

PROVINCIAL PROFILE NORTH WEST

Report 03-01-11

COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016



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Provincial profile: North West

Community Survey 2016

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PREFACE

This report forms part of a series of publications generated from the recently conducted Community Survey (CS) 2016. It is the second volume following one based on Census 2011. The report has been compiled for each of the nine provinces to profile the uniqueness of each province in terms of population dynamics, socio-economic development as well as progress in addressing challenges relating to access to basic services rendered in the provinces.

The report provides statistics disaggregated at municipal level based on the 2016 municipal boundaries. All indicators where CS 2016 data has been compared with Census 2011, data for the latter were aligned to the 2016 municipal boundaries. The publication profiles various themes, including population demographics, education, disability prevalence, parental survival status, access to basic services and how households rate services, food security, crime and safety.


A Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

North West is an inland South African province that borders Botswana. In South Africa the province borders Limpopo in the north-east, Gauteng in the east, Free State in the south-east and Northern Cape in the south-west. It is known as the Platinum Province for the wealth of the metal it has underground. The province is predominantly populated by black Africans, with the most widely spoken language being Setswana.

1.2 Community Survey 2016 background

Community Survey 2016 (CS 2016) is the second intercensal survey in democratic South Africa. This household-based survey is one of the few available data sources providing data at municipal level. Provision of data at this level supports evidence-based decision-making that has become increasingly a best practice that many countries, including South Africa, embrace. CS 2016 results are thus critical in promoting optimal resource allocation and utilisation in all spheres of government in order to reduce poverty and vulnerability among South Africa's most marginalised. Secondly, the development and implementation of policy, and the implementation of legislature deem it necessary to have reliable statistics that inform the social, demographic and economic standing of the country.

CS 2016 is the second large sample survey undertaken by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) after CS 2007, but this time around, the data were collected electronically using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system as opposed to the paper collection method used in CS 2007. The new initiative in the organisation is expected to reduce financial and time costs in data processing and to enhance data quality. Eligible persons for enumeration are all persons present in the household(s) of the sampled dwelling units on the reference night (midnight 6 March 2016 to 7 March 2016), including visitors. Members of the household who were absent overnight, for example, working, travelling, at entertainment or religious gatherings but who returned the next day were also counted. For the purposes of Stats SA surveys, a household is a group of persons who live together, and provide for themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living, or a person who lives alone. Babies born before the reference night were also included in the count, the reason being that they were already born by midnight of 6 March to 7 March 2016. Members of the household who died after the reference night were also counted in, as they were alive during the midnight of the reference period. In contrast, those born after the reference night were excluded.

The use of the CAPI system is not the only new process used; others include utilisation of the present updated dwelling frame data captured from the Census 2011 listing process. Newly incorporated data covered in the CS questionnaire include:

- ❖ Main religious affiliation

- ❖ Main reason for leaving the country
- ❖ Mode of transport used to reach the person's destination for going to school or work and time taken to reach the destination
- ❖ Main challenges/problems/difficulties facing a municipality
- ❖ Quality and satisfaction with provision of basic services
- ❖ Opinion on improving standards of living in households
- ❖ Sources of income
- ❖ Year of death of mother and/or father if reported deceased
- ❖ Perceptions of safety and crime experienced in households
- ❖ Food security measures
- ❖ Extended additional questions on agricultural activities performed by households
- ❖ Characteristics of emigrants (persons who left the country to live elsewhere)

This chapter highlights the planning processes for CS 2016. During the planning phase, the focus in the early stages was primarily on setting strategic directions and ensuring that all dependencies between the different phases and role players were identified, potential risks identified and control measures put in place to minimise their adverse effects. This facilitated effective integration and implementation of various activities by ensuring that each phase was properly resourced. During the planning phase, all work streams and focus areas prepared operational plans that provided detailed lists of activities that were to be undertaken to achieve specific objectives and outputs as profiled in the CS 2016 Project Charter.

1.2.1 Geography frame

The dwelling frame (DF) is a structures frame, and dwelling units (DUs) form part of the feature classification of structures. Datasets in the integrated DF base layer include the dwelling frame 2011 (formal and informal), Listing Census 2011, Spot Building Count 2012, address assignments and municipal data. Worth mentioning is the fact that the use of the existing updated dwelling frame for a large sample survey such as CS 2016 is the first of its kind in line with other first-time data collection processes in the case of Stats SA. It is also accepted that ongoing improvement is expected as it is not perfect at this stage.

1.2.2 Community Survey 2016 sampling methodology

The sample design for CS 2016 was a stratified single-stage sample design. At enumeration area (EA) level, all in-scope EAs were included in the sample and a sample of dwelling units was taken within each EA (i.e. there was no subsampling of EAs). The EA frame was based on the Census 2011 information. The updated dwelling unit (DU) frame was constructed by the Geography division, using geo-referenced spatial systems.

1.2.3 Questionnaire development processes for CS 2016

The development and design processes of the CS 2016 questionnaire were informed by national priorities, global and continental emerging population issues embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), data needs of both existing and prospective users, and comparability with the previous community survey (i.e. CS 2007) and censuses. The development of the CS questionnaire involved a number of phases as mentioned below:

- ❖ Stakeholder needs assessment is an international best practice in survey and census planning aimed at producing products that meet user needs. Stakeholders play a fundamental role in providing information on questions to be asked in a survey. During this phase, processes (including review of data items and questionnaires of previous censuses) data items and questionnaires were undertaken, and user consultations were held with key internal stakeholders on what needed to be measured in CS 2016.
- ❖ Through the consultation process, it became clear that there is an increased demand for data at municipal level. Following the consultation process, Community Survey data items were then finalised and categorised into broader themes of demographics, migration, general health and functioning, parental survival, education, income and social grants, employment, fertility, mortality, housing conditions, and access to and quality of basic service provision.

The Community Survey 2016 questionnaire was designed using the World Bank Survey Solutions system, which is an online-based questionnaire design application. During the design, skipping patterns and validation rules were predetermined and embedded in the electronic questionnaire. Data collection instruments – questionnaires in particular – were developed and subjected to thorough testing and review processes to ensure that the final product (questionnaire) solicits accurate information. This Community Survey 2016 questionnaire consists of new questions while some other questions have been adopted from existing household-based surveys and Census 2011. Two-stage testing was adopted for CS 2016 – ‘Behind-the-glass’ testing and field testing. The results of each test were used to improve the quality of the draft questions and CS 2016 indicators. The draft CS questionnaire was presented at different forums for approval. These include the CS Technical Committee, Questionnaire Clearance Committee, CS Management, Population & Social Statistics Cluster, Statistics Council Population Subcommittee, and the Statistics Council.

1.2.4 Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E)

The Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E) Division in the Survey Operations Cluster is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the quality aspects of all population and household-based survey processes in the Survey Operations and Population and Social Statistics clusters. As part of the enhancement of quality, the SCM&E division monitored CS 2016 field

operations in all provinces. The objectives of the CS 2016 monitoring included conducting quality checks on the collected data, conducting verification on in- and out-of-scope cases, and monitoring any other issues that can have impacts on data quality, with the purpose of compiling lessons learnt. For the purpose of the study, monitors also used the tablets to conduct the monitoring activities. Their tablets were loaded with Observation, Questionnaire Quality Check, Out-of-scope Verification and Control Visit forms.

A total of 7 184 questionnaires were checked in the entire data collection period, and 5 376 (74,8%) errors were identified. During the interview observations, 1 852 observations and 3 501 control visits were conducted while a total of 7 870 points were verified and 3 787 DUs were in agreement while 4 083 were not out of scope.

Intensive training was required during the use of technology, from the questionnaire, navigation system and CAPI. In addition, the administration of the Dwelling Unit Record Form (DURF) in a point needed close monitoring because in instances where there is growth or shrinkage, fieldworkers (FWs) might decide to leave the DUs unlisted to avoid more workload. Intensive and continuous training on the use of DURF was encouraged. Fieldwork supervisors (FWSs) and district survey coordinators (DSCs) were encouraged to take more responsibility of observing the FWs especially during the first two weeks of data collection. DSCs were also urged to conduct immediate and continuous quality checks and identify the non-response cases which would then immediately be verified by the FWSs.

1.2.5 Data editing

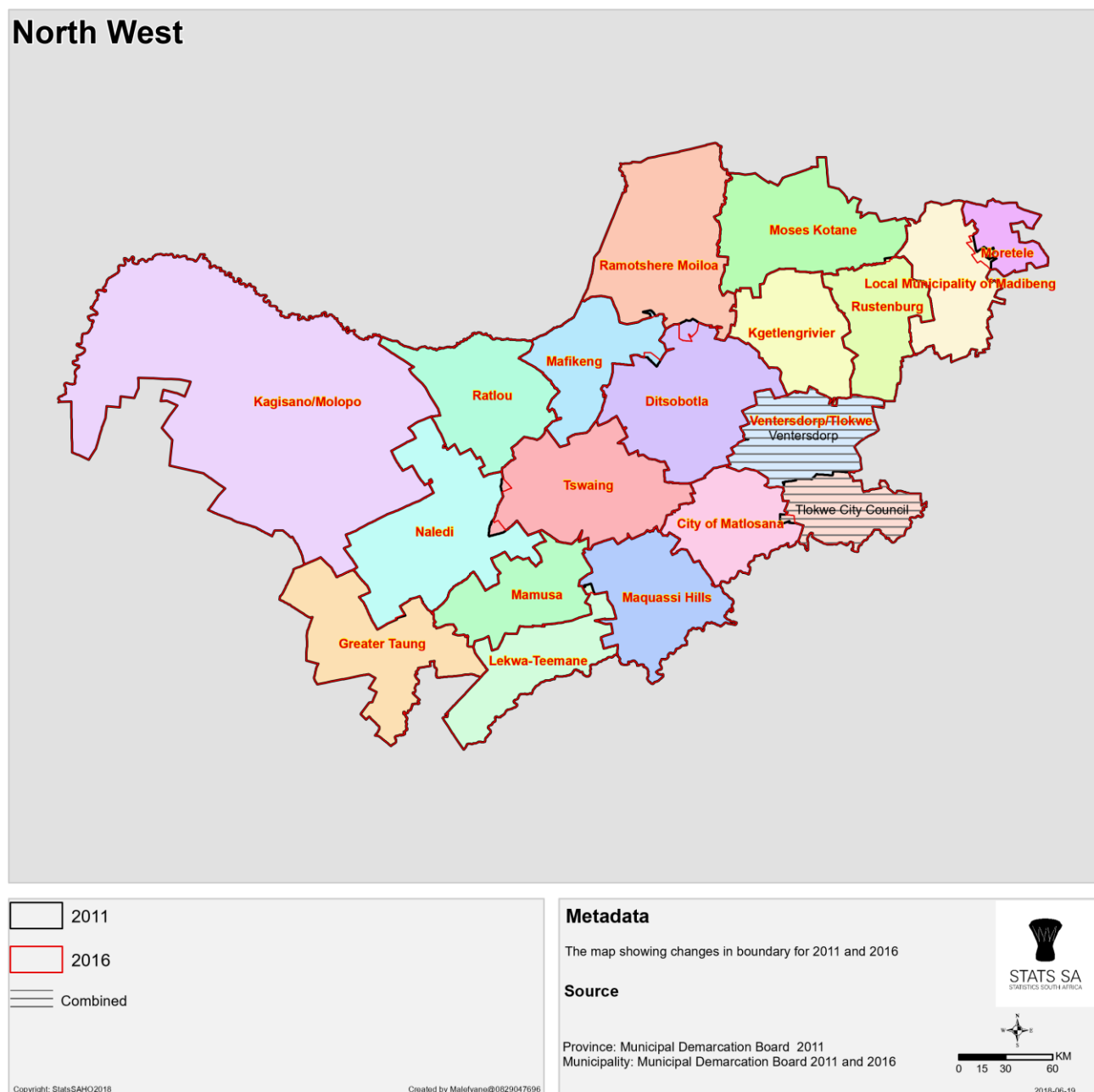
Quality assurance in CS 2016 was largely automated and handled in two phases. The first phase of quality assurance involved the electronic questionnaire being subjected to conditions and validation rules. This process eliminated unnecessary inconsistencies in the data during data collection. An additional automated quality assurance process was used during data collection where completed questionnaires were flagged as REJECTED or ACCEPTED, based on minimum process ability rules. Any questionnaires submitted to the database that did not meet the set minimum rules were marked as REJECTED, and sent back to the fieldworker for verification and correction. The fieldwork supervisors were involved in taking note of the flagged questionnaires and assist the fieldworker in correcting the mistakes accordingly. For any record marked as REJECTED once, the running of the rejection was done at least for four different times and at different dates. This was necessary for the fieldworker to try and correct mistakes before a particular questionnaire could be declared "Complete". This process contributed tremendously in reducing missing values on a number of questions.

1.2.6 Boundary changes

There has been some municipal boundary changes over the period 2011-2016. In 2011, the Municipal Demarcation Board proclaimed new municipal boundaries. Data for Census 2011 was disseminated based on these boundaries. In 2016, new municipalities were proclaimed.

In the 2011 the Municipal boundaries, North West province had 4 districts and 19 local municipalities. The new proclaimed 2016 boundaries provides for 4 districts and 18 local municipalities. The latest demarcation resulted in the amalgamation of Ventersdorp and Tlokwe local municipalities to form Ventersdorp/Tlokwe Local Municipality (NW405). The new name for the municipality is now JB Marks Local Municipality.

Map 1.1: North West province boundary changes



Chapter 2: Population characteristics

This chapter provides descriptive analysis of population-related characteristics of persons in the North West province, by district and local municipalities. The analysis provided in this chapter has made comparisons between some of the indicators based on the Community Survey 2016 (CS 2016) and the Census 2011 datasets. Please note that the 2016 municipal boundaries have come with certain changes in the names of some district and local municipality names.

2.1 Population size

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, 1996–2016

Province	Census 2011	CS 2016	Growth rate
Western Cape	5 822 734	6 279 730	1,7
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	6 996 976	1,5
Northern Cape	1 145 861	1 193 780	0,9
Free State	2 745 590	2 834 714	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 300	11 065 240	1,7
North West	3 509 953	3 748 435	1,5
Gauteng	12 272 263	13 399 724	2,0
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	4 335 964	1,6
Limpopo	5 404 868	5 799 090	1,6
South Africa	51 770 560	55 653 654	1,6

Table 2.1 indicates that the population size of South Africa increased noticeably from 51,7 million in 2011 to 55,6 million in 2016. Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, had the highest proportion of the population in both Census 2011 and CS 2016. Eastern Cape is the third province with the highest population, and Northern Cape has the smallest population size. The population in North West grew by 1,5% from 2011 to 2016, while at national level the population grew at a rate of about 1,6% over the same period.

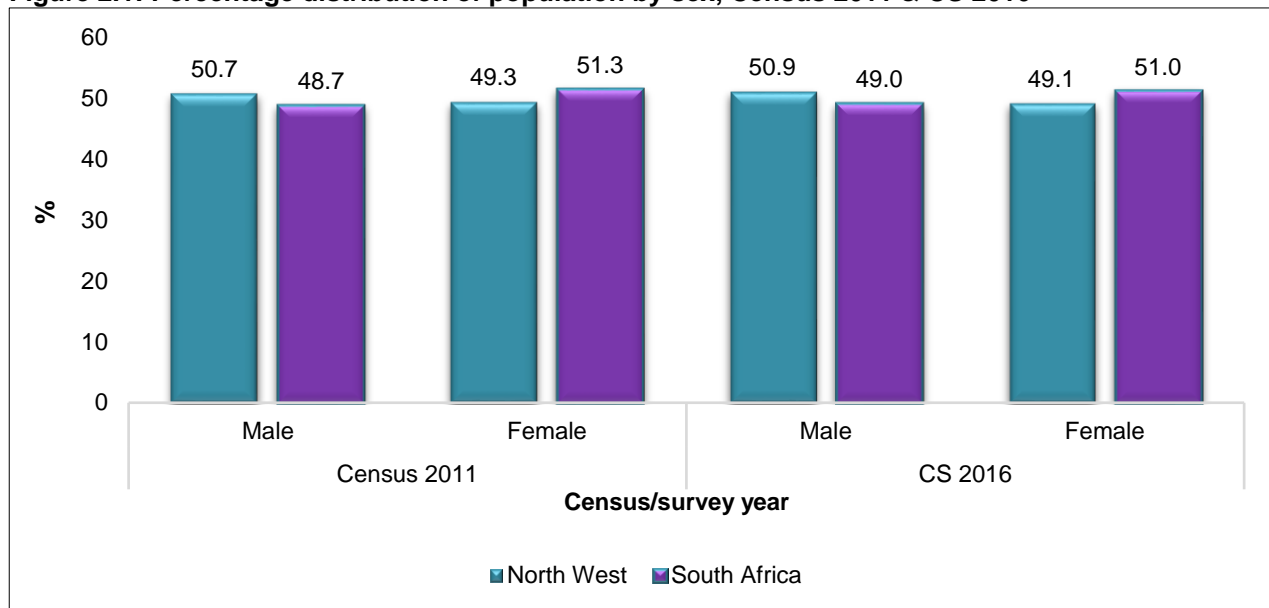
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by sex, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Figure 2.1 shows that the population in North West was predominantly male in both Census 2011 (50,7%) and CS 2016 (50,9%). The female population in the North West province was 49,3% for Census 2011 and 49,1% for CS 2016. Contrary, South Africa was predominantly a female population in both Census 2011 (51,3%) and CS 2016 (51%) compared to males.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by district, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Province/district/local municipality	Total population		Growth rate
	2011	2016	
DC37: Bojanala	1 507 505	1 657 148	2,15
NW371: Moretele	188 533	191 306	0,33
NW372: Madibeng	475 796	536 110	2,71
NW373: Rustenburg	549 575	626 522	2,98
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	51 049	59 562	3,50
NW375: Moses Kotane	242 554	243 648	0,10
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	842 699	889 108	1,22
NW381: Ratlou	107 339	106 108	-0,26
NW382: Tswaing	291 527	314 394	1,72
NW383: Mafikeng	166 952	181 865	1,94
NW384: Ditsobotla	152 664	157 690	0,74
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	124 218	129 052	0,87
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	463 815	459 357	-0,22
NW392: Naledi	66 781	68 803	0,68
NW393: Mamusa	60 355	64 000	1,33
NW394: Greater Taung	177 642	167 827	-1,29
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	53 248	56 025	1,15
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	105 789	102 703	-0,67
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	695 933	742 821	1,48
NW403: City of Matlosana	398 676	417 282	1,04
NW404: Maquassi Hills	77 794	82 012	1,20
NW405: JB Marks	219 463	243 527	2,36
North West	3 509 953	3 748 435	1,49

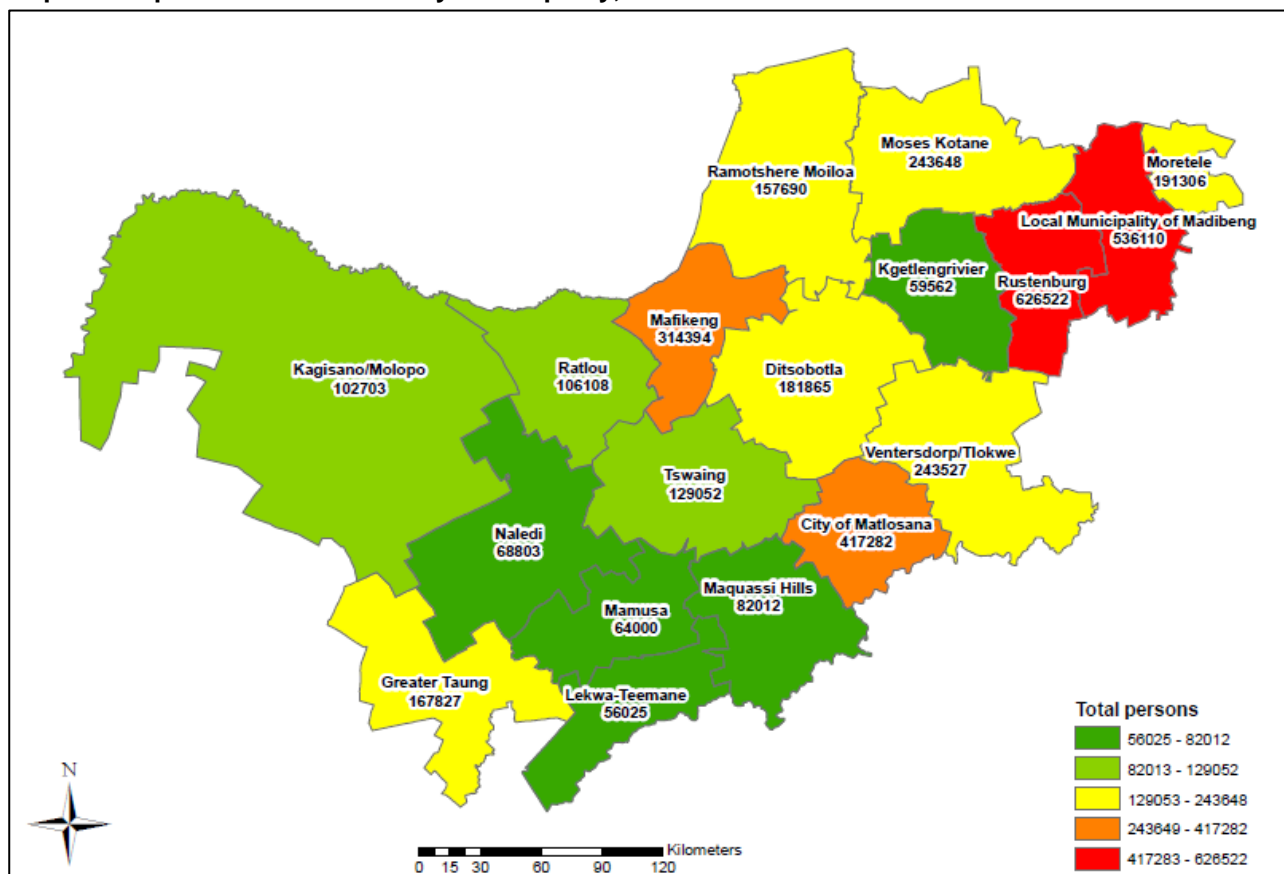
Map 2.1: Population distribution by municipality, CS 2016

Table 2.2 and Map 2.1 show that in both Census 2011 and CS 2016, the majority of the population was in Bojanala, followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district. In 2011 the population in Bojanala was 1,5 million (42,9%) and increased in 2016 to 1,7 million (44,2%), whilst in Ngaka Modiri Molema the population was 24,0% in 2011 and decreased to 23,7% in 2016. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati was the district with the lowest population in both Census 2011 and CS 2016, with 13,2% in Census 2011 and 12,3% in CS 2016. Rustenburg Municipality had the highest number of people (549 575 in Census 2011 and 626 522 in CS 2016), followed by the Local Municipality of Madibeng.

2.2 Age and sex structure

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Census 2011 & CS 2016

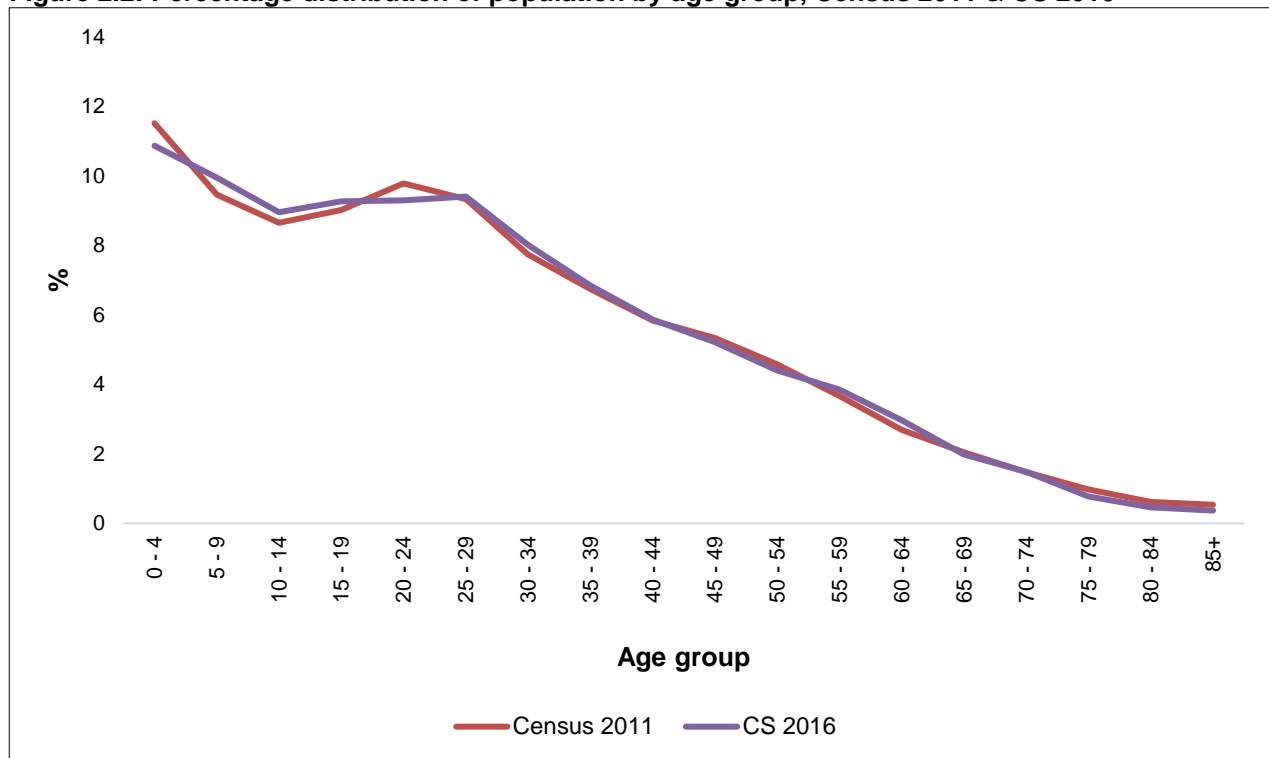


Figure 2.2 shows the age distribution of the population of North West by five-year age groups for both Census 2011 and CS 2016. There was a noticeable decrease in the proportion of people in the ages 15–24 years in CS 2016. However, the pattern is similar for both years on the distribution of population by age groups.

