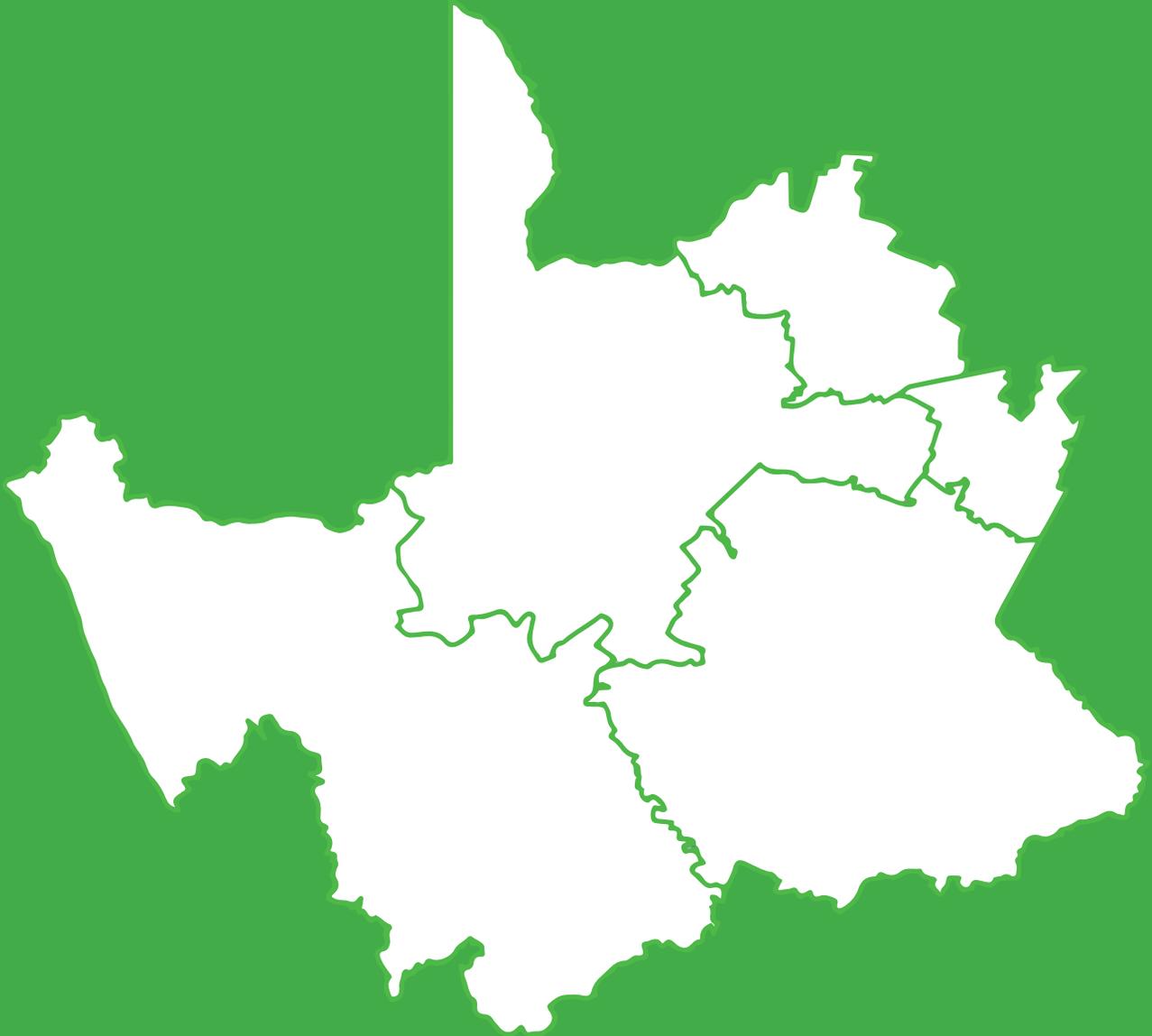




**CENSUS
2022**

Provincial Profile: Northern Cape



IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa
Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



PROVINCIAL PROFILE: NORTHERN CAPE
CENSUS 2022

Provincial Profile: Northern Cape / Statistics South Africa

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2024

Users may apply or process this data, provided Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is acknowledged as the original source of the data; that it is specified that the application and/or analysis is the result of the user's independent processing of the data; and that neither the basic data nor any reprocessed version or application thereof may be sold or offered for sale in any form whatsoever without prior permission from Stats SA.

Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

Provincial Profile: Northern Cape / Statistics South Africa, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa

Report number: 03-01-72

113 pp

ISBN: **978-0-621- 52138-2**

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Mbombela
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This report is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

For technical enquiries, please contact:

Omphemetse Moche

Tel.: 012 310 8634

Email: Omphemetsemoc@statssa.gov.za

Or

Vanessa Wiener

Cell: +2782 805 6277

Email: VanessaM@statssa.gov.za

Preface

This report forms part of a series of publications generated from the recently conducted Census 2022. It is the third volume following on the provincial profiles based on Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016. 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. This report profiles indicators for Northern Cape province.

The report provides statistics disaggregated at municipal level based on the 2021 municipal boundaries. All indicators where Census 2022 data have been compared with other Censuses, data for the latter were aligned to the 2021 municipal boundaries. The publication profiles various themes, including population characteristics, demographics, education, migration, disability prevalence and access to basic services.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Table of Contents

Preface	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of tables	vi
List of figures	vii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 How the count was done	1
1.2.1 Census 2022 project planning and implementation committees	4
1.2.2 Census management and operational structures	4
1.2.3 High level Census 2022 process flow	9
1.3 Exclusions	10
1.3.1 Variables and themes not in public domain	10
1.3.2 Households	11
1.3.3 Homeless and institution based populations	11
Chapter 2: Population characteristics	12
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Population distribution	12
2.3 Population density	17
2.4 Age and sex structure.....	18
2.5 Sex ratio	24
2.6 Population group	26
2.7 Marital status	28
2.8 Language.....	31
2.9 Religion	32
2.10 Conclusion.....	32
Chapter 3: Migration	34
3.1 Introduction.....	34
3.2 Conclusion.....	36
Chapter 4: Education	37
4.1 Introduction.....	37
4.2 Educational attendance	37
4.3 Early childhood development.....	38
4.4 Level of education	41
4.5: Field of Education.....	43
4.6 Conclusion.....	46
Chapter 5: General health and functioning	47
5.1 Introduction.....	47

5.2 Type of domain and degree of difficulty in functioning	48
5.3 Disability prevalence.....	49
5.4 Conclusion.....	49
Chapter 6: Household characteristics and access to services	50
6.1 Introduction.....	50
6.2 Household size.....	50
6.3 Household headship and composition	51
6.4 Housing	55
6.5 Ownership of household goods	78
6.6 Access to internet.....	80
Conclusion	82
References	83
Appendices	84

List of tables

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, Census 1996–2022	12
Table 2.2: Distribution of population by district and local municipality, Census 2011–2022 .	13
Table 2.3: Population density by local municipality, Census 2011-2022.....	17
Table 2.4: Distribution of population by district, local municipality and functional age groups, Census 2022.....	21
Table 2.5: Dependency ratio by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022	22
Table 2.6: Sex ratio by province, Censuses 1996–2022	24
Table 2.7: Sex ratios by district and local municipality, Census 2011- 2022.....	25
Table 2.8: Distribution of population by population group, district and local municipality, Census 2022.....	27
Table 2.9: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status, district and local municipality, Census 2022	28
Table 2.10: Distribution of population aged one year and older by language most often spoken in the household, Census 2011-2022	31
Table 2.11: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, Census 2022	32
Table 3.1: Distribution of population by province of birth and province of usual residence, Census 2022.....	34
Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of population by place of birth district, local municipality, Census 2011-2022.....	35
Table 3.3: Distribution of population born Outside South Africa by region of birth – Census 2011-2022.....	36
Table 4.1: Distribution of population aged 5-24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022	37
Table 4.2: Distribution of population aged 0-5 years by ECD institution attendance status, district and local municipality, Census 2022	39
Table 4.3: Distribution of population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, district and municipality, Census 2022.....	41
Table 4. 4: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and sex, Census 2022.....	44
Table 4. 5: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and population group, Census 2022.....	45
Table 5.1: Distribution of persons aged five years and older by type and degree of difficulty in functional domain, Census 2011- 2022.....	48
Table 5.2: Disability prevalence for persons aged five years and older by age groups and district, Census 2022.....	49
Table 6.1: Distribution of population, households and average household size by district and local municipality, Census 2011- 2022	50
Table 6.2: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district, Census 2022	51
Table 6. 3 Distribution of households by age of head of household, district and local municipality, Census 2011- 2022.....	53
Table 6.4: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, district and local municipality, Census 2022.....	56
Table 6.5: Distribution of households residing in RDP/government subsidised housing by district and local municipality, Census 2022	58
Table 6. 6: Distribution of households by tenure status, district and local municipality, Census 2022	60
Table 6.7: Distribution of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by local municipality, Census 2011- 2022	63
Table 6.8: Distribution of households by reliability of water supply in the last 12 months by district and local municipality, Census 2022	65

Table 6.9: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, district and local municipality, Census 2022.....	68
Table 6.10: Distribution of households by main energy source used for lighting, district and local municipality, Census 2022	71
Table 6.11: Distribution of households by main energy source used for cooking, district and local municipality, Census 2022	73
Table 6.12: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal, district and local municipality, Census 2022.....	75

List of figures

Figure 1-1 Census 2022 high-level process flow.....	9
Figure 2-2: Percentage distribution of population by province and sex, Census 2022	18
Figure 2-3: Percentage distribution of population by 5-year age groups, Census 2011- 2022	19
Figure 2-4: Northern Cape population pyramid, Censuses 2011 (transparent) & 2022(grey shaded)	20
Figure 2-5: Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by district, Census 1996-2022.....	23
Figure 2-6: Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by sex and district, Census 1996-2022	24
Figure 2-7: Percentage distribution of population by population group, Census 2011- 2022	26
Figure 4.1: Percentage of population aged 20 years and older with no schooling by district, Census 2022.....	43
Figure 6.1: Percentage of female-headed households by district, Census 2022	52
Figure 6.2: Percentage of households residing in an informal dwelling by province, Census 2011-2022.....	58
Figure 6.3: Percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard, Census 2022.....	62
Figure 6.4: Percentage of households with access to a flush toilet by province, Census 2011-2022	67
Figure 6.5: Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by local municipality, Census 2022.....	70
Figure 6.6: Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by local municipality, Census 2022.....	77
Figure 6.7: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods in South Africa and Northern Cape, Census 2011- 2022.....	78
Figure 6.8: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods and population group of head of household, Census 2022.....	79
Figure 6.9: Percentage of households with access to the internet by province, Census 2011-2022	80
Figure 6.10: Percentage of households with access to internet by district and local municipality, Census 2022.....	81

List of maps

Map 1: Distribution of population by local municipality, Census 2022.....	14
Map 2: Population Growth Rate by local municipality, Census 2022	15

1. Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

The Northern Cape is the largest province by land area yet the smallest by population size (1 355 629) in the country. Afrikaans is the most spoken language in the province followed by Setswana and IsiXhosa. The Northern Cape is known for its vast desert landscapes, unique flora and fauna, and rich mining history. It is home to the “Big Hole” which is in the city of Kimberley and was once the largest in the world. The province has a dry, arid climate with very little rainfall.

Dynamics of the South African economy measured by the Gross Domestic product (GDP) indicate that Northern Cape is one of the least contributing provinces to the GDP with an economic growth rate of 0,7% that is below the national economic growth rate of 1,9%. The province GDP is largely driven by mining (22%), personal services (17%)¹ and finance (14%). The capital city of Northern Cape is Kimberley and is also the largest city of the province. Kimberley is found 110km east of the confluence of the Vaal and Orange Rivers.

Fundamental linkages exist between province’s economic development, population and service delivery. This report highlights Northern Cape’s population size and its distribution, demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Trends and patterns of these indicators give insights on progress of development and service delivery gaps using census data.

1.2 How the count was done

In South Africa, once in ten years, the census presents an opportunity for the country to obtain data on key population, household and demographic indicators such as population size, age and sex structure, and geographical distribution across the country. Population and housing censuses provide the population denominators for a number of socio-economic, health and other indicators and renews the basis for revising population estimates and projections for another ten years, and beyond. Censuses provide data at various levels of planning, essential in assisting the country and global monitor development programs. Census data are fundamental for informed planning, policy-formulation and decision-making in various sectors as nations address socio-economic and service delivery challenges. This includes building and maintaining critical infrastructure such as hospitals and schools. The census data are also critical in determining budgetary allocations for various spheres of government.

¹ Stats SA, Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022

In Census 2022 planning phase, project goals and objectives were outlined and strategic direction of conducting a digital census defined and ensuring that all dependencies between the different phases and role players were identified, potential risks highlighted and control measures put in place to minimise adverse effects. This facilitated effective integration and implementation of various activities by ensuring that each phase was properly managed through census structure that was put in place. During the planning phase, all work streams namely Project Management Office (PMO), Secretariat, Census Inputs and Outputs, Data Operations, Governance, Corporate Services, Census Geography (Frame Update), Information Technology (IT), Census End-to-End Systems Development (CEESD), Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy, Field Logistics and Specification Development; and Provincial Coordination and Quality Assurance were established. The Census workstreams prepared operational plans which provided detailed lists of activities that were undertaken to achieve specific objectives and outputs as profiled in the Census 2022 Project Charter.

The goal of the Census 2022 project was to count everyone within the borders of South Africa without omission and duplication. Census 2022 key objectives were linked to three questions;

- **How many are we?** Determining population size per locality/area, a critical indicator used for resource allocation, measurement of the extent of service delivery, decision making and budgeting, among others.
- **Who are we?** Census 2022 data provide the current picture in terms of population dynamics of the South African population including demographics and some socio-economic characteristics. The information on population characteristics such as age and sex composition, educational attainment and employment status is pertinent to planning and resource allocation
- **Where do we live?** Census 2022 data provide insights on living conditions of South Africans in terms of the number of households and average household sizes and the type of dwelling structures (housing), access to water, availability of essential services and facilities, and access to Internet etc. This information is critical in understanding and addressing development challenges at all levels of geography and communities.

Central to answering the three questions is how the information was collected in Census 2022 and how regional and international standards and guidelines in census undertaking including compliance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations of the Population Census*, a set of guidelines issued every ten years to facilitate the implementation of censuses across countries. Other international standards include:

- Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;²

² Adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in its resolution 2013/21 of 24 July 2013 and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx>

- Handbook on Census management and; and
- Handbook on Population and Housing Census Editing, among others.

Adhering to international standards allows not only for international and regional comparisons – it is also a measure of national capabilities to implement them. If particular circumstances within a country require a departure from international standards, every effort should be made to explain these departures in the census publications and to indicate how the national presentation can be adapted to the international standards.³

Critical to note in how Census 2022 was conducted is the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on census planning, processes, data collection methods and enumeration period. The effect of the pandemic was twofold, affecting the rollout of the census exercise and the responsiveness of the populace. With respect to the census operations, there were among others: disruptions in the census planning and preparations, no matter how far the implementation had reached; postponement of the census; uncertainties about when preparatory activities could resume and when the census could actually take place; repeat of some programmes already conducted, for example pre-tests and pilot censuses; increased costs from having to comply with the different requirements of the restrictions from the alerts and introduction of personal protective equipment (PPE); and the necessity of adopting new approaches not previously envisaged, including for example restriction of training to virtual training mode. The repeated COVID-19 pandemic waves in South Africa led to the implementation of strict regulations in population movement and interactions between and across households. The restrictions brought interruptions in the census project activities forcing Stats SA to postpone the Census from 2021 October to February 2022. The pandemic partly presented the organisation with an opportunity for innovation, though at greater cost in time, financial resources and skills and capacity requirements. It also created the opportunity to harness the benefits of the changing pace of multi-mode data collection approach. Despite COVID-19 interruptions processes, methods, tools and systems/applications were tested and implemented. In preparation for Census 2022, a multi-mode data collection approach was adopted and tested in various tests including Census Pilot, before implementation during the main census. Three methods of data collection were used in this census, namely:

1. Face to face interviews- Computer-assisted Personal Interview (CAPI);
2. Telephonic interviews -Computer-assisted Telephone Interview (CATI); and
3. Computer-assisted Web Interview (CAWI).

³ Handbook on Census management

Use of multi-mode data collection approach became an advantage in conducting a census in the COVID-19 pandemic environment, which affected Census key phases of geography frame finalisation and data collection.

For a well-planned and executed Census 2022, the following key phases were outlined and implemented:

1.2.1 Census 2022 project planning and implementation committees

The success of a census is determined by how well processes are planned, executed and monitored. The following oversight and advisory bodies/committees were set up and required to assist with monitoring the project processes and implementation:

Technical committee

The purpose of this committee was to coordinate discussions and approval of census project documents pertaining to planning, processes and methods presented by project workstreams.

National Advisory committee

The Census 2022 National Advisory Committee (NAC) was inaugurated in November 2020 to serve as an oversight body to advise and assist Stats SA to deliver a historic technology-driven census with improved coverage and response rates.

Project Steering committee

Stats SA's Executive Council (EXCO) played the role of the Census project steering committee. The steering committee assisted in the monitoring and implementation of various census value chain activities and phases. This committee was the primary decision-making body with a strategic mandate of ensuring the alignment of census project with expectations from internal and external stakeholders.

Rapid Response Committee

The purpose of this committee is to provide a forum for process owners to discuss urgent interventions to Census processes, procedures and methodologies.

1.2.2 Census management and operational structures

In preparation for Census 2022, Stats SA enacted a census structure to plan for and coordinate all activities during project implementation. This was to ensure that the census objectives and methodologies are executed accordingly, and monitor progress towards a complete and successful

population count. Census 2022's management structure comprised of twelve managerial workstreams, each responsible for the planning and implementation of census activities. Each workstream was mandated with specific objectives and outputs which were implemented through the various tests and census pilot in preparation for main census. The 12 workstreams included: Project Management Office (PMO), Secretariat, Census Inputs and Outputs, Data Operations, Governance, Corporate Services, Census Geography (Frame Update), Information Technology (IT), Census End-to-End Systems Development (CEESD), Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy, Field Logistics and Specification Development; and Provincial Coordination and Quality Assurance.

Project Management Office

Project Management Office (PMO) workstream was responsible for the development and application of best project management practices to ensure a successful planned and executed Census 2022 project. Workstream specific objectives included:

- To ensure that the census project was planned and managed in a structured manner and that the principles of good project management were applied throughout the project life cycle.
- To ensure overall project management, coordination and monitoring of workstream activities and all strategic, policy and governing issues pertaining to the project.

Field Logistics and Specifications Development

The deliverables of the workstream included facilitation and consolidation of the Census 2022 project's logistical requirements, specifications for the field logistics management tool/application, facilitation of cost-effective procurement of Census 2022 materials through Supply Chain Management (SCM), and implementing the field logistics management tool (FLOS) for the purpose of distribution, tracking and monitoring of the Census 2022 materials. Further, the workstream coordinated forward and reverse logistics between HO and the provincial/district offices providing efficient asset/inventory management.

Census Geography Frame Update

Frame Update workstream (Frame Update) was responsible for Census 2022 digital geographical frame that included Enumeration Areas (EAs), identification and assessing of the appropriateness of external data sources towards constructing frame. The workstream was also responsible for creating Fieldwork, Supervisor, Field Operations Officer (FOO) and District Census Coordinator (DCC) Units. To support the multi-mode data collection, the workstream also provided resources to customise the online registration and unpacking of structures.

Facilities, Transport and Security Management

The Facilities, Transport and Security Management (FTSM) workstream was responsible for screening of contract staff applicants in order to identify and exclude those with criminal records from the census project, securing vehicles, airtime/data, safe storage of tablets and registering Census 2022 with National Joint Operations Committee (NATJOC) and Provincial Joint Operations Committees (PROVJOCS).

Information Communication and Technology

Census 2022 was digital and central to this was applications and systems that required ICT environment that was agile and adaptive to cater for an increased network load. Information Communication and Technology (ICT) workstream was responsible for the development, implementation and maintenance of an efficient and effective integrated ICT infrastructure and architecture to enable the organisation to conduct a successful digital Census. The workstream was also responsible for the configuration of tablets for the Census project and procurement of servers. The ICT team also provided ICT infrastructure for virtual training and support during the national, provincial and district training, as well as during data collection.

Census End-to-End Systems development

The Census End-to-End Systems (CEESD) workstream was responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining efficient and effective integrated application architecture to enable the organisation to conduct a successful digital. The applications developed included among others data collection tools of CAPI, CATI and CAWI. Other workstream objectives included:

- Development, implementation and maintenance of quality approved systems to enable Stats SA to conduct a successful digital Census 2022;
- Testing the efficacy of the deployed end-to-end census systems, integration of census systems and automation of all identified census processes;
- Delivering real time reporting to enable project stakeholders to make informed decisions; and
- Providing continuous technical support during all levels of training and during data collection.

Census Inputs and Outputs:

The workstream was responsible for the development of data collection instruments/tools and basic print products. Additional responsibilities included:

- Coordinating the activity of developing data editing and imputation specifications/rules;
- Conduct data editing in collaboration with Census Inputs& Outputs workstream and subject matter specialists and;
- Coordination of census data assessment and evaluation in collaboration with subject matter specialists.

Data Operations

The workstream was responsible for:

- Planning and implementation of training and enumeration approaches;
- Prepare for and implement data integration from the three data collection modes of CAPI, CAWI, and CATI;
- Development of data editing programmes; and
- Conduct data editing in collaboration with Census Inputs and Outputs workstream and subject matter specialists.

Project Governance:

The Governance workstream was responsible for ensuring that the Census 2022 was managed with care and integrity and the culture of the good governance was practised by all teams. Its objectives were, among others, to coordinate and facilitate the overall development and monitoring of Census 2022 risks and their mitigations; ensure coordination of Census 2022 Internal Audit planning, execution and reporting; and coordination of efforts on compliance activities and provide advice on governance related matters. The workstream also advocated for compliance and adherence to Census 2022 project activities to set standards and requirements. Conducting a census in an era of varying levels of COVID-19 spread and state of health system readiness required such innovation and adaptability that significantly increased the risk factors, compelling the organisation to think differently about the plans, timelines and methodologies and above all, project governance.

Corporate services

This workstream was responsible for all aspects of human resource management, supply chain management, contracting and financial management, transport, security, accommodation, and legal services. The human resources sub-workstream recruited, appointed, paid and terminated contract staff. This workstream also managed permanent staff deployment to provinces and districts during Census field operations.

Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy

The Census 2022, being the first ever digital census to be conducted in the country, required a more elaborate communication strategy entailing the extensive use of technology to reach out to various audiences and adopting new media, such as social media, online and mobile communication. The Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy (PCMA) workstream was responsible for:

- The development and implementation of a communication strategy that encompasses among others, educating communities about Census 2022, coordination of internal and external communication activities to ensure awareness of the Census 2022 project by key stakeholders;
- Creation of effective media relations and use relevant advertising that reach and call targeted audiences to action;
- Conduct publicity and advocacy campaigns supporting recruitment drive, stakeholder partnerships, educating the public about their participation and issue of data privacy; and
- Promoting greater buy-in at community level.

Secretariat

The Secretariat workstream was responsible for Census 2022 documentation on methodologies, instruments/data collection tools, processes and procedures.

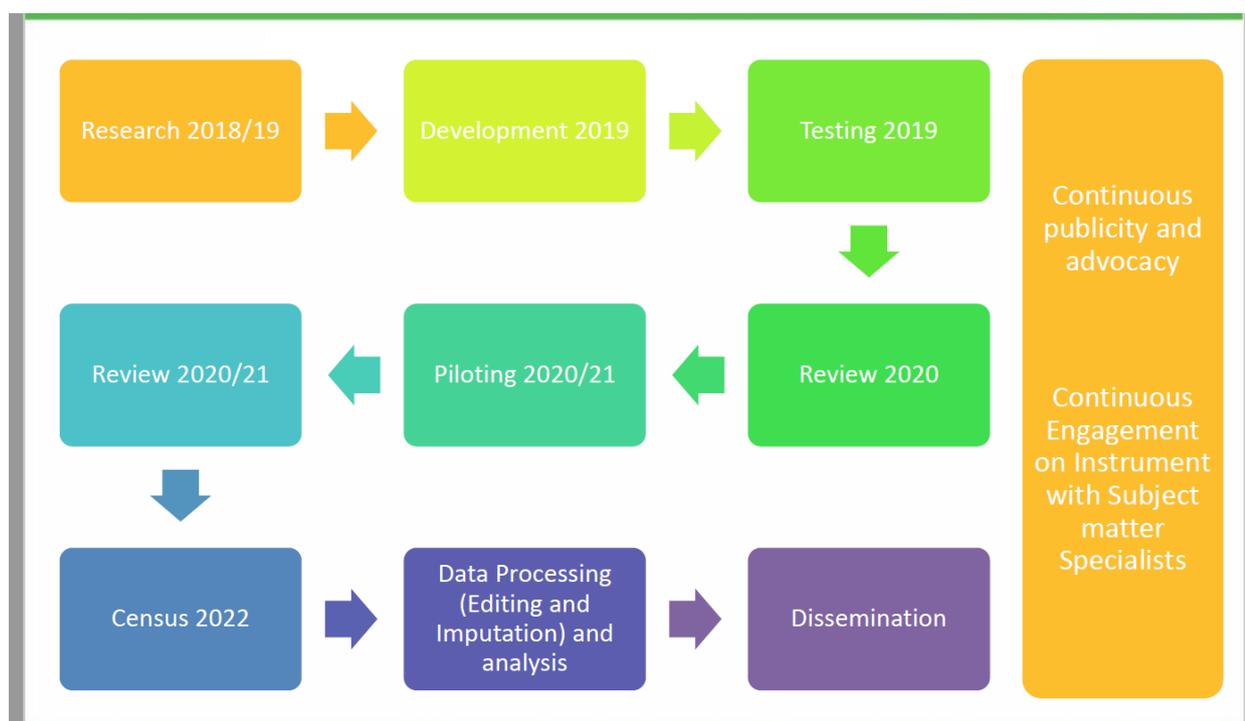
Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance

Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance (PIQA) workstream was created to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of Census 2022 operations by coordinating and integrating Census 2022 project operational plans and activities across provinces, and ensure quality outputs, particularly at the field level. Among others, the workstream sought to facilitate the finalisation and approval of the Census 2022 project structures at provincial and district levels in support of integration of operational activities across provinces, districts and the head office. It ensured that resources needed for Census 2022 were distributed in accordance with the workload for each province and district offices. PIQA also managed monitoring, quality assurance and oversight of Census 2022 activities in the provinces and facilitated a coherent and consistent approach for timeous communication and implementation of project decisions across provinces.

1.2.3 High level Census 2022 process flow

The Census 2022 high-level process flow describes the different project stages and linked timeframes from the beginning to the end of the project.

Figure 1.1 Census 2022 high-level process flow



Planning for Census 2022 commenced with research on the use of multi-mode data collection approaches, followed by development of Census content, methods and systems, all which were subjected to testing their practicality, relevancy and user friendliness. All key Census phases were planned and fully tested, with revisions made to ensure successful implementation during the main Census.

For a detailed report on how the count was done, refer to **the Census 2022 Report no. 03-01-45** available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.

1.3 Exclusions

1.3.1 Variables and themes not in public domain

Based on Census data quality evaluation exercises undertaken by Stats SA subject matter specialists and Census 2022 technical experts in various census themes, the following variables/themes will not be published and are therefore not part of this report:

Income

Income variable is one of the most sensitive questions asked in a census. The Census 2022 data quality evaluation of this variable showed two issues of concern:

- High level of individuals who reported no incomes (41%) and about 8% of the population did not have response on this question (unspecified income).

Labour Module

Following extensive analysis of labour data, it has been decided that the labour module data from the Census 2022 will not be released to the general public.

Demography themes

Mortality, fertility and migration are the drivers of population change in terms of population size, growth, structure, and composition.

Mortality

During the data evaluation exercise, it was observed that the number of household deaths from Census 2022 were almost half of the deaths estimated from Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE) and Medical Research Council (MRC) over the same period. The deaths were also lower than deaths reported in National Population Register (NPR) in 2021. In addition to these, there was significant proportion of unspecified cases for age and sex of the deceased, indicative of content errors.

Fertility

Variables on fertility section recorded high proportions of unspecified cases including women who reported that they have never given birth to children in their lifetime, particularly among women at the end of the reproductive life span. Further, the magnitude of underreporting of both births reported in the year preceding the census and the total children ever born yielded low estimate that is not comparable to estimates produced by other sources over the same period.

Migration

- Statistics South Africa asks questions on migration which do not distinguish between documented and undocumented migrants since it is the objective of Census to count everyone in the country as the time of Census. Therefore, no statistics reported in this report based on the distinction between documented and undocumented migrants.
- Province of previous residence variable is a derived and has not been part of the analysis in this report.

1.3.2 Households

- The number and proportions profiled in this report excludes unconventional households (i.e. households in dwelling units that are attached to collective living quarters).
- Agricultural households have been excluded in this report and they are to be profiled separate reports.

1.3.3 Homeless and institution based populations

Homeless persons as well as persons who were in institutions on census reference night (2nd February 2022) with the exception of tables and indicators on age and sex structure.

2. Chapter 2: Population characteristics

2.1 Introduction

Understanding different characteristics of the population will be important throughout life. One of the United Nations' (UN) sustainable development goals is to eradicate poverty and hunger in all of their forms and dimensions, as well as to ensure that everyone reaches their full potential and lives in equality and a healthy environment. This chapter will look at population trends overtime for the Northern Cape across censuses conducted since 1996. The results will further provide the population growth rates, age and sex structure of the Northern Cape population, population group dynamics, language, religion and population density of all local municipalities in the province. These will provide information for decision-making on subjects of public policy and action on socio-economic issues in the province. One example is higher population growth, which may have a negative or positive impact on resource distribution at some point.

