

PROVINCIAL PROFILE LIMPOPO

Report 03-01-15

COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016



www.statssa.gov.za

f Stats SA

🐦 @statssa



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

Provincial profile: Limpopo
Community Survey 2016
Report number 03-01-15

Provincial profile: Limpopo / Statistics South Africa

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2018

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

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

Provincial profile: Limpopo / Statistics South Africa, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2018

Report number 03-01-15

101pp

ISBN: 978-0-621-44987-7

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

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

This report is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

For technical enquiries, please contact:
Limpopo Provincial Office

Sindy Mathebula

Tel.: 015 295 3300/1

Email: SindyM@statssa.gov.za

PREFACE

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

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



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Contents

PREFACE	ii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF MAPS	viii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Community Survey 2016 background	1
1.2.1 Geography frame	2
1.2.2 Community Survey 2016 sampling methodology	3
1.2.3 Questionnaire development processes for CS 2016	3
1.2.4 Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E)	4
1.2.5 Data editing	5
1.2.6 Municipal change	5
Chapter 2: Population characteristics	7
2.1 Population size	7
2.2 Age and sex structure	9
2.3 Marital status	13
2.4 Language	15
2.5 Religion	15
Chapter 3: Migration	17
3.1 Internal migration	17
3.2 International migration	20
Chapter 4: General health and functioning	22
4.1 Health and functional domains	22
4.2 Disability prevalence	24
Chapter 5: Parental survival	26
5.1 Orphanhood	26
Chapter 6: Education	27
6.1 Attendance at an educational institution and level of attainment	27
Chapter 7: Fertility	30
7.1 Births in the last twelve months	30
7.2 Breastfeeding practices	30
Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services	32
8.1 Household size	32
8.2 Household headship	35
8.3 Housing	36
8.3.1 Type of dwelling	36
8.3.2 RDP or government-subsidised dwelling	37

8.4 Access to water.....	41
8.5 Access to toilet facilities	47
8.6 Access to electricity	49
8.7 Access to refuse removal.....	53
8.8 Source of energy.....	55
8.9 Ownership of household goods.....	58
8.10 Internet services.....	59
8.11 Agricultural activities and food security.....	61
8.12 Crime experienced by the household and perceptions of safety.....	65
8.13 Perceptions of municipal problems and services.....	68
8.14 Rating the quality of services	72
Chapter 9: Emigration.....	80
9.1 Demographic profile of emigrants.....	80
9.2 Provincial differentials in emigrants, 2016	82
9.3 Year moved and current place of residence	82
Chapter 10: Mortality	84
10.1 Household deaths	84
10.2 Demographic differentials of the deceased	85
Appendices	87

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, Census 2011 and CS 2016	7
Table 2.2: Distribution of population by 5-year age groups and sex, CS 2016	11
Table 2.3: Distribution of population by population group, district and municipality, CS 2016	12
Table 2.4: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016	13
Table 2.5 : Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and district, CS 2016	14
Table 2.6: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 and CS 2016	15
Table 2.7: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, CS 2016	16
Table 2.8: Distribution of population by Christian denomination, CS 2016	16
Table 3.1: Reasons for moving, CS 2016	18
Table 3.2: Reasons for moving for Limpopo population by district, CS 2016	19
Table 3.3: Distribution of persons born outside South Africa by district and region of birth, CS 2016	21
Table 4.1: General health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 and CS 2016	23
Table 4.2: Disability prevalence by district and population group for persons aged 5 years and older, CS 2016	24
Table 4.3: Distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status, district and age group, CS 2016	25
Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (2 756)	25
Table 5.1: Distribution of population less than 18 years old by orphanhood status, CS 2016	26
Table 6.1: Population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, Census 2011 and CS 2016	27
Table 6.2: Population aged 0–4 years attending an educational institution, CS 2016	29
Table 7.1: Distribution of births in the last twelve months preceding the survey, Census 2011 and CS 2016	30
Table 7.2: Women breastfeeding practices by district, municipality and province, CS 2016	31
Table 8.1: Total population, number of households and average household size by municipality, Census 2011 and CS 2016	32
Table 8.2: Distribution of households by the number of household members and municipality, CS 2016	34
Table 8.3: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district municipality, Census 2011 and CS 2016	35
Table 8.4: Distribution of households by age group of household head and district municipality, CS 2016	36
Table 8.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, Census 2011 and CS 2016	36
Table 8.6: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling and municipality, CS 2016	37
Table 8.7: Distribution of households by RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016	38
Table 8.8: Distribution of households by RDP/government-subsidised dwelling and municipality, CS 2016	40
Table 8.9: Household rating of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipality, CS 2016	41

Table 8.10: Distribution of households by access to safe drinking water and municipality, CS 2016	42
Table 8.11a: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, CS 2016	43
Table 8.11b: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, CS 2016	44
Table 8.12: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water supplier, CS 2016.....	46
Table 8.13: Distribution of households by water interruptions in the last 3 months, CS 2016.....	47
Table 8.14: Distribution of households by location of toilet facility and type of main dwelling for Limpopo, CS 2016	47
Table 8.15: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipality, CS 2016	48
Table 8.16: Distribution of households by main type of electrical energy source, CS 2016.....	50
Table 8.17: Distribution of households by supplier of electricity, CS 2016	52
Table 8.18: Distribution of households by refuse removal, CS 2016.....	54
Table 8.19: Access to electricity for cooking, lighting, water heating and space heating, CS 2016	56
Table 8.20: Distribution of households by energy saving methods, CS 2016.....	57
Table 8.21: Distribution of households by access to internet services and sex of household head, CS 2016	59
Table 8.22: Distribution of households by agricultural activity, CS 2016	61
Table 8.23: Distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by type of agricultural activity and district municipality, CS 2016.....	61
Table 8.24: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by province, CS 2016.....	62
Table 8.25: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016	63
Table 8.26: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016.....	64
Table 8.27: Distribution of households by crime experienced in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016.....	65
Table 8.28: Distribution of households' perception of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016	67
Table 8.29: Distribution of households' perception of safety when walking alone when it is dark, CS 2016	68
Table 8.30a: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve the problem of lack of safe and reliable water supply by district, CS 2016.....	70
Table 8.30b: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve the problem of lack of safe and reliable water supply by municipality, CS 2016.....	71
Table 9.1: Age and sex of emigrants who left Limpopo by five-year age group, CS 2016.....	80
Table 9.2: Distribution of emigrants who left Limpopo by year moved.....	82
Table 10.1: Distribution of households by whether death occurred, province and municipality, CS 2016	84
Table 10.2: Distribution of deaths by age and sex in Limpopo, CS 2016	86

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by sex, Census 2011 and CS 2016	8
Figure 2.2: Distribution of percentage change of population by district, Census 2011 and CS 2016.....	8
Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Census 2011 and CS 2016.....	9
Figure 2.4: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, Census 2011 and CS 2016	10
Figure 3.1: Persons born outside South Africa by province of enumeration, CS 2016	20
Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings, CS 2016	39
Figure 8.2: Prevalence of households with no refuse removal facilities by district, CS 2016.....	55
Figure 8.3: Ownership of selected household goods, Census 2011 and CS 2016.....	58
Figure 8.4: Five leading problems/challenges faced by municipalities in Limpopo, CS 2016	69
Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of water services by district, CS 2016.....	72
Figure 8.6: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of refuse removal services by district, CS 2016	73
Figure 8.7: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of electricity supply services by district, CS 2016	74
Figure 8.8: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services by district, CS 2016.....	75
Figure 8.9: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of local public hospital services by district, CS 2016.....	76
Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of public clinic services by district, CS 2016	77
Figure 8.11: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of local police services by district, CS 2016.....	78
Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of households rating the overall quality of public school services by district, CS 2016.....	79
Figure 9.1: Population structure of emigrants from Limpopo, CS 2016.....	81
Figure 9.2: Sex ratio of emigrants from Limpopo, CS 2016	81
Figure 9.3: Percentage distribution of emigrants by province, CS 2016.....	82
Figure 9.4: Top ten current countries of residence of emigrants who left Limpopo, CS 2016.....	83

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1.1: Boundary changes in Limpopo: New 2016 demarcations.....	6
Map 8.1: Distribution of households by municipality, CS 2016.....	33
Map 8.2: Percentage of households by access to piped water and municipality, CS 2016	45
Map 8.3: Percentage of households with access to flush/chemical toilet by local municipality, CS 2016	49
Map 8.4: Percentage of households with access to electricity, Limpopo, CS 2016	51
Map 8.5: Percentage of households with access to internet services and municipality, CS 2016 ..	60
Map 8.6: Percentage of households that experienced crime in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016	66
Map 10.1: Households that experienced death in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016	85

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Limpopo is one of the nine provinces in South Africa. It is situated in the north-eastern corner of South Africa and shares borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. On its southern edge, from east to west, it shares borders with the South African provinces of Mpumalanga, Gauteng, and North West. The province is divided into five district municipalities and twenty-two local municipalities after the 2016 demarcation. The district municipalities are Mopani, Vhembe, Capricorn, Sekhukhune and Waterberg. The majority of people who live in the province are of the Pedi, Tsonga and Venda tribes.

1.2 Community Survey 2016 background

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

CS 2016 is the second large sample survey undertaken by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) after CS 2007, but this time around, the data were collected electronically using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system as opposed to the paper collection method used in CS 2007. The new initiative in the organisation is expected to reduce financial and time costs in data processing and to enhance data quality. Eligible persons for enumeration are all persons present in the household(s) of the sampled dwelling units on the reference night (midnight 6 March 2016 to 7 March 2016), including visitors. Members of the household who were absent overnight, for example, working, travelling, or present at entertainment or religious gatherings but who returned the next day were also counted. For the purposes of Stats SA surveys, a household is a group of persons who live together, and provide for themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living, or a person who lives alone. Babies born before the reference night were also included in the count, the reason being that they were already born by midnight of 6 March to 7 March 2016. Members of the household who died after the reference night were also counted in, as they were alive during the midnight of the reference period. In contrast, those born after the reference night were excluded.

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

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

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

1.2.1 Geography frame

The dwelling frame (DF) is a structures frame, and dwelling units (DUs) form part of the feature classification of structures. Datasets in the integrated DF base layer include the Dwelling Frame 2011 (formal and informal), Listing Census 2011, Spot Building Count 2012, address assignments and municipal data. Worth mentioning is the fact that the use of the existing updated dwelling frame for a large sample survey such as CS 2016 is the first of its kind in line with other first-time data collection processes in the case of Stats SA. It is also accepted that ongoing improvement is expected as it has not been perfected at this stage.

1.2.2 Community Survey 2016 sampling methodology

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

1.2.3 Questionnaire development processes for CS 2016

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

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

The Community Survey 2016 questionnaire was designed using the World Bank Survey Solutions system, which is an online-based questionnaire design application. During the design, skipping patterns and validation rules were predetermined and embedded in the electronic questionnaire. Data collection instruments – questionnaires in particular – were developed and subjected to thorough testing and review processes to ensure that the final product (questionnaire) solicits accurate information. This Community Survey 2016 questionnaire consists of new questions while some other questions have been adopted from existing household-based surveys and Census 2011. Two-stage testing was adopted for CS 2016 – ‘Behind-the-glass’ testing and field testing. The results of each test were used to improve the quality of the draft questions and CS 2016 indicators. The draft CS questionnaire was presented at different forums for approval. These include the CS

Technical Committee, Questionnaire Clearance Committee, CS Management, Population and Social Statistics Cluster, Statistics Council Population Subcommittee, and the Statistics Council.

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

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

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

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

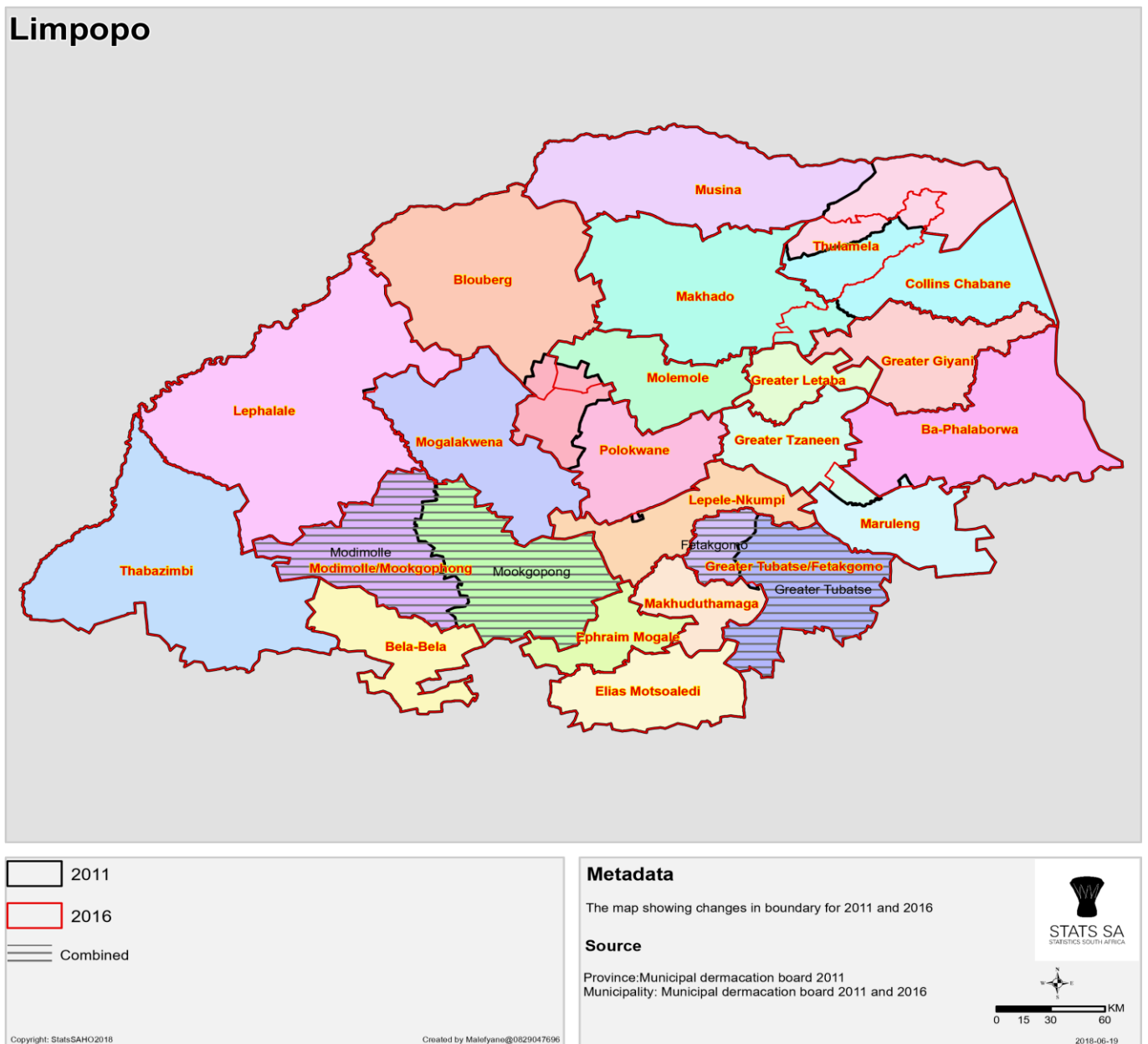
1.2.5 Data editing

Quality assurance in CS 2016 was largely automated and handled in two phases. The first phase of quality assurance involved the electronic questionnaire being subjected to conditions and validation rules. This process eliminated unnecessary inconsistencies in the data during data collection. An additional automated quality assurance process was used during data collection where completed questionnaires were flagged as REJECTED or ACCEPTED, based on minimum process ability rules. Any questionnaires submitted to the database that did not meet the set minimum rules were marked as REJECTED, and sent back to the fieldworker for verification and correction. The fieldwork supervisors were involved in taking note of the flagged questionnaires and assisted the fieldworker in correcting the mistakes accordingly. For any record marked as REJECTED once, the running of the rejection was done at least for four different times and at different dates. This was necessary for the fieldworker to try and correct mistakes before a particular questionnaire could be declared "Complete". This process contributed tremendously in reducing missing values on a number of questions.

1.2.6 Municipal change

The Municipal Demarcation Board reduced the number of Limpopo municipalities from twenty-five to twenty-two municipalities in 2016. The Modimolle and Mookgophong municipalities in the Waterberg district were amalgamated to form the Modimolle-Mookgophong Local Municipality. The Greater Tubatse and Fetakgomo local municipalities in the Sekhukhune district were also amalgamated to form the Fetakgomo-Greater Tubatse Local Municipality. In August 2016, the Collins Chabane Local Municipality was established by the amalgamation of portions of Thulamela Local Municipality and Makhado Local Municipality. Mutale Local Municipality was disestablished and merged into Musina Local Municipality. Aganang Local Municipality was disestablished and its municipal area merged into Blouberg Local Municipality, Molemole Local Municipality and Polokwane Local Municipality.

Map 1.1: Boundary changes in Limpopo: New 2016 demarcations



Chapter 2: Population characteristics

This chapter looks into the population-related characteristics of persons from Limpopo. Where possible, inter-provincial comparisons are made in order to highlight how this province fares when compared to other provinces with regard to certain indicators. Therefore, the aim of this chapter is to provide a descriptive analysis of Limpopo using the Community Survey 2016 and the Census 2011 datasets where possible. Please note that the 2016 demarcations (boundaries) have added a new municipality (Collins Chabane) in the Vhembe District Municipality.

2.1 Population size

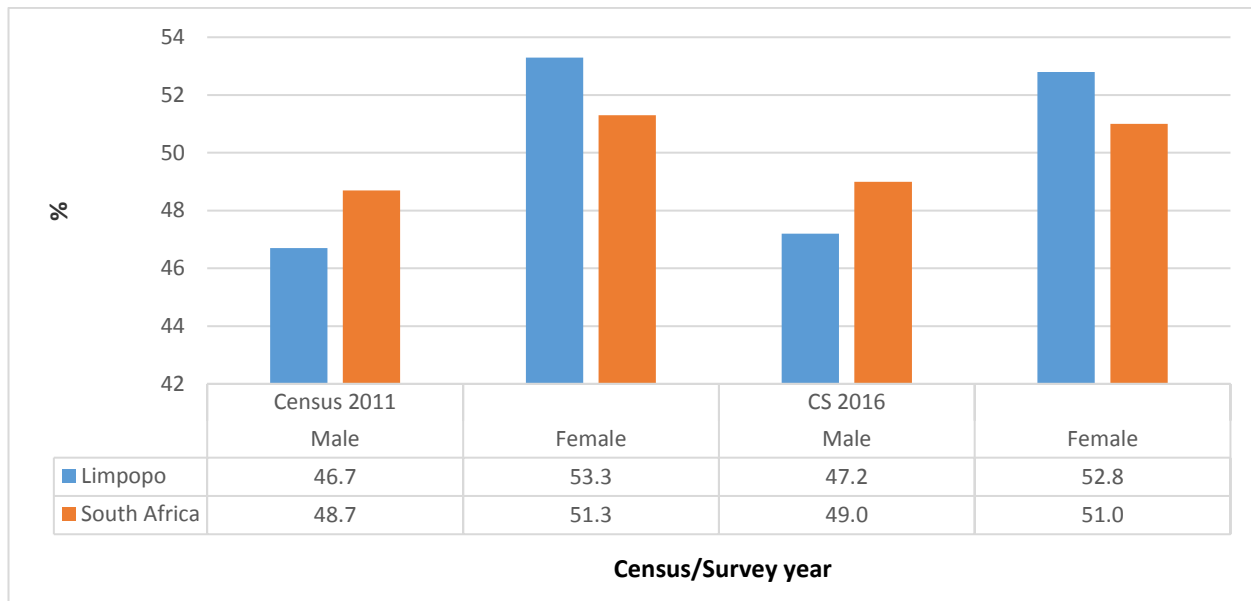
Table 2.1 below shows the population distribution by province from Census 2011 and CS 2016. Gauteng remains the most populated province with a population of 12 272 263 in Census 2011 and 13 399 724 in 2016. The population of Limpopo has increased from 5 404 868 in Census 2011 to 5 799 090 in CS 2016, which is a percentage increase of 7,3%. Overall, the South African population has increased from 51 770 560 to 55 653 654 people, constituting a percentage change of 7,5%.

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

Province	Census 2011	Community Survey 2016	% change
Western Cape	5 822 734	6 279 730	7,8
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	6 996 976	6,6
Northern Cape	1 145 861	1 193 780	4,2
Free State	2 745 590	2 834 714	3,2
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 300	11 065 240	7,8
North West	3 509 953	3 748 435	6,8
Gauteng	12 272 263	13 399 724	9,2
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	4 335 964	7,3
Limpopo	5 404 868	5 799 090	7,3
South Africa	51 770 561	55 653 654	7,5

The distribution of a population by sex is very important for socioeconomic and demographic considerations. Figure 2.1 shows that 52,8% of the population in Limpopo are females, whereas 47,2% are males. Limpopo recorded a higher proportion of females (compared to males) in both Census 2011 and CS 2016, with proportions above the overall proportions of females in the country.

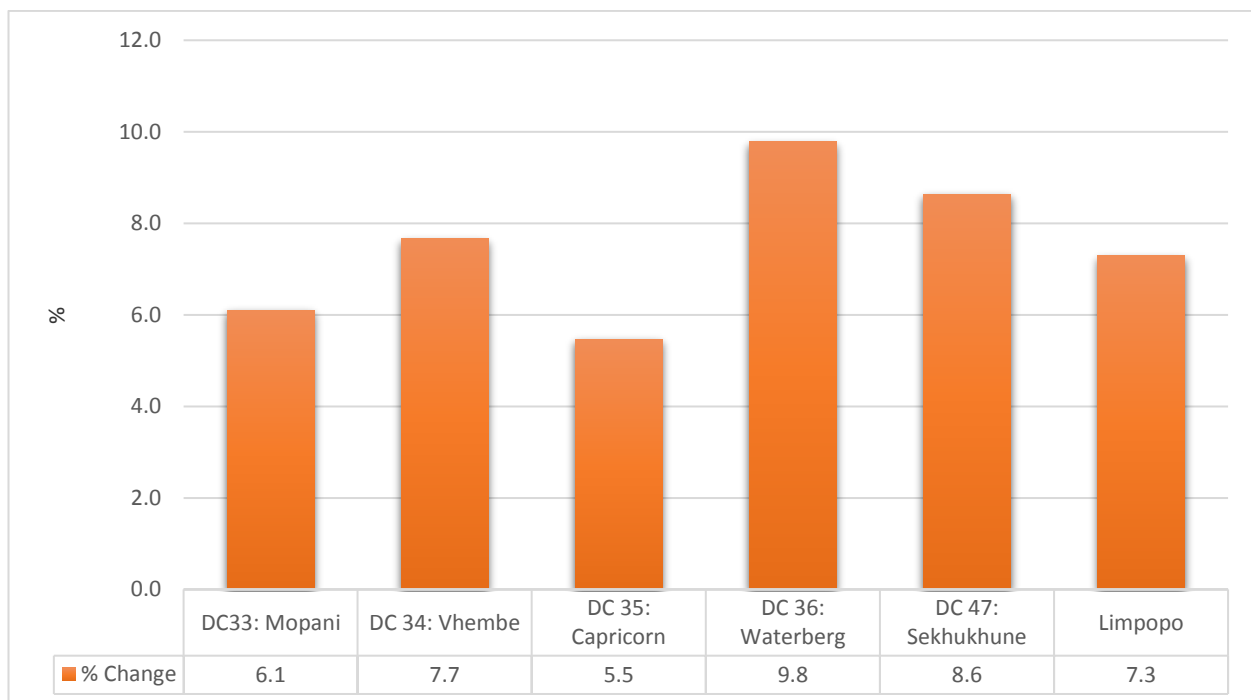
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by sex, Census 2011 and CS 2016



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Figure 2.2 below shows the percentage population increase for Limpopo by district. The results show that Waterberg experienced the biggest population increase with a percentage change of 9,8%, followed by Sekhukhune with 8,6%, whereas Capricorn recorded the lowest population growth at 5,5%. Overall, the Limpopo population increased by 7, 3%.

Figure 2.2: Distribution of percentage change of population by district, Census 2011 and CS 2016

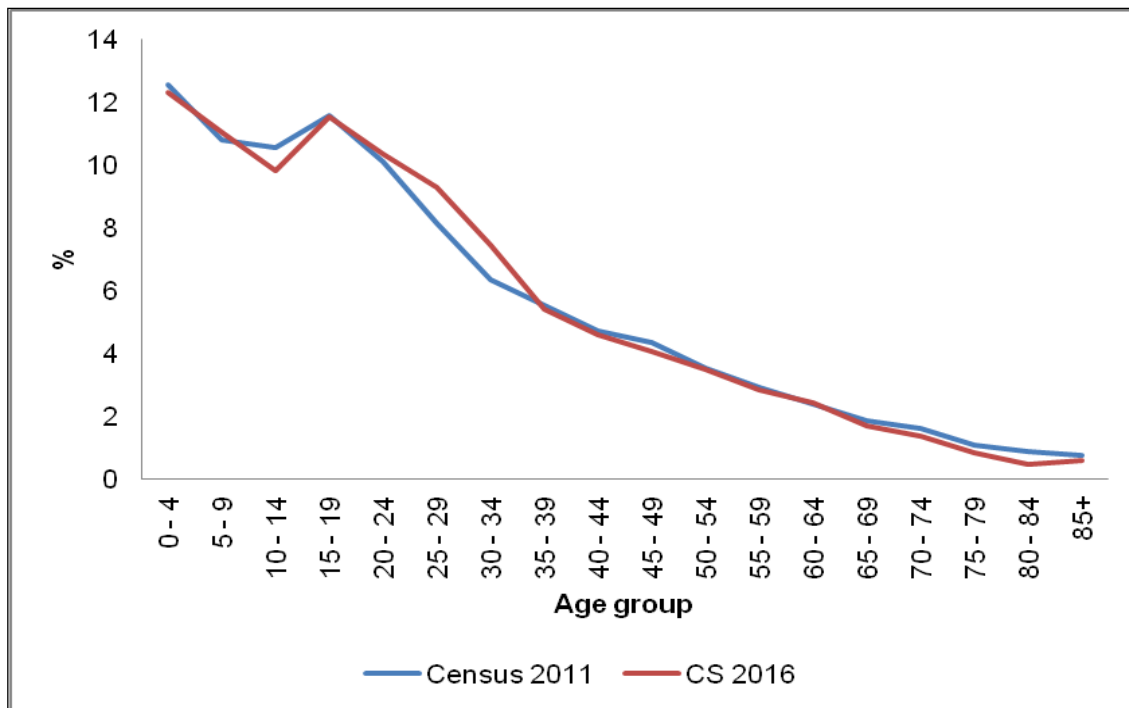


2.2 Age and sex structure

The distribution of a population by age and sex is very important for socioeconomic and demographic considerations. Age structure of the population has implications for resource demand and dependency burdens, ranging from educational expenses for the young to health-care support for the elderly, and for household income generation, etc.

Figure 2.3 below shows that in both Census 2011 and CS 2016, the proportion of the population aged 0–4 years is higher than that of other age groups. A decline is observed in the population aged 5–9 and 10–14 years in CS 2016. For both periods (2011 and 2016), an increase is observed in the population aged 15–19 years. The population starts to decline at age group 20–24 years, with higher proportions of the population in CS 2016 compared to Census 2011. The results in Figure 2.3 further show that in CS 2016, there was a decline in the proportion of the population aged 60 years and older.

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



When looking at the broad age groups (Figure 2.4), the majority of the population falls within the 15–34-year age groups, followed by the children aged 0–14 years. The elderly (i.e. persons aged 65 years and older) constitute a small percentage of the population in Limpopo. The population aged 35–64 years constitute a substantial percentage of the population within the province.

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

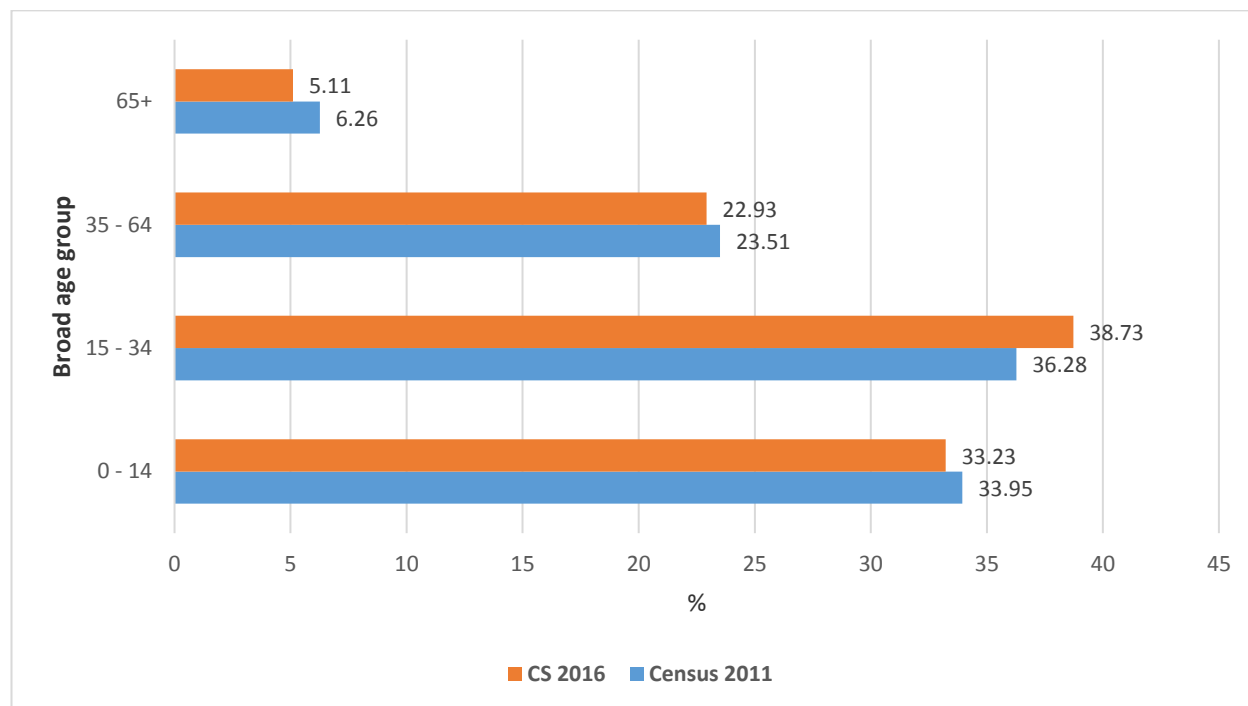


Table 2.2 shows the distribution of the provincial population by 5-year age groups and sex. The highest number of the population is recorded for the age group 0–4 years, with more male children (361 334) born compared to female children (353 065). A decline was observed in the population at age group 10–14, which could be the result of child mortality. From age groups 20–29 to 85+, a decline is observed among the male population, and the number of females in these age groups is higher than the number of males in these age groups. As expected, the population figures declined for age groups 70 years and older, and more females than males were observed in these age groups.

