

CENSUS 2011

Provincial profile: Free State



**Statistics
South Africa**



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Provincial profile: Free State

Census 2011

Statistics South Africa

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

Censuses are principal means of collecting basic population and housing statistics required for social and economic development, policy interventions, their implementation and evaluation. South Africa has conducted three censuses (1996, 2001 and 2011). Census 2011 was the third census to be conducted since the post-democratic elections in 1994 and a number of population and household attributes were measured and a variety of indicators generated. This chapter provides profiles results on all census topics: demographics, migration, education, general health and functioning, labour force, mortality, and households.

1.2 How the count was done

Census 2011 was conducted from 9–31 October 2011. This section focuses on the various activities that were carried out prior to the finalisation of the results. They can be summarised as follows: planning, pre-enumeration, enumeration, processing and editing.

1.2.1 Planning

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

1.2.2 Pre-enumeration

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

districts. It also gives a better estimate of the number of field staff to recruit for the count. The pre-enumeration phase involved over 7 000 staff.

1.2.3 Enumeration

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

Free State

The province was divided into 6 291 enumeration areas (EAs). For these EAs, 6 291 Fieldworkers were appointed and 1 573 Fieldwork Supervisors (one FWS for four Fieldworkers) who reported to 315 Fieldwork Coordinators. Nine district and satellite offices were used which were headed by nine District Census Coordinators with the help of nine District Logistics Officers. In total, 985 555 questionnaires were distributed to the province and 500 vehicles used for this enormous task. During training, 162 training venues were used.

1.2.4 Data processing

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

1.2.5 Data editing and validation system

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

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

Editing team

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

Role of the team

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

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

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

Editing strategy for Census 2011

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

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

1.2.6 Independent monitoring and evaluation of census field activities

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

1.2.7 Post-enumeration survey (PES)

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

determine how many people were missed in the census and how many were counted more than once.

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

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

The errors may emanate from the following reasons:

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

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

Preparations for the PES

Planning involved the development of documents outlining the goal and objectives of the PES, timelines of the project, identification of resources (financial, human and

otherwise) required for implementing the project, and the development of methodology documents. Timelines for the PES were synchronised with those of census to ensure the relevance of the project, and adhered to international best practice for maintaining a closed population between Census 2011 and PES data collection, i.e. it should be carried out within a few months, preferably within six (6) months after the completion of census fieldwork to ensure that the impact of natural population changes such as births, deaths and migration, as well as lapses in respondent recall do not complicate the exercise. Activities of the PES included the following:

- Sampling: sample design and selection;
- Development of data collection methodologies: methods and procedures for data collection (publicity, listing and enumeration), including quality control measures applied during data collection;
- Development of matching and reconciliation procedures and systems: guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, as well as a computer-based system for capturing household and person records for matching purposes;
- Questionnaire development: selection of data items which allowed measurement of coverage and content, including layout design and printing of questionnaire;
- Data collection: publicity, listing and enumeration of households in selected enumeration areas (EAs);
- Matching and reconciliation: office matching (comparison) of Census 2011 and PES household and person records, and revisits to households in order to confirm or get more information that might assist in matching unresolved cases; and
- Analysis and reporting: compilation of tables and report on PES results.

Methodology

The PES is an independent survey that replicates the census in sampled enumeration areas (EAs). The major assumption used in the PES is that the census and the PES are independent, the estimate of the percentage missed by the PES but found by the census, and the percentage missed by the census but found by the PES, can be used to construct estimates of the percentage missed by both PES and census. The PES sought to estimate the total number of persons and households in housing units on the night of 9–10 October 2011 (census night). The units of observation were the persons who spent the census night and/or the PES night in these living quarters.

Sampling

The sampling frame for the PES was the complete list of Census 2011 EAs, amounting to 103 576 EAs. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the census

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

Questionnaire development

The approach to questionnaire design focused on capturing the main elements for measuring coverage and content errors. Only a few elements from the Census 2011 questionnaire which were not likely to change within a short period (that is between the census and the PES reference nights) were retained. The questionnaire allowed for the classification of each listed person as 'non-mover', 'in-mover', 'out-mover', or 'out-of-scope', with regard to their household presence status on census night (9–10 October 2011). The data items for the PES questionnaire included first name and surname, date of birth, age, sex, population group and presence of person in dwelling unit on census and/or PES night.

Fieldwork methodology

The PES replicated the census in the sampled EAs, which meant that all methodologies and procedures for data collection were based on census methodologies and procedures. PES fieldwork was split into the following three (3) phases: publicity and listing, enumeration and mop-up operations.

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

Matching and reconciliation methodology

The matching exercise involved the comparison of household and person records in Census 2011 data and PES data. A two-way case-by-case matching was conducted using the two sources: PES questionnaires and Census 2011 questionnaires. Reconciliation visits were conducted in order to confirm or get more information that would assist in matching unresolved cases, i.e. households or individuals enumerated in the Census that did not correspond with households or individuals enumerated in the PES. Guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, were developed. A computer-assisted manual matching system was developed for the capturing of data for matching purposes.

PES data collection

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

- independent listing of enumeration areas (EAs) in the PES sample;
- using separate/independent office staff in the PES and Census where possible;
- ensuring the PES interviewers were not employed as Census field staff in the same area, and vice versa; and
- maintaining the confidentiality of the PES sample so that Census field and office staff were not aware which areas are included in the PES.

Temporary personnel (Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors) were recruited from the EAs/districts in which they would be working and underwent rigorous training on fieldwork procedures to ensure that they deliver work of high quality at the end of the fieldwork phase. Experienced permanent staff from Household Surveys (based in provincial offices) was seconded to the project for the duration of data collection in supervisory positions to ensure high quality data and minimise costs. The PES followed the integrated approach towards fieldwork; whereby one (1) Fieldworker conducted publicity, listing and enumeration in one (1) EA. A total of 768 Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors were appointed for the collection of data in the 608 EAs (initially 600, but increased to 608 due to split EAs). A ratio of one (1) Fieldwork Supervisor for four (4) Fieldworkers was applied, but due to the spread of the sample in various districts, this ratio could not always be applied.

Matching and reconciliation

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

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

1. matched
2. possible match

In PES not in Census:

3. in PES not in Census – definite non-match
 4. in PES not in Census – insufficient or unclear information
 5. in-mover
 6. born after Census
 7. in Census not in PES
- Reconciliation visits are follow-up visits to households in the PES sampled EAs. The purpose of reconciliation visits was to collect relevant information in order to determine the final match status of unresolved cases identified during initial matching. Cases of 'possible match', 'in PES not in Census – insufficient or unclear information', and 'in Census not in PES' were considered unresolved and were sent to the field for reconciliation; and
 - Final matching involved the use of the results obtained from the reconciliation visits and initial matching phases to assign a definite match status to each case. The next table illustrates the outcomes from final matching.

1. matched

In PES not in Census:

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

In Census not in PES:

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

Estimation and tabulation

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.8 Conclusion

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

Chapter 2: Geography of South Africa

2.1 Provincial boundary changes: 2001–2011

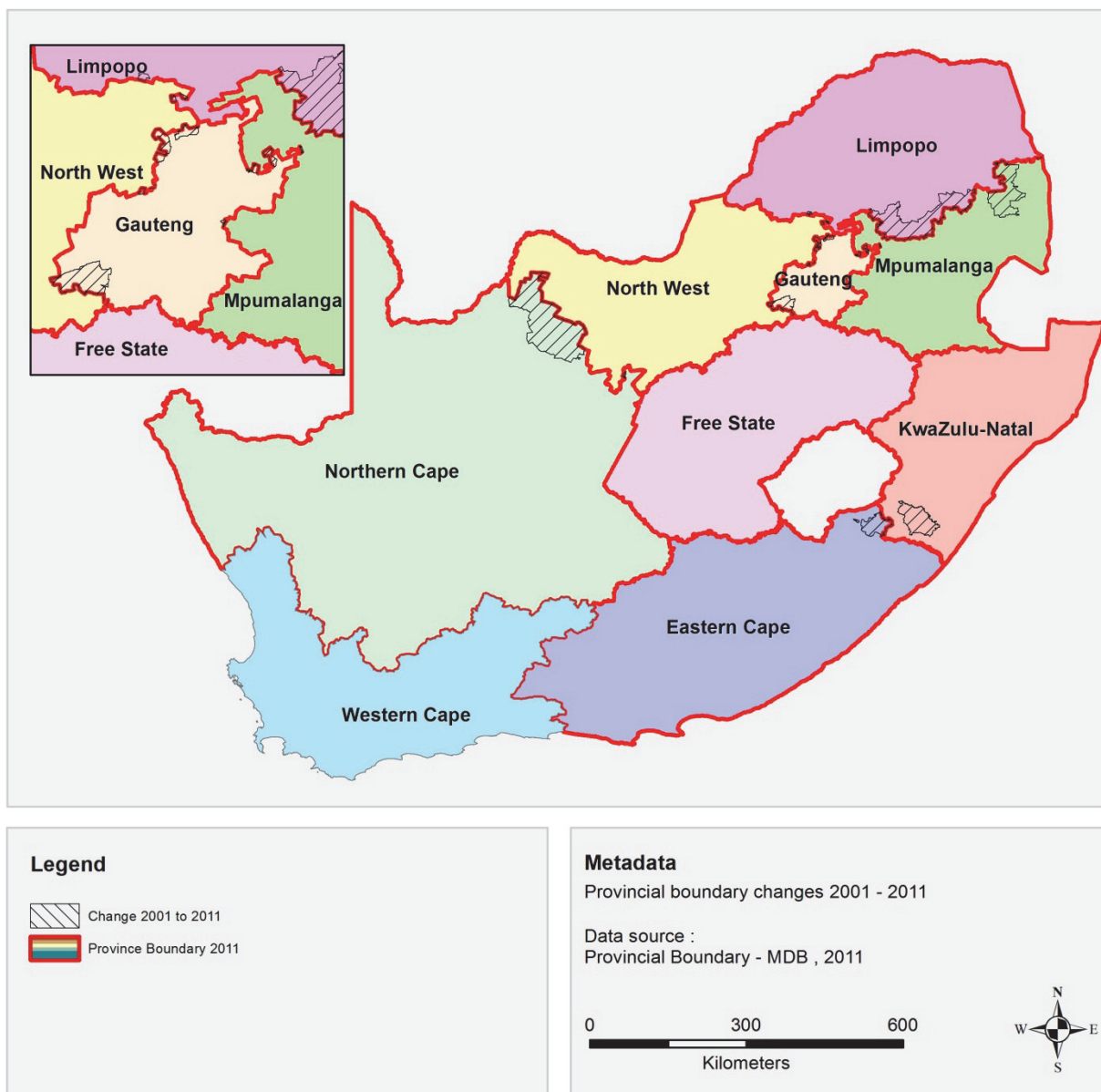
A number of changes occurred in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries during the period between Censuses 2001 and 2011. Of the nine provinces, only two provinces (Western Cape and Free State) were not affected by changes. The provincial boundary changes were mostly as a result of eight cross-boundary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

Table 2.1: Geographical land area changes since 2001

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

Note: The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the north-east corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the Isimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

Map 2.1: Provincial boundary changes since 2001



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

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

Northern Cape and North West:

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

North West and Gauteng:

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

North West and Limpopo:

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

Gauteng and Mpumalanga:

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

Mpumalanga and Limpopo:

- Greater Groblersdal, now Elias Motsoaledi, Greater Marble Hall, now Ephraim Mogale, and Greater Thubatse were cross-boundary municipalities between Mpumalanga and Limpopo, and have now been allocated in full to Limpopo.

Ephraim Mogale municipality was absorbed into the Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve.

- Bushbuck Ridge municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Limpopo and Mpumalanga and has now been allocated in full to Mpumalanga. (Bushbuck Ridge also absorbed a portion of the Kruger Park cross-boundary District Management Area.)

KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape:

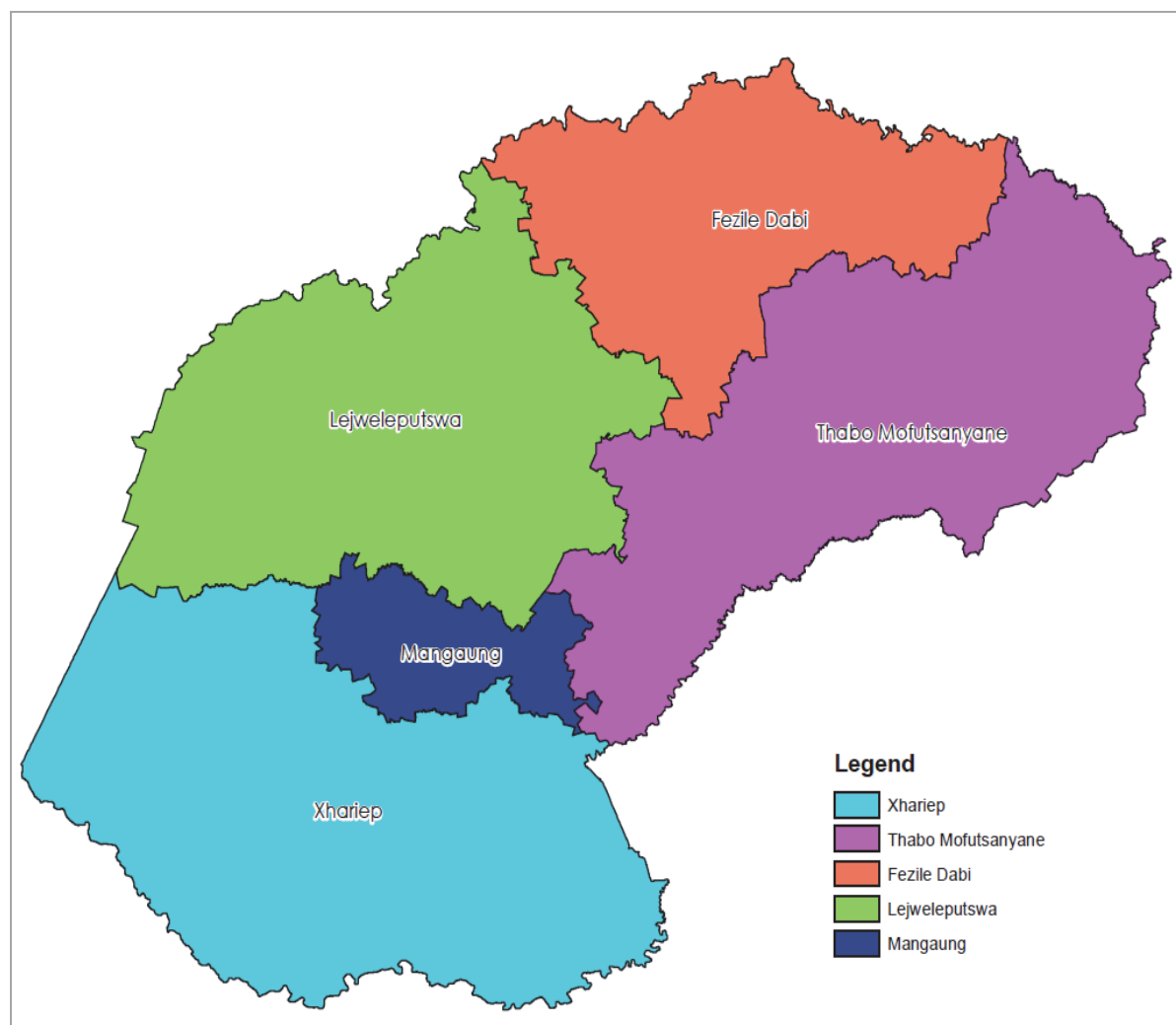
- Umzimkulu, formerly in Eastern Cape, and Matatiele, formerly in KwaZulu-Natal, were in effect exchanged, with Umzimkulu now being in KwaZulu-Natal and Matatiele now being in Eastern Cape based on the current provincial boundaries.

Free State:

- Free State is one of the provinces that was not affected by the provincial boundaries. It is centrally situated among the remaining eight provinces. It is bordered by six provinces. The only two provinces not bordering it are Limpopo and Western Cape. It also forms a border with Lesotho. Free State is the third largest province in terms of land area in South Africa, occupying the same percentage land area as the Western Cape. It covers approximately 129 825 km² and constitutes 10,6% of South Africa's land area. The province is subdivided into four district council municipalities and a metropolitan municipality.

2.2 Local municipal boundary changes, 2001–2011

Map 2.2: Map of Free State by district municipalities



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

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

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

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

Map 2.3: Municipal boundary changes since 2001

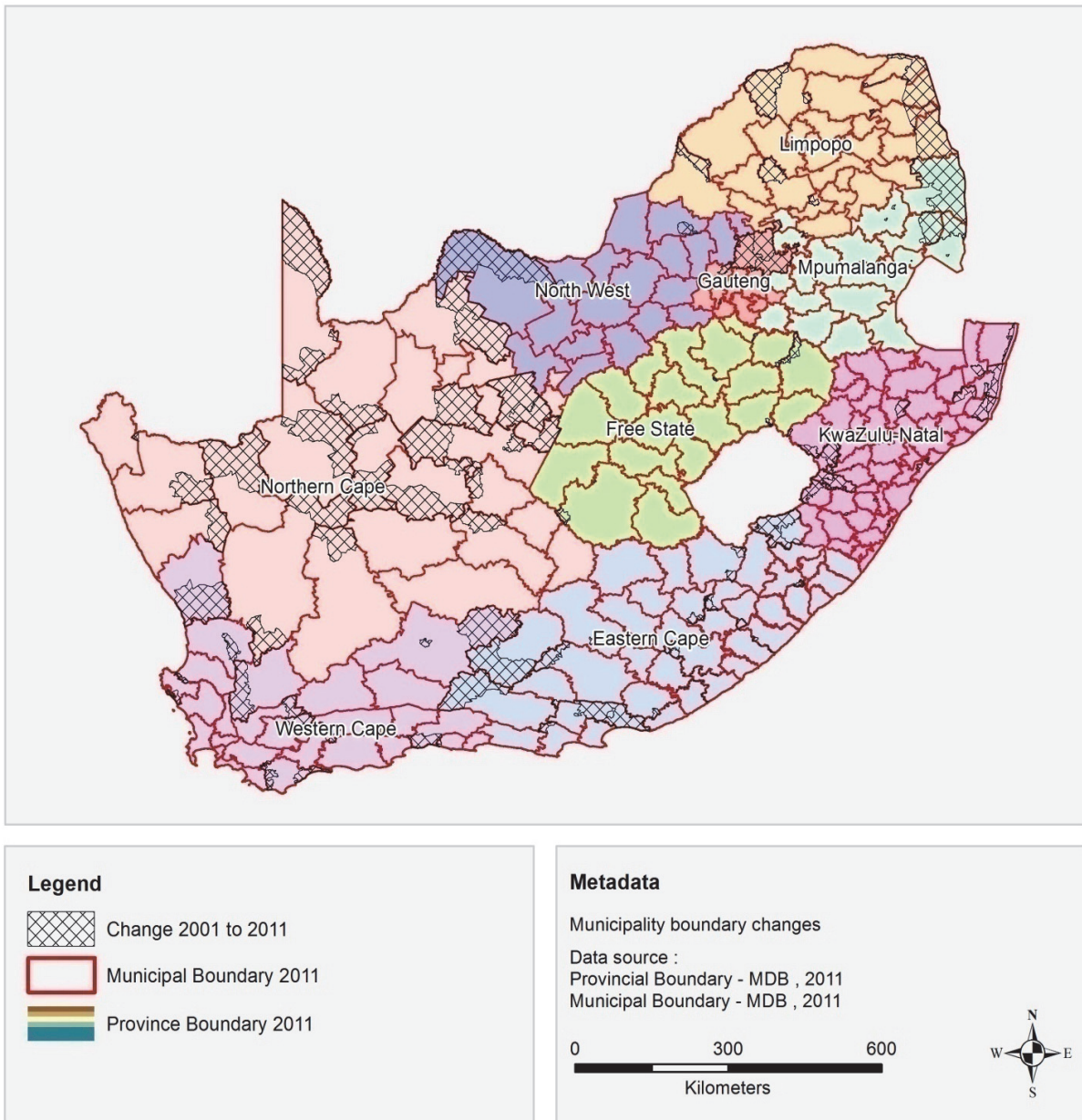
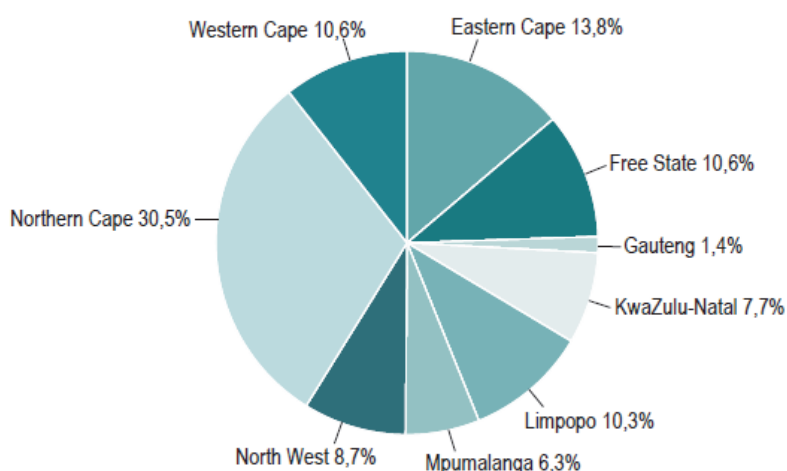


Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011



Source: Stats SA, Geography Division

2.3 Comparing Census 2011 with previous censuses

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

Chapter 3: Persons

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents figures on population size, population growth rate, sex ratios, age dependency ratios and health and functioning pertaining to South Africa with emphasis on Free State. Data used in this chapter are sourced from the population censuses held in 1996, 2001 and 2011.

