



CENSUS 2022

Provincial Profile: North West



IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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Census 2022 Provincial profile:

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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 North West 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.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interview
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interview
CAWI	Computer-assisted web interview
CEESD	Census End-to-End Systems Development
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DCC	District Census Coordinator
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EXCO	Executive Council
FLOS	Field logistics management tool
FOO	Field Operations Officer
FTSM	Facilities, Transport and Security Management
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HO	Head Office
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IT	Information Technology
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NATJOC	National Joint Operations Committee
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
PCMA	Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy
PIQA	Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance
PMO	Project Management Office
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PROVJOCS	Provincial Joint Operations Committees
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SA	South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCM	Supply Chain Management
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WG	Washington Group

Chapter 1

1.1 Background

The North West province is located in the central part of South Africa, bordering Botswana to the north and the provinces of Gauteng, Free State, and Limpopo to the east, south, and west, respectively. The capital city of North West is Mahikeng (formerly known as Mafikeng). The province has a population of approximately 3.8 million people, with most of the population residing in urban areas such as Rustenburg, Klerksdorp, and Potchefstroom. The economy of North West is driven by mining, agriculture, and tourism. The province is home to some of the world's largest platinum mines. North West is also known for its wildlife reserves and national parks, including the Pilanesberg Game Reserve, Madikwe Game Reserve, and the Kgaswane Mountain Reserve. The famous Sun City Resort is also located in this province. The province has a diverse cultural heritage, with significant populations from the Tswana, Afrikaans, and Sotho ethnic backgrounds.

Dynamics of the South African economy measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) indicate that North West is the least contributor to the economy, with an economic growth rate below the national average (0,6% and 1,9% respectively). The province GDP is largely driven by the mining (30%) personal services (17%) finance (16%) and trade (12%) industries¹. Mahikeng is the capital city of North-West, South Africa. It lies close to the Botswana border, about 240 km west of Johannesburg.

Fundamental linkages exist between a province's economic development, population and service delivery. This report highlights North West'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

¹ Stats SA 2023, DISCUSSION DOCUMENT D0441.1: Provincial Gross Domestic Product: Experimental Estimates, 2013–2022, Statistics South Africa

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.

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
- Handbook on Census management; 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,

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>

³ Handbook on Census management

financial resources, 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).

Use of a 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 twelve 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 & 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.

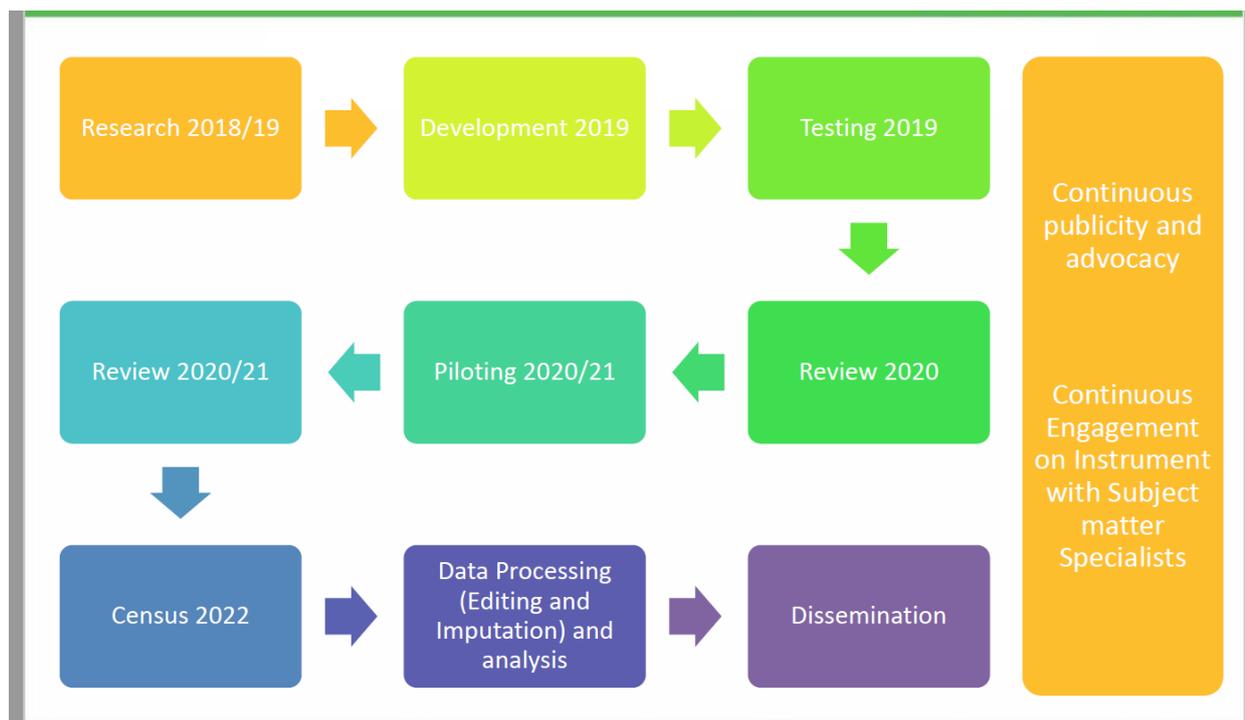
Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance

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 of which were subjected to testing of 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 detailed report on how the count was done, refer to **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.

Chapter 2: Population characteristics

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides descriptive analysis of population-related characteristics of persons in the North West province, by district and local municipalities. The analysis provided in this chapter has made comparisons between some of the indicators amongst others population size, growth rates, sex ratio, marriage rate and divorce rate) based on the Census 2011 and the Census 2022 datasets. Analysis covers North West province and the following districts: Bojanala, Ngaka Modiri Molema, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati and Dr Kenneth Kaunda. Furthermore, the total of 18 local municipalities were included. Please note that the 2018 municipal boundaries have come with certain changes in the names of some district and local municipality names.

2.2 Population distribution

The subsection on population distribution provides the results of the population recorded in Census 2022 and changes by province since Census 1996. Population distribution refers to the density of inhabitants in districts and municipalities of North West.

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: Census 1996, 2001, 2011 & 2022

Table 2.1 indicates that the population size of South Africa has increased noticeably from 51,7 million in 2011 to 62,0 million in 2022. The total population size of North West increased from 2,7 million in 1996

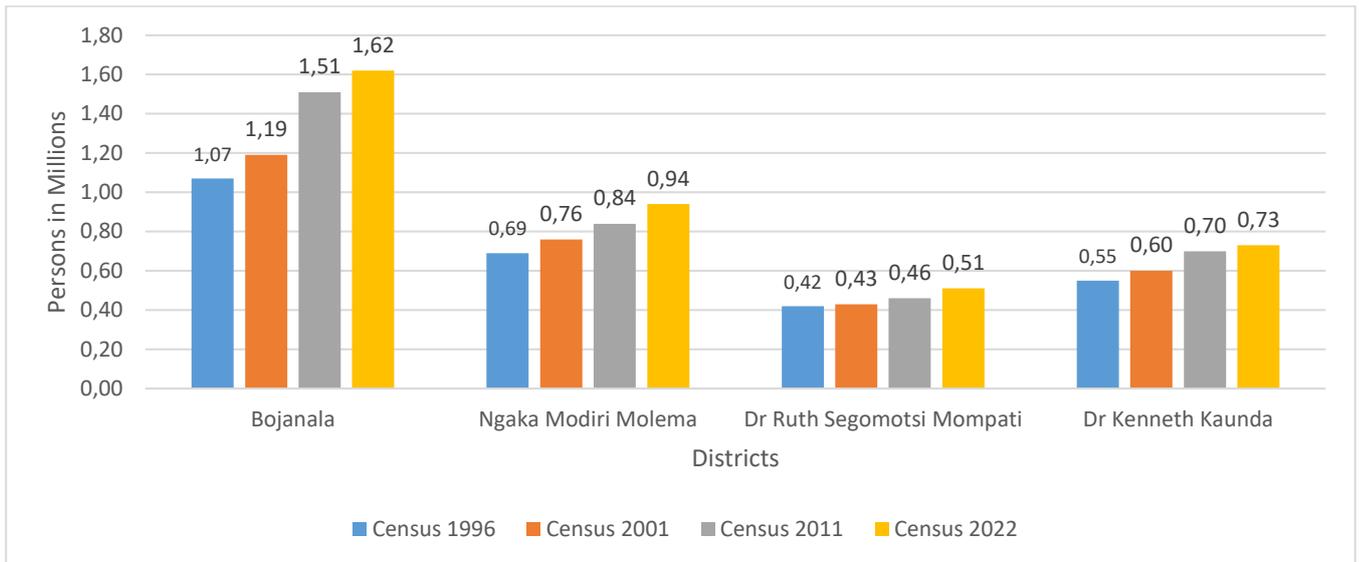
to 3,8 million in 2022. The province grew by 0,3million people between 2011 and 2022. North West is the 7th most populated province, it maintained this position since 1996. The North West population growth rate is declining from 1996 to 2024 with a rate of 1,8% to 0,8%. The population in North West province grew at the rate of 0,8% from 2011 to 2022 while at national level the population grew at a rate of about 1,8% over the same period. North West growth rate is below the national level.

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

District/ Municipality	Population		Growth rate (2011-2022)
	Census 2011	Census 2022	
North West	3 509 953	3 804 547	0,8
Bojanala	1 507 505	1 624 428	0,7
NW371 : Moretele	188 533	219 120	1,5
NW372 : Madibeng	475 796	522 566	0,9
NW373 : Rustenburg	549 575	562 315	0,2
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	51 049	54 759	0,7
NW375 : Moses Kotane	242 554	265 668	0,9
Ngaka Modiri Molema	842 699	937 723	1,0
NW381 : Ratlou	107 339	128 766	1,8
NW382 : Tswaing	124 218	128 672	0,3
NW383 : Mafikeng	291 527	354 504	1,9
NW384 : Ditsobotla	168 902	164 176	-0,3
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	150 713	161 605	0,7
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	463 815	508 192	0,9
NW392 : Naledi	66 781	63 755	-0,5
NW393 : Mamusa	60 355	70 483	1,5
NW394 : Greater Taung	177 642	202 009	1,2
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	53 248	59 815	1,1
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	105 789	112 130	0,6
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	695 933	734 203	0,5
NW403 : City of Matlosana	398 676	431 231	0,8
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	77 794	90 302	1,4
NW405 : JB Marks	219 463	212 670	-0,3

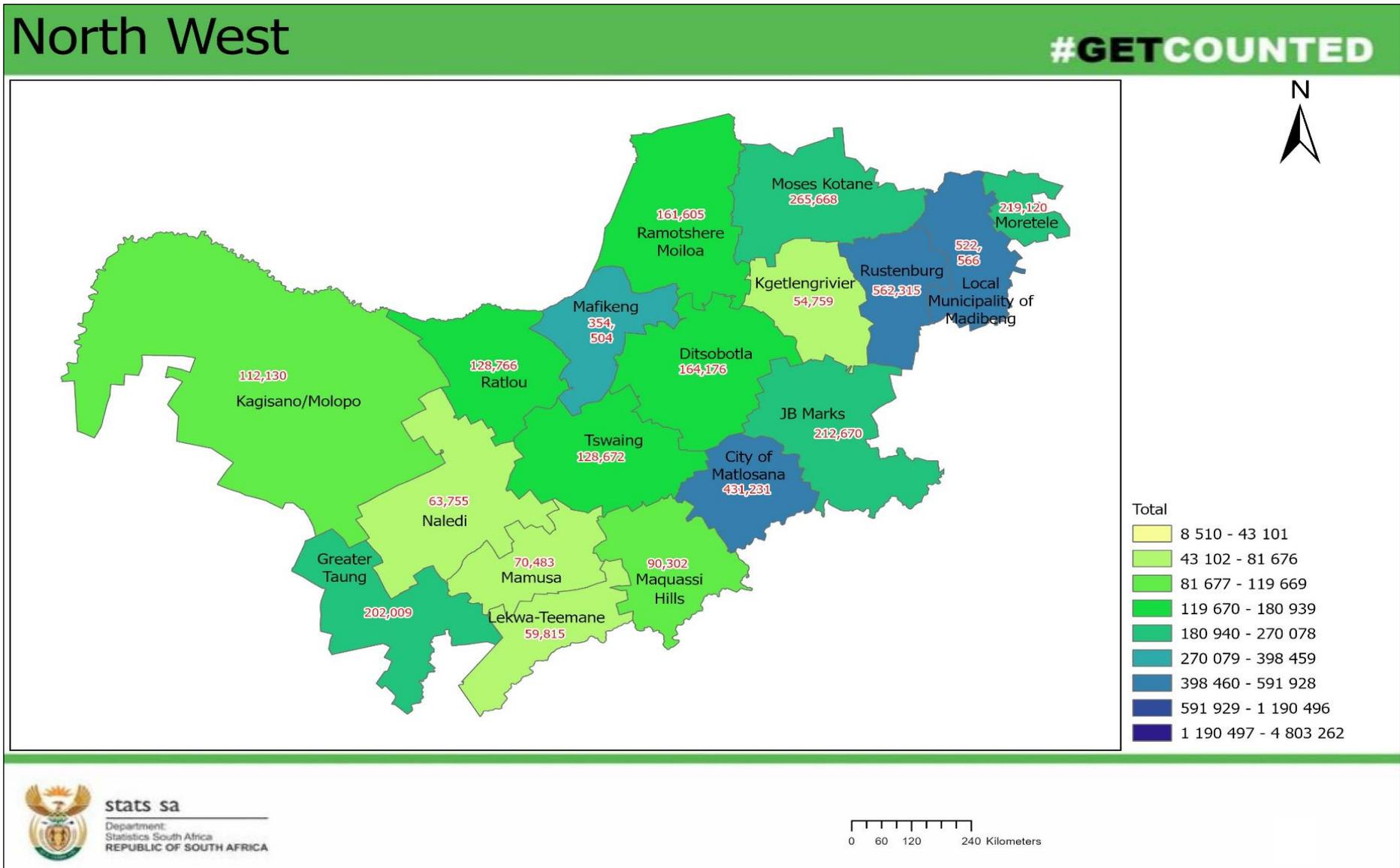
Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 2-1: North West population by districts, 1996-2022



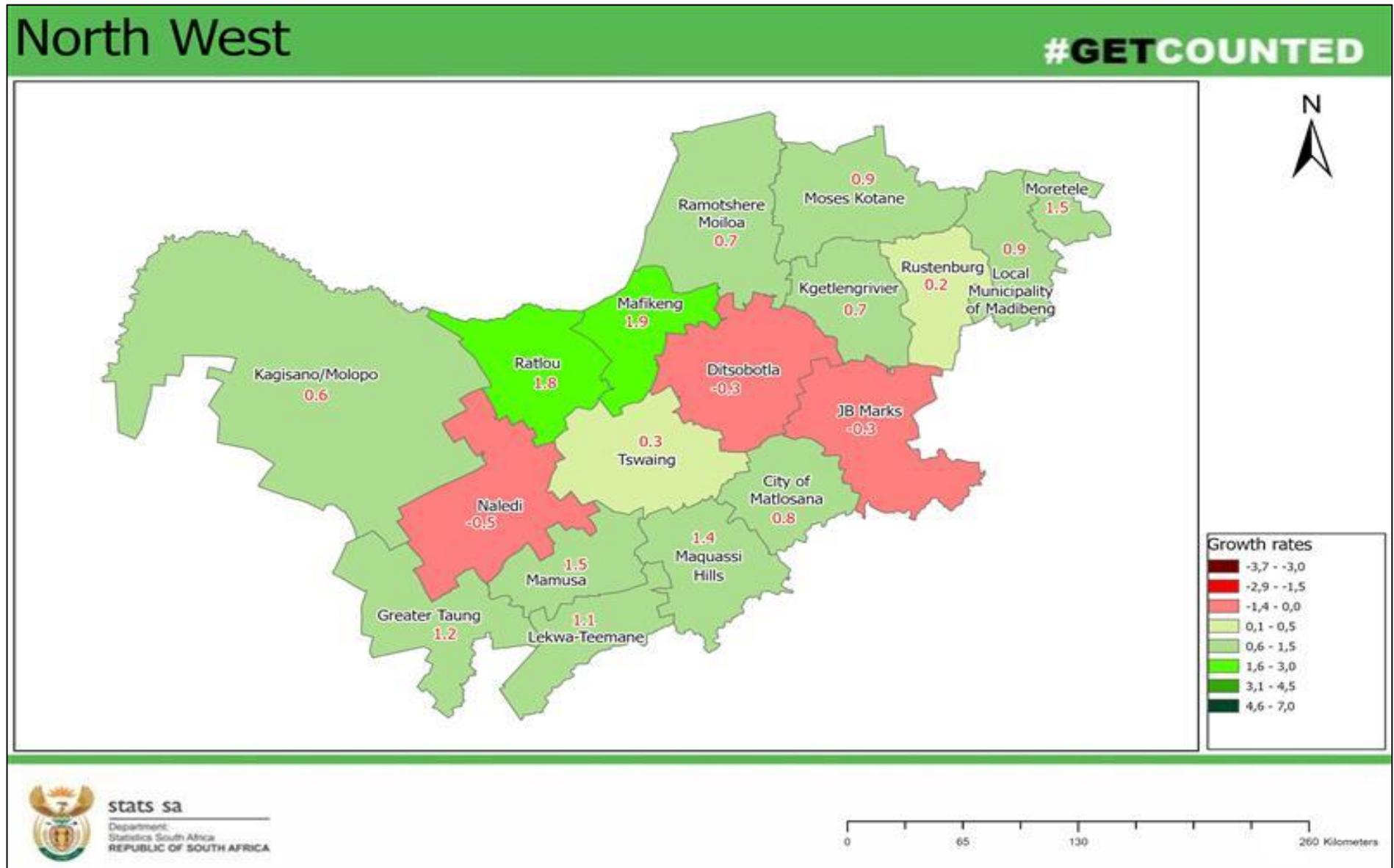
Source: Census 1996, 2001, 2011 & 2022

Map 2.1: Distribution of population by local municipality



Source: Census 2022

Map 2: Population growth rates by local municipality, Census 2011-2022



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 2.2 and map 2.1 show North West distribution of population by district and local municipality. The darker the municipality is on this map, the higher the population density. The results on population as depicted in table 2.2 and map 2.1. show Bojanala and Ngaka Modiri Molema were the biggest district as per population size. According to Figure 2.1, Bojanala district contributes a bigger share in North West in the various census years in terms of population size. The population of North West grew by 0,8% between 2011 and 2022. Two districts in the province show growth rates higher than that of North West Ngaka Modiri Molema (1,0%) and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati (0,9%); while Bojanala and Dr Kenneth Kaunda grew at the rate below provincial annual rate (0,5%) and (0,7%) respectively. Looking at municipality profile, Mafikeng local municipality has the highest growth rate of 1,9% between Census 2011 to Census 2022 in the province. On the hand, JB Marks municipality experienced negative population growth rate of -0,3%.

The Rustenburg municipality had the highest population share of the province (562 315), followed by Madibeng and Mafikeng local municipalities (522 566 and 354 504 respectively in 2022. On the other hand, Kgetlengrivier local municipality had a lowest population 54 759 in 2022.

2.3 Population density

Population density is the number of people per unit of area, usually transcribed as "per square kilometre" and which may include, for example, areas of water. For this section, population density is calculated for a province and municipalities.

