

- * At the level of national institutions, development areas should not be represented as such at the national tier of government, in a regional second chamber alongside the regions themselves.
- * At the level of regional structures, development areas should not be constituted as a second regional and thus a forth tier of government alongside the national, regional and local governments.
- * Within the regional framework, development areas should not have a status that would enable them to distract political attention from the regions and thus manoeuvre the regions into a squeezed-in position between national and "development area" politics.
- * The problem of demarcating the development areas, the criteria for demarcation and the powers and functions of such development areas should be further investigated.

The following recommendations can be made regarding the relevance of the rationalization of existing structures in the Northern Transvaal:

- (i) The present regionally based structures and institutions in the Northern Transvaal such as the homelands, regional services councils and administrative offices of government departments should be rationalized and integrated into new legitimate structures which would serve all the people of the region.
- (ii) The rationalization and integration should be carefully planned and executed over a period of time in order to prevent or minimize the dislocation of the essential services at present rendered to people.
- (iii) The rationalization of structures might lead to the establishment of new governmental structures at a regional level as well as the identification of development areas within the region as a whole.

- (iv) The Northern Transvaal could in future consider the identification of certain development regions based on economic, language and other nodal points. Such development regions might have various functions which would still need to be discussed by the leaders in the region, but some of the main aims could be the improvement of services, the utilization of development potential, the formulation of locally oriented planning and the improvement of the governmental process in general. However, these development areas should not constitute a fourth tier of government or perpetuate the present power structures.

3.2.5 The need to limit financial costs as far as possible

The success of regional governments will to a large extent be determined by their ability to provide good government, adequate services and to improve the economic well-being and prosperity of all the inhabitants of the region in co-operation with civil society. The argument frequently raised against regional government, namely that it is too expensive, is an oversimplification of the matter. Even within a highly centralized country such as South Africa is at the moment, government departments have had to regionalize so that they can perform their functions properly. A centralized system may at face value appear cheaper, but the decentralization of departments, the lack of transparency and poor communication make it a very expensive system. The ability of regional governments to defuse conflict, address the needs of people and improve communication are so important that an environment conducive to economic growth is created. If all factors are taken into account, such a regional system could then be regarded as inexpensive. It is no coincidence that countries such as the USA, Germany, Malaysia, Canada and India provide for regional governments.

Care should be taken within the South African context that regions are not demarcated and established on ideological grounds as was the case with the homelands. That could once again lead to expensive and duplicative institutions. The ultimate aims of regions should be twofold, namely to **minimize the costs** involved in decision-making and secondly, to **maximize the effectiveness** with which decisions are implemented.

The total number of regions should be a consideration in limiting financial costs as far as

possible. It is difficult if not impossible to prescribe to a country how many regions it can afford. There are too many factual, economic, emotional and political considerations to deal with. However, one should prevent a culture of "region mushrooming" from developing. The Nigerians have had the bitter experience that, in their efforts to provide each minority group with an "own" region, they have increased the number of their regions from three in 1960 to 30 in 1993.

The following guidelines on the minimum and maximum number of regions based on international experience, can be suggested for South Africa:

- * There is no "ideal" formula to determine the number of regions and therefore all the surrounding circumstances of a country should be taken into account. Most important is that a **balanced** application of criteria for demarcation would prevent a multiplicity of regions.
- * The more comparable (not equal) the regions are in terms of their size, institutional capacity, economic viability and other characteristics, the more stable the system.
- * Two to four regions could be regarded as dangerous, since regions could easily outvote one another, larger ones could dominate and permanent power blocks could develop (e.g. Nigeria (3), Belgium (3)). For a country such as South Africa, five to six regions could be regarded as an absolute minimum if all criteria are taken into account.
- * The total number of regions is extremely difficult to determine and will depend on the size of a country and its population, economic viability, institutional capacity, etc. Many countries have more than ten regions, such as the USA, India, Germany, Nigeria, Spain and Switzerland. The number of regions should however not be so great that government becomes unmanageable and costly.

The cost of regional governments will be influenced especially by the number and size of bureaucracies that may be established. There is a very real danger that regional leaders may

create bureaucracies to "reward" their followers and to create employment opportunities. This is illustrated by the fact that in homelands such as Gazankulu and Lebowa, the percentage of GGP spent on state-rendered services are respectively 52 % and 60 %. This situation can at least partially be attributed to the lack of accountability and representativeness of homeland structures, not to the principle of regional government.

A decision needs to be taken about the way that administrations will in future be structured. In the United States the centre and the regions have their own administrations which are responsible to the respective levels of government. In Germany, on the other hand, the regions have the main administrative responsibilities for the implementation of regional and central legislation. The centre has very little bureaucratic apparatus at its direct disposal, although the regional administrations are accountable to the centre for the administration of national legislation.

The following recommendations can be made regarding the relevance of this criterion of limiting costs as regards the Northern Transvaal:

- (i) The direct costs of regional government for the Northern Transvaal may be relatively high, but the positive effects that such government could have, such as defusing conflict, accommodating diversity and providing legitimate government, could make it an affordable system and a *sine qua non* for peace and stability.
- (ii) The ultimate aim of regional government, from a financial point of view, should be to minimize the costs involved in decision making and to maximize the effectiveness with which decisions are taken and implemented.
- (iii) Although a total number of regions for South Africa cannot be suggested in this working document, a balanced application of the criteria would support the notion that the Northern Transvaal is recognized as a separate region.
- (iv) Various options to limit the administrative costs involved in regionalization need further investigation.

3.2.6 The need to minimize inconvenience

Although it is not clear exactly what the Demarcation Commission means by the above, the following issues can be identified:

- 3.2.6.1 In general terms, access to administrative centres as well as to infrastructure and services, is important for effective governmental processes.
- 3.2.6.2 It should go without saying that a "soft boundary approach" should be followed so that people travelling (commuting) across borders need not, for example, pay taxes or show passes.
- 3.2.6.3 Demarcation should not have an impact on the free flow of capital, goods and services.
- 3.2.6.4 The present "bureaucracies" might experience "inconvenience" with rationalization but human resource policies and practices should deal with this in a sensitive manner. Although the current political structures may not seem legitimate, South Africa will need competent officials with experience in governmental matters.
- 3.2.6.5 The right of individuals to move freely throughout the country has to be guaranteed by the national constitution. No region should be able to misuse its powers to discriminate against individuals from other regions or to prevent them by whatever means from entering or residing in a region.

The above issues have been largely addressed by the discussions on other criteria. Inconvenience to people caused by the dislocation of services should be dealt with in terms of criteria such as the availability and distribution of infrastructure and services.

3.2.7 The need to minimize the dislocation of services

The need to minimize the dislocation of services is not a criterion for demarcation but it does

constitute an important reality that should be dealt with. The demarcation of new regions would probably affect the present regional structures which in turn would lead to the rationalization and integration of structures. Such rationalization should not negatively affect the services that the previous governmental organs rendered. During this time of transition, South Africans cannot afford any disruption in the rendering of essential services or even worse, a suspension of these services.

Depending on how it is managed, demarcation may favour the better location of services. Demarcation may also in certain instances have an impact on the jurisdiction areas of the existing institutions that are rendering services to communities. Care should be taken to ensure that the rendering of services would not be adversely affected by such demarcation. The dislocation of services should be avoided or alternative arrangements made.