Table 3.1: Population size and percentage change by province, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	1996	2001	1996–2001 % change	2011	2001–2011 % change
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	14,3	5 822 734	28,7
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	2,1	6 562 053	4,5
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	-2,0	1 145 861	15,5
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2,8	2 745 590	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	11,8	10 267 300	7,1
North West	2 727 223	2 984 098	9,4	3 509 953	17,6
Gauteng	7 834 125	9 388 854	19,8	12 272 263	30,7
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	3 365 554	7,7	4 039 939	20,0
Limpopo	4 576 566	4 995 462	9,2	5 404 868	8,2
South Africa	40 583 572	44 819 778	10,4	51 770 560	15,5

Table 3.1 shows the population size and percentage share for all provinces in three periods (1996, 2001 and 2011). The results show that the population of Free State has increased by 4,3% from 2,6 million in 1996 to 2,7 million in 2011. The results also show a significant decrease of 2% in percentage change for the period 1996–2001 for Northern Cape, which increased to 15,5% for the period 2001–2011. The province with the highest increase for both periods is Gauteng, with 19,8% and 30,7% respectively. Free State had an increase of 2,8% for the period 1996–2001 and 1,4% for the period 2001–2011.

Figure 3.1: Average annual population growth rates by province, 1996–2001 and 2001–2011

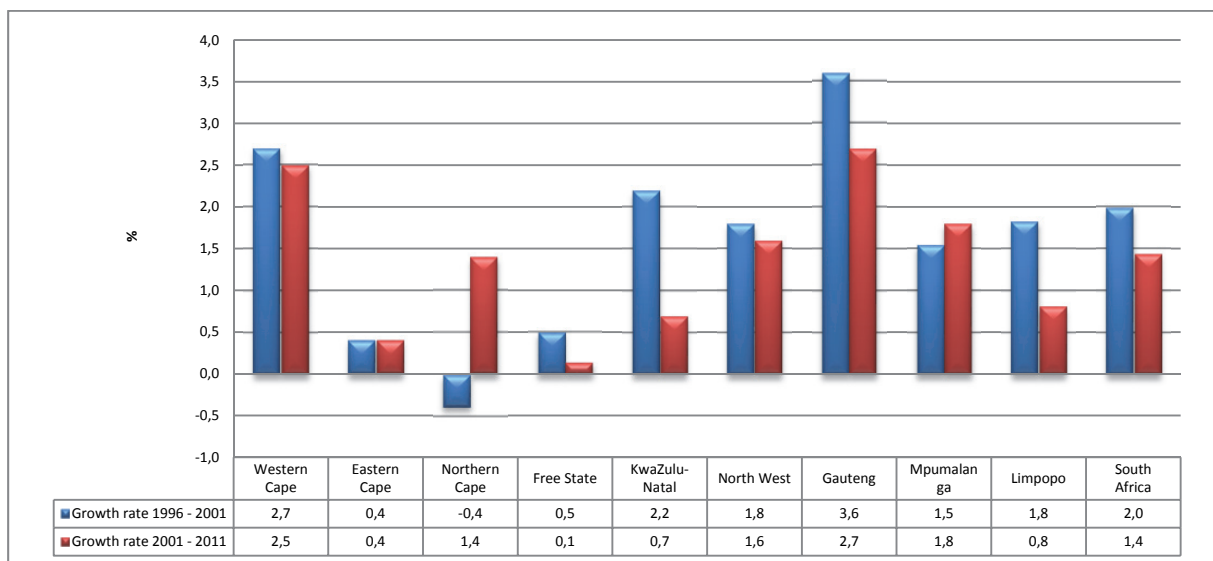


Figure 3.1 shows that for a five-year period (1996–2001), the population of South Africa grew by 1,9% annually between 1996 and 2001, and by 1,3% annually between 2001 and 2011. Gauteng had the highest annual growth of 2,3%, followed by Western Cape with an annual growth of 2,2% between 2001 and 2011. Free State had the lowest annual growth of 0,1% during the above ten-year period.

Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of population by province, 1996, 2001 and 2011

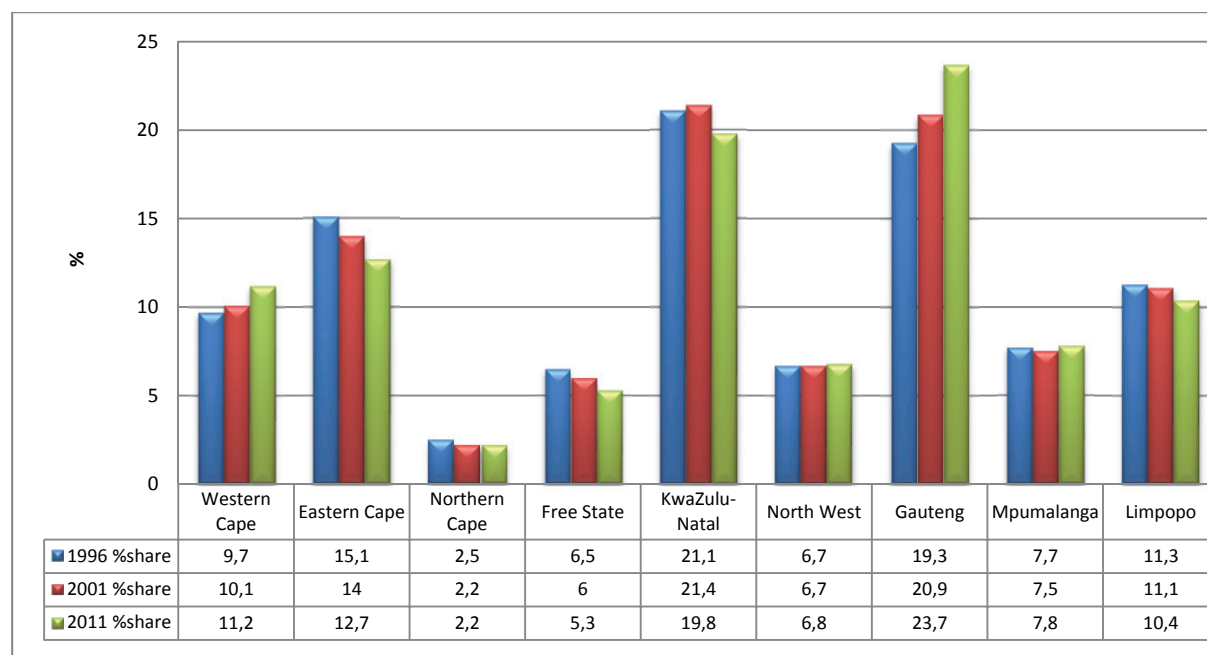


Figure 3.2 indicates that the provinces with the highest share of the population in 2011 were Gauteng with 23,7%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 19,8%, and Eastern Cape with 12,7%. Free State had the second lowest share of 5,3% after Northern Cape with 2,2%.

Figure 3.3: Average annual population growth rate, Free State per district, 1996–2001 and 2001–2011

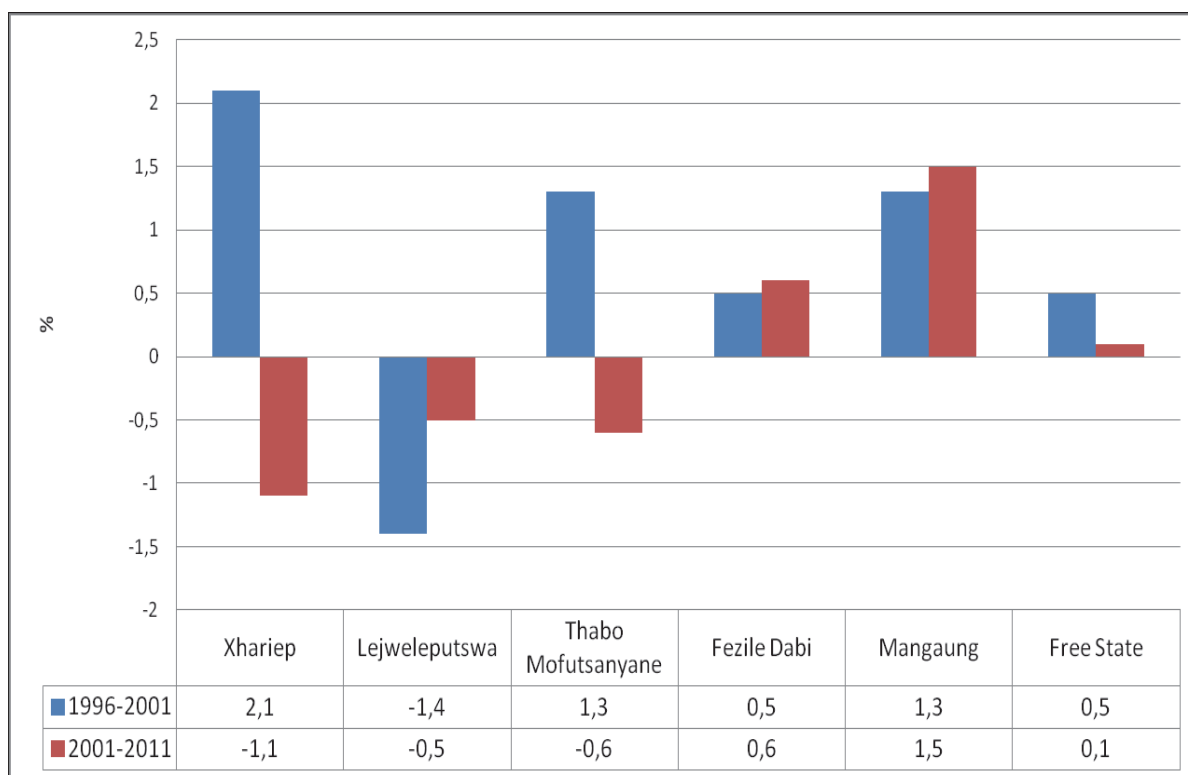


Figure 3.3 indicates that annually for the period 1996–2001, the population of Mangaung increased by 1,3%, and 1,5% for the period 2001–2011. The population of Fezile Dabi grew by 0,5% annually for 1996–2001 and 0,6% annually for 2001–2011. For the period 2001–2011, Thabo Mofutsanyana, Lejweleputswa and Xhariep districts recorded a decrease in the annual population growth rate of 0,6%, 0,5% and 1,1% respectively.

Figure 3.4: Population distribution of Free State by district, 1996, 2001 and 2011

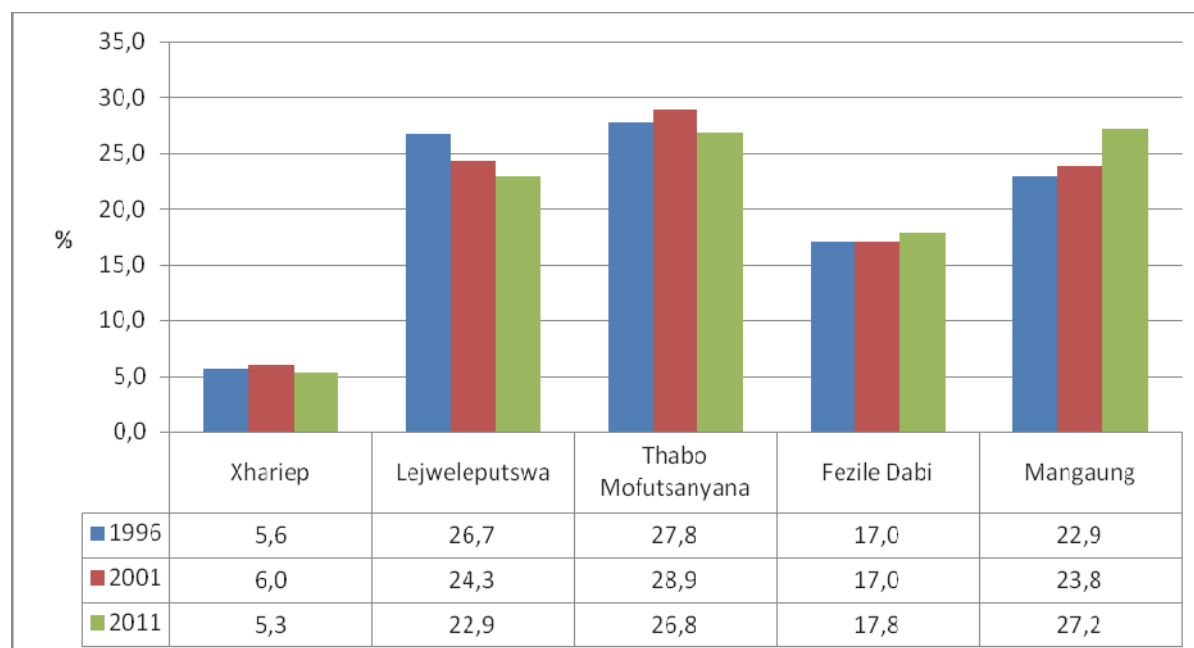


Figure 3.4 shows that in 1996 the district with the highest share of the population was Thabo Mofutsanyana (27,8%), followed by Lejweleputswa (26,7%) and Mangaung (22,9%). In 2001, Thabo Mofutsanyana still had the largest share of the population (28,9%) while Xhariep had the lowest (6%). In 2011, the Mangaung Metro overtook Thabo Mofutsanyana by having the largest share of the provincial population (27,2%).

Table 3.2: Population size, percentage change and average annual growth rate by local municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	1996	2001	% change 1996–2001	2011	% change 2001–2011	Growth rate (% pa) 1996–2001	Growth rate (% pa) 2001–2011
Letsemeng	35 449	42 847	20,9	38 628	-9,8	4,18	-0,98
Kopanong	50 017	56 079	12,1	49 171	-12,3	2,42	-1,23
Mohokare	36 238	36 321	0,2	34 146	-6	0,04	-0,6
Naledi	24 912	27 479	10,3	24 314	-11,5	2,06	-1,15
Masilonyana	65 851	64 409	-2,2	63 334	-1,7	-0,44	-0,17
Tokologo	26 767	32 455	21,3	28 986	-10,7	4,26	-1,07
Tswelopele	51 648	53 714	4	47 625	-11,3	0,8	-1,13
Matjhabeng	476 763	408 170	-14,4	406 461	-0,4	-2,88	-0,04
Nala	82 141	98 264	19,6	81 220	-17,3	3,92	-1,73
Setsoto	109 768	123 194	12,2	112 597	-8,6	2,44	-0,86
Dihlabeng	107 798	129 338	20	128 704	-0,5	4	-0,05
Nketoana	64 284	61 951	-3,6	60 324	-2,6	-0,72	-0,26
Maluti-A-Phofung	353 238	360 549	2,1	335 784	-6,9	0,42	-0,69
Phumelela	46 657	51 928	11,3	47 772	-8	2,26	-0,8
Mantsopa	50 081	55 342	10,5	51 056	-7,7	2,1	-0,77
Moqhaka	169 440	167 892	-0,9	160 532	-4,4	-0,18	-0,44
Ngwathe	120 007	118 810	-1	120 520	1,4	-0,2	0,14
Metsimaholo	106 912	115 955	8,5	149 108	28,6	1,7	2,86
Mafube	52 005	56 637	8,9	57 876	2,2	1,78	0,22
Mangaung	603 528	645 440	6,9	747 431	15,8	1,38	1,58
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2,8	2 745 590	1,4	0,56	0,14

Table 3.2 shows that the municipality with the highest annual population decline for the period 1996–2001 was Matjhabeng (-2,88%). For the period 2001–2011, Nala municipality had the highest decrease of 1,7%. Metsimaholo population grew for both periods by 1,7% and 2,8% respectively.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of the population by population group and province, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	2011
Western Cape	20,9	26,7	32,8	54,2	53,9	48,8	1,0	1,0	1,0	20,8	18,4	15,7	1,6
Eastern Cape	86,1	87,2	86,3	7,6	7,7	8,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	5,4	4,9	4,7	0,3
Northern Cape	44,4	46,5	50,4	43,1	42,9	40,3	0,2	0,2	0,7	11,0	10,3	7,1	1,6
Free State	84,4	88,0	87,6	3,0	3,1	3,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	12,0	8,8	8,7	0,2
KwaZulu-Natal	82,1	85,2	86,8	1,4	1,5	1,4	9,2	8,3	7,4	6,5	5,0	4,2	0,3
North West	89,7	90,0	89,8	1,6	1,8	2,0	0,4	0,3	0,6	7,9	7,8	7,3	0,3
Gauteng	71,7	75,2	77,4	3,6	3,6	3,5	2,1	2,3	2,9	21,8	18,8	15,6	0,7
Mpumalanga	90,5	93,2	90,7	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,4	0,3	0,7	7,9	5,9	7,5	0,2
Limpopo	96,3	97,0	96,7	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3	2,8	2,7	2,6	0,2
South Africa	76,7	79,0	79,2	8,9	8,9	8,9	2,6	2,5	2,5	10,9	9,6	8,9	0,5

Table 3.3 shows that the coloured population is dominant in two provinces, namely Western Cape and Northern Cape. The remaining seven provinces all had over 70% black African population. The Indian/Asian population shows high percentages in KwaZulu-Natal (9,2% in 1996 and 7,4% in 2011). The white population had higher proportions in Western Cape (15,7%) and Gauteng (15,6%) in 2011 than in other provinces.

