

PROVINCIAL  
**PROFILE**  
NORTHERN CAPE

Report 03-01-14

**COMMUNITY  
SURVEY**  
**2016**



[www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

 Stats SA

 @statssa



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



**STATS SA**  
STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA



# **Provincial profile: Northern Cape**

## **Community Survey 2016**

**Report 03-01-14**

**Provincial profile: Northern Cape / Statistics South Africa**

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2018

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

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

**Provincial profile: Northern Cape / Statistics South Africa, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2018**

**Report number 03-01-14**

**121pp**

**ISBN: 978-0-621-44986-0**

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

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

This report is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

For technical enquiries, please contact:  
Northern Cape Provincial Office

Ayanda Guqa

Tel : 053 802 6847

Email : [AyandaG@statssa.gov.za](mailto:AyandaG@statssa.gov.za)

## PREFACE

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

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



Risenga Maluleke  
Statistician-General

## CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	v
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	viii
<b>LIST OF MAPS</b> .....	ix
<b>Chapter 1: Introduction</b> .....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Community Survey 2016 background.....	1
1.2.1 Geography frame.....	2
1.2.2 Community Survey 2016 sampling methodology.....	3
1.2.3 Questionnaire development processes for CS 2016.....	3
1.2.4 Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E).....	4
1.2.5 Data editing.....	4
1.2.6 Boundary changes.....	5
<b>Chapter 2: Population characteristics</b> .....	7
2.1 Population size.....	7
2.2 Age and sex structure.....	11
2.3 Marital status.....	17
2.4 Language.....	19
2.5 Religion.....	19
<b>Chapter 3: Migration</b> .....	21
3.1 Internal migration.....	21
3.2 International migration.....	24
<b>Chapter 4: General health and functioning</b> .....	26
4.1 Health and functional domains.....	27
4.2 Disability prevalence.....	28
<b>Chapter 5: Parental survival</b> .....	32
5.1 Orphanhood.....	32
<b>Chapter 6: Education</b> .....	34
6.1 Early childhood development.....	34
Chapter 7: Breastfeeding practices.....	43
<b>Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services</b> .....	45
8.1 Households and household size.....	45
8.2 Household headship.....	49
8.3 Housing.....	51
8.4 Access to basic services.....	56
8.5 Energy sources.....	75
8.6 Ownership of household goods.....	79
8.7 Internet services.....	80
8.8 Agricultural activities and food security.....	83
8.9 Crime experienced by households and perceptions of safety.....	89
8.10 Perceptions on municipal problems and services.....	93
8.11 Rating quality of services.....	95
<b>Chapter 9: Mortality</b> .....	103
9.1 Household deaths.....	103

9.2 Demographic differentials of the deceased ..... 106

**Appendices** ..... 108

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, Census 2011 and CS 2016 .....	7
Table 2.2a: Distribution of population by district, Census 2011 and CS 2016 .....	9
Table 2.2b: Distribution of population and annual growth between 2011 and 2016 by district and local municipality .....	9
Table 2.3: Distribution of population by district, municipality and broad age groups, CS 2016 .....	13
Table 2.4: Distribution of population by age in 5-year age groups and sex, CS 2016.....	15
Table 2.5: Distribution of population by district, municipality and 5-year age groups, CS 2016 .....	16
Table 2.6: Distribution of population by population group and district, CS 2016.....	17
Table 2.7: Distribution of population aged 18 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016.....	17
Table 2.8: Distribution of population aged 18 years and older by marital status and district, CS 2016 .....	18
Table 2.9: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 and CS 2016 .....	19
Table 2.10a: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, CS 2016 .....	19
Table 2.10b: Distribution of population by Christian denomination, CS 2016 .....	20
Table 3.1: Place of usual residence of Northern Cape-born population, CS 2016.....	21
Table 3.2: Distribution of population by province and reason for moving to the current province of residence .....	22
Table 3.3: Distribution of population by district and reason for moving to the current district of residence .....	23
Table 3.4: Distribution of persons born outside South Africa by district and region of birth, CS 2016.....	25
Table 4.1: General health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 and CS 2016.....	27
Table 4.2: Disability prevalence by district and population group for persons aged 5 years and older, CS 2016.....	29
Table 4.3: Distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status, district and age group, CS 2016 .....	30
Table 4.4: Disability prevalence by municipality for persons aged 5 years and older, CS 2016 .....	31
Table 5.1: Distribution of population aged less than 18 years by orphanhood status, CS 2016 .....	32
Table 6.1: Population aged 0–4 years attending a pre-school/ECD institution, CS 2016 .....	35
Table 6.2: Population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, Census 2011 and CS 2016.....	37
Table 6.3: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by type of educational institution, CS 2016.....	40
Table 6.4: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education, CS 2016 .....	41
Table 7.1: Women’s breastfeeding practices by district, municipality and province, CS 2016 .....	43
Table 8.1: Number of households and average household size by municipality, Census 2011 and CS 2016 .....	45
Table 8.2: Distribution of households by number of household members in the household and municipality, CS 2016 .....	48
Table 8.3: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district municipality, Census 2011 and CS 2016.....	49
Table 8.4: Distribution of households by age group of household head and district municipality, CS 2016 .....	49
Table 8.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, Census 2011 and CS 2016.....	51

Table 8.6: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling and municipality, CS 2016 .....	51
Table 8.7: Distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016 .....	52
Table 8.8: Distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipality, CS 2016.....	54
Table 8.9: Household rating of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipality, CS 2016.....	55
Table 8.10: Distribution of households by access to safe drinking water by municipality, CS 2016.....	56
Table 8.11a: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, CS 2016 .....	57
Table 8.11b: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, CS 2016 .....	59
Table 8.12: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water supplier, CS 2016.....	62
Table 8.13: Distribution of households by water interruptions in the last three months, CS 2016.....	63
Table 8.14a: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipality, CS 2016 .....	64
Table 8.14b: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility, CS 2016.....	65
Table 8.15: Distribution of households by main type of energy source, CS 2016.....	67
Table 8.16: Distribution of households by municipality and supplier of electricity, CS 2016 .....	70
Table 8.17: Distribution of households by municipality and type of refuse removal, CS 2016 .....	72
Table 8.18a: Number of households by source of energy used for cooking and lighting (1), CS 2016 .....	75
Table 8.18b: Number of households by source of energy used for water and space heating (2), CS 2016.....	77
Table 8.19: Distribution of households by access to internet services and sex of household head, CS 2016 .....	80
Table 8.20: Distribution of households by agricultural activities, CS 2016.....	83
Table 8.21: Distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by type of agricultural activity and district municipality, CS 2016 .....	84
Table 8.22: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey by province, CS 2016 .....	85
Table 8.23: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016 .....	86
Table 8.24: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016.....	87
Table 8.25: Distribution of households where at least one member experienced crime in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016.....	89
Table 8.26: Distribution of household members' perception of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016 .....	91
Table 8.27: Distribution of household members' perception of safety when walking alone when it is dark, CS 2016 .....	92
Table 8.28a: The extent to which household members agree that municipality is trying to solve the cost of electricity in Northern Cape by district, CS 2016 .....	93
Table 8.28b: The extent to which household members agree that municipality is trying to solve the cost of electricity in Northern Cape by local municipality, CS 2016.....	94
Table 9.1: Distribution of households by whether death occurred by district, municipality and province, CS 2016.....	103



Table 9.2: Distribution of households by number of deaths occurred and province, CS 2016 .....	104
Table 9.3: Distribution of households by number of deaths occurred by district, municipality and province, CS 2016.....	104
Table 9.4: Number of deaths by district, age and sex in Northern Cape, CS 2016.....	106

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 2.1: Average annual growth rate by province, 2011–2016 .....	8
Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by sex, Census 2011 and CS 2016 .....	8
Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Census 2011 and CS 2016 .....	11
Figure 2.4: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, Census 2011 and CS 2016 .....	12
Figure 2.5: Age and sex structure, Census 2011 (shaded) and CS 2016.....	14
Figure 3.1: Persons born outside South Africa by province of enumeration, CS 2016 .....	24
Figure 4.1: Disability prevalence for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 and CS 2016.....	28
Figure 6.1: School attendance by single ages for persons aged 5–24 years, CS 2016.....	38
Figure 6.2: Distribution of persons aged 15–24 years by school attendance, CS 2016.....	39
Figure 8.1: Percentage households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016 .....	53
Figure 8.2: Percentage of households with no refuse removal by district, CS 2016 .....	74
Figure 8.3: Ownership of selected household goods, Census 2011 and CS 2016 .....	79
Figure 8.4: Five leading problems/challenges faced by municipalities in Northern Cape, CS 2016.....	93
Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of water services by district, CS 2016.....	95
Figure 8.6: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of refuse removal services by district, CS 2016 .....	96
Figure 8.7: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of electricity supply services by district, CS 2016.....	97
Figure 8.8: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services by district, CS 2016 .....	98
Figure 8.9: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of local public hospital services by district, CS 2016.....	99
Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of public clinic services by district, CS 2016 .....	100
Figure 8.11: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of local police services by district, CS 2016 .....	101
Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of households by rating the overall quality of public school services by district, CS 2016 .....	102

**LIST OF MAPS**

Map 1.1: Boundary changes in the Northern Cape Province: New 2016 demarcations .....	6
Map 2.1: Distribution of persons by municipality in Northern Cape, CS 2016 .....	10
Map 8.1: Number of households by municipality, CS 2016 .....	47
Map 8.2: Percentage of households with access to piped water by municipality, CS 2016 .....	61
Map 8.3: Percentage of households with access to flush/chemical toilet by local municipality, CS 2016 .....	66
Map 8.4: Percentage of households with access to electricity by local municipality, Northern Cape, CS 2016 .....	69
Map 8.5: Percentage of households by access to internet services by local municipality, CS 2016 .....	82
Map 8.6: Percentage of households that skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016 .....	88
Map 8.7: Percentage of households where at least one member experienced crime in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016 .....	90
Map 9.1: Households that experienced death in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016 .....	105

## Chapter 1: Introduction

### 1.1 Introduction

The Northern Cape is the largest province in terms of land size and the least densely populated province in South Africa. The province was formed on 27 April 1994 after the split from the Cape Province. It is demarcated into five districts and twenty-six local municipalities. The province shares borders with four other provinces, namely Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Free State and North West. It also shares borders with the states of Namibia and Botswana, respectively. The Orange River flows through this province and it forms borders with the Free State and Namibia. The capital of the Northern Cape is Kimberley. The Kalahari Gemsbok National Park is one of the many interesting places in the province; it forms part of the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park which is an international park shared with Botswana. A large part of the land in the province is desert, including Namaqualand, great parts of the Karoo and parts of the Kalahari Desert. The Khoi and San groups used to live in these deserts, and it is where examples of San Rock Art is still in existence to this day. The province is also well known for its diamonds. The majority of the population residing in the province are black Africans, followed by coloureds, and the most spoken languages are Afrikaans, Setswana, Xhosa and English, while a small part of the population speaks other South African official languages.<sup>1</sup>

### 1.2 Community Survey 2016 background

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

CS 2016 is the second large sample survey undertaken by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) after CS 2007, but this time around, the data were collected electronically using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system as opposed to the paper collection method used in CS 2007. The new initiative in the organisation is expected to reduce financial and time costs in data processing and to enhance data quality. Eligible persons for enumeration are all persons present in the household(s) of the sampled dwelling units on the reference night (midnight 6 March 2016 to 7 March 2016), including visitors. Members of the household who were absent overnight, for example, working, travelling, at entertainment or religious gatherings but who returned the next day were also

---

<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern\\_Cape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Cape)

counted. For the purposes of Stats SA surveys, a household is a group of persons who live together, and provide for themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living, or a person who lives alone. Babies born before the reference night were also included in the count, the reason being that they were already born by midnight of 6 March to 7 March 2016. Members of the household who died after the reference night were also counted in, as they were alive during the midnight of the reference period. In contrast, those born after the reference night were excluded.

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

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

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

### **1.2.1 Geography frame**

The dwelling frame (DF) is a structures frame, and dwelling units (DUs) form part of the feature classification of structures. Datasets in the integrated DF base layer include the Dwelling Frame 2011 (formal and informal), Listing Census 2011, Spot Building Count 2012, address assignments and

municipal data. Worth mentioning is the fact that the use of the existing updated dwelling frame for a large sample survey such as CS 2016 is the first of its kind in line with other first-time data collection processes in the case of Stats SA. It is also accepted that ongoing improvement is expected, as it is not perfect at this stage.

### **1.2.2 Community Survey 2016 sampling methodology**

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

### **1.2.3 Questionnaire development processes for CS 2016**

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

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

The Community Survey 2016 questionnaire was designed using the World Bank Survey Solutions system, which is an online-based questionnaire design application. During the design, skipping patterns and validation rules were predetermined and embedded in the electronic questionnaire. Data collection instruments – questionnaires in particular – were developed and subjected to thorough testing and review processes to ensure that the final product (questionnaire) solicits accurate information. This Community Survey 2016 questionnaire consists of new questions while some other questions have been adopted from existing household-based surveys and Census 2011. Two-stage

testing was adopted for CS 2016 – ‘Behind-the-glass’ testing and field testing. The results of each test were used to improve the quality of the draft questions and CS 2016 indicators. The draft CS questionnaire was presented at different forums for approval. These include the CS Technical Committee, Questionnaire Clearance Committee, CS Management, Population and Social Statistics Cluster, Statistics Council Population Subcommittee, and the Statistics Council.

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

The Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E) Division in the Survey Operations Cluster is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the quality aspects of all population and household-based survey processes in the Survey Operations and Population and Social Statistics clusters. As part of the enhancement of quality, the SCM&E Division monitored CS 2016 field operations in all provinces. The objectives of the CS 2016 monitoring included conducting quality checks on the collected data, conducting verification on in- and out-of-scope cases, and monitoring any other issues that can have impacts on data quality, with the purpose of compiling lessons learnt. For the purpose of the study, monitors also used the tablets to conduct the monitoring activities. Their tablets were loaded with Observation, Questionnaire Quality Check, Out-of-scope Verification and Control Visit forms.

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

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

#### **1.2.5 Data editing**

Quality assurance in CS 2016 was largely automated and handled in two phases. The first phase of quality assurance involved the electronic questionnaire being subjected to conditions and validation rules. This process eliminated unnecessary inconsistencies in the data during data collection. An additional automated quality assurance process was used during data collection where completed

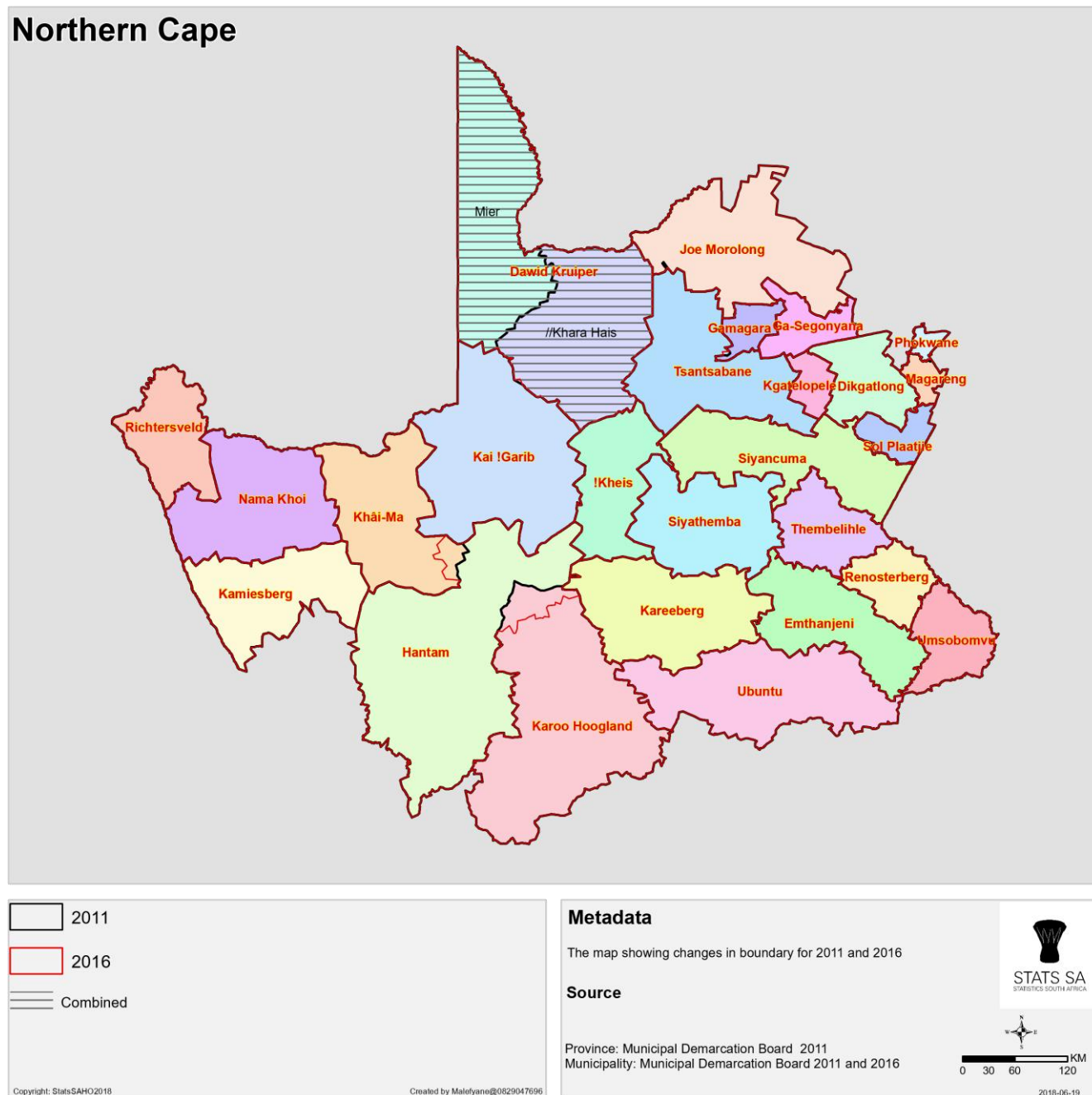
questionnaires were flagged as REJECTED or ACCEPTED based on minimum processability rules. Any questionnaires submitted to the database that did not meet the set minimum rules were marked as REJECTED, and sent back to the fieldworker for verification and correction. The fieldwork supervisors were involved in taking note of the flagged questionnaires and assist the fieldworker in correcting the mistakes accordingly. For any record marked as REJECTED once, the running of the rejection was done at least for four different times and at different dates. This was necessary for the fieldworker to try and correct mistakes before a particular questionnaire could be declared "Complete". This process contributed tremendously in reducing missing values on a number of questions.

### **1.2.6 Boundary changes**

A number of changes occurred in terms of municipal boundaries, and such changes have implications on data and indicators of affected areas. For comparison reasons, Census 2011 data had to be aligned to the 2016 municipal boundaries. In Northern Cape, two local municipalities and one district were affected by the 2016 municipal boundary changes. Mier and //Khara Hais local municipalities were combined and named Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality. There was also a name change: Siyanda District Municipality was changed to ZF Mgcawu District Municipality. Map 1.1 shows the changes spatially.



**Map 1.1: Boundary changes in the Northern Cape Province: New 2016 demarcations**



## Chapter 2: Population characteristics

Population information plays a crucial role in many countries across the world as it helps policymakers to make informed decisions, which in turn improves the well-being of many individuals. This chapter provides population dynamics of the Northern Cape, including that of its districts and municipalities. The analysis throughout this report is based on Community Survey 2016 (CS 2016) data and in some cases, data are compared with those of Census 2011.

### 2.1 Population size

**Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, Census 2011 and CS 2016**

Province	Census 2011	Community Survey 2016	% change
Western Cape	5 822 734	6 279 730	7,8
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	6 996 976	6,6
Northern Cape	1 145 861	1 193 780	4,2
Free State	2 745 590	2 834 714	3,2
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 300	11 065 240	7,8
North West	3 509 953	3 748 435	6,8
Gauteng	12 272 263	13 399 724	9,2
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	4 335 964	7,3
Limpopo	5 404 868	5 799 090	7,3
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>51 770 561</b>	<b>55 653 653</b>	<b>7,5</b>

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the population for each province since 2011. The provincial variations indicate that Northern Cape has the smallest population size compared to other provinces, followed by Free State. This pattern is observed for both Census 2011 and CS 2016, respectively. Northern Cape remains one of the provinces with the lowest percentage change in population size (4,2%). The population of Northern Cape increased slightly by approximately 47 919 over the period 2011–2016.

**Figure 2.1: Average annual growth rate by province, 2011–2016**

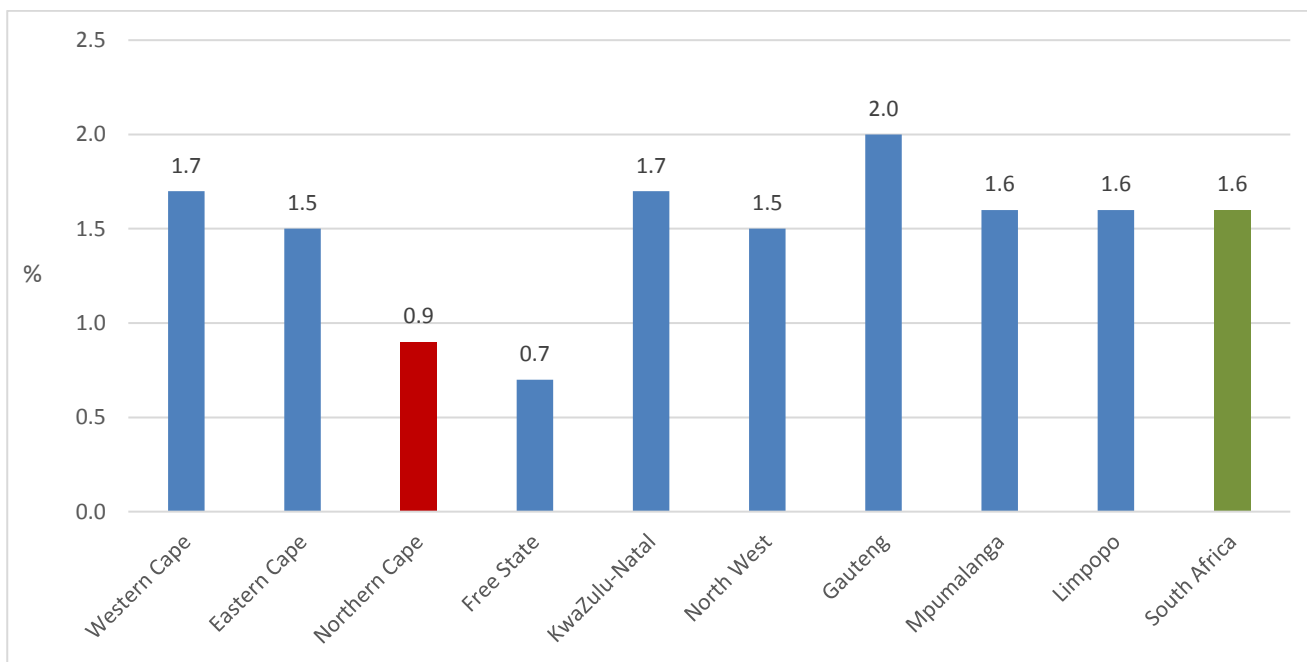


Figure 2.1 reflects the annual population growth rate by province over the period 2011–2016. South Africa’s population grew by 1,6% annually on average. Northern Cape growth rate was less than one per cent (0,9%), whilst Gauteng province grew at a rate of 2,0%.

**Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by sex, Census 2011 and CS 2016**



Figure 2.2 shows sex disparities for Census 2011 and CS 2016 in Northern Cape and South Africa. In 2011, Northern Cape had slightly more females than males, while the proportions are equally distributed in 2016. The overall population structure in South Africa shows that there were more females than males, and this trend is seen in both Census 2011 and CS 2016.

**Table 2.2a: Distribution of population by district, Census 2011 and CS 2016**

District	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	Number	%	Number	%
John Taolo Gaetsewe	224 799	19,6	242 264	20,3
Namakwa	115 842	10,1	115 488	9,7
Pixley Ka Seme	186 351	16,3	195 595	16,4
ZF Mgcawu	236 783	20,7	252 692	21,2
Frances Baard	382 086	33,3	387 741	32,5
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>1 145 861</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 193 780</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 2.2a shows that in 2016, Frances Baard district had the biggest population size (387 741), whilst Namakwa had the lowest (115 488). This pattern is observed in both Census 2011 and CS 2016.

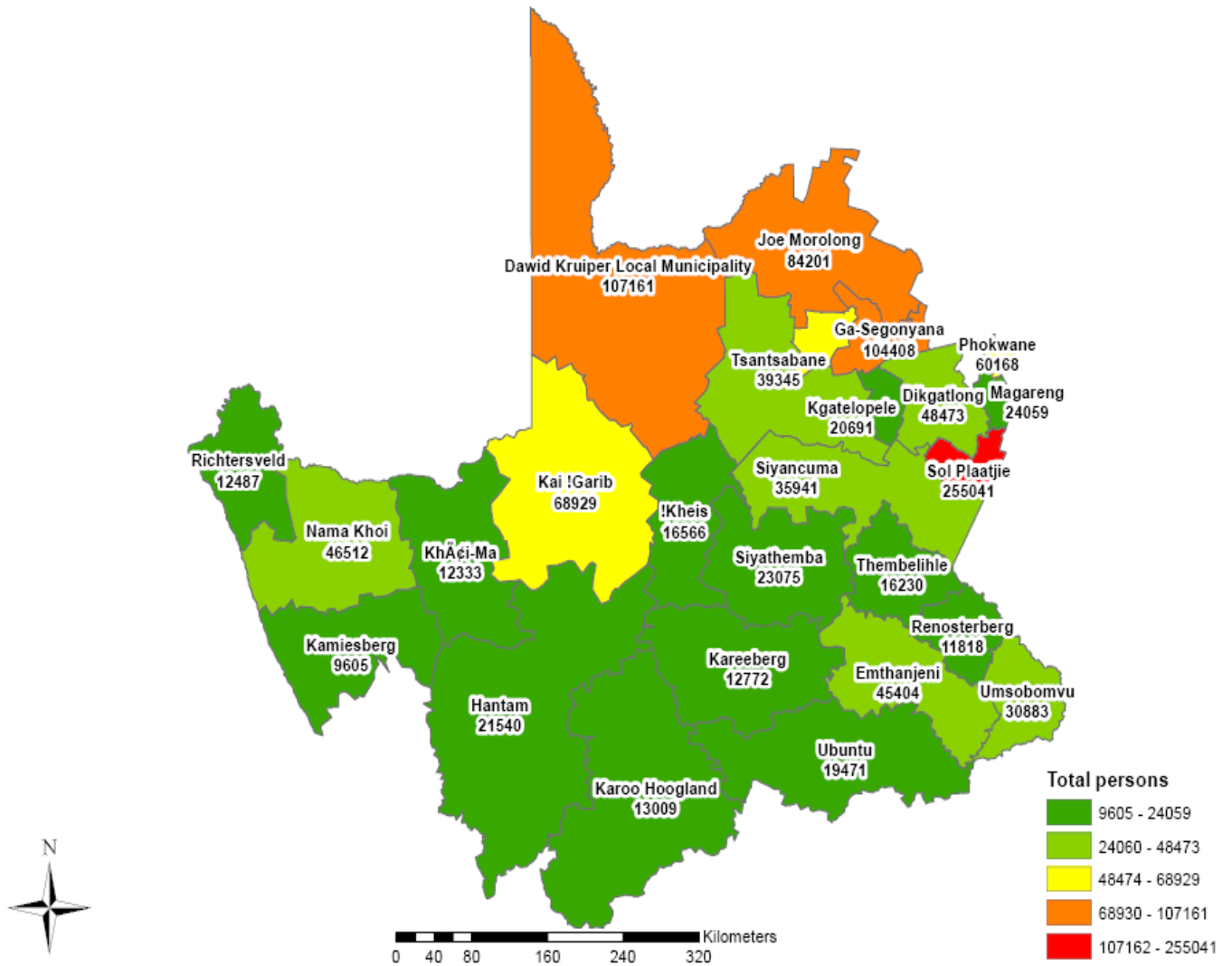
**Table 2.2b: Distribution of population and annual growth between 2011 and 2016 by district and local municipality**

Province/district/local municipality	Total population		Growth rate
	Census 2011	CS 2016	
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>224 799</b>	<b>242 264</b>	<b>1,7</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	89 530	84 201	-1,4
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	93 651	104 408	2,5
NC453: Gamagara	41 617	53 656	5,8
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>115 842</b>	<b>115 488</b>	<b>-0,1</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	11 982	12 487	0,9
NC062: Nama Khoi	47 041	46 512	-0,3
NC064: Kamiesberg	10 187	9 605	-1,3
NC065: Hantam	21 684	21 540	-0,2
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	12 501	13 009	0,9
NC067: Khâi-Ma	12 446	12 333	-0,2
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>186 351</b>	<b>195 595</b>	<b>1,1</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	18 601	19 471	1,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	28 376	30 883	1,9
NC073: Emthanjeni	42 356	45 404	1,6
NC074: Kareeberg	11 673	12 772	2,0
NC075: Renosterberg	10 978	11 818	1,7
NC076: Thembelihle	15 701	16 230	0,8
NC077: Siyathemba	21 591	23 075	1,5
NC078: Siyancuma	37 076	35 941	-0,7
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>236 783</b>	<b>252 692</b>	<b>1,5</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	65 869	68 929	1,0
NC084: !Kheis	16 637	16 566	-0,1
NC085: Tsantsabane	35 093	39 345	2,6
NC086: Kgatelopele	18 687	20 691	2,3
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	100 498	107 161	1,5
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>382 086</b>	<b>387 741</b>	<b>0,3</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	248 041	255 041	0,6
NC092: Dikgatlong	46 841	48 473	0,8
NC093: Magareng	24 204	24 059	-0,1
NC094: Phokwane	63 000	60 168	-1,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>1 145 861</b>	<b>1 193 780</b>	<b>0,9</b>

As indicated in Figure 2.1 and Table 2.2, the population of the Northern Cape grew at less than one percent (0,9%) between the period 2011- 2016. The districts that have seen the most growth were John Taolo Gaetsewe (1,7%) and ZF Mgcawu (1,5%). Namakwa is the only district that recorded

negative population growth (-0,1%) compared to other districts. The profile of local municipalities shows that Joe Morolong (-1,4%), Kamiesberg (-1,3%) and Phokwane (-1%) local municipalities experienced negative growth in their populations, whilst Gamagara (5,8%) had a higher growth rate than any other municipality in the province.

**Map 2.1: Distribution of persons by municipality in Northern Cape, CS 2016**



## 2.2 Age and sex structure

**Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Census 2011 and CS 2016**

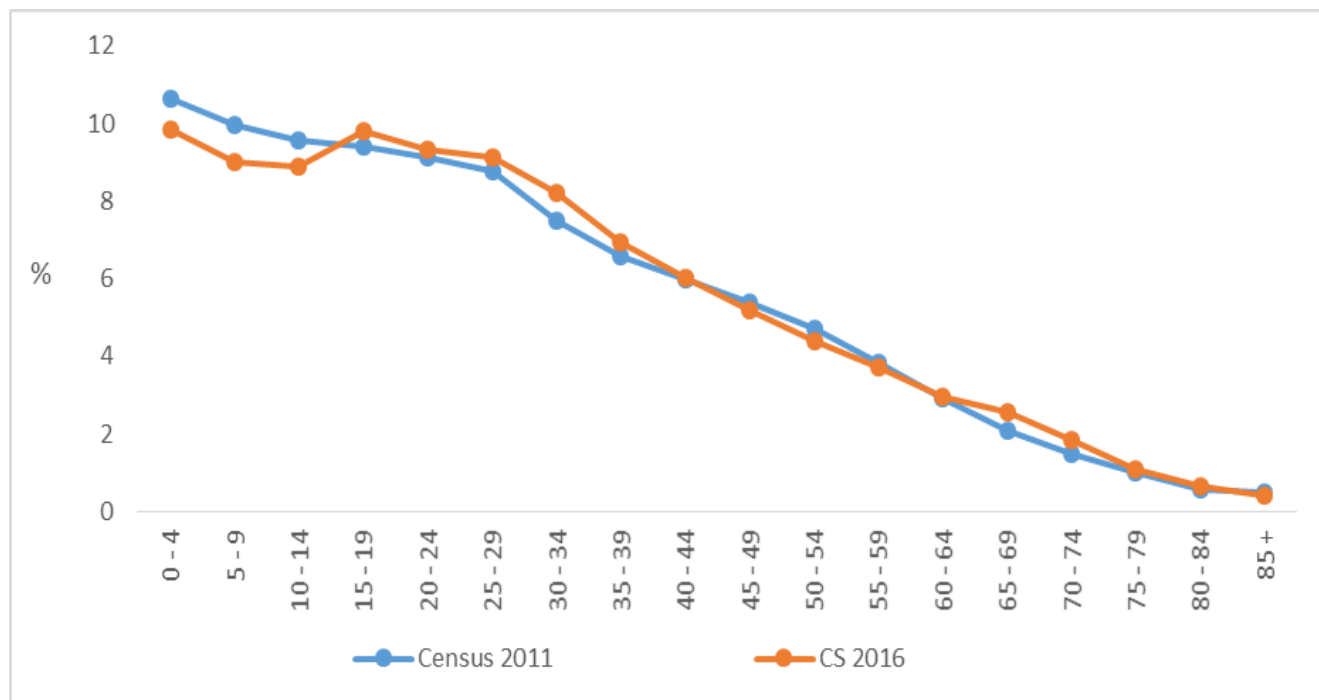
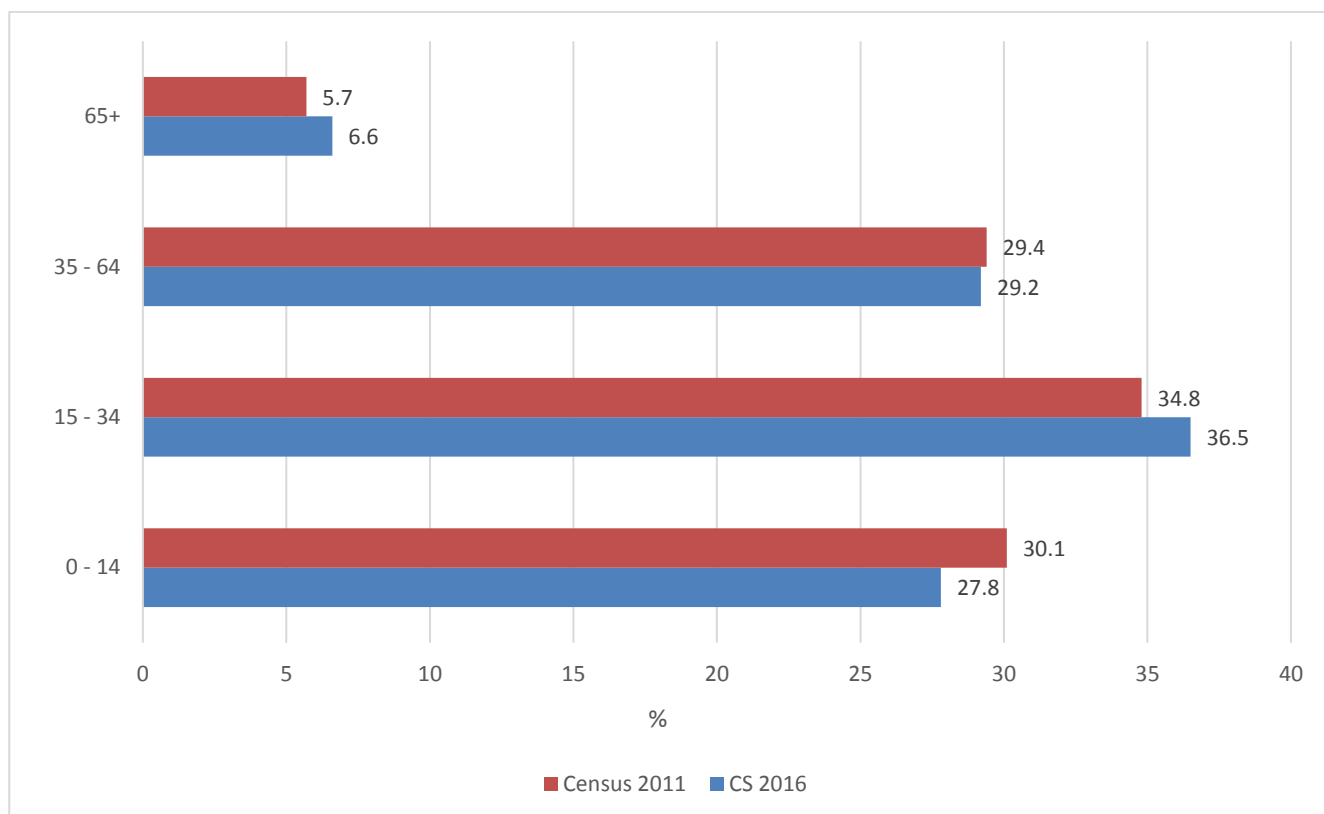


Figure 2.3 shows a slight decline in the population aged 0–14 years for CS 2016 as compared to Census 2011 for Northern Cape. Furthermore, there is an increase between those aged 15–40 years in CS 2016. The proportions show a small or no difference amongst those aged 40–64 years as well as those aged 75 years and older.

