

CENSUS 2011

Provincial profile: Limpopo



**Statistics
South Africa**



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Provincial profile: Limpopo

Census 2011

Statistics South Africa

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Statistician-General

Census 2011 Provincial Profile: Limpopo / Statistics South Africa

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

Censuses are a principal means of collecting basic population and housing statistics required for social and economic development, policy interventions, their implementation and evaluation. South Africa has conducted three Censuses (1996, 2001 and 2011). Census 2011 was the third census to be conducted since the post-democratic elections in 1994, and a number of population and household attributes were measured and a variety of indicators generated. This chapter provides information on how the count was done.

1.2 How the count was done

Census 2011 was conducted from 9 to 31 October 2011. The various activities carried out prior to the finalisation of the results included planning, pre-enumeration, enumeration, processing and editing.

1.2.1 Planning

This process involved the development of the overall strategy, the structure for the project, component plans and budget. These processes were started in 2003 and were subsequently reviewed in 2008, after the completion of the Community Survey (CS) in 2007. Methodologies and procedures were then developed and tested in the form of mini-tests and a pilot in 2008 and 2009 respectively. The findings from these tests helped to refine the plans and methods for the final test in 2010 called the “Dress Rehearsal”. The latter was expected to be a replica of how the actual count was to be conducted in 2011, and therefore the timing had to be the same month as the main census, i.e. October month.

1.2.2 Pre-enumeration

The pre-enumeration phase mainly involved the final preparatory work before the actual count. It started with mass production of census instruments like questionnaires, manuals, field gear, etc. The phase also involved acquisition of satellite offices required in the districts, recruitment of the first level of field management staff, which included 130 District Census Coordinators (DCCs) and 6 000 Fieldwork Coordinators (FWCs). These groups of people were then given intense training based on their key performance areas. At the same time the country was being sub-divided into small pockets called enumeration areas (EAs); the underlying principle for this sub-division is that an EA should be within reach of a Fieldworker, and all households in that EA can be covered within the allocated number of days. This process yielded 103 576 EAs. The other benefit for this sub-division is the finalisation of the distribution plan of all materials required in the provinces and districts. It also gives a better estimate of the number of field staff to recruit for the count. The pre-enumeration phase involved over 7 000 staff.

1.2.3 Enumeration

The enumeration phase started with the training of supervisors as listers. Each person had to list all dwellings within an EA and had a minimum of four EAs to cover. These areas were called supervisory units. As they were listing, they were also expected to publicise the activities of Census 2011 within their supervisory units. Upon completion of listing, final adjustments of workload and the number of enumerators required were finalised. Training of enumerators started in earnest, and it mainly covered how to complete the questionnaire and how to read a map. The latter was to aid them to identify the boundaries of their assigned areas. Enumerators were also given a few days before the start of the count to update their orientation book with any developments that might have happened since listing, as well as to introduce themselves to the communities they were to work with, through posters bearing their photos and special identification cards. On the night of 9 October, the actual count started with the homeless and special institutions given special attention. The enumeration phase was undertaken by an army of field staff in excess of 160 000, including management.

1.2.4 Data processing

The processing of over 15 million questionnaires commenced in January 2012, immediately after the completion of the reverse logistics in December 2011. Each box and its contents were assigned a store location in the processing centre via a store management system. Each time a box was required for any process it was called through this system. The processing phase was sub-divided into the following processes: primary preparation – where all completed questionnaires were grouped into clusters of 25 and the spine of the questionnaire cut off. Secondary preparation – where questionnaires were finally prepared for scanning, by removing foreign materials in between pages and ensure that all pages are loose. Scanning – questionnaires were put through a scanner to create an electronic image. Finally, Tilling and completion – where any unrecognised reading/badly-read image by the scanner had to be verified by a data capturer. This process took eight months. Over 2 000 data processors working 3 shifts per day were employed for this phase to ensure that 225 million single pages were accounted for.

1.2.5 Data editing and validation system

The execution of each phase of the census operations introduces some form of errors in census data. Despite quality assurance methodologies embedded in all the phases, i.e. data collection, data capturing (both manual and automated), coding, and editing, a number of errors creep in and distort the collected information. To promote consistency and improve data quality, editing is a paramount phase in identifying and minimising errors such as invalid values, inconsistent entries or unknown/missing values. The editing process for Census 2011 was based on defined rules (specifications).

The editing of Census 2011 data involved a number of sequential processes: selection of members of the editing team, review of Census 2001 and 2007 Community Survey editing specifications, development of editing specifications for the Census 2011 pre-tests (2009 pilot and 2010 Dress Rehearsal), development of firewall editing specifications and finalisation of specifications for the main Census.

1.2.5.1 Editing team

The Census 2011 editing team was drawn from various divisions of the organisation based on skills and experience in data editing. The team thus comprised subject matter specialists (demographers and programmers), managers and data processors.

1.2.5.2 Role of the team

Among other census activities, editing team roles and responsibilities included:

- Establishment of editing plan/schedule
- Formulation and application of clear and concise editing specifications
- Validation of census data using other data sources
- Ensuring of consistency of editing rules between censuses (2001 and 2011) where applicable
- Provision of imputation flags and rates
- Identification of errors and providing corrections where possible
- Review and refinement of the edit specifications based on edit trial evaluations, cross tabulations, and comparison of census data with other datasets
- Testing the specifications before confirming and applying them

Editing specification process commenced with activities relating to review of existing editing specifications guidelines. Census 2001 specifications as well as Community Survey 2007 survey specifications and the UN handbook on census editing were reviewed to form the basis of the specifications.

1.2.5.3 Editing strategy for Census 2011

The Census 2011 questionnaire was very complex, characterised by many sections, interlinked questions and skipping instructions. Editing of such complex, interlinked data items required application of a combination of editing techniques. Errors relating to structure were resolved using structural query language (SQL) in Oracle dataset. CSPro software was used to resolve content related errors. The strategy used for Census 2011 data editing was implementation of automated error detection and correction with minimal changes. Combinations of logical and dynamic imputation were used. Logical imputations were preferred, and in many cases substantial effort was undertaken to deduce a consistent value based on the rest of the household's information. To profile the extent of changes in the dataset and assess the effects of imputation, a set of imputation flags are included in the edited dataset. Imputation flags values include the following:

0	no imputation was performed; raw data were preserved
1	logical editing was performed, raw data were blank
2	logical editing was performed, raw data were not blank
3	hot-deck imputation was performed, raw data were blank
4	hot-deck imputation was performed, raw data were not blank

1.2.6 Independent monitoring and evaluation of census field activities

Independent monitoring of the Census 2011 field activities was carried out by a team of 31 professionals and 381 Monitoring and Evaluation monitors from the Monitoring and Evaluation division. These included field training, publicity, listing and enumeration. This was to make sure that the activities were implemented according to the plans and had independent reports on the same. They also conducted Census 2011 and the post-enumeration survey (PES) verification studies to identify the out-of-scope cases within census (a sample of 7 220 EAs) and the PES sample (600 EAs) as reported in the Census 2011 PES EA Summary Books.

1.2.7 Post-enumeration survey (PES)

A post-enumeration survey (PES) is an independent sample survey that is conducted immediately after the completion of census enumeration in order to evaluate the coverage and content errors of the census. The PES for Census 2011 was undertaken shortly after the completion of census enumeration, from November to December 2011, in approximately 600 enumeration areas (EAs) (which later increased to 608 due to subdivision of large EAs). Limpopo had 51 EAs, then later 53EAs due to subdivision. The main goal of the PES was to collect high quality data that would be compared with census data in order to determine how many people were missed in the census and how many were counted more than once.

A population census is a massive exercise, and while every effort is made to collect information on all individuals in the country, including the implementation of quality assurance measures, it is inevitable that some people will be missed and some will be counted more than once. A PES assists in identifying the following types of errors:

- Coverage error: this includes both erroneous omissions (e.g. a household that was not enumerated) and erroneous inclusions (e.g. a household that moved into the enumeration area (EA) after census but was still enumerated, or a household that was enumerated more than once).
- Content error: this refers to the errors on the reported characteristics of the people or households enumerated during census.

The errors may emanate from the following reasons:

- Failure to account for all inhabited areas in the EA frame;
- EA boundary problems;

- Incomplete listing of structures and failure to identify all dwellings within an EA;
- Failure to enumerate/visit all listed dwellings within an EA;
- Failure to identify all households within a dwelling unit in instances whereby a dwelling unit has more than one household;
- Failure to enumerate households (complete questionnaires) for all households due to refusals, unreturned questionnaires for self-enumeration, inability to contact households, etc.);
- Failure to include all individuals within households;
- Failure to observe the inclusion rule based on a person's presence on Census night (i.e. failure to apply the de facto rule accurately); and
- Lost questionnaires or damaged questionnaires that could not be processed.

Usually more people are missed during a census, so the census count of the population is lower than the true population. This difference is called net undercount. Rates of net undercount can vary significantly for different population groups depending on factors such as sex, age and geographic location. Stats SA obtains estimates of the net undercount, including the type and extent of content errors (reported characteristics of persons and households enumerated in the census) using information collected through the PES.

1.2.7.1 Preparations for the PES

Planning involved the development of documents outlining the goal and objectives of the PES, timelines of the project, identification of resources (financial, human and otherwise) required for implementing the project, and the development of methodology documents. Timelines for the PES were synchronised with those of Census 2011 to ensure the relevance of the project, and adhered to international best practice for maintaining a closed population between census and PES data collection, i.e. it should be carried out within a few months, preferably within six months, after the completion of census fieldwork to ensure that the impact of natural population changes, such as births, deaths and migration, as well as lapses in respondent recall do not complicate the exercise. Activities of the PES included the following:

- Sampling: sample design and selection;
- Development of data collection methodologies: methods and procedures for data collection (publicity, listing and enumeration), including quality control measures applied during data collection;
- Development of matching and reconciliation procedures and systems: guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, as well as computer-based system for capturing household and person records for matching purposes;
- Questionnaire development: selection of data items which allowed measurement of coverage and content, including layout design and printing of questionnaire;

- Data collection: publicity, listing and enumeration of households in selected enumeration areas (EAs);
- Matching and reconciliation: office matching (comparison) of census and PES household and person records, and revisits to households in order to confirm or get more information that might assist in matching unresolved cases; and
- Analysis and reporting: compilation of tables and report on PES results.

1.2.7.2 Methodology

The PES is an independent survey that replicates the census in sampled enumeration areas (EAs). The major assumption used in the PES is that the census and the PES are independent, the estimate of the percentage missed by the PES but found by the census, and the percentage missed by the Census but found by the PES, can be used to construct estimates of the percentage missed by both PES and census. The PES sought to estimate the total number of persons and households in housing units on the night of 09–10 October 2011 (Census night). The units of observation were the persons who spent the Census night and/or the PES night in these living quarters.

1.2.7.3 Sampling

The sampling frame for the PES was the complete list of Census 2011 EAs, amounting to 103 576 EAs. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the Census EAs. The principle for selecting the PES sample is that the EA boundaries for sampled EAs should have well-defined boundaries, and these boundaries should correspond with those of Census EAs to allow for item-by-item comparison between the Census and PES records. The stratification and sampling process followed will allow for the provision of estimates at national, provincial, urban (geography type = urban) and non-urban (geography type = farm and traditional) levels, but estimates will only be reliable at national and provincial levels. The sample of 600 EAs was selected and allocated to the provinces based on expected standard errors which were based on those obtained in PES 2001. Populations in institutions (other than workers' hostels), floating and homeless individuals were excluded from the PES sample.

1.2.7.4 Questionnaire development

The approach to questionnaire design focused on capturing the main elements for measuring coverage and content errors. Only a few elements from the Census 2011 questionnaire which were not likely to change within a short period (that is between the census and the PES reference nights) were retained. The questionnaire allowed for the classification of each listed person as 'non-mover', 'in-mover', 'out-mover', or 'out-of-scope', with regard to their household presence status on Census night (09–10 October 2011). The data items for the PES questionnaire included first name and surname, date of birth, age, sex, population group and presence of person in dwelling unit on Census and/or PES night.

1.2.7.5 Fieldwork methodology

The PES replicated the census in the sampled EAs, which meant that all methodologies and procedures for data collection were based on census methodologies and procedures. PES fieldwork was split into the following three phases; publicity and listing, enumeration and mop-up operations.

- Publicity and listing were conducted at the same time. Publicity focused on informing and educating respondents and relevant stakeholders about the purpose of the PES to ensure successful coverage of all dwelling units (DUs) in selected EAs. Listing involved the recording of all structures (including all DUs, number of households in DUs and number of persons in households) in the sampled EAs in the EA Summary Books.
- Enumeration involved interviewing respondents and recording responses in the fields provided in the PES questionnaire. Self-enumeration for the PES was discouraged, but was used in instances where the respondent insisted on self-enumeration.
- Mop-up operations were conducted in the form of follow-up visits by senior field staff to households that could not be contacted during the enumeration period.

1.2.7.6 Matching and reconciliation methodology

The matching exercise involved the comparison of household and person records in census data and PES data. A two-way case-by-case matching was conducted using the two sources: PES questionnaires and census questionnaires. Reconciliation visits were conducted in order to confirm or get more information that would assist in matching unresolved cases, i.e. households or individuals enumerated in the census that did not correspond with households or individuals enumerated in the PES. Guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, were developed. A computer-assisted manual matching system was developed for the capturing of data for matching purposes.

1.2.7.7 PES data collection

PES data collection commenced immediately after the completion of census fieldwork. The PES is a much smaller scale operation (and hence easier to control) than the census. These features enable the PES to deliver a more accurate estimate of the percentage of people and dwellings missed by the census. PES data collection (field operations) was independent from census operations and the following measures were taken to maintain the operational independence of the PES:

- independent listing of enumeration areas (EAs) in the PES sample;
- using separate/independent office staff in the PES and census where possible;
- ensuring the PES interviewers were not employed as census field staff in the same area, and vice versa; and

- maintaining the confidentiality of the PES sample so that census field and office staff were not aware which areas are included in the PES.

Temporary personnel (Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors) were recruited from the EAs/districts in which they would be working and underwent rigorous training on fieldwork procedures to ensure that they deliver work of high quality at the end of the fieldwork phase. Experienced permanent staff from Household Surveys (based in provincial offices) was seconded to the project for the duration of data collection in supervisory positions to ensure high quality data and minimise costs. The PES followed the integrated approach towards fieldwork; whereby one Fieldworker conducted publicity, listing and enumeration in one EA. A total of 768 Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors were appointed for the collection of data in the 608 EAs (initially 600, but increased to 608 due to split EAs). A ratio of one Fieldwork Supervisor for four Fieldworkers was applied, but due to the spread of the sample in various districts, this ratio could not always be applied.

1.2.7.8 Matching and reconciliation

The matching process involved the comparison of household and person records in Census data and PES data. The main phases in the matching process were:

- Initial matching involved searching through the census records in order to find the corresponding cases from the PES enumeration records, and vice-versa (a two-way match);
- Capturing involved the capturing of PES and census information on a capturing tool which formed part of the computer-assisted manual matching system. Information for non-matched households and persons was also captured;
- Computer-assisted matching which was the automated assigning of an initial match status for the household and persons, and persons moving status. This process was done concurrently with the capturing process. Classifications from initial matching are as follows:

1. Matched
2. Possible match

In PES not in Census:

3. In PES not in census– definite non-match
4. In PES not in census– insufficient or unclear information
5. In-mover
6. Born after census
7. In Census not in PES;

- Reconciliation visits are follow-up visits to households in the PES sampled EAs. The purpose of reconciliation visits was to collect relevant information in order to determine the final match status of unresolved cases identified during initial

matching. Cases of 'possible match', 'in PES not in census– insufficient or unclear information', and 'in census not in PES' were considered unresolved and were sent to the field for reconciliation; and

- Final matching involved the use of the results obtained from the reconciliation visits and initial matching phases to assign a definite match status to each case. The table below illustrates the outcomes from final matching.

