

Chapter 5

Socio-demographic profile of Disability Grant beneficiaries

5.1 Introduction

The Disability Grant (DG) is paid to individuals with a disability and who do not have the financial means to support themselves.⁵ The Social Assistance Act defines a disabled person as any person who has attained the prescribed age and is, owing to his or her physical or mental disability, unfit to obtain by virtue of any service, employment or profession the means needed to enable him or her to provide for his or her maintenance.

There are two types of Disability Grants: 1) permanent DG and 2) temporary DG. The permanent DG is paid to a person who is permanently disabled, thus the disability will continue for more than twelve months. The temporary DG is paid to a person whose temporary disability will continue for a continuous period of not less than six months or for a continuous period of not more than twelve months.

When applying for a DG the applicant must be a South African citizen, be a South African resident, be 18 years or older and must be unable to work. The applicant must not have another grant and must have a valid medical report. If the applicant is younger than 18 years of age, he/she must apply for the Care Dependency Grant.

In order for the applicant to qualify for a DG the applicant must provide certified copies of the following: copy of will (if applicable), death certificate of spouse if deceased, a medical report from a medical officer or a report from the assessment panel, first and final liquidation and distribution accounts, proof of assets and income of applicant and spouse if applicable, an official 13 digit bar-coded South African ID and proof of marital status.

The DG is a means tested grant. For a single person the total assets of the applicant must not exceed R252 000 and the total income of the applicant, after all permissible deductions, must not exceed R16 920 per annum. For a married person the total assets of the applicant and spouse must not exceed R504 000 and the total annual income of the applicant and spouse, after all the permissible deductions, must not exceed R31 320 per annum.

The maximum amount of the DG was R700 per month at the time of the study.

⁵ Taken from Department of Social Development (2003). **Social Assistance Procedural Manual 2003** Chapter 7: Disability. Website: www.welfare.gov.za

In total 390 DG beneficiaries were included in the original sample. However, due to the fact that many households have more than one grant beneficiary, information is available on 771 DG beneficiaries. Twenty-two DG beneficiaries also receive the Grant in Aid.

5.2 Demographic information

Whilst the majority of DG beneficiaries in all magisterial districts are male, there is no statistical significant difference between the proportions male and female beneficiaries in the magisterial districts of Murraysburg, Goodwood, Mitchell's Plain, Vredenburg and Mossel Bay (Figure 5.1). The lowest percentages of female beneficiaries are in Hopefield and Caledon (39% each), whilst the highest percentages of female beneficiaries are in Ceres (55%) and Prince Albert (53%). In all magisterial districts, irrespective of gender, the majority DG beneficiaries fall in the age category 45 to 54 years. The age category with the lowest representation for both male and female beneficiaries is 18 to 24 years (lowest percentage in Beaufort West, Laingsburg and Mossel Bay (4% each) and highest percentage in Mitchell's Plain 12%) (Table 5.1). The median age ranges from 43 years in Mitchell's Plain to 52 years in Prince Albert. In the majority of magisterial districts the youngest 25% of the beneficiaries are approximately 31 years or younger (Table 5.2).

In six of the magisterial districts (Beaufort West 52%, Laingsburg 56%, Prince Albert 66%, Murraysburg 54%, Vredenburg 49% and Malmesbury 45%) the majority of the beneficiaries are married/living with a partner, while in the other six magisterial districts (Goodwood 48%, Mitchell's Plain 40%, Hopefield 52%, Ceres 48%, Caledon 48% and Mossel Bay 51%) the majority of the beneficiaries are single and have never been married (Table 5.3).

The majority of DG beneficiaries in all magisterial districts are coloured and Afrikaans-speaking, except in Mitchell's Plain with the highest representation of African people (52%) (100% in Khayelitsha) who are Xhosa-speaking (Figures 5.2 and 5.3). Mossel Bay is the magisterial district with the second highest number of African DG beneficiaries (28%).

Across all magisterial districts the majority of DG beneficiaries are caring for themselves with the lowest percentage in Malmesbury (47%) and the highest percentage in Hopefield (78%) (Figure 5.4). Just more than half of female DG beneficiaries are primary caregivers of others, while the majority of male beneficiaries do not act as caregivers (Table 5.4). The lowest percentage DG beneficiaries who are dependent on others for (at least part of their) care is in Hopefield (4%) and the highest percentage is in Malmesbury (27%).

5.3 Education

In the magisterial districts of Hopefield (53%), Mitchell's Plain (50%), Goodwood (47%) and Mossel Bay (51%) the majority of DG beneficiaries have seven or more years of schooling, while in the other magisterial districts more than half of DG beneficiaries have 0 to 6 years of schooling (Table 5.5).

The majority of DG beneficiaries who have no formal schooling fall in the age category 45 to 54 years (Table 5.6).

Two of the DG beneficiaries (a woman of 24 years in Beaufort West and a man of 20 years in Vredenburg) are cared for at a special care institution (Table 5.7).

5.4 Economic situation

Hardly any of the DG beneficiaries earn money from employment (Figure 5.5). The highest percentage employed DG beneficiaries is in the Prince Albert magisterial district (13%) and the lowest in Goodwood (2%). Of those who are employed, the majority do odd jobs such as gardening and domestic work, or are self-employed in the informal sector (Figure 5.6 and Table 5.8). Nearly all employed beneficiaries work in either the informal sector or for a private person. Of those few who are doing paid work, the majority work throughout the year, with the exception of Goodwood where two employed DG beneficiaries worked for less than six months during the past year (Figure 5.7). With the exception of Malmesbury (50%), Ceres (50%) and Mitchell's Plain (20%) where employed beneficiaries contribute towards a private or employer based pension or provident fund, none of the beneficiaries in any of the other magisterial districts contribute towards such a fund (Figure 5.11).

Very few DG beneficiaries indicated that they are looking for a job. The main reason for not doing (paid) work is either illness or disability (Table 5.10). Those who were not doing paid work at the time of the survey indicated that they have not been doing (paid) work during the past year (Figure 5.8).

For the majority of DG beneficiaries in all magisterial districts the DG is their only source of income (Figure 5.9). The lowest percentages of those with more than one source of income are in Ceres, Hopefield and Goodwood (17% respectively) and the highest percentage is in Murraysburg (39%). The majority of those few who have more than one source of income get additional income from private maintenance and/or regular remittances (Figure 5.10).

However, hardly any beneficiaries receive any private maintenance or regular remittances or any regular contributions in kind from people outside of their households (Figures 5.12, 5.13 and 5.14). In Ceres and Mossel Bay nobody receives any private maintenance and the magisterial district with the highest percentage of beneficiaries who do receive private maintenance is Murraysburg (13%). In Prince Albert, Ceres and Mossel Bay nobody receives any regular remittances and the magisterial district with the highest percentage of beneficiaries who do receive regular remittances is in Murraysburg (10%). The magisterial district with the highest percentage of those who get additional income from a wage/salary or self-employment is Caledon (11%) and the lowest percentage is in Goodwood (1%).

Total monthly income of DG beneficiaries ranges from the amount of R210 to R3 850. The highest median amount in all magisterial districts is on the grant amount of R700 (Table 5.11). The top quartile (75th percentile) receiving the most is in

Vredenburg (from R890 per month or more) and in seven of the magisterial districts (Laingsburg, Goodwood, Hopefield Ceres, Malmesbury, Caledon and Mossel Bay) the 75th percentile is still on the grant amount of R700. For those few who are employed/earning money, the wage/salary amount ranges from R10 per month in Prince Albert to R1200 in both Ceres and Prince Albert. (Table 5.9)

Dependency on the DG as source of income is further evident by looking at non-grant income. In all magisterial districts the median non-grant income equals R0 (i.e. they do not have other income) (Table 5.12). Non-grant income ranges from the amount of R0 to R3 150 per month. The top quartile receiving the most is in Vredenburg (R190 per month or more). The lowest value for the 75th percentile was recorded in Laingsburg, Goodwood, Hopefield, Ceres, Malmesbury, Caledon and Mossel Bay where at least 75% of beneficiaries have no income other than their grants.

The highest percentage of DG beneficiaries receiving more than one grant is in Murraysburg (30%) and the lowest percentage is in Vredenburg (8%). The majority are getting the DG and the CSG, followed by the DG and the GIA and FCG. In Murraysburg 24% of DG beneficiaries are receiving a CSG too, while the lowest percentage of this combination was recorded in Vredenburg (5%) (Table 5.13)

In all the magisterial districts the majority of DG beneficiaries do not send any regular remittances to other households (Figure 5.15). Beaufort West is the magisterial district with the highest percentage of beneficiaries who do send remittances to other households (9%).

Except for Laingsburg, Vredenburg and Hopefield where the majority of male beneficiaries share decision-making on the household budget with other people in the household, the majority of male beneficiaries in the other magisterial districts do not decide on their household budget (Figure 5.16 and Table 5.14). In all of the magisterial districts 60% or more of the female beneficiaries either decide alone or share decision-making with someone else.

Very few DG beneficiaries have bank or savings accounts (Figure 5.17). The highest percentage is in Beaufort West where 23% have bank accounts. In all other magisterial districts it is below 20% and the lowest percentage is in Goodwood (4%).

The greatest majority of DG beneficiaries in all magisterial districts do not participate in any community saving scheme (Figure 5.18). In the magisterial districts of Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Hopefield, Ceres, Malmesbury and Caledon none of the DG beneficiaries participate in such schemes. The highest percentage recorded was in Mitchell's Plain (nearly all in Khayelitsha) where 8% of the DG beneficiaries participate in a community-based saving scheme. 80% of these beneficiaries are female.

5.5 Living conditions

Most of the DG beneficiaries live in formal brick houses on separate stands (Table 5.15). The second most common housing type is semi-detached houses with the greatest percentage in Goodwood (45%). The greatest percentages of beneficiaries who live in informal areas live in the Mitchell's Plain magisterial district in Khayelitsha (22%). Very few beneficiaries live in informal back yard structures.

