

Provincial Profile 1999

North West

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Contents

List of tables	iii
List of figures	v
Executive summary	4
Chapter 1: Demography	5
1.1 Population of North West	5
1.2 Gender ratios	6
1.3 Urban and non-urban population	8
1.4 Age distribution	9
1.5 Language	10
1.6 Migration	10
Chapter 2: Vital statistics	11
2.1 Births	11
2.2 Deaths	11
Chapter 3: Households and household services	14
3.1 Number of households and household sizes	14
3.2 Types of dwellings	15
3.3 Water	16
3.4 Sanitation facilities	19
3.5 Energy	20
3.6 Refuse removal	21
Chapter 4: The labour market	22
4.1 The working age population on census night	22
4.2 Unemployment in South Africa and North West, 1996	23
4.3 Unemployment by population group and gender	25
4.4 Employment by industry and occupation	26
Chapter 5: Health	28
5.1 Hospitals	28
5.2 HIV prevalence	30
5.3 Disability	31
Chapter 6: Education	33
6.1 Educational level	33
6.2 School attendance	35
6.3 Learner : educator ratio	37
Chapter 7: Crime statistics	38
7.1 Number of specific crimes	38
Chapter 8: Economy	43
8.1 Agriculture	43

8.2	Manufacturing	45
8.3	Mining	47
8.4	Gross Geographic Product (GDP)	48
Chapter 9: Politics		49
9.1	Seat allocation in the provincial legislature, 1994 and 1999	49
9.2	Government funding for district municipalities	50

List of tables

Table 1.1: Population of South Africa by province and population group, 1996	5
Table 1.2: North West population by district council and population group, 1996	7
Table 1.3: Urban and non-urban population by population group and gender, North West, 1996	8
Table 1.4: Country of birth by district council, North West, 1996	10
Table 2.1: Number of births in selected magisterial districts of North West, 1999	11
Table 2.2: Percentage breakdown of causes of death by sex, South Africa, 1996	13
Table 3.1: Household size of households in North West by population group, 1996	14
Table 3.2: Households by type of dwelling and type of area, North West, 1996	16
Table 3.3: Water supply in urban and non-urban areas, North West, 1996	18
Table 3.4: Water supply in urban and non-urban areas, South Africa, 1996	18
Table 3.5: Type of sanitation facility by district council in North West, 1996	20
Table 3.6: Household source of energy for cooking, North West and South Africa, 1996	20
Table 3.7: Refuse removal, North West and South Africa, 1996 (percentages)	21
Table 4.1: The economically active and not economically active population by province, South Africa, 1996	22
Table 4.2: The employed, unemployed and not economically active population by population group, North West, 1996	25
Table 4.3: Unemployment by population group and gender, North West, 1996	25
Table 4.4: Occupation by population group, North West, 1996	27
Table 5.1: Provincial hospitals, North West, 1996	28
Table 5.2: Hospitals in the Mafikeng region, North West, 1996	28
Table 5.3: Hospitals in the Rustenburg region, North West, 1996	29
Table 5.4: Hospitals in the Vryburg region, North West, 1996	29
Table 5.5: Hospitals in the Odi region, North West, 1996	29
Table 5.6: Hospitals in the Klerksdorp region, North West, 1996	30
Table 5.7: HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics by province, 1998-2000	30
Table 5.8: Disabilities by population group, North West, 1996	32
Table 6.1: Highest level of education amongst those aged 20 years and older by province, 1996 (percentages)	33
Table 6.2: Highest level of tertiary education amongst those aged 20 years and older by province, South Africa, 1996 (percentages)	34
Table 6.3: Learners (in thousands) and teachers per district, Grade 0-12, North West, 2001	36
Table 7.1: Number of specific crimes, North West, 1994-2001	38
Table 8.1: Farming operations by land surface area and province, South Africa, 1999	43
Table 8.2: Quantity harvested by type of crop for North West and South Africa, 1999	44
Table 8.3: Total farming income by province, 1999	45
Table 8.4: Net profit/loss of manufacturing groups in North West, 1993 and 1996	46
Table 8.5: Net profit of the manufacturing industry by province, South Africa, 1993 and 1996	46
Table 8.6: People employed in the mining industry by gender and district council, North West, 1996	47
Table 8.7: People employed in the mining industry by type of mining sector and province, South Africa, 1996	48

Table 8.8: The gross geographic product by economic activity, North West, 1991 and 1993	48
Table 9.1: Seat allocation in the North West provincial legislature by gender and political party, 1999	49
Table 9.2: North West provincial government key focus areas, 1998	50
Table 9.3: Government funding by municipal district, North West, 2002/2003 (Rand)	50

List of figures

Figure 1.1: Population of South Africa by province, 1996	5
Figure 1.2: Population by district council and gender, North West, 1996	6
Figure 1.3: Percentage population by district council, North West, 1996	7
Figure 1.5: Age distribution by gender, North West, 1996	9
Figure 1.6: Population by first home language, North West, 1996	10
Figure 2.1: Deceased by age, sex and province, 1996	12
Figure 2.2: Deceased by age, North West, 1996	12
Figure 3.1: Percentage breakdown of households by province, South Africa, 1996	14
Figure 3.2: Percentage of households by settlement type and district council, North West, 1996	15
Figure 3.3: Main types of household dwellings, North West, 1996	15
Figure 3.4: Main source of water for households, North West and South Africa, 1996	17
Figure 3.5: Percentage household water supply by district council, North West, 1996	17
Figure 3.6: Sanitation facilities by population group of household head, North West and South Africa, 1996	19
Figure 3.7: Households by main source of energy for lighting, North West and South Africa, 1996	21
Figure 4.1: Labour absorption rate by province, 1996	23
Figure 4.2: Unemployment rate by province, 1996	24
Figure 4.3: The unemployed, employed and not economically active population by gender, North West, 1996	24
Figure 4.4: Employment by economic sector, North West, 1996	26
Figure 4.5: Employment sector by district council, North West, 1996	27
Figure 5.1: Disabilities by province, 1996	31
Figure 5.2: Types of disabilities, North West, 1996	31
Figure 6.1: Highest level of education obtained by the population aged 20 years and older, North West and South Africa, 1996	34
Figure 6.2: Distribution of schools by district, North West, 2001	35
Figure 6.3: Number of learners per school in each district, North West, 2001	36
Figure 6.4: Educators in the province, 2001	37
Figure 6.5: Learner : educator ratio in schools by school district, North West, 2001	37
Figure 7.1: Number of murders committed in North West, 1994-2001	39
Figure 7.2: Number of robberies committed, North West, 1994-2001	39
Figure 7.3: Rape and attempted rape, North West, 1994-2001	40
Figure 7.4: Property-related crimes per 100 000 people, North West and South Africa, 2000	40
Figure 7.5: Crimes related to the social fabric per 100 000 people, North West and South Africa, 2000	41
Figure 7.6: Violent crimes per 100 000 people, North West and South Africa, 2000	41
Figure 7.7: Crimes committed, North West, 2000	42
Figure 8.1: Percentage of farming operations by province, South Africa	43
Figure 8.2: Percentage farming debts by province, South Africa, 1999	45
Figure 8.3: Percentage of total manufacturing establishments by province, South Africa, 1996	47
Figure 9.1: Gender representation in the North West Executive Council, 1999	50

Executive summary

Objective

This report seeks to give the reader an overview of life circumstances in North West. It will also indicate which aspects of life circumstances require interventions to improve the lives of the residents of North West.

Data sources

Most of the data in this report came from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources. Predominantly data from the Population census of 1996 (Census '96) was used, and this was backed up by October Household Survey 1999 (OHS '99) data and data from relevant Stats SA publications. The October Household Survey has a sample size of 30 000 households and so the figures are weighted estimates. External sources have been used for some sections, particularly the sections on Health and welfare, Crime statistics, Education and Politics. Caution should be exercised when using these data for analysis as the recording of data is not always up to date or accurate; for example, in the case of crime, there is often non-reporting of crime.

Findings in the profile

Background

North West is the fifth largest province, occupying 9,5% (116 320 km²) of the total land area of South Africa. It is in the north west of South Africa sharing borders with Limpopo, Gauteng and Northern Cape. Its economy relies mainly on mining and to some extent on agriculture and manufacturing. The capital city, Kimberley, is also where the provincial legislature is situated.

The population of North West

The population of the province accounted for about 8% (3 354 825 people) of the total South African population, according to Census '96. The African population was in the majority constituting 91% of the total provincial population, whilst the Indian population constituted the minority at 0,3%.

The province is demarcated into the five district councils of Bophirima, Rustenburg, Southern, Central and Eastern. The majority of the residents are found in the Eastern district council which has approximately 27% of the provincial population. North West has a high non-urban population, having nearly 65% of its population living in non-urban areas.

The population of North West resembled that of a developing country with a relatively large percentage of people being under the age of 15 years. According to Census '96, more than two-thirds (68%) of the population spoke Setswana, with the other official languages collectively constituting about 32%.

Vital statistics

In 1999, of the national total of 344 700 recorded births, 24 582 were recorded in North West. In 1996, there were 27 438 recorded deaths in North West. There was a high number of infant deaths (i.e. children aged 0-4 years), with a recorded number of 3 119. The leading cause of

death amongst males was unnatural causes, while for females it was diseases of the circulatory system.

Migration

At the time of Census '96, a large proportion, 96%, of people living in North West were South African by birth. People not born in South Africa formed a proportion of 3,8% and the majority of them were residing in the Rustenburg district council.

Health and welfare

In 1996, North West had a total of 34 hospitals including community clinics. Out of these, five were provincial hospitals and had the highest number of beds and the second highest average bed occupancy rate (70,3%).

According to Census '96, sight was the highest-ranking disability affecting people in North West. The African population was the most afflicted with disabilities, while the Indian population had the lowest occurrence of disabilities.

Crime statistics

The number of reported murders in North West started increasing from 1996 to be nearly double what it was in 1994. Generally, in almost all crime categories, except stock theft, North West crime rates were lower than the same categories for the country as a whole. Of concern was the increase of incidents of rape and attempted rape which started escalating from 1999.

Education

In 1996, North West had a higher than the national proportion of people aged 20 years or more with no schooling (23,9% and 19,3%, respectively). However, this proportion improved when looking at people with some primary school education – North West had 20,5% while the country as a whole had 16,7% of people with some primary school education. Nearly 45% of people had attained matric and a diploma as their highest level of education in the province among those aged 20 years or more.

Educational inequity still exists amongst the population groups, for people aged 20 years or more, with 65% of the white population who claimed to have a Grade 12 or higher, according to Census '96, compared with 15% of Africans. The corresponding figures for coloured and Indian residents were 17% and 40%, respectively.

The labour market

According to Census '96, there were 2 million people of working age in North West. Of these, 721 439 were employed. The labour absorption rate for North West in 1996 was 36,3%, making it the sixth highest among South African provinces. The elementary occupation sector absorbed the highest number of the employed people (203 740), with the African workers constituting the bulk of that workforce (196 972).

Households and household services

According to OHS '99, almost all Indian- and white-headed households lived in formal housing in both North West and South Africa. In North West, the majority of households were situated in non-urban areas, 61%, compared with 39,6% in South Africa according to Census '96.

In 1996, most households (32%) used public taps as their main source of water, whilst 30% had piped water in their dwellings.

According to OHS '99, the majority of North West households (36,7%) were using paraffin as the source of energy for cooking. The proportion of those using electricity from the mains was 33,6%.

Economics

As mentioned earlier, the economy of the province relied mainly on mining, which contributed 48,2% to the gross geographic product of the province. Other industries that contributed significantly to the gross geographic product of the province in 1993 were finance/ real estate (11,8%) and trade/catering (11,5%). Manufacturing also contributed greatly to the economy of the province (11,1%). It is significant that grain harvested in the province constituted 36,6% of the total South African output.

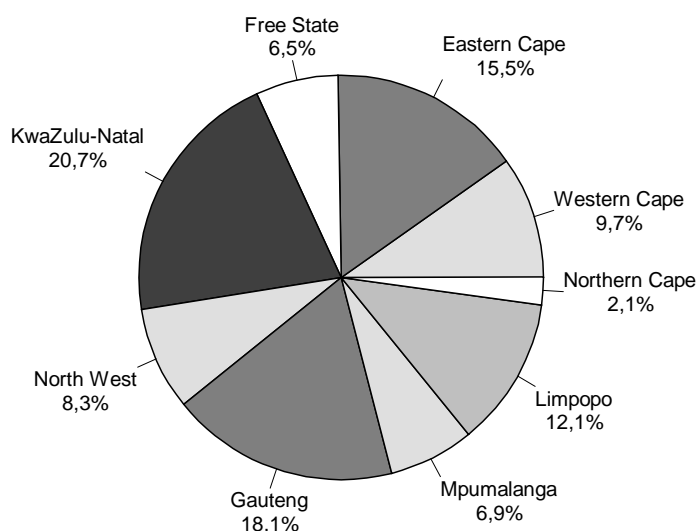
Chapter 1: Demography

1.1 Population of North West

In 1996, the population of South Africa was 40 583 573 people. KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of people at 8 417 021 while Northern Cape had the lowest population at 840 321.

Figure 1.1 shows that North West contains about 8% of the total population of South Africa.

Figure 1.1: Population of South Africa by province, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 1.1 gives a breakdown of the population by province and population group according to the Census '96 figures.

Table 1.1: Population of South Africa by province and population group, 1996

	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Unspecified		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	826 691	20,9	2 146 109	54,2	40 376	1,0	821 551	20,8	122 148	3,1	3 956 875	100,0
Eastern Cape	5 448 495	86,4	468 532	7,4	19 356	0,3	330 294	5,2	35 849	0,6	6 302 526	100,0
Northern Cape	278 633	33,2	435 368	51,8	2 268	0,3	111 844	13,3	12 208	1,5	840 321	100,0
Free State	2 223 940	84,4	79 038	3,0	2 805	0,1	316 459	12,0	11 262	0,4	2 633 504	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	6 880 652	81,7	117 951	1,4	79 0813	9,4	558 182	6,6	69 423	0,8	8 417 021	100,0
North West	3 058 686	91,2	46 652	1,4	10 097	0,3	222 755	6,6	16 635	0,5	3 354 825	100,0
Gauteng	5 147 444	70,0	278 692	3,8	161 289	2,2	170 2343	23,2	58 654	0,8	7 348 422	100,0
Mpumalanga	2 497 834	89,2	20 283	0,7	13 083	0,5	253 392	9,0	16 120	0,6	2 800 712	100,0
Limpopo	4 765 255	96,7	7 821	0,2	5 510	0,1	117 878	2,4	32 904	0,7	4 929 368	100,0
South Africa	31 127 630	76,7	3 600 446	8,9	1 045 597	2,6	4 434 698	10,9	375 203	0,9	40 583 574	100,0

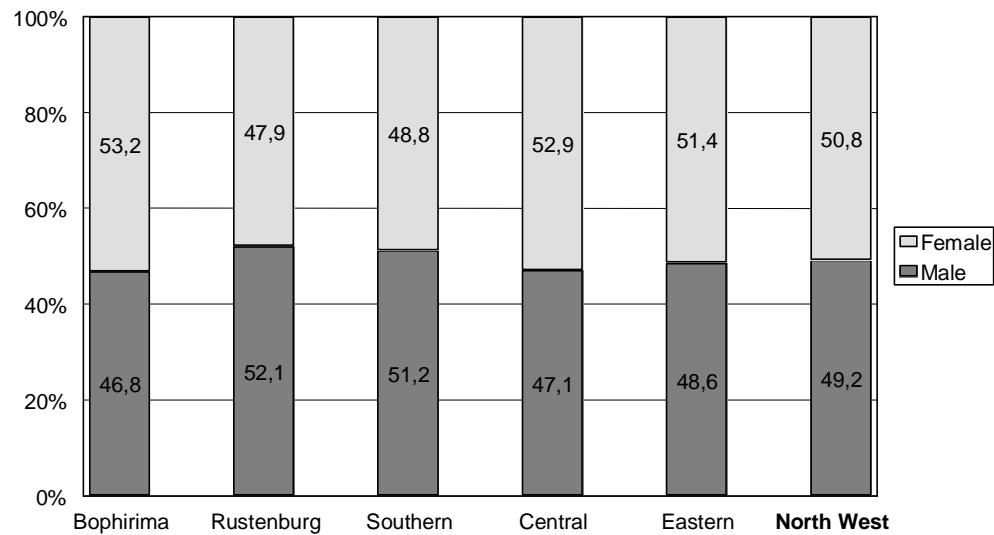
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

The table shows that 10% of the African population in the country lived in North West compared to 1% of coloured, 1% of Indian and 5% of white people.

