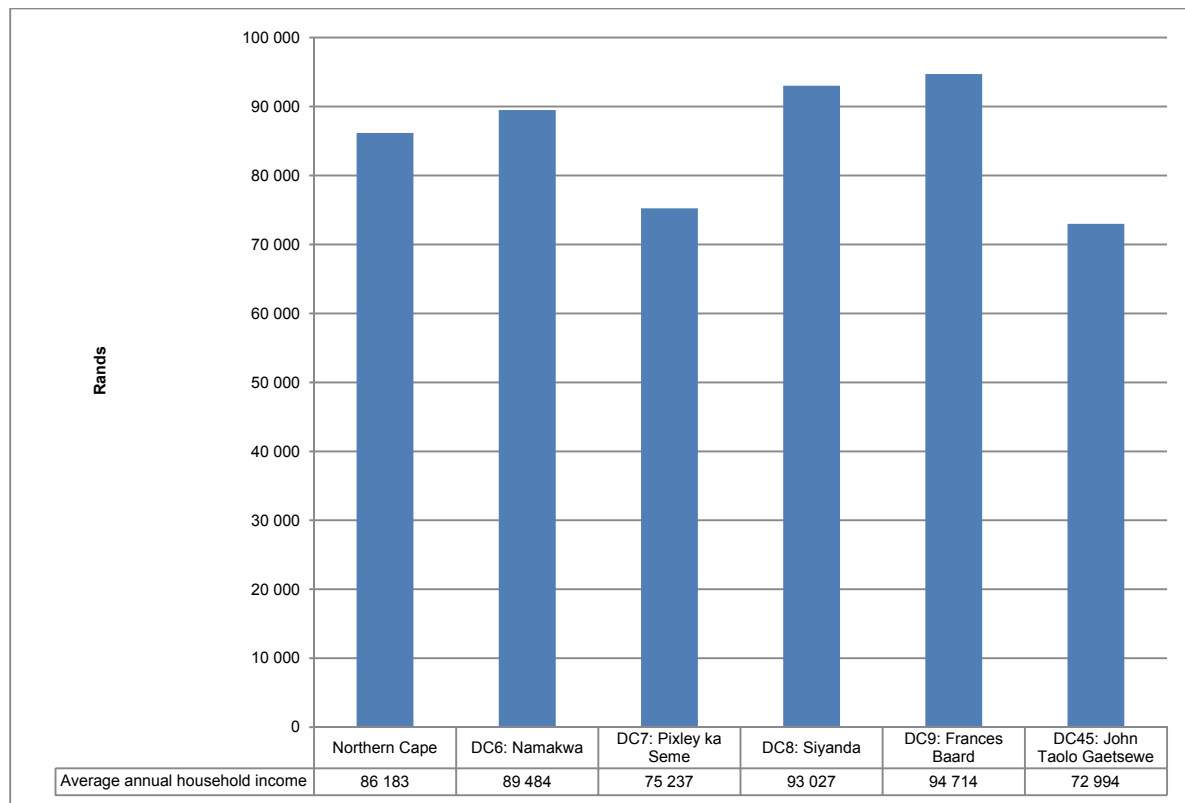
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.10 shows that:

- The Northern Cape had a total of 191 818 males and 148 567 females who were economically active in 1996. The figure increased for males in 2001 to a total of 192 466 males who were economically active, and an increase was recorded for the economically active females as well in 2001, with 152 461 females forming part of this population.
- In 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of persons (both male and female) who were economically active as compared to the years 1996 and 2001. In 2011, there was a total of 216 213 males and 173 301 females that were forming part of the economically active population.
- Frances Baard district had the highest number of inactive females in 1996, 2001 and 2011, with figures increasing over the years showing 63 302, 65 479 and 69 496 active females over the respective years.
- Namakwa district had the lowest number of economically active male labour participants when compared to other districts in the province in 2011, with 24 102 males forming part of this population.
- Namakwa district also had the lowest number of economically active female labour participants when compared to other districts in the province in 2011, with 18 052 females forming part of this population. These figures were much lower than those of males in 2011.

3.8 Average annual household income

Figure 3.11: Average annual household income levels, Northern Cape, Census 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 3.11 above shows the average annual household income levels for Northern Cape and its respective district municipalities for 2011. The figure shows that:

- In 2011, households in the Northern Cape had an average annual income of R86 183,00.
- Frances Baard district had the highest average annual household income level which was R94 714,00, followed by Siyanda district with R93 027,00, and then Namakwa at R89 484,00. These figures were above the provincial average figure of R86 183,00.
- John Taolo Gaetsewe district had the lowest average annual household income level at R72 994,00, followed by Pixley ka Seme with R75 237,00.

Chapter 4: Housing and basic services

Housing is one of the basic human needs and has both direct and indirect implications on the lives of individuals and households, including health, welfare and social status in communities. The number of households has been steadily growing over the past 15 years. Population growth has been mostly responsible for that, but the changing pattern of household formations can be attributed to such growth and diversity as well.

This chapter provides an overview of profiles on housing and household basic services such as the type of dwelling, housing ownership, energy and water supply.

4.1 Number of households

Table 4.1: Distribution of households by province, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%
Western Cape	983 015	10,9	1 173 304	10,5	1 634 000	11,3
Eastern Cape	1 303 287	14,4	1 481 640	13,2	1 687 385	11,7
Northern Cape	218 339	2,4	245 086	2,2	301 405	2,1
Free State	625 011	6,9	733 302	6,5	823 316	5,7
KwaZulu-Natal	1 689 995	18,7	2 117 274	18,9	2 539 429	17,6
North West	591 240	6,5	816 643	7,3	1 062 015	7,3
Gauteng	2 069 512	22,8	2 735 168	24,4	3 909 022	27,1
Mpumalanga	669 801	7,4	785 433	7,0	1 075 488	7,4
Limpopo	909 371	10,0	1 117 855	10,0	1 418 102	9,8
South Africa	9 059 571	100,0	11 205 705	100,0	14 450 161	100,0

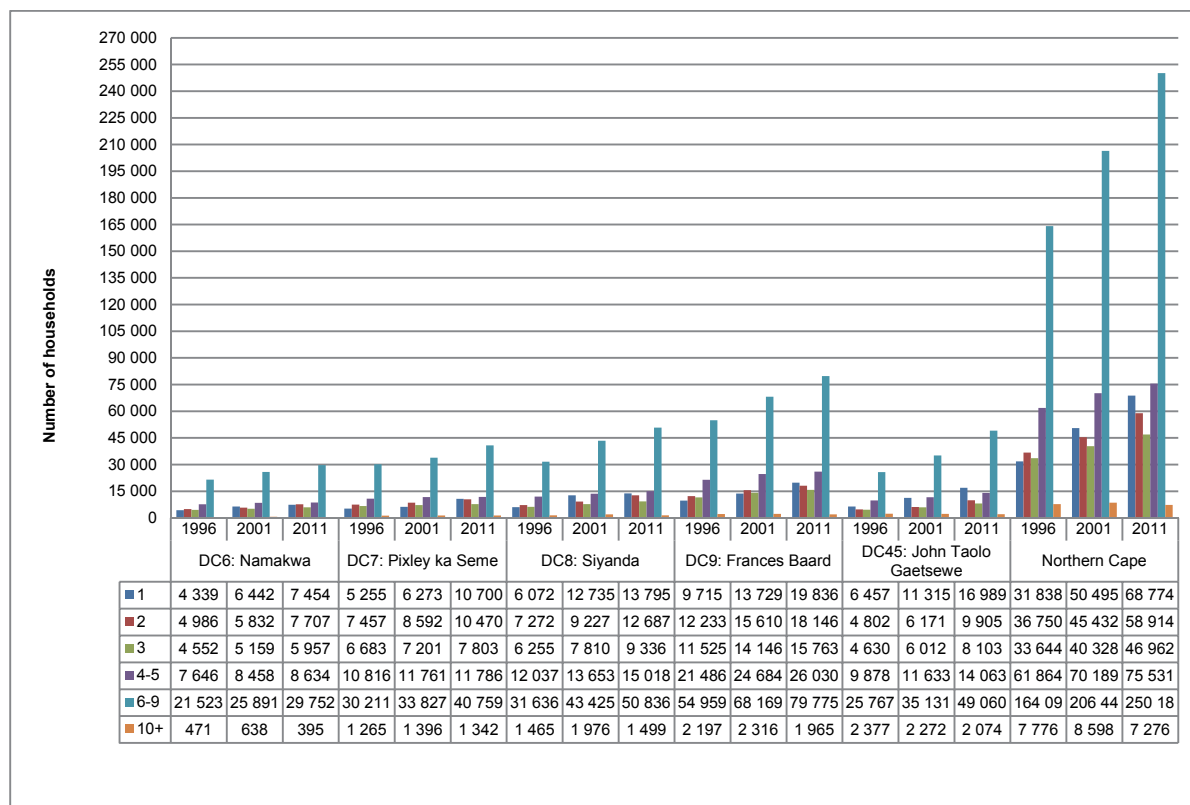
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of households in South Africa by province in 1996, 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- The number of households in South Africa increased over the years 1996, 2001, and 2011 from 9 059 571 in 1996 to 11 205 705 in 2001, and to 14 450 161 in 2011.
- In 2011, Gauteng recorded the highest population (3,9 million). This represents 27,1% of all households in the country. Gauteng was followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 2,5 million (17,6%) households and Eastern Cape with 1,6 million (11,7%) households. Northern Cape recorded the lowest number of households (301 405).

4.1.1 Household size

Figure 4.1: Number of households by household size, Northern Cape, 1996, 2001 and 2011



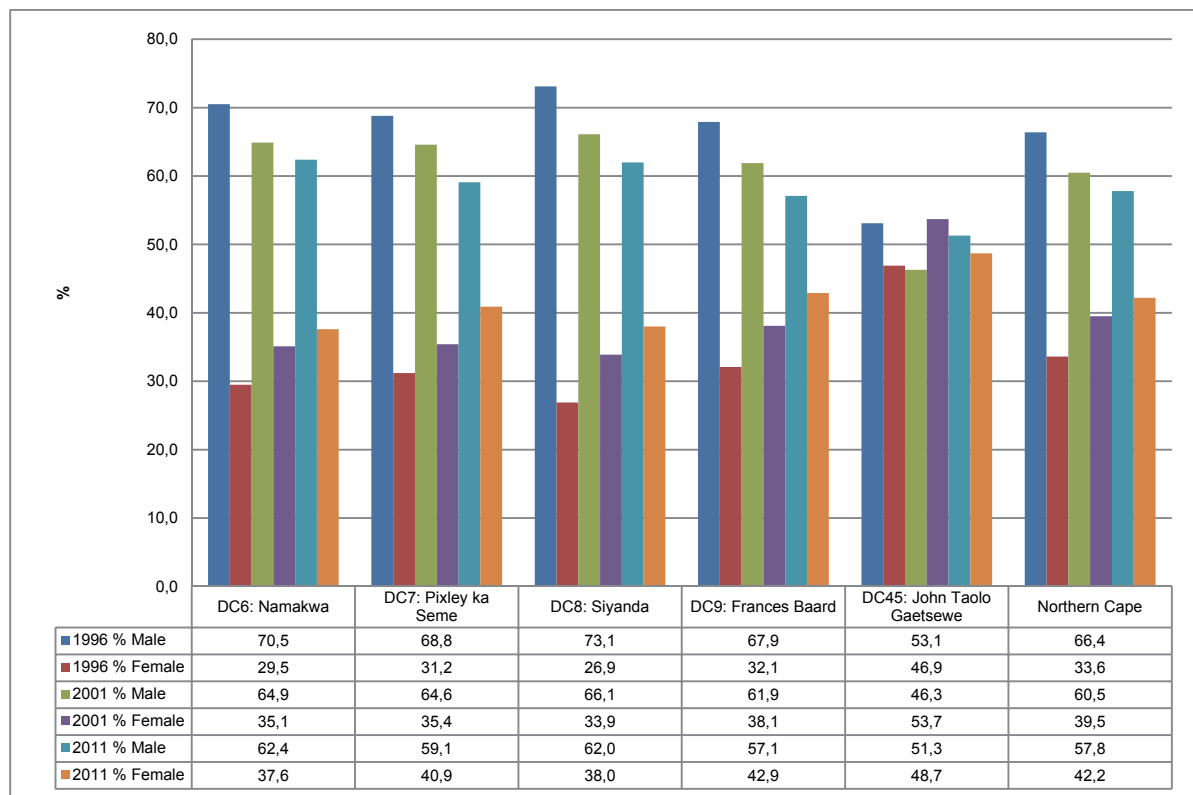
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.1 shows the number of households by household size in Northern Cape for 1996, 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- In Northern Cape, there were 68 774 households with single-person household size in 2011. This shows a substantial increase in the number of one-person households when compared to the years 1996 and 2001.
- In 2011, Frances Baard district had the highest number of households with one-person household (19 836), followed by John Taolo Gaetsewe district (16 989).
- There was a significant increase in the number of households having a 6–9 person household size across the years 1996, 2001, and 2011 across all districts in the Northern Cape.
- Namakwa district had the least number of households with 10-person household size in 1996, at 471. This figure decreased to 395 in 2011.

