

CENSUS 2011

Provincial profile: North West



**Statistics
South Africa**



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Provincial profile: North West

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. It collected data on population size and households, fertility, mortality, migration, education, general health and functioning, labour force, basic services and household goods. This chapter provides information on how the count was done.

1.2 How the count was done

Census 2011 was conducted from 9–31 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 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 subdivided into small pockets called enumeration areas (EAs); the underlying principle for this subdivision 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 subdivided into the following processes: primary preparation – where all completed questionnaires were grouped into clusters of 25 and the spine of the questionnaire was 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, editing team 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 the 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 data and PES data. The main phases in the matching process were:

- Initial matching involved searching through the Census 2011 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 2011 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; and
- 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.

Table 1.1: Omission 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.

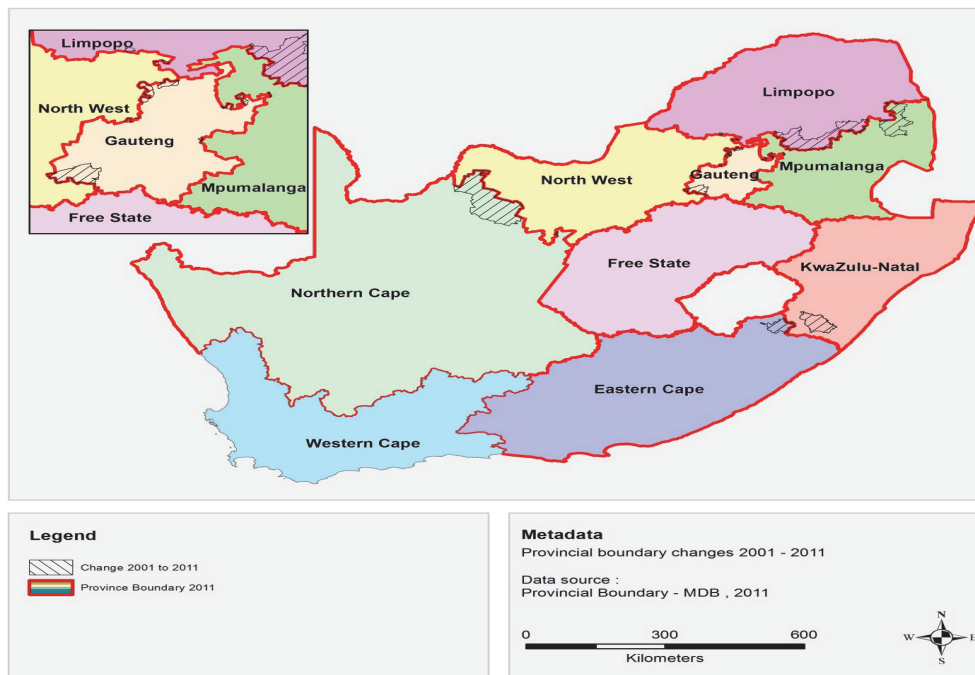
Chapter 2: Geography of South Africa

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: Geographic land area changes since 2001

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

Map 2.1: Provincial boundary changes since 2001

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.

Provincial boundary changes mostly affected North West (land size decreased to 11 348,9 square kilometres). Most of this was absorbed by the 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. 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

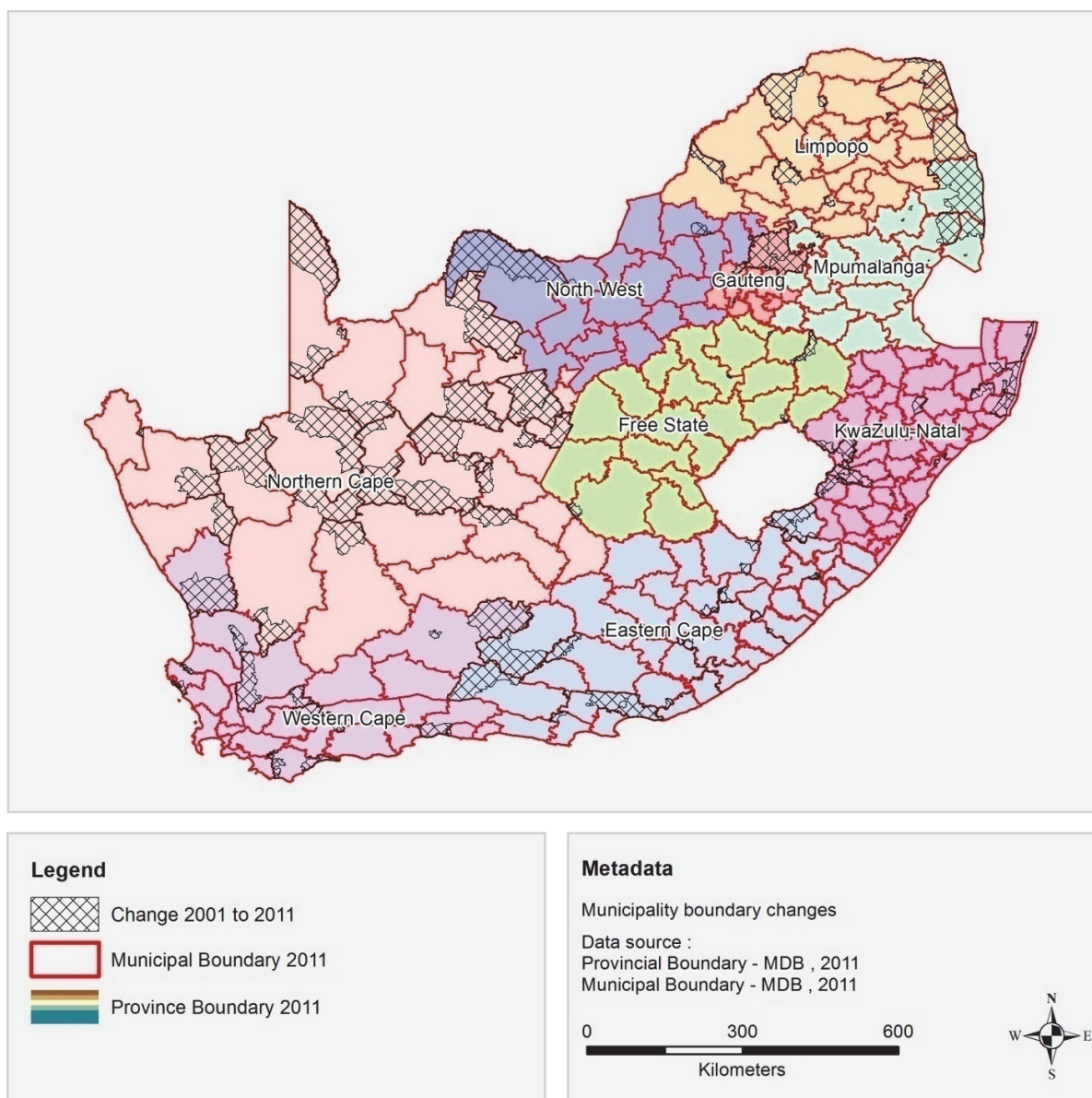
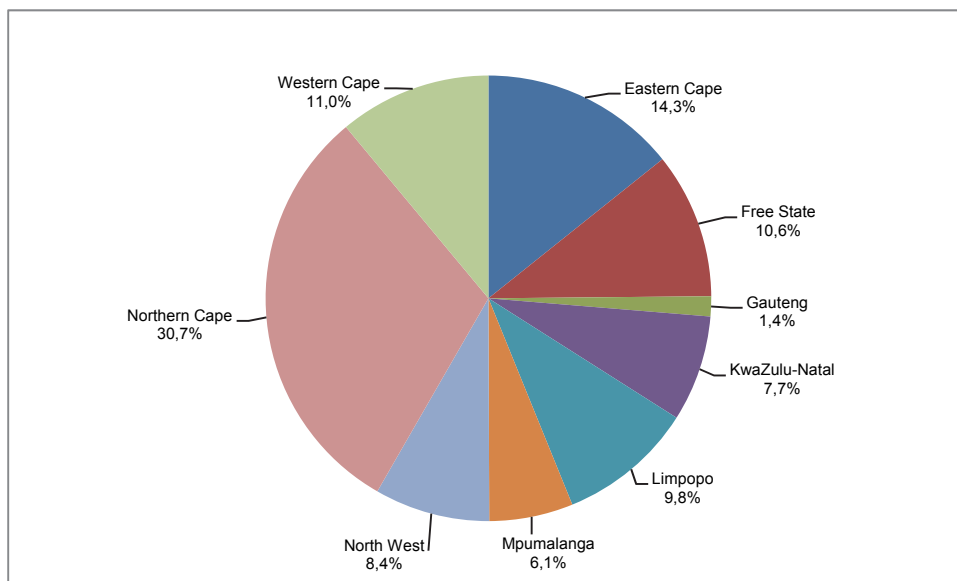


Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011

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

This chapter presents the results pertaining to persons: population size and distribution, migration, general health and functioning, education, labour force and income.

3.1 Population size

3.1.1 Population size by province

The population of North West is 3 509 953, which makes up 6,78% of the 51 770 560 people enumerated in South Africa according to Census 2011.

Table 3.1: Population of South Africa by province, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	1996		2001		2011	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Western Cape	3 956 875	9,7	4 524 335	10,1	5 822 734	11,2
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	15,1	6 278 651	14,0	6 562 053	12,7
Northern Cape	1 011 864	2,5	991 919	2,2	1 145 861	2,2
Free State	2 633 504	6,5	2 706 775	6,0	2 745 590	5,3
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	21,1	9 584 129	21,4	10 267 300	19,8
North West	2 727 223	6,7	2 984 098	6,7	3 509 953	6,8
Gauteng	7 834 125	19,3	9 388 854	20,9	12 272 263	23,7
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	7,7	3 365 554	7,5	4 039 939	7,8
Limpopo	4 576 566	11,3	4 995 462	11,1	5 404 868	10,4
South Africa	40 583 572	100,0	44 819 777	100,0	51 770 561	100,0

Table 3.1 shows the population size and percentage share of the South African population by province for Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011. Between 1996 and 2001, the population size of all provinces except for Northern Cape increased. The population of Northern Cape decreased from 1 011 864 to 991 919 during the above period. Between 2001 and 2011 the population size of all provinces increased. North West is ranked seventh in terms of population size. The most populated province in the country was KwaZulu-Natal in 1996 and 2001. Gauteng became the most populated province in the country in 2011, followed by KwaZulu-Natal.

In 1996 and 2001, Limpopo was the fourth largest province after Eastern Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Western Cape became the fourth largest province in terms of population and Limpopo became the fifth largest province in 2011.

Table 3.2: Population size, percentage change and growth rate by province, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Population			Population percentage change		Growth rate	
	1996	2001	2011	1996–2001	2001–2011	1996–2001	2001–2011
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734	14,3	28,7	2,7	2,5
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	2,1	4,5	0,4	0,4
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 145 861	-2,0	15,5	-0,4	1,4
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590	2,8	1,4	0,5	0,1
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 300	11,8	7,1	2,2	0,7
North West	2 727 223	2 984 098	3 509 953	9,4	17,6	1,8	1,6
Gauteng	7 834 125	9 388 854	12 272 263	19,8	30,7	3,6	2,7
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	3 365 554	4 039 939	7,7	20,0	1,5	1,8
Limpopo	4 576 566	4 995 462	5 404 868	9,2	8,2	1,8	0,8
South Africa	40 583 572	44 819 777	51 770 561	10,4	15,5	2,0	1,4

Table 3.2 shows the population of North West increased by 9,4% between 1996 and 2001, and by 17,6% between 2001 and 2011. The increase during the 2001 and 2011 period was slightly above the increase for the entire country (15,5%). The highest percentage change was recorded in Gauteng during both of the above periods (19,8% between 1996–2001 and 30,7% between 2001–2011). The population growth rate is estimated at 1,8% annually from 1996 to 2001 and 1,6% between 2001 and 2011.

Table 3.3: Population distribution of North West by district, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Population	Percentage share	Population	Percentage share	Population	Percentage share
Bojanala	1 067 562	39,1	1 189 360	39,9	1 507 505	42,9
Ngaka Modiri Molema	691 529	25,4	764 840	25,6	842 699	24,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	415 854	15,2	430 228	14,4	463 815	13,2
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	552 278	20,3	599 670	20,1	695 933	19,8
North West	2 727 223	100,0	2 984 098	100,0	3 509 953	100,0

Table 3.3 shows that Bojanala District recorded the highest population size in 2011 (42,9%), followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema (24,0%), Dr Kenneth Kaunda (20,1%) and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district (13,2%). The population for all districts increased from 1996 to 2001 and from 2001 to 2011.

3.1.2 Population of North West by local municipality

Table 3.4 shows the population of North West per district and local municipality for the Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011 and the percentage change for each district and local municipality.

Table 3.4: Population size and percentage change by local municipality

District/local municipality	Population			Percentage change	
	1996	2001	2011	1996–2001	2001–2011
Bojanala	1 067 562	1 189 360	1 507 505	11,4	26,8
Moretele	173 402	181 033	186 947	4,4	3,3
Madibeng	319 974	347 578	477 381	8,6	37,3
Rustenburg	311 787	387 096	549 575	24,2	42,0
Kgetlengrivier	32 778	36 477	51 049	11,3	40,00
Moses Kotane	229 622	237 175	242 554	3,3	2,3
Ngaka Modiri Molema	691 529	764 840	842 699	10,6	10,2
Ratlou	98 469	106 165	107 339	7,8	1,1
Tswaing	91 259	114 155	124 218	25,1	8,8
Mafikeng	242 146	259 478	291 527	7,2	12,4
Ditsobotla	130 369	147 599	168 902	13,2	14,4
Ramotshere Moiloa	129 287	137 443	150 713	6,3	9,7
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	415 854	430 228	463 815	3,5	7,8
Naledi	54 116	56 263	66 781	4,0	18,7
Mamusa	42 736	48 366	60 355	13,2	24,8
Greater Taung	184 364	182 164	177 642	-1,2	-2,5
Lekwa-Teemane	36 869	42 967	53 248	16,5	23,9
Kagisano/Molopo	97 770	100 469	105 789	2,8	5,3
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	552 278	599 670	695 933	8,6	16,1
Ventersdorp	31 915	43 078	56 702	35,0	31,6
Tlokwe City Council	124 813	128 353	162 762	2,8	26,8
City of Matlosana	334 346	359 202	398 676	7,4	11,00
Maquassi Hills	61 204	69 037	77 794	12,8	12,7
North West	2 727 223	2 984 098	3 509 953	9,4	17,6

The population of Bojanala increased by 11,4% between 1996 and 2001, and increased by 26,8% between 2001 and 2011. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district had the lowest population increase between 2001 and 2011 (7,8%). The municipality with the highest percentage increase over the period 2001 and 2011 in the province is Rustenburg local municipality at 42,0%, followed closely by Kgetlengrivier local municipality (40%).

Greater Taung municipality, found in Dr R.S. Mompati district, is the only municipality in the province which recorded a decrease in population size between 1996 and 2001, and 2001 and 2011.