1.2 Gender ratios

In 1996, North West was demarcated into the district councils of Bophirima, Central, Eastern, Rustenburg and Southern. Figure 1.2 shows that the gender ratios (percentages) in these regions were 46,8% males and 53,2% females in Bophirima, 52,1% males and 47,9% females in Rustenburg, 51,2% males and 48,8% females in Southern, 47,1% males and 52,9% females in Central and 48,6% males and 51,4% females in Eastern district. The overall gender ratio for the province was 50,8% females and 49,2% males.

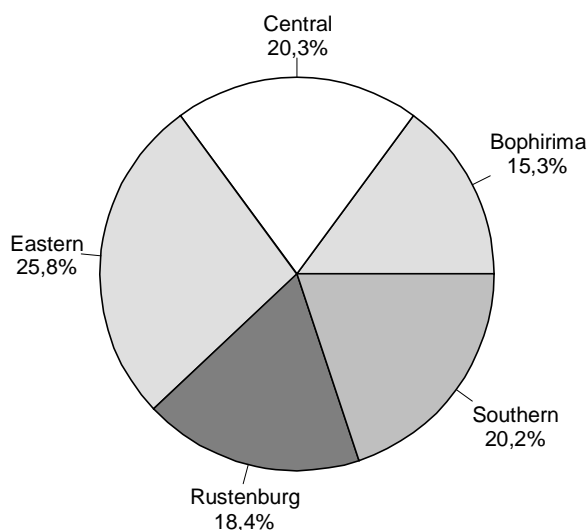
Figure 1.2: Population by district council and gender, North West, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

The proportions of the provincial population by district council appear in Figure 1.3. The population of the Eastern district council constituted slightly over a quarter (26%) of the provincial population. Bophirima is the smallest district council in terms of population, with 512 512 (or 15,3% of the provincial total of 3 354 825 people).

Figure 1.3: Percentage population by district council, North West, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 1.2: North West population by district council and population group, 1996

District council	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Unspecified		Total N
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bophirima	488 925	95,4	11 089	2,2	700	0,1	10 264	2,0	1 534	0,3	512 512 100,0
Central	642 948	94,2	8 272	1,2	2 329	0,3	26 072	3,8	2 995	0,4	6 826 160 100,0
Eastern	837 874	96,7	2 727	0,3	1 241	0,1	20 208	2,3	4 391	0,5	866 441 100,0
Rustenburg	559 219	90,7	2 712	0,4	3 085	0,5	48 005	7,8	3 727	0,6	616 748 100,0
Southern	529 719	78,3	21 851	3,2	2 742	0,4	118 205	17,5	3 991	0,6	676 508 100,0
North West	3 058 685	91,2	46 651	1,4	10 097	0,3	222 754	6,6	16 638	0,5	3 354 825 100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

The African population constituted the largest proportion in all district councils. On average, there were 6,6% of white residents, 1,4% of coloured residents and 0,3% of Indian residents. The Southern district council had the highest proportion of white residents (17,5%), considerably higher than the provincial percentage.

1.3 Urban and non-urban population

Table 1.3 looks at the distribution of population groups in North West according to settlement type. It shows that:

- More than 50% of females (53,2%) of the provincial population lived in tribal areas, compared to 46,7% of males.
- More than 90% of the Indian population (9 138 out of a total of 10 098) lived in formal urban areas, and less than 3% of them lived in tribal areas.
- Less than one per cent of white residents lived in tribal areas.

Table 1.3: Urban and non-urban population by population group and gender, North West, 1996

Population group	Urban: formal		Urban: informal		Commercial farms		Tribal areas		Other non-urban areas*		Total**	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
African												
Male	434 500	48,4	27 871	48,7	129 282	52,2	693 233	46,8	206 565	58,0	1 503 945	49,2
Female	463 917	51,6	29 392	51,3	118 327	47,8	788 824	53,2	149 287	42,0	1 554 744	50,8
Total	898 417	100,0	57 263	100,0	247 609	100,0	1 482 057	100,0	355 852	100,0	3 058 689	100,0
Coloured												
Male	17 011	47,9	296	47,4	2 583	52,8	2 174	49,2	606	55,2	22 744	48,8
Female	18 487	52,1	329	52,6	2 311	47,2	2 245	50,8	491	44,8	23 907	51,2
Total	35 498	100,0	625	100,0	4 894	100,0	4 419	100,0	1 097	100,0	46 651	100,0
Indian												
Male	4 649	50,9	4	50	247	56,3	143	58,8	149	68,7	5 229	51,8
Female	4 489	49,1	4	50	192	43,7	100	41,2	68	31,3	4 869	48,2
Total	9 138	100,0	8	100,0	439	100,0	243	100,0	217	100,0	10 098	100,0
White												
Male	79 396	48,4	209	44,5	23 504	51,2	335	53,9	2 047	50,4	109 392	49,1
Female	84 551	51,6	261	55,5	22 405	48,8	287	46,1	2 018	49,6	113 361	50,9
Total	163 953	100,0	470	100,0	45 909	100,0	622	100,0	4 065	100,0	222 753	100,0
Unspec.												
Male	2 984	49,1	164	54,7	1 165	50,1	2 808	49,5	1 304	62,8	8 525	51,3
Female	3 093	50,9	136	45,3	1 159	49,9	2 863	50,5	772	37,2	8 108	48,7
Total	6 077	100,0	300	100,0	2 324	100,0	5 671	100,0	2 076	100,0	16 633	100,0
Total												
Male	538 540	48,4	28 544	48,7	156 781	52,1	698 693	46,8	210 671	58,0	1 649 835	49,2
Female	574 543	51,6	30 122	51,3	144 394	47,9	794 319	53,2	152 636	42,0	1 704 989	50,8
Total	1 113 083	100,0	58 666	100,0	301 175	100,0	1 493 012	100,0	363 307	100,0	3 354 824	100,0

*Other non-urban areas, as defined in Census '96, include small settlements, rural villages, and other areas which are further away from towns and cities.

** Total includes unspecified settlement type

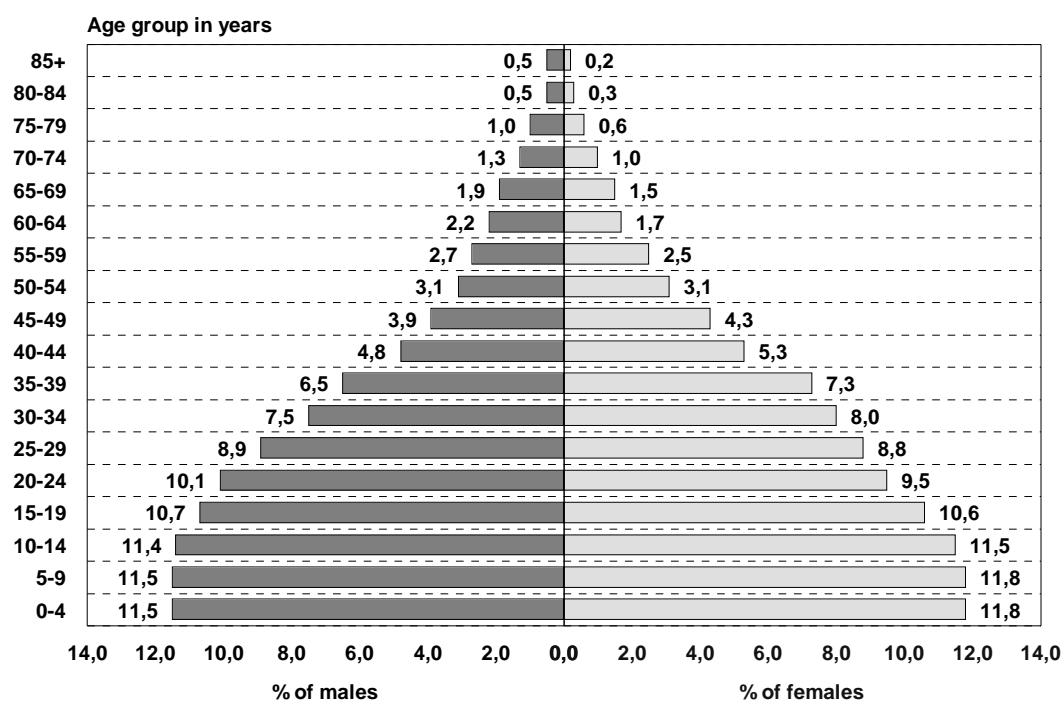
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

1.4 Age distribution

Figure 1.5 shows that 23,6% of females and 23% of males in North West were aged zero to nine years. The age group between 20 and 29 years had a ratio of 19% males to 18,3% females.

The population of North West resembled that of a developing country, with a relatively large percentage of people being children under the age of 15 years, as indicated by the population pyramid which has a wide base and a narrow apex.

Figure 1.5: Age distribution by gender, North West, 1996

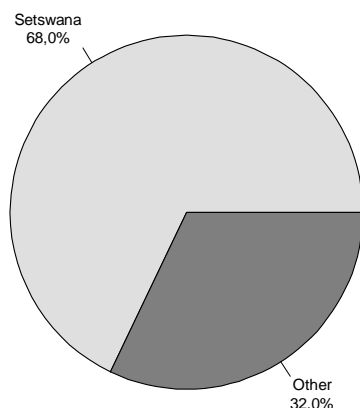


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

1.5 Language

Figure 1.6 shows that more than two-thirds (68%) of the population in North West spoke Setswana.

Figure 1.6: Population by first home language, North West, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

1.6 Migration

At the time of Census '96, 96,2% of people living in North West were South African by birth, and the remaining 3,8% were people not born in South Africa. Table 1.5 gives a breakdown by district council but does not specify the country of birth of the people. The proportions of people not born in South Africa in the Rustenburg and Southern districts were higher than the provincial proportion of 3,8%.

Table 1.4: Country of birth by district council, North West, 1996

District council	Born in South Africa		Not born in South Africa		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bophirima	504 102	98,4	8 410	1,6	512 512	100,0
Central	668 843	98,0	13 772	2,0	682 615	100,0
Eastern	847 800	97,8	18 641	2,2	866 441	100,0
Rustenburg	567 069	91,9	49 679	8,1	616 748	100,0
Southern	638 935	94,4	37 574	5,6	676 509	100,0
North West	3 226 749	96,2	128 076	3,8	3 354 825	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Chapter 2: Vital statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration. Owing to the fact that the data on vital events are collected at a magisterial district level, the analyses will be based on the magisterial districts and not district councils. All births and deaths were registered by the Department of Home Affairs according to magisterial districts. Births and deaths data are not overly reliable as there are ongoing problems with late registrations and even non-registration of vital events. This occurs more in the non-urban than urban areas.

2.1 Births

According to *Recorded births 1998 and 1999*, the number of recorded births in South Africa in 1999 was 344 700. Of these, 24 582 occurred in North West.

Table 2.1 shows that a large proportion of births occurred in the Klerksdorp magisterial district (3 344), followed by Odi (2 949) and Molopo (2 297). These three magisterial districts accounted for 34,9% of the recorded births in North West 1999.

Table 2.1: Number of births in selected magisterial districts of North West, 1999

Magisterial district	Number of births
Brits	1 142
Ditsobotla	1 084
Klerksdorp	3 344
Molopo	2 297
Odi	2 949
Potchefstroom	2 061
Rustenburg	1 953
Moretele 1	1 567
Others	8 185
Total	24 582

The other magisterial districts were: Bafokeng, Bloemhof, Christiana, Coligny, Delareyville, Ganyesa, Koster, Kudumane, Lehurutse, Lichtenburg, Madikwe, Mankwe, Marico, Schweizer-Reneke, Swartruggens, Taung, Ventersdorp, Vryburg and Wolmaranstad.

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded births 1998 and 1999*

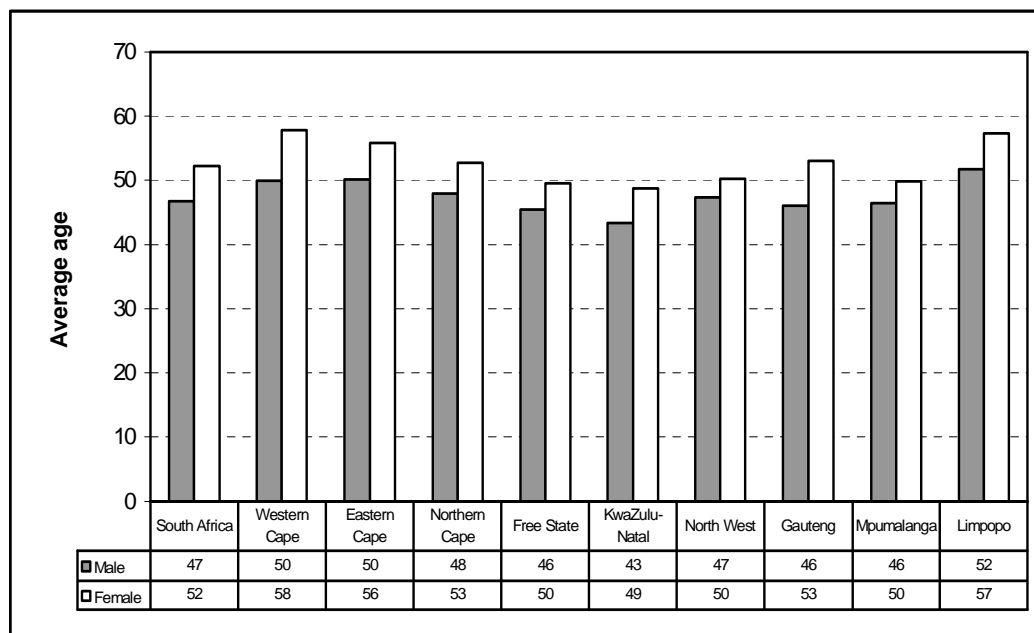
2.2 Deaths

In North West, 27 438 deaths were recorded in 1996, and this accounts for 8,4% of the national total of 327 253 (*Recorded deaths 1996*). Of the 27 438 deaths recorded in North West, 56,8% were in urban areas and 43,2% were in non-urban areas (*Recorded deaths 1996*).

Figure 2.1 gives the average life span for people who died in 1996. There may be some variation with the life expectancy figures.

- In every province, females had longer life spans than males.
- Female residents of Western Cape had the longest average life span, followed by females in Limpopo. Male residents of KwaZulu-Natal had on average the shortest life span.
- The average life span of males in North West was similar to the national average.