4.1.2 Headship by sex

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of household heads by sex, Northern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



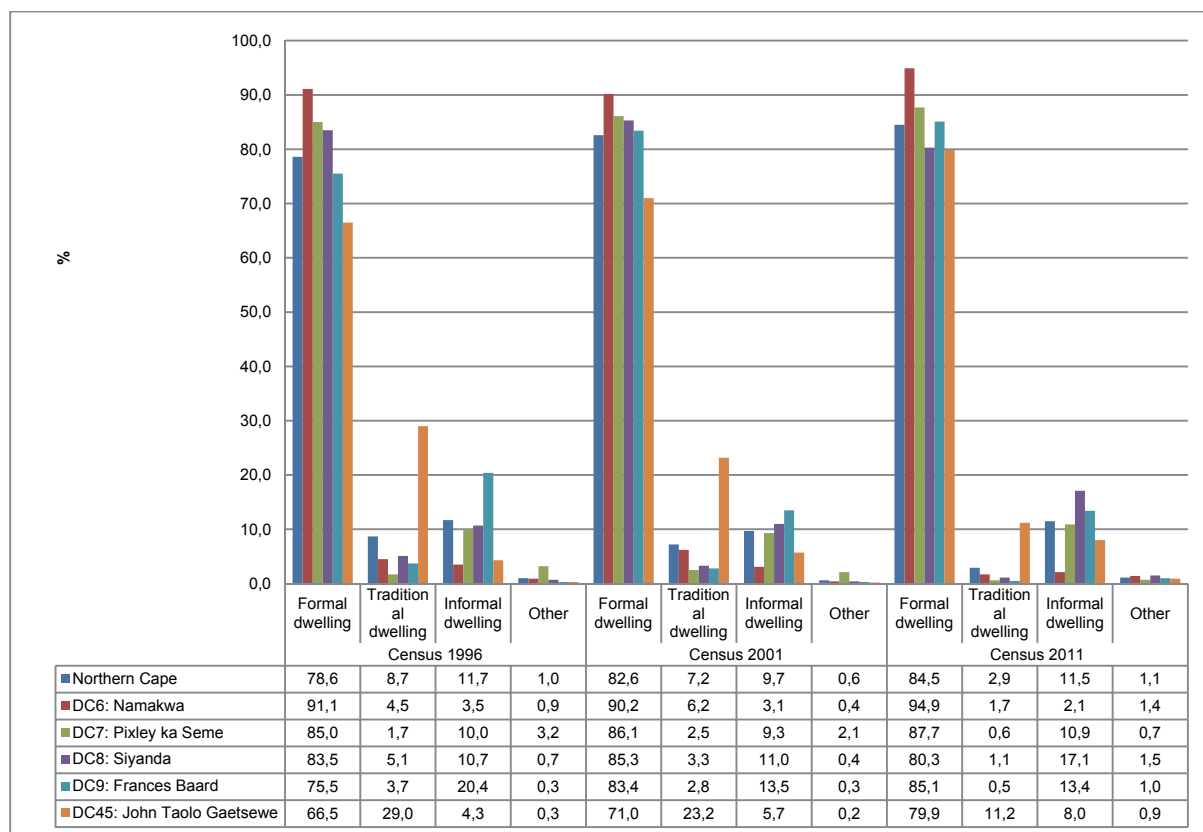
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of heads of the household by sex in Northern Cape from 1996 to 2011. It shows that:

- In 2011, there were 57,8% male-headed households in the Northern Cape. This figure decreased from 60,5% in 2001.
- From 1996 to 2011, there have been more male-headed households than females across all the districts in Northern Cape, except for John Taolo Gaetsewe district in 2001, where there were more female-headed households than males.

4.2 Type of dwelling

Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling, Northern Cape, 1996, 2001 and 2011



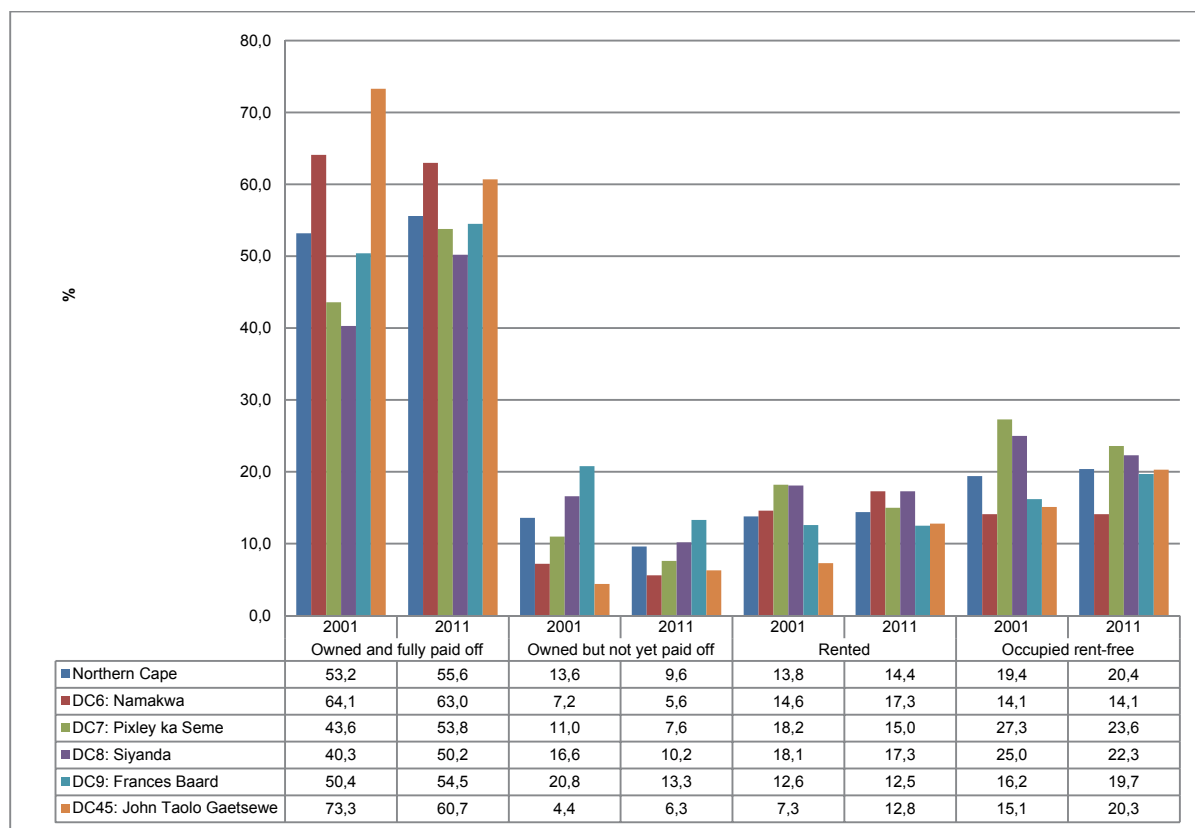
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.3 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling in Northern Cape for 1996, 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- In 1996, 78,6% of households in Northern Cape occupied formal dwellings. This figure increased to 82,6% in 2001, and further to 84,5% in 2011.
- For the period 1996 to 2011, district municipalities showed an increase in households occupying formal dwellings; John Taolo Gaetsewe district showed a significant increase (66,5% in 1996, 71,0% in 2001 and 79,9% in 2011).
- In 1996, John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality also showed the highest percentage of households occupying traditional dwellings, 29,0%. The figure decreased to 23,2% and 11,2% in 2001 and 2011 respectively.

4.3 Tenure status

Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status, Northern Cape, 2001 and 2011



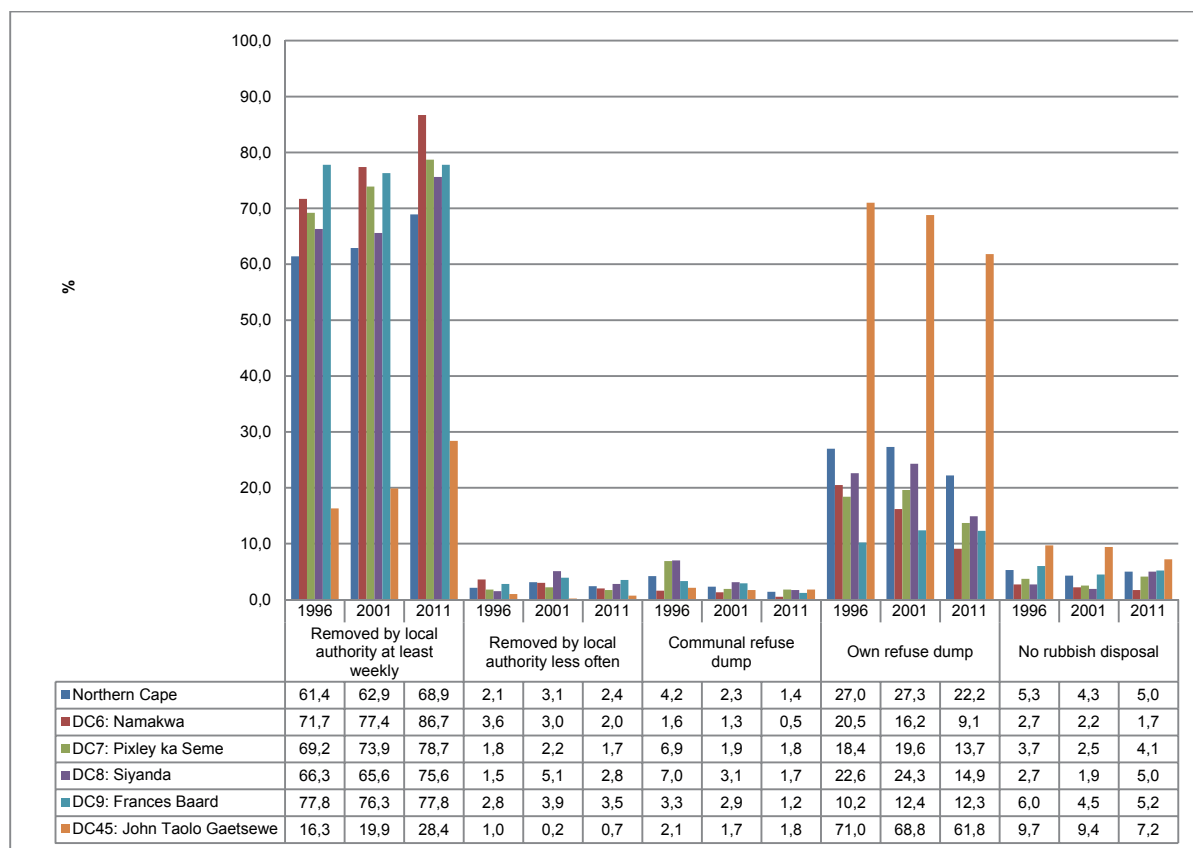
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by tenure status in Northern Cape for 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- In 2011, 55,6% of households in Northern Cape occupied dwellings that were owned and fully paid off. This figure increased slightly from 53,2% in 2001.
- In 2011, Namakwa district recorded the highest proportion of households that occupied dwellings that were owned and fully paid off at 63,0%, followed by John Taolo Gaetsewe district at 60,7%. This shows a significant decrease in the number of dwellings that were owned and fully paid off for John Taolo Gaetsewe district, from 73,3% in 2001.
- In 2011, 9,6% of households occupied dwellings that were owned but not yet paid off, 14,4% were rented and 20,4% were occupied rent-free in the Northern Cape.
- In 2011, Frances Baard district recorded the highest proportion of households that occupied dwellings that are owned but not yet paid off at 13,3%, while Siyanda and Namakwa districts recorded the highest proportion of households that rented their dwellings (17,3%).