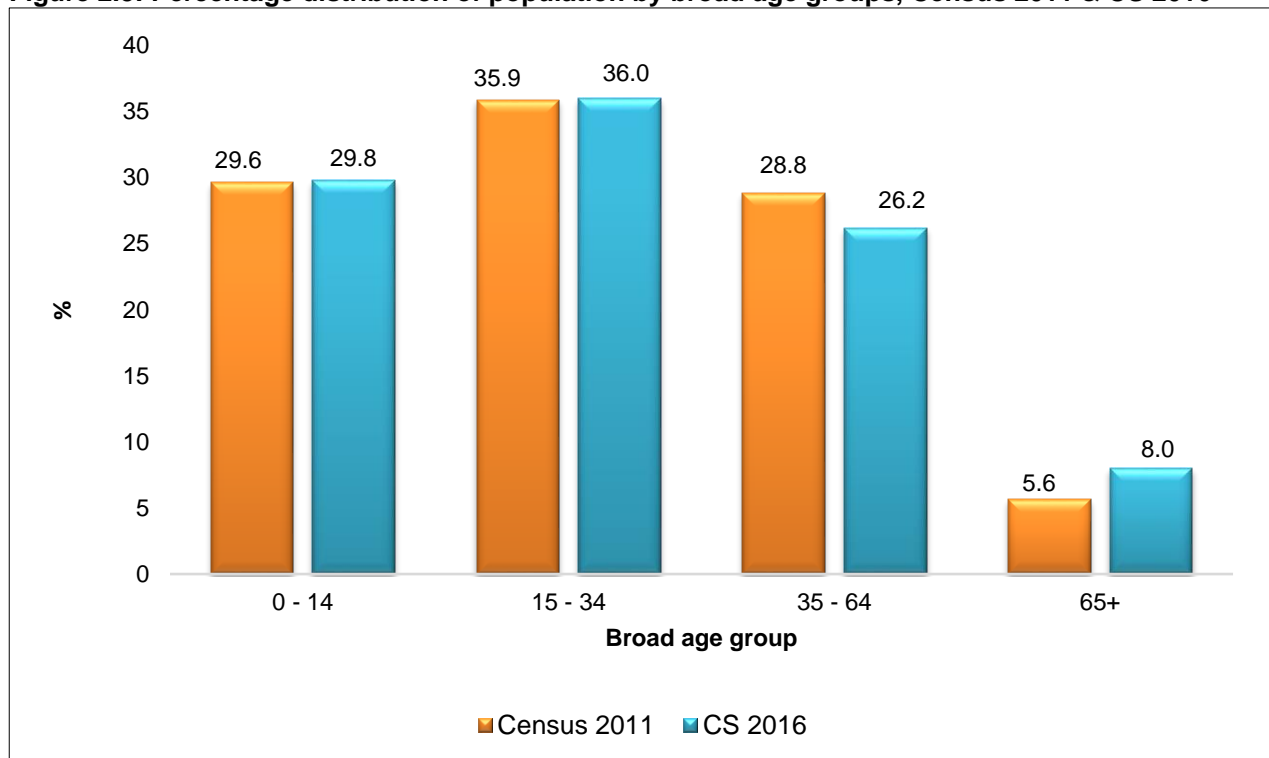
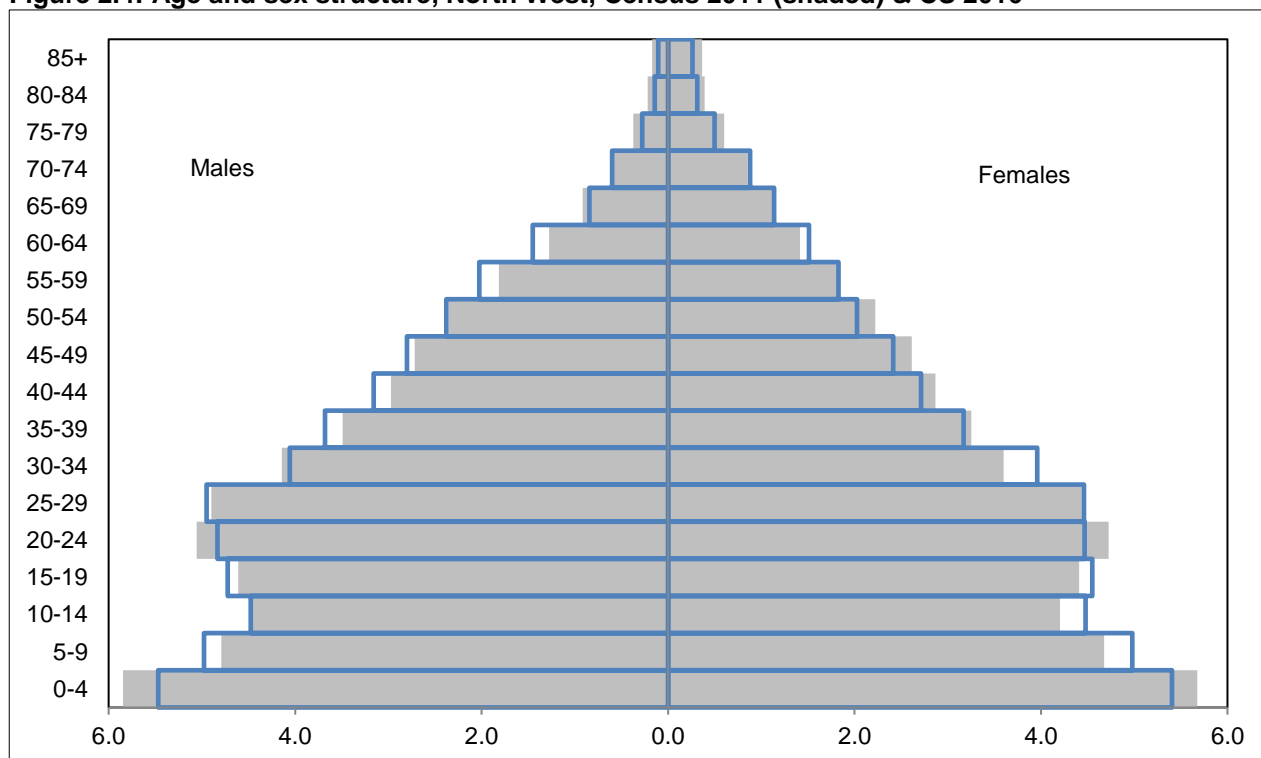
Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Figure 2.3 shows the age distribution of the population of North West by broad age groups as derived from Census 2011 and CS 2016. The figure shows that, for both Census 2011 and CS 2016, the majority of persons in North West were the youth. On the other hand, while the proportion of elderly persons grew by almost two percentage points (from 5,6% in Census 2011 to 8% in CS 2016), the proportion of children aged 0–14 remained unchanged.

Table 2.3: Distribution of population by district, municipality and broad age groups, CS 2016

District/municipality	0 - 14		15 - 59		60+		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
DC37: Bojanala	502 884	30,3	1 024 970	61,9	129 294	7,8	1 657 148	100
NW371: Moretele	68 072	35,6	101 271	52,9	21 963	11,5	191 306	100
NW372: Madibeng	157 631	29,4	336 680	62,8	41 800	7,8	536 110	100
NW373: Rustenburg	176 234	28,1	416 669	66,5	33 619	5,4	626 522	100
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	20 023	33,6	34 171	57,4	5 368	9,0	59 562	100
NW375: Moses Kotane	80 926	33,2	136 179	55,9	26 544	10,9	243 648	100
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	240 142	27,0	575 665	64,7	73 302	8,2	889 108	100
NW381: Ratlou	34 401	32,4	61 228	57,7	10 479	9,9	106 108	100
NW383: Mafikeng	76 694	24,4	215 981	68,7	21 719	6,9	314 394	100
NW384: Ditsobotla	49 043	27,0	118 592	65,2	14 230	7,8	181 865	100
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	42 077	26,7	99 174	62,9	16 439	10,4	157 690	100
NW382: Tswaing	37 927	29,4	80 690	62,5	10 435	8,1	129 052	100
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	155 378	33,8	264 126	57,5	39 853	8,7	459 357	100
NW392: Naledi	20 388	29,6	43 380	63,0	5 035	7,3	68 803	100
NW393: Mamusa	23 046	36,0	36 720	57,4	4 234	6,6	64 000	100
NW394: Greater Taung	57 313	34,2	92 965	55,4	17 549	10,5	167 827	100
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	17 710	31,6	33 603	60,0	4 712	8,4	56 025	100
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	36 921	35,9	57 459	55,9	8 323	8,1	102 703	100
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	217 947	29,3	466 499	62,8	58 375	7,9	742 821	100
NW403: City of Matlosana	121 466	29,1	262 987	63,0	32 828	7,9	417 282	100
NW404: Maquassi Hills	27 757	33,8	48 150	58,7	6 105	7,4	82 012	100
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	68 724	28,2	155 361	63,8	19 442	8,0	243 527	100
North West	1 116 352	29,8	2 331 259	62,2	300 825	8,0	3 748 435	100

It can be seen from Table 2.3 that persons aged 15–59 years were the majority in North West, constituting about 2,3 million. The district profile showed that the leading district in population size was Bojanala with about 1 million persons, and the leading municipality was Mafikeng Municipality with about 68,7% of the population in this broad age group. Looking at older persons, four municipalities had proportions of elderly above 10%, with Moretele Local Municipality having the highest at 11,5%.

Figure 2.4: Age and sex structure, North West, Census 2011 (shaded) & CS 2016

The composition of the population by age group and sex is presented in Figure 2.4. Results show that children below the age of 5 years dominate the North West population, although the proportions decreased slightly over the period 2011–2016. Persons aged 20–24 years formed the second biggest age group, although there was a decrease over the period. It is clear from the pyramid that youth between the ages of 14 and 34 years, for males and females, make up most of the population in North West.

Table 2.4: Distribution of population by 5-year age groups and sex, CS 2016

5-year group	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0-4	204 891	202 618	407 509	101
5-9	186 564	186 620	373 184	100
10-14	167 772	167 887	335 658	100
15-19	177 002	170 518	347 520	104
20-24	181 188	167 526	348 714	108
25-29	185 584	167 153	352 737	111
30-34	152 110	148 469	300 579	103
35-39	137 857	118 875	256 732	116
40-44	118 389	101 728	220 117	116
45-49	105 011	90 474	195 485	116
50-54	89 123	75 913	165 037	117
55-59	75 844	68 494	144 338	111
60-64	54 441	56 667	111 109	96
65-69	31 612	42 682	74 294	74
70-74	22 466	33 031	55 498	68
75-79	10 421	18 665	29 087	56
80-84	5 339	11 761	17 100	45
85+	3 972	9 767	13 738	41
North West	1 909 589	1 838 846	3 748 435	104

Table 2.4 shows the population in North West by age in five-year age groups and sex ratios. It is clear from the table that males dominate at younger and middle ages as depicted by sex ratios of over 100. On the other hand, females start to dominate from the age groups 60 years and older.

Table 2.5: Distribution of population by district, municipality and five-year age groups, CS 2016

District/municipality/province	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
DC37: Bojanala	189 136	166 854	146 894	124 836	141 652	158 644	135 756	125 997	104 615	91 721	76 115	65 634	129 294	1 657 148
NW371: Moretele	24 496	22 587	20 988	15 732	14 924	15 160	12 102	11 614	9 384	8 115	7 106	7 133	21 963	191 306
NW372: Madibeng	59 647	53 164	44 820	40 520	48 191	53 372	44 387	41 344	34 299	28 229	25 141	21 196	41 800	536 110
NW373: Rustenburg	68 525	57 418	50 290	45 564	54 501	66 316	58 798	53 915	43 487	39 963	30 352	23 771	33 619	626 522
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	6 678	7 149	6 196	4 444	4 710	4 625	3 555	3 833	3 914	3 586	2 751	2 751	5 368	59 562
NW375: Moses Kotane	29 789	26 536	24 600	18 575	19 325	19 171	16 914	15 291	13 530	11 827	10 763	10 783	26 544	243 648
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	85 920	79 681	74 541	107 337	95 374	86 896	71 231	53 841	48 136	43 491	36 465	32 893	73 302	889 108
NW381: Ratlou	12 512	11 521	10 368	13 655	10 501	8 545	6 717	4 860	4 704	4 218	3 897	4 131	10 479	106 108
NW383: Mafikeng	27 613	25 475	23 607	37 381	39 238	33 195	27 748	19 223	17 868	16 234	13 264	11 830	21 719	314 394
NW384: Ditsobotla	16 999	16 820	15 223	20 260	18 826	18 101	15 458	12 038	10 377	9 446	7 525	6 562	14 230	181 865
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	14 776	13 859	13 441	18 428	15 060	15 151	12 028	9 360	8 629	7 776	6 710	6 032	16 439	157 690
NW382: Tswaing	14 019	12 006	11 902	17 613	11 748	11 905	9 280	8 361	6 559	5 816	5 069	4 338	10 435	129 052
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	55 289	51 768	48 321	51 025	45 539	40 324	34 019	23 368	20 265	18 039	16 473	15 075	39 853	459 357
NW392: Naledi	7 464	6 719	6 206	6 522	7 010	7 122	6 329	4 217	3 657	3 258	2 852	2 413	5 035	68 803
NW393: Mamusa	7 842	7 170	8 034	7 147	6 183	5 552	5 357	3 203	2 899	2 286	2 168	1 924	4 234	64 000
NW394: Greater Taung	20 303	19 715	17 295	20 417	17 041	13 437	10 899	7 612	6 444	6 185	5 574	5 356	17 549	167 827
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	5 815	6 398	5 498	5 547	5 563	5 796	4 812	2 885	2 724	2 346	1 993	1 935	4 712	56 025
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	13 866	11 766	11 289	11 392	9 740	8 417	6 623	5 451	4 540	3 964	3 886	3 446	8 323	102 703
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	77 165	74 881	65 902	64 323	66 150	66 873	59 573	53 526	47 101	42 234	35 984	30 736	58 375	742 821
NW403: City of Matlosana	43 693	41 224	36 549	35 137	33 907	38 625	34 995	31 004	27 177	24 416	20 405	17 320	32 828	417 282
NW404: Maquassi Hills	10 066	9 514	8 177	7 085	6 103	7 061	6 648	6 053	4 830	3 709	3 789	2 873	6 105	82 012
NW405: JB Marks	23 405	24 143	21 176	22 100	26 141	21 186	17 929	16 469	15 093	14 109	11 790	10 544	19 442	243 527
North West	407 509	373 184	335 658	347 520	348 714	352 737	300 579	256 732	220 117	195 485	165 037	144 338	300 825	3 748 435

The results presented in Table 2.5 show that the age group 0–4 has the highest number of persons (407 509) in CS 2016.

Table 2.6: Distribution of population by population group, district and municipality, CS 2016

Municipalities	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
DC37: Bojanala	1 554 726	93,8	8 406	0,5	5 901	0,4	88 116	5,3	1 657 148
NW371: Moretele	190 291	99,5	256	0,1	649	0,3	110	0,1	191 306
NW372: Madibeng	492 073	91,8	3 601	0,7	2 105	0,4	38 332	7,2	536 110
NW373: Rustenburg	582 951	93,0	3 608	0,6	2 070	0,3	37 893	6,0	626 522
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	47 437	79,6	408	0,7	363	0,6	11 353	19,1	59 562
NW375: Moses Kotane	241 973	99,3	533	0,2	713	0,3	429	0,2	243 648
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	850 688	95,7	11 673	1,3	4 177	0,5	22 570	2,5	889 108
NW381: Ratlou	104 763	98,7	656	0,6	268	0,3	421	0,4	106 108
NW383: Mafikeng	305 142	97,1	5 096	1,6	1 888	0,6	2 268	0,7	314 394
NW384: Ditsobotla	165 688	91,1	3 162	1,7	894	0,5	12 122	6,7	181 865
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	151 587	96,1	1 597	1,0	672	0,4	3 833	2,4	157 690
NW382: Tswaing	123 509	95,7	1 162	0,9	456	0,4	3 926	3,0	129 052
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	420 314	91,5	13 747	3,0	1 542	0,3	23 755	5,2	459 357
NW392: Naledi	51 726	75,2	8 042	11,7	520	0,8	8 515	12,4	68 803
NW393: Mamusa	59 588	93,1	850	1,3	295	0,5	3 267	5,1	64 000
NW394: Greater Taung	165 694	98,7	1 536	0,9	315	0,2	282	0,2	167 827
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	45 538	81,3	2 408	4,3	128	0,2	7 951	14,2	56 025
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	97 769	95,2	911	0,9	284	0,3	3 739	3,6	102 703
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	606 652	81,7	27 185	3,7	5 066	0,7	103 919	14,0	742 821
NW403: City of Matlosana	344 527	82,6	13 360	3,2	2 878	0,7	56 517	13,5	417 282
NW404: Maquassi Hills	74 469	90,8	837	1,0	569	0,7	6 138	7,5	82 012
NW405: JB Marks	187 656	77,1	12 987	5,3	1 620	0,7	41 264	16,9	243 527
North West	3 432 379	91,6	61 010	1,6	16 686	0,4	238 360	6,4	3 748 435

Table 2.6 shows that the black African population has the highest proportion at 91,6% in the North West province, and the Indian/Asian population has the lowest proportion at 0,4% during CS 2016.

2.3 Marital status

Table 2.7: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Never married	899 235	62,3	813 343	59,0	1 712 578	60,7
Legally married	349 492	24,2	309 636	22,5	659 128	23,4
Living together like husband and wife/partners	147 337	10,2	133 198	9,7	280 535	9,9
Divorced	15 464	1,1	23 333	1,7	38 797	1,4
Separated; but still legally married	5 780	0,4	7 273	0,5	13 052	0,5
Widowed	27 241	1,9	90 656	6,6	117 897	4,2
Total	1 444 549	100	1 377 439	100	2 821 988	100

Excludes 'Unspecified' (1 562).

The results presented in Table 2.7 show that six in ten persons (60,7%) aged 12 years and older have never married while 23,4% were legally married. Looking at sex variations in marital status, a large proportion of both the male (62,3%) and female (59,0%) population in North West were never married, while 24,2% of males and 22,5% of females were legally married. It is also observed that proportions divorced and widowed were relatively smaller for males.

Table 2.8: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and district, CS 2016

District/province	Never married	Legally married	Living together like husband and wife/partners	Divorced	Separated; but still legally married	Widowed	Total
DC37: Bojanala	716 575	323 786	123 978	17 792	6 226	48 359	1 236 717
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	464 480	129 868	58 245	6 817	2 175	29 930	691 516
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	223 191	60 214	28 125	3 182	1 313	15 708	331 732
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	308 332	145 260	70 187	11 006	3 337	23 900	562 022
North West	1 712 578	659 128	280 535	38 797	13 052	117 897	2 821 988
%							
DC37: Bojanala	57,9	26,2	10,0	1,4	0,5	3,9	100
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	67,2	18,8	8,4	1,0	0,3	4,3	100
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	67,3	18,2	8,5	1,0	0,4	4,7	100
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	54,9	25,8	12,5	2,0	0,6	4,3	100
North West	60,7	23,4	9,9	1,4	0,5	4,2	100

Note: Never married = Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before, as well as Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner.
Excludes 'Unspecified' (1 562).

Table 2.8 presents variations in persons' marital status for each district. The results show that more than two thirds (67%) of persons aged 12 years and older in Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti were never married. Bojanala and Dr Kenneth Kaunda districts recorded the highest proportion of persons that were legally married (26,2% and 25,8%, respectively).

2.4 Language

Table 2.9: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Language spoken at home	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	Number	%	Number	%
Afrikaans	305 197	9,0	263 028	7,2
English	117 345	3,5	51 649	1,4
IsiNdebele	42 822	1,3	14 385	0,4
IsiXhosa	185 735	5,5	188 445	5,1
IsiZulu	82 761	2,5	58 517	1,6
Sepedi	81 933	2,4	72 429	2,0
Sesotho	196 647	5,8	212 485	5,8
Setswana	2 137 071	63,3	2 622 334	71,5
Sign language	14 455	0,4	1 850	0,1
Siswati	11 766	0,3	9 725	0,3
Tshivenda	15 801	0,5	15 155	0,4
Xitsonga	123 797	3,7	108 578	3,0
Khoi, Nama and San languages	0	0,0	876	0,0
Other	58 211	1,7	49 748	1,4
North West	3 373 542	100	3 669 204	100

Note: Excludes 'Not applicable' (52 949) for 2011 and 'Not specified' (658) for CS 2016.

Table 2.9 shows the distribution of the population by home language (language most spoken at home). Setswana was the language most frequently spoken at home by the majority of inhabitants residing in North West, both for Census 2011 and CS 2016. It was used by 2 137 071 or 63,3% of people in Census 2011, and 2 622 334 or 71,5% in CS 2016 as the language most spoken at home. The next most frequently spoken home language was Afrikaans in Census 2011 (305 197 or 9,0%) and 263 028 or 7,2% in CS 2016. Among the least frequently spoken home languages were Siswati with 11 766 or 0,3% people in Census 2011, and Sign language with 1 850 or 0,1% in CS 2016.

2.5 Religion

Table 2.10a: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, CS 2016

Religious affiliation	Number	%
Christianity	3 430 406	92,2
Islam	19 217	0,5
Traditional African religion	33 412	0,9
Hinduism	2 125	0,1
Buddhism	507	0,0
Bahaism	452	0,0
Judaism	324	0,0
Atheism	404	0,0
Agnosticism	358	0,0
No religious affiliation/belief	188 698	5,1
Other	43 830	1,2
North West	3 719 732	100

Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (28 610) and 'Unspecified' (93).

Table 2.10a shows that, of the total population of North West in 2016, 92,2% are Christian while 'no religious affiliation/belief' accounts for 5,1% and 'traditional African religion' for 0,9%.

Table 2.10b: Distribution of population by Christian denomination, CS 2016

Religious affiliation	Number	%
Catholic	248 210	7,3
Anglican/Episcopalian	167 358	4,9
Baptist	48 533	1,4
Lutheran	190 794	5,6
Methodist	237 997	7,0
Presbyterian	26 797	0,8
Pentecostal/Evangelistic	579 810	17,0
African independent church/African initiated church	1 107 400	32,5
Jehovah's Witness	26 410	0,8
Seventh Day Adventist	18 712	0,5
Mormon	9 770	0,3
Reformed church	296 555	8,7
Just a Christian/non-denominational	91 820	2,7
Other	21 873	0,6
North West	3 408 521	100

Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (21 873), 'Unspecified' (12) and 'Not applicable' (318 029).

Table 2.10b shows that the majority of the population in North West are affiliated with an African independent church 32,5% in CS 2016. These are followed by Pentecostal with 17,0%. Mormon had the lowest affiliation, with 0,3% compared to other Christian denominations.

Chapter 3: Migration

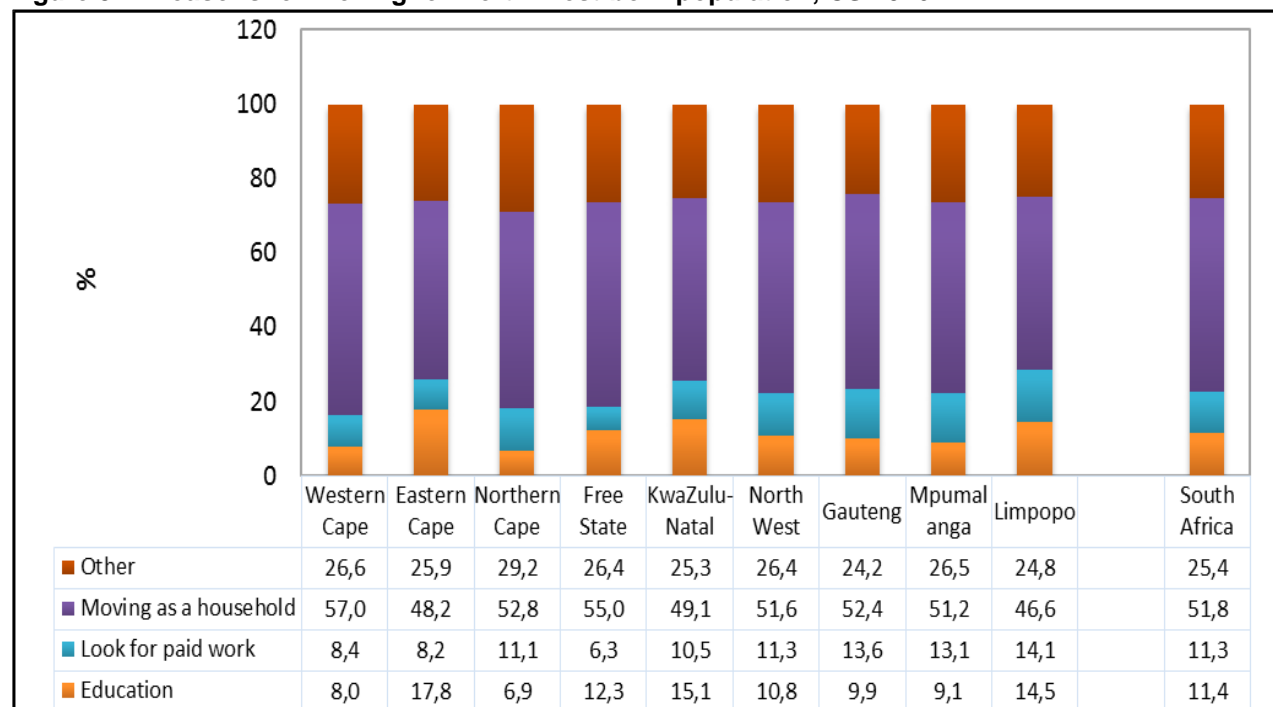
This chapter provides descriptive analysis of the migratory patterns of persons in the North West province from Community Survey 2016 data. The first subsection details information about internal migration, and the second subsection is about international migration by people from the North West province.

3.1 Internal migration

Table 3.1: Place of usual residence of North West-born population, CS 2016

Province of usual residence	Province of birth (North West)	
	Number	%
Western Cape	16 601	0,5
Eastern Cape	5 827	0,2
Northern Cape	35 859	1,0
Free State	21 038	0,6
KwaZulu-Natal	9 353	0,3
North West	3 026 232	85,0
Gauteng	397 862	11,2
Mpumalanga	20 423	0,6
Limpopo	26 967	0,8
Total	3 560 162	100,0

Figure 3.1: Reasons for moving for North West-born population, CS 2016



Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (39 071), 'Not applicable' (51 828 149) and 'Unspecified' (32 228).

Figure 3.1 shows that the majority of the people born in North West moved to Western Cape as a household (57,0%), whilst for education purposes the North West-born population chose Eastern Cape as the preferred destination (17,8%); furthermore, those who were looking for work chose Limpopo as the leading destination (14,1%) when compared to other provinces.

Table 3.2: Reasons for moving for North West-born population by district, CS 2016

Main reason for not moving	DC37: Bojanala	DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	North West
Divorce/Separation	1,3	1,0	1,0	1,4	1,3
Education	7,0	15,6	10,8	14,0	10,8
For better municipal services	1,7	1,1	0,9	1,3	1,4
Health	0,9	1,8	1,7	2,0	1,4
High levels of crime	1,0	0,4	0,2	0,9	0,8
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	1,6	3,3	3,9	2,3	2,3
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	10,9	10,8	11,4	11,6	11,1
Look for paid work	16,0	7,1	9,2	6,7	11,3
Moving as a household with a household member	9,7	9,4	8,6	11,1	9,9
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	21,5	17,4	19,8	16,4	19,2
New dwelling for household	21,8	24,6	17,6	23,4	22,4
Other business reasons	0,9	1,3	2,9	0,7	1,1
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	0,4	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,3
Retirement	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,5
Start a business	0,7	0,7	0,8	1,1	0,8
Other	3,9	4,8	10,1	6,5	5,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Excludes 'Do not know' (2 182), 'Not applicable' (3 461 001) and 'Unspecified' (319).

