

# **Provincial Profile 1999**

## **Limpopo**

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# Contents

<b>List of tables</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>List of figures</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Executive summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter 1: Geography and climate</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Geographic profile	5
1.2 Climate in South Africa	6
<b>Chapter 2: Demography</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Population profile	7
2.2 Urbanisation	8
2.3 Sex ratio	10
2.4 Language	11
2.5 Age distribution	13
<b>Chapter 3: Vital statistics</b>	<b>19</b>
3.1 Births	19
3.2 Deaths	19
<b>Chapter 4: Education</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1 Schools	23
4.2 Tertiary institutions	23
4.3 Literacy	24
4.4 Education and employment	25
<b>Chapter 5: Employment</b>	<b>27</b>
5.1 Profile of the employed and the unemployed	27
5.2 Employment by industry and occupation	27
5.3 Income of the employed	29
<b>Chapter 6: Crime</b>	<b>31</b>
6.1 Murder and attempted murder	31
6.2 Robbery	32
6.3 Rape	32
6.4 Burglary	33
<b>Chapter 7: Agriculture</b>	<b>35</b>
7.1 Agricultural statistics	35
7.2 Agricultural products	37
<b>Chapter 8: Politics and economics</b>	<b>39</b>
8.1 Profile of the Limpopo Provincial Legislature	39
8.2 Profile of the National Assembly	40
8.3 Human development index (HDI)	40

<b>Chapter 9: Households and household services</b>	<b>43</b>
9.1 Housing	43
9.2 Energy	44
9.3 Water	46
9.4 Toilet facilities	47
9.5 Refuse removal	48
9.6 Telephone facilities	48

## List of tables

Table 1.1: Area by province (square kilometres), South Africa	5
Table 1.2: Climate by capital city of each province, South Africa	6
Table 2.1: Population of South Africa by province, 1996	7
Table 2.2: Population distribution into urban and non-urban areas by province, South Africa, 1996	8
Table 2.3: Population by province and population group, South Africa, 1996	9
Table 2.4: Percentage distribution of language most often spoken at home, Limpopo and South Africa, 1996	11
Table 2.5: Population by age distribution, Limpopo, 1996	13
Table 2.6: Age distribution of the population by gender, South Africa, 1996	13
Table 3.1: Number of births in selected magisterial districts, Limpopo, 1999	19
Table 3.2: Number of deaths by month, Limpopo, 1996	21
Table 3.3: Percentage breakdown of causes of death by sex, South Africa, 1996	21
Table 4.1: Number of schools by province, South Africa, 1997	23
Table 4.2: Number of universities and technikons by province, South Africa, 1998	23
Table 4.3: Number of people with no formal schooling by population group, Limpopo, 1996	24
Table 4.4: Graduates by employment status, Limpopo, 1996	25
Table 5.1: Working age population by employment status, Limpopo and South Africa, 1996	27
Table 6.1: Murder and attempted murder, Limpopo, 1994-2001	31
Table 6.2: Robbery by year, Limpopo, 1994-2001	32
Table 6.3: Rape by year, Limpopo, 1994-2001	32
Table 6.4: Burglary by year, Limpopo, 1994-2001	33
Table 7.1: Agricultural statistics according to principal items, South Africa, 1996	35
Table 7.2: Agricultural products – tonnage and gross value, South Africa, 1990, 1997 and 1998	37
Table 8.1: Composition of the Limpopo Provincial Legislature, 1994 and 1999	39
Table 8.2: Composition of the National Assembly, 1994 and 1999	40
Table 8.3: The Human Development Index by province, 1996	41
Table 9.1: Number of households by province, South Africa, 1996	43
Table 9.2: Households by type of dwelling, Limpopo, 1999	44
Table 9.3: Households by source of energy for lighting, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999	44
Table 9.4: Households by source of energy for cooking, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999	45
Table 9.5: Households by source of energy for heating, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999	45
Table 9.6: Households by main source of water, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999	46
Table 9.7: Households by type of toilet facility, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999	47
Table 9.8: Households by type of refuse removal, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999	48

## List of figures

Figure 1.1: Area by province, South Africa	5
Figure 2.1: Percentage of the population in each province, South Africa, 1996	7
Figure 2.2: Percentage of the population in urban and non-urban areas in each province, South Africa, 1996	9
Figure 2.3: Population by province and population group, South Africa, 1996	10
Figure 2.4: Sex ratio in each province (men : women), 1996	11
Figure 2.5: Population by first home language, Limpopo, 1996	12
Figure 2.6: Population by first home language, South Africa, 1996	12
Figure 2.7: Age distribution of the population by gender, Limpopo, 1996	14
Figure 2.8: Age distribution of the population by gender, South Africa, 1996	15
Figure 2.9: Age distribution of the African population by gender, Limpopo, 1996	16
Figure 2.10: Age distribution of the coloured population by gender, Limpopo, 1996	17
Figure 2.11: Age distribution of the white population by gender, Limpopo, 1996	17
Figure 3.1: Deceased by age, sex and province, 1996	20
Figure 3.2: Deceased by age, Limpopo, 1996	20
Figure 4.1: Educational level by gender amongst those aged 20 years and more, Limpopo and South Africa, 1996	24
Figure 5.1: Percentage of the employed in each economic sector, Limpopo, 1996	28
Figure 5.2: Percentage of the employed in each occupational category, Limpopo, 1996	28
Figure 5.3: Breakdown of monthly gross income of the employed, Limpopo and South Africa, 1996	29
Figure 6.1: Murder and attempted murder, Limpopo, 1994-2001	31
Figure 6.2: Robbery by year, Limpopo, 1994-2001	32
Figure 7.1: Percentage breakdown of commercial farming units, South Africa, 1996	35
Figure 7.2: Percentage breakdown of farm workers, South Africa, 1996	36
Figure 7.3: Farming income (percentages), South Africa, 1996	36
Figure 7.4: Farming debt (percentages), South Africa, 1996	37
Figure 8.1: Real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (PPP\$) by province for 1991 and 1996	41
Figure 9.1: Number of households by province, South Africa, 1996	43
Figure 9.2: Households by main source of water, Limpopo, 1999	46
Figure 9.3: Households by access to telephone facilities, Limpopo, 1999	48

# Executive summary

## **Objective**

The objective of this provincial profile is to give the reader an overview of Limpopo province and of the resources available in the province. This information can be very useful in planning and developing the province.

## **Data sources**

The bulk of the data in this report came from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources, particularly Census '96 data. It was backed up by data from relevant Stats SA publications and from external sources such as the Independent Electoral Commission, the Limpopo Provincial Legislature and the Crime Information Analysis Centre.

## **Findings in the profile**

### ***Background***

Limpopo covers an area of 123 910 square kilometres, representing 10% of the total area of South Africa. The population density is 44 people per square kilometre, somewhat higher than the average of 34 people per square kilometre for the country. Limpopo is one of the least industrialised provinces and the majority of its population live in non-urban areas.

### ***The population of Limpopo***

Limpopo covers an area of 123 910 square kilometres and in 1996 its population was estimated at 4 929 357 or about 12,1% of the South African population. The province has a low level of industrialisation as 89,0% of its population live in non-urban areas. The Limpopo province consists predominantly of Africans who account for 96,7% of its population, the highest percentage for a province in the country. Limpopo had the lowest percentage of other population groups, with the Indian population only making 0,1% of the entire population. However, the Indian population constitutes the lowest percentage in all provinces, except KwaZulu-Natal, where they comprise 9,4% of the province's population.

Limpopo has a high proportion of women (approximately 54,3%) compared to men (45,7%). The sex ratio – number of men per 100 women – suggests that there is a higher proportion of women in the age groups above 20 years of age. This can be attributed to the fact that it is mainly men who leave the province to find employment in other provinces.

The language most often spoken at home in Limpopo is Sepedi (52,2%), followed by Xitsonga (22,4%) and Tshivenda (15,4%). Only 0,4% of the population spoke English at home as their first language. This may be related to the fact that 96,7% of the population of Limpopo are Africans.

### ***Vital statistics***

Limpopo had a relatively high number of deaths amongst those aged 70 years and more in 1996, accounting for 7 940 out of the 23 115 recorded deaths. About 997 infants died before the age of one year. In 1999, there were 36 581 recorded births.

### ***Education***

In 1996, Limpopo had a high number of people with no formal schooling, since 26,6% of the African population, who accounted for 96,7% of the total population, had no formal schooling. Africans formed 98,9% of the population without formal education. Approximately 27% of the population in Limpopo had never had formal education. The literacy rate amongst the other population groups was insignificantly small as they accounted for less than 4% of the total provincial population.

### ***Labour market***

According to the Population census of 1996, there were 2 496 106 people of working age in Limpopo. According to the population census of 1996, using the expanded definition of unemployment, 570 129 people were employed and 486 554 were unemployed. Fifty-seven per cent of employees earned less than R1 000 per month in Limpopo (with 17,6% earning less than R200 per month). Only 10,2% earned more than R3 500 per month compared to 15,9% nationally.

### ***Crime***

According to the Crime Information Analysis Centre, crime figures recorded between 1994 and 2001 in Limpopo suggest a decrease in murder and attempted murder cases since 1994 and an increase in robbery cases. Cases related to rape and burglary increased since 1994, with rape related crime figures recorded in 2001 amounting to 24 457, a 65,0% increase from the rape cases recorded in 1994 (15 886). Burglary related cases recorded in 2001 increased by 68,2% from similar cases recorded in 1994.

### ***Agriculture***

Agricultural statistics showed that Free State had the highest number of farming units (11 272) followed by Western Cape (9 759). Western Cape made the highest farming income across the country. Gauteng had the lowest number of farming units. Limpopo had the second highest number of farm workers (121 757), after Western Cape (198 378).

### ***Politics and economics***

Party representation figures show that the ANC occupied 95,5% of the provincial seats in Limpopo after the 1994 elections. The ANC continued its dominance after the 1999 elections and occupied 89,8% of the provincial seats. The other political parties occupied a seat each, with the exception of the IFP who were not represented at all. Even though Limpopo had the lowest GDP per capita in the country, it rose from PPP\$ 1,19 thousand in 1991 to PPP\$ 2,02 thousand in 1996.

### ***Housing***

According to Census '96 figures, Limpopo households constituted 10,8% of South African households. Approximately 79,1% of all households lived in brick structures built on separate stands, and 15,9% in traditional houses.

### ***Energy***

The 1999 October Household Survey showed that 52% of all Limpopo households used electricity for lighting and 27,3% used candles. The survey also showed that 59,6% used wood for cooking and only 24,4% used electricity. Approximately 57,6% of Limpopo households used wood for heating, compared to 21,8% nationally.

### ***Water***

Approximately 76% of Limpopo households had their water piped into the dwelling, piped onto the site or obtained from a public tap, compared with 83% nationally, according to the 1999 October Household Survey.

### ***Sanitation***

According to the 1999 October Household Survey, only 16,8% of Limpopo households had access to a flush or chemical toilet compared with 54,2% nationally.

### ***Refuse removal***

According to the 1999 October Household Survey, only 12,9% of all households in Limpopo had their refuse removed by a local authority compared with 54,8% nationally.



### ***Telephones***

According to the October Household Survey of 1999, approximately 86,5% of Limpopo households had no access to telephones, compared to 65,5% nationally.

# Chapter 1: Geography and climate

The Limpopo province covers an area of 123 910 square kilometres, representing 10% of the total area of South Africa. Four provinces, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Western Cape and Free State, cover a larger area. The population density of Limpopo is 44 people per square kilometre – somewhat higher than the average of 34 people per square kilometre for the whole country. Polokwane, the capital city of Limpopo, experiences its highest rainfall in the summer months, with an average rainfall of 82 mm in January.

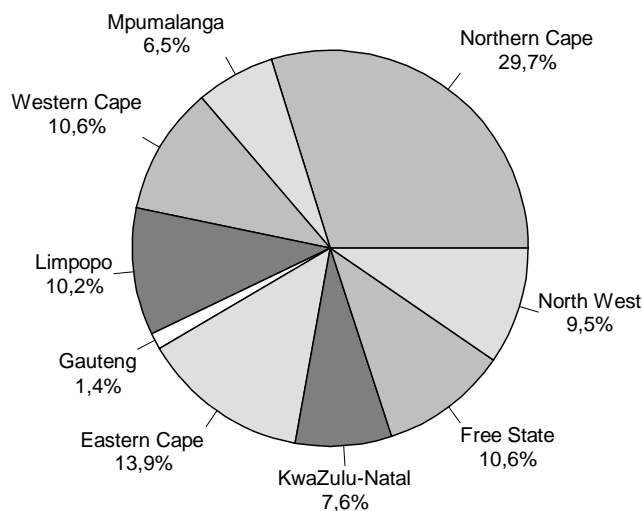
## 1.1 Geographic profile

**Table 1.1: Area by province (square kilometre), South Africa**

Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
129 370	169 580	361 830	129 480	92 100	116 320	17 010	79 490	<b>123 910</b>	<b>1 219 090</b>
10,6	13,9	29,7	10,6	7,6	9,5	1,4	6,5	<b>10,2</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

**Figure 1.1: Area by province, South Africa**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

- Northern Cape, the largest province, covers approximately 29,7% of the total area of South Africa; while Gauteng, the smallest province, comprises only 1,4% of the total land area.

