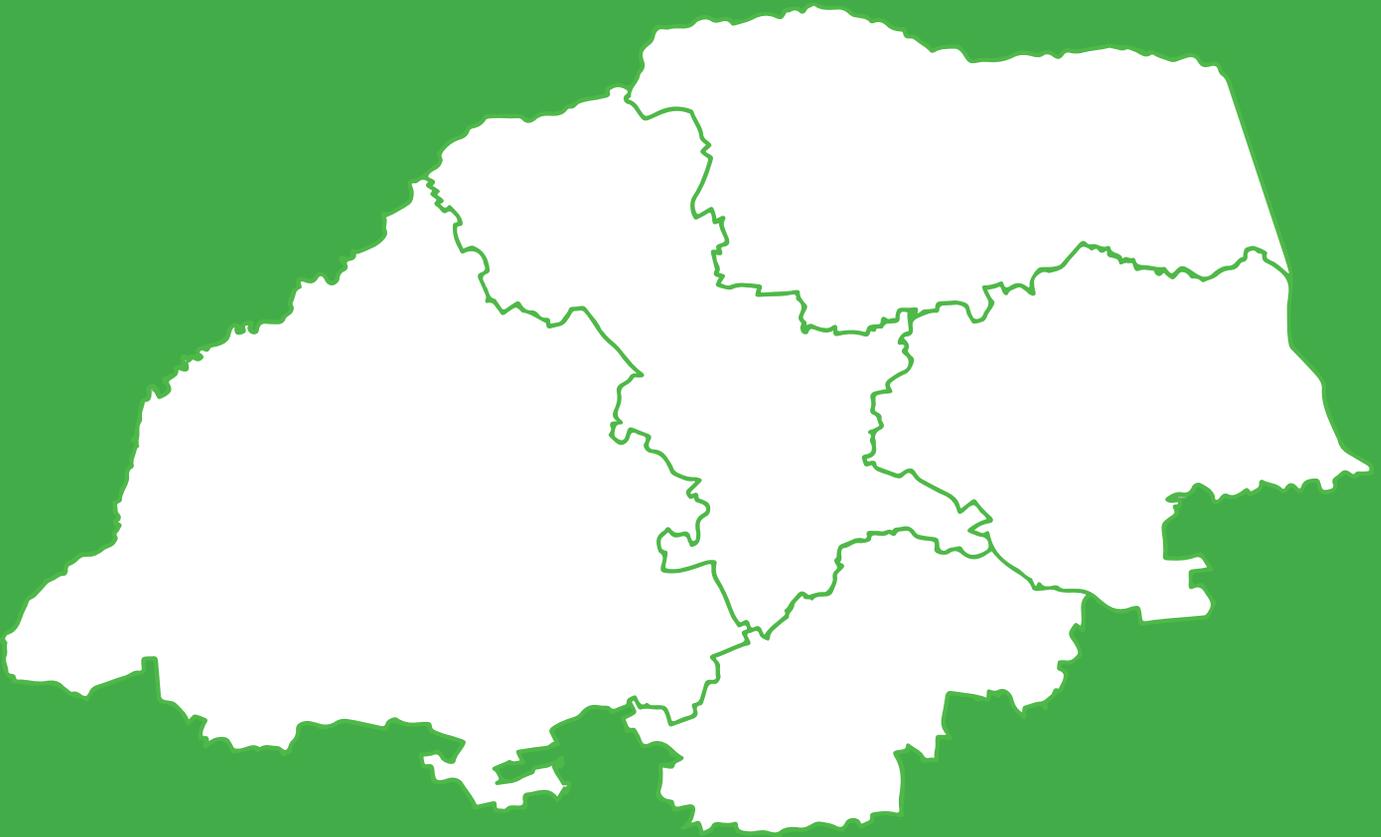




CENSUS 2022

Provincial Profile: Limpopo



IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



PROVINCIAL PROFILE: LIMPOPO
CENSUS 2022

Provincial Profile: Limpopo / Statistics South Africa

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PREFACE

This report forms part of a series of publications generated from the recently conducted Census 2022. It is the third volume following on the provincial profiles based on Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016. 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. This report profiles indicators for Limpopo province.

The report provides statistics disaggregated at municipal level based on the 2021 municipal boundaries. All indicators where Census 2022 data have been compared with other Censuses, data for the latter were aligned to the 2021 municipal boundaries. The publication profiles various themes, including population characteristics, demographics, education, migration, disability prevalence and access to basic services.



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Contents

| | |
|---|-------------|
| PREFACE | iii |
| LIST OF TABLES | vi |
| LIST OF FIGURES | viii |
| LIST OF MAPS | viii |
| LIST OF ANNEXTURES | viii |
| Chapter 1: Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 Background..... | 1 |
| 1.2 How the count was done..... | 1 |
| 1.2.1 Census 2022 project planning and implementation committees..... | 3 |
| 1.2.2 Census management and operational structures..... | 4 |
| 1.2.3 High level Census 2022 process flow..... | 8 |
| 1.3 Exclusions | 9 |
| 1.3.1 Variables and themes not in public domain..... | 9 |
| 1.3.2 Households..... | 10 |
| 1.3.3 Homeless and institution- based populations..... | 10 |
| Chapter 2: Population characteristics | 11 |
| 2.1 Introduction..... | 11 |
| 2.2 Population distribution | 11 |
| 2.3 Population Density..... | 16 |
| 2.4 Age and sex structure..... | 17 |
| 2.5 Sex Ratio..... | 24 |
| 2.6 Population group | 25 |
| 2.7 Marital status..... | 27 |
| 2.8 Language..... | 29 |
| 2.9 Religion..... | 30 |
| 2.10 Conclusion | 31 |
| Chapter 3: Migration | 32 |
| 3.1 Introduction..... | 32 |
| 3.2 Conclusion..... | 35 |
| Chapter 4: Education | 36 |
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 36 |
| 4.2 Educational attendance..... | 36 |
| 4.3 Early childhood development | 37 |
| 4.4 Level of education..... | 38 |
| 4.5 Field of Education | 41 |
| 4.6 Conclusion..... | 44 |
| Chapter 5: General health and functioning | 45 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 45 |
| 5.2 Health & functional domains..... | 45 |
| 5.3 Disability prevalence..... | 46 |
| 5.4 Conclusion..... | 47 |
| Chapter 6: Household characteristics and access to services | 48 |
| 6.1 Introduction..... | 48 |
| 6.2 Household size | 48 |
| 6.3 Household headship and composition..... | 49 |
| 6.4 Housing..... | 52 |
| 6.5 Ownership of household goods | 69 |
| 6.6 Access to internet..... | 71 |
| 6.7 Conclusion..... | 72 |
| References | 73 |
| Annexures | 74 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 2.1. Population distribution by province, Census 1996-2022..... | 11 |
| Table 2.2. Distribution of population by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022 | 12 |
| Table 2.3. Population density by local municipality, Census 2011- 2022..... | 16 |
| Table 2.4. Distribution of population by functional age groups, district and local municipality, Census 2022 | 20 |
| Table 2.5. Dependency ratio by district, local municipality, Census 2011- 2022..... | 21 |
| Table 2.6. Sex ratio by province, Census 1996-2022 | 24 |
| Table 2.7. Sex ratio by district and local municipalities in 2011- 2022..... | 24 |
| Table 2.8. Distribution of population group by district and local municipality, Census 2022 | 26 |
| Table 2.9. Distribution of population aged 12 and older by marital status, district and local municipality, Census 2022..... | 28 |
| Table 2.10. Distribution of population aged one year and older by language most often spoken in the household, Census 2011-2022..... | 29 |
| Table 2.11. Distribution of population by religious affiliation, Census 2022 | 30 |
| Table 3.1. Distribution of population by province of birth and province of usual residence, Census 2022 | 32 |
| Table 3.2. Percentage distribution of population by place of birth district, local municipality, Census 2011-2022..... | 33 |
| Table 3.3. Distribution of population born Outside South Africa by region of birth – Census 2011-2022 | 34 |
| Table 4.1. Distribution of population aged 5-24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022 | 36 |
| Table 4.2. Distribution of population aged 0-5 years ECD institution attendance status, district and local municipality, Census 2022 | 38 |
| Table 4.3. Distribution of population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, district and municipality, Census 2022 | 40 |
| Table 4.4. Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and sex, Census 2022 | 41 |
| Table 4.5. Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and population group, Census 2022..... | 43 |
| Table 5.1. Distribution of persons aged five years and older by type and degree of difficulty in functional domain, Census 2011- 2022..... | 45 |
| Table 5.2. Disability prevalence for persons aged five years and older by age groups and district, Census 2022..... | 47 |
| Table 6 1. Distribution of population, households and average household size by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022 | 48 |
| Table 6 2. Distribution of households by age of head of household, district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022 | 50 |
| Table 6 3. Distribution of households by sex of household head and district, Census 2022..... | 52 |
| Table 6 4 Grouping of type of main dwelling | 53 |
| Table 6 5. Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, district and local municipality, Census 2022 | 53 |
| Table 6 6: Distribution of households by tenure status, district and local municipality, Census 2022 | 55 |
| Table 6 7. Distribution of households residing/not residing in RDP/government subsidised housing by district and local municipality, Census 2022..... | 56 |
| Table 6 8. Distribution of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by local municipality, Census 2011-2022 | 58 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 6 9. Distribution of households by reliability of water supply in the last 12 months by district and local municipality, Census 2022 | 59 |
| Table 6 10: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, district and local municipality, Census 2022..... | 60 |
| Table 6 11. Distribution of households using electricity for lighting, district and local municipality, Census 2022..... | 64 |
| Table 6 12. Percentage of households using electricity as main source of energy for lighting, Census 2022 | 65 |
| Table 6 13. Distribution of households by main energy source used for cooking, district and local municipality, Census 2022 | 66 |
| Table 6 14. Distribution of households by type of refuse removal, district and local municipality, Census 2022 | 68 |
| Table 6 15. Distribution of households by access to internet by district and local municipality, Census 2022 | 71 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1-1: Census 2022 high-level process flow | 8 |
| Figure 2-1. Percentage distribution of population by province and sex, Census 2022 | 17 |
| Figure 2.2. Percentage distribution of population by 5-year age groups, Census 2011- 2022 | 18 |
| Figure 2-3. Limpopo population pyramid, Census 2011 (transparent) and 2022 (grey shaded)..... | 19 |
| Figure 2-4. Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by district, Census 1996-2022..... | 22 |
| Figure 2-5. Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by sex and district, Census 1996-2022 | 23 |
| Figure 2.6. Percentage distribution of population by population group, Census 2001- 2022..... | 26 |
| Figure 4.1. Percentage of population aged 20 years and older with no schooling by district, Census 2022..... | 41 |
| Figure 6- 1. Percentage of female-headed households by district, Census 2022..... | 52 |
| Figure 6- 2. Percentage of households residing in an informal dwelling by district, Census 2011-2022 | 54 |
| Figure 6- 3. Percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard, Census 2022 | 57 |
| Figure 6- 4. Percentage of households with access to a flush toilet by district, Census 2011-2022..... | 62 |
| Figure 6- 5. Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by local municipality, Census 2022 | 63 |
| Figure 6- 6. Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by local municipality, Census 2022 | 64 |
| Figure 6- 7. Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods in South Africa and Limpopo, Census 2011- 2022..... | 69 |
| Figure 6- 8. Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods and population group of head of household, Census 2022..... | 70 |
| Figure 6- 9. Percentage of households with access to the internet by province, Census 2011-2022..... | 71 |

LIST OF MAPS

| | |
|---|----|
| Map 2. 1. Distribution of population by local municipality, Census 2022 | 14 |
| Map 2.2. Population growth rate by local municipality, Census 2022 | 15 |

LIST OF ANNEXTURES

| | |
|---|----|
| Annexure.1. Divorce Rates in Limpopo by district and local municipality, 2011 & 2022..... | 74 |
| Annexure.2. Marriage Rates in Limpopo by district and local municipality, 2011 & 2022..... | 75 |
| Annexure.3. Distribution of persons by five-year age groups, district and disability status, Limpopo: 2022: PART A..... | 76 |
| Annexure.4. Distribution of persons by five-year age groups, district and disability status, Limpopo: 2022: PART B..... | 77 |
| Annexure.5. Geographical land area per province (2011–2018) | 78 |
| Annexure.6. District municipality boundary and name change in Limpopo, 2011–2018..... | 78 |
| Annexure.7. District council boundary changes, 2011–2018..... | 79 |
| Annexure.8. Municipal boundary changes between 2011 and 2018..... | 81 |
| Annexure.9. Municipality boundary changes in Limpopo | 83 |
| Annexure.10. List of local municipalities | 84 |

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

Limpopo, formerly known as the Northern province, is located in the northern part of the country and shares borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The province is also known for its rich cultural heritage; it is home to one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites, the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape. According to Census 2022, the province had a population of about 6,6 million. Approximately 96,5% of population are black African while whites constituted only 2,5%. Sepedi (55,5%), Tshivenda (17,4%) and Xitsonga (17,3%) are the three most spoken languages in the province.

Economically, Limpopo ranked number five on top contributing provinces to the national GDP in the year 2022 (StatsSA, 2023). The Limpopo GDP growth rate was reported to be 1.0% in 2022 which is less than that of national level seating at 1.9%. The GDP growth rate in Limpopo ranked 6th nationally. Industries that contributed towards the GDP in Limpopo in the year 2022 include mining, personal services and finance. Among real economic sectors, mining is the most noteworthy contributor to the province's GDP, accounting for 25% followed by personal services (24%), finance (14%) and transport (5%)¹.

1.2 How the count was done

In South Africa, once in ten years, the census presents an opportunity for the country to obtain data on key population, household and demographic indicators such as population size, age and sex structure, and geographical distribution across the country. Population and housing censuses provide the population denominators for a number of socioeconomic, health and other indicators and renews the basis for revising population estimates and projections for another ten years, and beyond. Censuses provide data at various levels of planning, essential in assisting the country and global monitor development programs. Census data are fundamental for informed planning, policy-formulation and decision-making in various sectors as nations address socio-economic and service delivery challenges. This includes building and maintaining critical infrastructure such as hospitals and schools. The census data is also critical in determining budgetary allocations for various spheres of government.

In Census 2022 planning phase, project goals and objectives were outlined and strategic direction of conducting a digital census defined and ensuring that all dependencies between the different phases and role players were identified, potential risks highlighted, and control measures put in place to minimise adverse effects. This facilitated effective integration and implementation of various activities by ensuring that each phase was properly managed through census structure that was put in place. During the planning phase, all work streams namely Project Management Office (PMO), Secretariat, Census Inputs

¹ Stats SA: Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022

and Outputs, Data Operations, Governance, Corporate Services, Census Geography (Frame Update), Information Technology (IT), Census End-to-End Systems Development (CEESD), Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy, Field Logistics and Specification Development; and Provincial Coordination and Quality Assurance were established. The Census workstreams prepared operational plans, which provided detailed lists of activities that were undertaken to achieve specific objectives and outputs as profiled in the Census 2022 Project Charter.

The goal of the Census 2022 project was to count everyone within the borders of South Africa without omission and duplication. Census 2022 key objectives were linked to three questions;

- **How many are we?** Determining population size per locality/area, a critical indicator used for resource allocation, measurement of the extent of service delivery, decision making and budgeting, among others.
- **Who are we?** Census 2022 data provides the current picture in terms of population dynamics of the South African population including demographics and some socio-economic characteristics. The information on population characteristics such as age and sex composition, educational attainment and employment status is pertinent to planning and resource allocation
- **Where do we live?** Census 2022 data provides insights on living conditions of South Africans in terms of the number of households and average household sizes and the type of dwelling structures (housing), access to water, availability of essential services and facilities, and access to Internet etc. This information is critical in understanding and addressing development challenges at all levels of geography and communities.

Central to answering the three questions is how the information was collected in Census 2022 and how regional and international standards and guidelines in census undertaking including compliance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations of the Population Census*, a set of guidelines issued every ten years to facilitate the implementation of censuses across countries. Other international standards include:

- Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics²
- Handbook on census management and;
- Handbook on Population and Housing Census Editing among others.

Adhering to international standards allows not only for international and regional comparisons – it is also a measure of national capabilities to implement them. If particular circumstances within a country require a departure from international standards, every effort should be made to explain these departures in the

² Adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in its resolution 2013/21 of 24 July 2013 and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx>

census publications and to indicate how the national presentation can be adapted to the international standards³

Critical to note is how Census 2022 was conducted in the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on census planning, processes, data collection methods and enumeration period. The effect of the pandemic was twofold, affecting the rollout of the census exercise and the responsiveness of the populace. With respect to the census operations, there were among others: disruptions in the census planning and preparations, no matter how far the implementation had reached; postponement of the census; uncertainties about when preparatory activities could resume and when the census could actually take place; repeat of some programmes already conducted, for example pre-tests and pilot censuses; increased costs from having to comply with the different requirements of the restrictions from the alerts and introduction of personal preventive equipment (PPE); and the necessity of adopting new approaches not previously envisaged, including for example restriction of training to virtual training mode. The repeated COVID-19 pandemic waves in South Africa led to the implementation of strict regulations in population movement and interactions between and across households. The restrictions brought interruptions in the census project activities forcing Stats SA to postpone the census from 2021 October to February 2022. The pandemic partly presented the organisation with opportunity for innovation, though at greater cost in time, financial resources and skills and capacity requirements. It also created the opportunity to harness the benefits of the changing pace of multi-mode data collection approach. Despite COVID-19 interruptions processes, methods, tools and systems/applications were tested and implemented. In preparation for Census 2022, a multi-mode data collection approach was adopted and tested in various tests including Census Pilot, before implementation during the main census. Three methods of data collection were used in this census, namely:

1. Face to face interviews- Computer-assisted Personal Interview (CAPI);
2. Telephonic interviews -Computer-assisted Telephone Interview (CATI); and
3. Computer-assisted Web Interview (CAWI).

Use of multi-mode data collection approach became an advantage in conducting a census in the COVID-19 pandemic environment, which affected Census key phases of geography frame finalisation and data collection.

For a well planned and executed Census 2022, the following key phases were outlined and implemented:

1.2.1 Census 2022 project planning and implementation committees

³ Handbook on Census management

The success of a census is determined by how well processes are planned, executed and monitored. The following oversight and advisory bodies/committees were set up and required to assist with monitoring the project processes and implementation:

Technical committee

The purpose of this committee was to coordinate discussions and approval of census project documents pertaining to planning, processes and methods presented by project workstreams.

National Advisory committee

The Census 2022 National Advisory Committee (NAC) was inaugurated in November 2020 to serve as an oversight body to advise and assist Stats SA to deliver a historic technology-driven census with improved coverage and response rates.

Project Steering committee

Stats SA's Executive Council (EXCO) played the role of Census project steering committee. The steering committee assisted in the monitoring and implementation of various census value chain activities and phases. This committee was the primary decision-making body with a strategic mandate of ensuring the alignment of census project with expectations from internal and external stakeholders.

Rapid Response Committee

The purpose of this committee is to provide a forum for process owners to discuss urgent interventions to census processes, procedures and methodologies.

1.2.2 Census management and operational structures

In preparation for Census 2022, Stats SA enacted a census structure to plan for and coordinate all activities during project implementation. This was to ensure that the census objectives and methodologies are executed accordingly and monitor progress towards a complete and successful population count. Census 2022's management structure comprised of twelve managerial workstreams, each responsible for the planning and implementation of census activities. Each workstream was mandated with specific objectives and outputs which were implemented through the various tests and census pilot in preparation for main census. The twelve workstreams included: Project Management Office (PMO), Secretariat, Census Inputs and Outputs, Data Operations, Governance, Corporate Services, Census Geography (Frame Update), Information Technology (IT), Census End-to-End Systems Development (CEESD), Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy, Field Logistics and Specification Development; and Provincial Coordination and Quality Assurance.

Project Management Office

Project Management Office (PMO) workstream was responsible for the development and application of best project management practices to ensure a successful planned and executed Census 2022 project.

Workstream specific objectives included:

- To ensure that the census project was planned and managed in a structured manner and that the principles of good project management were applied throughout the project life cycle.
- To ensure overall project management, coordination and monitoring of workstream activities and all strategic, policy and governing issues pertaining to the project.

Field Logistics and Specifications Development

The deliverables of the workstream included facilitation and consolidation of the Census 2022 project's logistical requirements, specifications for the field logistics management tool/application, facilitation of cost-effective procurement of Census 2022 materials through Supply Chain Management (SCM) and implementing the field logistics management tool (FLOS) for the purpose of distribution, tracking and monitoring of the Census 2022 materials. Further, the workstream coordinated forward and reverse logistics between HO and the provincial/district offices providing efficient asset/inventory management.

Census Geography Frame Update

Frame Update workstream (Frame Update) was responsible for Census 2022 digital geographical frame that included Enumeration Areas (EAs), identification and assessing of the appropriateness of external data sources towards constructing frame. The workstream was also responsible for creating Fieldwork, Supervisor, Field Operations Officer (FOO) and District Census Coordinator (DCC) Units. To support the multi-mode data collection, the workstream also provided resources to customise the online registration and unpacking of structures.

Facilities, Transport and Security Management

The Facilities, Transport and Security Management (FTSM) workstream was responsible for screening of contract staff applicants in order to identify and exclude those with criminal records from the census project, securing vehicles, airtime/data, safe storage of tablets and registering Census 2022 with National Joint Operations Committee (NATJOC) and Provincial Joint Operations Committees (PROVJOCS).

Information Communication and Technology

Census 2022 was digital and central to this was applications and systems that required ICT environment that was agile and adaptive to cater for an increased network load. Information Communication and Technology (ICT) workstream was responsible for the development, implementation and maintenance of an efficient and effective integrated ICT infrastructure and architecture to enable the organisation to

conduct a successful digital census. The workstream was also responsible for the configuration of tablets for the census project and procurement of servers. The ICT team also provided ICT infrastructure for virtual training and support during the national, provincial and district training, as well as during data collection.

Census End to End Systems development

The Census End-to-End Systems (CEESD) workstream was responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining efficient and effective integrated application architecture to enable the organisation to conduct a successful digital. The applications developed included among others, data collection tools of CAPI, CATI and CAWI. Other workstream objectives included:

- Development, implementation and maintenance of quality approved systems to enable Stats SA to conduct a successful digital Census 2022;
- Testing the efficacy of the deployed end-to-end census systems, integration of census systems and automation of all identified census processes;
- Delivering real time reporting to enable project stakeholders to make informed decisions; and
- Providing continuous technical support during all levels of training and during data collection.

Census Inputs and Outputs:

The workstream was responsible for the development of data collection instruments/tools and basic print products. Additional responsibilities included:

- Coordinating the activity of developing data editing and imputation specifications/rules;
- Conduct data editing in collaboration with Census Inputs& Outputs workstream and subject matter specialists and;
- Coordination of census data assessment and evaluation in collaboration with subject matter specialists.

Data Operations

The workstream was responsible for:

- Planning and implementation of training and enumeration approaches;
- Prepare for and implement data integration from the three data collection modes of CAPI, CAWI, and CATI;
- Development of data editing programmes and;
- Conduct data editing in collaboration with Census Inputs& Outputs workstream and subject matter specialists.

Project Governance:

The Governance workstream was responsible for ensuring that the Census 2022 was managed with care and integrity and the culture of the good governance was practised by all teams. Its objectives were, among others, to coordinate and facilitate the overall development and monitoring of Census 2022 risks and their mitigations; ensure coordination of Census 2022 Internal Audit planning, execution and reporting; and coordination of efforts on compliance activities and provide advice on governance related matters. The workstream also advocated for compliance and adherence to Census 2022 project activities to set standards and requirements. Conducting a census in an era of varying levels of COVID-19 spread and state of health system readiness required such innovation and adaptability that significantly increased the risk factors, compelling the organisation to think differently about the plans, timelines and methodologies and above all, project governance.

Corporate services

This workstream was responsible for all aspects of human resource management, supply chain management, contracting and financial management, transport, security, accommodation, and legal services. The human resources sub-workstream recruited, appointed, paid and terminated contract staff. This workstream also managed permanent staff deployment to provinces and districts during census field operations.

Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy

The Census 2022, being the first ever digital census to be conducted in the country, required a more elaborate communication strategy entailing the extensive use of technology to reach out to various audiences and adopting new media, such as social media, online and mobile communication. The Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy (PCMA) workstream was responsible for:

- The development and implementation of a communication strategy that encompasses among others, educating communities about Census 2022, coordination of internal and external communication activities to ensure awareness of the Census 2022 project by key stakeholders;
- Creation of effective media relations and use relevant advertising that reach and call targeted audiences to action;
- Conduct publicity and advocacy campaigns supporting recruitment drive, stakeholder partnerships, educating the public about their participation and issue of data privacy; and
- Promoting greater buy-in at community level.

Secretariat

The Secretariat workstream was responsible for Census 2022 documentation on methodologies, instruments/data collection tools, processes and procedures.

For detailed report on how the count was done, refer to **Census 2022 Report no. 03-01-45** available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

1.3 Exclusions

1.3.1 Variables and themes not in public domain

Based on census data quality evaluation exercises undertaken by Stats SA subject matter specialists and Census 2022 technical experts in various census themes, the following variables/ themes will not be published and are therefore not part of this report:

Income

Income variable is one of the most sensitive questions asked in a census. The census 2022 data quality evaluation of this variable showed two issues of concern:

- High level of individuals who reported no incomes (41%) and about 8% of the population did not have response on this question (unspecified income).

Labour Module

Following extensive analysis of labour data, it has been decided that the labour module data from the Census 2022 will not be released to the general public.

Demography themes

Mortality, fertility and migration are the drivers of population change in terms of population size, growth, structure, and composition.

Mortality

During the data evaluation exercise, it was observed that the number of household deaths from Census 2022 were almost half of the deaths estimated from Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE) and Medical Research Council (MRC) over the same period. The deaths were also lower than deaths reported in National Population Register (NPR) in 2021. In addition to these, there was significant proportion of unspecified cases for age and sex of the deceased, indicative of content errors.

Fertility

Variables on fertility section recorded high proportions of unspecified cases including women who reported that they have never given birth to children in their lifetime, particularly among women at the end of the reproductive life span. Further, the magnitude of underreporting of both births reported in the year preceding the census and the total children ever born yielded low estimate that is not comparable to estimates produced by other sources over the same period.

Migration

- Statistics South Africa asks questions on migration which do not distinguish between documented and undocumented migrants since it is the objective of census to count everyone in the country as the time of census. Therefore, no statistics reported in this report based on the distinction between documented and undocumented migrants.
- Province of previous residence variable is a derived and has not been part of the analysis in this report.

1.3.2 Households

- The number and proportions profiled in this report excludes unconventional households (i.e. households in dwelling units that are attached to collective living quarters).
- Agricultural households have been excluded in this report and they are to be profiled separate reports.

1.3.3 Homeless and institution- based populations

Homeless persons as well as persons who were in institutions on census reference night (2nd February 2022) with the exception of tables and indicators on age and sex structure.

Chapter 2: Population characteristics

2.1 Introduction

This section of the report provides findings on demographic profile of population in Limpopo using census 1996-2022. These characteristics are distributed at a provincial level, district municipality level and local municipality level. The demographics reported in this section include population size and density, population structure and nuptiality patterns.

2.2 Population distribution

Table 2.1. Population and growth rate by province, Census 1996-2022

| Province | Population | | | | Growth rates | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Census 1996 | Census 2001 | Census 2011 | Census 2022 | 1996-2001 | 2001-2011 | 2011-2022 |
| Western Cape | 3 956 875 | 4 524 335 | 5 822 734 | 7 433 020 | 2,7 | 2,5 | 2,4 |
| Eastern Cape | 6 147 244 | 6 278 651 | 6 562 053 | 7 230 204 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,9 |
| Northern Cape | 1 011 864 | 991 876 | 1 145 861 | 1 355 945 | -0,4 | 1,4 | 1,6 |
| Free State | 2 633 504 | 2 706 775 | 2 745 590 | 2 964 412 | 0,5 | 0,1 | 0,7 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 8 572 302 | 9 584 129 | 10 267 300 | 12 423 907 | 2,2 | 0,7 | 1,9 |
| North West | 2 726 828 | 2 982 064 | 3 509 953 | 3 804 547 | 1,8 | 1,6 | 0,8 |
| Gauteng | 7 834 620 | 9 390 528 | 12 272 263 | 15 099 423 | 3,6 | 2,7 | 2,0 |
| Mpumalanga | 3 124 203 | 3 365 957 | 4 039 939 | 5 143 324 | 1,5 | 1,8 | 2,3 |
| Limpopo | 4 576 133 | 4 995 462 | 5 404 868 | 6 572 721 | 1,8 | 0,8 | 1,9 |
| South Africa | 40 583 573 | 44 819 778 | 51 770 560 | 62 027 503 | 2,0 | 1,4 | 1,8 |

Source: Census 1996-2022

Table 2.1 shows the total population of all provinces in South Africa by all census years, 1996-2022, which increased from 40,6 million to 62 million. Nationally, the population growth rate increased in two intercensal periods; 2001-2011 and 2011-2022 (1,4 & 1,8 respectively). The population in Limpopo has been increasing steadily from 4,6 million to 6,6 million over the same period. In general, the provincial population growth rate has been fluctuated from 1,8 in 1996-2001 period to 0,8 in 2001-2011, to 1,9 in the period 2011-2022.

