

PROVINCIAL PROFILE FREE STATE

Report 03-01-12

COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016



www.statssa.gov.za

 Stats SA

 @statssa



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



STATS SA
STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA



Provincial profile: Free State

Community Survey 2016

Report 03-01-12

Provincial profile: Free State / Statistics South Africa

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2018

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

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

Provincial profile: Free State / Statistics South Africa, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2018

Report number 03-01-12

110pp

ISBN: 978-0-621-44984-6

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

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

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

For technical enquiries, please contact:
Free State Provincial Office

Themba Guma
Tel.: 051 412 7500 / 051 412 7503
Email: ThembaGu@statssa.gov.za

PREFACE

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

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


W Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

CONTENTS

PREFACE	ii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF MAPS	viii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Community Survey 2016 background	
1.1.1 Geography frame	
1.1.2 Community Survey 2016 sampling methodology.....	
1.1.3 Questionnaire development processes for CS 2016.....	
1.1.4 Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E)	
1.1.5 Data editing.....	
1.2 Data Boundary changes.....	7
Chapter 2: Population characteristics	7
2.1 Population size.....	
Map 2: Population distribution by local municipality, CS 2016	
Table 2.2: Distribution of population by district and municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016	10
2.2 Age and sex structure	
Table 2.3: Distribution of population by district, municipality and broad age groups, CS 2016	12
2.3 Marital status.....	
2.4 Language.....	
2.10 Religion.....	
Chapter 3: Migration	24
3.1 Internal migration	
3.2 International migration.....	
Chapter 4: General health and functioning	28
4.1 Health and domains of functioning	
4.2 Disability prevalence	
Chapter 5: Parental survival	33
5.1 Orphanhood.....	
Chapter 6: Education	34
6.1 Educational attendance and attainment	
6.2 Early Childhood Development (ECD)	
Chapter 7: Fertility	38
7.1 Births in the last 12 months	
7.1 Breastfeeding practices.....	
Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services	40
8.1 Households and household size	
Map 8.1: Number of households in Free State per local municipality, CS 2016.....	
8.2 Household headship	
8.3 Housing.....	
8.4 Access to water and sanitation services.....	
Map 8.2 Percentage distribution of households with access to piped water by local municipality, CS 2016.....	
Map 8.3: Percentage of households with access to flush/chemical toilet by local municipality, CS 2016	
8.5 Energy sources	
8.6 Ownership of household goods.....	
8.7 Internet services.....	

Map 8.5: Percentage of households with access to internet services and municipality, CS 2016	
Map 8.6: Percentage of households that skipped a meal in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016.....	
8.9 Crime experienced by the household and perceptions of safety.....	
Map 8.7: Percentage of households that experienced crime in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016	
8.10 Perceptions of municipal problems and services	
8.11 Households' rating of services	
Chapter 9: Emigration.....	91
9.1 Demographic profile of emigrants.....	
9.2 Provincial differentials in emigrants, CS 2016	
9.3 Year moved and current place of residence	
Chapter 10: Household deaths	97
10.1 Household deaths	
Map 10.1: Households that experienced death in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016.....	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province and growth rates, Census 2011 & CS 2016	7
Table 2.4: Distribution of population by 5-year age groups and sex, CS 2016	14
Table 2.5: Distribution of population by district, municipality and five-year age groups, CS 2016.....	15
Table 2.6: Distribution of population by population group, district and municipality, CS 2016	16
Table 2.7: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016.....	17
Table 2.8: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and district, CS 2016	18
Table 2.9: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 & CS 2016.....	19
Table 2.9: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 & CS 2016.....	20
Table 2.10a: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, CS 2016	22
Table 2.10b: Distribution of population by Christian denomination, CS 2016	23
Table 3.2: Reasons for moving for Free State-born population by district, CS 2016	26
Table 3.3: Distribution of persons born outside South Africa by district and region of birth, CS 2016.....	27
Table 4.1: General health and functioning by domains of functioning and district, Census 2011 & CS 2016 (1)	29
Table 4.2: Disability prevalence by district and population group for persons aged 5 years and older, CS 2016.....	31
Table 4.3: Distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status, district, and age group, CS 2016	32
Table 5.1: Distribution of persons aged 0-17 years old by orphanhood , CS 2016.....	33
Table 6.1: Population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, Census 2011 & CS 2016	34
Table 6.2: Population aged 0–5 years attending an educational institution, CS 2016	35
Table 6.3: Highest level of education for population aged 20 years and older, CS 2016.....	36
Table 7.2: Women breastfeeding practices by district, municipality and province, CS 2016.....	39
Table 8.1: Number of households and average household size by municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016.....	41
Table 8.2: Distribution of households by number of members per household and municipality, CS 2016	42
Table 8.3: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016	43
Table 8.4: Distribution of households by age group of household head and district municipality, CS 2016	44
Table 8.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, Census 2011 & CS 2016	45
Table 8.6: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling and municipalities, CS 2016	46
Table 8.7: Distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016	47
Table 8.8: Distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipalities, CS 2016	48
Table 8.9: Household rating of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipality, CS 2016.....	49
Table 8.10: Distribution of household by access to safe drinking water and municipality, CS 2016	51
Table 8.11: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, CS 2016	52

Table 8.12: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water supplier, CS 2016	53
Table 8.13: Distribution of households by water interruptions in the last 3 months, CS 2016.....	54
Table 8.14: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipalities, CS 2016	56
Table 8.15: Distribution of households by location of toilet facility and type main of dwelling, CS 2016	57
Table 8.16: Distribution of households with and without access to electricity, CS 2016	58
Table 8.17: Distribution of households by supplier of electricity, CS 2016	59
Table 8.18: Distribution of households by access to refuse removal facilities, CS 2016.....	60
Table 8.19a: Distribution of households by source of energy for cooking and lighting (1), CS 2016.....	62
Table 8.19b: Distribution of households by source of energy for water and space heating (2), CS 2016	63
Table 8.20: Distribution of households by energy-saving methods, CS 2016.....	65
Table 8.21: Distribution of households by access to internet services and sex of head of household, CS 2016.....	67
Table 8.22: Distribution of households by agricultural activities, CS 2016.....	69
Table 8.23: Distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by type of agricultural activities and district municipalities, CS 2016	70
Table 8.24: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by province, CS 2016.....	71
Table 8.25: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding CS 2016 by municipality.....	72
Table 8.26: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding CS 2016 by municipality.....	73
Table 8.27: Distribution of households by crime experienced in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016.....	75
Table 8.28a: Distribution of households' perception of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016	77
Table 8.28b: Distribution of households by perception of safety when walking alone when it is dark, CS 2016	79
Table 8.30a: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve the challenges/problems in Free State, CS 2016.....	81
Table 8.30b: Extent to which households agree that municipality is trying to solve the challenges/problems, CS 2016	82
Table 9.1: Age and sex of emigrants that left Free State by 5-year age group, CS 2016	91
Table 10.1: Distribution of households by whether death occurred and province, CS 2016	97
Table 10.2: Number of deaths by district, age and sex, CS 2016	99

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by sex, Census 2011 & CS 2016	9
Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Census 2011 & CS 2016	11
Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, Census 2011 & CS 2016.....	11
Figure 2.4: Age and sex structure: Free State, Census 2011 (shaded) & CS 2016.....	13
Figure 3.1: Reasons for moving for Free State-born population, CS 2016	25
Figure 3.2: Persons born outside South Africa by province of enumeration, CS 2016	26
Figure 8.1: Percentage of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by province, CS 2016	47
Figure 8.2: Percentage of households with no refuse removal by district, CS 2016	61
Figure 8.3: Ownership of selected household goods, Census 2011 & CS 2016.....	66
Figure 8.4: Five leading problems/challenges faced by municipalities in Free State, CS 2016	80
Figure 8.6: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of refuse removal services by districts, CS 2016.....	84
Figure 8.7: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of electricity supply services by districts, CS 2016	85
Figure 8.8: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services by districts, CS 2016.....	86
Figure 8.9: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local public hospital by districts, CS 2016	87
Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of public clinic by districts, CS 2016	88
Figure 8.11: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local police services by districts, CS 2016.....	89
Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of public school by districts, CS 2016.....	90
Figure 9.1: Population structure of emigrants from Free State, CS 2016	92
Figure 9.2: Sex ratio of emigrants from Free State, CS 2016.....	93
Figure 9.3: Percentage distribution of emigrants by province, CS 2016	94
Figure 9.5: Top ten current countries of residence of emigrants who left Free State, CS 2016	96

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1.1: Boundary changes in Free State, new 2016 demarcations	6
Map 2.1: Population distribution by local municipality, CS 2016	8
Map 8.1: Number of households in Free State per local municipality, CS 2016	40
Map 8.2 Percentage distribution of households with access to piped water by local municipality, CS 2016	50
Map 8.3: Percentage of households with access to flush/chemical toilet by local municipality, CS 2016	55
Map 8.4: Percentage of households with access to electricity by local municipality, CS 2016	57
Map 8.5: Percentage of households with access to internet services and municipality, CS 2016	68
Map 8.6: Percentage of households that skipped a meal in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016	74
Map 8.7: Percentage of households that experienced crime in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016	76
Map 10.1: Households that experienced death in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016	98

Chapter 1: Introduction

Free State, formerly known as Orange Free State before 1995, lies in the heart of South Africa. The province shares borders with six of the nine provinces, and seven districts of Lesotho. Its capital city is Bloemfontein, which is also South Africa's judicial capital. The province is the third largest province in land area (about 129 825 km²), divided into one metropolitan municipality and four district municipalities. The district municipalities are further divided into 18 local municipalities. The province constitutes one city, Bloemfontein, and a number of towns (Welkom, Sasolburg, Harrismith, Kroonstad, Virginia, Bethlehem, Riebeeckstad, Koffiefontein, and Dewetsdorp etc.). This province lies between two rivers (Vaal River in the north and the Orange River in the south). It has one of the South Africa's seven Unesco World Heritage sites (Vredefort Dome, which is the largest visible meteor impact site in the world). Other distinct geographical features are the Maluti Mountains and the Golden Gate Highlands National Park, which is the province's prime tourist attraction.

In terms of economy, the province is mainly dependent on the primary sectors of agriculture and mining. Mining is the province's major employer, producing about 30% of South Africa's output and making it the fifth-largest producer of gold in the world¹. While agricultural cultivated land covers about 32 000 square kilometres, natural veld and grazing land covers approximately 87 000 square kilometres. The province also has some industries including petrochemicals company Sasol, a world leader in the production of fuels, waxes, chemicals and low-cost feedstock from coal. Sasol is the world leader in Fischer-Tropsch technology, a catalysed chemical reaction in which carbon monoxide and hydrogen are converted into liquid hydrocarbons, producing a synthetic petroleum substitute for use as synthetic lubrication oil or as synthetic fuel. Floriculture is another economic activity; the province is involved in contributing to exports of about 1,2 million tons of cut flowers a year².

Free State is one of those provinces characterised by cultural diversity. Although the majority of the population in the province are black Africans, there are other racial groups, including whites. Language dynamics show that the most dominant language spoken is Sesotho, and the vast majority of white people in the province are Afrikaans-speaking.

Soil conditions in several areas of Free State are ideal for floriculture.

1.1 Community Survey 2016 background

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

¹ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_State_\(province\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_State_(province))

² <http://www.freestateonline.fs.gov.za>

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

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

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

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

1.1.1 Geography frame

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

1.1.2 Community Survey 2016 sampling methodology

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

1.1.3 Questionnaire development processes for CS 2016

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

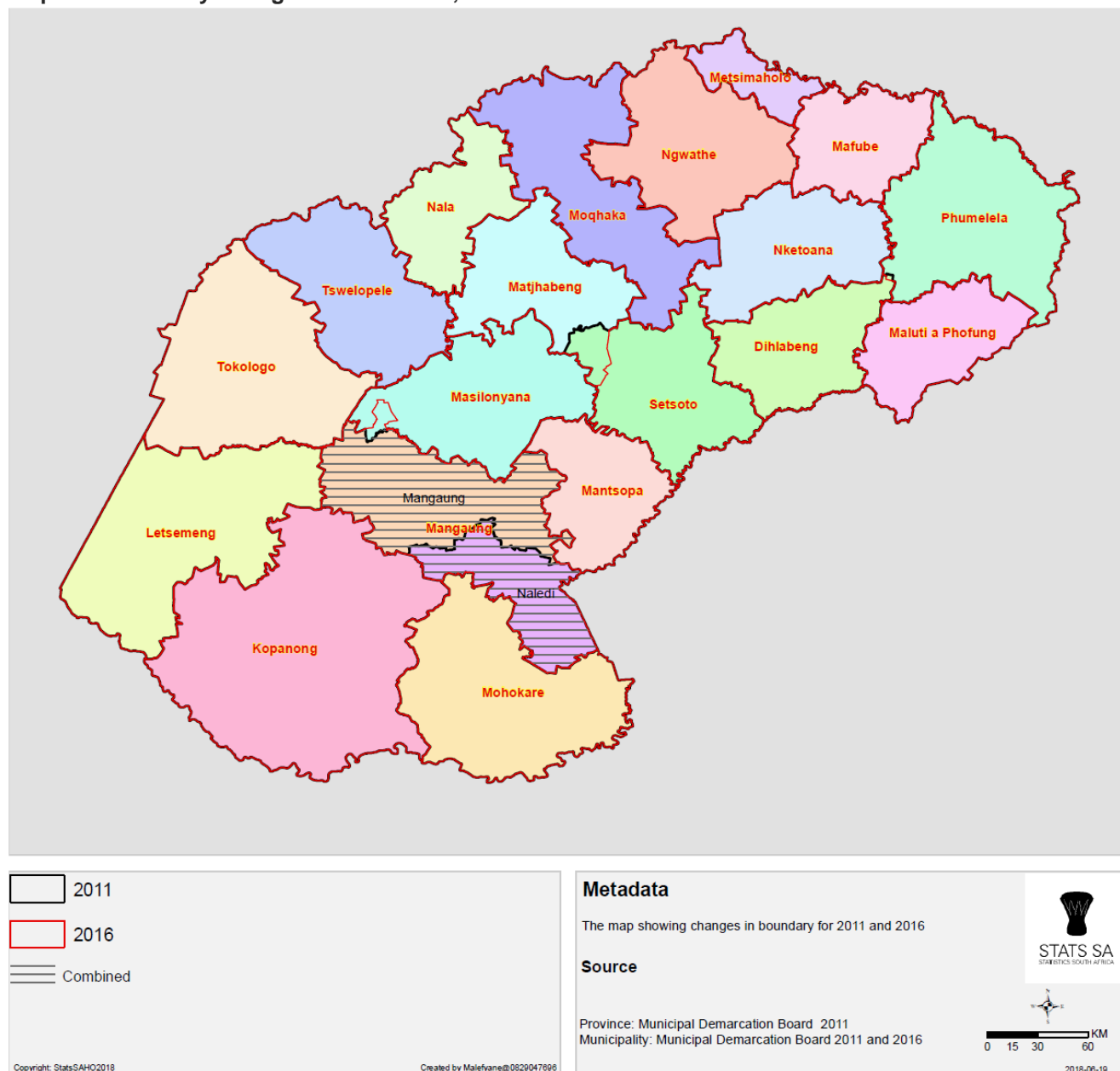
1.1.5 Data editing

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

1.2 Data Boundary changes

A number of changes occurred in terms of municipal boundaries during the period between Census 2011 and CS 2016. Affected by the 2016 boundary changes were Mangaung metropolitan and Naledi local municipality. Naledi local municipality was incorporated into Mangaung. Some parts of Masilonyana local municipality were also incorporated into Mangaung metropolitan. Other local municipalities affected were Matjhabeng and Setsoto local municipalities. Some parts of Matjhabeng local municipality were incorporated into Setsoto local municipality. Map 1.1 highlights the changes spatially.

Map 1.1: Boundary changes in Free State, new 2016 demarcations



Chapter 2: Population characteristics

2.1 Population size

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

Province	Census 2011	Community Survey 2016	Growth rate
Western Cape	5 822 734	6 279 730	1,7
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	6 996 976	1,5
Northern Cape	1 145 861	1 193 780	0,9
Free State	2 745 590	2 834 714	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 300	11 065 240	1,7
North West	3 509 953	3 748 435	1,5
Gauteng	12 272 263	13 399 724	2,0
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	4 335 964	1,6
Limpopo	5 404 868	5 799 090	1,6
South Africa	51 770 561	55 653 653	1,6

Table 2.1 and Map 2 show the distribution of the population by province for Census 2011 and CS 2016. The table indicates that the annual population growth rate for South Africa was 1,6% between the two periods. The provincial variations indicate that Gauteng has the highest number of persons, followed by KwaZulu-Natal. This pattern is observed for both Census 2011 and CS 2016. The highest growth rate was observed in Gauteng (2%), followed by Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (both at 1,7%).

Although the population grew (from 2,7 million in Census 2011 to 2,8 million in 2016, Free State province recorded the lowest growth rate (0,7%).

Map 2 shows population size per local municipality in Free State. Mangaung metropolitan area recorded the highest population (787 803) whilst Tokologo local municipality had the lowest (29 149).

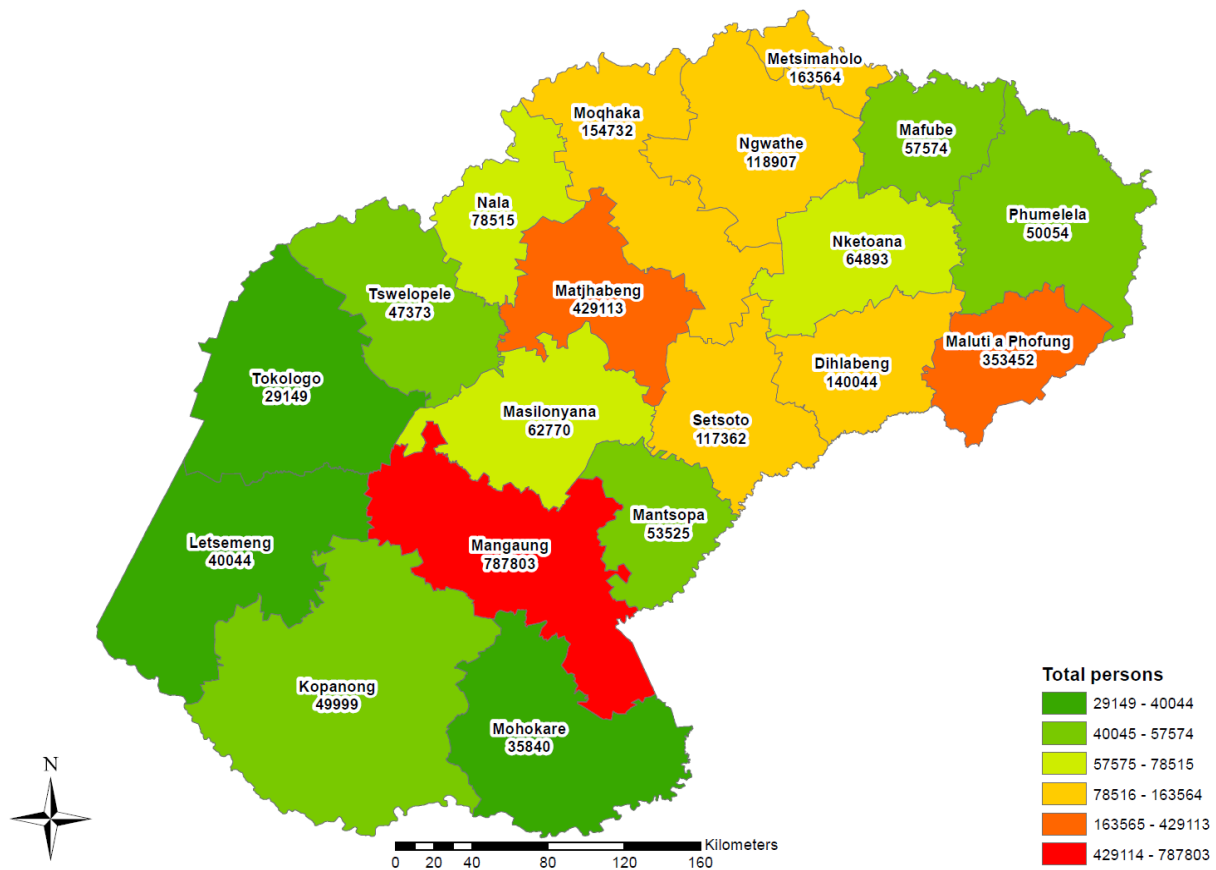
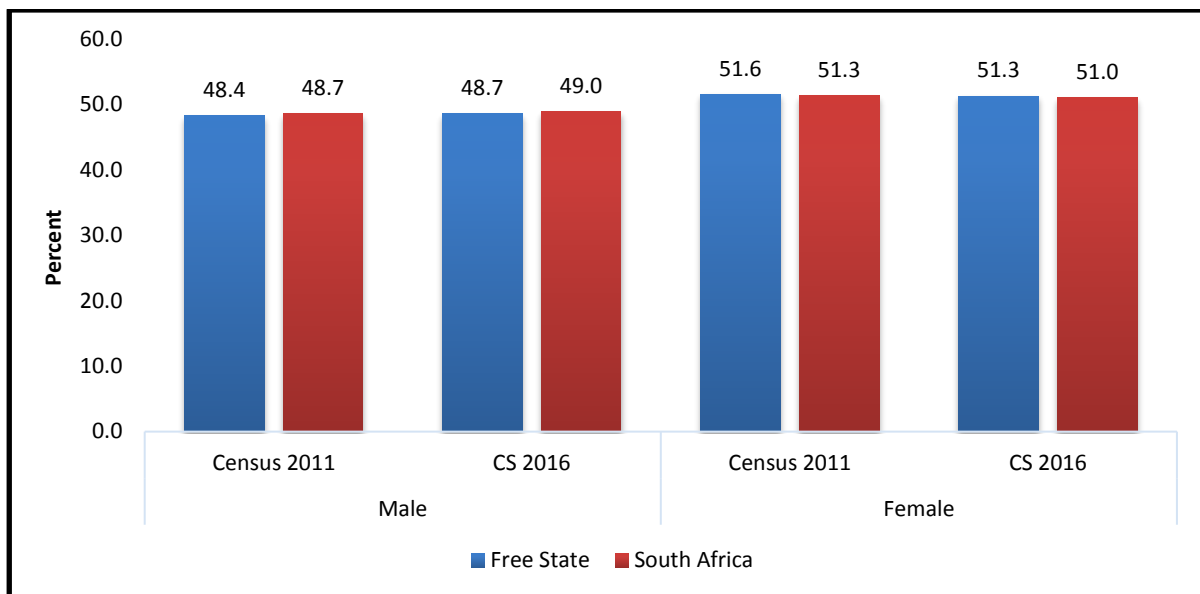
Map 2.1: Population distribution by local municipality, CS 2016

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

The results presented in Figure 2.1 show that at both national and provincial levels, there were more females than males. In CS 2016, females constituted 51,3% of Free State's population. However, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of females over the period 2011–2016.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by district and municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016

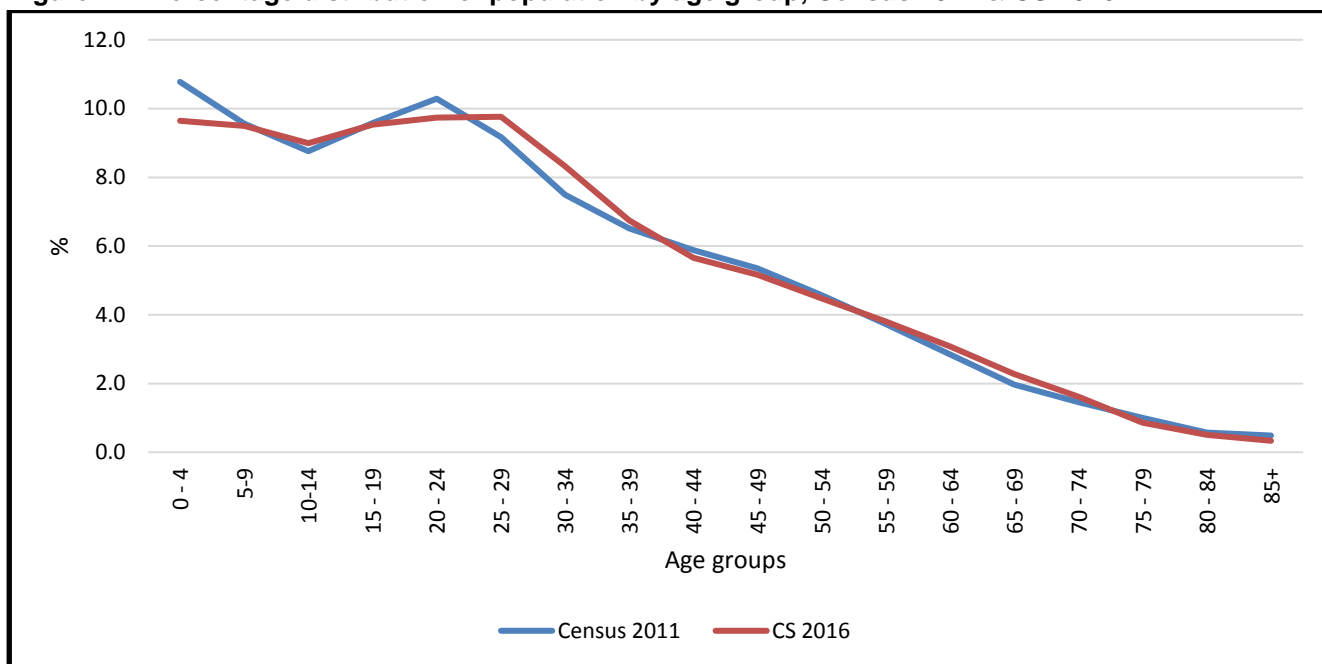
Province/district/local municipality	Census 2011	Community Survey 2016	Growth rate
DC16: Xhariep	121 945	125 884	0,7
FS161: Letsemeng	38 628	40 044	0,8
FS162: Kopanong	49 171	49 999	0,4
FS163: Mohokare	34 146	35 840	1,1
DC18: Lejweleputswa	624 746	646 920	0,8
FS181: Masilonyana	59 895	62 770	1,1
FS182: Tokologo	28 986	29 149	0,1
FS183: Tswelopele	47 625	47 373	-0,1
FS184: Matjhabeng	407 020	429 113	1,2
FS185: Nala	81 220	78 515	-0,8
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	735 679	779 330	1,3
FS191: Setsoto	112 038	117 362	1,1
FS192: Dihlabeng	128 704	140 044	1,9
FS193: Nketoana	60 324	64 893	1,7
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	335 784	353 452	1,2
FS195: Phumelela	47 772	50 054	1,1
FS196: Mantsopa	51 056	53 525	1,1
DC20: Fezile Dabi	488 036	494 777	0,3
FS204: Metsimaholo	149 108	163 564	2,1
FS205: Mafube	57 876	57 574	-0,1
FS201: Moqhaka	160 532	154 732	-0,8
FS203: Ngwathe	120 520	118 907	-0,3
MAN: Mangaung	775 184	787 803	0,4
Free State	2 745 590	2 834 714	0,7

Note: Data for Census 2011 have been aligned to 2016 municipal boundaries.

Table 2.2 profiles population size by province, district and local municipality. Results show that population share almost remained unchanged for most local municipalities. Overall, the population grew from 2,7 million to 2,8 million over the period 2011–2016. The findings at district level show that Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality has the highest population size when compared to other districts. Xhariep district had the smallest population size, which remained almost unchanged at 125 884 persons. The local municipality population profile showed that Metsimaholo grew most at 2,1% annual growth rate, followed by Dihlabeng Local Municipality (1,9%). The district profile further showed that most local municipalities in Fezile Dabi district had negative population growth. The results further showed that Fezile Dabi district was the only district that experienced negative population growth in most of local municipalities over the period.

2.2 Age and sex structure

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Census 2011 & CS 2016



The results presented in Figure 2.2 present the age structure of the Free State population. Generally, children and youth constitute the majority. It is noted that for both Census 2011 and CS 2016, age groups 0–4 and 20–24 had the highest proportion.

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, Census 2011 & CS 2016

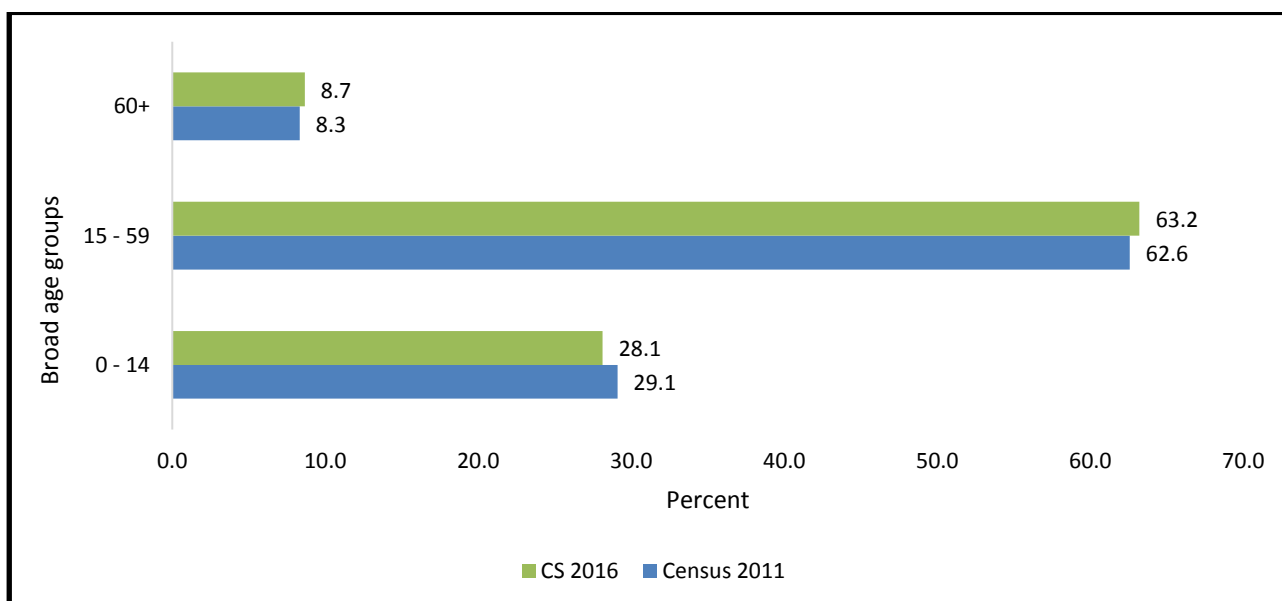
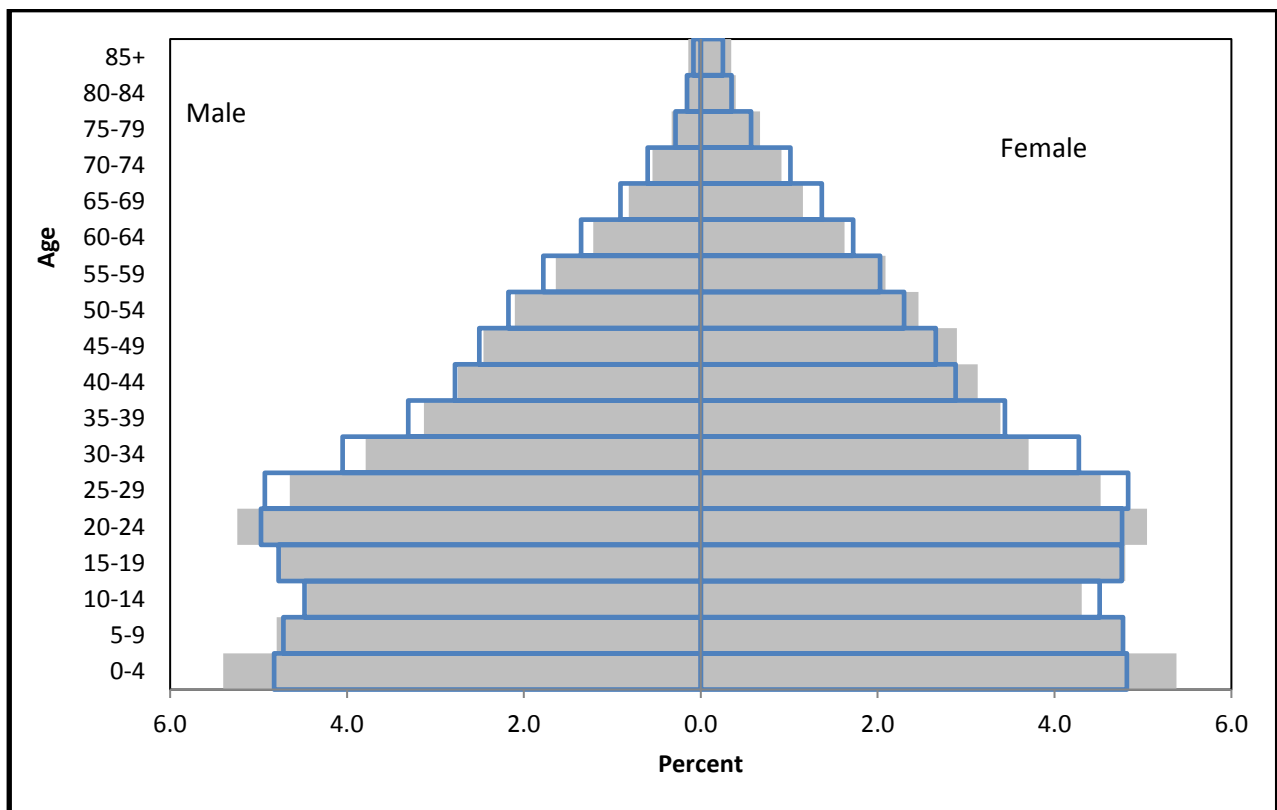


Figure 2.3 shows that for both Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016, six in ten persons in Free State were of working age and elderly persons constituted about 9% in 2016, a slight increase from Census 2011. Looking at the profile of children, they constituted almost a third of the population.

