

provincial treasury

Department:
Provincial Treasury
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND OUTLOOK (SERO)

2024



Let's Grow North West together.

Foreword


The Socio-Economic Review and Outlook (SERO) is a guiding tool for resource allocation and assists in monitoring the impact thereof. Informed resource allocation and optimisation in the North West Province is of critical importance to attain sustainable growth and development, therefore it is critical that such reports are compiled to give guidance to planners. The SERO is therefore an important resource that can be utilised to guide developmental planning in the province.

The Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) Census 2022 shows that the population of the North West Province grew to 3.8 million in 2022 from 2.7 million in 1996. The continuous increase of the population in our province puts additional strain on the fiscus and has an impact on the ability of government to provide quality services to the people hence government policies need to be agile to cater for the increase.

Since 1994, the province registered a gradual improvement in the quality of the lives of its people. Based on the S & P Global estimates, the Human Development Index (HDI) of the province was registered at 0.51 in 1996 and increased to 0.63 in 2022. This is an indication that government interventions to improve the standard of living of our people are yielding positive results.

With regard to the health sector, the province has upscaled the rollout of many health services that led to an improvement in the quality of lives of our people. According to Stats SA, life expectancy improved from 49.1 years for males and 53.3 years for females between the five years from 2001 to 2006 as compared to 57.8 years for males and 65.2 years for females between 2016 and 2021. As far as education is concerned, the Stats SA data shows that the number of literate people was at 1.1 million in 1996 and more than doubled to 2.5 million in 2022. These numbers indicate a positive impact of our health and education systems on the people of the province.

It is the provincial government view that the information contained in this report will be beneficial to all stakeholders to enable them to plan and implement development initiatives that will be beneficial to the people of the North West Province.



Ms Motlalepula Rosho

MEC for Finance

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List of Acronyms

COVID-19 – Corona Virus

GDP– Gross Domestic Product

HDI – Human Development Index

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HIV& AIDS – Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome).

NDA – National Development Agency.

NHI – National Health Insurance

SERO – Socio Economic Review and Outlook

Stats SA – Statistics South Africa

TFR–Total Fertility Rate

UHC – Universal Health Coverage

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Executive Summary

The North West Provincial government is working tirelessly towards addressing the social ills faced by the communities. As it is the case with other provinces, the North West province has experienced overall positive population growth since 2001 because of high fertility rate and migration from other regions. The largest number of people migrating to the North West Province was coming from the Gauteng Province at 122 thousand followed by Northern Cape and Limpopo at 25.3 thousand and 22.4 thousand respectively.

The province is faced with a high unemployment rate of 39 per cent as reported for quarter 4 of 2023. Access to education and skills development can enhance the prospects of securing employment in the current competitive labour market. From 2013 to 2022 the Gini coefficient decreased by 0.01 which translates to decreasing income inequality. All four district municipalities of the North West Province experienced a decline in income inequality between the years of 2018 and 2022 and an increase between 2013 and 2018. North West experienced an increase in Human Development Index (HDI) to 0.63 per cent in 2022 from 0.57 per cent in 2013.

In the North West Province, the number of people with no schooling decreased from 202 979 in 2018 to 143 178 in 2021. The number of people with a matric certificate and bachelor's degree increased from 66 696 in 2018 to 71 092 in 2021. When considering housing, types of dwelling with the largest number was formal housing in the North West Province and across all it's the district municipalities in 2022. The presence of very formal dwellings, which include structures with both running water and flush toilets, is also noteworthy. Bojanala Platinum leads in this category, suggesting a relatively higher standard of living and access to essential amenities.

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality had the largest number of households at 599 thousand in 2022 followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality at 268 thousand for the same period. It is imperative to acknowledge the diverse challenges faced by the North West Province and its districts, ranging from poverty, unemployment and inequality. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach that leverages the strengths of both government and other stakeholders.

Chapter 1: Demography

Introduction

The Socio-Economic Review and Outlook (SERO) will focus on analysing the socio-economic conditions of the province across all four districts. Furthermore, it will provide useful information that can inform planning for service delivery in the province. The fact sheet table below provides a short, brief and relevant data set about particular subjects that will be covered in the Socio-Economic Review and Outlook Report.

The North West Province is well endowed with natural resources, but it is still faced with socio-economic challenges inclusive of high unemployment rate, poverty and inequality. These challenges in the province are exacerbated by factors beyond the control of the provincial administration. Among the factors affecting the province, are global geopolitical issues such as conflicts around the globe. These have caused major disruptions of businesses and lives.

Table 1.1: North West and its District Municipalities Fact Sheet, 2022

	North-West	Bojanala Platinum	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Dr Kenneth Kaunda
Total population	3 804 548	1 624 144	937 723	508 192	734 203
HIV+ estimates	586 027	276 883	134 030	69 079	106 036
AIDS Deaths estimates	7 001	3 255	1 631	852	1 263
Urban Population	1 966 302	733 597	281 717	209 276	741 712
Number of households by type of dwelling unit	1 253 030	599 692	268 256	146 627	238 455
Number of unemployed people, official definition	491 521	337 552	58 912	31 155	63 902
Number of formally employed people	672 391	265 142	162 725	72 411	172 113
Informal Sector Employment	140 896	46 812	36 212	19 347	38 526
Human Development Index	0,65	0,59	0,57	0,65	0,65
Gini coefficient	0,59	0,59	0,59	0,61	0,59
Population Growth rate (%)	1,3%	1,4%	1,3%	1,2%	1,2%
Poverty gap rate (from upper poverty line)	31,3%	31,3%	31,4%	31,3%	31,2%
Unemployment rate, official definition (%)	36,3%	50,5%	21,9%	24,2%	22,0%
Average annual growth (Constant 2015 Prices)	0,6%	-1,6%	2,6%	1,9%	2,1%
Growth in Tourism (using bed nights) by origin	57,1%	63,5%	49,4%	37,4%	60,3%

Source: S&P Global, (2024) & Stats SA, (2023)

Demographic information serves as one of the crucial elements used by the government for strategic planning. Understanding of demography is essential to developing policies that correspond to the diverse requirements of the population at large. The North West Province, faces uncertain possibilities and challenges related to its changing population. Census 2022 will be used explore demographic variables of South Africa and North West. The first analysis will focus into the global population followed by the South African Population.

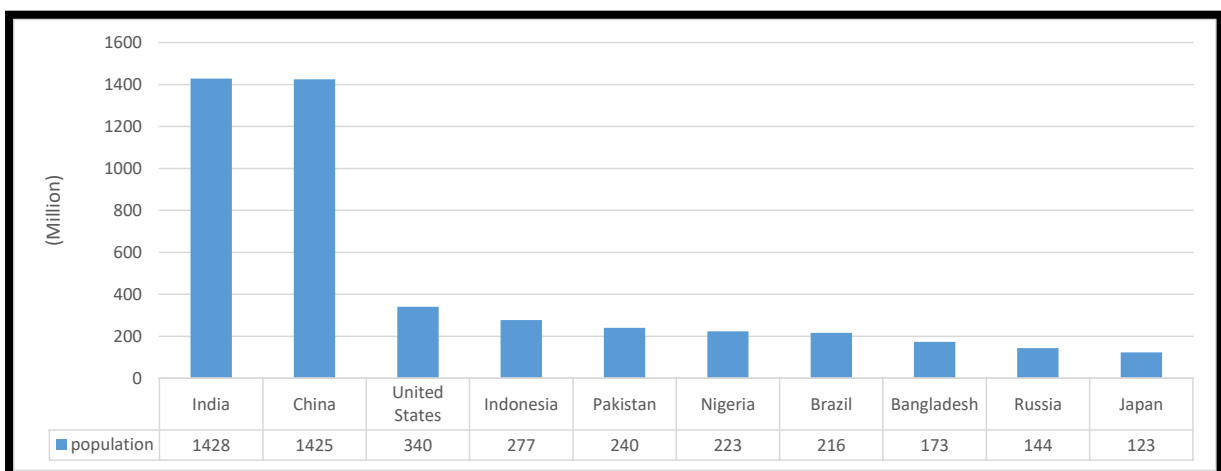
Table 1.2: Global Population by Region, 2023

Region	Population (2023)	Yearly Change	Net Change	Density (P/Km ²)	Area (Km ²)	Migrants (net)	Fert. Rate	Med. Age	Urban Pop %	World Share
Asia	4,753,079,727	0.64 %	30,444,963	153	31,033,131	-1,487,191	1.934	32	52.6 %	59.1 %
Africa	1,460,481,772	2.37 %	33,745,467	49	29,648,481	-535,151	4.184	19	44.7 %	18.2 %
Europe	742,272,652	-0.17 %	-1,283,113	34	22,134,900	792,167	1.504	42	75.7 %	9.2 %
Latin America and the Caribbean	664,997,121	0.72 %	4,728,047	33	20,139,378	-161,800	1.838	31	84 %	8.3 %
Northern America	378,904,407	0.54 %	2,033,711	20	18,651,660	1,249,364	1.644	38	82.8 %	4.7 %
Oceania	45,575,768	1.19 %	537,216	5	8,486,460	142,770	2.132	33	66 %	0.6 %

Source: World-Odometer, (2024)

Statista (22/01/2024), reported that in 2023, the world's population was more than eight billion, and it is projected to reach about 10.4 billion people by the end of the century. That is due to enhanced healthcare, sanitation, and general living conditions, the global population continues to increase; mortality rates particularly among infants and children continue to decrease. The following graph shows that India has the largest population in the world at 1.428 billion in mid-2023, that is after overtaking China as the most populous country in the previous years.

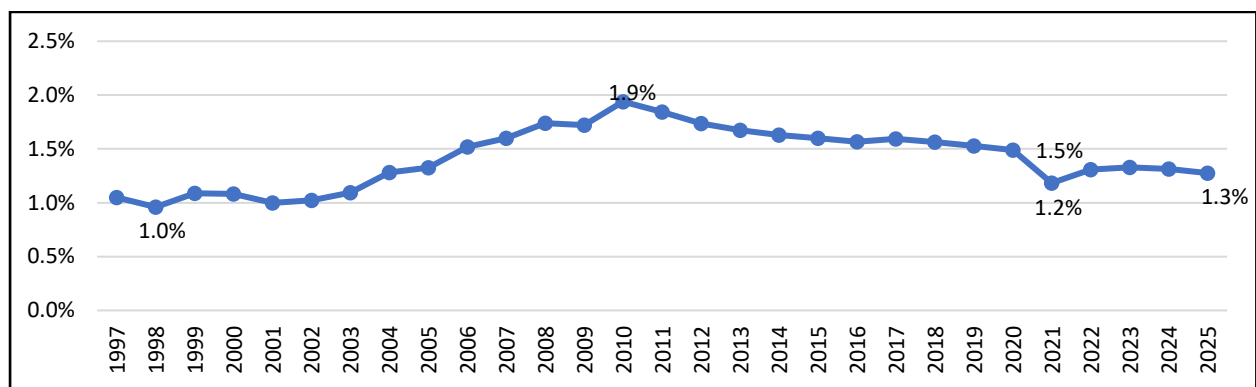
Figure 1.1: Ten Countries with the Largest Population in mid-2023



Source: Statista, (2024)

Fertility rate remains high in Africa compared to other regions at 4.1 in 2023 and Europe had the lowest fertility rate at 1.5 for the period under study. North America had the largest urban population at 82.8 per cent while Africa had the smallest at 44.7 per cent. The two largest economies in the world United States and China form part of the top three populous countries in mid-2023 at 340 million and 1.4 billion respectively. The four founding countries of Brazil, Russia, India and China BRIC that established the summit in 2009 before South Africa joined formed part the top largest population in the world in 2023. Japan was number 10 populous country in the world at 123 million in 2023 after Russia at 144 million for the same period.

Figure 1.2: Population Growth rate (%) - Total of the North-West Province



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The population of the Province has been growing since 2001 even though there was a growth decline between 2010 and 2021. The forecasted figures shows that population growth rate will be 1.3 per cent in 2025. This could be attributable to migration from other regions among other factors. Table 1.3 reflects estimates of migration streams in the South African provinces between 2021 and 2026.

Gauteng Province is the most preferred destination for migrants from other provinces and countries. The province experienced net migration of 828 thousand people is projected, indicating a significant influx of individuals compared to other provinces. The second province estimated to have the largest net migration was Western Cape at 270.6 thousand between 2021 and 2026. KwaZulu-Natal Province which is the second populous province in South Africa has experienced negative net migration of 96.6 thousand. Eastern Cape Province was estimated to have the largest number of people leaving the province and have an out migration of 519.2 thousand followed by Limpopo at 443.1 thousand.