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

Local municipality	Land Area	Population 2011	Population 2022	Population density 2011	Population density 2022
NW371 : Moretele	1 498	188 533	219 120	126	146
NW372 : Madibeng	3 720	475 796	522 566	128	140
NW373 : Rustenburg	3 416	549 575	562 315	161	165
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	3 973	51 049	54 759	13	14
NW375 : Moses Kotane	5 726	242 554	265 668	42	46
NW381 : Ratlou	4 884	107 339	128 766	22	26
NW382 : Tswaing	5 885	124 218	128 672	21	22
NW383 : Mahikeng	3 646	291 527	354 504	80	97
NW384 : Ditsobotla	6 387	168 902	164 176	26	26
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	7 323	150 713	161 605	21	22
NW392 : Naledi	7 032	66 781	63 755	9	9
NW393 : Mamusa	3 603	60 355	70 483	17	20
NW394 : Greater Taung	5 637	177 642	202 009	32	36
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	3 654	53 248	59 815	15	16
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	23 827	105 789	112 130	4	5
NW403 : City of Matlosana	3 602	398 676	431 231	111	120
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	4 671	77 794	90 302	17	19
NW405 : JB Marks	6 398	219 463	212 670	34	33
North West	104 882	3 509 954	3 804 546	33	36

Source: Census 2011 & Census 2022

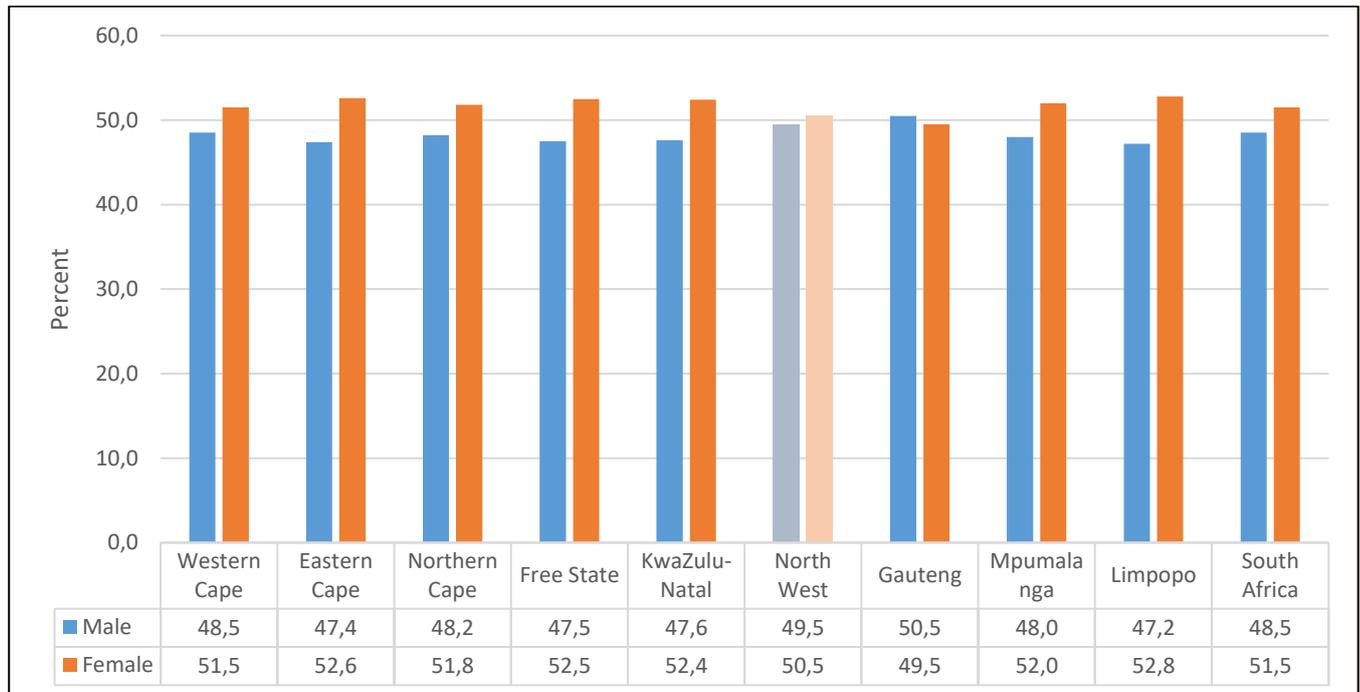
The results presented in Table 2.3 depicts the distribution of population in North West by local municipality and population density, Census 2011 and 2022. In North West 33 persons occupy square kilometre in 2011 and that increased to 36 persons per square kilometre in 2022. Rustenburg is the mostly densely municipality in North West with 161 persons occupying square km² in 2011 and increased to 165 persons occupying square kilometre in 2022.

Kagisano/Molopo 04 persons occupy square kilometre in 2011 and that increased to 05 persons per square kilometre in 2022 and Naledi Municipalities have 09 persons occupy square kilometre in 2011 and 2022.

2.4 Age and sex structure

The age and sex subsection deals with distribution of the population over time based on 5-year age groups. It compares the age and sex structures of 2011, and that of 2022 to show shifts that occurred over time.

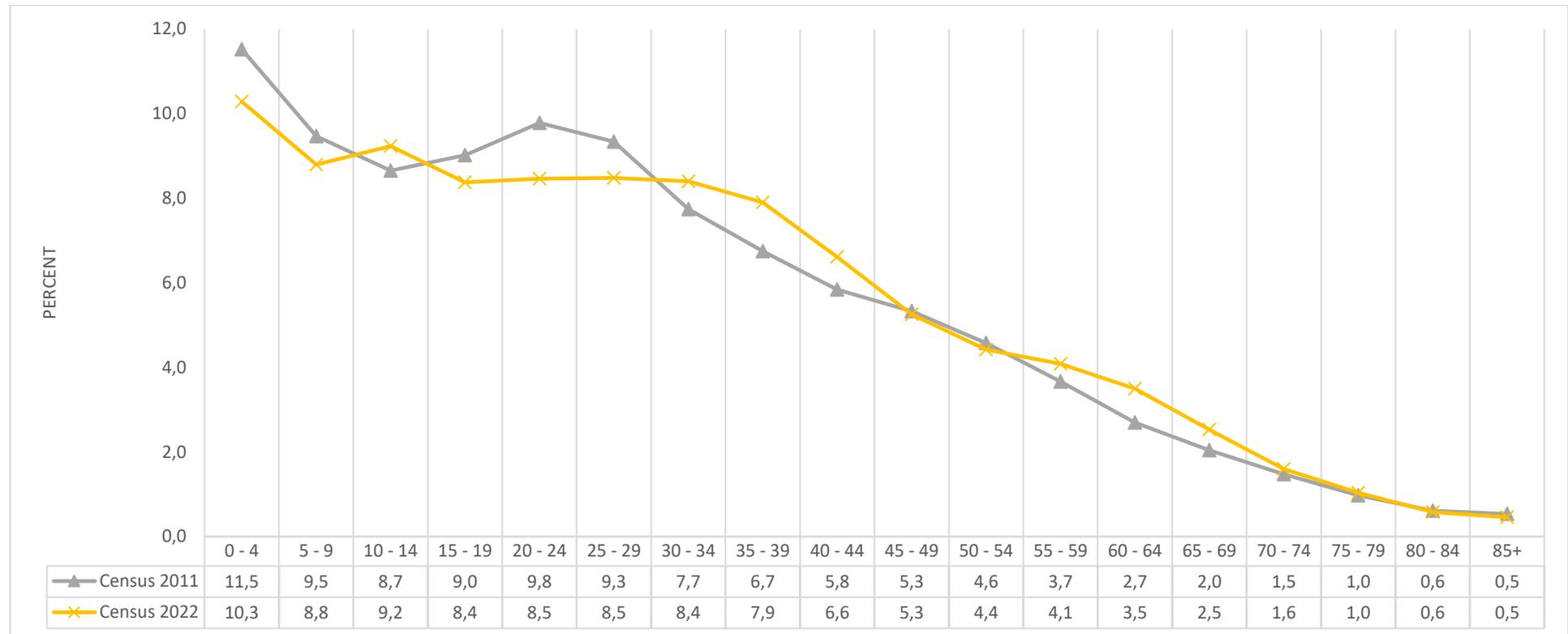
Figure 2-2: Percentage distribution by province and sex, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 2.2 shows sex variation profile - Census 2022. South Africa is predominantly a female population in Census 2022 (51,3%) and males (48,5%). Similarly, the population in North West was predominantly female in Census 2022 (51,5%) and male (49,5%).

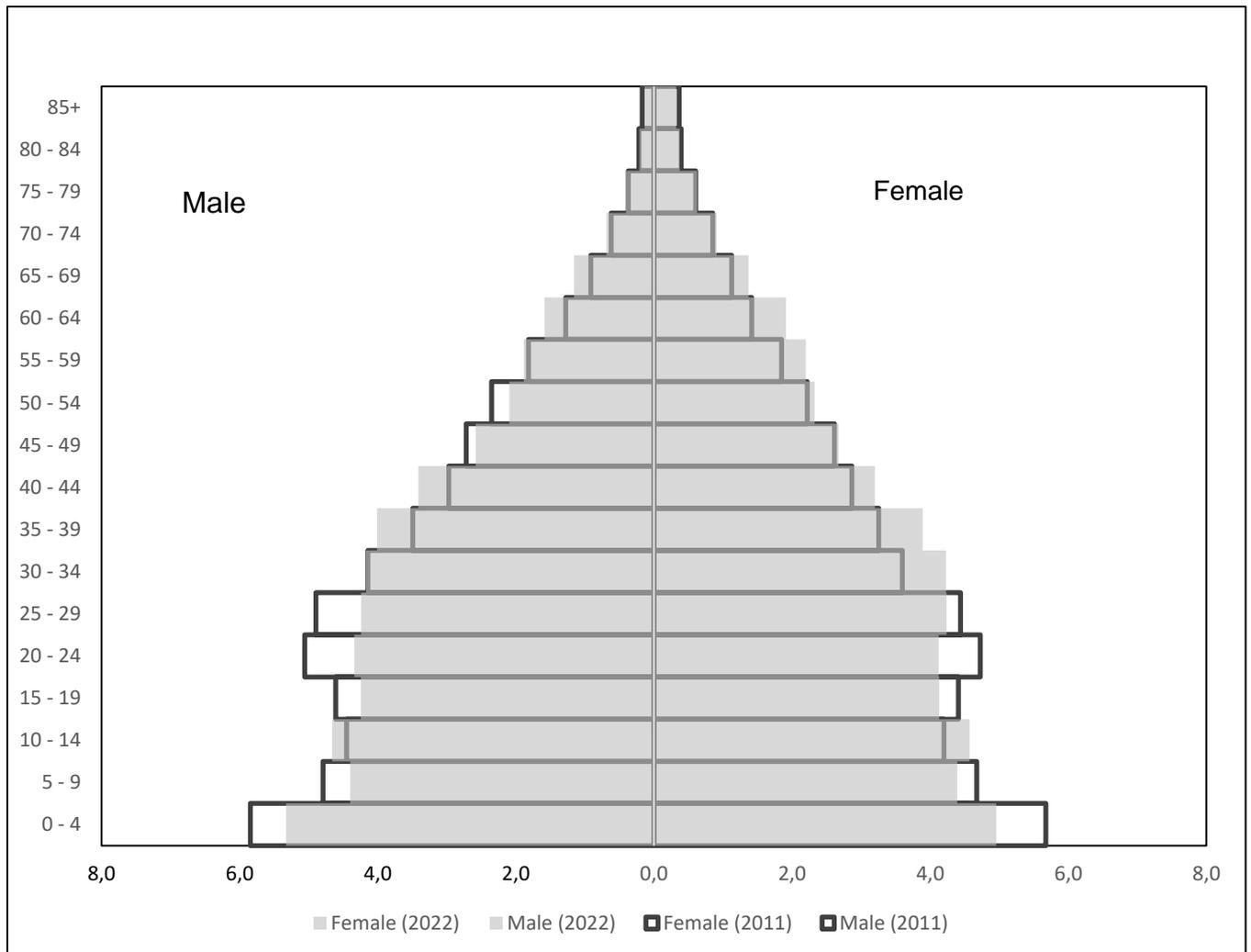
Figure 2-3: Percentage distribution by five year groups, Census 2011-2022



Source: Census 2011 and 2022

Figure 2.3 shows distribution of population in North West by age in five-year groups for both Census 2011 and Census 2022. There was a noticeable decrease in the proportion of people in the ages 0–4, 5–9, 15–19, 20–24 and 25–29 years in Census 2022. However, the pattern shows some difference with noticeable increase in proportions i.e. from the age of 10–14, 30–34, 35–39, 35–39, 40–44, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64 and 65–69; and similar patterns then observed for both years on the distribution of population by age groups for 45 to 54 and 70 to 85 year plus.

Figure 2-4: North West population pyramid, Census 2011 (transparent) and 2022 (grey shaded)



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

The composition of the population by age group and sex is presented in Figure 2.4. Results show that children below the age of five years dominate the North West population, although the proportions decreased slightly over the period 2011–2022. Persons aged 0–4 formed the biggest age group although there was a decreased over the period. Persons aged 10–14 formed the second biggest age group and surprisingly there was an increase over the period. It is clear from the pyramid that youth between the ages of 14 and 34, for males and females, make up most of the population in North West.

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

District/ Municipality	0-14		15-64		65+		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North West	1 077 031	28,3	2 491 400	65,5	235 816	6,2	3 804 247	100,0
Bojanala	427 638	26,3	1 100 106	67,7	96 424	5,9	1 624 169	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	62 953	28,7	137 553	62,8	18 613	8,5	219 120	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	137 261	26,3	355 052	67,9	30 241	5,8	522 554	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	138 689	24,7	400 677	71,3	22 708	4,0	562 073	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	15 673	28,6	35 991	65,7	3 091	5,6	54 755	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	73 063	27,5	170 833	64,3	21 771	8,2	265 667	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	286 891	30,6	591 792	63,1	59 025	6,3	937 707	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	45 374	35,2	73 920	57,4	9 469	7,4	128 763	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	42 090	32,7	78 755	61,2	7 827	6,1	128 672	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	102 325	28,9	233 796	66,0	18 374	5,2	354 495	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	48 586	29,6	105 720	64,4	9 868	6,0	164 174	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	48 516	30,0	99 600	61,6	13 487	8,3	161 603	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	165 995	32,7	309 193	60,8	32 994	6,5	508 182	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	19 247	30,2	41 172	64,6	3 337	5,2	63 755	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	23 139	32,8	43 848	62,2	3 495	5,0	70 481	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	66 019	32,7	119 720	59,3	16 269	8,1	202 008	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	18 501	30,9	38 250	64,0	3 057	5,1	59 808	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	39 090	34,9	66 203	59,0	6 837	6,1	112 130	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	196 507	26,8	490 308	66,8	47 373	6,5	734 188	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	114 468	26,5	288 045	66,8	28 707	6,7	431 221	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	27 993	31,0	57 571	63,8	4 738	5,2	90 302	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	54 046	25,4	144 692	68,0	13 927	6,5	212 665	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.5 shows seven out of 10 persons (65,5%) in North West are of working age. Whilst children and older persons constituted about 28,3% and 6,2% respectively.

District dynamics in age structure revealed that the leading district in population size was Bojanala with about 1,6 million persons. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati showed highest proportion 32,7% of children

The age structure for local municipality showed that the leading municipality was Rustenburg municipality with about 400 677 of the population in the working age which represents over 70% of the population. Looking at older persons, there were no municipalities that had proportions of elderly persons above 10%, only Moretele local municipality showed the highest proportion at 8,5%

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

	Total Dependency Ratio per 100 (15-64)	
	2011	2022
North West	55	53
Bojanala	46	48
NW371 : Moretele	64	59
NW372 : Madibeng	44	47
NW373 : Rustenburg	38	40
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	53	52
NW375 : Moses Kotane	59	56
Ngaka Modiri Molema	65	59
NW381 : Ratlou	86	74
NW382 : Tswaing	72	63
NW383 : Mahikeng	55	52
NW384 : Ditsobotla	62	55
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	68	62
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	71	64
NW392 : Naledi	56	55
NW393 : Mamusa	71	61
NW394 : Greater Taung	78	69
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	61	56
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	77	69
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	52	50
NW403 : City of Matlosana	51	50
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	62	57
NW405 : JB Marks	50	47

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

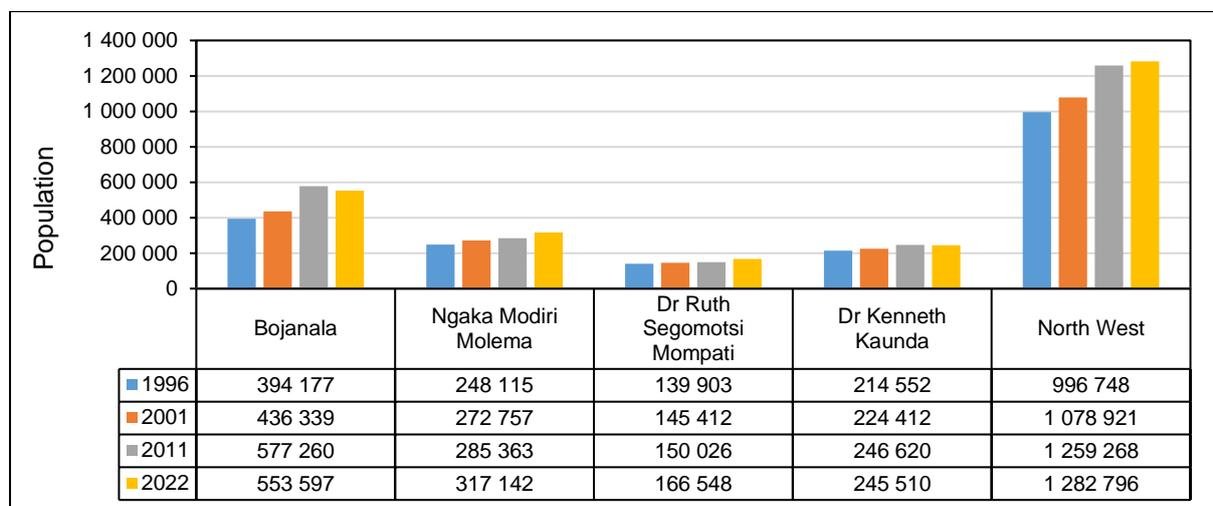
Table 2.5 shows Distribution of population in North West by district, local municipality and total dependency ratios, Census 2011 & 2022. The dependency ratio of North West is 55 in 2011 which is relatively high meaning that the province doesn't have enough workforce that can support the dependent population, whilst in 2022, the total dependency ratio decreased to 53 per 100.

The two districts in North West namely: Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti have higher total dependency ratio than the provincial average in the year 2022 with

59 per 100 and 64 per 100 respectively. Both Bojanala and Dr Kenneth Kaunda districts have lower total dependency ratio than that of the province in the year 2022 with 48 per 100 and 50 per 100 respectively.

There are several municipalities in North West i.e. Ratlou, Tswaing, Ramotshere Moiloa, Mamusa, Greater Taung and Kagisano/Molopo, which have the highest total dependency ratio which means that there is not a sufficient number of people in the workforce that can support the dependent population.

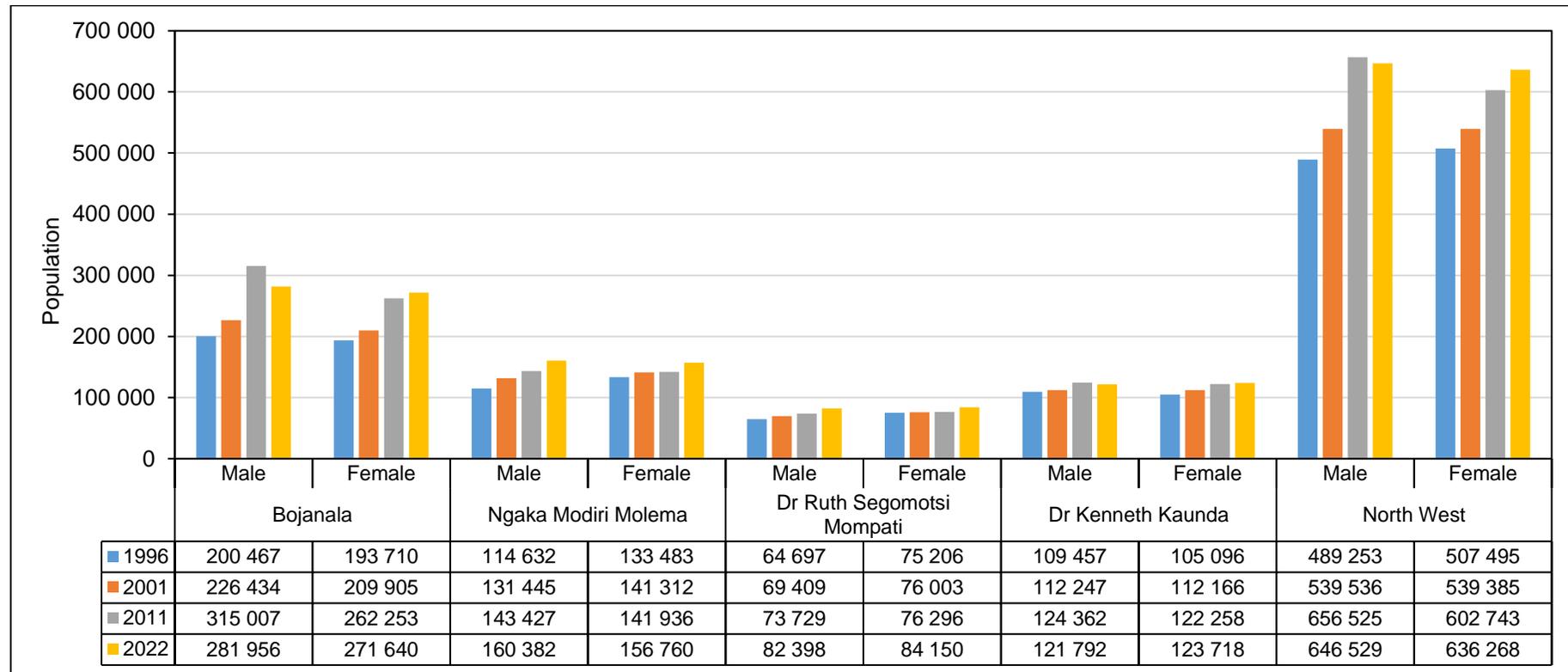
Figure 2-5: Distribution of youth (15–34 years) by district, Census 1996–2022



Source: Census 1996-2022

Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of youth aged 15–34 in North West by district municipalities across the four census years. The youth in the province increased from approximately 1 million people in 1996 to 1,3 million in 2022. The Bojanala district municipalities had the highest share of youth for all four censuses whilst Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti had the lowest population. There has been an uptrend in youth population in two districts municipalities in the province namely: Ngaka Modiri Molema district and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti.