Table 2.3: Distribution of population by district, municipality and broad age groups, CS 2016

	0 - 14		15 - 59		60+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC16: Xhariep	33 355	26,5	80 338	63,8	12 191	9,7	125 884	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	9 955	24,9	26 450	66,1	3 639	9,1	40 044	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	13 007	26,0	32 029	64,1	4 964	9,9	49 999	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	10 393	29,0	21 859	61,0	3 589	10,0	35 840	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	171 727	26,5	421 944	65,2	53 248	8,2	646 920	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	17 560	28,0	39 674	63,2	5 536	8,8	62 770	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	8 303	28,5	18 404	63,1	2 442	8,4	29 149	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	14 672	31,0	28 785	60,8	3 915	8,3	47 373	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	107 158	25,0	287 809	67,1	34 147	8,0	429 113	100,0
FS185: Nala	24 033	30,6	47 272	60,2	7 209	9,2	78 515	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	231 899	29,8	484 579	62,2	62 852	8,1	779 330	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	35 770	30,5	71 760	61,1	9 832	8,4	117 362	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	38 175	27,3	90 609	64,7	11 259	8,0	140 044	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	19 557	30,1	39 728	61,2	5 609	8,6	64 893	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	107 879	30,5	217 367	61,5	28 206	8,0	353 452	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	14 470	28,9	31 616	63,2	3 968	7,9	50 054	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	16 048	30,0	33 499	62,6	3 979	7,4	53 525	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	125 956	25,5	317 637	64,2	51 184	10,3	494 777	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	38 825	23,7	112 086	68,5	12 653	7,7	163 564	100,0
FS205: Mafube	16 238	28,2	35 183	61,1	6 153	10,7	57 574	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	37 929	24,5	98 721	63,8	18 082	11,7	154 732	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	32 964	27,7	71 647	60,3	14 296	12,0	118 907	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	234 329	29,7	487 312	61,9	66 163	8,4	787 803	100,0
Free State	797 265	28,1	1 791 810	63,2	245 638	8,7	2 834 714	100,0

The results presented in Table 2.3 show the population in broad age groups of children aged 0–14, working age and elderly persons. Looking at children, the district profile shows that they constitute about a third of the population in Thabo Mofutsanyana and Lejweleputswa districts. Both districts have population share above the provincial average

Figure 2.4: Age and sex structure: Free State, Census 2011 (shaded) & CS 2016

The population pyramid in Figure 2.4 shows the age–sex structure of Free State. The shaded part represents Census 2011 and white represents 2016. The broad base structure is typical of the country with high birth rates. Results, however, showed a decrease in the proportion of children aged 0–4 for the period 2011–2016, implying decreased fertility rates in this particular province.

Table 2.4: Distribution of population by 5-year age groups and sex, CS 2016

Age groups	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0-4	136 725	136 605	273 329	100
5-9	133 778	135 316	269 094	99
10-14	127 000	127 842	254 841	99
15-19	135 271	134 975	270 247	100
20-24	140 995	134 987	275 982	104
25-29	139 695	137 013	276 708	102
30-34	114 781	121 229	236 011	95
35-39	93 799	97 529	191 328	96
40-44	78 829	81 660	160 489	97
45-49	70 945	75 338	146 283	94
50-54	61 678	65 206	126 884	95
55-59	50 428	57 452	107 880	88
60-64	38 405	48 877	87 282	79
65-69	25 775	38 774	64 549	66
70-74	17 007	28 793	45 800	59
75-79	8 119	16 143	24 261	50
80-84	4 413	9 873	14 286	45
85+	2 324	7 137	9 461	33
Total	1 379 965	1 454 749	2 834 714	95

Table 2.4 depicts the age and sex differentials within the province. A sex ratio of more than 100 depicts a higher number of males than females, while a number lower than 100 depicts a higher number of females than males. A number which equals 100 means that there are an equal number of males and females within the population. Results thus show that age groups 20–24 and 25–29 had more males compared to females, while older age groups were dominated by females.

Table 2.5: Distribution of population by district, municipality and five-year age groups, CS 2016

District and municipality	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
DC16: Xhariep	11 263	11 796	10 295	14 021	11 759	12 207	10 223	8 263	6 569	6 257	5 728	5 311	12 193	125 885
FS161: Letsemeng	3 501	3 396	3 058	4 475	4 449	4 142	2 727	2 891	2 223	2 018	1 863	1 661	3 639	40 043
FS162: Kopanong	4 385	4 591	4 031	5 061	4 397	4 563	4 781	3 301	2 415	2 591	2 538	2 382	4 963	49 999
FS163: Mohokare	3 377	3 809	3 207	4 485	2 912	3 502	2 715	2 071	1 931	1 648	1 327	1 268	3 589	35 841
DC18: Lejweleputswa	60 579	57 536	53 612	59 961	60 885	64 438	54 388	45 378	37 412	36 337	34 988	28 158	53 248	646 920
FS181: Masilonyana	6 144	6 093	5 323	5 701	5 661	5 961	4 605	4 742	3 900	3 250	3 476	2 379	5 537	62 772
FS182: Tokologo	3 082	2 538	2 682	3 005	2 389	2 563	2 122	1 641	1 848	1 995	1 498	1 343	2 441	29 147
FS183: Tswelopele	5 097	4 791	4 785	4 991	4 217	4 194	3 365	2 751	2 354	2 708	2 290	1 915	3 915	47 373
FS184: Matjhabeng	37 850	35 980	33 328	38 960	42 271	44 489	38 177	30 860	24 939	24 235	24 383	19 495	34 147	429 114
FS185: Nala	8 406	8 134	7 494	7 305	6 347	7 231	6 117	5 385	4 371	4 149	3 342	3 026	7 210	78 517
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	77 598	78 299	76 003	85 209	78 860	79 940	65 884	45 688	38 034	34 549	30 272	26 143	62 851	779 330
FS191: Setsoto	12 429	11 700	11 640	12 974	10 881	12 302	9 654	7 406	5 740	4 720	4 472	3 612	9 831	117 361
FS192: Dihlabeng	13 053	13 054	12 068	14 197	13 512	14 730	12 849	9 664	7 558	7 381	5 880	4 838	11 260	140 044
FS193: Nketoana	5 909	6 931	6 717	6 740	5 888	7 122	5 491	4 042	3 150	2 569	2 309	2 417	5 608	64 893
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	35 807	36 449	35 623	40 388	38 092	34 975	29 180	18 452	16 211	15 289	13 124	11 656	28 205	353 451
FS195: Phumelela	4 503	4 727	5 240	5 648	5 057	4 917	3 997	2 969	2 858	2 313	2 021	1 835	3 968	50 053
FS196: Mantsopa	5 896	5 437	4 714	5 262	5 431	5 894	4 714	3 154	2 516	2 277	2 466	1 784	3 978	53 523
DC20: Fezile Dabi	43 793	42 439	39 723	44 680	45 809	46 770	42 907	37 086	31 210	27 082	22 812	19 280	51 184	494 775
FS204: Metsimaholo	13 898	13 172	11 755	14 377	16 191	16 971	16 901	14 100	11 279	9 362	7 359	5 546	12 652	163 563
FS205: Mafube	5 166	5 636	5 437	5 499	5 590	5 407	4 196	3 772	3 197	2 959	2 533	2 030	6 153	57 575
FS201: Moqhaka	12 841	12 729	12 358	14 351	13 520	13 726	12 725	11 509	9 805	8 570	7 347	7 168	18 081	154 730
FS203: Ngwathe	11 889	10 902	10 173	10 453	10 508	10 666	9 085	7 705	6 929	6 191	5 573	4 536	14 296	118 906
MAN: Mangaung	80 096	79 025	75 208	66 376	78 669	73 352	62 610	54 913	47 264	42 057	33 084	28 988	66 163	787 805
Free State	273 329	269 094	254 841	270 247	275 982	276 708	236 010	191 327	160 489	146 283	126 884	107 880	245 639	2 834 713

Table 2.6: Distribution of population by population group, district and municipality, CS 2016

District and municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC16: Xhariep	95 958	76,2	17 562	14,0	172	0,1	12 192	9,7	125 884	100
FS161: Letsemeng	26 473	66,1	8 593	21,5	43	0,1	4 935	12,3	40 044	100
FS162: Kopanong	36 890	73,8	8 672	17,3	33	0,1	4 404	8,8	49 999	100
FS163: Mohokare	32 595	90,9	297	0,8	96	0,3	2 853	8,0	35 841	100
DC18: Lejweleputswa	578 586	89,4	12 291	1,9	1 777	0,3	54 266	8,4	646 920	100
FS181: Masilonyana	55 906	89,1	544	0,9	141	0,2	6 179	9,8	62 770	100
FS182: Tokologo	25 321	86,9	1 074	3,7	24	0,1	2 728	9,4	29 147	100
FS183: Tswelopele	43 662	92,2	337	0,7	99	0,2	3 274	6,9	47 372	100
FS184: Matjhabeng	381 335	88,9	10 112	2,4	1 204	0,3	36 462	8,5	429 113	100
FS185: Nala	72 361	92,2	223	0,3	309	0,4	5 622	7,2	78 515	100
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	738 508	94,8	5 786	0,7	2 912	0,4	32 124	4,1	779 330	100
FS191: Setsoto	107 550	91,6	1 526	1,3	1 139	1,0	7 146	6,1	117 361	100
FS192: Dihlabeng	126 577	90,4	1 608	1,1	396	0,3	11 463	8,2	140 044	100
FS193: Nketoana	60 323	93,0	217	0,3	281	0,4	4 073	6,3	64 894	100
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	350 258	99,1	523	0,1	266	0,1	2 406	0,7	353 453	100
FS195: Phumelela	46 489	92,9	152	0,3	386	0,8	3 027	6,0	50 054	100
FS196: Mantsopa	47 311	88,4	1 760	3,3	444	0,8	4 010	7,5	53 525	100
DC20: Fezile Dabi	428 202	86,5	8 648	1,7	934	0,2	56 993	11,5	494 777	100
FS204: Metsimaholo	134 072	82,0	1 291	0,8	498	0,3	27 703	16,9	163 564	100
FS205: Mafube	53 616	93,1	227	0,4	45	0,1	3 686	6,4	57 574	100
FS201: Moqhaka	136 007	87,9	4 091	2,6	329	0,2	14 304	9,2	154 731	100
FS203: Ngwathe	104 507	87,9	3 039	2,6	61	0,1	11 299	9,5	118 906	100
MAN: Mangaung	673 737	85,5	27 808	3,5	1 501	0,2	84 758	10,8	787 804	100
Free State	2 514 990	88,7	72 095	2,5	7 296	0,3	240 333	8,5	2 834 714	100

2.3 Marital status

Table 2.7: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Never married	605 395	57,4	590 869	52,4	1 196 264	54,8
Legally married	294 774	28,0	298 939	26,5	593 714	27,2
Living together like husband and wife/partners	104 523	9,9	98 799	8,8	203 321	9,3
Divorced	13 978	1,3	23 244	2,1	37 222	1,7
Separated; but still legally married	7 450	0,7	10 945	1,0	18 394	0,8
Widowed	27 865	2,6	104 932	9,3	132 798	6,1
Total	1 053 985	100,0	1 127 728	100,0	2 181 713	100,0

Excludes 941 unspecified cases.

The results presented in Table 2.7 show that more than half of the population aged 12 years and older (54,8%) have never married whilst less than a third were married. The findings show huge differences in widowhood between the two sexes. Looking at the female population in the province, about 9% reported that they were widowed. On the other hand, only 2,6% of males were widowers. Such a profile is indicative of high remarriages in males compared to their female widowed counterparts.

Table 2.8: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and district, CS 2016

District	Never married	Legally married	Living together like husband and wife/partners	Divorced	Separated; but still legally married	Widowed	Total
	Numbers						
DC16: Xhariep	53 720	24 907	12 974	1 198	487	4 953	98 238
DC18: Lejweleputswa	269 558	142 959	47 425	9 135	4 328	32 966	506 371
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	349 291	142 734	50 155	7 010	4 170	37 196	590 556
DC20: Fezile Dabi	204 952	110 336	40 171	7 315	3 537	25 068	391 379
MAN: Mangaung	318 744	172 778	52 596	12 564	5 873	32 614	595 169
Free State	1 196 264	593 714	203 321	37 222	18 394	132 798	2 181 712
	%						
DC16: Xhariep	54,7	25,4	13,2	1,2	0,5	5,0	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	53,2	28,2	9,4	1,8	0,9	6,5	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	59,1	24,2	8,5	1,2	0,7	6,3	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	52,4	28,2	10,3	1,9	0,9	6,4	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	53,6	29,0	8,8	2,1	1,0	5,5	100,0
Free State	54,8	27,2	9,3	1,7	0,8	6,1	100,0

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

The results presented in Table 2.8 show the district municipality variations in the marital status of persons aged 12 years and older. There are slight differences in marital status across the districts. In all districts, the never married constituted more than 50%. District dynamics for the married population showed that Mangaung metropolitan area recorded about 29% and Thabo Mofutsanyana about 24%. Xhariep district recorded a higher proportion of persons cohabiting (13%) followed by Fezile Dabi with about 10%.

2.4 Language

Table 2.9: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Language	Census 2011		Community Survey 2016	
Afrikaans	340 490	12,7	302 068	10,9
English	78 782	2,9	38 939	1,4
IsiNdebele	10 008	0,4	1 639	0,1
IsiXhosa	201 145	7,5	158 269	5,7
IsiZulu	118 126	4,4	104 660	3,8
Sepedi	7 395	0,3	7 804	0,3
Sesotho	1 717 881	64,2	2 000 947	71,9
Setswana	140 228	5,2	150 423	5,4
Sign language	32 910	1,2	498	0,0
Siswati	2 246	0,1	1 246	0,0
Tshivenda	2 592	0,1	1 624	0,1
Xitsonga	8 039	0,3	4 891	0,2
Khoi; Nama and San languages		0,0	325	0,0
Other	15 935	0,6	9 712	0,3
Total	2 675 777	100,0	2 783 045	100,0

Table 2.9 shows results on language dynamics within the province. The results exclude children younger than one year. The analysis shows that the most common language spoken at home is Sesotho. Seven in ten persons in Free State (71,9%) speak Sesotho. Over the period 2011–2016, there was an increase of about eight percentage points in Sesotho speakers. The second language spoken in the province is Afrikaans, although findings show a slight decrease over the period 2011–2016. The proportion of persons speaking English more than halved (from 2,9% in 2011 to 1,4% in 2016).

Table 2.9: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 & CS 2016

	Xhariep		Lejweleputswa		Thabo Mofutsanyana		Fezile Dabi		Mangaung		Free State	
	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016
Afrikaans	43 068	47 590	68 992	61 506	43 183	32 366	64 990	59 044	120 256	101 560	340 490	302 068
English	1 733	1 459	18 701	7 088	14 641	7 142	11 759	7 776	31 948	15 473	78 782	38 939
Isindebele	190	18	3 254	439	1 591	95	1 640	289	3 333	798	10 008	1 639
Isixhosa	21 704	20 403	73 980	54 640	4 099	2 451	28 036	19 286	73 326	61 488	201 145	158 269
Isizulu	524	239	8 881	6 296	75 410	73 512	26 497	20 407	6 814	4 205	118 126	104 660
Sepedi	236	207	1 414	903	761	1 799	2 986	2 975	1 998	1 919	7 395	7 804
Sesotho	44 193	49 199	378 802	464 023	569 583	644 991	316 408	369 542	408 894	473 191	1 717 881	2 000 947
Setswana	4 840	4 489	34 325	33 161	2 377	1 109	4 797	3 498	93 889	108 165	140 228	150 423
Sign language	804	55	6 855	67	10 022	161	6 695	56	8 534	160	32 910	498
Siswati	51	28	932	532	323	137	570	254	369	296	2 246	1 246
Tshivenda	58	-	775	356	224	43	842	707	692	519	2 592	1 624
Xitsonga	112	117	4 972	2 959	428	296	1 427	746	1 101	773	8 039	4 891
Khoi; Nama and san languages		-		136		50		85		55		326
Other	579	248	5 095	2 718	2 579	1 425	3 367	2 155	4 314	3 167	15 935	9 712
Total	118 092	124 052	606 978	634 824	725 221	765 577	470 014	486 820	755 468	771 769	2 675 777	2 783 045
	%											
Afrikaans	36,5	38,4	11,4	9,7	6,0	4,2	13,8	12,1	15,9	13,2	12,7	10,9
English	1,5	1,2	3,1	1,1	2,0	0,9	2,5	1,6	4,2	2,0	2,9	1,4
Isindebele	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,1
Isixhosa	18,4	16,4	12,2	8,6	0,6	0,3	6,0	4,0	9,7	8,0	7,5	5,7
Isizulu	0,4	0,2	1,5	1,0	10,4	9,6	5,6	4,2	0,9	0,5	4,4	3,8
Sepedi	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3
Sesotho	37,4	39,7	62,4	73,1	78,5	84,2	67,3	75,9	54,1	61,3	64,2	71,9
Setswana	4,1	3,6	5,7	5,2	0,3	0,1	1,0	0,7	12,4	14,0	5,2	5,4
Sign language	0,7	0,0	1,1	0,0	1,4	0,0	1,4	0,0	1,1	0,0	1,2	0,0
Siswati	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Tshivenda	0,0		0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Xitsonga	0,1	0,1	0,8	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,2

	Xhariep		Lejweleputswa		Thabo Mofutsanyana		Fezile Dabi		Mangaung		Free State	
	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016
Khoi; Nama and San languages	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,5	0,2	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

The results in Table 2.9 show district profiles in terms of language spoken at home. Findings show that Afrikaans is most spoken in Xhariep district and there was a slight increase of about one percentage point over the period 2011–2016. Overall, Sesotho is predominantly spoken in four of the five districts.

2.10 Religion

Table 2.10a: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, CS 2016

Religion	Number	%
Christianity	2 507 342	89,3
Islam	7 723	0,3
Traditional African religion	54 597	1,9
Hinduism	748	0,0
Buddhism	494	0,0
Bahaism	126	0,0
Judaism	635	0,0
Atheism	524	0,0
Agnosticism	387	0,0
No religious affiliation/belief	192 349	6,8
Other	43 810	1,6
Total	2 808 735	100,0

Excludes 'Unspecified' (133) and 'Do not know' (25 846).

Analysis on religious affiliation is presented in Table 2.10a. The results show that the majority were affiliated to Christianity (89,3%), followed by about 2% of persons affiliated to the traditional African religion. Persons with no religious affiliation/belief constituted about 7%.

Table 2.10b: Distribution of population by Christian denomination, CS 2016

Christian denomination	Number	%
Catholic	283 538	11,3
Anglican/Episcopalian	138 934	5,6
Baptist	59 767	2,4
Lutheran	21 962	0,9
Methodist	234 153	9,4
Presbyterian	65 052	2,6
Pentecostal/Evangelistic (e.g. Assemblies of God; Born Again Church of God in Christ; Rhema Church; Apostolic Faith Mission; Prophetic Ministry)	448 438	17,9
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church (e.g. Zion Christian Church; Apostolic Church; African Nazareth Baptist Church/Shembe)	626 040	25,1
Jehovah's Witness	28 705	1,1
Seventh Day Adventist	8 736	0,3
Mormon (e.g. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints)	6 450	0,3
Reformed church (e.g. Dutch Reformed Church; United Reformed Church; Christian Reformed Church)	284 264	11,4
Just a Christian/non-denominational	81 490	3,3
Other	210 815	8,4
Total	2 498 344	100,0

Excludes 'Do not know' (8 936) and 'Unspecified' (62)

Table 2.10b shows persons who were affiliated to the Christian religion. The results show that the largest Christian dominion is the Pentecostal/Evangelistic-related churches, constituting almost a fifth of the population in Free State (about 18%). The Catholic and reformed churches were the second largest Christian dominion, constituting about 11%.

Chapter 3: Migration

Migration is one of the three demographic processes that affects population size and structure of a locality/place at a particular time. This chapter presents basic descriptive analysis of the migratory patterns of persons with regard to the Free State province, using data from Community Survey 2016.

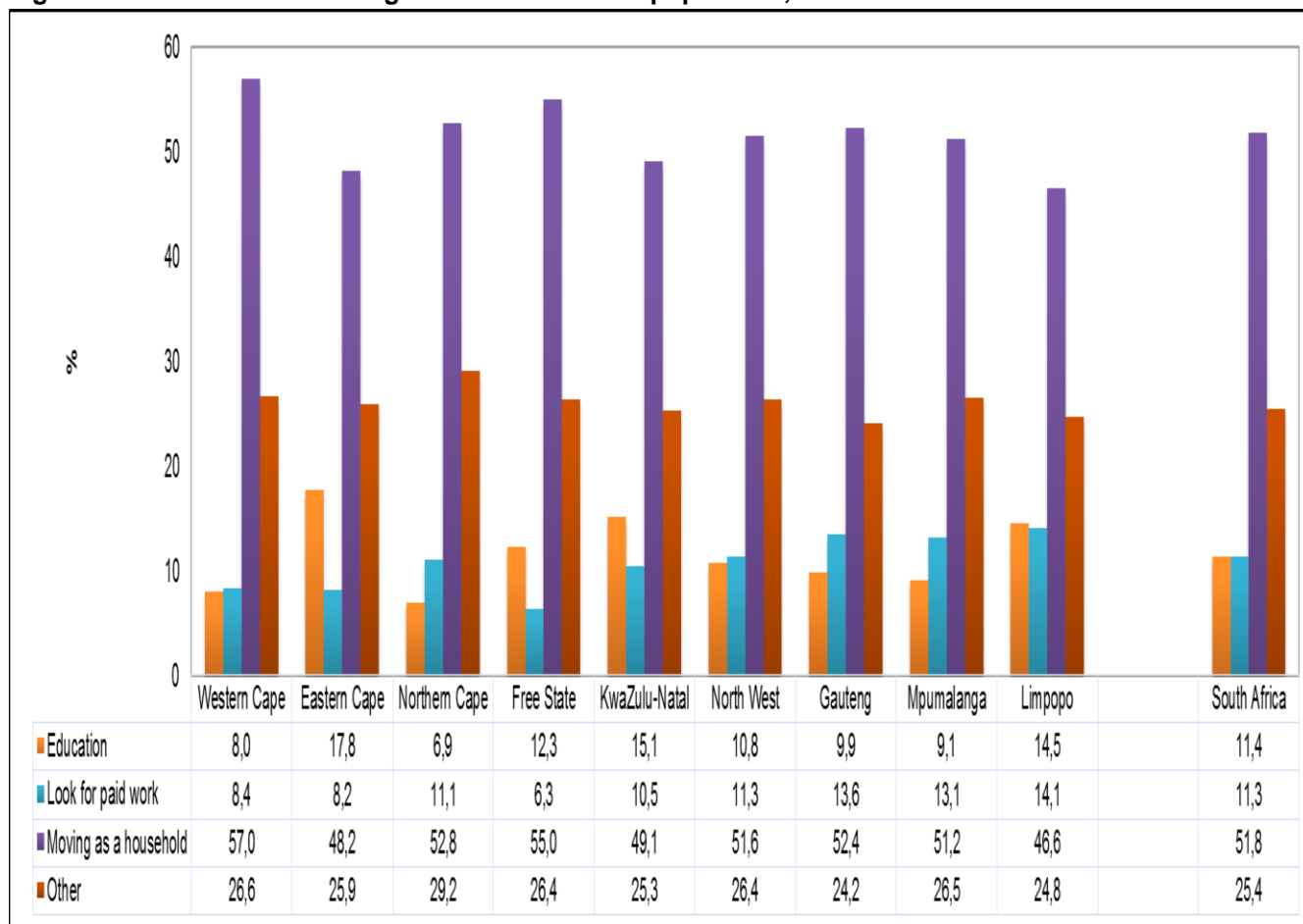
3.1 Internal migration

This section looks at the population born in the Free State province and their migration patterns within South African borders.

Table 3.1: Free State-born population by province of usual residence, CS 2016

Province of usual residence	Province of birth (Free State)	
	Number	%
Western Cape	44 622	1,4
Eastern Cape	19 196	0,6
Northern Cape	21 792	0,7
Free State	2 556 204	80,4
KwaZulu-Natal	31 760	1,0
North West	88 108	2,8
Gauteng	367 026	11,5
Mpumalanga	37 666	1,2
Limpopo	11 613	0,4
South Africa	3 177 987	100,0

The results presented in Table 3.1 show that the majority of persons born in Free State were still residing there at the time of Community Survey 2016. Findings show that those born in this province mainly migrated to Gauteng, constituting about a tenth (11,5%) and less than 1% migrated to Limpopo, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape.

Figure 3.1: Reasons for moving for Free State-born population, CS 2016

Excludes 'Do not know' (39 017) and 'Unspecified' (829)

One of the migration questions asked in Community Survey 2016 was reasons for leaving place of previous residence. The question was directed to persons that had moved between the period of October 2011 and March 2016. The results presented in Figure 3.1 show that at national level, more than half of persons that moved was due to moving as a household (51,8%). Persons that moved due to education or employment reasons constituted about 11%. The provincial profile for Free State showed a pattern similar to the national profile. In Free State province, the proportion of persons that moved from previous place of residence as a household constituted about 55%, a figure slightly higher than the national average. However, the proportion of persons that cited looking for employment opportunities as the reason for their move was almost half compared to the national figure (6,3% and 11,3%, respectively).

Table 3.2: Reasons for moving for Free State-born population by district, CS 2016

	Education		Look for paid work		Moving as a household		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
DC16: Xhariep	1 043	10,4	3 171	31,5	4 181	41,5	1 671	16,6
DC18: Lejweleputswa	3 154	7,6	8 129	19,7	24 710	59,9	5 265	12,8
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	4 552	11,3	6 663	16,5	22 854	56,7	6 262	15,5
DC20: Fezile Dabi	2 473	6,7	6 777	18,4	22 296	60,6	5 275	14,3
MAN: Mangaung	12 031	19,7	11 073	18,2	30 206	49,6	7 616	12,5
Free State	23 254	12,3	35 813	18,9	104 246	55,0	26 091	13,8

Excludes 'Do not know' (1 128) and 'Unspecified' (2 865) cases

Table 3.2 shows variations across the district municipalities of Free State. The provincial figure showed that more than half of persons moved as a household (55%).

3.2 International migration

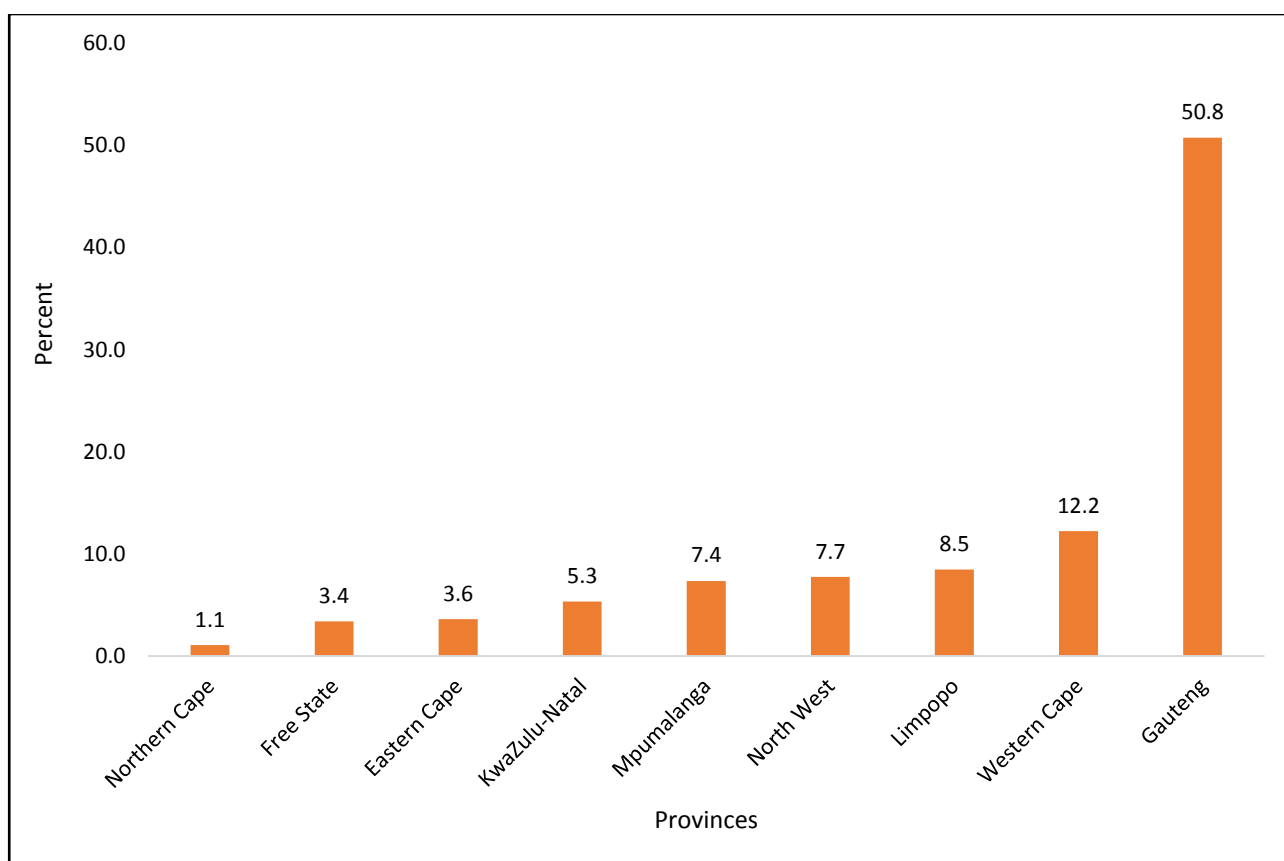
Figure 3.2: Persons born outside South Africa by province of enumeration, CS 2016

Figure 3.2 depicts the percentage share of persons born outside South Africa by province of enumeration at the time of CS 2016. Results show that Free State had the second lowest percentage of persons born outside South Africa (3,4%).

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

	SADC		Rest of Africa		United Kingdom and Europe		Asia		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
DC16: Xhariep	938	69,4	101	7,5	186	13,8	126	9,3	-	
DC18: Lejweleputswa	15 996	88,6	523	2,9	276	1,5	1 198	6,6	69	0,4
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	8 448	85,3	663	6,7	89	0,9	599	6,1	100	1,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	4 819	77,0	687	11,0	545	8,7	204	3,3	-	
MAN: Mangaung	15 437	86,4	1 221	6,8	378	2,1	636	3,6	193	1,1
Free State	45 638	85,4	3 195	6,0	1 475	2,8	2 763	5,2	362	0,7

The results presented in Table 3.3 show that foreign-born persons found in Free State were mainly from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region (85,4%), with Lejweleputswa contributing the highest proportion.

