



BASIC RESULTS: FREE STATE

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Community Survey, 2007

Basic Results: Free State

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Community Survey 2007: Basic Results - Free State

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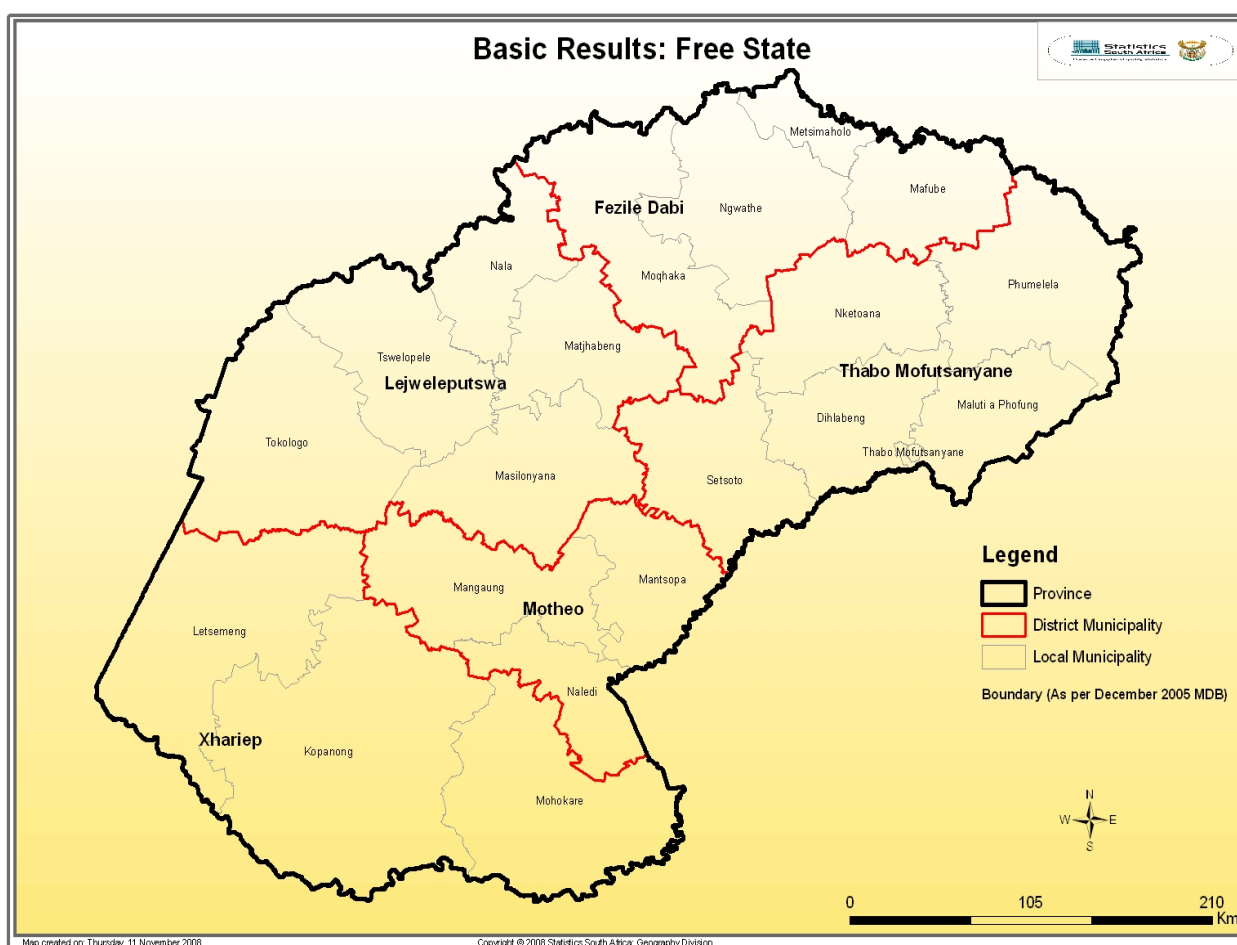
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Map 1: A map of South Africa showing the location of provinces**Map 2: A map of Free State showing district and local municipalities**

1. Introduction

The Community Survey (CS) is the largest survey to be conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The survey collected information on population dynamics (population size, composition and distribution; and fertility, mortality and migration), disability and social grants, school attendance and educational attainment, labour force, housing conditions and goods, and income.

1.1 Objectives of the release

The main objective of this release is to provide basic results at the provincial level pertaining to:

- The estimated population size;
- Housing conditions: type of dwelling; tenure status; type of energy used for lighting, cooking and heating; toilet facilities; refuse disposal; and source of water; and
- Household goods.

1.2 Background

Censuses 1996 and 2001 are the only all-inclusive censuses that Stats SA has thus far conducted under the new democratic dispensation. Demographic and socio-economic data were collected and the results have enabled government and all other users of this information to make informed decisions. When cabinet took a decision to move away from the 5-year to 10-year censuses, that created a gap in information or data between Census 2001 and the next census scheduled to be carried out in 2011. A decision was therefore taken to carry out the Community Survey in 2007.

The main objectives of the survey were:

- To provide data at lower geographical levels than existing household surveys;
- To build human, management and logistical capacities for Census 2011; and
- To provide inputs into the preparation of the mid-year population projections.

1.2.1 *New municipalities and domains of statistical reporting*

The dawn of South Africa's new democratic dispensation in 1994 witnessed the establishment of the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB). In executing their mandate, the board created a spatial design that would leave no part of the country outside the jurisdiction of a municipality. This definition of the politico-economic space eliminated the distinction between urban and rural areas which historically were reported on. Stats SA therefore is not in a position to provide population results in terms of urban and rural population.

In establishing the municipalities, the board established three categories of jurisdiction, namely Category A, comprising six stand-alone metropolitan areas; Category B, comprising 231 local municipalities and 25 District Management Areas (DMAs); and Category C, comprising 47 district municipalities. Each district municipality is made up of a group of local municipalities and DMAs.

Category A areas: A municipality that has exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area.

Category B areas: A municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a category C municipality within whose area it falls.

Category C areas: A municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality.

New municipal boundaries were released in December 2005. The December 2005 municipal boundaries dealt with cross-boundary municipality problems as well as some DMAs. It should be noted that the 2001 municipal boundaries had six district municipalities, eight local municipalities, four DMAs and one metro (Tshwane) straddling provincial boundaries. These were referred to as cross-boundary municipalities. Provincial boundaries were re-determined to realign the above district and local municipalities to a particular province.

This background provides the user with how statistics in South Africa are spatially arranged and reported upon. For more details, see the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996); the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998), and the Organised Local Government Act (Act No. 52 of 1997). Further information can also be found on the web at www.local.gov.za, www.salga.org.za, and www.demarcation.org.za

1.2.2 MDB codes

The codes used by the MDB are constructed as follows:

- Local municipalities – two or three letters to represent the province, followed by a two or three-digit number. However, it is important to note that Limpopo used to be abbreviated as LP but is now abbreviated as LIM, and KwaZulu-Natal used to be KZ but is now abbreviated as KZN.
- District municipalities – the letters DC followed by a one or two-digit number, with no provincial reference.
- District management areas – represented firstly by two or three letters to denote the province, plus the letters DMA, and then followed by a two-digit number.
- Metropolitan municipalities – name only.

The geography metadata for Census 2001, Report No. 03-02-25, and more information on Census 2001 geography can be accessed by users on the Statistics South Africa website (www.statssa.gov.za).