Table 2.2. Distribution of population by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

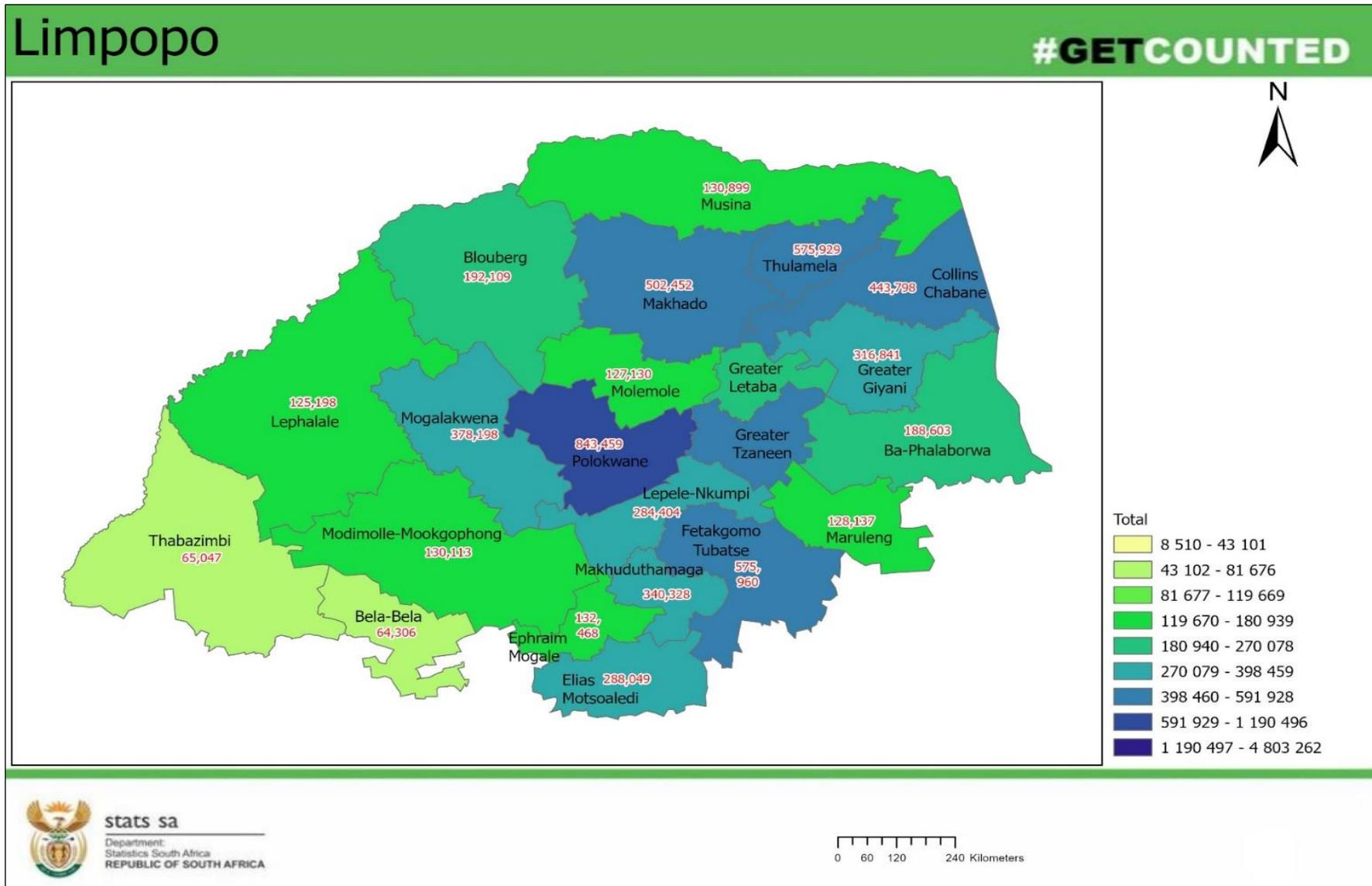
| Province, district and local municipality | Population | | Growth rate (2011-2022) |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | 2011 | 2022 | |
| Limpopo | 5 404 868 | 6 572 721 | 1,9 |
| Mopani | 1 092 507 | 1 372 873 | 2,2 |
| Greater Giyani | 242 986 | 316 841 | 2,6 |
| Greater Letaba | 213 932 | 261 038 | 1,9 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 389 624 | 478 254 | 2,0 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 150 637 | 188 603 | 2,2 |
| Maruleng | 95 328 | 128 137 | 2,9 |
| Vhembe | 1 294 722 | 1 653 077 | 2,4 |
| Musina | 104 709 | 130 899 | 2,2 |
| Thulamela | 450 131 | 575 929 | 2,4 |
| Makhado | 411 353 | 502 452 | 1,9 |
| Collins Chabane | 328 529 | 443 798 | 2,9 |
| Capricorn | 1 261 463 | 1 447 103 | 1,3 |
| Blouberg | 175 085 | 192 109 | 0,9 |
| Molemole | 126 506 | 127 130 | 0,0 |
| Polokwane | 728 633 | 843 459 | 1,4 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 231 239 | 284 405 | 2,0 |
| Waterberg | 679 336 | 762 862 | 1,1 |
| Thabazimbi | 85 234 | 65 047 | -2,6 |
| Lephalale | 118 864 | 125 198 | 0,5 |
| Bela-Bela | 66 500 | 64 306 | -0,3 |
| Mogalakwena | 304 585 | 378 198 | 2,1 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 104 153 | 130 113 | 2,2 |
| Sekhukhune | 1 076 840 | 1 336 805 | 2,1 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 123 648 | 132 468 | 0,7 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 249 363 | 288 049 | 1,4 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 274 880 | 340 328 | 2,1 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 428 948 | 575 960 | 2,9 |

Source: Census 2011-2022

Table 2.2; Map 2.1 and Map 2.2 illustrates population size and population growth rates from 2011 to 2022, districts and municipalities. Vhembe district has the largest population 1 653 077 followed by Capricorn with 1 447 103 while Waterberg has the smallest population size of 762 862 in the province. The province experienced a positive population growth rate of 1,9. At a district level, all districts had positive population growth rate. Vhembe district is the district recorded highest population growth rate of (2,4) followed Mopani (2,2) and Sekhukhune (2,1) which were above the provincial average. Waterberg district, however, was the district with a lower growth rate 1,1 compared to other districts in Limpopo. On the other hand, Capricorn and Waterberg had growth rates lower than the province.

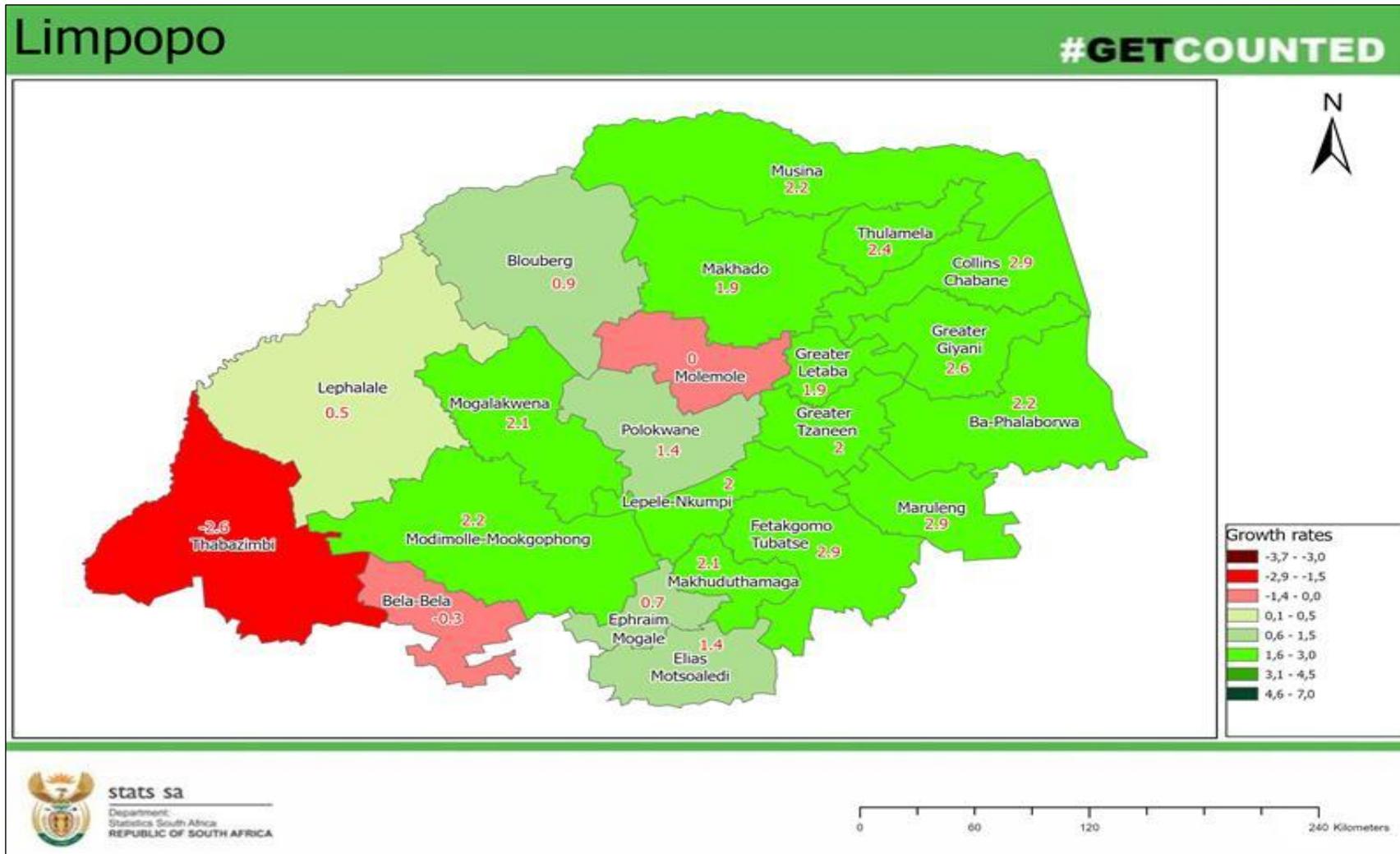
Of the twenty-seven (27) municipalities in Limpopo, a total of twenty-five (25) experienced positive growth between the period 2011 and 2022; the municipalities that experienced negative growth were Thabazimbi (-2,6) and Bela-Bela (-0,3). Both municipalities are located in the Waterberg District. Maruleng, Collins Chabane and Fetakgomo Tubatse local municipalities had 2,9 growth rate which was the highest in all local municipalities in the province. While Thabazimbi (-2,6) and Bela-Bela (-0,3) local municipalities in the Waterberg district experienced negative growth. And these two local municipalities were the only two that did not show growth from the year 2011 to 2022.

Map 2.1. Distribution of population by local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Map 2.2. Population growth rate by local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

2.3 Population Density

Population density is measured as the number of persons per land area. As population increases in a particular area, there are both development and environment-related positive and negative implications including land degradation, disease breakouts, strained infrastructure and inadequate basic services provision in situations where too many people are concentrated in a very small land area. Therefore, the information on population density is paramount in informing planning and decision-making. This section provides results of the population density in Limpopo from Census 2022.

Table 2.3. Population density by local municipality, Census 2011- 2022

| Local Municipality | Land Area | Population | | Population Density | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | 2011 | 2022 | 2011 | 2022 |
| Limpopo | 125 757 | 5 404 866 | 6 572 721 | 43 | 52 |
| Greater Giyani | 4 167 | 242 986 | 316 841 | 58 | 76 |
| Greater Letaba | 1 896 | 213 932 | 261 038 | 113 | 138 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 2 896 | 389 623 | 478 254 | 135 | 165 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 7 490 | 150 637 | 188 603 | 20 | 25 |
| Maruleng | 3 563 | 95 328 | 128 137 | 27 | 36 |
| Musina | 10 347 | 104 709 | 130 899 | 10 | 13 |
| Thulamela | 2 642 | 450 131 | 575 929 | 170 | 218 |
| Makhado | 7 605 | 411 353 | 502 452 | 54 | 66 |
| Collins Chabane | 5 003 | 328 529 | 443 798 | 66 | 89 |
| Blouberg | 9 540 | 175 085 | 192 109 | 18 | 20 |
| Molemole | 3 628 | 126 506 | 127 130 | 35 | 35 |
| Polokwane | 5 054 | 728 633 | 843 459 | 144 | 167 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 3 484 | 231 239 | 284 405 | 66 | 82 |
| Thabazimbi | 11 190 | 85 234 | 65 047 | 8 | 6 |
| Lephalale | 13 794 | 118 864 | 125 198 | 9 | 9 |
| Bela-Bela | 3 406 | 66 500 | 64 306 | 20 | 19 |
| Mogalakwena | 6 156 | 304 585 | 378 198 | 49 | 61 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 10 368 | 104 153 | 130 113 | 10 | 13 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 2 011 | 123 648 | 132 468 | 61 | 66 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 3 713 | 249 363 | 288 049 | 67 | 78 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 2 110 | 274 880 | 340 328 | 130 | 161 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 5 694 | 428 948 | 575 960 | 75 | 101 |

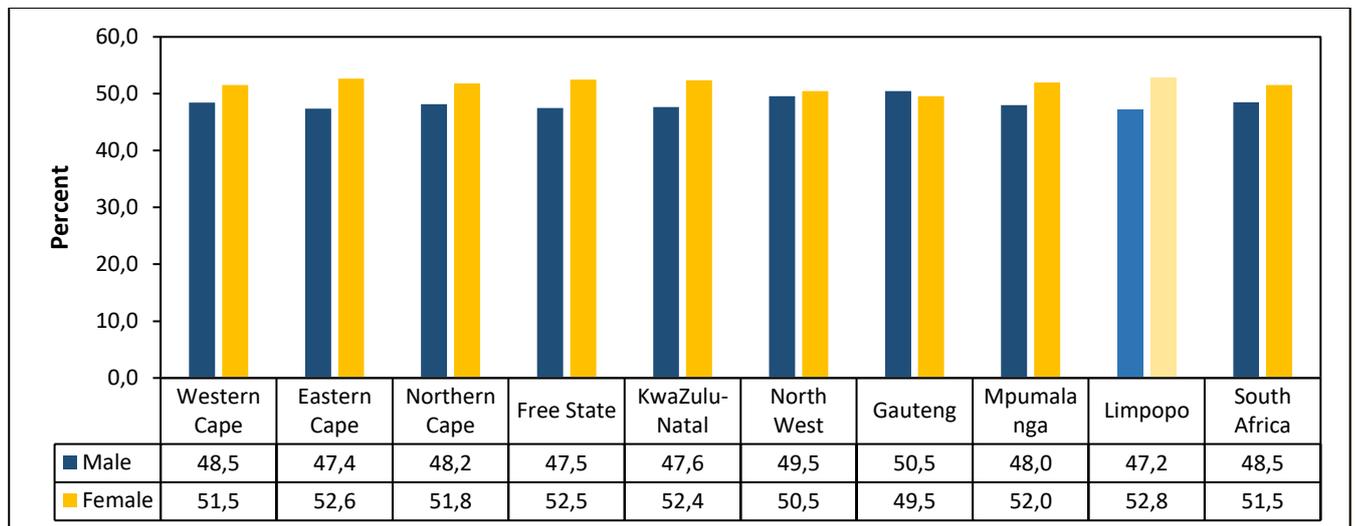
Source: Census 2011-2022

In the year 2022, the population density of local municipalities in Limpopo is distributed in the Table 2.3 above. The most densely populated local municipalities in Limpopo are Thulamela with 218 in 2022 and 170 in 2011 persons per square kms, Polokwane 167 in 2022 persons per square kms and it was 144 in 2011 persons per square kms and Greater Tzaneen 165 in 2022 and 134 in 2011 persons per square kms. On the other hand, Thabazimbi and Lephalale were the least populated municipalities with 6 (8 in 2011) and 9 for both years 2022 and 2011 persons per square kms consecutively.

2.4 Age and sex structure

The age-sex structure of a population is essential since it plays a role in determining the population events and services required for those events. This section provides age and sex distributions over time. It compares age and sex figures from 2011 to 2022 census in Limpopo. The age structure is presented using two indicators: five years age group and functional age groups.

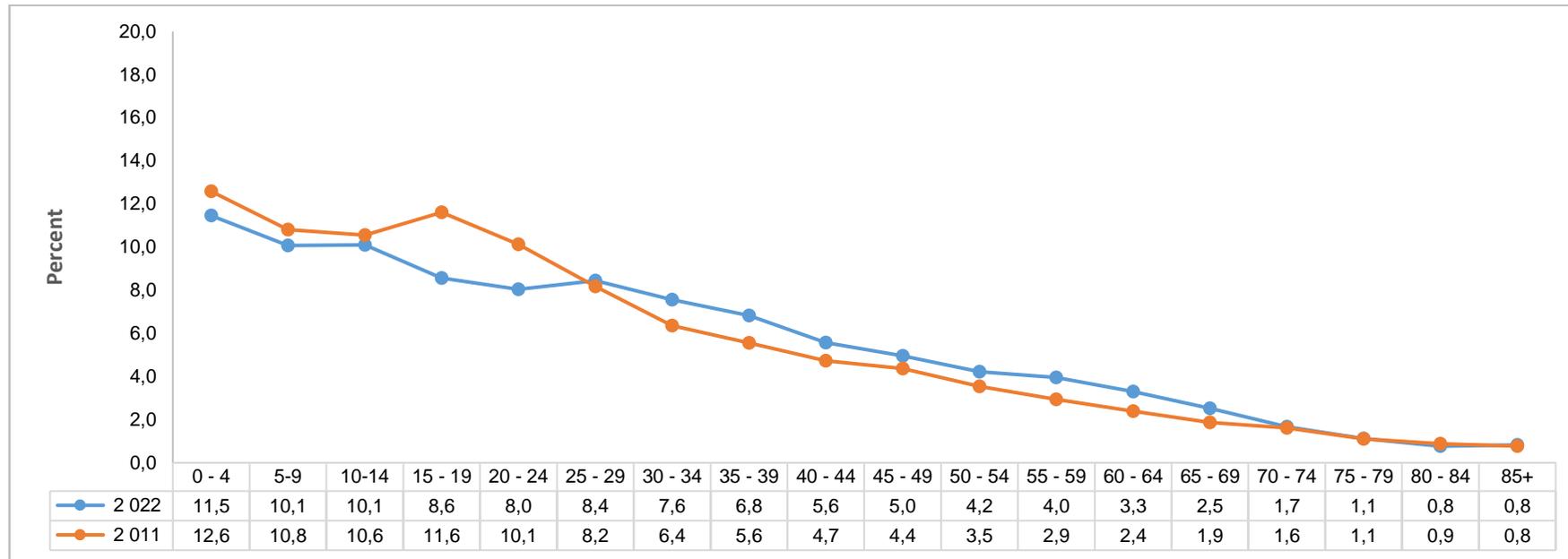
Figure 2-2. Percentage distribution of population by province and sex, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 2.1 represent sex variations in South Africa by province. Nationally, there were more females than males and Limpopo reflects similar patterns with 47,2% males and 52,8% females.

Figure 2.3. Percentage distribution of population by 5-year age groups, Census 2011- 2022



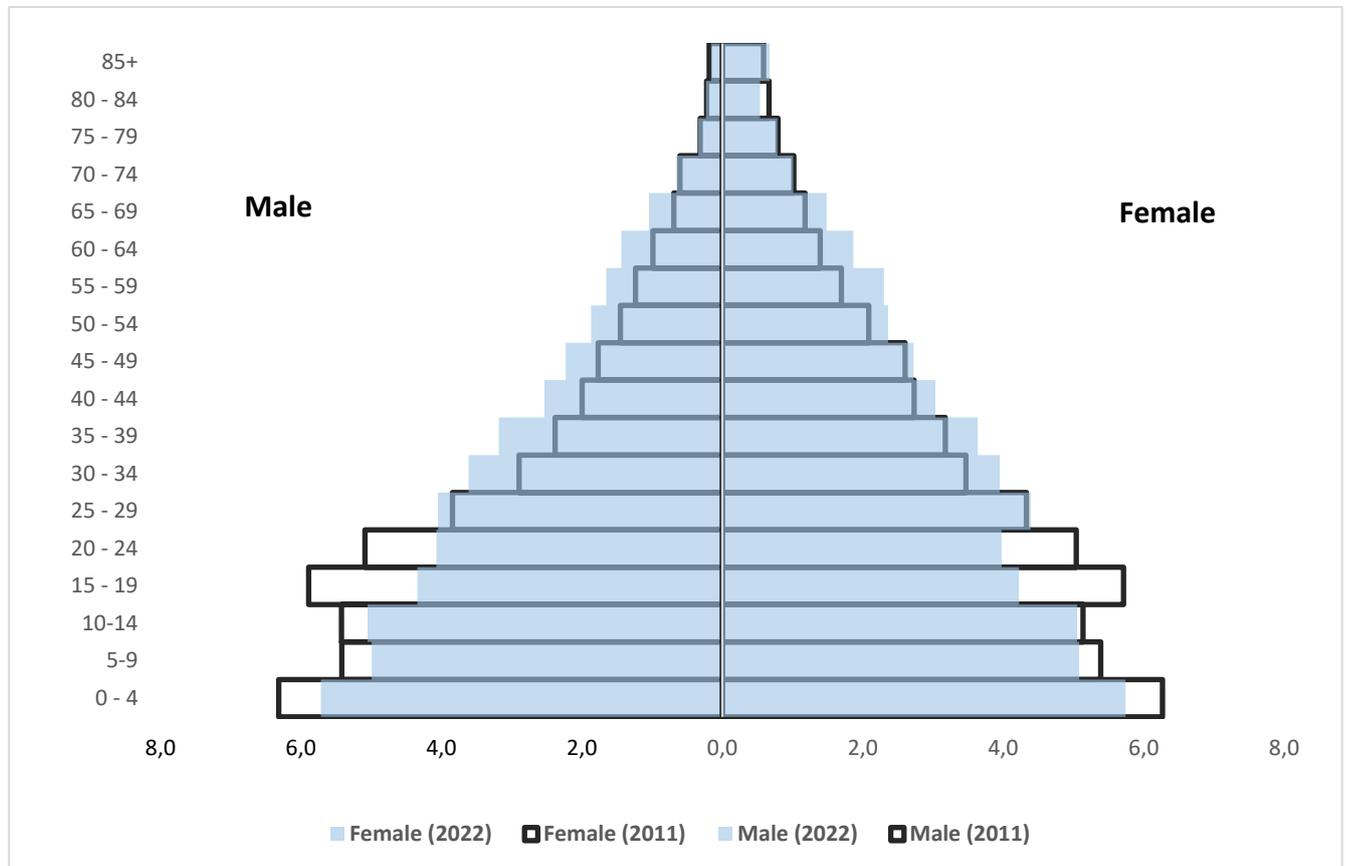
Source: Census 2011-2022

Figure 2.2 illustrates the age structure of the province in five-year age groups for Censuses 2011 and 2022. The results on trends show that Limpopo recorded lower proportions in Census 2022 for ages 0 to 29 compared to Census 2011. As expected, from ages 30 through to 70, census 2022 recorded higher proportions compared to 2011. The age pattern shows noticeable low proportions for persons aged 15-24 in the year 2022. However, for both censuses, age pattern shows that the population of Limpopo constitutes high proportion of children and working age and the proportions decrease with age for both censuses

A more consolidated population composition and age-sex distribution of population in Limpopo is provided in a population pyramid below. The population pyramid compares Census 2011 and Census 2022 in Limpopo. Population pyramids provides a visual representation of the population structure of the place

in this case is the Limpopo. To note the width of the population pyramid shows the size of the population each 5-age group. Females are those on the right and males on the left of the pyramid. While the bottom layer represents the proportions of children (0-4) and above those five years and older.

Figure 2-4. Limpopo population pyramid, Census 2011 (transparent) and 2022 (blue shaded)



Source: Census 2011-2022

Figure 2.3 provides a comparison of age-sex population structure between Census 2011 and Census 2022 for Limpopo. In general, the population is fairly young since large proportions of persons are between the ages of 0-29 as per the pyramid. To note is that in Limpopo, there was a substantial decrease in the proportion of young female persons aged 0-24 years with the exception age group 10-14. Of interest to note is that the pyramid indicates sharp decrease for females aged 15-19. The proportion of males on the hand remained unchanged for persons aged 0-24.

The age structure of a population is important and it impacts on a number of population aspects such as economy, labour force, education and other social services. However, these societal aspects require categorization of population differently. For this, the composition of age structure in Limpopo has been provided in broad age groups (0-14) representing children, (15-64) representing labour force and (65+) representing older persons.

Table 2.4. Distribution of population by functional age groups, district and local municipality, Census 2022

| Province, district and local municipality | 0 - 14 | | 15 - 64 | | 65+ | | Total | |
|---|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Limpopo | 2 079 267 | 31,6 | 4 038 543 | 61,4 | 454 635 | 6,9 | 6 572 446 | 100 |
| Mopani | 455 748 | 33,2 | 829 231 | 60,4 | 87 835 | 6,4 | 1 372 814 | 100 |
| Greater Giyani | 112 090 | 35,4 | 184 568 | 58,3 | 20 180 | 6,4 | 316 837 | 100 |
| Greater Letaba | 91 530 | 35,1 | 150 253 | 57,6 | 19 253 | 7,4 | 261 036 | 100 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 150 352 | 31,4 | 297 150 | 62,1 | 30 702 | 6,4 | 478 205 | 100 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 59 935 | 31,8 | 119 264 | 63,2 | 9 403 | 5,0 | 188 602 | 100 |
| Maruleng | 41 841 | 32,7 | 77 996 | 60,9 | 8 297 | 6,5 | 128 134 | 100 |
| Vhembe | 533 971 | 32,3 | 1 011 283 | 61,2 | 107 740 | 6,5 | 1 652 994 | 100 |
| Musina | 35 976 | 27,5 | 90 426 | 69,1 | 4 482 | 3,4 | 130 884 | 100 |
| Thulamela | 183 289 | 31,8 | 355 432 | 61,7 | 37 200 | 6,5 | 575 921 | 100 |
| Makhado | 157 094 | 31,3 | 309 485 | 61,6 | 35 814 | 7,1 | 502 393 | 100 |
| Collins Chabane | 157 612 | 35,5 | 255 940 | 57,7 | 30 245 | 6,8 | 443 797 | 100 |
| Capricorn | 437 394 | 30,2 | 901 016 | 62,3 | 108 655 | 7,5 | 1 447 065 | 100 |
| Blouberg | 67 160 | 35,0 | 108 542 | 56,5 | 16 402 | 8,5 | 192 104 | 100 |
| Molemole | 40 194 | 31,6 | 75 980 | 59,8 | 10 944 | 8,6 | 127 118 | 100 |
| Polokwane | 237 136 | 28,1 | 549 157 | 65,1 | 57 159 | 6,8 | 843 452 | 100 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 92 903 | 32,7 | 167 337 | 58,8 | 24 150 | 8,5 | 284 390 | 100 |
| Waterberg | 212 986 | 27,9 | 492 296 | 64,5 | 57 523 | 7,5 | 762 804 | 100 |
| Thabazimbi | 13 473 | 20,7 | 47 923 | 73,7 | 3 640 | 5,6 | 65 036 | 100 |
| Lephalale | 36 013 | 28,8 | 83 095 | 66,4 | 6 074 | 4,9 | 125 182 | 100 |
| Bela-Bela | 15 350 | 23,9 | 43 537 | 67,7 | 5 419 | 8,4 | 64 306 | 100 |
| Mogalakwena | 115 517 | 30,5 | 232 991 | 61,6 | 29 679 | 7,8 | 378 188 | 100 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 32 633 | 25,1 | 84 749 | 65,1 | 12 710 | 9,8 | 130 092 | 100 |
| Sekhukhune | 439 169 | 32,9 | 804 717 | 60,2 | 92 882 | 6,9 | 1 336 768 | 100 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 42 369 | 32,0 | 79 537 | 60,0 | 10 551 | 8,0 | 132 456 | 100 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 90 601 | 31,5 | 175 391 | 60,9 | 22 048 | 7,7 | 288 040 | 100 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 117 946 | 34,7 | 195 156 | 57,3 | 27 220 | 8,0 | 340 322 | 100 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 188 254 | 32,7 | 354 633 | 61,6 | 33 063 | 5,7 | 575 950 | 100 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.4 reports on broad age groups of population in Limpopo. It is clear that the Limpopo population constitutes higher (61,4%) labour force population (15-64 years) which is about 4 million followed by children 31,6% aged 0-14 year (2,1 million) and older persons aged 65+ constituting 6,9% (454 635) in the year 2022. This pattern is observed in all districts and local municipalities in the province.

Waterberg district municipality recorded the highest proportion (64,5%) of labour participation population followed by Capricorn with 62,3% which are higher than the provincial proportions for the labour participation population. Other districts had proportions lower than provincial average for the labour participation population. Mopani district had higher proportion (33,2%) of children followed by Sekhukhune and Vhembe district municipalities that had proportions higher than the provincial level for children. While Waterberg had lower proportion 27,9% of children in the province which is lower than the

provincial level for children. A higher proportion of the elderly population was noted in Waterberg and Capricorn district municipalities each with 7,5% which is higher than 6,9% of the provincial level.

Thabazimbi local municipality had the highest 73,7% proportion of labour force population in province and it is higher than that of Waterberg district municipality. Musina local municipality also had higher proportion of labour force population 69,1% which is also higher than the Vhembe district municipality labour force population proportion. Collins Chabane and Greater Giyani local municipality had a higher proportion 35,5 and 35,4% of children which were higher than those of the district municipalities they belong. Molemole in the Capricorn district municipality had higher proportion of 8,6% of elderly population followed by Blouberg and Lepele-Nkumpi each with 8,5% in the same district municipality. While Musina local municipality is the only one with the least proportions of elderly population 3,4% in the Vhembe district.

Table 2.5. Dependency ratio by district, local municipality, Census 2011- 2022

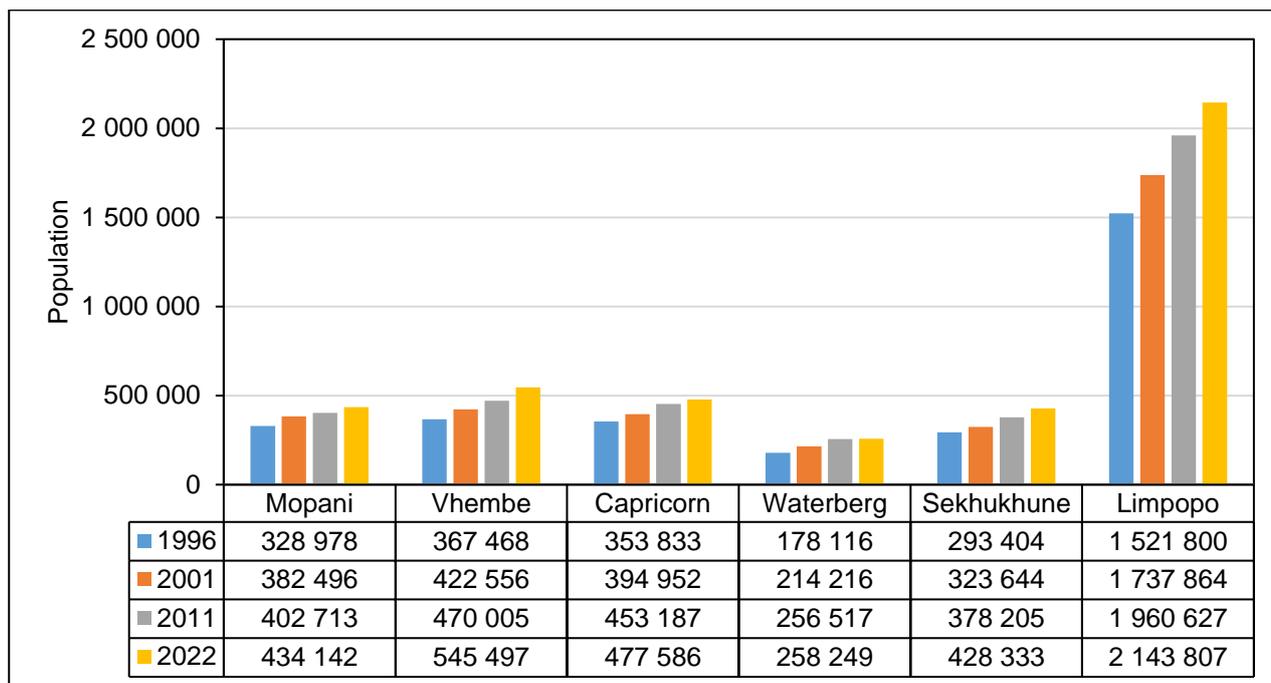
| Province, district and local municipality | Total Dependency Ratio per 100 (15-64) | |
|---|--|-------------|
| | 2011 | 2022 |
| Limpopo | 67,3 | 62,7 |
| Mopani | 65,3 | 65,6 |
| Greater Giyani | 74,1 | 71,7 |
| Greater Letaba | 70,8 | 73,7 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 60,2 | 60,9 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 58,2 | 58,1 |
| Maruleng | 65,4 | 64,3 |
| Vhembe | 69,9 | 63,5 |
| Musina | 56,0 | 44,7 |
| Thulamela | 67,1 | 62,0 |
| Makhado | 69,8 | 62,3 |
| Collins Chabane | 79,3 | 73,4 |
| Capricorn | 67,0 | 60,6 |
| Blouberg | 87,0 | 77,0 |
| Molemole | 78,4 | 67,3 |
| Polokwane | 58,2 | 53,6 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 77,9 | 70,0 |
| Waterberg | 55,5 | 54,9 |
| Thabazimbi | 30,8 | 35,7 |
| Lephalale | 44,2 | 50,6 |
| Bela-Bela | 51,6 | 47,7 |
| Mogalakwena | 71,5 | 62,3 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 53,7 | 53,5 |
| Sekhukhune | 74,7 | 66,1 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 73,7 | 66,5 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 76,0 | 64,2 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 85,4 | 74,4 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 67,9 | 62,4 |

Source: Census 2011-2022

Age dependency ratios are important indicators in every population. These ratios are used to measure the financial burden on the working population. Dependency ratios indicate the potential effects of changes in population age structures for social and economic development, pointing out broad trends in social support needs. When dependency ratios are higher, there is a greater burden carried by working-

age population and lower ratios indicate more people are working who can support the dependent population. Table 2.5 above indicate that dependency ratio in Limpopo declined from 67,3 (2011) to 63,7 (2022) per 100 population. However, for both years, the Limpopo dependency ratio was consistently higher than the national level which was 52,7 (2011) to 48,8 (2022) per 100 population. Sekhukhune district municipality had the highest dependency ratio 74,7 (2011) to 66,1 per 100 population in Limpopo which was higher than the provincial dependency ratio for both years 2011 and 2022.