4.4 Refuse disposal

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of households by mode of refuse disposal in Northern Cape, 1996, 2001 and 2011



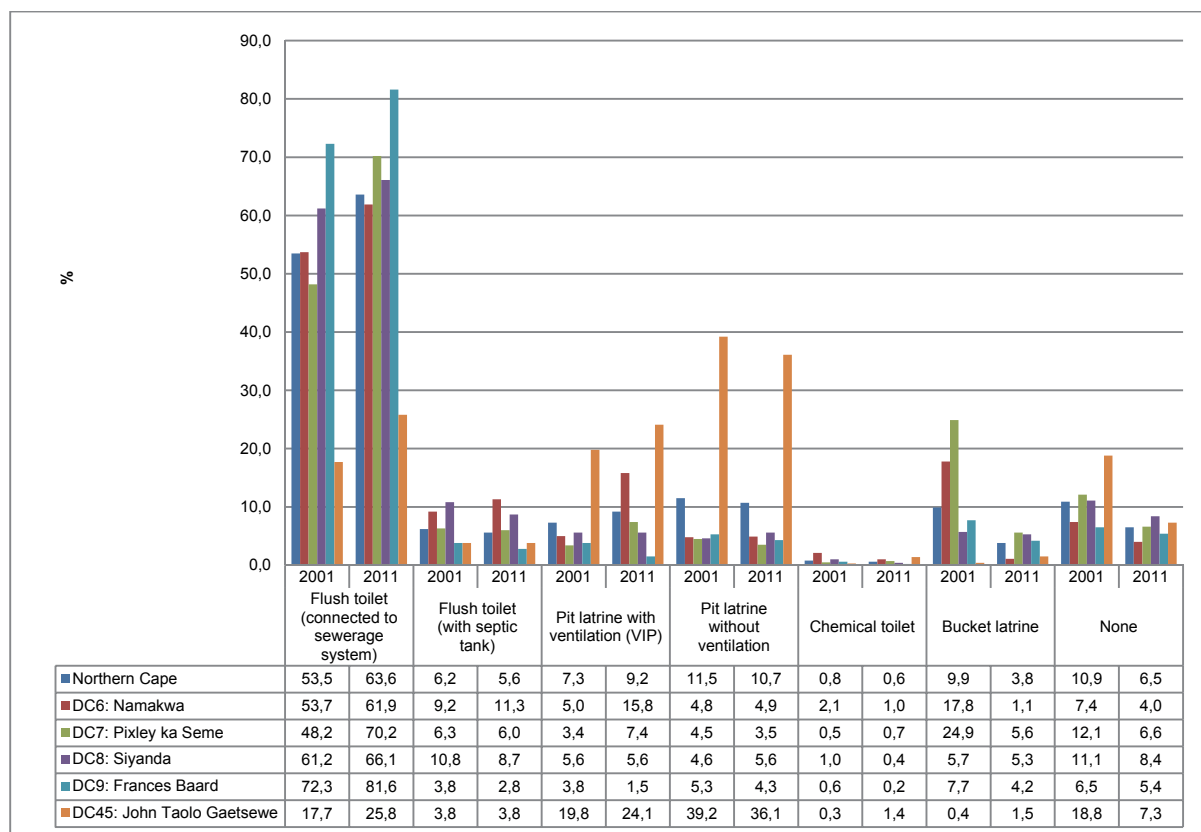
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.5 shows the percentage distribution of households by mode of refuse disposal in Northern Cape for 1996, 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- In the Northern Cape, the proportion of households whose refuse is removed by a local authority at least once a week increased from 61,4% in 1996 to 68,9% in 2011.
- In 2011, Namakwa district recorded the highest proportion of households whose refuse is removed by a local authority at least once a week at 86,7%, while John Taolo Gaetsewe recorded the lowest proportion at 28,4%.
- In 2011, the proportion of households that used their own refuse dump in Northern Cape decreased from 27,3% in 2001 to 22,2% in 2011.
- In 2011, John Taolo Gaetsewe district continued to record the highest proportion of households that used their own refuse dump; it declined from 68,8% in 2001 to 61,8% in 2011.
- 5% of households in Northern Cape had no form of rubbish disposal in 2011, which is a 0,7% increase when compared with the 4,3% of 2001.

4.5 Toilet facilities

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities, Northern Cape, Censuses 2001 and 2011



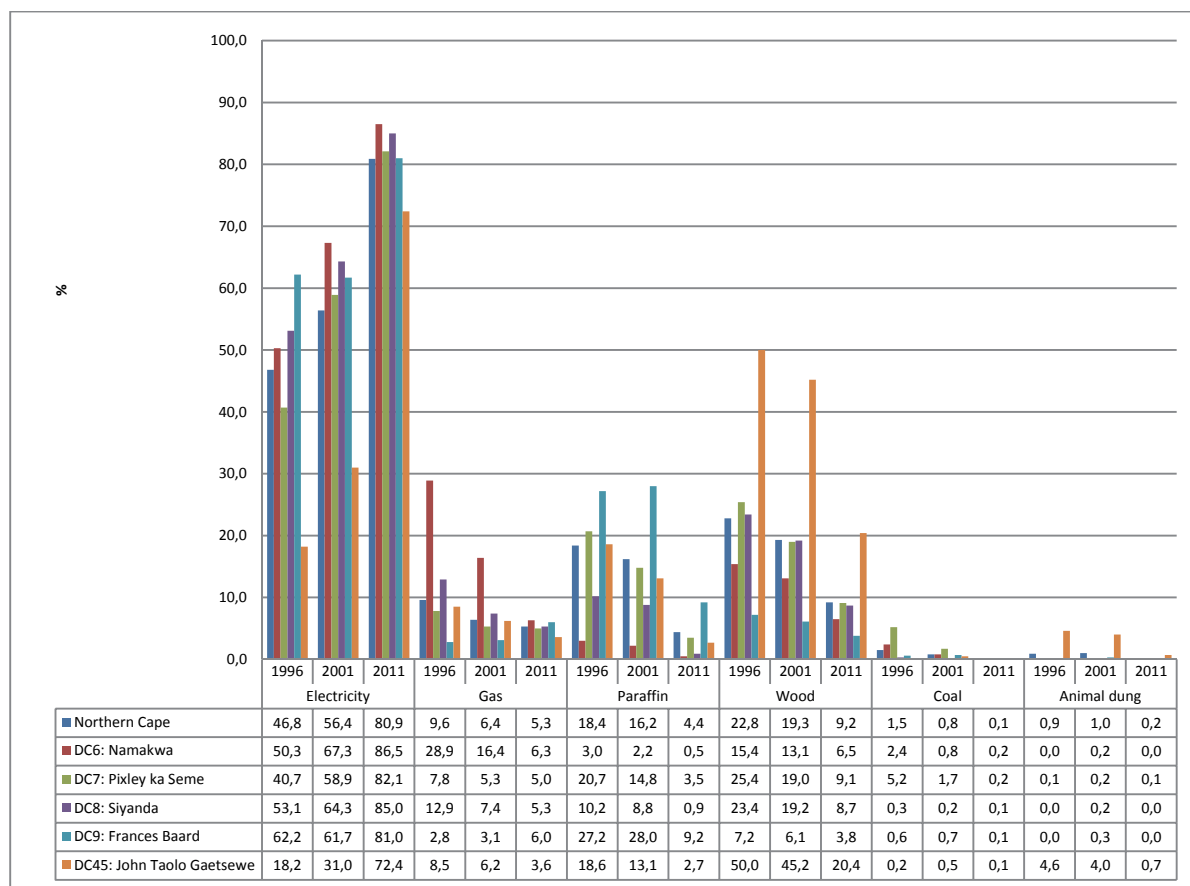
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility used in Northern Cape for 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- In 2011, 63,6% of households used flush toilets connected to a sewerage system in Northern Cape. This percentage increased from 53,5% in 2001.
- In John Taolo Gaetsewe district, the percentage of households that used flush toilets connected to a sewerage system increased from 17,7% in 2001 to 25,8% in 2011, although the district still recorded the lowest percentage when compared to other districts.
- In 2011, 3,8% of households used bucket toilets in Northern Cape. This, however, decreased from 9,9% in 2001.
- In Northern Cape, the percentage of households using pit latrines without ventilation went down from 11,5% in 2001 to 10,7% of 2011.
- In 2011, only 6,5% of households had no access to any toilet facility in Northern Cape. This figure decreased from 10,9% in 2001.

4.6 Source of energy

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of households by main source of energy used for cooking, Northern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



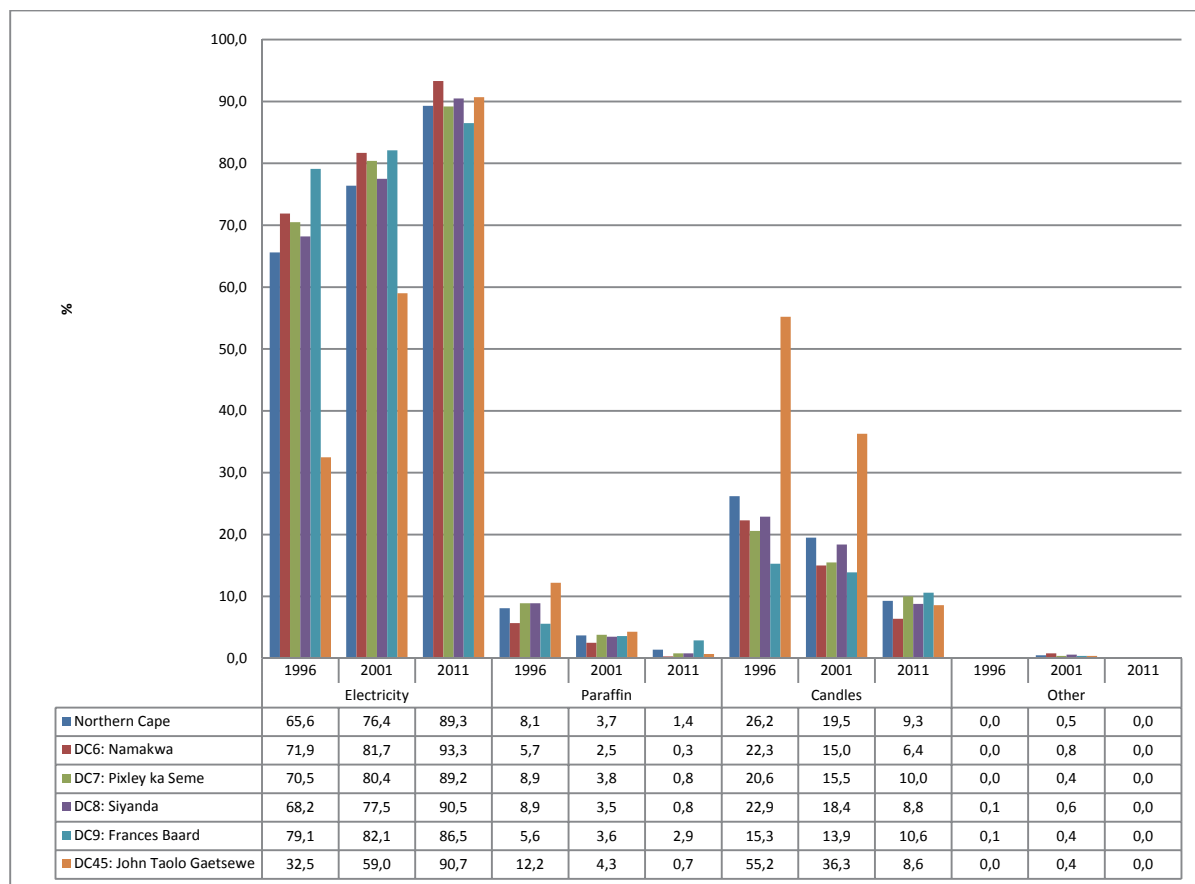
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

4.6.1 Energy for cooking

Figure 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking in Northern Cape for 1996, 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- From 1996 to 2011, electricity was the main source of energy used for cooking in Northern Cape. The figure increased from 46,8% in 1996 to 56,4% and 80,9% in 2001 and 2011 respectively.
- In 2011, John Taolo Gaetsewe district showed a significant increase in the proportion of households that used electricity as the main source of energy for cooking, from 31,0% in 2001 to 72,4% in 2011.
- In 2011, 9,2% of households used wood for cooking, followed by 5,3% and 4,4% of those using gas and paraffin respectively in Northern Cape. However, the proportion of households that used this source of energy remained high in John Taolo Gaetsewe district (50% in 1996, 45,2% in 2001 and 20,4% in 2011) compared with other districts.

Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of households by main source of energy used for lighting, Northern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



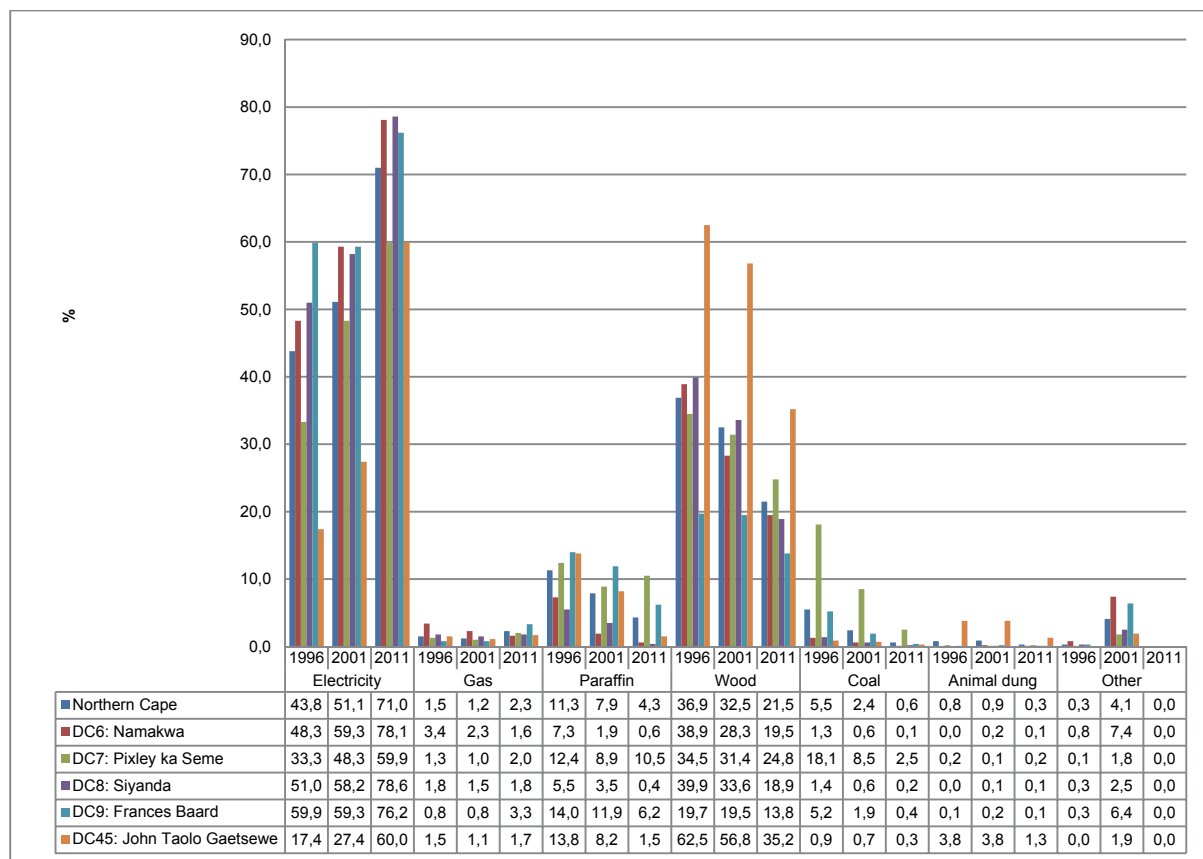
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

4.6.2 Energy for lighting

Figure 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting in Northern Cape for 1996, 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- In 2011, 89,3% of households used electricity for lighting in Northern Cape, depicting an increase from 65,6% in 2001.
- Although the proportion of households that used electricity for lighting increased over the period, John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality recorded a significant increase from 32,5% in 1996 to 90,7% in 2011.
- In Northern Cape, 9,3% of the households used candles for lighting in 2011. This figure decreased from 26,2% in 2001.

Figure 4.9: Percentage distribution of households by main source of energy used for heating, Northern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

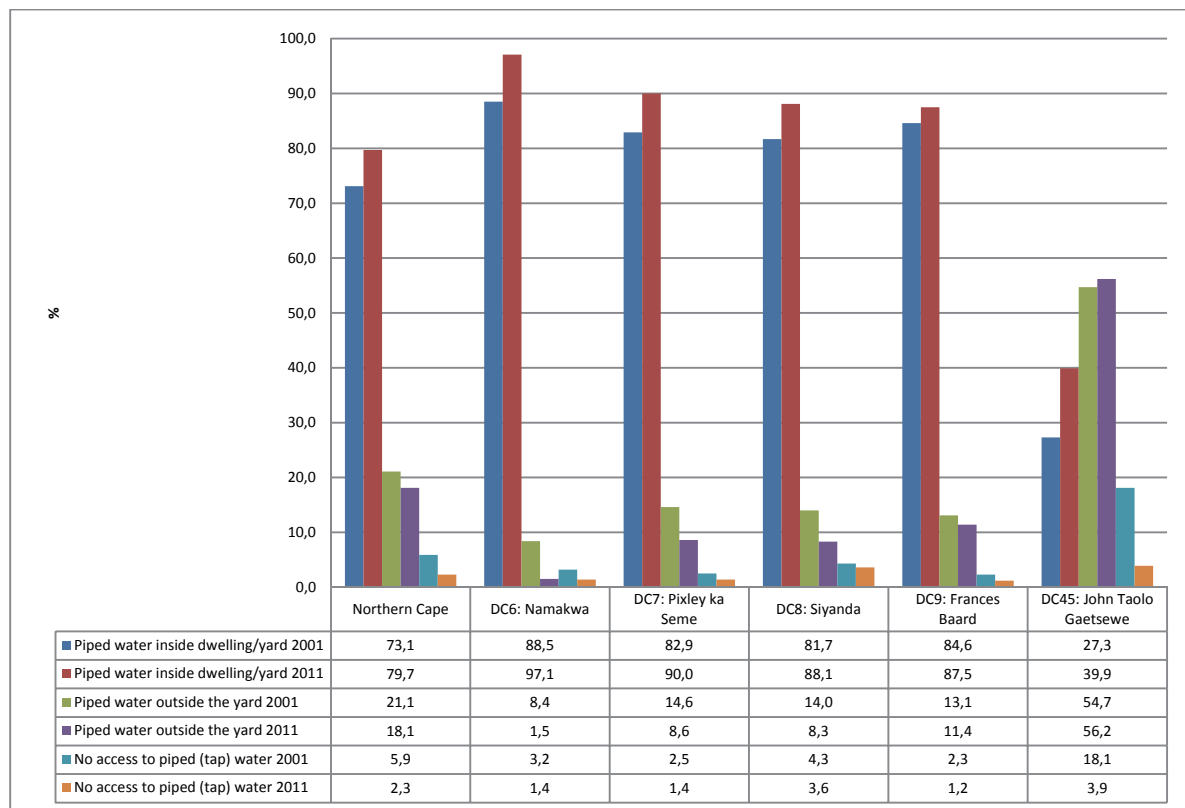
4.6.3 Energy for heating

Figure 4.9 shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for heating in Northern Cape for 1996, 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- In 2011, 71,0% of households used electricity for heating in Northern Cape, depicting an increase from 43,8% in 2001.
- John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality recorded an increase in the proportion of households that used electricity as the main source of energy for heating, from 27,4% in 2001 to 60,0% in 2011.
- In 2011, there was a decline in the number of households using wood as the main source of energy for heating in Northern Cape, 21,5%. The figure decreased from 32,5% in 2001.
- John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality shows the highest percentage of households using wood as the main source for heating in 2011, at 35,2%.
- There has also been a decrease in the percentage of households using paraffin for heating, from 11,3% in 1996 to 4,3% in 2011, and a slight increase in the number of households using gas for heating in Northern Cape, at 2,3%.

4.7 Access to water

Figure 4.10: Percentage distribution of households by access to piped water, Northern Cape, Censuses 2001 and 2011



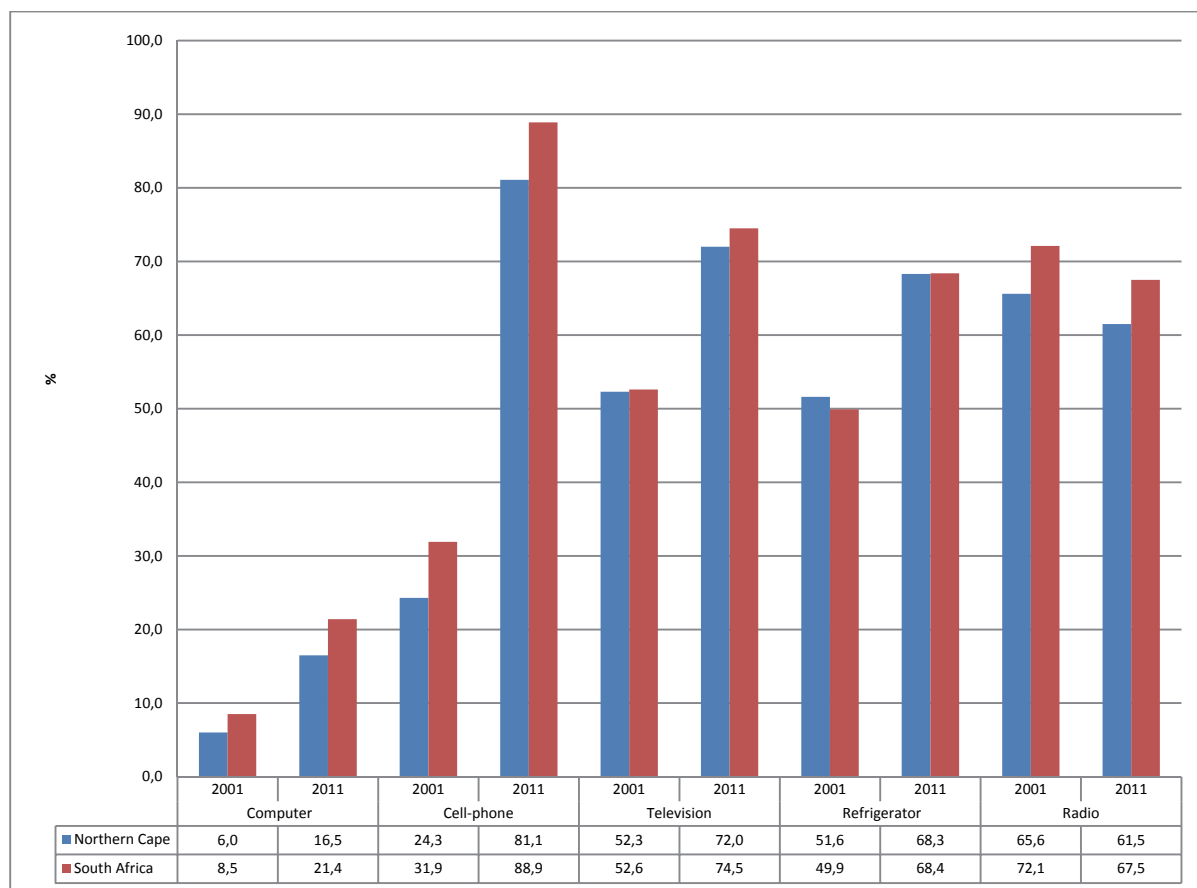
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.10 shows the percentage distribution of households in Northern Cape by access to piped water in 2001 and 2011. It shows that:

- In 2011, 79,7% of households in Northern Cape had access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard. This figure increased from 73,1% in 2001.
- In 2011, John Taolo Gaetsewe district registered the lowest proportion of households that had access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard at 39,9%.
- In both 2001 and 2011, John Taolo Gaetsewe district had the highest number of households having access to piped water outside the yard, at 54,7% and 56,2% respectively.
- In 2011, only 2,3% of households had no access to piped water in the Northern Cape; this figure decreased from 5,9% in 2001. John Taolo Gaetsewe district showed a significant decrease, from 18,1% in 2001 to 3,9% in 2011.