The Community Survey 2007 metadata document contains the geography metadata as applicable to the Community Survey 2007 and it is also posted on the above-mentioned website.

1.3 How the CS was conducted

The CS 2007 covered 274 348 dwelling units across all the provinces. The sampled dwelling units were visited by fieldworkers who were organised in teams of 5: one supervisor and four field enumerators. The staff was trained by Stats SA personnel on how to administer the questionnaire and the quality assurance procedures that were to be deployed. A total of 238 067 dwellings had completed questionnaires when the fieldwork was completed. The questionnaires were processed using scanning technology to capture the data. A visual check was performed to ensure that the images were clear and that the data were clear and readable.

1.4 Response rates

The survey attained a response rate of 93,9%. This rate takes into account the non-response rates at enumeration area (EA), dwelling unit and household levels. Two EAs were not covered due to problems encountered with the communities who refused to participate in the survey. Only 238 067 dwelling units out of 274 348 sampled dwelling units had completed the questionnaire. At household level, the non-response always occurs inside a dwelling unit. It is not easy to deal with the problem without having information to facilitate dual estimation approach such as the post-enumeration survey (PES) that is carried out for a population census.

The adjustment of non-response is therefore based on the classification of dwelling units/households based on the enumeration status (enumeration completed, partially completed, non-contact, refusal, no usable information, listing error, unoccupied dwelling, demolished dwelling, vacant dwelling, and other). In total, 15 393 cases were classified as non-response. The remaining 20 888 cases out of the total sampled dwelling units were invalid or out of scope.

1.5 Outline of the release

- Section 2 presents the estimated population size
- Section 3 presents results on household size
- Section 4 presents results pertaining to housing conditions
- Section 5 presents results on household goods

1.6 Technical notes

1.6.1 Rounding off of data

The CS 2007 data were weighted to estimate total households and persons.

Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded off to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers might therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

1.6.2 Imputation

Imputation was used to allocate values for unavailable, unknown, incorrect or inconsistent responses in most categories. The editing system uses a combination of the *logical imputation* and *dynamic imputation* technique.

Logical imputation, in which a consistent value is calculated from other information in the household, is usually preferred over dynamic imputation. Generally, the editing system resolves inconsistencies by first looking at other characteristics of the household (for example, in case of *logical imputation*, a married person with an invalid response for sex would be assigned the opposite sex to their spouse). If this is unsuccessful, then a consistent value is imputed from another person or households of similar characteristics in the data set (*dynamic imputation*).

1.6.3 Concepts and definitions

A publication containing all concepts and definitions used in the survey is available electronically on StatsOnline. Nevertheless, for the convenience of readers, household is the main term used in this product and is defined as:

Household: A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

De facto population: The group of the population who were enumerated according to where they stayed on a specific night.

De jure population: The group of the population who were enumerated according to where they usually live.

1.7 Methods used to estimate the population and households at municipal level

1.7.1 Introduction

This section summarises the methods used to estimate the population and households from the survey at municipal level. The user should be aware of the results and the Statistics Council's recommendations regarding the national and provincial estimates released in October 2007 (Report Nos. 03-01-20 and P0301). A cautionary note was included in the aforementioned reports for the users to be aware of the following limitations:

- The population out of the survey scope (i.e. institutions) was considered as an approximation from Census 2001;
- In the Community Survey, unemployment was measured by using a different set of questions than in the regular Labour Force Survey;
- An unreasonably high income for children, probably due to misinterpretation or no differentiation between parent's income and children's income;
- New trends from the Community Survey with little congruence in numbers of household by province, as compared to the General Household Survey;
- Caution should be maintained when interpreting the grants or numbers of those receiving grants;
- Readers should be aware that the Community Survey does not replace the Census. Hence, any interpretation should be understood to have some random fluctuation in data, particularly concerning the small number cells.

The release in October 2007 gave adjusted estimates of the survey at national and provincial levels. These adjustments were done to ensure that the data remained internally and externally consistent at national and provincial level, and by age, population group and sex. The random fluctuation was maintained because the coefficients of variation (CV) were tolerable for national and provincial estimates. However, the same was not true for the municipal domain of estimation as some municipalities showed large CVs. Hence, it became necessary to review the estimates at municipal level in order to remove the systematic biases due to poor realisation of the sample at small-area level.

The statistical count of the Community Survey is measured in terms of the number of persons and/or number of households. The universe of the Community Survey covers persons and households that were sampled within all different enumeration areas as demarcated in the Census 2001, excluding those classified as institutions and recreational areas.

In order to have new estimates, the past censuses are considered as the best available sources of data that give information at lower geographical level. Therefore, the new CS estimates are an adjustment to the projected information from these data sets.

1.7.2 The methods of estimation for different municipalities

1.7.2.1 The estimation of the number of persons

The ratio method (Shryock and Siegel 1973) of projecting geographic subdivisions was used to estimate the populations of the district councils and municipalities in the CS, stratified by population group, sex and single-year age. The method is agreeable to this purpose and its execution involved four stages as follows:

- Observing the percentage shares of the populations of geographic subdivisions (e.g. District Councils) in the parent population (e.g. province) in one or more past dates. The current exercise made use of the percentage distribution of District Councils in a province (and percentage distribution of municipalities in a District Council) in the 1996 and 2001 censuses, adjusted to the 2006 official boundaries¹;
- Projecting these percentage shares into future dates (the reference date for the CS – mid February 2007 in the current exercise);
- Applying the projected proportions/ percentage shares into independently derived projections of the parent population (in this case the provincial population estimates as published in the October 2007 release of the CS); and
- Converting the estimated proportions back into numbers of persons (by age, sex and population group) in each district municipality and in each local municipality.

In view of these projections or estimates, a choice was made for the best estimates based on the comparison between direct CS proportion and the closest estimates in absolute numbers. Any difference greater than 1 000 persons or 10% was subjected to further scrutiny by checking either estimates from recent aerial photographs, administrative registers, or own local municipality survey or estimates. Although these further investigations were limited in nature because of the poor reliability of ancillary sources, the approximation from aerial photographs and independent local estimates results were closer to the projections than direct estimates from the CS. In cases where the projection using the ratio method was consistent with the CS, no further change was made. If not, a weighted average was used, as the CS and Census data were not consistent.

Assumptions of the method

Several assumptions could be employed when projecting population percentage distributions of geographic subdivisions. The procedure used in the CS exercise assumes that the average annual rate of change in the proportions observed in the 1996 and 2001 census enumerations, for each area will trend linearly to zero² over a long period (say 60 years).

Limitations of the method

- The method does not explicitly account for other socioeconomic and demographic variables that might be related to the observed proportion by the specified strata.
- The method is not a detailed cohort component projection.

¹ To maximise the usage of the data, the percentage distributions were observed for both the PES weighted and the unweighted versions of the censuses. Additionally, weighted averages of the observed percentage distributions were calculated (data for Census 1996 were assigned a weight of 0,5 because they pertain to a period that is further away from the CS date compared to data from Census 2001 which were assigned a weight of 1).

² Note that it is the annual rate of change (not the proportions themselves) that approach zero over time.

1.7.2.2 Re-calculation of the person weights

The new population estimates by municipalities described above provide additional information about the population that is believed to be more reliable than direct survey estimates. It is therefore possible to get improved precision of the survey estimates in terms of reducing bias and increasing efficiency by applying some form of post-stratification adjustment where the weighted estimated total of the population (age, sex, population group) is constrained to the one coming from the estimated population on national and provincial level.