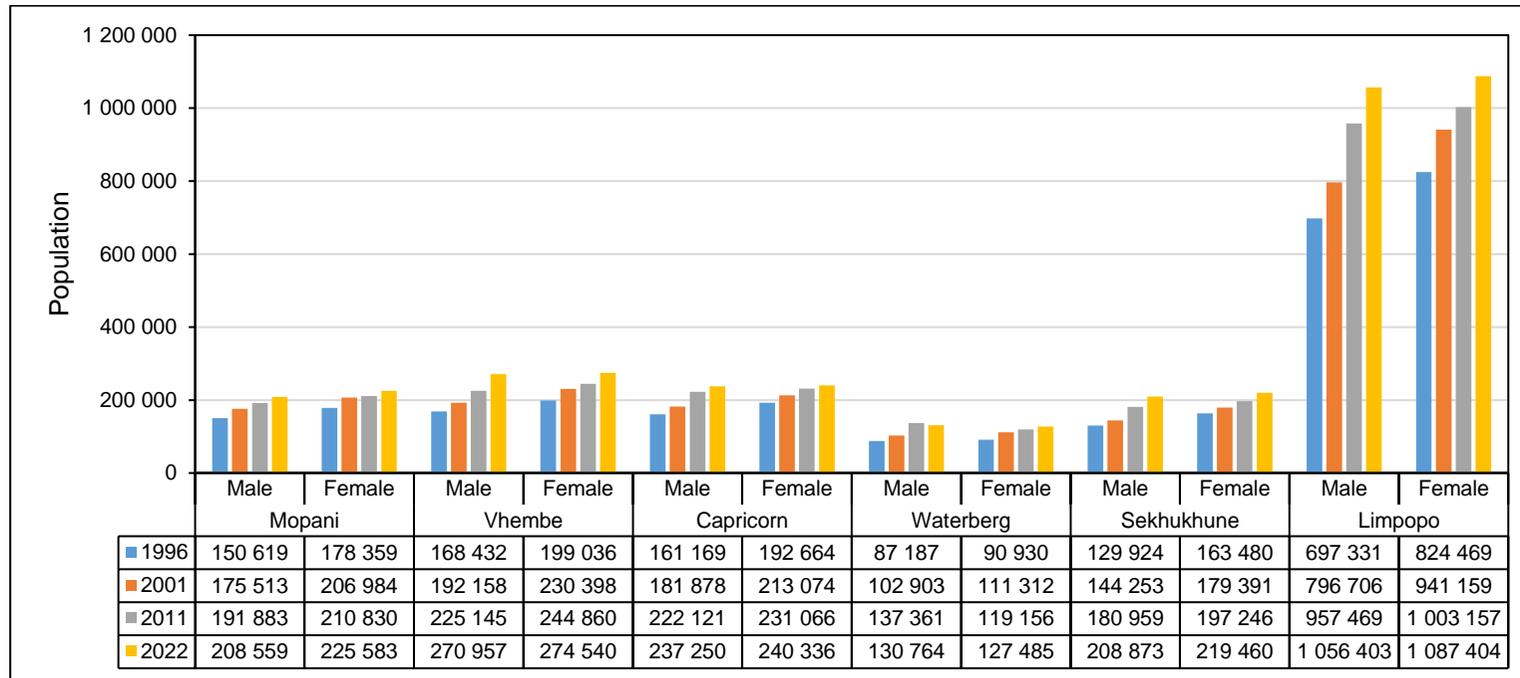
Figure 2-5. Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by district, Census 1996-2022



Source: Census 1996-2022

Figure 2.4 reports on the number of youths in Limpopo for all the census years 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022. It can be observed that the number of youths have been increasing steadily in Limpopo from 1 521 800 youth in 1996 to 2 143 807 youth in the year 2022. Vhembe district has the largest number of youths in the province for all the years followed by Capricorn district. Waterberg had the lowest number of youths compared to other districts in the province for all the years.

Figure 2-6. Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by sex and district, Census 1996-2022



Source: Census 1996-2022

Number of youths by sex in Limpopo for the years 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022 is portrayed in figure 2.5. The results indicate that female youth dominate the province and have consistently done so for throughout all census years. Of interest to note is that both male and female youth increased for the period 1996 - 2022. Male youth increased from 697 331 in 1996 to 1,1 million in 2022 whilst female youth increased from 824 469 to 1,1 million. All districts in the province experienced an increase in youth in all the censuses for both sexes. Vhembe district has the largest share of youth both male and female whilst Waterberg had the least share.

2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is the number of males and the number of females, expressed as the number of males per 100 females. High sex ratios reflect a bias towards more males and low sex ratios a bias towards more females. National sex ratios and those of Limpopo are reported in the section below by district and local municipalities.

Table 2.6. Sex ratio by province, Census 1996-2022

| Province | Census year | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1996 | 2001 | 2011 | 2022 |
| Western Cape | 96 | 94 | 96 | 94 |
| Eastern Cape | 86 | 86 | 89 | 90 |
| Northern Cape | 95 | 94 | 97 | 93 |
| Free State | 97 | 92 | 94 | 90 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 88 | 88 | 91 | 91 |
| North West | 98 | 99 | 103 | 98 |
| Gauteng | 104 | 101 | 102 | 102 |
| Mpumalanga | 93 | 91 | 96 | 92 |
| Limpopo | 85 | 83 | 88 | 89 |
| South Africa | 93 | 92 | 95 | 94 |

Source: Census 1996-2022

Table 2.6 reports on changes over time on sex ratios in each province of South Africa. It is clear that in South Africa, females have consistently been more than males from 93 males per 100 females in 1996 to 94 males per 100 females in 2022. Limpopo sex ratio has been increasing slightly but still show females dominating the province than males since 1996. In 1996 there were 85 males per 100 females in Limpopo and this increased to 89 males per 100 females in 2022.

Table 2.7. Sex ratio by district and local municipalities in 2011- 2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Sex ratio | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | Census 2011 | Census 2022 |
| Limpopo | 88 | 89 |
| Mopani | 85 | 86 |
| Greater Giyani | 79 | 83 |
| Greater Letaba | 81 | 82 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 87 | 87 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 94 | 92 |
| Maruleng | 85 | 87 |
| Vhembe | 84 | 88 |
| Musina | 96 | 109 |
| Thulamela | 84 | 87 |
| Makhado | 86 | 89 |

| Province, district and local municipality | Sex ratio | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | Census 2011 | Census 2022 |
| Collins Chabane | 79 | 83 |
| Capricorn | 88 | 90 |
| Blouberg | 83 | 84 |
| Molemole | 85 | 87 |
| Polokwane | 91 | 93 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 83 | 87 |
| Waterberg | 102 | 97 |
| Thabazimbi | 141 | 116 |
| Lephalale | 118 | 101 |
| Bela-Bela | 103 | 98 |
| Mogalakwena | 88 | 91 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 104 | 100 |
| Sekhukhune | 86 | 89 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 89 | 89 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 86 | 89 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 79 | 84 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 89 | 92 |

Source: Census 2011- 2022

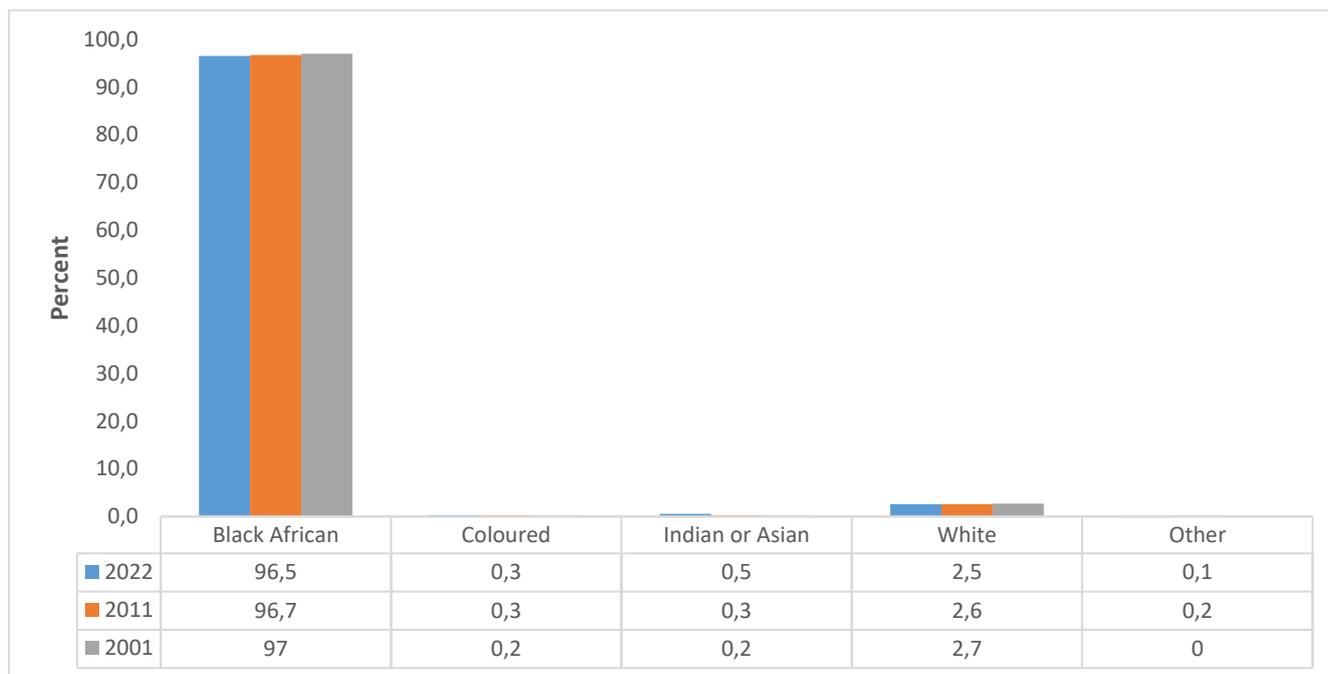
Table 2.7 shows that in both years 2011 and 2022 Limpopo had more females than males. The sex ratio in 2011 was 88 males per 100 females and increased slightly to 89 males per 100 females. At a district municipality, Waterberg was the only district municipality with more males in 2011 at the ratio of 102 males per 100 females. However, the Waterberg sex ratio declined to 97 males per 100 females in 2022. The sex ratio in Waterberg is the highest in the province and is higher than the provincial sex ratio.

At local municipality level, Thabazimbi, Lephalale, Modimolle-Mookgophong and Bela-Bela had more males than females in the year 2011 (141, 118, 104 and 103). However, only three local municipalities namely; Thabazimbi, Musina and Lephalale maintained higher sex ratios in the year 2022 (116, 109 & 101 respectively). While the Modimolle-Mookgophong local municipality sex ratio 100 males per 100 females indicated balanced numbers between males and females.

2.6 Population group

For Census 2022, the South African population was measured in different population groups. The distribution of population groups in the Limpopo is shown in five groups: black African, coloured, Indian/Asian, white and other.

Figure 2.7. Percentage distribution of population by population group, Census 2001- 2022



Source: Census 2001- 2022

Figure 2.6 reports on the distribution of population in Limpopo by population groups for Census 2001, 2011 and 2022. Though the proportions are slightly declined, black Africans remained the majority at 96,5%. The trend further shows slight decline in the proportions of white population from 2,7% to 2,5%. There has been an upward trend in the Indian/Asian population group from 0,2% to 0,5%.

Table 2.8. Distribution of population by population group, district and local municipality, Census 2022

| Province, districts and local municipality | Black African | | Coloured | | Indian or Asian | | White | | Other | | Total |
|--|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | |
| Limpopo | 6 341 601 | 96,5 | 18 409 | 0,3 | 35 958 | 0,5 | 167 524 | 2,5 | 7 172 | 0,1 | 6 570 664 |
| Mopani | 1 329 411 | 96,8 | 2 600 | 0,2 | 6 231 | 0,5 | 33 048 | 2,4 | 1 412 | 0,1 | 1 372 702 |
| Greater Giyani | 312 803 | 98,7 | 458 | 0,1 | 2 817 | 0,9 | 415 | 0,1 | 273 | 0,1 | 316 765 |
| Greater Letaba | 257 350 | 98,6 | 392 | 0,2 | 569 | 0,2 | 2 387 | 0,9 | 337 | 0,1 | 261 034 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 464 489 | 97,1 | 1 011 | 0,2 | 1 994 | 0,4 | 10 334 | 2,2 | 392 | 0,1 | 478 221 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 175 851 | 93,3 | 402 | 0,2 | 495 | 0,3 | 11 600 | 6,2 | 214 | 0,1 | 188 562 |
| Maruleng | 118 917 | 92,8 | 337 | 0,3 | 358 | 0,3 | 8 313 | 6,5 | 195 | 0,2 | 128 120 |
| Vhembe | 1 621 253 | 98,1 | 3 148 | 0,2 | 11 058 | 0,7 | 16 125 | 1,0 | 605 | 0,0 | 1 652 189 |
| Musina | 126 607 | 96,8 | 369 | 0,3 | 736 | 0,6 | 2 991 | 2,3 | 42 | 0,0 | 130 745 |
| Thulamela | 568 002 | 98,7 | 714 | 0,1 | 6 390 | 1,1 | 473 | 0,1 | 188 | 0,0 | 575 767 |
| Makhado | 484 733 | 96,6 | 1 481 | 0,3 | 3 368 | 0,7 | 12 118 | 2,4 | 195 | 0,0 | 501 895 |
| Collins Chabane | 441 912 | 99,6 | 584 | 0,1 | 563 | 0,1 | 543 | 0,1 | 181 | 0,0 | 443 783 |
| Capricorn | 1 388 050 | 96,0 | 7 274 | 0,5 | 10 527 | 0,7 | 38 471 | 2,7 | 2 260 | 0,2 | 1 446 582 |
| Blouberg | 190 215 | 99,0 | 302 | 0,2 | 501 | 0,3 | 768 | 0,4 | 255 | 0,1 | 192 040 |
| Molemole | 124 978 | 98,4 | 207 | 0,2 | 320 | 0,3 | 1 386 | 1,1 | 156 | 0,1 | 127 047 |
| Polokwane | 790 542 | 93,8 | 6 349 | 0,8 | 8 965 | 1,1 | 35 795 | 4,2 | 1 563 | 0,2 | 843 215 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 282 315 | 99,3 | 416 | 0,1 | 741 | 0,3 | 521 | 0,2 | 286 | 0,1 | 284 279 |
| Waterberg | 688 084 | 90,2 | 2 906 | 0,4 | 4 083 | 0,5 | 66 105 | 8,7 | 1 414 | 0,2 | 762 592 |

| Province, districts and local municipality | Black African | | Coloured | | Indian or Asian | | White | | Other | | Total |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | |
| Thabazimbi | 49 504 | 76,2 | 328 | 0,5 | 285 | 0,4 | 14 796 | 22,8 | 80 | 0,1 | 64 993 |
| Lephalale | 115 485 | 92,3 | 410 | 0,3 | 429 | 0,3 | 8 702 | 7,0 | 137 | 0,1 | 125 164 |
| Bela-Bela | 55 472 | 86,4 | 880 | 1,4 | 564 | 0,9 | 7 195 | 11,2 | 101 | 0,2 | 64 212 |
| Mogalakwena | 362 046 | 95,7 | 818 | 0,2 | 2 161 | 0,6 | 12 516 | 3,3 | 600 | 0,2 | 378 142 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 105 576 | 81,2 | 469 | 0,4 | 644 | 0,5 | 22 896 | 17,6 | 496 | 0,4 | 130 081 |
| Sekhukhune | 1 314 803 | 98,4 | 2 481 | 0,2 | 4 059 | 0,3 | 13 775 | 1,0 | 1 481 | 0,1 | 1 336 598 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 129 652 | 97,9 | 250 | 0,2 | 392 | 0,3 | 1 827 | 1,4 | 284 | 0,2 | 132 404 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 279 736 | 97,1 | 505 | 0,2 | 1 261 | 0,4 | 6 177 | 2,1 | 350 | 0,1 | 288 029 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 338 658 | 99,5 | 457 | 0,1 | 518 | 0,2 | 372 | 0,1 | 303 | 0,1 | 340 308 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 566 757 | 98,4 | 1 270 | 0,2 | 1 888 | 0,3 | 5 398 | 0,9 | 544 | 0,1 | 575 857 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.8 provides a distribution of population in Limpopo districts and local municipalities by population group. Sekhukhune district municipality had the highest proportion 98,4% of black Africans followed by Vhembe also with 98,1%. Waterberg district municipality had the lowest percentage of black Africans at 90,2%. Waterberg district municipality recorded 8,7% of whites followed by Capricorn district municipality with 2,7% whites. While Vhembe district and Sekhukhune each had 1% white population. There is no district municipality in Limpopo that had over 1% of coloureds and Indian/Asian population.

At a local municipality level, black Africans are the majority with over 90% of the population in most local municipalities with the exception of Bela-Bela (86,4%), Modimolle-Mookgophong (81,2%) and Thabazimbi (76,2%) local municipalities. It is important to note that the three local municipalities that had less than 90% of black African in Limpopo had higher proportions of white population compared to other local municipalities in the province. A higher proportion (22,8%) of whites are observed in Thabazimbi local municipality followed by Modimolle-Mookgophong with 17,6% and Bela-Bela 11,2%. Thulamela and Polokwane local municipalities recorded about 1% of Indian/Asians persons. Bela-Bela local municipality recorded 1,4% of coloured population, which is higher than the provincial average.

2.7 Marital status

The institution of marriage and nuptiality patterns have always been acknowledged determinants of fertility in a country. How these patterns are measured is important and provides background in family formation or dissolutions (Kalule-Sabiliti, Palamuleni, Makiwane, & Amoateng, 2007). This section provides marital status patterns in Limpopo in the year 2022. Marital status of persons 12 and older in Limpopo was analysed from Census 2022.

Table 2.9. Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and local municipality, Census 2022

| Local municipality | Legally married (including customary, traditional, religious, etc.) | | Living together like husband and wife/partners | | Divorced | | Separated, but still legally married | | Widowed | | Never married | | Total |
|-----------------------|---|------|--|------|----------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|---------|-----|---------------|------|---------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
| Greater Giyani | 39 316 | 17,6 | 34 624 | 15,5 | 1 495 | 0,7 | 731 | 0,3 | 12 877 | 5,8 | 134 599 | 60,2 | 223 641 |
| Greater Letaba | 36 198 | 19,7 | 16 387 | 8,9 | 1 271 | 0,7 | 565 | 0,3 | 7 971 | 4,3 | 121 398 | 66,1 | 183 790 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 64 821 | 18,6 | 42 889 | 12,3 | 2 948 | 0,8 | 1 246 | 0,4 | 14 857 | 4,3 | 222 217 | 63,7 | 348 978 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 26 910 | 19,5 | 19 385 | 14,0 | 1 588 | 1,2 | 601 | 0,4 | 4 994 | 3,6 | 84 527 | 61,2 | 138 005 |
| Maruleng | 19 825 | 21,5 | 7 377 | 8,0 | 702 | 0,8 | 181 | 0,2 | 2 341 | 2,5 | 61 936 | 67,1 | 92 360 |
| Musina | 16 243 | 18,4 | 15 464 | 17,5 | 864 | 1,0 | 367 | 0,4 | 2 783 | 3,2 | 52 578 | 59,5 | 88 299 |
| Thulamela | 90 752 | 21,8 | 53 146 | 12,8 | 3 832 | 0,9 | 1 820 | 0,4 | 22 888 | 5,5 | 243 565 | 58,5 | 416 004 |
| Makhado | 80 370 | 22,0 | 38 080 | 10,4 | 3 843 | 1,1 | 1 544 | 0,4 | 19 278 | 5,3 | 221 388 | 60,7 | 364 502 |
| Collins Chabane | 55 943 | 18,0 | 44 838 | 14,4 | 2 081 | 0,7 | 1 062 | 0,3 | 18 067 | 5,8 | 189 070 | 60,8 | 311 061 |
| Blouberg | 31 978 | 23,5 | 5 891 | 4,3 | 588 | 0,4 | 246 | 0,2 | 4 774 | 3,5 | 92 771 | 68,1 | 136 249 |
| Molemole | 22 606 | 24,2 | 3 906 | 4,2 | 635 | 0,7 | 317 | 0,3 | 4 995 | 5,4 | 60 902 | 65,2 | 93 361 |
| Polokwane | 169 749 | 26,5 | 33 092 | 5,2 | 7 565 | 1,2 | 2 167 | 0,3 | 27 085 | 4,2 | 400 358 | 62,6 | 640 016 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 55 831 | 26,9 | 6 550 | 3,2 | 1 293 | 0,6 | 480 | 0,2 | 8 423 | 4,1 | 134 827 | 65,0 | 207 404 |
| Thabazimbi | 18 613 | 35,0 | 5 983 | 11,2 | 683 | 1,3 | 186 | 0,3 | 1 176 | 2,2 | 26 549 | 49,9 | 53 190 |
| Lephalale | 23 640 | 25,1 | 5 702 | 6,0 | 776 | 0,8 | 306 | 0,3 | 1 945 | 2,1 | 61 899 | 65,7 | 94 267 |
| Bela-Bela | 11 867 | 23,1 | 4 175 | 8,1 | 720 | 1,4 | 187 | 0,4 | 1 816 | 3,5 | 32 517 | 63,4 | 51 283 |
| Mogalakwena | 68 939 | 24,6 | 8 712 | 3,1 | 2 619 | 0,9 | 796 | 0,3 | 10 831 | 3,9 | 187 853 | 67,2 | 279 750 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 27 004 | 26,5 | 9 549 | 9,4 | 1 650 | 1,6 | 435 | 0,4 | 3 696 | 3,6 | 59 703 | 58,5 | 102 036 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 23 782 | 24,6 | 3 839 | 4,0 | 359 | 0,4 | 190 | 0,2 | 3 024 | 3,1 | 65 333 | 67,7 | 96 526 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 52 602 | 24,6 | 6 543 | 3,1 | 1 054 | 0,5 | 444 | 0,2 | 7 236 | 3,4 | 145 915 | 68,3 | 213 793 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 67 481 | 27,8 | 7 664 | 3,2 | 795 | 0,3 | 454 | 0,2 | 10 180 | 4,2 | 156 287 | 64,4 | 242 861 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 116 129 | 27,8 | 23 490 | 5,6 | 1 636 | 0,4 | 1 009 | 0,2 | 11 855 | 2,8 | 264 128 | 63,2 | 418 248 |

Source: Census 2022

The results in Table 2.9 provide a distribution of marital status of person 12 and older by local municipalities. In all local municipalities in Limpopo, those never married were the majority followed by those legally married, living together as husband and wife and widowed. While proportions of those divorced is low in all local municipalities in the province.

Elias Motsoaledi local municipality had the highest proportion 68,3% of those never married compared to other marital status followed by 68,1% in Blouberg local municipality. A lower proportion (49,9%) of never married persons was observed in Thabazimbi local municipality. Thabazimbi has the highest proportions (35%) of persons legally married in Limpopo. Greater Giyani local municipality had lower proportion (17,6%) of legally married persons.

Persons living together like husband and wife were mostly recorded in Musina local municipality at 17,5% followed by Greater Giyani local municipality with 15,5%. Greater Giyani and Collins Chabane local municipalities each had 5,8% of persons widowed which was the higher proportion compared to those widowed in other local municipalities. Though persons divorced have lower proportions in Limpopo local municipalities, Modimolle-Mookgophong had 1,6% which was a higher proportion of the divorced in the province followed by 1,4% in Bela-Bela local municipality.

Annexure 1 and 2 further reports on marriage rates and divorce rates in Limpopo province. Marriage rates have increased in Limpopo from 196 to 231 marriages per 1000 population respectively. This pattern was noted in all the district municipalities in the province. However, Sekhukhune district municipality had the largest increase in marriage rates from 188 to 266 marriages per 1000 population in the province. The Sekhukhune marriage rate was higher than that of the provincial rate in the year 2022. While Vhembe district had the least increase in marriage rates in the province from 193 marriages in 2011 to 203 marriages per 1000 population in 2022.

Interestingly, the rate of divorce in Limpopo is also increasing. The province had a divorce rate of five divorces in 2011 to 8 divorces per 1000 population in 2022. Sekhukhune district municipality had the lowest divorce rate though with an increase from 2011 to 2022. A higher divorce rate in Limpopo was recorded in Waterberg district municipality from 7 to 11 divorces per 1000 population. The Waterberg divorce rate is higher than that of the province for both 2011 and 2022.

2.8 Language

Table 2.10. Distribution of population aged one year and older by language most often spoken in the household, Census 2011-2022

| Language | 2011 | | 2022 | |
|---------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Afrikaans | 126 748 | 2,6 | 144 700 | 2,3 |
| English | 29 024 | 0,6 | 63 560 | 1,0 |
| isiNdebele | 98 724 | 2,0 | 72 246 | 1,1 |
| isiXhosa | 14 618 | 0,3 | 13 257 | 0,2 |
| isiZulu | 35 087 | 0,7 | 40 542 | 0,6 |
| Sepedi | 2 677 936 | 54,8 | 3 530 131 | 55,5 |
| Sesotho | 53 992 | 1,1 | 49 986 | 0,8 |
| Setswana | 100 646 | 2,1 | 86 437 | 1,4 |
| Sign language | 0 | 0,0 | 1 002 | 0,0 |

| Language | 2011 | | 2022 | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Siswati | 27 812 | 0,6 | 18 444 | 0,3 |
| Tshivenda | 820 786 | 16,8 | 1 103 907 | 17,4 |
| Xitsonga | 885 159 | 18,1 | 1 097 017 | 17,3 |
| Khoi, Nama and San languages | 0 | 0,0 | 591 | 0,0 |
| Shona | 0 | 0,0 | 103 601 | 1,6 |
| Chichewa/Chewa/Nyanja/Chinyanja | 0 | 0,0 | 2 568 | 0,0 |
| Portuguese | 0 | 0,0 | 2 732 | 0,0 |
| Other | 14 491 | 0,3 | 26 614 | 0,4 |
| Total | 4 885 021 | 100 | 6 357 336 | 100 |

Source: Census 2011-2022

In terms of language most often spoken in households in Limpopo in the periods 2001 and 2022, Table 2.10 above provides a distribution. Majority of the persons 55,5% in Limpopo speak Sepedi followed by Tshivenda (17,4) and Xitsonga (17,3%). While Khoi, Nama and San Languages are the least spoken languages in the Limpopo. About 1000 people use sign language, one of the newly introduced official languages in the country. Inclusion of additional languages in Census 2022 revealed that Shona language is spoken by 1,6% persons in the province. Interestingly, the proportion of Shona speakers is higher than that of English and other indigenous languages (IsiNdebele, IsiXhosa, IsiZulu, Sesotho, Setswana, Siswati). Only Afrikaans, Sepedi, Tshivenda and Xitsonga were more spoken languages in households than Shona.

2.9 Religion

Table 2.11 presents the distribution of population in Limpopo by their religious affiliation/belief, Census 2022. The results indicated that majority of the population (86,8%) belong to the Christian religion and traditional African religion followed with 6,3%. It was also noted that 5,1% of population in Limpopo reported that they had no religious affiliation/belief.

Table 2.11. Distribution of population by religious affiliation, Census 2022

| Religion | N | % |
|---|------------------|------------|
| Christianity | 5 627 310 | 86,8 |
| Islam | 31 764 | 0,5 |
| Traditional African Religion (e.g. ancestral, tribal, animist, etc) | 408 719 | 6,3 |
| Hinduism | 3 154 | 0,0 |
| Buddhism | 832 | 0,0 |
| Bahaism | 503 | 0,0 |
| Judaism | 629 | 0,0 |
| Atheism | 3 127 | 0,0 |
| Agnosticism | 1 883 | 0,0 |
| No religious affiliation/belief | 333 506 | 5,1 |
| Other | 71 221 | 1,1 |
| Total | 6 482 646 | 100 |

Source: Census 2022

2.10 Conclusion

The Limpopo population has been growing since 1996 to 2022. The population size of Limpopo was ranked number five in South Africa. Females dominate the population of Limpopo compared to males. The Vhembe district municipality has the largest share of the population size in the province followed by Capricorn district municipality. The province has a young population who are mostly between the ages of 0-29 years with a higher number of labour force participation population followed by children. Black Africans continue to dominate the province with very little number of other population groups. In most local municipalities in Limpopo, large proportions of persons are never married, speak Sepedi and believe in Christianity.

Chapter 3: Migration

3.1 Introduction

Migration as a phenomenon has increasingly gained global attention significantly in the last decades. There have been prominent agendas internationally and nationally on issues of migration leading to reviews and formation of policies. Therefore, quality data on migration are fundamental. For planning and monitoring of the implementation of migration policies and initiatives, accurate statistics are essential. Migration consists of all movement and changes in of residence into, out of, or within a given political division or administrative area and these can include international boundaries. To accurately measure migration, each country is expected to know how many migrants and from where they come and also how many and to what countries people of a country are moving. Censuses in South Africa measure some of these questions. This section profiles population by place of birth and region of birth in Limpopo.

Table 3.1. Distribution of population by province of birth and province of usual residence, Census 2022

| Province of place of birth | Province of usual residence | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Western Cape | 5 163 398 | 115 102 | 28 411 | 12 319 | 25 617 | 7 634 | 98 519 | 9 309 | 6 326 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 134 674 | 6 696 087 | 15 144 | 48 160 | 194 489 | 74 077 | 495 494 | 34 509 | 13 312 |
| Northern Cape | 76 481 | 16 285 | 1 188 256 | 20 367 | 9 639 | 33 074 | 64 947 | 6 806 | 5 050 |
| Free State | 60 247 | 24 351 | 21 643 | 2 626 762 | 33 047 | 75 309 | 349 952 | 30 991 | 13 084 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 89 660 | 56 258 | 4 837 | 24 709 | 11 626 610 | 19 457 | 738 399 | 86 222 | 12 509 |
| North West | 26 411 | 8 567 | 33 906 | 21 574 | 12 321 | 3 086 960 | 375 556 | 18 863 | 24 034 |
| Gauteng | 241 313 | 86 385 | 19 849 | 67 767 | 129 530 | 187 502 | 9 513 562 | 171 217 | 146 988 |
| Mpumalanga | 24 395 | 7 635 | 3 061 | 10 986 | 27 604 | 29 011 | 501 190 | 4 434 841 | 68 381 |
| Limpopo | 21 591 | 6 489 | 3 517 | 8 080 | 7 722 | 87 141 | 1 378 304 | 149 109 | 6 046 238 |
| Outside SA | 368 854 | 110 811 | 21 790 | 64 444 | 163 296 | 134 466 | 1 185 925 | 140 991 | 170 147 |

Note: This table excludes cases where the province was unspecified, not applicable and do not know. Information only obtained from household questionnaire.

Source: Census 2022

Table 3.1 provides a distribution of population in South African by province of birth and province of usual residence. Interestingly, majority of persons residing in Limpopo were born in Limpopo. The results show that about 170 thousand born outside the country were residing in Limpopo. For those born in other provinces of South Africa, large number 146 988 of people who were born in Gauteng province were residing in Limpopo in the year 2022 followed by those born in Mpumalanga province. Those born in Northern Cape province were the least 5 050 people residing in Limpopo.

Furthermore, the largest number 1 378 304 of born in Limpopo were residing in Gauteng province in the year 2022 followed by 149 109 residing in Mpumalanga province. Only 3 517 people born in Limpopo were residing in the Northern Cape province in 2022.

