

Community Survey 2007

BASIC RESULTS: NORTH WEST

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Community Survey, 2007 Basic Results: North West

Statistics South Africa

Report No. 03-01-28

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Community Survey 2007: Basic Results - North West

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

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Community Survey 2007: Basic Results - North West/Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2009

28p. [Report No. 03-01-28]

ISBN 978-0-621-39015-5

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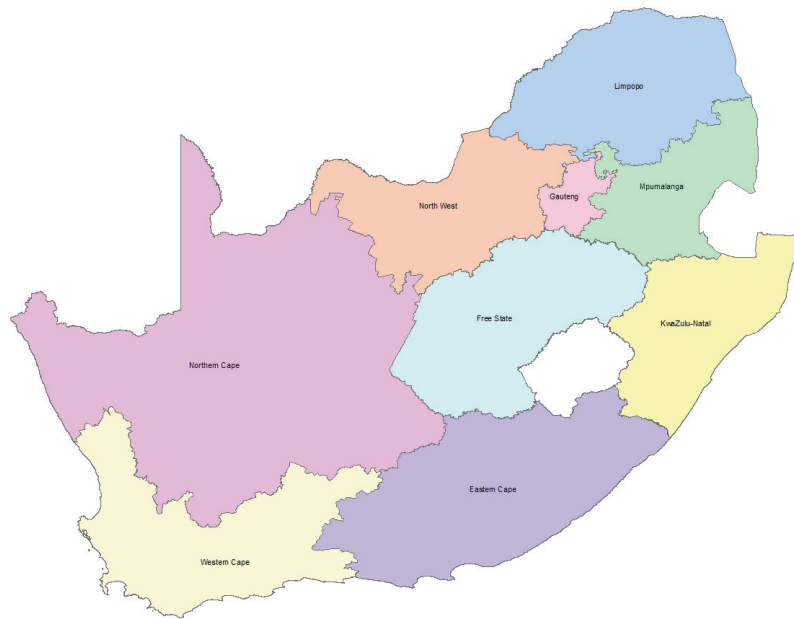
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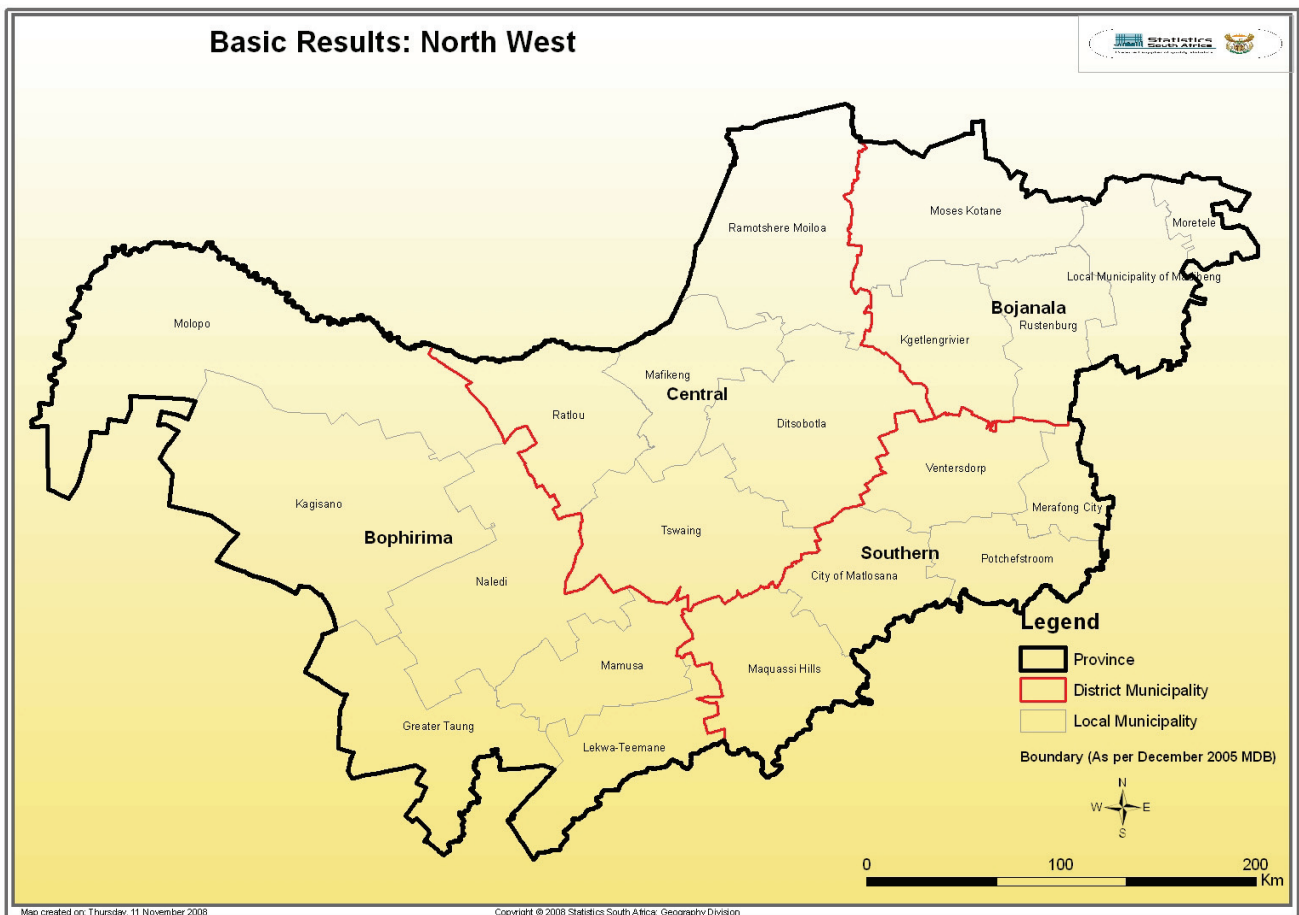
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Map 1: A map of South Africa showing the location of provinces



Map 2: A map of North West showing district and local municipalities



1. Introduction

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

1.1 Objectives of the release

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

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

1.2 Background

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

The main objectives of the survey were:

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

1.2.1 *New municipalities and domains of statistical reporting*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.2 MDB codes

The codes used by the MDB are constructed as follows:

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

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

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

1.3 How the CS was conducted

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

1.4 Response rates

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

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

1.5 Outline of the release

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

1.6 Technical notes

1.6.1 Rounding off of data

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

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

1.6.2 Imputation

Imputation was used to allocate values for unavailable, unknown, incorrect or inconsistent responses in most categories. The editing system uses a combination of the *logical imputation* and *dynamic imputation* technique.