The median number of rooms used for sleeping purposes (including kitchen and living room) in DG beneficiary dwellings is four, with the exception in Laingsburg where the median is only two rooms and Malmesbury, Caledon, Mossel Bay and Prince Albert where the median number of rooms is three (Table 5.16).

Except for Goodwood (47%), Mitchell's Plain (43%), Malmesbury (48%) and Caledon (45%) the majority of beneficiaries in all the other magisterial districts live in formal houses that are fully paid (Figure 5.19). The number of beneficiaries who occupy their properties rent-free is relatively few with the majority in Ceres (22%), Caledon (30%) and Murraysburg (11%).

In Murraysburg the median number of children in the household is three. In Laingsburg, Hopefield and Caledon the median is one and in all the other magisterial districts the median number of children in the household is two (Table 5.17). Looking at the top quartile per magisterial district in terms of number of children in the household, Murraysburg is the magisterial district with the highest number of children (five or more) and Hopefield and Ceres are the magisterial districts with the lowest number of children (two or more).

5.6 Access to amenities

The majority of DG beneficiaries indicated that they have access to a flush toilet (Table 5.18). Five beneficiaries indicated that they have no access to a toilet facility (one in Vredenburg, two in Caledon and another two in Malmesbury). The lowest percentage with a flush toilet is in Prince Albert (85%). In Beaufort West, Goodwood, Hopefield and Ceres all the DG beneficiaries have flush toilet facilities.

Nearly all grant beneficiaries indicated that they have access to electricity in their dwellings, with as much as 100% of grant beneficiaries in Mossel Bay and the lowest percentage in Vredenburg (94%) (Figure 5.20).

Due to the high levels of electrification, nearly all beneficiaries indicated that the most important energy source for cooking and lighting is electricity (Figures 5.21 and 5.22). Although the greater majority indicated that they have no second source of energy for cooking, beneficiaries in Mitchell's Plain and Mossel Bay (15% respectively), Murraysburg (28%) and Beaufort West (36%) indicated paraffin as an important secondary source of energy for cooking (Table 5.19). The majority use candles as the most important secondary source for lighting (Table 5.20).

Many beneficiaries indicated that they utilize no energy source for heating their homes (Table 5.21). Except for the Mitchell's Plain (45%) magisterial district where the majority of beneficiaries use paraffin as their main energy source for heating and Murraysburg (49%) where the majority use wood as their most important energy source, many indicated that they use electricity as the most important energy source for heating (lowest percentage in Murraysburg 7% and highest percentage in Goodwood 54%). Although the majority of beneficiaries indicated no secondary source for heating, wood was indicated in all the magisterial districts as an important secondary source with the exception of Prince Albert where no secondary source was indicated (Table 5.22). Other sources indicated were gas and paraffin.

Nearly all DG beneficiary households have access to water on their plots or inside their dwellings (Table 5.23). In Murraysburg (75%) and Prince Albert (56%) the majority have access to piped water for domestic use on their plot, while in all the other magisterial districts the majority of beneficiaries have access to tap water inside their dwellings. It is only in Mitchell's Plain (5%), Vredenburg (2%) and Ceres (2%) where some of the beneficiaries have to fetch water from a communal standpipe situated 200m or further from dwellings.

5.7 Health

As can be expected, all DG beneficiaries reported health problems and/or disabilities (Figure 5.23). The four most common problems reported are specific impairments/disabilities, hypertension, heart disease and asthma (Table 5.24). In the majority of cases DG beneficiaries visit a health care facility once per month. With the exception of Mitchell's Plain (n=6), Ceres (n=4), Caledon (n=4) and Goodwood (n=10), the median number of visits to health care centres in the past 12 months is twelve (Table 5.25). However, there is no correlation between the reasons for receiving the DG and the number of visits to health care centres. During a focus group discussion held in Beaufort West, one of the participants who suffers from high blood pressure, remarked that DG beneficiaries have to go for regular check-ups or visits at the clinic "... otherwise they stop our money".

Close to half or more DG beneficiaries did not indicate any medical expenses (lowest percentage in Mitchell's Plain 48% and highest percentage in Murraysburg 87%) (Table 5.26). From the group of beneficiaries who do have to pay for transport (to reach a health care centre/medical practitioner) and/or consultations, median costs range from R10 in Prince Albert to R78 in Hopefield. For the majority the costs amount to less than R50 per month. Looking at the top quartile per magisterial district in terms of medical costs the Hopefield magisterial district indicated the highest costs (R160 or more), while the Malmesbury magisterial district indicated the lowest costs (R54 or more) (Table 5.27). Some participants in the focus group discussions also referred to high medical costs. One of the participants explained: *"Dit kos my 'n R100 vir my pille elke tweede maand en elke besoek aan die dokter kos my R20 aan vervoerkoste"*.

5.8 Lotto and other gambling activities

The greatest majority of DG beneficiaries in all magisterial districts do not participate in any gambling activities. Of those who do participate, the Lotto is the main activity, while nearly no other gambling activities were reported (Table 5.28). The percentages playing the Lotto ranged from four percent in Caledon to seventeen percent in Beaufort West (Figure 5.24). No DG beneficiaries in any of the magisterial districts reported to gamble at casinos.

5.9 Mobility and grant history

This section presents information on those DG beneficiaries selected in the original sample (n=390). Data are presented per magisterial district. It is important to note that the number of DG beneficiary *respondents per magisterial district* is rather small and therefore results per magisterial district are probably 'unstable'.

The majority of cases in all magisterial districts indicated physical/mobility problems as main reason for receiving the grant, followed by specific illnesses such as tuberculosis, cancer, etc. (Table 5.29).

The range of reasons for receiving the DG was also apparent from a focus group discussion in Beaufort West. One participant lost a leg while he was working and receives a small pension from his previous employer – therefore his DG amounts to R460 per month. Two participants in the focus group discussion suffered from back problems and struggle to walk properly and another sustained a head injury during a car accident. Another participant told the facilitator of the focus group discussion (in private) that he receives the DG due to his HIV positive status. His wife and children died of AIDS during the past few years.

The maximum number of years that beneficiaries have been receiving the DG ranges from 20 years in Mossel Bay to 39 years in Caledon (Table 5.30). In the top quartile (75th percentile) the number of years receiving the grant is highest in Goodwood (13 years or more) and lowest in Prince Albert (five years or more).

The greatest majority of DG beneficiaries who collect the grant themselves on payout day do not have any difficulty to reach the payout point (Figure 5.25). Of those who do have difficulties the lowest percentage is in Prince Albert, Murraysburg, Vredenburg and Hopefield (4%) and highest percentage in Goodwood (9%). The majority of DG beneficiaries in all magisterial districts who need assistance to get to the payout point, indicated that it is because of an illness or a physical disability. Only seven cases were reported where the beneficiary needed to be accompanied to the payout point for safety reasons.

With the exception of the Mitchell's Plain magisterial district where most of the beneficiaries were born in the Eastern Cape, the majority of DG beneficiaries in all the other magisterial districts were born in the Western Cape (Table 5.31). All DG beneficiaries lived in the Western Cape when applications for their grants were done

and all of them were living in the Western Cape during Census 2001 (Figure 5.26 and Figure 5.28). The greatest majority of all the beneficiaries in all the magisterial districts did not moved during the past five years (Figure 5.27).

Very few DG beneficiaries received the State Maintenance Grant (SMG) in the past (Figure 5.29). Prince Albert has the highest percentage (19%), while the lowest percentage is in Ceres (2%). In Mossel Bay and Beaufort West none of the beneficiaries received the SMG in the past. Of those who received the SMG nearly all are female and the majority are older than 40 years.

5.10 Quality of life and spending of grant money

When asked in what way receiving the DG made their lives better, more than half of beneficiaries in all magisterial districts reported that they were better able to cater for basic needs such as food, shelter, medical expenses, etc. Many referred to the combination of being able to buy food and service their debt (15%) (Table 5.32).

When asked who decides on how the grant money is spent, the majority of grant beneficiaries in all magisterial districts indicated that they decide alone (Figure 5.30). Few indicated that they decide with other(s) in the household and the remaining beneficiaries (10%) had no say at all. However, the majority of those who do not decide on the household budget indicated that they decide alone on the spending of their grant money; this is true for both sexes. This could probably imply that grant beneficiaries do not necessarily contribute all their grant money to the household budget.

During a focus group discussion with women who receive the DG we were told that they spend most of the grant money on food and servicing debt: *“Die geld gaan maar net vir kos en skuld”*. Debt includes debt at mobile shops where they buy food on credit and arrears on municipal service accounts. When asked about the types of debt people have, a member of the focus group replied: *“Kosskuld en water- en belastingskuld”*.

When looking at the first and second items beneficiaries spend their grant money on it seems that the majority of beneficiaries in all magisterial districts buy food, pay their municipality bills, buy electricity and pay their funeral policy schemes. They also service their debt at food stores, clothing stores and micro-lenders (Table 5.33, 5.34 and 5.35).

During a focus group discussion held in Beaufort West with seven women between the ages 24 and 58, participants indicated that the first thing they do once they receive the DG is to pay the debt they have at grocery stores, butcheries, furniture stores and the local municipality. *“Ek betaal eerste my skuld, ek het ‘n Lewis- en vleisrekening by ‘n boer op die plaas, daarna koop ek kos. Ek gee ook deur die maand vir my kind geld. As ek dié geld verloor weet ek nie waar die kos vandaan sal kom nie”*. According to one of the participants, once she has paid her debt, there is hardly any money left for the rest of the week, let alone for the month. All the

participants in the focus group said that they pool their grant income with other sources of income in the household.

Fights do occur over money. A focus group member has witnessed a mother and son fighting over money: *“Ek het al gesien hoe pluk ‘n kind sy ma se geld uit haar”*. It is well-known that although men give some of their money to the household budget, they sometimes also make more demands than women on the household budget.