Figure 2.1: Deceased by age, sex and province, 1996

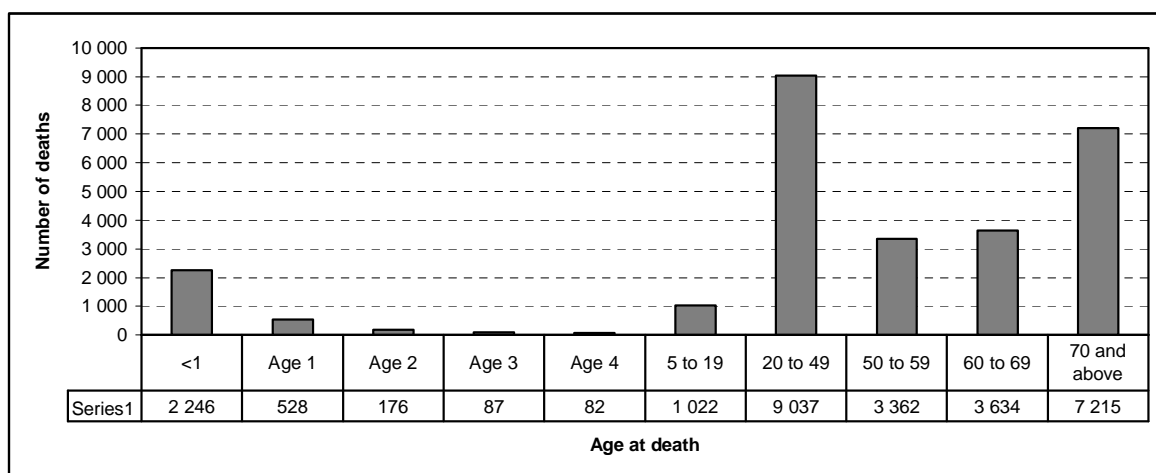


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Figure 2.2 depicts the age at which people died. It shows that:

- In North West the highest number of the people who died (9 037) in 1996 was in the 20-49 years age group.
- There was also a high number (3 119) of infant deaths (children aged 0-4 years) in the province.

Figure 2.2: Deceased by age, North West, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Table 2.2 shows the causes of death for each sex. It shows that while a large proportion of male deaths were from unnatural causes (25%), an equally large proportion of female deaths was caused by diseases of the circulatory system.

Table 2.2: Percentage breakdown of causes of death by sex, South Africa, 1996

	Male	Female
Unnatural causes	25	10
Diseases of the circulatory system	17	25
Other	14	17
Ill-defined causes	13	17
Infectious and parasitic diseases	13	12
Diseases of the respiratory system	9	9
Neoplasm (tumour)	9	9
Total	100	100

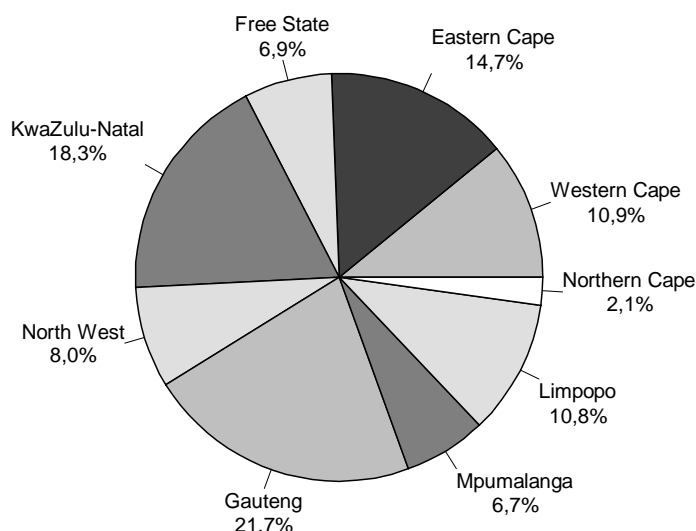
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Chapter 3: Households and household services

3.1 Number of households and household sizes

Figure 3.1 shows that in 1996, North West had 8% of the total number of households in South Africa.

Figure 3.1: Percentage breakdown of households by province, South Africa, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

In Table 3.1, only households which had up to 15 members per household are considered. It shows that nearly half of households (46,8%) in North West contained 1-3 persons.

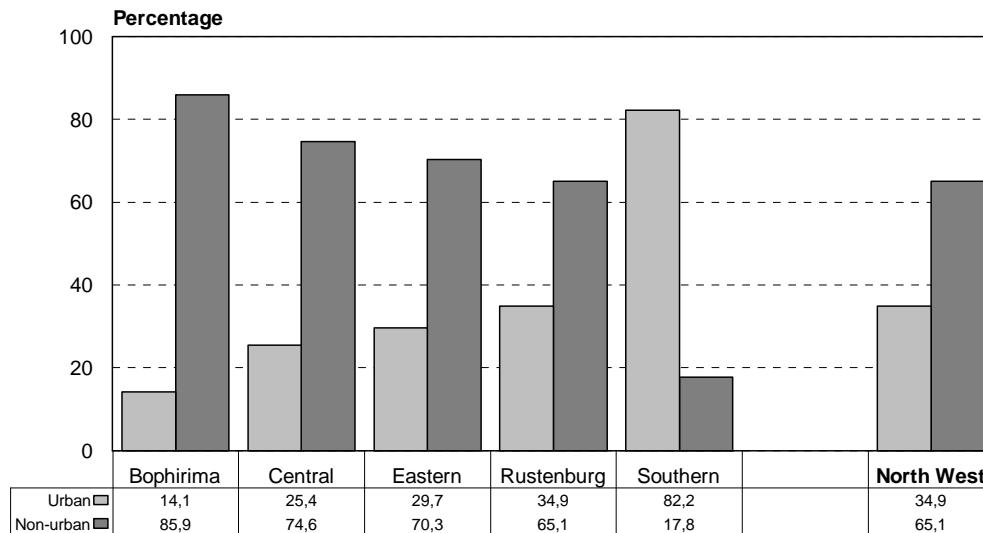
Table 3.1: Household size of households in North West by population group, 1996

Household size	African		Coloured		Indian and White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-3	286 279	45,0	4 193	41,9	44 935	63,2	335 407	46,8
4-6	224 653	35,4	3 971	39,7	24 473	34,4	253 097	35,3
7-9	99 134	15,6	1 530	15,3	1 658	2,3	102 322	14,3
10-12	19 414	3,1	212	2,1	20	0,03	19 646	2,7
13-15	5 562	0,9	101	1,0	10	0,01	5 673	0,8
Total	635 042	100,0	10 007	100,0	71 096	100,0	716 145	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 3.2 shows that almost all the district councils of North West are non-urban, except for the Southern district council, which is predominantly urban. These percentages reflect the fact that North West as a whole is 34,9% urban and 65,1% non-urban.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of households by settlement type and district council, North West, 1996

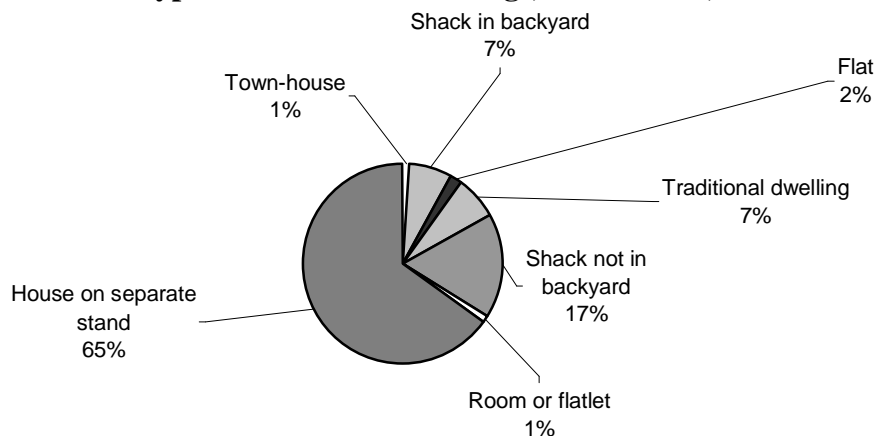


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

3.2 Types of dwellings

Fig 3.3 shows that in 1996, a high proportion of households (65%) in North West lived in dwellings built on separate stands followed by those who lived in shacks other than shacks in backyards (17%).

Figure 3.3: Main types of household dwellings, North West, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 3.2: Households by type of dwelling and type of area, North West, 1996

Type of dwelling	Urban		Non-urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
House or brick structure on separate stand	153 564	35,3	281 126	64,7	434 690	100,0
Traditional dwelling	1 948	3,9	47 447	96,1	49 394	100,0
Flat in block of flats	9 752	93,6	669	6,4	10 422	100,0
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	4 195	62,9	2 470	37,1	6 665	100,0
Unit in retirement village	1 261	63,0	741	37,0	2 002	100,0
House/flat/room in backyard	17 130	47,6	18 880	52,4	36 010	100,0
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	21 523	47,5	23 771	52,5	45 294	100,0
Informal dwelling/ shack elsewhere	63 015	55,6	50 233	44,4	113 248	100,0
Room/flatlet on shared property	2 882	31,6	6 240	68,4	9 123	100,0
Caravan/tent	225	24,1	711	76,0	935	100,0
None/homeless	126	51,9	117	48,1	243	100,0
Other	622	35,7	1 121	64,3	1 742	100,0
Unspecified/dummy	2 591	36,4	4 532	63,5	7 123	100,0
Total*	278 834	38,9	438 058	61,1	716 891	100,0

*Unknown dwelling types are excluded from this table, therefore the total number of households may not add up.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 3.2 examines the types of dwellings in urban and non-urban areas of North West. It shows that:

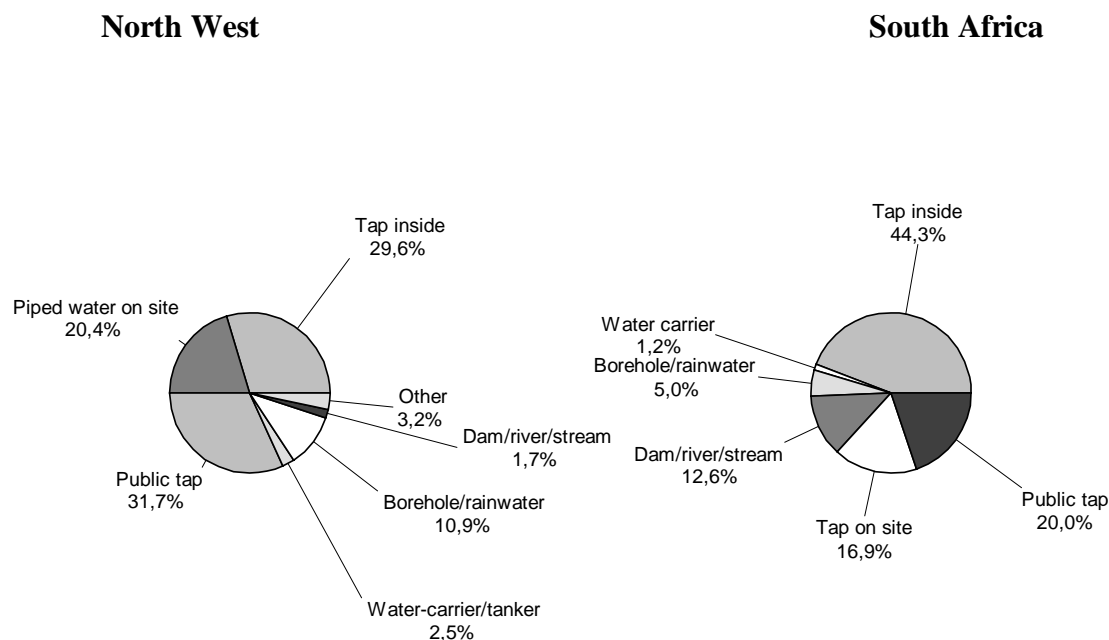
- Approximately 65% of households living in houses built on separate stands were found in non-urban areas, compared with 35% in urban areas.
- The majority of households living in flats in blocks of flats (9 752 out of 10 422 or 93,6%) were found in urban areas.
- In North West as a whole, 38,9% of households lived in urban areas, compared with 61,1% in non-urban areas.

3.3 Water

Figure 3.4 compares the main source of water for households during Census '96. It shows that:

- Approximately 44% of households in South Africa had piped water in their dwellings compared to about 30% of households in North West.
- A high number of households (32%) in North West used public taps as their main source of water. The corresponding figure for South Africa as a whole was 20%.
- Twenty per cent of households in the province had water in the yard as their main source of water, compared with 17% nationally.

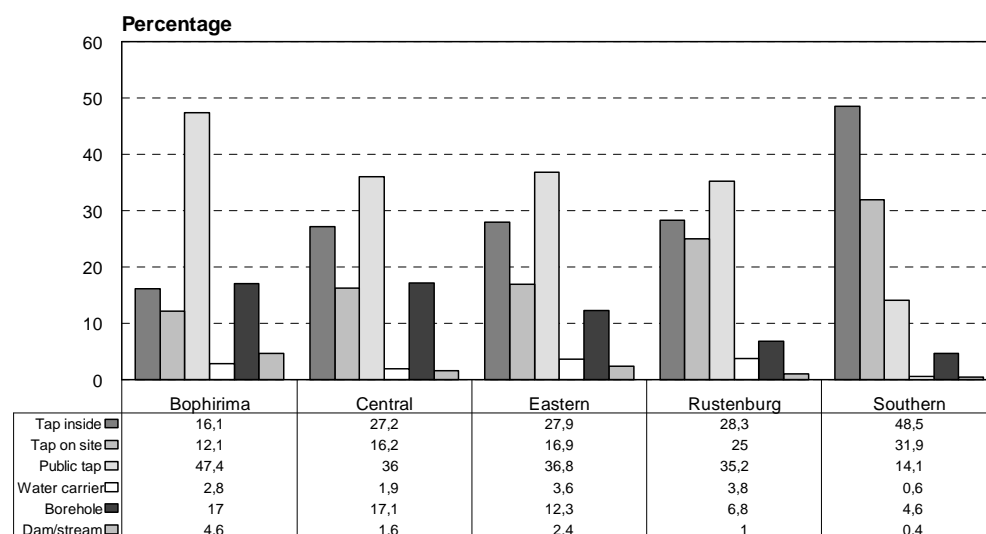
Figure 3.4: Main source of water for households, North West and South Africa, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 3.5 examines the main source of water for households in the districts of North West. It shows that the Southern district council had the highest proportion of households with piped water inside the dwelling (48,5%). The majority of households in the Bophirima district council (47,4%) received water from public taps.

Figure 3.5: Percentage household water supply by district council, North West, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 3.3 shows the main source of water for households in urban and non-urban areas. The table shows that a larger proportion of households in non-urban areas (83,9%) used a public tap as a source of water compared to 16,1% in urban areas.

Out of the 209 907 households with taps inside their dwellings, 164 742 (or 78,5%) were urban households. Of the 12 515 households which received water from dams, rivers, streams and springs, almost all were located in non-urban areas (99,4%).

Table 3.3: Water supply in urban and non-urban areas, North West, 1996

	Urban		Non-urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Piped water in dwelling	164 742	78,5	45 165	21,5	209 907	100,0
Piped water on site	73 713	50,4	72 483	49,6	146 196	100,0
Public tap	36 402	16,1	190 123	83,9	226 525	100,0
Water-carrier/tanker	406	2,3	17 258	97,7	17 664	100,0
Borehole/rainwater tank/well	1 008	1,3	76 329	98,7	77 337	100,0
Dam/river/stream/spring	72	0,6	12 443	99,4	12 515	100,0
Other	1 193	5,2	21 947	94,8	23 140	100,0
Unspecified/dummy	1 297	35,9	2 312	64,1	3 609	100,0
North West	278 834	38,9	438 059	61,1	716 893	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 3.4 shows that of the 3 971 319 households in South Africa with taps inside their dwellings, 90,1% were located in urban areas.