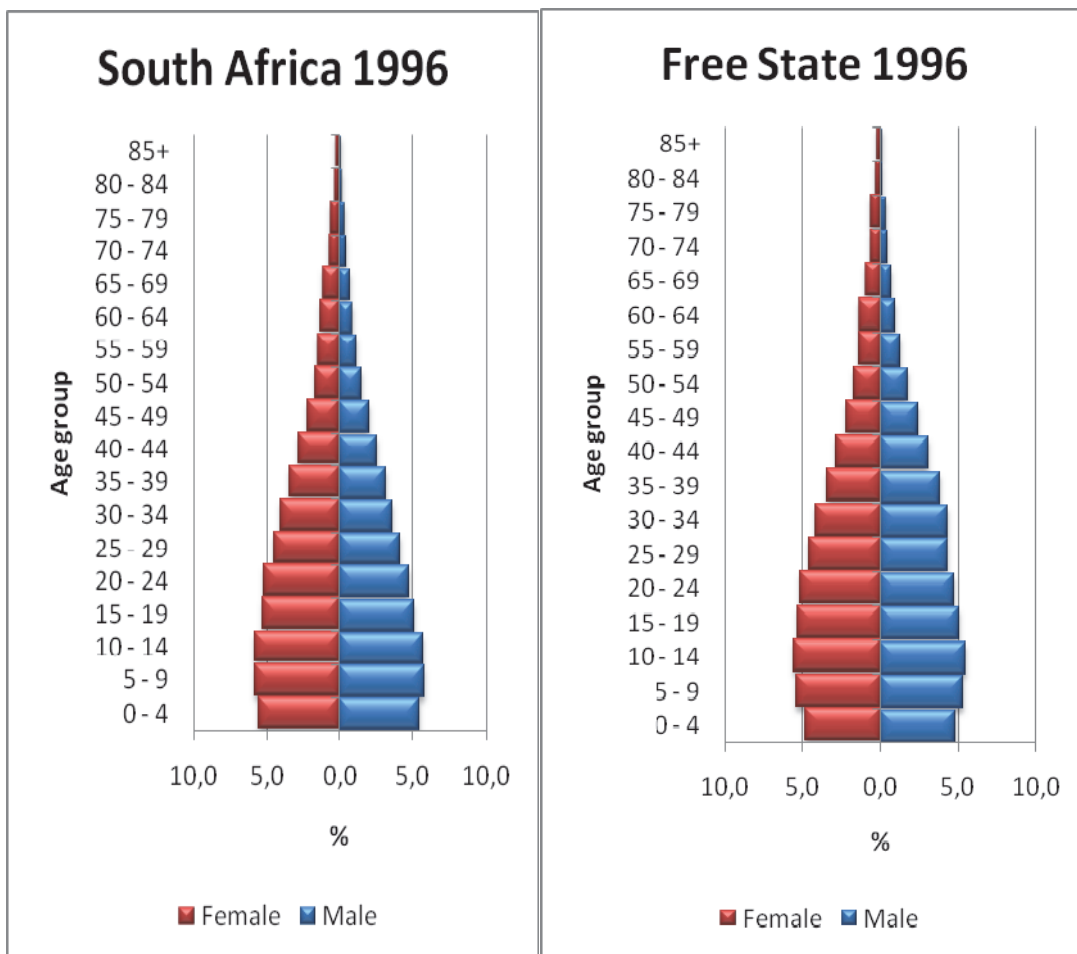
Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of the population by population group per municipality: Free State, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	2011
Xhariep	75,3	77,3	78,5	13,7	14,0	13,2	0,1	0,1	0,4	10,5	8,6	7,6	0,4
Letsemeng	63,2	65,0	67,8	24,6	25,2	23,4	0,0	0,1	0,3	11,5	9,7	8,1	0,4
Kopanong	68,8	72,5	71,5	18,3	17,9	18,2	0,0	0,0	0,4	12,6	9,6	9,4	0,5
Mohokare	87,3	89,3	90,8	3,9	2,9	2,3	0,1	0,0	0,3	8,5	7,7	6,5	0,2
Naledi	88,3	90,2	92,4	3,3	3,4	1,9	0,2	0,3	0,5	7,7	6,1	4,9	0,3
Lejweleputswa	85,2	89,3	88,9	1,8	2,0	1,9	0,1	0,1	0,4	12,4	8,6	8,6	0,2
Masilonyana	89,4	92,0	91,6	1,5	1,3	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	8,8	6,7	6,7	0,3
Tokologo	80,8	84,2	84,5	7,4	6,7	4,6	0,0	0,0	0,7	11,2	9,1	9,9	0,3
Tswelopele	91,0	94,8	91,2	0,9	1,3	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,4	7,8	3,9	6,9	0,3
Matjhabeng	83,2	87,2	87,7	1,9	2,2	2,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	14,3	10,5	9,6	0,2
Nala	91,3	94,7	93,1	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,3	7,8	4,7	5,8	0,2
Thabo Mofutsanyane	93,0	94,7	93,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,1	0,2	0,4	5,7	4,4	4,8	0,2
Setsoto	90,2	93,3	92,3	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,3	0,5	0,8	8,3	5,3	5,7	0,2
Dihlabeng	84,0	88,9	87,4	1,6	1,4	1,5	0,1	0,1	0,5	13,7	9,5	10,4	0,2
Nketoana	90,7	94,0	91,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,2	8,2	5,7	7,8	0,2
Maluti-A-Phofung	98,0	98,5	98,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	1,5	1,3	1,3	0,1
Phumelela	92,6	93,1	91,6	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,3	7,0	6,6	7,3	0,3
Mantsopa	86,0	88,3	88,4	4,4	4,5	3,9	0,4	0,4	0,6	8,7	6,8	6,6	0,5
Fezile Dabi	81,7	85,7	86,1	2,0	2,0	1,9	0,1	0,1	0,3	15,8	12,2	11,4	0,3
Moqhaka	84,2	86,2	87,2	2,9	2,8	2,9	0,1	0,1	0,3	12,4	10,8	9,3	0,3
Ngwathe	84,5	86,1	86,5	2,8	3,1	2,6	0,0	0,1	0,3	12,3	10,8	10,3	0,3
Metsimaholo	70,8	81,1	82,3	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,1	0,2	0,3	28,1	18,3	16,4	0,3
Mafube	89,7	92,8	91,9	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,3	9,5	6,7	7,0	0,2
Mangaung	77,4	82,8	83,3	5,2	4,9	5,0	0,2	0,2	0,4	16,7	12,1	11,0	0,3
Free State	84,4	88,0	87,6	3,0	3,1	3,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	12,0	8,8	8,7	0,2

Table 3.4 indicates that the black African population dominates in all the municipalities. The highest percentages of the coloured population are found in Letsemeng municipality (24,6% in 1996, 25,2% in 2001 and 23,4% in 2011), followed by Kopanong municipality (18,3% in 1996, 17,9% in 2001 and 18,2% in 2011). High percentages of the white population are found in Metsimaholo municipality (28,1% in 1996, 18,3% in 2001 and 16,4% in 2011). The Indian/Asian population was less than 1% of the population in all the municipalities.

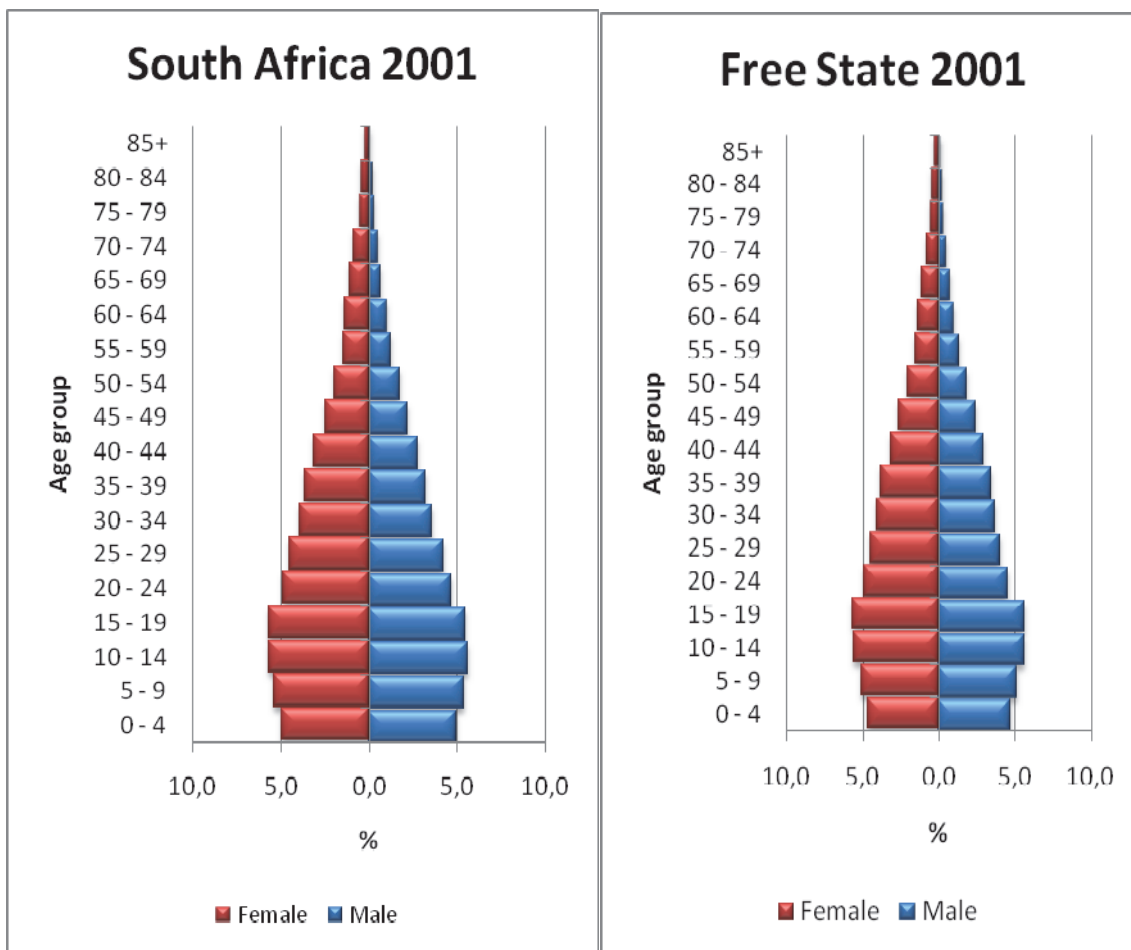
3.2 Age and sex structure

Figure 3.5: Population by age and sex, South Africa and Free State, 1996



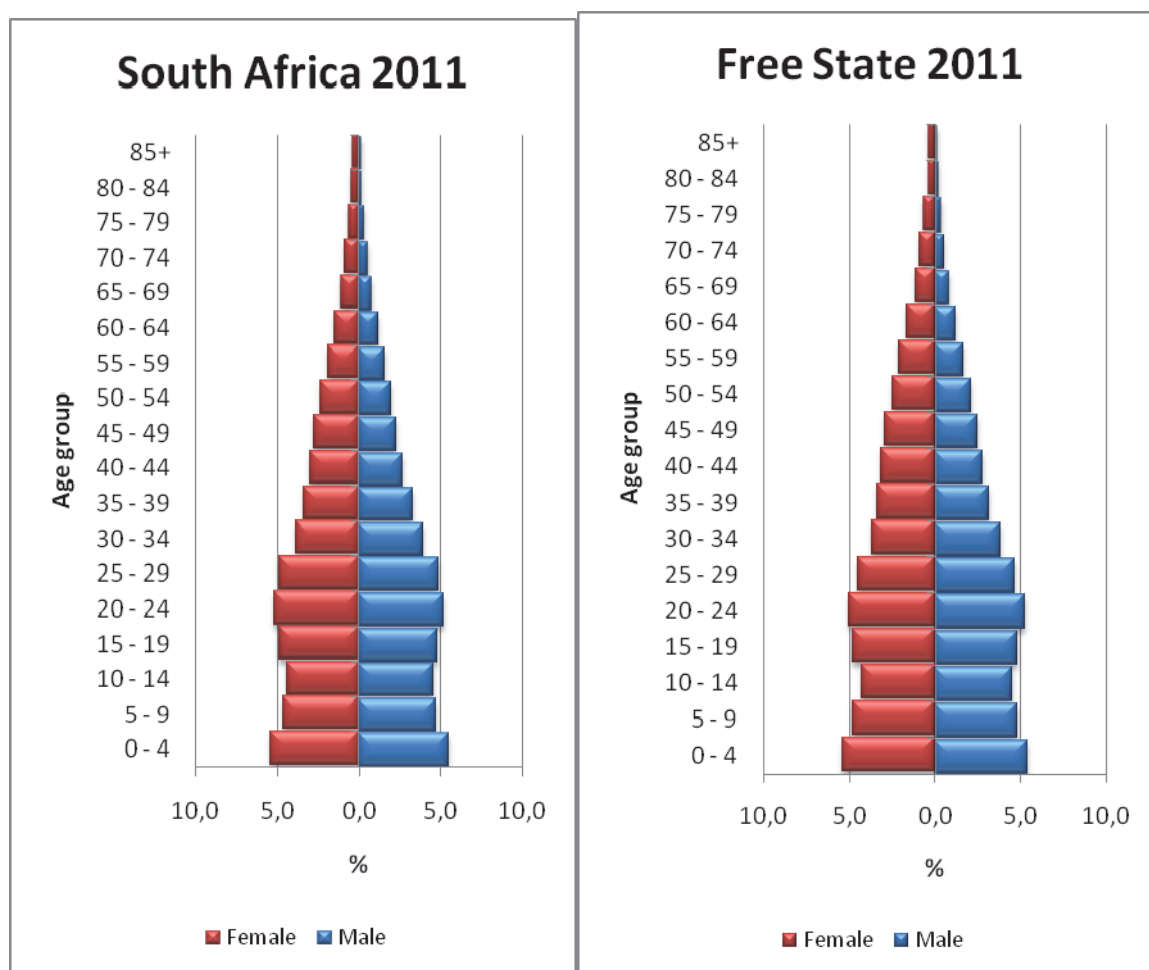
The population pyramids for 1996 look almost the same. The pyramid for South Africa shows that females are more than males. In Free State, males were more than females in the 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49 and 50–54 age groups.

Figure 3.6: Population by age and sex, South Africa and Free State, 2001



In 2001 for South Africa, in all age groups, females were more than males. However, in Free State there were more males than females in the 5–9 and 10–14 age groups.

Figure 3.7: Population by age and sex, South Africa and Free State, 2011



For 2011, the South African population pyramid shows that there are more males than females in the 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 20–24, 25–29 and 30–34 age groups. Females outlive the males in the older age groups starting from age 40. For both pyramids it is evident the 0–4 age groups increased.

3.3 Age dependency ratio

Figure 3.8: Age dependency ratios per district, 1996, 2001 and 2011

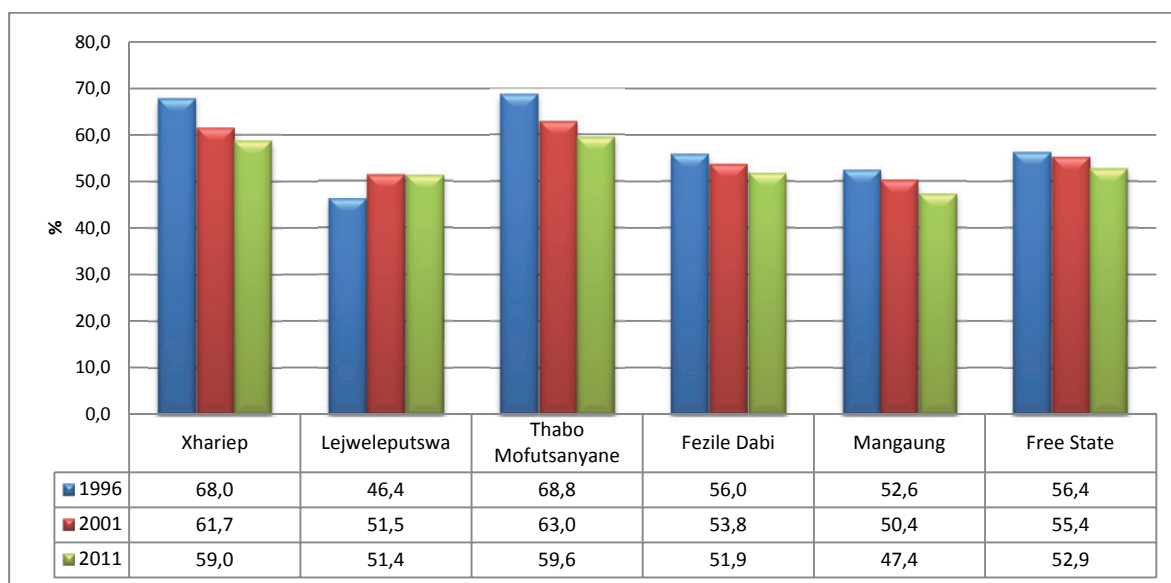


Figure 3.8 shows that both Xhariep and Thabo Mofutsanyana recorded the highest age dependency ratios (Thabo Mofutsanyana at 68,8% in 1996 and 59,6% in 2011, and in Xhariep at 68% in 1996 and 59% in 2011). In 2011, Mangaung metro had the lowest age dependency ratio (47,4%). The lower dependency ratio means that the working-age group population (15–64) is more than the not economically active population (0–14 and 65+) in the area.

Table 3.5: Distribution of population by functional age groups and dependency ratio per municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	0–14			15–64			65 +			Dependency ratio		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Xhariep	34,7	32,2	30,8	59,5	61,8	62,9	5,8	5,9	6,3	68,0	61,7	59,0
Letsemeng	34,9	33,9	29,7	60,6	61,4	64,8	4,5	4,7	5,4	65,1	62,8	54,2
Kopanong	33,5	31,1	29,7	59,7	62,2	63,5	6,7	6,8	6,8	67,4	60,8	57,4
Mohokare	35,1	31,7	32,2	59,4	62,6	61,4	5,5	5,7	6,4	68,3	59,8	62,9
Naledi	36,0	32,6	32,5	57,7	60,8	60,7	6,3	6,6	6,8	73,3	64,6	64,7
Lejweleputswa	28,3	29,9	28,9	68,3	66,0	66,1	3,4	4,1	5,0	46,4	51,5	51,4
Masilonyana	29,7	29,8	29,8	65,0	64,9	64,4	5,2	5,4	5,8	53,8	54,2	55,3
Tokologo	33,8	33,0	31,2	60,6	61,6	62,9	5,6	5,4	5,9	65,0	62,4	58,9
Tswelopele	36,5	35,7	33,8	59,1	59,7	60,8	4,4	4,6	5,4	69,3	67,4	64,5
Matjhabeng	25,9	28,3	27,3	71,4	68,1	68,1	2,7	3,6	4,7	40,1	46,9	46,9
Nala	34,2	32,6	32,7	61,5	63,1	61,6	4,4	4,3	5,8	62,7	58,6	62,4
Thabo Mofutsanyane	35,9	33,5	31,9	59,2	61,4	62,6	4,8	5,1	5,5	68,8	63,0	59,6
Setsoto	34,0	32,6	32,1	60,9	62,2	62,1	5,1	5,2	5,8	64,2	60,8	61,1
Dihlabeng	32,1	31,2	29,4	62,9	63,8	65,2	5,1	5,0	5,4	59,1	56,8	53,5
Nketoana	37,9	34,0	32,3	57,0	60,5	61,9	5,1	5,4	5,8	75,5	65,2	61,6
Maluti-A-Phofung	37,3	34,5	32,7	58,2	60,6	62,0	4,4	4,9	5,3	71,7	65,1	61,2
Phumelela	37,0	35,2	31,7	57,5	59,2	62,3	5,5	5,6	6,0	73,9	68,9	60,5
Mantsopa	35,3	32,5	31,8	59,3	61,9	62,8	5,4	5,6	5,4	68,6	61,6	59,2
Fezile Dabi	30,8	29,4	28,1	64,1	65,0	65,8	5,2	5,6	6,1	56,0	53,8	51,9
Moqhaka	29,0	28,1	27,0	66,1	66,2	66,4	4,9	5,7	6,5	51,4	51,0	50,5
Ngwathe	32,9	30,6	30,1	60,2	62,3	62,4	6,9	7,1	7,5	66,0	60,5	60,2
Metsimaholo	28,5	27,7	26,3	68,1	68,6	69,3	3,3	3,7	4,4	46,8	45,7	44,3
Mafube	36,1	34,4	31,6	58,3	59,7	62,1	5,6	5,9	6,3	71,4	67,5	61,1
Mangaung	29,6	28,4	26,9	65,5	66,5	67,8	4,9	5,1	5,3	52,6	50,4	47,4
Free State	31,5	30,7	29,1	63,9	64,4	65,4	4,6	5,0	5,5	56,4	55,4	52,9

Table 3.5 shows that the proportions of persons aged 65 and older increased in most municipalities during 2001–2011, except for Kopanong where it stayed the same at 6,8%, and Mantsopa municipality where it slightly decreased from 5,6% in 2001 to 5,4% in 2011.