Chapter 4: General health and functioning

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

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

4.1 Health and domains of functioning

Table 4.1: General health and functioning by domains of functioning and district, Census 2011 & CS 2016 (1)

Domain of functioning	Census 2011							CS 2016						
	Degree of difficulty	Free State	Xhariep	Lejweleputswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Fezile Dabi	Mangaung	Degree of difficulty	Free State	Xhariep	Lejweleputswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Fezile Dabi	Mangaung
Seeing	No difficulty	81,6	81,4	80,8	82,7	81,4	81,3	No difficulty	84,2	83,6	82,4	85,3	85,1	84,2
	Some difficulty	13,5	13,6	14,4	12,5	13,3	13,7	Some difficulty	12,5	12,8	14,0	11,5	11,6	12,9
	A lot of difficulty	2,6	2,9	2,5	2,8	2,7	2,4	A lot of difficulty	3,1	3,3	3,5	3,0	3,2	2,8
	Cannot do at all	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	Cannot do at all	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
	Do not know	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	Do not know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Unspecified	2,1	1,8	2,1	1,8	2,4	2,4	Unspecified	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Hearing	No difficulty	92,8	92,5	92,5	93,0	92,5	93,2	No difficulty	94,7	93,1	94,4	94,6	94,9	95,0
	Some difficulty	4,0	4,6	4,3	4,1	4,0	3,4	Some difficulty	4,3	5,3	4,6	4,3	4,0	4,1
	A lot of difficulty	0,7	0,9	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,6	A lot of difficulty	0,9	1,4	0,9	1,0	1,0	0,8
	Cannot do at all	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	Cannot do at all	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Do not know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Do not know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Unspecified	2,3	1,9	2,3	1,9	2,6	2,6	Unspecified	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Communication	No difficulty	95,8	96,3	95,6	96,1	95,7	95,5	No difficulty	98,1	97,5	98,5	98,2	98,4	97,6
	Some difficulty	1,2	1,1	1,3	1,2	1,0	1,1	Some difficulty	1,4	1,7	1,1	1,3	1,1	1,8
	A lot of difficulty	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	A lot of difficulty	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4
	Cannot do at all	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	Cannot do at all	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Do not know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Do not know	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Cannot yet be determined	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Unspecified	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
	Unspecified	2,5	2,1	2,5	2,1	2,8	2,8	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0							
Walking or climbing														

Domain of functioning	Census 2011							CS 2016						
	Degree of difficulty	Free State	Xhariep	Lejweleputswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Fezile Dabi	Mangaung	Degree of difficulty	Free State	Xhariep	Lejweleputswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Fezile Dabi	Mangaung
stairs	No difficulty	93,9	93,3	94,1	94,1	93,6	93,8	No difficulty	94,1	93,1	94,2	94,3	94,7	93,5
	Some difficulty	2,8	3,6	2,7	3,0	2,8	2,6	Some difficulty	3,8	4,6	3,8	3,7	3,4	4,2
	A lot of difficulty	0,9	1,2	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,8	A lot of difficulty	1,7	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,7
	Cannot do at all	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	Cannot do at all	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4
	Do not know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Do not know	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
	Cannot yet be determined	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Unspecified	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
	Unspecified	2,2	1,6	2,2	1,7	2,4	2,5	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0							
Remembering / Concentrating	No difficulty	90,9	91,0	90,9	90,5	91,3	91,1	No difficulty	93,4	91,8	93,3	93,3	94,3	93,1
	Some difficulty	4,9	5,1	5,0	5,5	4,3	4,6	Some difficulty	4,9	5,6	5,0	4,9	4,0	5,3
	A lot of difficulty	1,5	1,7	1,4	1,8	1,4	1,3	A lot of difficulty	1,5	2,3	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4
	Cannot do at all	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	Cannot do at all	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Do not know	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	Do not know	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Cannot yet be determined	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	Unspecified	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
	Unspecified	2,3	1,7	2,2	1,8	2,5	2,6	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0							
	No difficulty	91,1	90,7	91,3	90,6	91,0	91,6	No difficulty	96,8	97,1	97,2	96,6	97,3	96,3
Self Care	Some difficulty	2,2	2,7	2,2	2,7	2,0	1,9	Some difficulty	2,2	2,1	1,9	2,4	1,8	2,5
	A lot of difficulty	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,1	0,8	0,7	A lot of difficulty	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,8
	Cannot do at all	0,9	1,3	0,9	1,0	1,2	0,7	Cannot do at all	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
	Do not know	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	Do not know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Cannot yet be determined	2,0	2,2	2,0	2,2	1,9	1,9	Unspecified	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
	Unspecified	2,6	1,9	2,6	2,1	2,9	3,0	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0							

Exclusion include children below the age of 5

The results show trend analysis in terms of level of difficulty in a specific domain of functioning at provincial and district levels. Over the period 2011–2016, there were slight differences for all six domains.

The provincial profile showed that eight in ten persons aged five years and older had no difficulty in seeing for both Census 2011 and CS 2016. Whilst the proportion of persons with some difficulty in seeing slightly decreased (from 13,5% 2011 to 12,5% in 2016), there was an increase in proportion of those that reported a lot of difficulty in seeing (2,6% and 3,1% respectively). Over 90% of persons had no difficulty in five of the six domains of functioning. It is noticed that the proportion of persons with some difficulty in walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of stairs increased by a percentage point (from 2,8% in 2011 to 3,8% in CS 2016).

The results at district level depicted a pattern similar to that of the province. Findings on domain of seeing showed that Thabo Mofutsanyane district had the highest proportion of persons that reported no difficulty in seeing (82,7% in Census 2011 and 85,3% in CS 2016). The proportion of persons that cannot see at all remained almost the same for all districts at less than one percent. In both Census and CS 2016 Xhariep district had the highest proportion of persons with some difficulty in walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of stairs (3,6% % and 4,6% in CS 2016).

4.2 Disability prevalence

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

District	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Fezile Dabi	9,9	8,4	1,4	13,1	10,2
Lejweleputswa	11,7	6,5	4,4	9,7	11,4
Mangaung	11,0	9,3	1,7	10,6	11,1
Thabo Mofutsanyana	10,8	12,3	2,1	11,2	10,8
Xhariep	12,7	9,6	0,0	13,2	12,3
Free State	11,1	9,1	2,4	11,2	11,0

Excludes 'Unspecified' (1 192)

The results presented in Table 4.2 show disability prevalence by district and population group. The province of Free State recorded disability prevalence of 11% in CS 2016. District dynamics in disability prevalence showed that Xhariep had the highest disability prevalence (12,3%) followed by and. Lejweleputswa (11,4%). Disability prevalence in these two districts was above the provincial average of 11%. Fezile Dabi district had the lowest prevalence of 10,2%.

Population group variations in disability prevalence showed that the white and black African population groups had the highest disability prevalence (11,2% and 11,1% respectively), while the Indian/Asian population group had the lowest prevalence (2,4%). District dynamics showed that about 12,7% of black Africans in Xhariep district had a disability, whilst Fezile Dabi had the lowest disability prevalence in this population group.

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

Age group	Fezile Dabi	Lejweleputswa	Mangaung	Thabo Mofutsanyana	Xhariep	Free State
	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence
5 - 9	5,8	5,7	8,0	6,7	5,1	6,6
10 - 14	3,8	5,3	6,0	5,0	4,0	5,1
15 - 19	3,1	4,2	4,5	3,8	3,7	3,9
20 - 24	3,6	3,7	3,3	3,4	5,0	3,6
25 - 29	3,2	3,6	3,9	4,8	3,9	4,0
30 - 34	3,4	4,7	6,4	5,2	5,3	5,1
35 - 39	4,3	6,8	5,9	7,1	7,3	6,2
40 - 44	7,3	9,0	7,9	8,8	13,9	8,5
45 - 49	11,1	14,6	12,4	13,7	18,2	13,3
50 - 54	16,4	20,3	20,0	20,0	28,5	19,9
55 - 59	21,8	27,0	24,1	27,1	30,4	25,5
60 - 64	30,4	36,6	30,7	33,9	40,4	33,3
65 - 69	35,7	42,0	38,6	43,0	47,3	40,5
70 - 74	42,6	50,8	50,5	49,9	55,2	48,9
75 - 79	56,1	61,8	56,7	63,8	59,9	59,7
80 - 84	67,0	77,6	72,3	69,3	68,5	71,1
85+	86,7	72,8	80,1	78,7	86,5	80,0
Total	10,2	11,4	11,1	10,8	12,3	11,0

Excludes 'Unspecified' (1 192)

Table 4.3 shows the disability prevalence in Free State by age and district. Although there were various differentials in the disability prevalence across districts, the overall pattern shows that the disability prevalence increases with age across all districts. However, results need to be interpreted with caution. The prevalence for age groups 5–9 and 10–14 seems high for all districts, and this may have been a subject of question misinterpretation for children.

Chapter 5: Parental survival

This chapter focuses on the survival status of parents for children aged 0–17 years. Although the question on parental survival was asked of everybody, the focus of this section is on children aged 0–17. Loss of a parent in the absence of family support leaves many children vulnerable, and has significant policy implications. In this report, basic analysis is presented for children that reported to have lost one or both biological parents.

5.1 Orphanhood

Table 5.1: Distribution of persons aged 0-17 years old by orphanhood , CS 2016

District	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans
DC16: Xhariep	3 712	4 164	1 236
FS161: Letsemeng	1 206	1 035	328
FS162: Kopanong	1 297	1 809	541
FS163: Mohokare	1 209	1 319	367
DC18: Lejweleputswa	16 349	23 098	5 231
FS181: Masilonyana	1 490	2 495	502
FS182: Tokologo	998	900	244
FS183: Tswelopele	1 724	2 268	584
FS184: Matjhabeng	9 746	14 265	3 019
FS185: Nala	2 390	3 169	882
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	24 130	33 203	7 914
FS191: Setsoto	3 357	4 511	843
FS192: Dihlabeng	3 721	5 682	1 494
FS193: Nketoana	2 235	2 260	605
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	11 575	16 369	3 977
FS195: Phumelela	1 664	2 165	489
FS196: Mantsopa	1 578	2 215	505
DC20: Fezile Dabi	9 626	14 525	2 805
FS204: Metsimaholo	2 172	3 936	493
FS205: Mafube	1 408	1 917	399
FS201: Moqhaka	3 186	4 621	1 090
FS203: Ngwathe	2 860	4 050	824
MAN: Mangaung	18 277	25 534	5 617
Free State	72 093	100 523	22 802

Results presented in Table 5.1 show a higher number of paternal orphans compared to maternal orphans. This pattern is observed across all districts and local municipalities in the province. The district profile shows that Thabo Mofutsanyana district had the highest number of paternal, maternal and double orphans. At local municipality level, duo orphanhood was more prevalent in Maluti-A-Phofung and Matjhabeng.

Chapter 6: Education

Education is one of the basic human rights in South Africa, and among the fundamental socio-economic indicators for development³. In this chapter, educational attendance and levels are profiled using Community Survey 2016 data, with comparisons to Census 2011 where possible.

6.1 Educational attendance and attainment

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

District and local municipality	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	Number	%	Number	%
Xhariep	31 103	69,8	33 192	69,4
1FS161: Letsemeng	9 084	65,6	9 574	62,3
FS162: Kopanong	12 374	71,2	12 753	70,7
FS163: Mohokare	9 646	72,4	10 865	75,4
Lejweleputswa	158 066	70,7	170 825	73,6
FS181: Masilonyana	14 768	70,1	16 286	71,5
FS182: Tokologo	7 001	66,5	7 392	69,6
FS183: Tswelopele	13 031	69,7	14 104	75,1
FS184: Matjhabeng	101 830	71,5	110 623	73,5
FS185: Nala	21 435	69,4	22 419	76,6
Thabo Mofutsanyana	218 696	75,0	244 043	76,7
FS191: Setsoto	32 339	73,8	36 814	78,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	33 843	73,5	39 992	75,7
FS193: Nketoana	17 259	73,2	19 450	74,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	108 045	77,3	117 193	77,9
FS195: Phumelela	13 325	71,2	14 890	72,1
FS196: Mantsopa	13 885	71,0	15 704	75,4
Fezile Dabi	121 309	72,3	123 960	71,8
FS204: Metsimaholo	35 503	71,8	40 014	72,1
FS205: Mafube	16 580	74,0	16 243	73,3
FS201: Moqhaka	37 396	71,1	38 284	72,3
FS203: Ngwathe	31 829	73,6	29 418	70,0
Mangaung	206 827	74,0	231 996	77,5
Free State	736 002	73,1	804 016	75,2

Totals exclude children of school-going age that were in institutions at the time of CS 2016

Table 6.1 depicts persons aged 5–24 years who reported that they were attending an educational institution. The analysis showed that there was an increase (between 2011 and 2016) in the number and proportion of persons attending an educational institution (from 736 002 (73,1%) to 804 016 (75,2%)). District variation showed that Mangaung metropolitan area had the highest proportion (78%) attending an educational institution, increase from 74% in census 2011. The local municipality profile showed that Letsemeng local municipality had the lowest proportion of persons attending for both Census 2011 and CS 2016.

³ See: http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/devplan_2.pdf

6.2 Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Early childhood development is one of the priority areas of the South African government and remains a critical policy issue that the Department of Education aims to address. Early years in life are critical for acquisition of perception-motor skills required for reading, writing and numeracy in later years. It is for these reasons that resources are geared towards promotion of access to ECD. Despite expanded expenditure on this priority area, gaps in access still exist. Commitment towards ECD is visible in financial expenditure, which shows an upward trend in billions of Rands (increase from 1,4 in 2010/11 to 4,3 in 2016/17 financial year⁴) directed towards ECD programmes. As a result, there has been increase in enrolment in Grade R and South Africa is close to reaching the target of universal access to education for five-year-olds⁵.

Table 6.2: Population aged 0–5 years attending an educational institution, CS 2016

District / municipality / province	Numbers	Percentage of children attending	Total children aged 0-5
DC16: Xhariep	6 442	48,2	13 360
FS161: Letsemeng	1 867	45,2	4 126
FS162: Kopanong	2 602	49,7	5 234
FS163: Mohokare	1 973	49,3	4 000
DC18: Lejweleputswa	34 492	47,9	71 937
FS181: Masilonyana	3 053	41,2	7 415
FS182: Tokologo	1 811	49,7	3 645
FS183: Tswelopele	2 102	34,4	6 111
FS184: Matjhabeng	23 253	51,9	44 784
FS185: Nala	4 274	42,8	9 982
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	54 132	58,2	92 937
FS191: Setsoto	8 029	54,7	14 682
FS192: Dihlabeng	8 518	55,2	15 428
FS193: Nketoana	4 506	61,1	7 378
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	26 689	62,1	42 951
FS195: Phumelela	2 849	52,1	5 467
FS196: Mantsopa	3 539	50,3	7 029
DC20: Fezile Dabi	26 697	50,9	52 420
FS204: Metsimaholo	8 992	54,3	16 548
FS205: Mafube	3 214	52,4	6 136
FS201: Moqhaka	7 706	49,3	15 622
FS203: Ngwathe	6 785	48,1	14 113
MAN: Mangaung	48 775	50,1	97 406
Free State	170 538	52,0	328 059

The results presented in Table 6.2 show the extent of school attendance among children aged 0–5 years within each district, local municipality and the province. Analysis at district level showed that there was a higher percentage of children attending ECD in Thabo Mofutsanyana district (58,2%) compared to other districts. Lejweleputswa district recorded the lowest proportion of children attending school (47,9%).

⁴ Provincial Budgets & Expenditure Report Review : 2010/11–2016/17

⁵ General Household Survey 2015, Report No. P0318

Table 6.3: Highest level of education for population aged 20 years and older, CS 2016

District/local municipality/province	No schooling		Primary		Secondary		Higher		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
DC16: Xhariep	8 350	23,4	5 256	14,7	20 606	57,7	1 483	4,2	35 695	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	3 075	25,1	1 718	14,0	7 048	57,5	416	3,4	12 257	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	3 415	24,6	1 936	13,9	7 808	56,2	743	5,3	13 902	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	1 860	19,5	1 602	16,8	5 750	60,3	323	3,4	9 536	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	19 257	10,9	22 712	12,8	125 984	71,2	9 100	5,1	177 054	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	1 748	11,4	2 639	17,2	10 231	66,8	707	4,6	15 325	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	2 131	27,6	930	12,0	4 258	55,1	404	5,2	7 723	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	2 800	24,7	2 125	18,7	5 924	52,2	500	4,4	11 349	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	8 614	6,9	13 946	11,2	95 518	76,8	6 296	5,1	124 373	100,0
FS185: Nala	3 964	21,7	3 073	16,8	10 054	55,0	1 194	6,5	18 285	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	30 650	15,5	21 867	11,1	135 791	68,7	9 331	4,7	197 639	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	2 889	10,6	3 939	14,4	18 964	69,4	1 552	5,7	27 345	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	7 283	17,5	3 556	8,5	28 643	68,8	2 131	5,1	41 612	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	3 288	19,6	1 709	10,2	11 254	67,1	522	3,1	16 773	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	14 138	16,4	8 289	9,6	59 899	69,4	3 928	4,6	86 254	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	2 153	18,3	2 223	18,9	6 943	58,9	470	4,0	11 788	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	899	6,5	2 151	15,5	10 088	72,7	729	5,3	13 867	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	21 576	15,0	13 621	9,5	101 894	70,9	6 646	4,6	143 737	100,0
FS204 : Metsimaholo	10 249	19,2	3 459	6,5	36 669	68,8	2 888	5,4	53 265	100,0
FS205: Mafube	3 811	21,6	1 472	8,4	11 574	65,7	768	4,4	17 626	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	3 924	9,3	4 510	10,7	32 281	76,5	1 454	3,4	42 170	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	3 592	11,7	4 179	13,6	21 370	69,7	1 536	5,0	30 677	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	25 180	11,0	21 513	9,4	159 893	70,0	21 915	9,6	228 500	100,0
Free State	105 014	13,4	84 968	10,9	544 168	69,5	48 475	6,2	782 625	100,0

Table 6.3 presents the highest level of education attained among persons aged 20 years and older. At province level, more than two-thirds (69,5%) of the Free State population have secondary education, while persons with tertiary education were less than 10%. The district variations showed that Xhariep had the highest proportion of persons with no formal education and the lowest proportions of persons with tertiary education (23,4% and 4,2%, respectively). Mangaung metropolitan area, on the other hand, had the highest proportion of persons with tertiary education (9,6%), a figure above the provincial average.

Education attainment at local municipality level showed that Tokologo Local Municipality had the highest proportion of persons with no formal education (27,6%), followed by Letsemeng, Tswelopele, and Kopanong with a quarter of the population aged 20 years and older having no formal education.

Chapter 7: Fertility

Fertility is one of the major demographic events, as it relates to the growth of the population. This chapter makes use of CS 2016 data to provide some descriptive statistics of fertility-related indicators for the country. The chapter highlights births in the last 12 months, and breastfeeding practices.

7.1 Births in the last 12 months

Table 7.1 shows the female population of reproductive age and whether they gave birth in the 12 months preceding Census 2011 and CS 2016, as well as the total births for both periods. The community survey results show a substantial decline in females who reported to have given birth, particularly within the age group of 15–29 years as well as those aged 45–49. For both periods (Census 2011 and CS 2016), the highest number of births was found among females aged 20–24 years, while there were fewer births reported among females aged 45–49 years.

Table 7.1: Female population and births in the last 12 months preceding the survey, Census 2011 and CS 2016

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

7.1 Breastfeeding practices

Breastfeeding is one of the critical child feeding practices highly recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other health organisations. It has been noted that it has health benefits for both mother and child. In terms of child health benefits, breast milk contains all nutrients needed in the first six months of a child's life, hence international organisations and the Department of Health highly recommend that mothers should practise exclusive breastfeeding in the early stages of development.

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

District and local municipality	Breast fed	Prevalence	Did not breastfeed	Total
DC16: Xhariep	19 723	85,8	3 253	22 976
FS161: Letsemeng	6 200	87,7	869	7 069
FS162: Kopanong	7 446	85,1	1 303	8 749
FS163: Mohokare	6 077	84,9	1 081	7 158
DC18: Lejweleputswa	98 108	81,4	22 392	120 500
FS181: Masilonyana	9 341	83,5	1 843	11 184
FS182: Tokologo	5 055	87,3	734	5 789
FS183: Tswelopele	7 432	81,4	1 696	9 128
FS184: Matjhabeng	63 363	80,1	15 693	79 056
FS185: Nala	12 916	84,2	2 426	15 342
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	116 907	82,5	24 754	141 661
FS191: Setsoto	18 427	85,8	3 041	21 468
FS192: Dihlabeng	19 914	79,8	5 052	24 966
FS193: Nketoana	8 777	75,2	2 897	11 674
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	53 723	84,1	10 151	63 874
FS195: Phumelela	6 994	77,1	2 081	9 075
FS196: Mantsopa	9 072	85,6	1 532	10 604
DC20: Fezile Dabi	72 765	81,8	16 149	88 914
FS204: Metsimaholo	24 751	80,2	6 097	30 848
FS205: Mafube	7 331	72,4	2 792	10 123
FS201: Moqhaka	21 163	83,3	4 237	25 400
FS203: Ngwathe	19 519	86,6	3 023	22 542
MAN: Mangaung	110 628	84,4	20 493	131 121
Free State	418 131	82,8	87 041	505 172

Note: 'Do not know' cases (3 974) have been excluded

Table 7.2 shows that eight in ten (82,8%) women in Free State breastfed their last child. There were slight variations at district level. Results showed that Xhariep district had the highest proportion of mothers that breastfed their last child born, and Lejweleputswa district had the lowest (85,8% and 81,4%, respectively).

Analysis at local municipal level revealed that Mafube Local Municipality had the lowest prevalence (72,4%), while Letsemeng had the highest proportion with about 88% of mothers reported to have breastfed their last child born.

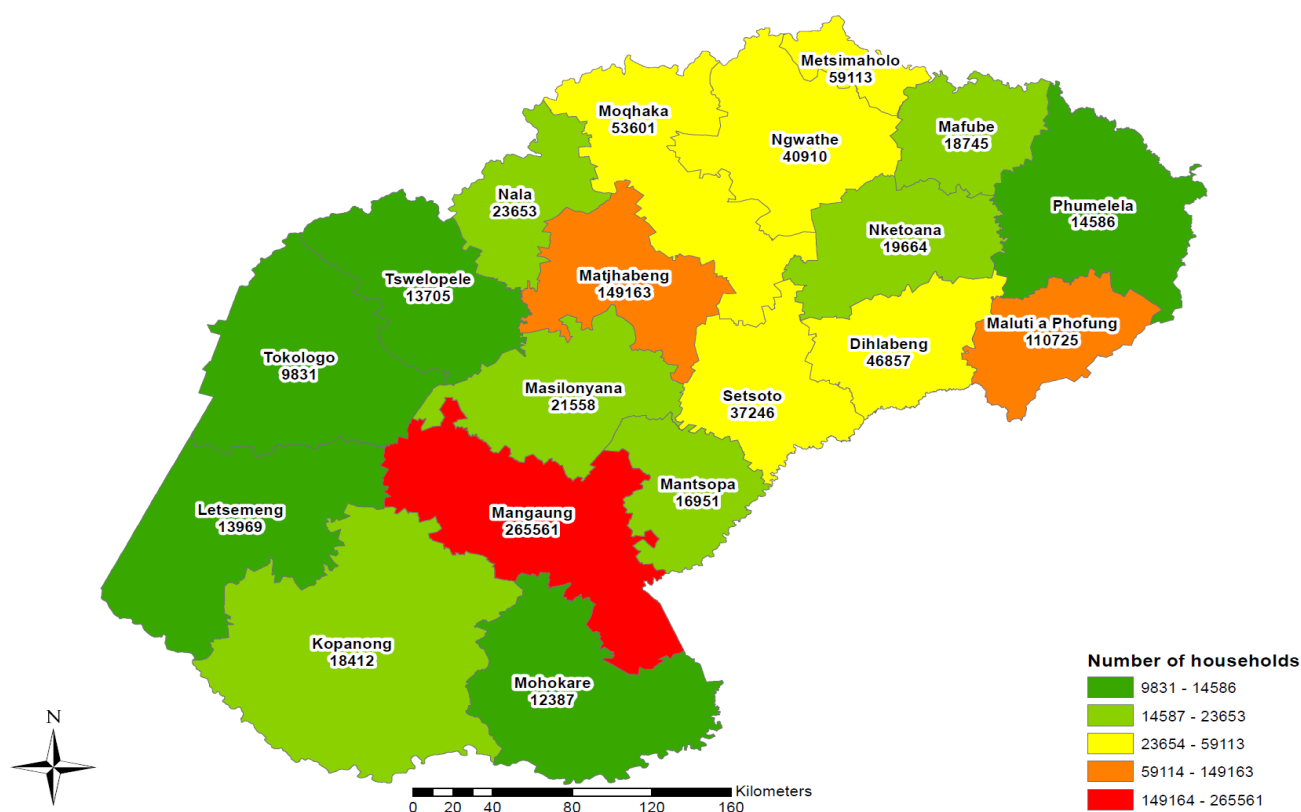
Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services

Introduction

It is critical for any government to ensure that its citizens have access to basic services, including housing, water, improved sanitation and electricity. Government efforts to track progress require setting of targets and monitoring progress. A number of questions were thus included in Community Survey 2016 to enable provision of statistics critical for monitoring progress in households' access to basic services. Additional questions were also included to measure quality of services. This section profiles findings in terms of service delivery and household ratings in terms of quality of services they have access to.

8.1 Households and household size

Map 8.1: Number of households in Free State per local municipality, CS 2016



Map 8.1 showed that the highest number of households were found in Mangaung Metropolitan area, while Tokologo local Municipality had the lowest number of households.

Table 8.1: Number of households and average household size by municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016

	Census 2011			Community Survey 2016		
	Population	Households	Household size	Population	Households	Household size
Free State	2 745 590	823 285	3,3	2 834 714	946 638	3,0
Xhariep	121 945	37 678	3,2	125 884	44 767	2,8
FS161 : Letsemeng	38 628	11 242	3,4	40 044	13 969	2,9
FS162 : Kopanong	49 171	15 643	3,1	49 999	18 412	2,7
FS163 : Mohokare	34 146	10 793	3,2	35 840	12 387	2,9
Lejweleputswa	624 746	182 247	3,4	646 920	217 911	3,0
FS181 : Masilonyana	59 895	16 476	3,6	62 770	21 558	2,9
FS182 : Tokologo	28 986	8 698	3,3	29 149	9 831	3,0
FS183 : Tswelopele	47 625	11 991	4,0	47 373	13 705	3,5
FS184 : Matjhabeng	407 020	123 382	3,3	429 113	149 163	2,9
FS185 : Nala	81 220	21 700	3,7	78 515	23 653	3,3
Thabo Mofutsanyane	735 679	217 689	3,4	779 330	246 029	3,2
FS191 : Setsoto	112 038	33 496	3,3	117 362	37 246	3,2
FS192 : Dihlabeng	128 704	38 590	3,3	140 044	46 857	3,0
FS193 : Nketoana	60 324	17 318	3,5	64 893	19 664	3,3
FS194 : Maluti a Phofung	335 784	100 226	3,4	353 452	110 725	3,2
FS195 : Phumelela	47 772	12 888	3,7	50 054	14 586	3,4
FS196 : Mantsopa	51 056	15 170	3,4	53 525	16 951	3,2
Fezile Dabi	488 036	144 971	3,4	494 777	172 370	2,9
FS204 : Metsimaholo	149 108	45 752	3,3	163 564	59 113	2,8
FS205 : Mafube	57 876	16 459	3,5	57 574	18 745	3,1
FS201 : Moqhaka	160 532	45 661	3,5	154 732	53 601	2,9
FS203 : Ngwathe	120 520	37 099	3,2	118 907	40 910	2,9
Mangaung	775 184	240 700	3,2	787 803	265 561	3,0

The results in Table 8.1 showed an upward trend in the number of households in Free State. The increase depicts increase in household formation. However, looking at the average household size, the downward trend over the same period (from 3,3 in 2011 to 3,0 in 2016) implies that the number of people per household has been decreasing. At district level, the household size profile revealed that Thabo Mofutsanyane district had the highest average household size and Xhariep district the lowest (3,2 and 2,8, respectively). The local municipal profile showed that Kopanong Local Municipality had the lowest household size in the province.

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

District and local municipality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
DC16: Xhariep	10 823	10 072	8 426	6 471	4 157	2 135	1 126	652	456	449	44 767
FS161: Letsemeng	2 513	3 193	2 666	2 276	1 493	760	459	264	167	179	13 970
FS162: Kopanong	5 007	4 282	3 445	2 364	1 558	781	426	222	186	141	18 412
FS163: Mohokare	3 303	2 597	2 315	1 831	1 106	594	242	166	103	128	12 385
DC18: Lejweleputswa	45 065	44 369	41 138	37 186	23 947	12 379	6 533	3 454	1 877	1 963	217 911
FS181: Masilonyana	5 390	3 936	3 624	3 555	2 329	1 413	565	290	305	152	21 559
FS182: Tokologo	2 388	2 167	1 542	1 480	773	784	413	130	43	110	9 830
FS183: Tswelopele	2 662	2 523	2 251	1 991	1 745	945	578	389	210	411	13 705
FS184: Matjhabeng	30 554	31 356	29 672	26 093	16 005	7 605	3 835	2 111	1 028	904	149 163
FS185: Nala	4 070	4 388	4 048	4 067	3 094	1 632	1 143	533	292	386	23 653
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	53 742	47 704	48 956	41 345	24 812	13 764	7 662	4 017	2 021	2 006	246 029
FS191: Setsoto	8 082	7 404	7 253	5 950	3 983	2 225	1 191	680	260	217	37 245
FS192: Dihlabeng	9 694	9 548	10 898	8 125	4 154	2 137	1 125	490	352	334	46 857
FS193: Nketoana	4 770	4 335	3 675	2 957	1 709	1 142	512	401	105	57	19 663
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	23 324	20 112	21 865	19 576	11 755	6 359	3 948	1 868	882	1 036	110 725
FS195: Phumelela	3 489	2 840	2 352	2 138	1 518	975	454	353	252	216	14 587
FS196: Mantsopa	4 382	3 465	2 912	2 598	1 694	927	432	225	170	147	16 952
DC20: Fezile Dabi	35 953	35 873	32 310	30 804	18 205	9 094	4 759	2 490	1 464	1 419	172 371
FS204: Metsimaholo	11 578	12 612	11 485	11 485	6 245	3 090	1 198	727	478	215	59 113
FS205: Mafube	4 012	3 741	2 912	3 074	2 284	1 088	733	434	236	230	18 744
FS201: Moqhaka	11 000	11 166	10 562	9 215	5 455	2 874	1 766	679	375	509	53 601
FS203: Ngwathe	9 363	8 354	7 351	7 029	4 222	2 042	1 061	649	375	464	40 910
MAN: Mangaung	68 611	57 054	48 959	43 495	25 497	11 289	5 455	2 734	1 186	1 283	265 563
Free State	214 193	195 072	179 788	159 301	96 617	48 662	25 536	13 346	7 004	7 120	946 639

Results in Table 8.2 showed that generally, most households in Free State range between one and three person household members. This pattern is observed across the districts and local municipalities. More than a quarter of households in Kopanong, Mohokare, Mantsopa and Mangaung municipalities were single member households (27,2%, 26,7% and 25,8%, respectively).