**Figure 2.4: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, Census 2011 and CS 2016**



As shown in Figure 2.4 above, the population in the Northern Cape aged 0–14 years dropped by 2,3% in 2016 as compared to Census 2011, whilst there was an increase of 1,7% amongst persons aged 15–34 years. The proportion of the adult population aged 35–64 years decreased by 0,2% over the same period. The proportion of elderly persons is on the rise in this particular province (an increase from 5,7% in Census 2011 to 6,6% in CS 2016).

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

District and local municipality	0–14		15–34		35–64		65+		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>77 324</b>	<b>31,9</b>	<b>94 107</b>	<b>38,8</b>	<b>59 303</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>11 531</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>242 264</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	32 276	38,3	27 195	32,3	18 980	22,5	5 750	6,8	84 201
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	32 604	31,2	40 997	39,3	26 263	25,2	4 545	4,4	104 408
NC453: Gamagara	12 444	23,2	25 916	48,3	14 061	26,2	1 236	2,3	53 656
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>25 947</b>	<b>22,5</b>	<b>38 488</b>	<b>33,3</b>	<b>40 046</b>	<b>34,7</b>	<b>11 006</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>115 488</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	2 548	20,4	4 379	35,1	4 662	37,3	898	7,2	12 487
NC062: Nama Khoi	9 964	21,4	15 487	33,3	16 194	34,8	4 867	10,5	46 512
NC064: Kamiesberg	2 223	23,1	2 890	30,1	3 361	35,0	1 131	11,8	9 605
NC065: Hantam	5 220	24,2	7 007	32,5	7 392	34,3	1 920	8,9	21 540
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	3 254	25,0	3 676	28,3	4 650	35,7	1 429	11,0	13 009
NC067: Khâi-Ma	2 737	22,2	5 049	40,9	3 787	30,7	761	6,2	12 333
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>50 407</b>	<b>25,8</b>	<b>77 757</b>	<b>39,8</b>	<b>55 608</b>	<b>28,4</b>	<b>11 823</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>195 595</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	5 400	27,7	7 410	38,1	5 599	28,8	1 063	5,5	19 471
NC072: Umsobomvu	7 739	25,1	13 023	42,2	8 292	26,9	1 828	5,9	30 883
NC073: Emthanjeni	11 949	26,3	18 198	40,1	12 635	27,8	2 623	5,8	45 404
NC074: Kareeberg	2 972	23,3	4 641	36,3	4 166	32,6	993	7,8	12 772
NC075: Renosterberg	3 235	27,4	4 465	37,8	3 394	28,7	725	6,1	11 818
NC076: Thembelihle	4 063	25,0	6 481	39,9	4 633	28,5	1 054	6,5	16 230
NC077: Siyathemba	5 639	24,4	9 150	39,7	6 903	29,9	1 383	6,0	23 075
NC078: Siyancuma	9 411	26,2	14 389	40,0	9 986	27,8	2 155	6,0	35 941
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>68 047</b>	<b>26,9</b>	<b>98 513</b>	<b>39,0</b>	<b>73 460</b>	<b>29,1</b>	<b>12 672</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>252 692</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	15 666	22,7	30 537	44,3	19 394	28,1	3 332	4,8	68 929
NC084: !Kheis	5 742	34,7	5 290	31,9	4 778	28,8	755	4,6	16 566
NC085: Tsantsabane	10 185	25,9	16 572	42,1	10 937	27,8	1 651	4,2	39 345
NC086: Kgatelopele	5 777	27,9	7 964	38,5	6 035	29,2	915	4,4	20 691
NC087: //Khara Hais/Mier	30 677	28,6	38 149	35,6	32 316	30,2	6 019	5,6	107 161
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>109 823</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>126 339</b>	<b>32,6</b>	<b>119 852</b>	<b>30,9</b>	<b>31 727</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>387 741</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	69 098	27,1	84 766	33,2	80 709	31,6	20 468	8,0	255 041
NC092: Dikgatlong	14 768	30,5	15 410	31,8	14 502	29,9	3 793	7,8	48 473
NC093: Magareng	7 104	29,5	7 633	31,7	7 050	29,3	2 272	9,4	24 059
NC094: Phokwane	18 853	31,3	18 530	30,8	17 591	29,2	5 193	8,6	60 168
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>331 548</b>	<b>27,8</b>	<b>435 204</b>	<b>36,5</b>	<b>348 269</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>78 759</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>1 193 780</b>

The results in Table 2.3 show that 36,5% of the Northern Cape population is between 15 and 34 years old, which is the highest age distribution, followed by 29,2% of those aged 35–64 years, while only 6,6% comprised those aged 65 years and older. Similarly, this pattern is also seen across all districts in the province. The district profile shows that the highest proportions of persons aged 15–34 years were recorded in Pixley Ka Seme, ZF Mgcawu and John Taolo Gaetsewe districts. The figures for these three districts were also above the provincial average of 36,5%. The proportion of persons aged 65 years and older was higher in Namakwa (9,5%) and Frances Baard (8,2%).



**Figure 2.5: Age and sex structure, Census 2011 (shaded) and CS 2016**

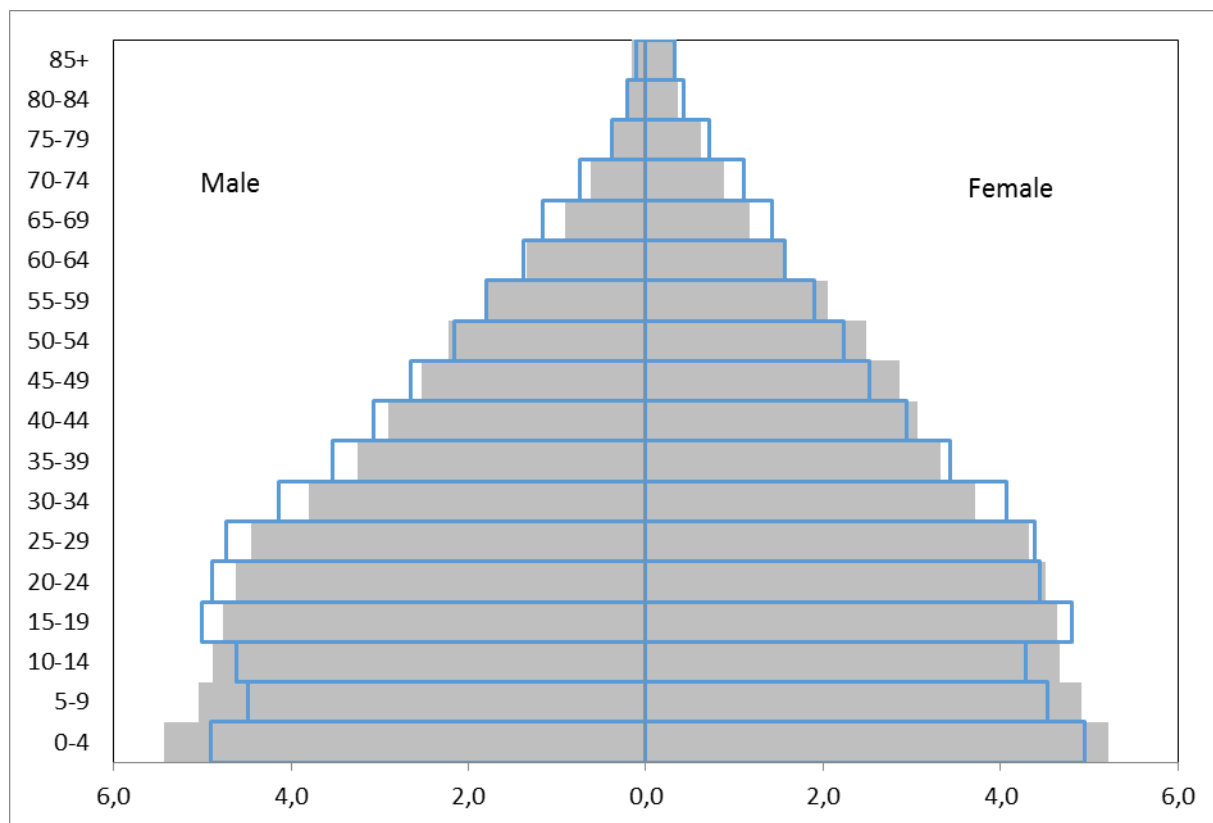


Figure 2.5 shows a higher proportion of children aged 0–4 years in 2011 as compared to 2016. Whilst there was a decrease in the proportion of persons aged 0–14 (this pattern is observed in both males and females), a slight increase is observed for persons aged 65 years and older over the period 2011–2016.

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

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0–4	58 575	59 089	117 663	99
5–9	53 535	54 139	107 674	99
10–14	55 042	51 168	106 210	108
15–19	59 767	57 261	117 027	104
20–24	58 306	53 071	111 377	110
25–29	56 547	52 412	108 958	108
30–34	49 368	48 474	97 842	102
35–39	42 090	40 929	83 020	103
40–44	36 568	35 123	71 691	104
45–49	31 627	30 137	61 764	105
50–54	25 790	26 583	52 373	97
55–59	21 406	22 755	44 161	94
60–64	16 528	18 733	35 261	88
65–69	13 854	16 949	30 803	82
70–74	8 962	13 123	22 086	68
75–79	4 642	8 460	13 102	55
80–84	2 553	5 044	7 597	51
85+	1 261	3 911	5 171	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>596 421</b>	<b>597 359</b>	<b>1 193 780</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2.4 shows the number of males and females in the Northern Cape, and the sex ratios for this province. The sex ratio denoted by the number of males per 100 females, shows that Northern Cape had excess of male population for ages 10–49. However, as people progress towards old age, there is excess of females as expected. This is mainly due to the high male mortality compared to their female counterparts.

**Table 2.5: Distribution of population by district, municipality and 5-year age groups, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60+	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>29 708</b>	<b>24 678</b>	<b>22 938</b>	<b>24 629</b>	<b>23 966</b>	<b>24 862</b>	<b>20 649</b>	<b>16 042</b>	<b>11 754</b>	<b>10 390</b>	<b>8 158</b>	<b>7 300</b>	<b>17 189</b>	<b>242 264</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	12 561	10 278	9 438	8 146	7 377	6 428	5 243	4 652	3 388	3 016	2 964	2 554	8 156	84 201
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	12 376	10 793	9 435	10 141	10 169	10 886	9 800	7 314	5 741	4 622	3 230	3 141	6 760	104 408
NC453: Gamaqara	4 771	3 607	4 065	6 342	6 420	7 549	5 605	4 077	2 625	2 752	1 964	1 605	2 274	53 656
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>8 574</b>	<b>8 483</b>	<b>8 890</b>	<b>9 414</b>	<b>8 987</b>	<b>10 699</b>	<b>9 388</b>	<b>8 469</b>	<b>7 766</b>	<b>7 498</b>	<b>6 159</b>	<b>5 521</b>	<b>15 641</b>	<b>115 488</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	883	844	821	1 018	1 073	1 005	1 283	946	971	904	878	638	1 223	12 487
NC062: Nama Khoi	3 215	3 290	3 459	3 813	3 663	4 202	3 808	3 457	3 036	3 090	2 316	2 333	6 829	46 512
NC064: Kamiesberg	829	738	656	595	668	806	822	620	674	592	413	653	1 540	9 605
NC065: Hantam	1 736	1 710	1 774	2 006	1 689	2 087	1 225	1 533	1 273	1 305	1 359	936	2 907	21 540
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	1 031	1 036	1 187	955	726	1 096	899	852	989	995	603	533	2 108	13 009
NC067: Khâi-Ma	879	865	993	1 027	1 167	1 503	1 351	1 061	823	612	590	429	1 033	12 333
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>17 248</b>	<b>16 344</b>	<b>16 816</b>	<b>22 675</b>	<b>19 928</b>	<b>17 675</b>	<b>17 479</b>	<b>12 102</b>	<b>11 886</b>	<b>9 783</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>6 969</b>	<b>17 905</b>	<b>195 595</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	1 568	1 740	2 091	2 642	1 669	1 358	1 741	1 392	1 281	978	774	586	1 651	19 471
NC072: Umsobomvu	2 766	2 480	2 494	3 701	3 356	2 751	3 214	1 935	1 706	1 476	1 349	1 132	2 523	30 883
NC073: Emthanjeni	4 040	3 738	4 172	5 556	4 581	4 179	3 882	2 722	2 602	2 095	2 116	1 739	3 982	45 404
NC074: Kareeberg	1 035	1 065	871	1 298	1 428	1 008	907	562	722	598	662	774	1 842	12 772
NC075: Renosterberg	1 152	932	1 151	1 309	1 026	1 174	956	844	631	561	569	403	1 110	11 818
NC076: Thembelihle	1 478	1 430	1 155	1 609	1 546	1 763	1 563	890	983	714	934	619	1 548	16 230
NC077: Siyathemba	2 032	1 831	1 776	2 127	2 470	2 173	2 381	1 545	1 564	1 453	852	784	2 089	23 075
NC078: Siyancuma	3 177	3 128	3 106	4 433	3 852	3 269	2 835	2 211	2 398	1 909	1 529	934	3 160	35 941
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>23 492</b>	<b>21 431</b>	<b>23 124</b>	<b>26 643</b>	<b>25 661</b>	<b>23 562</b>	<b>22 646</b>	<b>17 868</b>	<b>15 955</b>	<b>13 181</b>	<b>10 524</b>	<b>9 185</b>	<b>19 420</b>	<b>252 692</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	5 335	4 749	5 582	7 939	8 043	7 333	7 222	4 862	3 684	3 253	2 757	2 657	5 513	68 929
NC084: !Kheis	1 936	1 683	2 122	1 667	1 182	1 029	1 413	1 028	1 388	743	728	472	1 175	16 566
NC085: Tsantsabane	3 572	3 254	3 358	3 664	4 073	5 029	3 806	2 847	2 316	1 927	1 460	1 448	2 590	39 345
NC086: Kgatelopele	2 178	1 861	1 738	2 049	2 232	1 906	1 777	1 396	1 259	1 195	1 108	734	1 258	20 691
NC087: //Khara Hais/Mier	10 470	9 883	10 324	11 324	10 130	8 266	8 429	7 736	7 308	6 063	4 470	3 874	8 883	107 161
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>38 642</b>	<b>36 739</b>	<b>34 442</b>	<b>33 666</b>	<b>32 834</b>	<b>32 160</b>	<b>27 679</b>	<b>28 538</b>	<b>24 330</b>	<b>20 912</b>	<b>18 747</b>	<b>15 187</b>	<b>43 865</b>	<b>387 741</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	24 375	22 806	21 918	22 129	22 295	21 376	18 966	19 560	16 716	14 294	12 701	9 522	28 384	255 041
NC092: Dikgatlong	4 898	5 309	4 561	4 371	3 995	4 112	2 931	3 290	2 641	2 618	2 347	2 078	5 321	48 473
NC093: Magareng	2 448	2 428	2 228	2 330	2 047	1 737	1 520	1 483	1 696	1 088	984	955	3 117	24 059
NC094: Phokwane	6 921	6 196	5 736	4 835	4 498	4 935	4 262	4 204	3 277	2 912	2 716	2 631	7 043	60 168
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>117 663</b>	<b>107 674</b>	<b>106 210</b>	<b>117 027</b>	<b>111 377</b>	<b>108 958</b>	<b>97 842</b>	<b>83 020</b>	<b>71 691</b>	<b>61 764</b>	<b>52 373</b>	<b>44 161</b>	<b>114 020</b>	<b>1 193 780</b>

Table 2.5 shows that the population size of Sol Plaatje Local Municipality was more than twofold that of Namakwa District Municipality. Furthermore, across all age groups, apart from 15–19 years, Sol Plaatje has a higher population size than that of Pixley Ka Seme district. After Frances Baard, ZF Mgcawu and John Taolo Gaetsewe are the districts with the second and third largest populations in the Northern Cape (Table 2.5).

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

District and local municipality	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	83,5	10,0	0,4	6,1	100,0
DC6: Namakwa	2,3	88,1	0,3	9,3	100,0
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	30,0	63,4	0,4	6,3	100,0
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	23,2	67,4	0,4	9,0	100,0
DC9: Frances Baard	65,0	26,1	0,9	8,0	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>48,1</b>	<b>43,7</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>

The results in Table 2.6 show that the population size of the Indian/Asian population in the province remains below 1% as compared to other population groups. Both Namakwa and ZF Mgcawu districts have a white population of about 9%, this being the highest as compared to other districts in the province. Namakwa district also has the highest proportion of the coloured population (88,1%) in the province. The majority of black Africans (83,5%) are found in John Taolo Gaetsewe district.

### 2.3 Marital status

**Table 2.7: Distribution of population aged 18 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016**

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never married	209 496	53,4	191 434	48,1	400 929	50,8
Legally married	120 194	30,6	114 430	28,8	234 625	29,7
Living together like husband and wife/partners	46 122	11,8	43 315	10,9	89 437	11,3
Divorced	5 262	1,3	9 778	2,5	15 040	1,9
Separated but still legally married	1 616	0,4	2 780	0,7	4 396	0,6
Widowed	9 552	2,4	36 014	9,1	45 565	5,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>392 242</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>397 751</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>789 992</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Excludes 'Unspecified' (214).

Table 2.7 shows the population aged 18 years and older by marital status within the Northern Cape. The results show that about half (50,8%) of persons aged 18 years and older have never been married while those that were legally married constituted about a quarter (29,7%). Looking at males, the results show that 53,4% have never married and 30,6% were legally married. The results further show that among females, 48,1% were never married, while those legally married constituted 28,8%. It is interesting to note that widowhood was more prevalent among females (9,1%) compared to 2,4% for males.

**Table 2.8: Distribution of population aged 18 years and older by marital status and district, CS 2016**

District	Never married	Legally married	Living together like husband and wife/partners	Divorced	Separated but still legally married	Widowed	Total
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	87 887	38 953	14 266	1 902	603	6 723	150 334
DC6: Namakwa	37 543	31 535	6 488	1 444	614	5 739	83 363
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	65 233	37 696	17 624	1 985	748	7 153	130 439
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	83 372	51 964	21 635	2 751	722	8 289	168 733
DC9: Frances Baard	126 895	74 477	29 423	6 958	1 708	17 661	257 122
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>400 929</b>	<b>234 625</b>	<b>89 437</b>	<b>15 040</b>	<b>4 396</b>	<b>45 565</b>	<b>789 992</b>
%							
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	58,5	25,9	9,5	1,3	0,4	4,5	100,0
DC6: Namakwa	45,0	37,8	7,8	1,7	0,7	6,9	100,0
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	50,0	28,9	13,5	1,5	0,6	5,5	100,0
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	49,4	30,8	12,8	1,6	0,4	4,9	100,0
DC9: Frances Baard	49,4	29,0	11,4	2,7	0,7	6,9	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>50,8</b>	<b>29,7</b>	<b>11,3</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Note: Never married = Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before as well as Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner.

Excludes 'Unspecified' (214).

Table 2.8 shows the population aged 18 years and older by marital status and district within the Northern Cape. Almost 60% of the population in John Taolo Gaetsewe district have never been married, making it the leading district in terms of proportions as compared to other districts. The proportions of persons who were legally married were highest in Namakwa (37,8%), while over 13,5% of persons cohabiting were recorded in Pixley Ka Seme. Results on divorces showed that Frances Baard recorded 2,7%, a figure that is above the provincial average of 1,9%. The profile of persons who were separated but still legally married made up less than 1% across the whole province, while widows/widowers in both Namakwa and Frances Baard district constituted about 7%.

## 2.4 Language

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

Language spoken at home	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	593 965	53,8	664 445	56,8
English	37 084	3,4	28 222	2,4
IsiNdebele	5 848	0,5	280	0,0
IsiXhosa	58 982	5,3	60 415	5,2
IsiZulu	8 265	0,7	2 477	0,2
Sepedi	2 353	0,2	1 398	0,1
Sesotho	13 830	1,3	12 495	1,1
Setswana	364 121	33,0	390 837	33,4
Sign language	3 813	0,3	397	0,0
SiSwati	616	0,1	227	0,0
Tshivenda	1 057	0,1	739	0,1
Xitsonga	1 181	0,1	981	0,1
Khoi, Nama and San languages	-	-	2 237	0,2
Other	11 996	1,1	5 656	0,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 103 111</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 170 808</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Excludes 'Not applicable' (18 071) for Census 2011 and 'Unspecified' (12) for CS 2016.

Table 2.9 indicates the language variations within the Northern Cape amongst persons aged one year and older. A comparison between Census 2011 and CS 2016 shows some slight changes in the proportion of persons speaking a particular language. The results show that Afrikaans and Setswana are the two dominant languages in the province. Apart from these two languages, IsiXhosa showed an increase in CS 2016 while there is slight drop in the use of other languages in the province as compared to Census 2011.

## 2.5 Religion

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

Religious affiliation	N	%
Christianity	1 139 032	95,8
Islam	8 167	0,7
Traditional African religion	5 937	0,5
Hinduism	539	0,0
Buddhism	24	0,0
Bahaism	-	-
Judaism	33	0,0
Atheism	75	0,0
Agnosticism	73	0,0
No religious affiliation/belief	19 845	1,7
Other	15 080	1,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 188 804</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Excludes 'Do not know' (4 866) and 'Unspecified' (111).

The results presented in Table 2.10a reveal that Northern Cape has over 95% of its inhabitants following Christianity as their religion. Furthermore, 1,7% of the entire population in the province has no religious affiliation. Lastly, the province has no person who has reported to be following Bahaism as the religion of their choice.

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

<b>Christianity</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Catholic	154 782	13,7
Anglican/Episcopalian	73 296	6,5
Baptist	12 536	1,1
Lutheran	37 155	3,3
Methodist	64 612	5,7
Presbyterian	8 021	0,7
Pentecostal/Evangelistic	195 203	17,3
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church	197 839	17,5
Jehovah's Witness	5 514	0,5
Seventh Day Adventist	6 412	0,6
Mormon	2 822	0,2
Reformed church	136 594	12,1
Just a Christian/non-denominational	39 747	3,5
Other	196 510	17,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 131 043</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Excludes 'Do not know' (7 759) and 'Unspecified' (230).

The results in Table 2.10b indicate that the African Independent and the Pentecostal/Evangelistic churches have the highest followers as compared to other denominations in the province, followed by the Catholic church that constitutes about 14%. It was noted that the Mormon denomination has the least followers as compared to other denomination groups.

## Chapter 3: Migration

Migration plays a major role in determining population size. Many factors influence the movement of persons from one point to another, such as employment opportunities, natural disasters, civil wars, etc. The results in this chapter focus on two types of migration, namely internal and international migration. The information derived from this chapter is very important, as it helps policymakers to plan precisely and to allocate resources equally. The section on internal migration provides information population born in this province and their migration patterns to other provinces. The section also profiles reasons for moving to the current place for those that moved between the period 2011 and 2016. , The section on international migration gives an insight into persons who were born outside South Africa as well as their region of birth.

### 3.1 Internal migration

**Table 3.1: Place of usual residence of Northern Cape-born population, CS 2016**

Province of usual residence	Province of birth (Northern Cape)	
	N	%
Western Cape	75 480	5,9
Eastern Cape	9 523	0,7
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>1 038 500</b>	<b>81,7</b>
Free State	22 725	1,8
KwaZulu-Natal	7 292	0,6
North West	37 785	3,0
Gauteng	69 209	5,4
Mpumalanga	6 990	0,6
Limpopo	3 711	0,3
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 271 213</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 3.1 shows that more than 1,2 million members of the population were born in the Northern Cape, although some migrated to various provinces in the country. Out of the total persons born in this province, the majority (82%) were still residing within the province. About 6% of persons born in Northern Cape resided in Western Cape and 5,4% resided in Gauteng.



**Table 3.2: Distribution of population by province and reason for moving to the current province of residence**

Reason for moving	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Divorce/separation	2,2	1,4	0,9	1,8	1,2	1,3	1,8	1,2	1,0	1,6
Education	8,0	17,8	6,9	12,3	15,1	10,8	9,9	9,1	14,5	11,4
For better municipal services	2,9	1,8	0,8	1,4	2,3	1,4	2,7	2,7	1,0	2,2
Health	1,2	1,9	1,3	1,6	1,2	1,4	0,8	1,1	1,4	1,2
High levels of crime	1,9	1,0	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,2	0,5	0,3	1,1
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	1,0	3,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,3	1,3	1,5	2,5	1,8
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	7,6	8,0	15,7	10,5	10,6	11,1	8,9	12,8	12,3	9,7
Look for paid work	8,4	8,2	11,1	6,3	10,5	11,3	13,6	13,1	14,1	11,3
Moving as a household with a household member	9,7	8,6	10,5	10,3	8,2	9,9	8,0	7,8	9,0	8,7
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	15,5	19,5	18,9	21,2	16,5	19,2	15,9	21,9	22,5	17,8
New dwelling for household	31,8	20,1	23,4	23,6	24,5	22,4	28,4	21,6	15,0	25,4
Other business reasons	0,8	1,3	0,8	0,9	0,7	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,9
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3
Retirement	2,2	1,0	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,7	0,9
Start a business	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,6
Other	6,2	5,7	5,0	5,5	4,8	5,3	5,2	4,6	3,6	5,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 3.2 shows the reasons for moving to their place of residence at the time of CS 2016 amongst those that moved. Overall, 25,4% of persons who moved to the current province of residence indicated a new dwelling for their household as the main reason for their move. Provincial variations show that the majority of these respondents resided in Western Cape (31,8%) and Gauteng (28,4%). The Limpopo profile shows that 22,5% of persons who moved to their current province of residence indicated the reason for their move as being to live or be closer to their spouses. When considering the results for Eastern Cape, about 18% of persons cited education as the main reason for moving to their current province of residence, while 19,5% moved to be closer to or live with their spouse, and 20,1% moved to a new dwelling for their household.

**Table 3.3: Distribution of population by district and reason for moving to the current district of residence**

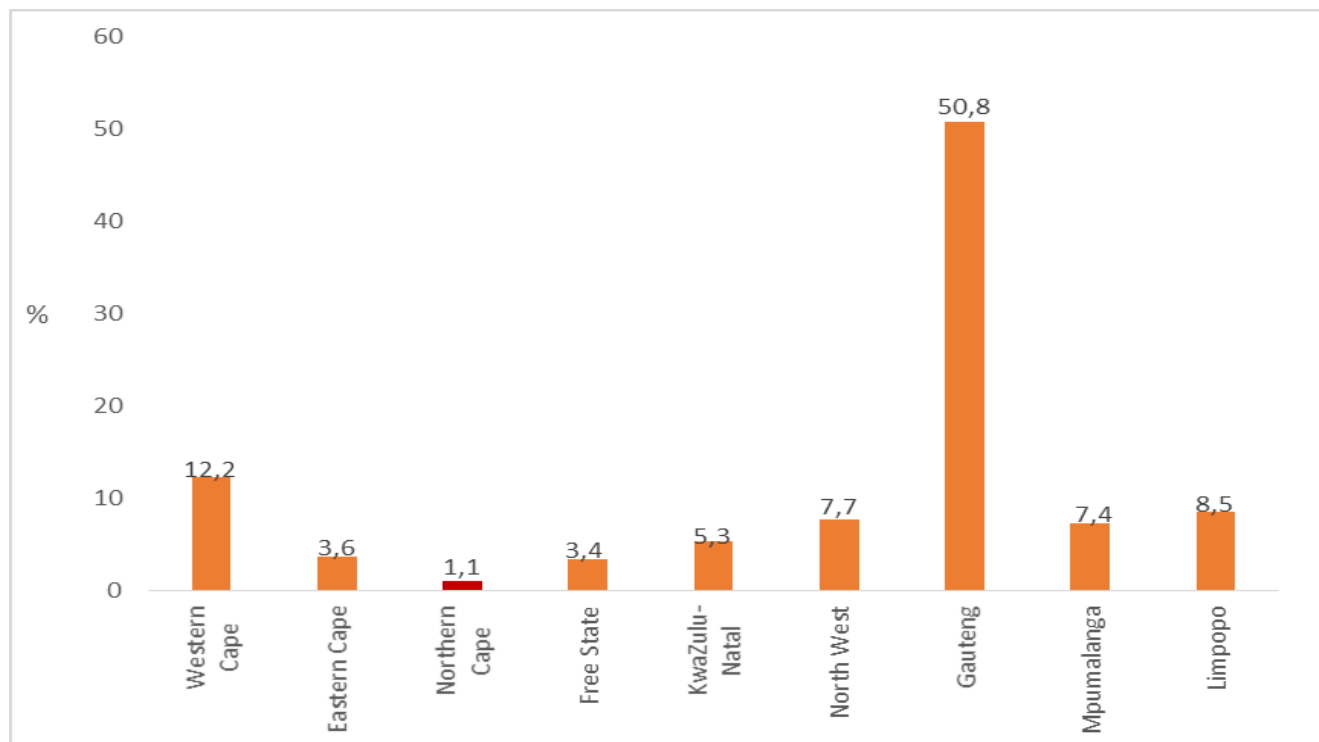
Reason for moving	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Namakwa	Pixley Ka Seme	ZF Mgcawu	Frances Baard	Northern Cape
Divorce/separation	0,6	0,6	1,3	0,9	1,1	0,9
Education(e.g. studying; schooling; training)	9,1	6,1	5,4	4,3	8,3	6,9
For better municipal services	0,2	0,6	1,8	0,3	1,3	0,8
Health (e.g. poor/ill health)	0,6	1,9	1,8	1,5	1,2	1,3
High levels of crime	-	0,3	1,2	0,2	1,7	0,7
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	3,4	2,8	2,1	0,9	1,5	2,1
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	12,0	21,6	20,2	16,0	14,2	15,7
Look for paid work	9,9	10,0	9,7	17,2	8,3	11,1
Moving as a household with a household member	8,3	11,2	9,4	12,6	11,5	10,5
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	15,8	13,6	23,0	19,4	21,0	18,9
New dwelling for household	34,4	22,8	13,1	19,8	22,2	23,4
Other business reasons (e.g. expansion of business)	0,4	1,0	0,6	1,3	1,0	0,8
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	0,1	-	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,3
Retirement	0,1	1,4	1,3	0,3	0,9	0,7
Start a business	0,5	2,3	1,2	0,2	1,0	0,8
Other	4,7	3,9	7,6	4,5	4,5	5,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Excludes 'Do not know' (537), and 'Unspecified' (32).

Table 3.3 shows the reasons provided for moving to their current district of residence in the Northern Cape since Census 2011. The overall results show that the majority of persons who moved to their current residence did so in order to occupy a new dwelling for their households (23,4%), followed by those who moved to live with or be closer to their spouses (18,9%). This pattern was seen across the districts with the exception of Pixley Ka Seme district, where people moved mostly to live with or be closer to their spouse (23,0%), followed by those who moved due to a job transfer or to take up a new job opportunity (20,2%).

### 3.2 International migration

**Figure 3.1: Persons born outside South Africa by province of enumeration, CS 2016**



The results presented in Figure 3.1 show that the majority of persons born outside South Africa resided in Gauteng (50,8%), followed by Western Cape (12,2%). The number of people born outside South Africa and who were located in Northern Cape totalled 1,1%, which is the lowest percentage recorded among the provinces in the country.

**Table 3.4: Distribution of persons born outside South Africa by district and region of birth, CS 2016**

District	SADC		Rest of Africa		United Kingdom and Europe		Asia		North America		Latin America and Caribbean		Oceania		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	2 206	79,0	172	6,2	16	0,6	375	13,4	6	0,2	17	0,6	-	-	2 792	100,0
DC6: Namakwa	1 006	75,8	38	2,8	80	6,0	204	15,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 328	100,0
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	829	50,5	172	10,5	103	6,3	517	31,5	21	1,3	-	-	-	-	1 642	100,0
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	4 741	79,6	415	7,0	53	0,9	672	11,3	24	0,4	39	0,7	14	0,2	5 958	100,0
DC9: Frances Baard	3 121	63,3	872	17,7	109	2,2	755	15,3	20	0,4	29	0,6	27	0,6	4 934	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>11 903</b>	<b>71,5</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2 523</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>16 654</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 3.4 shows persons who were born outside South Africa, but who reside in Northern Cape. At province level, about 72% were born in the SADC region, followed by persons born in Asia (15,1%), while persons born in the rest of Africa totalled 10%. Variations at district level show that the majority of the SADC-born population resided in ZF Mgcawu (79,6%) and John Taolo Gaetsewe (79,0%) districts. In contrast to these percentages, persons born in the rest of the African countries resided in Frances Baard (17,7%) and Pixley Ka Seme (10,5%) districts. While persons born in the United Kingdom and Europe were mostly found in Pixley Ka Seme (6,3%) and Namakwa (6,0%) districts, Asian-born persons were mostly found in the Pixley Ka Seme (31,5%) district.

## Chapter 4: General health and functioning

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

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

## 4.1 Health and functional domains

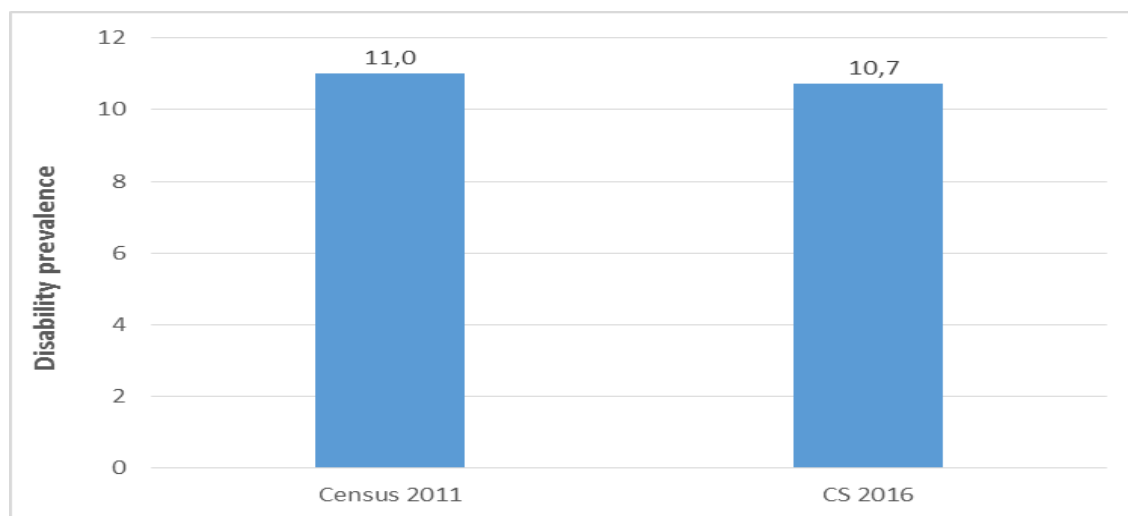
**Table 4.1: General health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 and CS 2016**

Domain type	Level of difficulty	Census 2011		CS 2016	
		N	%	N	%
<b>Seeing</b>	No difficulty	843 034	85,8	911 058	84,7
	Some difficulty	112 886	11,5	137 716	12,8
	A lot of difficulty	23 800	2,4	25 174	2,3
	Cannot do at all	2 337	0,2	1 442	0,1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>982 057</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 075 389</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	No difficulty	932 585	95,2	1 011 374	94,1
	Some difficulty	37 745	3,9	51 836	4,8
	A lot of difficulty	8 253	0,8	11 374	1,1
	Cannot do at all	1 205	0,1	741	0,1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>979 788</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 075 326</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Communicating</b>	No difficulty	960 064	98,2	1 053 048	97,9
	Some difficulty	12 482	1,3	16 329	1,5
	A lot of difficulty	3 304	0,3	4 702	0,4
	Cannot do at all	2 077	0,2	1 341	0,1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>977 927</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 075 420</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Walking</b>	No difficulty	936 644	95,5	999 773	93,0
	Some difficulty	29 675	3,0	49 865	4,6
	A lot of difficulty	11 155	1,1	21 665	2,0
	Cannot do at all	3 215	0,3	4 044	0,4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>980 689</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 075 346</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	No difficulty	923 890	94,5	1 006 433	93,6
	Some difficulty	38 723	4,0	51 781	4,8
	A lot of difficulty	12 473	1,3	15 887	1,5
	Cannot do at all	2 867	0,3	1 007	0,1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>977 953</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 075 108</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Self-care</b>	No difficulty	909 574	95,1	1 040 293	96,7
	Some difficulty	21 464	2,2	23 085	2,1
	A lot of difficulty	8 670	0,9	8 214	0,8
	Cannot do at all	16 955	1,8	3 868	0,4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>956 663</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 075 460</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Comparing census 2011 and CS 2016, the results in Table 4.1 indicate only a slight difference or no difference at all in terms of the degree of difficulty for all six domains of functioning. The results show that the number of persons who experience some difficulty in walking increased to 4,6% in 2016 from 3,0% in 2011 (a 1,6% increase), while those who experienced some difficulty in seeing increased to 12,8% in 2016 from 11,5% in 2011 (a 1,3% increase). It can therefore be deduced that the number of persons who experienced some difficulty in both walking and seeing increased significantly compared to all other domains.