1. Matched

In PES not in census:

2. Missed in census
3. PES erroneous inclusion – cases in PES not in census that were outside the EA boundaries or otherwise erroneously included in PES
4. PES insufficient information – cases in PES not in census for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information
5. In-mover
6. Born after census

In census not in PES:

7. Correctly enumerated in census, missed in PES
8. Census erroneous inclusion
9. Census insufficient information – cases in census not in PES for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information

1.2.7.9 Estimation and tabulation

Coverage measures were calculated only for cases belonging to the PES universe.

The initial estimates – weighted estimates of total from the sample include the following:

- a) Estimated number of non-movers;
- b) Estimated number of out-movers;
- c) Estimated number of matched non-movers;
- d) Estimated number of matched out-movers;
- e) Estimated number of in-movers;
- f) Estimated number of erroneous inclusions in the Census; and
- g) Estimated number of correctly enumerated persons missed in the PES

Dual system estimation was used to arrive at the true population of the country. This means that two independent sources or 'systems' are used to arrive at the estimate of the true population: the census and the PES. Both estimates contribute to the dual-system estimate, which is more complete than either the census or the PES estimate alone. In the end, this true population is compared with the census-enumerated population and the difference is the net undercount (or overcount). The following table indicates the undercount rates as estimated by the PES.

Table 1.1: Net census coverage error – Total and rate by province

Province	Omission rate for persons	Omission rate for households
Western Cape	18,6	17,8
Eastern Cape	12,9	10,3
Northern Cape	13,4	14,8
Free State	10,1	9,4
KwaZulu-Natal	16,7	16,5
North West	14,9	17,0
Gauteng	14,7	15,2
Mpumalanga	15,5	14,4
Limpopo	10,0	9,6
All provinces	14,6	14,3

The adjustment procedure consisted of creating homogeneous adjustment classes with similar coverage rates and calculating a common undercount rate, adjustment factor and adjustment figure for each class separately. The adjusted figure for the total population was obtained by summing across the adjustment classes. In addition, only the population of households received adjustment classes. The totals for the balance of the population, namely people living in collective quarters and the homeless on the streets, were not adjusted.

1.2.8 Conclusion

The 2011 Census project had its own challenges and successes, like any other massive project. Be that as it may, the following are worth mentioning; the Census fieldworkers who traverse the country to collect information from households and those that we lost in the process. The respondents who opened their doors and locked their dogs to aid the field staff to do their work, the processors who worked 24 hrs/7 days a week to ensure that the data can be released within a year of enumeration. The Census management team who met daily for two years to steer the project forward, the Stats SA EXCO for the leadership they provided, the Statistics Council and in particular the sub-committee on population and social statistics for their continued guidance and support and finally the Minister in the Presidency: responsible for planning for the robust interrogation of the plans and guidance on this project. It is through such concerted efforts that as a country we can and will continuously improve on our endeavours.

Chapter 2: Geography of South Africa

2.1 Provincial boundary changes, 2001–2011

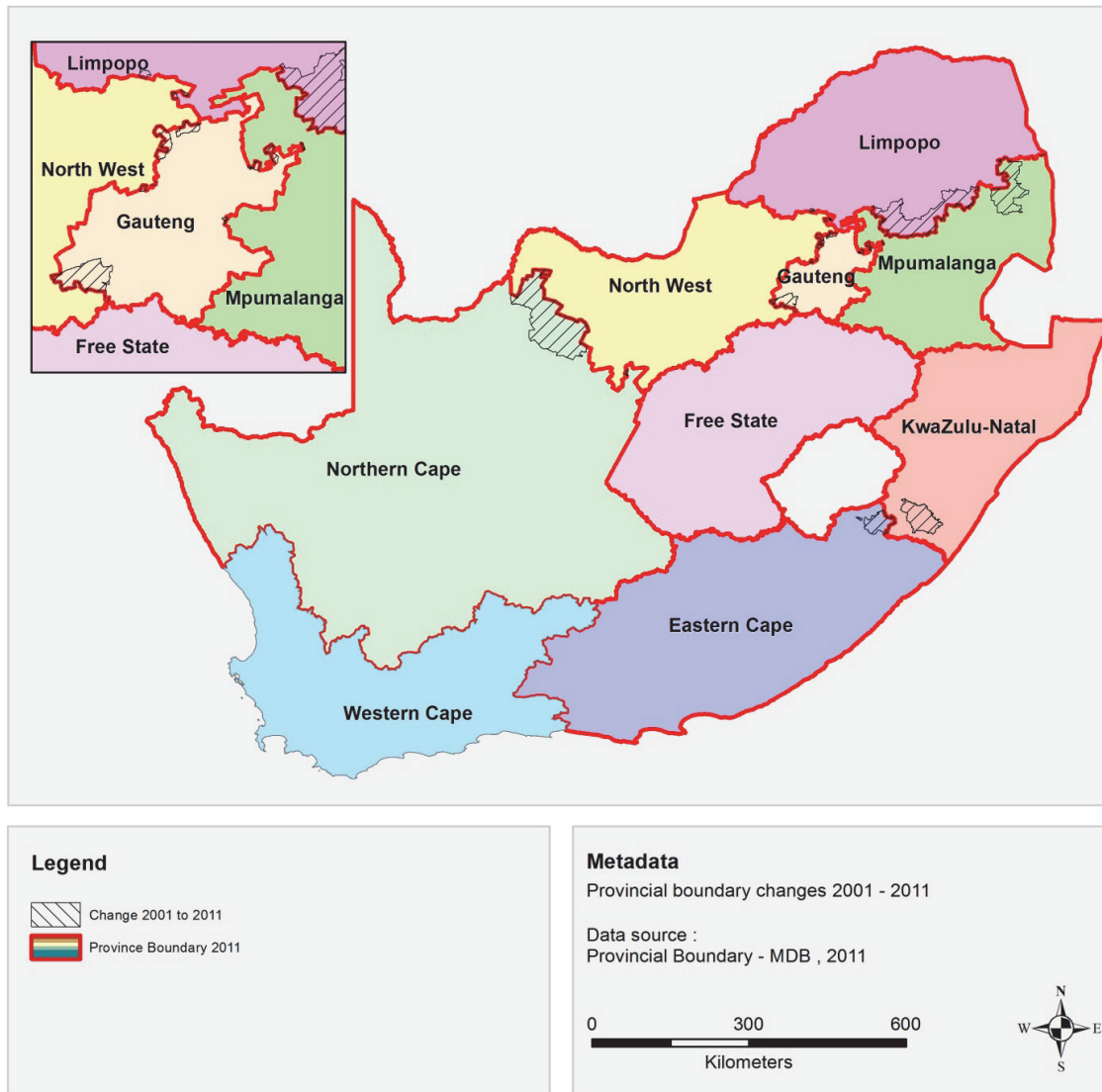
A number of changes occurred in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries during the period between the censuses of 2001 and 2011. Of the nine provinces, only two provinces (Western Cape and Free State) were not affected by changes. The provincial boundary changes were mostly as a result of eight cross-boundary municipalities which were absorbed in full into respective provinces.

Table 2.1: Geographical land area changes since 2001

Province name	Provincial code	Land area in square kilometres 2011	Land area in square kilometres 2001
Western Cape	1	129 462	129 449
Eastern Cape	2	168 966	169 954
Northern Cape	3	372 889	362 599
Free State	4	129 825	129 824
KwaZulu-Natal	5	94 361	92 305
North West	6	104 882	116 231
Gauteng	7	18 178	16 936
Mpumalanga	8	76 495	79 487
Limpopo	9	125 754	122 816
Total		1 220 813	1 219 602

The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the North East corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the iSimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

Map 2.1: Provincial boundary changes since 2001



Provincial boundary changes mostly affected North West (land size decreased to 11 348,9 square kilometres). Most of this was absorbed by Northern Cape. The second largest decrease in land size was for Mpumalanga which decreased by 2 991,9 square kilometres with Limpopo being the main recipient of this land area.

It should be noted that the increased extent of KwaZulu-Natal is not mainly based on the exchange of Umzimkulu (formerly in the Eastern Cape) and Matatiele (formerly in KwaZulu-Natal), but due to the shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the north east corner of the province to cater for the iSimangaliso Wetland Park. In terms of which areas moved to which province, a detailed outline is provided below.

Northern Cape and North West

- GaSegonyana and Phokwane municipalities were cross-boundary municipalities between Northern Cape and North West in 2001 and were allocated to Northern Cape in full, based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Kagisano municipality (2001) was split into Kagisano/Molopo municipality and Joe Morolong municipality, with the former portion now in North West and the latter now part of the Northern Cape province.
- Moshaweng municipality (now part of Joe Morolong municipality) was incorporated in full in Northern Cape, based on the current provincial boundaries.

North West and Gauteng

- Merafong City municipality (2001) was a cross-boundary local municipality between North West and Gauteng and was allocated to the Gauteng province, based on the current provincial boundaries.
- West Rand (DMA) municipality (2001) was not aligned to the then provincial boundary and was absorbed into Mogale City municipality in full, based on the current provincial boundaries.
- City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Gauteng and North West provinces. The portions adjacent to Moretele and Madibeng municipalities were allocated to Gauteng in full, based on the current provincial boundaries.

North West and Limpopo

- Limpopo lost a portion of the Bela-Bela municipality to North West's Moretele municipality. In turn North West lost a portion of the Moretele municipality to Limpopo's Bela-Bela municipality, based on the current provincial boundaries.

Gauteng and Mpumalanga

- A portion of Delmas municipality (2001) (now called Victor Kanye) was allocated to the City of Tshwane in Gauteng, based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Kungwini municipality, now incorporated into the City of Tshwane, was across-boundary municipality and is now fully allocated to Gauteng, based on the current provincial boundaries.

Mpumalanga and Limpopo

- Greater Groblersdal (now called Elias Motsoaledi), Greater Marble Hall (now Ephraim Mogale), and Greater Tubatse were cross-boundary municipalities between Mpumalanga and Limpopo and have now been allocated in full to the Limpopo province. Ephraim Mogale municipality was absorbed into the Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve.
- Bushbuck Ridge municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Limpopo and Mpumalanga and has now been allocated in full to the Mpumalanga province. (Bushbuck Ridge also absorbed a portion of the Kruger Park cross-boundary District Management Area.)

KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape

- Umzimkulu, formerly in Eastern Cape, and Matatiele, formerly in KwaZulu-Natal, were in effect exchanged, with Umzimkulu now being in KwaZulu-Natal and Matatiele now being in Eastern Cape, based on the current provincial boundaries.

2.2 Local municipal boundary changes, 2001–2011

In 2001, the geographical frame consisted of 262 local municipalities. This total has been reduced to 234 local municipalities in the 2011 geographical frame. The difference of 28 municipalities is explained as follows:

In total, 25 District Management Areas (DMAs) were absorbed into the existing provinces.

- The City of Tshwane absorbed a further two municipalities (Nokeng Tsa Taemane and Kungwini).
- A new municipality (Kagisano Molopo – NW379) was established by merging NW391 (Kagisano) and NW395 (Molopo).

For municipalities, 107 municipalities decreased in geographical area while 155 municipalities had an increase in geographical area.

Map 2.2: Municipal boundary changes since 2001

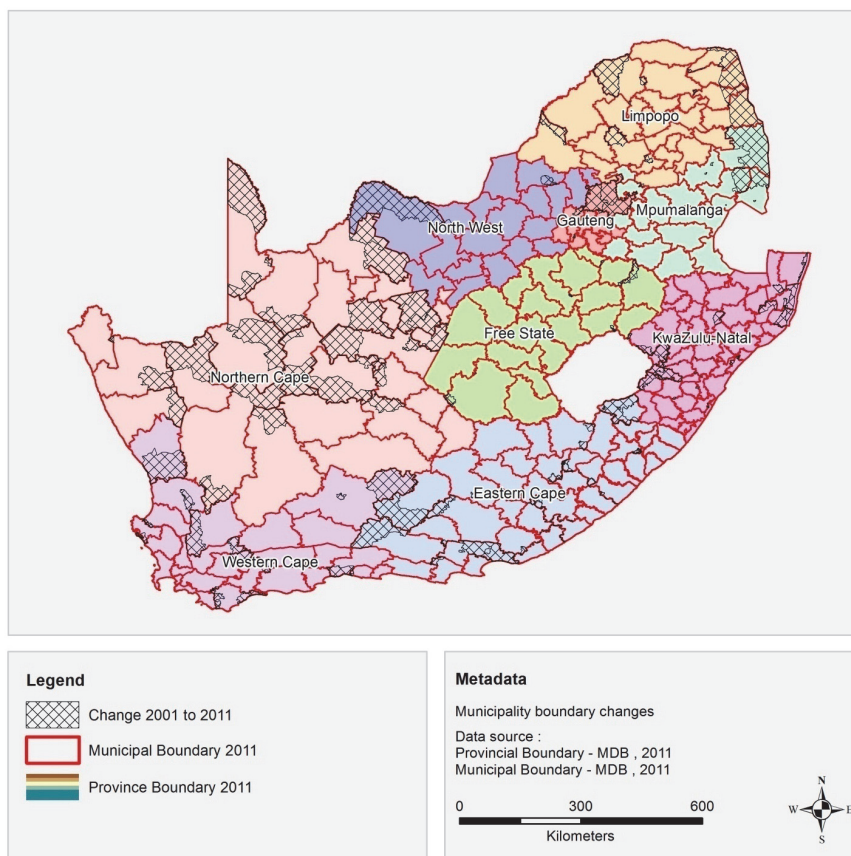
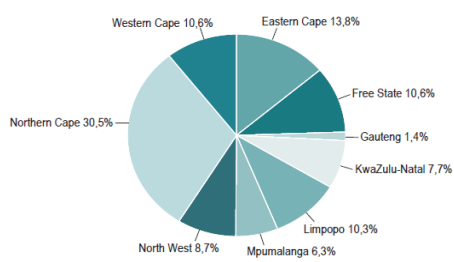


Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011



Source: Stats SA, Geography Division

2.3 Comparing Census 2011 with previous censuses

Comparison of Census 2011 with previous censuses (1996 and 2001) required alignment of data for the two censuses to 2011 municipal boundaries. This is because the country’s provincial demarcations underwent changes through a number of changes at provincial and municipal boundaries.

Chapter 3: Results pertaining to persons

3.1 Introduction

A census is the basic source of demographic information at all levels of geography in a given area at a defined time. This chapter provides information on the size, composition and structure of the population of South Africa from 1996 to 2011.

3.2 Population size and distribution

Table 3.1: Total number of persons by province and population group, Census 2011

Province	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Total
Western Cape	1 912 548	2 840 404	60 761	915 053	93 969	5 822 734
Eastern Cape	5 660 230	541 850	27 929	310 450	21 595	6 562 053
Northern Cape	576 986	461 899	7 827	81 246	17 903	1 145 861
Free State	2 405 533	83 844	10 398	239 026	6 790	2 745 590
KwaZulu-Natal	8 912 921	141 376	756 991	428 842	27 171	10 267 300
North West	3 152 063	71 409	20 652	255 385	10 444	3 509 953
Gauteng	9 493 684	423 594	356 574	1 913 884	84 527	12 272 263
Mpumalanga	3 662 219	36 611	27 917	303 595	9 597	4 039 939
Limpopo	5 224 754	14 415	17 881	139 359	8 459	5 404 868
Total	41 000 938	4 615 401	1 286 930	4 586 838	280 454	51 770 560

Table 3.1 shows that black Africans constituted the majority of the population, followed by coloureds, whites and Indian/Asian, in South Africa. The figures for Limpopo show that black Africans also constituted the majority of its population, followed by whites, Indians/Asians and coloureds.