Table 3.4: Water supply in urban and non-urban areas, South Africa, 1996

	Urban		Non-urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Piped water in dwelling	3 579 888	90,1	391 431	9,9	3 971 319	100,0
Piped water on site	983 218	65,8	511 660	34,2	1 494 878	100,0
Public tap	727 969	41,4	1 031 527	58,6	1 759 496	100,0
Water-carrier/tanker	29 163	26,3	81 794	73,7	110 957	100,0
Borehole/rainwater tank/well	21 109	4,8	418 955	95,2	440 064	100,0
Dam/river/stream/spring	15 782	1,4	1100 553	98,6	1 116 335	100,0
Other	47 043	44,9	57 728	55,1	104 771	100,0
Unspecified/dummy	27 969	32,5	25 316	47,5	53 285	100,0
South Africa	5 432 140	60,0	3 618 963	40,0	9 051 103	100,0

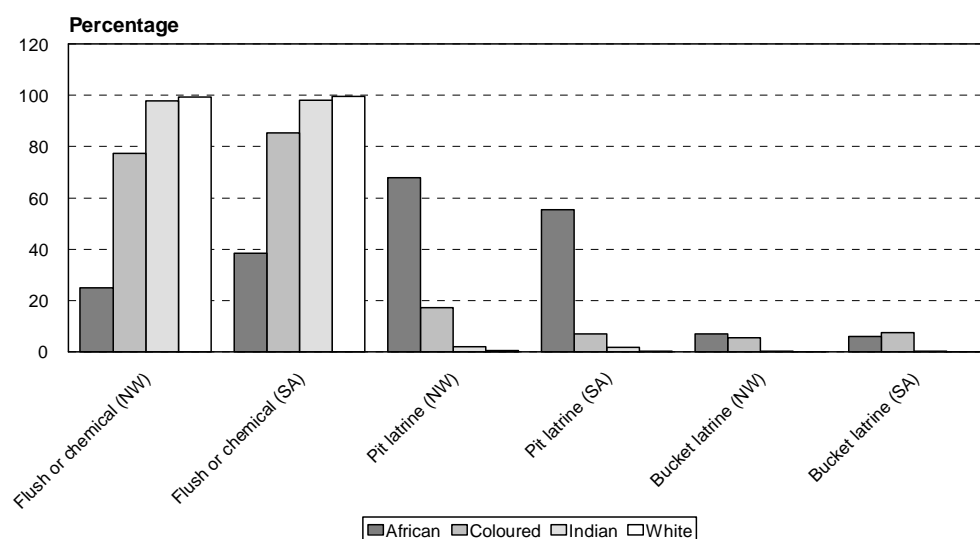
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

3.4 Sanitation facilities

Figure 3.6 compares households' access to toilet facilities between North West and South Africa as a whole. It shows that:

- Approximately 6,8% of African-headed households used bucket latrines in North West, 0,8% higher than the national figure of 6%. More African-headed households in the province (68%) used pit latrines than in the whole country (55%). Thirty-eight per cent of African-headed households in South Africa used a flush or chemical toilet, compared to 25% in the province.
- Almost all white-headed households in the country and in the province used a flush or chemical toilet (99,7% and 99,3%, respectively). For the Indian-headed households, the corresponding percentages were 97,8% in North West and 98,1% in South Africa, and for coloured-headed households, 77,3% in North West and 85,4% in South Africa.

Figure 3.6: Sanitation facilities by population group of household head, North West and South Africa, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 3.5 shows that over half (54,7%) of households in North West used pit latrines, while only 32% of households used a flush or chemical toilet. The Southern district was the only district council which had few households (13,2%) that used a pit latrine.

Table 3.5: Type of sanitation facility by district council in North West, 1996

	Bophirima		Central		Eastern		Rustenburg		Southern		North West	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Flush	16 477	16,3	30 017	22,0	55 591	29,3	44 079	31,3	85 290	55,3	231 454	32,1
Pit latrine	68 219	67,7	92 035	67,5	128 805	67,9	85 084	60,5	20 361	13,2	394 505	54,7
Bucket latrine	1 004	1,0	6 139	4,5	650	0,3	2 243	1,6	36 450	23,6	46 486	6,4
None of the above	14 710	14,6	7 472	5,5	3 992	2,1	8 473	6,0	11 394	7,4	46 040	6,4
Unspec/dummy	395	0,4	724	0,5	610	0,3	761	0,5	677	0,4	3 167	0,4
Total	100 805	100,0	136 387	100,0	189 648	100,0	140 640	100,0	154 172	100,0	721 652	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

3.5 Energy

Figure 3.7 and Table 3.6 examine the sources of energy that households use for various purposes. Table 3.6 shows that 33,6% of households in North West used electricity from the mains for cooking compared with 47% of households in South Africa, while a large percentage of households (37%) in North West used paraffin for cooking compared with 22% of households in South Africa.

Table 3.6: Household source of energy for cooking, North West and South Africa, 1996

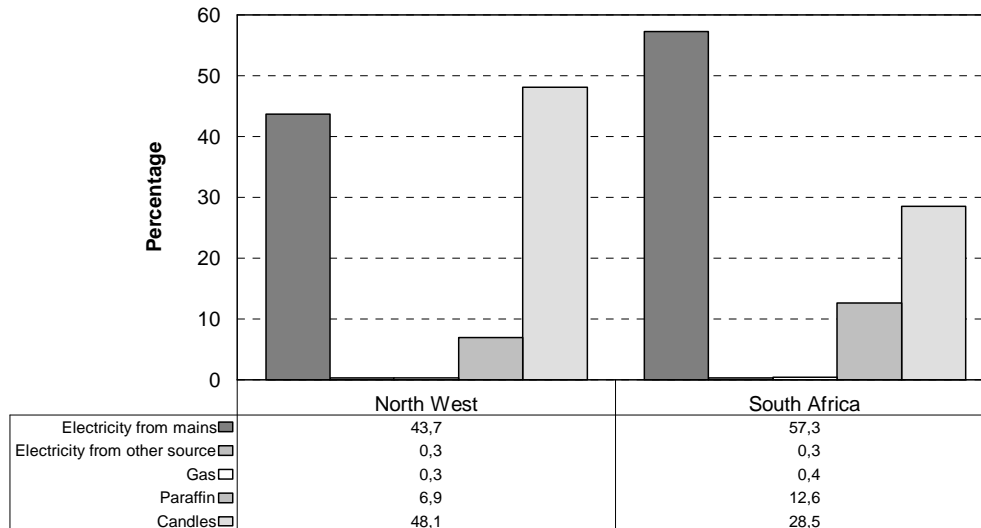
	North West		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Electricity from mains	241 967	33,6	4 246 688	46,9
Paraffin	264 253	36,7	1 943 862	21,5
Wood	148 532	20,6	2 073 219	22,9
Other*	65 891	9,1	795 802	8,7
Total	720 643	100,0	9 059 571	100,0

* Other refers to gas, animal dung, coal and electricity from other sources.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 3.7 shows that in 1996, 44% of households in North West used electricity from the mains as their source of energy for lighting, compared to 57% in South Africa as a whole.

Figure 3.7: Households by main source of energy for lighting, North West and South Africa, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

3.6 Refuse removal

Table 3.7 shows that in 1996, nearly 52% of households in North West used their own refuse dump as compared to 32% in South Africa. Only 34% of North West households had their refuse collected by a local authority at least once a week.

Table 3.7: Refuse removal, North West and South Africa, 1996 (percentages)

	North West	South Africa
Removed by the local authority at least weekly	34,3	51,2
Removed by the local authority less often	1,5	2,2
Communal refuse dump	4,0	3,2
Own refuse dump	51,5	32,1
No rubbish disposal	7,1	9,5
Unspecified/other	1,5	1,8
Total	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Chapter 4: The labour market

The labour market comprises the working age population (15-65 years), grouped into three categories – the employed, the unemployed and those who are not economically active. It is important to note that Stats SA uses both the official definition and the expanded definition of unemployment.

The unemployed, according to the **official** definition, are those people within the economically active population who:

- did not work during the seven days prior to the interview
- were looking for work and were available to start work within a week of the interview
- had taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

The **expanded** definition of unemployment excludes the third criterion. In other words, those who are included in the expanded but not in the official definition of unemployment will be those who are unemployed but had not taken active steps to find work in the four weeks prior to the interview.

All data in this chapter are according to the expanded definition of unemployment, as Census '96 did not include a question about active steps.

The **economically active** population consists of both those who are employed and those who are unemployed. The **not economically active** are those who are not available for work. This category refers to those who are out of the labour market and includes those who are unable or unwilling to work, the retired, full-time homemakers, and full-time scholars or students.

4.1 The working age population on census night

Table 4.1 is based on the expanded definition of unemployment. The economically active and the not economically active population for all nine provinces include African, coloured, white, Indian and unspecified population groups in the age category 15-65 years (the working age population). The percentage of the not economically active population in North West was 41,4% in 1996.

Table 4.1: The economically active and not economically active population by province, South Africa, 1996

	Not economically active		Employed		Unemployed, looking for work		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	836 535	33,3	1 374 208	54,8	298 715	11,9	2 509 458	100,0
Eastern Cape	1 847 119	54,8	785 456	23,3	738 692	21,9	3 371 267	100,0
Northern Cape	193 701	39,1	217 555	44,0	83 709	16,9	494 965	100,0
Free State	635 564	38,9	698 164	42,8	299 235	18,3	1 632 963	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 292 233	47,0	1 568 781	32,2	1 010 923	20,7	4 871 937	100,0
North West	826 757	41,4	721 439	36,1	447 676	22,4	1 995 872	100,0
Gauteng	1 426 927	28,6	2 563 216	51,3	1 007 012	20,2	4 997 155	100,0
Mpumalanga	728 814	45,1	585 511	36,2	303 440	18,8	1 617 765	100,0
Limpopo	1 442 274	57,7	571 399	22,9	484 268	19,4	2 497 941	100,0
Total	1 022 9924	42,6	9 085 729	37,9	4 673 670	19,5	23 989 323	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

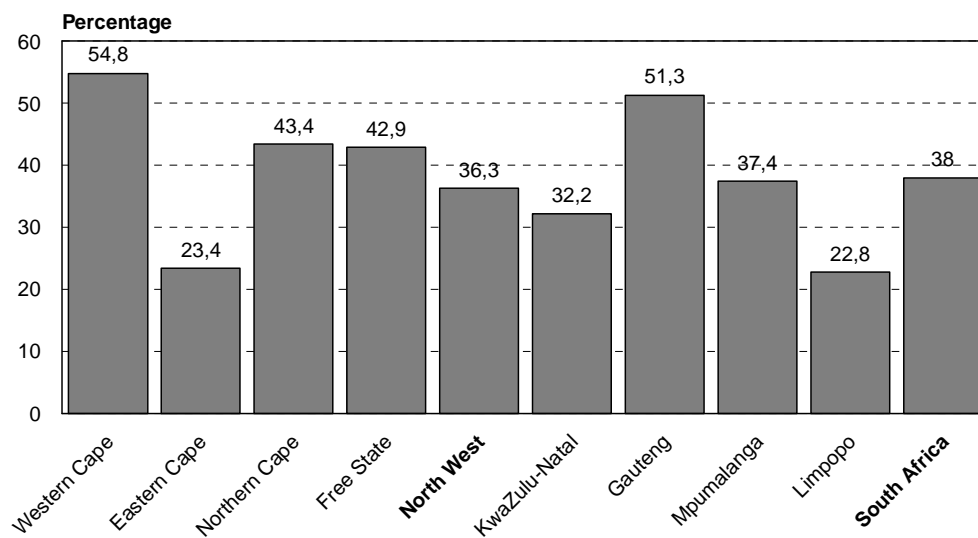
Definition

The labour absorption rate is measured as the proportion of the working age population that is employed. It is calculated as:

The total number of the employed $\times 100$ / the total number of those aged 15-65 years

Figure 4.1 shows that the labour absorption rate of the North West was about 19 percentage points lower than the province with the highest absorption rate (Western Cape) and approximately 13 percentage points higher than the province with the lowest absorption rate (Limpopo).

Figure 4.1: Labour absorption rate by province, 1996



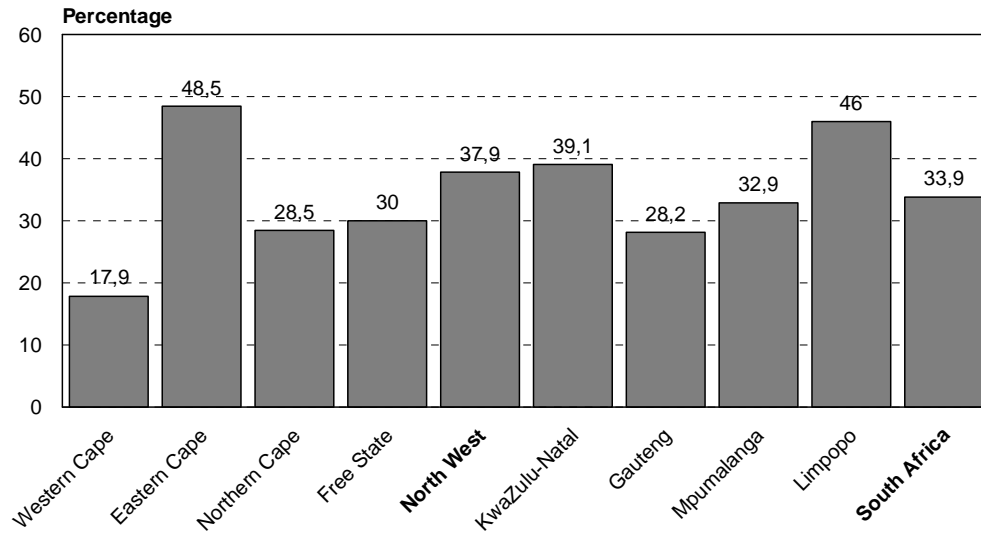
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

4.2 Unemployment in South Africa and North West, 1996

The unemployment rate, using the expanded definition as measured in the census, is the proportion of the economically active population that is unemployed.

Figure 4.2 shows a graphical representation of unemployment by province in 1996.

Figure 4.2: Unemployment rate by province, 1996

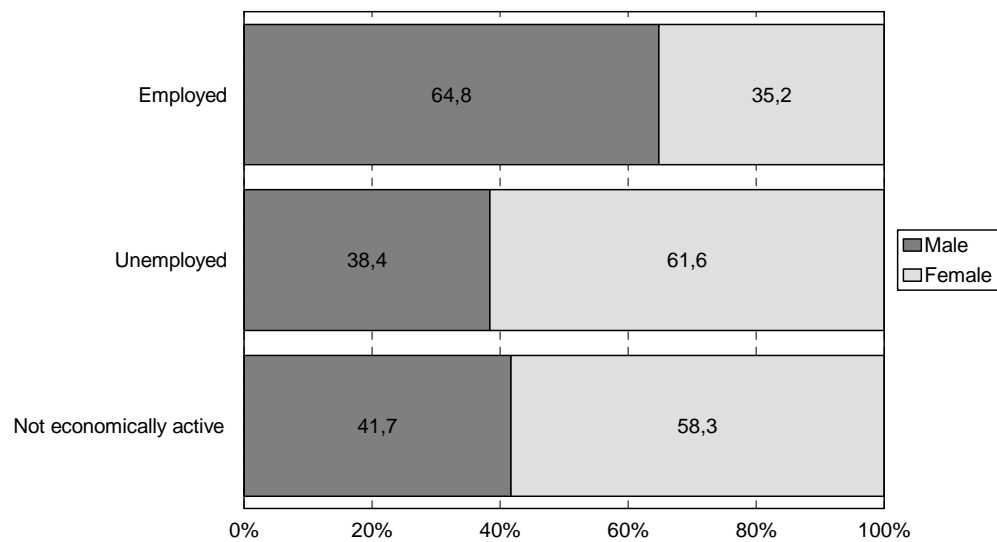


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 4.3 shows that in 1996:

- The proportion of employed males (64,8%) in the province far exceeded the proportion of employed females (35,2%).
- A larger proportion of females in the province were unemployed (58,3%).