3.4 Sex ratios

Table 3.6: Distribution of population by sex and sex ratio per municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	1996			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Xhariep	71 709	74 907	96	79 747	82 980	96	71 658	74 600	96
Letsemeng	17 489	17 960	97	21 010	21 837	96	19 852	18 777	106
Kopanong	24 038	25 979	93	26 925	29 155	92	24 083	25 087	96
Mohokare	18 292	17 946	102	18 585	17 736	105	16 314	17 831	91
Naledi	11 891	13 022	91	13 226	14 252	93	11 409	12 905	88
Lejweleputswa	376 380	326 790	115	321 649	335 363	96	309 611	318 016	97
Masilonyana	34 880	30 971	113	32 587	31 822	102	31 961	31 374	102
Tokologo	13 181	13 586	97	15 913	16 543	96	14 410	14 576	99
Tswelopele	24 925	26 723	93	25 868	27 845	93	22 864	24 761	92
Matjhabeng	264 013	212 750	124	200 370	207 800	96	201 509	204 952	98
Nala	39 380	42 761	92	46 911	51 353	91	38 867	42 353	92
Thabo Mofutsanyane	340 477	391 349	87	363 353	418 950	87	343 170	393 068	87
Setsoto	51 563	58 205	89	57 041	66 154	86	52 633	59 964	88
Dihlabeng	50 765	57 033	89	60 551	68 787	88	61 153	67 551	91
Nketoana	30 460	33 824	90	29 067	32 884	88	28 611	31 713	90
Maluti-A-Phofung	161 795	191 443	85	166 010	194 539	85	153 209	182 575	84
Phumelela	22 102	24 555	90	24 572	27 356	90	23 162	24 611	94
Mantsopa	23 794	26 288	91	26 112	29 230	89	24 402	26 654	92
Dabi	224 719	223 646	100	225 857	233 437	97	242 342	245 694	99
Moqhaka	87 419	82 020	107	83 623	84 269	99	79 477	81 055	98
Ngwathe	56 954	63 054	90	56 520	62 290	91	57 424	63 096	91
Metsimaholo	55 571	51 341	108	59 239	56 716	104	77 636	71 472	109
Mafube	24 775	27 230	91	26 476	30 162	88	27 805	30 071	92
Mangaung	285 063	318 465	90	306 999	338 442	91	362 186	385 245	94
Free State	1 298 348	1 335 156	97	1 297 605	1 409 170	92	1 328 967	1 416 623	94

Table 3.6 shows the population per municipality by sex and sex ratios. The table indicates that the number of females was higher than that of males in the majority of the municipalities. In 1996, local municipalities with high sex ratios were Masilonyana (113 males per 100 females), followed by Metsimaholo (108 males to 100 females), Moqhaka (107 males to 100 females) and Mohokare (102 males to 100 females). In 2001 it was Mohokare municipality with 105 males to 100 females, followed by Metsimaholo with 104 males to 100 females and Masilonyana with 102 males to 100 females. In 2011, Metsimaholo led with 109 males to 100 females, followed by Letsemeng (106 males to 100 females) and Masilonyana (102 males to 100 females).

3.5 Language

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of population by language and municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996											
	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	Siswati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Other
Xhariep	32,4	0,7	0,0	18,4	0,1	0,0	44,2	3,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Letsemeng	65,1	0,7	0,0	11,7	0,1	0,0	11,9	10,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Kopanong	35,3	0,9	0,1	22,2	0,1	0,0	37,4	3,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Mohokare	11,9	0,4	0,0	29,2	0,1	0,0	58,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Naledi	10,3	0,5	0,0	4,7	0,2	0,1	83,5	0,6	-	0,0	0,0	0,1
Lejweleputswa	12,9	1,7	0,3	15,9	1,7	0,3	58,1	6,6	0,2	0,1	1,6	0,5
Masilonyana	9,9	0,2	0,1	13,2	0,4	0,1	62,7	10,2	0,5	0,0	2,4	0,2
Tokologo	21,8	0,3	0,2	11,2	0,2	0,0	7,8	58,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
Tswelopele	8,7	0,1	0,6	23,7	0,5	0,1	47,2	19,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Matjhabeng	14,1	2,5	0,2	16,5	2,1	0,3	59,1	2,0	0,3	0,2	2,1	0,6
Nala	8,2	0,1	0,8	11,4	1,7	0,3	71,6	5,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Thabo Mofutsanyane	6,0	0,7	0,1	0,6	11,1	0,1	81,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Setsoto	8,5	1,0	0,0	0,8	0,3	0,0	89,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Dihlabeng	14,3	1,3	0,1	0,6	7,2	0,2	75,8	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2
Nketoana	8,5	0,2	0,1	0,6	16,3	0,0	73,9	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Maluti-A-Phofung	1,3	0,3	0,1	0,6	10,7	0,1	86,5	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Phumelela	7,0	0,3	0,0	0,5	52,7	0,1	39,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Mantsopa	11,3	1,9	0,1	0,9	0,2	0,0	84,3	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
Fezile Dabi	16,9	1,2	0,2	7,8	6,6	0,4	64,4	1,4	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,2
Moqhaka	14,7	0,7	0,3	7,7	1,7	0,2	70,7	2,1	0,6	0,1	1,1	0,2
Ngwathe	14,6	0,5	0,2	10,3	5,2	0,1	67,7	1,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2
Metsimaholo	26,3	3,1	0,2	7,8	7,6	1,4	51,1	1,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4
Mafube	9,7	0,2	0,0	2,2	23,7	0,1	63,7	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Mangaung	20,6	2,0	0,2	11,3	0,4	0,1	46,4	18,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
Free State	14,5	1,3	0,2	9,4	4,8	0,2	62,1	6,5	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,3

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of population by language and municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011 (continued)

Municipality	Census 2001											
	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	SiSwati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Other
Xhariep	32,3	0,7	0,1	17,6	0,2	0,1	44,8	3,9	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Letsemeng	65,7	0,7	0,0	10,7	0,2	0,1	12,6	9,6	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2
Kopanong	32,5	0,6	0,1	22,6	0,1	0,1	40,1	3,4	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0
Mohokare	10,4	0,6	0,0	26,3	0,5	0,0	61,4	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0
Naledi	8,5	0,9	0,1	6,6	0,2	0,0	82,8	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Lejweleputswa	10,1	1,2	0,7	15,1	1,7	0,3	61,5	7,7	0,4	0,1	1,0	0,3
Masilonyana	8,0	0,3	0,3	12,6	0,4	0,2	67,1	9,0	0,5	0,0	1,3	0,3
Tokologo	19,2	0,5	0,5	11,5	0,4	0,2	8,0	59,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
Tswelopele	5,1	0,2	1,1	23,2	0,4	0,2	50,8	18,7	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Matjhabeng	11,5	1,8	0,4	15,6	2,1	0,3	63,5	2,5	0,4	0,1	1,3	0,5
Nala	5,4	0,2	1,7	11,5	1,9	0,2	72,7	5,8	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,1
Thabo Mofutsanyane	4,8	0,8	0,2	0,7	11,6	0,1	81,0	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1
Setsoto	5,5	1,2	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,1	90,9	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1
Dihlabeng	10,3	1,2	0,2	0,6	6,9	0,2	80,0	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1
Nketoana	6,0	0,3	0,1	0,9	15,9	0,2	76,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Maluti-A-Phofung	1,4	0,4	0,2	0,7	12,3	0,2	84,2	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1
Phumelela	6,8	0,4	0,1	0,6	52,4	0,2	39,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Mantsopa	9,2	2,0	0,2	1,3	0,2	0,1	85,5	0,8	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,3
Fezile Dabi	13,6	1,0	0,3	7,6	6,7	0,6	68,0	1,3	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,2
Moqhaka	13,2	0,8	0,4	6,7	2,0	0,2	73,9	1,9	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,2
Ngwathe	13,5	0,6	0,3	10,2	5,4	0,2	67,9	1,4	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,1
Metsimaholo	17,3	2,2	0,2	8,8	7,1	1,7	60,3	1,0	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,2
Mafube	7,1	0,3	0,1	2,3	22,7	0,2	67,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1
Mangaung	16,1	1,8	0,4	12,0	0,7	0,2	49,6	18,6	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2
Free State	11,9	1,2	0,4	9,1	5,1	0,3	64,4	6,8	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,2

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of population by language and municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011 (concluded)

Municipality	Census 2011												
	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	SiSwati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Sign language	Other
Xhariep	31,6	1,6	0,2	15,8	0,4	0,2	45,3	3,5	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,8	0,5
Letsemeng	63,7	1,3	0,2	10,8	0,6	0,3	12,4	9,7	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4
Kopanong	34,8	1,9	0,2	20,6	0,5	0,2	37,9	2,4	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,7	0,5
Mohokare	8,9	1,1	0,1	23,5	0,2	0,1	64,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,5
Naledi	7,7	2,3	0,2	3,3	0,2	0,1	83,7	0,7	0,0	0,1	0,1	1,1	0,5
Lejweleputswa	11,3	3,1	0,5	12,2	1,5	0,2	62,2	5,9	0,2	0,1	0,8	1,1	0,8
Masilonyana	9,6	2,7	0,3	10,8	0,5	0,2	66,9	6,9	0,1	0,1	0,2	1,2	0,5
Tokologo	18,7	1,7	1,0	10,9	0,8	0,2	8,5	57,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,5
Tswelopele	8,3	1,9	1,0	19,9	0,6	0,3	54,0	12,0	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,9	0,6
Matjhabeng	12,3	3,6	0,4	12,3	1,8	0,3	64,0	1,8	0,2	0,1	1,2	1,2	1,0
Nala	7,3	2,0	1,2	8,7	1,4	0,2	73,3	3,9	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,1	0,5
Thabo Mofutsanyane	6,0	2,0	0,2	0,6	10,4	0,1	78,5	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,4	0,4
Setsoto	7,1	2,9	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,0	87,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,5
Dihlabeng	11,9	2,4	0,1	0,5	4,8	0,1	77,5	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,1	1,5	0,4
Nketoana	8,7	1,1	0,2	0,9	10,7	0,1	75,9	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,7	0,4
Maluti-A-Phofung	2,0	1,5	0,3	0,6	10,8	0,1	82,5	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,2
Phumelela	7,5	1,2	0,4	0,5	56,0	0,2	32,4	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,6	0,5
Mantsopa	9,8	4,1	0,2	0,7	0,3	0,1	82,1	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,4	0,6
Fezile Dabi	13,8	2,5	0,3	6,0	5,6	0,6	67,3	1,0	0,1	0,2	0,3	1,4	0,7
Moqhaka	13,6	2,5	0,3	3,9	1,2	0,2	74,6	1,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	1,4	0,6
Ngwathe	13,4	1,9	0,3	8,5	3,4	0,2	68,6	1,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	1,5	0,8
Metsimaholo	16,7	3,5	0,4	7,6	6,0	1,6	59,9	1,1	0,2	0,4	0,6	1,3	0,8
Mafube	8,3	1,3	0,4	1,7	20,9	0,2	64,4	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,2	1,5	0,6
Mangaung	16,2	4,3	0,4	9,9	0,9	0,3	53,3	12,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,1	0,6
Free State	12,7	2,9	0,4	7,5	4,4	0,3	64,2	5,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	1,2	0,6

Table 3.7 shows that the most spoken language in Free State is Sesotho (62,1% in 1996 and 64,2% in 2011), followed by Afrikaans (14,5% in 1996 and 12,7% in 2011). Afrikaans is mostly spoken within Letsemeng municipality (65,1% in 1996, 65,7% in 2001 and 63,7% in 2011).

3.6 Migration

Figure 3.9: The inflow and outflow migration between provinces

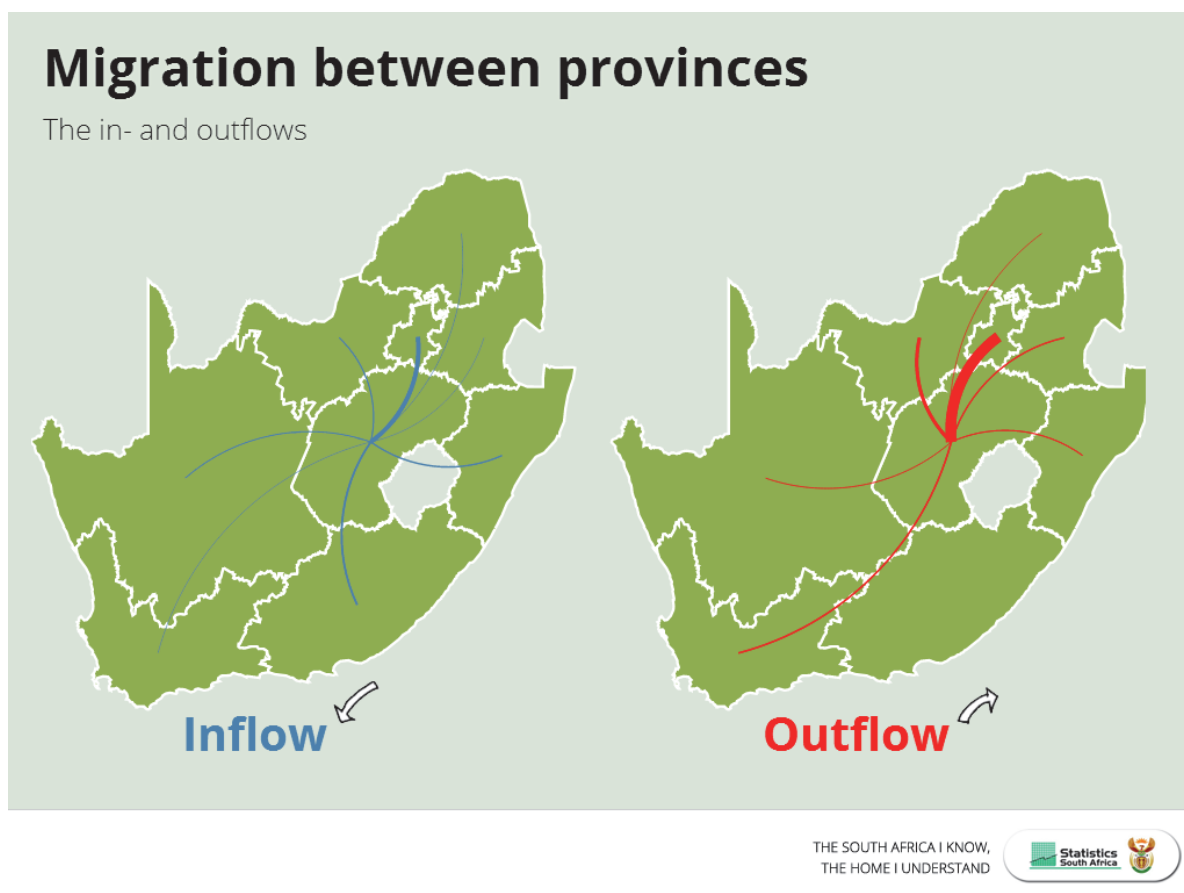


Figure 3.9 above and Table 3.8 below show that the majority of the people who migrated to Free State came from Gauteng and Eastern Cape. The majority of the people who left Free State moved to Gauteng, North West and Western Cape. Although there are people coming from Eastern Cape, there are no people moving from Free State to Eastern Cape.

Table 3.8: Province of birth by province of usual residence

Province of place of birth	Province of usual residence										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Outside South Africa	Total
Western Cape	4 023 277	104 204	27 044	19 323	32 401	14 972	183 725	16 859	19 974	1 146	4 456 413
Eastern Cape	888 609	5 965 917	22 151	66 977	278 840	92 094	529 149	62 390	20 786	993	7 961 244
Northern Cape	84 524	23 197	952 830	27 454	57 984	46 385	91 068	26 145	6 254	235	1 320 265
Free State	46 775	23 562	20 776	2 309 498	37 348	95 548	378 121	47 229	18 527	964	2 991 605
KwaZulu-Natal	61 280	45 034	8 921	27 039	9 122 534	34 393	693 420	104 969	13 038	1 591	10 150 704
North West	17 521	7 194	41 016	26 297	22 344	2 674 304	414 866	31 692	30 219	655	3 278 652
Gauteng	166 124	82 934	17 439	70 588	122 654	162 418	6 633 806	180 337	127 541	3 431	7 617 141
Mpumalanga	23 237	14 657	3 986	12 119	43 953	41 199	506 410	3 150 232	77 356	972	3 886 815
Limpopo	15 303	7 069	3 273	16 162	20 795	96526	1 278 995	165 272	4 794 328	1 082	6 420 889
Outside South Africa	256 053	74 412	19 401	67 206	166 016	149 438	1 111 661	150 253	161 737	17 356	2 199 871
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 280	755 340
Total	5 658 780	6 442 330	1 126 905	2 666 306	10 118 887	3 443 424	11 967 586	3 987 046	5 324 090	51 348	51 038 939

Table 3.9: Percentage distribution of the population by citizenship, 2011

Province	South African	Non-South African	Unspecified	Total	Numbers
Western Cape	95,8	3,3	0,9	100,0	5 650 462
Eastern Cape	98,4	0,9	0,7	100,0	6 437 586
Northern Cape	98,7	0,9	0,4	100,0	1 125 306
Free State	97,7	2,0	0,4	100,0	2 663 080
KwaZulu-Natal	98,1	1,1	0,8	100,0	10 113 978
North West	95,8	3,7	0,5	100,0	3 439 700
Gauteng	91,7	7,3	1,0	100,0	11 952 392
Mpumalanga	96,6	2,8	0,6	100,0	3 938 570
Limpopo	96,8	2,7	0,5	100,0	5 322 134

Table 3.9 shows that the proportion of persons who were non-South Africans was the highest in Gauteng at 7,3%. In Free State, 2% of the population was non-South Africans.

Table 3.10: Population distribution by region of birth, 2011

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	5 345 622	96 005	30 059	18 221	8 262	657	1 115	1 205	321 589	5 822 734
Eastern Cape	6 292 426	29 273	11 517	2 643	5 782	85	224	180	219 923	6 562 053
Northern Cape	1 099 779	9 307	1 635	200	2 235	5	58	21	32 620	1 145 861
Free State	2 585 988	41 887	3 046	1 085	4 193	17	109	73	109 190	2 745 590
KwaZulu-Natal	9 772 776	74 786	12 433	6 121	7 822	238	377	465	392 284	10 267 300
North West	3 270 606	98 401	4 784	1 248	6 244	44	108	84	128 433	3 509 953
Gauteng	10 798 547	663 877	58 118	39 778	39 229	921	2 818	2 053	666 923	12 272 263
Mpumalanga	3 797 757	91 010	5 497	1 754	4 878	61	107	153	138 723	4 039 939
Limpopo	5 120 226	115 347	5 664	810	6 331	25	76	83	156 305	5 404 868

Table 3.10 shows that the highest number of non-South Africans in Free State came from the Southern African Developing Countries, followed by Asia. Persons from the United Kingdom and Europe are likely to go to Gauteng and Western Cape.

3.7 General health and functioning

Table 3.11: Disability status by district and sex, Free State

Province and district	Disability status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		N	N	N	%	%	%
Xhariep	Not disabled	46 662	49 928	96 590	88,5	85,9	87,1
	Disabled	6 090	8 210	14 300	11,5	14,1	12,9
	Total	52 752	58 138	110 890	100,0	100,0	100,0
Lejweleputswa	Not disabled	207 720	220 872	428 592	90,2	87,7	88,9
	Disabled	22 553	30 903	53 456	9,8	12,3	11,1
	Total	230 273	251 775	482 048	100,0	100,0	100,0
Thabo Mofutsanyane	Not disabled	235 722	271 261	506 983	89,7	86,6	88,0
	Disabled	27 022	42 012	69 034	10,3	13,4	12,0
	Total	262 744	313 273	576 017	100,0	100,0	100,0
Fezile Dabi	Not disabled	160 570	169 336	329 906	90,3	87,7	89,0
	Disabled	17 189	23 697	40 886	9,7	12,3	11,0
	Total	177 759	193 033	370 792	100,0	100,0	100,0
Mangaung	Not disabled	252 264	274 534	526 798	91,6	89,0	90,2
	Disabled	23 139	33 923	57 062	8,4	11,0	9,8
	Total	275 403	308 457	583 860	100,0	100,0	100,0
Free State	Not disabled	902 938	985 931	1 888 869	90,4	87,7	88,9
	Disabled	95 993	138 745	234 738	9,6	12,3	11,1
	Total	998 931	1 124 676	2 123 607	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3.11 above indicates that Free State had 9,6% disabled males, with Thabo Mofutsanyane (10,3%) and Xhariep (11,5%) having higher proportions compared with the provincial average.

The population of disabled females was 12,3%, with Thabo Mofutsanyane (13,4%) and Xhariep (14,1%) having higher proportions than the provincial average. Generally, Free State had a higher percentage of disabled persons being female, and this is true for all the districts.