# Climate of South Africa

**Table 1.2: Climate by capital city of each province, South Africa**

Climate	Eastern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	Limpopo	North West	Western Cape	
	Bisho	Bloemfontein	Johannesburg	Pietermaritzburg*	Nelspruit	Kimberley	Polokwane	Mafikeng	Cape Town
Average temperature (°C)									
January	22,1	23	20,1	22,9	24	25,3	22,6	24,1	20,9
July	13,8	7,7	10,4	12,9	14,8	10,8	12,2	12	12,2
Average hours of sunshine									
January	••	296	250	185	216	307	253	280	338
July	••	273	284	251	265	287	279	285	193
Average rainfall (mm)									
January	62	83	125	141	127	57	82	117	15
July	31	8	4	11	10	7	3	3	82
Average number of rain days									
January	13	11	16	18	14	10	10	13	6
July	5	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	12
Average annual rainfall (mm)	606	559	713	844	767	414	478	539	515

\*Information on Cedarburg used for Pietermaritzburg

•• Data not available

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

Table 1.2 shows that:

- The climate in Limpopo tends to be rather hot in summer and warm in winter. The average temperature in January is 22,6 degrees Celsius, while in July it is 12,2 degrees Celsius, as indicated in the table.
- Polokwane experiences its highest rainfall in the summer months, with an average rainfall of 82 mm in January.

# Chapter 2: Demography

This chapter focuses on the population size in both South Africa and Limpopo. According to Census '96, South Africa had 40,58 million people. KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population (8,4 million), followed by Gauteng (7,3 million). Northern Cape had the smallest population (0,8 million) even though it comprises the largest proportion of land. Limpopo had 4,9 million people of which Africans comprised almost 97%.

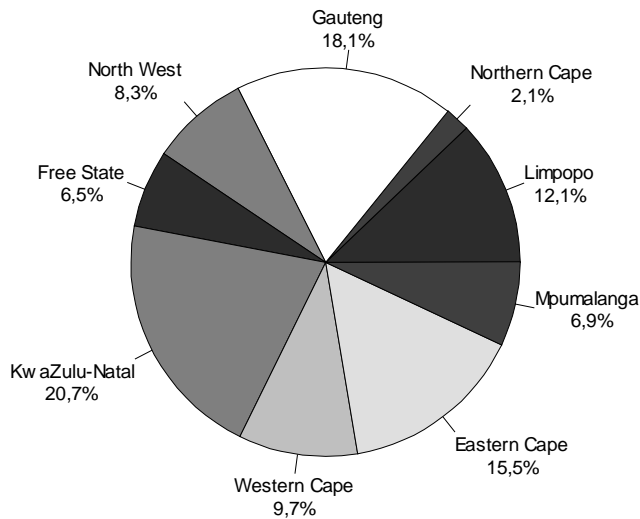
## 2.1 Population profile

**Table 2.1: Population of South Africa by province, 1996**

Province	Number	Percentage
Western Cape	3 956 875	9,7
Eastern Cape	6 302 525	15,5
Northern Cape	840 321	2,1
Free State	2 633 504	6,5
KwaZulu-Natal	8 417 021	20,7
North West	3 354 825	8,3
Gauteng	7 348 423	18,1
Mpumalanga	2 800 711	6,9
<b>Limpopo</b>	<b>4 929 357</b>	<b>12,1</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>40 583 562</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Figure 2.1: Percentage of the population in each province, South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 2.2 Urbanisation

Limpopo is largely non-urban since 89,0% of its population live in non-urban areas. The most urbanised provinces are Gauteng (97,0%) and Western Cape (88,9%). The distribution of population into urban and non-urban areas by province is shown in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Population distribution into urban and non-urban areas by province, South Africa, 1996**

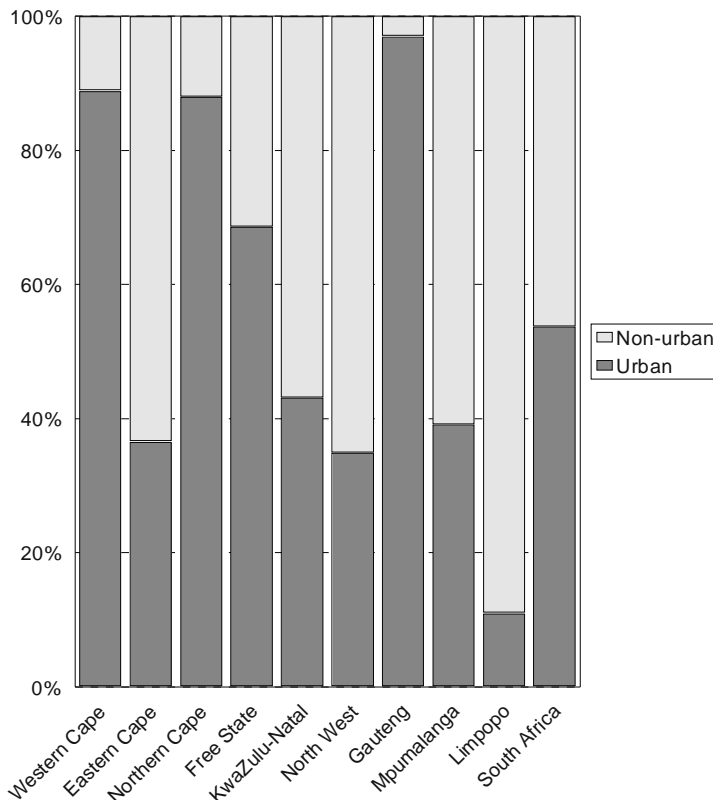
	Urban		Non-urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	3 516 026	88,9	440 848	11,1	<b>3 956 875</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Eastern Cape	2 304 599	36,6	3 997 926	63,4	<b>6 302525</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Northern Cape	588 916	70,1	251 405	9,6	<b>840 321</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Free State	1 806 731	68,6	826 773	31,4	<b>2 633 504</b>	<b>100,0</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	3 628 518	43,1	4 788 503	56,9	<b>8 417 021</b>	<b>100,0</b>
North West	1 171 921	34,9	2 182 904	65,1	<b>3 354 825</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Gauteng	7 130 281	97,0	218 142	3,0	<b>7 348 423</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Mpumalanga	1 094 375	39,1	1 706 337	60,9	<b>2 800 711</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Limpopo</b>	<b>541 581</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>4 387 757</b>	<b>89,0</b>	<b>4 929 338</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>21 782 949</b>	<b>53,7</b>	<b>18 800 594</b>	<b>46,3</b>	<b>40 583 543</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 2.2 shows that:

- Like Limpopo, North West (65,1%) and Eastern Cape (63,4%) had most of their population living in non-urban areas.

**Figure 2.2: Percentage of the population in urban and non-urban areas in each province, South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Table 2.3: Population by province and population group, South Africa, 1996**

	African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	826 691	20,9	2 146 111	54,2	40 376	1,0	821 550	20,8	<b>3 956 876</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Eastern Cape	5 448 495	86,5	468 529	7,4	19 355	0,3	330 294	5,2	<b>6 302 524</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Northern Cape	278 634	33,2	435 370	51,8	2 268	0,3	111 845	13,3	<b>840 323</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Free State	2 223 940	84,5	79 039	3,0	2 806	0,1	316 457	12,0	<b>2 633 503</b>	<b>100,0</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	6 880 651	81,8	117 949	1,4	790 811	9,4	558 184	6,6	<b>8 417 020</b>	<b>100,0</b>
North West	3 058 689	91,2	46 651	1,4	10 098	0,3	222 753	6,6	<b>3 354 824</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Gauteng	5 147 441	70,1	278 694	3,8	161 289	2,2	1 702 345	23,2	<b>7 348 425</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Mpumalanga	2 497 836	89,2	20 283	0,7	13 081	0,5	253 391	9,1	<b>2 800 710</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Limpopo</b>	<b>4 765 253</b>	<b>96,7</b>	<b>7 821</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>5 511</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>117 876</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>4 929 365</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>31 127 630</b>	<b>76,7</b>	<b>3 600 447</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>1 045 595</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>4 434 695</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>40 583 570</b>	<b>100,0</b>

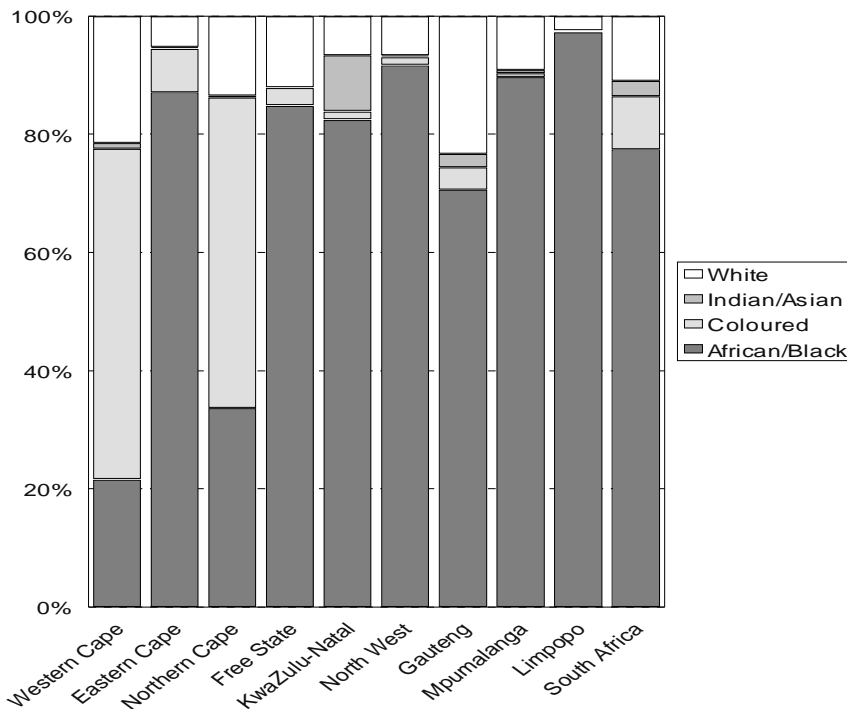
Totals exclude unspecified population groups

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 2.3 shows that:

- Limpopo had the highest percentage (96,7%) of African residents compared to other provinces.
- Western Cape had the highest percentage (54,2%) of coloured residents compared to other provinces.
- Gauteng had the highest percentage (23,2%) of white residents compared to other provinces.
- The Indian population was the smallest proportion in all provinces, with KwaZulu-Natal having a relatively high percentage of 9,4%. Figure 2.3 illustrates this pattern.

**Figure 2.3: Population by province and population group, South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 2.3 Sex ratios

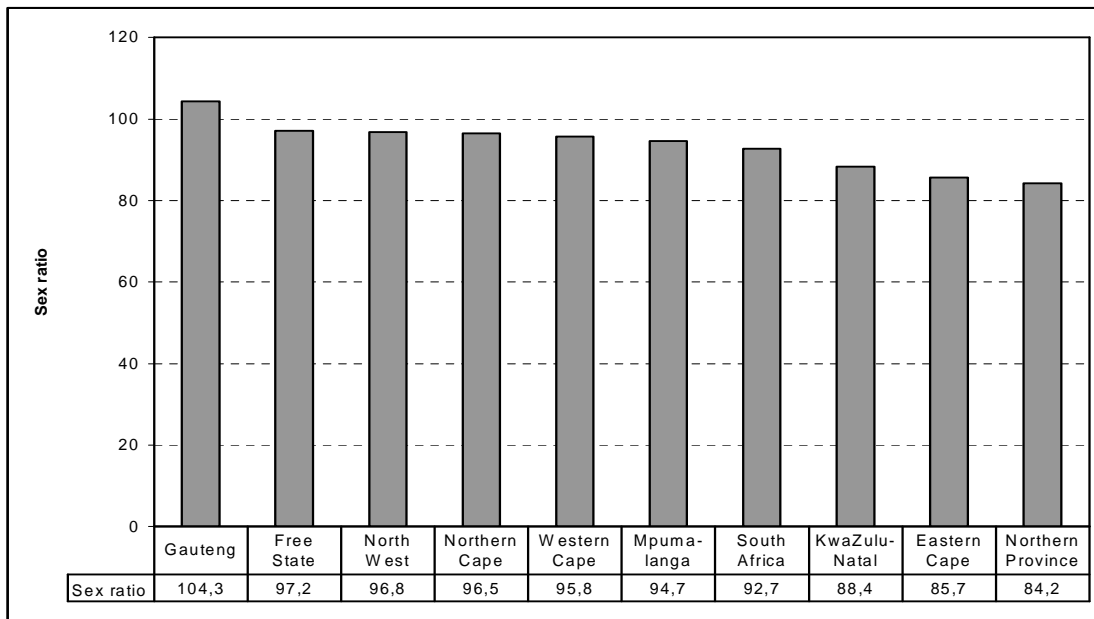
### *Definition*

Sex ratio = number of men per hundred women

Figure 2.4 illustrates the sex ratios for the various provinces and South Africa. It shows that in 1996:

- Gauteng was the only province with a slightly higher number of men than women (104 men : 100 women).
- Limpopo was the only province with a sex ratio of less than 85 men : 100 women (84,2 : 100 women).
- The sex ratio for South Africa was 92,7 men : 100 women.