8.2 Household headship

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

	Numbers						%					
	Census 2011			Community Survey 2016			Census 2011			Community Survey 2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Xhariep	23 425	14 253	37 678	27 916	16 851	44 767	62,2	37,8	100,0	62,4	37,6	100,0
FS161 : Letsemeng	7 472	3 770	11 242	9 562	4 406	13 968	66,5	33,5	100,0	68,5	31,5	100,0
FS162 : Kopanong	9 679	5 964	15 643	11 520	6 892	18 412	61,9	38,1	100,0	62,6	37,4	100,0
FS163 : Mohokare	6 274	4 519	10 793	6 834	5 552	12 386	58,1	41,9	100,0	55,2	44,8	100,0
Lejweleputswa	109 630	72 616	182 246	132 014	85 898	217 912	60,2	39,8	100,0	60,6	39,4	100,0
FS181 : Masilonyana	9 379	7 097	16 476	13 021	8 537	21 558	56,9	43,1	100,0	60,4	39,6	100,0
FS182 : Tokologo	5 810	2 887	8 697	6 486	3 346	9 832	66,8	33,2	100,0	66,0	34,0	100,0
FS183 : Tswelopele	7 261	4 730	11 991	8 154	5 552	13 706	60,6	39,4	100,0	59,5	40,5	100,0
FS184 : Matjhabeng	74 262	49 120	123 382	90 480	58 684	149 164	60,2	39,8	100,0	60,7	39,3	100,0
FS185 : Nala	12 918	8 783	21 701	13 873	9 780	23 653	59,5	40,5	100,0	58,7	41,3	100,0
Thabo Mofutsanyane	116 520	101 169	217 689	132 074	113 955	246 029	53,5	46,5	100,0	53,7	46,3	100,0
FS191 : Setsoto	17 904	15 592	33 496	19 665	17 581	37 246	53,5	46,5	100,0	52,8	47,2	100,0
FS192 : Dihlabeng	22 724	15 866	38 590	27 669	19 187	46 856	58,9	41,1	100,0	59,1	40,9	100,0
FS193 : Nketoana	10 263	7 056	17 319	11 395	8 269	19 664	59,3	40,7	100,0	57,9	42,1	100,0
FS194 : Maluti a Phofung	49 193	51 033	100 226	54 958	55 767	110 725	49,1	50,9	100,0	49,6	50,4	100,0
FS195 : Phumelela	7 819	5 069	12 888	8 747	5 839	14 586	60,7	39,3	100,0	60,0	40,0	100,0
FS196 : Mantsopa	8 617	6 552	15 169	9 639	7 312	16 951	56,8	43,2	100,0	56,9	43,1	100,0
Fezile Dabi	88 947	56 023	144 970	104 297	68 072	172 369	61,4	38,6	100,0	60,5	39,5	100,0
FS204 : Metsimaholo	30 889	14 864	45 753	39 275	19 838	59 113	67,5	32,5	100,0	66,4	33,6	100,0
FS205 : Mafube	9 510	6 949	16 459	10 498	8 247	18 745	57,8	42,2	100,0	56,0	44,0	100,0
FS201 : Moqhaka	26 975	18 686	45 661	31 668	21 933	53 601	59,1	40,9	100,0	59,1	40,9	100,0
FS203 : Ngwathe	21 574	15 525	37 099	22 856	18 054	40 910	58,2	41,8	100,0	55,9	44,1	100,0
Mangaung	141 985	98 716	240 701	155 602	109 959	265 561	59,0	41,0	100,0	58,6	41,4	100,0
Free State	480 508	342 777	823 285	551 904	394 734	946 638	58,4	41,6	100,0	58,3	41,7	100,0

Findings on household headship are presented in Table 8.3. Generally, households in Free State were predominantly headed by men. Variations at local municipal level showed that more than two-thirds of households in Metsimaholo, Tokologo and Kopanong local municipalities were headed by males. In the whole province, only one local municipality (Maluti-A-Phofung) showed slightly more female-headed households compared to those headed by males (50,4% and 49,6%, respectively).

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

Age group	DC16: Xhariep	DC18: Lejweleputswa	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	DC20: Fezile Dabi	MAN: Mangaung	Free State
10 - 14	67	60	145	24	201	497
15 - 19	841	2 241	4 679	1 959	4 576	14 296
20 - 24	2 435	9 094	13 456	6 544	17 105	48 634
25 - 29	4 462	19 250	26 151	13 817	25 290	88 969
30 - 34	6 209	24 180	32 906	20 943	30 857	115 094
35 - 39	5 176	24 476	26 224	19 331	30 952	106 160
40 - 44	4 174	23 693	26 438	19 480	30 253	104 038
45 - 49	4 521	26 622	26 425	18 419	28 221	104 209
50 - 54	3 863	25 053	20 258	17 100	24 248	90 522
55 - 59	3 304	20 837	18 476	14 391	21 783	78 790
60 - 64	2 654	15 589	15 915	12 351	18 452	64 961
65 - 69	2 930	10 558	13 592	10 024	13 203	50 307
70 - 74	1 730	6 840	8 106	7 815	9 418	33 909
75 - 79	1 246	4 946	6 326	5 178	5 883	23 579
80 - 84	712	2 837	4 054	3 168	3 035	13 806
85+	443	1 635	2 880	1 826	2 084	8 867
Total	44 767	217 911	246 031	172 370	265 561	946 638

Table 8.4 showed that most households are headed by middle-aged persons. As expected, very few households were headed by children and older persons.

8.3 Housing

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

Type of main dwelling	Free State		South Africa	
	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016
Formal dwellings	667 734	791 485	11 218 817	13 404 199
Traditional dwellings	19 541	15 509	1 139 894	1 180 745
Informal dwellings	128 986	132 448	1 962 709	2 193 968
Other	7 025	7 137	128 244	142 271
Total	823 286	946 579	14 449 664	16 921 183
Formal dwellings	81,1	83,6	77,6	79,2
Traditional dwellings	2,4	1,6	7,9	7,0
Informal dwellings	15,7	14,0	13,6	13,0
Other	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

The results presented in Table 8.5 show that over the period 2011–2016, households residing in formal dwellings in Free State were three and five percentage points higher than the national average, respectively. It is interesting to note that eight in ten households (83,6%) in this province resided in formal dwellings, while households in informal dwellings declined by almost two percentage points.

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

District and local municipality	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total
DC16: Xhariep	39 893	66	4 512	271	44 742	89,2	0,1	10,1	0,6	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	11 885	10	2 001	74	13 970	85,1	0,1	14,3	0,5	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	16 417	43	1 740	187	18 387	89,3	0,2	9,5	1,0	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	11 592	13	771	10	12 386	93,6	0,1	6,2	0,1	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	181 391	1 085	34 293	1 143	217 912	83,2	0,5	15,7	0,5	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	18 099	48	3 364	46	21 557	84,0	0,2	15,6	0,2	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	7 951	417	1 418	46	9 832	80,9	4,2	14,4	0,5	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	10 980	13	2 701	11	13 705	80,1	0,1	19,7	0,1	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	126 097	374	22 004	688	149 163	84,5	0,3	14,8	0,5	100,0
FS185: Nala	18 264	233	4 805	351	23 653	77,2	1,0	20,3	1,5	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	191 204	12 096	38 964	3 765	246 029	77,7	4,9	15,8	1,5	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	28 516	334	8 156	240	37 246	76,6	0,9	21,9	0,6	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	37 542	1 214	7 445	656	46 857	80,1	2,6	15,9	1,4	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	15 823	368	3 412	61	19 664	80,5	1,9	17,4	0,3	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	84 978	9 294	15 058	1 395	110 725	76,7	8,4	13,6	1,3	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	10 157	642	2 707	1 081	14 587	69,6	4,4	18,6	7,4	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	14 189	244	2 187	332	16 952	83,7	1,4	12,9	2,0	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	147 622	262	23 537	925	172 346	85,7	0,2	13,7	0,5	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	51 681	46	7 196	166	59 089	87,5	0,1	12,2	0,3	100,0
FS205: Mafube	14 776	-	3 892	77	18 745	78,8		20,8	0,4	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	46 026	108	7 007	460	53 601	85,9	0,2	13,1	0,9	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	35 139	108	5 442	221	40 910	85,9	0,3	13,3	0,5	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	231 375	2 000	31 143	1 034	265 552	87,1	0,8	11,7	0,4	100,0
Free State	791 485	15 509	132 448	7 137	946 579	83,6	1,6	14,0	0,8	100,0

Table 8.6 presents results on housing at district and local municipality levels. Xhariep district recorded the highest proportion of households residing in formal dwellings (89,2%). The same district had the local municipality with over 90% of households residing in formal dwellings (Mohokare Local Municipality).

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

Province	RDP/government-subsidised dwelling	Not RDP dwellings	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	571 997	1 335 243	25 023	1 614	1 933 877
Eastern Cape	386 802	1 372 311	13 423	859	1 773 395
Northern Cape	105 541	244 759	2 987	422	353 709
Free State	289 414	652 680	3 966	578	946 638
KwaZulu-Natal	559 302	2 300 600	14 335	1 606	2 875 843
North West	261 693	976 842	9 184	1 048	1 248 767
Gauteng	1 227 729	3 641 899	77 162	4 346	4 951 136
Mpumalanga	241 801	987 316	9 110	634	1 238 861
Limpopo	260 976	1 331 224	7 412	1 471	1 601 083
South Africa	3 905 255	12 842 874	162 602	12 578	16 923 309

The results presented in Table 8.7 and Figure 8.1 showed that about 3,9 million (23,3%) households in South Africa resided in an RDP/government-subsidised dwelling, with Free State, Northern Cape and Western Cape having the highest number of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings.

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

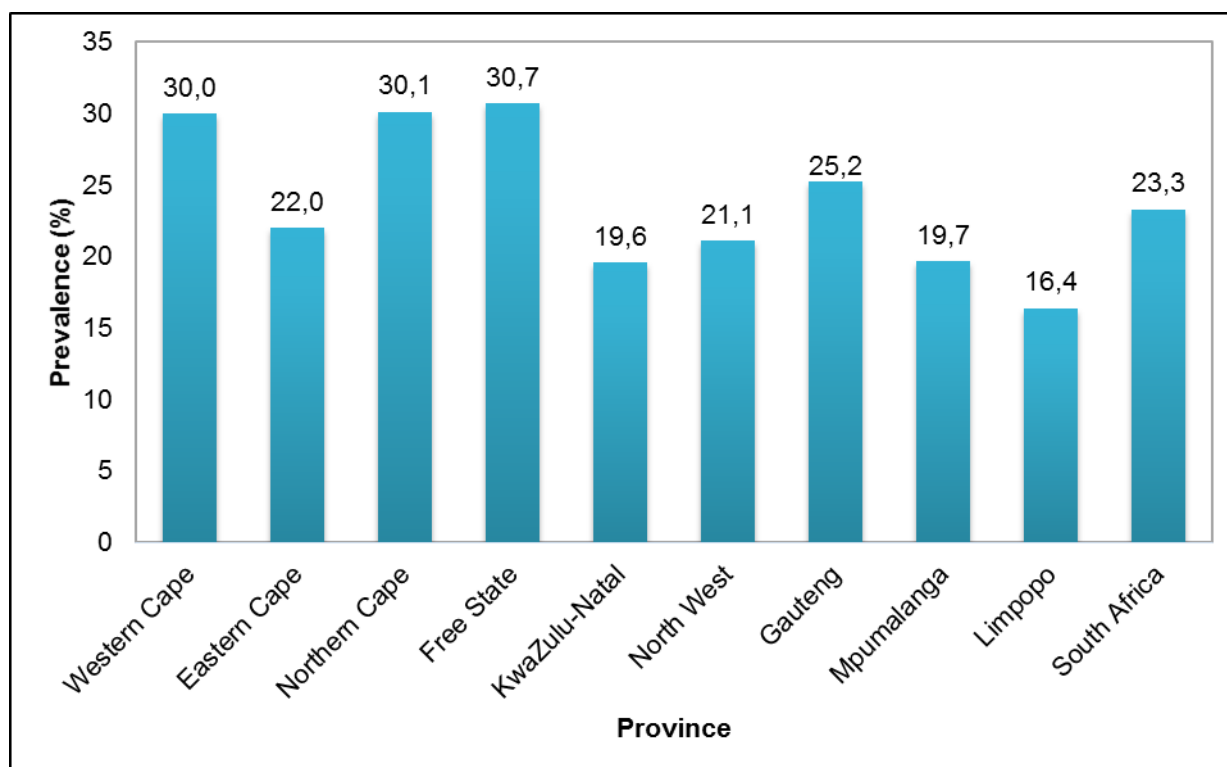


Table 8.8: Distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipalities, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Live in RDP/government-subsidised dwelling	Not living in RDP/government-subsidised dwelling	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
DC16: Xhariep	18 158	26 191	369	50	44 768
FS161: Letsemeng	5 166	8 771	-	31	13 968
FS162: Kopanong	7 529	10 689	176	19	18 413
FS163: Mohokare	5 463	6 730	193	-	12 386
DC18: Lejweleputswa	68 074	148 565	1 225	47	217 911
FS181: Masilonyana	7 691	13 796	44	28	21 559
FS182: Tokologo	4 669	5 068	94	-	9 831
FS183: Tswelopele	3 894	9 682	130	-	13 706
FS184: Matjhabeng	44 532	103 705	907	19	149 163
FS185: Nala	7 287	16 315	51	-	23 653
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	74 554	170 601	708	166	246 029
FS191: Setsoto	13 531	23 660	39	15	37 245
FS192: Dihlabeng	14 220	32 510	85	42	46 857
FS193: Nketoana	5 983	13 665	15	-	19 663
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	31 122	79 159	357	87	110 725
FS195: Phumelela	4 048	10 449	80	9	14 586
FS196: Mantsopa	5 649	11 157	132	13	16 951
DC20: Fezile Dabi	64 713	106 915	590	152	172 370
FS204: Metsimaholo	28 553	30 345	160	55	59 113
FS205: Mafube	5 776	12 939	18	13	18 746
FS201: Moqhaka	16 539	36 796	254	13	53 602
FS203: Ngwathe	13 845	26 835	159	71	40 910
MAN: Mangaung	63 916	200 408	1 074	163	265 561
Free State	289 414	652 680	3 966	578	946 638

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

District and local municipality	Number				%			
	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Total
DC16: Xhariep	10 252	4 892	2 958	18 102	56,6	27,0	16,3	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	2 733	1 898	491	5 122	53,4	37,1	9,6	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	4 384	1 698	1 435	7 517	58,3	22,6	19,1	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	3 134	1 296	1 032	5 462	57,4	23,7	18,9	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	27 814	23 107	16 850	67 771	41,0	34,1	24,9	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	2 966	2 996	1 677	7 639	38,8	39,2	22,0	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	1 193	1 944	1 533	4 670	25,5	41,6	32,8	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	2 643	632	619	3 894	67,9	16,2	15,9	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	17 588	15 559	11 173	44 320	39,7	35,1	25,2	100,0
FS185: Nala	3 424	1 975	1 848	7 247	47,2	27,3	25,5	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	32 460	25 806	15 940	74 206	43,7	34,8	21,5	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	5 373	4 553	3 500	13 426	40,0	33,9	26,1	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	6 340	5 209	2 597	14 146	44,8	36,8	18,4	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	2 684	2 226	1 047	5 957	45,1	37,4	17,6	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	13 437	10 839	6 748	31 024	43,3	34,9	21,8	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	2 439	1 357	252	4 048	60,3	33,5	6,2	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	2 186	1 623	1 796	5 605	39,0	29,0	32,0	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	37 927	17 243	9 272	64 442	58,9	26,8	14,4	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	20 860	5 497	2 119	28 476	73,3	19,3	7,4	100,0
FS205: Mafube	3 346	1 489	930	5 765	58,0	25,8	16,1	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	6 569	5 601	4 246	16 416	40,0	34,1	25,9	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	7 152	4 655	1 977	13 784	51,9	33,8	14,3	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	26 464	18 888	18 303	63 655	41,6	29,7	28,8	100,0
Free State	134 917	89 935	63 322	288 174	46,8	31,2	22,0	100,0

One of the questions asked in Community Survey 2016 for households residing in RDP houses was to rate the quality of that particular dwelling. Results presented in Table 8.9 indicate that more than a fifth of households (22%) in RDP houses in Free State rate them as poor. It is also noted that less than half of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings (46,8%) rated them as of good quality. Variations in ratings at district and municipal level show that only two of the five districts had rated RDP dwellings to be of good quality.

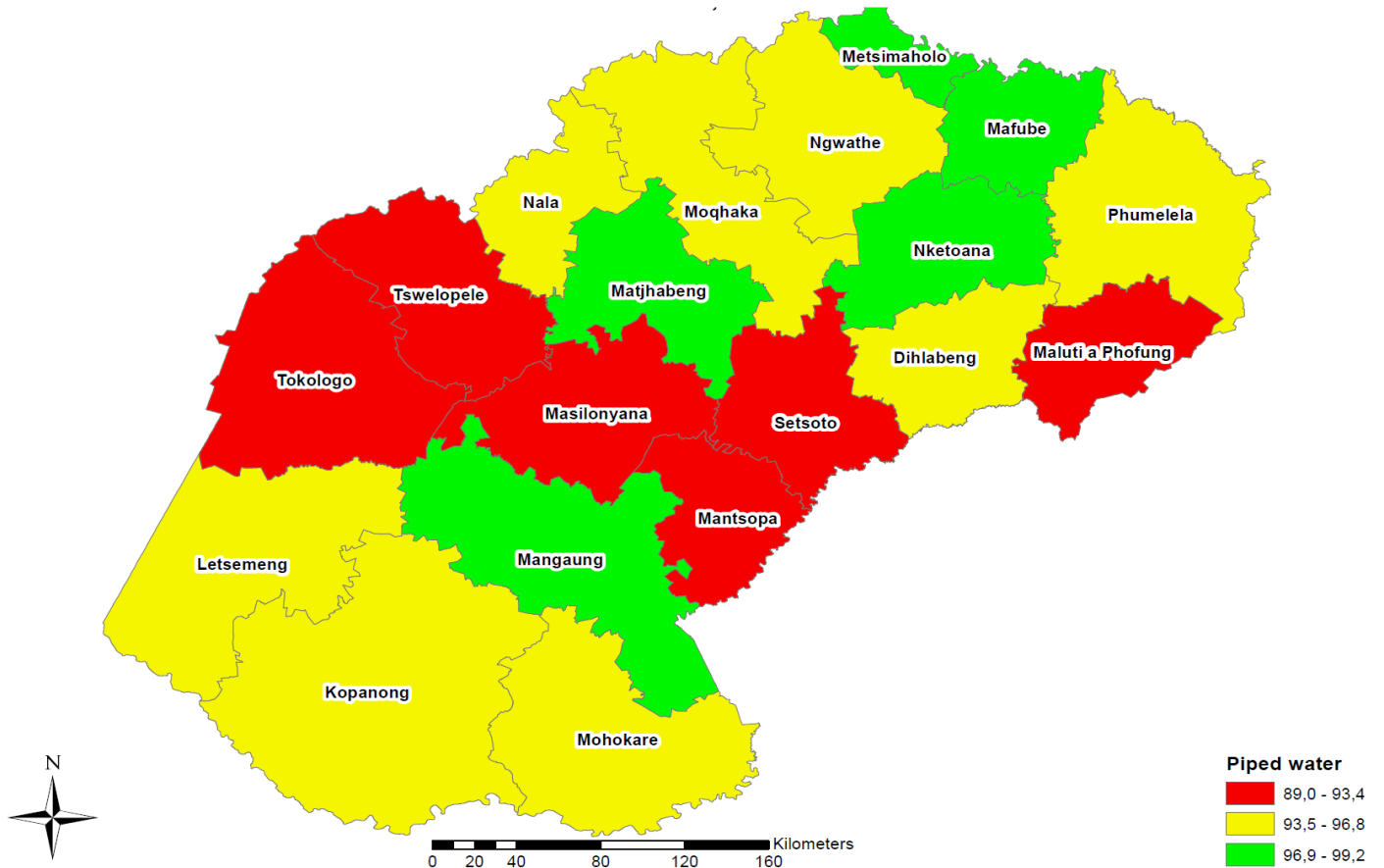
Tokologo and Mantsopa local municipalities had the highest proportion of households rating their dwellings to be of poor quality (about 23%).

8.4 Access to water and sanitation services

South Africa is one of the water-scarce countries where a legislative framework pertaining to water resource management exists. The three principal sources of national water legislation are the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996), the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) and the Water Services Act (Act No. 108 of 1997). Access to safe drinking water is one of the national priorities, with the executive power to deliver water and sanitation services falling under local government. It is therefore critical to provide statistics at municipal level to enable monitoring of water provision-related targets and programmes.

The Community Survey 2016 questions on water enable the generation of indicators on access to piped water as well as access to safe drinking water. Access to piped water is presented by means of a map, while access to safe drinking water is presented in Table 8.10. Table 8.10 profiles statistics on access to safe drinking water at local and district municipal level in Free State.

Map 8.2 Percentage distribution of households with access to piped water by local municipality, CS 2016



Note: Piped water profiled in the map refers to piped water inside the dwelling/house, Piped water inside yard, and Piped water on community stand

The results presented in Map 8.2 showed that four municipalities and one metro had universal access to piped water, with proportions above 96%. It is interesting to note that the lowest proportion of households with access to piped water is about 89%.

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

District and local municipality	Number			%		
	Access to safe drinking water	No access to safe drinking water	Total	Access to safe drinking water	No access to safe drinking water	Total
DC16: Xhariep	41 164	3 258	44 422	92,7	7,3	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	13 656	244	13 900	98,2	1,8	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	16 565	1 601	18 166	91,2	8,8	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	10 943	1 413	12 356	88,6	11,4	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	188 312	28 523	216 835	86,8	13,2	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	18 570	2 890	21 460	86,5	13,5	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	9 186	606	9 792	93,8	6,2	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	12 301	1 328	13 629	90,3	9,7	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	126 332	22 002	148 334	85,2	14,8	100,0
FS185: Nala	21 923	1 696	23 619	92,8	7,2	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	200 202	44 097	244 299	81,9	18,1	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	29 703	7 277	36 980	80,3	19,7	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	43 855	2 837	46 692	93,9	6,1	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	14 416	5 222	19 638	73,4	26,6	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	90 993	18 605	109 598	83,0	17,0	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	10 731	3 790	14 521	73,9	26,1	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	10 504	6 366	16 870	62,3	37,7	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	125 058	46 462	171 520	72,9	27,1	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	56 787	1 984	58 771	96,6	3,4	100,0
FS205: Mafube	15 987	2 486	18 473	86,5	13,5	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	26 848	26 573	53 421	50,3	49,7	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	25 436	15 419	40 855	62,3	37,7	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	240 619	23 475	264 094	91,1	8,9	100,0
Free State	795 355	145 815	941 170	84,5	15,5	100,0

The results on access to safe drinking water showed that eight in ten (84,5%) households in Free State have access to safe drinking water. Variations in access to safe drinking water at district level showed that Xhariep district and Mangaung Metropolitan area had proportions above 90%. At local municipal level, Letsemeng Local Municipality reported the highest proportion of households with access to safe drinking water (98,2%), followed by Metsimaholo Local Municipality with 96,6%. On the other hand, almost half of households in Moqhaka Local Municipality (49,7%) reported having no access to safe drinking water, yet this local municipality reported between 93,5% and 96,8% households with access to piped water (see Map 8.2 and Table 8.11a). The findings imply that having access to piped water does not necessarily mean being satisfied with the water quality.

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

	Number			%		
	Piped water	Other sources	Total	Piped water	Other sources	Total
DC16: Xhariep	41 670	3 096	44 766	93,1	6,9	100,0
FS161 : Letsemeng	13 109	860	13 969	93,8	6,2	100,0
FS162 : Kopanong	17 140	1 271	18 411	93,1	6,9	100,0
FS163 : Mohokare	11 421	965	12 386	92,2	7,8	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	204 745	13 166	217 911	94,0	6,0	100,0
FS181 : Masilonyana	19 858	1 699	21 557	92,1	7,9	100,0
FS182 : Tokologo	8 164	1 667	9 831	83,0	17,0	100,0
FS183 : Tswelopele	12 522	1 182	13 704	91,4	8,6	100,0
FS184 : Matjhabeng	142 198	6 967	149 165	95,3	4,7	100,0
FS185 : Nala	22 003	1 651	23 654	93,0	7,0	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	218 519	27 510	246 029	88,8	11,2	100,0
FS191 : Setsoto	33 432	3 813	37 245	89,8	10,2	100,0
FS192 : Dihlabeng	43 926	2 930	46 856	93,7	6,3	100,0
FS193 : Nketoana	18 960	703	19 663	96,4	3,6	100,0
FS194 : Maluti a Phofung	93 304	17 421	110 725	84,3	15,7	100,0
FS195 : Phumelela	13 092	1 496	14 588	89,7	10,3	100,0
FS196 : Mantsopa	15 806	1 144	16 950	93,3	6,7	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	165 006	7 362	172 368	95,7	4,3	100,0
FS204 : Metsimaholo	58 251	862	59 113	98,5	1,5	100,0
FS205 : Mafube	17 243	1 502	18 745	92,0	8,0	100,0
FS201 : Moqhaka	50 959	2 643	53 602	95,1	4,9	100,0
FS203 : Ngwathe	38 554	2 356	40 910	94,2	5,8	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	252 820	12 741	265 561	95,2	4,8	100,0
Free State	882 761	63 879	946 640	93,3	6,7	100,0

Note: Piped water profiled in the table refers to piped water inside the dwelling/house, piped water inside the yard and piped water on community stand

Table 8.11 shows that majority (93,3%) of households in Free State had access to piped water. Slight variations in access to piped water were observed across districts and local municipalities.

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

Local municipality/District/province	A municipality	Other water scheme (e.g. community water supply)	A water vendor	Own service (e.g. private borehole; own source on a farm; et	Flowing water/stream /river/spring/rain water	Total	A municipality	Other water scheme (e.g. community water supply)	A water vendor	Own service (e.g. private borehole; own source on a farm; et	Flowing water/stream /river/spring/rain water	Total
DC16: Xhariep	36 671	19	400	6 732	829	44 651	82,1	0,0	0,9	15,1	1,9	100,0
FS161 : Letsemeng	10 284	19	94	2 761	785	13 943	73,8	0,1	0,7	19,8	5,6	100,0
FS162 : Kopanong	15 815	-	295	2 193	44	18 347	86,2		1,6	12,0	0,2	100,0
FS163 : Mohokare	10 572	-	11	1 778	-	12 361	85,5		0,1	14,4		100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	205 036	635	1 192	9 648	571	217 082	94,5	0,3	0,5	4,4	0,3	100,0
FS181 : Masilonyana	19 374	-	148	1 981	-	21 503	90,1		0,7	9,2		100,0
FS182 : Tokologo	8 290	23	15	1 386	22	9 736	85,1	0,2	0,2	14,2	0,2	100,0
FS183 : Tswelopele	11 244	209	62	2 028	162	13 705	82,0	1,5	0,5	14,8	1,2	100,0
FS184 : Matjhabeng	145 075	325	926	1 781	388	148 495	97,7	0,2	0,6	1,2	0,3	100,0
FS185 : Nala	21 054	78	40	2 471	-	23 643	89,0	0,3	0,2	10,5		100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	228 411	846	1 274	12 470	2 512	245 513	93,0	0,3	0,5	5,1	1,0	100,0
FS191 : Setsoto	33 426	61	417	3 154	129	37 187	89,9	0,2	1,1	8,5	0,3	100,0
FS192 : Dihlabeng	43 561	63	170	2 761	266	46 821	93,0	0,1	0,4	5,9	0,6	100,0
FS193 : Nketoana	17 547	43	104	1 880	42	19 616	89,5	0,2	0,5	9,6	0,2	100,0
FS194 : Maluti a Phofung	107 033	593	294	779	1 741	110 440	96,9	0,5	0,3	0,7	1,6	100,0
FS195 : Phumelela	12 204	74	200	1 821	275	14 574	83,7	0,5	1,4	12,5	1,9	100,0
FS196 : Mantsopa	14 641	11	89	2 076	59	16 876	86,8	0,1	0,5	12,3	0,3	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	158 177	726	3 195	8 682	405	171 185	92,4	0,4	1,9	5,1	0,2	100,0
FS204 : Metsimaholo	56 410	434	179	1 183	101	58 307	96,7	0,7	0,3	2,0	0,2	100,0
FS205 : Mafube	18 333	79	32	244	12	18 700	98,0	0,4	0,2	1,3	0,1	100,0
FS201 : Moqhaka	47 827	75	1 718	3 814	30	53 464	89,5	0,1	3,2	7,1	0,1	100,0
FS203 : Ngwathe	35 607	138	1 265	3 442	262	40 714	87,5	0,3	3,1	8,5	0,6	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	247 957	6 713	631	8 259	271	263 831	94,0	2,5	0,2	3,1	0,1	100,0
Free State	876 253	8 939	6 690	45 792	4 589	942 263	93,0	0,9	0,7	4,9	0,5	100,0

The results presented in Table 8.12 showed that nine in ten households (93%) in Free State get water from their respective local municipality. About five per cent of households in this province access water through own/private source, such as boreholes. The district profile showed that Lejweleputswa district and Mangaung metropolitan area had proportions of households that access water through the municipality above the provincial average. Looking at local municipalities, Mafube and Matjhabeng recorded the highest proportion of households accessing water from the municipality (98%), followed by Maluti-A-Phofung and Metsimaholo local municipalities with about 97% of households receiving water from the municipality.

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

	Number			%		
	Water interruption	No water interruption	Total	Water interruption	No water interruption	Total
DC16: Xhariep	17 007	19 094	36 101	47,1	52,9	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	30 164	173 951	204 115	14,8	85,2	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	93 999	132 393	226 392	41,5	58,5	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	40 567	116 491	157 058	25,8	74,2	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	82 434	162 345	244 779	33,7	66,3	100,0
Free State	264 171	604 274	868 445	30,4	69,6	100,0

Table 8.13 presents results on water interruptions experienced by households three months preceding Community Survey 2016. Findings showed that more than two-thirds of households with access to piped water in Free State (69,9%) did not experience water interruptions. On the other hand, households that experienced water interruptions were more prevalent in Xhariep district, followed by Thabo Mofutsanyana (47,1% and 41,5%, respectively).

Sanitation

Adequate sanitation is key to positive health outcomes through reduced health risks. This section provides statistics on access to improved sanitation facilities in Free State.

