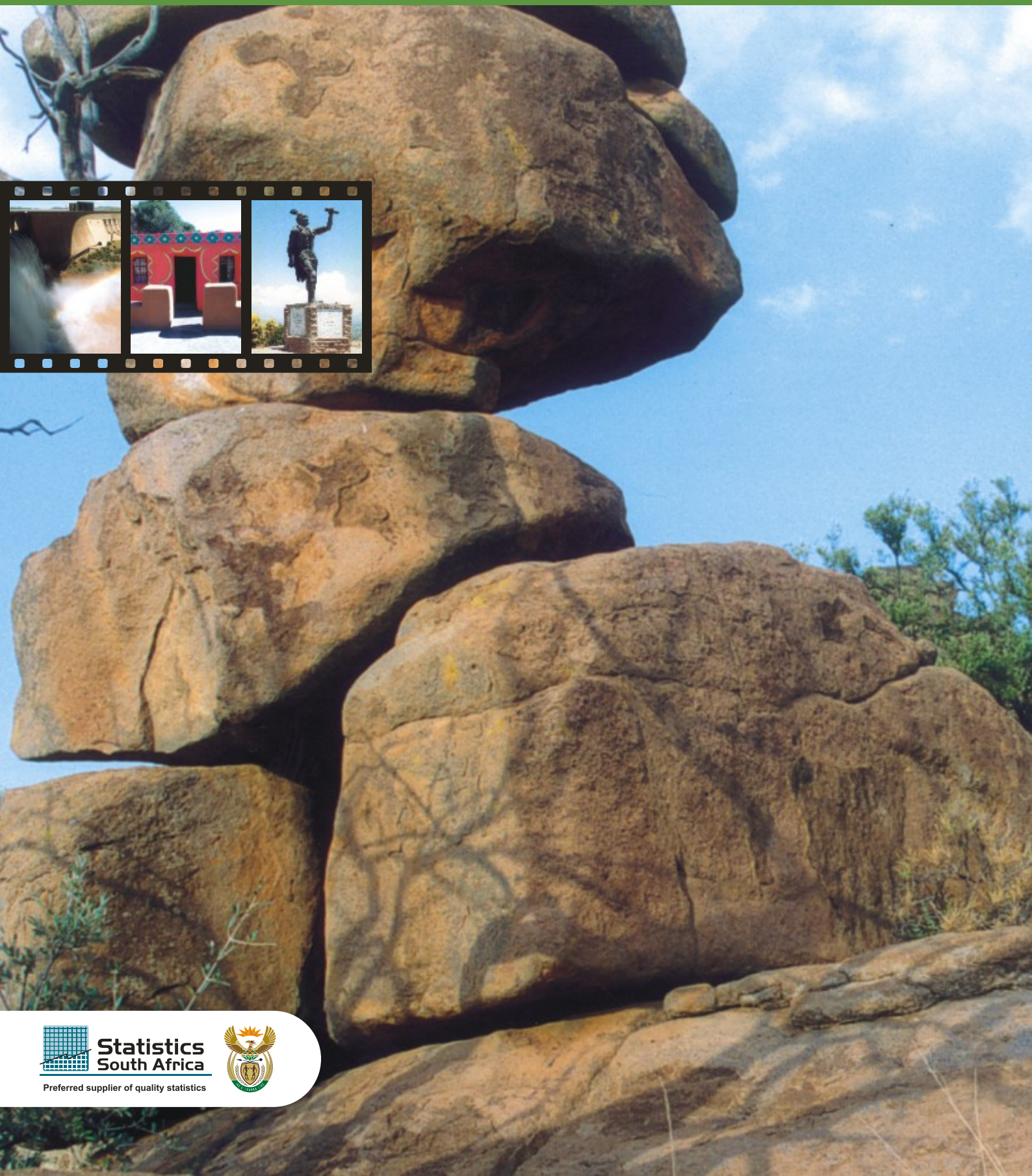


Statistics South Africa

# Provincial Profile 2004

Free State



# **Provincial Profile 2004**

## **Free State**

**Pali Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**

**Report No. 00-91-04 (2004)**

**Statistics South Africa**

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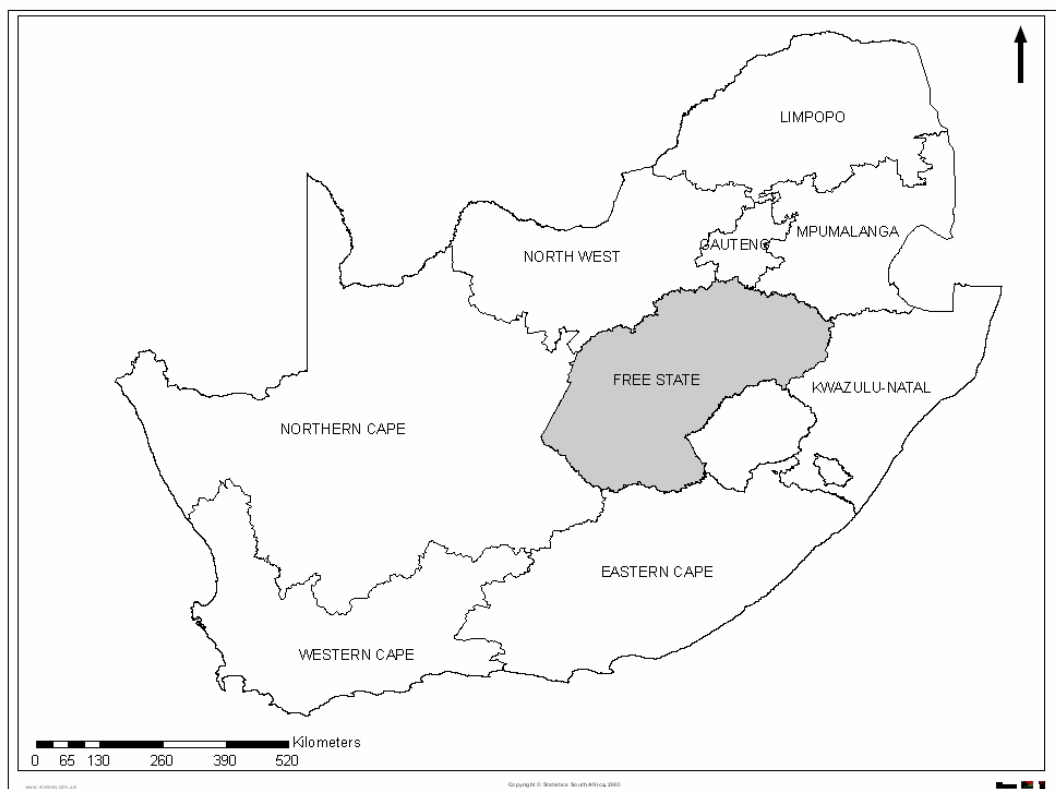
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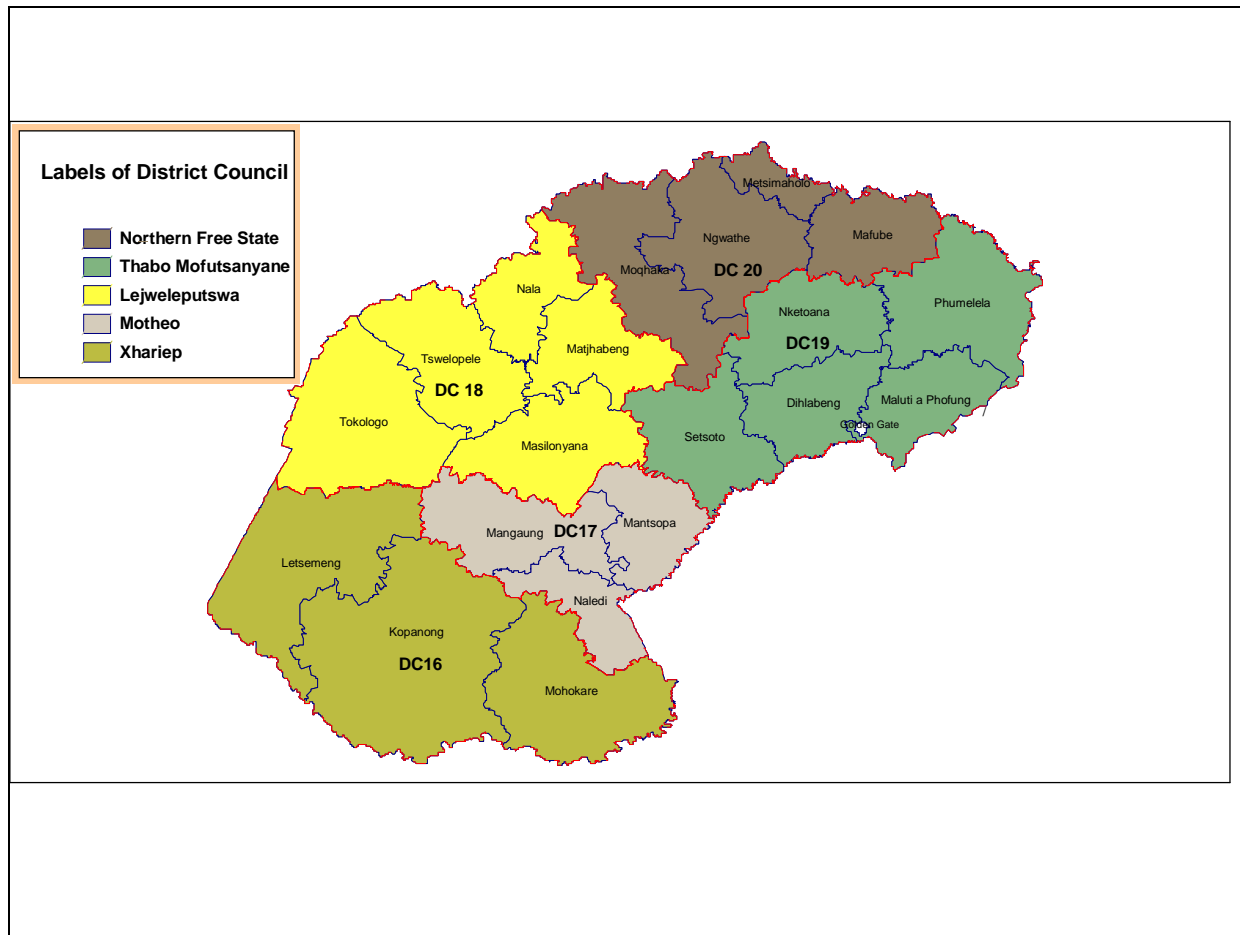
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## Map 1: Provincial boundaries of South Africa



Source: Statistics South Africa, Geographic information system, 2005

## Map 2: District council municipal boundaries of Free State



Source: Statistics South Africa, Geographic information system, 2005

# Executive summary

## Objective

The objectives of this profile are: to give a brief overview of life circumstances in Free State, to measure performance in terms of service delivery in the province, to indicate which aspects of life circumstances need interventions from government in the province, and for planning and decision-making. The profile marks the second era of freedom for South Africa since the first democratic elections in the year 1994.

politics.

## Data sources

A large amount of data used throughout this profile is from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources. Sources such as the Population Census, General Household Survey, Labour Force Survey, Vital statistics and other Stats SA publications were used. Other sources used were the provincial Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Safety and Security, Provincial Legislature and the Independent Electoral Commission.

Population Census 2001 was the second Population Census conducted by Stats SA since the democratic elections, whilst Census 1996 was the first census conducted after the first democratic elections in 1994 and three years prior to the second elections in 1999. Unlike the 1991 census that excluded people from the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei), i.e. the former independent states and self-governing territories, both censuses 1996 and 2001 covered the whole population of South Africa.

For sections on Education, Health, Safety and Security and the Provincial Legislature, the respective annual reports were used extensively as well as their websites. These departments had to be visited in order to cover the information gaps. Various warnings and cautions have been assigned to these data sets/statistics, especially chapters on Safety and security and the prevalence of the HIV pandemic.

## Findings in the profile

### *Background*

Free State is centrally situated among the remaining eight provinces. It is bordered by six provinces. The only two provinces not bordering it are Limpopo and Western Cape. It also forms a border with Lesotho. Free State has a surface area of 129 480 km<sup>2</sup> that makes it the fourth largest province in South Africa that covers 10,6% of the total area of the whole country. Free State is subdivided into five district council municipalities, i.e. Xhariep, Motheo, Lejweleputswa, Thabo Mofutsanyane and Northern Free State. These district councils comprise 20 municipalities.

### *The population of Free State*

Free State had a total population of 2 633 504, i.e. approximately 6,5% of South Africa's total population in 1996, and it increased to 2 706 775 (approximately 6,0% of South Africa's total population) in 2001. The population density of Free State increased slightly from 20,3 in 1996 to 20,9 in 2001. Approximately 76% of the people of this province lived in urban areas. This province consisted predominantly of black Africans who accounted for 88% of its

population in 2001. The province had a higher proportion of women than men (92,1 men per 100 women) in 2001. The language most often spoken at home was Sesotho (64%), followed by Afrikaans (12%) and isiXhosa (9%). When comparing the age structures of the 1996 and 2001 populations, the highest proportion was in the age group 10–14 years for 1996, whereas for 2001, the largest proportion was in the age group 15–19 years. Among all population groups in 2001, the 15–64 age group had the largest population. The province had an age dependency ratio of 55 in 2001. Christianity accounted for over 94% of religious affiliations in 2001, followed by no religion (4%) and then other faiths (1%). The province had the highest number of people suffering from a disability (6,8%) among all the provinces in South Africa.

### ***Vital statistics***

Free State accounted for approximately 6% of the total recorded births in South Africa in 2004. Approximately 61% of the recorded births in Free State were current registrations and 39% late registrations. In terms of death registrations, Free State showed an increase from 8,0% in 1997 to 8,2% in 1998, and then a decrease from 8,3% in 1999 to 8,2% in 2000. The majority of Free State people were never married (61%) while about 26% were married and 1% divorced. There were more civil divorces than religious divorces.

### ***Migration***

Free State had losses of 6 262 and 44 259 people up to 1996 and up to 2001 respectively in internal migration as these people left the province to reside in other provinces. About 26 695 people living in Free State in 2001 were from SADC countries, followed by 1 035 people from Europe, 602 people from Asia and 436 people from the rest of Africa.

### ***Health***

Free State had 31 public hospitals, making it the fifth highest number together with Gauteng in 2003. There were more district hospitals (24) than regional hospitals (5), and one central hospital with 2 072, 1 930 and 647 beds respectively. There were also 20 private hospitals with 2 146 beds. The province had 212 clinics, five community health centres, 78 mobile facilities and three visiting points. In terms of health personnel, more posts were filled except posts of dentists, student nurses and pharmacists where less than 50% of these positions were filled.

According to the HSRC/Nelson Mandela Survey, Free State was ranked the first with regard to HIV/AIDS infections, whilst the Antenatal Survey ranked it the second after KwaZulu-Natal.

According to the top five reported causes of deaths among children of less than 1 year, preterm delivery accounted for 35%, pneumonia (unspecified) 20%, broncho-pneumonia unspecified 17%, diarrhoea and gastroenteritis 16%, and other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality accounted for 12%. Maternal deaths increased from 97 in 2000 to 115 in 2001, and then decreased to 107 in 2002.

There was a total number of 13 404 reported cases of tuberculosis in Free State in 2002. Motheo reported the highest number of these cases (4 653). According to the General Household Survey of July 2003 and July 2004, 14,7% of the population was covered by medical aid in 2003, and 14,9% of the population had coverage in 2004.



## ***Education***

The total number of schools decreased from 2 333 in 2003 to 2 054 in 2004. This is as a result of the closure of more farm schools. According to type of school, farm schools number the highest (1 074), followed by public schools (914), and independent schools (66) in 2004. There were 705 592 learners, 26 929 educators and 25 027 classrooms in Free State of which the highest number of learners was in public schools, followed by farm schools and independent schools.

Free State was the fourth best in terms of senior certificate results in South Africa in 2003.

In terms of tertiary education; the majority of people studied in the fields of business, commerce and management; computer science and data processing; education training and development; engineering or engineering technology; health care and health science; and agriculture or renewable natural resources.

## ***Safety and security***

Free State had a total of 111 police stations with three police regions in 2003. The province had a police:population ratio of 1:360. In 2001, Free State had the highest number of farm attack victims that were killed or seriously injured (46,2%) when compared with other provinces. Comparisons of crime statistics between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years revealed the following:

- Reported murder cases increased by about 3,3%.
- Attempted murder cases increased by 12,3%.
- Cases of assault to inflict grievous bodily harm increased by 5,0%.
- Cases of common assault increased by 6,3%.
- Malicious damage to property increased by 7,3%.
- Rape and attempted rape decreased by 2,8%.
- All robbery increased by 12,5%.
- Shoplifting decreased by 12,4%.
- Theft of motor vehicles increased by 7,1%.
- Commercial crime increased by 12,1%.
- Stock theft increased by 19,0%.
- Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition decreased by 8,3%.
- Drug-related crime decreased by 6,6%.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs increased by 8,4%.

Approximately 65,4% of the total budget provided for Safety and security in Free State was used for crime prevention.

## ***The labour market***

According to the Labour Force Survey of 2004, the labour market status of the population of Free State comprised 40,7% employed, 16,3% unemployed and 43,0% not economically active people. Of the total employed, black Africans had the lowest percentage followed by coloured people, whereas the Indian/Asian population had the highest employment rate followed by white people. Of the total labour force in Free State, 83,0% of workers were employed in the formal sector. The largest proportion of labour was employed in the wholesale and retail trade (21,5%), followed by community, social and personal services sector (21,3%), mining and quarrying (11,4%) and then manufacturing (10,4%). Elementary

occupations accounted for the biggest proportion of workers (20,8%) in Free State. The smallest proportion of workers was found in skilled agricultural and fishery workers (1,4%).

A total of 1,6% of the population of the employed in Free State and 3,3% in South Africa as a whole had no income. The province had 6,6% workers who earned incomes ranging from R8 001, which was lower than the national average (8,9%). Free State had the second lowest number of voluntary workers (approximately 21 000) among all provinces in South Africa, according to the Labour Force Survey conducted in September 2004.

The highest number of unemployed people was found among the black African population group. In terms of labour market indicators, Free State had a labour participation rate of 57%, a labour absorption rate of 40,7% and unemployment rate of 28,6% in 2004. The unemployment rates for March 2003 and September 2003 in Free State were 38,8% and 28,8% respectively.

### ***Households and household services***

In Free State, there was a total number of 844 000 households that accounted for approximately 6,9% of the total households in South Africa in 2004. A total of 54,9% of households in Free State were owned and fully paid off - 9,7% owned but not yet fully paid off, 17,1% rented and 18,2% occupied rent-free. There were 73,6% formal dwellings - 3,7% informal dwellings, 6,0% traditional dwellings and 6,7% other dwellings.

Free State was one of four provinces with fewer than 30% of its households headed by women. Females in the age group 15–49 years among all population groups headed those households. The province had 16 226 child-headed households, which was 1,9% of all households in the province, just under the national average of 2,0%.

Electricity and paraffin were the sources of energy most used for cooking and heating. Candles were the second most used source for lighting after electricity in Free State. The most used sources of water supply were piped water inside the yard and piped water inside the dwelling. Flush toilets connected to a sewerage system were mostly used. Most of the households (64,4%) had their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week as well as others (20,2%) that used their own refuse dump.

Free State was the province with the second smallest proportion of people who either had telephones in their dwellings or cellphones. In all the population groups in Free State, beds were used by most households, followed by a watch or clock.

### ***Economy***

In 2004, Free State contributed approximately 5,5% to the economy of South Africa. Its average annual economic growth rate was 2,0%. Free State had a balanced economy in relation to industry contributions to the total value added. Three industries over the period 1995 to 2004, each contributed more than 10% to the total value added. They were manufacturing; finance, real estate and business services; and general government services. The lowest contributors were construction, and electricity and water.

Free State recorded a real annual economic growth rate of 3,9% in 2004. The growth in 2004 was mainly due to contributions by mining and quarrying (20,9%).

In 2001, there were approximately 56 000 farming operations in Free State which constituted about 5,1% of the entire operations in South Africa. Free State had the largest harvest of maize for grain (5 156 801 tons), grain sorghum (552 594 tons), and wheat (1 539 571 tons). In 2002, Free State contributed the largest share of field crops and animals to the gross farming income.

During the period from January 2003 to April 2004, the rate of inflation for Free State showed an overall decline. There were slight increases in March 2003 and February 2004. A comparison of the Human Development Index (HDI) for the four population groups in Free State in 2003 shows that the white population group had the highest HDI (0,82), followed by the Indian/Asian (0,70), coloured (0,58) and then black African (0,49) population groups.

### ***Politics***

In the 1994, 1999 and 2004 elections, the African National Congress occupied the largest number of seats in the Provincial Legislature, with 24 seats in 1994 and 25 seats in both 1999 and 2004. The African Christian Democratic Party had the least number of seats in 1994 and 1999 and the New National Party lost all its seats in 2004.

## **Extract from the Report of the Census Sub-committee to the South African Statistics Council on Census 2001**

Preliminary investigations indicate that the 2001 census probably resulted in:

- an underestimate of the number of children below age five\*
- an overestimate of the number of teenagers (aged between 13 and 19)
- an underestimate of the number of men relative to the number of women\*
- an underestimate of the number in the white population
- higher than expected numbers aged 80 and older, in the African population
- an underestimate of the number of foreign-born, since some identified themselves incorrectly as being South African-born
- age misstatement in the range 60–74
- an overestimate of the extent of unemployment
- an underestimate of those who were employed for only a few hours per week
- an underestimate of household income
- an overestimate of the number of paternal orphans and the number of fathers missing from the household.

\* This is a common feature of censuses, particularly in developing countries.

In addition:

- Scanning problems caused some births to be recorded in the wrong province. The number of cases is relatively small and should not lead to too much distortion for most purposes for which these data are used; however, it does produce obviously erroneous results when one tries to estimate the extent of inter-provincial migration of those born since the previous census.
- The fertility data (number of children ever born, children surviving) are problematic.

For further details of these investigations see the full report of the *Census Sub-committee, 2003*.

# Chapter 1: Demography

This chapter describes the population of Free State against a background of the population of the other provinces and of South Africa as a whole. Data from the Population Censuses of 1996 and 2001 have been used.

## 1.1 Population profile

Table 1.1 compares the populations of the province in the two census years. This table shows that:

- Free State population increased from approximately 2 634 000 in 1996 to approximately 2 707 000 in 2001.
- The population density for Free State also increased from 20,3 in 1996 to 20,9 in 2001. These densities were the second lowest of all the provinces.
- The Northern Cape had the smallest population in both years, followed by Free State.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest population in both years, followed by Gauteng.
- In terms of land area, Northern Cape is the largest province, whereas Gauteng is the smallest.
- Gauteng had the highest population density for both years, whereas Northern Cape had the lowest density for both years.

**Table 1.1: Area, population and population density of each province, 1996 and 2001**

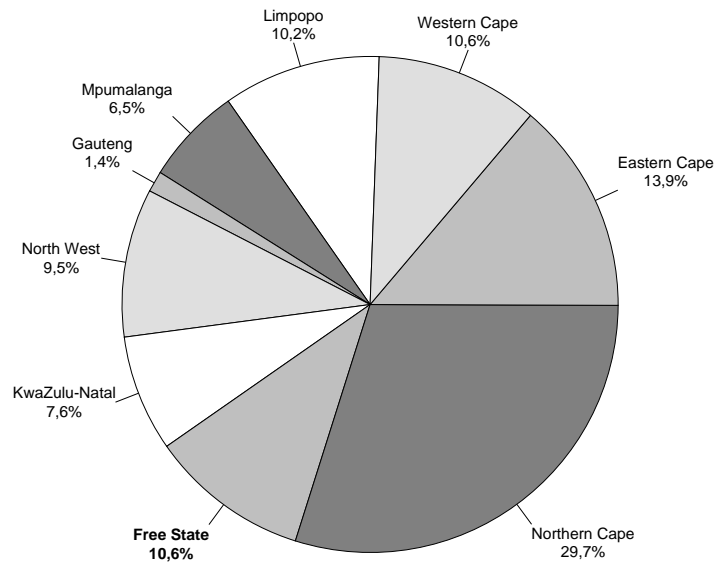
Province	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1996		2001	
		Population	Density*	Population	Density*
Western Cape	129 370	3 956 875	30,6	4 524 335	35,0
Eastern Cape	169 580	6 302 525	37,2	6 436 763	38,0
Northern Cape	361 830	840 321	2,3	822 727	2,3
<b>Free State</b>	<b>129 480</b>	<b>2 633 504</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>2 706 775</b>	<b>20,9</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	8 417 021	91,4	9 426 017	102,3
North West	116 320	3 354 825	28,8	3 669 349	31,5
Gauteng	17 010	7 348 423	432,0	8 837 178	519,5
Mpumalanga	79 490	2 800 711	35,2	3 122 990	39,3
Limpopo	123 910	4 929 368	39,8	5 273 642	42,6
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 219 090</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>33,3</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>36,8</b>

\* Density = Number of people per square kilometre

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

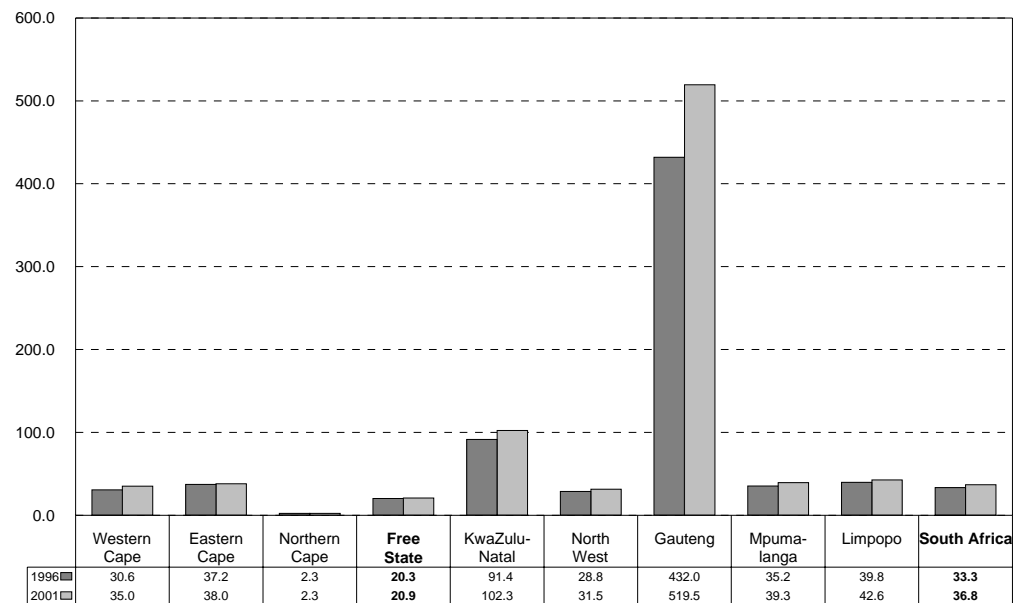
Figures 1.1 and 1.2 depict the land area and population density of each province graphically.

**Figure 1.1: Distribution of the land area of South Africa by province, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

**Figure 1.2: Population density of each province, 1996 and 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.2 and Figure 1.3 examine the population of Free State by district council.

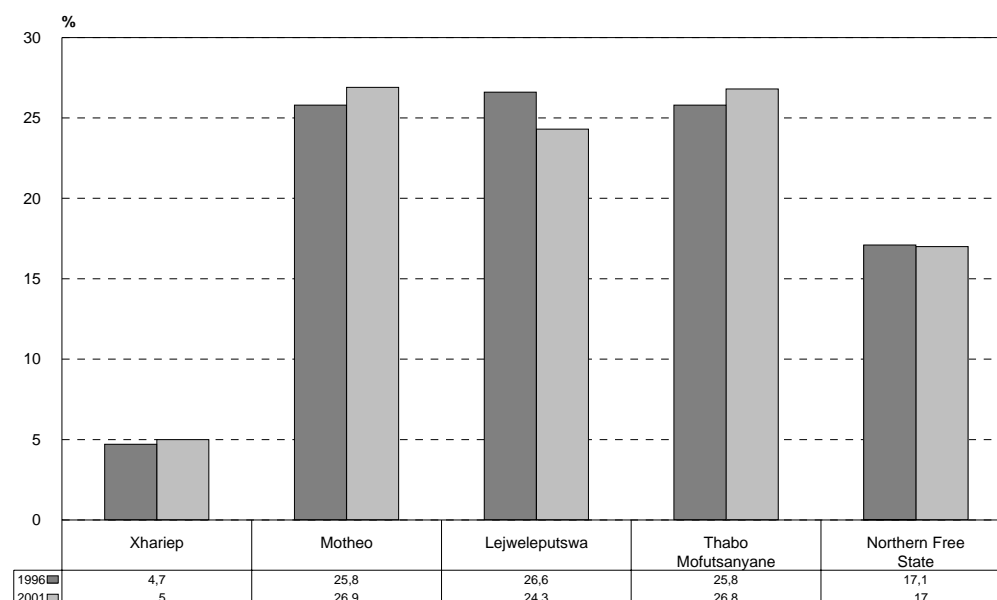
- Only Lejweleputswa showed a decrease in population between 1996 and 2001. All the other district councils showed increases.
- Lejweleputswa had the largest proportion of the population in 1996, whereas Motheo had the largest proportion of the population in 2001.

**Table 1.2: Population of Free State by district council, 1996 and 2001**

District municipality	1996		2001	
	N	%	N	%
Xhariep	123 341	4,7	135 245	5,0
Motheo	678 509	25,8	728 262	26,9
Lejweleputswa	700 499	26,6	657 011	24,3
Thabo Mofutsanyane	680 371	25,8	725 939	26,8
Northern Free State	450 783	17,1	460 312	17,0
<b>Free State</b>	<b>2 633 503</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>2 706 769</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

**Figure 1.3: Percentage distribution of the Free State population by district council, 1996 and 2001**



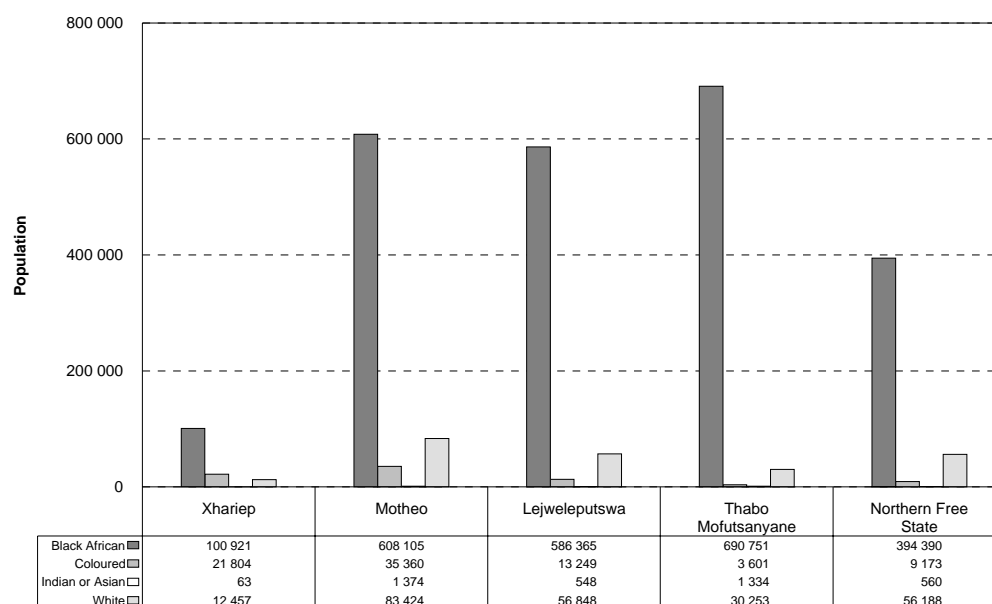
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.4 is a breakdown of the 2001 Free State population by district council and population group. The following is observed:

- The black African population group dominated in all district councils.
- The white and coloured population groups were the next most populous except in Xhariep where there were more coloured than white people.
- The smallest population group in all district councils was the Indian/Asian group.
- Thabo Mofutsanyane had the highest number of black Africans, whereas Motheo had the highest numbers of the other three groups.



**Figure 1.4: Population of Free State by district council and population group, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

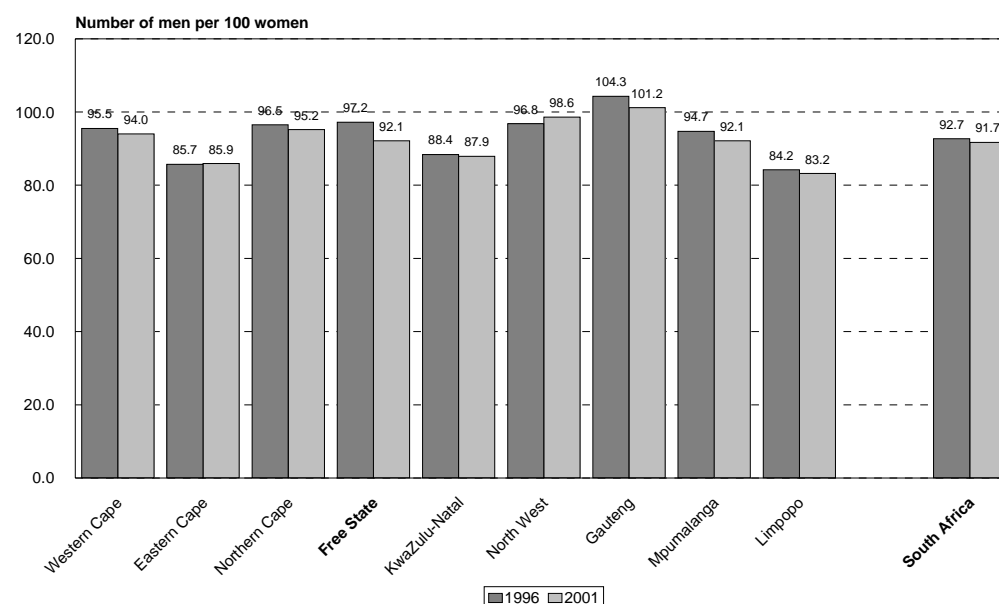
## 1.2 Sex ratios

**Sex ratio** = number of men per hundred women

Figure 1.5 compares the sex ratios for each province and for South Africa in 1996 and 2001. The figure shows that:

- Gauteng was the only province with a slightly higher proportion of males than females (104,3:100 in 1996 and 101,2:100 in 2001). This can probably be attributed primarily to migrant labour.
- Elsewhere, and in South Africa as a whole, females predominated.
- In 1996 the proportions of men and women in Free State were the nearest to equal, although by 2001 there were more women than men.
- By 2001, although the ratio had improved in Gauteng (approaching parity), in all other provinces except North West, the proportions of women also increased, thereby moving further away from parity.
- Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo were the provinces with the greatest differences, again probably partly due to migrant labour.

**Figure 1.5: Sex ratios in each province, 1996 and 2001**



Note: A sex ratio of above 100 implies more males than females.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.3 examines the sex ratios in the district councils of Free State.

- In all the district councils, there were more females than males.
- Xhariep had a sex ratio of 97,3 – the province nearest to parity.
- Thabo Mofutsanyane had a sex ratio of 86,5, which implies the greatest difference between the number of males and the number of females.

**Table 1.3: Sex ratios by district council, Free State, 2001**

District municipality	Males	Females	Sex ratio
Xhariep	66 711	68 534	97,3
Motheo	346 359	381 903	90,7
Lejweleputswa	321 649	335 362	95,9
Thabo Mofutsanyane	336 772	389 167	86,5
Northern Free State	226 445	233 866	96,8

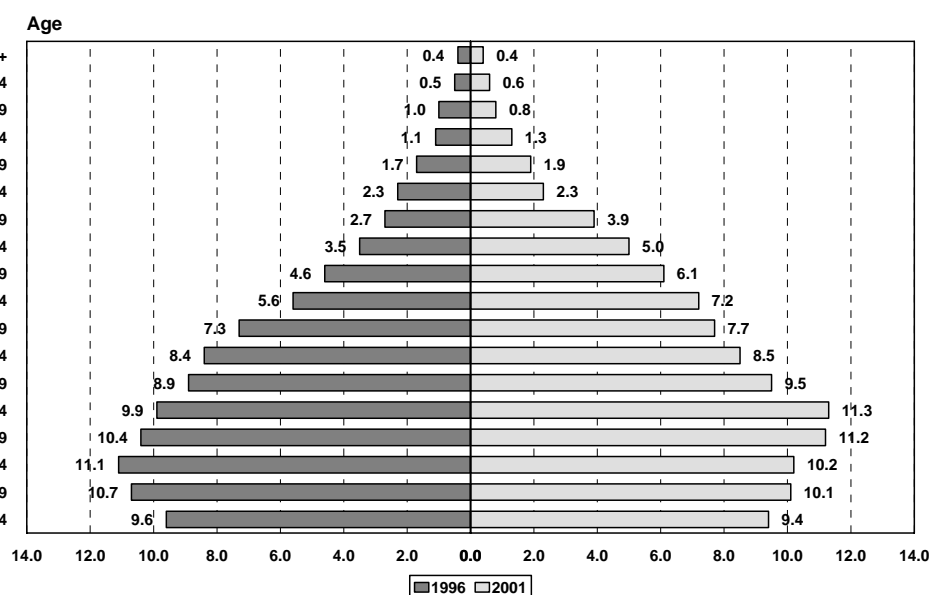
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

### 1.3 Age distribution

Figure 1.6 below compares the 1996 and 2001 Free State populations according to different age groups. From this figure, the following is observed:

- The highest proportion of Free State population was in the age group 10–14 in 1996, and in the age group 15–19 in 2001, this being the same age cohort.
- Below this age cohort decreases can be seen, which indicates a reduced birth rate. As a result, the structure of the graph in both years represents a society in transition.

**Figure 1.6: Distribution of Free State population by age group, 1996 and 2001**

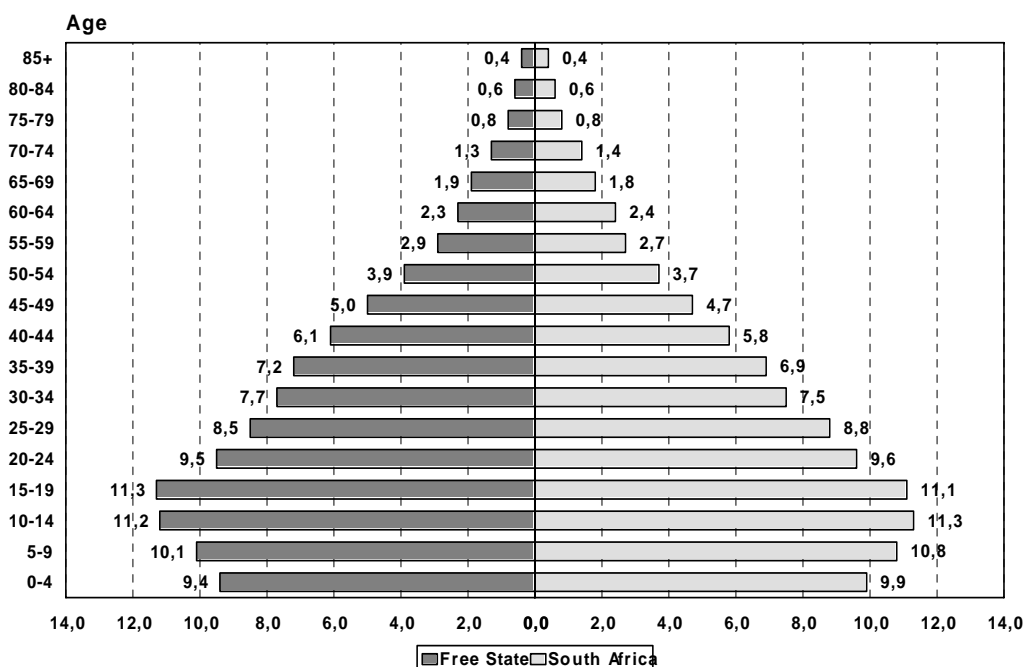


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.7 compares the populations of Free State and the whole of South Africa in 2001.

- As seen above, the highest proportion of the population was in the age group 15–19 in Free State in 2001, whereas the highest proportion for South Africa was in the age group 10–14. This implies that Free State is ahead of the country as a whole in terms of lowering the birth rate.

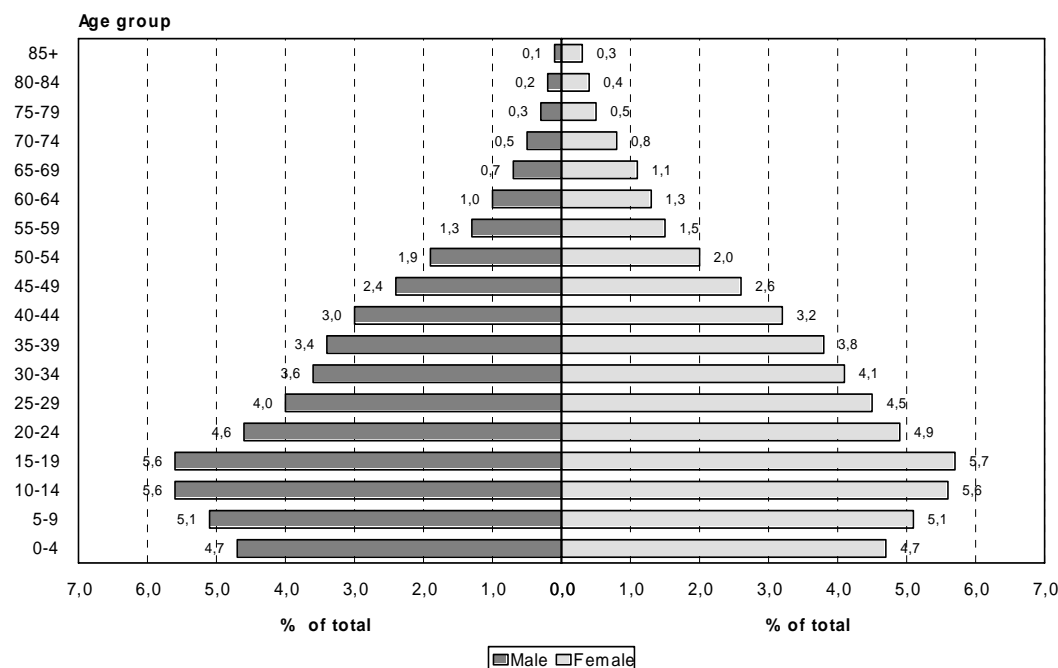
**Figure 1.7: Distribution of the population of Free State and South Africa, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.8 shows the population of Free State in 2001 according to age and sex. In this figure, it can be seen that there were almost equal proportions of males than females in the age groups up to age 19, after which there were higher proportions of females up to age 85+.

**Figure 1.8: Distribution of the population of Free State by age and sex, 2001**



Note: In the above graph the percentages total 100% of the entire population, not for male and female separately as in the 1996 age pyramids previously published by Stats SA.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.4 divides the population of the four population groups in Free State into children, adults and the elderly. It can be clearly seen that the black African and coloured groups children still form a large percentage, whereas the white group not only had a smaller proportion of children, but also a larger proportion of people in the older age group, probably reflecting access to better health care. The pattern for Indians/Asians fell between the two patterns.

Figures 1.9, 1.10, 1.11 and 1.12 show the age distribution of Free State by population group and sex. The pyramid structures for the black African and coloured populations are more or less the same in that they are both broad-based and rapidly tapering with increasing age, and this is an indication of youthful populations that are in transition.

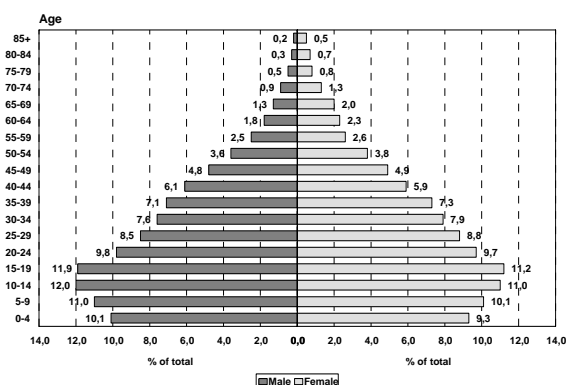
The pyramid structure of the white population has a different pattern in that it tapers less rapidly with increasing age and this resembles the population of a developed country.