Figure 2-6: Distribution of youth (15–34 years) by sex and district, Census 1996–2022



Source: Census 1996–2022

Figure 2.6 shows the distribution of youth aged 15–34 in North West by district municipalities and sex across all four censuses. At province level, while Census 2011 and 2022 recorded more youth males, census 1996 and 2001 recorded more youth females. This pattern and trend is similar in two districts namely: Bojanala and Dr Kenneth Kaunda. Bojanala district municipalities had higher number of youth population in the province regardless of sex differentials across all four censuses while Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti contributed the lowest share compared to other districts in the province.

2.5 Sex ratio

As a key measure of sex composition, the sex ratio gives the number of males for every 100 females in the population. A sex ratio above 100 indicates more males than females in the population, and a sex ratio below 100 indicates the opposite. Generally, the sex ratio at birth is high and declines with increasing age.

Table 2.6: Sex ratio by province, Census 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

Source: Census 1996, 2001, 2011 & 2022

Table 2.6 presents sex ratios by province, Census 1996–2022. Overall, lower sex ratios were observed across all four South African censuses. The results also show a slight increase in sex ratio from 93 in 1996 to 94 in 2022 nationally. North West was the only other one with sex ratios of above 100 but only (102,9) in 2011.

Table 2.7: Sex ratio by district & municipality, Census 1996–2022

Province, district & municipalities	Sex ratio	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
North West	103	98
Bojanala	111	103
NW371 : Moretele	95	98
NW372 : Madibeng	114	103
NW373 : Rustenburg	122	108
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	113	98
NW375 : Moses Kotane	99	100

Province, district & municipalities	Sex ratio	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Ngaka Modiri Molema	96	96
NW381 : Ratlou	92	94
NW382 : Tswaing	99	97
NW383 : Mafikeng	95	97
NW384 : Ditsobotla	102	96
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	94	95
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	94	93
NW392 : Naledi	101	94
NW393 : Mamusa	98	93
NW394 : Greater Taung	89	94
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	100	95
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	93	91
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	100	94
NW403 : City of Matlosana	100	94
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	99	94
NW405 : JB Marks	99	93

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 2.7 shows that there are more males in 2011 with sex ratio (103), but the situation changed in 2022 there were more females than males with a sex ratio of (98).

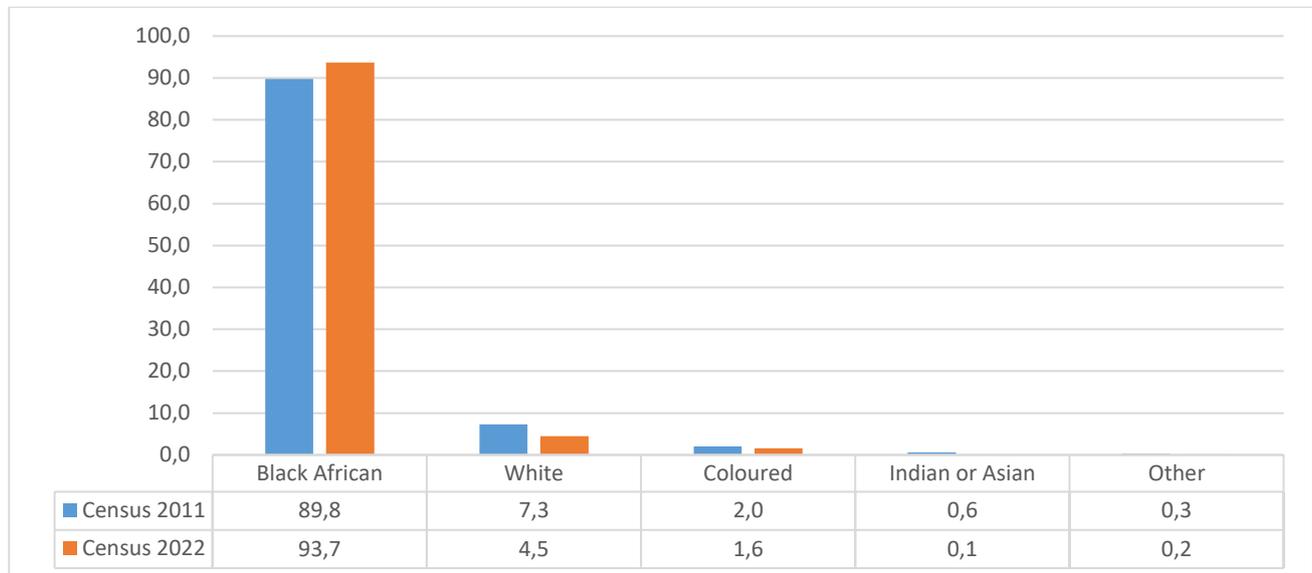
There are more males in Bojanala district in both census years (111 and 103 respectively). Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti and Ngaka Modiri Molema have more females than males in both census years.

While we see the number of local municipalities with more males than females in 2011 (Madibeng, Rustenburg, Ditsobotla, Naledi and Kgetlengrivier), the 2022 profile shows a different sex pattern where only two municipalities recorded more males than females (Madibeng and Rustenburg).

2.6 Population group

Population group refers to the population group or groups to which the person belongs, for example, black African, white, coloured and Indian or Asian

Figure 2-7: Percentage distribution by population group, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 2.7 shows population group dynamics in the North West province for two census years. The black African population has the highest proportion and showed an increase from 89,8% and 93,7% in the North West province in both census years. On the other hand, the white population showed a decrease in population from 7,3% in 2011 to 4,5% in 2022. The Indian/Asian population has the lowest proportion at 0,1% for both census years.

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

District/ Municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North West	3 562 524	93,7	60 720	1,6	2 654	0,1	171 887	4,5	5 894	0,2	3 803 679	100,0
Bojanala	1 549 267	95,4	10 906	0,7	1 321	0,1	59 561	3,7	2 803	0,2	1 623 858	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	217 925	99,5	556	0,3	91	0,0	330	0,2	208	0,1	219 110	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	491 049	94,0	4 522	0,9	376	0,1	25 816	4,9	660	0,1	522 423	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	528 255	94,0	4 420	0,8	618	0,1	27 297	4,9	1 317	0,2	561 907	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	48 330	88,3	564	1,0	43	0,1	5 481	10,0	335	0,6	54 753	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	263 707	99,3	843	0,3	192	0,1	637	0,2	282	0,1	265 661	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	903 369	96,4	11 672	1,2	646	0,1	20 683	2,2	1 128	0,1	937 498	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	127 513	99,0	664	0,5	63	0,0	439	0,3	82	0,1	128 761	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	123 254	95,8	1 009	0,8	64	0,0	4 154	3,2	189	0,1	128 670	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	345 115	97,4	6 173	1,7	315	0,1	2 443	0,7	362	0,1	354 408	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	150 600	91,7	2 572	1,6	97	0,1	10 642	6,5	259	0,2	164 170	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	156 887	97,2	1 254	0,8	108	0,1	3 004	1,9	235	0,1	161 488	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	483 299	95,1	13 539	2,7	231	0,0	10 389	2,0	720	0,1	508 178	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	52 563	82,5	7 312	11,5	42	0,1	3 671	5,8	159	0,2	63 747	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	67 220	95,4	1 020	1,4	20	0,0	2 124	3,0	99	0,1	70 483	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	200 206	99,1	1 162	0,6	96	0,0	352	0,2	194	0,1	202 010	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	53 415	89,3	2 873	4,8	23	0,0	3 358	5,6	141	0,2	59 810	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	109 896	98,0	1 171	1,0	50	0,0	884	0,8	128	0,1	112 129	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	626 588	85,3	24 603	3,4	456	0,1	81 254	11,1	1 244	0,2	734 145	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	363 560	84,3	12 581	2,9	258	0,1	54 154	12,6	632	0,1	431 185	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	84 720	93,8	1 151	1,3	51	0,1	4 249	4,7	131	0,1	90 302	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	178 308	83,8	10 871	5,1	147	0,1	22 851	10,7	480	0,2	212 657	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.8 shows distribution of population in North West by district, local, municipality and population group, Census 2022. Generally, the province has a majority of black Africans (93,7%) population followed by the (4,5%) white population group.

Looking at district dynamics Bojanala, Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati showed higher proportion with 95,4%, 96,4% and 95,1% respectively compared to that of the province.

Moses Kotane, the Greater Taung and Ratlou municipalities has the highest proportion of the black African population with (99,3%, 99,1% & 99,0% respectively) in the North West province, and the Indian/Asian population has the lowest proportion with average of 0,1% during the Census 2022. There are several municipalities that recorded zero population of the Indian/Asian i.e. Moretele, Ratlou, Tswaing and many others. Naledi municipality has the highest proportion at 11,5% of the coloured community.

2.7 Marital status

The question on marital status is asked from all persons aged 12 and older at the time of the census. Marital status also provides an understanding of marital trends and family formation and dissolution. The following demographic indicators will be discussed marriage rate and divorce rate.

The marriage rate records the annual number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. It is a crude measure, since, aside from the effects of age composition and preferred ages at marriage, it also is influenced by remarriages of previously widowed or divorced persons. The report will measure all people who are married not only marriages.

The divorce rate records the annual number of divorces per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

District/ Municipality	Legally married		Living together like husband and wife/partners		Divorced		Separated, but still legally married		Widowed		Never married		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North West	607 786	20,9	250 236	8,6	41 962	1,4	12 625	0,4	115 553	4,0	1 862 823	64,0	21 569	0,7	2 912 554	100,0
Bojanala	294 750	23,3	116 918	9,2	19 296	1,5	6 057	0,5	45 484	3,6	773 116	61,1	10 000	0,8	1 265 621	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	32 284	19,2	10 025	6,0	2 066	1,2	903	0,5	7 771	4,6	113 904	67,7	1 322	0,8	168 275	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	96 132	23,5	45 280	11,1	7 042	1,7	1 880	0,5	13 891	3,4	241 280	59,0	3 753	0,9	409 259	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	117 948	26,7	45 170	10,2	6 807	1,5	2 170	0,5	12 703	2,9	254 265	57,5	3 025	0,7	442 088	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	6 885	16,6	6 092	14,7	447	1,1	112	0,3	1 161	2,8	26 546	63,9	277	0,7	41 522	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	41 501	20,3	10 350	5,1	2 933	1,4	992	0,5	9 958	4,9	137 121	67,1	1 623	0,8	204 477	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	122 048	17,5	47 505	6,8	8 556	1,2	2 476	0,4	29 603	4,2	483 219	69,1	5 421	0,8	698 828	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	13 888	15,1	4 427	4,8	729	0,8	317	0,3	3 641	4,0	68 814	74,7	316	0,3	92 132	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	15 991	17,0	7 205	7,7	768	0,8	388	0,4	4 365	4,6	64 770	68,9	583	0,6	94 070	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	50 130	18,8	18 530	6,9	4 408	1,7	966	0,4	10 805	4,1	180 272	67,6	1 569	0,6	266 680	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	22 797	18,3	10 390	8,3	1 622	1,3	457	0,4	5 287	4,2	82 863	66,5	1 283	1,0	124 697	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	19 243	15,9	6 954	5,7	1 030	0,8	348	0,3	5 505	4,5	86 500	71,3	1 670	1,4	121 249	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	61 816	16,6	25 392	6,8	3 359	0,9	1 603	0,4	15 628	4,2	263 848	70,7	1 777	0,5	373 424	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	8 028	16,7	5 142	10,7	685	1,4	145	0,3	1 632	3,4	32 072	66,9	265	0,6	47 969	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	8 763	16,9	4 466	8,6	346	0,7	154	0,3	1 793	3,5	36 156	69,6	244	0,5	51 921	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	25 152	16,9	6 198	4,2	1 379	0,9	878	0,6	7 965	5,4	106 357	71,6	556	0,4	148 484	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	8 109	18,1	4 811	10,7	435	1,0	158	0,4	1 490	3,3	29 489	65,8	313	0,7	44 805	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	11 765	14,7	4 774	5,9	515	0,6	268	0,3	2 749	3,4	59 775	74,5	399	0,5	80 244	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	129 172	22,5	60 420	10,5	10 750	1,9	2 490	0,4	24 838	4,3	342 640	59,6	4 372	0,8	574 681	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	82 359	24,3	34 307	10,1	6 994	2,1	1 663	0,5	15 803	4,7	195 039	57,6	2 526	0,7	338 692	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	12 201	18,0	7 584	11,2	530	0,8	239	0,4	2 457	3,6	44 066	65,1	591	0,9	67 668	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	34 611	20,6	18 529	11,0	3 226	1,9	588	0,3	6 578	3,9	103 535	61,5	1 254	0,7	168 321	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.9 presents distribution of population aged 12 and older in North West by district, local municipality and marital status, Census 2022.

Looking at districts in North West, the results show that more than two thirds (67%) of persons aged 12 and older in Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati were never married. Bojanala and Dr Kenneth Kaunda districts recorded the highest proportion of persons that were legally married (23,3% and 22,5% respectively). The highest proportion (64,0%) in North West never married. Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati districts have higher proportion of persons never married than the North West province.

The marital status in North West municipalities shows Ratlou, Kagisano/Molopo and Ramotshere Moiloa having highest proportion of persons never married.

The marriage rate in North West province decreased from 211 per 1000 persons in 2011 to 209 per 1000 persons in 2022. Looking at district profile in North West, the district with highest marriage rate is Bojanala with 244 per 1000 persons in 2011 and 233 per 1000 persons in 2022 respectively. This followed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda district with 227 in 2011 and 225 in 2022 (see table in appendices).

The divorce rate in North West increased from 10 per 1000 persons in 2011 to 14 per 1000 persons in 2022. The noticeable aspect in North West districts is that divorce rate is increasing from 2011 to 2022. The highest divorce rate observed in Bojanala district with 10 per 1000 persons in 2011 and 15 per 1000 persons in the year 2022 (see table in appendices).

2.8 Language

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

Language spoken in the household	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Afrikaans	262 155	8,8	189 497	5,2
English	40 754	1,4	38 009	1,0
IsiNdebele	19 097	0,6	16 048	0,4
IsiXhosa	188 501	6,3	176 080	4,8
IsiZulu	54 745	1,8	59 699	1,6
Sepedi	76 685	2,6	77 295	2,1
Sesotho	176 857	5,9	216 979	5,9
Setswana	2 023 251	67,8	2 670 470	72,8
Sign language	0	0,0	1 189	0,0
Siswati	13 334	0,4	9 061	0,2
Tshivenda	10 567	0,4	14 061	0,4
Xitsonga	97 336	3,3	112 379	3,1
Khoi, Nama and San languages	0	0,0	189	0,0
Shona	0	0,0	59 606	1,6
Chichewa/Chewa/Nyanja/Chinyanja	0	0,0	7 613	0,2
Portuguese	0	0,0	9 024	0,2
Other	18 783	0,6	10 869	0,3
North West	2 982 065	100,0	3 668 068	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Results presented in Table 2.10 show Setswana remained the most spoken language in the province was the language most frequently spoken in the household by the majority of inhabitants residing in North West. The proportion of those speaking in Setswana increased from 67,8% in 2011 to 72,8% in 2022. The next most frequently spoken home language was Sesotho in Census 2022 (216979 or 5,9%). Afrikaans was the second most frequently spoken home language in 2011 with 8,8%, but became the third most spoken home language with 5,2% in 2022. The least frequently spoken home language was Khoi, Nama and San languages with 1 189 or people in Census 2022.

2.9 Religion

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

Religious affiliation	Number	Percent
Christianity	3 574 115	95,3
Islam	11 260	0,3
Traditional African Religion	86 271	2,3
Hinduism	588	0,0
Buddhism	333	0,0
Bahatism	249	0,0
Judaism	343	0,0
Atheism	1 738	0,0
Agnosticism	1 610	0,0
No religious affiliation/belief	46 195	1,2
Other	18 358	0,5
Do not know	10 247	0,3
North West	3 751 307	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.11 shows distribution of population in North West by religious affiliation, Census 2022. The results show that the majority of the population reported Christianity (95,3%) as their chosen affiliation/belief, followed by Traditional African religion (2,3%).

2.10 Conclusion

Population of North West grew from 2,7 to 3,8 million people over the period 1996 to 2022. The North West population growth rate is declining from 1996 to 2022 with a rate of 1,8% to 0,8%. The population in North West was predominantly female in Census 2022 (51,5%) and male (49,5%). Only two North West municipalities show that they are darker in colour which resemble densely populated area.

Furthermore, In North West 33 persons occupy square km² and that increased to 36 persons per square km² in 2022. Age sex distribution shows result shows that children below the age of five years dominate the North West population, although the proportions decreased slightly over the period 2011–2022. The black African population has the highest proportion and showed an increase from 89,8% and 93,7% in the North West province in both census years. Looking at marital status, the highest proportion (64,0%) in North West never married. Setswana remained the most spoken language in the province was the language most frequently spoken in the household by the majority of inhabitants residing in North West, for Census 2022. The results show that the majority of the population reported Christianity (95,3%) as their chosen affiliation/belief.

Chapter 3: Migration

3.1 Introduction

Migration is one of the component of demographic change in addition to fertility and mortality. Census 2022 defined migration as “a change in a person’s permanent or usual place of residence”. The migration module includes questions on citizenship, place of birth, country of birth, year moved to South Africa, usual residence, place of usual residence, movement since 2011 and reasons for moving. This chapter provides descriptive analysis of the migratory patterns of persons in the North West province from Census 2022 data. The first subsection details information about place of usual residence and the second subsection is distribution of population born outside of South Africa by 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.

The questions on “place of usual residence and place of birth” provide valuable insights into both lifetime and period migration patterns and trends. High number of persons (375 556) are those born in North West but Gauteng is their province of usual residence, then followed by 33 906 born in

North West and Northern Cape as their province of usual residence. Furthermore, the least number of persons (8 567) born in North West and Eastern Cape as their province of usual residence.

During Census 2022, high number of person (187 502) were found residing in North West but they were born in Gauteng. In addition, this was followed by (134 466) persons who were found residing in North West but they were born outside South Africa.

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

District/ Municipality	Census 2011						Census 2022					
	Born in South Africa		Born Outside SA		Total		Born in South Africa		Born Outside SA		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North West	3 269 979	95,6	151 162	4,4	3 421 141	100,0	3 665 117	96,3	139 430	3,7	3 804 547	100,0
Bojanala	1 347 389	92,3	112 940	7,7	1 460 329	100,0	1 519 203	93,5	105 225	6,5	1 624 428	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	183 389	98,6	2 649	1,4	186 038	100,0	214 787	98,0	4 332	2,0	219 120	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	414 942	89,5	48 505	10,5	463 447	100,0	476 148	91,1	46 418	8,9	522 566	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	472 537	89,8	53 579	10,2	526 116	100,0	517 052	92,0	45 263	8,0	562 315	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	47 307	96,4	1 786	3,6	49 093	100,0	53 397	97,5	1 362	2,5	54 759	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	229 215	97,3	6 421	2,7	235 636	100,0	257 818	97,0	7 849	3,0	265 668	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	812 811	98,4	13 203	1,6	826 014	100,0	925 266	98,7	12 458	1,3	937 723	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	105 309	99,5	545	0,5	105 854	100,0	128 251	99,6	515	0,4	128 766	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	122 111	99,3	862	0,7	122 973	100,0	127 804	99,3	868	0,7	128 672	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	276 957	97,6	6 675	2,4	283 632	100,0	346 591	97,8	7 914	2,2	354 504	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	164 055	98,6	2 370	1,4	166 425	100,0	162 968	99,3	1 209	0,7	164 176	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	144 379	98,1	2 750	1,9	147 129	100,0	159 652	98,8	1 952	1,2	161 605	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	451 382	99,0	4 402	1,0	455 784	100,0	504 426	99,3	3 766	0,7	508 192	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	64 506	98,6	883	1,4	65 389	100,0	63 202	99,1	553	0,9	63 755	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	58 983	99,3	444	0,7	59 427	100,0	70 111	99,5	373	0,5	70 483	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	173 790	99,4	1 111	0,6	174 901	100,0	200 705	99,4	1 304	0,6	202 009	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	51 223	98,6	710	1,4	51 933	100,0	59 165	98,9	650	1,1	59 815	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	102 880	98,8	1 253	1,2	104 133	100,0	111 243	99,2	886	0,8	112 130	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	658 397	97,0	20 617	3,0	679 014	100,0	716 223	97,6	17 981	2,4	734 203	100,0

District/ Municipality	Census 2011						Census 2022					
	Born in South Africa		Born Outside SA		Total		Born in South Africa		Born Outside SA		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NW403 : City of Matlosana	372 899	96,1	15 249	3,9	388 148	100,0	418 504	97,0	12 727	3,0	431 231	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	75 238	99,0	744	1,0	75 982	100,0	89 709	99,3	593	0,7	90 302	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	210 259	97,8	4 623	2,2	214 882	100,0	208 009	97,8	4 661	2,2	212 670	100,0

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 3.2 shows Distribution of population in North West by district, local municipality and place of birth, Census 2022. The results show that 9 in 10 persons (96.4%) are residing in North West. In total North West has 136516 persons who are foreign born which constitute of 3,6% of the population in province in 2022. This is a decrease from 2011 proportion of 4,4%.

The results at district level shows Bojanala which the highest share of 6,5% persons born from outside South Africa in 2022 and a decrease in proportion of 7,7% in 2011, whilst Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati has the lowest proportion with 1,0% in 2011 and 0,7% in 2022.