Table 1.3: Estimated provincial migration streams 2021–2026

Province in 2021	Province in 2026									Out-migrants	In-migrants	Net migration
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC			
EC	0	15 251	142 666	102 367	13 540	16 965	8 161	37 994	182 281	519 225	186 500	-332 725
FS	8 737	0	85 178	8 145	6 791	11 180	9 417	24 641	12 650	166 739	136 291	-30 448
GP	54 884	45 462	0	79 074	92 948	93 027	14 194	125 009	110 604	615 201	1 443 978	828 777
KZN	26 466	13 297	231 901	0	10 277	39 615	9 278	12 631	36 077	379 542	282 916	-96 625
LP	4 775	6 184	323 810	8 777	0	50 482	2 764	34 372	12 028	443 192	243 267	-199 925
MP	5 684	5 874	151 911	14 227	26 378	0	2 619	15 117	11 021	232 830	278 544	45 714
NC	4 841	9 760	18 397	6 221	2 916	4 939	0	13 976	20 015	81 065	90 675	9 609
NW	5 844	13 276	122 044	6 875	22 411	13 396	25 391	0	10 272	219 509	316 965	97 455
WC	54 027	9 242	71 852	15 152	6 691	8 406	14 756	9 676	0	189 802	460 489	270 687
Outside SA (net migration)	21 242	17 946	296 218	42 078	61 316	40 532	4 096	43 549	65 542			

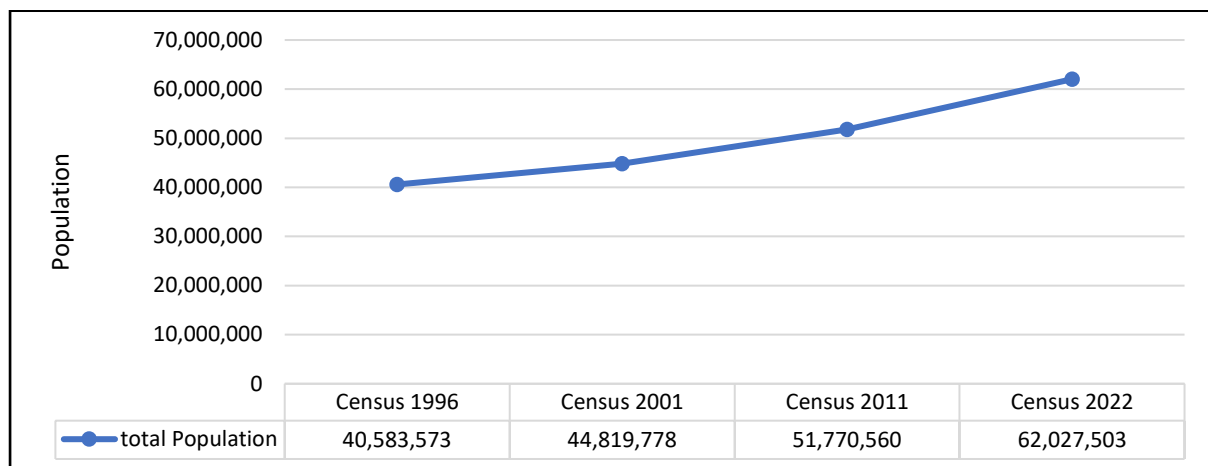
Source: Stats SA, (2024)

It is worth noting that the North West Province estimated in-migration is 316.9 thousand while out-migration will less at 219.5 thousand. The largest number of people migrating to the North West Province was coming from the Gauteng Province at 122 thousand followed by Northern Cape and Limpopo at 25.3 thousand and 22.4 thousand respectively. There are fewer migrants from the Eastern Cape at 5.8 thousand to North West. All the provinces in South Africa are estimated to have a positive net migration outside South Africa. Gauteng Province is estimated to have the largest net migration at 296.2 thousand followed by the Western Cape and Limpopo Provinces at 65.5 thousand and 62.3 thousand respectively. The fourth province with the largest estimated net migration from outside South Africa is to be the North West Province at 43.5 thousand in 2026.

Census 2022 Results

Census data is important for informing, planning, policy-formulation and decision-making in different sectors as nations address socio-economic and service delivery challenges. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) released the Census 2022 on the 09th October 2023 and demographic variables covering all three spheres of government. As reflected by figure 1.3, the South African population has been growing over the years.

Figure 1.3: Total Population by Census year for South Africa, 1996-2022



Source: Stats SA, (2023)

Between Census 1996 and 2001 total population increased by 4.3 million, between 2001 and 2011 Census indicates that the population expanded by 6.9 million and between Census 2011 and 2022 the population 10.2 million. The country had the smallest number of people in 1996 at 40.5 million while the largest number was in the recent Census 2022 at 62.0 million. The natural cause of the population increase is fertility while in-migration also contributes to the increase in the total population of South Africa.

Table 1.4: Distribution of the Population and Percentage Change by Province, Census 1996-2022

Province	1996	2001	2011	2022	% Change (1996-2001)	% Change (2001-2011)	% Change (2011-2022)
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734	7 433 019	14,3	28,7	27,7
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	7 230 204	2,1	4,5	10,2
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 876	1 145 861	1 355 946	-2,0	15,5	18,3
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590	2 964 412	2,8	1,4	8,0
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 30	12 423 907	11,8	7,1	21,0
North West	2 726 828	2 982 064	3 509 953	3 804 548	9,4	17,7	8,4
Gauteng	7 834 620	9 390 528	12 272 263	15 099 422	19,9	30,7	23,0
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 957	4 039 939	5 143 324	7,7	20,0	27,3
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 462	5 404 868	6 572 721	9,2	8,2	21,6
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	51 770 560	62 027 503	10,4	15,5	19,8

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

The populous province in 2022 was Gauteng at 15.1 million followed by KwaZulu-Natal at 12.4 million. According to the results of the Censuses conducted in the country, the North West Province recorded a continuous increase. The largest total population was in 2022 at 3.8 million and it is worth noting that the largest increase of population was between 2001 and 2011 at 17.7 percentage point followed by the change between 1996 and 2001 at 9.4 percentage point.

Table 1.5: North West Key Census Statistics

	2011	2022
Total population	3 509 953	3 804 548
Young children (0-14 years)	29,60%	28,3%
Working age population (15-64)	64,70%	65,5%
Elderly (65+ years)	5,60%	6,2%
Dependency ratio	54,5	52,7
Sex ratio	102,9	98,2
No schooling	11,8%	7,9%
Higher education (20+ years)	7,4%	7,5%
Number of households	1 061 998	1 141 291
Average household size	3,3	3,3
Formal dwelling	76,2%	88,0%
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	45,4%	58,5%
Weekly refuse disposal service	48,7%	53,5%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	29,3%	43,3%
Electricity for lighting	84,0%	93,9%

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

Young children aged between 0-14 years made 28.3 per cent of the total population of the North West Province which was a decline from 29.6 per cent in 2011. The largest age cohort was the working age population aged between 15-64 years contributing about 65.5 per cent towards the total population of the province while the elderly contributed the least at 6.2 per cent in 2022 which was an increase from 5.6 per cent in 2011. The no schooling (20+ years) decreased from 1.8 per cent in 2011 to 7.9 per cent in 2022, that category in the education variables showed an advancement that translate to improved literacy level.

There was a 0.1 per cent increase between 2011 and 2022 in the attainment of higher education (20+ years) and there was no change in the average household size it was 3.3 for both 2011 and 2022. Generally, was an improvement in the household infrastructure between 2011 and 2022 like access to piped water in the dwelling, electricity for lighting and flush toilets connected to sewerage.

The following tables focus on the population distribution for the different districts within the province. The tables also show the distribution across the three cohorts, young children (0 – 14 years), working age population (15 – 64 years) and the elderly population (65+ years).

Table 1.6: Population of Bojanala and its Local Municipalities, 2022

	Bojanala Platinum	Moses Kotane	Kgetlengrivier	Rustenburg	Madibeng	Moretele
Total population	1 624 144	265 668	54 759	562 031	522 566	219 120
Young children (0-14 years)	26,30%	27,5%	28,6%	24,7%	26,3%	28,7%
Working age population (15-64)	67,70%	64,3%	65,7%	71,3%	67,9%	62,8%
Elderly (65+ years)	5,90%	8,2%	5,6%	4,0%	5,8%	8,5%

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

Rustenburg Local Municipality had the largest contribution towards the total population of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality at 562 thousand in 2022 followed by Madibeng at 522 thousand for the same period. Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality had the smallest population compared to other local municipalities in the district. The population of Moses Kotane and Moretele local Municipalities were both at the region of around 200 thousand in 2022.

The total population of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality was 1.6 million for the period under review. Moretele and Kgetlengrivier Local Municipalities had the largest population contribution compared to the other two local municipalities in 2022. The working age population (15-64) had the largest contributor of the total population in all the local municipalities including the district for the period under study.

According to the statistics, Mahikeng Local Municipality had the largest population at 354 thousand in 2022 compared to other local municipalities in Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality. Working age population (15-64 years) had the largest contribution in all the Local municipalities followed by the young children (0-14 years). Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality had the most population contribution in the elderly aged 65 and above at 8.3 per cent compared to other local municipalities in 2022.

Table 1.7: Population of Ngaka Modiri Molema and its Local Municipalities, 2022

	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Ramotshere Moiloa	Ditsobotla	Mahikeng	Ratlou	Tswaing
Total Population	937 723	161 605	164 176	354 504	128 766	128 672
Young Children (0-14 years)	30,60%	30,00%	29,60%	28,90%	35,20%	32,70%
Working Age Population (16-64 years)	63,10%	61,30%	64,40%	66,00%	57,40%	61,20%
Elderly (65+years)	6,30%	8,30%	6,00%	5,20%	7,40%	6,10%
Dependency Ratio	58.5	62.3	55.3	51.6	74.2	63.4

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

Ratlou Local Municipality had the highest dependency ratio at 53.4 in 2022. The total population of Ngaka Modiri Molema was at 937 thousand the main contributor was the working age population (15-64 years) in 2022 with a dependency ration of 58.5 for the same period.

Table 1.8: Population of Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti and its Local Municipalities, 2022

	Dr Ruth Segomotsi	Kagisano /Molopo	Mamusa	Naledi	Lekwa-Teemane	Greater Taung
Total Population	508 192	112 130	70 483	63 755	59 815	202 009
Young Children (0-14 years)	32,70%	34,90%	32,80%	30,20%	30,90%	32,70%
Working Age Population (16-64 years)	60,80%	59,00%	62,20%	64,60%	64,00%	59,30%
Elderly (65+years)	6,50%	6,10%	5,00%	5,20%	5,10%	8,10%
Dependency Ratio	64.4	69.4	60.7	54.9	56.4	68.7

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

The total population of Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality was at 508 thousand in 2022 and the working age population (16-64 years) was dominating contributing 60.8 per cent towards the district population. The dependency ratio was at 64.4 per cent and the main contributor was Kagisano/Molopo and Greater Taung Local Municipalities at 69.4 and 68.7 in 2022; that implies that the regions has more 0-14 years and the elderly aged 65 years depending on the working age population (15-64 years). Greater Taung and Kagisano/Molopo local municipalities had the largest population at 202 thousand and 112 thousand respectively. Naledi had the least dependency ration at 54.9 for the period under study.

Table 1.9: Population of Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati and its Local Municipalities, 2022

	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	JB Marks	City of Matlosana	Maquassi Hills
Total Population	734 203	212 670	431 231	90 302
Young Children (0-14 years)	26,8%	25,4%	26,5%	31,0%
Working Age Population (16-64 years)	66,8%	68,0%	66,8%	63,8%
Elderly (65+years)	6,5%	6,5%	6,7%	5,2%
Dependency Ratio	49.7	47.0	49.7	56.9

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

The total population of Maquassi Hills Local Municipalities is the smallest at 90 thousand in 2022 compared to other local municipalities in Dr Kenneth Kaunda; while it had the largest contribution in the young children (0-14 years) cohort compared to the other two local municipalities for the same period. City of Matlosana Local Municipality had the largest contribution towards the population of Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipalities in 2022. Dependency ratio in the district was just below 50.0 in 2022 and all its local municipalities with exception to Maquassi Hills Local Municipality which recorded dependency rate of 56.9 in the same period.

Chapter 2: Development

The provincial government has the responsibility to ensure that the social needs of citizens are always met and, plays an important role in eliminating poverty, decreasing unemployment, inequality and generally improving the standard of living. This is done by continuously providing and enhancing health care, education and other social services; and to a certain degree government provide free social services to people who are not able to afford.

That has the potential to create a balanced environment where everyone is able to acquire basic services that will enable them to have a higher standard of living and lays foundation for a faster growing economy. Government has introduced a number projects and programmes to aid in socio-economic development such as National Development Agency (NDA), which has a primary role of alleviating poverty by providing poor communities with funds to implement development programmes.

A key measure of development is the Human Development Index (HDI) which can be used to estimate healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. A long healthy life is measured using life expectancy at birth, knowledge is measured using adult literacy rate or the enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary schools.

The standard of living is measure using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita. HDI is an index which ranges from 0 to 1 where 1 represents good human development and 0 represents no human development at all. The table below shows the HDI of North West and its district municipalities has been improving with the HDI moving to over 0.55 which represents an increase in development. North West experienced an increase in HDI to 0.63 per cent in 2022 from 0.57 per cent in 2013. Bojanala Platinum and Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipalities had the same figures and the highest HDI among the other district municipalities both at 0.65 in 2022 from 0.64 per cent in 2018. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti had the least HDI compared to other district municipalities moving from 0.55 in 2018 to 0.57 in 2022.

