

Community Survey 2007

BASIC RESULTS: LIMPOPO

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Community Survey, 2007 Basic Results: Limpopo

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Report No. 03-01-33

Community Survey 2007: Basic Results - Limpopo

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

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Community Survey 2007: Basic Results - Limpopo/Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2009

31p. [Report No. 03-01-33]

ISBN 978-0-621-39020-9

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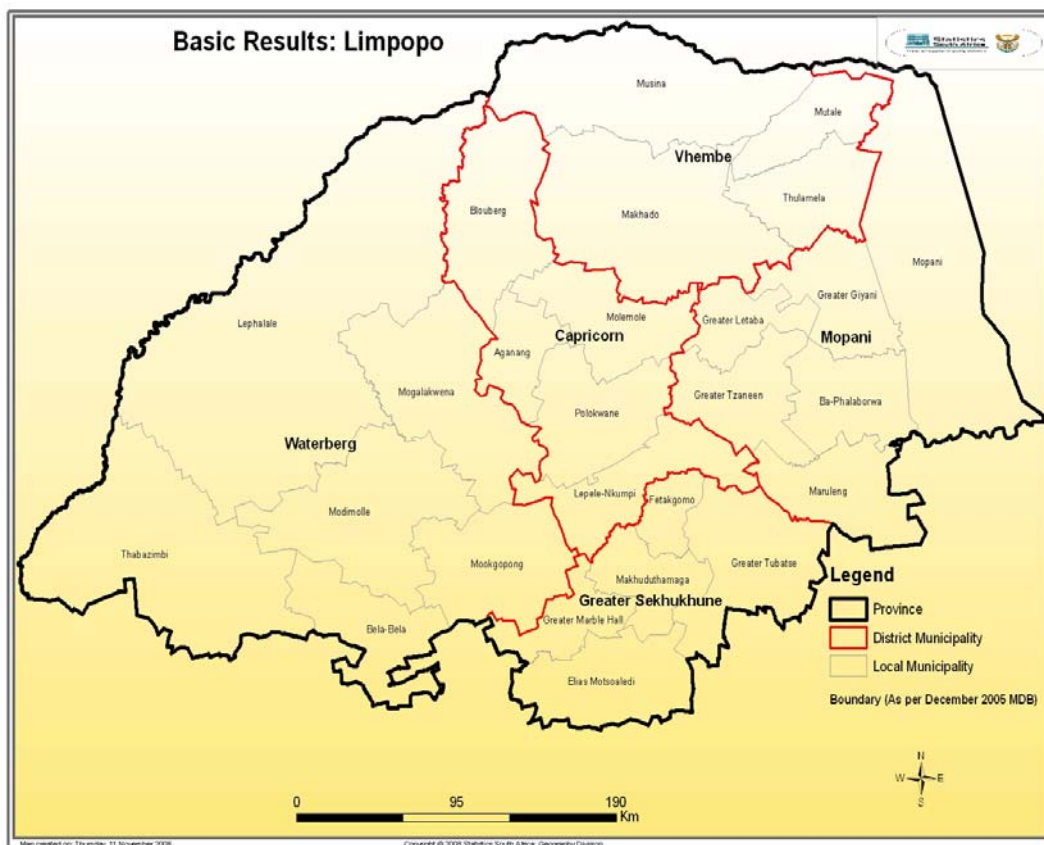
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Map 1: A map of South Africa showing the location of provinces



Map 2: A map of Limpopo showing district and local municipalities



1. Introduction

The Community Survey (CS) is the largest survey to be conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The survey collected information on population dynamics (population size, composition and distribution; and fertility, mortality and migration), disability and social grants, school attendance and educational attainment, labour force, housing conditions and goods, and income.

1.1 Objectives of the release

The main objective of this release is to provide basic results at municipality level pertaining to:

- The estimated population size;
- Housing conditions: type of dwelling; tenure status; type of energy used for lighting, cooking and heating; toilet facilities; refuse disposal; and source of water; and
- Household goods.

1.2 Background

Censuses 1996 and 2001 are the only all-inclusive censuses that Stats SA has thus far conducted under the new democratic dispensation. Demographic and socio-economic data were collected and the results have enabled government and all other users of this information to make informed decisions. When cabinet took a decision to move away from the 5-year to 10-year censuses, that created a gap in information or data between Census 2001 and the next census scheduled to be carried out in 2011. A decision was therefore taken to carry out the Community Survey in 2007.

The main objectives of the survey were:

- To provide data at lower geographical levels than existing household surveys;
- To build human, management and logistical capacities for Census 2011; and
- To provide inputs into the preparation of the mid-year population projections.

1.2.1 New municipalities and domains of statistical reporting

The dawn of South Africa's new dispensation in 1994 witnessed the establishment of the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB). In executing their mandate, the board created a spatial design that would leave no part of the country outside the jurisdiction of a municipality. This definition of the politico-economic space eliminated the distinction between urban and rural areas which historically were reported on. Stats SA therefore is not in a position to provide population results in terms of urban and rural population.

In establishing the municipalities, the board established three categories of jurisdiction, namely Category A, comprising six stand-alone metropolitan areas; Category B, comprising 231 local municipalities and 25 District Management Areas (DMAs); and Category C, comprising 47 district municipalities. Each district municipality is made up of a group of local municipalities and DMAs.

Category A areas: A municipality that has exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area.

Category B areas: A municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a category C municipality within whose area it falls.

Category C areas: A municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality.

New municipal boundaries were released in December 2005. The December 2005 municipal boundaries dealt with cross-boundary municipality problems as well as some DMAs. It should be noted that the 2001 municipal boundaries had six district municipalities, eight local municipalities, four DMAs and one metro (Tshwane) straddling provincial boundaries. These were referred to as cross-boundary municipalities. Provincial boundaries were re-determined to realign the above district and local municipalities to a particular province.

This background provides the user with how statistics in South Africa are spatially arranged and reported upon. For more details, see the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996); the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998), and the Organised Local Government Act (Act No. 52 of 1997). Further information can also be found on the web at www.local.gov.za, www.salga.org.za, and www.demarcation.org.za

1.2.2 MDB codes

The codes used by the MDB are constructed as follows:

- Local municipalities – two or three letters to represent the province, followed by a two or three-digit number. However, it is important to note that Limpopo used to be abbreviated as LP but is now abbreviated as LIM, and KwaZulu-Natal used to be KZ but is now abbreviated as KZN.
- District municipalities – the letters DC followed by a one or two-digit number, with no provincial reference.
- District management areas – represented firstly by two or three letters to denote the province, plus the letters DMA, and then followed by a two-digit number.
- Metropolitan municipalities – name only.

The geography metadata for Census 2001, Report No. 03-02-25, and more information on Census 2001 geography can be accessed by users on the Statistics South Africa website (www.statssa.gov.za).

The Community Survey 2007 metadata document contains the geography metadata as applicable to the Community Survey 2007 and is also posted on the above-mentioned website.

1.3 How the CS was conducted

The CS 2007 covered 274 348 dwelling units across all the provinces. The sampled dwelling units were visited by fieldworkers who were organised in teams of 5: one supervisor and four field enumerators. The staff were trained by Stats SA personnel on how to administer the questionnaire and the quality assurance procedures that were to be deployed. A total of 238 067 dwellings had completed questionnaires when the fieldwork was completed. The questionnaires were processed using scanning technology to capture the data. A visual check was performed to ensure that the images were clear and that the data were clear and readable.

1.4 Response rates

The survey attained a response rate of 93,9%. This rate takes into account the non-response rates at enumeration area (EA), dwelling unit and household levels. Two EAs were not covered due to problems encountered with the communities who refused to participate in the survey. Only 238 067 dwelling units out of 274 348 sampled dwelling units had completed the questionnaire. At household level, the non-response always occurs inside a dwelling unit. It is not easy to deal with the problem without having information to facilitate dual estimation approach such as the post-enumeration survey (PES) that is carried out for a population census.

The adjustment of non-response is therefore based on the classification of dwelling units/households based on the enumeration status (enumeration completed, partially completed, non-contact, refusal, no usable information, listing error, unoccupied dwelling, demolished dwelling, vacant dwelling, and other). In total, 15 393 cases were classified as non-response. The remaining 20 888 cases out of the total sampled dwelling units were invalid or out of scope.

1.5 Outline of the release

- Section 2 presents the estimated population size
- Section 3 presents results on household size
- Section 4 presents results pertaining to housing conditions
- Section 5 presents results on household goods

1.6 Technical notes

1.6.1 Rounding off of data

The CS 2007 data were weighted to estimate total households and persons.

Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded off to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers might therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

1.6.2 Imputation

Imputation was used to allocate values for unavailable, unknown, incorrect or inconsistent responses in most categories. The editing system uses a combination of the *logical imputation* and *dynamic imputation* technique. Logical imputation, in which a consistent value is calculated from other information in the household, is usually preferred over dynamic imputation. Generally, the editing system resolves inconsistencies by first looking at other characteristics of the household (for example, in case of *logical imputation*, a married person with an invalid response for sex would be assigned the opposite sex to their spouse). If this is unsuccessful, then a consistent value is imputed from another person or households of similar characteristics in the data set (*dynamic imputation*).

1.6.3 Concepts and definitions

A publication containing all CS 2007 concepts and definitions used in the survey is available electronically on StatsOnline. Nevertheless, for the convenience of readers, household is the main term used in this product and is defined as:

Household: A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

De facto population: The group of the population who were enumerated according to where they stayed on a specific night.

De jure population: The group of the population who were enumerated according to where they usually live.