Logical imputation, in which a consistent value is calculated from other information in the household, is usually preferred over dynamic imputation. Generally, the editing system resolves inconsistencies by first looking at other characteristics of the household (for example, in case of *logical imputation*, a married person with an invalid response for sex would be assigned the opposite sex to their spouse). If this is unsuccessful, then a consistent value is imputed from another person or households of similar characteristics in the data set (*dynamic imputation*).

1.6.3 Concepts and definitions

A publication containing all concepts and definitions used in the survey is available electronically on StatsOnline. Nevertheless, for the convenience of readers, household is the main term used in this product and is defined as:

Household: A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

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

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

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

1.7.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

1.7.2 The methods of estimation for different municipalities

1.7.2.1 The estimation of the number of persons

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

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

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

Assumptions of the method

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

Limitations of the method

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

1.7.2.2 Re-calculation of the person weights

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

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

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

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

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

1.7.2.3 The estimation of the number of households

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

1.7.2.4 The derivation of CS out-of-scope population

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

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

1.7.3 Consideration for CS interpretation of results

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Population size and distribution

North West is divided into four district councils, namely Bojanala, Central, Bophirima and Southern. These district councils are made up of 21 municipalities. The province recorded a total population of 3 271 948 and 911 120 households in CS 2007, making it the second smallest province in terms of population size. This compares with a total population of 3 193 676 and 816 643 households recorded in Census 2001 as shown in tables NW1 and NW2 respectively.

Table NW1: Total population by province – Censuses 1996, 2001 and Community Survey 2007

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

Table NW2: Number of persons and households by province – Censuses 1996, 2001 and Community Survey 2007

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

Table NW3 gives the population distribution by municipality during Census 2001 and CS 2007.

Eight municipalities, namely the Madibeng, Rustenburg, Kgetlengrivier, Mafikeng, Ditsobotla, City of Matlosana, Maquassi Hills and Merafong, recorded a percentage change from Census 2001 to CS 2007 larger than the provincial increase of 2,5%. Ditsobotla municipality experienced the largest percentage increase (35,6%), followed by Maquassi Hills municipality, which recorded a 26,7% increase.

Twelve municipalities (Moses Kotane, Ratlou, Tswaing, Ramotshere Moiloa, Kagisano, Naledi, Mamusa, Greater Taung, Molopo, Lekwa-Teemane, Ventersdorp, and Potchefstroom) recorded a decrease in their total population between Census 2001 and CS 2007. Molopo municipality recorded the highest percentage decline, namely 44,3%. Tswaing, Mamusa and Lekwa-Teemane municipalities followed with recorded declines of 29,0%, 24,5% and 23,6% respectively.

The municipalities with the highest percentages of the population are the Rustenburg Municipality (13,7%), the City of Matlosana (11,8%) and Madibeng (11,3%). These three municipalities made up approximately a third of the North West's population. The rest of the population was scattered across the other 18 municipalities, with Molopo municipality having the smallest concentration of the population (0,2%).

Table NW3: Population distribution by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Population			% distribution	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	% change	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC37: Bojanala	1 188 457	1 268 618	6,7	37,2	38,8
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	181 033	182 414	0,8	5,7	5,6
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	346 675	371 197	7,1	10,9	11,3
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	387 097	449 776	16,2	12,1	13,7
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	36 477	37 806	3,6	1,1	1,2
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	237 175	227 426	-4,1	7,4	7,0
DC38: Central	762 999	798 784	4,7	23,9	24,4
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	104 324	98 104	-6,0	3,3	3,0
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	114 155	81 005	-29,0	3,6	2,5
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	259 478	290 229	11,9	8,1	8,9
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	147 599	200 141	35,6	4,6	6,1
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	137 443	129 304	-5,9	4,3	4,0
DC39: Bophirima	432 069	354 554	-17,9	13,5	10,8
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	88 780	75 946	-14,5	2,8	2,3
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	58 104	57 934	-0,3	1,8	1,8
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	48 366	36 533	-24,5	1,5	1,1
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	182 164	144 817	-20,5	5,7	4,4
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	11 688	6 516	-44,3	0,4	0,2
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	42 967	32 809	-23,6	1,3	1,0
DC40: Southern	810 151	849 992	4,9	25,4	26,0
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	43 078	36 528	-15,2	1,3	1,1
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	128 353	124 351	-3,1	4,0	3,8
NW403: City of Matlosana	359 202	385 782	7,4	11,2	11,8
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	69 037	87 465	26,7	2,2	2,7
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	210 481	215 865	2,6	6,6	6,6
North West	3 193 676	3 271 948	2,5	100,0	100,0
South Africa	44 819 778	48 502 063	8,2	100,0	100,0

3. Trends in average household size

Table NW4 compares the average household size in Census 2001 with the average household size during CS 2007 by municipality. Overall, as a province, the average household size declined from 3,7 persons in Census 2001 to 3,5 persons in CS 2007. Ditsobotla local municipality recorded the highest average household size in CS 2007, namely 5,1 persons. The large increase in the average household size in Ditsobotla might be due to the large percentage increase in total population that was recorded for this municipality in CS 2007. Molopo municipality had the lowest average household size during both Census 2001 (3,2 persons) and CS 2007 (2,1 persons). Table NW5 provides further insights into this profile.

Table NW4: Average household size by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Persons	Households	Average HH size	Persons	Households	Average HH size
DC37: Bojanala	1 132 824	324 335	3,5	1 228 164	357 201	3,4
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	180 452	43 763	4,1	182 094	43,209	4,2
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	329 885	95 244	3,5	362 083	96 361	3,8
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	356 493	113 394	3,1	423 872	146 542	2,9
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	34 986	10 175	3,4	37 018	10 532	3,5
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	231 008	61 759	3,7	223 097	60 557	3,7
DC38: Central	746 452	179 894	4,1	788 976	183 401	4,3
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	103 742	22 509	4,6	98 030	23 591	4,2
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	112 816	25 143	4,5	80 726	22 201	3,6
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	250 539	64 673	3,9	284 603	68 698	4,1
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	143 994	35 582	4,0	198 022	38 608	5,1
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	135 360	31 988	4,2	127 595	30 302	4,2
DC39: Bophirima	425 131	102 518	4,1	351 681	100 073	3,5
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	87 912	21 181	4,2	75 829	19 888	3,8
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	56 663	14 968	3,8	57 029	13 676	4,2
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	47 783	10 559	4,5	36 292	10 429	3,5
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	180 190	41 450	4,3	143 938	42 953	3,4
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	10 938	3 631	3,0	6 177	3 174	1,9
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	41 646	10 730	3,9	32 417	9 953	3,3
DC40: Southern	741 702	209 896	3,5	839 249	270 445	3,1
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	42 325	11 109	3,8	36 416	10 466	3,5
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	120 730	32 038	3,8	120 101	35 524	3,4
NW403: City of Matlosana	338 029	93 339	3,6	380 770	115 969	3,3
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	68 203	17 075	4,0	86 974	20 330	4,3
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	172 415	56 336	3,1	214 987	88 156	2,4
North West	3 046 109	816 643	3,7	3 208 070	911 120	3,5
South Africa	43 369 667	11 205 705	3,9	47 850 294	12 500 609	3,8