3.1.3 Age and sex structure of the population of North West and South Africa, Census 2011

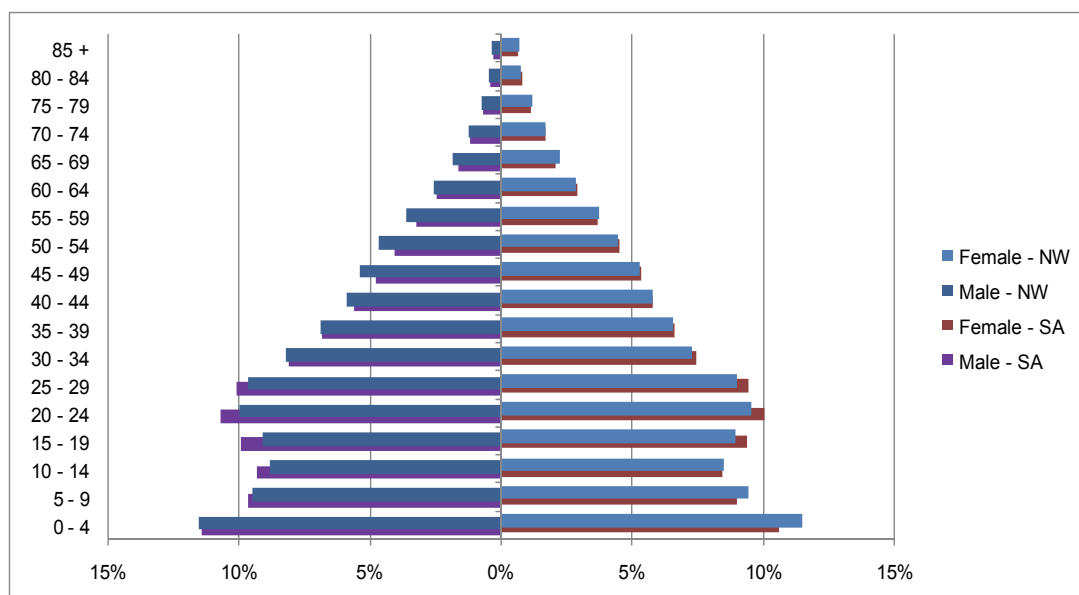
Table 3.5: Sex ratios by province

Province	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
Western Cape	2 858 506	2 964 228	5 822 734	96,4
Eastern Cape	3 089 701	3 472 353	6 562 053	89,0
Northern Cape	564 972	580 889	1 145 861	97,3
Free State	1 328 967	1 416 623	2 745 590	93,8
KwaZulu-Natal	4 878 676	5 388 625	10 267 300	90,5
North West	1 779 903	1 730 049	3 509 953	102,9
Gauteng	6 189 875	6 082 388	12 272 263	101,8
Mpumalanga	1 974 055	2 065 883	4 039 939	95,6
Limpopo	2 524 136	2 880 732	5 404 868	87,6
South Africa	25 188 791	26 581 769	51 770 560	94,8

Table 3.5 shows that there were more females than males in South Africa, but in North West and Gauteng there were more males than females.

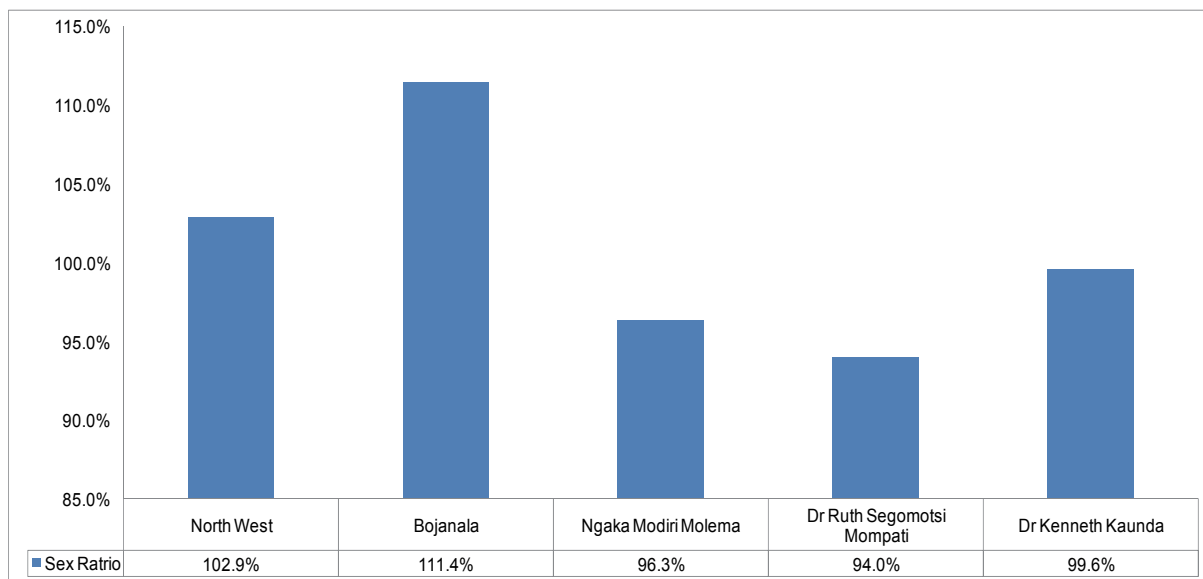
3.1.4 Population pyramid, South Africa and North West

Figure 3.1: Age and sex composition of North West and South Africa, Census 2011



North West has a population distribution which is similar to that of South Africa overall. The pyramid indicates that the majority of the population is below 35 years of age. The population of the province and the nation has a high proportion for the age group 0–4. However, the pyramid narrows for the age groups 5–9 and 10–14.

For the age group 0–34 there are more males than females in South Africa, but for the ages 35+ there are more females than males. In North West there are more males than females from the age group 0–34; for the age group 55+ there are more females than males.

Figure 3.2: Sex ratio of North West by district, Census 2011

When the population is disintegrated by district, Bojanala district has more males than females. Ngaka Modiri Molema district, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti and Dr Kenneth Kaunda districts have more females than males. In general, there are more males than females in North West.

3.1.5 Population by broad age groups by province

Table 3.6: Population of South Africa by functional age groups

Province	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio
Western Cape	1 463 805	4 016 702	342 227	45,0
Eastern Cape	2 167 491	3 952 967	441 594	66,0
Northern Cape	345 373	735 718	64 770	55,8
Free State	798 915	1 795 920	150 756	52,9
KwaZulu-Natal	3 279 519	6 479 730	508 052	58
North West	1 040 364	2 271 734	197 855	54,5
Gauteng	2 908 932	8 830 724	532 607	39,0
Mpumalanga	1 260 679	2 589 547	189 714	56,0
Limpopo	1 835 012	3 231 439	338 417	67,3
South Africa	15 100 089	33 904 480	2 765 991	52,7

Table 3.6 shows the population size of South Africa by province, broad age groups and dependency ratios. North West recorded a dependency ratio of 54,5, which is slightly higher than the national average (52,7).

3.1.6 Population by broad age groups for North West by district

Table 3.7: Dependency ratios by district

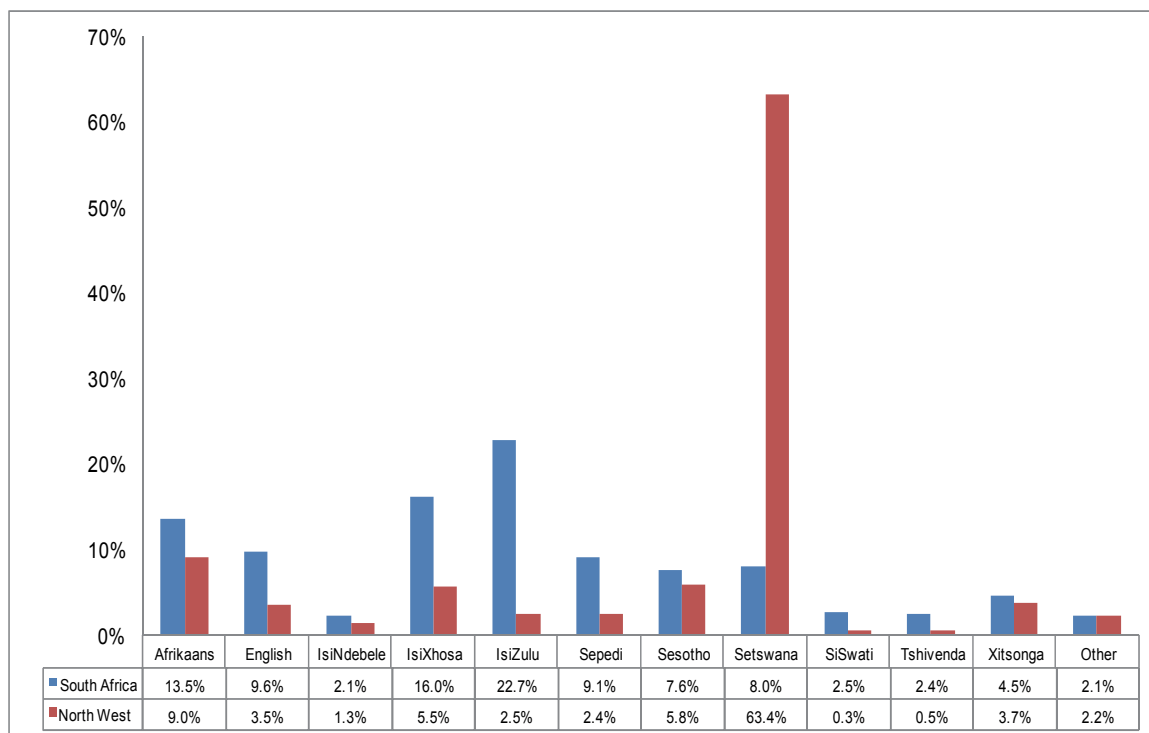
District	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio
Bojanala	398 352	1 029 388	79 765	46,5
Ngaka Modiri Molema	280 573	512 167	49 958	64,5
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	163 129	270 825	29 861	71,3
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	198 309	459 353	38 271	51,5
North West	1 040 364	2 271 734	197 855	54,5

Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district, with a dependency ratio of 71,3, and Ngaka Modiri Molema district (64,5) have dependency ratios above the provincial average. Bojanala district has the lowest (46,5).

3.1.7 First language spoken in North West and South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

The figure below shows the percentage of persons who spoke specific languages as a first language for North West and South Africa. The table shows that isiZulu is the most spoken language in South Africa.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of language spoken as first language, South Africa and North West



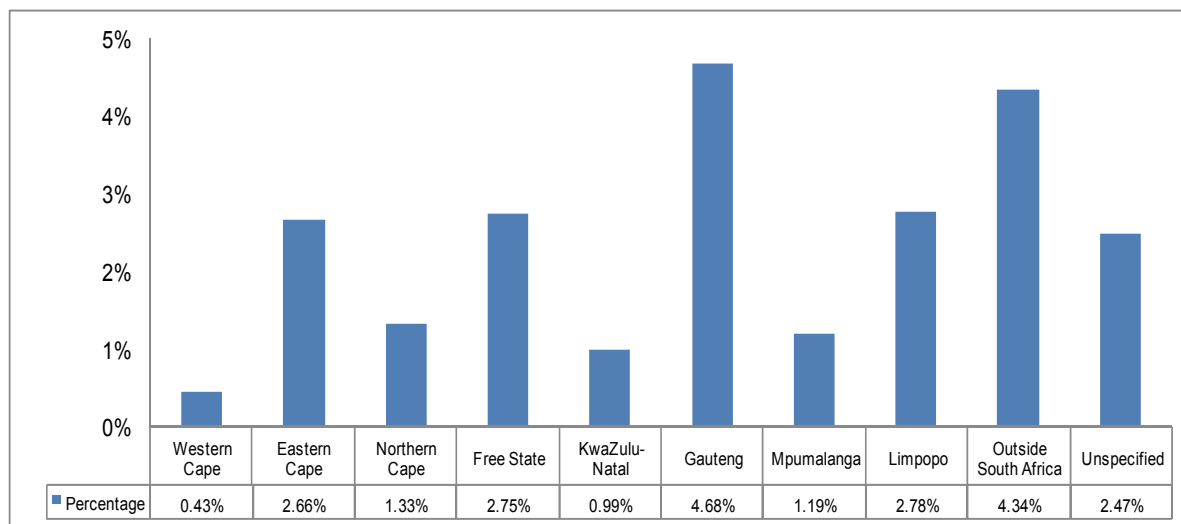
The majority of people living in North West (63,4%) reported that Setswana was their first language. In South Africa, only 8,0% of the population spoke Setswana as their first language. Just less than one-tenth (9,0%) reported Afrikaans as their first language in North West.

3.2 Migration

3.2.1 Place of origin by province

Of the total population of 3 509 953 people enumerated in the North West, 21,69% were born outside the province (829 184). Figure 3.4 shows how the 21,69% is distributed by place of origin.

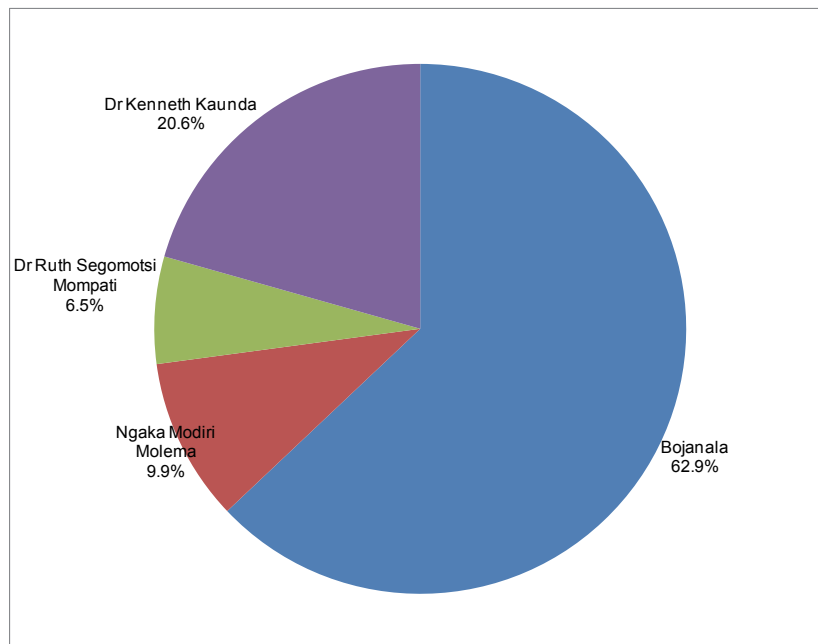
Figure 3.4: Place of origin of in-migrants in North West



Gauteng, with 4,68%, has the highest proportion of in-migrants. The second highest place of origin is residents who are originally from outside South Africa. Limpopo has the third highest proportion (2,78%). The province with the lowest proportion is KwaZulu-Natal (0,99%).

3.2.2 Percentage of in-migrant by district in North West

Figure 3.5 shows that of the 829 184 in-migrants found in North West, 63% are found in Bojanala district followed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda with 21%, Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati with 10% and 6% respectively.

Figure 3.5: Percentage share of North West in-migrants per district

3.3 General health and function

Preamble on disability

The disability status of Census 2011 cannot be compared to the disability status of the previous censuses which have been undertaken in South Africa, due to differences in classification of types of disabilities of the previous censuses.

Table 3.8: Distribution of population aged five years and older by disability status, sex, numbers, and percentages

District and province	Disability status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		N	N	N	%	%	%
Bojanala	Not disabled	530 554	491 136	1 021 690	93,4	91,2	92,3
	Disabled	37 690	47 497	85 187	6,6	8,8	7,7
	Total	568 244	538 633	1 106 877	100,0	100,0	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	Not disabled	252 239	277 971	530 210	88,9	87,1	87,9
	Disabled	31 632	41 327	72 959	11,1	12,9	12,1
	Total	283 871	319 298	603 169	100,0	100,0	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Not disabled	134 999	150 448	285 447	86,5	84,2	85,3
	Disabled	21 009	28 251	49 260	13,5	15,8	14,7
	Total	156 008	178 699	334 707	100,0	100,0	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	Not disabled	219 322	228 629	447 951	91,4	89,7	90,5
	Disabled	20 763	26 164	46 927	8,6	10,3	9,5
	Total	240 085	254 793	494 878	100,0	100,0	100,0
North West	Not disabled	1 137 114	1 148 184	2 285 298	91,1	88,9	90,0
	Disabled	111 094	143 239	254 333	8,9	11,1	10,0
	Total	1 248 208	1 291 423	2 539 631	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3.8 shows the disability status of males and females aged five years and older by districts in North West. The proportion of males with a disability in North West is 8,9% as compared to 11,1% of females. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati as well as Ngaka Modiri Molema districts recorded the highest proportions for both sexes (14,7% and 12,1% respectively). In Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati, about 13,5% and 15,8% of males and females respectively had a disability; Ngaka Modiri Molema had 11,1% of disabled males as compared to 12,9% of females. In broad-spectrum, the profile shows a higher proportion of females were disabled across all the districts as compared to their male counterparts.