Sex ratios show the number of males per 100 females. A sex ratio of more than 100 depicts a higher number of males than females, while a number lower than 100 depicts a higher number of females than males. A number that equals 100 means that there are equal numbers of males and females within the population. The provincial sex ratio of 89 indicates that the province has a higher number of females than males. In the lower age group (0–24), there were generally more males than females except in age group 5-9, where the number of males and females were almost the same. From ages 25 and older, the sex ratio shows that there is a higher number of females compared to males.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by 5-year age groups and sex, CS 2016

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0–4	361 334	353 065	714 399	102
5–9	319 676	322 393	642 069	99
10–14	289 441	281 033	570 474	103
15–19	343 215	327 589	670 804	105
20–24	305 797	295 256	601 052	104
25–29	265 105	275 518	540 623	96
30–34	198 554	234 807	433 362	85
35–39	135 214	179 330	314 544	75
40–44	116 736	151 079	267 815	77
45–49	104 765	132 686	237 451	79
50–54	85 357	117 152	202 509	73
55–59	69 453	95 875	165 328	72
60–64	59 639	82 646	142 285	72
65–69	34 519	65 204	99 723	53
70–74	24 092	56 840	80 932	42
75–79	13 519	36 614	50 133	37
80–84	5 991	23 139	29 130	26
85+	6 139	30 317	36 456	20
Limpopo	2 738 547	3 060 543	5 799 090	89

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

In all the districts of Limpopo, the black African population (97,1%) constituted the majority of the population, followed by the white population with 2,3%, and both the coloured and Indian/Asian populations with 0,3%. The highest proportion (0,6%) of the coloured population is found in Capricorn District Municipality, with most of the members of this population group being situated in Polokwane Local Municipality. The majority (8,0%) of the white population is found in the Waterberg District Municipality under the Thabazimbi and Modimolle/Mookgophong local municipalities.

Table 2.3: Distribution of population by population group, district and municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC33: Mopani	1 130 512	97,5	2 128	0,2	2 918	0,3	23 628	2,0	1 159 185
LIM331: Greater Giyani	255 353	99,7	154	0,1	413	0,2	207	0,1	256 127
LIM332: Greater Letaba	216 577	99,3	238	0,1	153	0,1	1 062	0,5	218 030
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	403 488	97,0	1 068	0,3	1 661	0,4	9 929	2,4	416 146
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	159 298	94,3	426	0,3	602	0,4	8 611	5,1	168 937
LIM335: Maruleng	95 796	95,8	242	0,2	89	0,1	3 819	3,8	99 946
DC34: Vhembe	1 375 123	98,6	2 499	0,2	5 036	0,4	11 291	0,8	1 393 949
LIM341: Musina	127 073	96,3	578	0,4	444	0,3	3 914	3,0	132 009
LIM343: Thulamela	493 951	99,3	538	0,1	2 571	0,5	177	0,0	497 237
LIM344: Makhado	406 970	97,7	1 104	0,3	1 723	0,4	6 931	1,7	416 728
LIM345: Collins Chabane	347 128	99,8	280	0,1	298	0,1	269	0,1	347 974
DC35: Capricorn	1 290 255	97,0	7 766	0,6	5 598	0,4	26 817	2,0	1 330 436
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	234 844	99,8	250	0,1	176	0,1	110	0,0	235 380
LIM351: Blouberg	171 207	99,2	228	0,1	188	0,1	979	0,6	172 601
LIM353: Molemole	123 919	98,9	95	0,1	193	0,2	1 120	0,9	125 327
LIM354: Polokwane	760 285	95,4	7 193	0,9	5 041	0,6	24 608	3,1	797 127
DC36: Waterberg	680 815	91,3	2 272	0,3	2 673	0,4	59 998	8,0	745 758
LIM361: Thabazimbi	79 344	82,5	274	0,3	0	0,0	16 614	17,3	96 232
LIM362: Lephalale	126 997	90,6	395	0,3	322	0,2	12 526	8,9	140 240
LIM366: Bela-Bela	64 642	84,7	733	1,0	386	0,5	10 535	13,8	76 296
LIM367: Mogalakwena	315 814	97,1	500	0,2	1 756	0,5	7 222	2,2	325 291
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	94 017	87,3	370	0,3	210	0,2	13 102	12,2	107 699
DC47: Sekhukhune	1 153 458	98,6	2 175	0,2	860	0,1	13 269	1,1	1 169 762
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	124 319	97,8	202	0,2	170	0,1	2 477	1,9	127 168
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	261 819	97,6	508	0,2	229	0,1	5 700	2,1	268 256
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	283 830	99,8	221	0,1	232	0,1	152	0,1	284 435
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	483 490	98,7	1 243	0,3	229	0,0	4 940	1,0	489 902
Limpopo	5 630 163	97,1	16 839	0,3	17 085	0,3	135 003	2,3	5 799 090

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

2.3 Marital status

Table 2.4 shows the distribution of marital status of persons aged 12 years and older by sex. The results show that 55,2% of the population has never been married, whereas 29,0% is legally married. More females (30,7%) compared to males (27,7%) are legally married. Only 0,5% of the population is separated but still legally married, and 1,1% is divorced.

Table 2.4: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never married	952 589	61,2	954 923	50,2	1 907 512	55,2
Legally married (include customary; traditional; religious etc.)	420 207	27,0	583 130	30,7	1 003 337	29,0
Living together like husband and wife/partners	138 924	8,9	168 081	8,8	307 004	8,9
Divorced	13 451	0,9	24 626	1,3	38 077	1,1
Separated; but still legally married	6 561	0,4	9 960	0,5	16 522	0,5
Widowed	23 598	1,5	160 589	8,4	184 187	5,3
Total	1 555 329	100,0	1 901 310	100,0	3 456 639	100,0

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (2 369).

The proportion of those who have never been married and who are legally married is almost the same in all the districts. Mopani and Vhembe district municipalities recorded the highest number of the population living together like husband and wife/partners. The number of divorced persons is highest in Vhembe District Municipality.

Table 2.5 : Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and district, CS 2016

District municipality	Never married	Legally married	Living together like husband and wife/partners	Divorced	Separated; but still legally married	Widowed	Total
DC33: Mopani	376 062	185 248	91 771	9 472	4 476	41 220	708 250
DC34: Vhembe	402 217	240 036	95 369	12 011	5 236	59 132	814 001
DC35: Capricorn	461 104	235 225	41 543	8 015	3 208	39 348	788 443
DC36: Waterberg	242 914	146 104	36 644	5 473	1 578	16 572	449 285
Limpopo	1 907 512	1 003 337	307 004	38 077	16 522	184 187	3 456 639
District municipality	Never married	Legally married	Living together like husband and wife/partners	Divorced	Separated; but still legally married	Widowed	Total
DC33: Mopani	53,1	26,2	13,0	1,3	0,6	5,8	100,0
DC34: Vhembe	49,4	29,5	11,7	1,5	0,6	7,3	100,0
DC35: Capricorn	58,5	29,8	5,3	1,0	0,4	5,0	100,0
DC36: Waterberg	54,1	32,5	8,2	1,2	0,4	3,7	100,0
Limpopo	55,2	29,0	8,9	1,1	0,5	5,3	100,0

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (2 369).

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

2.4 Language

Table 2.6 depicts the analysis of the language spoken at home by persons aged one year and older. The majority of persons (56,0%) reported speaking Sepedi, followed by Tshivenda (17,1%) and Xitsonga (16,6%) at home. There has been an increase in the number of the population speaking Sepedi, Tshivenda and Setswana from Census 2011 and CS 2016. What is also interesting to note the appearance of the Khoi; Nama and San languages which was not recorded in census 2011.

Table 2.6: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 and CS 2016

Language spoken at home	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	138 070	2,7	129 818	2,3
English	76 608	1,5	40 368	0,7
IsiNdebele	101 553	2,0	77 007	1,4
IsiXhosa	19 784	0,4	17 343	0,3
IsiZulu	60 821	1,2	36 854	0,7
Sepedi	2 751 805	52,9	3 172 915	56,0
Sesotho	78 116	1,5	65 643	1,2
Setswana	104 220	2,0	117 276	2,1
Sign language	7 912	0,2	823	0,0
SiSwati	24 630	0,5	22 864	0,4
Tshivenda	869 636	16,7	971 080	17,1
Xitsonga	881 826	17,0	937 683	16,6
Khoi; Nama and San languages			1 783	0,0
Other	83 158	1,6	72 311	1,3
Limpopo	5 198 139	100,0	5 663 768	100,0

Source: Stats SA, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Totals exclude 'Not applicable' (65 606) for Census 2011 and 'Not applicable' (465) for CS 2016.

2.5 Religion

Table 2.7 shows the religious affiliation distribution of persons in the province. Christianity is the dominant religion affiliated by the majority of the population (74,1%) in Limpopo. The proportion of the population who follows Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Bahaism, Judaism, Atheism and Agnosticism is less than one percent.

Table 2.7: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, CS 2016

Religious affiliation	N	%
Christianity	4 240 015	74,1
Islam	15 243	0,3
Traditional African religion	312 669	5,5
Hinduism	1 386	0,0
Buddhism	395	0,0
Bahaism	188	0,0
Judaism	356	0,0
Atheism	422	0,0
Agnosticism	1 823	0,0
No religious affiliation/belief	986 296	17,2
Other	160 033	2,8
Limpopo	5 718 826	100,0

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Total excludes 'Do not know' (80 125) and 'Unspecified' (139).

Table 2.8 shows the Christian denomination for persons who reported that they were affiliated to the Christian religion. The analysis shows that the African Independent Church (50,9%) had the highest percentage of followers, followed by 25,7% followers of the Pentecostal/Evangelistic Church. The Christian denomination with the least number of followers in the province is the Mormon Church with 0,2%, followed by the Seventh-day Adventist Church at 0,3%.

Table 2.8: Distribution of population by Christian denomination, CS 2016

Christian denomination	N	%
Catholic	122 418	2,9
Anglican/Episcopalian	46 348	1,1
Baptist	77 722	1,8
Lutheran	92 363	2,2
Methodist	41 946	1,0
Presbyterian	34 972	0,8
Pentecostal/Evangelistic	1 089 151	25,7
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church	2 152 806	50,9
Jehovah's Witness	38 355	0,9
Seventh-day Adventist	11 140	0,3
Mormon	9 437	0,2
Reformed church	124 986	3,0
Just a Christian/non-denominational	114 760	2,7
Other	275 265	6,5
Limpopo	4 231 669	100,0

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Total excludes 'Do not know' (8 250) and 'Unspecified' (96).

Chapter 3: Migration

This chapter presents a descriptive analysis of the migratory patterns of persons with regard to Limpopo, using data from the Community Survey of 2016. The chapter is divided into two subsections: one focusing on internal migration, and the other focusing on international migration.

3.1 Internal migration

The aim of Table 3.1 is to show the reasons for moving from Limpopo. The results show that 22,5% moved to live with or be closer to their spouse (marriage), while 15,0% moved as a result of a new dwelling for the household. Those who indicated education as a reason for moving totalled 14,5%, and job transfer/to take up a new job opportunity constituted 1,4%. The proportion of the population who moved for other remaining reasons is insignificant.

Table 3.1: Reasons for moving, CS 2016

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

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Table 3.2: Reasons for moving for Limpopo population by district, CS 2016

Reason for moving	Mopani	Vhembe	Capricorn	Waterberg	Sekhukhune	Limpopo
Divorce/separation	660	764	553	448	405	2 829
Education	5 068	7 512	15 646	7 281	4 773	40 281
For better municipal services	670	351	857	366	532	2 775
Health	647	565	1 059	632	929	3 832
High levels of crime	64	135	322	111	71	703
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	873	950	2 635	1 203	1 267	6 928
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	4 575	5 285	7 948	12 291	3 951	34 050
Look for paid work	3 913	12 277	7 036	11 543	4 371	39 140
Moving as a household with a household member	3 317	4 682	6 882	5 825	4 354	25 061
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	8 411	16 260	14 500	11 258	12 039	62 467
New dwelling for household	5 840	9 814	12 336	6 779	6 888	41 656
Other business reasons	346	372	701	414	360	2 193
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	128	376	326	28	164	1 022
Retirement	182	335	562	785	204	2 068
Start a business	391	313	573	524	422	2 223
Other	1 779	2 041	2 507	2 258	1 483	10 066
Total	36 862	62 032	74 441	61 745	42 213	277 293

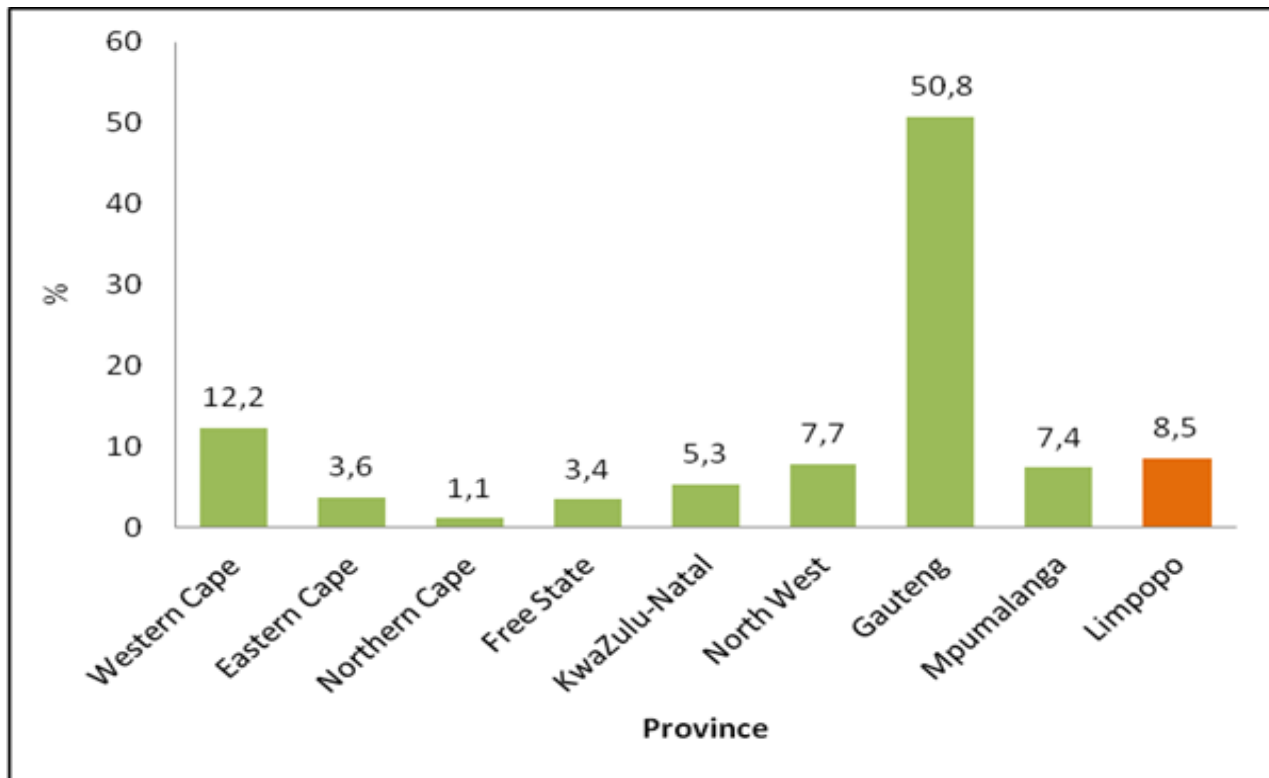
Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (1 887) and 'Unspecified' (26).

3.2 International migration

Figure 3.1 shows the distribution of international migrants by the place of where they were enumerated. Gauteng experienced the highest proportion of international migrants (50,8%), followed by Western Cape (12,2%). Limpopo is the province with the third-highest proportion of persons born outside South Africa (8,5%). Only 1,1% of international migrants migrated to Northern Cape.

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



The majority of persons born outside South Africa who were enumerated in the Community Survey 2016 came from African regions (see Table 3.3). The Southern African Development Community (SADC) region contributed the highest number of persons born outside South Africa. Sekhukhune District Municipality recorded the highest level of international migration from SADC countries at 93,8%, followed by Vhembe District Municipality with 92,7%. Migrants from Asia mostly migrated to Capricorn District Municipality (6,6%).

Table 3.3: Distribution of persons born outside South Africa by district and region of birth, CS 2016

District municipality	SADC		Rest of Africa		United Kingdom and Europe		Asia		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC33: Mopani	23 105	90,5	1 371	5,4	210	0,8	732	2,9	101	0,4	25 519	100,0
DC34: Vhembe	46 682	92,7	1 546	3,1	172	0,3	1 664	3,3	315	0,6	50 379	100,0
DC35: Capricorn	18 339	85,6	1 123	5,2	347	1,6	1 413	6,6	196	0,9	21 418	100,0
DC36: Waterberg	20 615	89,5	1 235	5,4	386	1,7	578	2,5	230	1,0	23 045	100,0
DC47: Sekhukhune	12 348	93,8	307	2,3	90	0,7	318	2,4	97	0,7	13 160	100,0
Limpopo	121 089	90,7	5 583	4,2	1 206	0,9	4 705	3,5	938	0,7	133 520	100,0

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Chapter 4: General health and functioning

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

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

4.1 Health and functional domains

Table 4.1 below shows the general health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged five years and older. About 90% of the population reported that they have no difficulty in all the functional domains, whereas 6,5% of the provincial population has some difficulty in seeing, which is a decline from the 6,5% recorded in Census 2011 to the 6,1% recorded in CS 2016. In 2016, about 1% of persons aged five years and older reported that they experienced a lot of difficulty with seeing and walking.

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

Level of difficulty	Seeing		Hearing		Communication		Walking		Remembering/ Concentrating		Self-care	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
No difficulty	4 208 321	4 705 887	4 428 143	4 925 813	4 477 070	4 991 745	4 414 137	4 835 346	4 399 410	4 928 923	4 221 760	4 912 999
Some difficulty	295 853	311 632	100 904	126 215	43 708	65 876	107 965	168 577	113 486	111 595	109 125	116 364
A lot of difficulty	43 916	58 223	18 099	25 656	12 134	17 003	31 005	65 952	29 395	34 328	42 970	39 564
Cannot do at all	8 327	4 568	5 006	2 674	8 074	4 825	9 721	9 690	11 079	3 717	50 397	11 309
Total	4 556 416	5 080 310	4 552 152	5 080 358	4 540 986	5 079 449	4 562 828	5 079 565	4 553 372	5 078 563	4 424 253	5 080 235
%												
No difficulty	92,4	92,6	97,3	97,0	98,6	98,3	96,7	95,2	96,6	97,1	95,4	96,7
Some difficulty	6,5	6,1	2,2	2,5	1,0	1,3	2,4	3,3	2,5	2,2	2,5	2,3
A lot of difficulty	1,0	1,1	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,7	1,3	0,6	0,7	1,0	0,8
Cannot do at all	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	1,1	0,2
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

Source: Stats SA, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Note: Analysis is for persons aged 5 years and older. For Census 2011, the following exclusion are applicable: Do not know – (1 727) for seeing, (1 473) for hearing, (1 918) for communicating, (1 192) for walking, (3 355) for remembering, (8 926) for self-care; and Unspecified – (101 382) for seeing, (105 900) for hearing, (115 038) for communicating, (94 925) for walking, (98 761) for remembering, (114 975) for self-care. Moreover, Not applicable (65 179) has been excluded for all functional domains. Also, Cannot yet be determined has been excluded in the analysis for communicating (1 584), walking (581), remembering (4 038), and self-care (111 372). For CS 2016, the analysis excludes Do not know (1 595) for seeing, (1 532) for hearing, (2 229) for communicating, (2 228) for walking, (3 112) for remembering, (1 660) for self-care; and Unspecified (2 787) for seeing, and 0 for all other functional domains.

4.2 Disability prevalence

Table 4.2 shows the disability prevalence of persons aged five years and older per district municipality, within each population group. Overall, the disability prevalence in Limpopo was 6,4%. The coloured population recorded the highest disability prevalence in the Waterberg District Municipality at 13,6% and in the Sekhukhune District Municipality at 10,4%. The lowest disability prevalence was recorded in Mopani District Municipality among the Indian/Asian population (0,6%). Overall, the disability prevalence is highest among the white (8,4%) and coloured (8,0%) populations, and lowest among the Indian/Asian population (3,5%).

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

District	Black African			Coloured			Indian/ Asian			White			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Mopani	936 733	59 528	996 261	1 878	31	1 909	2 458	16	2 474	20 142	1 684	21 826	961 211	61 259	1 022 470
Vhembe	1 136 957	61 425	1 198 383	2 041	184	2 226	4 223	185	4 408	9 645	723	10 368	1 152 866	62 518	1 215 385
Capricorn	1 057 872	72 062	1 129 933	6 551	519	7 070	5 009	241	5 250	23 205	1 953	25 158	1 092 638	74 774	1 167 411
Waterberg	543 322	42 754	586 077	1 770	279	2 049	2 297	73	2 370	50 959	5 263	56 222	598 348	48 370	646 718
Greater Sekhukhune	937 647	77 337	1 014 983	1 772	207	1 978	750	27	777	11 215	998	12 213	951 383	78 569	1 029 951
Limpopo	4 612 531	313 106	4 925 637	14 012	1 221	15 233	14 738	541	15 279	115 166	10 622	125 787	4 756 447	325 489	5 081 936
%															
Mopani	94,0	6,0	100,0	98,4	1,6	100,0	99,4	0,6	100,0	92,3	7,7	100,0	94,0	6,0	100,0
Vhembe	94,9	5,1	100,0	91,7	8,3	100,0	95,8	4,2	100,0	93,0	7,0	100,0	94,9	5,1	100,0
Capricorn	93,6	6,4	100,0	92,7	7,3	100,0	95,4	4,6	100,0	92,2	7,8	100,0	93,6	6,4	100,0
Waterberg	92,7	7,3	100,0	86,4	13,6	100,0	96,9	3,1	100,0	90,6	9,4	100,0	92,5	7,5	100,0
Greater Sekhukhune	92,4	7,6	100,0	89,6	10,4	100,0	96,5	3,5	100,0	91,8	8,2	100,0	92,4	7,6	100,0
Limpopo	93,6	6,4	100,0	92,0	8,0	100,0	96,5	3,5	100,0	91,6	8,4	100,0	93,6	6,4	100,0

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (2 756).

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the population aged five years and older by disability status, district, and age group, according to CS 2016 data. Among age group 5–9 years, the disability prevalence is highest in Sekhukhune with 8,0%, and lowest in Vhembe with 3,6%. In the

subsequent age groups, a decline is noted in the disability prevalence in all the districts, up to the age of 30+, where the disability prevalence starts to increase. In all the districts except Vhembe, it is interesting to note that from 70+ years, the disability prevalence is higher than 30%. The overall trend shows that the disability prevalence increases with age across all districts. This means that as people get older, they become more vulnerable to disability.

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

Age group	Mopani	Vhembe	Capricorn	Waterberg	Greater Sekhukhune	Limpopo
5–9	4,2	3,6	5,0	6,3	8,0	5,3
10–14	2,8	1,9	2,8	3,5	2,9	2,7
15–19	2,5	1,9	1,8	2,4	2,0	2,1
20–24	2,6	1,7	2,1	2,5	2,4	2,2
25–29	2,6	1,9	2,3	2,1	2,7	2,3
30–34	2,9	2,4	2,5	3,3	3,9	3,0
35–39	4,0	3,0	3,2	3,9	4,5	3,7
40–44	5,1	4,6	4,4	6,1	6,9	5,3
45–49	6,5	6,3	6,2	9,4	9,4	7,3
50–54	9,8	8,3	10,2	12,5	13,1	10,5
55–59	12,9	11,8	14,4	15,8	17,4	14,2
60–64	16,9	15,6	16,6	24,2	22,2	18,6
65–69	24,4	19,0	23,6	26,4	28,8	24,3
70–74	31,6	25,9	32,0	32,6	36,9	31,9
75–79	39,7	34,6	42,4	44,7	49,7	42,0
80–84	50,2	41,8	56,7	50,5	62,9	51,9
85+	59,7	56,4	68,2	68,5	74,7	64,6
Total	6,0	5,1	6,4	7,5	7,6	6,4

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (2 756).

Chapter 5: Parental survival

This chapter focuses on the orphanhood of persons aged zero to seventeen years. This group is particularly vulnerable as they are not within the legal limits to take care of themselves in the absence of their biological parents. Therefore, the chapter highlights the types of orphanhood within the province.

5.1 Orphanhood

According to the analysis presented in Table 5.1, it is noted that at provincial level, the number of paternal orphans (119 736) is double that of maternal orphans (57 194). Vhembe District Municipality recorded the highest number of maternal (12 575) and paternal (29 746) orphans, whilst Waterberg District Municipality recorded the lowest. The highest number of double orphans is reported in Mopani District Municipality (6 280), and more specifically in the Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality (2 100).

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

District and local municipality	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans
DC33: Mopani	11 079	26 787	6 280
LIM331: Greater Giyani	2 616	6 845	1 649
LIM332: Greater Letaba	2 325	5 678	1 331
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	3 550	8 123	2 100
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	1 685	3 808	616
LIM335: Maruleng	903	2 334	584
DC34: Vhembe	12 575	29 746	5 512
LIM341: Musina	1 357	2 526	598
LIM343: Thulamela	3 856	10 328	1 184
LIM344: Makhado	3 842	8 114	2 177
LIM345: Collins Chabane	3 520	8 778	1 553
DC35: Capricorn	12 140	24 816	4 812
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	2 081	4 174	489
LIM351: Blouberg	2 207	5 026	876
LIM353: Molemole	1 013	2 780	785
LIM354: Polokwane	6 838	12 836	2 662
DC36: Waterberg	8 900	13 984	3 923
LIM361: Thabazimbi	536	1 062	559
LIM362: Lephalale	1 475	2 438	878
LIM366: Bela-Bela	1 040	1 170	287
LIM367: Mogalakwena	4 685	7 514	1 767
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	1 164	1 800	433
DC47: Sekhukhune	12 500	24 403	5 541
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	1 087	2 660	605
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	3 992	6 198	1 821
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	3 229	6 392	1 403
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	4 193	9 152	1 713
Limpopo	57 194	119 736	26 067

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Chapter 6: Education

Education is one of the basic human rights in South Africa, and among the fundamental socioeconomic indicators for development. In this chapter, we profile educational attendance and levels of education using the Community Survey 2016 data, with comparisons to Census 2011 where possible.

6.1 Attendance at an educational institution and level of attainment

Table 6.1 focuses on the population, aged 5–24 years, who is attending an educational institution. Between Census 2011 and CS 2016, an increase in school attendance of persons aged 5–24 years is observed in all the district municipalities. School attendance in Waterberg District Municipality increased from 186 364 in Census 2011 to 226 888 in CS 2016. Overall, provincial school attendance has increased from 1 837 198 in Census 2011 to 2 027 524 in CS 2016.