Table 3.2 shows that the majority of the population born in Bojanala district moved as a household (53,0%) compared to other districts, and the majority of Ngaka Modiri Molema inhabitants left to pursue education more than any other district at 15,6%. Furthermore, the majority of those who left to look for paid work in other provinces were born in Bojanala district (16,0%). Overall, the total of North West-born migrants that left the province is 284 934.

3.2 International migration

Figure 3.2: Persons born outside South Africa by province of enumeration, CS 2016

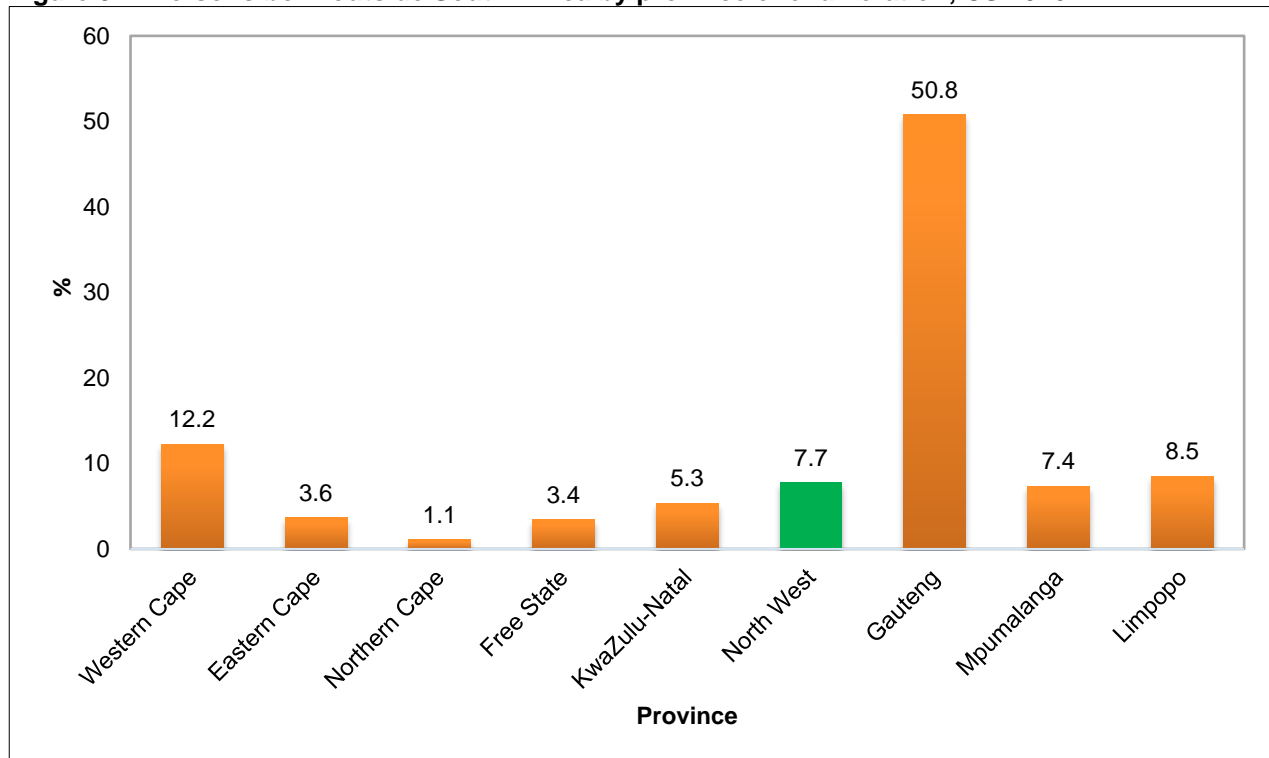


Figure 3.2 shows that the majority of persons born outside of South Africa were enumerated in Gauteng (50,8%) for CS 2016. Only 7,7% of people in North West were born outside South Africa.

Table 3.3: Distribution of persons born outside South Africa by district and region of birth, CS 2016

District/province	SADC		Rest of Africa		United Kingdom & Europe		Asia		Other regions		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
DC37: Bojanala	84 512	93,6	2 238	2,5	603	0,7	2 482	2,7	488	0,5	90 323	100
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	9 184	75,9	993	8,2	65	0,5	1 814	15	45	0,4	12 101	100
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	1 661	58,2	532	18,7	60	2,1	523	18,3	75	2,6	2 852	100
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	13 422	80,2	1 021	6,1	550	3,3	1 682	10	66	0,4	16 741	100
North West	108 779	89,1	4 784	3,9	1 278	1,0	6 502	5,3	675	0,6	122 018	100

Excludes 'Unspecified' (71 053).

Table 3.3 shows that the majority of persons born outside South Africa and from the SADC region reside in Bojanala district (93,6%). Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati had the most residents from the rest of Africa (18,7%), Asia (18,3%) and other regions (2,6%). In Dr Kenneth Kaunda district, 3,3% of residents were born in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Chapter 4: General health and functioning

This chapter focuses on general health, functioning, and disability prevalence among persons aged 5 years and older. In this chapter, descriptive analysis is used to highlight the extent of limitations in six functional domains (seeing, hearing, communicating, walking, remembering, and self-care) using CS 2016 data and Census 2011 data to make comparisons – more specifically with regard to the general health and functional domains. Disability prevalence was measured using a computed index based on the general health and functioning question asked in CS 2016. The threshold (level of inclusion) used in computing persons with and without disabilities was as follows:

- A person who reported 'some difficulty' in at least two functional domains was categorised as having a disability.
- A person who reported 'a lot of difficulty' in any of the six functional domains was categorised as having a disability.
- A person who reported 'unable to do' in any of the six functional domains was categorised as having a disability.
- A person who reported 'no difficulty' in any of the six functional domains was categorised as having no disability.
- A person who reported 'some difficulty' in one of the six functional domains was categorised as having no disability.

4.1 Health and functional domains

Table 4.1: General health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 & CS 2016 (1)

Level of difficulty	Seeing		Hearing		Communicating	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
No difficulty	2 577 662	2 936 636	2 828 946	3 185 989	2 913 863	3 285 597
Some difficulty	337 995	337 460	117 212	125 669	35 348	38 596
A lot of difficulty	55 461	60 245	20 723	23 899	8 760	9 801
Cannot do at all	5 674	3 598	3 257	2 154	5 058	3 633
Total	2 976 792	3 337 939	2 970 139	3 337 712	2 963 029	3 337 626
%						
No difficulty	86,6	88,0	95,2	95,5	98,3	98,4
Some difficulty	11,4	10,1	3,9	3,8	1,2	1,2
A lot of difficulty	1,9	1,8	0,7	0,7	0,3	0,3
Cannot do at all	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

For CS 2016, the analysis excludes: 'Do not know' (1 024 for seeing, 1 217 for hearing, 1 149 for communicating, 1 184 for walking, 2 522 for remembering, and 908 for self-care); 'Unspecified' (1 964 for seeing, 1 998 for hearing, 2 151 for communicating, 2 084 for walking, 2 100 for remembering, and 2 087 for self-care).

Table 4.1: General health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 & CS 2016 (2)

Level of difficulty	Walking		Remembering		Self-care	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
No difficulty	2 848 670	3 162 685	2 794 894	3 162 730	2 768 334	3 239 416
Some difficulty	92 683	121 595	127 415	133 330	67 204	66 518
A lot of difficulty	25 899	44 216	36 028	37 365	25 842	20 122
Cannot do at all	7 499	9 163	7 385	2 879	34 377	11 876
Total	2 974 751	3 337 658	2 965 722	3 336 304	2 895 757	3 337 931
%						
No difficulty	95,5	94,8	92,9	94,8	93,3	97,0
Some difficulty	3,0	3,6	4,7	4,0	2,3	2,0
A lot of difficulty	0,8	1,3	1,5	1,1	0,9	0,6
Cannot do at all	0,7	0,3	0,9	0,1	3,6	0,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Analysis is for persons aged 5 years and older.

Table 4.1 shows that the majority of persons in North West had no difficulties in all six categories of health and functioning. These are followed by persons with some difficulties in both Census 2011 and CS 2016. With the exception of the self-care category in 2011, persons who “cannot do at all” were less than 1% in the rest of the categories for both Census 2011 and CS 2016.

4.2 Disability prevalence

Table 4.2: Disability prevalence by district and population group for persons aged 5 years and older, CS 2016

District	Black African			Coloured			Indian/ Asian			White		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Bojanala	1 274 229	97 473	1 371 702	6 943	595	7 537	4 717	214	4 931	77 167	5 801	82 969
Ngaka Modiri Molema	694 532	72 654	767 186	9 985	753	10 739	3 610	200	3 810	19 713	1 479	21 192
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	321 757	46 378	368 136	10 745	1 799	12 544	1 309	90	1 399	19 020	2 893	21 913
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	487 079	50 892	537 970	22 619	2 021	24 640	4 570	131	4 701	88 602	8 993	97 595
North West	2 777 597	267 397	3 044 993	50 291	5 168	55 459	14 206	635	14 841	204 502	19 166	223 669
%												
Bojanala	92,9	7,1	100,0	92,1	7,9	100,0	95,7	4,3	100,0	93,0	7,0	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	90,5	9,5	100,0	93,0	7,0	100,0	94,8	5,2	100,0	93,0	7,0	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	87,4	12,6	100,0	85,7	14,3	100,0	93,6	6,4	100,0	86,8	13,2	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	90,5	9,5	100,0	91,8	8,2	100,0	97,2	2,8	100,0	90,8	9,2	100,0
North West	91,2	8,8	100,0	90,7	9,3	100,0	95,7	4,3	100,0	91,4	8,6	100,0

Table 4.2 shows that 8,8% of North West's population aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled. The coloured population (14,3%), whites (13,2%) and black Africans (12,6%) in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district had higher proportions of persons living with a disability compared to other districts. Bojanala district had the lowest proportions of persons with a disability in the province.

Table 4.3a: Percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status, district, and age group, CS 2016

Age group	Bojanala	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	North West
5–9	5,1	8,1	9,4	4,6	6,2
10–14	3,0	3,5	4,3	3,6	3,5
15–19	2,4	2,7	3,5	3,2	2,8
20–24	2,1	2,6	3,6	3,3	2,7
25–29	2,4	3,1	3,9	3,6	3,0
30–34	2,6	3,6	5,4	3,8	3,4
35–39	3,2	4,9	7,8	5,4	4,4
40–44	4,9	6,7	12,4	7,4	6,5
45–49	7,9	11,3	19,0	12,7	10,7
50–54	10,9	17,3	24,6	18,2	15,2
55–59	16,2	23,7	28,4	23,4	20,7
60–64	21,5	28,8	37,7	28,8	26,5
65–69	28,7	34,8	49,5	33,3	33,9
70–74	36,8	50,4	55,8	39,8	43,5
75–79	48,7	59,6	70,1	48,3	54,3
80–84	58,9	68,2	77,0	61,7	64,2
85+	74,6	75,0	89,3	73,0	76,8
Total	7,1	9,4	12,7	9,3	8,8

Table 4.3 shows that in all the districts in North West, disability increases with age. Persons aged 85 and older have the highest proportions of people living with a disability compared to those at younger ages in CS 2016.

Table 4.3b: Distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status, district, and age group, CS 2016

Age group	Bojanala			Ngaka Modiri Molema			Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati			Dr Kenneth Kaunda			North West		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5–9	158 226	8 506	166 733	73 208	6 425	79 633	46 870	4 876	51 746	71 310	3 462	74 772	349 614	23 270	372 884
10–14	142 312	4 473	146 785	71 890	2 632	74 522	46 211	2 100	48 311	63 457	2 384	65 841	323 869	11 590	335 459
15–19	121 759	2 997	124 757	104 454	2 854	107 309	49 207	1 804	51 011	62 127	2 071	64 198	337 548	9 727	347 275
20–24	138 647	2 945	141 592	92 877	2 481	95 357	43 880	1 645	45 525	63 955	2 169	66 124	339 358	9 239	348 598
25–29	154 845	3 743	158 588	84 161	2 719	86 880	38 717	1 591	40 307	64 427	2 391	66 818	342 150	10 444	352 594
30–34	132 136	3 594	135 730	68 638	2 578	71 216	32 170	1 848	34 019	57 230	2 283	59 513	290 175	10 303	300 478
35–39	121 939	4 012	125 952	51 194	2 635	53 828	21 549	1 820	23 368	50 472	2 885	53 357	245 154	11 351	256 505
40–44	99 398	5 119	104 517	44 884	3 240	48 124	17 751	2 514	20 265	43 593	3 492	47 085	205 626	14 365	219 991
45–49	84 401	7 231	91 632	38 561	4 905	43 466	14 618	3 421	18 039	36 801	5 367	42 168	174 381	20 924	195 305
50–54	67 798	8 279	76 076	30 168	6 297	36 465	12 422	4 051	16 473	29 421	6 529	35 950	139 808	25 157	164 965
55–59	54 901	10 648	65 549	25 083	7 790	32 873	10 793	4 282	15 075	23 543	7 193	30 736	114 320	29 913	144 233
60–64	38 669	10 586	49 254	19 109	7 733	26 842	7 773	4 696	12 469	16 034	6 471	22 504	81 585	29 485	111 070
65–69	22 753	9 154	31 907	11 853	6 314	18 167	5 194	5 091	10 286	9 270	4 620	13 890	49 071	25 179	74 249
70–74	14 804	8 614	23 418	6 735	6 837	13 572	3 618	4 567	8 185	6 209	4 100	10 308	31 366	24 117	55 484
75–79	6 006	5 699	11 705	2 878	4 249	7 127	1 233	2 896	4 129	3 165	2 957	6 121	13 282	15 801	29 083
80–84	3 073	4 404	7 477	1 213	2 603	3 817	588	1 965	2 553	1 237	1 988	3 225	6 111	10 961	17 072
85+	1 388	4 079	5 466	934	2 794	3 728	238	1 994	2 231	620	1 674	2 294	3 179	10 540	13 719
Total	1 363 055	104 083	1 467 139	727 841	75 086	802 927	352 831	51 160	403 992	602 869	62 036	664 905	3 046 596	292 366	3 338 963

Chapter 5: Parental survival

This chapter analyses orphanhood among children aged 0–17 years in North West from CS 2016 data. Orphans in this age group are more vulnerable and susceptible to negative socioeconomic outcomes as a result of loss of parent/s. The information is based on three types of orphanhood within the province, namely maternal, paternal and double orphans.

5.1 Orphanhood

Table 5.1: Distribution of population aged 0–17 years old by orphanhood status, CS 2016

District	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans
DC37: Bojanala	15 555	32 967	8 021
NW371: Moretele	2 597	4 397	1 192
NW372: Madiheng	4 231	10 136	2 498
NW373: Rustenburg	4 612	11 274	2 525
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	1 166	1 422	325
NW375: Moses Kotane	2 949	5 736	1 481
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	13 374	21 997	6 918
NW381: Ratlou	2 097	3 801	1 445
NW383: Mafikeng	3 386	6 803	1 978
NW384: Ditsobotla	2 819	4 704	1 436
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	2 144	3 028	818
NW382: Tswaing	2 928	3 661	1 241
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	6 498	11 589	3 536
NW392: Naledi	622	1 150	296
NW393: Mamusa	1 257	1 669	601
NW394: Greater Taung	2 505	4 440	1 531
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	538	1 450	314
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	1 576	2 881	794
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	7 780	17 731	4 022
NW403: City of Matlosana	3 580	10 131	2 109
NW404: Maquassi Hills	1 318	1 971	756
NW405: JB Marks	2 882	5 628	1 157
North West	43 207	84 284	22 496

Table 5.1 shows overall number of orphans in the province, district and local municipalities. The results showed that the majority of persons aged 0–17 years in North West were paternal orphans, followed by maternal orphans, whilst those without both parents were the least. District dynamics showed that for all types of orphanhood, Bojanala district had the highest number of orphans, followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema, while Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati had the lowest.

Chapter 6: Education

This chapter profiles persons in North West by educational institution attendance and highest level of education from CS 2016 data and, where possible, Census 2011 data. Education is one of the basic human rights in South Africa, and among the fundamental socioeconomic indicators for development¹.

6.1 Educational attendance and levels

Table 6.1: Population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, Census 2011 & CS 2016

District	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	Number	%	Number	%
DC37: Bojanala	322 928	65,9	424 080	73,1
NW371: Moretele	52 165	73,0	58 166	78,5
NW372: Madiibeng	96 757	63,3	133 311	71,4
NW373: Rustenburg	103 638	62,9	148 774	71,6
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	10 845	64,6	16 689	74,2
NW375: Moses Kotane	59 524	70,5	67 140	75,4
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	245 404	74,0	261 095	73,2
NW381: Ratlou	34 578	75,0	34 553	75,1
NW383: Mafikeng	87 022	76,5	91 591	72,9
NW384: Ditsobotla	43 829	70,1	49 741	70,0
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	42 323	74,0	45 759	75,3
NW382: Tswaing	37 651	72,5	39 449	74,1
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	137 586	74,5	146 074	74,3
NW392: Naledi	15 911	67,0	17 657	66,7
NW393: Mamusa	17 918	72,6	21 211	74,4
NW394: Greater Taung	58 048	78,7	56 900	76,4
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	13 740	69,0	16 465	71,6
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	31 969	75,1	33 842	76,6
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	174 704	71,6	206 445	76,1
NW403: City of Matlosana	96 851	70,9	111 310	75,9
NW404: Maquassi Hills	20 610	70,4	23 582	76,4
NW405: JB Marks	57 243	73,2	71 553	76,5
North West	880 621	70,4	1 037 694	73,9

Table 6.1 indicates that there was an increase in the proportions of persons aged 5–24 years who attended educational institutions in the North West province, from 70,4% in 2011 to 73,9% in 2016. The highest attendance was reported in Greater Taung Municipality (78,7%) in Census 2011 and Moretele Municipality (78,5%) in CS 2016. The lowest proportions of persons attending an educational institution were reported in Rustenburg Municipality (62,9%) in Census 2011 and Naledi Municipality (66,7%) in CS 2016.

¹ See: http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/devplan_2.pdf

6.2 Early childhood development

Early childhood development (ECD) is one of the priority areas of the South African government and remains a critical policy issue that the Department of Basic Education aims to address. Early years in life are critical for the acquisition of perceptual-motor skills required for reading, writing and numeracy in later years. It is for these reasons that resources are geared towards promotion of access to ECD. Despite expanded expenditure on this priority area, gaps in access still exist. Commitment towards ECD is visible in financial expenditure, which shows an upward trend in billions of rands (increase from 1,4 in 2010/11 to 4,3 in 2016/17 financial year 2) directed towards ECD programmes. As a result, there has been an increase in enrolment in Grade R and South Africa is close to reaching the target of universal access to education for five-year-olds.

Table 6.2: Population aged 0–4 years attending and not attending an educational institution, CS 2016

District	0		1		2		3		4		Total attending	Total not attending
	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending		
DC37: Bojanala	1,9	98,1	11	89	28,5	71,5	47,9	52,1	71,2	28,8	32,3	67,7
NW371: Moretele	3,5	96,5	13,7	86,3	32,2	67,8	63,6	36,4	82,6	17,4	39,3	60,7
NW372: Local Municipality of Madibeng	2,2	97,8	11,6	88,4	29,1	70,9	48,3	51,7	67,8	32,2	32,4	67,6
NW373: Rustenburg	1,6	98,4	11	89	27,7	72,3	42,6	57,4	67,2	32,8	29,2	70,8
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	-	100	11,1	88,9	30,6	69,4	48,9	51,1	70,6	29,4	30,5	69,5
NW375: Moses Kotane	1	99	7,2	92,8	25,5	74,5	48,4	51,6	76	24	33,8	66,2
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	0,8	99,2	8	92	23,9	76,1	49,3	50,7	69,6	30,4	31	69
NW381: Ratlou	-	100	3,2	96,8	14,6	85,4	43	57	65,8	34,2	25,1	74,9
NW383: Mafikeng	1,4	98,6	14,3	85,7	34,6	65,4	57,1	42,9	78,4	21,6	37,2	62,8
NW384: Ditsobotla	0,5	99,5	5,8	94,2	20,5	79,5	47,7	52,3	58,9	41,1	28,3	71,7
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	0,5	99,5	5,7	94,3	24,1	75,9	48,3	51,7	70	30	29,9	70,1
NW382: Tswaing	1,2	98,8	4,2	95,8	17,5	82,5	41,4	58,6	69,8	30,2	28,1	71,9
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	1,2	98,8	9,3	90,7	21,8	78,2	48,2	51,8	74,2	25,8	31,5	68,5
NW392: Naledi	2,1	97,9	15,8	84,2	17,9	82,1	33,3	66,7	72,5	27,5	26,7	73,3
NW393: Mamusa	1	99	5,8	94,2	18,7	81,3	49,3	50,7	65,1	34,9	28,2	71,8
NW394: Greater Taung	1,3	98,7	11,3	88,7	25,5	74,5	53,1	46,9	78,1	21,9	35,1	64,9
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	1,2	98,8	11,1	88,9	25,3	74,7	55,1	44,9	82,7	17,3	37,2	62,8
NW397: Kagisano/Molopo	0,5	99,5	4,5	95,5	18,8	81,2	44,2	55,8	70,1	29,9	28,3	71,7
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	4,2	95,8	14,5	85,5	36,5	63,5	54,8	45,2	72,5	27,5	37,2	62,8
NW403: City of Matlosana	4,5	95,5	13,3	86,7	36,7	63,3	50,1	49,9	69,7	30,3	35,2	64,8
NW404: Maquassi Hills	-	100	14,8	85,2	26,1	73,9	48,3	51,7	74,8	25,2	32,9	67,1
NW405: JB Marks	5,6	94,4	16,9	83,1	41,1	58,9	65,5	34,5	76,4	23,6	42,6	57,4

Table 6.2 shows that the percentage of individuals aged 0–4 years who attended educational institutions in the North West province is less than those not attending. As expected, as years increase, educational institution attendance increases. Dr Kenneth Kaunda district (37,2%) had the highest percentage of individuals aged 0–4 years who attended educational institutions, followed by Bojanala district (32,3%). JB Marks Local Municipality

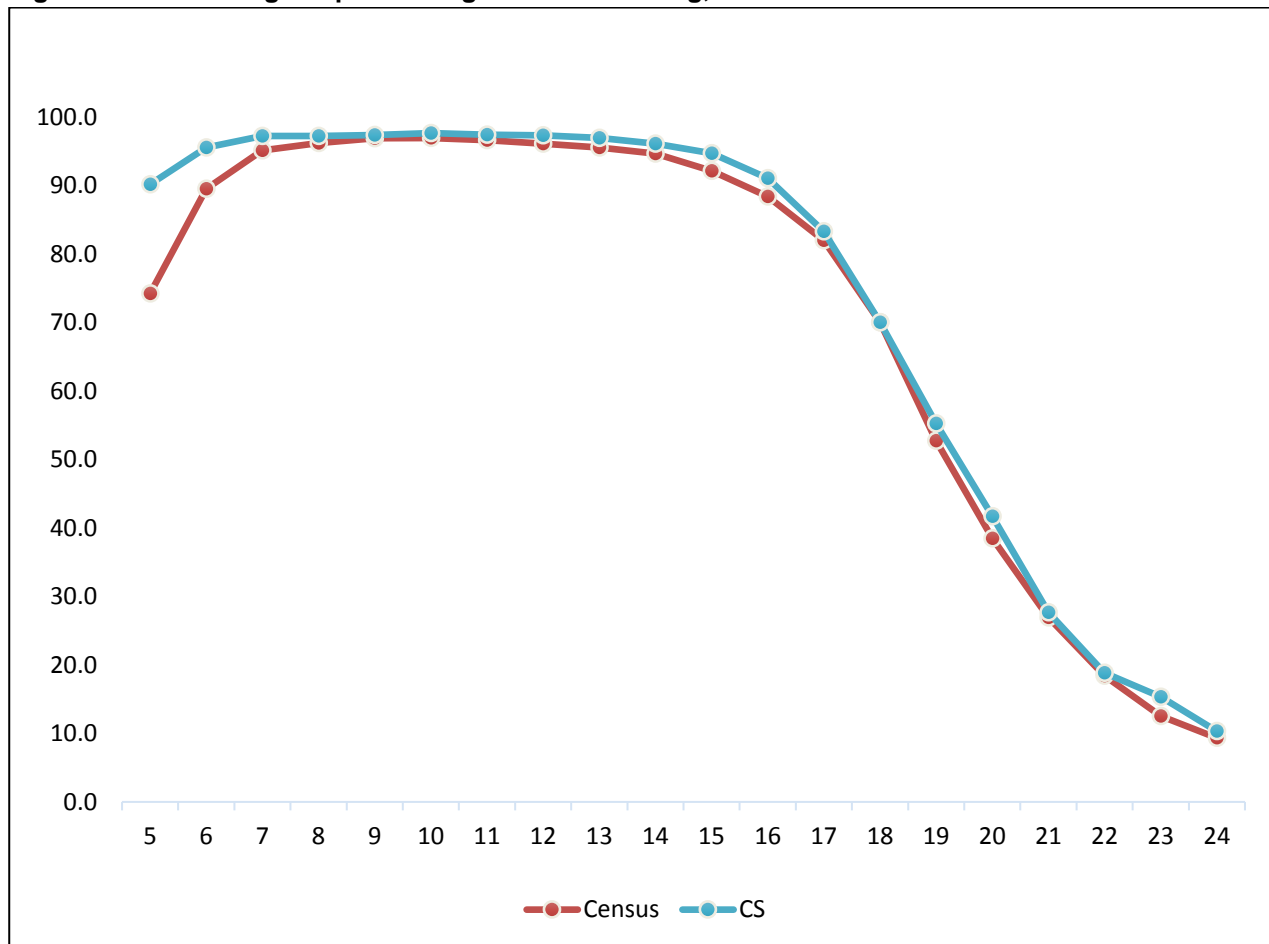
(42,6%) had the highest percentage of individuals aged 0–4 years who attended educational institutions, followed by Moretele Local Municipality (39,3%).