3.4 Education

3.4.1 School attendance by province (5–24 years)

Table 3.9: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by province

Province	Attends	Does not attend
Western Cape	67,0%	33,0%
Eastern Cape	77,6%	22,4%
Northern Cape	69,3%	30,7%
Free State	73,1%	26,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	74,0%	26,0%
North West	70,4%	29,6%
Gauteng	69,1%	30,9%
Mpumalanga	74,8%	25,2%
Limpopo	81,1%	18,9%
South Africa	73,5%	26,5%

Table 3.9 shows the percentage of persons of school-going age who were attending an educational institution in South Africa by province. North West had 70,4% of children of school-going age who were attending any type of schooling, which is lower than the national figure of 73,5%.

3.4.2 Percentage of school attendants by type of school, 2011

In North West, 94,5% of school attendants attended government schools. Bojanala district had the highest proportion (7,4%) of school attendants who attended private schools, higher than the provincial percentage of 5,5%.

Table 3.10: Persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by type of institution and district, Census 2001 and Census 2011 (number and percentage)

District	Census 2001					Census 2011				
	Public		Private		Total	Public		Private		Total
Bojanala	302 735	95,6%	14 030	4,4%	316 765	278 937	92,6%	22 222	7,4%	301 159
Ngaka Modiri Molema	225 963	96,6%	7 933	3,4%	233 896	224 482	95,9%	9 482	4,1%	233 964
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	131 082	97,9%	2 817	2,1%	133 899	126 725	97,3%	3 481	2,7%	130 206
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	149 768	95,8%	6 619	4,2%	156 387	153 052	93,4%	10 786	6,6%	163 838
North West	809 548	96,3%	31 399	3,7%	840 947	783 196	94,5%	45 971	5,5%	829 167

3.4.3 Educational attainment by province, 2011

Table 3.11 below shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by level of educational attainment in South Africa by province in 2011. Limpopo recorded the highest proportion of persons who had never attended any formal schooling (17,3%), followed by Mpumalanga (14,1%) and North West (11,8%). Almost 17% of persons in North West had not finished their primary school education, and a quarter had only a matric certificate. Only 8% had attained a higher level of education. Gauteng had the highest proportion of persons who had attained a higher level of education (18,7%), followed by Western Cape (14,9%).

Table 3.11: Distribution of highest school attainment by province, Census 2011

Province	No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Higher education
Western Cape	2,7%	10,7%	5,6%	37,8%	28,2%	14,9%
Eastern Cape	10,5%	18,3%	6,3%	36,1%	19,8%	9,1%
Northern Cape	11,3%	17,1%	6,4%	34,6%	22,7%	7,9%
Free State	7,1%	16,2%	5,4%	34,4%	26,8%	10,2%
KwaZulu-Natal	10,8%	13,6%	4,2%	30,8%	30,9%	9,8%
North West	11,8%	16,8%	5,3%	32,8%	25,2%	8,1%
Gauteng	3,7%	7,5%	3,4%	32,4%	34,4%	18,7%
Mpumalanga	14,1%	11,7%	4,2%	30,8%	29,0%	10,2%
Limpopo	17,3%	11,6%	4,4%	34,4%	22,4%	10,0%
South Africa	8,6%	12,3%	4,6%	33,4%	28,5%	12,6%

3.4.4 Educational attainment in North West

Table 3.12 shows that the number of persons with no schooling has decreased since 1996. The number of persons with at least some primary school education has increased over time; there were more males than females with some primary school education in 1996, 2001 and during Census 2011. In 1996 and 2001 there were more females than males who completed their primary school education, however, in 2011 there were more males than females who had completed primary school education as their highest educational

attainment. More females than males had completed their secondary education and higher education in North West in 2011.

Table 3.12: Number of persons aged 20 years and older by level of educational attainment and sex in North West, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Level	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No schooling	294 065	290 805	248 403	256 811	146 056	149 114
Some primary education	352 172	336 877	435 890	415 473	462 999	438 722
Completed primary	86 098	94 677	93 693	96 475	91 284	88 133
Some secondary	296 860	332 691	345 028	361 151	476 218	469 833
Completed secondary	97 103	107 503	167 990	168 997	278 201	281 910
Higher education	38 716	35 051	47 356	53 082	79 955	8 506

3.4.5 Educational attainment by district, 1996, 2001 and 2011

The proportion of persons with no schooling has decreased since 1996 for all districts as shown in Table 3.13. Bojanala district recorded the highest decrease, from 20% in 1996 to less than 7% in 2011, followed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda from almost 21% in 1996 to 8,5% in 2011.

The proportion of persons who have completed secondary education has increased twofold for all districts in the province from 1996 to 2011. There has also been an increase in the proportion of persons with higher education.

Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district recorded the highest proportion of persons with no schooling as their educational attainment (15,2%) in 2011, followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district (12,8%). Bojanala district recorded the lowest proportion (6,8%). Dr Kenneth Kaunda district recorded the highest proportion of persons with a higher level of education (6,8%), followed by Bojanala district (5,5%).

Table 3.13: Percentage distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by level of educational attainment by district, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Level	Bojanala District			Ngaka Modiri Molema			Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati			Dr Kenneth Kaunda		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
No schooling	20,2%	14,5%	6,8%	28,7%	23,1%	12,8%	35,4%	27,8%	15,2%	20,7%	15,5%	8,5%
Some primary education	27,9%	30,0%	25,4%	30,7%	33,9%	34,4%	32,4%	36,8%	37,4%	27,3%	28,5%	27,6%
Completed primary	8,3%	7,5%	5,9%	7,0%	6,5%	6,0%	6,7%	6,4%	6,1%	7,9%	7,3%	5,6%
Some secondary	31,0%	29,7%	34,3%	22,7%	22,4%	27,3%	18,7%	19,7%	26,4%	29,0%	28,8%	31,5%
Completed secondary	9,7%	14,5%	22,1%	7,8%	10,6%	14,2%	4,6%	6,9%	11,4%	10,8%	15,1%	19,9%
Higher education	2,9%	3,8%	5,5%	3,1%	3,6%	5,3%	2,2%	2,4%	3,4%	4,3%	4,7%	6,8%

3.5 Labour force

Census 2011 took place in the fourth quarter of 2011, which is the period over which the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) 2011 was being collected. Contained in Census 2011 was a range of household and demographic information as well as labour market statistics for households in South Africa. However, the results of the census may be different from the results of the QLFS 2011 for two reasons. The reference period for employment in the census was seven days prior to the census night of 9 October 2011, whereas the reference period for QLFS is a week before the day of the interview. Another reason is that the method of data collection of the census is de facto whereas QLFS uses de jure.

3.5.1 Unemployment rate by province, Census 2011

Table 3.14 shows that the unemployment rate in South Africa is almost 30%. Only Western Cape, Gauteng and Northern Cape have unemployment rates which are lower than 30%. North West has an unemployment rate of 31,5%.

Table 3.14: Employment status by province

Province	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active	Official unemployment rate
Western Cape	2 010 697	552 733	1 453 272	21,6%
Eastern Cape	1 028 964	615 849	2 308 155	37,4%
Northern Cape	282 791	106 723	346 203	27,4%
Free State	649 661	313 793	832 466	32,6%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 041 581	1 006 409	3 431 741	33,0%
North West	843 369	387 348	1 041 017	31,5%
Gauteng	4 467 370	1 598 044	2 765 309	26,4%
Mpumalanga	969 771	448 126	1 171 650	31,6%
Limpopo	885 874	565 029	1 780 536	38,9%
South Africa	13 180 077	5 594 055	15 130 348	29,8%

3.5.2 Official employment status by district

Table 3.15: Official employment status by North West districts, Census 2011

Employment status	North West	Bojanala	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Dr Kenneth Kaunda
Working age	2 271 734	1 029 388	512 167	270 825	459 353
Labour force	1 230 717	629 815	225 307	111 817	263 779
Employed	843 369	436 692	149 334	71 778	185 566
Formal sector	575 796	310 655	96 041	40 895	128 205
Informal sector	125 919	58 144	24 669	15 592	27 514
Private households	123 759	57 809	26 415	13 306	26 228
Do not know	17 895	10 083	2 208	1 985	3 618
Unemployed	387 348	193 123	75 973	40 039	78 213
Not economically active	1 041 017	399 573	286 861	159 007	195 575
Discouraged work-seekers	127 490	41 293	41 366	25 080	19 750
Others	913 527	358 280	245 495	133 927	175 825
<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>31,5%</i>	<i>30,7%</i>	<i>33,7%</i>	<i>35,8%</i>	<i>29,7%</i>
<i>Absorption rate</i>	<i>37,1%</i>	<i>42,4%</i>	<i>29,2%</i>	<i>26,5%</i>	<i>40,4%</i>
<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>54,2%</i>	<i>61,2%</i>	<i>44,0%</i>	<i>41,3%</i>	<i>57,4%</i>

Table 3.15 shows labour market indicators by district. Labour participation rate shows the percentage of people of working age who form part of the labour force. The labour participation rate for Bojanala is 61,2%, which is higher than that of North West at 54,2%, and the highest of all districts.

Absorption rate is the percentage of people of working age who are employed. The absorption rate of North West is 37,1%. Bojanala (42,4%) has the highest absorption rate in the province; the district with the lowest absorption rate is Dr R.S. Mompoti with 26,5%. Unemployment rate shows the percentage of people in the labour force who do not work and are available to work. The district with the highest unemployment rate is Dr R.S. Mompoti with an unemployment rate of 35,8%.

3.5.3 Average household income, 2011

Below is the average annual household income by province. The average annual household income for North West is R69 954,19, the third lowest after Limpopo (R56 844) and Eastern Cape (R64 539), which is below the national average of R103 203,92.

Table 3.16: Number of households with income, Census 2011

Province	Number of households with no income	Number of households with income	Average annual household income
Eastern Cape	264 309	1 423 036	R64 539
Free State	99 963	723 330	R75 312
Gauteng	646 455	3 262 205	R156 243
KwaZulu-Natal	387 240	2 152 082	R83 053
Limpopo	195 296	1 222 781	R56 844
Mpumalanga	155 172	920 287	R77 609
North West	176 090	885 907	R69 955
Northern Cape	36 054	265 344	R86 175
Western Cape	216 959	1 416 952	R143 460
South Africa	2 177 538	12 271 925	R103 204

3.5.4 Average income for North West by local municipality, 2011

Table 3.17 shows average annual income by local municipality. The city of Tlokwe found in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district has the highest average household income of R110 924,75, followed by Rustenburg local municipality found in Bojanala with an average household income of R90 134,77. The municipality with the lowest average annual income was Ratlou found in Ngaka Modiri Molema municipality, with R32 164,27.

Table 3.17: Average household income by local municipality, Census 2011

Local municipality	Average annual household income
Bojanala	R73 091
Moretele	R35 507
Madibeng	R75 231
Rustenburg	R90 135
Kgetlengrivier	R68 917
Moses Kotane	R50 314
Ngaka Modiri Molema	R63 778
Ratlou	R32 164
Tswaing	R55 810
Mafikeng	R81 965
Ditsobotla	R65 614
Ramotshere Moiloa	R51 026
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	R48 064
Naledi	R80 186
Mamusa	R53 780
Greater Taung	R34 028
Lekwa-Teemane	R59 208
Kagisano/Molopo	R42 425
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	R82 284
Ventersdorp	R44 560
Tlokwe City Council	R110 925
City of Matlosana	R79 422
Maquassi Hills	R52 502
North West	R69 954

Chapter 4: Results pertaining to households

4.1 Average household size by district

Table 4.1 shows changes in the number of households, average household size and the percentage of female-headed households in North West for 1996, 2001 and 2011. The number of households in North West increased by 35% between 1996 and 2001, and by 37% between 2001 and 2011. Bojanala district recorded the highest percentage change in the number of households between the inter-censal periods of 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011 (38% and 57% respectively). Dr R.S. Mompoti district recorded the lowest percentage increase between the two inter-censal periods (22%).

Since 1996, North West has experienced a decrease in household size from 4,6 persons in 1996 to 3,7 persons in 2001, and to 3,3 persons in 2011. Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti recorded the highest household size (3,7 persons) in 2011.

The percentage of female-headed households in North West has also decreased from 39,5% in 2001 to 36,5% in 2011. In 2011, Dr R.S. Mompoti had the highest percentage of female-headed households, followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district (43,3% and 42,5% respectively).

The percentage of female-headed households decreased in all districts across North West.

Table 4.1: Number of households, household size and percentage of female-headed households by census year

District	Census 1996			Census 2001			Census 2011			% Change of number of households	
	Households	Household size	Female-headed households	Households	Household size	Female-headed households	Households	Household size	Female-headed households	1996–2001	2001–2011
Bojanala	241 966	4,41	38,8%	334 777	3,55	38,6%	501 696	3,00	32,1%	38,4%	56,5%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	138 053	5,01	41,2%	185 342	4,13	43,0%	227 001	3,71	42,5%	34,3%	25,2%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	85 544	4,86	42,9%	104 325	4,12	45,8%	125 270	3,70	43,3%	22,0%	22,1%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	126 613	4,36	28,2%	174 875	3,43	33,6%	208 047	3,35	36,6%	38,1%	22,9%
North West	592 176	4,61	37,7%	799 319	3,73	39,5%	1 062 015	3,30	36,5%	35,0%	37,4%

4.2 Type of dwelling

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of households by type of dwelling in South Africa. Almost four-fifths (76,9%) of the households in North West reside in formal dwellings. This is slightly below the national average of 76,9%. North West has the highest proportion of households residing in informal dwellings (21,5%), above the national average of 13,8%.

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of households by types of dwellings by province, Census 2011

Province	Formal dwelling	Informal dwelling	Traditional dwelling
Western Cape	81,1%	18,4%	0,5%
Eastern Cape	63,7%	7,9%	28,5%
Northern Cape	83,3%	13,5%	3,2%
Free State	81,8%	15,9%	2,4%
KwaZulu-Natal	72,3%	8,5%	19,2%
North West	76,9%	21,5%	1,7%
Gauteng	80,5%	19,2%	0,4%
Mpumalanga	84,4%	11,0%	4,5%
Limpopo	90,1%	5,3%	4,5%
South Africa	78,3%	13,8%	8,0%

4.3 Type of dwelling by district in North West

Figure 4.1: Percentage of households residing in formal dwellings by local municipality, Census 2011

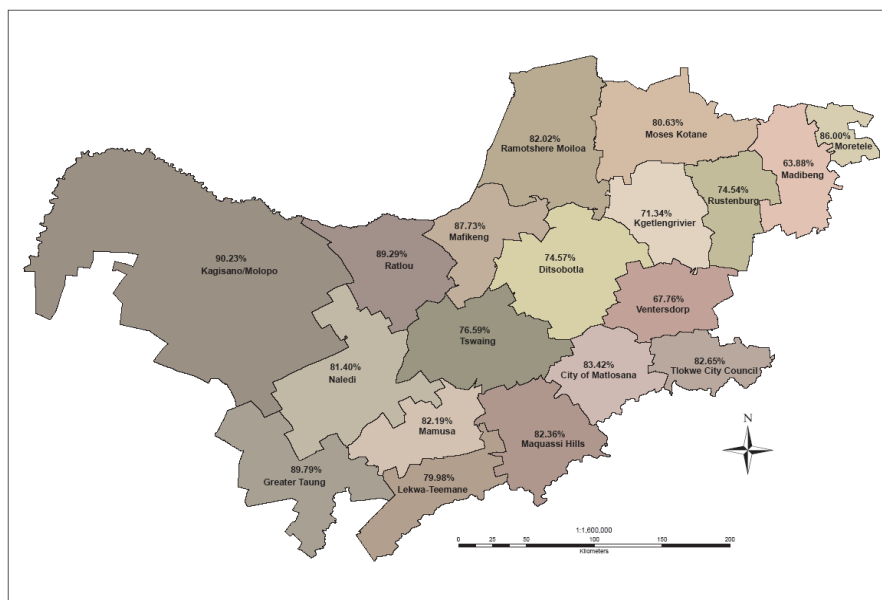


Figure 4.1 gives the proportion of households residing in formal dwellings in North West by municipality. Kagisano Molopo municipality found in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district recorded the highest proportion of households residing in formal dwellings (89,8%). Greater Taung municipality, also found in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati, recorded the second highest proportion (88,8%). Madibeng municipality situated in Bojanala district recorded the lowest proportion (59,5%).