Table 6.1: Population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, Census 2011 and CS 2016

District and local municipalities	Census 2011			Community Survey 2016		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
DC33: Mopani	375 730	89 214	464 944	394 984	90 986	485 969
LIM331: Greater Giyani	93 943	19 321	113 264	97 884	16 735	114 620
LIM332: Greater Letaba	77 094	17 871	94 965	76 208	18 385	94 592
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	124 076	32 774	156 849	128 626	36 996	165 622
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	47 542	11 903	59 445	56 963	12 333	69 296
LIM335: Maruleng	33 075	7 346	40 421	35 302	6 537	41 840
DC34: Vhembe	466 865	97 565	564 430	513 199	101 774	614 973
LIM341: Musina	28 165	13 125	41 290	36 760	14 927	51 687
LIM343: Thulamela	169 511	30 605	200 116	187 269	32 108	219 377
LIM344: Makhado	139 466	29 928	169 395	151 916	29 508	181 424
LIM345: Collins Chabane	129 723	23 908	153 630	137 253	25 231	162 485
DC35: Capricorn	433 435	90 929	524 364	473 243	101 802	575 045
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	82 062	16 565	98 627	82 982	18 611	101 593
LIM351: Blouberg	71 001	11 582	82 583	73 153	10 172	83 325
LIM353: Molemole	45 363	9 026	54 389	48 247	8 115	56 363
LIM354: Polokwane	235 009	53 756	288 764	268 861	64 904	333 764
DC36: Waterberg	186 364	65 162	251 527	226 888	61 779	288 668
LIM361: Thabazimbi	12 554	10 035	22 589	19 057	10 426	29 483
LIM362: Lephalale	30 169	11 878	42 047	38 712	12 419	51 131
LIM366: Bela-Bela	15 213	7 026	22 239	21 036	7 141	28 177
LIM367: Mogalakwena	103 830	23 921	127 751	116 589	21 739	138 328
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	24 599	12 302	36 901	31 495	10 055	41 549
DC47: Sekhukhune	374 803	86 224	461 027	419 210	99 422	518 632
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	40 972	11 476	52 448	46 265	10 717	56 982
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	88 119	19 900	108 019	101 961	20 752	122 712
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	102 170	18 628	120 797	105 023	22 641	127 664
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	143 542	36 221	179 763	165 961	45 312	211 273
Limpopo	1 837 198	429 095	2 266 292	2 027 524	455 763	2 483 287

Early childhood development is one of the priority areas of the South African government and remains a critical policy issue that the Department of Basic Education aims to address. Early years in life are critical for acquisition of perception-motor skills required for reading, writing and numeracy in later years. It is for this reason that resources are geared towards the promotion of access to ECD. Despite expanded expenditure on this priority area, gaps in access still exist. Commitment towards ECD is visible in financial expenditure which shows an upward trend in billions of rands (an increase from R1,4 billion in 2010/11 to R4,3 billion in the 2016/17 financial year)¹ directed towards achieving ECD programmes. As a result, there has been an increase in enrolment in grade R, and South Africa is close to reaching the target of universal access to education for five-year-olds.²

Table 6.2 shows the population aged 0–4 years who attended an educational institution in 2016. Capricorn District Municipality has the highest proportion of this age group attending an educational institution, followed by Waterberg District Municipality. The highest proportion of individuals attending an educational institution was found among those aged 4 years, while the lowest attendance figures were found among the 0-year age group.

¹ Provincial Budgets & Expenditure report Review : 2010/11-2016/17

² General Household Survey 2015, Report No. P0318

Table 6.2: Population aged 0–4 years attending an educational institution, CS 2016

Province/district and local municipality	0			1			2			3			4		
	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total
DC33: Mopani	833	24 403	25 236	3 114	24 490	27 605	8 497	18 944	27 441	15 922	11 076	26 998	24 844	4 136	28 979
LIM331: Greater Giyani	119	5 955	6 074	650	6 056	6 705	2 008	4 592	6 600	3 584	2 633	6 216	6 099	713	6 812
LIM332: Greater Letaba	131	4 570	4 700	509	4 632	5 141	1 618	3 812	5 430	2 908	2 383	5 291	5 145	716	5 861
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	424	7 987	8 411	1 218	8 111	9 329	2 825	6 348	9 174	5 455	3 586	9 041	8 457	1 706	10 164
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	93	3 689	3 782	489	3 470	3 959	1 210	2 856	4 066	2 174	1 915	4 089	2 850	893	3 744
LIM335: Maruleng	67	2 202	2 269	249	2 221	2 471	837	1 335	2 171	1 801	560	2 361	2 292	107	2 399
DC34: Vhembe	808	32 829	33 637	4 338	32 427	36 765	9 856	24 575	34 431	18 962	17 517	36 479	28 359	8 554	36 913
LIM341: Musina	95	3 413	3 507	319	3 229	3 548	809	2 359	3 168	1 526	1 836	3 363	2 082	1 138	3 220
LIM343: Thulamela	444	11 903	12 347	2 265	10 829	13 094	4 391	7 897	12 289	7 325	5 670	12 994	9 909	2 919	12 828
LIM344: Makhado	193	9 068	9 261	1 174	10 190	11 364	2 605	7 554	10 159	5 200	5 656	10 856	7 838	2 744	10 582
LIM345: Collins Chabane	76	8 446	8 522	580	8 179	8 758	2 051	6 765	8 815	4 911	4 355	9 266	8 529	1 753	10 282
DC35: Capricorn	1 261	28 077	29 339	6 046	26 698	32 744	14 456	18 895	33 351	23 043	9 526	32 568	30 743	3 362	34 105
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	155	5 234	5 389	1 115	4 911	6 026	2 671	3 883	6 554	4 507	1 959	6 466	6 262	580	6 842
LIM351: Blouberg	75	4 260	4 335	532	4 221	4 753	1 706	3 068	4 774	3 252	1 505	4 757	5 109	395	5 503
LIM353: Molemole	71	3 006	3 077	519	2 882	3 401	1 206	2 279	3 484	1 796	1 497	3 293	3 162	443	3 605
LIM354: Polokwane	961	15 577	16 538	3 880	14 684	18 565	8 874	9 665	18 540	13 487	4 565	18 052	16 210	1 945	18 155
DC36: Waterberg	806	19 070	19 876	4 145	15 967	20 112	7 641	11 947	19 588	12 585	7 569	20 154	15 091	3 533	18 624
LIM361: Thabazimbi	57	2 043	2 100	266	1 790	2 056	488	1 369	1 858	895	1 309	2 204	1 237	410	1 647
LIM362: Lephalale	114	3 552	3 666	610	2 704	3 314	1 135	2 288	3 423	2 074	1 200	3 273	2 221	529	2 749
LIM366: Bela-Bela	54	2 142	2 197	415	1 414	1 829	664	980	1 644	1 219	750	1 969	1 266	548	1 814
LIM367: Mogalakwena	521	8 590	9 112	2 233	7 508	9 741	4 780	5 175	9 955	7 252	2 998	10 250	8 586	1 202	9 788
LIM368: Modimolle/ Mookgophong	60	2 742	2 802	621	2 551	3 172	574	2 135	2 709	1 146	1 313	2 459	1 781	845	2 626
DC47: Sekhukhune	556	26 058	26 614	2 687	25 839	28 527	6 904	20 568	27 472	16 740	12 017	28 756	23 358	3 971	27 329
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	73	2 980	3 053	341	2 860	3 201	607	2 307	2 914	1 734	1 582	3 317	2 478	519	2 997
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	241	5 537	5 778	861	5 251	6 113	1 623	4 759	6 383	3 435	3 176	6 610	4 952	1 342	6 295
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	53	7 056	7 109	510	7 264	7 774	1 857	5 431	7 288	4 656	3 646	8 302	6 595	1 163	7 759
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/ Fetakgomo	189	10 485	10 674	975	10 463	11 438	2 817	8 071	10 888	6 915	3 612	10 527	9 332	947	10 279
Limpopo	4 265	130 438	134 703	20 331	125 421	145 752	47 354	94 929	142 283	87 251	57 705	144 956	122 393	23 557	145 950

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Chapter 7: Fertility

Fertility is one of the major demographic events, as it talks to the growth of the population. This chapter makes use of the Community Survey 2016 data to provide some descriptive statistics of fertility-related indicators for Limpopo. The chapter highlights *births in the last twelve months*, and *breastfeeding practices*.

7.1 Births in the last twelve months

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of females who had given birth (or not) during the twelve months preceding Census 2011 and CS 2016, as well as the total number of births recorded. Compared to Census 2011, the CS 2016 results show a significant decline in the number of females who reported to have given birth, particularly among age group 15–29 and those aged 45–49 years, which consequently resulted in a decrease in the number of births recorded for these age groups. However, compared with Census 2011 results, CS 2016 results recorded an increase in the total number of births reported for age group 30–44.

Table 7.1: Distribution of births in the last twelve months preceding the survey, Census 2011 and CS 2016

Female age group	Census 2011				Community Survey 2016			
	Given birth	Not given birth	Total women	Total births	Given birth	Not given birth	Total women	Total births
15–19	142 992	2 361 866	2 504 858	146 077	122 371	2 426 768	2 549 139	124 512
20–24	292 392	2 387 400	2 679 792	301 341	266 135	2 377 326	2 643 461	271 621
25–29	279 476	2 237 064	2 516 540	288 009	260 475	2 353 771	2 614 246	266 309
30–34	191 283	1 801 512	1 992 795	196 958	201 511	2 066 412	2 267 923	206 779
35–39	113 106	1 645 236	1 758 342	116 471	115 298	1 827 867	1 943 165	117 970
40–44	38 815	1 507 448	1 546 263	40 150	42 165	1 596 949	1 639 114	43 068
45–49	8 166	1 416 377	1 424 543	8 470	6 579	1 416 594	1 423 173	6 656
Total	1 066 230	13 356 903	14 423 133	1 097 476	1 014 534	14 065 687	15 080 221	1 036 915

7.2 Breastfeeding practices

Breastfeeding has important health benefits for the child; hence, international organisations and departments of health recommend that a child be breastfed in the early stages of development. The table below shows the distribution of breastfeeding practices by district and local municipality. The prevalence of breastfeeding is highest in Vhembe District Municipality with 95,4%, followed by Mopani District Municipality at 91,8%. It is very interesting to note that 90,1% of women in Limpopo reported that they had breastfed their last-born child.

Table 7.2: Women breastfeeding practices by district, municipality and province, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Breastfeeding practices (last-born child)			
	Breastfed	Did not breastfeed	Prevalence of breastfeeding	Total
DC33: Mopani	195 168	17 473	91,8	212 641
LIM331: Greater Giyani	47 433	1 955	96,0	49 388
LIM332: Greater Letaba	30 417	4 273	87,7	34 690
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	68 965	6 354	91,6	75 319
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	30 954	2 775	91,8	33 730
LIM335: Maruleng	17 398	2 116	89,2	19 514
DC34: Vhembe	248 113	12 077	95,4	260 190
LIM341: Musina	28 046	1 818	93,9	29 864
LIM343: Thulamela	89 462	3 531	96,2	92 994
LIM344: Makhado	70 308	3 834	94,8	74 142
LIM345: Collins Chabane	60 297	2 893	95,4	63 191
DC35: Capricorn	187 970	22 866	89,2	210 836
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	31 330	2 649	92,2	33 979
LIM351: Blouberg	22 731	3 035	88,2	25 766
LIM353: Molemole	17 553	2 216	88,8	19 768
LIM354: Polokwane	116 357	14 966	88,6	131 323
DC36: Waterberg	100 216	14 386	87,4	114 602
LIM361: Thabazimbi	11 890	3 240	78,6	15 131
LIM362: Lephalale	19 150	2 978	86,5	22 129
LIM366: Bela-Bela	10 020	1 844	84,5	11 864
LIM367: Mogalakwena	42 616	4 669	90,1	47 285
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	16 539	1 653	90,9	18 192
DC47: Sekhukhune	162 877	31 363	83,9	194 240
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	18 074	2 953	86,0	21 027
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	34 936	6 530	84,3	41 466
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	45 034	6 214	87,9	51 248
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	64 832	15 667	80,5	80 499
Limpopo	894 344	98 165	90,1	992 509

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (109).

Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services

The National Development Plan (NDP) states that our human settlements (where people live and work) matter, and calls for all people in the country to have access to adequate accommodation, affordable and fiscally sustainable access to basic services such as water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity, and security of tenure (irrespective of ownership or rental). In addition, the NDP argues that both formal and informal structures should have access to social services and economic opportunities within reasonable distance.

8.1 Household size

Table 8.1: Total population, number of households and average household size by municipality, Census 2011 and CS 2016

District and local municipality	Census 2011			CS 2016		
	Total population	Number of households	Average household size	Total population	Number of households	Average household size
DC33: Mopani	1 092 507	296 314	3,7	1 159 185	338 427	3,4
LIM331: Greater Giyani	244 217	63 547	3,8	256 127	70 477	3,6
LIM332: Greater Letaba	212 701	58 259	3,7	218 030	67 067	3,3
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	389 623	108 705	3,6	416 146	122 776	3,4
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	150 637	41 114	3,7	168 937	49 100	3,4
LIM335: Maruleng	95 328	24 689	3,9	99 946	29 007	3,5
DC34: Vhembe	1 294 722	335 275	3,9	1 393 949	382 357	3,7
LIM341: Musina	104 655	29 555	3,5	132 009	43 730	3,0
LIM343: Thulamela	459 987	116 509	4,0	497 237	130 320	3,8
LIM344: Makhado	401 445	105 221	3,8	416 728	116 371	3,6
LIM345: Collins Chabane	328 636	83 990	3,9	347 974	91 936	3,8
DC35: Capricorn	1 261 463	342 836	3,7	1 330 436	378 301	3,5
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	231 239	59 885	3,9	235 380	61 305	3,8
LIM351: Blouberg	175 085	44 673	3,9	172 601	43 747	4,0
LIM353: Molemole	126 506	34 673	3,7	125 327	34 133	3,7
LIM354: Polokwane	728 633	203 605	3,6	797 127	239 116	3,3
DC36: Waterberg	679 336	179 858	3,8	745 758	211 471	3,5
LIM361: Thabazimbi	85 234	25 079	3,4	96 232	35 463	2,7
LIM362: Lephalale	118 864	30 639	3,9	140 240	43 002	3,3
LIM366: Bela-Bela	66 500	18 068	3,7	76 296	21 354	3,6
LIM367: Mogalakwena	304 585	78 632	3,9	325 291	82 674	3,9
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	104 153	27 439	3,8	107 699	28 977	3,7
DC47: Sekhukhune	1 076 840	263 802	4,1	1 169 762	290 527	4,0
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	123 648	32 284	3,8	127 168	33 936	3,8
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	249 363	60 251	4,1	268 256	66 359	4,0
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	274 880	65 320	4,2	284 435	64 871	4,4
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	428 948	105 948	4,1	489 902	125 361	3,9
Limpopo	5 404 868	1 418 085	3,8	5 799 090	1 601 083	3,6

Table 8.1 and Map 8.1 show that the number of households in Limpopo increased from 1 418 085 households in 2011 to 1 601 083 households in 2016. Most of the municipalities in the province showed an increase in the number of households except for the Blouberg and Makhuduthamaga local municipalities, which recorded a decline in the number of households. Polokwane Local Municipality had the highest number of households in 2016 at 239 116 households, followed by Thulamela and Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo local municipalities at 130 320 and 125 361 households, respectively.

The average household size in the province declined from 3,81 in 2011 to 3,62 in 2016. Two district municipalities (Sekhukhune and Vhembe) have an average household size of 4,03 and 3,65, respectively, which is higher than the province average household size of 3,62.

Map 8.1: Distribution of households by municipality, CS 2016

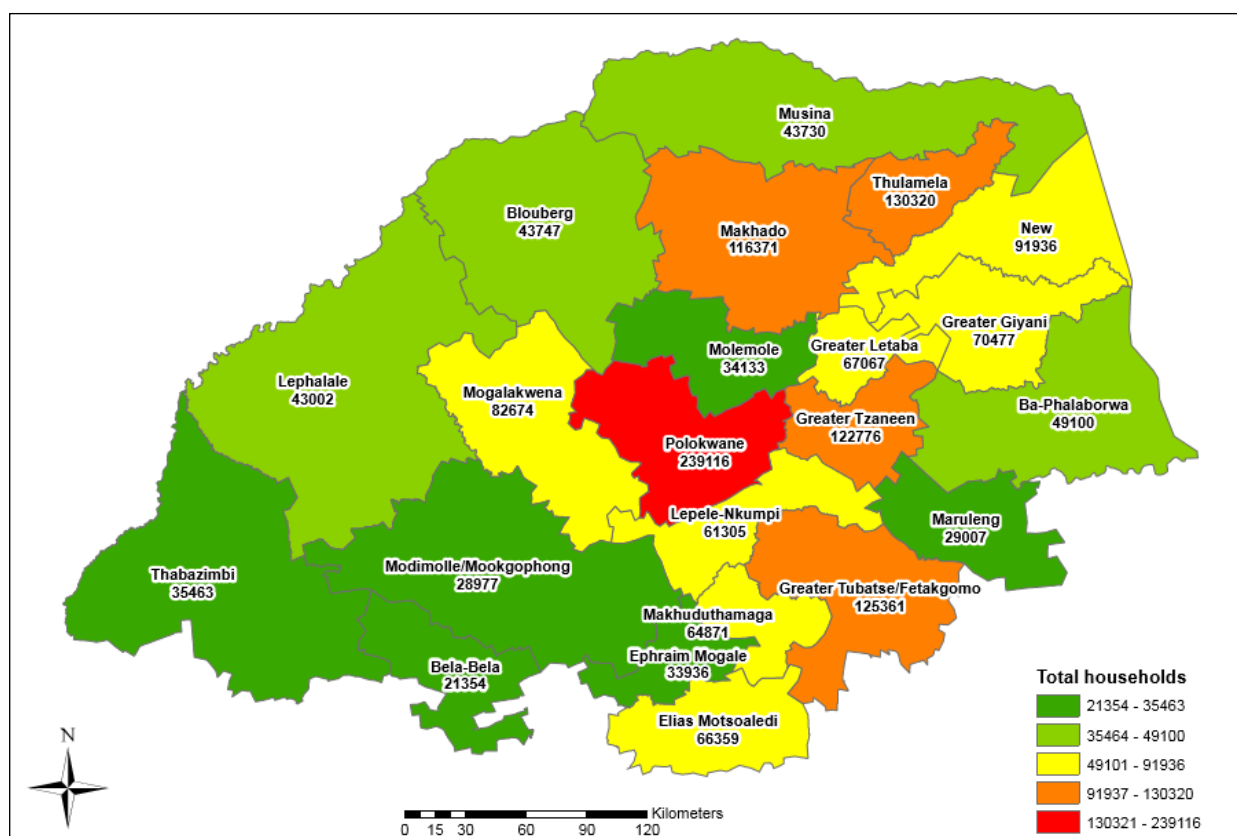


Table 8.2 shows that about 83,7% of households in Limpopo has an average household size of five or less household members. This is made of 394 090 one-person households (24,6%), 261 275 two-person households (16,3%), 254 584 three-person households (15,9%), 244 409 four-person households (15,3%) and 186 499 five-person households (11,6%). Only 1,7% of households (27 319) have ten or more household members.

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

District and local municipality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
DC33: Mopani	78 129	56 671	55 547	55 435	40 627	22 963	13 019	7 164	3 929	4 943	338 427
LIM331: Greater Giyani	12 274	11 385	13 322	12 883	9 324	4 999	2 850	1 561	920	960	70 477
LIM332: Greater Letaba	17 949	12 376	10 605	9 932	7 229	4 194	2 436	1 124	471	751	67 067
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	31 393	20 494	19 759	19 709	14 485	7 715	4 212	2 288	1 325	1 396	122 776
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	10 461	7 593	7 580	8 596	5 985	3 732	2 127	1 268	691	1 068	49 100
LIM335: Maruleng	6 051	4 823	4 281	4 315	3 605	2 323	1 394	924	523	768	29 007
DC34: Vhembe	82 546	59 912	69 652	63 348	48 295	27 306	14 690	7 634	4 025	4 950	382 357
LIM341: Musina	14 013	8 220	8 360	5 274	3 627	1 673	1 248	464	341	512	43 730
LIM343: Thulamela	25 484	19 046	23 647	23 261	17 279	10 441	5 400	3 110	1 109	1 544	130 320
LIM344: Makhado	25 174	18 624	20 377	18 903	14 942	8 283	4 560	2 405	1 460	1 642	116 371
LIM345: Collins Chabane	17 874	14 023	17 268	15 911	12 447	6 909	3 483	1 656	1 115	1 252	91 936
DC35: Capricorn	102 117	63 286	57 044	54 710	42 268	24 790	14 736	8 329	5 114	5 906	378 301
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	14 557	9 302	9 253	9 182	7 680	4 559	2 791	1 649	1 006	1 325	61 305
LIM351: Blouberg	9 802	7 255	6 211	6 109	5 402	3 683	2 088	1 367	870	960	43 747
LIM353: Molemole	9 559	5 710	5 061	4 602	3 779	2 231	1 499	688	398	607	34 133
LIM354: Polokwane	68 200	41 020	36 519	34 818	25 407	14 317	8 357	4 625	2 840	3 014	239 116
DC36: Waterberg	64 867	39 679	29 776	26 888	19 127	11 363	8 138	4 850	2 781	4 002	211 471
LIM361: Thabazimbi	13 765	7 843	4 821	3 975	2 121	1 442	554	387	241	315	35 463
LIM362: Lephalale	16 127	8 552	5 611	4 496	3 131	1 867	1 195	703	654	666	43 002
LIM366: Bela-Bela	7 210	4 453	3 032	2 314	1 612	1 073	725	261	254	421	21 354
LIM367: Mogalakwena	18 325	12 877	12 323	12 698	9 506	5 724	4 607	2 957	1 426	2 233	82 674
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	9 441	5 954	3 990	3 405	2 757	1 257	1 058	541	206	368	28 977
DC47: Sekhukhune	66 431	41 726	42 564	44 027	36 182	23 617	14 159	9 017	5 286	7 518	290 527
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	8 591	5 055	4 897	4 174	3 916	2 687	1 706	1 165	705	1 041	33 936
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	15 524	10 015	9 402	9 268	7 739	5 513	3 111	2 214	1 405	2 169	66 359
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	11 970	9 236	9 078	10 266	8 731	5 973	3 651	2 517	1 486	1 964	64 871
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	30 346	17 421	19 188	20 319	15 797	9 443	5 691	3 122	1 690	2 344	125 361
Limpopo	394 090	261 275	254 584	244 409	186 499	110 039	64 741	36 994	21 135	27 319	1 601 083

8.2 Household headship

Table 8.3 shows that of the 1 418 081 households recorded in the province in 2011, there were more female-headed households (714 893) than male-headed households (703 188), whilst in 2016, of the 1 601 083 households, there were more male-headed households (818 994) than female-headed households (782 090). The districts that had more female-headed households in 2011 than male-headed households were Mopani, Vhembe and Sekhukhune. The districts that had more male-headed households than female-headed households in 2016 were Mopani, Capricorn and Waterberg.

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

District Municipality	Census 2011			CS 2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mopani	145 437	150 876	296 313	171 993	166 434	338 427
Vhembe	158 885	176 390	335 275	187 378	194 980	382 357
Capricorn	171 600	171 236	342 836	192 685	185 616	378 301
Waterberg	103 060	76 798	179 858	125 085	86 386	211 471
Sekhukhune	124 206	139 593	263 799	141 853	148 674	290 527
Limpopo	703 188	714 893	1 418 081	818 994	782 090	1 601 083

Totals for Census 2011 exclude 'Unspecified' (3).

Table 8.4 shows the age differentials of household heads by district municipality and indicates that, from 1 601 083 households in Limpopo, 3 616 households were headed by a household head in the age group 10–14, and 493 225 households had a household head aged 15–34 (youth). In addition, 864 236 households were headed by a person aged 35–64 (adult), and 240 007 households were headed by a household head aged 65+ (elderly). The distribution of the households therefore shows that the highest proportions of households are adult-headed households at 54%, followed by youth-headed and elderly-headed households at 31% and 15%, respectively. Only 0,2% of households are child-headed households.

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

Age group	Mopani	Vhembe	Capricorn	Waterberg	Sekhukhune	Limpopo
10–14	965	1 343	650	243	415	3 616
15–19	13 000	14 353	11 626	4 492	8 554	52 027
20–24	21 761	26 599	30 229	12 616	18 817	110 023
25–29	27 951	33 415	34 610	21 935	28 610	146 521
30–34	37 749	43 442	42 771	26 291	34 402	184 654
35–39	37 303	42 197	35 191	24 334	28 232	167 257
40–44	39 469	43 184	37 111	23 194	30 330	173 288
45–49	38 295	43 863	39 191	23 071	29 181	173 601
50–54	30 760	32 760	30 667	17 577	22 612	134 375
55–59	25 770	28 027	25 535	15 354	19 909	114 595
60–64	21 861	22 265	25 213	12 838	18 941	101 118
65–69	14 699	14 866	20 317	9 231	16 187	75 300
70–74	9 991	11 010	15 275	7 200	12 898	56 374
75–79	9 244	9 639	14 219	6 896	9 865	49 864
80–84	4 521	6 878	7 429	3 188	5 217	27 234
85+	5 087	8 516	8 267	3 009	6 357	31 236
Total	338 427	382 357	378 301	211 471	290 527	1 601 083

8.3 Housing

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.5 shows the distribution of households by type of main dwelling, and indicates that there has been an increase in the number of dwellings in Limpopo from 1 418 085 dwellings in 2011 to 1 600 945 dwellings in 2016. All dwelling types increased, with formal dwellings increasing from 1 272 954 in 2011 to 1 423 523 in 2016, traditional dwellings from 63 974 in 2011 to 81 746 in 2016, and informal dwellings from 73 712 in 2011 to 77 371 in 2016.

Table 8.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, Census 2011 and CS 2016

Type of main dwelling	Limpopo		South Africa	
	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016
Formal dwelling	1 272 954	1 423 523	11 218 817	13 404 199
Traditional dwelling	63 974	81 746	1 139 894	1 180 745
Informal dwelling	73 712	77 371	1 962 709	2 193 968
Other	7 445	18 304	128 244	142 271
Total	1 418 085	1 600 945	14 449 664	16 921 183

Totals for Community Survey 2016 exclude 'Unspecified' (138 for Limpopo and 2 126 for South Africa).

Table 8.6 profiles the distribution of households by type of main dwelling and municipality. Formal dwellings represent 88,9% of all the housing structures, followed by traditional dwellings at 5,1% and informal dwellings at 4,8%. Looking at district differentials, formal dwellings remain the main dwelling types, ranging from 85,0% in Waterberg to 93,2% in Capricorn. The proportion of traditional dwellings is mainly found in Vhembe at 10,3%, followed by 6,0% in Mopani and 4,9% in Sekhukhune. Waterberg District Municipality recorded the highest proportion of households living in informal

dwellings at 13,4%, followed by Sekhukhune and Capricorn district municipalities at 6,1% and 3,5%, respectively.

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

District and local municipality	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total
DC33: Mopani	90,7	6,0	2,2	1,2	100,0
LIM331: Greater Giyani	87,0	10,5	1,9	0,7	100,0
LIM332: Greater Letaba	91,6	5,5	2,0	0,8	100,0
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	88,8	6,3	3,2	1,8	100,0
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	96,7	1,3	0,6	1,4	100,0
LIM335: Maruleng	95,2	3,0	1,6	0,1	100,0
DC34: Vhembe	86,3	10,3	2,8	0,6	100,0
LIM341: Musina	82,4	9,1	8,3	0,2	100,0
LIM343: Thulamela	91,2	5,2	3,4	0,2	100,0
LIM344: Makhado	87,2	10,3	2,0	0,5	100,0
LIM345: Collins Chabane	80,1	18,0	0,5	1,5	100,0
DC35: Capricorn	93,2	1,6	3,5	1,7	100,0
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	89,3	4,0	4,7	2,1	100,0
LIM351: Blouberg	95,7	0,6	3,4	0,4	100,0
LIM353: Molemole	96,1	0,4	2,5	1,0	100,0
LIM354: Polokwane	93,4	1,3	3,4	1,9	100,0
DC36: Waterberg	85,0	0,8	13,4	0,8	100,0
LIM361: Thabazimbi	68,0	0,7	30,0	1,3	100,0
LIM362: Lephale	76,5	1,5	21,3	0,7	100,0
LIM366: Bela-Bela	89,7	0,1	9,9	0,4	100,0
LIM367: Mogalakwena	95,3	0,6	3,2	0,9	100,0
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	85,6	1,3	12,7	0,4	100,0
DC47: Sekhukhune	87,6	4,9	6,1	1,4	100,0
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	90,5	1,1	7,5	0,8	100,0
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	88,5	4,1	5,2	2,2	100,0
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	88,8	3,8	6,0	1,3	100,0
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	85,7	7,0	6,3	1,1	100,0
Limpopo	88,9	5,1	4,8	1,1	100,0

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (138).