Figure 4.3: The unemployed, employed and not economically active population by gender, North West, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

4.3 Unemployment by population group and gender

Table 4.2 shows the number and percentages of the employed, the unemployed and the not economically active population according to population group. It shows that there was a large proportion of unemployed people among the African and coloured population groups (24% and 21%, respectively).

Table 4.2: The employed, unemployed and not economically active population by population group, North West, 1996

	Employed		Unemployed		Not economically active		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
African	620 541	34,3	435 756	24,1	752 751	41,6	1 809 048	100,0
Coloured	11 921	42,6	5 763	20,6	10 310	36,8	27 994	100,0
Indian	3 372	55,8	262	4,3	2 409	39,9	6 043	100,0
White	82 723	57,2	4 211	2,9	57 602	39,9	144 536	100,0
Total	718 557	36,1	445 992	22,4	823 072	41,4	1 987 621	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 4.3 looks at the proportions of unemployment by population group and gender in North West. Of the 451 328 unemployed people in North West 262 852 (or 58,2%) were females. In the African population group there were more unemployed females. Unlike other population groups, Indian residents had a higher proportion of unemployed males (51,8%) than females (48,2%).

Table 4.3: Unemployment by population group and gender, North West, 1996

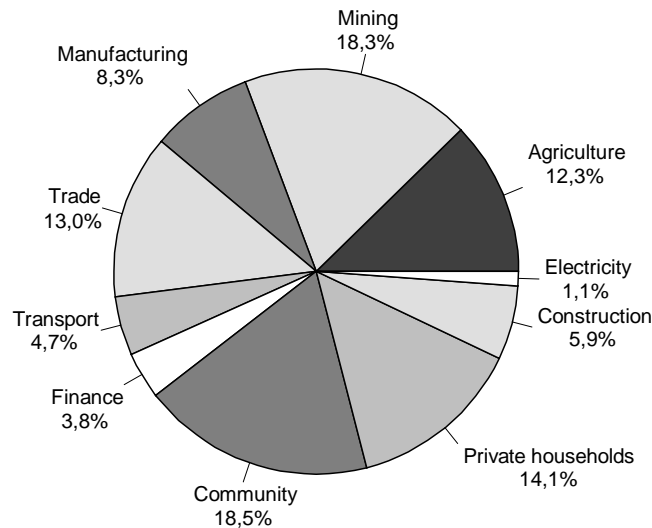
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	183 810	41,7	2 629	45,3	141	51,8	1 896	44,1	188 476	41,8
Female	257 146	58,3	3 176	54,7	131	48,2	2 399	55,9	262 852	58,2
Total*	440 956	100,0	5 805	100,0	272	100,0	4 295	100,0	451 328	100,0

* Totals include people of unspecified population groups

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

4.4 Employment by industry and occupation

Figure 4.4: Employment by economic sector, North West, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

The proportion of the workforce employed in each industry is shown in Figure 4.4.

Of the 725 287 people employed in North West in 1996, Figure 4.4 shows that:

- The community, social and personal services sector was the largest employer, with 18,5% of the workforce.
- A further 14,1% of the workforce was employed in private households.
- The retail and wholesale trade sector accounted for 13,0% of the workforce, followed by the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing sector (12,3%).
- Electricity, gas and water supply was the smallest sector, accounting for 1,1% of the workforce.

Table 4.4 indicates that, of the 631 831 Africans employed in North West, 31,2% were in elementary occupations, 20,1% in craft and related trade, and only 2,3% in senior management positions. Indians were mostly found in senior management and professional positions. Only 3,6% of employed Indians were in elementary occupations. Of the 84 768 white workers, 16,2% were found in craft and related trade.

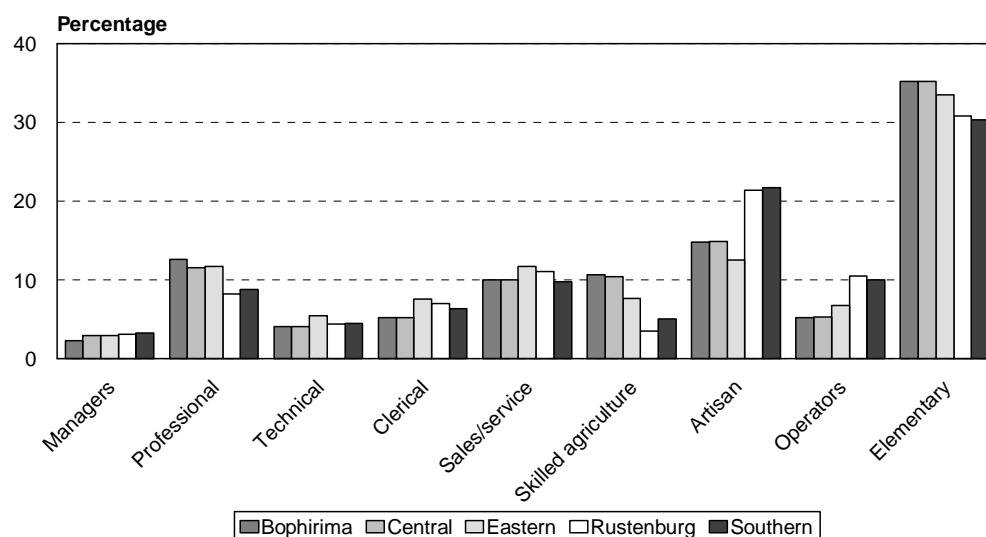
Table 4.4: Occupation by population group, North West, 1996

	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Legislators, senior officials and managers	14 595	2,3	262	2,1	853	23,7	6 267	7,4	21 977	3,0
Professionals	44 453	7,0	949	7,8	617	17,1	11 982	14,1	58 001	7,9
Technicians and associate professionals	19 670	3,1	525	4,3	275	7,6	8 602	10,1	29 072	4,0
Clerks	30 272	4,8	1 002	8,2	220	6,1	12 380	14,6	43 874	6,0
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	56 874	9,0	1 405	11,5	843	23,4	7 932	9,4	67 054	9,2
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	28 303	4,5	554	4,5	-	-	5 990	7,1	34 847	4,8
Craft and related trades workers	126 847	20,1	2 759	22,6	150	4,2	13 702	16,2	143 458	19,6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	63 079	10,0	633	5,2	22	0,6	2 700	3,2	66 434	9,1
Elementary occupations	196 972	31,2	3 073	25,2	131	3,6	3 564	4,2	203 740	27,8
Occupation NEC or unspecified	50 766	8,0	1 049	8,6	494	13,7	11 649	13,7	63 958	8,7
Total	631 831	100,0	12 211	100,0	3 605	100,0	84 768	100,0	725 287	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 4.5 shows the occupation sectors where North West workers were employed by district council. Most of the workers in almost all the district councils were doing elementary jobs, except in Rustenburg where the majority were doing artisan work.

Figure 4.5: Employment sector by district council, North West, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Chapter 5: Health

5.1 Hospitals

Table 5.1 describes the five provincial hospitals in North West. It shows that of the five, Witrand Hospital had the highest average length of stay (260 days). This suggests that it is a hospital that is meant for patients with mainly chronic illnesses. The two large hospitals, Bophelong and Witrand, have 1 130 beds and 1 152 beds, respectively, more than four times as many beds as Paul Kruger Hospital.

Table 5.1: Provincial hospitals, North West, 1996

Name of hospital	Bed occupancy rate	Number of beds	Ave. length of stay (days)
Bophelong	57,3	1 130	10,3
Klerksdorp	54,6	333	5,0
Paul Kruger	88,2	251	4,6
Tshepong	52,2	686	8,1
Witrand	99,0	1 152	259,7
Total	—	3 552	57,5

Source: North West Department of Health and Welfare, 1996

Tables 5.2-5.6 describe other hospitals in North West by health region. The regional hospitals differ in their capacity to admit patients. They also differ in their bed occupancy rates; some have an optimal number of beds occupied whilst others have lower occupancy rates.

Table 5.2: Hospitals in the Mafikeng region, North West, 1996

Name of hospital	Bed occupancy rate	Number of beds	Ave. length of stay (days)
Delareyville	86,0	15	2,4
Derdepoort	40,4	153	19,9
Gelukspan	81,2	350	20,0
Gen. Delarey	48,4	49	2,8
Lehurutshe	83,4	173	6,0
Sannishof	74,7	16	2,1
Thusong	45,7	300	8,3
Zeerust	79,5	105	3,3
Total	—	1 161	8,1

Source: North West Department of Health and Welfare, 1996

Table 5.3: Hospitals in the Rustenburg region, North West, 1996

Name of hospital	Bed occupancy rate	Number of beds	Ave length of stay (days)
G. Stegman	43,3	343	6,5
JD Vester	61,6	50	3,8
Moreteleletsi	90,7	166	11
Swartruggens	101,5	8	1,8
Total	–	567	5,8

Source: North West Department of Health and Welfare, 1996

Table 5.4: Hospitals in the Vryburg region, North West, 1996

Name of hospital	Bed occupancy Rate	Number of beds	Ave length of stay (days)
Bloemhof	97,3	15	3
Bray	46	48	5,3
Christiana	69,3	51	3,6
Ganyesa	77,3	58	5,2
Piet	147,9	50	6,2
Reivilo	86,3	39	5,4
Schweizer	57,6	65	3,3
Stella	71,5	37	4,8
Taung	46	200	6
Tshwa	45,7	333	9,6
Vryhof	15,7	91	1,8
Total	–	987	6,8

Source: North West Department of Health and Welfare, 1996

Table 5.5: Hospitals in the Odi region, North West, 1996

Name of hospital	Bed occupancy rate	Number of beds	Ave length of stay (days)
Brits	51,8	38	3,1
Jubilee	77,5	429	8,5
Odi	35,1	252	4,2
Total	–	719	5,3

Source: North West Department of Health and Welfare, 1996

Table 5.6: Hospitals in the Klerksdorp region, North West, 1996

Name of hospital	Bed occupancy rate	Number of beds	Ave length of stay (days)
Nic Bodenstein	50,1	118	4,1
Potchefstroom	57,4	326	4,5
Ventersdorp	102,2	21	3,6
Total	–	465	4,1

Source: North West Department of Health and Welfare, 1996

5.2 HIV prevalence

Only women who have attended antenatal clinics were included in the survey on HIV prevalence. Therefore the data shown in Table 5.7 cannot be used to estimate the percentage of the HIV-positive population in South Africa as a whole as other women and all men of all ages were not screened.

Table 5.7 shows that in 2000:

- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence (36,2%) amongst women attending antenatal clinics, while North West had the fifth highest prevalence (22,9%).
- Western Cape had the lowest prevalence (8,7%).

Table 5.7: HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics by province, 1998-2000

Province	Est (HIV+) 95% CI* 1998	Est (HIV+) 95% CI* 1999	Est (HIV+) 95% CI* 2000
Western Cape	5,2 (3,2 – 7,2)	7,1 (4,4 – 9,9)	8,7 (6,0 – 11,4)
Eastern Cape	15,9 (11,8 – 20,0)	18,0 (14,9 – 21,1)	20,2 (17,2 – 23,1)
Northern Cape	9,9 (6,4 – 13,4)	10,1 (6,6 – 13,5)	11,2 (8,5 – 13,8)
Free State	22,8 (20,2 – 25,3)	27,9 (24,7 – 29,8)	27,9 (24,6 – 31,3)
KwaZulu-Natal	32,5 (29,3 – 35,7)	32,5 (30,1 – 35,0)	36,2 (33,4 – 39,0)
North West	21,3 (19,1 – 23,4)	23,0 (19,7 – 26,3)	22,9 (20,1 – 25,7)
Gauteng	22,5 (19,2 – 25,7)	23,9 (21,7 – 26,0)	29,4 (27,9 – 31,5)
Mpumalanga	30,0 (24,3 – 35,8)	27,3 (25,2 – 30,7)	29,7 (25,9 – 33,6)
Limpopo	11,5 (9,2 – 13,7)	11,4 (9,1 – 13,5)	13,2 (11,7 – 14,8)
South Africa	22,8 (21,2 – 24,3)	22,4 (21,3 – 23,6)	24,5 (23,4 – 25,6)

*CI=Confidence interval

Note: The true value is estimated to fall within the two confidence limits, thus the confidence interval is important to refer to when interpreting data.

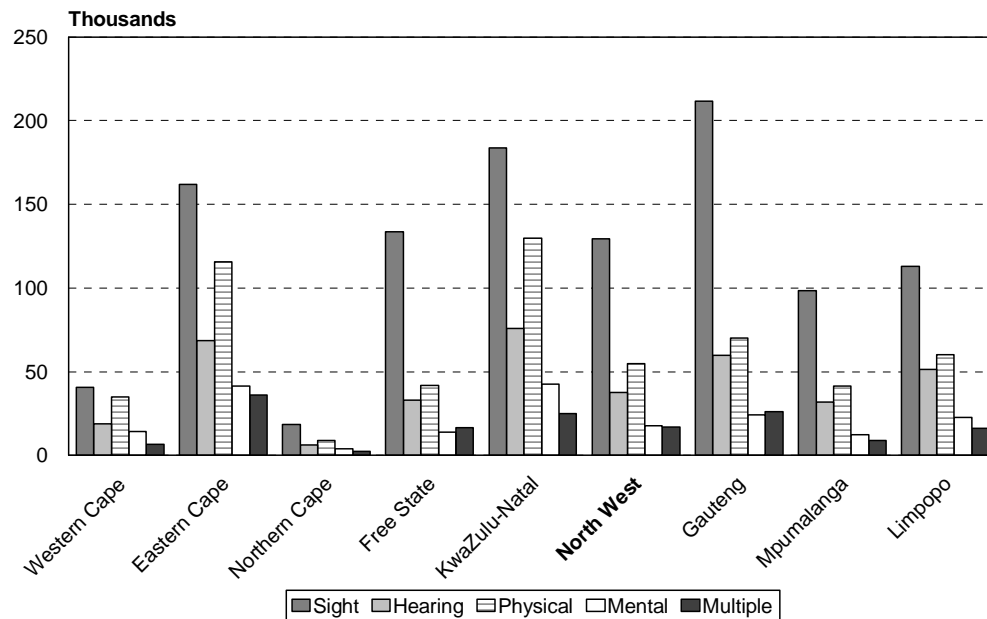
Source: National HIV and Syphilis Sero-prevalence Survey of women attending public antenatal clinics in South Africa, 2000

5.3 Disability

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 show that in 1996:

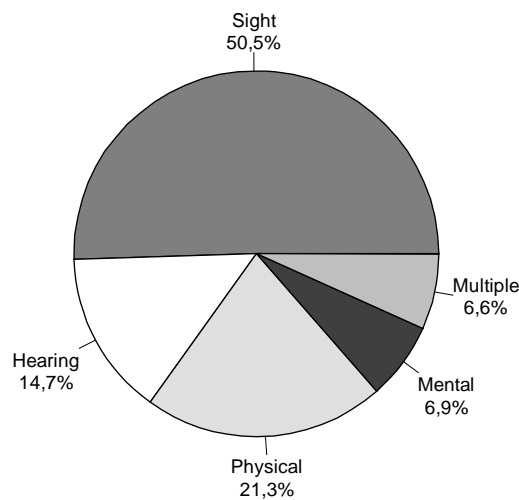
- Sight was the foremost disability affecting people in North West, though Gauteng recorded the highest incidence of sight disability.
- Mental disability and multiple disabilities were the two categories of disability recorded to have the lowest incidence in North West.