1.7 Methods used to estimate the population and households at municipal level

1.7.1 Introduction

This section summarises the methods used to estimate the population and households from the survey at municipal level. The user should be aware of the results and the Statistics Council's recommendations regarding the national and provincial estimates released in October 2007 (Report Nos. 03-01-20 and P0301). A cautionary note was included in the aforementioned reports for the users to be aware of the following limitations:

- The population out of the survey scope (i.e. institutions) was considered as an approximation from Census 2001;
- In the Community Survey, unemployment was measured by using a different set of questions than in the regular Labour Force Survey;
- An unreasonably high income for children, probably due to misinterpretation or no differentiation between parent's income and children's income;
- New trends from the Community Survey with little congruence in numbers of household by province, as compared to the General Household Survey;
- Caution should be maintained when interpreting the grants or numbers of those receiving grants;
- Readers should be aware that the Community Survey does not replace the Census. Hence, any interpretation should be understood to have some random fluctuation in data, particularly concerning the small number cells.

The release in October 2007 gave adjusted estimates of the survey at national and provincial levels. These adjustments were done to ensure that the data remained internally and externally consistent at national and provincial level, and by age, population group and sex. The random fluctuation was maintained because the coefficients of variation (CV) were tolerable for national and provincial estimates. However, the same was not true for the municipal domain of estimation as some municipalities showed large CVs. Hence, it became necessary to review the estimates at municipal level in order to remove the systematic biases due to poor realisation of the sample at small-area level.

The statistical count of the Community Survey is measured in terms of the number of persons and/or number of households. The universe of the Community Survey covers persons and households that were sampled within all different enumeration areas as demarcated in Census 2001, excluding those classified as institutions and recreational areas.

In order to have new estimates, the past censuses are considered as the best available sources of data that give information at lower geographical level. Therefore, the new CS estimates are an adjustment to the projected information from these data sets.

1.7.2 The methods of estimation for different municipalities

1.7.2.1 The estimation of the number of persons

The ratio method (Shryock and Siegel, 1973) of projecting geographic subdivisions was used to estimate the populations of the district councils and municipalities in the CS, stratified by population group, sex and single-year age. The method is agreeable to this purpose and its execution involved four stages as follows:

- Observing the percentage shares of the populations of geographic subdivisions (e.g. District Councils) in the parent population (e.g. province) in one or more past dates. The current exercise made use of the percentage distribution of District Councils in a province (and percentage distribution of municipalities in a District Council) in the 1996 and 2001 censuses, adjusted to the 2006 official boundaries¹;
- Projecting these percentage shares into future dates (the reference date for the CS – mid February 2007 in the current exercise);
- Applying the projected proportions/ percentage shares into independently derived projections of the parent population (in this case the provincial population estimates as published in the October 2007 release of the CS); and
- Converting the estimated proportions back into numbers of persons (by age, sex and population group) in each district municipality and in each local municipality.

In view of these projections or estimates, a choice was made for the best estimates based on the comparison between direct CS proportion and the closest estimates in absolute numbers. Any difference greater than 1 000 persons or 10% was subjected to further scrutiny by checking either estimates from recent aerial photographs, administrative registers, or own local municipality survey or estimates. Although these further investigations were limited in nature because of the poor reliability of ancillary sources, the approximation from aerial photographs and independent local estimates results were closer to the projections than direct estimates from the CS. In cases where the projection using the ratio method was consistent with the CS, no further change was made. If not, a weighted average was used, as the CS and Census data were not consistent.

Assumptions of the method

Several assumptions could be employed when projecting population percentage distributions of geographic subdivisions. The procedure used in the CS exercise assumes that the average annual rate of change in the proportions observed in the 1996 and 2001 census enumerations, for each area will trend linearly to zero² over a long period (say 60 years).

Limitations of the method

- The method does not explicitly account for other socioeconomic and demographic variables that might be related to the observed proportion by the specified strata.
- The method is not a detailed cohort component projection.

1.7.2.2 Re-calculation of the person weights

The new population estimates by municipalities described above provide additional information about the population that is believed to be more reliable than direct survey estimates. It is therefore possible to get improved precision of the survey estimates in terms of reducing bias and increasing efficiency by applying some form of post-stratification adjustment where the weighted estimated total of the population (age, sex, population group) is constrained to the one coming from the estimated population on national and provincial level.

¹ To maximise the usage of the data, the percentage distributions were observed for both the PES weighted and the unweighted versions of the censuses. Additionally, weighted averages of the observed percentage distributions were calculated (data for Census 1996 were assigned a weight of 0,5 because they pertain to a period that is further away from the CS date compared to data from Census 2001 which were assigned a weight of 1).

² Note that it is the annual rate of change (not the proportions themselves) that approach zero over time.

The calculation of the municipality new adjusted weight for persons by age, sex, and population group in each municipality is given by:

- Dividing the CS design weight by the response rate for each primary sampling unit within each municipality (stratum);
- Multiplying the first adjustment factor based on national and provincial estimates by age, sex, population group; and
- Multiplying the second adjustment factor deduced from the local municipality estimates by age, sex and population group.

1.7.2.3 The estimation of the number of households

The approach separated individuals from households in order to derive more reliable population estimates at a municipal level. After the numbers of people were estimated, revised estimates of the number of households in each municipality were calculated by assuming that the average household size (stratified by majority population group in the household) in each municipality remained unchanged from the data collected in the CS. This ensured that inter-municipal differentials in household composition were preserved. Dividing the new estimate of the number of people in each municipality (stratified by population group) by the average household size (stratified by majority population group of the household) gives revised estimates (stratified by population group) of the number of households in each municipality.

1.7.2.4 The derivation of CS out-of-scope population

The 2007 Community Survey has not taken into account some elements considered as out of scope of the survey. In order to have as complete an estimate of the population of South Africa as possible, those cases not in scope (such as collective living quarters (institutions) and some households in EAs classified as recreational areas or institutions), needed to be added to the CS estimates. However, as there has not been any recent estimate of these out-of-CS-scope cases, the only possibility was to assume that each individual record falling within the defined categories had remained as counted in Census 2001 without any change over time.

The above considerations are applied at municipal level in the same way as they have been at provincial level. In order to facilitate data management manipulation, Census 2001 unit records that covered out-of-CS-scope cases were reduced to easy manageable data points that give the same profile of age, sex, population group and municipality distribution.

1.7.3 Consideration for CS interpretation of results

Users should note that the Community Survey is not a replacement of the Census. An attempt was made to adjust the measurement to a best estimate. Any adjustment done has maintained the profiling of the community in terms of the people and households while compensating and correcting the undercounted bias by different projections on national, provincial and municipalities.

However, the reliability of each of the different estimation methods depends on their internal limitations that lead to some assumptions based on what information is available. Most of the adjustments that were made show that the direct measure by the Community Survey could not produce usable estimates in some municipalities. The exception of better estimates was observed in densely populated municipalities like metros. The less reliable estimates for some small municipalities that were observed in the Community Survey would be part of the sampling methodology review for future surveys. However, the measurement in terms of proportion is much less susceptible to random error than counts (numbers). As a consequence, the Community Survey gives useful information for estimating proportions, averages or ratios for smaller area domains.

Users should be aware of these statements as part of the cautionary notes:

- The household estimates at municipal level differ slightly from the national and provincial estimates in terms of the household variables profile;
- The Community Survey has considered as an add-on an approximation of the population in areas not covered by the survey, such as institutions and recreational areas. This approximation of people could not provide the number of those households (i.e. institutions). Thus, there is no household record for those people approximated as living out of CS scope;
- Any cross-tabulation giving small numbers at municipal level should be interpreted with caution such as taking small values in a given table's cell as likely over or underestimation of the true population;

- No reliance should be placed on numbers for variables broken down at municipal level (i.e. age, population group etc.). However, the aggregated total number per municipality provides more reliable estimates;
- Usually a zero total figure (excluding those in institutions) reflects the fact that no sample was realised, and in such cases, this is likely to be a significant underestimate of the true population;
- As an extension from the above statement, in a number of instances the number realised in the sample, though not zero, was very small (maybe as low as a single individual) and in some cases had to be reweighted by a very large factor (maximum nearly 800 for housing weight and over 1 000 for person weight);
- As a further consequence, small subpopulations are likely to be heavily over or under-represented at a household level in the data; and
- It should be noted that the estimates were done with the use of the de-facto population and not the de-jure population. These results are presented as de-jure population.

This release consolidates the basic results pertaining to Limpopo. It takes into account the results contained in the previous two releases (P301 and P301.1).

2. Population size and distribution

The province has a total of 25 local municipalities, one district management area (DMA) and five district council (DC) municipalities. According to the Community Survey 2007, the population increased by 4,9% from 4 995 534 in 2001 to 5 238 286 in 2007 as shown Table LP1. The number of households in the province also increased from 1 117 855 in census 2001 to 1 215 935 in CS 2007, an increase of 8,8% (see Table LP2).

The figures in Table LP3 below show that 10 of the 25 local municipalities recorded increases above the provincial level (4,9%). Musina local municipality recorded the highest percentage change (45,5%), followed by Mutale local municipality with 30,9%. Thulamela local municipality had the highest population concentration (11,5%) followed by Polokwane municipality with 10,7%. The figures also show that nine of the 25 municipalities recorded negative population change. Mookgopong municipality recorded the highest decline (-45,3%) followed by Modimolle municipality (-27,8%), Lephalale municipality (-16,6%) and Molemole municipality (-8,3%).