Number of households excludes those in collective living quarters

Table NW5: Percentage distribution of households by number of household members and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households											
	Census 2001						CS 2007					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
DC37: Bojanala	25,6	17,4	14,7	14,1	28,2	100,0	28,7	17,8	14,0	13,3	26,3	100,0
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	20,5	12,8	13,1	14,0	39,6	100,0	16,6	15,5	13,6	13,9	40,4	100,0
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	25,7	17,5	14,7	14,3	27,9	100,0	24,0	17,2	14,8	14,5	29,6	100,0
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	28,6	20,6	15,5	13,9	21,3	100,0	38,2	19,3	13,6	12,0	16,9	100,0
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	21,4	19,5	15,2	14,6	29,3	100,0	28,8	16,9	9,3	15,5	29,4	100,0
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	24,3	14,3	14,1	14,4	33,0	100,0	21,6	16,8	15,0	13,6	33,0	100,0
DC38: Central	19,9	13,7	13,6	14,4	38,3	100,0	16,5	14,5	14,7	15,8	38,5	100,0
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	19,4	11,5	12,1	13,0	44,1	100,0	19,9	11,9	13,9	13,4	41,0	100,0
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	15,3	13,7	12,7	13,6	44,7	100,0	14,6	13,3	12,6	14,6	44,9	100,0
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	23,7	13,5	14,1	14,8	33,8	100,0	17,8	15,2	15,8	17,8	33,4	100,0
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	17,7	15,5	14,2	15,3	37,4	100,0	14,8	16,4	15,1	15,6	38,0	100,0
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	18,7	13,9	13,6	14,2	39,5	100,0	14,3	13,5	13,6	14,5	44,1	100,0
DC39: Bophirima	21,2	14,0	12,9	13,2	38,7	100,0	18,5	16,6	14,8	12,5	37,7	100,0
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	22,9	13,1	12,7	12,5	38,9	100,0	19,4	14,0	12,5	10,0	44,2	100,0
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	21,6	16,7	14,3	13,6	33,7	100,0	13,9	19,5	15,6	13,1	37,9	100,0
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	15,4	14,8	12,5	13,0	44,3	100,0	19,8	16,0	15,3	10,9	38,1	100,0
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	21,0	11,5	12,4	13,5	41,6	100,0	18,2	16,7	14,3	13,7	37,1	100,0
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	24,8	21,7	15,1	13,9	24,6	100,0	32,6	18,7	17,4	11,5	19,8	100,0
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	22,3	17,8	13,4	13,1	33,4	100,0	18,6	17,4	18,9	13,2	32,0	100,0
DC40: Southern	21,5	20,2	16,0	15,6	26,8	100,0	30,9	17,7	16,4	14,1	20,9	100,0
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	17,1	18,0	14,7	14,9	35,3	100,0	19,4	16,4	18,3	14,6	31,2	100,0
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	17,5	19,8	16,4	17,3	28,9	100,0	18,3	21,2	20,7	14,5	25,4	100,0
NW403: City of Matlosana	21,5	19,1	16,0	15,9	27,4	100,0	25,8	17,8	17,6	17,4	21,4	100,0
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	17,6	16,2	14,7	14,9	36,6	100,0	16,6	17,1	17,6	15,1	33,6	100,0
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	25,8	23,6	16,4	14,3	19,8	100,0	47,4	16,5	12,6	9,2	14,4	100,0
North West	22,7	16,9	14,6	14,5	31,4	100,0	25,8	17,0	14,9	13,9	28,4	100,0
South Africa	18,5	18,0	15,2	15,3	32,9	100,0	17,8	17,9	16,1	16,1	32,1	100,0

4. Housing conditions

4.1 Introduction

This section highlights the results pertaining to housing conditions. The improvement of housing conditions has been a major commitment by government due to its impact on the welfare of the population.

4.2 Type of main dwelling: formal and informal

The results presented in Table NW6 show that the proportion of households living in formal dwellings decreased from 71,7% in 2001 to 66,5% in 2007. This differs from the national trend, where the proportion living in formal dwellings increased from 68,5% in 2001 to 70,5% in 2007. Eleven municipalities recorded a decrease in the percentage of households living in formal dwellings, while ten municipalities recorded an increase.

The proportion of households living in informal dwellings remained almost the same at provincial level (23,4% in 2001 and 23,8% in 2007). However, Rustenburg Municipality recorded the highest proportion of households living in informal dwellings (37,3% – 2007) followed by Madibeng (37,0%), Maquassi Hills (32,6%), Kgetlengrivier (28,8%) and Moses Kotane (25,6%) local municipalities.

Table NW6: Percentage of households living in formal and informal dwellings by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% formal dwellings		% informal dwellings	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC37: Bojanala	65,8	59,3	30,3	33,2
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	78,5	76,6	15,8	22,2
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	61,2	57,2	35,2	37,0
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	57,2	50,7	40,3	37,3
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	75,8	57,7	17,5	28,8
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	77,9	71,6	16,9	25,6
DC38: Central	82,5	81,0	10,9	14,3
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	85,5	86,6	5,2	7,2
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	75,3	85,1	15,8	9,5
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	87,2	80,8	8,8	15,1
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	78,0	71,1	16,6	23,6
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	81,3	86,4	9,2	9,7
DC39: Bophirima	79,4	82,0	10,5	9,7
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	84,6	85,0	2,8	4,6
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	83,9	78,8	7,8	16,3
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	61,6	78,4	30,9	18,7
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	83,5	85,3	5,0	4,1
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	71,5	72,6	12,8	17,8
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	67,0	73,0	29,4	23,3
DC40: Southern	67,8	60,4	29,7	23,2
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	67,2	69,6	26,3	27,5
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	71,9	78,5	26,7	18,4
NW403: City of Matlosana	65,8	67,7	31,7	21,5
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	71,9	65,2	22,9	32,6
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	67,7	41,3	30,7	24,6
North West	71,7	66,5	23,4	23,8
South Africa	68,5	70,5	16,4	14,5

4.3 Tenure status

The proportion of households which owned and had fully paid off their dwellings was 47,7% in both 2001 and 2007. The proportion of households which owned but had not yet fully paid off their dwellings decreased from 8,9% in 2001 to 6,5% in 2007, while the proportion of those that rented their dwellings increased from 17,1% in 2001 to 22,4% in 2007 as shown in Table NW7.