Table 3.2. Percentage distribution of population by place of birth district, local municipality, Census 2011-2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Born in South Africa | | Born outside South Africa | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | 2011 | 2022 | 2011 | 2022 |
| Limpopo | 96,9 | 97,3 | 3,1 | 2,7 |
| Mopani | 96,8 | 97,5 | 3,2 | 2,5 |
| Greater Giyani | 96,8 | 96,9 | 3,2 | 3,1 |
| Greater Letaba | 97,0 | 98,0 | 3,0 | 2,0 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 97,3 | 97,7 | 2,7 | 2,3 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 94,6 | 96,9 | 5,4 | 3,1 |
| Maruleng | 97,7 | 97,8 | 2,3 | 2,2 |
| Vhembe | 96,0 | 96,7 | 4,0 | 3,3 |
| Musina | 81,9 | 90,0 | 18,1 | 10,0 |
| Thulamela | 97,6 | 97,3 | 2,4 | 2,7 |
| Makhado | 96,7 | 97,0 | 3,3 | 3,0 |
| Collins Chabane | 97,6 | 97,7 | 2,4 | 2,3 |
| Capricorn | 97,5 | 97,2 | 2,5 | 2,8 |
| Blouberg | 98,2 | 98,4 | 1,8 | 1,6 |
| Molemole | 96,7 | 97,3 | 3,3 | 2,7 |
| Polokwane | 97,1 | 96,6 | 2,9 | 3,4 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 98,8 | 98,1 | 1,2 | 1,9 |
| Waterberg | 95,6 | 96,6 | 4,4 | 3,4 |
| Thabazimbi | 91,4 | 93,8 | 8,6 | 6,2 |
| Lephalale | 94,3 | 97,4 | 5,7 | 2,6 |
| Bela-Bela | 94,7 | 95,2 | 5,3 | 4,8 |
| Mogalakwena | 98,3 | 97,8 | 1,7 | 2,2 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 93,2 | 94,4 | 6,8 | 5,6 |
| Sekhukhune | 98,1 | 98,4 | 1,9 | 1,6 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 94,6 | 97,8 | 5,4 | 2,2 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 97,4 | 98,1 | 2,6 | 1,9 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 99,5 | 99,1 | 0,5 | 0,9 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 98,6 | 98,4 | 1,4 | 1,6 |

Source: Census 2011-2022

Table 3.2 shows a distribution of population in Limpopo by place of birth for the years 2011 and 2022. About 97% of population in Limpopo was born in South Africa and at least 3% were born outside South Africa. A similar pattern is noted at the district municipalities in Limpopo. However, Sekhukhune district municipality had the largest proportions of population reported born in South Africa at 98% for both years which is higher than the provincial proportions. While Waterberg district municipality had higher proportions of those reported born outside South Africa 4,4% in 2011 and 3,4% in 2022. However, it is important to note that population reported to be born outside South Africa in Limpopo has been declining from 2011 to 2022.

At the local municipality level, proportions of those who reported born outside South Africa were higher in Musina local district from 18% in 2011 to 11% in 2022. This is followed by Thabazimbi local municipality that had 8,6% in 2011 and 6,2% in 2022. The proportions of those born outside South Africa were higher than those of the district municipalities they belong to and also higher than the provincial level. Makhuduthamaga had the lowest proportions of those born outside the country from 0,5% in 2011 to 0,9% in 2022.

Table 3.3. Distribution of population born Outside South Africa by region of birth – Census 2011-2022

| Region of birth | 2011 | | 2022 | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | N | % | N | % |
| SADC | 1 478 208 | 94,4 | 148 905 | 84,5 |
| Rest of Africa | 7 008 | 0,4 | 10 111 | 5,7 |
| United Kingdom and Europe | 2 017 | 0,1 | 1 587 | 0,9 |
| Asia | 7 154 | 0,5 | 11 062 | 6,3 |
| North America | 138 | 0,0 | 342 | 0,2 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 94 | 0,0 | 173 | 0,1 |
| Oceania | 97 | 0,0 | 248 | 0,1 |
| Unspecified | 71 846 | 4,6 | 3 715 | 2,1 |
| Total | 1 566 562 | 100 | 176 143 | 100 |

Source: Census 2011-2022

Limpopo has the highest proportions of persons born in SADC region and this has since declined from 94,4% in 2011 to 84,5% in 2022 as illustrated in Table 3.3. the results further revealed an upward trend of persons born in Asia from less than 1% in 2011 to 6,3% in 2022. Persons born in the rest of Africa also increased from 0,4% in 2011 to 5,7% in the year 2022. While Oceania and Latin America and Caribbean have the least people in Limpopo for both years 2011 and 2022.

3.2 Conclusion

The results show that about 170 thousand born outside the country were residing in Limpopo. The largest number 1 378 304 of born in Limpopo were residing in Gauteng province in the year 2022 followed by 149 109 residing in Mpumalanga province. The largest number of people in Limpopo were born in South Africa. Migrants who settled in Limpopo were mostly from the SADC region followed by those born in Asia.

Chapter 4: Education

4.1 Introduction

This component of the report provides results of educational indicators measured during the Census 2022 in the Limpopo by district municipality and local municipality. These indicators include persons 5-24 years who were reported to be attending at an educational institution, children 0-5 year attending early childhood development centres or institutions, the highest level of education for those 20 year and above. Some of the indicators monitor progress made from Census 2011 to Census 2022.

4.2 Educational attendance

Education is a basic right to persons in South Africa. These rights are stipulated in section 29 of the South African Constitution where it is emphasized that everyone has the right to basic education. Therefore, in order to assess progress towards this right, Census 2011 and 2022 measured the number of persons aged 5-24 years who were attending an educational institution. The results in Table 4.1 indicate that proportions of persons aged 5-24 years attending an educational institution in Limpopo slightly decreased from 81,1% in 2011 to 80,6% in 2022.

Table 4.1. Distribution of population aged 5-24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

| Province, district and local municipality | 2011 | | 2022 | |
|---|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Attending | | Attending | |
| Limpopo | 1 837 198 | 81,1 | 1 850 035 | 80,6 |
| Mopani | 375 730 | 80,8 | 389 683 | 80,9 |
| Greater Giyani | 93 445 | 82,9 | 99 474 | 83,9 |
| Greater Letaba | 77 593 | 81,2 | 76 246 | 81,4 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 124 076 | 79,1 | 124 420 | 78,3 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 47 542 | 80,0 | 54 740 | 81,8 |
| Maruleng | 33 075 | 81,8 | 34 803 | 79,4 |
| Vhembe | 466 865 | 82,7 | 488 219 | 82,9 |
| Musina | 28 171 | 68,2 | 30 551 | 74,9 |
| Thulamela | 166 084 | 84,7 | 170 025 | 83,2 |
| Makhado | 142 904 | 82,4 | 142 353 | 81,9 |
| Collins Chabane | 129 707 | 84,4 | 145 291 | 85,4 |
| Capricorn | 433 435 | 82,7 | 402 072 | 80,1 |
| Blouberg | 71 001 | 86,0 | 59 615 | 83,0 |
| Molemole | 45 363 | 83,4 | 36 437 | 80,5 |
| Polokwane | 235 009 | 81,4 | 224 479 | 79,0 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 82 062 | 83,2 | 81 542 | 80,9 |
| Waterberg | 186 364 | 74,1 | 184 357 | 75,4 |
| Thabazimbi | 12 554 | 55,6 | 11 411 | 69,1 |
| Lephalale | 30 169 | 71,8 | 30 813 | 76,2 |
| Bela-Bela | 15 213 | 68,4 | 13 622 | 68,9 |
| Mogalakwena | 103 830 | 81,3 | 100 250 | 78,8 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 24 599 | 66,7 | 28 260 | 69,7 |

| Province, district and local municipality | 2011 | | 2022 | |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Attending | | Attending | |
| Sekhukhune | 374 803 | 81,3 | 385 704 | 80,8 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 40 972 | 78,1 | 36 255 | 77,9 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 88 119 | 81,6 | 83 441 | 79,7 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 102 170 | 84,6 | 103 551 | 83,8 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 143 542 | 79,9 | 162 457 | 80,1 |

Source: Census 2011-2022

The district profile show that about 82,7% and 82,9% of persons in Vhembe district attended an educational institution in 2011 and 2022 respectively and this was higher compared to proportions depicted by the province. Similarly, attendance at an educational institution were slightly higher in Sekhukhune district in both census years. On the other hand, Waterberg district recorded the lowest proportions of persons attending an educational institution with about 74,1% in 2011 and 75,4% in 2022 which were below the provincial average.

The top three local municipalities in terms of attendance at an educational institution in 2011 were Blouberg (86%), Thulamela (84,7%) and Makhuduthamaga (84,6%) local municipalities with the proportions higher compared to that of the province. In addition, Thabazimbi (55,6%), Modimolle-Mookgophong (66,7%) and Musina (68,2%) local municipalities occupied the bottom three municipalities with proportions lower than the provincial average. However, in 2022, 83,9% of persons in Greater Giyani local municipality attended an educational followed by Makhuduthamaga (83,8%) and Blouberg (83%) local municipalities with proportions higher than that of the province. Bela-Bela (68,9%), Thabazimbi (69,1%) and Modimolle-Mookgophong (69,7%) local municipalities were the bottom three municipalities with lowest proportions of attendance at an educational institution and it is noticeable that these three local municipalities all emanates from Waterberg district.

4.3 Early childhood development

In addition to right to education which is a basic right recognised in both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and South African Bill of Right, the government of the Republic of South Africa has initiated early childhood development within its National Development Plan 2030. In December 2015, South African Cabinet approved the National Integrated Policy for Early Childhood Development (ECD) (DSD, 2015). In order to assess progress on this policy, it is crucial that indicators on ECD are measured.

Table 4.2 reports on the distribution of children aged 0-5 years in Limpopo attending and not attending ECD institution in 2022. Results show that 61,3% of children in Limpopo were attending an ECD institution and 38,7% were not attending. About 65% of children in Capricorn district attended an ECD institution followed by 62,8% in Vhembe district and these proportions were above the provincial average. Sekhukhune district recorded 57,2% of children attending an ECD institution, a figure below a provincial average.

The top three local municipalities in terms of attendance at an ECD institution were Thulamela (67,9%), Polokwane (65,9%) and Greater Giyani (65,6%) local municipalities with proportions above the provincial average. On the other hand, Greater Letaba (53,5%), Ephraim Mogale (54,9%) and Thabazimbi (55%) local municipalities were the bottom three municipalities with the lower proportions of children attending an ECD institution.

Table 4.2. Distribution of population aged 0-5 years by ECD institution attendance status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Attending | | Not Attending | |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Limpopo | 454 125 | 61,3 | 286 478 | 38,7 |
| Mopani | 99 640 | 60,4 | 65 299 | 39,6 |
| Greater Giyani | 26 049 | 65,6 | 13 668 | 34,4 |
| Greater Letaba | 17 683 | 53,5 | 15 394 | 46,5 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 33 824 | 61,4 | 21 296 | 38,6 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 12 145 | 56,2 | 9 473 | 43,8 |
| Maruleng | 9 939 | 64,5 | 5 469 | 35,5 |
| Vhembe | 118 580 | 62,8 | 70 191 | 37,2 |
| Musina | 8 104 | 62,2 | 4 916 | 37,8 |
| Thulamela | 44 457 | 67,9 | 20 981 | 32,1 |
| Makhado | 34 052 | 61,4 | 21 388 | 38,6 |
| Collins Chabane | 31 967 | 58,3 | 22 906 | 41,7 |
| Capricorn | 99 093 | 64,8 | 53 827 | 35,2 |
| Blouberg | 15 027 | 63,3 | 8 721 | 36,7 |
| Molemole | 8 673 | 62,6 | 5 171 | 37,4 |
| Polokwane | 55 006 | 65,9 | 28 453 | 34,1 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 20 387 | 64,0 | 11 481 | 36,0 |
| Waterberg | 47 091 | 61,1 | 30 008 | 38,9 |
| Thabazimbi | 2 808 | 55,0 | 2 293 | 45,0 |
| Lephalale | 8 701 | 62,9 | 5 131 | 37,1 |
| Bela-Bela | 3 288 | 62,0 | 2 015 | 38,0 |
| Mogalakwena | 25 224 | 61,4 | 15 888 | 38,6 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 7 071 | 60,2 | 4 682 | 39,8 |
| Sekhukhune | 89 721 | 57,2 | 67 153 | 42,8 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 8 381 | 54,9 | 6 876 | 45,1 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 17 547 | 55,9 | 13 848 | 44,1 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 23 703 | 57,1 | 17 814 | 42,9 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 40 091 | 58,4 | 28 615 | 41,6 |

Source: Census 2022

4.4 Level of education

This section presents results on population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education in Limpopo. Broad categories on level of education were used in this analysis namely: some primary, primary completed, some secondary, secondary completed, tertiary and other. In 2022 Limpopo recorded 33,1% persons with some secondary schooling followed by 31,5% of those with grade12/matric.

Approximately 10% of persons in the province completed higher education whilst 14,1% had no formal education.

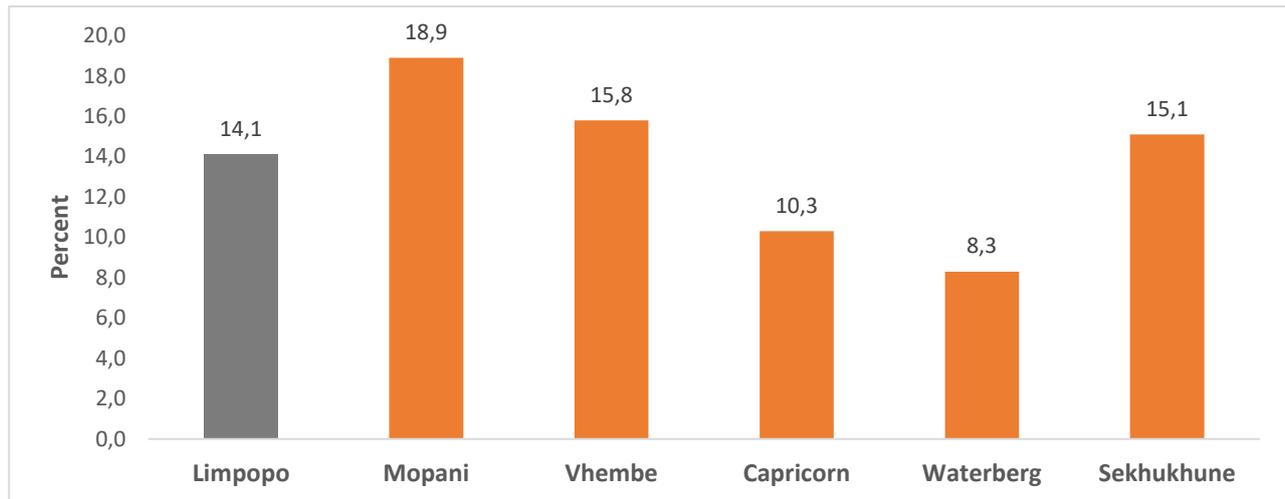
Capricorn and Vhembe districts recorded highest proportions of persons with higher education (i.e. 13,7% and 10,6% respectively) compared to provincial average. For persons with grade12/matric, Capricorn and Waterberg districts recorded around 34,7% and 33,7% respectively which was higher compared to proportions showed by the province. Among those with no schooling, the highest proportions were seen in Mopani (18,9%), Vhembe (15,8%) and Sekhukhune (15,1%) and these were higher compared to proportions depicted by the province.

Table 4.3. Distribution of population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, district and local municipality, Census 2022

| District and Municipality | No schooling | | Some primary | | Completed primary | | Some secondary | | Grade 12/ Matric | | Higher | | Other | | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
| Limpopo | 504 838 | 14,1 | 260 974 | 7,3 | 117 573 | 3,3 | 1 187 240 | 33,1 | 1 129 054 | 31,5 | 354 770 | 9,9 | 31 251 | 0,9 | 3 585 700 |
| Mopani | 138 670 | 18,9 | 53 946 | 7,4 | 23 794 | 3,2 | 234 069 | 31,9 | 216 583 | 29,5 | 60 016 | 8,2 | 6 607 | 0,9 | 733 686 |
| LIM331 : Greater Giyani | 36 756 | 22,5 | 12 313 | 7,5 | 5 798 | 3,5 | 49 955 | 30,6 | 45 288 | 27,7 | 11 943 | 7,3 | 1 415 | 0,9 | 163 467 |
| LIM332 : Greater Letaba | 32 161 | 23,7 | 9 912 | 7,3 | 4 226 | 3,1 | 45 095 | 33,2 | 34 562 | 25,5 | 8 863 | 6,5 | 837 | 0,6 | 135 656 |
| LIM333 : Greater Tzaneen | 42 834 | 16,4 | 20 629 | 7,9 | 9 075 | 3,5 | 84 082 | 32,1 | 79 925 | 30,5 | 22 870 | 8,7 | 2 481 | 0,9 | 261 896 |
| LIM334 : Ba-Phalaborwa | 14 812 | 14,3 | 5 930 | 5,7 | 2 815 | 2,7 | 31 617 | 30,6 | 36 798 | 35,6 | 10 338 | 10,0 | 1 143 | 1,1 | 103 452 |
| LIM335 : Maruleng | 12 108 | 17,5 | 5 162 | 7,5 | 1 881 | 2,7 | 23 320 | 33,7 | 20 010 | 28,9 | 6 002 | 8,7 | 730 | 1,1 | 69 214 |
| Vhembe | 137 227 | 15,8 | 65 121 | 7,5 | 30 728 | 3,5 | 280 374 | 32,2 | 256 977 | 29,5 | 92 683 | 10,6 | 7 226 | 0,8 | 870 336 |
| LIM341 : Musina | 10 270 | 15,3 | 4 030 | 6,0 | 2 989 | 4,5 | 25 418 | 37,9 | 19 227 | 28,7 | 4 758 | 7,1 | 374 | 0,6 | 67 066 |
| LIM343 : Thulamela | 41 426 | 13,4 | 20 889 | 6,7 | 9 597 | 3,1 | 95 776 | 30,9 | 96 265 | 31,1 | 42 959 | 13,9 | 2 568 | 0,8 | 309 480 |
| LIM344 : Makhado | 43 871 | 16,2 | 18 228 | 6,7 | 9 189 | 3,4 | 87 701 | 32,5 | 81 304 | 30,1 | 27 304 | 10,1 | 2 451 | 0,9 | 270 048 |
| LIM345 : Collins Chabane | 41 660 | 18,6 | 21 974 | 9,8 | 8 954 | 4,0 | 71 478 | 31,9 | 60 181 | 26,9 | 17 662 | 7,9 | 1 833 | 0,8 | 223 741 |
| Capricorn | 83 735 | 10,3 | 55 658 | 6,8 | 25 037 | 3,1 | 249 049 | 30,6 | 282 421 | 34,7 | 111 407 | 13,7 | 7 328 | 0,9 | 814 635 |
| LIM351 : Blouberg | 20 177 | 20,4 | 9 109 | 9,2 | 4 076 | 4,1 | 32 360 | 32,6 | 27 214 | 27,4 | 5 574 | 5,6 | 631 | 0,6 | 99 142 |
| LIM353 : Molemole | 11 796 | 17,0 | 5 125 | 7,4 | 2 530 | 3,7 | 22 777 | 32,9 | 20 230 | 29,2 | 6 283 | 9,1 | 559 | 0,8 | 69 301 |
| LIM354 : Polokwane | 32 473 | 6,6 | 28 985 | 5,9 | 13 444 | 2,7 | 143 478 | 29,2 | 184 982 | 37,7 | 82 691 | 16,8 | 5 041 | 1,0 | 491 095 |
| LIM355 : Lepele-Nkumpi | 19 289 | 12,4 | 12 438 | 8,0 | 4 987 | 3,2 | 50 434 | 32,5 | 49 995 | 32,2 | 16 859 | 10,9 | 1 096 | 0,7 | 155 098 |
| Waterberg | 37 646 | 8,3 | 35 033 | 7,7 | 16 109 | 3,6 | 162 325 | 35,9 | 152 256 | 33,7 | 44 006 | 9,7 | 5 065 | 1,1 | 452 440 |
| LIM361 : Thabazimbi | 2 131 | 4,8 | 2 506 | 5,6 | 1 533 | 3,5 | 15 052 | 33,9 | 17 709 | 39,9 | 4 272 | 9,6 | 1 159 | 2,6 | 44 361 |
| LIM362 : Lephalale | 3 615 | 5,0 | 5 023 | 6,9 | 2 387 | 3,3 | 28 200 | 38,6 | 24 604 | 33,7 | 8 280 | 11,3 | 920 | 1,3 | 73 030 |
| LIM366 : Bela-Bela | 2 385 | 5,9 | 2 864 | 7,1 | 1 406 | 3,5 | 13 878 | 34,4 | 15 188 | 37,6 | 4 345 | 10,8 | 309 | 0,8 | 40 375 |
| LIM367 : Mogalakwena | 23 854 | 11,2 | 17 800 | 8,4 | 7 117 | 3,3 | 76 218 | 35,8 | 67 448 | 31,7 | 18 423 | 8,7 | 1 975 | 0,9 | 212 834 |
| LIM368 : Modimolle-Mookgophong | 5 661 | 6,9 | 6 841 | 8,4 | 3 666 | 4,5 | 28 977 | 35,4 | 27 308 | 33,4 | 8 685 | 10,6 | 701 | 0,9 | 81 840 |
| Sekhukhune | 107 559 | 15,1 | 51 216 | 7,2 | 21 904 | 3,1 | 261 424 | 36,6 | 220 816 | 30,9 | 46 658 | 6,5 | 5 025 | 0,7 | 714 602 |
| LIM471 : Ephraim Mogale | 12 630 | 17,8 | 6 349 | 9,0 | 2 799 | 3,9 | 23 960 | 33,8 | 21 075 | 29,7 | 3 725 | 5,3 | 380 | 0,5 | 70 918 |
| LIM472 : Elias Motsoaledi | 28 178 | 17,9 | 11 680 | 7,4 | 5 061 | 3,2 | 49 785 | 31,6 | 51 359 | 32,6 | 10 559 | 6,7 | 910 | 0,6 | 157 531 |
| LIM473 : Makhuduthamaga | 28 575 | 16,4 | 13 546 | 7,8 | 5 396 | 3,1 | 60 885 | 34,9 | 52 442 | 30,1 | 12 026 | 6,9 | 1 586 | 0,9 | 174 457 |
| LIM476 : Fetakgomo Tubatse | 38 176 | 12,2 | 19 642 | 6,3 | 8 648 | 2,8 | 126 794 | 40,7 | 95 940 | 30,8 | 20 348 | 6,5 | 2 149 | 0,7 | 311 697 |

Table 4.3 further shows that Thabazimbi local municipality had higher proportions (39,9%) of those with grade 12/matric followed Polokwane (37,7%), Bela-Bela (37,6%) and Ba-Phalaborwa (35,6%). Looking at persons with higher education, Polokwane (16,8%) followed by Thulamela (13,9%) and Lephalale (11,3%) local municipalities had higher proportions than the provincial average. Lastly, Greater Letaba (23,7%), Greater Giyani (22,5%) and Blouberg (20,4%) local municipalities were the top three municipalities with highest proportions of persons with no schooling each having proportions higher compared to that of the province.

Figure 4.1. Percentage of population aged 20 years and older with no schooling by district, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.1 illustrates the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older with no schooling in Limpopo. About 14,1% of persons had no schooling in the province. Mopani (18,9%), Vhembe (15,8%) and Sekhukhune (15,1%) districts had higher proportions of persons with no schooling which were higher compared to provincial average. Only Waterberg (8,3%) and Capricorn districts had lowest proportions compared to proportions depicted by the province.

4.5 Field of Education

Table 4.4. Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and sex, Census 2022

| Field of education | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Business management | 41 665 | 22,1 | 65 694 | 28,8 | 107 359 | 25,8 |
| Natural and mathematical sciences | 8 639 | 4,6 | 6 915 | 3,0 | 15 553 | 3,7 |
| Engineering and other applied sciences | 51 206 | 27,1 | 23 363 | 10,2 | 74 570 | 17,9 |
| Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities | 40 936 | 21,7 | 69 082 | 30,3 | 110 019 | 26,4 |
| Health sciences | 7 185 | 3,8 | 22 729 | 10,0 | 29 914 | 7,2 |
| Law | 6 511 | 3,4 | 4 599 | 2,0 | 11 110 | 2,7 |
| Other | 32 756 | 17,3 | 35 583 | 15,6 | 68 339 | 16,4 |
| Total | 188 899 | 100 | 227 965 | 100 | 416 864 | 100 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and sex in Limpopo. The results indicate that 26,4 % of persons in Limpopo qualified in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities followed by 25,8% of those in business management. About 3% qualified in Law. The variation by sex show that 27,1% of males in the province studied engineering and other applied sciences followed by 22,1% of persons those in business management. About 30% of females qualified in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities followed by those qualified in business management (28,8%). Generally, law is the least reported field of education for both males and females in the province.

Table 4.5. Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and population group, Census 2022

| Field of education | Black African | | Coloured | | Indian or Asian | | White | | Other | | Total | |
|--|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Business management | 96 781 | 26,3 | 369 | 29,0 | 1 367 | 32,5 | 8 741 | 20,6 | 101 | 25,7 | 107 359 | 25,8 |
| Natural and mathematical sciences | 12 210 | 3,3 | 29 | 2,3 | 247 | 5,9 | 3 045 | 7,2 | 24 | 6,1 | 15 553 | 3,7 |
| Engineering and other applied sciences | 65 636 | 17,8 | 207 | 16,3 | 524 | 12,5 | 8 144 | 19,2 | 59 | 15,0 | 74 570 | 17,9 |
| Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities | 98 119 | 26,6 | 297 | 23,3 | 930 | 22,1 | 10 601 | 25,0 | 72 | 18,3 | 110 019 | 26,4 |
| Health sciences | 26 411 | 7,2 | 83 | 6,5 | 213 | 5,1 | 3 175 | 7,5 | 33 | 8,4 | 29 914 | 7,2 |
| Law | 9 595 | 2,6 | 44 | 3,5 | 148 | 3,5 | 1 314 | 3,1 | 10 | 2,5 | 11 110 | 2,7 |
| Other | 59 901 | 16,2 | 245 | 19,2 | 777 | 18,5 | 7 320 | 17,3 | 96 | 24,4 | 68 339 | 16,4 |
| Total | 368 652 | 100 | 1 273 | 100 | 4 206 | 100 | 42 340 | 100 | 393 | 100 | 416 864 | 100 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.5 provides a distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and population group in Limpopo. The results by population group indicate that black Africans mostly qualified in Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities (26,6%), business management (26,3%) and, engineering and other applied sciences (17,8%). The pattern was similar among coloured and Indian or Asian population groups with regard to those that studied business management and, Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities. Among persons that qualified in natural and mathematical sciences, Coloured population group constitute about 2%. Looking at the white population group, about 25% studied humanities, social sciences and applied humanities and 20,6% in business management. Law was the least field of education, particularly among black Africans with proportions lower than the provincial average.

4.6 Conclusion

Limpopo had a slight decline in the proportions of persons aged 5-24 years who were attending educational institutions. For those who were reported to be attending educational institutions, Vhembe district municipality accounted for most of them and Greater Giyani local municipality also had higher proportions of persons attending education institutions. For children 0-5 years in the province of Limpopo, majority were attending ECDs. Sekhukhune district municipality had higher proportions of those reported not to be attending any ECD. Mopani district municipality recorded the highest proportions of persons aged 20 years and older with no schooling 18,9%. Only 31,5% persons in Limpopo had grade12/matric and about 10% completed higher education. Results on field of education showed that humanities, social sciences and applied humanities are the most reported fields of education in Limpopo. Findings revealed that males qualified in engineering and other applied sciences whilst females qualified in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities.

Chapter 5: General health and functioning

5.1 Introduction

This section profiles the health and general functioning of the Limpopo province population aged five and above based on the six Washington Group (WG) short sets of functional questions/domains. The functional domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating and self-care. This information is essential since it provides details needed to develop the necessary support and services needed for people living with disabilities. The Census 2022 asked all respondents aged five and older to state their difficulty functioning in the various domain. For domains, a comparison between Census 2011 and Census 2022 data are conducted. In this section, descriptive analysis was conducted to highlight the extent of difficulties in the six functional domains. The section further presents disability prevalence measured using a computed index based on the general health and functioning question asked in Census 2022.

5.2 Health & functional domains

Table 5.1. Distribution of persons aged five years and older by type and degree of difficulty in functional domain, Census 2011- 2022

| Functional domain | Degree of difficulty | 2011 | | 2022 | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| | | N | % | N | % |
| Seeing | No difficulty | 4 208 321 | 92,3 | 5 348 571 | 93,1 |
| | Some difficulty | 295 853 | 6,5 | 326 014 | 5,7 |
| | A lot of difficulty | 43 916 | 1,0 | 62 593 | 1,1 |
| | Cannot do at all | 8 327 | 0,2 | 6 217 | 0,1 |
| | Do not know | 1 727 | 0,0 | 3 914 | 0,1 |
| | Total | | 4 558 144 | 100 | 5 747 309 |
| Hearing | No difficulty | 4 428 143 | 97,2 | 5 588 378 | 97,2 |
| | Some difficulty | 100 904 | 2,2 | 127 883 | 2,2 |
| | A lot of difficulty | 18 099 | 0,4 | 24 252 | 0,4 |
| | Cannot do at all | 5 006 | 0,1 | 3 009 | 0,1 |
| | Do not know | 1 473 | 0,0 | 3 761 | 0,1 |
| | Total | | 4 553 625 | 100 | 5 747 283 |
| Communication | No difficulty | 4 477 070 | 98,6 | 5 657 217 | 98,4 |
| | Some difficulty | 43 708 | 0,962 | 69 687 | 1,2 |
| | A lot of difficulty | 12 134 | 0,267 | 11 875 | 0,2 |
| | Cannot do at all | 8 074 | 0,178 | 5 011 | 0,1 |
| | Do not know | 1 918 | 0,042 | 3 477 | 0,1 |
| | Total | | 4 542 904 | 100 | 5 747 267 |
| Walking | No difficulty | 4 414 137 | 96,7 | 5 530 373 | 96,2 |
| | Some difficulty | 107 965 | 2,4 | 153 641 | 2,7 |
| | A lot of difficulty | 31 005 | 0,7 | 49 688 | 0,9 |
| | Cannot do at all | 9 721 | 0,2 | 10 119 | 0,2 |
| | Do not know | 1 192 | 0,0 | 3 448 | 0,1 |
| | Total | | 4 564 020 | 100 | 5 747 270 |
| Remembering | No difficulty | 4 399 410 | 96,5 | 5 618 857 | 97,8 |

| Functional domain | Degree of difficulty | 2011 | | 2022 | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | | N | % | N | % |
| | Some difficulty | 113 486 | 2,5 | 98 735 | 1,7 |
| | A lot of difficulty | 29 395 | 0,6 | 21 790 | 0,4 |
| | Cannot do at all | 11 079 | 0,2 | 3 906 | 0,1 |
| | Do not know | 3 355 | 0,1 | 3 965 | 0,1 |
| | Total | 4 556 727 | 100 | 5 747 252 | 100 |
| Self-care | No difficulty | 4 221 760 | 95,2 | 5 631 049 | 98,0 |
| | Some difficulty | 109 125 | 2,5 | 75 664 | 1,3 |
| | A lot of difficulty | 42 970 | 1,0 | 21 181 | 0,4 |
| | Cannot do at all | 50 397 | 1,1 | 15 437 | 0,3 |
| | Do not know | 8 926 | 0,2 | 3 905 | 0,1 |
| | Total | 4 433 179 | 100 | 5 747 236 | 100 |

Source: Census 2011-2022

Table 5.1 shows the population aged five and older by level of difficulty in the six functional domains in 2011 and 2022 in Limpopo province. The results show over 90% of population in Limpopo in 2022 had no difficulty in all six functional domains. For both years 2011 and 2022, only seeing reported less than 95% no difficulty while other domains reported above 95% no difficulty. Seeing is the only functional domain that has slightly lower proportions of person with no difficulty compared to other domains for both 2011 and 2022.