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

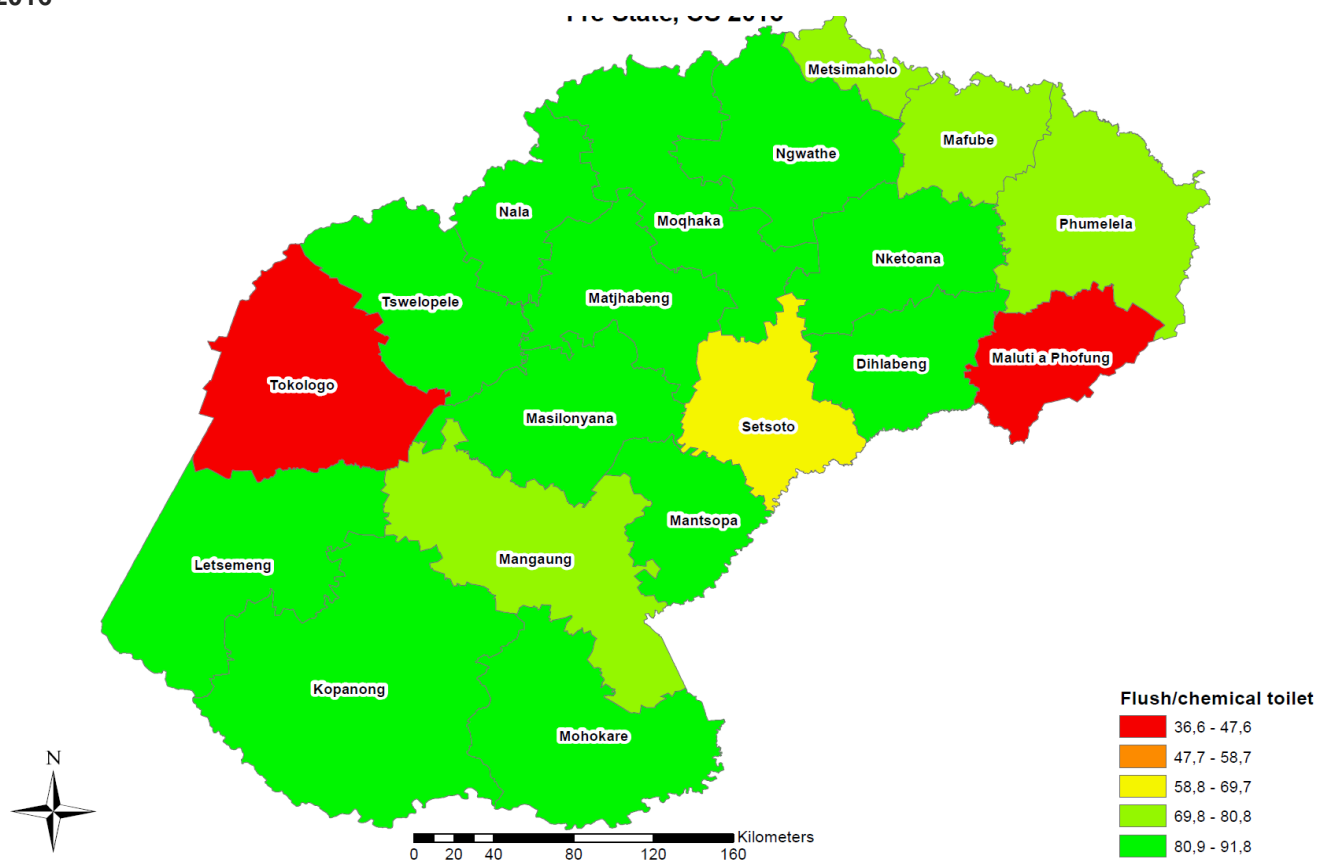


Table 8.14: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipalities, CS 2016

Local /district Municipality/ province	Flush toilet	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/ toilet with ventilat ion pipe	Pit latrine/ toilet without ventilat ion pipe	Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion; enviroloo; etc.)	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	Other	None	Total
DC16: Xhariep	86,5	1,4	2,6	3,5		0,6	1,0	0,9	3,5	100,0
FS161 : Letsemeng	79,6	4,1	5,8	5,4		1,2	1,2	0,9	1,8	100,0
FS162 : Kopanong	88,9	0,1	1,3	2,4		0,4	1,2	0,5	5,1	100,0
FS163 : Mohokare	90,7	0,2	1,0	2,9		0,2	0,6	1,4	3,1	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	82,6	0,2	2,4	7,0	0,1	2,2	1,5	2,2	1,9	100,0
FS181 : Masilonyana	85,2	0,7	0,8	2,3	0,2	5,5	1,7	0,9	2,7	100,0
FS182 : Tokologo	36,2	0,4	42,3	7,5		7,6	0,4	1,4	4,2	100,0
FS183 : Tswelopele	80,8	0,4	1,8	8,5	0,5		0,5	1,0	6,5	100,0
FS184 : Matjhabeng	84,8	0,1	0,3	7,2	0,0	1,6	1,8	2,8	1,3	100,0
FS185 : Nala	86,2		0,6	8,7	0,1	1,6	0,6	0,4	1,8	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	57,3	2,9	10,7	21,2	0,4	3,5	1,4	1,3	1,5	100,0
FS191 : Setsoto	69,1	0,1	1,5	3,6	1,4	19,1	1,8	1,8	1,5	100,0
FS192 : Dihlabeng	83,7	1,7	2,5	8,1	0,3	1,1	1,5	0,4	0,5	100,0
FS193 : Nketoana	80,6	3,6	1,2	9,8	0,2	0,9	1,3	0,6	1,8	100,0
FS194 : Maluti a Phofung	31,6	4,9	21,2	37,6	0,2	0,0	1,3	1,4	1,7	100,0
FS195 : Phumelela	70,1	0,3	3,6	20,7		0,1	1,4	1,1	2,7	100,0
FS196 : Mantsopa	87,5	0,2	2,5	1,8		3,8	0,2	3,1	0,8	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	82,1	0,0	2,0	6,3	0,0	4,5	0,7	3,2	1,1	100,0
FS204 : Metsimaholo	74,1		0,6	13,5	0,0	2,1	0,8	8,4	0,4	100,0
FS205 : Mafube	80,1		0,2	0,1		16,4	2,0	0,3	0,9	100,0
FS201 : Moqhaka	91,8	0,0	2,4	3,4		0,3	0,5	0,2	1,5	100,0
FS203 : Ngwathe	81,7	0,1	4,4	2,3		8,2	0,5	1,2	1,6	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	68,6	4,3	10,6	9,8	0,2	1,1	2,0	1,7	1,7	100,0
Free State	72,2	2,1	6,8	11,2	0,2	2,5	1,4	2,0	1,7	100,0

The results presented on toilet facilities in Map 8.3 and Table 8.14 revealed that about seven in ten households (72,2%) in Free State had access to flush toilet facilities. About 18% of households were using pit toilets and 3,9% were using bucket toilet system. Xhariep district had the highest proportion of households using a flush toilet facility, followed by Lejweleputswa district (86,5% and 82,6%, respectively). Thabo Mofutsanyana district, on the other hand, recorded the lowest proportion of households using a flush toilet facility. Looking at the local municipal profile, Maluti-A-Phofung and Tokologo local municipalities had the lowest proportion of households using flush/chemical toilets.

Table 8.15: Distribution of households by location of toilet facility and type main of dwelling, CS 2016

Location	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total
In the dwelling/house	331 511	642	5 995	736	338 884
In the yard	440 245	12 922	112 244	5 909	571 320
Outside the yard	11 627	1 213	6 806	237	19 883
Total	783 383	14 777	125 045	6 882	930 087

Note: The question on location of toilet facility was not applicable to households with no toilet facilities

Table 8.15 presents results on location of toilet facility by type of main dwelling. As expected, households residing in informal or traditional dwellings reported that the toilet facility they were using was located in the yard/compound or outside the yard. On the contrary, households living in formal dwellings mostly have a toilet facility located in the yard or inside the dwelling/house (42,3% and 56,2%, respectively).

Map 8.4: Percentage of households with access to electricity by local municipality, CS 2016

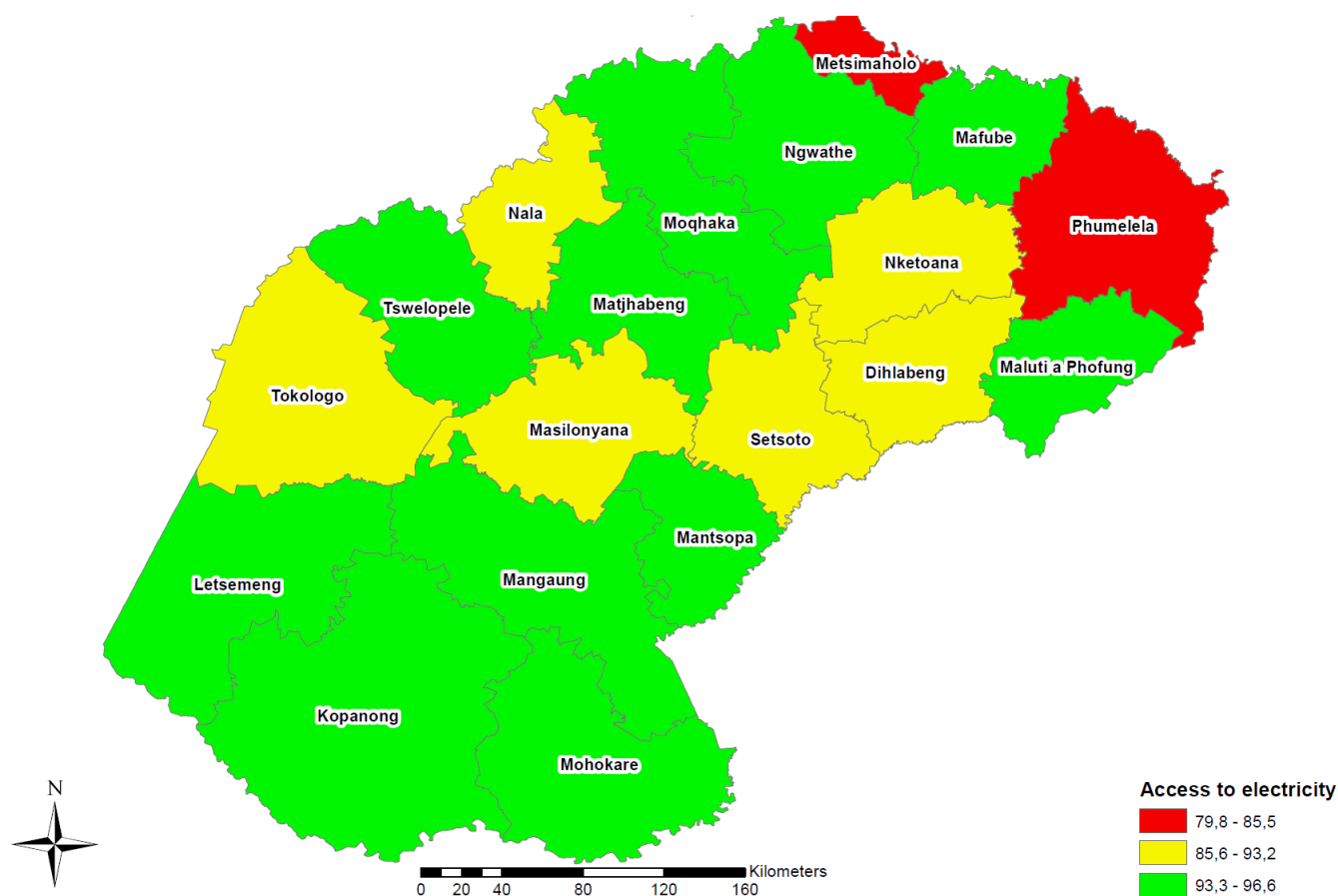


Table 8.16: Distribution of households with and without access to electricity, CS 2016

District and local municipality	With access to electricity	Other energy sources	No access to electricity	Total	With access to electricity	Other energy sources	No access to electricity	Total
DC16: Xhariep	42 514	565	1 690	44 769	95,0	1,3	3,8	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	13 458	128	384	13 970	96,3	0,9	2,7	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	17 400	340	672	18 412	94,5	1,8	3,6	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	11 655	97	634	12 386	94,1	0,8	5,1	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	206 249	1 600	10 063	217 912	94,6	0,7	4,6	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	20 098	160	1 299	21 557	93,2	0,7	6,0	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	9 153	118	561	9 832	93,1	1,2	5,7	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	13 052	33	621	13 706	95,2	0,2	4,5	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	142 808	607	5 748	149 163	95,7	0,4	3,9	100,0
FS185: Nala	21 139	682	1 833	23 654	89,4	2,9	7,7	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	227 558	1 824	16 647	246 029	92,5	0,7	6,8	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	34 607	390	2 250	37 247	92,9	1,0	6,0	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	42 356	203	4 297	46 856	90,4	0,4	9,2	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	17 922	151	1 591	19 664	91,1	0,8	8,1	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	104 934	701	5 088	110 723	94,8	0,6	4,6	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	11 636	273	2 677	14 586	79,8	1,9	18,4	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	16 103	106	742	16 951	95,0	0,6	4,4	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	159 129	1 314	11 926	172 369	92,3	0,8	6,9	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	50 532	720	7 862	59 114	85,5	1,2	13,3	100,0
FS205: Mafube	17 935	123	687	18 745	95,7	0,7	3,7	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	51 782	278	1 542	53 602	96,6	0,5	2,9	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	38 882	194	1 835	40 911	95,0	0,5	4,5	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	254 673	863	10 024	265 560	95,9	0,3	3,8	100,0
Free State	890 124	6 166	50 349	946 639	94,0	0,7	5,3	100,0

The results presented in Map 8.4 and Table 8.16 showed that about 94% of households in Free State have access to electricity whilst less than 6% of households reported having no access to electricity. The district profile showed what is expected, with Mangaung metropolitan area having the highest proportion of households with access to electricity (95,5%). Variations at local municipal level showed that Moqhaka Local Municipality recorded the highest proportion of households with access to electricity, while Phumelela Local Municipality recorded the lowest figure (96,6% and 79,8%, respectively).

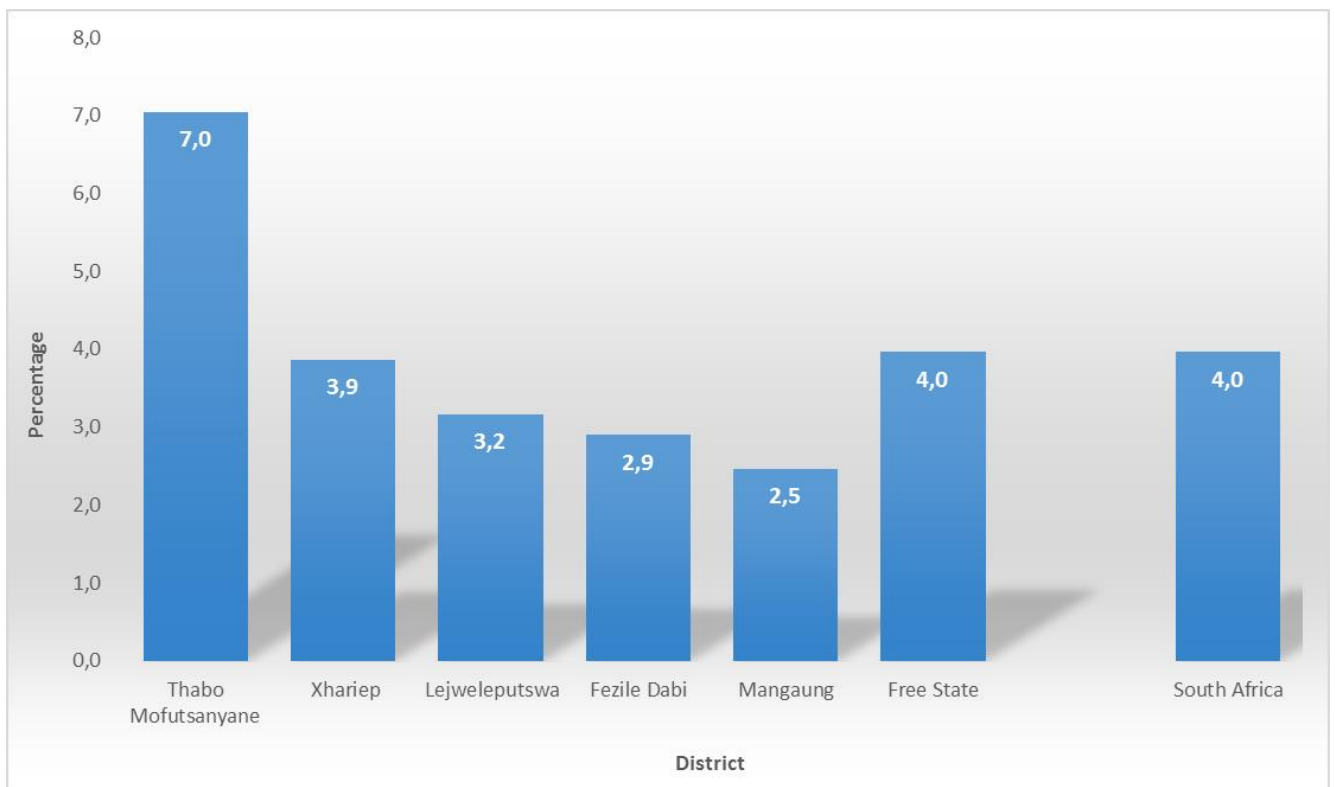
Table 8.17: Distribution of households by supplier of electricity, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Municipality-prepaid	Municipality-receive bill from municipality	Eskom - pre-paid	Eskom - receive bill from Eskom	Other supplier	Total
DC16: Xhariep	11 900	962	18 668	3 871	5 078	40 479
FS161: Letsemeng	4 609	445	5 889	1 295	221	12 459
FS162: Kopanong	4 525	161	6 872	612	4 471	16 641
FS163: Mohokare	2 766	356	5 908	1 964	386	11 380
DC18: Lejweleputswa	43 609	17 897	134 095	2 700	1 484	199 785
FS181: Masilonyana	917	1 658	16 269	289	108	19 241
FS182: Tokologo	2 647	785	4 780	518	122	8 852
FS183: Tswelopele	745	314	9 871	828	78	11 836
FS184: Matjhabeng	27 184	14 387	96 147	712	879	139 309
FS185: Nala	12 115	753	7 027	353	297	20 545
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	109 848	5 045	101 341	3 034	811	220 079
FS191: Setsoto	435	2 238	29 315	902	36	32 926
FS192: Dihlabeng	7 813	353	31 185	772	228	40 351
FS193: Nketoana	4 363	218	12 621	278	111	17 591
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	93 609	616	8 232	102	86	102 645
FS195: Phumelela	3 103	382	7 529	402	91	11 507
FS196: Mantsopa	526	1 238	12 460	577	258	15 059
DC20: Fezile Dabi	113 936	10 024	22 397	2 259	6 044	154 660
FS204: Metsimaholo	40 293	2 672	5 605	630	110	49 310
FS205: Mafube	6 923	42	4 962	182	5 421	17 530
FS201: Moqhaka	31 587	6 101	10 954	727	345	49 714
FS203: Ngwathe	35 134	1 209	876	720	168	38 107
MAN: Mangaung	183 181	9 181	51 253	1 682	3 381	248 678
Free State	462 474	43 109	327 754	13 546	16 797	863 680

Analysis on supplier of electricity showed interesting variations at provincial, district and local municipal level. The results presented in Table 8.17 revealed that, generally, most households in this province use pre-paid electricity. The provincial profile showed that more than half of households (53,5%) were using pre-paid electricity from their respective local municipalities, and about 38% used pre-paid electricity from Eskom. However, there were diverse variations at district level. Results showed that more than two-thirds (67,1%) of households in Lejweleputswa district were using pre-paid electricity supplied by Eskom. On the other hand, only 14,5% of households in Fezile Dabi district used pre-paid electricity supplied by Eskom. The majority of households in this district (73,7%) used pre-paid electricity supplied by their respective local municipalities. Variations at local municipal level revealed that Ngwathe and Maluti-A-Phofung local municipalities had the highest proportion of households using pre-paid electricity (92%) supplied by the municipality. The local municipalities that mainly used pre-paid electricity from Eskom were Setsoto (89%), Masilonyana (84,6%) and Mantsopa (82,7%).

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

District and local municipality	Removed by local authority/ private company/ community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/ private company/ community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/ central collection point	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave refuse anywhere (no refuse disposal)	Other	Total
DC16: Xhariep	30 321	1 673	1 573	370	8 819	1 730	280	44 766
FS161: Letsemeng	8 139	65	889	36	4 140	665	35	13 969
FS162: Kopanong	12 846	1 430	387	36	2 756	749	206	18 410
FS163: Mohokare	9 335	178	298	297	1 923	316	39	12 386
DC18: Lejweleputswa	157 048	16 784	8 476	1 592	26 063	6 894	1 055	217 912
FS181: Masilonyana	14 020	2 541	431	-	4 125	289	152	21 558
FS182: Tokologo	3 651	1 165	762	-	4 109	100	44	9 831
FS183: Tswelopele	11 559	103	123	-	1 184	695	41	13 705
FS184: Matjhabeng	108 423	12 049	7 052	1 577	13 900	5 414	749	149 164
FS185: Nala	19 396	925	108	15	2 745	395	70	23 654
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	120 146	4 208	12 295	1 507	86 888	17 327	3 657	246 028
FS191: Setsoto	21 696	995	2 007	154	10 057	1 792	545	37 246
FS192: Dihlabeng	38 611	545	1 708	952	4 254	656	131	46 857
FS193: Nketoana	16 068	359	545	44	2 039	355	254	19 664
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	23 361	1 159	5 682	278	65 648	12 181	2 415	110 724
FS195: Phumelela	8 891	1 016	123	12	2 594	1 734	216	14 586
FS196: Mantsopa	11 520	133	2 231	67	2 297	609	96	16 953
DC20: Fezile Dabi	142 337	4 280	3 693	248	16 073	4 997	743	172 371
FS204: Metsimaholo	46 303	137	490	172	8 502	3 254	253	59 111
FS205: Mafube	16 468	149	530	37	1 181	158	223	18 746
FS201: Moqhaka	45 026	2 556	1 734	25	3 641	490	129	53 601
FS203: Ngwathe	34 539	1 438	939	14	2 749	1 094	138	40 911
MAN: Mangaung	209 625	9 075	7 892	3 525	27 780	6 546	1 119	265 562
Free State	659 477	36 019	33 928	7 242	165 624	37 494	6 854	946 638

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

The results presented in Figure 8.2 show the distribution of households with no refuse removal facilities. The provincial profile showed that 4% of households have no refuse removal. Looking at variations at district level, Thabo Mofutsanyana district showed the highest proportions of households with no refuse removal facilities (7%) while Mangaung district had the lowest proportion of households with no refuse removal (2,5%).

8.5 Energy sources

Table 8.19a: Distribution of households by source of energy for cooking and lighting (1), CS 2016

	Cooking				Lighting			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other sources	None	Total
DC16: Xhariep	40025	4551	191	44767	42171	2343	39	44553
FS161 : Letsemeng	13016	938	15	13969	13382	553	-	13935
FS162 : Kopanong	16336	1917	159	18412	17348	862	21	18231
FS163 : Mohokare	10674	1696	17	12387	11441	927	19	12387
DC18: Lejweleputswa	202225	15269	368	217862	204976	12448	244	217668
FS181 : Masilonyana	19433	2051	54	21538	19946	1569	18	21533
FS182 : Tokologo	8857	953	22	9832	9023	770	22	9815
FS183 : Tswelopele	12849	857	-	13706	12991	654	-	13645
FS184 : Matjhabeng	140249	8665	220	149134	141399	7487	161	149047
FS185 : Nala	20838	2743	72	23653	21617	1968	43	23628
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	213710	31409	802	245921	225937	19516	209	245662
FS191 : Setsoto	32814	4302	130	37246	34452	2735	21	37208
FS192 : Dihlabeng	40543	6139	155	46837	42340	4398	79	46817
FS193 : Nketoana	16500	3045	119	19664	17697	1908	-	19605
FS194 : Maluti a Phofung	98172	12192	294	110658	103925	6507	100	110532
FS195 : Phumelela	10562	3981	31	14574	11586	2989	-	14575
FS196 : Mantsopa	15119	1750	72	16941	15936	979	10	16925
DC20: Fezile Dabi	154888	17077	387	172352	159366	12663	205	172234
FS204 : Metsimaholo	50485	8390	220	59095	51132	7890	91	59113
FS205 : Mafube	16479	2220	47	18746	17927	736	57	18720
FS201 : Moqhaka	50840	2691	70	53601	51661	1909	20	53590
FS203 : Ngwathe	37084	3777	49	40910	38645	2128	37	40810
MAN: Mangaung	248244	16876	430	265550	253887	10937	397	265221
Free State	859092	85181	2179	946452	886336	57906	1094	945336

Total excludes unspecified cases for cooking (548) and lighting (3 564)

Table 8.19b: Distribution of households by source of energy for water and space heating (2), CS 2016

Local/District/Province	Water heating				Space heating			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
DC16: Xhariep	40 325	4 015	274	44 614	25 706	14 815	4 139	44 660
FS161 : Letsemeng	13 220	730	19	13 969	11 365	1 994	601	13 960
FS162 : Kopanong	16 338	1 720	221	18 279	9 266	6 939	2 107	18 312
FS163 : Mohokare	10 767	1 565	34	12 366	5 075	5 882	1 430	12 387
DC18: Lejweleputswa	200 350	16 395	1 032	217 777	139 657	48 735	29 443	217 835
FS181 : Masilonyana	19 186	2 097	275	21 558	9 112	5 587	6 859	21 558
FS182 : Tokologo	8 736	998	65	9 799	7 569	1 339	924	9 832
FS183 : Tswelopele	12 548	1 092	39	13 679	9 229	3 496	970	13 695
FS184 : Matjhabeng	138 702	9 808	577	149 087	100 142	31 180	17 803	149 125
FS185 : Nala	21 178	2 400	76	23 654	13 606	7 134	2 887	23 627
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	213 244	30 826	1 704	245 774	154 040	72 352	19 391	245 783
FS191 : Setsoto	33 382	3 690	116	37 188	20 420	13 998	2 789	37 207
FS192 : Dihlabeng	40 454	6 224	139	46 817	33 212	12 463	1 162	46 837
FS193 : Nketoana	16 840	2 625	198	19 663	13 568	4 019	2 077	19 664
FS194 : Maluti a Phofung	96 863	12 740	1 010	110 613	67 352	33 042	10 171	110 565
FS195 : Phumelela	10 515	3 928	107	14 550	8 864	5 212	510	14 586
FS196 : Mantsopa	15 188	1 618	134	16 940	10 624	3 618	2 682	16 924
DC20: Fezile Dabi	153 569	15 867	2 692	172 128	119 410	30 826	21 985	172 221
FS204 : Metsimaholo	49 633	7 413	1 978	59 024	42 403	6 162	10 506	59 071
FS205 : Mafube	16 430	2 150	139	18 719	10 289	6 683	1 773	18 745
FS201 : Moqhaka	49 702	3 508	346	53 556	39 053	10 080	4 429	53 562
FS203 : Ngwathe	37 804	2 797	229	40 830	27 665	7 901	5 277	40 843
MAN: Mangaung	244 433	19 154	1 588	265 175	163 436	78 229	23 613	265 278
Free State	851 921	86 257	7 290	945 468	602 249	244 957	98 571	945 777

Total households exclude unspecified cases for water heating (3 125) and space heating (2 299)

Tables 8.19a and 8.19b present number of households by main source of energy used for cooking, lighting, water heating and space heating. The results show that over 90% of households in Free State mainly use electricity for cooking, lighting and water heating, and more than 63% use electricity for space heating. Variations at district municipal level showed that Mangaung had the highest proportion of households using electricity for cooking, while Thabo Mofutsanyana district had the lowest (93,5% and 86,9%, respectively). Findings on space heating showed that Xhariep district had the lowest proportion of households using electricity for space heating (53,7%).

Looking at local municipal statistics, Mohokare Local Municipality had the lowest proportion of households using electricity for space heating (41%), followed by Masilonyana Local Municipality (42,3%).

Energy-saving methods

In CS 2016, a question was asked to understand measures employed by households to save electricity. A list of methods of saving electricity was provided so that households indicated whether they were using a specific method or not. Table 8.20 presents the results.

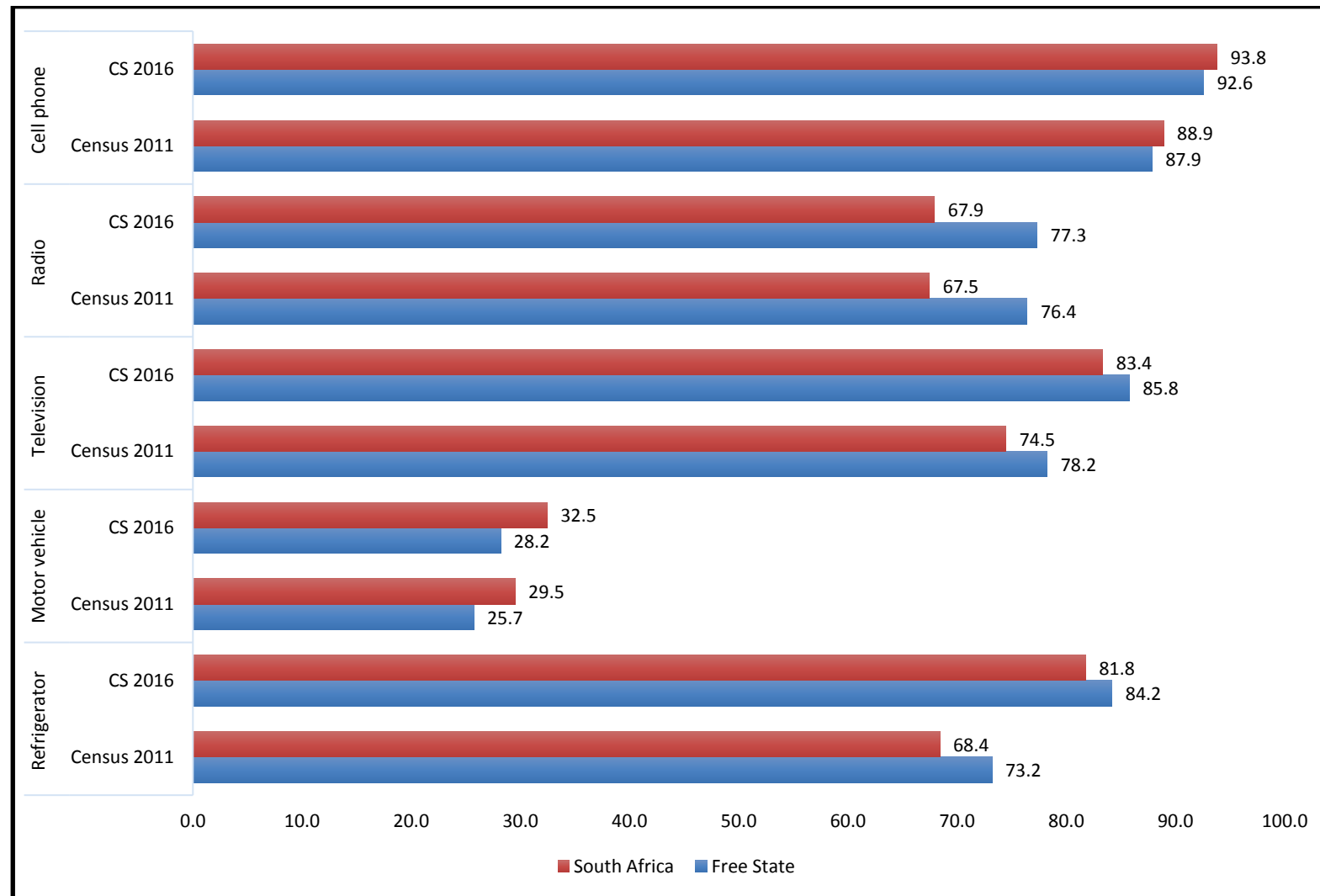
The results presented in Table 8.20 show that the most common methods used by households to save electricity was switching off the lights when leaving the home (97,6%), followed by using stove plates and oven less often (92%) and boiling only the volume of water needed at a time (91,5%). It is also noted that fewer households (about a third) save energy by means of installing solar water heaters instead of electric geysers, and insulating geysers and hot pipes.

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

Method of saving electricity	Saves energy	Do not save energy	Total	Saves energy	Do not save energy	Total
Switch off lights when leaving house	828 122	20 365	848 487	97,6	2,4	100,0
Use energy-saving light bulbs	723 222	95 008	818 230	88,4	11,6	100,0
Switch off all lights when not in use; except security lights	660 673	132 379	793 052	83,3	16,7	100,0
Switch off appliances	738 984	80 406	819 390	90,2	9,8	100,0
Switch off geyser at certain times	450 850	356 070	806 920	55,9	44,1	100,0
Boil only the volume of water needed	758 277	70 828	829 105	91,5	8,5	100,0
Use stove plates and oven as little as possible	774 938	67 741	842 679	92,0	8,0	100,0
Use warm clothing or blankets instead of electric heater	692 585	153 780	846 365	81,8	18,2	100,0
Close windows and doors when heater is on	713 391	132 797	846 188	84,3	15,7	100,0
Allow clothes to drip-dry instead of ironing	566 838	272 173	839 011	67,6	32,4	100,0
Installed a solar water heater instead of electric geyser	273 175	532 425	805 600	33,9	66,1	100,0
Insulated household geyser and hot pipes	284 310	568 885	853 195	33,3	66,7	100,0

8.6 Ownership of household goods

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



The results presented in Figure 8.3 showed that for both periods (2011 and 2016), there were more households owning refrigerators, televisions and radios in this province compared to the national average. On the other hand, in terms of motor vehicles and cellphone ownership, provincial figures were lower than the national figures. Interestingly, cellphone was the most-owned good both at provincial and national levels, with over 90% of households reporting that at least one member of the household had a cellphone. This was followed by television and refrigerator. The least owned good was vehicles. Less than a third of households in Free State owned vehicles, though there seems to be an upward trend (from 25,7% in 2011 to 28,2% in 2016).