Of the twenty one municipalities, sixteen had an increase in the proportion of dwellings owned and fully paid off from 2001 to 2007. However, only four (Ratlou, Naledi, Mamusa and greater Taung local municipalities) showed an increase for dwellings owned but not yet paid off as the rest of the municipalities showed a decline. Sixteen of the municipalities showed an increase in the proportion of rented dwellings. Of those that showed an increase, six were above the national average (they include: Potchefstroom – 40,3%, Rustenburg – 39,3%; Naledi – 37,5%, City of Matlosana – 30,8%, Ventersdorp – 19,8% and Madibeng – 19,6% respectively).

Table NW7: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001					2007					
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	Total
DC37: Bojanala	50,1	6,6	16,2	27,1	100,0	43,4	4,5	23,8	26,6	1,6	100,0
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	67,1	3,1	1,4	28,4	100,0	70,2	1,5	1	27,2	0,1	100,0
NW372: Local Municipality of Madibeng	44	5,2	12,1	38,6	100,0	38,5	5,1	19,6	36,2	0,6	100,0
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	42	10,5	30,1	17,3	100,0	30,1	5,5	39,3	24,8	0,3	100,0
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	34,7	7,2	16,4	41,7	100,0	36,1	6,7	10,2	46,3	0,7	100,0
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	64,9	3,7	7,2	24,2	100,0	65,7	2,8	11,5	12,1	7,9	100,0
DC38: Central	51,8	7,6	11,7	28,9	100,0	65,7	5,3	12,4	16,4	0,1	100,0
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	75,5	2,1	3	19,3	100,0	88	3,2	2,2	6,6	0,1	100,0
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	39,7	5	8	47,3	100,0	62,5	3,9	15,5	17,9	0,2	100,0
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	53,6	10,6	16,4	19,4	100,0	64,9	7,5	13,6	13,8	0,2	100,0
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	42,9	9,7	15	32,5	100,0	54,8	4,3	18,6	22,1	0,2	100,0
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	50,7	5,2	7,4	36,7	100,0	66,4	4,7	7,5	21,5	-	100,0
DC39: Bophirima	53,1	5,7	9,7	31,5	100,0	50,4	5,7	12,9	30,8	0,2	100,0
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	51,5	2,7	5,8	40	100,0	84,1	0,3	7,3	8	0,3	100,0
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	25,5	9,6	22,6	42,3	100,0	34,4	11,3	37,5	16,7	0,2	100,0
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	60	4,6	12,9	22,4	100,0	58,4	11,4	10,9	19,3	-	100,0
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	67,5	3,4	4,7	24,4	100,0	37,9	3,9	8	50,1	0,1	100,0
NW395: Molepo Local Municipality	18,9	8,6	6,7	65,7	100,0	48,5	1,6	4,5	45,2	0,2	100,0
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	43,4	15,5	16,8	24,3	100,0	51,6	12,2	15,9	19,9	0,4	100,0
DC40: Southern	37,9	15,2	26,6	20,2	100,0	39,9	10,1	30,9	18,7	0,3	100,0
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	34,5	6,7	12,7	46,1	100,0	43	4,7	19,8	32,3	0,3	100,0
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	45,9	16,3	19,3	18,5	100,0	30,1	13,3	40,3	14,9	1,3	100,0
NW403: City of Maitosana	44,3	17,4	26,7	11,6	100,0	47	13,5	30,8	8,6	0,1	100,0
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	39,1	12,8	13,5	34,6	100,0	73,3	3,8	14,2	8,7	0,1	100,0
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	23,2	13,5	37,5	25,8	100,0	26,5	6,4	32,5	34,4	0,2	100,0
North West	47,7	8,9	17,1	26,3	100,0	47,7	6,5	22,4	22,7	0,8	100,0
South Africa	41,3	15,0	18,7	25,0	100,0	49,7	12,0	18,8	18,7	0,8	100,0

4.4 Source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating

North West recorded an increase in the proportion of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating over the period 2001/2007. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased from 71,8% in 2001 to 82,5% in 2007, cooking from 45,4% in 2001 to 65,8% in 2007 and heating from 45,3% in 2001 to 58,9% in 2007 (as shown in Table NW8). The results further show that the proportion of households using electricity for lighting was above the national average, while the proportion of households using electricity for cooking and heating in the province remained below the national averages. The same trend was recorded by a majority of the local municipalities.

Table NW8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households using electricity for lighting		% households using electricity for cooking		% households using electricity for heating	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC37: Bojanala	74,9	83,9	47,7	68,8	48,4	64,0
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	71,5	95,3	29,9	62,6	34,9	62,7
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	71,1	85,8	47,3	71,2	46,0	61,8
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	71,6	77,7	54,5	71,0	54,2	68,9
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	63,5	70,0	36,0	61,1	37,8	55,5
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	91,3	90,2	50,4	65,7	52,7	58,1
DC38: Central	70,9	80,8	42,7	58,0	42,3	46,9
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	76,6	80,8	24,3	37,9	25,0	27,5
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	69,5	88,7	36,6	68,3	33,9	54,6
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	72,0	83,9	54,4	66,0	53,6	51,7
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	67,0	68,6	47,0	61,4	44,1	53,7
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	69,9	84,0	32,2	43,4	36,4	37,0
DC39: Bophirima	59,7	81,7	29,8	53,9	30,1	41,0
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	67,1	75,2	20,9	35,7	23,0	24,9
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	65,1	85,3	42,9	63,2	44,5	60,6
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	71,1	84,7	32,2	53,2	37,0	40,4
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	49,3	82,0	22,6	54,8	20,8	39,9
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	48,5	59,6	39,5	50,9	39,4	47,6
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	70,3	92,0	51,4	75,4	49,9	49,1
DC40: Southern	73,7	82,0	51,7	71,6	50,6	66,8
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	61,2	79,3	30,7	55,0	27,6	49,8
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	77,9	90,7	62,0	83,0	59,8	77,3
NW403: City of Matlosana	81,1	85,1	52,1	71,8	52,5	69,1
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	62,9	69,8	38,4	56,8	36,6	38,3
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	65,1	77,4	53,3	72,2	51,0	68,1
North West	71,8	82,5	45,4	65,8	45,3	58,9
South Africa	69,7	80,0	51,4	66,5	49,0	58,8

4.5 Access to piped water

The results presented in Table NW9 show that the proportion of households having access to piped water increased from 86,6% in 2001 to 89,9% in 2007. This was slightly above the national average (88,6%). Eleven of the 21 municipalities scored above the provincial average (89,9%). Merafong City Local Municipality recorded the highest proportion (99,0%) while Mafikeng municipality reported the lowest proportion (67,8%).