On the other hand, the following municipalities i.e. Madibeng (8,9%) and Rustenburg (8,1%) has the highest proportions than that of the province in 2022 and this was lower to the proportions in 2011 (10,5%) and (10,2%) respectively, whilst the Ratlou and Mamusa shows the lowest proportions with 0,4% and 0,5% in 2022 respectively.

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

Regions	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	Born outside of South Africa	Percent	Born outside of South Africa	Percent
SADC	117 598	77,8	127 757	91,6
Rest of Africa	6 049	4,0	5 404	3,9
United Kingdom and Europe	3 209	2,1	1 560	1,1
Asia	7 661	5,1	1 390	1,0
North America	113	0,1	129	0,1
Latin America and Caribbean	137	0,1	132	0,1
Oceania	115	0,1	146	0,1
Unspecified	16 279	10,8	2 913	2,1
Total	151 162	100,0	139 431	100,0

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 3.3 shows distribution of population in North West born outside South Africa by region of birth, Census 2011 & 2022. The majority of persons born outside of South Africa are from the SADC region (77,8%) in 2011 and increased to (91,6 %) in 2022. The proportion of persons born in United Kingdom and Europe has decreased from (2,1%) in 2011 to (1,1%) in 2022. There is also decrease in the number of person born in Asia with proportion of (5,1%) in 2011 to (1,0%) in 2022.

3.2 Conclusion

The results show that 9 in 10 persons (96.4%) are residing in North West. The majority of persons born outside of South Africa are from the SADC region (77,8%) in 2011 and increased to (91,6 %) in 2022.

Chapter 4: Education

4.1 Introduction

This chapter profiles persons in North West by educational institution attendance; Early childhood development attendance and highest level of education from Census 2022 data and, where possible, Census 2011 data. Education is one of the basic human rights in South Africa, and among the fundamental socio-economic indicators for development⁴.

4.2 Educational attendance

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

District/ Municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North West	880 621	70,4	929 625	72,8
Bojanala	322 928	65,9	360 086	71,1
NW371 : Moretele	52 165	73,0	55 304	73,7
NW372 : Madibeng	96 757	63,3	116 355	71,2
NW373 : Rustenburg	103 638	62,9	111 778	68,8
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	10 845	64,6	13 354	71,3
NW375 : Moses Kotane	59 524	70,5	63 294	72,7
Ngaka Modiri Molema	245 404	74,0	251 915	74,0
NW381 : Ratlou	34 578	75,0	38 765	75,4
NW382 : Tswaing	37 651	72,5	35 045	71,7
NW383 : Mafikeng	87 022	76,5	93 737	74,9
NW384 : Ditsobotla	44 076	69,9	42 060	72,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	42 076	74,3	42 307	74,8
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	137 586	74,5	142 245	75,6
NW392 : Naledi	15 911	67,0	16 213	72,6
NW393 : Mamusa	17 918	72,6	19 946	74,1
NW394 : Greater Taung	58 048	78,7	57 646	76,9
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	13 740	69,0	16 072	74,7
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	31 969	75,1	32 368	76,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	174 704	71,6	175 380	72,7
NW403 : City of Matlosana	96 851	70,9	101 523	72,6
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	20 610	70,4	24 661	74,5
NW405 : JB Marks	57 243	73,2	49 197	72,0

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 4.1 indicates that there was an increase in the proportions of persons aged 5–24 who attended educational institutions in the North West province, from 70,4% in 2011 to 72,8% 2022. The highest attendance was reported in Greater Taung Municipality (78,7%) in Census 2011 and same Municipality

is the one with highest attendance (76,9%) in Census 2022. Lower proportions of persons attending an educational institution are in Rustenburg Municipality (62,9%) in Census 2011 and again Rustenburg municipality (68,8%) in Census 2022.

4.3 Early childhood development

Early childhood development is one of the priority areas of the South African government and remains a critical policy issue that the Department of Education aims to address. Early years in life are critical for acquisition of perception-motor skills required for reading, writing and numeracy in later years. It is for these reasons that resources are geared towards promotion of access to ECD. There has been increase in enrolment in Grade R and South Africa is close to reaching the target of universal access to education for five-year-olds.

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

District/ Municipality	Census 2022					
	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North West	183 250	47,6	201 918	52,4	385 168	100,0
Bojanala	76 693	50,1	76 518	49,9	153 211	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	12 570	57,4	9 344	42,6	21 913	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	25 826	51,6	24 227	48,4	50 052	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	24 855	48,4	26 457	51,6	51 311	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	2 613	48,1	2 821	51,9	5 434	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	10 830	44,2	13 670	55,8	24 500	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	44 194	43,5	57 492	56,5	101 687	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	5 912	36,9	10 104	63,1	16 016	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	6 301	40,1	9 426	59,9	15 726	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	16 773	46,6	19 182	53,3	35 956	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	7 487	43,0	9 928	57,0	17 414	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	7 721	46,6	8 853	53,4	16 574	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	27 343	45,0	33 416	55,0	60 759	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	2 894	40,9	4 181	59,1	7 075	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	4 035	47,5	4 463	52,5	8 498	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	11 799	50,1	11 774	49,9	23 573	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	2 759	41,0	3 977	59,0	6 736	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	5 855	39,4	9 022	60,6	14 877	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	35 019	50,4	34 491	49,6	69 510	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	19 901	49,4	20 367	50,6	40 267	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	3 864	39,4	5 954	60,6	9 818	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	11 255	57,9	8 170	42,1	19 425	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.2 shows distribution of population aged 0–5 in North West attending an ECD institution by district and local municipality, Census 2022. The results indicate that the attendance of population aged 0–5 in educational institution is 47,6% in North West.

Furthermore, Bojanala and Dr Kenneth Kaunda have higher proportion of persons 0–5 attending educational institutions.

Looking at municipal profile, the highest attendance was reported in Moretele Municipality (57,4%) in Census 2022. Lower proportions of persons aged 0–5 attending an educational institution are in Ratlou Municipality (36,9%) in Census 2022.

4.4 Level of education

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

District/ Municipality	No schooling		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Grade 12/ Matric		Higher		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North West	176 667	7,5	227 806	9,7	98 740	4,2	763 010	32,5	780 055	33,2	286 842	12,2	16 884	0,7	2 350 003	100,0
Bojanala	54 666	5,2	84 324	8,1	41 917	4,0	348 374	33,3	384 796	49,3	125 005	11,9	8 106	0,8	1 047 188	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	8 747	6,5	12 848	9,5	5 216	3,9	43 732	32,4	49 903	6,4	13 784	10,2	742	0,5	134 973	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	19 755	5,8	26 511	7,8	13 627	4,0	116 171	34,3	116 630	15,0	43 318	12,8	2 587	0,8	338 598	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	13 870	3,7	25 727	6,9	14 487	3,9	122 404	32,7	149 021	19,1	45 449	12,2	2 890	0,8	373 850	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	2 637	8,0	3 921	11,9	1 652	5,0	10 430	31,6	10 265	1,3	3 824	11,6	293	0,9	33 021	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	9 657	5,8	15 316	9,2	6 936	4,2	55 637	33,4	58 977	7,6	18 630	11,2	1 593	1,0	166 746	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	55 580	10,1	64 063	11,7	24 236	4,4	165 977	30,2	164 107	21,0	71 083	12,9	4 067	0,7	549 113	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	11 647	17,0	12 862	18,8	4 011	5,9	21 357	31,2	14 210	1,8	4 081	6,0	274	0,4	68 442	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	8 361	11,5	10 075	13,9	3 874	5,3	23 993	33,0	19 351	2,5	6 474	8,9	562	0,8	72 689	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	14 351	6,7	19 676	9,2	7 926	3,7	62 218	29,1	70 126	9,0	37 634	17,6	1 860	0,9	213 791	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	9 043	9,2	11 456	11,6	4 482	4,6	31 398	31,9	30 408	3,9	10 846	11,0	748	0,8	98 381	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	12 178	12,7	9 995	10,4	3 943	4,1	27 011	28,2	30 011	3,8	12 049	12,6	623	0,7	95 811	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	35 800	12,5	40 773	14,3	14 736	5,2	92 003	32,2	74 743	9,6	26 370	9,2	1 531	0,5	285 957	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	3 546	9,3	4 220	11,1	1 670	4,4	12 055	31,8	11 271	1,4	4 997	13,2	173	0,5	37 932	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	5 598	14,2	5 233	13,3	1 941	4,9	12 306	31,3	10 575	1,4	3 528	9,0	162	0,4	39 343	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	12 175	10,7	17 378	15,3	6 125	5,4	37 787	33,2	29 114	3,7	10 267	9,0	891	0,8	113 737	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	3 823	10,9	4 505	12,8	1 834	5,2	12 359	35,2	9 323	1,2	3 172	9,0	127	0,4	35 144	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	10 658	17,8	9 437	15,8	3 165	5,3	17 496	29,3	14 460	1,9	4 407	7,4	178	0,3	59 801	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	30 621	6,5	38 645	8,3	17 851	3,8	156 656	33,5	156 408	20,1	64 384	13,8	3 180	0,7	467 746	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	14 993	5,4	20 269	7,3	9 552	3,4	94 780	34,2	96 913	12,4	38 532	13,9	1 987	0,7	277 025	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	7 385	14,1	6 802	13,0	2 972	5,7	17 060	32,6	13 714	1,8	4 155	7,9	265	0,5	52 353	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	8 244	6,0	11 574	8,4	5 326	3,8	44 816	32,4	45 782	5,9	21 697	15,7	929	0,7	138 368	100,0

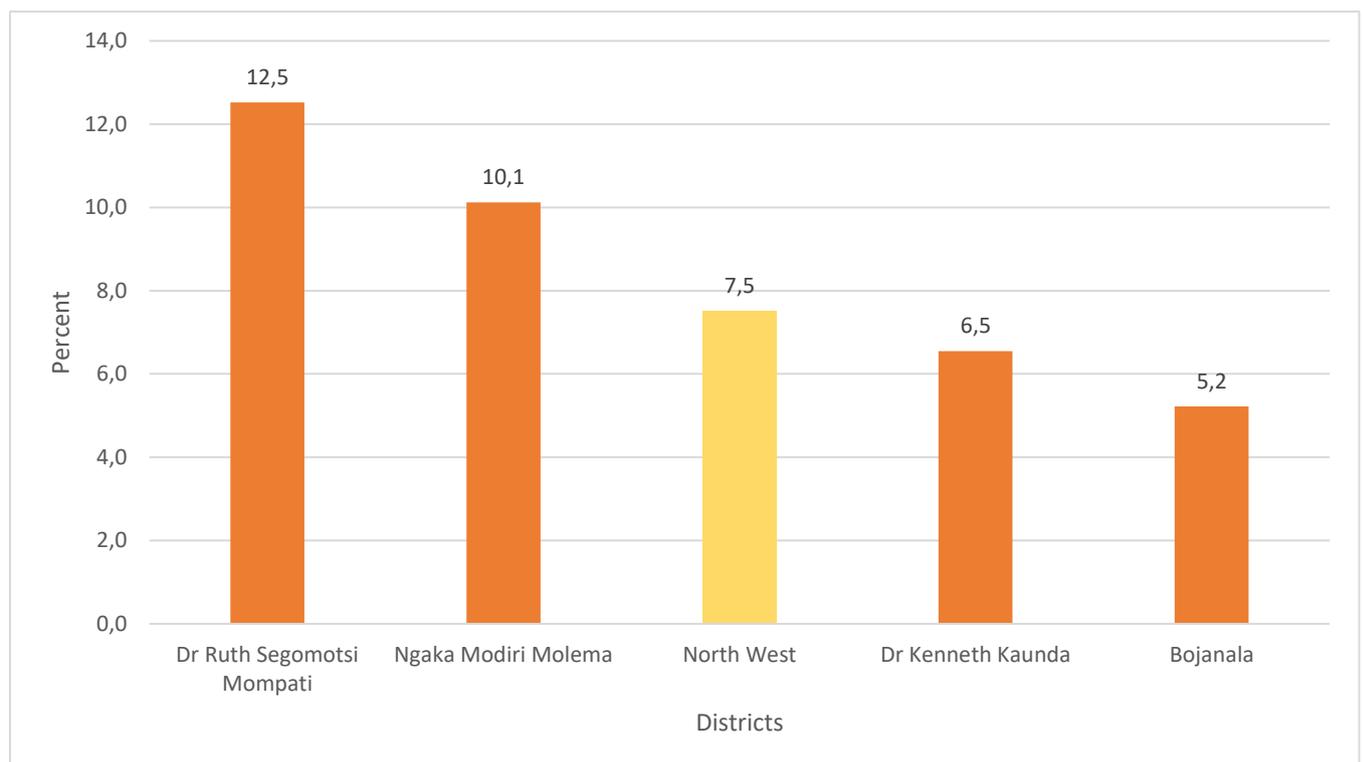
Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 4.3 presents distribution of population aged 20 and older in North West by district, local municipality and highest level of education completed, Census 2022. The majority of persons aged 20 and older had Grade 12/Matric as their highest level of education (33,2%), followed by those with some secondary schooling (32,5%) and the least are those with no schooling with only 7,5%.

Ngaka Modiri Molema, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti and Dr Kenneth Kaunda districts have lower proportions of persons aged 20 and older who had Grade 12/Matric 21,0%, 9,6% and 20,1% respectively.

Furthermore, all municipalities in North West districts have lower proportions than the provincial figure of persons aged 20 and older had Grade 12/Matric

Figure 4-1: Percentage of population aged 20 and older with no schooling by district, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.1 presents distribution of population aged 20 and older in North West with no schooling by district, Census 2022. The figure indicates provincial distribution of population aged 20 and above with no schooling (7,5%) in North West using Census 2022 data. The

highest proportion of population aged 20 and above with no schooling (12,5%) is in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati, followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema (10,1%).

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 and older with post school qualification were asked question on field of education. For comparison purposes the response categories has been grouped into broader fields of education (see annexure 7.5).

Table 4.4: Distribution of persons aged 20 and older by field of education and sex, Census 2022

Field of education	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Business management	21 338	24,0	31 534	28,9	52 872	26,7
Natural and mathematical sciences	4 142	4,7	2 799	2,6	6 941	3,5
Engineering and other applied sciences	23 292	26,2	6 611	6,1	29 903	15,1
Humanities, social sciences & applied humanities	16 355	18,4	36 133	33,2	52 488	26,5
Health sciences	3 936	4,4	11 837	10,9	15 773	8,0
Law	2 953	3,3	2 409	2,2	5 362	2,7
Other	16 903	19,0	17 657	16,2	34 560	17,5
Total	88 919	100,0	108 979	100,0	197 898	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 and older in the province of North West by field of education and sex. Generally, the results indicate that around 27% of persons in the province have studied business management followed by 26,5% of those who have qualified in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities related fields. The proportions of persons who studied law is at 2,7% which is the lowest in the province followed by natural and mathematical sciences (3,5%).

The profile of males in North West depicts expected pattern whereby males predominately qualified in business management and Engineering and other applied sciences (24% and 26,2% respectively). In the engineering and other applied sciences males recorded eleven percentage points above the provincial average.

On the other hand, the females qualified more in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities, Business management and health sciences (33,2%, 28,9% and 10,9% respectively). In the Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities females recorded seven percentage points higher than the provincial average.

Table 4.5: Distribution of persons aged 20 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	43 308	28,0	809	29,3	22	28,6	8 616	21,7	117	21,5	52 872	26,7
Natural and mathematical sciences	4 224	2,7	43	1,6	2	2,6	2 632	6,6	40	7,4	6 941	3,5
Engineering and other applied sciences	22 866	14,8	360	13,0	14	18,2	6 591	16,6	72	13,3	29 903	15,1
Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities	41 133	26,6	702	25,4	15	19,5	10 514	26,5	125	23,0	52 488	26,5
Health sciences	11 629	7,5	259	9,4	10	13,0	3 828	9,7	46	8,5	15 773	8,0
Law	3 928	2,5	103	3,7	1	1,3	1 310	3,3	19	3,5	5 362	2,7
Other	27 812	18,0	486	17,6	13	16,9	6 126	15,5	123	22,7	34 560	17,5
Total	154 900	100,0	2 761	100,0	77	100,0	39 617	100,0	543	100,0	197 898	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.5 shows dynamics in field of study among the different population groups. The profile of black African population group showed that (28%) qualified in business management related and about 27% qualified in humanities or social sciences related field. Among Indian/ Asians, 28,6% studied business management. Both black African and Indian/ Asian population groups recorded percentages above the provincial average (26,7%). The white population group recorded about 16,6% with engineering and other applied science qualification and about 7% who studied natural and mathematical sciences. The coloured population group on the other hand recorded about 30% who qualified in business management related field. About 4% of coloureds studied law and this percentage was slightly higher than the provincial average of 2,7%.

4.6 Conclusion

The North West province shows that there was an increase in the proportions of persons aged 5–24 who attended educational institutions, from 70,4% in 2011 to 72,8% 2022. The results indicate that the attendance of population aged 0–5 in educational institution is 47,6% in North West.

The majority of persons aged 20 and older had Grade 12/Matric as their highest level of education (33,2%), followed by those with some secondary schooling (32,5%) and the least are those with no schooling with only 7,5% with the exception of other

In terms of field of qualifications, the results indicate that around 27% of persons in the province have studied business management followed by 26,5% of those who have qualified in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities related fields. The proportions of persons who studied law is at 2,7% which is the lowest in the province followed by natural and mathematical sciences (3,5%).

There were slight sex variations in field of study with males in the province depicting expected pattern; higher numbers qualifying in business and engineering and other applied sciences (24% and 26,2% respectively).

Chapter 5: General health and functioning

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on general health, functioning, and disability prevalence among persons aged five and older. In this chapter, descriptive analysis is used to highlight the extent of limitations in six functional domains (seeing, hearing, communicating, walking, remembering, and self-care) using Census 2011 data and Census 2022 data to make comparisons – more specifically with regard to the general health and functional domains. Disability prevalence was measured using a computed index based on the general health and functioning question asked in Census 2022. The threshold (level of inclusion) used in computing persons with and without disabilities was as follows:

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

5.2 Type of domain and degree of difficulty in functioning

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

Type and degree of difficulty		Census 2011		Census 2022	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Seeing	No difficulty	2 577 662	86,5	2 973 745	88,7
	Some difficulty	337 995	11,3	315 118	9,4
	A lot of difficulty	55 461	1,9	58 819	1,8
	Cannot do at all	5 674	0,2	3 918	0,1
	Do not know	1 576	0,1	2 101	0,1
	Total	2 978 368	100,0	3 353 701	100,0
Hearing	No difficulty	2 828 946	95,2	3 224 874	96,2
	Some difficulty	117 212	3,9	106 037	3,2
	A lot of difficulty	20 723	0,7	19 144	0,6
	Cannot do at all	3 257	0,1	1 842	0,1
	Do not know	1 258	0,0	1 789	0,1
	Total	2 971 397	100,0	3 353 686	100,0
Communication	No difficulty	2 913 863	98,3	3 297 055	98,3
	Some difficulty	35 348	1,2	44 151	1,3
	A lot of difficulty	8 760	0,3	7 872	0,2
	Cannot do at all	5 058	0,2	3 027	0,1
	Do not know	1 663	0,1	1 571	0,0
	Total	2 964 691	100,0	3 353 676	100,0
Walking	No difficulty	2 848 670	95,7	3 220 686	96,0
	Some difficulty	92 683	3,1	95 297	2,8
	A lot of difficulty	25 899	0,9	28 975	0,9
	Cannot do at all	7 499	0,3	7 120	0,2
	Do not know	1 155	0,0	1 577	0,0
	Total	2 975 906	100,0	3 353 655	100,0
Remembering	No difficulty	2 794 894	94,1	3 222 590	96,1
	Some difficulty	127 415	4,3	102 522	3,1
	A lot of difficulty	36 028	1,2	24 039	0,7
	Cannot do at all	7 385	0,2	2 287	0,1
	Do not know	3 501	0,1	2 215	0,1
	Total	2 969 222	100,0	3 353 653	100,0
Self-care	No difficulty	2 768 334	95,3	3 286 166	98,0
	Some difficulty	67 204	2,3	44 708	1,3
	A lot of difficulty	25 842	0,9	11 618	0,3
	Cannot do at all	34 377	1,2	9 434	0,3
	Do not know	8 224	0,3	1 715	0,1
	Total	2 903 981	100,0	3 353 641	100,0

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 5.1 shows distribution of persons aged five and older in North West by type and degree of difficulty in functional domain, Census 2011 & 2022. In almost all functional domains shows more than 90,0 % no difficulties except in seeing with 86,5% in 2011 and increased to 88,7% in 2022.

5.3 Disability prevalence

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

Age group	Bojanala Rustenburg	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	North West
5-9	2,0	2,7	3,8	2,6	2,5
10-14	2,1	2,6	3,3	2,9	2,6
15-19	2,2	2,4	3,0	2,8	2,5
20-24	2,1	2,5	3,2	2,7	2,5
25-29	2,0	2,8	3,8	2,7	2,5
30-34	2,3	3,5	4,3	3,3	3,0
35-39	2,7	4,2	5,4	4,2	3,6
40-44	3,5	5,8	7,4	5,3	4,8
45-49	5,6	9,0	11,8	8,0	7,6
50-54	8,2	12,4	16,0	11,9	10,9
55-59	11,1	16,2	22,2	16,0	14,8
60-64	14,4	20,6	26,4	19,4	18,6
65-69	19,0	26,8	34,0	24,1	24,0
70-74	27,4	36,1	44,5	31,3	32,7
75-79	37,5	47,2	58,0	38,1	43,0
80-84	48,1	57,6	67,0	48,8	53,3
85+	60,3	68,6	76,2	62,8	65,3
Total	5,5	7,7	9,9	7,4	7,0

Source: Censuses 2022

Table 5.3 shows distribution of persons aged five and older with disability in North West by five-year age group and district municipality, Census 2022. The table also shows that in all the districts in North West, disability increases with age. Persons aged 85 and older have the highest proportions of people living with disability compared to those at younger ages in Census 2022.