Table 3.2: Total number of persons in Limpopo by district council and population group, Census 2011

Municipality	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Total
Mopani	1 059 732	1 781	2 730	26 912	1 352	1 092 507
Greater Giyani	242 942	169	614	334	159	244 217
Greater Letaba	210 215	168	181	1 799	339	212 701
Greater Tzaneen	375 904	674	1 409	11 561	546	390 095
Ba-Phalaborwa	140 081	477	309	9 629	142	150 637
Maruleng	90 590	293	217	3 591	166	94 857
Vhembe	1 271 709	1 833	5 267	14 600	1 314	1 294 722
Mutale	91 222	86	69	416	77	91 870
Thulamela	614 079	403	3 050	442	489	618 462
Musina	64 285	229	329	3 285	231	68 359
Makhado	502 123	1 114	1 819	10 458	518	516 031
Capricorn	1 211 874	6 271	5 234	35 470	2 613	1 261 463
Blouberg	161 075	65	151	1 006	332	162 629
Aganang	130 638	76	107	84	259	131 164
Molemole	106 545	139	134	1 210	293	108 321
Polokwane	584 153	5 820	4 633	32 862	1 530	628 999
Lepelle-Nkumpi	229 464	171	209	308	199	230 350
Waterberg	619 889	3 298	2 929	51 362	1 858	679 336
Thabazimbi	71 845	527	205	12 309	347	85 234
Lephalale	104 964	1 023	344	9 120	317	115 767
Mookgopong	30 509	131	70	4 721	209	35 640
Modimolle	60 373	249	285	7 379	227	68 513
Bela-Bela	56 401	965	379	8 560	196	66 500
Mogalakwena	295 797	403	1 646	9 274	563	307 682
Greater Sekhukhune	1 061 550	1 232	1 721	11 015	1 322	1 076 840
Ephraim Mogale	120 881	112	292	2 029	335	123 648
Elias Motsoaledi	244 083	339	502	4 042	398	249 363
Makhuduthamaga	273 565	107	329	153	204	274 358
Fetakgomo	93 212	31	61	383	107	93 795
Greater Tubatse	329 810	643	538	4 409	277	335 676
Limpopo	5 224 754	14 415	17 881	139 359	8 459	5 404 868

Table 3.2 shows a similar population group profile at district council and municipality levels as that depicted for the entire province. Vhembe district council recorded the highest population (1,3 million) and Waterberg district council recorded the lowest (0,7 million).

Table 3.3: Total number of persons and percentage share by province, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Population size	1996		2001		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
South Africa	40 583 573		44 819 778		51 770 560	
Province	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Western Cape	3 956 875	9,7	4 524 335	10,1	5 822 734	11,2
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	15,1	6 278 651	14,0	6 562 053	12,7
Northern Cape	1 011 864	2,5	991 919	2,2	1 145 861	2,2
Free State	2 633 504	6,5	2 706 775	6,0	2 745 590	5,3
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	21,1	9 584 129	21,4	10 267 300	19,8
North West	2 727 223	6,7	2 984 098	6,7	3 509 953	6,8
Gauteng	7 834 125	19,3	9 388 854	20,9	12 272 263	23,7
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	7,7	3 365 554	7,5	4 039 939	7,8
Limpopo	4 576 566	11,3	4 995 462	11,1	5 404 868	10,4

The above table shows that Gauteng and Western Cape had recorded an increase in their percentage share of the population since 1996. North West and Mpumalanga recorded almost the same percentage share during the periods depicted in the table.

Table 3.4: Population size and percentage change by local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	1996	2001	Percentage change (1996–2001)	2011	Percentage change (2001–2011)
Greater Giyani	218 751	240 729	10,0	244 217	1,4
Greater Letaba	203 541	218 873	7,5	212 701	-2,8
Greater Tzaneen	342 551	375 586	9,6	390 095	3,9
Ba-Phalaborwa	109 741	131 536	19,9	150 637	14,5
Maruleng	87 871	94 383	7,4	94 857	0,5
Mutale	73 313	82 893	13,1	91 870	10,8
Thulamela	533 757	581 487	8,9	618 462	6,4
Musina	33 061	39 310	18,9	68 359	73,9
Makhado	455 597	494 264	8,5	516 031	4,4
Blouberg	158 752	171 721	8,2	162 629	-5,3
Aganang	146 335	146 872	0,4	131 164	-10,7
Molemole	107 635	109 441	1,7	108 321	-1,0
Polokwane	424 836	508 277	19,6	628 999	23,8
Lepelle-Nkumpi	234 926	227 970	-3,0	230 350	1,0
Thabazimbi	60 175	65 533	8,9	85 234	30,1
Lephalale	78 715	85 273	8,3	115 767	35,8
Mookgopong	15 674	34 541	120,4	35 640	3,2
Modimolle	46 718	69 027	47,8	68 513	-0,7
Bela-Bela	47 592	52 124	9,5	66 500	27,6
Mogalakwena	282 534	298 439	5,6	307 682	3,1
Ephraim Mogale	97 988	121 327	23,8	123 648	1,9
Elias Motsoaledi	220 394	221 647	0,6	249 363	12,5
Makhuduthamaga	269 313	262 005	-2,7	274 358	4,7
Fetakgomo	97 213	92 598	-4,7	93 795	1,3
Greater Tubatse	229 583	269 608	17,4	335 676	24,5
Limpopo	4 576 566	4 995 462	9,2	5 404 868	8,2
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	10,4	51 770 560	15,5

Table 3.4 indicates that between Census 1996 and Census 2001, the population in Lepelle-Nkumpi, Fetakgomo and Makhuduthamaga municipalities declined. Mookgopong municipality in Waterberg district had the highest increase (120,4%) in population compared to other municipalities for the same period. Between the censuses of 2001 and 2011, five municipalities, namely Greater Letaba, Blouberg, Aganang, Molemole and Modimolle saw a decline in the population. Among the municipalities that experienced growth in the population, Musina had an increase of 73,9%.

3.3 Age and sex structure

Figure 3.1: Population pyramid of Limpopo, Census 1996

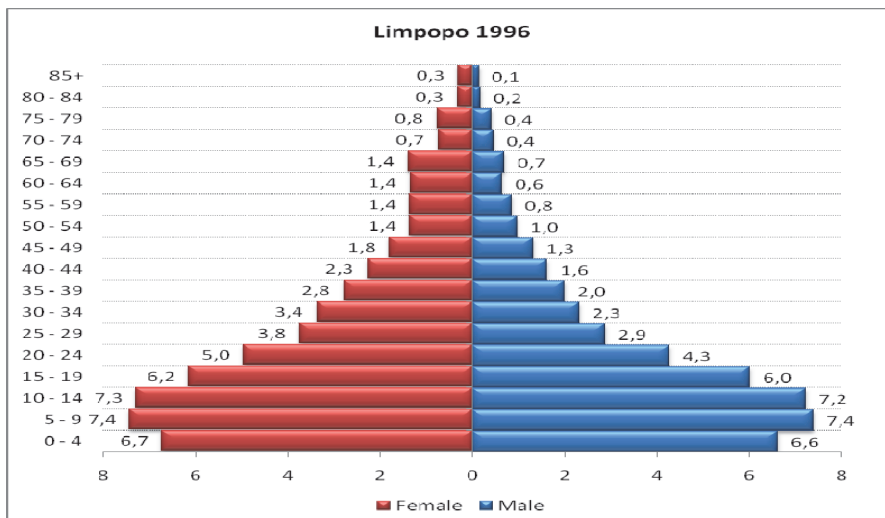


Figure 3.1 indicates that in 1996, the largest proportion of the population could be found in the age group 5–9 years, for both males and females (7,4%), followed by the age groups 10–14 (7,3% females and 7,2% males) and 0–4 (6,7% females and 6,6% males). This is an indication of a very youthful population, although a slowdown in the population is observed by the smaller proportion of the 0–4 age group when compared to the proportions of the other two aforementioned age groups.

Figure 3.2: Population pyramid of South Africa, Census 1996

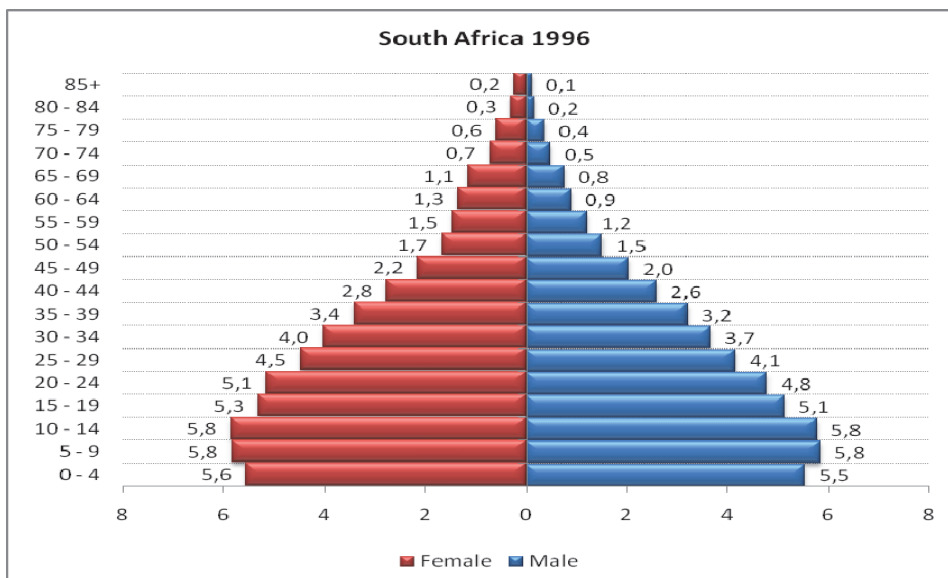


Figure 3.2 above indicates that the proportion of those aged 5–9 and 10–14 years were equal for both males and females (5,8%) as far as the entire population of South Africans concerned, which was much lower than the figures recorded for Limpopo in the same year. However, these proportions were still high when compared to other age groups in the country in 1996.

Figure 3.3: Population pyramid of Limpopo, Census 2001

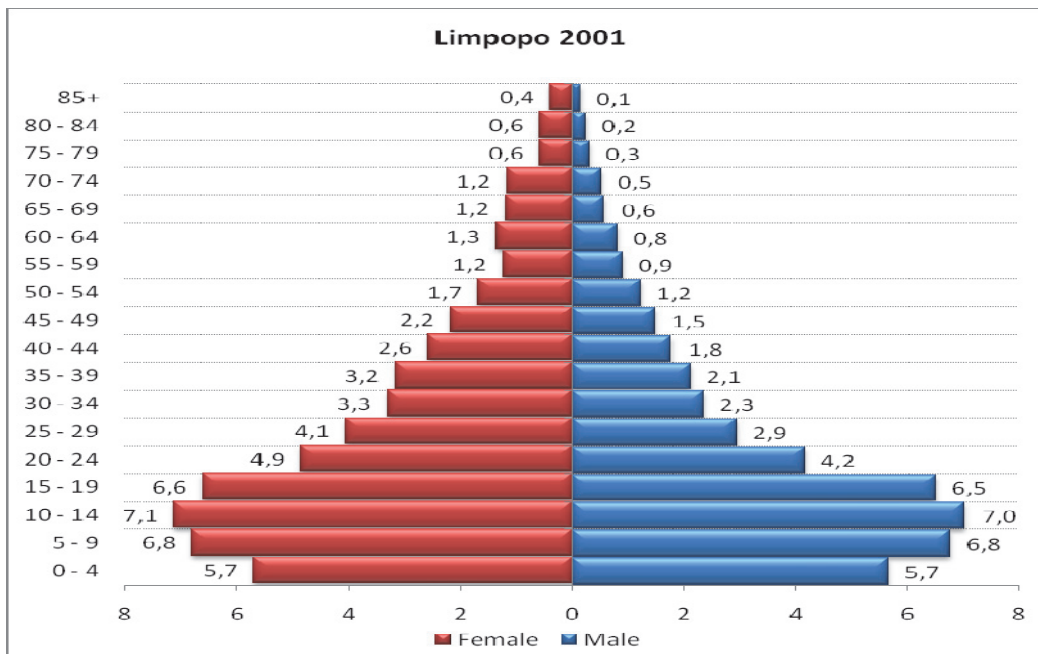


Figure 3.3 above indicates that age group 10–14 years had the highest proportion for both males (7,0%) and females (7,1%) in 2001. However, there was a slight decrease in the proportions for this age group when compared to the results from 1996, when males aged 10–14 recorded a percentage of 7,2% and females recorded a percentage of 7,3%.

Figure 3.4: Population pyramid of South Africa, Census 2001

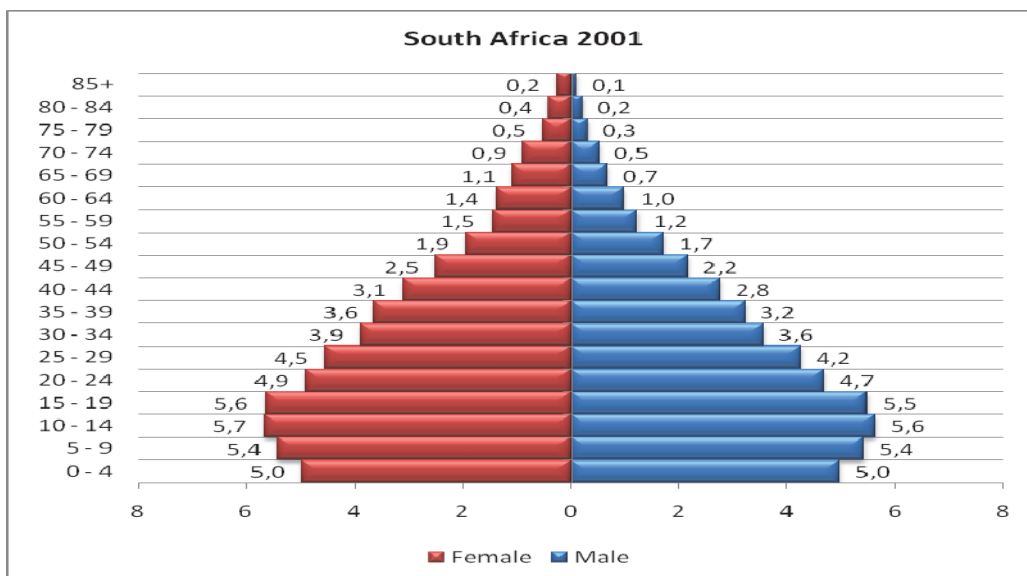


Figure 3.4 above indicates that there has been a slight decrease in the proportions for the age groups 10–14 years and 5–9 years, compared to 1996.