The demarcation of regions now and in the future should not prevent the continuance of effective services by local authorities, RSCs, government departments and specialized agencies. The access that people in impoverished communities have to basic services should be enhanced rather than diminished by demarcation.

Two additional remarks can be made:

- * Institutional rationalization may have an impact on the availability of skills (which may affect the level of service provided).
- * Important nodes such as hospitals and universities, should be taken into consideration and future demarcations should not hinder the access of people to such institutions, even if regional demarcation lines separate them from such nodes.

The Northern Transvaal has at least four regional-type institutions which are responsible for the rendering of services, namely the RSCs, the TPA, central government departments and the three homelands. Irrespective of the legitimacy crisis that these institutions are experiencing, they render services on a daily basis to the whole population within their jurisdiction. Although there is agreement that the institutions should be rationalized and

legitimized, care should be taken not to dislocate the services they render.

The following recommendations can be made regarding the relevance of this criterion of inconvenience as regards demarcation in the Northern Transvaal:

- (i) An outcome of demarcation should be that the present discredited regional-type institutions and structures would be consolidated into legitimate and effective structures. Care should however be taken to continue the services which such institutions render.
- (ii) The provision of development areas within the larger Northern Transvaal region may improve the capacity to execute and implement laws and regulations and to bring the rendering of services as close as possible to the recipient.
- (iii) A phased process may have to be considered for the integration and rationalization of present structures. In such a way the available expertise could be used to the best effect to ensure that the rendering of services would not be interrupted.

3.2.8 Cultural and language realities

3.2.8.1 Background

Cultural and language realities and residential patterns should be taken into account in demarcation, without overemphasizing their importance. Comparative experience shows that in some countries such as Canada and Switzerland, linguistic regions play an important role in ensuring stable democratic processes, while in others, such as Nigeria and India, the overemphasis of linguistic regions has in some cases led to conflict and ethnic strife.

The following guidelines are suggested on the role that culture and language could play in the demarcation of regions:

- * In any regional system of government the task of achieving political balance between

ethnic groups should not be left to the national government alone - it should also be the responsibility of the regions themselves. One could even go as far as maintaining that this should be at the core of the national philosophy in any country where ethnic problems are a substantial part of the historical and political burden to be carried. This seems to be a genuinely national demand for a twofold reason: on the one hand, the national government would need to be relieved of at least some of the political tensions connected with this subject. On the other hand (and equally as important) the transfer of shared responsibility in this field to the regions would give them the maturity to handle self-government and also to develop a regional identity, perhaps even above ethnic identity.

- * The application of the opposite principle - basing regions predominantly or even solely on ethnicity - would necessarily have the opposite effect: it could result in superimposing ethnic identity on regional identity and would lead to ethnic strife couched in regional terms at the federal level. Again this would be bound to have a twofold effect: on the one hand, it would invite the centre to govern through a divide-and-rule policy. The other and even worse effect could be that ethnic regions would institutionalize ethnic struggle not only to their own cost but also to the cost of the whole country. Yugoslavia is certainly an outstanding example of the devastating consequences that would have to be faced were such considerations to be disregarded.
- * Regionalism should not impede, but should rather encourage freedom of movement. This freedom would probably be seriously endangered if the regional idea gave rise to new isolation. The success of the European Community (EC) (now possibly leading to the European Union) has been largely built on its four freedoms of movement in respect of labour, goods, services and capital. The EC is now gradually approaching European citizenship, which would have been unthinkable had ethnic amalgamation not been one of its basic goals.
- * The protection of minority rights and recognition of their aspirations require a combination of constitutional techniques such as a bill of rights, the electoral system,

regional and local government and other checks and balances.

- * It should be stressed that while on the one hand, ethnicity or language should not be used to create ethnic or language regions, on the other hand, boundaries should not cut through obviously homogeneous and traditionally ethnic concentrations in specific geographical areas.

3.2.8.2 Language areas in Region G²

(i) Aim

The aim of this study is to identify language areas and language concentration points in Development Region G or Northern Transvaal.

At present Region G is divided into the following areas:

- * **Gazankulu** (6 districts) with Tsonga as the dominant home language, where "dominant" means the home language of 75 % or more of the total population in an area. Tsonga meets this criterion as it is the home language of 93 % of the population in Gazankulu.
- * **Lebowa** (11 districts) with Northern Sotho as the dominant home language (89 %). One district of Lebowa (Moutse) is included in Region H and is therefore excluded from the discussion. Another district (Mapulaneng) is divided into two separate areas. One area is geographically part of Region F and the other of Region G. The census figures for both parts are included in Region G. The published census figures are not sufficient to distinguish between the two subdistricts.
- * **Venda** (4 districts, but taken together as one district in this study) where Venda is

² Input prepared by Dr G.K. Schuring

the dominant home language (90 %).

- * **Area GR**, that is the area outside the three homelands or: Region G, Rest. In this area as a whole no single language is a majority language (50 % or more). The six main languages are Northern Sotho (35 %), Afrikaans (27 %), Tswana (11 %), Tsonga (9 %), Venda (6 %) and English (5 %).

The central problem is therefore the identification of smaller language areas in Area GR. The second problem is to identify the district (urban and rural) with the highest concentration of each of the many language groups. The 1991 census reports identify 28 language groups, 27 of which are found in the Northern Transvaal.

(ii) **Methodological considerations**

Language areas and language concentrations can be identified provided that the location in space and the name of the home language of each individual in the geographical area of investigation is known. This kind of information is published in Report No. 03-01-06 (1991) of the Central Statistical Service: *Home language by development region, statistical region and district* (Pretoria, 1992). These data are reproduced and summarized in Tables 1 - 32 of this study.

Unfortunately there are no language data for 1991 available for Venda. The data needed were estimated on the basis of the language pattern in 1970 and an estimate of the total population for 1991 by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (personal communication). The estimate of the few non-blacks in this area was done on a different basis. The results of the estimation process are presented in Table 5.

There are several ways to identify language areas in a multilingual region. The following approaches were used:

- * **One language per geographical unit**

The most straightforward method is to identify the predominant language group with most members in each geographical unit and to assign that area to that particular language. The results can be presented in the form of tables for each unit (see Tables 2 to 32) and visually communicated in the form of a map. The smaller the geographical unit, the more accurate the boundaries of the larger language areas. The smallest units for which data are available are the urban and the rural areas of each district in Region G.

*** Two or more languages per geographical unit**

It is obvious that one language per geographical unit eliminates all the other languages found in that unit and that the total number of speakers accounted for will be far fewer than the actual total population. Ideally 100 % of the population should be accounted for by combining two or more languages which occur concurrently or which can be grouped together for other reasons. Usually it is impossible to achieve this aim. A lower target of about 80 % should satisfy most users of the identified language areas.