3.8 Education

Figure 3.10: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, Free State, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

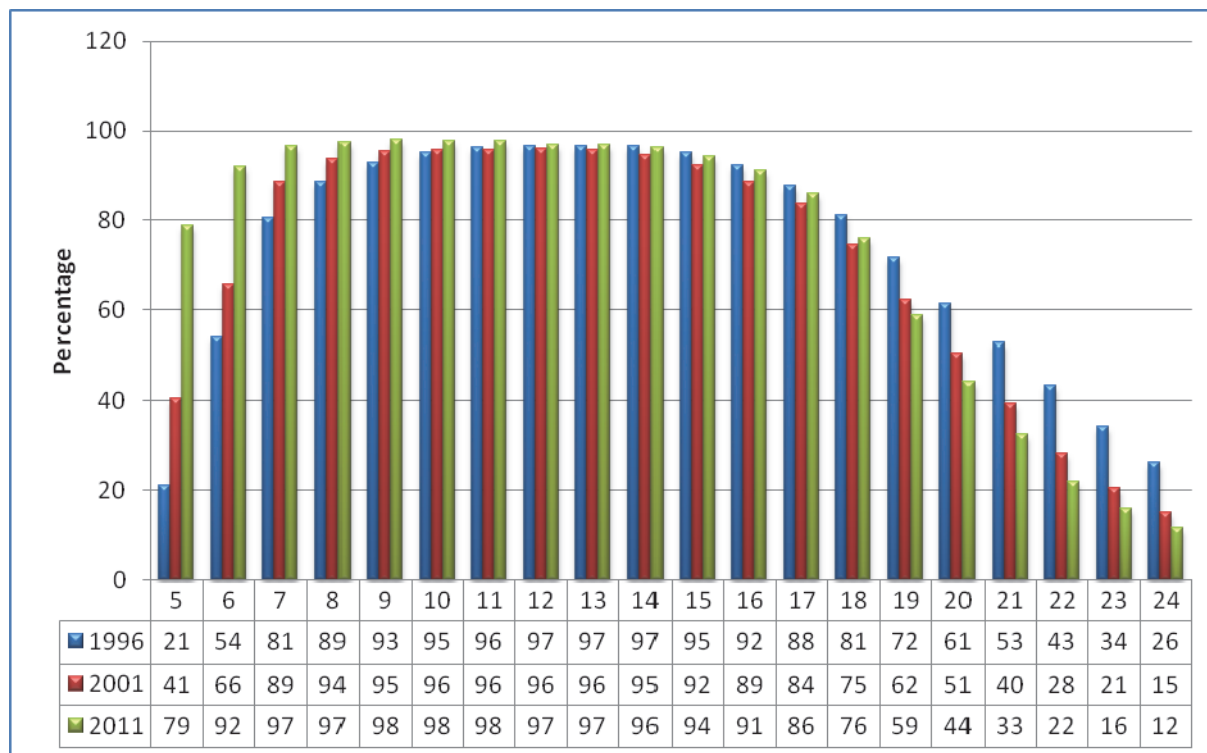


Figure 3.10 shows the proportion of persons aged 5–24 years who were attending an educational institution during the three censuses. The results show that the proportion significantly increased for those aged 5–8 years and decreased for those aged 14–24 years during the 1996–2011 period. A major decrease was recorded for those aged 18–24 years.

Table 3.12: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 attending an educational institution by municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Attending			Not attending		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Letsemeng	60,9	59,1	65,6	39,1	40,9	34,4
Kopanong	69,9	68,8	71,2	30,1	31,2	28,8
Mohokare	70,1	67,7	72,4	29,9	32,3	27,6
Naledi	74,2	74,2	75,8	25,8	25,8	24,2
Masilonyana	70,9	69,7	70,1	29,1	30,3	29,9
Tokologo	64,7	61,6	66,5	35,3	38,3	33,5
Tswelopele	74,1	65,4	69,7	25,9	34,6	30,3
Matjhabeng	70,3	72,1	71,6	29,7	27,9	28,4
Nala	76,5	67,6	69,4	23,5	32,4	30,6
Setsoto	73,2	70,5	73,7	26,8	29,5	26,3
Dihlabeng	73,7	70,6	73,5	26,3	29,4	26,5
Nketoana	75,2	73,3	73,2	24,8	26,7	26,8
Maluti-A-Phofung	79,9	78,1	77,3	20,1	21,9	22,7
Phumelela	76,7	73,5	71,2	23,3	26,5	28,8
Mantsopa	72,7	70,6	71,0	27,3	29,4	29,0
Moqhaka	75,7	71,4	71,1	24,3	28,6	28,9
Ngwathe	75,3	72,2	73,6	24,7	27,8	26,4
Metsimaholo	71,4	70,7	71,8	28,6	29,3	28,2
Mafube	75,8	75,9	74,0	24,2	24,1	26,0
Mangaung	73,9	74,7	74,0	26,1	25,3	26,0
Free State	74,1	72,7	73,1	25,9	27,3	26,9

Table 3.12 shows that the proportion of persons aged 5–24 years who were attending an educational institution were lower in Letsemeng municipality (60,9% in 1996, 59,1% in 2001 and 65,6% in 2011). The highest proportions were recorded in Maluti-A-Phofung municipality.

Figure 3.11: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years by type of educational institution and population group, 2011

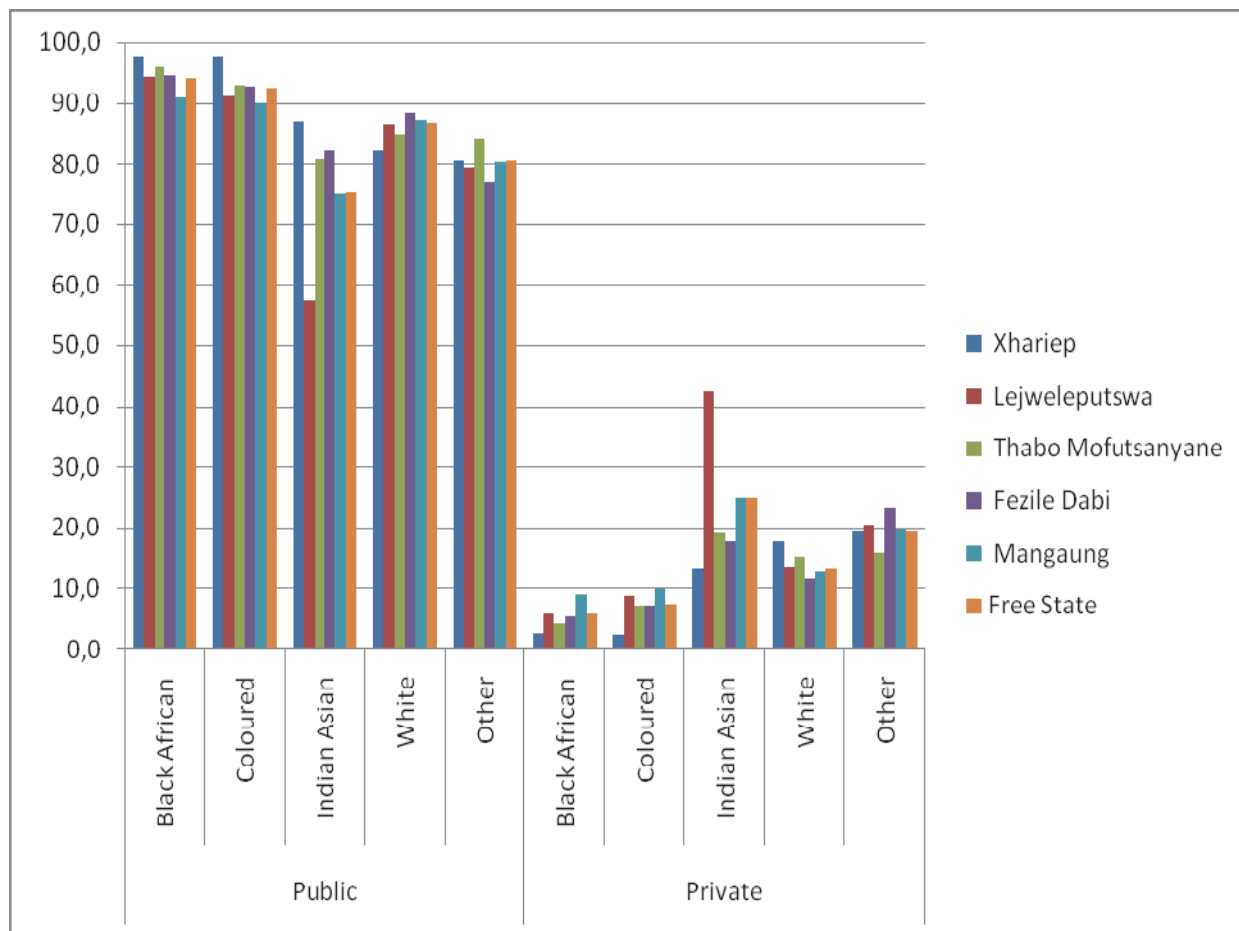


Figure 3.11 shows that the proportion of persons attending educational institutions is higher in the public, with the black African population group above 90% and lowest in private institutions. The Indian/Asian population group has the highest proportion in private educational institutions.

Table 3.13: Highest level of education attained by persons aged 20 years and older by municipality

Municipality	No schooling			Some primary			Completed primary			Some secondary			Matric/Grade 12			Higher			Other
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	2011
Xhariep	23,9	21,5	12,9	26,3	27,9	22,4	9,3	8,5	7,1	25,9	25,4	32,5	9,3	12,3	19,3	5,2	4,5	5,6	0,2
Letsemeng	31,1	25,2	17,7	22,8	26,2	20,2	8,2	7,9	6,8	23,5	24,3	31,6	9,4	12,4	18,9	4,9	4,0	4,7	0,1
Kopanong	24,4	21,0	13,4	22,3	25,1	19,3	8,9	8,5	6,7	28,3	27,7	33,2	10,5	13,0	20,9	5,6	4,7	6,2	0,2
Mohokare	21,4	22,6	11,0	31,7	30,4	25,6	9,7	8,6	7,6	23,0	22,5	31,7	8,2	11,1	18,0	6,0	4,7	6,0	0,2
Naledi	15,8	15,0	6,8	32,2	33,0	27,9	11,2	9,4	7,7	28,9	25,9	33,7	8,2	11,8	18,7	3,8	4,8	5,0	0,2
Lejweleputswa	14,9	15,3	6,8	24,7	23,0	16,5	9,8	8,7	6,1	34,9	32,5	36,9	11,3	15,7	26,1	4,4	4,8	7,4	0,3
Masilonyana	17,6	18,6	8,8	28,5	26,7	21,1	10,0	9,2	7,6	31,7	30,0	34,7	9,1	12,1	23,3	3,2	3,5	4,3	0,2
Tokologo	38,5	31,2	20,8	21,2	26,9	22,4	6,0	6,8	6,6	22,3	20,5	27,3	8,4	11,8	17,9	3,6	2,7	5,0	0,2
Tswelopele	27,4	25,8	13,2	27,5	27,8	20,7	9,3	8,7	7,1	23,3	24,5	32,9	7,8	9,7	20,7	4,5	3,4	5,1	0,3
Matjhabeng	11,7	12,1	4,6	23,8	20,6	13,9	9,9	8,5	5,5	37,7	35,5	38,7	12,2	17,7	28,4	4,7	5,6	8,6	0,3
Nala	19,4	17,0	7,9	27,1	27,9	22,1	10,4	9,9	7,4	29,2	28,3	34,6	10,1	13,2	22,4	3,8	3,7	5,3	0,2
Thabo Mofutsanyane	21,5	21,7	9,1	22,2	21,7	18,0	8,1	7,1	5,3	31,0	28,2	34,5	12,1	15,9	25,1	5,1	5,5	7,8	0,2
Setsotho	19,3	19,6	8,7	25,9	24,3	18,0	10,6	9,4	7,2	29,8	28,1	36,4	9,4	13,9	22,8	4,9	4,6	6,7	0,2
Dihlabeng	19,3	18,4	8,9	19,7	21,1	15,3	7,7	7,5	4,9	32,1	28,9	33,7	14,4	18,1	26,6	6,8	6,0	10,3	0,3
Nketoana	29,5	29,7	12,7	24,8	23,0	20,0	7,6	6,5	5,4	23,8	23,8	34,6	9,6	12,5	20,6	4,8	4,5	6,5	0,2
Maluti-A-Phofung	21,6	22,9	8,9	19,6	19,0	17,6	7,1	5,7	4,3	33,5	29,3	34,2	13,4	17,2	27,1	4,9	5,9	7,6	0,2
Phumelela	28,3	24,8	11,3	30,3	28,1	24,1	7,1	6,9	6,0	22,3	22,7	32,5	8,6	12,7	19,6	3,5	4,8	6,3	0,2
Mantsopa	15,6	14,9	5,7	26,5	26,3	19,2	11,1	9,9	7,4	31,3	29,7	35,8	10,5	14,0	23,1	4,9	5,2	8,5	0,3
Fezile Dabi	15,4	13,8	7,3	22,2	22,1	15,9	8,3	7,6	4,9	33,9	32,0	35,1	13,7	18,3	28,0	6,6	6,3	8,6	0,3
Moqhaka	14,0	10,2	5,4	24,4	23,8	16,7	9,6	8,8	5,5	33,8	32,4	35,9	12,0	18,8	28,0	6,2	6,1	8,3	0,2
Ngwathe	16,7	17,3	8,5	24,2	23,3	18,9	8,2	7,4	5,3	33,5	30,5	34,6	12,1	16,2	26,1	5,2	5,3	6,2	0,3
Metsimaholo	11,0	10,3	5,7	16,9	18,3	11,9	6,9	6,6	4,1	37,3	35,5	35,7	18,4	21,3	30,6	9,5	8,0	11,6	0,4
Mafube	27,7	26,2	14,1	21,1	22,5	18,0	7,2	6,3	5,0	27,3	25,2	31,9	12,4	14,2	24,6	4,4	5,6	6,1	0,3
Mangaung	10,1	10,9	4,3	18,8	18,7	13,2	8,7	7,6	4,7	35,5	32,0	33,1	18,7	21,7	30,5	8,2	9,1	13,8	0,4
Free State	16,0	16,0	7,1	22,3	21,7	16,1	8,8	7,8	5,3	33,5	30,7	34,6	13,5	17,5	27,1	5,9	6,3	9,4	0,3

Table 3.13 shows that proportions of persons aged 20 years and above with no schooling significantly decreased in all municipalities. However, the proportion that had attained some secondary education, Matric/Grade 12 and higher levels increased.

Table 3.14: Field of study for persons aged 20 years and above by sex, Free State, 2001 and 2011

Field of study	Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Agriculture or Renewable Natural Resources	76,8	77,4	23,2	22,6
Architecture or Environmental Design	65,8	65,2	34,2	34,8
Arts; Visual or Performing	40,0	44,9	60,0	55,1
Business; Commerce or Management Sciences	49,7	46,3	50,3	53,7
Communication	37,7	38,8	62,3	61,2
Computer Sciences	36,2	45,5	63,8	54,5
Education; Training or Development	36,6	33,9	63,4	66,1
Engineering or Engineering Technology	88,1	84,9	11,9	15,1
Health Care or Health Sciences	27,2	25,9	72,8	74,1
Home Economics	13,0	18,5	87,0	81,5
Industrial Arts; Traders or Technology	77,8	65,0	22,2	35,0
Languages; Linguistics or Literature	36,2	35,3	63,8	64,7
Law	72,4	65,2	27,6	34,8
Libraries or Museums	21,2	23,4	78,8	76,6
Life Sciences or Physical Sciences	52,3	48,2	47,7	51,8
Mathematical Sciences	52,6	54,1	47,4	45,9
Military Sciences	79,3	76,4	20,7	23,6
Philosophy; Religion or Theology	84,7	79,5	15,3	20,5
Physical Education or Leisure	45,4	38,7	54,6	61,3
Psychology	40,2	32,4	59,8	67,6
Public Administration or Social Services	47,1	42,8	52,9	57,2
Social Sciences or Social Studies	39,0	34,5	61,0	65,5
Other	51,7	48,7	48,3	51,3
Management	-	42,8	-	57,2
Marketing	-	47,9	-	52,1
Information Technology and Computer Science	-	51,9	-	48,1
Finance; Economics and Accounting	-	46,9	-	53,1
Office Administration	-	20,0	-	80,0
Electrical Infrastructure Construction	-	83,8	-	16,2
Civil Engineering and Building Construction	-	82,9	-	17,1

Field of study	Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Engineering	-	81,1	-	18,9
Primary Agriculture	-	65,4	-	34,6
Hospitality	-	26,8	-	73,2
Tourism	-	33,2	-	66,8
Safety in Society	-	71,0	-	29,0
Mechatronics	-	89,1	-	10,9
Education and Development	-	32,2	-	67,8
Other	-	49,4	-	50,6

Table 3.14 gives the proportion of males and females in particular fields of study. Higher proportions of males studied engineering-related fields than their female counterparts, followed by military sciences, philosophy, religion and theology. Females are dominant in the fields of Arts; Visual or Performing, Business; Commerce or Management Sciences, Communication Computer Sciences, Education; Training or Development, Health Care or Health Sciences, Home Economics, Libraries or Museums, Physical Education or Leisure, Psychology, Public Administration or Social Services and Office Administration. The females are increasing in the field of law (27,6% in 2001 to 34,8% in 2011), though there are still more males in this field of study (72,4% in 2001 and 65,2% in 2011).

3.9 Labour force

Table 3.15: Labour market outcomes in Census 2011

Municipality	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active	Population 15-64 years old	Labour force	Labour participation rate	Labour absorption rate	Unemployment rate
Xhariep	32 900	12 032	47 070	92 002	44 932	48,8	35,8	26,8
Letsemeng	9 164	2 624	13 263	25 051	11 788	47,1	36,6	22,3
Kopanong	11 336	4 193	15 703	31 232	15 529	49,7	36,3	27,0
Mohokare	7 672	3 518	9 771	20 961	11 190	53,4	36,6	31,4
Naledi	4 729	1 697	8 333	14 759	6 426	43,5	32,0	26,4
Lejweleputswa	143 154	82 254	189 185	414 593	225 408	54,4	34,5	36,5
Masilonyana	11 406	7 227	22 144	40 777	18 633	45,7	28,0	38,8
Tokologo	6 618	2 504	9 115	18 237	9 122	50,0	36,3	27,5
Tswelopele	9 694	5 174	14 090	28 958	14 868	51,3	33,5	34,8
Matjhabeng	99 650	58 524	118 450	276 624	158 174	57,2	36,0	37,0
Nala	15 786	8 825	25 386	49 997	24 611	49,2	31,6	35,9
Thabo Mofutsanyane	144 129	77 939	239 128	461 196	222 068	48,2	31,3	35,1
Setsoto	21 493	11 918	36 476	69 887	33 411	47,8	30,8	35,7
Dihlabeng	33 843	13 653	36 356	83 852	47 496	56,6	40,4	28,7
Nketoana	13 406	5 855	18 070	37 331	19 261	51,6	35,9	30,4
Maluti-A-Phofung	52 867	38 002	117 427	208 296	90 869	43,6	25,4	41,8
Phumelela	10 681	3 624	15 461	29 766	14 305	48,1	35,9	25,3
Mantsopa	11 838	4 888	15 338	32 064	16 726	52,2	36,9	29,2
Fezile Dabi	117 732	60 344	143 132	321 208	178 076	55,4	36,7	33,9
Moqhaka	36 040	19 554	51 074	106 668	55 594	52,1	33,8	35,2
Ngwathe	25 635	13 920	35 688	75 243	39 555	52,6	34,1	35,2
Metsimaholo	44 261	20 948	38 154	103 363	65 209	63,1	42,8	32,1
Mafube	11 796	5 922	18 216	35 934	17 718	49,3	32,8	33,4
Mangaung	211 746	81 225	213 951	506 922	292 971	57,8	41,8	27,7
Free State	649 661	313 793	832 466	1 795 920	963 454	53,6	36,2	32,6

The labour absorption rate is the lowest in Maluti-A-Phofung (25,4%). The unemployment rate is also the highest in Maluti-A-Phofung at 41,8%, followed by Masilonyana (38,8%), Matjhabeng (37%), Nala (35,9%) and Setsoto (35,7%).