4.4 Tenure status

In North West, 24,9% of households live in rented dwellings. Bojanala has the highest proportion of households living in rented dwellings (30,8%). Dr R.S. Mompoti recorded the highest proportion of households whose dwellings were fully owned and fully paid for, followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district.

Table 4.3: Percentage of households which rent or own their dwellings by district, Census 2011

District	Census 2011	
	Rented	Owned
Bojanala	30,8%	69,3%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	14,9%	85,2%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	13,0%	87,0%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	28,7%	71,3%
North West	24,9%	75,1%

4.5 Refuse removal

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse removal and district, Census 2011

District	Removed at least once a week	Removed less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal
Bojanala	49,8%	1,7%	2,1%	39,5%	6,9%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	35,9%	1,4%	1,6%	54,9%	6,2%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	27,3%	1,4%	2,2%	61,4%	7,8%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	75,8%	1,3%	1,7%	16,4%	4,8%
North West	49,3%	1,5%	1,9%	40,8%	6,5%

Census 2011 recorded that 6,5% of the households in North West had no rubbish disposal facilities and that 49,3% had their rubbish removed at least once a week. Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had the highest proportion (75,8%) of households who had their refuse removed at least once a week. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district recorded the lowest proportion of households which had their refuse removed at least once a week (27,3%).

4.6 Toilets facilities

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities, Census 2011

District	Flush toilet	Chemical toilet	Other	None
Bojanala	38%	1%	57%	4%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	32%	1%	60%	8%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	35%	1%	52%	11%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	87%	0%	8%	4%
North West	46%	1%	47%	6%

Table 4.5 above shows that less than half of the households in the province used flush toilets. Dr Kenneth Kaunda district recorded the highest proportion that used this facility (87%). However, the majority of the households in other districts used other types of facilities.

4.7 Electricity for lighting

Table 4.6 shows that more than 84% of households in North West use electricity for lighting, compared to 73% in 2001 and 43% in 1996. Dr Kenneth Kaunda district recorded the highest proportion (89%). Ngaka Modiri Molema recorded the lowest proportion of households with access to electricity for lighting (80,7%).

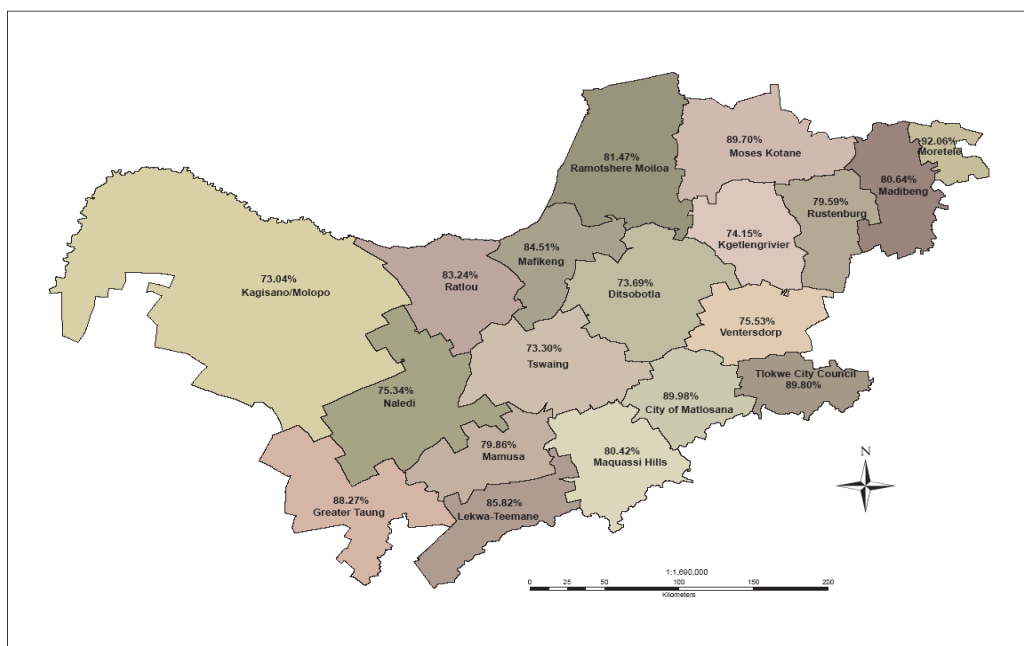
Table 4.6: Percentage of households which use electricity for lighting by district, Census 2011

District	1996	2001	2011
Bojanala	39,8%	74,5%	84,5%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	36,9%	71,0%	80,7%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	30,8%	60,1%	82,5%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	62,9%	79,5%	88,8%
North West	42,8%	72,9%	84,3%

4.8 Electricity for lighting by municipality

The figure below shows the proportion of households that reported using electricity for lighting by municipality. The municipality with the lowest proportion of households that used electricity for lighting is Kagisano Molopo municipality in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district (74%); Moretele municipality in Bojanala recorded the highest proportion (92%).

Figure 4.2: Percentage of households that used electricity for lighting by municipality



5. Conclusion

North West, ranked seventh in terms of population size in South Africa, has been witnessing a high population increase since 1996. Between 2001 and 2011 the population size grew faster than the national population growth rate. Bojanala district has the highest population share of North West at 42,9%. The 2011 population census recorded a decrease in the population share of Dr Kenneth Kaunda district at 19,8%. This was despite the fact that the population of Dr Kenneth Kaunda increased by 16,1%. The structure of the population shows that there are more males than females in the province. Historically, Setswana has been the predominantly spoken language in North West. The results from Census 2011 also show that Setswana remains the most spoken language in the province. There is a significantly high number of disabled people (16,6%) in the province. Sight is the most dominant difficulty amongst the disabled population.

More than two-thirds of the people of school-going age attend school. Most of the people attend public schools. Amongst the people in the province who are older than 20 years, only 8,1% have successfully attained a higher education level, whereas a higher proportion (11,8%) have no schooling. Most of the people who have attained a higher level of education are females, whereas a higher number of people who have no schooling are males. However, there has been a downward trend in the proportion of people who have no schooling and an increase in the proportion of people who have attained a higher level of education since 1996.

With an unemployment rate of 35,8%, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district has the highest level of unemployment, followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema. Bojanala district has the lowest unemployment rate. However, Dr Kenneth Kaunda district has the highest average annual household income. The municipality with the highest average annual household income is Tlokwe City Council, found in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district. The average annual household income in North West is R69 954, which is higher than the average annual income of Limpopo and Eastern Cape.

There has been a decrease in the percentage of female-headed households since 1996. During Census 2011, 36,5% of the households in North West were female-headed. Single-member households accounted for 31,2% of the households. The average household size has also decreased since 1996.

There has been an increase in the proportion of households which have access to various basic services in the province. The proportion of households with flush toilets was 46% in 2011 as compared to 35,2% in 2001. The percentage of households residing in formal dwellings has also increased, and those living in informal and traditional dwellings decreased. Currently, 76,2% of the households live in formal dwellings.

The proportion of households that use electricity for lighting has significantly increased, from 42,4% in 1996 to 72,9% in 2001 and to 84,3% in 2011. The proportion of households which have their refuse collected by local authorities increased by 14,8%, from 36,0% in 1996 to 50,8% in 1996.

Annexure

Table 1: Dependency ratios by local municipality, Census 2011

Local municipality	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio
Bojanala	398 352	1 029 388	79 765	46,5%
Moretele	57 836	113 837	15 275	64,2%
Madibeng	122 689	330 505	24 188	44,4%
Rustenburg	132 462	398 603	18 510	37,9%
Kgetlengrivier	14 571	33 471	3 007	52,52%
Moses Kotane	70 795	152 972	18 786	58,6%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	280 573	512 167	49 958	64,5%
Ratlou	41 574	57 827	7 938	85,6%
Tswaing	44 757	72 066	7 395	72,4%
Mafikeng	89 703	187 743	14 081	55,3%
Ditsobotla	55 012	104 602	9 288	61,5%
Ramotshere Moiloa	49 528	89 930	11 256	67,6%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	163 129	270 825	29 861	71,3%
Naledi	20 683	42 741	3 358	56,3%
Mamusa	22 041	35 288	3 026	71,0%
Greater Taung	63 653	99 999	13 990	77,6%
Lekwa-Teemane	16 954	33 053	3 242	61,1%
Kagisano/Molopo	39 798	59 744	6 246	77,1%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	198 309	459 353	38 271	51,5%
Ventersdorp	19 069	34 150	3 482	66,0%
Tlokwe City Council	40 994	112 499	9 269	44,7%
City of Matlosana	112 612	264 626	21 438	50,7%
Maquassi Hills	25 634	48 078	4 081	61,8%
North West	1 040 364	2 271 734	197 855	54,5%

Table 2: Language spoken as first language (number), Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Language	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	South Africa	North West	South Africa	North West	South Africa	North West
Afrikaans	5 811 547	238 919	5 983 426	262 161	6 855 082	309 867
English	3 457 467	32 698	3 673 203	40 754	4 892 623	120 041
IsiNdebele	586 961	14 350	711 821	19 121	1 090 223	43 988
IsiXhosa	7 196 118	159 823	7 907 153	188 600	8 154 258	190 601
IsiZulu	9 200 144	46 613	10 677 305	54 811	11 587 374	84 835
Sepedi	3 695 846	63 932	4 208 980	76 931	4 618 576	83 999
Sesotho	3 104 197	148 085	3 555 186	176 897	3 849 563	201 153
Setswana	3 301 774	1 885 036	3 677 016	2 024 565	4 067 248	2 191 230
Siswati	1 013 193	9 687	1 194 430	13 343	1 297 046	12 091
Tshivenda	876 409	6 878	1 021 757	10 633	1 209 388	16 255
Xitsonga	1 756 105	89 842	1 992 207	97 481	2 277 148	127 146
Other	228 275	14 673	217 293	18 801	1 062 913	75 797

Table 3: Language spoken as first language (percentage), Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Language	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	South Africa	North West	South Africa	North West	South Africa	North West
Afrikaans	14,5%	8,8%	13,4%	8,8%	13,5%	9,0%
English	8,6%	1,2%	8,2%	1,4%	9,6%	3,5%
IsiNdebele	1,5%	0,5%	1,6%	0,6%	2,1%	1,3%
IsiXhosa	17,9%	5,9%	17,6%	6,3%	16,0%	5,5%
IsiZulu	22,9%	1,7%	23,8%	1,8%	22,7%	2,5%
Sepedi	9,2%	2,4%	9,4%	2,6%	9,1%	2,4%
Sesotho	7,7%	5,5%	7,9%	5,9%	7,6%	5,8%
Setswana	8,2%	69,5%	8,2%	67,9%	8,0%	63,4%
Siswati	2,5%	0,4%	2,7%	0,5%	2,5%	0,3%
Tshivenda	2,2%	0,3%	2,3%	0,4%	2,4%	0,5%
Xitsonga	4,4%	3,3%	4,4%	3,3%	4,5%	3,7%
Other	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	2,1%	2,2%

Table 4: Population distribution by local municipality and sex, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Local municipality	Census 1996			Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bojanala	540 275	527 287	1 067 562	609 830	579 529	1 189 360	794 529	712 977	1 507 505
Moretele	82 266	91 135	173 402	87 862	93 171	181 033	91 193	95 755	186 947
Madibeng	163 492	156 482	319 974	178 163	169 415	347 578	253 991	223 390	477 381
Rustenburg	169 305	142 481	311 787	209 719	177 378	387 096	301 796	247 779	549 575
Kgetlengrivier	16 897	15 881	32 778	18 372	18 106	36 477	27 034	24 015	51 049
Moses Kotane	108 313	121 308	229 622	115 715	121 460	237 175	120 515	122 038	242 554
Ngaka Modiri Molema	325 793	365 736	691 529	368 098	396 742	764 840	413 399	429 300	842 699
Ratlou	45 709	52 760	98 469	50 452	55 713	106 165	51 310	56 029	107 339
Tswaing	43 672	47 587	91 259	55 198	58 957	114 155	61 931	62 287	124 218
Mafikeng	114 211	127 935	242 146	125 607	133 871	259 478	141 642	149 885	291 527
Ditsobotla	62 723	67 645	130 369	71 934	75 665	147 599	85 297	83 605	168 902
Ramotshere Moiloa	59 478	69 810	129 287	64 906	72 536	137 443	73 220	77 494	150 713
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	197 066	218 788	415 854	205 760	224 468	430 228	224 718	239 097	463 815
Naledi	26 462	27 654	54 116	27 207	29 056	56 263	33 502	33 279	66 781
Mamusa	20 915	21 820	42 736	23 424	24 942	48 366	29 941	30 414	60 355
Greater Taung	85 520	98 843	184 364	86 204	95 959	182 164	83 756	93 886	177 642
Lekwa-Teemane	18 045	18 824	36 869	21 438	21 529	42 967	26 600	26 648	53 248
Kagisano/Molopo	46 123	51 647	97 770	47 487	52 982	100 469	50 918	54 870	105 789
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	284 755	267 523	552 278	301 386	298 284	599 670	347 258	348 676	695 933
Ventersdorp	15 677	16 238	31 915	21 191	21 888	43 078	29 246	27 456	56 702
Tlokwe City Council	60 852	63 961	124 813	63 127	65 225	128 353	79 967	82 794	162 762
City of Matlosana	178 273	156 073	334 346	183 249	175 953	359 202	199 364	199 311	398 676
Maquassi Hills	29 953	31 251	61 204	33 818	35 219	69 037	38 680	39 114	77 794
North West	1 347 888	1 379 335	2 727 223	1 485 073	1 499 024	2 984 098	1 779 903	1 730 049	3 509 953

Table 5: Population distribution by population group, sex and municipality, Census 2011

Municipality	Black African			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bojanala	726 686	651 135	1 377 821	5 559	5 372	10 931	5 161	3 414	8 576	53 818	51 455	105 274
Moretele	90 476	95 352	185 828	144	141	286	212	52	264	172	173	345
Madibeng	227 162	199 030	426 192	2 120	2 172	4 292	1 501	944	2 445	22 041	20 651	42 691
Rustenburg	269 349	217 062	486 411	2 504	2 358	4 862	2 364	1 851	4 215	26 111	25 728	51 840
Kgetlengrivier	21 607	19 267	40 874	466	406	872	247	204	451	4 505	4 063	8 568
Moses Kotane	118 092	120 424	238 516	325	294	620	837	363	1 200	989	840	1 829
Ngaka Modiri Molema	385 963	405 288	791 251	7 066	6 743	13 809	3 210	1 758	4 968	15 898	15 052	30 950
Ratlou	50 161	55 254	105 414	412	338	750	188	39	227	451	351	802
Tswaing	56 956	57 862	114 818	948	840	1 788	313	69	382	3 520	3 427	6 948
Mafikeng	134 493	143 789	278 282	3 406	3 285	6 691	1 423	905	2 328	1 970	1 800	3 770
Ditsobotla	75 765	74 751	150 515	1 604	1 632	3 236	621	314	935	6 987	6 784	13 771
Ramotshere Moiloa	68 588	73 632	142 221	697	648	1 345	665	431	1 096	2 969	2 690	5 659
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	204 252	219 728	423 980	9 029	9 317	18 346	1 335	669	2 003	9 169	8 958	18 127
Naledi	24 977	24 447	49 423	4 752	5 075	9 827	375	373	748	3 143	3 209	6 352
Mamusa	27 226	27 969	55 195	704	652	1 356	202	88	290	1 677	1 653	3 330
Greater Taung	82 026	92 480	174 506	843	927	1 770	336	71	407	368	333	700
Lekwa-Teemane	21 555	21 702	43 257	1 950	1 975	3 925	203	94	296	2 730	2 831	5 561
Kagisano/Molopo	48 469	53 131	101 600	780	688	1 468	219	42	262	1 251	932	2 183
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	280 097	278 915	559 011	13 780	14 542	28 322	3 008	2 097	5 105	48 743	52 291	101 034
Ventersdorp	26 298	24 803	51 101	775	764	1 539	105	67	172	1 743	1 603	3 346
Tlokwe City Council	57 542	58 469	116 011	5 229	5 773	11 003	810	735	1 544	15 953	17 586	33 539
City of Matlosana	162 030	160 842	322 871	6 869	7 088	13 956	1 880	1 209	3 089	27 876	29 865	57 741
Maquassi Hills	34 227	34 802	69 028	907	917	1 824	212	87	299	3 170	3 237	6 408
North West	1 596 998	1 555 066	3 152 063	35 435	35 974	71 409	12 714	7 938	20 652	127 628	127 757	255 385