*** Concentration point**

The starting point in the methods discussed above is the predominant or majority language(s) in a geographical unit. There is consequently a real danger that the smaller language groups will be ignored completely, thus creating a false impression. Such false impressions could be disastrous, for instance for educational authorities which are planning the medium of instruction and language subjects of the schools in certain areas. To avoid this problem each language is discussed in terms of (i) the number of speakers, (ii) whether the distribution is mainly urban or rural, (iii) the number of districts (there are 28) where the total number of speakers of that language is 100 or more, and (iv) the number and names of the districts where the total number of speakers is 10 % or more of the total number of speakers of that language in Region G.

(iii) One language per rural and urban area

The accompanying map is based on the greatest number of people speaking the language in

the urban and rural areas of each district. The map shows that five language areas can be identified:

- * A large **Northern Sotho area** in the centre and to the south. This area includes Lebowa (89 % of the people in the urban and rural areas speak Northern Sotho), Warmbaths, urban (38 %) and rural (43 %) and the rural areas of four other districts in Area GR: Letaba (57 %), Pietersburg (67 %), Potgietersrus (71 %) and Waterberg (65 %).
- * A **Venda area** in the north including Venda (urban and rural, 90 %), Messina, urban (38 %) and rural (62 %) and the rural area of Soutpansberg (41 %).
- * A **Tsonga area** to the east and next to the Kruger National Park. This area includes Gazankulu (urban and rural, 93 %) and the rural area of Phalaborwa (34 %).
- * A **Tswana area** in the south-western corner consisting of the rural areas of Ellisras (39 %) and Thabazimbi (53 %). Linguistically, Thabazimbi belongs to Region J. If necessary the Ellisras district could also be included in the Northern Sotho area because there are nearly as many Northern Sotho speakers (24,28 %) in the total district (urban and rural together) as speakers of Tswana (24,71 %).
- * An **Afrikaans area** which consists of eight urban areas. Except for Ellisras, all the other Afrikaans urban areas indicated on the map are combinations of two or more urban areas. The names of the urban areas in each district appear in Tables 6-32.

The difference in size of the circles on the map gives an indication of the size of the total urban and semi-urban population of a district. The Afrikaans urban areas are Ellisras (79 %), Tzaneen, etc. in Letaba (68 %), Phalaborwa, etc. (66 %), Pietersburg, the city in Northern Transvaal, and Dendron and Haenertsburg (68 %), Potgietersrus, etc. (59 %), Louis Trichardt, etc. in Soutpansberg (56 %), Thabazimbi, etc. (57 %) and Nylstroom, etc. in Waterberg (40 %).

(iv) More than one language per district

The approach in the previous section was a monolingual approach: one language per geographic unit. But a single language per unit accounts for 90 % of the 3 833 797 people in the homelands and for only 57 % of the 446 648 people in Area GR. The percentage for Area GR should preferably be much higher. This could be achieved by combining several languages in each language area.

In the first place Northern Sotho, Tswana and Southern Sotho can be combined because they are mutually intelligible. It would be a luxury to have more than one of these three Sotho languages as the official language in one language area. Northern Sotho and Tswana are the predominant languages in Region G and are very closely related. There are also some speakers of Southern Sotho in Region G and they are usually able to understand Northern Sotho and Tswana. The two less prevalent Sotho languages can be combined with the most predominant Sotho language in a district. This implies that Northern Sotho and Southern Sotho would be subsumed under Tswana in the Tswana language area and that Tswana and Southern Sotho would be subsumed under Northern Sotho in the Northern Sotho, Tsonga and Venda language areas. In each district of the Tsonga and Venda areas, Northern Sotho is spoken by more people than Tswana and Southern Sotho.

To further increase the number of speakers accounted for, English and Afrikaans can be combined with the major African language of each language area.

English as home language is not spoken by many people in any urban or rural area of the Northern Transvaal. Nevertheless it is predictable that English would be one of the official languages of Northern Transvaal, a language subject in all schools and the medium of instruction in most secondary and in many senior primary schools.

Afrikaans is a majority home language in the urban areas of Area GR and it is quite possible that Afrikaans would be an official language in Area GR if not in the whole of Region G.

A combination of Afrikaans, English and one African language (or three Sotho languages in

the case of Northern Sotho and Tswana) raises the possible audience of a message in those three languages to a much higher level in Area GR, from 57 % to 81 %, and in the three homeland areas from 90 % to 91 %. The addition of both Afrikaans and English to the homeland areas is not absolutely necessary although this is the present situation. But if one wishes to avoid the retention of the homeland boundaries, every district should preferably be trilingual.

It is important to note that this trilingual approach eliminates the distinction between rural and urban areas and thus reduces the overall language pattern from five to only four language areas in the whole of Region G.

It is furthermore important to note that this trilingual approach does not change the boundaries of the four main language areas on the language map, but simply includes all the urban areas.

The languages and the number of speakers of each of the three languages in the four language areas are set out in the following table.

NUMBER OF SPEAKERS IN TRILINGUAL LANGUAGE AREAS.

Language	N.Sotho area	Tswana area	Tsonga area	Venda area	Region G
Northern Sotho	2 578 225	7 496	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tswana	36 197	31 975	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southern Sotho	11 888	1 269	N/A	N/A	N/A
N.So/Tswa/Tso/Ve	2 626 310	40 740	891 460	528 164	4 086 674
Afrikaans	76 427	20 200	13 334	12 688	122 649
English	14 444	1 191	3 203	2 154	20 992
Subtotal: 3 languages	2 717 181	62 131	907 997	543 006	4 230 315
Other languages	307 767	11 240	76 891	77 171	473 081
All languages (Total)	3 024 948	73 371	984 888	620 177	4 703 396
The three languages as % of total	89,83%	84,68%	92,19%	87,56%	89,94%

A trilingual message in each of the four language areas could be understood by 85 to 92 % of the population in each area.

There are two drawbacks to the proposed division into four language areas.

- * The Tswana area is small in comparison with the other three areas. It is possible to change Tswana to Northern Sotho in Ellisras. If the Tswana speakers in Thabazimbi agreed, Tswana could also be replaced by Northern Sotho in this district. In terms of language Thabazimbi is part of Region J.
- * The percentage of people reached by a trilingual message is lower than average in Phalaborwa (75 %), Messina (65 %), and Soutpansberg (63 %). Should Northern Sotho be added as a fourth language to these three districts, the rate of communicability would rise to 95 %, 88 % and 85 % respectively. A quadrilingual language approach, however, would be more difficult to implement than a trilingual approach.

(v) Concentration points

In paragraph 3.2.8.2(ii) reasons were given for the identification of the main concentration point of each language group. This is the name of the first district in the last column of the following table. Other important districts are also noted, as well as the total number of speakers, the urban/rural distribution and the number of districts with 100 or more speakers of the language.