Figure 5.1: Disabilities by province, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 5.2: Types of disabilities, North West, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 5.8 shows that in 1996:

- The African population in North West was the most afflicted with a sight disability. Of the 267 750 African people with disabilities in North West, 47,1% had a sight disability, 19,6% had a physical disability and 13,3% had a hearing disability.
- White people had the highest percentage with a hearing disability.
- Of the 2 889 disabled coloured people, 37,1% had a sight disability and 25,8% were physically disabled.

Table 5.8: Disabilities by population group, North West, 1996

Type of disability	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sight	126 185	47,1	1 073	37,1	160	31,9	1 614	22,2	129 032	46,3
Hearing	35 506	13,3	417	14,4	81	16,2	1 415	19,5	37 419	13,4
Physical	52 571	19,6	745	25,8	60	12,0	1 128	15,5	54 504	19,6
Mental	16 874	6,3	209	7,2	25	5,0	559	7,7	17 667	6,3
Multiple	16 085	6,0	189	6,5	64	12,8	492	6,8	16 830	6,0
Not specified	20 529	7,7	256	8,9	111	22,2	2 066	28,4	22 962	8,2
Total	267 750	100,0	2 889	100,0	501	100,0	7 274	100,0	278 414	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Chapter 6: Education

6.1 Educational level

Table 6.1 shows that in 1996, 24% of the North West population aged 20 years and older had no schooling while 14% had obtained matric as their highest educational level.

Table 6.1: Highest level of education amongst those aged 20 years and older by province, 1996 (percentages)

Educational level	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
No schooling	7,6	22,2	23,2	17,4	24,5	23,9	10,6	31,8	39,0	20,9
Grade 0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Grade 1	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3
Grade 2	0,6	0,7	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,6
Grade 3	2,3	3,2	3,6	3,7	3,3	3,5	1,8	2,4	1,8	2,7
Grade 4	3,6	5,2	4,7	5,1	4,9	4,7	2,9	3,9	2,9	4,1
Grade 5	4,6	5,8	5,7	5,9	4,6	5,5	3,4	4,0	3,5	4,5
Grade 6	6,7	7,6	7,1	7,8	5,4	6,9	4,7	4,8	4,0	5,9
Grade 7	10,1	9,5	9,7	9,6	7,1	8,3	7,5	7,3	6,3	8,1
Grade 8	13,5	11,7	11,2	11,0	8,5	10,5	11,4	7,7	6,9	10,3
Grade 9	9,6	7,2	6,3	6,9	6,2	6,7	7,6	5,3	4,9	6,9
Grade 10	13,8	9,0	9,9	10,3	10,4	9,3	14,8	9,6	7,5	11,0
Grade 11	5,4	5,7	3,9	6,2	7,1	5,7	8,5	6,8	7,7	6,8
Matric only	21,8	11,8	13,2	14,6	17,0	14,0	26,3	15,7	14,9	17,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 6.2 examines the number of people in North West and South Africa who had tertiary qualifications in 1996. It shows that:

- Forty-five per cent of those aged 20 years and older had matric and diplomas, while 16% of the same age category had matric and degrees.
- Of all the provinces, Gauteng had the highest number of graduates with degrees (25%).

Table 6.2: Highest level of tertiary education amongst those aged 20 years and older by province, South Africa, 1996 (percentages)

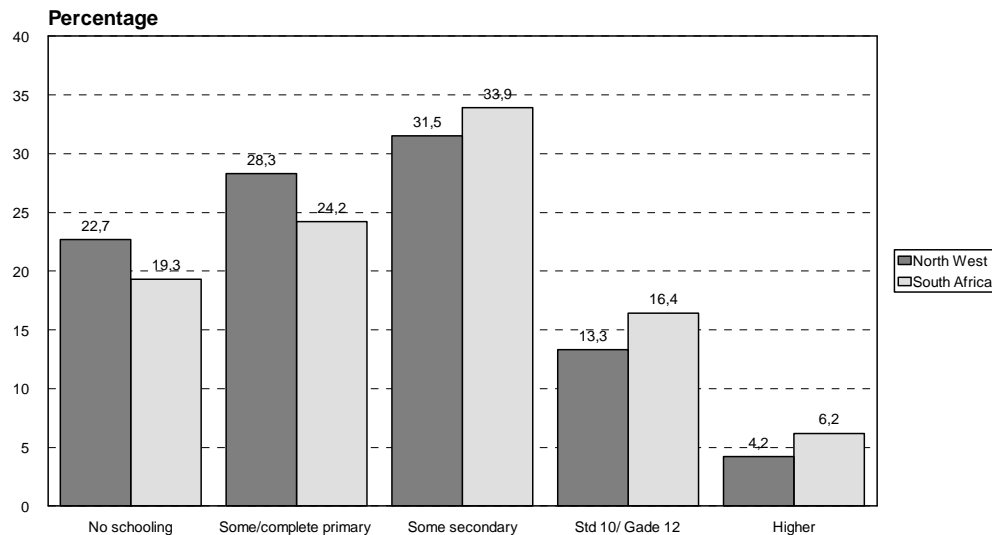
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Matric & certificate	13,4	11,7	16,4	15,3	14,3	16,4	9,5	23,9	9,3	12,8
Matric & diploma	40,4	55,8	44,2	45,0	40,7	45,2	34,1	47,4	54,9	42,0
Matric & bachelors degree	23,4	19,0	17,0	19,8	17,9	16,1	25,3	14,9	19,4	21,2
Matric & bachelors & diploma	4,2	1,9	1,8	1,8	2,8	1,9	2,0	2,5	2,9	2,6
Matric & bachelors & honours	3,6	1,9	2,7	1,9	2,1	1,9	3,8	1,6	1,4	2,8
Matric & masters degree	4,5	1,7	1,8	2,3	2,2	1,3	4,3	1,2	0,9	3,0
Matric & doctors degree	2,2	1,0	0,8	1,2	1,1	0,8	1,7	0,4	0,5	1,4
Matric & other qual.	8,5	7,1	15,4	12,6	19,0	16,3	19,3	8,1	10,6	14,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 6.1 shows that in 1996:

- Thirty-four per cent of those aged 20 years and older in South Africa and 32% in North West had some secondary school education.
- There was no considerable difference between the proportion of people who had no schooling in South Africa (19%) and North West (23%) and that of the people with some primary school education at 24% and 28%, respectively.

Figure 6.1: Highest level of education obtained by the population aged 20 years and older, North West and South Africa, 1996

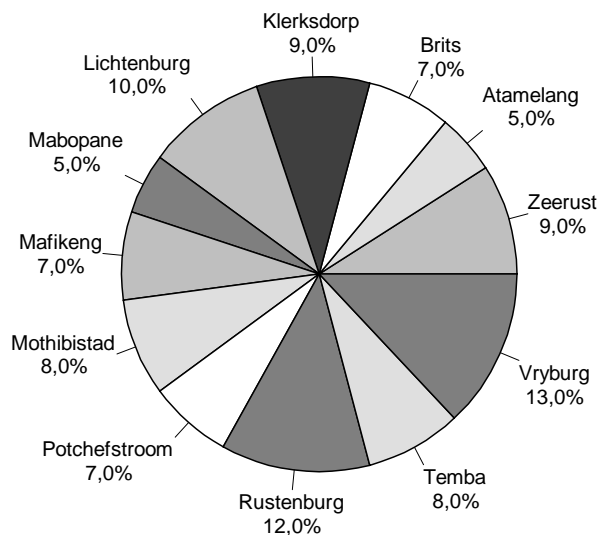


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

6.2 School attendance

Figure 6.2 shows that in 2001, the Vryburg school district had the highest proportion (13%) of schools among all the school districts in North West.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of schools by district, North West, 2001



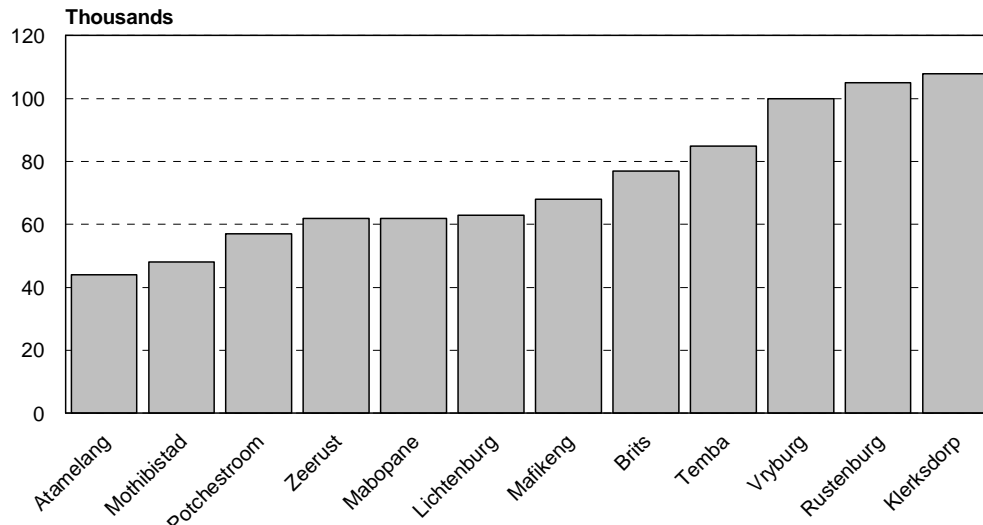
Source: North West Department of Education, Snap survey 2001 data as on the tenth school day

The places that appear in Figures 6.2 and 6.3 are school district names as determined by the North West Department of Education.

Figure 6.3 and Table 6.3 show that during the early half of 2001:

- There were about 879 000 learners in North West. This figure was obtained from a snap survey done on the tenth day of the school year.
- The total number of learners in the province was about 879 000 (a quarter of the total population of the province).
- The Klerksdorp district enrolled the highest number of learners in the province, i.e. 12 % of the total.
- Five per cent of the total learner enrolment was in the Atamelang district, which was the lowest enrolment figure amongst the school districts.

Figure 6.3: Number of learners per school in each district, North West, 2001



Source: North West Department of Education, Snap survey 2001 data as on the tenth school day

Table 6.3: Learners (in thousands) and teachers per district, Grade 0-12, North West, 2001

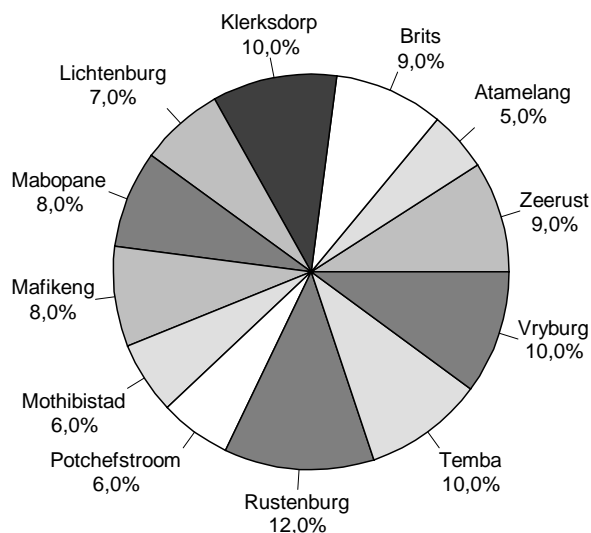
District	Learners		Teachers	
	N ('000)	%	N	%
Atamelang	44	5,0	1 387	4,8
Brits	77	8,8	2 526	8,8
Klerksdorp	108	12,3	3 024	10,5
Lichtenburg	63	7,2	1 976	6,9
Mabopane	62	7,1	2 241	7,8
Mafikeng	68	7,7	2 178	7,6
Mothibistad	48	5,5	1 625	5,6
Potchefstroom	57	6,5	1 727	6,0
Rustenburg	105	11,9	3 635	12,6
Temba	85	9,7	2 764	9,6
Vryburg	100	11,4	3 216	11,2
Zeerust	62	7,1	2 506	8,7
Total	879	100,0	28 805	100,0

Source: North West Department of Education, Snap survey 2001 data as on the tenth school day

6.3 Learner : educator ratio

Figure 6.4 shows that the Rustenburg district employed more educators (12%) than the rest of the districts in the province. Fewest teachers were employed in the Atamelang district (5%).

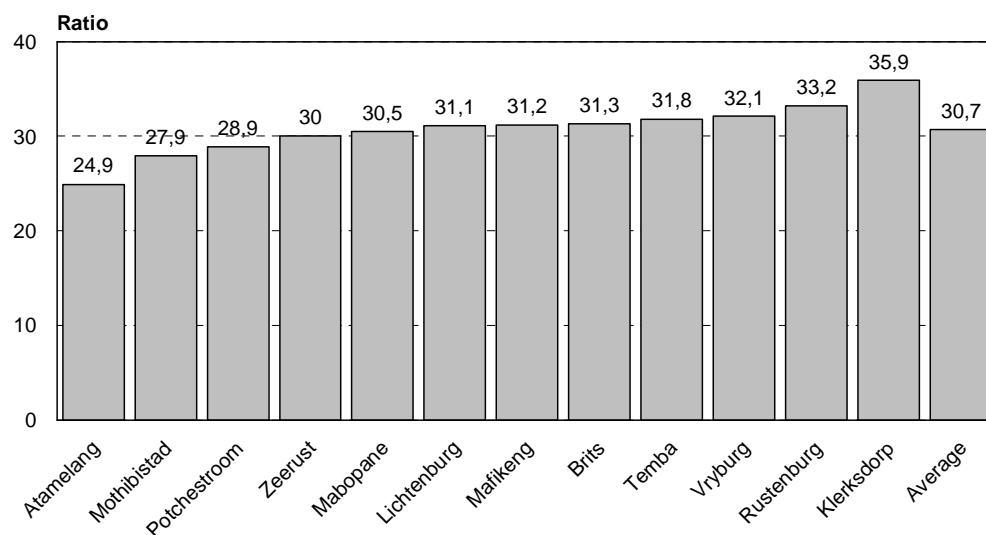
Figure 6.4: Educators in the province, 2001



Source: North West Department of Education, Snap survey 2001 data as on the tenth school day

Figure 6.5 shows that the average learner : educator ratio in the province in 2001 was 30,7.

Figure 6.5: Learner : educator ratio in schools by school district, North West, 2001



Source: North West Department of Education Snap survey 2001 data as on the tenth school day

Chapter 7: Crime statistics

7.1 Number of specific crimes

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show that the number of murders in North West declined in 1995 but again started going up afterwards and thereafter stabilised as from 2000.