5.4 Conclusion

In general, majority of people in North West do not have difficulties in all the four domains of disability categories. While those who reported that they are unable to do anything in the domains were less than 1%. However, those reported to have a lot of difficulties were about 0,9% in the year 2011 and 2022 for walking. For the computed disability index, the prevalence of disability in the North West province was 7% and the highest prevalence 9,9% was in the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district municipality.

Chapter 6: Household characteristics and access to services

6.1 Introduction

This chapter profiles the household characteristics as well as access to basic services. Besides knowledge of the population and its size, knowledge of household characteristics is as important for development and national planning. In order to highlight South African households, the chapter focuses on the following subsections: household size; household headship and composition; housing and dwelling type; access to basic services; type of energy sources used by households; ownership of household goods; access to internet services; and the rating of the quality of basic services rendered. The chapter also provides a profile in North West from some of the new questions asked in Census 2022.

6.2 Household size

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

District/ Municipality	Census 2011			Census 2022		
	Population	Household	Average household size	Population	Household	Average household size
North West	3 509 953	1 061 998	3,3	3 804 547	1 141 284	3,3
Bojanala	1 507 505	501 686	3,0	1 624 428	531 492	3,1
NW371 : Moretele	188 533	52 744	3,6	219 120	60 058	3,6
NW372 : Madibeng	475 796	160 041	3,0	522 566	173 188	3,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	549 575	199 035	2,8	562 315	203 658	2,8
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	51 049	14 673	3,5	54 759	15 183	3,6
NW375 : Moses Kotane	242 554	75 193	3,2	265 668	79 404	3,3
Ngaka Modiri Molema	842 699	227 001	3,7	937 723	257 552	3,6
NW381 : Ratlou	107 339	26 889	4,0	128 766	31 273	4,1
NW382 : Tswaing	124 218	30 634	4,1	128 672	31 618	4,1
NW383 : Mafikeng	291 527	84 239	3,5	354 504	104 648	3,4
NW384 : Ditsobotla	168 902	44 500	3,8	164 176	42 416	3,9
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	150 713	40 740	3,7	161 605	47 597	3,4
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	463 815	125 266	3,7	508 192	132 094	3,8
NW392 : Naledi	66 781	18 571	3,6	63 755	16 099	4,0
NW393 : Mamusa	60 355	14 623	4,1	70 483	17 291	4,1
NW394 : Greater Taung	177 642	48 613	3,7	202 009	53 551	3,8
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	53 248	14 930	3,6	59 815	15 303	3,9
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	105 789	28 531	3,7	112 130	29 850	3,8
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	695 933	208 045	3,3	734 203	220 146	3,3
NW403 : City of Matlosana	398 676	120 441	3,3	431 231	128 359	3,4
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	77 794	20 505	3,8	90 302	25 067	3,6
NW405 : JB Marks	219 463	67 098	3,3	212 670	66 719	3,2

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 6.1 shows distribution of population and households in North West by district, local municipality and average household size using Census 2011 and Census 2022. There were 1 061 998 households in Census 2011 and 1 141 284 in Census 2022 which were enumerated in the North West province. These households constituted a total of 1 061 998 and 3 509 953 persons, resulting in an average household size of 3,3 persons in Census 2011 and no change was recorded on the average household size (3,3 persons) in 2022.

At district level there has been a substantial increase in population and number of households in some of the districts i.e. Bojanala and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati and their average household size had increased from 3.0 in 2011 to 3,1 in 2022 and 3.7 in 2011 to 3,8 in 2022 in respectively.

Similarly, in the same period looking at municipal level, Tswaing municipality had the highest household size of 4,1 compared to other municipalities, whilst Madibeng municipality maintained a lower household size in both Census 2011 with 3,0 and Census 2022 with 3,0.

6.3 Household headship and composition

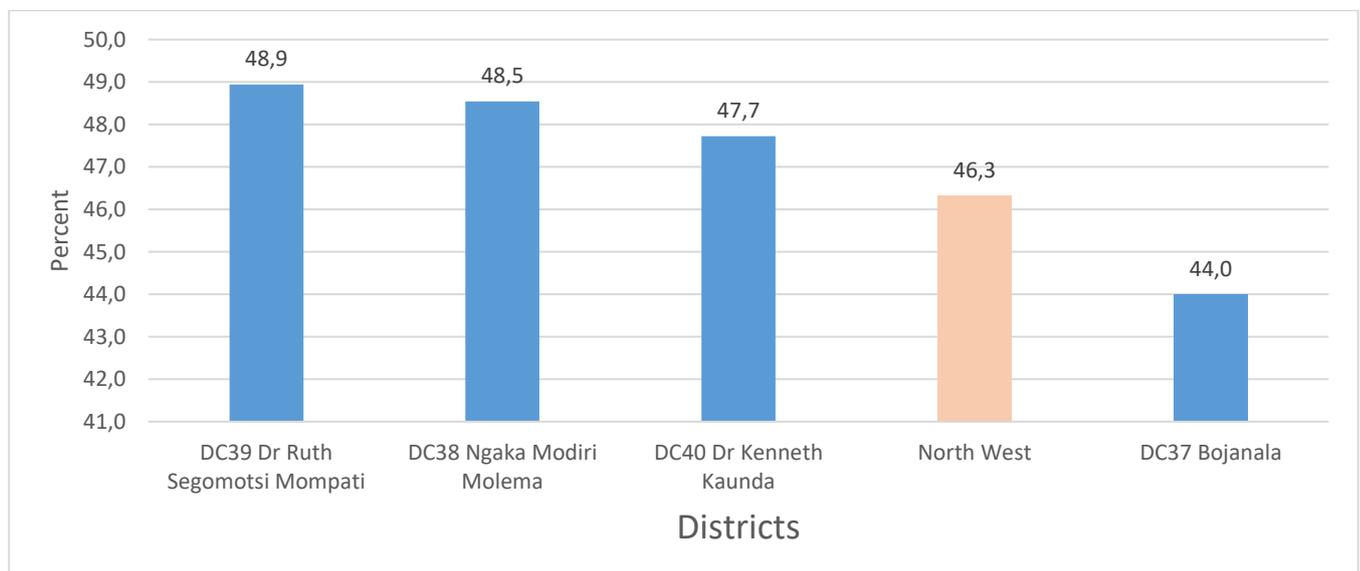
Table 6.2: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district, Census 2022

District	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
DC37 Bojanala	297 622	56	233 870	44	531 492	100
DC38 Ngaka Modiri Molema	132 530	51,5	125 022	48,5	257 552	100
DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	67 445	51,1	64 650	48,9	132 095	100
DC40 Dr Kenneth Kaunda	115 079	52,3	105 067	47,7	220 146	100
North West	612 676	53,7	528 609	46,3	1 141 285	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.2 presents Distribution of households in North West by district municipality and sex of head of household, Census 2022. The majority of the households in the North West province were male-headed [53,7%) ⁵and, compared to (46,3%) in Census 2022. In all North West districts, households are mostly headed by males Bojanala with 56,0% with the highest proportion and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti with the lowest proportions of 51,1%.

Figure 6-1: Percentage of female-headed households by district municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

⁵ https://census.statssa.gov.za/assets/documents/2022/P03014_Census_2022_Statistical_Release.pdf

Figure 6.1 presents distribution of female headed households in North west by district municipality. Three of the district municipalities have a higher proportion of female-headed households with Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati with the highest number [233 870 (Census 2022)] followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district. Bojanala district municipality has lower proportions of female headed households as compared to that of a province.

Table 6.3: Distribution of households by age of household head, district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

	Census 2011								Census 2022							
	<15		15 - 17		18+		Total		<15		15 - 17		18+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North West	1 686	0,2	4 026	0,4	1 056 286,0	99,5	1 061 998	100,0	628	0,1	3 199	0,3	1 137 457,0	99,7	1 141 284	100,0
Bojanala	566	0,1	1 551	0,3	499 569,0	99,6	501 686	1	335	0,1	1 517	0,3	529 639,0	99,7	531 492	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	102	0,2	289	0,5	52 354,0	99,3	52 744	100,0	24	0,0	181	0,3	59 853,0	99,7	60 058	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	165	0,1	441	0,3	159 435,0	99,6	160 041	100,0	110	0,1	521	0,3	172 557,0	99,6	173 188	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	184	0,1	468	0,2	198 383,0	99,7	199 035	100,0	124	0,1	564	0,3	202 970,0	99,7	203 658	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	22	0,1	42	0,3	14 608,0	99,6	14 673	100,0	5	0,0	33	0,2	15 146,0	99,8	15 183	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	93	0,1	312	0,4	74 788,0	99,5	75 193	100,0	71	0,1	219	0,3	79 114,0	99,6	79 404	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	500	0,2	1 079	0,5	225 422,0	99,3	227 001	100,0	128	0,0	749	0,3	256 675,0	99,7	257 552	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	108	0,4	269	1,0	26 511,0	98,6	26 889	100,0	22	0,1	108	0,3	31 144,0	99,6	31 273	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	73	0,2	191	0,6	30 371,0	99,1	30 634	100,0	8	0,0	89	0,3	31 521,0	99,7	31 618	100,0
NW383 : Mahikeng	151	0,2	306	0,4	83 782,0	99,5	84 239	100,0	56	0,1	275	0,3	104 317,0	99,7	104 648	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	69	0,2	140	0,3	44 292,0	99,5	44 500	100,0	19	0,0	124	0,3	42 272,0	99,7	42 416	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	100	0,2	173	0,4	40 467,0	99,3	40 740	100,0	23	0,0	153	0,3	47 422,0	99,6	47 597	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	298	0,2	819	0,7	124 150,0	99,1	125 266	100,0	73	0,1	453	0,3	131 569,0	99,6	132 094	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	18	0,1	68	0,4	18 485,0	99,5	18 571	100,0	10	0,1	33	0,2	16 056,0	99,7	16 099	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	42	0,3	81	0,6	14 499,0	99,2	14 623	100,0	8	0,0	67	0,4	17 216,0	99,6	17 291	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	101	0,2	365	0,8	48 147,0	99,0	48 613	100,0	19	0,0	187	0,3	53 344,0	99,6	53 551	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	40	0,3	48	0,3	14 842,0	99,4	14 930	100,0	9	0,1	39	0,3	15 254,0	99,7	15 303	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	97	0,3	256	0,9	28 177,0	98,8	28 531	100,0	27	0,1	126	0,4	29 698,0	99,5	29 850	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	323	0,2	578	0,3	207 144,0	99,6	208 045	100,0	92	0,0	480	0,2	219 573,0	99,7	220 146	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	177	0,1	339	0,3	119 925,0	99,6	120 441	100,0	47	0,0	239	0,2	128 073,0	99,8	128 359	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	59	0,3	89	0,4	20 357,0	99,3	20 505	100,0	21	0,1	93	0,4	24 953,0	99,5	25 067	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	86	0,1	150	0,2	66 862,0	99,6	67 098	100,0	24	0,0	148	0,2	66 547,0	99,7	66 719	100,0

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Note: Census 2011: <15 include ages 10 through 14; and Census 2022: <15 include ages 12 through 14

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of households in North West by district, local municipality and age of head of household. Generally, there has been a slight decrease in the number of households headed by children 5 712 in 2011 to 3 827 in 2022.

6.4 Housing

At global level, housing units, a type of living quarters that have remade a core question in Censuses plays a critical role in understanding living conditions of households and implications 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, the 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. The questions were aimed at profiling the living conditions of South African households. Information profiled in this report pertains to access to housing for household-based population. 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.

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	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North West	1 004 212	88,0	8 079	0,7	123 774	10,8	5 218	0,5	1 141 283	100,0
Bojanala	447 335	84,2	3 476	0,7	78 262	14,7	2 418	0,5	531 491	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	55 040	91,6	276	0,5	4 495	7,5	247	0,4	60 058	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	132 399	76,4	1 208	0,7	38 633	22,3	948	0,5	173 188	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	174 860	85,9	1 004	0,5	27 060	13,3	734	0,4	203 658	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	13 583	89,5	75	0,5	1 438	9,5	87	0,6	15 183	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	71 454	90,0	912	1,1	6 636	8,4	403	0,5	79 405	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	234 538	91,1	2 976	1,2	18 630	7,2	1 408	0,5	257 552	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	29 305	93,7	950	3,0	912	2,9	106	0,3	31 273	100,0

District/ Municipality	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
NW382 : Tswaing	26 408	83,5	120	0,4	4 772	15,1	318	1,0	31 618	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	97 825	93,5	573	0,5	5 852	5,6	399	0,4	104 649	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	38 169	90,0	696	1,6	3 212	7,6	339	0,8	42 416	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	42 831	90,0	638	1,3	3 883	8,2	246	0,5	47 598	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	125 655	95,1	941	0,7	5 095	3,9	403	0,3	132 094	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	14 830	92,1	37	0,2	1 207	7,5	25	0,2	16 099	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	16 057	92,9	72	0,4	1 123	6,5	38	0,2	17 290	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	51 199	95,6	558	1,0	1 600	3,0	194	0,4	53 551	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	14 668	95,9	33	0,2	582	3,8	20	0,1	15 303	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	28 901	96,8	241	0,8	582	1,9	126	0,4	29 850	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	196 684	89,3	686	0,3	21 787	9,9	989	0,4	220 146	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	117 014	91,2	392	0,3	10 451	8,1	501	0,4	128 358	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	23 364	93,2	41	0,2	1 538	6,1	125	0,5	25 068	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	56 306	84,4	252	0,4	9 799	14,7	363	0,5	66 720	100,0

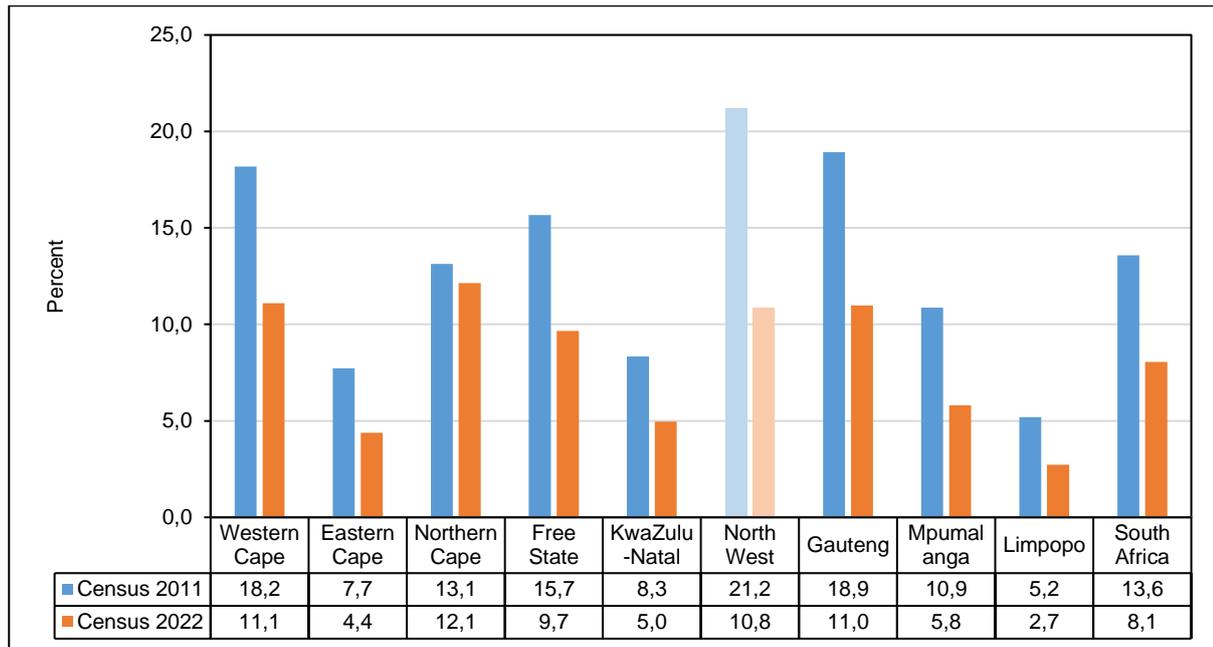
Source: Census 2022

Table 6.4 shows distribution of households in North West by district, local municipality and type of main dwelling, Census 2022. The table further shows that in Census 2022, more people in North West households lived in formal dwellings, followed by those who lived in informal dwellings, and those in traditional dwellings. Bojanala district had the highest number of households in formal dwellings (447 335) and informal dwellings (78 262).

For traditional type of main dwelling, Bojanala district had the highest number of households (3 476) followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 2 976.

Looking at municipalities in North West, Madibeng has the lowest proportion (76,4%) of households with formal dwelling then followed by Tswaing municipality with (83, 5%)

Figure 6-2: Percentage of households residing in informal dwellings by province, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 6.2: presents distribution of households in informal dwellings by province, Census 2011 and 2022. Figure further revealed that the decrease of proportions of households living in informal dwelling in Census 2011 (21,2%) and Census 2022 (10,8%). In the year 2011, North West had the highest proportion of households with informal dwelling.

Table 6.5: Distribution of households by tenure status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

	Owned		Rented		Occupied rent-free		Other		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North West	439 402	48,4	159 757	17,6	274 309	30,2	29 234	3,2	4 923	0,5	907 625	100,0
Bojanala	203 710	48,8	84 198	20,2	115 728	27,7	11 088	2,7	2 337	0,6	417 061	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	31 842	61,6	1 514	2,9	16 994	32,9	1 060	2,0	319	0,6	51 730	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	72 940	54,2	24 956	18,6	33 360	24,8	2 459	1,8	740	0,6	134 455	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	59 408	38,5	50 440	32,7	39 750	25,7	4 107	2,7	746	0,5	154 452	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	4 047	37,8	1 608	15,0	4 495	42,0	490	4,6	57	0,5	10 698	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	35 471	54,0	5 680	8,6	21 127	32,1	2 972	4,5	476	0,7	65 726	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	102 829	49,9	20 379	9,9	72 693	35,3	8 830	4,3	1 174	0,6	205 905	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	11 325	44,5	792	3,1	12 323	48,4	965	3,8	60	0,2	25 464	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	12 068	47,3	2 376	9,3	9 476	37,2	1 388	5,4	200	0,8	25 507	100,0
NW383 : Mahikeng	43 420	52,8	11 336	13,8	23 814	29,0	3 228	3,9	392	0,5	82 190	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	15 897	45,1	3 660	10,4	14 475	41,0	1 075	3,0	166	0,5	35 274	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	20 119	53,7	2 214	5,9	12 605	33,6	2 175	5,8	356	1,0	37 469	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	53 865	50,0	9 175	8,5	40 375	37,5	3 850	3,6	418	0,4	107 682	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	6 770	51,4	2 725	20,7	3 368	25,6	237	1,8	63	0,5	13 163	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	5 146	35,3	1 553	10,6	7 294	50,0	439	3,0	166	1,1	14 598	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	22 333	51,8	2 062	4,8	17 301	40,1	1 334	3,1	98	0,2	43 129	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	5 142	38,4	1 769	13,2	5 256	39,3	1 188	8,9	32	0,2	13 387	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	14 474	61,8	1 067	4,6	7 156	30,6	651	2,8	58	0,2	23 405	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	79 000	44,6	46 004	26,0	45 514	25,7	5 467	3,1	994	0,6	176 978	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	47 762	45,2	31 075	29,4	22 751	21,5	3 380	3,2	616	0,6	105 584	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	6 040	29,8	2 627	13,0	11 092	54,7	430	2,1	81	0,4	20 270	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	25 198	49,3	12 302	24,1	11 671	22,8	1 656	3,2	296	0,6	51 123	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Note: Unspecified cases not included

Table 6.5 shows the distribution of households in North West by tenure status. The results show that 48% of households in the province owned their dwellings. Nearly 17,6% lived in rented dwellings. In addition, approximately whereas 30,2% occupied their dwellings without paying any rent.

Almost all districts with the exception of Dr Kenneth Kaunda (44,6%) have higher proportions of households who own their dwellings than the provincial average (48,4%). Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district municipality have the highest proportions of households in the province who occupy rent free dwellings, then followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema with 37,5% and 35,3% respectively.

The results by local municipality show that Kagisano/Molopo and Moretele having higher proportions of households who own their dwellings than the provincial average (61,8% & 61,6% respectively). On the other hand, Maquassi Hills local municipality shows the lowest proportions (29,8%) of households that owns dwellings in the province. Maquassi Hills local municipality have the highest proportions of households in the province who occupy rent free dwellings, then followed by Mamusa with 54,7% & 50% respectively.