The number ... / -46-

THE NUMBER OF SPEAKERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE LANGUAGES IN REGION G

Language	Number	% Urban	No of districts with 100 +	Names of districts with 10%+ of total group
Asian langs				
Chinese	58	100	0	Pietersburg (100%)
Gujarati	167	100	1	Soutpansberg (68%), Warmbaths (12%)
Hindi	16	6	0	Phalaborwa (44%)
Tamil	0	-	-	-
Telegu	1	100	0	Waterberg (100%)
Urdu	35	100	0	Soutpansberg (51%), Pietersburg (29%), Potgietersrus (14%)
Euro langs				
Dutch	57	84	0	Pietersburg (47%), Waterberg (11%)
French	50	68	0	Ellisras (28%), Letaba (18%), Hlanganani (18%)
German	304	63	0	Pietersburg (28%), Ellisras (19%)
Greek	145	90	0	Pietersburg (35%), Phalaborwa (27%), Potgietersrus (14%), Letaba (10%)
Italian	47	68	0	Pietersburg (49%), Letaba (23%), Potgietersrus (11%)
Portuguese	522	89	1	Pietersburg (31%), Thabazimbi (18%), Potgietersrus (11%), Ellisras (10%)
Afr & Eng				
Afrikaans ¹	122 645	70	14	Pietersburg (26%), Potgietersrus (13%), Phalaborwa (10%)
English ¹	20 996	73	13	Pietersburg (40%), Phalaborwa (14%), Letaba (10%)
African langs				
N. Sotho ²	2 660 498	7	28	Sekhukhuneland (14%), Mokerong (13%), Thabamooop (13%), Seshego (-11%), Nebo (11%)
S. Sotho ²	11 790	9	21	Waterberg (14%), Sekhukhuneland (14%), Mokerong (10%)
Tswana ²	71 151	14	19	Thabazimbi (36%), Mokerong (25%), Warmbaths (14%)
Tsonga	1 088 078	7	27	Mhala (21%), Giyani (18%), Malamulele (16%), Ritavi (12%), Hlanganani (11%)
Venda		7	21	Venda (93%)
N. Ndebele ³		6	13	Mokerong (67%), Seshego (14%)
S. Ndebele ³	541 295	10	7	Nebo (95%)
Swazi	57 434 18 894	6	11	Mapulaneng (38%), Mhala (25%), Sekhukhuniland (22%)
Xhosa	36 770	7	11	Mapulaneng (38%), Mhala (25%), Thabazimbi (15%)
Zulu	8 721	15	20	Mapulaneng (45%), Nebo (20%), Sekhukhuniland (12%)
	35 331			

¹ The 754 persons who used both Afrikaans and English as home language were equally divided between Afrikaans and English.

² 22 735 persons reported that their home language was Sotho. They were proportionally divided between N. Sotho, S. Sotho and Tswana.

³ The 20 719 persons who were enumerated as speakers of Ndebele, were proportionally divided between N. and S. Ndebele. N. Ndebele is not a written language.

The first row indicates that there were only 58 speakers of Chinese in Northern Transvaal, and that all of them (100 %) were enumerated in the urban area of the Pietersburg district. In a similar way each language group is summarized in the table.

An overall view of the information presented in the table leads to the following deductions:

- * The six Asian and six European languages are spoken by very small minority groups. These groups are concentrated in the urban areas of Area GR and especially in Pietersburg, the city in the Northern Transvaal.
- * The same applies to Afrikaans and English. The only difference is that the Afrikaans and English language groups are much larger than the 12 Asian and European language groups.
- * The African language groups are concentrated in rural areas, especially in the three homelands.
- * These (African) languages are spoken by fairly large groups and education authorities will have to offer education and/or language subjects for each of the nine African languages.
- * With the exception of N. and S. Ndebele, Swazi and Xhosa, the other African languages are distributed over nearly all the districts of Northern Transvaal.

REGION G: URBAN AND RURAL LANGUAGE DISTRIBUTION, 1991

1 VENDA

MAGISTERIAL/CENSUS DISTRICTS

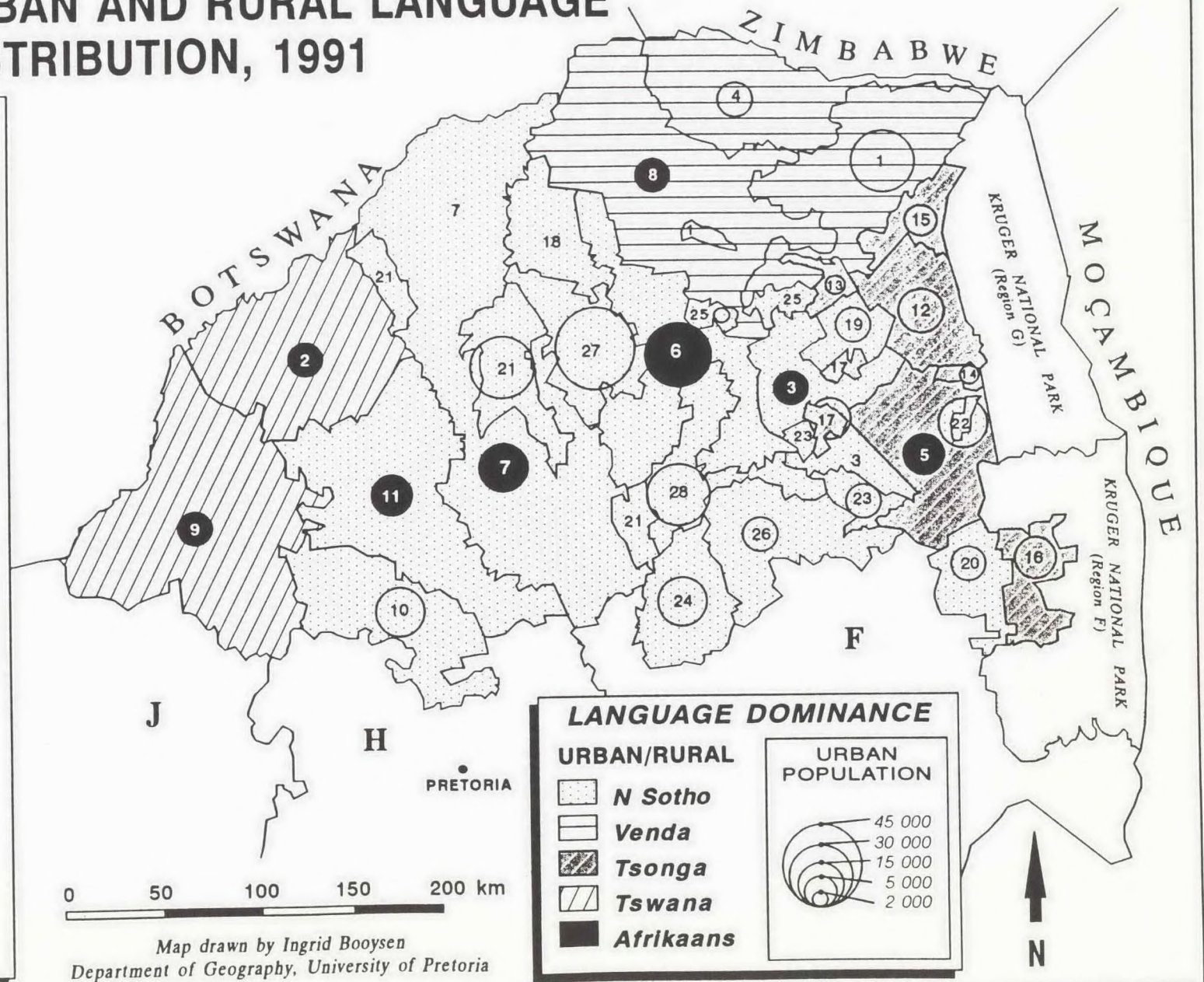
- 2 Ellisras
- 3 Letaba
- 4 Messina
- 5 Phalaborwa
- 6 Pietersburg
- 7 Potgietersrus
- 8 Soutpansberg
- 9 Thabazimbi
- 10 Warmbad
- 11 Waterberg