3.10 Average household income

Table 3.16: Distribution of households by average annual income per municipality, 2011

Municipality	No income	R1-4 800	R4 801-9 600	R9 601-19 600	R19 601-38 200	R38 201-76 400	R76 401-153 800	R153 801-307 600	R307 601-614 400	R614 001-1 228 800	R1 228 801-2 457 600	R2 457 601 or more	Total	Total annual household income (R)	Average annual household income (R)
Xhariep	5 193	2 375	3 811	11 668	10 362	5 372	3 291	1 994	841	251	122	88	45 368	2 785 128 661	61 390
Letsemeng	1 142	473	834	2 685	2 766	1 581	894	511	257	61	27	11	11 242	678 675 542	60 370
Kopanong	1 775	748	1 064	4 101	3 516	2 038	1 195	720	291	110	48	36	15 642	1 040 429 996	66 515
Mohokare	1 186	662	1 101	2 888	2 362	1 065	776	467	189	56	19	22	10 793	628 871 053	58 267
Naledi	1 090	493	811	1 994	1 718	688	427	295	103	23	28	19	7 689	435 736 120	56 670
Lejweleputswa	27 470	9 833	14 611	36 195	36 923	25 999	15 390	10 203	4 762	1 102	373	299	183 160	12 074 575 898	65 924
Masilonyana	2 605	1 029	1 577	4 113	3 922	2 291	1 066	586	263	66	30	27	17 575	900 917 686	51 261
Tokologo	887	406	721	2 454	2 148	964	545	353	161	38	12	9	8 698	454 408 763	52 243
Tswelopele	1 189	636	1 129	2 867	3 149	1 464	780	487	189	47	27	30	11 994	721 924 621	60 190
Matjhabeng	20 069	6 606	9 081	21 416	22 394	18 854	11 703	7 973	3 789	858	262	188	123 193	8 783 204 457	71 296
Nala	2 720	1 156	2 103	5 345	5 310	2 426	1 297	804	360	93	43	45	21 702	1 215 966 769	56 030
Thabo Mofutsanyane	24 155	15 785	24 701	52 013	49 255	23 439	13 613	9 085	4 240	958	360	279	217 883	11 668 187 442	53 553
Setsoto	4 283	2 317	3 792	8 381	7 480	3 285	1 942	1 425	581	108	51	42	33 687	1 691 783 241	50 221
Dihlabeng	2 418	1 892	3 081	8 514	9 444	5 440	3 428	2 489	1 372	329	104	82	38 593	3 074 373 072	79 661
Nketoana	1 251	965	1 701	4 411	4 611	2 105	1 126	697	290	92	42	27	17 318	1 000 062 000	57 747
Maluti a Phofung	13 561	9 065	13 760	23 717	20 708	8 994	5 240	3 272	1 451	261	106	92	100 227	4 274 220 951	42 645
Phumelela	1 216	650	1 073	3 323	3 282	1 765	814	465	204	57	23	15	12 887	681 154 710	52 856
Mantsopa	1 426	897	1 293	3 666	3 730	1 849	1 063	737	342	111	33	21	15 168	944 783 800	62 288
Fezile Dabi	16 737	7 350	11 377	30 054	32 126	19 190	12 294	9 009	4 783	1 375	398	284	144 977	11 080 373 578	76 428
Moqhaka	3 856	2 288	3 391	10 361	10 892	6 359	4 031	2 757	1 251	281	99	94	45 660	3 271 899 342	71 658
Ngwathe	4 831	2 027	3 303	9 046	8 487	4 275	2 483	1 576	767	194	60	52	37 101	2 089 352 085	56 315
Metsimaholo	6 019	2 188	3 243	6 810	8 684	6 462	4 679	4 048	2 467	836	199	120	45 755	4 830 856 280	105 581
Mafube	2 031	847	1 440	3 837	4 063	2 095	1 102	628	299	64	39	17	16 462	882 210 249	53 591
Mangaung	26 408	10 759	15 785	39 773	46 813	32 665	23 928	18 641	11 654	3 674	982	826	231 908	24 402 987 424	105 227
Free State	99 963	46 102	70 284	169 703	175 479	106 665	68 516	48 930	26 281	7 360	2 235	1 775	823 293	62 006 330 603	75 315

Table 3.16 shows the average household income per municipality. The average household income for Free State is R75 315 per annum. Municipalities with households that have higher than average household incomes are Metsimaholo (R105 581 per annum) and Mangaung (R105 227 per annum). In Maluti-A-Phofung, households had the lowest average household income, namely R42 645 per annum.

Chapter 4: Housing

This chapter presents the results pertaining to number of households, household size and household access to basic services in South Africa, with emphasis on Free State from the data collected in the population censuses held in 1996, 2001 and 2011.

Table 4.1: Distribution of households by municipality, Free State, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Households			% share			Household size			% single member households		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Xhariep	37 069	46 454	45 368	5,9	6,3	5,5	4,0	3,5	3,2	18,1	19,8	27,0
Letsemeng	8 888	11 949	11 242	1,4	1,6	1,4	4,0	3,6	3,4	15,2	16,3	23,3
Kopanong	13 155	17 527	15 643	2,1	2,4	1,9	3,8	3,2	3,1	18,6	20,6	29,0
Mohokare	8 740	9 403	10 793	1,4	1,3	1,3	4,1	3,9	3,2	19,0	21,8	29,2
Naledi	6 286	7 575	7 690	1,0	1,0	0,9	4,0	3,6	3,2	19,8	20,9	25,2
Lejweleputswa	161 619	184 469	183 163	25,9	25,2	22,2	4,4	3,6	3,4	16,9	18,1	23,4
Masilonyana	14 982	17 064	17 575	2,4	2,3	2,1	4,4	3,8	3,6	16,6	18,5	24,8
Tokologo	6 601	8847	8 698	1,1	1,2	1,1	4,1	3,7	3,3	16,2	17,5	28,7
Tswelopele	11 360	12 430	11 992	1,8	1,7	1,5	4,5	4,3	4,0	11,9	12,9	20,9
Matjhabeng	110 221	120 289	123 195	17,6	16,4	15,0	4,3	3,4	3,3	18,2	19,4	23,8
Nala	18 454	25 839	21 703	3,0	3,5	2,6	4,5	3,8	3,7	12,5	14,5	19,2
Thabo Mofutsanyane	168 481	197 018	217 884	27,0	26,9	26,5	4,3	4,0	3,4	14,3	15,0	22,7
Setseto	26 226	32 746	33 687	4,2	4,5	4,1	4,2	3,8	3,3	17,4	16,1	23,0
Dihlabeng	25 527	33 116	38 593	4,1	4,5	4,7	4,2	3,9	3,3	14,3	15,3	23,7
Nketoana	14 736	14 904	17 318	2,4	2,0	2,1	4,4	4,2	3,5	13,1	14,4	22,9
Maluti-A-Phofung	80 745	90 349	100 228	12,9	12,3	12,2	4,4	4,0	3,4	13,9	14,6	21,8
Phumelela	9 764	12 131	12 888	1,6	1,7	1,6	4,8	4,3	3,7	11,5	13,5	24,0
Mantsopa	11 484	13 772	15 170	1,8	1,9	1,8	4,4	4,0	3,4	14,6	16,8	24,1
Fezile Dabi	104 639	120 347	144 980	16,7	16,4	17,6	4,3	3,8	3,4	13,7	16,0	23,4
Moghaka	37 447	41 514	45 661	6,0	5,7	5,5	4,5	4,0	3,5	12,8	15,2	22,6
Ngwathe	29 575	32 108	37 102	4,7	4,4	4,5	4,1	3,7	3,2	14,8	16,3	23,9
Metsimaholo	25 624	32 260	45 757	4,1	4,4	5,6	4,2	3,6	3,3	13,5	17,9	24,1
Mafube	11 993	14 465	16 460	1,9	2,0	2,0	4,3	3,9	3,5	14,0	13,7	23,1
Mangaung	153 203	185 013	231 921	24,5	25,2	28,2	3,9	3,5	3,2	15,9	18,5	24,2
Free State	625 011	733 302	823 316	100,0	100,0	100,0	4,2	3,7	3,3	15,5	17,1	23,6

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of households per municipality. Thabo Mofutsanyane had the highest share of households in 1996 and 2001, 27% and 26,9% respectively. In 2011, Mangaung metro had the highest share of households (28,2%). The proportion of households occupied by single members increased to above 20% in all municipalities, except Nala (19,2%), in 2011. Household sizes ranged between three and four persons per household in all municipalities for 2011.

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling, Free State, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

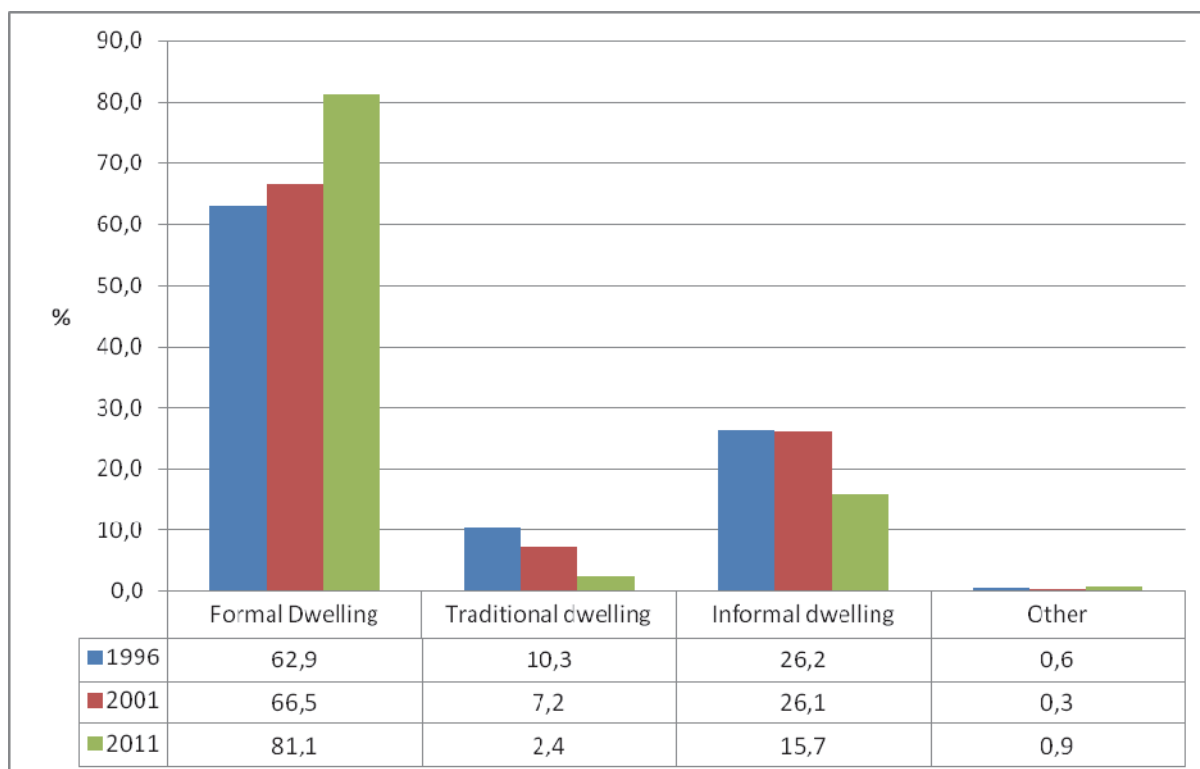


Figure 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling in Free State. The proportion of households residing in formal dwellings increased from 62,9% in 1996 to 81,1% in 2011. There is a significant decrease in the proportion of informal dwellings, from 26,2% in 1996 to 15,7% in 2011.

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of households per municipality by type of main dwelling, Free State, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Formal dwelling			Traditional dwelling			Informal dwelling			Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Xhariep	78,1	79,5	87,1	2,8	3,6	0,4	18,2	16,6	12,0	0,8	0,2	0,5
Letsemeng	80,0	74,7	83,2	1,2	2,3	0,1	16,1	22,8	16,1	2,8	0,2	0,5
Kopanong	86,3	85,7	91,4	2,1	4,1	0,4	11,4	10,1	7,8	0,3	0,2	0,5
Mohokare	70,6	77,9	86,6	5,5	4,2	0,7	23,7	17,5	12,2	0,2	0,4	0,4
Naledi	68,7	74,9	84,9	3,0	3,9	0,4	28,1	20,8	14,3	0,2	0,3	0,4
Lejweleputswa	59,0	60,1	79,2	3,3	2,8	0,4	36,4	36,8	19,3	1,3	0,4	1,2
Masilonyana	55,9	67,0	82,9	8,2	4,2	0,5	35,0	28,4	15,9	0,9	0,4	0,8
Tokologo	66,7	77,7	83,8	7,7	4,1	0,5	25,3	17,8	14,8	0,3	0,4	0,8
Tswelopele	60,1	71,2	80,4	6,8	5,1	0,4	28,9	23,6	18,7	4,2	0,2	0,4
Matjhabeng	60,0	56,8	78,5	1,3	2,2	0,4	37,4	40,6	19,7	1,3	0,4	1,4
Nala	51,7	59,3	77,6	7,9	2,9	0,4	40,1	37,6	21,4	0,3	0,2	0,6
Thabo Mofutsanyane	55,6	61,0	77,3	25,4	17,4	6,8	18,5	21,5	15,3	0,5	0,2	0,6
Setsoto	48,4	46,8	70,2	19,1	12,3	2,7	31,9	40,8	26,6	0,6	0,1	0,5
Dihlabeng	64,3	63,3	76,7	15,9	12,1	4,9	19,6	24,4	17,9	0,2	0,2	0,5
Nketoana	49,8	57,6	73,5	19,7	16,1	3,8	30,5	26,1	22,4	0,1	0,2	0,3
Maluti-A-Phofung	56,0	65,2	80,4	31,7	21,4	9,7	12,0	13,2	9,1	0,3	0,2	0,8
Phumelela	51,6	56,7	73,0	32,2	23,0	9,8	16,0	20,1	16,6	0,2	0,2	0,6
Mantsopa	60,5	68,4	81,8	18,1	12,1	3,0	19,0	19,2	14,7	2,5	0,3	0,6
Fezile Dabi	63,0	72,1	83,3	6,0	3,1	0,5	30,7	24,5	15,4	0,3	0,3	0,9
Moqhaka	71,9	82,5	88,7	5,7	2,8	0,5	22,1	14,5	10,3	0,2	0,2	0,5
Ngwathe	57,9	70,1	81,3	5,7	3,0	0,4	36,0	26,4	17,5	0,4	0,5	0,7
Metsimaholo	63,6	63,6	83,9	1,4	1,4	0,3	34,8	34,7	14,3	0,2	0,3	1,6
Mafube	46,8	65,9	70,8	17,2	7,8	1,3	35,2	25,9	27,4	0,8	0,3	0,5
Mangaung	71,1	71,7	83,7	5,8	4,3	1,3	22,8	23,7	14,1	0,2	0,3	0,9
Free State	62,9	66,5	81,1	10,3	7,2	2,4	26,2	26,1	15,7	0,6	0,3	0,9

Table 4.2 indicates that the highest proportions of traditional dwellings were found in Phumelela (9,8%) and Maluti-A-Phofung municipality (9,7%) in 2011. The proportion of households living in informal dwellings was higher in Mafube (27,4%) and Setsoto (26,6%) municipalities. Overall, the proportion of households living in informal dwellings decreased in all municipalities.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status per municipality, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Rented		Owned but not yet paid off		Occupied rent-free		Owned and fully paid off		Other
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2011
Xhariep	14,03	20,78	11,21	5,43	30,60	22,90	44,16	47,44	3,44
Letsemeng	13,20	18,51	15,18	2,57	37,88	23,24	33,74	51,42	4,27
Kopanong	14,94	21,78	10,94	4,19	24,60	23,55	49,52	46,61	3,86
Mohokare	13,19	24,77	8,28	11,93	33,79	28,11	44,74	32,41	2,78
Naledi	14,31	16,49	9,19	3,02	29,05	13,79	47,46	64,38	2,32
Lejweleputswa	19,51	20,81	12,86	8,86	25,85	17,90	41,78	49,45	2,97
Masilonyana	18,09	19,19	13,68	7,63	21,05	15,32	47,17	54,64	3,22
Tokologo	11,13	14,87	8,56	6,40	34,92	50,29	45,39	25,16	3,28
Tswelopele	12,59	17,48	8,81	5,81	35,07	19,48	43,54	53,92	3,32
Matjhabeng	21,52	23,33	13,51	9,85	27,09	15,32	37,87	48,66	2,83
Nala	17,27	12,01	12,72	6,93	15,71	20,81	54,29	57,02	3,24
Thabo Mofutsanyane	16,86	16,83	11,20	7,71	28,08	18,02	43,86	55,00	2,44
Setseto	23,52	18,44	12,91	8,66	24,13	17,91	39,44	53,31	1,68
Dihlabeng	29,22	30,27	13,33	10,51	24,50	20,41	32,94	36,95	1,88
Nketoana	15,43	19,85	10,38	7,16	26,97	20,20	47,23	50,35	2,43
Maluti-A-Phofung	8,58	8,28	10,21	7,33	31,28	16,39	49,93	64,99	3,01
Phumelela	24,90	23,13	7,33	3,89	29,24	23,64	38,53	46,36	3,00
Mantsopa	20,10	26,80	12,83	4,81	25,26	15,69	41,81	51,37	1,34
Fezile Dabi	21,01	22,36	14,18	9,15	20,50	14,27	44,31	51,27	2,95
Moghaka	19,30	28,00	15,78	7,40	19,28	13,24	45,64	48,69	2,66
Ngwathe	17,11	17,57	12,36	6,20	14,69	12,83	55,84	60,10	3,30
Metsimaholo	24,79	22,27	16,33	14,29	32,02	17,29	26,85	43,05	3,10
Mafube	26,11	17,74	8,81	6,37	11,23	11,97	53,85	61,38	2,54
Mangaung	11,95	20,47	15,68	11,03	28,75	14,56	43,63	51,27	2,67
Free State	16,79	19,93	13,24	9,03	26,60	16,63	43,37	51,64	2,77

Table 4.3 shows that there was an increase in the proportion of dwellings that are owned and fully paid off in all municipalities, except in Tokologo, Mohokare and Kopanong. In Mohokare the proportions of rented dwellings increased from 13,2% in 2001 to 24,8% in 2011. In Tokologo, dwellings that are occupied rent free increased from 34,9% in 2001 to 50,3% in 2011.

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse removal per municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Removed by local authority at least weekly			Removed by local authority less often			Communal refuse dump			Own refuse dump			No rubbish disposal			Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Xhariep	60,9	63,7	66,0	3,5	2,9	2,4	3,7	1,4	2,2	26,1	27,2	25,8	5,7	4,8	2,4	0,0	0,0	1,1
Letsemeng	54,6	62,5	68,0	4,0	0,4	0,9	4,5	0,6	4,3	30,7	34,6	24,7	6,0	1,9	1,4	0,1	0,0	0,7
Kopanong	66,4	69,4	76,5	3,5	4,1	1,2	2,0	0,4	1,3	23,4	21,2	17,4	4,8	5,0	2,4	0,0	0,0	1,3
Mohokare	57,3	60,1	63,0	4,0	2,1	6,5	4,3	3,8	2,4	28,4	29,5	24,3	5,9	4,4	2,4	0,0	0,0	1,3
Naledi	63,4	56,6	46,0	2,2	5,3	1,5	5,5	2,0	1,0	22,2	26,5	46,9	6,7	9,6	3,7	0,0	0,0	1,0
Lejweleputswa	75,8	69,7	79,8	3,6	2,4	1,9	3,9	4,8	1,1	13,5	16,3	12,0	3,1	6,8	4,3	0,0	0,0	0,9
Masilonyana	60,2	51,0	53,9	14,3	11,8	7,3	3,7	3,1	0,7	20,7	23,9	30,0	1,1	10,2	7,2	-	0,0	1,0
Tokologo	46,1	46,3	45,1	1,2	3,6	2,1	12,4	4,2	2,3	35,3	39,1	43,1	5,1	6,8	4,7	0,0	0,0	2,8
Tswelopele	45,8	29,8	76,7	10,8	2,8	0,4	4,0	26,2	0,9	38,1	31,4	17,4	1,3	9,8	3,8	0,0	0,0	0,7
Matjhabeng	84,2	77,2	86,3	1,8	1,3	1,1	2,8	3,8	1,2	7,6	12,1	6,7	3,6	5,6	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,8
Nala	67,7	74,2	79,5	2,1	0,5	3,2	7,4	0,6	0,7	20,2	15,8	12,2	2,6	8,9	3,8	0,0	0,0	0,6
Thabo Mofutsanyane	37,5	42,2	49,2	4,7	3,2	0,9	5,1	2,9	3,8	45,6	38,2	39,8	7,1	13,5	5,6	0,0	0,0	0,7
Setsoto	47,0	52,0	55,0	17,9	12,0	2,5	6,1	1,9	2,4	22,8	23,7	32,5	6,1	10,4	6,9	0,0	0,0	0,7
Dihlabeng	64,8	62,8	80,2	4,0	1,8	1,0	5,0	1,7	2,7	22,9	21,7	12,9	3,3	11,9	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,4
Nketoana	51,4	63,6	72,2	2,4	1,6	1,5	2,4	2,5	3,1	34,6	21,9	18,6	9,2	10,4	3,9	-	0,0	0,6
Maluti-A-Phofung	20,1	22,3	24,8	0,6	0,6	0,4	5,4	4,2	4,6	65,9	56,5	61,8	8,0	16,4	7,4	0,0	0,0	1,0
Phumelela	52,9	60,0	65,1	0,6	1,5	0,4	1,6	0,2	4,5	32,0	27,0	25,9	12,9	11,3	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,5
Mantsopa	46,9	61,7	78,2	12,1	5,9	0,4	7,4	1,9	4,5	29,9	19,7	14,7	3,6	10,8	1,9	0,1	0,0	0,4
Fezile Dabi	62,2	64,4	81,7	4,5	6,2	1,4	5,6	3,6	1,7	21,2	19,7	11,3	6,2	6,2	3,3	0,3	0,0	0,6
Moqhaka	66,8	69,9	84,9	2,2	9,2	0,3	4,9	0,6	0,7	20,5	17,0	11,2	5,5	3,3	2,5	0,1	0,0	0,4
Ngwathe	54,4	57,8	81,9	6,8	3,6	2,6	8,4	2,4	1,3	24,4	24,8	10,6	6,0	11,5	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,6
Metsimaholo	62,7	60,2	78,9	4,8	2,5	1,1	5,1	9,8	3,2	17,5	22,1	12,7	8,7	5,4	3,5	1,2	0,0	0,7
Mafube	65,7	72,4	80,2	5,4	11,9	2,5	2,2	1,0	1,6	23,1	10,4	9,5	3,7	4,3	5,3	-	0,0	1,0
Mangaung	70,4	59,8	78,9	4,0	2,1	2,2	3,2	3,5	2,3	16,0	23,2	12,2	6,4	11,4	3,5	0,1	0,0	0,9
Free State	61,0	58,6	71,0	4,2	3,2	1,7	4,3	3,6	2,3	24,8	25,2	20,1	5,7	9,5	4,1	0,1	0,0	0,8

Table 4.4 indicates that the proportion of households whose refuse was removed by the local authority has increased in all municipalities. However, a significant proportion of the households still use their own refuse dump. The highest proportion was recorded in Maluti-A-Phofung (61,8%), followed by Naledi (46,9%) and Tokologo (43,1%).