4.8 Household goods

Figure 4.11: Percentage distribution of households by ownership of selected household goods, Northern Cape and South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

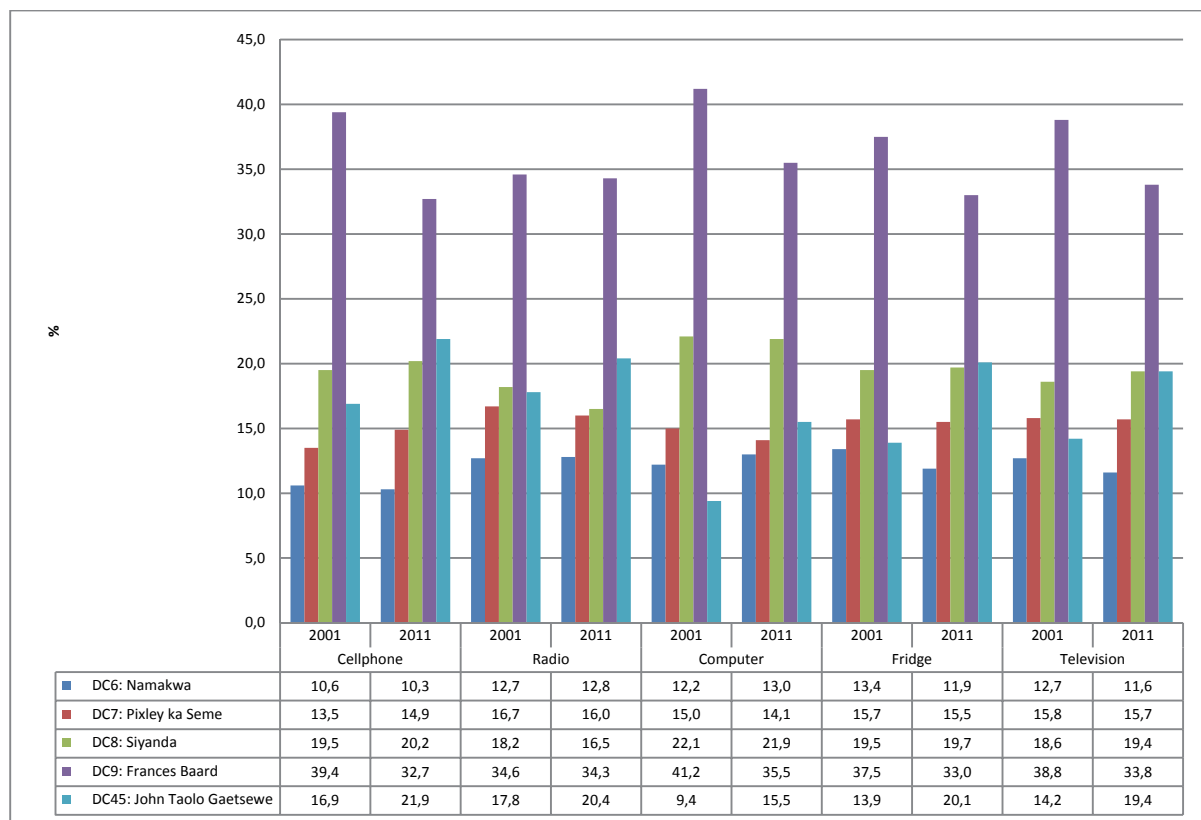


Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.11 shows the percentage distribution of households by ownership of selected household goods in Northern Cape and South Africa from 2001 to 2011. It shows that:

- In 2001, Northern Cape recorded the highest proportion of households that owned refrigerators, at 51,6%, as compared with South Africa's 49,9%.
- In 2011, most of the households in Northern Cape and South Africa were in possession of cellphones, at 81,1% and 88,9% respectively as compared to other goods.
- In Northern Cape, the proportion of households that had a radio decreased from 65,6% in 2001 to 61,5% in 2011. The same applied to South Africa, from 72,1% to 67,5%.

Figure 4.12: Percentage distribution of households by ownership of selected household goods, by district municipalities, Censuses 2001 and 2011



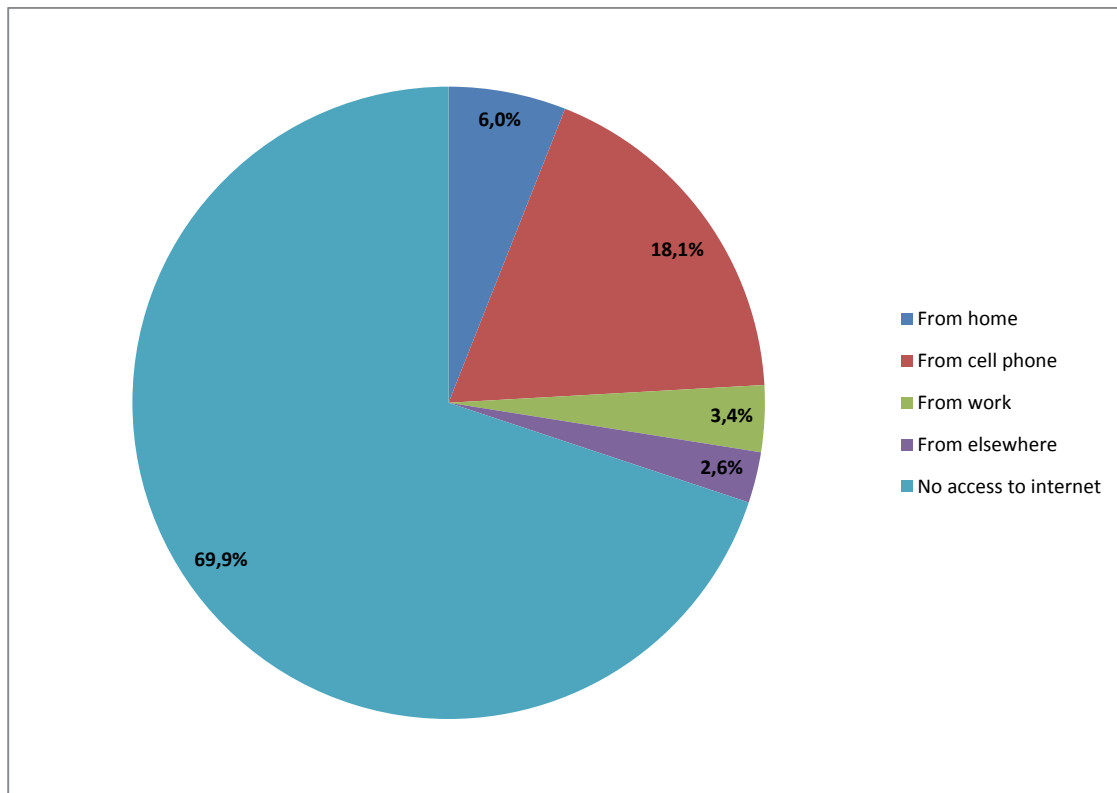
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.12 shows the percentage distribution of households by ownership of selected household goods in the districts from 2001 to 2011. It shows that:

- Frances Baard district had the highest proportion of households that had cellphones in 2001 and 2011, at 39,4% and 32,7% respectively. This also applies to other goods such as radios, computers, fridges and televisions.
- In 2011, Namakwa district recorded the lowest proportions in comparison to other districts in the province on the ownership of household goods.

4.8.1 Access to internet

Figure 4.13: Percentage distribution of households that had access to internet in Northern Cape, Census 2011

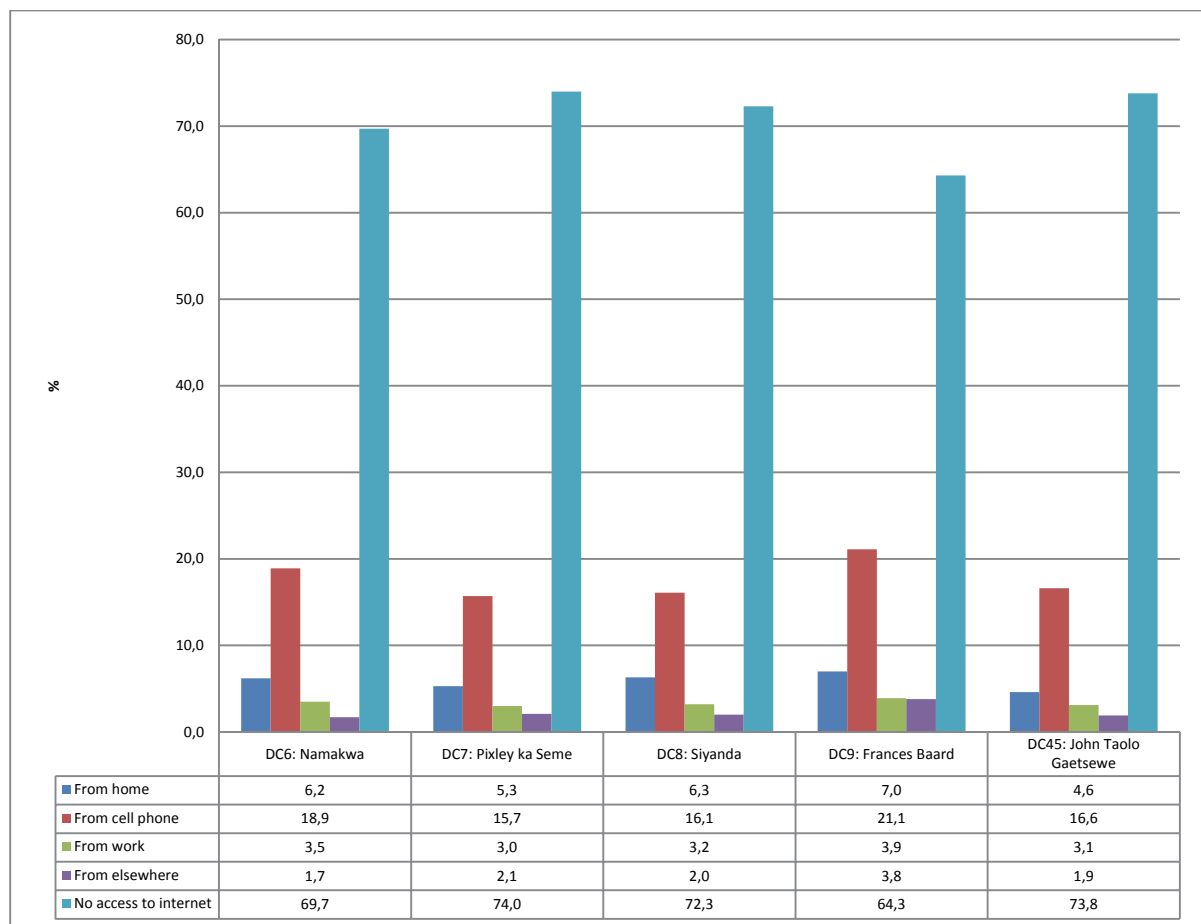


Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 4.13 shows the percentage distribution of households that have access to internet in the Northern Cape in 2011. It shows that:

- The Northern Cape has a high proportion of households that have no access to internet, at 69,9%.
- About 18,1% of households access the internet through cellular phones.
- Only 6,0% of households access the internet from home, while only 3,4% access it from work and 2,6% from elsewhere.