Table NW9: Percentage of households that have access to piped water by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001					2007			
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	Total piped water	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water from access point outside yard	Total piped water
DC37: Bojanala	13,9	37,3	15,9	17,1	84,2	29,0	38,0	21,6	88,6
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	1,6	22,6	27,4	25,5	77,1	11,9	32,2	43,9	88,0
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	14,1	42,4	11,9	15,9	84,3	29,3	42,5	15,9	87,7
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	21,2	41,2	9,9	10,7	83,0	37,4	40,7	8,5	86,6
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	21,8	46,0	12,7	11,9	92,4	43,6	24,6	21,2	89,4
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	7,7	31,3	25,4	25,5	89,9	17,8	30,8	46,7	95,3
DC38: Central	17,9	24,7	18,3	16,8	77,7	25,7	14,6	41,3	81,7
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	1,4	5,7	25,4	34,7	67,2	1,7	3,3	80,7	85,7
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	12,6	32,2	27,1	18,3	90,2	23,3	18,3	47,2	88,8
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	23,5	21,7	11,2	9,8	66,2	21,5	10,4	35,9	67,8
NW384: Diabotla Local Municipality	28,6	29,3	13,9	10,6	82,4	51,7	15,5	26,4	93,6
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	10,6	33,1	25,9	23,9	93,5	22,6	29,2	37,8	89,6
DC39: Bophirima	11,5	25,8	24,5	26,2	88,0	20,9	20,3	49,1	90,3
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	4,6	15,6	21,3	27,4	68,9	8,5	8,3	59,8	76,6
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	31,7	48,2	13,1	5,6	98,6	63,5	20,0	9,1	92,6
NW393: Marusa Local Municipality	11,6	39,4	30,6	15,3	96,9	27,8	58,2	10,2	96,2
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	5,1	11,4	31,4	41,0	88,9	6,3	11,7	77,2	95,2
NW395: Moloopo Local Municipality	30,0	38,1	10,2	15,9	94,2	29,8	30,2	21,1	81,1
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	15,6	52,7	18,5	10,2	97,0	39,8	39,5	11,0	90,3
DC40: Southern	30,5	46,7	10,0	10,2	97,5	46,4	39,3	11,5	97,1
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	19,8	38,2	22,3	16,0	96,3	46,8	22,2	24,6	93,6
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	30,2	48,5	8,9	10,4	98,0	62,6	25,6	5,5	93,7
NW403: City of Matlosana	27,6	55,6	6,4	9,1	98,7	52,4	41,0	4,1	97,5
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	19,7	44,8	13,5	15,2	93,2	26,6	56,1	12,4	95,1
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	40,8	33,5	13,2	9,5	97,0	36,4	40,6	22,0	99,0
North West	18,7	35,5	16,0	16,4	86,6	32,6	31,7	25,6	89,9
South Africa	32,3	29,0	10,7	12,4	84,5	47,3	22,2	19,2	88,6

4.6 Toilet facilities

The results presented in Table NW10 show that the proportion of households using pit latrines in the province decreased from 47,6 % in 2001 to 41,7% in 2007. Moretele municipality recorded the highest percentage (96,2%)

The proportion of households using bucket toilets decreased from 5,1% in 2001 to 4,2% in 2007. Ten of the municipalities have totally eradicated the bucket system. Maquassi Hills municipality recorded the highest proportion (35,7%).

The results further show a decrease in the proportion of households with no toilet facility from 9,6% in 2001 to 5,8% in 2007. Nine of the twenty one municipalities scored below the provincial average of 5,8%, namely Moretele, Madibeng, Rustenburg, Moses Kotane, Tswaing, Lekwa-Teemane, Potchefstroom, City of Matlosana and Merafong City. Merafong City Municipality recorded the lowest proportion (1,2%). Molopo Municipality recorded the highest proportion (38,4%).

Table NW10: Percentage of households that use a pit latrine or bucket toilet or have no toilet facilities by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Pit latrine		Bucket toilet		No toilet	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC37: Bojanala	63,5	56,3	0,5	0,1	8,8	4,6
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	96,0	96,2	0,3	0,0	2,0	1,3
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	63,5	57,5	0,5	0,1	8,7	4,4
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	44,8	37,1	0,4	0,0	12,7	5,6
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	24,5	18,5	2,8	0,0	13,5	8,8
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	81,4	79,0	0,3	0,4	5,9	3,8
DC38: Central	59,1	58,9	2,6	2,6	9,0	7,4
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	81,4	84,8	0,3	0,0	16,1	12,7
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	49,6	58,6	4,4	0,0	14,3	5,6
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	64,7	68,5	0,3	0,0	4,6	7,1
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	34,0	19,5	8,1	12,2	9,3	6,9
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	67,6	67,5	1,0	0,0	8,5	6,3
DC39: Bophirima	50,3	46,7	6,3	2,0	17,3	16,2
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	69,9	70,6	0,2	0,0	23,4	20,0
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	13,0	4,0	2,3	3,5	16,5	12,4
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	18,8	0,0	36,4	3,9	18,8	15,1
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	77,0	72,5	0,2	0,0	13,7	17,2
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	12,7	7,0	0,3	0,0	47,3	38,4
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	4,2	3,3	20,0	11,6	9,1	4,0
DC40: Southern	11,8	9,1	13,7	11,4	7,6	2,4
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	44,2	34,2	5,6	1,1	9,6	6,2
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	15,9	7,1	1,4	3,5	9,6	3,8
NW403: City of Matlosana	2,6	2,2	23,7	16,6	5,5	1,9
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	7,6	5,4	25,0	35,7	25,8	6,1
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	19,5	16,7	2,3	3,5	4,1	1,2
North West	47,6	41,7	5,1	4,2	9,6	5,8
South Africa	28,5	27,1	4,1	2,2	13,6	8,2

4.5 Refuse removal

Table NW11 shows that the proportion of households whose refuse was removed by local authority/private company increased from 40,1% in 2001 to 54,8% in 2007. Almost half of the municipalities (48%) recorded percentages below the provincial average. The most affected municipalities were Kagisano, Molopo, Ratlou and Greater Taung.