8.3.2 RDP or government-subsidised dwelling

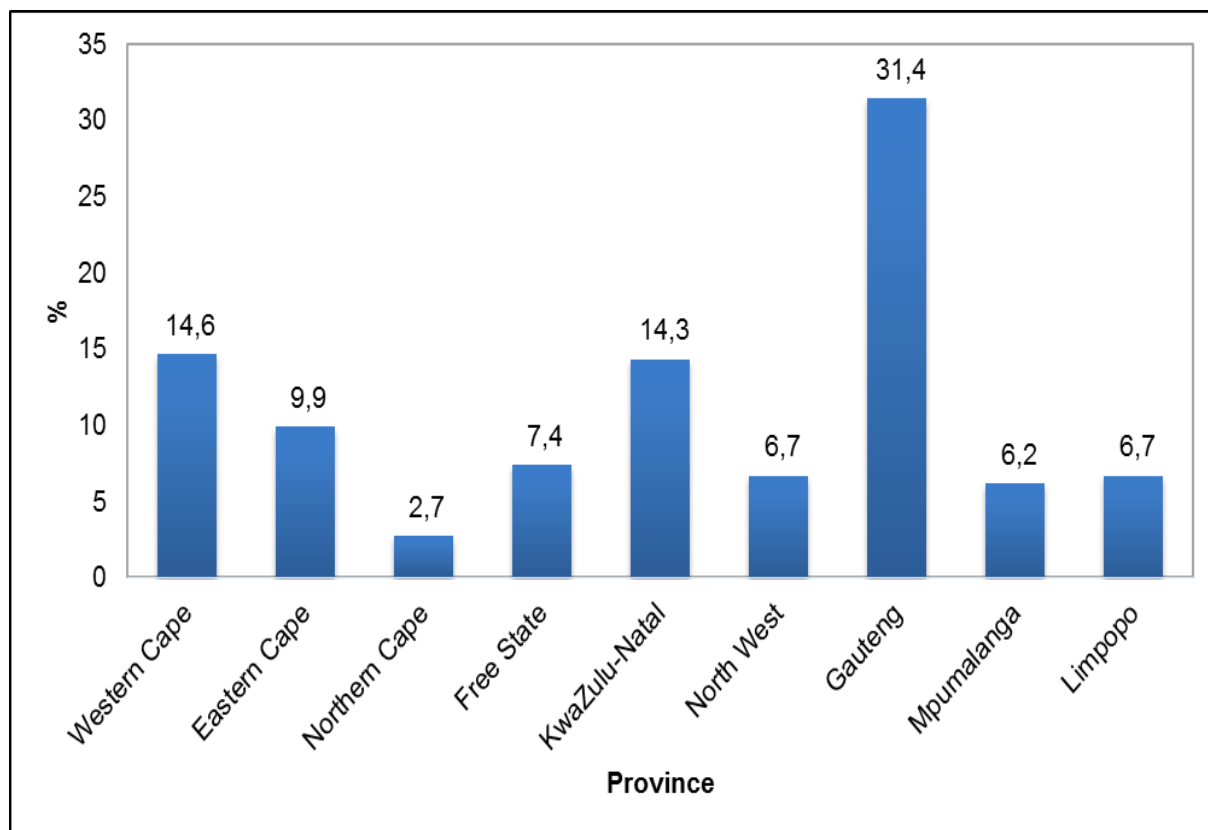
Housing in South Africa is a basic human right, and the Constitution stipulates that the state is obligated to ensure everyone has access to adequate housing, and must take reasonable legislative and other measures to achieve the realisation of this right. Table 8.7 shows that in 2016, 3 905 254 households in South Africa were living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings. Gauteng has the highest number of households in RDP dwellings at 1 227 729, followed by Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal at 571 997 and 559 302, respectively.

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

Province	RDP or government-subsidised dwelling	Not RDP or government-subsidised dwelling	Total
Western Cape	571 997	1 335 243	1 907 240
Eastern Cape	386 802	1 372 311	1 759 113
Northern Cape	105 541	244 759	350 300
Free State	289 414	652 680	942 094
KwaZulu-Natal	559 302	2 300 600	2 859 902
North West	261 693	976 842	1 238 535
Gauteng	1 227 729	3 641 899	4 869 628
Mpumalanga	241 801	987 316	1 229 117
Limpopo	260 976	1 331 224	1 592 200
South Africa	3 905 255	12 842 874	16 748 129

Figure 8.1 shows the percentage distribution of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings. Comparison across the provinces show that Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings (31,4%, 14,6% and 14,3%, respectively) and Northern Cape had the lowest proportion of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings (2,7%).

Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings, CS 2016



The results presented in Table 8.8 show the number of households living in RDP dwellings at district and local municipality levels. Capricorn District Municipality recorded the largest number of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings (69 407), followed by Mopani District Municipality with 53 811, and Vhembe District Municipality (50 541), while Waterberg and Sekhukhune district municipalities recorded 49 294 and 37 922, respectively.

Looking at local municipality figures, Polokwane Local Municipality in Capricorn District Municipality recorded the highest number of households living in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings at 48 464 RDP dwellings, followed by the Collins Chabane Local Municipality with 16 658 RDP dwellings, and Mogalakwena Local Municipality with 14 797 RDP dwellings. On the other hand, Molemole (5 120), Bela-Bela (5 564) and Maruleng (5 873) local municipalities had the lowest number of households living in RDP structures.

Table 8.8: Distribution of households by RDP/government-subsidised dwelling and municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	RDP/ government-subsidised dwelling	Not RDP/government-subsidised dwelling	Total
DC33: Mopani	53 811	283 374	337 186
LIM331: Greater Giyani	14 591	55 771	70 362
LIM332: Greater Letaba	9 518	57 360	66 878
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	14 210	107 938	122 148
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	9 618	39 246	48 864
LIM335: Maruleng	5 873	23 060	28 933
DC34: Vhembe	50 541	329 995	380 536
LIM341: Musina	10 132	32 384	42 516
LIM343: Thulamela	12 608	117 449	130 057
LIM344: Makhado	11 143	104 982	116 125
LIM345: Collins Chabane	16 658	75 180	91 837
DC35: Capricorn	69 407	304 985	374 393
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	7 306	53 884	61 189
LIM351: Blouberg	8 517	35 099	43 617
LIM353: Molemole	5 120	28 884	34 004
LIM354: Polokwane	48 464	187 118	235 582
DC36: Waterberg	49 294	160 965	210 260
LIM361: Thabazimbi	7 914	27 383	35 297
LIM362: Lephalale	7 928	35 016	42 943
LIM366: Bela-Bela	5 564	15 767	21 331
LIM367: Mogalakwena	14 797	67 591	82 388
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	13 091	15 209	28 300
DC47: Sekhukhune	37 922	251 905	289 826
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	7 693	26 180	33 872
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	11 017	55 092	66 108
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	6 605	58 122	64 727
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	12 607	112 511	125 118
Limpopo	260 976	1 331 224	1 592 200

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (7 412) and 'Unspecified' (1 471).

The results presented in Table 8.9 show households residing in RDP dwellings and how they rated the quality of the dwellings they lived in. Findings at provincial level show that more than half (53,4%) of the households rated the RDP/government-subsidised dwellings to be of good quality. At local municipality level, about a third of households in Ephraim Mogale rated RDP/government-subsidised dwellings as poor.

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

District and local municipality	N				%			
	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Total
DC33: Mopani	30 901	14 350	8 331	53 583	57,7	26,8	15,5	100,0
LIM331: Greater Giyani	8 199	4 008	2 269	14 476	56,6	27,7	15,7	100,0
LIM332: Greater Letaba	6 461	1 851	1 167	9 478	68,2	19,5	12,3	100,0
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	8 807	3 010	2 358	14 175	62,1	21,2	16,6	100,0
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	4 267	3 866	1 466	9 598	44,5	40,3	15,3	100,0
LIM335: Maruleng	3 168	1 617	1 071	5 857	54,1	27,6	18,3	100,0
DC34: Vhembe	29 264	12 585	8 495	50 344	58,1	25,0	16,9	100,0
LIM341: Musina	5 914	2 723	1 440	10 077	58,7	27,0	14,3	100,0
LIM343: Thulamela	6 919	3 198	2 479	12 596	54,9	25,4	19,7	100,0
LIM344: Makhado	6 085	3 236	1 752	11 073	55,0	29,2	15,8	100,0
LIM345: Collins Chabane	10 346	3 428	2 824	16 599	62,3	20,7	17,0	100,0
DC35: Capricorn	32 332	26 817	10 053	69 203	46,7	38,8	14,5	100,0
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	3 734	2 652	906	7 293	51,2	36,4	12,4	100,0
LIM351: Blouberg	4 694	2 593	1 178	8 465	55,5	30,6	13,9	100,0
LIM353: Molemole	2 781	1 496	826	5 103	54,5	29,3	16,2	100,0
LIM354: Polokwane	21 123	20 076	7 143	48 342	43,7	41,5	14,8	100,0
DC36: Waterberg	28 507	12 673	7 929	49 110	58,0	25,8	16,1	100,0
LIM361: Thabazimbi	4 208	2 255	1 418	7 881	53,4	28,6	18,0	100,0
LIM362: Lephalale	4 044	1 983	1 882	7 909	51,1	25,1	23,8	100,0
LIM366: Bela-Bela	3 145	1 698	694	5 536	56,8	30,7	12,5	100,0
LIM367: Mogalakwena	7 894	3 921	2 967	14 782	53,4	26,5	20,1	100,0
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	9 217	2 816	968	13 002	70,9	21,7	7,4	100,0
DC47: Sekhukhune	17 766	12 143	7 804	37 713	47,1	32,2	20,7	100,0
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	2 615	2 750	2 303	7 667	34,1	35,9	30,0	100,0
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	5 101	3 970	1 880	10 951	46,6	36,3	17,2	100,0
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	3 651	1 718	1 205	6 574	55,5	26,1	18,3	100,0
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/ Fetakgomo	6 399	3 705	2 416	12 520	51,1	29,6	19,3	100,0
Limpopo	138 771	78 569	42 613	259 953	53,4	30,2	16,4	100,0

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (548), and 'Unspecified' (475).

8.4 Access to water

South Africa's policy frameworks for basic services are aimed at the rights of all citizens to basic services, including access to water and sanitation, energy and waste services. South Africa has set itself a target of achieving access to improved drinking water services to all its citizens.

Table 8.10 shows that seven in ten households (75,7%) have access to safe drinking water in Limpopo. District differentials show that Vhembe District Municipality has the highest proportion of households with safe drinking water at 81,1%, followed by Capricorn and Waterberg district municipalities at 80,1% and 76,1%, respectively. The number of households that reported to have no access to safe drinking water were highest in Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality at 58,3% in Sekhukhune District Municipality, and Thabazimbi Local Municipality at 46,3% in Waterberg District Municipality. Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality has the highest proportion of households with access to safe drinking water at 91,3%, followed by the Collins Chabane in the Vhembe District Municipality

and Bela-Bela Local Municipality in the Waterberg District Municipality (88,8% and 88,0%, respectively).

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

District and local municipality	Access to safe drinking water				
	Yes	%	No	%	Total
DC33: Mopani	253 094	75,6	81 515	24,4	334 609
LIM331: Greater Giyani	52 204	74,9	17 483	25,1	69 686
LIM332: Greater Letaba	51 216	76,9	15 378	23,1	66 594
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	83 014	68,6	38 038	31,4	121 052
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	44 277	91,3	4 222	8,7	48 499
LIM335: Maruleng	22 384	77,8	6 394	22,2	28 778
DC34: Vhembe	305 979	81,1	71 290	18,9	377 269
LIM341: Musina	32 967	76,4	10 201	23,6	43 168
LIM343: Thulamela	103 123	80,2	25 456	19,8	128 579
LIM344: Makhado	88 798	77,7	25 413	22,3	114 211
LIM345: Collins Chabane	81 090	88,8	10 220	11,2	91 310
DC35: Capricorn	298 264	80,1	74 122	19,9	372 386
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	42 262	70,8	17 425	29,2	59 687
LIM351: Blouberg	31 394	74,4	10 799	25,6	42 193
LIM353: Molemole	28 237	83,6	5 557	16,4	33 794
LIM354: Polokwane	196 371	83,0	40 341	17,0	236 712
DC36: Waterberg	159 738	76,1	50 064	23,9	209 802
LIM361: Thabazimbi	18 819	53,7	16 241	46,3	35 060
LIM362: Lephalale	35 587	83,3	7 132	16,7	42 719
LIM366: Bela-Bela	18 755	88,0	2 566	12,0	21 321
LIM367: Mogalakwena	63 105	77,0	18 855	23,0	81 960
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	23 472	81,7	5 269	18,3	28 741
DC47: Sekhukhune	178 675	62,5	107 258	37,5	285 933
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	13 980	41,7	19 554	58,3	33 534
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	44 308	68,1	20 740	31,9	65 047
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	41 804	65,0	22 537	35,0	64 341
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	78 584	63,9	44 427	36,1	123 012
Limpopo	1 195 751	75,7	384 249	24,3	1 580 000

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (15 340), and 'Unspecified' (5 744).

Tables 8.11a and shows that 572 846 households reported having access to piped water inside the yard as their main source for drinking water. This was followed by 253 519 and 210 302 households who reported that they use piped water on a community stand and piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house, respectively. Other sources of water include boreholes and public/communal taps used by 164 706 households and 142 680 households, respectively.

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

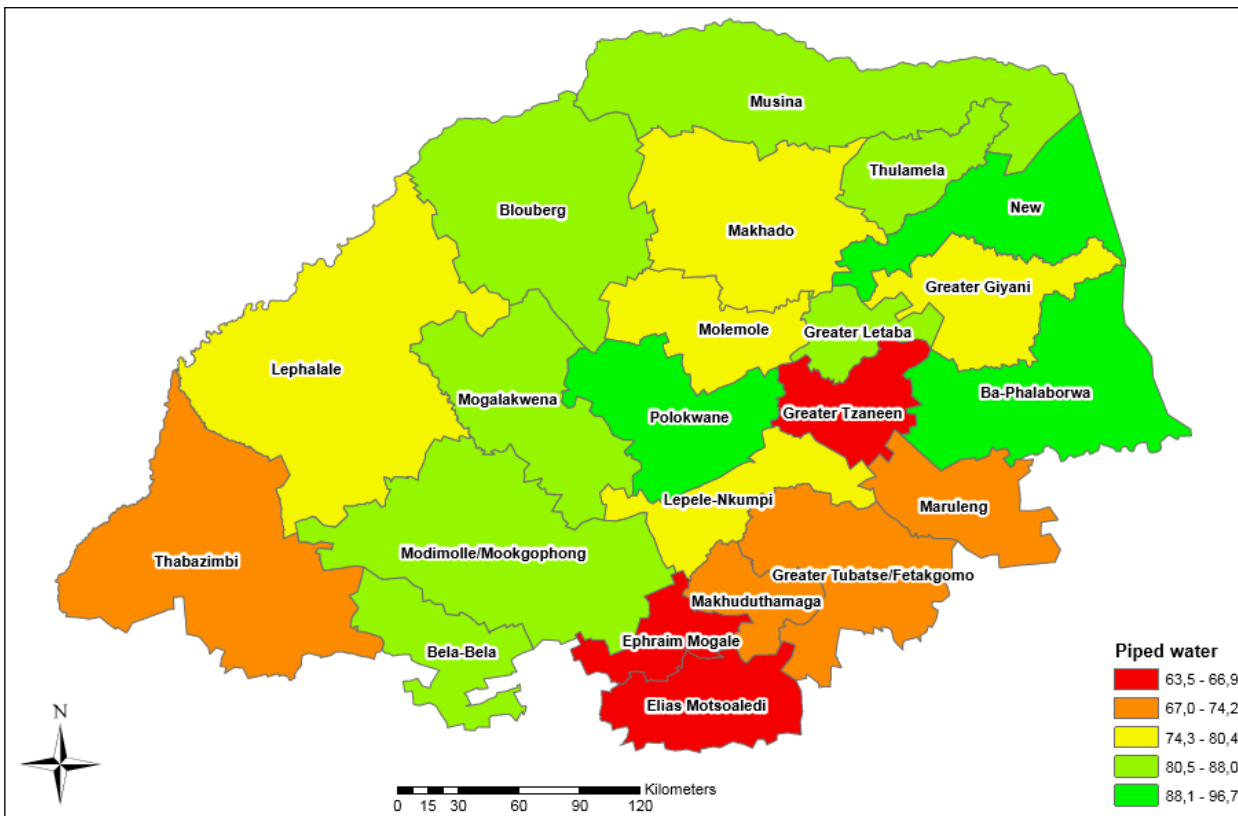
District and local municipality	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped water on community stand	Borehole	Rain-water tank in yard	Neighbour's tap	Public/communal tap
DC33: Mopani	43 261	109 431	62 362	42789	681	22 133	24 364
LIM331: Greater Giyani	7 232	23 702	11 751	10807	19	3 791	7 298
LIM332: Greater Letaba	3 317	22 547	22 296	3834	211	4 294	4 671
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	14 566	32 106	19 285	25319	303	7 481	8 199
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	15 018	21 902	2 995	716	0	4 889	2 696
LIM335: Maruleng	3 127	9 175	6 034	2113	148	1 678	1 501
DC34: Vhembe	28 287	125 111	88 997	34507	729	23 952	52 061
LIM341: Musina	3 492	20 558	10 943	5480	242	17	940
LIM343: Thulamela	11 882	43 563	31 549	6252	223	4 710	15 970
LIM344: Makhado	8 540	25 244	21 605	17044	169	15 089	19 803
LIM345: Collins Chabane	4 373	35 745	24 900	5730	96	4 136	15 348
DC35: Capricorn	73 920	175 325	38 365	33945	2 335	21 119	20 368
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	8 541	24 070	5 684	9881	1 150	6 162	3 277
LIM351: Blouberg	629	16 337	11 190	5990	122	2 525	5 244
LIM353: Molemole	1 898	16 138	4 924	5539	41	2 393	1 521
LIM354: Polokwane	62 851	118 780	16 567	12537	1 022	10 040	10 326
DC36: Waterberg	51 520	81 869	17 264	24927	655	12 158	10 416
LIM361: Thabazimbi	13 472	9 151	1 540	3840	77	630	825
LIM362: Lephale	10 799	13 089	7 066	6268	4	899	2 737
LIM366: Bela-Bela	5 937	10 361	758	2521	135	22	1 103
LIM367: Mogalakwena	11 969	36 201	7 682	10028	232	10 110	3 382
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	9 342	13 067	218	2271	207	498	2 369
DC47: Sekhukhune	13 315	81 111	46 531	28538	10 478	21 367	35 470
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	1 788	16 787	992	1811	2 263	1 658	1 491
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	4 542	21 678	5 458	10549	2 542	6 515	3 971
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	2 221	15 766	13 490	4697	1 568	3 678	10 041
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	4 764	26 880	26 591	11481	4 105	9 516	19 967
Limpopo	210 302	572 846	253 519	164 706	14 878	100 730	142 680

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

District and local municipality	Water-carrier/tanker	Flowing water/stream/river	Well	Spring	Other	Total
DC33: Mopani	6 089	13 993	3 204	1 855	8 264	338 427
LIM331: Greater Giyani	2 721	2 547	0	0	608	70 477
LIM332: Greater Letaba	1 167	2 544	1 289	0	897	67 067
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	950	6 088	1 097	1 841	5 541	122 776
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	310	9	0	0	566	49 100
LIM335: Maruleng	941	2 806	818	14	652	29 007
DC34: Vhembe	5 055	10 917	1 809	6 090	4 843	382 357
LIM341: Musina	199	799	0	37	1 023	43 730
LIM343: Thulamela	907	8 410	1 186	4 806	862	130 320
LIM344: Makhado	3 788	1 630	622	1 247	1 589	116 371
LIM345: Collins Chabane	160	78	0	0	1 369	91 936
DC35: Capricorn	6 230	1 404	362	84	4 844	378 301
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	1 006	247	74	22	1 194	61 305
LIM351: Blouberg	246	647	211	0	607	43 747
LIM353: Molemole	1 233	0	0	0	447	34 133
LIM354: Polokwane	3 746	510	78	63	2 597	239 116
DC36: Waterberg	6 781	1 285	14	43	4 539	211 471
LIM361: Thabazimbi	3 203	0	0	20	2 705	35 463
LIM362: Lephalale	1 477	565	0	0	98	43 002
LIM366: Bela-Bela	209	56	0	2	249	21 354
LIM367: Mogalakwena	1 308	595	14	0	1 154	82 674
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	584	69	0	21	332	28 977
DC47: Sekhukhune	11 015	31 502	2 588	1 454	7 158	290 527
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	2 577	3 010	347	36	1 176	33 936
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	2 924	5 604	527	398	1 652	66 359
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	1 458	9 626	1 245	285	795	64 871
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	4 056	13 262	469	735	3 534	125 361
Limpopo	35 170	59 100	7 977	9 527	29 647	1 601 083

Map 8.2 below shows that the proportion of Limpopo households that have access to piped water ranges from 63,5% to 96,7%. Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality has the highest proportion of households with access to piped water at 96,7%, followed by the Collins Chabane and Polokwane local municipalities at 92% and 91%, respectively. The municipalities with the lowest proportion of households with access to piped water are Elias Motsoaledi at 63,5%, followed by Greater Tzaneen and Ephraim Mogale (both at 67,0%).

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



Note: Piped water = Piped water inside the dwelling/house, Piped water inside yard, Piped water on community stand, Neighbour's tap and Public/communal tap

A total of 915 468 (58%) households reported that the municipality is the main supplier of their drinking water. Other water schemes supply 259 556 (16,5%) households with drinking water, whilst 'Own service' is a source of drinking water for 213 460 (13,5%) households.

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

District and local municipality	A municipality	Other water scheme (e.g. community water supply)	A water vendor	Own service (e.g. private borehole; own source on a farm; etc.)	Flowing water/ stream/river/ spring/rain water	Total
DC33: Mopani	179 345	66 938	20 866	43 110	21 799	332 057
LIM331: Greater Giyani	44 932	9 784	4 375	7 124	2 629	68 844
LIM332: Greater Letaba	34 427	19 939	909	6 156	4 452	65 884
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	52 400	18 221	13 984	24 090	11 458	120 153
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	43 793	3 262	89	1 237	127	48 507
LIM335: Maruleng	3 792	15 732	1 510	4 503	3 133	28 669
DC34: Vhembe	248 674	46 911	23 797	42 601	16 914	378 897
LIM341: Musina	28 856	5 032	1 415	7 408	857	43 567
LIM343: Thulamela	97 618	8 656	4 122	6 823	12 474	129 692
LIM344: Makhado	48 065	26 043	14 141	23 227	3 381	114 857
LIM345: Collins Chabane	74 136	7 181	4 120	5 143	202	90 781
DC35: Capricorn	238 405	67 261	19 637	42 320	4 195	371 818
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	29 801	10 796	4 938	12 684	1 394	59 613
LIM351: Blouberg	23 924	7 678	1 217	8 103	1 320	42 243
LIM353: Molemole	17 781	6 216	864	8 581	11	33 452
LIM354: Polokwane	166 898	42 571	12 619	12 952	1 470	236 510
DC36: Waterberg	129 346	22 639	11 207	42 030	2 884	208 105
LIM361: Thabazimbi	21 511	2 302	4 696	6 493	13	35 016
LIM362: Lephalale	27 546	2 737	485	10 045	1 282	42 095
LIM366: Bela-Bela	14 705	529	322	5 539	259	21 354
LIM367: Mogalakwena	42 514	16 979	5 061	15 107	1 198	80 858
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	23 070	93	643	4 846	132	28 783
DC47: Sekhukhune	119 698	55 808	24 969	43 399	41 790	285 664
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	17 521	4 612	3 018	2 996	5 475	33 621
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	28 197	8 955	7 877	12 581	6 910	64 521
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	26 709	13 079	6 362	6 184	12 202	64 536
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	47 271	29 161	7 712	21 638	17 203	122 986
Limpopo	915 468	259 556	100 477	213 460	87 581	1 576 542

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (23 972) and 'Unspecified' (569).

Table 8.13 shows that 41,7% of households in the province reported to have experienced interruptions in the supply of water in the last three months prior to the survey. The proportions of households that experienced water interruptions were highest in Sekhukhune District Municipality with 52,6% of households affected, followed by Vhembe and Mopani district municipalities at 47,2% and 46,9%, respectively.

Table 8.13: Distribution of households by water interruptions in the last 3 months, CS 2016

District municipality	Water interruptions	No water interruptions	Total
DC33: Mopani	46,9	53,1	100,0
DC34: Vhembe	47,2	52,8	100,0
DC35: Capricorn	30,4	69,6	100,0
DC36: Waterberg	35,1	64,9	100,0
DC47: Sekhukhune	52,6	47,4	100,0
Limpopo	41,7	58,3	100,0

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (9 801), 'Not applicable' (685 048) and 'Unspecified' (1 688).

8.5 Access to toilet facilities

Table 8.14 shows households by location of toilet facility and type of main dwelling in the province. In formal dwellings, the majority of toilet facilities were located in the dwelling/house as well as in the yard. In traditional and informal dwellings, toilet facilities were mostly located in the yard.

Table 8.14: Distribution of households by location of toilet facility and type of main dwelling for Limpopo, CS 2016

Location of toilet facility	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total
In the dwelling/house	288 243	1 838	5 471	1 886	297 438
In the yard	1 071 516	66 000	57 014	14 394	1 208 924
Outside the yard	15 312	4 212	4 681	421	24 626
Total	1 375 071	72 050	67 166	16 701	1 530 988

Totals exclude 'Not applicable' for location of toilet facility (19); 'Unspecified' for toilet facility (1 472); and 'Unspecified' for type of dwelling (140).

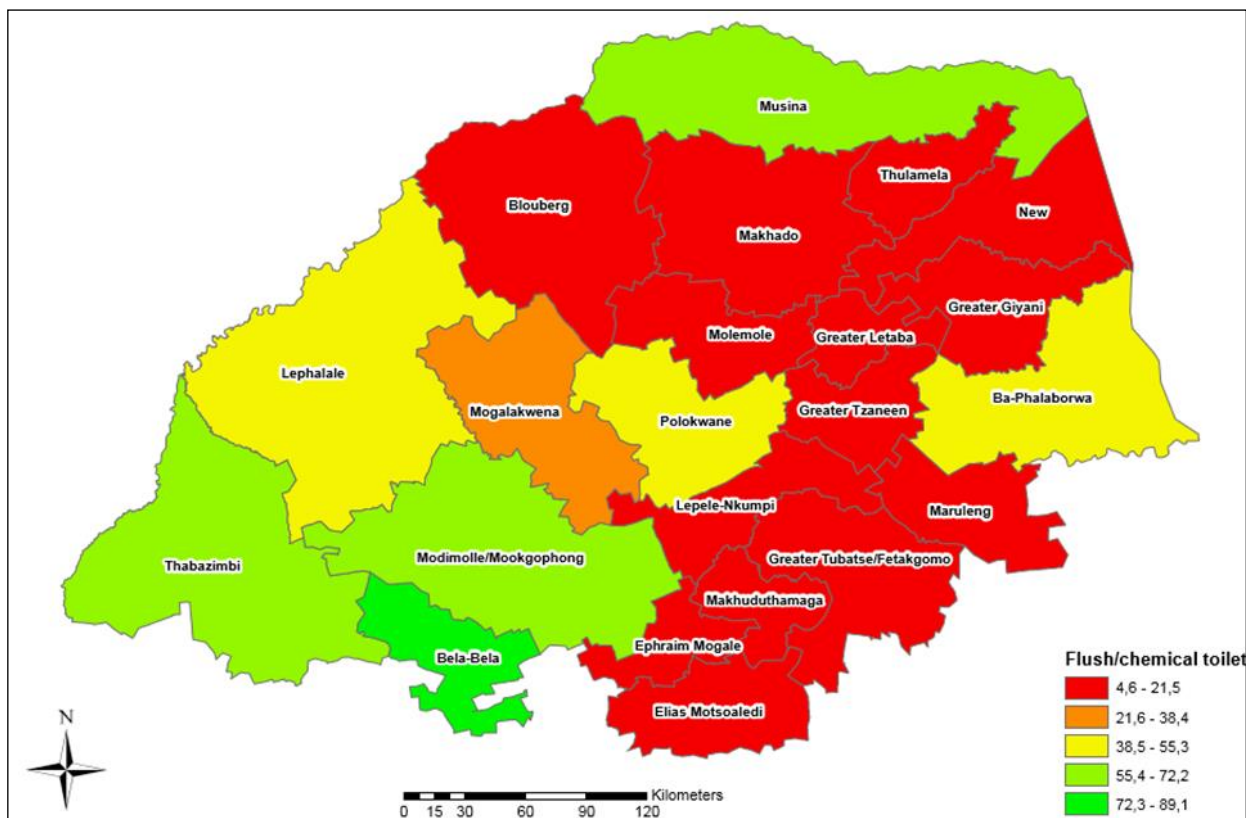
Access to basic functional sanitation services is one of the key development priorities for South Africa, and ensures the well-being of communities. Table 8.15 shows that in 2016, a total of 637 896 (40%) households in Limpopo used pit latrines/toilets without ventilation pipe as a main type of toilet facility. In addition, 447 735 (28%) households used pit latrines/toilets with ventilation pipe as their main type of sanitation. A total of 332 597 (20,8%) households used flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system.