**Figure 2.4: Sex ratio in each province (men : women), 1996**



Note: A sex ratio of above 100 implies that there are more men in a province than women.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 2.4 Language

**Table 2.4: Percentage distribution of language most often spoken at home, Limpopo and South Africa, 1996**

Language	South Africa		Limpopo	
	N	%	N	%
IsiNdebele	587 084	1,5	72 655	1,5
IsiXhosa	7 196 645	17,7	8 563	0,2
IsiZulu	9 199 193	22,7	36 453	0,7
Sepedi	3 695 274	9,1	2 571 840	52,2
Sesotho	3 104 263	7,7	56 074	1,1
Setswana	3 301 489	8,1	70 254	1,4
Siswati	1 013 816	2,5	57 341	1,2
Tshivenda	877 080	2,2	757 698	15,4
Xitsonga	1 755 706	4,3	1 102 399	22,4
Afrikaans	5 810 259	14,3	109 076	2,2
English	3 458 190	8,5	21 363	0,4
Other	228 576	0,6	13 255	0,3
Unspecified	355 995	0,9	52 394	1,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 583 570</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>4 929 365</b>	<b>100,0</b>

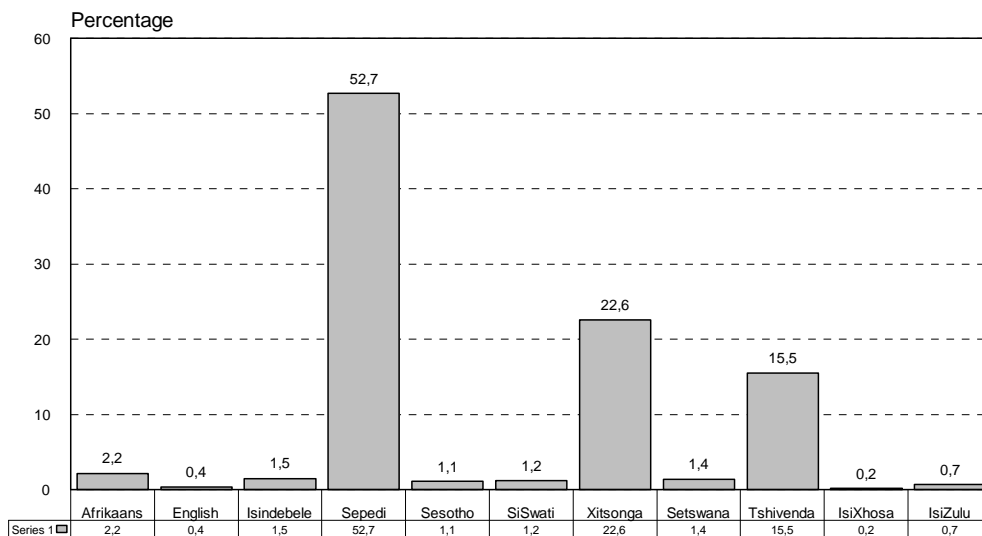
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 2.4 shows that:

- Limpopo had about 2,6 million Sepedi-speaking people, 1,1 million Xitsonga-speaking people and about 0,8 million Tshivenda-speaking people.
- There were relatively few isiXhosa-speaking people (approximately nine thousand) in Limpopo.
- Nationally, there were 9,2 million isiZulu-speaking people, followed by 7,2 million isiXhosa-speaking people.



**Figure 2.5: Population by first home language, Limpopo, 1996**

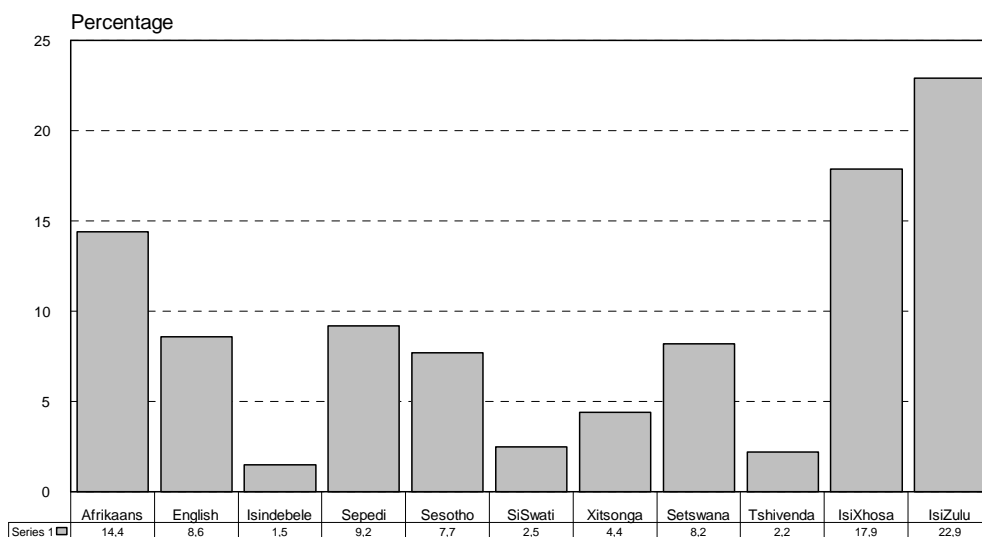


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.5 shows that:

- 52,2% of Limpopo residents spoke Sepedi as their first home language while 22,4% spoke Xitsonga and 15,4% spoke Tshivenda.
- IsiXhosa-speaking people accounted for a small proportion (0,2%) in the province.

**Figure 2.6: Population by first home language, South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.6 shows the vast difference in language distribution for the country as a whole when compared to Limpopo. In South Africa, 22,7% spoke isiZulu as a first home language, while 17,7% spoke isiXhosa and 14,3% spoke Afrikaans.

## 2.5 Age distribution

**Table 2.5: Population by age distribution, Limpopo, 1996**

Age in years	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-4	320 444	6,5	327 189	6,6	<b>647 633</b>	<b>13,1</b>
5-9	360 031	7,3	363 810	7,4	<b>723 841</b>	<b>14,7</b>
10-14	351 816	7,1	356 455	7,2	<b>708 271</b>	<b>14,4</b>
15-19	295 072	6,0	303 341	6,2	<b>598 413</b>	<b>12,1</b>
20-24	207 787	4,2	245 068	5,0	<b>452 855</b>	<b>9,2</b>
25-29	139 960	2,8	186 837	3,8	<b>326 797</b>	<b>6,6</b>
30-34	111 544	2,3	164 904	3,3	<b>276 448</b>	<b>5,6</b>
35-39	95 036	1,9	135 716	2,8	<b>230 752</b>	<b>4,7</b>
40-44	75 554	1,5	109 948	2,2	<b>185 502</b>	<b>3,8</b>
45-49	61 801	1,3	86 011	1,7	<b>147 812</b>	<b>3,0</b>
50-54	45 169	0,9	65 699	1,3	<b>110 868</b>	<b>2,2</b>
55-59	40 392	0,8	65 269	1,3	<b>105 661</b>	<b>2,1</b>
60-64	29 835	0,6	65 286	1,3	<b>95 121</b>	<b>1,9</b>
65-69	33 337	0,7	67 161	1,4	<b>100 498</b>	<b>2,0</b>
70-74	21 148	0,4	35 451	0,7	<b>56 599</b>	<b>1,1</b>
75-79	19 353	0,4	35 953	0,7	<b>55 306</b>	<b>1,1</b>
80-84	8 118	0,2	15 230	0,3	<b>23 348</b>	<b>0,5</b>
85+	6 210	0,1	14 533	0,3	<b>20 743</b>	<b>0,4</b>
Unspecified	30 466	0,6	32 431	0,7	<b>62 897</b>	<b>1,3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 253 073</b>	<b>45,7</b>	<b>2 676 292</b>	<b>54,3</b>	<b>4 929 365</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Table 2.6: Age distribution of the population by gender, South Africa, 1996**

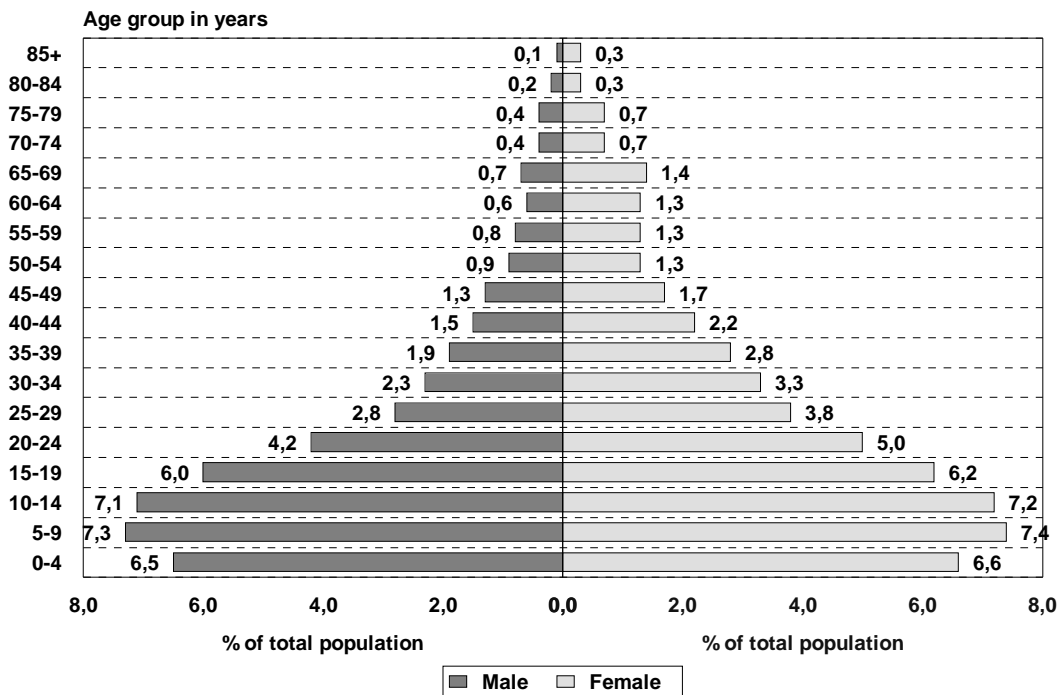
Age in years	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-4	2 216 313	5,5	2 226 245	5,5	<b>4 442 558</b>	<b>10,9</b>
5-9	2 330 573	5,7	2 332 082	5,7	<b>4 662 655</b>	<b>11,5</b>
10-14	2 308 499	5,7	2 345 650	5,8	<b>4 654 149</b>	<b>11,5</b>
15-19	2 049 617	5,1	2 130 415	5,2	<b>4 180 032</b>	<b>10,3</b>
20-24	1 916 580	4,7	2 063 703	5,1	<b>3 980 283</b>	<b>9,8</b>
25-29	1 664 169	4,1	1 793 286	4,4	<b>3 457 455</b>	<b>8,5</b>
30-34	1 464 196	3,6	1 611 171	4,0	<b>3 075 367</b>	<b>7,6</b>
35-39	1 285 871	3,2	1 369 702	3,4	<b>2 655 573</b>	<b>6,5</b>
40-44	1 031 646	2,5	1 108 912	2,7	<b>2 140 558</b>	<b>5,3</b>
45-49	814 945	2,0	864 626	2,1	<b>1 679 571</b>	<b>4,1</b>
50-54	601 197	1,5	669 398	1,6	<b>1 270 595</b>	<b>3,1</b>
55-59	484 193	1,2	586 165	1,4	<b>1 070 358</b>	<b>2,6</b>
60-64	352 460	0,9	538 741	1,3	<b>891 201</b>	<b>2,2</b>
65-69	304 219	0,7	454 771	1,1	<b>758 990</b>	<b>1,9</b>
70-74	194 998	0,5	287 488	0,7	<b>482 486</b>	<b>1,2</b>
75-79	142 013	0,3	235 500	0,6	<b>377 513</b>	<b>0,9</b>
80-84	62 203	0,2	117 123	0,3	<b>179 326</b>	<b>0,4</b>
85+	43 375	0,1	94 460	0,2	<b>137 835</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Unspecified	253 820	0,6	233 245	0,6	<b>487 065</b>	<b>1,2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 520 887</b>	<b>48,1</b>	<b>21 062 683</b>	<b>51,9</b>	<b>40 583 570</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Tables 2.5 and 2.6 show that:

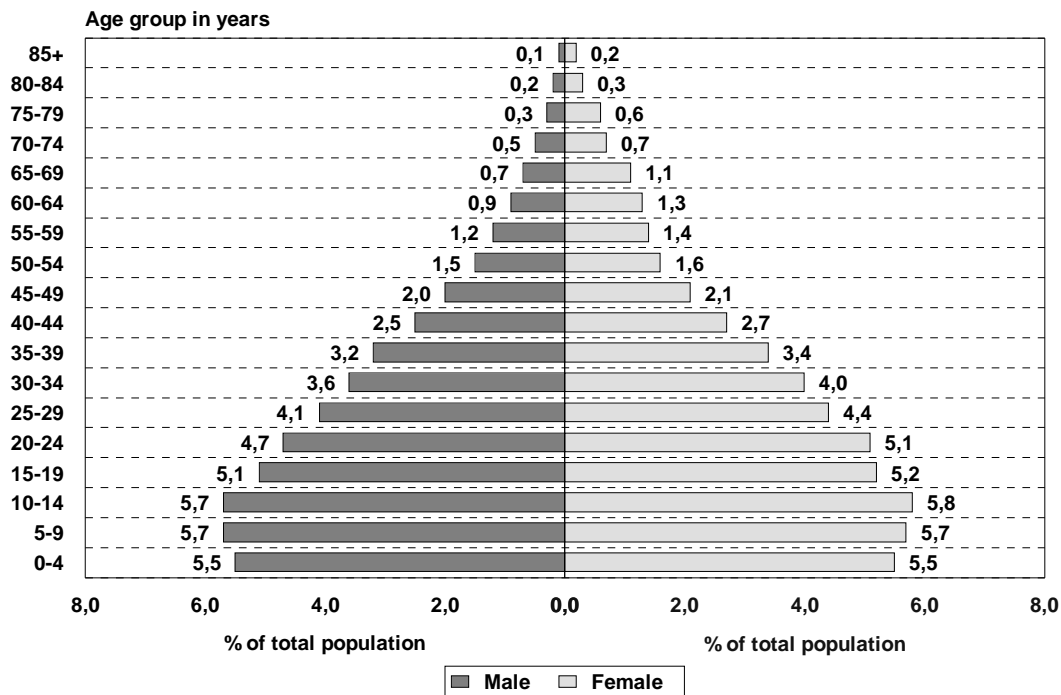
- When comparing age distributions in five-year age categories in Limpopo and South Africa as a whole, Limpopo had a higher proportion of children aged 0-14 years (42,2%) than South Africa (34,0%).
- There was a higher proportion of those aged 65 years or more in the province (4,8%) than in the country as a whole (4,3%). This suggests that older relatives were left as caregivers to the young children while working age people went to the more urbanised provinces in search of work to support their children.

**Figure 2.7: Age distribution of the population by gender, Limpopo, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

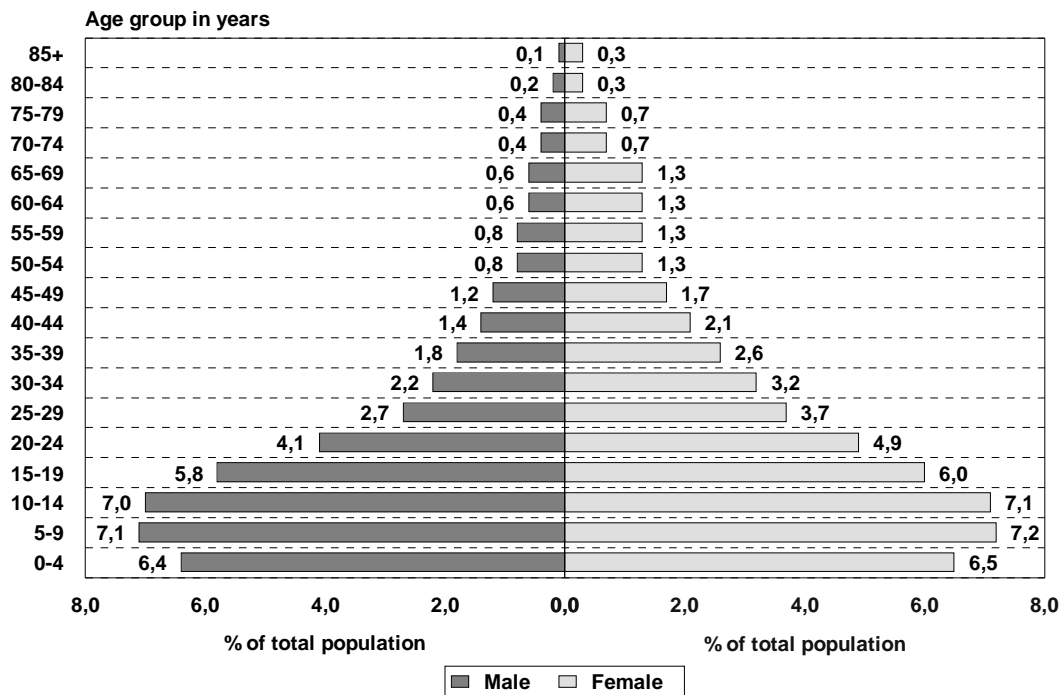
**Figure 2.8: Age distribution of the population by gender, South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

- Figure 2.7 shows the age distribution of the population in five-year categories in Limpopo, while Figure 2.8 shows the age distribution of the population by gender in South Africa as a whole.
- Comparing the two graphs we notice a larger proportion of persons aged 0-14 years in Limpopo than in South Africa as a whole.

**Figure 2.9: Age distribution of the African population by gender, Limpopo, 1996**

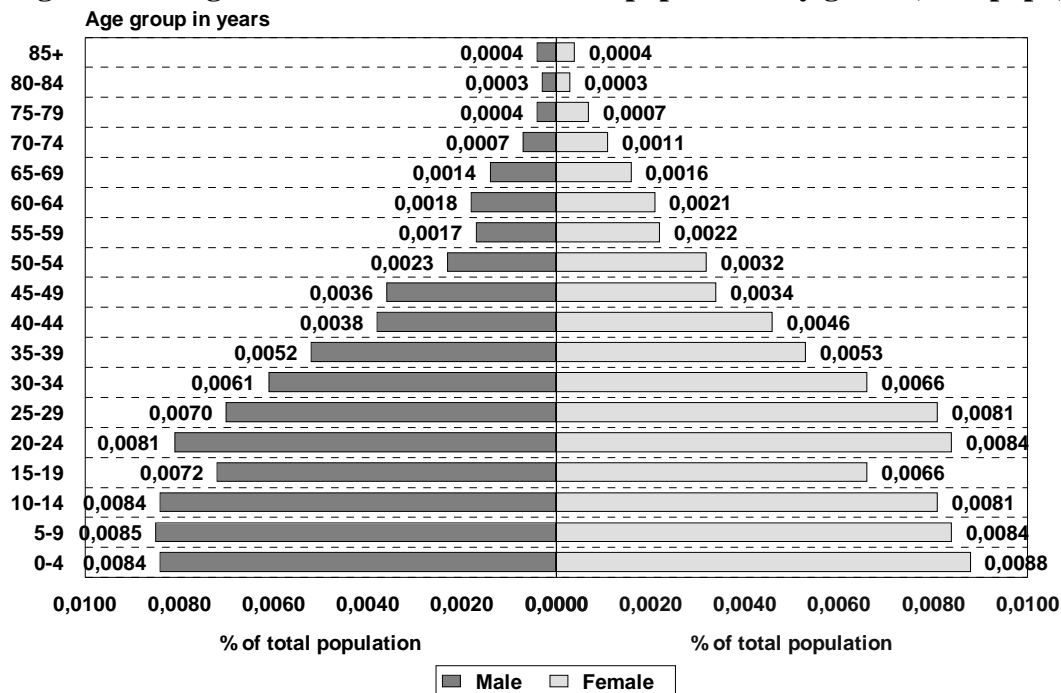


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.9 shows that:

- The age distribution of the African population in Limpopo resembles that of a developing country, with a wide base and a tapering top.
- One notable feature is the steep drop of the percentage of males in Limpopo in the age categories 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years.
- From the age of 20 years and more, women formed a larger proportion in each age group than men. This suggests that it was mainly men who left the province to search for work.

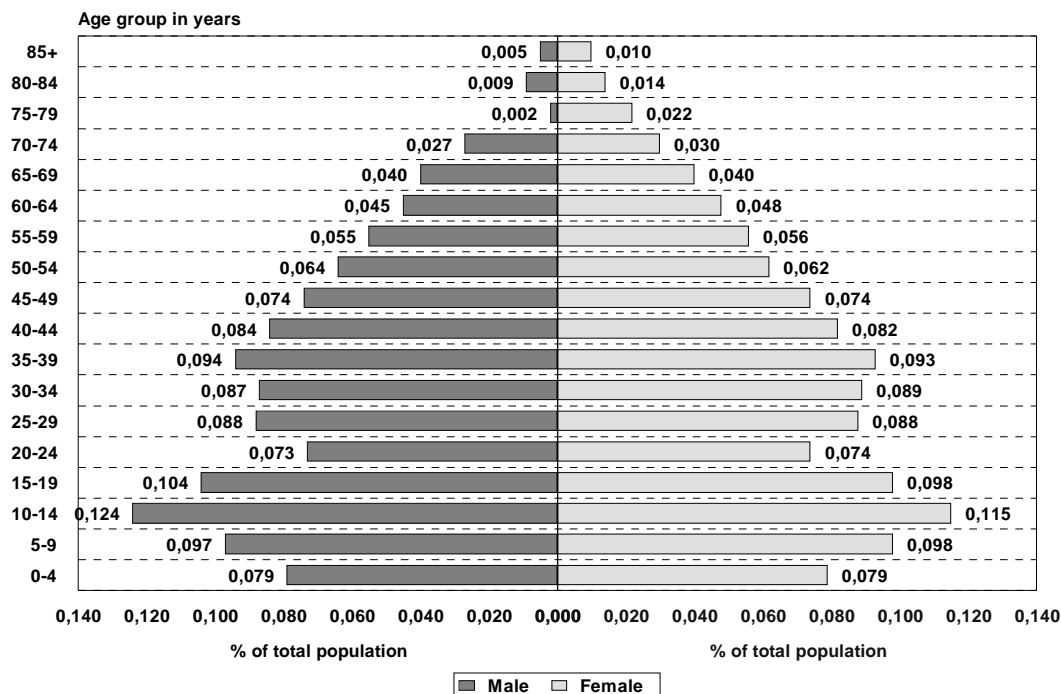
**Figure 2.10: Age distribution of the coloured population by gender, Limpopo, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.10 shows that the age distribution of the coloured population by gender in Limpopo was somewhat the same. There was no significant difference between males and females in the different age groups.

**Figure 2.11: Age distribution of the white population by gender, Limpopo, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.11 shows that:

- In the white population of Limpopo there was a large proportion of children aged between 10 and 14 years followed by people aged between 15 and 19 years.
- There was a steep drop of percentage of both males and females over the age of 39 years.

## Chapter 3: Vital statistics

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

### 3.1 Births

According to *Recorded live births 1998–2000*, the number of births in South Africa in 1999 was 344 700. Of these, 36 581 occurred in Limpopo.

Table 3.1 shows that a large proportion of births occurred in the Seshego magisterial district (4 636), followed by Pietersburg\* (3 537) and Potgietersrus (2 382). These three magisterial districts accounted for 28,9% of the recorded births in Limpopo in 1999.

**Table 3.1: Number of births in selected magisterial districts, Limpopo, 1999**

Magisterial district	Number of births
Seshego	4 636
Pietersburg*	3 537
Potgietersrus	2 382
Thohoyandou	2 210
Giyani	1 905
Others	21 911
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 581</b>

The other magisterial districts are: Bochum, Bolobedu, Dzanani, Ellisras, Hlanganani, Letaba, Lulekani, Malamulele, Mapulaneng, Messina, Mhala, Mokerong, Mutale, Namakgale, Naphuno, Nebo, Phalaborwa, Ritavi, Sekgosese, Sekhukhuneland, Soutpansberg, Thabampoopo, Thabazimbi, Vuman, Warmbad and Waterberg.

\*Now called Polokwane

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

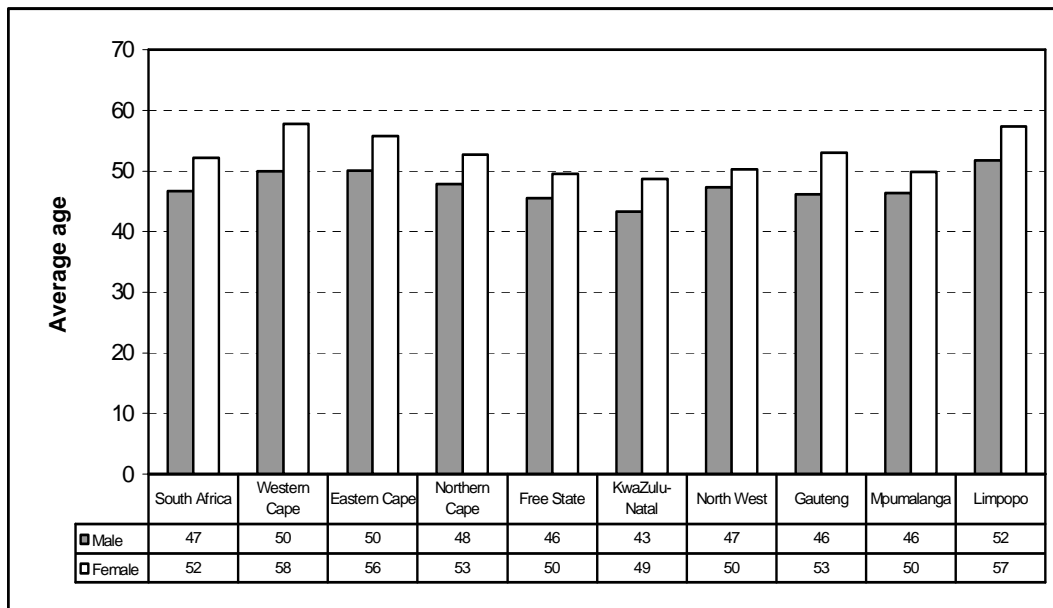
### 3.2 Deaths

In Limpopo, 23 115 deaths were recorded in 1996, and this accounts for 7,1% of the national total of 327 253 (*Recorded deaths 1996*). Of the 23 115 deaths recorded in Limpopo, 8 542 were in urban areas and 14 573 were in non-urban areas (*Recorded deaths 1996*).