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility per municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Flush or chemical toilet			Pit latrine			Bucket latrine			None			Other
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	2011
Xhariep	50,2	64,2	80,5	9,5	10,9	7,9	21,4	9,2	4,3	19,0	15,7	5,8	1,5
Letsemeng	65,9	62,2	76,0	15,9	11,2	15,9	3,8	6,0	2,3	14,4	20,5	5,0	0,8
Kopanong	64,1	72,6	85,8	5,7	8,8	4,2	12,8	6,6	1,6	17,4	12,0	6,3	2,1
Mohokare	21,7	57,6	72,6	9,3	13,0	6,9	44,2	11,6	11,9	24,9	17,8	7,6	1,1
Naledi	38,5	56,3	87,1	8,4	12,5	5,2	32,5	17,3	2,2	20,6	13,9	3,7	1,7
Lejweleputswa	53,9	47,6	77,6	10,5	12,5	9,7	25,6	29,9	7,5	10,0	10,1	3,2	2,0
Masilonyana	21,6	23,4	75,8	15,0	9,2	4,0	57,8	55,8	16,1	5,5	11,6	3,3	0,8
Tokologo	21,9	18,3	26,9	23,1	13,2	41,9	38,3	46,5	18,1	16,7	22,0	11,0	2,2
Tswelopele	16,4	15,9	82,4	25,1	19,1	9,0	48,7	52,7	0,7	9,9	12,2	6,3	1,6
Matjhabeng	67,6	61,3	82,0	5,9	11,7	8,9	16,0	17,2	4,4	10,5	9,7	2,5	2,2
Nala	32,9	24,8	71,7	20,7	14,9	6,2	38,3	54,7	17,3	8,2	5,6	2,6	2,2
Thabo Mofutsanyane	26,6	30,1	53,4	46,0	39,4	35,7	17,9	20,7	6,4	9,5	9,8	3,0	1,5
Setsoto	27,4	23,8	61,6	14,2	11,0	10,0	43,1	52,0	23,3	15,3	13,2	4,1	1,1
Dihlabeng	62,3	57,0	77,4	14,5	10,2	17,6	12,0	16,0	2,0	11,1	16,7	2,1	0,8
Nketoana	15,1	13,3	64,8	19,1	17,7	18,9	50,6	54,6	11,5	15,2	14,4	2,9	2,0
Maluti-A-Phofung	15,3	24,4	35,6	77,9	70,1	59,5	4,0	2,1	0,6	2,9	3,4	2,6	1,7
Phumelela	30,5	32,4	63,1	23,2	21,1	25,6	18,3	26,7	0,7	28,0	19,8	6,2	4,4
Mantsopa	36,2	34,5	70,4	18,5	14,8	9,8	29,4	37,7	16,7	15,9	13,0	2,5	0,6
Fezile Dabi	54,2	62,7	80,3	17,6	14,0	10,5	21,8	16,5	6,0	6,4	6,8	1,7	1,5
Moqhaka	53,6	65,2	87,4	18,8	14,6	7,7	22,9	16,6	1,6	4,8	3,6	2,0	1,3
Ngwathe	45,2	52,8	77,1	21,7	16,5	9,7	26,9	23,4	10,7	6,2	7,2	1,6	0,8
Metsimaholo	67,1	70,0	76,0	13,4	15,0	16,7	12,4	4,7	3,4	7,1	10,4	1,3	2,6
Mafube	50,9	61,2	79,4	12,5	4,9	2,4	25,7	27,2	15,3	10,9	6,7	1,9	0,9
Mangaung	49,4	50,4	63,0	26,9	23,8	29,7	17,6	16,4	2,9	6,1	9,4	3,5	0,9
Free State	45,3	47,1	67,7	25,2	22,7	22,2	20,7	20,5	5,5	8,8	9,7	3,1	1,5

Table 4.5 shows that the proportion of households which use the bucket system for sanitation in the province has significantly decreased, from 21% in 1996 to 6% in 2011. This decrease can be seen in the following local municipalities which had over 40% proportions of household who were using bucket systems: Masilonyana (58% in 1996 to 16% in 2011), Nketoana (55% in 2001 to 12% in 2011), Tswelopele (53% in 2001 to 1% in 2011), Setsoto (52% in 2001 to 23% in 2011), Tokologo (47% in 2001 to 18% in 2011) and Mohokare (44% in 1996 to 12% in 2011). Proportions of households that used flush and chemical toilets increased to above 60% in all municipalities, except Maluti-A-hofung and Tokologo, which had 36% and 27% respectively.

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy or fuel for cooking per municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Electricity			Gas			Paraffin			Wood			Coal			Animal dung			Solar		Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Xhariep	34	37,5	83,7	5,7	5,2	3,7	37,5	36,7	7,4	18,7	16,8	4,4	1,2	0,8	0,1	2,9	2,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	-	0,2	0,3
Letsemeng	48,4	47,0	88,0	4,6	4,3	2,6	27,5	31,5	3,6	17,7	15,9	5,1	0,5	0,4	0,1	1,4	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,1	-	0,2	0,3
Kopanong	35,8	41,8	86,3	6,2	5,7	3,3	38,3	37,2	6,7	16,2	12,5	2,9	2	1,3	0,1	1,5	1,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	-	0,2	0,3
Mohokare	21,9	23,9	76,0	5,5	4,4	5,1	44,6	43,3	12,3	23,9	24	5,4	0,7	0,6	0,1	3,3	3,3	0,6	0,4	0,1	-	0,2	0,3
Naledi	27	29,6	82,8	6,3	6,7	3,9	40,2	35,9	7,2	18,2	19,1	4,7	0,9	0,8	0,1	7,4	7,5	1	0,3	0,1	-	0,2	0,1
Lejweleputswa	50,8	46,1	87,1	3,2	2,9	1,9	37,9	43,0	8,9	7,0	5,9	1,5	0,6	0,6	0,1	0,5	1	0,1	0,3	0,2	0	0,2	0,2
Masilonyana	40,1	37	88,4	4,4	4,2	2	41,7	45,3	6,6	10,0	9,3	2,1	0,9	1	0,1	2,9	2,6	0,5	0,4	0,1	-	0,4	0,2
Tokologo	40,7	41,8	78,9	1,9	2,1	2,2	28,4	33,1	10,3	25,0	20,1	7,6	0,2	0,4	0,1	4	2,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	-	0,2	0,2
Tswelopele	42,2	41,2	87,7	5,0	4,5	2,3	31,2	36,5	6,1	20,2	15,6	3,4	0,5	0,6	0,1	0,5	1,1	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,1
Matjhabeng	57,0	51,7	87,7	2,3	2,2	1,8	37,4	42,2	9,4	2,7	2,2	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,1	0	0,2	0,2
Nala	31	29,6	85,5	6,5	5	2,3	45,6	51,6	8,9	15,8	11,4	2,7	1	1	0,1	0,1	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,1	0	0,3	0,2
Thabo Mofutsanyane	26,8	34,7	77,9	4	4,2	3,8	34,7	32,8	7,3	15,7	14,3	8,2	16,7	11,7	2	2,1	1,9	0,6	0,2	0,1	0	0,3	0,2
Setsoto	35,2	32,4	81,5	4,6	5,5	4,2	33,8	40,4	7,6	21,6	16,8	5,6	2,9	2	0,2	1,9	2,5	0,4	0,1	0,1	-	0,2	0,3
Dihlabeng	44,4	41,3	75,0	3	4,1	4,6	19,5	25,2	7	21,2	19,9	11,4	11,1	8,1	1,3	0,8	0,9	0,2	0,3	0,1	0	0,2	0,2
Nketoana	28,3	35,1	74,1	3,3	3,1	2,7	23,2	18,4	3,5	25,9	21,5	16,3	17,5	18,2	2,3	1,8	3,1	0,9	0,3	0,1	-	0,2	0,2
Maluti a Phofung	18	33,9	81,0	4,3	3,8	3,2	46	39,4	8,7	7,5	7,4	4,4	23,4	13,8	1,8	0,8	1,2	0,5	0,3	0,1	0	0,3	0,2
Phumelela	18,7	24,5	55,7	1,8	2,1	3,4	8,7	8,3	2,4	25,7	25	24,8	29,8	34,9	11,6	15,3	4,6	1,8	0,2	0,1	-	0,4	0,3
Mantsopa	35,8	38,3	79,3	5,6	6,6	5,5	28,1	26,4	6,9	25,6	22,5	7,2	1,8	1,3	0,2	3,3	4,3	0,6	0,2	0,2	-	0,4	0,2
Fezile Dabi	42,2	51,2	85,3	4,3	3,3	3,7	26,5	24,2	6	10,8	7,3	2,9	13,5	11,5	1,3	2,6	2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0	0,2	0,3
Moqhaka	44,9	52,7	88,9	5,3	4	2,4	32,5	28,9	4,9	13,8	10,4	3	2,6	2,1	0,2	0,8	1,5	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1
Ngwathe	29,2	44,6	88,1	5,2	4,1	2,4	25,3	24,5	5,2	10,9	7,6	2,5	25,1	16,1	0,9	4,3	2,6	0,4	0,2	0,2	0	0,3	0,4
Metsimaholo	61,4	65,3	83,1	2,6	2,1	6,3	25,5	24,8	8,7	3,2	2,7	1	6,2	4	0,3	1,1	0,7	0,1	0,2	0,1	0	0,2	0,3
Mafube	25	30,5	75,2	2,5	2,2	2,5	12,7	9,2	3,3	17,4	8,2	9,2	35,1	44,5	8	7,3	4,8	1,2	0,3	0,1	-	0,3	0,3
Mangaung	52,1	60,6	88,3	4,2	3	2,2	41,1	32,5	8	1,3	1,4	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,1	1	1,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0	0,3	0,4
Free State	42,2	47	84,5	4	3,5	2,9	35,9	34,1	7,6	9,3	7,9	3,4	7,1	5,4	0,8	1,6	1,6	0,4	0,3	0,1	0	0,2	0,3

Table 4.6 shows that the proportion of households that use electricity as the main source of fuel for cooking increased to above 70% in all municipalities, except in Phumelela which had 56% in 2011. The proportion of households that used wood as the main source of fuel for cooking in 2011 were higher in Phumelela (24,8%) and Nketoana (16,3%).

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy or fuel for heating per municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Electricity			Gas			Paraffin			Wood			Coal			Animal dung			Solar		Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Xhariep	31,4	28,9	47,8	1,8	1,4	2,5	17,4	21,8	24,7	28,2	31,6	15,1	18,0	10,1	0,6	3,2	2,4	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,0	3,4	8,5
Letsemeng	44,4	37,2	62,9	1,2	0,8	1,8	12,4	11,0	6,3	29,7	41,7	18,5	10,4	3,6	0,3	1,8	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	5,2	10,0
Kopanong	31,9	31,0	52,3	1,7	1,4	2,6	16,0	22,6	22,4	23,1	22,2	12,5	25,7	17,8	0,7	1,5	1,0	0,3	0,7	0,2	0,0	3,3	9,0
Mohokare	21,6	19,2	28,6	2,1	1,4	3,1	23,2	31,7	40,7	32,3	35,9	18,0	15,9	6,7	0,9	4,9	3,7	0,8	0,2	0,1	-	1,2	7,9
Naledi	25,7	22,9	43,5	2,2	2,4	2,6	19,0	24,7	33,8	31,2	31,9	11,5	15,1	6,6	0,6	6,7	7,3	1,5	0,4	0,2	-	3,9	6,3
Lejweleputswa	49,5	41,8	62,0	1,1	1,2	2,5	24,4	29,8	15,6	14,4	16,5	7,3	9,9	4,7	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	4,8	11,7
Masilonyana	37,3	31,9	55,3	1,3	1,6	2,2	22,9	28,2	17,9	19,1	23,0	8,6	16,1	6,3	0,5	3,4	3,2	0,9	0,3	0,2	0,0	5,5	14,4
Tokologo	38,1	33,1	58,8	0,5	0,5	1,2	14,4	13,1	6,6	42,5	41,5	20,8	0,9	0,5	0,1	3,5	2,3	0,9	0,2	0,3	-	8,8	11,4
Tswelopele	36,9	31,4	60,7	1,4	0,9	1,8	16,9	13,8	9,7	39,8	46,5	17,9	3,3	1,0	0,4	1,0	1,0	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,6	4,9	8,9
Matjhabeng	56,1	48,3	64,8	1,1	1,1	2,8	27,3	34,5	17,8	6,5	7,0	3,3	8,9	4,3	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	4,0	10,7
Nala	30,6	25,8	54,1	1,4	1,5	1,8	16,4	22,1	8,2	33,0	33,5	17,5	18,2	8,5	1,3	0,4	1,0	0,3	0,7	0,2	0,0	6,9	16,6
Thabo Mofutsanyane	24,8	27,9	48,2	1,6	1,8	3,6	21,7	21,5	17,4	19,5	19,7	15,4	30,0	25,0	7,6	2,3	1,9	0,7	0,2	0,1	0,0	2,0	6,9
Setsoto	30,6	22,9	45,8	1,6	2,0	3,2	22,3	30,6	27,7	27,6	27,0	12,7	15,9	12,2	1,2	2,1	2,6	0,6	0,3	0,1	0,0	2,5	8,7
Dihlabeng	41,5	35,0	50,8	1,7	2,6	4,7	14,1	18,5	15,5	24,7	24,8	19,0	17,4	16,8	5,3	0,7	0,6	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	1,5	4,4
Nketoana	25,3	28,4	54,3	0,9	1,1	2,5	11,7	8,9	2,6	29,6	25,0	25,9	30,5	31,6	6,9	2,0	3,2	1,1	0,4	0,1	0,0	1,6	6,6
Maluti-A-Phofung	17,4	27,0	49,4	1,8	1,6	3,5	28,5	24,2	17,9	10,6	11,1	11,1	40,7	32,5	9,6	1,0	1,3	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,0	2,0	7,6
Phumelela	17,9	23,2	40,5	1,0	0,8	2,1	6,9	5,6	1,5	25,6	25,3	26,6	32,8	39,4	23,1	15,8	4,7	2,2	0,1	0,1	-	0,9	4,0
Mantsopa	32,1	31,7	39,0	1,9	2,3	4,8	14,6	16,7	26,9	35,3	36,1	19,2	11,8	5,5	1,4	4,2	4,1	1,0	0,3	0,1	0,1	3,3	7,5
Fezile Dabi	38,9	42,0	66,1	1,4	1,5	3,8	10,8	10,1	5,5	13,9	10,4	6,7	32,1	30,8	6,5	2,7	2,0	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,2	2,7	10,6
Moqhaka	39,0	40,7	64,8	1,5	1,8	3,7	13,9	15,1	9,8	17,1	15,4	8,5	27,6	22,4	3,3	0,9	1,7	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,1	2,6	9,2
Ngwathe	27,8	37,7	69,3	1,7	1,7	2,6	13,0	9,9	2,7	14,7	9,9	6,1	37,8	33,9	8,0	4,6	2,7	0,6	0,9	0,2	0,5	3,3	10,6
Metsimaholo	59,5	55,4	67,7	1,1	1,1	5,4	5,6	6,2	5,1	6,1	5,2	3,4	26,4	28,5	4,4	1,3	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	2,8	13,4
Mafube	23,1	25,7	58,1	1,0	1,0	2,0	6,6	5,2	1,2	18,9	8,9	12,5	43,7	53,2	18,3	6,7	4,7	1,4	0,2	0,1	-	1,3	6,3
Mangaung	50,2	54,4	52,7	1,7	1,5	4,2	29,2	30,8	32,5	4,4	3,8	1,9	13,3	4,7	0,5	1,2	1,6	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,0	3,0	7,2
Free State	40,1	40,5	55,7	1,5	1,5	3,5	22,1	24,1	19,6	14,1	14,1	8,3	20,4	14,8	3,4	1,7	1,6	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,1	3,2	8,8

Table 4.7 shows that in 2011 the highest proportion of households that use paraffin as the main source of energy for heating was in Mohokare (40,7%). Phumelela municipality had the highest proportion of households that use wood as the main source of fuel for heating (26,6%) in 2011. The use of electricity as the main source of energy for heating was above 35% in all municipalities except Mohokare.

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of households by source of energy or fuel for lighting per municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Electricity			Gas			Paraffin			Candles			Solar		Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Xhariep	73,5	76,4	92,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	6,7	5,9	0,9	19,5	16,9	6,3	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,2
Letsemeng	75,6	71,5	92,8	0,2	0,1	0,1	6,4	7,5	0,5	17,8	20,5	6,3	0,2	0,1	-	0,2	0,1
Kopanong	75,5	81,2	92,6	0,3	0,1	0,1	6,1	4,6	0,7	18,1	13,2	5,8	0,5	0,6	0,0	0,2	0,2
Mohokare	67,7	72,6	89,7	0,3	0,2	0,1	10,5	7,1	1,5	21,5	18,9	8,1	0,8	0,4	-	0,3	0,2
Naledi	74,3	77,8	93,8	0,3	0,1	0,1	3,3	4,8	0,9	22,1	16,9	4,9	0,3	0,2	-	0,2	0,2
Lejweleputswa	68,2	70,1	90,9	0,2	0,2	0,1	5,9	8,4	1,9	25,8	20,9	6,6	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,2
Masilonyana	73,0	71,4	93,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	5,5	7,5	0,5	21,4	20,4	5,7	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,1
Tokologo	55,4	73,0	84,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	12,2	3,8	0,8	32,2	21,9	14,2	0,7	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,2
Tswelopele	62,2	67,1	91,9	0,2	0,2	0,1	5,2	2,7	0,6	32,4	29,4	6,9	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,2
Matjhabeng	72,9	68,1	91,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	5,6	10,9	2,5	21,4	20,6	5,9	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2
Nala	44,5	79,3	90,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	6,0	1,7	0,9	49,2	18,6	8,2	0,2	0,1	-	0,2	0,3
Thabo Mofutsanyane	42,6	64,2	87,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	4,4	2,6	1,0	52,8	32,4	11,3	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,2
Setso	63,8	72,6	88,6	0,2	0,1	0,1	4,9	3,3	1,1	31,1	23,2	9,8	0,5	0,2	-	0,3	0,2
Dihlabeng	64,9	66,8	84,8	0,1	0,1	0,1	3,9	2,9	1,3	31,1	29,2	13,4	0,7	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,2
Nketoana	55,2	76,2	84,7	0,2	0,1	0,1	4,6	1,4	0,6	40,1	21,2	14,2	0,7	0,3	-	0,5	0,2
Maluti-A-Phofung	22,9	56,6	89,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	4,6	2,7	1,1	72,4	40,1	9,4	0,2	0,2	-	0,2	0,2
Phumelela	40,5	63,8	74,9	0,4	0,1	0,3	3,8	0,5	0,5	55,3	34,3	23,8	0,7	0,3	-	0,5	0,3
Mantsopa	68,7	74,8	91,0	0,2	0,2	0,0	3,7	1,9	0,5	27,4	22,3	8,1	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,4	0,2
Fezile Dabi	52,9	80,4	89,8	0,3	0,1	0,1	4,3	1,4	1,3	42,5	17,5	8,3	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,2
Moghaka	59,1	83,2	93,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	6,6	2,0	0,4	34,0	14,1	5,8	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,1
Ngwathe	33,9	83,8	92,0	0,3	0,1	0,1	3,6	0,8	0,5	62,1	14,6	6,7	0,4	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,2
Metsimaholo	67,8	77,0	86,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	2,2	1,5	3,0	29,7	21,0	10,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2
Mafube	48,7	72,6	84,4	0,3	0,0	0,1	3,1	0,8	0,5	48,0	25,9	14,4	0,5	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,3
Mangaung	61,5	85,0	91,4	0,4	0,2	0,2	14,6	5,3	4,3	23,5	9,3	3,8	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2
Free State	57,4	74,4	89,9	0,2	0,2	0,1	7,4	4,7	2,2	34,9	20,3	7,3	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,2

Table 4.8 shows that the majority of the households used electricity for lighting in 2011. Phumelela municipality had the highest proportion of households that used candles as the main source of energy for lighting (23,8%), followed by Mafube (14,4%), and Nketoana and Tokologo both at 14,2%.