Figure 3.5: Population pyramid of Limpopo, Census 2011

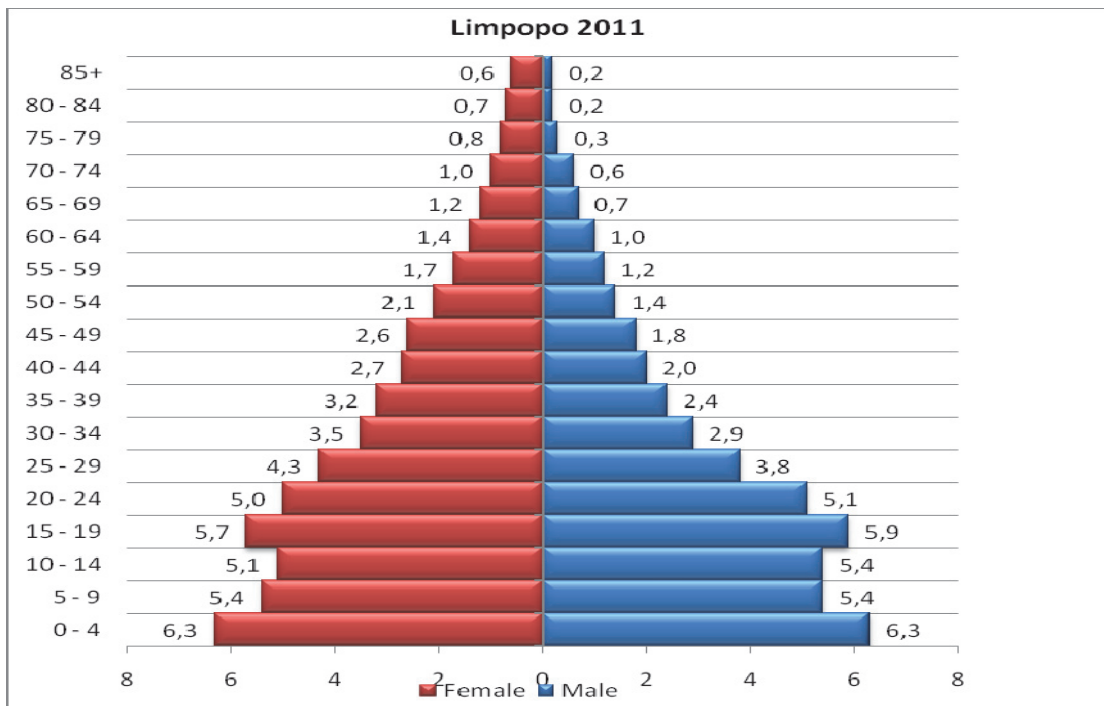


Figure 3.5 above indicates that there was an increase in the proportion of persons in the age group 0–4 years, and a slight decrease in the proportion of those aged 5–9 years as compared to 2001.

Figure 3.6: Population pyramid of South Africa, Census 2011

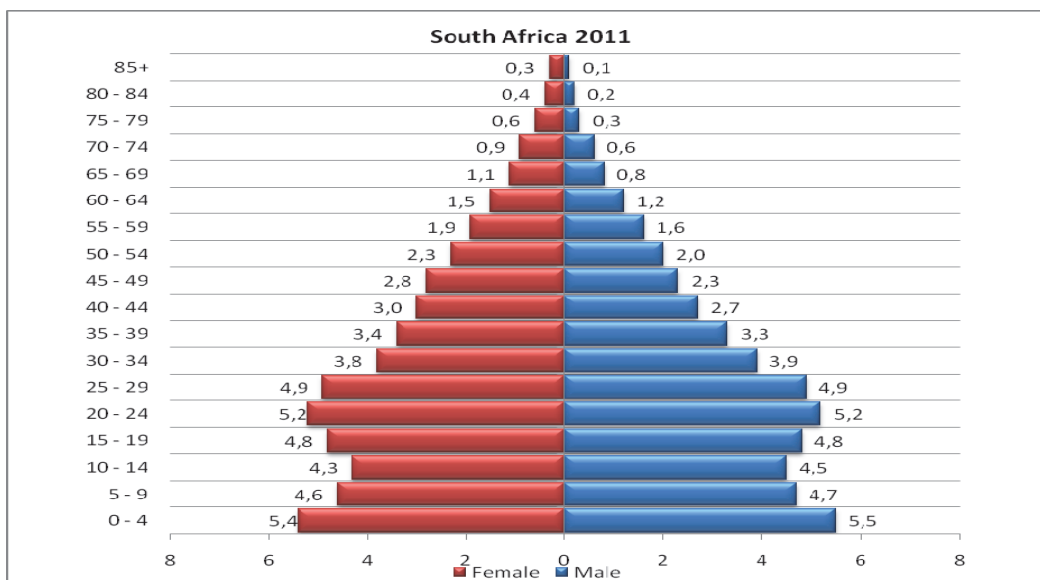


Figure 3.6 above indicates that there was an increase in proportion for the age group 0–4 years for both males and females. However, there was a slight decrease for the age group 5–9 years for both sexes as compared to 2001.

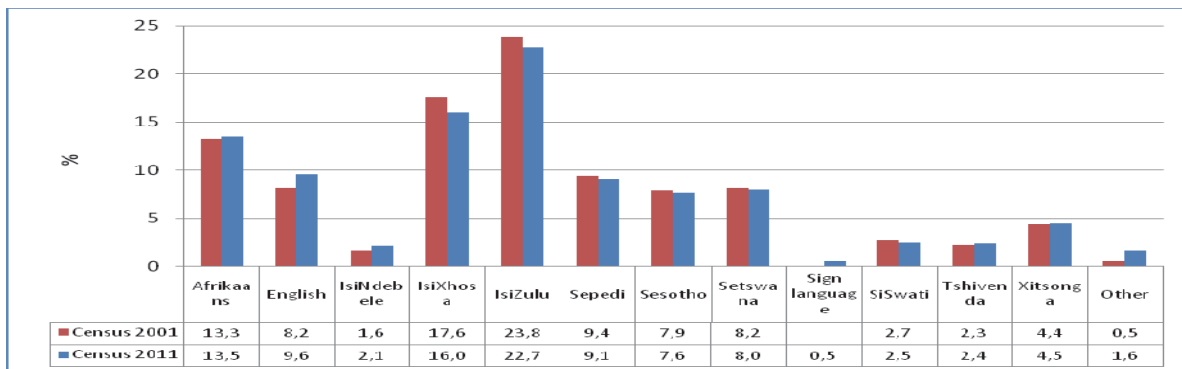
Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of the population by broad age groups and local municipality, Census 2011

Municipality	0–14	15–64	65+
Mopani	33,8	60,5	5,7
Greater Giyani	36,8	57,4	5,8
Greater Letaba	34,5	58,6	6,9
Greater Tzaneen	31,8	62,4	5,7
Ba-Phalaborwa	32,9	63,2	3,9
Maruleng	34,4	60,3	5,3
Vhembe	34,9	58,9	6,3
Mutale	38,2	55,6	6,2
Thulamela	35,2	58,8	6,0
Musina	28,2	69,2	2,6
Makhado	34,8	58,1	7,1
Capricorn	33,6	59,9	6,6
Blouberg	39,0	53,7	7,3
Aganang	37,4	52,7	10,0
Molemole	35,6	56,9	7,6
Polokwane	30,1	64,8	5,1
Lepelle-Nkumpi	36,0	56,2	7,8
Waterberg	29,9	64,3	5,8
Thabazimbi	21,1	76,4	2,4
Lephalale	26,2	69,7	4,1
Mookgopong	25,7	67,6	6,7
Modimolle	30,8	63,8	5,4
Bela-Bela	28,1	66,0	5,9
Mogalakwena	34,3	58,3	7,4
Greater Sekhukhune	36,0	57,3	6,7
Ephraim Mogale	35,5	57,6	6,9
Elias Motsoaledi	36,1	56,8	7,0
Makhuduthamaga	38,1	53,9	8,0
Fetakgomo	35,4	56,5	8,1
Greater Tubatse	34,5	60,4	5,1
Limpopo	34,0	59,8	6,3

From Table 3.5 it is clear that Thabazimbi municipality in the Waterberg district had the lowest proportion of the population aged 0–14, and the highest proportion of the population aged 15–64, followed by Mookgopong and Lephalale municipalities. Aganang municipality had the highest proportion of the population aged 65+.

3.4 Language

Figure 3.7: Population of South Africa by first language spoken, censuses of 2001 and 2011



Note: Data on “Sign language” was not collected in 2001. Slight differences exist on how the question on language was asked in the two censuses.

Figure 3.7 depicts the percentage distribution of the population that uses one of the official languages as their first language. It shows that:

- In 2001, nearly a quarter (23,8%) of the population indicated that IsiZulu was their first language, followed by 17,6% that reported isiXhosa as their first language. The same languages were also the main languages reported in 2011 (22,7% and 16% respectively).
- Less than 1% of the population indicated that they used sign language in 2011.

Table 3.6: Population distribution by district municipality and first language spoken, Census 2011

Language	Mopani	Vhembe	Capricorn	Waterberg	Greater Sekhukhune	Limpopo
Afrikaans	22 317	16 818	36 901	51 039	13 111	140 185
English	14 319	13 615	25 177	15 323	10 258	78 692
IsiNdebele	2 634	3 721	24 733	26 243	46 951	104 283
isiXhosa	1 278	738	2 167	12 147	3 945	20 275
IsiZulu	5 336	1 770	11 671	8 262	35 384	62 424
Sepedi	497 912	20 498	1 055 421	371 471	881 163	2 826 464
Sesotho	31 096	13 180	8 170	19 569	8 283	80 299
Setswana	2 690	1 269	6 990	75 809	20 263	107 021
Sign language	1 377	1 279	2 172	1 461	1 940	8 230
SiSwati	2 483	2 588	1 418	1 469	17 388	25 346
Tshivenda	5 505	860 116	17 477	6 718	2 994	892 809
Xitsonga	480 621	317 850	32 379	54 416	21 060	906 325
Other	17 145	27 248	18 489	14 812	8 629	86 322
Total	1 084 713	1 280 689	1 243 165	658 740	1 071 368	5 338 675

Table 3.6 above depicts Sepedi as the dominant language spoken in Limpopo, followed by Xitsonga and Tshivenda. However, in the Vhembe district, Tshivenda was the dominant language, followed by Xitsonga.

3.5 Migration

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of the population by province/country of birth and by province where counted, Census 2011

Province/ country of birth	Province where counted									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Western Cape	71,9	1,7	2,4	0,7	0,3	0,4	1,6	0,4	0,4	8,9
Eastern Cape	16,0	94,0	2,0	2,6	2,8	2,7	4,5	1,6	0,4	15,8
Northern Cape	1,5	0,4	85,2	1,0	0,6	1,4	0,8	0,7	0,1	2,6
Free State	0,8	0,4	1,9	87,3	0,4	2,8	3,2	1,2	0,4	5,9
KwaZulu-Natal	1,1	0,7	0,8	1,0	92,0	1,0	5,9	2,7	0,2	20,2
North West	0,3	0,1	3,8	1,0	0,2	78,3	3,5	0,8	0,6	6,5
Gauteng	3,0	1,3	1,6	2,7	1,2	4,8	56,0	4,6	2,4	15,1
Mpumalanga	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,4	1,2	4,3	79,9	1,5	7,7
Limpopo	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,6	0,2	2,9	10,8	4,2	90,9	12,8
Outside South Africa	4,7	1,2	1,8	2,6	1,7	4,5	9,5	3,9	3,1	4,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

NB: Percentages exclude 'do not know', 'unspecified' and 'not applicable'.

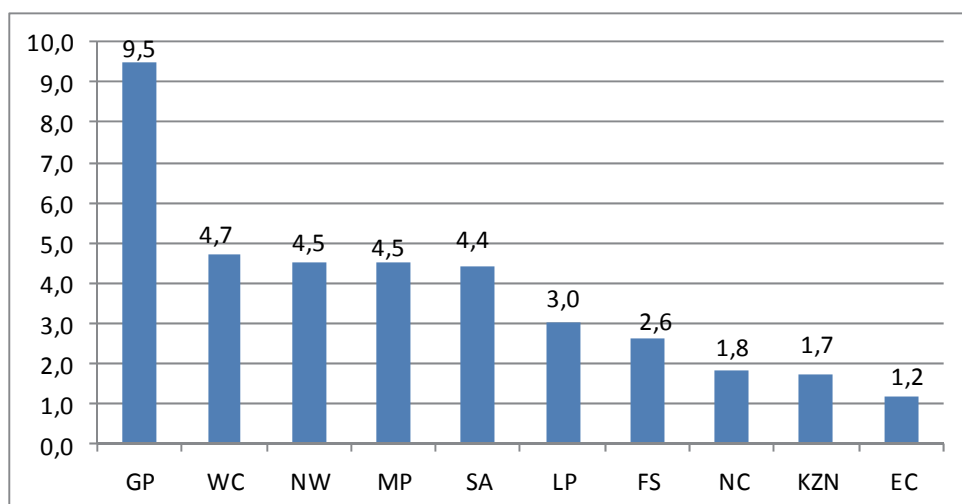
People tend to move into Gauteng from other provinces and outside the country. Only 56,0% of people counted in Gauteng during Census 2011 were born there, compared to 94,0% of persons counted in Eastern Cape, 92,0% persons counted in KwaZulu-Natal and 90,9% of persons counted in Limpopo.

Table 3-8: Population by province/country of birth and province where counted, Census 2011

Province/ country of birth	Province where counted									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Western Cape	4 032 687	1 052 214	27 409	19 555	32 754	15 210	186 412	17 019	20 154	4 456 413
Eastern Cape	894 289	5 982 758	22 211	67 757	281 736	93 442	535 100	62 825	21 127	7 961 244
Northern Cape	85 323	23 285	953 640	27 861	58 221	46 809	92 503	26 283	6 341	1 320 265
Free State	47 390	23 785	21 035	2 316 399	37 752	96 349	382 525	47 631	18 740	2 991 605
KwaZulu-Natal	61 945	45 255	8 487	27 487	9 150 357	34 620	703 509	105 855	13 189	10 150 704
North West	17 736	7 235	42 138	26 712	22 488	2 680 769	419 081	31 990	30 504	3 278 652
Gauteng	167 524	83 097	17 539	71 575	124 248	164 140	6 678 316	182 041	128 662	7 617 141
Mpumalanga	23 413	14 684	3 968	12 282	44 124	41 675	510 995	3 157 644	78 030	3 886 815
Limpopo	15 316	7 113	3 353	16 361	21 098	97 593	1 290 106	166 470	4 803 480	6 420 889
Outside South Africa	260 952	75 319	19 770	68 896	169 377	152 504	1 134 587	153 115	165 351	2 199 871
Total	5 606 574	6 367 745	1 119 549	2 654 884	9 942 153	3 423 110	11 933 134	3 950 872	5 285 577	50 283 599

NB: Numbers exclude 'do not know', 'unspecified' and 'not applicable'.

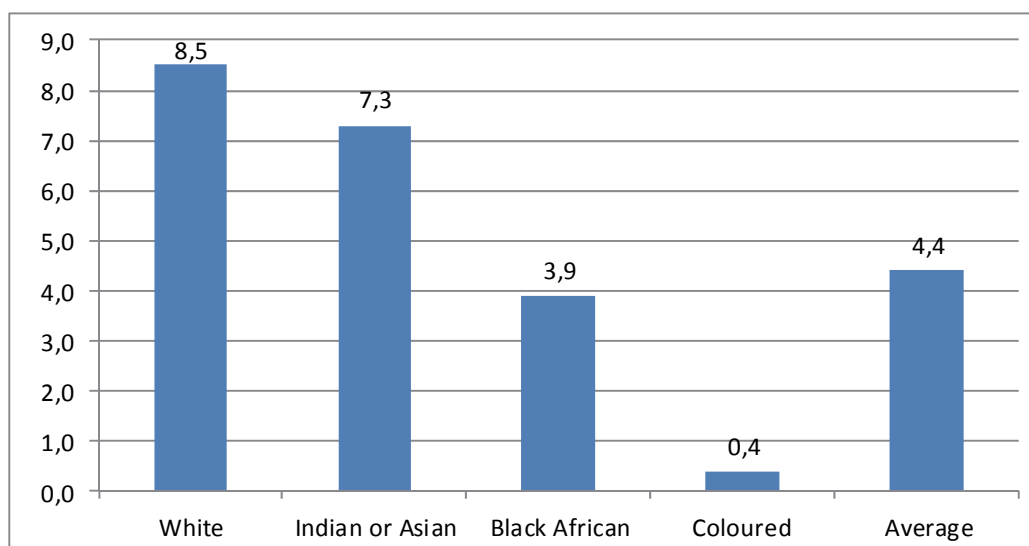
Figure 3.8: Percentage of the population in each province who was not born in South Africa, Census 2011



NB: Percentages exclude 'do not know', 'unspecified' and 'not applicable'.

Figure 3.8 shows that Gauteng (9,5%) recorded the highest percentage of persons currently living in South Africa but who were not born in this country. The percentage recorded for Western Cape (4,7%) is significantly lower than that of Gauteng, followed by North West and Mpumalanga that both recorded 4,5%. The province to record the lowest percentage of people who were not born in South Africa was Eastern Cape (1,2%).