## 4.2 Disability prevalence

**Figure 4.1: Disability prevalence for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 and CS 2016**



Excludes 'Unspecified' (484) for CS 2016.

Figure 4.1 shows disability prevalence for persons aged 5 years and older in the Northern Cape over the period 2011-2016. The results show that disability prevalence in the province decreased to 10,7% in 2016 from 11,0% in 2011, which constitutes a slight decline of 0,3% in nearly a 5-year period.

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

District	Black African			Coloured			Indian/ Asian			White			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
John Taolo Gaetsewe	151 641	24 808	176 449	20 203	1 596	21 799	813	0	813	12 737	677	13 414	185 394	27 081	212 475
Namakwa	2 245	206	2 451	80 476	13 368	93 844	320	18	339	9 077	1 153	10 230	92 119	14 744	106 863
Pixley ka Seme	46 071	7 140	53 211	102 367	10 575	112 941	623	0	623	10 343	960	11 303	159 405	18 674	178 078
Siyanda	47 405	5 199	52 605	138 873	14 925	153 798	948	60	1 008	19 540	2 222	21 762	206 766	22 406	229 172
Frances Baard	203 140	22 008	225 147	83 916	7 798	91 715	2 886	90	2 977	26 650	2 555	29 205	316 592	32 451	349 043
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>450 502</b>	<b>59 361</b>	<b>509 863</b>	<b>425 836</b>	<b>48 261</b>	<b>474 097</b>	<b>5 592</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>5 760</b>	<b>78 346</b>	<b>7 567</b>	<b>85 912</b>	<b>960 276</b>	<b>115 357</b>	<b>1 075 632</b>
%															
John Taolo Gaetsewe	85,9	14,1	100,0	92,7	7,3	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	95,0	5,1	100,0	87,3	12,7	100,0
Namakwa	91,6	8,4	100,0	85,8	14,2	100,0	94,6	5,4	100,0	88,7	11,3	100,0	86,2	13,8	100,0
Pixley ka Seme	86,6	13,4	100,0	90,6	9,4	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	91,5	8,5	100,0	89,5	10,5	100,0
Siyanda	90,1	9,9	100,0	90,3	9,7	100,0	94,1	5,9	100,0	89,8	10,2	100,0	90,2	9,8	100,0
Frances Baard	90,2	9,8	100,0	91,5	8,5	100,0	97,0	3,0	100,0	91,3	8,7	100,0	90,7	9,3	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>88,4</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>89,8</b>	<b>10,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>97,1</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>91,2</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>89,3</b>	<b>10,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Excludes 'Unspecified' (484)

Table 4.2 shows the disability prevalence within each population group in the Northern Cape. In total, 10,7% of the province's population aged five years and older has a disability. Namakwa (13,8%) and John Taolo Gaetsewe (12,7%) have a higher prevalence than that of the province. The disability prevalence is also higher among black Africans than any other population group in the province, followed by the coloured population. John Taolo Gaetsewe and Pixley Ka Seme districts have a higher prevalence of disability among the black African population, while Namakwa district has a higher prevalence among the coloured population. Lastly, both the Indian/Asian and white population groups have a lower disability prevalence in the province.



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

Age group	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Namakwa	Pixley ka Seme	Siyanda	Frances Baard	Northern Cape
5-9	9,1	4,8	4,2	3,6	2,9	4,8
10-14	6,2	4,5	3,3	4,3	2,8	4,1
15-19	4,0	2,8	3,2	3,3	2,5	3,2
20-24	4,0	3,4	2,8	3,3	2,1	3,0
25-29	5,1	4,3	3,9	2,4	2,4	3,4
30-34	5,1	4,6	3,9	4,9	3,4	4,3
35-39	7,1	5,4	4,9	4,0	3,6	4,7
40-44	11,2	10,1	9,9	9,3	5,5	8,5
45-49	17,9	13,1	13,4	13,5	9,3	12,8
50-54	26,3	20,4	19,2	20,3	13,8	18,7
55-59	33,8	27,2	25,7	25,8	19,1	25,0
60-64	47,5	32,5	36,5	31,2	25,7	33,0
65-69	57,7	39,0	41,5	38,4	33,1	39,4
70-74	62,2	55,2	52,0	53,0	42,6	50,8
75-79	74,3	67,2	57,3	58,0	53,1	59,4
80-84	73,2	73,9	58,4	78,0	62,9	67,5
85+	89,1	87,8	80,6	84,3	75,9	81,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,7</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>9,3</b>	<b>10,7</b>

Excludes 'Unspecified' (484). See appendix Table 4.3b for numbers.

Table 4.3 shows the disability prevalence within each district in the Northern Cape. The results show that disability was more prevalent in older age groups and this pattern was observed across districts and the province. High disability prevalence was predominantly among persons aged 40 years and older. Frances Baard and Siyanda districts showed a lower disability prevalence compared to any other district in the Northern Cape.

**Table 4.4: Disability prevalence by municipality for persons aged 5 years and older, CS 2016**

<b>Local municipality</b>	<b>Prevalence</b>
!Kheis	9,9
//Khara Hais	9,1
Dikgatlong	8,8
Emthanjeni	9,0
Ga-Segonyana	11,3
Gamagara	6,1
Hantam	9,8
Joe Morolong	19,2
Kai !Garib	11,6
Kamiesberg	24,3
Kareeberg	13,4
Karoo Hoogland	15,0
Kgatelopele	10,0
Khâi-Ma	9,7
Magareng	12,1
Mier	13,3
Nama Khoi	14,9
Phokwane	10,3
Renosterberg	9,5
Richtersveld	11,5
Siyancuma	9,5
Siyathemba	7,0
Sol Plaatje	8,9
Thembelihle	12,7
Tsantsabane	7,6
Ubuntu	8,8
Umsobomvu	15,6
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>10,7</b>

Excludes 'Unspecified' (484).

As shown in Table 4.4, disability prevalence was highest in Kamiesberg Local Municipality (24,3%) and lowest in Gamagara Local Municipality compared to any other municipality in the province. The municipality has 6,1% of persons living with a disability – which is 4,6 percentage points below the provincial average of 10,7%.

## Chapter 5: Parental survival

This chapter focuses on the survival status of parents for children aged less than 18 years. Although the question on parental survival was asked of everybody, the focus of this section is on children aged less than 18 years. Loss of a parent in the absence of family support leaves many children vulnerable, and has significant policy implications. In this report, basic analysis is presented for children who reported to have lost one or both biological parents.

### 5.1 Orphanhood

**Table 5.1: Distribution of population aged less than 18 years by orphanhood status, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>3 106</b>	<b>5 480</b>	<b>1 451</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	1 043	2 131	455
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	1 499	2 318	760
NC453: Gamagara	565	1 031	237
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1 474</b>	<b>231</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	150	152	18
NC062: Nama Khoi	184	480	113
NC064: Kamiesberg	21	115	-
NC065: Hantam	149	331	42
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	141	179	16
NC067: Khâi-Ma	210	218	42
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>3 504</b>	<b>4 935</b>	<b>1 472</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	647	480	143
NC072: Umsobomvu	508	585	267
NC073: Emthanjeni	885	1 440	315
NC074: Kareeberg	82	273	41
NC075: Renosterberg	131	225	35
NC076: Thembelihle	115	372	77
NC077: Siyathemba	293	490	113
NC078: Siyancuma	843	1 070	480
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>3 086</b>	<b>5 493</b>	<b>1 087</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	939	1 577	265
NC084: !Kheis	260	385	208
NC085: Tsantsabane	384	872	275
NC086: Kgatelopele	295	402	14
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	1 209	2 257	327
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>4 741</b>	<b>7 171</b>	<b>2 261</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	3 133	4 337	1 371
NC092: Dikgatlong	621	1 042	228
NC093: Magareng	315	563	224
NC094: Phokwane	673	1 229	438
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>15 292</b>	<b>24 554</b>	<b>6 502</b>

Table 5.1 shows a higher number of paternal orphans in the province as compared to maternal orphans. This pattern is observed across all districts and local municipalities in the province.

Kamiesberg is the only municipality in the province with no double orphans among children aged less than 18 years.

## Chapter 6: Education

According to section 29(a) of the South African Constitution, it is important that everyone in the country has a basic education, including adult basic education.<sup>2</sup> This chapter focuses on attendance at educational institutions, and measuring the progress made since 2011. It also looks at the number of infants enrolled at early childhood development institutions across the province. Lastly, this chapter will provide information pertaining to the level of education attained among persons aged 20 years and older.

### 6.1 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 the acquisition of perception-motor skills required for reading, writing and numeracy in later years. It is for these reasons that resources are geared towards the promotion of access to ECD. Despite expanded expenditure on this priority area, gaps in access still exist. Commitment towards ECD is visible in financial expenditure, which shows an upward trend in billions of rands (increase from R1,4 billion in 2010/11 to R4,3 billion in the 2016/17 financial year<sup>3</sup>) directed towards ECD programmes. As a result, there has been an increase in the enrolment for Grade R, and South Africa is close to reaching the target of universal access to education for five-year-olds.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/saconstitution-web-eng.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Provincial Budgets and Expenditure Report Review: 2010/11–2016/17

<sup>4</sup> General Household Survey 2015, Report No. P0318

**Table 6.1: Population aged 0–4 years attending a pre-school/ECD institution, CS 2016**

District/municipality/province	Attendance by age																	
	0			1			2			3			4			Total (0–4 years)		
	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>99,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>92,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>22,8</b>	<b>77,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>54,2</b>	<b>45,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>79,0</b>	<b>21,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>33,0</b>	<b>67,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	1,0	99,0	100,0	8,4	91,6	100,0	23,2	76,8	100,0	54,1	45,9	100,0	79,0	21,0	100,0	32,5	67,5	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	1,0	99,0	100,0	7,1	92,9	100,0	25,7	74,3	100,0	60,2	39,8	100,0	82,5	17,5	100,0	36,2	63,8	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	0,6	99,4	100,0	8,3	91,7	100,0	13,0	86,9	100,0	36,0	64,0	100,0	70,4	29,6	100,0	25,8	74,2	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>91,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>86,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>30,6</b>	<b>69,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>54,7</b>	<b>45,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21,5</b>	<b>78,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	0,0	100,0	100,0	15,9	83,6	100,0	13,2	86,8	100,0	32,6	67,4	100,0	76,6	23,4	100,0	23,9	76,2	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	0,0	100,0	100,0	16,8	83,4	100,0	15,9	84,1	100,0	38,5	61,5	100,0	69,3	30,7	100,0	26,7	73,3	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	0,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,2	81,8	100,0	27,5	72,5	100,0	59,1	40,9	100,0	30,6	69,4	100,0
NC065: Hantam	0,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	13,6	86,4	100,0	22,6	77,4	100,0	27,3	72,3	100,0	11,8	88,2	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	0,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	2,2	98,2	100,0	24,6	75,4	100,0	39,2	60,8	100,0	17,8	82,2	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	0,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	9,2	90,8	100,0	29,3	70,7	100,0	45,3	55,5	100,0	14,3	85,7	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>99,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>17,7</b>	<b>82,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>43,8</b>	<b>56,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>57,8</b>	<b>42,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>73,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	0,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	16,4	83,3	100,0	32,1	68,2	100,0	46,8	53,2	100,0	19,4	80,5	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	3,0	97,0	100,0	28,0	72,0	100,0	27,0	73,0	100,0	50,7	49,1	100,0	81,1	18,9	100,0	38,4	61,6	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	1,7	98,3	100,0	8,9	90,9	100,0	32,5	67,5	100,0	58,3	41,8	100,0	74,3	25,7	100,0	38,4	61,6	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	0,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	7,4	92,6	100,0	64,3	36,2	100,0	10,9	89,1	100,0	16,4	83,6	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	0,0	100,0	100,0	7,9	92,1	100,0	24,2	75,8	100,0	45,5	54,5	100,0	65,5	34,5	100,0	25,9	74,2	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	0,0	100,0	100,0	7,9	92,1	100,0	2,9	97,1	100,0	53,4	47,0	100,0	62,3	37,7	100,0	23,2	76,8	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	0,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	23,7	76,3	100,0	35,2	64,6	100,0	32,4	67,6	100,0	17,4	82,6	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	0,0	100,0	100,0	1,8	98,2	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	24,2	75,8	100,0	38,1	61,8	100,0	13,0	87,0	100,0

**Table 6.1: Population aged 0-4 years attending a Pre-school/ECD institution, CS 2016 (concluded)**

District/municipality/province	Attendance by age																	
	0			1			2			3			4			Total (0-4 years)		
	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>97,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>94,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>83,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>27,5</b>	<b>72,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>43,0</b>	<b>57,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>18,6</b>	<b>81,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	0,0	100,0	100,0	2,5	97,5	100,0	12,6	87,4	100,0	20,6	79,4	100,0	38,4	61,7	100,0	14,6	85,4	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	0,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	20,5	79,5	100,0	29,2	70,8	100,0	10,3	89,7	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	0,0	100,0	100,0	4,7	95,3	100,0	19,6	80,4	100,0	36,6	63,4	100,0	62,8	37,2	100,0	22,3	77,7	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	5,6	94,1	100,0	4,5	95,5	100,0	14,8	85,0	100,0	25,7	74,3	100,0	55,6	44,4	100,0	21,5	78,5	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	3,7	96,3	100,0	9,9	90,1	100,0	20,3	79,7	100,0	29,3	70,7	100,0	39,3	60,7	100,0	20,3	79,7	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>98,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>87,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>36,3</b>	<b>63,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>59,2</b>	<b>40,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>78,4</b>	<b>21,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>37,7</b>	<b>62,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	2,3	97,7	100,0	11,4	88,6	100,0	35,1	64,9	100,0	53,7	46,3	100,0	77,6	22,4	100,0	36,8	63,2	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	1,6	98,4	100,0	14,9	85,1	100,0	29,4	70,8	100,0	63,9	36,1	100,0	72,9	27,1	100,0	36,2	63,8	100,0
NC093: Magareng	0,0	100,0	100,0	14,5	85,3	100,0	59,3	40,5	100,0	72,8	27,5	100,0	84,0	16,0	100,0	41,7	58,3	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	1,7	98,3	100,0	15,1	84,9	100,0	35,9	64,1	100,0	70,1	29,8	100,0	85,1	15,0	100,0	40,4	59,6	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>98,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>9,3</b>	<b>90,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>23,9</b>	<b>76,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>47,2</b>	<b>52,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>67,3</b>	<b>32,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>29,8</b>	<b>70,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Excludes Do not know (4) and Unspecified (43). Due to rounding, totals to not necessarily add up to 100%.

Table 6.1 shows the population aged 0–4 years attending Early Childhood Development (ECD) institutions. The Frances Baard district recorded an attendance rate of 37,7% and John Taolo Gaetsewe district recorded an attendance rate of 33,0%. These rates exceed the provincial average of 29,8%. The district with the lowest attendance rate is ZF Mgcawu at 18,6%, which is well below the provincial average. The local municipality profile shows that over 40% of children aged 0–4 in Magareng and Phokwane local municipalities were attending an ECD centre. In contrast, the lowest attendance rates were recorded by the Siyancuma (13,0%),Khâi-Ma (11,8%) and !Kheis (10,3%) local municipalities.

**Table 6.2: Population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, Census 2011 and CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
<b>John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>66 136</b>	<b>75,0</b>	<b>70 440</b>	<b>73,2</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	30 139	79,3	26 541	75,3
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	27 477	75,0	30 867	76,2
NC453: Gamagara	8 520	63,0	13 032	63,8
<b>Namakwa</b>	<b>23 621</b>	<b>64,5</b>	<b>23 372</b>	<b>65,3</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	2 348	65,1	2 353	62,6
NC062: Nama Khoi	10 127	67,5	9 186	64,6
NC064: Kamiesberg	1 986	67,6	1 920	72,3
NC065: Hantam	4 449	62,4	4 797	66,8
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	2 435	64,6	2 854	73,1
NC067: Khâi-Ma	2 276	54,3	2 263	55,8
<b>Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>46 612</b>	<b>68,0</b>	<b>49 437</b>	<b>65,3</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	4 329	62,3	5 166	63,4
NC072: Umsobomvu	7 607	71,4	7 748	64,4
NC073: Emthanjeni	11 204	71,5	11 920	66,1
NC074: Kareeberg	2 499	64,2	2 772	59,4
NC075: Renosterberg	2 852	69,2	2 961	67,5
NC076: Thembelihle	3 744	64,7	3 626	63,2
NC077: Siyathemba	5 072	64,9	4 844	59,1
NC078: Siyancuma	9 304	68,1	10 400	71,6
<b>ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>55 662</b>	<b>64,0</b>	<b>61 791</b>	<b>63,8</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	12 769	52,3	15 127	57,5
NC084: !Kheis	4 431	69,8	4 484	67,4
NC085: Tsantsabane	7 888	64,4	9 394	65,6
NC086: Kgatelopele	4 633	68,5	5 056	64,2
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	25 941	69,8	27 731	66,6
<b>Frances Baard</b>	<b>97 781</b>	<b>70,9</b>	<b>100 198</b>	<b>72,8</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	61 324	70,7	64 653	72,6
NC092: Dikgatlong	12 324	70,3	13 202	72,4
NC093: Magareng	6 492	69,7	6 600	73,1
NC094: Phokwane	17 641	72,5	15 743	74,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>289 812</b>	<b>69,3</b>	<b>305 238</b>	<b>69,0</b>

Table 6.2 shows school attendance among persons aged 5–24 years in the Northern Cape. The number of persons in the province attending school remained relatively stable over the period 2011–2016. The district profile shows that whilst most of the districts recorded a slight decline, both Frances Baard and Namakwa districts showed an increase in terms of school attendance as compared to other districts although there is decline in some of Namakwa local municipalities.



**Figure 6.1: School attendance by single ages for persons aged 5–24 years, CS 2016**

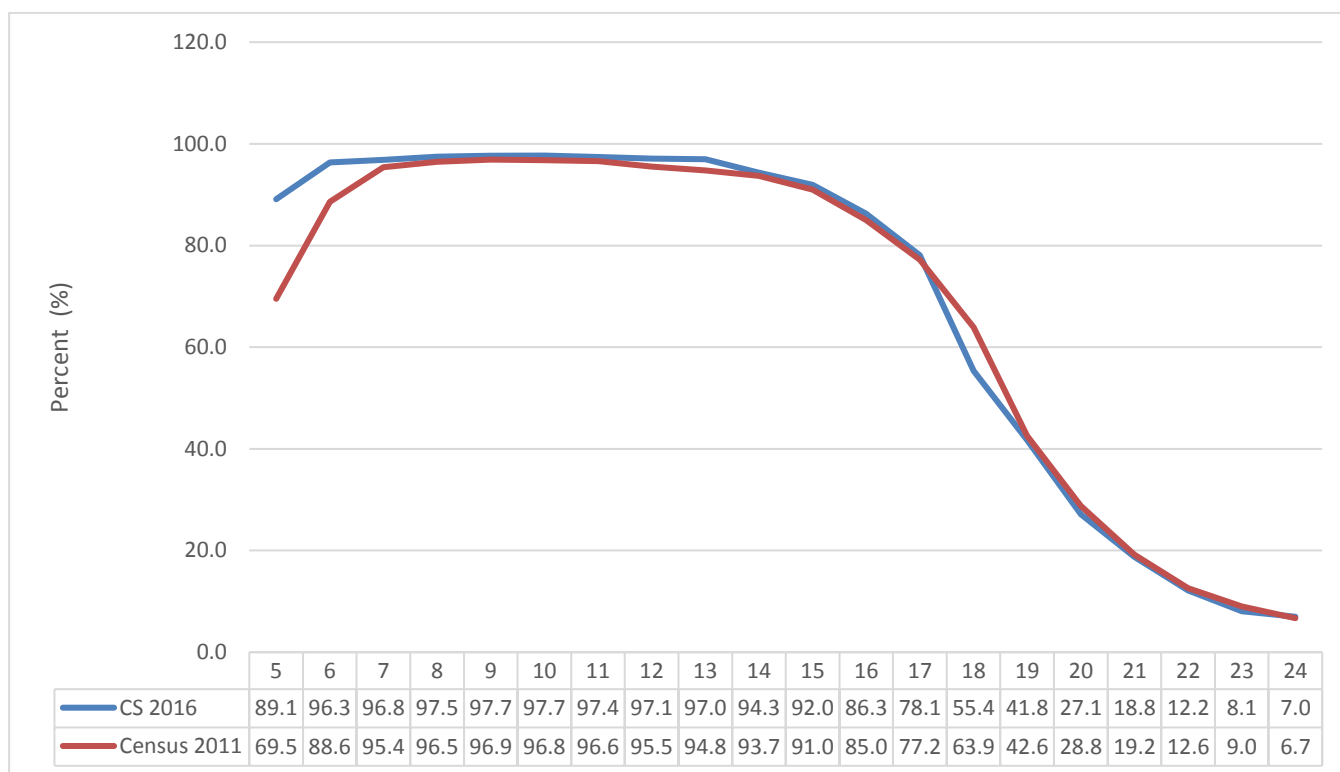


Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of the population aged 5–24 years attending school. As expected, attendance was highest at prime schooling-going ages of 7–15 years. With the exception of children aged 5 years, the proportion of persons in the province attending school remained relatively the same over the period 2011–2016. Both Census 2011 and CS 2016 show a similar pattern in school attendance for most ages.

**Figure 6.2: Distribution of persons aged 15–24 years by school attendance, CS 2016**

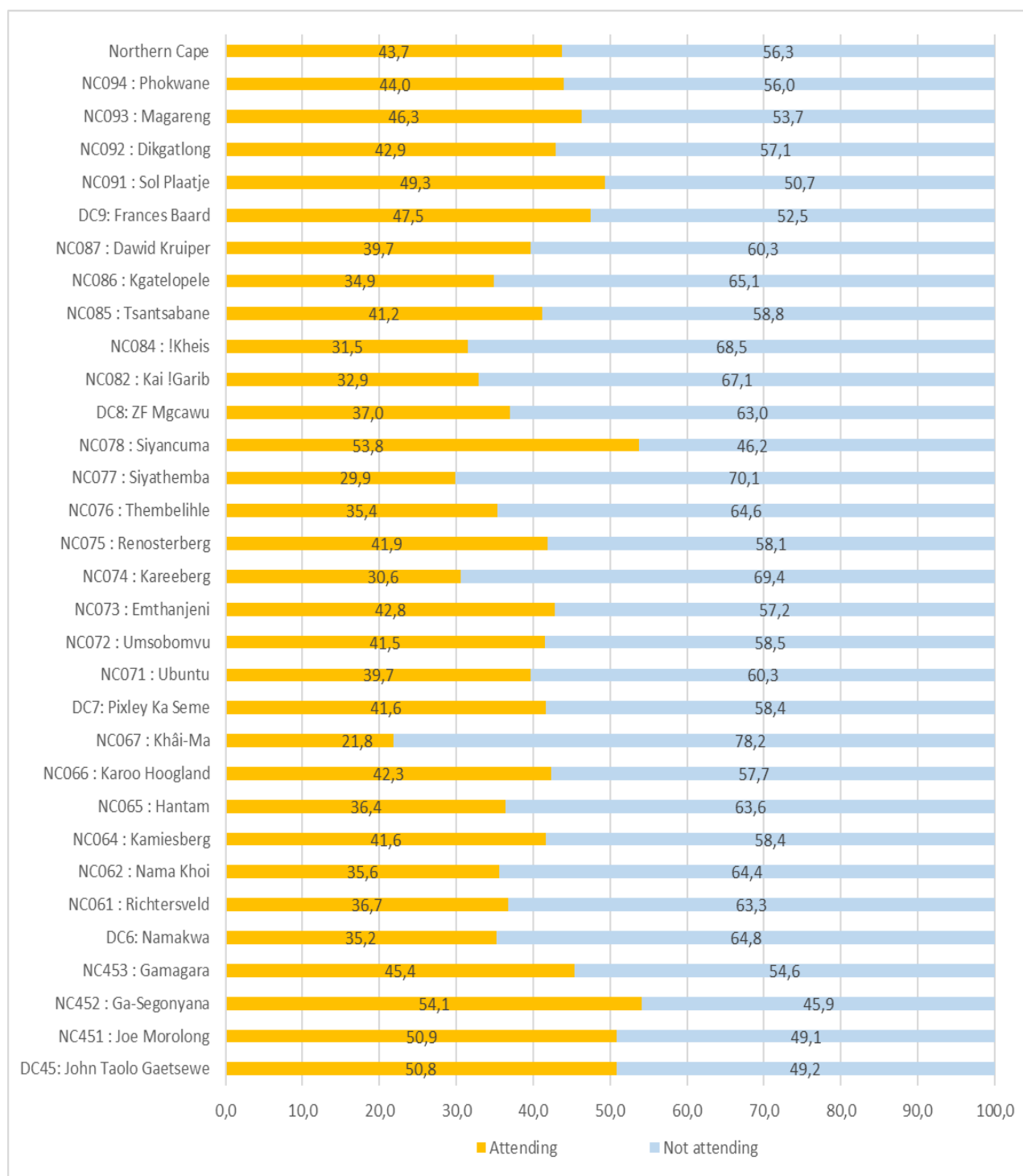


Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of persons aged 15–24 years by school attendance in the Northern Cape. The results show that over 50% of school-going age persons were not attending school at the time of CS 2016. The district profile shows that more than 60% of those not attending were recorded in Namakwa (64,8%) and ZF Mgcau (63,0%), while the highest attendance rates were observed in the John Taolo Gaetsewe (50,8%) district. The municipalities with the lowest attendance among those aged 15–24 years were Khâi-Ma (21,8%) and Siyathemba (29,9%).

**Table 6.3: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by type of educational institution, CS 2016**

District/municipality/province	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary school	Technical vocational education and training	Other college	Higher educational institution	Community education and training college	Home-based education/ home schooling	Other	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>58,7</b>	<b>35,8</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	1,8	64,5	32,9	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	2,1	56,6	37,3	2,4	0,1	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,4	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	2,6	51,8	38,4	5,1	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>63,1</b>	<b>30,6</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	8,0	54,1	33,1	0,7	1,5	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,0	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	1,6	60,5	32,0	4,4	0,0	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,2	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	0,0	66,5	30,1	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	100,0
NC065: Hantam	2,8	61,5	34,9	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	2,8	68,5	25,4	1,4	0,8	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	0,0	77,2	20,4	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>56,8</b>	<b>39,2</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	1,8	60,1	37,4	0,6	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	2,5	55,1	41,0	0,3	0,2	0,6	0,3	0,0	0,0	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	2,4	54,5	39,7	1,5	0,2	1,0	0,0	0,2	0,5	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	0,8	65,0	33,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	1,8	55,3	42,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	3,8	60,8	30,1	0,0	0,0	3,1	0,5	1,2	0,3	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	1,5	67,1	29,7	0,4	0,0	0,9	0,6	0,0	0,0	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	0,9	51,4	46,3	0,2	0,2	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>59,0</b>	<b>36,1</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	0,9	56,4	39,9	1,7	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,1	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	1,8	68,8	28,4	0,0	0,7	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	4,1	52,4	41,1	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,4	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	3,2	60,5	33,8	1,1	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	1,5	60,8	34,0	2,2	0,3	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,2	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>56,4</b>	<b>34,2</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	4,3	53,9	34,6	3,3	1,3	1,7	0,3	0,2	0,5	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	3,2	61,7	33,7	0,8	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,1	100,0
NC093: Magareng	3,9	58,4	34,8	0,5	0,6	1,4	0,2	0,0	0,2	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	3,1	61,7	33,0	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,3	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>58,1</b>	<b>35,5</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by type of educational institution. It shows that from the total number of persons attending an educational institution in Northern Cape, 58,1% were attending primary school and 35,5% were attending secondary school. Namakwa district (63,1%) has the highest proportion of persons attending primary school, followed by ZF Mgcau (59,0%) and John Taolo Gaetsewe at 58,7%. Frances Baard and Pixley Ka Seme, on the other hand, recorded higher proportions attending a higher educational institution (1,3% and 0,9%, respectively). The profile of local municipalities shows that Thembelihle and Sol Plaatje have the highest number of persons attending a higher education institution at 3,1% and 1,7%, respectively. The table also shows that Richtersveld and Kamiesberg recorded the highest proportions of persons attending home-based education at 2,5% and 2,4%, respectively, followed by Thembelihle (1,2%), Nama Khoi (0,3%) and Dawid Kruiper (0,3%).

**Table 6.4 Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education, CS 2016**

District/municipality/province	No schooling	Incomplete primary education	Primary education	Incomplete secondary education	Secondary education	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Honours/ Master's/ Doctoral degree	Other	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>35,9</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	15,7	25,2	5,0	34,4	15,3	1,6	0,6	1,1	0,7	0,3	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	7,0	12,8	4,3	38,4	29,6	2,2	1,7	1,7	1,2	1,0	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	8,4	8,9	3,8	33,2	33,6	5,6	1,7	2,2	1,4	1,1	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>40,8</b>	<b>24,8</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	0,5	13,4	10,7	43,6	24,0	2,2	3,0	1,4	0,8	0,4	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	1,5	12,3	8,8	45,0	24,2	2,3	2,5	1,7	1,3	0,4	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	3,2	11,8	7,6	39,1	28,5	2,6	1,2	3,1	2,7	0,1	100,0
NC065: Hantam	10,3	14,5	6,8	33,5	25,6	0,3	5,3	1,3	1,3	1,0	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	13,4	14,2	8,5	25,9	26,3	0,4	3,5	5,7	2,1	0,0	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	2,8	11,6	6,7	50,7	22,4	1,3	1,1	2,2	0,6	0,6	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>15,8</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>34,7</b>	<b>24,4</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	12,0	19,3	8,4	31,6	23,5	0,8	0,1	2,3	0,6	1,2	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	10,1	14,2	6,0	36,6	27,3	0,9	2,2	1,9	0,7	0,1	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	17,6	12,4	5,8	32,2	27,2	0,8	1,4	1,3	1,1	0,1	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	14,8	18,6	11,3	33,4	19,7	0,2	0,0	1,4	0,4	0,2	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	11,4	14,8	7,2	28,7	32,7	0,6	1,4	1,4	1,4	0,2	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	11,3	16,8	8,5	34,9	23,2	0,5	0,8	2,8	1,1	0,0	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	7,2	19,3	7,3	38,5	21,2	0,8	1,6	2,4	0,8	1,0	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	9,9	15,8	6,7	37,8	20,6	2,1	2,0	3,9	1,0	0,1	100,0

**Table 6.4 Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education, CS 2016 (concluded)**

District/municipality/province	No schooling	Incomplete primary education	Primary education	Incomplete secondary education	Secondary education	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Honours/ Master's/ Doctoral degree	Other	Total
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcalu</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>13,1</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>39,2</b>	<b>28,9</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	5,7	15,7	7,9	45,0	21,3	1,8	0,6	0,8	0,4	0,7	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	11,6	18,5	9,6	38,6	17,9	0,0	1,2	2,0	0,2	0,3	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	7,4	9,2	6,0	36,5	35,4	2,0	1,0	0,9	0,5	1,0	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	9,7	13,2	4,5	31,6	34,0	2,1	1,3	1,3	2,0	0,4	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	4,6	12,0	6,1	37,9	32,2	1,6	1,7	2,2	1,0	0,8	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>35,6</b>	<b>30,5</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	4,6	9,3	4,6	36,0	33,4	2,5	3,1	3,6	2,4	0,4	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	10,7	20,1	6,6	35,8	23,1	1,2	0,9	0,4	0,9	0,3	100,0
NC093: Magareng	12,7	17,3	5,9	33,2	28,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,3	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	13,7	16,5	4,8	34,5	24,3	1,1	1,4	2,7	0,8	0,0	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>36,8</b>	<b>27,7</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education in the Northern Cape. The results show that at province level, 8,0% of persons aged 20 years and older have no schooling. The district with the highest proportions of those with no schooling are Pixley Ka Seme (12,1%) and John Taolo Gaetsewe (10,1%), while Namakwa has the lowest at 4,5%. About 28% of persons aged 20 years and older in the province have completed a secondary education, and the majority of those reside in the Frances Baard (30,5%) and ZF Mgcalu (28,9%) districts. The proportion of persons who have completed certificates and diplomas in the province both total 1,9%, and those with a bachelor's degree constitute 2,2%. Frances Baard recorded 1,9% of persons who have an honours/master's/PhD degree.

## Chapter 7: Breastfeeding practices

This chapter makes use of Community Survey 2016 data to provide some descriptive statistics on breastfeeding practices in Northern Cape. Breastfeeding is one of the critical child feeding practices highly recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other health organisations. It has been noted that breastfeeding has health benefits for both mother and child. In terms of child health benefits, breast milk contains all nutrients needed in the first six months of a child's life; hence, international organisations and the Department of Health highly recommend that mothers should practise exclusive breastfeeding in the early stages of development.

**Table 7.1: Women's breastfeeding practices by district, municipality and province, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Breastfed	Did not breastfeed	Total	Prevalence of breastfeeding
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>37 339</b>	<b>9 946</b>	<b>47 286</b>	<b>79,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	13 450	2 561	16 011	84,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	17 491	4 005	21 497	81,4
NC453: Gamagara	6 398	3 380	9 779	65,4
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>16 055</b>	<b>3 030</b>	<b>19 085</b>	<b>84,1</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	1 771	289	2 061	85,9
NC062: Nama Khoi	6 661	1 580	8 242	80,8
NC064: Kamiesberg	1 296	273	1 569	82,6
NC065: Hantam	2 809	221	3 030	92,7
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	1 825	529	2 354	77,5
NC067: Khâi-Ma	1 692	137	1 829	92,5
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>33 380</b>	<b>3 823</b>	<b>37 203</b>	<b>89,7</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	3 443	347	3 790	90,8
NC072: Umsobomvu	5 339	901	6 240	85,6
NC073: Emthanjeni	7 596	715	8 311	91,4
NC074: Kareeberg	1 912	246	2 157	88,6
NC075: Renosterberg	1 892	241	2 133	88,7
NC076: Thembelihle	2 677	301	2 977	89,9
NC077: Siyathemba	4 231	477	4 708	89,9
NC078: Siyancuma	6 290	596	6 886	91,3
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>40 249</b>	<b>6 781</b>	<b>47 031</b>	<b>85,6</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	11 675	1 992	13 667	85,4
NC084: !Kheis	2 785	202	2 987	93,2
NC085: Tsantsabane	6 259	833	7 093	88,2
NC086: Kgatelopele	3 383	708	4 091	82,7
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	16 147	3 046	19 192	84,1
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>58 168</b>	<b>9 828</b>	<b>67 997</b>	<b>85,5</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	37 784	6 562	44 346	85,2
NC092: Dikgatlong	7 096	1 595	8 691	81,6
NC093: Magareng	3 794	427	4 221	89,9
NC094: Phokwane	9 494	1 245	10 739	88,4
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>185 192</b>	<b>33 409</b>	<b>218 600</b>	<b>84,7</b>

Excludes 'Do not know' (1 623) and 'Unspecified' (46)

Table 7.1 shows that the majority of women in the Northern Cape breastfed their last child. It is noted that eight in ten mothers (84,7%) breastfed their last child. The district profile shows that the Pixley Ka Seme district recorded the highest proportion of mothers who breastfed their last child (89,7%). In contrast, John Taolo Gaetsewe district showed the lowest rate of breastfeeding (79,0%) compared to other districts. Looking at municipal level, both Gamagara and Karoo Hoogland had the lowest proportions of women who breastfed their last child (65,4% and 77,5%, respectively).

## Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services

As the population of an area or locality grows, so does the number of households. The total population and number of households have a direct impact on the basic services provided. The information on population and households for different administrative areas such as provinces, districts and local municipalities is therefore paramount in planning and service provision. The provision of decent housing and basic services is important, as it helps to alleviate poverty and vulnerability in the communities. This chapter provides the descriptive results on access to housing and basic services, including respondents' perceptions on the services provided by government in the province. It also furnishes information pertaining to households' welfare by looking at selected household assets and goods and access to internet services, among others. The chapter also provides the results on households' involvement in agricultural activities, including information on food security. Lastly, this chapter also profiles statistics on crime and safety in the province.

### 8.1 Households and household size

**Table 8.1: Number of households and average household size by municipality, Census 2011 and CS 2016**

	Census 2011			Community Survey 2016		
	Population	Households	Household Size	Population	Households	Household Size
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>1 145 861</b>	<b>301 400</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>1 193 780</b>	<b>353 709</b>	<b>3,4</b>
<b>John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>224 799</b>	<b>61 328</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>242 264</b>	<b>72 310</b>	<b>3,4</b>
NC451 : Joe Morolong	89 530	23 705	3,8	84 201	23 919	3,5
NC452 : Ga-Segonyana	93 651	26 816	3,5	104 408	32 669	3,2
NC453 : Gamagara	41 617	10 807	3,9	53 656	15 723	3,4
<b>Namakwa</b>	<b>115 842</b>	<b>33 856</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>115 488</b>	<b>37 669</b>	<b>3,1</b>
NC061 : Richtersveld	11 982	3 543	3,4	12 487	4 211	3,0
NC062 : Nama Khoi	47 041	13 193	3,6	46 512	14 546	3,2
NC064 : Kamiesberg	10 187	3 143	3,2	9 605	3 319	2,9
NC065 : Hantam	21 684	6 392	3,4	21 540	6 894	3,1
NC066 : Karoo Hoogland	12 501	3 799	3,3	13 009	4 620	2,8
NC067 : Kh+ó-i-Ma	12 446	3 787	3,3	12 333	4 079	3,0
<b>Pixley ka Seme</b>	<b>186 351</b>	<b>49 191</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>195 595</b>	<b>56 309</b>	<b>3,5</b>
NC071 : Ubuntu	18 601	5 129	3,6	19 471	6 034	3,2
NC072 : Umsobomvu	28 376	7 841	3,6	30 883	9 575	3,2
NC073 : Emthanjeni	42 356	10 457	4,1	45 404	11 923	3,8
NC074 : Kareeberg	11 673	3 222	3,6	12 772	3 671	3,5
NC075 : Renosterberg	10 978	2 995	3,7	11 818	3 563	3,3
NC076 : Thembelihle	15 701	4 138	3,8	16 230	4 736	3,4
NC077 : Siyathemba	21 591	5 831	3,7	23 075	6 615	3,5
NC078 : Siyancuma	37 076	9 578	3,9	35 941	10 191	3,5
<b>Z F Mgcawu</b>	<b>236 783</b>	<b>61 097</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>252 692</b>	<b>74 091</b>	<b>3,4</b>

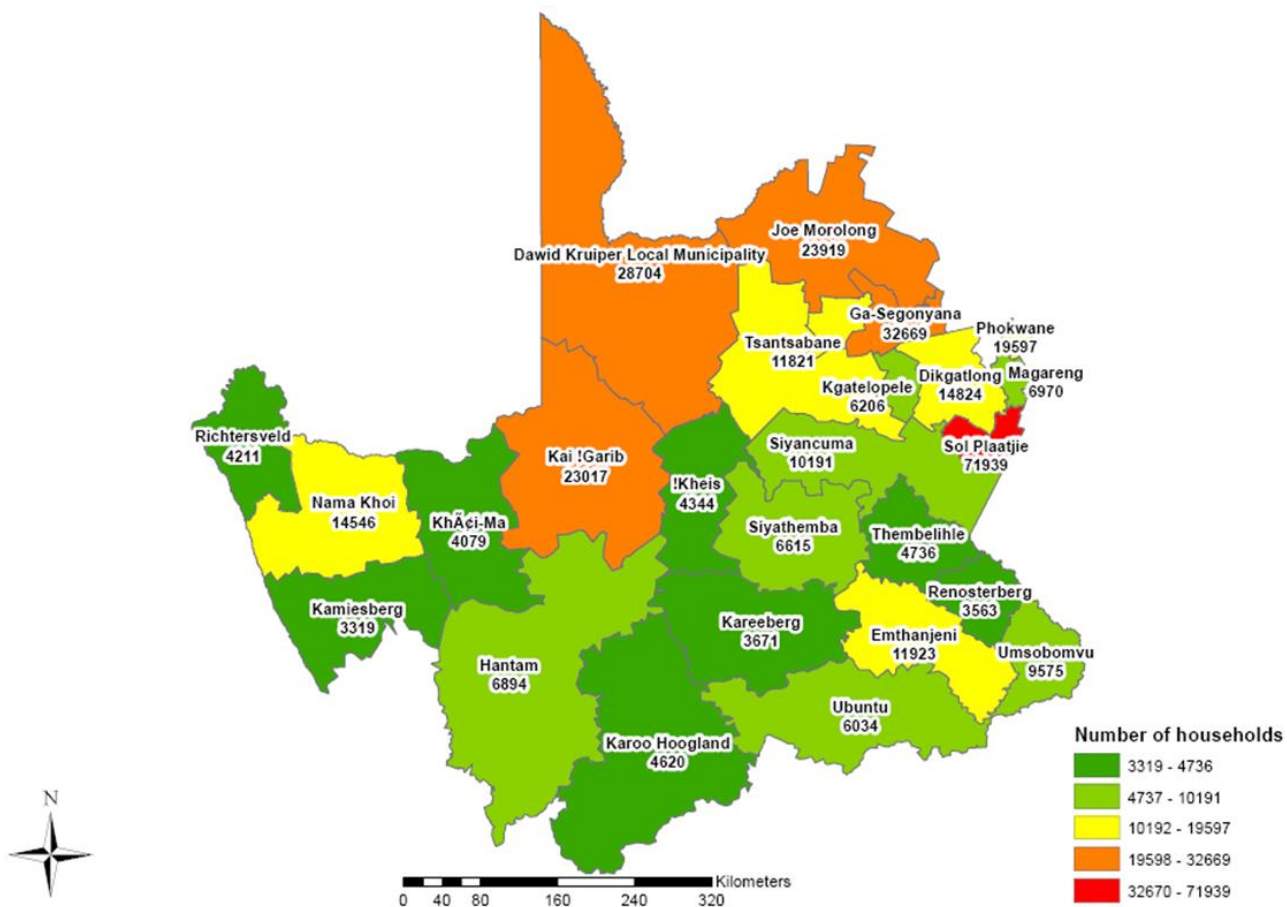


	Census 2011			Community Survey 2016		
	Population	Households	Household Size	Population	Households	Household Size
NC082 : Kai !Garib	65 869	16 703	3,9	68 929	23 017	3,0
NC084 : !Kheis	16 637	4 146	4,0	16 566	4 344	3,8
NC085 : Tsantsabane	35 093	9 839	3,6	39 345	11 821	3,3
NC086 : Kgatelopele	18 687	5 381	3,5	20 691	6 206	3,3
NC087 : Dawid Kruiper	100 498	25 028	4,0	107 161	28 704	3,7
<b>Frances Baard</b>	<b>382 086</b>	<b>95 928</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>387 741</b>	<b>113 330</b>	<b>3,4</b>
NC091 : Sol Plaatjie	248 041	60 296	4,1	255 041	71 939	3,5
NC092 : Dikgatlong	46 841	11 967	3,9	48 473	14 824	3,3
NC093 : Magareng	24 204	6 120	4,0	24 059	6 970	3,5
NC094 : Phokwane	63 000	17 544	3,6	60 168	19 597	3,1

The results in Table 8.1 show an upward trend in the number of households (an increase of 52 309 over the period 2011–2016) in the Northern Cape. However, there has been a slight decline in the average household size at provincial, district and local municipality levels since 2011. The average household size of the Northern Cape dropped slightly by 0,4% since 2011. Furthermore, the majority of the districts in the province experienced a 0,3% decline in 2016, with the exception of Frances Baard (0,6%) and ZF Mgcawu (0,5%) districts. The municipalities with the smallest household sizes in 2016 were Karoo Hoogland (2,8) and Kamiesberg (2,9).

Additional information on the number of households in each local municipality is provided in Map 8.1. Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality recorded the highest number of households (71 939), whilst Kamiesberg had the lowest number (3 319).

**Map 8.1: Number of households by municipality, CS 2016**



**Table 8.2: Distribution of households by number of household members in the household and municipality, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>15 415</b>	<b>11 975</b>	<b>10 271</b>	<b>10 762</b>	<b>7 869</b>	<b>5 869</b>	<b>3 407</b>	<b>2 577</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>2 681</b>	<b>72 310</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	5 249	3 374	2 815	2 801	2 427	2 291	1 409	1 338	706	1 509	23 919
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	7 028	5 236	4 834	5 421	3 722	2 535	1 367	902	657	966	32 669
NC453: Gamagara	3 138	3 364	2 622	2 539	1 720	1 043	631	337	122	206	15 723
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>7 301</b>	<b>9 053</b>	<b>7 506</b>	<b>5 976</b>	<b>3 955</b>	<b>1 827</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>37 669</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	913	967	764	702	415	202	51	79	40	78	4 211
NC062: Nama Khoi	2 301	2 932	3 196	2 735	1 770	743	408	147	133	182	14 546
NC064: Kamiesberg	831	956	681	294	272	187	81	17	-	-	3 319
NC065: Hantam	1 151	1 979	1 200	1 007	833	377	156	87	35	67	6 894
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	652	1 416	1 228	563	363	154	100	67	35	43	4 620
NC067: Khâi-Ma	1 453	803	438	675	301	162	67	61	55	65	4 079
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>11 881</b>	<b>11 813</b>	<b>8 095</b>	<b>8 204</b>	<b>6 307</b>	<b>3 860</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>1 656</b>	<b>56 309</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	1 292	1 581	1 075	562	598	347	154	133	122	170	6 034
NC072: Umsobomvu	2 835	1 835	1 221	1 232	1 044	550	378	180	94	206	9 575
NC073: Emthanjeni	2 068	1 976	1 842	2 206	1 246	897	532	306	97	753	11 923
NC074: Kareeberg	769	806	457	553	509	288	193	57	-	38	3 671
NC075: Renosterberg	635	780	534	649	434	174	83	56	126	93	3 563
NC076: Thembelihle	832	1 192	532	789	654	333	192	49	83	81	4 736
NC077: Siyathemba	1 238	1 497	1 011	887	739	462	384	144	159	94	6 615
NC078: Siyancuma	2 212	2 145	1 423	1 327	1 084	809	371	275	326	220	10 191
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>17 304</b>	<b>15 210</b>	<b>11 192</b>	<b>10 908</b>	<b>7 911</b>	<b>4 842</b>	<b>2 637</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>74 091</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	5 877	5 020	3 354	2 938	2 365	1 490	642	645	216	469	23 017
NC084: !Kheis	631	823	773	637	500	424	292	134	26	104	4 344
NC085: Tsantsabane	3 559	2 419	1 439	1 525	1 309	720	402	136	100	212	11 821
NC086: Kgatelopele	2 071	1 002	849	902	508	328	158	132	29	227	6 206
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	5 166	5 947	4 778	4 906	3 230	1 880	1 142	712	475	466	28 704
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>22 035</b>	<b>21 093</b>	<b>19 390</b>	<b>18 965</b>	<b>13 443</b>	<b>7 723</b>	<b>4 585</b>	<b>2 752</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>1 796</b>	<b>113 330</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	13 123	13 976	12 771	12 518	8 684	4 786	2 596	1 696	728	1 060	71 939
NC092: Dikgatlong	3 320	2 589	2 432	2 411	1 665	1 022	476	349	245	316	14 824
NC093: Magareng	1 384	1 266	989	920	1 036	519	355	203	239	59	6 970
NC094: Phokwane	4 208	3 263	3 198	3 116	2 058	1 395	1 158	503	335	362	19 597
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>73 935</b>	<b>69 144</b>	<b>56 455</b>	<b>54 813</b>	<b>39 484</b>	<b>24 121</b>	<b>13 779</b>	<b>8 746</b>	<b>5 184</b>	<b>8 047</b>	<b>353 709</b>

According to the results presented in Table 8.2, Northern Cape is predominantly characterised by single-member households (73 935), followed by two-member households (69 144). The province also recorded 8 047 households with ten or more household members. Households with ten or more members were dominant in John Taolo Gaetsewe district, whilst Namakwa district has the least number of households with ten or more members (434). Kamiesberg municipality is the only municipality within the province with no households that have nine or more members, while Kareeberg has only 38 households that comprise ten or more members.

## 8.2 Household headship

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

District	Census 2011			CS 2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
John Taolo Gaetsewe	34 866	26 461	61 327	42 943	29 367	72 310
Namakwa	21 473	12 383	33 856	23 524	14 145	37 669
Pixley Ka Seme	31 062	18 129	49 191	35 606	20 703	56 309
ZF Mgcawu	39 307	21 791	61 097	47 780	26 311	74 091
Frances Baard	57 765	38 163	95 928	66 320	47 010	113 330
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>184 472</b>	<b>116 927</b>	<b>301 399</b>	<b>216 173</b>	<b>137 536</b>	<b>353 709</b>

Excludes 'Do not know' and 'Unspecified'

Table 8.3 presents results on household headship. The number of households in the Northern Cape has shown a steady increase since Census 2011. In both Census 2011 and CS 2016, there were more male-headed households in the province than female-headed households. A similar pattern is observed across all the districts, in which the majority of households were headed by males rather than females.

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

Age group	DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	DC6: Namakwa	DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	DC8: ZF Mgcawu	DC9: Frances Baard	Northern Cape
10–14	66	-	21	-	-	86
15–19	900	93	657	581	687	2 918
20–24	4 039	959	3 231	3 600	3 751	15 581
25–29	7 558	2 554	5 054	7 637	7 176	29 979
30–34	10 415	3 597	7 339	11 780	10 881	44 012
35–39	8 355	3 381	5 800	8 137	12 552	38 224
40–44	7 679	3 494	5 991	8 406	12 329	37 899
45–49	7 240	4 362	6 252	8 617	12 111	38 581
50–54	5 879	3 719	5 078	6 416	12 073	33 166
55–59	5 574	3 838	4 653	6 152	10 649	30 866
60–64	4 802	3 810	4 044	4 251	8 859	25 767
65–69	3 193	2 822	3 367	3 181	8 610	21 172
70–74	2 879	2 356	2 201	2 268	5 308	15 012
75–79	1 744	1 638	1 265	1 861	4 191	10 697
80–84	1 120	684	834	786	2 442	5 866
85+	868	362	524	417	1 711	3 882
<b>Total</b>	<b>72 310</b>	<b>37 669</b>	<b>56 309</b>	<b>74 091</b>	<b>113 330</b>	<b>353 709</b>

Table 8.4 shows statistics on household headship by age of household head and district within Northern Cape. In terms of child-headed households, only two districts (John Taolo Gaetsewe and Pixley Ka Seme) out of the five had children below the age of fifteen years heading households. John Taolo Gaetsewe recorded the highest number of child-headed households (966). Generally, the majority of households (44 012) were headed by persons aged 30–34 years. The largest number of these households were recorded in the John Taolo Gaetsewe (10 415), Frances Baard (10 881) and

ZF Mgcawu (11 780) districts. Households in the Namakwa district (4 362) were mostly headed by persons aged 45–49 years.

### 8.3 Housing

**Table 8.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling,<sup>5</sup> Census 2011 and CS 2016**

Type of main dwelling	Northern Cape		South Africa	
	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016
Formal dwelling	248 307	295 318	11 218 817	13 404 199
Traditional dwelling	9 505	8 245	1 139 894	1 180 745
Informal dwelling	39 604	45 246	1 962 709	2 193 968
Other	3 984	4 858	128 244	142 271
<b>Total</b>	<b>301 400</b>	<b>353 667</b>	<b>14 449 664</b>	<b>16 921 183</b>

Table 8.5 shows that the number of households living in both formal and informal dwellings increased over the period 2011–2016. This trend is observed in both the Northern Cape and in South Africa as a whole. However, for the Northern Cape there has been a decline in the number of households living inside traditional dwellings, as compared to their increase at national level.

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

District/municipality/province	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>58 268</b>	<b>80,6</b>	<b>4 596</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>7 356</b>	<b>10,2</b>	<b>2 090</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>72 310</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	19 149	80,1	3 085	12,9	1 540	6,4	144	0,6	23 919	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	26 669	81,6	1 511	4,6	3 089	9,5	1 400	4,3	32 669	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	12 449	79,2	-	0,0	2 727	17,3	546	3,5	15 723	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>35 854</b>	<b>95,2</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>37 653</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	4 156	98,7	2	0,0	46	1,1	6	0,1	4 211	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	13 600	93,6	527	3,6	219	1,5	184	1,3	14 530	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	3 198	96,4	-	0,0	17	0,5	104	3,1	3 319	100,0
NC065: Hantam	6 536	94,8	-	0,0	307	4,5	50	0,7	6 894	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	4 594	99,4	-	0,0	19	0,4	6	0,1	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	3 768	92,4	41	1,0	261	6,4	10	0,2	4 079	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>50 107</b>	<b>89,0</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>56 283</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	5 604	92,9	11	0,2	399	6,6	21	0,3	6 034	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	8 538	89,2	15	0,2	1 019	10,6	3	0,0	9 575	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	11 402	95,6	-	0,0	496	4,2	24	0,2	11 923	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	3 459	94,2	81	2,2	131	3,6	-	0,0	3 671	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	3 032	85,1	-	0,0	522	14,7	9	0,3	3 563	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	3 664	77,8	61	1,3	723	15,4	262	5,6	4 710	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	6 052	91,5	-	0,0	563	8,5	-	0,0	6 615	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	8 356	82,0	17	0,2	1 730	17,0	88	0,9	10 191	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>56 221</b>	<b>75,9</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>13 776</b>	<b>18,6</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>74 091</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	18 975	82,4	1 075	4,7	2 625	11,4	341	1,5	23 017	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	2 574	59,3	1 055	24,3	715	16,5	-	0,0	4 344	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	9 203	77,9	36	0,3	2 327	19,7	255	2,2	11 821	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	5 454	87,9	19	0,3	695	11,2	38	0,6	6 206	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	20 015	69,7	416	1,4	7 415	25,8	859	3,0	28 704	100,0

<sup>5</sup> For more information on groupings, visit: <http://cs2016.statssa.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/CS-2016-Provinces-at-a-glance.pdf>

**Table 8.6: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling and municipality, CS 2016 (concluded)**

District/municipality/province	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>94 869</b>	<b>83,7</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>17 660</b>	<b>15,6</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>113 330</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	61 793	85,9	129	0,2	9 829	13,7	188	0,3	71 939	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	11 255	75,9	117	0,8	3 204	21,6	248	1,7	14 824	100,0
NC093: Magareng	5 734	82,3	15	0,2	1 221	17,5	-	0,0	6 970	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	16 086	82,1	33	0,2	3 406	17,4	72	0,4	19 597	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>295 318</b>	<b>83,5</b>	<b>8 245</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>45 246</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>4 858</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>353 667</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 8.6 shows that 295 318 households in the province were living in formal dwellings, which constitutes 84% when compared to all other types of dwellings. The district profile shows that in Namakwa, over 95% of households lived in formal dwellings, followed by Pixley Ka Seme district (89%).

**Table 8.7: Distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016**

Province	RDP/government-subsidised dwelling		Not RDP/government-subsidised dwelling		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	571 997	30,0	1 335 243	70,0	1 907 240	100,0
Eastern Cape	386 802	22,0	1 372 311	78,0	1 759 113	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>105 541</b>	<b>30,1</b>	<b>244 759</b>	<b>69,9</b>	<b>350 300</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Free State	289 414	30,7	652 680	69,3	942 094	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	559 302	19,6	2 300 600	80,4	2 859 902	100,0
North West	261 693	21,1	976 842	78,9	1 238 535	100,0
Gauteng	1 227 729	25,2	3 641 899	74,8	4 869 628	100,0
Mpumalanga	241 801	19,7	987 316	80,3	1 229 117	100,0
Limpopo	260 976	16,4	1 331 224	83,6	1 592 200	100,0
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 905 254</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>12 842 874</b>	<b>76,7</b>	<b>16 748 128</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Table 8.7 indicates that approximately 4 million (23,3%) households in South Africa were residing in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings in CS 2016. Gauteng recorded a total of over 4,8 million households residing in this province, which is the largest number compared to the other provinces, followed by a total of 2 859 902 households living in KwaZulu-Natal. However, regardless of the high volume of households in these two provinces, Gauteng recorded only a little over 1,2 million (25,2%) households staying in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings, while in KwaZulu-Natal, just over half a million households (559 302) were staying in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings. Relative to the total number of households in each province, Free State (30,7%), Northern Cape (30,1%) and Western Cape (30,0%) had higher proportions of households staying in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings as compared to other provinces in South Africa.

**Figure 8.1: Percentage households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016**

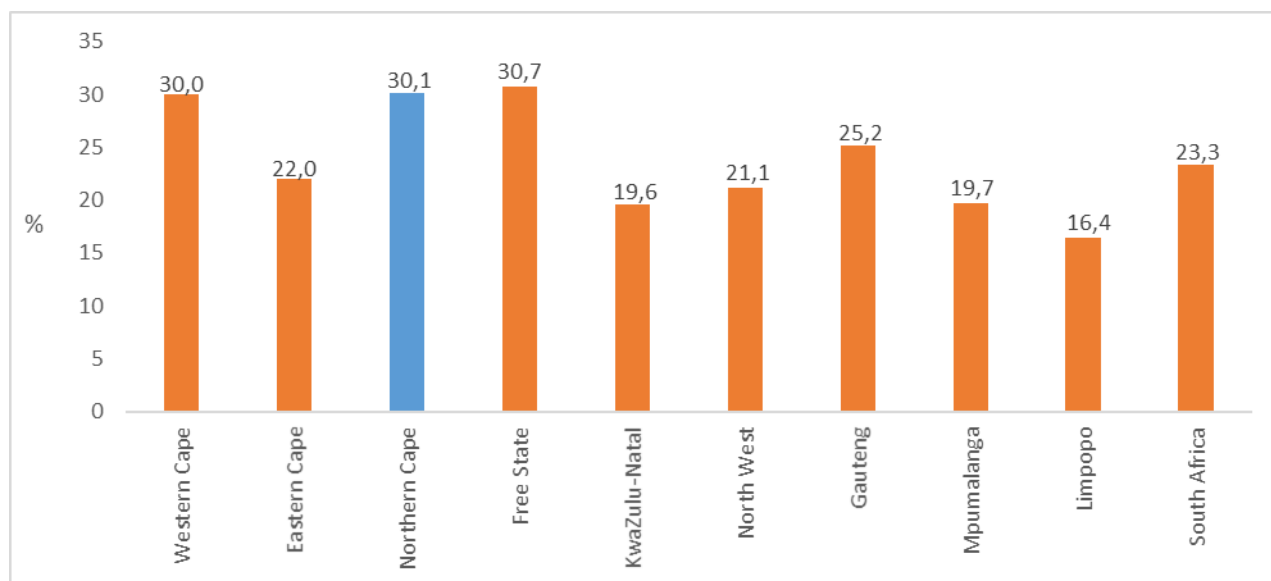


Figure 8.1 shows the prevalence of households staying in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings in each province. The results show that over 30% of households staying in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings are found in Free State, Northern Cape and Western Cape. The province with the lowest prevalence is Limpopo, with just 16,4%, which is far less than the national prevalence of 23,3% (a difference of 6,9%).

Looking at Northern Cape, about a third (30,1%) of households reported to be residing in an RDP or government-subsidized dwelling, which figure is above the national average.



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

District/municipality/province	RDP/government-subsidised dwelling		Not RDP/government-subsidised dwelling		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>8 604</b>	<b>11,9</b>	<b>63 472</b>	<b>88,1</b>	<b>72 075</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	1 547	6,5	22 257	93,5	23 805	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	4 263	13,1	28 291	86,9	32 554	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	2 793	17,8	12 923	82,2	15 717	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>8 827</b>	<b>23,6</b>	<b>28 597</b>	<b>76,4</b>	<b>37 424</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	1 167	27,8	3 027	72,2	4 194	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	2 548	17,6	11 953	82,4	14 501	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	1 053	31,9	2 245	68,1	3 299	100,0
NC065: Hantam	1 757	26,0	5 002	74,0	6 759	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	759	16,4	3 861	83,6	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	1 542	38,1	2 509	61,9	4 051	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>22 635</b>	<b>41,4</b>	<b>32 002</b>	<b>58,6</b>	<b>54 637</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	2 749	46,7	3 143	53,4	5 891	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	3 869	42,1	5 311	57,8	9 181	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	5 059	43,0	6 705	57,0	11 765	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	1 214	39,4	1 864	60,6	3 078	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	1 839	52,1	1 692	47,9	3 532	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	1 262	27,8	3 285	72,2	4 547	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	3 034	46,4	3 506	53,6	6 540	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	3 608	35,7	6 495	64,3	10 103	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>21 217</b>	<b>28,9</b>	<b>52 205</b>	<b>71,1</b>	<b>73 422</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	5 256	23,1	17 475	76,9	22 731	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	1 914	44,8	2 355	55,2	4 269	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	3 014	25,6	8 743	74,4	11 757	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	1 853	30,5	4 227	69,5	6 080	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	9 179	32,1	19 406	67,9	28 585	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>44 258</b>	<b>39,3</b>	<b>68 484</b>	<b>60,7</b>	<b>112 742</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	25 944	36,3	45 556	63,7	71 499	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	7 061	47,8	7 706	52,2	14 767	100,0
NC093: Magareng	2 793	40,2	4 162	59,8	6 955	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	8 460	43,3	11 061	56,7	19 521	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>105 541</b>	<b>30,1</b>	<b>244 759</b>	<b>69,9</b>	<b>350 301</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Note: Total excludes 'Unspecified' (422) and 'Do not know' (2 987)

The results presented in Table 8.8 show households by whether they were residing in an RDP house or not by district and local municipality. Despite Frances Baard district having a large number of households, the results show that Pixley Ka Seme leads in terms of the number of households staying in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings (41,4%). This percentage is highest as compared to other districts in the province, while John Taolo Gaetsewe has the lowest proportion at only 11,9%. In terms of local municipalities within the province, over 50% of households in Renosterberg municipality are staying in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings, which is highest when compared to any other municipality in the Northern Cape.

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

District and local municipality	Quality of RDP/government-subsidised dwelling				Quality of RDP/government-subsidised dwelling (%)			
	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>3 988</b>	<b>2 357</b>	<b>2 180</b>	<b>8 525</b>	<b>46,8</b>	<b>27,6</b>	<b>25,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	750	195	600	1 544	48,6	12,6	38,9	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	1 885	1 128	1 174	4 187	45,0	26,9	28,0	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	1 352	1 035	407	2 793	48,4	37,1	14,6	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>4 039</b>	<b>2 396</b>	<b>2 323</b>	<b>8 758</b>	<b>46,1</b>	<b>27,4</b>	<b>26,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	184	524	459	1 167	15,8	44,9	39,3	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	1 127	657	732	2 516	44,8	26,1	29,1	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	394	328	319	1 041	37,8	31,5	30,6	100,0
NC065: Hantam	1 223	384	127	1 733	70,6	22,2	7,3	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	298	197	264	759	39,3	26,0	34,8	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	813	307	422	1 542	52,7	19,9	27,4	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>10 724</b>	<b>7 118</b>	<b>4 576</b>	<b>22 418</b>	<b>47,8</b>	<b>31,8</b>	<b>20,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	973	942	783	2 698	36,1	34,9	29,0	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	2 079	702	1 055	3 836	54,2	18,3	27,5	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	2 715	1 477	841	5 033	53,9	29,3	16,7	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	777	280	157	1 214	64,0	23,1	12,9	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	1 069	373	389	1 831	58,4	20,4	21,2	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	369	374	518	1 262	29,2	29,6	41,0	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	670	1 859	471	3 001	22,3	61,9	15,7	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	2 070	1 111	363	3 544	58,4	31,3	10,2	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>14 563</b>	<b>3 937</b>	<b>2 628</b>	<b>21 128</b>	<b>68,9</b>	<b>18,6</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	3 612	1 006	639	5 256	68,7	19,1	12,2	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	667	680	567	1 914	34,8	35,5	29,6	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	1 857	706	406	2 969	62,5	23,8	13,7	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	1 416	344	94	1 853	76,4	18,6	5,1	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	7 011	1 201	922	9 134	76,8	13,1	10,1	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>19 314</b>	<b>13 830</b>	<b>10 776</b>	<b>43 920</b>	<b>44,0</b>	<b>31,5</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	14 848	6 151	4 785	25 784	57,6	23,9	18,6	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	1 871	3 374	1 742	6 987	26,8	48,3	24,9	100,0
NC093: Magareng	701	908	1 163	2 772	25,3	32,8	42,0	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	1 894	3 398	3 085	8 377	22,6	40,6	36,8	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>52 628</b>	<b>29 639</b>	<b>22 482</b>	<b>104 749</b>	<b>50,2</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>21,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Excludes 'Do not know' (578) and 'Unspecified' (214)

Although Pixley Ka Seme district had the highest number of households with RDP or government-subsidised dwellings (as shown in Table 8.8), only 47,8% of those dwellings were rated to be of good quality – that is 2,4% lower than the overall rating for Northern Cape (50,2%). ZF Mgcawu district recorded almost 69% of households that rated their dwellings to be of good quality, while Dawid Kruiper (76,8%), Kgatelopele (76,4%) and Hantam (70,6%) local municipalities had the highest proportion of households who rated their dwellings to be of good quality RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in the province. In the Magareng Local Municipality, 42% of households rated their RDP or government-subsidised dwellings as poor, which is the worst rating in the province, followed by Thembelihle (41,0%), Richtersveld (39,3%) and Joe Morolong (38,9%) municipalities.

## 8.4 Access to basic services

**Table 8.10: Distribution of households by access to safe drinking water by municipality, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Access to safe drinking water		No access to safe drinking water		Total
	N	%	N	%	
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>63 614</b>	<b>88,5</b>	<b>8 251</b>	<b>11,5</b>	<b>71 865</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	21 497	90,3	2 303	9,7	23 800
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	27 615	85,3	4 774	14,7	32 388
NC453: Gamagara	14 502	92,5	1 174	7,5	15 677
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>34 980</b>	<b>93,3</b>	<b>2 513</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>37 493</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	3 006	72,0	1 170	28,0	4 176
NC062: Nama Khoi	13 569	93,5	950	6,5	14 520
NC064: Kamiesberg	3 167	95,7	142	4,3	3 309
NC065: Hantam	6 706	98,0	139	2,0	6 845
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	4 536	98,2	83	1,8	4 620
NC067: Khâi-Ma	3 995	99,3	29	0,7	4 024
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>51 825</b>	<b>92,5</b>	<b>4 176</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>56 001</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	5 311	88,3	703	11,7	6 014
NC072: Umsobomvu	9 142	95,5	429	4,5	9 571
NC073: Emthanjeni	11 061	93,5	768	6,5	11 829
NC074: Kareeberg	3 561	97,0	110	3,0	3 671
NC075: Renosterberg	3 402	95,5	161	4,5	3 563
NC076: Thembelihle	4 354	93,3	310	6,6	4 665
NC077: Siyathemba	6 173	95,0	324	5,0	6 497
NC078: Siyancuma	8 821	86,6	1 370	13,4	10 191
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>64 330</b>	<b>87,6</b>	<b>9 103</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>73 434</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	18 267	80,5	4 414	19,5	22 681
NC084: !Kheis	3 811	91,5	351	8,4	4 163
NC085: Tsantsabane	10 020	85,6	1 687	14,4	11 707
NC086: Kgatelopele	5 971	96,2	234	3,8	6 206
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	26 260	91,6	2 417	8,4	28 677
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>96 151</b>	<b>85,4</b>	<b>16 391</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>112 542</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	60 204	84,3	11 219	15,7	71 423
NC092: Dikgatlong	13 629	92,5	1 104	7,5	14 734
NC093: Magareng	4 581	66,5	2 308	33,5	6 889
NC094: Phokwane	17 737	91,0	1 760	9,0	19 497
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>310 900</b>	<b>88,5</b>	<b>40 435</b>	<b>11,5</b>	<b>351 335</b>

Note: Total excludes 'Do not know' (1 362) and 'Unspecified' (1 011)

Access to basic services is one of the important priorities of government. The results in Table 8.10 show that almost 89% of households in the Northern Cape have access to safe drinking water. Results further show that at district level, over 90% of households with access to safe drinking water were found in both Namakwa and Pixley Ka Seme districts. In the Magareng Local Municipality, 33,5% of households did not have access to safe drinking water, which is the highest percentage in the province. The municipality where almost all households (99,3%) have access to safe drinking water and which recorded the highest number for the province is Khâi-Ma.

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

District/municipality/province	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house		Piped (tap) water inside yard		Piped water on community stand		Neighbour's tap		Public/communal tap	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>13 898</b>	<b>19,2</b>	<b>13 399</b>	<b>18,5</b>	<b>19 781</b>	<b>27,4</b>	<b>1 613</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>17 318</b>	<b>23,9</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	1 159	4,8	1 280	5,4	10 390	43,4	550	2,3	7 580	31,7
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	3 595	11,0	7 935	24,3	9 232	28,3	587	1,8	8 591	26,3
NC453: Gamagara	9 144	58,2	4 184	26,6	158	1,0	477	3,0	1 147	7,3
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>26 549</b>	<b>70,5</b>	<b>8 774</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0,2</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	2 936	69,7	886	21,0	54	1,3	69	1,6	17	0,4
NC062: Nama Khoi	11 611	79,8	2 338	16,1	142	1,0	96	0,7	54	0,4
NC064: Kamiesberg	1 332	40,1	1 706	51,4	-	0,0	21	0,6	-	0,0
NC065: Hantam	4 531	65,7	1 725	25,0	50	0,7	42	0,6	-	0,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	3 474	75,2	893	19,3	-	0,0	24	0,5	-	0,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	2 665	65,3	1 226	30,1	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>25 408</b>	<b>45,1</b>	<b>23 830</b>	<b>42,3</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>2 413</b>	<b>4,3</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	2 794	46,3	2 868	47,5	184	3,0	-	0,0	4	0,1
NC072: Umsobomvu	4 052	42,3	4 770	49,8	172	1,8	358	3,7	98	1,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	6 381	53,5	5 132	43,0	53	0,4	31	0,3	80	0,7
NC074: Kareeberg	1 725	47,0	1 328	36,2	29	0,8	5	0,1	78	2,1
NC075: Renosterberg	1 544	43,3	1 776	49,8	43	1,2	74	2,1	19	0,5
NC076: Thembelihle	1 889	39,9	1 728	36,5	248	5,2	68	1,4	231	4,9
NC077: Siyathemba	2 798	42,3	3 445	52,1	49	0,7	40	0,6	120	1,8
NC078: Siyancuma	4 226	41,5	2 783	27,3	117	1,1	38	0,4	1 783	17,5

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

District/municipality/province	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house		Piped (tap) water inside yard		Piped water on community stand		Neighbour's tap		Public/communal tap	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>33 822</b>	<b>45,6</b>	<b>29 303</b>	<b>39,6</b>	<b>2 797</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1,3</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	8 969	39,0	10 066	43,7	413	1,8	292	1,3	217	0,9
NC084: !Kheis	928	21,4	2 543	58,5	155	3,6	98	2,3	117	2,7
NC085: Tsantsabane	5 273	44,6	3 917	33,1	1 015	8,6	187	1,6	205	1,7
NC086: Kgatelopele	4 184	67,4	1 780	28,7	-	0,0	152	2,4	15	0,2
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	14 467	50,4	10 997	38,3	1 213	4,2	243	0,8	408	1,4
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>54 853</b>	<b>48,4</b>	<b>43 297</b>	<b>38,2</b>	<b>7 166</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>4 630</b>	<b>4,1</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	43 297	60,2	22 582	31,4	4 318	6,0	146	0,2	1 088	1,5
NC092: Dikgatlong	3 547	23,9	8 394	56,6	1 225	8,3	63	0,4	729	4,9
NC093: Magareng	1 525	21,9	3 897	55,9	139	2,0	80	1,1	1 074	15,4
NC094: Phokwane	6 485	33,1	8 424	43,0	1 484	7,6	260	1,3	1 740	8,9
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>154 529</b>	<b>43,7</b>	<b>118 603</b>	<b>33,5</b>	<b>30 884</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>3 998</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>25 394</b>	<b>7,2</b>

Table 8.11a shows that the majority of households in the Northern Cape have access to piped water, particularly piped water inside the dwelling (43,7%) and inside the yard (33,5%). The results show a similar pattern across all the districts and local municipalities. Lastly, fewer households were using a neighbour's tap or a public or communal tap in the province.