There has been a slight increase in proportion of persons with no difficulty in seeing (from 92,3% in 2011 to 93,1% in 2022). With the exception of hearing and communication domains, all other domains showed improvements in persons reporting “no difficulty” from 2011 to 2022. Hearing domain remain the same for both years. While Communication domain showed a slight decrease from 98,6% to 98,4%. All other levels of difficulties showed very little change in seeing, walking/climbing stairs, remembering/concentrating and self-care for both years.

5.3 Disability prevalence

Disability prevalence was measured using a computed index based on the general health and functioning question asked in Census 2022. 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.

Table 5.2. Disability prevalence for persons aged five years and older by age groups and district, Census 2022

| Age group | Mopani | Vhembe | Capricorn | Waterberg | Sekhukhune | Limpopo |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 5-9 | 1,7 | 1,7 | 2,3 | 2,3 | 1,9 | 1,9 |
| 10-14 | 1,7 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 2,3 | 1,9 | 1,9 |
| 15-19 | 1,7 | 1,7 | 1,9 | 2,2 | 1,9 | 1,8 |
| 20-24 | 1,8 | 1,7 | 1,8 | 2,1 | 2,0 | 1,9 |
| 25-29 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 2,1 | 2,3 | 2,4 | 2,2 |
| 30-34 | 2,3 | 2,2 | 2,4 | 2,5 | 2,7 | 2,4 |
| 35-39 | 2,7 | 2,5 | 2,7 | 2,9 | 3,0 | 2,7 |
| 40-44 | 3,8 | 3,2 | 3,5 | 3,9 | 3,8 | 3,6 |
| 45-49 | 5,1 | 4,2 | 4,6 | 5,5 | 5,5 | 4,9 |
| 50-54 | 6,5 | 5,9 | 6,5 | 8,1 | 7,3 | 6,7 |
| 55-59 | 8,5 | 7,4 | 8,5 | 9,7 | 9,2 | 8,5 |
| 60-64 | 10,3 | 9,3 | 10,6 | 12,9 | 11,9 | 10,8 |
| 65-69 | 14,0 | 12,3 | 14,8 | 17,0 | 15,3 | 14,5 |
| 70-74 | 21,5 | 17,7 | 22,3 | 25,1 | 23,5 | 21,7 |
| 75-79 | 28,6 | 23,8 | 31,5 | 31,1 | 32,1 | 29,3 |
| 80-84 | 37,6 | 30,9 | 41,2 | 41,7 | 43,3 | 38,7 |
| 85+ | 50,3 | 40,1 | 53,1 | 54,3 | 56,0 | 49,1 |
| Total | 4,8 | 4,3 | 5,3 | 5,8 | 5,4 | 5,0 |

Source: Census 2022

The results in Table 5.2 showed that the disability prevalence, in Limpopo was 5% and Waterberg district had a prevalence higher than that of the province at 5,8% whilst Vhembe district has the lowest prevalence at 4,3%. It can be observed that the disability prevalence in Limpopo increases with age. This pattern is consistent in all Limpopo districts. Disability was more prevalence amongst older persons aged 85 years and older (49,1%).

5.4 Conclusion

In general, majority of people in Limpopo do not have difficulties in all six domains of disability types. Persons who reported that they were unable to do anything in all the domains were less than 1%. The disability index indicator showed that Limpopo has disability prevalence of 5%, and the district with the highest prevalence was Waterberg (5,8%).

Chapter 6: Household characteristics and access to services

6.1 Introduction

This section reports on information at the household level for Limpopo, focusing on household structure, composition, and access to basic services. The well-being of a household is affected by these characteristics and data is important for tracking the progress of government programmes that aim to improve household conditions and their access to basic services.

6.2 Household size

Table 6 1. Distribution of population, households and average household size by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Census 2011 | | | | | Census 2022 | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Households | | Population | | Average HH size | Households | | Population | | Average HH size |
| | N | % | N | % | | N | % | N | % | |
| Limpopo | 1 418 085 | 100 | 5 404 868 | 100 | 3,8 | 1 811 565 | 100 | 6 572 721 | 100 | 3,6 |
| Mopani | 296 314 | 20,9 | 1 092 507 | 20,2 | 3,7 | 358 153 | 19,8 | 1 372 873 | 20,9 | 3,8 |
| Greater Giyani | 63 193 | 21,3 | 242 986 | 22,2 | 3,8 | 79 735 | 22,3 | 316 841 | 23,1 | 4,0 |
| Greater Letaba | 58 612 | 19,8 | 213 932 | 19,6 | 3,6 | 65 220 | 18,2 | 261 038 | 19,0 | 4,0 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 108 705 | 36,7 | 389 623 | 35,7 | 3,6 | 129 579 | 36,2 | 478 254 | 34,8 | 3,7 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 41 114 | 13,9 | 150 637 | 13,8 | 3,7 | 51 651 | 14,4 | 188 603 | 13,7 | 3,7 |
| Maruleng | 24 689 | 8,3 | 95 328 | 8,7 | 3,9 | 31 968 | 8,9 | 128 137 | 9,3 | 4,0 |
| Vhembe | 335 275 | 23,6 | 1 294 722 | 24,0 | 3,9 | 436 959 | 24,1 | 1 653 077 | 25,2 | 3,8 |
| Musina | 29 590 | 8,8 | 104 709 | 8,1 | 3,5 | 45 934 | 10,5 | 130 899 | 7,9 | 2,8 |
| Thulamela | 114 001 | 34,0 | 450 131 | 34,8 | 3,9 | 142 528 | 32,6 | 575 929 | 34,8 | 4,0 |
| Makhado | 107 733 | 32,1 | 411 353 | 31,8 | 3,8 | 140 338 | 32,1 | 502 452 | 30,4 | 3,6 |
| Collins Chabane | 83 951 | 25,0 | 328 529 | 25,4 | 3,9 | 108 160 | 24,8 | 443 798 | 26,8 | 4,1 |
| Capricorn | 342 836 | 24,2 | 1 261 463 | 23,3 | 3,7 | 427 174 | 23,6 | 1 447 103 | 22,0 | 3,4 |
| Blouberg | 44 673 | 13,0 | 175 085 | 13,9 | 3,9 | 57 575 | 13,5 | 192 109 | 13,3 | 3,3 |
| Molemole | 34 673 | 10,1 | 126 506 | 10,0 | 3,6 | 41 939 | 9,8 | 127 130 | 8,8 | 3,0 |
| Polokwane | 203 605 | 59,4 | 728 633 | 57,8 | 3,6 | 249 443 | 58,4 | 843 459 | 58,3 | 3,4 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 59 885 | 17,5 | 231 239 | 18,3 | 3,9 | 78 217 | 18,3 | 284 405 | 19,7 | 3,6 |
| Waterberg | 179 858 | 12,7 | 679 336 | 12,6 | 3,8 | 248 526 | 13,7 | 762 862 | 11,6 | 3,1 |
| Thabazimbi | 25 079 | 13,9 | 85 234 | 12,5 | 3,4 | 26 832 | 10,8 | 65 047 | 8,5 | 2,4 |
| Lephalale | 30 639 | 17,0 | 118 864 | 17,5 | 3,9 | 43 832 | 17,6 | 125 198 | 16,4 | 2,9 |
| Bela-Bela | 18 068 | 10,0 | 66 500 | 9,8 | 3,7 | 22 449 | 9,0 | 64 306 | 8,4 | 2,9 |
| Mogalakwena | 78 632 | 43,7 | 304 585 | 44,8 | 3,9 | 109 294 | 44,0 | 378 198 | 49,6 | 3,5 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 27 439 | 15,3 | 104 153 | 15,3 | 3,8 | 46 119 | 18,6 | 130 113 | 17,1 | 2,8 |
| Sekhukhune | 263 802 | 18,6 | 1 076 840 | 19,9 | 4,1 | 340 753 | 18,8 | 1 336 805 | 20,3 | 3,9 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 32 284 | 12,2 | 123 648 | 11,5 | 3,8 | 35 953 | 10,6 | 132 468 | 9,9 | 3,7 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 60 251 | 22,8 | 249 363 | 23,2 | 4,1 | 79 136 | 23,2 | 288 049 | 21,5 | 3,6 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 65 320 | 24,8 | 274 880 | 25,5 | 4,2 | 78 498 | 23,0 | 340 328 | 25,5 | 4,3 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 105 948 | 40,2 | 428 948 | 39,8 | 4,0 | 147 167 | 43,2 | 575 960 | 43,1 | 3,9 |

Source: Census 2011-2022

The results in Table 6.1 show the total number of households in Limpopo increased from 1,4 million in 2011 to 1,8 million in 2022, whilst the average household size declined from 3,8 persons in 2011 to 3,6 in 2022.

The districts with the highest proportion of households was Vhembe (24,1%), which accounted for just less than one-quarter of the household in the province in 2022, followed closely by Capricorn with 23,6%. Waterberg district recorded the lowest share of households, both in number and proportion for both years. The district recorded upward trend in proportion (12,7%) of households to (13,7%). Amongst the local municipalities in 2022, Bela-Bela (22 449) and Thabazimbi (26 832), both in the Waterberg district recorded the least number of households in the province. Polokwane in the Capricorn district had the highest number of households in both 2011 (203 605) and 2022 (249 443).

In both 2011 and 2022, Sekhukhune district had the highest average household size amongst the districts (4,1 in 2011 and 3,9 in 2022), both above the provincial average. Makhuduthamaga local municipality in the Sekhukhune district had the highest average household size in both 2011 (4,2) and 2022 (4,3). Thabazimbi on the other hand, recorded the lowest household size amongst municipalities, with a significant drop from 3,4 in 2011 to 2,4 in 2022.

6.3 Household headship and composition

Child-headed households (CHH) is a concept with a range of definitions. According to Mturi (2012), a child-headed household is one in which a person or a group of persons (regardless of their age) live together for at least four nights a week, eat together and share resources, and where a person under the age of 18 is responsible for the day-to-day upkeep of the household.

Table 6 2. Distribution of households by age of head of household, district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

| District and Local Municipality | 2011 | | | | | | | 2022 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | <15 | | 15 - 17 | | 18+ | | Total | <15 | | 15 - 17 | | 18+ | | Total |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
| Limpopo | 4 528 | 0,3 | 15 140 | 1,1 | 1 398 414 | 98,6 | 1 418 081 | 2 130 | 0,1 | 9 282 | 0,5 | 1 800 153 | 99,4 | 1 811 565 |
| Mopani | 1 222 | 0,4 | 4 246 | 1,4 | 290 845 | 98,2 | 296 313 | 567 | 0,2 | 2 168 | 0,6 | 355 418 | 99,2 | 358 153 |
| LIM331 : Greater Giyani | 443 | 0,7 | 1 333 | 2,1 | 61 417 | 97,2 | 63 193 | 158 | 0,2 | 721 | 0,9 | 78 856 | 98,9 | 79 735 |
| LIM332 : Greater Letaba | 317 | 0,5 | 1 209 | 2,1 | 57 086 | 97,4 | 58 612 | 137 | 0,2 | 453 | 0,7 | 64 630 | 99,1 | 65 220 |
| LIM333 : Greater Tzaneen | 279 | 0,3 | 1 168 | 1,1 | 107 259 | 98,7 | 108 705 | 160 | 0,1 | 637 | 0,5 | 128 782 | 99,4 | 129 579 |
| LIM334 : Ba-Phalaborwa | 93 | 0,2 | 235 | 0,6 | 40 785 | 99,2 | 41 113 | 78 | 0,2 | 196 | 0,4 | 51 376 | 99,5 | 51 651 |
| LIM335 : Maruleng | 90 | 0,4 | 301 | 1,2 | 24 298 | 98,4 | 24 689 | 34 | 0,1 | 161 | 0,5 | 31 773 | 99,4 | 31 968 |
| Vhembe | 1 222 | 0,4 | 4 475 | 1,3 | 329 577 | 98,3 | 335 275 | 690 | 0,2 | 2 888 | 0,7 | 433 381 | 99,2 | 436 959 |
| LIM341 : Musina | 80 | 0,3 | 317 | 1,1 | 29 193 | 98,7 | 29 590 | 66 | 0,1 | 343 | 0,7 | 45 525 | 99,1 | 45 934 |
| LIM343 : Thulamela | 316 | 0,3 | 1 063 | 0,9 | 112 622 | 98,8 | 114 001 | 174 | 0,1 | 649 | 0,5 | 141 704 | 99,4 | 142 527 |
| LIM344 : Makhado | 265 | 0,2 | 1 135 | 1,1 | 106 333 | 98,7 | 107 733 | 166 | 0,1 | 708 | 0,5 | 139 464 | 99,4 | 140 338 |
| LIM345 : Collins Chabane | 562 | 0,7 | 1 960 | 2,3 | 81 429 | 97,0 | 83 951 | 283 | 0,3 | 1 188 | 1,1 | 106 688 | 98,6 | 108 160 |
| Capricorn | 877 | 0,3 | 2 937 | 0,9 | 339 022 | 98,9 | 342 836 | 419 | 0,1 | 2 112 | 0,5 | 424 643 | 99,4 | 427 174 |
| LIM351 : Blouberg | 168 | 0,4 | 653 | 1,5 | 43 852 | 98,2 | 44 673 | 53 | 0,1 | 280 | 0,5 | 57 242 | 99,4 | 57 575 |
| LIM353 : Molemole | 95 | 0,3 | 381 | 1,1 | 34 197 | 98,6 | 34 673 | 49 | 0,1 | 236 | 0,6 | 41 653 | 99,3 | 41 939 |
| LIM354 : Polokwane | 444 | 0,2 | 1 340 | 0,7 | 201 822 | 99,1 | 203 605 | 238 | 0,1 | 1 270 | 0,5 | 247 936 | 99,4 | 249 443 |
| LIM355 : Lepele-Nkumpi | 171 | 0,3 | 563 | 0,9 | 59 152 | 98,8 | 59 885 | 79 | 0,1 | 326 | 0,4 | 77 813 | 99,5 | 78 217 |
| Waterberg | 361 | 0,2 | 1 378 | 0,8 | 178 119 | 99,0 | 179 858 | 156 | 0,1 | 845 | 0,3 | 247 525 | 99,6 | 248 526 |
| LIM361 : Thabazimbi | 28 | 0,1 | 87 | 0,3 | 24 964 | 99,5 | 25 079 | 30 | 0,1 | 68 | 0,3 | 26 734 | 99,6 | 26 832 |
| LIM362 : Lephalale | 70 | 0,2 | 195 | 0,6 | 30 374 | 99,1 | 30 639 | 22 | 0,1 | 130 | 0,3 | 43 679 | 99,7 | 43 832 |
| LIM366 : Bela-Bela | 32 | 0,2 | 46 | 0,3 | 17 990 | 99,6 | 18 068 | 9 | 0,0 | 71 | 0,3 | 22 369 | 99,6 | 22 449 |
| LIM367 : Mogalakwena | 192 | 0,2 | 915 | 1,2 | 77 525 | 98,6 | 78 632 | 68 | 0,1 | 405 | 0,4 | 108 821 | 99,6 | 109 294 |
| LIM368 : Modimolle-Mookgophong | 39 | 0,1 | 135 | 0,5 | 27 266 | 99,4 | 27 439 | 26 | 0,1 | 171 | 0,4 | 45 922 | 99,6 | 46 119 |
| Sekhukhune | 846 | 0,3 | 2 104 | 0,8 | 260 851 | 98,9 | 263 800 | 299 | 0,1 | 1 269 | 0,4 | 339 185 | 99,5 | 340 753 |
| LIM471 : Ephraim Mogale | 93 | 0,3 | 371 | 1,1 | 31 820 | 98,6 | 32 284 | 37 | 0,1 | 187 | 0,5 | 35 730 | 99,4 | 35 953 |
| LIM472 : Elias Motsoaledi | 239 | 0,4 | 561 | 0,9 | 59 451 | 98,7 | 60 251 | 78 | 0,1 | 306 | 0,4 | 78 752 | 99,5 | 79 136 |
| LIM473 : Makhuduthamaga | 242 | 0,4 | 497 | 0,8 | 64 581 | 98,9 | 65 320 | 59 | 0,1 | 285 | 0,4 | 78 154 | 99,6 | 78 497 |
| LIM476 : Fetakgomo Tubatse | 272 | 0,3 | 675 | 0,6 | 104 999 | 99,1 | 105 945 | 125 | 0,1 | 492 | 0,3 | 146 550 | 99,6 | 147 167 |

Source: Census 2011-2022

Census 2011: <15 include ages (10 through 14) and Census 2022: <15 include ages (12 through 14)

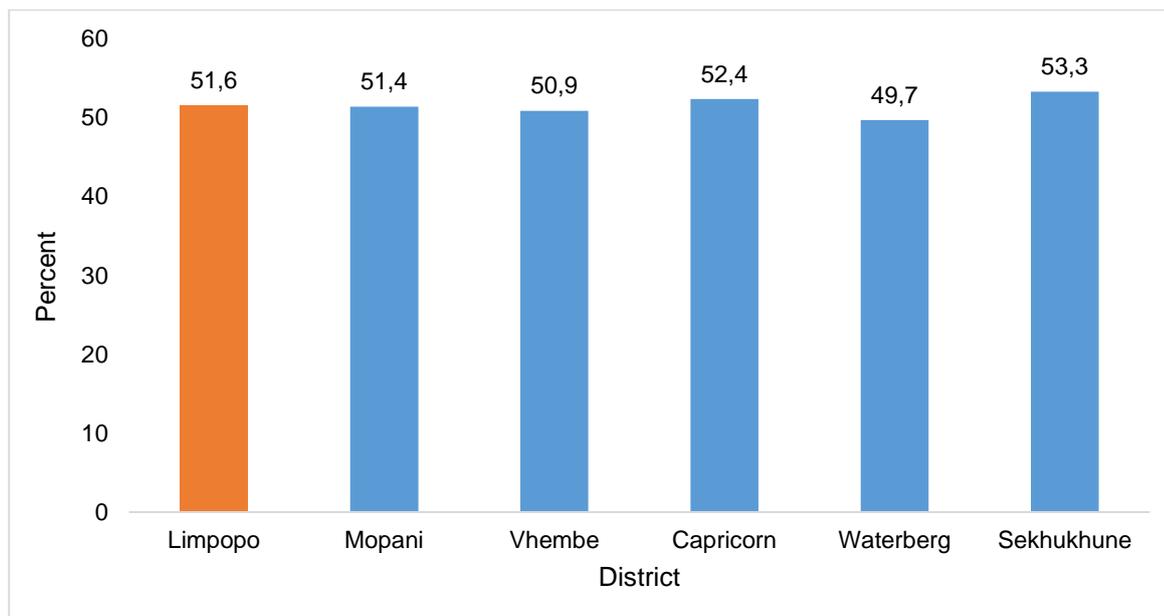
The number of households headed by children younger than 15 years in Limpopo decreased by more than half from 4 528 in 2011 to 2 130 in 2022. Households headed by children aged 15-17-year decreased from 15 140 in 2011 to 9 282 in 2022. The highest percentage of households headed by children younger than 15 years were found in Vhembe and Mopani districts (both 0,4% in 2011 and 0,2% in 2022), both higher than the provincial average of 0,3% in 2011 and 0,1% in 2022. A larger proportion as compared to children below 15 years were headed by children aged 15-17. 1,4% of households in Mopani were headed by children aged 15-17 in 2011 and 0,6% in 2022. Similarly, 1,3% of households in Vhembe in 2011 and 0,6% in 2022 were headed by 15-17-year-olds, both higher than the provincial average of 1,1% in 2011 and 0,5% in 2022. The municipality with the highest proportion of child-headed households in both age groups in 2022 was Collins Chabane local municipality in the Vhembe district (0,3% for children younger than 15 years and 1,1% for 15-17 year-olds). In all districts and municipalities in Limpopo, child-headed households in both age groups either decreased or stayed the same between 2011 and 2022.

Table 6 3. Distribution of households by sex of household head and district, Census 2022

| Province and district | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Limpopo | 876 279 | 48,4 | 935 286 | 51,6 | 1 811 565 | 100 |
| Mopani | 173 948 | 48,6 | 184 205 | 51,4 | 358 153 | 100 |
| Vhembe | 214 520 | 49,1 | 222 439 | 50,9 | 436 959 | 100 |
| Capricorn | 203 545 | 47,6 | 223 629 | 52,4 | 427 174 | 100 |
| Waterberg | 125 116 | 50,3 | 123 410 | 49,7 | 248 526 | 100 |
| Sekhukhune | 159 150 | 46,7 | 181 603 | 53,3 | 340 753 | 100 |

Source: Census 2022

Figure 6- 1. Percentage of female-headed households by district, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Table 6.3 and Figure 6.1 show that more households in Limpopo are headed by females (51,6%) than males (48,4%). At a district level, 53,5% of households in the Sekhukhune and 52,4% in the Mopani districts were headed by females, higher than the provincial average of 51,6%. Waterberg district was the only district with a larger proportion of male-headed households (50,3%) than female-headed households (49,7%).

6.4 Housing

Globally, housing units and type of living quarters remain core questions in censuses. These questions play a critical role in understanding the living conditions of households and their effects on the general welfare of household members. Information on housing conditions is fundamental in the development of housing programmes and policies and monitoring and evaluation of such programmes. According to Section 26 of the South African Constitution, everyone has the right to access adequate housing. The Census 2022 questionnaire consisted of three questions on the type of housing occupied by households: the type of dwelling; the tenure status; and whether the dwelling was an RDP or government-subsidised

dwelling. These questions aimed at measuring the living conditions of South African households. Indicators excluded populations housed in collective living quarters such as hospitals, military defence force and others. Table 6.4 shows the broader groupings used for the type of main dwelling analysis.

Table 6 4 Grouping of type of main dwelling

| Description/category grouping of type of main dwelling | |
|---|--|
| Formal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or a farm • Flat or apartment in a block of flats • Cluster house in complex • Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex) • Semi-detached house • Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in the backyard • Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servant quarters/granny flat/cottage |
| Traditional dwelling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials |
| Informal dwelling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal dwelling/shack in the backyard • Informal dwelling/shack not in the backyard (e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm) |
| Other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caravan/tent • Other |

Table 6 5. Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, district and local municipality, Census 2022

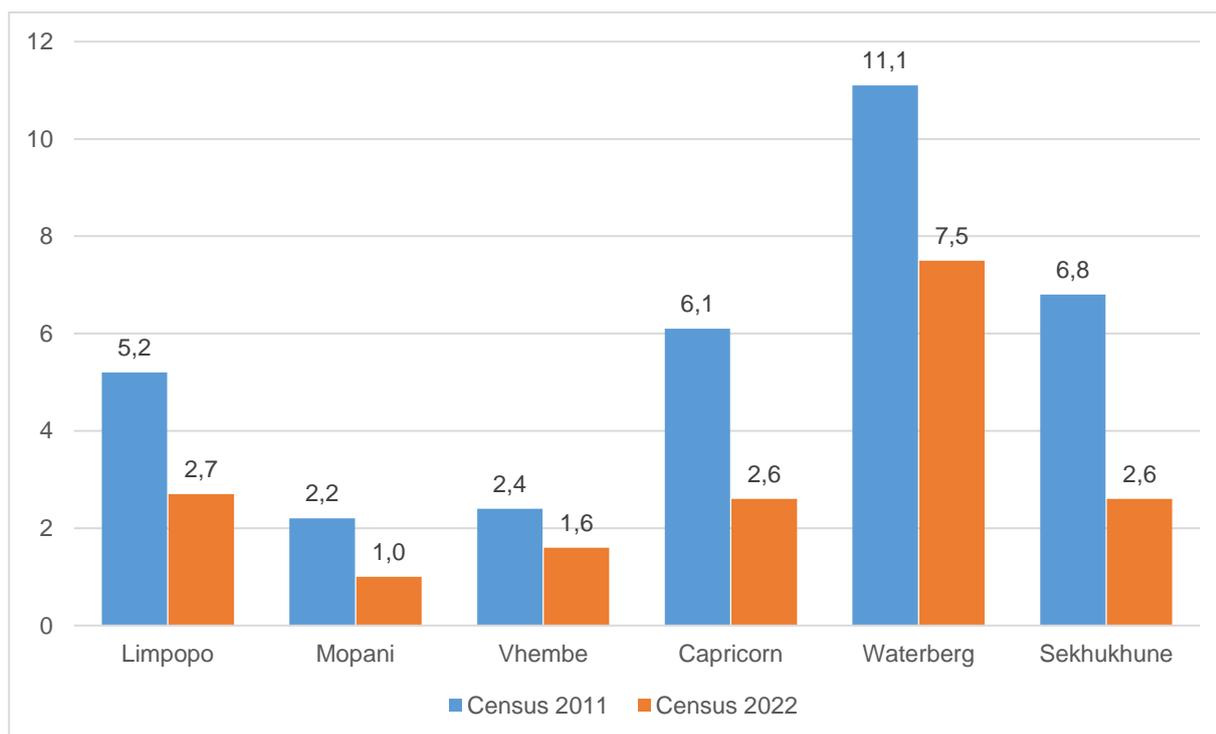
| Province, district and local municipality | Formal dwelling | | Traditional dwelling | | Informal dwelling | | Other | | Total |
|---|------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
| Limpopo | 1 715 069 | 94,7 | 40 391 | 2,2 | 49 298 | 2,7 | 6 807 | 0,4 | 1 811 565 |
| Mopani | 342 857 | 95,7 | 10 596 | 3,0 | 3 418 | 1,0 | 1 282 | 0,4 | 358 153 |
| Greater Giyani | 73 776 | 92,5 | 5 093 | 6,4 | 726 | 0,9 | 140 | 0,2 | 79 735 |
| Greater Letaba | 61 580 | 94,4 | 2 437 | 3,7 | 1 130 | 1,7 | 74 | 0,1 | 65 220 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 125 867 | 97,1 | 1 784 | 1,4 | 1 267 | 1,0 | 660 | 0,5 | 129 579 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 50 653 | 98,1 | 741 | 1,4 | 132 | 0,3 | 124 | 0,2 | 51 651 |
| Maruleng | 30 982 | 96,9 | 541 | 1,7 | 162 | 0,5 | 284 | 0,9 | 31 968 |
| Vhembe | 410 521 | 93,9 | 17 586 | 4,0 | 6 966 | 1,6 | 1 886 | 0,4 | 436 959 |
| Musina | 41 728 | 90,8 | 1 280 | 2,8 | 2 762 | 6,0 | 164 | 0,4 | 45 934 |
| Thulamela | 137 427 | 96,4 | 3 996 | 2,8 | 793 | 0,6 | 312 | 0,2 | 142 527 |
| Makhado | 132 944 | 94,7 | 4 469 | 3,2 | 2 664 | 1,9 | 261 | 0,2 | 140 338 |
| Collins Chabane | 98 422 | 91,0 | 7 840 | 7,2 | 748 | 0,7 | 1 149 | 1,1 | 108 160 |
| Capricorn | 409 038 | 95,8 | 5 534 | 1,3 | 11 250 | 2,6 | 1 351 | 0,3 | 427 174 |
| Blouberg | 55 573 | 96,5 | 586 | 1,0 | 1 174 | 2,0 | 241 | 0,4 | 57 575 |
| Molemole | 40 537 | 96,7 | 918 | 2,2 | 392 | 0,9 | 91 | 0,2 | 41 939 |
| Polokwane | 236 941 | 95,0 | 3 140 | 1,3 | 8 613 | 3,5 | 750 | 0,3 | 249 443 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 75 987 | 97,1 | 890 | 1,1 | 1 071 | 1,4 | 269 | 0,3 | 78 217 |
| Waterberg | 227 552 | 91,6 | 1 459 | 0,6 | 18 717 | 7,5 | 798 | 0,3 | 248 526 |
| Thabazimbi | 22 426 | 83,6 | 335 | 1,2 | 3 966 | 14,8 | 105 | 0,4 | 26 832 |
| Lephalale | 38 294 | 87,4 | 312 | 0,7 | 4 931 | 11,2 | 296 | 0,7 | 43 832 |
| Bela-Bela | 19 905 | 88,7 | 56 | 0,3 | 2 454 | 10,9 | 34 | 0,2 | 22 449 |
| Mogalakwena | 106 336 | 97,3 | 501 | 0,5 | 2 269 | 2,1 | 188 | 0,2 | 109 294 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 40 591 | 88,0 | 256 | 0,6 | 5 098 | 11,1 | 174 | 0,4 | 46 119 |
| Sekhukhune | 325 101 | 95,4 | 5 215 | 1,5 | 8 947 | 2,6 | 1 491 | 0,4 | 340 753 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 34 858 | 97,0 | 446 | 1,2 | 538 | 1,5 | 111 | 0,3 | 35 953 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 74 998 | 94,8 | 1 468 | 1,9 | 2 370 | 3,0 | 301 | 0,4 | 79 136 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 76 081 | 96,9 | 807 | 1,0 | 1 368 | 1,7 | 241 | 0,3 | 78 497 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 139 165 | 94,6 | 2 494 | 1,7 | 4 670 | 3,2 | 838 | 0,6 | 147 167 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.5 shows that the vast majority of households in the province, 94,7% reside in formal dwellings, with smaller percentages residing in informal dwellings (2,7%) and traditional dwellings (2,2%). Mopani (95,7%) and Sekhukhune (95,4%) districts had the highest proportion of households in formal dwellings amongst the districts. The four local municipalities with the lowest proportions of households in formal dwellings – Thabazimbi (83,6%), Lephalale (87,4%), Modimolle Mookgophong (88%) and Bela-Bela (88,7) were all located in the Waterberg district.

The highest proportion of informal dwellings was found in the Thabazimbi local municipality (14,8%), over four times the provincial average of 2,7%. This municipality is located in the Waterberg district, where 7,5% of households lived in informal dwellings, the highest among the districts. The proportion of households living in traditional dwellings varies across districts and municipalities, with Vhembe having the largest proportion of households (4%) residing in traditional dwellings, followed by Mopani district (3,0%). Households residing in traditional dwelling at local municipality ranged from 7,2% in Collins Chabane, 6,4% in Greater Giyani, 0,3% in Bela-Bela to 0,5% in Mogalakwena local municipality.

Figure 6- 2. Percentage of households residing in an informal dwelling by district, Census 2011-2022



Source: Census 2022

The proportion of households residing in informal dwellings in the province declined from 5,2% in 2011 to 2,7% in 2022 as shown in Figure 6.2. The declining trend is noted in all districts. Waterberg had higher proportion of households living in informal dwellings (11,1% in 2011 and 7,5% in 2022), compared to other districts in the province whilst Mopani district recorded the lowest proportion of households living in informal dwellings in both years. The proportion of informal dwellings decreased significantly in Sekhukhune district from 6,8% in 2011 to 2,6% in 2022.