Table LP1: Population distribution by province – Censuses 1996, 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	% change 1996/2001	CS 2007	% change 2001/2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	2,1	6 527 747	4,0
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2,8	2 773 059	2,4
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	20,4	10 451 713	13,9
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	11,8	10 259 230	7,0
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	9,2	5 238 286	4,9
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 885	7,7	3 643 435	8,2
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	-2,0	1 058 060	6,7
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	8,8	3 271 948	2,5
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	14,3	5 278 585	16,7
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	10,4	48 502 063	8,2

Table LP2: Number of persons and households by province – Censuses 1996, 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Provinces	Total population			Number of households		
	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 527 747	1 303 287	1 481 640	1 586 735
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 773 059	625 011	733 302	802 872
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	10 451 713	2 030 117	2 735 168	3 175 579
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 259 230	1 689 995	2 117 274	2 234 129
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	5 238 286	909 306	1 117 855	1 215 935
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 885	3 643 435	669 844	785 433	940 403
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 058 060	218 339	245 086	264 653
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	3 271 948	630 657	816 643	911 120
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 278 585	983 015	1 173 304	1 369 180
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	48 502 063	9 059 571	11 205 705	12 500 609

Table LP3: Population distribution by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Population			% distribution	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	% change	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC33: Mopani	1 061 448	1 068 568	0,7	21,2	20,4
LIM331: Greater Giyani Local Municipality	239 287	247 657	3,5	4,8	4,7
LIM332: Greater Letaba Local Municipality	220 102	247 739	12,6	4,4	4,7
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	375 586	349 087	-7,1	7,5	6,7
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	131 091	127 308	-2,9	2,6	2,4
LIM335: Maruleng Local Municipality	94 383	95 779	1,5	1,9	1,8
LIMDMA33: Mopani	999	999	0,0	0,0	0,0
DC34: Vhembe	1 198 055	1 240 035	3,5	24,0	23,7
LIM341: Musina Local Municipality	39 310	57 195	45,5	0,8	1,1
LIM342: Mutale Local Municipality	82 656	108 215	30,9	1,7	2,1
LIM343: Thulamela Local Municipality	580 829	602 819	3,8	11,6	11,5
LIM344: Makhado Local Municipality	495 261	471 805	-4,7	9,9	9,0
DC35: Capricorn	1 154 692	1 243 167	7,7	23,1	23,7
LIM351: Blouberg Local Municipality	161 323	194 119	20,3	3,2	3,7
LIM352: Aganang Local Municipality	147 682	145 454	-1,5	3,0	2,8
LIM353: Molemole Local Municipality	109 441	100 408	-8,3	2,2	1,9
LIM354: Polokwane Local Municipality	508 277	561 772	10,5	10,2	10,7
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	227 970	241 414	5,9	4,6	4,6
DC36: Waterberg	614 155	596 092	-2,9	12,3	11,4
LIM361: Thabazimbi Local Municipality	63 921	60 039	-6,1	1,3	1,1
LIM362: Lephallale Local Municipality	96 102	80 141	-16,6	1,9	1,5
LIM364: Mookgopong Local Municipality	30 759	16 818	-45,3	0,6	0,3
LIM365: Modimolle Local Municipality	72 809	52 602	-27,8	1,5	1,0
LIM366: Bela-Bela Local Municipality	52 124	55 844	7,1	1,0	1,1
LIM367: Mogalakwena Local Municipality	298 439	330 649	10,8	6,0	6,3
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	967 185	1 090 424	12,7	19,4	20,8
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	262 005	262 726	0,3	5,2	5,0
LIM474: Fetakgomo Local Municipality	92 083	112 232	21,9	1,8	2,1
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall Local Municipality	121 327	124 510	2,6	2,4	2,4
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	221 647	247 488	11,7	4,4	4,7
LIM475: Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	270 123	343 468	27,2	5,4	6,6
Limpopo	4 995 534	5 238 286	4,9	100,0	100,0
South Africa	44 819 778	48 502 063	8,2	100,0	100,0

3. Trends in average household size

The average household size is determined by diverse demographic and socio-economic factors. The figures in Table LP4 show that the average household size slightly declined from 4,5 persons in 2001 to 4,3 persons in 2007. Mookgopong municipality reported the lowest average household size (2,2 persons). Five municipalities recorded more than five persons in a household: Mutale (5,1 persons), Blouberg (5,5 persons), Fetakgomo (5,1 persons), Elias Motsoaledi (5,3 persons) as well as the Greater Tubatse (5,2 persons) local municipalities. Table LP5 provides further insights into this profile.

Table LP4: Average household size by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Population	Households	Average HH size	Population	Households	Average HH size
DC33: Mopani	1 061 448	239 283	4,4	1 068 568	265 289	4,0
LIM331: Greater Giyani Local Municipality	239 287	52 674	4,5	247 657	57 537	4,3
LIM332: Greater Letaba Local Municipality	220 102	49 705	4,4	247 739	59 539	4,2
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	375 586	85 993	4,4	349 087	89 831	3,9
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	131 091	30 807	4,3	127 308	33 792	3,8
LIM335: Maruleng Local Municipality	94 383	19 668	4,8	95 779	24 589	3,9
LIMDMA33: Mopani	999	436	2,3	-	-	-
DC34: Vhembe	1 198 055	264 505	4,5	1 240 035	287 190	4,3
LIM341: Musina Local Municipality	39 310	11 577	3,4	57 195	14 203	4,0
LIM342: Mutale Local Municipality	82 656	18 051	4,6	108 215	21 075	5,1
LIM343: Thulamela Local Municipality	580 829	125 900	4,6	602 819	137 852	4,4
LIM344: Makhado Local Municipality	495 261	108 978	4,5	471 805	114 060	4,1
DC35: Capricorn	1 154 692	270 235	4,3	1 243 167	285 565	4,4
LIM351: Blouberg Local Municipality	161 323	33 938	4,8	194 119	35 598	5,5
LIM352: Aganang Local Municipality	147 682	32 187	4,6	145 454	33 826	4,3
LIM353: Molemole Local Municipality	109 441	27 888	3,9	100 408	27 296	3,7
LIM354: Polokwane Local Municipality	508 277	124 978	4,1	561 772	130 361	4,3
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	227 970	51 245	4,4	241 414	58 483	4,1
DC36: Waterberg	614 155	148 546	4,1	596 092	160 720	3,7
LIM361: Thabazimbi Local Municipality	63 921	20 272	3,2	60 039	23 872	2,5
LIM362: Lephalale Local Municipality	96 102	23 403	4,1	80 141	23 745	3,4
LIM364: Mookgopong Local Municipality	30 759	6 982	4,4	16 818	7 674	2,2
LIM365: Modimolle Local Municipality	72 809	17 544	4,2	52 602	15 826	3,3
LIM366: Bela-Bela Local Municipality	52 124	12 335	4,2	55 844	14 290	3,9
LIM367: Mogalakwena Local Municipality	298 439	68 011	4,4	330 649	75 313	4,4
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	967 185	195 285	5,0	1 090 424	217 172	5,0
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	262 005	52 978	4,9	262 726	53 654	4,9
LIM474: Fetakgomo Local Municipality	92 083	18 789	4,9	112 232	21 851	5,1
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall Local Municipality	121 327	24 189	5,0	124 510	28 215	4,4
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	221 647	45 478	4,9	247 488	46 840	5,3
LIM475: Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	270 123	53 850	5,0	343 468	66 611	5,2
Limpopo	4 995 534	1 117 855	4,5	5 238 286	1 215 935	4,3
South Africa	43 369 667	11 205 705	3,9	47 850 294	12 500 609	3,8