Table 8.15: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	None	Other	Total
DC33: Mopani	47 686	8 492	3 455	147 715	100 384	1 067	2 888	18 711	8 029	338 427
LIM331: Greater Giyani	8 061	619	424	37 010	18 807	12	-	3 409	2 134	70 477
LIM332: Greater Letaba	4 808	834	548	30 190	20 883	-	1 732	4 391	3 680	67 067
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	15 735	3 922	1 255	49 396	41 920	1 018	77	7 530	1 924	122 776
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	18 087	862	15	17 558	10 253	-	23	2 168	134	49 100
LIM335: Maruleng	995	2 254	1 212	13 561	8 521	37	1 057	1 213	157	29 007
DC34: Vhembe	61 071	10 476	4 325	124 628	150 162	66	323	22 778	8 528	382 357
LIM341: Musina	23 849	1 361	-	12 424	2 895	-	86	2 099	1 016	43 730
LIM343: Thulamela	15 315	4 877	643	41 783	59 648	-	66	5 219	2 770	130 320
LIM344: Makhado	14 825	3 196	1 449	38 626	52 577	30	116	4 234	1 318	116 371
LIM345: Collins Chabane	7 083	1 041	2 233	31 796	35 042	36	56	11 225	3 425	91 936
DC35: Capricorn	114 109	8 660	2 976	78 047	155 375	156	3 336	9 610	6 032	378 301
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	11 090	856	989	12 233	34 043	14	32	934	1 113	61 305
LIM351: Blouberg	2 419	703	396	15 436	20 605	-	34	3 120	1 035	43 747
LIM353: Molemole	3 980	1 442	12	11 537	14 595	41	981	1 309	237	34 133
LIM354: Polokwane	96 619	5 660	1 579	38 840	86 132	101	2 290	4 248	3 647	239 116
DC36: Waterberg	92 634	12 190	5 137	30 641	60 098	44	822	7 275	2 630	211 471
LIM361: Thabazimbi	20 548	2 439	189	535	8 663	-	11	2 558	521	35 463
LIM362: Lephalale	17 385	3 083	603	11 513	8 465	-	33	1 605	315	43 002
LIM366: Bela-Bela	13 867	3 677	1 473	815	1 058	-	11	156	296	21 354
LIM367: Mogalakwena	21 146	2 167	2 760	16 801	36 474	44	305	1 887	1 090	82 674
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	19 688	825	111	978	5 438	-	461	1 068	407	28 977
DC47: Sekhukhune	17 098	4 926	9 209	66 703	171 877	217	1 848	10 106	8 542	290 527
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	2 789	742	682	10 731	16 734	139	791	1 167	161	33 936
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	6 513	1 898	1 798	8 340	43 334	-	29	1 942	2 504	66 359
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	1 903	380	726	11 191	47 271	-	12	1 064	2 324	64 871
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	5 893	1 906	6 003	36 442	64 538	78	1 015	5 932	3 554	125 361
Limpopo	332 597	44 744	25 101	447 735	637 896	1 551	9 217	68 480	33 761	1 601 083

Map 8.3 shows that Bela-Bela Local Municipality has the highest proportion of households with flush/chemical toilets at 89%, followed by Modimolle and Thabazimbi local municipalities at 71% and 65%, respectively. Municipalities with the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation are Makhuduthamaga at 4,6%, followed by Blouberg and Greater Letaba local municipalities at 4,6% and 8,0%, respectively.

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



8.6 Access to electricity

Access to safe energy sources in our homes is the key to achieving sustainable development. Table 8.16 shows that the majority of the households in Limpopo use mainly electricity as their form of energy source. A total of 1 343 514 households (which is 84% of all households) access electricity through an in-house prepaid meter, and 120 005 households (7,5%) access electricity through an in-house conventional meter. A total of 90 464 (5,6%) households reported that they do not have access to electricity.

Table 8.16: Distribution of households by main type of electrical energy source, CS 2016

District and local municipality	In-house conventional meter	In-house prepaid meter	Connected to other source which household pays for	Connected to other source which household is not paying for	Solar home system	Generator/battery	Other	No access to electricity	Total
DC33: Mopani	30 756	283 610	7 564	1 831	95	41	1 007	13 522	338 427
LIM331: Greater Giyani	3 404	63 220	51	-	-	12	249	3 540	70 477
LIM332: Greater Letaba	4 957	58 905	692	203	-	13	161	2 135	67 067
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	14 904	93 467	6 276	1 394	79	-	482	6 174	122 776
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	3 643	44 284	291	191	-	-	74	617	49 100
LIM335: Maruleng	3 848	23 734	254	44	16	16	41	1 056	29 007
DC34: Vhembe	20 163	338 241	3 135	2 788	601	131	1 764	15 534	382 357
LIM341: Musina	3 145	33 723	1 594	1 205	25	36	316	3 687	43 730
LIM343: Thulamela	5 056	120 334	562	626	56	5	279	3 402	130 320
LIM344: Makhado	8 457	101 818	883	156	291	72	953	3 740	116 371
LIM345: Collins Chabane	3 506	82 367	95	801	230	17	216	4 706	91 936
DC35: Capricorn	24 667	333 516	3 965	1 434	318	195	2 264	11 941	378 301
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	1 849	56 764	112	1 256	-	7	56	1 261	61 305
LIM351: Blouberg	918	41 261	121	13	45	14	43	1 334	43 747
LIM353: Molemole	1 560	30 484	1 321	20	-	-	47	701	34 133
LIM354: Polokwane	20 340	205 008	2 411	146	274	174	2 118	8 645	239 116
DC36: Waterberg	29 819	147 214	4 012	1 818	202	53	2 386	25 967	211 471
LIM361: Thabazimbi	7 412	16 891	1 142	437	50	-	789	8 742	35 463
LIM362: Lephalale	8 370	23 771	2 318	726	17	39	976	6 786	43 002
LIM366: Bela-Bela	3 430	14 727	15	451	118	14	61	2 538	21 354
LIM367: Mogalakwena	5 846	72 042	135	109	18	-	231	4 294	82 674
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	4 760	19 782	402	96	-	-	330	3 607	28 977
DC47: Sekhukhune	14 600	240 932	3 778	6 160	821	56	680	23 500	290 527
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	1 640	30 808	548	31	-	-	67	842	33 936
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	2 762	58 707	664	330	105	23	231	3 536	66 359
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	3 374	54 824	228	3 783	13	18	54	2 576	64 871
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	6 824	96 593	2 337	2 016	702	14	328	16 546	125 361
Limpopo	120 005	1 343 514	22 454	14 032	2 037	476	8 102	90 464	1 601 083

The map shows that the proportion of households with access to electricity in the province ranges from 73,0% to 98,6%. The following local municipalities have the highest proportion of households with access to electricity: Makhado, Makhuduthamaga, Maruleng, Greater Letaba, Blouberg, Thulamela, Ephraim Mogale, Molemole, Lepelle-Nkumpi and Ba-Phalaborwa.

Map 8.4: Percentage of households with access to electricity, Limpopo, CS 2016

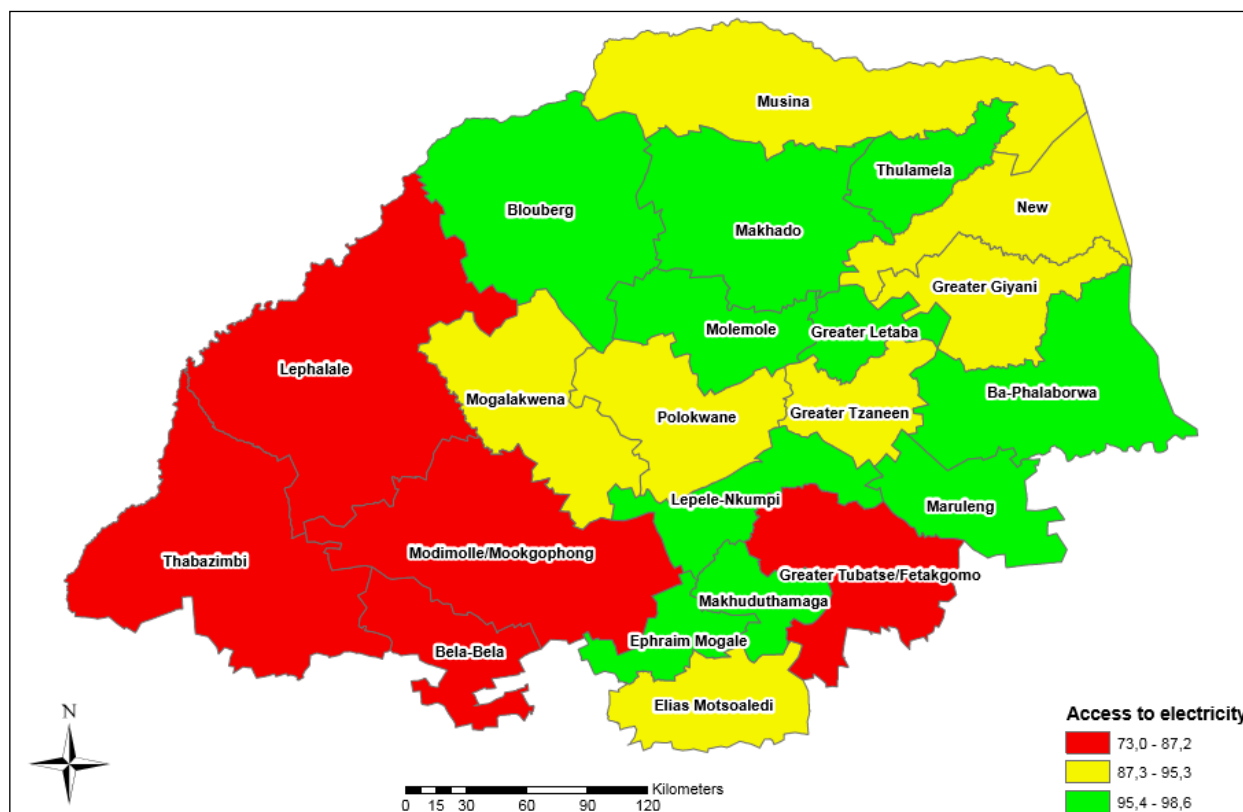


Table 8.17 shows that the main supply of electricity in Limpopo is through the Eskom prepaid system that supplies electricity to 1 184 457 households (about 81,4% of all households), followed by the municipality prepaid system that supplies electricity to 197 879 households (13,6%).

Table 8.17: Distribution of households by supplier of electricity, CS 2016

District/local municipality	Municipality-prepaid	Receive bill from municipality	Eskom-pre-paid	Receive bill from Eskom	Other supplier (e.g. metering services such as impact meters)	Total
DC33: Mopani	16 848	9 554	280 398	5 035	342	312 177
LIM331 : Greater Giyani	2 701	249	63 086	479	44	66 557
LIM332 : Greater Letaba	2 007	1 737	57 700	1 879	151	63 475
LIM333 : Greater Tzaneen	5 366	4 816	96 355	766	61	107 364
LIM334 : Ba-Phalaborwa	6 524	1 698	38 456	546	58	47 283
LIM335 : Maruleng	250	1 054	24 801	1 365	29	27 499
DC34: Vhembe	44 321	5 302	298 877	7 657	706	356 864
LIM341 : Musina	20 774	558	13 663	1 489	42	36 527
LIM343 : Thulamela	2 284	1 965	116 631	3 748	34	124 662
LIM344 : Makhado	20 421	2 723	84 204	2 008	541	109 897
LIM345 : Collins Chabane	842	56	84 379	412	89	85 778
DC35: Capricorn	82 968	9 832	259 135	4 914	95	356 944
LIM355 : Lepelle-Nkumpi	1 758	325	55 516	937	4	58 541
LIM351 : Blouberg	9 594	66	31 960	377	-	41 996
LIM353 : Molemole	1 463	60	29 417	966	41	31 948
LIM354 : Polokwane	70 152	9 381	142 242	2 634	50	224 459
DC36: Waterberg	47 010	12 147	104 055	9 865	1 617	174 694
LIM361 : Thabazimbi	6 496	963	12 116	3 261	755	23 591
LIM362 : Lephalale	3 500	3 662	20 167	3 270	460	31 059
LIM366 : Bela-Bela	12 315	764	3 269	1 672	117	18 136
LIM367 : Mogalakwena	10 937	3 616	62 154	598	112	77 416
LIM368 : Modimolle/Mookgophong	13 762	3 143	6 348	1 064	174	24 492
DC47: Sekhukhune	6 732	2 018	241 993	3 805	237	254 785
LIM471 : Ephraim Mogale	679	246	31 209	241	20	32 395
LIM472 : Elias Motsoaledi	980	1 242	58 050	1 069	36	61 378
LIM473 : Makhuduthamaga	1 792	70	55 971	187	13	58 034
LIM476 : Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	3 280	459	96 762	2 309	169	102 979
Limpopo	197 879	38 853	1 184 457	31 277	2 997	1 455 463

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (6 114), 'Not applicable' (90 464), and 'Unspecified' (49 041).

8.7 Access to refuse removal

Waste management service delivery, including refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal, is a development priority. In the South African censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 and the Community Survey 2016, a question on refuse removal facilities was asked.

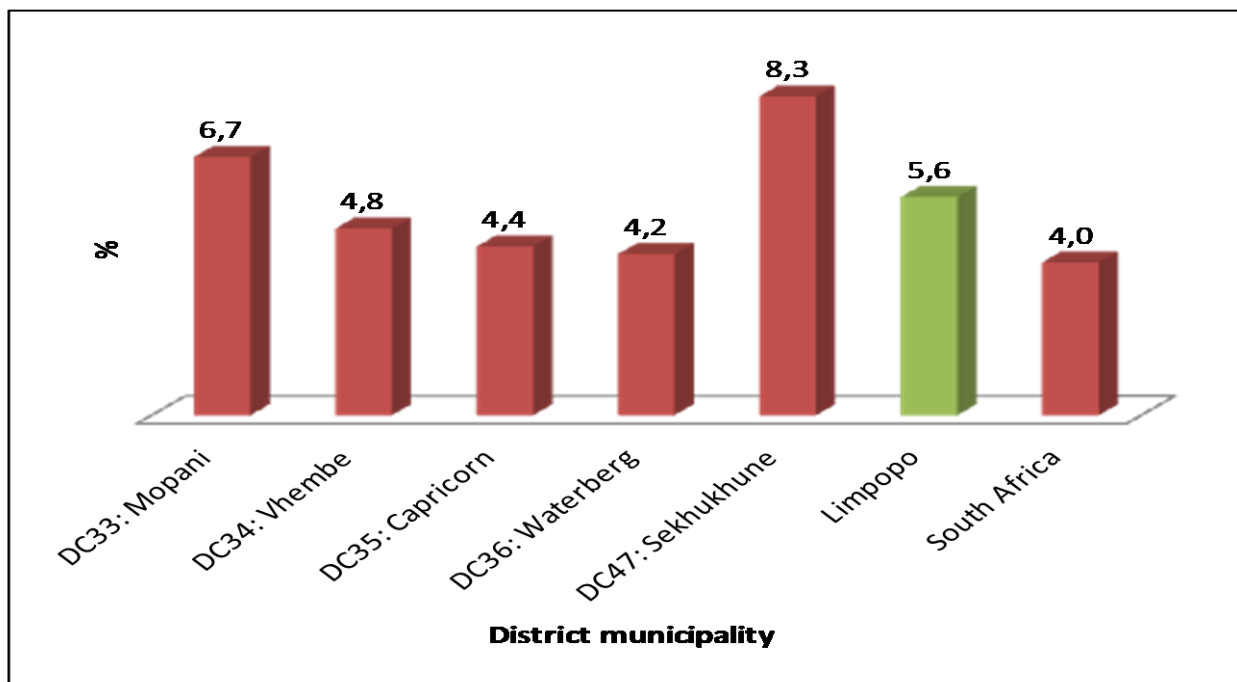
The results presented in Table 8.18 show that a total of 1 058 910 households (66%) in Limpopo use their own refuse dump, while 350 678 households (22%) reported that the local authority/private company/community collect refuse at least once a week. Furthermore, 90 396 households (6%) reported that they do not have refuse disposal services and therefore resort to dumping or leaving rubbish anywhere.

Table 8.18: Distribution of households by refuse removal, CS 2016

District/local municipality/province	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	Other	Total
DC33: Mopani	52 681	1 862	13 637	2 301	240 275	22 619	5 051	338 427
LIM331: Greater Giyani	8 131	204	2 715	77	49 918	9 254	178	70 477
LIM332: Greater Letaba	5 748	475	4 598	661	50 240	3 914	1 431	67 067
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	16 591	618	3 496	1 526	92 048	7 142	1 355	122 776
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	20 708	514	1 886	27	23 029	1 002	1 933	49 100
LIM335: Maruleng	1 503	52	941	10	25 040	1 307	154	29 007
DC34: Vhembe	63 138	1 946	10 923	2 046	282 816	18 470	3 017	382 357
LIM341: Musina	24 575	450	3 026	400	13 118	1 733	428	43 730
LIM343: Thulamela	22 911	945	2 181	160	97 586	6 076	460	130 320
LIM344: Makhado	11 816	431	4 322	1 406	93 068	4 318	1 012	116 371
LIM345: Collins Chabane	3 836	120	1 394	80	79 045	6 343	1 117	91 936
DC35: Capricorn	114 868	10 429	11 541	2 573	217 748	16 511	4 632	378 301
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	13 377	340	881	110	43 322	3 107	167	61 305
LIM351: Blouberg	7 275	439	941	86	34 459	430	117	43 747
LIM353: Molemole	1 501	96	3 079	1 045	26 506	1 635	270	34 133
LIM354: Polokwane	92 715	9 553	6 640	1 331	113 460	11 340	4 077	239 116
DC36: Waterberg	93 825	5 252	5 605	1 325	93 025	8 817	3 622	211 471
LIM361: Thabazimbi	14 802	711	707	35	14 874	2 882	1 452	35 463
LIM362: Lephalale	19 145	473	1 624	1 092	16 672	3 344	653	43 002
LIM366: Bela-Bela	13 286	984	524	77	6 039	227	218	21 354
LIM367: Mogalakwena	27 186	2 606	2 392	121	47 275	2 038	1 056	82 674
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	19 407	478	359	-	8 165	326	244	28 977
DC47: Sekhukhune	26 166	2 836	8 845	2 117	225 046	23 979	1 538	290 527
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	5 885	358	666	25	24 140	2 807	56	33 936
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	7 358	1 424	2 572	15	50 728	4 002	260	66 359
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	828	173	2 772	1 849	54 694	4 037	518	64 871
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	12 095	882	2 835	228	95 483	13 133	705	125 361
Limpopo	350 678	22 326	50 552	10 361	1 058 910	90 396	17 860	1 601 083

Figure 8.2 shows that Limpopo has a higher proportion of households (5,6%) without refuse removal as compared to the rest of South Africa (4,0%). Sekhukhune District Municipality recorded the highest proportion of households without access to refuse removal at 8,3%, followed by Mopani and Vhembe district municipalities at 6,7% and 4,8%, respectively.

Figure 8.2: Prevalence of households with no refuse removal facilities by district, CS 2016



8.8 Source of energy

Table 8.19 shows that 92,9% of households in Limpopo use electricity for lighting, with the use of this form of lighting ranging from 75,2% in Thabazimbi to 98,2% in Ba-Phalaborwa. The table also shows that almost 64% of households use electricity for cooking, with the highest proportion of households who use electricity for cooking located in Polokwane Local Municipality at 86,3% and the lowest in Greater Giyani at almost 32%.

About 64,3% of households use electricity for water heating, with the highest proportion in Polokwane Local Municipality at 84,2% and the lowest in Greater Giyani at 32,2%. About 50% of households use electricity for space heating, with the highest proportion in Polokwane Local Municipality at 67,2% and the lowest in Greater Giyani at 29,5%.

Table 8.19: Access to electricity for cooking, lighting, water heating and space heating, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Cooking	Lighting	Water heating	Space heating	Cooking	Lighting	Water heating	Space heating
	N				%			
DC33: Mopani	185 576	320 182	189 612	157 221	54,8	94,6	56,0	46,5
LIM331: Greater Giyani	22 463	65 223	22 664	20 783	31,9	92,5	32,2	29,5
LIM332: Greater Letaba	33 382	64 116	35 402	29 352	49,8	95,6	52,8	43,8
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	80 111	114 974	80 637	64 591	65,2	93,6	65,7	52,6
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	37 177	48 237	37 915	30 098	75,7	98,2	77,2	61,3
LIM335: Maruleng	12 442	27 632	12 994	12 397	42,9	95,3	44,8	42,7
DC34: Vhembe	184 367	362 595	213 529	149 376	48,2	94,8	55,8	39,1
LIM341: Musina	28 012	39 405	27 601	16 533	64,1	90,1	63,1	37,8
LIM343: Thulamela	64 182	125 857	81 905	55 651	49,2	96,6	62,8	42,7
LIM344: Makhado	62 236	111 385	70 560	50 411	53,5	95,7	60,6	43,3
LIM345: Collins Chabane	29 937	85 948	33 462	26 781	32,6	93,5	36,4	29,1
DC35: Capricorn	301 085	360 540	289 998	235 574	79,6	95,3	76,7	62,3
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	46 891	59 689	42 985	35 862	76,5	97,4	70,1	58,5
LIM351: Blouberg	20 959	41 672	19 450	16 776	47,9	95,3	44,5	38,3
LIM353: Molemole	26 972	33 250	26 173	22 229	79,0	97,4	76,7	65,1
LIM354: Polokwane	206 262	225 930	201 391	160 707	86,3	94,5	84,2	67,2
DC36: Waterberg	153 901	182 733	149 685	120 270	72,8	86,4	70,8	56,9
LIM361: Thabazimbi	24 895	26 660	24 945	22 435	70,2	75,2	70,3	63,3
LIM362: Lephalale	31 051	35 789	31 092	22 770	72,2	83,2	72,3	53,0
LIM366: Bela-Bela	16 879	18 374	16 873	13 416	79,0	86,0	79,0	62,8
LIM367: Mogalakwena	57 424	76 648	53 199	42 538	69,5	92,7	64,3	51,5
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	23 652	25 262	23 575	19 111	81,6	87,2	81,4	66,0
DC47: Sekhukhune	196 983	260 613	186 180	139 221	67,8	89,7	64,1	47,9
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	20 795	32 302	20 034	15 402	61,3	95,2	59,0	45,4
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	51 638	61 973	50 759	37 049	77,8	93,4	76,5	55,8
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	41 058	60 503	37 908	26 904	63,3	93,3	58,4	41,5
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	83 491	105 834	77 479	59 866	66,6	84,4	61,8	47,8
Limpopo	1 021 912	1 486 663	1 029 004	801 662	63,8	92,9	64,3	50,1

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (344) for cooking, 'Unspecified' (2 820) for lighting, 'Unspecified' (1 978) for water heating, and 'Unspecified' (2 060) for space heating.

The main energy efficiency measures by households in Limpopo include switching off lights when leaving home (implemented by 96,0% of households), switching off appliances (implemented by 87,5% of households), followed by using energy-saving light bulbs and switching off all lights; except security lights (implemented by 86,7% and 82,9% households, respectively). Installation of a solar water geyser and insulating the household geyser and hot pipes are the least energy saving measures (implemented by 36,8% and 36,7% of households, respectively).

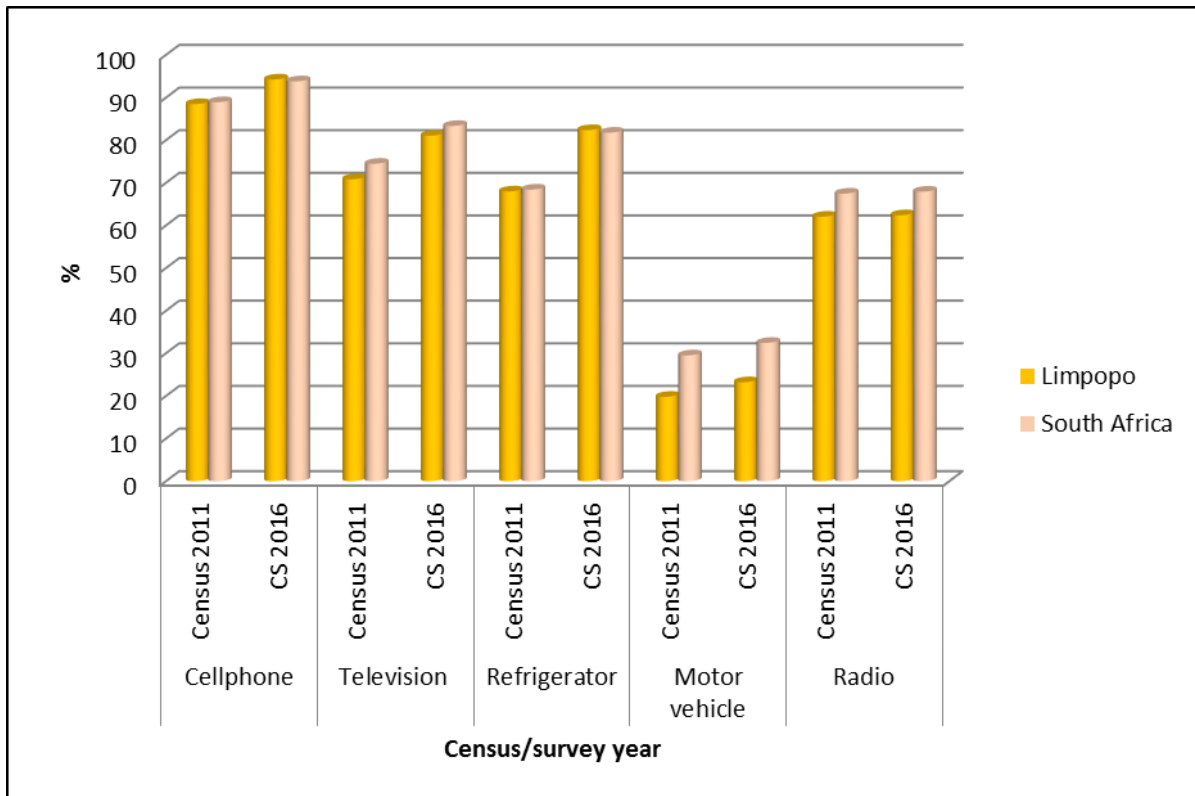
Table 8.20: Distribution of households by energy saving methods, CS 2016

Energy-saving methods	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Switching off lights when leaving home	1 369 799	96,0	56 988	4,0	1 426 787
Using energy-saving light bulbs	1 193 702	86,7	183 319	13,3	1 377 021
Switching off all lights; except security lights	1 114 822	82,9	230 451	17,1	1 345 273
Switching off appliances	1 217 602	87,5	173 290	12,5	1 390 892
Switching off geyser at certain times	709 575	52,5	642 257	47,5	1 351 832
Boiling only the volume of water needed with pot or kettle	1 076 883	77,1	319 679	22,9	1 396 562
Using stove plates and oven as little as possible	1 061 005	75,0	353 806	25,0	1 414 811
Using warm clothing or blankets instead of electric heater	947 996	66,7	472 557	33,3	1 420 553
Closing windows and doors when heater is on	852 446	60,6	554 625	39,4	1 407 071
Allowing clothes to drip-dry instead of ironing	838 055	59,6	569 242	40,4	1 407 297
Installing a solar water heater instead of electric geyser	494 547	36,8	851 057	63,2	1 345 603
Insulating household geyser and hot pipes	521 184	36,7	900 065	63,3	1 421 249

8.9 Ownership of household goods

Figure 8.3 shows that ownership of household goods such as cellphones, TVs, fridges, motor vehicles and radios increased between 2011 and 2016 for both South Africa and Limpopo. The biggest increase in Limpopo was observed for the ownership of refrigerators and television sets, which grew by 14% and 10%, respectively. The increase in the ownership of radios was not significant.

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



8.10 Internet services

Table 8.21 shows that more male-headed households have access to the internet than female-headed households. Of the 105 404 households in the province that had access to the internet, 64 025 households were headed by males. The pattern was similar across the municipalities except for Makhuduthamaga, Lepelle-Nkumpi and Collins Chabane local municipalities, where more female-headed households had access to the internet.

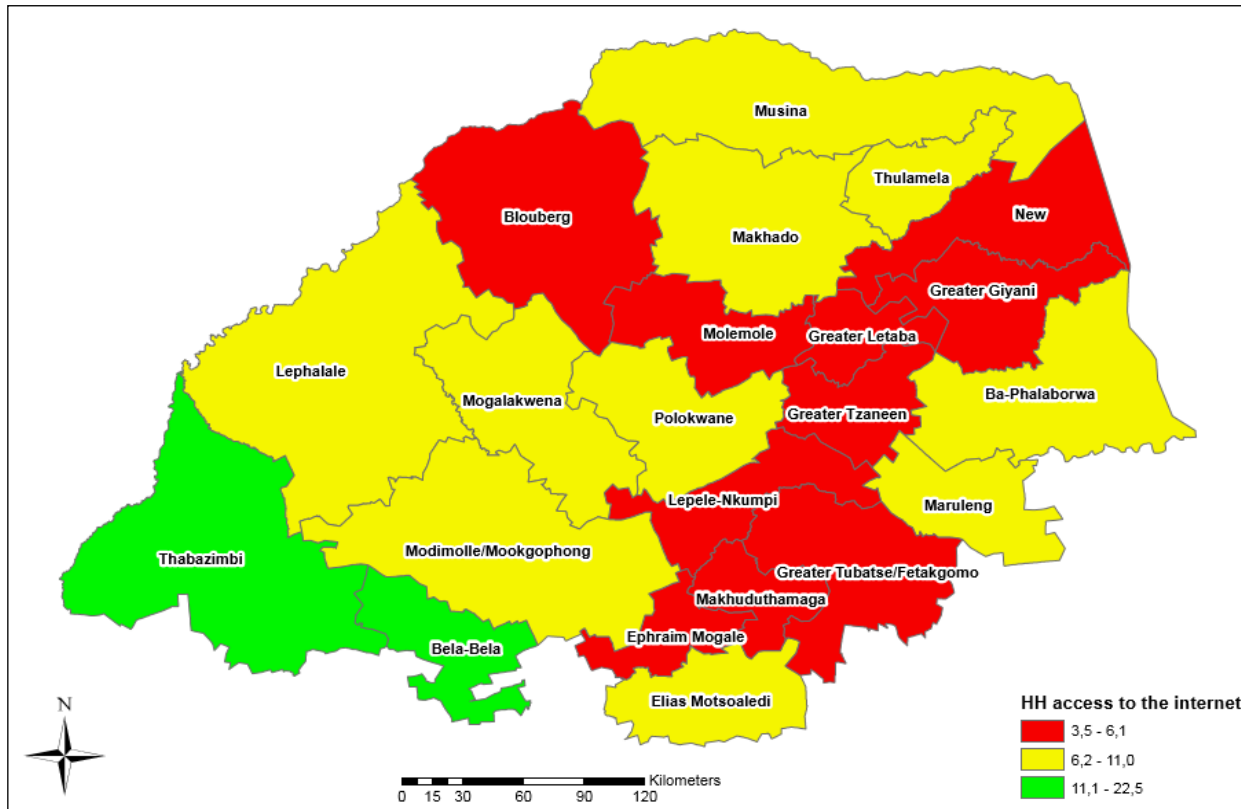
Table 8.21: Distribution of households by access to internet services and sex of household head, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Male		Female		Total	
	Access to internet	No access to internet	Access to internet	No access to internet	Access to internet	No access to internet
DC33: Mopani	11 512	153 930	7 059	151 568	18 571	305 497
LIM331: Greater Giyani	2 170	27 524	1 986	36 959	4 156	64 483
LIM332: Greater Letaba	1 283	27 248	932	33 143	2 216	60 391
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	3 774	59 667	2 355	50 132	6 130	109 799
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	2 376	27 175	876	17 814	3 251	44 988
LIM335: Maruleng	1 908	12 316	910	13 520	2 819	25 835
DC34: Vhembe	12 876	169 975	10 274	180 831	23 151	350 807
LIM341: Musina	1 939	22 514	812	18 027	2 751	40 541
LIM343: Thulamela	5 051	57 315	4 290	59 596	9 341	116 911
LIM344: Makhado	4 306	53 735	3 564	52 393	7 870	106 129
LIM345: Collins Chabane	1 580	36 411	1 609	50 815	3 189	87 226
DC35: Capricorn	15 759	173 269	10 800	170 455	26 560	343 724
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	1 144	25 091	1 195	32 122	2 340	57 213
LIM351: Blouberg	885	17 333	608	23 781	1 493	41 114
LIM353: Molemole	919	14 025	898	17 316	1 817	31 340
LIM354: Polokwane	12 810	116 820	8 099	97 237	20 910	214 056
DC36: Waterberg	16 676	106 529	7 495	77 005	24 172	183 534
LIM361: Thabazimbi	6 018	21 054	1 825	5 991	7 843	27 046
LIM362: Lephalale	3 114	24 888	1 079	12 965	4 193	37 853
LIM366: Bela-Bela	2 680	10 162	1 252	6 966	3 932	17 127
LIM367: Mogalakwena	2 922	36 212	2 194	40 302	5 115	76 514
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	1 943	14 212	1 145	10 782	3 088	24 994
DC47: Sekhukhune	7 201	130 197	5 749	137 581	12 950	267 779
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	904	15 252	583	16 724	1 488	31 976
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	2 401	27 949	1 738	31 265	4 139	59 214
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	963	23 273	1 294	38 148	2 258	61 421
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	2 933	63 723	2 133	51 444	5 066	115 167
Limpopo	64 025	733 899	41 378	717 441	105 404	1 451 340

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (44 339).