**Table 1.4: Population by age and population group, Free State, 2001**

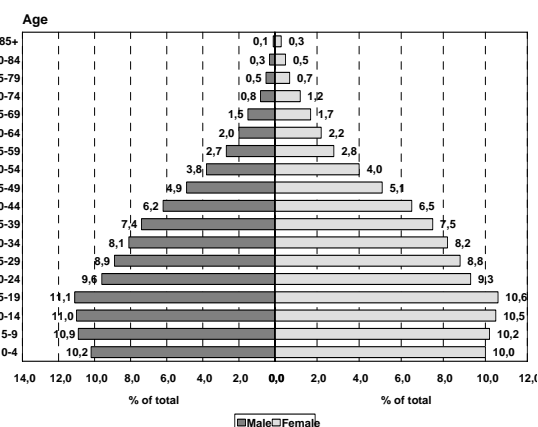
Age	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
0-14	755 765	31,7	26 079	31,3	1 043	28,1	47 342	19,8	<b>830 229</b>
15-64	1 523 655	64,0	53 950	64,9	2 609	70,1	161 914	67,8	<b>1 742 128</b>
65+	101 653	4,3	3 164	3,8	66	1,8	9 535	12,4	<b>134 418</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 381 073</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>83 193</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3 719</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>238 791</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>2 706 775</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

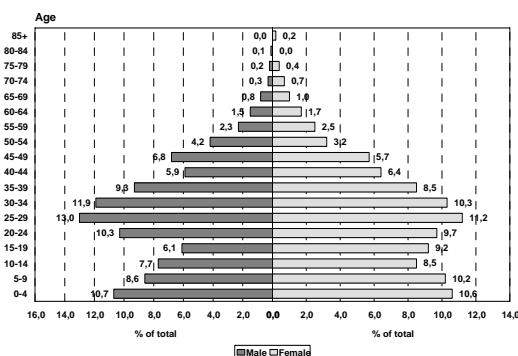
**Figure 1.9: Distribution of the black African population of Free State by age and sex, 2001**



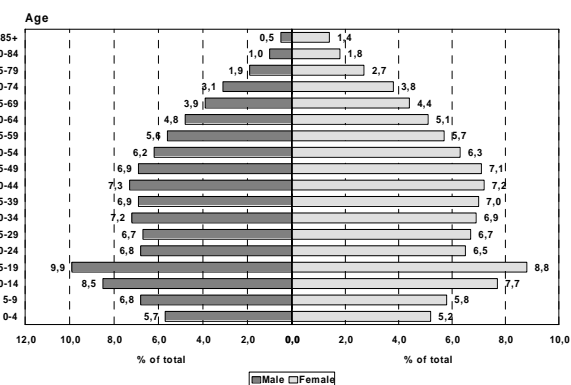
**Figure 1.10: Distribution of the coloured population of Free State by age and sex, 2001**



**Figure 1.11: Distribution of the Indian/Asian population of Free State by age and sex, 2001**



**Figure 1.12: Distribution of the white population of Free State by age and sex, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

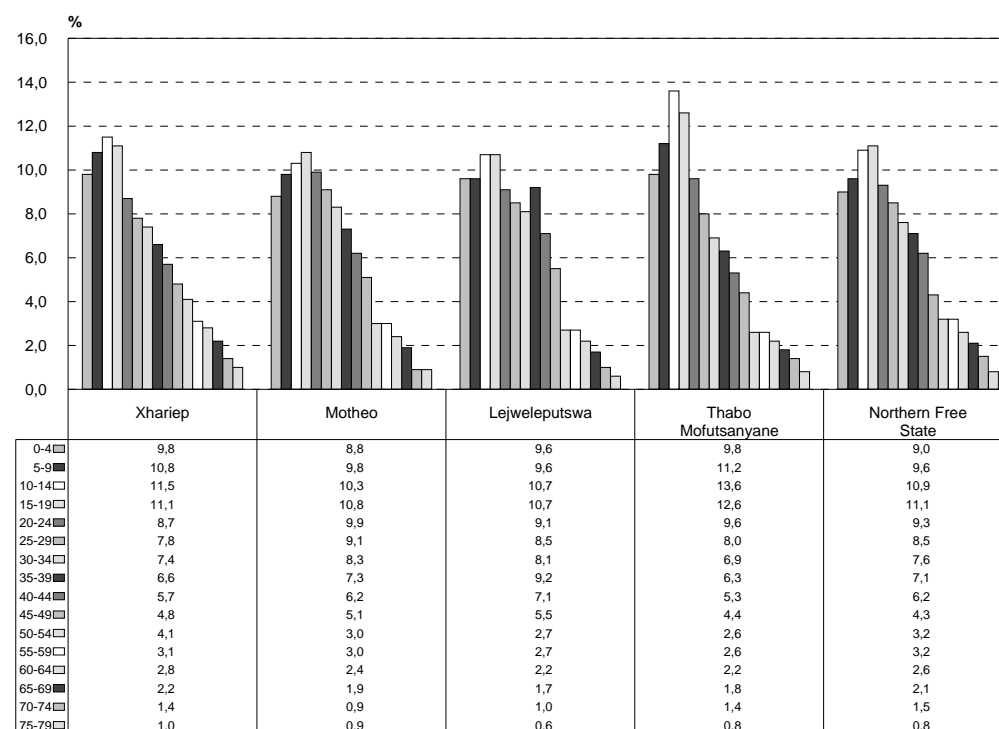
Table 1.5 and Figure 1.13 examine the population of each district council in Free State by five-year age-group. It can be observed generally that the age groups up to age 24 had larger proportions than the other age groups, particularly in Thabo Mofutsanyane.

**Table 1.5: Population of each district council by age group, Free State, 2001**

Age	Xhariep		Motheo		Lejweleputswa		Thabo Mofutsanyane		Northern Free State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-4	13 217	9,8	64 275	8,8	62 791	9,6	71 450	9,8	41 558	9,0
5-9	14 637	10,8	71 130	9,8	63 348	9,6	81 347	11,2	43 966	9,6
10-14	15 612	11,5	75 184	10,3	70 585	10,7	91 146	13,6	49 983	10,9
15-19	14 964	11,1	78 608	10,8	70 067	10,7	91 220	12,6	51 067	11,1
20-24	11 701	8,7	72 211	9,9	59 741	9,1	69 547	9,6	42 610	9,3
25-29	10 582	7,8	66 103	9,1	55 791	8,5	58 304	8,0	39 121	8,5
30-34	9 993	7,4	60 184	8,3	53 330	8,1	50 157	6,9	34 869	7,6
35-39	8 956	6,6	53 365	7,3	54 196	9,2	45 529	6,3	32 499	7,1
40-44	7 743	5,7	44 772	6,2	46 565	7,1	38 090	5,3	28 303	6,2
45-49	6 486	4,8	36 931	5,1	36 011	5,5	32 266	4,4	24 168	5,3
50-54	5 532	4,1	28 853	4,0	25 797	3,9	25 617	3,5	19 601	4,3
55-59	4 178	3,1	21 618	3,0	17 996	2,7	18 604	2,6	14 913	3,2
60-64	3 790	2,8	17 512	2,4	14 175	2,2	15 843	2,2	12 047	2,6
65-69	3 009	2,2	14 107	1,9	10 976	1,7	13 311	1,8	9 576	2,1
70-74	1 897	1,4	9 516	1,3	6 837	1,0	10 079	1,4	7 058	1,5
75-79	290	1,0	6 276	0,9	3 986	0,6	5 491	0,8	4 119	0,8
80-84	967	0,7	4 808	0,7	3 013	0,5	4 868	0,6	2 921	0,6
85+	696	0,5	2 808	0,4	1 806	0,3	3 068	0,4	1 934	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>135 248</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>728 261</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>657 012</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>725 939</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>460 316</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

**Figure 1.13: Percentage distribution of each district council by age group, Free State, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 1.4 Age dependency

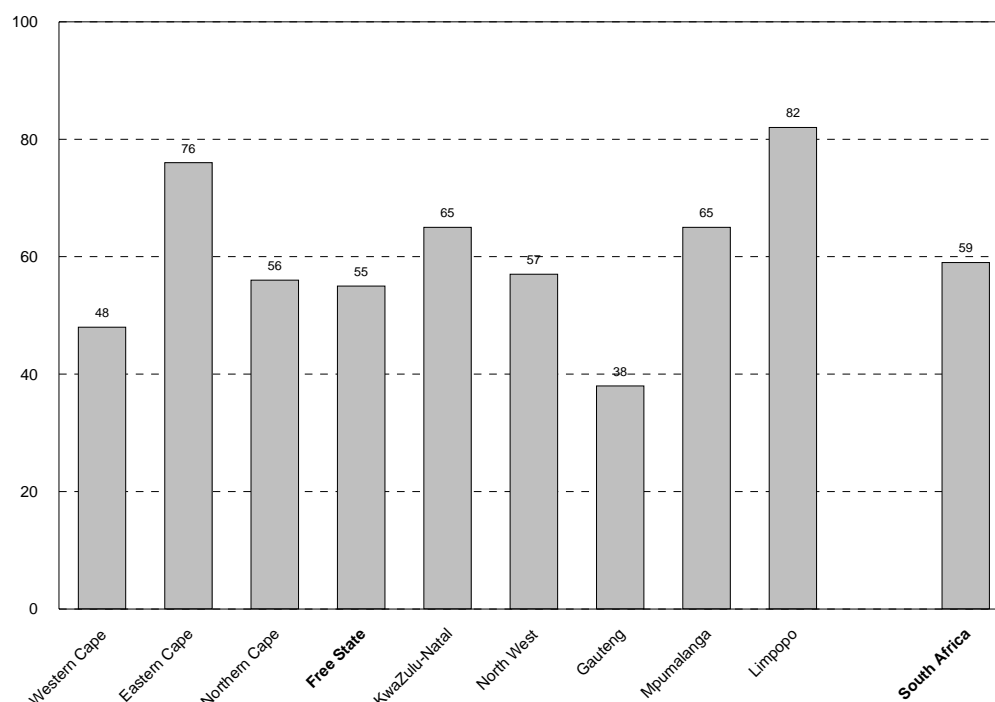
**Age dependency ratio** = Population of those aged below 15 years and above 64 years per 100 people of those between 15 and 64 years.

Figure 1.14 shows that:

- The provinces with age dependency ratios below the national ratio in 2001 were (from the lowest) Gauteng (38), followed by Western Cape (48), Free State (55), Northern Cape (56) and North West (57).
- The provinces with age dependency ratios above the national ratio were Limpopo (82), Eastern Cape (76), KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga (65).



**Figure 1.14: Age dependency by province, South Africa, 2001**

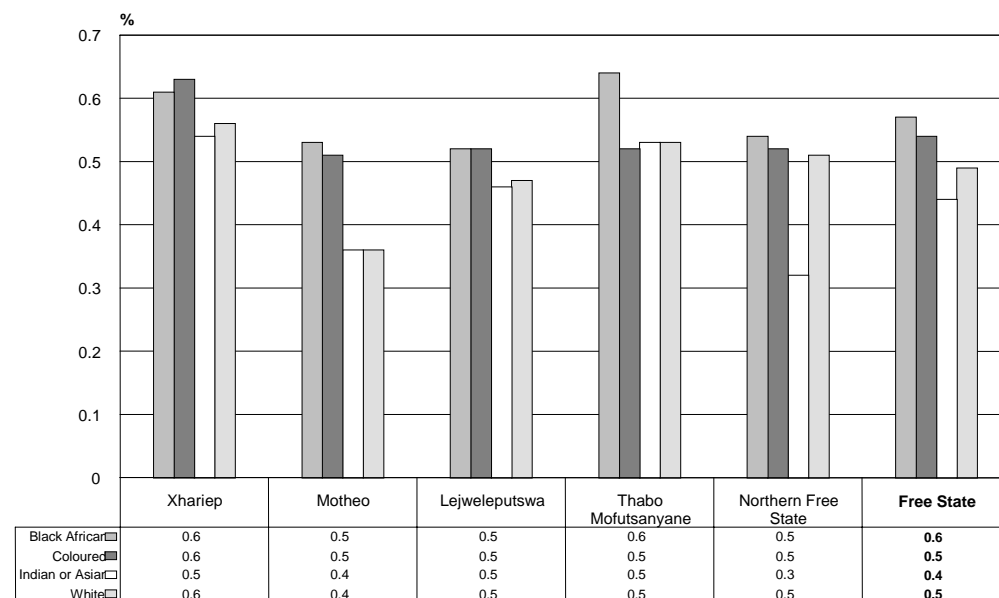


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.15 looks at age dependency ratios for each population group in each district council.

- Dependency ratios for black Africans in Xhariep and Thabo Mofutsanyane were higher than the ratio for black Africans for Free State as a whole.
- The dependency ratio for the coloured population group in Xhariep was higher than that for coloured people in the province as a whole.
- The dependency ratios for Indians/Asians in Xhariep, Lejweleputswa and Thabo Mofutsanyane district councils were higher than the ratio for that group for Free State as a whole.
- The dependency ratios for the white population group in Xhariep, Thabo Mofutsanyane and Northern Free State were higher than the overall ratio for white people in the province as a whole.

**Figure 1.15: Age dependency for each population group in each district council, Free State, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 1.5 Language

Table 1.6 shows the number of people speaking each South African official language as their first home language in Free State and in the country as a whole in 2001. It shows that:

- The main home languages spoken in Free State were Sesotho (64,4%), followed by Afrikaans (11,9%), and isiXhosa (9,1%) and Setswana (6,8%).
- In South Africa, the main languages spoken were isiZulu (23,8%), followed by isiXhosa (17,6%), Afrikaans (13,3%), Sepedi (9,4%), Setswana (8,2%), English (8,2%) and Sesotho (7,9%).

**Table 1.6: Distribution of the population by first home language, Free State and South Africa, 2001**

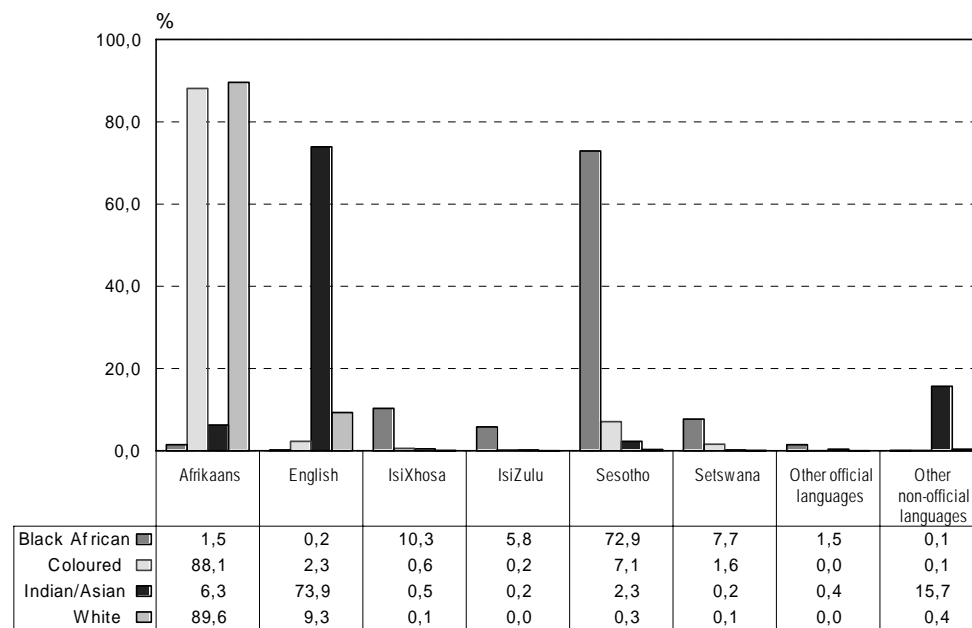
Home language	Free State		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	323 082	11,9	5 983 426	13,3
English	31 246	1,2	3 673 203	8,2
IsiNdebele	10 000	0,4	711 821	1,6
IsiXhosa	246 192	9,1	7 907 153	17,6
IsiZulu	138 091	5,1	10 677 305	23,8
Sepedi	7 007	0,3	4 208 980	9,4
Sesotho	1 742 939	64,4	3 555 186	7,9
Setswana	185 389	6,8	3 677 016	8,2
SiSwati	7 451	0,3	1 194 430	2,7
Tshivenda	1 433	0,1	1 021 757	2,3
Xitsonga	8 960	0,3	1 992 207	4,4
Others	4 985	0,2	217 293	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 706 775</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.16 examines the breakdown of the speakers of each language in Free State by population group. It can be seen that:

- The most common first home language among black Africans was Sesotho.
- The most common first home language among the white and coloured population groups was Afrikaans.
- Among Indians/Asians in Free State, the most common first home language was English. Languages other than the eleven official languages were also mostly spoken by Indians/Asians.

**Figure 1.16: Distribution of each population group by first home language, Free State, 2001**



In the data table above, 0,0% = fewer than 0,05%, whereas a blank represents no speakers.

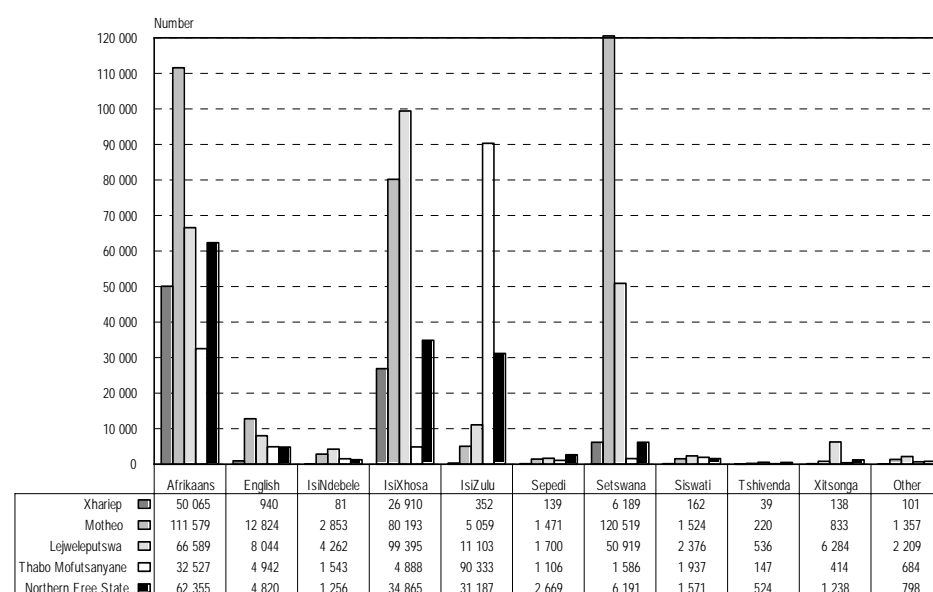
Speakers of the other official languages were too few to show on this graph separately, but details are as follows: among black Africans, 0,4% spoke isiNdebele, 0,3% Sepedi, 0,3% siSwati, 0,1% Tshivenda, and 0,4% Xitsonga; in addition 0,4% of Indians/Asians spoke isiNdebele.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.17 below looks at language by district council and population group. In all district councils the most common home language was Sesotho, which has been deleted on the graph below owing to the large number of people speaking it as first language. What is interesting is the variation that occurred in the second and subsequent most common home languages in all district councils:

- In Xhariep, Afrikaans and isiXhosa were the languages most often spoken apart from Sesotho.
- In Motheo these were Setswana, Afrikaans and then isiXhosa.
- In Lejweleputswa these were isiXhosa, Afrikaans and then Setswana.
- In Thabo Mofutsanyane these were isiZulu and then Afrikaans.
- In Northern Free State these were Afrikaans, isiXhosa and then isiZulu.

**Figure 1.17: Population of each district council speaking each first home language (Sesotho excluded), Free State, 2001**



Source: Statistic South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 1.6 Religion

Table 1.7 compares religious affiliation in Free State and the country as a whole in 2001.

- In Free State, 94,3% of the population was Christian, and 3,9% had no religion.
- Nationally, 79,8% of the population was Christian, and 15,1% had no religion.
- Other religions did not particularly feature in Free State.

**Table 1.7: Population by religious affiliation, Free State and South Africa, 2001**

Religious affiliation	Free State		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Christianity	2 551 727	94,3	35 765 247	79,8
African traditional belief	1 861	0,1	125 908	0,3
Judaism	1 001	0,0	75 560	0,2
Hinduism	1 015	0,0	551 668	1,2
Other faiths	15 037	0,6	269 201	0,6
Islam	4 048	0,1	654 063	1,5
No religion	106 856	3,9	6 767 161	15,1
Refused, not stated	25 235	0,9	610 969	1,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 706 779</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Breakdowns by population group in Free State broadly reflected the breakdown for the population as a whole, except for Indians and Asians where 49% followed Islam and 12% Hinduism.

## 1.7 Country of birth

Table 1.8 examines the region of birth of those not born in South Africa, with the population born in South Africa added for completeness. The largest number were born in SADC countries, followed by Europe, the rest of Africa, Asia, Central and South America, and then North America.

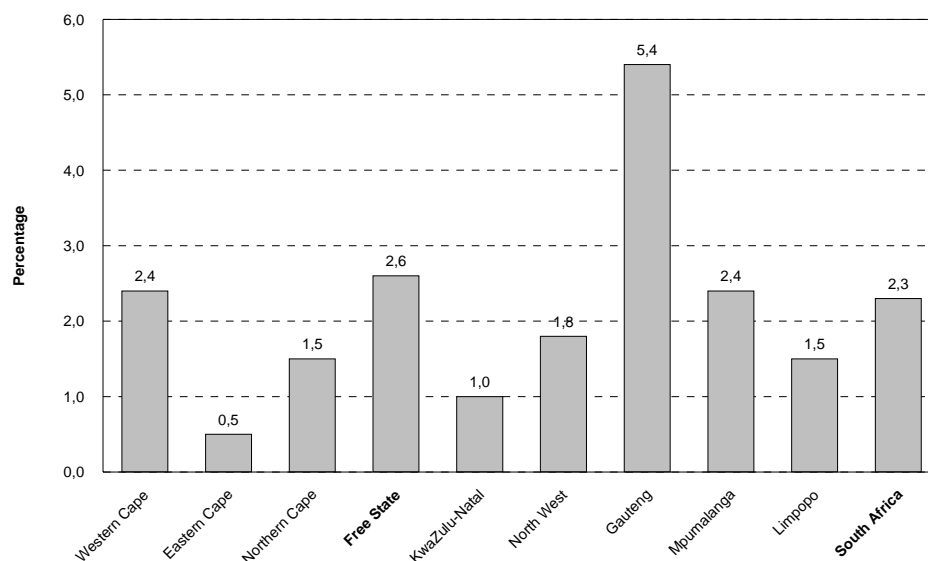
**Table 1.8: Population not born in South Africa by region of birth and province, 2001**

Region of birth	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
SADC* countries	38 799	15 425	10 891	<b>43 424</b>	44 692	79 970	305 460	75 435	73 583	<b>687 679</b>
Rest of Africa	6 602	3 527	252	<b>673</b>	5 876	1 154	21 639	1 042	1 055	<b>41 819</b>
Europe	50 860	11 948	821	<b>3 121</b>	37 223	3 958	113 451	4 794	2 137	<b>228 314</b>
Asia	5 959	2 511	165	<b>1 238</b>	5 241	1 937	20 439	869	2 526	<b>40 886</b>
North America	2 393	455	44	<b>125</b>	1 319	200	4 155	204	258	<b>9 152</b>
Central and S America	3 154	746	122	<b>293</b>	1 631	416	5 926	283	226	<b>12 798</b>
Australia and New Zealand	1 141	227	24	<b>53</b>	781	74	2 005	72	53	<b>4 429</b>
Subtotal South Africa	108 908	34 839	12 319	<b>48 927</b>	96 763	87 709	473 075	82 699	79 838	<b>1 025 077</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 524 335</b>	<b>6 436 763</b>	<b>822 727</b>	<b>2 706 775</b>	<b>9 426 017</b>	<b>3 669 349</b>	<b>8 837 178</b>	<b>3 122 990</b>	<b>5 273 642</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Drawing on the data in the table above, Figure 1.18 shows the proportion of the population of each province not born in South Africa. It shows that Gauteng had the largest proportion not born in South Africa (5,4%), followed by Free State (2,6%), Western Cape and Mpumalanga (2,4%) each, and North West (1,8%).

**Figure 1.18: Percentage of the population of each province not born in South Africa, 2001**

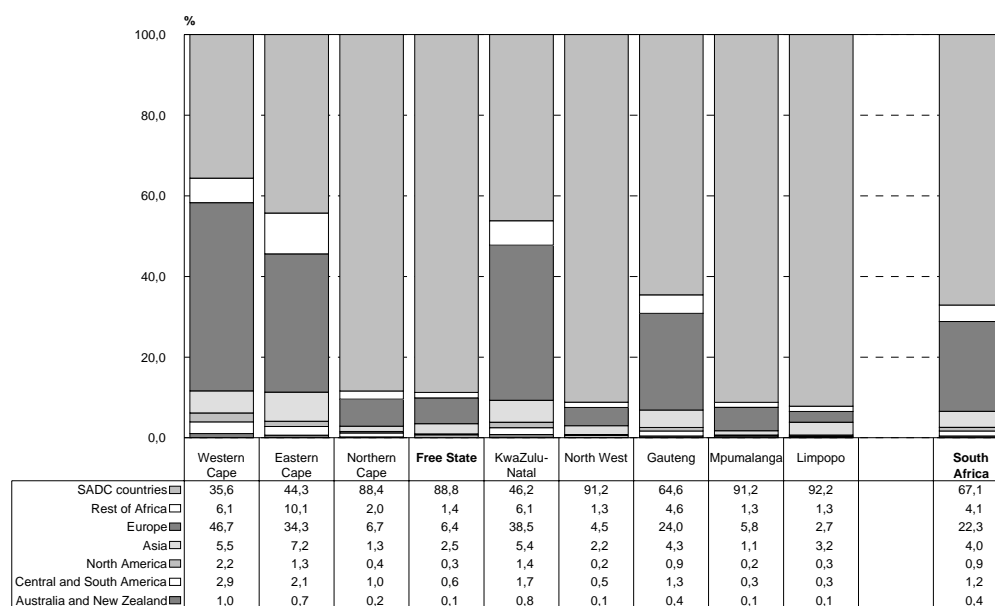


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.19 gives a graphic representation of the distribution of these non-South African born people according to region of birth. It is observed that:

- In Gauteng, which had the highest number of people not born in South Africa, most were from SADC countries, followed by Europe, the rest of Africa and Asia.
- Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal were the two provinces with noticeable proportions of people born in Europe.
- Free State, North West, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Northern Cape had noticeable proportions of people born in SADC countries.

**Figure 1.19: Population of each province not born in South Africa by region of birth, 2001**



SADC = Southern African Development Community, excluding South Africa

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 1.8 Citizenship

Table 1.9 looks at citizenship rather than country of birth. The patterns reflect the patterns for the previous breakdowns, but there are some variations in the numbers. As before, South African citizens are added at the bottom of the table for completeness.

- Most non-South Africans were citizens of other SADC countries; then from Europe, Asia and the rest of Africa.
- Most black Africans and coloured non-South Africans were citizens of SADC countries, whereas most white and Indian or Asian non-South Africans were citizens of Europe and Asia respectively.

**Table 1.9: Non-South Africans by region of citizenship and population group, Free State, 2001**

Country	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Total
SADC countries	26 043	144	93	423	26 703
Rest of Africa	354	12	26	30	422
Europe	55	9	12	985	1 061
Asia	134	12	363	87	596
North America	6	6	3	55	70
Central and South America	27	14	-	69	110
Australia and New Zealand	-	-	-	27	27
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>26 619</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1 676</b>	<b>28 989</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 354 422</b>	<b>82 987</b>	<b>3 209</b>	<b>237 166</b>	<b>2 677 783</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 381 041</b>	<b>83 184</b>	<b>3 705</b>	<b>238 843</b>	<b>2 706 773</b>

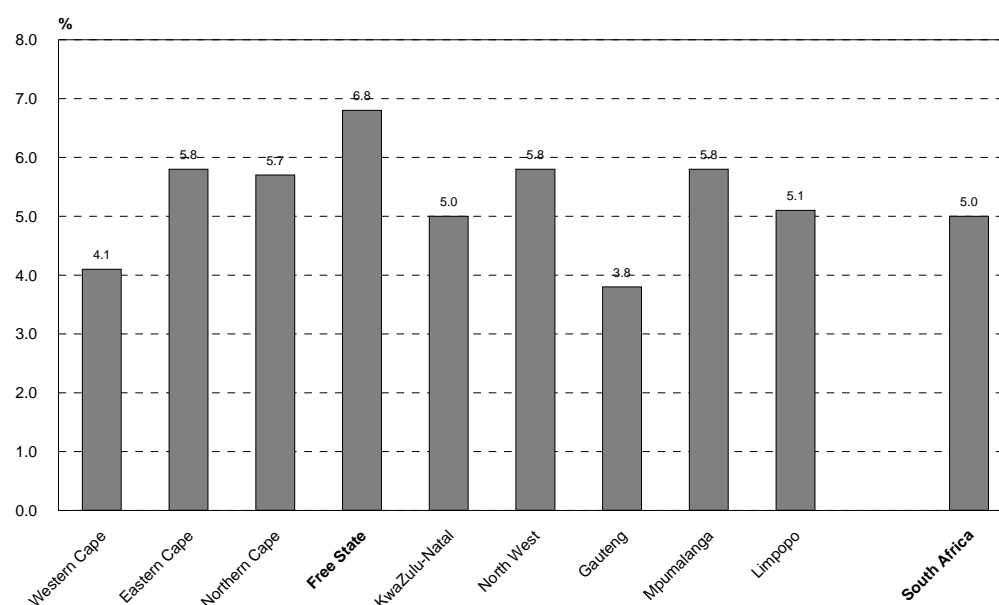
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 1.9 Disability

Figure 1.20 shows the proportion of the population in each province with a disability in 2001.

- Of all the provinces, Free State had the largest proportion of people with a disability (6,8%).
- It was followed by Eastern Cape, North West and Mpumalanga, each with 5,8%.
- Gauteng had the smallest proportion of people with a disability (3,8%) followed by Western Cape with 4,1%.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the same proportion as the country as a whole (5,0%).

**Figure 1.20: Percentage of the population of each province with a disability, 2001**

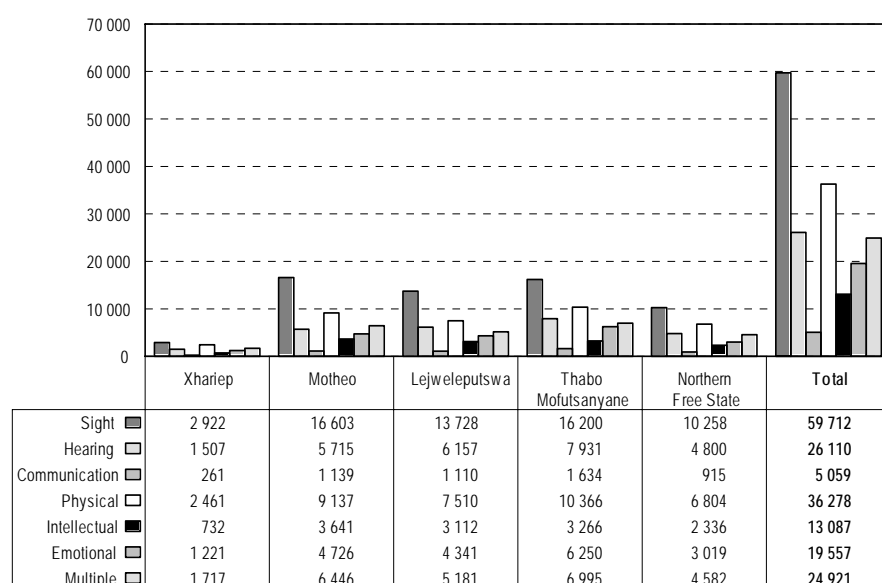


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.21 examines disability in each district council in Free State. The following is observed in this figure:

- Of all the district councils, Xhariep had the lowest number of people with all types of disability.
- Thabo Mofutsanyane had the highest number of people with a hearing, communication, physical, emotional and multiple disabilities.
- The highest number of people with sight and intellectual disabilities were in Motheo.

**Figure 1.21: The disabled by type of disability and district council, Free State, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 1.10 Urbanisation

**Urban area:** A continuously built-up area with characteristics such as type of economic activity and land use, proclaimed as such under the pre-1998 municipal demarcation or classified as such by the Geography department of Stats SA, based on their observation. Cities, towns, townships, suburbs and some informal settlements are typical urban areas.

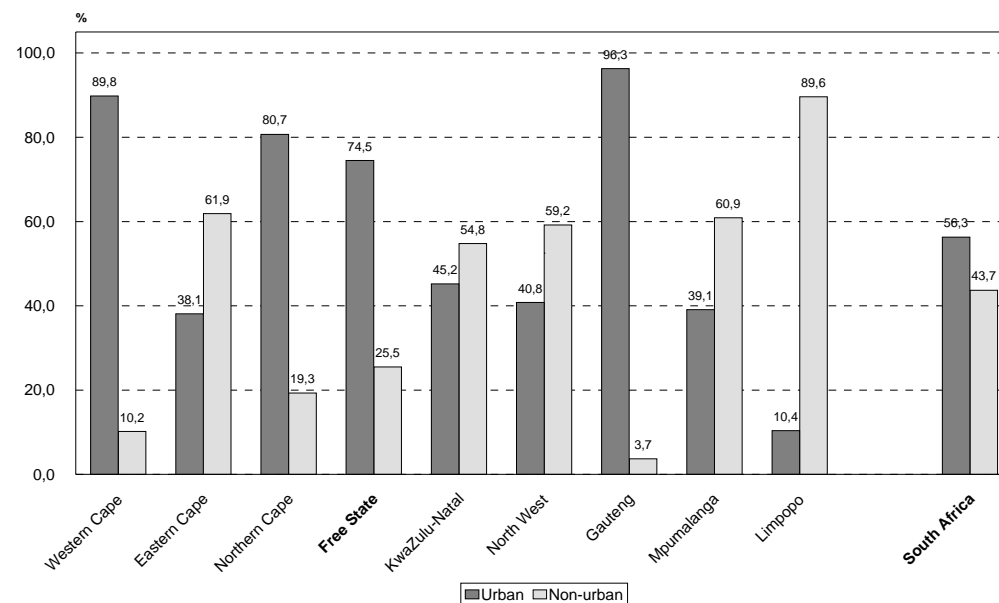
**Non-urban area:** Any area that is not classified urban. Typically commercial farms, small settlements and traditional villages.

Figure 1.22 below shows that:

- Gauteng had the largest proportion of residents living in urban areas (97%), followed by Western Cape (90%), Northern Cape and then Free State (76%).
- Limpopo was predominantly rural, with approximately 89% living in rural areas.



**Figure 1.22: Distribution of the population of each province by urban/non-urban place of residence, South Africa, 2001**

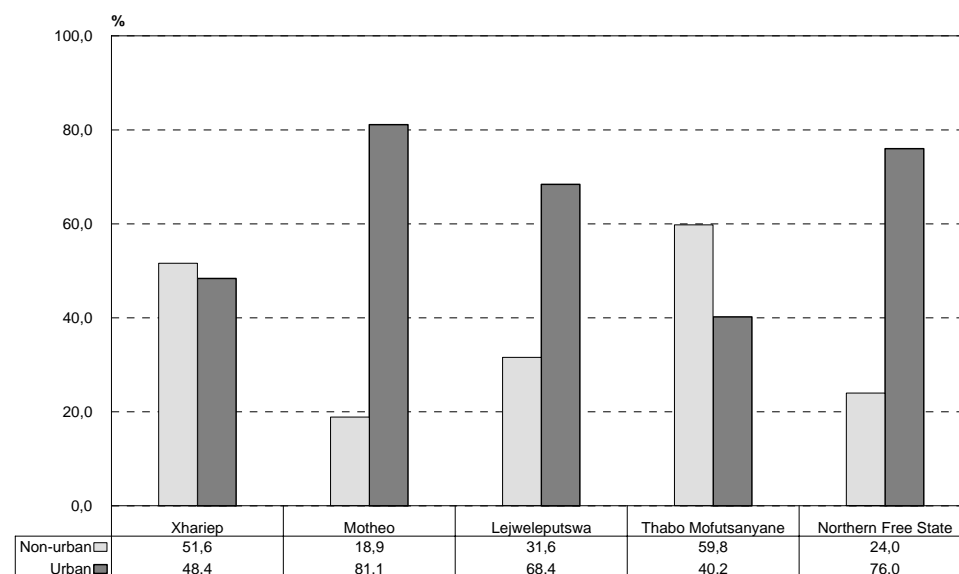


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.23 below shows the population of each district council of Free State according to urban or rural place of residence. It is observed that:

- Motheo had the highest urban population (81,1%), followed by Northern Free State (76,0%) and Lejweleputswa (68,4%).
- Thabo Mofutsanyane had the highest non-urban population (59,8%), followed by Xhariep (51,6%).

**Figure 1.23: Distribution of the population of each district council by urban/non-urban place of residence, Free State, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## Chapter 2: Vital statistics

Vital statistics covers births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration. The data on vital events are collected at magisterial district level. The Department of Home Affairs registers births and deaths. These registrations are not overly reliable because of ongoing late registrations as well as non-registration of certain vital events. However, this is observed more in non-urban than urban areas.

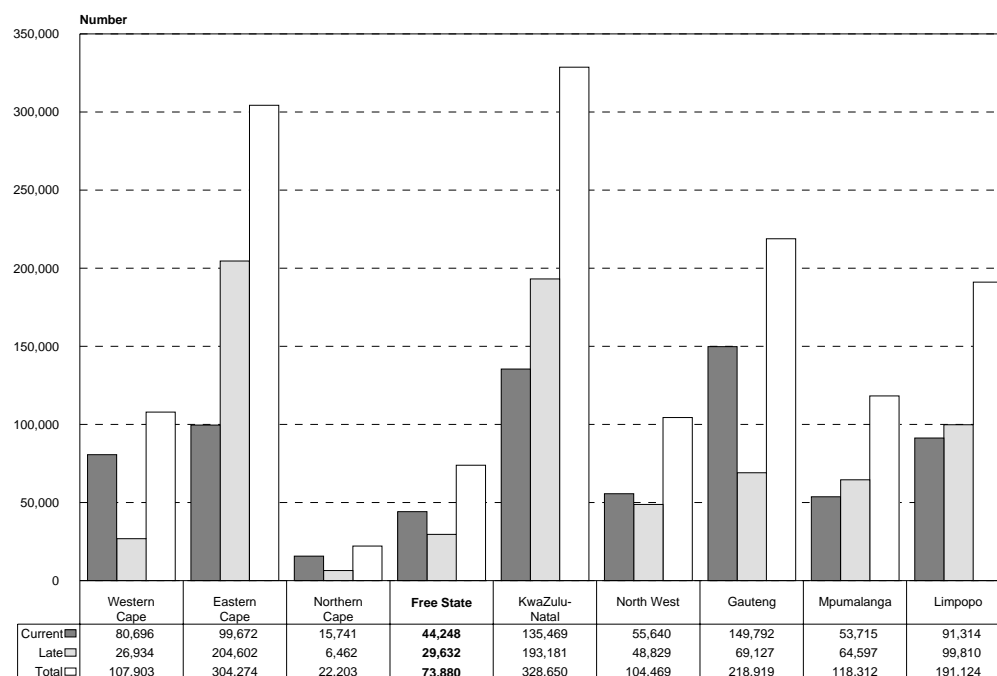
### 2.1 Births

The total number of live birth registrations for any given year comprises both current registrations (for births registered in the year of birth) and late registrations (for live births registered later than the year of birth).

According to Figure 2.1 below, the total number of births registered in South Africa in 2004 was approximately 1,5 million. Of this total number, 73 880 occurred in Free State. It is further observed that, in terms of registration numbers:

- The largest total number of births was registered in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Limpopo.
- The largest number of current registration of births occurred in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo.
- The largest number of late registrations occurred in Eastern Cape, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Gauteng.

**Figure 2.1: Current and late registrations of births in each province, 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births 2004*

Table 2.1 shows the registration of live births by municipality in Free State in 2004. The following is observed from this table:

- The overall totals show more registrations of current than late births.
- Maluti a Phofung had approximately the same number of current and late registrations.

**Table 2.1: Registration of live births by municipality, Free State, 2004**

<b>Name of municipality</b>	<b>Current registrations</b>	<b>Late registrations</b>	<b>Total registrations</b>
Dihlabeng	2 856	978	3 834
Kopanong	463	615	1 078
Letsemeng	136	201	337
Mafube	867	741	1 608
Maluti a Phofung	6 918	6 917	13 835
Mangaung	14 238	5 776	20 014
Mantsopa	480	429	909
Masilonyana	80	325	405
Matjhabeng	6 862	3 780	10 642
Metsimaholo	1 497	1 166	2 663
Mohokare	496	575	1 071
Moqhaka	2 909	1 053	3 962
Nala	889	985	1 874
Naledi	53	186	239
Ngwathe	1 608	1 257	2 865
Nketoana	777	699	1 476
Phumelela	426	597	1 023
Setsoto	2 014	2 124	4 138
Tokologo	61	150	211
Tswelopele	618	1 078	1 696
<b>Free State</b>	<b>44 248</b>	<b>29 632</b>	<b>73 880</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births 2004*

## 2.2 Deaths

In the data that follow, the recorded deaths are given for the year in which they occurred, irrespective of when the deaths were registered. The completeness of the data varies by year and province, and should therefore not be taken as absolute totals even of recorded deaths.

Tables 2.2 and 2.3 show the distribution of recorded deaths by province in South Africa for the period 1997 to 2002 in numbers and percentages respectively. Note that numbers are not given for 2003, as not all forms for that year had been received at the time of publication. Percentages for 2003 are given, but may be slightly skewed as a result of incomplete data. Part of the growth is due to improved recording of deaths.

In Table 2.2, it can be observed that:

- The number of recorded deaths showed an increasing trend from 1997 to 2002 in all the provinces except Northern Cape where there was a slight decrease in 1999.
- Free State showed an increase from just over 25 000 in 1997 to approximately 41 000 in 2002.

**Table 2.2: Number of recorded deaths by province and year of death, South Africa, 1997–2002**

Province	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	33 292	36 347	38 088	38 540	41 042	43 667
Eastern Cape	45 345	50 918	53 851	60 602	65 719	73 072
Northern Cape	8 495	9 441	9 187	9 847	10 421	11 267
<b>Free State</b>	<b>25 375</b>	<b>30 142</b>	<b>31 625</b>	<b>34 101</b>	<b>36 877</b>	<b>40 715</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	70 487	83 048	86 156	95 353	105 256	116 982
North West	25 026	29 458	32 395	35 437	39 723	44 269
Gauteng	67 734	75 993	75 445	80 425	86 213	95 186
Mpumalanga	20 122	23 926	25 899	28 273	31 548	35 277
Limpopo	22 338	28 302	29 135	31 263	34 901	38 639
Outside RSA	73	112	120	128	234	193
Unspecified	-	2	1	-	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>318 287</b>	<b>367 689</b>	<b>381 902</b>	<b>413 969</b>	<b>451 936</b>	<b>499 268</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 1997–2003*

In Table 2.3, it can be seen that KwaZulu-Natal reported the largest proportion of deaths in all years, followed by Gauteng and Eastern Cape.

**Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of recorded deaths by province for each year of death, 1997–2003**

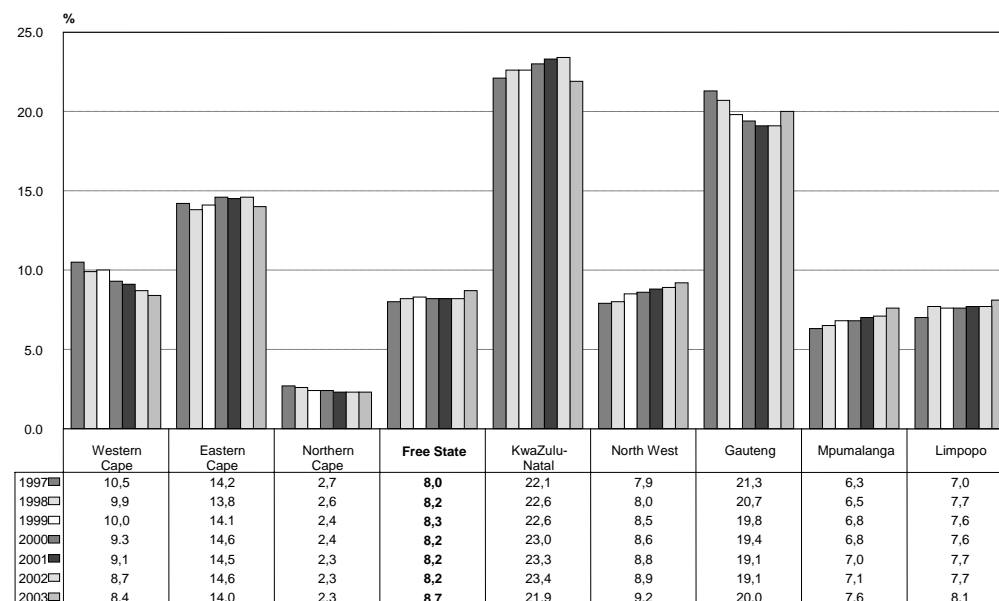
Province	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	10,5	9,9	10,0	9,3	9,1	8,7	8,4
Eastern Cape	14,2	13,8	14,1	14,6	14,5	14,6	14,0
Northern Cape	2,7	2,6	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,3
<b>Free State</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>8,7</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	22,1	22,6	22,6	23,0	23,3	23,4	21,9
North West	7,9	8,0	8,5	8,6	8,8	8,9	9,2
Gauteng	21,3	20,7	19,8	19,4	19,1	19,1	20,0
Mpumalanga	6,3	6,5	6,8	6,8	7,0	7,1	7,6
Limpopo	7,0	7,7	7,6	7,6	7,7	7,7	8,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Excluding deaths taking place outside South Africa and unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 1997–2003*

Figure 2.2 shows the number of deaths graphically.

**Figure 2.2: Distribution of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2002**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 1997–2003*

Table 2.4 shows the number of recorded deaths by magisterial district in Free State for the period from 1997 to 2000. Note that the data were drawn from an earlier release of death notifications based on a sample of 10% of forms received, as breakdowns within provinces are not available in the latest release.

- Among the magisterial districts, Bloemfontein had the highest number of recorded deaths in all the years, followed by Witsieshoek and then Welkom.
- The total number of recorded deaths by leading districts for all the years were more or less the same as the total numbers for the other districts during the same period.

**Table 2.4: Recorded deaths by magisterial district, Free State, 1997–2000**

Magisterial district	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bloemfontein	4 746	20,5	4 840	18,3	5 166	17,9	5 561	17,7
Welkom	1 995	8,6	2 140	8,1	2 466	8,5	2 581	8,2
Witsieshoek	2 284	9,9	2 906	11,0	3 168	11,0	3 595	11,4
Kroonstad	1 547	6,7	1 785	6,7	1 888	6,5	2 097	6,7
Botshabelo	1 210	5,2	1 587	6,0	1 705	5,9	2 069	6,6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11 782</b>	<b>51,0</b>	<b>13 258</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>14 393</b>	<b>49,8</b>	<b>15 903</b>	<b>50,6</b>
Other districts	11 320	49,0	13 262	50,0	14 488	50,2	15 546	49,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 102</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>26 520</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>28 881</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>31 449</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Advance release of recorded deaths 1997–2000*

Table 2.5 shows the number of recorded deaths by sex in each magisterial district for Free State in 2000. The general observation that can be made here is that the higher numbers of recorded deaths were in Bloemfontein, Botshabelo, Welkom, Kroonstad and Witsieshoek magisterial districts. These numbers were relative to the population sizes of these areas. The numbers of recorded deaths for males and females were more or less equal in most instances.

**Table 2.5: Recorded deaths by magisterial district and sex, Free State, 2000**

<b>Magisterial district</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Boshof	162	153	315
Jacobsdal	21	29	50
Koffiefontein	52	44	96
Petrusburg	47	45	92
Fauresmith	34	25	59
Bloemfontein	2 976	2 577	5 561
Botshabelo	1 008	1 060	2 069
Smithfield	39	41	80
Rouxville	32	33	65
Bethulie	62	58	120
Zastron	106	118	224
Odendaalsrus	524	499	1 023
Welkom	1 442	1 137	2 581
Virginia	446	310	856
Kroonstad	1 070	1 026	2 097
Ventersburg	68	81	149
Hennenman	134	102	236
Parys	283	297	580
Vredefort	45	46	91
Koppies	82	63	145
Heilbron	204	214	418
Viljoenskroon	176	143	319
Bothaville	260	274	535
Wesselsbron	116	116	232
Hoopstad	120	130	250
Bultfontein	142	144	286
Theunissen	129	149	279
Bethlehem	706	628	1 336
Harrismith	363	315	678
Vrede	152	165	317
Frankfort	242	235	477
Reitz	129	122	251
Lindley	195	187	382
Senekal	212	199	411
Fouriesburg	46	50	96
Ficksburg	265	240	505
Thaba Nchu	947	823	1 794
Brandfort	104	104	209
Winburg	140	117	257
Marquard	62	63	125
Clocolan	133	129	262
Excelsior	64	67	131
Ladybrand	160	165	327
Wepener	38	50	89
Dewetsdorp	49	49	98
Reddersburg	33	32	65
Edenburg	66	59	125
Trompsburg	26	33	59
Jakersfontein	101	17	218
Phillippolis	30	34	64
Sasolburg	420	349	769
Witsieshoek	1 826	1 767	3 595
Unspecified	1	0	1
<b>Free State</b>	<b>16 310</b>	<b>15 113</b>	<b>31 449</b>

Totals include unspecified sex.

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Advance release of recorded deaths 1997–2000*

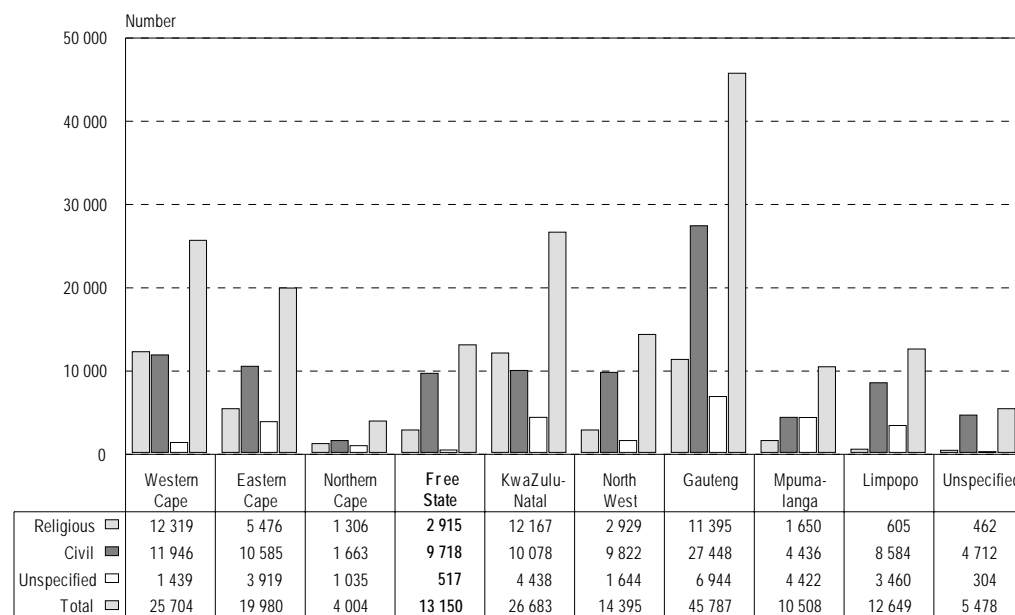
## 2.3 Marriages

Marriages are registered and recorded by the Department of Home Affairs.

Figure 2.3 below shows the number of marriages by province and way of solemnisation in 2003. It can be observed from this figure that:

- Gauteng had the highest total number of recorded marriages, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape.
- Northern Cape had the lowest number of recorded marriages, followed by Mpumalanga and Limpopo.
- Western Cape had the most religious marriages, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. Limpopo had the fewest religious marriages. Free State had 2 915 religious marriages.
- Gauteng had the most civil marriages, followed by Western Cape and then Eastern Cape. Northern Cape had the fewest civil marriages. Free State had 9 718 civil marriages.

**Figure 2.3: Marriages by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003**



Excluding marriages not solemnised in South Africa and unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces 2003*

Table 2.6 and Figure 2.4 show the marital status within each population group for Free State in 2001. The following is observed from this figure:

- The highest proportions of the black African and coloured population groups were never married.
- The Indian/Asian and white population groups had the highest proportions of married people.
- The black African and Indian/Asian population group had the lowest number of divorced people, whereas the white population had the most divorced people.

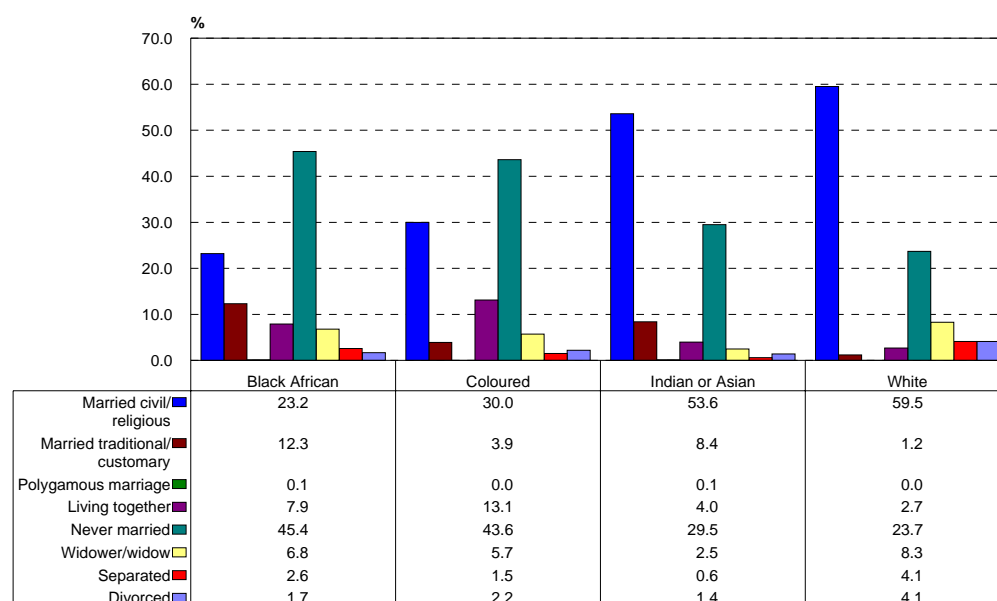
- 27,2% of the Free State population was married in accordance with civil or religious rites.
- Approximately 11% of the population was married in accordance with traditional/customary rites.
- Only 0,1% of the population was in a polygamous marriage.
- 7,5% of the population was living together like married partners.
- Approximately 43% of the population never married.
- 6,9% was widowed.
- 2,3% was separated, and 1,9% of Free State population was divorced.

**Table 2.6: Marital status of people aged 15 years and above, Free State, 2001**

Marital status	Black African		Coloured		Indian/ Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Married civil/religious	377 362	23,2	17 154	30,0	1 434	53,6	113 935	59,5	509 885	27,2
Married traditional/customary	200 660	12,3	2 229	3,9	225	8,4	2 338	1,2	205 452	10,9
Polygamous marriage	903	0,1	19	0,0	4	0,1	69	0,0	995	0,1
Living together like married partners	128 851	7,9	7 461	13,1	106	4,0	5 103	2,7	141 522	7,5
Never married	737 767	45,4	24 890	43,6	788	29,5	45 469	23,7	808 914	43,1
Widower/widow	110 491	6,8	3 268	5,7	66	2,5	15 847	8,3	129 673	6,9
Separated	42 389	2,6	840	1,5	16	0,6	813	0,4	44 057	2,3
Divorced	26 884	1,7	1 252	2,2	37	1,4	7 875	4,1	36 048	1,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 625 308</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>57 114</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>2 675</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>191 449</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 876 546</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

**Figure 2.4: Marital status by population group and way of solemnisation, Free State, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

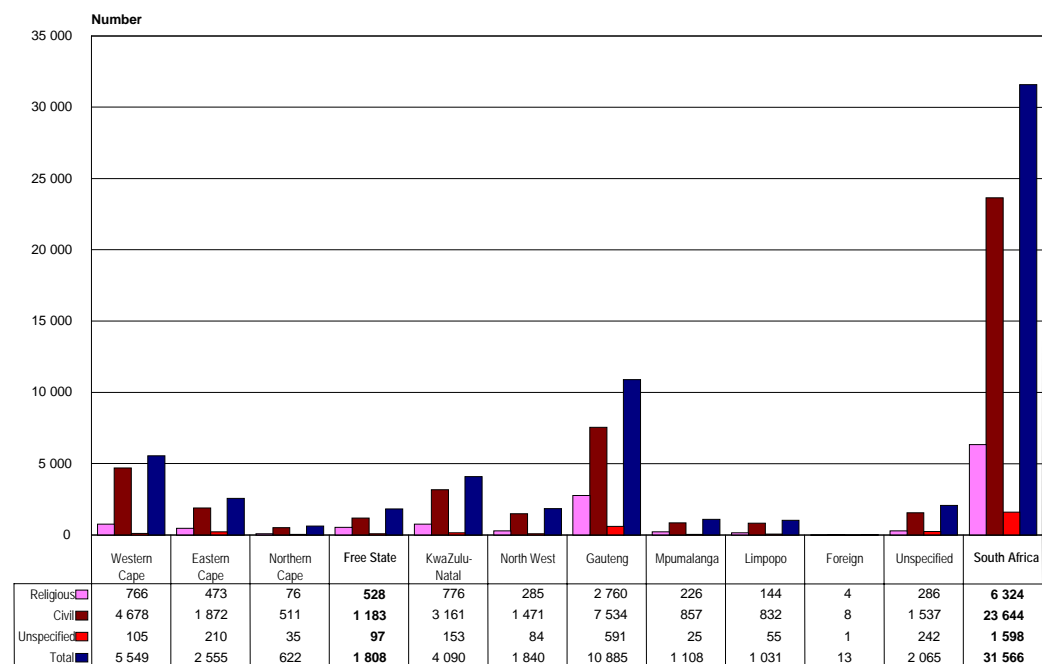


## 2.4 Divorces

Figure 2.5 shows the number of divorces recorded by province and way of solemnisation in South Africa in 2003. From this figure it can be observed that:

- The total number of divorces recorded in South Africa in 2003 was 31 566. From this total, civil divorces were the highest (23 644).
- Gauteng recorded the highest number of both religious and civil divorces (2 760 and 7 534 respectively).
- Free State recorded 528 religious divorces and 1 183 civil divorces.
- Northern Cape recorded the lowest number of divorce cases (622).

**Figure 2.5: Divorces by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003**

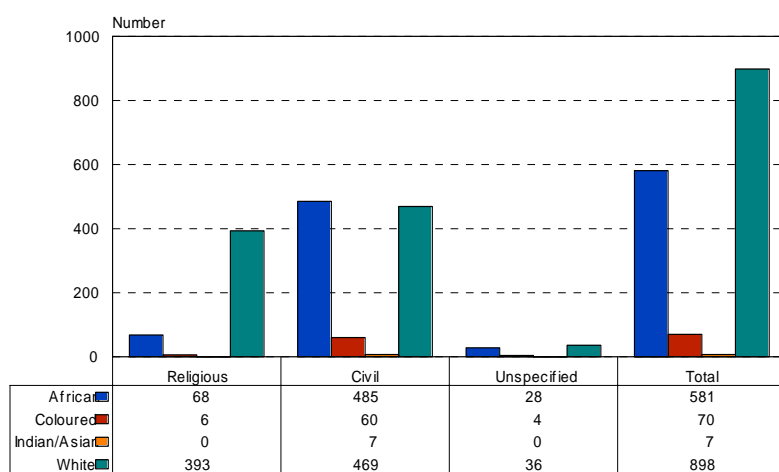


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces 2003*

Figure 2.6 shows the number of divorces in Free State in 2003 by population group and way of solemnisation. The following is shown in this figure:

- The highest number of divorces was registered among the white population group, followed by the black African group.
- Among the population groups, the most registered divorces were civil divorces.
- The Indian/Asian population recorded the lowest number of civil divorces.
- The white population group accounted for a high number of religious divorces (393).
- The Indian/Asian population group registered the lowest number of divorce cases (7) in the province.

**Figure 2.6: Divorces by population group and way of solemnisation, Free State, 2000**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces 2003*

## Chapter 3: Migration

### 3.1 Internal migration

**Internal migration:** the movement of people into a specific part of a country from another part of the same country. Only those people who have moved at least once are included in the calculation.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show internal migration by province in South Africa for 1996 and 2001 respectively. They show the number of people who moved into and out of each province in the five years preceding the respective census year. In a case where a person had moved more than once, the latest move was recorded.

It can be seen that people moving out of Free State in the five years preceding Census 1996 exceeded people moving in by approximately 7 000 (148 659 less 142 397). In the five years preceding Census 2001, both figures dropped, but people moving in dropped to a greater degree, so the net loss to the Free State was approximately 44 000 (128 272 less 84 013).

**Table 3.1: Internal migration by province, South Africa, 1996**

Moved in	Moved out									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
WC	-	200 760	27 346	<b>10 827</b>	18 500	3 810	58 842	3 312	1 774	<b>325 171</b>
EC	21 219	-	4 162	<b>6 729</b>	10 955	1 388	22 330	1 617	928	<b>69 328</b>
NC	10 161	3 267	-	<b>8 288</b>	1 265	15 186	6 465	833	548	<b>46 013</b>
<b>FS</b>	<b>6 887</b>	<b>38 626</b>	<b>9 583</b>	-	<b>13 459</b>	<b>15 684</b>	<b>47 589</b>	<b>6 560</b>	<b>4 009</b>	<b>142 397</b>
KZN	8 102	64 915	1 719	<b>8 641</b>	-	2 549	49 954	11 964	2 974	<b>150 818</b>
NW	2 704	22 618	18 083	<b>34 372</b>	5 059	-	124 094	15 157	41 097	<b>263 184</b>
GP	26 186	106 542	11 809	<b>67 057</b>	137 439	173 057	-	101 174	196 093	<b>819 257</b>
MP	4 470	14 433	2 138	<b>11 174</b>	23 139	11 853	119 102	-	65 692	<b>252 001</b>
LP	1 310	3 059	357	<b>1 571</b>	1 717	9 127	39 391	33 344	-	<b>89 876</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>80 939</b>	<b>454 220</b>	<b>75 197</b>	<b>148 659</b>	<b>211 533</b>	<b>232 654</b>	<b>467 767</b>	<b>173 961</b>	<b>313 115</b>	<b>2 158 045</b>

Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996

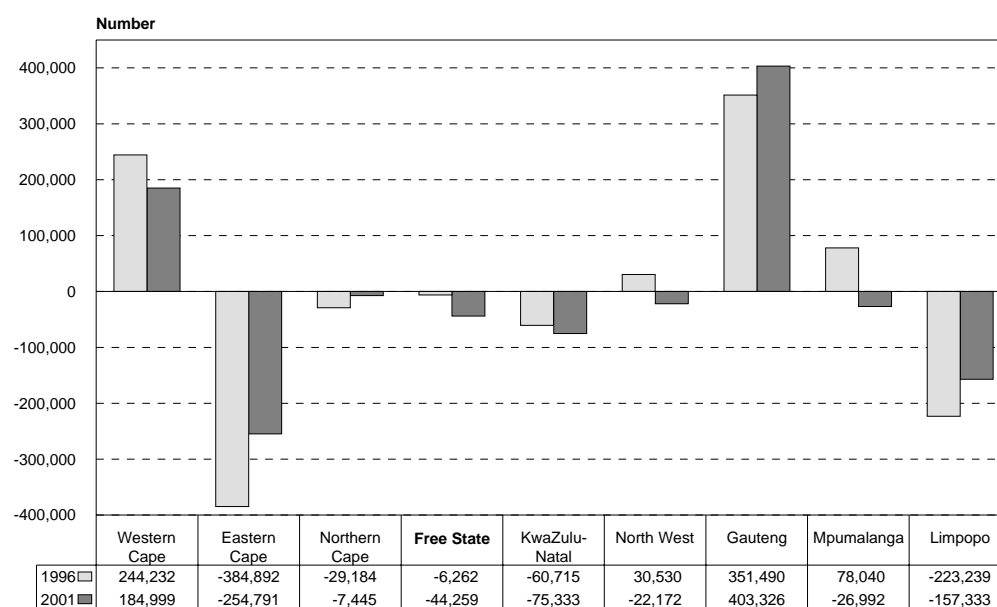
**Table 3.2: Internal migration by province, South Africa, 2001**

Moved in	Moved out									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
WC	-	142 366	21 430	<b>13 017</b>	24 631	7 057	58 169	6 003	5 207	<b>277 880</b>
EC	26 688	-	2 954	<b>8 761</b>	18 233	4 302	29 166	3 187	2 679	<b>95 970</b>
NC	9 649	4 142	-	<b>6 417</b>	1 893	16 360	6 829	1 486	1 385	<b>48 161</b>
<b>FS</b>	<b>5 235</b>	<b>16 810</b>	<b>7 635</b>	-	<b>8 948</b>	<b>10 327</b>	<b>25 205</b>	<b>5 720</b>	<b>4 133</b>	<b>84 013</b>
KZN	9 314	59 729	1 850	<b>8 556</b>	-	4 352	45 003	11 249	5 094	<b>145 147</b>
NW	3 769	21 227	7 529	<b>20 119</b>	7 910	-	53 413	11 560	21 374	<b>146 901</b>
GP	32 602	90 032	11 060	<b>60 031</b>	132 948	108 719	-	88 950	171 142	<b>695 484</b>
MP	3 133	10 087	1 429	<b>6 991</b>	18 852	6 354	34 721	-	37 739	<b>119 306</b>
LP	2 491	6 368	1 719	<b>4 380</b>	7 065	11 602	39 652	18 143	-	<b>91 420</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>92 881</b>	<b>350 761</b>	<b>55 606</b>	<b>128 272</b>	<b>220 480</b>	<b>169 073</b>	<b>292 158</b>	<b>146 298</b>	<b>248 753</b>	<b>1 704 282</b>

Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 3.1 below shows the net gains or losses for each province graphically.

**Figure 3.1: Net gains/losses in internal migration by province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001**

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

## 3.2 International migration

**International migration:** the movement to or from one country to another.

Table 3.3 below shows the country of birth of Free State residents not born in South Africa. The information is broken down by district council. The table shows that:

- Most migrants to Free State were from other SADC countries, followed by people from Europe, Asia and the rest of Africa.
- Most of these people lived in Lejweleputswa.

**Table 3.3: Country of birth of people not born in South Africa by district council, Free State, 2001**

<b>Country of birth</b>	<b>Xhariep</b>	<b>Motheo</b>	<b>Lejwele-putswa</b>	<b>Thabo Mofutsanyane</b>	<b>Northern Free State</b>	<b>Total</b>
SADC countries	403	4 072	13 882	4 830	3 508	<b>26 695</b>
Rest of Africa	6	197	67	92	73	<b>436</b>
Europe	29	308	280	159	259	<b>1 035</b>
Asia	4	358	89	112	39	<b>602</b>
North America	3	33	7	25	6	<b>74</b>
Central and South America	3	36	21	21	36	<b>117</b>
Australia and New Zealand	3	8	8	8	-	<b>26</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>5 012</b>	<b>14 354</b>	<b>5 247</b>	<b>3 920</b>	<b>28 985</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## Chapter 4: Health

### 4.1 Public hospitals

Table 4.1 shows that:

- Eastern Cape had the largest number of public hospitals (94), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 73 hospitals and the Western Cape with 54.
- North West had the smallest number of hospitals (26), followed by Northern Cape and Mpumalanga with 27 public hospitals each.
- Free State, together with Gauteng, had 31 public hospitals.

**Table 4.1: Public hospitals (excluding special hospitals) per province, South Africa, 2003**

Province	No. of hospitals
Western Cape	54
Eastern Cape	94
Northern Cape	27
<b>Free State</b>	<b>31</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	73
North West	26
Gauteng	31
Mpumalanga	27
Limpopo	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>410</b>

Source: Department of Health, Free State 2003

Table 4.2 looks at the types of Free State public hospitals and the number of beds. It can be seen that:

- Most of the hospitals in Free State were district hospitals.
- Free State had only one central hospital, with 647 beds, and one psychiatric hospital, with 864 beds.
- The total number of beds for all public hospitals in Free State was 5 513.

**Table 4.2: Types of public hospitals and number of beds, Free State, 2003**

Hospital type	Number of hospitals	Number of beds
District	24	2 072
General (regional)	5	1 930
Central	1	647
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4 649</b>
Psychiatric	1	864
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5 513</b>

Source: Free State Department of Health, *Annual report 2002/2003*

## 4.2 Private hospitals

Table 4.3 shows the number of beds in private hospitals in Free State. This information excludes private practices and private nursing homes.

**Table 4.3: Private hospitals and number of beds, Free State, 2003**

<b>Private hospital</b>	<b>Number of beds</b>
<b>Southern Health Complex</b>	
Rosepark Hospital	222
Pasteur Hospital	64
Cairnhall Hospital	21
Medi Clinic	296
City Med (Theatre)	4
MEDVOS	4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>611</b>
<b>Northern Health Complex: Lejweleputswa</b>	
Hydromed Hospital	120
Oppenheimer Mine Hospital	695
Harmony Mine Hospital	290
St Helena Mine Hospital	131
Beatrix Mine Hospital	44
Oryx Mine Hospital	20
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1 300</b>
<b>Northern Health Complex: Northern Free State</b>	
Kroon Hospital	80
Polifin	1
Vaalpark Hospital	19
New Vaal Colliery	10
Van Wyk Theatre	10
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Eastern Health Complex</b>	
Hoogland Medi Clinic	107
Bethlehem Medical Centre (theatre)	4
Pepangwana (maternity low risk)	4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 146</b>

Source: Free State Department of Health, *Annual report 2002/2003*

## 4.3 Primary healthcare

Table 4.4 shows primary healthcare facilities by province in 2001. The table shows that:

- Across all provinces, Eastern Cape had the highest number of clinics, whereas Free State had the second lowest.
- Free State, together with Limpopo, had the lowest number of community health centres.
- Overall, Free State had the second lowest healthcare facilities after Northern Cape.

**Table 4.4: Primary healthcare facilities by province, South Africa, 2001**

Province	Clinics	Community health centres	Mobile facilities	Visiting points	Total
Western Cape	340	6	136	55	537
Eastern Cape	724	12	43	1	780
Northern Cape	96	6	13	37	152
<b>Free State</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>298</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	365	10	166	97	638
Gauteng	333	26	62	17	438
North West	380	20	71	3	474
Mpumalanga	221	28	91	46	386
Limpopo	506	5	95	63	669
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 177</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>4 352</b>

Source: South African Institute of Race Relations 2001/2002 Survey

## 4.4 Health personnel

This section examines the staffing position in the Free State public health service in 2002/03. From Table 4.5 below, it is observed that:

- There were still some vacancies in all post categories except in the case of sessional workers, where more people were employed than the number of posts.
- The greatest shortage was for pharmacists.

**Table 4.5: Broad structure of public health service, Free State, 2002/2003**

Category	Filled		Vacant		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Medical officers	412	61	260	39	672
Medical specialists	112	59	78	41	190
Dentists	36	45	44	56	80
Professional nurses	3 011	84	592	16	3 603
Staff nurses	628	84	121	16	749
Nursing assistants	2 093	59	1 434	41	3 527
Student nurses	177	11	1 363	89	1 540
Pharmacists	69	40	105	60	174
Allied professionals	522	54	440	46	962
Managers	326	76	103	24	429
Administrators	1 803	73	668	27	2 471
Logistical support (all other)	5 004	76	1 571	24	6 575
*Sessional workers	<b>164</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>-134</b>	<b>70</b>

\*More filled posts than total provided

Source: Free State Department of Health, *Annual Report 2002/2003*

## 4.5 Visits to health institutions or health workers

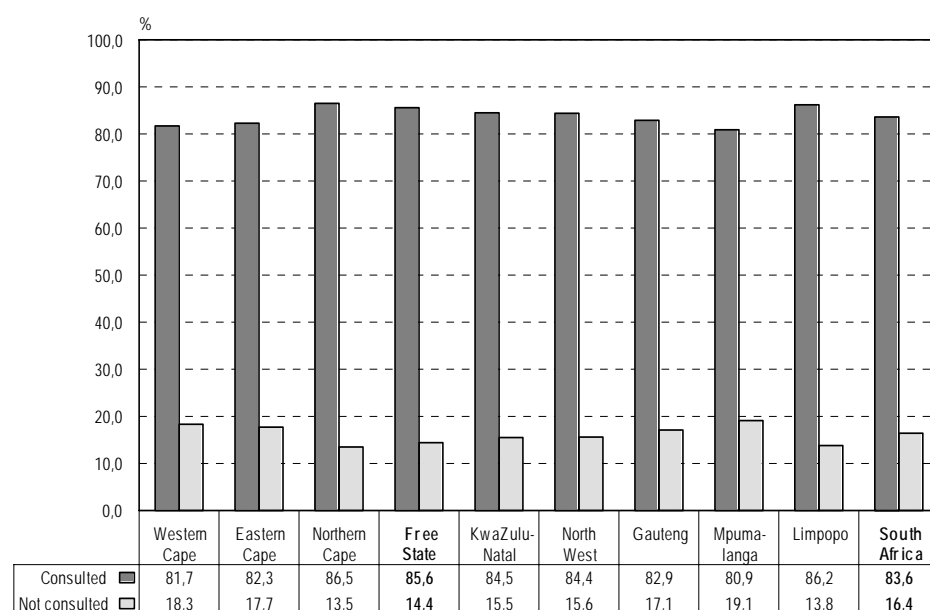
This section looks at the population that consulted a health institution or worker in 2002 and 2003, according to the General Household Survey.



Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of the population in each province who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview.

- 85,6% of the Free State population in 2004 consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview.
- Northern Cape had the largest proportions of people who consulted a health worker (86,5%), followed by Limpopo (86,2%).
- Mpumalanga had the smallest proportion of people who consulted a health worker (80,9%).

**Figure 4.1: Percentage of population in each province who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, South Africa, 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey 2004*

## 4.6 Nutrition

Table 4.6 below shows the baseline nutrition indicators for Free State and South Africa. From this table the following is observed:

- Indicators such as infant mortality, child mortality, low birth weight, stunting, underweight, iodine deficiency and overweight in female adolescents and children aged 1–9 are higher (i.e. worse) in Free State than nationally.

**Table 4.6: Baseline nutrition indicators, Free State and South Africa, 2002/2003**

Indicator	Free State	South Africa
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	53,0/1000	45,0/1 000
Child Mortality Rate (U5MR – under 5 mortality rate))	72,0/1000	59,4/1 000
Low birth weight	11,5%	8,3%
Stunting (under three years of age)	39,8%	21,6%
Wasting (under three years of age)	3,2%	3,7%
Underweight (one to nine years)      Moderate	14,3%	10,3%
Severe	1,2%	1,4%
VAD (Vitamin A Deficiency)	26,8%	33,3%
Iron deficiency: Anaemic	17,1%	21,4%
Iron depleted	6,8%	10,0%
Iron deficiency anaemia	3,9%	5,0%
Iodine deficiency	16,7%	10,6%
Obesity:		
Adults (>15 years)      Male	8,1%	29,4%
Female	29,2%	29,4%
Adolescents (15 to 19 years)      Male	1,0%	5,9%
Female	5,1%	9,1%
Overweight:		
Adults (>15 years)      Male	16,3%	29,0%
Female	26,0%	55,0%
Adolescents (15 to 19 years)      Male	4,1%	5,3%
Female	19,0%	17,6%
Children (1-9 years)	6,4%	6,0%
Household food security	43-54%	75,0%
Consumption of iodised salt	71,0 % of households	62,4% of households
Poverty	54,1% of households	57,0% of households

Source: Free State Department of Health, *Annual report 2002/2003*

## 4.7 HIV prevalence

**HIV prevalence:** the proportion of a population that is HIV positive.

Data of HIV prevalence are drawn from two sources: a survey of a sample of women attending antenatal clinics at public health institutions, and the Nelson Mandela/HSRC survey.

In the antenatal survey, there could be bias due to the fact that only pregnant women were tested. No women who were not pregnant or men formed part of the sample. This sample is therefore not representative of the whole population. In the case of the Nelson Mandela/HSRC survey, there could be differences as a result of the sampling design and methodology across provinces, such as the varying urban:rural ratios.

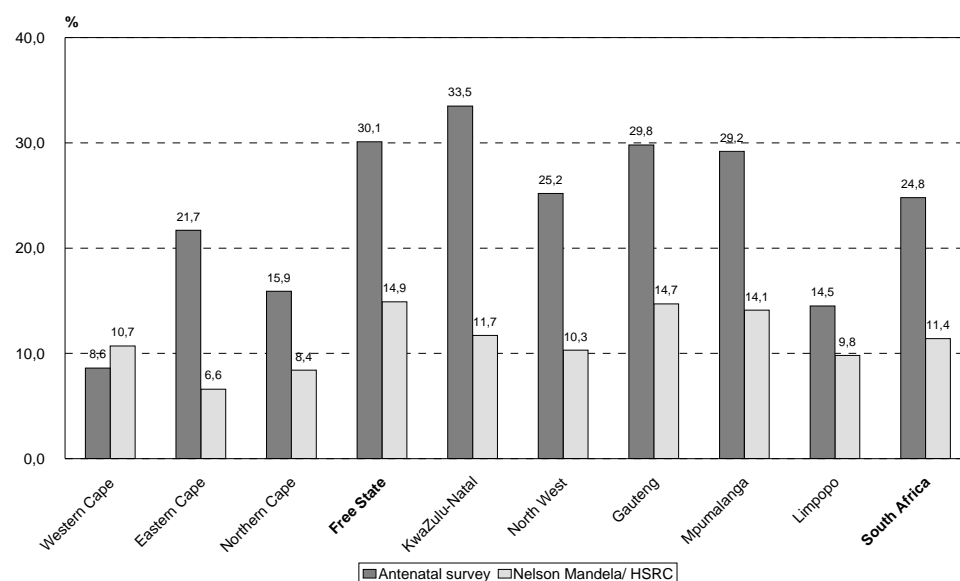
It should also be noted that in the antenatal survey the Elisa blood test was used, whilst for the Nelson Mandela/HSRC survey saliva tests were used.

Lastly, it should be noted that data are not very recent. However, the variation between provinces is fairly reliable.

Figure 4.2 shows that:

- Prevalence rates from the antenatal survey were significantly higher than those of the Nelson Mandela/HSRC survey with the exception of Western Cape.
- According to the antenatal survey, Free State had the second highest prevalence rate after KwaZulu-Natal. The lowest prevalence rate was recorded in Western Cape.
- The highest prevalence rate, according to the Nelson Mandela/HSRC survey, was in Free State (14,9%), followed by Gauteng (14,7%), and Mpumalanga (14,1%). The lowest prevalence rate was recorded in Eastern Cape (6,6%).

**Figure 4.2: HIV and AIDS prevalence per province, South Africa, 2001**

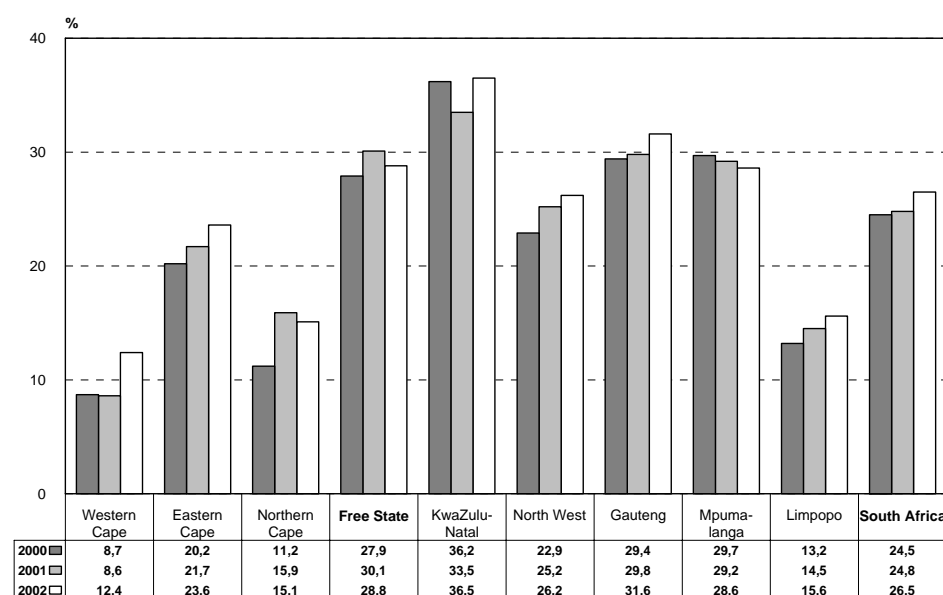


Source: Human Sciences Research Council & Crime and Demographic Research 2001

Figure 4.3 compares results from the antenatal clinic testing for three consecutive years: 2000, 2001 and 2002. The figure shows that:

- In 2000, Free State together with KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Gauteng had higher levels of HIV prevalence than the national average of 24,5%. Western Cape had the lowest prevalence rate (8,7%).
- Between 2001 and 2002, the rate for Free State dropped slightly, but was still higher than the national average.

**Figure 4.3: HIV Prevalence in antenatal clinic attendees by province, 2000–2002**



Source: Human Sciences Research Council and Crime and Demographic Research 2000–2002

Table 4.7 below shows the results of HIV tests done in different clinics in the Motheo, Lejweleputswa, Thabo Mofutsanyane and Northern Free State district councils in 2002. Xhariep district council was not part of the survey. This table points to a high prevalence of HIV in Free State.

**Table 4.7: HIV prevalence in public health institution clinics in each district council, Free State, 2002**

Clinic	Positive	Negative	Total tests done	% positive
<b>Motheo Region</b>				
B-Clinic (Botshabelo)	5	10	15	33
Batho Clinic	19	31	50	38
C-Clinic (Botshabelo)	2	7	9	22
Chris de Wet Clinic (Bloemfontein)	6	14	20	30
D-Clinic (Botshabelo)	5	11	16	31
Dinaane ( Thaba Nchu)	4	5	9	44
E-Clinic (Botshabelo)	4	11	15	27
F-Clinic Botshabelo)	3	5	8	38
Gaongalelwe	7	12	19	37
H-Clinic (Botshabelo)	2	3	5	40
Heidedal (Bloemfontein)	17	53	70	24
Industrial (GB)-Clinic (Botshabelo)	3	7	10	30
J-Clinic (Botshabelo)	11	24	35	31
L-Clinic (Botshabelo)	5	5	10	50
Ladybrand Clinic	2	14	16	13
M-Clinic (Botshabelo)	3	7	10	30
MUCPP (Bloemfontein)	25	45	70	36
Mafane Clinic (Thaba Nchu)	1	9	10	10
Thaba Nchu Clinic	3	7	10	30
U-Clinic (Botshabelo)	10	25	35	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>31</b>

**Table 4.7: HIV prevalence in public health institution clinics in each district council, Free State, 2002 (concluded)**

Clinic	Positive	Negative	Total tests done	% Positive
<b>Lejweleputswa Region</b>				
Albert Luthuli Clinic (Wesselsbron)	7	18	25	28
Bronville Clinic (Welkom)	13	22	35	37
Kgotso Clinic (Bothaville)	5	16	21	24
Kgotso Clinic (Welkom)	7	13	20	35
Meloding Clinic (Virginia)	5	5	10	50
Thabong PHC	8	22	30	27
Welkom PHC	3	17	20	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Thabo Mofutsanyane Region</b>				
Bohlokong Clinic (Bethlehem)	10	28	38	26
Boiketlo Clinic (Qwaqwa)	5	20	25	20
Bolata Clinic ( Qwaqwa)	1	9	10	10
Intabazwe Clinic (Harrismith)	9	16	25	36
Ma-Haig Clinic (Qwaqwa)	3	17	20	15
Makwane Clinic (Qwaqwa)	7	13	20	35
Malesaona Clinic (Qwaqwa)	1	8	9	11
Marakong Clinic (Qwaqwa)	2	8	10	20
Masebatso Clinic (Ficksburg)	4	11	15	27
Matsieng Clinic (Qwaqwa)	6	13	19	32
Monontsha Clinic (Qwaqwa)	1	13	14	7
Mphohadi Clinic (Bethlehem)	8	19	27	30
Namahadi Clinic (Qwaqwa)	4	11	15	27
Nthabiseng Clinic (Qwaqwa)	4	5	9	44
Paballong Clinic (Qwaqwa)	5	10	15	33
Phuthaditjhaba Clinic (Qwaqwa)	4	16	20	20
Riverside Clinic (Qwaqwa)	6	14	20	30
Sekamotho Motha Clinic(Qwaqwa)	5	13	18	28
Tebang Clinic (Qwaqwa)	6	23	29	21
Thaba Bosiu Clinic (Qwaqwa)	2	8	10	20
Tina Moloi Clinic (Qwaqwa)	4	11	15	27
Tshiame B Clinic (Harrismith)	7	3	10	70
Tshirela Clinic (Qwaqwa)	4	12	16	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Northern Free State Region</b>				
Kgotso Clinic ( Edenville)	3	7	10	30
Phahameng Clinic (Franfort)	5	9	14	36
Rammulotsi Clinic (Viljoenskroon)	9	31	40	23
Relebohile Clinic (Heilbron)	3	12	15	20
Vredefort Clinic	1	10	11	9
Zamdela CHC (Sasolburg)	10	10	20	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>29</b>

Note: Xhariep was not included in the survey

Source: Department of Health, Free State 2002

## 4.8 Causes of death

Table 4.8 shows the reported top five causes of deaths of children aged less than one year in Free State. The most common cause of death in this age group was pre-term delivery (35%).

**Table 4.8: Top five causes of deaths of children less than one year, Free State, 2002 (reported cases)**

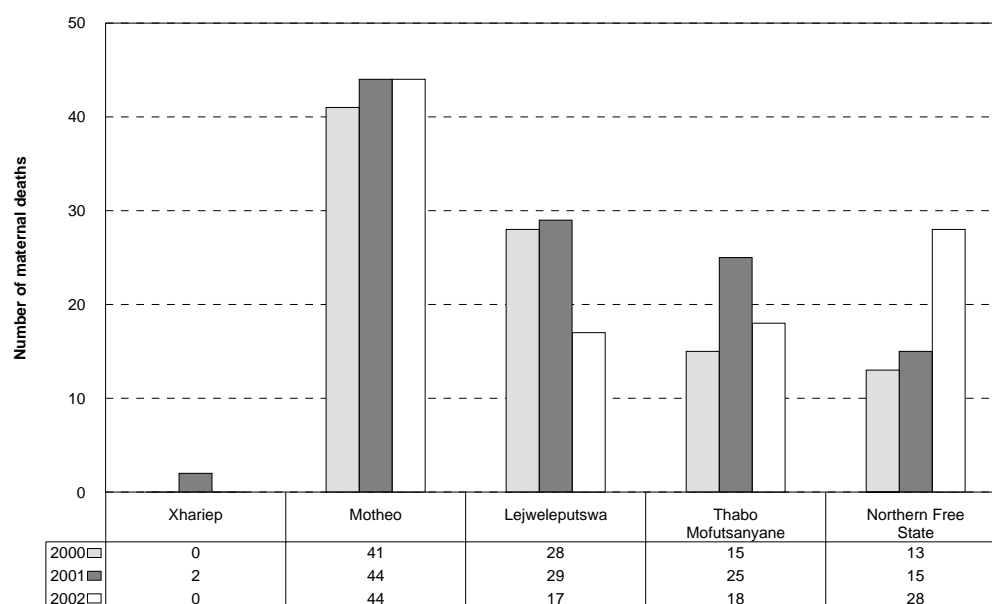
Cause	N	%
Pre-term delivery	848	35
Pneumonia (unspecified)	473	20
Broncho-pneumonia (unspecified)	404	17
Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis	373	16
Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality	281	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 379</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Free State Department of Health, *Annual report 2002/2003*

Figure 4.4 shows reported maternal deaths for the different district councils in Free State for 2000, 2001 and 2002. It is observed from this figure that:

- In each of the three years, Motheo reported the most maternal deaths.
- Xhariep reported only two maternal deaths in 2001, and none in both 2000 and 2002.
- The incidence of maternal death increased in Northern Free State over the three years, but in Free State overall reported maternal deaths increased between 2000 and 2001, and then decreased between 2001 and 2002.