GAZANKULU

- 12 Giyani
- 13 Hlanganani
- 14 Lulekani
- 15 Malamulele
- 16 Mhala
- 17 Ritavi

LEBOWA

- 18 Bochum
- 19 Bolobedu
- 20 Mapulaneng 1
- 21 Mokerong 1,2 & 3
- 22 Namakgale
- 23 Naphuno 1 & 2
- 24 Nebo
- 25 Sekgosese 1 & 2
- 26 Sekhukhuneland
- 27 Seshego
- 28 Thabamopo



REGION G: HOMELANDS + REST (Urban + Semi-urban)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	82 957	2 877	57		85 891	301,00	86 192	19,68	2	
English	10 588	604	3 319		14 511	301,00	14 812	3,38		
Afr & Engl	574	25	3		602	-602,00				
Dutch/Tamil	48				48	-48,00				
German/Hindi	190		1		191	-191,00				
Greek/Telegu	130		1		131	-131,00				
Italian/Gujarati	32		167		199	-199,00				
Portuguese/Urdu	462		35		497	-497,00				
French/Chinese	34		43		77	-77,00				
Xhosa				585	585		585	0,13		
Zulu				5 126	5 126		5 126	1,17		
Swazi				2 196	2 196		2 196	0,50		
S. Ndebele				1 119	1 119	707,51	1 827	0,42		
N. Ndebele				2 011	2 011	1 271,49	3 282	0,75		
Ndebele				1 979	1 979	-1 979,00				
N. Sotho				192 913	192 913	1 851,84	194 765	44,48	1	Map
S. Sotho				1 035	1 035	9,94	1 045	0,24		
Sotho				1 954	1 954	-1 954,00				
Tswana				9 607	9 607	92,22	9 699	2,21		
Tsonga				73 861	73 861		73 861	16,87	3	
Venda				36 632	36 632		36 632	8,37	4	
Other	365	271	163	5 954	6 753	1 143,00	7 896	1,80	N/A	
TOTAL	95 380	3 777	3 789	334 972	437 918		437 918	100,00		

REGION G: HOMELANDS + REST (Rural)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	35 164	1 196	2		36 362	91,00	36 453	0,85		
English	5 806	164	123		6 093	91,00	6 184	0,14		
Afr & Engl	180	2			182	-182,00				
Dutch/Tamil	9				9	-9,00				
German/Hindi	161		15		176	-176,00				
Greek/Telegu	15				15	-15,00				
Italian/Gujarati	15				15	-15,00				
Portuguese/Urdu	60				60	-60,00				
French/Chinese	16		15		31	-31,00				
Xhosa				8 136	8 136		8 136	0,19		
Zulu				30 205	30 205		30 205	0,71		
Swazi				34 574	34 574		34 574	0,81		
S. Ndebele				12 576	12 576	4 490,83	17 067	0,40		
N. Ndebele				39 903	39 903	14 249,17	54 152	1,27		
Ndebele				18 740	18 740	-18 740,00				
N. Sotho				2 445 543	2 445 543	20 189,84	2 465 733	57,81	1	Map
S. Sotho				10 657	10 657	87,98	10 745	0,25		
Sotho				20 781	20 781	-20 781,00				
Tswana				60 949	60 949	503,18	61 452	1,44		
Tsonga				1 014 217	1 014 217		1 014 217	23,78	2	
Venda				504 663	504 663		504 663	11,83	3	
Other	1 529	1 432	264	18 366	21 591	306,00	21 897	0,51	N/A	
TOTAL	42 955	2 794	419	4 219 310	4 265 478		4 265 478	100,00		

REGION G: HOMELANDS + REST (Urban, Semi-urban + Rural > 5%)

Language	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%	Order > 5%
Afrikaans	86 192	36 453	122 645	2,61	
N. Sotho	194 765	2 465 733	2 660 498	56,57	1
Tsonga	73 861	1 014 217	1 088 078	23,13	2
Venda	36 632	504 663	541 295	11,51	3
Other	46 468	244 412	290 880	6,18	N/A
TOTAL	437 918	4 265 478	4 703 396	100,00	

REGION G-REST (Urban + Semi-urban)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	82 555	2 811	56		85 422	298,00	85 720	54,35	1	
English	10 530	590	3 242		14 362	298,00	14 660	9,30	3	
Afr & Engl	568	25	3		596	-596,00				
Dutch/Tamil	48				48	-48,00				
German/Hindi	189				189	-189,00				
Greek/Telegu	130		1		131	-131,00				
Italian/Gujarati	32		167		199	-199,00				
Portuguese/Urdu	462		35		497	-497,00				
French/Chinese	34		43		77	-77,00				
Xhosa				261	261		261	0,17		
Zulu				408	408		408	0,26		
Swazi				104	104		104	0,07		
S. Ndebele				59	59	111,00	170	0,11		
N. Ndebele				312	312	587,00	899	0,57		
Ndebele				698	698	-698,00				
N. Sotho				26 545	26 545	1 003,77	27 549	17,47	2	
S. Sotho				491	491	18,57	510	0,32		
Sotho				1 327	1 327	-1 327,00				
Tswana				8 057	8 057	304,67	8 362	5,30	4	
Tsonga				7 231	7 231		7 231	4,59		
Venda				5 613	5 613		5 613	3,56		
Other	276	134	134	4 534	5 078	1 141,00	6 219	3,94	N/A	
TOTAL	94 824	3 560	3 681	55 640	157 705		157 705	100,00		

REGION G-REST (Rural)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	33 402	989	2		34 393	87,00	34 480	11,93	4	
English	5 318	41	87		5 446	87,00	5 533	1,91		
Afr & Engl	172	2			174	-174,00				
Dutch/Tamil	9				9	-9,00				
German/Hindi	146		7		153	-153,00				
Greek/Telegu	14				14	-14,00				
Italian/Gujarati	15				15	-15,00				
Portuguese/Urdu	60				60	-60,00				
French/Chinese	5		15		20	-20,00				
Xhosa				6 365	6 365		6 365	2,20		
Zulu				1 700	1 700		1 700	0,59		
Swazi				726	726		726	0,25		
S. Ndebele				245	245	327,25	572	0,20		
N. Ndebele				1 292	1 292	1 725,75	3 018	1,04		
Ndebele				2 053	2 053	-2 053,00				
N. Sotho				122 225	122 225	8 022,96	130 248	45,08	1	
S. Sotho				4 043	4 043	265,39	4 308	1,49		
Sotho				10 776	10 776	-10 776,00				
Tswana				37 898	37 898	2 487,66	40 386	13,98	2	
Tsonga				34 964	34 964		34 964	12,10	3	
Venda				20 807	20 807		20 807	7,20	5	
Other	444	313	44	4 776	5 577	271,00	5 848	2,02	N/A	
TOTAL	39 585	1 345	155	247 870	288 955		288 955	100,00		