Thabazimbi Local Municipality has the highest proportion of households with access to the internet at 22,5%, followed by Bela-Bela and Modimolle/Mookgophong at 18,7% and 11%, respectively. The municipalities with the least proportion of households with access to the internet are Blouberg, Greater Letaba, Makhuduthamaga and Collins Chabane local municipalities, all at 3,5%.

Map 8.5: Percentage of households with access to internet services and municipality, CS 2016



8.11 Agricultural activities and food security

Table 8.22 shows that 13,8% (2 329 043) of the households in South Africa are involved in agricultural activities. KwaZulu-Natal has the highest number of agricultural households in South Africa. However, Eastern Cape has the highest proportion of agricultural households at 27,9%. Limpopo has the second highest proportion of agricultural households at 24,1%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal at 18,6%.

Table 8.22: Distribution of households by agricultural activity, CS 2016

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

Table 8.23 shows that the main agricultural activity in Limpopo is poultry production (which is practised by 154 503 households), followed by livestock production and fruit production (practised by 151 018 and 127 550 households, respectively). District disparities show that poultry production is highest in Vhembe District Municipality (37 901), whilst livestock production is highest in Sekhukhune (38 491), Capricorn (37 843) and Vhembe (30 242) district municipalities. Fruit production is the main agricultural activity in Vhembe District Municipality at 64 100.

Table 8.23: Distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by type of agricultural activity and district municipality, CS 2016

District municipality	Livestock production	Poultry production	Grains and food crops	Industrial crops	Fruit production	Vegetable production	Other
DC33: Mopani	28 199	32 686	12 266	202	17 456	19 450	586
DC34: Vhembe	30 242	37 901	57 554	1 730	64 100	53 522	2 505
DC35: Capricorn	37 843	32 207	27 234	371	32 845	16 827	1 306
DC36: Waterberg	16 243	15 841	6 172	85	4 684	5 128	500
DC47: Sekhukhune	38 491	35 868	13 957	165	8 465	8 947	1 214
Limpopo	151 018	154 503	117 183	2 553	127 550	103 874	6 111

About 3,4 million (19,9%) of households in the country reported that they had run out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey. Limpopo recorded 18,1% of households that had run out of money to buy food. Western Cape (13,2%) and Gauteng (15,7%) had the lowest percentage of households that had run out of money to buy food, while the highest percentages were recorded in Northern Cape (27,6%), Eastern Cape (26,3%), and North West (25,1%).

Table 8.24: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by province, CS 2016

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

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (57 291) and 'Unspecified' (11 092).

According to CS 2016 data, 288 963 (18,1%) of households in Limpopo reported that they had run out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey. The highest proportions were found in Maruleng and Greater Giyani (both at 28,7%), followed by Ephraim Mogale and Makhuduthamaga local municipalities at 27,0% and 24,3%, respectively. The local municipalities with the lowest proportions of households that had run out of money to buy food are Lepelle-Nkumpi at 9,9%, followed by Thabazimbi and Molemole at 11,3% and 11,6%, respectively.

Table 8.25: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food	Total
DC33: Mopani	73 191	264 432	21,7	337 623
LIM331: Greater Giyani	20 183	50 155	28,7	70 337
LIM332: Greater Letaba	9 514	57 445	14,2	66 959
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	23 631	98 761	19,3	122 391
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	11 558	37 475	23,6	49 033
LIM335: Maruleng	8 306	20 597	28,7	28 903
DC34: Vhembe	71 781	309 918	18,8	381 699
LIM341: Musina	8 640	35 018	19,8	43 658
LIM343: Thulamela	25 638	104 430	19,7	130 068
LIM344: Makhado	20 048	96 169	17,3	116 216
LIM345: Collins Chabane	17 455	74 302	19,0	91 757
DC35: Capricorn	46 560	330 752	12,3	377 312
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	6 051	55 048	9,9	61 099
LIM351: Blouberg	5 316	38 365	12,2	43 681
LIM353: Molemole	3 971	30 115	11,6	34 086
LIM354: Polokwane	31 222	207 224	13,1	238 446
DC36: Waterberg	34 996	175 928	16,6	210 925
LIM361: Thabazimbi	4 000	31 347	11,3	35 347
LIM362: Lephalale	7 178	35 729	16,7	42 907
LIM366: Bela-Bela	3 458	17 852	16,2	21 310
LIM367: Mogalakwena	16 752	65 758	20,3	82 510
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	3 609	25 242	12,5	28 851
DC47: Sekhukhune	62 434	224 448	21,8	286 882
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	9 131	24 683	27,0	33 814
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	13 350	52 735	20,2	66 085
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	15 706	48 888	24,3	64 593
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	24 247	98 142	19,8	122 390
Limpopo	288 963	1 305 479	18,1	1 594 441

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (5 661) and 'Unspecified' (981).

A total of 205 432 (12,9%) households reported that they skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding the survey. The highest proportions of households that reported to have skipped a meal were recorded in Ephraim Mogale (24,1%), Maruleng (23,6%), Greater Giyani (18,5%) and Makhuduthamaga (16,9%).

Table 8.26: Distribution of households that skipped³ a meal in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Skipped meal	Did not skip meal	Total
DC33: Mopani	53 303	284 550	337 853
LIM331: Greater Giyani	13 012	57 407	70 419
LIM332: Greater Letaba	7 094	59 889	66 983
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	18 918	103 619	122 537
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	7 451	41 560	49 012
LIM335: Maruleng	6 827	22 075	28 902
DC34: Vhembe	47 148	334 571	381 719
LIM341: Musina	4 679	38 970	43 649
LIM343: Thulamela	17 006	113 090	130 096
LIM344: Makhado	13 337	102 887	116 224
LIM345: Collins Chabane	12 126	79 623	91 750
DC35: Capricorn	32 558	344 947	377 505
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	4 335	56 592	60 926
LIM351: Blouberg	3 985	39 738	43 723
LIM353: Molemole	3 524	30 609	34 133
LIM354: Polokwane	20 714	218 008	238 723
DC36: Waterberg	25 508	185 665	211 174
LIM361: Thabazimbi	2 232	33 210	35 441
LIM362: Lephhalale	5 336	37 614	42 950
LIM366: Bela-Bela	2 992	18 363	21 354
LIM367: Mogalakwena	11 778	70 779	82 557
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	3 171	25 700	28 871
DC47: Sekhukhune	46 915	240 121	287 036
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	8 178	25 720	33 898
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	9 816	56 339	66 155
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	10 911	53 765	64 676
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	18 010	104 297	122 307
Limpopo	205 432	1 389 854	1 595 287

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (4 939) and 'Unspecified' (613).

³ Skipping a meal refers to a person not eating because there was not enough food for the household

8.12 Crime experienced by the household and perceptions of safety

The vision of the National Development Plan is that in 2030, people living in South Africa will feel safe at home, at school and at work. It has as a priority that all people living in South Africa feel safe, and have no fear of crime.

Table 8.25 shows that 67 309 households (4,2%) reported that they have experienced crime in the 12 months preceding the survey. The highest proportions of households that have experienced crime were found in Modimolle/Mookgophong (6,9%), Bela-Bela (6,5%), Musina (6,3%) and Ba-Phalaborwa (6,2%) local municipalities.

Table 8.27: Distribution of households by crime experienced in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Experienced crime	Did not experience crime	Total
DC33: Mopani	14 651	322 702	337 353
LIM331: Greater Giyani	2 794	67 591	70 384
LIM332: Greater Letaba	2 063	64 890	66 953
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	5 296	116 861	122 157
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	3 055	45 908	48 963
LIM335: Maruleng	1 443	27 453	28 896
DC34: Vhembe	15 526	365 664	381 190
LIM341: Musina	2 756	40 690	43 446
LIM343: Thulamela	6 113	123 870	129 983
LIM344: Makhado	4 054	111 911	115 965
LIM345: Collins Chabane	2 603	89 193	91 796
DC35: Capricorn	14 336	361 980	376 316
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	1 361	59 769	61 130
LIM351: Blouberg	669	42 992	43 660
LIM353: Molemole	780	33 236	34 016
LIM354: Polokwane	11 527	225 983	237 510
DC36: Waterberg	11 327	199 390	210 717
LIM361: Thabazimbi	1 305	34 090	35 395
LIM362: Lephalale	1 867	41 057	42 924
LIM366: Bela-Bela	1 382	19 956	21 338
LIM367: Mogalakwena	4 801	77 544	82 345
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	1 973	26 742	28 715
DC47: Sekhukhune	11 468	276 555	288 023
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	1 921	31 921	33 842
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	3 003	63 170	66 173
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	2 369	62 276	64 645
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	4 175	119 189	123 364
Total	67 309	1 526 292	1 593 601

Totals exclude 'Do not know' (6 206) and 'Unspecified' (1 277).

Map 8.6: Percentage of households that experienced crime in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016

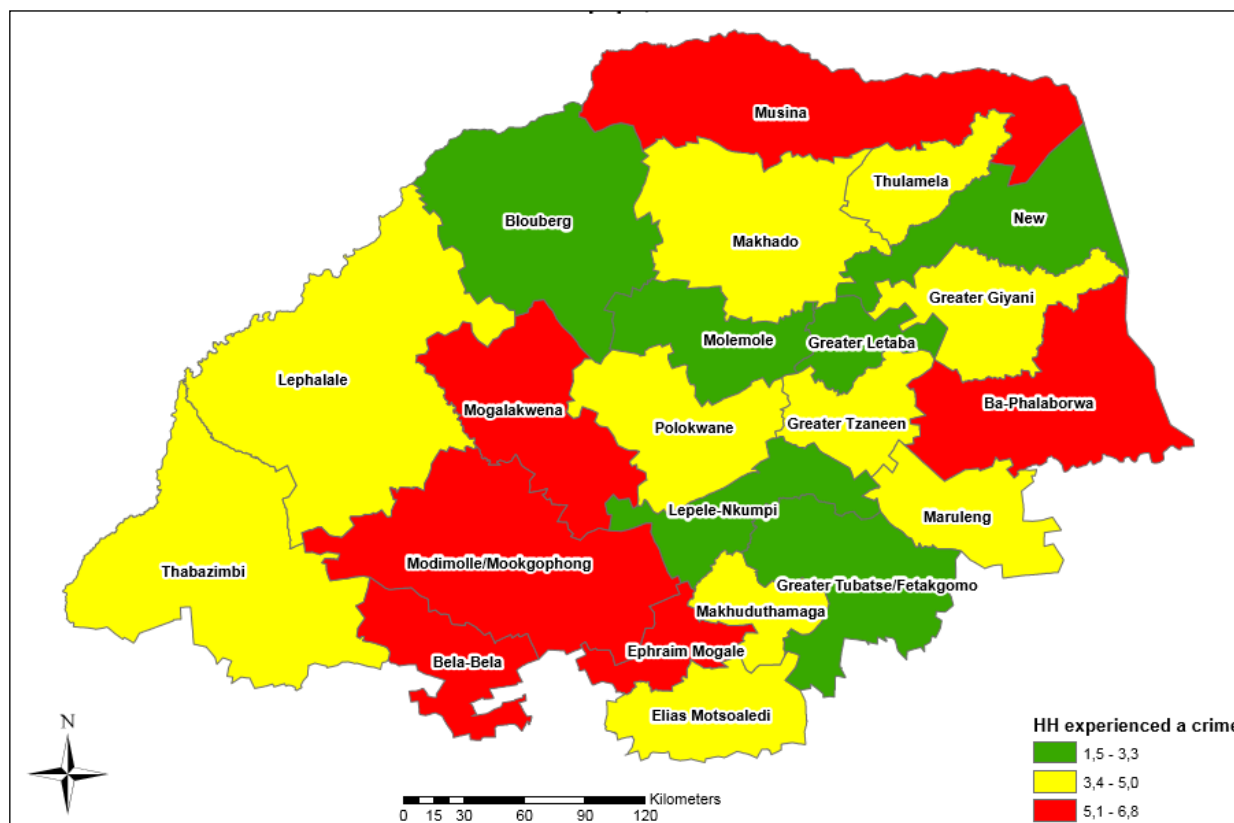


Table 8.28 shows households' perception of safety when walking alone during the day in Limpopo. A total of 1 137 105 households (71,1%) reported that they feel very safe when walking alone, and 291 455 (18, 2%) feel fairly safe. In contrast, 97 304 households (6,1%) reported that they feel a bit unsafe and 74 021 households (4,6%) reported that they feel very unsafe.

Table 8.28: Distribution of households' perception of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
DC33: Mopani	249 564	53 522	19 127	15 848	338 060
LIM331: Greater Giyani	60 965	5 893	1 969	1 650	70 477
LIM332: Greater Letaba	49 400	11 195	3 741	2 677	67 013
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	76 688	23 939	11 283	10 619	122 528
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	37 697	9 699	1 219	434	49 050
LIM335: Maruleng	24 813	2 796	915	468	28 992
DC34: Vhembe	283 747	61 463	17 266	19 791	382 267
LIM341: Musina	33 892	7 388	1 135	1 311	43 727
LIM343: Thulamela	89 083	24 170	8 931	8 114	130 298
LIM344: Makhado	88 953	16 010	3 713	7 655	116 332
LIM345: Collins Chabane	71 818	13 895	3 486	2 711	91 910
DC35: Capricorn	262 228	73 669	27 438	14 674	378 008
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	44 026	9 190	5 551	2 477	61 244
LIM351: Blouberg	37 476	3 748	1 720	722	43 665
LIM353: Molemole	27 231	4 853	1 293	731	34 109
LIM354: Polokwane	153 496	55 878	18 874	10 743	238 991
DC36: Waterberg	143 801	43 794	15 250	8 418	211 264
LIM361: Thabazimbi	22 435	9 666	2 244	1 037	35 381
LIM362: Lephalale	35 627	3 771	1 779	1 766	42 943
LIM366: Bela-Bela	13 120	5 118	1 923	1 195	21 354
LIM367: Mogalakwena	52 679	19 661	7 456	2 843	82 639
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	19 940	5 579	1 849	1 579	28 947
DC47: Sekhukhune	197 766	59 006	18 223	15 290	290 284
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	23 555	5 965	3 256	1 132	33 908
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	38 759	16 683	5 833	5 001	66 276
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	45 513	14 273	2 090	2 962	64 839
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	89 938	22 085	7 044	6 194	125 261
Limpopo	1 137 105	291 455	97 304	74 021	1 599 884

Table 8.29 shows that 687 690 households (42,9%) feel very unsafe when walking alone at night. A further 268 512 households (16,7%) reported that they feel a bit unsafe when walking alone at night. The highest proportion of households that feel unsafe when walking alone at night were found in Greater Tzaneen at 56,1%, Polokwane at 50,8%, and Elias Motsoaledi at 50,5%.

In contrast, 316 809 households (19,8%) reported that they feel very safe when walking alone at night. The largest proportion of households that feel safe when walking at night were found in Bela-Bela (28,8%), Greater Giyani (30,8%), and Lephalale (30,9%).

Table 8.29: Distribution of households' perception of safety when walking alone when it is dark, CS 2016

District and Local municipality	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
DC33: Mopani	69 171	69 330	59 364	140 461	338 326
LIM331: Greater Giyani	21 724	17 969	10 733	20 023	70 448
LIM332: Greater Letaba	14 897	16 653	13 071	22 421	67 042
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	17 540	18 537	17 790	68 873	122 740
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	7 739	9 535	13 819	18 007	49 100
LIM335: Maruleng	7 271	6 636	3 951	11 138	28 996
DC34: Vhembe	82 510	82 572	61 231	156 010	382 323
LIM341: Musina	12 155	5 812	6 111	19 652	43 730
LIM343: Thulamela	23 603	27 391	22 464	56 853	130 311
LIM344: Makhado	23 569	26 774	19 357	46 656	116 357
LIM345: Collins Chabane	23 183	22 595	13 299	32 848	91 925
DC35: Capricorn	57 056	78 679	65 768	176 724	378 227
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	8 307	11 742	12 016	29 240	61 305
LIM351: Blouberg	8 159	11 682	6 746	17 111	43 699
LIM353: Molemole	9 170	10 381	5 737	8 846	34 133
LIM354: Polokwane	31 420	44 875	41 269	121 527	239 091
DC36: Waterberg	48 002	36 204	34 472	92 746	211 424
LIM361: Thabazimbi	8 281	6 568	6 915	13 699	35 463
LIM362: Lephalele	13 292	5 497	6 129	18 049	42 966
LIM366: Bela-Bela	6 145	4 445	3 677	7 089	21 354
LIM367: Mogalakwena	12 657	14 872	13 947	41 187	82 663
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	7 628	4 823	3 803	12 723	28 977
DC47: Sekhukhune	60 070	60 885	47 677	121 748	290 380
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	7 954	7 014	5 827	13 130	33 924
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	10 435	12 224	10 171	33 529	66 359
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	12 648	12 735	11 194	28 283	64 861
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	29 033	28 912	20 485	46 807	125 237
Limpopo	316 809	327 670	268 512	687 690	1 600 681

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (402).

8.13 Perceptions of municipal problems and services

The five leading challenges as perceived by municipalities in Limpopo were lack of safe and reliable water supply, inadequate roads, lack of/inadequate employment opportunities, cost of water, and cost of electricity. Almost 43% of households perceived the lack of safe and reliable water supply as the biggest challenge, followed by inadequate roads and lack of/inadequate employment opportunities at 12,2% and 10,9%, respectively. Cost of water was regarded as the fourth biggest problem at 7,1%, while the fifth leading problem was the cost of electricity, reported by 4,5% of households.

Figure 8.4: Five leading problems/challenges faced by municipalities in Limpopo, CS 2016

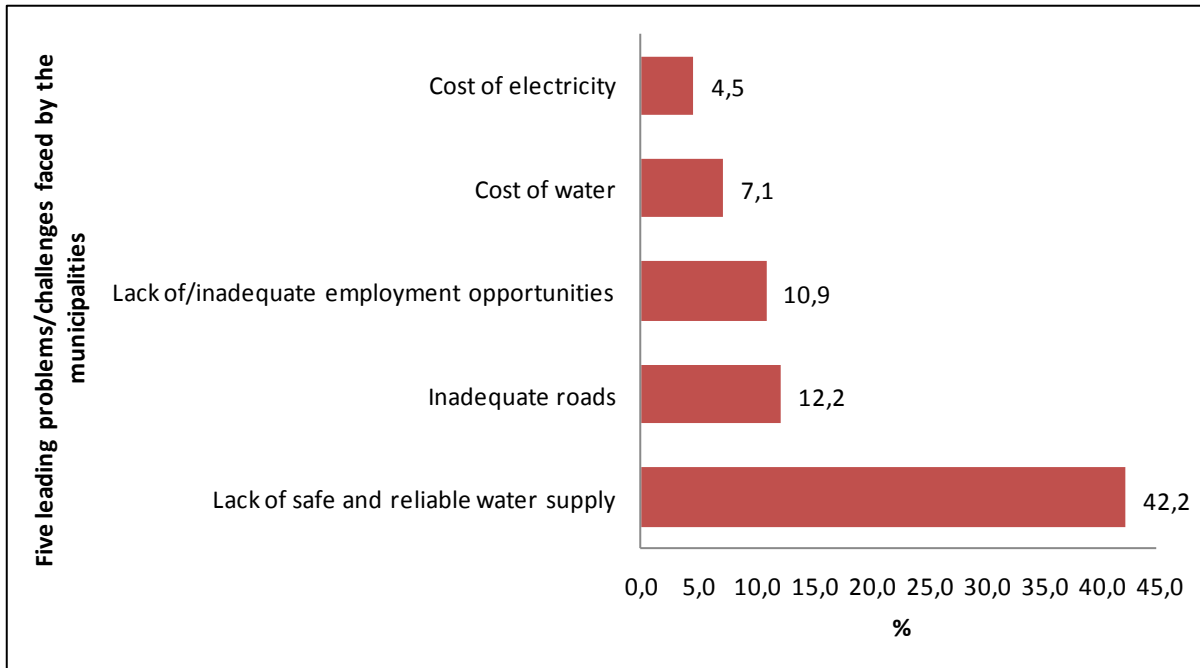


Table 8.30a shows that 48,1% of households in Limpopo strongly disagree that the municipality is trying to resolve the lack of safe and reliable water supply. A further 24,6% of households disagree, whilst 9,3% of households neither agree nor disagree. However, 14,4% of households agree and a further 3,6% of households strongly agree that the municipality is trying to resolve the challenge of water supply. Table 8.30 b shows differentials by municipalities and indicates that the municipality with the highest number of households (58,3%) that strongly disagree that the municipality is trying to resolve the lack of safe and reliable water supply is Lepelle-Nkumpi, followed by 57,3% and 56,7% of the households in Elias Motsoaledi and Ba-Phalaborwa, respectively. At most, 9,2% of the households in Ephraim Mogale strongly agree that the municipality is trying to resolve the lack of safe and reliable water supply.

Table 8.30a: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve the problem of lack of safe and reliable water supply by district, CS 2016

District municipality	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC33: Mopani	68 472	48,3	36 564	25,8	9 901	7,0	19 780	13,9	7 076	5,0	141 793
DC34: Vhembe	88 050	49,2	48 530	27,1	12 646	7,1	27 009	15,1	2 798	1,6	179 032
DC35: Capricorn	58 263	43,0	36 244	26,7	14 215	10,5	21 786	16,1	4 985	3,7	135 493
DC36: Waterberg	38 879	51,4	16 087	21,3	7 792	10,3	10 649	14,1	2 259	3,0	75 666
DC47: Sekhukhune	70 330	49,5	28 451	20,0	18 303	12,9	17 799	12,5	7 244	5,1	142 128
Limpopo	323 994	48,1	165 876	24,6	62 858	9,3	97 023	14,4	24 361	3,6	674 111

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (874).

Table 8.30b: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve the problem of lack of safe and reliable water supply by municipality, CS 2016

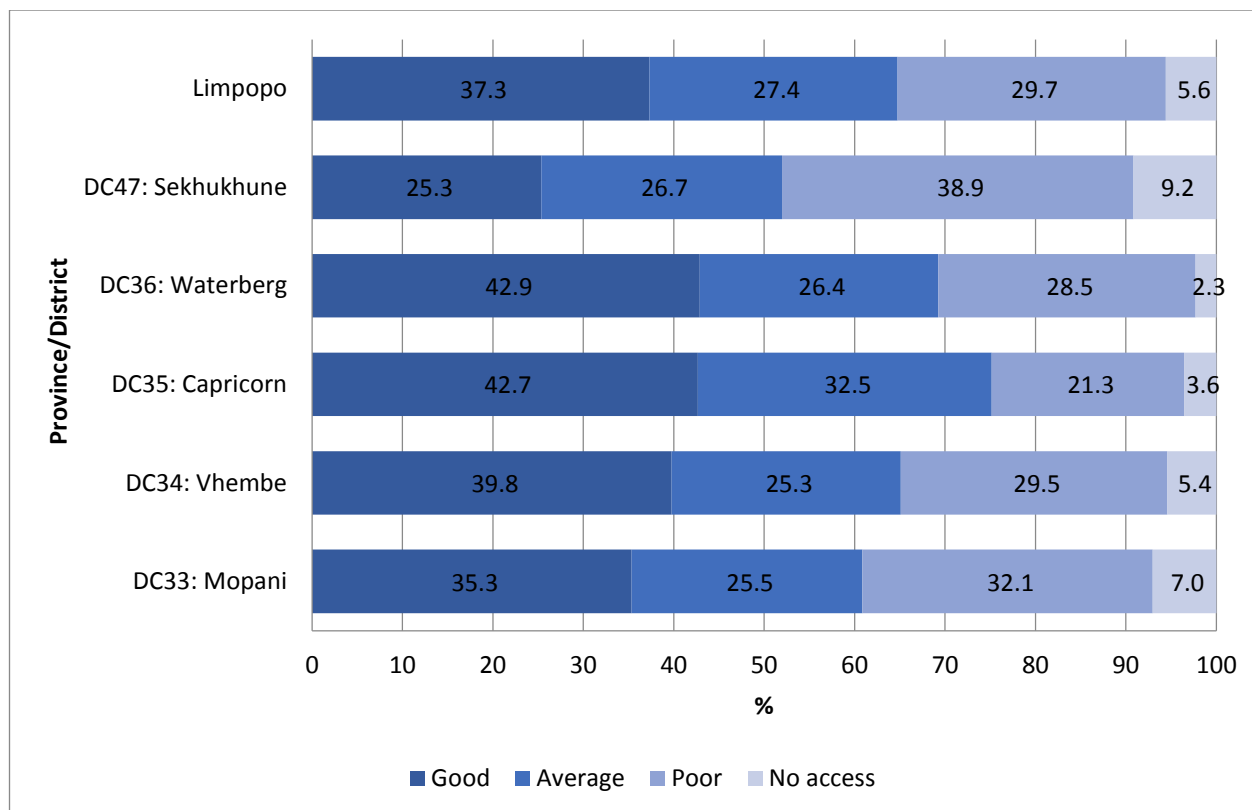
Local municipality	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
LIM331: Greater Giyani	12 919	43,9	6 907	23,5	2 655	9,0	4 817	16,4	2 097	7,1	29 395
LIM332: Greater Letaba	13 144	44,2	9 586	32,3	1 855	6,2	3 988	13,4	1 150	3,9	29 724
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	28 908	52,8	11 922	21,8	3 900	7,1	6 676	12,2	3 300	6,0	54 707
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	10 600	56,7	3 675	19,6	599	3,2	3 574	19,1	262	1,4	18 711
LIM335: Maruleng	2 899	31,3	4 473	48,3	891	9,6	726	7,8	266	2,9	9 256
LIM341: Musina	2 354	42,1	2 375	42,5	205	3,7	637	11,4	18	0,3	5 588
LIM343: Thulamela	30 014	50,3	14 020	23,5	5 833	9,8	8 735	14,6	1 052	1,8	59 653
LIM344: Makhado	39 840	54,9	19 446	26,8	4 975	6,9	7 344	10,1	938	1,3	72 544
LIM345: Collins Chabane	15 841	38,4	12 689	30,8	1 633	4,0	10 293	25,0	790	1,9	41 247
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	19 819	58,3	6 732	19,8	3 091	9,1	2 748	8,1	1 593	4,7	33 982
LIM351: Blouberg	7 295	40,4	3 945	21,9	2 453	13,6	3 734	20,7	617	3,4	18 043
LIM353: Molemole	4 953	42,4	3 880	33,2	411	3,5	1 799	15,4	650	5,6	11 692
LIM354: Polokwane	26 197	36,5	21 688	30,2	8 261	11,5	13 505	18,8	2 124	3,0	71 774
LIM361: Thabazimbi	4 934	49,3	2 699	26,9	1 217	12,1	1 110	11,1	58	0,6	10 018
LIM362: Lephalale	5 182	54,3	2 348	24,6	361	3,8	887	9,3	772	8,1	9 550
LIM366: Bela-Bela	931	46,6	757	37,9	151	7,6	150	7,5	10	0,5	1 999
LIM367: Mogalakwena	20 291	55,2	6 817	18,5	3 248	8,8	5 484	14,9	945	2,6	36 785
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	7 541	43,6	3 466	20,0	2 815	16,3	3 018	17,4	474	2,7	17 314
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	8 752	40,4	3 806	17,5	3 053	14,1	4 079	18,8	1 998	9,2	21 689
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	18 283	57,3	6 278	19,7	3 211	10,1	3 425	10,7	735	2,3	31 932
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	17 507	53,0	5 725	17,3	2 918	8,8	4 868	14,7	2 004	6,1	33 021
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	25 789	46,5	12 641	22,8	9 121	16,4	5 427	9,8	2 508	4,5	55 486
Limpopo	323 994	48,1	165 876	24,6	62 858	9,3	97 023	14,4	24 361	3,6	674 111

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (874).