The calculation of the municipality new adjusted weight for persons by age, sex, and population group in each municipality is given by:

- Dividing the CS design weight by the response rate for each primary sampling unit within each municipality (stratum);
- Multiplying the first adjustment factor based on national and provincial estimates by age, sex, population group; and
- Multiplying the second adjustment factor deduced from the local municipality estimates by age, sex and population group.

1.7.2.3 The estimation of the number of households

The approach separated individuals from households in order to derive more reliable population estimates at a municipal level. After the numbers of people were estimated, revised estimates of the number of households in each municipality were calculated by assuming that the average household size (stratified by majority population group in the household) in each municipality remained unchanged from the data collected in the CS. This ensured that inter-municipal differentials in household composition were preserved. Dividing the new estimate of the number of people in each municipality (stratified by population group) by the average household size (stratified by majority population group of the household) gives revised estimates (stratified by population group) of the number of households in each municipality.

1.7.2.4 The derivation of CS out-of-scope population

The 2007 Community Survey has not taken into account some elements considered as out of scope of the survey. In order to have as complete an estimate of the population of South Africa as possible, those cases not in scope (such as collective living quarters (institutions) and some households in EAs classified as recreational areas or institutions), needed to be added to the CS estimates. However, as there has not been any recent estimate of these out-of-CS-scope cases, the only possibility was to assume that each individual record falling within the defined categories had remained as counted in Census 2001 without any change over time.

The above considerations are applied at municipal level in the same way as they have been at provincial level. In order to facilitate data management manipulation, Census 2001 unit records that covered out-of-CS-scope cases were reduced to easy manageable data points that give the same profile of age, sex, population group and municipality distribution.

1.7.3 Consideration for CS interpretation of results

Users should note that the Community Survey is not a replacement of the Census. An attempt was made to adjust the measurement to a best estimate. Any adjustment done has maintained the profiling of the community in terms of the people and households while compensating and correcting the undercounted bias by different projections on national, provincial and municipalities.

However, the reliability of each of the different estimation methods depends on their internal limitations that lead to some assumptions based on what information is available. Most of the adjustments that were made show that the direct measure by the Community Survey could not produce usable estimates in some municipalities. The exception of better estimates was observed in densely populated municipalities like metros. The less reliable estimates for some small municipalities that were observed in the Community Survey would be part of the sampling methodology review for future surveys. However, the measurement in terms of proportion is much less susceptible to random error than counts (numbers). As a consequence, the Community Survey gives useful information for estimating proportions, averages or ratios for smaller area domains.

Users should be aware of these statements as part of the cautionary notes:

- The household estimates at municipal level differ slightly from the national and provincial estimates in terms of the household variables profile;
- The Community Survey has considered as an add-on an approximation of the population in areas not covered by the survey, such as institutions and recreational areas. This approximation of people could not provide the number of those households (i.e. institutions). Thus, there is no household record for those people approximated as living out-of-CS-scope;
- Any cross-tabulation giving small numbers at municipal level should be interpreted with caution such as taking small values in a given table's cell as likely over or under estimation of the true population;
- No reliance should be placed on numbers for variables broken down at municipal level (i.e. age, population group, etc.). However, the aggregated total number per municipality provides more reliable estimates;
- Usually a zero total figure (excluding those in institutions) reflects the fact that no sample was realised, and in such cases, this is likely to be a significant underestimate of the true population;
- As an extension from the above statement, in a number of instances the number realised in the sample, though not zero, was very small (maybe as low as a single individual) and in some cases had to be reweighted by a very large factor (maximum nearly 800 for housing weight and over 1 000 for person weight);
- As a further consequence, small subpopulations are likely to be heavily over or under-represented at a household level in the data; and
- It should be noted that the estimates were done with the use of the de-facto population and not the de-jure population. These results are presented as de-jure population.

This release consolidates the basic results pertaining to Free State. It takes into account the results contained in the previous two releases (P0301 and P0301.1)

2. Population size and distribution

The Free State is divided into five district municipalities and 20 local municipalities. The population increased by 2,4% from 2 706 775 to 2 773 059 between 2001 and 2007 as shown in Table FS1. The number of households in the province also increased from 733 302 in 2001 to 802 872 in 2007, an overall increase of 9,5% (see Table FS2).

Table FS1: Total population by province – Censuses 1996, 2001 and CS 2007

Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	% change 1996/2001	CS 2007	% change 2001/2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	2,1	6 527 747	4,0
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2,8	2 773 059	2,4
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	20,4	10 451 713	13,9
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	11,8	10 259 230	7,0
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	9,2	5 238 286	4,9
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 885	7,7	3 643 435	8,2
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	-2,0	1 058 060	6,7
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	8,8	3 271 948	2,5
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	14,3	5 278 585	16,7
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	10,4	48 502 063	8,2

Table FS2: Number of persons and households by province – Censuses 1996, 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Province	Total population			Number of households		
	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 527 747	1 303 287	1 481,640	1 586 735
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 773 059	625 011	733 302	802 872
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	10 451 713	2 030 117	2 735 168	3 175 579
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 259 230	1 689 995	2 117 274	2 234 129
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	5 238 286	909 306	1 117 855	1 215 935
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 885	3 643 435	669 844	785 433	940 403
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 058 060	218 339	245 086	264 653
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	3 271 948	630 657	816 643	911 120
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 278 585	983 015	1 173 304	1 369 180
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	48 502 063	9 059 571	11 205 705	12 500 609

Table FS3 provides the population size by local municipality as recorded in Census 2001 and the Community Survey (CS) 2007 and the percentage change.

Twelve of the municipalities recorded declines in their population. The most affected municipalities were: Tokologo, Phumelela, Tswelopele and Ngwathe.

Table FS3: Population distribution by local municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Population			% distribution	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	% change	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC16: Xhariep	135 248	127 627	-5,6	5,0	4,6
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	42 982	36 337	-15,5	1,6	1,3
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	55 944	49 422	-11,7	2,1	1,8
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	36 321	41 867	15,3	1,3	1,5
DC17: Motheo	728 261	837 376	15,0	26,9	30,2
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	27 479	25 442	-7,4	1,0	0,9
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	645 440	752 906	16,7	23,8	27,2
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	55 342	59 028	6,7	2,0	2,1
DC18: Lejweleputswa	657 012	639 651	-2,6	24,3	23,1
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	32 455	21 323	-34,3	1,2	0,8
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	53 714	40 617	-24,4	2,0	1,5
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	98 264	92 586	-5,8	3,6	3,3
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	408 170	405 031	-0,8	15,1	14,6
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	64 409	80 094	24,4	2,4	2,9
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	725 939	694 316	-4,4	26,8	25,0
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	50 906	35 090	-31,1	1,9	1,3
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	123 194	102 826	-16,5	4,6	3,7
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	128 929	108 449	-15,9	4,8	3,9
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	171	171	0,0	0,0	0,0
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	61 951	62 367	0,7	2,3	2,2
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	360 787	385 413	6,8	13,3	13,9
DC20: Fezile Dabi	460 316	474 089	3,0	17,0	17,1
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	167 892	170 522	1,6	6,2	6,1
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	118 810	95 187	-19,9	4,4	3,4
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	115 955	154 658	33,4	4,3	5,6
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	57 659	53 722	-6,8	2,1	1,9
Free State	2 706 775	2 773 059	2,4	100,0	100,0
South Africa	44 819 778	48 502 063	8,2	100,0	100,0

3. Trends in average household size

The average household declined from 3,6 persons in 2001 to 3,4 persons in 2007 as shown in Table FS4. All local municipalities recorded a decrease in the average household size except the following six municipalities: Kopanong, Mohokare, Mangaung, Nala, Maluti a Phofung and Metsimaholo. Further insights are provided in Table FS5.