Figure 3.1 gives the average life span for people who died in 1996. The economic status of the province could not be clearly correlated with life expectancy. It shows that:

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

**Figure 3.1: Deceased by age, sex and province, 1996**

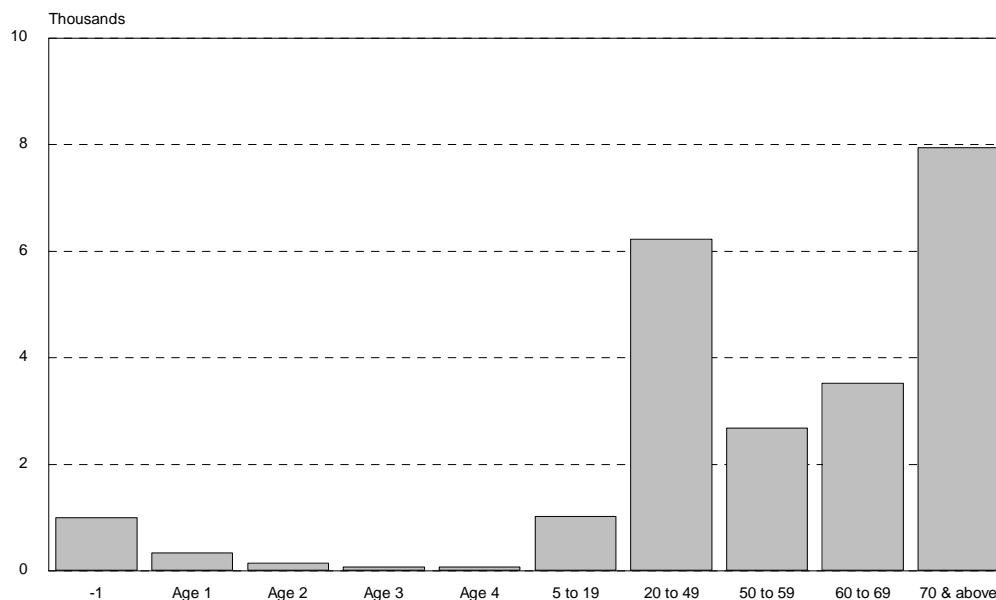


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Figure 3.2 depicts the age at which people died. It shows that:

- In Limpopo, the 7 940 people (34,3%) who died in 1996 were aged 70 years or more, while 6 221 people (26,9%) were between the ages of 20 and 49 years.
- 997 infants died before the age of one year.

**Figure 3.2: Deceased by age, Limpopo, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Table 3.2 looks at the months in which deaths took place. It shows that in 1996:

- Most deaths took place between June and November (12 819), the highest occurring in August (2 657 deaths).
- The fewest deaths took place in February (1 592).



**Table 3.2: Number of deaths by month, Limpopo, 1996**

	Total	Month of death											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Male	<b>12 663</b>	921	878	858	911	1016	1074	1197	1436	1201	1094	990	1087
Female	<b>10 445</b>	740	713	757	757	817	917	956	1221	985	911	834	837
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 115</b>	<b>1 662</b>	<b>1 592</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>1 992</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>2 188</b>	<b>2 005</b>	<b>1 824</b>	<b>1 925</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Table 3.3 shows the causes of death for each sex. It shows that while a large proportion of male deaths was from unnatural causes (25%), an equally large proportion of female deaths was caused by diseases of the circulatory system.

**Table 3.3: Percentage breakdown of causes of death by sex, South Africa, 1996**

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

## Chapter 4: Education

This chapter focuses on education in Limpopo, comparing it with other provinces and South Africa as a whole. Limpopo has two universities and a number of colleges.

### 4.1 Schools

**Table 4.1: Number of schools by province, South Africa, 1997**

Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
1 873	5 442	516	1 850	5 573	2 175	1 823	1 967	<b>4 614</b>	<b>25 833</b>

Source: Department of Education

Table 4.1 shows that:

- In 2000, KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of schools and the largest population in South Africa.
- Northern Cape had the lowest number of schools.
- Limpopo had a proportion which constituted 17,9% of schools in South Africa.

### 4.2 Tertiary institutions

**Table 4.2: Number of universities and technikons by province, South Africa, 1998**

Province	Universities	Technikons
Western Cape	3	2
Eastern Cape	4	3
Northern Cape	0	0
Free State	1	1
KwaZulu-Natal	3	3
North West	2	1
Gauteng	6	5
Mpumalanga	0	0
<b>Limpopo</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>

Source: Department of Education

Table 4.2 shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest number of tertiary institutions followed by Eastern Cape.
- Mpumalanga and Northern Cape had no universities or technikons.
- Limpopo had two universities and no technikons.

## 4.3 Literacy

**Table 4.3: Number of people with no formal schooling by population group, Limpopo, 1996**

Population group	Population	Percentage of population
African/Black	1 312 299	26,6
Coloured	1 085	0,0
Indian/Asian	618	0,0
White	5 616	0,1
Unspecified	7 327	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 326 945</b>	<b>26,9</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

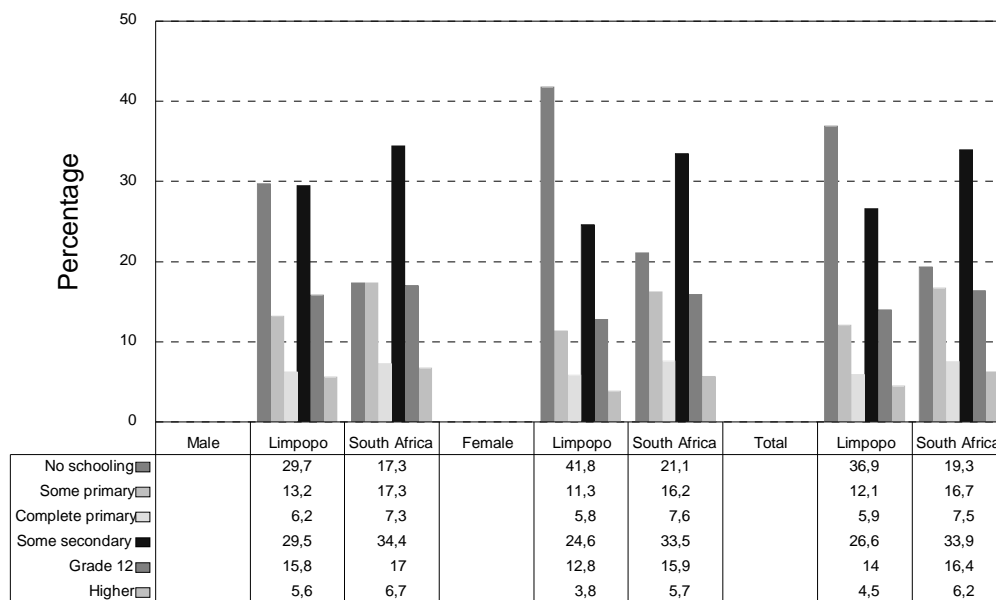
Table 4.3 shows that:

- The African population had the highest number of people with no formal schooling in the province followed by white people.
- The Indian population had the lowest number of people with no formal schooling.

Figure 4.1 looks at the educational level by gender amongst those aged 20 years and more. It shows that:

- Thirty-seven per cent of the population aged 20 years and above had no formal education, compared with 19,3% nationally.
- Five per cent had achieved some higher education, compared to 6% nationally.
- Female residents of Limpopo had a lower level of education than male residents.

**Figure 4.1: Educational level by gender amongst those aged 20 years and more, Limpopo and South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 4.4 Education and employment

Table 4.4 looks at the employment status of graduates in Limpopo, using the expanded definition of unemployment. It shows that employed graduates constituted 11,3% of the total of 570 129 employed people in Limpopo. Unemployed graduates constituted 1,5% of the total of 486 554 unemployed people.

**Table 4.4: Graduates by employment status, Limpopo, 1996**

<b>Employment status</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Employed	64 675	11,3
Unemployed, looking for work	7 288	1,5

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

# Chapter 5: Employment

## 5.1 Profile of the employed and the unemployed

Table 5.1 looks at the employment rate of the working age population in Limpopo and South Africa. According to Census '96:

- Approximately 22,8% of the working age population in Limpopo were employed, compared with 38,0% nationally.
- Approximately 19,5% were unemployed, both in Limpopo and South Africa as a whole.

**Table 5.1: Working age population by employment status, Limpopo and South Africa, 1996**

	Limpopo		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Employed	570 129	22,8	9 113 847	38,0
Unemployed	486 554	19,5	4 671 647	19,5
NEA	1 439 423	57,7	10 001 111	42,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 496 106</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>23 986 604</b>	<b>100,0</b>

NEA = not economically active

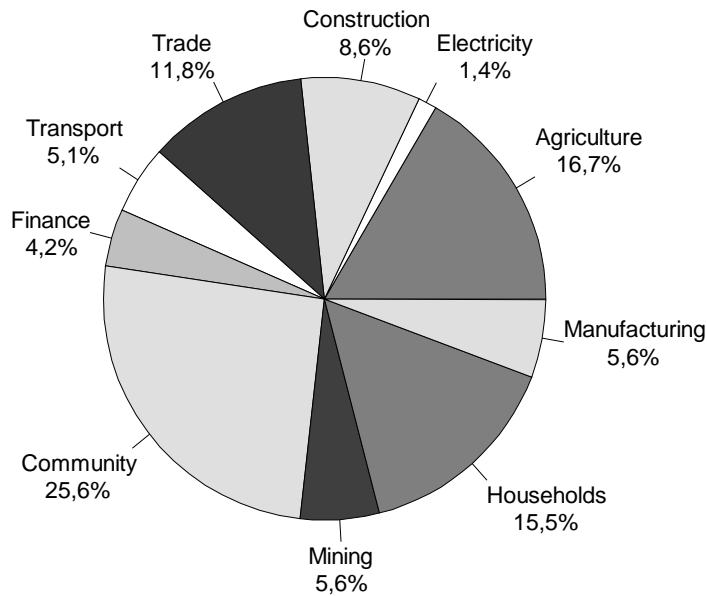
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 5.2 Employment by industry and occupation

Of the 570 129 people employed in Limpopo in October 1996, Figure 5.1 shows that:

- The community, social and personal services sector was the largest employer, with 25,6% of the workforce.
- A further 16,7% of the workforce was in the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing sector.
- Private households accounted for 15,5%, followed by the wholesale and retail trade sector with 11,8% of the workforce.
- The electricity, gas and water supply sector was the smallest employer, accounting for 1,4% of the workforce.

**Figure 5.1: Percentage of the employed in each economic sector, Limpopo, 1996**

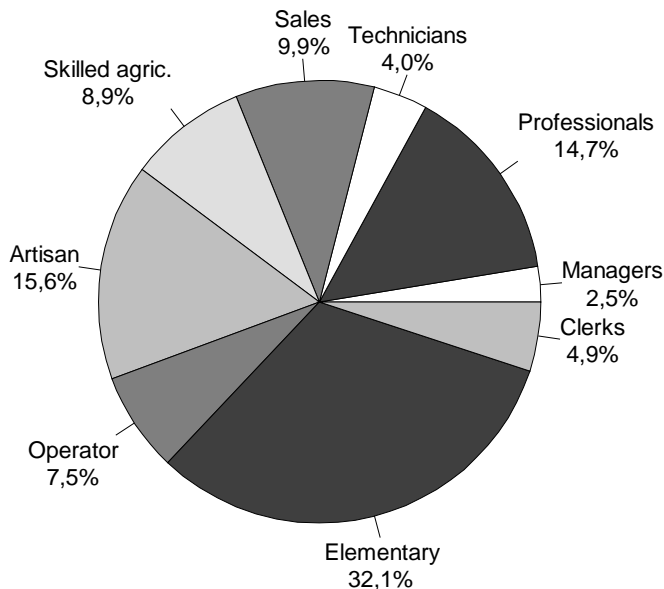


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 5.2 indicates that the occupation of the 570 129 workers in Limpopo was divided as follows:

- Elementary occupations, including domestic work, accounted for 32,1% of all workers in Limpopo.
- Thirty per cent of the workforce were professionals, clerks or in the retail and wholesale sales.
- Sixteen per cent were in craft and related trades, and skilled agricultural workers accounted for 8,9% of the workforce.
- Legislators, senior officials and managers accounted for 2,5% of the workforce.