2.2 Population distribution

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, Census 1996–2022

Province	Population				Growth rates		
	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2022	1996-2001	2001-2011	2011-2022
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734	7 433 020	2,7	2,5	2,4
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	7 230 204	0,4	0,4	0,9
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 876	1 145 861	1 355 945	-0,4	1,4	1,6
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590	2 964 412	0,5	0,1	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 300	12 423 907	2,2	0,7	1,9
North West	2 726 828	2 982 064	3 509 953	3 804 547	1,8	1,6	0,8
Gauteng	7 834 620	9 390 528	12 272 263	15 099 423	3,6	2,7	2,0
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 957	4 039 939	5 143 324	1,5	1,8	2,3
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 462	5 404 868	6 572 721	1,8	0,8	1,9
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	51 770 560	62 027 503	2,0	1,4	1,8

Source: Censuses 1996-2022

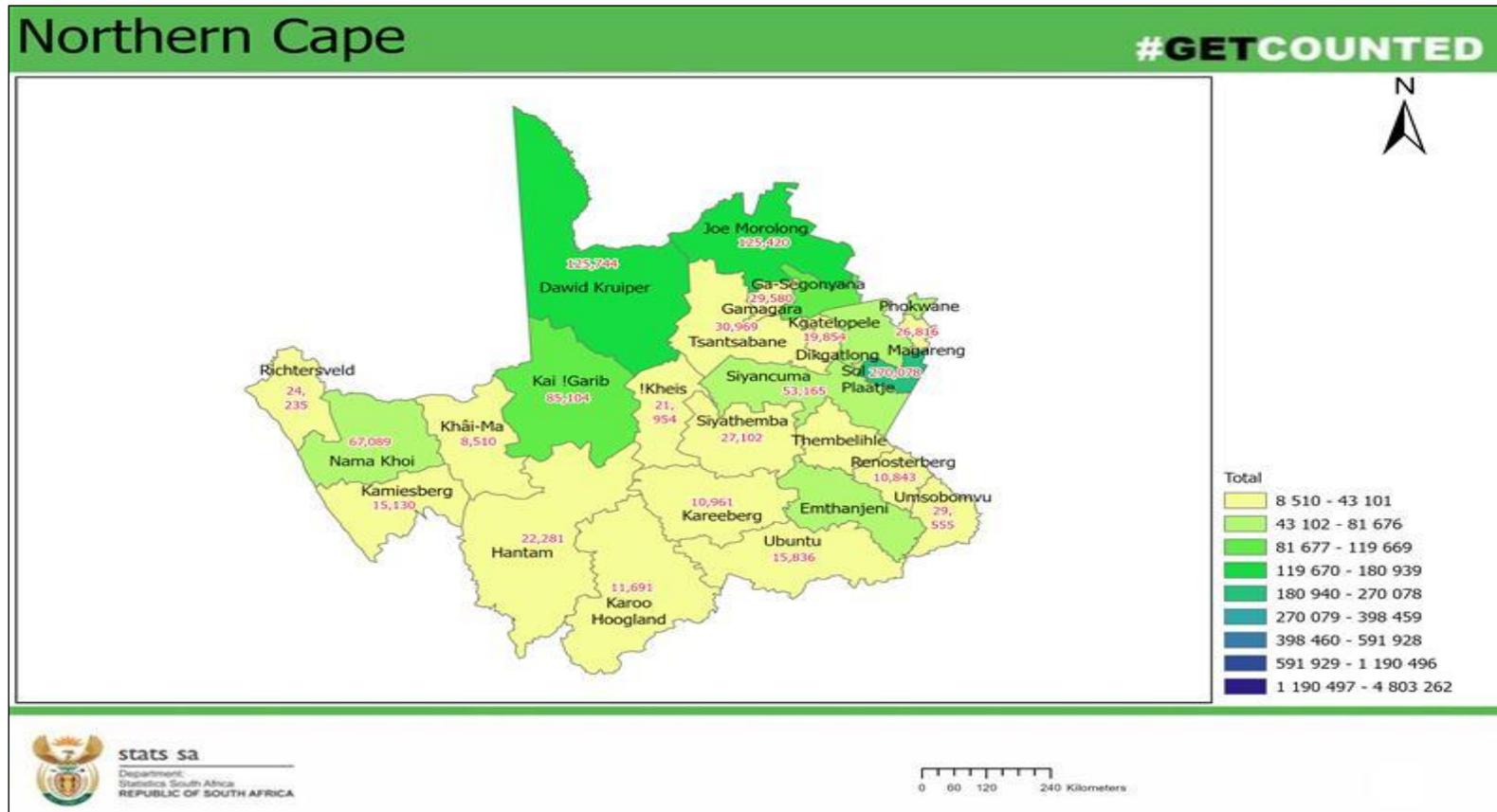
Table 2.1 shows the distribution of population by province across four censuses conducted in South Africa since 1996. The results indicate that the South African population grew from around 40 million in 1996 to 62 million in 2022. In the period between 1996 and 2022 the population size of Northern Cape grew from 1,0 million to 1,3 million. The population growth rate of Northern Cape province grew negatively between the period 1996 and 2001 by -0,4% and grew positively for two intercensal periods at 1,4% and 1,6% respectively. The Northern Cape population grew at a rate below the national annual growth rate in two intercensal periods of 1996-2001 and 2011-2022.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by district and local municipality, Census 2011–2022

Province/district/local municipality	Population		Growth Rate (2011-2022)
	Census 2011	Census 2022	
Northern Cape	1 145 861	1 355 945	1,6
John Taolo Gaetsewe	224 799	272 454	1,9
Joe Morolong	89 530	125 420	3,3
Ga-Segonyana	936 51	117 454	2,2
Gamagara	41 617	29 580	-3,3
Namakwa	115 842	148 935	2,4
Richtersveld	11 982	24 235	6,8
Nama Khoi	47 041	67 089	3,4
Kamiesberg	10 187	15 130	3,8
Hantam	21 671	22 281	0,3
Karoo Hoogland	12 514	11 691	-0,7
Khâi-Ma	12 446	8 510	-3,7
Pixley ka Seme	186 351	216 589	1,5
Ubuntu	18 601	15 836	-1,6
Umsobomvu	28 376	29 555	0,4
Emthanjeni	42 356	46 587	0,9
Kareeberg	11 673	10 961	-0,6
Renosterberg	10 978	10 843	-0,1
Thembelihle	15 701	2 2542	3,5
Siyathemba	21 591	27 102	2,2
Siyancuma	37 076	53 165	3,5
ZF Mgcawu	236 783	28 3624	1,8
Kai !Garib	65 869	85 104	2,5
!Kheis	16 637	21 954	2,7
Tsantsabane	35 093	30 969	-1,2
Kgatelopele	18 687	19 854	0,6
Dawid Kruiper	100 498	125 744	2,2
Frances Baard	382 086	434 343	1,2
Sol Plaatje	248 041	270 078	0,8
Dikgatlong	46 841	56 967	1,9
Magareng	24 204	26 816	1,0
Phokwane	63 000	80 481	2,4

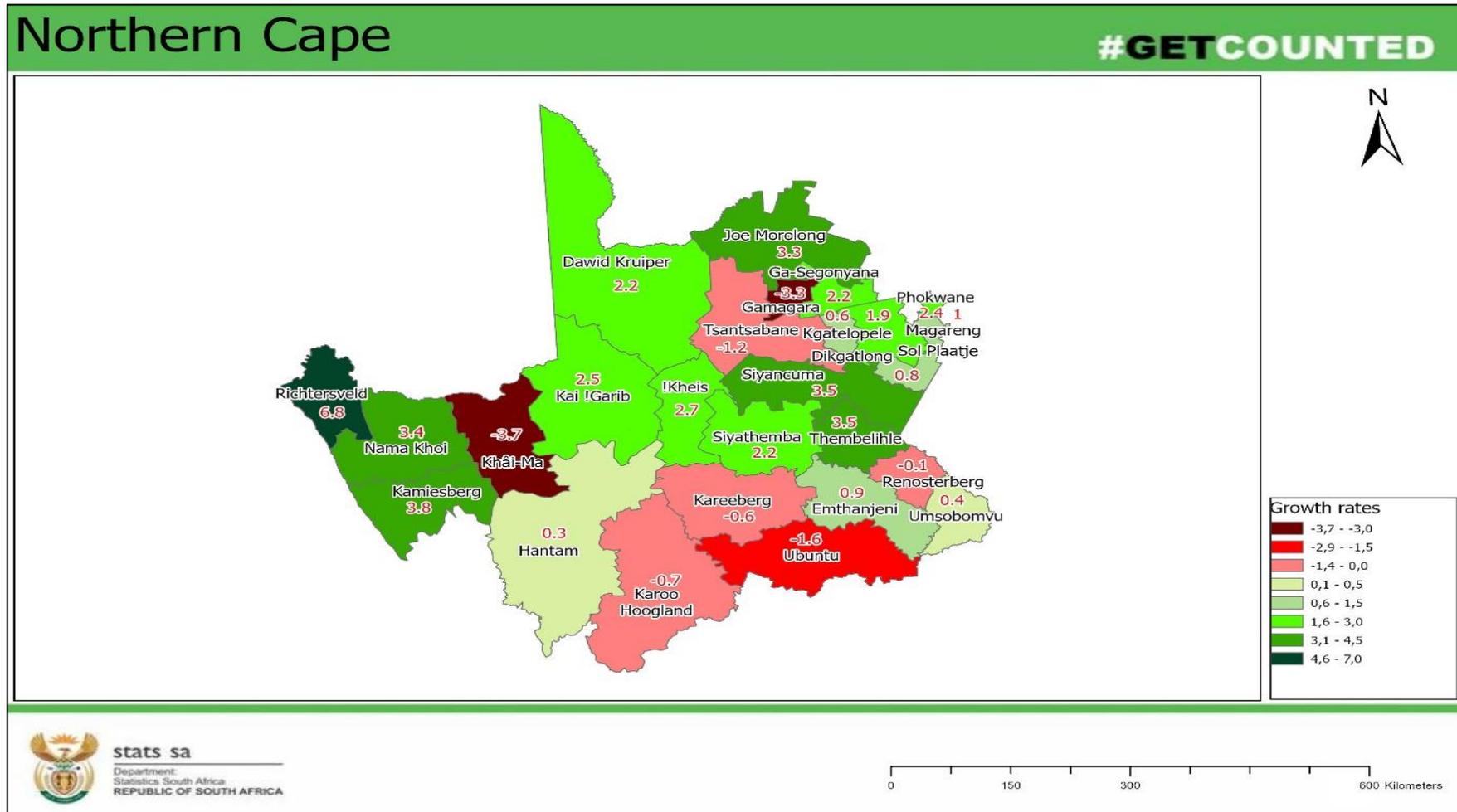
Source: Census 2011-2022

Map 1: Distribution of population by local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Map 2: Population Growth Rate by local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2011-2022

Table 2.2 and Map 2.1 shows Northern Cape's population distribution and population growth rate by, district and local municipality.

Results show that Namakwa (2,4%), John Taolo Gaetsewe (1,9%) and ZF Mgcawu (1,8%) grew at a rate higher than the provincial rate. Pixley ka Seme (1,5%) and Frances Baard (1,2%) had the lowest growth rate compared to other districts and the provincial average.

The local municipality profile further shows that Joe Morolong and Dawid Kruiper remained the most populous local municipalities in Northern Cape over the period 2011–2022. Results further show that Richtersveld (6,8%), Kamiesberg (3,8%), Nama Khoi (3,4%) and Joe Morolong (3,3%) grew at much higher rate as compared to the provincial rate. On the other hand, Khâi-Ma (-3,7%), Gamagara (-3,3%) and Ubuntu (-1,6%) recorded the highest negative population growth rates.

2.3 Population density

Population density refers to the number of people per square kilometre of land. It is the population to land area ratio. It refers to the average number of people occupying a specific area. It also depicts population concentration over a given land area.

Table 2.3: Population density by local municipality, Census 2011-2022

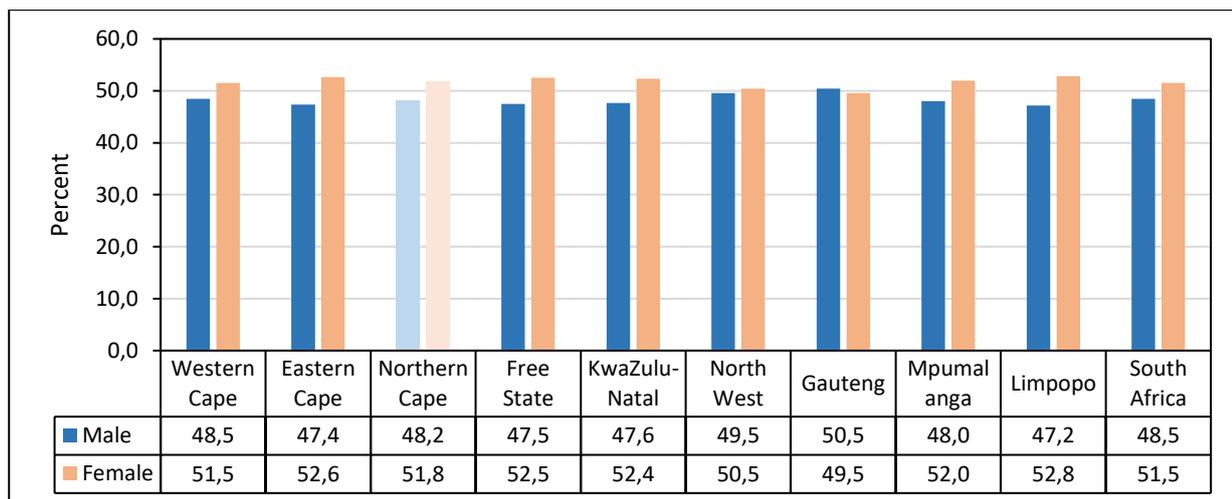
Local municipality	AREA KM ²	Population		Population density	
		2011	2022	2011	2022
Northern Cape	745 779	1 145 861	1 355 945	2	2
John Taolo Gaetsewe	27 323	224 799	272 454	8	10
Joe Morolong	20 180	89 530	125 420	4	6
Ga-Segonyana	4 495	93 651	117 454	21	26
Gamagara	2 648	41 617	29 580	16	11
Namakwa	126 836	115 842	148 935	1	1
Richtersveld	9 608	11 982	24 235	1	3
Nama Khoi	17 990	47 041	67 089	3	4
Kamiesberg	14 208	10 187	15 130	1	1
Hantam	39 085	21 671	22 281	1	1
Karoo Hoogland	30 230	12 514	11 691	0	0
Khâi-Ma	15 715	12 446	8 510	1	1
Pixley ka Seme	103 223	186 351	216 589	2	2
Ubuntu	20 393	18 601	15 836	1	1
Umsobomvu	6 813	28 376	29 555	4	4
Emthanjeni	13 472	42 356	46 587	3	3
Kareeberg	17 701	11 673	10 961	1	1
Renosterberg	5 529	10 978	10 843	2	2
Thembelihle	8 023	15 701	22 542	2	3
Siyathemba	14 704	21 591	27 102	1	2
Siyancuma	16 587	37 076	53 165	2	3
Z F Mgcawu	102 506	236 783	283 624	2	3
Kai !Garib	26 236	65 869	85 104	3	3
!Kheis	11 102	16 637	21 954	1	2
Tsantsabane	18 289	35 093	30 969	2	2
Kgatelopele	2 478	18 687	19 854	8	8
Dawid Kruiper	44 399	100 498	125 744	2	3
Frances Baard	13 002	382 086	434 343	29	33
Sol Plaatje	3 312	248 041	270 078	75	82
Dikgatlong	7 316	46 841	56 967	6	8
Magareng	1 546	24 204	26 816	16	17
Phokwane	828	63 000	80 481	76	97

Source: Censuses 2011-2022

Table 2.3 above shows the variations in population density by district and local municipality within the Northern Cape for Census 2011 and Census 2022. Northern Cape is the biggest province in terms of land area and the smallest with regards to population size, hence Northern Cape has a low population density of only 2 people per square kilometre for both Census years. The results show that Frances Baard district recorded the highest population density in both Census years, with 29 people per square kilometre in 2011 and 33 people per square kilometre in 2022, figures higher than the provincial average. Furthermore, results show that Phokwane and Sol Plaatjie local municipalities were the most densely populated compared to the rest of the local municipalities and the overall province. Although population density remained the same for most municipalities, there seemed to be an emerging upward trend over the period.

2.4 Age and sex structure

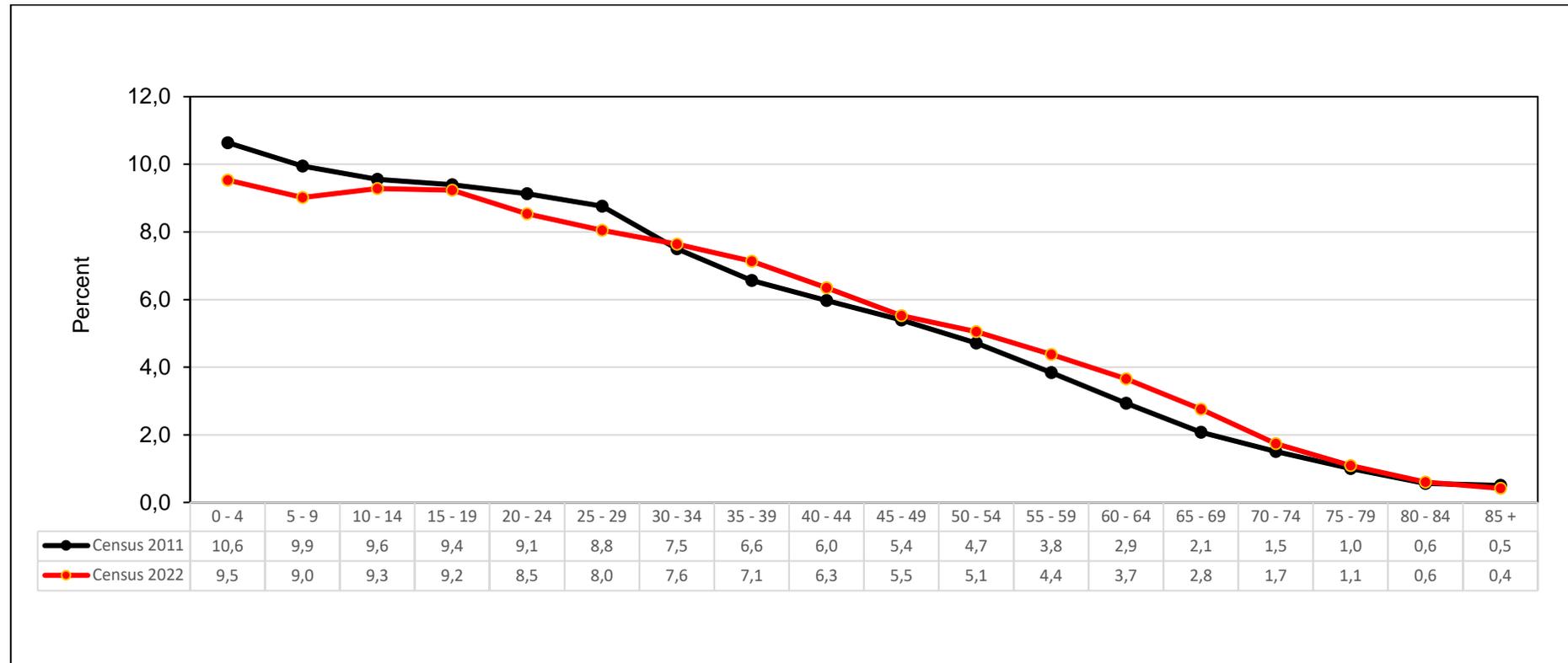
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by province and sex, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 2.2 shows the distribution of population by province and sex. The South African population has a higher share of females than males, with the proportions at 51,5% compared to 48,5% for males. Northern Cape depicts a similar pattern to that of South Africa with 48,2% males and 51,8% females.

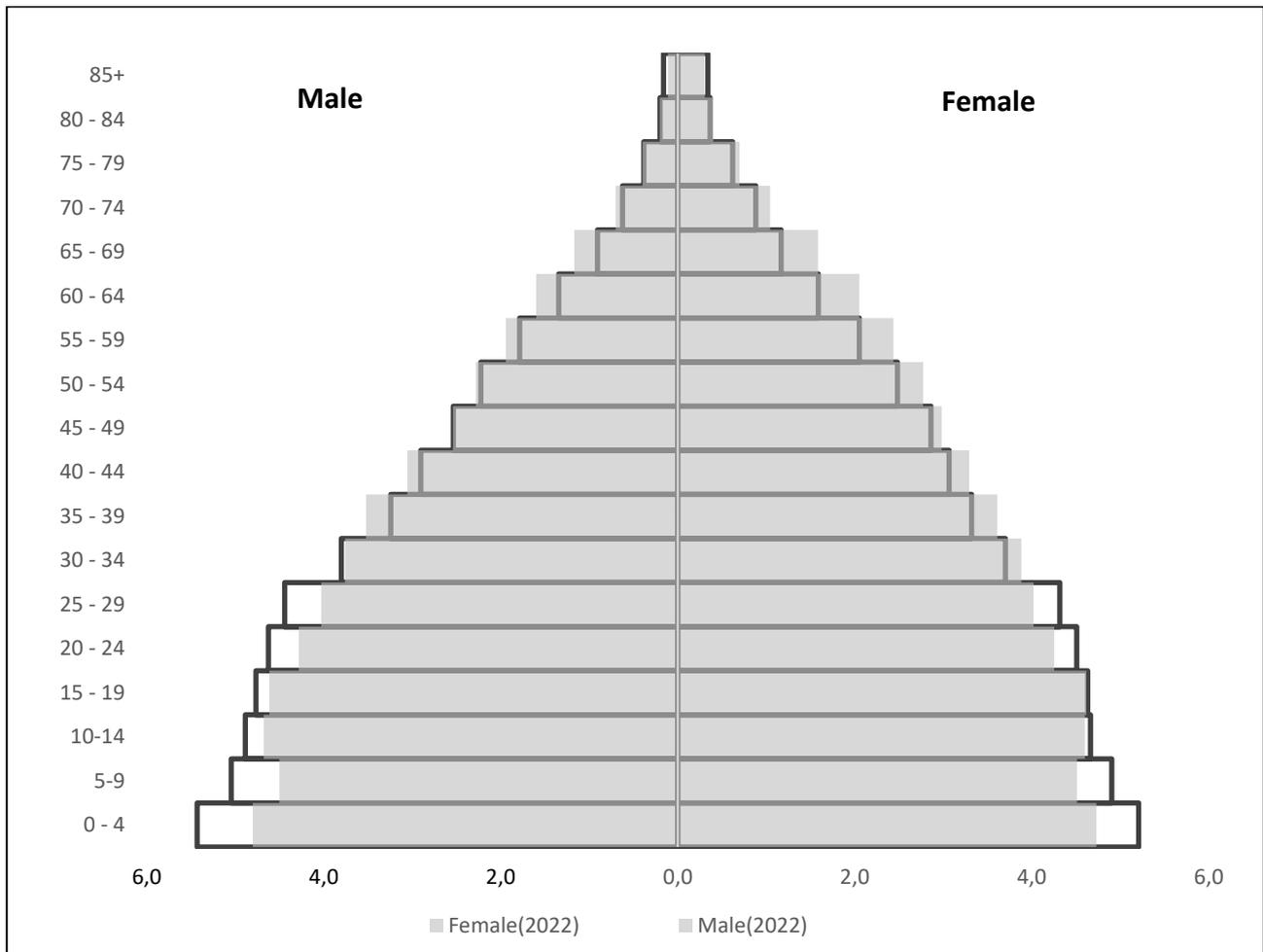
Figure 2-2: Percentage distribution of population by 5-year age groups, Census 2011- 2022



Source: Census 2011- 2022

Figure 2.3 shows the distribution of Northern Cape population by five-year age groups for Census 2011 and Census 2022. The figure shows a higher distribution of children as compared to the working age group and older persons, for both Census 2011 and Census 2022. Although the distribution of children is higher, a decrease from 10,6% in 2011 to 9,5% in 2022 can be observed for the age group 0–4. Similarly, a downward trend is also shown observed among the youth (15–34 years) which may be attributed to a higher number of the youth moving to other provinces either for school or for employment opportunities.

Figure 2.3: Northern Cape population pyramid, Censuses 2011 (transparent) & 2022(grey shaded)



Source: Census 2011–2022

Figure 2.4 represents a population pyramid of the Northern Cape for both Census 2011 and Census 2022. The pyramid showing the age and sex structure for 2011 is transparent and the one for 2022 is shaded in grey. A Population Pyramid is a visual representation of a population’s distribution. The pyramid’s shape indicates the population's age structure. The age structure of a population is determined by its fertility and mortality rates. The population pyramid can provide information about a country's degree of development as well as projections for demographic transitions.

In figure 2.4 it can be observed that both population pyramids for 2011 and 2022 have the shape of an expansive pyramid which is typical for developing countries. The population shows a decrease for both males and females on age groups 0–4 and 5–9 for both Census 2011 and Census 2022. For age group 10–14 and age group 15–19, the pyramid shows a decrease in males and an increase for females. Furthermore, it can be observed that there has been an increase for both male and females amongst the youth and the elderly in 2022 as compared to 2011.

Table 2.4: Distribution of population by district, local municipality and functional age groups, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Broad Age group							
	0 - 14		15 - 64		65+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	377 333	27,8	888 824	65,6	89 707	6,6	1 355 863	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	85 612	31,4	171 315	62,9	15 513	5,7	272 440	100
Joe Morolong	43 665	34,8	72 785	58,0	8 965	7,1	125 415	100
Ga-Segonyana	34 711	29,6	77 399	65,9	5 338	4,5	117 448	100
Gamagara	7 237	24,5	21 130	71,4	1 210	4,1	29 577	100
Namakwa	34 347	23,1	100 395	67,4	14 190	9,5	148 932	100
Richtersveld	5 848	24,1	16 705	68,9	1 681	6,9	24 235	100
Nama Khoi	14 348	21,4	45 728	68,2	7 012	10,5	67 088	100
Kamiesberg	3 380	22,3	9 981	66,0	1 769	11,7	15 130	100
Hantam	5 664	25,4	14 544	65,3	2 071	9,3	22 279	100
Karoo Hoogland	2 982	25,5	7 570	64,8	1 139	9,7	11 691	100
Khâi-Ma	2 126	25,0	5 866	68,9	517	6,1	8 510	100
Pixley ka Seme	61 855	28,6	140 249	64,8	14 475	6,7	216 579	100
Ubuntu	4 647	29,3	10 154	64,1	1 034	6,5	15 836	100
Umsobomvu	8 514	28,8	19 051	64,5	1 990	6,7	29 555	100
Emthanjeni	13 570	29,1	30 182	64,8	2 835	6,1	46 587	100
Kareeberg	3 154	28,8	6 915	63,1	892	8,1	10 961	100
Renosterberg	2 517	23,2	7 334	67,6	993	9,2	10 843	100
Thembelihle	6 584	29,2	14 150	62,8	1 808	8,0	22 542	100
Siyathemba	7 314	27,0	18 027	66,5	1 751	6,5	27 092	100
Siyancuma	15 555	29,3	34 437	64,8	3 173	6,0	53 165	100
ZF Mgcawu	75 940	26,8	191 001	67,3	16 678	5,9	283 619	100
Kai !Garib	21 270	25,0	58 984	69,3	4 849	5,7	85 103	100
!Kheis	6 763	30,8	13 942	63,5	1 249	5,7	21 954	100
Tsantsabane	6 647	21,5	22 375	72,3	1 946	6,3	30 968	100
Kgatelopele	5 287	26,6	13 533	68,2	1 033	5,2	19 854	100
Dawid Kruiper	35 973	28,6	82 167	65,3	7 600	6,0	125 741	100
Frances Baard	119 578	27,5	285 863	65,8	28 851	6,6	434 293	100
Sol Plaatje	71 529	26,5	180 333	66,8	18 199	6,7	270 061	100
Dikgatlong	16 642	29,2	36 932	64,9	3 361	5,9	56 935	100
Magareng	7 319	27,3	17 445	65,1	2 051	7,6	26 815	100
Phokwane	24 089	29,9	51 153	63,6	5 240	6,5	80 481	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.4 above, shows the distribution of population by district, local municipality and broad age groups for the Census 2022. Population distribution by functional age groups is crucial for national, provincial, and district-level planning. Table 2.4 shows that 65,5% of the Northern Cape's population is of working age (15–64) whilst children aged 0–14 years constituted 27,8% and older persons 6,6%. When it comes to districts, the results showed that Namakwa (67,5%) and ZF Mgcawu (67,3%)

had highest proportion of the working age group which is almost similar to the provincial average. Namakwa (9,5%) had the highest proportion of the population aged 65 years and older.

For local municipalities, Kamiesberg (11,7%) and Nama Khoi (10,5%) recorded higher proportion of elderly persons. While Gamagara local municipality had the least elderly (65 years and above) persons 4,1. Higher proportions of children (0-14 years) were noted in Joe Morolong and !Kheis 34,8% and 30,8% respectively.

Dependency ratio

This indicator compares the number of dependents (children aged 0–14 and older persons aged 65 and older) to persons who are economically active (working population 15–64). The dependency ratio represents the socio-economic burden that the working age population must bear.