Table FS4: Average household size by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Population	Households	Average household size	Population	Households	Average HH size
DC16: Xhariep	130 759	38 879	3,4	123 872	37 245	3,3
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	42 089	11 996	3,5	35 690	11 588	3,1
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	55 140	17 480	3,2	48 862	15 441	3,2
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	33 530	9 403	3,6	39 319	10,216	3,8
DC17: Motheo	705 273	206 360	3,4	820 894	227 026	3,6
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	26 571	7 575	3,5	24 688	8 279	3,0
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	624 625	185 013	3,4	737 936	202 762	3,6
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	54 077	13 772	3,9	58 270	15 985	3,6
DC18: Lejweleputswa	636 004	184 469	3,4	632 713	202 391	3,1
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	60 009	17 064	3,5	79 139	27 245	2,9
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	31 716	8 847	3,6	20 853	7 477	2,8
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	52 896	12 430	4,3	40 124	12 623	3,2
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	393 883	120 289	3,3	400 373	131 622	3,0
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	97 500	25 839	3,8	92 224	23 424	3,9
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	710 922	183 049	3,9	684 838	187 115	3,7
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	119 899	32 746	3,7	100 801	29 828	3,4
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	124 370	33 027	3,8	104 652	31 836	3,3
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	61 141	14 904	4,1	61 890	16 748	3,7
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	355 115	90 390	3,9	382 827	97 172	3,9
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	50 240	11 934	4,2	34 668	11 531	3,0
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	157	49	3,2	0	0	0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	441 872	120 544	3,7	463 124	149 095	3,1
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	157 494	41 514	3,8	164 716	64 898	2,5
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	117 147	32 108	3,6	94 246	32 872	2,9
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	110 427	32 260	3,4	150 938	37 320	4,0
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	56 804	14 661	3,9	53 224	14 005	3,8
Free State	2 624 831	733 302	3,6	2 725 440	802 872	3,4
South Africa	43 369,667	11 205705	3,9	47 850 294	12 500 609	3,8

Excludes households in collective living quarters

Table FS5: Percentage distribution of households by number of members and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households											
	Census 2001						CS 2007					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
DC16: Xhariep	20	21	17	16	26	100	20	24	19	13	24	100
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	16	20	18	18	29	100	20	23	19	15	23	100
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	21	22	17	15	25	100	20	26	20	12	22	100
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	22	20	16	15	26	100	19	22	19	14	25	100
DC17: Motheo	18	21	18	17	26	100	18	20	20	18	24	100
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	21	20	18	15	26	100	26	21	15	14	25	100
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	18	21	18	17	26	100	17	20	20	18	24	100
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	17	18	17	17	31	100	20	16	20	18	27	100
DC18: Lejweleputswa	18	20	17	16	28	100	25	18	18	16	23	100
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	18	20	17	16	28	100	49	13	13	11	15	100
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	17	21	17	16	28	100	22	20	14	15	29	100
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	13	16	15	17	40	100	20	18	17	13	32	100
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	19	21	18	16	25	100	23	18	20	17	22	100
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	15	17	17	16	35	100	15	17	15	19	34	100
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	15	17	17	17	35	100	15	18	18	17	32	100
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	16	18	18	17	32	100	15	18	18	18	31	100
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	15	19	18	17	32	100	19	18	18	18	27	100
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	14	17	16	17	35	100	11	21	19	19	30	100
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	15	15	17	17	36	100	15	17	18	16	34	100
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	14	18	15	16	38	100	18	19	15	15	34	100
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	22	12	22	24	18	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
DC20: Fezile Dabi	16	20	18	17	29	100	30	19	15	15	21	100
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	15	20	18	17	29	100	48	15	12	11	15	100
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	16	20	17	17	29	100	19	23	18	17	24	100
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	18	20	18	18	26	100	13	21	19	22	25	100
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	14	17	16	16	37	100	15	21	15	15	34	100
Free State	17	19	18	17	29	100	21	19	18	16	25	100
South Africa	19	18	15	15	33	100	18	18	16	16	32	100

4. Housing conditions

4.1 Introduction

The section focuses on the households' access to formal/informal housing, electricity, piped water, toilet facilities and regular refuse disposal services. The quality of housing conditions is highly correlated to the level of welfare. Hence government policy is to ensure that appreciable improvements are made in this regard.

4.2 Type of main dwelling: formal and informal

The proportion of households living in the formal dwellings has increased from 66,5% in 2001 to 71% in 2007 as shown in Table FS6.

During CS 2007, nine of the 20 municipalities namely, Mohokare (69,7%), Phumelela (67,8%), Matjhabeng (67,8%), Mafube (67,1%), Nketoane (60,6%), Setsoto (58,5%), Nala (55,9%), Moqhaka (52,2%), and Masilonyana (50,7%) recorded a lower proportion of households living in formal dwellings compared with the provincial average (71%).

The proportion of households living in informal dwellings has decreased from 26,1% in 2001 to 18,4% in 2007. Nala Local Municipality (42,1%) recorded the highest proportion of households living in informal dwellings. Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality recorded the lowest percentage (7,9%). Eleven of the 20 municipalities recorded percentages above the provincial average (18,4%). These municipalities are: Nala (42,1%), Nketoane (31,9%), Setsoto (31,7%), Mohokare (29,2%), Mafube (27,8%), Tswelopele (26,6%), Tokologo (26,3%), Matjhabeng (22,6%), Ngwathe (21,5%), Naledi (19,9%) and Letsemeng (19,5%).

Table FS6: Percentage of households living in formal and informal dwellings by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% formal dwellings		% informal dwellings	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC16: Xhariep	80,4	80,0	15,8	18,9
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	74,8	80,4	22,7	19,5
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	85,7	86,5	10,1	11,6
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	77,9	69,7	17,5	29,2
DC17: Motheo	71,6	78,4	23,3	18,0
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	74,9	76,8	20,8	19,9
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	71,7	78,4	23,7	18,2
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	68,4	79,8	19,2	15,2
DC18: Lejweleputswa	60,1	64,5	36,8	23,7
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	67,0	50,7	28,4	10,9
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	77,7	71,8	17,8	26,3
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	71,2	71,9	23,6	26,6
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	56,8	67,8	40,6	22,6
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	59,3	55,9	37,6	42,1
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	60,4	70,9	21,7	14,9
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	46,8	58,5	40,8	31,7
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	63,3	80,7	24,5	11,5
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	57,6	60,6	26,1	31,9
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	65,2	73,6	13,2	7,9
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	56,8	67,8	20,4	14,4
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	89,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	72,1	66,1	24,4	16,3
FS201: Mqphaka Local Municipality	82,5	52,2	14,5	10,1
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	70,1	77,0	26,4	21,5
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	63,6	80,3	34,7	18,4
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	65,7	67,1	25,6	27,8
Free State	66,5	71,0	26,1	18,4
South Africa	68,5	70,6	16,4	14,5

4.3 Tenure status

The proportion of households who owned and had fully paid off their dwellings increased from 43,4% in 2001 to 51,1% in 2007 as shown in Table FS7. Majority of the municipalities (80,0%) recorded an increase in the proportion of households which owned and had fully paid for their dwellings during the same period.

In the case of rented dwelling units, the provincial percentage increased from 16,8% in 2001 to 18,3% in 2007. At municipality level, nine of 20 municipalities (45%) recorded a decrease in the proportion of households renting dwelling units and 11 of 20 (55%) recorded an increase during the same period.