REGION G-REST (Urban, Semi-urban + Rural; > 5%)

Language	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%	Order > 5%
Afrikaans	85 720	34 480	120 200	26,91	2
English	14 660	5 533	20 193	4,52	
N. Sotho	27 549	130 248	157 797	35,33	1
Tswana	8 362	40 386	48 747	10,91	3
Tsonga	7 231	34 964	42 195	9,45	4
Venda	5 613	20 807	26 420	5,92	5
Other	8 571	22 537	31 108	6,96	N/A
TOTAL	157 705	288 955	446 660	100,00	

GAZANKULU (Urban)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	3	2			5		5	0,01		
English	25	4	2		31		31	0,06		
Afr & Engl										
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi										
Greek/Telegu										
Italian/Gujarati										
Portuguese/Urdu										
French/Chinese										
Xhosa				42	42		42	0,08		
Zulu				310	310		310	0,56		
Swazi				446	446		446	0,80		
S. Ndebele				1	1	3,40	4	0,01		
N. Ndebele				9	9	30,60	40	0,07		
Ndebele				34	34	-34				
N. Sotho				949	949	101,12	1 050	1,89		
S. Sotho				32	32	3,41	35	0,06		
Sotho				109	109	-109				
Tswana				42	42	4,48	46	0,08		
Tsonga				52 872	52 872		52 872	94,92	1	Map
Venda				451	451		451	0,81		
Other	18	18	2	333	371		371	0,67	N/A	
TOTAL	46	24	4	55 630	55 704		55 704	100,00		

GAZANKULU (Rural)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	610	17			627	2,0	629	0,07		
English	221	10	3		234	2,0	236	0,03		
Afr & Engl	4				4	-4				
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi	13				13	-13				
Greek/Telegu										
Italian/Gujarati										
Portuguese/Urdu										
French/Chinese	9				9	-9				
Xhosa				136	136		136	0,02		
Zulu				2 749	2 749		2 749	0,31		
Swazi				9 295	9 295		9 295	1,03		
S. Ndebele				7	7	85,11	92	0,01		
N. Ndebele				37	37	449,89	487	0,05		
Ndebele				535	535	-535				
N. Sotho				34 967	34 967	3913,86	38 881	4,32		
S. Sotho				452	452	50,59	503	0,06		
Sotho				4 267	4 267	-4 267				
Tswana				2 703	2 703	302,55	3 006	0,33		
Tsonga				831 600	831 600		831 600	92,50	1	Map
Venda				5 753	5 753		5 753	0,64		
Other	251	331	41	5 052	5 675	22	5 697	0,63	N/A	
TOTAL	1 108	358	44	897 553	899 063		899 063	100,00		

GAZANKULU (Urban + Rural; > 5%)

Language	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%	Order > 5%
Tsonga	52 872	831 600	884 472	92,64	1
Other	2 832	67 463	70 295	7,36	N/A
TOTAL	55 704	899 063	954 767	100,00	

LEBOWA (Urban)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	336	54	1		391	2,5	394	0,21		
English	24	8	63		95	2,5	98	0,05		
Afr & Engl	5				5	-5				
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi	1		1		2	-2				
Greek/Telegu										
Italian/Gujarati										
Portuguese/Urdu										
French/Chinese										
Xhosa				266	266		266	0,14		
Zulu				4 385	4 385		4 385	2,29		
Swazi				1 633	1 633		1 633	0,85		
S. Ndebele				1 054	1 054	480,21	1 534	0,80		
N. Ndebele				1 683	1 683	766,79	2 450	1,28		
Ndebele				1 247	1 247	-1 247				
N. Sotho				164 513	164 513	511,93	165 025	86,10	1	Map
S. Sotho				482	482	1,50	483	0,25		
Sotho				518	518	-518				
Tswana				1 469	1 469	4,57	1 474	0,77		
Tsonga				11 596	11 596		11 596	6,05	2	
Venda				1 111	1 111		1 111	0,58		
Other	57	97	22	1 046	1 222	2	1 224	0,64	N/A	
TOTAL	423	159	87	191 003	191 672		191 672	100,00		

LEBOWA (Rural)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	877	158			1 035	1,5	1 037	0,04		
English	191	94	27		312	1,5	314	0,01		
Afr & Engl	3				3	-3				
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi			7		7	-7				
Greek/Telegu	1				1	-1				
Italian/Gujarati										
Portuguese/Urdu										
French/Chinese										
Xhosa				1 371	1 371		1 371	0,05		
Zulu				25 393	25 393		25 393	1,00		
Swazi				24 339	24 339		24 339	0,95		
S. Ndebele				12 251	12 251	3901,77	16 153	0,63		
N. Ndebele				38 464	38 464	12 250,23	50 714	1,99		
Ndebele				16 152	16 152	-16 152				
N. Sotho				2 273 722	2 273 722	5674,60	2 279 397	89,43	1	Map
S. Sotho				5 675	5 675	14,16	5 689	0,22		
Sotho				5 738	5 738	-5 738				
Tswana				19 727	19 727	49,23	19 776	0,78		
Tsonga				112 766	112 766		112 766	4,42		
Venda				2 658	2 658		2 658	0,10		
Other	664	612	145	7 878	9 299	8	9 307	0,37	N/A	
TOTAL	1 736	864	179	2 546 134	2 548 913		2 548 913	100,00		

LEBOWA (Urban + Rural; > 5%)

Language	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%	Order > 5%
N. Sotho	165 025	2 279 397	2 444 422	89,19	1
Tsonga	11 596	112 766	124 362	4,54	
Other	15 051	156 750	171 801	6,27	N/A
TOTAL	191 672	2 548 913	2 740 585	100,00	

VENDA (Urban = Estimate)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	63	10			73	1	74	0,23		
English	9	2	12		23		23	0,07		
Afr & Engl	1				1	-1				
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi										
Greek/Telegu										
Italian/Gujarati										
Portuguese/Urdu										
French/Chinese										
Xhosa				16	16		16	0,05		
Zulu				23	23		23	0,07		
Swazi				13	13		13	0,04		
S. Ndebele				5	5		5	0,02		
N. Ndebele				7	7		7	0,02		
Ndebele										
N. Sotho				906	906		906	2,76		
S. Sotho				30	30		30	0,09		
Sotho										
Tswana				39	39		39	0,12		
Tsonga				2 162	2 162		2 162	6,58	2	
Venda				29 457	29 457		29 457	89,71	1	Map
Other	14	22	5	41	82		82	0,25	N/A	
TOTAL	87	34	17	32 699	32 837		32 837	100,00		

VENDA (Rural = Estimate)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	275	32			307	1	308	0,06		
English	76	19	6		101		101	0,02		
Afr & Engl	1				1	-1				
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi	2		1		3	-3				
Greek/Telegu										
Italian/Gujarati										
Portuguese/Urdu										
French/Chinese	2				2	-2				
Xhosa				264	264		264	0,05		
Zulu				363	363		363	0,07		
Swazi				214	214		214	0,04		
S. Ndebele				73	73		73	0,01		
N. Ndebele				110	110		110	0,02		
Ndebele										
N. Sotho				14 629	14 629		14 629	2,77		
S. Sotho				487	487		487	0,09		
Sotho										
Tswana				621	621		621	0,12		
Tsonga				34 887	34 887		34 887	6,60	2	
Venda				475 445	475 445		475 445	89,95	1	Map
Other	170	176	34	660	1 040	5	1 045	0,20	N/A	
TOTAL	526	227	41	527 753	528 547		528 547	100,00		