Table 2.1: Human Development Index and Gini Coefficient for North West and its District Municipalities, 2012, 2017 and 2021

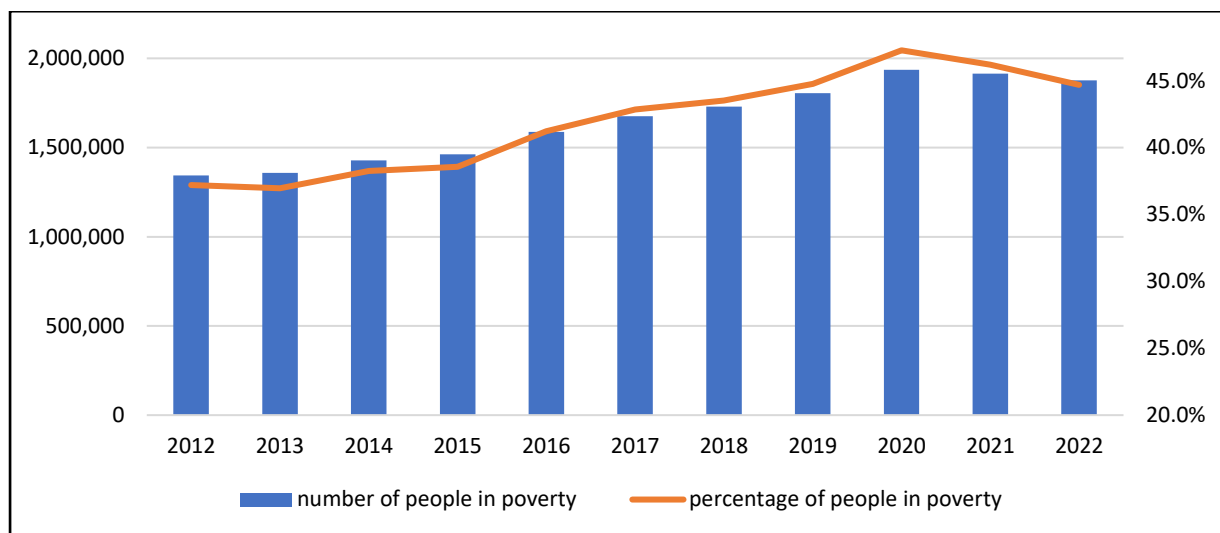
Development indicators	North West	Bojanala Platinum	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Dr Kenneth Kaunda
Human Development Index (HDI)					
2013	0.57	0.60	0.53	0.50	0.60
2018	0.62	0.64	0.57	0.55	0.64
2022	0.63	0.65	0.59	0.57	0.65
Gini coefficient					
2013	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.61
2018	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.62
2022	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.61

Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The income inequality in the North West has been showing an insignificant decrease from 2013 to 2022. Income inequality is an index measured from a range of 0 to 1 where 0 represents perfect equality and 1 represents perfect inequality.

From the year 2013 to 2022 Gini coefficient decreased by 0.01 which translate to decreasing income inequality. All four district municipalities of the North West Province experienced a decline in income inequality between the years of 2018 and 2022 and an increase between 2013 and 2018. For the year 2022 three district municipalities all stand at an income inequality of 0.59 while Dr Ruth Segomotsi Momapati had a higher income inequality at 0.61 in 2022. Although the is an improvement more work needs to be done for the Gini coefficient figures to move closer to the 0 mark which represents perfect equality. The charts below illustrates the poverty overview of the North West Province. It provides the number of people as well as the percentage of people living below the poverty within the province.

Figure 2.1: Poverty Overview for North West, 2012 – 2022

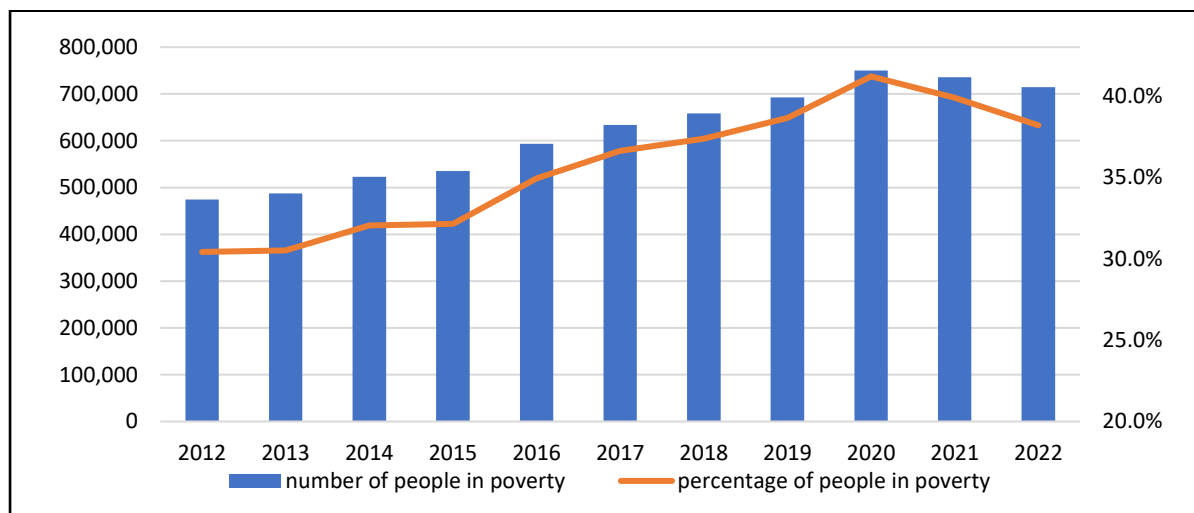


Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The number of people living in poverty in North West was increasing from 2012 until 2020. In the year 2021 the number of people in poverty decreased to 1.91 million from 1.93 million 2020 and experienced a further decrease in 2022 to 1.87 million, with the percentage of people living in poverty at 44.7 per cent. It is worth noting that the level of poverty in the North West Province was below 50 per cent between 2012 and 2022.

The number of people living in poverty in Bojanala Platinum has been increasing between the 2012 and 2020. In 2021 the number of people in poverty decreased to 735 thousand from 750 thousand in 2021 it further decreased to 714 thousand in 2022. The percentage of people living in poverty in 2022 was 38.2 per cent which was an increase from 30.4 per cent in 2012.

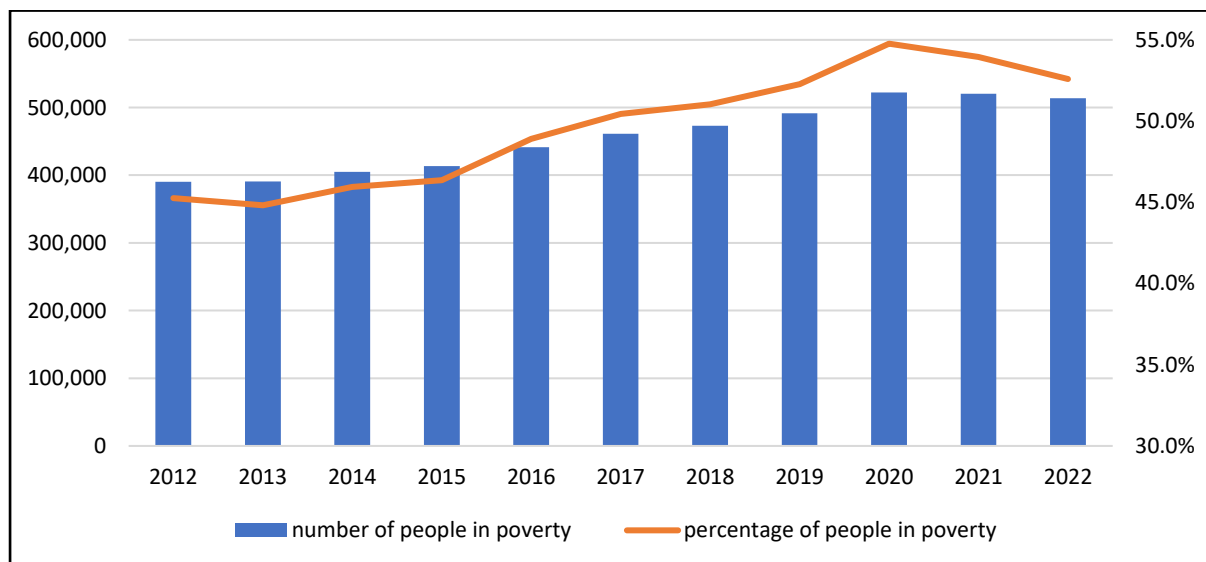
Figure 2.2: Poverty Overview for Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, 2012 - 2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The highest percentage of people living in poverty was recorded in 2020 at 41.2 per cent while the least was in 2012 at 30.4 per cent. Bojanala Platinum District Municipality had a significant increase in the percentage of people living in poverty from 2015 at 32.1 per cent to 2020 at 41.2 per cent.

Figure 2.3: Poverty Overview for Ngaka Modiri District Municipality, 2012 - 2022

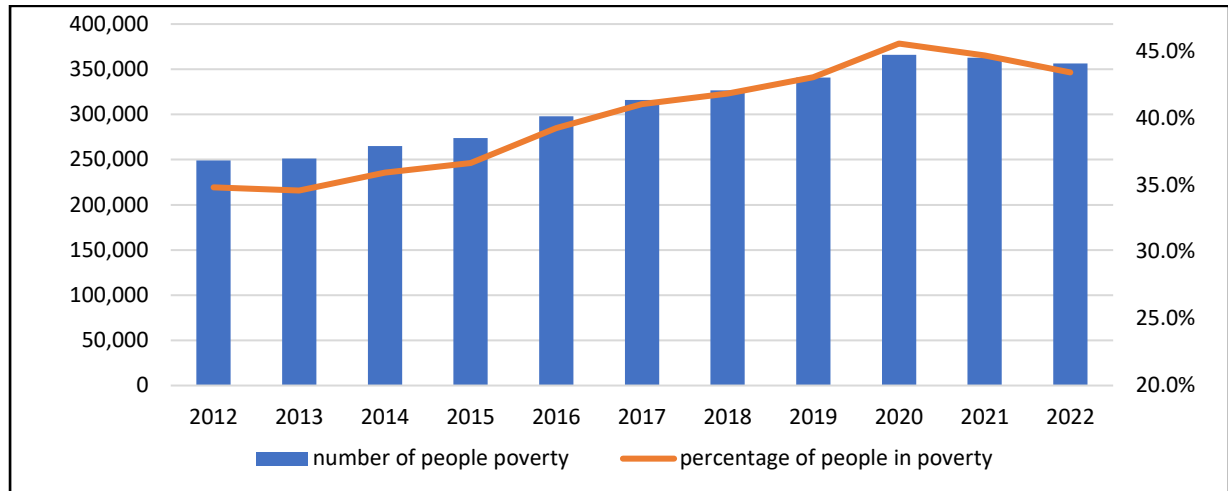


Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The number of people living in poverty in Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality increased between the years 2012 and 2020. In 2021 the number of people in poverty decreased to 520 thousand from 522 thousand in 2020 and it further decreased to 513 thousand in 2022. The percentage of people living in poverty in 2022 was 52.6 per cent from 45.3 per cent in 2012.

The number of people living in poverty in Dr Kenneth Kaunda reached a peak in 2020 before starting to gradually decline in the subsequent years as reflected by figure 2.4 herein.

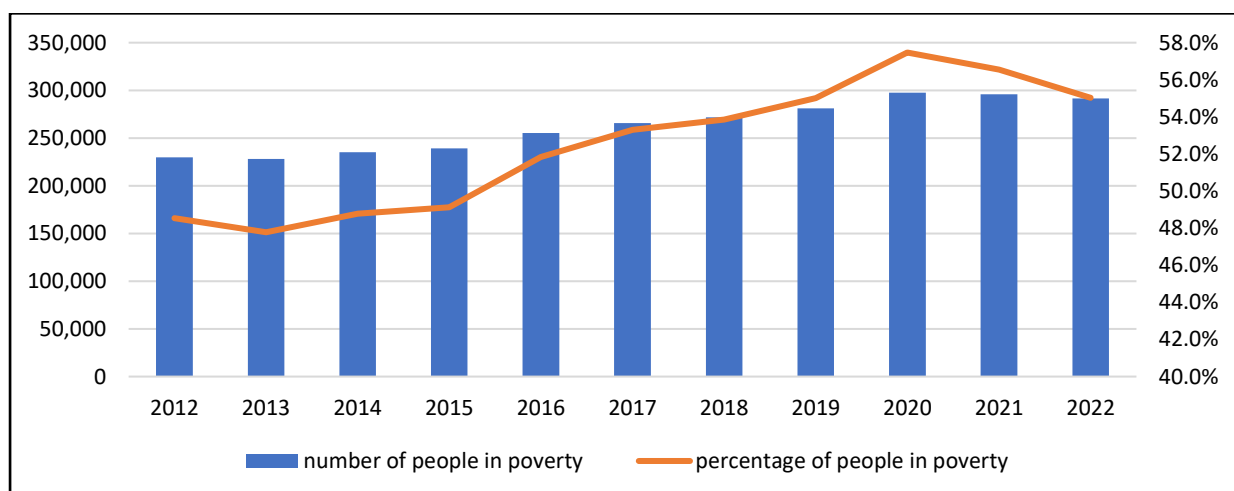
Figure 2.4: Poverty Overview for Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, 2012 - 2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

Poverty overview in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality showed an increase from 2012 to 2022. The only decrease in poverty was registered in between 2020 and 2022. The largest number of people living in poverty was in 2020 while 2012 and 2023 had the least number of people living in poverty compared to other years under review. Percentage of people in poverty from 2012 to 2022 was between 34.6 per cent and 45.5 per cent. More work needs to be done to combat poverty in the region.