During a focus group discussion in Beaufort West with five men who receive the DG, one respondent reported that his wife collects the grant on his behalf and takes responsibility for buying food and electricity. She also covers the children’s school fees with the grant money. She gives him pocket money to buy cigarettes. *“My vrou werk met my geld, sy gaan pay my geld self en dan koop sy somer kos en krag en alles. Ek weet nie wat ek sonder daai geld sou gemaak het nie. Ek sal dan seker my kinders uit die skool moes gehaal het. My vrou sit darem geld weg vir krag deur die maand en ook as ek so nou en dan ‘n ou twak vra dan gee sy vir my altyd.”*

Another member spends his grant money on board and lodging and private maintenance. One member used to do odd jobs in the past but due to ill health he can no longer do so. He spends all his money on food and other household necessities.

5.11 Issues raised by medical practitioner dealing with DG applications

During an in-depth interview with a medical practitioner in one of the magisterial districts, various issues pertaining to DG applications were raised. It seems that medical doctors are under pressure from unemployed people who are still too young to qualify for an OAG and who do not qualify for one of the other grants. He was especially referring to the eligible age for the OAG: *“I really think they should make it 55 years for women and 60 for men. I see a lot of 57-year-old men, who cannot work anymore. They have been working on the farms all their lives and they cannot work there anymore. You feel for these people. What must you do? This person is literally so old, he can barely walk, he should actually get a grant of some kind. He has worked all his life, but he cannot work anymore. What should we do? It’s the same with the women. They are too old to do hard labour on the farms, so they do not get jobs, what should happen to those people? They should get a grant of some kind. In these cases I feel like giving people the Disability Grant.”*

He referred to cases where identity documents most probably indicate the wrong age: *“If you look at the age of their children, then you will see that there is something wrong with the age on the documents. One of the women I know of is 45 years old according to her ID number but her eldest child is 35, so she must have been 10 when she had her first child. Now you can just think that doesn’t make sense. If you ask her she will tell you that she was 17 or 18 years old when she had her first child. The Department does not want to change these documents. I can see that this person cannot work anymore and then I assist them to get the Disability Grant. This is mostly a problem with the older people. Women between the ages of 45 and 52*

come here out of pure desperation. They cannot find a job so they try to get a grant.” It is clear to him that many unemployed people view out of desperation the DG as a grant for the unemployed. Even unemployed young people try to get a DG: “We see 19 year olds coming in here with a sore throat, expecting to get a Disability Grant. These people are just so desperate. The people applying for this grant are getting younger and younger.”

He also referred to cases where people are HIV positive: “Another big problem is that people think they can get the grant if they are HIV positive, but it is not the case. You can be HIV positive and still be strong enough to work. We usually give them the grant if they are very sick, or have TB, losing a lot of weight, etc.” According to him “there is also discrimination in the approval process with regard to HIV and other illnesses. The HIV positive people get their money within one month. What makes them different, say, from the old woman who is terminally ill from cancer? It is unbelievable, but within a month their applications are processed and they get their money, but the other people have to wait for six to eight months and in some cases even longer.”

The practitioner reported an increase in applications for the DG over the last years. “It is mostly women who come to us wanting the grants”. He claims that the increase can be ascribed to the following: “You see people think Disability is equal to unemployment. This is not the case. This is probably why the applications have increased so tremendously”.

When asked whether the grant is sufficient, the practitioner referred to high living costs in spite of support from the state in terms of housing, etc. “Most of these people have RDP housing, but they still have water, electricity, school fees, etc. to pay. Thinking about all these things I do feel that it might not be sufficient.” In cases where DG beneficiaries need other household members for care/assistance, the practitioner felt that these caregivers need (more) financial support from the state. “People who should definitely get more money are the caretakers. For people who have to give up their jobs to look after sick relatives R150 is hardly sufficient. They can earn that per week if they continue working. They take a big burden off the shoulders of the government. They could just dump the sick people at some hospital and disappear. They should definitely get more money.”

On misspending of the DG the practitioner remarked: “Some people drink and are drunk on weekends. And they do not use the grant to cover their basic needs. I know of a guy in Piketberg, who used the money to keep his shebeen afloat. On the other hand, there are many people who use their grants responsibly.”

The practitioner also referred to mismanagement and corruption: “There is a lot of mismanagement from the department of ‘welfare’. I know of a case where one of our doctors filled out a form for a male patient and throughout the report he referred to the person as “he”. Later the same form came back and a woman’s name was on the form, you could see that it is ‘pasted’ over the original name. After an investigation it was revealed that one of the department’s officials had replaced the real patient’s name with that of his domestic worker’s. So he was drawing the money for I don’t know how long. Maybe the government should take the whole grant system away from the social services. They must actually make it an independent department. Maybe then things will get better.”

Demographic information

Figure 5.1: Sex

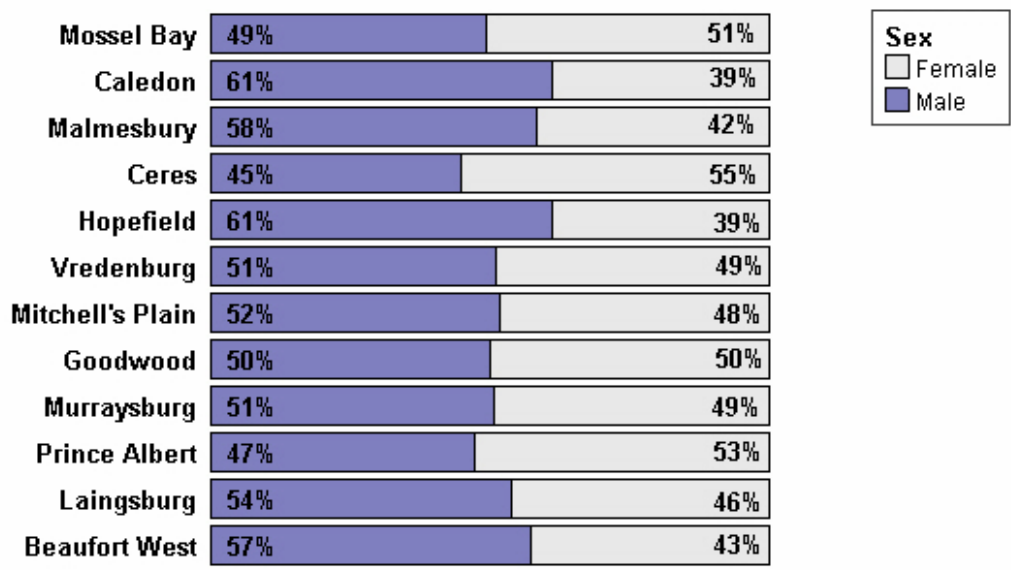


Table 5.1: Age by sex

Magisterial district			Sex		Total
			Female	Male	
Beaufort West	Age	18-24yrs	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		25-34yrs	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	38.5%	61.5%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	65.0%	35.0%	100.0%
		60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%
	Total		42.7%	57.3%	100.0%
Laingsburg	Age	18-24yrs	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		25-34yrs	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%
	Total		46.2%	53.8%	100.0%
Prince Albert	Age	25-34yrs	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	61.1%	38.9%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	68.8%	31.3%	100.0%
		60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%
	Total		52.7%	47.3%	100.0%
Murraysburg	Age	18-24yrs	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		25-34yrs	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	52.0%	48.0%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%
		60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%
	Total		49.3%	50.7%	100.0%
Goodwood	Age	18-24yrs	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
		25-34yrs	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	52.5%	47.5%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
		60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%
	Total		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Mitchell's Plain	Age	18-24yrs	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
		25-34yrs	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
		60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%
	Total		48.3%	51.7%	100.0%

... continued

Magisterial district			Sex		Total
			Female	Male	
Vredenburg	Age	18-24yrs		100.0%	100.0%
		25-34yrs	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%
		60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%
	Total		49.0%	51.0%	100.0%
Hopefield	Age	25-34yrs	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
		60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%
	Total		39.1%	60.9%	100.0%
Ceres	Age	18-24yrs	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		25-34yrs	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
		60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%
	Total		55.2%	44.8%	100.0%
Malmesbury	Age	18-24yrs	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		25-34yrs	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	47.1%	52.9%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%	
Total		41.9%	58.1%	100.0%	
Caledon	Age	18-24yrs	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		25-34yrs	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%	
Total		39.1%	60.9%	100.0%	
Mossel Bay	Age	18-24yrs	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		25-34yrs	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		35-44yrs	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%
		45-54yrs	29.4%	70.6%	100.0%
		55-59yrs	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	60-64yrs		100.0%	100.0%	
Total		50.9%	49.1%	100.0%	

Table 5.2: Age (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Age	47	48	19	64	39	56	103
Laingsburg	Age	46	49	21	64	39	55	52
Prince Albert	Age	50	52	26	64	43	57	55
Murraysburg	Age	46	48	19	64	34	55	71
Goodwood	Age	45	47	18	64	37	54	116
Mitchell's Plain	Age	41	43	19	64	31	52	60
Vredenburg	Age	47	48	20	64	40	54	49
Hopefield	Age	46	47	26	64	35	56	46
Ceres	Age	46	50	21	63	37	54	58
Malmesbury	Age	47	49	19	64	40	59	62
Caledon	Age	46	48	19	64	35	58	46
Mossel Bay	Age	46	47	20	64	38	56	53

Table 5.3: Marital status

		Marital status					Total
		Married/live with partner	Single and has never married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	51.5%	34.0%	4.9%	2.9%	6.8%	103
	Laingsburg	55.8%	34.6%	1.9%	1.9%	5.8%	52
	Prince Albert	65.5%	16.4%	1.8%	1.8%	14.5%	55
	Murraysburg	53.5%	36.6%	.0%	5.6%	4.2%	71
	Goodwood	35.3%	48.3%	7.8%	.9%	7.8%	116
	Mitchell's Plain	38.3%	40.0%	8.3%	8.3%	5.0%	60
	Vredenburg	49.0%	32.7%	2.0%	2.0%	14.3%	49
	Hopefield	43.5%	52.2%	.0%	2.2%	2.2%	46
	Ceres	36.2%	48.3%	6.9%	1.7%	6.9%	58
	Malmesbury	45.2%	37.1%	3.2%	4.8%	9.7%	62
	Caledon	37.0%	47.8%	4.3%	6.5%	4.3%	46
Mossel Bay	37.7%	50.9%	1.9%	.0%	9.4%	53	