VENDA (Urban + Rural = Estimate; > 5%)

Language	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%	Order > 5%
Venda	29 457	475 445	504 902	89,94	1
Tsonga	2 162	34 887	37 049	6,60	2
Other	1 218	18 215	19 433	3,46	N/A
TOTAL	32 837	528 547	561 384	100,00	

ELLISRAS (Urban) = Ellisras

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
	7 837	10			7 847	17,5	7 865	79,16	1	Map
Afrikaans	438	1			439	17,5	457	4,59		
English	35				35	-35,00				
Afr & Engl										
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi	58				58	-58,00				
Greek/Telegu										
Italian/Gujarati										
Portuguese/Urdu	52				52	-52,00				
French/Chinese	14				14	-14,00				
Xhosa				3	3		3	0,03		
Zulu				16	16		16	0,16		
Swazi				1	1		1	0,01		
S. Ndebele				2	2	2,50	5	0,05		
N. Ndebele				6	6	7,50	14	0,14		
Ndebele				10	10	-10,00				
N. Sotho				605	605	72,63	678	6,82	2	
S. Sotho				25	25	3,00	28	0,28		
Sotho				112	112	-112,00				
Tswana				303	303	36,37	339	3,42		
Tsonga				12	12		12	0,12		
Venda				1	1		1	0,01		
Other	32	7		355	394	124,00	518	5,21	N/A	
TOTAL	8 466	18		1 451	9 935		9 935	100,00		

ELLISRAS (Rural)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	1 947	20			1 967	5,5	1 973	13,52	3	
English	90	1	2		93	5,5	99	0,68		
Afr & Engl	11				11	-11,00				
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi	2				2	-2,00				
Greek/Telegu	2				2	-2,00				
Italian/Gujarati										
Portuguese/Urdu										
French/Chinese										
Xhosa				46	46		46	0,32		
Zulu				60	60		60	0,41		
Swazi				7	7		7	0,05		
S. Ndebele				17	17	30,08	47	0,32		
N. Ndebele				9	9	15,92	25	0,17		
Ndebele				46	46	-46,00				
N. Sotho				5 201	5 201	75,83	5 277	36,16	2	
S. Sotho				202	202	2,95	205	1,40		
Sotho				161	161	-161,00				
Tswana				5 639	5 639	82,22	5 721	39,21	1	Map
Tsonga				72	72		72	0,49		
Venda				60	60		60	0,41		
Other	8	11	1	976	996	4,00	1 000	6,85	N/A	
TOTAL	2 060	32	3	12 496	14 591		14 591	100,00		

ELLISRAS (Urban + Rural; > 5%)

Language	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%	Order > 5%
Afrikaans	7 865	1 973	9 837	40,11	1
N. Sotho	678	5 277	5 954	24,28	3
Tswana	339	5 721	6 061	24,71	2
Other	1 054	1 620	2 674	10,90	N/A
TOTAL	9 935	14 591	24 526	100,00	

LETABA (Urban) = Tzaneen + Duiwelskloof + Letsitele + Makgoba + Talana tehuis (Tzaneen)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	6 605	23			6 628	26,5	6 655	67,54	1	Map
English	1 130	2	19		1 151	26,5	1 178	11,95	3	
Afr & Engl	53				53	-53				
Dutch/Tamil	5				5	-5				
German/Hindi	27				27	-27				
Greek/Telegu	15				15	-15				
Italian/Gujarati	5				5	-5				
Portuguese/Urdu	25		1		26	-26				
French/Chinese	7				7	-7				
Xhosa				9	9		9	0,09		
Zulu				15	15		15	0,15		
Swazi				14	14		14	0,14		
S. Ndebele				2	2	0,86	3	0,03		
N. Ndebele				5	5	2,14	7	0,07		
Ndebele				3	3	-3				
N. Sotho				1 126	1 126	115,74	1 242	12,60	2	
S. Sotho				13	13	1,34	14	0,15		
Sotho				118	118	-118				
Tswana				9	9	0,93	10	0,10		
Tsonga				361	361		361	3,66		
Venda				51	51		51	0,52		
Other	9	2	2	196	209	85	294	2,98	N/A	
TOTAL	7 881	27	22	1 922	9 852		9 852	100,00		

LETABA (Rural)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	4 284	88	1		4 373	10,0	4 383	8,76	3	
English	963	12	27		1 002	10,0	1 012	2,02		
Afr & Engl	20				20	-20				
Dutch/Tamil	46				46	-46				
German/Hindi										
Greek/Telegu										
Italian/Gujarati	6				6	-6				
Portuguese/Urdu	5				5	-5				
French/Chinese	2				2	-2				
Xhosa				26	26		26	0,05		
Zulu				97	97		97	0,19		
Swazi				23	23		23	0,05		
S. Ndebele				1	1	4,13	5	0,01		
N. Ndebele				7	7	28,88	36	0,07		
Ndebele				33	33	-33				
N. Sotho				26 774	26 774	1868,64	28 643	57,22	1	Map
S. Sotho				233	233	16,26	249	0,50		
Sotho				1 890	1 890	-1890				
Tswana				73	73	5,09	78	0,16		
Tsonga				14 133	14 133		14 133	28,24	2	
Venda				621	621		621	1,24		
Other	53	124	10	502	689	59	748	1,49	N/A	
TOTAL	5 379	224	38	44 413	50 054		50 054	100,00		

LETABA (Urban + Rural; > 5%)

Language	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%	Order > 5%
Afrikaans	6 655	4 383	11 038	18,42	3
English	1 178	1 012	2 190	3,65	
N. Sotho	1 242	28 643	29 884	49,89	1
Tsonga	361	14 133	14 494	24,19	2
Other	417	1 883	2 301	3,84	N/A
TOTAL	9 852	50 054	59 906	100,00	

MESSINA (Urban) = Messina + Messina-Nancefield

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	1 870	4			1 874	7,5	1 882	17,10	3	
English	406	5			411	7,5	419	3,80		
Afr & Engl	15				15	-15				
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi										
Greek/Telegu	1				1	-1				
Italian/Gujarati	4				4	-4				
Portuguese/Urdu	8				8	-8				
French/Chinese										
Xhosa				36	36		36	0,33		
Zulu				24	24		24	0,22		
Swazi				11	11		11	0,10		
S. Ndebele				1	1	2,33	3	0,03		
N. Ndebele				2	2	4,67	7	0,06		
Ndebele				7	7	-7				
N. Sotho				2 305	2 305	52,23	2 357	21,42	2	
S. Sotho				9	9	0,20	9	0,08		
Sotho				53	53	-53				
Tswana				25	25	0,57	26	0,23		
Tsonga				977	977		977	8,88	4	
Venda				4 138	4 138		4 138	37,61	1	Map
Other	14	4		1 084	1 102	13	1 115	10,13	N/A	
TOTAL	2 318	13		8 672	11 003		11 003	100,00		