Figure 2.5: Poverty Overview for Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality, 2012 - 2022



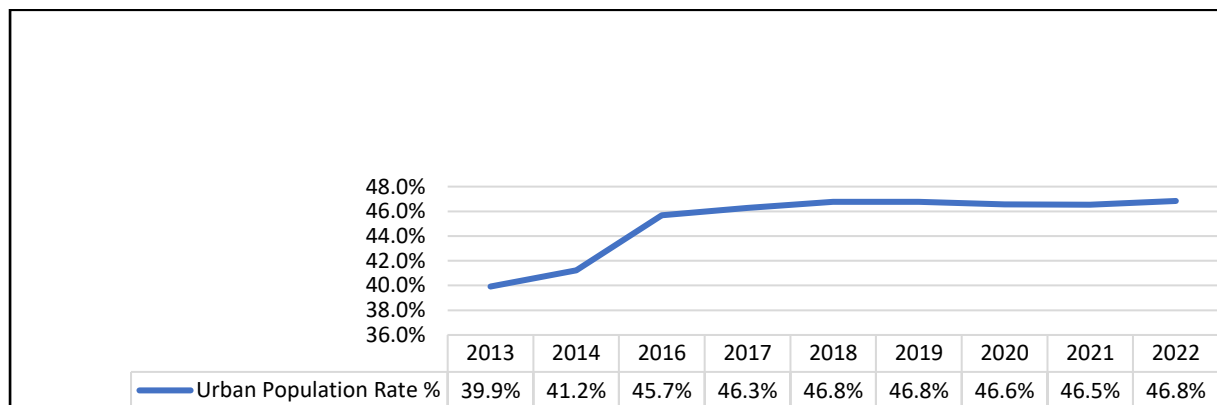
Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The number of people living in poverty in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Momapoti District Municipality increased between the years 2012 and 2020 as reflected by figure above. In 2021 the number of people in poverty decreased to 295 thousand from 297 thousand, it further decreased to 291 thousand in 2022. The percentage of people living in poverty in 2022 was 55 per cent from 48.5 per cent in 2012.

The poverty overview for North West and the four district municipalities experienced similar pattern whereby, the number of people in poverty was increasing from 2012 until 2020 and decreased in 2021 until 2022. The poverty overview shows that Bojanala Platinum District Municipality had the highest number of people in poverty followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality in the year 2022. However, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality had the highest percentage of people poverty followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality in 2022.

Urban areas is a formal cities and towns characterised by higher population densities, high levels of economic activities and high levels of infrastructure. Urban areas includes both Formal urban areas and informal urban areas. The Urban population is calculated by combining the number of people living in both formal and the informal -urban areas. The urban population rate will be the share of people who lives in an urban area relative to the total (urban + rural) of the population within a region.

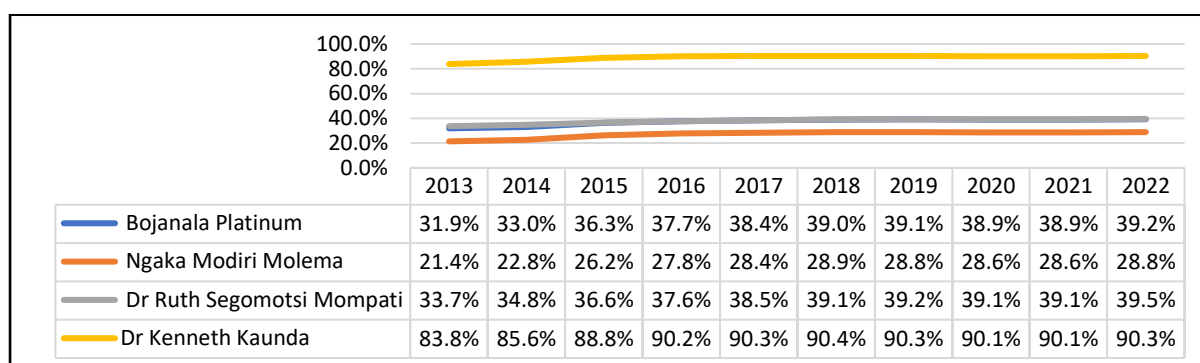
Figure 2.6: Urban Population Rate for North West, 2013-2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The North West Province urban population rate had a significant increase from 39.9 per cent in 2013 to 45.7 per cent in 2016. Between 2016 and 2021 growth in the urban population rate was sluggish growing within the region of around 46 per cent. The highest urban population rate was in 2018, 2019 and 2022 all sitting at 46.8 per cent while the lowest was in 2013 at 39.9 per cent.

Figure 2.7: Urban Population Rate for North West District Municipalities, 2013-2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality had the highest urban population rate between the years 2013 and 2022 compared to other district municipalities in the North West Province with the highest rate at 90.4 per cent in 2018 followed by 90.3 per cent in 2017, 2019 and 2022. Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality had the lowest urban population rate between the years 2013 and 2022 with the lowest rate at 21.4 per cent in 2013. Bojanala Platinum District Municipality urban population rate in 2022 ranged between 31.9 per cent in 2013 and 30.2 per cent and in 2022 while Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality urban population rate ranging between 33.7 per cent in 2012 and 39.5 per cent in 2022.

Chapter 3: Health

Section 27 of the Constitution provides that everyone has the right to have access to health care services, including reproductive health care services and no one may be refused emergency medical treatment. The National Health Act (No. 61 of 2003) serves as the guiding framework for a structured healthcare system, ensuring equitable access to essential services across the nation.

There is interconnectedness between a healthy population and a strong economy highlights the crucial role of healthcare institutions in sustainable development. When individuals are healthy, they contribute more effectively and efficiently to the in the economy, while a flourishing economy generates resources to further strengthen healthcare systems. The provincial healthcare landscape navigates a complex terrain, divided into public and private sectors. The Department of Health, guided by the National Health Act (2003, Act No. 61 of 2003), oversees a network of public facilities primarily serving the majority of the population. These facilities, spread across district municipalities, deliver a range of essential health services, from preventive care and primary health to specialized treatment and emergency services.

Table 3.1: Life Expectancy at Birth without HIV/AIDS & COVID-19, 2002–2022

Year	TFR	Life Expectancy at Birth without HIV & COVID-19	
		Male	Female
2002	2.45	59.9	67.2
2003	2.42	59.8	67.9
2004	2.54	60.0	68.1
2005	2.59	60.0	68.1
2006	2.62	60.0	68.2
2007	2.65	60.3	68.2
2008	2.66	60.4	68.2
2009	2.62	60.4	68.3
2010	2.58	61.7	68.4
2011	2.51	62.9	68.9
2012	2.46	63.2	69.4
2013	2.42	63.5	69.9
2014	2.39	63.6	69.9
2015	2.35	63.7	70.2
2016	2.27	63.7	70.2
2017	2.25	64.0	70.7
2018	2.28	63.8	70.5
2019	2.33	64.1	70.6
2020	2.34	64.7	71.4
2021	2.35	64.9	71.4
2022	2.34	64.8	71.3

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

While private healthcare options exist through medical aids and direct payment, the high price charged at private health care facilities compared to public facilities limit most of the population in the region to access private health care.

This makes public health facilities the primary centre for healthcare services for majority of North West residents including the national population. That is placing immense responsibility on the provincial health system to cater to diverse health needs and deliver quality care to all with limited resources.

The North West Province is committed in improving access to healthcare services through the implementation of the National Health Insurance (NHI) policy directives. The analysis of Total Fertility Rates (TFR) across provinces in South Africa over different time periods from 2001 to 2026 estimates reveals interesting statistics in total fertility rates across provinces of South Africa as reflected by table below.

Table 3.2: Total Fertility Rates (TFR) across Provinces of South Africa over different time periods from 2001 to 2026

Province	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
Eastern Cape (EC)	3.14	3.22	2.97	2.91	2.87
Free State (FS)	2.69	2.84	2.48	2.33	2.27
Gauteng (GP)	2.2	2.36	2.1	1.89	1.82
KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)	2.97	2.98	2.71	2.59	2.53
Limpopo (LP)	3.23	3.37	3.16	3.09	3.03
Mpumalanga (MP)	2.79	2.88	2.41	2.29	2.27
Northern Cape (NC)	3.03	3.08	2.83	2.67	2.63
North West (NW)	3.08	3.2	2.78	2.57	2.52
Western Cape (WC)	2.31	2.42	2.16	2.04	2.01

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

The North West Province Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) increased slightly to 3.2 between 2006 & 2011 from 3.08 between 2001 & 2006. Estimates show a gradual decrease in total fertility to 2.52 between 2021 and 2026. Between 2001 and 2006 North West had third most total fertility rate compared to other provinces after Limpopo, and Eastern Cape provinces which are rural in nature. Total fertility rate estimate in North West shows a decline to be in position five after being overtaken by the Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces between 2021 and 2026.

Table 3.3 provides number of HIV-positive individuals in the North-West Province and its district municipalities from 2017 to 2022 and forecasted figure for 2023. Bojanala Platinum consistently shows an increase in the absolute number of HIV-positive individuals from 248 231 in 2017 to 276 883 in 2022 and it is forecasted to further increase to 284 047 in 2023.

Table 3.3: HIV+ Estimates for North West and it's District Municipality, 2017-2023

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
North-West	542 803	536 263	548 024	559 818	572 123	586 027	601 710
Bojanala Platinum	248 231	253 777	259 362	264 859	270 527	276 883	284 047
Ngaka Modiri Molema	119 423	122 073	124 844	127 665	130 647	134 029	137 827
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	61 709	63 039	64 430	658 56	67 362	69 078	71 016
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	95 439	97 373	99 386	101 436	103 585	106 035	108 819

Source: S&P Global, (2023)

Ngaka Modiri Molema also shows a consistent rise in the number of HIV-positive individuals, climbing from 119 423 in 2017 to 134 029 in 2022. This indicate an ongoing challenge in reducing HIV prevalence within this district. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti shows a similar pattern of increase, with the number of HIV-positive individuals growing from 61 709 in 2017 to 69 078 in 2022. In Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the number of HIV-positive individuals rises steadily from 95 439 in 2017 to 106 035 in 2022.

Table 3.4: AIDS Death Estimates for North West and it's District Municipalities, 2017-2023

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
North-West	8 837	8 176	7 868	7 342	7 070	7 001	6 956
Bojanala Platinum	4 118	3 797	3 658	3 413	3 286	3 255	3 233
Ngaka Modiri Molema	2 048	1 903	1 830	1 709	1 646	1 631	1 621
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	1 069	996	957	894	861	852	847
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	1 601	1 480	1 423	1 327	1 277	1 263	1 254

Source: S&P Global, (2023)

The presented data reveals the absolute number of people in the North-West Province and all its district municipalities who are infected with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) – the advanced stage of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) – across the years 2017 to 2023.

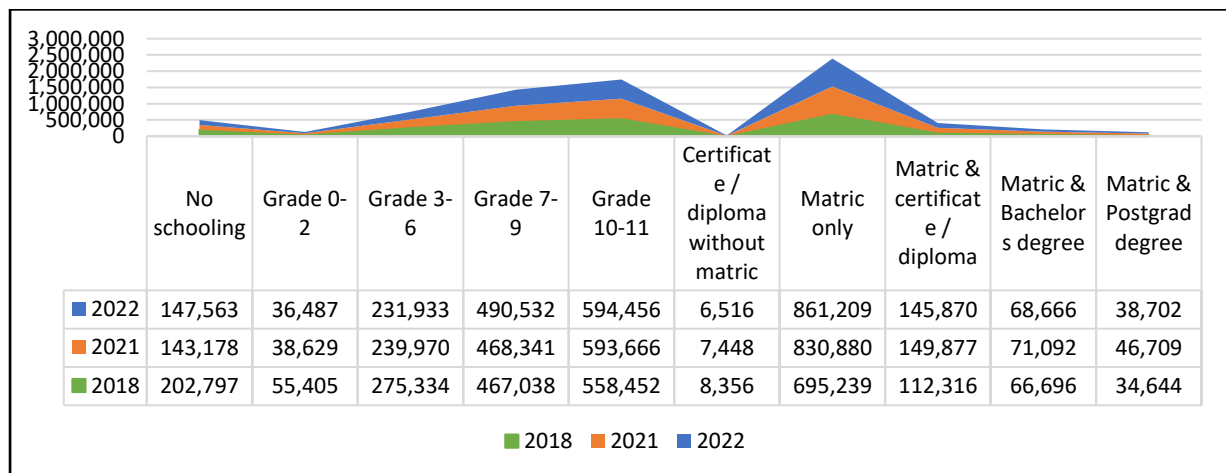
In Bojanala Platinum, there was a noticeable decline in the number of individuals with AIDS from 4 118 in 2017 to 3 255 in 2022. Ngaka Modiri Molema reflects a similar pattern decreasing from 2 048 in 2017 to 1 631 in 2022. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati experiences a decrease from 1 069 in 2017 to 852 in 2022, showcasing a positive trend in managing AIDS cases. In Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the number of individuals with AIDS drops from 1 601 in 2017 to 1 263 in 2022.