Figure 4.14: Percentage distribution of households that had access to internet, Northern Cape districts, Census 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 4.14 shows the percentage distribution of households that had access to internet in the Northern Cape by district in 2011. It shows that:

- The majority of the households in the Northern Cape had no access to internet. About 74% of households in Pixley ka Seme district had no access to internet, followed by John Taolo Gaetsewe district at 73,8%.
- Frances Baard district had the highest proportion of households that used their cellphones to access the internet at 21,1%, followed by Namakwa district at 18,9%.

Chapter 5: Discussion

5.1 Background

Northern Cape is the largest province in South Africa, covering approximately 372 889 square kilometres and constituting about 30% of South Africa's land area. The province is also the most sparsely populated in the country. Northern Cape lies to the south of its most important asset, the Orange River, which provides the basis for a healthy agricultural industry.

5.2 Geography

The province shares borders with four other provinces, namely Free State, North West, Eastern Cape and Western Cape. It also shares borders with two African countries in the north, namely Namibia and Botswana. The Atlantic Ocean forms the western boundary. The climate in the Northern Cape is typically very warm in summer in most areas and very cold in winter.

5.3 Demography

In 2011, Northern Cape had a total population of 1 145 861, which was approximately 2,2% of South Africa's total population. This shows an increase from 991 919 people in 2001, which was also approximately 2,2% of South Africa's total population. In 2011, the population density of Northern Cape was 3,1 people per square kilometre, which shows a slight increase from 2,7 in 2001. In 2011, the province had more women than men (97 males for every 100 females). The province consisted predominantly of black African people who accounted for approximately 50% of its total population, followed by the coloured population group at approximately 40% of its total population. In 2011, the province had the highest proportion of persons being children in the age groups 0–4 and 5–9.

5.4 Labour market

In 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of persons (both male and female) who were not economically active as compared to the years 1996 and 2001. In 2011, there was a total of 146 641 males and 199 563 females that were not economically active in the population.

5.5 Education

In 2011, about 11% of the population aged 20 years and older in Northern Cape had no schooling. This shows an improvement as this figure decreased from about 19% in 2001. Those who had some secondary education increased from 29% in 2001 to 35% in 2011. The black African population had a higher proportion of persons with no schooling compared with all the other population groups.

5.6 Housing and household services

There were 14,4 million households in South Africa in 2011, of which 3,9 million were situated in Gauteng, thus representing 27,1% of all households in the country. Northern Cape had the smallest number of households with 301 405 (2,1%), followed by Free State with 823 316 (5,7%) of all households in the country. In 2011, 84,5% of households in Northern Cape occupied formal dwellings. This increased from 82,6% in 2001. Households occupying informal dwellings increased from 9,7% in 2001 to 11,5% in 2011.

In 2011, more than 80% of households used electricity as the main source of energy for cooking and lighting. In Northern Cape, 55,6% of the dwellings occupied by households were owned and fully paid off; 9,6% were owned but not yet paid off; 14,4% were rented and 20,4% were occupied rent-free. A total of 94,2% of households in Northern Cape had access to piped water and 63,6% of households used flush toilets connected to a sewerage system. In 2011, 3,8% of households still used bucket toilets; this shows a decrease when compared to 2001 where 4% of the households were using bucket toilets. The proportion of households whose refuse was removed by the local authority at least once a week increased from 62,9% in 2001 to 68,9% in 2011. Only 5% of households had no form of rubbish disposal.

In Northern Cape, almost 81,1% of households were in possession of cellular phones in 2011. Of the households in Northern Cape, about 72,0% had television sets in their households, with 68,3% having a fridge and 61,5% owned radios. About 16,5% of the households had computers, and 18,1% had access to the internet using cellular phones.

Annexure

Table 1: Population and percentage changes at district and municipal level, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	% change 1996–2001	% change 2001–2011
Namakwa	109 603	10 8111	115 842	-1,36	7,15
Richtersveld	12 819	10 125	11 982	-21,02	18,34
NamaKhoi	43 841	44 900	47 041	2,42	4,77
Kamiesberg	11 064	10 754	10 187	-2,80	-5,27
Hantam	19 942	20 351	21 578	2,05	6,03
Karoo Hoogland	12 387	10 512	12 588	-15,14	19,75
Khâi-Ma	9 550	11 469	12 465	20,09	8,68
Pixley ka Seme	177 481	164 547	186 351	-7,29	13,25
Ubuntu	19 705	16 375	18 601	-16,90	13,59
Umsobomvu	25 367	23 641	28 376	-6,80	20,03
Emthanjeni	39 363	35 785	42 356	-9,09	18,36
Kareeberg	11 474	9 488	11 673	-17,31	23,03
Renosterberg	9 432	9 070	10 978	-3,84	21,04
Thembelihle	13 576	14 467	15 701	6,56	8,53
Siyathemba	20 156	18 445	21 591	-8,49	17,06
Siyancuma	38 408	39 275	37 076	2,26	-5,60
Siyanda	203 482	202 160	236 783	-0,65	17,13
Mier	7 027	7 207	7 003	2,56	-2,83
Kai !Garib	57 905	58 671	65 869	1,32	12,27
//KharaHais	80 823	77 919	93 494	-3,59	19,99
!Kheis	15 046	16 538	16 637	9,92	0,60
Tsantsabane	26 567	27 082	35 093	1,94	29,58
Kgatelopele	16 113	14 743	18 687	-8,50	26,75
Frances Baard	324 677	323 563	382 086	-0,34	18,09
Sol Plaatjie	205 103	202 246	248 041	-1,39	22,64
Dikgatlong	39 527	38 262	46 841	-3,20	22,42
Magareng	22 457	21 733	24 204	-3,22	11,37
Phokwane	57 591	61 321	63 000	6,48	2,74
John Taolo Gaetsewe	196 621	191 539	224 799	-2,58	17,36
Joe Morolong	112 435	97 945	89 530	-12,89	-8,59
Ga-Segonyana	61 967	70 392	93 651	13,60	33,04
Gamagara	22 219	23 202	41 617	4,42	79,37

Table 2: Population distribution by district and local municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Numbers	% share	Numbers	% share	Numbers	% share
Namakwa	109 603	5,4	108 111	5,5	115 842	5,1
Richtersveld	12 819	0,6	10 125	0,5	11 982	0,5
NamaKhoi	43 841	2,2	44 900	2,3	47 041	2,1
Kamiesberg	11 064	0,6	10 754	0,5	10 187	0,4
Hantam	19 942	1,0	20 351	1,0	21 578	0,9
Karoo Hoogland	12 387	0,6	10 512	0,5	12 588	0,6
Khâi-Ma	9 550	0,5	11 469	0,6	12 465	0,5
Pixley ka Seme	177 481	8,8	166 547	8,4	186 351	8,1
Ubuntu	19 705	1,0	16 375	0,8	18 601	0,8
Umsobomvu	25 367	1,3	23 641	1,2	28 376	1,2
Emthanjeni	39 363	2,0	35 785	1,8	42 356	1,9
Kareeberg	11 474	0,6	9 488	0,5	11 673	0,5
Renosterberg	9 432	0,5	9 070	0,5	10 978	0,5
Thembelihle	13 576	0,7	14 467	0,7	15 701	0,7
Siyathemba	20 156	1,0	18 445	0,9	21 591	0,9
Siyancuma	38 408	1,9	39 275	2,0	37 076	1,6
Siyanda	203 482	10,1	202 160	10,2	236 783	10,3
Mier	7 027	0,4	7 207	0,4	7 003	0,3
Kai !Garib	57 905	2,9	58 671	3,0	65 869	2,9
//KharaHais	80 823	4,0	77 919	3,9	93 494	4,1
!Kheis	15 046	0,7	16 538	0,8	16 637	0,7
Tsantsabane	26 567	1,3	27 082	1,4	35 093	1,5
Kgatelopele	16 113	0,8	14 743	0,7	18 687	0,8
Frances Baard	324 677	16,0	323 563	16,3	382 086	16,7
Sol Plaatjie	205 103	10,1	202 246	10,2	248 041	10,8
Dikgatlong	39 527	2,0	38 262	1,9	46 841	2
Magareng	22 457	1,1	21 733	1,1	24 204	1,1
Phokwane	57 591	2,9	61 321	3,1	63 000	2,8
John Taolo Gaetsewe	196 621	9,7	191 539	9,7	224 799	9,8
Joe Morolong	112 435	5,6	97 945	4,9	89 530	3,9
Ga-Segonyana	61 967	3,1	70 392	3,6	93 651	4,1
Gamagara	22 219	1,1	23 202	1,2	41 617	1,8

Table 3: Number of persons aged 15–64 years who were not economically active by sex, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Namakwa	7 165	17 999	9 492	18 781	14 563	19 881
Richtersveld	694	1 871	815	1 612	1 265	1 456
NamaKhoi	3 496	7 626	4 158	7 901	6 579	8 882
Kamiesberg	662	1 722	1 127	2 021	1 494	1 773
Hantam	1 157	3 397	1 740	3 777	2 762	4 019
Karoo Hoogland	637	1 874	694	1 641	1 291	2 274
Khâi-Ma	519	1 511	959	1 830	1 172	1 477
Pixley ka Seme	14 095	25 207	17 001	26 012	23 329	32 016
Ubuntu	1 339	2 511	1 507	2 311	1 742	2 541
Umsobomvu	2 405	3 583	2 555	3 176	3 723	4 957
Emthanjeni	3 456	5 630	4 132	5 485	5 495	7 269
Kareeberg	604	1 327	766	1 342	1 443	2 044
Renosterberg	776	1 278	714	1 186	1 309	1 811
Thembelihle	1 018	1 842	1 585	2 463	1 906	2 556
Siyathemba	1 561	3 167	1 722	3 075	2 648	3 905
Siyancuma	2 936	5 870	4 022	6 973	5 063	6 932
Siyanda	15 021	30 510	17 972	31 318	27 661	37 511
Mier	524	1 297	805	1 401	1 088	1 319
Kai !Garib	3 697	7 432	4 182	7 337	6 444	9 028
//KharaHais	6 437	12 015	7 900	12 091	12 211	15 981
!Kheis	1 137	2 523	1 368	2 844	1 700	2 713
Tsantsabane	2 015	4 513	2 455	4 861	4 049	5 134
Kgatelopele	1 212	2 730	1 263	2 784	2 168	3 335
Frances Baard	29 403	48 359	35 102	51 895	50 282	65 633
Sol Plaatjie	18 700	28 792	22 658	30 789	31 745	39 980
Dikgatlong	3 775	6 912	4 291	7 353	6 884	9 666
Magareng	2 390	3 939	2 325	3 827	3 814	5 005
Phokwane	4 538	8 716	5 827	9 926	7 840	10 982
John Taolo Gaetsewe	20 155	35 998	26 698	40 494	30 806	44 522
Joe Morolong	12 008	21 722	14 661	22 777	14 100	21 669
Ga-Segonyana	6 728	11 187	9 920	13 965	11 948	17 185
Gamagara	1 419	3 089	2 118	3 752	4 758	5 668