Table FS7: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001					CS 2007					
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	Total
DC16: Xhariep	43,5	11,6	14,0	30,9	100	54,3	8,6	17,6	19,3	0,2	100
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	33,6	15,1	13,1	38,1	100	52,2	12,7	13,5	21,3	0,3	100
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	49,6	11,0	15,0	24,4	100	60,5	9,6	20,2	9,7	0,0	100
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	44,7	8,3	13,2	33,8	100	47,3	2,4	18,4	31,6	0,3	100
DC17: Motheo	43,6	15,2	12,6	28,5	100	58,1	9,9	13,3	18,2	0,4	100
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	47,5	9,2	14,3	29,0	100	53,9	6,9	21,4	17,8	0,0	100
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	43,6	15,7	11,9	28,7	100	58	10,6	12,2	18,7	0,5	100
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	41,8	12,8	20,1	25,3	100	61,4	3,2	23,1	12,3	0	100
DC18: Lejweleputswa	41,8	12,9	19,5	25,9	100	51,0	7,1	19,2	22,5	0,2	100
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	47,2	13,7	18,1	21,1	100	32,2	3,3	18,2	46,3	0,0	100
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	45,4	8,6	11,1	34,9	100	30,9	3,4	11,1	54,7	0,0	100
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	43,5	8,8	12,6	35,1	100	57,4	3,7	11,6	26,7	0,6	100
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	37,9	13,5	21,5	27,1	100	51,2	9,1	22,4	17,1	0,1	100
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	54,3	12,7	17,3	15,7	100	74,5	3,2	9,2	12,8	0,2	100
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	44,0	11,1	16,6	28,3	100	45,7	5,8	13,2	33,9	1,4	100
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	39,4	12,9	23,5	24,1	100	54,2	5,7	15,1	24,8	0,2	100
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	33,0	13,3	29,3	24,4	100	52,2	9,2	26,4	12,2	0,0	100
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	47,2	10,4	15,4	27,0	100	55,6	2,5	11,7	29,3	0,9	100
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	49,9	10,2	8,6	31,3	100	38,9	5,5	7,8	45,4	2,5	100
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	38,8	6,9	25,2	29,1	100	49,2	4,1	19,0	27,1	0,6	100
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	2,0	26,5	10,2	61,2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	44,3	14,2	21,0	20,5	100	46,4	9,4	31,0	12,8	0,4	100
FS201: Moghaka Local Municipality	45,6	15,8	19,3	19,3	100	31,1	5,3	50,2	12,8	0,7	100
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	55,8	12,4	17,1	14,7	100	60,9	11,0	16,7	11,1	0,2	100
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	26,9	16,3	24,8	32,0	100	55,0	17,0	14,5	13,4	0,2	100
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	53,4	9,1	25,9	11,6	100	60,6	4,2	19,7	15,0	0,4	100
Free State	43,4	13,2	16,8	26,6	100	51,1	8,1	18,3	22,0	0,6	100
South Africa	41,3	15,0	18,7	25,0	100	49,7	11,9	18,8	18,7	0,8	100

4.4 Source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating

4.4.1 Electricity for lighting

Table FS8 gives the proportion of households that used electricity for lighting. The results show that the proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased from 74,4% in 2001 to 86,6% in 2007. The same trend was recorded by all municipalities. Maluti a Phofung Municipality recorded a significant increase from 56,6% in 2001 to 78,9% in 2007.

4.4.2 Electricity for cooking

The results in Table FS8 show that the proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased from 47,0% in 2001 to 75,2% in 2007.

4.4.3 Electricity for heating

The proportion of households using electricity for heating increased from 40,5% in 2001 to 54,6% in 2007. This trend was recorded by all municipalities. Five of the 20 municipalities recorded percentages above the provincial average.

Table FS8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% of households using electricity for lighting		% of households using electricity for cooking		% of households using electricity for heating	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC16: Xhariep	76,2	85,1	39,1	65,1	30,1	43,0
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	71,3	80,8	46,8	61,6	37,1	42,2
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	81,4	91,6	41,9	77,8	31,1	53,3
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	72,6	80,3	23,9	49,8	19,2	28,5
DC17: Motheo	84,0	87,2	58,0	78,4	51,7	56,0
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	77,8	88,5	29,6	55,0	22,9	26,1
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	85,0	87,0	60,6	80,2	54,4	57,7
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	74,8	88,9	38,3	68	31,7	50,2
DC18: Lejweleputswa	70,1	87,9	46,1	75,6	41,8	56,8
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	71,4	94,4	37,0	85,1	31,9	47,0
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	73,0	83,4	41,8	69,4	33,1	50,7
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	67,1	83,1	41,2	67,3	31,4	50,3
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	68,1	87,7	51,7	77,0	48,3	63,1
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	79,3	85,2	29,6	63,0	25,8	38,5
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	63,4	80,9	34,5	64,5	27,6	40,8
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	72,6	88,6	32,4	60,4	22,9	30,3
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	66,8	85,5	41,3	70,1	34,9	51,0
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	76,2	71,7	35,1	54,9	28,4	30,3
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	56,6	78,9	33,9	66,7	27,0	41,9
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	64,6	78,1	24,6	55,5	23,3	45,4
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	100,0	0,0	100	0	95,9	0,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	80,3	91,4	51,2	85,9	42,0	69,7
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	83,2	94,7	52,7	88,4	40,7	70,9
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	83,8	91,6	44,6	86,7	37,7	78,9
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	77,0	87,1	65,3	84,4	55,4	69,0
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	71,9	87,0	30,3	75,9	25,5	44,1
Free State	74,4	86,6	47,0	75,2	40,5	54,6
South Africa	69,7	80,0	51,4	66,5	49,0	58,8

4.5 Access to piped water

The figures in Table FS9 below show that the proportion of households that had access to piped water increased slightly from 95,7% in 2001 to 97,3% in 2007. Metsimaholo Local Municipality recorded the highest proportion (99,8%), while Letsemeng Local Municipality reported the lowest proportion (89,0%).

Table FS9: Percentage of households that have access to piped water by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001					CS 2007			
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	Total piped water	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water from access point outside the yard	Total piped water
DC16: Xhariep	24,3	56,4	9,0	7,1	96,7	48,5	35,3	8,6	92,5
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	30,9	44,9	11,6	7,4	94,7	52,2	24,7	12,1	89,0
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	23,9	60,7	6,6	6,3	97,5	64,6	21,2	8,5	94,3
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	16,5	63,0	10,3	8,2	97,9	20,0	68,8	4,7	93,5
DC17: Motheo	24,4	45,0	14,2	12,2	95,8	46,5	36,4	16,0	98,8
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	12,6	62,9	11,4	10,5	97,5	50,1	42,7	5,2	98,0
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	25,3	43,5	14,3	12,6	95,7	46,8	35,0	17,3	99,1
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	19,3	54,5	13,6	8,5	95,9	41,1	50,8	4,3	96,2
DC18: Lejweleputswa	22,0	48,8	11,9	12,9	95,6	54,8	36,3	6,3	97,4
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	14,3	64,4	10,3	7,9	96,9	56,6	38,7	3,4	98,6
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	19,0	60,5	9,2	6,9	95,6	52,9	33,8	7,7	94,4
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	13,3	43,9	26,4	14,1	97,6	37,3	52,2	7,7	97,3
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	24,9	44,8	10,6	14,8	95,1	60,2	30,7	7,0	97,9
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	19,1	55,4	13,3	8,5	96,3	32,1	57,0	5,0	94,2
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	17,2	43,4	19,5	13,6	93,8	36,1	46,9	13,3	96,4
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	13,0	34,9	29,5	17,8	95,2	29,2	62,9	3,4	95,5
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	25,0	48,7	11,7	8,7	94,0	58,8	31,4	3,4	93,7
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	13,9	63,8	10,6	9,0	97,3	44,5	33,6	15,9	94,0
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	16,9	39,2	21,9	15,0	92,9	28,0	50,7	20,1	98,8
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	13,9	59,4	7,0	11,3	91,6	48,2	35,9	5,6	89,7
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	73,5	24,5	2,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	29,3	54,6	8,2	6,1	98,1	46,4	46,1	4,7	97,1
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	29,3	54,5	8,7	5,6	98,1	32,8	62,0	2,3	97,1
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	23,1	62,7	6,7	5,4	97,8	44,0	47,4	3,3	94,7
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	41,7	39,3	10,0	7,8	98,8	73,0	16,3	10,5	99,8
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	15,8	70,7	5,9	5,0	97,4	43,6	48,5	3,5	95,7
Free State	22,8	47,7	13,7	11,4	95,7	46,2	40,6	10,5	97,3
South Africa	32,3	29,0	10,7	12,4	84,5	47,3	22,2	19,1	88,6