Table 6.3: Highest level of education for population aged 20 years and older, CS 2016

District	No schooling		Primary		Secondary		Higher		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
DC37: Bojanala	56 627	12,3	51 612	11,2	334 753	72,5	18 489	4,0	461 480	100
NW371: Moretele	6 566	14,5	5 527	12,2	31 814	70,4	1 286	28	45 191	100
NW372: Madibeng	17 088	11,5	16 384	11,0	108 657	72,8	7 049	4,7	149 178	100
NW373: Rustenburg	19 215	10,2	20 429	10,9	140 170	74,7	7 774	4,1	187 588	100
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	2 995	19,3	2 160	13,9	9 577	61,7	781	5,0	15 513	100
NW375: Moses Kotane	10 763	16,8	7 112	11,1	44 535	69,6	1 600	2,5	64 010	100
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	62 704	26,0	27 622	11,5	139 007	57,7	11 519	4,8	240 852	100
NW381: Ratlou	11 041	48,0	3 505	15,2	7 993	34,8	456	2,0	22 996	100
NW383: Mafikeng	14 316	16,0	8 977	10,0	59 688	66,7	6 547	7,3	89 529	100
NW384: Ditsobotla	9 999	21,2	6 711	14,2	28 639	60,7	1 814	3,8	47 163	100
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	15 033	30,9	4 019	8,3	27 958	57,5	1 591	3,3	48 601	100
NW382: Tswaing	12 315	37,8	4 410	13,5	14 729	45,2	1 110	3,4	32 564	100
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	39 265	34,6	13 613	12,0	57 324	50,6	3 162	2,8	113 364	100
NW392: Naledi	4 270	21,9	2 088	10,7	12 549	64,3	611	3,1	19 518	100
NW393: Mamusa	5 420	35,0	2 039	13,2	7 792	50,4	218	1,4	15 469	100
NW394: Greater Taung	12 418	34,0	5 228	14,3	17 835	48,9	991	2,7	36 472	100
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	3 161	21,8	1 609	11,1	9 211	63,4	538	3,7	14 519	100
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	13 996	51,1	2 649	9,7	9 937	36,3	804	2,9	27 385	100
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	41 031	18,8	21 368	9,8	141 400	64,9	14 214	6,5	218 013	100
NW403: City of Matlosana	20 512	16,8	11 430	9,4	83 682	68,7	6 251	5,1	121 874	100
NW404: Maquassi Hills	6 948	32,3	3 101	14,4	10 812	50,3	641	3,0	21 502	100
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	13 571	18,2	6 837	9,2	46 906	62,8	7 322	9,8	74 637	100
North West	199 626	19,3	114 215	11,0	672 483	65,1	47 384	4,6	1 033 709	100

Note: Primary = Grade 7; Secondary = Grade 12 & N3; Higher = Higher diploma & Bachelor's degree.

In the North West province, as presented in Table 6.3, the majority of persons aged 20 years and older had secondary schooling as their highest level of education (65,1%), followed by those with no schooling (19,3%). The least are those with higher education, with only 4,6%.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 attending, Census 2011 and CS 2016

In the North West province, as presented in Figure 6.1, the proportion of children aged 5-6 attending school grew from 74,3% in 2011 to over 90% in 2016. Nine in ten children aged 7- 15 were attending school. From the age of 21 years and older, the proportions attending begin to decrease. Both Census 2011 and CS 2016 show similar pattern in school attendance.

Chapter 7: Fertility

Information about fertility (live births) is useful since it gives a glimpse into the future of society and its population. This is one of the major demographic events and is useful as it talks to the growth of the population. This chapter presents descriptive analysis of births in the last 12 months and breastfeeding practices in North West from CS 2016 data.

7.1 Births in the last 12 months

Table 7.1: Women and births in the last 12 months preceding the survey, Census 2011 and CS 2016

Female age group	Census 2011				Community Survey 2016			
	Given birth	Not given birth	Total women	Total births	Given birth	Not given birth	Total women	Total births
15-19	142 992	2 361 866	2 504 858	146 077	122 371	2 426 768	2 549 139	124 512
20-24	292 392	2 387 400	2 679 792	301 341	266 135	2 377 326	2 643 461	271 621
25-29	279 476	2 237 064	2 516 540	288 009	260 475	2 353 771	2 614 246	266 309
30-34	191 283	1 801 512	1 992 795	196 958	201 511	2 066 412	2 267 923	206 779
35-39	113 106	1 645 236	1 758 342	116 471	115 298	1 827 867	1 943 165	117 970
40-44	38 815	1 507 448	1 546 263	40 150	42 165	1 596 949	1 639 114	43 068
45-49	8 166	1 416 377	1 424 543	8 470	6 579	1 416 594	1 423 173	6 656
Total	1 066 230	13 356 903	14 423 133	1 097 476	1 014 534	14 065 687	15 080 221	1 036 915

The results presented in Table 7.1 show the number of women of reproductive age and whether they had given birth or not in the 12 months preceding the census/survey at national level. The table also shows the number of births per age group. Demographically, the likelihood of a woman having a child varies by age. As expected, the results showed that more births occurred between the ages of 20 and 29, the ages at which more women give birth, and fewer births occurred at late reproductive ages (40–49).

7.2 Breastfeeding practices

Breastfeeding is one of the critical child feeding practices highly recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other health organisations. It has been noted that it has health benefits for both mother and child. In terms of child health benefits, breast milk contains all the nutrients needed in the first six months of a child's life, hence international organisations and the Department of Health highly recommend that mothers should practise exclusive breastfeeding in the early stages of development.

Table 7.2: Women's breastfeeding practices by district, municipality and province, CS 2016

District	Women's breastfeeding practices			
	Breastfed	Did not breastfeed	Prevalence	Total
DC37: Bojanala	210 551	54 624	79,4	265 175
NW371: Moretele	25 657	3 112	89,2	28 611
NW372: Madibeng	75 039	13 728	84,5	88 798
NW373: Rustenburg	74 459	28 726	72,2	103 186
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	7 590	1 643	82,2	9 233
NW375: Moses Kotane	27 932	7 415	79,0	35 348
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	128 642	23 947	84,3	152 589
NW381: Ratlou	15 153	2 810	84,4	17 963
NW382: Tswaing	17 407	2 885	85,8	20 292
NW383: Mafikeng	48 605	9 820	83,2	58 426
NW384: Ditsobotla	24 156	4 616	84,0	28 772
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	23 321	3 816	85,9	27 136
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	64 872	14 115	82,1	78 987
NW392: Naledi	10 653	2 644	80,1	13 298
NW393: Mamusa	10 106	1 267	88,9	11 374
NW394: Greater Taung	23 208	4 295	84,4	27 503
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	7 553	2 519	75,0	10 072
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	13 352	3 390	79,8	16 742
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	93 745	27 513	77,3	121 258
NW401: Ventersdorp	7 036	2 194	76,2	9 229
NW402: Tlokwe City Council	23 039	5 870	79,7	28 908
NW403: City of Matlosana	53 016	16 769	76,0	69 785
NW404: Maquassi Hills	10 654	2 680	79,9	13 335
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	30 074	8 063	78,9	38 138
North West	497 809	120 199	80,6	618 008

Excludes 'Do not know' (6 856), never had children born alive (448 863), unspecified on 'Ever given birth' (2 032), do not know if there were ever have children born alive (1 515), not applicable (2 671 129), unspecified (32).

As shown in Table 7.2, at least 80,6% of women in North West breastfed their last child who was born alive compared to those who did not breastfeed. Ngaka Modiri Molema district had the highest breastfeeding prevalence at 84,3%, whilst Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had the lowest breastfeeding prevalence in the province.

Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services

This chapter profiles household characteristics as well as access to basic services. Besides knowledge of the population and its size, knowledge of household characteristics is as important for development and national planning. In order to highlight South African households, the chapter focuses on the following subsections: household size; household headship and composition; housing and dwelling type; access to basic services; type of energy sources used by households; ownership of household goods; access to internet services; agricultural activities and food security; crime experiences and perceptions of safety; perceptions of municipal problems and services; and the rating of the quality of basic services rendered. The chapter also provides analysis from some of the new questions asked in CS 2016.

8.1 Household size

Table 8.1: Number of persons, households and average household size by district and local municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016

District/municipality	2011			2016		
	Population	Households	Average household size	Population	Households	Average household size
DC37: Bojanala	1 507 505	501 686	3,0	1 657 148	611 144	2,7
NW371 : Moretele	188 533	52 744	3,6	191 306	55 762	3,4
NW372 : Local Municipality of Madibeng	475 796	160 041	3,0	536 110	193 364	2,8
NW373 : Rustenburg	549 575	199 035	2,8	626 522	262 576	2,4
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	51 049	14 673	3,5	59 562	18 787	3,2
NW375 : Moses Kotane	242 554	75 193	3,2	243 648	80 654	3,0
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	842 699	227 001	3,7	889 108	269 977	3,3
NW381 : Ratlou	107 339	26 889	4,0	106 108	29 120	3,6
NW383 : Mafikeng	291 527	84 239	3,5	314 394	103 333	3,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	166 952	43 885	3,8	181 865	54 154	3,4
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	152 664	41 355	3,7	157 690	48 070	3,3
NW382 : Tswaing	124 218	30 634	4,1	129 052	35 300	3,7
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	463 815	125 266	3,7	459 357	127 103	3,6
NW392 : Naledi	66 781	18 571	3,6	68 803	20 692	3,3
NW393 : Mamusa	60 355	14 623	4,1	64 000	15 473	4,1
NW394 : Greater Taung	177 642	48 613	3,7	167 827	46 168	3,6
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	53 248	14 930	3,6	56 025	16 496	3,4
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	105 789	28 531	3,7	102 703	28 274	3,6
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	695 933	208 045	3,3	742 821	240 543	3,1
NW403 : City of Matlosana	398 676	120 441	3,3	417 282	135 894	3,1
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	77 794	20 505	3,8	82 012	24 076	3,4
NW405 : Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	219 463	67 098	3,3	243 527	80 572	3,0
North West	3 509 953	1 061 998	3,3	3 748 435	1 248 766	3,0

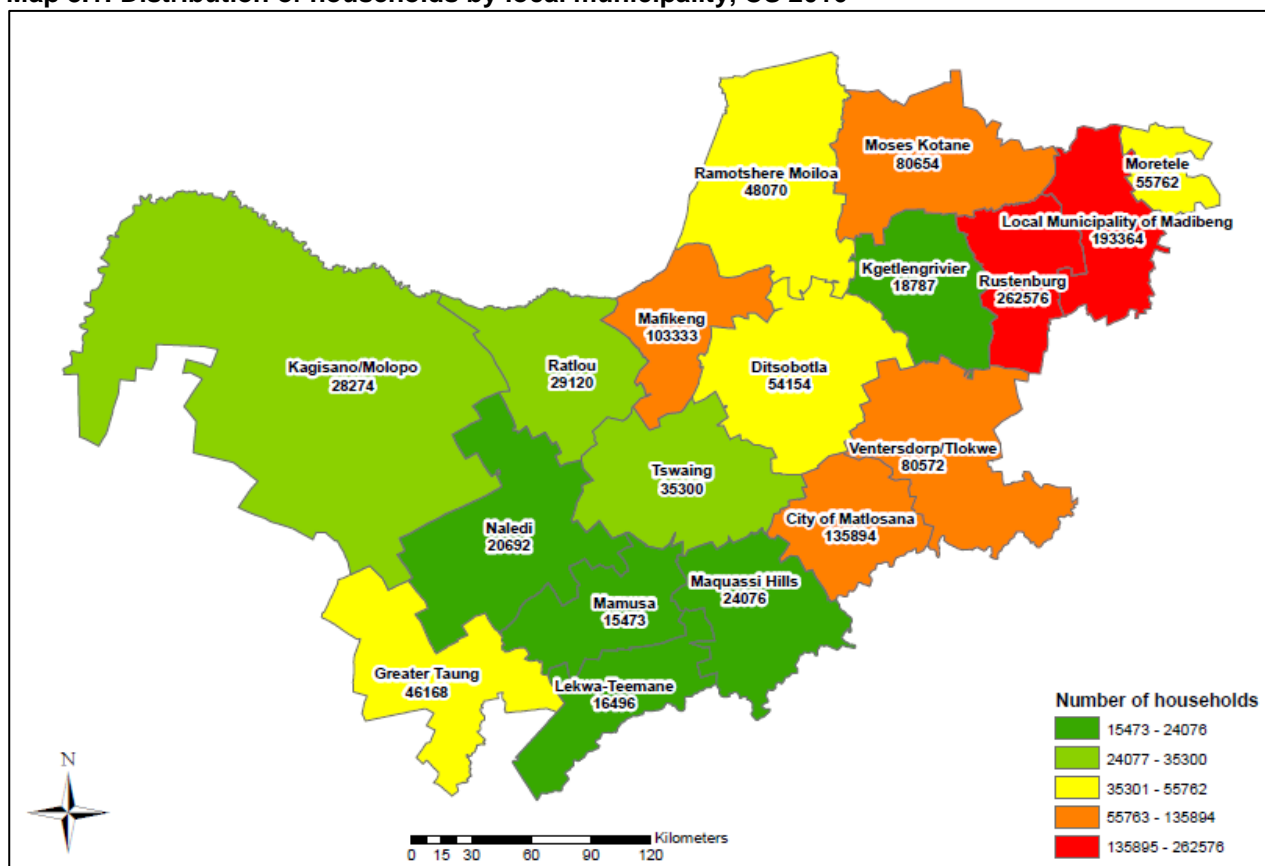
Map 8.1: Distribution of households by local municipality, CS 2016

Table 8.1 and Map 8.1 show the total population by number of households and average household size, and by districts and municipality. There were 1 061 998 households in Census 2011 and 1 248 766 in CS 2016 which were enumerated in the North West province. North West province recorded an average household size of 3,3 persons in 2011 and 3,0 persons in CS 2016. The table also shows that in Census 2011 and CS 2016, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district had the highest household size of 3,7 in 2011 and 3,6 in 2016 compared to other districts. Bojanala district maintained a lower household size in both Census 2011 with 3 persons and in CS 2016 with 2,7 persons. Map 8.1 further shows that there were more households in Rustenburg Municipality, followed by Local Municipality of Madibeng. Mamusa Municipality had the lowest number of households in the North West province.

Table 8.2: Distribution of households by number of household members and municipality

Municipality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
DC37: Bojanala	206 657	114 100	87 229	78 346	55 222	31 111	17 537	8 718	5 796	6 428	611 144
NW371: Moretele	13 098	9 511	8 300	7 564	6 562	4 501	2 705	1 592	874	1 055	55 762
NW372: Madibeng	59 379	37 259	29 561	25 791	18 633	10 090	5 691	2 965	1 835	2 162	193 364
NW373: Rustenburg	104 221	49 184	35 028	31 589	20 218	10 871	5 711	2 031	1 869	1 854	262 576
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	5 777	4 341	2 714	2 220	1 578	769	527	430	186	245	18 787
NW375: Moses Kotane	24 183	13 805	11 626	11 182	8 232	4 880	2 904	1 700	1 032	1 112	80 654
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	67 323	44 405	39 763	41 162	28 442	18 766	12 159	6 759	4 270	6 929	269 977
NW381: Ratlou	7 264	4 260	3 894	3 816	2 751	2 169	1 593	1 059	725	1 587	29 120
NW383: Mafikeng	24 950	17 920	15 819	16 873	11 039	6 991	4 287	2 163	1 283	2 008	103 333
NW384: Ditsobotla	13 600	9 219	7 981	8 399	6 048	3 431	2 334	1 248	762	1 132	54 154
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	13 745	7 518	7 025	6 995	5 208	3 075	2 053	939	691	823	48 070
NW382: Tswaing	7 763	5 489	5 043	5 078	3 397	3 100	1 892	1 350	809	1 379	35 300
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	33 449	21 204	17 011	17 374	12 906	9 041	5 962	4 019	2 227	3 909	127 103
NW392: Naledi	5 433	3 634	3 358	3 029	2 112	1 241	632	543	317	393	20 692
NW393: Mamusa	3 757	2 194	1 825	2 154	1 668	1 269	941	592	354	718	15 473
NW394: Greater Taung	12 720	7 130	6 147	5 927	4 901	3 106	2 451	1 564	848	1 374	46 168
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	3 701	3 568	2 204	2 557	1 866	1 169	506	329	176	421	16 496
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	7 838	4 678	3 478	3 707	2 360	2 256	1 432	991	532	1 004	28 274
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	55 697	48 289	39 213	40 953	25 443	14 088	7 992	3 784	2 015	3 069	240 543
NW403: City of Matlosana	28 172	27 568	23 584	23 707	15 481	8 014	4 466	2 182	1 083	1 638	135 894
NW404: Maquassi Hills	5 048	4 393	3 959	3 856	2 722	1 831	981	511	263	513	24 076
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	22 477	16 329	11 670	13 390	7 240	4 243	2 545	1 091	670	918	80 572
North West	363 126	227 998	183 216	177 835	122 014	73 006	43 650	23 281	14 307	20 335	1 248 766

Table 8.2 indicates that the majority of households in the North West province have 1 household member. Ngaka Modiri Molema district had the highest number of households with 10+ members (6 929) compared to other districts, whilst Madibeng Municipality had the highest number of 10+ household members compared to other municipalities, with 2 162.

8.2 Household headship

Table 8.3: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district municipality, Census 2011 and CS 2016

District	Census 2011			CS 2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DC37: Bojanala	340 460	161 226	501 686	427 210	183 934	611 144
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	130 472	96 529	227 001	158 826	111 151	269 977
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	71 033	54 233	125 266	717 59	55 344	127 103
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	131 964	76 081	208 045	151 423	89 120	240 543
North West	673 929	388 069	1 061 998	809 218	439 548	1 248 766

Table 8.3 presents households by sex of household head in the North West province in both Census 2011 and CS 2016. The majority of the households in the North West province were male-headed [673 929 (Census 2011) and 809 218 (CS 2016)], compared to 388 069 (Census 2011) and 439 548 (CS 2016) households headed by females. For female-headed households, Bojanala district had the highest number of households that are female-headed [161 226 (Census 2011) and 183 934 (CS 2016)], followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district.

Table 8.4: Distribution of households by age of household head and district municipality, CS 2016

Age group	Bojanala	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	North West
10 - 14	216	240	136	51	643
15 - 19	6 465	6 527	2 761	4 289	20 042
20 - 24	30 456	17 319	7 348	13 322	68 445
25 - 29	60 925	24 575	12 033	22 080	119 613
30 - 34	77 888	31 750	15 150	29 084	153 872
35 - 39	77 535	28 097	12 325	27 910	145 867
40 - 44	71 124	30 107	12 597	28 538	142 367
45 - 49	70 630	31 295	12 604	28 129	142 659
50 - 54	56 942	22 598	10 888	24 081	114 509
55 - 59	51 250	21 408	10 116	21 728	104 503
60 - 64	39 158	18 556	9 121	16 375	83 210
65 - 69	25 486	13 433	7 857	9 386	56 162
70 - 74	17 469	9 898	5 715	6 817	39 898
75 - 79	12 446	7 193	4 113	4 519	28 270
80 - 84	7 637	3 824	2 323	2 628	16 412
85+	5 518	3 156	2 014	1 606	12 294
Total	611 144	269 977	127 103	240 543	1 248 766

Table 8.4 presents the distribution of households by age group of household head and district. The majority of the households were headed by people between the ages of 30 and 34 years in the North West province. The table further indicates that there were 643 households headed by children between the ages of 10 and 14 in the province, and Ngaka Modiri Molema district had the highest number of those households (240).

8.3 Housing

Table 8.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling

Type of main dwelling	North West		South Africa	
	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016
Formal dwelling	809 670	977 031	11 218 817	13 404 199
Traditional dwelling	17 529	23 146	1 139 894	1 180 745
Informal dwelling	224 975	229 544	1 962 709	2 193 968
Other	9 824	18 799	128 244	142 271
Total	1 061 998	1 248 519	14 449 664	16 921 183

Note: For CS 2016, excludes 'Unspecified' (247).

Figures presented in Table 8.5 show that the majority of households in North West lived in formal dwellings during both Census 2011 (809 670) and CS 2016 (977 031), followed by those who lived in informal dwellings for both years. A similar pattern is observed at national level, where the majority of households were in a formal dwelling type during both Census 2011 (11 218 817) and CS 2016 (13 404 199).

Table 8.6: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling and municipalities, CS 2016

Districts	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total
DC37: Bojanala	431 721	5 583	163 532	10 126	610 962
NW371: Moretele	48 579	1 574	5 341	256	55 750
NW372: Madibeng	122 454	1 262	67 450	2 117	193 283
NW373: Rustenburg	178 941	1 016	76 062	6 491	262 510
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	12 689	45	5 865	188	18 787
NW375: Moses Kotane	69 059	1 686	8 813	1 074	80 632
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	223 186	13 576	29 362	3 824	269 947
NW381: Ratlou	23 822	2 775	2 469	33	29 099
NW383: Mafikeng	89 740	3 624	8 663	1 298	103 325
NW384: Ditsobotla	43 577	4 266	5 460	851	54 154
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	37 496	2 461	7 262	851	48 070
NW382: Tswaing	28 551	450	5 508	792	35 300
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	114 270	2 274	9 360	1 162	127 066
NW392: Naledi	17 560	130	2 969	33	20 692
NW393: Mamusa	12 918	57	2 355	133	15 463
NW394: Greater Taung	41 701	1 730	2 137	590	46 157
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	15 387	63	969	76	16 496
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	26 704	295	929	331	28 259
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	207 853	1 712	27 290	3 687	240 543
NW403: City of Matlosana	121 178	1 376	11 974	1 366	135 894
NW404: Maquassi Hills	20 581	68	2 014	1 414	24 076
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	66 095	268	13 302	908	80 572
North West	977 031	23 146	229 544	18 799	1 248 519

Note: Excludes 'Unspecified' (247).

Table 8.6 shows that in CS 2016, more people in North West households lived in formal dwellings, followed by those who lived in informal dwellings, and those in traditional dwellings. Bojanala district had the highest number of households living in formal dwellings (431 721) and informal dwellings

(163 532). For traditional type of main dwelling, Ngaka Modiri Molema district had the highest number of households (13 576), followed by Bojanala district with 5 583.

Table 8.7: Households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016

Province	Live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Do not live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Total
Western Cape	571 997	1 335 243	1 907 240
Eastern Cape	386 802	1 372 311	1 759 113
Northern Cape	105 541	244 759	350 301
Free State	289 414	652 680	942 094
KwaZulu-Natal	559 302	2 300 600	2 859 902
North West	261 693	976 842	1 238 534
Gauteng	1 227 729	3 641 899	4 869 628
Mpumalanga	241 801	987 316	1 229 117
Limpopo	260 976	1 331 224	1 592 200
South Africa	3 905 254	12 842 874	16 748 128

Note: Total excludes 'Unspecified' (12 579) and 'Do not know' (162 602).

Table 8.7 above presents distribution of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa by province. North West is the sixth province (261 693) with a large number of households who live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, compared to households not in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in the province (976 842).

Figure 8.1: Percentage of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings, CS 2016

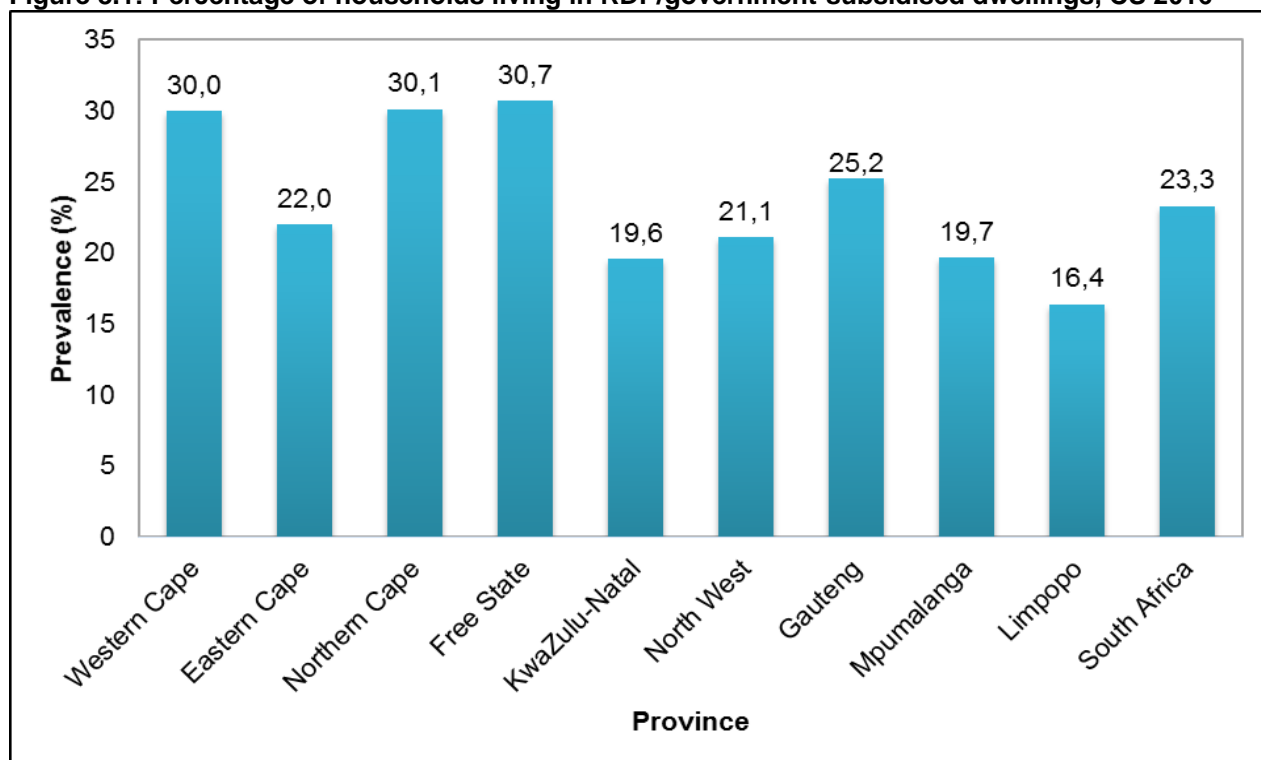


Figure 8.1 shows the prevalence of households living in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings in each province. The results show that over 30% of households staying in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings are found in Free State, Northern Cape and Western Cape, respectively. The

province with the lowest prevalence is Limpopo with just 16,4%, which is far less than the national prevalence of 23,3% (a difference of 6,9%).

Looking at North West, about a fifth (21,1%) of households reported to be residing in an RDP/government-subsidised dwelling, a figure below the national average.

Table 8.8: Distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipalities, CS 2016

Districts	Live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Do not live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Total households
DC37: Bojanala	92 780	513 730	606 510
NW371: Moretele	11 780	43 705	55 486
NW372: Madibeng	22 235	170 450	192 685
NW373: Rustenburg	45 532	213 743	259 275
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	5 189	13 528	18 717
NW375: Moses Kotane	8 044	72 304	80 347
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	48 824	220 260	269 084
NW381: Ratlou	2 444	26 652	29 096
NW383: Mafikeng	16 407	86 523	102 930
NW384: Ditsobotla	14 770	39 206	53 976
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	4 728	43 155	47 883
NW382: Tswaing	10 475	24 724	35 199
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	29 556	96 199	125 755
NW392: Naledi	5 592	15 042	20 633
NW393: Mamusa	5 043	10 339	15 381
NW394: Greater Taung	7 359	38 712	46 071
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	8 196	7 257	15 453
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	3 366	24 850	28 217
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	90 533	146 652	237 185
NW403: City of Matlosana	54 413	79 912	134 325
NW404: Maquassi Hills	13 371	10 397	23 768
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	22 749	56 344	79 092
Total	261 693	976 842	1 238 534

Note: Total excludes 'Unspecified' (1 048) and 'Do not know' (9 184).

Table 8.8 shows that Bojanala district has the highest number (92 780) of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings, followed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda district (90 533). For local municipalities, City of Matlosana Municipality has the highest number of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings at 54 413, whilst Rustenburg Municipality has the highest number of households in non-RDP/government-subsidised dwellings at 213 743.