Chapter 4: Education

Education is the process where an individual acquires or imparts basic knowledge to one another. It is also where a person develops skills essential to daily living, learns social norms, develops judgment and reasoning, and learns how to discern right from wrong. The ultimate goal of education is to help an individual navigate life and contribute to society and the economy at large.

As reflected by figure 4.1, in the North West Province the number of people with no schooling decreased from 202 979 in 2018 to 143 178 in 2021, however it increased in 2022 to 147 563. The number of people with a matric and certificate or diploma increased from 112 316 in 2018 to 149 877 in 2021 however, in 2022 it decreased to 145 870.

Figure 4.1: Highest level of Education, North West Province, 2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The number of people with a matric certificate and bachelor's degree increased from 66 696 in 2018 to 71 092 in 2021 and then decreased in 2022 to 68 666. Furthermore, the number of people with matric and postgraduate degrees increased from 34 644 in 2018 to 46 709 and decreased to 38 702 in 2022.

The number of people with matric and higher learning certificates all decreased between 2018 and 2022 and the number of people with no schooling increased for the same period.

As indicated in table 4.1, in 2022 the number of people without any schooling in North West Province accounts for 11 per cent at national level. In 2022, the number of people in North West Province with Grade 10-11 was at 594 456 including those with matric only was at 861 209 which was a share of 6 per cent each for the national's total number of people that has obtained Grade 10-11 and matric.

Table 4.1: Highest education level for National and North West, 2022

	North West	National total	North West as a % of National
No schooling	147,563	1,398,799	11%
Grade 0-2	36,487	420,073	9%
Grade 3-6	231,933	2,484,457	9%
Grade 7-9	490,532	5,763,418	9%
Grade 10-11	594,456	9,813,433	6%
Certificate / diploma without matric	6,516	139,958	5%
Matric only	861,209	13,440,643	6%
Matric & certificate / diploma	145,870	2,735,295	5%
Matric & Bachelors degree	68,666	1,707,634	4%
Matric & Postgrad degree	38,702	1,057,909	4%

Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The number of people with a matric and bachelor's degree together with those with post graduate degree makes 4 per cent each of the national total. Grade 0-2, 3-6 and 7-9 in the North West contributes about 9 per cent each to South Africa in 2022. The North West population had those with matric and certificate or diploma at 145 870 which is about 5 per cent contribution to South Africa.

A total of 1.93 million individuals in North West Province were considered literate in 2012 those who were illiterate were about 599 269 for the same period. The North West literacy rate was at 76.4 per cent in 2012 and continued to improve over the years until 2022 at 85.3 per cent in 2022. Between 2012 and 2018 literacy rate was around the regions of 70 per cent and thereafter between 2019 and 2022 it moved to the regions of 80 per cent.

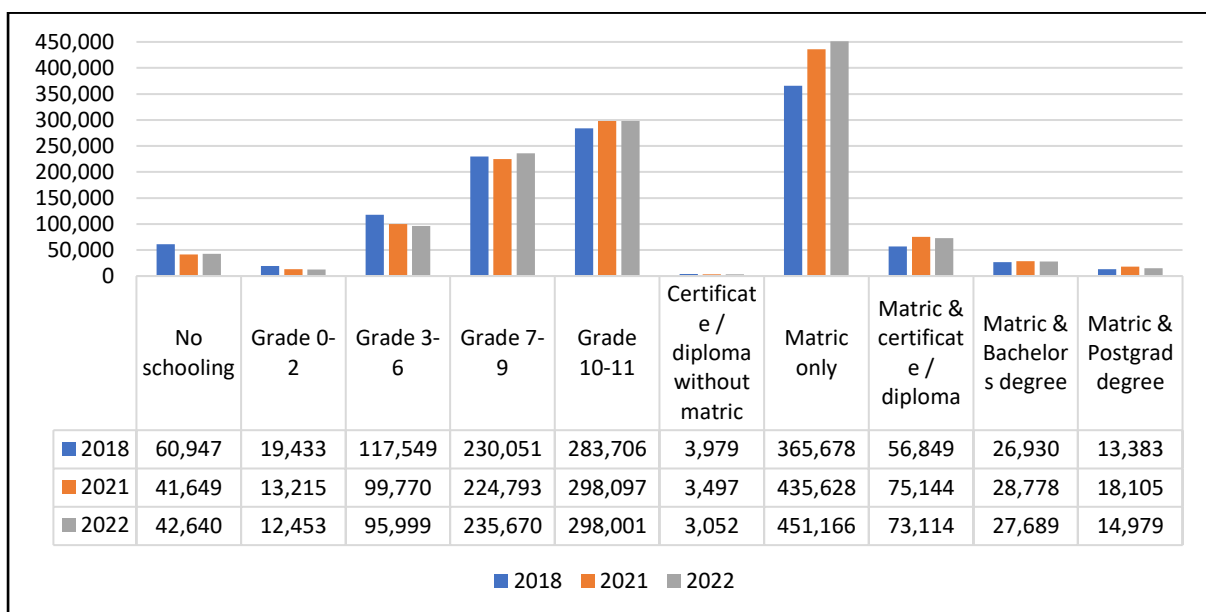
Table 4.2: Functional literacy Age 20+, Completed Grade 7 or Higher, 2012-2022

North West	Illiterate	Literate	Literacy rate %
2012	599,269	1,939,080	76.4%
2013	594,705	1,982,532	76.9%
2014	597,001	2,020,232	77.2%
2015	590,988	2,065,592	77.8%
2016	577,538	2,116,239	78.6%
2017	563,265	2,167,930	79.4%
2018	555,951	2,215,914	79.9%
2019	537,731	2,281,062	80.9%
2020	488,592	2,382,430	83.0%
2021	441,931	2,476,743	84.9%
2022	436,362	2,537,409	85.3%

Source: S&P Global, (2024)

Comparatively, illiteracy in the North West Province is on a decline while literacy rate is on an increase for the period 2012 to 2022. There was a significant increase in the total number of people who are literate from 1.93 million in 2012 to 2.53 million in 2022. The total of people who were illiterate decreased to 436 362 in 2022 from 599 269 in 2012.

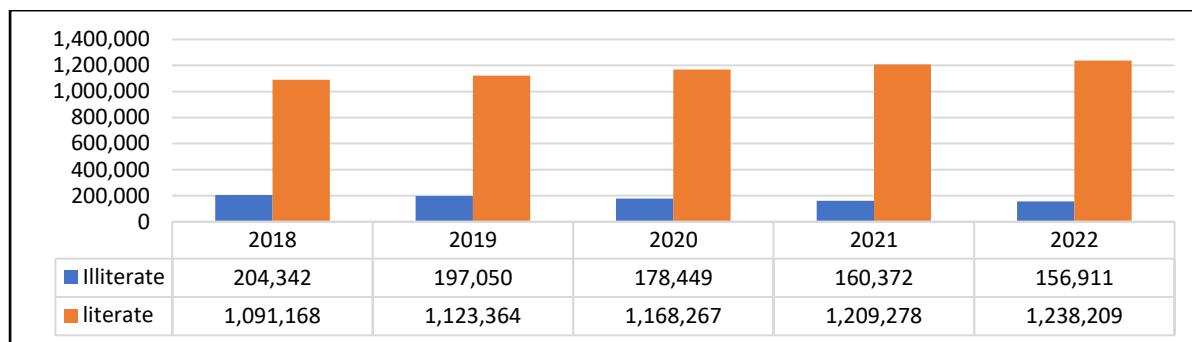
Figure 4.2: Education Attainment for Bojanala Platinum, Age 20+, 2018, 2021 and 2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality experienced a decrease in the number of people with no schooling moving from 60 thousand in 2018 to 42 thousand in 2022. The district had the largest number of those with matric only compared to other qualifications in 2018, 2021 and 2022 at 365 thousand, 435 thousand and 451 thousand respectively followed by those with Grade 10-11 for the same period.

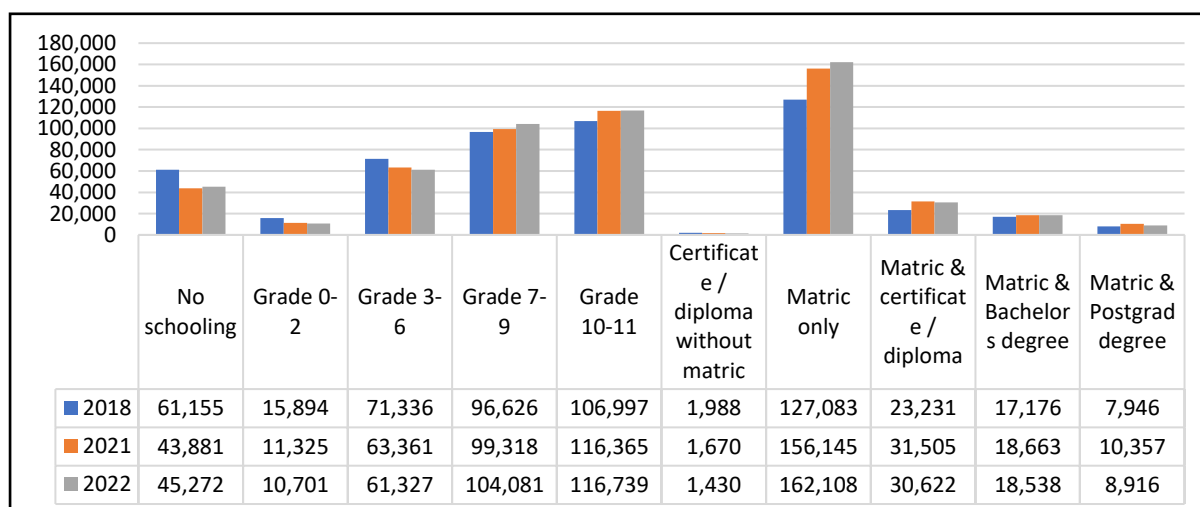
Figure 4.3: Literacy and Illiteracy in Bojanala Platinum, 2018-2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The graph above illustrates the number of illiterate people and literate in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality from the year 2018 to 2022. Illiterate population has been decreasing from 204 thousand in 2018 to 156 thousand in 2022. The number of those literate showed an increase from 2018 to 2022 moving to 1.23 million in 2022 from 1.09 million in 2018. The movement of both the number of illiterate and literate population in the district municipality shows that the Department of Basic Education made progress with the limited resources allocated to them.

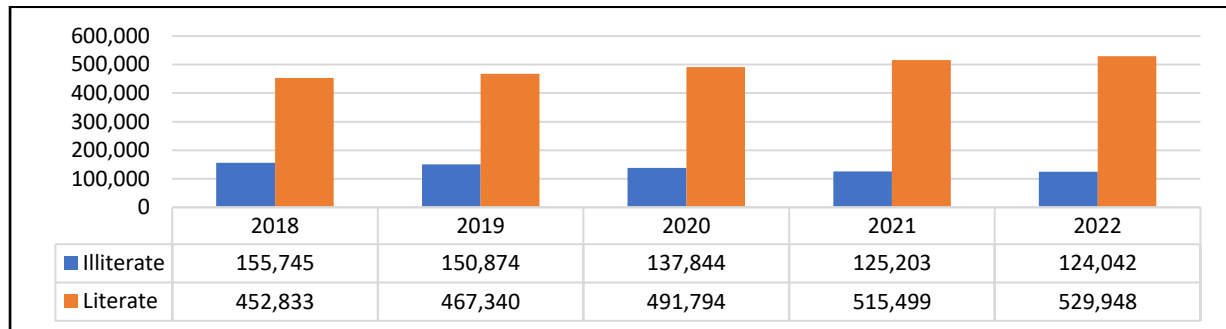
Figure 4.4: Education Attainment for, Age 20+ in Ngaka Modiri Molema 2018, 2021 and 2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality has been showing an improvement with the number of people with no schooling decreasing from 61 155 in 2018 to 45 272 in 2022. The number of people with matric certificate/diploma increased from 23 231 in 2018 to 30 622 in 2022. The number of people with a matric and bachelor's degree also increased from 17 176 in 2018 to 18 538 in 2022. Furthermore, people with matric and postgraduate degree also increased from 7 946 in 2018 to 8 916 in 2022.