Table 4: Number of persons aged 15–64 years who were economically active by sex, Northern Cape, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Namakwa	25 096	14 899	24 673	16 191	24 102	18 052
Richtersveld	3 895	2 049	2 627	1 752	3 217	2 471
NamaKhoi	9 491	6 047	10 382	7 009	8 890	7 125
Kamiesberg	2 405	1 334	2 201	1 257	1 774	1 411
Hantam	4 045	2 419	4 126	2 652	4 198	2 886
Karoo Hoogland	2 969	1 851	2 373	1 721	2 613	1 664
Khâi-Ma	2 291	1 198	2 965	1 800	3 410	2 494
Pixley ka Seme	32 633	26 585	32 950	26 385	34 287	26 580
Ubuntu	3 573	3 088	3 327	2 854	3 947	3 143
Umsobomvu	3 888	3 953	4 283	4 419	4 919	4 216
Emthanjeni	7 129	6 358	6 662	6 063	7 441	6 258
Kareeberg	2 209	1 957	1 846	1 642	2 196	1 614
Renosterberg	1 839	1 579	1 967	1 628	1 974	1 602
Thembelihle	2 636	1 974	2 944	1 969	3 088	2 306
Siyathemba	4 168	2 710	3 599	2 751	4 237	2 861
Siyancuma	7 191	4 965	8 322	5 059	6 484	4 580
Siyanda	41 717	30 161	45 209	35 076	53 226	38 920
Mier	1 373	754	1 146	777	1 132	749
Kai !Garib	11 716	9 181	14 919	13 043	18 133	12 816
//KharaHais	15 604	12 393	16 011	13 089	17 579	14 653
!Kheis	3 217	1 867	3 630	2 176	3 412	2 206
Tsantsabane	6 111	3 848	6 023	3 977	8 735	5 820
Kgatelopele	3 696	2 119	3 481	2 014	4 234	2 675
Frances Baard	63 302	54 573	65 479	56 770	69 470	62 536
Sol Plaatjie	40 160	37 692	41 041	38 678	47 473	45 090
Dikgatlong	7 573	4 950	7 717	4 843	7 686	5 319
Magareng	3 951	3 061	3 877	3 245	3 407	2 832
Phokwane	11 618	8 871	12 845	10 004	10 904	9 296
John Taolo Gaetsewe	29 069	22 349	24 154	18 039	35 128	27 215
Joe Morolong	14 586	9 868	8 719	5 282	6 947	5 792
Ga-Segonyana	9 250	8 694	9 725	8 963	16 161	13 932
Gamagara	5 233	3 787	5 710	3 794	12 020	7 491

Table 5: Number of households by district and local municipality, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Municipality	2001	2011
Namakwa	27 776	33 856
Richtersveld	2 604	3 543
NamaKhoi	10 972	13 193
Kamiesberg	2 834	3 143
Hantam	5 619	6 340
Karoo Hoogland	2 942	3 842
Khâi-Ma	2 803	3 796
Pixley ka Seme	41 707	49 193
Ubuntu	4 163	5 129
Umsobomvu	5 848	7 841
Emthanjeni	8 706	10 457
Kareeberg	2 401	3 222
Renosterberg	2 448	2 995
Thembelihle	3 596	4 140
Siyathemba	4 455	5 831
Siyancuma	10 091	9 578
Siyanda	48 100	61 097
Mier	1 670	1 784
Kai !Garib	14 032	16 703
//KharaHais	17 934	23 245
!Kheis	4 080	4 146
Tsantsabane	6 800	9 839
Kgatelopele	3 585	5 381
Frances Baard	83 286	95 929
Sol Plaatjie	50 529	60 297
Dikgatlong	10 224	11 967
Magareng	5 726	6 120
Phokwane	16 807	17 544
John Taolo Gaetsewe	44 218	61 331
Joe Morolong	21 749	23 707
Ga-Segonyana	17 163	26 816
Gamagara	5 306	10 808

Table 6: Percentage of households headed by females at district and municipality level, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Municipality	2001	2011
Namakwa	34,4	36,6
Richtersveld	31,3	37,3
NamaKhoi	36,4	39,2
Kamiesberg	34,8	40,9
Hantam	34,3	33,6
Karoo Hoogland	30,2	30,6
Khâi-Ma	33,5	34,0
Pixley ka Seme	33,8	36,9
Ubuntu	33,7	34,6
Umsobomvu	43,1	41,5
Emthanjeni	37,8	39,4
Kareeberg	42,1	33,6
Renosterberg	30,3	34,8
Thembelihle	24,2	32,3
Siyathemba	33,6	36,1
Siyancuma	27,4	35,7
Siyanda	33,9	35,7
Mier	30,1	29,7
Kai !Garib	37,4	34,6
//KharaHais	34,1	40,5
!Kheis	23,9	33,6
Tsantsabane	33,1	31,3
Kgatelopele	29,1	29,7
Frances Baard	36,4	39,8
Sol Plaatjie	39,2	41,0
Dikgatlong	32,8	35,4
Magareng	37,2	41,7
Phokwane	29,6	38,0
John Taolo Gaetsewe	48,4	43,1
Joe Morolong	50,8	50,7
Ga-Segonyana	51,8	42,7
Gamagara	31,3	27,7

Table 7: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling at district and municipal level, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Formal dwelling			Informal dwelling			Traditional dwelling		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Namakwa	23 300	24 829	31 767	1 147	939	846	1 255	1 805	662
Richtersveld	2 177	2 342	3 136	536	155	159	241	91	93
NamaKhoi	8 779	9 695	12 489	348	462	346	332	752	141
Kamiesberg	2 222	2 443	3 005	51	76	41	227	303	24
Hantam	4 920	5 349	6 145	124	130	97	175	123	53
Karoo Hoogland	3 251	2 780	3 723	30	76	72	32	80	15
Khâi-Ma	1 951	2 221	3 268	59	40	131	247	456	337
Pixley ka Seme	32 677	35 300	42 469	4 118	4 401	5 857	723	1 108	348
Ubuntu	3 726	3 873	4 491	416	134	455	45	152	137
Umsobomvu	4 467	4 784	6 917	776	934	833	137	124	19
Emthanjeni	7 646	7 916	9 973	824	569	311	73	214	74
Kareeberg	2 527	2 268	2 888	147	82	243	47	47	9
Renosterberg	1 981	2 229	2 836	100	184	144	118	33	2
Thembelihle	2 511	2 772	3 209	376	646	874	26	148	12
Siyathemba	4 122	3 962	5 165	560	351	618	97	127	25
Siyancuma	5 699	7 497	6 990	921	1 501	2 379	180	264	71
Siyanda	35 033	40 345	48 487	4 677	5 833	10 832	2 004	1 669	748
Mier	1 021	1 266	1 604	216	205	71	150	174	62
Kai !Garib	9 921	12 625	14 765	750	861	1 051	527	490	388
//KharaHais	13 615	14 554	17 481	2 015	2 814	5 348	724	511	136
!Kheis	2 398	3 216	2 750	429	617	1 317	351	233	42
Tsantsabane	4 873	5 535	7 061	784	1 003	2 536	243	167	92
Kgatelopele	3 206	3 148	4 826	483	333	509	9	94	28
Frances Baard	52 914	66 946	78 629	16 032	13 579	15 562	2 463	2 440	599
Sol Plaatjie	34 354	41 290	49 213	10 225	8 494	10 378	344	500	184
Dikgatlong	4 811	7 481	9 390	2 255	2 117	2 019	911	606	169
Magareng	3 526	4 519	5 330	1 544	821	742	147	381	36
Phokwane	10 225	13 656	14 696	2 008	2 148	2 423	1 062	953	211
John Taolo Gaetsewe	26 006	31 013	46 961	1 848	2 991	6 508	10 149	10 092	7 148
Joe Morolong	11 660	14 102	17 187	493	751	1 002	7 356	6 870	5 301
Ga-Segonyana	9 698	12 440	21 732	861	1 469	3 025	2 432	3 190	1 808
Gamagara	4 648	4 471	8 042	493	771	2 481	361	32	40
Northern Cape	169 931	198 433	248 313	27 822	27 742	39 604	16 594	17 115	9 505

Table 8: Distribution of households by tenure status at district and municipality level, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Owned and fully paid off		Owned but not yet paid off		Rented	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Namakwa	16 428	18 678	1 818	1 672	4 454	6 730
Richtersveld	1 464	1 591	148	182	423	837
NamaKhoi	7 473	8 972	356	593	1 721	1 921
Kamiesberg	2 003	1 940	283	69	206	347
Hantam	2 553	2 838	638	583	940	1 417
Karoo Hoogland	1 448	1 622	179	194	421	776
Khâi-Ma	1 487	1 715	214	52	743	1 433
Pixley ka Seme	16 937	22 236	4 017	3 325	7 884	8 881
Ubuntu	1 737	2 648	432	161	735	773
Umsobomvu	2 720	3 681	344	448	1 616	1 558
Emthanjeni	3 342	4 859	1 709	1 445	2 155	2 166
Kareeberg	1 232	1 503	252	163	407	684
Renosterberg	1 381	1 453	281	111	347	491
Thembelihle	1 312	1 632	213	495	597	673
Siyathemba	2 072	2 996	370	171	746	1 088
Siyancuma	3 141	3 465	416	330	1 282	1 448
Siyanda	17 338	24 667	6 578	5 257	9 176	14 813
Mier	778	977	179	56	151	243
Kai !Garib	4 772	6 429	1 293	767	1 832	5 420
//KharaHais	6 435	9 485	3 489	3 080	4 277	4 340
!Kheis	1 198	2 204	366	579	494	639
Tsantsabane	2 792	3 979	870	423	1 335	2 391
Kgatelopele	1 364	1 593	380	352	1 088	1 780
Frances Baard	38 902	45 346	15 398	11 095	12 158	15 288
Sol Plaatjie	24 181	26 790	12 912	10 130	6 918	10 858
Dikgatlong	5 588	5 373	569	261	1 486	1 225
Magareng	2 943	3 350	550	237	1 063	767
Phokwane	6 189	9 834	1 367	466	2 690	2 438
John Taolo Gaetsewe	29 628	30 499	1 874	3 308	4 795	10 818
Joe Morolong	17 925	11 640	403	815	1 323	1 681
Ga-Segonyana	9 770	16 448	805	1 172	1 610	4 140
Gamagara	1 933	2 411	667	1 321	1 862	4 997
Northern Cape	119 233	141 426	29 686	24 657	38 468	56 530

Table 9: Number of households using electricity for lighting, heating and cooking by district and municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Lighting			Heating			Cooking		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Namakwa	17 732	21 039	29 279	11 470	15 664	22 240	12 284	17 452	27 527
Richtersveld	1 952	2 449	3 400	1 364	1 741	2 586	1 432	1 870	3 177
NamaKhoi	6 925	9 262	12 362	5 515	7 564	10 537	5 736	8 416	12 011
Kamiesberg	1 273	1 366	2 748	558	845	1 777	472	801	2 376
Hantam	3 686	4 069	4 874	2 015	2 704	3 633	2 495	3 305	4 518
Karoo Hoogland	2 107	1 920	2 493	866	1 220	1 781	931	1 422	2 246
Khâi-Ma	1 787	1 974	3 402	1 152	1 590	1 925	1 216	1 639	3 198
Pixley ka Seme	25 804	31 303	41 849	12 743	19 137	26 416	15 380	22 994	38 362
Ubuntu	2 805	3 130	4 350	982	1 889	3 180	1 171	2 245	3 929
Umsobomvu	4 092	4 708	6 801	1 387	1 737	2 709	1 998	2 623	6 175
Emthanjeni	5 390	7 234	9 683	3 564	5 006	6 922	4 089	5 906	9 105
Kareeberg	1 818	1 769	2 370	611	903	1 619	641	1 070	2 101
Renosterberg	1 602	1 764	2 638	714	942	1 999	824	1 114	2 469
Thembelihle	1 885	2 407	3 112	1 033	1 691	1 818	1 008	1 811	2 614
Siyathemba	3 722	3 610	5 024	1 862	2 312	3 057	2 391	2 927	4 789
Siyancuma	4 490	6 681	7 872	2 590	4 658	5 112	3 259	5 297	7 180
Siyanda	27 307	34 466	52 910	20 351	26 256	41 658	21 540	28 837	50 048
Mier	280	932	1 325	145	404	753	129	394	1 192
Kai !Garib	6 715	9 852	14 601	4 487	7 114	11 055	4 803	8 566	13 787
//KharaHais	11 681	13 221	21 186	9 309	11 342	16 746	9 805	11 478	20 214
!Kheis	1 864	2 402	2 655	1 325	1 578	2 055	1 432	1 929	2 291
Tsantsabane	4 399	5 069	8 211	2 902	3 467	6 801	3 181	3 953	7 784
Kgatelopele	2 367	2 990	4 932	2 182	2 352	4 247	2 190	2 517	4 782
Frances Baard	55 295	64 871	79 885	40 993	47 232	63 765	43 968	48 985	74 869
Sol Plaatjie	37 239	41 546	51 172	28 578	30 912	41 185	30 825	31 295	48 247
Dikgatlong	4 844	6 176	9 080	3 086	4 101	6 684	3 212	4 012	8 375
Magareng	3 945	4 598	5 200	2 203	3 190	4 163	2 313	3 387	4 858
Phokwane	9 267	12 551	14 433	7 126	9 029	11 733	7 618	10 291	13 389
John Taolo Gaetsewe	14 050	25 729	53 331	8 299	12 844	33 326	8 707	14 285	44 468
Joe Morolong	2 853	8 019	19 384	1 188	2 209	8 474	1 262	2 418	12 607
Ga-Segonyana	6 497	12 793	24 449	3 537	6 734	16 971	3 778	7 726	22 958
Gamagara	4 701	4 917	9 498	3 574	3 901	7 880	3 667	4 141	8 903
Northern Cape	140 188	177 408	257 255	93 856	121 134	187 404	101 880	132 553	235 275