Figure 5.2: Race/population group

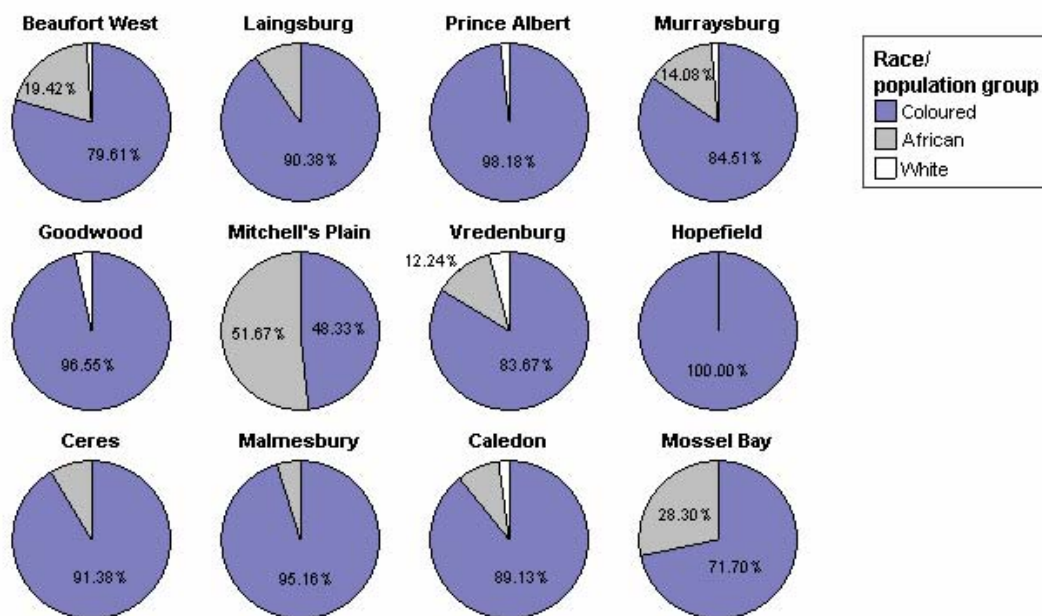


Figure 5.3: Home language

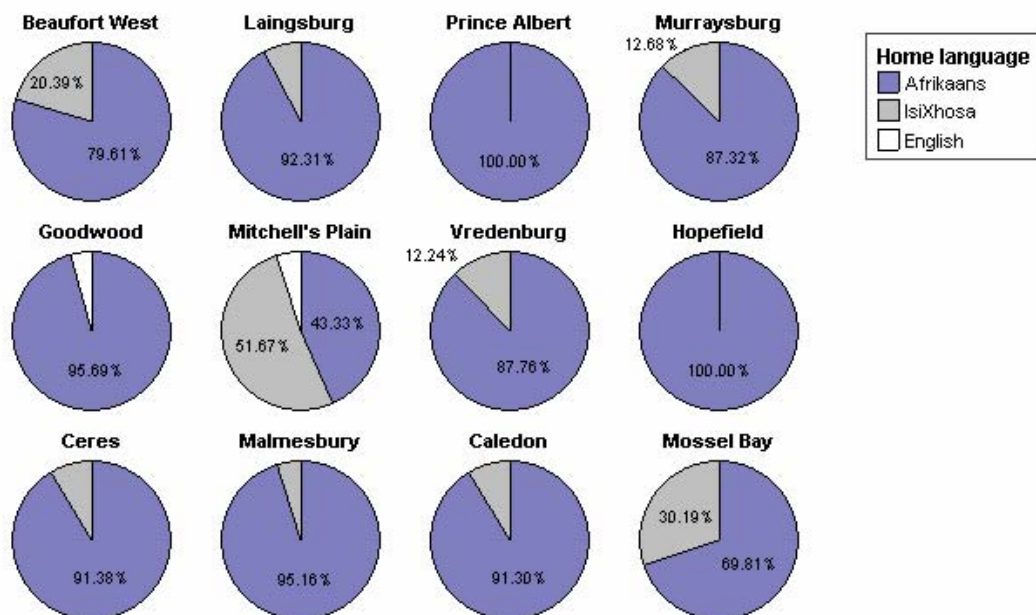


Figure 5.4: Caregivers and dependants

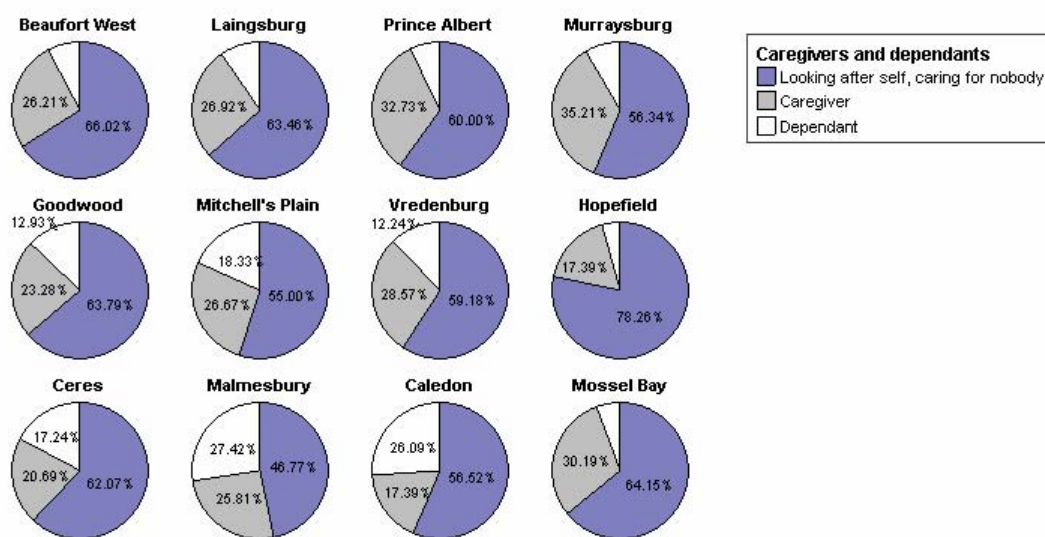


Table 5.4: Caregivers and dependants in terms of gender

Magisterial district			Sex		Total
			Female	Male	
Beaufort West	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	26.5%	73.5%	100.0%
		Caregiver	92.6%	7.4%	100.0%
		Dependant	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
	Total		42.7%	57.3%	100.0%
Laingsburg	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	24.2%	75.8%	100.0%
		Caregiver	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
		Dependant	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	Total		46.2%	53.8%	100.0%
Prince Albert	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	30.3%	69.7%	100.0%
		Caregiver	94.4%	5.6%	100.0%
		Dependant	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Total		52.7%	47.3%	100.0%
Murraysburg	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	17.5%	82.5%	100.0%
		Caregiver	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		Dependant	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Total		49.3%	50.7%	100.0%

... continued

Magisterial district			Sex		Total
			Female	Male	
Goodwood	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	36.5%	63.5%	100.0%
		Caregiver	96.3%	3.7%	100.0%
		Dependant	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Total		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Mitchell's Plain	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%
		Caregiver	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		Dependant	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
	Total		48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
Vredenburg	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	27.6%	72.4%	100.0%
		Caregiver	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
		Dependant	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Total		49.0%	51.0%	100.0%
Hopefield	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
		Caregiver	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		Dependant	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Total		39.1%	60.9%	100.0%
Ceres	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	47.2%	52.8%	100.0%
		Caregiver	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
		Dependant	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	Total		55.2%	44.8%	100.0%
Malmesbury	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	31.0%	69.0%	100.0%
		Caregiver	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
		Dependant	17.6%	82.4%	100.0%
	Total		41.9%	58.1%	100.0%
Caledon	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	23.1%	76.9%	100.0%
		Caregiver	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
		Dependant	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
	Total		39.1%	60.9%	100.0%
Mossel Bay	Caregivers and dependants	Looking after self, caring for nobody	35.3%	64.7%	100.0%
		Caregiver	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
		Dependant	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Total		50.9%	49.1%	100.0%

Education

Table 5.5: Level of education

Magisterial district	Educational level						Total
	No formal education	Adult literacy	1 - 6 yrs formal schooling	7 - 11 yrs formal schooling	Matric and/or tertiary education	Special school/ institution	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	19.4%	.0%	34.7%	42.9%	2.0%	1.0%	98
Laingsburg	29.4%	.0%	31.4%	39.2%	.0%	.0%	51
Prince Albert	32.7%	.0%	30.9%	34.5%	1.8%	.0%	55
Murraysburg	36.6%	2.8%	23.9%	35.2%	1.4%	.0%	71
Goodwood	13.8%	1.8%	33.9%	46.8%	3.7%	.0%	109
Mitchell's Plain	15.8%	.0%	28.1%	50.9%	5.3%	.0%	57
Vredenburg	14.6%	.0%	35.4%	39.6%	6.3%	4.2%	48
Hopefield	6.7%	2.2%	24.4%	53.3%	8.9%	4.4%	45
Ceres	22.4%	.0%	41.4%	31.0%	5.2%	.0%	58
Malmesbury	22.0%	.0%	49.2%	25.4%	3.4%	.0%	59
Caledon	19.6%	4.3%	39.1%	34.8%	.0%	2.2%	46
Mossel Bay	11.3%	.0%	35.8%	50.9%	1.9%	.0%	53