**Figure 5.2: Percentage of the employed in each occupational category, Limpopo, 1996**



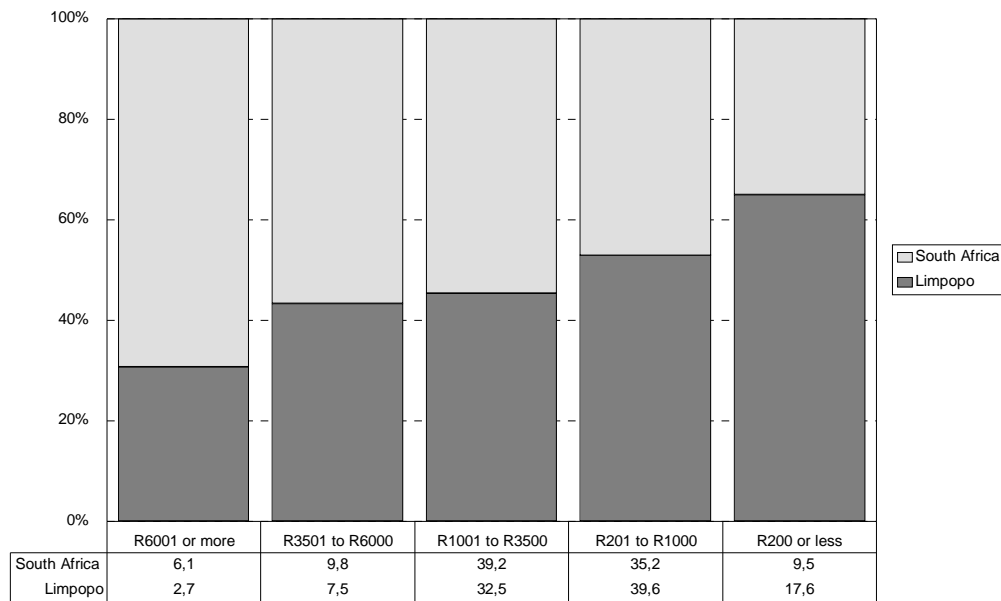
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

### 5.3 Income of the employed, 1996

Comparing the incomes of the employed in Limpopo and South Africa in 1996 yields the following, seen in Figure 5.3:

- Fifty-seven per cent of employees earned less than R1 000 per month in Limpopo (with 17,6% earning less than R200 per month), compared to 44,7% nationally (9,5% earning less than R200 per month).
- Ten per cent of employees in Limpopo earned more than R3 500 per month, compared to 15,9% nationally.

**Figure 5.3: Breakdown of monthly gross income of the employed, Limpopo and South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

# Chapter 6: Crime

This chapter focuses on crime in Limpopo. The information is from 1994 to 2001.

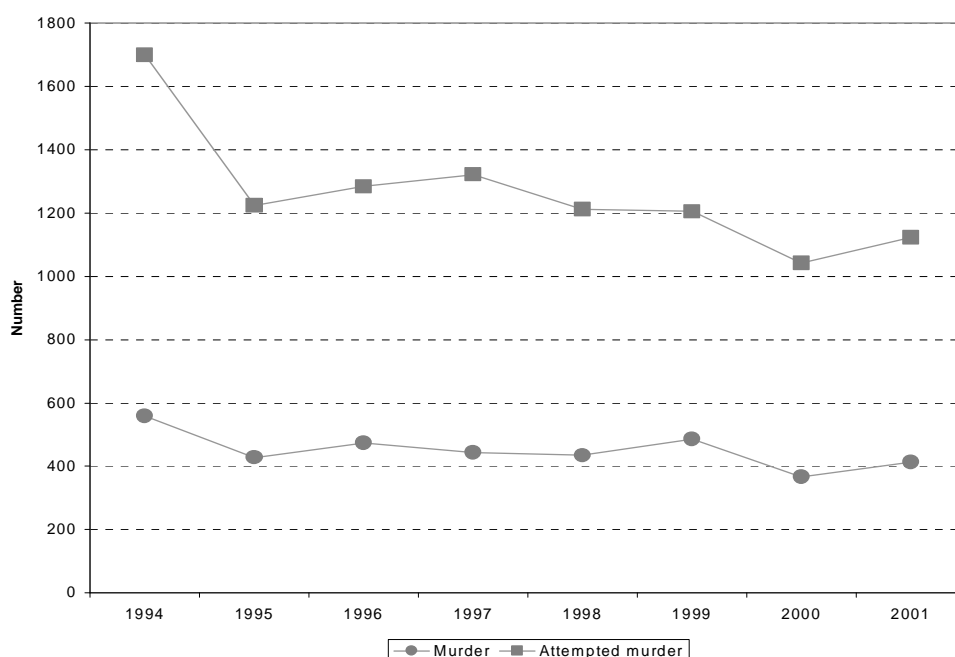
## 6.1 Murder and attempted murder

**Table 6.1: Murder and attempted murder, Limpopo, 1994–2001**

Crime category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Murder	559	428	474	443	434	486	366	413
Attempted murder	1 140	796	810	879	777	719	676	710

Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre

**Figure 6.1: Murder and attempted murder, Limpopo, 1994–2001**



Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre

Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1 show that:

- Murder and attempted murder cases decreased since 1994.
- The year 1994 recorded the highest rate of murder and attempted murder cases.



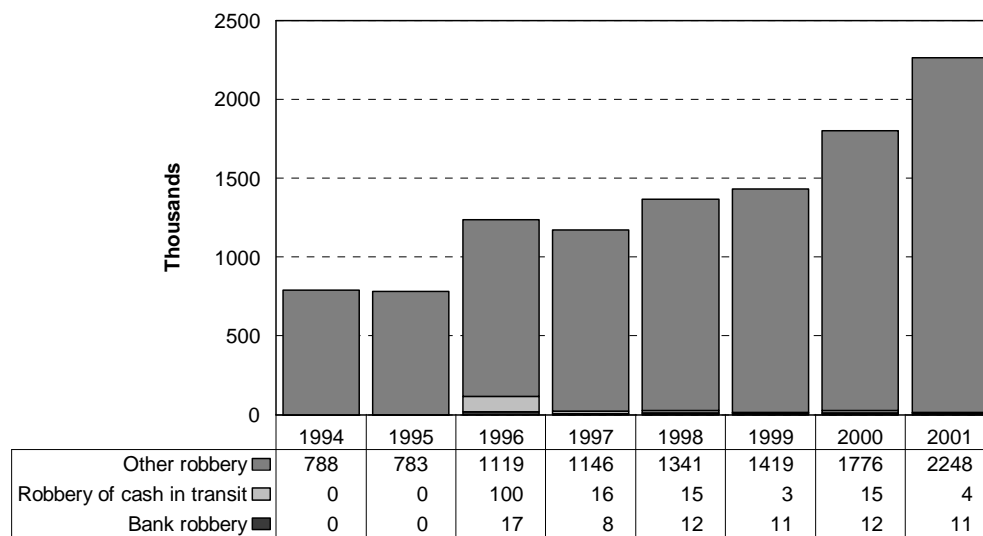
## 6.2 Robbery

**Table 6.2: Robbery by year, Limpopo, 1994–2001**

Crime category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 884	1 598	1 319	1 213	1 248	1 264	1 481	1 656
Other robbery	788	783	1 119	1 146	1 341	1 419	1 776	2 248
Robbery of cash in transit (accounted for under robbery with aggravating circumstances)	0	0	100	16	15	3	15	4
Bank robbery (accounted for under robbery with aggravating circumstances)	0	0	17	8	12	11	12	11

Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre

**Figure 6.2: Robbery by year, Limpopo, 1994-2001**



Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre

## 6.3 Rape

**Table 6.3: Rape by year, Limpopo, 1994-2001**

Crime category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Rape and attempted rape	1 126	1 366	1 601	1 793	1 776	1 774	1 915	2 252
Intercourse with a girl under the prescribed age and/or female imbecile	13	7	9	12	13	9	12	12
Indecent assault	47	59	88	105	63	54	91	94
Cruelty towards and ill-treatment of children (excluding sexual offences, assault and murder)	127	151	99	108	101	117	113	136
Kidnapping : 18 years and older	77	106	155	105	207	136	157	177
Abduction	153	116	55	71	94	91	120	120
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	7 923	8 421	9 182	9 455	9 557	10 191	10 906	11 680
Common assault	6 420	6 707	6 601	7 439	7 185	7 706	8 818	9 986

Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre

## 6.4 Burglary

**Table 6.4: Burglary by year, Limpopo, 1994-2001**

<b>Crime category</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Burglary and attempted burglary: business premises	2 826	2 309	2 713	3 211	3 231	3 018	3 456	3 314
Burglary and attempted burglary: residential premises	4 410	5 075	6 021	5 946	6 100	6 958	8 162	8 363
Stock-theft	735	1 069	900	1 003	791	718	727	879
Shoplifting	1 570	1 405	1 533	1 686	1 533	1 517	1 714	1 785
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	914	972	1020	967	1 263	1 341	1 023	952
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	2 176	2 343	2 617	3 133	2 894	3 234	3 437	3 461
Theft not mentioned elsewhere	8 976	9 045	9 449	9 734	10 723	11 234	13 265	13 711
Arson	453	396	334	513	440	381	310	411
Malicious damage to property	2 625	2 869	3 043	3 514	3 013	3 325	3 332	3 700
All fraud, forgeries, malappropriations, embezzlements, etc.	1 119	1 232	1 344	1 271	1 368	1 334	1 255	1 277

Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre

Table 6.4 shows that:

- Burglary and attempted burglary in residential areas increased from 1994 to 2001.
- In business premises, the cases fluctuated year after year. This could be attributed to tight security systems installed every time thugs broke in.
- Theft of motorcycles and motor vehicles was constant, except for 1998 and 1999 which had the highest cases.

# Chapter 7: Agriculture

This chapter focuses on agriculture in Limpopo and other provinces.

## 7.1 Agricultural statistics

Figures 7.1-7.4 and Table 7.1 give breakdowns of the agricultural statistics in the various provinces. As shown in the figures and the table:

- Free State had the highest number of farming units, 11 272, followed by Western Cape with 9 759.
- Western Cape had the highest number of farm workers, 198 378, followed by Limpopo (121 757).
- Gauteng had the lowest number of commercial farming units (2 342).
- Western Cape made the highest farming income, R7 533,6 million, across the whole country.
- Western Cape also had the highest farming debt, R3 588,8 million, with Gauteng incurring the least farming debt (R725,3 million).

**Table 7.1: Agricultural statistics according to principal items, South Africa, 1996\***

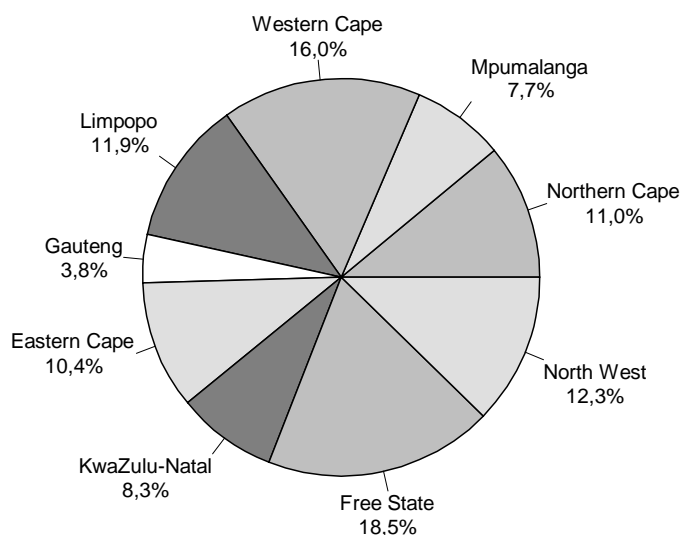
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Number of commercial farming units	9 759	6 338	6 730	11 272	5 037	7 512	2 342	4 675	<b>7 273</b>
Total number of workers	198 378	63 083	58 198	118 866	115 496	98 349	39 295	101 051	<b>121 757</b>
Total gross farming income (R millions)	7 533,6	1 957,2	1 418,9	4 302	4 490,3	3 038	2 283,3	3 972,8	<b>3 934,5</b>
Total farming debt (R millions)	3 588,8	1 438,9	1 181,6	3 556	2 292,5	**	725,3	1 946,8	2 197,3

\*The former Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and the former self-governing territories, are excluded.

\*\* 1996 figures for North West farming debt were not available.