Table 6: School attendance of persons aged 5–24 years (number), Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	1996		2001		2011	
	Attends	Does not attend	Attends	Does not attend	Attends	Does not attend
Western Cape	929 981	503 245	1 115 946	592 291	1 347 723	3 413 145
Eastern Cape	2 056 957	780 187	2 269 246	709 976	2 205 993	3 276 433
Northern Cape	265 470	147 850	268 591	138 753	306 511	663 059
Free State	789 642	275 917	827 408	311 266	794 161	1 525 012
KwaZulu-Natal	2 592 990	1 165 482	3 105 095	1 271 135	3 393 780	5 067 940
North West	774 739	362 784	840 950	387 774	950 731	1 999 045
Gauteng	1 769 416	877 157	2 210 771	1 100 930	3 090 057	7 168 946
Mpumalanga	1 013 131	390 909	1 139 895	411 529	1 297 379	2 115 741
Limpopo	1 662 816	559 089	1 949 991	540 170	1 968 169	2 577 864
South Africa	11 855 142	5 062 620	13 727 893	5 463 824	15 354 504	27 807 185

Table 7: School attendance of persons aged 5–24 years (single years), Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Years in full	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
5	9 439	52 942	22 379	39 712	50 071	17 362
6	27 823	36 694	35 687	25 040	62 569	7 292
7	44 404	18 704	51 320	9 725	61 285	3 100
8	48 927	11 634	54 087	5 297	58 417	2 264
9	48 848	7 101	59 975	5 274	57 759	1 821
10	48 849	5 843	64 421	6 420	59 369	1 851
11	53 926	4 477	61 687	4 992	60 365	2 094
12	55 862	4 425	60 433	3 534	55 314	2 223
13	55 512	4 073	59 628	4 156	54 128	2 501
14	57 732	4 853	57 179	4 768	56 436	3 153
15	51 659	5 234	57 091	7 079	56 105	4 748
16	51 326	7 438	55 573	9 329	53 336	6 965
17	44 970	9 680	49 418	12 221	50 689	11 114
18	39 919	13 414	43 728	19 070	42 254	18 049
19	35 047	18 154	35 771	27 245	32 919	29 464
20	28 731	23 675	27 336	32 599	25 274	40 389
21	24 311	28 881	20 020	39 135	18 480	50 107
22	18 294	31 778	12 015	42 389	12 020	53 190
23	13 149	34 452	7 609	42 815	8 099	56 460
24	10 799	39 332	5 594	46 974	5 733	55 656

Table 8: School attendance of persons aged 5–24 years by district (single years), Census 2011

Years in full	North West		Bojanala		Ngaka Modiri Molema		Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati		Dr Kenneth Kaunda	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
5	50 071	17 362	20 064	6 157	12 669	5 023	7 627	2 769	9 711	3 413
6	62 569	7 292	23 645	2 348	16 752	2 165	10 145	1 304	12 027	1 476
7	61 285	3 100	22 618	1 067	16 554	912	10 235	587	11 877	535
8	58 417	2 264	21 406	827	15 838	687	9 883	388	11 290	362
9	57 759	1 821	20 602	717	16 330	485	9 669	313	11 157	306
10	59 369	1 851	21 214	657	16 859	564	9 624	318	11 672	312
11	60 365	2 094	21 501	726	17 357	655	9 605	338	11 903	375
12	55 314	2 223	19 740	777	16 007	699	8 602	355	10 966	392
13	54 128	2 501	19 430	883	15 670	749	8 642	406	10 386	464
14	56 436	3 153	20 254	1 032	16 224	1 051	9 039	537	10 918	533
15	56 105	4 748	20 607	1 560	16 049	1 463	8 993	837	10 456	888
16	53 336	6 965	20 445	2 297	14 798	2 104	8 463	1 207	9 630	1 357
17	50 689	11 114	19 449	3 866	13 774	3 299	7 890	1 896	9 577	2 053
18	42 254	18 049	16 072	7 611	11 594	4 521	6 294	2 620	8 294	3 297
19	32 919	29 464	11 641	13 389	9 295	6 705	4 666	3 910	7 317	5 460
20	25 274	40 389	8 786	18 802	7 144	9 051	3 221	4 973	6 123	7 562
21	18 480	50 107	6 229	24 016	5 336	10 892	2 256	5 921	4 659	9 278
22	12 020	53 190	4 017	25 838	3 362	11 478	1 319	5 993	3 323	9 880
23	8 099	56 460	2 943	27 396	2 274	12 158	832	6 298	2 050	10 609
24	5 733	55 656	2 266	27 386	1 517	11 423	581	6 089	1 369	10 758

Table 9: Number of persons aged 20 years and older by level of educational attainment by province, Census 2011

Province	No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Higher education
Western Cape	102 242	401 362	208 798	1 413 297	1 055 442	557 439
Eastern Cape	375 754	653 118	223 075	1 288 235	707 524	323 127
Northern Cape	76 861	116 115	43 111	234 481	154 008	53 240
Free State	115 380	262 576	86 950	557 531	435 291	164 967
KwaZulu-Natal	621 199	784 305	240 411	1 776 932	1 784 358	562 783
North West	248 516	353 753	111 439	689 722	529 121	171 001
Gauteng	301 311	612 990	277 528	2 668 324	2 832 448	1 538 948
Mpumalanga	325 540	271 726	96 770	713 914	670 343	236 569
Limpopo	499 073	334 189	125 813	992 831	645 578	288 348
South Africa	2 665 874	3 790 134	1 413 895	10 335 266	8 814 113	3 896 422

Table 10: Percentage distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by level of educational attainment by province, Census 2011

Province	No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Higher education
Western Cape	2,7%	10,7%	5,6%	37,8%	28,2%	14,9%
Eastern Cape	10,5%	18,3%	6,3%	36,1%	19,8%	9,1%
Northern Cape	11,3%	17,1%	6,4%	34,6%	22,7%	7,9%
Free State	7,1%	16,2%	5,4%	34,4%	26,8%	10,2%
KwaZulu-Natal	10,8%	13,6%	4,2%	30,8%	30,9%	9,8%
North West	11,8%	16,8%	5,3%	32,8%	25,2%	8,1%
Gauteng	3,7%	7,5%	3,4%	32,4%	34,4%	18,7%
Mpumalanga	14,1%	11,7%	4,2%	30,8%	29,0%	10,2%
Limpopo	17,3%	11,6%	4,4%	34,4%	22,4%	10,0%
South Africa	8,6%	12,3%	4,6%	33,4%	28,5%	12,6%

Table 11: Number of persons aged 20 years and older by level of educational attainment and local municipality, Census 2011

Local municipality	No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Higher
Bojanala	72 432	140 753	52 199	344 058	274 398	75 015
Moretele	10 029	18 319	5 977	40 218	29 858	5 247
Madibeng	24 195	44 481	16 625	114 826	84 785	25 172
Rustenburg	19 584	46 941	19 612	128 628	112 423	34 213
Kgetlengrivier	4 885	5 833	1 988	9 047	7 011	2 071
Moses Kotane	13 738	25 178	7 997	51 339	40 321	8 312
Ngaka Modiri Molema	79 794	94 622	24 266	132 840	97 128	39 489
Ratlou	15 538	14 416	2 847	13 153	6 010	1 713
Tswaing	15 152	15 489	3 690	17 554	10 351	3 780
Mafikeng	17 149	26 443	7 592	50 298	43 236	21 264
Ditsobotla	14 353	22 050	5 861	28 828	19 575	6 985
Ramotshere Moiloa	17 603	16 225	4 276	23 007	17 956	5 748
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	53 542	56 020	13 741	69 550	42 935	13 963
Naledi	6 520	6 801	2 074	11 313	8 703	3 705
Mamusa	8 031	6 476	1 921	8 617	5 594	1 545
Greater Taung	17 942	23 237	5 255	27 783	14 655	4 590
Lekwa-Teemane	5 470	5 812	1 669	9 632	6 357	1 607
Kagisano/Molopo	15 580	13 694	2 823	12 204	7 626	2 515
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	42 748	62 359	21 233	143 274	114 659	42 534
Ventersdorp	5 586	7 592	2 363	10 603	4 875	1 362
Tlokwe City Council	7 355	13 119	4 710	32 786	32 135	15 499
City of Matlosana	19 341	33 271	11 565	87 446	69 220	23 511
Maquassi Hills	10 466	8 376	2 594	12 439	8 429	2 162
North West	248 516	353 753	111 439	689 722	529 121	171 001

Table 12: Working-age population, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

District	1996 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census
North West	1 657 080	1 900 562	2 271 734
Male	826 117	960 541	1 169 852
Female	830 964	940 020	1 101 882
Bojanala	669 454	782 693	1 029 388
Ngaka Modiri Molema	391 589	460 251	512 167
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	226 459	247 681	270 825
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	369 579	409 937	459 353

Table 13: Unemployment rate by local municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Local municipality	1996	2001	2011
Bojanala	35,0%	40,9%	30,7%
Moretele	46,5%	58,1%	46,0%
Madibeng	34,2%	42,0%	30,4%
Rustenburg	25,8%	31,8%	26,4%
Kgetlengrivier	22,6%	30,2%	20,5%
Moses Kotane	48,5%	51,0%	37,9%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	46,5%	47,7%	33,7%
Ratlou	69,8%	61,3%	43,9%
Tswaing	36,9%	34,2%	28,7%
Mafikeng	44,0%	49,3%	35,7%
Ditsobotla	38,5%	42,5%	28,3%
Ramotshere Moiloa	55,9%	53,7%	36,2%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	46,6%	48,8%	35,8%
Naledi	25,9%	36,4%	26,1%
Mamusa	31,0%	44,8%	35,1%
Greater Taung	65,1%	65,2%	49,8%
Lekwa-Teemane	29,4%	42,9%	30,5%
Kagisano/Molopo	48,2%	39,1%	30,2%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	27,5%	39,2%	29,7%
Ventersdorp	25,9%	33,1%	27,0%
Tlokwe City Council	25,6%	37,2%	21,6%
City of Matlosana	27,7%	40,1%	32,7%
Maquassi Hills	31,2%	41,9%	33,5%
North West	37,0%	42,7%	31,5%

Table 14: Employment status by district and municipality (number), Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

District and municipality	Census 1996			Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Employed	Un-employed	Not economically active	Employed	Un-employed	Not economically active	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active
Bojanala	257 917	139 152	242 331	288 078	199 176	295 439	436 692	193 123	399 573
Moretele	28 329	24 632	44 764	23 297	32 283	52 533	29 475	25 053	59 308
Madibeng	78 703	40 953	69 556	88 557	64 033	79 687	149 723	65 488	115 293
Rustenburg	104 959	36 538	61 765	129 446	60 427	84 798	196 080	70 391	132 132
Kgetlengrivier	9 611	2 800	7 647	10 198	4 420	9 120	14 997	3 862	14 612
Moses Kotane	36 315	34 228	58 600	36 579	38 013	69 300	46 416	28 328	78 228
Ngaka Modiri Molema	108 439	94 164	181 128	115 818	105 674	238 759	149 334	75 973	286 861
Ratlou	5 893	13 617	29 051	6 763	10 732	39 749	8 812	6 885	42 130
Tswaing	13 701	8 003	26 781	16 547	8 594	40 028	20 754	8 350	42 963
Mafikeng	47 008	36 889	56 446	47 396	46 035	70 669	59 726	33 167	94 850
Ditsobotla	27 075	16 933	32 995	28 642	21 208	43 106	37 605	14 829	52 169
Ramotshere Moiloa	14 762	18 721	35 855	16 470	19 105	45 206	22 437	12 743	54 749
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	58 893	51 476	112 454	57 141	54 380	136 160	71 778	40 039	159 008
Naledi	14 441	5 034	12 450	13 461	7 692	14 373	18 201	6 415	18 124
Mamusa	8 923	4 000	11 307	8 801	7 142	13 098	10 952	5 934	18 403
Greater Taung	14 694	27 402	52 173	13 078	24 548	62 652	16 464	16 303	67 233
Lekwa-Teemane	8 497	3 539	9 976	9 365	7 026	10 930	11 369	4 982	16 701
Kagisano/Molopo	12 338	11 501	26 548	12 436	7 972	35 107	14 792	6 405	38 547
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	169 390	64 078	128 816	155 312	100 061	154 564	185 566	78 213	195 575
Ventersdorp	7 234	2 528	9 133	9 397	4 646	13 148	11 705	4 321	18 123
Tlokwe City Council	38 066	13 083	30 290	36 793	21 762	31 388	51 667	14 253	46 579
City of Matlosana	111 622	42 803	71 838	95 731	63 990	89 067	106 929	51 967	105 730
Maquassi Hills	12 467	5 665	17 554	13 391	9 663	20 961	15 264	7 672	25 143
North West	594 638	348 869	664 728	616 349	459 291	824 921	843 369	387 348	1 041 017

Table 15: Number of households and household size by province, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Households	Household size	Households	Household size	Households	Household size
Western Cape	985 489	4,0	4 524 335	3,7	1 634 000	3,6
Eastern Cape	1 304 812	4,7	6 278 651	4,2	1 687 385	3,9
Northern Cape	218 971	4,6	991 919	3,8	301 405	3,8
Free State	626 333	4,2	2 706 775	3,6	823 316	3,3
KwaZulu-Natal	1 694 354	5,1	9 584 129	4,3	2 539 429	4,0
North West	592 176	4,6	2 984 098	3,7	1 062 015	3,3
Gauteng	2 073 006	3,8	9 388 854	3,1	3 909 022	3,1
Mpumalanga	670 854	4,7	3 365 554	4,1	1 075 488	3,8
Limpopo	911 406	5,0	4 995 462	4,2	1 418 102	3,8
South Africa	9 077 403	4,5	44 819 778	3,8	14 450 162	3,6

Table 16: Number of households by district and municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

District and municipality	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	Percentage change	
				1996–2001	2001–2011
Bojanala	241 966	334 777	501 696	38%	50%
Moretele	33 132	43 938	52 063	33%	18%
Madibeng	75 840	100 738	160 724	33%	60%
Rustenburg	76 040	116 665	199 044	53%	71%
Kgetlengrivier	7 725	10 497	14 673	36%	40%
Moses Kotane	49 230	62 940	75 193	28%	19%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	138 053	185 342	227 001	34%	22%
Ratlou	17 937	23 290	26 889	30%	15%
Tswaing	17 681	25 641	30 634	45%	19%
Mafikeng	51 534	67 579	84 239	31%	25%
Ditsobotla	26 612	36 431	44 500	37%	22%
Ramotshere Moiloa	24 288	32 401	40 740	33%	26%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	85 544	104 325	125 270	22%	20%
Naledi	12 239	14 683	18 572	20%	26%
Mamusa	9 141	10 751	14 625	18%	36%
Greater Taung	35 673	42 018	48 613	18%	16%
Lekwa-Teemane	7 772	11 578	14 930	49%	29%
Kagisano/Molopo	20 720	25 295	28 531	22%	13%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	126 613	174 875	208 047	38%	19%
Ventersdorp	6 862	11 426	14 562	67%	27%
Tlokwe City Council	29 376	34 028	52 537	16%	54%
City of Matlosana	77 551	112 119	120 442	45%	7%
Maquassi Hills	12 824	17 302	20 505	35%	19%
North West	592 176	799 319	1 062 015	35%	33%