Table 2.5: Dependency ratio by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

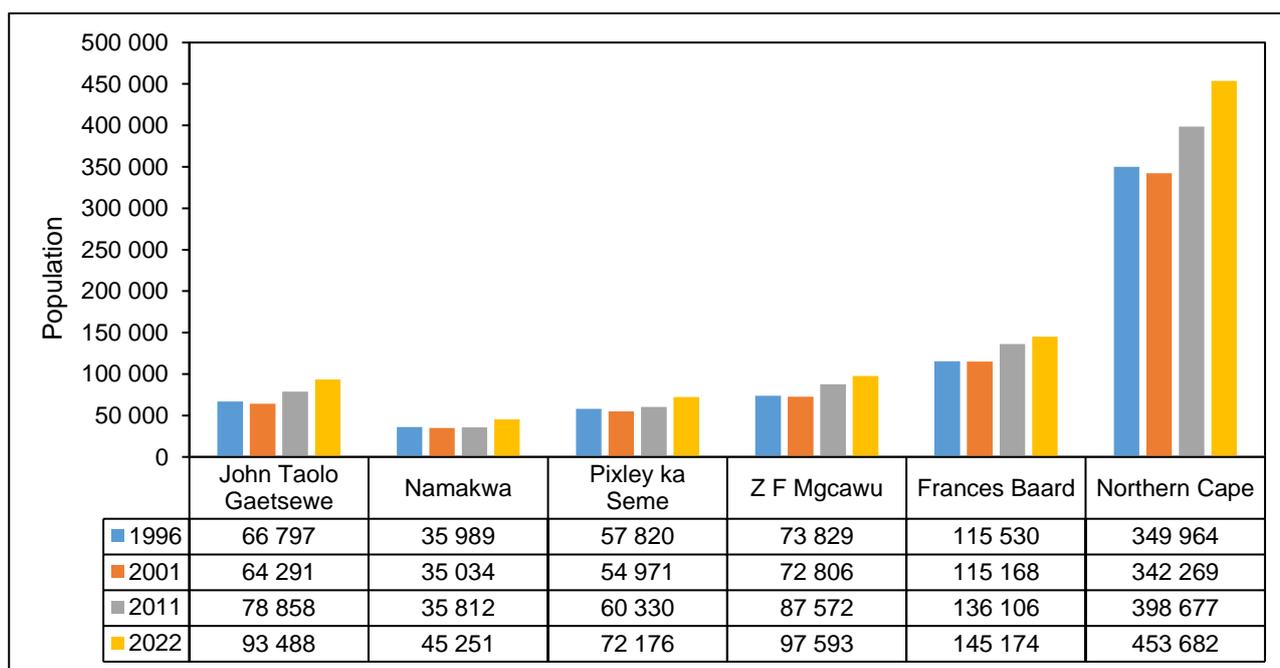
District and local municipality	Total Dependency Ratio per 100 (15-64)	
	2011	2022
Northern Cape	55,7	52,5
John Taolo Gaetsewe	63,3	59
Joe Morolong	84,6	72,3
Ga-Segonyana	58,1	51,7
Gamagara	39,0	40
Namakwa	51,2	48,3
Richtersveld	42,5	45,1
Nama Khoi	49,4	46,7
Kamiesberg	57,9	51,6
Hantam	55,5	53,2
Karoo Hoogland	60,7	54,4
Khai-Ma	45,7	45,1
Pixley ka Seme	60,4	54,4
Ubuntu	63,5	55,9
Umsobomvu	59,3	55,1
Emthanjeni	60,1	54,4
Kareeberg	59,9	58,5
Renosterberg	64,0	47,9
Thembelihle	59,3	59,3
Siyathemba	58,2	50,3
Siyancuma	60,8	54,4
ZF Mgcawu	50,5	48,5
Kai !Garib	41,9	44,3
!Kheis	65,9	57,5
Tsantsabane	47,8	38,4
Kgatelopele	50,6	46,7
Dawid Kruiper	55,3	53
Frances Baard	54,1	51,9
Sol Plaatje	51,0	49,8
Dikgatlong	58,5	54,2
Magareng	60,7	53,7
Phokwane	61,5	57,3

Source: Census 2011-2022

Table 2.5 shows the dependency ratio of Northern Cape by district and local municipality for the Census 2011 and 2022. The dependency ratio shows a slight decline from 55,7 in 2011 to 52,5 in 2022. However, the district and local municipality profiles showed variations over the same period. Among districts, Pixley ka Seme showed the highest decline in dependency ratio (from 60,4 in 2011 to 54,4 in 2022) whilst ZF Mgcawu and Frances Baard districts recorded the lowest decline in dependency ratios.

Looking at the local municipality profile, generally, most local municipalities recorded downward trend in dependency ratios from census 2011 to 2022. For the both years 2011 and 2022 Joe Morolong local municipality had the highest dependency ratios from 84,6 (2011) to 72,3 (2022) per 100 population. While !Kheis had the second highest dependency ratio in 2011 of 65,9 per 100 population but this declined to 57,5 dependency per 100 population in 2022. The second highest local municipality in 2022 was Thembelihle local municipality with 59,3 per 100 population.

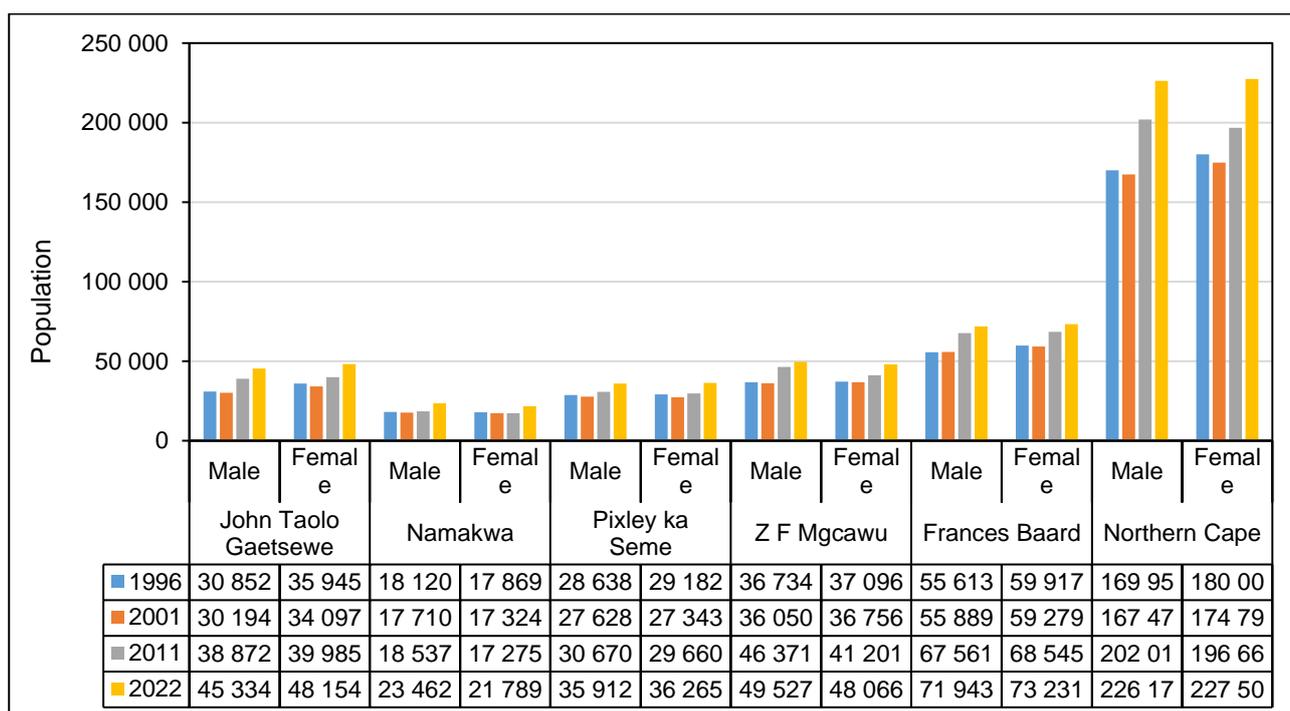
Figure 2.4: Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by district, Census 1996-2022



Source: Census 1996-2022

Figure 2.5 above illustrates the number of youth in Northern Cape and in the district municipalities from 1996 to 2022. The number of youth in the province increased from 349 964 in 1996 to 453 682 in the year 2022. However, there was slight decline in the number of youth between the period 1996 and 2001 in Northern Cape. This decline is noted in all districts in the province. Frances Baard recorded the largest number of youth in the province from 2001 to 2022, whilst Namakwa has the lowest number of youth in the province for all the years compared to other districts.

Figure 2-5: Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by sex and district, Census 1996-2022



Source: Census 1996-2022

A distribution of youth in the Northern Cape by sex from 1996 to 2022 is presented in Figure 2.6 above. The Northern Cape had more female youth than males in all the years 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022. In 1996 there were 180 009 female youths compared to 169 955 males. The number of both male and female youth dropped from 1996 to 2001 in the province and this pattern is noted in all the districts. The district profile further showed that Namakwa was the only district that recorded more male youth compared to females in all four censuses.

2.5 Sex ratio

Table 2.6: Sex ratio by province, Censuses 1996–2022

Province	Census year			
	1996	2001	2011	2022
Western Cape	96	94	96	94
Eastern Cape	86	86	89	90
Northern Cape	95	94	97	93
Free State	97	92	94	90
KwaZulu-Natal	88	88	91	91
North West	98	99	103	98
Gauteng	104	101	102	102
Mpumalanga	93	91	96	92
Limpopo	85	83	88	89
South Africa	93	92	95	94

Sources: Censuses 1996-2022

Table 2.6 shows the sex ratio of South Africa by province for Census 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022. The sex ratio of South Africa has been fluctuating since 1996 up to 2022. In 1996, the sex ratio was 93 males per 100 females; it then decreased to 92 in 2001, 95 in 2011 and 94 in 2022. For Northern Cape, the same fluctuating trend is observed. In 1996 and 2001, the sex ratio of Northern Cape was 95 and 94 respectively. In 2011, the sex ratio of Northern Cape increased to 97 and then decreased to 93 males per 100 of females.

Table 2.7: Sex ratios by district and local municipality, Census 2011- 2022

District & municipalities	Sex ratio	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Northern Cape	97	93
John Taolo Gaetsewe	94	90
Joe Morolong	85	86
Ga-Segonyana	92	92
Gamagara	120	100
Namakwa	101	96
Richtersveld	111	103
Nama Khoi	97	94
Kamiesberg	102	97
Hantam	100	91
Karoo Hoogland	99	95
Khâi-Ma	111	109
Pixley ka Seme	98	93
Ubuntu	98	94
Umsobomvu	93	89
Emthanjeni	96	92
Kareeberg	97	86
Renosterberg	96	90
Thembelihle	103	92
Siyathemba	99	99
Siyancuma	100	96
Z F Mgcawu	103	95
Kai !Garib	109	98
!Kheis	102	95
Tsantsabane	110	102
Kgatelopele	103	98
Dawid Kruiper	98	91
Frances Baard	94	92
Sol Plaatje	94	92
Dikgatlong	97	93
Magareng	94	92
Phokwane	94	91

Source: Census 2011-2022

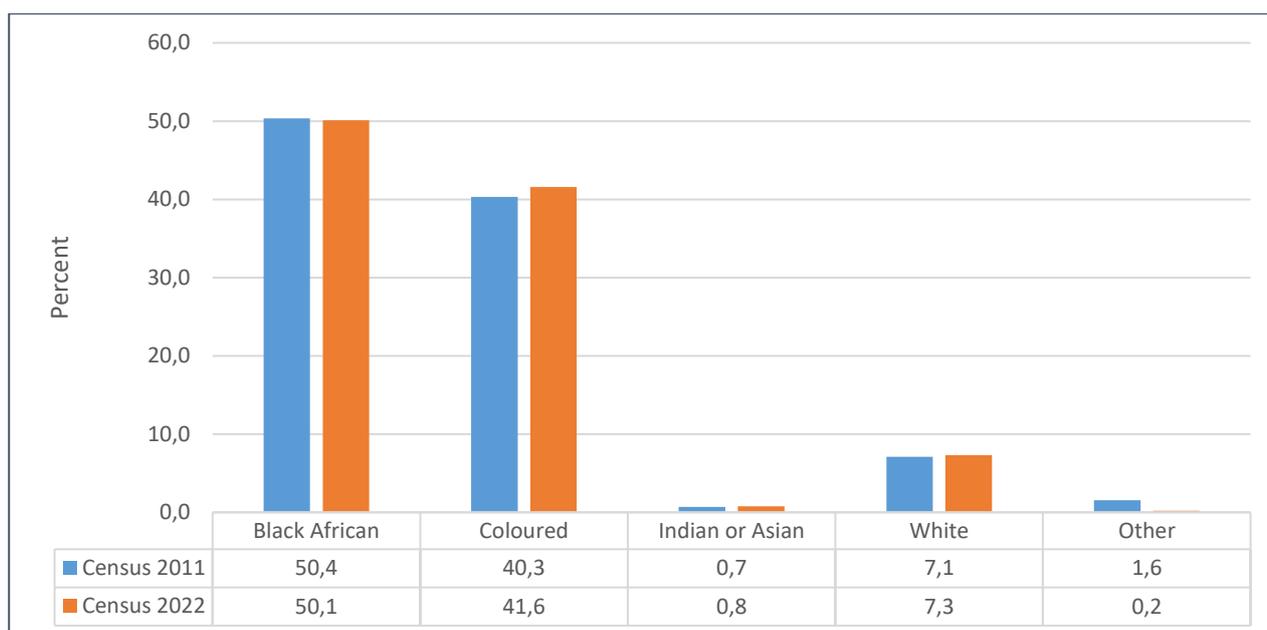
Table 2.7 above show the sex ratio of Northern Cape by district and local municipalities for Census 2011 and 2022. The results show that for Census 2011, the Northern Cape had 97 males per 100 of females and decreased to 93 males per 100 females in 2022.

Looking at districts for the Census 2011, ZF Mgcawu and Namakwa had a sex ratio of 103 and 101 respectively. The sex ratio of both these districts was higher than that of the province, meaning that there were more males than females in ZF Mgcawu and Namakwa in 2011. In 2022, the same trend is observed for districts with Namakwa (96) and ZF Mgcawu (95) having the highest sex ratio for all districts and the province as well.

The majority of local municipalities show a very different trend compared to the district and provincial trends. Richtersveld (111), Khai-Ma (111), and Tsantsabane (110) are some of the districts that had a sex ratio of more than 100 in Census 2011. The sex ratio in these districts was way above the provincial average. Joe Morolong had a sex ratio of 85 males per 100 of females, making it the lowest across all local municipalities and lower than the provincial sex ratio for 2011. For Census 2022, Khai-Ma (109), Richtersveld (103) and Tsantsabane (102) local municipalities recorded sex ratios above 100, depicting male excess and the figures were higher than the provincial average.

2.6 Population group

Figure 2-6: Percentage distribution of population by population group, Census 2011- 2022



Source: Census 2011-2022

Figure 2.7 describes population group dynamics over the period 2011–2022 in the province. The results showed that half of the population in Northern Cape province was black African for both 2011 and 2022 with 50,4 and 50,1% respectively whilst the coloured population group constituted 40,3% in 2011 and 41,6% in 2022. The white population group is the third largest, with slight increase from 7,1% in 2011 to 7,3% in 2022. The Indian/Asian population accounted for the least proportion in 2011 and 2022 with 0,7% and 0,8% respectively.

Table 2.8: Distribution of population by population group, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District and Municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	679 383	50,1	563 605	41,6	10 824	0,8	99 150	7,3	2 667	0,2	1 355 629	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	244 363	89,7	17 826	6,5	1 340	0,5	8 808	3,2	68	0,0	272 405	100
Joe Morolong	122 327	97,5	1 700	1,4	566	0,5	787	0,6	30	0,0	125 410	100
Ga-Segonyana	108 373	92,3	6 116	5,2	458	0,4	2 455	2,1	20	0,0	117 421	100
Gamagara	13 663	46,2	10 010	33,8	316	1,1	5 566	18,8	19	0,1	29 574	100
Namakwa	8 792	5,9	127 288	85,5	960	0,6	11 186	7,5	631	0,4	148 856	100
Richtersveld	3 538	14,6	17 730	73,2	245	1,0	2 557	10,6	165	0,7	24 235	100
Nama Khoi	3 246	4,8	59 646	88,9	390	0,6	3 503	5,2	279	0,4	67 064	100
Kamiesberg	656	4,3	13 357	88,3	92	0,6	877	5,8	143	0,9	15 125	100
Hantam	321	1,4	19 471	87,6	68	0,3	2 345	10,5	29	0,1	22 233	100
Karoo Hoogland	274	2,3	9 801	83,8	109	0,9	1 502	12,8	5	0,0	11 691	100
Khâi-Ma	757	8,9	7 284	85,6	55	0,6	402	4,7	11	0,1	8 509	100
Pixley ka Seme	64 461	29,8	128 789	59,5	1 696	0,8	21 436	9,9	185	0,1	216 566	100
Ubuntu	3 253	20,5	11 085	70,0	135	0,9	1 350	8,5	10	0,1	15 833	100
Umsobomvu	18 549	62,8	9 307	31,5	162	0,5	1 523	5,2	13	0,0	29 555	100
Emthanjeni	14 884	32,0	27 905	59,9	357	0,8	3 421	7,3	17	0,0	46 585	100
Kareeberg	398	3,6	9 471	86,4	77	0,7	1 010	9,2	4	0,0	10 960	100
Renosterberg	3 124	28,8	6 142	56,7	119	1,1	1 454	13,4	2	0,0	10 840	100
Thembelihle	2 744	12,2	15 172	67,3	166	0,7	4 433	19,7	25	0,1	22 539	100
Siyathemba	5 348	19,7	18 762	69,2	287	1,1	2 689	9,9	9	0,0	27 095	100
Siyancuma	16 161	30,4	30 946	58,2	393	0,7	5 556	10,5	105	0,2	53 161	100
Z F Mgcawu	70 605	24,9	187 887	66,3	2 320	0,8	21 604	7,6	1 179	0,4	283 595	100
Kai !Garib	15 897	18,7	61 458	72,2	1 005	1,2	6 134	7,2	589	0,7	85 084	100
!Kheis	985	4,5	19 777	90,1	127	0,6	1 026	4,7	39	0,2	21 954	100
Tsantsabane	19 467	62,9	9 797	31,6	186	0,6	1 503	4,9	14	0,0	30 968	100
Kgatelopele	9 464	47,7	7 945	40,0	134	0,7	2 297	11,6	12	0,1	19 853	100
Dawid Kruiper	24 791	19,7	88 909	70,7	868	0,7	10 644	8,5	525	0,4	125 737	100
Frances Baard	291 162	67,1	101 815	23,4	4 510	1,0	36 116	8,3	604	0,1	434 207	100
Sol Plaatje	167 313	62,0	75 401	27,9	3 426	1,3	23 471	8,7	414	0,2	270 025	100
Dikgatlong	37 982	66,8	15 717	27,6	386	0,7	2 685	4,7	131	0,2	56 901	100
Magareng	19 927	74,3	3 800	14,2	298	1,1	2 784	10,4	6	0,0	26 815	100
Phokwane	65 940	81,9	6 896	8,6	400	0,5	7 177	8,9	52	0,1	80 465	100

Source: Census 2022

According to Table 2.8, there were diverse variations in population group at district level. Namakwa and ZF Mgcawu districts recorded the highest proportion of coloured population (85,5% and 66,3% respectively). Conversely, the black African population was dominant in John Taolo Gaetsewe (89,7%) and Frances Baard (67,1%) districts.

There were significant variations in population group at local municipality level. Nine in ten persons in Morolong (97,5%) and Ga-Segonyana (92,3%) were black Africans and these figures were higher than the provincial average. The lowest proportion of black Africans was observed in Hantam (1,4%) and Kareeberg (3,6%) local municipalities. On the other hand, coloureds were dominant in !Kheis (90,1%) and Nama Khoi (88,9%). In Gamagara and Thembelihle local municipalities, the white population group constituted almost a fifth (18,8%).

2.7 Marital status

The question on marital status is a common one in population censuses. Demographers and social scientists use indicators from this question to understand changing patterns in marriage, cohabitation, divorce and separation, key factors in household composition and their influence on a number of key demographic indicators such as fertility. Marital status data are also required for measuring the effects of policies and programs that focus on the well-being of families.

Table 2.9: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District and Municipality	Legally married (including customary, traditional, religious, etc.)		Living together like husband and wife/partners		Divorced		Separated, but still legally married		Widowed		Never married		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	240 920	23,1	93 845	9,0	18 415	1,8	5 648	0,5	52 357	5,0	630 091	60,5	1 041 276	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	40 029	20,0	11 522	5,8	1 869	0,9	686	0,3	7 223	3,6	138 716	69,3	200 045	100
Joe Morolong	14 020	15,8	3 441	3,9	530	0,6	312	0,4	3 446	3,9	66 870	75,5	88 619	100
Ga-Segonyana	18 109	20,5	6 127	6,9	944	1,1	312	0,4	3 072	3,5	59 729	67,6	88 293	100
Gamagara	7 900	34,2	1 954	8,4	395	1,7	62	0,3	705	3,0	12 116	52,4	23 132	100
Namakwa	34 191	28,5	8 412	7,0	3 019	2,5	819	0,7	8 255	6,9	65 349	54,4	120 044	100
Richtersveld	5 757	29,8	1 380	7,1	490	2,5	101	0,5	991	5,1	10 615	54,9	19 333	100
Nama Khoi	16 656	30,2	2 485	4,5	1 665	3,0	414	0,7	4 143	7,5	29 844	54,1	55 207	100
Kamiesberg	2 901	23,7	695	5,7	283	2,3	55	0,4	958	7,8	7 367	60,1	12 259	100
Hantam	4 956	28,3	1 954	11,2	323	1,8	154	0,9	1 187	6,8	8 939	51,0	17 513	100
Karoo Hoogland	2 216	24,3	1 459	16,0	166	1,8	42	0,5	632	6,9	4 603	50,5	9 119	100
Khâi-Ma	1 705	25,8	439	6,6	92	1,4	52	0,8	343	5,2	3 981	60,2	6 612	100

District and Municipality	Legally married (including customary, traditional, religious, etc.)		Living together like husband and wife/partners		Divorced		Separated, but still legally married		Widowed		Never married		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pixley ka Seme	37 942	23,0	18 936	11,5	2 803	1,7	702	0,4	8 893	5,4	96 017	58,1	165 293	100
Ubuntu	2 589	22,2	1 544	13,3	160	1,4	35	0,3	640	5,5	6 671	57,3	11 639	100
Umsobomvu	4 691	20,5	2 118	9,3	387	1,7	106	0,5	1 272	5,6	14 266	62,5	22 841	100
Emthanjeni	7 665	21,6	3 162	8,9	621	1,7	147	0,4	2 000	5,6	21 941	61,7	35 537	100
Kareeberg	1 910	23,0	1 181	14,2	145	1,7	47	0,6	539	6,5	4 496	54,0	8 319	100
Renosterberg	2 218	25,3	1 060	12,1	207	2,4	51	0,6	536	6,1	4 689	53,5	8 761	100
Thembelihle	4 780	28,0	2 204	12,9	394	2,3	65	0,4	894	5,2	8 719	51,1	17 057	100
Siyathemba	4 854	23,2	2 235	10,7	302	1,4	84	0,4	1 137	5,4	12 344	58,9	20 955	100
Siyancuma	9 234	23,0	5 431	13,5	587	1,5	166	0,4	1 875	4,7	22 891	57,0	40 183	100
Z F Mgcau	52 087	23,6	22 602	10,2	3 606	1,6	1 188	0,5	11 851	5,4	129 480	58,6	220 814	100
Kai !Garib	14 578	21,6	7 844	11,6	984	1,5	296	0,4	3 448	5,1	40 425	59,8	67 575	100
!Kheis	3 439	21,1	1 755	10,7	103	0,6	114	0,7	877	5,4	10 044	61,5	16 332	100
Tsantsabane	6 096	23,8	2 771	10,8	371	1,4	96	0,4	1 309	5,1	15 012	58,5	25 655	100
Kgatelopele	4 422	28,9	1 527	10,0	265	1,7	104	0,7	752	4,9	8 250	53,8	15 321	100
Dawid Kruiper	23 553	24,6	8 705	9,1	1 883	2,0	578	0,6	5 465	5,7	55 749	58,1	95 932	100
Frances Baard	76 672	22,9	32 373	9,7	7 117	2,1	2 253	0,7	16 136	4,8	200 530	59,8	335 081	100
Sol Plaatje	51 698	24,5	18 885	9,0	5 549	2,6	1 591	0,8	10 716	5,1	122 358	58,0	210 797	100
Dikgatlong	8 583	20,1	5 377	12,6	467	1,1	248	0,6	1 808	4,2	26 296	61,5	42 779	100
Magareng	4 327	20,7	1 647	7,9	347	1,7	127	0,6	1 032	4,9	13 397	64,2	20 877	100
Phokwane	12 064	19,9	6 464	10,7	755	1,2	287	0,5	2 580	4,3	38 479	63,5	60 628	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.9 above shows results for the Census 2022 on the distribution of population aged 12 years and older in Northern Cape by district, local municipality and marital status. At the provincial level, 60,5% of the population reported to have never been married whilst 23,1% reported that they were legally married. The proportion of persons who were divorced was 1,8% and 5,0% of the population reported widowed as their marital status. The proportions of persons separated but still legally married was the least compared to other marital statuses in Northern Cape.

Marital status at district level showed a similar pattern to that of provincial level where proportions of those never married were higher compared to other marital status categories. For persons never married, John Taolo Gaetsewe (69,3%) had the highest proportions followed by Frances Baard (59,8%) and ZF Mgcawu (58,6%). For those married, Namakwa district had higher proportion 28,5% followed by ZF Mgcawu with 23,6%. Population living together as husband and wife was mostly in Pixley ka Seme 11,5% followed by ZF Mgcawu with 10,2%.

Joe Morolong local municipality had the highest proportion (75,5%) of never married population and this figure was higher than the district and provincial averages. Both Nama Khoi and Richtersveld local municipalities recorded about a third of legally married persons and both are in the Namakwa district municipality. Nama Khoi and Sol Plaatjie local municipalities recorded about 3% divorced persons, a percentage slightly higher than the district and provincial averages. Karoo Hoogland local municipality recorded 16% of persons living together.

Table 1.1 and 1.2 (see annexures) show crude marriage and divorce rates per 1000 persons, for census 2011 and 2022 at the provincial, district and local municipality. Marriage rate increased from 216 in 2011 to 230 marriages per 1000 population in the year 2022 and divorces also increased from 11 to 18 divorces per 1000 population over the same period.

District municipalities in the Northern Cape showed a similar increasing trend for both marriage and divorce rates from 2011 to 2022. Namakwa district municipality had the highest marriage and divorce rates compared to other districts in the province whilst John Taolo Gaetsewe recorded the lowest marriage and divorce rates.

However, the trend is slightly different for crude marriage rates at local municipal level. In 2022, the highest marriage rate was recorded in Gamagara local municipality with 338 per 1000 of the population, a figure higher than other local municipalities, district and provincial rates. While Thembelihle local municipality recorded the highest increase in marriage rate (from 223 in 2011 to 279 marriages per 1000 population in 2022), Kamiesberg, Karoo Hoogland and Kareeberg local municipalities recorded a decline in crude marriage rates between 2011 and 2022. Over the same

period, Nama Khoi local municipality recorded the highest increase in divorce rate from 17 to 30 divorces per 1000 population.

2.8 Language

South Africa is a multilingual society with 12 official languages, sign language being the latest promulgated 12th official language in July 2023. In all four South African censuses, question on languages spoken at households have been included. In Census 2022, one question on language spoken at home was asked. The question was not asking about mother tongue but rather about the language most spoken by each member of the household with the other household members. Other languages included in the census questionnaire were Shona, Chichewa/Chewa and Nyanja/Chinyanja, which are mostly spoken in neighbouring Zimbabwe, and Portuguese, which is predominantly spoken in Mozambique. Their inclusion was informed by the findings from tests and the pilot census, which indicated that there were a significant number of people who speak these languages in the country.

The importance of this question in a census was is to provide information that informs planners, policy-makers and researchers on language dynamics. Information is required for planning purposes including development of educational curriculum in various languages as well as determining extent of growth and preservation of particular languages in a locality.

Table 2.10: Distribution of population aged one year and older by language most often spoken in the household, Census 2011-2022

Language	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	593 965	53,8	696 918	54,6
English	37 084	3,4	30 459	2,4
IsiNdebele	5 848	0,5	487	0,0
IsiXhosa	58 982	5,3	57 221	4,5
IsiZulu	8 265	0,7	4 225	0,3
Sepedi	2 353	0,2	1 401	0,1
Sesotho	13 830	1,3	15 535	1,2
Setswana	364 121	33,0	455 318	35,7
Sign language	3 813	0,3	226	0,0
Siswati	616	0,1	339	0,0
Tshivenda	1 057	0,1	646	0,1
Xitsonga	1 181	0,1	903	0,1
Khoi, Nama and San languages			2 111	0,2
Shona			5 328	0,4
Chichewa/Chewa/Nyanja/Chinyanja			728	0,1
Portuguese			868	0,1
Other	11 996	1,1	4 089	0,3
Total	1 103 111	100	1 276 804	100

Source: Census 2022

Note: Unspecified and not applicable are not included

Table 2.10 above shows language dynamics in Northern Cape. The results show that more than half of the population in Northern Cape speak Afrikaans in both Census 2011 and 2022 (53,8% and 54,6% respectively) followed by Setswana speakers at 33,0% in 2011 and 35,7% in 2022. The results are indicative of upward trend in persons speaking Afrikaans and Setswana over the period 2011–2022.

2.9 Religion

Table 2.11: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, Census 2022

Main religious affiliation	N	%
Christianity	1 272 484	97,8
Islam	10 114	0,8
Traditional African Religion (e.g. ancestral, tribal, animist, etc)	8 758	0,7
Hinduism	645	0,0
Buddhism	131	0,0
Bahaism	74	0,0
Judaism	137	0,0
Atheism	315	0,0
Agnosticism	196	0,0
No religious affiliation/belief	3 878	0,3
Other	4 909	0,4
Total	1 301 640	100

Source: Census 2022

The results in Table 2.11 shows the distribution of population in Northern Cape by religious affiliation. It is noted that Christianity is the dominant religion in the province (97,8%) followed by Islam at 0,8% and Traditional African Religion (0,7%).

2.10 Conclusion

The Northern Cape remained the least populous province in South Africa between 1996 and 2022 despite being the biggest in land area, with population density of 2 people per square kilometre for both census years. Although the province recorded negative population growth rate (-0,4) for the intercensal period 1996–2001, the latest findings showed a reverse picture for the 2011–2022 intercensal period, where the province recorded a positive population growth rate of 1,6%.

Population sex structure showed that the majority of the population within Northern Cape were females as compared to males. The age structure on the other hand showed that 65,5% of the Northern Cape's population is of working age (15–64) whilst children aged 0–14 constituted almost a third (27,8%) and older persons 6,6%. The district profile showed that Namakwa (67,5%) and ZF Mgcawu (67,3%) had highest proportion of the working age group, a pattern similar to the provincial average. Namakwa district recorded highest proportion of older persons aged 65 years and older at

9,5%. Local municipalities contributing to such a profile of older persons were Kamiesberg (11,7%) and Nama Khoi (10,5%) with proportions above the provincial average of 6,6%. Youth profile showed that the number of youth in the province increased from 349 964 in 1996 to 453 682 in the year 2022 and Frances Baard district has the largest share of youth in the province whilst Namakwa has the lowest.

Social-cultural dynamics showed that more than half (54% in 2011 and 55% in 2022) of population in Northern cape speak Afrikaans and Setswana is the second largest language spoken at 33,0% in 2011 and 35,7% in 2022. Christianity is the dominant religion in the province (97,8%) followed by Islam at 0,8%) and Traditional African Religion (0,7%).