Table 7.1: Number of specific crimes, North West, 1994-2001

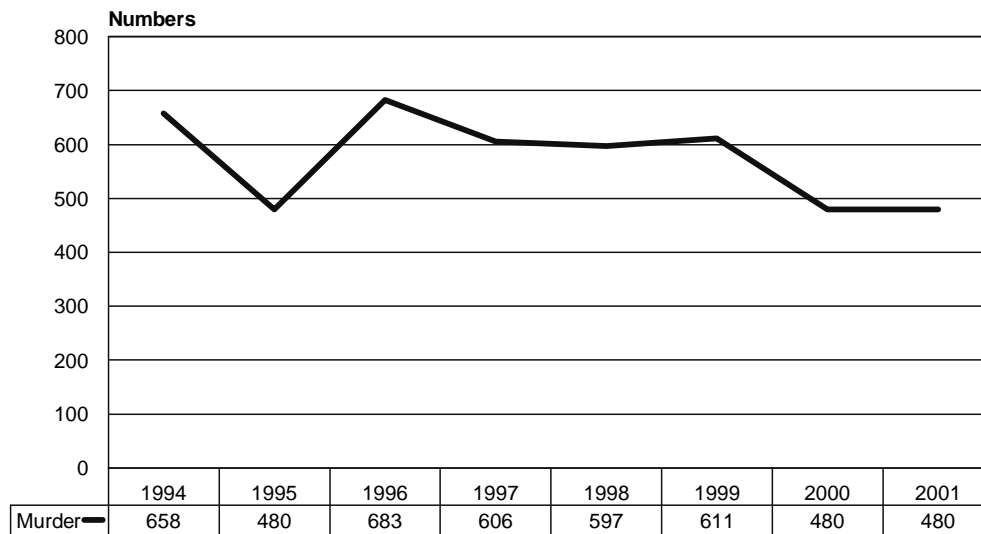
Crime category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Murder	658	480	683	606	597	611	480	480
Attempted murder	666	582	818	839	922	981	867	1 014
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	2 301	2 153	1 615	1 492	1 870	2 211	2 384	2 749
Other robbery	897	870	1 666	1 863	2 093	2 386	3 005	3 321
Public violence	32	14	21	9	23	33	34	33
Illegal strikes	6	1	10	1	9	3	0	2
Rape and attempted rape	1 600	1 885	2 137	2 143	1 994	2 139	2 166	2 205
Statutory rape	20	35	23	20	7	11	17	23
Indecent assault	68	95	148	128	102	121	145	201
Cruelty towards and ill-treatment of children ¹	14	38	65	43	41	48	72	70
Kidnapping: 18 years and older	90	94	149	125	122	149	151	146
Abduction	78	86	111	78	125	187	150	96
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	8 138	8 795	9 591	10 186	10 231	10 258	11 586	11 085
Common assault	4 764	6 292	6 712	6 795	6 916	7 422	8 502	8 671
Burglary and attempted burglary – business	3 783	3 011	3 259	3 348	3 284	3 522	3 483	3 322
Housebreaking and attempted burglary – residential	6 230	6 364	7 324	7 627	8 067	8 895	9 638	9 581
Stock-theft	1 604	2 196	1 811	1 936	1 909	1 988	1 917	1 928
Shoplifting	1 442	1 406	1 550	1 383	1 202	1 317	1 467	1 685
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 138	1 906	1 810	1 786	1 944	2 001	1 996	1 869
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	2 099	2 939	3 758	4 030	4 272	4 120	4 771	4 572
Theft not mentioned elsewhere	13 047	13 771	13 086	13 305	14 050	16 477	18 453	19 441
Arson	472	268	299	325	333	305	264	275
Malicious damage to property	3 518	3 396	3 735	3 896	3 906	4 064	4 250	4 230
All fraud and forgeries	1 481	1 560	1 803	1 663	1 545	1 740	1 607	1 422
Drug related crime	1 205	1 353	1 324	1 226	1 113	974	1 099	1 379
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	855	643	682	662	558	533	571	585
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	216	244	288	318	373	364	348	401
Explosives act	37	18	17	7	11	10	8	24
Carjacking ²	0	0	296	229	258	336	362	353
Hijacking of trucks ³	0	0	37	37	67	62	32	49
Robbery of cash in transit ²	0	0	23	9	7	6	7	8
Bank robbery ²	0	0	26	28	16	30	21	12

¹ Excluding sexual offences, assault and murder

² In 1994 these categories were accounted for under robbery with aggravating circumstances

Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre

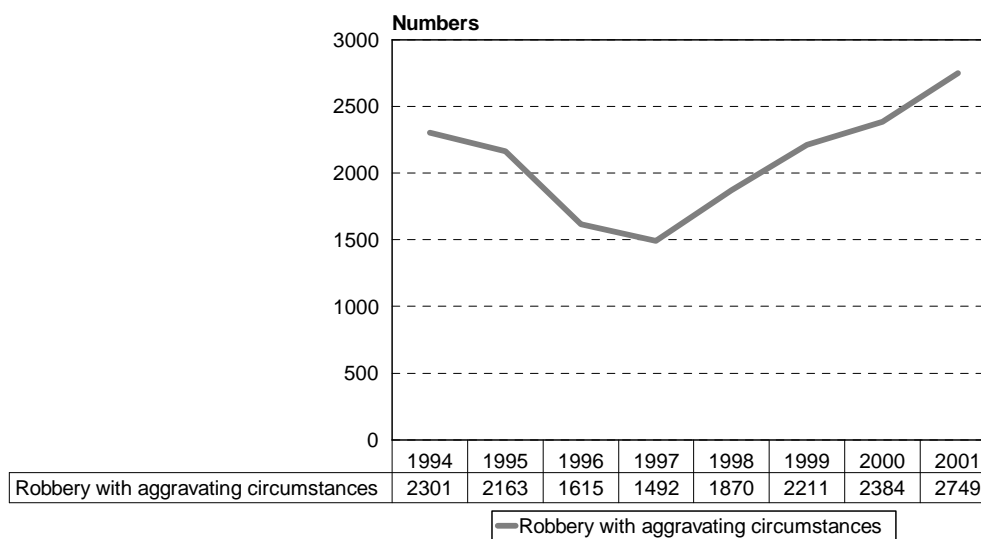
Figure 7.1: Number of murders committed in North West, 1994-2001



Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre

Figure 7.2 shows that robbery with aggravating circumstances is another crime of concern that was on the decline from 1994 to 1997, but rose progressively up to 2001.

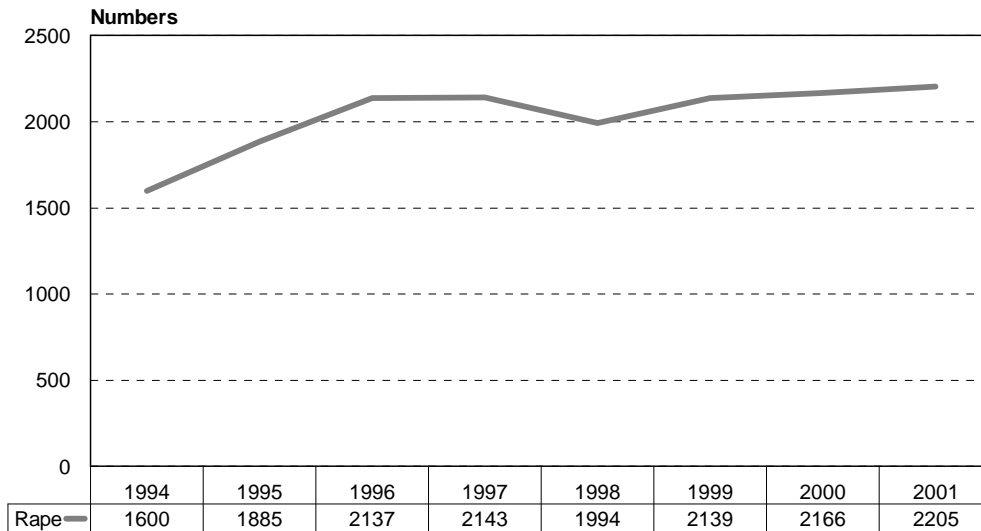
Figure 7.2: Number of robberies committed, North West, 1994-2001



Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre

Figure 7.3 also shows that of notable concern are rape and attempted rape, which had declined somewhat in 1998 but started escalating from 1999 at a moderate rate.

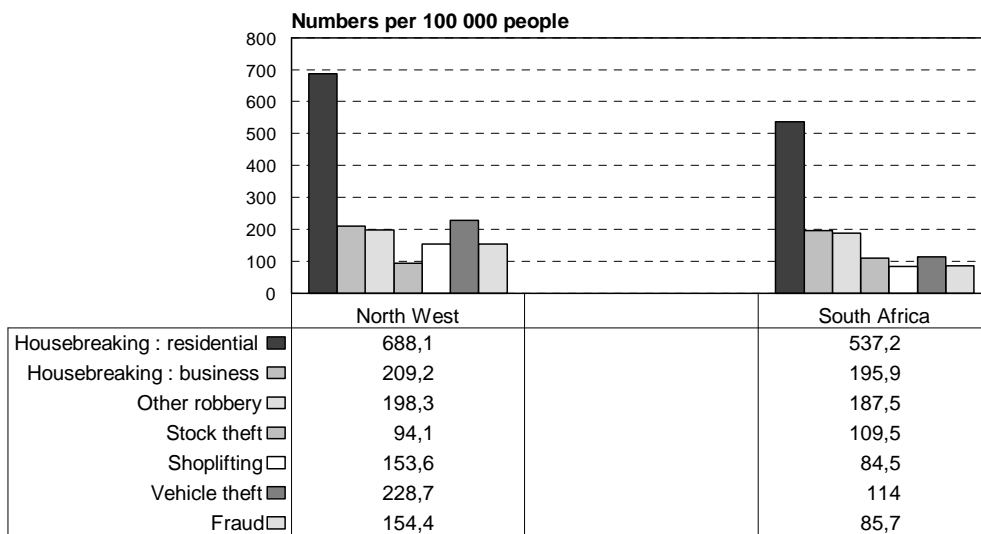
Figure 7.3: Rape and attempted rape, North West, 1994-2001



Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre

Figure 7.4 shows that property-related crimes occur mostly at higher rates in the country as a whole than in North West, except for stock-theft, which is more prevalent in the province.

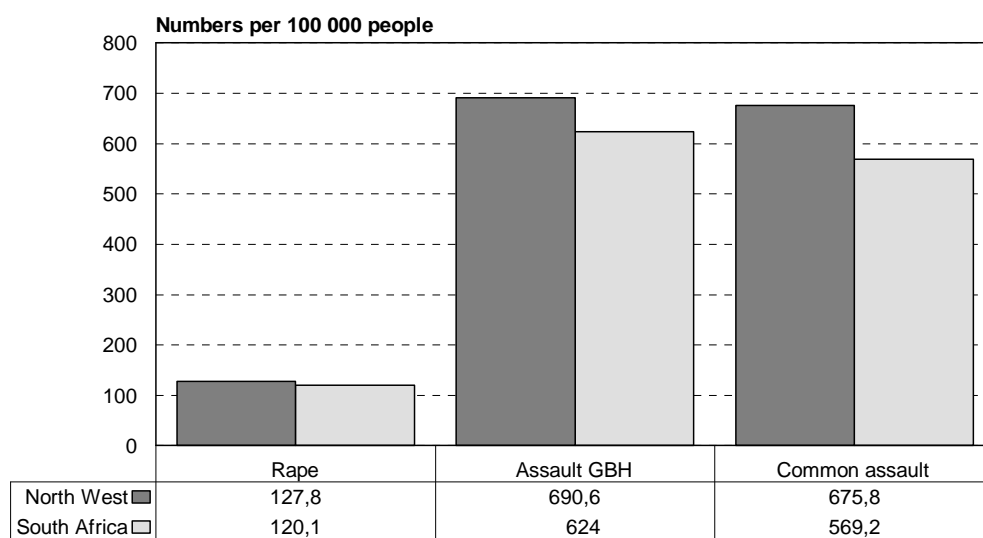
Figure 7.4: Property-related crimes per 100 000 people, North West and South Africa, 2000



Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre

Figure 7.5 shows that all social fabric related crimes, per 100 000 people, occur at higher rates in the province than in the country as a whole.

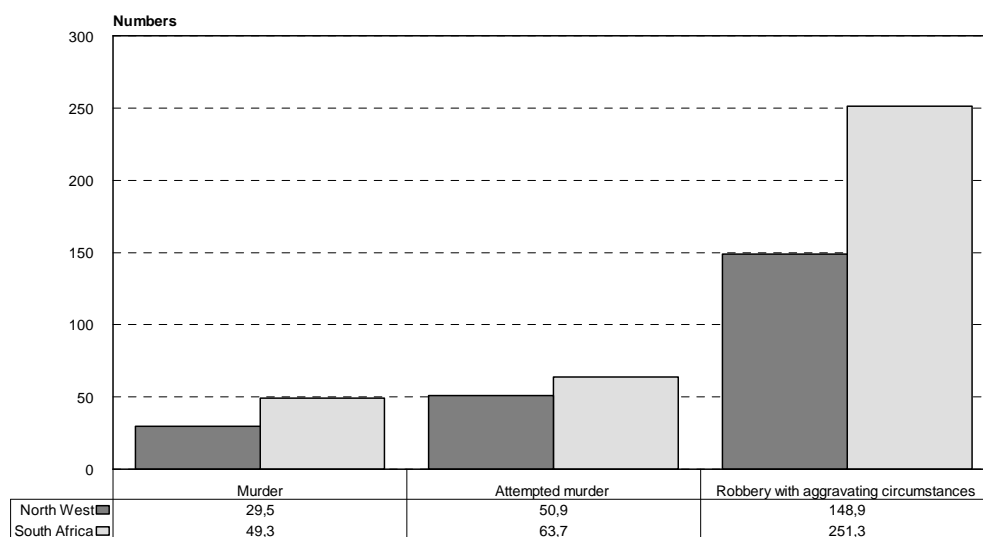
Figure 7.5: Crimes related to the social fabric per 100 000 people, North West and South Africa, 2000



Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre

Figure 7.6 gives a breakdown of violent crimes committed per 100 000 people. It shows that in South Africa, violent crimes committed per 100 000 people exceeds the North West figures for the same crime category.

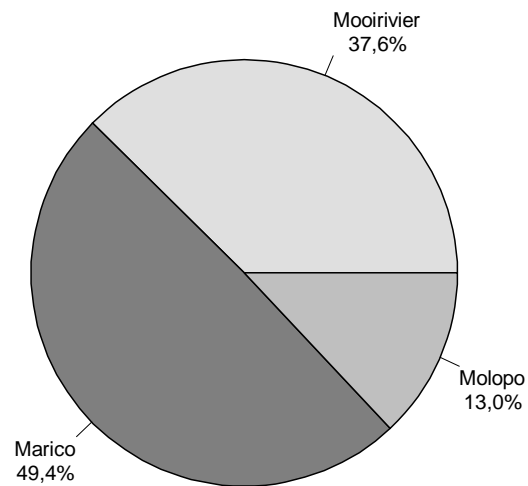
Figure 7.6: Violent crimes per 100 000 people, North West and South Africa, 2000



Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre

The number of crimes committed in 2001 for the three provincial policing areas differ, as shown in Figure 7.7. Crimes committed in the Mooirivier area were nearly three times as many as crimes committed in the Molopo area, whilst crimes committed in the Molopo area amounted to only about a quarter of crimes committed in the Marico area.

Figure 7.7: Crimes committed, North West, 2000



Source: South African Police Service, Crime Information Analysis Centre

Chapter 8: Economy

This chapter examines the economic status of North West. It looks at the main economic sectors that contribute mainly to the economy of the province.

8.1 Agriculture

Numbers reported in this section cover the 12 months prior to August 2000 when the agricultural survey was conducted. Table 8.1 shows that the proportion of the land used as farming area in North West in 1999 was 18 780 000 hectares, which constituted 6% of the farming area in the country. There were 51 farming operations operated on that land in the province during the period of the survey.