8.7 Internet services

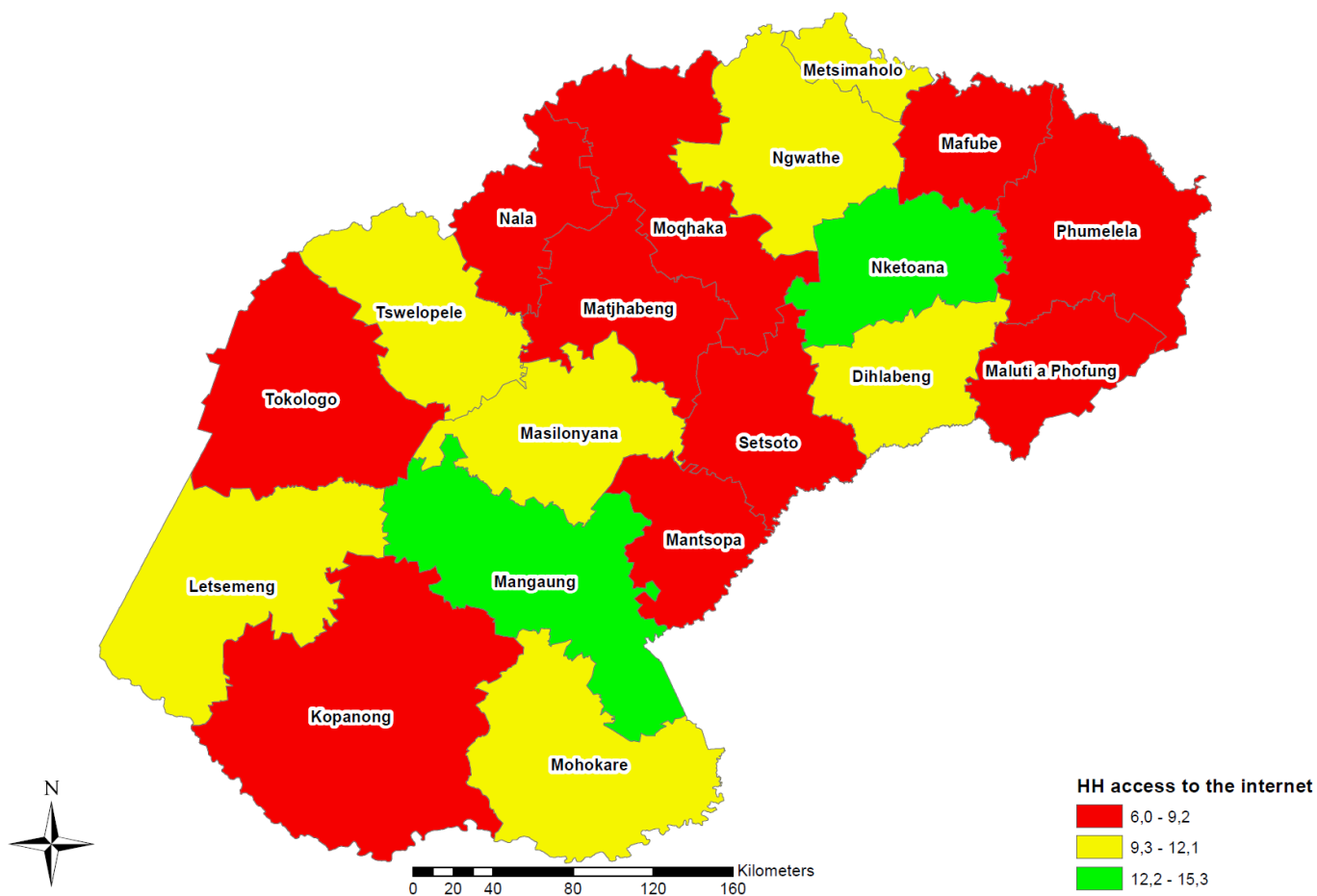
In Community Survey 2016, a question was asked on households' access to internet, and the results are presented in Table 8.21.

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

District and local municipality	Male-headed households			Female-headed households			Total households
	With access	Without access	Total	With access	Without access	Total	
DC16: Xhariep	2 909	24 592	27 501	1 382	15 196	16 578	44 079
FS161: Letsemeng	1 104	8 353	9 457	488	3 862	4 350	13 807
FS162: Kopanong	914	10 390	11 304	392	6 325	6 717	18 021
FS163: Mohokare	892	5 849	6 741	502	5 010	5 512	12 253
DC18: Lejweleputswa	11 093	119 384	130 477	5 832	78 898	84 730	215 207
FS181: Masilonyana	1 446	11 456	12 902	758	7 662	8 420	21 322
FS182: Tokologo	461	5 944	6 405	121	3 166	3 287	9 692
FS183: Tswelopele	987	7 031	8 018	450	4 982	5 432	13 450
FS184: Matjhabeng	6 949	82 521	89 470	3 649	54 197	57 846	147 316
FS185: Nala	1 250	12 431	13 681	854	8 890	9 744	23 425
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	14 390	116 379	130 769	8 598	103 919	112 517	243 286
FS191: Setsoto	2 056	17 449	19 505	1 071	16 181	17 252	36 757
FS192: Dihlabeng	4 097	23 206	27 303	1 469	17 394	18 863	46 166
FS193: Nketoana	1 906	9 358	11 264	941	7 226	8 167	19 431
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	4 544	49 889	54 433	4 147	51 163	55 310	109 743
FS195: Phumelela	934	7 756	8 690	283	5 453	5 736	14 426
FS196: Mantsopa	852	8 721	9 573	687	6 503	7 190	16 763
DC20: Fezile Dabi	10 635	91 097	101 732	4 039	61 604	65 643	167 375
FS204: Metsimaholo	5 058	32 647	37 705	1 154	17 490	18 644	56 349
FS205: Mafube	792	9 242	10 034	281	7 499	7 780	17 814
FS201: Moqhaka	2 373	28 927	31 300	1 001	20 458	21 459	52 759
FS203: Ngwathe	2 412	20 280	22 692	1 602	16 157	17 759	40 451
MAN: Mangaung	25 745	124 098	149 843	13 251	91 905	105 156	254 999
Free State	64 773	475 549	540 322	33 101	351 523	384 624	924 946

Overall, households with access to internet were more prevalent in Mangaung metropolitan area, as expected. There are diverse variations by sex of head of households. Looking at male-headed households, about 12% (64 773) households had access to internet services. Results further showed that the number of male-headed households with internet access were two times that of households headed by females.

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



8.8 Agricultural activities and food security

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

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

The results in Table 8.22 show that out of 16,9 million households in South Africa, about 2,3 million are participating in agricultural activities. The provinces which have the lowest prevalence of households involved in agriculture are Western Cape (3,6%) and Gauteng (4,9%). Eastern Cape (28%), Limpopo (24,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%), Mpumalanga (18,2%) and Free State (16,6%) are the provinces with a higher prevalence of households that are participating in agriculture than the national prevalence of 13,8%. Looking at Free State, about 17% (946 638) of households were involved in agriculture.

The results presented in Table 8.23 show that the majority of households in Free State were mainly involved in vegetable, poultry and fruit farming (86 097, 47 296 and 43 982 respectively).

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

District	Livestock production	Poultry production	Grains and food crops	Industrial crops	Fruit production	Vegetable production	Other
DC16: Xhariep	4 167	3 758	628	38	2 015	3 672	27
DC18: Lejweleputswa	6 510	7 939	2 122	154	6 354	13 659	909
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	17 447	20 355	15 633	226	24 380	45 833	921
DC20: Fezile Dabi	5 641	7 420	1 143	47	5 072	10 450	375
MAN: Mangaung	7 108	7 825	1 998	169	6 162	12 483	561
Free State	40 874	47 296	21 524	633	43 982	86 097	2 793

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

Province	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Total
Western Cape	255 163	1 671 601	13,2	1 926 764
Eastern Cape	464 838	1 303 800	26,3	1 768 638
Northern Cape	97 169	255 514	27,6	352 683
Free State	220 863	723 575	23,4	944 438
KwaZulu-Natal	667 625	2 202 001	23,3	2 869 626
North West	312 324	931 612	25,1	1 243 936
Gauteng	771 725	4 150 248	15,7	4 921 973
Mpumalanga	273 886	958 542	22,2	1 232 428
Limpopo	288 963	1 305 479	18,1	1 594 441
South Africa	3 352 555	13 502 372	19,9	16 854 927

*Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (57 291) and 'Unspecified' (11 092).

Table 8.24 indicates that South Africa had almost 20% of households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding CS 2016. However, Western Cape (13,2%), Gauteng (15,7%) and Limpopo (18,1%) are the three provinces with the lowest prevalence of households that ran out of money to buy food as compared to all other remaining provinces.

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

	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Total	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Total
District and local municipality	Numbers			%		
DC16: Xhariep	8 967	35 572	44 539	20,1	79,9	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	2 406	11 519	13 925	17,3	82,7	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	3 324	15 027	18 351	18,1	81,9	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	3 236	9 026	12 262	26,4	73,6	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	60 204	157 407	217 611	27,7	72,3	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	6 534	15 017	21 551	30,3	69,7	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	1 603	8 195	9 798	16,4	83,6	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	5 616	8 074	13 690	41,0	59,0	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	37 869	111 078	148 947	25,4	74,6	100,0
FS185: Nala	8 581	15 044	23 625	36,3	63,7	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	64 179	181 327	245 506	26,1	73,9	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	12 156	25 019	37 175	32,7	67,3	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	8 371	38 422	46 793	17,9	82,1	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	3 560	16 093	19 653	18,1	81,9	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	33 525	76 877	110 402	30,4	69,6	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	2 429	12 157	14 586	16,7	83,3	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	4 138	12 759	16 897	24,5	75,5	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	37 357	134 595	171 952	21,7	78,3	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	10 488	48 588	59 076	17,8	82,2	100,0
FS205: Mafube	3 155	15 391	18 546	17,0	83,0	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	14 183	39 335	53 518	26,5	73,5	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	9 530	31 280	40 810	23,4	76,6	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	50 156	214 674	264 830	18,9	81,1	100,0
Free State	220 863	723 575	944 438	23,4	76,6	100,0

The results presented in Table 8.25 show number and percentage of households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. The district profile shows that more than a quarter of households in Lejweleputswa and Thabo Mofutsanyana districts ran out of money to buy food. The metropolitan area (Mangaung) is the district with the lowest proportion of households that ran out of money to buy food (18,9%).

Analysis at local municipality level showed that more than a third of households in Tswelopele, Nala, Setsoto and Masilonyana local municipalities ran out of money for food.

Table 8.26: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding CS 2016 by municipality

District and local municipality	Skipped meal	Did not skip a meal	Total	Skipped meal	Did not skip a meal	Total
	Number			%		
DC16: Xhariep	5 813	38 801	44 614	13,0	87,0	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	1 859	12 083	13 942	13,3	86,7	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	2 083	16 267	18 350	11,4	88,6	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	1 872	10 451	12 323	15,2	84,8	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	41 239	176 500	217 739	18,9	81,1	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	4 228	17 329	21 557	19,6	80,4	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	1 456	8 354	9 810	14,8	85,2	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	4 044	9 662	13 706	29,5	70,5	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	25 974	123 067	149 041	17,4	82,6	100,0
FS185: Nala	5 537	18 088	23 625	23,4	76,6	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	41 147	204 479	245 626	16,8	83,2	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	8 307	28 908	37 215	22,3	77,7	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	4 914	41 941	46 855	10,5	89,5	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	2 181	17 442	19 623	11,1	88,9	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	20 725	89 744	110 469	18,8	81,2	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	1 873	12 705	14 578	12,8	87,2	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	3 148	13 738	16 886	18,6	81,4	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	25 728	146 282	172 010	15,0	85,0	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	8 622	50 406	59 028	14,6	85,4	100,0
FS205: Mafube	2 041	16 487	18 528	11,0	89,0	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	8 666	44 918	53 584	16,2	83,8	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	6 399	34 471	40 870	15,7	84,3	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	34 770	230 190	264 960	13,1	86,9	100,0
Free State	148 697	796 251	944 948	15,7	84,3	100,0

Table 8.26 and Map 8.6 present food security indicator on households that skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding CS 2016. Skipping a meal refers to a person in the households not eating a meal because there was not enough food for the household. The results show that about 16% of households in Free State skipped a meal in the reference period. Local municipality profile showed that about a third of households in Tswelopele (29,5%) skipped a meal. It is noted that the local municipalities that reported higher proportions of households that ran out of money to buy food are the same municipalities with high proportion of households that skipped meals.

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

District and local municipality	Experienced crime	Did not experience crime	Total	Experienced crime	Did not experience crime	Total
	Number			%		
DC16: Xhariep	1 714	42 786	44 500	3,9	96,1	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	594	13 375	13 969	4,3	95,7	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	855	17 466	18 321	4,7	95,3	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	266	11 946	12 212	2,2	97,8	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	14 382	203 093	217 475	6,6	93,4	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	540	20 918	21 458	2,5	97,5	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	653	9 104	9 757	6,7	93,3	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	874	12 831	13 705	6,4	93,6	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	10 662	138 250	148 912	7,2	92,8	100,0
FS185: Nala	1 653	21 990	23 643	7,0	93,0	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	15 170	229 779	244 949	6,2	93,8	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	2 056	35 126	37 182	5,5	94,5	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	2 304	44 528	46 832	4,9	95,1	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	525	19 121	19 646	2,7	97,3	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	8 529	101 314	109 843	7,8	92,2	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	572	13 946	14 518	3,9	96,1	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	1 184	15 743	16 927	7,0	93,0	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	8 941	163 090	172 031	5,2	94,8	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	2 851	56 111	58 962	4,8	95,2	100,0
FS205: Mafube	1 152	17 526	18 678	6,2	93,8	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	2 433	51 100	53 533	4,5	95,5	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	2 505	38 353	40 858	6,1	93,9	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	16 668	247 856	264 524	6,3	93,7	100,0
Free State	56 874	886 604	943 478	6,0	94,0	100,0

Map 8.7: Percentage of households that experienced crime in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016

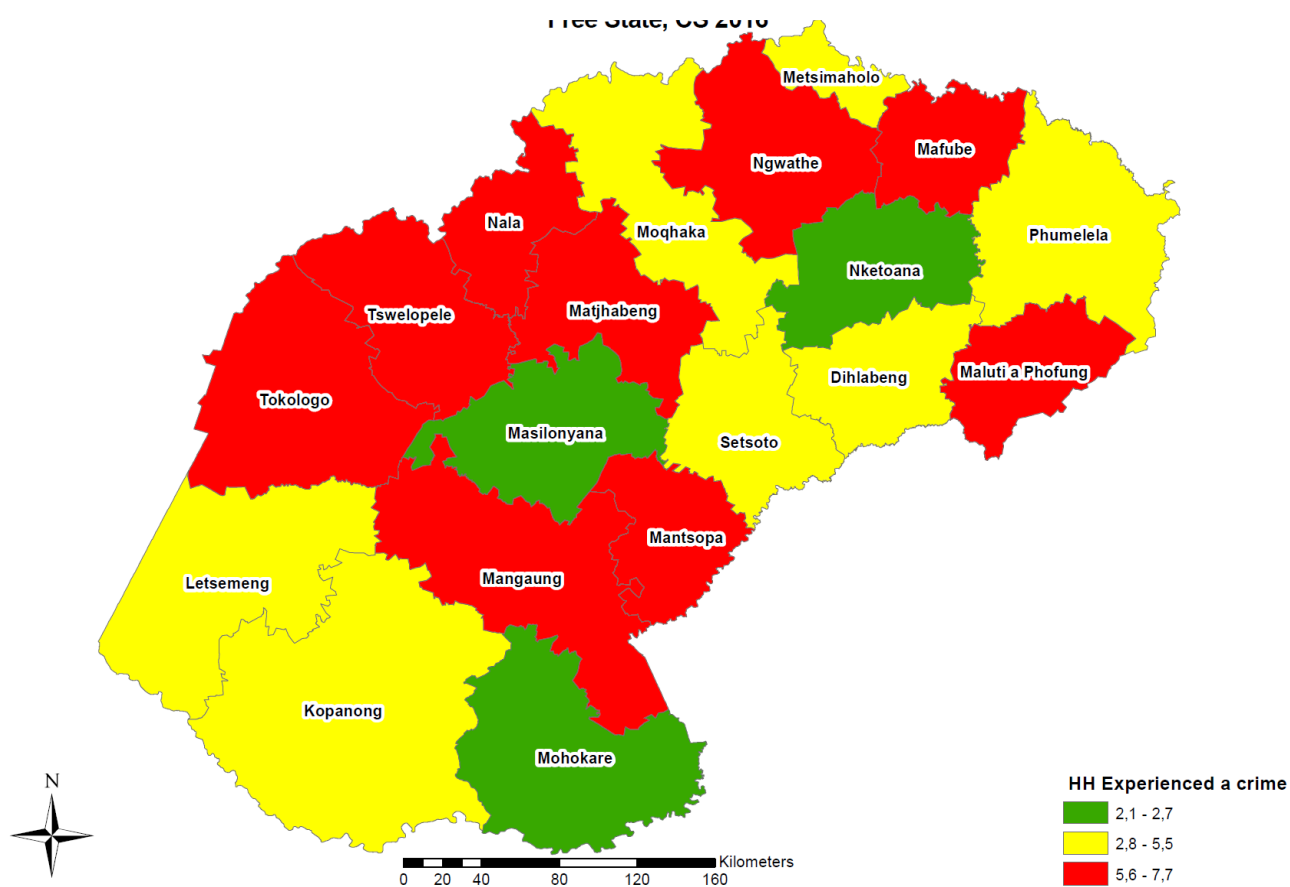


Table 8.28a: Distribution of households' perception of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
DC16: Xhariep	35 825	5 629	2 153	1 125	44 732	80,1	12,6	4,8	2,5	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	9 832	2 691	1 074	356	13 953	70,5	19,3	7,7	2,6	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	15 809	1 692	557	335	18 393	86,0	9,2	3,0	1,8	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	10 184	1 245	523	434	12 386	82,2	10,1	4,2	3,5	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	115 465	61 674	22 116	18 568	217 823	53,0	28,3	10,2	8,5	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	15 463	2 573	1 051	2 448	21 535	71,8	11,9	4,9	11,4	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	8 869	632	275	55	9 831	90,2	6,4	2,8	0,6	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	9 051	2 519	843	1 293	13 706	66,0	18,4	6,2	9,4	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	69 142	49 070	18 514	12 374	149 100	46,4	32,9	12,4	8,3	100,0
FS185: Nala	12 940	6 880	1 434	2 399	23 653	54,7	29,1	6,1	10,1	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	154 048	50 626	22 400	18 767	245 841	62,7	20,6	9,1	7,6	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	26 786	7 366	1 333	1 744	37 229	71,9	19,8	3,6	4,7	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	31 802	9 458	3 114	2 472	46 846	67,9	20,2	6,6	5,3	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	12 997	3 051	1 312	2 285	19 645	66,2	15,5	6,7	11,6	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	60 965	25 101	14 675	9 879	110 620	55,1	22,7	13,3	8,9	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	8 576	3 396	1 129	1 461	14 562	58,9	23,3	7,8	10,0	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	12 920	2 254	838	927	16 939	76,3	13,3	4,9	5,5	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	108 362	37 374	13 916	12 680	172 332	62,9	21,7	8,1	7,4	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	34 608	13 213	5 315	5 977	59 113	58,5	22,4	9,0	10,1	100,0
FS205: Mafube	13 378	2 543	956	1 869	18 746	71,4	13,6	5,1	10,0	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	31 652	14 427	5 578	1 932	53 589	59,1	26,9	10,4	3,6	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	28 725	7 192	2 067	2 902	40 886	70,3	17,6	5,1	7,1	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	127 458	88 559	32 557	16 853	265 427	48,0	33,4	12,3	6,3	100,0
Free State	541 157	243 863	93 143	67 994	946 157	57,2	25,8	9,8	7,2	100,0

The results in Table 8.28a show the distribution of households' feelings of safety when walking alone during the day, by district and local municipalities. As expected, generally people feel safe to walk alone during the day. It is noted that more than half (57,2%) of households in Free State felt safe to walk alone during the day. The district profile shows wide variations in households' perceptions about safety. Whilst eight in ten (80%) households in Xhariep felt very safe to walk alone during the day, fewer households in the metropolitan area of Mangaung felt the same.

Looking at the local municipal profile, Nketoana Local Municipality – followed by Masilonyana – had the highest proportions of households that felt very unsafe to walk alone during the day (11,6% and 11,4%, respectively).

Table 8.28b: Distribution of households by perception of safety when walking alone when it is dark, CS 2016

	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
District and local municipality	Number					%				
DC16: Xhariep	15 135	11 015	7 579	11 039	44 768	33,8	24,6	16,9	24,7	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	3 588	3 914	2 325	4 142	13 969	25,7	28,0	16,6	29,7	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	6 333	4 888	3 555	3 636	18 412	34,4	26,5	19,3	19,7	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	5 214	2 213	1 699	3 261	12 387	42,1	17,9	13,7	26,3	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	30 228	29 029	23 009	135 632	217 898	13,9	13,3	10,6	62,2	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	2 858	2 466	2 520	13 700	21 544	13,3	11,4	11,7	63,6	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	4 464	2 075	1 209	2 083	9 831	45,4	21,1	12,3	21,2	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	3 559	1 905	1 690	6 552	13 706	26,0	13,9	12,3	47,8	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	15 281	21 467	14 976	97 440	149 164	10,2	14,4	10,0	65,3	100,0
FS185: Nala	4 066	1 116	2 614	15 857	23 653	17,2	4,7	11,1	67,0	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	31 892	28 186	29 478	156 421	245 977	13,0	11,5	12,0	63,6	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	4 852	4 787	4 311	23 297	37 247	13,0	12,9	11,6	62,5	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	10 645	6 808	7 568	21 817	46 838	22,7	14,5	16,2	46,6	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	4 103	2 991	2 048	10 522	19 664	20,9	15,2	10,4	53,5	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	5 588	9 497	12 083	83 532	110 700	5,0	8,6	10,9	75,5	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	3 206	1 599	1 504	8 269	14 578	22,0	11,0	10,3	56,7	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	3 499	2 505	1 964	8 983	16 951	20,6	14,8	11,6	53,0	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	29 765	25 098	24 374	93 075	172 312	17,3	14,6	14,1	54,0	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	7 774	6 953	8 764	35 610	59 101	13,2	11,8	14,8	60,3	100,0
FS205: Mafube	5 714	1 862	2 020	9 150	18 746	30,5	9,9	10,8	48,8	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	9 093	9 531	7 863	27 079	53 566	17,0	17,8	14,7	50,6	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	7 184	6 752	5 727	21 236	40 899	17,6	16,5	14,0	51,9	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	42 007	51 645	43 431	128 447	265 530	15,8	19,4	16,4	48,4	100,0
Free State	149 026	144 972	127 871	524 614	946 483	15,7	15,3	13,5	55,4	100,0

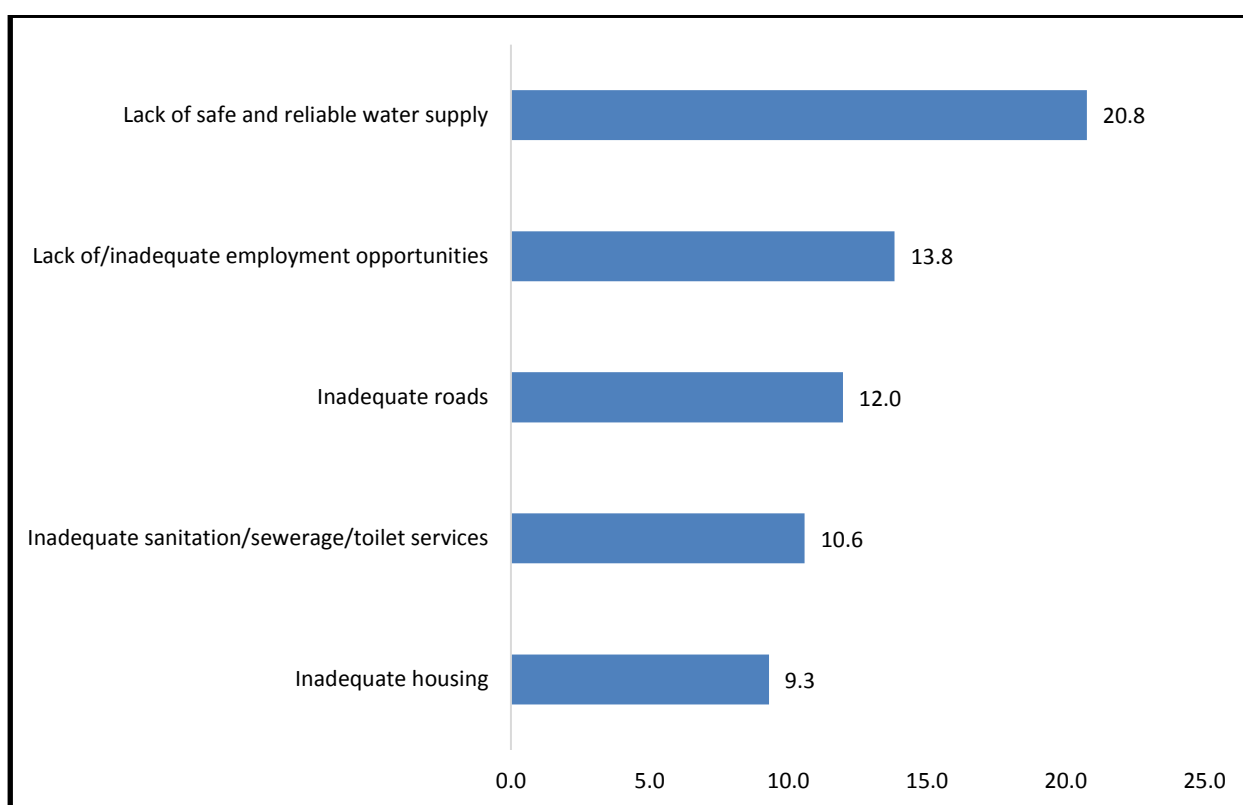
Table 8.28b shows the distribution of households' feelings of safety when walking alone at night. The results show that generally, people felt very unsafe to walk alone at night. Looking at district, a little less than half of the households in Mangaung metropolitan felt very unsafe when it is dark (48,4%). Thabo Mofutsanyana district recorded the highest proportion of households that felt very unsafe when it is dark (63,6%). Results at local municipal showed that Maluti-A-Phofung Local Municipality had the highest proportion (75,5%) of households that felt very unsafe when it is dark.

8.10 Perceptions of municipal problems and services

In this section, the top five challenges reported by households faced by local municipalities are profiled, and thereafter households' perceptions on the extent to which such challenges are resolved are also outlined.

Looking at Figure 8.4, lack of safe and reliable water supply was cited as the main challenge, followed by lack of employment opportunities (20,8% and 13,8%, respectively). Inadequate housing was ranked as the fifth challenge facing the municipalities in the province.

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



***Note: The analysis excludes "None".

Table 8.30a: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve the challenges/problems in Free State, CS 2016

District	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
DC16: Xhariep	15 885	46,1	10 229	29,7	2 023	5,9	5 502	16,0	838	2,4	34 477
DC18: Lejweleputswa	91 432	47,0	53 679	27,6	14 693	7,6	26 469	13,6	8 235	4,2	194 508
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	95 085	41,2	67 390	29,2	18 672	8,1	36 555	15,8	13 092	5,7	230 794
DC20: Fezile Dabi	84 057	55,2	37 098	24,4	9 930	6,5	16 146	10,6	5 018	3,3	152 249
MAN: Mangaung	103 511	45,7	63 034	27,9	19 414	8,6	28 423	12,6	11 889	5,3	226 271
Free State	389 971	46,5	231 430	27,6	64 733	7,7	113 095	13,5	39 072	4,7	838 301

The results presented in Tables 8.30a and 8.30b show satisfaction levels in terms of efforts made by municipalities in solving challenges. Findings revealed that the majority of households were not satisfied with how their respective municipalities were resolving challenges. Overall, about 47% of households strongly disagree that municipalities try to rectify/solve challenges they are facing. Only about 18,2% of households agreed that their municipalities try to solve challenges they face. Looking at district level, whilst Fezile Dabi district had the most dissatisfied households (55,2%) regarding municipalities efforts to resolve challenges that emerge, Thabo Mofutsanyana district had the lowest proportions.

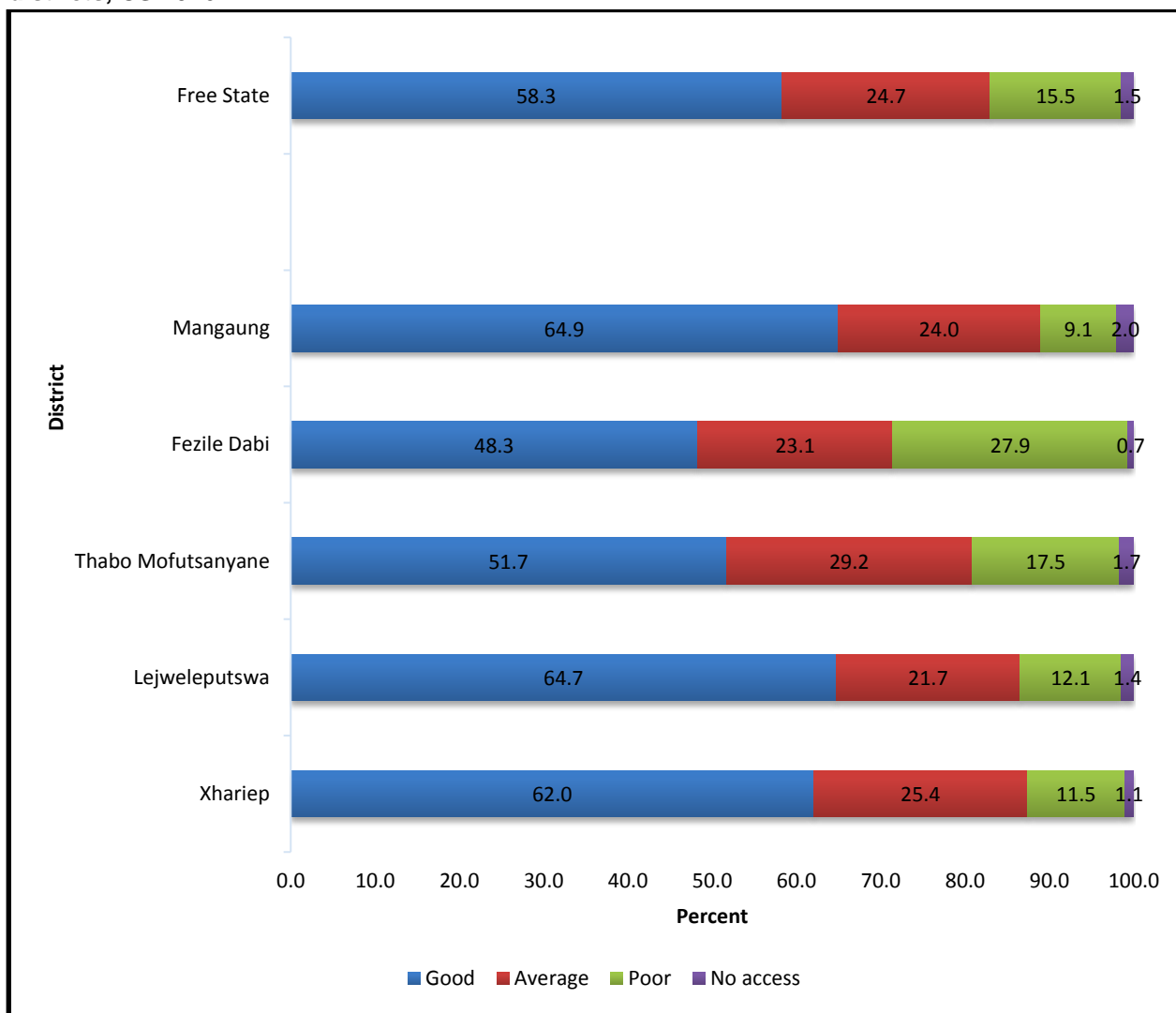
Table 8.30b: Extent to which households agree that municipality is trying to solve the challenges/problems, CS 2016

Local municipality	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FS161: Letsemeng	4 702	39,2	4 228	35,2	606	5,1	2 317	19,3	147	1,2	12 000	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	5 559	49,1	2 692	23,8	1 125	9,9	1 397	12,4	538	4,8	11 311	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	5 624	50,4	3 308	29,6	292	2,6	1 788	16,0	153	1,4	11 165	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	8 226	44,3	6 274	33,8	809	4,4	3 005	16,2	244	1,3	18 558	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	4 768	55,2	3 087	35,7	264	3,1	455	5,3	67	0,8	8 641	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	6 495	65,0	1 313	13,1	806	8,1	1 054	10,6	319	3,2	9 987	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	62 544	45,3	36 970	26,8	11 090	8,0	20 605	14,9	6 923	5,0	138 132	100,0
FS185: Nala	9 399	49,0	6 035	31,4	1 724	9,0	1 350	7,0	682	3,6	19 190	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	13 055	37,9	10 073	29,2	3 091	9,0	5 793	16,8	2 437	7,1	34 449	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	18 962	46,9	10 831	26,8	3 837	9,5	5 362	13,3	1 427	3,5	40 419	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	6 967	37,7	4 766	25,8	1 195	6,5	3 885	21,0	1 682	9,1	18 495	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	39 705	37,0	35 182	32,8	7 477	7,0	19 670	18,3	5 225	4,9	107 259	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	11 519	80,3	1 720	12,0	643	4,5	360	2,5	100	0,7	14 342	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	4 878	30,8	4 817	30,4	2 430	15,3	1 486	9,4	2 221	14,0	15 832	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	23 533	49,2	13 405	28,0	4 025	8,4	5 035	10,5	1 874	3,9	47 872	100,0
FS205: Mafube	8 739	52,3	3 169	19,0	1 245	7,5	3 437	20,6	118	0,7	16 708	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	33 924	67,6	8 225	16,4	1 821	3,6	4 019	8,0	2 165	4,3	50 154	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	17 861	47,6	12 298	32,8	2 838	7,6	3 655	9,7	861	2,3	37 513	100,0
Free State	389 971	46,5	231 430	27,6	64 733	7,7	113 095	13,5	39 072	4,7	838 301	100,0

8.11 Households' rating of services

This section explores households' rating of selected services, including quality of water services, refuse removal services, electricity supply services, sanitation services, quality of local public hospital services, public clinic services, local police services and public school educational services. The scale used for rating services ranged from good, average, poor to no access.