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

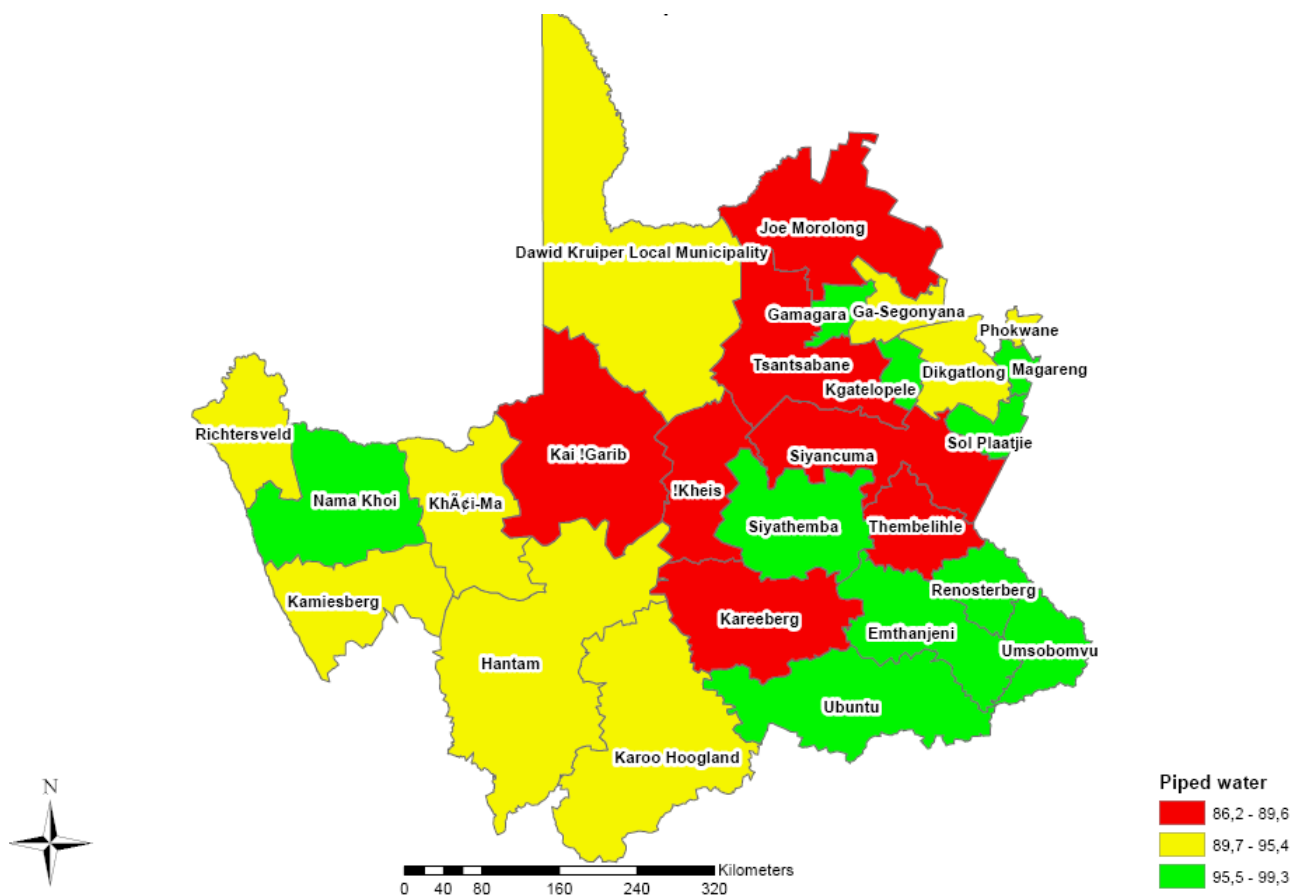
District/municipality/province	Borehole in the yard – borehole outside the yard		Rain-water tank in yard		Water-carrier/tanker		Flowing water/stream/river/other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>3 363</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>1 322</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>72 310</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	2 128	8,9	14	0,1	103	0,4	716	3,0	23 919	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	879	2,7	105	0,3	1 260	3,9	485	1,5	32 669	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	356	2,3	-	0,0	134	0,9	122	0,8	15 723	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>37 669</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	153	3,6	-	0,0	-	0,0	96	2,3	4 211	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	137	0,9	27	0,2	-	0,0	142	1,0	14 546	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	128	3,9	92	2,8	-	0,0	40	1,2	3 319	100,0
NC065: Hantam	436	6,3	1	0,0	54	0,8	56	0,8	6 894	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	202	4,4	27	0,6	-	0,0	-	0,0	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	83	2,0	10	0,2	-	0,0	96	2,4	4 079	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>56 309</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	170	2,8	-	0,0	-	0,0	14	0,2	6 034	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	58	0,6	29	0,3	34	0,4	4	0,0	9 575	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	204	1,7	6	0,1	23	0,2	12	0,1	11 923	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	444	12,1	5	0,1	-	0,0	58	1,6	3 671	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	79	2,2	-	0,0	-	0,0	28	0,8	3 563	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	494	10,4	-	0,0	-	0,0	79	1,7	4 736	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	103	1,6	-	0,0	60	0,9	-	0,0	6 615	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	415	4,1	10	0,1	218	2,1	602	5,9	10 191	100,0

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

District/municipality/province	Borehole in the yard – borehole outside the yard		Rain-water tank in yard		Water-carrier/tanker		Flowing water/stream/river/other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>1 653</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>2 444</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>74 091</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	237	1,0	22	0,1	986	4,3	1 814	7,9	23 017	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	208	4,8	5	0,1	171	3,9	119	2,7	4 344	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	842	7,1	2	0,0	100	0,8	279	2,4	11 821	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	35	0,6	-	0,0	39	0,6	-	0,0	6 206	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	331	1,2	22	0,1	790	2,8	232	0,8	28 704	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>1 864</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>113 330</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	160	0,2	-	0,0	46	0,1	303	0,4	71 939	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	602	4,1	-	0,0	88	0,6	177	1,2	14 824	100,0
NC093: Magareng	102	1,5	36	0,5	54	0,8	64	0,9	6 970	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	1 000	5,1	-	0,0	32	0,2	173	0,9	19 597	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>9 987</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>4 191</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>5 710</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>353 709</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 8.11b provides a distribution of sources of drinking water other than tap water in the Northern Cape. Almost 3% of households in the Northern Cape use borehole water (in the yard and outside the yard), followed by 1,6% of those using flowing water (river, stream or other), while a rainwater tank in the yard is the least used source of water in the households at just 0,1%. With the exception of Frances Baard and ZF Mgcawu districts, all other districts have higher proportions of households with access to borehole water than that of the province. Lastly, flowing water (river, stream or other) was the source of water accessed by most households in the ZF Mgcawu district (3,3%), followed by water from water-carriers or tankers (2,8%).

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



Note: Piped water = Piped water inside the dwelling/house, Piped water inside yard, and Piped water on community stand.



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

District and local municipality	Municipality		Other water scheme		Water vendor		Own service		Flowing water/stream/river/spring/rain-water		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>55 412</b>	<b>77,2</b>	<b>8 183</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>5 932</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>71 812</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	17 665	74,2	2 383	10,0	84	0,4	3 123	13,1	550	2,3	23 805	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	22 747	70,4	5 673	17,6	1 514	4,7	2 298	7,1	68	0,2	32 300	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	15 000	95,5	127	0,8	69	0,4	511	3,3	-	0,0	15 707	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>30 558</b>	<b>82,1</b>	<b>1 178</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>4 687</b>	<b>12,6</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>37 199</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	3 460	82,2	338	8,0	27	0,6	168	4,0	218	5,2	4 211	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	13 458	94,1	250	1,7	-	0,0	565	4,0	28	0,2	14 301	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	2 684	80,9	56	1,7	32	1,0	525	15,8	22	0,7	3 319	100,0
NC065: Hantam	5 313	77,5	20	0,3	125	1,8	1 369	20,0	33	0,5	6 859	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	2 714	58,7	-	0,0	39	0,8	1 866	40,4	-	0,0	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	2 929	75,3	514	13,2	208	5,3	194	5,0	43	1,1	3 889	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>48 815</b>	<b>86,9</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>5 581</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>56 202</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	4 768	79,8	4	0,1	71	1,2	1 116	18,7	14	0,2	5 972	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	8 878	93,0	61	0,6	44	0,5	556	5,8	9	0,1	9 548	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	11 245	94,3	19	0,2	35	0,3	624	5,2	-	0,0	11 923	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	3 202	87,2	26	0,7	-	0,0	414	11,3	30	0,8	3 671	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	3 149	88,4	-	0,0	28	0,8	385	10,8	-	0,0	3 563	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	3 954	83,5	-	0,0	-	0,0	738	15,6	44	0,9	4 736	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	5 667	85,7	-	0,0	35	0,5	733	11,1	181	2,7	6 615	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	7 952	78,2	456	4,5	10	0,1	1 015	10,0	741	7,3	10 174	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgqawu</b>	<b>60 403</b>	<b>82,6</b>	<b>1 915</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>5 544</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>4 415</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>73 146</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	15 680	69,0	524	2,3	294	1,3	2 769	12,2	3 469	15,3	22 737	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	3 673	84,8	62	1,4	21	0,5	385	8,9	191	4,4	4 331	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	9 633	84,9	363	3,2	42	0,4	1 309	11,5	-	0,0	11 346	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	4 768	78,5	654	10,8	166	2,7	472	7,8	12	0,2	6 071	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	26 649	93,0	313	1,1	346	1,2	611	2,1	743	2,6	28 661	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>106 357</b>	<b>94,2</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>3 629</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>112 876</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	69 906	97,5	507	0,7	259	0,4	802	1,1	225	0,3	71 699	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	12 810	87,0	493	3,3	39	0,3	1 201	8,2	185	1,3	14 728	100,0
NC093: Magareng	6 332	91,4	71	1,0	35	0,5	398	5,7	90	1,3	6 926	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	17 310	88,7	898	4,6	89	0,5	1 227	6,3	-	0,0	19 524	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>301 545</b>	<b>85,9</b>	<b>13 810</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>3 610</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>25 374</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>6 897</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>351 236</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Excludes 'Do not know' (2 317) and 'Unspecified' (156)

Table 8.12 shows the distribution of households by main source of drinking water supplier. Almost 86% of households in the province receive water from a municipality, followed by 7,2% of households whose main source of drinking water is own service (borehole, own farm, etc.). Only 1% of households use water supplied by vendors, which is the least used water supplier in the Northern Cape. Surprisingly, the main source of drinking water supplier in John Taolo Gaetsewe district is slightly different from other districts, since 11,4% of their main source of drinking water is supplied by

other water schemes (e.g. community supplier), which is the highest percentage when compared to other districts in the province.

**Table 8.13: Distribution of households by water interruptions in the last three months, CS 2016**

District/province	Water interruptions		No water interruptions		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	16 483	30,1	38 356	69,9	54 838	100,0
DC6: Namakwa	8 976	29,7	21 289	70,3	30 265	100,0
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	9 479	19,6	38 978	80,4	48 457	100,0
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	9 642	16,1	50 263	83,9	59 905	100,0
DC9: Frances Baard	34 453	32,8	70 506	67,2	104 959	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>79 033</b>	<b>26,5</b>	<b>219 392</b>	<b>73,5</b>	<b>298 425</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Note: Applicable to households whose main source of water supplier is the municipality in the last three months preceding the survey. Excludes 'Do not know' (2 693) and 'Unspecified' (427).

Table 8.13 illustrates the distribution of households by water interruptions in the last three months preceding the survey. In the Northern Cape, 26,5% of households experienced water interruptions compared to the 73,5% who did not experience water interruptions in the past three months. The districts that were mostly affected were Frances Baard (32,8%), followed by John Taolo Gaetsewe (30,1%). Both ZF Mgcawu and Pixley Ka Seme districts experienced the lowest interruptions (16,1% and 19,6%, respectively), which percentages are also lower when compared to the percentage of interruptions experienced by the whole province.

**Table 8.14a: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipality, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system		Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine/ toilet with ventilation pipe		Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>19 711</b>	<b>27,3</b>	<b>2 769</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>19 090</b>	<b>26,4</b>	<b>21 287</b>	<b>29,4</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	1 281	5,4	233	1,0	172	0,7	12 921	54,0	5 596	23,4
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	5 717	17,5	1 772	5,4	35	0,1	6 115	18,7	15 612	47,8
NC453: Gamagara	12 712	80,8	764	4,9	34	0,2	55	0,3	79	0,5
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>25 565</b>	<b>67,9</b>	<b>4 535</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>3 106</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>4,1</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	3 379	80,2	179	4,3	36	0,9	291	6,9	242	5,7
NC062: Nama Khoi	10 800	74,2	1 276	8,8	-	-	1 255	8,6	597	4,1
NC064: Kamiesberg	1 696	51,1	183	5,5	-	-	591	17,8	106	3,2
NC065: Hantam	5 397	78,3	638	9,3	30	0,4	337	4,9	117	1,7
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	1 832	39,7	1 501	32,5	-	-	281	6,1	372	8,1
NC067: Khâi-Ma	2 461	60,3	758	18,6	-	-	351	8,6	107	2,6
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>40 861</b>	<b>72,6</b>	<b>4 015</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>2 648</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>2 205</b>	<b>3,9</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	4 501	74,6	577	9,6	-	-	33	0,5	116	1,9
NC072: Umsobomvu	6 951	72,6	680	7,1	273	2,9	485	5,1	548	5,7
NC073: Emthanjeni	10 013	84,0	1 240	10,4	35	0,3	163	1,4	104	0,9
NC074: Kareeberg	2 532	69,0	148	4,0	60	1,6	613	16,7	111	3,0
NC075: Renosterberg	2 756	77,4	369	10,4	26	0,7	-	-	-	-
NC076: Thembelihle	3 144	66,4	199	4,2	-	-	306	6,5	289	6,1
NC077: Siyathemba	4 882	73,8	387	5,9	19	0,3	220	3,3	498	7,5
NC078: Siyancuma	6 083	59,7	416	4,1	-	-	827	8,1	538	5,3
<b>DC8: ZF Mgqawu</b>	<b>48 668</b>	<b>65,7</b>	<b>4 527</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>4 845</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>3 234</b>	<b>4,4</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	13 718	59,6	1 601	7,0	68	0,3	2 193	9,5	1 226	5,3
NC084: !Kheis	1 775	40,9	183	4,2	-	-	1 208	27,8	535	12,3
NC085: Tsantsabane	8 997	76,1	255	2,2	20	0,2	476	4,0	51	0,4
NC086: Kgatelopele	5 659	91,2	312	5,0	-	-	32	0,5	27	0,4
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	18 521	64,5	2 177	7,6	43	0,1	935	3,3	1 396	4,9
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>88 861</b>	<b>78,4</b>	<b>5 183</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>3 622</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>6 546</b>	<b>5,8</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	63 085	87,7	281	0,4	22	0,0	1 235	1,7	1 535	2,1
NC092: Dikgatlong	7 505	50,6	3 852	26,0	119	0,8	524	3,5	1 535	10,4
NC093: Magareng	5 516	79,1	325	4,7	19	0,3	429	6,2	306	4,4
NC094: Phokwane	12 756	65,1	725	3,7	13	0,1	1 434	7,3	3 170	16,2
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>223 667</b>	<b>63,2</b>	<b>21 029</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>33 311</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>34 813</b>	<b>9,8</b>

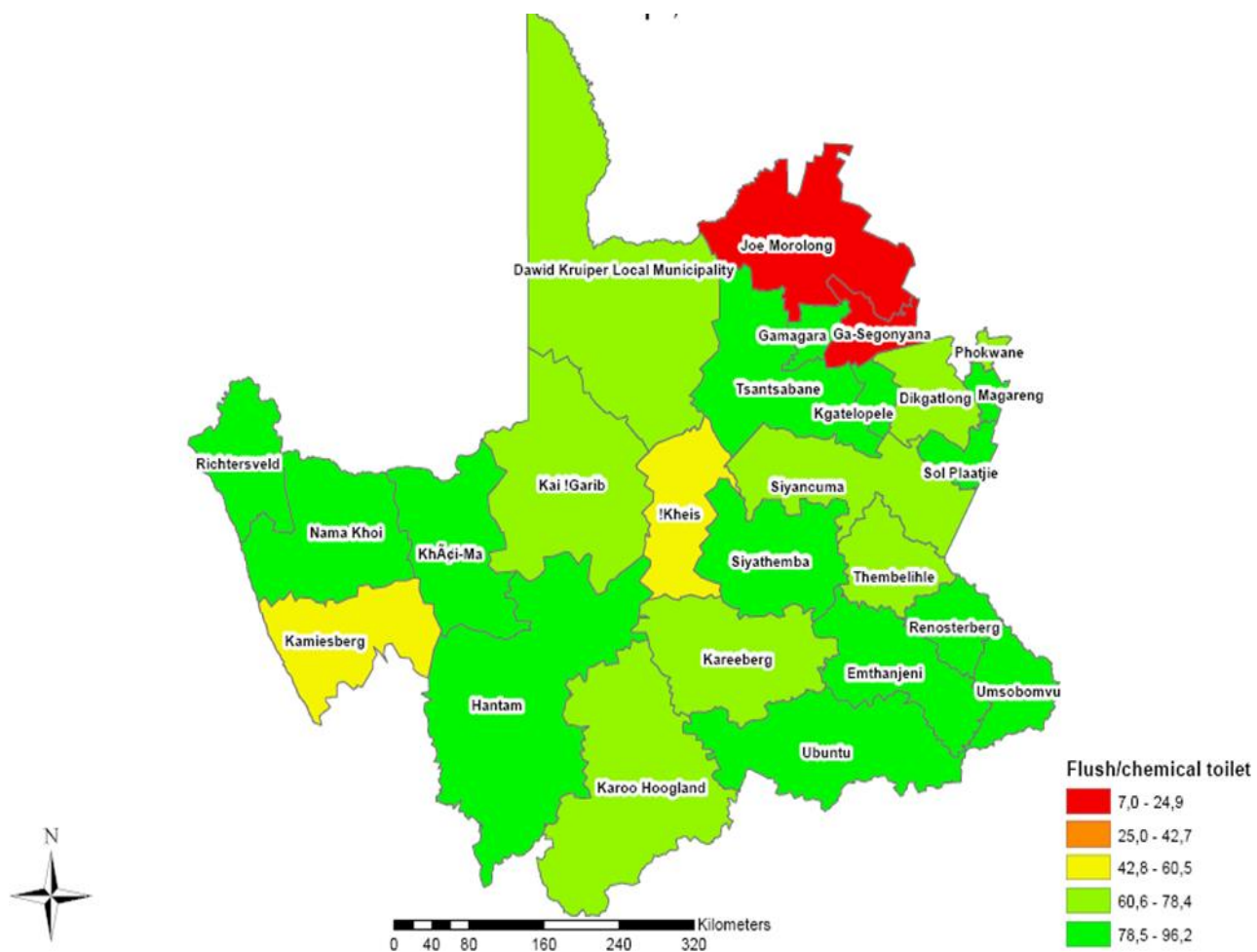
Table 8.14a shows the distribution of households by municipality and type of toilet facility. In the Northern Cape, the majority of households (223 667 or 63,2%) have access to a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, followed by 34 813 (9,8%) of households using a pit latrine or toilet without a ventilation pipe, while the number of households using chemical toilets is the lowest at 1 025 (0,3%). Pit toilets with or without ventilation pipes are utilised by more households in John Taolo Gaetsewe district than in any other district in the province, with the proportions being 26,4% and 29,4%, respectively. Finally, only 0,3% of households in the province use chemical toilets, which is the lowest percentage when compared to other types of toilet facilities used.

**Table 8.14b: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Ecological toilet/Other		Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)		Bucket toilet (emptied by household)		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>1 188</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>6 841</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>72 310</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	509	2,1	-	-	1 025	4,3	2 182	9,1	23 919	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	453	1,4	14	0,0	162	0,5	2 789	8,5	32 669	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	208	1,3	-	-	1	0,0	1 869	11,9	15 723	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>37 669</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	17	0,4	-	-	11	0,3	57	1,4	4 211	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	74	0,5	38	0,3	207	1,4	300	2,1	14 546	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	362	10,9	-	-	282	8,5	100	3,0	3 319	100,0
NC065: Hantam	148	2,1	26	0,4	54	0,8	146	2,1	6 894	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	61	1,3	282	6,1	134	2,9	156	3,4	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	20	0,5	-	-	53	1,3	329	8,1	4 079	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>2 497</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>2 652</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>56 309</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	125	2,1	238	3,9	-	-	445	7,4	6 034	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	47	0,5	104	1,1	29	0,3	457	4,8	9 575	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	72	0,6	100	0,8	70	0,6	125	1,0	11 923	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	77	2,1	91	2,5	7	0,2	31	0,8	3 671	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	36	1,0	-	-	47	1,3	328	9,2	3 563	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	194	4,1	79	1,7	107	2,3	419	8,8	4 736	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	27	0,4	179	2,7	-	-	403	6,1	6 615	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	91	0,9	1 706	16,7	87	0,9	443	4,3	10 191	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>1 422</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>4 028</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>5 630</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>74 091</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	808	3,5	91	0,4	685	3,0	2 627	11,4	23 017	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	112	2,6	-	-	78	1,8	454	10,5	4 344	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	139	1,2	306	2,6	173	1,5	1 404	11,9	11 821	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	-	-	15	0,2	-	-	161	2,6	6 206	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	363	1,3	3 617	12,6	669	2,3	983	3,4	28 704	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>3 241</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>113 330</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	342	0,5	3 280	4,6	1 072	1,5	1 086	1,5	71 939	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	480	3,2	22	0,1	90	0,6	698	4,7	14 824	100,0
NC093: Magareng	283	4,1	14	0,2	-	-	78	1,1	6 970	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	90	0,5	-	-	30	0,2	1 379	7,0	19 597	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>5 137</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>10 201</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>5 073</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>19 453</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>353 709</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 8.14b illustrates the distribution of households by type of toilet facility other than those discussed in Table 8.14a for Northern Cape. Higher proportions of households in Northern Cape have no toilet facility (19 453 or 5,5%), followed by 10 201 (2,9%) of households using bucket toilets collected by the municipality. There were minor differences in households using ecological toilets (5 137 or 1,5%) and bucket toilets emptied by households themselves (5 073 or 1,4%). Distribution in the districts showed that Frances Baard district had a different pattern compared to that of the province. Households in the Frances Baard district had higher proportions of households using bucket toilets collected by the municipality (3 315 or 2,9%), followed by those with no toilet facility (3 241 or 2,9%).

**Map 8.3: Percentage of households with access to flush/chemical toilet by local municipality, CS 2016**



**Table 8.15: Distribution of households by main type of energy source, CS 2016**

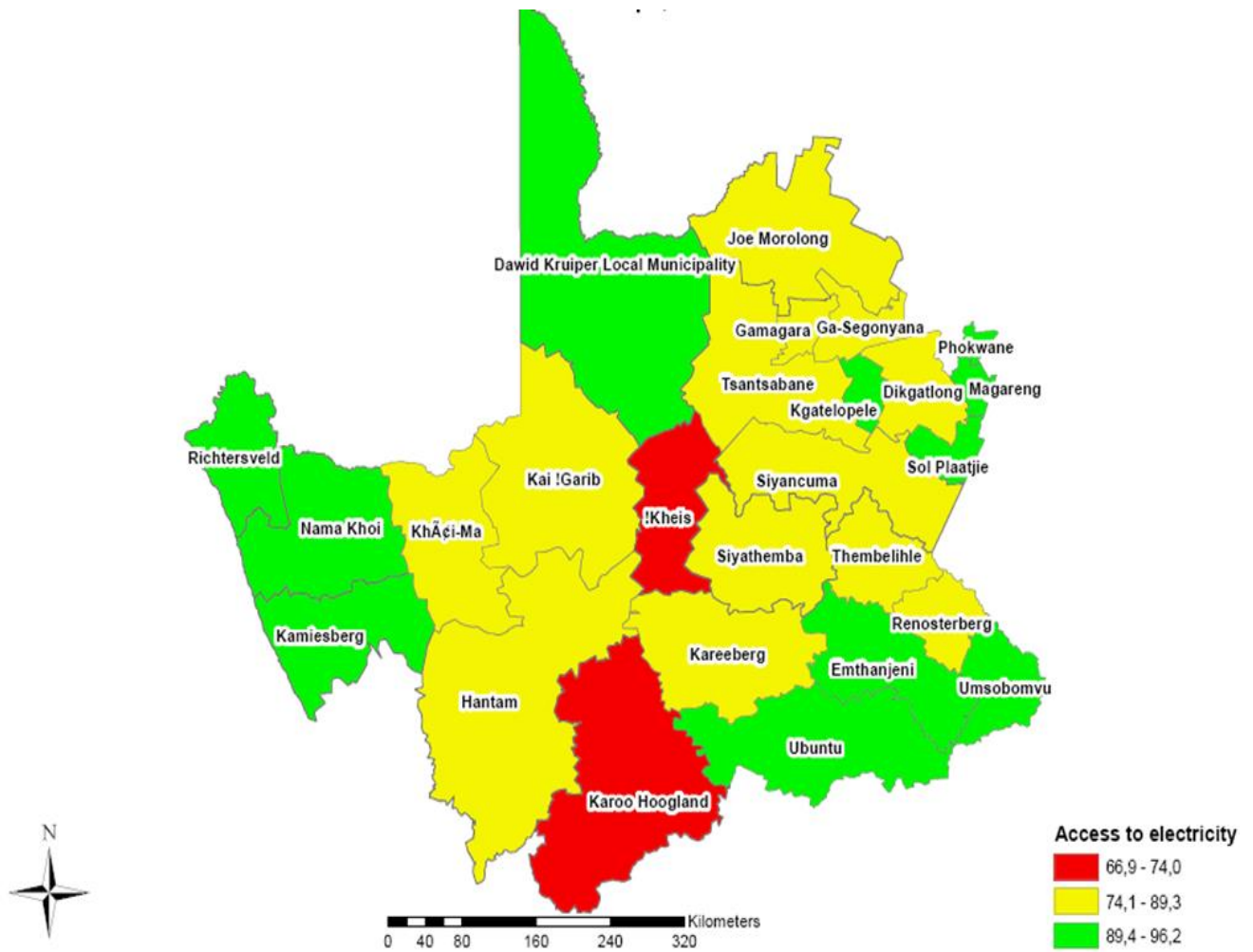
District/municipality/province	In-house conventional meter		In-house pre-paid meter		Connected to other source which household pays for		Connected to other source which household is not paying for		Solar home system		Generator/Battery		Other		No access to electricity		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>3 801</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>58 753</b>	<b>81,3</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>8 526</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>72 310</b>	100,9
NC451: Joe Morolong	768	3,2	19 727	82,5	46	0,2	26	0,1	10	0,0	-	0,0	85	0,4	3 258	13,6	23 919	101,9
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	1 438	4,4	26 848	82,2	529	1,6	21	0,1	127	0,4	120	0,4	59	0,2	3 526	10,8	32 669	100,4
NC453: Gamagara	1 595	10,1	12 178	77,5	156	1,0	24	0,2	12	0,1	-	0,0	15	0,1	1 743	11,1	15 723	100,3
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>3 800</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>28 957</b>	<b>76,9</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>2 441</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>37 669</b>	<b>101,2</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	342	8,1	3 528	83,8	-	0,0	18	0,4	41	1,0	-	0,0	227	5,4	56	1,3	4 211	100,4
NC062: Nama Khoi	1 516	10,4	12 382	85,1	58	0,4	31	0,2	122	0,8	1	0,0	41	0,3	395	2,7	14 546	100,1
NC064: Kamiesberg	268	8,1	2 716	81,8	32	1,0	-	0,0	214	6,4	10	0,3	13	0,4	66	2,0	3 319	100,8
NC065: Hantam	518	7,5	5 039	73,1	92	1,3	36	0,5	765	11,1	21	0,3	51	0,7	372	5,4	6 894	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	389	8,4	2 636	57,1	67	1,5	-	0,0	1 208	26,1	102	2,2	-	0,0	217	4,7	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	765	18,8	2 655	65,1	46	1,1	-	0,0	92	2,3	-	0,0	149	3,7	371	9,1	4 079	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>6 683</b>	<b>11,9</b>	<b>42 658</b>	<b>75,8</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1 052</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>4 082</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>56 309</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	581	9,6	4 749	78,7	56	0,9	35	0,6	146	2,4	-	0,0	-	0,0	468	7,8	6 034	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	887	9,3	7 771	81,2	276	2,9	180	1,9	5	0,1	-	0,0	-	0,0	456	4,8	9 575	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	882	7,4	9 910	83,1	147	1,2	17	0,1	108	0,9	15	0,1	313	2,6	531	4,5	11 923	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	247	6,7	2 825	77,0	31	0,8	-	0,0	181	4,9	-	0,0	-	0,0	386	10,5	3 671	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	1 002	28,1	2 036	57,1	47	1,3	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	478	13,4	3 563	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	1 066	22,5	2 980	62,9	-	0,0	51	1,1	18	0,4	30	0,6	16	0,3	574	12,1	4 736	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	683	10,3	5 007	75,7	18	0,3	188	2,8	237	3,6	19	0,3	-	0,0	463	7,0	6 615	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	1 334	13,1	7 381	72,4	173	1,7	212	2,1	357	3,5	-	0,0	9	0,1	726	7,1	10 191	100,0

**Table 8.15: Distribution of households by main type of energy source, CS 2016 (concluded)**

District/municipality/province	In-house conventional meter		In-house pre-paid meter		Connected to other source which household pays for		Connected to other source which household is not paying for		Solar home system		Generator/Battery		Other		No access to electricity		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC8: ZF Mgqawu</b>	<b>15 625</b>	<b>21,1</b>	<b>46 435</b>	<b>62,7</b>	<b>1 943</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>1 636</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>6 500</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>74 091</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	4 900	21,3	12 101	52,6	1 391	6,0	417	1,8	428	1,9	35	0,2	657	2,9	3 087	13,4	23 017	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	900	20,7	2 291	52,7	23	0,5	-	0,0	677	15,6	5	0,1	7	0,2	441	10,2	4 344	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	1 058	9,0	8 727	73,8	195	1,6	31	0,3	197	1,7	1	0,0	86	0,7	1 525	12,9	11 821	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	2 783	44,8	3 071	49,5	105	1,7	1	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	53	0,9	193	3,1	6 206	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	5 984	20,8	20 244	70,5	229	0,8	37	0,1	333	1,2	68	0,2	554	1,9	1 255	4,4	28 704	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>13 139</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>88 578</b>	<b>78,2</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>9 367</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>113 330</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	9 116	12,7	56 130	78,0	600	0,8	208	0,3	82	0,1	266	0,4	201	0,3	5 335	7,4	71 939	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	1 369	9,2	10 854	73,2	173	1,2	117	0,8	39	0,3	-	0,0	175	1,2	2 098	14,2	14 824	100,0
NC093: Magareng	680	9,8	5 942	85,3	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	25	0,4	323	4,6	6 970	99,6
NC094: Phokwane	1 974	10,1	15 652	79,9	304	1,6	6	0,0	-	0,0	29	0,1	20	0,1	1 612	8,2	19 597	99,9
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>43 047</b>	<b>12,2</b>	<b>265 381</b>	<b>75,0</b>	<b>4 793</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1 656</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>5 399</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>2 755</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>29 955</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>353 709</b>	<b>99,2</b>

Table 8.15 shows the distribution of households by main type of energy source used in the Northern Cape. The results show that households with no access to electricity are concentrated in John Taolo Gaetsewe (11,8%) and ZF Mgqawu (8,8%) districts. These proportions are more than the overall number of households with no access to electricity in the entire Northern Cape (8,5%). However, the majority of households in the province are using an in-house prepaid electricity meter. This phenomenon is seen across all geographical levels in the province. In Namakwa, 6,5% of households use a solar home system as their main source of energy, followed by households in ZF Mgqawu (2,2%) and Pixley Ka Seme (1,9%) districts. The use of solar energy in these three districts is higher than the overall use in the entire Northern Cape (1,5%).

**Map 8.4: Percentage of households with access to electricity by local municipality, Northern Cape, CS 2016**





**Table 8.16: Distribution of households by municipality and supplier of electricity, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Municipality – pre-paid		Municipality – receive bill from municipality		Eskom – pre-paid		Eskom – receive bill from Eskom		Other supplier		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>18 541</b>	<b>29,9</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>42 342</b>	<b>68,2</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>62 094</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	2 216	10,9	7	0,0	17 741	87,6	149	0,7	146	0,7	20 259	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	7 207	25,7	168	0,6	20 532	73,1	135	0,5	33	0,1	28 074	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	9 117	66,3	335	2,4	4 069	29,6	213	1,5	26	0,2	13 760	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>16 452</b>	<b>51,0</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>13 158</b>	<b>40,8</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>32 246</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	1 311	33,9	223	5,8	2 137	55,2	35	0,9	165	4,3	3 870	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	9 243	66,5	635	4,6	3 671	26,4	162	1,2	189	1,4	13 898	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	2 004	67,2	28	0,9	672	22,5	229	7,7	50	1,7	2 984	100,0
NC065: Hantam	866	15,6	108	1,9	4 354	78,6	174	3,1	39	0,7	5 542	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	1 318	43,6	-	0,0	1 355	44,8	352	11,6	-	0,0	3 026	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	1 710	58,4	-	0,0	969	33,1	212	7,2	34	1,2	2 926	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>20 551</b>	<b>42,0</b>	<b>3 735</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>22 610</b>	<b>46,2</b>	<b>1 677</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>48 903</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	2 879	55,5	167	3,2	1 874	36,1	206	4,0	59	1,1	5 185	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	1 676	19,5	254	3,0	6 487	75,6	59	0,7	109	1,3	8 585	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	8 193	76,0	1 047	9,7	1 367	12,7	141	1,3	25	0,2	10 774	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	796	25,9	188	6,1	2 033	66,2	55	1,8	-	0,0	3 073	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	75	2,5	775	25,7	2 070	68,6	79	2,6	19	0,6	3 019	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	958	24,2	682	17,2	1 923	48,6	396	10,0	-	0,0	3 959	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	821	14,6	337	6,0	4 314	76,6	120	2,1	37	0,7	5 629	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	5 152	59,4	286	3,3	2 541	29,3	620	7,1	82	0,9	8 680	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>31 766</b>	<b>51,6</b>	<b>6 804</b>	<b>11,1</b>	<b>19 478</b>	<b>31,7</b>	<b>2 426</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>1 033</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>61 507</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	7 499	44,8	2 854	17,1	5 082	30,4	502	3,0	787	4,7	16 724	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	292	9,2	38	1,2	2 578	80,8	264	8,3	19	0,6	3 191	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	522	5,4	245	2,5	8 293	85,8	606	6,3	4	0,0	9 670	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	4 365	75,3	376	6,5	112	1,9	781	13,5	165	2,8	5 798	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	19 089	73,1	3 291	12,6	3 412	13,1	274	1,0	58	0,2	26 124	100,0

**Table 8.16: Distribution of households by municipality and supplier of electricity, CS 2016 (concluded)**

District and local municipality	Municipality – prepaid		Municipality – receive bill from municipality		Eskom – prepaid		Eskom – receive bill from Eskom		Other supplier		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>65 053</b>	<b>64,4</b>	<b>7 481</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>26 991</b>	<b>26,7</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>101 038</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	54 616	84,3	6 421	9,9	3 594	5,5	106	0,2	55	0,1	64 792	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	3 458	28,8	537	4,5	7 496	62,5	315	2,6	192	1,6	11 999	100,0
NC093: Magareng	1 666	25,2	267	4,0	4 521	68,3	101	1,5	67	1,0	6 622	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	5 312	30,1	255	1,4	11 379	64,6	587	3,3	91	0,5	17 626	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>152 362</b>	<b>49,8</b>	<b>19 524</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>124 578</b>	<b>40,7</b>	<b>6 873</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2 451</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>305 789</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Note: Applicable to households connected to in-house conventional meter and in-house pre-paid meter.  
Excludes 'Unspecified' (454) and 'Do not know' (2 185).