Chapter 3: Migration

3.1 Introduction

Migration significantly influences population size. Many factors impact people's movements from one location to another, including job opportunities, natural disasters, civil conflicts, and so on. This chapter on migration is important because it assists policymakers in accurately planning and allocating resources. The chapter looks at the population born in this province and their movement trends to other provinces. The chapter also provides information about persons born outside of South Africa as well as their region of birth.

Table 3.1: Distribution of population by province of birth and province of usual residence, Census 2022

Province of place of birth	Province of usual residence								
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
WC	5 163 398	115 102	28 411	12 319	25 617	7 634	98 519	9 309	6 326
EC	1 134 674	6 696 087	15 144	48 160	194 489	74 077	495 494	34 509	13 312
NC	76 481	16 285	1 188 256	20 367	9 639	33 074	64 947	6 806	5 050
FS	60 247	24 351	21 643	2 626 762	33 047	75 309	349 952	30 991	13 084
KZN	89 660	56 258	4 837	24 709	11 626 610	19 457	738 399	86 222	12 509
NW	26 411	8 567	33 906	21 574	12 321	3 086 960	375 556	18 863	24 034
GP	241 313	86 385	19 849	67 767	129 530	187 502	9 513 562	171 217	146 988
MP	24 395	7 635	3 061	10 986	27 604	29 011	501 190	4 434 841	68 381
LP	21 591	6 489	3 517	8 080	7 722	87 141	1 378 304	149 109	6 046 238
Outside SA	368 854	110 811	21 790	64 444	163 296	134 466	1 185 925	140 991	170 147

Note: This table excludes cases where the province was unspecified, not applicable and do not know. Information only obtained from household questionnaire.

Source: Census 2022

Table 3.1 above shows the distribution of the population based on the province of birth and the province of usual residence for Census 2022. The table shows that there were 1 188 256 persons who were born and live in the Northern Cape. Furthermore, the results show that about 76 481 People born in Northern Cape were residing in Western Cape and about 64 947 people born in Northern Cape resided in Gauteng province. On the other hand, 33 906 persons born in North West, 28 411 born in Western Cape and 21 790 born outside were residing in Northern Cape. About 6 806 persons residing in Mpumalanga and 5 050 residing in Limpopo were born in Northern Cape.

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of population by place of birth district, local municipality, Census 2011-2022

Province, district and municipality	Born in SA		Outside South Africa	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Northern Cape	98,3	98,3	1,7	1,7
John Taolo Gaetsewe	98,6	98,7	1,4	1,3
Joe Morolong	99,4	99,4	0,6	0,6
Ga-Segonyana	98,5	98,2	1,5	1,8
Gamagara	96,9	97,3	3,1	2,7
Namakwa	98,6	98,6	1,4	1,4
Richtersveld	97,2	96,7	2,8	3,3
Nama Khoi	98,5	98,8	1,5	1,2
Kamiesberg	99,3	99,4	0,7	0,6
Hantam	99,2	99,4	0,8	0,6
Karoo Hoogland	99,5	99,0	0,5	1,0
Khâi-Ma	97,7	98,2	2,3	1,8
Pixley ka Seme	99,0	98,9	1,0	1,1
Ubuntu	98,7	99,1	1,3	0,9
Umsobomvu	98,8	99,0	1,2	1,0
Emthanjeni	98,9	99,0	1,1	1,0
Kareeberg	99,5	99,2	0,5	0,8
Renosterberg	98,9	98,5	1,1	1,5
Thembelihle	99,0	98,6	1,0	1,3
Siyathemba	98,8	98,6	1,2	1,4
Siyancuma	99,1	98,8	0,9	1,2
Z F Mgcau	97,9	97,9	2,1	2,1
Kai !Garib	98,4	97,7	1,6	2,3
!Kheis	98,8	98,6	1,2	1,4
Tsantsabane	98,3	98,4	1,7	1,6
Kgatelopele	98,9	98,8	1,1	1,2
Dawid Kruiper	97,0	97,6	3,0	2,4
Frances Baard	97,9	98,1	2,1	1,9
Sol Plaatje	97,4	97,7	2,6	2,3
Dikgatlong	98,8	99,0	1,2	1,0
Magareng	98,9	98,8	1,1	1,2
Phokwane	98,8	98,7	1,2	1,3

Source: Census 2011-2022

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population in Northern Cape by place of birth for Census 2011 & 2022. At provincial level, 98,3% of the population were born in South Africa in both 2011 and 2022 and 1,7% were born outside of South Africa for both census years. At district level, almost the entire population in Pixley ka Seme (99,0%) reported to be born in South Africa and only 1,0% was born outside the Country in both Census years. Z F Mgcau district had the highest proportion of persons born outside of South Africa in both Census 2011 and Census 2022 with 2,1%.

At local municipality level, Gamagara had the highest proportion of persons born outside of South for 2011 with 3,1%, followed by Dawid Kruiper with 3,0% and Richtersveld (2,8%). These municipalities showed higher proportions of persons born outside the country. In 2022, Richtersveld (3,3%) had the highest proportions of persons born outside the South Africa, and Joe Morolong, Kamiesberg and Hantam local municipality had the lowest proportion of those born outside of the country with 0,6% in Census 2022.

Table 3.3: Distribution of population born Outside South Africa by region of birth – Census 2011-2022

Region of Birth	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
SADC	10 835	36,1	16 034	71,2
Rest of Africa	2 043	6,8	2 298	10,2
United Kingdom and Europe	665	2,2	434	1,9
Asia	2 729	9,1	3 005	13,3
North America	35	0,1	85	0,4
Latin America and Caribbean	61	0,2	39	0,2
Oceania	23	0,1	53	0,2
Unspecified	13 659	45,5	583	2,6
Total	30 050	100	22 531	100

Source: Census 1996-2022

Table 3.3 above shows the distribution of persons in Northern Cape who reported to be born outside South Africa by region of birth. In 2011, more than a third (36,1%) persons were born in SADC region, and in 2022, the percentage had almost doubled to 71,2%. Persons who reported to be from Asia accounted for 9,1% in 2011 and increased by four percentage points to 13,3% in 2022.

3.2 Conclusion

Chapter 3 on migration has highlighted lifetime migration and international migration within the Northern Cape for Census 2011 and 2022. The results on lifetime migration showed that the majority of the population born in this province are still residing there. The results on international migration showed that majority of persons born outside were from SADC countries.

Chapter 4: Education

4.1 Introduction

Education is not a privilege but a human right. The Freedom Charter, which was adopted at the congress of the people in 1955, highlighted the need free education which should be compulsory, universal and equal for all children. It further stated that higher education and technical training should be opened to all by means of state allowances and scholarships awarded based on merit⁴. This chapter will focus on attendance at an educational institution among persons aged 5–24 years old in the Northern Cape and comparison is made between 2011 and 2022 censuses. This will assist in tracking the progress made by the province as far as attendance at an educational institution over a ten-year period is concerned. In addition, the chapter will focus on the attendance at an Early Childhood Development (ECD) for children aged 0–4 as well as the attainment in terms of highest level of education for persons aged 20 years and older in the province.

4.2 Educational attendance

Table 4.1: Distribution of population aged 5-24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

District and municipality	2011		2022	
	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	289 812	69,3	333 658	70,3
John Taolo Gaetsewe	66 136	75,0	79 217	78,1
Joe Morolong	30 139	79,3	41 963	82,6
Ga-Segonyana	27 477	75,0	31 275	74,7
Gamagara	8 520	63,0	5 980	68,4
Namakwa	23 621	64,5	29 234	64,2
Richtersveld	2 348	65,1	5 087	68,7
Nama Khoi	10 127	67,5	12 312	63,3
Kamiesberg	1 986	67,7	3 145	65,4
Hantam	4 449	62,4	4 587	62,9
Karoo Hoogland	2 435	64,5	2 420	62,8
Khâi-Ma	2 276	54,3	1 683	61,0
Pixley ka Seme	46 612	68,0	52 628	67,6
Ubuntu	4 329	62,3	3 963	67,7
Umsobomvu	7 607	71,4	7 765	70,6
Emthanjeni	11 204	71,5	11 577	67,7
Kareeberg	2 499	64,2	2 478	64,9
Renosterberg	2 852	69,2	2 375	67,1
Thembelihle	3 744	64,7	5 302	68,7
Siyathemba	5 072	64,9	6 008	64,8
Siyancuma	9 304	68,1	13 159	67,3

⁴ https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/publications/history_freedomcharter.pdf

District and municipality	2011		2022	
	N	%	N	%
Z F Mgcawu	55 662	64,0	66 387	66,5
Kai !Garib	12 769	52,3	19 446	65,7
!Kheis	4 431	69,8	5 640	66,0
Tsantsabane	7 888	64,4	6 326	66,0
Kgatelopele	4 633	68,5	4 812	70,9
Dawid Kruiper	25 941	69,8	30 164	66,6
Frances Baard	97 781	70,9	106 193	70,9
Sol Plaatje	61 324	70,7	64 962	71,4
Dikgatlong	12 324	70,3	13 618	65,6
Magareng	6 492	69,7	6 556	71,2
Phokwane	17 641	72,5	21 057	72,8

Source: Censuses 2011-2022

Table 4.1 shows results population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality. For both censuses 2011 & 2022, trends depict that persons attending an educational institution in Northern Cape increased slightly from 69,3% in 2011 to 70,3% in 2022.

The district profile showed that both John Taolo Gaetsewe and Z F Mgcawu recorded increase of three percentage points of persons attending an educational institution over the period 2011–2022. Other districts recorded slight increase in attendance including Frances Baard with 70,9% in 2011 and 70,9% in 2022. The districts with the lowest proportion of attendance in 2011 was Z F Mgcawu (64,0%). Namakwa and Pixley ka Seme districts recorded slight decrease in persons attending at an educational institution.

At local municipality level, the local municipalities with the highest proportion of attendance in an educational institution in 2011 were Joe Morolong (79,3%) and Phokwane (72,5%). Khâi-Ma (54,3%) and Kai !Garib (52,3%) showed the lowest proportions of attendance in 2011. In 2022, the lowest proportions of attendance were observed in Karoo Hoogland (62,8%) and Khâi-Ma (61,0%).

4.3 Early childhood development

Early childhood development is one of the South African government's top priorities, and it remains a major policy issue that the Department of Education is addressing. Early life is crucial for developing the perception-motor skills needed for later reading, writing, and numeracy. For these reasons, resources are directed on increasing access to ECD. Despite increased funding for this priority sector, some gaps in access remain.

Table 4.2: Distribution of population aged 0-5 years by ECD institution attendance status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District and municipality	Attending		Not Attending		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	55 159	43,3	72 313	56,7	127 472	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	12 432	42,3	16 987	57,7	29 419	100
Joe Morolong	5 734	39,0	8 985	61,0	14 719	100
Ga-Segonyana	5 068	42,1	6 968	57,9	12 036	100
Gamagara	1 631	61,2	1 033	38,8	2 664	100
Namakwa	4 050	35,8	7264	64,2	11 314	100
Richtersveld	703	35,5	1275	64,4	1 979	100
Nama Khoi	1 720	37,1	2 912	62,9	4 632	100
Kamiesberg	501	49,6	510	50,4	1 011	100
Hantam	549	28,6	1372	71,5	1920	100
Karoo Hoogland	311	29,5	744	70,6	1054	100
Khâi-Ma	266	37,0	452	63,0	718	100
Pixley ka Seme	8 719	42,3	11 889	57,7	20 607	100
Ubuntu	770	47,9	839	52,1	1 609	100
Umsobomvu	1 492	54,4	1 253	45,6	2 745	100
Emthanjeni	2 265	49,7	2 293	50,3	4 558	100
Kareeberg	241	23,0	806	77,0	1 047	100
Renosterberg	426	57,3	317	42,7	743	100
Thembelihle	1 095	46,8	1 246	53,2	2 341	100
Siyathemba	886	36,9	1514	63,1	2401	100
Siyancuma	1544	29,9	3621	70,1	5164	100
Z F Mgcawu	9699	38,3	15606	61,7	25305	100
Kai !Garib	2603	37,5	4331	62,5	6934	100
!Kheis	901	39,6	1374	60,4	2276	100
Tsantsabane	860	40,4	1269	59,6	2129	100
Kgatelopele	677	40,3	1004	59,7	1681	100
Dawid Kruiper	4658	37,9	7628	62,1	12286	100
Frances Baard	20259	49,6	20567	50,4	40826	100
Sol Plaatje	12071	50,3	11945	49,7	24017	100
Dikgatlong	2982	51,9	2761	48,1	5743	100
Magareng	1453	56,6	1116	43,4	2569	100
Phokwane	3753	44,2	4745	55,8	8498	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.2 shows distribution of population aged 0–5 years in Northern Cape attending an ECD institution by district and local municipality, for Census 2022. Table 4.2 shows that Northern Cape had a higher proportion of children not attending (56,7%) than those that were attending (43,3%). The distribution for those attending an ECD institution at district level shows that Frances Baard (49,6%) had the highest proportion of children attending at an ECD institution, a figure above the provincial average. John Taolo Gaetsewe and Pixley ka Seme (42,3%) followed with second highest proportion of children attending an ECD institution whilst Namakwa (35,8%) district recorded the lowest proportion.

At local municipality level, Gamagara and Sol Plaatje had the highest proportion of children aged 0–5 years who were attending an educational institution with 61,2% and 50,3% respectively. On the other hand, Kareeberg (77,0%) had a much higher proportion of children aged 0–5 not attending an ECD institution as compared to the province and other local municipalities.

4.4 Level of education

Table 4.3: Distribution of population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, district and municipality, Census 2022

District and municipality	No schooling		Some primary		Completed primary		Some Secondary		Grade 12		Higher		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	52 607	6,6	86 835	11,0	43 494	5,5	304 754	38,5	243 431	30,7	56 210	7,1	5 228	0,7	792 559	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	14 858	10,1	18 694	12,7	7 090	4,8	51 668	35,1	46 056	31,2	8 079	5,5	961	0,7	147 406	100
Joe Morolong	9 326	15,0	11 068	17,8	3 750	6,0	22 298	35,9	13 990	22,5	1 466	2,4	291	0,5	62 188	100
Ga-Segonyana	4 151	6,3	6 367	9,6	2 537	3,8	23 409	35,4	24 845	37,6	4 272	6,5	459	0,7	66 040	100
Gamagara	1 381	7,2	1 260	6,6	803	4,2	5 961	31,1	7 222	37,7	2 341	12,2	211	1,1	19 178	100
Namakwa	2 951	3,1	9 883	10,3	8 119	8,5	42 924	44,9	25 030	26,2	5 886	6,2	715	0,7	95 508	100
Richtersveld	226	1,5	1 408	9,1	1 523	9,9	7 583	49,1	3 601	23,3	919	6,0	171	1,1	15 431	100
Nama Khoi	521	1,2	4 199	9,5	3 721	8,4	20 756	47,0	11 960	27,1	2 720	6,2	328	0,7	44 204	100
Kamiesberg	295	3,0	1 280	13,1	1 115	11,4	4 421	45,1	2 242	22,9	386	3,9	58	0,6	9 798	100
Hantam	989	7,2	1 596	11,6	936	6,8	5 306	38,5	3 786	27,5	1 072	7,8	79	0,6	13 764	100
Karoo Hoogland	857	12,0	936	13,1	533	7,5	2 357	33,0	1 859	26,0	553	7,7	50	0,7	7 145	100
Khâi-Ma	63	1,2	464	9,0	291	5,6	2 501	48,4	1 581	30,6	237	4,6	30	0,6	5 167	100
Pixley ka Seme	10 373	8,3	17 122	13,7	7 699	6,2	45 148	36,1	35 539	28,4	8 260	6,6	869	0,7	125 012	100
Ubuntu	852	9,6	1 342	15,1	722	8,1	2 743	30,9	2 418	27,2	688	7,7	124	1,4	8 889	100
Umsobomvu	1 569	9,2	2 331	13,6	938	5,5	5 965	34,8	5 078	29,6	1 201	7,0	53	0,3	17 135	100
Emthanjeni	1 564	5,9	2 920	11,0	1 519	5,7	9 959	37,6	8 610	32,5	1 823	6,9	119	0,4	26 515	100
Kareeberg	527	8,1	929	14,3	491	7,6	2 527	39,0	1 574	24,3	338	5,2	99	1,5	6 484	100
Renosterberg	936	13,7	728	10,7	326	4,8	2 080	30,5	2 210	32,4	514	7,5	28	0,4	6 821	100
Thembelihle	1 201	9,2	2 038	15,6	745	5,7	4 225	32,3	3 646	27,8	991	7,6	250	1,9	13 095	100
Siyathemba	1 133	7,1	2 206	13,8	1 116	7,0	6 395	39,9	4 097	25,6	1 009	6,3	58	0,4	16 014	100
Siyancuma	2 591	8,6	4 629	15,4	1 843	6,1	11 255	37,4	7 907	26,3	1 697	5,6	138	0,5	30 059	100
Z F Mgcawu	8 517	5,0	18 389	10,9	10 082	6,0	71 950	42,6	49 874	29,6	9 111	5,4	824	0,5	168 748	100
Kai !Garib	2 227	4,4	6 017	11,9	3 524	7,0	24 784	49,0	12 037	23,8	1 784	3,5	176	0,3	50 549	100
!Kheis	1 152	9,6	2 288	19,0	960	8,0	4 527	37,5	2 768	23,0	325	2,7	37	0,3	12 057	100
Tsantsabane	1 232	6,0	1 959	9,6	914	4,5	8 004	39,3	7 092	34,8	1 037	5,1	145	0,7	20 382	100

District and municipality	No schooling		Some primary		Completed primary		Some Secondary		Grade 12		Higher		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kgatelopele	922	7,6	1 165	9,7	443	3,7	4 136	34,3	4 709	39,0	614	5,1	84	0,7	12 072	100
Dawid Kruiper	2 984	4,0	6 960	9,4	4 240	5,8	30 500	41,4	23 269	31,6	5 352	7,3	383	0,5	73 688	100
Frances Baard	15 909	6,2	22 747	8,9	10 503	4,1	93 063	36,4	86 932	34,0	24 874	9,7	1 858	0,7	255 886	100
Sol Plaatje	6 715	4,1	10 949	6,7	6 027	3,7	60 041	36,9	58 344	35,9	19 249	11,8	1 289	0,8	162 613	100
Dikgatlong	2 708	8,5	4 633	14,5	1 802	5,6	12 144	38,0	9 514	29,8	1 003	3,1	117	0,4	31 922	100
Magareng	1 407	8,8	2 033	12,8	739	4,6	5 801	36,4	5 073	31,8	839	5,3	36	0,2	15 928	100
Phokwane	5 079	11,2	5 133	11,3	1 935	4,3	15 078	33,2	14 000	30,8	3 783	8,3	416	0,9	45 424	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.3 profiles population aged 20 years and older by district, local municipality and highest level of education. The results show that at province level, more than a third (38,5%) of the population aged 20 years and above have some secondary education followed by persons that completed Grade 12 (30,7%). Persons with no schooling accounted for 6,6% whilst persons that attained higher education were 7,1%. The district profile shows a similar pattern with most districts having higher proportion of the population aged 20 years and older with some secondary as the highest level of education. Namakwa district recorded the highest proportion of persons that completed some secondary as highest level of education with 44,9% which is higher than the provincial average of 38,5%. The district with the lowest proportion of persons that completed some secondary is Pixley Ka Seme (36,1%). The local municipality profile shows that Gamagara recorded the highest proportion of persons that completed matric/grade 12 (37,7%) and persons that completed higher education (12,2%) whilst Joe Morolong (15,0%) recorded the highest proportion of persons with no formal education, followed by Renosterberg (13,7%) and Karoo Hoogland (12,0%). Nama Khoi and Khâi-Ma local municipalities recorded the lowest (1,2%) proportion of persons with no schooling.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of population aged 20 years and older with no schooling by district, Census 2022

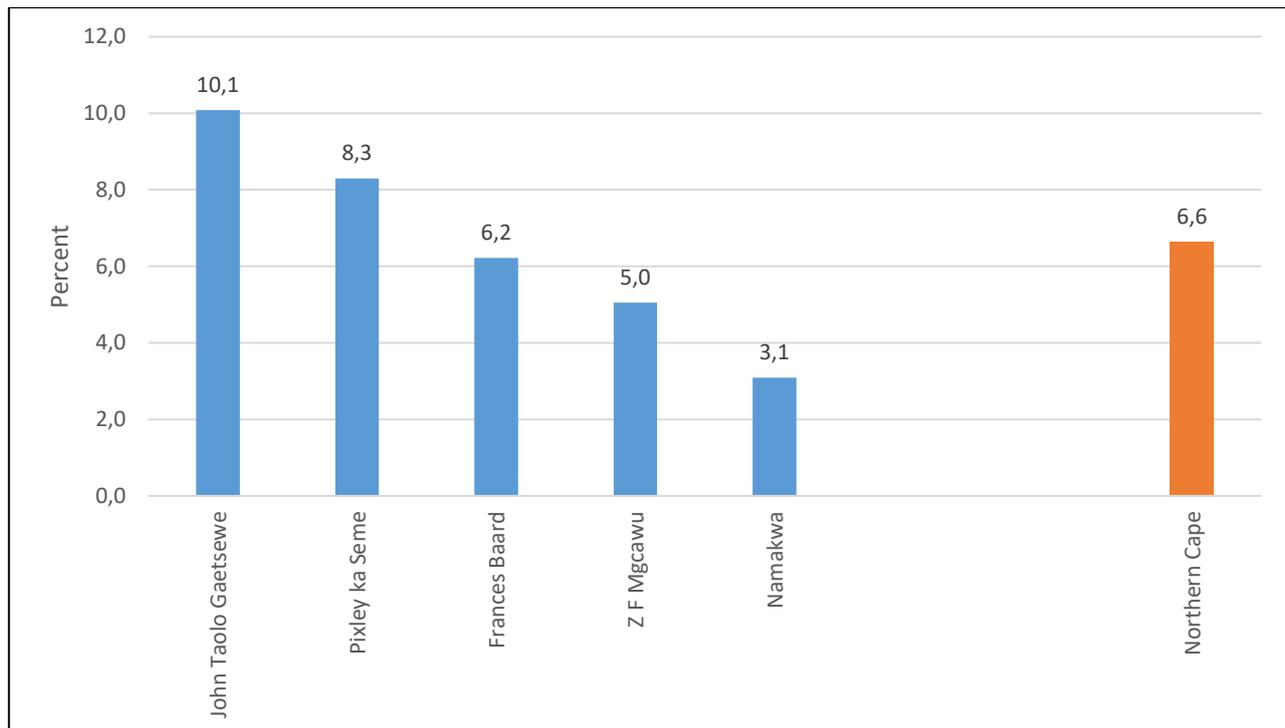


Figure 4.1 shows proportion of persons aged 20 years and older in Northern Cape with no schooling by district. The figure shows that there were 6,6% of the population without any form of formal education. John Taolo Gaetsewe recorded a higher proportion of persons with no schooling followed by Pixley Ka Seme (10,1% and 8,3% respectively) and both figures were higher than the provincial average. Frances Baard, ZF Mgcawu and Namakwa had lower proportions than the provincial proportion (6,2%, 5,0% and 3,1% respectively).

4.5: Field of Education

Field of education question was included in the census to purposely to determine the human resource skills available at a particular level of geography including district and local municipality. Only persons in households aged 20 years and older with post school qualification were asked question on field of education. For comparison, purposes the response categories were grouped into broader fields of education (see appendix 4).

Table 4. 4: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and sex, Census 2022

Field of education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business management	6 261	20,6	10 508	28,4	16 769	24,9
Natural and mathematical sciences	1 939	6,4	787	2,1	2 726	4,0
Engineering and other applied sciences	8 385	27,6	1 623	4,4	10 007	14,8
Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities	5 596	18,4	13 316	36,0	18 912	28,1
Health sciences	1 292	4,2	3 943	10,7	5 235	7,8
Law	1 101	3,6	804	2,2	1 905	2,8
Other	5 841	19,2	6 009	16,2	11 850	17,6
Total	30 416	100	36 989	100	67 405	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.4 looks at the distribution of persons aged 20 years and above by field of education and sex in Northern Cape. Overall, in Northern Cape province humanities, social sciences and applied humanities had the highest proportion (28,1%) followed by Business management (24,9%). The field of education least reported was Law followed by Natural and mathematical science with 2,8% and 4,0% respectively. Table above further reports on differences on field of education by sex, males mostly reported engineering and other applied sciences as their field of education (27,6%) followed by Business management (20,6%). The field of education least reported in 2022 by males was Law (3,6%). For females, humanities, social sciences and applied humanities was the most popular fields of education with 28,4% followed by Business management (24,9%). For females, the least reported field of education was natural and mathematical science (2,1%).

Table 4. 5: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and population group, Census 2022

Field of education	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business management	8 148	29,3	3 763	23,9	300	28,6	4 504	19,9	54	24,5	16 769	24,9
Natural and mathematical sciences	695	2,5	233	1,5	52	5,0	1 723	7,6	22	10,0	2 726	4,0
Engineering and other applied sciences	4 013	14,4	1 995	12,7	122	11,6	3 846	17,0	31	14,1	10 007	14,8
Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities	6 965	25,1	5 568	35,4	214	20,4	6 117	27,0	49	22,3	18 912	28,1
Health sciences	1 587	5,7	1 137	7,2	188	17,9	2 306	10,2	18	8,2	5 235	7,8
Law	720	2,6	394	2,5	30	2,9	758	3,3	1	0,5	1 905	2,8
Other	5 653	20,3	2 636	16,8	141	13,5	3 376	14,9	44	20,0	11 850	17,6
Total	27 781	100	15 726	100	1 048	100	22 630	100	220	100	67 405	100

Source: Census 1996-2022

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by population group. Among black Africans, business management was the most reported field of education with 29,3% followed by humanities, social science and applied sciences with 25,1%. The least popular field of education for black Africans was natural and mathematical science (2,5%). Similar to black Africans, the coloured population had humanities, social science and applied sciences (35,4%) as the most popular field of education and the least reported field of education for 2022 was natural and mathematical science (1,5%). For Indians or Asians, the most reported field of education was business management (28,6%) whilst for whites the most popular field of education in 2022 was humanities, social science and applied sciences as well as business management with 27,0% and 19,9% respectively. The least reported field of education for both Indians or Asians and whites was law.

4.6 Conclusion

This chapter has highlighted the trends in attendance of educational institutions among persons aged 5–24 years and attendance of an early childhood development programme among children aged 0–4 years. The trends within the province from 2011 to 2022 showed a significant improvement in terms of attendance of an educational institution as well as children attending an ECD.

Overall, in Northern Cape province humanities, social sciences and applied humanities had the highest proportion (28,1%) followed by Business management (24,9%). The field of education least reported was Law followed by Natural and mathematical science with 2,8% and 4,0% respectively. Sex variations in field of study show expected patterns, where males mostly qualify in engineering and other applied sciences whilst females dominate in humanities and social sciences related fields of study.

Chapter 5: General health and functioning

5.1 Introduction

During our lifetime, almost every person will encounter some temporary or permanent impairment in their bodies and among those who survive to older ages, they will experience an increasing difficulty in functioning⁵. The first part in this chapter will profile the disability in terms of the degree of difficulty in functioning among persons aged five years and older using the six recommended Washington Group (WG) short set of questions or domains which are seeing, hearing, communication, walking, remembering and self-care. Persons were asked if whether they had difficulty in performing certain tasks of functioning in any of the aforementioned domains with anticipated responses being “No difficulty”, “Some difficulty”, “A lot of difficulty” and “Cannot do at all” including those with response category ‘do not know’ in cases of proxy responses.

The second part examines the disability prevalence among persons aged five years and older whereby disability status is derived using the WG short set of questions. The method of computing disability status using the questions already mentioned is widely believed to provide good disability estimates. This is because the questions are designed to collect data which is comparable across various areas as well as avoiding issues of not reporting due to asking direct question such as “do you have a disability or not”?⁶. Therefore, a person is considered to have disability (UN measurement) as and when the following criteria is met:

A person who reported ‘some difficulty’ in at least two domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability.

A person who reported ‘a lot of difficulty’ in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability.

A person who reported ‘Cannot do at all’ in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability.

A person who reported ‘no difficulty’ in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability.

A person who reported ‘some difficulty’ in only one of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability.

All persons who did not meet the above criteria were considered not having disabilities while those who did not provide response to any of the domains including those with response category ‘do not know’ were excluded from computation of the disability status variable. Therefore, any person that reported some difficulty in more than one domain of functioning was counted once to avoid double counting. It is crucially important to provide disability statistics as it helps in planning and allocation of resources. Disability statistics are used by both government and non-government organisations

⁵ World report on disability 2011

⁶ Using the Washington Group questions on disability data in development programs

(NGOs) including academics in developing programmes and interventions which seek to eliminate any sort of discrimination facing by persons with disabilities.

5.2 Type of domain and degree of difficulty in functioning

Table 5.1: Distribution of persons aged five years and older by type and degree of difficulty in functional domain, Census 2011- 2022

Type and degree of difficulty		Census 2011		Census 2022	
		N	%	N	%
Seeing	No difficulty	843 034	85,8	1 022 624	87,0
	Some difficulty	112 886	11,5	129 417	11,0
	A lot of difficulty	23 800	2,4	21 520	1,8
	Cannot do at all	2 337	0,2	1 768	0,2
	Do not know	335	0,0	549	0,0
	Total	982 392	100	1 175 878	100
Hearing	No difficulty	932 585	95,2	1 125 275	95,7
	Some difficulty	37 745	3,9	41 777	3,6
	A lot of difficulty	8 253	0,8	7 529	0,6
	Cannot do at all	1 205	0,1	810	0,1
	Do not know	288	0,0	483	0,0
	Total	980 076	100	1 175 873	100
Communication	No difficulty	960 064	98,1	1 157 060	98,4
	Some difficulty	12 482	1,3	14 203	1,2
	A lot of difficulty	3 304	0,3	2 873	0,2
	Cannot do at all	2 077	0,2	1 340	0,1
	Do not know	491	0,1	394	0,0
	Total	978 418	100	1 175 871	100
Walking	No difficulty	936 644	95,5	1 121 638	95,4
	Some difficulty	29 675	3,0	37 834	3,2
	A lot of difficulty	11 155	1,1	12 234	1,0
	Cannot do at all	3 215	0,3	3 627	0,3
	Do not know	314	0,0	537	0,0
	Total	981 003	100	1 175 871	100
Remembering	No difficulty	923 890	94,4	1 131 086	96,2
	Some difficulty	38 723	4,0	35 525	3,0
	A lot of difficulty	12 473	1,3	7 825	0,7
	Cannot do at all	2 867	0,3	896	0,1
	Do not know	948	0,1	538	0,0
	Total	978 902	100	1 175 869	100
Self-care	No difficulty	909 574	94,9	1 154 393	98,2
	Some difficulty	21 464	2,2	13 551	1,2
	A lot of difficulty	8 670	0,9	3 894	0,3
	Cannot do at all	16 955	1,8	3 570	0,3
	Do not know	1 881	0,2	460	0,0
	Total	958 545	100	1 175 868	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 5.1 is the distribution of Northern Cape's population by degree of difficulty in six functional domains for the persons aged five years and older for census 2011 and 2022. The table shows that with exception of walking functional domain, majority of population aged five years and older (over 90%) in Northern Cape province had no difficulty in functioning in both census years. Trends show that there were generally slight variations in degree of difficulty across functional domains.