Table LP5: Percentage distribution of households by number of household members and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households											
	Census 2001						CS 2007					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
DC33: Mopani	15,9	13,5	14,5	15,5	40,5	100,0	17,8	14,5	14,8	15,6	37,2	100,0
LIM331: Greater Giyani Local Municipality	12,5	10,9	14,6	16,4	45,6	100,0	12,1	12,9	17,4	16,5	41,0	100,0
LIM332: Greater Letaba Local Municipality	14,9	13,8	14,4	15,8	41,0	100,0	19,9	12,7	16,0	16,1	35,3	100,0
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	17,3	14,3	14,6	15,4	38,5	100,0	16,7	15,5	13,8	15,7	38,3	100,0
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	18,5	15,5	15,6	15,2	35,2	100,0	22,6	17,1	12,6	15,3	32,3	100,0
LIM335: Maruleng Local Municipality	16,8	13,2	12,5	13,9	43,6	100,0	23,9	15,3	12,4	12,7	35,7	100,0
LIMDMA33: Mopani	71,3	14,0	9,4	3,9	1,4	100,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
DC34: Vhembe	12,3	11,5	14,9	16,7	44,6	100,0	11,1	14,0	16,9	17,8	40,2	100,0
LIM341: Musina Local Municipality	35,9	21,3	13,0	10,4	19,3	100,0	25,6	21,6	19,0	11,6	22,2	100,0
LIM342: Mutale Local Municipality	10,9	10,9	14,7	17,5	46,1	100,0	10,3	12,9	18,5	19,8	38,5	100,0
LIM343: Thulamela Local Municipality	10,5	10,5	15,1	17,3	46,7	100,0	9,7	13,2	18,2	18,5	40,5	100,0
LIM344: Makhado Local Municipality	12,0	11,8	14,9	16,7	44,6	100,0	11,3	14,1	14,9	17,3	42,5	100,0
DC35: Capricorn	17,8	13,1	14,0	15,1	40,0	100,0	18,5	13,0	14,6	15,6	38,3	100,0
LIM351: Blouberg Local Municipality	14,0	10,2	12,8	14,5	48,6	100,0	12,0	9,2	13,3	16,8	48,7	100,0
LIM352: Aganang Local Municipality	12,5	11,7	13,8	15,5	46,4	100,0	14,2	14,7	15,5	14,0	41,6	100,0
LIM353: Molemole Local Municipality	21,6	15,3	14,2	14,4	34,5	100,0	23,0	16,1	11,7	13,4	35,8	100,0
LIM354: Polokwane Local Municipality	20,4	14,4	14,4	15,2	35,6	100,0	20,4	12,8	15,2	16,2	35,5	100,0
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	15,1	11,7	14,0	15,3	43,9	100,0	18,6	13,5	14,8	15,3	37,8	100,0
DC36: Waterberg	23,4	18,1	13,0	12,7	32,8	100,0	27,0	17,2	12,8	13,1	29,9	100,0
LIM361: Thabazimbi Local Municipality	34,0	24,5	14,6	10,9	16,0	100,0	46,6	19,3	13,4	9,8	10,9	100,0
LIM362: Lephalale Local Municipality	30,7	18,2	11,0	10,6	29,5	100,0	33,7	14,5	10,3	8,0	33,4	100,0
LIM364: Mookgopong Local Municipality	28,6	25,3	11,4	9,9	24,7	100,0	40,8	18,8	13,5	11,2	15,6	100,0
LIM365: Modimolle Local Municipality	25,6	22,9	13,1	11,9	26,6	100,0	28,2	22,1	12,1	13,7	23,9	100,0
LIM366: Bela-Bela Local Municipality	23,4	20,7	13,1	12,4	30,4	100,0	25,5	20,1	13,8	12,8	27,7	100,0
LIM367: Mogalakwena Local Municipality	16,6	13,7	13,3	14,5	41,8	100,0	17,3	15,7	13,3	15,8	37,9	100,0
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	11,6	10,7	12,8	14,7	50,2	100,0	12,5	11,4	13,0	14,8	48,4	100,0
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	10,0	9,8	12,9	15,2	52,0	100,0	10,0	11,2	14,3	16,4	48,1	100,0
LIM474: Fetakgomo Local Municipality	10,5	9,8	12,8	15,0	51,9	100,0	8,3	10,8	14,7	18,3	47,8	100,0
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall Local Municipality	14,6	12,5	12,3	13,6	46,9	100,0	19,0	14,3	12,3	12,4	42,0	100,0
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	13,2	12,0	13,2	14,4	47,2	100,0	12,2	10,6	11,3	13,9	52,0	100,0
LIM475: Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	11,0	9,9	12,6	14,8	51,7	100,0	13,3	11,0	12,9	13,8	48,9	100,0
Limpopo	15,8	13,1	14,0	15,2	42,0	100,0	16,7	13,8	14,7	15,6	39,2	100,0
South Africa	18,5	18,0	15,2	15,3	32,9	100,0	17,8	17,9	16,1	16,1	32,1	100,0

4. Housing conditions

4.1 Introduction

The improvement of housing conditions is one of the important policy goals of the South African government because of the envisaged impact on the socio-economic welfare of the population. It is in this regard that the survey endeavoured to collect data on type of dwelling, availability of electricity, access to piped water and sanitation.

4.2 Type of main dwelling: formal and informal

The figures in Table LP6 show that the proportion of households living in formal dwellings increased from 72,5% in 2001 to 83,2% in 2007. A majority of the local municipalities (21) recorded an increase. Seven of them recorded over 90% of their households living in formal dwellings. Aganang and Lepete-Nkumpi local municipalities were among those with the highest proportions (92,9% and 93,2% respectively). Thabazimbi municipality recorded a decrease (51,1%).

The province recorded a decrease in the proportion of households living in informal dwellings, from 7,1% in 2001 to 5,6% in 2007. Sixteen of the 25 municipalities in the province recorded a decrease in the proportion of households living in informal dwellings in 2007. Ba-Phalaborwa and Mutale municipalities were some of the municipalities that recorded the lowest proportions (1,1% and 1,0% respectively).

Table LP6: Percentage of households living in formal and informal dwellings by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% formal dwellings		% informal dwellings	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC33: Mopani	65,7	84,2	4,1	3,0
LIM331: Greater Giyani Local Municipality	44,4	72,2	2,2	2,5
LIM332: Greater Letaba Local Municipality	67,9	86,6	6,5	4,5
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	68,8	86,6	4,0	2,9
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	80,1	90,8	4,8	1,1
LIM335: Maruleng Local Municipality	80,9	88,3	3,0	3,2
LIMDMA33: Mopani	90,4	-	4,1	-
DC34: Vhembe	63,1	81,5	2,6	2,4
LIM341: Musina Local Municipality	62,6	67,3	10,6	13,5
LIM342: Mutale Local Municipality	53,5	70,1	1,2	1,0
LIM343: Thulamela Local Municipality	57,2	80,4	1,7	1,4
LIM344: Makhado Local Municipality	71,5	86,7	3,0	2,5
DC35: Capricorn	82,8	88,3	9,4	6,9
LIM351: Blouberg Local Municipality	71,8	91,1	8,2	1,7
LIM352: Aganang Local Municipality	90,2	92,9	2,7	4,2
LIM353: Molemole Local Municipality	92,2	86,0	4,0	1,6
LIM354: Polokwane Local Municipality	79,3	84,6	15,6	12,1
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	88,8	93,2	2,3	2,6
DC36: Waterberg	75,2	78,9	17,0	11,7
LIM361: Thabazimbi Local Municipality	59,1	51,1	32,8	17,6
LIM362: Lephallale Local Municipality	76,8	75,5	11,1	10,5
LIM364: Mookgopong Local Municipality	69,6	80,8	26,4	9,9
LIM365: Modimolle Local Municipality	51,3	69,1	42,1	26,5
LIM366: Bela-Bela Local Municipality	79,3	74,4	16,5	22,3
LIM367: Mogalakwena Local Municipality	85,4	91,6	6,9	5,3
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	77,4	80,9	5,9	6,6
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	78,7	80,8	4,5	3,9
LIM474: Fetakgomo Local Municipality	80,8	91,1	4,1	3,0
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall Local Municipality	78,9	90,5	4,9	3,4
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	79,5	77,6	5,2	6,5
LIM475: Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	72,3	75,8	8,9	11,3
Limpopo	72,5	83,2	7,1	5,6
South Africa	68,5	70,5	16,4	14,5

4.3 Tenure status

The results in Table LP7 show that there was an increase in the proportion of households who owned and had dwellings fully paid off from 53,9% in 2001 to 73,2% in 2007. The proportion of households that rented their dwellings slightly increased from 5,8% in 2001 to 8,6% in 2007. However, two municipalities recorded an increase in the proportion of households who occupied rent-free dwellings. These include Ba-Phalaborwa (increasing from 29,6% in 2001 to 31,8% in 2007), as well as Maruleng local municipality (increasing from 52,1% in 2001 to 55,3% in 2007).

Table LP7: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001					CS 2007					
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	Total
DC33: Mopani	50,3	5,9	4,7	39,0	100,0	63,5	3,6	7,7	25,0	0,3	100,0
LIM331: Greater Giyani	52,1	6,3	2,5	39,1	100,0	87,8	5,1	1,5	5,1	0,5	100,0
LIM332: Greater Letaba	65,5	3,1	2,6	28,8	100,0	83,6	1,4	12,4	2,5	0,1	100,0
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	44,9	5,4	4,6	45,2	100,0	48,9	2,4	6,7	41,8	0,1	100,0
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	47,8	11,0	11,5	29,6	100,0	50,8	7,3	9,9	31,8	0,3	100,0
LIM335: Maruleng Local	35,8	6,3	5,8	52,1	100,0	28,3	4,6	11,5	55,3	0,2	100,0
LIMDMA33: Mopani	2,5	7,8	17,0	72,7	100,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
DC34: Vhembe	58,0	3,9	3,6	34,4	100,0	83,3	2,1	4,0	10,4	0,2	100,0
LIM341: Musina	31,6	4,0	19,7	44,8	100,0	29,5	3,9	39,2	27,1	0,3	100,0
LIM342: Mutale	72,9	3,9	2,0	21,1	100,0	78,3	-	2,3	19,3	-	100,0
LIM343: Thulamela	65,3	3,3	2,5	28,9	100,0	87,4	1,2	2,4	9,0	0,0	100,0
LIM344: Makhado	50,0	4,6	3,5	41,9	100,0	86,0	3,4	1,9	8,4	0,3	100,0
DC35: Capricorn	60,3	6,3	5,9	27,5	100,0	75,0	5,9	8,9	10,1	0,1	100,0
LIM351: Blouberg	62,8	3,9	2,8	30,4	100,0	95,8	0,3	0,8	2,7	0,3	100,0
LIM352: Aganang	81,8	0,8	1,2	16,1	100,0	96,5	-	1,3	2,2	-	100,0
LIM353: Molemole	64,8	2,3	3,7	29,3	100,0	79,4	0,4	14,1	6,1	-	100,0
LIM354: Polokwane	51,0	9,2	9,7	30,0	100,0	57,1	11,9	13,2	17,7	0,1	100,0
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	65,1	6,5	2,8	25,5	100,0	87,9	2,0	6,0	4,1	-	100,0
DC36: Waterberg	36,1	5,8	13,1	45,0	100,0	64,4	3,4	20,7	11,2	0,3	100,0
LIM361: Thabazimbi	27,3	4,5	28,3	39,9	100,0	19,0	3,1	56,7	20,6	0,6	100,0
LIM362: Lephalale	30,8	7,8	14,7	46,6	100,0	58,4	5,6	28,6	7,4	-	100,0
LIM364: Mookgopong	31,0	5,3	24,0	39,7	100,0	34,9	3,6	36,1	25,0	0,3	100,0
LIM365: Modimolle	32,4	5,7	9,9	51,9	100,0	62,1	2,2	19,5	16,0	0,2	100,0
LIM366: Bela-Bela	50,6	6,1	22,3	21,0	100,0	57,9	2,0	22,6	15,6	1,8	100,0
LIM367: Mogalakwena	39,3	5,6	6,0	49,1	100,0	85,4	3,2	5,1	6,2	0,1	100,0
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	57,3	4,8	4,6	33,4	100,0	75,6	1,6	6,6	15,8	0,5	100,0
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	58,5	4,1	2,7	34,7	100,0	85,7	0,0	3,5	10,2	0,6	100,0
LIM474: Fetakgomo	62,6	5,4	5,7	26,3	100,0	95,3	-	3,2	0,8	0,8	100,0
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall	58,8	4,1	4,6	32,4	100,0	63,0	4,1	10,9	21,9	0,2	100,0
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	54,2	3,2	6,9	35,7	100,0	57,6	3,8	5,8	32,3	0,6	100,0
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	56,2	6,8	4,0	33,0	100,0	78,9	0,8	8,9	11,0	0,3	100,0
Limpopo	53,9	5,3	5,8	35,0	100,0	73,2	3,4	8,6	14,6	0,2	100,0
South Africa	41,3	15,0	18,7	25,0	100,0	49,7	12,0	18,8	18,7	0,8	100,0

4.4 Source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating

This section presents results on the proportion of households that used electricity for lighting, cooking and heating.