Table 5.6: Level of education in terms of age

Magisterial district	Age						Total
	18-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45-54yrs	55-59yrs	60-64yrs	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	36.8%	21.1%	26.3%	19
Laingsburg	6.7%	6.7%	26.7%	40.0%	13.3%	6.7%	15
Prince Albert	.0%	.0%	16.7%	44.4%	22.2%	16.7%	18
Murraysburg	.0%	19.2%	3.8%	34.6%	26.9%	15.4%	26
Goodwood	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	33.3%	6.7%	.0%	15
Mitchell's Plain	22.2%	44.4%	22.2%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	9
Vredenburg	.0%	14.3%	14.3%	57.1%	14.3%	.0%	7
Hopefield	.0%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	3
Ceres	7.7%	30.8%	7.7%	15.4%	30.8%	7.7%	13
Malmesbury	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	30.8%	.0%	46.2%	13
Caledon	11.1%	22.2%	.0%	11.1%	22.2%	33.3%	9
Mossel Bay	.0%	16.7%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	6

Table 5.7: Cared for at a special care institution

Magisterial district		Frequency	Percent
Beaufort West	Institution for special care	1	100.0
Vredenburg	Institution for special care	1	100.0

Economic situation

Figure 5.5: Employed/earning money

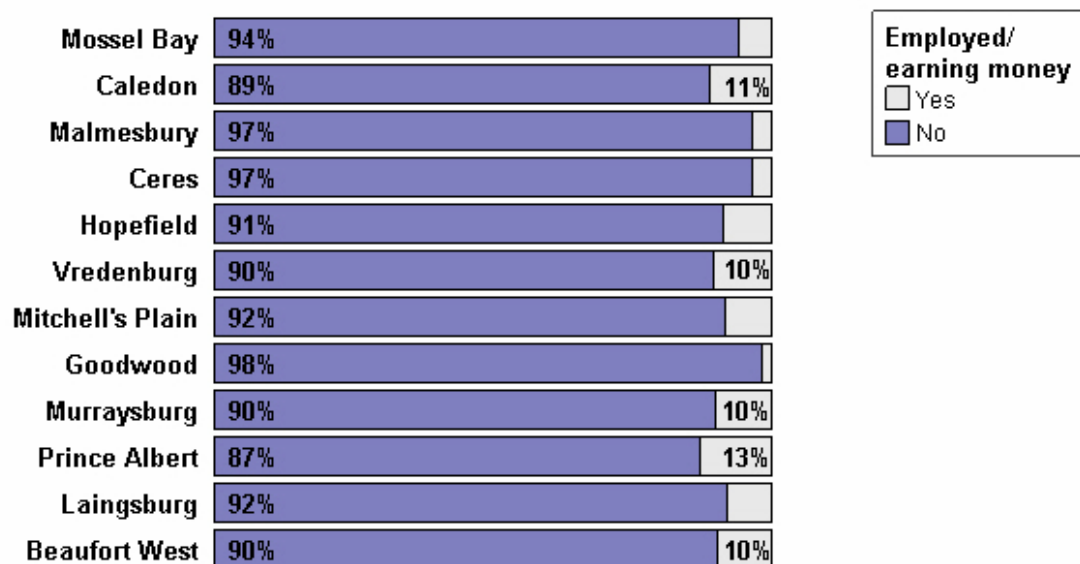


Figure 5.6: Doing paid work: type of employment

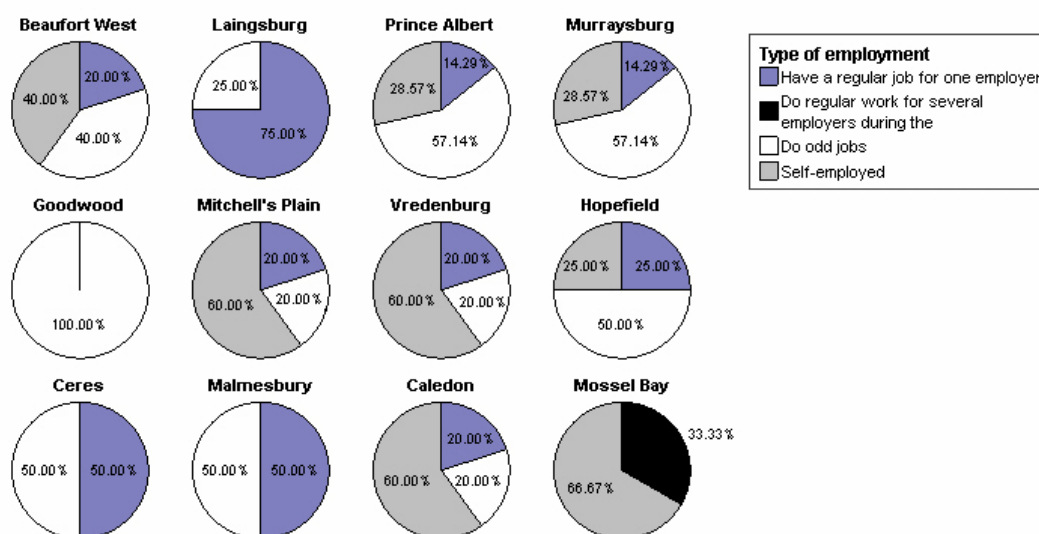


Table 5.8: Doing paid work: sector of employment

Magisterial district	Sector of employment						Total
	Work for wage/salary in private sector	Work for private person (e.g. domestic worker, gardener)	Work for wage/salary in informal sector	Self-employed/ employer in informal sector	Farmer (farm worker, domestic on farm)	Labour contractor / contractor	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	.0%	30.0%	.0%	60.0%	10.0%	.0%	10
Laingsburg	.0%	75.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	4
Prince Albert	.0%	71.4%	.0%	28.6%	.0%	.0%	7
Murraysburg	.0%	71.4%	.0%	28.6%	.0%	.0%	7
Goodwood	.0%	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	2
Mitchell's Plain	.0%	20.0%	.0%	60.0%	.0%	20.0%	5
Vredenburg	.0%	20.0%	20.0%	60.0%	.0%	.0%	5
Hopefield	25.0%	50.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	4
Ceres	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2
Malmesbury	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2
Caledon	.0%	20.0%	.0%	60.0%	20.0%	.0%	5
Mossel Bay	33.3%	.0%	.0%	66.7%	.0%	.0%	3

Figure 5.7: Doing paid work: number of months worked

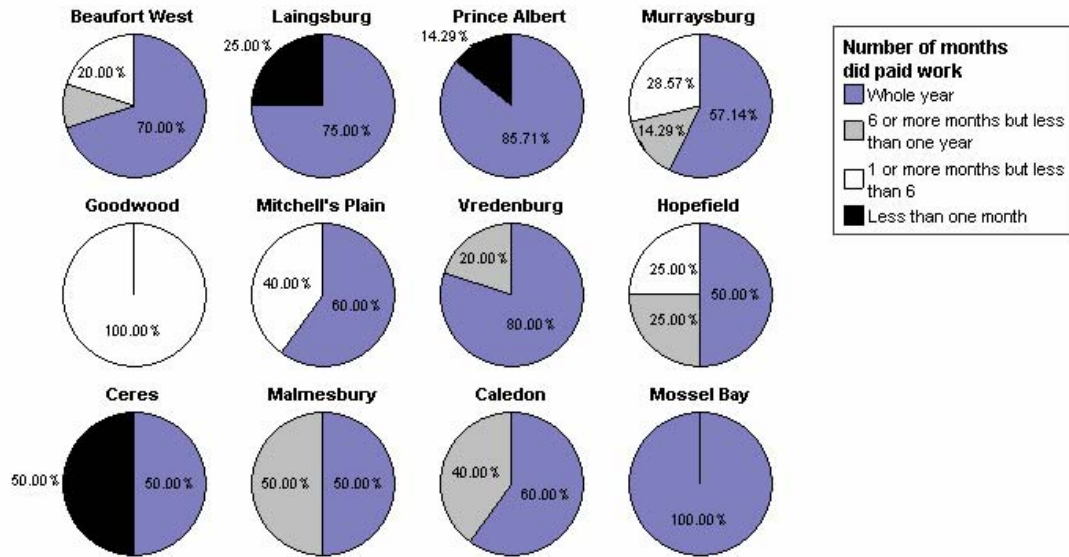


Table 5.9: Doing paid work: wage/salary per month (descriptive statistics)

			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Wage/salary per month	354.00	250.00	40.00	1000.00	57.50	600.00	10
	Laingsburg	Wage/salary per month	173.33	120.00	100.00	300.00	100.00	.	4
	Prince Albert	Wage/salary per month	418.57	140.00	10.00	1200.00	80.00	800.00	7
	Murraysburg	Wage/salary per month	233.33	220.00	30.00	500.00	30.00	425.00	7
	Goodwood	Wage/salary per month	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	2
	Mitchell's Plain	Wage/salary per month	525.00	400.00	200.00	1100.00	250.00	925.00	5
	Vredenburg	Wage/salary per month	586.00	700.00	180.00	1000.00	215.00	900.00	5
	Hopefield	Wage/salary per month	473.33	300.00	280.00	840.00	280.00	.	4
	Ceres	Wage/salary per month	1100.00	1100.00	1000.00	1200.00	1000.00	.	2
	Malmesbury	Wage/salary per month	600.00	600.00	480.00	720.00	480.00	.	2
	Caledon	Wage/salary per month	260.00	320.00	20.00	400.00	110.00	380.00	5
	Mossel Bay	Wage/salary per month	350.00	400.00	50.00	600.00	50.00	.	3