5.3 Disability prevalence

Table 5.2: Disability prevalence for persons aged five years and older by age groups and district, Census 2022

Age group	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Namakwa	Pixley ka Seme	Z F Mgcawu	Frances Baard	Northern Cape
5-9	4,1	2,5	1,7	1,5	1,5	2,2
10-14	3,3	2,0	1,9	2,0	2,2	2,3
15-19	2,9	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3
20-24	2,8	1,8	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,3
25-29	3,3	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,5	2,6
30-34	3,8	2,7	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,8
35-39	4,9	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,2	3,7
40-44	7,5	5,1	5,1	4,9	4,5	5,3
45-49	12,9	7,5	7,6	8,0	7,4	8,6
50-54	17,5	9,1	10,9	11,2	10,4	11,6
55-59	23,3	14,5	15,1	17,3	15,1	16,8
60-64	29,6	18,5	19,6	21,9	18,1	21,2
65-69	37,6	22,9	25,5	27,1	24,8	27,3
70-74	49,0	34,8	31,8	34,5	32,4	36,0
75-79	57,1	43,7	36,7	42,2	40,1	43,3
80-84	71,1	57,8	50,1	51,5	49,2	54,8
85+	75,3	65,5	59,4	67,1	61,4	65,5
Total	9,6	8,6	6,9	7,1	6,8	7,6

Source: Census 2022

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of the population aged five years and older by five-year age group and district municipality and disability prevalence for the Northern Cape in 2022. The result show that disability prevalence in this province was 7,6%, a figure above the national average of 6,1%. The province's disability prevalence was largely driven by high disability at older ages.

Variations in disability prevalence at district level showed that John Taolo Gaetsewe recorded the highest disability prevalence of 9,6%, with two percentages above the provincial average, whilst Frances Baard recorded the lowest disability prevalence (6,8%).

5.4 Conclusion

The chapter on general health and functioning of the population within Northern Cape has showed that majority of population aged five years and older had no difficulty in functioning. Furthermore, results showed that the province's disability prevalence was largely driven by high disability levels at the older ages.

Chapter 6: Household characteristics and access to services

6.1 Introduction

The number of households in a certain area or locality increases as population grows. The overall population and number of households directly affect the provision of essential services. Population and household data for various administrative entities such as provinces, districts, and local municipalities are very crucial in planning and service delivery. The provision of adequate housing and basic services is critical in reducing poverty and vulnerability in communities. This chapter looks at access to housing and basic services. It also gives information about household wellbeing by examining ownership of some household assets and items, as well as access to internet services, among others.

6.2 Household size

Table 6.1: Distribution of population, households and average household size by district and local municipality, Census 2011- 2022

District and Municipality	2011			2022		
	Households	Population	Average household size	Household	Population	Average household size
Northern Cape	301 400	1 145 861	3,8	333 553	1 355 945	4,1
John Taolo Gaetsewe	61 328	224 799	3,7	66 347	272 454	4,1
Joe Morolong	23 705	89 530	3,8	26 537	125 420	4,7
Ga-Segonyana	26 816	93 651	3,5	29 379	117 454	4,0
Gamagara	10 807	41 617	3,9	10 431	29 580	2,8
Namakwa	33856	115842	3,4	33947	148935	4,4
Richtersveld	3543	11982	3,4	5643	24235	4,3
Nama Khoi	13193	47041	3,6	14579	67089	4,6
Kamiesberg	3143	10187	3,2	3576	15130	4,2
Hantam	6387	21671	3,4	5326	22281	4,2
Karoo Hoogland	3804	12514	3,3	2885	11691	4,1
Khâi-Ma	3787	12446	3,3	1938	8510	4,4
Pixley ka Seme	49191	186351	3,8	53737	216589	4,0
Ubuntu	5129	18601	3,6	3990	15836	4,0
Umsobomvu	7841	28376	3,6	8057	29555	3,7
Emthanjeni	10457	42356	4,1	10622	46587	4,4
Kareeberg	3222	11673	3,6	2677	10961	4,1
Renosterberg	2995	10978	3,7	3017	10843	3,6
Thembelihle	4138	15701	3,8	5211	22542	4,3
Siyathemba	5831	21591	3,7	6739	27102	4,0
Siyancuma	9578	37076	3,9	13422	53165	4,0
Z F Mgcawu	61097	236783	3,9	70433	283624	4,0

Kai !Garib	16703	65869	3,9	20366	85104	4,2
!Kheis	4146	16637	4,0	4967	21954	4,4
Tsantsabane	9839	35093	3,6	9381	30969	3,3
Kgatelopele	5381	18687	3,5	5286	19854	3,8
Dawid Kruiper	25028	100498	4,0	30434	125744	4,1
Frances Baard	95928	382086	4,0	109089	434343	4,0
Sol Plaatje	60296	248041	4,1	68314	270078	4,0
Dikgatlong	11967	46841	3,9	14406	56967	4,0
Magareng	6120	24204	4,0	6770	26816	4,0
Phokwane	17544	63000	3,6	19599	80481	4,1

Source: Census 2011-2022

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of population and households in Northern Cape by district, local municipality and average household size for 2011 and 2022 censuses. The results showed that the number of households increased from 301 400 in 2011 to 333 553 in 2022, and the average household size increased from 3,8 to 4,1 over the same period.

The districts profile showed that with the exception of Frances Baard district whose average household size remained the same, the rest of districts recorded upward average household size. In 2022, Namakwa recorded the highest average household size (4,4) and this figure was slightly higher than provincial average of 4,1 whilst Pixley ka Seme, Z F Mgcawu and Frances Baard districts recorded the lowest at 4,0.

Local municipality profile in household size changes showed that Joe Morolong (4,7) and Nama Khoi (4,6) local municipalities recorded the highest proportions in average household size whilst Gamagara local municipality had the lowest average household size (2,2) followed by Tsantsabane with average household size of 3,3 persons.

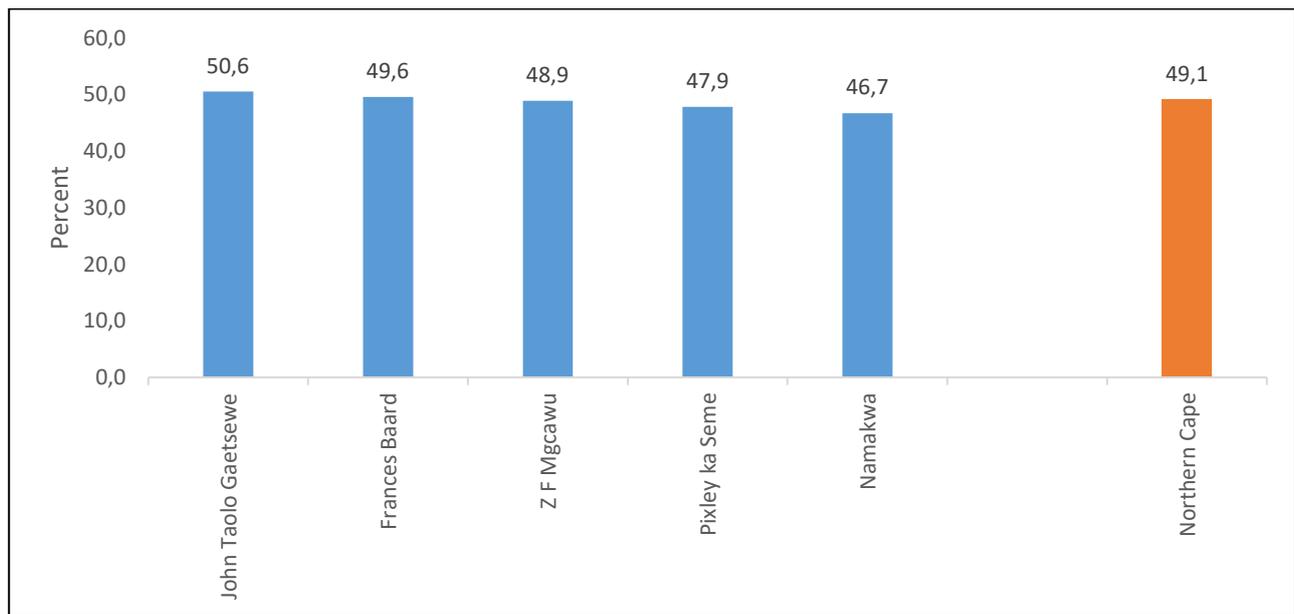
6.3 Household headship and composition

Table 6.2: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district, Census 2022

Province and District	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Northern Cape	169 906	50,9	163 647	49,1	333 553	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	32 798	49,4	33 549	50,6	66 347	100
Namakwa	18 081	53,3	15 866	46,7	33 947	100
Pixley ka Seme	28 018	52,1	25 718	47,9	53 737	100
Z F Mgcawu	35 991	51,1	34 443	48,9	70 433	100
Frances Baard	55 017	50,4	54 071	49,6	109 089	100

Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.1: Percentage of female-headed households by district, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

According to results presented in Table 6.2 and Figure 6,1, which show household headship and sex variations by district, there were more male headed households (50,9%) than female headed ones (49,1%). This pattern of household headship is depicted in four out of the five districts. John Taolo Gaetsewe was the only district that recorded higher proportion of female-headed households than male-headed households.

Table 6. 3 Distribution of households by age of head of household, district and local municipality, Census 2011- 2022

Province, District and Municipality	Census 2011								Census 2022							
	<15		15 - 17		18+		Total		<15		15 - 17		18+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	493	0,2	883	0,3	300 023	99,5	301 399	100	236	0,1	766	0,2	332 552	99,7	333 553	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	114	0,2	370	0,6	60 842	99,2	61 327	100	46	0,1	216	0,3	66 085	99,6	66 347	100
Joe Morolong	52	0,2	192	0,8	23 460	99,0	23 704	100	31	0,1	112	0,4	26 394	99,5	26 537	100
Ga-Segonyana	38	0,1	164	0,6	26 614	99,2	26 816	100	8	0,0	73	0,2	29 298	99,7	29 379	100
Gamagara	25	0,2	14	0,1	10 768	99,6	10 807	100	7	0,1	31	0,3	10 394	99,6	10 431	100
Namakwa	28	0,1	40	0,1	33 788	99,8	33 856	100	2	0,0	30	0,1	33 915	99,9	33 947	100
Richtersveld	5	0,1	3	0,1	3 535	99,8	3 543	100	2	0,0	8	0,1	5 634	99,8	5 643	100
Nama Khoi	8	0,1	12	0,1	13 173	99,8	13 193	100	0	0,0	13	0,1	14 566	99,9	14 579	100
Kamiesberg	1	0,0	5	0,2	3 137	99,8	3 143	100	0	0,0	2	0,1	3 574	99,9	3 576	100
Hantam	7	0,1	5	0,1	6 375	99,8	6 387	100	0	0,0	1	0,0	5 325	100	5 326	100
Karoo Hoogland	1	0,0	7	0,2	3 795	99,8	3 804	100	0	0,0	7	0,2	2 878	99,8	2 885	100
Khâi-Ma	6	0,2	9	0,2	3 772	99,6	3 787	100	0	0,0	0	0,0	1 938	100	1 938	100
Pixley ka Seme	126	0,3	153	0,3	48 912	99,4	49 191	100	20	0,0	84	0,2	53 633	99,8	53 737	100
Ubuntu	11	0,2	18	0,4	5 099	99,4	5 129	100	0	0,0	18	0,5	3 972	99,5	3 990	100
Umsobomvu	17	0,2	25	0,3	7 799	99,5	7 841	100	7	0,1	17	0,2	8 034	99,7	8 057	100
Emthanjeni	38	0,4	34	0,3	10 385	99,3	10 457	100	1	0,0	8	0,1	10 613	99,9	10 622	100
Kareeberg	1	0,0	6	0,2	3 215	99,8	3 222	100	0	0,0	5	0,2	2 672	99,8	2 677	100
Renosterberg	6	0,2	12	0,4	2 977	99,4	2 995	100	0	0,0	9	0,3	3 008	99,7	3 017	100
Thembelihle	4	0,1	7	0,2	4 127	99,7	4 138	100	0	0,0	4	0,1	5 207	99,9	5 211	100
Siyathemba	27	0,5	22	0,4	5 782	99,2	5 831	100	7	0,1	7	0,1	6 726	99,8	6 739	100
Siyancuma	22	0,2	29	0,3	9 528	99,5	9 578	100	5	0,0	16	0,1	13 401	99,8	13 422	100
Z F Mgcawu	104	0,2	154	0,3	60 839	99,6	61 097	100	102	0,1	232	0,3	70 099	99,5	70 433	100
Kai !Garib	25	0,1	49	0,3	16 629	99,6	16 703	100	26	0,1	49	0,2	20 290	99,6	20 366	100
!Kheis	7	0,2	11	0,3	4 128	99,6	4 146	100	1	0,0	19	0,4	4 947	99,6	4 967	100
Tsantsabane	22	0,2	22	0,2	9 795	99,6	9 839	100	14	0,1	21	0,2	9 345	99,6	9 381	100

Kgatelopele	7	0,1	18	0,3	5 356	99,5	5 381	100	4	0,1	8	0,2	5 274	99,8	5 286	100
Dawid Kruiper	43	0,2	54	0,2	24 931	99,6	25 028	100	56	0,2	134	0,4	30 243	99,4	30 434	100
Frances Baard	121	0,1	166	0,2	95 641	99,7	95 928	100	65	0,1	204	0,2	108 819	99,8	109 089	100
Sol Plaatje	78	0,1	77	0,1	60 140	99,7	60 296	100	11	0,0	70	0,1	68 234	99,9	68 314	100
Dikgatlong	9	0,1	23	0,2	11 935	99,7	11 967	100	33	0,2	54	0,4	14 319	99,4	14 406	100
Magareng	3	0,0	17	0,3	6 101	99,7	6 120	100	8	0,1	26	0,4	6 736	99,5	6 770	100
Phokwane	31	0,2	49	0,3	17 465	99,5	17 544	100	14	0,1	55	0,3	19 530	99,6	19 599	100

Source: Census 2022

The results in table 6.3 above show the distribution of child-headed households in Northern Cape by district and local municipality. Results show a slight decrease of 0,2% in 2011 to 0,1% in 2022 on households headed by children below the age of 15. A similar pattern was noted for amongst households headed by children aged 15–17 years. This means in the Northern Cape, 99% of households are headed by adults for both years 2011 and 2022. In all geographic levels, districts and municipalities, child headed households for both children less than 15 years and those between the ages 15–17 years were less than 1% for both years 2011 and 2022.

6.4 Housing

Globally, housing units and type of living quarters remain core questions in censuses. These questions play a critical role in understanding living conditions of households and their effects on general welfare of household members. Information on housing conditions is therefore very fundamental in the development of housing programmes and policies and monitoring and evaluation of such programmes. According to section 26 of the South African Constitution, everyone has the right to access adequate housing. Therefore, Census 2022 questionnaire consisted of three questions on the type of housing occupied by households: the type of dwelling; the tenure status; and whether the dwelling was an RDP or government-subsidised dwelling. These questions aimed at measuring living conditions of South African households. Indicators thus excluded population housed in collective living quarters such as hospitals, military defence force and others. Table below shows broader groupings used for type main dwelling analysis. Table below shows broader groupings used for type main dwelling analysis.

Column	Description/category grouping of type of main dwelling	
Type of main dwelling	Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm • Flat or apartment in a block of flats • Cluster house in complex • Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex) • Semi-detached house • Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard • Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servant quarters/granny flat/cottage
	Traditional dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials
	Informal dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal dwelling/shack in backyard • Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)
	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caravan/tent • Other

Table 6.4: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District/municipality/province	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	286 591	85,9	4 540	1,4	40 509	12,1	1 913	0,6	333 553	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	58 516	88,2	2 171	3,3	5 041	7,6	620	0,9	66 347	100
Joe Morolong	23 507	88,6	1 840	6,9	1 022	3,9	167	0,6	26 537	100
Ga-Segonyana	26 414	89,9	311	1,1	2 457	8,4	197	0,7	29 379	100
Gamagara	8 594	82,4	20	0,2	1 561	15,0	256	2,5	10 431	100
Namakwa	32 346	95,3	431	1,3	1 044	3,1	126	0,4	33 947	100
Richtersveld	5 536	98,1	19	0,3	75	1,3	14	0,2	5 643	100
Nama Khoi	13 989	96,0	346	2,4	206	1,4	37	0,3	14 579	100
Kamiesberg	3 433	96,0	23	0,6	106	3,0	14	0,4	3 576	100
Hantam	4 801	90,1	20	0,4	480	9,0	26	0,5	5 326	100
Karoo Hoogland	2 775	96,2	8	0,3	94	3,3	8	0,3	2 885	100
Khâi-Ma	1 812	93,5	16	0,8	82	4,2	28	1,4	1 938	100
Pixley ka Seme	46 018	85,6	236	0,4	7 195	13,4	288	0,5	53 737	100
Ubuntu	3 785	94,9	15	0,4	187	4,7	4	0,1	3 990	100
Umsobomvu	7 634	94,7	61	0,8	320	4,0	42	0,5	8 057	100
Emthanjeni	10 114	95,2	39	0,4	460	4,3	9	0,1	10 622	100
Kareeberg	2 280	85,2	12	0,4	353	13,2	32	1,2	2 677	100
Renosterberg	2 798	92,7	1	0,0	209	6,9	8	0,3	3 017	100
Thembelihle	3 546	68,0	10	0,2	1 642	31,5	12	0,2	5 211	100
Siyathemba	5 872	87,1	11	0,2	844	12,5	12	0,2	6 739	100
Siyancuma	9 988	74,4	86	0,6	3 180	23,7	169	1,3	13 422	100
Z F Mgcawu	55 016	78,1	1 244	1,8	13 778	19,6	396	0,6	70 433	100
Kai !Garib	17 576	86,3	403	2,0	2 310	11,3	78	0,4	20 366	100
!Kheis	3 296	66,4	614	12,4	984	19,8	74	1,5	4 967	100
Tsantsabane	7 610	81,1	135	1,4	1 538	16,4	98	1,0	9 381	100
Kgatelopele	4 785	90,5	8	0,2	478	9,0	15	0,3	5 286	100

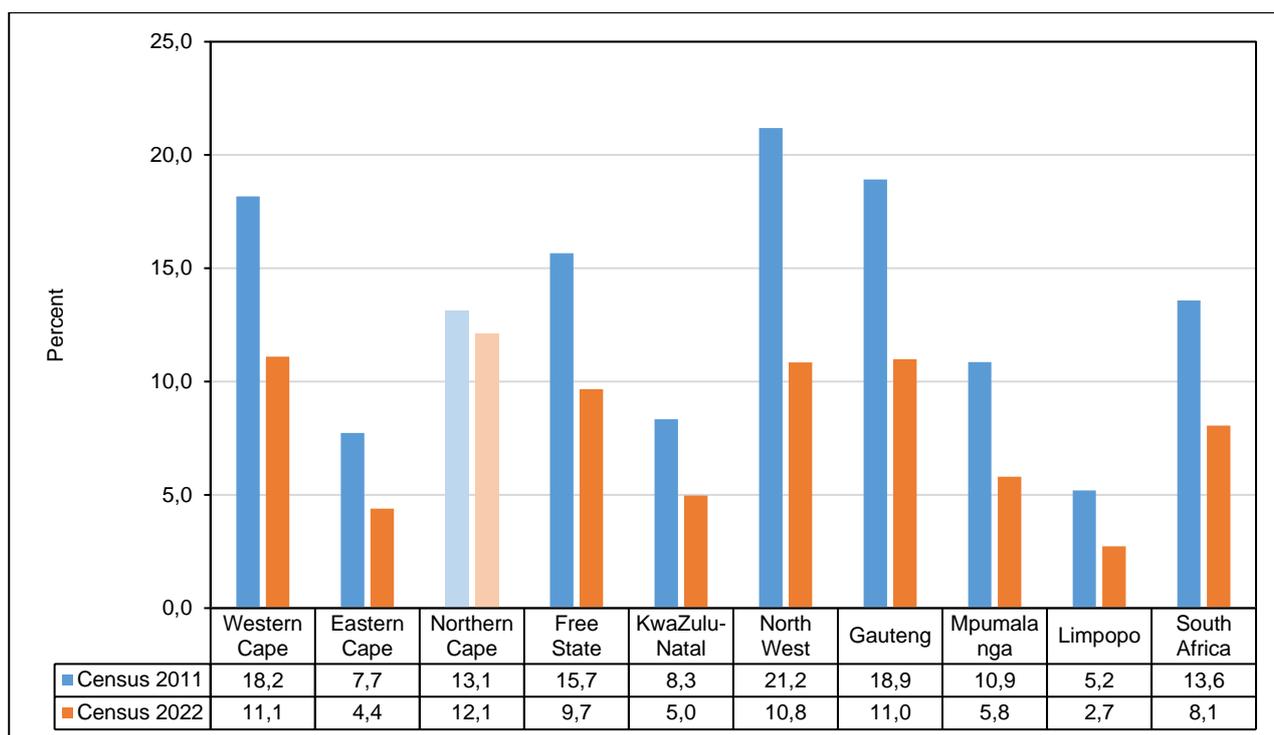
District/municipality/province	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Dawid Kruiper	21 750	71,5	84	0,3	8 468	27,8	132	0,4	30 434	100
Frances Baard	94 696	86,8	458	0,4	13 452	12,3	483	0,4	109 089	100
Sol Plaatje	58 832	86,1	267	0,4	8 998	13,2	218	0,3	68 314	100
Dikgatlong	12 431	86,3	112	0,8	1 759	12,2	104	0,7	14 406	100
Magareng	6 080	89,8	36	0,5	646	9,5	8	0,1	6 770	100
Phokwane	17 353	88,5	44	0,2	2 049	10,5	153	0,8	19 599	100

Source: Census 2022

According to results presented in Table 6.4 on type of main dwelling district and local municipality, eight in ten households in Northern Cape province (85,9%) lived in formal dwellings whilst about 12% lived in informal dwellings and 1,4% lived in traditional dwellings.

Dynamics at district show that three out of the five districts recorded proportions of households living in informal dwellings above the provincial average of 12,1% ((ZF Mgcau (19,6%), Pixley ka Seme (13,4%) and Frances Baard (12,3%)), However, at local municipality level, variations and gaps in access to formal housing are very Diverse. Thembelihle, Dawid Kruiper and Siyancuma, !Kheis, and Gamagara, local municipalities recorded the highest proportion of households living in informal dwellings, and figures were above the provincial average (31,5%, 27,8%, 23,7%, 19,5%, 16,4%, and 15% respectively). The local municipalities with the lowest proportion of households living in informal dwellings were Nama Khoi (1,4%) and Richtersveld (1,3%).

Figure 6.2: Percentage of households residing in an informal dwelling by province, Census 2011-2022



Source: Census 2011-2022

Figure 6.2 shows proportion of households that reported living in informal dwelling as by province in the last two censuses 2011 and 2022. At national level, results showed that there has been downward trend in households that live in informal dwelling (from 13,6% in 2011 to 8,1% in 2022). The profile of Northern Cape depicts a similar pattern but with slight variation of one percentage.

Table 6.5: Distribution of households residing in RDP/government subsidised housing by district and local municipality, Census 2022

District/municipality/province	RDP/government subsidised dwelling							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	113 687	40,0	169 102	59,5	1 384	0,5	284 173	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	7 321	13,1	48 415	86,6	140	0,3	55 876	100
Joe Morolong	1 884	8,2	21 113	91,6	58	0,3	23 055	100
Ga-Segonyana	3 344	13,2	21 869	86,5	63	0,2	25 276	100
Gamagara	2 092	27,7	5 433	72,0	19	0,3	7 544	100
Namakwa	10 777	36,0	18 957	63,3	203	0,7	29 938	100
Richtersveld	2 047	43,5	2 635	56,0	27	0,6	4 709	100
Nama Khoi	3 672	28,3	9 268	71,5	26	0,2	12 967	100
Kamiesberg	1 670	53,9	1 323	42,7	108	3,5	3 100	100
Hantam	1 476	30,2	3 391	69,4	22	0,4	4 889	100
Karoo Hoogland	1 173	45,4	1 393	53,9	16	0,6	2 583	100
Khâi-Ma	739	43,7	947	56,0	4	0,2	1 690	100

District/municipality/province	RDP/government subsidised dwelling							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pixley ka Seme	22 832	49,4	23 160	50,1	215	0,5	46 207	100
Ubuntu	1 844	52,5	1 638	46,7	28	0,8	3 510	100
Umsobomvu	3 460	51,4	3 225	47,9	49	0,7	6 734	100
Emthanjeni	5 323	55,9	4 171	43,8	35	0,4	9 528	100
Kareeberg	1 125	48,2	1 200	51,4	9	0,4	2 334	100
Renosterberg	1 630	58,6	1 150	41,3	2	0,1	2 782	100
Thembelihle	2 661	58,3	1 890	41,4	13	0,3	4 564	100
Siyathemba	2 635	43,9	3 350	55,8	19	0,3	6 004	100
Siyancuma	4 155	38,7	6 536	60,8	59	0,5	10 750	100
Z F Mgcawu	23 213	39,6	34 967	59,6	444	0,8	58 625	100
Kai !Garib	5 399	32,2	11 194	66,7	181	1,1	16 774	100
!Kheis	1 501	33,0	3 039	66,7	13	0,3	4 553	100
Tsantsabane	2 843	39,0	4 418	60,7	22	0,3	7 283	100
Kgatelopele	2 003	46,3	2 295	53,1	25	0,6	4 323	100
Dawid Kruiper	11 467	44,6	14 021	54,6	203	0,8	25 691	100
Frances Baard	49 543	53,0	43 603	46,6	382	0,4	93 528	100
Sol Plaatje	28 967	49,8	28 884	49,7	302	0,5	58 153	100
Dikgatlong	8 387	67,7	3 979	32,1	22	0,2	12 388	100
Magareng	2 450	41,3	3 477	58,6	9	0,2	5 937	100
Phokwane	9 740	57,1	7 262	42,6	49	0,3	17 051	100

Note: Table excludes cases of households that did not respond on this question (unspecified cases)

Source: Census 2022

The results presented in Table 6.5 show that four in ten households (40%) were residing in an RDP/government subsidised dwelling in Census 2022. It is noted that the districts mostly contributing to this profile were Frances Baard (53%) and Pixley Ka Seme (49,4%) districts which recorded the highest proportions of households residing in RDP/government subsidised dwelling.

Variations exist at local municipality level in number and proportion of households residing or not in RDP/government subsidised dwellings. More than two-thirds of households in Dikgatlong (67,7%) and more than half in Phokwane (57,1%) Renosterberg (58,6%), Thembelihle (58,3%), Emthanjeni (55,9%), Ubuntu (52,5%) and Umsobomvu (51,4%) local municipalities reported that they were residing in RDP/government subsidised dwellings. The lowest proportion of households residing in RDP/government subsidised dwelling were recorded in Joe Morolong and Ga-Segonyana (8,2% and 13,2% respectively).