4.4.1 Electricity for lighting

The proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased from 62,9% in 2001 to 81,2% in 2007, as shown in Table LP8. The same trend was recorded by all municipalities. Fourteen municipalities however, recorded proportions below the provincial average.

4.4.2 Electricity for cooking

The results in table LP8 show that the proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased from 25,3% in 2001 to 40,3% in 2007. Almost half of the municipalities recorded proportions below the provincial average.

4.4.3 Electricity for heating

The proportion of households using electricity for heating increased from 27,4% in 2001 to 36,8% in 2007. Ba-Phalaborwa municipality recorded the highest proportion (60%). Mutale municipality recorded the lowest proportion (14%).

Table LP8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Lighting		Cooking		Heating	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC33: Mopani	68,0	82,7	22,7	32,5	26,4	32,8
LIM331: Greater Giyani Local Municipality	67,1	80,9	16,2	19,6	19,5	21,6
LIM332: Greater Letaba Local Municipality	65,5	80,3	15,0	24,6	19,6	22,1
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	69,1	81,7	23,2	36,5	27,1	38,7
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	75,9	91,8	47,7	60,1	50,5	60,2
LIM335: Maruleng Local Municipality	58,8	84,2	16,5	29,4	20,3	25,8
LIMDMA33: Mopani	91,1	-	86,5	-	90,4	-
DC34: Vhembe	61,3	79,2	19,8	29,8	21,8	23,8
LIM341: Musina Local Municipality	62,2	79,8	40,7	66,6	46,6	52,3
LIM342: Mutale Local Municipality	38,9	60,5	8,1	11,9	8,1	13,5
LIM343: Thulamela Local Municipality	59,3	78,5	18,5	28,2	19,3	22,7
LIM344: Makhado Local Municipality	67,1	83,4	20,9	30,6	24,3	23,4
DC35: Capricorn	58,6	81,8	31,7	52,2	32,7	48,6
LIM351: Blouberg Local Municipality	40,2	74,7	10,7	23,0	12,5	22,2
LIM352: Aganang Local Municipality	40,3	79,7	13,7	42,6	12,5	38,2
LIM353: Molemole Local Municipality	74,8	93,7	31,7	52,5	31,3	50,7
LIM354: Polokwane Local Municipality	63,6	79,0	41,6	62,0	42,2	57,8
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	61,2	88,2	32,6	53,5	36,2	49,0
DC36: Waterberg	64,9	84,4	35,7	54,4	37,6	47,7
LIM361: Thabazimbi Local Municipality	48,6	70,4	38,9	68,1	38,9	56,9
LIM362: Lephalale Local Municipality	68,2	85,5	35,1	47,0	40,6	37,8
LIM364: Mookgopong Local Municipality	63,6	79,0	43,0	60,5	44,2	53,3
LIM365: Modimolle Local Municipality	52,5	76,5	39,8	67,2	41,2	57,4
LIM366: Bela-Bela Local Municipality	72,0	79,1	42,9	61,6	43,1	48,5
LIM367: Mogalakwena Local Municipality	70,6	91,6	31,8	47,7	33,6	45,2
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	63,6	78,8	19,3	37,4	21,0	35,1
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	62,1	84,1	16,9	37,3	16,9	38,5
LIM474: Fetakgomo Local Municipality	39,2	69,5	17,8	30,8	16,5	20,1
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall Local Municipality	82,4	93,3	26,4	35,3	35,0	36,1
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	85,5	86,3	22,9	37,3	25,1	29,3
LIM475: Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	46,6	66,1	16,1	40,5	16,8	41,0
Limpopo	62,9	81,2	25,3	40,3	27,4	36,8
South Africa	69,7	80,0	51,4	66,5	49,0	58,8

4.5 Access to piped water

The availability of piped water to households constitutes a significant measure of development. Access to piped water provides an enabling health environment for improving the quality of life of the population.

The results in Table LP9 show that the proportion of households having access to piped water increased from 78,1% in 2001 to 83,6% in 2007. Of the 25 municipalities, 19 recorded an increase over the period 2001 and 2007. There were however, six municipalities showing a decrease in the proportion of households having access to piped water. These include: Greater Giyani, Molemole, Thabazimbi, Lephalale, Mookgopong, as well as Bela-Bela municipalities. Even though Bela-Bela municipality had a decrease in the proportion of households having access to piped water, this municipality recorded the highest proportion of households having access to piped water inside the dwelling (from 24,3% in 2001 to 62,4% in 2007).

Table LP9: Percentage distribution of households that have access to piped water – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001					CS 2007			
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water to community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	Total piped water	Piped water inside the dwelling	Piped water inside the yard	Piped water from access point outside the yard	Total piped water
DC33: Mopani	10,6	29,4	17,8	26,4	84,2	19,5	27,4	41,2	88,1
LIM331: Greater Giyani Local Municipality	11,2	32,5	13,8	29,3	86,8	24,4	18,0	41,1	83,5
LIM332: Greater Letaba Local Municipality	5,1	23,8	29,1	28,6	86,5	9,8	28,7	54,5	92,9
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	7,6	27,2	14,8	27,6	77,2	17,0	22,7	44,7	84,4
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	29,5	33,8	12,9	19,0	95,3	36,3	50,6	11,3	98,1
LIM335: Maruleng Local Municipality	5,7	37,8	21,5	19,5	84,5	17,4	31,9	37,9	87,2
LIMDMA33: Mopani	22,0	67,9	4,4	5,5	99,8	-	-	-	-
DC34: Vhembe	7,5	32,4	18,5	28,0	86,4	15,6	28,5	47,9	92,0
LIM341: Musina Local Municipality	16,6	48,1	17,3	10,4	92,3	33,6	38,7	20,8	93,1
LIM342: Mutale Local Municipality	3,1	17,7	23,9	31,9	76,7	14,6	12,3	59,8	86,7
LIM343: Thulamela Local Municipality	7,9	32,5	16,3	28,6	85,3	15,9	34,8	41,2	92,0
LIM344: Makhado Local Municipality	6,8	33,2	20,1	28,5	88,6	13,2	22,5	57,2	93,0
DC35: Capricorn	12,0	31,5	14,2	18,4	76,1	17,4	30,8	34,9	83,1
LIM351: Blouberg Local Municipality	2,1	32,5	16,1	25,6	76,3	2,2	30,8	46,3	79,2
LIM352: Aganang Local Municipality	1,3	33,9	22,3	24,3	81,9	4,3	38,6	34,7	77,6
LIM353: Molemole Local Municipality	3,8	41,7	11,6	17,0	74,1	5,1	39,9	18,5	63,5
LIM354: Polokwane Local Municipality	19,2	32,1	13,2	17,0	81,5	31,2	24,2	38,7	94,1
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	12,3	22,1	11,5	14,1	60,0	9,2	37,1	27,0	73,3
DC36: Waterberg	17,2	34,4	14,1	19,4	85,1	34,6	22,7	30,6	87,9
LIM361: Thabazimbi Local Municipality	27,5	28,9	12,8	29,7	98,9	44,5	26,3	21,2	92,0
LIM362: Lephalale Local Municipality	19,9	39,2	19,0	17,3	95,4	31,0	11,7	43,0	85,7
LIM364: Mookgopong Local Municipality	23,0	49,7	8,5	15,0	96,2	43,6	29,8	3,0	76,4
LIM365: Modimolle Local Municipality	28,2	33,9	10,4	20,8	93,3	41,5	44,1	9,7	95,3
LIM366: Bela-Bela Local Municipality	24,3	59,8	6,3	6,3	96,7	62,4	17,2	7,5	87,1
LIM367: Mogalakwena Local Municipality	8,5	28,3	15,8	19,6	72,2	25,0	20,7	41,3	87,0
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	2,9	17,4	14,7	22,0	57,1	8,0	14,6	42,0	64,6
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	0,9	9,8	16,2	18,7	45,7	4,8	7,5	49,4	61,7
LIM474: Fetakgomo Local Municipality	1,9	10,6	19,6	26,2	58,4	4,4	5,1	53,6	63,1
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall Local Municipality	6,1	35,1	10,4	14,6	66,3	11,7	34,9	31,5	78,1
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	3,1	24,6	12,6	18,6	58,8	10,7	18,2	20,4	49,3
LIM475: Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	3,7	13,4	15,2	29,9	62,1	8,4	12,3	51,8	72,5
Limpopo	9,7	29,2	16,1	23,1	78,1	18,0	25,5	40,1	83,6
South Africa	32,3	29,0	10,7	12,4	84,5	47,3	22,2	19,1	88,6

4.6 Toilet facilities

Pit latrine

The proportion of households using pit latrines increased from 58,4% in 2001 to 64,5% in 2007 as shown in Table LP10. All local municipalities recorded an increase except Musina, Thabazimbi, Mookgopong, Modimolle, Bela-Bela, Mogalakwena and Elias Motsoaledi municipalities which recorded a decrease.