Table 5.10: Not doing paid work: reasons not doing paid work

Magisterial district	Reason not currently doing paid work						Total
	Illness/ disability	Home- maker/ child rearing	Scholar	Pensioner	Unem- ployed/ looking for work	Other	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	90.3%	.0%	.0%	7.5%	2.2%	.0%	93
Laingsburg	97.9%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	48
Prince Albert	93.8%	2.1%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	48
Murraysburg	93.8%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	4.7%	.0%	64
Goodwood	91.2%	3.5%	.0%	2.6%	2.6%	.0%	114
Mitchell's Plain	96.4%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	55
Vredenburg	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	44
Hopefield	97.6%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	42
Ceres	91.1%	1.8%	.0%	1.8%	3.6%	1.8%	56
Malmesbury	83.3%	5.0%	.0%	8.3%	3.3%	.0%	60
Caledon	95.1%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	2.4%	.0%	41
Mossel Bay	88.0%	2.0%	2.0%	6.0%	2.0%	.0%	50

Figure 5.8: Not doing paid work: number of months did paid work

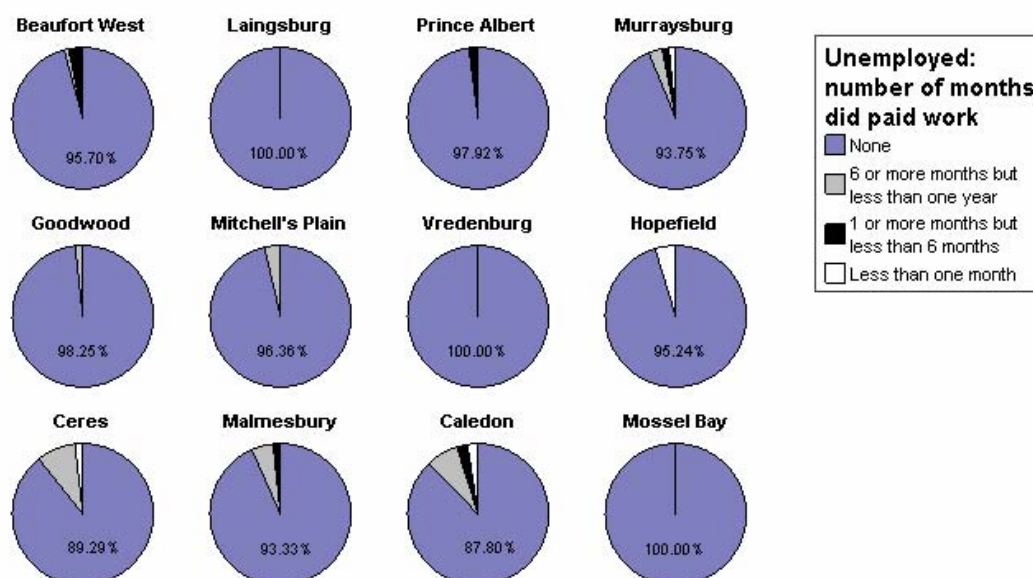


Figure 5.9: Number of income sources per individual

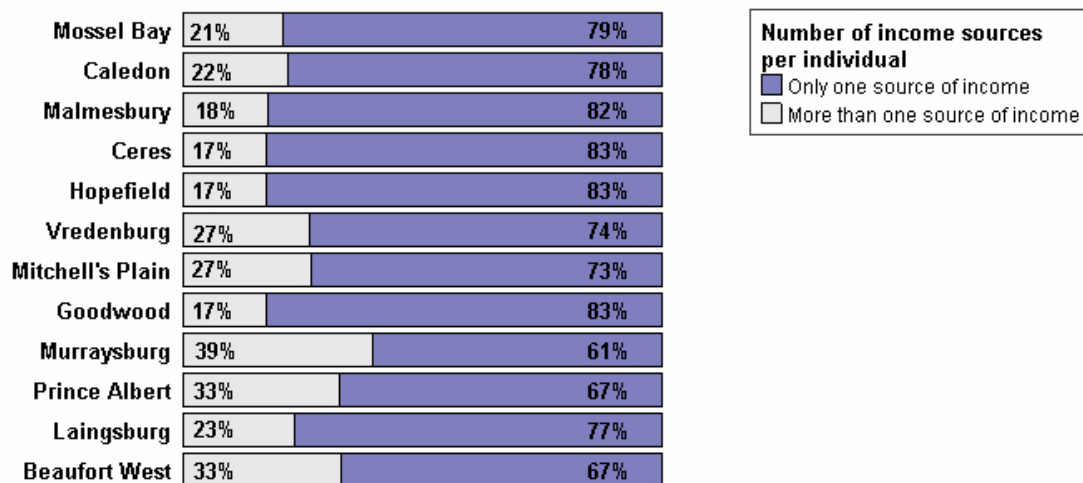


Figure 5.10: Sources of income per individual

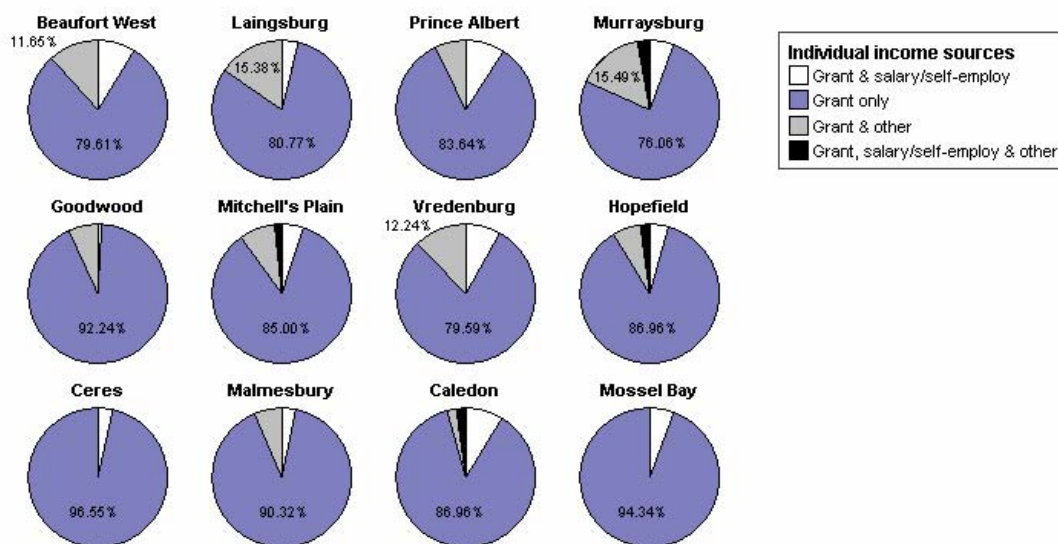


Figure 5.11: Private/employer pension/provident fund

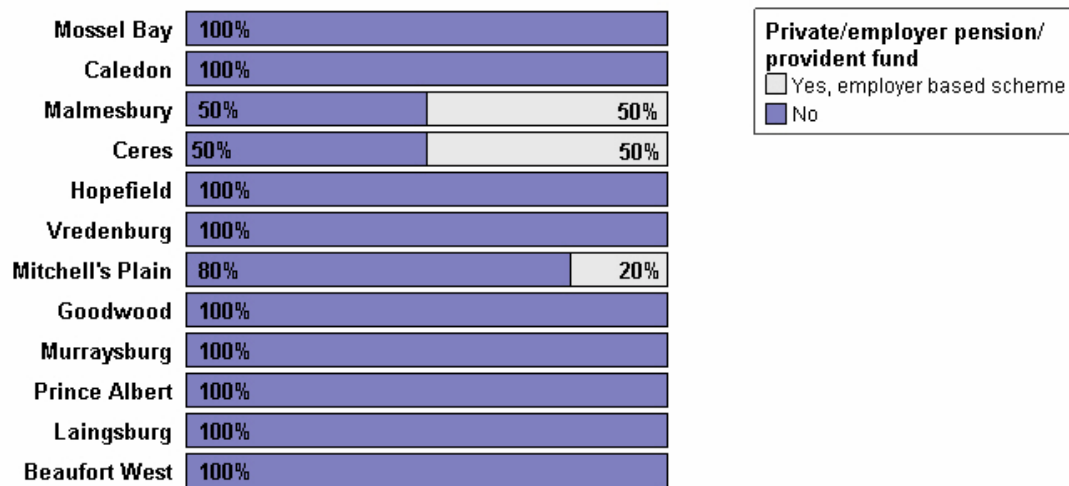


Figure 5.12: Private maintenance

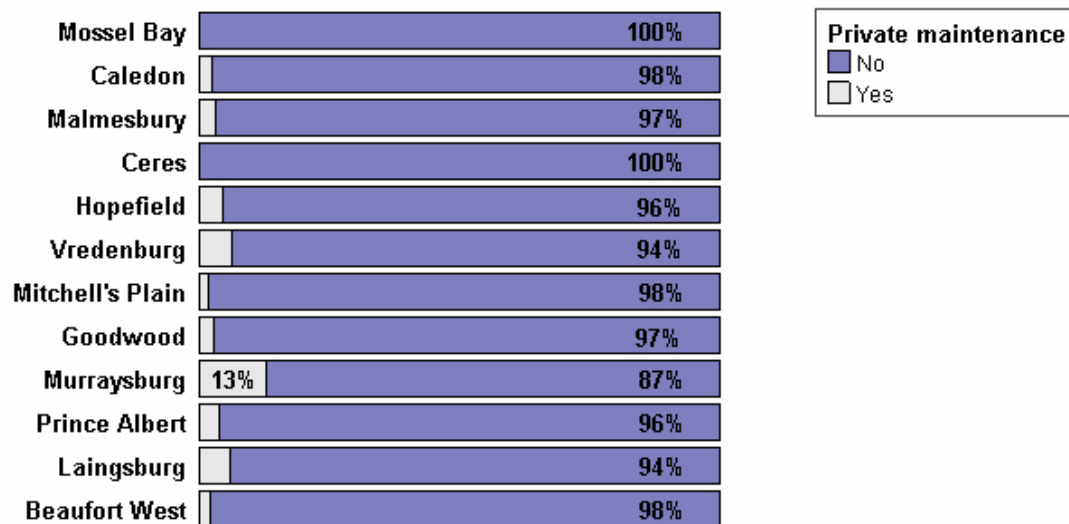


Figure 5.13: Receive regular remittances

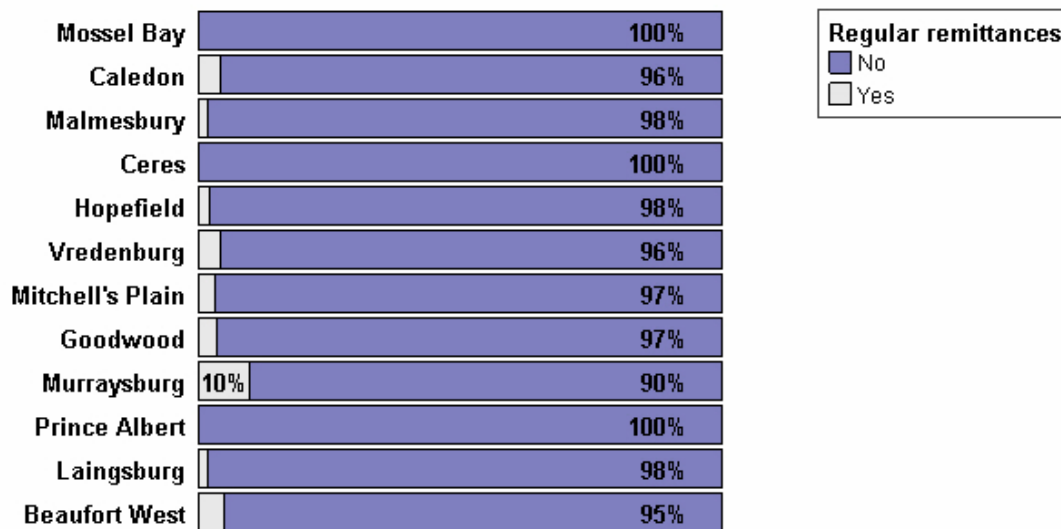


Figure 5.14: Receive regular contributions in kind

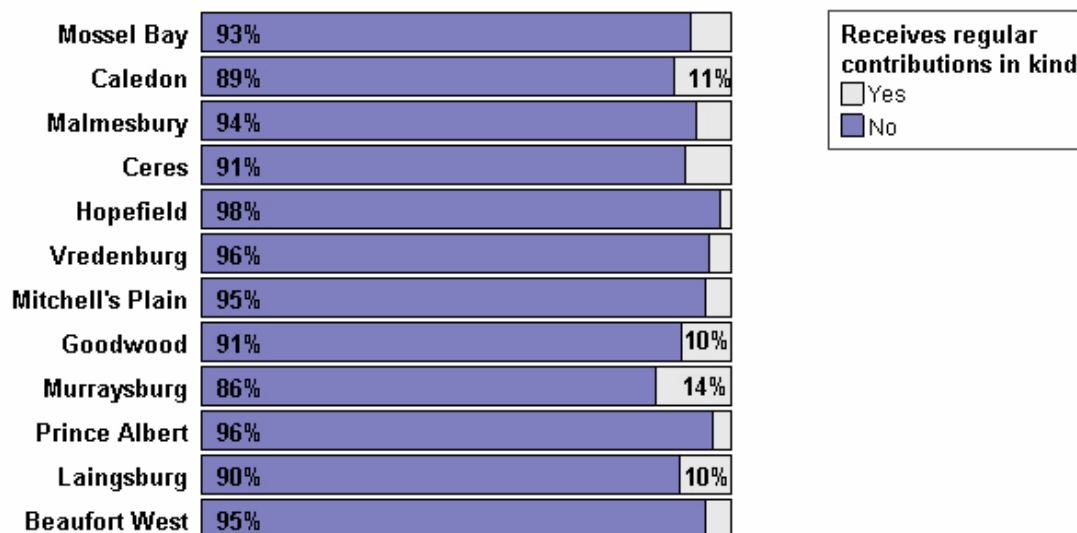


Table 5.11: Individual income (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Individual income	851.57	700.00	482.00	2730.00	700.00	860.00	103
Laingsburg	Individual income	807.16	700.00	500.00	2100.00	700.00	700.00	52
Prince Albert	Individual income	822.91	700.00	600.00	2260.00	700.00	850.00	55
Murraysburg	Individual income	839.35	700.00	380.00	2060.00	700.00	860.00	71
Goodwood	Individual income	751.64	700.00	280.00	1900.00	700.00	700.00	116
Mitchell's Plain	Individual income	815.02	700.00	700.00	1800.00	700.00	850.00	60
Vredenburg	Individual income	825.96	700.00	330.00	1700.00	700.00	890.00	49
Hopefield	Individual income	830.00	700.00	530.00	3850.00	700.00	700.00	46
Ceres	Individual income	766.29	700.00	320.00	1900.00	700.00	700.00	58