Table 6. 6: Distribution of households by tenure status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and local municipality	Owned and fully paid off		Owned but not yet paid off		Rented		Occupied rent-free		Other		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	134 520	47,3	9 804	3,4	47 124	16,6	78 787	27,7	11 888	4,2	2 065	0,7	284 188	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	28 406	50,8	2 000	3,6	6 293	11,3	16 998	30,4	1 890	3,4	291	0,5	55 877	100
Joe Morolong	9 694	42,0	998	4,3	758	3,3	10 117	43,9	1 348	5,8	141	0,6	23 055	100
Ga-Segonyana	15 172	60,0	579	2,3	2 494	9,9	6 566	26,0	376	1,5	91	0,4	25 277	100
Gamagara	3 540	46,9	422	5,6	3 042	40,3	314	4,2	167	2,2	59	0,8	7 544	100
Namakwa	19 356	64,6	604	2,0	4 466	14,9	4 418	14,8	896	3,0	204	0,7	29 943	100
Richtersveld	1 745	37,0	52	1,1	1 353	28,7	1 384	29,4	169	3,6	10	0,2	4 713	100
Nama Khoi	10 385	80,1	303	2,3	1 221	9,4	952	7,3	79	0,6	31	0,2	12 971	100
Kamiesberg	1 680	54,2	35	1,1	300	9,7	720	23,2	226	7,3	137	4,4	3 098	100
Hantam	2 770	56,7	149	3,0	833	17,0	928	19,0	191	3,9	18	0,4	4 889	100
Karoo Hoogland	1 826	70,7	46	1,8	480	18,6	179	6,9	49	1,9	3	0,1	2 583	100
Khâi-Ma	950	56,2	20	1,2	279	16,5	254	15,0	181	10,7	6	0,4	1 690	100
Pixley ka Seme	20 865	45,2	929	2,0	7 069	15,3	15 116	32,7	1 958	4,2	273	0,6	46 210	100
Ubuntu	1 441	41,1	53	1,5	597	17,0	1 177	33,5	180	5,1	62	1,8	3 510	100
Umsobomvu	2 913	43,3	162	2,4	1 109	16,5	2 344	34,8	148	2,2	59	0,9	6 734	100
Emthanjeni	5 207	54,6	288	3,0	1 520	15,9	2 360	24,8	135	1,4	20	0,2	9 530	100
Kareeberg	1 373	58,8	56	2,4	332	14,2	393	16,8	181	7,7	2	0,1	2 337	100
Renosterberg	1 155	41,5	54	1,9	403	14,5	1 053	37,9	110	4,0	7	0,3	2 782	100
Thembelihle	1 835	40,2	77	1,7	559	12,3	1 980	43,4	89	2,0	22	0,5	4 562	100
Siyathemba	2 194	36,5	109	1,8	1 055	17,6	2 573	42,8	24	0,4	50	0,8	6 006	100
Siyancuma	4 747	44,2	130	1,2	1 493	13,9	3 237	30,1	1 092	10,2	52	0,5	10 750	100
Z F Mgcawu	26 793	45,7	1 633	2,8	12 459	21,3	13 839	23,6	3 354	5,7	542	0,9	58 620	100
Kai !Garib	8 769	52,3	327	1,9	3 768	22,5	3 540	21,1	286	1,7	83	0,5	16 772	100
!Kheis	1 752	38,5	84	1,8	661	14,5	656	14,4	1 357	29,8	43	0,9	4 553	100
Tsantsabane	1 893	26,0	110	1,5	2 197	30,2	2 684	36,9	347	4,8	50	0,7	7 281	100
Kgatelopele	1 763	40,8	79	1,8	1 356	31,4	1 026	23,7	57	1,3	42	1,0	4 323	100

Dawid Kruiper	12 616	49,1	1 033	4,0	4 479	17,4	5 932	23,1	1 307	5,1	323	1,3	25 690	100
Frances Baard	39 100	41,8	4 638	5,0	16 837	18,0	28 417	30,4	3 790	4,1	756	0,8	93 538	100
Sol Plaatje	25 314	43,5	4 216	7,2	13 031	22,4	12 980	22,3	1 934	3,3	686	1,2	58 161	100
Dikgatlong	5 127	41,4	108	0,9	1 141	9,2	5 591	45,1	406	3,3	16	0,1	12 389	100
Magareng	1 806	30,4	87	1,5	628	10,6	3 375	56,8	38	0,6	4	0,1	5 937	100
Phokwane	6 853	40,2	228	1,3	2 038	12,0	6 471	37,9	1 412	8,3	50	0,3	17 052	100

Source: Census 2022

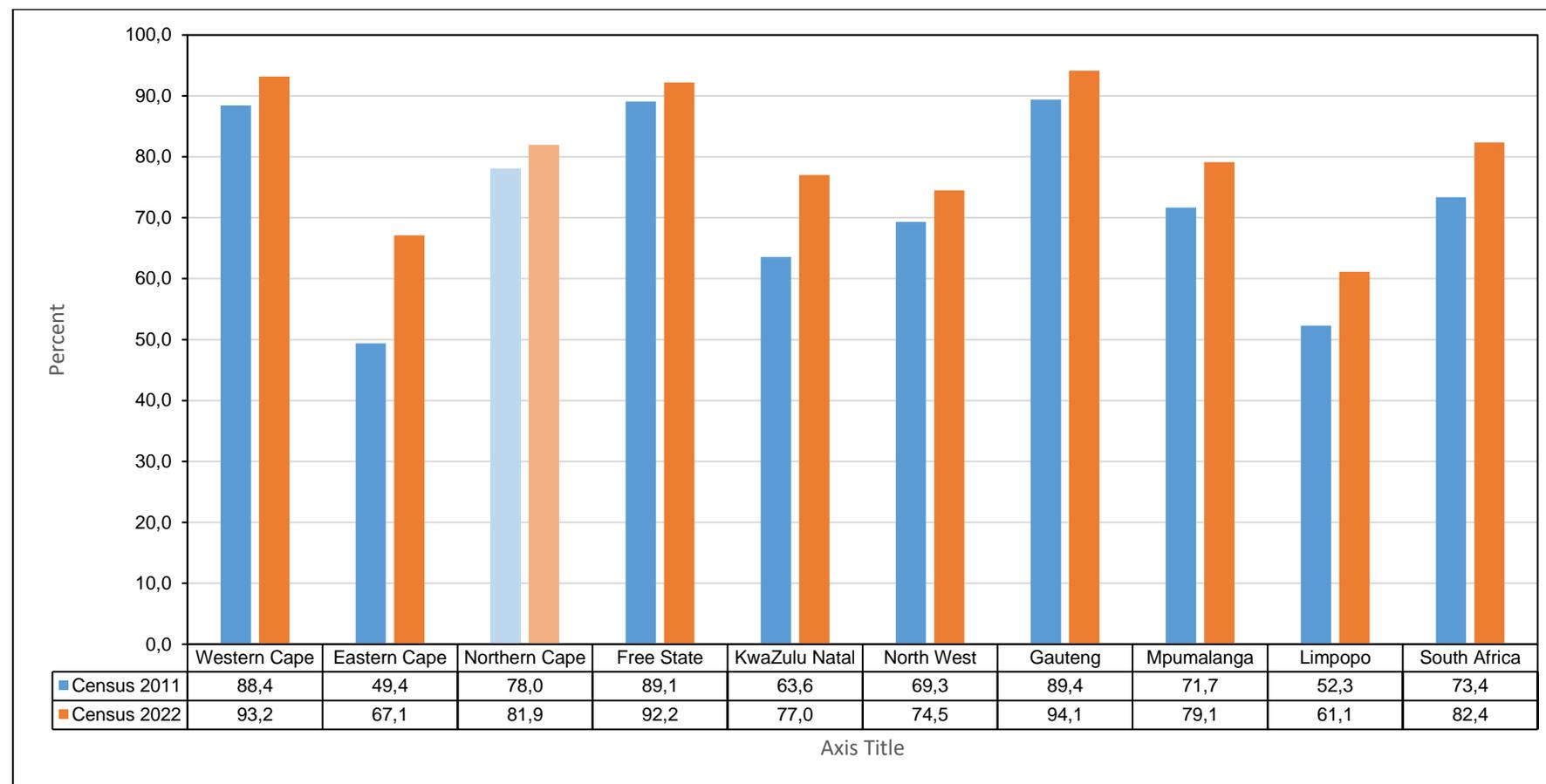
Table 6.6 above shows results on the distribution of households in Northern Cape by province, district and municipality as well as tenure status for Census 2022. The results show that 47,3% of households in Northern Cape province lived in a dwelling that were owned and fully paid off followed by 27,7% of households occupied rent free. While households that owned but not yet paid off were the least in the province. Furthermore, 16,6% of households are renting and 3,4% owned but not yet paid off their dwellings.

The results at district level show that Namakwa and John Taolo Gaetsewe had the highest proportions (64,6% and 50,8%) of households that are in owned and fully paid off dwellings which is higher than the provincial level of the same tenure status. Results further show that three out of the five districts reported higher proportions of households in occupied rent-free and the proportions were higher than the provincial level. Households that were occupied dwellings rent free were higher in Pixley Ka Seme (32,7%), John Taolo Gaetsewe and Frances Baard both with 30,4%. Whilst ZF Mgcau (21,3%) was the district that had the highest proportion of rented, followed by Frances Baard (18,0%). The proportions of both districts are higher than the provincial average of households with the same tenure status.

At local municipality level, Nama Khoi (80,1%), Karoo Hoogland (70,7%) and Ga-Segonyana (60,0%) local municipalities had the highest proportions of households in owned and fully paid off dwellings. Nama Khoi and Karoo Hoogland had proportions of owned and fully paid off that were higher than their district level which is Namakwa. The proportion of households that were owned and fully paid off in Ga-Segonyana was higher than that of John Taolo Gaetsewe which is the district Ga-Segonyana belongs to.

Looking at households that occupied rent free, Magareng (56,8%), Joe Morolong (43,9%) and Thembelihle (43,3%) had higher proportions in their districts. The results for households with tenure status of rented show that Gamagara (40,3%), Kgatelopele (31,4%) and Richtersveld (28,7%) had the highest proportions across local municipalities which is higher than that of their district levels. Gamagara and Karoo Hoogland reported the lowest proportions of households that occupied rent-free.

Figure 6.3: Percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard, Census 2022



Source: Census 2011-2022

Figure 6.3 shows the proportion of households in each province and South Africa with onsite access to piped water (inside dwelling or inside yard) in the last two censuses. Nationally, there was upward trend in proportion of households with piped water inside dwelling or yard by nine percentages (from 73,4% in 2011 to 82,4% in 2022) The provincial profile depict a similar upward trend with four percentage increase (from 78% in Census 2011 to 81,9% in Census 2022).

Table 6.7: Distribution of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by local municipality, Census 2011- 2022

District and municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	235 190	78,0	273 201	81,9
John Taolo Gaetsewe	24 880	40,6	29 008	43,7
Joe Morolong	3 718	15,7	6 722	25,3
Ga-Segonyana	10 751	40,1	12 420	42,3
Gamagara	10 411	96,3	9 866	94,6
Namakwa	32 288	95,4	33 475	98,6
Richtersveld	3 372	95,2	5 606	99,3
Nama Khoi	12 648	95,9	14 331	98,3
Kamiesberg	2 975	94,7	3 518	98,4
Hantam	6 110	95,7	5 252	98,6
Karoo Hoogland	3 698	97,2	2 866	99,3
Khâi-Ma	3 486	92,1	1 901	98,1
Pixley ka Seme	43 657	88,7	50 351	93,7
Ubuntu	4 746	92,5	3 891	97,5
Umsobomvu	7 241	92,3	7 820	97,1
Emthanjeni	9 998	95,6	10 446	98,3
Kareeberg	2 856	88,6	2 457	91,8
Renosterberg	2 831	94,5	2 935	97,3
Thembelihle	3 200	77,3	4 577	87,8
Siyathemba	5 471	93,8	6 576	97,6
Siyancuma	7 314	76,4	11 649	86,8

District and municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Z F Mgcawu	52 652	86,2	64 350	91,4
Kai !Garib	13 849	82,9	18 822	92,4
!Kheis	3 076	74,2	4 400	88,6
Tsantsabane	7 801	79,3	8 258	88,0
Kgatelopele	5 302	98,5	5 016	94,9
Dawid Kruiper	22 624	90,4	27 853	91,5
Frances Baard	81 713	85,2	96 019	88,0
Sol Plaatje	53 137	88,1	62 183	91,0
Dikgatlong	9 605	80,3	12 466	86,5
Magareng	5 282	86,3	4 968	73,4
Phokwane	13 689	78,0	16 403	83,7

Source: Census 2011-2022

Table 6.7 confirms the upward trend in access to piped water in the province. The table further unpacks extent of access to pipe water at district and local municipality levels. At district level, trends show that all districts recorded increase in proportion of households with access to piped water in dwelling or inside the yard over the period 2011 and 2022. Namakwa and Pixley Ka Seme recorded the highest proportions of households with access to piped water for both census years whilst John Taolo Gaetsewe had the lowest proportion in both census years, (40,6% in 2011 and 43,7% in 2022).

Looking at the local municipalities, sharp variations exist across municipalities. Whilst there has been tremendous improvement in onsite access to piped water in many municipalities, some local municipalities seem to lagging behind. One such municipalities is Joe Morolong, where just a quarter of households in that local municipality (25,3%) have access to piped water inside dwelling or yard. Interestingly, the municipality recorded 10% increase in access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard over the period 2011–2022.

On the other hand, Richtersveld and Karoo Hoogland had the highest proportion of piped water inside dwelling or yard with 99,3% for both municipalities, followed by Kgatelopele (98,5%), Gamagara (96,3%) and Karoo Hoogland (95,4%) local municipalities. It is interesting to note that gaps in access exist within and across districts. For example, Gamagara is the only local municipality within John Taolo Gaetsewe district with such a high proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard.

Table 6.8: Distribution of households by reliability of water supply in the last 12 months by district and local municipality, Census 2022

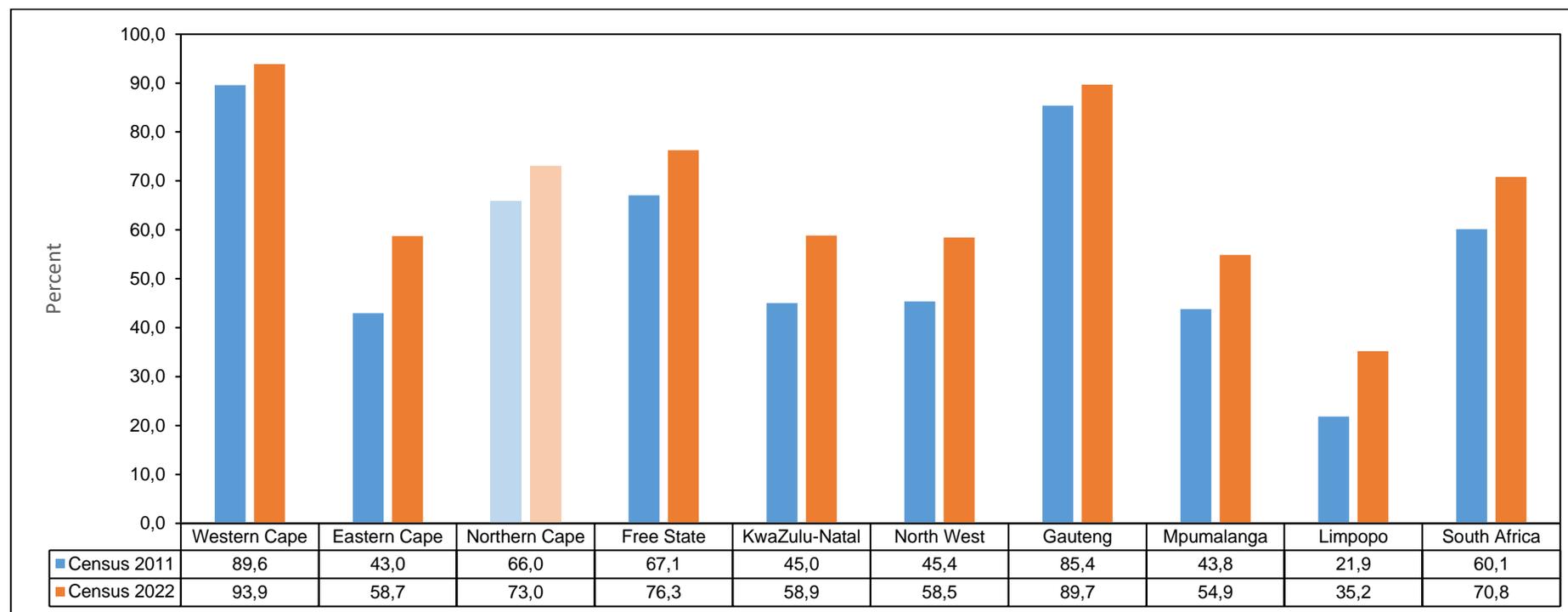
District and municipality	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	157 804	65,8	81 217	33,9	841	0,4	239 862	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	22 738	57,6	16 501	41,8	202	0,5	39 442	100
Joe Morolong	7 289	48,8	7 549	50,5	98	0,7	14 936	100
Ga-Segonyana	11 117	62,5	6 564	36,9	92	0,5	17 774	100
Gamagara	4 333	64,4	2 387	35,5	12	0,2	6 732	100
Namakwa	18 130	64,0	10 054	35,5	127	0,4	28 312	100
Richtersveld	2 693	58,3	1 815	39,3	109	2,4	4 616	100
Nama Khoi	9 699	79,2	2 544	20,8	5	0,0	12 249	100
Kamiesberg	2 451	89,1	299	10,9	2	0,1	2 751	100
Hantam	1 494	31,4	3 261	68,5	7	0,1	4 761	100
Karoo Hoogland	829	33,8	1 622	66,1	3	0,1	2 454	100
Khâi-Ma	965	65,2	514	34,7	2	0,1	1 480	100
Pixley ka Seme	17 168	44,7	21 204	55,2	67	0,2	38 439	100
Ubuntu	1 040	42,6	1 401	57,3	3	0,1	2 444	100
Umsobomvu	2 775	43,3	3 632	56,6	4	0,1	6 412	100
Emthanjeni	2 524	28,6	6 263	71,1	25	0,3	8 811	100
Kareeberg	1 376	64,9	738	34,8	7	0,3	2 121	100

Renosterberg	1 924	73,8	676	25,9	5	0,2	2 606	100
Thembelihle	1 922	46,7	2 185	53,1	5	0,1	4 113	100
Siyathemba	1 082	26,0	3 073	73,8	8	0,2	4 163	100
Siyancuma	4 525	58,2	3 235	41,6	10	0,1	7 770	100
Z F Mgcawu	29 261	60,6	18 854	39,1	139	0,3	48 254	100
Kai !Garib	8 569	68,1	3 984	31,7	30	0,2	12 584	100
!Kheis	2 896	88,7	365	11,2	4	0,1	3 265	100
Tsantsabane	3 319	54,9	2 706	44,8	20	0,3	6 045	100
Kgatelopele	2 792	69,0	1 239	30,6	13	0,3	4 044	100
Dawid Kruiper	11 685	52,4	10 560	47,3	72	0,3	22 317	100
Frances Baard	70 506	82,5	14 603	17,1	306	0,4	85 415	100
Sol Plaatje	46 027	84,3	8 341	15,3	203	0,4	54 571	100
Dikgatlong	7 910	73,4	2 848	26,4	18	0,2	10 777	100
Magareng	4 185	89,3	428	9,1	72	1,5	4 686	100
Phokwane	12 384	80,5	2 985	19,4	12	0,1	15 382	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.8 shows the profile of households in reporting on reliability of water infrastructure in the province. Results showed at province level, almost two-thirds (65,8%) of households reported that they had experienced water interruptions in the 12 months preceding Census 2022. Stark variations exist within and across districts. In Frances Baard district, eight in ten households (82,5%) reported having water interruptions in the 12 months preceding the census in 2022. Another affected district was Namakwa, where two municipalities Kamiesberg (89,1 %) and Nama Khoi (79,2%) recorded high proportions of households that experienced water interruptions.

Figure 6.4: Percentage of households with access to a flush toilet by province, Census 2011-2022



Source: Census 2011-2022

The results presented in figure 6.4 show that over the period 2011–2022, South Africa’s proportion of households with access to flush toilets increased by ten percentages (from 60.1% in 2011 to 70.8% in 2022). The Northern Cape province profile show a similar upward trend in access to improved sanitation, depicted by the increase in proportion of households with access to flush toilets from 66% in Census 2011 to 73% in Census 2022. The provincial average was above national average by two percentages.

Table 6.9: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District and municipality	Flush toilet		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP)		Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe		Bucket toilet		None		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	243 586	73,0	2 566	0,8	23 705	7,1	29 597	8,9	15 093	4,5	15 119	4,5	3 888	1,2	333 553	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	23 690	35,7	1 047	1,6	14 793	22,3	18 844	28,4	3 074	4,6	3 248	4,9	1 651	2,5	66 347	100
Joe Morolong	4 319	16,3	728	2,7	8 290	31,2	7 800	29,4	2 621	9,9	1 583	6,0	1 194	4,5	26 537	100
Ga-Segonyana	10 058	34,2	298	1,0	6 114	20,8	10 947	37,3	378	1,3	1 281	4,4	303	1,0	29 379	100
Gamagara	9 313	89,3	21	0,2	389	3,7	96	0,9	75	0,7	383	3,7	154	1,5	10 431	100
Namakwa	28 442	83,8	117	0,3	2 491	7,3	1 320	3,9	722	2,1	593	1,7	262	0,8	33 947	100
Richtersveld	5 266	93,3	4	0,1	203	3,6	41	0,7	23	0,4	60	1,1	47	0,8	5 643	100
Nama Khoi	12 746	87,4	80	0,5	717	4,9	535	3,7	222	1,5	222	1,5	57	0,4	14 579	100
Kamiesberg	2 091	58,5	27	0,8	999	27,9	256	7,2	27	0,8	168	4,7	8	0,2	3 576	100
Hantam	4 719	88,6	0	0,0	169	3,2	29	0,5	258	4,8	98	1,8	52	1,0	5 326	100
Karoo Hoogland	2 010	69,7	1	0,0	300	10,4	425	14,7	129	4,5	16	0,6	4	0,1	2 885	100
Khâi-Ma	1 610	83,1	5	0,3	103	5,3	34	1,8	64	3,3	28	1,4	93	4,8	1 938	100
Pixley ka Seme	45 668	85,0	407	0,8	1 390	2,6	1 939	3,6	1 995	3,7	2 035	3,8	303	0,6	53 737	100
Ubuntu	3 690	92,5	37	0,9	38	1,0	12	0,3	89	2,2	117	2,9	8	0,2	3 990	100
Umsobomvu	7 386	91,7	170	2,1	55	0,7	146	1,8	52	0,6	213	2,6	35	0,4	8 057	100
Emthanjeni	10 367	97,6	2	0,0	39	0,4	10	0,1	64	0,6	130	1,2	10	0,1	10 622	100
Kareeberg	2 161	80,7	3	0,1	271	10,1	7	0,3	95	3,5	138	5,2	1	0,0	2 677	100
Renosterberg	2 809	93,1	3	0,1	6	0,2	14	0,5	49	1,6	128	4,2	8	0,3	3 017	100
Thembelihle	3 606	69,2	30	0,6	345	6,6	761	14,6	71	1,4	352	6,8	46	0,9	5 211	100
Siyathemba	5 733	85,1	138	2,0	56	0,8	262	3,9	292	4,3	101	1,5	158	2,3	6 739	100
Siyancuma	9 916	73,9	24	0,2	580	4,3	727	5,4	1 283	9,6	857	6,4	35	0,3	13 422	100
Z F Mgcawu	53 536	76,0	270	0,4	2 737	3,9	2 610	3,7	5 433	7,7	5 185	7,4	663	0,9	70 433	100
Kai !Garib	15 720	77,2	145	0,7	762	3,7	691	3,4	1 006	4,9	1 681	8,3	360	1,8	20 366	100
!Kheis	2 477	49,9	20	0,4	786	15,8	655	13,2	359	7,2	584	11,8	86	1,7	4 967	100
Tsantsabane	8 012	85,4	45	0,5	92	1,0	143	1,5	462	4,9	578	6,2	49	0,5	9 381	100

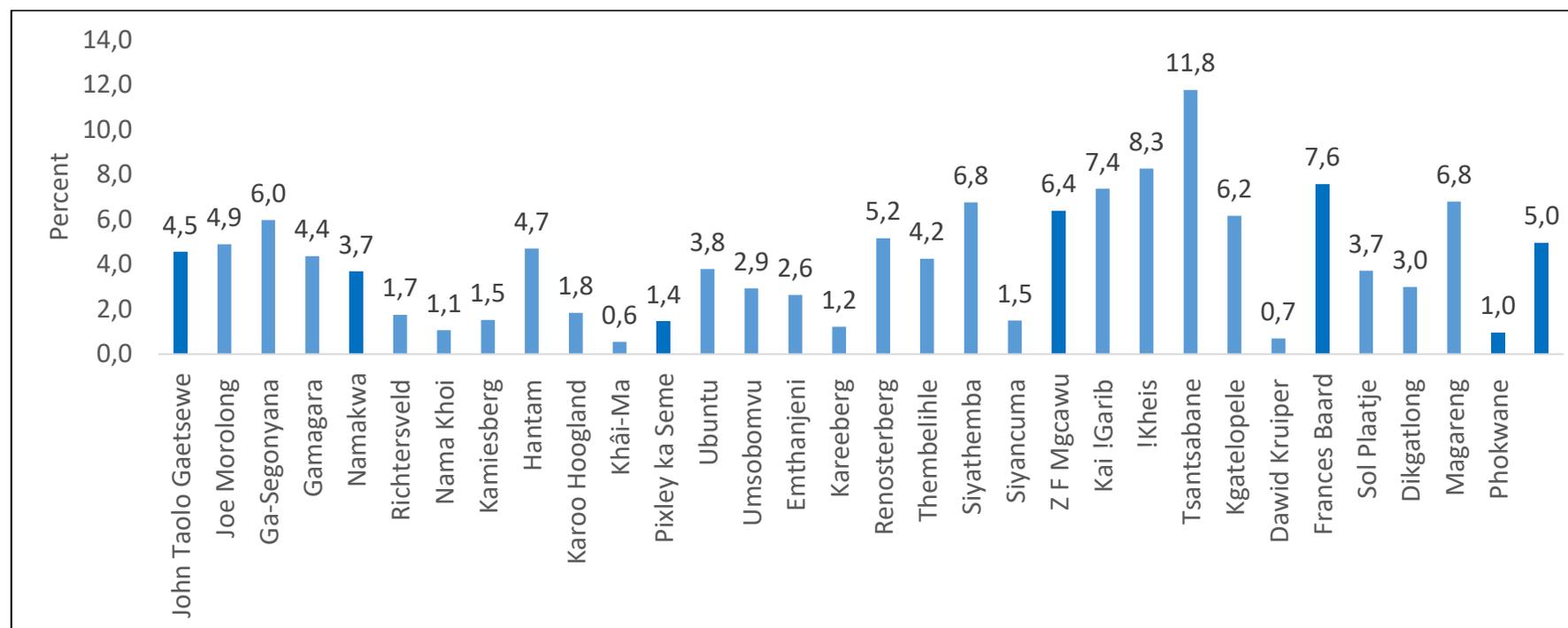
District and municipality	Flush toilet		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP)		Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe		Bucket toilet		None		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kgatelopele	5 016	94,9	32	0,6	8	0,2	72	1,4	70	1,3	37	0,7	51	1,0	5 286	100
Dawid Kruiper	22 311	73,3	28	0,1	1 089	3,6	1 049	3,4	3 535	11,6	2 305	7,6	116	0,4	30 434	100
Frances Baard	92 250	84,6	725	0,7	2 294	2,1	4 884	4,5	3 868	3,5	4 058	3,7	1 009	0,9	109 089	100
Sol Plaatje	59 366	86,9	407	0,6	517	0,8	2 013	2,9	3 292	4,8	2 042	3,0	678	1,0	68 314	100
Dikgatlong	11 830	82,1	8	0,1	374	2,6	788	5,5	360	2,5	979	6,8	67	0,5	14 406	100
Magareng	5 940	87,7	1	0,0	331	4,9	314	4,6	79	1,2	65	1,0	39	0,6	6 770	100
Phokwane	15 114	77,1	308	1,6	1 072	5,5	1 769	9,0	138	0,7	971	5,0	226	1,2	19 599	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.9 shows the number and percentage distribution of households in the province by type of toilet facilities. As indicated in earlier section, seven in ten households (73%) had access to flush toilets. About 16% of households were using pit toilet, and 4,5% used bucket toilet. However, high variations are depicted at both district and local municipal levels. Four out of five districts recorded proportion of households with access to flush toilets above the provincial average ((Pixley ka Seme (85%), Frances Baard (84,6%), Namakwa (83,8% and Z F Mgcau (76%)). On the other hand, it is noted that in John Taolo Gaetsewe district, only a third of households (35,7%) had access to flush toilets and more than half (50,7%) were using pit toilets. The use of a pit latrine toilet without a ventilation pipe was higher in the John Taolo Gaetsewe (28,4%) as compared to other districts and higher than the provincial average of 8,9%. Looking at profile of households using bucket toilet, ZF Mgcau had the highest proportion of households using bucket toilet (7,7%) whilst Namakwa district recorded the lowest (2,1%) recorded the lowest proportion.

Looking at local municipality profile, there were high variations in type of toilet facility used by households. Whilst there is universal access to flush toilet in Emthanjeni (97,6%), Kgatelopele (94,9%), Renosterberg (93,1%), Ubuntu (92,5% and Umsobomvu (91,7%), in other local municipalities, proportion of households using flush toilet were as low as 16,3% in Joe Morolong and 34,2% in Ga-Segonyana. Conversely, more than a third of households (31,2%) in Joe Morolong and more than two fifth (20,8%) in Ga-Segonyana were using Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP). Such differences in access to improved sanitation remains critical for planners to address.

Figure 6.5: Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

According to Figure 6.5, there was indeed backlog in lack of proper sanitation in various districts and local municipalities in the Northern Cape. In general, the province had 5,0% of households that did not have access to toilet facilities in 2022. The districts that had the highest prevalence of households with no toilet facility were Frances Baard (7,6%), ZF Mgcawu (6,4%), and these figure were above the provincial average of 5,0% whilst Pixley Kaseme district recorded the lowest proportion (1,4%).

Looking at the local municipalities, Tsantsabane (11,8%) had the highest proportion compared to other municipalities followed by !Kheis (8,3%) and Kai Garib(7,4%). The local municipalities showing the lowest proportion of households with no access to a toilet facility were Dawid Kruiper (0,7%) and Khâi-Ma (0,6%).