Table 17: Households by household members in North West, Census 2011

Number of household members	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	% single member households
Bojanala	179 890	101 527	67 885	58 709	37 559	56 126	501 696	35,9
Ngaka Modiri Molema	61 134	39 099	31 585	30 651	22 441	42 090	227 000	26,9
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	35 495	21 607	16 433	15 643	11 622	24 470	125 270	28,3
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	55 186	43 771	33 131	30 343	18 829	26 786	208 046	26,5
North West	331 705	206 005	149 034	135 346	90 451	149 473	1 062 014	31,2

Table 18: Households by number of household members by local municipality, Census 2011

Local municipality	1	2	3	4	5	6+	% single member households
Bojanala	179 890	101 527	67 885	58 709	37 559	56 126	35,9
Moretele	14 666	8 520	6 970	6 926	5 296	9 686	28,2
Madibeng	54 820	35 149	22 685	19 184	11 682	17 203	34,1
Rustenburg	80 422	41 468	26 342	21 761	12 813	16 237	40,4
Kgetlengrivier	4 019	3 657	2 047	1 876	1 211	1 862	27,4
Moses Kotane	25 963	12 734	9 841	8 962	6 556	11 137	34,5
Ngaka Modiri Molema	61 134	39 099	31 585	30 651	22 441	42 090	26,9
Ratlou	7 290	4 138	3 324	3 217	2 574	6 344	27,1
Tswaing	6 753	5 605	4 190	4 164	3 098	6 825	22,0
Mafikeng	25 417	13 754	12 091	11 527	8 258	13 191	30,2
Ditsobotla	10 440	8 531	6 431	6 356	4 491	8 250	23,5
Ramotshere Moiloa	11 234	7 071	5 549	5 386	4 020	7 480	27,6
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	35 495	21 607	16 433	15 643	11 622	24 470	28,3
Naledi	5 137	3 822	2 635	2 445	1 633	2 899	27,7
Mamusa	3 440	2 369	1 887	1 931	1 440	3 559	23,5
Greater Taung	14 445	7 442	6 192	6 108	4 701	9 725	29,7
Lekwa-Teemane	4 255	2 921	2 021	1 794	1 319	2 619	28,5
Kagisano/Molopo	8 218	5 054	3 698	3 365	2 529	5 668	28,8
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	55 186	43 771	33 131	30 343	18 829	26 786	26,5
Ventersdorp	2 934	3 040	2 414	2 192	1 471	2 512	20,2
Tlokwe City Council	16 014	11 397	8 014	7 310	4 283	5 521	30,5
City of Matlosana	31 819	25 133	19 591	17 836	10 908	15 155	26,4
Maquassi Hills	4 420	4 202	3 112	3 006	2 167	3 599	21,6
North West	331 705	206 005	149 034	135 346	90 451	149 473	31,2

Table 19: Average household size by local municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Local municipality	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011
Bojanala	4,4	3,6	3,0
Moretele	5,2	4,1	3,6
Madibeng	4,2	3,5	3,0
Rustenburg	4,1	3,3	2,8
Kgetlengrivier	4,2	3,5	3,5
Moses Kotane	4,7	3,8	3,2
Ngaka Modiri Molema	5,0	4,1	3,7
Ratlou	5,5	4,6	4,0
Tswaing	5,2	4,5	4,1
Mafikeng	4,7	3,8	3,5
Ditsobotla	4,9	4,1	3,8
Ramotshere Moiloa	5,3	4,2	3,7
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	4,9	4,1	3,7
Naledi	4,4	3,8	3,6
Mamusa	4,7	4,5	4,1
Greater Taung	5,2	4,3	3,7
Lekwa-Teemane	4,7	3,7	3,6
Kagisano/Molopo	4,7	4,0	3,7
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	4,4	3,4	3,4
Ventersdorp	4,7	3,8	3,9
Tlokwe City Council	4,3	3,8	3,1
City of Matlosana	4,3	3,2	3,3
Maquassi Hills	4,8	4,0	3,8
North West	4,6	3,7	3,3

Table 20: Household headship by sex (number), Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996			Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bojanala	147 868	93 661	241 529	205 266	129 071	334 337	340 468	161 229	501 696
Moretele	18 865	14 257	33 122	24 153	19 776	43 929	29 424	22 639	52 063
Madibeng	51 639	24 100	75 739	65 444	35 236	100 680	112 075	48 649	160 724
Rustenburg	49 352	26 441	75 793	76 191	40 195	116 386	146 528	52 515	199 044
Kgetlengrivier	5 751	1 937	7 688	7 491	2 989	10 480	10 378	4 295	14 673
Moses Kotane	22 261	26 927	49 188	31 988	30 875	62 863	42 062	33 131	75 193
Ngaka Modiri Molema	81 154	56 750	137 904	105 577	79 575	185 152	130 472	96 529	227 001
Ratlou	8 798	9 128	17 926	11 827	11 458	23 285	13 570	13 318	26 889
Tswaing	11 895	5 772	17 667	16 271	9 349	25 620	19 390	11 244	30 634
Mafikeng	30 895	20 590	51 485	37 101	30 404	67 505	46 804	37 434	84 239
Ditsobotla	18 030	8 552	26 582	23 918	12 468	36 386	28 748	15 752	44 500
Ramotshere Moiloa	11 537	12 708	24 245	16 461	15 896	32 357	21 960	18 780	40 740
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	48 787	36 657	85 444	56 453	47 786	104 239	71 034	54 236	125 270
Naledi	8 649	3 552	12 201	9 552	5 100	14 652	12 011	6 561	18 572
Mamusa	6 797	2 337	9 134	6 385	4 360	10 745	9 292	5 333	14 625
Greater Taung	17 056	18 599	35 655	20 112	21 886	41 998	25 186	23 426	48 613
Lekwa-Teemane	5 039	2 715	7 754	7 333	4 232	11 565	9 640	5 290	14 930
Kagisano/Molopo	11 246	9 454	20 700	13 072	12 207	25 279	14 906	13 625	28 531
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	90 787	35 577	126 364	116 058	58 643	174 701	131 965	76 082	208 047
Ventersdorp	5 076	1 783	6 859	7 689	3 730	11 419	8 991	5 571	14 562
Tlokwe City Council	20 617	8 695	29 312	21 197	12 767	33 964	33 213	19 324	52 537
City of Matlosana	55 571	21 809	77 380	75 640	36 388	112 028	76 261	44 181	120 442
Maquassi Hills	9 522	3 291	12 813	11 532	5 758	17 290	13 500	7 006	20 505
North West	368 595	222 645	591 240	483 354	315 074	798 428	673 939	388 076	1 062 015

Table 21: Percentage of female-headed households, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	1996	2001	2011
Bojanala	38,8%	38,6%	32,1%
Moretele	43,0%	45,0%	43,5%
Madibeng	31,8%	35,0%	30,3%
Rustenburg	34,9%	34,5%	26,4%
Kgetlengrivier	25,2%	28,5%	29,3%
Moses Kotane	54,7%	49,1%	44,1%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	41,2%	43,0%	42,5%
Ratlou	50,9%	49,2%	49,5%
Tswaing	32,7%	36,5%	36,7%
Mafikeng	40,0%	45,0%	44,4%
Ditsobotla	32,2%	34,3%	35,4%
Ramotshere Moiloa	52,4%	49,1%	46,1%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	42,9%	45,8%	43,3%
Naledi	29,1%	34,8%	35,3%
Mamusa	25,6%	40,6%	36,5%
Greater Taung	52,2%	52,1%	48,2%
Lekwa-Teemane	35,0%	36,6%	35,4%
Kagisano/Molopo	45,7%	48,3%	47,8%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	28,2%	33,6%	36,6%
Ventersdorp	26,0%	32,7%	38,3%
Tlokwe City Council	29,7%	37,6%	36,8%
City of Matlosana	28,2%	32,5%	36,7%
North West	37,7%	39,5%	36,5%

Table 22: Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling and local municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Local municipality	Census 1996			Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Formal dwelling	Informal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Formal dwelling	Informal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Formal dwelling	Informal dwelling	Traditional dwelling
Bojanala	65,6%	29,8%	4,6%	66,1%	30,3%	3,6%	69,3%	29,9%	0,8%
Moretele	77,8%	15,3%	6,9%	78,7%	15,8%	5,5%	84,7%	14,4%	1,0%
Madibeng	59,4%	37,5%	3,1%	61,4%	35,3%	3,3%	59,5%	39,8%	0,7%
Rustenburg	59,4%	38,4%	2,2%	57,6%	40,2%	2,2%	69,2%	30,1%	0,6%
Kgetlengrivier	69,4%	23,2%	7,4%	76,6%	17,5%	6,0%	73,5%	25,9%	0,6%
Moses Kotane	75,9%	15,6%	8,6%	78,2%	16,9%	5,0%	79,1%	19,5%	1,4%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	83,2%	9,2%	7,6%	82,8%	10,9%	6,3%	83,6%	12,9%	3,6%
Ratlou	82,9%	3,9%	13,2%	85,9%	5,0%	9,1%	91,0%	5,4%	3,6%
Tswaing	75,5%	15,5%	9,0%	75,7%	15,8%	8,6%	77,9%	20,5%	1,7%
Mafikeng	87,1%	6,8%	6,1%	87,4%	8,8%	3,9%	87,7%	10,5%	1,8%
Ditsobotla	79,2%	15,9%	4,9%	78,7%	16,6%	4,7%	75,0%	17,0%	8,1%
Ramotshere Moiloa	84,9%	6,2%	8,9%	81,5%	9,2%	9,3%	83,7%	12,5%	3,9%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	73,5%	10,8%	15,7%	79,5%	10,5%	10,0%	86,3%	10,4%	3,4%
Naledi	80,1%	10,4%	9,5%	83,6%	8,1%	8,4%	82,1%	16,5%	1,3%
Mamusa	57,0%	32,8%	10,2%	61,8%	30,9%	7,3%	83,5%	15,1%	1,4%
Greater Taung	73,8%	5,4%	20,9%	83,6%	5,0%	11,4%	88,8%	5,5%	5,7%
Lekwa-Teemane	62,3%	30,6%	7,1%	67,4%	29,4%	3,2%	79,5%	20,2%	0,3%
Kagisano/Molopo	80,7%	3,3%	16,0%	82,9%	4,2%	12,9%	89,8%	7,0%	3,2%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	60,7%	36,1%	3,2%	68,1%	29,2%	2,7%	82,1%	17,3%	0,6%
Ventersdorp	56,8%	34,1%	9,1%	67,4%	26,2%	6,3%	69,5%	28,9%	1,5%
Tlokwe City Council	70,8%	27,0%	2,2%	72,1%	26,6%	1,3%	81,7%	18,0%	0,3%
City of Matlosana	58,3%	40,1%	1,7%	66,0%	31,7%	2,3%	83,6%	15,8%	0,6%
Maquassi Hills	54,1%	34,2%	11,7%	72,0%	22,9%	5,1%	83,3%	15,9%	0,8%
North West	69,8%	23,6%	6,6%	72,2%	22,8%	4,9%	76,9%	21,5%	1,7%

Table 23: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse removal and municipality, Census 1996

Municipality	Removed at least once a week	Removed less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal
Bojanala	24,6%	1,1%	4,6%	62,1%	7,5%
Moretele	0,2%	0,1%	2,1%	89,9%	7,7%
Madibeng	22,6%	0,4%	8,5%	62,1%	6,5%
Rustenburg	46,7%	2,9%	3,1%	40,9%	6,5%
Kgetlengrivier	35,4%	0,7%	7,8%	48,7%	7,4%
Moses Kotane	8,1%	0,3%	2,4%	78,4%	10,8%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	22,6%	1,2%	3,6%	65,5%	7,0%
Ratlou	0,1%	0,2%	1,1%	92,0%	6,6%
Tswaing	23,1%	3,4%	10,3%	51,4%	11,9%
Mafikeng	22,4%	1,2%	2,3%	68,6%	5,5%
Ditsobotla	44,8%	1,3%	3,5%	42,3%	8,1%
Ramotshere Moiloa	15,2%	0,5%	3,5%	75,0%	5,8%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	24,1%	0,8%	5,8%	60,6%	8,7%
Naledi	67,1%	0,5%	9,1%	22,7%	0,6%
Mamusa	41,4%	4,4%	12,6%	30,2%	11,4%
Greater Taung	4,4%	0,5%	2,1%	79,0%	14,0%
Lekwa-Teemane	79,3%	0,4%	5,1%	14,6%	0,6%
Kagisano/Molopo	4,2%	0,3%	7,5%	81,9%	6,2%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	74,0%	2,6%	4,2%	16,0%	3,3%
Ventersdorp	39,2%	3,4%	7,5%	46,6%	3,3%
Tlokwe City Council	60,4%	0,6%	7,5%	29,1%	2,3%
City of Matlosana	85,0%	2,9%	2,0%	6,6%	3,6%
Maquassi Hills	57,4%	4,9%	8,1%	25,9%	3,7%
North West	34,6%	1,4%	4,5%	52,8%	6,7%

Table 24: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse removal and municipality, Census 2001

Municipality	Removed at least once a week	Removed less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal
Bojanala	25,9%	0,5%	1,5%	62,4%	9,8%
Moretele	0,3%	0,1%	0,7%	89,8%	9,0%
Madibeng	25,5%	0,4%	2,0%	59,0%	13,1%
Rustenburg	43,7%	0,7%	1,1%	46,9%	7,6%
Kgetlengrivier	43,8%	0,6%	2,5%	42,5%	10,6%
Moses Kotane	8,2%	0,5%	1,7%	80,6%	9,0%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	24,0%	0,9%	3,0%	64,1%	8,0%
Ratlou	0,2%	0,2%	5,1%	87,3%	7,2%
Tswaing	23,5%	2,9%	1,6%	61,3%	10,7%
Mafikeng	26,6%	0,9%	3,7%	62,5%	6,4%
Ditsobotla	40,8%	0,6%	2,7%	44,8%	11,2%
Ramotshere Moiloa	17,3%	0,2%	1,5%	74,5%	6,4%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	27,0%	0,6%	2,3%	62,6%	7,6%
Naledi	65,6%	0,3%	0,9%	31,2%	2,1%
Mamusa	65,2%	3,6%	2,1%	22,4%	6,8%
Greater Taung	5,9%	0,3%	2,8%	84,5%	6,5%
Lekwa-Teemane	74,4%	0,3%	2,7%	11,7%	10,9%
Kagisano/Molopo	1,6%	0,2%	2,2%	84,8%	11,2%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	78,7%	2,2%	0,8%	13,9%	4,4%
Ventersdorp	35,4%	0,2%	0,9%	56,6%	6,9%
Tlokwe City Council	74,5%	3,0%	1,2%	17,7%	3,7%
City of Matlosana	87,9%	2,3%	0,7%	5,7%	3,5%
Maquassi Hills	56,4%	1,4%	0,7%	31,7%	9,8%
North West	37,1%	1,0%	1,8%	52,2%	7,9%

Table 25: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse removal and municipality, Census 2011