Malmesbury	Individual income	753.23	700.00	210.00	1560.00	700.00	700.00	62
Caledon	Individual income	792.39	700.00	630.00	1700.00	700.00	700.00	46
Mossel Bay	Individual income	743.02	700.00	270.00	1500.00	700.00	700.00	53

Table 5.12: Individual income without DG (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Individual income without DG	156.02	.00	.00	2030.00	.00	160.00	103
Laingsburg	Individual income without DG	119.80	.00	.00	1400.00	.00	.00	52
Prince Albert	Individual income without DG	132.36	.00	.00	1560.00	.00	150.00	55
Murraysburg	Individual income without DG	143.99	.00	.00	1360.00	.00	160.00	71
Goodwood	Individual income without DG	64.83	.00	.00	1200.00	.00	.00	116
Mitchell's Plain	Individual income without DG	120.78	.00	.00	1136.00	.00	160.00	60
Vredenburg	Individual income without DG	140.39	.00	.00	1000.00	.00	190.00	49
Hopefield	Individual income without DG	138.44	.00	.00	3150.00	.00	.00	46
Ceres	Individual income without DG	79.83	.00	.00	1200.00	.00	.00	58
Malmesbury	Individual income without DG	66.29	.00	.00	860.00	.00	.00	62
Caledon	Individual income without DG	96.96	.00	.00	1000.00	.00	.00	46
Mossel Bay	Individual income without DG	54.34	.00	.00	800.00	.00	.00	53

Figure 5.15: Send regular remittances

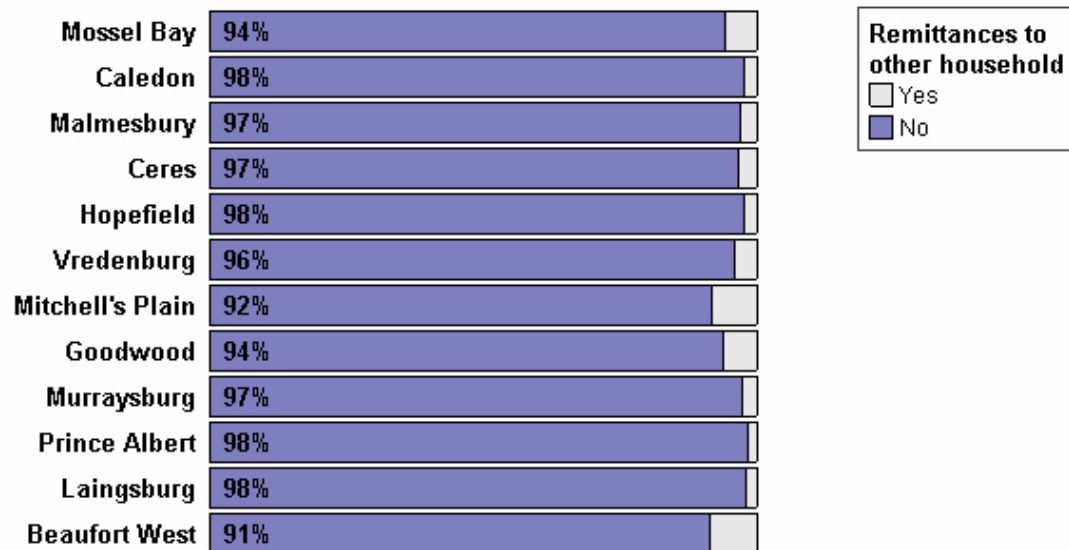


Table 5.13: Combination of grants

		Type of grant							Total
		DG	DG & CSG	DG & GIA	DG & CDG	DG & FCG	DG & FCG & CSG	DG & CDG & CSG	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	77.7%	7.8%	3.9%	.0%	6.8%	2.9%	1.0%	103
	Laingsburg	82.7%	11.5%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	1.9%	.0%	52
	Prince Albert	76.4%	10.9%	3.6%	.0%	9.1%	.0%	.0%	55
	Murraysburg	70.4%	23.9%	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	71
	Goodwood	87.1%	5.2%	2.6%	.9%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	116
	Mitchell's Plain	81.7%	13.3%	1.7%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	1.7%	60
	Vredenburg	91.8%	4.1%	2.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	49
	Hopefield	93.5%	2.2%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	46
	Ceres	86.2%	5.2%	5.2%	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	58
	Malmesbury	88.7%	4.8%	3.2%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	62
	Caledon	91.3%	2.2%	2.2%	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	46
Mossel Bay	84.9%	13.2%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	53	