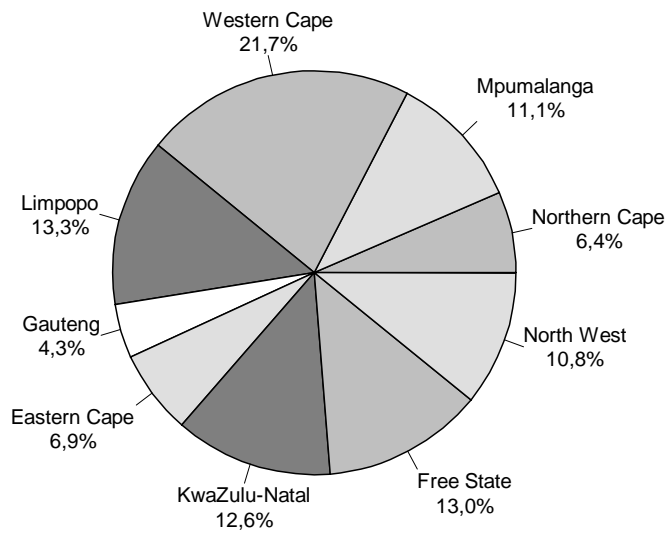
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

**Figure 7.1: Percentage breakdown of commercial farming units, South Africa, 1996**



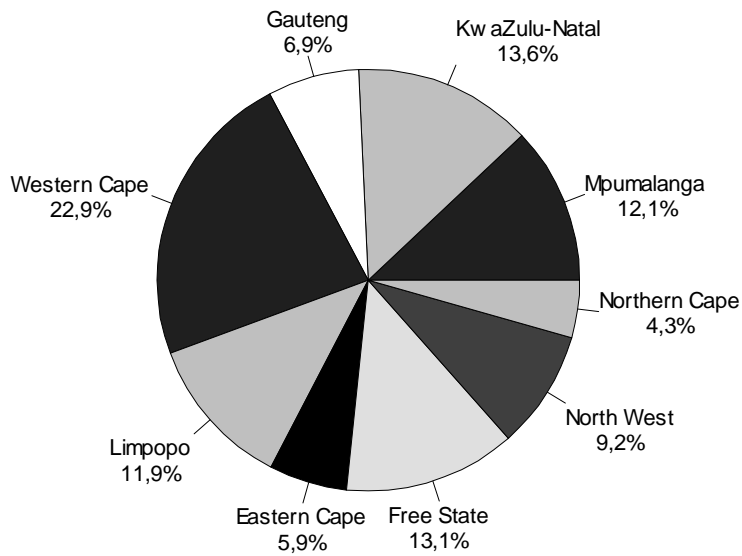
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

**Figure 7.2: Percentage breakdown of farm workers, South Africa, 1996**



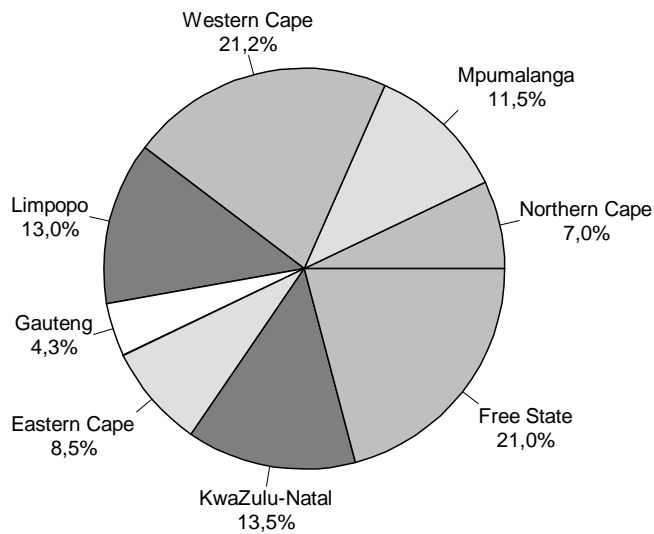
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

**Figure 7.3: Farming income (percentages), South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

**Figure 7.4: Farming debt (percentages), South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

## 7.2 Agricultural products

**Table 7.2: Agricultural products – tonnage and gross value, South Africa, 1990, 1997 and 1998**

	1990		1997		1998	
	Production (1000 t)	Gross value (R million)	Production (1000 t)	Gross value (R million)	Production (1000 t)	Gross value (R million)
<b>Field crop products</b>	<b>38 277</b>	<b>7 370</b>	<b>42 103</b>	<b>13 876</b>	<b>39 558</b>	<b>12 591</b>
Maize	9 180	2 815	10 136	6 001	7 693	4 374
Wheat	1 709	942	2 429	2 161	1 788	1 410
Sugar cane	18 083	1 205	22 155	2 425	22 930	2 650
All other field crop products	9 305	2 408	7 383	3 289	7 147	4 157
<b>Horticultural products</b>	<b>6 770</b>	<b>4 511</b>	<b>8 081</b>	<b>9 590</b>	<b>7 893</b>	<b>11 328</b>
Viticulture	1 061	594	1 120	1 463	1 041	1 413
Citrus fruit	992	539	1 345	1 200	1 418	1 849
Subtropical fruit	528	297	482	492	523	641
Deciduous and other fruits	1 035	1 164	1 426	2 385	1 231	2 968
Vegetables	1 826	930	2 058	1 942	2 071	2 155
Potatoes	1 261	565	1 579	1 276	1 552	1 467
All other horticultural products	67	422	71	832	57	835
<b>Animal products</b>	<b>5 212</b>	<b>9 211</b>	<b>5 256</b>	<b>18 405</b>	<b>5 709</b>	<b>19 552</b>
Cattle and calves slaughtered	644	2 394	485	3 153	524	3 201
Sheep and goats slaughtered	183	817	100	980	101	952
Pigs slaughtered	130	355	120	786	124	749
Fowls slaughtered	622	2 152	922	6 572	1067	7 987
Fresh milk	2 705	995	2 842	2 429	2 988	2 298
Wool	106	660	57	613	53	428
All other animal products	822	1 838	730	3 872	852	3 937
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 259</b>	<b>21 092</b>	<b>55 440</b>	<b>41 871</b>	<b>53 160</b>	<b>39 314</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

## Chapter 8: Politics and economics

This chapter compares the 1994 and 1999 democratic election results in Limpopo and South Africa. It also gives an indication of public finances in Limpopo. The data is drawn from the Independent Electoral Commission, the Limpopo Provincial Legislature and Statistics South Africa.

### 8.1 Profile of the Limpopo Provincial Legislature

**Table 8.1: Composition of the Limpopo Provincial Legislature, 1994 and 1999**

Political party	Number of seats	
	1994	1999
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	-	1
African National Congress (ANC)	42	44
Afrikaner Eenheidsbeweging (AEB)*	-	-
Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo)	-	-
Democratic Party (DP)	-	1
Federal Alliance (FA)	-	-
Freedom Front (FF)	1	-
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	-	-
Minority Front (MF)	-	-
New National Party (NNP)**	1	1
Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)	-	1
United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP)	-	1
United Democratic Movement (UDM)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>

\*Only known by its Afrikaans name, which translates into Afrikaner Unity Movement

\*\*Former National Party (NP)

Source: Limpopo Provincial Legislature 1994 and 1999

Table 8.1 shows that:

- In 1994, out of the 44 seats in the Limpopo Provincial Legislature, the ANC occupied 42 seats with FF and NNP occupying one seat each.
- In 1999, out of the 49 seats in the Limpopo Provincial Legislature, the ANC occupied 44 seats, with PAC, UCDP, ACDP, DP and NNP occupying one seat each.

## 8.2 Profile of the National Assembly

**Table 8.2: Composition of the National Assembly, 1994 and 1999**

Political party	Number of seats	
	1994	1999
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	2	6
African National Congress (ANC)	252	266
Afrikaner Eenheidsbeweging (AEB)*	-	1
Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo)	-	1
Democratic Party (DP)	7	38
Federal Alliance (FA)	-	2
Freedom Front (FF)	9	3
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	43	34
Minority Front (MF)	-	1
New National Party (NNP)**	82	28
Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)	5	3
United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP)	-	3
United Democratic Movement (UDM)	-	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>

\*Only known by its Afrikaans name, which translates into Afrikaner Unity Movement

\*\*Former National Party (NP)

Source: Independent Electoral Commission, 1999

Table 8.2 shows that in 1999:

- The ANC increased its representation from 252 to 266 seats.
- The Democratic Party became the official opposition party after increasing its number of seats from 7 to 38.
- The NNP lost its official opposition status after its number of seats decreased from 82 to 28.
- The number of seats held by the IFP decreased from 43 to 34.
- The number of parties with seats in the National Assembly increased from 7 to 13.
- Looking at both South Africa and Limpopo, the ANC occupied 63% of the number of seats in 1994 in the National Assembly and 95,5% in Limpopo. Its national representation increased to 66,5%, while its representation in Limpopo decreased from 95,5% in 1994 to 89,8% in 1999.

## 8.3 Human Development Index (HDI)

**Human Development Index:** The Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Program is used for obtaining internationally comparable indications of the ability of individuals within a country or across various countries to live long, informed and comfortable lives. It has three components: 1) longevity measured by life expectancy at birth, 2) educational attainment measured by adult literacy rate (two-thirds weighting) and combined gross enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary (one-third weighting) and 3) comfortable lives measured by a GDP index. The Human Development Index is the average of these three components.

The GDP per capita is a measure of the standard of living.

Purchasing power parity (PPP\$) measures the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services (in the domestic market) that one dollar would buy in the United States of America. PPP \$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as \$1 has in the United States.

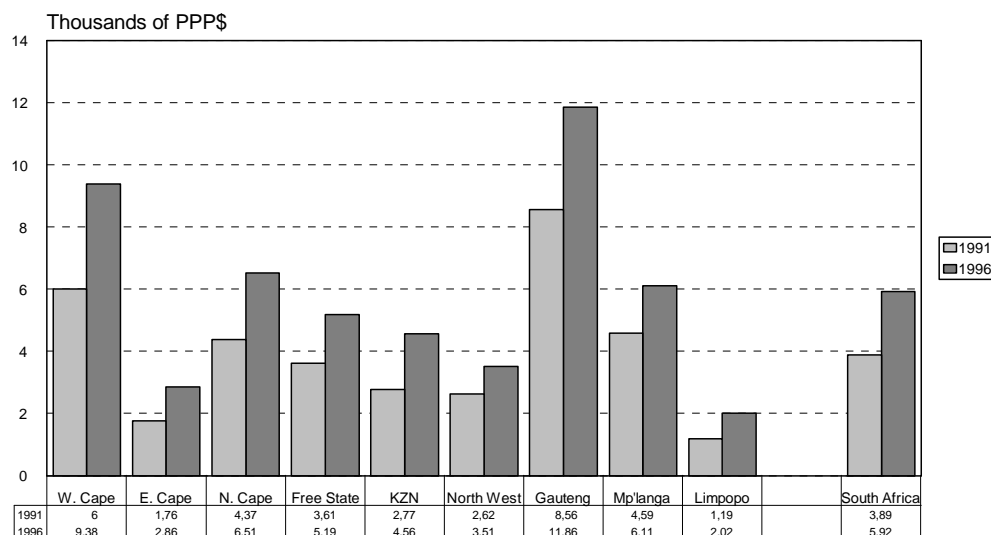
Table 8.4 shows that Gauteng had the highest human development index in 1996 at 0,771, and the North West had the lowest at 0,608. The human development index for South Africa as a whole was 0,688 and only the Western Cape and Gauteng had higher values than South Africa. Limpopo had the second lowest human development index of 0,629, after North West.

**Table 8.3: The Human Development Index by province, 1996**

Province	HDI
Western Cape	0,762
Eastern Cape	0,643
Northern Cape	0,679
Free State	0,671
KwaZulu-Natal	0,658
North West	0,608
Gauteng	0,771
Mpumalanga	0,657
<b>Limpopo</b>	<b>0,629</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>0,688</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Human Development Index 1980, 1991 and 1996*

**Figure 8.1: Real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (PPP\$) by province, 1991 and 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2002*

Figure 8.1 shows that the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, converted to purchasing power parity in dollars (PPP\$), has increased steadily over time, both for the country as a whole and in all provinces. According to this figure, in 1996:

- Gauteng had the highest purchasing parity power at \$ 11,86 thousand, followed by Western Cape at \$ 9,38 thousand.
- Limpopo had the lowest purchasing power parity at \$ 2,02 thousand.
- The GDP per capita for South Africa as a whole increased from PPP\$ 3,89 thousand in 1991 to PPP\$ 5,92 thousand in 1996.



# Chapter 9: Household and household services

This chapter examines households and household services provided thereto. Data from both the 1999 October Household Survey and Census '96 were used in this analysis.