8.14 Rating the quality of services

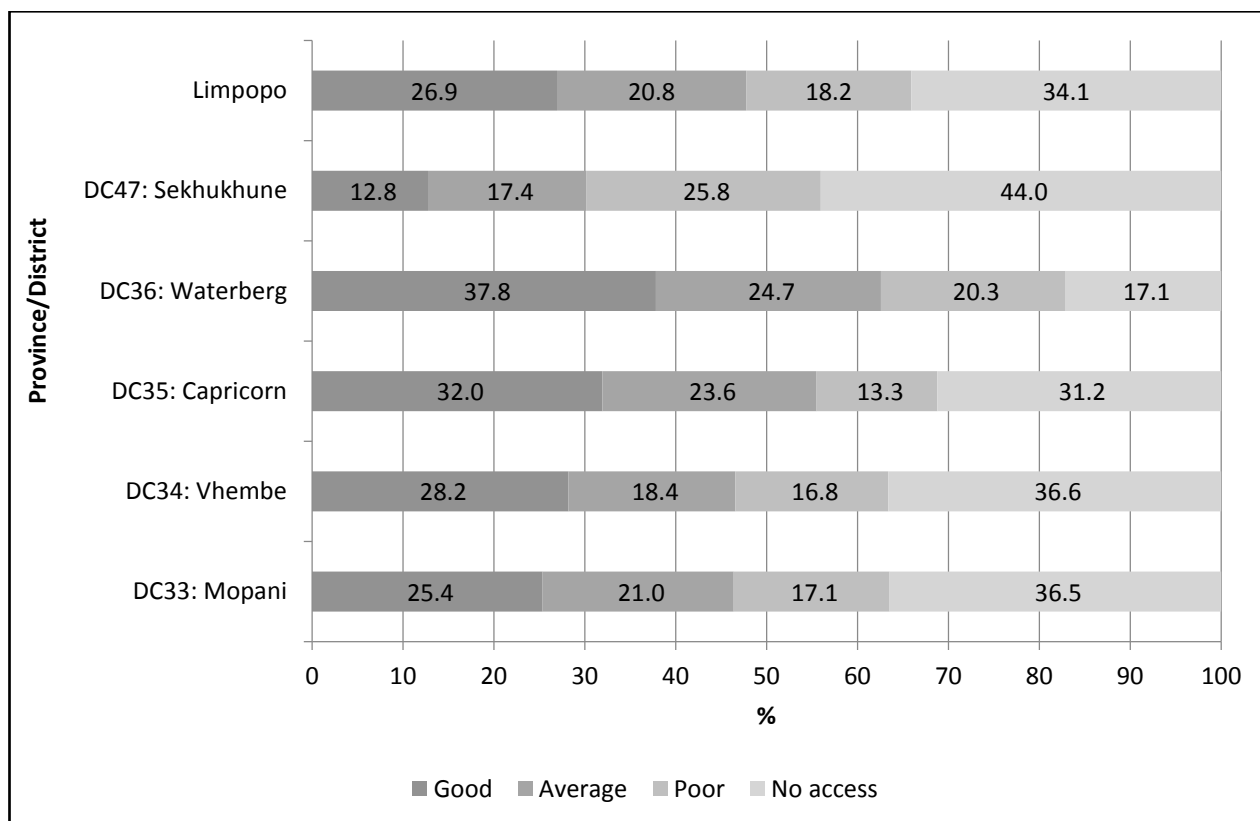
On average, the proportion of households that rated the overall quality of water services as good stood at 37,3%. The highest proportions that rated the overall quality of water services as good were households in Waterberg (42,9%) and Capricorn (42,7%). The highest proportion of households that rated the overall quality of water services as poor were households in Sekhukhune (38,9%) and in Mopani (32,1%) district municipalities.

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



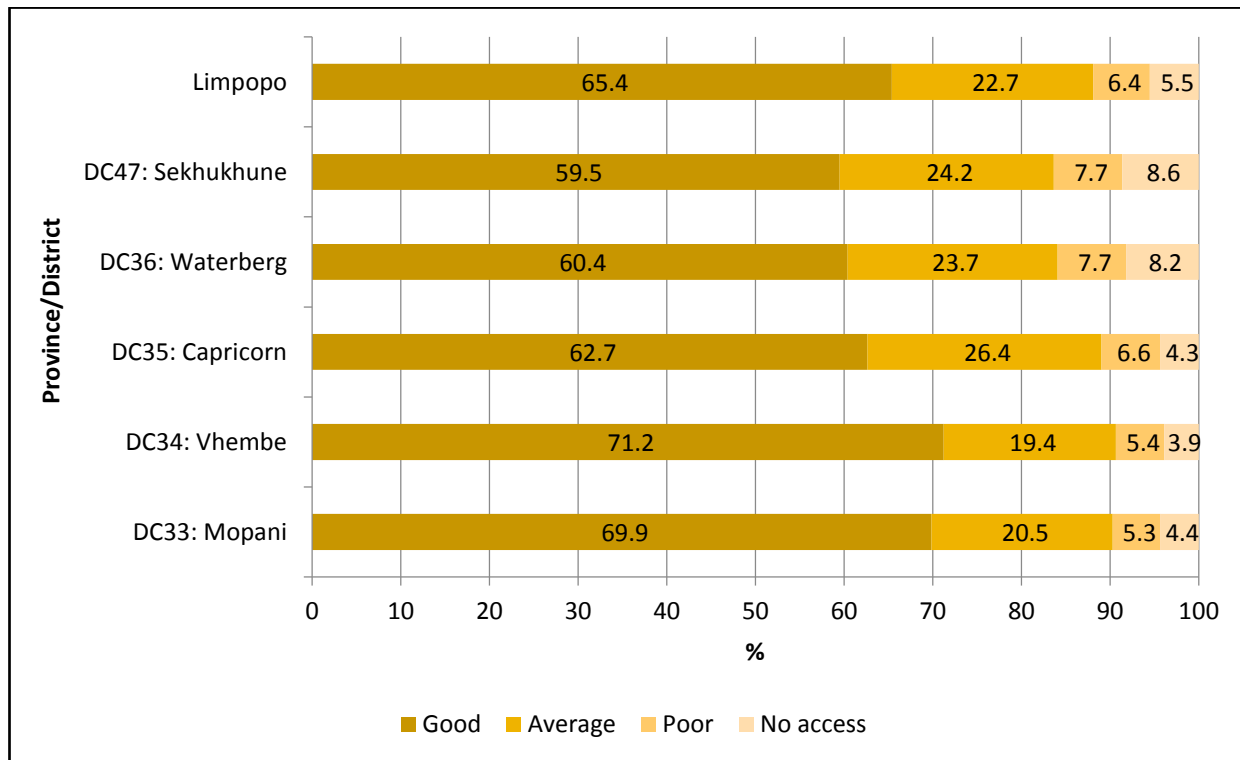
The overall ratings of the quality of refuse removal services in Limpopo showed that 34,1% of households do not have a refuse removal services, 26,9% of households feel that the service is good, 20,8% felt that the service is fair, whilst 18,2% of households rated the service as poor. The district with the highest rating for refuse removal services that were good was Waterberg District Municipality with 37,8%. Sekhukhune District Municipality scored the highest rating for refuse removal services that were poor (25,8%) and for no access to these services (44% of households).

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



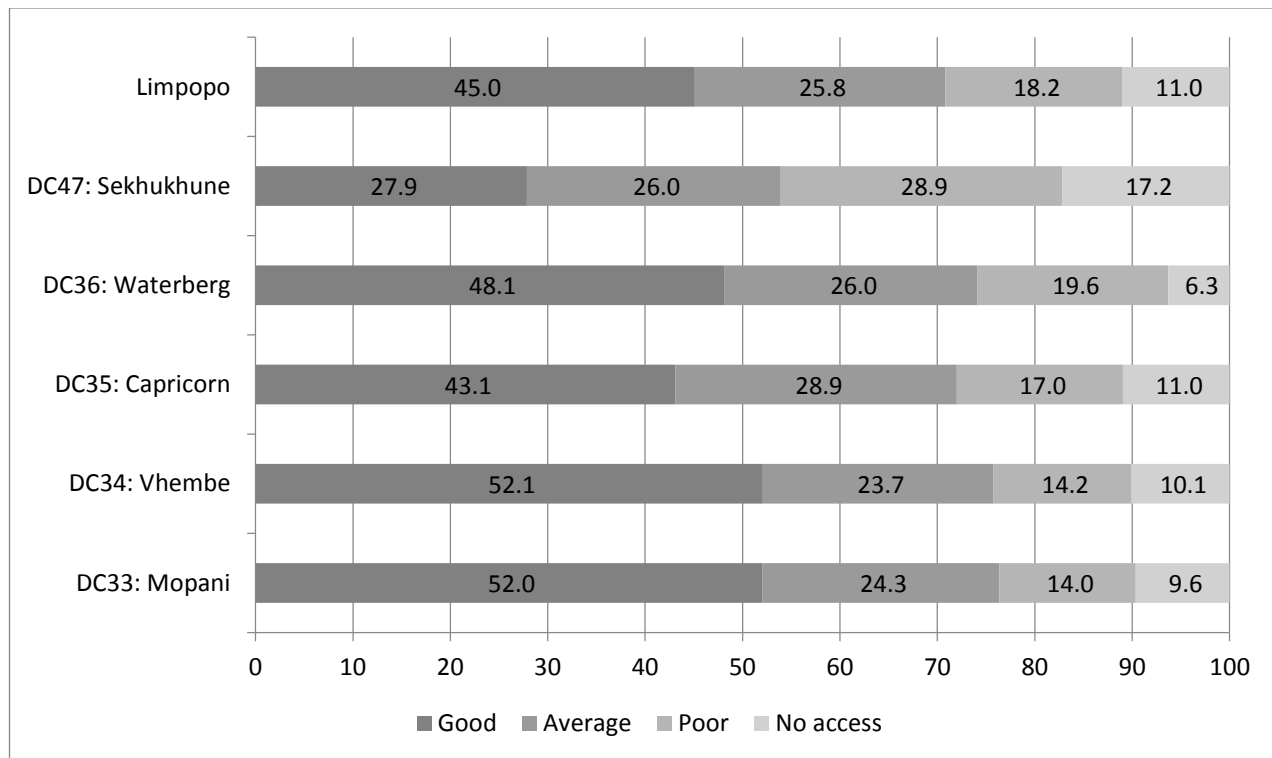
As many as 65,4% of households in Limpopo rated the quality of electricity supply services as good, and a further 22,7% rated the quality of electricity supply services as average, whilst 6,4% of households rated the quality of electricity supply services as poor. A total of 5,5% of households reported that they do not have access to electricity.

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



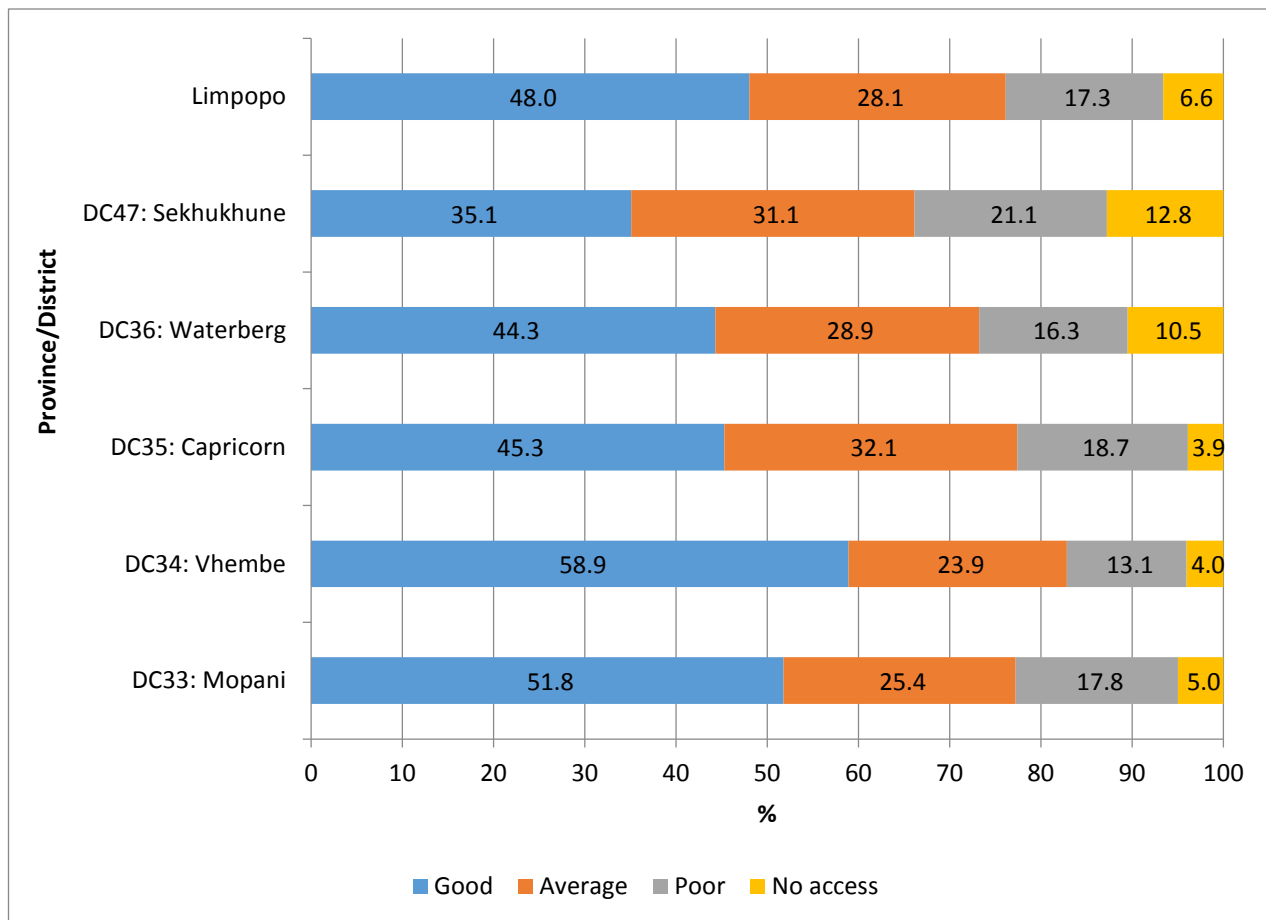
In Limpopo, 45% of households rated the quality of toilet/sanitation services as good, 25,8% rated the services as average, 18,2% rated the services as poor, whilst 11% of households reported that they do not have access to toilet/sanitation services. The ratings varied widely across the districts, with households in Mopani District Municipality rating the highest for good quality at 52%, whilst only 27,9% of households in Sekhukhune reported that the quality of the toilet/sanitation services is good.

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



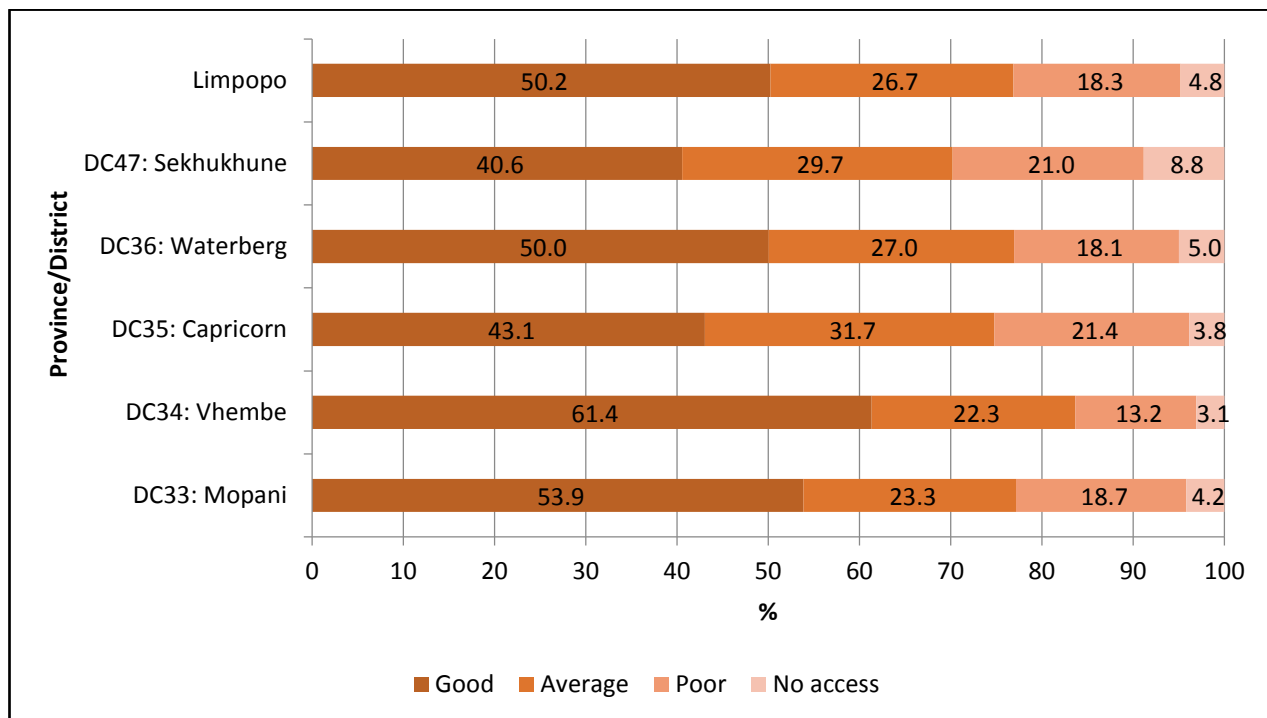
In Limpopo, 48% of households rated the quality of local public hospital services as good, 28,1% rated these services as average, whilst 17,3% rated the services as poor. As for access to these services, 6,6% of households reported that they do not have access to the local public hospital. The ratings varied widely across the districts, with Vhembe District Municipality rating the highest for good quality service at 58,9% followed by Mopani District Municipality rating at 51,8%, whilst 35,1% of households in Sekhukhune District Municipality reported that the quality of the local public hospital services is good.

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



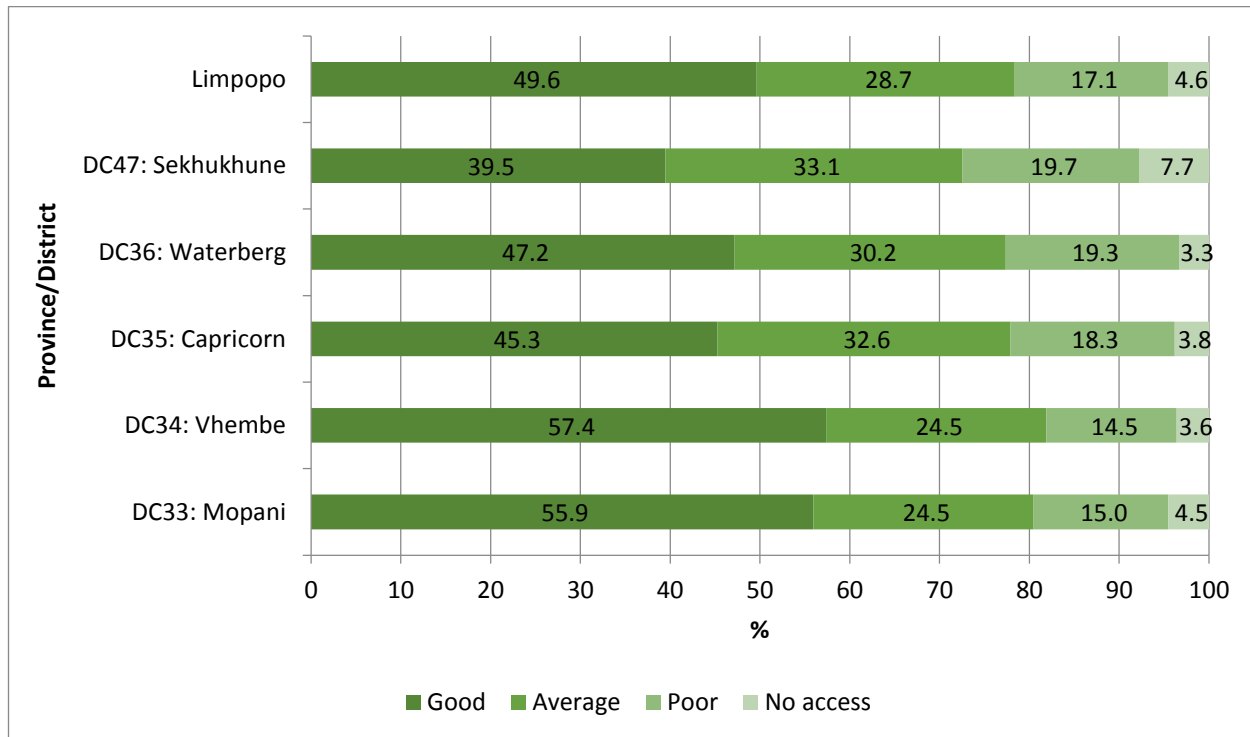
The quality of local public clinic services was rated as good by 50,2% of households in Limpopo; 26,7% rated the quality of service as average, whilst 18,3% rated the services as poor. A total of 4,8% of households reported that they do not have access to the local public clinic. The ratings varied widely across the districts, with households in the Vhembe District Municipality rating the highest for good quality service at 61,4%, whilst 53,9% of households in Mopani District Municipality reported that the quality of the local public clinic services is good.

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



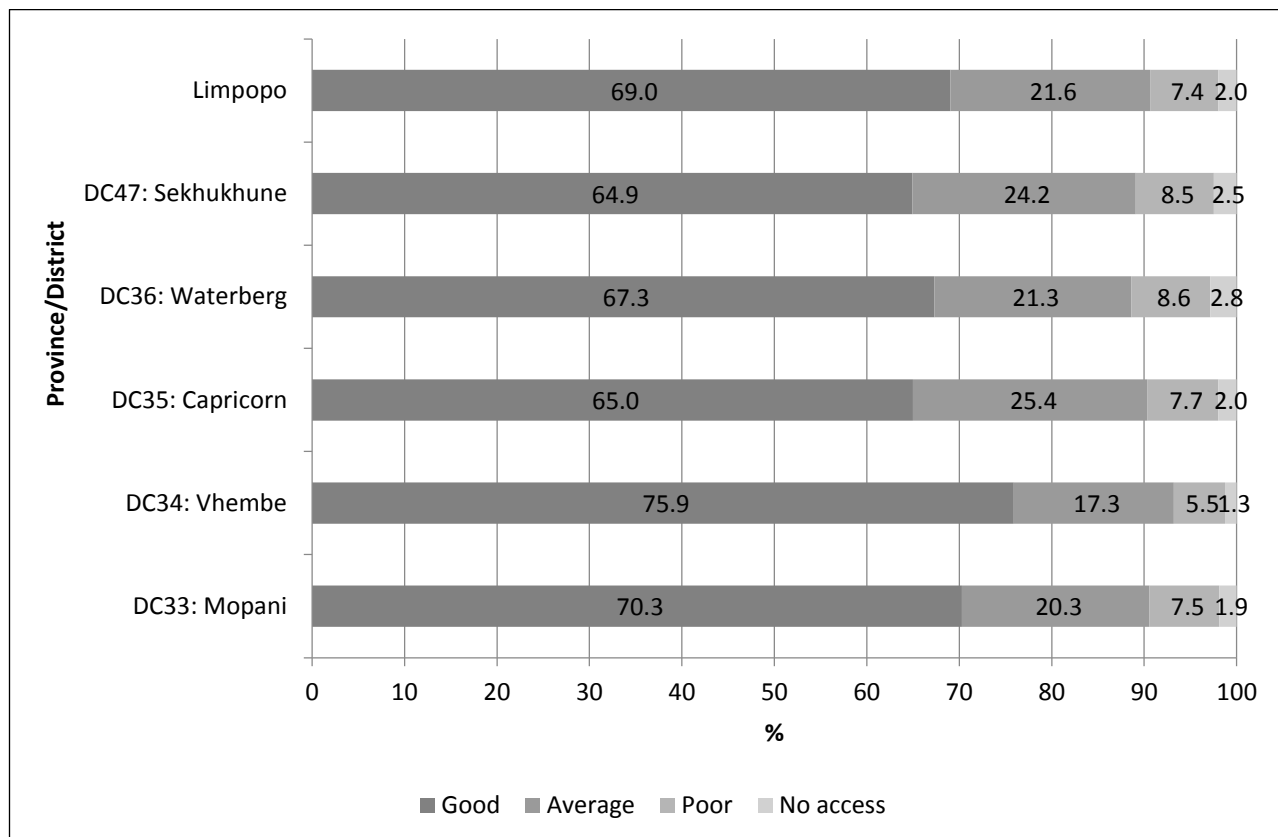
In Limpopo, 49,6% of households rated the quality of the local police services as good, a further 28,7% rated the quality of service as average, whilst 17,1% rated the quality of service as poor. A total of 4,6% of households reported that they do not have access to the local police service. The ratings varied widely across the districts, with the Vhembe District Municipality rating the highest for good quality service at 57,4%, whilst 39,5% of households in Sekhukhune reported that the least quality of the local police services is good.

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



The quality of the local public school services was rated as good by 69% of households in Limpopo; 21,6% of households rated the quality of service as average, and 7,4% rated the quality of service as poor. As far as access to these services is concerned, 2,0% of households reported that they do not have access to local public school services. The ratings varied across the districts, with Vhembe District Municipality rating the highest for good quality service at 76%, whilst 65% of households in Sekhukhune District Municipality reported that the quality of the local public school services is good.

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



Chapter 9: Emigration

This chapter provides an analysis of emigrants who left South Africa (and particularly Limpopo) to reside in other countries. An emigrant is defined as an international migrant departing to another country by crossing an international boundary. This chapter focuses on emigration from Limpopo to other countries for the period 2006 to 2016.

9.1 Demographic profile of emigrants

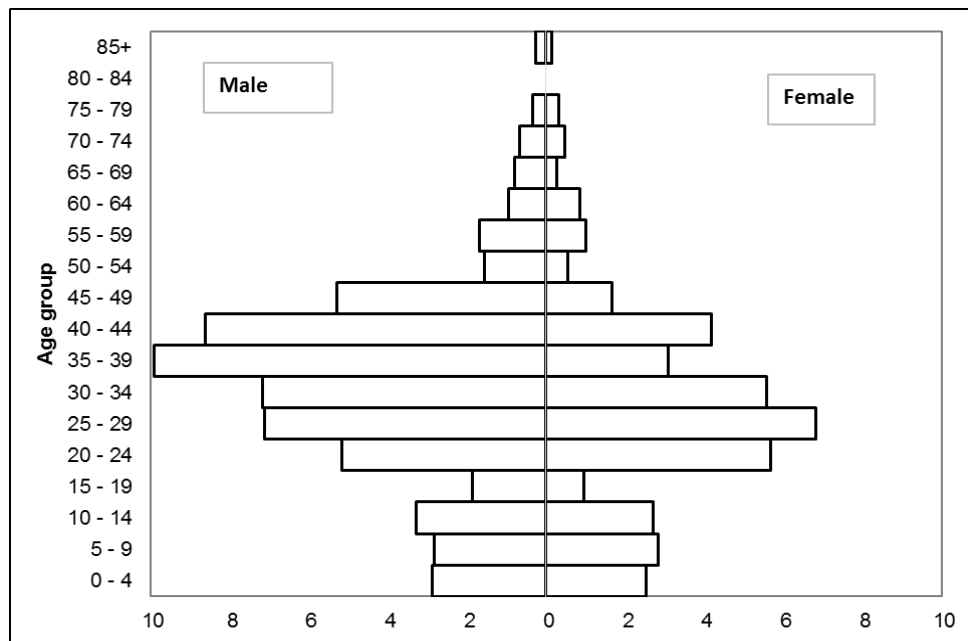
Table 9.1: Age and sex of emigrants who left Limpopo by five-year age group, CS 2016

Age group	Male		Female		Limpopo	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0–4	198	4,8	175	6,4	374	5,4
5–9	194	4,7	196	7,2	390	5,7
10–14	225	5,4	187	6,8	412	6,0
15–19	127	3,1	66	2,4	193	2,8
20–24	355	8,6	391	14,3	746	10,8
25–29	489	11,8	470	17,1	959	13,9
30–34	492	11,9	384	14,0	876	12,7
35–39	681	16,4	213	7,8	893	13,0
40–44	592	14,3	288	10,5	880	12,8
45–49	363	8,8	115	4,2	478	6,9
50–54	107	2,6	38	1,4	145	2,1
55–59	115	2,8	69	2,5	184	2,7
60–64	65	1,6	60	2,2	125	1,8
65–69	55	1,3	20	0,7	75	1,1
70–74	45	1,1	34	1,2	80	1,2
75–79	22	0,5	23	0,8	45	0,7
80–84	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
85+	18	0,4	11	0,4	29	0,4
Total	4 142	100,0	2 741	100,0	6 883	100,0

Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (137).