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of households by access to piped water per municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Piped water inside dwelling/yard			Piped water outside yard			No access to piped water		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Xhariep	80,5	79,8	94,8	11,6	17,1	3,6	7,6	3,1	1,6
Letsemeng	80,5	75,9	91,6	6,5	18,8	6,5	12,7	5,3	1,9
Kopanong	82,9	84,5	96,4	11,2	13,0	2,4	5,8	2,5	1,3
Mohokare	83,5	79,5	96,6	8,2	18,4	2,3	8,0	2,1	1,1
Naledi	71,7	75,5	94,4	24,3	21,9	3,3	3,8	2,5	2,3
Lejweleputswa	82,4	70,8	91,8	12,5	24,8	6,5	4,8	4,4	1,7
Masilonyana	81,9	78,7	93,4	9,6	18,2	4,3	8,2	3,1	2,3
Tokologo	83,6	79,5	89,7	6,8	16,1	8,6	9,3	4,4	1,7
Tswelopele	59,2	57,2	91,5	29,1	40,4	6,1	11,4	2,4	2,4
Matjhabeng	85,9	69,7	91,6	11,3	25,4	6,6	2,5	4,9	1,7
Nala	75,8	74,4	92,3	13,5	21,9	6,7	10,2	3,7	1,0
Thabo Mofutsanyane	56,0	61,6	87,6	35,8	32,4	9,2	7,8	6,1	3,2
Setseto	65,0	48,0	90,8	26,6	47,2	7,6	8,0	4,8	1,7
Dihlabeng	82,1	73,7	86,6	7,5	20,3	10,5	9,9	6,0	2,9
Nketoana	69,0	77,7	85,1	15,5	19,6	9,4	15,0	2,7	5,4
Maluti-A-Phofung	38,4	56,0	86,4	57,7	36,9	10,0	3,7	7,1	3,6
Phumelela	63,5	72,9	84,9	11,7	18,6	10,8	24,3	8,5	4,3
Mantsopa	78,9	73,8	95,6	12,2	22,1	3,3	8,5	4,1	1,1
Fezile Dabi	76,9	84,0	91,6	15,6	14,2	7,3	7,1	1,9	1,1
Moqhaka	76,4	83,8	94,1	15,5	14,3	5,0	7,8	1,9	1,0
Ngwathe	73,1	85,8	87,2	19,8	12,0	11,9	6,8	2,2	0,9
Metsimaholo	83,9	81,0	94,6	12,7	17,8	4,6	2,8	1,2	0,7
Mafube	73,2	87,1	86,8	11,5	10,5	10,9	15,0	2,4	2,3
Mangaung	65,5	68,8	88,3	31,6	26,9	9,8	2,6	4,3	1,9
Free State	70,1	70,6	89,8	23,9	25,1	8,1	5,6	4,3	2,1

Table 4.9 indicates that households with access to piped water, either in the dwelling or inside the yard, increased in all municipalities to above 80%. Households with access to piped water, either in the dwelling or inside the yard, increased from 56% in 1996 to 88% in 2011 in Thabo Mofutsanyana district. The proportion of households with no access to piped water were lower than 10% in all local municipalities in 2011.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

The above findings indicate that there has been substantial improvement as far as access to basic services is concerned since 1996 by all households in the Free State. A lot of improvement has also been made to eradicate the use of bucket toilets. The proportion of households having no access to piped water has decreased.

The majority of municipalities experienced population declines, whereas the number of households increased. This can be explained by the fact that the proportion of single member households increased over time.

The age and sex pyramids and the functional age groups show that there is a possible improvement in life expectancies, especially for women. The increase in the 0–4 age groups suggests that there is a possible increase in fertility rates.

Annexure: Tables

Table 1: Population by age and sex structures

Age group	South Africa					
	1996		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	2 216 763	2 226 858	2 223 731	2 226 085	2 867 585	2 817 867
5 - 9	2 333 563	2 335 160	2 425 804	2 427 751	2 425 181	2 394 570
10 - 14	2 308 759	2 345 341	2 518 956	2 542 961	2 344 275	2 250 611
15 - 19	2 050 213	2 130 503	2 453 079	2 528 642	2 498 572	2 504 905
20 - 24	1 917 918	2 064 435	2 099 293	2 195 230	2 694 646	2 679 896
25 - 29	1 663 064	1 792 664	1 899 124	2 035 814	2 542 682	2 516 635
30 - 34	1 463 499	1 610 702	1 594 488	1 746 412	2 036 206	1 992 804
35 - 39	1 284 955	1 368 800	1 441 507	1 630 264	1 709 347	1 758 420
40 - 44	1 030 597	1 108 028	1 233 632	1 385 832	1 402 328	1 546 291
45 - 49	813 816	863 710	967 604	1 119 776	1 195 740	1 424 543
50 - 54	600 477	668 418	769 499	868 521	1 011 349	1 206 940
55 - 59	483 678	586 258	552 323	652 943	811 950	985 458
60 - 64	352 053	538 483	444 510	620 784	612 364	773 404
65 - 69	304 013	454 874	304 763	483 164	401 548	556 256
70 - 74	195 119	287 044	232 547	398 922	293 498	454 832
75 - 79	141 844	235 583	136 436	231 101	165 283	315 984
80 - 84	62 072	116 831	90 835	180 111	100 694	222 222
85+	43 230	94 054	45 907	111 425	75 543	180 130
Age group	Free State					
	1996		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	125 135	125 957	126 686	126 606	148 219	147 676
5 - 9	139 164	140 204	137 613	136 815	131 691	130 831
10 - 14	143 688	146 128	151 314	151 196	122 222	118 276
15 - 19	132 738	138 279	151 921	154 005	131 080	131 818
20 - 24	123 761	133 898	123 392	132 418	143 916	138 564
25 - 29	113 193	119 158	108 196	121 706	127 562	124 106
30 - 34	111 791	107 846	98 504	110 031	104 015	101 725
35 - 39	100 552	89 377	92 286	102 258	85 947	93 033
40 - 44	80 985	73 877	80 011	85 462	75 420	85 958
45 - 49	62 389	57 600	64 403	71 458	67 441	79 549
50 - 54	46 099	44 676	50 234	55 166	57 753	67 577
55 - 59	33 071	36 347	36 240	41 070	45 029	57 394
60 - 64	24 446	35 343	27 251	36 115	33 403	44 631
65 - 69	18 340	25 465	19 920	31 059	22 383	31 718
70 - 74	11 835	17 169	13 634	21 754	15 040	25 044
75 - 79	8 973	15 415	7 886	13 276	9 062	18 396
80 - 84	3 956	8 247	5 290	11 288	4 929	10 826
85+	2 868	6 376	2 825	7 487	3 855	9 502

Table 2: Distribution of population by language per district, 1996 and 2001

Municipality	1996											
	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	Siswati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Other
Xhariep	47 329	970	52	26 931	189	55	64 542	5 718	28	7	17	185
Letsemeng	22 868	255	7	4 129	51	11	4 197	3 595	11	2	6	22
Kopanong	17 601	431	30	11 080	74	17	18 645	1 911	8	1	7	86
Mohokare	4 303	162	8	10 553	23	11	20 960	64	10	1	3	52
Naledi	2 556	122	6	1 169	41	16	20 740	148	-	2	1	25
Lejweleputswa	90 533	12 222	1 846	111 388	12 098	1 768	406 373	46 314	1 733	865	11 524	3 249
Masilonyana	6 524	135	51	8 681	234	50	41 149	6 698	335	21	1 574	150
Tokologo	5 812	77	40	2 996	43	13	2 076	15 523	4	2	1	102
Tswelopele	4 481	37	295	12 213	262	26	24 317	9 785	6	2	1	102
Matjhabeng	67 007	11 861	842	78 207	10 144	1 399	280 295	9 638	1 350	831	9 917	2 803
Nala	6 709	111	618	9 290	1 415	279	58 537	4 671	39	9	31	92
Thabo Mofutsanyane	43 461	4 849	421	4 599	80 668	555	590 247	1 615	318	227	178	1 145
Setsoto	9 257	1 098	47	866	294	23	97 285	150	17	23	23	266
Dihlabeng	15 247	1 402	56	623	7 648	264	81 094	224	32	79	57	198
Nketoana	5 412	147	66	402	10 425	29	47 319	50	26	22	35	81
Maluti-A-Phofung	4 685	1 132	206	2 043	37 702	183	304 374	771	207	91	55	352
Phumelela	3 250	134	11	213	24 515	31	18 267	14	33	3	3	30
Mantsopa	5 611	935	35	452	83	25	41 909	406	2	9	5	218
Fezile Dabi	75 212	5 277	886	34 708	29 481	1 918	287 185	6 093	1 322	490	2 323	1 024
Moqhaka	24 822	1 168	433	12 951	2 884	319	119 136	3 611	1 033	95	1 808	309
Ngwathe	17 487	655	258	12 368	6 243	107	80 985	1 144	61	37	76	204
Metsimaholo	27 865	3 329	190	8 227	8 067	1 449	54 095	1 312	177	353	417	468
Mafube	5 039	125	6	1 162	12 287	43	32 968	26	51	6	22	42
Mangaung	123 459	11 837	1 249	67 475	2 646	412	277 607	111 512	191	124	152	1 852
Free State	379 994	35 154	4 454	245 101	125 082	4 708	1 625 953	171 252	3 592	1 713	14 194	7 456

Municipality	2001											
	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	Siswati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Other
Xhariep	52 489	1 114	110	28 672	394	141	72 899	6 396	192	33	173	115
Letsemeng	28 168	289	6	4 586	94	54	5 392	4 131	27	2	27	72
Kopanong	18 227	360	50	12 702	82	73	22 467	1 893	94	20	98	13
Mohokare	3 767	212	13	9 565	166	7	22 288	220	40	5	32	5
Naledi	2 327	253	40	1 819	52	6	22 753	152	30	5	16	25
Lejweleputswa	66 423	7 983	4 284	99 459	11 056	1 673	403 868	50 838	2 368	553	6 364	2 145
Masilonyana	5 145	221	162	8 134	275	127	43 226	5 778	292	23	825	200
Tokologo	6 237	169	166	3 733	123	64	2 584	19 290	45	16	21	8
Tswelopele	2 714	84	616	12 481	236	84	27 299	10 024	120	13	16	26
Matjhabeng	47 053	7 335	1 663	63 775	8 578	1 188	259 349	10 014	1 648	477	5 231	1 859
Nala	5 274	174	1 676	11 336	1 845	209	71 410	5 731	262	24	271	53
Thabo Mofutsanyane	37 681	5 894	1 648	5 586	91 133	1 173	633 801	1 954	2 102	111	414	805
Setsoto	6 742	1 500	667	802	666	113	111 971	289	238	29	36	140
Dihlabeng	13 358	1 507	226	785	8 914	198	103 481	249	383	33	101	105
Nketoana	3 733	185	68	587	9 838	96	47 229	88	92	10	18	6
Maluti-A-Phofung	5 200	1 420	561	2 378	44 384	633	303 455	840	1 074	34	193	378
Phumelela	3 549	190	31	300	27 207	84	20 353	58	130	4	9	13
Mantsopa	5 098	1 092	96	734	125	49	47 311	430	186	1	56	163
Fezile Dabi	62 324	4 746	1 241	34 888	30 806	2 618	312 496	6 115	1 535	523	1 244	758
Moqhaka	22 180	1 276	646	11 167	3 322	316	124 043	3 270	705	55	503	410
Ngwathe	16 069	722	354	12 150	6 379	198	80 626	1 676	300	49	202	85
Metsimaholo	20 082	2 584	208	10 242	8 269	1 990	69 872	1 121	440	410	510	227
Mafube	3 993	164	33	1 328	12 837	114	37 955	48	91	9	29	35
Mangaung	104 165	11 509	2 717	77 588	4 700	1 403	319 875	120 086	1 255	212	766	1 163
Free State	323 082	31 246	10 000	246 192	138 091	7 007	1 742 939	185 389	7 451	1 433	8 960	4 985

Table 3: Distribution of population by language per district, 2011

Municipality	2011												
	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	SiSwati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Sign language	Other
Xhariep	44 942	2 282	245	22 518	575	260	64 536	5 000	54	77	130	1 083	691
Letsemeng	23 464	461	63	3 982	220	94	4 583	3 569	21	21	65	125	160
Kopanong	16 603	904	91	9 833	226	103	18 085	1 140	22	29	38	355	260
Mohokare	3 001	368	36	7 890	78	38	21 525	130	8	8	9	325	159
Naledi	1 874	549	54	814	50	25	20 342	160	2	19	18	279	112
Lejweleputswa	69 194	18 761	3 270	74 380	8 908	1 425	379 173	36 082	933	776	4 976	6 872	5 109
Masilonyana	5 649	1 586	190	6 393	320	97	39 559	4 095	41	31	139	729	304
Tokologo	5 240	462	281	3 043	218	46	2 375	16 030	7	19	23	95	154
Tswelopele	3 929	892	482	9 384	289	120	25 431	5 662	83	44	87	438	261
Matjhabeng	48 448	14 199	1 385	48 514	6 951	1 017	252 652	7 111	723	565	4 650	4 742	3 960
Nala	5 928	1 622	932	7 046	1 131	144	59 156	3 184	79	117	78	868	431
Thabo Mofutsanyane	43 226	14 646	1 595	4 106	75 410	761	570 076	2 380	323	224	429	10 026	2 579
Setsoto	7 893	3 175	123	423	357	42	96 810	272	22	10	39	1 321	500
Dihlabeng	14 967	3 032	183	689	6 071	162	97 163	452	63	60	98	1 848	543
Nketoana	5 205	636	120	509	6 389	67	45 345	133	29	19	34	1 018	210
Maluti-A-Phofung	6 698	5 153	866	1 895	36 068	336	274 273	1 143	130	103	156	4 863	769
Phumelela	3 528	586	208	218	26 371	97	15 272	150	64	10	55	297	250
Mantsopa	4 935	2 064	95	371	154	56	41 212	230	16	21	47	680	307
Fezile Dabi	64 990	11 759	1 640	28 036	26 497	2 986	316 408	4 797	570	842	1 427	6 695	3 367
Moghaka	20 234	3 757	522	5 889	1 833	245	111 437	1 799	113	115	292	2 158	926
Ngwathe	15 918	2 251	388	10 152	4 049	247	81 661	1 251	94	110	189	1 845	925
Metsimaholo	24 103	4 984	508	11 031	8 667	2 373	86 406	1 545	305	591	806	1 839	1 171
Mafube	4 736	766	221	964	11 948	121	36 903	202	58	26	140	853	345
Mangaung	118 137	31 334	3 259	72 105	6 737	1 963	387 689	91 969	366	672	1 077	8 234	4 189
Free State	340 490	78 782	10 008	21 145	118 126	7 395	1 717 881	140 228	2 246	2 592	8 039	32 910	15 935

Table 4: Disability status by district municipality, communication

Municipality	Communication							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Xhariep	98,2	98,3	1,3	1,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Lejweleputswa	98,1	98,2	1,3	1,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,1
Thabo Mofutsanyane	98,2	98,3	1,3	1,2	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2
Fezile Dabi	98,5	98,6	1,1	1,0	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Mangaung	98,4	98,5	1,1	1,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1
Free State	98,3	98,4	1,2	1,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2

Table 5: Disability status by district municipality, hearing

Municipality	Hearing							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Xhariep	94,8	93,8	4,2	5,2	0,8	1,0	0,1	0,1
Lejweleputswa	95,1	94,4	4,1	4,8	0,7	0,8	0,1	0,1
Thabo Mofutsanyane	95,6	94,1	3,6	4,7	0,8	1,0	0,1	0,1
Fezile Dabi	95,5	94,6	3,7	4,5	0,7	0,9	0,1	0,1
Mangaung	96,3	95,4	3,1	3,8	0,5	0,7	0,1	0,1
Free State	95,6	94,6	3,6	4,5	0,7	0,8	0,1	0,1

Table 6: Disability status by district municipality, remembering/concentration

Municipality	Remembering/concentration							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Xhariep	93,6	91,2	4,7	6,3	1,4	2,2	0,3	0,3
Lejweleputswa	94,3	92,1	4,3	5,9	1,2	1,8	0,2	0,2
Thabo Mofutsanyane	93,8	91,1	4,5	6,5	1,4	2,2	0,3	0,3
Fezile Dabi	95,0	92,9	3,7	5,1	1,1	1,7	0,3	0,3
Mangaung	94,9	92,9	3,8	5,3	1,0	1,6	0,2	0,2
Free State	94,4	92,1	4,1	5,8	1,2	1,8	0,3	0,3

Table 7: Disability status by district municipality, seeing

Municipality	Seeing							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Xhariep	85,4	80,7	12,0	15,6	2,4	3,5	0,2	0,2
Lejweleputswa	85,4	79,8	12,3	16,9	2,1	3,1	0,1	0,1
Thabo Mofutsanyane	87,3	81,6	10,4	14,8	2,2	3,4	0,2	0,2
Fezile Dabi	86,1	80,9	11,6	15,6	2,1	3,3	0,2	0,2
Mangaung	86,5	80,6	11,5	16,4	1,9	2,9	0,1	0,2
Free State	86,3	80,7	11,4	15,9	2,1	3,2	0,2	0,2

Table 8: Disability status by district municipality, self-care

Municipality	Self-care							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Xhariep	94,7	94,8	3,0	3,0	1,0	0,9	1,4	1,3
Lejweleputswa	95,7	96,0	2,3	2,3	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,8
Thabo Mofutsanyane	94,7	95,2	2,9	2,8	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,0
Fezile Dabi	95,6	95,8	2,1	2,1	0,9	0,8	1,4	1,3
Mangaung	96,5	96,6	2,0	2,0	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,7
Free State	95,6	95,9	2,4	2,3	1,0	0,9	1,1	0,9

Table 9: Disability status by district municipality, walking or climbing stairs

Municipality	Walking or climbing stairs							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Xhariep	95,7	94,1	2,9	4,2	1,0	1,4	0,3	0,2
Lejweleputswa	96,9	95,7	2,3	3,2	0,6	0,9	0,2	0,2
Thabo Mofutsanyane	96,6	95,0	2,4	3,6	0,8	1,1	0,2	0,3
Fezile Dabi	96,7	95,2	2,3	3,4	0,7	1,1	0,2	0,3
Mangaung	97,0	95,7	2,1	3,1	0,6	0,9	0,2	0,2
Free State	96,8	95,4	2,3	3,4	0,7	1,0	0,2	0,2

Terms and definitions

Census (Population Census)

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

Census night

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

De facto Census

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

De jure census

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

Bucket toilet system

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

Disability

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

Dwelling unit

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

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

Emigrant

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

Employed

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

Enumeration area

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

Formal dwelling

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

Health and functioning

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

Household

A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone. Note that a household is not necessarily the same as a family.

Household head

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

Household income

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

Immigrant

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

In-migrants

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

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

Informal dwelling

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

Labour absorption rate

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

Labour force

All employed and unemployed persons of working age.

Labour force participation rate

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

Not economically active

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

Out-migrants

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

Post-enumeration survey

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

Sex

Biological distinction between males and females.

Traditional dwelling

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

Unemployed (official definition)

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

Unemployment rate

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Unspecified

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

Wattle and daub

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

Working age population

Persons aged 15–64 years.