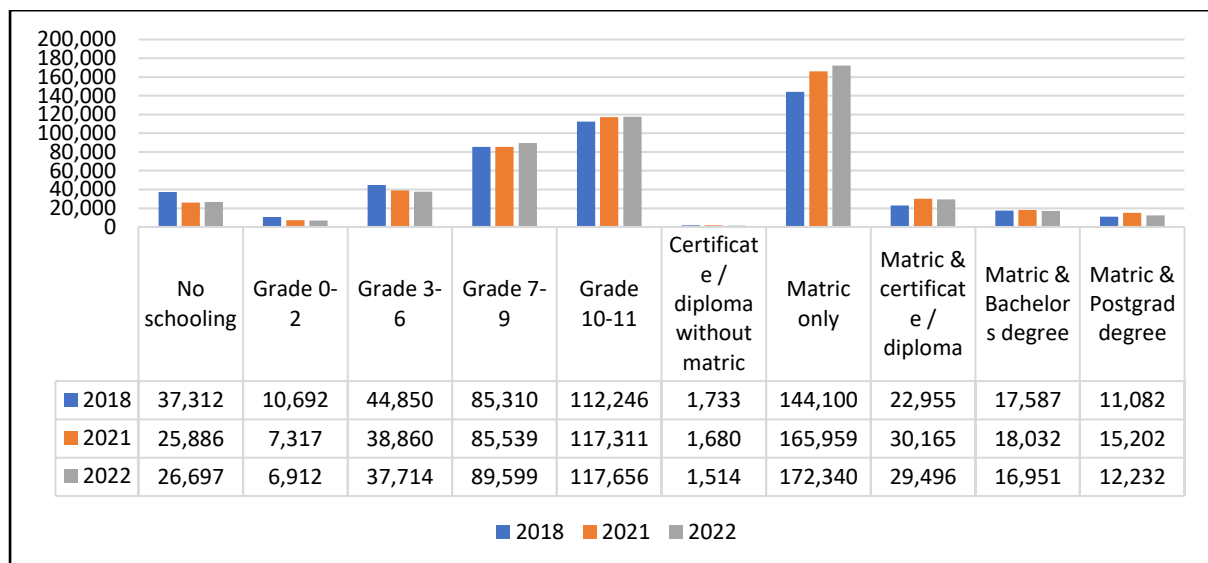
Figure 4.5: Literacy and Illiteracy for Ngaka Modiri Molema, 2018-2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

Ngaka Modiri District Municipality illiteracy level decreased over the years, the total number of illiterate people declined from 155 745 in 2018 to 124 024 in 2022. Total population of those literate expanded to 529 948 in 2022 from 452 833 in 2018. It is worth noting that over the period under study number of literate people was over 400 thousand while the number of illiterate people were below 200 thousand.

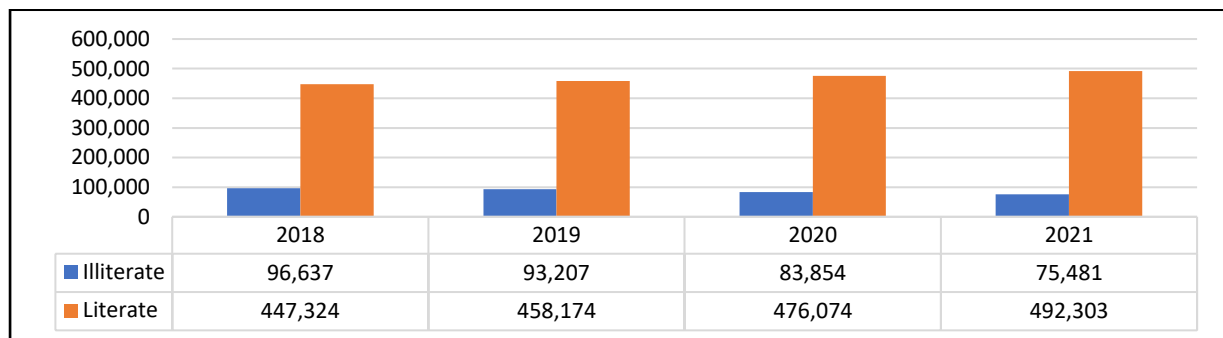
Figure 4.6: Education Attainment, Age 20+, 2018 in Dr Kenneth Kaunda, 2021 and 2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

Dr Kenneth Kaunda Municipal District experienced an increase in the number of people with no schooling moving from 25 886 in 2021 to 26 697 in 2022. The number people with matric only has been increasing since 2018 from 144 100 from 165 959 in 2021 to 172 340 in 2022. The number of people with a matric and bachelor's degree also decreased from 18 032 in 2021 to 16 951 in 2022. Furthermore, people with matric and postgraduate degree also decreased from 15 202 in 2021 to 12 232 in 2022.

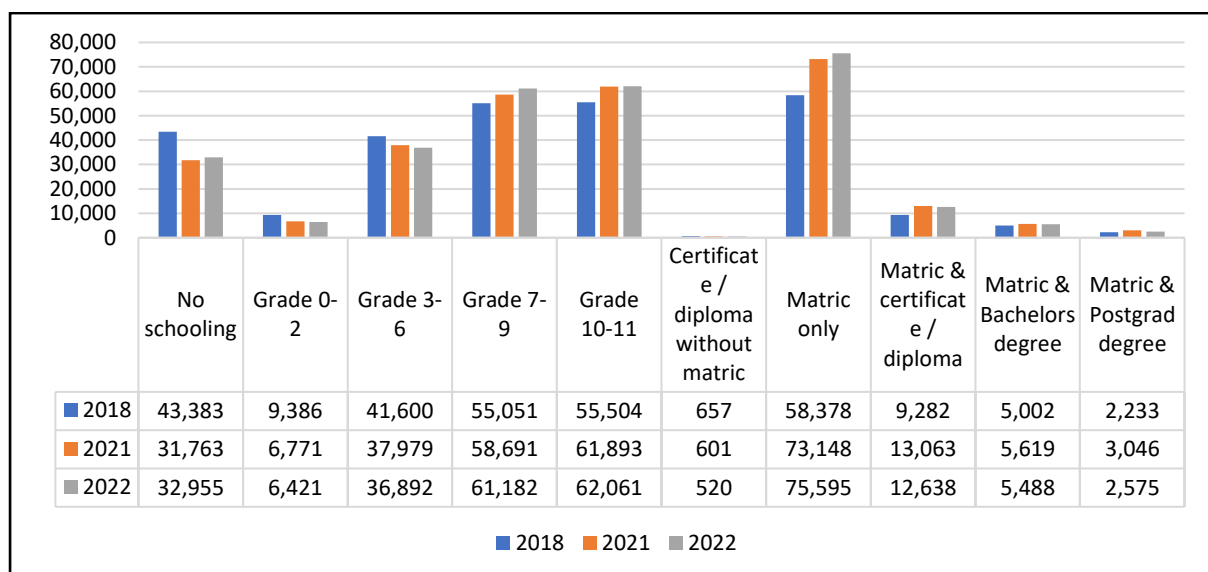
Figure 4.7: Literacy and Illiteracy in Kenneth Kaunda, 2018-2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

Dr Kenneth Kaunda district municipality's illiteracy has been decreasing from 96 637 in 2018 to 75 481 in 2022. The literacy rate has been increasing from 2018 to 2022 moving to 492 303 in 2022 from 476 074 in 2021. The literacy rate of the district municipality is improving and moving in a positive direction.

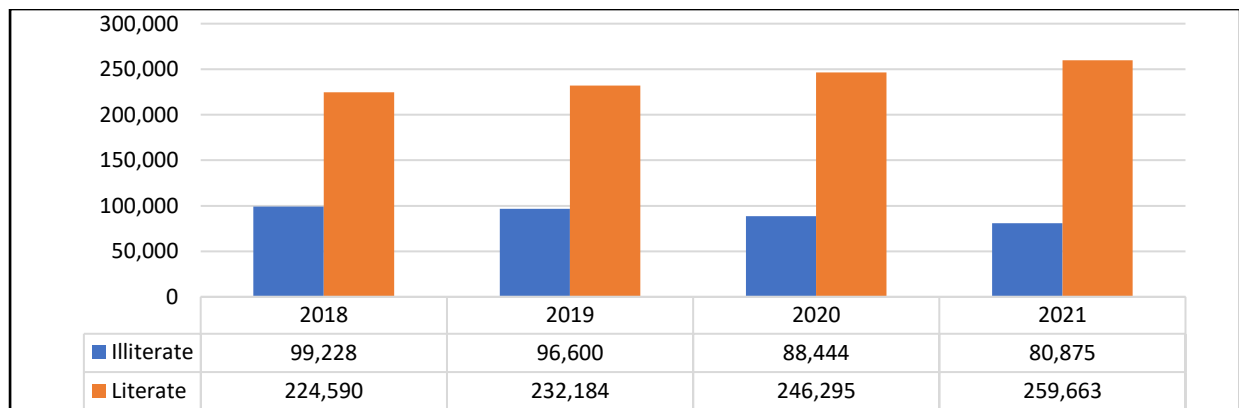
Figure 4.8: Education Attainment, Age 20+ in 2018 in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati 2021 and 2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality experienced a decrease in the number of people with no schooling from 43 383 in 2018 to 31 763 in 2021 thereafter increased to 32 955 in 2022. The number people with matric only has been increasing since 2018 from 58 378 to 73 148 in 2021 to 75 955 in 2022. The number of people with a matric and bachelor's degree also decreased from 5 619 in 2021 to 5 488 in 2022. Furthermore, people with matric and postgraduate degree also decreased from 3 046 in 2021 to 2 575 in 2022.

Figure 4.9: Literacy and Illiteracy, 2018-2022



Source: S&P Global, (2024)

Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality's illiteracy has been decreasing from 99 228 in 2018 to 80 875 in 2022. The number of literate people increased from 224 590 in 2018 to 259 663 in 2022. The number of literate people was over 200 thousand between 2018 and 2022 while the number of those who are illiterate was below 100 thousand for the same period.

Chapter 5: Labour Market

The assessment of labour characteristics in the North West Province holds significant importance for monitoring progress. By closely examining labour data, there are valuable insights into the province's economic status, job market trends, and workforce dynamics that could be drawn. This information helps in identifying areas of growth, skill gaps, and potential challenges in the labour market. Data used for this analysis was extracted from fourth quarter of the Labour Force Survey of 2023 report of the Stats SA.

The level of education, experience and competence, as well as the quantity of goods or services required, are some of the elements that influence changes in labour characteristics. Thus, it is essential for evaluating the labour market's advancement. South Africa's labour characteristics during the first until the fourth quarters of 2023 are displayed in the table below

Table 5.1: Labour Characteristics for South Africa

	Jan-Mar 2023 (%)	Apr-Jun 2023 (%)	Jul-Sep 2023 (%)	Oct-Dec 2023 (%)
Unemployment Rate	35,4	35,7	34,0	34,4
Employment Rate	34,7	34,9	36,5	36,0
Labour Force Participation	53,8	54,3	55,2	54,8
Unemployment (male)	30,7	30,0	30,1	30,1
Unemployment (female)	35,4	35,7	34,0	34,4
Employment (male)	45,1	45,4	45,5	45,7
Employment (female)	34,7	34,9	36,5	36,6

Source: Stats SA (2024)

The labour characteristics data for South Africa, particularly for the period from January 2023 to December 2023, reveal several noteworthy trends. The unemployment rate fluctuated within a relatively narrow range, declining slightly from 35.4 per cent in quarter 1 of 2023 to 34.4 per cent in quarter 4 of 2023. This suggests persistent challenges in generating sufficient job opportunities to absorb the growing labour force. The employment rate displayed a more consistent upward trend, rising from 34.7 per cent in quarter 1 of 2023 to 36.0 per cent in quarter 4 of 2023. This indicates some success in creating employment opportunities during this period.

The labour force participation rate also showed a generally increasing trend, indicating a growing proportion of the population actively engaged in the labour market. This could be attributed to factors such as population growth. The unemployment rate for males remained consistently lower than that for females throughout the years, there was a slight decrease in the unemployment rate for both genders from quarter 1 to quarter 4 of 2023. The employment rate for males consistently exceeded that of females, with both experiencing slight increase over the year. Decision and policy makers need to continuously focus on implementing targeted interventions to address structural barriers to employment and promote inclusive economic growth in South Africa.

Table 5.2: labour characteristics indicators for North West.

NORTH WEST	Jan-Mar 2023 (Thousand)	Apr-Jun 2023 (Thousand)	Jul-Sep 2023 (Thousand)	Oct-Dec 2023 (Thousand)
Population 15–64 years	2 751	2 761	2 771	2 780
Labour force	1 414	1 394	1 533	1 493
Employed	877	881	942	912
Unemployed	538	513	591	582
Not economically active	1 337	1 367	1 237	1 287
Discouraged work-seekers	394	395	310	339
Other	943	972	928	947
Rates (%)				
Unemployment rate	38,0	36,8	38,6	39,0
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	31,9	31,9	34,0	32,8
Labour force participation rate	51,4	50,5	55,3	53,7

Source: Stats SA (2024)

The labour characteristics indicators for the North West Province between January 2023 and December 2023 reveal several significant trends and challenges within the province's labour market. The population aged 15-64 years showed a gradual increase over the year, reaching 2.78 million in the fourth quarter of 2023. This growth in the working-age population underscores the importance of creating sufficient employment opportunities to absorb the expanding labour force.