**Figure 4.4: Reported maternal deaths by district council, Free State, 2000–2002**



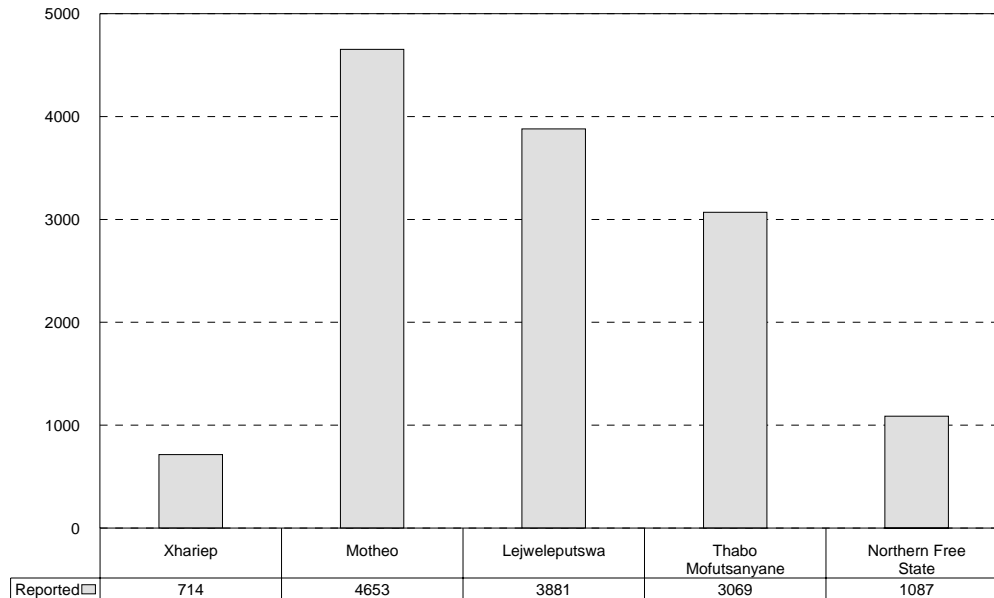
Source: Free State Department of Health, *Annual report 2002/2003*

## 4.9 Tuberculosis

Figure 4.5 below indicates that:

- The district council with the highest number of reported cases of tuberculosis was Motheo (4 653), followed by Lejweleputswa (3 881), Thabo Mofutsanyane (3 069) and Northern Free State (1 087). The lowest was Xhariep with 714 reported cases.

**Figure 4.5: Reported cases of tuberculosis in each district council, Free State, 2002**



Source: Free State Department of Health, *Annual report 2002/2003*

## 4.10 Medical aid coverage

Table 4.9 shows the extent of medical aid coverage for 2003 and 2004 across all nine provinces of South Africa. The table shows that:

- Free State and Northern Cape had the third highest percentage of people (approximately 15%) covered by medical aid in both 2003 and 2004. The 2003 percentage was slightly lower than the national average (14,9%), whereas in 2004 the percentage was the same as the national average.
- Approximately 85% of people in Free State were not covered by medical aid in both years.
- Western Cape had the largest percentages (25,0% and 25,9%) of people covered by medical aid, followed by Gauteng (24,4% and 26,2%) in 2003 and 2004 respectively.
- Limpopo had the smallest percentages (6,6% and 6,4%), followed by Eastern Cape (9,3% and 9,6%) and then KwaZulu-Natal (11,0% and 10,1%).

**Table 4.9: Percentage of medical aid coverage in each province, South Africa, 2002 and 2003**

Province	2003		2004		2003/2004	2003/2004
	% Covered	% Not covered	% Covered	% Not covered	Average % covered	Average % not covered
Western Cape	25,0	74,9	25,9	73,7	25,5	74,3
Eastern Cape	9,3	90,5	9,6	90,3	9,5	90,4
Northern Cape	14,7	85,1	14,2	84,8	14,5	85,0
<b>Free State</b>	<b>14,7</b>	<b>85,2</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>85,0</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>85,1</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	11,0	88,9	10,1	89,7	10,6	89,3
North West	12,2	87,7	11,8	88,1	12,0	88,0
Gauteng	24,4	75,3	26,2	73,6	25,3	74,5
Mpumalanga	12,8	87,1	12,2	87,6	12,5	87,4
Limpopo	6,6	93,3	6,4	93,6	6,5	93,5
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>84,9</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>85,0</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>85,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey 2003 and 2004*



## Chapter 5: Education

The Free State Department of Education is tasked with the responsibility of providing an effective, quality education and training system to the residents of the province. It provides this service to learners at schools that are mostly rural (more than 60% of the schools in Free State are in rural areas). This situation plays a critical role in the development of policy guidelines, plans and implementation strategies.

Poverty alleviation programmes, economic development and job creation initiatives form a central part of the strategy of the department in fulfilling its mandate.

The Department is dedicated to the provision of the following:

- Education and training for the general and further education and training bands.
- Early childhood education and adult basic education and training.
- Provision of physical infrastructure for education and non-education institutions.
- Provision of learning support material for schools.
- Improvement of success rate in the classroom with a particular emphasis on Grade 12.
- Development of planning, monitoring and evaluation models for the entire education system.

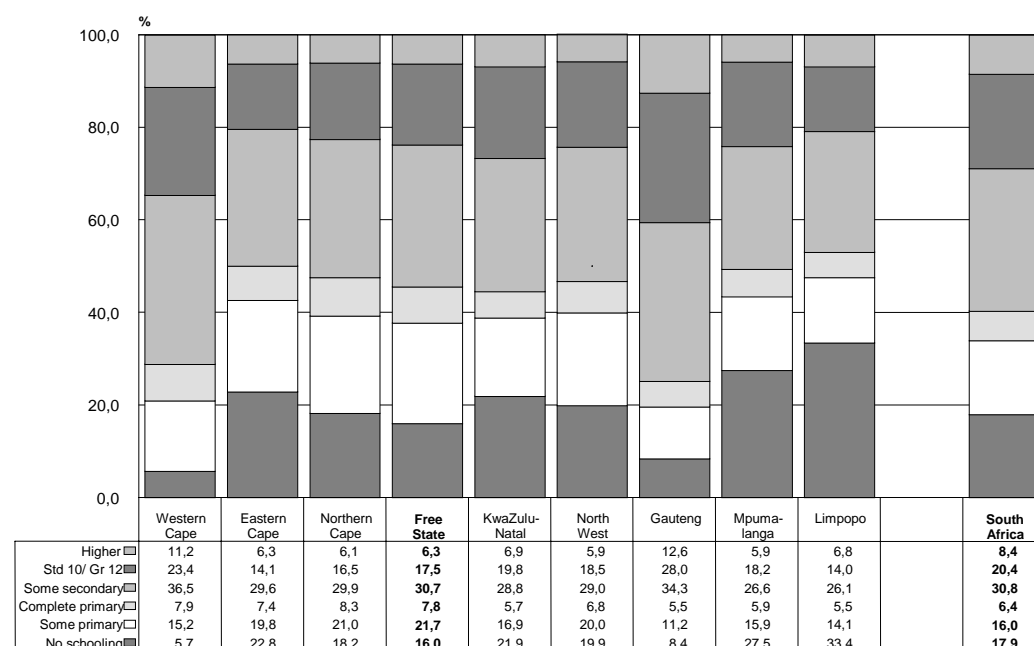
The Department has evolved through various stages of growth since the amalgamation of the various education departments, and has now stabilised in all its areas of responsibility. From an educational view, the adequate resourcing of public schools, including education, early childhood development and further education as part of the drive to improve access to quality education for all learners in the Free State, remained a serious challenge. However, the holistic intervention plan, which focuses on performance management in failing schools, ensured improvement in the quality of education under challenging circumstances.

### 5.1 Educational attainment

Figure 5.1 shows the level of education attained by persons aged 20 and above at the time of Census 2001.

- Free State had the third smallest proportion of those with no education (16,0%) after Gauteng (8,4%) and Western Cape (5,7%).
- Eastern Cape had the smallest proportion with Grade 12 or higher education (20,4% taken together), while Limpopo had the highest proportion with no education (33,4%) followed by Mpumalanga (27,5%).
- Nationally, 'some secondary education' was the category with the highest proportions. This indicates that most people who completed primary school started secondary education, and they continued until they could go no further.

**Figure 5.1: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years or older by province, South Africa, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 5.2 Schools

Table 5.1 shows the number of schools by district council for Free State in 2003 and 2004. From this figure, it can be observed that:

- Thabo Mofutsanyane had the highest number of schools, followed by Lejweleputswa, Northern Free State, Motheo and then Xhariep.
- In all district councils there was a decrease in the number of schools from 2003 to 2004. The number of schools decreased by 279. This could be attributable to the closure of several farm schools.

**Table 5.1: Number of schools by district council, Free State, 2003 and 2004**

District municipality	2003	2004
Xhariep	143	129
Motheo	418	381
Lejweleputswa	527	459
Thabo Mofutsanyane	761	673
Northern Free State	484	412
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 333</b>	<b>2 054</b>

Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

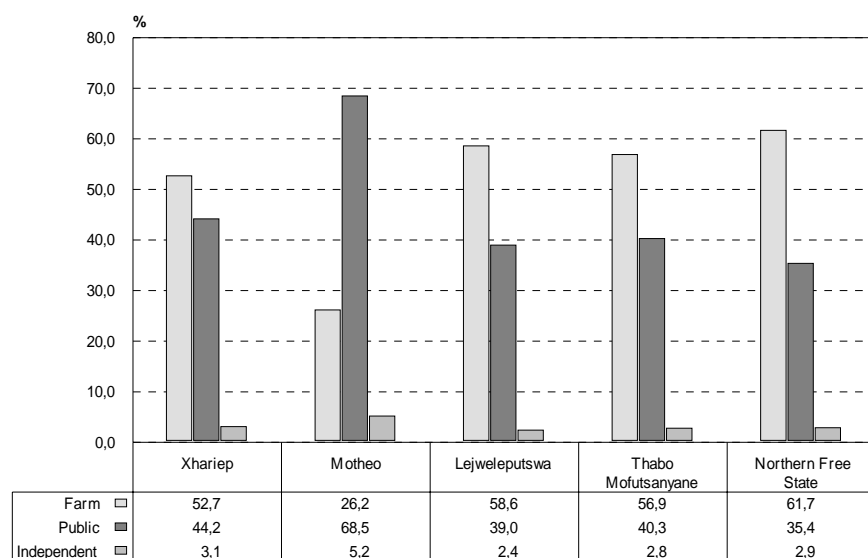
Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2 show that:

- In Free State, the largest number of schools were farm schools, followed by public schools and then independent schools.
- Northern Free State had the largest proportion of farm schools, whereas Motheo had the smallest.
- Thabo Mofutsanyane had the highest number of farm and public schools, whereas Xhariep had the fewest of all types of schools.

**Table 5.2: Distribution of schools by type of school and district council, Free State, 2004**

Type of school	Xhariep	Motheo	Lejwele-putswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Northern Free State	Total
Farm	68	100	269	383	254	1 074
Public	57	261	179	271	146	914
Independent	4	20	11	19	12	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>2 054</b>

Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

**Figure 5.2: Percentage distribution of schools by type of school and district council, Free State, 2004**

Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

### 5.3 School attendance

Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3 show that:

- There was a total of 705 592 learners in Free State in 2004.
- The largest number of learners was found in public schools, followed by farm schools and then independent schools.
- In all district councils except Northern Free State, farm schools had the largest proportion.
- At the same time, the largest number of learners was found in Thabo Mofutsanyane, followed by Motheo, Lejweleputswa, Northern Free State and then Xhariep.

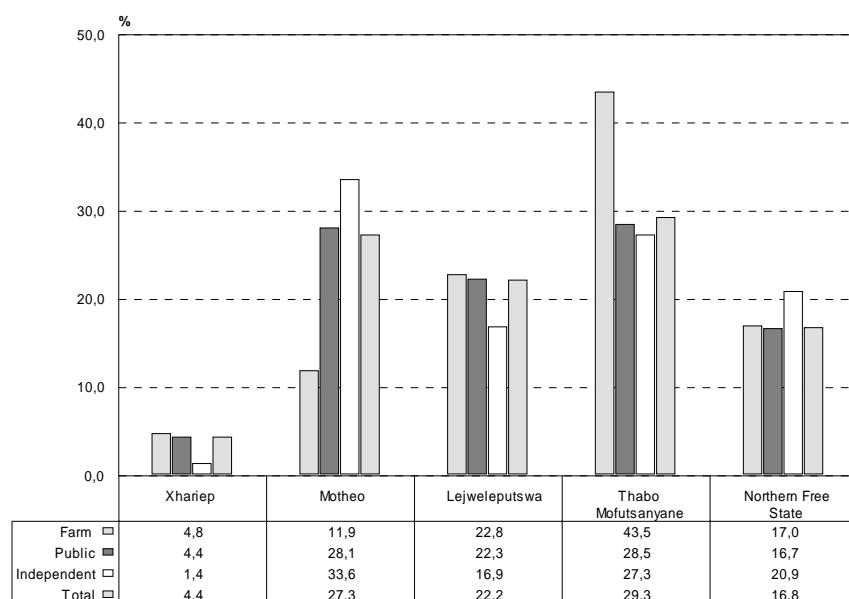
**Table 5.3: Learners by type of school and district council, Free State, 2004**

District municipality	Farm	Independent	Public	Total
Xhariep	1 891	179	28 775	30 845
Motheo	4 740	4 418	183 614	192 772
Lejweleputswa	9 069	2 223	145 276	156 568
Thabo Mofutsanyane	17 328	3 589	185 721	206 638
Northern Free State	6 766	2 757	109 246	118 769
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 794</b>	<b>13 166</b>	<b>652 632</b>	<b>705 592</b>

LSEN = Learners with special educational needs

Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

**Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of learners by type of school and district council, Free State, 2004**



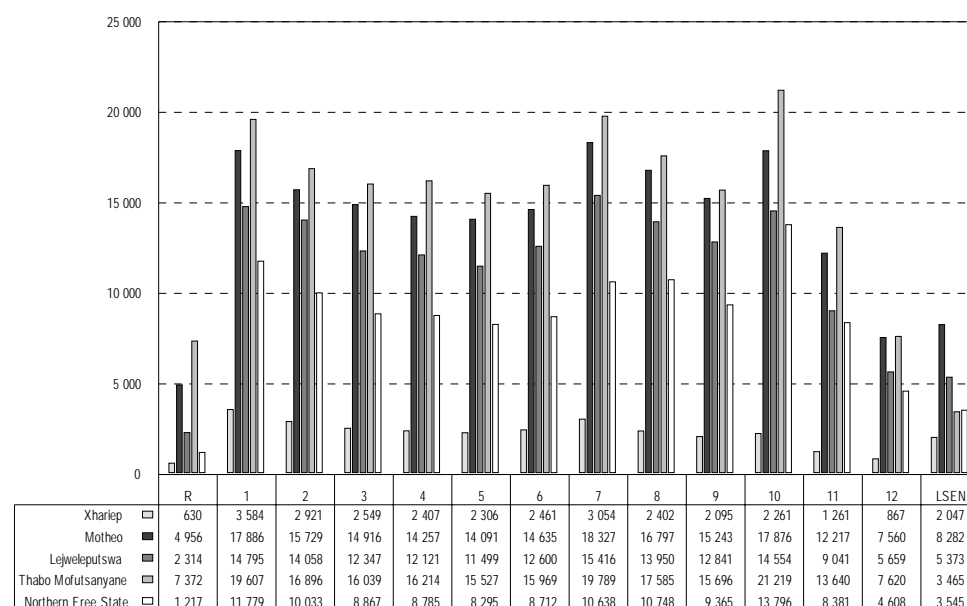
LSEN = Learners with special educational needs

Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

Figure 5.4 below shows learners by grade and district council for Free State in 2004. It can be observed from this figure that:

- Thabo Mofutsanyane had the most learners in all grades. However, the district council was one of the two (together with Xhariep) with the lowest number of learners with special educational needs. It was followed by Motheo, which also had the most LSEN learners.
- The large number of learners in Grade 10 compared to subsequent years and also compared to Grades 8 and 9 implies that this may be a sticking-point and final year for pupils who do not manage to progress further.

**Figure 5.4: Learners by grade and district council, Free State, 2004**



Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

## 5.4 Educators

Table 5.4 below shows the number of educators by district council for Free State in 2004, whilst Table 5.5 gives the educator : learner ratio. It is observed that:

- There were 26 929 educators in the province in 2004.
- The highest number of educators was found in Thabo Mofutsanyane, and the lowest in Xhariep. However, Xhariep had the highest number of teachers per pupil (23,5%) compared to the provincial average of 26,2%.

**Table 5.4: Distribution of educators by district council, Free State, 2004**

District council	Number	%
Xhariep	1 315	4,9
Motheo	7 649	28,4
Lejweleputswa	5 774	21,4
Thabo Mofutsanyane	7 700	28,6
Northern Free State	4 491	16,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 929</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

**Table 5.5: Educator:learner ratio in each district council**

District municipality	No. of learners	No. of educators	Ratio
Xhariep	30 845	1 315	1:23,5
Motheo	192 772	7 649	1:25,2
Lejweleputswa	156 568	5 774	1:27,1
Thabo Mofutsanyane	206 638	7 700	1:26,8
Northern Free State	118 769	4 491	1:26,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>705 592</b>	<b>26 929</b>	<b>1:26,2</b>

Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

## 5.5 Classrooms

Table 5.6 below shows the number of classrooms by district council for Free State in 2004. It is observed from this figure that:

- The total number of classrooms in Free State was 25 027.
- Motheo had the highest number of classrooms, followed by Thabo Mofutsanyane, Lejweleputswa and then Xhariep. Again, this correlates more or less with the size of the learner body, whereas Thabo Mofutsanyane had the highest number of learners, Motheo had the highest number of classrooms.

**Table 5.6: Number of classrooms by district council, Free State, 2004**

District council	Number
Xhariep	1 294
Motheo	6 835
Lejweleputswa	5 824
Thabo Mofutsanyane	5 910
Northern Free State	5 164
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 027</b>

Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

## 5.6 Tertiary education

Table 5.7 examines the fields of study amongst persons 18 years and older with higher education by district council for Free State in 2001.

- It can be seen that the most popular field of study in all district councils was education, followed in most cases by business studies.

**Table 5.7: Field of study of persons 18 years or older with higher education by district council, Free State, 2001**

Field of study	Xhariep	Motheo	Lejwele-putswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Northern Free State
Agriculture or renewable natural resources	423	1 330	593	1 167	712
Architecture or environmental design	38	452	122	126	116
Arts: visual or performing	47	803	330	286	240
Business, commerce or management sciences	371	6 680	2 991	2 458	2 719
Communication	25	770	333	263	250
Computer science and data processing	153	2 622	1 589	2 246	1 186
Education, training or development	1 280	9 288	6 078	9 331	5 917
Engineering or engineering technology	227	3 312	2 121	1 504	2 213
Health care or health science	326	4 615	1 827	1 624	1 311
Home economics	42	406	174	171	186
Industrial arts, trades or technology	30	442	281	195	268
Languages, linguistics or literature	53	458	176	199	120
Law	132	1 432	556	438	405
Libraries or museums	23	188	53	88	63
Life sciences or physical sciences	45	652	228	346	295
Mathematical sciences	18	260	202	234	170
Military sciences	8	225	122	110	101
Philosophy, religion or theology	48	459	199	219	214

**Table 5.7: Field of study of persons 18 years or older with higher education by district council, Free State, 2001 (concluded)**

Physical education or leisure	24	192	93	81	81
Psychology	32	635	144	195	184
Public administration and social services	70	1 449	754	646	561
Social sciences and social studies	82	1 180	390	540	335
Other	223	3 381	1 608	1 069	1 179
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 721</b>	<b>41 234</b>	<b>20 963</b>	<b>23 534</b>	<b>18 825</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 5.7 Grade 12 pass rate

In 2003, 440 267 candidates wrote the senior certificate examination (Table 5.8). Of these, 73,3% passed.

- The Northern Cape had the best total pass rate (90,7%), followed by Western Cape (87,1%), Gauteng (81,5%) and Free State (80%).
- Generally, males had higher pass rates than females.
- Western Cape had the best pass rate with endorsement (matric exemption) (26,6%), followed by Gauteng (23,3%) and Free State (22,8%).
- Only in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal did females have higher pass rates with endorsements than males.

**Table 5.8: Senior certificate results by province, South Africa, 2003**

Province	Gender	Candidates wrote		Candidates failed		Candidates passed			
		N	%*	N	%**	With endorsement		Total	
						N	%**	N	%**
Western Cape	Male	17 095	44,1	1 941	11,4	4 611	27,0	15 154	88,6
	Female	21 655	55,9	3 040	14,0	5 712	26,4	18 615	86,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38 750</b>		<b>4 981</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>10 323</b>	<b>26,6</b>	<b>33 769</b>	<b>87,1</b>
Eastern Cape	Male	27 390	43,9	10 501	38,3	2 768	10,1	16 887	61,7
	Female	35 067	56,1	14 484	41,3	3 185	9,1	20 581	58,7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62 457</b>		<b>24 985</b>	<b>40,0</b>	<b>5 953</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>37 468</b>	<b>60,0</b>
Northern Cape	Male	2 912	46,6	234	8,0	582	20,0	2 677	92,0
	Female	3 338	53,4	348	10,4	645	19,3	2 990	89,6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 250</b>		<b>582</b>	<b>9,3</b>	<b>1 227</b>	<b>19,6</b>	<b>5 667</b>	<b>90,7</b>
Free State	Male	11 400	48,2	2 043	17,9	2 779	24,4	9 357	82,1
	Female	12 256	51,8	2 697	22,0	2 619	21,4	9 559	78,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23 656</b>		<b>4 740</b>	<b>20,0</b>	<b>5 398</b>	<b>22,8</b>	<b>18 916</b>	<b>80,0</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	Male	45 457	46,7	10 332	22,8	8 951	19,7	35 060	77,2
	Female	51 910	53,3	11 801	22,8	10 936	21,1	40 017	77,2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97 367</b>		<b>22 133</b>	<b>22,8</b>	<b>19 887</b>	<b>20,5</b>	<b>75 077</b>	<b>77,2</b>
North West	Male	16 538	46,5	4 531	27,4	2 676	16,2	12 004	72,6
	Female	19 029	53,5	5 974	31,4	2 763	14,5	13 051	68,6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35 567</b>		<b>10 505</b>	<b>29,5</b>	<b>5 439</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>25 055</b>	<b>70,5</b>
Gauteng	Male	31 365	45,9	5 676	18,1	7 127	22,7	25 689	81,9
	Female	36 920	54,1	6 988	18,9	8 795	23,8	29 932	81,1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68 285</b>		<b>12 664</b>	<b>18,5</b>	<b>15 922</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>55 621</b>	<b>81,5</b>
Mpumalanga	Male	17 931	45,9	6 943	38,7	2 491	13,9	10 986	61,3
	Female	21 101	54,1	9 387	44,5	2 349	11,1	11 714	55,5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39 032</b>		<b>16 330</b>	<b>41,8</b>	<b>4 840</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>22 700</b>	<b>58,2</b>
Limpopo	Male	31 320	45,5	8 007	25,6	7 139	22,8	23 313	74,4
	Female	37 583	54,5	12 677	33,7	5 882	15,7	24 906	66,3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68 903</b>		<b>20 684</b>	<b>30,0</b>	<b>3 021</b>	<b>18,9</b>	<b>48 219</b>	<b>70,0</b>
South Africa	Male	201 408	45,7	50 208	24,9	39 124	19,4	151 127	75,1
	Female	238 859	54,3	67 396	28,2	42 886	18,0	171 365	71,8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>440 267</b>		<b>117 604</b>	<b>26,7</b>	<b>82 010</b>	<b>18,6</b>	<b>322 492</b>	<b>73,3</b>

\* These percentages show the male:female proportions.

\*\* These percentages show the proportion that passed of each group separately.

Source: Department of Education, South Africa 2003

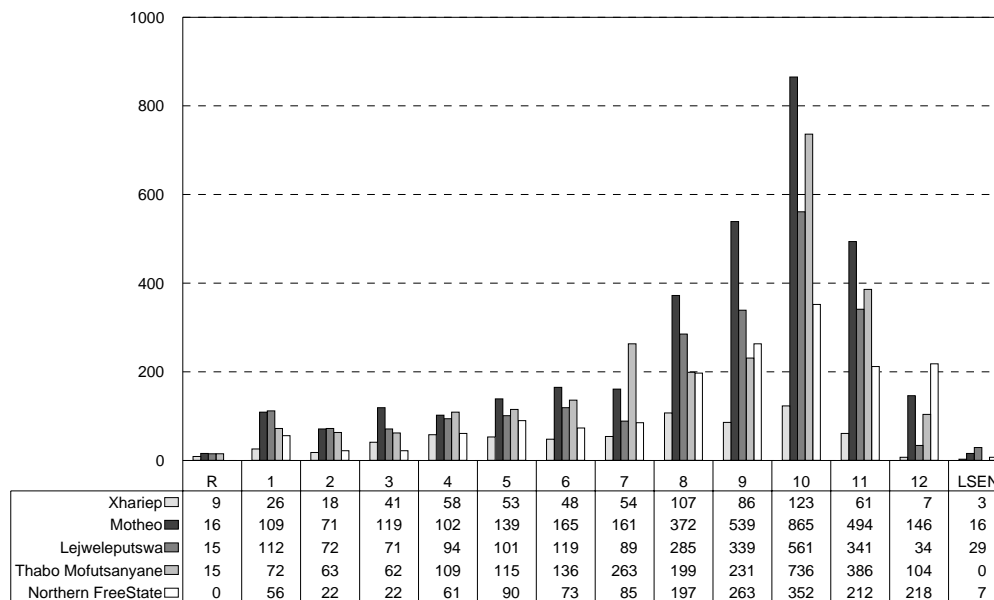


## 5.8 Drop-out

Figure 5.5 examines drop-out in Free State by district council.

- Xhariep had the lowest number of drop-out in all grades except for Grade R, where Northern Free State had no drop-out, and LSEN, where Thabo Mofutsanyane had the lowest number.

**Figure 5.5: Drop-out by grade and district council, Free State, 2004**



Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

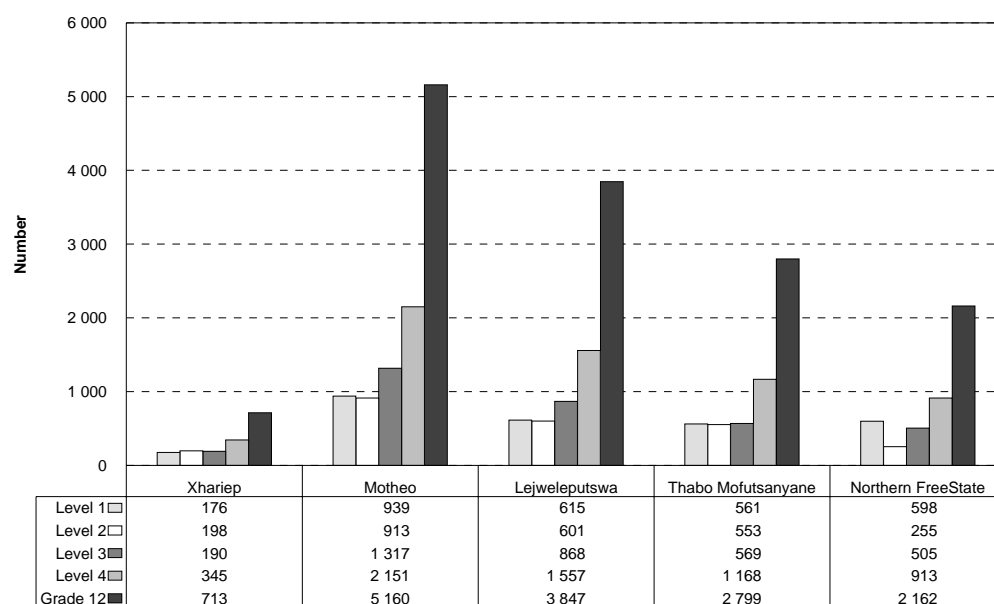
## 5.9 Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET)

Figure 5.6 shows ABET learners excluding LSEN by level and district council in Free State.

The figure shows that:

- Xhariep had the lowest number of learners in all levels.
- Motheo had the highest number of learners in all levels, followed by Lejweleputswa.

**Figure 5.6: Number of ABET learners by district council, Free State, 2004**



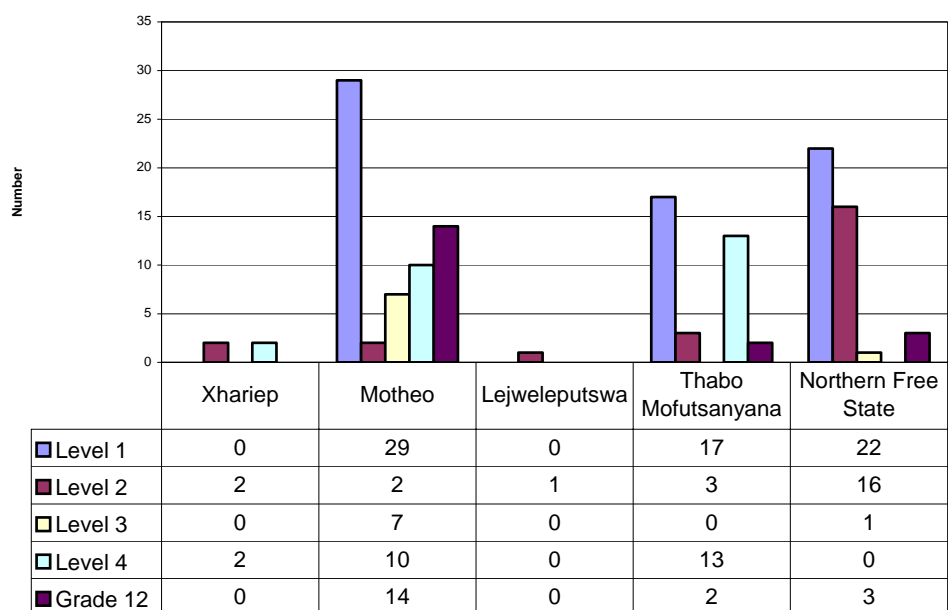
Excluding LSEN

Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

Figure 5.7 shows ABET LSEN learners by level and district council in Free State. The following is observed from this figure:

- All the Level 1 learners were in Motheo, Northern Free State and Thabo Mofutsanyane.
- All district councils had Level 2 learners, of whom Northern Free State had the highest number.
- Motheo and Northern Free State had 7 and 1 Level 3 learners respectively.
- Thabo Mofutsanyane had the highest number of Level 4 learners, followed by Motheo and then Xhariep.
- Motheo had the highest number of Grade 12 learners, followed by Northern Free State and then Thabo Mofutsanyane.

**Figure 5.7: Number of adult learners with special needs by level and district council, Free State, 2004**



Source: Department of Education, Free State 2004

## Chapter 6: Safety and security

The South African Police Service (SAPS) aims to provide and create a safe and secure environment for all people in the Free State. The fight against crime has become more challenging. To meet these challenges, the SAPS has developed strategies for reducing crime levels.

Crime intelligence-driven operations and accurate analysis of crime patterns pave the way for target-based policing, and this goes hand in hand with the efficient utilisation of resources within the SAPS.

Partnership with the community remains a constant phenomenon and a priority of policing philosophy. Cooperation with SAPS strategic partners and organisations has proved valuable for solving problems of disorder and crime. Shared resources and information helped SAPS tackle crime and contributed towards effective realisation of the crime combating strategy, including organised crime.

### *Definitions:*

***Murder*** is the unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.

***Attempted murder*** consists of the commission of an unlawful act with the intent to kill another human being, but which does not result in the death of that human being.

***Assault GBH*** is assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm in the unlawful and intentional direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm to the person.

***Common assault*** is the unlawful and intentional (a) direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person, or (b) threat of application of immediate person violence to another under circumstances in which the threatened person is prevailed upon to believe that the person making the threat has the intention and power to carry out the threat.

***Malicious damage to property*** is the unlawful and intentional damaging of property belonging to another.

***Rape*** is the unlawful intentional sexual intercourse with a female without her consent.

***Robbery with aggravating circumstances*** is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation under aggravating circumstances of movable tangible property belonging to another.

***Other robbery*** is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal of movable tangible property belonging to another.

***Crime ratio*** is the number of crime reported per 100 000 of the population

***Police-population ratio*** is the number of police per 100 000 of the population

### 6.1 Police stations

Table 6.1 below illustrates that:

- Of the 43 policing regions in South Africa, Eastern Cape accounted for the highest number of policing regions (8), followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng (7 each).
- Free State, North West and Mpumalanga had the fewest policing regions with three policing regions each.
- Limpopo had the highest police-population ratio (1:748), whilst Northern Cape had the lowest (1:267).

**Table 6.1: Distribution of police regions and police stations by province, South Africa, 2003**

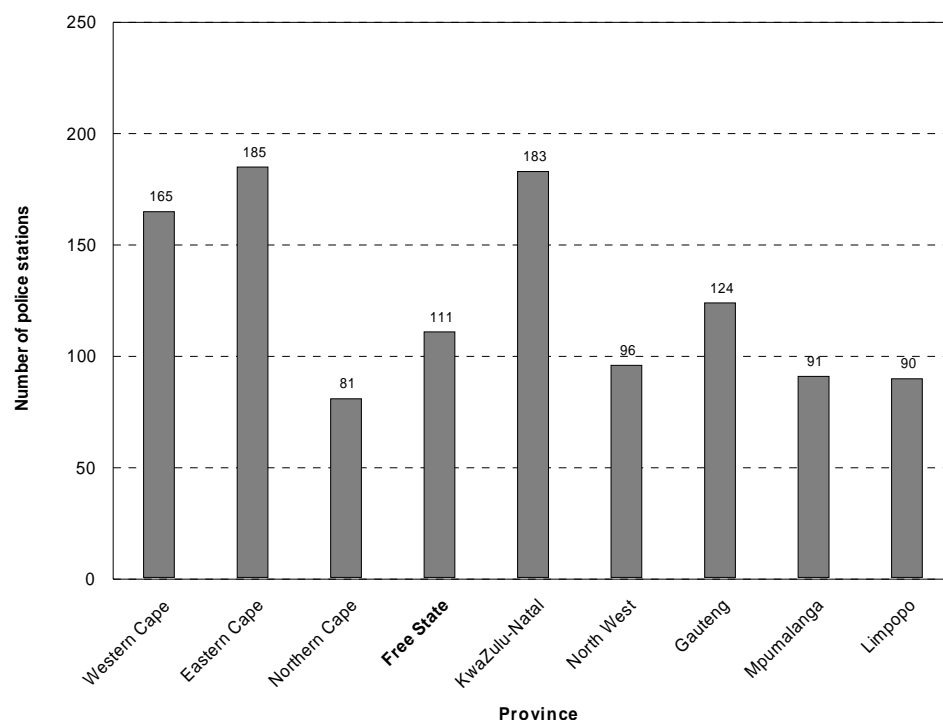
Province	Police Regions	Stations (*)	Police population ratio
Western Cape	4	165	1:344
Eastern Cape	8	185	1:535
Northern Cape	4	81	1:267
<b>Free State</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1:360</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	7	183	1:551
North West	3	96	1:492
Gauteng	7	124	1:337
Mpumalanga	3	91	1:564
Limpopo	4	90	1:748
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>1:450</b>

\* Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Analysis Information Analysis Centre 2003

Figure 6.1 shows that, of the total police stations found in South Africa, Eastern Cape had the highest number (185), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (183), Western Cape (165), Gauteng (124) and then Free State (111), while Northern Cape accounted for the lowest number (81), followed by Limpopo (90) and then Mpumalanga (91).

**Figure 6.1: Provincial distribution of police stations\* in South Africa, 2003**



\* Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Analysis Information Analysis Centre 2003

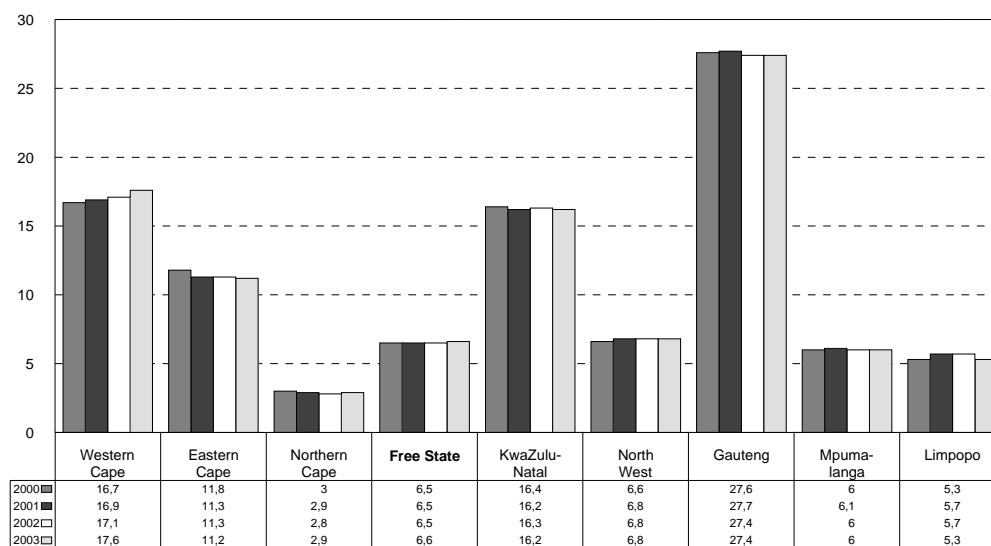
## 6.2 Crime

Crime poses a major threat to the social, economic, physical and emotional well-being of all inhabitants of a country. For this reason, it is of the utmost importance that the police service puts in all the efforts, actions and steps to curb this phenomenon.

Figure 6.2 illustrates the percentage distribution of the total crimes reported from 2000 to 2003 in each province in South Africa. The figure shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest crime percentages, above 27% in all four years, followed by Western Cape (rising from 16,7% to 17,6%), KwaZulu-Natal (above 16,0%), and then Eastern Cape (declining trend from 11,8% to 11,2%).
- Northern Cape had the smallest crime percentages of the total reported crimes for all four years, followed by Limpopo, Mpumalanga and then Free State.

**Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of total crimes reported by province, South Africa, 2000 to 2003**



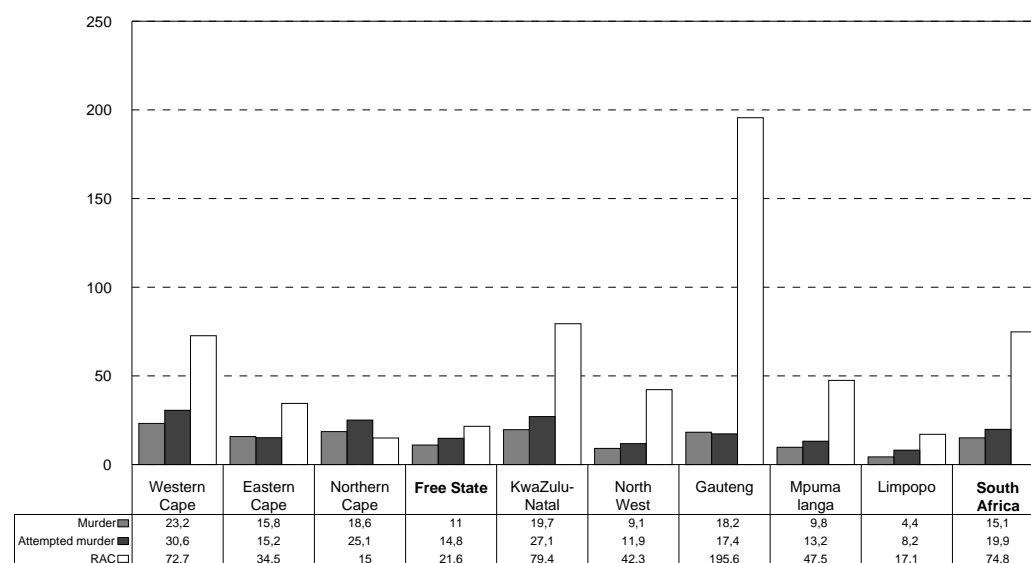
Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Analysis Information Analysis Centre 2003

## 6.3 Violent crimes

The violent crime rate is measured per 100 000 people (based on estimates calculated from the 1996 Population Census). Figure 6.3 below shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest crime rate with at least 196 out of 100 000 people who were robbed during the year 2000.
- At least 79 people out of 100 000 people resident in KwaZulu Natal were robbed with aggravating circumstances in the year 2000 making it the second largest to Gauteng.
- Comparison across the provinces reveals that Limpopo had the lowest per capita violent crime rates.
- Across all provinces robbery with aggravating circumstances appears to be above 25% with the exception of Limpopo, Free State, and Northern Cape.

**Figure 6.3: Distribution of violent crime rates per province, South Africa, 2000**



Source: Monthly Bulletin on Reported Crime in South Africa

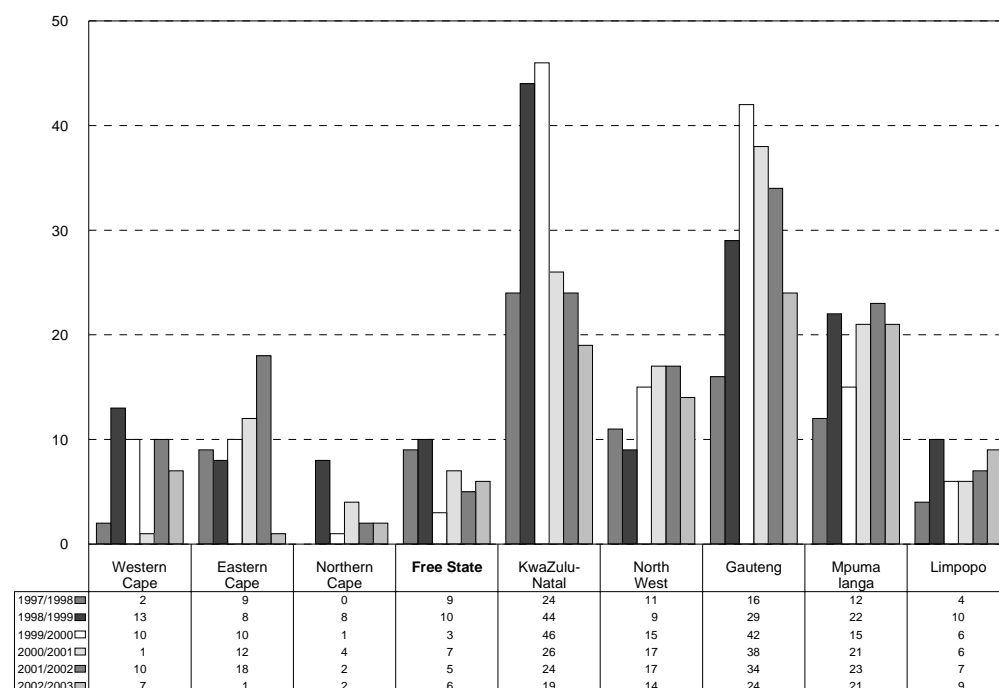
Note\*: RAC=Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances

## 6.4 Farm attacks

Figure 6.4 below shows that:

- The total number of farm attacks in South Africa as a whole increased from 87 in 1997/98 to 153 in 1998/1999. It then showed some decreases in 1999/2000 and 2000/2001, then remained the same during the two financial years (2000/2001 and 2001/2002) and decreased further in the 2002/2003 financial year. The total number of farm attacks in South Africa was 771 from 1997 to 2003.
- Comparisons across financial years reveal that the year 1998/1999 marked the highest increase in farm attack incidents in Free State (10) whilst 1999/2000 marked a decrease to only three cases.