Table 6 6: Distribution of households by tenure status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

| | Owned | | Rented | | Occupied rent-free | | Other | | Do not know | | Total | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Limpopo | 729 848 | 48,2 | 151 246 | 10,0 | 573 739 | 37,9 | 48 159 | 3,2 | 11 352 | 0,7 | 1 514 343 | 100,0 |
| Mopani | 145 212 | 46,9 | 24 044 | 7,8 | 127 592 | 41,2 | 10 165 | 3,3 | 2 848 | 0,9 | 309 861 | 100,0 |
| Greater Giyani | 38 369 | 54,8 | 3 321 | 4,7 | 25 461 | 36,4 | 2 217 | 3,2 | 619 | 0,9 | 69 986 | 100,0 |
| Greater Letaba | 24 279 | 42,0 | 3 494 | 6,0 | 26 700 | 46,2 | 2 593 | 4,5 | 720 | 1,2 | 57 786 | 100,0 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 46 218 | 41,5 | 9 535 | 8,6 | 51 571 | 46,3 | 3 137 | 2,8 | 983 | 0,9 | 111 445 | 100,0 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 25 117 | 57,5 | 5 423 | 12,4 | 11 538 | 26,4 | 1 273 | 2,9 | 353 | 0,8 | 43 704 | 100,0 |
| Maruleng | 11 229 | 41,7 | 2 271 | 8,4 | 12 322 | 45,7 | 944 | 3,5 | 173 | 0,6 | 26 940 | 100,0 |
| Vhembe | 206 521 | 53,9 | 31 342 | 8,2 | 129 766 | 33,8 | 12 401 | 3,2 | 3 327 | 0,9 | 383 356 | 100,0 |
| Musina | 11 456 | 30,4 | 10 627 | 28,2 | 14 410 | 38,2 | 915 | 2,4 | 276 | 0,7 | 37 684 | 100,0 |
| Thulamela | 79 218 | 61,9 | 7 888 | 6,2 | 35 005 | 27,4 | 4 573 | 3,6 | 1 275 | 1,0 | 127 960 | 100,0 |
| Makhado | 63 632 | 52,4 | 10 362 | 8,5 | 42 844 | 35,3 | 3 634 | 3,0 | 1 021 | 0,8 | 121 494 | 100,0 |
| Collins Chabane | 52 215 | 54,3 | 2 464 | 2,6 | 37 507 | 39,0 | 3 278 | 3,4 | 755 | 0,8 | 96 218 | 100,0 |
| Capricorn | 174 543 | 49,8 | 45 890 | 13,1 | 119 134 | 34,0 | 8 772 | 2,5 | 2 200 | 0,6 | 350 539 | 100,0 |
| Blouberg | 18 290 | 41,7 | 3 014 | 6,9 | 21 009 | 47,9 | 1 157 | 2,6 | 358 | 0,8 | 43 828 | 100,0 |
| Molemole | 14 874 | 43,6 | 3 535 | 10,4 | 13 773 | 40,4 | 1 795 | 5,3 | 140 | 0,4 | 34 116 | 100,0 |
| Polokwane | 104 831 | 50,4 | 35 111 | 16,9 | 62 662 | 30,1 | 4 110 | 2,0 | 1 440 | 0,7 | 208 154 | 100,0 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 36 547 | 56,7 | 4 230 | 6,6 | 21 690 | 33,7 | 1 711 | 2,7 | 262 | 0,4 | 64 441 | 100,0 |
| Waterberg | 77 458 | 40,8 | 32 269 | 17,0 | 74 290 | 39,1 | 5 008 | 2,6 | 910 | 0,5 | 189 935 | 100,0 |
| Thabazimbi | 5 372 | 27,8 | 7 221 | 37,4 | 6 064 | 31,4 | 524 | 2,7 | 145 | 0,8 | 19 327 | 100,0 |
| Lephalale | 11 373 | 35,1 | 6 430 | 19,9 | 13 629 | 42,1 | 799 | 2,5 | 135 | 0,4 | 32 366 | 100,0 |
| Bela-Bela | 6 557 | 37,4 | 3 604 | 20,6 | 6 823 | 39,0 | 400 | 2,3 | 128 | 0,7 | 17 512 | 100,0 |
| Mogalakwena | 43 393 | 50,3 | 7 364 | 8,5 | 32 497 | 37,7 | 2 592 | 3,0 | 380 | 0,4 | 86 227 | 100,0 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 10 763 | 31,2 | 7 649 | 22,2 | 15 277 | 44,3 | 692 | 2,0 | 122 | 0,4 | 34 503 | 100,0 |
| Sekhukhune | 126 113 | 44,9 | 17 702 | 6,3 | 122 957 | 43,8 | 11 814 | 4,2 | 2 067 | 0,7 | 280 653 | 100,0 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 15 563 | 53,2 | 2 026 | 6,9 | 9 604 | 32,8 | 1 913 | 6,5 | 155 | 0,5 | 29 260 | 100,0 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 25 201 | 40,7 | 4 328 | 7,0 | 28 920 | 46,7 | 2 796 | 4,5 | 704 | 1,1 | 61 948 | 100,0 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 36 260 | 53,8 | 2 128 | 3,2 | 26 655 | 39,5 | 2 146 | 3,2 | 220 | 0,3 | 67 409 | 100,0 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 49 089 | 40,2 | 9 220 | 7,6 | 57 778 | 47,3 | 4 959 | 4,1 | 989 | 0,8 | 122 036 | 100,0 |

Source: Census 2022

Note: Unspecified cases not included

Table 6.6 shows the distribution of households in Limpopo by tenure status. The results show that 48% of households in the province owned their dwellings. About 10% of households lived in rented dwellings. In addition, approximately 38% of households occupied their dwellings without paying any rent.

Results at district level show that Vhembe and Capricorn with higher proportions of households who own their dwellings than the provincial average (53,9% & 49,8% respectively). On the other hand, Mopani, Sekhukhune and Waterberg recorded lower proportions of households who own their dwellings than the provincial average (46,9%, 44,9% & 40,8% respectively). Furthermore, Sekhukhune, Mopani and Waterberg recorded higher proportions of households who occupied rent-free their dwellings than the provincial average (43,8%, 41,2% & 39,1% respectively). On the other hand, Vhembe and Capricorn recorded lower proportions of households who occupied rent-free their dwellings than the provincial average (34%).

The results by local municipality show that Thulamela, Ba-Phalaborwa, Greater Giyani and Collins Chabane recorded higher proportions of households who own their dwellings (61,9%, 57,5%, 54,8% & 54,3% respectively). On the other hand, Bela-Bela, Lephalale and Modimolle-Mookgophong recorded lower proportions of households who own their dwellings (37,4%, 35,1% & 31,2% respectively).

Furthermore, Blouberg, Fetakgomo Tubatse and Elias Motsoaledi recorded higher proportions of households who occupied rent-free dwellings (47,9%, 47,3% & 46,7% respectively). On the other hand, Polokwane, Thulamela and Ba-Phalaborwa recorded lower proportions of households who occupied rent-free dwellings (30,1%, 27,4% & 26,4%,).

Table 6 7. Distribution of households residing/not residing in RDP/government subsidised housing by district and local municipality, Census 2022

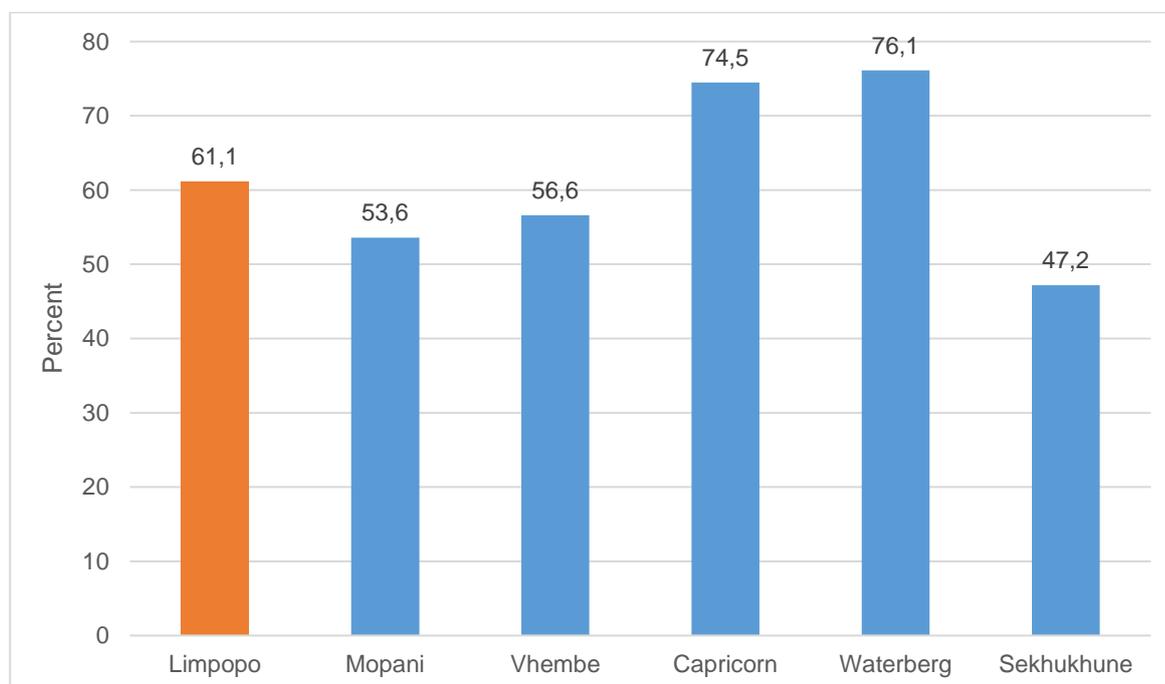
| Province, district and local municipality | Yes | | No | | Do not know | | Total |
|---|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
| Limpopo | 277 145 | 18,3 | 1 231 103 | 81,3 | 6 144 | 0,4 | 1 514 393 |
| Mopani | 55 661 | 18,0 | 252 781 | 81,6 | 1 423 | 0,5 | 309 865 |
| Greater Giyani | 14 538 | 20,8 | 55 206 | 78,9 | 247 | 0,4 | 69 991 |
| Greater Letaba | 9 770 | 16,9 | 47 772 | 82,7 | 243 | 0,4 | 57 785 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 15 989 | 14,3 | 94 802 | 85,1 | 649 | 0,6 | 111 440 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 9 088 | 20,8 | 34 425 | 78,8 | 193 | 0,4 | 43 707 |
| Maruleng | 6 276 | 23,3 | 20 575 | 76,4 | 91 | 0,3 | 26 942 |
| Vhembe | 57 304 | 14,9 | 324 576 | 84,7 | 1 489 | 0,4 | 383 368 |
| Musina | 12 380 | 32,8 | 24 981 | 66,3 | 327 | 0,9 | 37 687 |
| Thulamela | 15 478 | 12,1 | 112 073 | 87,6 | 419 | 0,3 | 127 970 |
| Makhado | 12 606 | 10,4 | 108 457 | 89,3 | 430 | 0,4 | 121 493 |
| Collins Chabane | 16 841 | 17,5 | 79 065 | 82,2 | 313 | 0,3 | 96 218 |
| Capricorn | 69 829 | 19,9 | 279 213 | 79,7 | 1 502 | 0,4 | 350 544 |
| Blouberg | 8 813 | 20,1 | 34 862 | 79,5 | 150 | 0,3 | 43 825 |
| Molemole | 5 824 | 17,1 | 28 248 | 82,8 | 48 | 0,1 | 34 120 |
| Polokwane | 44 948 | 21,6 | 162 140 | 77,9 | 1 063 | 0,5 | 208 151 |

| Province, district and local municipality | Yes | | No | | Do not know | | Total |
|---|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 10 244 | 15,9 | 53 964 | 83,7 | 241 | 0,4 | 64 448 |
| Waterberg | 55 908 | 29,4 | 133 017 | 70,0 | 1 015 | 0,5 | 189 940 |
| Thabazimbi | 6 641 | 34,4 | 12 461 | 64,5 | 226 | 1,2 | 19 329 |
| Lephalale | 7 580 | 23,4 | 24 664 | 76,2 | 125 | 0,4 | 32 369 |
| Bela-Bela | 6 990 | 39,9 | 10 395 | 59,4 | 125 | 0,7 | 17 510 |
| Mogalakwena | 17 802 | 20,6 | 68 000 | 78,9 | 427 | 0,5 | 86 229 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 16 895 | 49,0 | 17 497 | 50,7 | 112 | 0,3 | 34 503 |
| Sekhukhune | 38 444 | 13,7 | 241 517 | 86,0 | 715 | 0,3 | 280 676 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 6 014 | 20,6 | 23 129 | 79,0 | 117 | 0,4 | 29 259 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 10 696 | 17,3 | 51 095 | 82,5 | 171 | 0,3 | 61 962 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 7 313 | 10,8 | 59 973 | 89,0 | 126 | 0,2 | 67 413 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 14 421 | 11,8 | 107 320 | 87,9 | 301 | 0,2 | 122 043 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.7 shows that over four-fifths (81,3%) of households in Limpopo did not reside in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings and only three municipalities, Thabazimbi (34,4%), Bela-Bela (39,9%) and Modimolle-Mookgophong (49%) had more than one-third of their households residing in RDP dwellings. The districts of Waterberg (29,9%) and Capricorn (19,9%) were the only two districts with higher proportions of RDP dwellers than the province's average of 18,3%. Amongst local municipalities, Makhado local municipality (10,4%) in Vhembe district, and Makhuduthamaga (10,8%) and Fetakgomo Tubatse local municipalities (11,8%) in Sekhukhune district had the lowest proportions of households that reported their dwelling was an RDP/government-subsidised dwelling.

Figure 6- 3. Percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.3 depicts the distribution of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by district. In 2022, just over three-fifths (61,1%) of Limpopo's households accessed piped water inside the

dwelling or yard. Waterberg district municipality had the highest proportion, 76,1% of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard, followed by Capricorn with 74,5%. The lowest proportion, (47,2%) was observed in Sekhukhune, followed by Mopani (53,6%) and Vhembe (56,6%) districts, and these proportions were below the provincial average (61,1%).

Table 6 8. Distribution of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by local municipality, Census 2011-2022

| Local municipality | 2011 | | 2022 | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Limpopo | 759 776 | 52,6 | 1 107 503 | 61,1 |
| Greater Giyani | 28 053 | 44,2 | 37 612 | 47,2 |
| Greater Letaba | 26 854 | 45,0 | 32 548 | 49,9 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 49 828 | 45,5 | 65 030 | 50,2 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 34 158 | 82,6 | 38 511 | 74,6 |
| Maruleng | 12 679 | 49,7 | 18 205 | 56,9 |
| Musina | 18 539 | 58,9 | 30 312 | 66,0 |
| Thulamela | 50 442 | 44,1 | 85 079 | 59,7 |
| Makhado | 45 621 | 41,8 | 74 420 | 53,0 |
| Collins Chabane | 34 283 | 40,7 | 57 563 | 53,2 |
| Blouberg | 21 119 | 46,8 | 37 107 | 64,4 |
| Molemole | 19 380 | 55,7 | 29 521 | 70,4 |
| Polokwane | 144 821 | 70,0 | 196 718 | 78,9 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 31 499 | 52,2 | 54 921 | 70,2 |
| Thabazimbi | 18 936 | 66,7 | 21 640 | 80,6 |
| Lephalale | 22 441 | 67,0 | 31 127 | 71,0 |
| Bela-Bela | 16 021 | 85,1 | 19 390 | 86,4 |
| Mogalakwena | 50 278 | 63,3 | 78 474 | 71,8 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 25 972 | 85,5 | 38 409 | 83,3 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 22 941 | 70,4 | 21 824 | 60,7 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 29 780 | 47,8 | 39 139 | 49,5 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 21 030 | 32,0 | 32 266 | 41,1 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 35 099 | 32,6 | 67 688 | 46,0 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.8 shows an increase in the proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard in Limpopo from 52,6% in 2011 to 61,1% in 2022. This upward trend is also observed in most local municipalities except Ba-Phalaborwa, Modimolle-Mookgophong and Ephraim Mogale. Ephraim Mogale recorded a 9,7% decline from 2011 to 2022, followed by Ba-Phalaborwa with 8 percentage point decline and Modimolle-Mookgophong 2 percentage point decline.

Over four-fifths of households in Bela-Bela (86,4%), Modimolle-Mookgophong (83,3%) and Thabazimbi (80,6%) local municipalities, all three in the Waterberg district accessed piped water inside the dwelling/yard. Makhuduthamaga (41,1%), Fetakgomo Tubatse (46%) and Elias Motsoaledi (49,5%) in Sekhukhune district, along with Greater Giyani (47,2%) and Greater Letaba (49,9%) in the Mopani district were the only four municipalities with less than half of their households accessing piped water in the dwelling/yard. Significant increases in households accessing piped water in the dwelling/yard were seen in Lepele-Nkumpi and Blouberg local municipalities, both in the Capricorn district. In 2011, 52,2% of

households in Lepele-Nkumpi had access to piped water in the dwelling/yard, which increased to 70,2% in 2022 and in Blouberg, this percentage increased from 46,8% in 2011 to 64,4% in 2022.

Table 6 9. Distribution of households by reliability of water supply in the last 12 months by district and local municipality, Census 2022

| District and local municipality | Experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| | Yes | | No | | Do not know | | Total |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
| Limpopo | 380 100 | 91,1 | 36 309 | 8,7 | 612 | 0,1 | 417 021 |
| Mopani | 67 079 | 90,5 | 6 871 | 9,3 | 133 | 0,2 | 74 083 |
| Greater Giyani | 18 337 | 94,5 | 1 028 | 5,3 | 31 | 0,2 | 19 396 |
| Greater Letaba | 12 775 | 94,1 | 797 | 5,9 | 11 | 0,1 | 13 582 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 17 936 | 86,9 | 2 632 | 12,8 | 71 | 0,3 | 20 640 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 15 076 | 89,6 | 1 736 | 10,3 | 16 | 0,1 | 16 827 |
| Maruleng | 2 956 | 81,2 | 678 | 18,6 | 5 | 0,1 | 3 639 |
| Vhembe | 101 374 | 93,2 | 7 216 | 6,6 | 162 | 0,1 | 108 752 |
| Musina | 13 367 | 88,3 | 1 737 | 11,5 | 42 | 0,3 | 15 146 |
| Thulamela | 42 791 | 93,6 | 2 895 | 6,3 | 49 | 0,1 | 45 735 |
| Makhado | 17 593 | 94,8 | 933 | 5,0 | 30 | 0,2 | 18 557 |
| Collins Chabane | 27 622 | 94,2 | 1 651 | 5,6 | 41 | 0,1 | 29 314 |
| Capricorn | 109 121 | 90,2 | 11 687 | 9,7 | 177 | 0,1 | 120 984 |
| Blouberg | 12 087 | 94,9 | 637 | 5,0 | 14 | 0,1 | 12 737 |
| Molemole | 7 555 | 91,3 | 710 | 8,6 | 8 | 0,1 | 8 273 |
| Polokwane | 72 261 | 88,6 | 9 155 | 11,2 | 131 | 0,2 | 81 547 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 17 218 | 93,4 | 1 185 | 6,4 | 25 | 0,1 | 18 427 |
| Waterberg | 57 774 | 88,5 | 7 413 | 11,4 | 61 | 0,1 | 65 248 |
| Thabazimbi | 6 566 | 84,4 | 1 201 | 15,4 | 15 | 0,2 | 7 781 |
| Lephalale | 7 303 | 83,3 | 1 447 | 16,5 | 18 | 0,2 | 8 769 |
| Bela-Bela | 2 327 | 56,3 | 1 801 | 43,5 | 7 | 0,2 | 4 135 |
| Mogalakwena | 25 808 | 94,3 | 1 532 | 5,6 | 17 | 0,1 | 27 357 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 15 770 | 91,7 | 1 431 | 8,3 | 4 | 0,0 | 17 206 |
| Sekhukhune | 44 752 | 93,3 | 3 123 | 6,5 | 78 | 0,2 | 47 953 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 6 037 | 94,0 | 356 | 5,5 | 32 | 0,5 | 6 425 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 8 541 | 90,8 | 845 | 9,0 | 20 | 0,2 | 9 405 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 13 920 | 94,1 | 861 | 5,8 | 5 | 0,0 | 14 786 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 16 254 | 93,8 | 1 061 | 6,1 | 22 | 0,1 | 17 337 |

Source: Census 2022

For Census 2022 households were asked if they had experienced any water interruptions in the 12 months before the Census night. The vast majority of households in the province, 91,1% reported that they had experienced water interruptions. Amongst the districts, Sekhukhune (93,3%) and Vhembe (93,2%) reported the highest proportions and Waterberg (88,5%), had the lowest proportion of households experiencing water interruptions. Except for Bela-Bela local municipality, where only 56,3% reported experiencing water interruptions, all other local municipalities had over 80% of households experiencing interruptions.

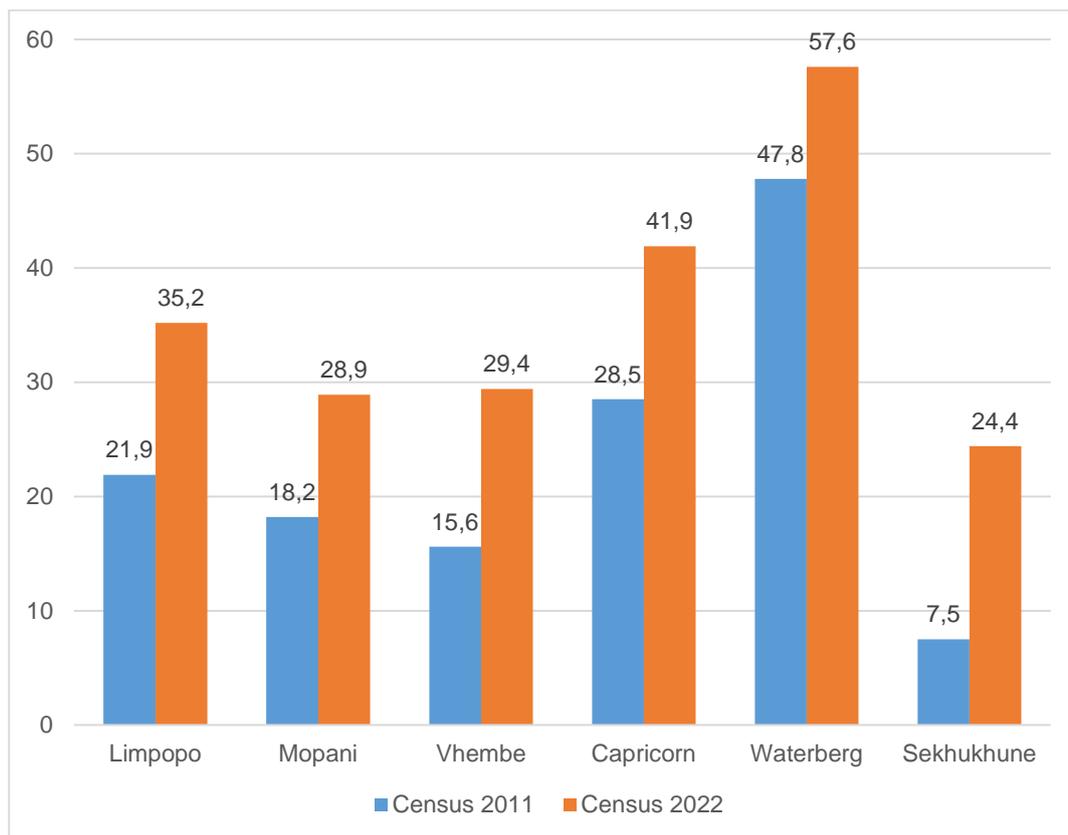
Table 6 10: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, district and local municipality, Census 2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Flush toilet | | Chemical toilet | | Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP) | | Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe | | Bucket toilet | | None | | Other | | Total | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|-------------|---|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Limpopo | 637 164 | 35,2 | 26 108 | 1,4 | 382 796 | 21,1 | 666 319 | 36,8 | 29 656 | 1,6 | 43 257 | 2,4 | 26 265 | 1,4 | 1 811 565 | 100,0 |
| Mopani | 103 613 | 28,9 | 6 600 | 1,8 | 103 378 | 28,9 | 120 381 | 33,6 | 6 261 | 1,7 | 12 375 | 3,5 | 5 545 | 1,5 | 358 153 | 100,0 |
| Greater Giyani | 19 345 | 24,3 | 2 671 | 3,3 | 25 728 | 32,3 | 25 678 | 32,2 | 1 934 | 2,4 | 3 471 | 4,4 | 908 | 1,1 | 79 735 | 100,0 |
| Greater Letaba | 13 051 | 20,0 | 752 | 1,2 | 21 409 | 32,8 | 25 005 | 38,3 | 1 531 | 2,3 | 2 119 | 3,2 | 1 352 | 2,1 | 65 220 | 100,0 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 37 515 | 29,0 | 1 706 | 1,3 | 32 076 | 24,8 | 51 384 | 39,7 | 1 390 | 1,1 | 3 910 | 3,0 | 1 600 | 1,2 | 129 579 | 100,0 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 25 223 | 48,8 | 860 | 1,7 | 12 601 | 24,4 | 9 334 | 18,1 | 850 | 1,6 | 2 178 | 4,2 | 605 | 1,2 | 51 651 | 100,0 |
| Maruleng | 8 480 | 26,5 | 611 | 1,9 | 11 564 | 36,2 | 8 979 | 28,1 | 557 | 1,7 | 697 | 2,2 | 1 080 | 3,4 | 31 968 | 100,0 |
| Vhembe | 128 254 | 29,4 | 5 549 | 1,3 | 88 011 | 20,1 | 183 045 | 41,9 | 7 959 | 1,8 | 16 126 | 3,7 | 8 015 | 1,8 | 436 959 | 100,0 |
| Musina | 25 905 | 56,4 | 1 254 | 2,7 | 8 994 | 19,6 | 5 766 | 12,6 | 1 315 | 2,9 | 1 991 | 4,3 | 708 | 1,5 | 45 934 | 100,0 |
| Thulamela | 40 070 | 28,1 | 1 036 | 0,7 | 26 593 | 18,7 | 67 517 | 47,4 | 2 146 | 1,5 | 3 073 | 2,2 | 2 093 | 1,5 | 142 527 | 100,0 |
| Makhado | 41 750 | 29,7 | 484 | 0,3 | 28 205 | 20,1 | 62 781 | 44,7 | 2 460 | 1,8 | 2 743 | 2,0 | 1 915 | 1,4 | 140 338 | 100,0 |
| Collins Chabane | 20 529 | 19,0 | 2 775 | 2,6 | 24 218 | 22,4 | 46 981 | 43,4 | 2 038 | 1,9 | 8 319 | 7,7 | 3 298 | 3,0 | 108 160 | 100,0 |
| Capricorn | 179 115 | 41,9 | 4 267 | 1,0 | 70 809 | 16,6 | 157 911 | 37,0 | 5 655 | 1,3 | 5 813 | 1,4 | 3 604 | 0,8 | 427 174 | 100,0 |
| Blouberg | 17 798 | 30,9 | 598 | 1,0 | 10 894 | 18,9 | 24 970 | 43,4 | 1 088 | 1,9 | 1 173 | 2,0 | 1 054 | 1,8 | 57 575 | 100,0 |
| Molemole | 13 781 | 32,9 | 289 | 0,7 | 7 874 | 18,8 | 17 586 | 41,9 | 1 562 | 3,7 | 691 | 1,6 | 154 | 0,4 | 41 939 | 100,0 |
| Polokwane | 120 397 | 48,3 | 2 135 | 0,9 | 38 571 | 15,5 | 82 345 | 33,0 | 1 629 | 0,7 | 3 284 | 1,3 | 1 082 | 0,4 | 249 443 | 100,0 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 27 138 | 34,7 | 1 245 | 1,6 | 13 469 | 17,2 | 33 009 | 42,2 | 1 376 | 1,8 | 665 | 0,9 | 1 315 | 1,7 | 78 217 | 100,0 |
| Waterberg | 143 044 | 57,6 | 3 238 | 1,3 | 30 711 | 12,4 | 61 712 | 24,8 | 3 637 | 1,5 | 4 093 | 1,6 | 2 090 | 0,8 | 248 526 | 100,0 |
| Thabazimbi | 20 771 | 77,4 | 578 | 2,2 | 436 | 1,6 | 3 168 | 11,8 | 677 | 2,5 | 1 060 | 4,0 | 142 | 0,5 | 26 832 | 100,0 |
| Lephalale | 21 627 | 49,3 | 419 | 1,0 | 10 515 | 24,0 | 9 499 | 21,7 | 464 | 1,1 | 668 | 1,5 | 641 | 1,5 | 43 832 | 100,0 |
| Bela-Bela | 17 837 | 79,5 | 52 | 0,2 | 1 295 | 5,8 | 2 859 | 12,7 | 210 | 0,9 | 131 | 0,6 | 65 | 0,3 | 22 449 | 100,0 |
| Mogalakwena | 46 628 | 42,7 | 1 332 | 1,2 | 17 215 | 15,8 | 41 433 | 37,9 | 776 | 0,7 | 1 199 | 1,1 | 711 | 0,7 | 109 294 | 100,0 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 36 181 | 78,5 | 857 | 1,9 | 1 250 | 2,7 | 4 753 | 10,3 | 1 510 | 3,3 | 1 036 | 2,2 | 532 | 1,2 | 46 119 | 100,0 |
| Sekhukhune | 83 138 | 24,4 | 6 454 | 1,9 | 89 887 | 26,4 | 143 270 | 42,0 | 6 144 | 1,8 | 4 849 | 1,4 | 7 010 | 2,1 | 340 753 | 100,0 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 9 400 | 26,1 | 592 | 1,6 | 11 590 | 32,2 | 12 370 | 34,4 | 628 | 1,7 | 406 | 1,1 | 967 | 2,7 | 35 953 | 100,0 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 24 847 | 31,4 | 1 917 | 2,4 | 14 179 | 17,9 | 33 035 | 41,7 | 1 943 | 2,5 | 908 | 1,1 | 2 307 | 2,9 | 79 136 | 100,0 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 14 042 | 17,9 | 967 | 1,2 | 20 572 | 26,2 | 39 885 | 50,8 | 1 035 | 1,3 | 710 | 0,9 | 1 288 | 1,6 | 78 497 | 100,0 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 34 849 | 23,7 | 2 978 | 2,0 | 43 546 | 29,6 | 57 980 | 39,4 | 2 539 | 1,7 | 2 825 | 1,9 | 2 449 | 1,7 | 147 167 | 100,0 |

Table 6.10 shows that the most common type of toilet facility in Limpopo, utilised by 36,8% of households in the province was a pit latrine/toilet without a ventilation pipe. Just over one-third (35,2%) of households utilised flush toilets, 21,1% used a pit latrine/toilet with a ventilation pipe as their main toilet facility and 2,4% reported having no access to a toilet facility.

The proportion of households that accessed flush toilets in Bela-Bela (79,5%), Modimolle-Mookgophong (78,5%) and Thabazimbi (77,4%), all local municipalities located in the Waterberg district, were more than double the proportion recorded for the province (35,2%). In contrast, the local municipalities of Makhuduthamaga and Collins Chabane had less than one-fifth (17,9% and 19,0%) accessing a flush toilet. Mopani and Sekhukhune districts reported the highest proportions of households using chemical toilets (1,8% and 1,9%) amongst districts, as well as the highest proportion of households utilising a pit toilet with ventilation (28,9% and 26,4%). Amongst local municipalities, Greater Giyani had the largest proportion (3,3%) of households utilising a chemical toilet and almost two-fifths (36,2%) of households in Maruleng local municipality utilised a pit latrine/toilet with a ventilation pipe. Along with Greater Letaba (32,8%) and Greater Giyani (32,3%), all three in the Mopani district, they recorded the highest proportions of households utilising this type of toilet facility. Of concern was the high proportion of households, over half (50,8%) in Makhuduthamaga local municipality utilising pit toilets without ventilation and the 3,7% and 3,3% in Molemole and Modimolle-Mookgophong local municipalities utilising bucket toilets.