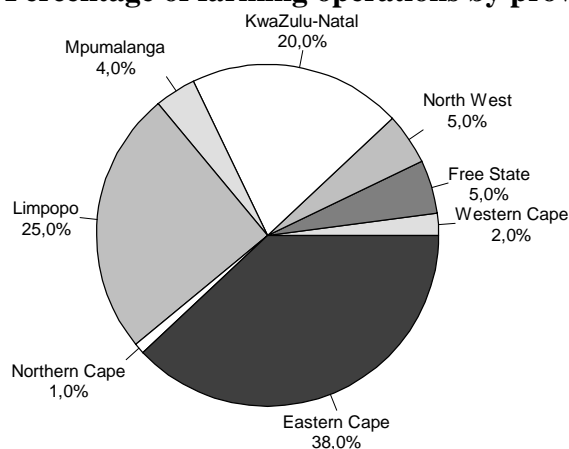
Table 8.1: Farming operations by land surface area and province, South Africa, 1999

Province	Land area		Farming operations	
	ha ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	33 915	10,8	23	2,1
Eastern Cape	61 063	19,4	407	37,3
Northern Cape	45 780	14,5	12	1,1
Free State	19 559	6,2	56	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	15 982	5,1	216	19,8
North West	18 780	6,0	51	4,7
Gauteng	5 922	1,9	4	0,4
Mpumalanga	10 755	3,4	45	4,1
Limpopo	103 372	32,8	278	25,5
Total	315 128	100,0	1 092	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Report on the survey of large and small scale agriculture

Figure 8.1 shows the proportion of farming areas by province. North West had about 51 000 farming operations. This constituted about 5% of all farming operations in South Africa.

Figure 8.1: Percentage of farming operations by province, South Africa



Source: Statistics South Africa, Report on the survey of large and small scale agriculture

Table 8.2 indicates that:

- There are no formal farming operations in the province for cotton or sugar cane. Significantly, maize for grain harvested in the province constituted 36,6% of the South African output.
- For the period under consideration, groundnuts harvested in North West were approximately half (50,1%) of the South African harvest.
- Over half of the national harvest of sunflower seed (66%) was harvested in the province.
- The total provincial output volume of all crops made up 4,4% of the South African harvest.

Table 8.2: Quantity harvested by type of crop for North West and South Africa, 1999

Type of crop	North West		South Africa		Proportion of North West to South Africa (%)
	tons	%	tons	%	
Maize for grain	5 053 151	87,5	1 3791 056	10,6	36,6
Maize for fresh consumption	3 431	0,1	451 793	0,3	0,8
Grain sorghum	218 636	3,8	783 638	0,6	27,9
Wheat	33 809	0,6	3 078 338	2,4	1,1
Dry beans	9 339	0,2	135 171	0,1	6,9
Soya beans	11 092	0,2	46 064	0,0	24,1
Groundnuts	91 274	1,6	182 251	0,1	50,1
Sugar cane	–	–	108 795 877	83,5	–
Sunflower seed	279 103	4,8	418 887	0,3	66,6
Cotton	–	–	22 881	0,0	–
Lucerne and/or other hay	11 858	0,2	769 658	0,6	1,5
Tobacco	9 339	0,2	19 235	0,0	48,6
Other field crops	1 992	0,0	82 640	0,1	2,4
Potatoes	52 777	0,9	1 776 076	1,4	3,0
Sweet potatoes	1	0,0	15 061	0,0	0,0
Total	5 775 802	100,0	130 368 626	100,0	4,4

Source: Statistics South Africa, Report on the survey of large and small scale agriculture

Table 8.3 shows that for the period covered by the survey, the total farming income earned by the province was 72,4% of the total South African farming income. Farming income is that income earned from agricultural products sold, such as field crop products, animals and animal products.

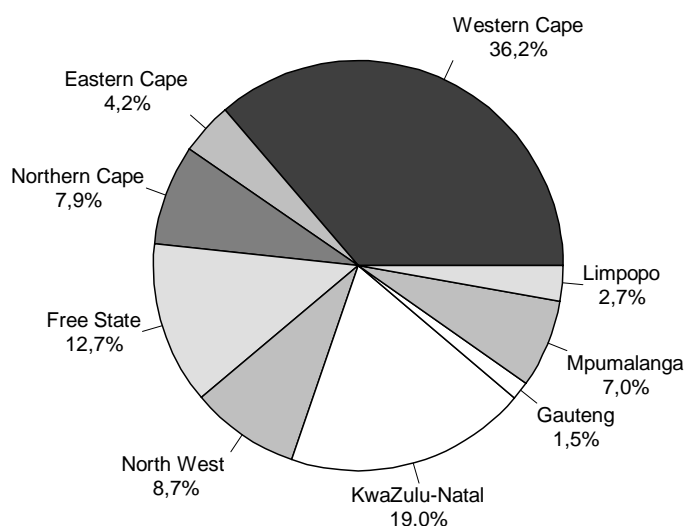
Table 8.3: Total farming income by province, 1999

	Total income	
	R millions	%
Western Cape	63 107	5,2
Eastern Cape	46 399	3,8
Northern Cape	38 501	3,2
Free State	76 249	6,3
KwaZulu-Natal	86 154	7,1
North West	876 746	72,4
Gauteng	3 857	0,3
Mpumalanga	9 975	0,8
Limpopo	10 616	0,9
South Africa	1 211 605	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Report on the survey of large and small scale agriculture

Figure 8.2 shows the percentage farming debt by province. North West had a proportion of 8,7% of the national farming debt.

Figure 8.2: Percentage farming debts by province, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, Report on the survey of large and small scale agriculture

8.2 Manufacturing

The figures used in this section refer to the data collected during the censuses of manufacturing conducted in 1993 and 1996. Table 8.4 shows that the number of establishments increased in all manufacturing industries for North West (1993 and 1996 compared), except for the basic metal manufacturing sector, where establishments were reduced from seven to five. Even though the number of establishments for basic metals decreased from seven to five in 1996, the profits were much higher (R222 121 000) than in 1993, when there were more establishments (R6 547 000).

Table 8.4: Net profit/loss of manufacturing groups in North West, 1993 and 1996

Manufacturing group	Number of establishments				Net profit/loss	
	1993		1996		1993	1996
	N	%	N	%	R '000	
Food products	89	16,6	97	14,6	50 497	42 744
Beverages	8	1,5	10	1,5	38 639	51 880
Textiles	6	1,1	9	1,4	-106	705
Wearing apparel	24	4,5	26	3,9	18	1 067
Wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture	16	3,0	32	4,8	3 362	17 639
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	21	3,9	26	3,9	2 008	2 955
Chemicals and chemical products	14	2,6	26	3,9	18 361	35 757
Rubber products	4	0,7	9	1,4	12 805	16 939
Plastic products	10	1,9	15	2,3	4 447	21 221
Non-metallic mineral products	67	12,5	71	10,7	198 128	347 970
Basic metals	7	1,3	5	0,8	6 547	222 121
Fabricated metal products	66	12,3	82	12,4	-61	44 940
Machinery and equipment	66	12,3	80	12,1	24 520	-1 492
Electrical machinery and apparatus	20	3,7	21	3,2	28 223	46 536
Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	7	1,3	10	1,5	-99	223
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	41	7,7	54	8,1	7 939	-8 653
Furniture	48	9,0	53	8,0	2 722	9 235
Other industries	21	3,9	37	5,6	5 144	873
Total	535	100,0	663	100,0	-	-

A negative sign preceding a number indicates a loss.

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Manufacturing: Production and sales*, 1996

Table 8.5 shows that for 1993 and 1996, Gauteng yielded the highest profits (38,1% and 34,4%) in the manufacturing industry, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (20,5% and 22,0%) and Western Cape (17,9% and 14,7%). North West generated profits of 2,6% and 3,4%, respectively, for the two years. In 1996, North West generated the third lowest profits (R852 660) from manufacturing activities.

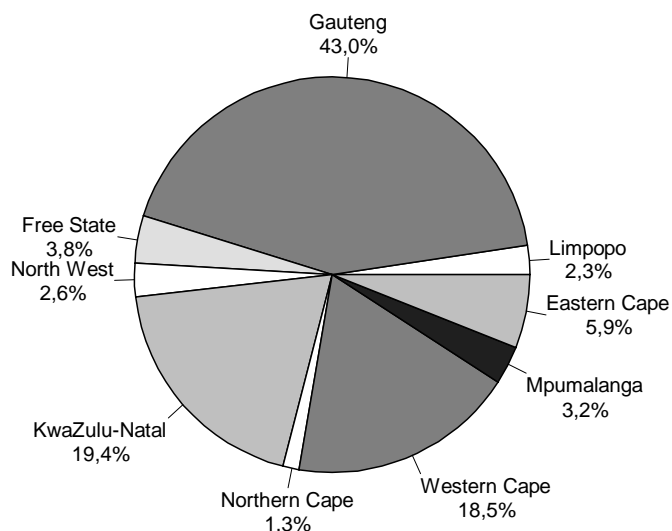
Table 8.5: Net profit of the manufacturing industry by province, South Africa, 1993 and 1996

Province	Net profit			
	1993		1996	
	R	%	R	%
Western Cape	2 828 066	17,9	3 721 503	14,7
Eastern Cape	994 547	6,3	2 225 555	8,8
Northern Cape	74 102	0,5	108 025	0,4
Free State	600 363	3,8	1 100 675	4,4
KwaZulu-Natal	3 239 749	20,5	5 564 509	22,0
North West	403 094	2,6	852 660	3,4
Gauteng	6 008 813	38,1	8 676 081	34,4
Mpumalanga	1 456 335	9,2	2 667 295	10,6
Limpopo	160 264	1,0	320 836	1,3
Total	15 765 333	100,0	25 237 139	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Manufacturing: Production and sales*, 1996

Figure 8.3 shows that manufacturing establishments in North West constitute nearly 3% of the national total.

Figure 8.3: Percentage of total manufacturing establishments by province, South Africa, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Manufacturing: Production and sales*, 1996

8.3 Mining

Table 8.6 compares the proportions of males and females employed in the mining industry North West. On average, female workers constituted only 3% of the workforce employed in the mining industry. Almost all mineworkers in the Bophirima district council were male (98,4% of the total 3 932 workers).

Table 8.6: People employed in the mining industry by gender and district council, North West, 1996

District council	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bophirima (Huhudi)	3 868	98,4	64	1,6	3 932	100,0
Central	1 942	96,6	68	3,4	2 010	100,0
Eastern	3 277	94,7	184	5,3	3 461	100,0
Rustenburg	56 534	97,2	1 655	2,8	58 189	100,0
Southern (Klerksdorp)	53 413	97,0	1 669	3,0	55 082	100,0
Total	119 034	97,0	3 640	3,0	122 674	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 8.7 shows that during Census '96, the metal ores, gold and uranium ore mines were the biggest employers in the mining industry for North West.

Table 8.7: People employed in the mining industry by type of mining sector and province, South Africa, 1996

Type of mining	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpo-po	South Africa
Mining of coal and lignite	168	372	47	864	9 003	437	1 416	31 938	2 025	46 270
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1 065	89	13	43	420	85	1 029	1 333	370	4 447
Mining of gold and uranium ore	143	5 264	113	119 803	2 087	55 049	147 487	16 278	2 045	348 269
Mining of metal ores	206	585	7 143	159	2 337	60 708	7 310	1 553	17 392	97 393
Other mining and quarrying	2 195	757	10 606	3 203	1 926	5 539	10 127	4 502	5 585	44 440
Service activities incidental to mining	115	1 98	815	185	258	857	2 961	751	529	6 669
Total	3 892	7 265	18 737	124 257	16 031	122 675	170 330	56 355	27 946	547 488

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

8.4 Gross Geographic Product (GGP)

Table 8.8 indicates that the GGP of all mining divisions mentioned in Table 8.7 above was better in 1993 than in 1991. For both years, mining was the main contributor to the provincial GGP in North West.

Table 8.8: The gross geographic product by economic activity, North West, 1991 and 1993

Sector	1991		1993	
	R	%	R	%
Agriculture	1 177 796	8,6	1 241 379	7,5
Mining	6 676 387	48,9	8 011 669	48,2
Manufacturing	1 573 370	11,5	1 850 168	11,1
Electricity, water	201 177	1,5	235 781	1,4
Construction	545 228	4,0	651 662	3,9
Trade, catering	1 431 490	10,5	1 908 117	11,5
Transport, communication	443 451	3,2	558 984	3,4
Finance, real estate	1 450 993	10,6	1 958 792	11,8
Community services	150 452	1,1	199 517	1,2
Total	13 650 344	100,0	16 616 069	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Manufacturing: Production and sales*, 1996

Chapter 9: Politics

The aim of this chapter is to give an indication of the political environment and public finances in North West.

9.1 Seat allocation in the provincial legislature, 1994 and 1999

This section compares the 1994 and 1999 North West provincial seat allocations. According to the figures issued by the provincial legislature, the ANC occupied 83,9% (or 26 seats out of the total of 32) of the total number of seats in 1999, followed by the UCDP with 3 seats. The New National Party, the Democratic Party and the Freedom Front occupied a seat each.

Table 9.1: Seat allocation in the North West provincial legislature by gender and political party, 1999

Political party	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
ANC	16	61,5	10	38,5	26	81,3
UCDP	2	66,7	1	33,3	3	9,4
NNP	1	100,0	0	0,0	1	3,1
DP	1	100,0	0	0,0	1	3,1
FF	1	100,0	0	0,0	1	3,1
Total	21	65,6	11	34,4	32	100,0

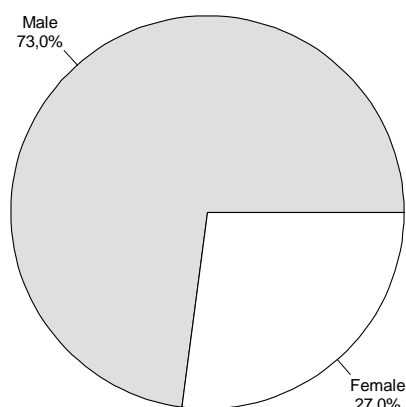
Source: North West Legislature, 1999

Table 9.1 shows that women constituted 34,4% of the provincial legislature. The ANC, which occupied the highest number of seats, had 38,5% female members.

Table 9.1 also shows that most minority political parties were not represented by females in the provincial legislature. Amongst the minority parties, only the United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP) had female representation.

Figure 9.1 shows the overall gender representation in the North West Executive Council.

Figure 9.1: Gender representation in the North West Executive Council, 1999



Source: North West Legislature, 1999

9.2 Government funding for district municipalities

In 1998, the North West provincial government identified key focus areas for improvement as shown in Table 9.2 in order of priority.

Table 9.2: North West provincial government key focus areas, 1998

Strategic pillars	Key focus areas	Priority (%)
Economic development	Job creation	25
Optimal governance	Public service transformation	21
Physical service delivery	Infrastructure development	20
Human capital formation	Skills training	20
Safety and security	Crime prevention	17
Social service delivery	Combat HIV/AIDS	17

Source: Outcome of provincial workshops, 1998

The North West government funding for the 2002/2003 financial year by district is given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: Government funding by municipal district, North West, 2002/2003 (Rand)

	Bophirima	Bojanala	Central	Southern
Recurrent allocations	6 485 835	7 955 200	5 154 320	5 732 320
Infrastructure allocations	24 125 981	4 957 605	26 296 519	26 054 281
Indirect transfers	16 722 800	36 575 854	65 251 000	8 796 000

Source: National Treasury website and Department of Provincial and Local Government website