**Figure 6.4: Farm attack incidents per province, South Africa, 1997–2003**

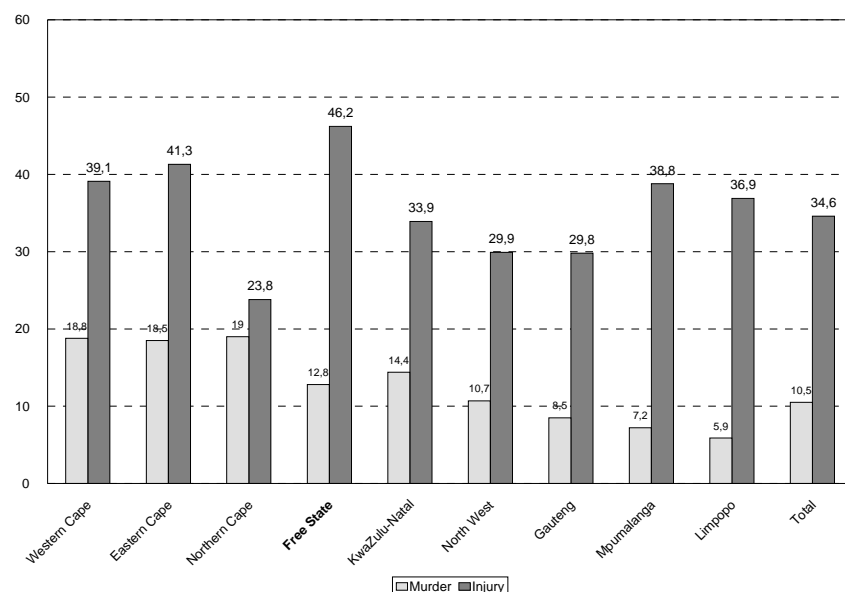


Source: South African Police Service (SAPS) Annual Report 2002/2003

Figure 6.5 below looks at the proportion of farm attacks that resulted in death or serious injury. It shows that:

- Free State had the highest number of farm attack victims that were injured (46,2%) while Northern Cape had the lowest number (23,8%). Those murdered were the most in Northern Cape (19%) and least in Limpopo (5,9%). The national averages were 34,6% and 10,5% respectively.

**Figure 6.5: Victims of farm attacks killed or seriously injured per province, South Africa, 2001**



Source: SAPS Crime Information Analysis Centre (SAPS website) 2001

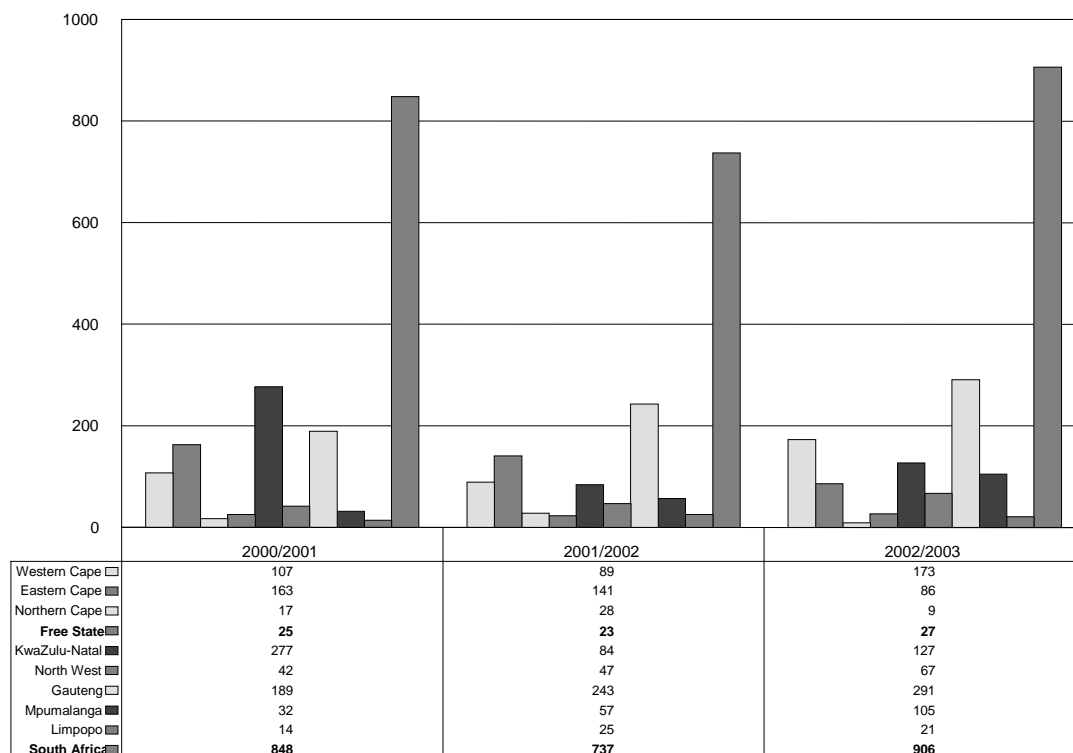


## 6.5 Attacks on members of the SAPS, 2000–2003

Figure 6.6 shows the number of attacks by province during the three financial years. It can be observed from this figure that:

- In 2000/2001, the highest number of attacks on members of the police service occurred in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng, Eastern Cape and then Western Cape. The lowest number occurred in Limpopo, followed by Northern Cape and then Free State.
- In 2001/2002, the most attacks occurred in Gauteng, followed by Eastern Cape and then Western Cape. The least occurred in Free State, followed by Limpopo and then Northern Cape.
- In 2002/2003, the highest number occurred in Gauteng, followed by Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. The lowest number was in Northern Cape, followed by Limpopo and Free State.
- The total number of attacks in South Africa decreased from 848 in 2000/2001 to 737 in 2001/2002 and then increased to 906 in 2002/2003.

**Figure 6.6: Attacks on SAPS members by province, South Africa, 2000–2003**



Source: SAPS Annual Report 2002/2003

## 6.6 Murder

According to Table 6.2 below, the murder ratio in Free State increased from 51,1 in 1994/1995 to 54,3 in 1995/1996, and from 1995/1996, it started to show a decreasing trend up to 2001/2002 where it increased slightly to 33,2 in 2002/2003. The pattern of the report rate is the same as that of the murder ratio during the same period.

The murder ratio (number of murders per 100 000 of the population) and the reported cases for the nine-year period from 1994/1995 to 2002/2003 are shown in Table 6.2 below.

**Table 6.2: Murder ratios and reported cases, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

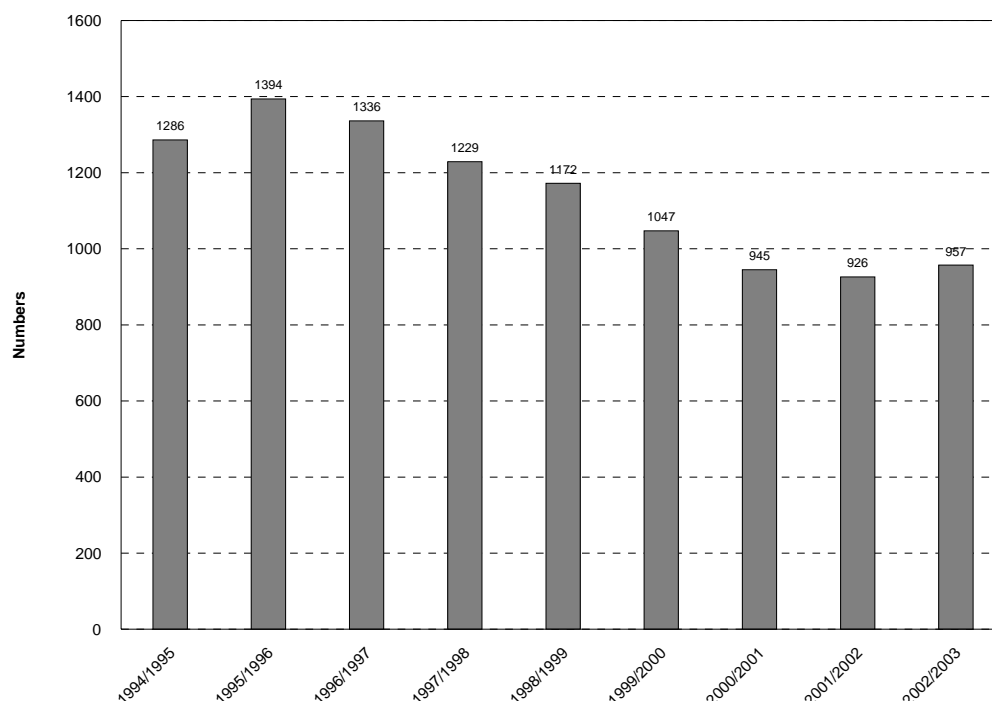
Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003
Ratio	51,1	54,3	51,0	46,0	43,0	38,6	33,9	32,7	33,2
Reported cases	1 286	1 394	1 336	1 229	1 172	1 047	945	926	957

Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

Figure 6.7 below shows the reported cases of murder for the period 1994/1995 to 2002/2003. From the figure, the following information is observed:

- Between the period 1994/1995 and 1995/1996 there was an increase in reported cases of murder.
- From the period 1995/1996–2001/2002, reported cases of murder decreased from 1 394 to 926 and then increased again from 926 to 957 between 2001/2002 and 2002/2003.

**Figure 6.7: Reported cases of murder, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS , Free State 2002/2003

Table 6.3 and Figure 6.8 below show reported cases of murder in the different police areas of Free State for the period 1994/1995–2002/2003. They reveal the following:

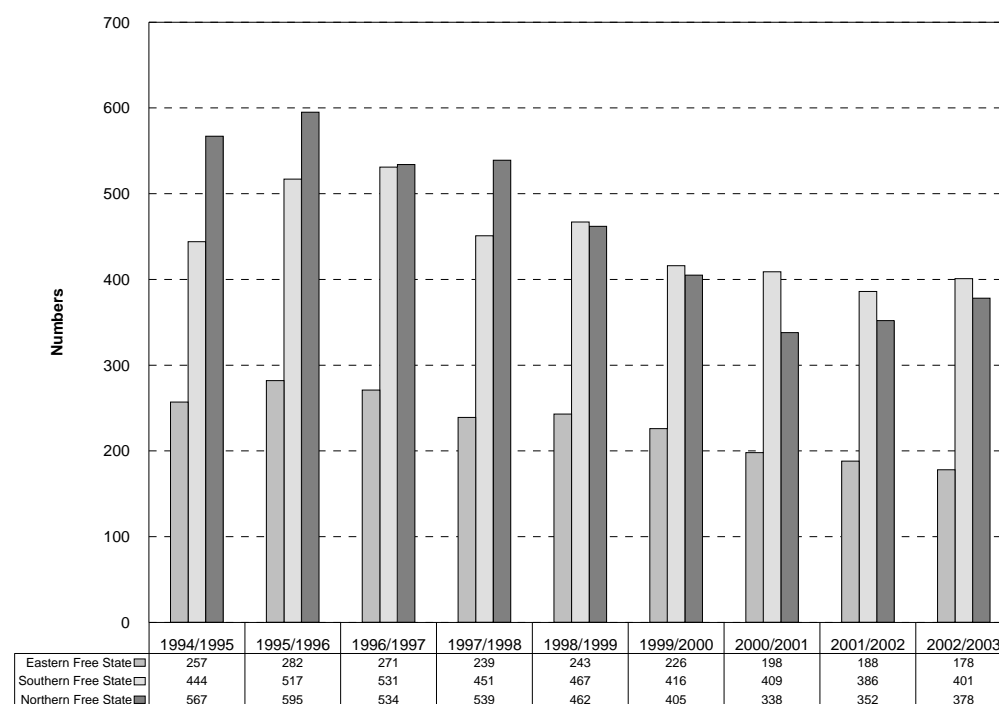
- The area with the highest number of reported cases for the 2002/2003 financial year was Southern Free State with 401, followed by Northern Free State with 378 and Eastern Free State with 178.

**Table 6.3: Murder reported cases by area, 1994/1995 to 2002/2003**

Area	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003
Northern Free State	567	595	534	539	462	405	338	352	378
Southern Free State	444	517	531	451	467	416	409	386	401
Eastern Free State	257	282	271	239	243	226	198	188	178

Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.8: Reported cases of murder for police areas of Free State, 1994–2003**



Source: Annual report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

Table 6.4 below shows the high incidence of murder reported to various police stations for the period 1994/1995–2002/2003.

**Table 6.4: Police stations with high incidence of murder cases, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Name of station	%
Batho	9,42
Thabong	7,14
Bloemspruit	5,28
Maokeng	3,83
Parkweg	3,42
Sasolburg	3,42
Welkom	3,31
Boithuso	3,00
Odendaalsrus	2,90
Kagisanong	2,28
Botshabelo	2,28
Bronville	2,17
Selosesha	2,17

Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

## **6.7 Attempted murder, assault GBH and common assault**

The three contact crimes (crimes against the person) of attempted murder, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (GBH) and common assault are closely related to one another and also to murder. Clear definitions and counting rules were introduced during the period of the moratorium on crime statistics (July 2000–May 2001). This resulted in more accurate registration of crimes and some shifts of cases among these three categories can be expected to occur.

The high incidence of all assaults (attempted murder, assault GBH and common assault combined) in Free State remained stable between 1994/1995 and 1998/1999. Between 2001/2002 to 2002/2003 there was an increase of 5,9% in the incidence of all recorded assaults. The incidence of attempted murder, assault GBH and common assault rose between 2001/02 and 2002/03 by 12,3%, 5% and 6,3% respectively.

The increases with regard to attempted murder (12,3%) and common assault (6,3%) are worrying, but it should be kept in mind that these may have been caused by shifts from assault GBH to attempted murder and common assault respectively as a result of the more accurate registration of cases. It should also be kept in mind that, especially in the case of common assault and assault GBH, a single fight may result in the registration of various assault cases because of the counting rules.

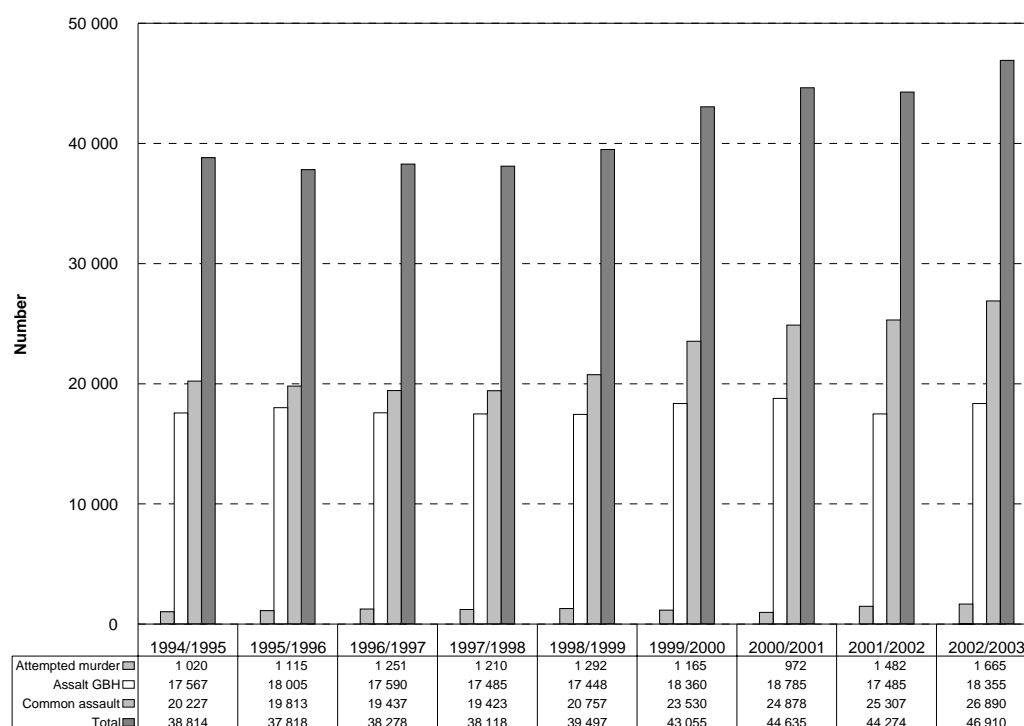
In the table below, the three categories of crime are provided.

**Table 6.5: Incidence of attempted murder, assault GBH and common assault, Free State, 1994–2003**

Period	Attempted murder		Assault GBH		Common assault		Total	
	Ratio	Reported cases	Ratio	Reported cases	Ratio	Reported cases	Ratio	Reported cases
1994/1995	40,5	1 020	697,7	17 567	803,3	20 227	1 511,5	38 814
1995/1996	43,4	1 115	701,1	18 005	771,5	19 813	1 436,0	37 818
1996/1997	47,8	1 251	671,6	17 590	742,2	19 437	1 432,6	38 278
1997/1998	45,3	1 210	654,4	17 485	726,9	19 423	1 398,8	38 118
1998/1999	47,4	1 292	640,3	17 448	761,7	20 757	1 421,3	39 497
1999/2000	42,9	1 165	676,2	18 360	866,7	23 530	1 519,2	43 055
2000/2001	34,8	972	673,1	18 785	891,5	24 878	1 649,0	44 635
2001/2002	52,3	1 482	616,9	17 485	892,8	25 307	1 537,8	44 274
2002/2003	57,8	1 665	637,5	18 355	934,0	26 890	1 714,8	46 910

Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.9: Reported cases of attempted murder, assault GBH and common assault, Free State, 1994–2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

The distribution of attempted murder and assault GBH in the different areas and station precincts is shown in Table 6.6 below.

**Table 6.6: High incidence of assault by region, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Area	Attempted murder (%)	Assault GBH (%)
Southern Free State	47,40	40,40
Northern Free State	34,70	36,70
Eastern Free State	17,90	23,00

Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

### Stations with high incidence of attempted murder and assault

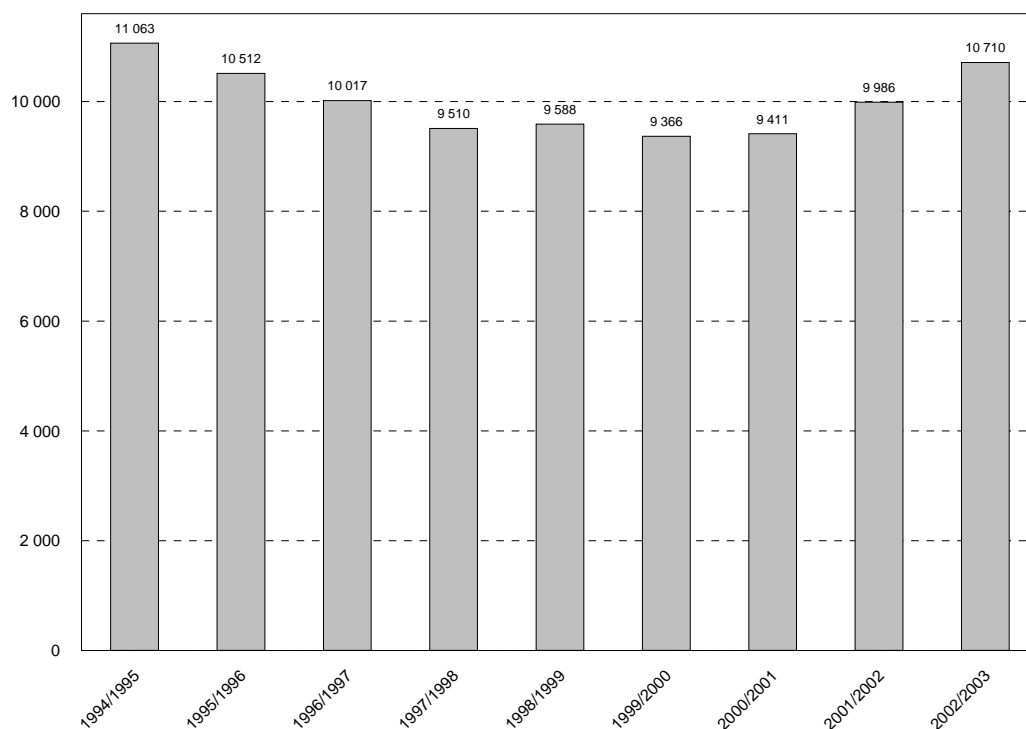
Station	Attempted murder (%)	Assault (GBH) %
Batho	18,07	7,18
Sasolburg	6,45	3,14
Thabong	4,26	5,99
Kagisanong	6,45	-
Bloemspuit	6,14	3,45
Bronville	5,84	-
Phuthaditjaba	3,10	2,56

Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

## 6.8 Malicious damage to property

As seen in Figure 6.10 below, an increase of 5,6% in the ratio as well as an increase of 7,3% in the number of cases were reported in Free State from 2001/2002–2002/2003. A steady decrease is noticeable from 1994/1995–1996/1997. From then on until 2002/2003, it remained reasonably stable. From the 2001/2002 financial year when the definitions and counting rules were implemented, a major increase can be seen. Since the implementation of the counting rules, malicious damage to property was registered more often than before. For example, if the property of the victim was also damaged during an assault incident, an alternative charge of malicious damage to property was also registered. The increases for the 2000/2001, 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years should be viewed against this background.

**Figure 6.10: Malicious damage to property reported cases, Free State, 1994–2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

## 6.9 Rape and attempted rape

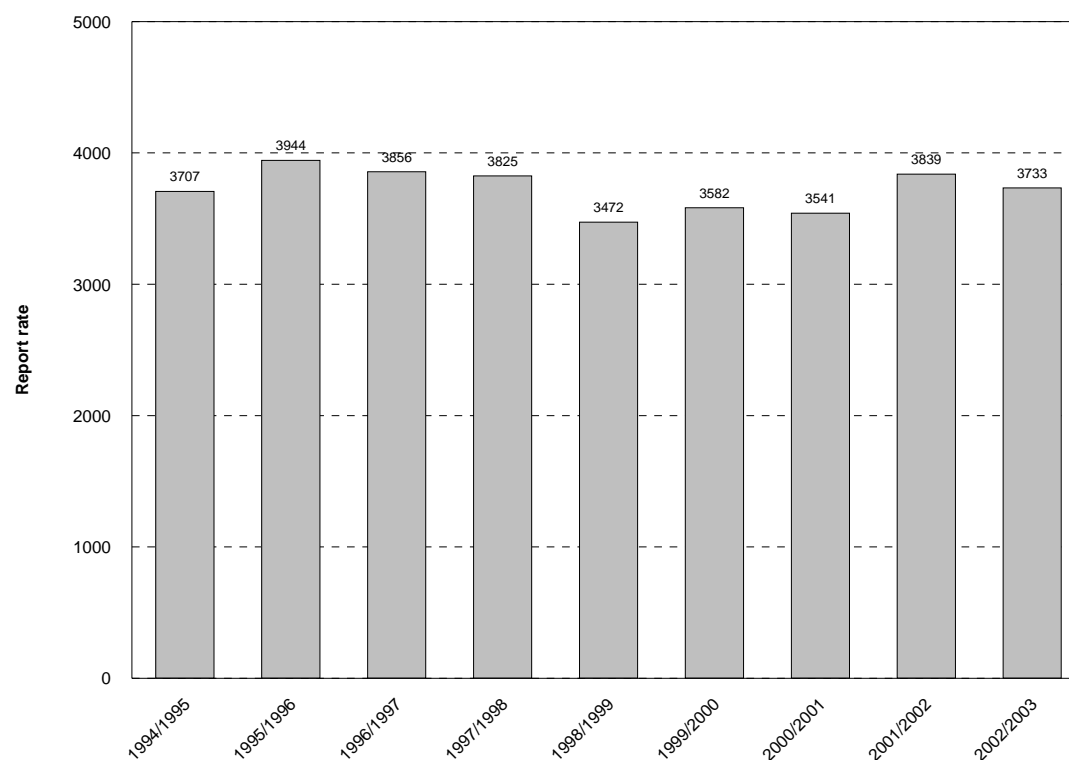
According to Table 6.7 and Figure 6.11, reported rape cases declined steadily from 1995/1996 to 1998/1999. For two years thereafter they stabilised at about 3 560 per annum. However, in 2001/2002 significant increases of 8,4% and 6,7% for the reported cases and ratio respectively were experienced. The table below shows a decrease of 2,8% and 4,2% for the reported cases and ratio respectively during 2002/2003.

**Table 6.7: Rape ratios and reported cases, Free State 1994–2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003
Ratio	147,2	153,6	147,2	143,5	127,4	131,9	126,9	135,4	129,7
Reported cases	3 707	3 944	3 856	3 825	3 472	3 582	3 541	3 839	3 733

Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.11: Rape and attempted rape reported cases, Free State, 1994/1995 to 2002/2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

Decreases of 2,8% and 4,2% for the reported cases and the ratio respectively may be the result of police action as part of the Anti-Rape Strategy of the Inter-Departmental Management Team (IDMT) of the National Prosecuting Authority. This strategy includes, inter alia, focused and systematic analysis of the where, when, why and who questions involved in rape cases at all those police stations in the Free State which recorded more than 50% of the rape cases in the province. This strategy was implemented in September 2002. It maps all reported rapes and has identified flashpoints of rapes within precincts. Subsequent analysis of these hot spots revealed certain social and/or physical environmental factors

conducive to rape, e.g. a shortcut or footpath through long grass to a station or taxi rank, or a drinking venue frequented by women which is dark and close to an open space. The local SAPS with the help of other government departments where necessary and especially the local authority and the community itself, can implement measures to prevent rapes from occurring at such flashpoints. This will definitely decrease the incidence of rape. Rape cases are linked in terms of victim, suspect and modus operandi commonalities and clustered for investigation. It is hoped that this will lead to repeat offenders being investigated by the same detective or group of detectives and an increasing chance of arrests and convictions.

Rape comprises 2,1% of all serious crime in the Free State. Table 6.8 reveals the following:

- More than half (53,4%) of rapes occurred in 15 police station precincts in the Free State.
- Batho Police Station is a problem in particular, as the proportion of cases reported there (9,14%) was almost twice that of the next highest (Bloemspruit, 5,03%).

**Table 6.8: Region and station flashpoints for rape, 2002/2003**

Region	% Flashpoints
Southern Free State	42,0
Northern Free State	35,8
Eastern Free State	22,3
<b>Stations with high incidence of rape</b>	
Batho	9,1
Bloemspruit	5,0
Thabong	3,9
Botshabelo	3,9
Bethlehem	3,8
Sasolburg	3,4
Boithuso	3,3
Parkweg	3,2
Odendaalsrus	3,1
Kagisanong	2,7
Selossha	2,7
Bronville	5,8
Welkom	2,2
Maokeng	3,1
Tseki	1,9
Tumahole	1,9

Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS: Free State 2002/2003

A strategic analysis document relating to rape in Free State revealed that the majority of rape incidents occurred over weekends, constituting 53,9% of all the case dockets analysed at various police stations. Saturday had the highest proportion of incidents (25,4%).

## 6.10 All robbery

The crime category of all robbery includes robbery with aggravating circumstances and other robbery.

The incidence of robbery shows a downward trend until 2000/2001. From 2000/2001 to 2001/2002 a steady increase of 10,3% for the ratio and 12,1% for the report rate can be seen. The increase from 2001/2002–2002/2003 was as aggressive as in the previous year, with 10,8% in the ratio and 12,5% for the report rate. If the incidences of aggravated robbery and



other robbery during the financial years 2001/2002 and 2003/2003 are considered separately, the following is seen:

- Robbery with aggravating circumstances: Ratio increased by 3,9% and reported cases increased by 0,6%.
- Other robbery: Ratio increased by 14,6% and reported cases increased by 16,4%.

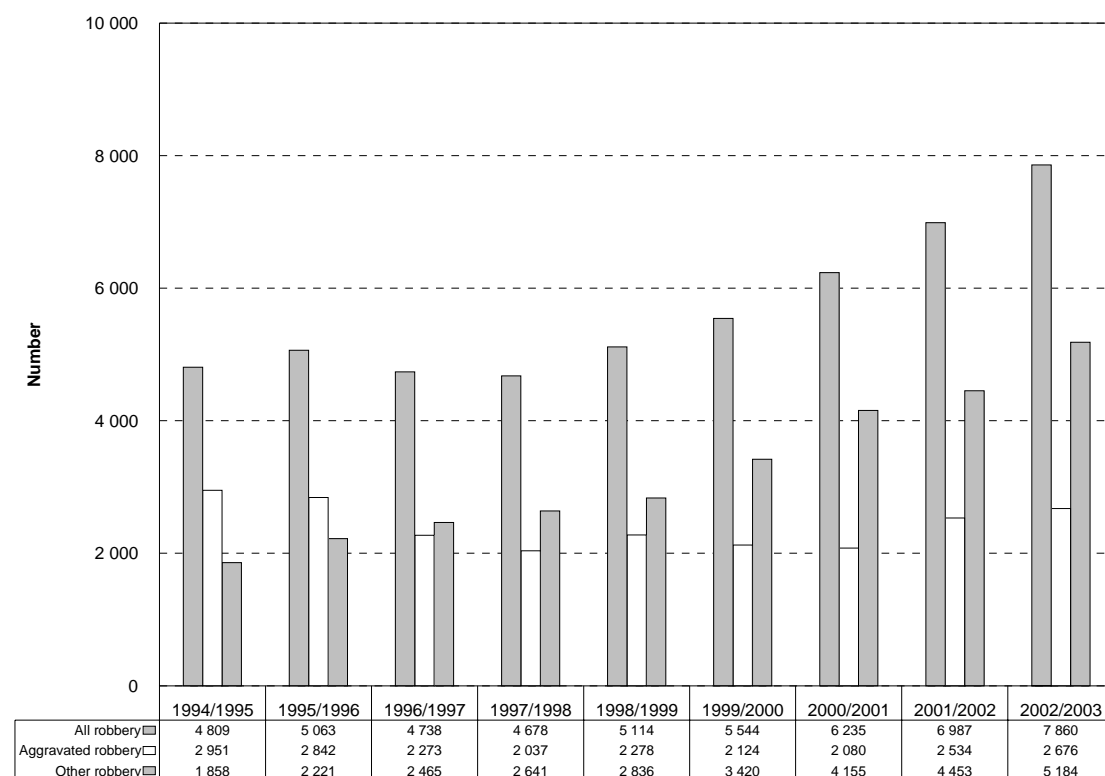
An analysis of armed robberies from 1999–2002 at the Crackdown Stations in Free State indicated that firearms were used in 56,7% of all the armed robberies committed in the province for this period. The Northern Free State area had the highest incidence of armed robbery, followed by the Eastern Free State and then Southern Free State. High profile robberies (which enjoy media focus) like carjacking, truck jacking and bank-related robberies (bank robbery plus cash-in-transit robbery) decreased by 24,1%, 76,8% and 36,4% respectively between 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years. In 2003, trends of both these crimes (armed robbery and high-profile robberies) were at their lowest levels since first being recorded during the 1996/1997 financial year. These high profile aggravated robberies together accounted for 5,5% of all aggravated robberies reported during the 2002/2003 financial year. The remaining 94,5% of robberies with aggravated circumstances are made up of street robberies, robberies at residential premises (the so-called house robberies), robberies at business premises, etc. These aggravated robberies increased by 11,5% between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years. The 11,5% increase in 94,5% of the aggravated robberies is indeed cause for concern.

**Table 6.9: All robbery ratios and reported cases, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003
<b>All robberies</b>									
Ratio	191,0	197,2	180,9	175,0	187,7	204,2	223,4	246,5	273,0
Report cases	4 809	5 063	4 738	4 678	5 114	5 544	6 235	6 987	7 860
<b>Aggravated robbery</b>									
Report cases	2 951	2 842	2 273	2 037	2 278	2 124	2 080	2 534	2 676
<b>Other robbery</b>									
Reported cases	1 858	2 221	2 465	2 641	2 836	3 420	4 155	4 453	5 184

Source: Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioner of the SAPS: Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.12: All robbery, aggravated robbery and other robbery reported cases, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

Table 6.10 below illustrates police stations and areas with high incidence of aggravated robbery. The table reveals the following:

- Of aggravated robberies in Free State, 51% occurred in only seven police station precincts. Four of the seven stations are township stations, while three are CBD/inner city and township stations.
- The analysis makes it very clear that Batho and Sasolburg are the top precincts with regard to all these violent crimes, while Parkweg, Thabong, Welkom, Phuthaditjaba and Kagisanong find themselves in the same position with regard to the other crimes. With the exclusion of Kagisanong, these are all large station precincts.

**Table 6.10: Region and station flashpoints for aggravated robbery, Free State, 2003**

Area	%
Southern Free State	44,2
Northern Free State	37,1
Eastern Free State	18,7

Station with high incidence	%	Aggravated robbery
Parkweg	13,6	Murder, rape and assault GBH
Batho	11,3	Murder, attempted murder, rape and assault GBH
Sasolburg	7,6	Murder, attempted murder, rape and assault GBH
Welkom	6,2	Murder and rape
Thabong	4,6	Attempted murder, rape and assault GBH
Phuthaditjaba	3,5	Attempted murder and assault GBH
Kagisanong	3,3	Rape and attempted murder

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

## 6.11 Property-related and commercial crimes

### 6.11.1 Theft from motor vehicle

Table 6.11 depicts ratios and reported cases for theft from motor vehicles in Free State from the period 1994/1995 to 2002/2003. The table reveals the following:

Theft from motor vehicles, which constitutes 5,4% of all serious crime in Free State, decreased by 0,7% between 2001/2002 and 2002/2003.

**Table 6.11: Ratios and reported cases for theft from motor vehicles, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	Increase/ decrease 2002/2002 and 2002/2003
Ratio	387,3	358,9	349,9	331,4	328,8	322,9	320,1	343,2	335,6	-2,21%
Reported cases	9 751	9 217	9 164	8 855	8 960	8 766	8 934	9 728	9 663	0,70%

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

### 6.11.2: Shoplifting

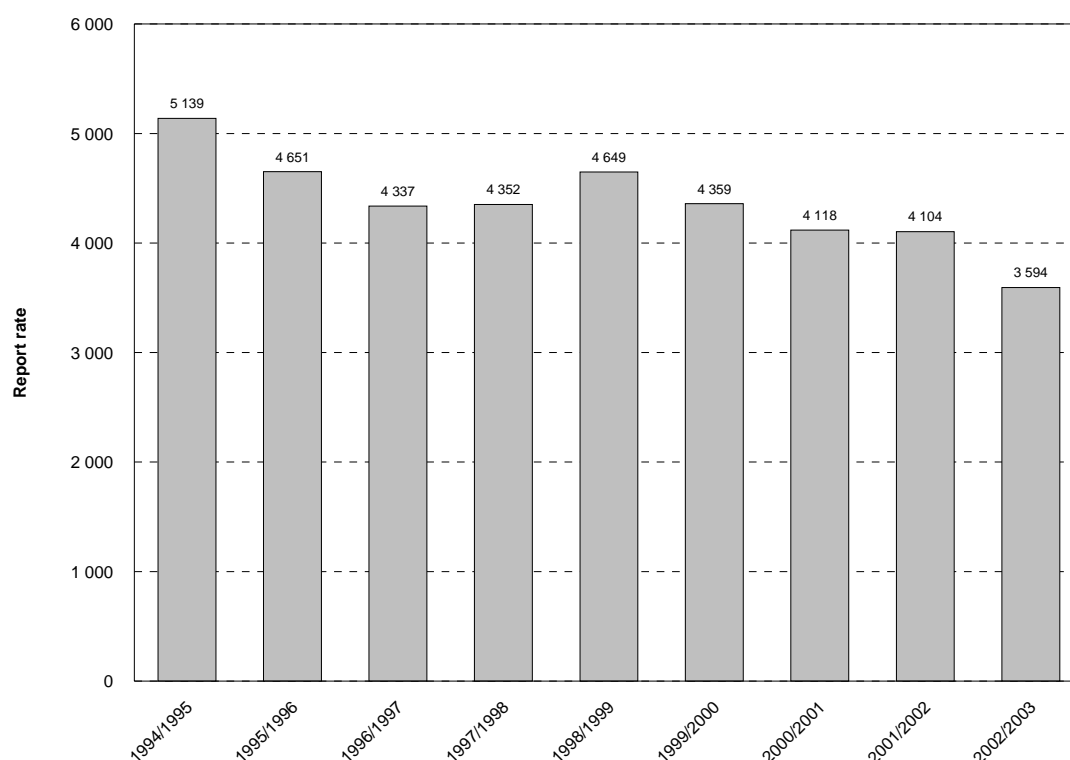
Table 6.12 and Figure 6.13 show ratios and reported cases for shoplifting in Free State from 1995 to 2003. They indicate that:

- Shoplifting (which contributed 2,0% to the Free State's serious crimes in 2002/03) decreased by 12,4% from 2001/02.
- This crime reached its lowest level (124,8 cases per 100 000) since 1994/1995, when it stood at a ratio of 204,1. This represents a 38,9% decrease between 1994/1995 and 2002/2003.

**Table 6.12: Ratios and reported cases for shoplifting, Free State, 1995–2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	Increase/ decrease 2001/2002 and 2002/2003
Ratio	204,1	181,1	165,5	162,9	170,6	160,6	147,6	146,1	124,8	-14,6%
Reported Cases	5 139	4 651	4 337	4 352	4 649	4 359	4 118	4 104	3 594	-12,4%

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.13: Reported cases for shoplifting, Free State, 1995–2003**

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

### 6.11.3 All housebreaking

Table 6.13 and Figure 6.14 illustrate ratios and reported cases for housebreaking in Free State for the period 1994/1995 to 2002/2003. They reveal the following:

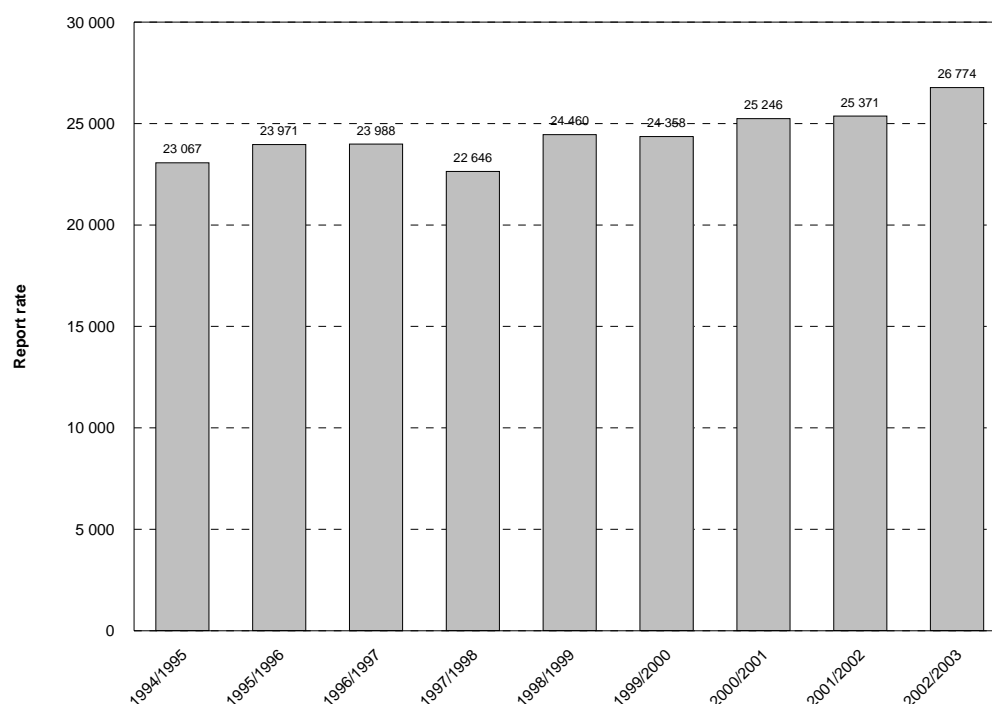
- All housebreakings (comprising 80,9% at residential premises and 19,1% at business premises during 2002/2003) contributed 14,9% to the overall figures of all serious crime in Free State.
- It increased by 5,5% from the 2001/2002–2002/2003.
- Over the past nine financial years all housebreakings increased from 1994/1995 to reach their second highest level, of 930 per 100 000 of the population during 2002/2003.

**Table 6.13: Ratios and reported cases for housebreaking, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	Increase/ decrease 2001/2002 and 2002/2003
Ratio	916,0	933,3	915,9	847,5	897,6	897,1	904,7	895,0	930,0	3,9%
Reported cases	23 067	23 971	23 988	22 646	24 460	24 358	25 246	25 371	26 774	5,5%

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.14: Reported cases of housebreaking, Free State, 1994–2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

#### 6.11.4 Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles

Table 6.14 and Figure 6.15 show ratios and reported cases for theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles in Free State for the period 1994/1995–2002/2003. They reveal the following:

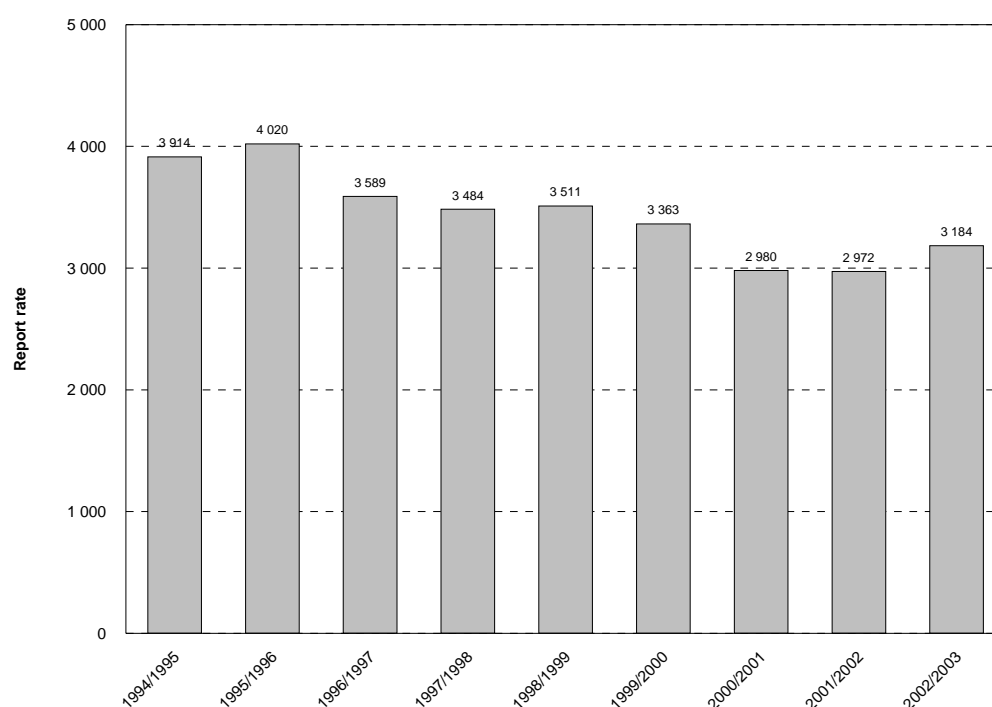
- Theft of motor vehicles, which constituted 1,8% of serious crime of Free State in 2002/03, increased by 7,1% between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003.
- Theft of motor vehicles stabilised over the same period, with a decrease of 18,7% between 1994/1995 and 2002/2003.
- The areas most affected by theft of motor vehicles are Park Road, Batho, Bayswater, Sasolburg and Harrismith. Park Road, Batho and Bayswater contributed 72,7% of all the vehicle thefts in the Southern Free State area for the period 2002.