The labour force in the North West Province experienced fluctuations throughout the year, with a peak of 1.533 million individuals in the third quarter of 2023. However, despite variations, the overall trend indicates a growing labour force, reflecting both demographic factors and changes in labour market dynamics. The employed population in the province was at 942 thousand in the third quarter of 2023 which was the largest number in all the quarters.

However, despite periodic increases, the employed population remained below 1 million throughout the year. Unemployment remains a persistent challenge in the North West Province, with the unemployment rate consistently above 35 per cent in all the quarter 2 of 2023. The highest unemployment rate was recorded in quarter 4 of 2023, reaching 39 per cent. This indicates significant barriers to accessing employment opportunities within the province. The labour force participation rate showed fluctuations but displayed an overall increasing trend, peaking at 55.3 per cent in quarter 3 of 2023. This suggests a growing proportion of the working-age population actively seeking employment or participating in economic activities within the province.

The employed-to-population ratio, also known as the absorption rate was at 34 per cent in between July and September 2023. However, this indicator remained below 35 per cent indicating challenges in achieving full employment and effectively utilizing the available labour force within the province. Overall, the data highlights the persistent challenges facing the labour market in the North West Province, including high unemployment rates and limited job opportunities.

The employment data segmented by industry for the North West Province from quarter 1 of 2023 to quarter 4 of 2023 offers insights into the composition of the labour market within the region. In terms of employment distribution, the informal sector (non-agricultural) consistently employed about 160 thousand individuals in the fourth quarter of 2023 which was an increase from 143 thousand in the third quarter of 2023. The largest number of people in the informal sector was at 165 thousand in the first quarter of 2023. This highlights the significance of informal employment as a source of livelihoods within the province. Within the formal sector, the community and social services industry was as the largest employer, consistently employing over 220,000 individuals in all the quarter of 2023. This sector encompasses a wide range of services, including healthcare, education, and public administration, indicating the substantial role of public services in providing employment opportunities within the province. The trade sector increased from 171 thousand in the first quarter of 2023 to 177 in the fourth quarter of 2023.

Table 5.3: Employed by Industry for North West Province, Quarter 1-Quarter 4 of 2023

	Jan-Mar 2023 (Thousand)	Apr-Jun 2023 (Thousand)	Jul-Sep 2023 (Thousand)	Oct-Dec 2023 (Thousand)
Agriculture	45	39	51	53
Mining	123	129	113	106
Manufacturing	43	42	36	42
Utilities	4	9	4	4
Construction	64	49	68	64
Trade	171	182	183	177
Transport	37	43	45	31
Finance	121	108	131	136
Community and social services	222	223	247	229
Private households	54	57	63	69
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	612	634	685	629
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	165	152	143	160

Source: Stats SA (2023)

The construction industry is one of the sources that has the potential to create jobs within the province. In quarter 1 of 2023, the construction industry employed about 64 thousand people and it increased to 68 thousand in the third quarter of 2023. This sector plays a crucial role in infrastructure development and housing construction, contributing to economic growth and employment creation.

Generally the labour data highlights the diverse nature of the North West Province economy with employment distributed across various sectors. However, challenges such as high unemployment rates and limited job opportunities persist, necessitating targeted interventions to promote inclusive growth, enhance skills development, and create more employment opportunities within key sectors. Efforts to support entrepreneurship, attract investment, and improve infrastructure can further stimulate economic activity and job creation within the province.

Chapter 6: Household Infrastructure

This comprehensive chapter offers an in-depth analysis of the living conditions in the North West Province of South Africa, focusing on key elements that shape the residential landscape and overall well-being of its inhabitants. The diverse housing infrastructure is examined through the lens of dwelling units, categorized into informal, traditional, formal, very formal, and other units. This classification provides valuable insights into the housing backlog, outlining the challenges faced by households residing in makeshift structures, traditional dwellings, and those without access to formal or very formal housing.

The sanitation landscape is explored, shedding light on the different types of toilet facilities available to households. From flush toilets to pit latrines, the report dissects the sanitation backlog, emphasizing the need for improved access to hygienic toilet facilities. The analysis further considers the electrification status of households, categorizing them based on electricity usage for lighting and other purposes. By presenting the share of households with electricity connections and those without, the report highlights disparities and underscores the importance of addressing the electricity backlog.

Refuse removal practices are scrutinized, distinguishing between formal and informal removal methods. It is crucial to understand the challenges faced by households without access to formal refuse removal services, forming the basis for targeted interventions to address the refuse removal backlog.

Water access is another critical factor, with households classified based on their main access to water sources. The report carefully differentiates between those with piped water inside dwellings, in yards, communal piped water within 200 meters, and those with no formal piped water. The water access backlog is explored, considering households situated beyond 200 meters from piped water or lacking access to formal piped water infrastructure.

Water's critical role in public health, as emphasized by the World Health Organisation (2020), is especially pertinent during infectious disease outbreaks such as COVID-19. Access to safe water, sanitation, and hygienic conditions is crucial for disease prevention. However, the challenge is exacerbated by the fact that a significant portion of the global population lacks access to clean water and soap in their homes.

Table 6.1: Number of Households by type Dwelling Units

Provinces (2016/2018 boundaries)	Very Formal	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other dwelling type	Total
North-West	278 751	741 489	227 052	5 721	16	1 253 030
Bojanala Platinum	112 514	347 369	136 129	3 672	8	599 692
Ngaka Modiri Molema	46 607	178 085	42 527	1 034	4	268 256
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	18 515	112 743	14 988	379	1	146 627
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	101 116	103 292	33 407	636	3	238 455

Source: S&P Global, (2024)

The data on the number of households categorized by dwelling types in the North-West Province and its district municipalities is shown in the table 6.1 herein. Bojanala Platinum District Municipality had the largest number of households at 599 thousand in 2022 followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality at 268 thousand for the same period. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality had the smallest total number of households at 146 thousand in 2022.

Types of dwelling with the largest number was formal housing in the North West Province and across all its district municipalities in 2022. In Bojanala Platinum District Municipalities, informal dwelling was the second largest type of dwelling while other district municipalities had very formal housing as the second largest type of dwelling for the period under review.

The presence of very formal dwellings, which include structures with both running water and flush toilets, is also noteworthy. Bojanala Platinum again leads in this category, suggesting a relatively higher standard of living and access to essential amenities. Dr Kenneth Kaunda follows closely, reinforcing the economic diversity within the province. There is less presence of other dwelling type followed by traditional dwellings and that highlights the persistence of cultural housing practices.

Households in the North West Province are classified based on their primary access to water sources. The categorization encompasses various levels of piped water infrastructure. Some households benefit from the convenience of having piped water inside their dwellings, ensuring immediate access. Others have piped water available within their yards, providing a nearby source for residents.

For some households, communal piped water is accessible, either within 200 meters or beyond, offering shared water resources for the community. However, a segment of households faces the challenge of having no formal piped water. This category includes those obtaining water through alternative means such as water carriers, tankers, rainwater, boreholes, dams, rivers, or springs. This diverse classification reflects the varied access to water infrastructure, highlighting the need for a comprehensive understanding of water availability and sources across different households in the region.

Table 6.2: Households and Infrastructure Services of Bojanala Platinum and its Local Municipalities, 2022

	Bojanala Platinum	Moses Kotane	Kgetlengrivier	Rustenburg	Madibeng	Moretele
Number of households	531 492	79 404	14 183	203 658	173 188	60 058
Average household size	3,1	3,3	3,6	2,8	3,0	3,6
Formal dwelling	84,2%	90,0%	89,5%	85,9%	76,4%	91,6%
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	54,1%	32,6%	88,6%	72,8%	51,2%	18,9%
Weekly refuse disposal service	57,5%	48,7%	69,4%	75,6%	47,3%	33,8%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	41,6%	29,7%	58%	53,0%	39,4%	21,1%
Electricity for lighting	94,1%	96,5%	94,4	94,5%	91,3%	97,6%

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

Rustenburg Local Municipality had the largest number of households at 203 thousand in 2022 followed by Madibeng Local Municipality at 173 thousand for the same period. It is worth noting that the two populous local municipalities had the largest average household size both at 3.6 in 2022.

Average household size were ranging between 3.0 and 3.6 in all the local municipalities of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality. Kgetleng Local Municipality had the more flush toilets connected to sewerage at 88.6 per cent followed by Rustenburg at 72.8 per cent in 2022. More work needs to be done at Moretele when it comes to flush toilet connected to sewerage because it recorded 18.9 per cent in 2022. Bojanala District Municipality recorded 41.6 per cent in access to piped water in the dwelling. There is tremendous progress in the access to electricity for lighting in all the local municipality of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in 2022. Bojanala Platinum had 94.1 per cent in the access to electricity for lighting for the period under study.

Table 6.3: Households and Infrastructure Services of Ngaka Modiri Molema and its Local Municipalities, 2022

	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Ramotshere Moiloa	Ditsobotla	Mafikeng	Ratlou	Tswain g
Number of households	257 552	47 597	42 416	104 648	31 273	31 618
Average household size	3,6	3,4	3,9	3,4	4,1	4,1
Formal dwellings	91,1%	90,0%	90,0%	93,5%	93,7%	83,5%
Flush toilets connected to sewage	47,7%	40,3%	66,3%	50,8%	21,1%	50,2%
Weekly refuse disposal service	31,0%	34,5%	29,3%	34,6%	18,7%	28,6%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	38,3%	34,9%	44,5%	44,2%	22,1%	31,7%
Electricity for lighting	94,5%	93,3%	92,7%	97,0%	93,1%	91,9%

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

The largest number of Households in Ngaka Modiri Molema was in Mafikeng Local Municipality at 104 thousand in 2022 while Ratlou Local Municipality had the least total population at 31.2 thousand for the same period. Ratlou and Tswaing Local Municipalities had the largest average household size both at 4.1 in 2022 followed by Ditsobotla Local Municipality at 3.9 for the period under review. Formal dwellings in 2022 were ranging between 83.5 per cent and 93.7 per cent in all the local municipalities while for Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality was at 91.1 per cent.

Ditsobotla Local Municipality was the only local municipality that had over 65 per cent of flush toilets connected to sewerage in 2022, others recorded below 51 per cent and Ratlou Local Municipality had the least at 21.1 per cent for the same period.

Access to piped water in the dwelling remains to be below 40 per cent in Ngaka Modiri Molema in 2022, further intervention needs to take place to improve that state in the district municipality. In terms of access of electricity for lighting was the district municipality recorded about 94.5 per cent in 2022 Mafikeng Local Municipality had the most connectivity of electricity for lighting at 97 per cent compared to other local municipalities while the least was at 92.7 per cent. It is worth noting that all local municipalities recorded over 90 per cent in the access for electricity for lighting in 2022.

Table 6.4: Households and Infrastructure Services of Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti and its Local Municipalities, 2022

	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Greater Taung	Kagisano/Molopo	Lekwa-Teemane	Mamusa	Naledi
Number of households	132 094	53 551	29 850	15 303	17 291	16 099
Average household size	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,9	4,1	4,0
Formal dwellings	95,1%	95,6%	96,8%	95,9%	92,9%	92,1%
Flush toilets connected to sewage	47,3%	27,9%	26,7%	96,5%	67,4%	81,6%
Weekly refuse disposal service	39,6%	22,6%	21,9%	86,1%	58,2%	64,9%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	34,4%	26,2%	28,2%	50,5%	36,4%	55,4%
Electricity for lighting	95,3%	96,8%	93,3%	96,4%	94,2%	94,3%

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

The table above shows the households and infrastructure services of Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality and its local municipality in 2022. The district municipality had the about 132 thousand number of households in 2022 and Greater Taung Local Municipality was the main contributor at 53.5 thousand total number of households while the least was Naledi Local Municipality at 16.1 thousand for the period under review. The largest average household size was recorded in Mamusa Local Municipality at 4.1 followed by Naledi Local Municipality at 4.0 in 2022 while smallest were in Greater Taung and Kagisano/Molopo Local Municipalities at 3.8 for the same period.

Formal dwelling was over 90 per cent in all the local municipalities of Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti in 2022; Kagisano/Molopo had the most formal dwelling at 96.8 per cent followed by Lekwa-Teemane and Greater Taung Local Municipalities at 95.9 per cent and 95.6 per cent respectively. Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality had a significant percentage of access to flush toilets connected to sewage at 96.5 per cent in 2022 followed by Naledi Local Municipality at 81.6 per cent.

Kagiso/Molopo Local Municipality was the lowest percentage access to flush toilet connected to sewage at 26.7 per cent and the lowest in weekly refuse disposal services at 21.9 per cent in 2022.

Table 6.5: Households and Infrastructure Services of Dr Kenneth Kaunda and its Local Municipalities, 2022

	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	City of Matlosana	JB Marks	Maquassi Hills
Number of households	220 146	128 359	66 719	25 067
Average household size	3,3	3,4	3,2	3,6
Formal dwellings	89,3%	91,2%	84,4%	93,2%
Flush toilets connected to sewage	88,3%	92,3%	80,2%	89,1%
Weekly refuse disposal service	78,7%	86,4%	75,1%	48,4%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	58,4%	62,4%	57,7%	39,8%
Electricity for lighting	92,1%	92,9%	89,8%	93,9%

Source: Stats SA, (2023)

Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality is having three local municipalities which is the least number compared to other district municipalities in the North West Province. City of Matlosana local municipality had the largest number of households at 128 thousand in 2022 while the smallest population was in Maquassi Hills Local Municipality at 25 thousand.