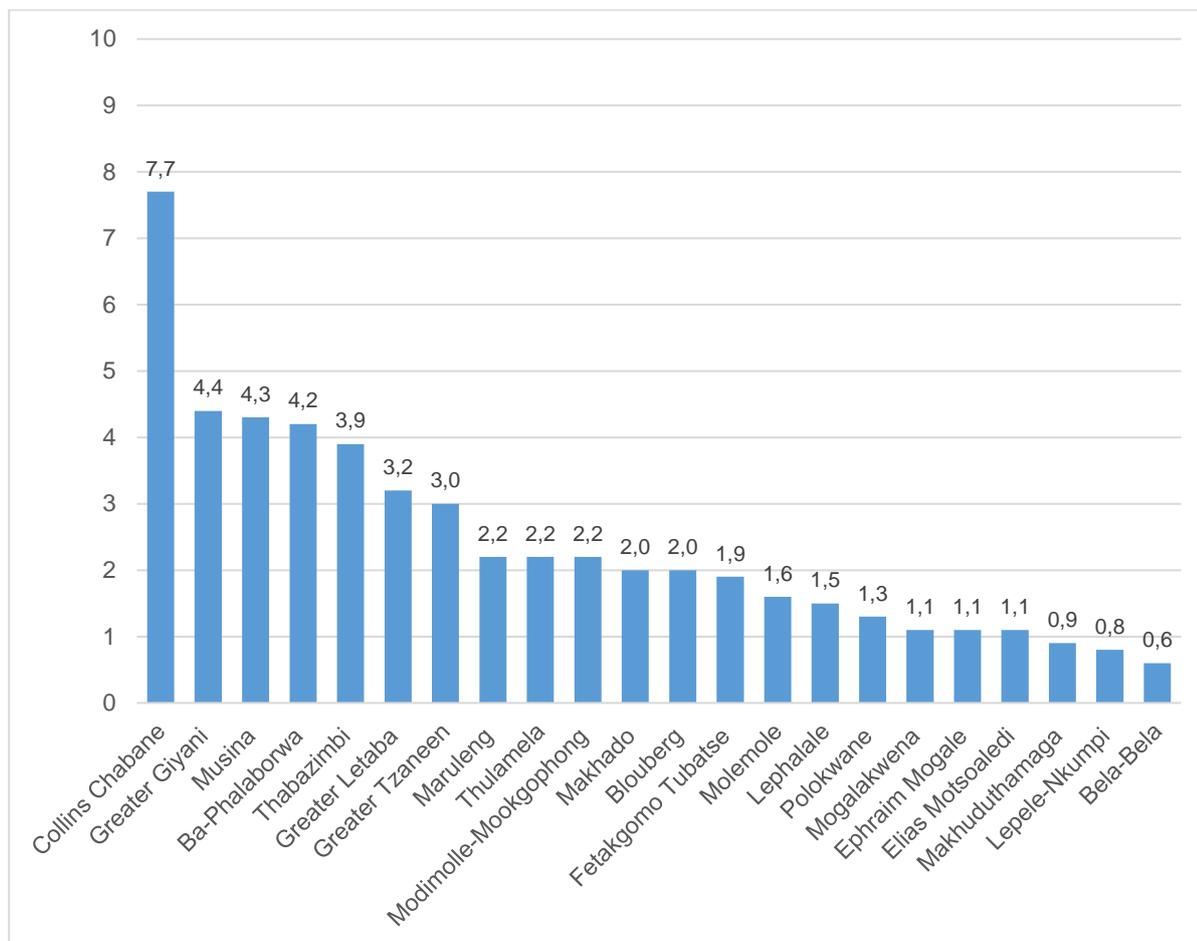
Figure 6- 4. Percentage of households with access to a flush toilet by district, Census 2011-2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.4 shows that for Limpopo, and all its districts there was an increase in the proportion of households with access to a flush toilet from 2011 to 2022. The province increased from 21,9% of households accessing a flush toilet in 2011 to 35,2% in 2022. Waterberg district, which recorded the highest proportion of households with access to a flush toilet for both years was also the only district where more than half of its households (57,6%) had access to a flush toilet in 2022. Along with the Capricorn district, where 41,9% of households could access a flush toilet, they were the two districts that had higher proportions accessing flush toilets than the provincial percentage. Whilst households in Sekhukhune had the lowest proportion of households accessing flush toilets, the district recorded a significant increase from 7,5% in 2011 to 24,4% in 2022.

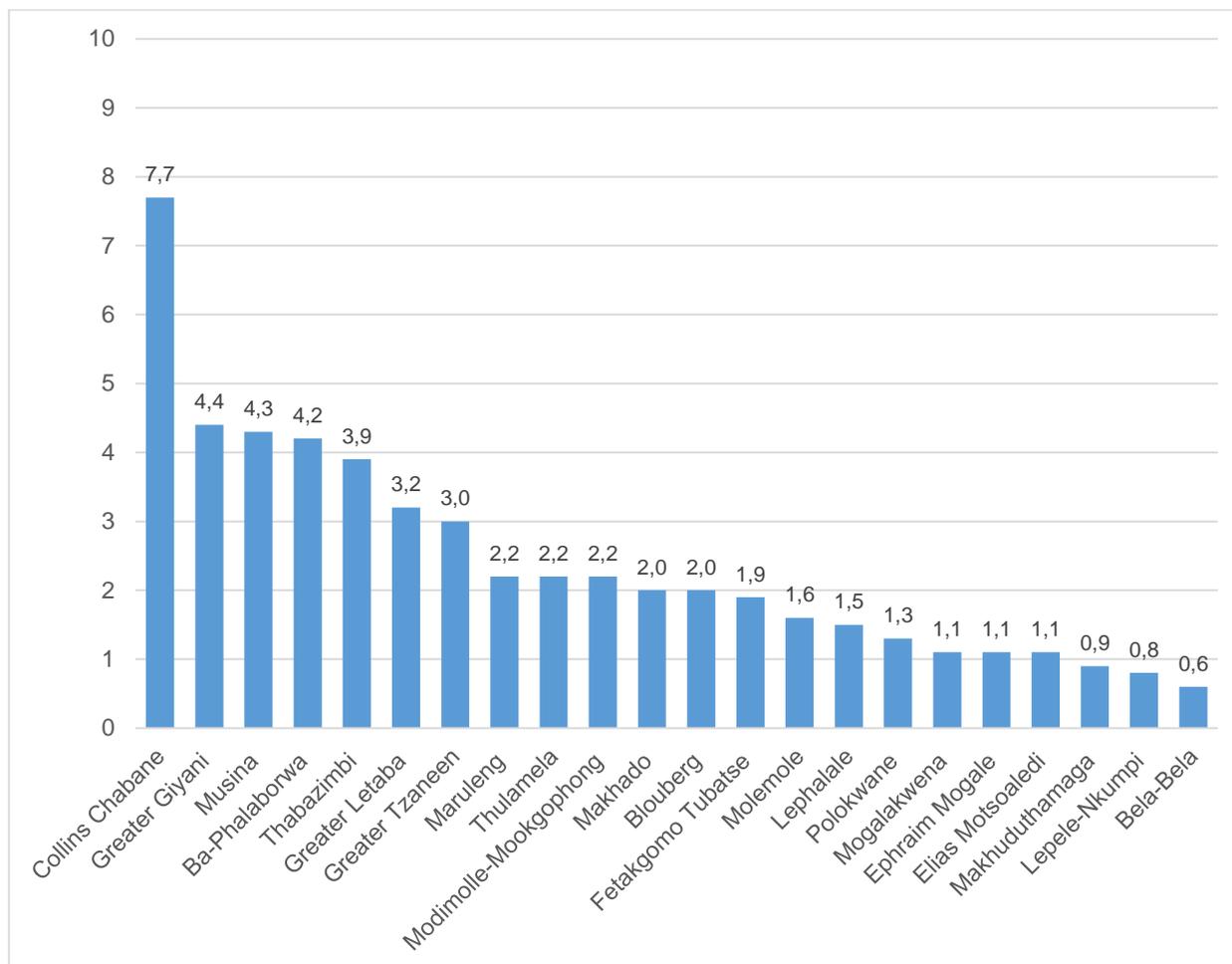
Figure 6- 5. Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.5 shows the distribution of households with no access to toilet facilities in Limpopo in 2022. Of concern is the 7,7% of households in Collins Chabane local municipality that did not have access to any toilet facility. Other local municipalities that recorded proportions with no access to a toilet facility above the provincial percentage of 2,4% were Greater Giyani (4,4%), Musina (4,3), Ba-Phalaborwa (4,2%), Thabazimbi (3,9%), Greater Letaba (3,2%) and Greater Tzaneen (3,0%).

Figure 6- 6. Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.6 shows the distribution of households with no access to toilet facilities in Limpopo in 2022. Of concern is the 7,7% of households in Collins Chabane local municipality that did not have access to any toilet facility. Other local municipalities that recorded proportions with no access to a toilet facility above the provincial percentage of 2,4% were Greater Giyani (4,4%), Musina (4,3), Ba-Phalaborwa (4,2%), Thabazimbi (3,9%), Greater Letaba (3,2%) and Greater Tzaneen (3,0%)

Table 6 11. Distribution of households using electricity for lighting, district and local municipality, Census 2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Electricity | |
|---|------------------|-------------|
| | Number | % |
| Limpopo | 1 729 704 | 95,5 |
| Mopani | 348 833 | 97,4 |
| Greater Giyani | 78 115 | 98,0 |
| Greater Letaba | 63 290 | 97,0 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 126 167 | 97,4 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 50 468 | 97,7 |
| Maruleng | 30 793 | 96,3 |
| Vhembe | 419 838 | 96,1 |

| Province, district and local municipality | Electricity | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % |
| Musina | 42 305 | 92,1 |
| Thulamela | 139 180 | 97,7 |
| Makhado | 134 341 | 95,7 |
| Collins Chabane | 104 011 | 96,2 |
| Capricorn | 409 262 | 95,8 |
| Blouberg | 56 259 | 97,7 |
| Molemole | 40 472 | 96,5 |
| Polokwane | 236 902 | 95,0 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 75 629 | 96,7 |
| Waterberg | 230 987 | 92,9 |
| Thabazimbi | 23 954 | 89,3 |
| Lephalale | 40 750 | 93,0 |
| Bela-Bela | 18 753 | 83,5 |
| Mogalakwena | 106 263 | 97,2 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 41 267 | 89,5 |
| Sekhukhune | 320 785 | 94,1 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 34 874 | 97,0 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 75 299 | 95,2 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 75 533 | 96,2 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 135 079 | 91,8 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.11 shows results on numbers and proportions of households using electricity for lighting in Limpopo 2022. Results showed 95,5% of households use electricity for lighting.

Looking at district profile, Mopani had the highest proportions 97,4% of households using electricity as a source of lighting whilst Waterberg recorded the lowest proportion (92,9%) of household using electricity for lighting.

Local municipality profile showed that the majority of households in all local municipalities used electricity as a source of energy for lighting. The highest proportion (98%) of households using electricity was recorded in Greater Giyani local municipality, followed by Ba-Phalaborwa and Blouberg with both 97,7% whilst Bela-Bela recorded the lowest proportion of households (83,5%).

Table 6 12. Percentage of households using electricity as main source of energy for lighting, Census 2022

| Province and district | Electricity for Lighting | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | N | % |
| Limpopo | 1 729 704 | 95,5 |
| Mopani | 348 833 | 97,4 |
| Vhembe | 419 838 | 96,1 |
| Capricorn | 409 262 | 95,8 |
| Waterberg | 230 987 | 92,9 |
| Sekhukhune | 320 785 | 94,1 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.12 reports on households in Limpopo using electricity as a source of energy for lighting. At a provincial level, 95,5% of households use electricity for lighting. All districts in Limpopo each have over 90% households

reporting that they use electricity as a source of energy for lighting. Mopani district leads in higher proportions 97,4% of households using electricity for lighting and Waterberg has the least.

Table 6 13. Distribution of households by main energy source used for cooking, district and local municipality, Census 2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Electricity | | Gas | | Other | | None | | Total | |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Limpopo | 892 812 | 49,3 | 327 080 | 18,1 | 588 684 | 32,5 | 2 989 | 0,2 | 1 811 565 | 100 |
| Mopani | 156 985 | 43,8 | 49 400 | 13,8 | 150 997 | 42,2 | 771 | 0,2 | 358 153 | 100 |
| Greater Giyani | 20 009 | 25,1 | 9 675 | 12,1 | 49 908 | 62,6 | 142 | 0,2 | 79 735 | 100 |
| Greater Letaba | 22 642 | 34,7 | 7 744 | 11,9 | 34 696 | 53,2 | 139 | 0,2 | 65 220 | 100 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 73 866 | 57,0 | 18 773 | 14,5 | 36 580 | 28,2 | 360 | 0,3 | 129 579 | 100 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 30 636 | 59,3 | 7 844 | 15,2 | 13 084 | 25,3 | 86 | 0,2 | 51 651 | 100 |
| Maruleng | 9 831 | 30,8 | 5 365 | 16,8 | 16 728 | 52,3 | 44 | 0,1 | 31 968 | 100 |
| Vhembe | 152 028 | 34,8 | 60 482 | 13,8 | 223 528 | 51,2 | 921 | 0,2 | 436 959 | 100 |
| Musina | 21 102 | 45,9 | 8 147 | 17,7 | 16 594 | 36,1 | 91 | 0,2 | 45 934 | 100 |
| Thulamela | 53 220 | 37,3 | 17 715 | 12,4 | 71 406 | 50,1 | 186 | 0,1 | 142 527 | 100 |
| Makhado | 51 687 | 36,8 | 22 192 | 15,8 | 66 238 | 47,2 | 221 | 0,2 | 140 338 | 100 |
| Collins Chabane | 26 019 | 24,1 | 12 428 | 11,5 | 69 290 | 64,1 | 422 | 0,4 | 108 160 | 100 |
| Capricorn | 261 844 | 61,3 | 86 079 | 20,2 | 78 788 | 18,4 | 463 | 0,1 | 427 174 | 100 |
| Blouberg | 19 673 | 34,2 | 14 222 | 24,7 | 23 628 | 41,0 | 52 | 0,1 | 57 575 | 100 |
| Molemole | 27 117 | 64,7 | 8 617 | 20,5 | 6 158 | 14,7 | 46 | 0,1 | 41 939 | 100 |
| Polokwane | 171 359 | 68,7 | 48 705 | 19,5 | 29 080 | 11,7 | 299 | 0,1 | 249 443 | 100 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 43 695 | 55,9 | 14 535 | 18,6 | 19 921 | 25,5 | 66 | 0,1 | 78 217 | 100 |
| Waterberg | 129 487 | 52,1 | 67 119 | 27,0 | 51 594 | 20,8 | 326 | 0,1 | 248 526 | 100 |
| Thabazimbi | 15 669 | 58,4 | 8 223 | 30,6 | 2 889 | 10,8 | 51 | 0,2 | 26 832 | 100 |
| Lephalale | 18 996 | 43,3 | 12 984 | 29,6 | 11 808 | 26,9 | 45 | 0,1 | 43 832 | 100 |
| Bela-Bela | 11 376 | 50,7 | 7 263 | 32,4 | 3 756 | 16,7 | 54 | 0,2 | 22 449 | 100 |
| Mogalakwena | 56 908 | 52,1 | 25 148 | 23,0 | 27 132 | 24,8 | 106 | 0,1 | 109 294 | 100 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 26 538 | 57,5 | 13 501 | 29,3 | 6 010 | 13,0 | 70 | 0,2 | 46 119 | 100 |
| Sekhukhune | 192 469 | 56,5 | 64 000 | 18,8 | 83 777 | 24,6 | 508 | 0,1 | 340 753 | 100 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 16 999 | 47,3 | 6 940 | 19,3 | 11 996 | 33,4 | 19 | 0,1 | 35 953 | 100 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 48 944 | 61,8 | 18 381 | 23,2 | 11 675 | 14,8 | 136 | 0,2 | 79 136 | 100 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 42 541 | 54,2 | 12 071 | 15,4 | 23 833 | 30,4 | 53 | 0,1 | 78 497 | 100 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 83 985 | 57,1 | 26 608 | 18,1 | 36 273 | 24,6 | 300 | 0,2 | 147 167 | 100 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.13 shows a distribution of households in Limpopo by source of energy for cooking at a district municipality and local municipality 2022. The results indicated that 49,3% of households use electricity for cooking, 18,1% use gas, 32,5% use other energy sources. Only less than 1% households do not have any source of energy for cooking.

At district profile, Capricorn had the higher proportion 61,3% of households using electricity for cooking compared to provincial average in 2022. Vhembe on the other hand had lower proportions 34,8% of households using electricity for cooking compared to provincial average. However, 51,2% households in Vhembe used other sources of energy for cooking which is higher than the provincial average. The results further revealed, Waterberg district had higher proportions of households using gas as a source of energy for cooking.

Looking at local municipality profile, Polokwane had higher proportions 68,7% of households cooking with electricity, followed by Molemole 64,7% in 2022. Collins Chabane had lower proportions 24,1% of households cooking with electricity. On the other hand, Collins Chabane municipality recorded higher proportions 64,1% households using other sources of energy followed by Greater Giyani with 62,6%. In Bela-Bela, 32,4% households reported that they use gas as a source of cooking which was the higher than the provincial average.

Table 6 14. Distribution of households by type of refuse removal, district and local municipality, Census 2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week | | Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often | | Communal refuse dump | | Communal container/central collection point | | Own refuse dump | | Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal) | | Other | | Total | |
|---|---|-------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---|------------|------------------|-------------|--|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Limpopo | 583 320 | 32,2 | 12 565 | 0,7 | 33 715 | 1,9 | 34 159 | 1,9 | 1 007 140 | 55,6 | 119 783 | 6,6 | 20 884 | 1,2 | 1 811 565 | 100 |
| Mopani | 92 012 | 25,7 | 2 512 | 0,7 | 8 935 | 2,5 | 9 171 | 2,6 | 212 977 | 59,5 | 27 360 | 7,6 | 5 187 | 1,4 | 358 153 | 100 |
| Greater Giyani | 17 960 | 22,5 | 275 | 0,3 | 1 224 | 1,5 | 502 | 0,6 | 50 167 | 62,9 | 8 814 | 11,1 | 794 | 1,0 | 79 735 | 100 |
| Greater Letaba | 11 380 | 17,4 | 365 | 0,6 | 2 357 | 3,6 | 1 289 | 2,0 | 43 355 | 66,5 | 5 543 | 8,5 | 932 | 1,4 | 65 220 | 100 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 33 331 | 25,7 | 910 | 0,7 | 3 272 | 2,5 | 4 553 | 3,5 | 77 170 | 59,6 | 8 311 | 6,4 | 2 031 | 1,6 | 129 579 | 100 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 22 378 | 43,3 | 742 | 1,4 | 1 072 | 2,1 | 2 072 | 4,0 | 21 605 | 41,8 | 3 006 | 5,8 | 776 | 1,5 | 51 651 | 100 |
| Maruleng | 6 962 | 21,8 | 220 | 0,7 | 1 010 | 3,2 | 755 | 2,4 | 20 680 | 64,7 | 1 686 | 5,3 | 656 | 2,1 | 31 968 | 100 |
| Vhembe | 110 306 | 25,2 | 2 442 | 0,6 | 6 993 | 1,6 | 10 638 | 2,4 | 269 922 | 61,8 | 31 169 | 7,1 | 5 489 | 1,3 | 436 959 | 100 |
| Musina | 23 347 | 50,8 | 381 | 0,8 | 1 319 | 2,9 | 3 406 | 7,4 | 14 771 | 32,2 | 2 408 | 5,2 | 302 | 0,7 | 45 934 | 100 |
| Thulamela | 41 310 | 29,0 | 660 | 0,5 | 1 562 | 1,1 | 3 792 | 2,7 | 83 942 | 58,9 | 9 773 | 6,9 | 1 488 | 1,0 | 142 528 | 100 |
| Makhado | 29 230 | 20,8 | 1 257 | 0,9 | 2 776 | 2,0 | 2 980 | 2,1 | 96 780 | 69,0 | 5 998 | 4,3 | 1 317 | 0,9 | 140 338 | 100 |
| Collins Chabane | 16 419 | 15,2 | 143 | 0,1 | 1 336 | 1,2 | 460 | 0,4 | 74 430 | 68,8 | 12 989 | 12,0 | 2 382 | 2,2 | 108 160 | 100 |
| Capricorn | 171 310 | 40,1 | 3 316 | 0,8 | 6 943 | 1,6 | 7 674 | 1,8 | 214 239 | 50,2 | 19 581 | 4,6 | 4 110 | 1,0 | 427 174 | 100 |
| Blouberg | 19 188 | 33,3 | 201 | 0,3 | 1 045 | 1,8 | 684 | 1,2 | 32 757 | 56,9 | 3 313 | 5,8 | 387 | 0,7 | 57 575 | 100 |
| Molemole | 10 044 | 23,9 | 262 | 0,6 | 871 | 2,1 | 536 | 1,3 | 27 787 | 66,3 | 2 099 | 5,0 | 340 | 0,8 | 41 939 | 100 |
| Polokwane | 116 809 | 46,8 | 2 501 | 1,0 | 4 371 | 1,8 | 5 952 | 2,4 | 107 660 | 43,2 | 9 281 | 3,7 | 2 869 | 1,1 | 249 443 | 100 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 25 269 | 32,3 | 353 | 0,5 | 656 | 0,8 | 503 | 0,6 | 46 034 | 58,9 | 4 887 | 6,2 | 515 | 0,7 | 78 217 | 100 |
| Waterberg | 131 894 | 53,1 | 3 091 | 1,2 | 5 170 | 2,1 | 3 253 | 1,3 | 88 583 | 35,6 | 14 706 | 5,9 | 1 828 | 0,7 | 248 526 | 100 |
| Thabazimbi | 18 734 | 69,8 | 347 | 1,3 | 396 | 1,5 | 575 | 2,1 | 5 462 | 20,4 | 1 166 | 4,3 | 152 | 0,6 | 26 832 | 100 |
| Lephalale | 20 534 | 46,8 | 499 | 1,1 | 1 639 | 3,7 | 1 580 | 3,6 | 15 906 | 36,3 | 3 253 | 7,4 | 422 | 1,0 | 43 832 | 100 |
| Bela-Bela | 15 781 | 70,3 | 278 | 1,2 | 284 | 1,3 | 179 | 0,8 | 4 509 | 20,1 | 1 366 | 6,1 | 52 | 0,2 | 22 449 | 100 |
| Mogalakwena | 42 822 | 39,2 | 1 524 | 1,4 | 2 112 | 1,9 | 292 | 0,3 | 54 417 | 49,8 | 7 099 | 6,5 | 1 027 | 0,9 | 109 294 | 100 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 34 022 | 73,8 | 443 | 1,0 | 740 | 1,6 | 627 | 1,4 | 8 289 | 18,0 | 1 822 | 4,0 | 176 | 0,4 | 46 119 | 100 |
| Sekhukhune | 77 798 | 22,8 | 1 204 | 0,4 | 5 673 | 1,7 | 3 423 | 1,0 | 221 419 | 65,0 | 26 968 | 7,9 | 4 269 | 1,3 | 340 753 | 100 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 10 339 | 28,8 | 84 | 0,2 | 429 | 1,2 | 304 | 0,8 | 21 844 | 60,8 | 2 312 | 6,4 | 642 | 1,8 | 35 953 | 100 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 23 192 | 29,3 | 353 | 0,4 | 1 983 | 2,5 | 637 | 0,8 | 45 224 | 57,1 | 6 843 | 8,6 | 903 | 1,1 | 79 136 | 100 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 12 861 | 16,4 | 308 | 0,4 | 1 693 | 2,2 | 1 489 | 1,9 | 56 793 | 72,3 | 4 325 | 5,5 | 1 029 | 1,3 | 78 498 | 100 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 31 406 | 21,3 | 459 | 0,3 | 1 568 | 1,1 | 992 | 0,7 | 97 559 | 66,3 | 13 489 | 9,2 | 1 696 | 1,2 | 147 167 | 100 |

Source: Census 2022

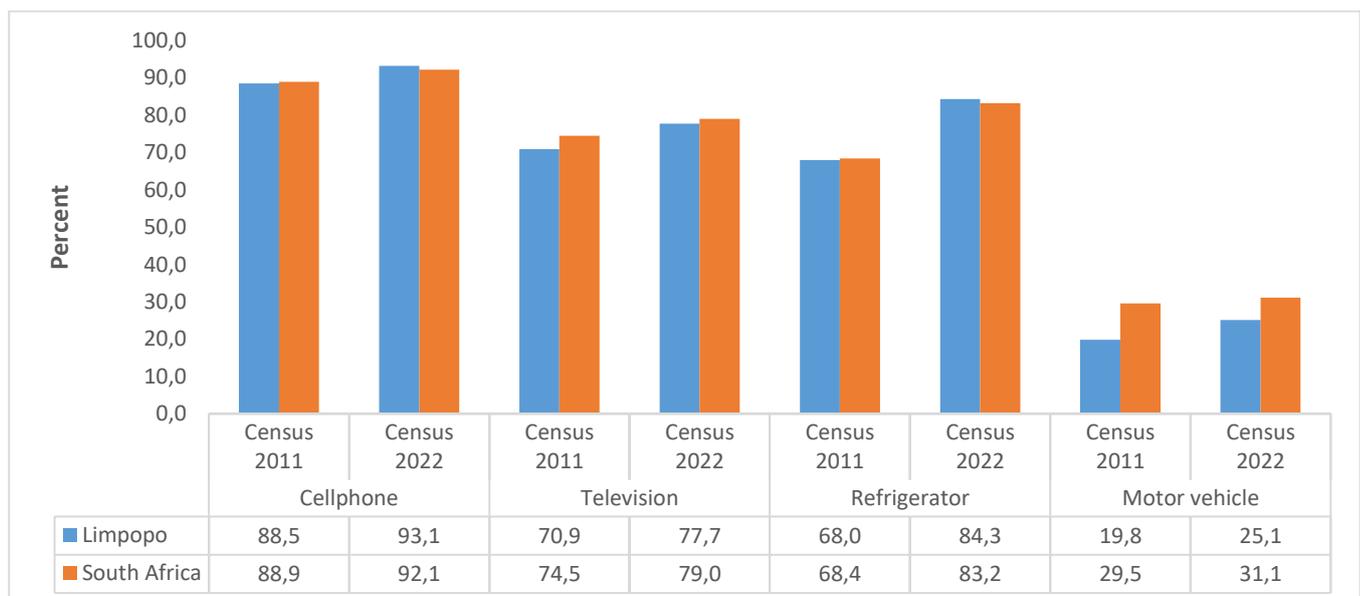
Table 6.14 provides a distribution of households in Limpopo by type of refuse removal in 2022. Majority 55,6% of households in Limpopo use their own dump to remove refuse followed by 32,2% whose refuse is removed by local authorities at least once a week. Communal refuse dump and communal container/central collection point each had 1,9% of households using them. Of concern, is that 6,6% of households in Limpopo reported that they dump their refuse anywhere.

At district level, Sekhukhune, Vhembe and Mopani recorded households who have their own refuse with proportions higher than the provincial average (65%, 61,8% & 59,5% respectively). On the other hand, Capricorn and Waterberg districts have lower proportions of households who have their own refuse with proportions lower than the provincial average (50,2% & 35,6% respectively). The results further indicated that Waterberg and Capricorn districts have higher proportions of households who have refuse removed by local authority at least once a week than the provincial average (53,1% & 40,1% respectively). On the other hand, Mopani, Vhembe and Sekhukhune districts have lower proportions of households who have refuse removed by local authority at least once a week than the provincial average (25,7%, 25,2% & 22,8% respectively).

At municipal level, Makhuduthamaga, Makhado and Collins Chabane recorded households who have their own refuse with proportions higher than the provincial average (72,3%, 69% & 68,8% respectively). On the other hand, Thabazimbi, Bela-Bela and Modimolle-Mookgophong municipalities have lower proportions of households who have their own refuse with proportions lower than the provincial average (20,4%, 20,1% & 18% respectively).

6.5 Ownership of household goods

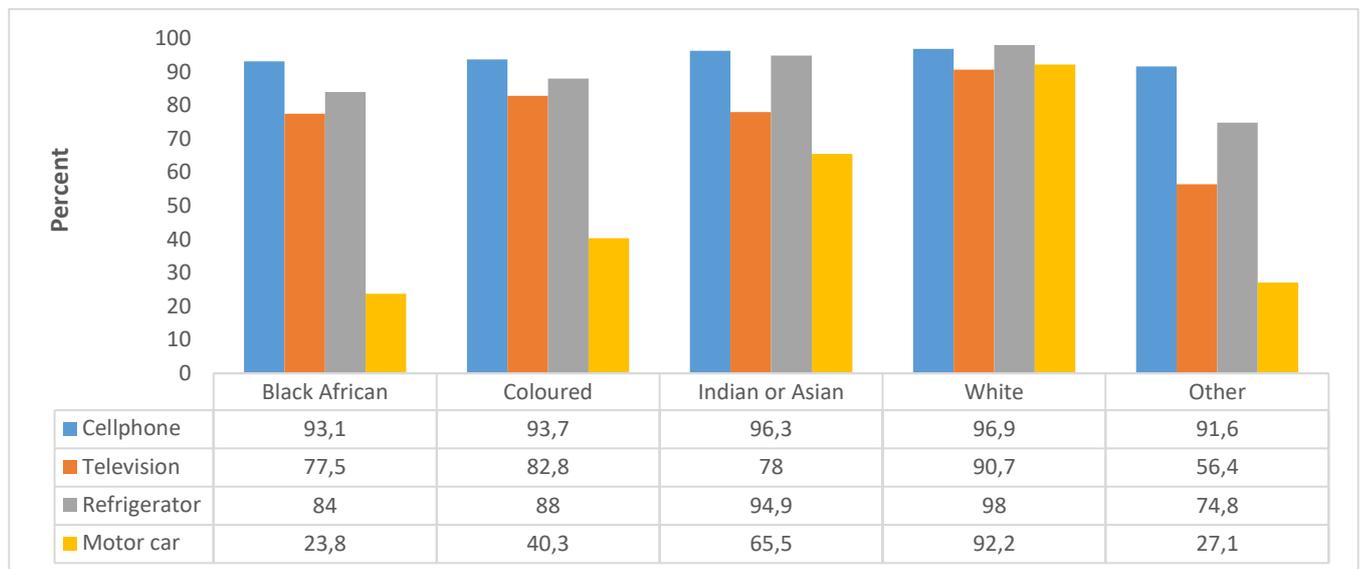
Figure 6- 7. Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods in South Africa and Limpopo, Census 2011- 2022



Source: Census 2011-2022

Figure 6.7 above depicts a percentage distribution of households that own cellphone, television, refrigerator and motor vehicle in 2011 and 2022 in Limpopo compared to the national level. Results revealed that ownership of the selected goods in households in South Africa increased in each type of goods from 2011 to 2022. It can be observed that ownership of the selected goods in households in Limpopo increased in each type of goods from 2011 to 2022. This pattern is similar to that of a national level. In Limpopo, ownership of cellphone in households increased from 88,5% in 2011 to 93,1% in 2022. Furthermore, the ownership of motor vehicle in households increased from 19,8% in 2011 to 25,1% in 2022.