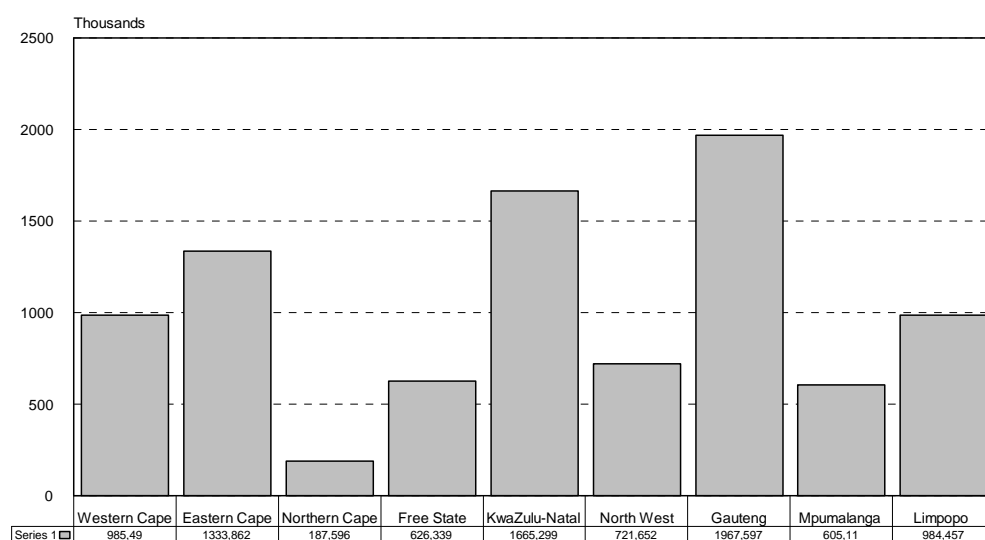
## 9.1 Housing

**Table 9.1: Number of households by province, South Africa, 1996**

Province	Number of households
Western Cape	985 490
Eastern Cape	1 333 862
Northern Cape	187 596
Free State	626 339
KwaZulu-Natal	1 665 299
North West	721 652
Gauteng	1 967 597
Mpumalanga	605 110
<b>Limpopo</b>	<b>984 457</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>9 077 402</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Figure 9.1: Number of households by province, South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 9.1 and Table 9.1 show that in 1996:

- Even though Northern Cape is the largest province in the country, it had the lowest number of households (2,1% of the country's households).
- Gauteng had the highest number of households (21,7%), followed closely by KwaZulu-Natal (18,3%).

**Table 9.2: Households by type of dwelling, Limpopo, 1999**

	Number	Percentage
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	4 199 468	79,1
Flat or apartment in block of flats	5 910	0,1
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional material	841 895	15,9
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	403	0,0
Unit in retirement village	9 340	0,2
House/flat/room in backyard	69 135	1,3
Informal dwelling/shack, in backyard	70 028	1,3
Informal dwelling/shack, not in backyard	85 385	1,6
Room/flatlet	11 372	0,2
Other	14 988	0,3
Unspecified	2 011	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 309 936</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 9.2 shows that in 1999:

- In Limpopo, approximately 79,1% of all households lived in formal dwellings or brick structures built on separate stands.
- Approximately 15,9% of all households in Limpopo lived in huts or traditional houses.

## 9.2 Energy

**Table 9.3: Households by source of energy for lighting, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999**

	Limpopo		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Electricity from mains	584 977	52,0	7 453 376	69,2
Electricity from generator	2 326	0,2	30 511	0,3
Gas	3 179	0,3	16 960	0,2
Paraffin	219 777	19,6	1 059 561	9,8
Candles	307 057	27,3	2 158 390	20,0
Solar energy	311	0,0	5 398	0,1
Unspecified	0	0,0	2 887	0,0
None	441	0,0	8 044	0,1
Other	6 240	0,6	35 851	0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 124 308</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10 770 978</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 9.3 shows that:

- In Limpopo, about 52% of households used electricity from mains, and 27,3% used candles for lighting.
- Nationally, about 69,2% used electricity from mains and 20% used candles for lighting.
- About 19,6% of households in Limpopo used paraffin for lighting, compared to 9,8% nationally.

**Table 9.4: Households by source of energy for cooking, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999**

	Limpopo		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Electricity from mains	274 431	24,4	5 654 512	52,5
Electricity from generator	265	0,0	21 785	0,2
Gas	16 501	1,5	275 164	2,6
Paraffin	143 430	12,8	2 268 054	21,1
Wood	670 430	59,6	2 106 928	19,6
Coal	18 667	1,7	285 339	2,7
Animal dung	0	0,0	46 425	0,4
Solar energy	0	0,0	459	0,0
Unspecified	0	0,0	30 951	0,3
None	194	0,0	55 049	0,5
Other	391	0,0	26 312	0,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 124 309</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10 770 977</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 9.4 shows that in 1999:

- About 59,6% of households in Limpopo used wood for cooking, compared to 19,6% nationally.
- About 24,4% of all households in Limpopo used electricity from mains for cooking, compared to 52,5% nationally.
- About 12,8% of households in Limpopo used paraffin for cooking, compared to 21,1% nationally.

**Table 9.5: Households by source of energy for heating, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999**

	Limpopo		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Electricity from mains	280 639	25,0	5 108 890	47,4
Electricity from generator	265	0,0	14 344	0,1
Gas	7 444	0,7	80 732	0,8
Paraffin	106 788	9,5	1 436 575	13,3
Wood	647 117	57,6	2 350 524	21,8
Coal	26 988	2,4	578 054	5,4
Animal dung	0	0,0	44 623	0,4
Solar energy	356	0,0	5 495	0,1
Unspecified	0	0,0	7 349	0,1
None	51 740	4,6	1 060 821	9,9
Other	2 972	0,3	83 570	0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 124 309</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10 770 977</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 9.5 shows that in 1999:

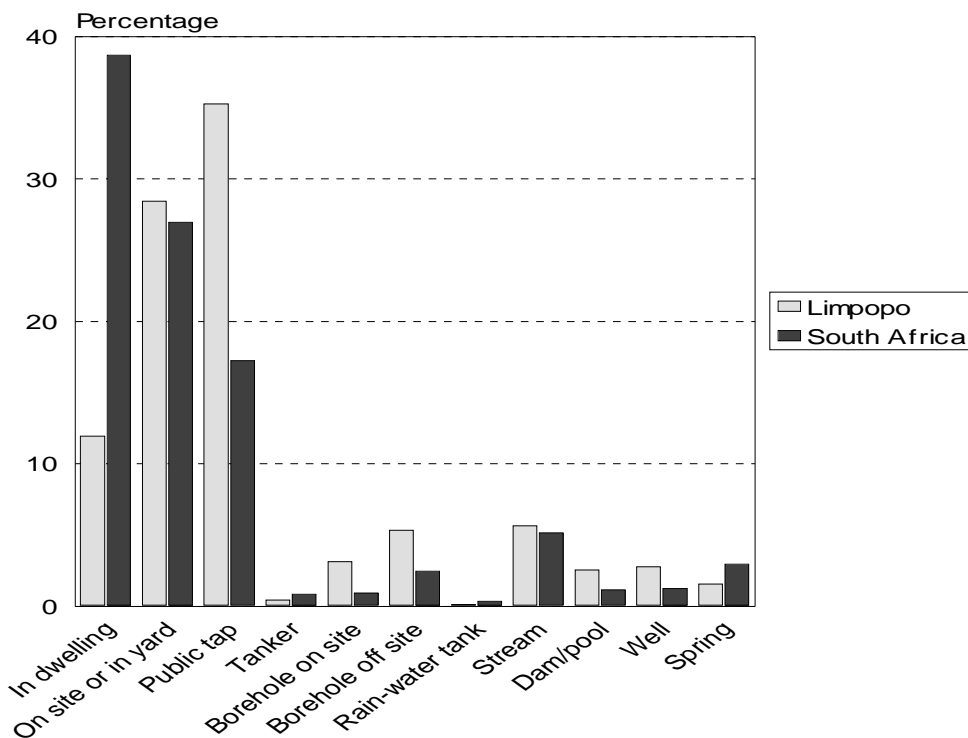
- About 57,6% of households in Limpopo used wood for heating, and only 25,0% used electricity.
- Nationally, only 21,8% of households used wood for heating, and 47,4% used electricity.

## 9.3 Water

**Table 9.6: Households by main source of water, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999**

	Limpopo		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Running water in dwelling	134 981	12,0	4 167 718	38,7
Running water on site or in yard	320 663	28,5	2 911 495	27,0
Public tap	397 068	35,3	1 867 462	17,3
Water carrier/tanker	5 842	0,5	99 662	0,9
Borehole on site	36 142	3,2	95 556	0,9
Borehole off site/communal	60 560	5,4	270 615	2,5
Rainwater tank on site	2 547	0,2	40 462	0,4
Flowing water/stream	64 402	5,7	555 554	5,2
Dam/pool/stagnant water	29 645	2,6	133 959	1,2
Well	31 241	2,8	139 134	1,3
Spring	18 147	1,6	320 988	3,0
Other	22 624	2,0	132 839	1,2
Unspecified	446	0,0	35 533	0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 124 309</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10 770 977</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999



**Figure 9.2: Households by main source of water, Limpopo, 1999**

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.2 show the main sources of water used in Limpopo and South Africa in 1999:

- About 35,3% of households obtained water from public taps, compared to 17,3% nationally.
- Approximately 28,5% of households in Limpopo had running water in their yards, and approximately 12% had water in their dwellings.
- About 3,2% of households received water from boreholes in their own yards, compared to 0,9% in the country as a whole.

- About 5,4% of households used water from communal boreholes, compared to 2,5% across the country.
- About 2,8% of households used water from wells, compared to 1,3% across the country.

## 9.4 Toilet facilities

**Table 9.7: Households by type of toilet facility, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999**

	Limpopo		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Flush toilet in dwelling	116 576	10,4	3 782 105	35,1
Flush toilet on site	66 790	6,0	2 026 042	18,8
Chemical toilet on site	4 360	0,4	31 810	0,3
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) on site	77 228	6,9	394 700	3,7
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe on site	524 665	46,7	2 226 255	20,7
Bucket toilet on site	620	0,1	259 582	2,4
Flush toilet off site	7 734	0,7	122 688	1,1
Chemical toilet off site	0	0,0	18 504	0,2
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) off site	15 550	1,4	56 501	0,5
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe off site	78 804	7,0	580 957	5,4
Bucket toilet off site	0	0,0	84 945	0,8
None – off site	210 409	18,7	1 012 192	9,4
Other – off site	20 207	1,8	132 980	1,2
Unspecified – off site	1 366	0,1	41 715	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 124 309</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10 770 977</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 9.7 shows that in Limpopo:

- About 46,7% of households in Limpopo used pit latrines without a ventilation pipe, compared with 20,7% nationally.
- About 10,4% of households had flush toilets in their dwellings, compared with 35,1% in the country as a whole.

## 9.5 Refuse removal

**Table 9.8: Households by type of refuse removal, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999**

	Limpopo		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	135 468	12,1	5 587 007	51,9
Removed by local authority less often	9 229	0,8	314 657	2,9
Removed by community members at least once a week	3 477	0,3	97 245	0,9
Removed by community members less often	1 412	0,1	40 881	0,4
Communal refuse dump/ communal container	23 325	2,1	322 497	3,0
Own refuse dump	876 743	78,0	3 524 757	32,7
No refuse removal	68 387	6,1	747 681	6,9
Other	2 053	0,2	62 611	0,6
Unspecified/Other	4 213	0,4	73 641	0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 124 309</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10 770 977</b>	<b>100,0</b>

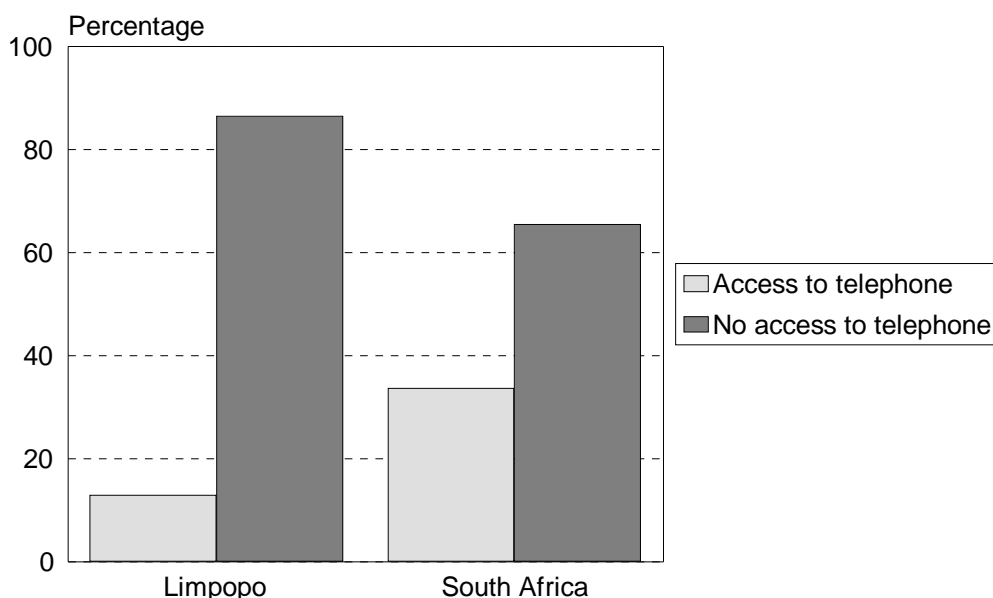
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 9.8 shows that:

- In Limpopo, about 78% of all households owned a refuse dump, and only 12,9% used the service of local authorities for refuse removal.
- Nationally, approximately 32,7% of all households had their own refuse dumps, and 51,9% used local authorities.

## 9.6 Telephone facilities

**Figure 9.3: Households by access to telephone facilities, Limpopo and South Africa, 1999**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 9.3 shows that in 1999:

- About 86,5% of all households in Limpopo had no access to telephones, and 13% had access.
- Nationally, approximately 65,5% of all households had no access to telephones, and only 33,7% had access.