Municipality	Removed at least once a week	Removed less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal
Bojanala	49,79%	1,69%	2,11%	39,54%	6,87%
Moretele	0,99%	0,27%	1,18%	89,68%	7,89%
Madibeng	26,02%	1,32%	2,86%	60,48%	9,31%
Rustenburg	70,26%	2,25%	2,30%	19,40%	5,80%
Kgetlengrivier	45,53%	1,41%	2,59%	40,54%	9,93%
Moses Kotane	81,51%	2,07%	0,55%	12,69%	3,18%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	35,86%	1,39%	1,58%	54,93%	6,24%
Ratlou	0,79%	0,52%	0,86%	88,92%	8,91%
Tswaing	16,70%	0,61%	1,52%	74,42%	6,75%
Mafikeng	60,37%	2,00%	1,15%	31,43%	5,05%
Ditsobotla	38,17%	1,81%	3,63%	49,65%	6,74%
Ramotshere Moiloa	19,96%	0,83%	0,78%	72,42%	6,00%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	27,28%	1,42%	2,17%	61,35%	7,79%
Naledi	67,19%	330%	2,51%	20,78%	6,21%
Mamusa	46,56%	4,96%	5,23%	34,11%	9,14%
Greater Taung	7,44%	0,22%	0,77%	82,95%	8,61%
Lekwa-Teemane	73,87%	1,61%	5,19%	11,80%	7,52%
Kagisano/Molopo	0,97%	0,35%	1,22%	90,59%	6,86%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	75,76%	1,28%	1,74%	16,36%	4,85%
Ventersdorp	36,52%	0,59%	2,64%	50,08%	10,17%
Tlokwe City Council	63,44%	1,54%	3,18%	25,08%	6,77%
City of Matlosana	89,64%	0,79%	0,77%	6,22%	2,58%
Maquassi Hills	53,31%	4,05%	3,19%	29,84%	9,61%
North West	49,28%	1,51%	1,93%	40,83%	6,45%

Table 26: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities, Census 2001

Municipality	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine	None
Bojanala	24,2%	2,1%	1,2%	11,1%	51,8%	0,5%	9,1%
Moretele	0,8%	0,5%	0,4%	11,2%	84,8%	0,3%	2,0%
Madibeng	22,5%	3,2%	1,3%	4,8%	57,8%	0,5%	10,0%
Rustenburg	39,9%	1,8%	0,8%	12,9%	31,8%	0,4%	12,5%
Kgetlengrivier	50,7%	7,9%	0,1%	7,3%	17,6%	2,8%	13,6%
Moses Kotane	10,1%	1,1%	2,3%	18,2%	62,2%	0,3%	5,8%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	25,7%	2,4%	1,8%	14,1%	44,4%	2,5%	9,1%
Ratlou	1,0%	1,0%	0,6%	15,9%	65,3%	0,3%	15,9%
Tswaing	26,4%	5,0%	0,7%	6,5%	42,7%	4,4%	14,3%
Mafikeng	28,1%	1,4%	2,0%	17,8%	45,6%	0,3%	4,9%
Ditsobotla	42,7%	2,5%	3,5%	6,6%	27,2%	8,0%	9,5%
Ramotshere Moiloa	18,8%	3,5%	1,0%	19,6%	47,6%	1,0%	8,5%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	23,2%	2,9%	0,6%	22,8%	27,0%	6,3%	17,3%
Naledi	64,2%	5,8%	0,2%	5,5%	5,1%	2,4%	16,9%
Mamusa	24,0%	2,5%	0,3%	3,4%	15,3%	36,0%	18,6%
Greater Taung	7,4%	1,5%	0,6%	37,5%	39,1%	0,2%	13,6%
Lekwa-Teemane	63,0%	3,5%	0,1%	1,7%	4,1%	18,7%	9,0%
Kagisano/Molopo	7,0%	3,4%	1,0%	26,2%	35,1%	0,3%	27,0%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	65,7%	2,0%	0,3%	2,3%	5,9%	15,8%	8,1%
Ventersdorp	36,2%	3,2%	1,0%	15,7%	28,7%	5,6%	9,5%
Tlokwe City Council	69,3%	3,7%	0,6%	3,0%	12,7%	1,4%	9,3%
City of Matlosana	72,0%	1,0%	0,1%	0,6%	1,7%	19,8%	4,9%
Maquassi Hills	37,3%	4,6%	0,2%	3,2%	4,4%	24,7%	25,7%
North West	33,5%	2,3%	1,0%	11,4%	36,8%	5,1%	10,0%

Table 27: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities, Census 2001

Municipality	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	Pit toilet without ventilation	Bucket toilet	None
Bojanala	33,9%	3,9%	1,1%	11,2%	44,8%	1,0%	4,4%
Moretele	4,4%	1,3%	0,9%	27,4%	64,3%	0,3%	1,4%
Madibeng	27,7%	5,0%	1,0%	8,7%	49,7%	1,9%	5,9%
Rustenburg	53,3%	3,5%	1,3%	8,2%	29,2%	0,6%	3,9%
Kgetlengrivier	53,7%	16,1%	0,4%	7,2%	10,9%	1,0%	10,8%
Moses Kotane	12,3%	1,7%	0,9%	13,6%	68,0%	0,2%	3,3%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	28,5%	3,5%	0,7%	13,2%	45,2%	1,3%	7,7%
Ratlou	1,8%	1,5%	1,7%	25,9%	56,0%	0,3%	12,9%
Tswaing	33,5%	5,5%	0,4%	9,9%	38,3%	1,1%	11,3%
Mafikeng	29,4%	3,1%	0,6%	15,6%	46,4%	0,1%	4,8%
Ditsobotla	45,0%	3,5%	0,6%	9,2%	27,2%	5,1%	9,4%
Ramotshere Moiloa	22,6%	4,3%	0,5%	6,5%	60,0%	0,2%	5,8%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	32,7%	2,7%	1,5%	23,8%	26,9%	0,9%	11,5%
Naledi	66,6%	3,7%	0,3%	5,8%	6,2%	4,6%	12,7%
Mamusa	61,2%	4,6%	0,5%	11,7%	9,4%	0,6%	12,0%
Greater Taung	9,1%	1,1%	0,5%	29,3%	49,3%	0,1%	10,5%
Lekwa-Teemane	87,6%	3,9%	0,1%	1,0%	2,0%	0,5%	4,8%
Kagisano/Molopo	7,7%	3,4%	5,1%	44,3%	23,7%	0,3%	15,5%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	84,9%	2,4%	0,2%	3,1%	3,9%	1,0%	4,4%
Ventersdorp	40,7%	3,5%	1,6%	32,4%	16,6%	0,2%	5,0%
Tlokwe City Council	81,4%	3,6%	0,1%	1,6%	5,2%	1,0%	7,1%
City of Matlosana	93,3%	1,4%	0,1%	0,6%	2,0%	1,0%	1,8%
Maquassi Hills	75,8%	4,8%	0,6%	1,2%	3,1%	1,6%	13,0%
North West	42,7%	3,4%	0,9%	11,5%	34,7%	1,0%	6,0%

Table 28: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy for lighting, Census 1996

Municipality	Electricity direct from authority	Electricity from other source	Gas	Paraffin	Candles
Bojanala	39,3%	0,5%	0,3%	7,2%	52,7%
Moretele	47,0%	0,5%	0,1%	2,0%	50,5%
Madibeng	31,1%	0,4%	0,2%	6,2%	62,1%
Rustenburg	50,6%	0,4%	0,3%	7,7%	41,1%
Kgetlengrivier	56,5%	0,4%	0,2%	4,3%	38,6%
Moses Kotane	26,8%	0,7%	0,5%	12,0%	60,0%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	36,6%	0,3%	0,3%	9,5%	53,3%
Ratlou	3,5%	0,2%	0,4%	13,6%	82,3%
Tswaing	35,8%	0,4%	0,1%	5,7%	58,0%
Mafikeng	40,9%	0,2%	0,4%	11,8%	46,8%
Ditsobotla	55,2%	0,3%	0,1%	1,9%	42,5%
Ramotshere Moiloa	32,2%	0,5%	0,3%	12,7%	54,3%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	30,3%	0,4%	0,3%	12,0%	56,9%
Naledi	61,7%	0,3%	0,2%	9,3%	28,4%
Mamusa	59,0%	1,0%	0,2%	7,8%	32,1%
Greater Taung	10,2%	0,3%	0,3%	13,9%	75,2%
Lekwa-Teemane	72,0%	0,2%	0,3%	5,4%	22,1%
Kagisano/Molopo	18,1%	0,4%	0,5%	14,8%	66,2%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	62,7%	0,2%	0,2%	3,2%	33,7%
Ventersdorp	30,0%	0,2%	0,3%	3,5%	66,0%
Tlokwe City Council	56,3%	0,2%	0,2%	2,9%	40,4%
City of Matlosana	68,2%	0,2%	0,2%	3,1%	28,4%
Maquassi Hills	61,5%	0,4%	0,2%	4,9%	33,0%
North West	42,4%	0,4%	0,3%	7,6%	49,4%

Table 29: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy for lighting, Census 2001

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar
Bojanala	74,5%	0,1%	2.92%	22,3%	0,1%
Moretele	71,6%	0,1%	1,5%	26,7%	0,2%
Madibeng	69,9%	0,1%	3,1%	26,8%	0,1%
Rustenburg	71,6%	0,1%	4,5%	23,7%	0,1%
Kgetlengrivier	63,5%	0,2%	0,9%	35,4%	0,1%
Moses Kotane	91,3%	0,1%	1,1%	7.3%	0,1%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	71,0%	0,1%	2,5%	26,3%	0,2%
Ratlou	76,5%	0,1%	2,6%	20,6%	0,2%
Tswaing	69,4%	0,1%	2,1%	28,3%	0,1%
Mafikeng	72,3%	0,1%	3,6%	23,9%	0,2%
Ditsobotla	67,2%	0,1%	1,3%	31,3%	0,1%
Ramotshere Moiloa	70,0%	0,1%	1,6%	28,1%	0,2%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	60,1%	0,1%	4,2%	35,5%	0,1%
Naledi	65,2%	0,3%	3,7%	30,8%	0,1%
Mamusa	71,4%	0,0%	1,9%	26,5%	0,1%
Greater Taung	49,6%	0,2%	5,5%	44,6%	0,2%
Lekwa-Teemane	71,4%	0,1%	3,2%	25,2%	0,2%
Kagisano/Molopo	64,5%	0,1%	3,6%	31,6%	0,2%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	79,5%	0,1%	2,1%	18,2%	0,1%
Ventersdorp	61,7%	0,1%	1,2%	36,9%	0,2%
Tlokwe City Council	78,7%	0,2%	2,0%	19,1%	0,1%
City of Matlosana	84,0%	0,1%	2,2%	13,6%	0,1%
Maquassi Hills	63,2%	0,1%	2,8%	33,7%	0,2%
North West	72,9%	0,1%	2,8%	24,0%	0,1%

Table 30: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy for lighting, Census 2011

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar
Bojanala	84,5%	0,2%	3,1%	12,1%	0,3%
Moretele	92,4%	0,1%	0,3%	7,1%	0,1%
Madibeng	81,3%	0,2%	2,2%	16,1%	0,3%
Rustenburg	83,2%	0,2%	5,4%	11,0%	0,3%
Kgetlengrivier	78,5%	0,2%	1,1%	19,9%	0,4%
Moses Kotane	90,2%	0,1%	1,1%	8,4%	0,2%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	80,7%	0,2%	1,1%	17,9%	0,2%
Ratlou	83,9%	0,2%	0,7%	15,1%	0,2%
Tswaing	74,0%	0,1%	1,3%	24,5%	0,2%
Mafikeng	84,8%	0,2%	1,4%	13,4%	0,3%
Ditsobotla	74,2%	0,2%	1,0%	24,4%	0,2%
Ramotshere Moiloa	82,2%	0,1%	0,6%	16,8%	0,3%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	82,5%	0,1%	1,0%	16,1%	0,3%
Naledi	77,0%	0,1%	1,3%	21,4%	0,3%
Mamusa	81,0%	0,2%	0,9%	17,6%	0,3%
Greater Taung	88,8%	0,1%	0,5%	10,4%	0,2%
Lekwa-Teemane	86,3%	0,1%	2,6%	10,5%	0,4%
Kagisano/Molopo	74,0%	0,1%	0,9%	24,7%	0,3%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	88,8%	0,1%	1,4%	9,4%	0,2%
Ventersdorp	76,4%	0,1%	0,9%	22,3%	0,2%
Tlokwe City Council	90,8%	0,2%	0,9%	8,0%	0,2%
City of Matlosana	90,5%	0,1%	1,8%	7,4%	0,2%
Maquassi Hills	83,0%	0,1%	1,1%	15,5%	0,3%
North West	84,3%	0,2%	2,1%	13,3%	0,3%

Table 31: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy for heating, Census 1996

Municipality	Electricity direct from authority	Electricity from other source	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung
Bojanala	29,7%	0,3%	1,4%	24,6%	27,1%	16,9%	0,1%
Moretele	20,6%	0,2%	1,2%	18,7%	28,6%	30,6%	0,1%
Madibeng	27,5%	0,2%	1,1%	23,9%	21,2%	26,0%	0,1%
Rustenburg	44,3%	0,3%	1,5%	27,4%	16,0%	10,5%	0,0%
Kgetlengrivier	34,1%	0,2%	0,8%	7,8%	52,3%	4,8%	0,1%
Moses Kotane	16,6%	0,4%	2,1%	28,2%	47,8%	4,9%	0,1%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	29,1%	0,2%	1,7%	19,7%	39,9%	7,0%	2,4%
Ratlou	2,6%	0,1%	1,5%	24,6%	61,0%	4,6%	5,5%
Tswaing	27,0%	0,3%	1,2%	16,3%	45,9%	6,8%	2,6%
Mafikeng	38,3%	0,2%	2,5%	27,0%	25,7%	4,0%	2,3%
Ditsobotla	39,0%	0,3%	1,1%	11,4%	26,5%	19,6%	2,2%
Ramotshere Moiloa	20,7%	0,3%	1,3%	12,6%	63,6%	1,2%	0,3%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	20,7%	0,3%	2,3%	19,5%	54,5%	1,6%	1,2%
Naledi	43,1%	0,3%	3,7%	19,8%	32,0%	0,8%	0,4%
Mamusa	32,4%	0,9%	1,3%	16,3%	48,1%	1,0%	0,1%
Greater Taung	9,5%	0,2%	2,3%	25,8%	59,2%	1,3%	1,7%
Lekwa-Teemane	51,8%	0,1%	1,0%	9,7%	28,9%	8,0%	0,6%
Kagisano/Molopo	10,9%	0,2%	2,6%	13,2%	71,3%	0,4%	1,4%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	52,1%	0,2%	1,4%	14,2%	16,2%	15,6%	0,3%
Ventersdorp	26,4%	0,3%	1,3%	9,9%	46,3%	14,8%	1,0%
Tlokwe City Council	55,6%	0,2%	1,6%	10,1%	12,0%	20,4%	0,1%
City of Matlosana	56,0%	0,2%	1,4%	17,0%	10,6%	14,9%	0,0%
Maquassi Hills	35,6%	0,4%	1,1%	10,6%	41,8%	9,3%	1,4%
North West	32,9%	0,3%	1,6%	20,5%	31,8%	12,1%	0,8%

Table 32: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy for heating, Census 2001