Table 8.16 provides results on the distribution of households in Northern Cape by supplier of electricity. The results show that 49,8% of households in the Northern Cape are using prepaid electricity from the municipality as opposed to 40,7% of those using Eskom prepaid electricity. The majority of those using municipality prepaid electricity are found in the Frances Baard district (64,4%). However, Eskom prepaid electricity is mostly used by households in John Taolo Gaetsewe (68,2%) and Pixley Ka Seme (46,2%) districts – the use in these two districts exceed that of the province by 27,5% and 5,5%, respectively. Therefore, apart from electricity supplied by both the municipality and Eskom, the results show that very few households are provided with electricity by other suppliers in the province.

**Table 8.17: Distribution of households by municipality and type of refuse removal, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week		Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week		Communal refuse dump		Communal container/central collection point		Own refuse dump		Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>17 373</b>	<b>24,0</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>3 465</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>45 925</b>	<b>63,5</b>	<b>2 623</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>1 414</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>72 310</b>	100,0
NC451: Joe Morolong	966	4,0	37	0,2	1 243	5,2	352	1,5	19 961	83,5	976	4,1	384	1,6	23 919	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	4 004	12,3	65	0,2	1 884	5,8	523	1,6	23 900	73,2	1 493	4,6	800	2,4	32 669	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	12 403	78,9	362	2,3	339	2,2	170	1,1	2 065	13,1	154	1,0	230	1,5	15 723	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>30 771</b>	<b>81,7</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>4 609</b>	<b>12,2</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>37 669</b>	100,0
NC061: Richtersveld	3 674	87,2	339	8,1	27	0,6	109	2,6	18	0,4	13	0,3	32	0,8	4 211	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	12 982	89,2	551	3,8	54	0,4	29	0,2	626	4,3	117	0,8	187	1,3	14 546	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	2 705	81,5	21	0,6	-	0,0	13	0,4	537	16,2	-	0,0	43	1,3	3 319	100,0
NC065: Hantam	5 253	76,2	119	1,7	51	0,7	-	0,0	1 305	18,9	90	1,3	75	1,1	6 894	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	2 692	58,3	23	0,5	17	0,4	-	0,0	1 836	39,7	7	0,2	45	1,0	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	3 465	84,9	159	3,9	46	1,1	8	0,2	287	7,0	73	1,8	41	1,0	4 079	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>41 778</b>	<b>74,2</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>3 781</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>6 645</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>56 309</b>	100,0
NC071: Ubuntu	4 517	74,9	41	0,7	181	3,0	25	0,4	911	15,1	336	5,6	24	0,4	6 034	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	7 345	76,7	23	0,2	1 097	11,5	-	0,0	730	7,6	369	3,9	12	0,1	9 575	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	9 502	79,7	298	2,5	299	2,5	-	0,0	731	6,1	1 004	8,4	88	0,7	11 923	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	3 094	84,3	91	2,5	27	0,7	-	0,0	311	8,5	123	3,4	26	0,7	3 671	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	1 860	52,2	96	2,7	825	23,2	-	0,0	419	11,8	301	8,4	61	1,7	3 563	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	2 815	59,4	118	2,5	616	13,0	-	0,0	916	19,3	237	5,0	34	0,7	4 736	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	5 322	80,5	30	0,5	191	2,9	17	0,3	878	13,3	177	2,7	-	0,0	6 615	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	7 323	71,9	47	0,5	546	5,4	7	0,1	1 748	17,2	493	4,8	28	0,3	10 191	100,0

**Table 8.17: Distribution of households by municipality and type of refuse removal, CS 2016 (concluded)**

District and local municipality	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week		Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week		Communal refuse dump		Communal container/central collection point		Own refuse dump		Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>50 084</b>	<b>67,6</b>	<b>2 801</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>2 530</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>1 619</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>11 253</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>3 079</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>2 724</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>74 091</b>	100,0
NC082: Kai !Garib	12 284	53,4	977	4,2	627	2,7	606	2,6	5 968	25,9	2 069	9,0	486	2,1	23 017	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	2 696	62,1	13	0,3	152	3,5	-	0,0	917	21,1	329	7,6	238	5,5	4 344	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	6 207	52,5	499	4,2	1 553	13,1	300	2,5	2 686	22,7	401	3,4	175	1,5	11 821	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	5 688	91,7	156	2,5	-	0,0	-	0,0	210	3,4	152	2,4	-	0,0	6 206	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	23 210	80,9	1 156	4,0	199	0,7	713	2,5	1 473	5,1	128	0,4	1 825	6,4	28 704	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>78 561</b>	<b>69,3</b>	<b>4 784</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>16 835</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>8 605</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>113 330</b>	100,0
NC091: Sol Plaatje	59 526	82,7	1 538	2,1	1 605	2,2	537	0,7	3 373	4,7	4 526	6,3	834	1,2	71 939	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	3 529	23,8	1 774	12,0	280	1,9	41	0,3	7 190	48,5	1 783	12,0	226	1,5	14 824	100,0
NC093: Magareng	4 045	58,0	356	5,1	65	0,9	30	0,4	2 425	34,8	11	0,2	36	0,5	6 970	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	11 461	58,5	1 116	5,7	829	4,2	8	0,0	3 846	19,6	2 284	11,7	54	0,3	19 597	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>218 567</b>	<b>61,8</b>	<b>10 006</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>12 752</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>3 488</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>85 267</b>	<b>24,1</b>	<b>17 648</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5 982</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>353 709</b>	100,0

Table 8.17 shows the distribution of households in the Northern Cape by use of refuse removal. The results show that almost 62% of refuse in the province is removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week, while 24,1% of households use their own refuse dump and only 1,0% use a communal container or central collection point. John Taolo Gaetsewe recorded the lowest proportion of households whose refuse is removed by the local authority as compared to other districts. However, the majority of households in this district use their own refuse dump (63,5%). Households with no rubbish disposal account for only 5,0% in the province, while the proportions are even higher in Frances Baard (7,6%) and Pixley Ka Seme (5,4%) districts.

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

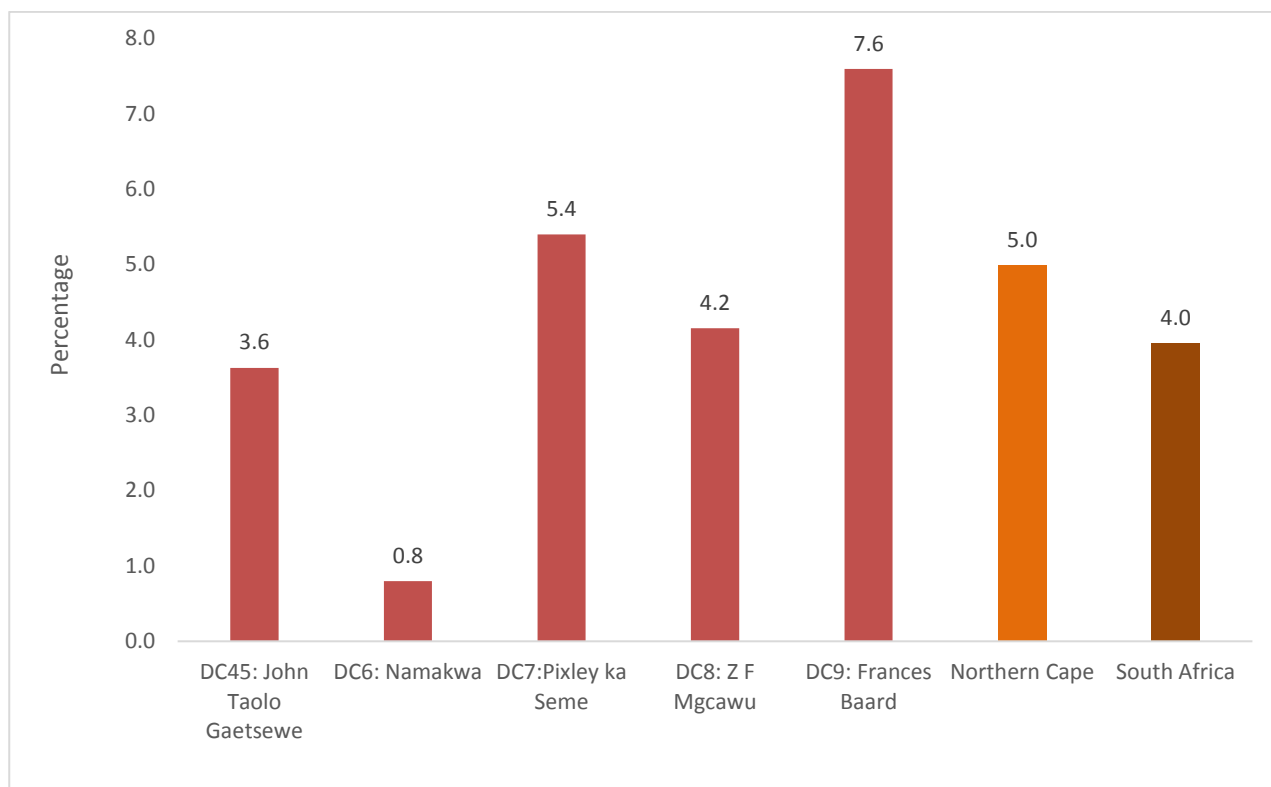


Figure 8.2 shows the distribution of households with no refuse removal in the Northern Cape. In general, 4,0% of households in South Africa have no refuse removal services. However, in the Northern Cape, the proportions are 1% higher compared to the national prevalence. In relation to the districts in the province, 7,6% of households in Frances Baard have no refuse removal, which is the highest percentage compared to other districts in the province. The district with the lowest proportion is Namakwa (0,8%), followed by John Taolo Gaetsewe (3,6%) and ZF Mgcawu (4,2%). These proportions are also lower than the provincial average of 5,0%.

## 8.5 Energy sources

**Table 8.18a: Number of households by source of energy used for cooking and lighting (1), CS 2016**

District/local municipality/province	Cooking				Lighting			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>54 373</b>	<b>17 554</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>72 273</b>	<b>62 616</b>	<b>9 404</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>72 149</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	14 623	9 153	137	23 913	20 157	3 643	72	23 872
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	26 790	5 740	108	32 638	28 585	3 980	15	32 580
NC453: Gamagara	12 959	2 662	102	15 723	13 874	1 781	42	15 697
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>32 003</b>	<b>5 209</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>37 669</b>	<b>33 461</b>	<b>3 733</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>37 602</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	4 074	137	-	4 211	4 098	113	-	4 211
NC062: Nama Khoi	13 474	895	177	14 546	13 956	388	196	14 540
NC064: Kamiesberg	2 626	646	47	3 319	2 989	330	-	3 319
NC065: Hantam	5 516	1 356	22	6 894	5 666	1 180	14	6 860
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	2 883	1 737	-	4 620	3 149	1 453	7	4 609
NC067: Khâi-Ma	3 430	438	211	4 079	3 602	269	190	4 061
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>47 960</b>	<b>7 853</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>56 242</b>	<b>50 711</b>	<b>5 271</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>56 080</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	5 176	858	-	6 034	5 408	624	-	6 032
NC072: Umsobomvu	8 553	888	134	9 575	8 974	557	38	9 569
NC073: Emthanjeni	10 621	1 101	201	11 923	11 108	741	17	11 866
NC074: Kareeberg	3 062	562	47	3 671	3 063	530	42	3 635
NC075: Renosterberg	2 911	636	16	3 563	3 076	487	-	3 563
NC076: Thembelihle	3 423	1 235	11	4 669	3 990	670	-	4 660
NC077: Siyathemba	5 584	1 012	19	6 615	5 923	667	-	6 590
NC078: Siyancuma	8 630	1 562	-	10 192	9 170	994	-	10 164
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>60 420</b>	<b>13 373</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>74 067</b>	<b>64 268</b>	<b>9 543</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>74 069</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	17 318	5 600	99	23 017	18 946	3 989	61	22 996
NC084: !Kheis	2 925	1 384	34	4 343	3 240	1 033	71	4 344
NC085: Tsantsabane	9 664	2 076	81	11 821	10 065	1 645	111	11 821
NC086: Kgatelopele	5 702	503	-	6 205	5 942	264	-	6 206
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	24 811	3 810	60	28 681	26 075	2 613	16	28 704

**Table 8.18a: Number of households by source of energy used for cooking and lighting (1), CS 2016 (concluded)**

District/local municipality/province	Cooking				Lighting			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>97 813</b>	<b>14 839</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>113 278</b>	<b>102 599</b>	<b>10 246</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>113 158</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	62 174	9 354	359	71 887	65 632	5 995	212	71 839
NC092: Dikgatlong	12 045	2 662	117	14 824	12 530	2 232	13	14 775
NC093: Magareng	6 387	550	33	6 970	6 620	349	-	6 969
NC094: Phokwane	17 207	2 273	117	19 597	17 817	1 670	89	19 576
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>292 569</b>	<b>58 828</b>	<b>2 131</b>	<b>353 528</b>	<b>313 654</b>	<b>38 197</b>	<b>1 205</b>	<b>353 056</b>

Total households exclude unspecified cases for cooking (542) and lighting (1 958).

Other energy sources for cooking include gas, paraffin, wood, coal, animal dung, solar and other.

Other energy sources for lighting include gas, paraffin, candles, solar and other.

Table 8.18a shows the distribution of households in the province that use energy sources for cooking and lighting. The results indicate that out of 353 528 households in the province, more than 80% are using electricity for both cooking and lighting. Similarly, the pattern is reflected across all districts with the exception of John Taolo Gaetsewe, in which 75% of households use electricity for cooking. Generally, households using other sources of energy for cooking and lighting make up 17% and 11%, respectively, in the province.

**Table 8.18b: Number of households by source of energy used for water and space heating (2), CS 2016**

District/local municipality/province	Water heating				Space heating			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>53 185</b>	<b>17 974</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>72 128</b>	<b>35 408</b>	<b>18 682</b>	<b>18026</b>	<b>72 116</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	13 293	10 254	306	23 853	9 601	10 953	3324	23 878
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	26 400	5 657	531	32 588	15 809	5 965	10784	32 558
NC453: Gamagara	13 492	2 063	132	15 687	9 998	1 764	3919	15 681
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>32 125</b>	<b>4 970</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>37 645</b>	<b>24 175</b>	<b>4 910</b>	<b>8564</b>	<b>37 649</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	4 081	102	29	4 212	3 161	136	898	4 195
NC062: Nama Khoi	13 842	505	177	14 524	10 710	711	3125	14 546
NC064: Kamiesberg	2 552	682	86	3 320	1 417	328	1575	3 320
NC065: Hantam	5 491	1 355	48	6 894	4 108	1 909	873	6 890
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	2 687	1 932	-	4 619	2 121	1 612	887	4 620
NC067: Khâi-Ma	3 473	395	211	4 079	2 658	214	1207	4 079
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>48 552</b>	<b>7 025</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>56 105</b>	<b>33 634</b>	<b>15 415</b>	<b>7171</b>	<b>56 220</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	4 894	1140	-	6 034	3 430	2269	334	6 033
NC072: Umsobomvu	8 728	698	134	9 560	3 996	3440	2111	9 547
NC073: Emthanjeni	10 681	994	216	11 891	5 467	4 364	2081	11 912
NC074: Kareeberg	3 019	586	47	3 652	2 856	768	47	3 671
NC075: Renosterberg	2 880	638	31	3 549	2 191	669	703	3 563
NC076: Thembelihle	3 781	814	26	4 621	2 767	1 386	583	4 736
NC077: Siyathemba	5 856	675	72	6 603	4 658	1 055	892	6 605
NC078: Siyancuma	8 712	1 480	-	10 192	8 269	1 464	421	10 154
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>62 033</b>	<b>10 511</b>	<b>1448</b>	<b>73 992</b>	<b>46 053</b>	<b>10 627</b>	<b>17387</b>	<b>74 067</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	18 215	4 488	255	22 958	11 422	3 393	8202	23 017
NC084: !Kheis	3 010	925	399	4 334	1 611	753	1966	4 330
NC085: Tsantsabane	9 641	1 981	185	11 807	7 898	1 709	2213	11 820
NC086: Kgatelopele	5 778	403	24	6 205	3 489	1597	1120	6 206
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	25 388	2 714	585	28 687	21 634	3 174	3886	28 694



**Table 8.18b: Number of households by source of energy used for water and space heating (2), CS 2016 (concluded)**

District/local municipality/province	Water heating				Space heating			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>99 848</b>	<b>12 279</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>113 188</b>	<b>84 244</b>	<b>12 847</b>	<b>15989</b>	<b>113 080</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	64 001	7 242	608	71 851	55 791	7 606	8379	71 776
NC092: Dikgatlong	11 914	2 646	222	14 782	9 802	2 280	2697	14 779
NC093: Magareng	6 552	390	28	6 970	5 923	435	612	6 970
NC094: Phokwane	17 380	2 002	203	19 585	12 729	2 526	4301	19 556
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>295 744</b>	<b>52 760</b>	<b>4 556</b>	<b>353 060</b>	<b>223 514</b>	<b>62 480</b>	<b>67 138</b>	<b>353 132</b>

Total households exclude unspecified cases for water heating (1 949) and space heating (1 731).

Other energy sources for water heating include gas, paraffin, wood, coal, animal dung, solar and other.

Other energy sources for space heating include gas, paraffin, wood, coal, animal dung, solar and other.

Similar to Table 8.18a, the results in Table 8.18b show that electricity is used by the majority of households mainly for water heating and space heating. Electricity for water heating is utilised by over 80% (i.e. 295 744 out of 353 060 households) of households in the province, including all districts apart from John Taolo Gaetsewe, which only has 74% (i.e. 53 185 out of 72 128 households) – the lowest as compared to all other districts in the province. Again, over 60% of households indicated that they use electricity for space heating. The districts with a higher number of households using electricity for space heating are Frances Baard and ZF Mgcawu.

### 8.6 Ownership of household goods

**Figure 8.3: Ownership of selected household goods, Census 2011 and CS 2016**

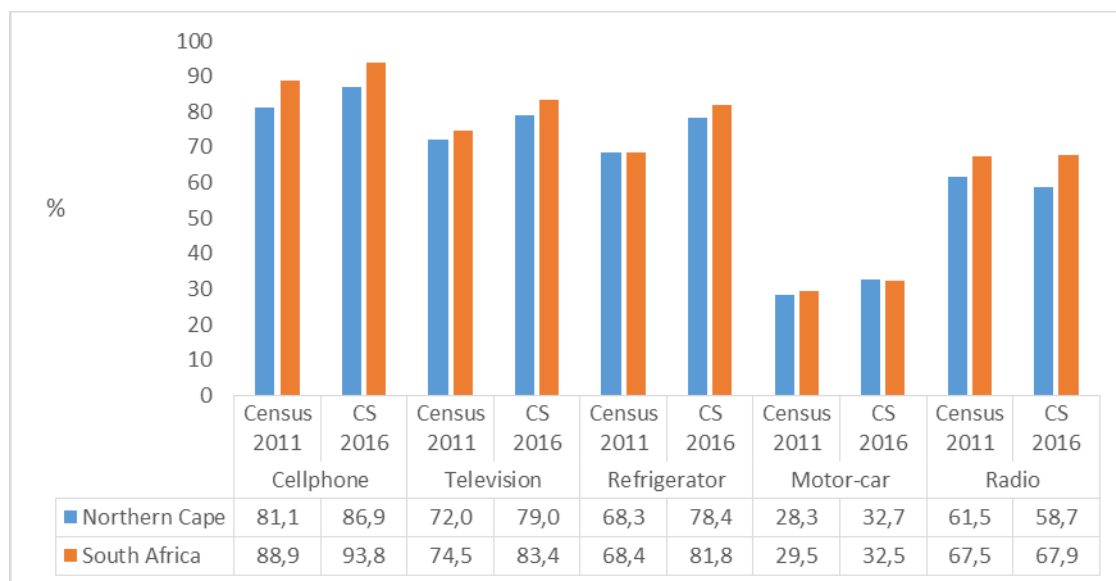


Figure 8.3 indicates the ownership of households goods in the Northern Cape compared to the national proportions for the years 2011 and 2016. With the exception of a radio, ownership of goods such as a cellphone, television, refrigerator and motorcar has increased in both South Africa and at provincial level from 2011 to 2016. Only ownership of a radio in the Northern Cape declined from 61,5% in 2011 to 58,7% in 2016.

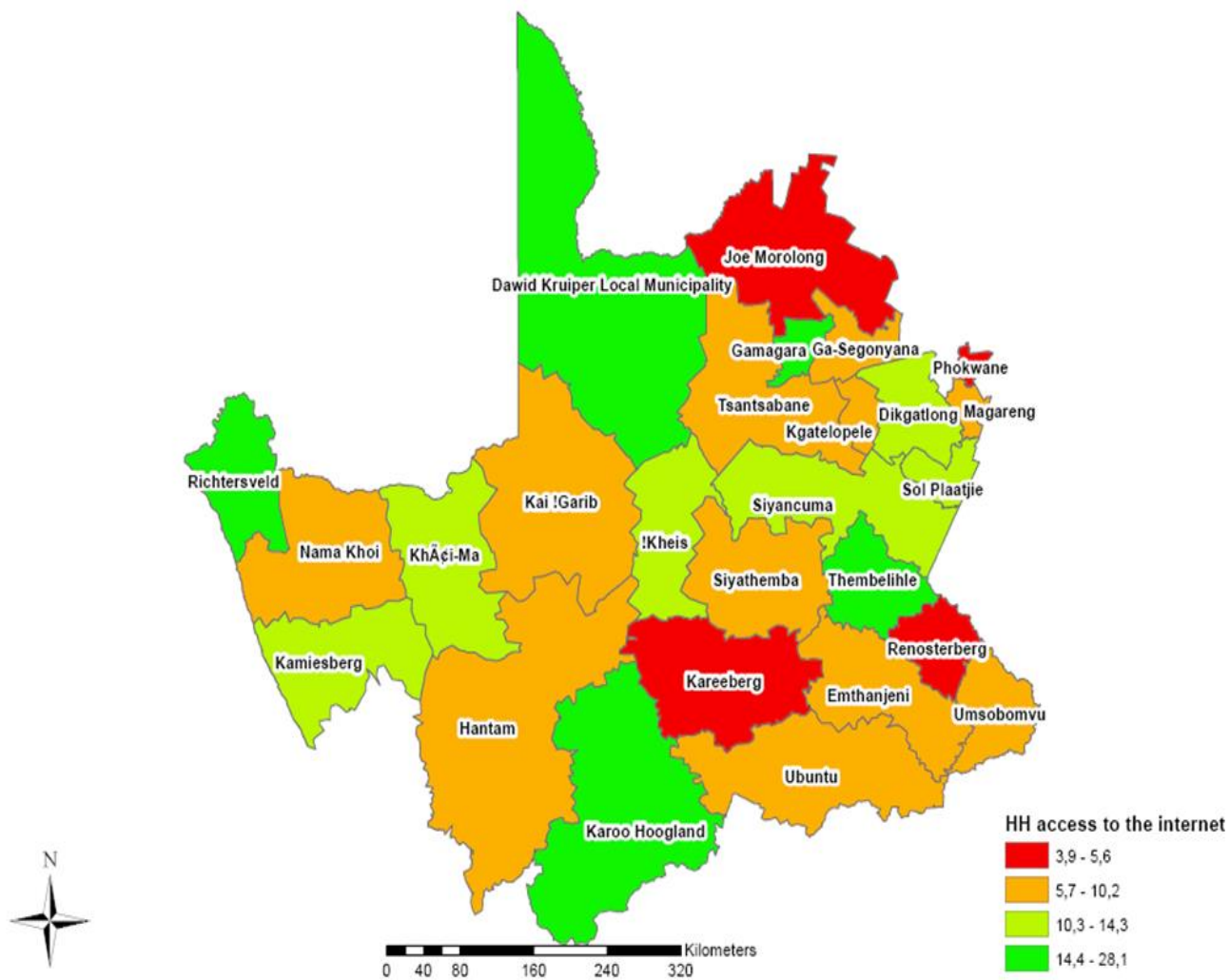
## 8.7 Internet services

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

District and local municipality	Male			Female			Total		
	Access to internet	No access to internet	Total	Access to internet	No access to internet	Total	Access to internet	No access to internet	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>90,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>94,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>91,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	5,3	94,7	100,0	2,8	97,2	100,0	4,0	96,0	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	8,1	91,9	100,0	7,0	93,0	100,0	7,6	92,4	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	17,1	82,9	100,0	10,5	89,5	100,0	15,7	84,3	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>14,7</b>	<b>85,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11,1</b>	<b>88,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>86,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	27,3	72,7	100,0	29,4	70,6	100,0	28,1	71,9	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	11,5	88,5	100,0	8,3	91,7	100,0	10,2	89,8	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	14,3	85,7	100,0	6,6	93,4	100,0	11,1	88,9	100,0
NC065: Hantam	9,6	90,4	100,0	7,9	92,1	100,0	9,0	91,0	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	18,8	81,2	100,0	14,2	85,8	100,0	17,3	82,7	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	16,8	83,2	100,0	9,3	90,7	100,0	14,3	85,7	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>89,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>94,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	10,8	89,2	100,0	5,2	94,8	100,0	9,0	91,0	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	9,2	90,8	100,0	5,3	94,7	100,0	7,7	92,3	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	8,7	91,3	100,0	6,7	93,3	100,0	7,9	92,1	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	4,9	95,1	100,0	1,9	98,1	100,0	3,9	96,1	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	8,4	91,6	100,0	0,2	99,8	100,0	5,6	94,4	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	18,4	81,6	100,0	11,8	88,2	100,0	16,3	83,7	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	14,1	85,9	100,0	2,4	97,6	100,0	10,0	90,0	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	13,0	87,0	100,0	6,8	93,2	100,0	10,7	89,3	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>87,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>89,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>88,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	9,3	90,7	100,0	7,4	92,6	100,0	8,7	91,3	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	14,7	85,3	100,0	9,8	90,2	100,0	13,0	87,0	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	9,6	90,4	100,0	9,4	90,6	100,0	9,6	90,4	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	10,6	89,4	100,0	5,5	94,5	100,0	9,0	91,0	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	17,9	82,1	100,0	13,3	86,7	100,0	16,1	83,9	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>88,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>91,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>89,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	14,3	85,7	100,0	8,9	91,1	100,0	12,0	88,0	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	10,0	90,0	100,0	11,5	88,5	100,0	10,6	89,4	100,0
NC093: Magareng	12,1	87,9	100,0	4,3	95,7	100,0	8,7	91,3	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	5,5	94,5	100,0	5,6	94,4	100,0	5,5	94,5	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>11,9</b>	<b>88,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>92,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10,4</b>	<b>89,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>

The results in Table 8.19 show that around 10% of all households in the Northern Cape have access to the internet. Out of those, about 12% are headed by males as compared to only 8% that are headed by females. The districts that have many households with access to the internet are Namakwa (13,3%) and ZF Mgcawu (12,0%), while John Taolo Gaetsewe has the lowest with 8,2% as compared to access to the internet in the entire province. In general, the results show that access to the internet is higher in the households that are headed by males than in those headed by females. This pattern is seen across all districts, although there are some variations in the municipalities.

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



## 8.8 Agricultural activities and food security

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

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

The results on in Table 8.20 show that out of 16,9 million households in South Africa, about 2,3 million are participating in agricultural activities. The provinces that have the lowest prevalence of households involved in agriculture are Western Cape (3,6%) and Gauteng (4,9%). Eastern Cape (27,9%), Limpopo (24,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%), Mpumalanga (18,2%) and Free State (16,6%) are the provinces with a prevalence of households that are participating in agriculture that is higher than the national prevalence of 13,8%.

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

District	Livestock		Poultry		Grain and food crops		Industrial crops		Fruits		Vegetables		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	13 706	49,0	11 594	44,1	858	41,9	23	19,5	1 696	29,9	1 987	25,7	134	23,1
DC6: Namakwa	4 022	14,4	2 293	8,7	174	8,5	-	0,0	151	2,7	496	6,4	56	9,7
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	3 543	12,7	4 680	17,8	348	17,0	29	24,6	1 712	30,1	2 261	29,3	169	29,1
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	4 325	15,4	4 147	15,8	201	9,8	27	22,9	886	15,6	1 315	17,0	113	19,5
DC9: Frances Baard	2 404	8,6	3 604	13,7	465	22,7	39	33,1	1 237	21,8	1 663	21,5	107	18,4
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>28 000</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>26 319</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5 681</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>7 722</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 8.21 shows that the majority of households in John Taolo Gaetsewe district are involved in livestock (49,0%) and poultry production (44,1%). The percentage of those who are involved in industrial crops is lowest throughout the entire province, followed by households taking part in other agricultural production as well as those participating in grain and food crops production.

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

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

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

Table 8.22 shows that almost 20% of households in South Africa ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding CS 2016. However, Western Cape (13,2%), Gauteng (15,7%) and Limpopo (18,1%) are the three provinces with the lowest prevalence of households that ran out of money to buy food as compared to all other remaining provinces. The province with the highest prevalence was Northern Cape at 27,6%, which is also higher than the national average of 19,9%.



**Table 8.23: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Total	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>28 488</b>	<b>43 561</b>	<b>72 049</b>	<b>39,5</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	11 363	12 471	23 834	47,7
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	13 612	18 935	32 547	41,8
NC453: Gamagara	3 513	12 155	15 668	22,4
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>7 654</b>	<b>29 881</b>	<b>37 535</b>	<b>20,4</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	673	3 504	4 177	16,1
NC062: Nama Khoi	3 687	10 821	14 508	25,4
NC064: Kamiesberg	734	2 585	3 319	22,1
NC065: Hantam	1 770	5 071	6 841	25,9
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	140	4 479	4 620	3,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	651	3 420	4 070	16,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>16 129</b>	<b>40 106</b>	<b>56 235</b>	<b>28,7</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	2 035	3 999	6 034	33,7
NC072: Umsobomvu	2 825	6 736	9 561	29,5
NC073: Emthanjeni	2 968	8 938	11 906	24,9
NC074: Kareeberg	1 095	2 574	3 669	29,8
NC075: Renosterberg	495	3 068	3 563	13,9
NC076: Thembelihle	1 139	3 597	4 736	24,0
NC077: Siyathemba	2 615	4 000	6 615	39,5
NC078: Siyancuma	2 958	7 192	10 150	29,1
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>19 827</b>	<b>53 947</b>	<b>73 774</b>	<b>26,9</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	7 129	15 755	22 883	31,2
NC084: !Kheis	1 589	2 741	4 330	36,7
NC085: Tsantsabane	1 973	9 839	11 813	16,7
NC086: Kgatelopele	835	5 370	6 206	13,5
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	8 300	20 242	28 542	29,1
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>25 071</b>	<b>88 020</b>	<b>113 091</b>	<b>22,2</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	13 680	58 122	71 802	19,1
NC092: Dikgatlong	1 523	13 262	14 785	10,3
NC093: Magareng	2 300	4 669	6 970	33,0
NC094: Phokwane	7 568	11 966	19 535	38,7
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>97 169</b>	<b>255 514</b>	<b>352 683</b>	<b>27,6</b>

\*Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (686) and 'Unspecified' (340).

The above table indicates the number and prevalence of households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016 in the Northern Cape. The results show that 28% of households in the province ran out of money to buy food in the past 12 months. The districts with the highest prevalence are John Taolo Gaetsewe (39,5%) and Pixley Ka Seme (28,7%), while Namakwa (20,4%) and Frances Baard (22,2%) are the districts with the lowest prevalence across the whole province. Finally, out of 26 local municipalities in the province, Karoo Hoogland has the lowest prevalence of households that ran out of money to buy food in the past 12 months (3,0%), as compared to any other municipality in the province.

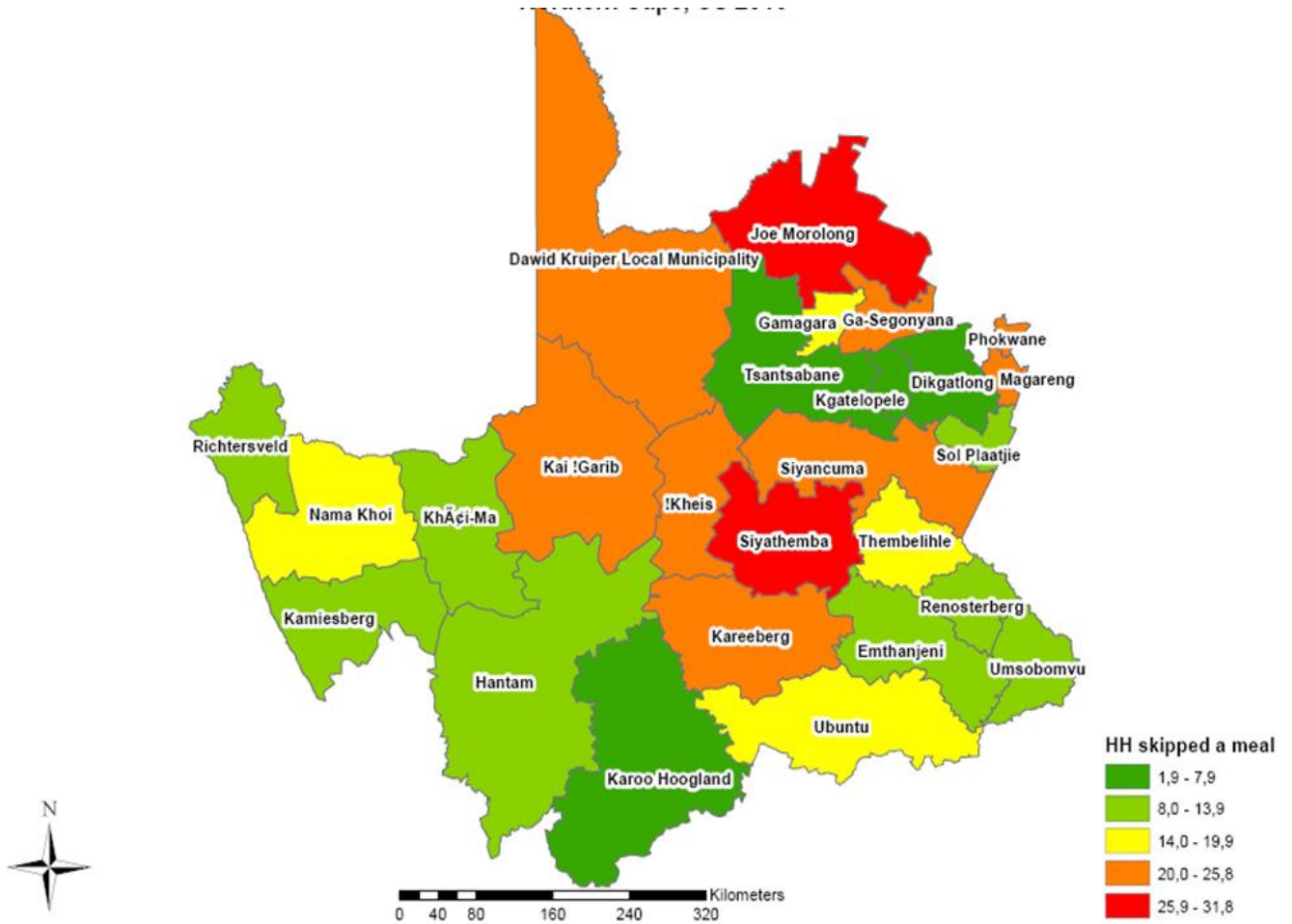
**Table 8.24: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Skipped meal		Did not skip a meal		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>18 147</b>	<b>25,1</b>	<b>54 020</b>	<b>74,9</b>	<b>72 168</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	7 605	31,9	16 224	68,1	23 829	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	8 114	24,9	24 502	75,1	32 616	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	2 428	15,4	13 294	84,6	15 723	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>4 159</b>	<b>11,1</b>	<b>33 435</b>	<b>88,9</b>	<b>37 594</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	465	11,1	3 729	88,9	4 194	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	2 047	14,1	12 476	85,9	14 523	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	334	10,1	2 971	89,9	3 305	100,0
NC065: Hantam	761	11,1	6 112	88,9	6 874	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	90	1,9	4 530	98,1	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	462	11,3	3 617	88,7	4 079	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>9 656</b>	<b>17,2</b>	<b>46 581</b>	<b>82,8</b>	<b>56 237</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	912	15,1	5 123	84,9	6 034	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	1 185	12,4	8 360	87,6	9 544	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	1 599	13,4	10 324	86,6	11 923	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	815	22,2	2 856	77,8	3 671	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	286	8,0	3 277	92,0	3 563	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	716	15,1	4 020	84,9	4 736	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	1 949	29,5	4 666	70,5	6 615	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	2 193	21,6	7 957	78,4	10 150	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>14 277</b>	<b>19,4</b>	<b>59 492</b>	<b>80,6</b>	<b>73 769</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	5 716	25,0	17 181	75,0	22 897	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	870	20,0	3 473	79,9	4 344	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	780	6,6	11 033	93,4	11 813	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	454	7,3	5 752	92,7	6 206	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	6 457	22,6	22 053	77,4	28 510	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>15 571</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>97 577</b>	<b>86,2</b>	<b>113 148</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	8 672	12,1	63 113	87,9	71 785	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	1 150	7,8	13 674	92,2	14 824	100,0
NC093: Magareng	1 390	20,0	5 566	80,0	6 955	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	4 359	22,3	15 224	77,7	19 583	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>61 810</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>291 105</b>	<b>82,5</b>	<b>352 915</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (659) and 'Unspecified' (135). Skipping a meal refers to skipping a meal because the household did not have enough food for the household

Table 8.24 shows that 17,5% households out of 352 915 households in the Northern Cape province skipped a meal in the past 12 months. The district with the highest proportion of households who skipped a meal is John Taolo Gaetsewe (25,5%), while Namakwa has the lowest proportion at just 11,1%. Relative to the number of households in the municipality, both Joe Morolong (31,9%) and Siyathemba (29,5%) municipalities have a higher number of those who skipped a meal in the past 12 months, while Karoo Hoogland remains the lowest with only 1,9% households skipping a meal.