Table NW11: Percentage of households where refuse is removed by local authority/private company and where there is no refuse removal by municipality – CS 2001 and Census 2007

Municipality	% households where refuse is removed by local authority/private company		% households with no refuse removal	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC37: Bojanala	26,5	56,6	9,9	10,8
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	0,4	87,6	9,0	1,5
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	26,8	33,4	13,2	19,9
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	44,7	48,0	7,7	11,2
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	44,4	60,5	10,7	14,3
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	8,2	91,6	9,1	1,3
DC38: Central	24,5	25,9	8,0	8,2
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	0,4	1,9	7,3	11,8
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	25,9	25,9	10,8	8,3
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	26,5	20,4	6,2	3,5
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	41,5	56,2	11,0	15,6
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	17,3	18,6	6,5	6,2
DC39: Bophirima	27,2	30,4	7,6	7,7
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	1,5	0,0	10,7	14,5
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	63,2	80,4	2,1	4,1
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	68,9	73,1	6,8	0,9
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	6,1	6,8	6,6	7,9
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	3,1	0,0	14,9	19,8
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	76,3	86,4	11,2	1,5
DC40: Southern	80,6	81,0	4,4	4,8
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	35,9	43,1	6,1	4,5
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	77,8	79,7	3,8	4,3
NW403: City of Matlosana	88,4	90,4	4,2	4,1
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	57,5	75,6	9,8	8,7
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	85,0	74,8	3,3	4,9
North West	40,1	54,8	7,8	8,1
South Africa	57,0	61,8	8,7	7,1

5. Household goods

5.1 Cellphone

The figures presented in Table NW12 show that the proportion of households that had cellphones increased from 28% in 2001 to 70,9% in 2007. Of the twenty one municipalities, nine recorded more than 70% of households with cellphones. The two municipalities that recorded the highest proportion were Madibeng (76,9%) and Potchefstroom (78,5%).

Table NW12: Percentage of households that have a cell phone by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipalities	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with cellphone	Total no. of households	No. of households with cellphone	Total no. of households	% of households with cellphone	
DC37: Bojanala	100 145	324 335	266 085	357 201	30,9	74,5
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	9 113	43 763	31 318	43 209	20,8	72,5
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	28 238	95 244	74 141	96 361	29,6	76,9
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	42 882	113 394	110 308	146 542	37,8	75,3
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	2 551	10 175	6 999	10 532	25,1	66,5
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	17 361	61 759	43 318	60 557	28,1	71,5
DC38: Central	46 637	179 894	122 478	183 401	25,9	66,8
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	3 755	22 509	13 247	23 591	16,7	56,2
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	5 280	25 143	15 860	22 201	21,0	71,4
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	22 324	64 673	49 897	68 698	34,5	72,6
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	8 625	35 582	25 176	38 608	24,2	65,2
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	6 654	31 988	18 299	30 302	20,8	60,4
DC39: Bophirima	20 502	102 518	65 956	100 073	20,0	65,9
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	3 462	21 181	12 669	19 888	16,3	63,7
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	3 895	14 968	9 179	13 676	26,0	67,1
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	2 064	10 559	6 953	10 429	19,5	66,7
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	8 064	41 450	28 956	42 953	19,5	67,4
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	623	3 631	1 871	3 174	17,2	58,9
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	2 394	10 730	6 328	9 953	22,3	63,6
DC40: Southern	61 663	209 896	191 636	270 445	29,4	70,9
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	2 330	11 109	5 939	10 466	21,0	56,7
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	10 599	32 038	27 883	35 524	33,1	78,5
NW403: City of Matlosana	27 356	93 339	84 200	115 969	29,3	72,6
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	3 021	17 075	11 325	20 330	17,7	55,7
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	18 358	56 336	62 289	88 156	32,6	70,7
North West	228 948	816 643	646 156	911 120	28,0	70,9
South Africa	3 615 241	11 205 705	9 090 231	12 500 609	32,3	72,7

5.2 Radio

The proportion of households that had a radio slightly increased from 69,9% in 2001 to 71,9% in 2007 as shown in Table NW13. Almost half (ten) of the municipalities recorded proportions below the provincial average. Two municipalities recorded the lowest proportions (Kagisano and Molopo: 59,0% and 56,0% respectively). The mentioned municipalities were also the lowest in 2001, reporting 60,1% and 51,4% respectively. Potchefstroom municipality recorded the highest proportion (87,5%).

Table NW13: Percentage of households that have a radio by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a radio	Total no. of households	No. of households with a radio	Total no. of households	% of households with a radio	
DC37: Bojanala	226 911	324 335	254 440	357 201	70,0	71,2
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	31 146	43 763	32 466	43 209	71,2	75,1
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	66 519	95 244	72 706	96 361	69,8	75,5
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	77 805	113 394	99 316	146 542	68,6	67,8
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	7 386	10 175	7 359	10 532	72,6	69,9
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	44 055	61 759	42 594	60 557	71,3	70,3
DC38: Central	126 379	179 894	138 065	183 401	70,3	75,3
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	13 905	22 509	16 506	23 591	61,8	70,0
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	17 412	25 143	17 186	22 201	69,3	77,4
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	47 517	64 673	52 664	68 698	73,5	76,7
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	25 065	35 582	28 570	38 608	70,4	74,0
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	22 478	31 988	23 139	30 302	70,3	76,4
DC39: Bophirima	67 405	102 518	68 578	100 073	65,7	68,5
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	12 723	21 181	11 732	19 888	60,1	59,0
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	10 294	14 968	10 058	13 676	68,8	73,5
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	7 077	10 559	7 637	10 429	67,0	73,2
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	28 095	41 450	29 783	42 953	67,8	69,3
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	1 865	3 631	1 776	3 174	51,4	56,0
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	7 351	10 730	7 591	9 953	68,5	76,3
DC40: Southern	150 044	209 896	194 026	270 445	71,5	71,7
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	7 777	11 109	8 031	10 466	70,0	76,7
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	24 385	32 038	31 100	35 524	76,1	87,5
NW403: City of Matlosana	67 772	93 339	83 539	115 969	72,6	72,0
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	10 836	17 075	13 507	20 330	63,5	66,4
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	39 275	56 336	57 850	88 156	69,7	65,6
North West	570 738	816 643	655 110	911 120	69,9	71,9
South Africa	8 182 500	11 205 705	9 568 073	12 500 609	73,0	76,5

5.3 Computer

The proportion of households with a computer increased from 4,3% in 2001 to 9,1% in 2007 as shown in Table NW14. Potchefstroom municipality recorded the highest proportion (25,3%). Other municipalities that reported higher proportions of households with computers include Rustenburg, Naledi and the City of Matlosana (10,2%, 11,6% and 12,6% respectively). Ratlou municipality recorded the lowest proportion (1,4%). This municipality also had the lowest proportion of households with computers in 2001 (0,5%).