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar
Bojanala	49,9%	0,8%	18,9%	23,9%	6,2%	0,2%	0,2%
Moretele	35,5%	0,9%	15,7%	35,8%	11,7%	0,2%	0,2%
Madibeng	46,4%	0,6%	21,1%	19,5%	12,0%	0,2%	0,1%
Rustenburg	56,7%	0,8%	24,6%	15,2%	2,3%	0,2%	0,2%
Kgetlengrivier	40,1%	1,1%	7,6%	49,8%	1,1%	0,3%	0,1%
Moses Kotane	54,8%	0,9%	8,9%	33,9%	1,0%	0,2%	0,3%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	44,2%	1,0%	11,6%	37,7%	2,6%	2,3%	0,7%
Ratlou	26,4%	0,6%	11,1%	54,6%	1,9%	5,1%	0,4%
Tswaing	34,9%	0,7%	11,8%	47,5%	1,9%	2,9%	0,3%
Mafikeng	56,0%	1,3%	13,9%	24,3%	1,5%	2,0%	1,1%
Ditsobotla	46,4%	0,8%	11,1%	30,7%	7,6%	2,5%	1,0%
Ramotshere Moiloa	37,7%	1,0%	7,5%	53,0%	0,5%	0,3%	0,1%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	31,1%	1,7%	14,9%	50,8%	0,7%	0,6%	0,3%
Naledi	46,5%	2,3%	24,0%	26,3%	0,4%	0,3%	0,1%
Mamusa	39,2%	1,4%	22,0%	36,6%	0,5%	0,3%	0,1%
Greater Taung	21,5%	1,5%	14,6%	60,4%	0,6%	1,0%	0,4%
Lekwa-Teemane	51,5%	0,7%	14,3%	30,2%	2,6%	0,3%	0,3%
Kagisano/Molopo	25,7%	2,0%	7,5%	63,8%	0,3%	0,5%	0,2%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	57,0%	1,0%	18,6%	15,2%	7,4%	0,4%	0,4%
Ventersdorp	30,0%	0,7%	6,5%	50,6%	8,9%	3,3%	0,0%
Tlokwe City Council	63,6%	0,9%	9,0%	14,2%	12,1%	0,2%	0,1%
City of Matlosana	60,7%	1,1%	23,0%	8,4%	6,3%	0,2%	0,2%
Maquassi Hills	38,0%	0,6%	16,0%	38,4%	4,3%	0,5%	2,3%
North West	47,6%	1,0%	16,6%	28,7%	4,9%	0,8%	0,3%

Table 33: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy for heating, Census 2011

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar
Bojanala	78,1%	1,4%	7,2%	12,5%	0,5%	0,1%	0,3%
Moretele	74,5%	0,9%	2,2%	21,8%	0,6%	0,1%	0,1%
Madibeng	76,1%	1,9%	7,6%	13,2%	0,9%	0,1%	0,2%
Rustenburg	82,9%	1,3%	10,3%	4,9%	0,2%	0,1%	0,4%
Kgetlengrivier	63,4%	2,0%	2,5%	31,6%	0,3%	0,1%	0,2%
Moses Kotane	74,7%	0,9%	2,4%	21,3%	0,3%	0,1%	0,2%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	63,4%	1,9%	4,5%	27,6%	0,7%	1,7%	0,2%
Ratlou	54,8%	0,8%	2,6%	37,2%	0,3%	4,2%	0,1%
Tswaing	56,9%	1,1%	5,8%	34,2%	0,6%	1,3%	0,1%
Mafikeng	72,1%	3,0%	5,5%	17,4%	0,3%	1,5%	0,2%
Ditsobotla	61,4%	1,7%	5,7%	26,6%	2,2%	2,3%	0,2%
Ramotshere Moiloa	58,9%	1,4%	1,6%	37,6%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	52,6%	1,5%	4,5%	40,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,2%
Naledi	61,8%	3,4%	14,1%	19,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,3%
Mamusa	72,2%	1,1%	7,5%	18,5%	0,2%	0,3%	0,3%
Greater Taung	45,6%	1,1%	2,2%	50,1%	0,5%	0,4%	0,1%
Lekwa-Teemane	69,5%	1,9%	3,7%	24,0%	0,6%	0,2%	0,2%
Kagisano/Molopo	41,4%	1,2%	1,7%	54,7%	0,2%	0,6%	0,1%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	80,0%	2,4%	5,1%	10,7%	1,2%	0,5%	0,2%
Ventersdorp	55,7%	1,2%	3,3%	34,3%	1,5%	4,0%	0,1%
Tlokwe City Council	79,4%	2,9%	5,5%	9,2%	2,5%	0,2%	0,3%
City of Matlosana	84,8%	2,4%	5,1%	6,6%	0,8%	0,2%	0,2%
Maquassi Hills	69,9%	1,5%	5,0%	22,4%	0,7%	0,3%	0,2%
North West	72,2%	1,7%	5,9%	18,8%	0,7%	0,6%	0,2%

Table 34: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy for cooking, Census 1996

Municipality	Electricity direct from authority	Electricity from other source	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung
Bojanala	29,5%	0,2%	3,8%	44,8%	18,4%	3,3%	0,1%
Moretele	23,1%	0,1%	2,6%	36,5%	26,6%	11,0%	0,1%
Madibeng	27,2%	0,2%	2,5%	53,9%	12,0%	4,3%	0,0%
Rustenburg	42,7%	0,2%	4,1%	46,3%	6,0%	0,6%	0,0%
Kgetlengrivier	34,2%	0,2%	2,7%	14,2%	45,3%	3,4%	0,1%
Moses Kotane	16,2%	0,3%	6,3%	38,7%	37,6%	0,7%	0,2%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	29,0%	0,3%	5,3%	30,2%	30,8%	2,0%	2,4%
Ratlou	2,7%	0,2%	4,9%	35,5%	50,0%	0,8%	6,0%
Tswaing	27,9%	0,2%	3,7%	30,9%	32,9%	1,4%	3,0%
Mafikeng	36,9%	0,3%	7,7%	36,2%	15,9%	0,8%	2,2%
Ditsobotla	40,0%	0,2%	3,4%	26,2%	21,2%	7,1%	1,9%
Ramotshere Moiloa	20,6%	0,3%	3,9%	17,4%	57,2%	0,4%	0,3%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	20,7%	0,3%	7,8%	28,6%	40,9%	0,3%	1,5%
Naledi	40,5%	0,3%	10,6%	25,1%	22,8%	0,3%	0,5%
Mamusa	29,5%	0,8%	5,8%	38,6%	24,7%	0,4%	0,3%
Greater Taung	9,6%	0,2%	7,1%	34,7%	46,0%	0,2%	2,2%
Lekwa-Teemane	56,4%	0,1%	3,4%	24,9%	13,8%	0,9%	0,5%
Kagisano/Molopo	10,7%	0,2%	10,1%	16,9%	60,3%	0,1%	1,6%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	51,3%	0,2%	4,0%	32,7%	8,8%	3,0%	0,1%
Ventersdorp	27,6%	0,2%	3,9%	26,0%	35,0%	6,7%	0,6%
Tlokwe City Council	54,9%	0,1%	5,4%	25,7%	7,3%	6,5%	0,0%
City of Matlosana	54,2%	0,1%	3,5%	36,5%	4,3%	1,4%	0,0%
Maquassi Hills	38,1%	0,3%	3,7%	29,6%	25,8%	2,3%	0,2%
North West	32,8%	0,2%	4,8%	36,5%	22,5%	2,5%	0,8%

Table 35: Percentage of households by source of energy for cooking, Census 2001

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar
Bojanala	47,7%	1,9%	34,0%	14,9%	1,1%	0,2%	0,2%
Moretele	30,0%	2,3%	36,1%	28,5%	3,0%	0,1%	0,1%
Madibeng	46,6%	1,5%	39,9%	9,8%	1,7%	0,2%	0,2%
Rustenburg	54,6%	1,9%	38,2%	4,6%	0,3%	0,3%	0,2%
Kgetlengrivier	36,4%	2,4%	20,4%	39,3%	1,2%	0,3%	0,1%
Moses Kotane	51,0%	2,5%	17,3%	28,6%	0,4%	0,1%	0,1%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	43,3%	3,3%	21,7%	28,3%	1,0%	2,4%	0,1%
Ratlou	25,4%	2,7%	20,9%	45,7%	0,4%	4,8%	0,2%
Tswaing	36,8%	2,5%	25,6%	31,3%	1,1%	2,6%	0,1%
Mafikeng	54,9%	4,4%	22,7%	14,4%	0,7%	2,7%	0,2%
Ditsobotla	47,1%	2,1%	25,8%	20,4%	2,5%	2,0%	0,1%
Ramotshere Moiloa	32,6%	3,2%	12,5%	51,0%	0,2%	0,4%	0,1%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	30,1%	6,1%	23,9%	38,8%	0,4%	0,7%	0,1%
Naledi	42,5%	9,1%	26,4%	21,3%	0,2%	0,4%	0,1%
Mamusa	32,8%	5,2%	41,5%	19,9%	0,3%	0,2%	0,1%
Greater Taung	23,1%	5,3%	24,9%	45,1%	0,3%	1,1%	0,2%
Lekwa-Teemane	51,1%	3,4%	31,3%	13,1%	0,6%	0,4%	0,1%
Kagisano/Molopo	23,7%	7,3%	9,9%	58,1%	0,4%	0,5%	0,1%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	56,3%	2,2%	33,0%	7,0%	0,9%	0,4%	0,1%
Ventersdorp	31,2%	3,0%	24,3%	36,5%	2,4%	2,7%	0,0%
Tlokwe City Council	63,5%	2,2%	27,8%	4,5%	1,8%	0,2%	0,1%
City of Matlosana	59,4%	2,1%	34,7%	2,9%	0,5%	0,3%	0,1%
Maquassi Hills	39,0%	2,2%	37,9%	19,8%	0,8%	0,3%	0,1%
North West	46,3%	2,8%	29,6%	19,4%	1,0%	0,8%	0,1%

Table 36: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy for cooking, Census 2011

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar
Bojanala	77,4%	1,8%	13,3%	7,2%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%
Moretele	76,8%	1,1%	6,4%	15,4%	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%
Madibeng	75,8%	2,2%	16,6%	5,0%	0,2%	0,1%	0,2%
Rustenburg	80,4%	1,7%	15,7%	1,9%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%
Kgetlengrivier	66,0%	5,2%	7,8%	20,7%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Moses Kotane	75,5%	1,1%	5,6%	17,5%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	68,5%	2,7%	9,6%	17,6%	0,2%	1,3%	0,1%
Ratlou	61,5%	1,1%	5,8%	28,4%	0,2%	3,0%	0,1%
Tswaing	66,1%	2,0%	14,1%	16,4%	0,3%	1,0%	0,1%
Mafikeng	77,2%	3,5%	8,9%	8,6%	0,2%	1,5%	0,1%
Ditsobotla	67,4%	2,4%	16,0%	12,6%	0,5%	1,1%	0,1%
Ramotshere Moiloa	58,2%	2,9%	3,2%	35,4%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	68,3%	3,6%	7,3%	20,2%	0,1%	0,4%	0,1%
Naledi	64,8%	10,2%	14,1%	10,3%	0,2%	0,4%	0,1%
Mamusa	75,0%	2,6%	11,6%	10,1%	0,1%	0,4%	0,2%
Greater Taung	73,2%	1,6%	4,7%	19,9%	0,2%	0,3%	0,1%
Lekwa-Teemane	81,5%	3,3%	9,9%	5,1%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Kagisano/Molopo	52,0%	3,3%	3,8%	40,2%	0,1%	0,6%	0,1%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	82,9%	2,5%	10,5%	3,6%	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%
Ventersdorp	67,0%	2,6%	11,1%	17,0%	0,3%	1,9%	0,1%
Tlokwe City Council	82,3%	2,9%	12,4%	2,0%	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%
City of Matlosana	85,9%	2,4%	9,6%	1,7%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Maquassi Hills	77,8%	1,7%	10,5%	9,5%	0,1%	0,2%	0,2%
North West	75,5%	2,3%	11,2%	10,2%	0,2%	0,4%	0,1%

Table 37: Percentage of households with access to piped water by province, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Province	2001	2011
Western Cape	98,5%	99,1%
Eastern Cape	58,7%	77,8%
Northern Cape	94,1%	97,4%
Free State	95,8%	97,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	67,0%	85,9%
North West	86,2%	91,6%
Gauteng	97,4%	98,2%
Mpumalanga	84,6%	87,4%
Limpopo	77,2%	86,0%
South Africa	81,5%	91,2%

Table 38: Percentage of households with access to piped water by municipality, Census 2001

Municipality	No access to piped (tap) water	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance greater than 200 m from dwelling/institution	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200 m from dwelling/institution	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution
Bojanala	14,1%	16,8%	16,0%	37,3%	15,8%
Moretele	22,7%	24,6%	27,1%	24,0%	1,7%
Madibeng	15,2%	14,7%	11,0%	43,0%	16,1%
Rustenburg	12,6%	10,5%	10,3%	40,4%	26,2%
Kgetlengrivier	7,4%	11,5%	10,8%	47,4%	23,0%
Moses Kotane	9,3%	25,1%	25,0%	32,6%	7,9%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	23,2%	17,7%	19,3%	24,5%	15,4%
Ratlou	33,5%	33,9%	25,1%	5,9%	1,6%
Tswaing	10,6%	19,0%	28,1%	31,9%	10,4%
Mafikeng	35,5%	10,6%	12,0%	22,3%	19,7%
Ditsobotla	19,4%	10,2%	13,9%	29,2%	27,3%
Ramotshere Moiloa	6,3%	25,6%	26,9%	31,8%	9,3%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	12,7%	27,1%	25,0%	24,8%	10,4%
Naledi	1,5%	6,3%	13,7%	44,8%	33,7%
Mamusa	3,1%	15,1%	30,8%	41,0%	10,0%
Greater Taung	11,2%	41,1%	32,0%	11,3%	4,5%
Lekwa-Teemane	2,4%	9,2%	16,3%	57,8%	14,4%
Kagisano/Molopo	30,4%	26,9%	19,6%	16,4%	6,6%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	2,0%	9,3%	8,1%	53,3%	27,4%
Ventersdorp	3,6%	15,5%	22,5%	41,0%	17,5%
Tlokwe City Council	1,6%	8,7%	8,2%	49,8%	31,7%
City of Matlosana	1,2%	7,8%	5,4%	56,8%	28,8%
Maquassi Hills	5,7%	14,0%	13,2%	48,8%	18,3%
North West	13,8%	17,0%	16,6%	35,4%	17,2%

Table 39: Percentage of households with access to piped water by municipality, Census 2011

Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200 m from dwelling/institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 200 m	No access to piped (tap) water
Bojanala	9,7%	26,0%	47,4%	10,1%	6,7%
Moretele	11,5%	8,7%	62,5%	10,4%	7,0%
Madibeng	14,9%	22,2%	45,7%	10,3%	6,9%
Rustenburg	6,3%	35,9%	48,5%	4,6%	4,8%
Kgetlengrivier	6,2%	34,8%	47,2%	7,6%	4,2%
Moses Kotane	7,2%	18,6%	37,6%	24,6%	12,0%
Ngaka Modiri Molema	13,9%	25,2%	26,1%	23,1%	11,6%
Ratlou	12,4%	5,2%	10,6%	45,4%	26,3%
Tswaing	9,9%	21,4%	27,6%	29,2%	11,9%
Mafikeng	20,3%	30,8%	22,0%	18,4%	8,5%
Ditsobotla	10,9%	34,9%	31,1%	16,0%	7,2%
Ramotshere Moiloa	8,3%	19,0%	38,2%	21,5%	13,1%
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	4,4%	18,6%	29,3%	31,4%	16,4%
Naledi	2,1%	40,9%	37,1%	13,6%	6,3%
Mamusa	4,2%	21,9%	54,1%	12,4%	7,4%
Greater Taung	2,4%	10,0%	10,3%	51,2%	26,1%
Lekwa-Teemane	1,3%	29,5%	67,1%	1,5%	0,6%
Kagisano/Molopo	10,8%	11,3%	24,0%	34,7%	19,3%
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	1,6%	47,9%	44,0%	4,6%	1,9%
Ventersdorp	2,8%	20,0%	48,8%	21,5%	6,8%
Tlokwe City Council	2,0%	56,9%	34,4%	4,5%	2,2%
City of Matlosana	1,1%	50,1%	46,0%	2,0%	0,9%
Maquassi Hills	2,1%	32,2%	53,6%	8,4%	3,7%
North West	8,4%	29,3%	40,0%	14,3%	8,0%

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 a structure or part of a 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 breadwinner. 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 are 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.