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



## 8.9 Crime experienced by households and perceptions of safety

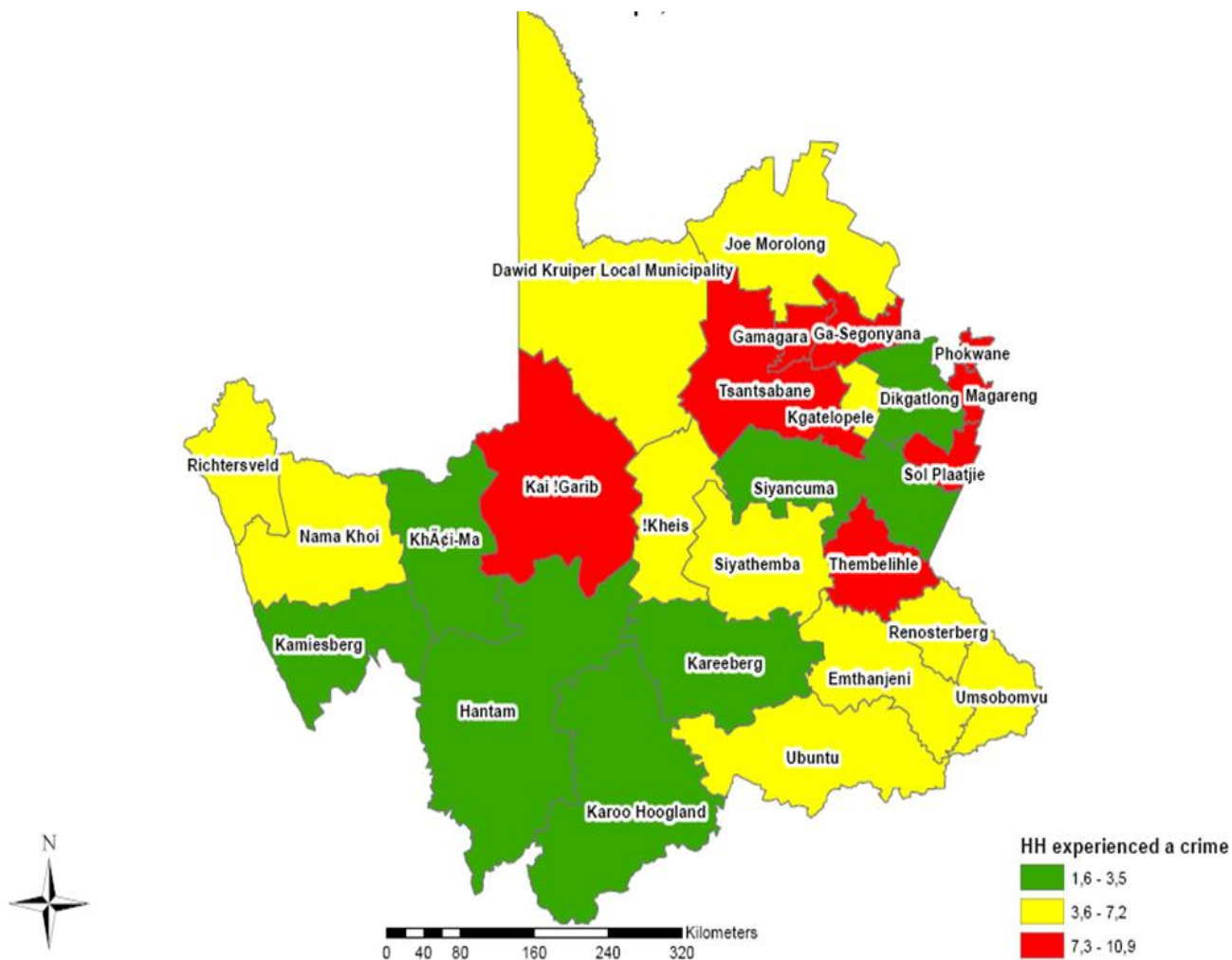
**Table 8.25: Distribution of households where at least one member experienced crime in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016**

District and local municipality	Experienced crime	Did not experience crime	Total	Prevalence of crime experienced
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>4 927</b>	<b>67 207</b>	<b>72 134</b>	<b>6,8</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	1 095	22 745	23 839	4,6
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	2 462	30 128	32 590	7,6
NC453: Gamagara	1 370	14 334	15 704	8,7
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>1 499</b>	<b>36 110</b>	<b>37 609</b>	<b>4,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	303	3 908	4 211	7,2
NC062: Nama Khoi	791	13 734	14 525	5,4
NC064: Kamiesberg	116	3 183	3 299	3,5
NC065: Hantam	108	6 767	6 875	1,6
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	87	4 533	4 620	1,9
NC067: Khâi-Ma	94	3 986	4 079	2,3
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>2 922</b>	<b>53 321</b>	<b>56 243</b>	<b>5,2</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	409	5 625	6 034	6,8
NC072: Umsobomvu	544	9 019	9 563	5,7
NC073: Emthanjeni	555	11 339	11 894	4,7
NC074: Kareeberg	72	3 599	3 671	2,0
NC075: Renosterberg	177	3 386	3 563	5,0
NC076: Thembelihle	511	4 209	4 720	10,8
NC077: Siyathemba	340	6 266	6 606	5,1
NC078: Siyancuma	314	9 878	10 191	3,1
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>4 920</b>	<b>68 927</b>	<b>73 846</b>	<b>6,7</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	1 716	21 205	22 921	7,5
NC084: !Kheis	241	4 103	4 344	5,5
NC085: Tsantsabane	930	10 837	11 766	7,9
NC086: Kgatelopele	342	5 864	6 206	5,8
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	1 691	26 918	28 609	5,9
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>9 719</b>	<b>103 257</b>	<b>112 976</b>	<b>8,6</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	6 427	65 274	71 702	9,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	515	14 248	14 763	3,5
NC093: Magareng	761	6 209	6 970	10,9
NC094: Phokwane	2 014	17 527	19 541	10,3
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>23 986</b>	<b>328 822</b>	<b>352 808</b>	<b>6,8</b>

Note: Total excludes 'Do not know' (536) and 'Unspecified' (365).

As shown in Table 8.25 above, 6,8% of households in the Northern Cape have experienced some sort of crime in the 12 months prior to Community Survey 2016. Therefore, corresponding to the total number of households within each municipality, over 10% of households in Magareng, Thembelihle and Phokwane municipalities have experienced crime in the past 12 months, which is the highest compared to other municipalities in the province, while Hantam (1,6%), Karoo Hoogland (1,9%) and Kareeberg (2,0%) are the top three municipalities with the lowest crime occurrences.

**Map 8.7: Percentage of households where at least one member experienced crime in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016**



**Table 8.26: Distribution of household members' perception of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016**

District/municipality/province	Safe		Unsafe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>63 009</b>	<b>87,2</b>	<b>9 246</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>72 256</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	21 716	90,9	2 176	9,1	23 892	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	27 163	83,2	5 478	16,8	32 641	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	14 131	89,9	1 592	10,1	15 723	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>36 171</b>	<b>96,0</b>	<b>1 498</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>37 669</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	4 060	96,4	152	3,6	4 211	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	13 664	93,9	882	6,1	14 546	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	3 319	100,0	0	0,0	3 319	100,0
NC065: Hantam	6 779	98,3	115	1,7	6 894	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	4 501	97,4	118	2,6	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	3 849	94,4	231	5,7	4 079	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>53 515</b>	<b>95,2</b>	<b>2 698</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>56 213</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	5 612	93,2	410	6,8	6 022	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	9 217	96,4	342	3,6	9 559	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	11 071	93,0	835	7,0	11 906	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	3 574	97,8	80	2,2	3 654	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	3 422	96,5	125	3,5	3 547	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	4 512	95,3	225	4,8	4 736	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	6 203	94,0	394	6,0	6 596	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	9 906	97,2	286	2,8	10 191	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>64 824</b>	<b>87,6</b>	<b>9 156</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>73 980</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	20 483	89,4	2 438	10,6	22 921	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	4 250	97,8	94	2,2	4 344	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	10 126	85,8	1 680	14,2	11 806	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	5 614	90,5	591	9,5	6 206	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	24 351	84,8	4 353	15,2	28 704	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>90 446</b>	<b>79,9</b>	<b>22 820</b>	<b>20,1</b>	<b>113 267</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	56 909	79,2	14 987	20,8	71 896	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	13 620	92,0	1 184	8,0	14 804	100,0
NC093: Magareng	5 662	81,2	1 308	18,8	6 970	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	14 256	72,7	5 342	27,3	19 597	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>307 965</b>	<b>87,1</b>	<b>45 419</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>353 385</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Note: Total excludes 'Unspecified' (324).

The results in Table 8.26 show that 87,1% of household members in the Northern Cape province feel very safe when walking alone during the day as compared to only 12,9% of those who reported to feel very unsafe. In Namakwa district, 4% of household members reported feeling very unsafe during the day, which is the lowest percentage as compared to household members in Frances Baard (20,1%), John Taolo Gaetsewe (12,8%) and ZF Mgcawu (12,4%) districts.

**Table 8.27: Distribution of household members' perception of safety when walking alone when it is dark, CS 2016**

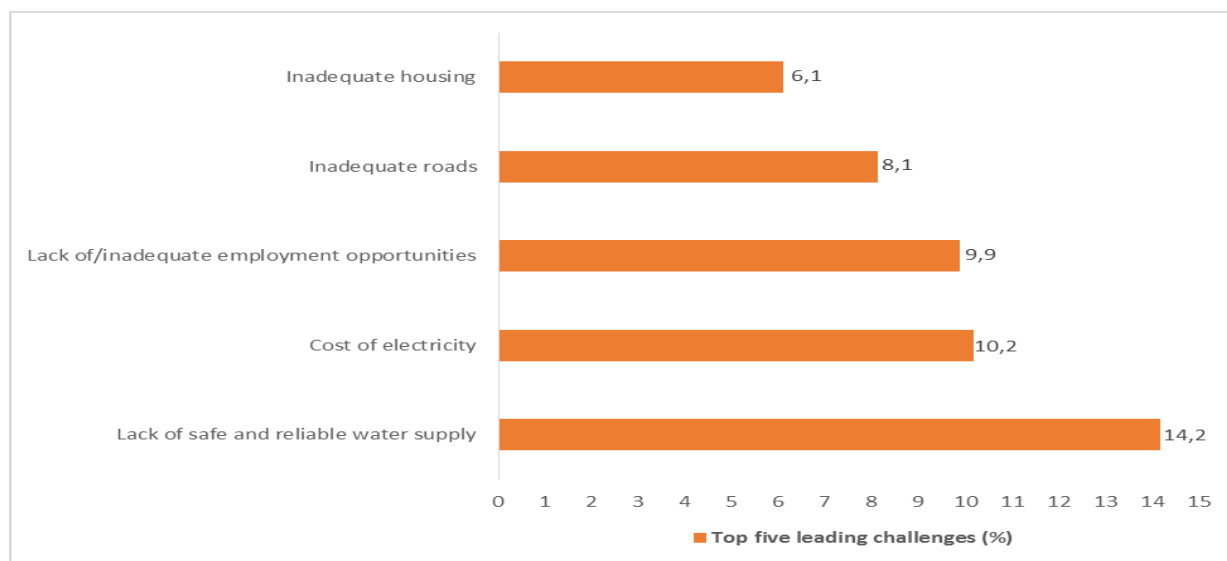
District/municipality/province	Safe		Unsafe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>25 509</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>46 772</b>	<b>64,7</b>	<b>72 281</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	11 658	48,7	12 260	51,3	23 918	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	6 918	21,2	25 735	78,8	32 653	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	6 932	44,1	8 776	55,9	15 708	100,0
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>28 010</b>	<b>74,4</b>	<b>9 659</b>	<b>25,6</b>	<b>37 669</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	3 379	80,2	832	19,8	4 211	100,0
NC062: Nama Khoi	9 698	66,7	4 848	33,3	14 546	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	3 008	90,6	311	9,4	3 319	100,0
NC065: Hantam	5 053	73,3	1 841	26,7	6 894	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	3 950	85,5	670	14,5	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	2 921	71,6	1 159	28,4	4 080	100,0
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>32 662</b>	<b>58,1</b>	<b>23 602</b>	<b>41,9</b>	<b>56 264</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	3 617	59,9	2 417	40,1	6 034	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	4 154	43,4	5 422	56,6	9 576	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	7 102	59,6	4 822	40,4	11 924	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	2 977	81,1	694	18,9	3 671	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	2 519	70,7	1 043	29,3	3 562	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	3 053	64,5	1 683	35,5	4 736	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	3 437	52,3	3 134	47,7	6 571	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	5 804	56,9	4 388	43,1	10 192	100,0
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcau</b>	<b>41 208</b>	<b>55,7</b>	<b>32 714</b>	<b>44,3</b>	<b>73 922</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	13 679	59,8	9 192	40,2	22 871	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	2 628	60,5	1 716	39,5	4 344	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	3 083	26,1	8 716	73,9	11 799	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	2 910	46,9	3 295	53,1	6 205	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	18 908	65,9	9 796	34,1	28 704	100,0
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>41 551</b>	<b>36,7</b>	<b>71 728</b>	<b>63,3</b>	<b>113 279</b>	<b>100,0</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	31 191	43,4	40 707	56,6	71 898	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	5 450	36,8	9 374	63,2	14 824	100,0
NC093: Magareng	1 441	20,7	5 529	79,3	6 970	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	3 468	17,7	16 119	82,3	19 587	100,0
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>168 940</b>	<b>47,8</b>	<b>184 476</b>	<b>52,2</b>	<b>353 416</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Note: Total excludes 'Unspecified' (293)

More than half (52,2%) of household members in the Northern Cape feel very unsafe walking alone after dark. John Taolo Gaetsewe recorded over two-thirds (64,7%) of its household members feeling very unsafe, followed by Frances Baard district (63,3%). However, amongst those who feel very unsafe walking alone after dark, Kamiesberg municipality recorded the lowest proportion of 9,4%, which is better than any other municipality in the province.

### 8.10 Perceptions on municipal problems and services

**Figure 8.4: Five leading problems/challenges faced by municipalities in Northern Cape, CS 2016**



Note: About 18,0% of households reported no problems/challenges faced by their municipalities.

Figure 8.4 shows the five leading problems or challenges facing municipalities in the Northern Cape. The main challenge that has been reported by many households across the whole province is lack of safe and reliable water supply services, followed by the cost of electricity. Additionally, the lack of employment opportunities is the third biggest problem; the fourth biggest problem is inadequate roads, while inadequate housing completes the list of the top five challenges facing municipalities in the province.

**Table 8.28a: The extent to which household members agree that municipality is trying to solve the cost of electricity in Northern Cape by district, CS 2016**

District	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	11 091	54,1	4 427	21,6	2 128	10,4	2 586	12,6	250	1,2	20 482
DC6: Namakwa	1 717	30,0	1 157	20,2	305	5,3	2 093	36,6	442	7,7	5 714
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	2 341	55,2	1 116	26,3	125	2,9	560	13,2	99	2,3	4 242
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	2 763	41,0	1 852	27,5	415	6,2	1 543	22,9	159	2,4	6 732
DC9: Frances Baard	7 324	56,6	2 697	20,8	672	5,2	1 634	12,6	617	4,8	12 944
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>25 236</b>	<b>50,4</b>	<b>11 248</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>3 646</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>8 417</b>	<b>16,8</b>	<b>1 567</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>50 114</b>

Table 8.28a shows the extent to which household members agree that their municipalities are striving to solve the problem pertaining to the cost of electricity. The results indicate that over 50% of household members in the province strongly disagree that their municipalities are trying to solve the cost of electricity, as compared to only 3,1% of those who strongly agree. Namakwa is the only district with the highest proportions of those that agree that their municipality is trying hard to solve the problem relating to the cost of electricity.



**Table 8.28b: The extent to which household members agree that municipality is trying to solve the cost of electricity in Northern Cape by local municipality, CS 2016**

Municipality	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
NC451: Joe Morolong	3 603	53,5	1 466	21,8	616	9,2	970	14,4	78	1,2	6 732
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	6 382	54,1	2 554	21,6	1 270	10,8	1 433	12,1	160	1,4	11 800
NC453: Gamagara	1 107	56,8	407	20,9	241	12,4	183	9,4	12	0,6	1 950
NC061: Richtersveld	122	33,7	174	48,1	-	-	65	18,0	-	-	362
NC062: Nama Khoi	592	37,9	424	27,1	95	6,1	162	10,4	291	18,6	1 564
NC064: Kamiesberg	189	17,8	39	3,7	92	8,6	594	55,8	151	14,2	1 064
NC065: Hantam	141	7,7	426	23,2	119	6,5	1 148	62,6	-	-	1 834
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	97	100,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
NC067: Khâi-Ma	576	72,6	94	11,9	-	-	123	15,5	-	-	793
NC071: Ubuntu	414	46,3	385	43,0	-	-	80	8,9	15	1,7	895
NC072: Umsobomvu	1 189	72,3	246	15,0	12	0,7	183	11,1	14	0,9	1 644
NC073: Emthanjeni	107	20,7	246	47,6	84	16,2	60	11,6	20	3,9	517
NC074: Kareeberg	50	29,1	-	-	-	-	123	71,5	-	-	172
NC075: Renosterberg	53	63,9	30	36,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
NC076: Thembelihle	124	46,6	50	18,8	-	-	64	24,1	28	10,5	266
NC077: Siyathemba	24	52,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	47,8	46
NC078: Siyancuma	381	61,6	158	25,5	29	4,7	51	8,2	-	-	619
NC082: Kai !Garib	1 471	47,9	831	27,1	193	6,3	535	17,4	42	1,4	3 071
NC084: !Kheis	199	22,0	103	11,4	66	7,3	537	59,3	-	-	905
NC085: Tsantsabane	564	65,4	110	12,7	49	5,7	96	11,1	43	5,0	863
NC086: Kgatelopele	63	77,8	-	-	17	21,0	-	-	-	-	81
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	466	25,7	809	44,6	90	5,0	375	20,7	73	4,0	1 812
NC091: Sol Plaatje	2 769	51,0	976	18,0	390	7,2	1 211	22,3	81	1,5	5 428
NC092: Dikgatlong	1 361	87,3	125	8,0	54	3,5	18	1,2	-	-	1 559
NC093: Magareng	1 503	56,7	359	13,5	195	7,4	58	2,2	536	20,2	2 651
NC094: Phokwane	1 691	51,1	1 236	37,4	33	1,0	347	10,5	-	-	3 307
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>25 236</b>	<b>50,4</b>	<b>11 248</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>3 646</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>8 417</b>	<b>16,8</b>	<b>1 567</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>50 114</b>

Table 8.28b shows the extent to which household members agree that their municipality is trying to solve the challenge relating to cost of electricity. In Karoo Hoogland, 100% of household members who responded seemed to strongly disagree that their municipality is trying to solve the problem pertaining to the cost of electricity; while members in Kareeberg (71,5%), Hantam (62,6%) and !Kheis (59,3%) demonstrated that they do agree that their respective municipalities are trying hard to solve the problem relating to the cost of electricity – all three municipalities have higher proportions than any other municipality in the Northern Cape.

### 8.11 Rating quality of services

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

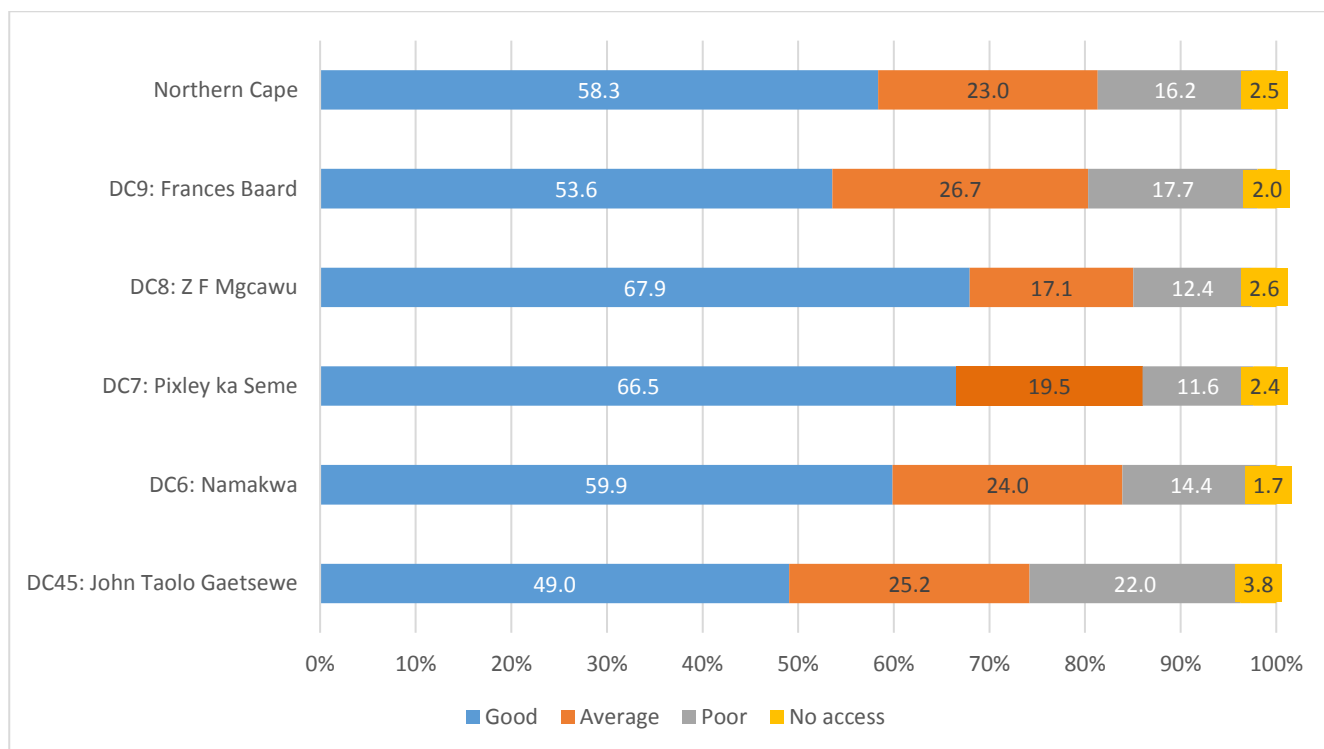


Figure 8.5 indicates that the majority of households in the Northern Cape are satisfied with the overall quality of their water services (58,3%). However, the results also show that the percentage of those with poor or no access to quality water services is higher in John Taolo Gaetsewe (22,0% and 3,8%, respectively) than in any other district in the province.

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

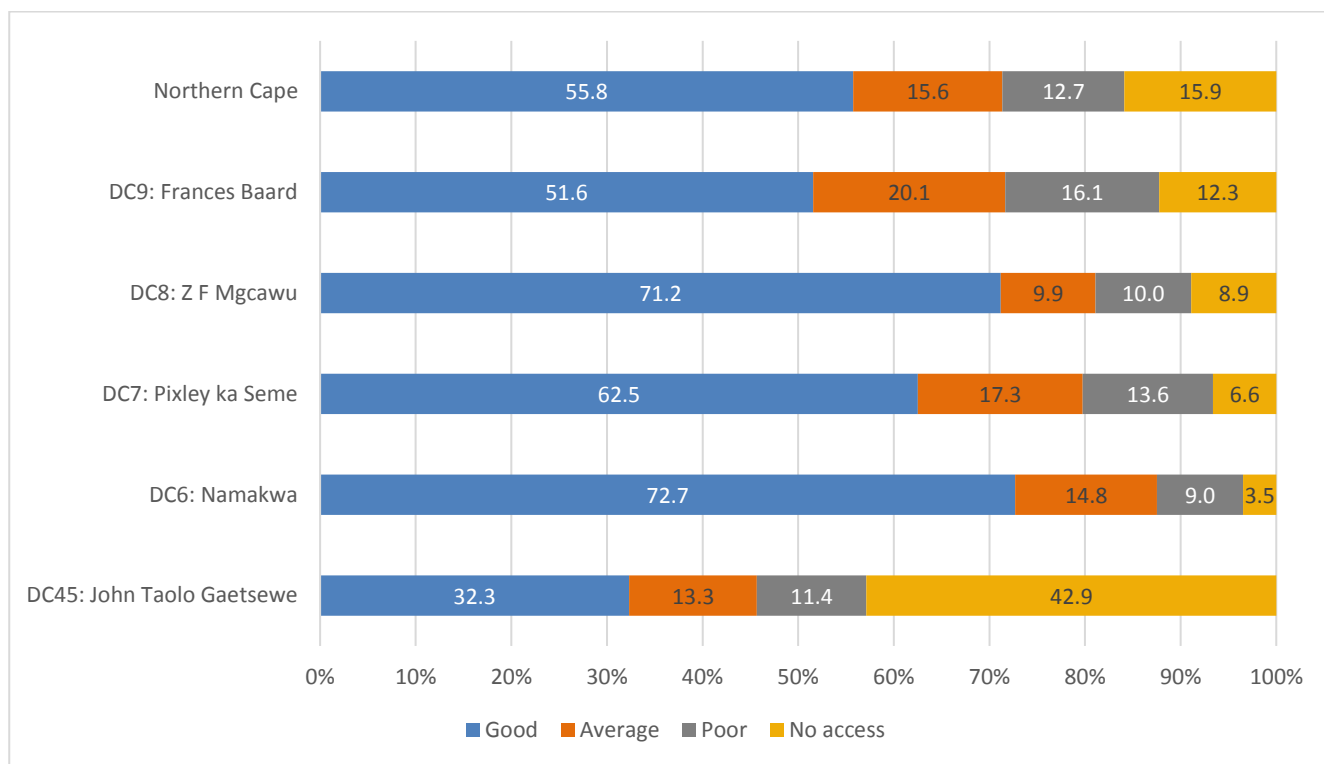
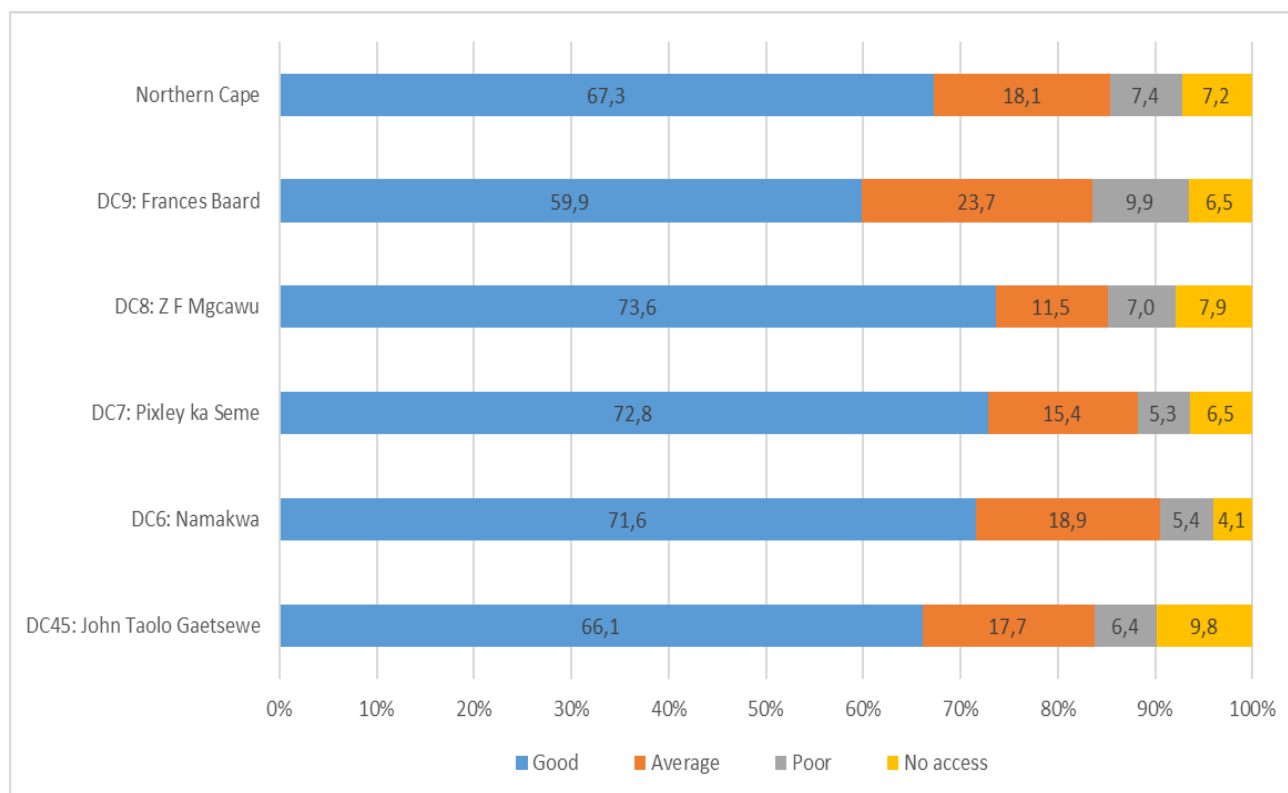


Figure 8.6 clearly shows that large proportions of households in John Taolo Gaetsewe district have no access to refuse removal services (42,9%), compared to any other district across the province. Over 70% of households in Namakwa and ZF Mgcawu districts are satisfied with the overall quality of refuse removal services provided. Districts with poor refuse removal services are Frances Baard (16,1%) and Pixley Ka Seme (13,6%) – slightly higher when compared to all other districts in the province.

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



Although the cost of electricity has been identified as one of the major challenges facing the Northern Cape (as shown earlier in Figure 8.4), approximately 67% indicated that the overall quality of electricity supply in the province is good. Almost 10% of households in John Taolo Gaetsewe district have no access to electricity supply services, which is higher than the provincial average of 7,2%.

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

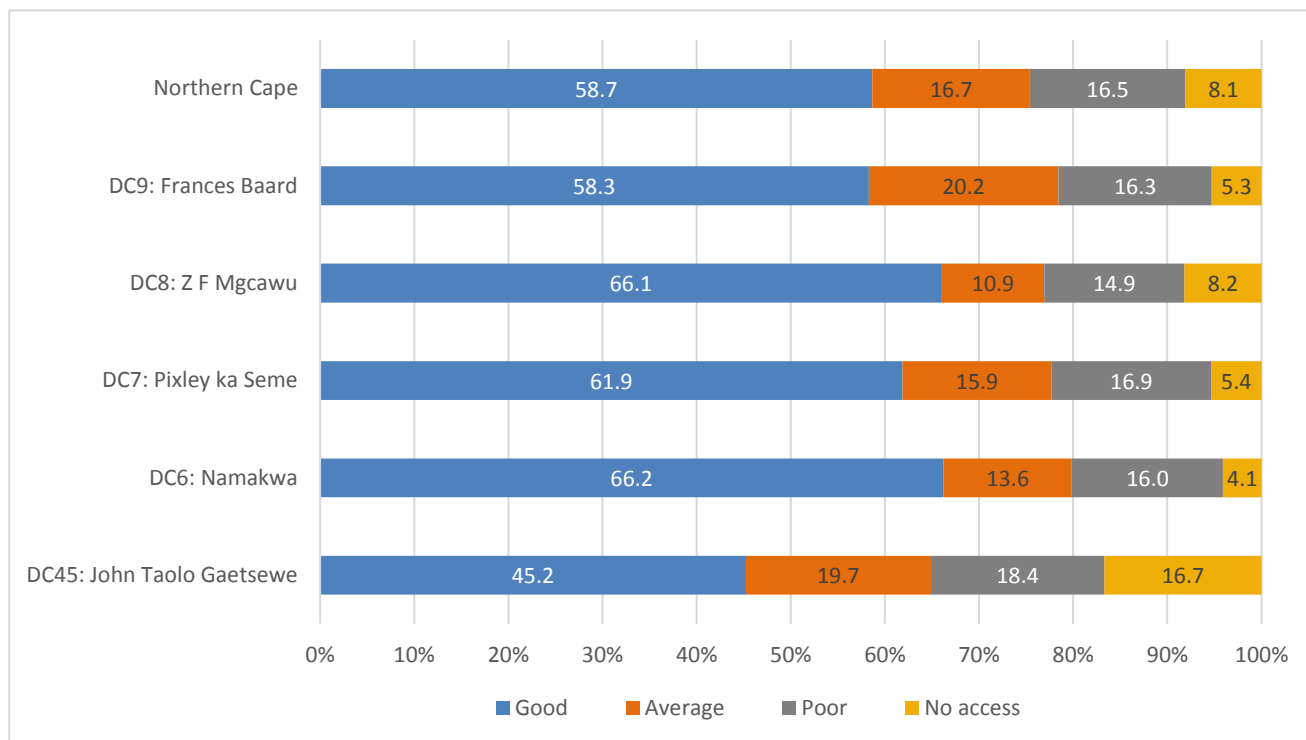
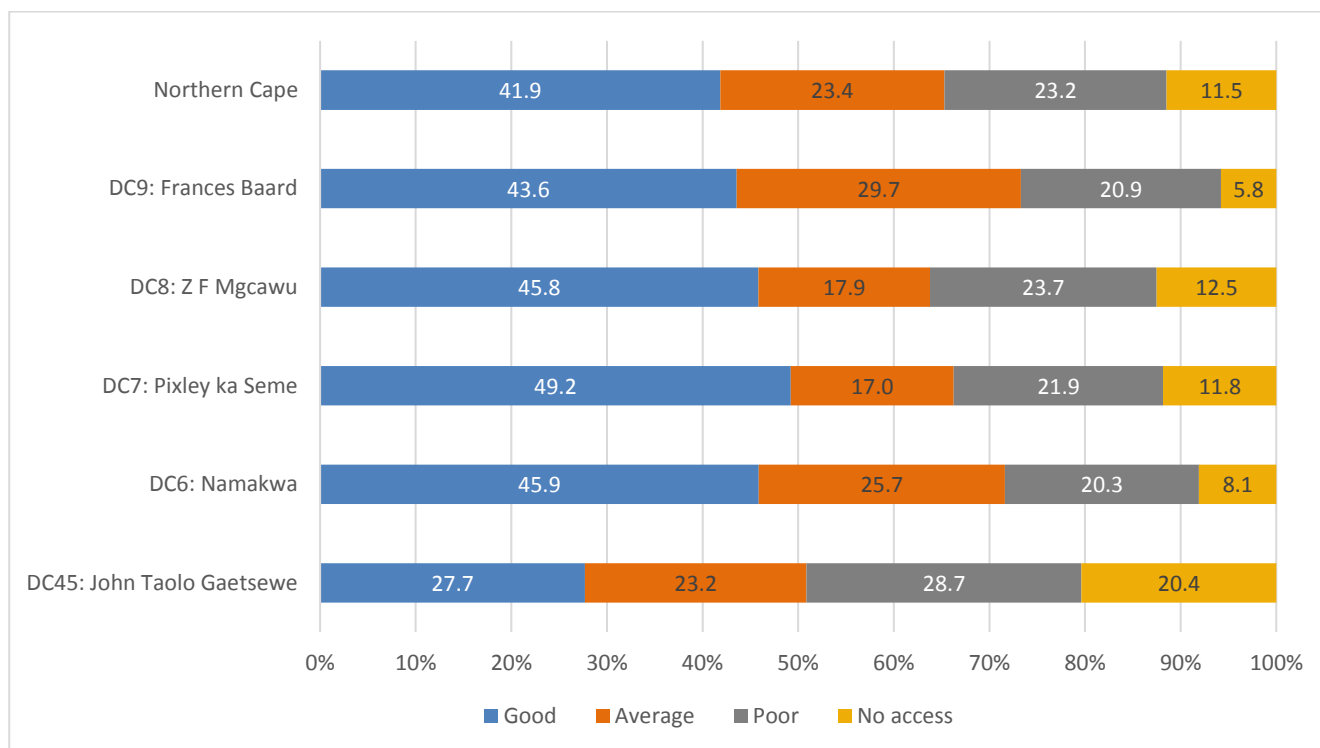


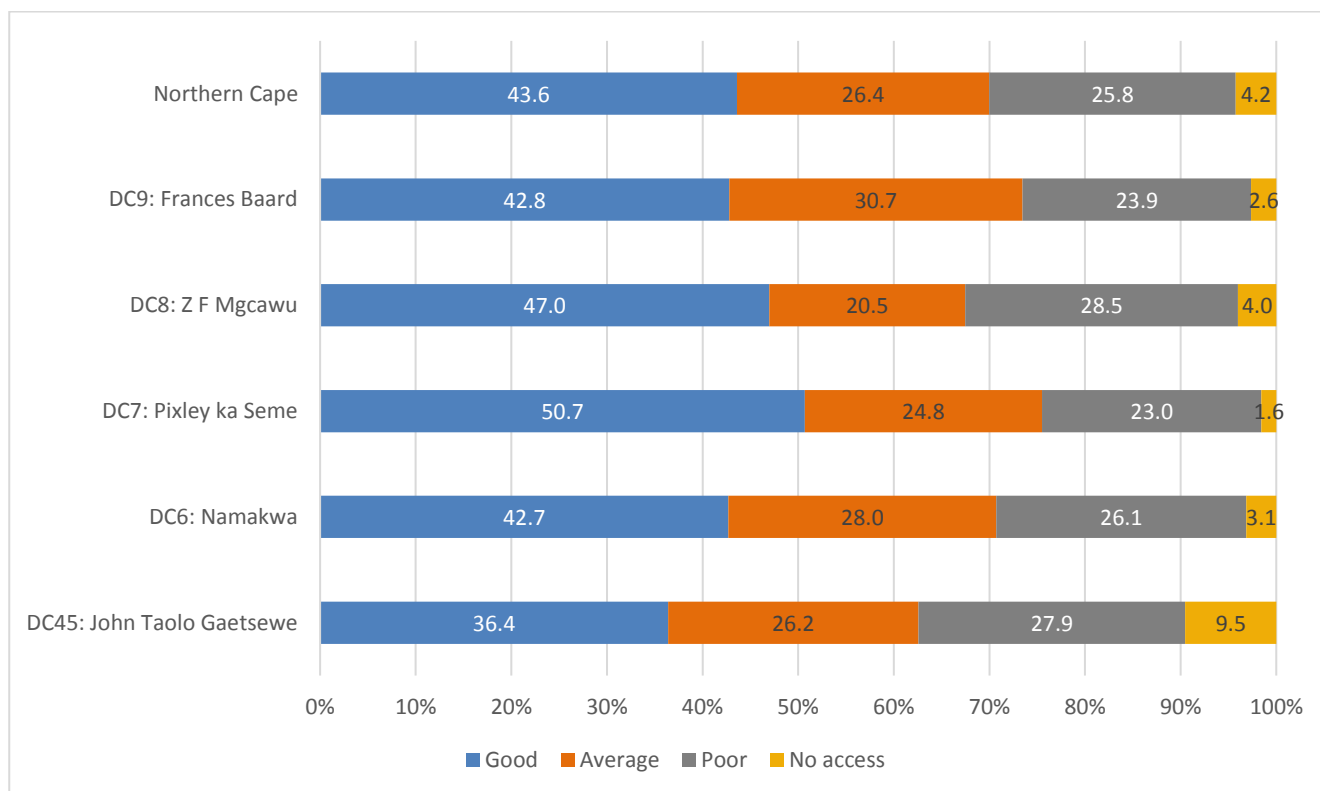
Figure 8.8 indicates the ratings for the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services in the Northern Cape. The results show that higher proportions of households in John Taolo Gaetsewe district have no access to sanitation services (16,7%). The overall quality of sanitation services is good, particularly among households in ZF Mgcawu and Namakwa districts.