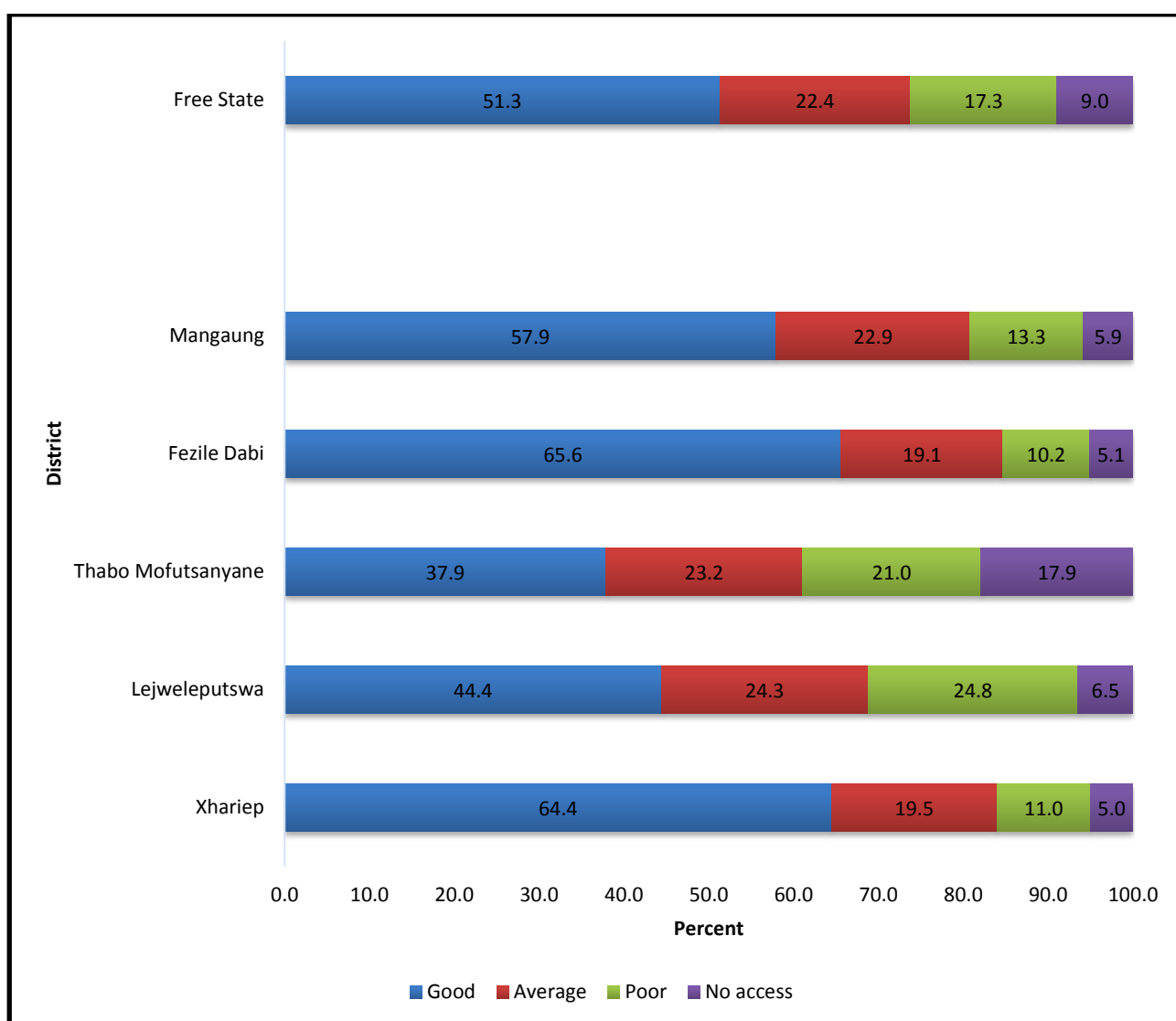
Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of water services by districts, CS 2016



The results presented in Figure 8.5 generally showed that more than half (58,3%) of households in Free State rated quality of water services from the service provider as “good”. This is true for all districts, with the exception of Fezile Dabi district where only 48,3% of households indicated that water services from the service provider were good, and almost a third (27,9%) rated water services as “bad”.

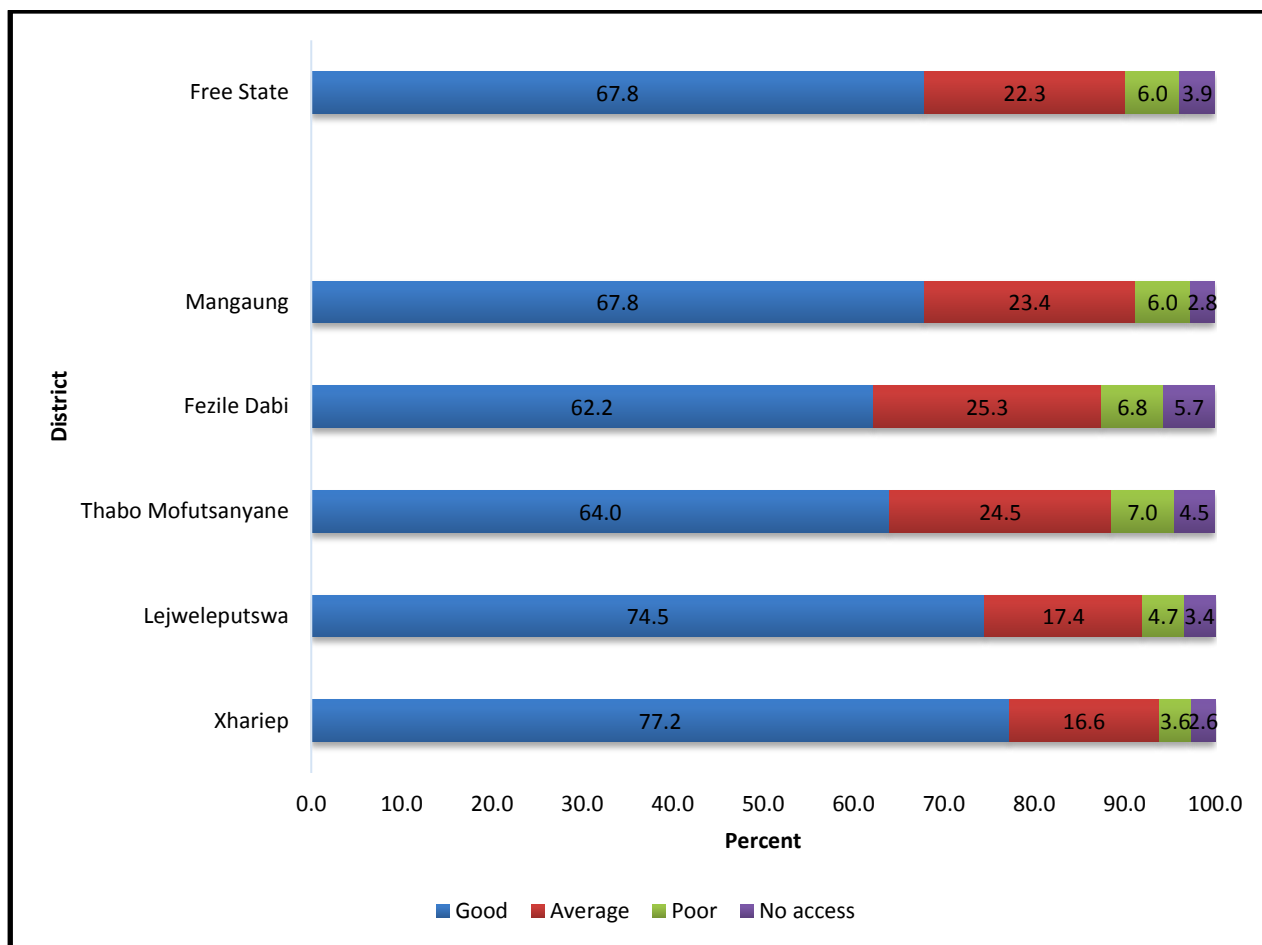
Results further showed that at provincial level, less than 2% of households indicated that they had no access to water.

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



Looking at household rating of refuse removal services presented in Figure 8.6, more than half of households indicated that the service they received was generally good, 22,4% reported the refuse removal services to be average while 17,3% indicated that the service was poor/bad. Variations at district level showed that Fezile Dabi district had most households rating quality of refuse removal services “good” while Thabo Mofutsanyana district had the least (65,2% and 34,7%, respectively). Lejweleputswa district had the highest proportion of households that rated refuse removal services as poor/bad (24,8%), followed by Thabo Mofutsanyana (21%).

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

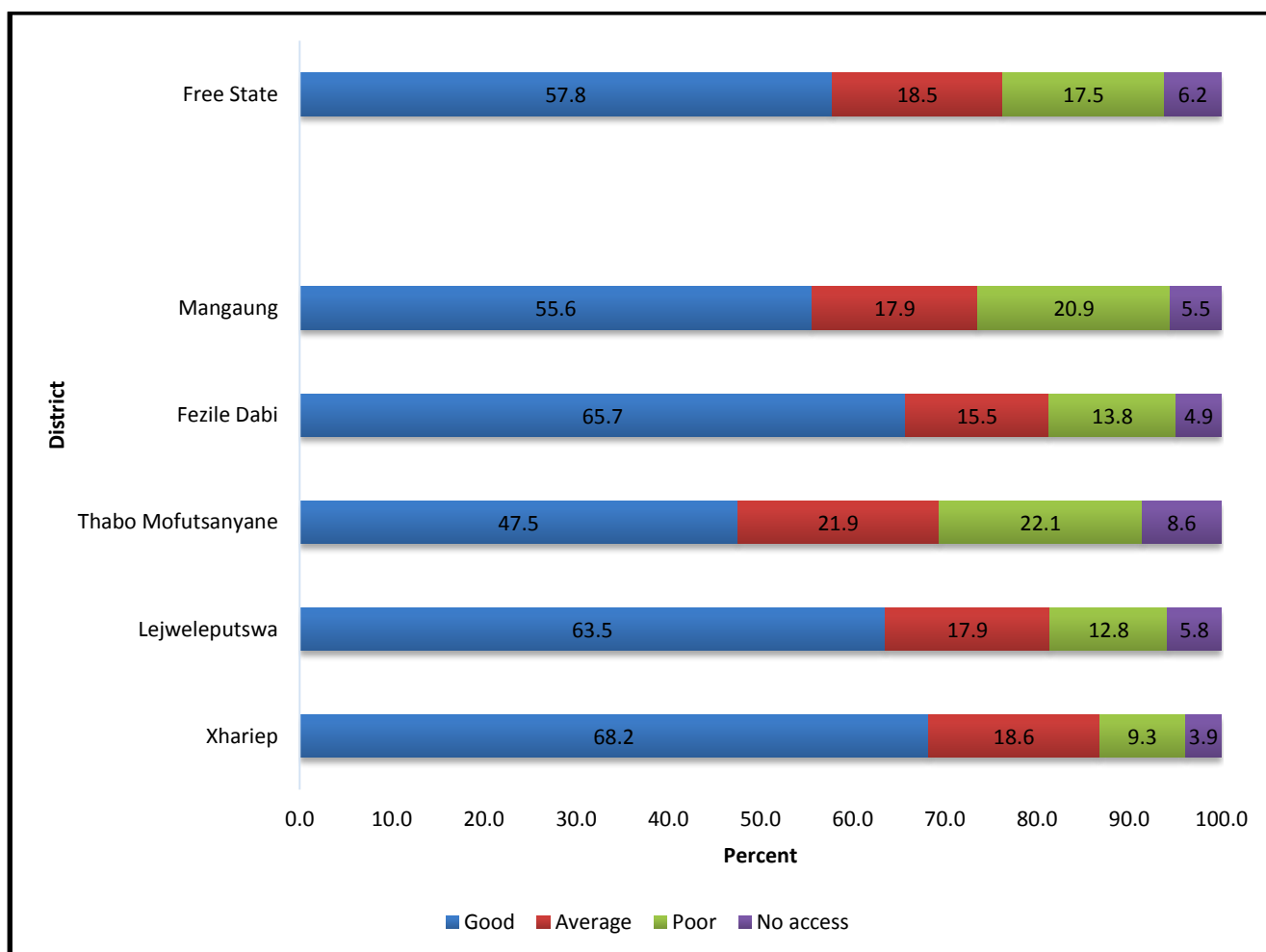


Statistics on access to electricity revealed that about 94% of households in Free State have access to electricity (see Map 8.4 and Table 8.16).

Figure 8.7 presents results on households' rating of electricity services from the supplier. It is noted that overall, more than two-thirds (67,8%) of households in Free State rated services they received from electricity suppliers to be of good quality. Results showed that less than 10% of households rated the quality of electricity services they received from service providers as poor/bad.

Looking at the profile of districts, results showed that Xhariep district had the highest proportion of households that rated electricity services from electricity suppliers to be of good quality (77,2%). On the other hand, Fezile Dabi district had the lowest proportion of households rating the quality of electricity services as "good" (62,2%).

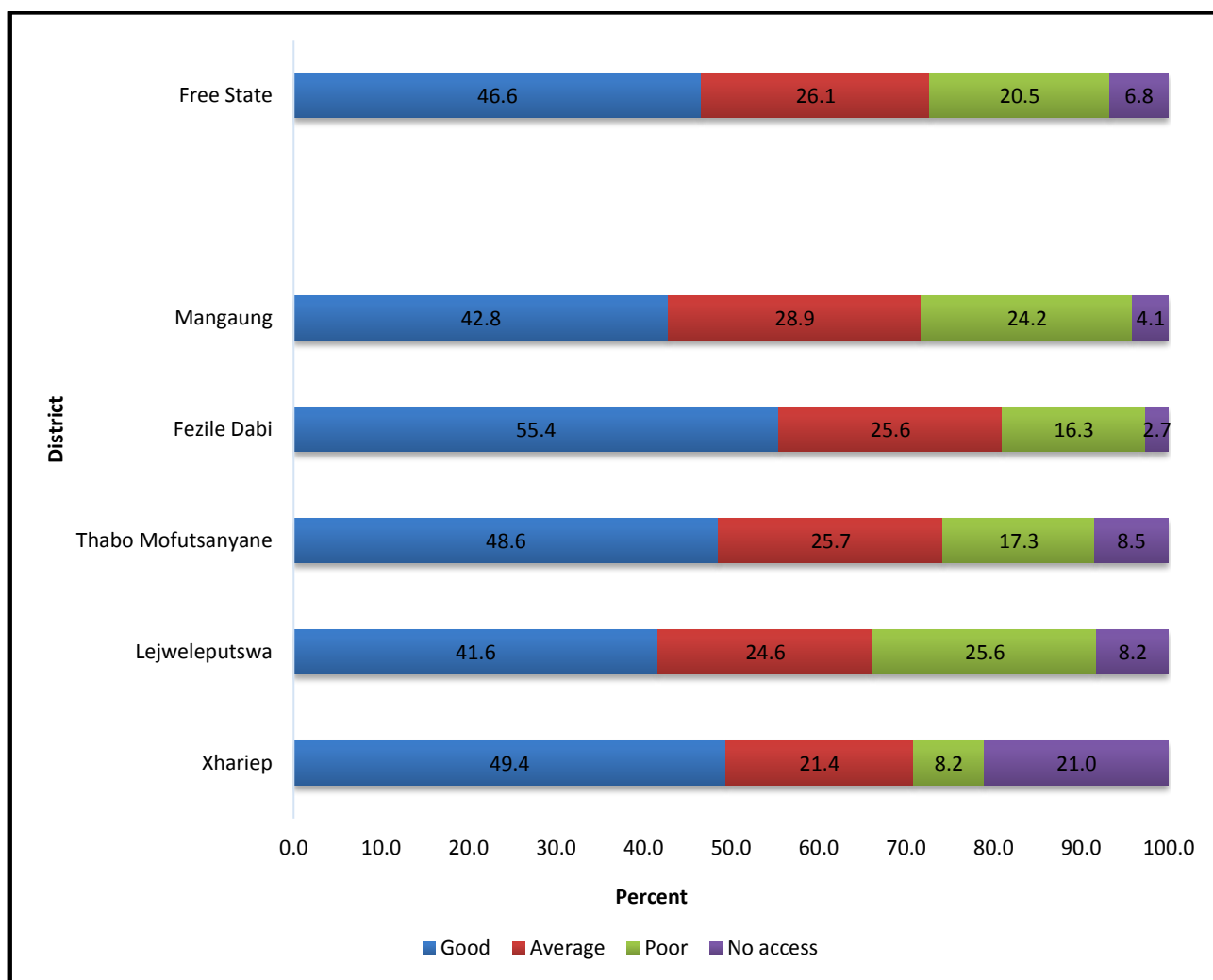
Figure 8.8: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services by districts, CS 2016



The findings on access to toilet facilities presented earlier in Table 8.14 showed that seven in ten households (72,2%) in Free State had access to flush toilets, 18% were using pit toilets and 3,9% were using bucket toilet systems. Figure 8.8 on the other hand, shows households' rating of toilet facilities. Results at provincial level showed that more than half (57,8%) of households rated the quality of toilet facilities they were using as "good". On the other hand, about 18% rated toilet facility services as poor/bad.

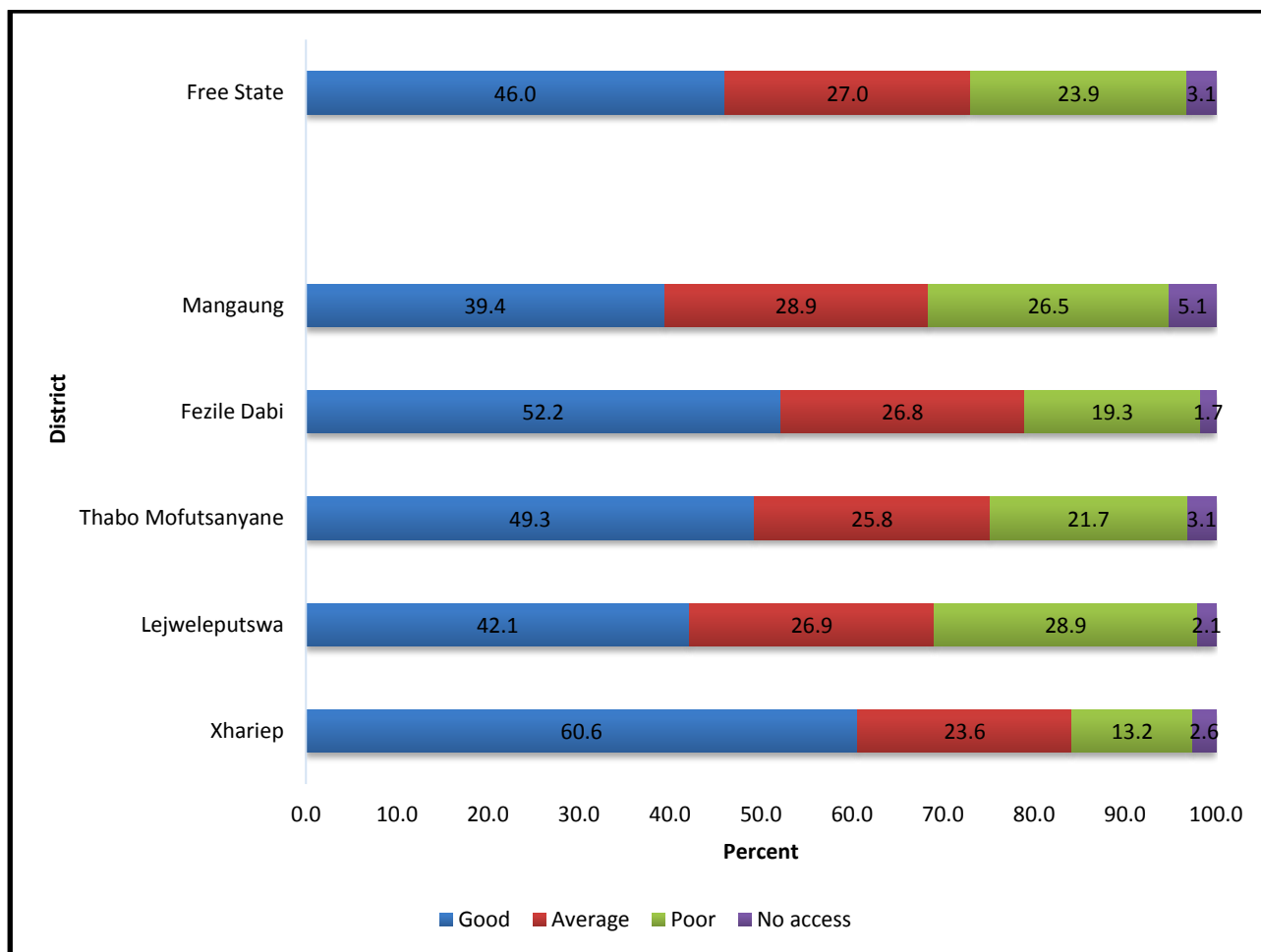
The results showed variations at district level. While about two-thirds of households in Xhariep and Fezile Dabi (68,2% and 65,7%, respectively) rated services as of "good" quality, more than a fifth of households in Thabo Mofutsanyana and Mangaung districts rated toilet facility services as "poor/bad".

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



In CS 2016, households were also asked to rate the quality of public hospital services they used in their community. Figure 8.9 presents results on households' ratings. Overall, less than half (46,6%) of households rated the quality of hospital services as "good", more than a quarter (26,1%) of households rated same services as average, and about 20,5% rated the service as "poor/bad". Results at district level depicted a similar pattern, with the exception of Fezile Dabi district where more than half (55,4%) of households rated hospital services as of good quality. The results further revealed that more than a fifth (21%) of households in Xhariep district had no access to public hospitals.

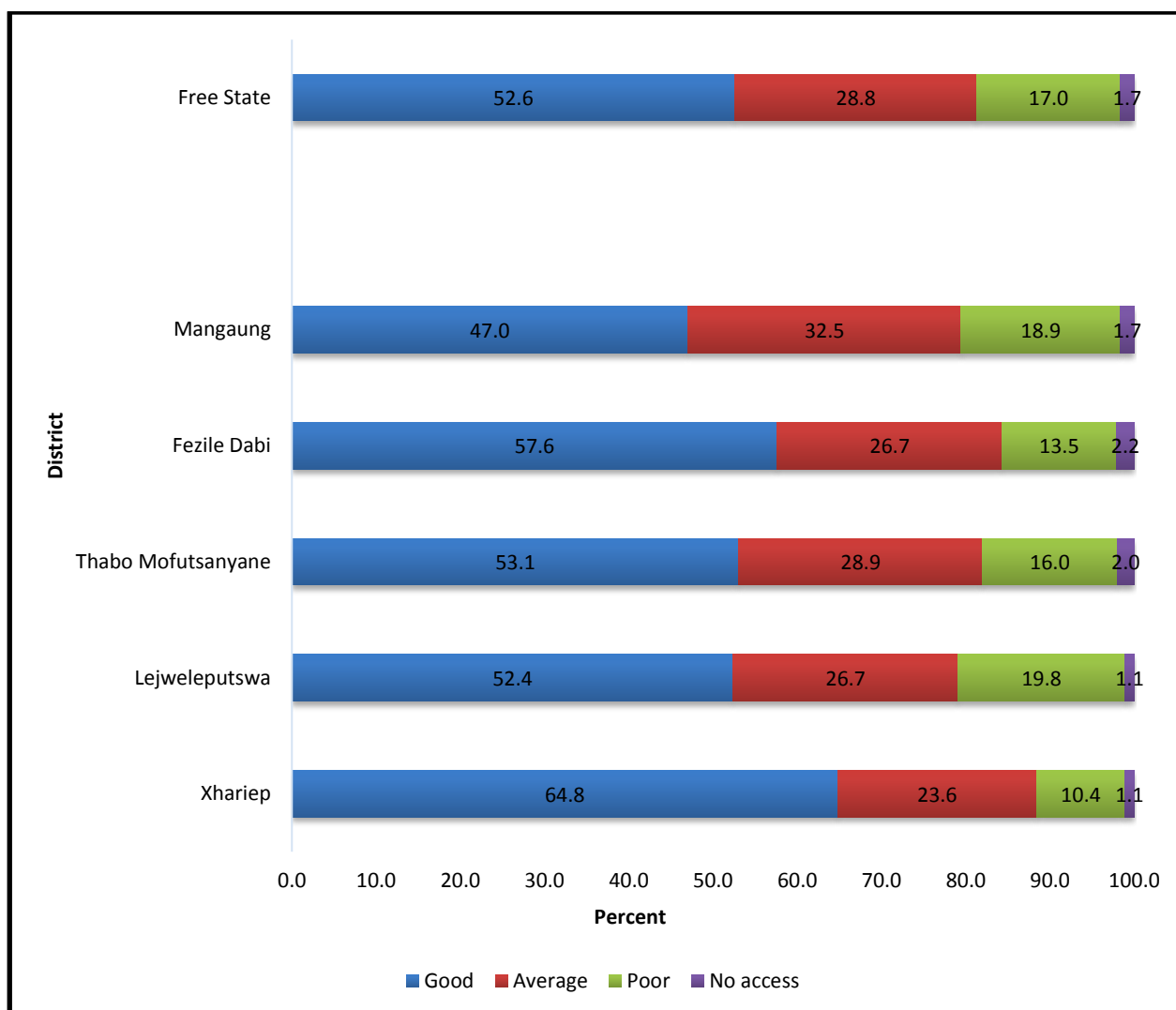
Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of public clinic by districts, CS 2016



The results presented in Figure 8.10 show households' rating of quality of public clinic services in their respective communities. The pattern depicted here seems to be close to that of public hospital service ratings in Figure 8.9. The provincial profile showed that less than half (46%) of households rated the quality of public clinic services as "good", and households rating same services as "poor/bad" constituted about 24%.

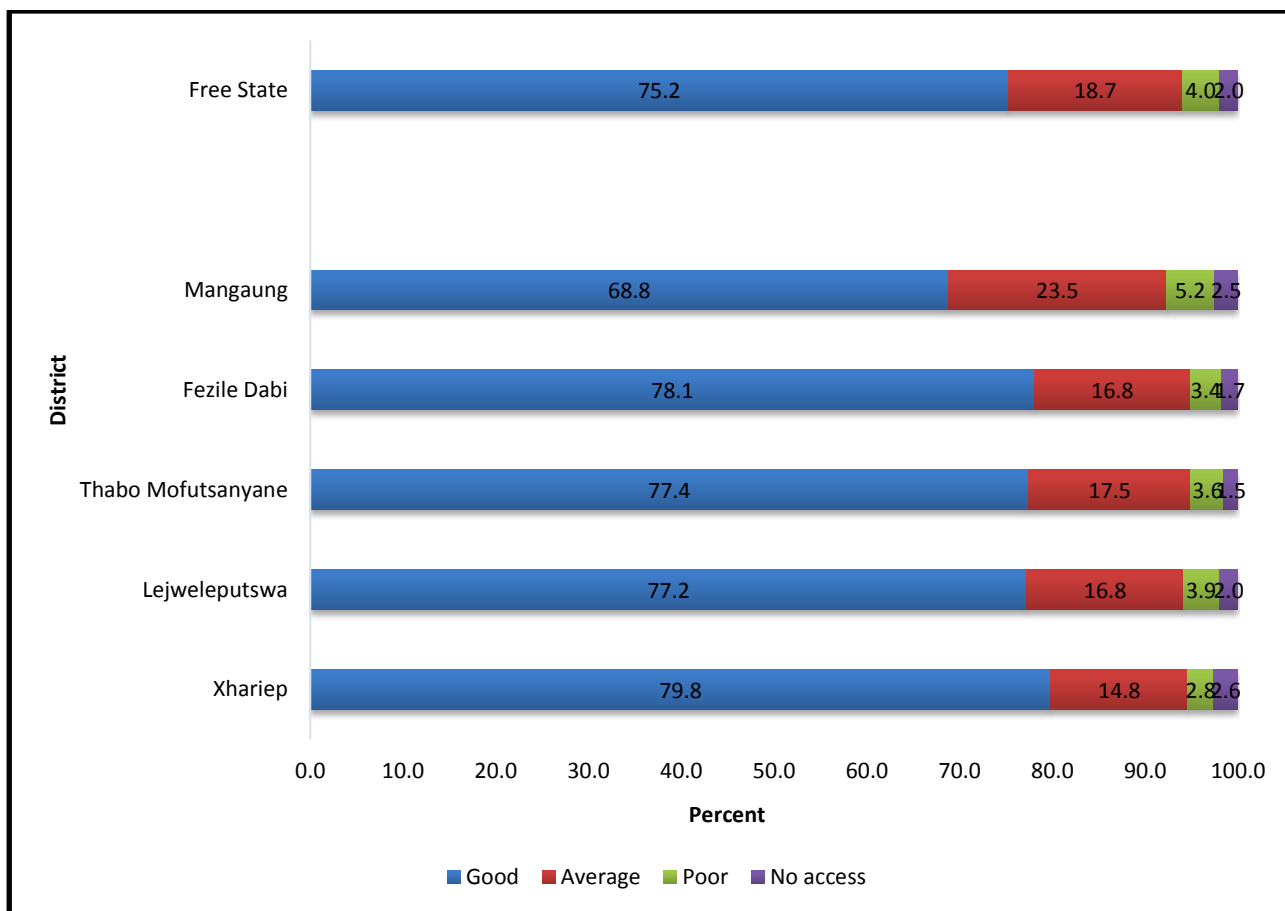
Looking at district variations, Xhariep and Fezile Dabi districts had more than half (60,6% and 52,2%) of their households rating hospital services as of "good" quality. It is surprising to see the metropolitan area (Mangaung) registering the lowest proportion (39,4%) of households rating public clinic services as "good", and the second largest proportion of households (26,5%) rating public clinic services as "poor/bad".

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



Rating of quality of services local police provide to households in their respective jurisdictions and neighbourhood was another question asked in CS 2016. Generally, households in Free State seemed to be happy with services they receive from their local police. This is reflected in the proportion of households that rated local police services to be of “good” quality (52,6%). The district profile showed that Xhariep district had the highest proportion (64,8%) of households rating police services as “good”, while Lejweleputswa district had the highest proportion of households that rated police services as “bad/poor”.

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



According to the results presented in Figure 8.12, the majority of households (75,2%) rated quality of public schools in their communities as “good” and almost a quarter (24%) rated public schools as “average”. The district profile showed slight variations in ratings of public schools, with Xhariep having the highest proportion of households rating quality of public school services as “good”. Overall, less than 5% of households in this province rated quality of public school services as “bad/poor”.

Chapter 9: Emigration

This chapter focuses on the profile of persons that left Free State between March 2006 and March 2016 to reside in another country, and were still there at the time of CS 2016 data collection. Analysis focuses on emigrants' demographics, year of emigration and country of residence.