4.6 Toilet facilities

Table FS10 gives the results of the proportion of households which use pit latrines and the bucket toilet system.

The proportion of households using the bucket toilet system decreased from 20,5% in 2001 to 12,7% in 2007. All municipalities recorded a decrease in the proportion of households using bucket toilet facilities. Mafube and Maluti a Phofung Municipalities recorded the lowest proportion (1,4% and 0,2%).

The proportion of households with no toilet facility decreased from 9,7% in 2001 to 3,2% in 2007. This trend was recorded in all municipalities. Metsimaholo Municipality recorded the lowest percentage (0,5%). Tokologo Municipality reported the highest percentage (16,8%).

Table FS10: Percentage of households that use pit latrine or bucket toilet or have no toilet facilities by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households using pit latrine		% households using a bucket toilet		% households with no toilet	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC16: Xhariep	10,6	11,3	7,6	10,6	16,0	6,9
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	11,3	25,3	6,1	1,5	20,5	4,1
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	8,7	5,0	6,5	9,4	12,0	5,8
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	13,0	4,9	11,6	22,5	17,8	11,7
DC17: Motheo	22,8	28,5	17,9	11,9	9,8	3,9
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	12,5	5,8	17,3	1,1	13,9	5,0
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	23,8	31,0	16,4	10,8	9,4	3,8
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	14,8	7,9	37,7	31,1	13,0	4,7
DC18: Lejweleputswa	12,5	7,7	29,9	20,0	10,1	2,8
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	9,2	2,5	55,8	30,2	11,6	1,9
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	13,2	28,2	46,5	34,0	22,0	16,8
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	19,1	10,9	52,7	22,5	12,2	2,4
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	11,7	7,0	17,2	11,1	9,7	2,1
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	14,9	9,8	54,7	52,6	5,6	3,1
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	41,2	42,4	19,5	12,7	9,5	3,7
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	11,0	21,7	52,0	37,5	13,2	6,5
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	10,1	9,4	16,0	9,6	16,8	3,2
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	17,7	24,0	54,6	41,7	14,4	5,4
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	70,1	65,2	2,1	0,2	3,4	1,8
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	20,9	21,3	27,1	21,2	19,3	11,2
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	14,1	8,7	16,5	4,4	6,8	1,3
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	14,6	9,8	16,6	2,1	3,6	1,0
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	16,5	8,9	23,4	13,5	7,2	1,5
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	15,0	9,1	4,7	1,4	10,4	0,5
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	5,3	2,7	26,8	1,4	7,3	4,3
Free State	22,7	22,0	20,5	12,7	9,7	3,2
South Africa	28,5	27,1	4,1	2,2	13,6	8,2

4.7 Refuse removal

The results in Table FS11 show that the proportion of households that had refuse removed by a local authority/private company increased from 61,7% in 2001 to 76,0% in 2007. Maluti a Phofung Municipality recorded the lowest percentage (28,3%). Metsimaholo and Moqhaka municipalities reported the highest proportion (95,8% and 90,7% respectively).

Table FS11: Percentage of households where refuse is removed by local authority/private company and where there is no refuse removal by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households where refuse is removed by local authority/private company		% households with no rubbish removal	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC16: Xhariep	67,5	76,2	3,9	4,0
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	62,6	64,4	2,1	3,9
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	73,7	83,0	4,8	4,0
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	62,2	79,2	4,4	4,3
DC17: Motheo	62,3	82,4	11,3	5,2
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	6,19	79,8	9,6	1,5
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	6,19	82,5	11,4	5,4
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	67,7	82,3	10,8	4,8
DC18: Lejweleputswa	72,0	82,8	6,8	2,5
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	62,8	60,5	10,2	1,7
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	49,9	49,3	6,8	22,1
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	32,6	80,3	9,8	1,4
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	78,5	89,2	5,6	1,7
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	74,7	84,6	8,9	2,0
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	43,8	49,6	13,7	10,5
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	64,0	67,7	10,4	12,0
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	64,8	81,9	11,9	4,6
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	65,2	64,8	10,4	10,3
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	22,9	28,3	16,4	11,5
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	62,4	70,9	10,9	14,9
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	40,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
DC20: Fezile Dabi	70,5	90,4	6,2	2,5
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	79,1	90,7	3,3	2,6
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	61,3	85,9	11,5	2,8
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	62,7	95,8	5,4	2,1
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	83,1	85,1	4,7	2,6
Free State	61,7	76,0	9,5	5,2
South Africa	57,0	61,8	8,7	7,1

5. Household goods

5.1 Cellphone

The proportion of households that had a cellphone increased from 24,8% in 2001 to 68,3% in 2007. The same trend was recorded in all municipalities as shown in Table FS12.

Table FS12: Percentage of households that have a cellphone by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a cellphone	Total no. of households	No. of households with a cellphone	Total no. of households	% of households with a cellphone	
DC16: Xhariep	6 349	38 879	21 094	37 245	16,3	56,6
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	2 053	11 996	6 990	11 588	17,1	60,3
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	2 846	17 480	8 574	15 441	16,3	55,5
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	1 450	9 403	5 530	10 216	15,4	54,1
DC17: Motheo	61 199	206 360	163 591	227 026	29,7	72,1
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	1 151	7 575	4 965	8 279	15,2	60,0
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	57 520	185 013	148 709	202 762	31,1	73,3
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	2 528	13 772	9 918	15 985	18,4	62,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	42 692	184 469	133 994	202 391	23,1	66,2
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	2 845	17 064	16 939	27 245	16,7	62,2
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	1 410	8 847	4 118	7 477	15,9	55,1
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	1 918	12 430	7 295	12 623	15,4	57,8
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	32 408	120 289	90 726	131 622	26,9	68,9
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	4 111	25 839	14 916	23 424	15,9	63,7
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	38 584	183 049	125 943	187 115	21,1	67,3
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	5 380	32 746	18 197	29 828	16,4	61,0
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	8 019	33 027	21 233	31 836	24,3	66,7
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	2 649	14 904	9 141	16 748	17,8	54,6
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	20 269	90 390	69 089	97 172	22,4	71,1
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	2 249	11 934	8 283	11 531	18,8	71,8
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	19	49	-	-	38,8	-
DC20: Fezile Dabi	32 978	120 544	103 468	149 095	27,4	69,4
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	10 965	41 514	42 471	64 898	26,4	65,4
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	6 996	3 210 8	23 493	3 2 872	21,8	71,5
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	11 743	32 260	27 924	37 320	36,4	74,8
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	3 273	14 661	9 581	14 005	22,3	68,4
Free State	181 801	733 302	548 090	802 872	24,8	68,3
South Africa	3 615 241	11 205 705	9 090 231	12 500 609	32,3	72,7

5.2 Radio

The proportion of households that had a radio increased from 75,5% in 2001 to 80,2% in 2007 as shown in Table FS13. All municipalities except Masilonyana and Moqhaka local municipalities recorded an increase.