The total number of households in Dr Kenneth Kaunda was at 220 thousand in 2022. Average household size was at 3.3 in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality; Maquassi Hills had the largest average household size at 3.6 in 2022 while JB Marks had the smallest 3.2 for the period under study.

Formal dwelling in the district municipality was at 89.3 per cent in 2022 and the main contributor was Maquassi Hills Local Municipality at 93.2 per cent followed by City of Matlosana Local Municipality at 91.2 per cent. Flush toilets connected to sewage was at 88.3 per cent in the district municipality and City of Matlosana Local Municipality had the most flush toilets connected to sewage at 92.3 per cent while the least was JB Marks Local Municipality at 80.2 per cent in 2022.

Weekly refuse disposal service was at 78.7 per cent in the district while access to piped water in the dwelling was at 58.4 per cent. Electricity for lighting was at 92.1 per cent in Dr Kenneth Kaunda and JB Marks was the only local municipality that recorded access to electricity for lighting at below 90 per cent in the district municipality

Chapter 7: Crime

Crime is a major disruptive activity in South Africa and North West is not an exception, and it is usually attributed to an economy with high poverty and unemployment rates as well. Anyone can be affected by crime whether it be directly or indirectly, such as witnessing crimes happening in your community or actually experiencing it themselves. While crime and violence can affect anyone, certain groups of people are more likely to be exposed to certain crimes more than others, for example women are more likely to experience crimes of a sexual nature or domestic violence incidents at their homes more than men. While men are more likely to experience violent crimes such as assault and robbery.

The tables and the figure below shows different crimes that occurred in the North West Province between July 2023 and September 2023 with data collected from Police Recorded Crime Statistics Republic of South Africa Report. The review and analysis of crime statistics play a crucial role in assessing the overall economic and social well-being of the community in North West province. Understanding the prevalence and patterns of crime within the region is essential for several reasons, with significant implications for the economy and the broader social fabric of the community.

Table 7.1: Rape: Educational Premises

	Day Care/After care	School	Special school	Tertiary	Total
Eastern Cape	1	9	0	0	10
Free State	0	6	0	1	7
Gauteng	2	14	0	0	16
Kwa-Zulu Natal	1	18	1	3	23
Limpopo	1	7	1	0	9
Mpumalanga	1	0	0	0	1
North West	1	0	1	0	2
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	0	7	1	0	8
Total	7	61	4	4	76

Source: SAPS 2023

Table 7.1 shows the number of people raped in educational premises in all provinces of South Africa. North West had 0 rape incidents in school and tertiary premises and had 1 rape incident for both Day care/ after care and special school premises.

Therefore, it had a total of 2 rape incidents in educational premises, it had the third lowest number of rape incidents after Northern Cape with 0 and Mpumalanga with 1.

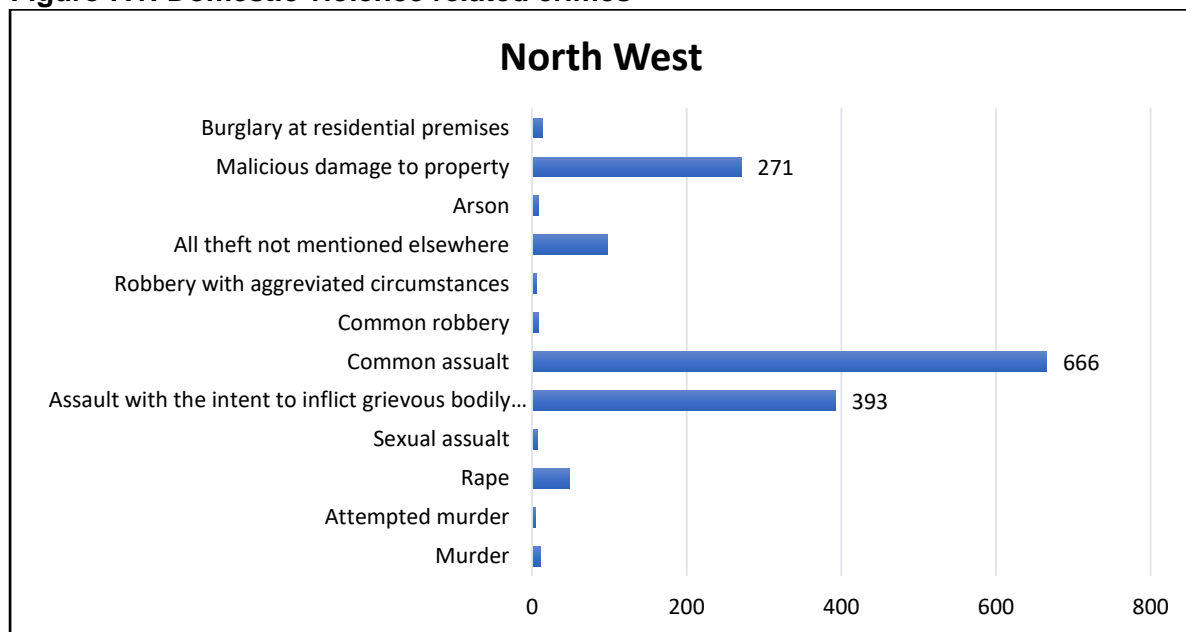
Table 7.2: Murder of farming Community

	Employee	Farmer	Farm dweller	Total
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	0
Free State	0	2	1	3
Gauteng	0	0	1	1
Kwa-Zulu Natal	0	0	0	0
Limpopo	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	0	1	1	2
North West	1	2	0	3
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	0	0	1	1
Total	1	5	4	10

Source: SAPS 2023

The table above shows murder of farming community for all provinces in South Africa. North West had a total of 3 murders in the farming community, with 1 murder being that of an employee and 2 murders being that of farmers. Overall North West had the highest murders of the farming community alongside Free State which also had 3 murders.

Figure 7.1: Domestic violence related crimes



Source: SAPS 2023

The figure above shows domestic violence related crimes in the North West Province. Common assault is the highest reported domestic violence case with a total of 666 reports. It was followed by assault with an intent to inflict grievous bodily harm at 393 reports then malicious damage to property at 271 reports. Attempted murder had the lowest at 4 reports then robbery with aggravating circumstances at 6 reports, sexual assault at 7 reports, common robbery at 8 reports and arson at 9 reports.

Table 7.3: Contact crime (Crimes against the person)

Crime category	July 2019 to September 2019	July 2020 to September 2020	July 2021 to September 2021	July 2022 to September 2022	July 2023 to September 2023	Count diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	218	197	248	264	285	21	8.0%
Sexual offences	950	791	924	962	981	19	2.0%
Attempted murder	192	178	173	252	257	5	2.0%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	3085	2711	2776	3598	3848	250	6.9%
Common assault	2101	1977	2093	2491	2816	325	13.0%
Common robbery	648	561	559	632	662	30	4.7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1694	1481	1566	1873	2211	338	18.0%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	8888	7896	8339	10072	11060	988	9.8%

Source: SAPS 2023

The above table shows the crime situation of North West pertaining to contact crimes (crimes against the person). From July 2023 to September 2023 a total of 11060 contact crimes were reported.

This is the highest recorded number between the third quarter of 2019 and third quarter 2023. It is a difference of 988 from the year prior with a percentage change of 9.8 per cent against the previous year.

Table 7.4: Sexual offences- breakdown

Crime category	July 2019 to September 2019	July 2020 to September 2020	July 2021 to September 2021	July 2022 to September 2022	July 2023 to September 2023	Count diff	(%) Change
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN							
Rape	786	657	777	810	828	18	2.2%
Sexual assault	81	76	85	92	90	-2	2 counts lower
Attempted sexual offences	63	43	38	45	53	8	8 counts higher
Contact sexual offences	20	15	24	15	10	-5	5 counts lower

Source: SAPS 2023

The table above shows sexual offences in North West for the period July 2023 to September 2023. Rape incidents have been increasing since quarter 3 of 2020 from 657, to 777 in quarter 3 of 2021, 810 in 2022 and 828 in 2023. From 2022 to 2023 the count difference for rape incidents has increased by 18 which is a 2.2 per cent increase.

Attempted sexual offences increased in quarter 3 of 2023 from quarter 3 of 2022 with a count difference of 8. However, sexual assault and contact sexual offences decreased in quarter 3 2023 compared to the year prior in quarter 3 of 2022, sexual assault was 2 counts lower and contact sexual offences were 5 counts lower.

Table 7.5: Some subcategories of aggravated robbery

Crime category	July 2019 to September 2019	July 2020 to September 2020	July 2021 to September 2021	July 2022 to September 2022	July 2023 to September 2023	Count Diff	(%) Change
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY							
Carjacking	142	80	126	171	194	23	13.5%
Robbery at residential premises	232	268	243	271	281	10	3.7%
Robbery at non-residential premises	345	339	358	382	450	68	17.8%
TRIO Crime	719	687	727	824	925	101	12.3%
Robbery of cash in transit	3	2	3	3	4	1	1 count higher
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count diff
Truck hijacking	8	4	14	24	18	-6	6 counts lower

Source: SAPS 2023

The table above shows subcategories of aggravated robbery in North West. Trio crime which is aggravated robbery includes carjacking and robberies at residential and non-residential premises. In 2023 there was a total of 925 incidents reported which was 101 more than the previous year. There was a total of 4 cash in transit incidents 1 count higher than the year before and was the highest between the years 2019 to 2023. There were 0 bank robberies that took place and 6 counts lower truck hijacking incidents.

Table 7.6: Contact related crimes

Crime category	July 2019 to September 2019	July 2020 to September 2020	July 2021 to September 2021	July 2022 to September 2022	July 2023 to September 2023	Count Diff	(%) Change
Contact related crimes							
Arson	55	78	74	82	68	-14	14 counts lower
Malicious damage to property	1457	1565	1508	1777	1738	-39	-2.2%
Contact related crimes	1512	1643	1582	1859	1806	-53	-2.9%

Source: SAPS 2023

Table 7.6 shows contact related crimes in the North West province which include arson and malicious damage to property. Both arson and malicious damage to property have been decreasing in relation to the previous year with a total of 2.9 per cent. Arson in 2023 was 14 counts lower than the previous year with malicious damage to property decreasing by 2.2 per cent.

Chapter 8: Conclusion and recommendations

It is imperative to acknowledge the diverse challenges faced by the North West Province and its districts, ranging from poverty, unemployment and inequality. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach that leverages on the strengths of both government and other stakeholders. By focusing on key areas such as infrastructure development, economic diversification, provision of social services, and environmental sustainability, policymakers can work towards fostering inclusive and sustainable development in the province and contributing to the broader socio-economic advancement of South Africa as a whole.

In light of the above shared data and analysis, the following proposals and recommendations are made in order for some of the identified gaps to be addressed:

- **Infrastructure Development:** There is a need for investment in the expansion and upgrading of infrastructure networks such as roads, water supply, sanitation, and energy infrastructure, to enhance connectivity and access to basic services;
- **Economic Diversification:** Both public and private sectors need to act in unison to promote economic diversification by supporting key sectors such as agriculture, mining, tourism, renewable energy and manufacturing through targeted incentives, infrastructure investments, and skills development programs;
- **Job Creation:** There is a need for implementation programs that are geared towards stimulating job creation, including entrepreneurship support, vocational training, development of a faster growing economy that will create more jobs and small business development initiatives;
- **Education and Skills Development:** Access to quality education and skills development programs needs to be enhanced to equip residents with the knowledge and skills needed to participate in the modern economy;

- **Healthcare Improvement:** Continue improvement is needed within the sector to strengthen the healthcare system by investing in infrastructure, medical equipment, and healthcare personnel to improve access to quality healthcare services.
- **Social Welfare:** Implement social welfare programs targeting vulnerable populations to address social ills and promote social cohesion.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** there is a need for adoption of sustainable land and natural resource management practices to mitigate environmental degradation and promote climate resilience.
- **Governance and Institutional Capacity:** Governance structures and institutional capacity within Local Economic Development as a discipline at provincial and municipal levels needs to be improved to ensure that all stakeholders work towards common goals;
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** There is a need to foster partnerships and collaboration between government, private sector, civil society organizations, and local communities to leverage resources and expertise for effective implementation of development initiatives; and
- **Regional Integration:** Stakeholders need to explore opportunities for regional integration and collaboration to address common challenges and promote socio-economic development at the national, provincial and local levels.

The North-West Province and its districts present challenges and opportunities for policymakers. While the road ahead may be daunting, it is essential to remain committed to addressing the underlying issues and implement strategies that promote long-term prosperity and well-being for all residents. By prioritizing investments in critical areas such as infrastructure, education, healthcare, and economic development, policymakers can lay the foundation for a more resilient and inclusive society. Collaboration and partnership between government, private sector stakeholders, civil society organizations, and local communities will be key to achieving sustainable development goals and unlocking the province's full potential.



Let's Grow
NORTH WEST
Together.



WE BELONG



WE CARE



WE SERVE