Table 6.6: Distribution of households residing or not in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by district and local municipality, Census 2022

District/ Municipality	Yes		No		Do not Know		Total Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North West	268 655	29,6	634 275	69,9	4 729	0,5	907 659	100,0
Bojanala	88 606	21,2	326 665	78,3	1 799	0,4	417 070	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	12 287	23,8	39 273	75,9	170	0,3	51 730	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	19 875	14,8	113 888	84,7	705	0,5	134 468	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	41 658	27,0	112 050	72,5	741	0,5	154 448	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	5 580	52,2	5 083	47,5	32	0,3	10 695	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	9 206	14,0	56 371	85,8	152	0,2	65 729	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	48 174	23,4	156 537	76,0	1 200	0,6	205 912	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	3 337	13,1	22 080	86,7	46	0,2	25 462	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	10 168	39,9	15 233	59,7	107	0,4	25 509	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	14 154	17,2	67 622	82,3	419	0,5	82 195	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	14 875	42,2	20 208	57,3	194	0,5	35 278	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	5 640	15,1	31 393	83,8	434	1,2	37 468	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	35 079	32,6	72 268	67,1	339	0,3	107 687	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	6 462	49,1	6 613	50,3	85	0,6	13 160	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	6 813	46,7	7 759	53,2	26	0,2	14 598	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	8 261	19,2	34 738	80,5	134	0,3	43 133	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	9 443	70,5	3 905	29,2	39	0,3	13 387	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	4 100	17,5	19 255	82,3	55	0,2	23 410	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	96 795	54,7	78 805	44,5	1 391	0,8	176 991	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	61 081	57,8	43 736	41,4	776	0,7	105 593	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	13 956	68,8	6 202	30,6	113	0,6	20 271	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	21 758	42,6	28 867	56,5	502	1,0	51 127	100,0

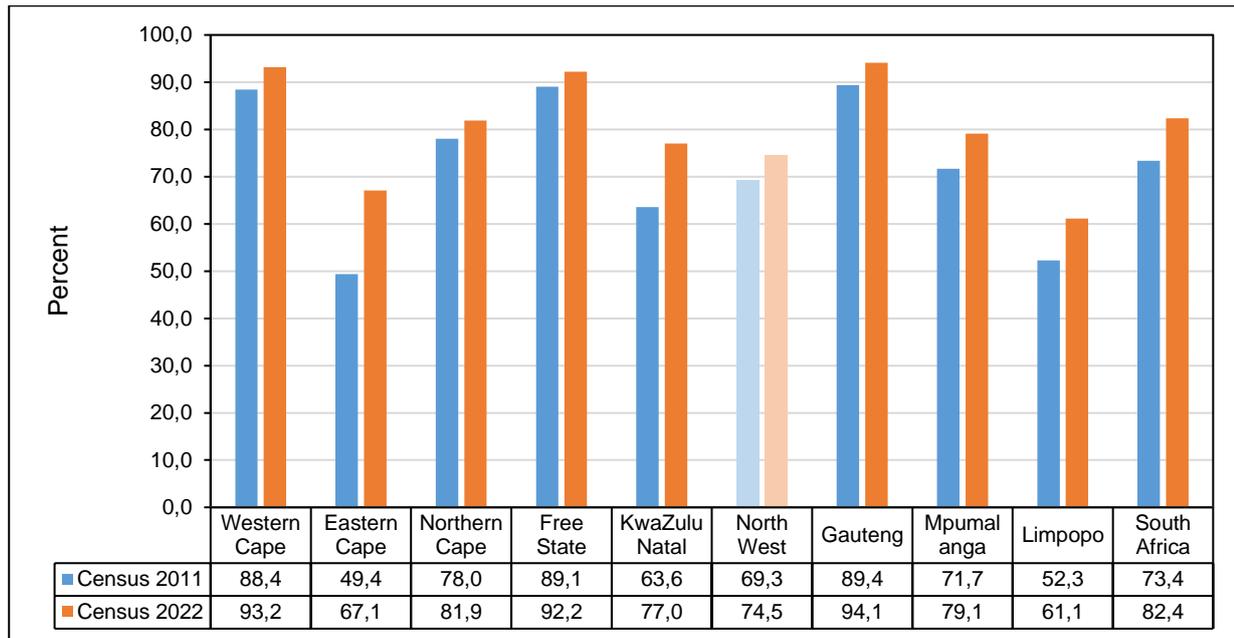
Source: Census 2022

Table 6.6 above presents distribution of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa by province. North West is the sixth province (29,6%) with the proportions of households who live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, compared to households not in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in the province (69,9%).

Dr Kenneth Kaunda and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati districts have higher proportions of households who live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings than North West province (54,7% and 32,6% respectively)

Kgetlengrivier; Tswaing Ditsobotla; City of Matlosana; Maquassi Hills and JB Marks are amongst municipalities in North West with higher proportions of households who live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings.

Figure 6-3: Percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by province, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 6.3 shows that North West has a sizable percentage of households piped water inside the dwelling and in the yard (74,5%), and that is an increase in proportion from 69,3% in 2011.

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

District/ Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling - Piped (tap) water inside the yard					
	Census 2011			Census 2022		
	N	%	Total	N	%	Total
North West	736 024	69,3	1 061 998	850 017	74,5	1 141 284
Bojanala	368 432	73,4	501 686	409 751	77,1	531 492
NW371 : Moretele	37 279	70,7	52 744	37 389	62,3	60 058
NW372 : Madibeng	108 980	68,1	160 041	122 973	71,0	173 188
NW373 : Rustenburg	167 847	84,3	199 035	185 517	91,1	203 658
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	12 028	82,0	14 673	13 869	91,3	15 183
NW375 : Moses Kotane	42 298	56,3	75 193	50 002	63,0	79 404
Ngaka Modiri Molema	116 441	51,3	227 001	166 154	64,5	257 552
NW381 : Ratlou	4 269	15,9	26 889	11 060	35,4	31 273
NW382 : Tswaing	15 017	49,0	30 634	19 696	62,3	31 618
NW383 : Mafikeng	44 519	52,8	84 239	71 019	67,9	104 648
NW384 : Ditsobotla	29 353	66,0	44 500	32 785	77,3	42 416
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	23 283	57,2	40 740	31 594	66,4	47 597
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	59 953	47,9	125 266	74 350	56,3	132 094
NW392 : Naledi	14 497	78,1	18 571	13 789	85,7	16 099
NW393 : Mamusa	11 108	76,0	14 623	13 251	76,6	17 291
NW394 : Greater Taung	9 880	20,3	48 613	19 300	36,0	53 551
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	14 413	96,5	14 930	14 495	94,7	15 303
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	10 054	35,2	28 531	13 515	45,3	29 850
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	191 198	91,9	208 045	199 761	90,7	220 146
NW403 : City of Matlosana	115 649	96,0	120 441	119 176	92,8	128 359
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	17 583	85,7	20 505	21 605	86,2	25 067
NW405 : JB Marks	57 966	86,4	67 098	58 981	88,4	66 719

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 6.7 shows that distribution of households in North West with access to piped water inside the dwelling/in the yard, Census 2011 - 2022 (69,3% and 74,5% respectively).

Dr Kenneth Kaunda district has the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/in the yard (90,7%), whilst Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district has the lowest percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/in the yard (56,3%).

Ratlou, Greater Taung, and Kagisano/Molopo municipalities have the lowest proportions of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/in the yard (15,9%, 20,3% & 35,2% respectively)

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

District/ Municipality	Experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North West	415 621	65,2	218 464	34,3	3 551	0,6	637 636	100,0
Bojanala	190 841	68,5	86 428	31,0	1 524	0,5	278 794	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	17 890	72,1	6 665	26,9	266	1,1	24 821	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	41 631	56,8	31 092	42,4	538	0,7	73 260	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	96 077	71,6	37 556	28,0	492	0,4	134 125	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	6 873	88,6	860	11,1	21	0,3	7 754	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	28 370	73,1	10 256	26,4	208	0,5	38 834	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	81 740	67,7	38 158	31,6	823	0,7	120 721	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	6 758	57,6	4 933	42,0	48	0,4	11 740	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	11 651	68,6	5 156	30,4	176	1,0	16 983	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	28 789	66,3	14 189	32,7	413	1,0	43 391	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	17 113	71,0	6 913	28,7	78	0,3	24 104	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	17 429	71,1	6 966	28,4	108	0,4	24 504	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	56 071	68,6	25 187	30,8	430	0,5	81 689	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	8 546	76,9	2 546	22,9	14	0,1	11 106	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	8 010	72,0	3 098	27,9	11	0,1	11 119	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	25 042	73,0	9 002	26,2	275	0,8	34 320	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	6 611	53,3	5 749	46,4	37	0,3	12 397	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	7 862	61,7	4 792	37,6	92	0,7	12 746	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	86 968	55,6	68 691	43,9	774	0,5	156 433	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	56 026	56,9	41 937	42,6	482	0,5	98 445	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	13 668	90,6	1 399	9,3	12	0,1	15 080	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	17 273	40,3	25 355	59,1	279	0,7	42 908	100,0

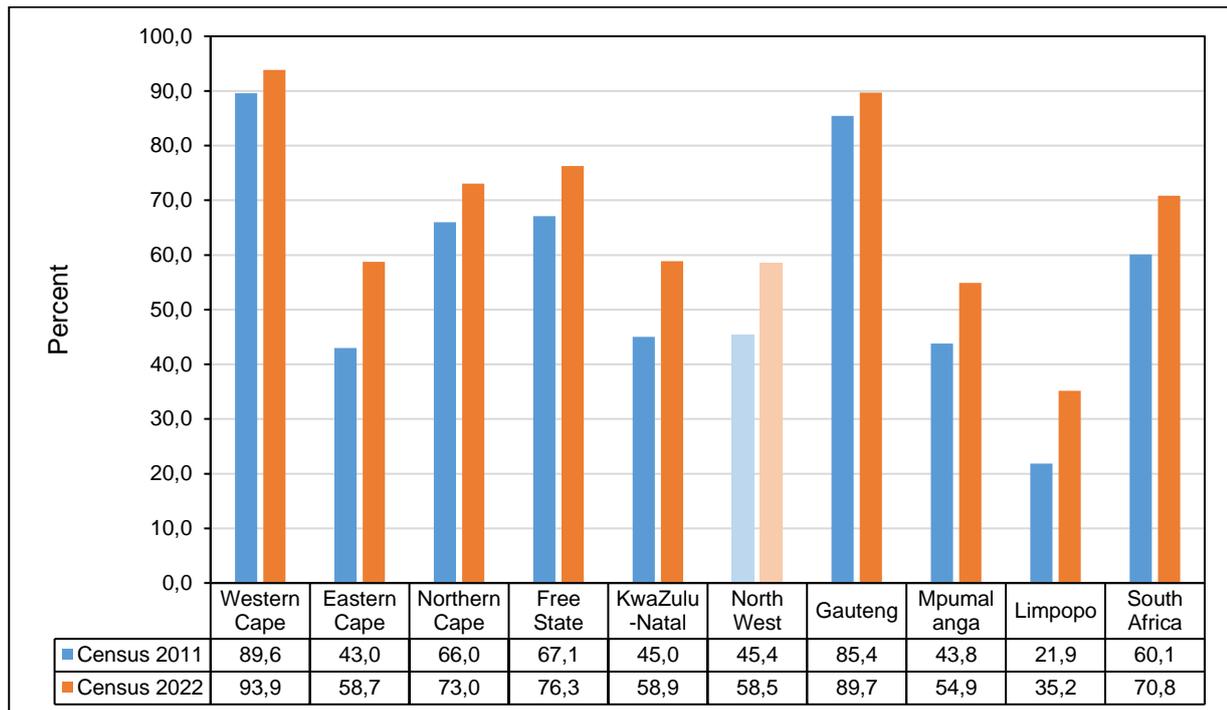
Source: Census 2022

Table 6.8 shows distribution of households that have experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months by district and municipality. The proportion of (65,2%) of households in North West had indicated that have experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months.

Bojanala, Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti districts reported to have more water interruptions in the last 12 months (68,5%, 67,7% & 68,6% respectively), only Dr Kenneth Kaunda district is experiencing less water interruptions in the last 12 months (55,6%).

Maquassi Hills municipality has the highest proportion (90,6%) of households that have experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months, whilst JB Marks municipality has the lowest proportion (40,3%) that have experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months.

Figure 6-4: Percentage of households with access to a flush toilet by province, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 6.4 shows percentage distribution of households with access to a flush toilet by province increased from (45,4%) in 2011 to (58,5%) in Census 2022, North West. The patterns of all provinces are the same with proportions increasing from 2011 to 2022.

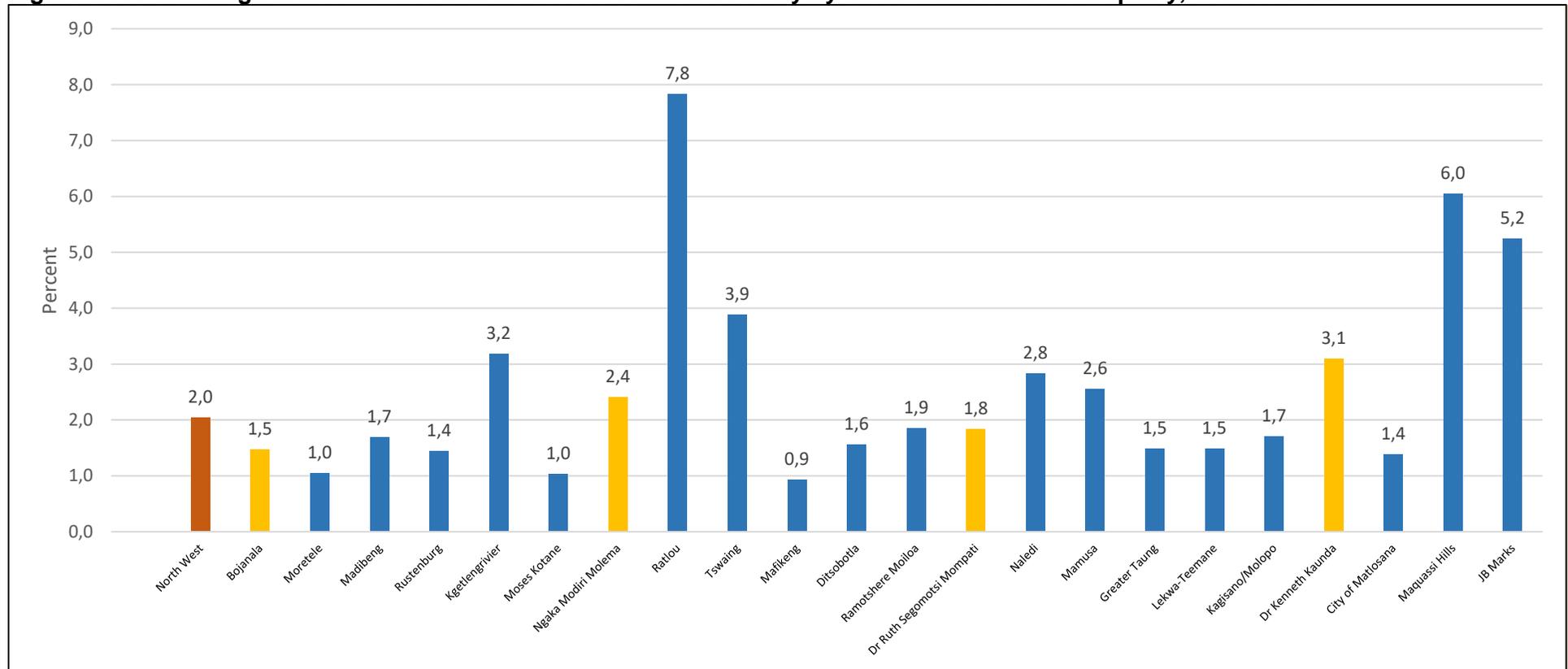
Table 6.9: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District/ Municipality	Flush toilet	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP)	Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	Ecological toilet	Bucket toilet	None	Other
North West	667 287	10 600	172 594	249 125	3 762	9 776	23 205	4 937
Bojanala	287 623	5 686	70 042	152 677	2 121	2 951	7 798	2 593
NW371 : Moretele	11 371	683	24 343	21 247	1 054	237	625	497
NW372 : Madibeng	88 586	2 269	13 131	63 469	732	1 007	2 924	1 069
NW373 : Rustenburg	148 307	1 908	15 770	33 037	250	1 084	2 945	357
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	13 445	69	204	883	25	37	482	39
NW375 : Moses Kotane	25 914	755	16 594	34 041	60	587	822	630
Ngaka Modiri Molema	122 938	2 796	52 213	69 277	691	2 078	6 188	1 371
NW381 : Ratlou	6 614	53	8 085	13 363	124	266	2 448	319
NW382 : Tswaing	15 857	166	4 612	8 910	48	492	1 229	305
NW383 : Mafikeng	53 194	1 305	24 853	23 105	419	518	966	290
NW384 : Ditsobotla	28 100	652	7 905	4 373	16	596	663	110
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	19 173	620	6 759	19 526	85	205	883	346
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	62 437	1 557	44 067	18 956	559	1 606	2 426	486
NW392 : Naledi	13 132	41	1 552	603	81	116	455	119
NW393 : Mamusa	11 649	16	2 747	2 237	20	115	441	66
NW394 : Greater Taung	14 914	935	23 495	11 650	384	1 191	795	187
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	14 768	37	111	101	3	44	227	13
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	7 975	529	16 162	4 365	72	138	509	101
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	194 287	561	6 271	8 215	391	3 142	6 793	487
NW403 : City of Matlosana	118 451	393	1 033	4 994	104	1 458	1 779	145
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	22 326	21	335	197	1	510	1 514	163
NW405 : JB Marks	53 511	147	4 902	3 023	285	1 173	3 499	178

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.9 presents a distribution of households by type of toilet facility used. The majority of households in the North West province use a flush toilet connected to the public sewage system (667 287), followed by households with a pit toilet/toilet without a ventilation pipe (249 125). Households using a bucket toilet collected by the municipality were lower in numbers (1 098) compared to households with other types of toilet facilities in the province. Interesting to note is that there were still 23 205 households in the province without a toilet facility. Bojanala district had the largest number of households without a toilet facility (7 798), followed by the Ngaka Modiri Molema district with 6 188 households without a toilet facility.

Figure 6-5: Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by district and local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.5 shows percentage of households with no access to toilet facility by municipality. Ratlou municipality has the highest proportions of households with no access to a flush toilet (7,8%) followed by Maquassi Hills municipality with (6,0%). The lowest is recorded in Mafikeng municipality with 0,9%.

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

District/ Municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North West	1 072 160	93,9	1 809	0,2	11 566	1,0	47 340	4,1	4 680	0,4	1 667	0,1	2 062	0,2	1 141 284	100,0
Bojanala	500 067	94,1	975	0,2	5 037	0,9	21 206	4,0	2 033	0,4	992	0,2	1 181	0,2	531 491	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	58 593	97,6	51	0,1	150	0,2	988	1,6	103	0,2	48	0,1	125	0,2	60 058	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	158 127	91,3	366	0,2	1 741	1,0	10 549	6,1	1 316	0,8	556	0,3	533	0,3	173 188	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	192 384	94,5	505	0,2	2 806	1,4	7 017	3,4	329	0,2	306	0,2	311	0,2	203 658	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	14 330	94,4	8	0,1	45	0,3	667	4,4	93	0,6	14	0,1	27	0,2	15 184	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	76 634	96,5	45	0,1	295	0,4	1 984	2,5	192	0,2	68	0,1	186	0,2	79 404	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	243 423	94,5	222	0,1	1 092	0,4	11 556	4,5	576	0,2	256	0,1	427	0,2	257 552	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	29 120	93,1	10	0,0	128	0,4	1 889	6,0	20	0,1	27	0,1	80	0,3	31 274	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	29 060	91,9	36	0,1	269	0,9	2 045	6,5	137	0,4	25	0,1	47	0,1	31 619	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	101 529	97,0	101	0,1	262	0,3	2 406	2,3	140	0,1	100	0,1	109	0,1	104 647	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	39 298	92,7	40	0,1	275	0,6	2 534	6,0	110	0,3	50	0,1	107	0,3	42 414	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	44 416	93,3	34	0,1	158	0,3	2 682	5,6	169	0,4	54	0,1	84	0,2	47 597	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	125 936	95,3	290	0,2	433	0,3	4 804	3,6	329	0,2	92	0,1	211	0,2	132 095	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	15 188	94,3	44	0,3	120	0,7	651	4,0	50	0,3	28	0,2	18	0,1	16 099	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	16 286	94,2	20	0,1	66	0,4	822	4,8	52	0,3	13	0,1	32	0,2	17 291	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	51 864	96,8	188	0,4	133	0,2	1 231	2,3	28	0,1	19	0,0	89	0,2	53 552	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	14 754	96,4	9	0,1	53	0,3	407	2,7	45	0,3	16	0,1	20	0,1	15 304	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	27 844	93,3	29	0,1	61	0,2	1 693	5,7	154	0,5	17	0,1	53	0,2	29 851	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	202 734	92,1	321	0,1	5 004	2,3	9 773	4,4	1 743	0,8	327	0,1	243	0,1	220 145	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	119 305	92,9	149	0,1	3 742	2,9	4 048	3,2	796	0,6	191	0,1	128	0,1	128 359	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	23 539	93,9	22	0,1	119	0,5	1 238	4,9	87	0,3	31	0,1	32	0,1	25 068	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	59 890	89,8	151	0,2	1 142	1,7	4 488	6,7	859	1,3	106	0,2	83	0,1	66 719	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.10 shows distribution of households by energy source used for lighting, district and municipality, North West, 2022. Bojanala district had the highest number of households with energy source used for lighting from the electricity (500 067). Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district had the lowest number of households connected to other source which household is not paying for (125 936).