Table FS13: Percentage of households that have a radio by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a radio	Total no. of households	No. of households with a radio	Total no. of households	% of households with a radio	
DC16: Xhariep	26 439	38 879	29 058	37 245	68,0	78,0
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	7 259	11 996	8 281	11 588	60,5	71,5
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	12 465	17 480	12 792	15 441	71,3	82,8
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	6 714	9 403	7 985	10 216	71,4	78,2
DC17: Motheo	161 082	206 360	191 386	227 026	78,1	84,3
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	5 407	7 575	6 899	8 279	71,4	83,3
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	145 189	185 013	171 468	202 762	78,5	84,6
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	10 486	13 772	13 019	15 985	76,1	81,4
DC18: Lejweleputswa	130 238	184 469	155 994	202 391	70,6	77,1
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	11 965	17 064	19 052	27 245	70,1	69,9
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	5 766	8 847	5 383	7 477	65,2	72,0
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	8 380	12 430	9 722	12 623	67,4	77,0
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	86 659	120 289	104 306	131 622	72,0	79,2
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	17 468	25 839	17 531	23 424	67,6	74,8
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	141 576	183 049	156 157	187 115	77,3	83,5
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	23 990	32 746	25 510	29 828	73,3	85,5
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	26 125	33 027	29 049	31 836	79,1	91,2
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	11 933	14 904	13 757	16 748	80,1	82,1
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	70 319	90 390	78 037	97 172	77,8	80,3
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	9 161	11 934	9 804	11 531	76,8	85,0
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	48	49	-	-	98,0	-
DC20: Fezile Dabi	94 656	120 544	111 004	149 095	78,5	74,5
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	33 518	41 514	38 713	64 898	80,7	59,7
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	25 014	32 108	28 413	32 872	77,9	86,4
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	24 644	32 260	32 048	37 320	76,4	85,9
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	11 480	14 661	11 830	14 005	78,3	84,5
Free State	553 991	733 302	643 598	802 872	75,5	80,2
South Africa	8 182 500	11 205 705	9 568 073	12 500 609	73,0	76,5

5.3 Computer

The results in Table FS14 show that the proportion of households that had a computer increased from 4,9% in 2001 to 11,1% in 2007. All 20 municipalities recorded an increase.

Table FS14: Percentage of households that have a computer by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a computer	Total no. of households	No. of households with a computer	Total no. of households	% of households with a computer	
DC16: Xhariep	1 513	38 879	3 345	37 245	3,9	9,0
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	528	11 996	939	11 588	4,4	8,1
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	602	17 480	1 711	15 441	3,4	11,1
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	383	9 403	695	10 216	4,1	6,8
DC17: Motheo	14 870	206 360	35 773	227 026	7,2	15,8
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	215	7 575	604	8 279	2,8	7,3
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	13 977	185 013	33 894	202 762	7,6	16,7
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	677	13 772	1 275	15 985	4,9	8,0
DC18: Lejweleputswa	7 558	184 469	16 970	202 391	4,1	8,4
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	469	17 064	1 117	27 245	2,7	4,1
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	317	8 847	430	7 477	3,6	5,8
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	242	12 430	682	12 623	1,9	5,4
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	5 918	120 289	13 462	131 622	4,9	10,2
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	612	25 839	1 278	23 424	2,4	5,5
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	5 171	183 049	16 124	187 115	2,8	8,6
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	935	32 746	3 018	29 828	2,9	10,1
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	1 819	33 027	5 126	31 836	5,5	16,1
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	415	14 904	1 228	16 748	2,8	7,3
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	1 631	90 390	5 877	97 172	1,8	6,0
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	369	11 934	875	11 531	3,1	7,6
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	3	49	-	-	6,1	-
DC20: Fezile Dabi	7 045	120 544	16 841	149 095	5,8	11,3
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	2 152	41 514	5 620	64 898	5,2	8,7
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	1 391	32 108	2 449	32 872	4,3	7,5
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	3 104	32 260	7 532	37 320	9,6	20,2
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	398	14 661	1 241	14 005	2,7	8,9
Free State	36 156	733 302	89 053	802 872	4,9	11,1
South Africa	968 741	11 205 705	1 950 163	12 500 609	8,6	15,6

5.4 Internet facilities

The proportion of households that had access to Internet facilities was 4,1% at provincial level. All municipalities except Mangaung, Mantsopa, Dihlabeng and Metsimaholo recorded lowest proportions as shown in Table FS15 below.

Table FS15: Percentage of households that have access to Internet facilities by municipality – CS 2007

Municipality	CS 2007		
	No. of households that have access to Internet	Total no. of households	% of households that have access to Internet
DC16: Xhariep	1 002	37 245	2,7
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	293	11 588	2,5
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	588	15 442	3,8
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	121	10 216	1,2
DC17: Motheo	12 958	227 026	5,7
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	140	8,279	1,7
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	12 117	202 762	6,0
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	701	15 985	4,4
DC18: Lejweleputswa	5 990	202 391	3,0
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	189	27 245	0,7
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	139	7 477	1,9
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	118	12 623	0,9
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	5,177	131 622	3,9
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	367	23 424	1,6
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	5 539	187 115	3,0
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	1 079	29 828	3,6
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	1 793	31 836	5,6
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	542	16 748	3,2
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	1 769	97 172	1,8
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	356	11 531	3,1
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	-	-	-
DC20: Fezile Dabi	7 487	149 095	5,0
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	2 145	64 898	3,3
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	1 170	32 872	3,6
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	3 687	37 320	9,9
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	486	14 005	3,5
Free State	32 975	802 872	4,1
South Africa	900 612	12 500 609	7,2

5.5 Refrigerator

The results in Table FS16 show that the proportion of households that had a refrigerator increased from 48,6% in 2001 to 64,8% in 2007. This trend was recorded by all municipalities except Moqhaka Local Municipality.