Table 6.10: Distribution of households by main energy source used for lighting, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District and municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	308 487	92,5	1 066	0,3	2 541	0,76	14 616	4,4	4 937	1,5	783	0,2	1 123	0,3	333 553	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	60 557	91,3	213	0,3	453	0,68	3 442	5,2	1 414	2,1	117	0,2	151	0,2	66 347	100
Joe Morolong	25 081	94,5	29	0,1	80	0,30	994	3,7	267	1,0	15	0,1	71	0,3	26 537	100
Ga-Segonyana	25 554	87,0	173	0,6	339	1,15	2 074	7,1	1 083	3,7	85	0,3	71	0,2	29 379	100
Gamagara	9 921	95,1	11	0,1	34	0,33	374	3,6	65	0,6	17	0,2	9	0,1	10 431	100
Namakwa	32 836	96,7	71	0,2	29	0,09	593	1,7	250	0,7	45	0,1	124	0,4	33 947	100
Richtersveld	5 573	98,8	10	0,2	4	0,07	35	0,6	6	0,1	4	0,1	12	0,2	5 643	100
Nama Khoi	14 107	96,8	41	0,3	11	0,08	234	1,6	95	0,7	19	0,1	72	0,5	14 579	100
Kamiesberg	3 503	98,0	4	0,1	0	0,00	44	1,2	13	0,4	6	0,2	6	0,2	3 576	100
Hantam	5 035	94,5	7	0,1	9	0,17	169	3,2	75	1,4	9	0,2	23	0,4	5 326	100
Karoo Hoogland	2 736	94,8	7	0,2	5	0,17	76	2,6	53	1,8	5	0,2	4	0,1	2 885	100
Khâi-Ma	1 883	97,2	3	0,2	0	0,00	35	1,8	8	0,4	3	0,2	7	0,4	1 938	100
Pixley ka Seme	49 684	92,5	148	0,3	308	0,57	2 479	4,6	900	1,7	82	0,2	135	0,3	53 737	100
Ubuntu	3 626	90,9	7	0,2	8	0,20	134	3,4	198	5,0	4	0,1	14	0,4	3 990	100
Umsobomvu	7 747	96,2	8	0,1	68	0,84	193	2,4	15	0,2	14	0,2	13	0,2	8 057	100
Emthanjeni	10 248	96,5	57	0,5	47	0,44	208	2,0	43	0,4	7	0,1	11	0,1	10 622	100
Kareeberg	2 312	86,4	3	0,1	5	0,19	292	10,9	56	2,1	6	0,2	3	0,1	2 677	100
Renosterberg	2 755	91,3	3	0,1	75	2,49	129	4,3	49	1,6	5	0,2	1	0,0	3 017	100
Thembelihle	4 526	86,9	30	0,6	47	0,90	445	8,5	142	2,7	5	0,1	16	0,3	5 211	100
Siyathemba	6 374	94,6	8	0,1	13	0,19	239	3,5	83	1,2	11	0,2	11	0,2	6 739	100
Siyancuma	12 095	90,1	32	0,2	45	0,34	840	6,3	315	2,3	29	0,2	67	0,5	13 422	100
Z F Mgcawu	64 761	91,9	236	0,3	342	0,49	3 228	4,6	1 160	1,6	265	0,4	442	0,6	70 433	100
Kai !Garib	18 690	91,8	58	0,3	125	0,61	926	4,5	218	1,1	128	0,6	221	1,1	20 366	100
!Kheis	4 520	91,0	7	0,1	8	0,16	199	4,0	111	2,2	30	0,6	92	1,9	4 967	100
Tsantsabane	8 626	92,0	38	0,4	93	0,99	408	4,3	192	2,0	15	0,2	9	0,1	9 381	100
Kgatelopele	5 105	96,6	4	0,1	7	0,13	127	2,4	39	0,7	3	0,1	1	0,0	5 286	100
Dawid Kruiper	27 820	91,4	129	0,4	109	0,36	1 568	5,2	600	2,0	89	0,3	119	0,4	30 434	100

District and municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Frances Baard	100 649	92,3	398	0,4	1 409	1,29	4 874	4,5	1 213	1,1	274	0,3	271	0,2	109 089	100
Sol Plaatje	62 625	91,7	346	0,5	1 106	1,62	2 883	4,2	998	1,5	172	0,3	184	0,3	68 314	100
Dikgatlong	12 930	89,8	28	0,2	221	1,53	1 066	7,4	112	0,8	25	0,2	24	0,2	14 406	100
Magareng	6 516	96,2	7	0,1	12	0,18	211	3,1	12	0,2	6	0,1	7	0,1	6 770	100
Phokwane	18 578	94,8	17	0,1	71	0,36	715	3,6	91	0,5	71	0,4	56	0,3	19 599	100

Source: Census 2022

According to the results presented in Table 6.10, there is universal access to electricity for lighting in the Northern Cape. Overall, the most commonly used energy source for lighting is electricity (92,5%, followed by candles (4,4%). A similar pattern was observed at district level, with Namakwa district having the highest Proportion (96,7%) of households using electricity for lighting followed by Pixley ka Seme at 92,5% and Frances Baard (92,3%).

Local municipality profile showed that all local municipalities in Z F Mgcawu and Namakwa districts had near universal usage of electricity for lighting. In John Taolo Gaetsewe district, 2,1% of households were using solar for lighting whilst Frances Baard district recorded the lowest proportion (1,1%). Ubuntu, Ga-Segonyana and Thembelihle local municipalities recorded proportion of households using solar above the provincial average of 1,5% (5%, 3,7% and 2,7% respectively).

Table 6.11: Distribution of households by main energy source used for cooking, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District and municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Wood		Coal		Animal dung		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	240 150	72,0	73 035	21,9	4 371	1,31	13 325	4,0	107	0,0	26	0,0	606	0,2	448	0,1	1 484	0,4	333 553	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	44 123	66,5	15 257	23,0	470	0,71	6 139	9,3	25	0,0	18	0,0	94	0,1	32	0,0	189	0,3	66 347	100
Joe Morolong	16 927	63,8	4 080	15,4	103	0,39	5 229	19,7	7	0,0	12	0,0	39	0,1	16	0,1	123	0,5	26 537	100
Ga0Segonyana	20 196	68,7	8 021	27,3	318	1,08	704	2,4	18	0,1	5	0,0	44	0,1	14	0,0	58	0,2	29 379	100
Gamagara	7 000	67,1	3 156	30,3	49	0,47	205	2,0	0	0,0	1	0,0	11	0,1	1	0,0	8	0,1	10 431	100
Namakwa	27 584	81,3	5 540	16,3	24	0,07	533	1,6	6	0,0	0	0,0	75	0,2	38	0,1	148	0,4	33 947	100
Richtersveld	4 413	78,2	1 176	20,8	2	0,04	29	0,5	2	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	0,1	15	0,3	5 643	100
Nama Khoi	12 193	83,6	2 093	14,4	10	0,07	160	1,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	24	0,2	16	0,1	83	0,6	14 579	100
Kamiesberg	2 663	74,5	823	23,0	0	0,00	68	1,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,1	6	0,2	15	0,4	3 576	100
Hantam	4 430	83,2	669	12,6	3	0,06	165	3,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	32	0,6	5	0,1	22	0,4	5 326	100
Karoo Hoogland	2 338	81,0	429	14,9	7	0,24	90	3,1	4	0,1	0	0,0	13	0,5	1	0,0	3	0,1	2 885	100
Khâi0Ma	1 546	79,8	350	18,1	3	0,15	21	1,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	0,2	4	0,2	10	0,5	1 938	100
Pixley ka Seme	39 168	72,9	11 285	21,0	588	1,09	2 229	4,1	23	0,0	1	0,0	179	0,3	78	0,1	186	0,3	53 737	100
Ubuntu	3 020	75,7	654	16,4	38	0,95	190	4,8	6	0,2	0	0,0	70	1,8	4	0,1	9	0,2	3 990	100
Umsobomvu	6 194	76,9	1 574	19,5	164	2,04	107	1,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	0,0	5	0,1	9	0,1	8 057	100
Emthanjeni	8 934	84,1	1 346	12,7	80	0,75	212	2,0	3	0,0	0	0,0	18	0,2	5	0,0	24	0,2	10 622	100
Kareeberg	1 772	66,2	616	23,0	15	0,56	248	9,3	7	0,3	0	0,0	3	0,1	8	0,3	9	0,3	2 677	100
Renosterberg	2 355	78,1	447	14,8	105	3,48	77	2,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	12	0,4	4	0,1	18	0,6	3 017	100
Thembelihle	2 924	56,1	1 905	36,6	72	1,38	264	5,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	14	0,3	11	0,2	21	0,4	5 211	100
Siyathemba	5 364	79,6	1 061	15,7	25	0,37	213	3,2	1	0,0	0	0,0	35	0,5	21	0,3	19	0,3	6 739	100
Siyancuma	8 605	64,1	3 682	27,4	88	0,66	917	6,8	6	0,0	1	0,0	23	0,2	20	0,1	78	0,6	13 422	100
Z F Mgqawu	50 023	71,0	16 733	23,8	334	0,47	2 436	3,5	27	0,0	1	0,0	165	0,2	172	0,2	542	0,8	70 433	100
Kai !Garib	14 472	71,1	4 729	23,2	75	0,37	688	3,4	2	0,0	1	0,0	52	0,3	108	0,5	239	1,2	20 366	100
!Kheis	3 682	74,1	739	14,9	12	0,24	398	8,0	4	0,1	0	0,0	8	0,2	32	0,6	93	1,9	4 967	100
Tsantsabane	6 422	68,5	2 722	29,0	94	1,00	72	0,8	6	0,1	0	0,0	36	0,4	5	0,1	23	0,2	9 381	100
Kgatelopele	4 069	77,0	1 076	20,4	61	1,15	69	1,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	0,1	0	0,0	5	0,1	5 286	100

District and municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Wood		Coal		Animal dung		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Dawid Kruiper	21 378	70,2	7 466	24,5	93	0,31	1 209	4,0	16	0,1	0	0,0	63	0,2	27	0,1	182	0,6	30 434	100
Frances Baard	79 253	72,6	24 219	22,2	2 956	2,71	1 988	1,8	25	0,0	5	0,0	95	0,1	128	0,1	419	0,4	109 089	100
Sol Plaatje	47 848	70,0	17 368	25,4	1 977	2,89	744	1,1	15	0,0	4	0,0	50	0,1	55	0,1	254	0,4	68 314	100
Dikgatlong	10 471	72,7	2 755	19,1	501	3,48	582	4,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	21	0,1	14	0,1	62	0,4	14 406	100
Magareng	5 423	80,1	1 084	16,0	45	0,66	193	2,9	3	0,0	1	0,0	0	0,0	5	0,1	16	0,2	6 770	100
Phokwane	15 511	79,1	3 013	15,4	433	2,21	470	2,4	8	0,0	0	0,0	24	0,1	54	0,3	87	0,4	19 599	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.11 shows the number and percentage distribution of households in the Northern Cape by energy source used for cooking. The table shows that the most commonly used energy source for cooking was electricity at 72,0% followed by gas (21,9%), wood (4,0%) and solar (0,2%).

At district level, ZF Mgcau (23,8%), John Taolo Gaetsewe (23,0 %) and Frances Baard (22,2%) recorded the highest proportion of households using gas for cooking, above the provincial average of 21, 9%. Looking at local municipality statistics, Thembelihle (36,6%), Gamagara (30,3%), Tsantsabane (29,0%), Siyancuma (27,4%), Ga-Segonyana (27,3%), Sol Plaatje (25,4%) and Kai !Garib (23,2%) recorded higher proportions of households using gas than the provincial average.

Table 6.12: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District and municipality	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week		Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often		Communal refuse dump		Communal container/central collection point		Own refuse dump		No refuse removal		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Cape	223 993	67,2	3 988	1,2	3 922	1,18	12 290	3,7	69 999	21,0	16 235	4,9	3 126	0,9	333 553	100
John Taolo Gaetsewe	19 917	30,0	259	0,4	385	0,58	1 047	1,6	40 397	60,9	3 117	4,7	1 225	1,8	66 347	100
Joe Morolong	3 865	14,6	1	0,0	197	0,74	342	1,3	19 477	73,4	2 047	7,7	608	2,3	26 537	100
Ga-Segonyana	6 631	22,6	38	0,1	167	0,57	572	1,9	20 535	69,9	953	3,2	483	1,6	29 379	100
Gamagara	9 421	90,3	220	2,1	22	0,21	133	1,3	384	3,7	118	1,1	134	1,3	10 431	100
Namakwa	28 450	83,8	457	1,3	119	0,35	3 546	10,4	1 050	3,1	78	0,2	248	0,7	33 947	100
Richtersveld	5 227	92,6	39	0,7	8	0,14	206	3,7	59	1,0	5	0,1	99	1,8	5 643	100
Nama Khoi	12 393	85,0	39	0,3	75	0,51	1 430	9,8	572	3,9	52	0,4	19	0,1	14 579	100
Kamiesberg	2 148	60,1	232	6,5	6	0,17	1 150	32,2	35	1,0	0	0,0	6	0,2	3 576	100
Hantam	4 938	92,7	124	2,3	9	0,17	151	2,8	85	1,6	10	0,2	10	0,2	5 326	100
Karoo Hoogland	2 766	95,9	7	0,2	3	0,10	13	0,5	80	2,8	5	0,2	11	0,4	2 885	100
Khâi-Ma	979	50,5	16	0,8	19	0,98	596	30,8	219	11,3	7	0,4	103	5,3	1 938	100
Pixley ka Seme	42 945	79,9	916	1,7	613	1,14	833	1,6	5 578	10,4	2 593	4,8	259	0,5	53 737	100
Ubuntu	3 217	80,6	48	1,2	79	1,98	12	0,3	462	11,6	80	2,0	92	2,3	3 990	100
Umsobomvu	7 128	88,5	247	3,1	48	0,60	213	2,6	256	3,2	136	1,7	28	0,3	8 057	100
Emthanjeni	10 011	94,2	94	0,9	30	0,28	27	0,3	416	3,9	26	0,2	18	0,2	10 622	100
Kareeberg	2 301	86,0	9	0,3	17	0,64	18	0,7	177	6,6	147	5,5	8	0,3	2 677	100
Renosterberg	2 088	69,2	148	4,9	6	0,20	27	0,9	422	14,0	315	10,4	11	0,4	3 017	100
Thembelihle	2 638	50,6	57	1,1	358	6,87	87	1,7	938	18,0	1 096	21,0	37	0,7	5 211	100
Siyathemba	5 362	79,6	243	3,6	18	0,27	61	0,9	647	9,6	402	6,0	6	0,1	6 739	100
Siyancuma	10 200	76,0	69	0,5	58	0,43	388	2,9	2 260	16,8	389	2,9	59	0,4	13 422	100
Z F Mgcawu	51 450	73,0	597	0,8	1 277	1,81	5 753	8,2	8 542	12,1	1 988	2,8	828	1,2	70 433	100
Kai !Garib	10 296	50,6	253	1,2	296	1,45	3 587	17,6	4 481	22,0	970	4,8	484	2,4	20 366	100
!Kheis	1 762	35,5	10	0,2	678	13,65	255	5,1	1 986	40,0	152	3,1	126	2,5	4 967	100
Tsantsabane	7 349	78,3	34	0,4	98	1,04	65	0,7	1 347	14,4	377	4,0	111	1,2	9 381	100

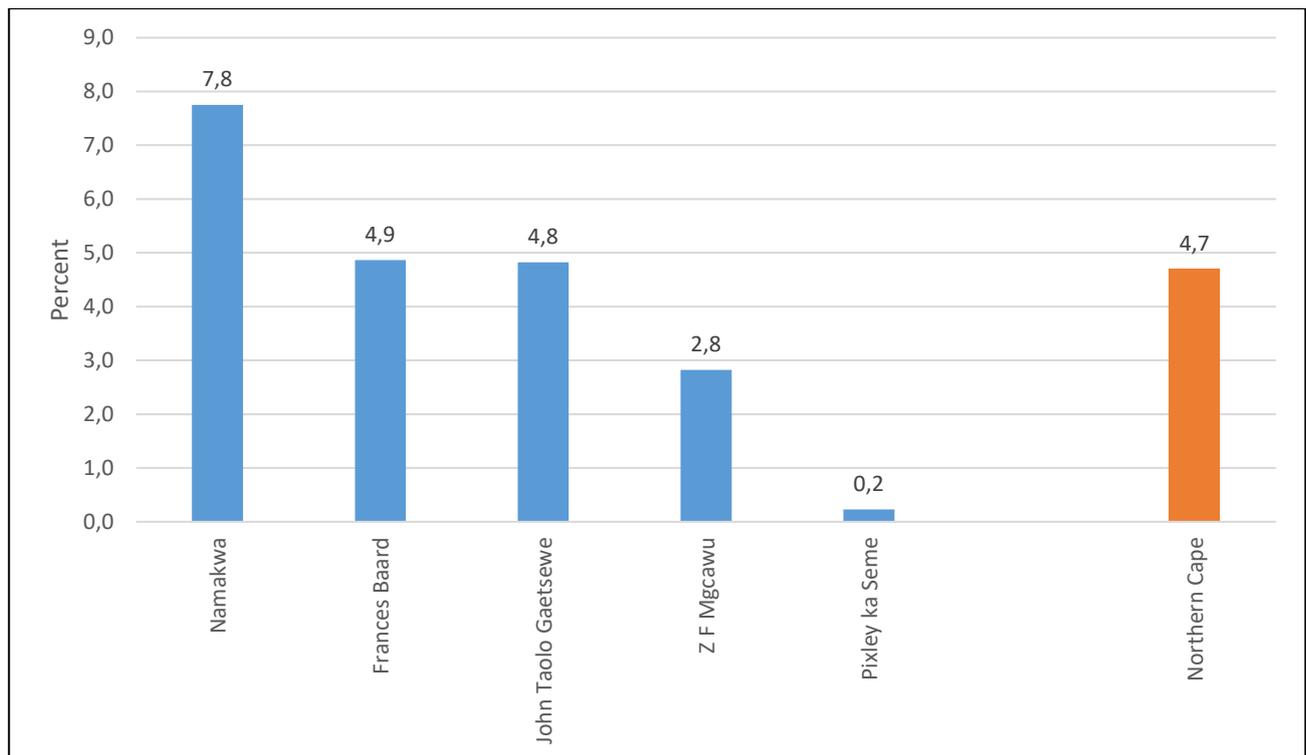
District and municipality	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week		Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often		Communal refuse dump		Communal container/central collection point		Own refuse dump		No refuse removal		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kgatelopele	4 832	91,4	34	0,6	184	3,48	170	3,2	47	0,9	14	0,3	4	0,1	5 286	100
Dawid Kruiper	27 212	89,4	266	0,9	21	0,07	1 676	5,5	680	2,2	476	1,6	102	0,3	30 434	100
Frances Baard	81 231	74,5	1 760	1,6	1 527	1,40	1 113	1,0	14 433	13,2	8 458	7,8	567	0,5	109 089	100
Sol Plaatje	57 967	84,9	757	1,1	679	0,99	640	0,9	3 697	5,4	4 316	6,3	259	0,4	68 314	100
Dikgatlong	6 425	44,6	549	3,8	45	0,31	177	1,2	5 366	37,2	1 750	12,1	94	0,7	14 406	100
Magareng	5 235	77,3	171	2,5	48	0,71	97	1,4	795	11,7	267	3,9	156	2,3	6 770	100
Phokwane	11 604	59,2	283	1,4	754	3,85	199	1,0	4 576	23,3	2 124	10,8	58	0,3	19 599	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.12 shows the number and percentage distribution of households in Northern Cape by refuse removal services. The results show that 62,7% percent of households have their refuse removed by local authority or private company at least once a week, 21,0% of households had their own refuse removal dump whilst 4,9% of households have no refuse removal.

The district profile showed that six in ten households (60,9%) in John Taolo Gaetsewe were using own refuse dump. Conversely, only a third of households in this district (30,0%) had their refuse removed by local authority/ private company/ community member at least once a week.

Figure 6.6: Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by local municipality, Census 2022

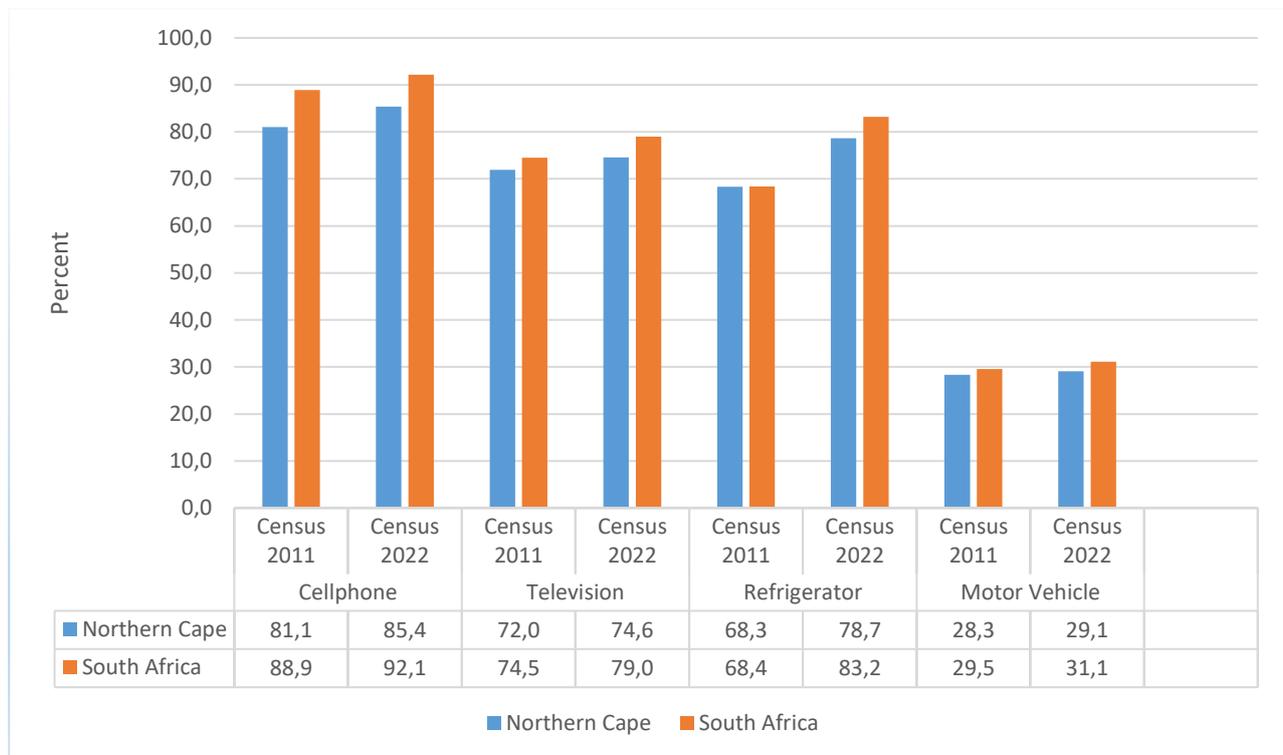


Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.6 depicts the distribution of households with no access to refuse removal services by district for the Census 2022. According to the data, 4,7% of households in the Northern Cape did not have refuse removal services. Namakwa and Frances Baard districts recorded the highest proportion of households with no access to refuse removal (7,8% and 4,9% respectively) and these figure were above the provincial average. Pixley Ka Seme shows the lowest proportion (0,2%) of households that reported to have no refuse removal services.

6.5 Ownership of household goods

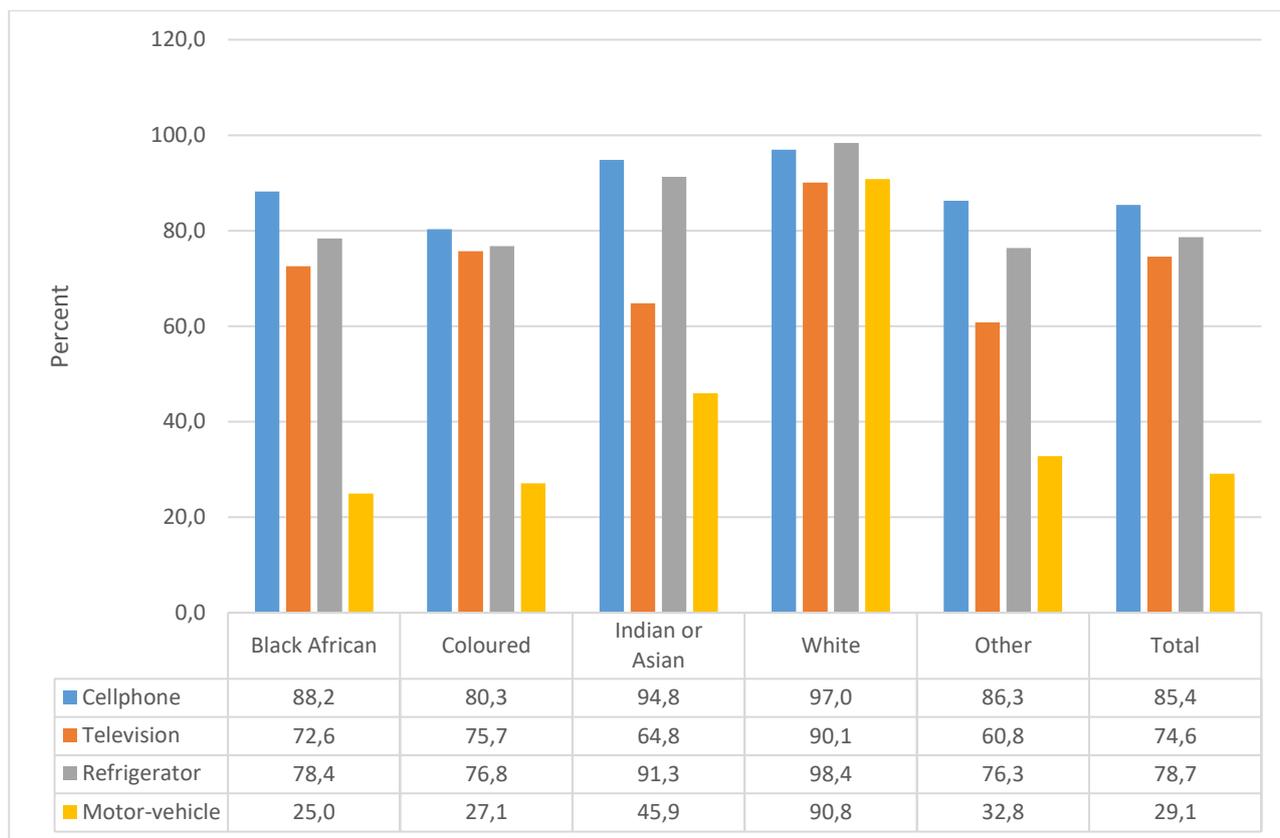
Figure 6.7: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods in South Africa and Northern Cape, Census 2011- 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.7 shows a comparison between Census 2011 and Census 2022 on the distribution of households that own selected goods both in South Africa and in the Northern Cape. The results showed that nationally, cell phone was the most owned household good for both 2011 and 2022 with 88,9% and 92,1% respectively. The least owned household good for South Africa in 2011 was a motor vehicle (29,5% in 2011 and 31,1% in 2022). The Northern Cape shows a similar pattern to that of South Africa when it comes to ownership of household goods. The most owned goods in 2011 were Cell phone (81,1%), Television (72,0%) and refrigerator (68,3%). In the Census 2022, the most owned household goods.

Figure 6.8: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods and population group of head of household, Census 2022

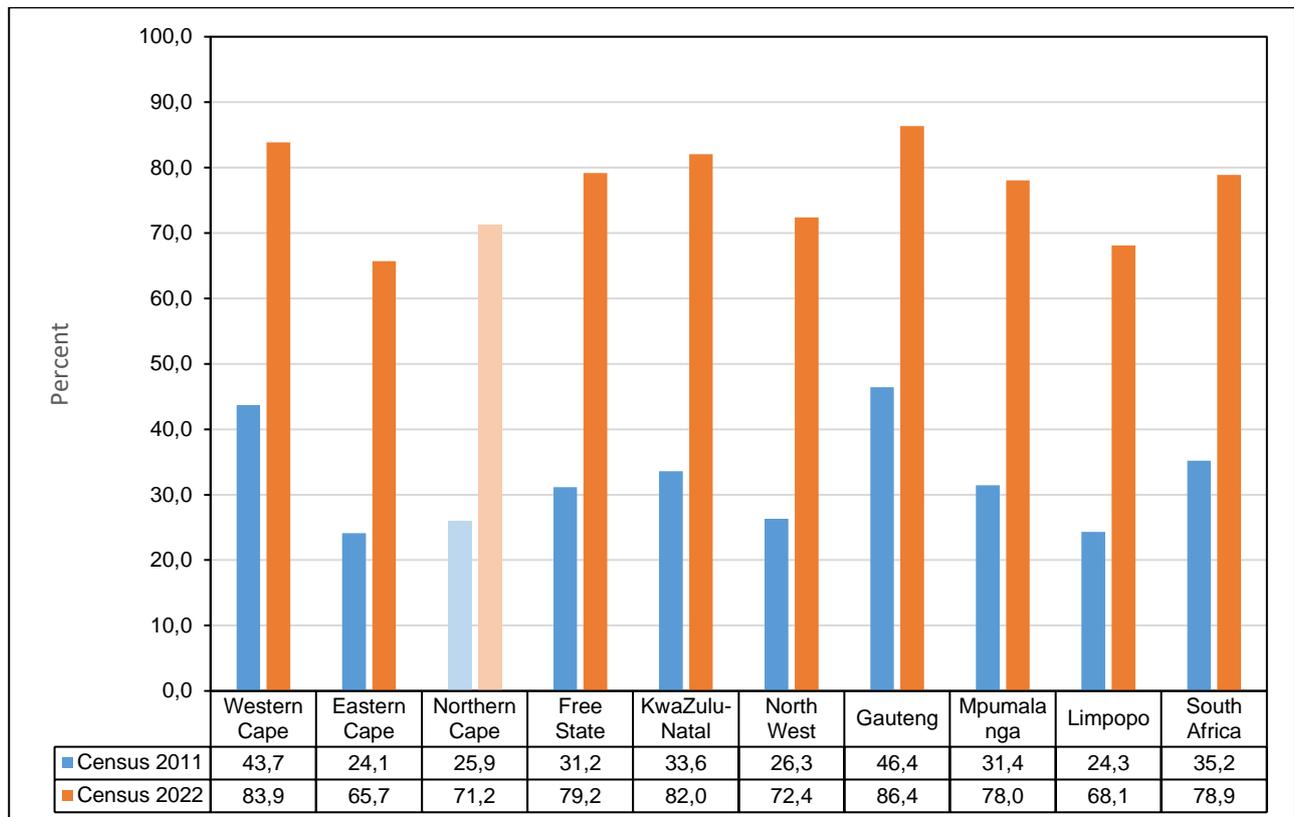


Source: Census 2022

Figure 6,8 shows the distribution of a few selected household items owned by households in Northern Cape. The most owned item is cell phone with 85,4%, followed by Refrigerator with 78,7% and the least owned item is motor-vehicle with less than one-third of the Northern Cape households owning it. The white-headed households owned 90% of each of the selected items (with most of them owning 98,4% of refrigerators followed by 97,0% cell phone). Furthermore, there is a big gap when it comes to households owning motor-vehicle, majority of the white-headed households (90,8%) owns motor-vehicle followed by Indian/Asian headed-household (45,9%) and motor vehicle is least owned by the black headed household with one-fourth followed by coloured-headed household with 27,1%. The Indian/Asian headed household appears to have least access to television compared to other population groups.

6.6 Access to internet

Figure 6.9: Percentage of households with access to the internet by province, Census 2011-2022



Source: Census 2011-2022

The above figure shows a tremendous improvement of households with access to internet in South Africa between 2011 and 2022. Over this period, access to internet increased by 44 percentages (from 35,2% in 2011 to 78,9% in 2022). In Northern Cape Province, proportion of households with access to internet increased from 25,9% in 2011 to 71,2% in 2022).