Table NW14: Percentage of households that have a computer by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a computer	Total no. of households	No. of households with a computer	Total no. of households	% of households with a computer	
DC37: Bojanala	12 476	324 335	30 636	357 201	3,8	8,6
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	461	43 763	2 732	43 209	1,1	6,3
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	4 192	95 244	9 812	96 361	4,4	10,2
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	6 453	113 394	13 268	146 542	5,7	9,1
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	543	10 175	896	10 532	5,3	8,5
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	827	61 759	3 927	60 557	1,3	6,5
DC38: Central	5 775	179 894	12 647	183 401	3,2	6,9
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	111	22 509	329	23 591	0,5	1,4
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	794	25 143	1 166	22 201	3,2	5,3
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	2 767	64 673	6 267	68 698	4,3	9,1
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	1 514	35 582	2 977	38 608	4,3	7,7
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	588	31 988	1 908	30 302	1,8	6,3
DC39: Bophirima	2 102	102 518	5 812	100 073	2,1	5,8
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	233	21 181	672	19 888	1,1	3,4
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	789	14 968	1 587	13 676	5,3	11,6
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	244	10 559	705	10 429	2,3	6,8
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	323	41 450	1 758	42 953	0,8	4,1
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	120	3 631	160	3 174	3,3	5,0
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	392	10 730	930	9 953	3,7	9,3
DC40: Southern	14 789	209 896	33 518	270 445	7,0	12,4
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	499	11 109	591	10 466	4,5	5,6
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	3 579	32 038	9,003	35 524	11,2	25,3
NW403: City of Matlosana	6 310	93 339	14 632	115 969	6,8	12,6
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	529	17 075	1 202	20 330	3,1	5,9
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	3 871	56 336	8 090	88 156	6,9	9,2
North West	35 142	816 643	82 614	911 120	4,3	9,1
South Africa	968 741	11 205 705	1 950 163	12 500 609	8,6	15,6

5.4 Internet facilities

Table NW15 indicates that Potchefstroom municipality recorded the highest proportion of households with access to Internet facilities (10,3%). This was followed by Naledi municipality with 5,4% of households. There were three municipalities which recorded the lowest proportions are Moretele municipality (0,3%), Kagisano municipality (0,7%) and Greater Taung municipality (0,5%).

Table NW15: Percentage of households that have access to Internet facilities by municipality – CS 2007

Municipality	CS 2007		
	No. of households that have access to Internet	Total no. of households	% of households that have access to Internet
DC37: Bojanala	7 597	357 201	2,1
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	126	43 209	0,3
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	2 880	96 361	3,0
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	3 325	146 542	2,3
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	366	10 532	3,5
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	900	60 557	1,5
DC38: Central	4 833	183 401	2,6
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	-	23,591	-
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	559	22 201	2,5
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	1 588	68 698	2,3
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	1 719	38 608	4,5
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	967	30 302	3,2
DC39: Bophirima	1 636	100 073	1,6
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	131	19 888	0,7
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	739	13 676	5,4
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	244	10 429	2,3
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	235	42 953	0,5
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	110	3 174	3,5
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	177	9 953	1,8
DC40: Southern	12 413	270 445	4,6
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	284	10 466	2,7
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	3 674	35 524	10,3
NW403: City of Matlosana	5 255	115 969	4,5
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	421	20 330	2,1
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	2 779	88 156	3,2
North West	26 479	911 120	2,9
South Africa	900 612	12 500 609	7,2

5.5 Refrigerator

Table NW16 shows that the proportion of households that had a refrigerator increased from 49,6% in 2001 to 59,6% in 2007. Ten municipalities recorded proportions above the provincial average. There were only four municipalities which recorded over 70%. These include Moretele (74,0%), Moses Kotane (70,9%), Lekwa-Teemane (71,6%) and Potchefstroom (79,4%) municipalities. There were also three municipalities which recorded the lowest proportions. These include Kgetlengrivier (51,0%), Kagisano (47,0%), Molopo (32,8%) and Merafong (40,0%).

Table NW16: Percentage of households that have a refrigerator by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total no. of households	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total no. of households	% of households with a refrigerator	% of households with a refrigerator
DC37: Bojanala	171 566	324 335	221 075	357 201	52,9	61,9
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	24 146	43 763	31 983	43 209	55,2	74,0
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	48 941	95 244	63 630	96 361	51,4	66,0
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	57 900	113 394	77 159	146 542	51,1	52,7
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	4 156	10 175	5 372	10 532	40,8	51,0
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	36 423	61 759	42 931	60 557	59,0	70,9
DC38: Central	85 611	179 894	115 409	183 401	47,6	62,9
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	7 389	22 509	13 365	23 591	32,8	56,7
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	9 557	25 143	14 704	22 201	38,0	66,2
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	36 945	64 673	46 950	68 698	57,1	68,3
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	16 635	35 582	20 624	38 608	46,8	53,4
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	15 084	31 988	19 766	30 302	47,2	65,2
DC39: Bophirima	38 501	102 518	56 551	100 073	37,6	56,5
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	6 353	21 181	9 350	19 888	30,0	47,0
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	6 735	14 968	9 019	13 676	45,0	65,9
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	4 370	10 559	6 193	10 429	41,4	59,4
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	14 823	41 450	23 817	42 953	35,8	55,4
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	1 113	3 631	1 041	3 174	30,7	32,8
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	5 107	10 730	7 131	9 953	47,6	71,6
DC40: Southern	109 003	209 896	150 125	270 445	51,9	55,5
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	3 975	11 109	5 586	10 466	35,8	53,4
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	19 554	32 038	28 209	35 524	61,0	79,4
NW403: City of Matlosana	52 217	93 339	70 260	115 969	55,9	60,6
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	7 132	17 075	10 798	20 330	41,8	53,1
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	26 124	56 336	35 273	88 156	46,4	40,0
North West	404 680	816 643	543 161	911 120	49,6	59,6
South Africa	5 737 536	11 205 705	7 986 012	12 500 609	51,2	63,9

5.6 Television

The results presented in Table NW17 show that the proportion of households which had a television increased from 53,4% in 2001 to 61% in 2007. Potchefstroom municipality recorded the highest proportion (78,2%).