Table FS16: Percentage of households that have a refrigerator by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total no. of households	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total no. of households	% of households with a refrigerator	
DC16: Xhariep	16 871	38 879	22 375	37 245	43,4	60,1
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	5 326	11 996	6 899	11 588	44,4	59,5
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	8 198	17 480	9 941	15 441	46,9	64,4
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	3 347	9 403	5 535	10 216	35,6	54,2
DC17: Motheo	113 880	206 360	161 121	227 026	55,2	71,0
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	3 047	7 575	5 429	8 279	40,2	65,6
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	104 688	185 013	145 612	202 762	56,6	71,8
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	6 145	13 772	10 080	15 985	44,6	63,1
DC18: Lejweleputswa	85 261	184 469	126 281	202 391	46,2	62,4
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	7 512	17 064	11 934	27 245	44,0	43,8
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	3 194	8 847	4 080	7 477	36,1	54,6
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	5 137	12 430	8 424	12 623	41,3	66,7
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	59 178	120 289	86 546	131 622	49,2	65,8
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	10 239	25 839	15 298	23 424	39,6	65,3
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	74 090	183 049	116 311	187 115	40,5	62,2
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	13 152	32 746	18 367	29 828	40,2	61,6
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	16 073	33 027	22 928	31 836	48,7	72,0
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	6 215	14 904	9 382	16 748	41,7	56,0
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	33 646	90 390	58 695	97 172	37,2	60,4
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	4 959	11 934	6 939	11 531	41,6	60,2
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	45	49	-	-	91,8	-
DC20: Fezile Dabi	66 242	120 544	94 465	149 095	55,0	63,4
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	24 659	41 514	31 087	64 898	59,4	47,9
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	16 604	32 108	24 723	32 872	51,7	75,2
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	18 313	32 260	29 220	37 320	56,8	78,3
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	6 665	14 661	9 435	14 005	45,5	67,4
Free State	356 344	733 302	520 553	802 872	48,6	64,8
South Africa	5 737 536	11 205 705	7 986 012	12 500 609	51,2	63,9

5.6 Television

The results in Table FS17 show that the proportion of households that had a television increased from 53,8% in 2001 to 65,5% in 2007. All municipalities recorded an increase except Moqhaka municipality where the proportion decreased from 63,5% in 2001 to 48,6% in 2007.

Table FS17: Percentage of households that have a television by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a television	Total no. of households	No. of households with a television	Total no. of households	% of households with a television	
DC16: Xhariep	17 931	38 879	21 915	37 245	46,1	58,8
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	5 936	11 996	7 092	11 588	49,5	61,2
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	8 138	17 480	9 100	15 441	46,6	58,9
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	3 858	9 403	5 723	10 216	41,0	56,0
DC17: Motheo	121 169	206 360	159 493	227 026	58,7	70,3
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	3 275	7 575	4 945	8 279	43,2	59,7
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	111 242	185 013	144 585	202 762	60,1	71,3
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	6 652	13 772	9 962	15 985	48,3	62,3
DC18: Lejweleputswa	94 850	184 469	130 536	202 391	51,4	64,5
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	8 168	17 064	13 229	27 245	47,9	48,6
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	3 835	8 847	4 572	7 477	43,3	61,1
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	6 168	12 430	8 458	12 623	49,6	67,0
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	63 181	120 289	88 883	131 622	52,5	67,5
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	13 498	25 839	1 5 393	23 424	52,2	65,7
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	88 481	183 049	119 265	18 7 115	48,3	63,7
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	14 813	32 746	18 448	29 828	45,2	61,8
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	17 576	33 027	23 329	31 836	53,2	73,3
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	7 852	14 904	10 372	16 748	52,7	61,9
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	42 579	90 390	59 586	97 172	47,1	61,3
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	5 614	11 934	7 531	11 531	47,0	65,3
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	46	49	-	-	93,9	-
DC20: Fezile Dabi	72 305	120 544	94 551	149 095	60,0	63,4
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	26 381	41 514	31 528	64 898	63,5	48,6
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	19 308	32 108	24 743	32 872	60,1	75,3
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	18 898	32 260	29 166	37 320	58,6	78,2
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	7 719	14 661	9 114	14 005	52,6	65,1
Free State	394 736	733 302	525 759	802 872	53,8	65,5
South Africa	6 029 413	11 205 705	8 191 115	12 500 609	53,8	65,5

5.7 Landline telephone

The results in Table FS18 show that the percentage of households that had a landline telephone decreased from 20,4% in 2001 to 13,1% in 2007. All municipalities recorded the same trend.

Table FS18: Percentage of households that have a landline telephone by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a telephone	Total no. of households	No. of households with a telephone	Total no. of households	% of households with a telephone	
DC16: Xhariep	8 310	38 879	6 154	37 245	21,4	16,5
FS161: Letsemeng Local Municipality	2 383	11 996	2 090	11 588	19,9	18,0
FS162: Kopanong Local Municipality	4 219	17 480	2 851	15 441	24,1	18,5
FS163: Mohokare Local Municipality	1 708	9 403	1 213	10 216	18,2	11,9
DC17: Motheo	49 770	206 360	34 210	227 026	24,1	15,1
FS171: Naledi Local Municipality	1 218	7 575	850	8 279	16,1	10,3
FS172: Mangaung Local Municipality	45 598	185 013	31 458	202 762	24,6	15,5
FS173: Mantsopa Local Municipality	2 954	13 772	1 901	15 985	21,4	11,9
DC18: Lejweleputswa	32 917	184 469	21 978	202 391	17,8	10,9
FS181: Masilonyana Local Municipality	2 905	17 064	2 034	27 245	17,0	7,5
FS182: Tokologo Local Municipality	1 529	8 847	905	7 477	17,3	12,1
FS183: Tswelopele Local Municipality	1 482	12 430	1 109	12 623	11,9	8,8
FS184: Matjhabeng Local Municipality	24 029	120 289	16 488	131 622	20,0	12,5
FS185: Nala Local Municipality	2 972	25 839	1 441	23 424	11,5	6,2
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	30 423	183 049	21 155	187 115	16,6	11,3
FS191: Setsoto Local Municipality	5 112	32 746	4 246	29 828	15,6	14,2
FS192: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	7 537	33 027	5 825	31 836	22,8	18,3
FS193: Nketoana Local Municipality	2 631	14 904	1 835	16 748	17,7	11,0
FS194: Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	12 555	90 390	7 453	97 172	13,9	7,7
FS195: Phumelela Local Municipality	2 568	11 934	1 796	11 531	21,5	15,6
FSDMA19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	19	49	-	-	38,8	-
DC20: Fezile Dabi	28 132	120 544	21 930	149 095	23,3	14,7
FS201: Moqhaka Local Municipality	10 642	41 514	8 066	64 898	25,6	12,4
FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	7 795	32 108	6 152	32 872	24,3	18,7
FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	7 656	32 260	6 207	37 320	23,7	16,6
FS205: Mafube Local Municipality	2 039	14 661	1 505	14 005	13,9	10,7
Free State	149 552	733 302	105 426	802 872	20,4	13,1
South Africa	2 734 836	11 205 705	2 318 462	12 500 609	24,4	18,5

6. Summary

The population of Free State increased from 2,7 million in 2001 to 2,8 million in 2007; an increase of 2,4%. This is the lowest percentage increase compared to that recorded by other provinces.

Generally, the Community Survey results show that substantial progress has been made with regard to improving the living conditions of South Africans living in the Free State. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased from 74,4 in 2001 to 86,6% in 2007 while the proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased from 47,0% to 75,2% during the same period. The proportion of households using electricity for heating also increased from 40,5% in 2001 to 54,6% in 2007. There was a slight change in the proportion of households that had access to piped water. The proportion increased from 95,7% in 2001 to 97,3% in 2007.

In the case of access to toilet facilities, the results show a decline in the proportion of households using the bucket system and those that had no toilet facilities. The proportion of households which used the bucket system decreased from 20,5% in 2001 to 12,7% in 2007. The proportion of households that had no toilet facilities decreased from 9,7% to 3,2% during the same period. There was also an increase in the proportion of households that had their refuse removed by local authority or private company and a decline in the percentage of households that had no refuse removal. For tenure status, there was an increase in the proportion of households that owned and had fully paid for their dwellings (from 43,4% in 2001 to 51,1% in 2007).

The proportion of households which owned cellphones, radios, computers, refrigerators and televisions increased, while the proportion of households that used landline telephones decreased during the 2001–2007 period.

References

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