Figure 3.9: Percentage of people in each population group who were not born in South Africa, Census 2011



NB: Percentages exclude 'do not know', 'unspecified' and 'not applicable'.

Figure 3.9 shows that the white population group (8,5%) had the highest proportion of people who were not born in South Africa, followed by the Indian/Asian population group (7,3%).

Table 3.9: Citizenship by province, Census 2011

Citizenship	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Citizen	5 449 023	6 359 891	1 115 227	2 617 295	9 962 244	3 315 371	11 088 485	3 869 582	5 172 221	48 949 338
Non-citizen	186 807	58 486	10 345	52 552	116 406	127 297	883 647	110 261	146 442	1 692 242
Total	5 635 830	6 418 378	1 125 571	2 669 847	10 078 650	3 442 668	11 972 132	3 979 843	5 318 663	50 641 580

Table 3.9 above shows that Gauteng had the highest number of persons that were non-citizens, followed by Western Cape, and the least were in Northern Cape.

3.6 General health and functioning

Table 3.10: Distribution of population aged 5 years and older in Limpopo by disability status and sex (numbers and percentages)

District	Disability status	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mopani	Not disabled	359 473	94,4	439 422	93,5	798 895	93,9						
	Disabled	21 507	5,6	30 362	6,5	51 869	6,1						
	Total	380 980	100,0	469 784	100,0	850 764	100,0						
Vhembe	Not disabled	418 498	94,6	522 915	93,9	941 413	94,2						
	Disabled	23 702	5,4	33 901	6,1	57 603	5,8						
	Total	442 200	100,0	556 816	100,0	999 016	100,0						
Capricorn	Not disabled	409 475	93,5	482 998	92,3	892 473	92,9						
	Disabled	28 289	6,5	40 131	7,7	68 420	7,1						
	Total	437 764	100,0	523 129	100,0	960 893	100,0						
Waterberg	Not disabled	218 887	93,2	228 208	91,7	447 095	92,4						
	Disabled	15 933	6,8	20 757	8,3	36 690	7,6						
	Total	234 820	100,0	248 965	100,0	483 785	100,0						
Greater Sekhukhune	Not disabled	349 181	92,6	417 909	91,2	767 090	91,8						
	Disabled	27 945	7,4	40 270	8,8	68 215	8,2						
	Total	377 126	100,0	458 179	100,0	835 305	100,0						
Limpopo	Not disabled	1 755 514	93,7	2 091 452	92,7	3 846 966	93,2						
	Disabled	117 376	6,3	165 421	7,3	282 797	6,8						
	Total	1 872 890	100,0	2 256 873	100,0	4 129 763	100,0						

Table 3.10 above gives the distribution of the population aged 5 years and older in Limpopo province by sex and disability status. The figures show that 6,8% of the population were disabled. The figures also show that about 6,3% and 7,3% of males and females respectively were disabled. Greater Sekhukhune recorded the highest proportion of persons living with disability (8,2%), followed by Waterberg (7,6%) and Capricorn (7,1%) districts. However, Vhembe and Mopani recorded the lowest proportion (5,8% and 6,1% respectively). Finally, sex variations across all districts within the province confirm that, as far as disability was concerned, females were the more affected than males.

3.7 Education

Table 3.11: Persons aged 5–24 years old by school attendance and district municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011

School attendance	Mopani		Vhembe		Capricorn		Waterberg		Greater Sekhukhune		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Attending	396 022	375 730	487 417	466 865	469 487	433 435	193 711	186 365	403 354	374 803	1 949 991	1 837 198
Not attending	133 822	89 214	122 574	97 565	109 339	90 929	77 677	65 162	96 758	86 224	540 170	429 095
Total	529 845	464 944	609 991	564 431	578 825	524 364	271 388	251 527	500 112	461 027	2 490 161	2 266 292
%												
Attending	74,7	80,8	79,9	82,7	81,1	82,7	71,4	74,1	80,7	81,3	78,3	81,1
Not attending	25,3	19,2	20,1	17,3	18,9	17,3	28,6	25,9	19,3	18,7	21,7	18,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

The table above shows that Vhembe and Capricorn district municipalities recorded the highest proportion in terms of persons attending school in 2011 with 82,7% each. Waterberg recorded the lowest percentage in 2001 and 2011 (71,4% and 74,1% respectively).

Table 3.12: Persons aged 5–24 years old attending educational institution by type of institution and district municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011

Type of institution	Mopani		Vhembe		Capricorn		Waterberg		Greater Sekhukhune		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Public	385 835	347 783	469 810	423 276	452 293	389 957	186 887	169 232	394 868	347 848	1 889 693	1 678 095
Private	10 187	12 450	17 607	23 875	17 194	20 955	6 824	7 279	8 486	10 802	60 298	75 361
Total	396 022	360 233	487 417	447 151	469 487	410 911	193 711	176 511	403 354	358 651	1 949 991	1 753 456
%												
Public	97,4	96,5	96,4	94,7	96,3	94,9	96,5	95,9	97,9	97,0	96,9	95,7
Private	2,6	3,5	3,6	5,3	3,7	5,1	3,5	4,1	2,1	3,0	3,1	4,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Greater Sekhukhune district municipality recorded the highest proportion of person attending public schools for both 2001 and 2011 (97,9% and 97,0% respectively). Vhembe and Capricorn districts recorded the highest proportion of persons who were attending private schools.

Table 3.13: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education in South Africa (number and percentage), censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Level of education	1996		2001		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No schooling	4 055 646	19,1	4 567 498	17,9	2 665 875	8,6
Some primary	3 522 956	16,6	4 083 742	16,0	3 790 134	12,3
Completed primary	1 571 774	7,4	1 623 467	6,4	1 413 895	4,6
Some secondary	7 130 121	33,6	7 846 125	30,8	10 481 577	33,9
Grade 12/Std 10	3 458 434	16,3	5 200 602	20,4	8 919 608	28,9
Higher	1 512 602	7,1	2 151 336	8,4	3 644 617	11,8
Total	21 251 534	100,0	25 472 769	100,0	30 915 705	100,0

Table 3.13 above shows that the number of persons aged 20 years and older with no schooling has decreased between 1996 and 2001, and a further decrease occurred between 2001 and 2011. The number of persons 20 years or older with a Grade 12 education level has increased.

Table 3.14: Percentage distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education attained by local municipality, Census 2011

Local municipality	No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher
Greater Giyani	25,0	11,4	4,2	31,4	20,9	7,0
Greater Letaba	27,0	10,8	3,9	34,5	17,8	5,8
Greater Tzaneen	18,7	11,6	4,4	34,6	22,0	8,5
Ba-Phalaborwa	14,6	10,1	3,8	35,9	24,4	11,0
Maruleng	20,9	13,1	4,1	36,2	18,8	6,7
Mutale	18,8	13,7	5,3	35,5	19,0	7,6
Thulamela	17,4	11,5	4,1	33,6	22,2	11,0
Musina	11,3	9,6	7,9	42,6	21,7	6,7
Makhado	18,9	10,6	4,5	34,8	22,0	8,9
Blouberg	28,3	13,9	5,4	31,9	15,4	5,0
Aganang	15,5	16,4	6,0	34,0	21,6	6,3
Molemole	20,2	11,1	4,7	36,3	18,7	8,7
Polokwane	6,7	9,2	3,6	33,3	29,9	16,9
Lepelle-Nkumpi	18,5	11,3	3,9	32,8	22,4	10,9
Thabazimbi	8,8	13,5	5,9	37,3	26,6	7,6
Lephalale	9,9	12,8	5,0	36,9	24,5	10,6
Mookgopong	12,0	13,7	6,1	37,6	23,4	7,0
Modimolle	10,6	17,4	6,4	34,6	22,3	8,3
Bela-Bela	9,7	13,3	5,0	35,8	26,6	9,1
Mogalakwena	15,9	13,8	4,4	35,5	22,0	8,1
Ephraim Mogale	22,7	13,9	5,4	33,9	19,0	4,9
Elias Motsoaledi	24,1	11,7	4,3	33,4	20,3	5,9
Makhuduthamaga	23,4	11,8	3,7	34,8	20,6	5,5
Fetakgomo	24,3	10,7	3,0	33,3	22,2	6,4
Greater Tubatse	15,1	10,0	3,8	41,7	23,0	6,2

The table above shows that Blouberg municipality had the highest proportion (28,3%) of people with no schooling in 2011, followed by Greater Letaba (27,0%). Polokwane municipality had the lowest proportion (6,7%) of people with no schooling, followed by Thabazimbi (8,8%), Bela-Bela (9,7%) and Lephalale (9,9%) municipalities. Greater Giyani municipality had the lowest proportion (31,4%) of people with some secondary education, followed by Blouberg (31,9%). Polokwane had the highest proportion (16,9%) of people with a higher level of education, followed by Ba-Phalaborwa (11,0%) and Thulamela (11,0%) municipalities. Ephraim Mogale municipality had the lowest proportion (4,9%) of people with a higher level of education, followed by Blouberg (5,0%), Makhuduthamaga (5,5%) and Greater Letaba (5,8%) municipalities.

3.8 Labour force (15–64 years) sex and age

Figure 3.10: Unemployment rate (official) by province: QLFS_Q4 compared to Census 2011

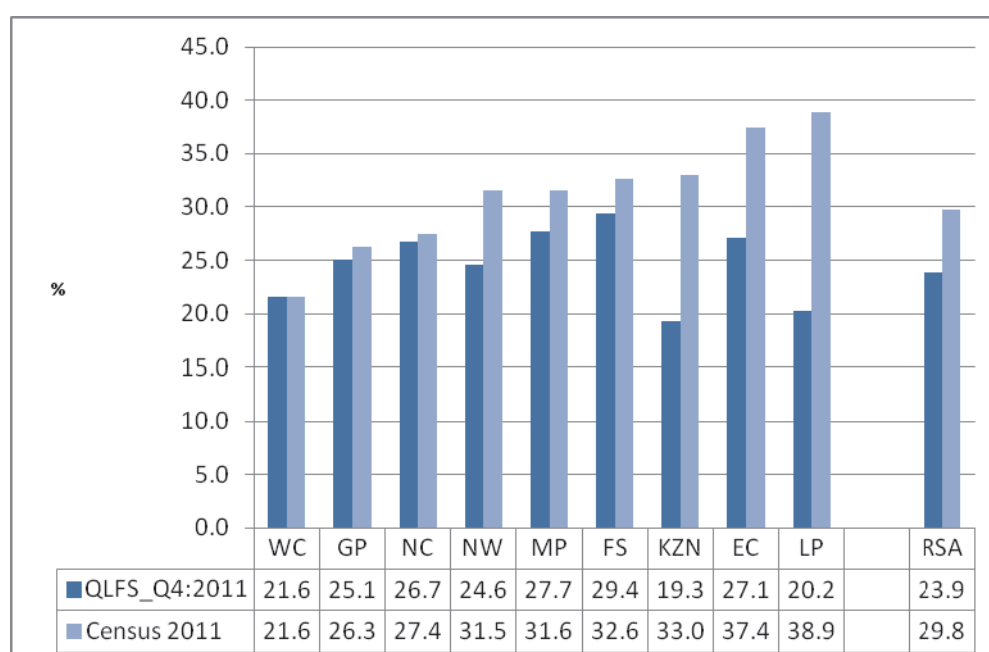


Figure 3.10 above shows that the unemployment rate (QLFS) in Limpopo was second lowest compared to other provinces. However, Census 2011 results show that the unemployment rate was much higher than that of QLFS. The figure compares the results of Census 2011 and QLFS_Q4 because data collection for both projects happened at the same time. Figure 3.11 below gives the unemployment rate when using the expanded definition. The figures show that Eastern Cape had the highest rate, followed by Limpopo.

Figure 3.11: Unemployment rate (expanded) by province: QLFS_Q4 compared to Census 2011

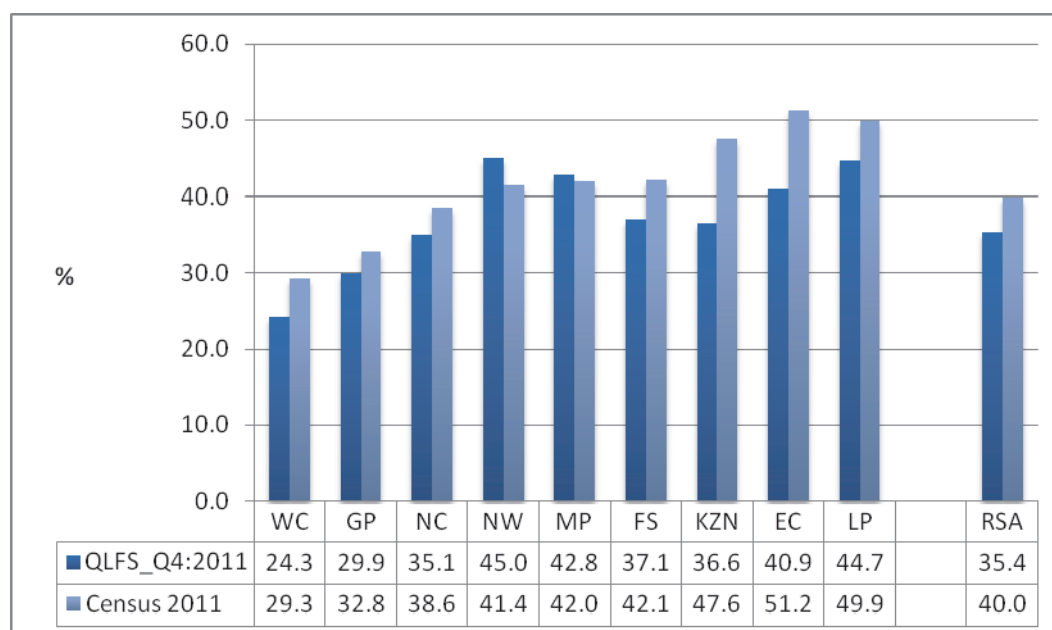


Table 3.15: Percentage distribution of persons of working age by sex and district municipality, Census 2011

District	Male	Female
Mopani	44,8	55,2
Vhembe	44,4	55,6
Capricorn	46,2	53,8
Waterberg	51,7	48,3
Greater Sekhukhune	45,2	54,8
Limpopo	46,1	53,9

The table above indicates that Waterberg is the only district in Limpopo that had higher proportion of males than females in the 15–64 age groups as compared to all other districts.

Table 3.16: Percentage distribution of persons of working age (15–64) by sex and local municipality, Census 2011

Local municipality	Male	Female
Greater Giyani	41,7	58,3
Greater Letaba	43,5	56,5
Greater Tzaneen	45,9	54,1
Ba-Phalaborwa	48,3	51,7
Maruleng	44,5	55,5
Mutale	43,0	57,0
Thulamela	43,4	56,6
Musina	50,6	49,4
Makhado	44,9	55,1
Blouberg	43,2	56,8
Aganang	43,9	56,1
Molemole	45,1	54,9
Polokwane	48,1	51,9
Lepelle-Nkumpi	44,2	55,8
Thabazimbi	61,0	39,0
Lephalale	56,5	43,5
Mookgopong	52,8	47,2
Modimolle	51,2	48,8
Bela-Bela	51,7	48,3
Mogalakwena	46,2	53,8
Ephraim Mogale	46,1	53,9
Elias Motsoaledi	45,4	54,6
Makhuduthamaga	41,6	58,4
Fetakgomo	44,0	56,0
Greater Tubatse	47,6	52,4

Musina, Thabazimbi, Lephalale, Mookgopong, Modimolle and Bela-Bela municipalities had a higher proportion of males compared with females. Females constituted the highest proportion in all other municipalities in Census 2011.