Table NW17: Percentage of households that have a television by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a television	Total no. of households	No. of households with a television	Total no. of households	% of households with a television	% of households with a television
DC37: Bojanala	174 948	324 335	220 320	357 201	53,9	61,7
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	23 921	43 763	31 619	43 209	54,7	73,2
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	51 468	95 244	64 436	96 361	54,0	66,9
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	59 512	113 394	78 559	146 542	52,5	53,6
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	5 020	10 175	5 866	10 532	49,3	55,7
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	35 026	61 759	39 840	60 557	56,7	65,8
DC38: Central	96 501	179 894	118 452	183 401	53,6	64,6
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	8 713	22 509	12 108	23 591	38,7	51,3
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	13 463	25 143	15 489	22 201	53,5	69,8
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	38 941	64 673	47 049	68 698	60,2	68,5
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	20 827	35 582	25 542	38 608	58,5	66,2
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	14 556	31 988	18 263	30 302	45,5	60,3
DC39: Bophirima	43 044	102 518	57 124	100 073	42,0	57,1
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	6 857	21 181	8 983	19 888	32,4	45,2
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	7 597	14 968	9 530	13 676	50,8	69,7
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	5 645	10 559	6 512	10 429	53,5	62,4
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	16 241	41 450	23 621	42 953	39,2	55,0
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	1 182	3 631	1 371	3 174	32,6	43,2
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	5 522	10 730	7 107	9 953	51,5	71,4
DC40: Southern	121 897	209 896	159 682	270 445	58,1	59,0
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	6 232	11 109	6 727	10 466	56,1	64,3
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	21 112	32 038	27 774	35 524	65,9	78,2
NW403: City of Matlosana	55 807	93 339	72 467	115 969	59,8	62,5
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	8 806	17 075	11 731	20 330	51,6	57,7
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	29 940	56 336	40 983	88 156	53,1	46,5
North West	436 390	816 643	555 578	911 120	53,4	61,0
South Africa	6 029 413	11 205 705	8 191 115	12 500 609	53,8	65,5

5.7 Landline telephone

The proportion of households that had a landline telephone decreased from 14,4% in 2001 to 8,3% in 2007 as shown in Table NW18. This trend was recorded by all municipalities. However, five municipalities recorded the highest proportions, namely Kgetlengrivier (12,5%), Naledi (17,7%), Ventersdorp (12,3%), Potchefstroom (23,3%) and City of Matlosana (13,2%). Those with the lowest proportion of households that had a landline telephone include Moretele (2,1%), Ratlou (0,5%) as well as Greater Taung (2,8%) municipalities.

Table NW18: Percentage of households having a landline telephone by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a landline telephone	Total no. of households	No. of households with a landline telephone	Total no. of households	% of households with a landline telephone	% of households with a landline telephone
DC37: Bojanala	33 812	324 335	22 232	357 201	10,4	6,2
NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	2 145	43 763	904	43 209	4,9	2,1
NW372: Madibeng Local Municipality	10 226	95 244	7 303	96 361	10,7	7,6
NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	15 348	113 394	10 007	146 542	13,5	6,8
NW374: Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	1 843	10 175	1 316	10 532	18,1	12,5
NW375: Moses Kotane Local Municipality	4 250	61 759	2 702	60 557	6,9	4,5
DC38: Central	21 715	179 894	11 874	183 401	12,1	6,5
NW381: Ratlou Local Municipality	840	22 509	112	23 591	3,7	0,5
NW382: Tswaing Local Municipality	2 704	25 143	1 594	22 201	10,8	7,2
NW383: Mafikeng Local Municipality	8 479	64 673	4 913	68 698	13,1	7,2
NW384: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	5 486	35 582	2 925	38 608	15,4	7,6
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	4 206	31 988	2 330	30 302	13,1	7,7
DC39: Bophirima	10 673	102 518	6 733	100 073	10,4	6,7
NW391: Kagisano Local Municipality	1 363	21 181	1 033	19 888	6,4	5,2
NW392: Naledi Local Municipality	3 110	14 968	2 420	13 676	20,8	17,7
NW393: Mamusa Local Municipality	1 360	10 559	707	10 429	12,9	6,8
NW394: Greater Taung Local Municipality	2 203	41 450	1 204	42 953	5,3	2,8
NW395: Molopo Local Municipality	442	3 631	175	3 174	12,2	5,5
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	2 195	10 730	1 193	9 953	20,5	12,0
DC40: Southern	51 540	209 896	35 077	270 445	24,6	13,0
NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	1 907	11 109	1 285	10 466	17,2	12,3
NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	10 305	32 038	8 276	35 524	32,2	23,3
NW403: City of Matlosana	24 365	93 339	15 293	115 969	26,1	13,2
NW404: Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	3 337	17 075	1 508	20 330	19,5	7,4
NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	11 625	56 336	8 715	88 156	20,6	9,9
North West	117 740	816 643	75 916	911 120	14,4	8,3
South Africa	2 734 836	11 205 705	2 318 462	12 500 609	24,4	18,5

6. Summary

The population of North West increased by 2,5% from 3,2 million in 2001 to 2,3 million in 2007. The proportion of households living in formal dwellings decreased from 71,7% in 2001 to 66,5% in 2007. This is in contrast with the national trend where the proportion of households living in formal dwellings has increased. The proportion of households living in informal dwellings remained almost the same (23,4% in 2001 and 23,8% in 2007).

The proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased from 71,8% in 2001 to 82,5% in 2007. Both figures are above the national average. Molopo local municipality reported the lowest proportion (59,6%). The proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased from 45,4% in 2001 to 66,5% in 2007. This increase was however below that of the national average for both 2001 and 2007. However, all the municipalities recorded an increase in proportion of households using electricity for cooking in 2007. All municipalities in the province, except Mafikeng local municipality recorded an increase in the proportion of households using electricity for heating in 2007.

The province recorded an increase in the proportion of households with cell phones from 28% in 2001 to 70,9% in 2007, households with radios from 69,9% in 2001 to 71,9% in 2007. The province also recorded an increase in the proportion of households with internet access, from 4,3% in 2001 to 15,6% in 2007. The proportion of households with refrigerators increased by 10% from 49,6% in 2001 to 59,6% in 2007. There was also an increase in the proportion of households with television (from 53,4% in 2001 to 61,0% in 2007). As with most provinces in the country, there was a decrease in the proportions of households with landline telephone (from 14,4% in 2001 to 8,3% in 2007).

References

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