Bucket system/no toilet facilities

The prevalence of the use of bucket toilet system has almost been eradicated. However, the proportion of households which had no toilet is still high (12,4%). All the municipalities in Mopani DC; Musina, Mutale, and Thulamala municipalities in Vhembe DC; and Blouberg municipality in Capricorn DC recorded proportions above the provincial average.

Table LP10: Percentage of households that use a pit latrine or bucket toilet or have no toilet facilities by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households using a pit latrine		% households using a bucket toilet		% households with no toilet	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC33: Mopani	45,5	56,0	0,4	0,0	36,3	22,5
LIM331: Greater Giyani	28,2	42,8	0,3	-	55,3	40,7
LIM332: Greater Letaba	59,3	69,3	0,4	0,1	30,7	18,6
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	57,2	61,9	0,5	-	26,6	15,2
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	18,6	35,0	0,2	-	39,4	19,6
LIM335: Maruleng	49,0	61,5	0,4	0,3	38,2	20,0
LIMDMA33: Mopani	0,2	-	0,2	-	0,7	-
DC34: Vhembe	60,3	65,7	0,6	0,0	25,8	14,9
LIM341: Musina	17,0	14,7	1,4	0,4	27,8	12,6
LIM342: Mutale	49,6	55,8	0,4	-	43,4	29,4
LIM343: Thulamela	56,9	68,2	0,5	0,0	31,3	17,5
LIM344: Makhado	70,6	70,8	0,7	-	16,2	9,5
DC35: Capricorn	61,2	69,5	0,6	0,0	17,4	8,7
LIM351: Blouberg	55,0	76,1	0,3	-	38,8	21,4
LIM352: Aganang	76,6	87,1	0,6	-	20,2	9,1
LIM353: Molemole	69,1	76,4	0,5	-	17,2	6,7
LIM354: Polokwane	53,0	55,6	0,8	0,0	13,4	8,3
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	71,6	83,1	0,4	0,1	11,1	2,6
DC36: Waterberg	49,2	45,9	1,0	0,0	13,6	5,0
LIM361: Thabazimbi	27,1	21,8	0,4	-	25,0	4,6
LIM362: Lephalale	49,9	54,7	0,8	-	16,7	6,1
LIM364: Mookgopong	26,2	15,5	1,0	-	9,4	6,7
LIM365: Modimolle	39,6	23,8	3,2	0,2	14,0	5,1
LIM366: Bela-Bela	17,2	13,2	1,6	-	7,4	5,7
LIM367: Mogalakwena	66,2	64,7	0,6	0,0	10,6	4,5
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	74,9	80,4	0,7	0,1	16,9	6,8
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	79,1	90,7	0,7	-	16,1	6,4
LIM474: Fetakgomo	69,3	86,2	0,5	-	26,3	8,0
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall	71,0	72,0	0,5	1,0	13,0	3,9
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	85,3	76,0	0,8	-	5,5	3,8
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	65,5	77,0	0,6	-	25,9	10,1
Limpopo	58,4	64,5	0,6	0,1	22,8	12,4
South Africa	28,5	27,1	4,1	2,2	13,6	8,2

4.7 Refuse removal

The results in Table LP11 show that there was an increase in the proportion of households whose refuse is removed by local authority or private company from 15,6% in 2001 to 18,8% in 2007. All the municipalities except Ba-Phalaborwa, Makhado and Lepele-Nkumpi recorded an increase. Bela-Bela municipality recorded the highest proportion of households having their refuse removed by local authority (76,9%). Aganang local municipality recorded the lowest proportion (0,7%). There was a decrease in households with no rubbish disposal, from 15,9% in 2001 to 13,8% in 2007.

Table LP11: Percentage of households having their refuse removed by local authority/private company and where there is no refuse removal by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households where refuse is removed by local authority/private company		% households with no refuse removal	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC33: Mopani	14,6	16,9	21,5	21,7
LIM331: Greater Giyani Local Municipality	10,3	13,2	25,3	19,4
LIM332: Greater Letaba Local Municipality	7,0	12,1	25,3	23,9
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	13,6	15,2	18,7	27,9
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	42,5	41,3	18,9	13,7
LIM335: Maruleng Local Municipality	5,3	9,7	18,7	9,8
LIMDMA33: Mopani	75,5	-	0,2	-
DC34: Vhembe	11,0	14,2	18,3	14,9
LIM341: Musina Local Municipality	50,0	66,4	15,5	10,2
LIM342: Mutale Local Municipality	2,9	5,7	19,8	37,8
LIM343: Thulamela Local Municipality	9,5	14,5	23,2	11,5
LIM344: Makhado Local Municipality	9,9	9,0	12,7	15,3
DC35: Capricorn	19,9	22,5	10,5	7,5
LIM351: Blouberg Local Municipality	1,6	9,5	15,9	26,1
LIM352: Aganang Local Municipality	0,5	0,7	10,4	0,8
LIM353: Molemole Local Municipality	7,1	15,5	4,9	1,5
LIM354: Polokwane Local Municipality	34,2	37,1	6,9	6,9
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	16,3	13,4	18,8	4,5
DC36: Waterberg	30,0	39,1	9,0	11,0
LIM361: Thabazimbi Local Municipality	38,0	61,0	10,5	9,3
LIM362: Lephalale Local Municipality	20,4	26,6	10,0	0,3
LIM364: Mookgopong Local Municipality	55,0	59,2	5,2	5,6
LIM365: Modimolle Local Municipality	45,1	56,7	7,5	3,7
LIM366: Bela-Bela Local Municipality	68,5	76,9	5,3	3,9
LIM367: Mogalakwena Local Municipality	17,5	23,1	9,7	18,3
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	5,9	7,4	18,3	12,8
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	0,9	1,5	10,4	11,4
LIM474: Fetakgomo Local Municipality	2,3	6,8	20,4	4,8
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall Local Municipality	13,1	14,0	15,3	19,1
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	7,6	9,4	17,7	13,6
LIM475: Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	7,3	8,2	27,1	13,4
Limpopo	15,6	18,8	15,9	13,8
South Africa	57,0	61,8	8,7	7,1

5. Household goods

5.1 Cellphone

Table LP12 gives the results pertaining to the percentage of households that reported having a cellphone. The results indicate that the proportion of households that had a cellphone increased from 24,8% in 2001 to 70,5% in 2007. Thirteen of the municipalities recorded more than 70% of households that had a cellphone, with Polokwane, Thabazimbi and Elias Motswaledi municipalities recording 78,4%, 80,9% and 77,9% respectively. Blouberg municipality recorded the lowest proportion (55,9%).

Table LP12: Percentage of households that have a cell phone by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a cellphone	Total no. of households	No. of households with a cellphone	Total no. of households	% of households with a cellphone	
DC33: Mopani	60 966	239 283	179 923	265 289	25,5	67,8
LIM331: Greater Giyani	13 620	52 674	41 185	57 537	25,9	71,6
LIM332: Greater Letaba	11 030	49 705	37 278	59 539	22,2	62,6
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	22 511	85 993	59 981	89 831	26,2	66,8
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	9 552	30 807	25 953	33 792	31,0	76,8
LIM335: Maruleng	4 138	19 668	15 526	24 589	21,0	63,1
LIMDMA33: Mopani	114	436	-	-	26,1	-
DC34: Vhembe	65 769	264 505	204 630	287 190	24,9	71,3
LIM341: Musina	2 421	11 577	9 760	14 203	20,9	68,7
LIM342: Mutale	2 528	18 051	13 469	21 075	14,0	63,9
LIM343: Thulamela	31 226	125 900	97 562	137 852	24,8	70,8
LIM344: Makhado	29 594	108 978	83 840	114 060	27,2	73,5
DC35: Capricorn	72 583	270 235	205 258	285 565	26,9	71,9
LIM351: Blouberg	5 124	33 938	19 885	35 598	15,1	55,9
LIM352: Aganang	6 047	32 187	24 116	33 826	18,8	71,3
LIM353: Molemole	5 637	27 888	19 996	27 296	20,2	73,3
LIM354: Polokwane	43 748	124 978	102 162	130 361	35,0	78,4
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	12 026	51 245	39 099	58 483	23,5	66,9
DC36: Waterberg	39 517	148 546	116 915	160 720	26,6	72,7
LIM361: Thabazimbi	6 434	20 272	19 301	23 872	31,7	80,9
LIM362: Lephalale	5 373	23 403	16 849	23 745	23,0	71,0
LIM364: Mookgopong	2 269	6 982	5 796	7 674	32,5	75,5
LIM365: Modimolle	4 856	17 544	11 398	15 826	27,7	72,0
LIM366: Bela-Bela	3 676	12 335	8 943	14 290	29,8	62,6
LIM367: Mogalakwena	16 910	68 011	54 629	75 313	24,9	72,5
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	38 613	195 285	150 142	217 172	19,8	69,1
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	9 180	52 978	34 859	53 654	17,3	65,0
LIM474: Fetakgomo	2 619	18 789	13 322	21 851	13,9	61,0
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall	5 222	24 189	19 595	28 215	21,6	69,4
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	11 944	45 478	36 473	46 840	26,3	77,9
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	9 648	53 850	45 893	66 611	17,9	68,9
Limpopo	277 448	1 117 855	856 869	1 215 935	24,8	70,5
South Africa	3 615 241	11 205 705	9 090 231	12 500 609	32,3	72,7

5.2 Radio

The proportion of households that had a radio increased from 69,7% in 2001 to 72,6% in 2007 as shown in Table LP13. Twelve municipalities recorded proportions below the provincial average. These are: Greater Giyani, Greater Letaba, Maruleng, Musina, Mutale, Thabazimbi, Lephalale, Makhuduthamaga, Fetakgomo, Greater Marble Hall, Elias Motswaledi and Greater Tubatse.