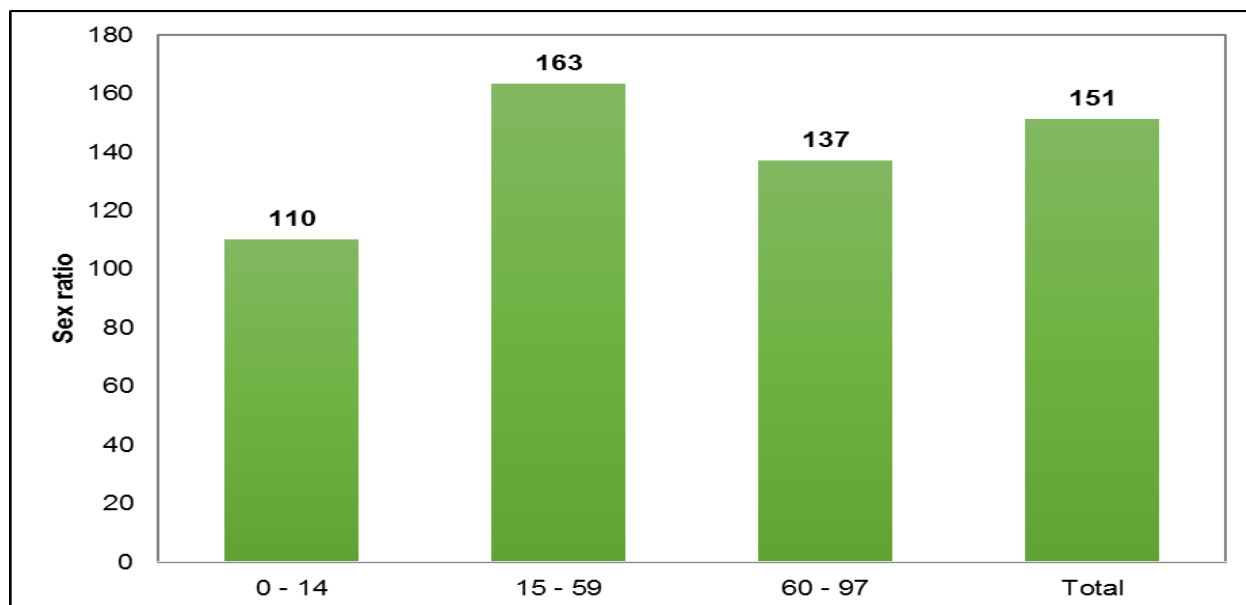
The highest proportion of emigrants is found in the age group 25–29 at 13,9%, followed by the age groups 35–39 and 40–44 at 13,0% and 12,8%, respectively. The highest proportion of male emigrants is found in the age group 35–39 at 16,4%, followed by age group 40–44 at 14,3%. The highest proportion of female emigrants is found in the age group 25–29 at 17,1%, followed by the age group 20–24 at 14,3%. These results are confirmed in Figure 9.1 below.

Figure 9.1: Population structure of emigrants from Limpopo, CS 2016



The sex ratios of emigrants from Limpopo for all the broad age groups (0–14, 15–59 and 60+) show that there were more male emigrants than female emigrants in all the broad age categories. This confirms the sex selectivity of emigration.

Figure 9.2: Sex ratio of emigrants from Limpopo, CS 2016

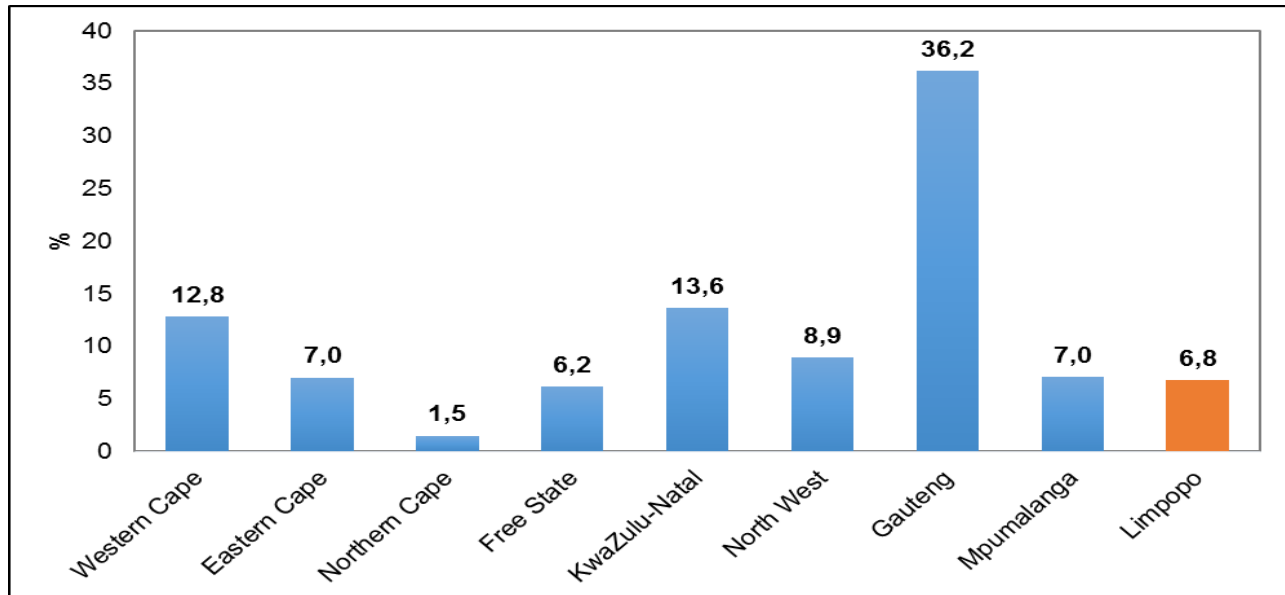


Totals exclude 'Unspecified' (137).

9.2 Provincial differentials in emigrants, 2016

The distribution of emigrants disaggregated by province shows that Gauteng has the highest proportion of emigrants at 36,2%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal at 13,6%, while the least number of emigrants are from Northern Cape at 1,5%. There were 6,8% emigrants who reported coming from Limpopo.

Figure 9.3: Percentage distribution of emigrants by province, CS 2016



9.3 Year moved and current place of residence

Table 9.2 shows the distribution of emigrants between 2006 and 2016. The proportions reflect that most of the emigrants left Limpopo in 2015 (33,2%), followed by the year 2007, where 14,7% left Limpopo. The least proportion of emigrants who left Limpopo was observed in 2008 (2,9%).

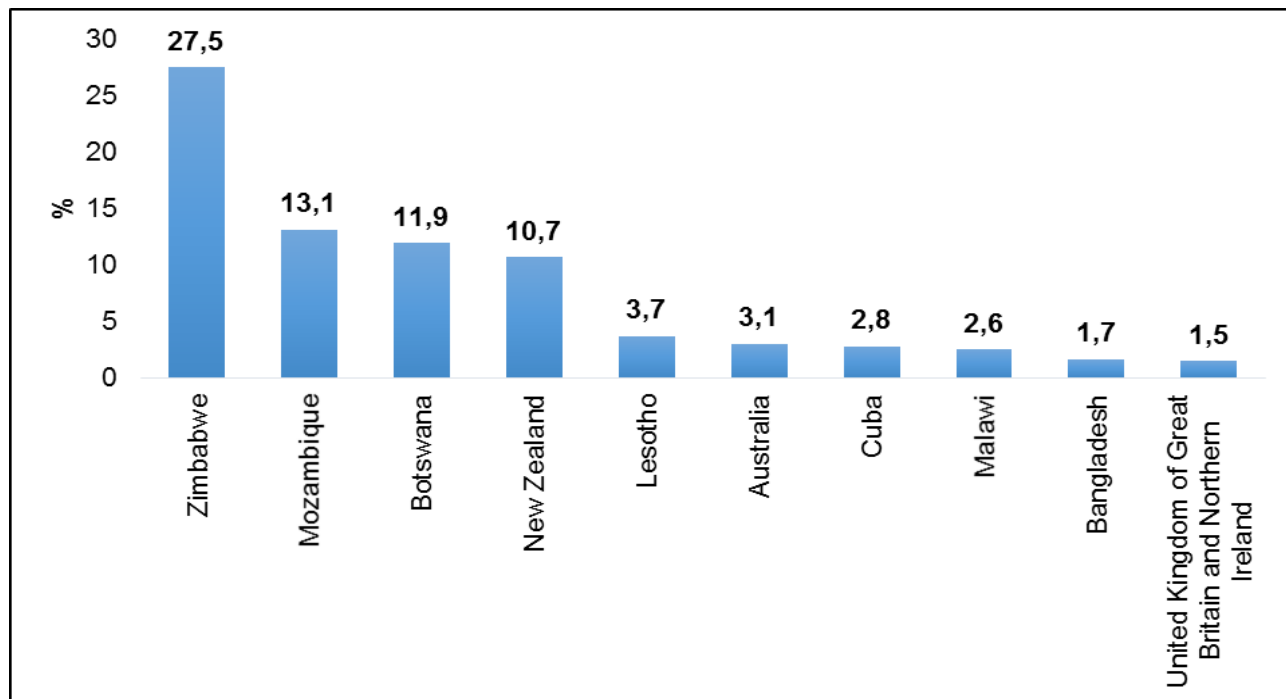
Table 9.2: Distribution of emigrants who left Limpopo by year moved, CS 2016

Year moved	N	%
2006	306	4,7
2007	950	14,7
2008	187	2,9
2009	201	3,1
2010	385	6,0
2011	207	3,2
2012	392	6,1
2013	500	7,7
2014	820	12,7
2015	2 148	33,2
2016	367	5,7
Total	6 465	100,0

Total excludes 'Unspecified' (555).

Figure 9.4 shows the top ten destinations of emigrants over the period 2006 to 2016. It appears that the top three destination countries of emigrants from Limpopo are located in the SADC countries. The highest proportion of emigrants moved to Zimbabwe at 27,5%, followed by Mozambique and Botswana at 13,1% and 11,9%, respectively. Looking beyond Africa, 10,7% of emigrants moved to New Zealand, and approximately 15% moved to countries other than SADC countries.

Figure 9.4: Top ten current countries of residence of emigrants who left Limpopo, CS 2016



Chapter 10: Mortality

Mortality statistics play a vital role in development planning as they provide indicators of the general welfare of a national population. This chapter gives an overview of reported deaths in the province and their distribution by local municipality.

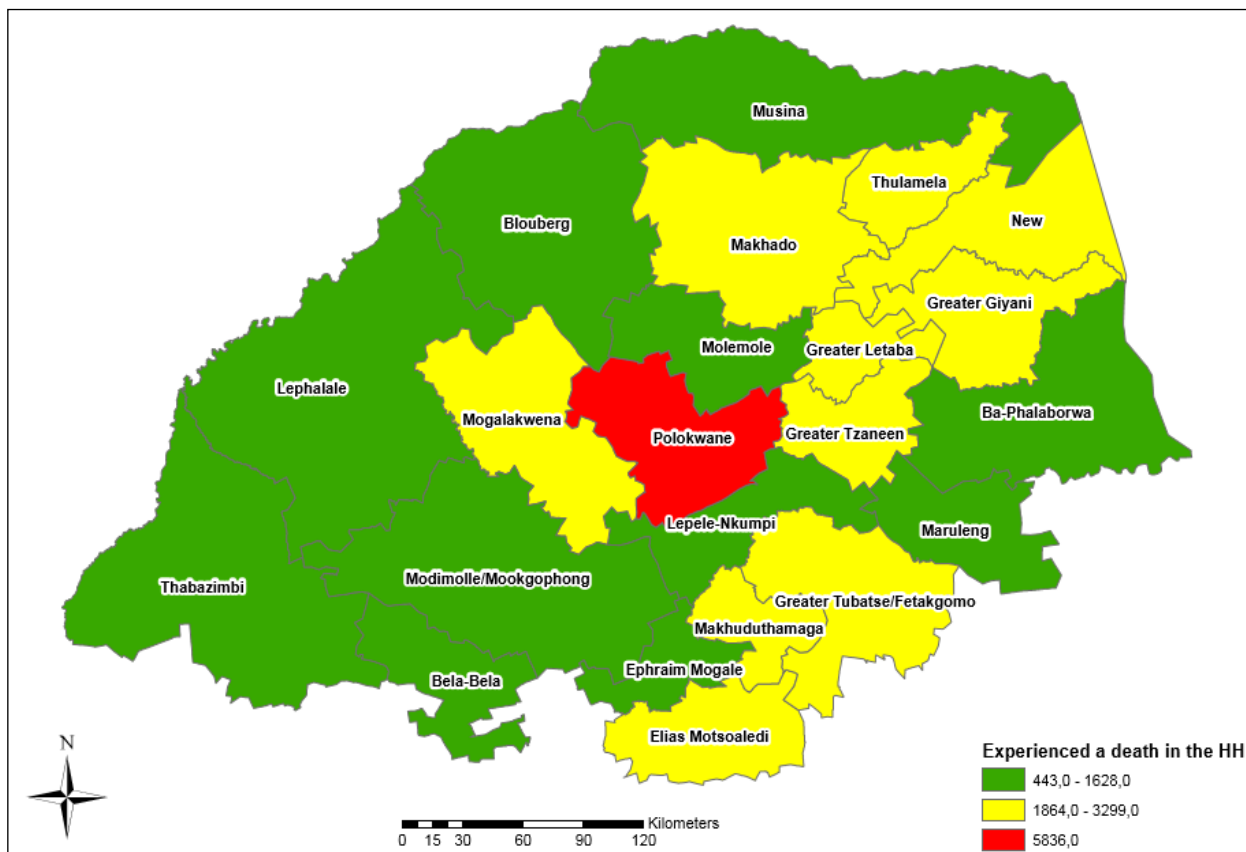
10.1 Household deaths

Table 10.1 shows the distribution of households by whether death occurred in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. The table shows that 41 623 of households reported that death had occurred. Polokwane Local Municipality recorded the highest number of households where deaths occurred (5 836), followed by Greater Tzaneen (3 299) and Mogalakwena (3 143).

Table 10.1: Distribution of households by whether death occurred, province and municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Yes	No	Total
DC33: Mopani	8 231	330 196	338 427
LIM331: Greater Giyani	1 864	68 613	70 477
LIM332: Greater Letaba	1 868	65 198	67 067
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	2 684	120 092	122 776
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	982	48 118	49 100
LIM335: Maruleng	832	28 175	29 007
DC34: Vhembe	8 479	373 878	382 357
LIM341: Musina	754	42 976	43 730
LIM343: Thulamela	3 034	127 286	130 320
LIM344: Makhado	2 381	113 990	116 371
LIM345: Collins Chabane	2 311	89 625	91 936
DC35: Capricorn	9 576	368 725	378 301
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	1 628	59 676	61 305
LIM351: Blouberg	1 291	42 456	43 747
LIM353: Molemole	821	33 312	34 133
LIM354: Polokwane	5 836	233 280	239 116
DC36: Waterberg	5 663	205 808	211 471
LIM361: Thabazimbi	443	35 020	35 463
LIM362: Lephalale	1 075	41 928	43 002
LIM366: Bela-Bela	489	20 866	21 354
LIM367: Mogalakwena	3 143	79 531	82 674
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	514	28 463	28 977
DC47: Sekhukhune	9 674	280 852	290 527
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	1 182	32 754	33 936
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	2 504	63 855	66 359
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	2 690	62 181	64 871
LIM476: Greater Tzaneen/Fetakgomo	3 299	122 062	125 361
Limpopo	41 623	1 559 460	1 601 083

Map 10.1: Households that experienced death in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016



10.2 Demographic differentials of the deceased

Table 10.2 shows that the highest number of deaths were recorded for the age group 80+ (6 101), followed by 5 992 deaths for the age group 60–69 and 5 799 deaths for the age group 0–9. The table further indicates that there were more female deaths (4 142) than male deaths (1 959) for the age group 80+ in the province.

Table 10.2: Distribution of deaths by age and sex in Limpopo, CS 2016

District municipality	Age group	Male	Female	Total
DC33: Mopani	0-9	523	494	1 018
	10-19	137	65	202
	20-29	282	288	571
	30-39	440	705	1 145
	40-49	528	606	1 135
	50-59	733	618	1 351
	60-69	792	501	1 293
	70-79	437	398	835
	80+	250	716	966
DC34: Vhembe	0-9	546	641	1 187
	10-19	47	96	143
	20-29	264	304	568
	30-39	473	456	929
	40-49	635	406	1 041
	50-59	697	489	1 186
	60-69	744	436	1 181
	70-79	548	473	1 021
	80+	294	1 186	1 481
DC35: Capricorn	0-9	610	483	1 092
	10-19	111	86	197
	20-29	299	322	621
	30-39	570	643	1 213
	40-49	531	843	1 375
	50-59	624	660	1 285
	60-69	891	490	1 381
	70-79	508	771	1 279
	80+	583	1 093	1 676
DC36: Waterberg	0-9	507	537	1 044
	10-19	47	53	100
	20-29	215	166	380
	30-39	407	488	895
	40-49	394	387	781
	50-59	340	304	644
	60-69	454	434	889
	70-79	151	331	482
	80+	335	430	765
DC47: Sekhukhune	0-9	784	674	1 458
	10-19	102	118	220
	20-29	353	344	696
	30-39	591	489	1 079
	40-49	792	516	1 309
	50-59	705	573	1 278
	60-69	711	539	1 249
	70-79	662	738	1 401
	80+	496	717	1 214
Limpopo	0-9	2 971	2 829	5 799
	10-19	443	419	862
	20-29	1 412	1 424	2 836
	30-39	2 481	2 779	5 260
	40-49	2 881	2 759	5 640
	50-59	3 099	2 645	5 744
	60-69	3 592	2 400	5 992
	70-79	2 306	2 712	5 018
	80+	1 959	4 142	6 101

Appendices

Figure A1: Age and sex structure for Limpopo, Census 2011 (shaded) and CS 2016

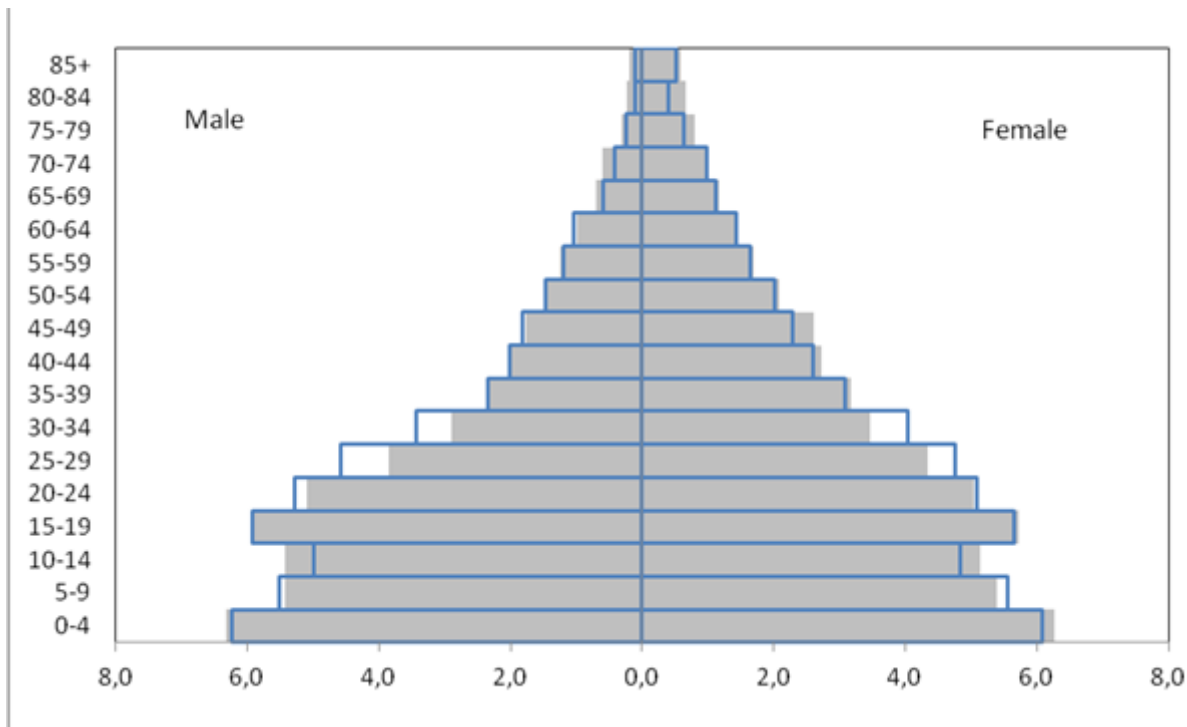


Table A1: Distribution of population by district, municipality and five-year age groups, CS 2016

District and local municipality	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60+	Total
DC33: Mopani	136 331	123 453	105 887	136 808	120 118	108 807	88 778	68 927	59 369	51 785	42 471	34 768	81 683	1 159 185
LIM331: Greater Giyani	32 422	29 401	26 154	33 376	25 700	22 006	18 085	13 516	11 490	9 808	8 618	7 397	18 153	256 127
LIM332: Greater Letaba	26 423	23 625	19 975	27 849	23 180	19 625	15 150	11 284	9 488	9 225	7 714	6 360	18 132	218 030
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	46 177	42 029	34 818	45 608	43 385	41 726	32 958	26 415	23 251	19 993	16 817	13 283	29 687	416 146
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	19 639	17 877	15 466	18 453	17 500	15 665	14 872	12 054	10 004	7 961	5 739	4 674	9 033	168 937
LIM335: Maruleng	11 670	10 522	9 474	11 522	10 353	9 785	7 713	5 658	5 136	4 799	3 583	3 054	6 677	99 946
DC34: Vhembe	178 282	155 149	143 474	168 916	147 461	119 970	97 522	75 271	64 098	57 557	48 456	40 121	97 672	1 393 949
LIM341: Musina	16 807	11 813	11 580	13 256	15 038	15 987	14 561	9 185	6 865	5 946	2 926	2 910	5 135	132 009
LIM343: Thulamela	63 553	54 818	50 125	59 074	55 373	44 377	33 946	26 070	22 404	21 125	18 248	14 649	33 475	497 237
LIM344: Makhado	52 279	46 260	42 834	51 242	41 088	33 230	27 680	22 585	19 968	17 823	15 520	13 262	32 957	416 728
LIM345: Collins Chabane	45 643	42 258	38 934	45 344	35 963	26 377	21 335	17 431	14 862	12 663	11 762	9 300	26 104	347 974
DC35: Capricorn	162 418	151 061	133 439	151 958	138 922	120 221	95 900	68 525	59 945	54 056	45 845	36 458	111 690	1 330 436
LIM355: Lepelle-Nkumpi	31 307	29 415	25 611	26 013	20 600	18 803	15 145	10 866	9 442	9 212	8 488	7 056	23 424	235 380
LIM351: Blouberg	24 233	23 436	21 329	22 457	16 117	11 351	8 434	6 623	5 989	6 499	5 087	4 346	16 699	172 601
LIM353: Molemole	16 876	15 662	14 257	14 780	11 680	9 656	7 359	5 487	5 207	4 401	3 984	3 440	12 539	125 327
LIM354: Polokwane	90 002	82 549	72 242	88 708	90 526	80 411	64 962	45 548	39 307	33 944	28 286	21 615	59 027	797 127
DC36: Waterberg	98 391	84 122	74 195	64 258	66 169	70 743	57 856	45 331	38 129	34 767	29 852	24 442	57 504	745 758
LIM361: Thabazimbi	9 865	7 220	6 310	7 305	8 647	11 323	11 512	8 554	6 252	5 790	5 215	4 032	4 206	96 232
LIM362: Lephalale	16 442	11 977	11 939	11 906	15 308	18 376	13 229	9 983	7 376	6 856	5 213	4 006	7 627	140 240
LIM366: Bela-Bela	9 471	8 267	7 403	5 904	6 602	7 007	5 922	4 780	4 097	3 967	3 619	3 020	6 235	76 296
LIM367: Mogalakwena	48 845	44 324	36 727	30 040	27 313	23 831	19 055	15 231	14 415	12 891	11 902	10 137	30 581	325 291
LIM368: Modimolle/Mookgophong	13 767	12 333	11 816	9 103	8 298	10 207	8 138	6 782	5 988	5 262	3 903	3 247	8 855	107 699
DC47: Sekhukhune	138 977	128 284	113 479	148 865	128 384	120 882	93 306	56 490	46 275	39 286	35 885	29 539	90 111	1 169 762
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	15 482	14 173	12 235	16 190	14 402	11 672	9 476	5 953	4 877	4 383	3 853	3 811	10 661	127 168
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	31 194	30 296	28 190	34 818	29 442	25 625	19 058	12 455	9 823	9 427	8 371	7 210	22 347	268 256
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	38 245	34 363	29 088	37 188	27 058	24 596	18 766	12 801	11 035	9 250	8 656	7 382	26 009	284 435
LIM476: Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo	54 056	49 452	43 966	60 670	57 481	58 989	46 006	25 282	20 539	16 226	15 004	11 137	31 094	489 902
Limpopo	714 399	642 069	570 474	670 804	601 052	540 623	433 362	314 544	267 815	237 451	202 509	165 328	438 660	5 799 090

Source: Stats SA, CS 2016

Table A2: Reasons for moving by province, CS 2016

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

Table A3.1: Distribution of disability by district and age group, Limpopo, CS 2016

Age group	Mopani			Vhembe			Capricorn		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5-9	118 235	5 144	123 380	149 585	5 513	155 098	143 402	7 576	150 977
10-14	102 901	2 949	105 850	140 705	2 755	143 460	129 624	3 757	133 380
15-19	133 339	3 452	136 792	165 628	3 240	168 868	149 229	2 725	151 954
20-24	116 966	3 088	120 054	144 993	2 467	147 461	136 008	2 859	138 867
25-29	105 897	2 864	108 761	117 643	2 292	119 935	117 334	2 750	120 084
30-34	86 191	2 552	88 743	95 130	2 377	97 507	93 398	2 443	95 841
35-39	66 174	2 737	68 912	72 962	2 294	75 256	66 285	2 200	68 485
40-44	56 342	3 010	59 352	61 171	2 927	64 098	57 321	2 609	59 930
45-49	48 396	3 389	51 785	53 900	3 643	57 543	50 690	3 365	54 056
50-54	38 318	4 153	42 471	44 435	4 021	48 456	41 173	4 660	45 833
55-59	30 234	4 496	34 730	35 372	4 711	40 082	31 204	5 231	36 435
60-64	23 985	4 878	28 863	26 677	4 924	31 601	28 827	5 738	34 565
65-69	14 218	4 595	18 813	16 152	3 792	19 944	20 211	6 238	26 449
70-74	9 873	4 570	14 444	12 168	4 255	16 423	14 132	6 637	20 769
75-79	5 519	3 628	9 147	6 737	3 571	10 308	7 820	5 758	13 577
80-84	2 321	2 342	4 664	4 696	3 371	8 067	3 123	4 095	7 218
85+	2 300	3 411	5 711	4 913	6 366	11 279	2 858	6 132	8 990
Total	961 211	61 259	1 022 470	1 152 867	62 518	1 215 385	1 092 637	74 774	1 167 411

Table A3.2: Distribution of disability by district and age group, Limpopo, CS 2016

Age group	Waterberg			Greater Sekhukhune			Limpopo		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5-9	78 785	5 305	84 090	117 961	10 247	128 208	607 968	33 785	641 753
10-14	71 549	2 566	74 115	110 036	3 341	113 377	554 814	15 368	570 182
15-19	62 640	1 514	64 154	145 631	3 000	148 631	656 467	13 930	670 397
20-24	64 407	1 672	66 078	125 245	3 032	128 278	587 619	13 118	600 738
25-29	69 209	1 518	70 727	117 570	3 253	120 823	527 653	12 677	540 330
30-34	55 950	1 888	57 838	89 667	3 619	93 286	420 336	12 878	433 214
35-39	43 561	1 757	45 318	53 918	2 561	56 478	302 900	11 549	314 449
40-44	35 739	2 318	38 056	43 040	3 197	46 238	253 613	14 061	267 674
45-49	31 483	3 284	34 767	35 573	3 687	39 260	220 041	17 369	237 410
50-54	26 057	3 725	29 782	31 104	4 700	35 804	181 088	21 259	202 347
55-59	20 568	3 862	24 430	24 374	5 133	29 507	141 752	23 433	165 185
60-64	14 693	4 687	19 380	21 615	6 159	27 773	115 795	26 387	142 183
65-69	9 640	3 458	13 098	15 183	6 131	21 314	75 404	24 214	99 618
70-74	7 121	3 449	10 570	11 736	6 865	18 601	55 030	25 776	80 806
75-79	4 086	3 299	7 386	4 885	4 819	9 705	29 047	21 074	50 122
80-84	1 864	1 899	3 763	1 996	3 380	5 376	14 001	15 088	29 088
85+	998	2 169	3 167	1 847	5 445	7 293	12 916	23 522	36 439
Total	598 348	48 370	646 718	951 383	78 569	1 029 952	4 756 446	325 489	5 081 936