**Table 6.14: Ratios and reported cases for theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	Increase/ decrease 2001/2002 and 2002/2003
Ratio	155,4	156,5	137,0	130,4	128,8	123,9	106,8	104,9	110,6	5,4%
Reported cases	3 914	4 020	3 589	3 484	3 511	3 363	2 980	972	3 184	7,1%

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.15: Reported cases for theft of motor vehicles, Free State, 1995–2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

### 6.11.5 Commercial crime

Table 6.15 and Figure 6.16 show ratios and reported cases for commercial crime in Free State for the period 1994/1995 to 2002/2003. They indicate the following:

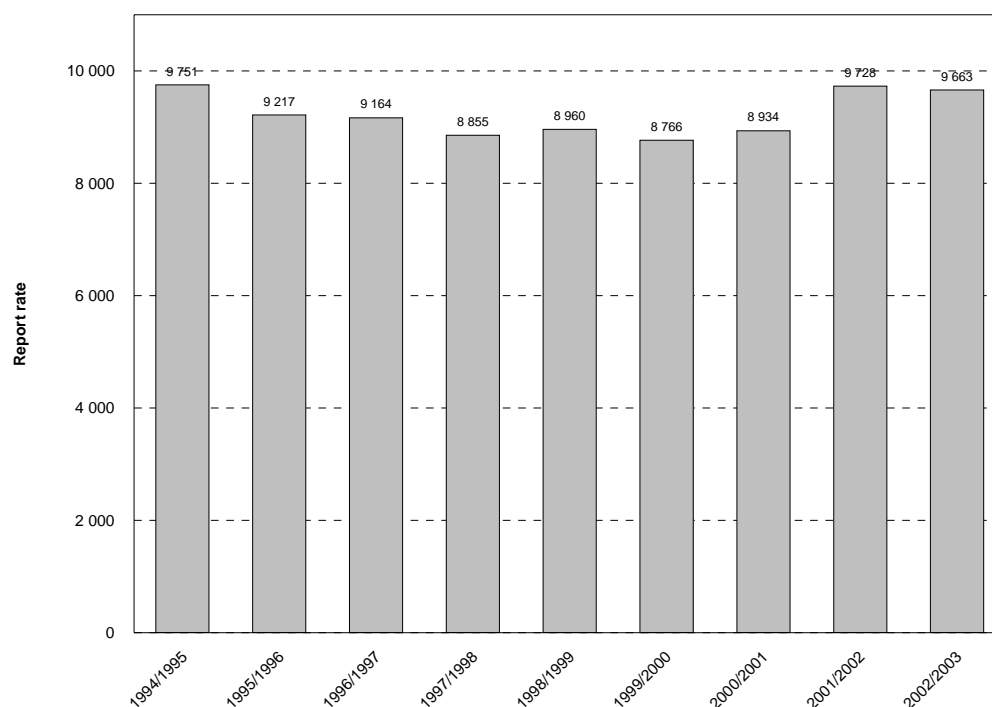
- Commercial crime (contributing 1,7% to Free State's serious crime) increased by 12,1% between 2001/2002 and 2002/2003. It is now at its second lowest level (105 cases per 100 000) since 1994/1995 when the ratio was 172,6. This represents a 30,5% decrease overall.

**Table 6.15: Ratios and reported cases for commercial crime Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	Increase/ decrease 2001/2002 and 2002/2003
Ratio	172,6	159,2	146,2	136,2	121,8	130,1	126,5	95,0	105,0	10,5%
Reported Cases	4 347	4 089	3 830	3 639	3 319	3 533	3 530	2 694	3 023	12,1%

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.16: Reported cases for commercial crime, Free State, 1995–2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

### 6.11.6 Other theft

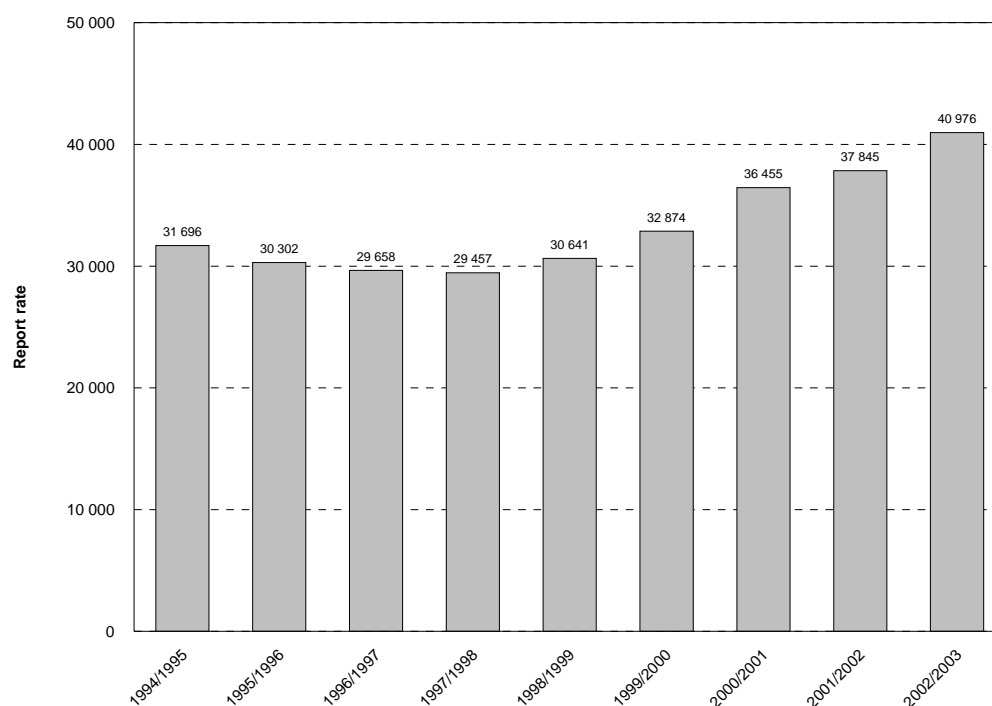
Table 6.16 and Figure 6.17 indicate ratios and reported cases for other theft in Free State for the period 1994/1995–2002/2003. They illustrate the following:

- Other theft (which constituted 22,7% of Free State's serious crime in 2002/03) increased by 8,3% between 2001/2002 and 2002/2003.
- In the majority of cases the items stolen are cellular phones, small amounts of cash, garden tools, food and jewellery, i.e. small items and the type of items which can easily be misplaced or lost. In some of these cases the complainants may genuinely believe that the lost items had been stolen, while in others they had to report a crime to be able to claim compensation from insurance companies. However, a proportion of the genuine cases was generated by organised crime.
- Examples of these are the theft of copper wire, other conductor cables, etc.

**Table 6.16: Ratios and reported cases for other theft, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	Increase/ decrease 2001/2002 and 2002/2003
Ratio	1 258,8	1 180,0	1 132,4	1 102,4	1 124,4	1 210,8	1 306,3	1 335,1	1 423,3	6,6%
Reported cases	31 696	30 302	29 658	29 457	30 641	32 874	36 455	37 845	40 976	8,3%

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.17: Reported cases for other theft, Free State, 1995–2003**

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

### 6.11.7 Stock theft

Table 6.17 and Figure 6.18 show ratios and reported cases for stock theft in Free State for the period 1994/1995 to 2002/2003. They reveal the following:

- Stock theft (which contributes 3,8% to reported crime in Free State in 2002/03) increased by 19,0% between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years.

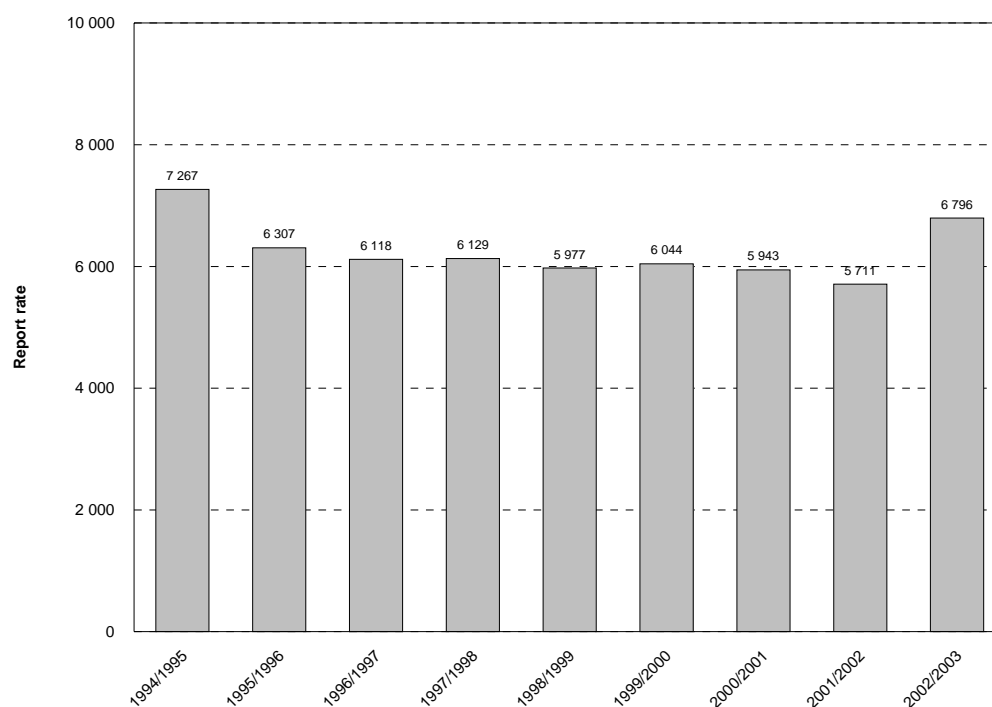
**Table 6.17: Ratios and reported cases for stock theft, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	Increase/ decrease 2001/2002 2002/2003
Ratio	288,6	245,6	233,6	229,4	219,3	222,6	213,0	201,5	236,1	17,2%
Reported cases	7 267	6 307	6 118	6 129	5 977	6 044	5 943	5 711	6 796	19,0%

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003



**Figure 6.18: Reported cases for stock theft, Free State, 1995–2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

Table 6.18 shows regions and stations with high incidence of stock theft. The table shows the following:

- Twenty-five per cent of the Free State's stock theft occurred in only ten police station precincts. Four of the stations are township stations.
- Only one of the ten police station precincts reporting the most stock theft is adjacent to Lesotho.

**Table 6.18: Regions and stations**

Area	%
Southern Free State	39,6
Northern Free State	39,0
Eastern Free State	21,4
<b>Stations with high incidence of stock theft</b>	
Harrismith	3,5
Selosesha	3,4
Zastron	3,0
Brandfort	2,5
Heilbron	2,2
Tseki	2,2
Bloemspuit	2,2
Makwane	2,2
Reitz	2,2
Phuthaditjaba	2,1

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

## 6.12 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

Table 6.19 and Figure 6.19 illustrate ratios and reported cases for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in Free State for the period 1994/1995–2002/2003. They reveal the following:

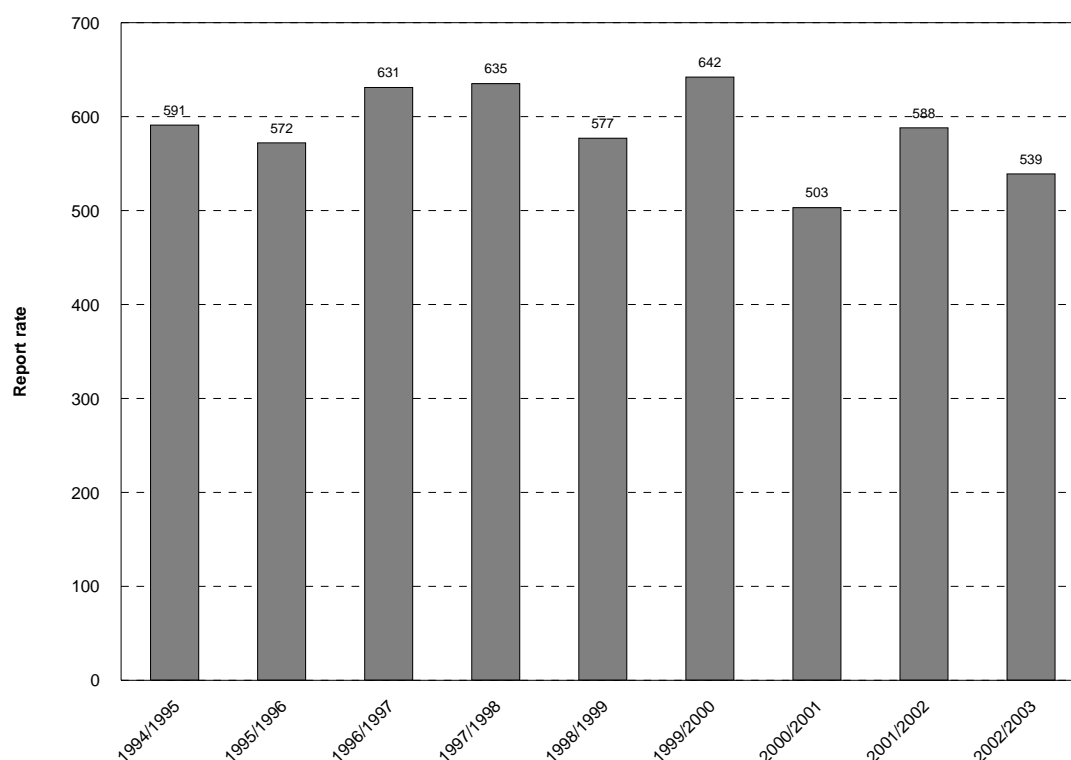
- Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition decreased by 8,3% between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years.
- Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition was at its lowest level (18,7 per 100 000 of the population) since the 2000/2001 financial year, when it was 18,0 per 100 000 of the population.

**Table 6.19: Ratios and reported cases for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003
Ratio	23,5	22,3	24,1	23,8	21,1	23,6	18,0	20,7	18,7
Reported cases	591	572	631	635	577	642	503	588	539

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.19: Reported cases for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, Free State, 1995–2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

## 6.13 Drug-related crime

Table 6.20 and Figure 6.20 indicate ratios and reported cases for drug-related crime in Free State for the period 1994/1995–2002/2003. They show the following:

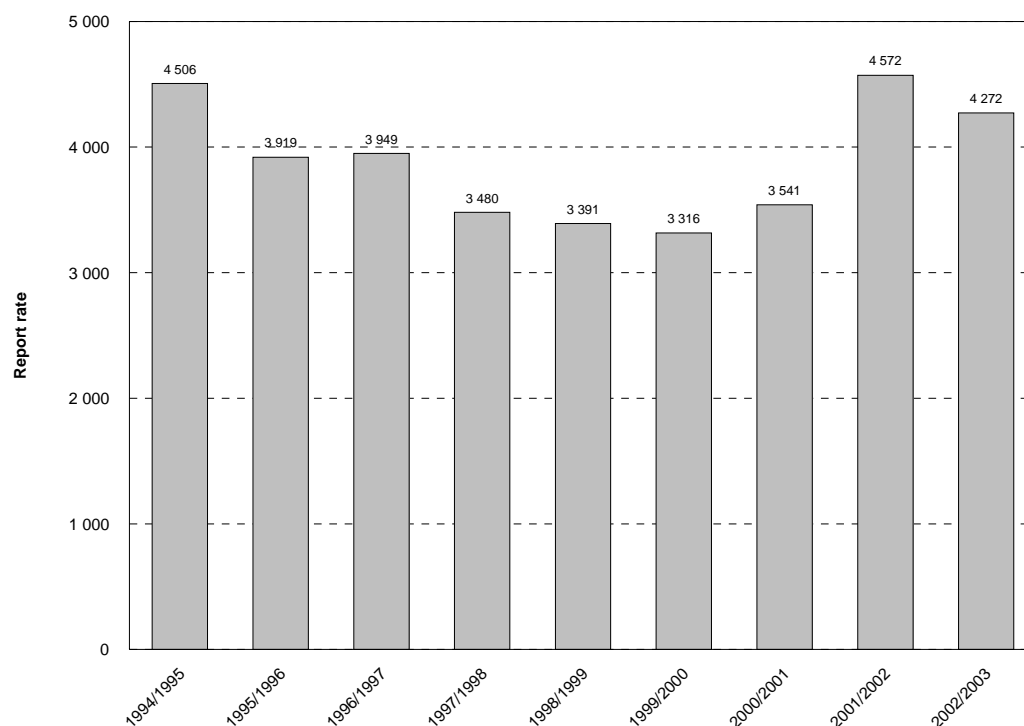
- The use of drugs in general seems to be one of the most upsetting and vexing problems affecting Free State and South Africa at large.
- Drug and substance abuse impacted on every society in the province and affects a wide spectrum of people from children to adults.
- Drug-related crime (which contributed 2,4% of all serious crime in Free State), decreased by 6,6% between the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 financial years.

**Table 6.20: Ratios and reported cases for drug-related crime, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003
Ratio	179,0	152,6	150,8	130,2	124,4	122,1	126,9	161,3	148,4
Reported cases	4 506	3 919	3 949	3 480	3 391	3 316	3 541	4 572	4 272

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.20: Report rate for drug-related crime, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

## 6.14 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Table 6.21 and Figure 6.21 show ratios and reported cases for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in Free State for the period 1994/1995–2002/2003. They reveal the following:

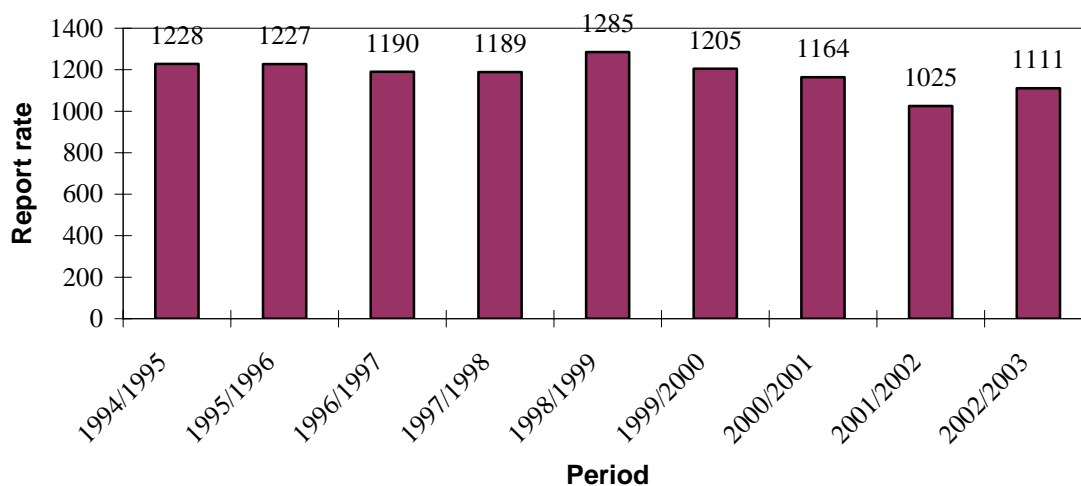
- Members of the public seldom report these crimes to the police. They come to light primarily as a result of police actions like roadblocks and searches.
- An increase in these crimes may actually indicate that the police are more active, whereas a decrease may indicate decreased police activities.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs increased by 8,4% between 2001/02 and 2002/03. These crimes show a downward trend since their highest level (47,2 per 100 000 of the population) during the 1998/1999 financial year, but started increasing during the 2002/2003 financial year.

**Table 6.21: Ratios and reported cases for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, Free State, 1994/1995–2002/2003**

Period	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003
Ratio	48,8	47,8	45,3	44,5	47,2	44,4	41,7	36,2	38,6
Reported cases	1 228	1 227	1 190	1 189	1 285	1 205	1 164	1 025	1 111

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS: Free State 2002/2003

**Figure 6.21: Reported cases for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, Free State, 1994–2003**



Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

## 6.15 Budget allocation

A total budget of R196 771 000 was provided for Safety and Security in Free State for 2002/2003. Table 6.22 below shows the allocation according to different programmes.

**Table 6.22: Budget allocation, Free State, 2002/2003**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Amount (R)</b>	<b>%</b>
Administration	12 002 000	6,2
Crime Prevention	127 421 000	65,4
Operational Response	9 502 000	4,9
Detective Service	45 846 000	23,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>194 771 000</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of the SAPS, Free State 2002/2003

## Chapter 7: The labour market

In this chapter, data were taken from the labour market survey of September 2004, except for breakdowns at municipal level, which are not obtainable from a household survey. The official definition of unemployment has been used throughout. All labour force survey numbers are given in thousands, again because of the level of reliability obtainable from a sample survey.

### *Definitions*

**Economically active:** Employed and unemployed persons (15–65 years).

**Not economically active:** Working-age population (15–65 years) minus the economically active. The not economically active are people out of the labour market, such as full-time scholars, those who are retired, full-time homemakers and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

**Formal sector:** All businesses that are registered for tax purposes, and which have a VAT number.

**Informal sector:** Businesses that are not registered for tax purposes and do not have a VAT number. They are generally small in nature, and are seldom run from business premises. Instead, they are run from homes, street pavements or other informal arrangements.

**Labour force participation rate:** Total number of economically active people \*100/ total number of people aged 15–65 years.

**Labour absorption rate:** Total number of people who are employed \*100/ total number of people aged 15–65 years.

**Unemployed (official definition):** The unemployed are those people within the economically active population who 1) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview 2) want to work and are available to start work within two weeks<sup>1</sup> of the interview and 3) have taken active steps to look for work or start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

### 7.1 Profile of the employed and unemployed

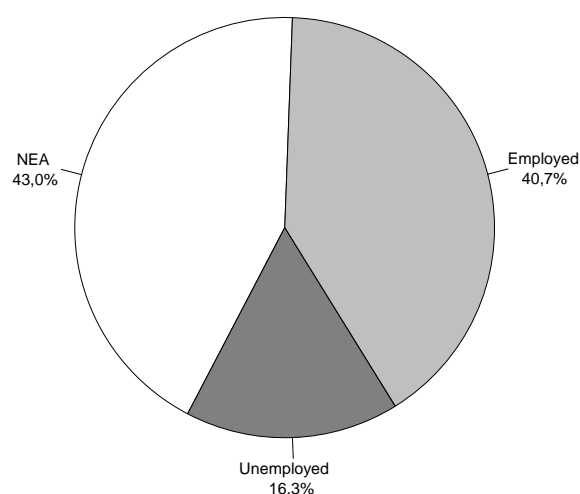
Figure 7.1 below shows that of the population of working age in Free State in September 2004:

- The employed accounted for 40,7%, the unemployed 16,3%, and the not economically active 43,0%.

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<sup>1</sup> Formerly this was for one week; but as from July 2004 it was changed to two weeks, to allow for people to make arrangements such as childcare before taking up employment. Either period is in accordance with ILO recommendations.

**Figure 7.1: Labour market status, Free State, September 2004**



\* NEA = Not economically active

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

Table 7.1 compares the labour market status of Free State population of working age within each population group.

- The black African population group had the highest proportion (18,3%) of people who were unemployed, followed by the coloured (16,9%) and then white (4,0%) population groups.
- The Indian/Asian group had the highest proportion of the employed (73,1%), followed by the white (64,3%) and then coloured (47,4%) groups.
- Black Africans also showed the largest proportion of the not economically active (45,2%), followed by the coloured (35,8%) and then white (31,6%) population groups.

**Table 7.1: Distribution of the working-age population of each population group by labour market status, Free State, September 2004**

Status	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Employed	578	36,6	38	47,4	4	73,1	156	64,3	777	40,7
Unemployed	288	18,3	14	16,9	0,0	0,0	9	4,0	311	16,3
NEA	717	45,2	29	35,8	2	26,9	78	31,6	821	43,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 577</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\* NEA = Not economically active

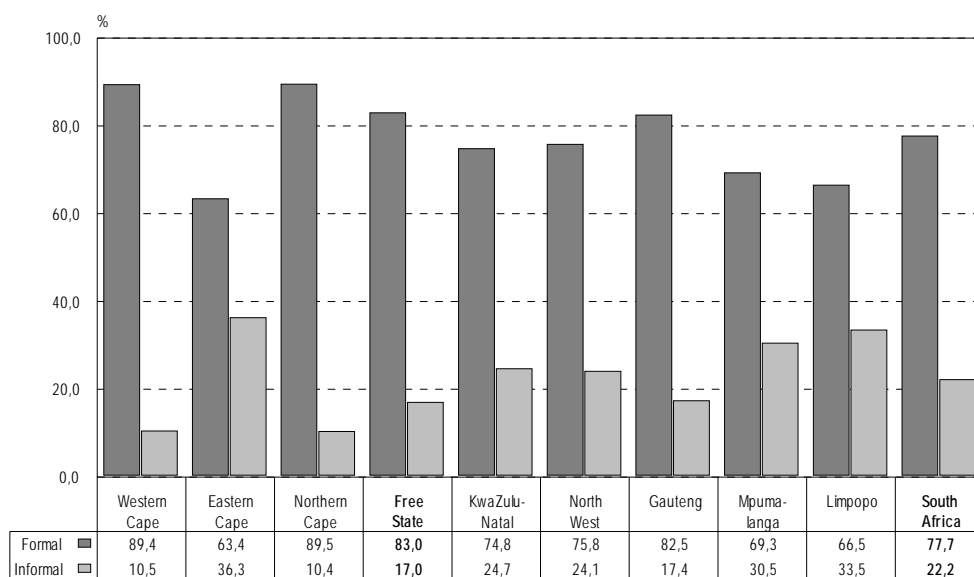
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

## 7.2 Employment in the formal and informal sectors

Figure 7.2 shows employment in the formal and informal sectors in each province, excluding those employed in the farming sector.

- Throughout the country, the formal sector accounted for the larger share of employment.
- Free State had the third highest proportion of people employed in the formal sector after Northern Cape and Western Cape.
- There was a large variation in formal sector work opportunities across provinces, with Eastern Cape province having the smallest proportion in the formal sector (63,4%), and thus the largest proportion in the informal sector.

**Figure 7.2: Formal and informal sector employment in each province**



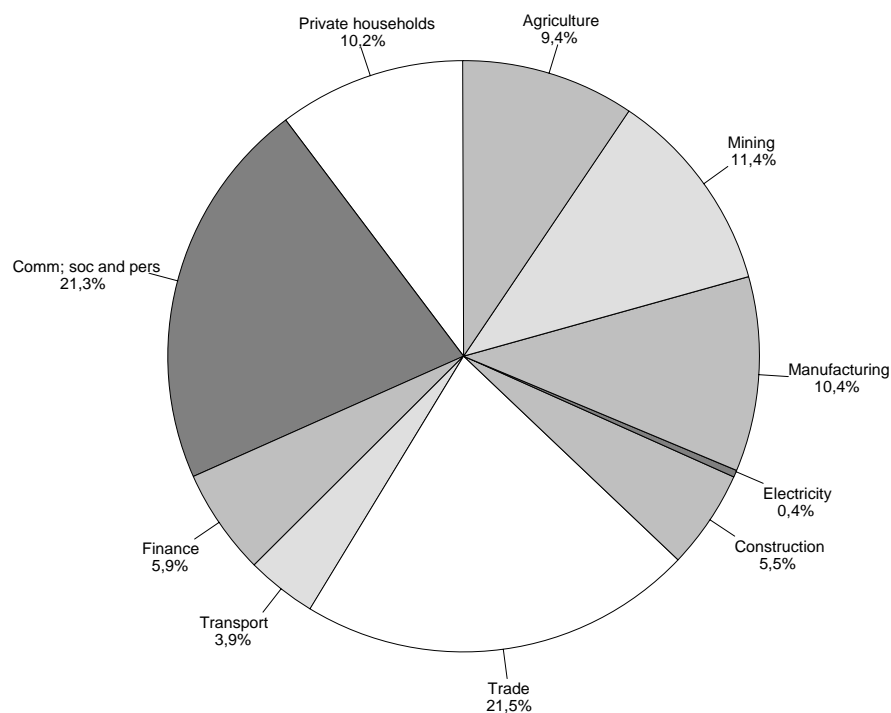
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

## 7.3 Employment by industry

Figure 7.3 shows that the wholesale and retail trade was the largest employer in Free State (21,5%), followed by community, social and personal services (21,3%), mining and quarrying (11,4%), and manufacturing (10,4%). The smallest contributor was electricity, gas and water, which contributed 0,4% of the total employment.



**Figure 7.3: Distribution of the employed by economic sector, Free State, September 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

## 7.4 Employment by occupation

Table 7.2 shows that:

- Elementary occupations accounted for the highest percentage (20,8%) of all workers in Free State.
- Skilled agricultural and fishery workers accounted for the lowest percentage (1,4%).

**Table 7.2: Distribution of the employed by occupation, Free State, September 2004**

Occupation	N ('000)	%
Elementary occupation	162	20,8
Craft and related trades workers	117	15,1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	104	13,4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	99	12,7
Technical and associate professionals	89	11,5
Clerks	71	9,2
Domestic workers	56	7,2
Legislators, senior officials and managers	43	5,6
Professionals	24	3,1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	11	1,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>100,0</b>

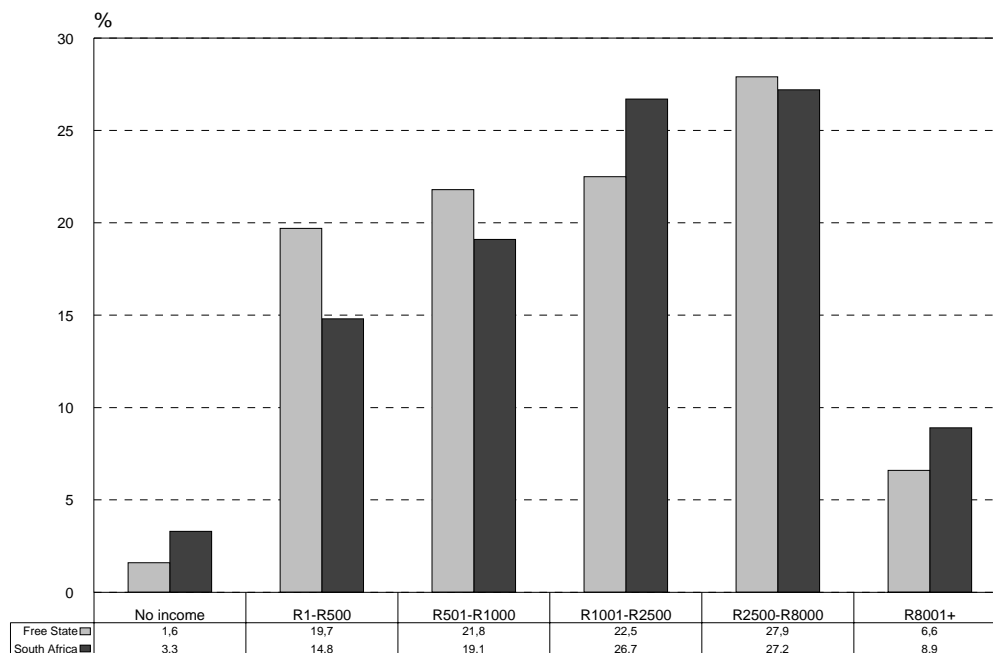
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

## 7.5 Income of the employed

Figure 7.4 below compares the income of the employed in Free State and South Africa as a whole. It shows that:

- Of the employed, about 1,6% in Free State and 3,3% in South Africa as a whole had no income. This would imply that they worked for payment in kind, such as food or accommodation.
- There was a larger proportion of Free State workers in the two lowest income categories (excluding 'no income') than in South Africa as a whole.

**Figure 7.4: Distribution of the employed by monthly income category, Free State and South Africa as a whole, September 2004**

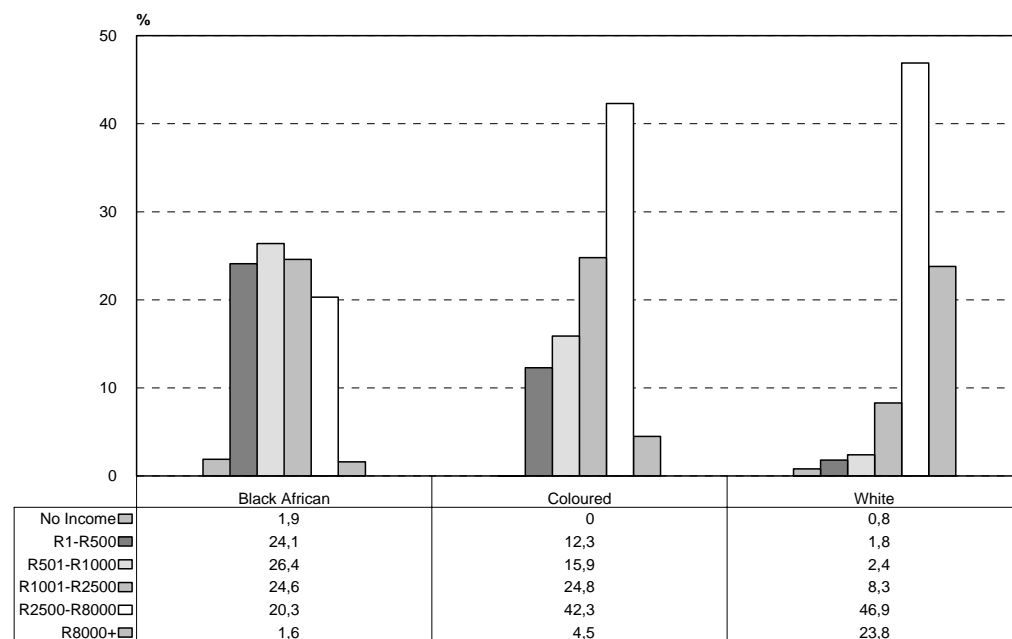


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

Figure 7.5 below examines the income of the employed in the Free State for each population group. It shows that:

- The largest proportion of black African workers (26,4%) fell in the income category R501–R1 000 per month, and of coloured workers (24,8%) in the category R1 001–R2 500, whereas of white workers the largest proportion (46,9%) was in the R2 500–R8 000 category.

**Figure 7.5: Distribution of the employed by population group and income, Free State, September 2004**



Excluding unspecified income

The sample size of the Indian/Asian population group was too small for analysis.

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

## 7.6 Unemployment

Table 7.3 below shows the unemployed population by province and sex for all provinces in South Africa. It is observed that there were more unemployed women than men in all provinces except North West and Gauteng.

**Table 7.3: The unemployed by province and sex, September 2004**

Province	Male		Female		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	190 322	49,2	196 294	50,8	386 616	100,0
Eastern Cape	260 670	48,6	275 804	51,4	536 474	100,0
Northern Cape	35 571	48,0	38 473	52,0	74 045	100,0
<b>Free State</b>	<b>150 495</b>	<b>48,3</b>	<b>160 932</b>	<b>51,7</b>	<b>311 427</b>	<b>100,0</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	409 521	48,7	431 030	51,3	840 551	100,0
North West	171 719	52,9	152 920	47,1	324 639	100,0
Gauteng	542 172	51,0	516 605	48,6	1 062 496	100,0
Mpumalanga	120 411	46,3	139 600	53,7	260 011	100,0
Limpopo	147 628	43,5	191 494	56,5	339 122	100,0
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 028 510</b>	<b>49,1</b>	<b>2 103 153</b>	<b>50,9</b>	<b>4 135 381</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

The table below shows the distribution of the unemployed in each province within population group.

**Table 7.4: The unemployed by province within population group, September 2004**

Province	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
WP	186	5,2	182	50,4	*	0,0	16	14,6	3 877	9,3
EC	464	12,9	62	17,3	*	0,0	9	8,3	537	13,0
NC	37	1,0	36	9,9	*	0,0	1	1,0	74	1,8
<b>FS</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>7,5</b>
KZN	751	20,9	24	6,6	57	87,7	8	7,1	841	20,3
NW	310	8,6	9	2,5	*	0,0	6	5,1	325	7,9
GP	968	26,9	33	9,2	7	11,4	54	46,8	1 062	25,7
MP	256	7,1	1	0,3	*	0,9	2	1,8	260	6,3
LP	33	9,2	204	0,1	*	0,0	8	6,8	339	8,2
<b>RSA</b>	<b>3 592</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>4 135</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\* 10 000 or fewer people

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

## 7.7 Labour market indicators

Table 7.5 below shows the numbers in each labour market category and the three indicators calculated from those numbers. It can be seen that:

- Free State had the third highest unemployment rate (28,6%) after Eastern Cape (29,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (28,7%).
- Western Cape had the highest labour participation rate (66,0%), indicating that a smaller proportion than that of other provinces was not economically active. The next highest were Gauteng (65,9%) and Free State (57,0%).
- Western Cape and Gauteng also had the highest labour absorption rates.
- The labour absorption rate in Free State was very close to the national rate.

**Table 7.5: Labour market indicators for each province, September 2004**

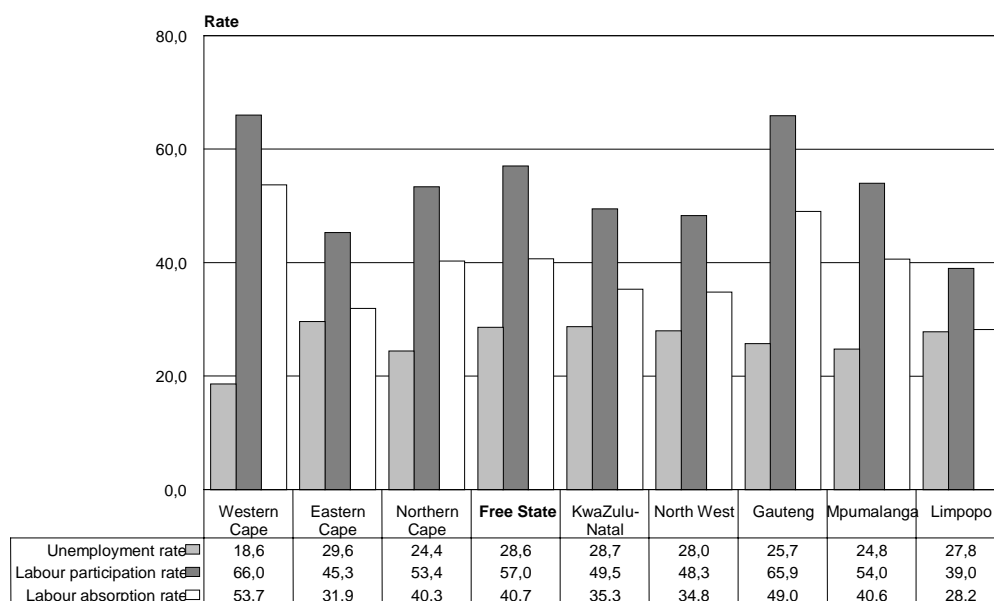
Province	Economically active N ('000)			NEA* N ('000) (d)	Total population of working age (15–65) N ('000) (e)	Unemploy- ment rate (b) / (c)*100	Labour participation rate (c) / (e)*100	Labour absorption rate (a) / (e)*100
	Employed (a)	Unemployed (b)	Total (c)					
Western Cape	1 691	387	2 078	1 069	3 147	18,6	66,0	53,7
Eastern Cape	1 278	536	1 814	2 191	4 005	29,6	45,3	31,9
Northern Cape	229	74	303	265	568	24,5	53,4	40,3
<b>Free State</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>28,6</b>	<b>57,0</b>	<b>40,7</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	2 092	841	2 933	2 998	5 931	28,7	49,5	35,3
North West	835	325	1 159	1 240	2 399	28,0	48,3	34,8
Gauteng	3 070	1 062	4 132	2 135	6 267	25,7	65,9	49,0
Mpumalanga	789	260	1 049	895	1 944	24,8	54,0	40,6
Limpopo	883	339	1 222	1 912	3 134	27,8	39,0	28,2
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>11 643</b>	<b>4 135</b>	<b>15 778</b>	<b>13 527</b>	<b>29 305</b>	<b>26,2</b>	<b>53,8</b>	<b>39,7</b>

\* NEA = not economically active

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

Figure 7.6 below shows the three labour market indicators graphically.

**Figure 7.6: Labour market indicators for each province, September 2004**

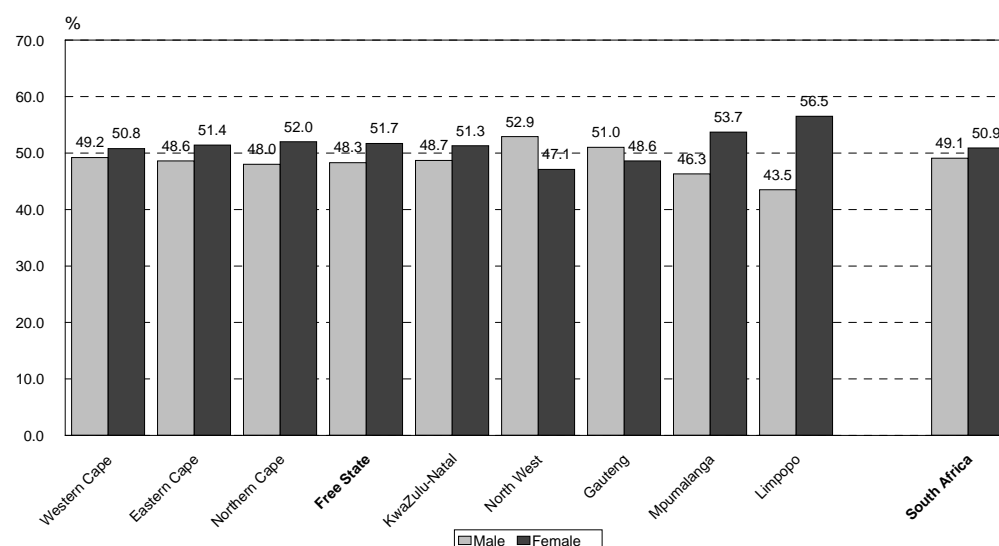


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey 2004*

The next three figures show the male and female rates for each of these indicators.

It can be seen in Figure 7.7 that the female unemployment rate was higher than that for males in all provinces except North West and Gauteng.

**Figure 7.7: Male and female unemployment rates in each province, September 2004**

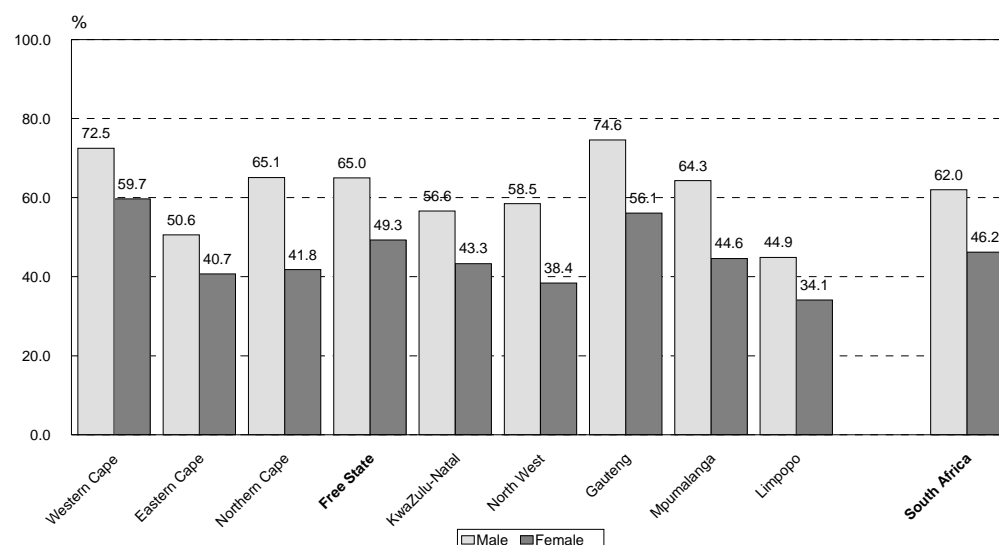


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey 2004*

Figure 7.8 shows that:

- Across all provinces men had higher participation rates than women.
- Participation rates for women were highest in Western Cape, followed by Gauteng then Free State.
- Only Limpopo had a male participation rate lower than 50%.