Table LP13: Percentage of households that have a radio by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a radio	Total no. of households	No. of households with a radio	Total no. of households	% households with a radio	
DC33: Mopani	160 363	239 283	182 504	265 289	67,0	68,8
LIM331: Greater Giyani	35 008	52 674	37 431	57 537	66,5	65,1
LIM332: Greater Letaba	32 731	49 705	38 151	59 539	65,9	64,1
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	58 030	85 993	65 257	89 831	67,5	72,6
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	21 645	30 807	25 180	33 792	70,3	74,5
LIM335: Maruleng	12 655	19 668	16 485	24 589	64,3	67,0
LIMDMA33: Mopani	294	436	-	-	67,4	-
DC34: Vhembe	190 931	264 505	215 655	287 190	72,2	75,1
LIM341: Musina	6 229	11 577	9 458	14 203	53,8	66,6
LIM342: Mutale	13 440	18 051	15 288	21 075	74,5	72,5
LIM343: Thulamela	90 665	125 900	103 310	137 852	72,0	74,9
LIM344: Makhado	80 598	108 978	87 600	114 060	74,0	76,8
DC35: Capricorn	197 032	270 235	216 467	285 565	72,9	75,8
LIM351: Blouberg	23 792	33 938	25 622	35 598	70,1	72,0
LIM352: Aganang	23 003	32 187	25 739	33 826	71,5	76,1
LIM353: Molemole	18 439	27 888	19 835	27 296	66,1	72,7
LIM354: Polokwane	96 039	124 978	101 844	130 361	76,8	78,1
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	35 759	51 245	43 427	58 483	69,8	74,3
DC36: Waterberg	99 039	148 546	117 698	160 720	66,7	73,2
LIM361: Thabazimbi	11 404	20 272	15 647	23 872	56,3	65,5
LIM362: Lephalale	13 635	23 403	16 613	23 745	58,3	70,0
LIM364: Mookgopong	5 041	6 982	5 823	7 674	72,2	75,9
LIM365: Modimolle	12 073	17 544	12 895	15 826	68,8	81,5
LIM366: Bela-Bela	8 696	12 335	10 664	14 290	70,5	74,6
LIM367: Mogalakwena	48 190	68 011	56 055	75 313	70,9	74,4
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	132 214	195 285	150 466	217 172	67,7	69,3
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	34 695	52 978	37 547	53 654	65,5	70,0
LIM474: Fetakgomo	12 358	18 789	14 040	21 851	65,8	64,3
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall	16 021	24 189	19 836	28 215	66,2	70,3
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	33 043	45 478	33 000	46 840	72,7	70,5
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	36 098	53 850	46 043	66 611	67,0	69,1
Limpopo	779 579	1 117 855	882 790	1 215 935	69,7	72,6
South Africa	8 182 500	11 205 705	9 568 073	12 500 609	73,0	76,5

5.3 Computer

The results in Table LP14 show that the proportion of households that had a computer in the province increased from 2,4% in 2001 to 6,7% in 2007. All the municipalities recorded an increase in the proportion of households that had a computer. Two municipalities recorded the highest proportion of households that had a computer; these are Polokwane and Thabazimbi (11,7% and 12,5% respectively). Blouberg municipality reported the lowest proportion (2,5%).

Table LP14: Percentage of households that have a computer by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a computer	Total no. of households	No. of households with a computer	Total no. of households	% of households with a computer	
DC33: Mopani	5 248	239 283	15 401	265 289	2,2	5,8
LIM331: Greater Giyani	751	52 674	3 462	57 537	1,4	6,0
LIM332: Greater Letaba	541	49 705	2 485	59 539	1,1	4,2
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	1 767	85 993	4 811	89 831	2,1	5,4
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	1 654	30 807	3 743	33,792	5,4	11,1
LIM335: Maruleng	507	19 668	901	24 589	2,6	3,7
LIMDMA33: Mopani	27	436	-	-	6,2	-
DC34: Vhembe	4 957	264 505	19 747	287 190	1,9	6,9
LIM341: Musina	457	11 577	1 476	14 203	3,9	10,4
LIM342: Mutale	213	18 051	1 347	21 075	1,2	6,4
LIM343: Thulamela	1 779	125 900	9 019	137 852	1,4	6,5
LIM344: Makhado	2 509	108 978	7 905	114 060	2,3	6,9
DC35: Capricorn	7 987	270 235	21 079	285 565	3,0	7,4
LIM351: Blouberg	187	33 938	886	35 598	0,6	2,5
LIM352: Aganang	138	32 187	1 066	33 826	0,4	3,2
LIM353: Molemole	377	27 888	1 648	27 296	1,4	6,0
LIM354: Polokwane	6 654	124 978	15 214	130 361	5,3	11,7
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	631	51 245	2 266	58 483	1,2	3,9
DC36: Waterberg	6 084	148 546	16 003	160 720	4,1	10,0
LIM361: Thabazimbi	1 265	20 272	2 981	23 872	6,2	12,5
LIM362: Lephalale	1 110	23 403	2 293	23 745	4,7	9,7
LIM364: Mookgopong	414	6 982	1 080	7 674	5,9	14,1
LIM365: Modimolle	881	17 544	1 756	15 826	5,0	11,1
LIM366: Bela-Bela	633	12 335	1 585	14 290	5,1	11,1
LIM367: Mogalakwena	1 781	68 011	6 308	75 313	2,6	8,4
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	2 150	195 285	9 811	217 172	1,1	4,5
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	308	52 978	1 848	53 654	0,6	3,4
LIM474: Fetakgomo	138	18 789	1 059	21 851	0,7	4,8
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall	463	24 189	1 787	28 215	1,9	6,3
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	660	45 478	2 579	46 840	1,5	5,5
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	581	53 850	2 539	66 611	1,1	3,8
Limpopo	26 425	1 117 855	82 041	1 215 935	2,4	6,7
South Africa	968 741	11 205 705	1 950 163	12 500 609	8,6	15,6

5.4 Internet facilities

Only 1,8% of households in the province reported having access to Internet facilities as shown in Table LP15 below. Ba-Phalaborwa, Thabazimbi, Lephalale, Mookgopong and Modimolle municipalities recorded the highest proportion (4,6%, 4,6%, 4,8%, 5,0% and 4,4% respectively. Makhuduthamaga municipality recorded the lowest proportion (0,2%).

Table LP15: Percentage of households that have access to Internet facilities by municipality – CS 2007

Municipality	2007		
	No. of households that have access to Internet	Total no. of households	% of households that have access to Internet
DC33: Mopani	4 212	265 289	1,6
LIM331: Greater Giyani Local Municipality	322	57 537	0,6
LIM332: Greater Letaba Local Municipality	455	59 539	0,8
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	1 337	89 831	1,5
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	1 540	33 792	4,6
LIM335: Maruleng Local Municipality	558	24 589	2,3
LIMDMA33: Mopani	-	-	-
DC34: Vhembe	4 042	287 190	1,4
LIM341: Musina Local Municipality	319	14 203	2,2
LIM342: Mutale Local Municipality	105	21 075	0,5
LIM343: Thulamela Local Municipality	1 609	137 852	1,2
LIM344: Makhado Local Municipality	2 009	114 060	1,8
DC35: Capricorn	5,215	285,565	1,8
LIM351: Blouberg Local Municipality	123	35 598	0,3
LIM352: Aganang Local Municipality	106	33 826	0,3
LIM353: Molemole Local Municipality	204	27 296	0,7
LIM354: Polokwane Local Municipality	4 565	130 361	3,5
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	218	58,483	0,4
DC36: Waterberg	5 771	160 720	3,6
LIM361: Thabazimbi Local Municipality	1 097	23 872	4,6
LIM362: Lephalale Local Municipality	1 151	23 745	4,8
LIM364: Mookgopong Local Municipality	386	7 674	5,0
LIM365: Modimolle Local Municipality	696	15 826	4,4
LIM366: Bela-Bela Local Municipality	459	14 290	3,2
LIM367: Mogalakwena Local Municipality	1 982	75 313	2,6
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	2 105	217 172	1,0
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	111	53 654	0,2
LIM474: Fetakgomo Local Municipality	237	21 851	1,1
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall Local Municipality	683	28 215	2,4
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	657	46 840	1,4
LIM475: Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	417	66 611	0,6
Limpopo	21 345	1 215 935	1,8
South Africa	900 612	12 500 609	7,2

5.5 Refrigerator

Table LP16 gives the percentage of households that reported having a refrigerator in each municipality. The figures show that the proportion of households that had a refrigerator increased from 39% in 2001 to 58,9% in 2007. Ba-Phalaborwa municipality recorded the highest proportion (70,8%). Maruleng municipality recorded the lowest percentage 40,3%.