Table 10: Number of households having access to piped water by district and municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011

Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/yard			Piped (tap) water on communal stand			No access to piped (tap) water		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Namakwa	21 706	24 040	32 288	1 718	2 601	744	2 779	1 135	825
Richtersveld	2 498	2 496	3 372	218	81	55	277	28	116
NamaKhoi	8 165	9 738	12 648	850	907	155	648	328	390
Kamiesberg	1 323	1 800	2 975	458	641	37	805	393	131
Hantam	4 564	4 994	6 064	98	500	212	646	125	64
Karoo Hoogland	3 025	2 549	3 736	73	342	83	249	51	23
Khâi-Ma	2 131	2 463	3 493	21	129	202	155	211	100
Pixley ka Seme	30 465	33 703	43 659	5 272	6 818	4 850	3 241	1 186	684
Ubuntu	3 397	3 303	4 746	377	687	334	430	173	49
Umsobomvu	4 830	4 780	7 241	376	972	505	222	96	94
Emthanjeni	6 594	7 362	9 998	1 528	1 271	383	460	73	76
Kareeberg	2 232	2 146	2 856	266	195	329	218	60	36
Renosterberg	2 078	2 062	2 831	140	365	144	149	21	20
Thembelihle	2 219	2 580	3 201	376	930	922	319	85	17
Siyathemba	4 468	3 994	5 471	68	364	293	287	97	66
Siyancuma	4 646	7 475	7 314	2 142	2 033	1 939	1 156	583	326
Siyanda	34 635	38 169	52 652	2 162	7 476	5 793	5 331	2 455	2 652
Mier	938	1 194	1 619	111	277	51	398	199	114
Kai !Garib	8 673	11 440	13 849	418	1 372	1 726	2 253	1 220	1 129
//KharaHais	14 776	13 926	21 005	232	3 630	1 679	1 409	378	561
!Kheis	2 346	2 872	3 076	358	771	582	489	437	488
Tsantsabane	4 740	5 472	7 801	953	1 138	1 711	312	189	326
Kgatelopele	3 162	3 265	5 302	90	288	45	470	33	35
Frances Baard	61 489	68 031	81 715	6 947	12 878	12 803	3 530	2 378	1 412
Sol Plaatjie	41 383	43 938	53 139	3 381	6 270	6 916	406	320	243
Dikgatlong	4 875	7 403	9 605	2 026	2 029	2 032	1 334	792	331
Magareng	4 438	4 667	5 282	329	731	562	458	327	276
Phokwane	10 792	12 022	13 689	1 211	3 847	3 293	1 332	938	562
John Taolo Gaetsewe	11 863	12 424	24 881	17 133	24 069	34 073	9 303	7 725	2 377
Joe Morolong	2 349	2 668	3 718	10 155	13 060	18 048	7 148	6 021	1 941
Ga-Segonyana	4 384	4 894	10 751	6 758	10 653	15 680	1 971	1 616	385
Gamagara	5 130	4 862	10 412	221	356	345	185	89	51
Northern Cape	160 157	176 367	235 195	33 233	53 841	58 261	24 183	14 879	7 950

Table 11: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility at district and municipality level, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Flush or chemical toilets			Pit latrines			Bucket toilets			None		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Namakwa	12 554	17 591	24 268	3 245	2 811	6 735	7 506	4 647	474	2 904	2 727	1 867
Richtersveld	2 107	2 007	2 776	331	386	460	136	93	34	421	118	177
NamaKhoi	4 421	7 499	10 049	1 290	710	2 244	3 285	1 990	156	665	773	628
Kamiesberg	905	1 244	1 434	220	688	1 490	1 032	600	29	427	303	166
Hantam	2 313	3 505	4 879	817	553	722	1 726	837	185	458	724	382
Karoo Hoogland	1 275	1 433	2 211	440	224	1 229	882	836	41	749	449	301
Khâi-Ma	1 533	1 903	2 919	147	249	590	445	291	29	184	360	213
Pixley ka Seme	17 151	22 054	36 173	4 506	3 908	5 845	11 244	9 502	2 681	6 092	6 242	3 954
Ubuntu	1 525	1 976	3 844	312	191	293	1 463	1 200	403	911	797	487
Umsobomvu	2 643	3 088	6 025	71	110	929	1 767	1 703	119	947	947	629
Emthanjeni	4 368	5 611	8 919	222	339	480	3 303	2 150	628	691	605	331
Kareeberg	861	904	2 213	543	430	593	1 022	788	94	290	279	309
Renosterberg	944	1 242	2 490	166	61	240	818	773	59	439	372	164
Thembelihle	1 602	1 898	2 726	299	321	940	310	301	11	708	1 076	427
Siyathemba	2 577	3 104	4 165	677	138	976	1 107	781	214	461	432	439
Siyancuma	2 631	4 230	5 791	2 217	2 318	1 394	1 454	1 807	1 152	1 645	1 736	1 169
Siyanda	26 436	33 370	44 338	5 677	5 176	6 505	4 466	3 210	3 359	5 572	6 344	6 291
Mier	375	921	924	434	84	592	415	298	55	222	367	202
Kai !Garib	5 356	8 867	12 045	2 757	2 087	2 447	1 801	795	81	1 428	2 284	1 980
//KharaHais	12 530	13 807	17 390	1 326	1 581	2 069	901	1 180	2 528	1 678	1 366	1 153
!Kheis	1 446	1 963	2 031	553	740	864	260	21	82	935	1 356	1 026
Tsantsabane	3 707	4 754	6 895	501	599	455	685	623	552	1 117	823	1 804
Kgatelopele	3 022	3 058	5 053	107	85	79	403	295	63	192	148	126
Frances Baard	50 343	60 594	76 830	7 260	8 831	6 390	10 333	6 906	4 442	4 051	6 954	6 281
Sol Plaatjie	38 710	42 758	51 013	460	964	1 189	5 394	4 510	3 882	624	2 296	2 738
Dikgatlong	2 419	4 750	8 393	1 149	1 561	1 567	2 619	1 894	220	2 048	2 020	1 642
Magareng	2 827	4 437	5 120	536	487	696	1 037	46	17	826	755	264
Phokwane	6 388	8 650	12 304	5 116	5 819	2 938	1 283	456	323	552	1 883	1 637
John Taolo Gaetsewe	8 255	9 899	18 965	22 892	24 320	34 464	530	203	993	6 612	9 797	5 826
Joe Morolong	1 102	1 232	2 131	14 095	14 352	18 254	126	49	469	4 331	6 117	2 432
Ga-Segonyana	3 108	4 349	7 288	8 143	9 418	15 489	124	135	463	1 723	3 261	3 017
Gamagara	4 045	4 318	9 545	654	550	721	280	19	61	558	419	377
Northern Cape	114 739	143 508	200 573	43 580	45 046	59 939	34 079	24 468	11 950	25 231	32 064	24 218

Terms and definitions

Census (Population Census)

The process of counting the number of people at a given point in time in a country, and collecting information about their demographic, social and economic characteristics. After data collection, the process includes the processing, analysis and dissemination of the information collected.

Census night

The night before Census day. It is the decisive point of time for being included in the Census (midnight on that night).

De facto Census

A Census in which people are enumerated according to where they were on Census night. In this case at midnight on the night of 9/10 October 2011.

De jure Census

A Census in which people are enumerated according to where they usually live.

Bucket toilet system

A toilet system with a pail or other removable receptacle placed directly under the toilet seat, and where no water or chemicals are used.

Disability

Difficulties encountered in functioning due to body impairments or activity limitation, with or without assistive devices.

Dwelling unit

Structure or part of a structure or group of structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household. Includes structure or part of structure which is vacant and/or under construction, but can be lived in at the time of the survey. Includes units in collective living quarters, unlike housing units. Dwelling units may therefore comprise housing units plus units in collective living quarters when applicable. (Examples of each are a house, a group of huts, and a flat.)

A dwelling unit has a separate entrance from outside or from a common space, as in a block of flats. Premises not intended for use as living quarters, but used for human habitation at the time of the Census, such as a barn, warehouse, etc. are also classified as dwelling units for Census purposes.

Emigrant

A person who leaves a country with the intention of staying in the country of arrival.

Employed

Persons who work for pay, profit or family gain in the reference period.

Enumeration area

An enumeration area (EA) is the smallest geographical unit (piece of land) into which the country is divided for Census or survey purposes. EAs typically contain between 100 and 250 households. Each EA is expected to have clearly defined boundaries.

Formal dwelling

A structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in a backyard or rooms or flat let elsewhere.

Health and functioning

Whether a person has difficulty in seeing, hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, and self-care such as washing all over, dressing or feeding.

Household

A household is 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. Note that a household is not necessarily the same as a family.

Household head

A person recognised as such by the household, usually the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main bread winner. The head can be either male or female. If two people are equal decision-makers, the oldest can be named as the household head.

Household income

All receipts by all members of a household, in cash and in kind, in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or receipts obtained from other sources such as pension.

Immigrant

A person who enters a country from another country with the intention of staying in that country.

In-migrants

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part with the intention of staying where they move to. This person would be regarded as an in-migrant at the place where they move to.

Informal dwelling

Makeshift structure not approved by a local authority and not intended as a permanent dwelling. Typically built with found materials (corrugated iron, cardboard, plastic, etc.). Contrasted with formal dwelling and traditional dwelling.

Labour absorption rate

The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

Labour force

All employed and unemployed persons of working age.

Labour force participation rate

Labour force as a percentage of the working-age population.

Not economically active

Persons who were neither employed or unemployed (e.g. full-time students, retired persons and homemakers who did not want to work).

Out-migrants

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part with the intention of staying where they move to. This person would be regarded as an out-migrant at the place where they move from.

Post-enumeration survey

A sample survey conducted immediately after a Census to evaluate the Census. Results are used to make adjustments for the Census undercount or overcount.

Sex

Biological distinction between males and females.

Traditional dwelling

A dwelling made primarily of clay, mud, reeds or other locally available natural materials. This is a general term that includes huts, rondavels, etc. Such dwellings can be found as single units or in clusters.

Unemployed (official definition)

Persons who did not work, but who looked for work and were available to work in the reference period.

Unemployment rate

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Unspecified

All cases whereby an answer was expected but was left blank during enumeration.

Wattle and daub

Traditional construction method whereby walls are built with wooden sticks/poles and covered with mud or a mixture of mud and clay.

Working-age population

Persons aged 15–64 years.