Table 3.17: Employment and unemployment rates by district council, Census 2011

District	Employed	Unemployed
Mopani	60,6	39,4
Vhembe	61,3	38,7
Capricorn	62,8	37,2
Waterberg	71,9	28,1
Greater Sekhukhune	49,1	50,9
Limpopo	61,1	38,9

Table 3.17 above shows that the unemployment rate in Limpopo was 38,9. The highest unemployment rate was recorded in Greater Sekhukhune district (50,9%), whereas the lowest unemployment rate was recorded in Waterberg district (28,1%).

Table 3.18: Employment and unemployment rates by local municipality, Census 2011

Local municipality	Employed	Unemployed
Greater Giyani	53,0	47,0
Greater Letaba	59,7	40,3
Greater Tzaneen	63,3	36,7
Ba-Phalaborwa	62,6	37,4
Maruleng	60,1	39,9
Mutale	51,2	48,8
Thulamela	56,2	43,8
Musina	81,3	18,7
Makhado	63,3	36,7
Blouberg	60,8	39,2
Aganang	49,6	50,4
Molemole	57,3	42,7
Polokwane	67,6	32,4
Lepelle-Nkumpi	51,9	48,1
Thabazimbi	79,4	20,6
Lephalale	77,8	22,2
Mookgopong	76,5	23,5
Modimolle	77,8	22,2
Bela-Bela	77,5	22,5
Mogalakwena	59,8	40,2
Ephraim Mogale	58,6	41,4
Elias Motsoaledi	57,1	42,9
Makhuduthamaga	37,3	62,7
Fetakgomo	41,1	58,9
Greater Tubatse	49,6	50,4

Table 3.18 above shows that Aganang, Makhuduthamaga, Fetakgomo and Greater Tubatse municipalities had an unemployment rate above 50%, with the highest in Makhuduthamaga. Musina local municipality had the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Thabazimbi, Lephalale, Modimolle, Bela-Bela and Mookgopong local municipalities.

Chapter 4: Results pertaining to households and housing

Table 4.1: Population and households at municipal level, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Population in 1996	Households in 1996	Population in 2001	Households in 2001	Population in 2011	Households in 2011
Greater Giyani	218 751	42 434	240 729	53 667	244 217	63 548
Greater Letaba	203 541	41 937	218 873	53 468	212 701	58 261
Greater Tzaneen	342 551	73 422	375 586	97 374	390 095	108 926
Ba-Phalaborwa	109 741	25 616	131 536	33 820	150 637	41 115
Maruleng	87 871	18 376	94 383	23 033	94 857	24 470
Mutale	73 313	13 912	82 893	18 522	91 870	23 751
Thulamela	533 757	101 119	581 487	128 508	618 462	156 594
Musina	33 061	8 406	39 310	13 958	68 359	20 042
Makhado	455 597	88 541	494 264	112 833	516 031	134 889
Blouberg	158 752	30 708	171 721	38 967	162 629	41 192
Aganang	146 335	27 427	146 872	32 380	131 164	33 918
Molemole	107 635	22 677	109 441	28 925	108 321	30 043
Polokwane	424 836	85 517	508 277	135 447	628 999	178 001
Lepelle-Nkumpi	234 926	44 465	227 970	52 903	230 350	59 683
Thabazimbi	60 175	14 969	65 533	25 515	85 234	25 080
Lephalale	78 715	18 103	85 273	24 360	115 767	29 880
Mookgopong	15 674	5 707	34 541	10 893	35 640	9 918
Modimolle	46 718	10 921	69 027	19 603	68 513	17 525
Bela-Bela	47 592	11 163	52 124	14 153	66 500	18 068
Mogalakwena	282 534	54 081	298 439	70 079	307 682	79 395
Ephraim Mogale	97 988	19 666	121 327	26 541	123 648	32 284
Elias Motsoaledi	220 394	42 641	221 647	48 926	249 363	60 251
Makhuduthamaga	269 313	49 798	262 005	54 018	274 358	65 217
Fetakgomo	97 213	17 376	92 598	19 093	93 795	22 851
Greater Tubatse	229 583	42 427	269 608	56 126	335 676	83 199
Limpopo	4 576 566	909 371	4 995 462	1 117 818	5 404 868	1 418 102
South Africa	40 583 573	9 059 571	44 819 778	11 205706	51 770 560	14 450 161

The figures in Table 4.1 above show that there was an increase in the population of municipalities between 1996 and 2001, except for Lepelle-Nkumpi, Makhuduthamaga and Fetakgomo, where declines happened. Between Census 2001 and Census 2011, there was an increase in the population of all municipalities except for the following municipalities: Greater Letaba, Blouberg, Aganang, Molemole and Modimolle, where a decline in the population was recorded. However, between 1996 and 2001, and 2001 and 2011, all municipalities had an increase in the number of households.

Table 4.2: Average household size by local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Average HH size in 1996	Average HH size in 2001	Average HH size in 2011
Greater Giyani	5,2	4,5	3,8
Greater Letaba	4,9	4,4	3,7
Greater Tzaneen	4,7	4,4	3,6
Ba-Phalaborwa	4,3	4,2	3,7
Maruleng	4,8	4,8	3,9
Mutale	5,3	4,6	3,9
Thulamela	5,3	4,6	3,9
Musina	3,9	3,4	3,4
Makhado	5,1	4,5	3,8
Blouberg	5,2	4,6	3,9
Aganang	5,3	4,6	3,9
Molemole	4,7	3,9	3,6
Polokwane	5,0	4,1	3,5
Lepelle-Nkumpi	5,3	4,4	3,9
Thabazimbi	4,0	3,2	3,4
Lephalale	4,3	4,2	3,9
Mookgopong	2,7	4,6	3,6
Modimolle	4,3	4,1	3,9
Bela-Bela	4,3	4,2	3,7
Mogalakwena	5,2	4,4	3,9
Ephraim Mogale	5,0	5,0	3,8
Elias Motsoaledi	5,2	4,9	4,1
Makhuduthamaga	5,4	4,9	4,2
Fetakgomo	5,6	4,9	4,1
Greater Tubatse	5,4	5,0	4,0
Limpopo	5,0	4,5	3,8
South Africa	4,5	3,8	3,6

Table 4.2 shows that the average house household size has decreased in all local municipalities since 1996. However, the following municipalities have continued to record higher average household sizes across the above period: Elias Motsoaledi, Makhuduthamaga, Fetakgomo and Greater Tubatse.

4.1 Housing conditions

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling by district council, censuses of 2001 and 2011

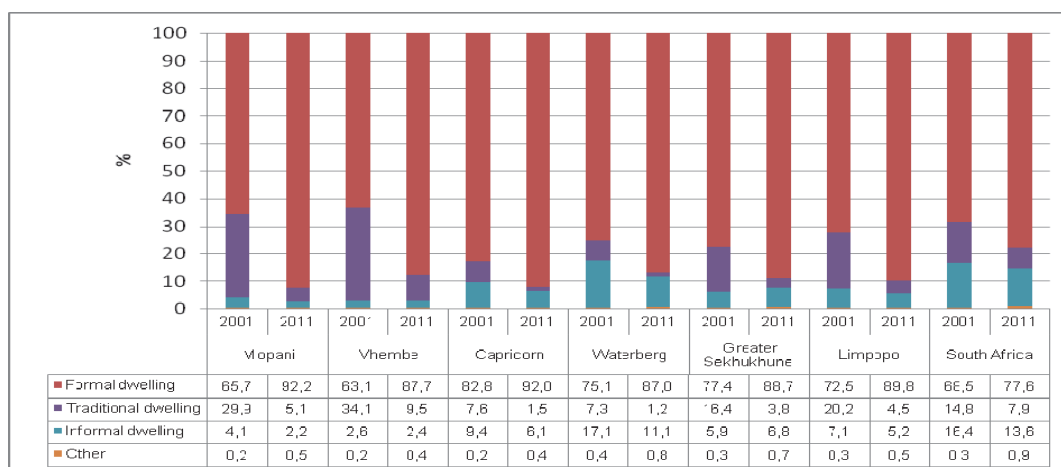
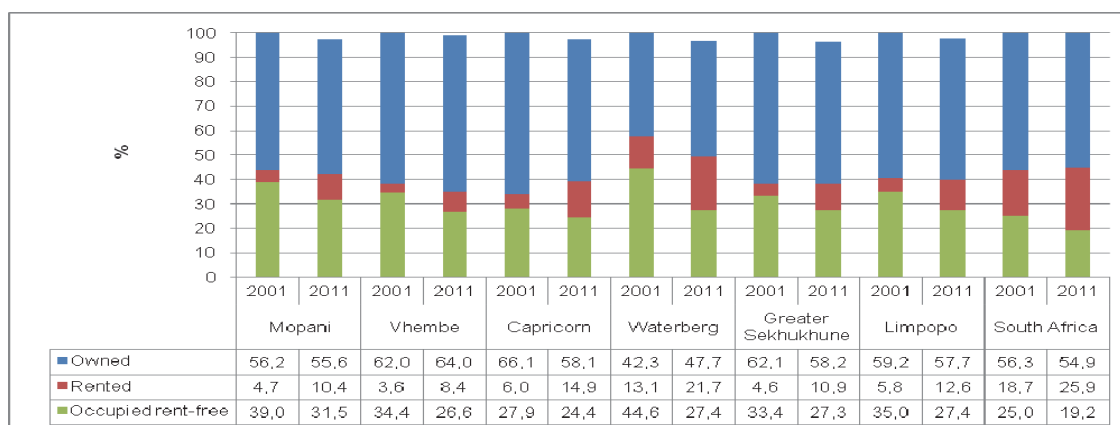


Figure 4.1 shows that the proportion of households that were living in informal dwellings has increased in all district municipalities between 2001 and 2011. The proportion was above that of the province, except for Vhembe, Waterberg and Greater Sekhukhune in 2011. Waterberg recorded the highest proportion of households living in informal dwellings between the two censuses, although there was a decrease in this proportion. The proportion of households living in traditional dwellings in Limpopo significantly decreased during the above period, from 20,2% in 2001 to 4,5% in 2011.

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and district council, censuses of 2001 and 2011

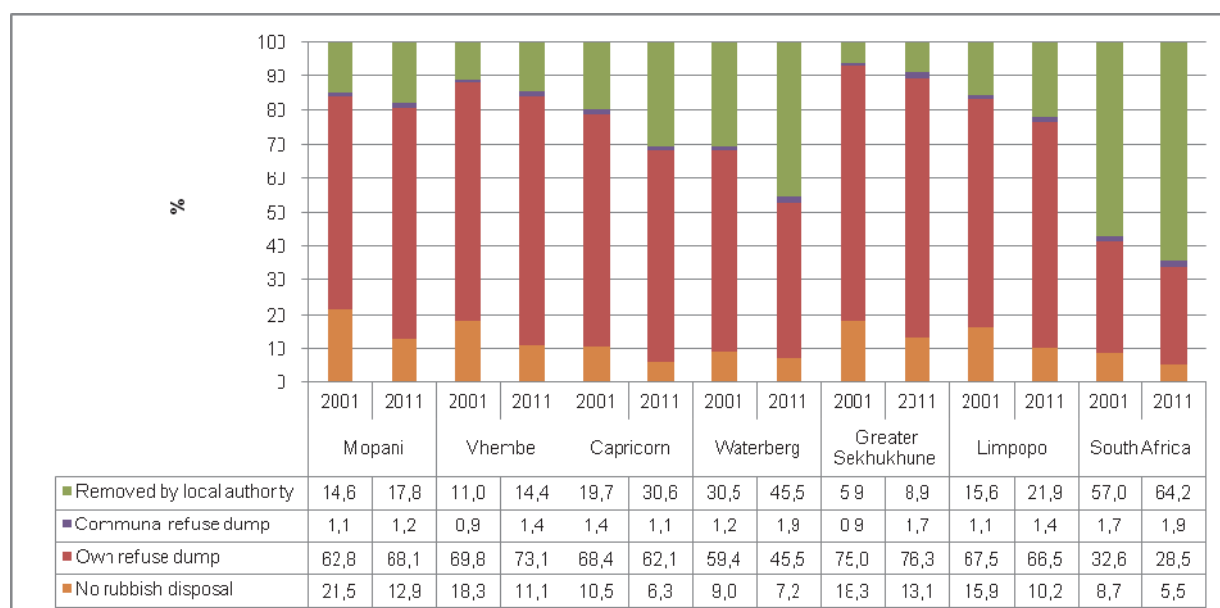


Excludes 'other' category.

Figure 4.2 above shows that there was a decrease in the proportion of households that owned their dwellings, except for Vhembe district. There was also a general increase in the proportion of households that rented between 2001 and 2011. Waterberg district recorded the highest proportion. South Africa also saw a decrease in the proportion of households that owned their dwellings between 2001 and 2011.

4.2 Refuse disposal

Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal and district municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011



Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of households whose refuse was removed by local authority was high at national level compared to those in the province. Waterberg district recorded the highest proportion of households whose refuse was removed by local authority in 2011 (45,5%), followed by Capricorn district (30,6%), whereas Greater Sekhukhune district recorded the lowest proportion (8,9%). Greater Sekhukhune also recorded the highest proportion of households that used their own refuse dumps (76,3%).

4.3 Toilet facilities

Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and district municipality, Census 2011

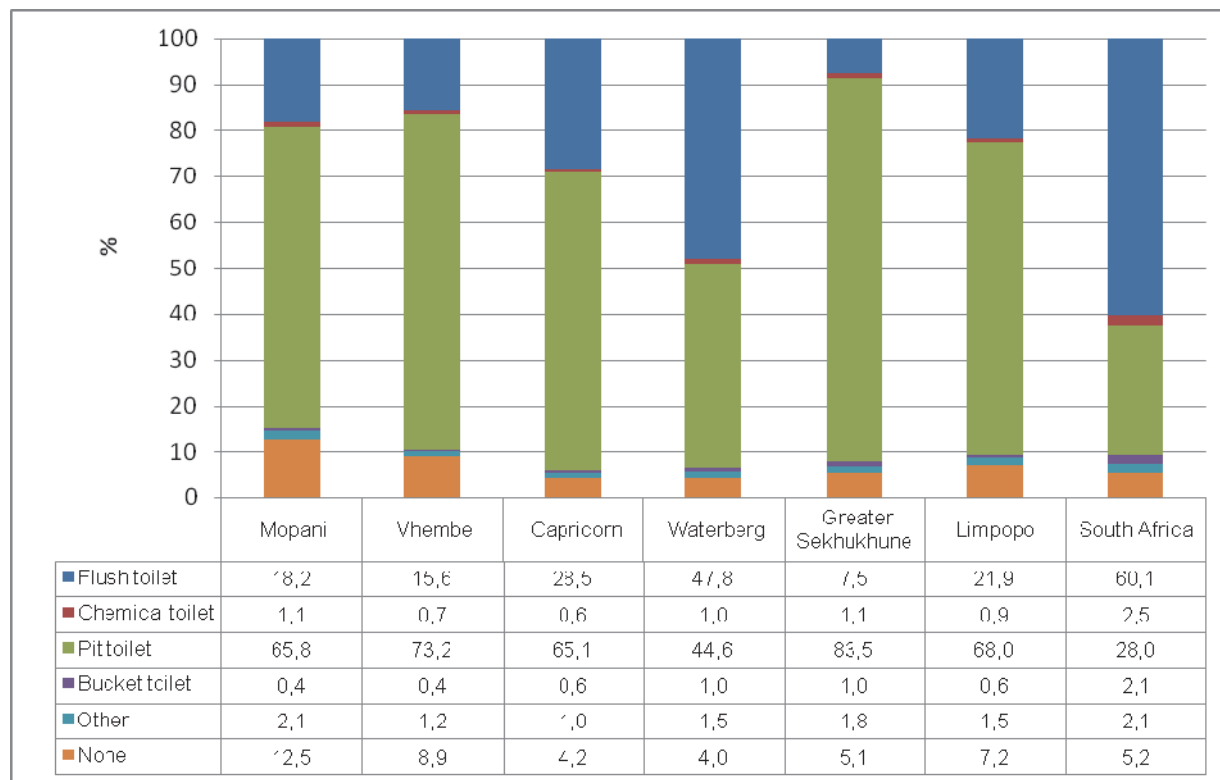
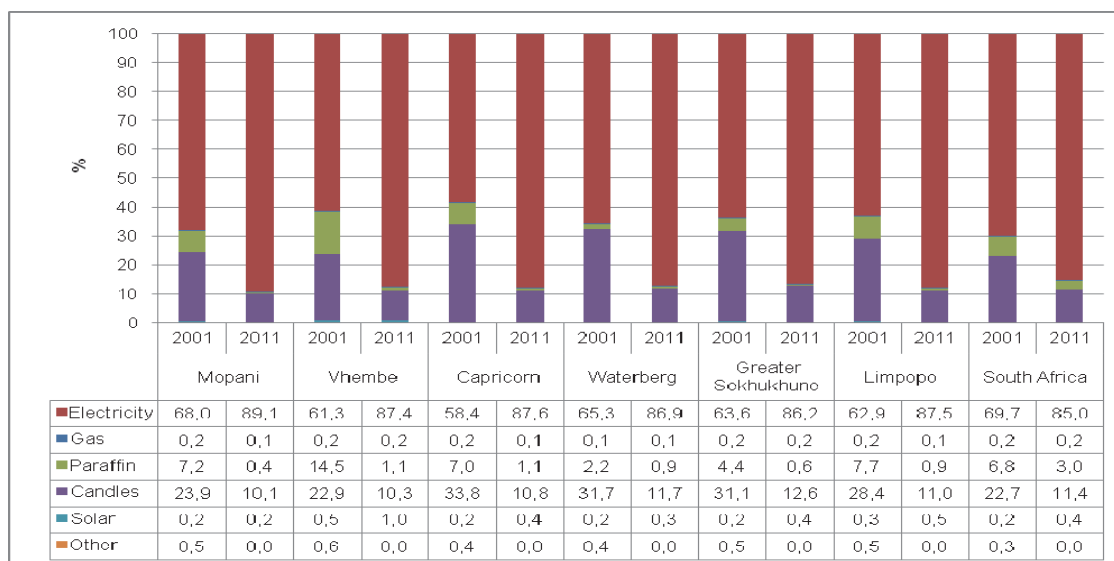