Table LP16: Percentage of households that have a refrigerator by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total no. of households	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total no. of households	% of households with a refrigerator	
DC33: Mopani	94 940	239 283	154 028	265 289	39,7	58,1
LIM331: Greater Giyani	20 503	52 674	34 589	57 537	38,9	60,1
LIM332: Greater Letaba	17 960	49 705	31 232	59 539	36,1	52,5
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	34 565	85 993	53 669	89 831	40,2	59,7
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	16 249	30 807	23 910	33 792	52,7	70,8
LIM335: Maruleng	5 477	19 668	10 628	24 589	27,8	43,2
LIMDMA33: Mopani	186	436	-	-	42,7	-
DC34: Vhembe	90 495	264 505	165 386	287 190	34,2	57,6
LIM341: Musina	3 996	11 577	8 192	14 203	34,5	57,7
LIM342: Mutale	4 299	18 051	8 483	21 075	23,8	40,3
LIM343: Thulamela	40 109	125 900	77 131	137 852	31,9	56,0
LIM344: Makhado	42 092	108 978	71 580	114 060	38,6	62,8
DC35: Capricorn	112 008	270 235	175 255	285 565	41,4	61,4
LIM351: Blouberg	9 464	33 938	18 695	35 598	27,9	52,5
LIM352: Aganang	11 212	32 187	21 087	33 826	34,8	62,3
LIM353: Molemole	10 933	27 888	17 391	27 296	39,2	63,7
LIM354: Polokwane	58 028	124 978	78 181	130 361	46,4	60,0
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	22 370	51 245	39 902	58 483	43,7	68,2
DC36: Waterberg	63 876	148 546	100 182	160 720	43,0	62,3
LIM361: Thabazimbi	7 388	20 272	11 204	23 872	36,4	46,9
LIM362: Lephalale	9 832	23 403	14 304	23 745	42,0	60,2
LIM364: Mookgopong	3 410	6 982	4 372	7 674	48,8	57,0
LIM365: Modimolle	6 649	17 544	8 804	15 826	37,9	55,6
LIM366: Bela-Bela	6 431	12 335	9 081	14 290	52,1	63,5
LIM367: Mogalakwena	30 167	68 011	52 418	75 313	44,4	69,6
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	74 288	195 285	120 801	217 172	38,0	55,6
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	16 082	52 978	29 564	53 654	30,4	55,1
LIM474: Fetakgomo	4 611	18 789	10 137	21 851	24,5	46,4
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall	10 943	24 189	16 817	28 215	45,2	59,6
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	24 677	45 478	30 776	46 840	54,3	65,7
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	17 974	53 850	33 506	66 611	33,4	50,3
Limpopo	435 607	1 117 855	715 652	1 215 935	39,0	58,9
South Africa	5 737 536	11 205 705	7 986 012	12 500 609	51,2	63,9

5.6 Television

The proportion of households that had a television in the province increased from 39,8% in 2001 to 55,6% in 2007 as shown in Table LP17. Bela-bela municipality recorded the highest proportion (66,2%). Maruleng, Mutale and the Greater Tubatse municipalities recorded the lowest proportion (36,5%, 38,9% and 38,8% respectively).

Table LP17: Percentage of households that have a television by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a television	Total no. of households	No. of households with a television	Total no. of households	% of households with a television	
DC33: Mopani	88 681	239 283	137 935	265 289	37,1	52,0
LIM331: Greater Giyani	19 134	52 674	30 258	57 537	36,3	52,6
LIM332: Greater Letaba	17 830	49 705	28 283	59 539	35,9	47,5
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	32 396	85 993	48 823	89 831	37,7	54,3
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	14 606	30 807	21 598	33 792	47,4	63,9
LIM335: Maruleng	4 624	19 668	8 973	24 589	23,5	36,5
LIMDMA33: Mopani	91	436	-	-	20,9	-
DC34: Vhembe	100 845	264 505	165 693	287 190	38,1	57,7
LIM341: Musina	3 799	11 577	7 801	14 203	32,8	54,9
LIM342: Mutale	4 018	18 051	8 193	21 075	22,3	38,9
LIM343: Thulamela	48 194	125 900	81 536	137 852	38,3	59,1
LIM344: Makhado	44 834	108 978	68 164	114 060	41,1	59,8
DC35: Capricorn	117 153	270 235	172 202	285 565	43,4	60,3
LIM351: Blouberg	9 838	33 938	17 799	35 598	29,0	50,0
LIM352: Aganang	12 016	32 187	20 735	33 826	37,3	61,3
LIM353: Molemole	11 553	27 888	16 647	27 296	41,4	61,0
LIM354: Polokwane	61 959	124 978	81 614	130 361	49,6	62,6
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	21 787	51 245	35 407	58 483	42,5	60,5
DC36: Waterberg	64 424	148 546	95 133	160 720	43,4	59,2
LIM361: Thabazimbi	7 192	20 272	10 436	23 872	35,5	43,7
LIM362: Lephalale	8 417	23 403	12 582	23 745	36,0	53,0
LIM364: Mookgopong	3 488	6 982	4 749	7 674	50,0	61,9
LIM365: Modimolle	7 421	17 544	9 549	15 826	42,3	60,3
LIM366: Bela-Bela	6 637	12 335	9 454	14 290	53,8	66,2
LIM367: Mogalakwena	31 270	68 011	48 363	75 313	46,0	64,2
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	73 975	195 285	105 014	217 172	37,9	48,4
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	18 472	52 978	26 322	53 654	34,9	49,1
LIM474: Fetakgomo	4 420	18 789	8 767	21 851	23,5	40,1
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall	11 478	24 189	15 888	28 215	47,5	56,3
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	24 171	45 478	28 171	46 840	53,1	60,1
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	15 433	53 850	25 865	66 611	28,7	38,8
Limpopo	445 079	1 117 855	675 978	1 215 935	39,8	55,6
South Africa	6 029 413	11 205 705	8 191 115	12 500 609	53,8	65,5

5.7 Landline telephone

The results in Table LP18 show that the proportion of households that had a landline telephone decreased from 8,0% in 2001 to 4,6% in 2007. Mookgopong and Bela-bela municipalities recorded the highest proportions (20,4% and 16,8% respectively). Mutale, Blouberg and Aganang municipalities recorded the lowest proportions (0,7%, 0,7% and 0,8 respectively).

Table LP18: Percentage of households that have a landline telephone by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a landline telephone	Total no. of households	No. of households with a landline telephone	Total no. of households	% of households with a landline telephone	
DC33: Mopani	14 488	239 283	9 308	265 289	6,1	3,5
LIM331: Greater Giyani	2 411	52 674	1 231	57 537	4,6	2,1
LIM332: Greater Letaba	2 125	49 705	1 350	59 539	4,3	2,3
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	4 653	85 993	2 266	89 831	5,4	2,5
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	4 480	30 807	3 965	33 792	14,5	11,7
LIM335: Maruleng	791	19 668	496	24 589	4,0	2,0
LIMDMA33: Mopani	29	436	-	-	6,7	-
DC34: Vhembe	17 050	264 505	8 888	287 190	6,4	3,1
LIM341: Musina	1 343	11 577	994	14 203	11,6	7,0
LIM342: Mutale	317	18 051	154	21 075	1,8	0,7
LIM343: Thulamela	6 217	125 900	4 322	137 852	4,9	3,1
LIM344: Makhado	9 173	108 978	3 419	114 060	8,4	3,0
DC35: Capricorn	27 239	270 235	15 425	285 565	10,1	5,4
LIM351: Blouberg	1 225	33 938	257	35 598	3,6	0,7
LIM352: Aganang	1 004	32 187	287	33 826	3,1	0,8
LIM353: Molemole	1 992	27 888	1 401	27 296	7,1	5,1
LIM354: Polokwane	18 307	124 978	11 138	130 361	14,6	8,5
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	4 711	51 245	2 342	58 483	9,2	4,0
DC36: Waterberg	18 735	148 546	16 574	160 720	12,6	10,3
LIM361: Thabazimbi	2 415	20 272	2 271	23 872	11,9	9,5
LIM362: Lephalale	2 640	23 403	2 927	23 745	11,3	12,3
LIM364: Mookgopong	1 817	6 982	1 566	7 674	26,0	20,4
LIM365: Modimolle	3 213	17 544	2 097	15 826	18,3	13,3
LIM366: Bela-Bela	2 738	12 335	2 405	14 290	22,2	16,8
LIM367: Mogalakwena	5 912	68 011	5 309	75 313	8,7	7,0
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	11 511	195 285	6 276	217 172	5,9	2,9
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	2 043	52 978	641	53 654	3,9	1,2
LIM474: Fetakgomo	453	18 789	487	21 851	2,4	2,2
LIM471: Greater Marble Hall	2 153	24 189	1 420	28 215	8,9	5,0
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	4 178	45 478	1 734	46 840	9,2	3,7
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	2 685	53 850	1 995	66 611	5,0	3,0
Limpopo	89 023	1 117 855	56 471	1 215 935	8,0	4,6
South Africa	2 734 836	11 205 705	2 318 462	12 500 609	24,4	18,5

6. Summary

The population of the province increased by 4,9% from five million in 2001 to 5,2 million in 2007. The number of households also increased from by 8,8% from 1,1 million in 2001 to 1,2 million in 2007.

The proportion of households living in formal dwellings increased from 73% in 2001 to 83% in 2007, while the proportion of households living in informal dwellings slightly decreased from 7% in 2001 to 6% in 2007. The proportion of households having access to piped water increased from 78% in 2001 to 84% in 2007. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating also increased during the above period. The bucket toilet system has been eradicated in most of the municipalities.

The province recorded a significant increase in the proportion of households using cellphones (from 24,8% in 2001 to 70,5% in 2007). The proportion of households with radios increased from 69,7% in 2001 to 72,6% in 2007. The proportion of households that had a computer also increased from 2,4% in 2001 to 6,7% in 2007. The results show that the proportion of households with refrigerators increased from 39,0% in 2001 to 58,9% in 2007. The proportion of households that had a television increased from 39,8% in 2001 to 55,6% in 2007. However, the proportion of households that had a landline telephone decreased from 8,0% in 2001 to 4,6% in 2007.

References

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