MESSINA (Rural)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	863	72			935	5,5	941	7,87	2	
English	174	1	5		180	5,5	186	1,55		
Afr & Engl	11				11	-11				
Dutch/Tamil	1				1	-1				
German/Hindi	2				2	-2				
Greek/Telegu										
Italian/Gujarati										
Portuguese/Urdu										
French/Chinese										
Xhosa				70	70		70	0,59		
Zulu				68	68		68	0,57		
Swazi				36	36		36	0,30		
S. Ndebele				25	25	50,00	75	0,63		
N. Ndebele				50	50	-50				
Ndebele				1 521	1 521	1068,14	2 589	21,66	3	
N. Sotho				29	29	20,37	49	0,41		
S. Sotho				1 118	1 118	-1118				
Sotho				42	42	29,49	71	0,60		
Tswana				314	314		314	2,63		
Tsonga				7 424	7 424		7 424	62,12	1	Map
Venda				94	126	3	129	1,08	N/A	
Other	25	6	1							
TOTAL	1 076	79	6	10 791	11 952		11 952	100,00		

MESSINA (Urban + Rural; > 5%)

Language	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%	Order > 5%
Afrikaans	1 882	941	2 822	12,29	3
N. Sotho	2 357	2 589	4 946	21,55	2
Tsonga	977	314	1 291	5,62	4
Venda	4 138	7 424	11 562	50,37	1
Other	1 649	684	2 334	10,17	N/A
TOTAL	11 003	11 952	22 955	100,00	

PHALABORWA (Urban + Semi-urban) = Phalaborwa + Gravelotte + Hoedspruit + Kampersrus

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	9 076	26	1		9 103	58,0	9 161	65,70	1	Map
English	1 898	2			1 900	58,0	1 958	14,04	2	
Afr & Engl	116				116	-116				
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi	1				1	-1				
Greek/Telegu	36				36	-36				
Italian/Gujarati										
Portuguese/Urdu	39				39	-39				
French/Chinese	2				2	-2				
Xhosa				3	3		3	0,02		
Zulu				18	18		18	0,13		
Swazi				15	15		15	0,11		
S. Ndebele										
N. Ndebele						1,00	1	0,01		
Ndebele				1	1	-1				
N. Sotho				872	872	129,95	1 002	7,19	4	
S. Sotho				52	52	7,75	60	0,43		
Sotho				138	138	-138				
Tswana				2	2	0,30	2	0,02		
Tsonga				1 434	1 434		1 434	10,28	3	
Venda				16	16		16	0,11		
Other	32	3		160	195	78	273	1,96	N/A	
TOTAL	11 200	31	1	2 711	13 943		13 943	100,00		

PHALABORWA (Rural)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	3 416	93			3 509	30,0	3 539	21,88	3	
English	922	10	16		948	30,0	978	6,05	4	
Afr & Engl	60				60	-60				
Dutch/Tamil	2				2	-2				
German/Hindi	11		7		18	-18				
Greek/Telegu	3				3	-3				
Italian/Gujarati	1				1	-1				
Portuguese/Urdu	6				6	-6				
French/Chinese										
Xhosa				30	30		30	0,19		
Zulu				175	175		175	1,08		
Swazi				170	170		170	1,05		
S. Ndebele				1	1	7,50	9	0,05		
N. Ndebele				3	3	22,50	26	0,16		
Ndebele				30	30	-30				
N. Sotho				4 133	4 133	493,63	4 627	28,60	2	
S. Sotho				65	65	7,76	73	0,45		
Sotho				534	534	-534				
Tswana				273	273	32,61	306	1,89		
Tsonga				5 554	5 554		5 554	34,33	1	Map
Venda				140	140		140	0,87		
Other	128	17	3	375	523	30	553	3,42	N/A	
TOTAL	4 549	120	26	11 483	16 178		16 178	100,00		

PHALABORWA (Urban, Semi-urban + Rural; > 5%)

Language	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%	Order > 5%
Afrikaans	9 161	3 539	12 700	42,16	1
English	1 958	978	2 936	9,75	4
N. Sotho	1 002	4 627	5 629	18,69	3
Tsonga	1 434	5 554	6 988	23,20	2
Other	388	1 480	1 868	6,20	N/A
TOTAL	13 943	16 178	30 121	100,00	

PIETERSBURG (Urban) = Pietersburg + Dendron + Haenertsburg

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
	24 725	2 207	41		26 973	106,0	27 079	68,23	1	Map
Afrikaans	4 925	510	2 021		7 456	106,0	7 562	19,05	2	
English	185	25	2		212	-212				
Afr & Engl	27				27	-27				
Dutch/Tamil	74				74	-74				
German/Hindi	46				46	-46				
Greek/Telegu	19		14		33	-33				
Italian/Gujarati	157		10		167	-167				
Portuguese/Urdu	2		43		45	-45				
French/Chinese				17	17		17	0,04		
Xhosa				53	53		53	0,13		
Zulu				8	8		8	0,02		
Swazi										
S. Ndebele				7	7	37,00	44	0,11		
N. Ndebele				37	37	-37				
Ndebele				2 790	2 790	304,23	3 094	7,80	3	
N. Sotho				109	109	11,89	121	0,30		
S. Sotho				322	322	-322				
Sotho				54	54	5,89	60	0,15		
Tswana				249	249		249	0,63		
Tsonga				119	119		119	0,30		
Venda	87	26	80	697	890	392	1 282	3,23	N/A	
Other							39 688	100,00		
TOTAL	30 247	2 768	2 211	4 462	39 688					

PIETERSBURG (Rural)

Language	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	TOTAL	+/-	12 Languages	%	Order > 5%	Comments
Afrikaans	4 734	57			4 791	7,0	4 798	19,57	2	
English	779	3	7		789	7,0	796	3,25		
Afr & Engl	14				14	-14				
Dutch/Tamil										
German/Hindi	11				11	-11				
Greek/Telegu	6				6	-6				
Italian/Gujarati	4				4	-4				
Portuguese/Urdu	5				5	-5				
French/Chinese			15		15	-15				
Xhosa				37	37		37	0,15		
Zulu				55	55		55	0,22		
Swazi				28	28		28	0,11		
S. Ndebele				11	11	4,23	15	0,06		
N. Ndebele				166	166	63,77	230	0,94		
Ndebele				68	68	-68				
N. Sotho				15 108	15 108	1360,95	16 469	67,16	1	Map
S. Sotho				307	307	27,65	335	1,36		
Sotho				1 395	1 395	-1395				
Tswana				71	71	6,40	77	0,32		
Tsonga				875	875		875	3,57		
Venda				504	504		504	2,06		
Other	31	17	3	210	261	41	302	1,23	N/A	
TOTAL	5 584	77	25	18 835	24 521		24 521	100,00		

PIETERSBURG (Urban + Rural; > 5%)

Language	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%	Order > 5%
Afrikaans	27 079	4 798	31 877	49,65	1
English	7 562	796	8 358	13,02	3
N. Sotho	3 094	16 469	19 563	30,47	2
Other	1 953	2 458	4 411	6,87	N/A
TOTAL	39 688	24 521	64 209	100,00	