Figure 4.4 above shows that the majority of households used pit latrines (68,0%), followed by flush toilets (21,9%). A large percentage of households also recorded having no toilet facility (7,2%). Waterberg district recorded the highest proportion of households that had access to flush toilets (47,8%), and Greater Sekhukhune district recorded the lowest proportion (7,5%).

4.4 Source of energy/fuel

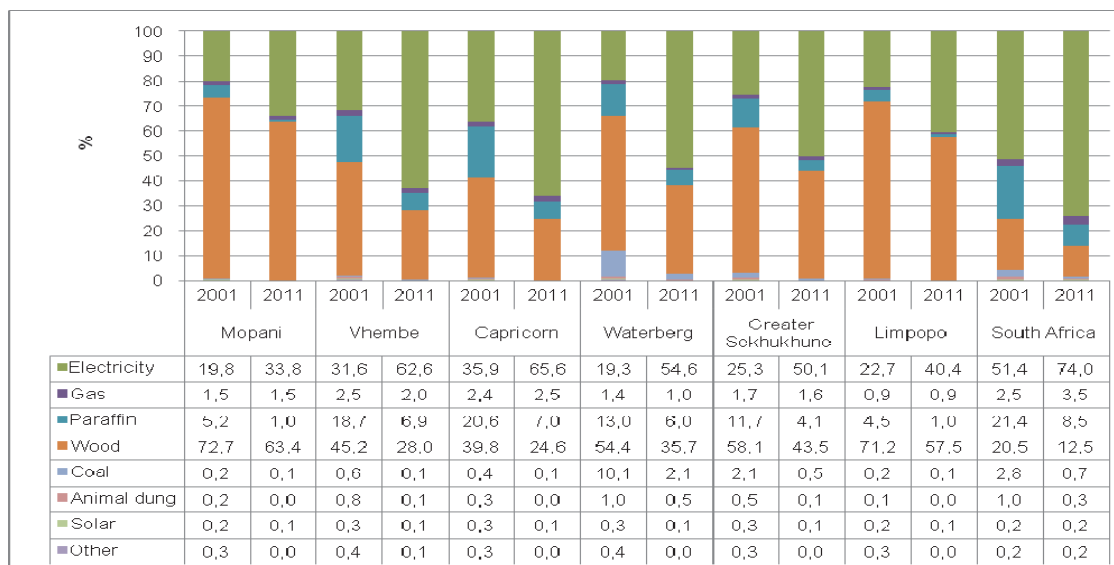
Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy/fuel used for lighting and district municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011



Note: The option 'other' was not given as one of the sources of energy/fuel for lighting in Census 2011.

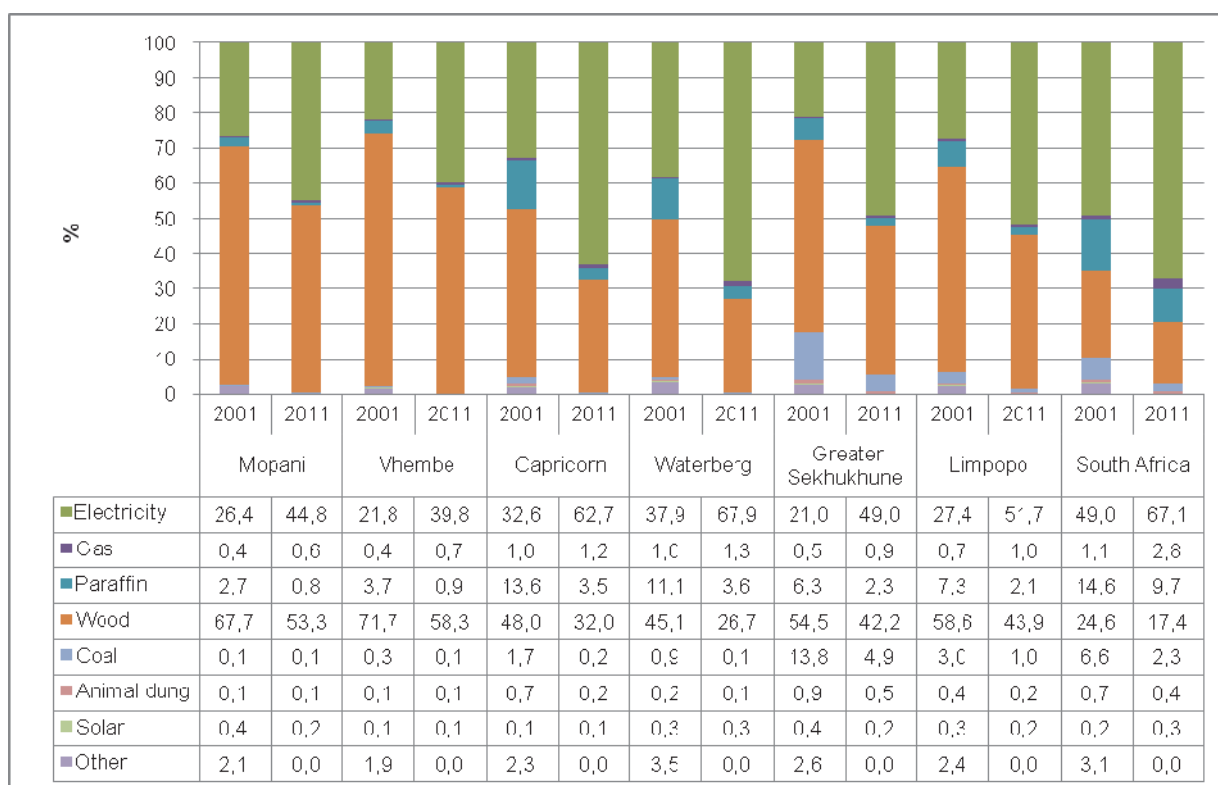
Figure 4.5 shows that the proportion of households that used electricity as a source of energy/fuel for lighting in all the districts has increased since 2001. Mopani district recorded the highest proportion (89,1%). Candles were the second most used source.

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of households by type of source of energy/fuel used for cooking and district municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011



The proportion of households that use electricity as a source of energy/fuel for cooking has increased between Census 2001 and Census 2011 in all districts. Mopani district recorded the highest proportion of households that use wood as source of energy for cooking in 2011 (63,4%), whereas Capricorn district recorded the highest proportion of households that use electricity for cooking (65,6%).

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy/fuel used for heating in and district municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011



Note: Due to rounding off of decimals, some may not add up to totals.

Figure 4.7 above shows that the proportion of households that use electricity for heating has increased in all districts since 2001, and the proportion using wood has decreased. The proportion of households that reported using wood as source of energy/fuel for heating was the highest in Vhembe in both Census 2001 and Census 2011 compared to other districts, and lowest in Waterberg. On the other hand, the proportion of households that use electricity as a source of energy/fuel for heating was the highest in Waterberg in both Census 2001 and Census 2011 and lowest in Vhembe district.

Figure 4.8: Percentage of households that have access to piped water by district municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011



Figure 4.8 shows that the proportion of households that have access to piped water inside the dwelling, inside the yard, or on a community stand: distance from 200 m and more has increased between 2001 and 2011 in all the districts except for Mopani, where the figures remained more or less constant.

Table 4.3: Number of households with/without access to cellphones by municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011

Municipality	2001			2011		
	Cellphone	No cellphone	Total	Cellphone	No cellphone	Total
Mopani	63 914	197 448	261 362	262 251	34 068	296 320
Greater Giyani	13 895	39 772	53 667	57 399	6 149	63 548
Greater Letaba	11 369	42 099	53 468	49 806	8 455	58 261
Greater Tzaneen	23 915	73 459	97 374	95 758	13 168	108 926
Ba-Phalaborwa	10 140	23 681	33 821	37 920	3 195	41 115
Maruleng	4 595	18 438	23 033	21 369	3 101	24 470
Vhembe	67 699	206 122	273 821	300 837	34 439	335 276
Mutale	2 641	15 881	18 522	21 005	2 746	23 751
Thulamela	32 423	96 084	128 507	142 183	14 411	156 594
Musina	2 559	11 399	13 958	16 661	3 381	20 042
Makhado	30 075	82 758	112 833	120 988	13 901	134 889
Capricorn	77 716	210 906	288 622	304 272	38 566	342 838
Blouberg	5 972	32 995	38 967	33 641	7 552	41 192
Aganang	6 089	26 291	32 380	29 339	4 580	33 918
Molemole	5 753	23 173	28 926	26 239	3 804	30 043
Polokwane	47 412	88 035	135 447	163 491	14 510	178 001
Lepelle-Nkumpi	12 490	40 413	52 903	51 562	8 120	59 683
Waterberg	42 773	121 830	164 603	160 009	19 857	179 866
Thabazimbi	7 554	17 961	25 515	23 117	1 963	25 080
Lephalale	5 669	18 691	24 360	26 845	3 034	29 880
Mookgopong	2 829	8 064	10 893	8 606	1 312	9 918
Modimolle	5 240	14 363	19 603	15 490	2 035	17 525
Bela-Bela	4 036	10 117	14 153	16 008	2 060	18 068
Mogalakwena	17 445	52 634	70 079	69 943	9 452	79 395
Greater Sekhukhune	40 531	164 173	204 704	227 439	36 363	263 802
Ephraim Mogale	5 573	20 968	26 541	26 742	5 542	32 284
Elias Motsoaledi	12 466	36 460	48 926	53 035	7 216	60 251
Makhuduthamaga	9 621	44 397	54 018	54 692	10 525	65 217
Fetakgomo	2 699	16 395	19 094	18 973	3 878	22 851
Greater Tubatse	10 172	45 954	56 126	73 997	9 203	83 199
Limpopo	292 633	900 479	1 193 113	1 254 808	163 294	1 418 102
South Africa	3 615 241	7 590 464	11 205 705	12 850 874	1 599 288	14 450 162

Table 4.3 above shows that the number of households that have access to cell phone facilities has increased in all municipalities since 2001. Greater Giyani, Ba-Phalaborwa, Thulamela, Polokwane and Thabazimbi municipalities recorded the highest increase.

Table 4.4: Number of households with/without access to computers by municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011

Municipality	2001			2011		
	Computer	No computer	Total	Computer	No computer	Total
Mopani	5 470	255 893	261 363	32 798	263 522	296 320
Greater Giyani	774	52 892	53 666	6 364	57 184	63 548
Greater Letaba	552	52 916	53 468	4 645	53 616	58 261
Greater Tzaneen	1 862	95 512	97 374	12 578	96 348	108 926
Ba-Phalaborwa	1 723	32 097	33 820	7 041	34 074	41 115
Maruleng	558	22 475	23 033	2 169	22 300	24 470
Vhembe	5 062	268 759	273 821	40 492	294 785	335 276
Mutale	226	18 296	18 522	1 828	21 924	23 751
Thulamela	1 820	126 687	128 507	19 150	137 444	156 594
Musina	472	13 487	13 959	2 560	17 481	20 042
Makhado	2 545	110 289	112 834	16 954	117 935	134 889
Capricorn	8 331	280 291	288 622	52 100	290 738	342 838
Blouberg	310	38 657	38 967	2 436	38 757	41 192
Aganang	136	32 244	32 380	2 278	31 640	33 918
Molemole	380	28 545	28 925	2 972	27 072	30 043
Polokwane	6 867	128 580	135 447	37 892	140 110	178 001
Lepelle-Nkumpi	639	52 264	52 903	6 523	53 160	59 683
Waterberg	6 191	158 412	164 603	27 291	152 575	179 866
Thabazimbi	1 321	24 194	25 515	4 940	20 140	25 080
Lephalale	1 022	23 338	24 360	5 128	24 752	29 880
Mookgopong	480	10 413	10 893	1 494	8 424	9 918
Modimolle	880	18 723	19 603	2 976	14 550	17 525
Bela-Bela	675	13 478	14 153	3 315	14 754	18 068
Mogalakwena	1 812	68 266	70 078	9 439	69 957	79 395
Greater Sekhukhune	2 237	202 467	204 704	22 473	241 329	263 802
Ephraim Mogale	473	26 068	26 541	2 545	29 738	32 284
Elias Motsoaledi	684	48 242	48 926	6 093	54 158	60 251
Makhuduthamaga	325	53 693	54 018	4 371	60 846	65 217
Fetakgomo	140	18 953	19 093	1 619	21 233	22 851
Greater Tubatse	615	55 511	56 126	7 845	75 354	83 199
Limpopo	27 291	1 165 822	1 193 113	175 153	1 242 949	1 418 102
South Africa	968 741	10 236 964	11 205 705	3 092 544	11 357 618	14 450 162

Table 4.4 above shows that the number of households that have access to computers has increased in all municipalities since 2001. However, the majority of households still do not have access to a computer.