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

District/ Municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Wood		Coal		Animal Dung		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North West	795 686	69,7	251 562	22,0	43 419	3,8	45 749	4,0	379	0,0	272	0,0	634	0,1	980	0,1	2 602	0,2	1 141 284	100,0
Bojanala	371 541	69,9	120 138	22,6	19 971	3,8	17 448	3,3	126	0,0	39	0,0	295	0,1	646	0,1	1 289	0,2	531 492	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	45 759	76,2	8 754	14,6	662	1,1	4 719	7,9	11	0,0	5	0,0	11	0,0	30	0,0	106	0,2	60 058	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	115 793	66,9	42 237	24,4	9 760	5,6	4 406	2,5	60	0,0	5	0,0	156	0,1	269	0,2	504	0,3	173 188	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	141 827	69,6	50 620	24,9	8 505	4,2	1 877	0,9	34	0,0	13	0,0	74	0,0	246	0,1	462	0,2	203 658	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	9 672	63,7	4 575	30,1	247	1,6	603	4,0	3	0,0	4	0,0	32	0,2	13	0,1	34	0,2	15 183	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	58 491	73,7	13 952	17,6	797	1,0	5 843	7,4	17	0,0	12	0,0	22	0,0	88	0,1	183	0,2	79 404	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	178 207	69,2	54 612	21,2	5 845	2,3	17 751	6,9	94	0,0	185	0,1	126	0,0	139	0,1	593	0,2	257 552	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	19 800	63,3	5 950	19,0	640	2,0	4 586	14,7	19	0,1	115	0,4	5	0,0	18	0,1	141	0,5	31 273	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	22 389	70,8	6 514	20,6	1 561	4,9	981	3,1	10	0,0	14	0,0	35	0,1	26	0,1	89	0,3	31 618	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	75 848	72,5	24 174	23,1	1 389	1,3	2 924	2,8	11	0,0	30	0,0	28	0,0	40	0,0	203	0,2	104 648	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	31 762	74,9	7 453	17,6	1 769	4,2	1 226	2,9	41	0,1	21	0,0	31	0,1	30	0,1	82	0,2	42 416	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	28 408	59,7	10 519	22,1	486	1,0	8 034	16,9	14	0,0	6	0,0	27	0,1	26	0,1	78	0,2	47 597	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	92 876	70,3	27 613	20,9	2 065	1,6	8 989	6,8	91	0,1	28	0,0	34	0,0	58	0,0	340	0,3	132 094	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	10 731	66,7	4 445	27,6	469	2,9	403	2,5	5	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,0	6	0,0	37	0,2	16 099	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	13 234	76,5	3 047	17,6	690	4,0	249	1,4	1	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,0	11	0,1	57	0,3	17 291	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	39 028	72,9	10 883	20,3	447	0,8	2 932	5,5	69	0,1	10	0,0	6	0,0	15	0,0	162	0,3	53 551	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	12 659	82,7	2 168	14,2	287	1,9	137	0,9	1	0,0	0	0,0	14	0,1	11	0,1	28	0,2	15 303	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	17 225	57,7	7 070	23,7	172	0,6	5 269	17,7	14	0,0	18	0,1	10	0,0	15	0,1	58	0,2	29 850	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	153 062	69,5	49 199	22,3	15 539	7,1	1 561	0,7	68	0,0	20	0,0	180	0,1	137	0,1	380	0,2	220 146	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	93 937	73,2	24 917	19,4	8 594	6,7	540	0,4	29	0,0	5	0,0	88	0,1	51	0,0	197	0,2	128 359	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	18 482	73,7	5 159	20,6	919	3,7	399	1,6	7	0,0	1	0,0	30	0,1	14	0,1	56	0,2	25 067	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	40 642	60,9	19 124	28,7	6 027	9,0	622	0,9	32	0,0	13	0,0	62	0,1	71	0,1	126	0,2	66 719	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Tables 6.11 presents households by energy source used for cooking in North West. Highest number of households in North West are using electricity for cooking (795 686), then followed by households that are using Gas for cooking (251 562).

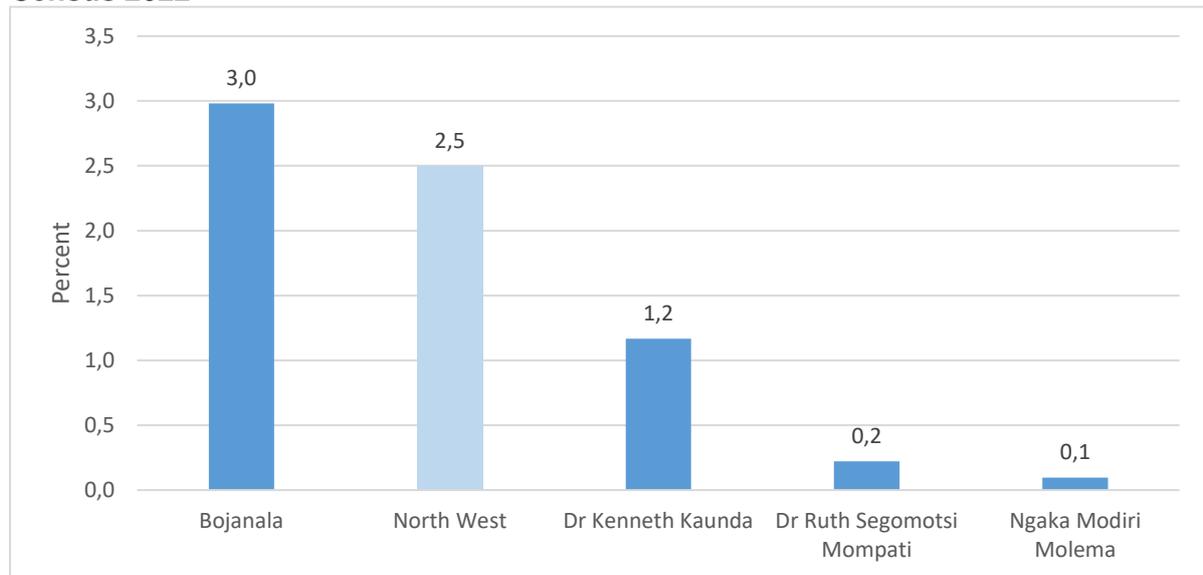
Table 6.12: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District/ Municipality	Removed by local authority at least once a week		Removed by local authority 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	%
North West	616 597	54,0	14 854	1,3	18 970	1,7	38 426	3,4	40 929	3,6	28 108	2,5	12 026	1,1	1 141 284	100,0
Bojanala	307 836	57,9	8 746	1,6	8 588	1,6	32 769	6,2	12 137	2,3	15 845	3,0	6 387	1,2	531 492	100,0
NW371 : Moretele	20 370	33,9	1 142	1,9	485	0,8	6 928	11,5	6 932	11,5	2 868	4,8	635	1,1	60 058	100,0
NW372 : Madibeng	82 592	47,7	2 193	1,3	3 475	2,0	3 876	2,2	1 217	0,7	238	0,1	1 808	1,0	173 188	100,0
NW373 : Rustenburg	155 604	76,4	3 193	1,6	3 588	1,8	5 449	2,7	1 615	0,8	863	0,4	1 852	0,9	203 658	100,0
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	10 578	69,7	330	2,2	214	1,4	1 024	6,7	1 301	8,6	22	0,1	149	1,0	15 183	100,0
NW375 : Moses Kotane	38 693	48,7	1 888	2,4	827	1,0	15 493	19,5	396	0,5	1 500	1,9	1 942	2,4	79 404	100,0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	80 686	31,3	1 628	0,6	5 779	2,2	876	0,3	2 403	0,9	246	0,1	3 801	1,5	257 552	100,0
NW381 : Ratlou	5 852	18,7	28	0,1	277	0,9	51	0,2	7 386	23,6	3 361	10,7	222	0,7	31 273	100,0
NW382 : Tswaing	9 645	30,5	357	1,1	299	0,9	140	0,4	2 097	6,6	402	1,3	368	1,2	31 618	100,0
NW383 : Mafikeng	36 206	34,6	604	0,6	2 198	2,1	438	0,4	1 452	1,4	463	0,4	2 082	2,0	104 648	100,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	12 509	29,5	491	1,2	2 745	6,5	166	0,4	867	2,0	639	1,5	406	1,0	42 416	100,0
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	16 475	34,6	147	0,3	259	0,5	81	0,2	1 582	3,3	1 563	3,3	723	1,5	47 597	100,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	52 589	39,8	683	0,5	2 030	1,5	2 205	1,7	1 389	1,1	293	0,2	1 015	0,8	132 094	100,0
NW392 : Naledi	10 572	65,7	66	0,4	360	2,2	143	0,9	5 398	33,5	3 395	21,1	202	1,3	16 099	100,0
NW393 : Mamusa	10 073	58,3	486	2,8	453	2,6	69	0,4	3 607	20,9	3 169	18,3	32	0,2	17 291	100,0
NW394 : Greater Taung	12 093	22,6	20	0,0	506	0,9	915	1,7	302	0,6	109	0,2	265	0,5	53 551	100,0
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	13 317	87,0	100	0,7	31	0,2	1 032	6,7	422	2,8	17	0,1	34	0,2	15 303	100,0
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	6 534	21,9	10	0,0	680	2,3	46	0,2	1 067	3,6	101	0,3	481	1,6	29 850	100,0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	175 487	79,7	3 798	1,7	2 572	1,2	2 576	1,2	7 080	3,2	2 567	1,2	824	0,4	220 146	100,0
NW403 : City of Matlosana	112 243	87,4	2 706	2,1	536	0,4	964	0,8	1 141	0,9	130	0,1	322	0,3	128 359	100,0
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	12 424	49,6	357	1,4	1 527	6,1	841	3,4	588	2,3	59	0,2	71	0,3	25 067	100,0
NW405 : JB Marks	50 820	76,2	734	1,1	509	0,8	772	1,2	1 112	1,7	464	0,7	431	0,6	66 719	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.12 shows the distribution of households Distribution of households by type of refuse removal in the North West province. Bojanala district (307 836) had the highest number of households that had refuse removal by the local authorities or private company/community members at least once a week compared to other districts, followed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda district (175 487). Moreover, for those without refuse removal, the majority were in the Bojanala district (15 845), followed by households in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti (3 395)

Figure 6-6: Percentage of households with no refuse removal by district municipality, Census 2022

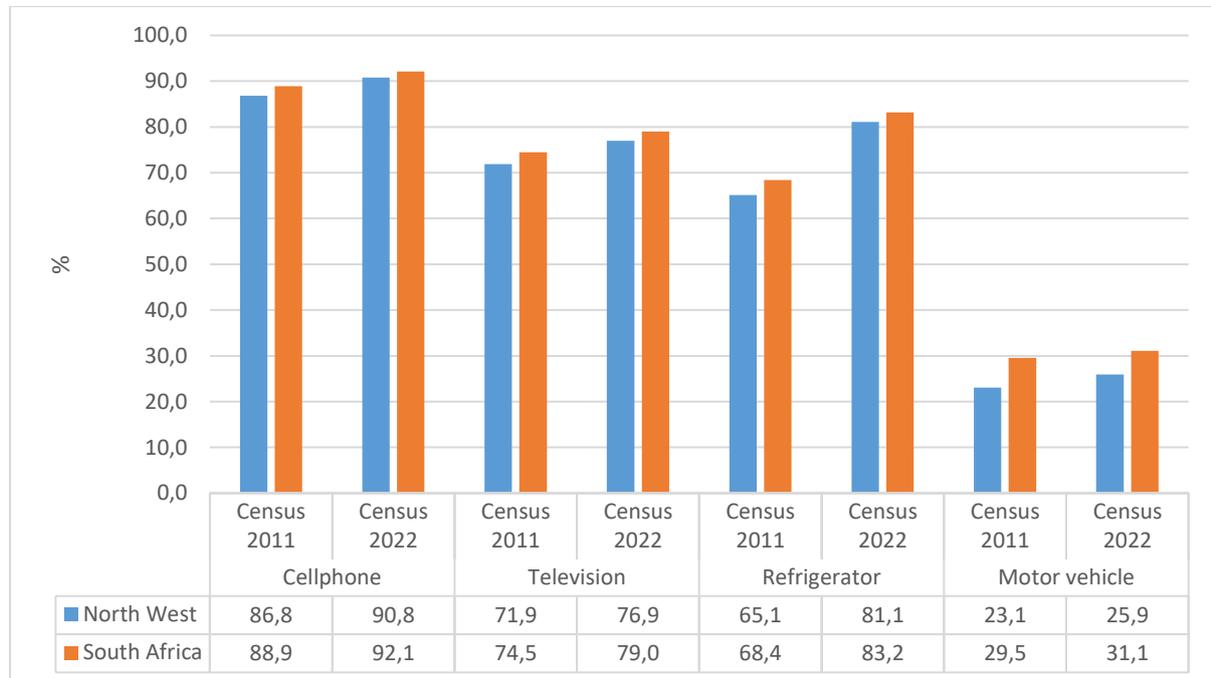


Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.6 presents percentage distribution of households with no refuse removal in North West for Census 2022. Higher proportions of households with no refuse removal were in Bojanala, with proportions of 3,0% which is higher than that of the province. Dr Kenneth Kaunda (1,2%) districts, while households in both Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Kenneth Kaunda (0,3%) districts had the lowest proportions of households with no refuse removal compared to those with refuse removal. These proportions are lower than that of the province.

6.5 Ownership of household goods

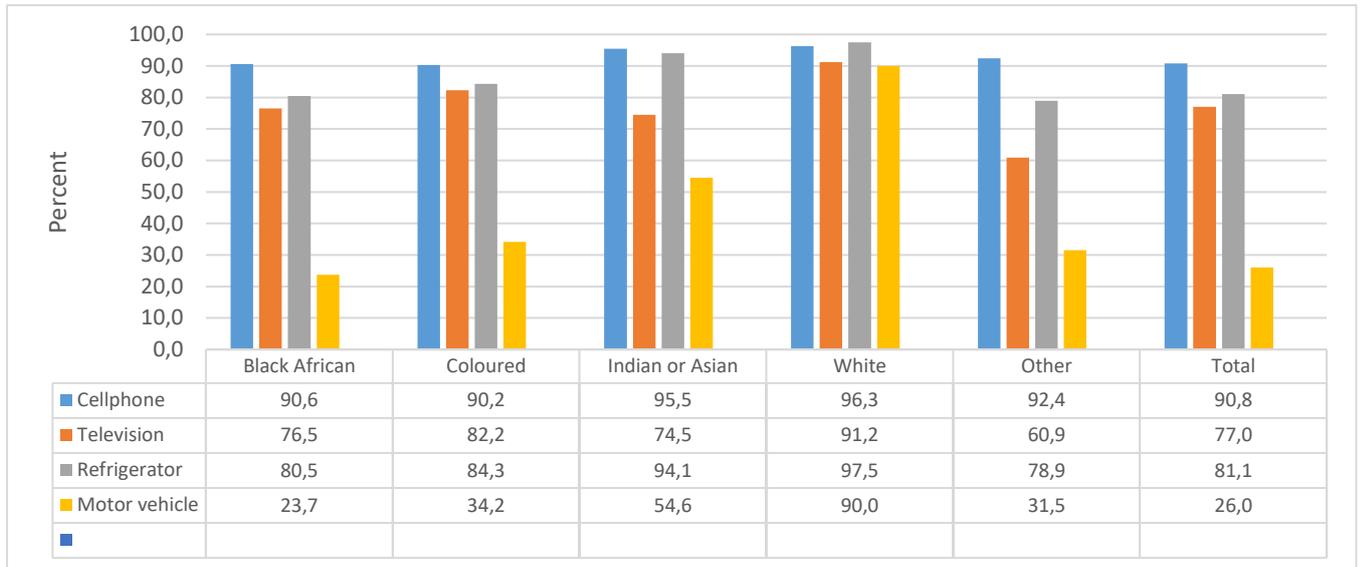
Figure 6-7: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods in South Africa and North West, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 6.7 presents ownership of goods by the households in North West and South Africa in 2011 and 2022. Both nationally (South Africa) and North West ownership of a refrigerator, cellphone, television and motor vehicle has increased from 2011 to 2022. The patterns seem to be the same, there is an increase in proportions from 2011 to 2022. In 2011, households that owned a refrigerator were 65,1% in North West and increased to 81,1% in 2022. The ownership of a cellphone increased to over 90% in both North West and South Africa. However, ownership of a motor vehicle in North West increased slightly from 23,1% in 2011 to 25,9% in 2022, which was not a sharp increase same applies as compared to the national (RSA) increase, which was 29,5% in 2011 to 31,1% in 2022.

Figure 6-8: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods and population group of household head, Census 2022

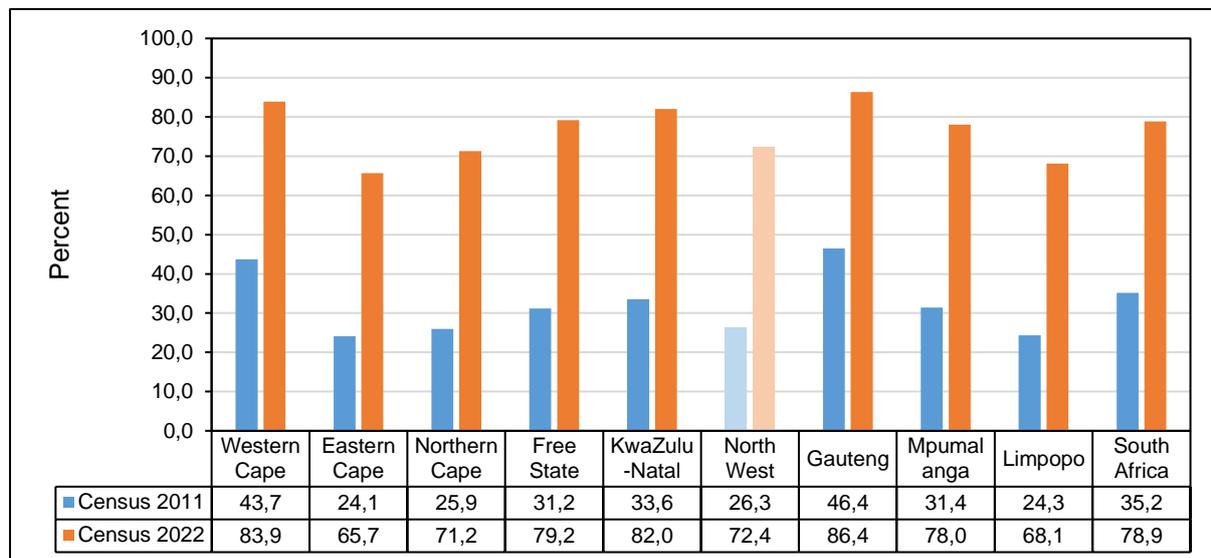


Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.8 presents ownership of goods by the households by population group in North West in 2022. In North West, the white population group has the highest proportions in ownership of a refrigerator (97,5%), cellphone (96,3%), television (91,2%) and motor vehicle (90,0%) than the other population groups in the year 2022. The lowest proportion in owning a motor vehicle is with black African with 23,7%.

6.6 Access to internet

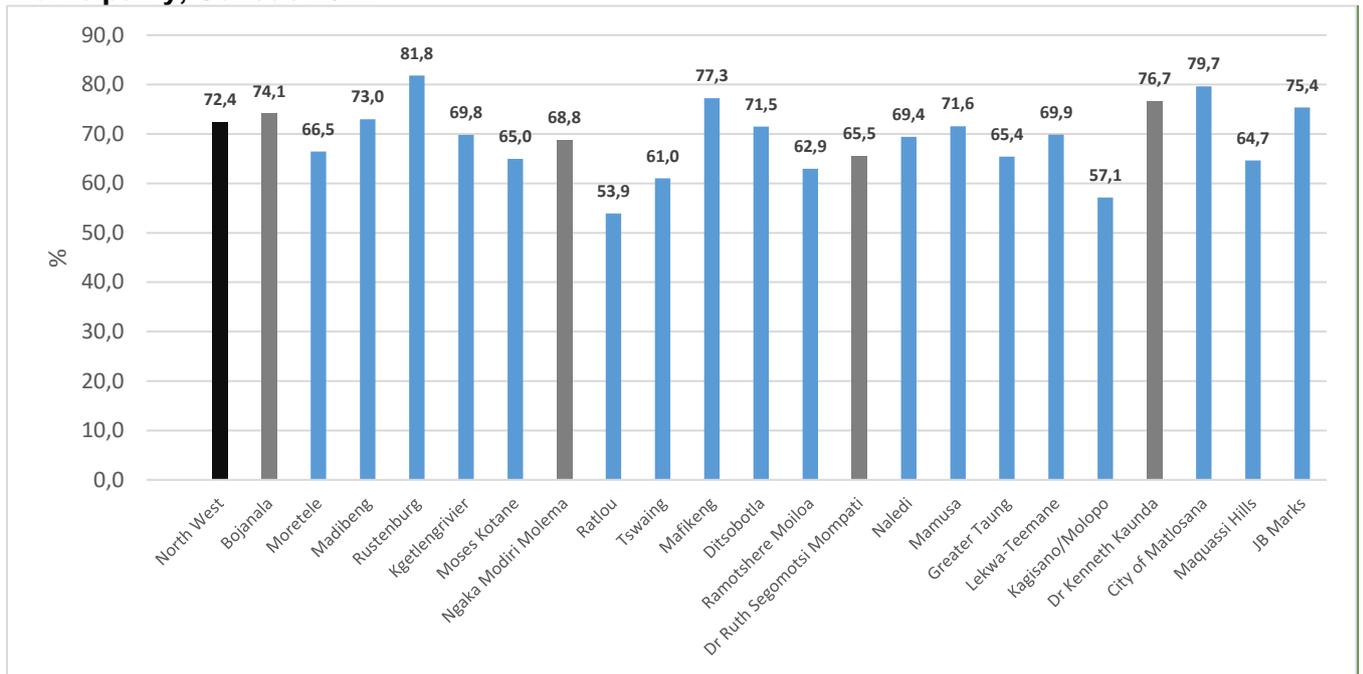
Figure 6-9: Percentage of households with access to internet by province, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 6.9 presents a percentage of households with access to the internet by province. It shows that the majority of households in all the provinces including the North West province have sizeable increase in proportions of households with access to the internet from 2011 to 2022. The increase in proportion in North West in 2011 was (27,1%) and increased to (72,4%) in 2022.