Table 8.9: Household rating of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipality, CS 2016

District / municipality	N				%			
	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Total
DC37: Bojanala	43 626	29 018	19 662	92 306	47,3	31,4	21,3	100
NW371: Moretele	4 810	2 877	3 907	11 594	41,5	24,9	33,8	100
NW372: Madibeng	8 514	7 875	5 806	22 194	38,4	35,4	26,1	100
NW373: Rustenburg	23 892	14 320	7 219	45 430	52,6	31,5	15,9	100
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	1 954	2 013	1 199	5 166	37,8	39,0	23,2	100
NW375: Moses Kotane	4 456	1 933	1 532	7 921	56,3	24,4	19,3	100
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	23 171	15 017	10 492	48 680	47,6	30,8	21,6	100
NW381: Ratlou	959	550	935	2 444	39,2	22,5	38,3	100
NW382: Tswaing	4 376	2 726	3 372	10 475	41,8	26,0	32,2	100
NW383: Mafikeng	9 244	4 082	3 038	16 364	56,5	24,9	18,6	100
NW384: Ditsobotla	5 920	6 705	2 076	14 702	40,3	45,6	14,1	100
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	2 673	953	1 071	4 696	56,9	20,3	22,8	100
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	14 836	9 150	5 413	29 399	50,5	31,1	18,4	100
NW392: Naledi	2 503	2 010	1 069	5 581	44,8	36,0	19,2	100
NW393: Mamusa	2 882	1 334	793	5 009	57,5	26,6	15,8	100
NW394: Greater Taung	3 159	2 653	1 488	7 300	43,3	36,3	20,4	100
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	4 539	2 332	1 281	8 152	55,7	28,6	15,7	100
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	1 753	821	783	3 357	52,2	24,5	23,3	100
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	43 793	22 975	22 684	89 451	49,0	25,7	25,4	100
NW403: City of Matlosana	28 244	14 181	11 323	53 748	52,5	26,4	21,1	100
NW404: Maquassi Hills	6 882	3 286	3 009	13 177	52,2	24,9	22,8	100
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	8 666	5 508	8 352	22 526	38,5	24,5	37,1	100
Total	125 426	76 159	58 251	259 837	48,3	29,3	22,4	100

Note: Total excludes 'Do not know' (1 344), 'Not applicable' (987 073) and 'Unspecified' (512).

Table 8.9 shows the households' rating for RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in the North West province. Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had higher proportions (25,4%) of households rating the RDP/government-subsidised dwelling as poor. Only 18,4% of households in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district rated the RDP/government-subsidised dwellings as poor, which was the lowest proportion for 'poor' rating in the province. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district had 50,5% of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings rated as good compared to other districts, which were rated lower than 50% for being good.

8.4 Access to basic services

Table 8.10: Distribution of household by access to safe drinking water and municipality, CS 2016

Districts	Access to safe drinking water		No access to safe drinking water		Total
	N	%	N	%	
DC37: Bojanala	444 956	73,8	157 884	26,2	602 840
NW371: Moretele	33 987	63,8	19 278	36,2	53 265
NW372: Madibeng	133 674	70,1	57 010	29,9	190 685
NW373: Rustenburg	193 874	74,3	67 202	25,7	261 076
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	16 386	87,9	2 252	12,1	18 637
NW375: Moses Kotane	67 035	84,7	12 142	15,3	79 177
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	226 521	85,2	39 236	14,8	265 757
NW381: Ratlou	25 461	88,4	3 335	11,6	28 796
NW383: Mafikeng	87 259	85,6	14 681	14,4	101 940
NW384: Ditsobotla	47 374	88,9	5 897	11,1	53 271
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	38 206	80,4	9 302	19,6	47 509
NW382: Tswaing	28 221	82,4	6 021	17,6	34 242
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	108 085	86,1	17 403	13,9	125 487
NW392: Naledi	17 812	87,2	2 618	12,8	20 430
NW393: Mamusa	11 809	77,4	3 442	22,6	15 252
NW394: Greater Taung	39 219	85,6	6 572	14,4	45 791
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	14 950	91,0	1 471	9,0	16 421
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	24 295	88,0	3 299	12,0	27 594
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	208 332	87,6	29 561	12,4	237 894
NW403: City of Matlosana	114 883	85,2	19 916	14,8	134 799
NW404: Maquassi Hills	21 905	91,5	2 037	8,5	23 942
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	71 545	90,4	7 608	9,6	79 152
Total	987 895	80,2	244 084	19,8	1 231 978

Note: Total excludes 'Do not know' (14 416) and 'Unspecified' (2 372).

Table 8.10 shows that Dr Kenneth Kaunda district has the highest percentage of households with access to safe drinking water (87,6%), whilst Bojanala district has the lowest percentage of households with access to safe drinking water (73,8%). Bojanala is the district with a higher proportion of households with no access to safe drinking water (26,2%) compared to other districts. Furthermore, Maquassi Hills Municipality has the highest percentage of households with access to safe drinking water (91,5%) whereas Moretele Municipality has the highest percentage of households with no access to safe drinking water at 36,2%.

Table 8.11a: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, CS 2016

Districts	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/ house	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped water on community stand	Neighbour's tap	Public/ communal tap
DC37: Bojanala	119 127	280 445	40 507	30 084	42 516
NW371: Moretele	840	13 326	2 978	9 721	7 223
NW372: Madiheng	30 916	87 622	12 373	10 879	8 837
NW373: Rustenburg	74 912	138 915	16 012	2 068	14 189
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	5 200	8 762	465	211	127
NW375: Moses Kotane	7 259	31 821	8 678	7 205	12 140
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	52 625	76 466	38 794	21 642	31 225
NW381: Ratlou	213	1 821	6 271	3 618	9 894
NW383: Mafikeng	23 907	25 898	13 380	11 696	10 458
NW384: Ditsobotla	17 204	16 700	4 327	2 283	2 648
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	8 097	18 860	9 990	1 592	4 183
NW382: Tswaing	3 204	13 187	4 826	2 453	4 042
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	18 166	33 118	31 334	2 714	24 893
NW392: Naledi	8 112	7 339	1 808	66	1 842
NW393: Mamusa	2 056	5 058	987	365	599
NW394: Greater Taung	2 111	5 662	20 592	487	14 778
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	4 935	10 628	305	114	48
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	951	4 431	7 642	1 682	7 625
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	110 303	106 697	3 697	1 562	9 054
NW403: City of Matlosana	66 159	63 775	986	232	2 753
NW404: Maquassi Hills	6 888	14 891	266	474	594
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	37 257	28 030	2 445	856	5 707
North West	300 221	496 725	114 331	56 003	107 687

Table 8.11a shows that Bojanala district has the highest number of households with piped (tap) water inside the dwelling (119 127); Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati has the lowest number of households with piped (tap) water inside the yard (33 118). Furthermore, Dr Kenneth Kaunda has the lowest number of households with access to piped water on a community stand (3 697), and the lowest number of households with access to a neighbour's tap (1 562) and public/communal tap (9 054) compared to other districts.

Table 8.11b: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, CS 2016

Districts	Borehole in the yard - borehole outside the yard	Rain-water tank in yard	Water-carrier/ tanker	Flowing water/ stream/ river/other	Total
DC37: Bojanala	46 983	3 746	33 005	14 731	611 144
NW371: Moretele	9 497	1 763	8 647	1 768	55 762
NW372: Madiheng	22 516	1 100	11 385	7 737	193 364
NW373: Rustenburg	4 122	619	8 771	2 968	262 576
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	3 318	-	573	131	18 787
NW375: Moses Kotane	7 530	264	3 629	2 128	80 654
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	24 327	648	20 029	4 221	269 977
NW381: Ratlou	3 095	108	3 512	587	29 120
NW383: Mafikeng	11 182	386	5 494	932	103 333
NW384: Ditsobotla	5 180	104	4 141	1 566	54 154
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	2 635	49	1 975	689	48 070
NW382: Tswaing	2 234	-	4 907	448	35 300
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	9 005	89	7 068	717	127 103
NW392: Naledi	945	-	467	113	20 692
NW393: Mamusa	801	34	5 486	87	15 473
NW394: Greater Taung	1 867	28	287	356	46 168
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	373	10	39	43	16 496
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	5 018	18	789	118	28 274
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	6 194	17	737	2 281	240 543
NW403: City of Matlosana	1 351	17	148	473	135 894
NW404: Maquassi Hills	728	-	131	104	24 076
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	4 115	-	458	1 704	80 572
Total	86 509	4 501	60 839	21 950	1 248 766

Table 8.11b shows that Bojanala district has the highest number of households accessing water through a borehole (46 983), whilst Dr Kenneth Kaunda has the lowest number of households using a rainwater tank in the yard (17) as the main source of water. Furthermore, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati has the lowest number of households using flowing water, stream or river as a main source of drinking water (717). The lowest number of households relying on a borehole as a water source was found in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district (6 194).

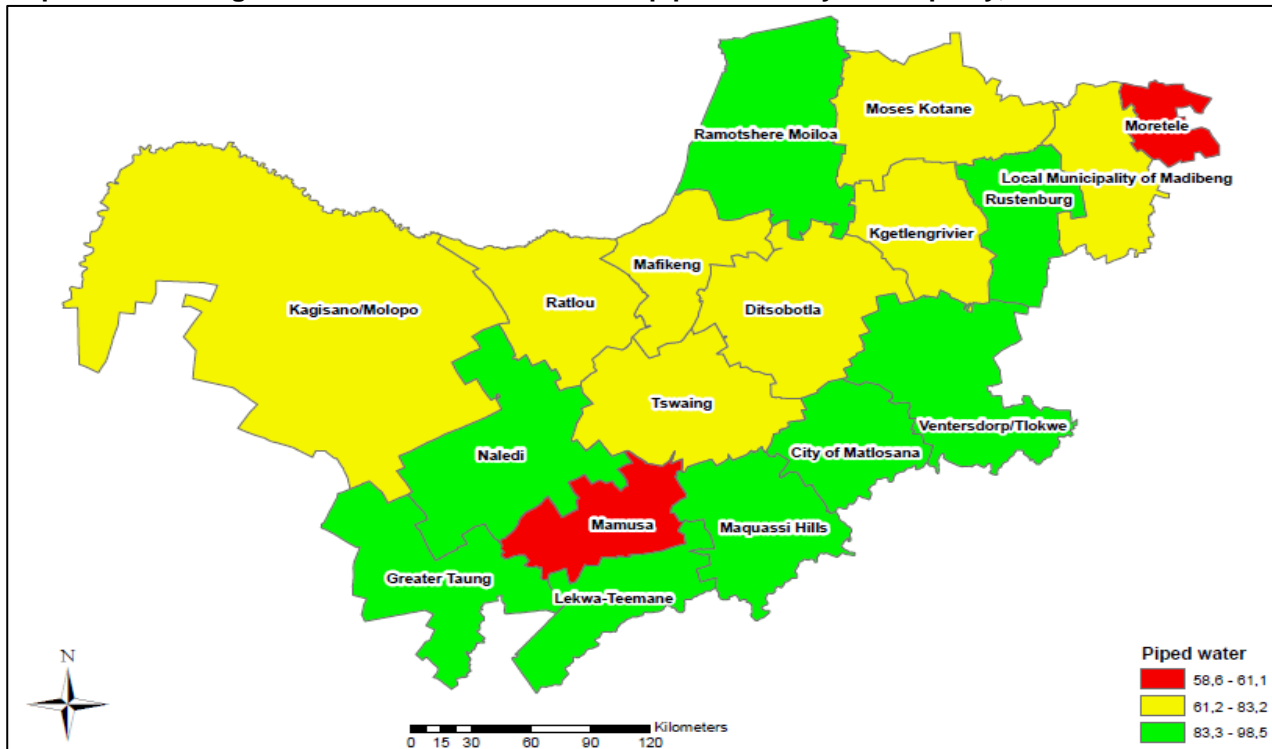
Map 8.2: Percentage of households with access to piped water by municipality, CS 2016

Table 8.12: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water supplier, CS 2016

Districts	Municipality	Other water scheme (community water supply)	Water vendor	Own service (private borehole; own source on farm, etc.)	Flowing water/ stream/ river/ spring/rain water	Total
DC37: Bojanala	384 424	114 886	31 262	66 833	3 439	600 845
NW371: Moretele	22 973	9 326	9 499	12 113	1 232	55 144
NW372: Madibeng	114 827	28 841	15 049	29 239	1 541	189 497
NW373: Rustenburg	180 366	65 689	2 553	9 151	547	258 305
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	12 484	427	293	5 570	-	18 775
NW375: Moses Kotane	53 773	10 603	3 869	10 761	119	79 124
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	171 650	39 959	7 986	45 585	1 963	267 143
NW381: Ratlou	16 460	4 586	1 275	6 532	169	29 021
NW383: Mafikeng	63 592	11 645	4 918	21 377	197	101 730
NW384: Ditsobotla	40 215	3 445	528	9 147	226	53 562
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	21 662	19 600	577	4 491	1 371	47 700
NW382: Tswaing	29 721	683	688	4 038	-	35 129
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	74 273	30 511	3 080	17 825	195	125 884
NW392: Naledi	18 367	137	-	2 082	-	20 585
NW393: Mamusa	12 829	466	756	1 382	-	15 433
NW394: Greater Taung	16 062	24 657	1 802	3 176	148	45 844
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	14 048	27	358	1 963	-	16 397
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	12 968	5 223	163	9 222	47	27 624
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	218 780	3 097	2 689	13 132	245	237 944
NW403: City of Matlosana	128 596	1 606	1 513	3 188	57	134 959
NW404: Maquassi Hills	21 811	44	35	2 054	-	23 944
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	68 373	1 448	1 141	7 890	188	79 041
Total	849 128	188 454	45 017	143 375	5 842	1 231 816

Note: Excluded 'Do not know' (16 617) and 'Unspecified' (333).

Table 8.12 shows that the majority of households in North West are supplied with water by their municipality (849 128) compared to other water suppliers. Bojanala district has the highest number of households with the municipality as the main supplier of drinking water (384 424) compared to other districts, whilst Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district has the lowest number of the municipality as the main source of drinking water (74 273) compared to other districts. However, Bojanala district has a higher number of households whose main source of drinking water is from natural sources such as a stream, river, spring and rain (3 439), followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district (1 963).

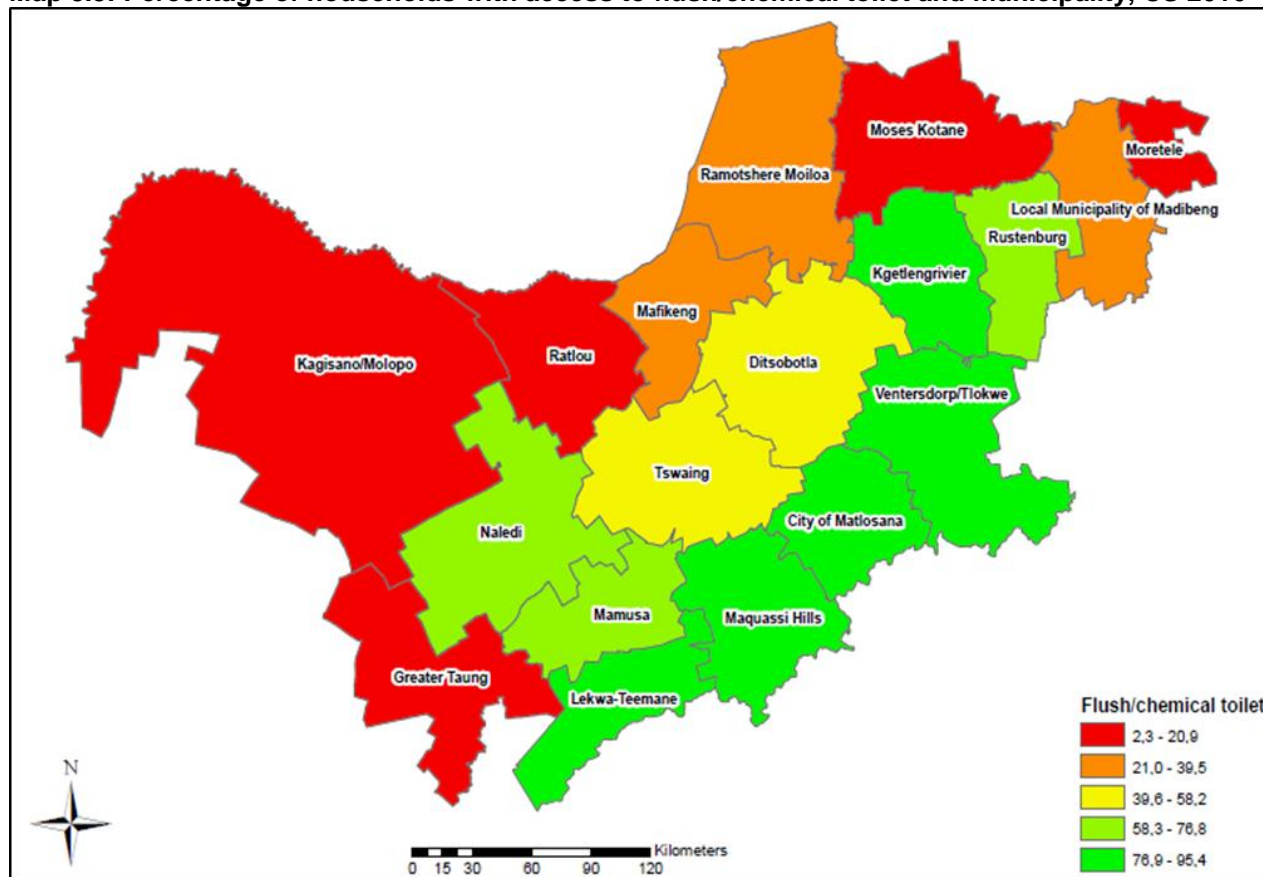
Table 8.13a: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipalities, CS 2016

District	Flush toilet connected to public sewerage system	Flush toilet connected to septic tank/conservancy tank	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe
DC37: Bojanala	212 837	29 620	5 387	100 472	226 974
NW371: Moretele	1 062	878	377	23 513	27 478
NW372: Madibeng	52 782	11 010	629	17 937	99 367
NW373: Rustenburg	138 794	12 579	2 653	31 651	63 027
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	11 737	1 845	1 371	213	841
NW375: Moses Kotane	8 462	3 308	357	27 158	36 261
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	81 076	10 980	3 122	51 530	104 078
NW381: Ratlou	130	482	58	11 979	12 415
NW383: Mafikeng	25 278	7 507	129	26 653	39 807
NW384: Ditsobotla	29 770	800	252	4 016	15 166
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	12 428	1 673	2 404	5 002	22 536
NW382: Tswaing	13 470	518	280	3 881	14 154
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	43 964	3 395	3 055	53 189	13 790
NW392: Naledi	14 358	588	615	2 017	1 085
NW393: Mamusa	10 356	418	900	1 713	976
NW394: Greater Taung	3 663	452	350	31 194	7 186
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	14 365	944	28	75	289
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	1 222	993	1 162	18 190	4 254
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	210 849	3 518	178	5 330	6 903
NW403: City of Matlosana	129 188	385	52	423	2 122
NW404: Maquassi Hills	20 544	549	62	235	330
NW405: JB Marks	61 117	2 584	64	4 671	4 451
Total	548 725	47 513	11 742	210 521	351 746

Table 8.13b: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility, CS 2016

District	Ecological toilet (urine diversion; enviroloo, etc.)	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	Other	None	Total
DC37: Bojanala	2 481	597	3 763	11 766	17 246	599 378
NW371: Moretele	283	-	934	396	840	55 366
NW372: Mafikeng	150	253	458	6 147	4 630	187 217
NW373: Rustenburg	777	20	1 844	3 415	7 815	259 161
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	-	313	398	400	1 668	18 387
NW375: Moses Kotane	1 270	11	129	1 407	2 292	79 247
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	1 460	408	741	2 606	13 977	267 371
NW381: Ratlou	15	-	9	632	3 401	28 488
NW383: Mafikeng	261	-	57	390	3 251	102 943
NW384: Ditsobotla	69	363	507	827	2 384	53 326
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	1 115	34	168	602	2 108	47 468
NW382: Tswaing	-	12	-	154	2 833	35 146
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	34	330	353	1 536	7 458	125 567
NW392: Naledi	-	282	134	495	1 119	20 197
NW393: Mamusa	-	23	185	461	441	15 011
NW394: Greater Taung	34	-	34	170	3 086	45 998
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	-	25	-	235	534	16 260
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	-	-	-	174	2 279	28 100
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	107	416	1 560	2 233	9 448	238 310
NW403: City of Matlosana	29	304	167	304	2 920	135 590
NW404: Maquassi Hills	-	-	226	701	1 428	23 375
NW405: JB Marks	78	112	1 167	1 228	5 100	79 345
Total	4 081	1 751	6 416	18 141	48 130	1 230 626

Tables 8.13a and b present a distribution of households by type of toilet facility used. The majority of households in the North West province use a flush toilet connected to the public sewage system (548 725), followed by households with a pit toilet/toilet without a ventilation pipe (351 746). Households using a bucket toilet collected by the municipality were lower in numbers (1 751) compared to households with other types of toilet facilities in the province. Interesting to note is that there were still 48 130 households in the province without a toilet facility. Bojanala district had the largest number of households without a toilet facility (17 246), followed by the Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 13 977 households without a toilet facility.

Map 8.3: Percentage of households with access to flush/chemical toilet and municipality, CS 2016**Table 8.14: Distribution of households by location of toilet facility and type of main dwelling for North West, CS 2016**

Location of toilet facility	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total
In the dwelling/house	352 374	1 166	8 362	2 667	364 570
In the yard	591 936	19 182	179 440	14 062	804 621
Outside the yard	12 186	1 153	16 030	641	30 010
Total	956 496	21 502	203 832	17 370	1 199 200

Not applicable to households with no toilet facilities. Not applicable to 'Unspecified' for type of main dwelling (247) and 'Unspecified' for location of type of toilet facility (49 319).

Table 8.14 shows that in CS 2016, the majority of toilet facilities in North West were located in the yard (804 621), followed by those in the dwelling/house (364 570) for all types of dwellings.

Table 8.15a: Distribution of households with or without access to electricity, CS 2016

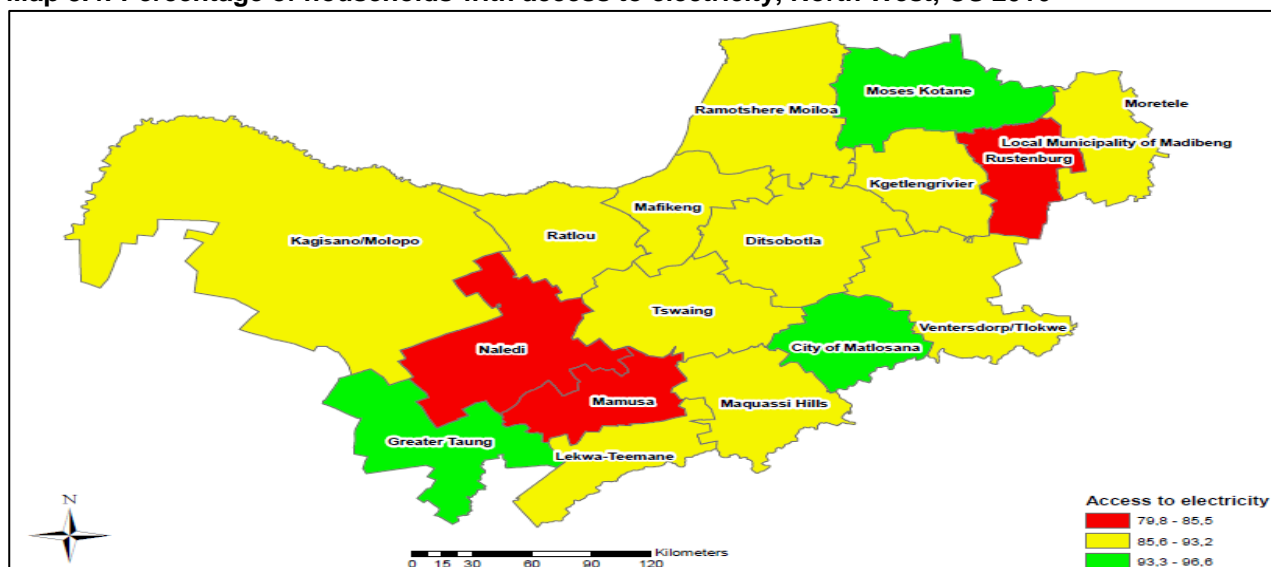
District	In-house conventional meter	In-house pre-paid meter	Connected to other source which household pays for	Connected to other source which household is not paying for
DC37: Bojanala	48 397	471 377	16 145	2 987
NW371: Moretele	1 007	53 322	179	162
NW372: Madibeng	17 964	147 629	4 523	1 191
NW373: Rustenburg	20 116	187 669	10 561	1 322
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	5 017	11 200	555	241
NW375: Moses Kotane	4 292	71 557	327	70
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	15 617	225 695	2 744	557
NW381: Ratlou	333	24 976	264	99
NW383: Mafikeng	8 145	87 179	961	46
NW384: Ditsobotla	3 560	43 664	705	274
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	2 076	40 412	336	138
NW382: Tswaing	1 503	29 463	478	-
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	11 238	99 066	1 706	307
NW392: Naledi	2 441	13 649	522	50
NW393: Mamusa	1 380	11 459	134	-
NW394: Greater Taung	1 828	41 330	147	60
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	2 677	11 607	600	80
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	2 912	21 021	303	117
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	40 321	177 094	4 751	1 020
NW403: City of Matlosana	25 910	100 704	2 270	257
NW404: Maquassi Hills	1 180	20 386	571	118
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	13 231	56 003	1 910	645
Total	115 573	973 231	25 347	4 870

Table 8.15a shows that Bojanala district had the highest number of households with access to electricity through in-house conventional meters (48 397), as well as highest number of in-house pre-paid meters (471 377). Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district had the lowest number of households connected to other source which the household is not paying for (307).

Table 8.15b: Distribution of households with or without access to electricity, CS 2016

District	Solar home system	Generator/battery	Other	No access to electricity	Total
DC37: Bojanala	939	583	3 311	67 405	611 144
NW371: Moretele	3	-	92	998	55 762
NW372: Madibeng	218	1	877	20 960	193 364
NW373: Rustenburg	366	391	2 202	39 948	262 576
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	314	176	10	1 274	18 787
NW375: Moses Kotane	39	14	130	4 224	80 654
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	214	174	1 214	23 762	269 977
NW381: Ratlou	15	64	76	3 293	29 120
NW383: Mafikeng	41	-	359	6 600	103 333
NW384: Ditsobotla	20	24	148	5 759	54 154
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	116	86	598	4 309	48 070
NW382: Tswaing	22	-	33	3 801	35 300
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	331	112	1 214	13 129	127 103
NW392: Naledi	83	-	91	3 856	20 692
NW393: Mamusa	9	17	430	2 043	15 473
NW394: Greater Taung	6	5	54	2 738	46 168
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	217	80	603	632	16 496
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	16	10	35	3 861	28 274
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	67	224	1 210	15 857	240 543
NW403: City of Matlosana	6	88	365	6 294	135 894
NW404: Maquassi Hills	-	-	27	1 794	24 076
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	61	136	818	7 768	80 572
Total	1 551	1 093	6 949	120 153	1 248 766

Table 8.15b shows that Bojanala district has the highest number of households with no access to electricity (67 405), whilst Dr Kenneth Kaunda has the lowest number of households with a solar home system (67) and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati has the lowest number of households using a generator or battery (112).