**Figure 7.8: Male and female labour participation rates in each province, September 2004**

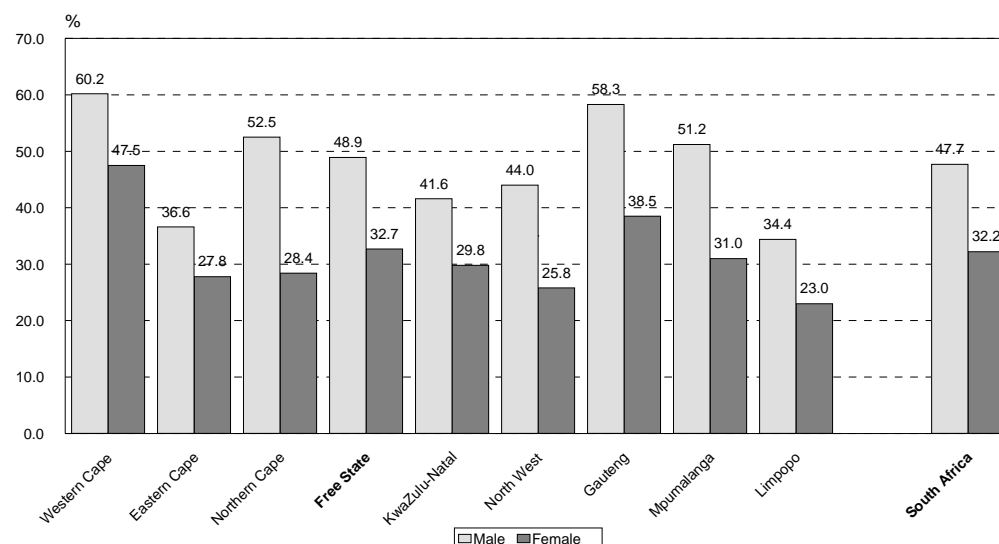


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

Figure 7.9 shows that:

- Across all provinces the absorption rate was slightly higher for men than women, showing that men were more involved in productive economic activities.
- Western Cape had the highest absorption rate, followed by Gauteng, for both sexes.
- Limpopo province had the lowest absorption rate for both sexes.
- In Free State, the absorption rate for women was approximately the same as the national rate.

**Figure 7.9: Male and female labour absorption rates for each province, September 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

## 7.8 Voluntary work

Table 7.6 below looks at the number and proportion of people of working age involved in unpaid work for the good of the community in September 2004. The table has been ordered starting with the province with the highest proportion, which was Western Cape. It can be seen that Free State was one of three provinces with a proportion of voluntary workers lower than the national average.

**Table 7.6: Voluntary work among the population of working age (15–65 years) by province, September 2004**

Province	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	76	19,5
Eastern Cape	46	11,7
Northern Cape	9	2,4
<b>Free State</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5,4</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	54	13,9
North West	28	7,3
Gauteng	51	13,1
Mpumalanga	58	14,8
Limpopo	46	11,9
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, September 2004*

## Chapter 8: Households and household services

This chapter deals with households and services provided to these households. Data are from the general household survey of 2004, except where information is given at district council level, for which Census 2001 data are used.

### 8.1 Number of households

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of the total number households by province in South Africa. The following is observed from this table:

- There were 12 194 000 households in South Africa in 2004.
- Gauteng had the highest proportion of households (22,5%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19,5%) and then Eastern Cape (13,5%).
- Northern Cape had the lowest proportion of households (1,9%), followed by Mpumalanga (6,6%) and then Free State (6,9%).

**Table 8.1: Distribution of total households by province, 2004**

Province	N (' 000)	%
Western Cape	1 228	10,1
Eastern Cape	1 651	13,5
Northern Cape	236	1,9
<b>Free State</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>6,9</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	2 380	19,5
North West	1 022	8,4
Gauteng	2 747	22,5
Mpumalanga	805	6,6
Limpopo	1 283	10,5
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>12 194</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

### 8.2 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 looks at the distribution of households by type of dwelling in each province.

- Northern Cape had the highest proportion of households living in formal dwellings (92,5%).
- Gauteng had the highest proportion of households in informal dwellings (19,2%), which reflects the high proportion of squatter settlements, followed by Free State (13,7%).
- Free State's proportion of formal dwellings (73,6%) was more or less the same as the national proportion (73,5%).

**Table 8.2: Percentage distribution of households in each province by type of dwelling, 2004**

Type of dwelling	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Formal dwelling	87,5	46,7	92,5	73,6	66,8	90,1	73,5	82,0	84,7	73,5
Informal dwelling	11,4	8,2	4,6	13,7	9,1	8,5	19,2	11,5	3,9	11,3
Traditional	0,0	44,5	1,1	6,0	23,8	1,2	0,4	6,0	11,1	12,9
Other	1,0	0,5	1,8	6,7	0,2	0,2	6,8	0,4	0,3	2,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004



Turning now to the Free State, Table 8.3 examines the type of dwelling occupied by households of different population groups (keeping in mind that households are classified according to the population group of the household head). It shows that:

- Among all population groups, formal dwellings were the most common, followed by informal dwellings.

**Table 8.3: Distribution of households by type of dwelling and population group, Free State, 2004**

Type of dwelling	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Formal	465 860	67,8	21 163	93,7	5 516	100,0	126 551	99,4	620 858	73,6
Informal	114 259	16,6	1 048	4,6	-	-	426	0,3	115 733	13,7
Traditional	50 316	7,3	373	1,7	-	-	-	0,0	50 689	6,0
Other	56 200	8,2	-	0,0	-	-	325	0,3	56 525	6,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>686 635</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>22 584</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5 516</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>127 302</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>843 805</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.4 shows the distribution of households by type of dwelling in each district council in Free State. As always for breakdowns by district council, Census 2001 data are used.

- Traditional dwellings were most prevalent in Thabo Mofutsanyane.
- Lejweleputswa had the biggest housing problem, with 31,4% of households in informal dwellings or shacks, either in informal settlements or in the backyards of other households' houses.

**Table 8.4: Distribution of households by type of dwelling and district council, Free State, 2001**

Type of dwelling	Xhariep		Motho		Lejweleputswa		Thabo Mofutsanyane		Northern Free State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Formal	107 435	82,2	532 432	75,5	414 893	65,3	426 585	60,0	322 845	73,1
Informal	18 360	14,0	135 175	19,2	199 553	31,4	133 207	18,7	100 729	22,8
Traditional	4 703	3,6	35 907	5,1	19 623	3,1	149 892	21,1	17 139	3,9
Other	206	0,2	1 527	0,2	1 711	0,3	1 133	0,2	944	0,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>130 704</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>705 041</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>635 780</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>710 817</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>441 657</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

### 8.3 Housing tenure status

Table 8.5 examines the tenure status of households' dwellings in Free State in 2004. It shows that 54,9% of dwellings were owned and fully paid off (this category includes RDP houses), 9,7% owned but not yet fully paid off (this category reflects housing still being purchased through a mortgage), 17,1% rented and 18,2% occupied rent-free for one reason or another.

**Table 8.5: Tenure status of households, Free State, 2004**

Type of ownership	N ('000)	%
Owned and fully paid off	463 243	54,9
Owned, but not fully paid off	82 072	9,7
Rented	144 130	17,1
Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract	125 831	14,9
Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract	27 858	3,3
Unspecified	819	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>843 954</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.6 examines the size of dwellings of each type of tenure status in Free State in 2004. Size is measured by the number of rooms in the dwelling (excluding bathrooms but including kitchens). It shows that:

- In most tenure categories, houses of up to 3 rooms accounted for the largest proportion, particularly for rented or rent-free dwellings, and dwelling with six or more rooms the smallest proportion.
- However, for the category 'owned but not yet paid off', the largest proportion was dwellings with more than six rooms, which reflects properties being purchased through a mortgage.

Note that this table should be read in the light of the table above.

**Table 8.6: Distribution of households' dwellings by number of rooms within each tenure status, Free State, 2004**

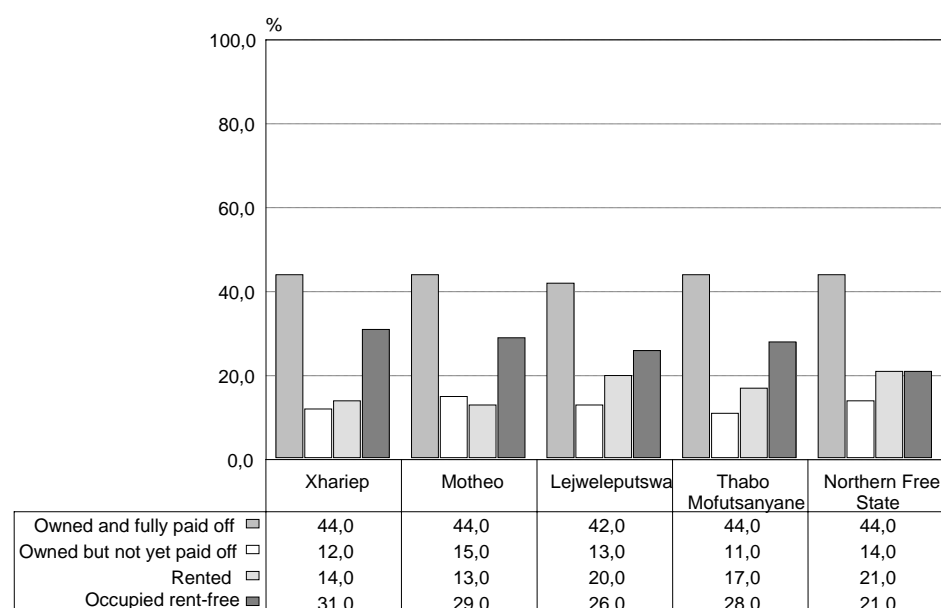
No. of rooms	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract
1-3	42,1	6,9	63,2	64,5	76,8
4-5	35,7	38,2	23,4	28,1	14,1
6+	20,6	53,3	12,0	6,8	8,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

Figure 8.1 shows the tenure status of households' dwellings within each district council in Free State. The following is observed:

- In all district councils the most common form of tenure was 'owned and fully paid off', followed by 'occupied rent-free'. In the Northern Free State, this latter category was matched by 'rented'.
- In all district councils except Motheo 'owned but not yet fully paid off' was the least common type of housing tenure.

**Figure 8.1: Tenure status of households by district council, Free State, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 8.4 Female-headed households

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of the total number of female-headed households by province, in 2004. The incidence of female-headed households partly reflects migrant labour among men.

- Limpopo had the highest proportion of female-headed households (50,3%), followed by Eastern Cape (47,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (42,9%).
- Free State was one of four provinces with less than 30% of its households headed by women.

**Table 8.7: Proportion of female-headed households in each province, September 2004**

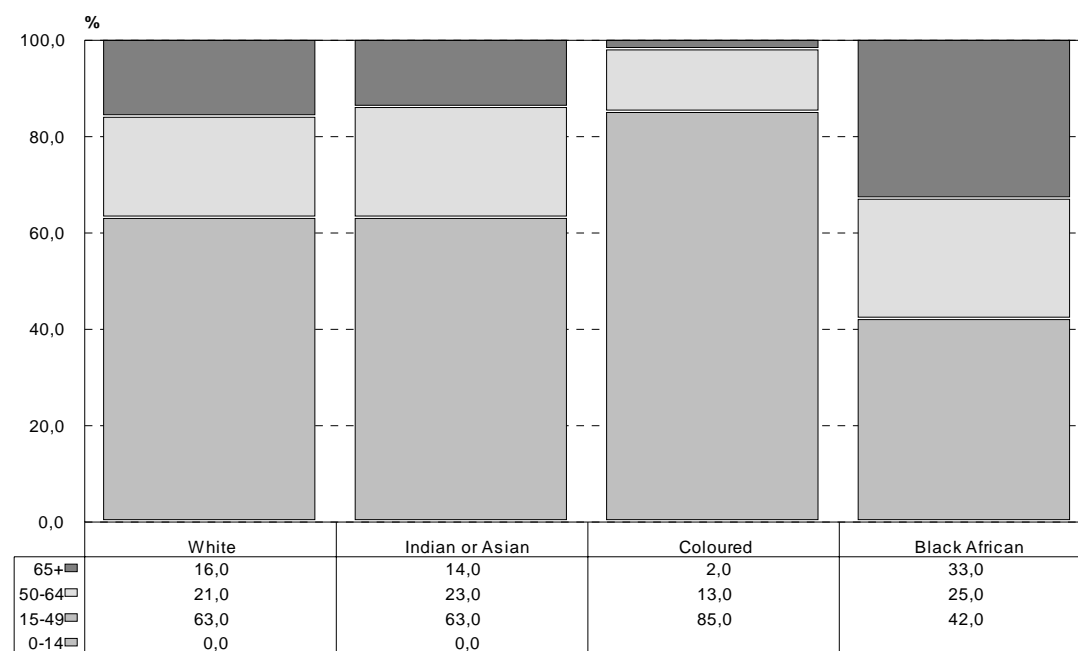
Province	No. of female-headed households	Total no. of households	%
Western Cape	360	1 228	29,3
Eastern Cape	778	1 651	47,1
Northern Cape	68	236	28,8
<b>Free State</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>28,9</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	1 020	2 380	42,9
North West	358	1 022	35,0
Gauteng	760	2 747	27,7
Mpumalanga	291	805	36,1
Limpopo	645	1 283	50,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 525</b>	<b>12 194</b>	<b>37,1</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, September 2004

Figure 8.2 below shows the percentage distribution of female-headed households by age and population group in Free State. The following is observed in this figure:

- Most of the female-headed households among all population groups were in the age group 15–49 years.
- The larger proportion in this age category among Indian and Asian households probably reflects extended families, whereas the greater proportion in the oldest age group among white households is a combination of less migrant labour and more elderly women living alone.

**Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of female-headed households by age group of the household head within each population group, Free State, 2001**



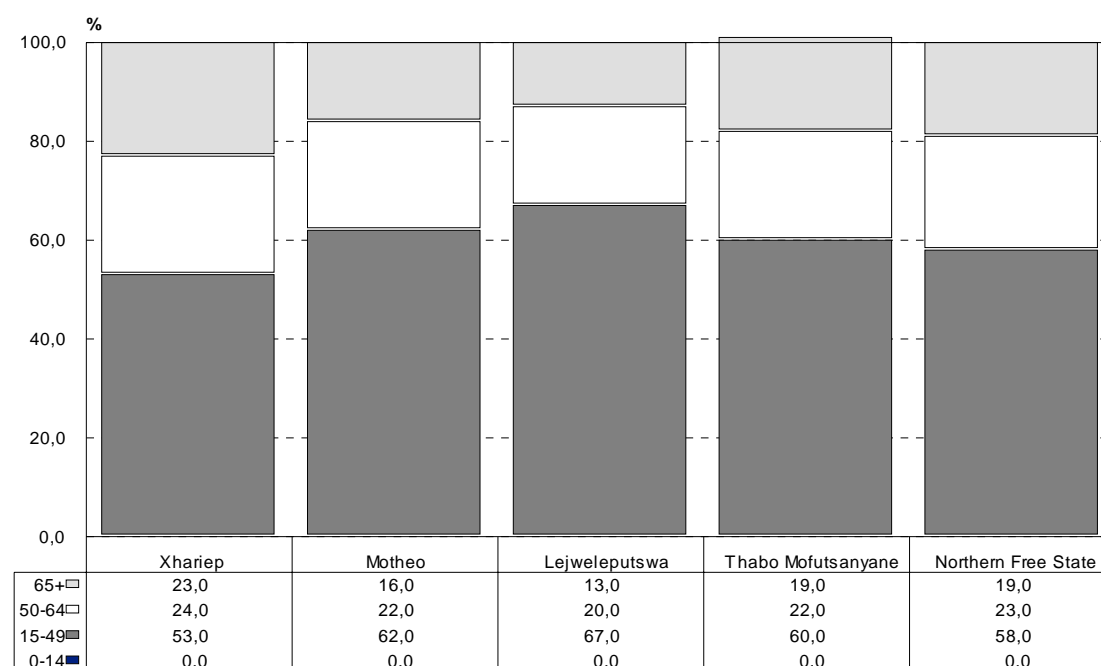
Note: As usual, households are allocated to population groups according to the population group of the household head.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 8.3 below shows the percentage distribution of female-headed households by age group in each district council in Free State. The following is observed:

- Across all district municipalities, female-headed households dominated in the age group 15–49 years. The female-headed households in the age group 50–64 years, and then age group 65+ years followed these.
- The lowest percentages (less than 1%) of female-headed households for all district municipalities were in the age group 0–14 years.

**Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of female-headed households by age group and district council, Free State, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 8.5 Child-headed households

The table below shows numbers and proportions of child-headed households in all provinces. The table is given as background to the figure that follows.

**Table 8.8: Child-headed households, South Africa, 2001**

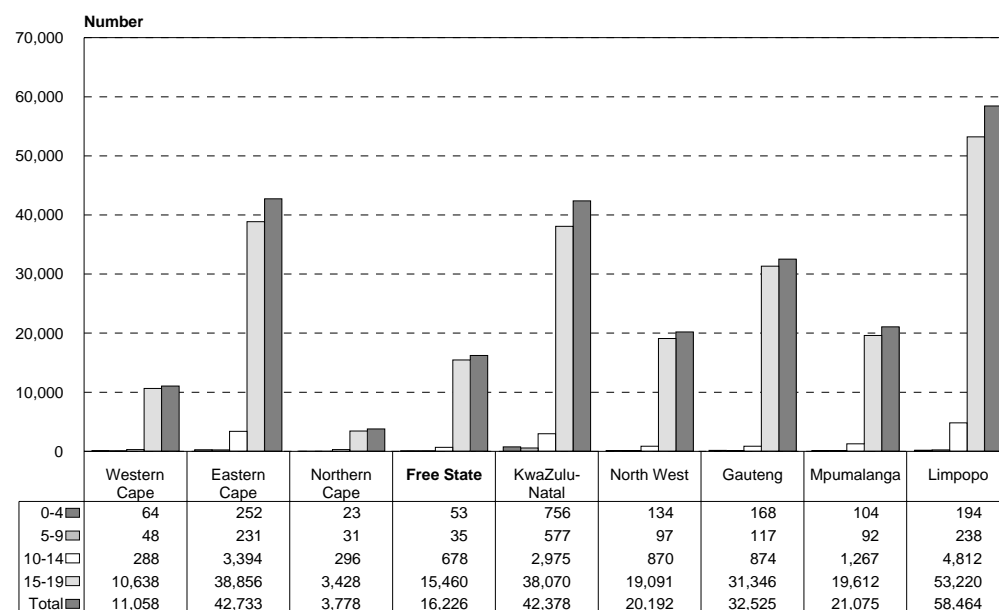
Province	Households headed by child aged 0–19	
	N	%
Western Cape	11 058	0,9
Eastern Cape	42 733	2,6
Northern Cape	3 778	1,6
<b>Free State</b>	<b>16 226</b>	<b>1,9</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	42 378	1,8
North West	20 192	2,0
Gauteng	32 525	1,2
Mpumalanga	21 075	2,6
Limpopo	58 464	4,6
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>248 429</b>	<b>2,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 8.4 below shows the distribution of child-headed households by province and age group. Child-headed households are on the increase across the country with the increase in AIDS orphans, although in the case of the upper age group (15–19) some households could reflect young adults who have left the family home.

- Limpopo had the largest total number of child-headed households (58 464; 4,6% of all households in the province), followed by Eastern Cape (42 733; 2,6% of all households). In Mpumalanga 2,6% of all households were also headed by children.
- Free State had approximately 16 000 child-headed households, which was 1,9% of all households in the province, just under the national average, which was 2,0%.

**Figure 8.4: Distribution of child-headed households by province and age group, South Africa, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of child-headed households by age and population groups in Free State. It can be observed from this table that:

- Only the black African population group had households headed by children in the age groups 0–4 and 5–9 years. This is most likely to reflect AIDS orphans.

**Table 8.9: Child-headed households by age and population groups, Free State, 2001**

Age group	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
0-4	53	-	-	-	53
5-9	35	-	-	-	35
10-14	660	15	-	3	678
15-19	14 548	355	15	541	15 460
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 296</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>16 225</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 8.10 shows the distribution of child-headed households by age and district council in Free State.

- The highest number of child-headed households was found in the age group 15–19 years, followed by age group 10–14 years across all district councils.
- Northern Free State had no households headed by children aged 5–9 years.
- Children aged 5–9 years in the rest of the districts, except Lejweleputswa where the lowest number was in the households headed by children aged 0–4 years, headed the least number of households.

**Table 8.10: Child-headed households by age and district council, Free State, 2001**

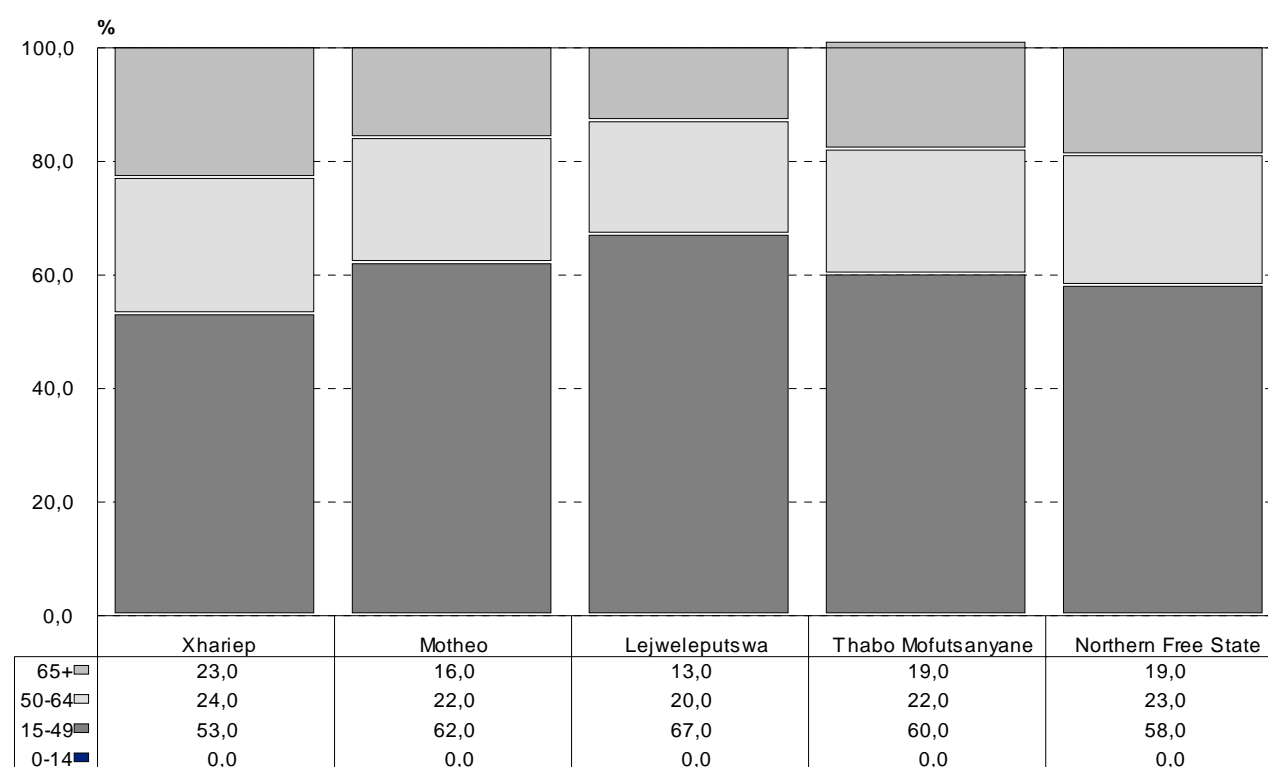
Age group	Xhariep	Motheo	Lejweleputswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Northern Free State
0-4	6	16	3	19	14
5-9	3	9	13	13	-
10-14	40	122	184	140	91
15-19	1 065	3 611	3 282	5 091	2 413

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 8.5 below shows the percentage distribution of female-headed households by age group and district council in Free State. The following is observed from this figure:

- Across all district councils, female-headed households dominated in the age group 15–49 years. This might to a degree reflect migrant labour.

**Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of female-headed households by age group and district council, Free State, 2001**



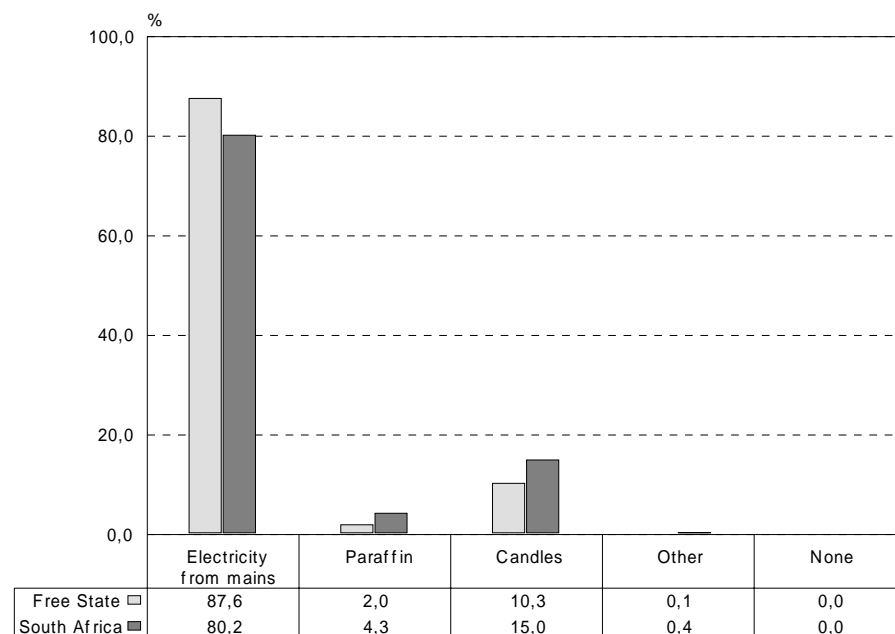
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 8.6 Energy

Figure 8.6 shows households by source of energy for lighting in Free State and South Africa:

- Free State had higher usage of mains electricity for lighting than the country as a whole.
- Use of candles for lighting was correspondingly lower for Free State than nationally.

**Figure 8.6: Percentage of households by source of energy for lighting, Free State and South Africa, 2004**

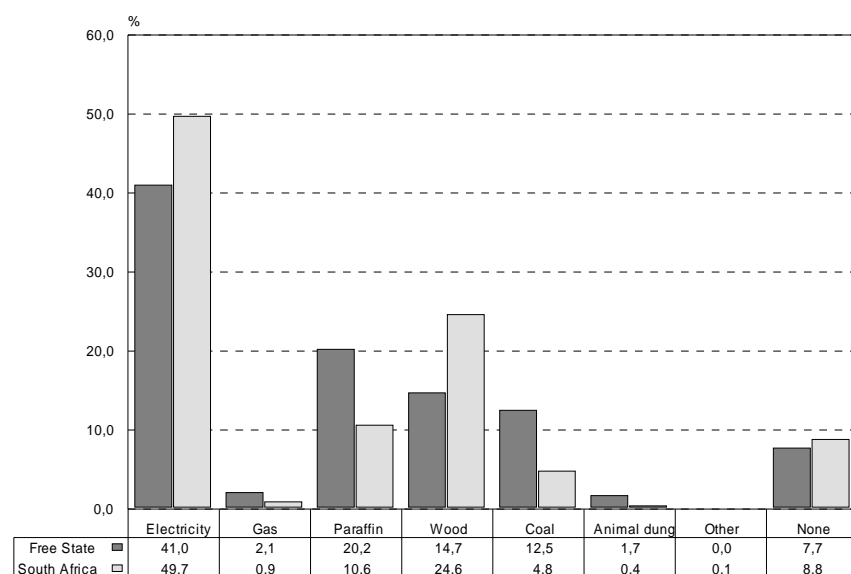


Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.7 shows the percentage of households by source of energy for heating in Free State and South Africa in 2004. The following is observed:

- A smaller proportion of Free State households used mains electricity for heating than in the country as a whole.
- Proportions using paraffin and coal were higher in the Free State than nationally, whilst proportions using wood were lower.

**Figure 8.7: Percentage of households by source of energy for heating, Free State and South Africa, 2004**



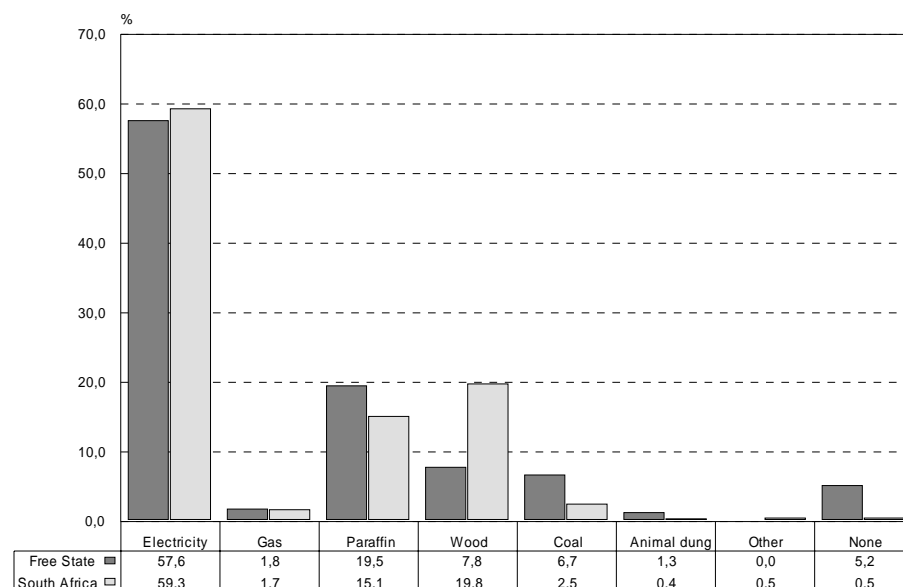
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004



Figure 8.8 shows the percentage of households by source of energy for cooking in Free State and South Africa. The following is observed:

- In both Free State and South Africa, electricity from mains was the highest source of energy for cooking (57,6% and 59,3% respectively), followed by paraffin (19,5%) for Free State and wood (19,8%) for South Africa.
- Proportions using paraffin and coal were higher in the Free State than nationally, whilst proportions using wood were lower.

**Figure 8.8: Percentage of households by source of energy for cooking, Free State and South Africa, 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

It should be noted that use of electricity for lighting can be taken as a proxy for access to at least low voltage electricity. Lower use of electricity for cooking and heating may reflect no access or it may reflect expense, including the expense of appliances – in other words people may choose to use electricity only for lighting.

## 8.7 Water

We now examine household access to water. Table 8.11 shows the number of households by main source of water in Free State and South Africa. Comparisons show that:

- The proportion of households in Free State with piped water in the dwelling (37,8%) was almost equal to the national average (38,7%), while the proportion with piped water in the yard was much higher at 47,8% (national proportion 29,1%).
- As a result the proportions using a public tap are considerably lower than the national average.

**Table 8.11: Percentage of households by source of water, Free State and South Africa, 2004**

Main source of water	Free State	South Africa
Piped water in dwelling	37,8	38,7
Piped water in yard	47,8	29,1
Borehole on site	1,9	1,7
Rainwater tank on site	0,1	0,3
Neighbour's tap	2,2	2,3
Public tap	7,0	15,2
Water carrier/tanker	1,0	0,7
Borehole off site/communal	1,8	2,8
Flowing water/stream/river	0,0	5,2
Dam/pool/stagnant water	0,1	0,6
Well	0,1	1,2
Spring	0,1	2,0
Other	0,0	0,2

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.12 gives a further breakdown of the households using a public tap according to the time taken to reach the tap. The Reconstruction and Development (RDP) standard for an acceptable level of service for water indicates that the source should be 200 metres or less from the dwelling. In the general household survey, households were asked how long they have to walk to get to a public tap. A time of 14 minutes or less is considered a proxy for within 200 metres of the dwelling.

Table 8.12 shows that 60,4% of households in Free State and 61,5% in South Africa have access to water within 200 metres of the dwelling.

**Table 8.12: Households using a public tap by time taken to collect water, Free State and South Africa, 2004**

Distance to public tap	Free State		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Public tap on community stand: 14 minutes or less	36	60,4	1 139	61,5
Public tap on community stand: 15 minutes or more	22	38,0	660	35,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 851</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.13 shows the distribution of households by source of water in each population group in Free State. This shows a different picture from the preceding breakdown.

- The proportion of households headed by black Africans with piped water in the dwelling was only 26,4%, and that of coloured-headed households 36,2%.
- Virtually all Indian/Asian-headed households had piped water in the dwelling as did 96,4% of white-headed households.
- Noticeable is the proportion of coloured-headed households supplied by water tanker (13,4%).

**Table 8.13: Percentage of households in each population group by source of water, Free State, 2004**

Main source of water	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White
Piped water in dwelling	26,4	36,2	100,0	96,4
Piped water in yard	56,9	50,4	0,0	0,8
Borehole on site	1,9	0,0	0,0	2,2
Rainwater tank on site	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Neighbour's tap	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
Public tap	8,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
Water carrier/ tanker	0,7	13,4	0,0	0,0
Borehole off site/ communal	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,6
Dam/ pool/ stagnant water	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Well	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spring	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0

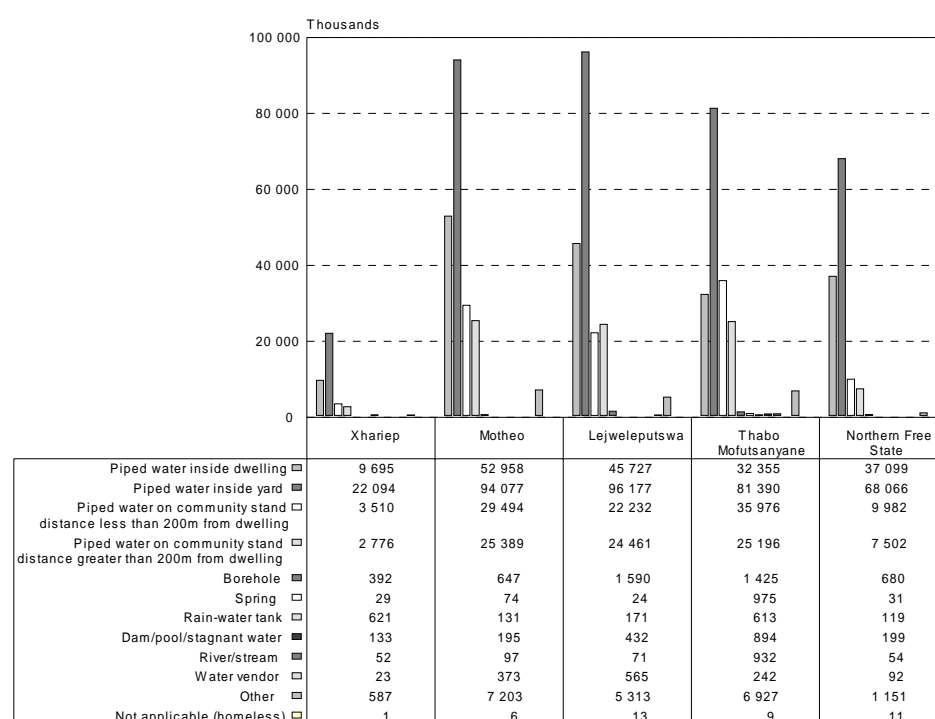
Unspecified included in the totals

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.9 below shows the number of households by source of water and district council in Free State. Again this data is from Census 2001.

- In all district councils, piped water inside the yard was the most common source of water.
- This was followed by piped water inside the dwelling in all provinces except Thabo Mofutsanyane, where piped water on a community stand within 200 metres was the most common.

**Figure 8.9: Households by source of water and district council, Free State, 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 8.8 Toilet facilities

Table 8.14 shows households by type of toilet facility in Free State and South Africa, 2004. It shows that:

- The proportion of households in Free State with a flush toilet inside the dwelling (connected to a public sewage system) (32,5%) was very close to the national average (35,5%).
- However the proportion of households in Free State with such a toilet in the yard (26,4%) was higher than the national proportion (17,1%).

**Table 8.14: Percentage of households by toilet facilities, Free State and South Africa, 2004**

Sanitation facility	Free State		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
<b>Sanitation in dwelling</b>				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	274 473	32,5	4 325 295	35,5
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	7 326	0,9	188 754	1,5
<b>Sanitation on site</b>				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	222 506	26,4	2 082 324	17,1
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	12 292	1,5	239 996	2,0
Chemical toilet	627	0,1	43 844	0,4
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	63 925	7,6	858 606	7,0
Pit latrine without ventilation	129 409	15,3	732 477	22,4
Bucket toilet	76 309	9,0	223 235	1,8
<b>Sanitation off site</b>				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	848	0,1	82 409	0,7
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	-	-	8 597	0,1
Chemical toilet	-	-	6 348	0,1
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	4 303	0,5	55 537	0,5
Pit latrine without ventilation	16 639	2,0	221 082	1,8
Bucket toilet	1 485	0,2	25 289	0,2
Other	33 810	4,0	1 091 965	9,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>843 954</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>12 193 715</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified included in the totals

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.15 shows the percentage of households with toilet facilities of each population group in Free State. The following is observed:

- The majority of the Indian/Asian and white population groups (93,8% and 97,0% respectively) had a flush toilet connected to a public sewage system in their dwellings.
- The largest proportion of the black African and coloured population groups (31,3% and 31,2% respectively) had a flush toilet on site.

**Table 8.15: Percentage of households by toilet facilities in each population group, Free State, 2004**

Sanitation facility	Population group							
	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>In dwelling</b>								
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	137 171	20,0	7 187	31,8	51 73	93,8	123 500	97,0
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	3 949	0,6		0,0		0,0	3 377	2,7
<b>On site</b>								
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	214 793	31,3	7 045	31,2	3 42	6,2		0,0
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	12 292	1,8		0,0		0,0		0,0
Chemical toilet		0,0	627	2,8		0,0		0,0
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	63 925	9,3		0,0		0,0		0,0
Pit latrine without ventilation	126 784	18,5	2 625	11,6		0,0		0,0
Bucket toilet	75 040	10,9	843	3,7		0,0	426	0,3
<b>In yard</b>								
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	848	0,1		0,0		0,0		0,0
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	4 303	0,6		0,0		0,0		0,0
Pit latrine without ventilation	16 639	2,4		0,0		0,0		0,0
Bucket toilet	1 485	0,2		0,0		0,0		0,0
Other	29 553	4,3	4 257	18,8		0,0		0,0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>686 782</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>22 584</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>55 16</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>127 303</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified included in the totals

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

## 8.9 Refuse removal

Table 8.16 and Figure 8.10 examine refuse removal in Free State and South Africa in 2004. Comparisons show that:

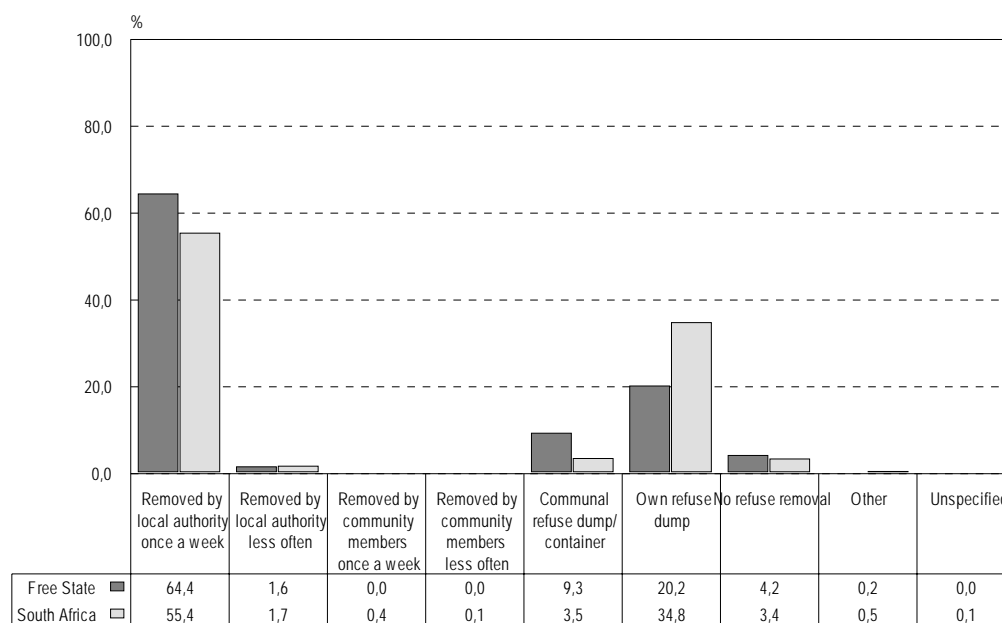
- In both Free State and South Africa, most of the households had their refuse removed by local authority at least once a week, followed by households with own refuse dump and then communal refuse dump/communal container.
- 4,2% of the Free State had no refuse removal in relation to South Africa with 3,4%.

**Table 8.16: Percentage of refuse removal in Free State and South Africa, 2004**

Refuse removal	Free State		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	543 728	64,4	6 755 364	55,4
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	13 593	1,6	211 441	1,7
Removed by community members at least once a week		-	43 531	0,4
Removed by community members less often than once a week	88	-	16 931	0,1
Communal refuse dump/communal container	78 124	9,3	430 936	3,5
Own refuse dump	170 551	20,2	4 238 019	34,8
No rubbish removal	35 484	4,2	414 874	3,4
Other	2 025	0,2	66 948	0,5
Unspecified	361	0,0	15 670	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>843 954</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>12 193 715</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

**Figure 8.10: Percentage of refuse removal in Free State and South Africa, 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.17 shows refuse removal by population group in Free State in 2004. The following is observed:

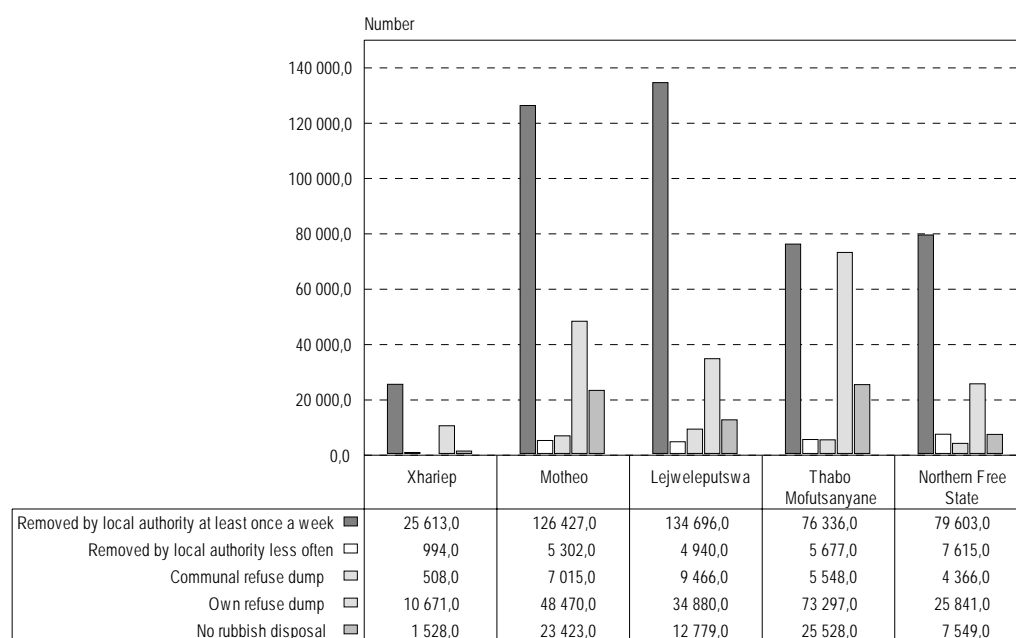
- Although still the most common method of refuse disposal, removal by local authority is much lower for households headed by black African or coloured people than by members of the other population groups.
- Community removal or community dumps were only used by black African- and coloured-headed households.