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



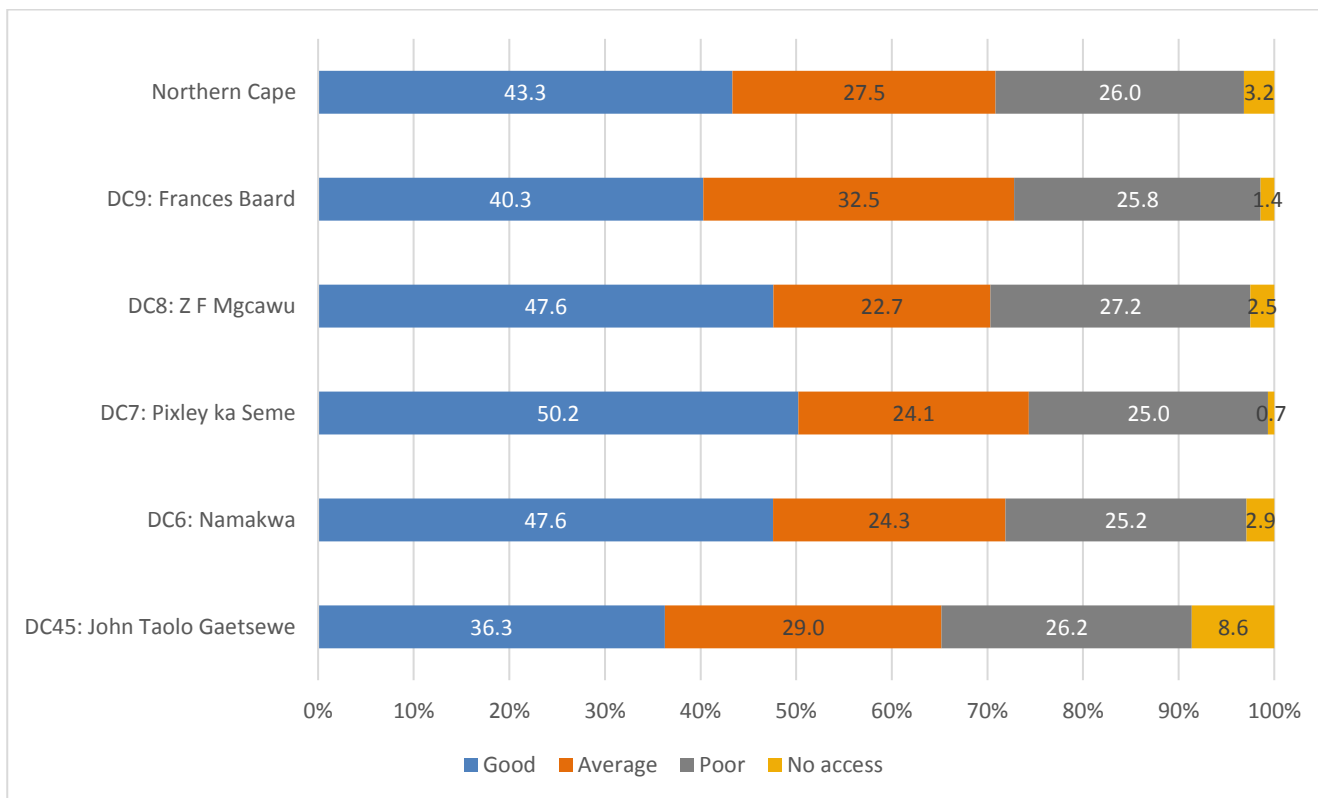
The majority of households across the Northern Cape have rated the overall quality of local public hospital services as poor. John Taolo Gaetsewe district has the highest proportion of households with no access to a local public hospital (20,4%), and among those who do have access, less than 30% of their hospitals are of good quality – this is the lowest percentage as compared to other districts in the province.

**Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of public clinic services by district, CS 2016**



The percentage of households with no access to public clinic services is highest in John Taolo Gaetsewe district (9,5%), while the number of those with access to good quality public clinic services are higher in both Pixley Ka Seme (50,7%) and ZF Mgcawu (47,0%) districts (Figure 8.10). Frances Baard, Namakwa and John Taolo Gaetsewe districts recorded the lowest proportions of households that have access to good public clinics.

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



The above figure shows that almost 10% of households in John Taolo Gaetsewe district have no access to local police services – this proportion is significantly higher than that of any district in the province. However, higher ratings for good local police services were given by households in Pixley Ka Seme (50,2%) as well as those in Namakwa (47,6%) and ZF Mgcawu (47,6%), while those in John Taolo Gaetsewe and Frances Baard districts provided lower ratings for good quality of local police services in the province.



**Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of households by rating the overall quality of public school services by district, CS 2016**

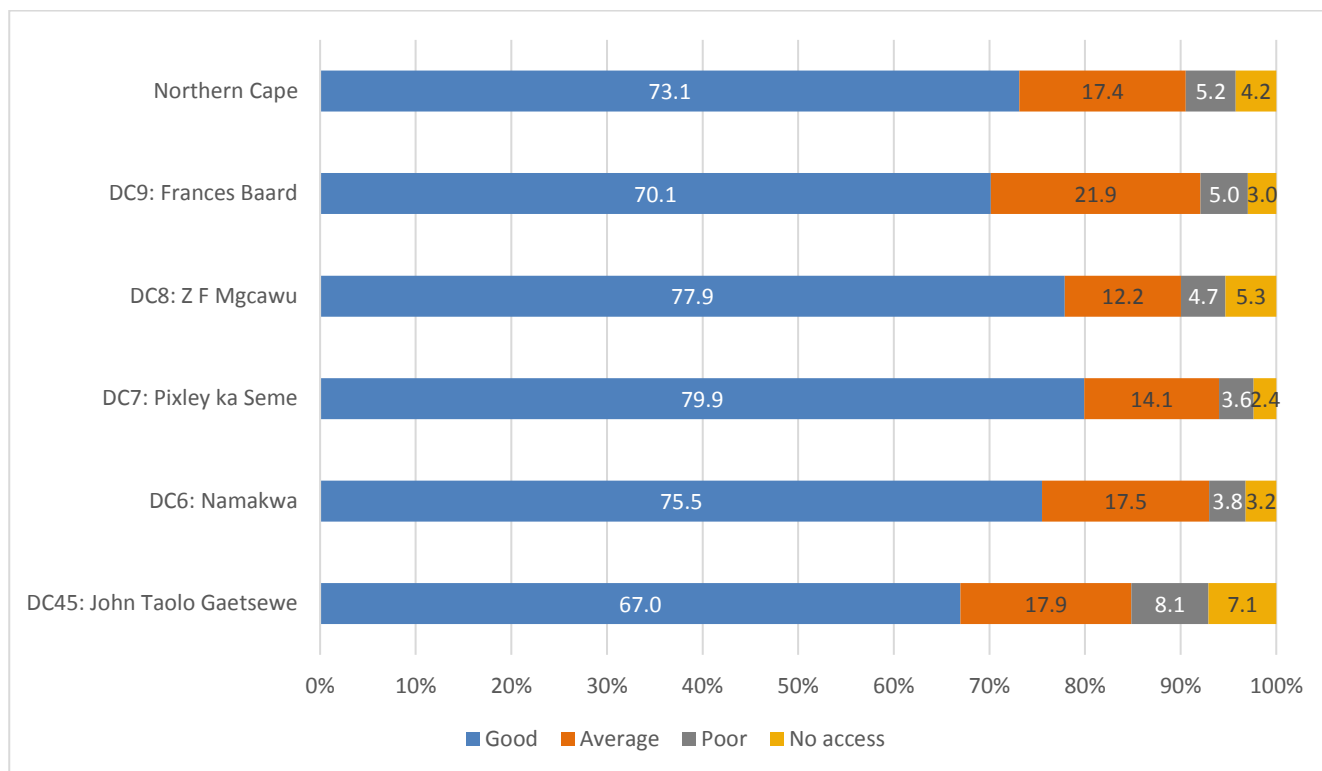


Figure 8.12 shows the ratings for the overall quality of public schools in the Northern Cape. The majority of households in Pixley Ka Seme district (79,9%), ZF Mgawu (77,9%) and Namakwa (75,5%) indicated that their public schools are of good quality. The proportions for these districts were higher than the provincial average of 73,1%. John Taolo Gaetsewe district recorded the highest proportion of households that rated the quality of public schools as poor (8,1%).

## Chapter 9: Mortality

This chapter reports on household deaths that occurred in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. It profiles the distribution of household deaths by selected demographic characteristics of the deceased, such as age and sex.

### 9.1 Household deaths

**Table 9.1: Distribution of households by whether death occurred by district, municipality and province, CS 2016**

Province/district/local municipality	Yes	No	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>2 447</b>	<b>69 864</b>	<b>72 310</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	1 472	22 447	23 919
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	866	31 803	32 669
NC453: Gamagara	109	15 613	15 723
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>36 539</b>	<b>37 669</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	79	4 132	4 211
NC062: Nama Khoi	405	14 142	14 546
NC064: Kamiesberg	174	3 145	3 319
NC065: Hantam	221	6 672	6 894
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	208	4 412	4 620
NC067: Khâi-Ma	43	4 036	4 079
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>2 642</b>	<b>53 667</b>	<b>56 309</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	165	5 870	6 034
NC072: Umsobomvu	609	8 966	9 575
NC073: Emthanjeni	612	11 311	11 923
NC074: Kareeberg	222	3 449	3 671
NC075: Renosterberg	108	3 455	3 563
NC076: Thembelihle	400	4 336	4 736
NC077: Siyathemba	171	6 445	6 615
NC078: Siyancuma	356	9 835	10 191
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>2 614</b>	<b>71 477</b>	<b>74 091</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	934	22 083	23 017
NC084: !Kheis	152	4 192	4 344
NC085: Tsantsabane	303	11 518	11 821
NC086: Kgatelopele	158	6 047	6 206
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	1 067	27 637	28 704
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>3 307</b>	<b>110 023</b>	<b>113 330</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	1 833	70 105	71 939
NC092: Dikgatlong	349	14 476	14 824
NC093: Magareng	250	6 720	6 970
NC094: Phokwane	875	18 722	19 597
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>12 139</b>	<b>341 570</b>	<b>353 709</b>

Table 9.1 indicates that out of 353 709 households in the Northern Cape, death occurred in 12 139 households. The district where the largest number of deaths occurred is Frances Baard (3 307) followed by Pixley Ka Seme (2 642), while Namakwa (1 130) and John Taolo Gaetsewe (2 447) districts both recorded the lowest proportions of households that experienced death in the province.

**Table 9.2: Distribution of households by number of deaths occurred and province, CS 2016**

Province	1	2+	Total
Western Cape	31 964	1 248	33 212
Eastern Cape	62 870	3 726	66 596
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>11 515</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>12 139</b>
Free State	26 959	1 348	28 307
KwaZulu-Natal	82 231	5 546	87 778
North West	37 848	2 353	40 201
Gauteng	79 427	4 872	84 299
Mpumalanga	32 753	2 074	34 827
Limpopo	39 653	1 970	41 623
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>405 220</b>	<b>23 761</b>	<b>428 982</b>

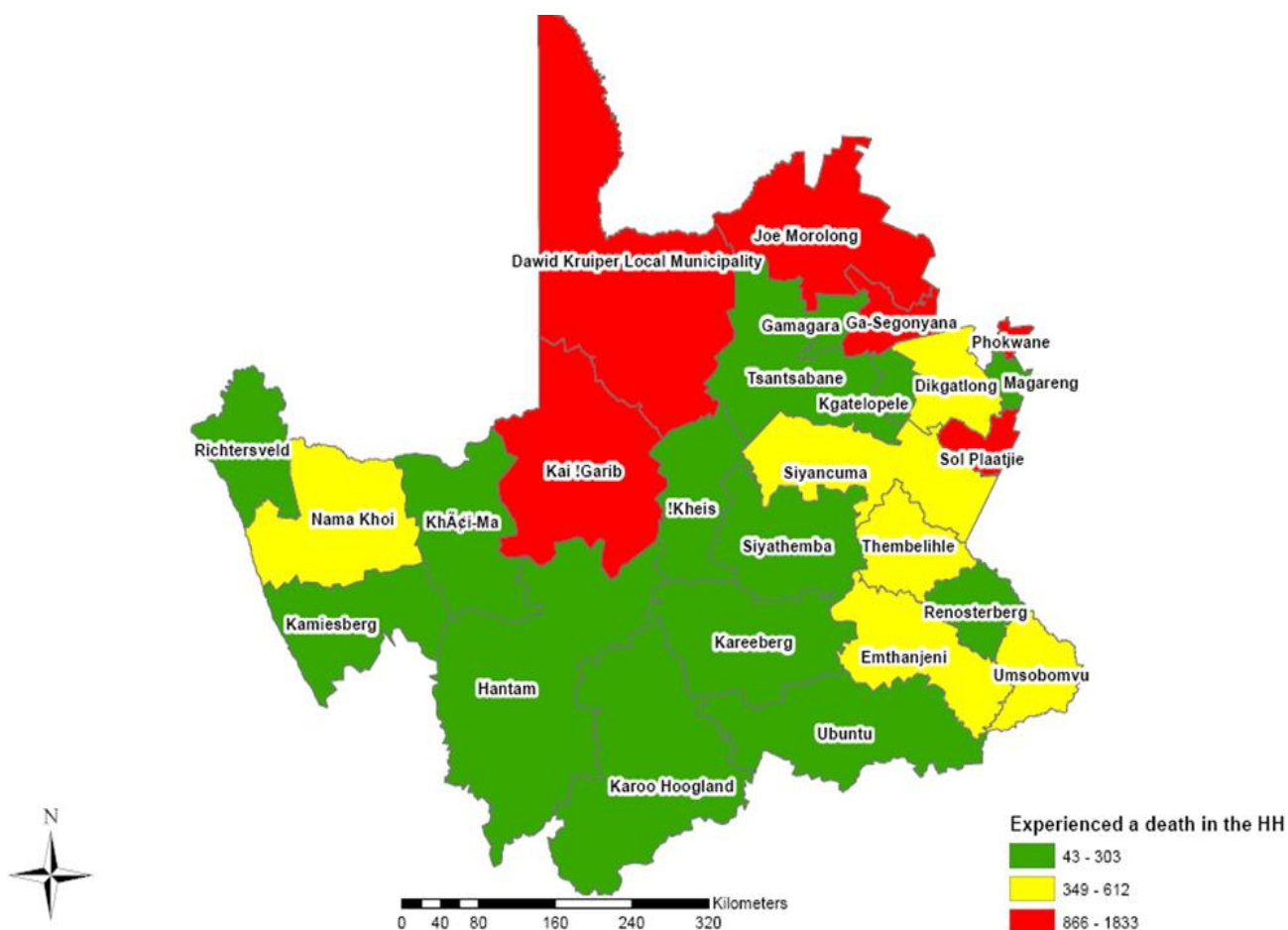
Table 9.2 shows that 11 515 households in the Northern Cape experienced the death of one household member, and 624 households experienced the death of two or more household members. Northern Cape had the least number of households that experienced the death of one or more household members when compared to other provinces in South Africa.

**Table 9.3: Distribution of households by number of deaths occurred by district, municipality and province, CS 2016**

Province/district/local municipality	1	2+	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>2 297</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2 447</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	1 378	94	1 472
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	810	56	866
NC453: Gamagara	109	-	109
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 130</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	79	-	79
NC062: Nama Khoi	405	-	405
NC064: Kamiesberg	174	-	174
NC065: Hantam	212	9	221
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	208	-	208
NC067: Khâi-Ma	43	-	43
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>2 443</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2 642</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	133	31	165
NC072: Umsobomvu	543	66	609
NC073: Emthanjeni	570	42	612
NC074: Kareeberg	213	9	222
NC075: Renosterberg	108	-	108
NC076: Thembelihle	400	-	400
NC077: Siyathemba	133	38	171
NC078: Siyancuma	343	13	356
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>2 496</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>2 614</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	919	15	934
NC084: !Kheis	152	-	152
NC085: Tsantsabane	278	25	303
NC086: Kgatelopele	158	-	158
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	989	78	1 067
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>3 159</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>3 307</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	1 772	61	1 833
NC092: Dikgatlong	326	22	349
NC093: Magareng	234	16	250
NC094: Phokwane	826	49	875
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>11 515</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>12 139</b>

Table 9.3 shows that the largest number of deaths in the Northern Cape occurred in the Frances Baard district with 3 307 deaths, followed by Pixley Ka Seme and ZF Mgcawu districts with 2 642 and 2 614 deaths, respectively. Namakwa district had the least number of deaths (1 130). The local municipalities with the most number of deaths are Sol Plaatje and Joe Morolong, with 1 833 and 1 472 deaths, respectively. Khâi-Ma municipality in Namakwa district had the least number of deaths (43) when compared to other local municipalities.

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



## 9.2 Demographic differentials of the deceased

**Table 9.4: Number of deaths by district, age and sex in Northern Cape, CS 2016**

Province/district	Age group	Male	Female	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	0-9	167	124	291
	10-19	28	-	28
	20-29	88	113	201
	30-39	239	198	437
	40-49	150	99	249
	50-59	282	122	404
	60-69	218	155	372
	70-79	113	136	248
80+	109	221	330	
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	0-9	10	16	25
	10-19	23	-	23
	20-29	18	20	38
	30-39	70	23	94
	40-49	75	46	122
	50-59	97	63	160
	60-69	38	104	142
	70-79	183	157	341
80+	104	66	170	
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	0-9	98	44	142
	10-19	19	15	35
	20-29	58	95	153
	30-39	199	179	378
	40-49	218	208	426
	50-59	278	239	517
	60-69	221	154	375
	70-79	139	310	450
80+	62	254	317	
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	0-9	290	166	456
	10-19	74	16	90
	20-29	21	131	152
	30-39	161	204	365
	40-49	252	171	423
	50-59	242	125	367
	60-69	170	154	324
	70-79	164	217	381
80+	61	126	188	
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	0-9	135	85	220
	10-19	-	18	18
	20-29	138	159	298
	30-39	240	242	482
	40-49	379	357	735
	50-59	290	261	551
	60-69	257	170	427
	70-79	160	213	373
80+	95	256	351	
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>0-9</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1 135</b>
	<b>10-19</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>194</b>
	<b>20-29</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>843</b>
	<b>30-39</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1 755</b>
	<b>40-49</b>	<b>1 074</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1 955</b>
	<b>50-59</b>	<b>1 189</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1 998</b>
	<b>60-69</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>1 640</b>
	<b>70-79</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>1 793</b>
<b>80+</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 355</b>	

Table 9.4 shows the results related to the demographic characteristics of persons who died during the reference period in the Northern Cape. The largest number of deaths occurred among persons aged 30 and older, and generally, more deaths occurred among the male populations compared to the female population. Apart from Namakwa district, almost all districts contributed to a higher number of female deaths aged 70–79 years. Relative to the total number of deaths per cohort, ZF Mgcawu the highest proportion of deaths among persons aged 0–9 years (456), followed by Frances Baard (220) and John Taolo Gaetsewe (291) districts.

## Appendices

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

District and local municipality	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>202 347</b>	<b>24 311</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>14 717</b>	<b>242 264</b>
NC451: Joe Morolong	81 501	1 197	64	1 438	84 201
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	94 783	5 604	387	3 634	104 408
NC453: Gamagara	26 062	17 510	439	9 644	53 656
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>2 683</b>	<b>101 700</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>10 767</b>	<b>115 488</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	1 173	10 347	50	917	12 487
NC062: Nama Khoi	663	43 243	27	2 580	46 512
NC064: Kamiesberg	213	8 272	-	1 120	9 605
NC065: Hantam	200	18 529	97	2 715	21 540
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	88	10 313	45	2 564	13 009
NC067: Khâi-Ma	346	10 997	119	872	12 333
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>58 688</b>	<b>123 916</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>12 258</b>	<b>195 595</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	4 382	14 222	-	867	19 471
NC072: Umsobomvu	19 908	10 217	231	527	30 883
NC073: Emthanjeni	14 515	27 644	116	3 129	45 404
NC074: Kareeberg	66	12 090	25	592	12 772
NC075: Renosterberg	3 871	6 738	47	1 162	11 818
NC076: Thembelihle	2 258	11 450	117	2 406	16 230
NC077: Siyathemba	4 595	17 187	125	1 168	23 075
NC078: Siyancuma	9 093	24 367	74	2 407	35 941
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>58 525</b>	<b>170 231</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>22 837</b>	<b>252 692</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	9 162	54 902	216	4 649	68 929
NC084: !Kheis	737	14 879	79	870	16 566
NC085: Tsantsabane	18 409	17 295	230	3 410	39 345
NC086: Kgatelopele	8 146	10 392	38	2 115	20 691
NC087: //Khara Hais/Mier	22 071	72 764	534	11 793	107 161
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>252 004</b>	<b>101 104</b>	<b>3 426</b>	<b>31 208</b>	<b>387 741</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	151 414	78 033	2 552	23 041	255 041
NC092: Dikgatlong	32 678	13 926	171	1 698	48 473
NC093: Magareng	18 794	3 325	363	1 578	24 059
NC094: Phokwane	49 118	5 819	339	4 892	60 168
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>574 246</b>	<b>521 261</b>	<b>6 486</b>	<b>91 787</b>	<b>1 193 780</b>

**Table 3.2: Distribution of population by province and reason for moving to the province of residence**

Reasons for moving	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Divorce/separation	12 063	5 417	853	3 367	4 919	3 606	24 140	2 793	2 829	59 988
Education	44 262	71 007	6 530	23 254	61 701	30 765	130 139	21 234	40 281	429 172
For better municipal services	15 775	7 197	784	2 721	9 302	4 024	35 240	6 423	2 775	84 240
Health	6 579	7 679	1 216	3 008	5 071	4 097	10 011	2 538	3 832	44 030
High levels of crime	10 710	4 127	676	1 463	3 552	2 193	15 389	1 142	703	39 955
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	5 438	12 094	1 970	4 030	8 633	6 639	17 486	3 414	6 928	66 632
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	41 978	31 862	14 848	19 889	43 399	31 693	117 238	29 989	34 050	364 948
Look for paid work	46 224	32 606	10 484	11 894	42 925	32 163	177 971	30 735	39 140	424 141
Moving as a household with a household member	53 662	34 316	9 926	19 528	33 461	28 286	105 436	18 138	25 061	327 814
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	85 339	78 057	17 880	40 099	67 357	54 847	209 295	51 196	62 467	666 537
New dwelling for household	175 884	80 459	22 054	44 619	100 048	63 754	373 104	50 451	41 656	952 029
Other business reasons	4 330	5 083	787	1 675	2 969	3 108	12 670	2 122	2 193	34 937
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	1 335	1 177	258	658	1 501	846	3 683	504	1 022	10 983
Retirement	12 344	3 830	618	1 372	2 833	1 452	7 013	718	2 068	32 247
Start a business	2 254	2 360	776	1 396	1 780	2 350	6 083	1 481	2 223	20 702
Other	34 169	22 723	4 752	10 431	19 565	15 111	68 226	10 861	10 066	195 904
<b>Total</b>	<b>552 345</b>	<b>399 995</b>	<b>94 411</b>	<b>189 405</b>	<b>409 017</b>	<b>284 934</b>	<b>1 313 123</b>	<b>233 737</b>	<b>277 293</b>	<b>3 754 260</b>



**Table 3.3: Distribution of population by district and reason for moving to the current province of residence**

	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Namakwa	Pixley Ka Seme	ZF Mgcawu	Frances Baard	Northern Cape
Divorce/separation	149	53	206	183	263	853
Education (e.g. studying; schooling; training)	2 235	527	867	909	1 994	6 530
For better municipal services	60	51	296	59	317	784
Health (e.g. poor/ill health)	150	168	285	320	294	1 216
High levels of crime	-	28	197	35	416	676
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	830	239	335	197	369	1 970
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	2 946	1 882	3 247	3 365	3 409	14 848
Look for paid work	2 436	867	1 563	3 629	1 988	10 484
Moving as a household with a household member	2 035	978	1 510	2 643	2 760	9 926
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	3 872	1 183	3 701	4 077	5 047	17 880
New dwelling for household	8 449	1 978	2 109	4 177	5 342	22 054
Other business reasons (e.g. expansion of business)	93	85	96	284	230	787
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	26	-	55	106	72	258
Retirement	19	118	205	71	204	618
Start a business	113	198	185	49	231	776
Other	1 146	339	1 220	955	1 092	4 752
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 558</b>	<b>8 693</b>	<b>16 077</b>	<b>21 057</b>	<b>24 026</b>	<b>94 411</b>

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

Age group	Frances Baard			John Taolo Gaetsewe			Namakwa			Pixley Ka Seme			Siyanda			Northern Cape		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5-9	35 678	1 062	36 739	22 433	2 245	24 678	8 079	404	8 483	15 662	681	16 344	20 654	777	21 431	102 505	5 169	107 674
10-14	33 481	961	34 442	21 509	1 430	22 938	8 492	398	8 890	16 262	553	16 815	22 129	995	23 124	101 874	4 337	106 211
15-19	32 793	841	33 633	23 644	975	24 619	9 148	266	9 414	21 903	735	22 638	25 746	882	26 628	113 234	3 698	116 932
20-24	32 149	683	32 832	22 971	948	23 919	8 649	303	8 952	19 369	560	19 928	24 813	848	25 661	107 950	3 342	111 292
25-29	31 383	769	32 152	23 598	1 264	24 862	10 243	456	10 699	16 889	689	17 578	22 994	568	23 562	105 107	3 746	108 853
30-34	26 738	941	27 679	19 600	1 049	20 649	8 952	436	9 388	16 726	684	17 410	21 528	1 106	22 634	93 543	4 218	97 760
35-39	27 516	1 022	28 538	14 905	1 137	16 042	8 012	456	8 469	11 479	597	12 076	17 148	720	17 868	79 061	3 933	82 993
40-44	22 981	1 349	24 330	10 440	1 314	11 754	6 978	788	7 766	10 708	1 178	11 886	14 473	1 481	15 954	65 580	6 111	71 691
45-49	18 969	1 943	20 912	8 508	1 859	10 367	6 512	986	7 498	8 456	1 306	9 762	11 398	1 784	13 181	53 842	7 878	61 720
50-54	16 161	2 587	18 747	6 009	2 149	8 158	4 900	1 258	6 159	7 102	1 683	8 785	8 393	2 132	10 524	42 565	9 808	52 373
55-59	12 283	2 904	15 187	4 830	2 470	7 300	4 006	1 499	5 505	5 181	1 788	6 969	6 817	2 368	9 185	33 117	11 029	44 145
60-64	9 008	3 117	12 125	2 969	2 690	5 658	3 129	1 506	4 634	3 850	2 214	6 063	4 640	2 108	6 748	23 595	11 634	35 229
65-69	8 487	4 196	12 683	1 740	2 377	4 116	2 626	1 680	4 306	2 848	2 018	4 866	2 977	1 855	4 832	18 678	12 126	30 803
70-74	4 763	3 536	8 299	1 398	2 299	3 698	1 450	1 789	3 240	1 597	1 731	3 328	1 655	1 867	3 522	10 864	11 222	22 086
75-79	2 483	2 811	5 294	437	1 260	1 697	620	1 273	1 893	749	1 003	1 752	1 036	1 430	2 466	5 325	7 777	13 102
80-84	1 161	1 965	3 125	310	847	1 157	244	692	936	485	681	1 166	267	946	1 212	2 468	5 129	7 597
85+	560	1 765	2 325	94	770	864	77	555	632	138	574	712	101	538	639	970	4 202	5 171
<b>Total</b>	<b>316 592</b>	<b>32 451</b>	<b>349 043</b>	<b>185 394</b>	<b>27 081</b>	<b>212 475</b>	<b>92 119</b>	<b>14 745</b>	<b>106 863</b>	<b>159 404</b>	<b>18 674</b>	<b>178 078</b>	<b>206 767</b>	<b>22 406</b>	<b>229 173</b>	<b>960 275</b>	<b>115 357</b>	<b>1 075 632</b>

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

District and local municipality	Male			Female			Total		
	Access to Internet	No access to Internet	Total	Access to Internet	No access to Internet	Total	Access to Internet	No access to Internet	Total
<b>DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>4 162</b>	<b>37 970</b>	42 132	<b>1 621</b>	<b>27 179</b>	28 800	<b>5 784</b>	<b>65 149</b>	70 933
NC451: Joe Morolong	599	10 796	11 395	344	11 761	12 105	943	22 557	23 500
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	1 531	17 316	18 847	934	12 493	13 427	2 465	29 809	32 274
NC453: Gamagara	2 032	9 858	11 890	343	2 925	3 268	2 375	12 783	15 158
<b>DC6: Namakwa</b>	<b>3 428</b>	<b>19 944</b>	<b>23 372</b>	<b>1 561</b>	<b>12 506</b>	<b>14 067</b>	<b>4 990</b>	<b>32 450</b>	<b>37 440</b>
NC061: Richtersveld	708	1 889	2 597	453	1 089	1 542	1 161	2 978	4 139
NC062: Nama Khoi	983	7 599	8 582	493	5 455	5 948	1 476	13 053	14 529
NC064: Kamiesberg	270	1 615	1 885	92	1 295	1 387	362	2 910	3 272
NC065: Hantam	434	4 101	4 535	185	2 149	2 334	620	6 250	6 870
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	578	2 490	3 068	212	1 283	1 495	790	3 773	4 563
NC067: Khâi-Ma	455	2 251	2 706	126	1 235	1 361	581	3 485	4 066
<b>DC7: Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>3 914</b>	<b>31 527</b>	<b>35 441</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>19 378</b>	<b>20 508</b>	<b>5 044</b>	<b>50 905</b>	<b>55 949</b>
NC071: Ubuntu	432	3 570	4 002	104	1 885	1 989	537	5 456	5 993
NC072: Umsobomvu	528	5 185	5 713	202	3 586	3 788	729	8 771	9 500
NC073: Emthanjeni	620	6 512	7 132	315	4 420	4 735	936	10 933	11 869
NC074: Kareeberg	118	2 270	2 388	24	1 236	1 260	142	3 506	3 648
NC075: Renosterberg	197	2 141	2 338	3	1 222	1 225	199	3 363	3 562
NC076: Thembelihle	582	2 575	3 157	178	1 336	1 514	760	3 911	4 671
NC077: Siyathemba	600	3 661	4 261	56	2 281	2 337	657	5 942	6 599
NC078: Siyancuma	836	5 613	6 449	248	3 411	3 659	1 084	9 023	10 107
<b>DC8: ZF Mgcawu</b>	<b>6 076</b>	<b>40 897</b>	<b>46 973</b>	<b>2 672</b>	<b>23 332</b>	<b>26 004</b>	<b>8 748</b>	<b>64 229</b>	<b>72 977</b>
NC082: Kai !Garib	1 399	13 609	15 008	556	6 955	7 511	1 955	20 563	22 518
NC084: !Kheis	413	2 389	2 802	141	1 302	1 443	554	3 692	4 246
NC085: Tsantsabane	763	7 160	7 923	351	3 376	3 727	1 114	10 536	11 650
NC086: Kgatelopele	450	3 777	4 227	108	1 838	1 946	558	5 615	6 173
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	3 051	13 962	17 013	1 517	9 861	11 378	4 568	23 823	28 391
<b>DC9: Frances Baard</b>	<b>7 770</b>	<b>57 054</b>	<b>64 824</b>	<b>3 836</b>	<b>42 152</b>	<b>45 988</b>	<b>11 605</b>	<b>99 206</b>	<b>110 811</b>
NC091: Sol Plaatje	5 765	34 566	40 331	2 645	27 116	29 761	8 410	61 682	70 092
NC092: Dikgatlong	908	8 142	9 050	624	4 803	5 427	1 531	12 944	14 475
NC093: Magareng	464	3 385	3 849	128	2 831	2 959	592	6 216	6 808
NC094: Phokwane	633	10 962	11 595	439	7 402	7 841	1 072	18 364	19 436
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>25 350</b>	<b>187 393</b>	<b>212 743</b>	<b>10 821</b>	<b>124 546</b>	<b>135 367</b>	<b>36 171</b>	<b>311 939</b>	<b>348 110</b>

Note: Excludes unspecified, Northern Cape (5 599).