Map 8.4: Percentage of households with access to electricity, North West, CS 2016**Table 8.16: Distribution of households by supplier of electricity, CS 2016**

District	Municipality pre-paid	Municipality receive bill from municipality	Eskom pre-paid	Eskom receive bill from Eskom	Other supplier	Total
DC37: Bojanala	114 245	8 648	385 380	7 448	1 916	517 636
NW371: Moretele	562	33	53 292	185	59	54 131
NW372: Madibeng	38 980	3 079	118 108	3 874	813	164 856
NW373: Rustenburg	70 817	3 610	130 369	1 187	887	206 869
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	496	1 744	11 937	1 886	-	16 065
NW375: Moses Kotane	3 389	182	71 673	315	157	75 716
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	21 953	2 536	211 063	4 643	426	240 621
NW381: Ratlou	181	9	24 754	247	40	25 230
NW383: Mafikeng	2 229	738	89 868	2 014	149	94 998
NW384: Ditsobotla	9 319	723	36 213	806	75	47 136
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	7 264	398	33 746	869	91	42 368
NW382: Tswaing	2 959	668	26 482	709	70	30 889
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	6 336	3 329	95 688	3 353	1 251	109 957
NW392: Naledi	3 696	1 339	10 139	818	33	16 027
NW393: Mamusa	1 024	80	10 391	207	1 084	12 787
NW394: Greater Taung	502	155	42 151	218	106	43 132
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	591	1 581	11 453	465	15	14 105
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	523	173	21 553	1 645	12	23 906
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	108 232	29 979	71 509	3 484	2 380	215 585
NW403: City of Matlosana	52 695	21 419	48 382	1 312	1 861	125 669
NW404: Maquassi Hills	1 019	617	19 346	358	12	21 351
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	54 518	7 944	3 782	1 815	508	68 565
Total	250 766	44 492	763 640	18 928	5 974	1 083 800

Note: Excluded 'Do not know' (3 714), 'Not applicable' (120 153) and 'Unspecified' (14 099).

Table 8.16 shows that during CS 2016, the majority of households in North West used Eskom pre-paid as their electricity supplier (763 640), followed by households using municipal pre-paid (250 766). Bojanala district has the highest number of households on municipality pre-paid (114 245) and Eskom pre-paid (385 380), followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 211 063 households using Eskom pre-paid electricity.

Table 8.17: Distribution of households by refuse removal, CS 2016

Municipality	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
DC37: Bojanala	349 724	28 107	20 081	9 477	168 516	25 626	9 613	611 144
NW371: Moretele	38 854	1 761	1 193	1 136	11 791	356	671	55 762
NW372: Madibeng	68 688	8 253	9 351	3 376	91 203	8 548	3 947	193 364
NW373: Rustenburg	176 089	13 618	8 468	4 215	42 717	15 002	2 467	262 576
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	5 174	262	417	559	11 354	909	112	18 787
NW375: Moses Kotane	60 919	4 213	653	191	11 451	811	2 416	80 654
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	100 876	4 613	10 356	995	139 797	9 530	3 810	269 977
NW381: Ratlou	23	-	510	25	28 060	370	133	29 120
NW383: Mafikeng	60 524	1 727	3 641	102	33 114	3 815	411	103 333
NW384: Ditsobotla	19 785	2 544	3 398	101	24 380	3 523	423	54 154
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	10 281	214	2 281	767	31 705	496	2 326	48 070
NW382: Tswaing	10 264	128	526	-	22 538	1 327	517	35 300
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	41 581	2 010	2 754	412	73 657	5 471	1 217	127 103
NW392: Naledi	14 030	558	189	60	4 311	1 296	249	20 692
NW393: Mamusa	10 998	761	293	185	1 805	1 237	193	15 473
NW394: Greater Taung	2 389	272	1 183	50	39 972	1 920	381	46 168
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	14 164	404	101	93	1 623	101	10	16 496
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	-	15	989	24	25 945	918	383	28 274
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	192 223	4 327	6 262	3 576	22 348	8 356	3 451	240 543
NW403: City of Matlosana	124 464	2 386	785	29	5 407	2 343	480	135 894
NW404: Maquassi Hills	10 618	383	3 500	3 108	3 961	2 364	143	24 076
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	57 142	1 559	1 977	439	12 980	3 649	2 828	80 572
Total	684 405	39 058	39 453	14 460	404 318	48 983	18 090	1 248 766

Table 8.17 shows the distribution of households for which refuse was removed at least once per week in the North West province. Bojanala district (349 724) had the highest number of households that had refuse removal by the local authorities or private company/community members at least once a week compared to other districts, followed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda district (192 223). Moreover, for those without refuse removal, the majority were in the Bojanala district (25 626), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema (9 530).

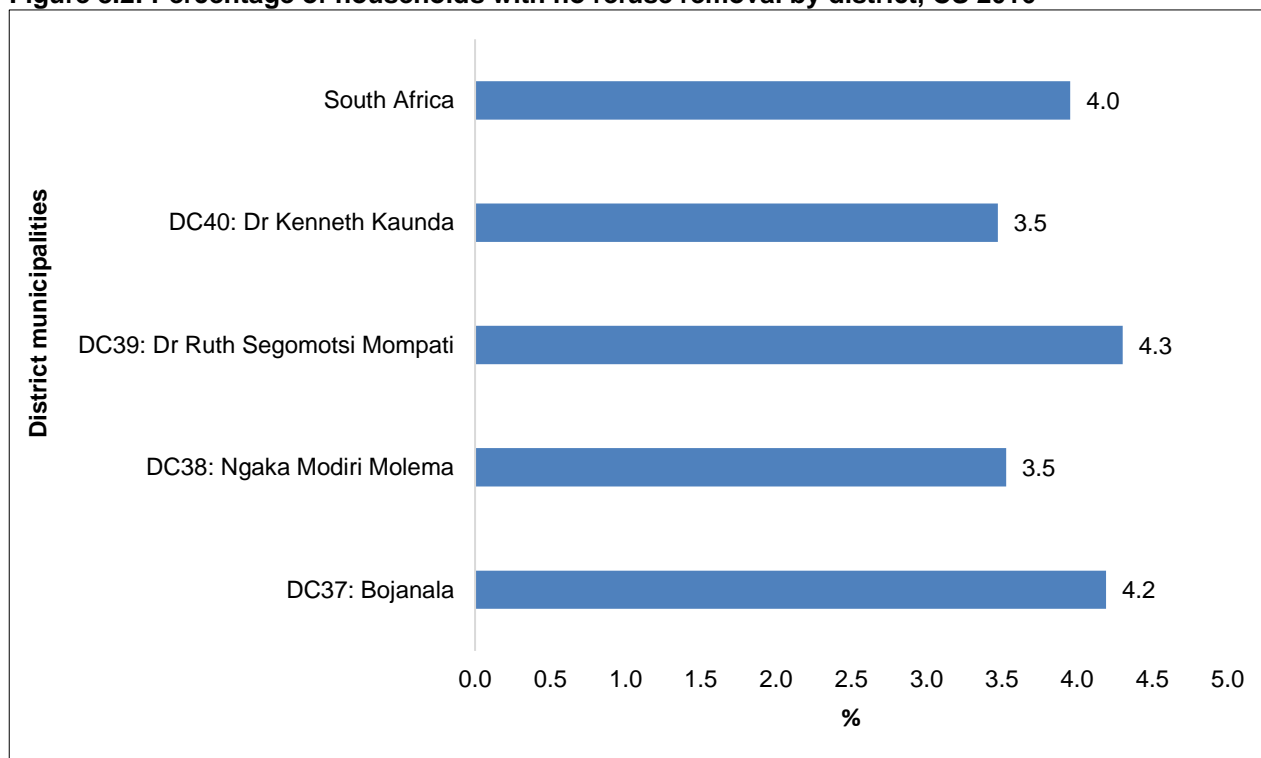
Figure 8.2: Percentage of households with no refuse removal by district, CS 2016

Figure 8.2 presents the percentage distribution of households with no refuse removal in North West for CS 2016. Higher proportions of households with no refuse removal were in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati (4,3%) and Bojanala (4,2%) districts, while households in both Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Kenneth Kaunda (3,5%) districts had the lowest proportions of households with no refuse removal compared to those with refuse removal. Overall in South Africa, 4,0% of households had no refuse removal system compared to those with other ways of disposing of their refuse in CS 2016.

8.5 Energy sources

Table 8.18a: Access to electricity for cooking and lighting, CS 2016

District	Cooking				Lighting			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
North West	1 049 051	193 090	6 362	1 248 503	1 109 571	133 248	3 923	1 246 742
DC37: Bojanala	515 608	93 817	1 537	610 962	536 052	72 320	1 677	610 049
NW371: Moretele	48 818	6 835	94	55 747	54 158	1 360	119	55 637
NW372: Madibeng	164 360	28 282	622	193 264	170 501	22 164	354	193 019
NW373: Rustenburg	217 591	44 538	402	262 531	220 101	41 723	478	262 302
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	15 726	2 980	81	18 787	16 444	1 729	482	18 655
NW375: Moses Kotane	69 113	11 183	337	80 633	74 848	5 344	244	80 436
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	222 064	46 313	1 588	269 965	242 058	27 216	376	269 650
NW381: Ratlou	20 433	8 281	406	29 120	24 953	3 910	149	29 012
NW383: Mafikeng	90 562	12 183	575	103 320	95 561	7 586	53	103 200
NW384: Ditsobotla	46 379	7 372	402	54 153	47 736	6 300	81	54 117
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	34 470	13 451	149	48 070	42 665	5 313	81	48 059
NW382: Tswaing	30 220	5 025	56	35 301	31 143	4 107	12	35 262
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	101 171	24 106	1 814	127 091	111 488	15 104	411	127 003
NW392: Naledi	15 807	4 801	84	20 692	16 656	3 980	57	20 693
NW393: Mamusa	12 568	2 719	175	15 462	12 878	2 499	64	15 441
NW394: Greater Taung	38 827	6 030	1 311	46 168	42 858	3 082	200	46 140
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	14 916	1 537	43	16 496	15 525	921	43	16 489
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	19 053	9 019	201	28 273	23 572	4 622	47	28 241
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	210 208	28 854	1 423	240 485	219 973	18 608	1 459	240 040
NW403: City of Matlosana	123 350	11 795	719	135 864	128 284	6 842	476	135 602
NW404: Maquassi Hills	21 196	2 794	86	24 076	20 435	3 124	447	24 006
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	65 662	14 264	617	80 543	71 254	8 642	536	80 432

Note: Total excludes unspecified cases for cooking (262), lighting (2 023), water heating (1 664) and space heating (1 228).

Table 8.18b: Households with and without access to electricity for water and space heating, CS 2016

District	Water heating				Space heating			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
North West	1 031 062	191 360	24 680	1 247 102	817 328	191 160	239 050	1 247 538
DC37: Bojanala	506 951	92 635	10 573	610 159	417 311	80 461	112 759	610 531
NW371: Moretele	46 119	8 442	1 034	55 595	31 340	9 925	14 392	55 657
NW372: Madibeng	164 320	25 660	2 873	192 853	134 049	22 626	36 450	193 125
NW373: Rustenburg	215 259	43 955	3 173	262 387	182 492	35 155	44 799	262 446
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	15 315	2 689	760	18 764	14 139	2 376	2 226	18 741
NW375: Moses Kotane	65 938	11 889	2 733	80 560	55 291	10 379	14 892	80 562
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	215 885	48 671	5 172	269 728	169 097	51 362	49 364	269 823
NW381: Ratlou	18 337	8 413	2 274	29 024	9 304	7 589	12 182	29 075
NW383: Mafikeng	90 629	11 733	890	103 252	70 858	13 766	18 659	103 283
NW384: Ditsobotla	44 500	8 647	961	54 108	39 087	10 689	4 349	54 125
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	32 829	14 879	350	48 058	26 522	13 839	7 698	48 059
NW382: Tswaing	29 590	4 998	697	35 285	23 326	5 478	6 476	35 280
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	97 932	26 560	2 504	126 996	79 583	30 362	17 059	127 004
NW392: Naledi	15 643	4 720	269	20 632	13 139	5 403	2 147	20 689
NW393: Mamusa	12 339	2 454	654	15 447	11 673	2 493	1 307	15 473
NW394: Greater Taung	36 841	8 297	1 021	46 159	26 475	11 492	8 169	46 136
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	15 226	1 152	108	16 486	13 600	1 177	1 693	16 470
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	17 884	9 938	452	28 274	14 696	9 798	3 743	28 237
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	210 293	23 494	6 432	240 219	151 337	28 975	59 869	240 181
NW403: City of Matlosana	123 066	9 575	3 131	135 772	95 468	12 255	27 941	135 664
NW404: Maquassi Hills	20 836	1 812	1 390	24 038	12 618	2 806	8 568	23 992
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	66 391	12 107	1 912	80 410	43 251	13 914	23 361	80 526

Tables 8.18a and 8.18b present access to electricity for cooking, lighting, water heating and space heating in North West. Bojanala district had the highest number of households using electricity for cooking (515 608), lighting (536 052), water heating (506 951) and space heating (417 311) compared to other districts. Rustenburg was the municipality with the highest use of electricity for cooking (217 591), lighting (220 101), water heating (215 259) and space heating (182 492) compared to other municipalities.

8.6 Ownership of household goods

Figure 8.3: Ownership of selected household goods

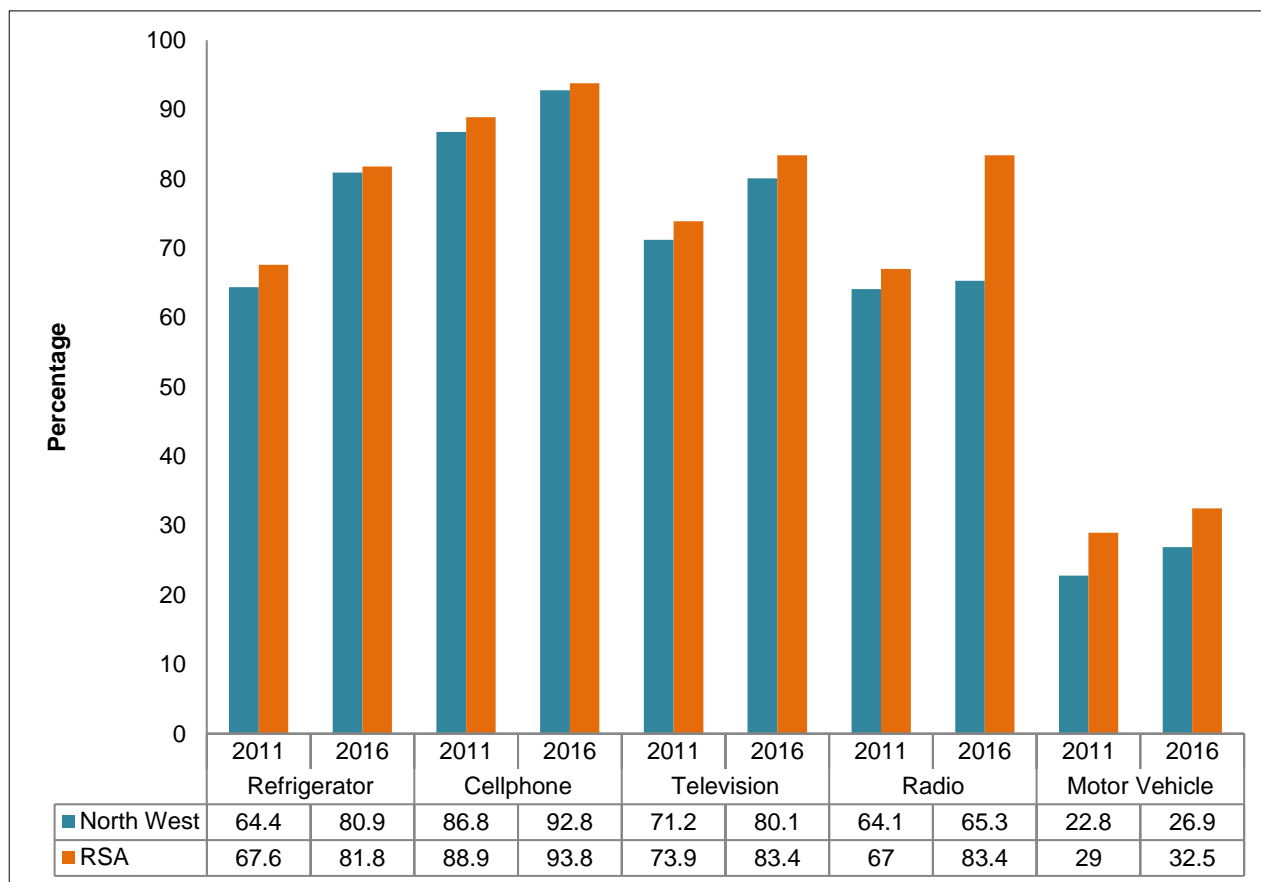


Figure 8.3 presents ownership of goods by the households in North West and South Africa in 2011 and 2016. Both nationally (South Africa) and North West ownership of a refrigerator, cellphone, television, radio and motor vehicle increased from 2011 to 2016. In 2011, households that owned a refrigerator were 64,4% in North West and increased to 80,9% in 2016. The ownership of a cellphone increased to over 90% in both North West and South Africa. However, ownership of a radio in North West increased slightly from 64,1% in 2011 to 65,3% in 2016, which was not a sharp increase compared to the national increase, which was 67% in 2011 and peaked at 83,4% in 2016. Households that owned a motor vehicle also had a noticeable increase in North West, from 22,8% in 2011 to 26,9% in 2016.

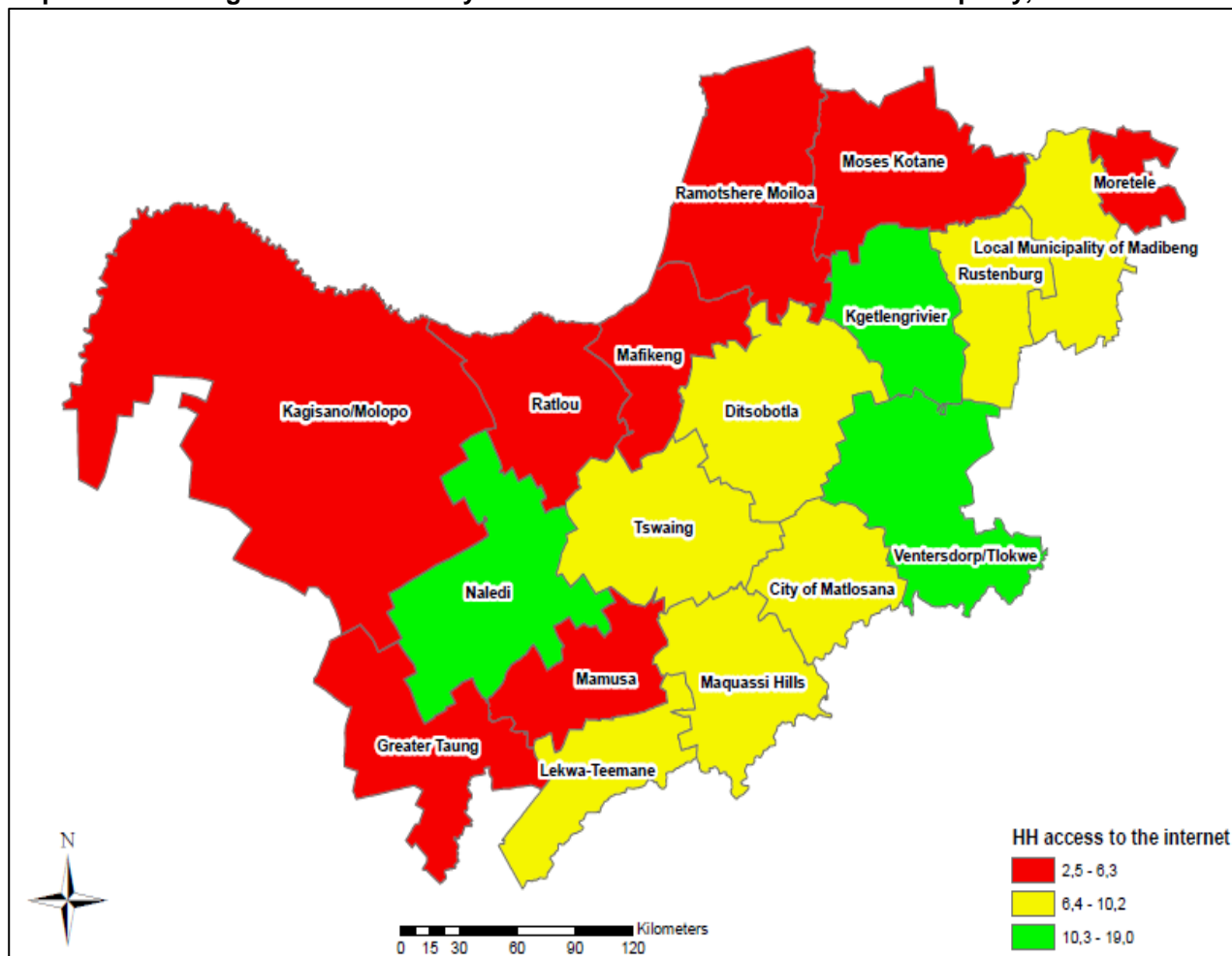
8.7 Internet services

Table 8.19: Distribution of households by access to internet services and sex of head of household, CS 2016

District	Male		Female		Total	
	Access to internet	No access to internet	Access to internet	No access to internet	Access to internet	No access to internet
DC37: Bojanala	36 093	380 387	11 866	167 333	47 959	547 720
NW371: Moretele	1 582	29 413	958	22 774	2 540	52 188
NW372: Madibeng	12 441	119 241	3 816	51 543	16 257	170 784
NW373: Rustenburg	16 812	178 195	5 024	57 779	21 837	235 975
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	2 640	9 452	583	4 253	3 223	13 705
NW375: Moses Kotane	2 617	44 086	1 484	30 984	4 102	75 069
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	11 333	144 341	6 011	102 602	17 344	246 943
NW381: Ratlou	907	13 832	909	13 064	1 816	26 897
NW383: Mafikeng	4 162	52 162	2 121	42 221	6 283	94 383
NW384: Ditsobotla	2 654	32 961	1 274	16 541	3 928	49 502
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	1 280	25 419	465	19 343	1 746	44 761
NW382: Tswaing	2 330	19 967	1 242	11 433	3 572	31 400
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	4 898	63 409	2 051	50 450	6 950	113 859
NW392: Naledi	2 043	10 693	675	6 372	2 718	17 065
NW393: Mamusa	558	8 525	186	5 825	744	14 349
NW394: Greater Taung	598	21 978	474	20 630	1 072	42 607
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	956	9 320	237	5 566	1 193	14 886
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	743	12 893	479	12 058	1 222	24 951
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	20 268	128 465	7 388	80 326	27 655	208 791
NW403: City of Matlosana	10 207	73 252	3 382	46 799	13 589	120 050
NW404: Maquassi Hills	1 417	14 219	487	7 593	1 904	21 811
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	8 643	40 995	3 519	25 935	12 162	66 929
Total	72 592	716 602	27 316	400 711	99 908	1 117 313

Total excludes 'Unspecified' (31 545).

Table 8.19 presents a distribution of households by access to internet services and sex of the head of the household. It shows that the majority of households in the North West province have no access to the internet (1 117 313) compared to those with access to the internet (99 908). Comparing by sex of the head of the households, a higher number of male-headed households had access to the internet (72 592) compared to 27 316 female-headed households with access to the internet. Bojanala district had the highest number of households with access to the internet (47 959), followed by 27 655 households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district.

Map 8.5: Percentage of households by access to internet services and municipality, CS 2016

8.8 Agricultural activities and food security

Table 8.20: Distribution of households by agricultural activities, CS 2016

Province	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Prevalence of agricultural households	Total
Western Cape	69 152	1 864 725	3,6	1 933 876
Eastern Cape	495 042	1 278 353	27,9	1 773 395
Northern Cape	48 798	304 911	13,8	353 709
Free State	157 510	789 129	16,6	946 638
KwaZulu-Natal	536 225	2 339 618	18,6	2 875 843
North West	167 780	1 080 986	13,4	1 248 766
Gauteng	242 594	4 708 543	4,9	4 951 137
Mpumalanga	225 282	1 013 579	18,2	1 238 861
Limpopo	386 660	1 214 423	24,1	1 601 083
South Africa	2 329 043	14 594 266	13,8	16 923 309

Table 8.20 provides a distribution of households involved in agricultural activities in South Africa for CS 2016. Only 13,4% of households in the North West province were involved in agricultural activities compared to those who are involved in non-agricultural activities.

Table 8.21: Distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by type of agricultural activities and district municipalities, CS 2016

District	Livestock production	Poultry production	Grain and food crops	Industrial crops	Fruit production	Vegetable production	Other
DC37: Bojanala	24 617	32 596	9 253	229	13 856	19 547	786
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	29 108	35 120	2 726	119	2 072	5 142	213
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	18 564	15 290	1 401	67	711	2 021	171
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	6 266	9 216	1 294	10	2 869	8 704	174
Total	78 555	92 222	14 674	426	19 508	35 414	1 344

Note: Total excludes those who are not involved in agricultural activities, 'Not applicable' and 'Unspecified'.

Table 8.21 shows a distribution of households in North West that are involved in different agricultural activities. The majority of households involved in agricultural activities are involved in poultry production (92 222), followed by those in livestock production (78 555). Industrial crops were the least likely (426) agricultural activity that households in the North West province were involved in. Ngaka Modiri Molema district had the highest number of households involved in poultry production (35 120) and livestock production (29 108).

Table 8.22: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by province, CS 2016

Province	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Total
Western Cape	255 163	1 671 601	13,2	1 926 764
Eastern Cape	464 838	1 303 800	26,3	1 768 638
Northern Cape	97 169	255 514	27,6	352 683
Free State	220 863	723 575	23,4	944 438
KwaZulu-Natal	667 625	2 202 001	23,3	2 869 626
North West	312 324	931 612	25,1	1 243 936
Gauteng	771 725	4 150 248	15,7	4 921 973
Mpumalanga	273 886	958 542	22,2	1 232 428
Limpopo	288 963	1 305 479	18,1	1 594 441
South Africa	3 352 555	13 502 372	19,9	16 854 927

Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (57 291) and 'Unspecified' (11 092).

Table 8.22 shows a distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by province. Of the households in the North West province, 25,1% ran out of money to buy food compared to those who did not run out of money to buy food.