9.1 Demographic profile of emigrants

Table 9.1: Age and sex of emigrants that left Free State by 5-year age group, CS 2016

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	127	158	285	3,5	5,9	4,5
5 - 9	47	55	102	1,3	2,1	1,6
10 - 14	79	80	159	2,2	3,0	2,5
15 - 19	44	153	197	1,2	5,7	3,1
20 - 24	320	208	528	8,9	7,8	8,4
25 - 29	474	454	928	13,2	16,9	14,8
30 - 34	610	462	1 072	17,0	17,2	17,1
35 - 39	646	184	830	18,0	6,9	13,2
40 - 44	249	137	386	6,9	5,1	6,2
45 - 49	277	207	484	7,7	7,7	7,7
50 - 54	284	188	472	7,9	7,0	7,5
55 - 59	161	74	235	4,5	2,8	3,7
60 - 64	99	56	155	2,8	2,1	2,5
65 - 69	70	107	177	2,0	4,0	2,8
70 - 74	83	55	138	2,3	2,1	2,2
75 - 79	-	-				0,0
80 - 84	-	48	48		1,8	0,8
85 - 97	17	54	71	0,5	2,0	1,1
Total	3 587	2 680	6 267	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1 present characteristics of emigrants by age and sex. The results show that the majority of emigrants from Free State were aged between 25 and 39 years. Sex variations show expected pattern of emigrants being dominated by males.

However, the age–sex structure seems to be unusual for the age group 0–4, particularly female child emigrants.

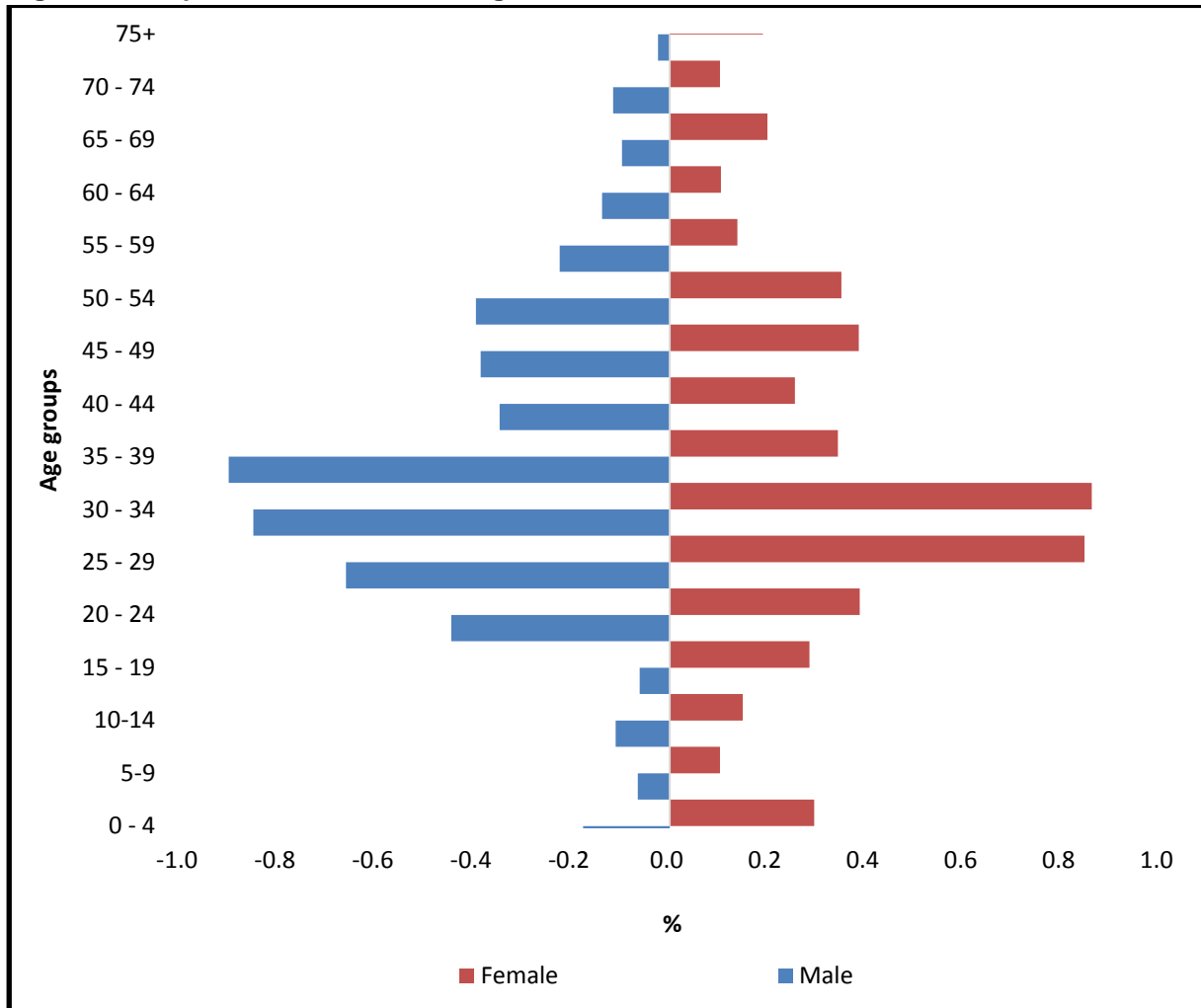
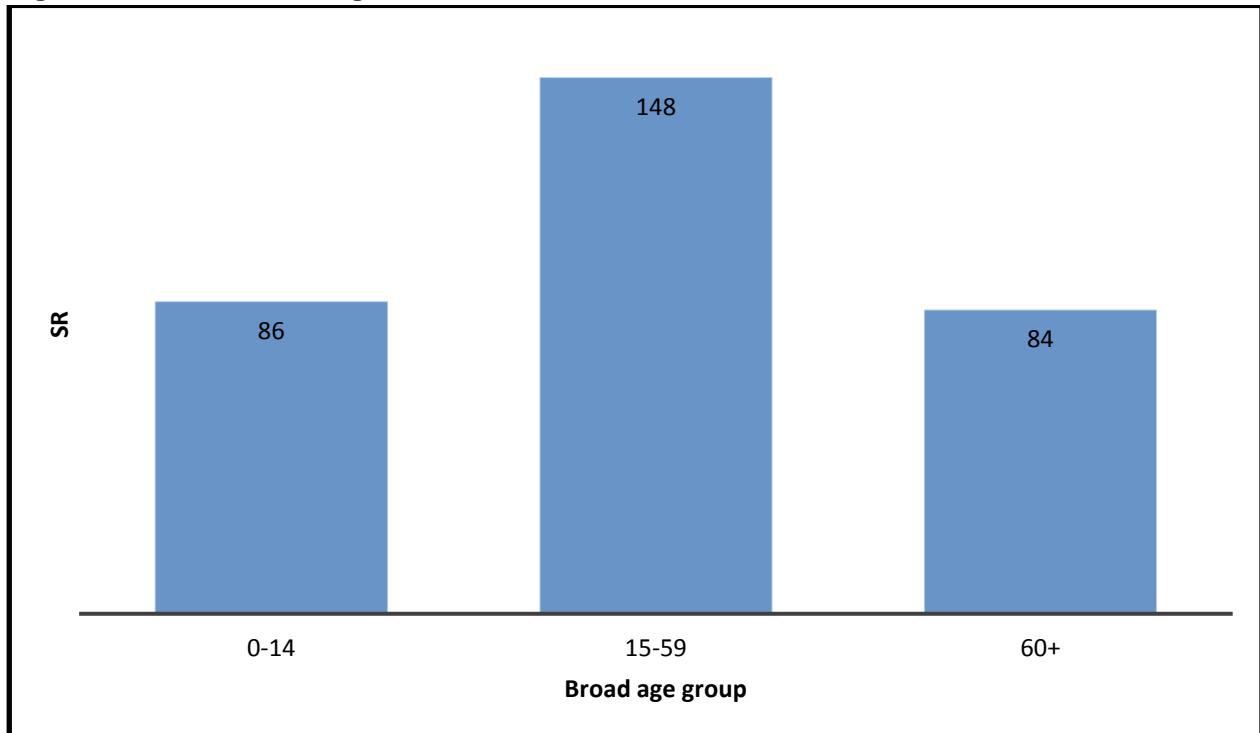
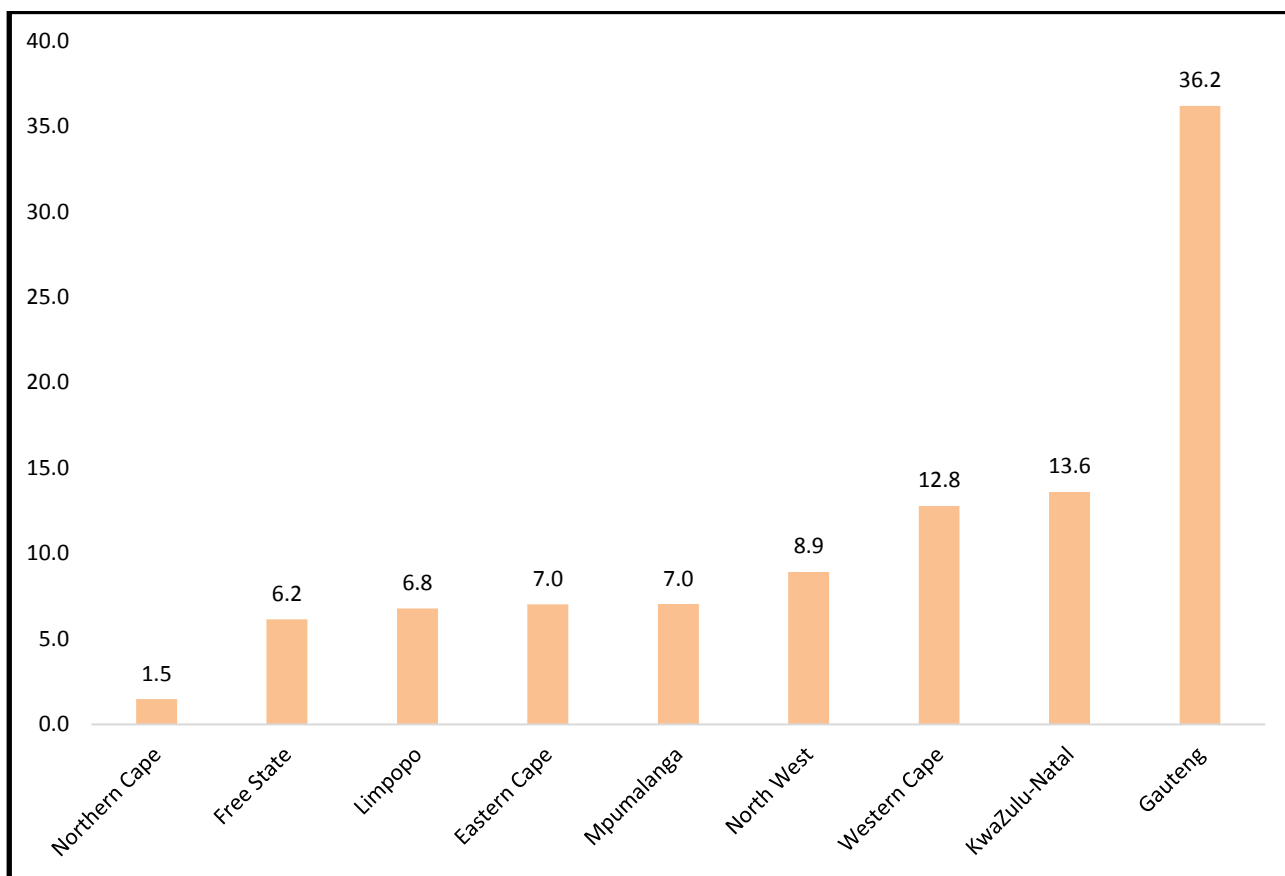
Figure 9.1: Population structure of emigrants from Free State, CS 2016

Figure 9.2: Sex ratio of emigrants from Free State, CS 2016

The results presented in Figure 9.2 show that for the working-age group, there were excess of male emigrants from Free State that emigrated to other countries. This is reflected in the high sex ratio (148) for this particular functional age group. The sex ratio pattern follows expected norm of migration selectivity in terms of age and sex. That is emigrants tend to be dominated by males and persons of working age especially the youth.

9.2 Provincial differentials in emigrants, CS 2016

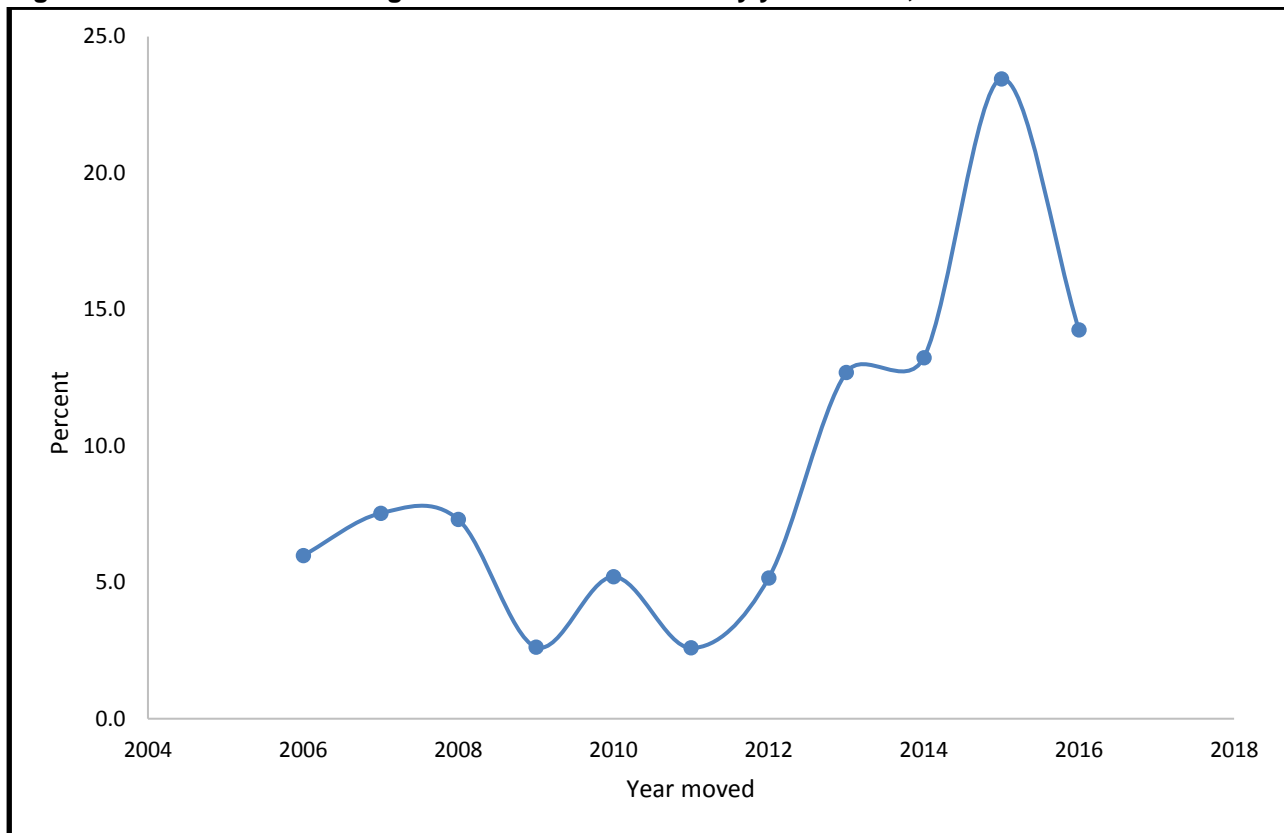
Figure 9.3: Percentage distribution of emigrants by province, CS 2016



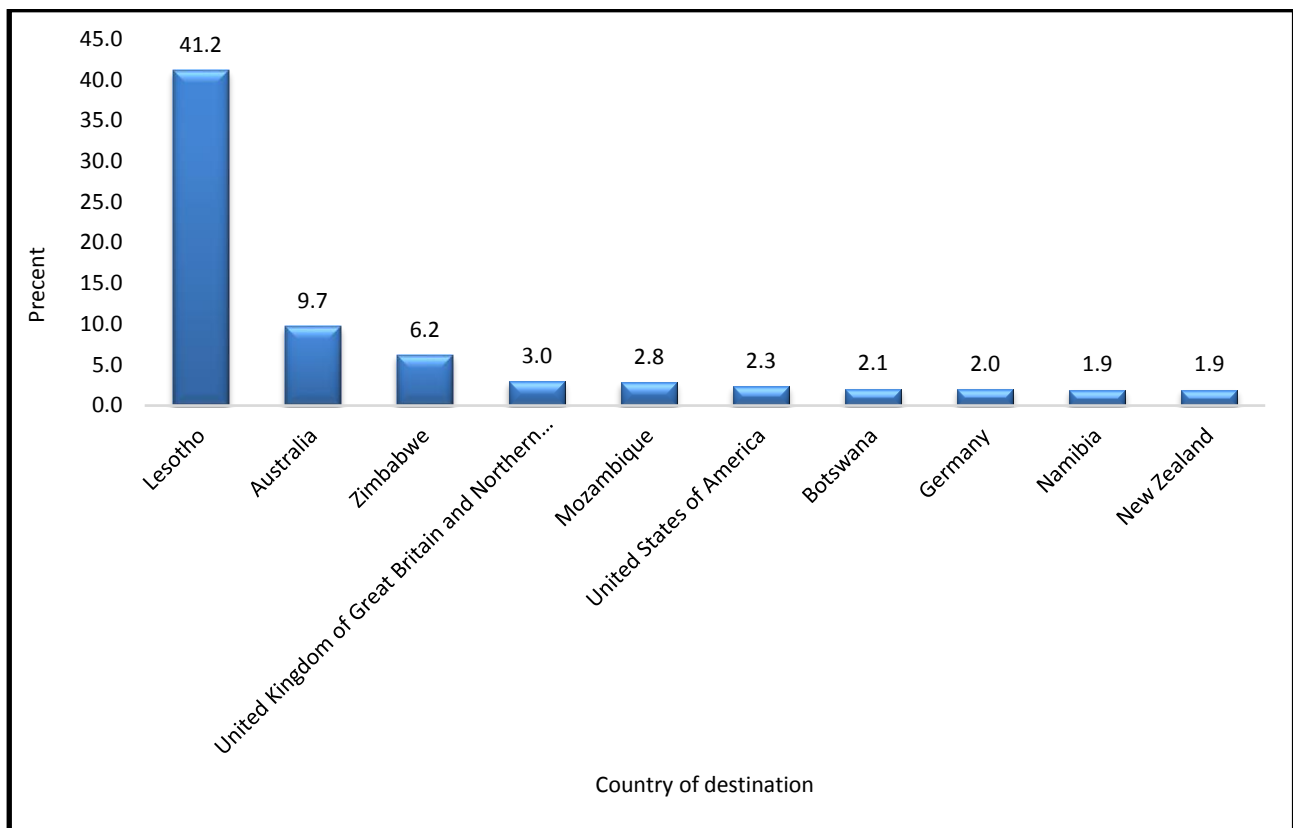
The results presented in Figure 9.3 – showing provincial variations in persons emigrating to other countries – show that Gauteng is the highest sending province, while Northern Cape is the lowest. Free State, on the other hand, had 6,2% of persons that left the province to live in another country.

9.3 Year moved and current place of residence

Figure 9.4: Distribution of emigrants who left Free State by year moved, CS 2016



According to Figure 9.4, there has been an upward trend in the proportion of persons leaving Free State for other countries, and 2015 was a peak year for emigration. During this year, 23,5% persons left Free State to reside outside the country.

Figure 9.5: Top ten current countries of residence of emigrants who left Free State, CS 2016

The results in Figure 9.5 present the top ten countries of residence for Free State emigrants. The results show that the majority of persons who left the province went to reside in Lesotho (41,2%), followed by Australia with about 9,7% of emigrants from Free State.

Chapter 10: Household deaths

This chapter reports on household deaths that occurred in the 12 months prior to Community Survey 2016. It profiles the extent of household deaths and selected demographic characteristics of the deceased, such as age and sex.

10.1 Household deaths

In Community Survey 2016, a question was asked at household level about whether there was a death that occurred in the 12 months preceding the survey. Looking at Table 10.1 and Map 10.1, about 97% (946 639) of households in Free State never experienced death in the 12 months preceding CS 2016. District variations showed that Thabo Mofutsanyana district had the highest proportion of households that reported death, and this figure was above the provincial average (3,7% and 3,0%, respectively). On the other hand, Xhariep district had the lowest proportion of households that experienced death.

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

District and local municipality	Death occurred	No death occurred	Total	Death occurred	No death occurred	Total
	Number			%		
DC16: Xhariep	1 261	43 507	44 768	2,8	97,2	100,0
FS161: Letsemeng	407	13 562	13 969	2,9	97,1	100,0
FS162: Kopanong	474	17 937	18 411	2,6	97,4	100,0
FS163: Mohokare	380	12 007	12 387	3,1	96,9	100,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	6 684	211 228	217 912	3,1	96,9	100,0
FS181: Masilonyana	489	21 069	21 558	2,3	97,7	100,0
FS182: Tokologo	411	9 421	9 832	4,2	95,8	100,0
FS183: Tswelopele	624	13 081	13 705	4,6	95,4	100,0
FS184: Matjhabeng	3 853	145 310	149 163	2,6	97,4	100,0
FS185: Nala	1 306	22 347	23 653	5,5	94,5	100,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana	9 178	236 851	246 029	3,7	96,3	100,0
FS191: Setsoto	1 621	35 625	37 246	4,4	95,6	100,0
FS192: Dihlabeng	1 138	45 719	46 857	2,4	97,6	100,0
FS193: Nketoana	893	18 771	19 664	4,5	95,5	100,0
FS194: Maluti-A-Phofung	4 397	106 328	110 725	4,0	96,0	100,0
FS195: Phumelela	693	13 893	14 586	4,8	95,2	100,0
FS196: Mantsopa	436	16 515	16 951	2,6	97,4	100,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	5 487	166 882	172 369	3,2	96,8	100,0
FS204: Metsimaholo	1 162	57 951	59 113	2,0	98,0	100,0
FS205: Mafube	862	17 883	18 745	4,6	95,4	100,0
FS201: Moqhaka	1 574	52 027	53 601	2,9	97,1	100,0
FS203: Ngwathe	1 889	39 022	40 911	4,6	95,4	100,0
MAN: Mangaung	5 698	259 863	265 561	2,1	97,9	100,0
Free State	28 307	918 332	946 639	3,0	97,0	100,0

Table 10.2: Number of deaths by district, age and sex, CS 2016

Age group	Xhariep			Lejweleputswa			Thabo Mofutsanyane			Fezile Dabi			Mangaung			Free State		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	52	15	67	288	319	607	553	290	843	243	171	414	299	131	430	1 435	926	2 361
5-9	-	19	19	14	-	14	23	-	23	115	25	140	17	11	28	169	55	224
10-14	-	-		23	-	23	66	10	76	25	62	87	51	-	51	164	73	237
15 - 19	-	32	32	80	80	160	95	53	148	54	32	86	92	38	130	321	235	556
20 - 24	47	-	47	83	179	262	107	142	249	29	42	71	129	137	266	394	500	894
25 - 29	45	-	45	194	151	345	271	204	475	137	170	307	117	153	270	764	678	1 442
30 - 34	37	26	63	151	255	406	359	260	619	118	138	256	148	162	310	813	841	1 654
35 - 39	30	20	50	267	155	422	529	302	831	158	174	332	260	231	491	1 244	882	2 126
40 - 44	44	38	82	293	265	558	488	391	879	270	147	417	166	161	327	1 261	1 002	2 263
45 - 49	28	53	81	159	339	498	267	332	599	317	171	488	206	92	298	977	987	1 964
50 - 54	94	64	158	395	208	603	427	241	668	242	135	377	208	117	325	1 366	765	2 131
55 - 59	64	45	109	369	211	580	398	381	779	255	240	495	343	288	631	1 429	1 165	2 594
60 - 64	106	52	158	396	224	620	406	362	768	331	221	552	344	262	606	1 583	1 121	2 704
65 - 69	21	99	120	209	211	420	419	269	688	213	123	336	278	245	523	1 140	947	2 087
70+	158	97	255	450	897	1 347	852	1 190	2 042	677	874	1 551	523	724	1 247	2 661	3 781	6 442
Total	726	560	1 286	3 371	3 494	6 865	5 260	4 427	9 687	3 184	2 725	5 909	3 181	2 752	5 933	15 721	13 958	29 679

Table 10.2 profiles number of deaths that occurred in each district by age and sex of the deceased. Variations at district showed that Thabo Mofutsanyane district recorded the highest number of deaths (9 687) followed by Lejweleputswa district with 6,865 deaths. Xhariep district on the other hand recorded the lowest number of deaths (1 286).

The age profile of the deceased showed that in four out of the five districts, death mainly occurred during prime years (24-44). It was only Xhariep district where the number of deaths were highest at age 50 and upwards. It was also the only district where child deaths (0-4) were less than 100.

Looking at sex variations, generally, the province had a higher number of male deaths among compared to females. However, for the age group 20-24, with exception of Xhariep district, there were more female deaths than male deaths.

Appendices

Table 1: General health and functioning by district, Census 2011 and CS 2016

Domain of functioning	Census 2011							CS 2016						
	Degree of difficulty	Free State	Xhariep	Lejweleputswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Fezile Dabi	Mangaung	Degree of difficulty	Free State	Xhariep	Lejweleputswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Fezile Dabi	Mangaung
Seeing	No difficulty	1 942 512	85 305	435 355	530 200	340 636	551 017	No difficulty	2 157 679	95 843	483 339	598 690	383 856	595 951
	Some difficulty	320 882	14 207	77 607	80 436	55 810	92 822	Some difficulty	320 802	14 618	81 869	80 873	52 297	91 144
	A lot of difficulty	61 997	3 086	13 666	17 888	11 261	16 096	A lot of difficulty	79 472	3 792	20 400	21 166	14 292	19 822
	Cannot do at all	3 768	186	769	1 084	690	1 039	Cannot do at all	1 680	146	423	524	260	327
	Do not know	1 055	55	186	249	194	371	Do not know	560	42	89	216	102	109
	Unspecified	50 930	1 926	11 480	11 292	10 033	16 199	Unspecified	1 192	180	220	263	175	353
	Total	2 381 144	104 765	539 063	641 149	418 624	677 544	Total	2 561 385	114 621	586 340	701 732	450 982	707 706
Hearing	No difficulty	2 210 473	96 883	498 763	596 040	387 285	631 502	No difficulty	2 424 635	106 735	553 601	663 925	428 134	672 239
	Some difficulty	94 503	4 835	23 304	26 402	16 671	23 290	Some difficulty	110 466	6 022	26 852	30 396	18 060	29 136
	A lot of difficulty	17 699	917	3 944	5 612	3 184	4 042	A lot of difficulty	23 566	1 555	5 298	6 729	4 412	5 572
	Cannot do at all	2 475	111	493	713	463	695	Cannot do at all	1 093	120	283	292	94	304
	Do not know	806	34	145	208	169	251	Do not know	432	8	86	128	108	102
	Unspecified	55 188	1 985	12 414	12 173	10 853	17 762	Unspecified	1 192	180	220	263	175	353
	Total	2 381 144	104 765	539 063	641 148	418 625	677 542	Total	2 561 384	114 620	586 340	701 733	450 983	707 706
Communication	No difficulty	2 280 384	100 854	515 261	616 328	400 627	647 314	No difficulty	2 512 925	111 795	577 490	689 293	443 875	690 472
	Some difficulty	27 786	1 200	6 932	7 835	4 235	7 584	Some difficulty	34 807	2 004	6 279	8 839	4 822	12 864
	A lot of difficulty	7 154	286	1 905	2 096	1 010	1 856	A lot of difficulty	9 320	430	1 789	2 514	1 701	2 887
	Cannot do at all	3 867	218	781	1 067	747	1 055	Cannot do at all	2 441	195	498	647	295	805
	Do not know	1 121	35	262	297	198	329	Do not know	413	-	58	120	91	144
	Cannot yet be determined	627	14	181	180	81	171	Unspecified	1 478	197	227	319	199	536
	Total	2 381 145	104 764	539 062	641 150	418 624	677 545	Total	2 561 384	114 621	586 341	701 732	450 983	707 708
Walking or climbing stairs	No difficulty	2 236 267	97 721	507 522	603 549	391 824	635 650	No difficulty	2 409 529	106 676	552 161	661 760	426 940	661 993
	Some difficulty	66 599	3 725	14 371	18 980	11 769	17 754	Some difficulty	98 357	5 218	22 371	25 846	15 252	29 670
	A lot of difficulty	20 312	1 273	3 917	6 078	3 685	5 359	A lot of difficulty	43 140	2 130	9 860	12 088	6 995	12 067
	Cannot do at all	5 509	286	1 190	1 499	1 017	1 517	Cannot do at all	7 693	349	1 527	1 543	1 419	2 855
	Do not know	889	32	199	257	156	245	Do not know	1 200	-	158	193	131	717
	Cannot yet be determined	327	4	57	101	58	107	Unspecified	1 465	248	264	302	247	405
	Total	2 381 145	104 764	539 063	641 148	418 625	677 544	Total	2 561 384	114 621	586 341	701 732	450 984	707 707
Remembering / Concentrating	No difficulty	2 164 775	95 353	489 932	580 040	382 287	617 163	No difficulty	2 391 369	105 242	546 915	655 036	425 483	658 693
	Some difficulty	116 201	5 328	26 801	35 087	17 963	31 021	Some difficulty	125 812	6 382	29 047	34 550	18 041	37 792
	A lot of difficulty	35 502	1 744	7 806	11 292	5 731	8 929	A lot of difficulty	39 555	2 616	9 527	10 788	6 518	10 106
	Cannot do at all	6 185	315	1 229	1 888	1 245	1 507	Cannot do at all	2 117	126	454	698	362	477
	Do not know	2 510	108	556	693	487	667	Do not know	1 210	74	178	319	393	246
	Cannot yet be determined	2 359	86	618	820	310	524	Unspecified	1 321	180	220	341	186	393
	Total	2 381 145	104 765	539 063	641 149	418 624	677 542	Total	2 561 384	114 620	586 341	701 732	450 983	707 707
Self Care	No difficulty	2 169 192	95 053	492 103	580 799	380 749	620 488	No difficulty	2 480 024	111 291	570 082	678 027	438 752	681 871
	Some difficulty	53 477	2 814	11 900	17 208	8 366	13 189	Some difficulty	56 084	2 389	10 911	16 718	8 183	17 883
	A lot of difficulty	20 505	967	4 624	6 957	3 384	4 572	A lot of difficulty	17 132	410	3 680	4 890	2 648	5 504
	Cannot do at all	22 455	1 406	4 611	6 434	5 177	4 827	Cannot do at all	6 432	337	1 353	1 728	1 114	1 900
	Do not know	5 990	222	1 239	1 978	1 029	1 522	Do not know	359	12	79	85	112	72
	Cannot yet be determined	47 926	2 288	10 603	14 226	7 940	12 870	Unspecified	1 354	180	235	286	175	478
	Total	2 381 144	104 765	539 063	641 149	418 624	677 543	Total	2 561 385	114 619	586 340	701 734	450 984	707 708

Table 2: Disability prevalence by age and district

Age group	Fezile Dabi	Lejweleputswa	Mangaung	Thabo Mofutsanyana	Xhariep	Free State
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
5 - 9	2 473	3 266	6 090	5 226	751	17 807
10 - 14	1 525	2 839	4 372	3 765	489	12 991
15 - 19	1 389	2 544	2 808	3 240	632	10 612
20 - 24	1 664	2 232	2 520	2 706	700	9 822
25 - 29	1 509	2 342	2 750	3 877	574	11 051
30 - 34	1 457	2 575	3 876	3 456	642	12 006
35 - 39	1 585	3 089	3 148	3 226	720	11 767
40 - 44	2 285	3 372	3 602	3 344	1 080	13 682
45 - 49	3 009	5 324	5 068	4 725	1 295	19 421
50 - 54	3 737	7 137	6 377	6 048	1 906	25 205
55 - 59	4 200	7 643	6 730	7 076	1 879	27 529
60 - 64	5 000	7 514	7 224	7 570	1 788	29 096
65 - 69	4 687	5 675	6 433	7 263	2 074	26 132
70 - 74	4 600	4 859	6 030	5 387	1 500	22 377
75 - 79	3 198	3 326	3 128	3 895	926	14 473
80 - 84	2 198	2 167	2 448	2 623	700	10 136
85+	1 584	1 269	1 809	2 355	548	7 565
Total	46 099	67 171	74 411	75 782	18 205	281 668