**Table 8.17: Refuse removal by population group, Free State, 2004**

Refuse removal	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White
Removed by local authority at least once a week	59,8	58,8	100,0	88,3
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Removed by community	11,2	1,4	0,0	0,7
Communal refuse dump/communal container	21,8	39,8	0,0	9,3
Own refuse dump	5,1	0,0	0,0	0,4
No rubbish removal	0,1	0,0	0,0	1,3
Other	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

**Figure 8.11: Refuse removal by district council, Free State, 2001**



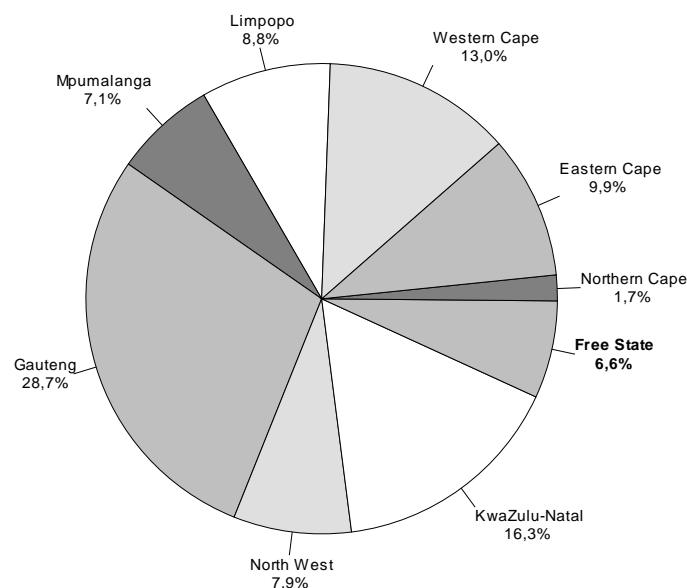
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

## 8.10 Access to telephones

Figure 8.12 shows percentage of households with a telephone or cellphone in the dwelling by province. The following is observed:

- Gauteng had the largest proportion (28,7%) of households with a telephone or cellphone in the dwelling, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,3%) and Western Cape (13,0%).
- The smallest proportion of households with a telephone or cellphone in the dwelling was in Northern Cape (1,7%) , followed by Free State (6,6%).

**Figure 8.12: Percentage breakdown of households with telephone or cellphone by province, 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

## 8.11 Ownership of selected household goods

Table 8.18 shows the number of households in each population group with each of the selected household goods in working order. The following is observed:

- In all population groups in Free State, beds were used by most households, followed by a watch or clock.
- A large number of all the population groups had a radio in the dwelling.

**Table 8.18: Number of households in each population group with each of the selected household goods in working order**

Goods	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Bed	8 856	938	325	1 571	11 701
Bicycle	1 135	263	109	748	2 260
Books	5 388	703	313	1 497	7 911
Radio	7 238	793	317	1 527	9 884
Refrigerator	4 417	718	316	1 554	7 014
Television	4 668	742	312	1 526	7 258
Watch or clock	7 351	887	323	1 555	10 127

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004



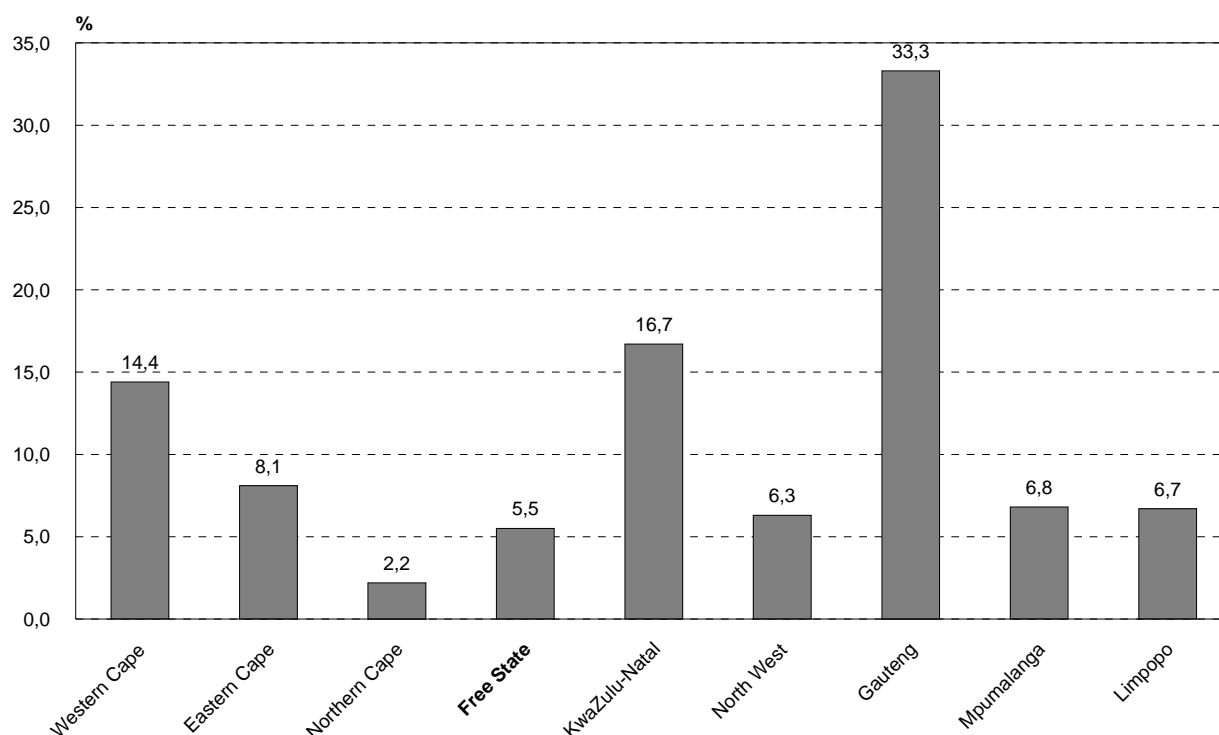
## Chapter 9: Economy

### 9.1 Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR)

Annual estimates of the GDPR include estimates of value added by industry and region. A region is defined as a province.

According to Figure 9.1 below, Gauteng made the largest contribution to the economy of South Africa (33,3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,7%); and Western Cape (14,4%). Free State made the second least contribution (5,5%) to the economy of South Africa in 2004.

**Figure 9.1: GDPR contribution to the economy of South Africa, 2004**

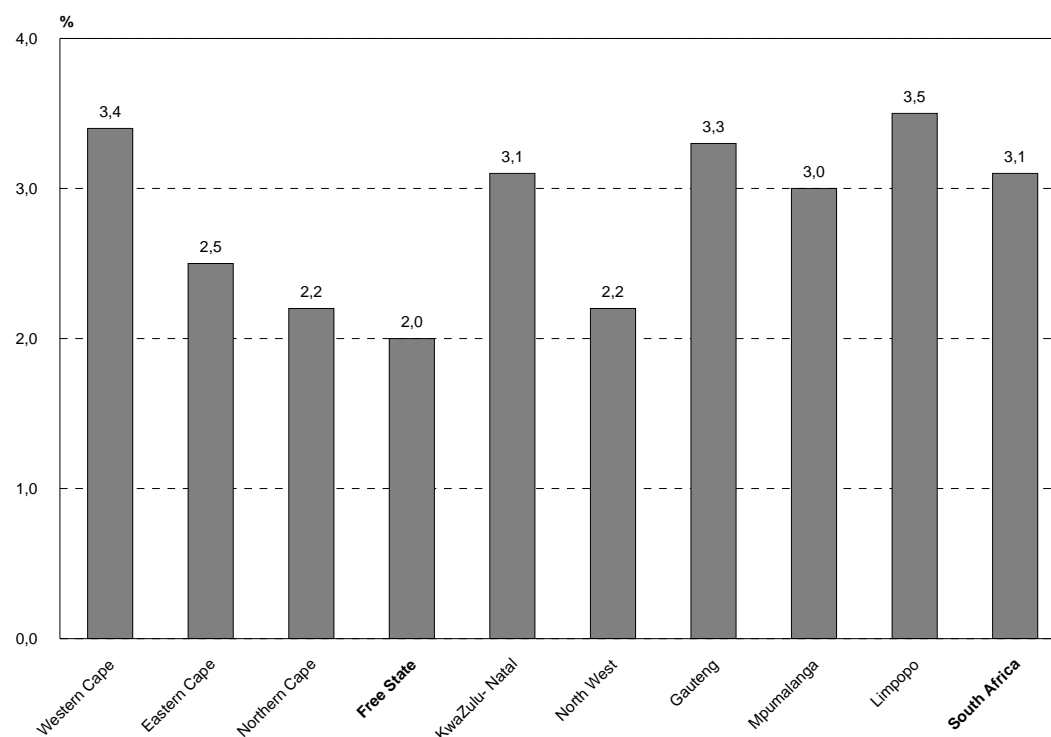


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product: Annual estimates per region 1995-2004*

Figure 9.2 below shows that the highest annual economic growth rate recorded in the nine provinces over the period 1996 to 2004, was that of Limpopo, with an average annual economic growth rate of 3,5%. Free State recorded the lowest average annual economic growth rate over the period with an average annual economic growth rate of 2,0%.

The average annual economic growth rate for South Africa as a whole for the same period was 3,1%, and this means that over this period, Free State recorded a lower average annual economic growth rate than that of South Africa.

**Figure 9.2: Average real annual economic growth, South Africa, 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product: Annual estimates per region 1995–2004*

Table 9.1 below shows that Free State had a balanced economy in relation to industry contributions to total value added. Three industries, over the period 1995 to 2004, each contributed more than 10% to the total value added. They are manufacturing; finance, real estate and business services; and general government services. The lowest contributors were construction and electricity and water.

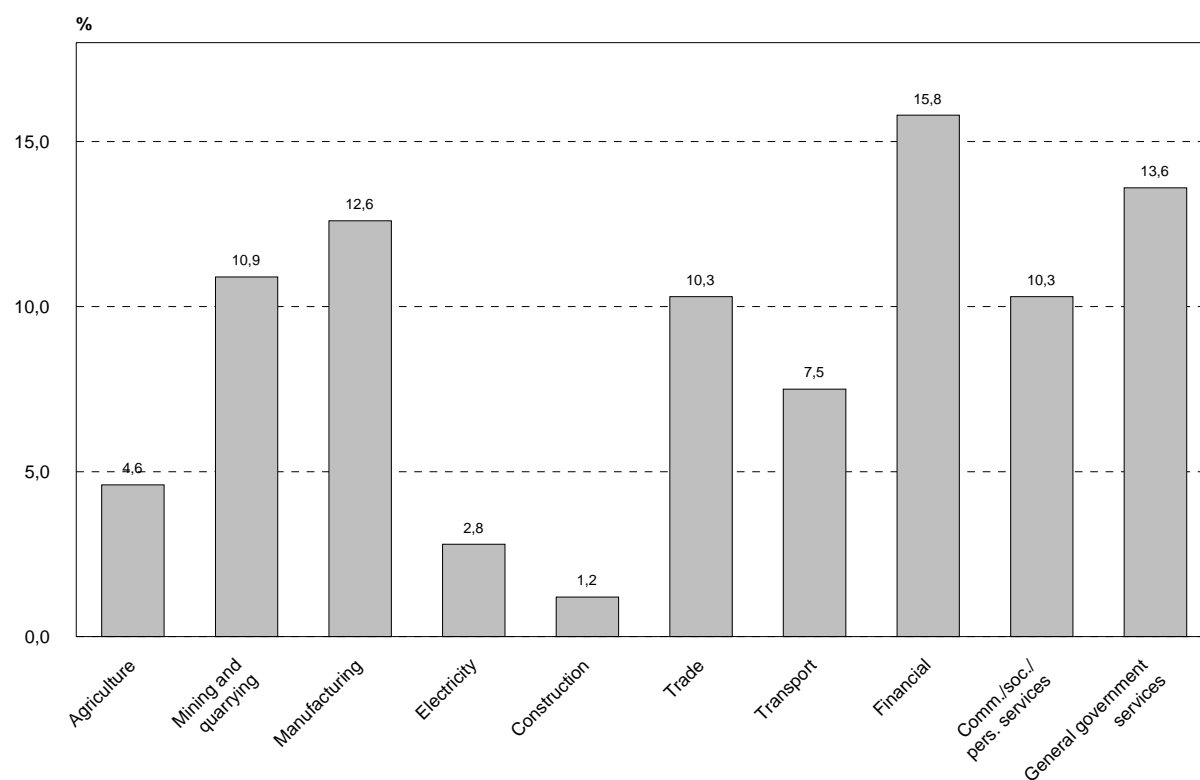
**Table 9.1: GDPR at current prices, Free State, 1995–2004**

Rand million										
Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>5 665</b>	<b>8 141</b>	<b>8 050</b>	<b>6 477</b>	<b>7 064</b>	<b>7 465</b>	<b>8 267</b>	<b>13 702</b>	<b>12 139</b>	<b>11 750</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 125	2 884	2 967	1 940	2 632	2 829	3 320	5 529	4 555	3 508
Mining and quarrying	4 540	5 258	5 083	4 537	4 432	4 636	4 947	8 173	7 584	8 242
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>5 372</b>	<b>6 034</b>	<b>6 695</b>	<b>6 913</b>	<b>7 612</b>	<b>8 069</b>	<b>9 907</b>	<b>11 070</b>	<b>11 855</b>	<b>12 635</b>
Manufacturing	3 399	3 977	4 338	4 627	5 211	5 674	7 396	8 419	8 971	9 584
Electricity, gas and water	1 183	1 278	1 444	1 470	1 474	1 564	1 596	1 801	1 950	2 124
Construction	790	779	914	816	928	831	915	850	935	926
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>17 322</b>	<b>19 716</b>	<b>22 038</b>	<b>23 988</b>	<b>26 639</b>	<b>29 510</b>	<b>31 578</b>	<b>34 856</b>	<b>38 250</b>	<b>43 560</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	3 709	4 052	4 389	4 618	5 201	6 039	5 806	6 358	7 115	7 778
Transport, storage and communication	2 566	2 944	3 266	3 536	3 761	4 257	4 480	4 600	5 114	5 693
Finance, real estate and business services	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 802	6 656	7 057	8 190	9 296	9 947	11 978
Personal services	2 825	3 185	3 611	4 000	4 513	5 264	5 771	6 414	7 153	7 813
General government services	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 033	6 509	6 893	7 331	8 188	8 922	10 299
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>28 358</b>	<b>33 891</b>	<b>36 783</b>	<b>37 377</b>	<b>41 316</b>	<b>45 043</b>	<b>49 752</b>	<b>59 628</b>	<b>62 245</b>	<b>67 946</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 778	3 210	3 466	3 790	4 221	4 606	4 932	5 923	6 353	7 881
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>31 136</b>	<b>37 102</b>	<b>40 249</b>	<b>41 168</b>	<b>45 536</b>	<b>49 649</b>	<b>54 683</b>	<b>65 551</b>	<b>68 598</b>	<b>75 827</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product: Annual estimates per region 1995–2002*

Figure 9.3 below shows that, in 2004, the largest industries in the economy were finance, real estate and business services industry (15,8%), general government services (13,6%) and manufacturing (12,6%) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices. The construction industry had the lowest contribution (1,2%) to GDP at market prices.

**Figure 9.3: Percentage contribution of each industry to the GDP at current prices, Free State, 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product: Annual estimates per region 1995–2004*

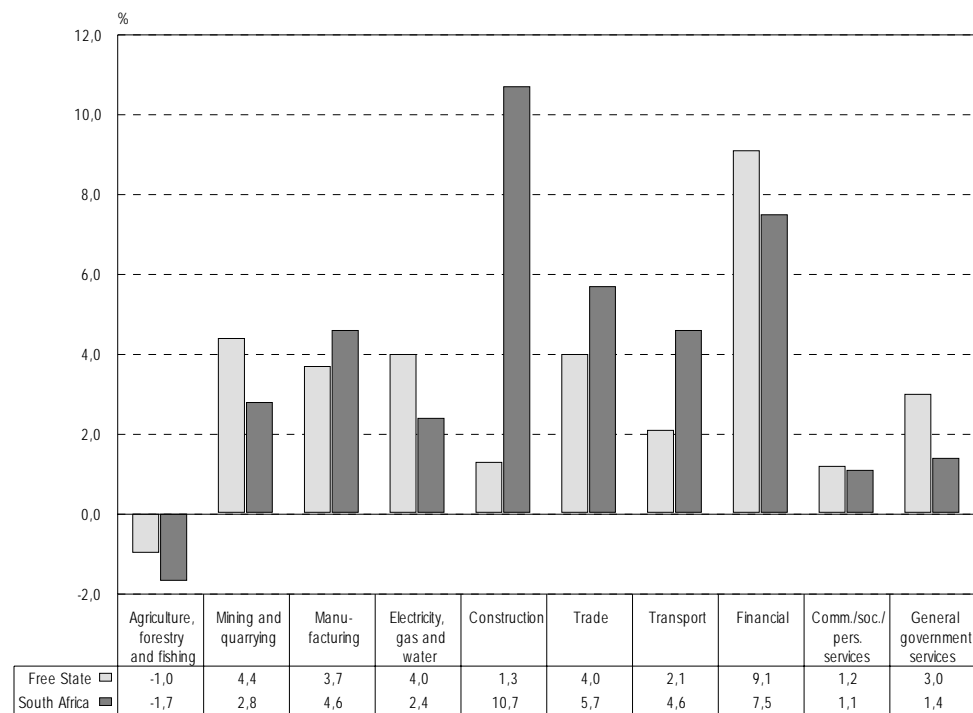
**Table 9.2: Gross domestic product per region at constant 2000 prices, Free State, 1995–2004**

Rand million										
Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>7 634</b>	<b>8 779</b>	<b>8 749</b>	<b>6 812</b>	<b>7 333</b>	<b>7 465</b>	<b>6 495</b>	<b>7 335</b>	<b>7 354</b>	<b>7 559</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	922	2 572	2 634	1 718	2 299	2 829	2 401	2 391	2 156	2 133
Mining and quarrying	6 712	6 207	6 115	5 094	5 035	4 636	4 093	4 944	5 198	5 426
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>6 964</b>	<b>7 351</b>	<b>7 656</b>	<b>7 406</b>	<b>7 687</b>	<b>8 069</b>	<b>8 209</b>	<b>8 365</b>	<b>8 374</b>	<b>8 671</b>
Manufacturing	4 488	4 838	4 941	4 969	5 220	5 674	5 786	5 966	5 917	6 139
Electricity, gas and water	1 453	1 592	1 723	1 608	1 551	1 564	1 519	1 572	1 588	1 652
Construction	1 023	922	992	829	916	831	904	826	869	880
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>26 235</b>	<b>26 912</b>	<b>27 343</b>	<b>27 963</b>	<b>28 983</b>	<b>29 510</b>	<b>29 894</b>	<b>30 746</b>	<b>31 632</b>	<b>32 986</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	5 150	5 279	5 320	5 362	5 729	6 039	5 568	5 760	6 150	6 395
Transport, storage and communication	3 383	3 549	3 788	3 920	4 011	4 257	4 406	4 658	4 734	4 831
Finance, real estate and business services	6 531	6 576	6 786	6 896	7 221	7 057	7 727	7 987	8 110	8 845
Personal services	4 445	4 565	4 563	4 843	5 021	5 264	5 378	5 510	5 734	5 804
General government services	6 725	6 942	6 886	6 941	7 001	6 893	6 814	6 832	6 905	7 111
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>40 833</b>	<b>43 042</b>	<b>43 748</b>	<b>42 181</b>	<b>44 004</b>	<b>45 044</b>	<b>44 598</b>	<b>46 446</b>	<b>47 361</b>	<b>49 216</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	4 443	4 630	4 836	4 554	4 611	4 606	4 504	4 549	4 632	4 817
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>45 277</b>	<b>47 672</b>	<b>48 584</b>	<b>46 735</b>	<b>48 615</b>	<b>49 650</b>	<b>49 102</b>	<b>50 995</b>	<b>51 993</b>	<b>54 034</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product: Annual estimates per region 1995–2004*

Figure 9.4 below indicates that in 2004, the industries that made the largest contribution in the Free State economy were finance, real estate and business services industry (9,1%) compared to the national average where the construction industry was the highest at 10,7%. Both South Africa and the Free State showed a negative contribution towards the economy in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry with -1,7% and -1,0% respectively.

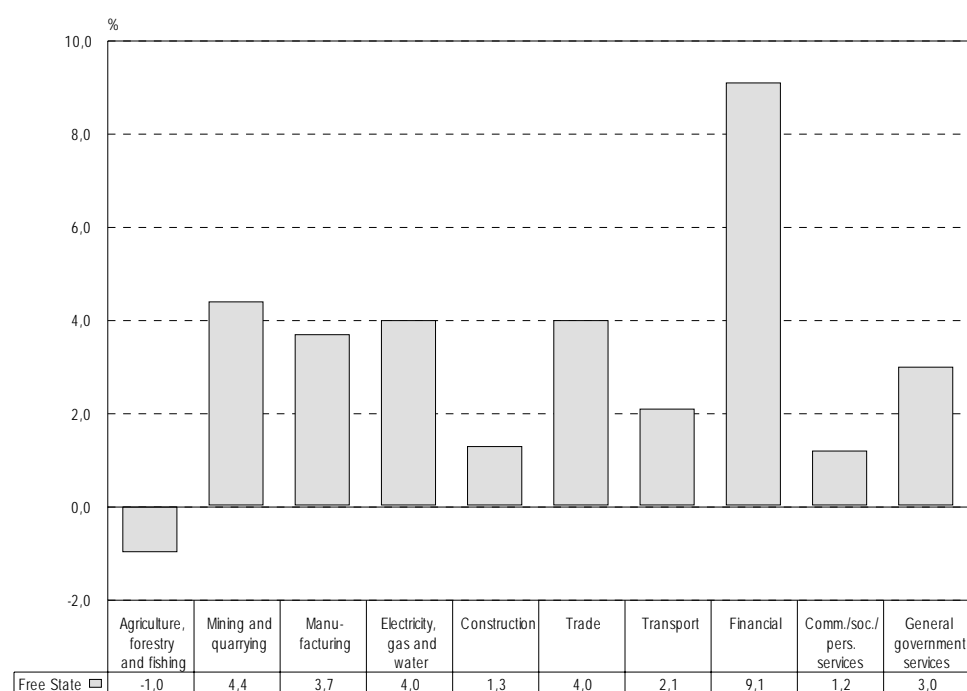
**Figure 9.4: Real annual economic growth rate at constant 2000 prices (percentage change), Free State, 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product: Third quarter 2005*

Figure 9.5 below indicates the growth rates per industry for Free State in 2004. Finance, real estate and business services recorded the highest growth rate of 9,1%. Agriculture, forestry and fishing recorded a negative growth rate of -1,0%.

**Figure 9.5: Real annual growth rates per industry, Free State, 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product: Third quarter 2005*

## 9.2 Agriculture

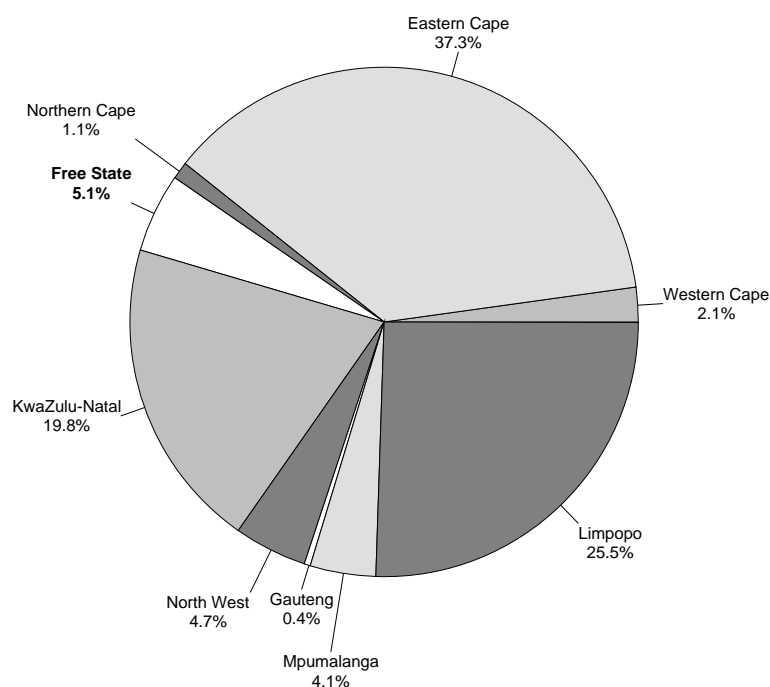
Table 9.3 shows that the proportion of the land used as farming area in the Free State in 2001 was 19 559 000 hectares, which constituted 6,2% of the farming area in the country. There were 56 000 farming operations on that land in the province during the period of the survey. This constituted about 5% of the entire farming operations in South Africa. Eastern Cape had the highest number of farming operations (37,3%), while Gauteng had the lowest (0,4%) in South Africa

**Table 9.3: Farming operations by land surface area and province, South Africa, 2001**

Province	Land area		Farming operations	
	Ha ('000)	%	Ha ('000)	%
Western Cape	33 915	10,8	23	2,1
Eastern Cape	61 063	19,4	407	37,3
Northern Cape	45 780	14,5	12	1,1
<b>Free State</b>	<b>19 559</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5,1</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	15 982	5,1	216	19,8
North West	18 780	6,0	51	4,7
Gauteng	5 922	1,9	4	0,4
Mpumalanga	10 755	3,4	45	4,1
Limpopo	103 372	32,8	278	25,5
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>315 128</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 092</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: National Department of Agriculture 2001

**Figure 9.6: Distribution of farm operations in South Africa by province, 2001**



Source: National Department of Agriculture 2001

Table 9.4 below shows the different types of crops and the quantities that were harvested in each of the nine provinces in South Africa in 2001. The following is observed:

- Free State had the largest harvest of maize for grain (5 156 801 tons), grain sorghum (552 594 tons), wheat (1 539 571 tons) and maize for fresh consumption (70 635 tons).
- KwaZulu-Natal had the largest harvest of sugarcane in 2001 (108 459 706 tons), followed by Mpumalanga province that harvested 335 471 tons in 2001.
- Only three provinces harvested cotton in 2001, i.e. Northern Cape (21 516 tons), Mpumalanga (1 364 tons) and KwaZulu-Natal (2 tons).
- Only three provinces harvested tobacco in 2001, i.e. North West (9 339 tons), Mpumalanga (7 568 tons) and Eastern Cape (2 328 tons).
- The most harvested crop in South Africa in 2001 was sugarcane (108 795 877 tons), followed by maize for grain (13 791 056 tons) and wheat (3 078 338 tons).

**Table 9.4: Quantity harvested by province, South Africa, 2001: All types of crops**

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma- langa	Limpopo	South Africa
Type of crop	Tons									
Maize for grain	211 252	1 217 242	84 639	<b>5 156 801</b>	352 538	5 053 151	354 300	1 306 202	54 930	13 791 056
Maize for fresh consumption	8 016	242 507	434	<b>70 635</b>	49 442	3 431	53 623	4 647	19 058	451 793
Grain sorghum	560	491	-	<b>552 594</b>	352	218 636	-	-	11 005	783 638
Wheat	1 311 495	2 039	171 019	<b>1 539 571</b>	14 752	33 809	-	-	5 653	3 078 338
Dry beans	-	88 071	-	<b>176</b>	14 113	9 339	-	21 546	1 926	135 171
Soya beans	-	243	-	<b>1 059</b>	12 425	11 092	-	19 252	1 991	46 064
Groundnuts	-	18	68 261	<b>7 543</b>	819	91 274	-	3 339	10 996	182 251
Sugarcane	-	28	-	-	108 459 706	-	-	335 471	672	108 795 877
Sunflower seed	-	74	807	<b>122 153</b>	5	279 103	-	16 717	29	418 887
Cotton	-	-	21 516	-	2	-	-	1 364	-	22 881
Lucerne and/or other hay	340 893	230 729	147 942	<b>18 701</b>	17 593	11 858	-	1 942	-	769 658
Tobacco	-	2 328	-	-	-	9 339	-	7 568	-	19 235
Other field crops	34 285	43 623	-	-	2 715	1 992	-	25	-	82 640
Potatoes	1 133 957	131 586	106 382	<b>341 986</b>	7 831	52 777	-	124	1 433	1 776 076
Sweet potatoes	-	9 367	-	<b>8</b>	2 948	1	-	181	1 541	15 061

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of Commercial Agriculture 2001*

Table 9.5 and Figure 9.7 below show the quantity harvested for maize for grain by province in South Africa. The table shows that:

- Free State had the largest percentage of maize harvested in 2001 (37,4%), followed by North West which harvested 5 053 151 tons of maize ( 36,6%).
- Both KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng harvested 2,6% in 2001.
- Limpopo had the lowest percentage of maize harvested in 2001 (0,4%).
- The total maize that was harvested in South Africa in 2001 was estimated at 13 791 055 tons.

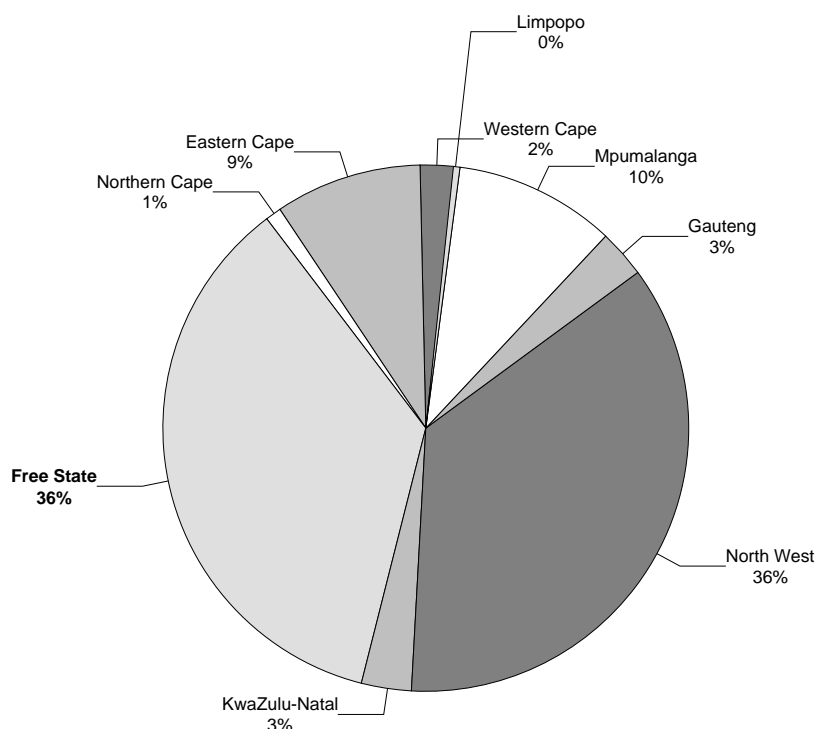
**Table 9.5: Quantity harvested by province, maize for grain, South Africa, 2001**

Province	Tons	%
Western Cape	211 252	1,5
Eastern Cape	1 217 242	8,8
Northern Cape	84 639	0,6
<b>Free State</b>	<b>5 156 801</b>	<b>37,4</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	352 538	2,6
North West	5 053 151	36,6
Gauteng	354 300	2,6
Mpumalanga	1 306 202	9,5
Limpopo	54 930	0,4
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>13 791 055</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: National Department of Agriculture 2001



**Figure 9.7: Percentage quantity harvested by province, maize for grain, South Africa, 2001**



Source: National Department of Agriculture 2001

Table 9.6 below shows the number of farming units and market value of their assets by province in South Africa. The following is observed from this table:

- Free State had the highest number of farming units (8 531) with an asset market value of R12 477 269 million, followed by Western Cape (7 185) with an asset market value of R27 863 636 million, and then Northern Cape (6 114) with an asset market value of R9 698 368 million.
- Gauteng had the lowest number of farming units (2 206) and with an asset market value of R2 962 276 million.
- There were 45 818 farming units with an asset market value of R98 428 254 million in South Africa.

**Table 9.6: Number of farming units and market value of assets by province, South Africa, 2002**

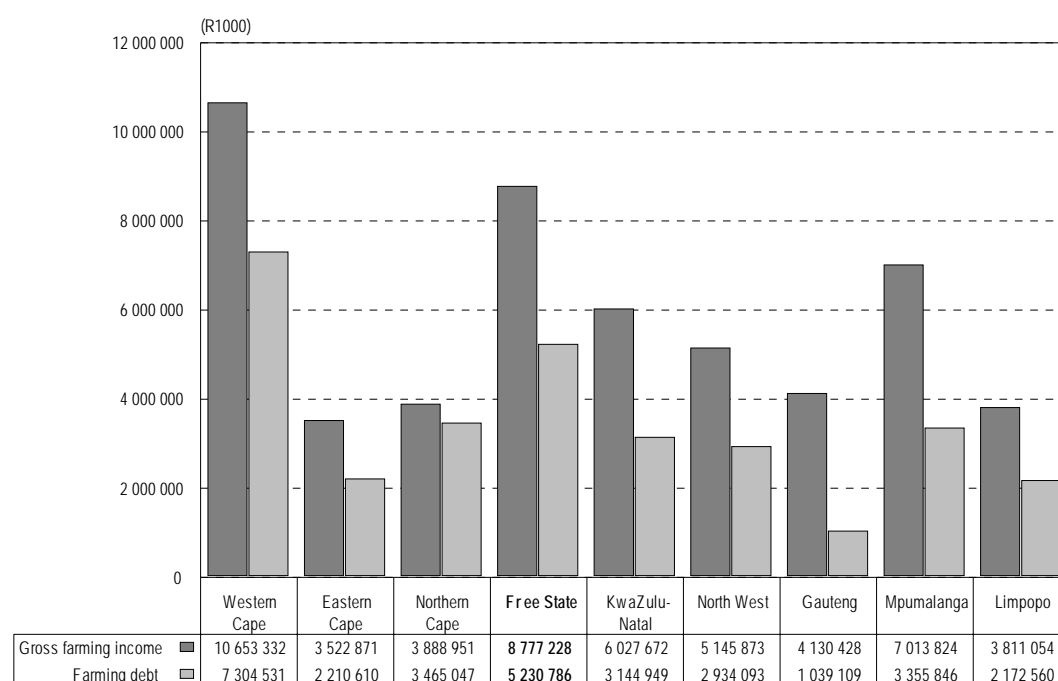
Province	Number of farming units	Market value of assets (R1 000)
Western Cape	7 185	27 863 636
Eastern Cape	4 376	7 704 486
Northern Cape	6 114	9 698 368
<b>Free State</b>	<b>8 531</b>	<b>12 477 269</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	4 038	9 900 145
North West	5 349	8 419 760
Gauteng	2 206	2 962 276
Mpumalanga	5 104	9 720 910
Limpopo	2 915	9 681 405
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>45 818</b>	<b>98 428 255</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of Commercial Agriculture 2002*

Figure 9.8 shows gross farming income and farming debts by province in South Africa. The following is observed in this figure:

- The formal agricultural sector generated a total gross farming income of approximately R53 billion in 2002.
- Western Cape contributed the highest gross income, followed by Free State, then Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Gauteng, Northern Cape, Limpopo and Eastern Cape.
- Farming debts amounted to approximately R31 billion.
- Western Cape was responsible for the largest part of the debt, followed by Free State and Mpumalanga, while Gauteng had the lowest proportion of debts.

**Figure 9.8: Gross farming income and farming debt by province, South Africa, 2002**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of Commercial Agriculture 2002*

Table 9.7 shows a breakdown of gross farming income by type of division and province in South Africa. The table depicts the following:

- In total, field crops generated the highest income, followed by animals, horticulture, animal products and then other products.
- Free State contributed the largest share of field crops and animals to the gross farming income, whereas Western Cape contributed the largest share in horticulture, animal products and other products.
- Eastern Cape contributed the least share in field crops, North West in horticulture and other products, and Limpopo in animals and animal products.

**Table 9.7: Breakdown of gross farming income by type of division and province, South Africa, 2002**

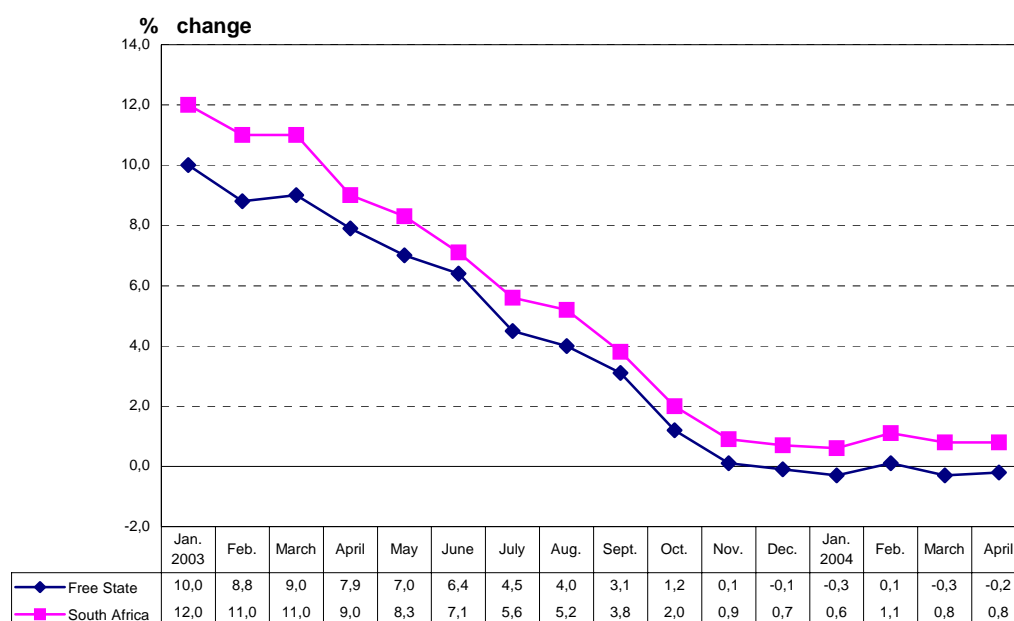
Province	Field crops	Horticulture	Animals	Animal products	Other products
	R ('000)				
Western Cape	1 295 835	5 976 340	1 581 885	1 713 253	562 645
Eastern Cape	184 361	833 403	1 040 893	1 119 457	35 871
Northern Cape	971 869	1 065 784	1 336 290	180 918	23 163
<b>Free State</b>	<b>5 067 205</b>	<b>620 318</b>	<b>2 674 877</b>	<b>735 704</b>	<b>27 475</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	2 773 151	614 458	1 623 648	991 698	426 317
North West	2 448 308	363 358	1 800 537	505 248	7 892
Gauteng	384 056	811 240	1 783 046	912 932	71 307
Mpumalanga	2 566 165	1 624 945	1 393 014	460 538	141 740
Limpopo	785 982	2 319 058	1 182 518	186 163	104 181
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>16 476 932</b>	<b>14 228 909</b>	<b>14 416 706</b>	<b>6 805 912</b>	<b>1 400 592</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of Commercial Agriculture 2002*

### 9.3 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Figure 9.9 shows annual inflation rate on a monthly basis for the period from January 2003 to April 2004. Examination of this figure shows overall decline in inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index for both Free State and South Africa during this period. There were slight increases in March 2003 and February 2004 in the index for Free State. South Africa also showed an increase in February 2004. The national rate of inflation curve was always above that of Free State.

**Figure 9.9: Annual inflation rate on a monthly basis, Free State and South Africa, January 2003 to April 2004**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Consumer Price Index (CPI) Headline, June 2004

## 9.4 Human Development Index (HDI)

**Human Development Index:** The Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Program is used for obtaining internationally comparable indicators of the ability of individuals within a country or across various countries to live long, informed and comfortable lives. It has three components:

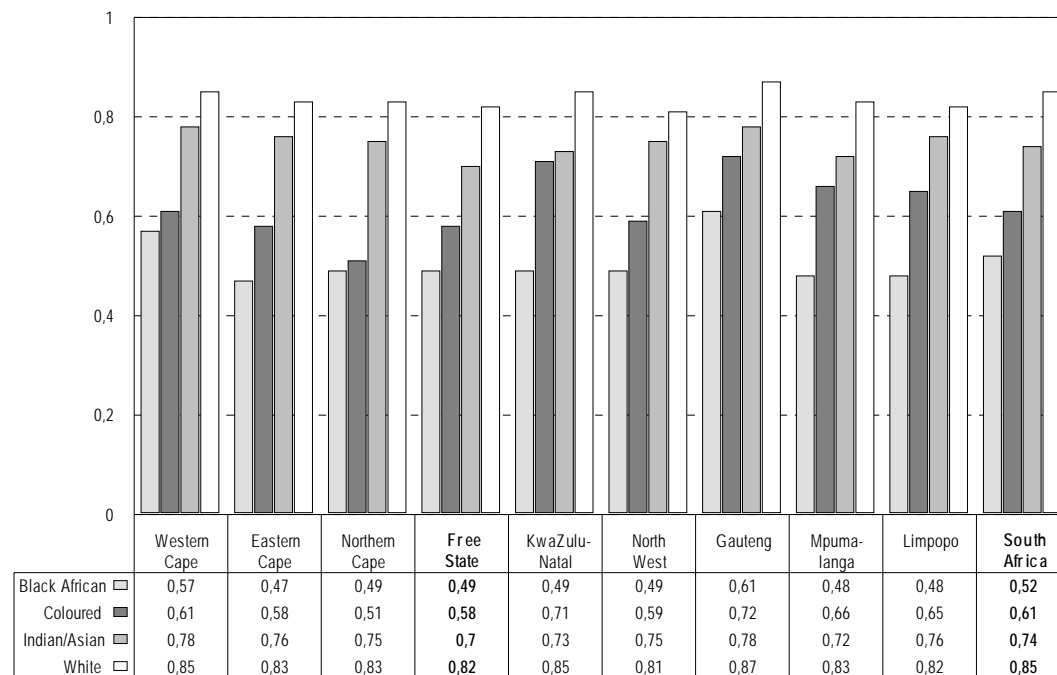
- (1) Longevity measured by life expectancy at birth.
- (2) Educational attainment measured by adult literacy rate (two-thirds weighting) and combined gross enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary.
- (3) Comfortable lives measured by a GDP Index.

The Human Development Index is the average of these three components.

Figure 9.10 below shows that:

- The HDI for the white population group was the highest in all provinces, followed by that of Indian/Asian, coloured and then black African.
- The HDIs for Free State in all population groups were lower than those of South Africa as a whole.

**Figure 9.10: Human Development Index by province and population group, South Africa, 2003**



Source: Global Insight, SA 2003

## Chapter 10: Politics

This chapter deals with the allocation of seats to political parties in the Legislature. Table 10.1 below compares seat allocations for the three provincial general elections held in 1994, 1999 and 2004 in Free State.

The following is observed from this table:

- The ANC (African National Congress) had 24 seats in 1994. The number of seats increased by one in 1999 to 25. It remained the same in 2004.
- The ACDP (African Christian Democratic Party) had no seats in the first two elections, i.e. 1994 and 1999. It won one seat in 2004.
- The DA (Democratic Alliance) had nothing in 1994, but won two seats in 1999 and three in 2004.
- The FFP (Freedom Front Plus) had two seats in 1994, of which it lost one in 1999. It retained the other one seat in 2004.
- The NNP (New National Party) had four seats in 1994, of which it lost two in 1999. It then lost the other two in 2004.

**Table 10.1: Free State Provincial Legislature, 1994, 1999 and 2004**

<b>Political party</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2004</b>
African National Congress	24	25	25
African Christian Democratic Party	0	0	1
Democratic Alliance	0	2	3
Freedom Front Plus	2	1	1
New National Party	4	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: Independent Electoral Commission 2004