Figure 6.10: Percentage of households with access to internet by district and local municipality, Census 2022

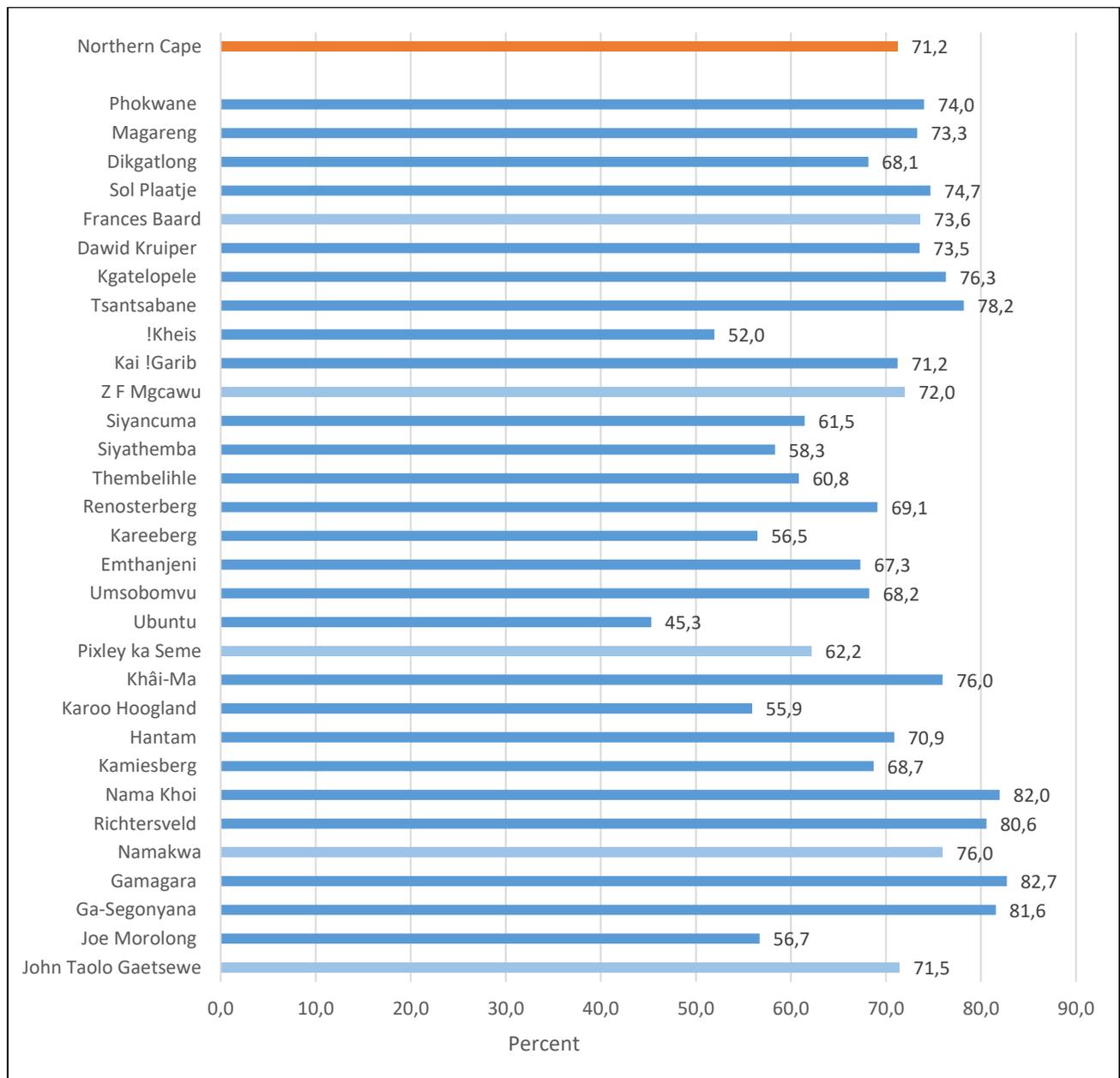


Figure 6.10 above, shows the distribution of households in Northern Cape with access to internet access by district and local municipality for Census 2022. Overall, districts that reported higher proportion of households with access to internet were Namakwa (76,0%), Frances Baard (73,6%) and 74,7% respectively. Looking at local municipality level, the majority of households in Gamagara (82,7%) have access to internet which is a higher proportion compared to that of the overall province, followed by Nama Khoi (82,0%) and Richtersveld (80,6%).

Conclusion

Understanding households and their living conditions is critical for short, medium and long-term planning and provision of adequate services. Northern Cape recorded increase in the number of households from 218 339 in 1996 to 333 553 and more of these households were headed by male. The average household size was 4,1 persons in 2022, increasing from 3, 8 in Census 2011.

The indicator on housing showed that eight in ten households in Northern Cape province (85,9%) lived in formal dwellings whilst about 12% lived in informal dwellings and 1,4% lived in traditional dwellings. Dynamics at district level show that three out of the five districts recorded the proportions of households living in informal dwellings above the provincial average of 12,1% ((ZF Mgcawu (19,6%), Pixley ka Seme (13,4%) and Frances Baard (12,3%). However, results showed variations and gaps in access to formal housing at local municipality level. Thembelihle, Dawid Kruiper and Siyancuma, !Kheis, and Gamagara, local municipalities recorded the highest proportions of households living in informal dwellings, with figures above the provincial average (31,5%, 27,8%, 23,7%, 19,5%, 16,4%, and 15% respectively). The local municipalities with the lowest proportion of households living in informal dwellings were Nama Khoi (1,4%) and Richtersveld (1,3%).

Service delivery indicators showed that more than 80% of households were using electricity for lighting and about 82% of households had onsite access to piped water (inside the dwelling or yard).

In terms of sanitation, Northern Cape recorded over 70% of households with access to flush toilets, while 8,9% of households in the province reported using pit latrine without ventilation pipe. However, huge variations exist within and across districts and local municipalities. Results show backlog in water and sanitation services in various districts and local municipalities. The province recorded 5,0% of households with no access to toilet facilities in 2022, prevalent in Frances Baard (7,6%) and ZF Mgcawu (6,4%), districts. Looking at the local municipalities, Tsantsabane (11,8%), !Kheis (8,3%) and Kai Garib(7,4%). had the highest proportions of households with no access to toilet facilities.

Results on communication services showed that households with no access to internet decreased sharply from 74,1% in 2011 to 28,8% in 2022. It was noted that six in ten (60,7%) households accessed internet from cell phones, an increase from 14,6% in Census 2011.

References

CBM Global Inclusion Advisory Group and Nossal Institute for Global Health. Using the Washington Group solutions on disability data in development programs, A learning brief; Accessed from: <https://www.cbm.org.au/resource/using-the-washington-group-questions-on-disability-data-in-development-programs-a-learning-brief>

Department of Education (2005), History of the Freedom and Charter; Accessed from: https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/publications/history_freedomcharter.pdf

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in its resolution 2013/21 of 24 July 2013 and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx>

Stats SA. (2023). Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa; Accessed from: <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/D04411/D044112022.pdf>

United Nations (2020), Handbook on the Management of Population and Housing Census; Accessed from: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesf/series_f83rev2en.pdf

World Health Organization and World Bank (2011). World Report on Disability 2011. Accessed from: <https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/sensory-functions-disability-and-rehabilitation/world-report-on-disability>

Appendices

Appendix 1: Crude marriage rate for Northern Cape by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011-2022

Province, district & municipalities	Marriage rate	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Northern Cape	216	230
John Taolo Gaetsewe	185	198
Joe Morolong	144	156
Ga-Segonyana	188	204
Gamagara	267	338
Namakwa	274	284
Richtersveld	279	297
Nama Khoi	287	301
Kamiesberg	251	235
Hantam	283	282
Karoo Hoogland	258	242
Khâi-Ma	239	257
Pixley ka Seme	213	228
Ubuntu	212	216
Umsobomvu	199	205
Emthanjeni	215	215
Kareeberg	237	229
Renosterberg	224	251
Thembelihle	223	279
Siyathemba	211	231
Siyancuma	209	229
Z F Mgcawu	224	235
Kai !Garib	198	215
!Kheis	211	209
Tsantsabane	229	237
Kgatelopele	258	285
Dawid Kruiper	235	244
Frances Baard	212	228
Sol Plaatje	228	244
Dikgatlong	192	200
Magareng	182	206
Phokwane	173	198

Appendix 2: Crude divorce rate for Northern Cape by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011-2022

Province, district & municipalities	Divorce rate	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Northern Cape	11	18
John Taolo Gaetsewe	7	9
Joe Morolong	4	6
Ga-Segonyana	9	11
Gamagara	9	17
Namakwa	15	25
Richtersveld	13	25
Nama Khoi	17	30
Kamiesberg	14	23
Hantam	14	18
Karoo Hoogland	16	18
Khâi-Ma	8	14
Pixley ka Seme	10	17
Ubuntu	8	13
Umsobomvu	9	17
Emthanjeni	11	17
Kareeberg	8	17
Renosterberg	8	23
Thembelihle	12	23
Siyathemba	9	14
Siyancuma	9	15
Z F Mgcawu	10	16
Kai !Garib	8	14
!Kheis	4	6
Tsantsabane	8	14
Kgatelopele	10	17
Dawid Kruiper	12	20
Frances Baard	13	21
Sol Plaatje	17	26
Dikgatlong	6	11
Magareng	8	17
Phokwane	8	12

Appendix 3: Distribution of persons aged five and older in Northern Cape by five-year age groups, district municipality and disability status- Census 2022: Part A

Age group	John Taolo Gaetsewe			Namakwa			Pixley ka Seme			Z F Mgcawu			Frances Baard			Northern Cape		
	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	Without disability	With disability	Total
5-9	26 686	1 127	27 812	10 330	260	10 590	19 307	338	19 644	22 603	344	22 947	36 112	537	36 649	115 037	2 606	117 643
10-14	25 787	880	26 667	10 501	218	10 719	19 678	378	20 056	22 877	464	23 340	38 121	856	38 977	116 964	2 796	119 760
15-19	25 633	762	26 395	10 638	210	10 848	19 503	406	19 909	23 985	515	24 500	37 970	845	38 815	117 729	2 737	120 467
20-24	21 467	611	22 079	10 069	189	10 257	16 661	379	17 040	22 837	540	23 377	33 866	777	34 643	104 900	2 495	107 396
25-29	20 840	720	21 560	10 324	250	10 574	16 182	395	16 577	22 388	504	22 892	33 410	849	34 259	103 143	2 718	105 861
30-34	20 181	798	20 979	9 827	278	10 105	15 536	403	15 940	20 853	526	21 379	32 724	822	33 546	99 121	2 828	101 949
35-39	17 933	930	18 864	9 200	330	9 530	14 400	528	14 929	19 286	694	19 980	30 396	1 015	31 411	91 216	3 497	94 713
40-44	15 037	1 213	16 249	8 282	447	8 729	12 051	647	12 698	16 455	839	17 294	25 977	1 226	27 203	77 801	4 372	82 173
45-49	10 699	1 578	12 277	7 833	633	8 465	9 875	812	10 687	13 486	1 180	14 666	21 301	1 709	23 010	63 194	5 911	69 105
50-54	8 207	1 742	9 949	8 324	829	9 153	9 281	1 138	10 419	11 950	1 513	13 463	18 291	2 130	20 421	56 052	7 352	63 404
55-59	7 272	2 212	9 483	7 009	1 186	8 195	7 965	1 419	9 385	9 636	2 010	11 646	15 417	2 740	18 156	47 298	9 567	56 865
60-64	6 040	2 541	8 581	6 021	1 368	7 389	6 248	1 519	7 767	7 350	2 057	9 406	12 441	2 750	15 190	38 099	10 234	48 333
65-69	4 065	2 454	6 519	4 427	1 318	5 746	4 483	1 533	6 015	5 031	1 872	6 903	8 660	2 855	11 516	26 666	10 032	36 699
70-74	2 066	1 987	4 053	2 429	1 297	3 726	2 636	1 232	3 868	2 776	1 462	4 238	5 023	2 403	7 425	14 929	8 381	23 310
75-79	1 011	1 345	2 356	1 371	1 064	2 435	1 427	828	2 255	1 518	1 108	2 625	2 921	1 957	4 878	8 248	6 302	14 549
80-84	388	955	1 343	518	710	1 228	568	570	1 138	770	817	1 588	1 381	1 339	2 720	3 625	4 392	8 017
85+	277	842	1 118	226	430	656	308	450	758	323	659	983	731	1 161	1 892	1 865	3 542	5 407
Total	213 588	22 696	236 284	117 328	11 016	128 343	176 109	12 976	189 084	224 123	17 102	241 225	354 740	25 973	380 712	1 085 888	89 762	1 175 649

Appendix 4: Distribution of persons aged five and older in Northern Cape by five-year age groups, district municipality and disability status- Census 2022: Part B

Age group	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Namakwa	Pixley ka Seme	Z F Mgcawu	Frances Baard	Northern Cape
5-9	4,1	2,5	1,7	1,5	1,5	2,2
10-14	3,3	2,0	1,9	2,0	2,2	2,3
15-19	2,9	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3
20-24	2,8	1,8	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,3
25-29	3,3	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,5	2,6
30-34	3,8	2,7	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,8
35-39	4,9	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,2	3,7
40-44	7,5	5,1	5,1	4,9	4,5	5,3
45-49	12,9	7,5	7,6	8,0	7,4	8,6
50-54	17,5	9,1	10,9	11,2	10,4	11,6
55-59	23,3	14,5	15,1	17,3	15,1	16,8
60-64	29,6	18,5	19,6	21,9	18,1	21,2
65-69	37,6	22,9	25,5	27,1	24,8	27,3
70-74	49,0	34,8	31,8	34,5	32,4	36,0
75-79	57,1	43,7	36,7	42,2	40,1	43,3
80-84	71,1	57,8	50,1	51,5	49,2	54,8
85+	75,3	65,5	59,4	67,1	61,4	65,5
Total	9,6	8,6	6,9	7,1	6,8	7,6

Appendix 5: Field of education groupings

Field of education	#	Category groupings
04 = Finance and Accounting	1	Business management
05 = Business, Economics and Management sciences	1	Business management
07 = Computer and Information sciences	1	Business management
20 = Public management and services	1	Business management
24 = Office administration	1	Business management
01 = Agriculture, Agricultural operations & related sciences	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
14 = Life sciences	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
15 = Physical sciences	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
16 = Mathematics and Statistics	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
02 = Architecture and the Built environment	3	Engineering and other applied sciences
09 = Engineering	3	Engineering and other applied sciences
25 = Electrical infrastructure	3	Engineering and other applied sciences
03 = Arts (visual and performing arts)	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
06 = Communication, Journalism and related studies	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
08 = Education	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
11 = Family ecology and Consumer sciences	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
12 = Languages, Linguistics or Literature	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
18 = Philosophy, Religion and Theology	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
19 = Psychology	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
21 = Social sciences	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
22 = Hospitality, including tourism	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
10 = Health professions and related clinical sciences	5	Health sciences
13 = Law	6	Law
17 = Military sciences	7	Other
23 = Security & Intelligence services	7	Other
26 = Other	7	Other

Provincial boundary changes, 2011 to 2018

Provincial, District Municipality and Local Municipality boundaries are based on the latest municipal boundary datasets published by the Municipal Demarcation Board in 2018. (<https://dataportal-mdb-sa.opendata.arcgis.com/search?tags=2018>)

Appendix 6: Geographical land area per province (2011–2018)

Province name	Provincial code	Area in square kilometres 2011	Area in square kilometres 2018
Western Cape	1	129 462	129 462
Eastern Cape	2	168 966	168 966
Northern Cape	3	372 889	372 889
Free State	4	129 825	129 825
KwaZulu-Natal	5	94 361	94 361
North West	6	104 882	104 882
Gauteng	7	18 178	18 178
Mpumalanga	8	76 495	76 495
Limpopo	9	125 754	125 754
Total		1 220 813	1 220 813

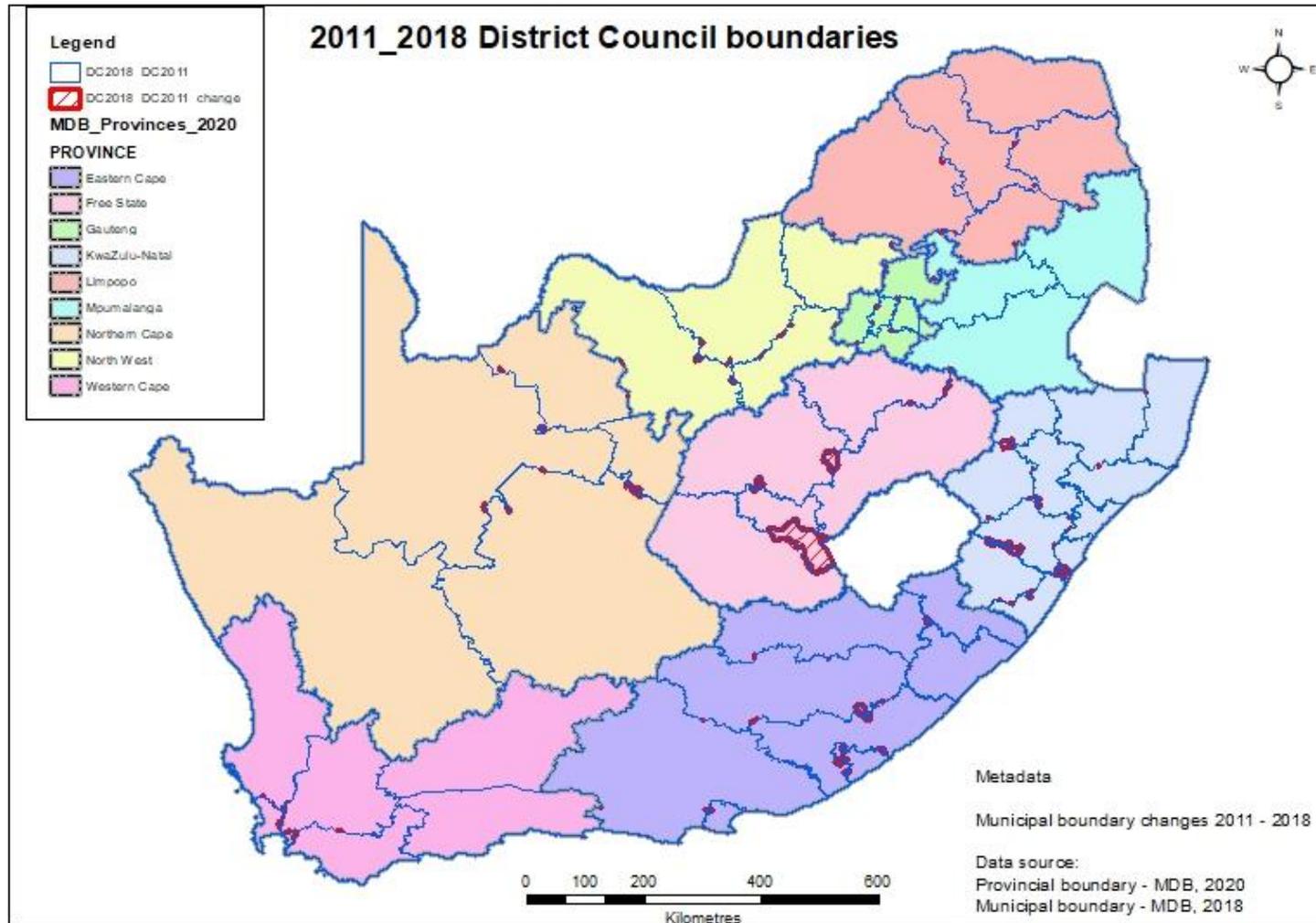
District municipal changes (2011–2018)

During the period between 2011 and 2018, there were small-scale boundary adjustments for district municipalities and there were name changes throughout the country. There were no district amalgamations in any province. Therefore, the total number of districts (52) in the country have remained unchanged between 2011 and 2018.

Appendix 7: District municipality boundary and name changes, Northern Cape province, 2011–2018

Province	District boundary	District name
Northern Cape	There was a minor boundary adjustment between Pixley ka Seme and Siyanda (ZF Mgcawu); Frances Baard and Pixley ka Seme. These changes were small-scale with no significant geographic impact.	In 2018, there was a district name change from Siyanda to Z F Mgcawu.

Appendix 8: District council boundary changes, 2011–2018



Local municipal boundary changes (2011–2018)

In 2011, there were 234 local municipalities. In 2018, the number of local municipalities reduced to 213. The 2018 re-determination of boundaries resulted in three types of boundary changes, which can be categorised as follows:

Class 1 – Technical and minor boundary re-determinations

This re-determination entailed a small-scale boundary adjustment and alignment with a minor impact on the geographic area with no impact on the capacity of the affected municipalities.

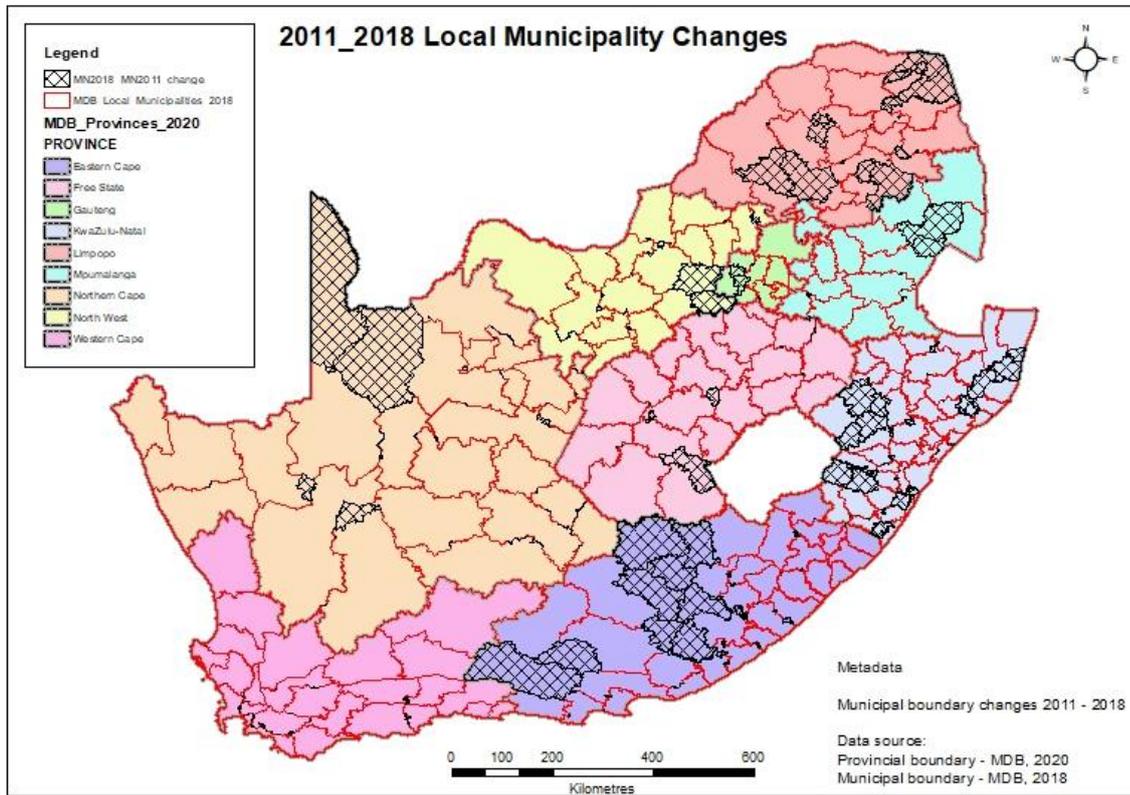
Class 2 – Consolidation and annexations

This was a medium-scale boundary re-determination that may have an impact on a sizable geographic area. This type of determination may impact on ward arrangements but will not materially impact on the capacities of the affected municipalities to deliver services.

Class 3 – Amalgamations

This type of re-determination entailed a major and large-scale municipal boundary re-determination, which will have a significant impact on the geographic areas and the capacities of the affected municipalities. The re-determination includes the merging of adjacent municipalities or the splitting of municipal areas to create other municipal areas.

Appendix 9: Municipal boundary changes between 2011 and 2018

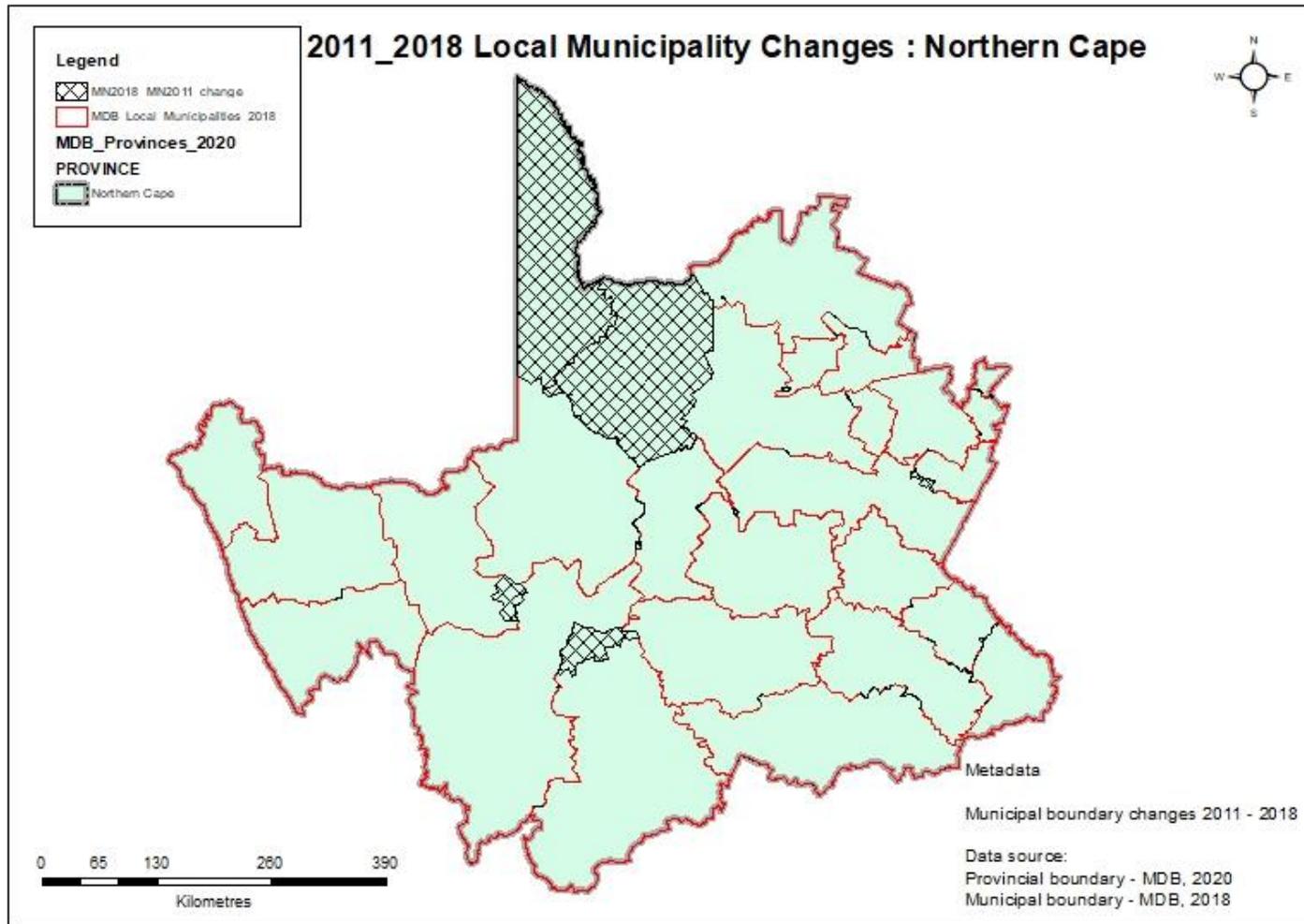


Northern Cape

In 2011, Northern Cape had 27 local municipalities and in 2018 they decreased to 26 local municipalities. Changes to the municipalities in 2018 were as follows:

- Mier and //Khara Hais municipalities merged into one local municipality namely Dawid Kruiper.
- There was a slight change in the boundaries of the following municipalities: Hantam, Karoo Hoogland, Khâi-Ma, Kheis, Kai! Garib, Sol Plaatje, Siyancuma, Gamagara, Joe Morolong and Tsantsabane. These changes did not have a significant geographical impact on these local municipalities.

Appendix 10: Municipality boundary changes in Northern Cape



Appendix 11: List of local municipalities

PROVINCE	CATEGORY	CAT_B	MUNICNAME	DISTRICT	DISTRICT_NAME	AREA KM ²
NC	B	NC451	Joe Morolong	DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe	20 179,8
NC	B	NC452	Ga-Segonyana	DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe	4 494,8
NC	B	NC453	Gamagara	DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe	2 647,9
NC	B	NC061	Richtersveld	DC6	Namakwa	9 607,7
NC	B	NC062	Nama Khoi	DC6	Namakwa	17 990,4
NC	B	NC064	Kamiesberg	DC6	Namakwa	14 208,4
NC	B	NC065	Hantam	DC6	Namakwa	39 084,5
NC	B	NC066	Karoo Hoogland	DC6	Namakwa	30 230,4
NC	B	NC067	Khâi-Ma	DC6	Namakwa	15 714,9
NC	B	NC071	Ubuntu	DC7	Pixley ka Seme	20 393,2
NC	B	NC072	Umsobomvu	DC7	Pixley ka Seme	6 813,4
NC	B	NC073	Emthanjeni	DC7	Pixley ka Seme	13 472,1
NC	B	NC074	Kareeberg	DC7	Pixley ka Seme	17 700,8
NC	B	NC075	Renosterberg	DC7	Pixley ka Seme	5 529,3
NC	B	NC076	Thembelihle	DC7	Pixley ka Seme	8 023,1
NC	B	NC077	Siyathemba	DC7	Pixley ka Seme	1 470,4
NC	B	NC078	Siyancuma	DC7	Pixley ka Seme	16 587,4
NC	B	NC082	Kai !Garib	DC8	Z F Mgcawu	26 236,3
NC	B	NC084	!Kheis	DC8	Z F Mgcawu	11 102,4
NC	B	NC085	Tsantsabane	DC8	Z F Mgcawu	18 289,3
NC	B	NC086	Kgatelopele	DC8	Z F Mgcawu	2 478,4
NC	B	NC087	Dawid Kruiper	DC8	Z F Mgcawu	44 399,3
NC	B	NC091	Sol Plaatje	DC9	Frances Baard	3 311,6
NC	B	NC092	Dikgatlong	DC9	Frances Baard	7 315,5
NC	B	NC093	Magareng	DC9	Frances Baard	1 546,4
NC	B	NC094	Phokwane	DC9	Frances Baard	828,1

ISBN: 978-0-621- 52138-2
Report 03-01-72