Table 8.23: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by municipalities, CS 2016

District	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	% running out of money to buy food	Total
DC37: Bojanala	117 658	490 951	19,3	608 609
NW371: Moretele	17 343	37 633	31,5	54 977
NW372: Madibeng	37 200	155 693	19,3	192 893
NW373: Rustenburg	41 291	220 316	15,8	261 607
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	3 780	14 995	20,1	18 774
NW375: Moses Kotane	18 044	62 314	22,5	80 358
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	81 423	188 059	30,2	269 483
NW381: Ratlou	14 247	14 749	49,1	28 996
NW383: Mafikeng	31 661	71 480	30,7	103 141
NW384: Ditsobotla	12 523	41 586	23,1	54 109
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	9 834	38 205	20,5	48 039
NW382: Tswaing	13 158	22 040	37,4	35 198
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	43 299	83 567	34,1	126 866
NW392: Naledi	5 649	15 002	27,4	20 651
NW393: Mamusa	5 939	9 479	38,5	15 419
NW394: Greater Taung	17 733	28 323	38,5	46 057
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	4 605	11 876	27,9	16 482
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	9 371	18 887	33,2	28 258
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	69 945	169 034	29,3	238 978
NW403: City of Matlosana	39 730	95 282	29,4	135 013
NW404: Maquassi Hills	9 071	14 858	37,9	23 929
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	21 143	58 894	26,4	80 037
Total	312 324	931 612	25,1	1 243 936

Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (4 304) and 'Unspecified' (526).

Table 8.23 distributes households that ran out of money to buy food by district in North West. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district had higher proportions of households that ran out of money to buy

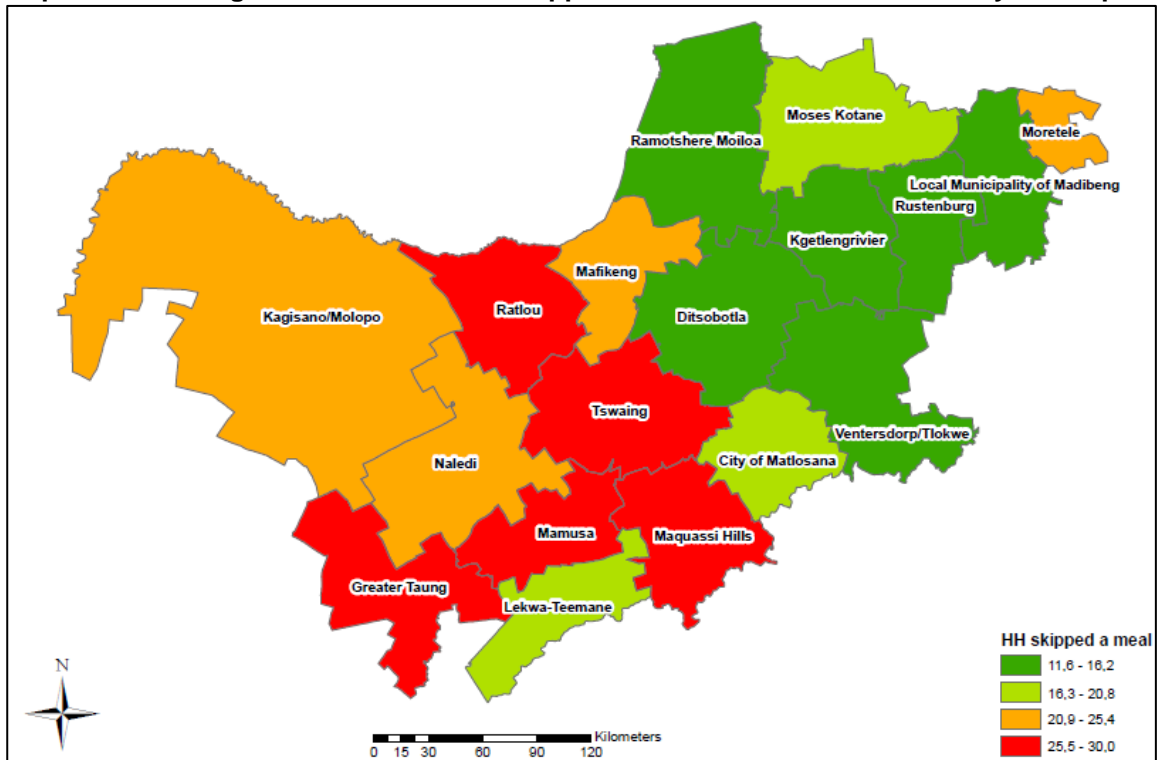
food (34,1%), followed by 30,2% of households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district. Bojanala district had the lowest proportions of households that ran out of money to buy food compared to other districts in the province.

Table 8.24: Households that skipped and did not skip a meal in the last 12 months by municipalities, CS 2016

District	Skipped meal	Did not skip a meal	Total
DC37: Bojanala	81 943	526 861	608 804
NW371: Moretele	11 628	43 457	55 085
NW372: Madibeng	23 000	169 940	192 940
NW373: Rustenburg	30 584	230 925	261 509
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	2 830	15 957	18 787
NW375: Moses Kotane	13 902	66 582	80 484
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	57 506	212 085	269 591
NW381: Ratlou	8 572	20 516	29 088
NW383: Mafikeng	23 645	79 469	103 115
NW384: Ditsobotla	8 374	45 752	54 127
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	7 184	40 801	47 986
NW382: Tswaing	9 731	25 546	35 276
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	31 815	94 993	126 808
NW392: Naledi	4 350	16 310	20 660
NW393: Mamusa	4 640	10 781	15 422
NW394: Greater Taung	13 533	32 551	46 084
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	3 398	13 002	16 400
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	5 893	22 349	28 242
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	44 824	194 283	239 107
NW403: City of Matlosana	25 248	109 638	134 886
NW404: Maquassi Hills	6 888	17 151	24 039
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	12 688	67 495	80 182
Total	216 088	1 028 223	1 244 311

Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (4 192) and 'Unspecified' (263). Skipping a meal refers to skipping a meal because the household did not have enough food for the household.

Table 8.24 provides a distribution of households that skipped a meal by municipalities. The North West province had 216 088 households that skipped a meal for the 12 months prior to CS 2016. Bojanala district had the highest number of households that reported that they skipped a meal in the past 12 months (81 943), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district (57 506).

Map 8.6: Percentage of households that skipped a meal in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016

8.9 Crime experienced by the household and perceptions of safety

Table 8.25: Distribution of households by crime experienced in the last 12 months by municipalities, CS 2016

District	Experienced crime	Did not experience crime	Total
DC37: Bojanala	45 878	562 722	608 600
NW371: Moretele	4 630	51 014	55 644
NW372: Madibeng	16 043	176 748	192 792
NW373: Rustenburg	19 197	242 471	261 668
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	1 077	17 324	18 401
NW375: Moses Kotane	4 931	75 164	80 096
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	17 812	251 679	269 491
NW381: Ratlou	1 957	27 110	29 067
NW383: Mafikeng	8 986	94 089	103 075
NW384: Ditsobotla	2 764	51 339	54 103
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	2 180	45 831	48 010
NW382: Tswaing	1 925	33 309	35 235
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	7 843	118 776	126 619
NW392: Naledi	1 289	19 373	20 662
NW393: Mamusa	1 167	14 247	15 414
NW394: Greater Taung	3 097	42 892	45 989
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	1 369	15 011	16 380
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	922	27 253	28 175
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	22 827	216 763	239 590
NW403: City of Matlosana	12 570	122 754	135 324
NW404: Maquassi Hills	2 113	21 918	24 031
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	8 144	72 091	80 235
Total	94 360	1 149 939	1 244 299

Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (3 913) and 'Unspecified' (554).

Table 8.25 shows a distribution of households by crime experienced in the 12 months prior to CS 2016. In the North West province, 94 360 households experienced crime in the 12 months prior to CS 2016. The majority of the households that experienced crime were in Bojanala district (45 878), followed by households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district with 22 827 households that experienced crime in the last 12 months.

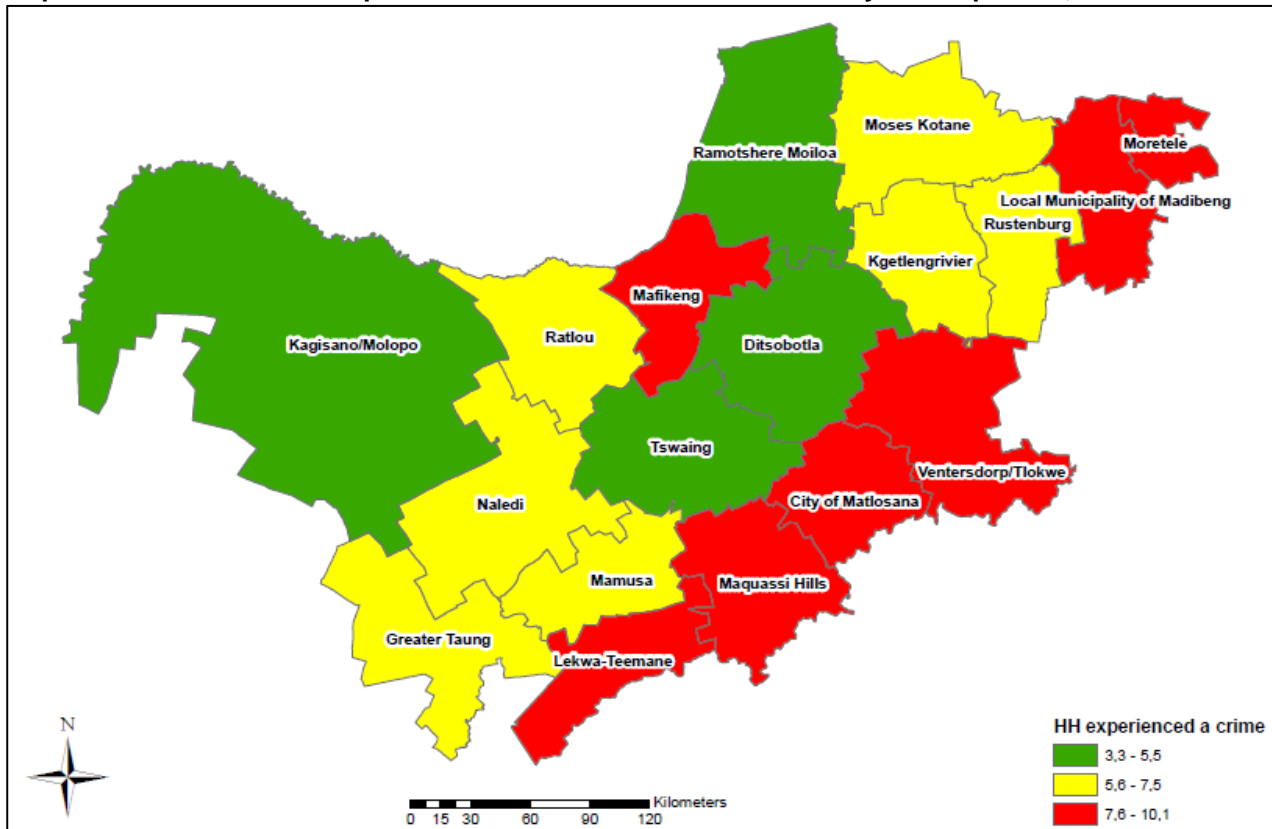
Map 8.7: Households that experienced crime in the last 12 months by municipalities, CS 2016

Table 8.26: Households' perception of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016

District	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
DC37: Bojanala	352 370	144 954	61 346	52 105	610 776
NW371: Moretele	35 737	10 897	4 001	5 097	55 733
NW372: Madibeng	107 737	42 873	23 505	19 042	193 157
NW373: Rustenburg	141 858	72 629	27 430	20 578	262 495
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	14 121	3 348	637	666	18 772
NW375: Moses Kotane	52 917	15 207	5 773	6 723	80 619
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	146 943	72 047	30 919	19 951	269 860
NW381: Ratlou	19 669	6 265	1 900	1 274	29 109
NW383: Mafikeng	50 305	28 524	12 450	12 024	103 303
NW384: Ditsobotla	30 399	13 712	7 857	2 185	54 154
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	26 972	13 670	6 059	1 322	48 023
NW382: Tswaing	19 598	9 875	2 653	3 145	35 271
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	75 774	30 352	12 957	8 010	127 093
NW392: Naledi	7 647	6 495	4 964	1 587	20 692
NW393: Mamusa	7 573	4 370	2 728	802	15 473
NW394: Greater Taung	33 729	6 099	2 817	3 513	46 158
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	12 160	3 306	588	442	16 496
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	14 665	10 083	1 860	1 666	28 274
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	131 327	52 485	25 495	30 955	240 262
NW403: City of Matlosana	65 439	32 357	16 101	21 950	135 847
NW404: Maquassi Hills	15 498	5 793	1 958	827	24 076
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	50 389	14 335	7 436	8 179	80 338
Total	706 415	299 838	130 717	111 021	1 247 991

Note: Excludes 'Unspecified' (775).

A distribution of the household's perception of safety when walking alone during the day is shown in Table 8.26 in the North West province. Overall in North West, 111 021 households felt that it was very unsafe to walk alone during the day compared to those who felt it was very safe (706 415). Bojanala district had the highest number of households that reported that they felt it is very unsafe to walk alone during the day (52 105), followed by 30 955 households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district.

Table 8.27: Households' perception of safety when walking alone when it is dark, CS 2016

District	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
DC37: Bojanala	93 135	114 309	96 703	306 804	610 950
NW371: Moretele	7 313	5 339	11 036	32 060	55 748
NW372: Madibeng	25 520	29 566	31 243	106 968	193 298
NW373: Rustenburg	38 641	51 171	41 077	131 657	262 545
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	4 209	7 061	3 130	4 317	18 718
NW375: Moses Kotane	17 452	21 172	10 216	31 801	80 642
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	33 148	38 431	40 697	157 604	269 881
NW381: Ratlou	3 662	3 167	3 742	18 512	29 083
NW383: Mafikeng	12 745	13 608	15 650	61 289	103 292
NW384: Ditsobotla	8 104	4 994	10 212	30 827	54 137
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	5 246	9 378	7 214	26 231	48 070
NW382: Tswaing	3 392	7 284	3 878	20 746	35 300
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	18 940	20 669	17 791	69 686	127 086
NW392: Naledi	2 999	3 359	2 976	11 358	20 692
NW393: Mamusa	2 203	1 918	982	10 352	15 455
NW394: Greater Taung	5 395	4 594	5 463	30 715	46 168
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	2 630	2 366	3 740	7 760	16 496
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	5 713	8 432	4 629	9 500	28 274
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	35 925	27 534	29 095	147 957	240 510
NW403: City of Matlosana	19 186	14 977	14 740	86 982	135 885
NW404: Maquassi Hills	2 547	3 447	2 398	15 660	24 053
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	14 191	9 110	11 957	45 315	80 572
Total	181 148	200 942	184 286	682 051	1 248 427

Note: Excludes 'Unspecified' (339).

The majority of households in the North West province shown in Table 8.27 reported that it was very unsafe to walk alone in the dark (682 051) compared to those who felt it was very safe (181 148). Moreover, Bojanala district had the highest number of households who felt it was very unsafe to walk alone in the dark (306 804), followed by those in Ngaka Modiri Molema district (157 604).

8.10 Perceptions of municipal problems and services

Figure 8.4: Five leading problems/challenges faced by the municipality in North West, CS 2016

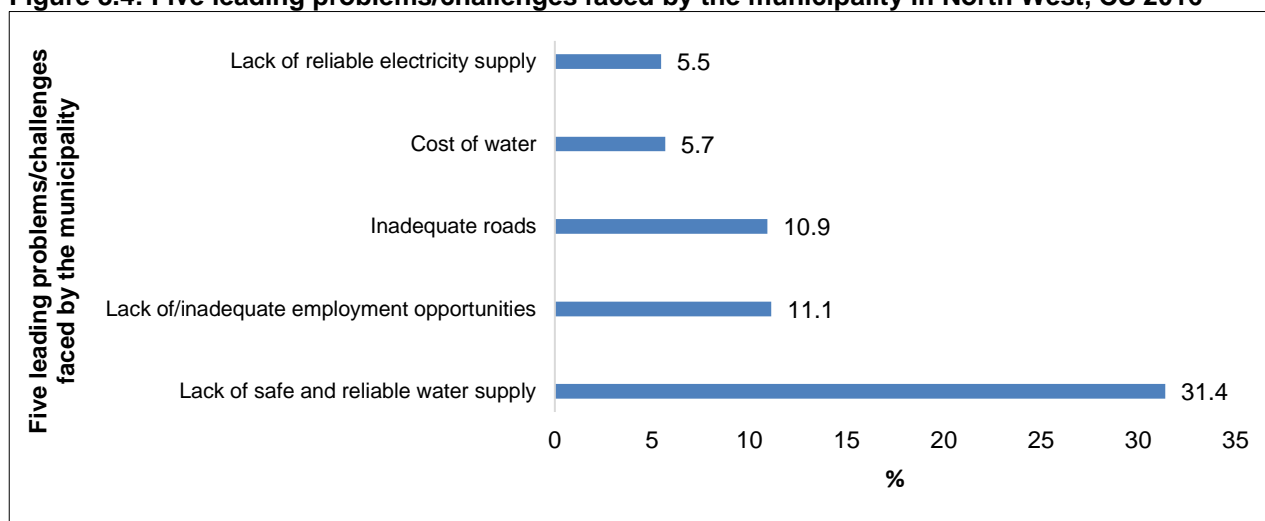


Figure 8.4 presents five leading problems/challenges faced by municipalities in North West. More than a third (31,4%) of households cited lack of safe and reliable water supply as the main challenge, followed by lack of/inadequate employment opportunities (11,1%). Lack of reliable electricity supply had the lowest proportion (5,5%) among the five leading problems faced by municipalities in North West.

Table 8.28a: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve lack of safe and reliable water supply in North West, CS 2016

District	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree nor disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC37: Bojanala	121 293	52,9	51 489	22,4	17 154	7,5	27 939	12,2	11 486	5,0	20 934
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	51 036	48,3	26 179	24,8	7 555	7,1	17 763	7,7	3 156	3,0	8 996
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	8 220	24,6	9 417	28,2	5 330	15,9	8 377	3,7	2 080	6,2	6 273
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	10 771	46,5	5 990	25,9	2 803	12,1	2 825	1,2	774	3,3	26 853
Total	191 320	48,9	93 074	23,8	32 842	8,4	56 904	24,8	17 496	4,5	63 057

Note: Table excludes 'Unspecified' (366).

Table 8.28a shows households' rating of whether the municipality is trying to solve the lack of safe and reliable water supply in North West. The majority of households in North West strongly disagreed that the municipalities are trying to solve the lack of safe and reliable water supply (48,9%). District variations showed that Bojanala district had the highest proportion of households strongly disagreeing that the municipality is trying to solve the challenge of lack of safe and reliable water supply (52,9%), followed by those in Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 48,3%. In each district, households that strongly agreed with the statement that the municipality is trying to solve the lack of safe and reliable water supply were few: 6,2% in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district, 5% in Bojanala district, 3,3% in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district, and the lowest was 3% in Ngaka Modiri Molema district.

Table 8.28b: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve lack of safe and reliable water supply in North West, CS 2016

Municipality	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
NW371: Moretele	22 084	52,4	9 422	22,4	3 929	9,3	4 280	10,2	2 420	5,7	42 135
NW372: Madibeng	47 913	60,9	12 945	16,5	3 684	4,7	8 102	10,3	6 031	7,7	78 675
NW373: Rustenburg	22 411	39,3	18 839	33,1	4 295	7,5	9 142	16,0	2 299	4,0	56 987
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	4 003	49,0	1 342	16,4	593	7,3	2 115	25,9	121	1,5	8 172
NW375: Moses Kotane	24 883	57,3	8 940	20,6	4 653	10,7	4 301	9,9	616	1,4	43 392
NW381: Ratlou	4 876	38,2	3 720	29,1	705	5,5	2 488	19,5	976	7,6	12 765
NW383: Mafikeng	11 070	44,3	6 927	27,7	2 052	8,2	3 832	15,3	1 085	4,3	24 966
NW384: Ditsobotla	15 714	61,3	6 033	23,5	1 632	6,4	1 785	7,0	467	1,8	25 631
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	8 757	40,5	5 406	25,0	2 252	10,4	5 089	23,5	137	0,6	21 641
NW382: Tswaing	10 620	51,3	4 094	19,8	913	4,4	4 568	22,1	491	2,4	20 686
NW392: Naledi	205	5,1	1 461	36,2	716	17,7	1 642	40,7	10	0,2	4 034
NW393: Mamusa	2 412	26,4	1 762	19,3	1 515	16,6	3 382	37,0	78	0,9	9 148
NW394: Greater Taung	3 528	36,9	2 231	23,3	2 164	22,6	1 420	14,8	228	2,4	9 571
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	699	21,2	432	13,1	28	0,9	591	17,9	1 544	46,9	3 294
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	1 376	18,7	3 531	47,9	908	12,3	1 342	18,2	220	3,0	7 377
NW403: City of Matlosana	4 373	43,8	2 748	27,5	830	8,3	1 539	15,4	489	4,9	9 979
NW404: Maquassi Hills	1 853	44,1	1 486	35,4	347	8,3	512	12,2	0	0,0	4 199
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	4 545	50,6	1 755	19,5	1 625	18,1	774	8,6	285	3,2	8 984
Total	191 320	48,9	93 074	23,8	32 842	8,4	56 904	14,5	17 496	4,5	391 636

Note: Table excludes 'Unspecified' (366).

Table 8.28b looks at households' rating of whether their municipality is trying to solve the lack of safe and reliable water supply problem. Households that strongly disagreed were predominantly in Ditsobotla Municipality (61,3%), followed by households in Madibeng with 60,9%. Naledi Municipality had the lowest proportions of households that felt the municipality was not solving the problem of the lack of safe and reliable water supply (5,1%). Interestingly, 46,9% of households in Lekwa-Teemane Municipality agreed that the municipality is trying to solve the lack of safe and reliable water supply compared to all other municipalities.

8.11 Rating quality of services

Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of water services by districts, CS 2016

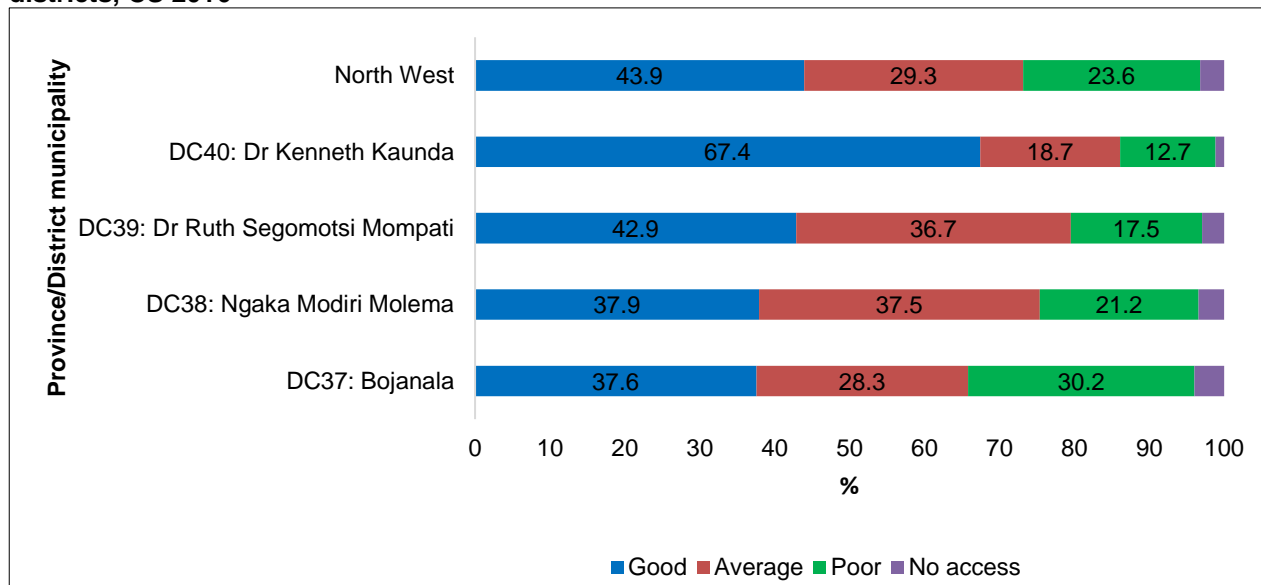


Figure 8.5 above shows households' overall rating of the quality of water services in North West by district. Of the households in North West, 43,9% rated the quality of water services as good, followed by those who rated it as average (29,3%). Only 3,2% of households in the province did not have access to water services. Households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had the highest proportions of rating the quality of water services as good (67,4%), followed by households in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district with 42,9%. Bojanala district had higher proportions of households rating water quality services as poor (30,2%).

Figure 8.6: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of refuse removal services by districts, CS 2016

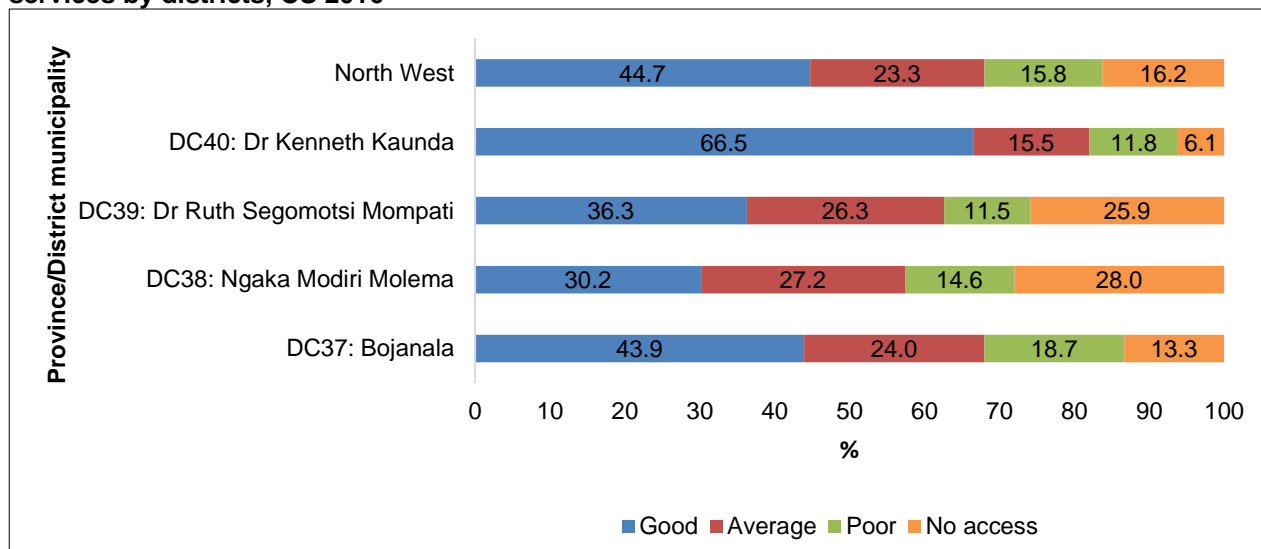


Figure 8.6 shows households' overall rating of the overall quality of refuse removal services in North West by district. Of the households in North West, 44,7% rated the overall quality of refuse removal services as good, followed by those who rated it as average (23,3%). Only 16,2% of households in the province did not have access to refuse removal services. Households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had the highest rating of the overall quality of refuse removal services as good (66,5%), followed by households in Bojanala district with 43,9%. Bojanala district had higher proportions of households rating the overall quality of refuse removal services as poor (18,7%), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 14,6%.