Table 4.5: Number of households with/without access to telephone/landline by municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011

Municipality	2001			2011		
	Telephone	No telephone	Total	Telephone	No telephone	Total
Mopani	15 133	246 229	261 362	10 394	285 926	296 320
Greater Giyani	2 463	51 203	53 666	1 688	61 860	63 548
Greater Letaba	2 160	51 308	53 468	1 195	57 066	58 261
Greater Tzaneen	5 014	92 360	97 374	4 081	104 845	108 926
Ba-Phalaborwa	4 601	29 219	33 820	2 849	38 266	41 115
Maruleng	894	22 139	23 033	580	23 889	24 470
Vhembe	17 360	256 462	273 822	9 577	325 699	335 276
Mutale	330	18 192	18 522	310	23 442	23 751
Thulamela	6 306	122 201	128 507	3 862	152 732	156 594
Musina	1 375	12 583	13 958	858	19 184	20 042
Makhado	9 349	103 485	112 834	4 547	130 342	134 889
Capricorn	28 324	260 298	288 622	17 332	325 505	342 838
Blouberg	1 595	37 372	38 967	570	40 623	41 192
Aganang	1 001	31 379	32 380	383	33 536	33 918
Molemole	2 012	26 913	28 925	973	29 071	30 043
Polokwane	18 957	116 489	135 446	12 619	165 383	178 001
Lepelle-Nkumpi	4 760	48 144	52 904	2 789	56 894	59 683
Waterberg	19 334	145 269	164 603	11 751	168 115	179 866
Thabazimbi	2 572	22 943	25 515	1 513	23 567	25 080
Lephalale	2 460	21 901	24 361	1 495	28 385	29 880
Mookgopong	2 076	8 817	10 893	1 153	8 764	9 918
Modimolle	3 287	16 316	19 603	1 797	15 728	17 525
Bela-Bela	2 885	11 268	14 153	1 793	16 275	18 068
Mogalakwena	6 053	64 026	70 079	3 999	75 397	79 395
Greater Sekhukhune	11 736	192 968	204 704	5 377	258 425	263 802
Ephraim Mogale	2 179	24 362	26 541	785	31 499	32 284
Elias Motsoaledi	4 239	44 687	48 926	1 498	58 753	60 251
Makhuduthamaga	2 074	51 944	54 018	1 034	64 183	65 217
Fetakgomo	455	18 639	19 094	393	22 458	22 851
Greater Tubatse	2 790	53 336	56 126	1 667	81 532	83 199
Limpopo	91 887	1 101 226	1 193 113	54 432	1 363 670	1 418 102
South Africa	2 734 836	8 470 869	11 205 705	2 088 147	12 362 015	14 450 162

Table 4.5 above indicates that there was a decrease in the number of households that had access to a telephone/landline between 2001 and 2011 in all municipalities in Limpopo, and in South Africa as a whole.

Table 4.6: Number of households with/without access to radios by municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011

Municipality	2001			2011		
	Radio	No radio	Total	Radio	No radio	Total
Mopani	169 548	91 814	261 362	177 331	118 989	296 320
Greater Giyani	35 609	18 057	53 666	36 092	27 455	63 548
Greater Letaba	33 850	19 618	53 468	33 939	24 322	58 261
Greater Tzaneen	62 708	34 667	97 375	68 551	40 375	108 926
Ba-Phalaborwa	23 281	10 539	33 820	25 614	15 501	41 115
Maruleng	14 100	8 933	23 033	13 134	11 336	24 470
Vhembe	195 488	78 333	273 821	216 491	118 785	335 276
Mutale	13 770	4 752	18 522	15 171	8 581	23 751
Thulamela	92 246	36 262	128 508	101 246	55 348	156 594
Musina	7 055	6 903	13 958	9 718	10 324	20 042
Makhado	82 418	30 415	112 833	90 357	44 533	134 889
Capricorn	206 674	81 948	288 622	219 157	123 681	342 838
Blouberg	26 147	12 820	38 967	21 634	19 558	41 192
Aganang	23 095	9 285	32 380	21 401	12 517	33 918
Molemole	18 844	10 081	28 925	19 216	10 828	30 043
Polokwane	101 929	33 517	135 446	119 737	58 264	178 001
Lepelle-Nkumpi	36 658	16 245	52 903	37 168	22 514	59 683
Waterberg	106 491	58 112	164 603	109 402	70 464	179 866
Thabazimbi	12 859	12 656	25 515	14 832	10 248	25 080
Lephalale	14 320	10 040	24 360	16 944	12 936	29 880
Mookgopong	6 999	3 894	10 893	6 141	3 777	9 918
Modimolle	13 189	6 414	19 603	11 032	6 493	17 525
Bela-Bela	9 781	4 372	14 153	11 406	6 662	18 068
Mogalakwena	49 343	20 735	70 078	49 048	30 348	79 395
Greater Sekhukhune	136 732	67 972	204 704	157 632	106 170	263 802
Ephraim Mogale	17 002	9 539	26 541	17 187	15 097	32 284
Elias Motsoaledi	34 510	14 417	48 927	38 849	21 402	60 251
Makhuduthamaga	35 401	18 617	54 018	39 523	25 694	65 217
Fetakgomo	12 558	6 536	19 094	14 471	8 380	22 851
Greater Tubatse	37 262	18 864	56 126	47 603	35 597	83 199
Limpopo	814 933	378 179	1 193 113	880 012	538 090	1 418 102
South Africa	8 182 500	3 023 205	11 205 705	9 749 898	4 700 264	14 450 162

Table 4.6 above indicates that there was a general increase in the number of households that had access to a radio between 2001 and 2011, except for Blouberg, Aganang and Modimolle local municipalities, where a decrease was recorded. The number of households with access to a radio was high in both censuses compared to households without access, except for Musina local municipality in 2011. The increase between 2001 and 2011 was also significant for South Africa as a whole.

Table 4.7: Number of households with/without access to a refrigerator by municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011

Municipality	2001			2011		
	Refrigerator	No refrigerator	Total	Refrigerator	No refrigerator	Total
Mopani	97 451	163 911	261 362	203 325	92 994	296 320
Greater Giyani	20 832	32 835	53 667	45 956	17 592	63 548
Greater Letaba	18 126	35 342	53 468	39 040	19 221	58 261
Greater Tzaneen	35 704	61 670	97 374	72 151	36 775	108 926
Ba-Phalaborwa	16 934	16 887	33 821	29 768	11 347	41 115
Maruleng	5 856	17 177	23 033	16 410	8 059	24 470
Vhembe	91 557	182 264	273 821	226 391	108 886	335 276
Mutale	4 391	14 131	18 522	15 153	8 599	23 751
Thulamela	40 518	87 990	128 508	105 751	50 843	156 594
Musina	4 151	9 807	13 958	10 522	9 520	20 042
Makhado	42 498	70 336	112 834	94 965	39 924	134 889
Capricorn	115 415	173 207	288 622	235 310	107 528	342 838
Blouberg	10 445	28 522	38 967	26 371	14 822	41 192
Aganang	11 151	21 229	32 380	25 984	7 934	33 918
Molemole	11 048	17 877	28 925	21 836	8 207	30 043
Polokwane	60 085	75 361	135 446	115 600	62 401	178 001
Lepelle-Nkumpi	22 686	30 217	52 903	45 518	14 164	59 682
Waterberg	66 057	98 547	164 604	122 615	57 251	179 866
Thabazimbi	7 829	17 686	25 515	14 342	10 738	25 080
Lephalale	10 018	14 342	24 360	19 430	10 449	29 880
Mookgopong	3 946	6 947	10 893	5 993	3 925	9 918
Modimolle	6 814	12 789	19 603	11 188	6 337	17 525
Bela-Bela	6 829	7 324	14 153	12 064	6 004	18 068
Mogalakwena	30 621	39 457	70 078	59 598	19 797	79 395
Greater Sekhukhune	76 023	128 681	204 704	176 499	87 303	263 802
Ephraim Mogale	11 221	15 320	26 541	21 045	11 239	32 284
Elias Motsoaledi	25 254	23 672	48 926	43 263	16 988	60 251
Makhuduthamaga	16 427	37 591	54 018	44 849	20 368	65 217
Fetakgomo	4 675	14 418	19 093	16 441	6 410	22 851
Greater Tubatse	18 447	37 679	56 126	50 902	32 298	83 199
Limpopo	446 503	746 610	1 193 113	964 140	453 962	1 418 102
South Africa	5 737 536	5 468 169	11 205 705	9 886 238	4 563 924	14 450 162

Table 4.7 above shows that there was an increase in the number of households that had access to a refrigerator between 2001 and 2011 in all municipalities. The increase was by more than half a million for Limpopo, and by more than 4 million for South Africa as a whole.

Table 4.8: Number of households with/without access to a television by municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011

Municipality	2001			2011		
	Television	No television	Total	Television	No television	Total
Mopani	90 799	170 563	261 362	207 661	88 659	296 320
Greater Giyani	19 412	34 254	53 666	45 305	18 243	63 548
Greater Letaba	17 960	35 508	53 468	41 101	17 160	58 261
Greater Tzaneen	33 331	64 043	97 374	74 891	34 035	108 926
Ba-Phalaborwa	15 107	18 713	33 820	30 067	11 049	41 115
Maruleng	4 987	18 045	23 032	16 298	8 172	24 470
Vhembe	102 313	171 509	273 822	242 036	93 241	335 276
Mutale	4 076	14 446	18 522	15 813	7 939	23 751
Thulamela	48 925	79 582	128 507	114 726	41 868	156 594
Musina	3 968	9 990	13 958	11 803	8 239	20 042
Makhado	45 343	67 491	112 834	99 695	35 195	134 889
Capricorn	121 103	167 519	288 622	247 461	95 377	342 838
Blouberg	10 660	28 307	38 967	27 713	13 480	41 192
Aganang	11 980	20 400	32 380	26 491	7 427	33 918
Molemole	11 700	17 226	28 926	23 578	6 465	30 043
Polokwane	64 673	70 774	135 447	125 279	52 722	178 001
Lepelle-Nkumpi	22 091	30 812	52 903	44 400	15 283	59 683
Waterberg	67 158	97 446	164 604	129 002	50 864	179 866
Thabazimbi	7 647	17 869	25 516	15 941	9 139	25 080
Lephalale	8 569	15 791	24 360	18 979	10 901	29 880
Mookgopong	4 248	6 645	10 893	7 017	2 901	9 918
Modimolle	7 688	11 915	19 603	12 636	4 889	17 525
Bela-Bela	7 243	6 910	14 153	13 175	4 894	18 068
Mogalakwena	31 763	38 315	70 078	61 254	18 142	79 395
Greater Sekhukhune	75 716	128 988	204 704	178 607	85 195	263 802
Ephraim Mogale	11 823	14 717	26 540	21 888	10 395	32 284
Elias Motsoaledi	24 749	24 177	48 926	44 108	16 143	60 251
Makhuduthamaga	18 813	35 205	54 018	46 765	18 452	65 217
Fetakgomo	4 466	14 628	19 094	16 372	6 480	22 851
Greater Tubatse	15 865	40 261	56 126	49 474	33 726	83 199
Limpopo	457 089	736 025	1 193 113	1 004 767	413 335	1 418 102
South Africa	6 029 413	5 176 292	11 205 705	10 761 949	3 688 212	14 450 162

Table 4.8 shows that there was an increase in the number of households that had access to a television between 2001 and 2011 in all the municipalities. The number increased by more than 4,5 million in South Africa and by more than half a million in Limpopo.

Chapter 5: Discussion/conclusion

As shown in Map 2.1 in Chapter 2, Limpopo shares borders with North West, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. It also shares its border with Zimbabwe in the northern side of South Africa. Limpopo used to be the fourth largest province by population size, but as per Census 2011, it is now the fifth largest province in South Africa by population size (constituting 10,4% of the total population of South Africa). Almost 34% of its population were children aged 0–14 years, 60% were people aged 15–64 years, and about 6% of the population were elderly people.

The province is divided into five district municipalities, namely Capricorn, Mopani, Greater Sekhukhune, Vhembe and Waterberg. Among the five district municipalities, Vhembe had the highest population, followed by Capricorn. The district municipality with the smallest population was Waterberg. Within the five district municipalities there were twenty-five local municipalities. Waterberg district had six local municipalities and Vhembe had four, whereas Capricorn, Mopani and Greater Sekhukhune had five local municipalities each. Polokwane local municipality had the highest population (629 999) in 2011.

Sepedi is the language spoken by most persons in Limpopo, followed by Xitsonga and Tshivenda.

The majority of the people reported that they were born in the province (91%). Only 3% were born outside South Africa.

Polokwane municipality had the smallest proportion of the population with no schooling, and also the largest proportion of people with the highest level of education. Blouberg local municipality had the largest proportion of the population with no schooling and Ephraim Mogale (under Greater Sekhukhune district) had the smallest proportion of the population with the highest level of education.

According to Census 2011, it is important to note that today is better than yesterday; this is so because Limpopo province had the lowest proportion of households that lived in informal dwellings compared to other provinces in South Africa. There was also an improvement between 2001 and 2011 in terms of access to electricity, piped water, cellphones, computers and television.

Terms and definitions

Census (Population Census)

The process of counting the number of people, at a given point in time in a country, and collecting information about their demographic, social and economic characteristics. After data collection, the process includes the processing, analysis and dissemination of the information collected.

Census night

The night before Census day. It is the decisive point of time for being included in the Census (midnight on that night).

De facto census

A census in which people are enumerated according to where they were on Census night. In this case, at midnight on the night of 9/10 October 2011.

De jure census

A census in which people are enumerated according to where they usually live.

Bucket toilet system

A toilet system with a pail or other removable receptacle placed directly under the toilet seat, and where no chemicals or water are used.

Disability

Difficulties encountered in functioning due to body impairments or activity limitation, with or without assistive devices.

Dwelling unit

Structure or part of a structure or group of structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household. Includes structure or part of a structure which is vacant and/or under construction, but can be lived in at the time of the survey. Includes units in collective living quarters, unlike housing units. Dwelling units may therefore comprise housing units plus units in collective living quarters when applicable. (Examples of each are a house, a group of huts, and a flat.)

A dwelling unit has a separate entrance from outside or from a common space, as in a block of flats. Premises not intended for use as living quarters, but used for human habitation at the time of the census, such as a barn, warehouse, etc., are also classified as dwelling units for census purposes.

Emigrant

A person who leaves a country with the intention of staying in the country of arrival.

Employed

Persons who work for pay, profit or family gain in the reference period.

Enumeration area

An enumeration area (EA) is the smallest geographical unit (piece of land) into which the country is divided for census or survey purposes. EAs typically contain between 100 and 250 households. Each EA is expected to have clearly defined boundaries.

Formal dwelling

A structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in a backyard or rooms or flat let elsewhere.

Health and functioning

Whether a person has difficulty in seeing, hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, and self-care such as washing all over, dressing or feeding.

Household

A household is 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. Note that a household is not necessarily the same as a family.

Household head

A person recognised as such by the household, usually the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main bread winner. The head can be either male or female. If two people are equal decision-makers, the oldest can be named as the household head.

Household income

All receipts by all members of a household, in cash and in kind, in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or receipts obtained from other sources such as pension.

Immigrant

A person who enters a country from another country with the intention of staying in that country.

In-migrants

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part with the intention of staying where they move to.

This person would be regarded as an in-migrant at the place where they move to.

Informal dwelling

Makeshift structure not approved by a local authority and not intended as a permanent dwelling. Typically built with found materials (corrugated iron, cardboard, plastic, etc.). Contrasted with formal dwelling and traditional dwelling.

Labour absorption rate

The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

Labour force

All employed and unemployed persons of working age.

Labour force participation rate

Labour force as a percentage of the working-age population.

Not economically active:

Persons who were neither employed nor unemployed (e.g. full-time students; retired persons; and homemakers who did not want to work).

Out-migrants

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part with the intention of staying where they move to. This person would be regarded as an out-migrant at the place where they move from.

Post-enumeration survey

A sample survey conducted immediately after a census to evaluate the census. Results are used to make adjustments for the census undercount or over count.

Sex

Biological distinction between males and females.

Traditional dwelling

A dwelling made primarily of clay, mud, reeds or other locally available natural materials. This is a general term that includes huts, rondavels, etc. Such dwellings can be found as single units or in clusters.

Unemployed (official definition)

Persons who did not work, but who looked for work and were available to work in the reference period.

Unemployment rate

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Unspecified

All cases whereby an answer was expected but was left blank during enumeration.

Wattle and daub

Traditional construction method whereby walls are built with wooden sticks/poles and covered with mud or a mixture of mud and clay.

Working-age population

Persons aged 15–64 years.