Figure 6- 8. Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods and population group of head of household, Census 2022

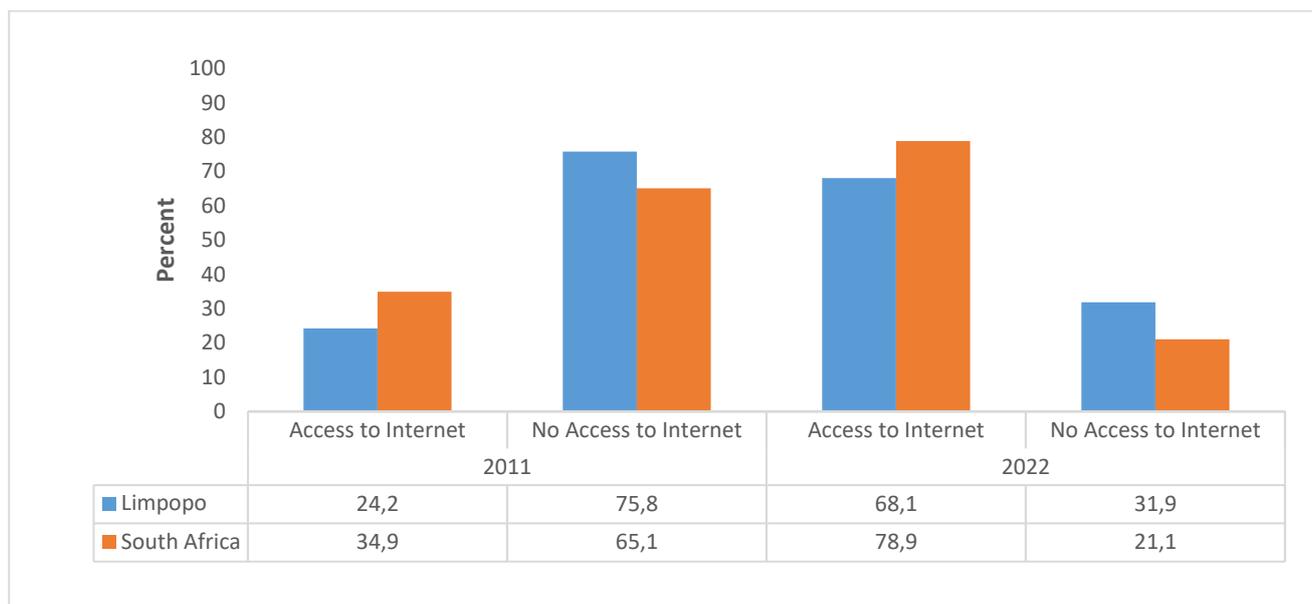


Source: Census 2022

Table 6.8 illustrates the percentage distribution of households that own selected household goods (cellphone, television, refrigerator and motor vehicle) by population group in 2022. In Limpopo, over 90% of households owned a cellphone across all population groups. Of interest is that white households in Limpopo had the highest proportion 92,2% of households owning a motor vehicle while black African households had lower proportions 23,8%. White households have higher proportions of ownership of all selected household goods compared to other population group. On the other hand, black African household had lowest proportions of ownership of selected goods in Limpopo in 2022.

6.6 Access to internet

Figure 6- 9. Percentage of households with access to the internet by province, Census 2011-2022



Source: Census 2011- 2022

The Figure 6.9 illustrates percentage of households and access to internet in Limpopo for the periods 2011 and 2022. The proportion of households with access to internet is lower than that of national level for both 2011 and 2022. However, both national and Limpopo had an increase in the proportions of households with internet from 2011 to 2022. Proportions of households with no access to internet halved from 75,8% in 2011 to 31,9% in Limpopo 2022.

Table 6 15. Distribution of households by access to internet by district and local municipality, Census 2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Access to Internet | | No access to internet | | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N |
| Limpopo | 1 031 487 | 68,1 | 482 913 | 31,9 | 1 514 400 |
| Mopani | 198 459 | 64,0 | 111 399 | 36,0 | 309 858 |
| Greater Giyani | 46 294 | 66,1 | 23 699 | 33,9 | 69 993 |
| Greater Letaba | 34 960 | 60,5 | 22 823 | 39,5 | 57 784 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 71 077 | 63,8 | 40 355 | 36,2 | 111 432 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 31 212 | 71,4 | 12 494 | 28,6 | 43 706 |
| Maruleng | 14 916 | 55,4 | 12 027 | 44,6 | 26 943 |
| Vhembe | 266 580 | 69,5 | 116 783 | 30,5 | 383 363 |
| Musina | 26 690 | 70,8 | 10 994 | 29,2 | 37 685 |
| Thulamela | 95 808 | 74,9 | 32 161 | 25,1 | 127 969 |
| Makhado | 81 021 | 66,7 | 40 471 | 33,3 | 121 492 |
| Collins Chabane | 63 061 | 65,5 | 33 158 | 34,5 | 96 218 |
| Capricorn | 247 098 | 70,5 | 103 441 | 29,5 | 350 538 |
| Blouberg | 25 209 | 57,5 | 18 618 | 42,5 | 43 827 |
| Molemole | 20 886 | 61,2 | 13 230 | 38,8 | 34 116 |
| Polokwane | 159 437 | 76,6 | 48 712 | 23,4 | 208 149 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 41 565 | 64,5 | 22 881 | 35,5 | 64 446 |
| Waterberg | 137 442 | 72,4 | 52 523 | 27,6 | 189 965 |

| Province, district and local municipality | Access to Internet | | No access to internet | | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N |
| Thabazimbi | 15 444 | 79,9 | 3 889 | 20,1 | 19 333 |
| Lephalale | 25 342 | 78,3 | 7 031 | 21,7 | 32 372 |
| Bela-Bela | 12 376 | 70,7 | 5 134 | 29,3 | 17 510 |
| Mogalakwena | 59 366 | 68,8 | 26 867 | 31,2 | 86 233 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 24 914 | 72,2 | 9 602 | 27,8 | 34 516 |
| Sekhukhune | 181 908 | 64,8 | 98 767 | 35,2 | 280 675 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 18 245 | 62,4 | 11 015 | 37,6 | 29 260 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 41 147 | 66,4 | 20 820 | 33,6 | 61 968 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 41 087 | 60,9 | 26 327 | 39,1 | 67 414 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 81 428 | 66,7 | 40 605 | 33,3 | 122 033 |

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.15 reports on the proportions of households with access to internet in districts and local municipalities of Limpopo. The results indicate that 68,1% of households in Limpopo have access to internet compared to 31,9% households without access to internet. Looking at district profile, Waterberg recorded 72,4% of household with access to internet and is followed by Capricorn with 70,5%. Mopani had a lower proportion (64%) of households with access to internet compared to provincial average of (68,1%).

Access to internet at the local municipality varied in 2022. While higher percentage of households with access to internet were noted in Thabazimbi (79,9%) followed by Lephalale (78,3%), access was lower in Maruleng (44,6%), Blouberg (42,5%) and Greater Letaba (39,5%).

6.7 Conclusion

The number of households in Limpopo have grown from 2011 to 2022. Vhembe district municipality accounts for higher proportions of households in the province. There are more female-headed households in Limpopo compared to male-headed households. Majority of households resides in formal dwellings and has been a decline in proportions of households residing in informal dwelling in the province. However, Waterberg district has a larger share of households in informal dwellings and RDP/government subsidized housing in the province. Households residing in RDP/government subsidized housing were mostly recorded in Bela-Bela local municipality. There was increase in the number of households with access to piped water inside dwelling/in yard in Limpopo from 2011 to 2022. Households without access to a toilet facility were mostly in Collins Chabane local municipality. Electricity is the main source of energy used for lighting and cooking in Limpopo. However, over half of households in Vhembe district municipality use other sources of energy for cooking than electricity. Population Group dynamics in households' headship and assets ownership showed that white headed households have higher proportions owning motor vehicles. Households with no access to internet declined in Limpopo over the period 2011 - 2022.

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Annexures

Annexure.1. Divorce Rates in Limpopo by district and local municipality, 2011 & 2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Divorce rate per 1000 | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Census 2011 | Census 2022 |
| Limpopo | 5 | 8 |
| Mopani | 6 | 8 |
| Greater Giyani | 4 | 7 |
| Greater Letaba | 6 | 7 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 7 | 8 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 8 | 11 |
| Maruleng | 6 | 8 |
| Vhembe | 6 | 9 |
| Musina | 8 | 10 |
| Thulamela | 6 | 9 |
| Makhado | 6 | 10 |
| Collins Chabane | 4 | 7 |
| Capricorn | 6 | 9 |
| Blouberg | 3 | 4 |
| Molemole | 5 | 7 |
| Polokwane | 8 | 12 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 4 | 6 |
| Waterberg | 7 | 11 |
| Thabazimbi | 7 | 13 |
| Lephalale | 6 | 8 |
| Bela-Bela | 11 | 14 |
| Mogalakwena | 6 | 9 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 10 | 16 |
| Sekhukhune | 2 | 4 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 2 | 4 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 3 | 5 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 1 | 3 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 3 | 4 |

Source: Census 2011-2022

Annexure.2. Marriage Rates in Limpopo by district and local municipality, 2011 & 2022

| Province, district and local municipality | Marriage rate per 1000 | |
|---|------------------------|-------------|
| | Census 2011 | Census 2022 |
| Limpopo | 196 | 231 |
| Mopani | 171 | 187 |
| Greater Giyani | 158 | 175 |
| Greater Letaba | 163 | 195 |
| Greater Tzaneen | 176 | 183 |
| Ba-Phalaborwa | 191 | 193 |
| Maruleng | 168 | 212 |
| Vhembe | 193 | 203 |
| Musina | 229 | 181 |
| Thulamela | 209 | 214 |
| Makhado | 204 | 217 |
| Collins Chabane | 145 | 177 |
| Capricorn | 206 | 259 |
| Blouberg | 169 | 233 |
| Molemole | 187 | 240 |
| Polokwane | 222 | 264 |
| Lepele-Nkumpi | 194 | 268 |
| Waterberg | 234 | 256 |
| Thabazimbi | 340 | 346 |
| Lephalale | 234 | 249 |
| Bela-Bela | 243 | 229 |
| Mogalakwena | 201 | 245 |
| Modimolle-Mookgophong | 241 | 261 |
| Sekhukhune | 188 | 266 |
| Ephraim Mogale | 181 | 245 |
| Elias Motsoaledi | 180 | 245 |
| Makhuduthamaga | 189 | 277 |
| Fetakgomo Tubatse | 194 | 275 |

Source: Census 2011- 2022

Annexure.3. Distribution of persons by five-year age groups, district and disability status, Limpopo: 2022: PART A

| Age group | Mopani | | | Vhembe | | | Capricorn | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Without disability | With disability | Total | Without disability | With disability | Total | Without disability | With disability | Total |
| 5-9 | 139 722 | 2 483 | 142 205 | 167 863 | 2 988 | 170 851 | 135 236 | 3 145 | 138 381 |
| 10-14 | 141 044 | 2 414 | 143 458 | 164 887 | 2 820 | 167 707 | 138 311 | 2 873 | 141 184 |
| 15-19 | 111 844 | 1 984 | 113 828 | 140 027 | 2 361 | 142 388 | 119 795 | 2 265 | 122 060 |
| 20-24 | 101 110 | 1 896 | 103 006 | 131 356 | 2 334 | 133 690 | 116 453 | 2 155 | 118 607 |
| 25-29 | 107 781 | 2 394 | 110 174 | 132 975 | 2 793 | 135 769 | 117 352 | 2 515 | 119 868 |
| 30-34 | 100 452 | 2 415 | 102 867 | 113 196 | 2 583 | 115 780 | 104 736 | 2 565 | 107 301 |
| 35-39 | 90 441 | 2 470 | 92 911 | 101 437 | 2 556 | 103 993 | 94 274 | 2 594 | 96 868 |
| 40-44 | 72 235 | 2 821 | 75 057 | 85 824 | 2 848 | 88 672 | 76 325 | 2 740 | 79 066 |
| 45-49 | 65 176 | 3 530 | 68 705 | 77 264 | 3 355 | 80 619 | 67 711 | 3 272 | 70 983 |
| 50-54 | 54 128 | 3 756 | 57 884 | 64 214 | 3 993 | 68 207 | 58 321 | 4 032 | 62 352 |
| 55-59 | 48 678 | 4 540 | 53 217 | 59 078 | 4 754 | 63 832 | 53 944 | 5 025 | 58 969 |
| 60-64 | 38 466 | 4 438 | 42 904 | 48 692 | 5 007 | 53 699 | 45 039 | 5 321 | 50 360 |
| 65-69 | 27 872 | 4 556 | 32 428 | 33 205 | 4 660 | 37 865 | 33 871 | 5 876 | 39 747 |
| 70-74 | 15 915 | 4 359 | 20 274 | 20 214 | 4 357 | 24 571 | 21 019 | 6 039 | 27 058 |
| 75-79 | 10 038 | 4 015 | 14 052 | 12 180 | 3 795 | 15 975 | 11 809 | 5 433 | 17 242 |
| 80-84 | 6 359 | 3 837 | 10 195 | 7 804 | 3 497 | 11 301 | 7 153 | 5 020 | 12 173 |
| 85+ | 4 971 | 5 034 | 10 005 | 10 426 | 6 985 | 17 411 | 5 598 | 6 351 | 11 949 |
| Total | 1 136 231 | 56 942 | 1 193 172 | 1 370 642 | 61 686 | 1 432 328 | 1 206 947 | 67 222 | 1 274 169 |

Source: Census 2022

Annexure.4. Distribution of persons by five-year age groups, district and disability status, Limpopo: 2022: PART B

| Age group | Waterberg | | | Sekhukhune | | | Limpopo | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Without disability | With disability | Total | Without disability | With disability | Total | Without disability | With disability | Total |
| 5-9 | 65 276 | 1 542 | 66 818 | 137 084 | 2 664 | 139 748 | 645 182 | 12 822 | 658 004 |
| 10-14 | 64 535 | 1 549 | 66 084 | 136 243 | 2 636 | 138 879 | 645 019 | 12 292 | 657 311 |
| 15-19 | 56 215 | 1 237 | 57 452 | 114 945 | 2 207 | 117 152 | 542 826 | 10 054 | 552 880 |
| 20-24 | 60 997 | 1 334 | 62 332 | 98 024 | 2 028 | 100 052 | 507 941 | 9 746 | 517 687 |
| 25-29 | 67 790 | 1 592 | 69 382 | 105 980 | 2 615 | 108 595 | 531 879 | 11 909 | 543 788 |
| 30-34 | 64 399 | 1 662 | 66 061 | 96 189 | 2 659 | 98 848 | 478 972 | 11 886 | 490 857 |
| 35-39 | 57 603 | 1 746 | 59 349 | 87 029 | 2 730 | 89 759 | 430 783 | 12 097 | 442 881 |
| 40-44 | 44 668 | 1 803 | 46 471 | 69 620 | 2 718 | 72 338 | 348 673 | 12 930 | 361 603 |
| 45-49 | 35 637 | 2 078 | 37 715 | 60 127 | 3 471 | 63 598 | 305 915 | 15 705 | 321 621 |
| 50-54 | 28 977 | 2 549 | 31 526 | 49 691 | 3 924 | 53 615 | 255 330 | 18 255 | 273 585 |
| 55-59 | 27 136 | 2 910 | 30 046 | 46 897 | 4 733 | 51 630 | 235 733 | 21 962 | 257 695 |
| 60-64 | 22 651 | 3 366 | 26 017 | 37 531 | 5 084 | 42 615 | 192 378 | 23 216 | 215 594 |
| 65-69 | 17 692 | 3 636 | 21 329 | 28 552 | 5 171 | 33 722 | 141 192 | 23 900 | 165 092 |
| 70-74 | 10 682 | 3 582 | 14 264 | 17 218 | 5 293 | 22 511 | 85 047 | 23 630 | 108 677 |
| 75-79 | 6 774 | 3 059 | 9 833 | 11 151 | 5 280 | 16 432 | 51 952 | 21 582 | 73 534 |
| 80-84 | 3 859 | 2 756 | 6 615 | 5 650 | 4 322 | 9 971 | 30 824 | 19 432 | 50 256 |
| 85+ | 2 218 | 2 639 | 4 857 | 4 401 | 5 602 | 10 003 | 27 615 | 26 610 | 54 225 |
| Total | 637 109 | 39 043 | 676 152 | 1 106 334 | 63 135 | 1 169 469 | 5 457 262 | 288 027 | 5 745 289 |

Source: Census 2022

Boundary changes

Provincial, District Municipality and Local Municipality boundaries are based on the latest municipal boundary datasets published by the Municipal Demarcation Board in 2018. (<https://dataportal-mdb-sa.opendata.arcgis.com/search?tags=2018>)

The following changes between the 2011 and 2018 datasets have been detected.

Provincial boundary changes: 2011 to 2018

Provincial boundaries between 2011 and 2018 have remained stable with no changes in area or names.

Annexure.5. Geographical land area per province (2011–2018)

| Province name | Provincial code | Area in square kilometres 2011 | Area in square kilometres 2018 |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Western Cape | 1 | 129 462 | 129 462 |
| Eastern Cape | 2 | 168 966 | 168 966 |
| Northern Cape | 3 | 372 889 | 372 889 |
| Free State | 4 | 129 825 | 129 825 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 5 | 94 361 | 94 361 |
| North West | 6 | 104 882 | 104 882 |
| Gauteng | 7 | 18 178 | 18 178 |
| Mpumalanga | 8 | 76 495 | 76 495 |
| Limpopo | 9 | 125 754 | 125 754 |
| Total | | 1 220 813 | 1 220 813 |

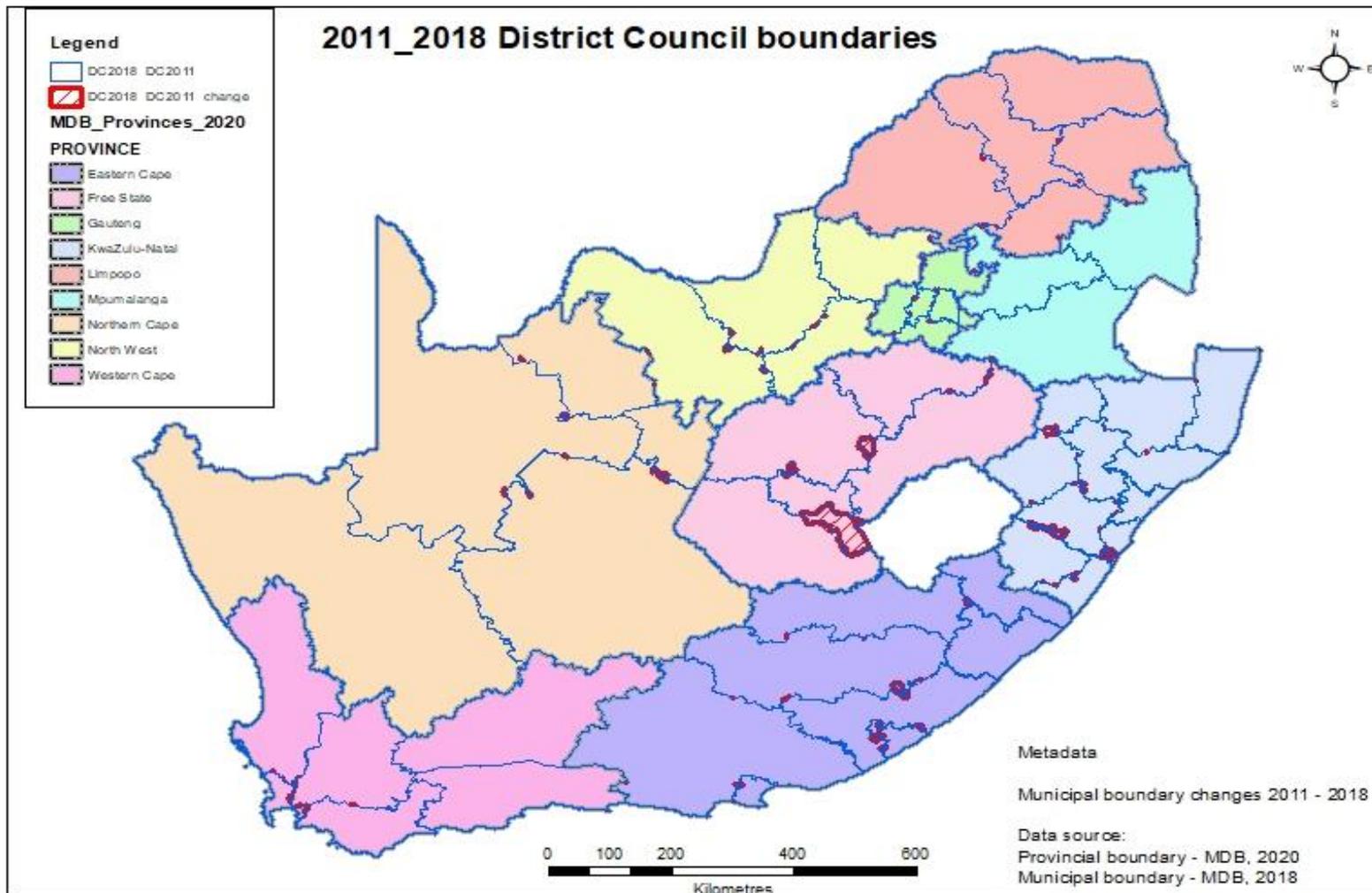
1. District municipal changes (2011–2018)

During the period between 2011 and 2018, there were small-scale boundary adjustments for district municipalities and there were name changes throughout the country. There were no district amalgamations in any province. Therefore, the total number of districts (52) in the country have remained unchanged between 2011 and 2018.

Annexure.6. District municipality boundary and name change in Limpopo, 2011–2018

| Province | District boundary | District name |
|----------|--|--|
| Limpopo | District boundaries of Limpopo remained unchanged from 2011 to 2018. | In 2018, Greater Sekhukhune changed to Sekhukhune. |

Annexure.7. District council boundary changes, 2011–2018



Local municipal boundary changes (2011–2018)

In 2011, there were 234 local municipalities. In 2018, the number of local municipalities reduced to 213. The 2018 re-determination of boundaries resulted in three types of boundary changes, which can be categorised as follows:

Class 1 – Technical and minor boundary re-determinations

This re-determination entailed a small-scale boundary adjustment and alignment with a minor impact on the geographic area with no impact on the capacity of the affected municipalities.

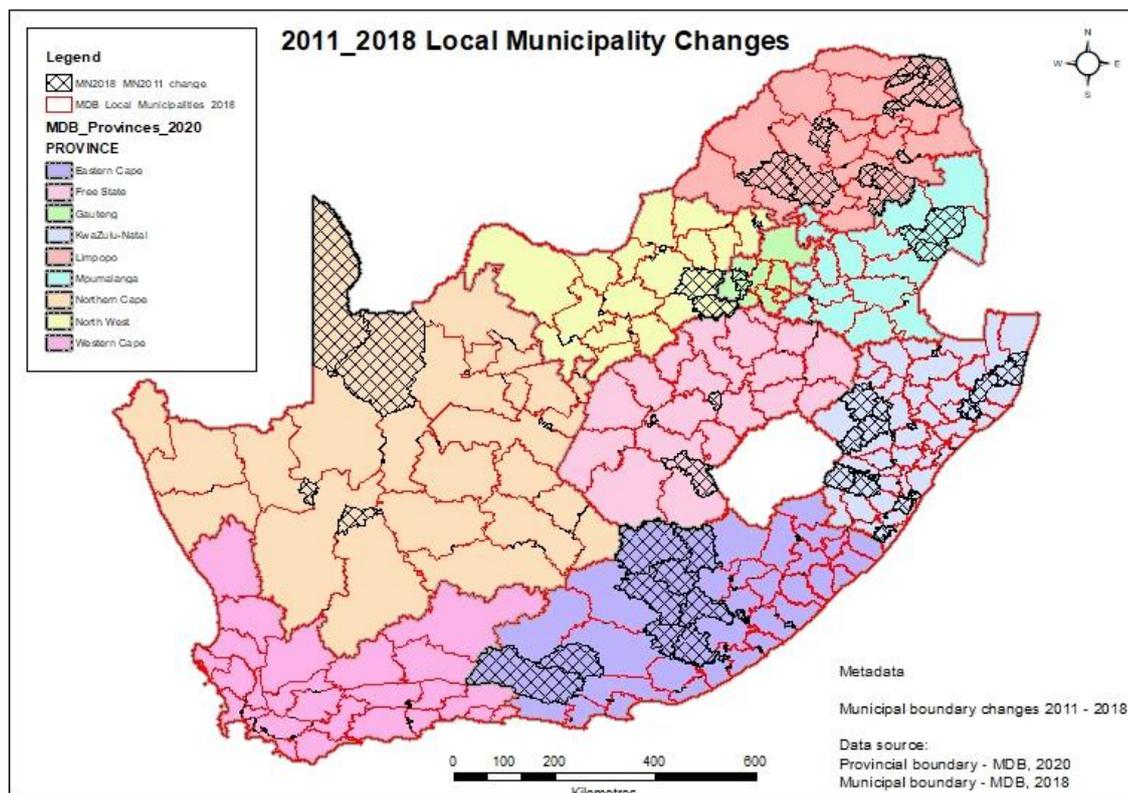
Class 2 – Consolidation and annexations

This was a medium-scale boundary re-determination that may have an impact on a sizable geographic area. This type of determination may impact on ward arrangements but will not materially impact on the capacities of the affected municipalities to deliver services.

Class 3 – Amalgamations

This type of re-determination entailed a major and large-scale municipal boundary re-determination, which will have a significant impact on the geographic areas and the capacities of the affected municipalities. The re-determination includes the merging of adjacent municipalities or the splitting of municipal areas to create other municipal areas.

Annexure.8. Municipal boundary changes between 2011 and 2018



Local municipal boundary and name changes per province

Limpopo

In 2011, Limpopo had 25 local municipalities which reduced to 22 local municipalities in 2018. Changes to the municipalities in 2018 were as follows:

The municipality of Aganang was completely dissolved and assigned to three municipalities, namely: Blouberg, Molemole and Polokwane. The area of these three municipalities increased as a result of the inclusion of parts of the dissolved Aganang municipality.

A new local municipality, Collins Chabane, was created through the combination of part of the Thulamela Municipality with a part of Makhado.

In Makhado Municipality, an area in the south was allocated to the new Collins Chabane Municipality which resulted in an area reduction from 8 300 km² to 7 605 km².

Part of Thulamela Municipality was assigned to Collins Chabane Municipality and part of Mutale Municipality was included in its jurisdiction. Its 2018 area reads 2 642 km² which is a reduction from its 2011 area of 5 834 km².

Mutale Municipality was dissolved and is now included in Thulamela and Musina Local Municipalities.

Musina gained a part of the dissolved Mutale municipality and its area increased from 7 577 km² to 10 347 km².

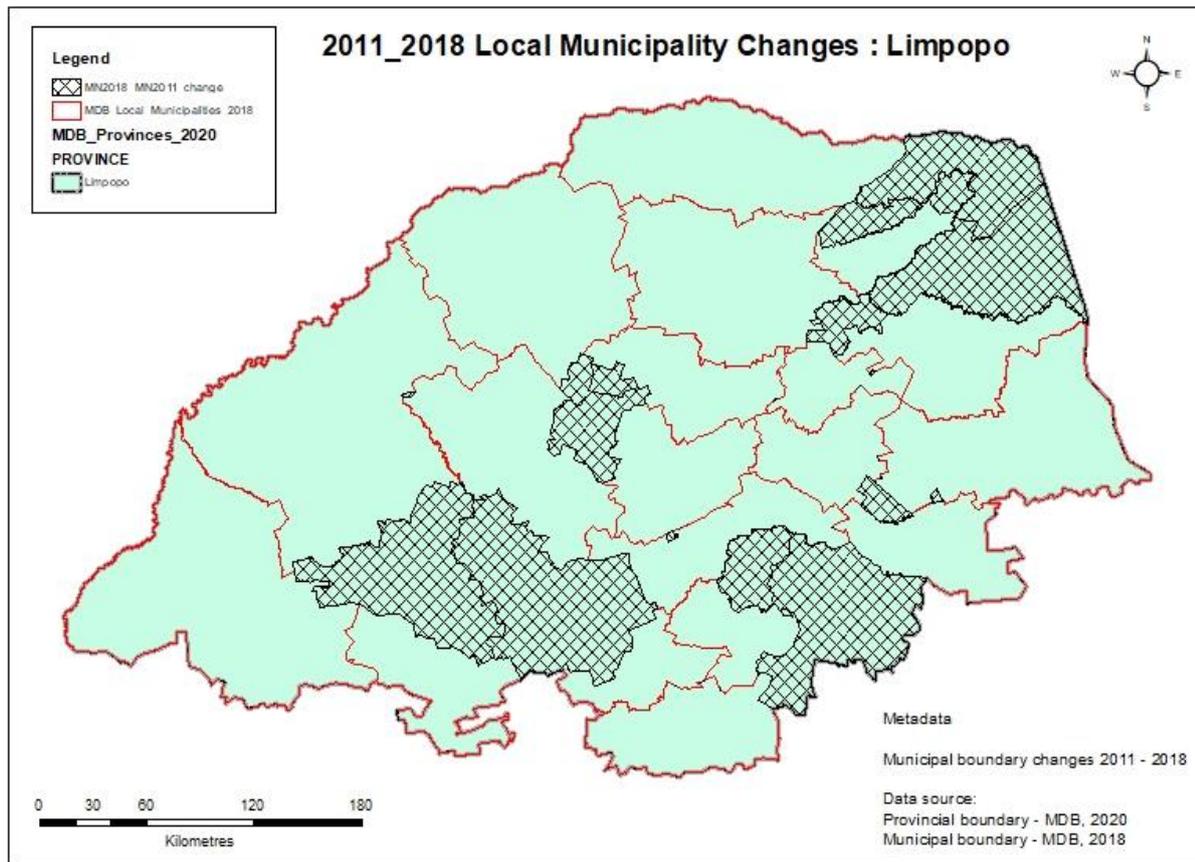
Parts of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality were allocated to Maruleng Local Municipality which resulted in an area reduction of 3 243 km² to 2 896 km².

Maruleng Local Municipality increased in area from 3 244 km² to 3 563 km² as a result of the allocation of parts of Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality into its jurisdiction.

Fetakgomo and Greater Tubatse municipalities were merged into one local municipality namely Fetakgomo Tubatse.

- Modimolle and Mookgopong municipalities were merged into one local municipality namely Modimolle-Mookgophong.

Annexure.9. Municipality boundary changes in Limpopo



Annexure.10. List of local municipalities

| PROVINCE | CATEGORY | CAT_B | MUNICNAME | DISTRICT | DISTRICT_NAME | AREA KM ² |
|----------|----------|--------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|----------------------|
| LIM | B | LIM331 | Greater Giyani | DC33 | Mopani | 4 166,6 |
| LIM | B | LIM332 | Greater Letaba | DC33 | Mopani | 1 895,8 |
| LIM | B | LIM333 | Greater Tzaneen | DC33 | Mopani | 2 896,2 |
| LIM | B | LIM334 | Ba-Phalaborwa | DC33 | Mopani | 7 489,6 |
| LIM | B | LIM335 | Maruleng | DC33 | Mopani | 3 562,6 |
| LIM | B | LIM341 | Musina | DC34 | Vhembe | 10 346,6 |
| LIM | B | LIM343 | Thulamela | DC34 | Vhembe | 2 641,7 |
| LIM | B | LIM344 | Makhado | DC34 | Vhembe | 7 605,1 |
| LIM | B | LIM345 | Collins Chabane | DC34 | Vhembe | 5 003,1 |
| LIM | B | LIM351 | Blouberg | DC35 | Capricorn | 9 539,9 |
| LIM | B | LIM353 | Molemole | DC35 | Capricorn | 3 627,6 |
| LIM | B | LIM354 | Polokwane | DC35 | Capricorn | 5 053,7 |
| LIM | B | LIM355 | Lepele-Nkumpi | DC35 | Capricorn | 3 484,3 |
| LIM | B | LIM361 | Thabazimbi | DC36 | Waterberg | 11 190 |
| LIM | B | LIM362 | Lephalale | DC36 | Waterberg | 13 793,5 |
| LIM | B | LIM366 | Bela-Bela | DC36 | Waterberg | 3 406,2 |
| LIM | B | LIM367 | Mogalakwena | DC36 | Waterberg | 6 156,2 |
| LIM | B | LIM368 | Modimolle-Mookgophong | DC36 | Waterberg | 10 367,5 |
| LIM | B | LIM471 | Ephraim Mogale | DC47 | Sekhukhune | 2 011,3 |
| LIM | B | LIM472 | Elias Motsoaledi | DC47 | Sekhukhune | 3 713,3 |
| LIM | B | LIM473 | Makhuduthamaga | DC47 | Sekhukhune | 2 109,6 |
| LIM | B | LIM476 | Fetakgomo Tubatse | DC47 | Sekhukhune | 5 693,5 |

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