Figure 8.7: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of electricity supply services by districts, CS 2016

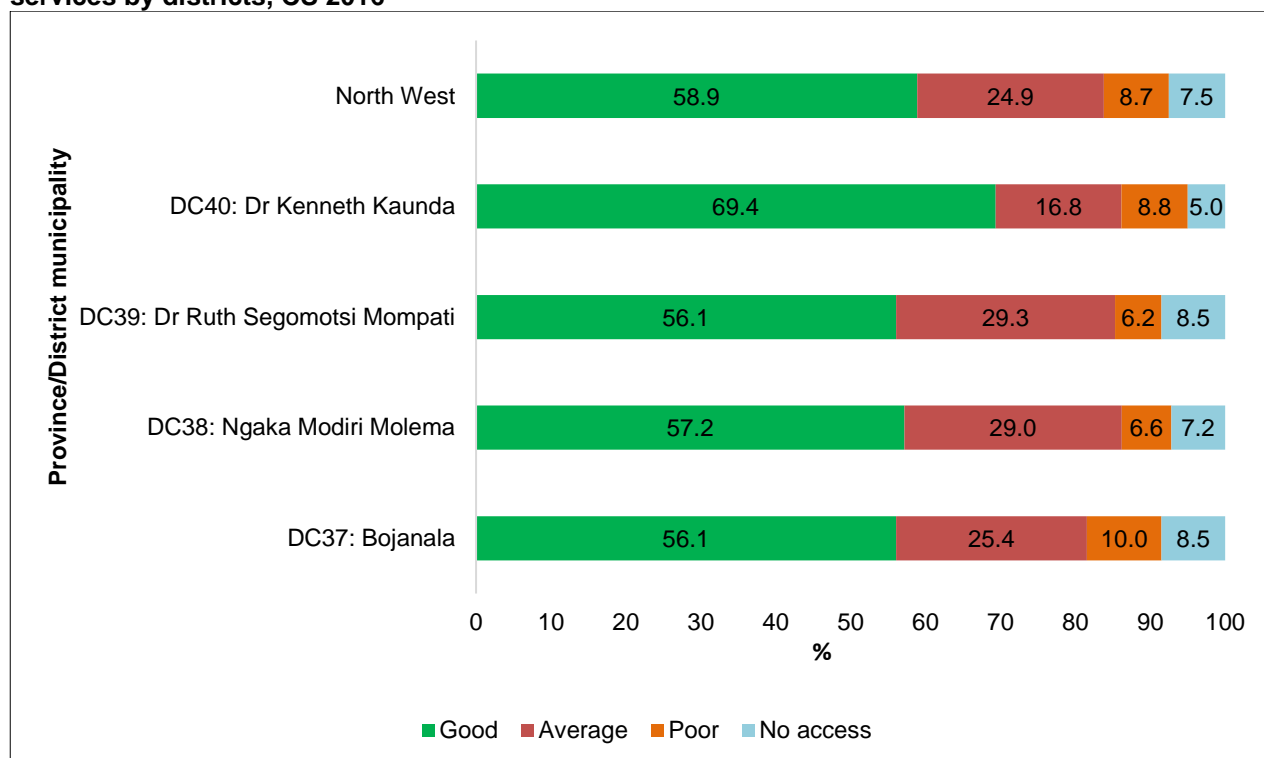


Figure 8.7 above shows households' overall rating of the overall quality of electricity supply services in North West by district. Higher proportions of households in North West rated the overall quality of electricity supply services as good (58,9%), followed by those who rated it as average (24,9%). Only 7,5% of households in the province did not have access to electricity supply. Households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had the highest rating for the overall quality of electricity supply services as good (69,4%), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 57,2%. Bojanala district had higher proportions of households rating the overall quality of electricity supply services as poor (10%), followed by households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district with 8,8%. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti and Bojanala were the districts with more households (8,5% each) with no access to electricity supply.

Figure 8.8: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services by districts, CS 2016

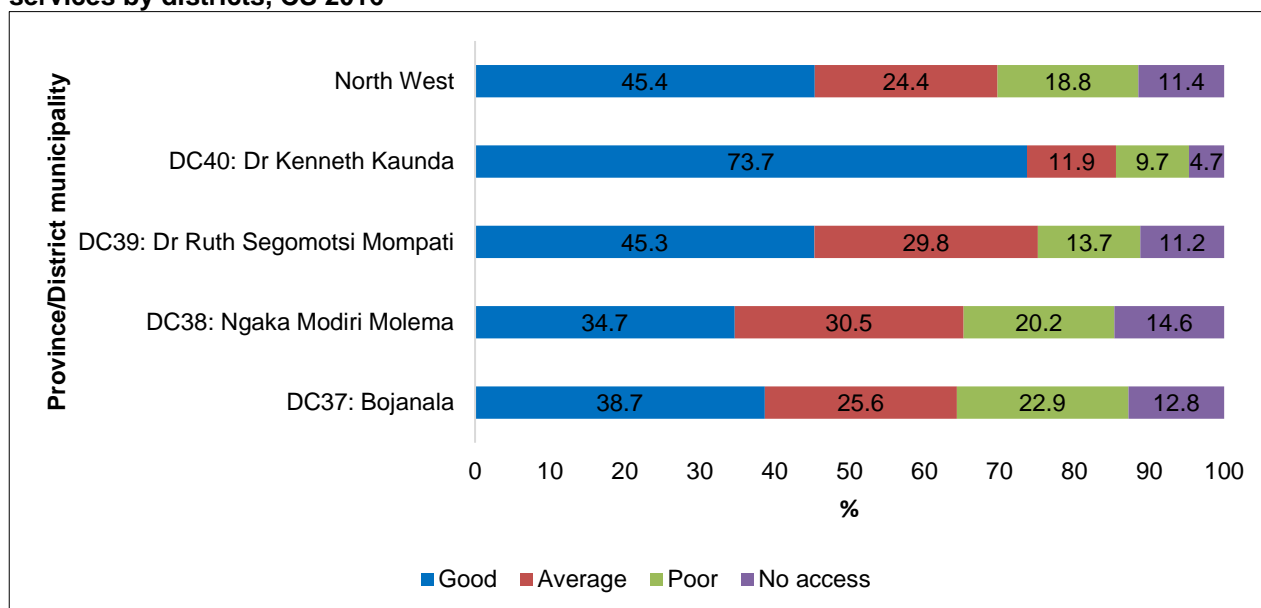


Figure 8.8 above shows households' overall rating of the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services in North West by district. Higher proportions of households in North West rated the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services as good (45,4%), followed by those who rated it as average (24,4%). Only 11,4% of households in the province did not have access to toilet/sanitation services. Households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had the highest proportions of rating the quality of toilet/sanitation services as good (73,7%), followed by households in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district with 45,3%. Bojanala district had higher proportions of households rating the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services as poor (22,9%), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 20,2%. Ngaka Modiri Molema district was the district with more households with no access to toilet/sanitation services (14,6%).

Figure 8.9: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local public hospital by districts, CS 2016

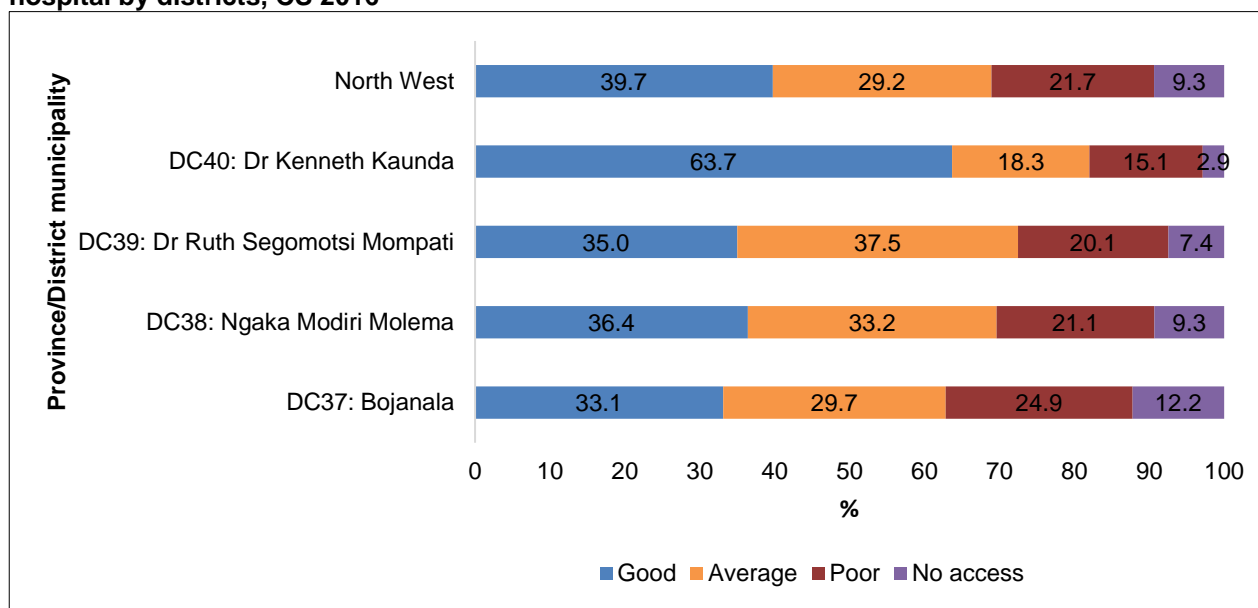


Figure 8.9 above shows households' overall rating of the overall quality of the local public hospital in North West by district. Higher proportions of households in North West rated the overall quality of the local public hospital as good (39,7%), followed by those who rated it as average (29,2%). Only 9,3% of households in the province did not have access to a local public hospital. Households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had the highest proportions of rating the overall quality of the local public hospital as good (63,7%), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 36,4%. Bojanala district had higher proportions of households rating the overall quality of the local public hospital as poor (24,9%), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 21,1%. Bojanala district was the district with more households with no access to a local public hospital (12,2%).

Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local public clinic by districts, CS 2016

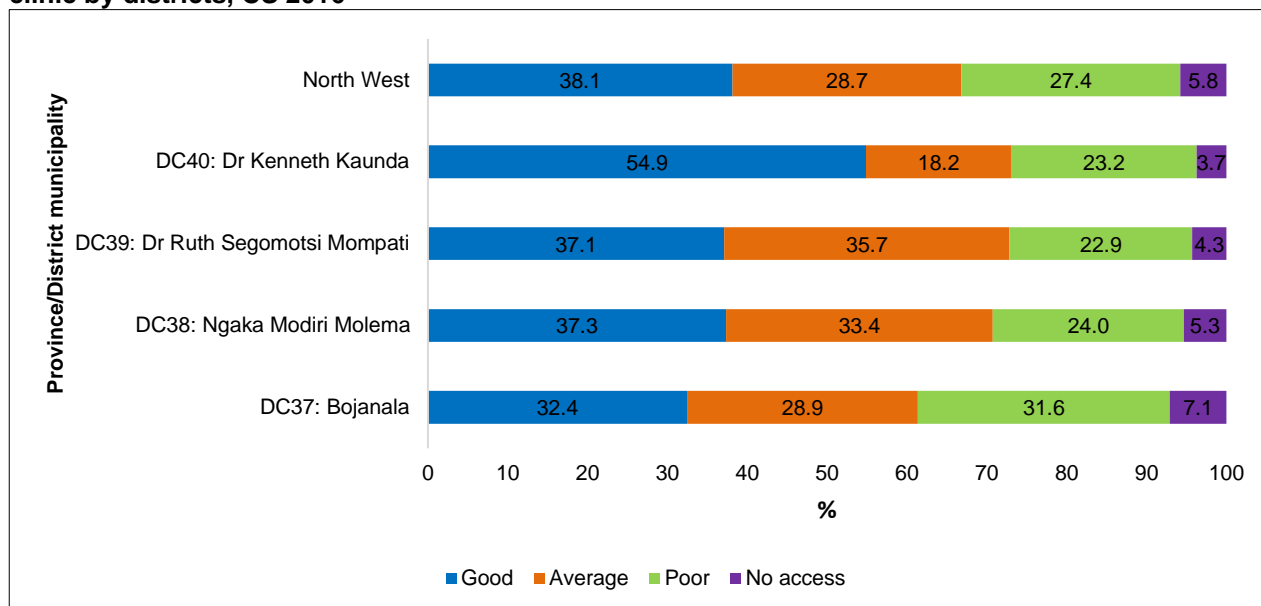


Figure 8.10 above shows households' overall rating of the quality of the local public clinic in North West by district. About 38,1% of households in North West rated the quality of the local public clinic as good, followed by those who rated it as average (28,7%). Only 5,8% of households in the province did not have access to a local public clinic. Households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had the highest proportions of rating the overall quality of the local public clinic as good (54,9%), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 37,3%. Bojanala district had higher proportions of households rating the overall quality of the local public clinic as poor (31,6%), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 24%. Bojanala district was the district with more households with no access to a local public clinic (7,1%).

Figure 8.11: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local police services by districts, CS 2016

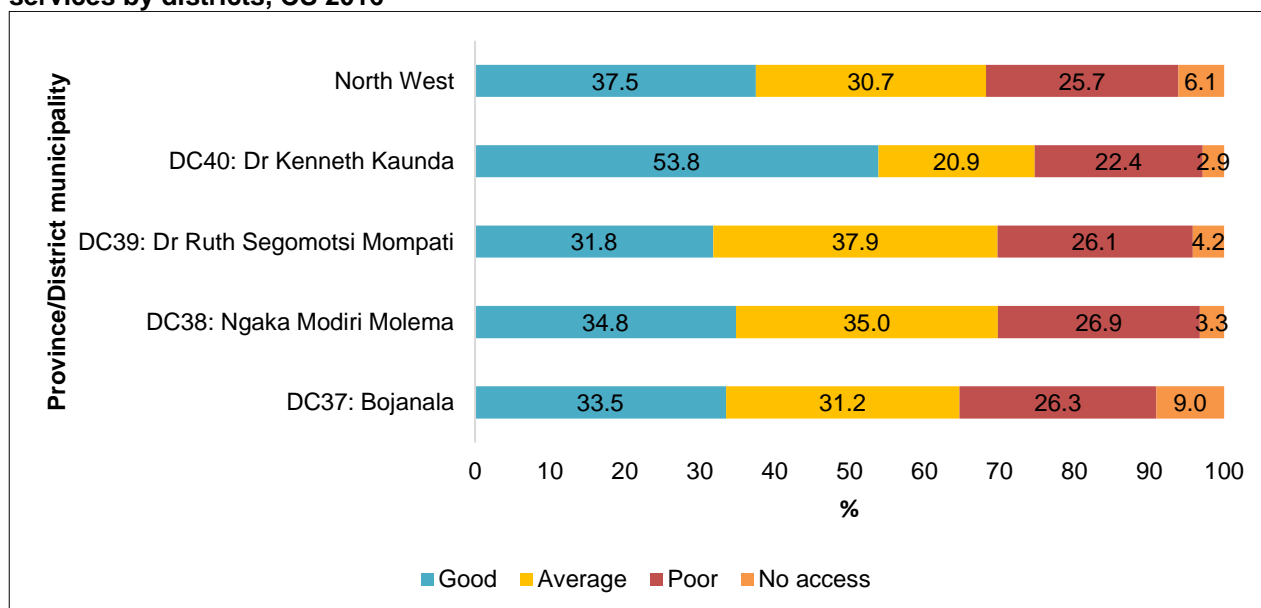


Figure 8.11 shows households' overall rating of the quality of local police services in North West by district. Higher proportions of households in North West rated the quality of local police services as good (37,5%), followed by those who rated it as average (30,7%). Only 6,1% of households in the province did not have access to local police services. Households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had the highest proportions of rating the overall quality of local police services as good (53,8%), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 34,8%. Ngaka Modiri Molema district had higher proportions of households rating the overall quality of local police services as poor (26,9%), followed by households in Bojanala district with 26,3%. Bojanala district was the district with more households with no access to local police services (9%).

Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local public school by districts, CS 2016

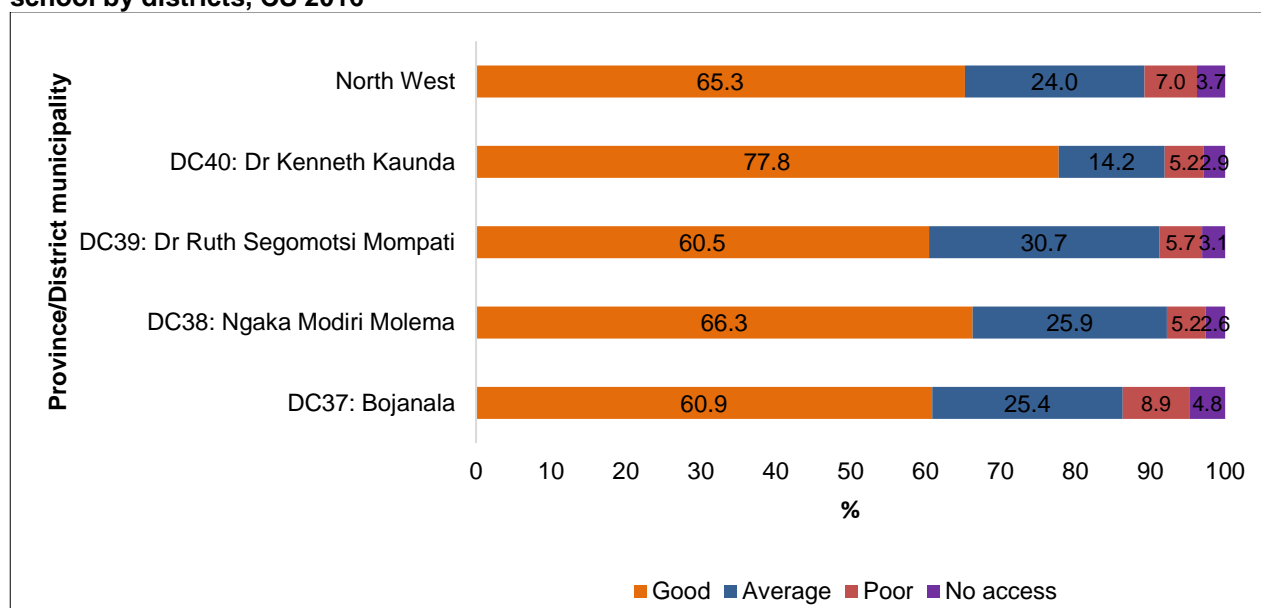


Figure 8.12 above shows households' overall rating of the overall quality of the local public school in North West by district. Higher proportions of households in North West rated the overall quality of the local public school as good (65,3%), followed by those who rated it as average (24%). Only 3,7% of households in the province did not have access to a local public school. Households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district had the highest proportions of rating the overall quality of the local public school as good (77,8%), followed by households in Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 66,3%. Bojanala district had higher proportions of households rating the overall quality of the local public school as poor (8,9%), followed by households in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district with 5,7%. Bojanala district was the district with more households with no access to a local public school (4,8%).

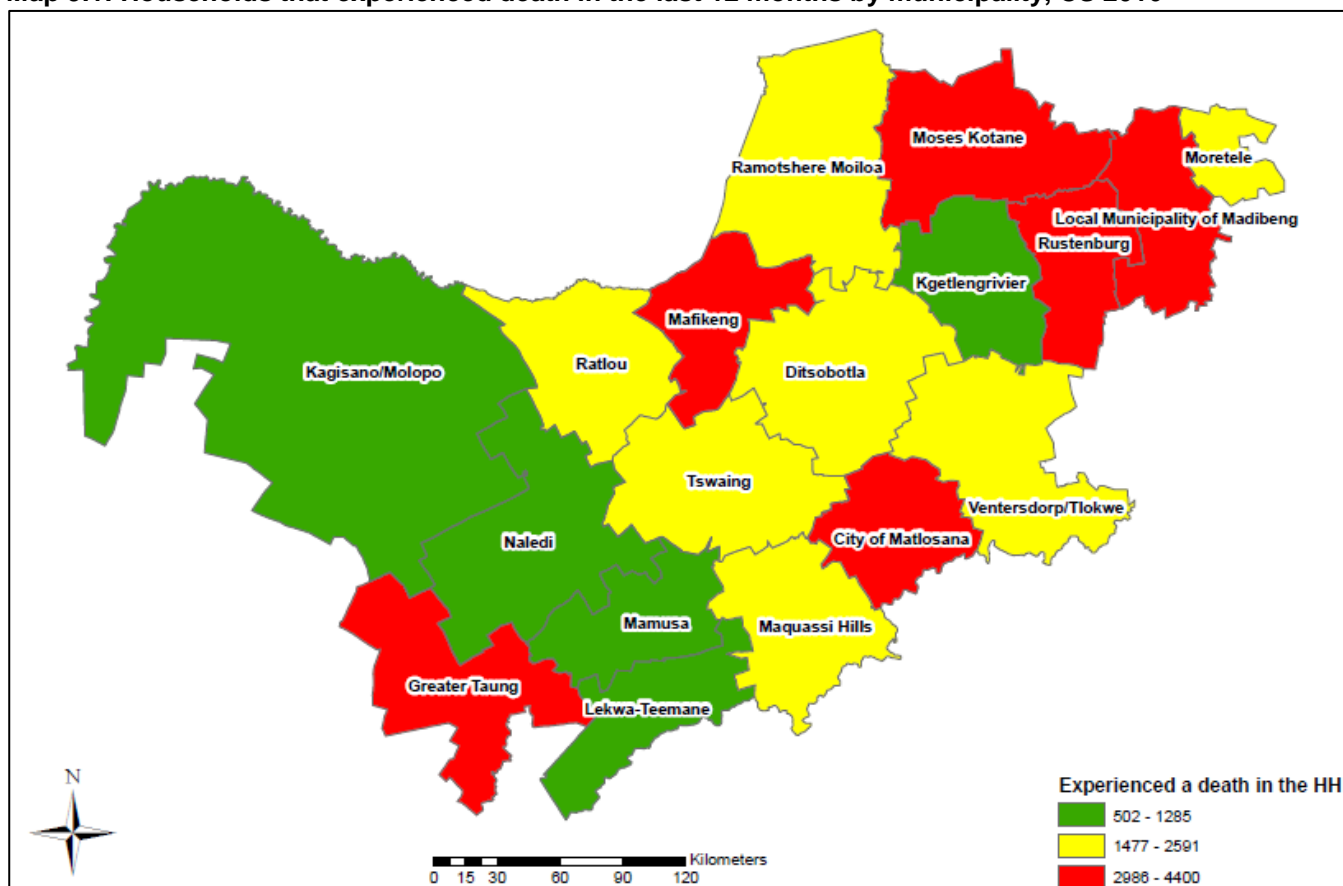
Chapter 9: Mortality

This last chapter in the North West provincial profile provides a descriptive analysis on mortality differentials. Mortality is among the major demographic events, and also has implications for population growth. Therefore, the number of deaths that occurred in the households, demographics of the deceased and prevalence of maternal mortality in North West are detailed below.

9.1 Household deaths

Table 9.1: Distribution of households by whether death occurred in the last 12 months by district and municipality, CS 2016

District	Death occurred	No death occurred	Total
DC37: Bojanala	14 707	596 436	611 144
NW371: Moretele	2 591	53 171	55 762
NW372: Madibeng	4 400	188 965	193 364
NW373: Rustenburg	3 929	258 646	262 576
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	563	18 224	18 787
NW375: Moses Kotane	3 224	77 430	80 654
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	11 683	258 294	269 977
NW381: Ratlou	1 917	27 202	29 120
NW383: Mafikeng	3 788	99 545	103 333
NW384: Ditsobotla	2 211	51 943	54 154
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	1 682	46 388	48 070
NW382: Tswaing	2 085	33 215	35 300
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	6 322	120 781	127 103
NW392: Naledi	502	20 190	20 692
NW393: Mamusa	648	14 824	15 473
NW394: Greater Taung	2 986	43 182	46 168
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	900	15 596	16 496
NW397: Kagisano-Molopo	1 285	26 989	28 274
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	7 489	233 054	240 543
NW403: City of Matlosana	3 761	132 133	135 894
NW404: Maquassi Hills	1 477	22 600	24 076
NW405: Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	2 252	78 321	80 572
Total	40 201	1 208 565	1 248 766

Map 9.1: Households that experienced death in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016

The occurrence of household deaths in the North West province in the 12 months preceding CS 2016 is presented in Table 9.1 and Map 9.1. A total of 40 201 deaths occurred in the North West province. The majority of deaths occurred in Bojanala district (14 707), followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 11 683 deaths. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati had the lowest number of households that lost at least one member 12 months prior to CS 2016 (6 322). Madibeng Municipality had the highest number of households where death occurred (4 400), followed by Rustenburg Municipality (3 929). Naledi Municipality had the lowest number of households that experienced death 12 months prior to CS 2016 (502).

9.2 Demographic differentials of the deceased

Table 9.2: Deceased persons by age and sex, CS 2016

Province/district	Age group	Male	Female	Total
DC37: Bojanala	0 - 9	891	679	1 571
	10 - 20	182	132	314
	20 - 29	471	611	1 082
	30 - 39	996	1 009	2 004
	40 - 49	858	807	1 665
	50 - 59	1 303	1 159	2 462
	60 - 69	1 431	1 109	2 540
	70 - 79	787	857	1 643
	80+	851	1 177	2 029
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	0 - 9	788	718	1 505
	10 - 20	179	94	273
	20 - 29	358	425	783
	30 - 39	918	936	1 853
	40 - 49	1 039	687	1 726
	50 - 59	1 052	1 011	2 062
	60 - 69	980	715	1 694
	70 - 79	825	768	1 593
	80+	376	769	1 145
DC39: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	0 - 9	660	495	1 155
	10 - 20	139	50	189
	20 - 29	139	171	309
	30 - 39	501	366	868
	40 - 49	428	429	858
	50 - 59	538	396	934
	60 - 69	464	409	873
	70 - 79	227	475	702
	80+	270	471	742
DC40: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	0 - 9	399	225	624
	10 - 20	67	31	97
	20 - 29	503	310	813
	30 - 39	591	387	978
	40 - 49	821	556	1 377
	50 - 59	679	611	1 290
	60 - 69	500	491	992
	70 - 79	398	439	837
	80+	298	397	696
North West	0 - 9	2 739	2 117	4 855
	10 - 20	567	307	874
	20 - 29	1 471	1 516	2 988
	30 - 39	3 005	2 698	5 704
	40 - 49	3 146	2 479	5 626
	50 - 59	3 572	3 177	6 749
	60 - 69	3 374	2 724	6 099
	70 - 79	2 238	2 538	4 776
	80+	1 796	2 815	4 611

Note: Table excludes 'Unspecified' (65).

Table 9.2 above shows a distribution of deaths by 10-year age groups in the North West province. There were more males (21 908) who died 12 months prior to CS 2016 in North West compared to

20 371 females. The majority of deaths (6 749) that occurred in North West occurred among people between the ages of 50 and 59 years, followed by those aged 60–69 years (6 099). Excluding young people below the age of 20, death peaks between the age groups 20 and 29 years and declines from the age of 70 and older. There were 4 855 children below the age of 10 who died in the North West province. Bojanala district had the highest number of children who died 12 months prior to CS 2016 (1 571) compared to other districts in the province.