Figure 6-10: Percentage of households with access to internet by district and local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

For access to the internet, Census 2022 asked households if they have access to internet. Figure 6-10 above reports on the proportions of households with access to internet in the North West province. The results indicate that 72.4% of households in North West have access to internet. A higher proportion 76,7% of household with access to internet is observed in Dr Kenneth Kaunda followed by Bojanala 74.1%. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati had a lower proportion 65,5% of households with access to internet in the province.

Proportion with access to internet at the local municipality varied in 2022. The highest proportion of households with access to internet was recorded in Rustenburg with 81,8% and the lowest proportion of households with access to internet is with Ratlou municipality with (53,9%).

6.7 Conclusion

Number of households in North West have been growing from 2011 to 2022. Bojanala district municipality accounts for higher proportions of households in the province. There are more male headed households in North West province compared to female headed households. The main type of dwelling in North West are formal dwellings. There has been a decline in households residing in informal dwelling in the province.

The results in term of child headed household show that there has been a slight decrease in the number of households headed by children 5 712 in 2011 to 3 827 in 2022.

The results in terms of tenure status show that 48% of households in the province owned their dwellings. Nearly 17,6% lived in rented dwellings. In addition, approximately 30,2% occupied their dwellings without paying any rent.

There was increase in the number of households with access to piped water inside dwelling/in yard in North West from 2011 to 2022. Ownership of households' goods such as cellphone, television, refrigerator and motor vehicle has been increasing in North West from 2011 to 2022. Electricity is the main source of energy used for lighting and cooking in North West. Households with no access to internet have declined in North West from 2011 to 2022.

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ANNEXURES

Annexure 8.1: Boundary changes in North West

Boundary changes

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>)

The following changes between the 2011 and 2018 datasets have been detected.

Provincial boundary changes: 2011 to 2018

Provincial boundaries between 2011 and 2018 have remained stable with no changes in area or names.

Table 8.1: 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

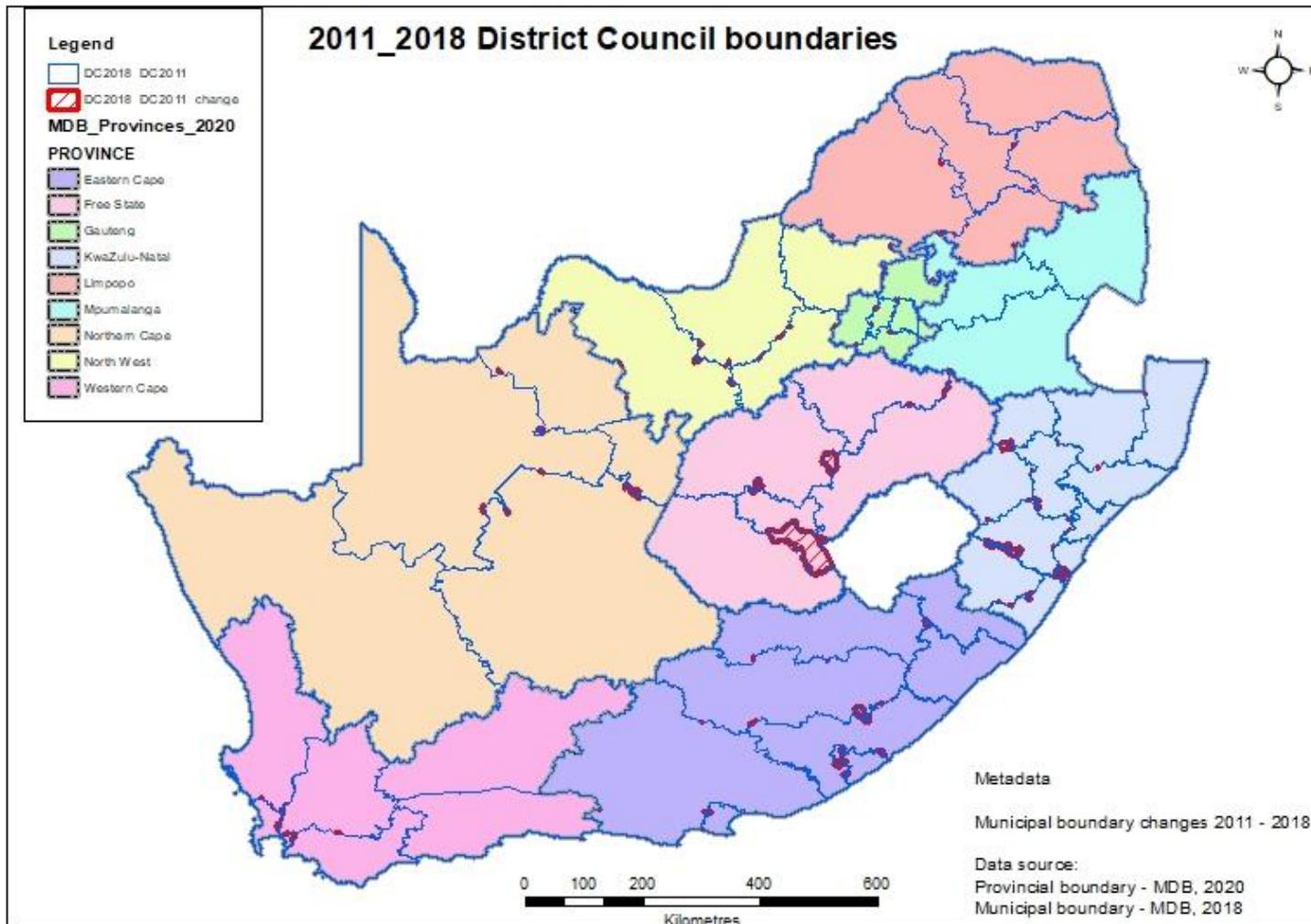
1. District municipal changes (2011–2018)

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.

Table 8.2: District municipality boundary and name change per province, 2011–2018

Province	District boundary	District name
North West	In 2018, there were minor technical boundary adjustments in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati, Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Kenneth Kaunda.	At the 2018 re-determination there was no district name change in North West province.

Map 2.1: 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.

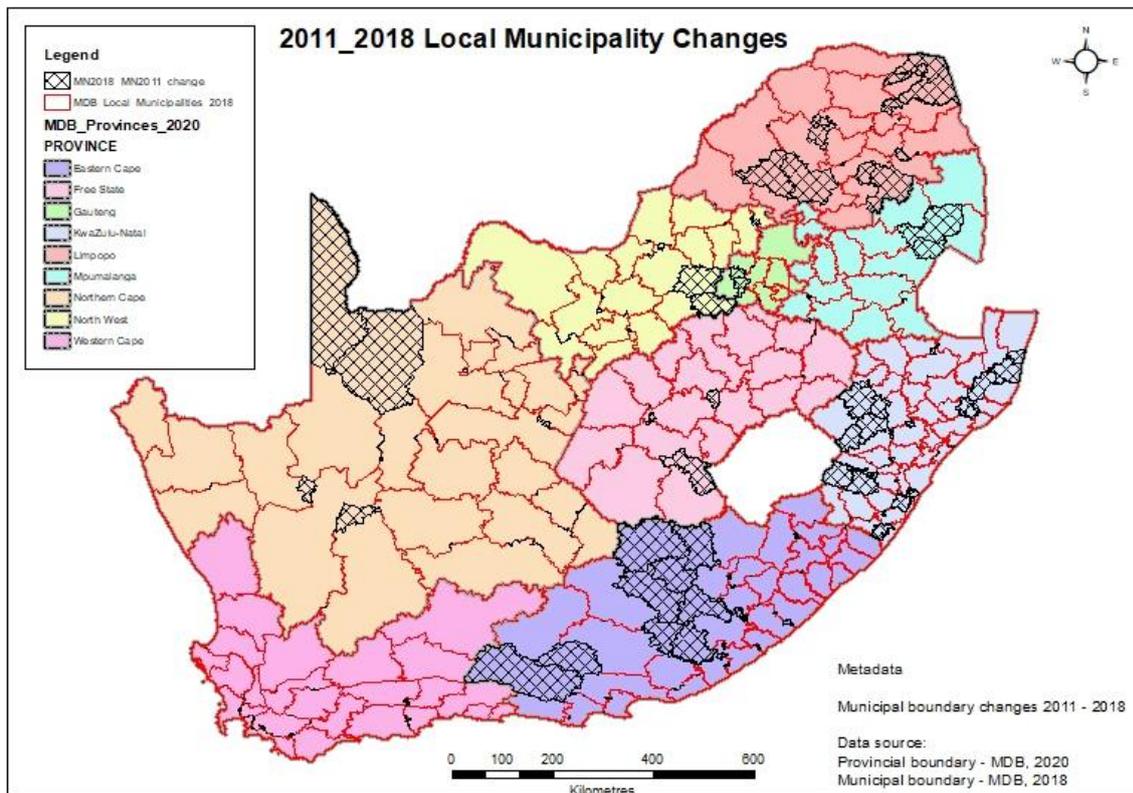
Class 2 – Consolidation and annexations

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.

Map 2: Municipal boundary changes between 2011 and 2018



Local municipal boundary and name changes per province

North West

In 2011, North West had 19 local municipalities that reduced to 18 local municipalities in 2018. Changes to the municipalities in 2018 were as follows:

Ventersdorp and Tlokwe City Council were merged into one local municipality, namely JB Marks.

There was a minor adjustment on the boundary between Moretele and Madibeng. The municipality of Moretele increased in area from 1 379 km² to 1 498 km². Madibeng local municipality reduced from 3 839 km² to 3 720 km². There was also a name correction of Madibeng to Local Municipality of Madibeng in 2018.

There were small-scale boundary adjustments in Ramotshere Moiloa, Mahikeng, Ditsobotla, Naledi, Greater Taung, Mamusa, Tswaing and City of Motlosana that had no significant impact on the local municipalities.

Municipality boundary changes in North West

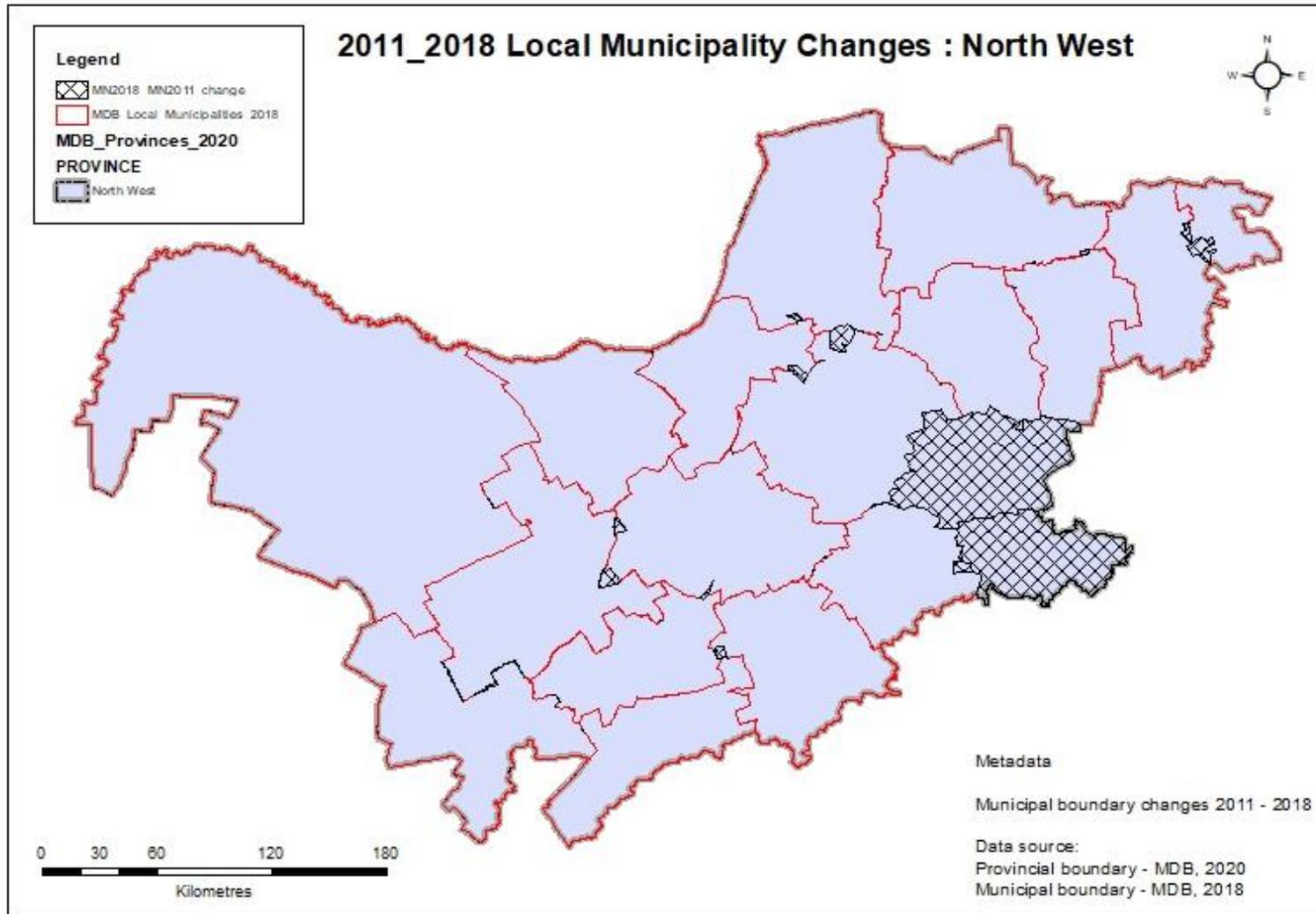


Table 8.3: List of local municipalities

PROVINCE	CATEGORY	CAT_B	MUNICNAME	DISTRICT	DISTRICT_NAME	AREA KM ²
NW	B	NW371	Moretele	DC37	Bojanala	1 497,9
NW	B	NW372	Local Municipality of Madibeng	DC37	Bojanala	3 720,1
NW	B	NW373	Rustenburg	DC37	Bojanala	3 416,1
NW	B	NW374	Kgetlengrivier	DC37	Bojanala	3 973,1
NW	B	NW375	Moses Kotane	DC37	Bojanala	5 726,2
NW	B	NW381	Ratlou	DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	4 883,6
NW	B	NW382	Tswaing	DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	5 885,3
NW	B	NW383	Mahikeng	DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	3 645,9
NW	B	NW384	Ditsobotla	DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	6 387,1
NW	B	NW385	Ramotshere Moiloa	DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	7 322,8
NW	B	NW392	Naledi	DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	7 032
NW	B	NW393	Mamusa	DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	3 603,3
NW	B	NW394	Greater Taung	DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	5 636,5
NW	B	NW396	Lekwa-Teemane	DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	3 653,6
NW	B	NW397	Kagisano/Molopo	DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	23 827,2
NW	B	NW403	City of Matlosana	DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	3 602,2
NW	B	NW404	Maquassi Hills	DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	4 670,6
NW	B	NW405	JB Marks	DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	6 398

Annexure 8.2: Crude marriage rate for North West by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011 & 2022

Province, district & municipalities	Marriage rate	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
North West	211	209
Bojanala	244	233
NW371 : Moretele	176	192
NW372 : Madibeng	243	235
NW373 : Rustenburg	292	267
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	226	166
NW375 : Moses Kotane	195	203
Ngaka Modiri Molema	167	175
NW381 : Ratlou	136	151
NW382 : Tswaing	173	170
NW383 : Mafikeng	171	188
NW384 : Ditsobotla	181	183
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	163	159
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	161	166
NW392 : Naledi	189	167
NW393 : Mamusa	169	169
NW394 : Greater Taung	149	169
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	190	181
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	144	147
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	227	225
NW403 : City of Matlosana	242	243
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	186	180
NW405 : JB Marks	213	206

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Annexure 8.3: Distribution of population in North West by district, local municipality and divorce rates, Census 2011 & 2022

Province, district & municipalities	Divorce rate	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
North West	10	14
Bojanala	10	15
NW371 : Moretele	7	12
NW372 : Madibeng	12	17
NW373 : Rustenburg	10	15
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	8	11
NW375 : Moses Kotane	10	14
Ngaka Modiri Molema	8	12
NW381 : Ratlou	4	8
NW382 : Tswaing	6	8
NW383 : Mafikeng	12	17
NW384 : Ditsobotla	9	13
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	6	8
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	7	9
NW392 : Naledi	12	14
NW393 : Mamusa	5	7
NW394 : Greater Taung	6	9
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	8	10
NW397 : Kagisano/Molopo	4	6
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	13	19
NW403 : City of Matlosana	14	21
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	5	8
NW405 : JB Marks	15	19

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Annexure 8.4: Distribution of persons by five-year age groups, district and disability status, North West: 2022

Age group	Bojanala Rustenburg			Ngaka Modiri Molema			Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti			Dr Kenneth Kaunda			North West		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5-9	128 394	2 574	130 969	86 808	2 370	89 177	48 978	1 912	50 890	58 170	1 539	59 709	322 350	8 395	330 744
10-14	132 839	2 897	135 736	90 060	2 444	92 503	51 336	1 739	53 075	62 826	1 908	64 734	337 060	8 988	346 048
15-19	118 535	2 630	121 165	81 852	2 005	83 858	46 709	1 425	48 134	57 956	1 671	59 627	305 053	7 732	312 785
20-24	125 449	2 682	128 131	80 000	2 064	82 064	40 275	1 320	41 595	60 699	1 677	62 376	306 424	7 742	314 166
25-29	140 110	2 906	143 016	73 940	2 093	76 033	38 165	1 488	39 653	58 047	1 629	59 677	310 263	8 116	318 379
30-34	145 164	3 370	148 534	66 177	2 382	68 559	34 395	1 529	35 924	59 132	2 039	61 171	304 868	9 321	314 189
35-39	136 998	3 769	140 767	59 923	2 596	62 519	31 089	1 773	32 862	56 570	2 488	59 058	284 580	10 626	295 206
40-44	110 847	4 025	114 872	49 825	3 058	52 883	25 738	2 055	27 793	46 622	2 613	49 236	233 032	11 752	244 784
45-49	83 118	4 934	88 052	40 229	3 988	44 217	19 993	2 669	22 662	36 236	3 134	39 370	179 576	14 725	194 301
50-54	65 535	5 828	71 363	34 381	4 875	39 256	16 419	3 138	19 557	29 934	4 062	33 996	146 268	17 903	164 171
55-59	57 352	7 160	64 512	30 929	5 988	36 917	15 458	4 400	19 858	26 666	5 070	31 736	130 405	22 618	153 023
60-64	45 783	7 687	53 470	26 277	6 834	33 111	13 319	4 771	18 090	21 788	5 255	27 043	107 168	24 547	131 714
65-69	31 849	7 462	39 311	17 523	6 429	23 952	8 662	4 469	13 130	14 450	4 578	19 029	72 484	22 938	95 421
70-74	17 801	6 719	24 520	9 455	5 340	14 795	4 646	3 723	8 370	8 586	3 916	12 502	40 488	19 698	60 186
75-79	9 859	5 904	15 763	5 090	4 545	9 635	2 367	3 269	5 636	4 912	3 022	7 934	22 228	16 740	38 968
80-84	4 564	4 226	8 790	2 371	3 215	5 586	1 020	2 071	3 091	2 225	2 123	4 348	10 180	11 636	21 816
85+	2 813	4 275	7 088	1 379	3 008	4 387	607	1 949	2 556	1 045	1 761	2 807	5 845	10 993	16 838
Total	1 357 010	79 048	1 436 058	756 220	63 234	819 453	399 178	43 700	442 878	605 865	48 485	654 350	3 118 272	234 467	3 352 739

Source: Census 2022

Annexure 8.5: Groupings for field of education categories

Field of education response categories	#	Groupings
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

Source: Census 2022

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