Figure 5.16: Decision-making on household budget

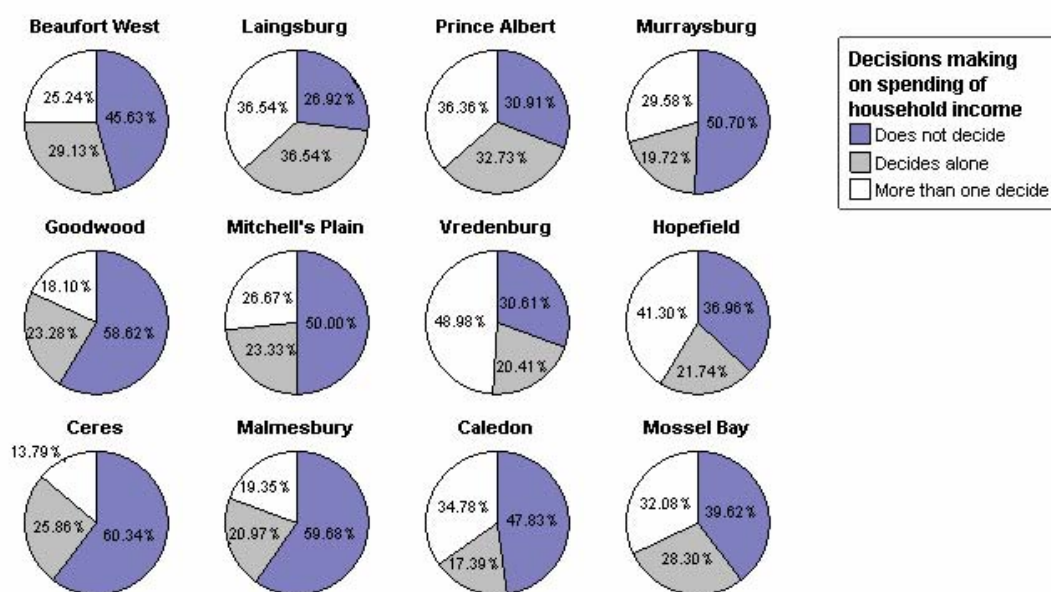


Table 5.14: Decision-making on household budget in terms of gender

Magisterial district			Sex		Total
			Female	Male	
Beaufort West	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	20.5%	64.4%	45.6%
		Decides alone	54.5%	10.2%	29.1%
		More than one decide	25.0%	25.4%	25.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Laingsburg	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	20.8%	32.1%	26.9%
		Decides alone	45.8%	28.6%	36.5%
		More than one decide	33.3%	39.3%	36.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Prince Albert	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	10.3%	53.8%	30.9%
		Decides alone	44.8%	19.2%	32.7%
		More than one decide	44.8%	26.9%	36.4%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Murraysburg	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	31.4%	69.4%	50.7%
		Decides alone	37.1%	2.8%	19.7%
		More than one decide	31.4%	27.8%	29.6%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

... continued

Magisterial district			Sex		Total
			Female	Male	
Goodwood	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	43.1%	74.1%	58.6%
		Decides alone	37.9%	8.6%	23.3%
		More than one decide	19.0%	17.2%	18.1%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	19.0%
Mitchell's Plain	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	31.0%	67.7%	100.0%
		Decides alone	34.5%	12.9%	23.3%
		More than one decide	34.5%	19.4%	26.7%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Vredenburg	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	25.0%	36.0%	30.6%
		Decides alone	33.3%	8.0%	20.4%
		More than one decide	41.7%	56.0%	49.0%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Hopefield	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	38.9%	35.7%	37.0%
		Decides alone	27.8%	17.9%	21.7%
		More than one decide	33.3%	46.4%	41.3%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ceres	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	46.9%	76.9%	60.3%
		Decides alone	37.5%	11.5%	25.9%
		More than one decide	15.6%	11.5%	13.8%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Malmesbury	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	42.3%	72.2%	59.7%
		Decides alone	30.8%	13.9%	21.0%
		More than one decide	26.9%	13.9%	19.4%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Caledon	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	38.9%	53.6%	47.8%
		Decides alone	33.3%	7.1%	17.4%
		More than one decide	27.8%	39.3%	34.8%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mossel Bay	Person who makes decisions on spending of household income	Does not decide	25.9%	53.8%	39.6%
		Decides alone	44.4%	11.5%	28.3%
		More than one decide	29.6%	34.6%	32.1%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 5.17: Bank/savings account

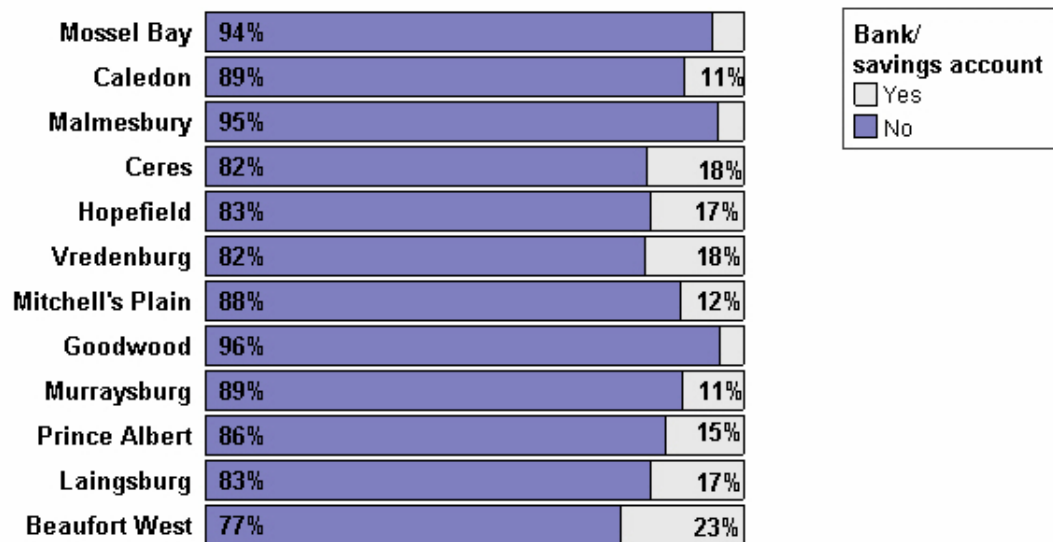
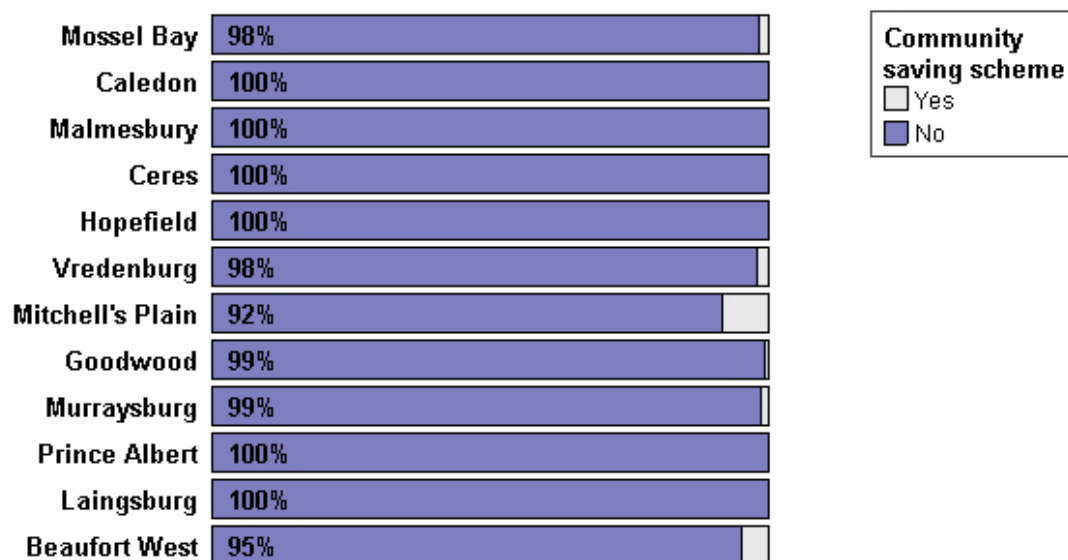


Figure 5.18: Community saving scheme



Living conditions

Table 5.15: Type of dwelling

		Type of dwelling: beneficiary						Total
		House/brick structure on separate stand or yard	Flat in a block of flats (apartment)	Town/cluster/ semi-detached house	House/flat/ room in back yard	Informal dwelling/shack in back yard (including wendy house)	Informal dwelling/shack in informal settlement	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	77.7%	.0%	21.4%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	103
	Laingsburg	59.6%	.0%	30.8%	.0%	5.8%	3.8%	52
	Prince Albert	78.2%	.0%	16.4%	.0%	5.5%	.0%	55
	Murraysburg	66.2%	.0%	23.9%	.0%	9.9%	.0%	71
	Goodwood	45.7%	4.3%	44.0%	.9%	5.2%	.0%	116
	Mitchell's Plain	38.3%	6.7%	31.7%	.0%	.0%	23.3%	60
	Vredenburg	63.3%	.0%	18.4%	2.0%	6.1%	10.2%	49
	Hopefield	78.3%	.0%	19.6%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	46
	Ceres	87.9%	.0%	6.9%	.0%	3.4%	1.7%	58
	Malmesbury	51.6%	11.3%	33.9%	.0%	1.6%	1.6%	62
	Caledon	71.7%	.0%	17.4%	.0%	4.3%	6.5%	46
	Mossel Bay	45.3%	7.5%	37.7%	.0%	5.7%	3.8%	53

Table 5.16: Number of rooms (descriptive statistics)

			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Number of rooms	4	4	1	7	3	4	103
	Laingsburg	Number of rooms	3	2	1	6	2	4	52
	Prince Albert	Number of rooms	3	3	1	5	2	4	55
	Murraysburg	Number of rooms	4	4	1	10	2	4	71
	Goodwood	Number of rooms	4	4	1	6	4	4	116
	Mitchell's Plain	Number of rooms	4	4	1	6	3	5	60
	Vredenburg	Number of rooms	3	4	1	7	2	4	49
	Hopefield	Number of rooms	4	4	1	7	3	5	46
	Ceres	Number of rooms	4	4	1	8	3	5	58
	Malmesbury	Number of rooms	3	3	1	7	2	5	62
	Caledon	Number of rooms	3	3	1	8	2	4	46
	Mossel Bay	Number of rooms	4	3	1	6	3	5	53

Figure 5.19: Ownership of dwelling

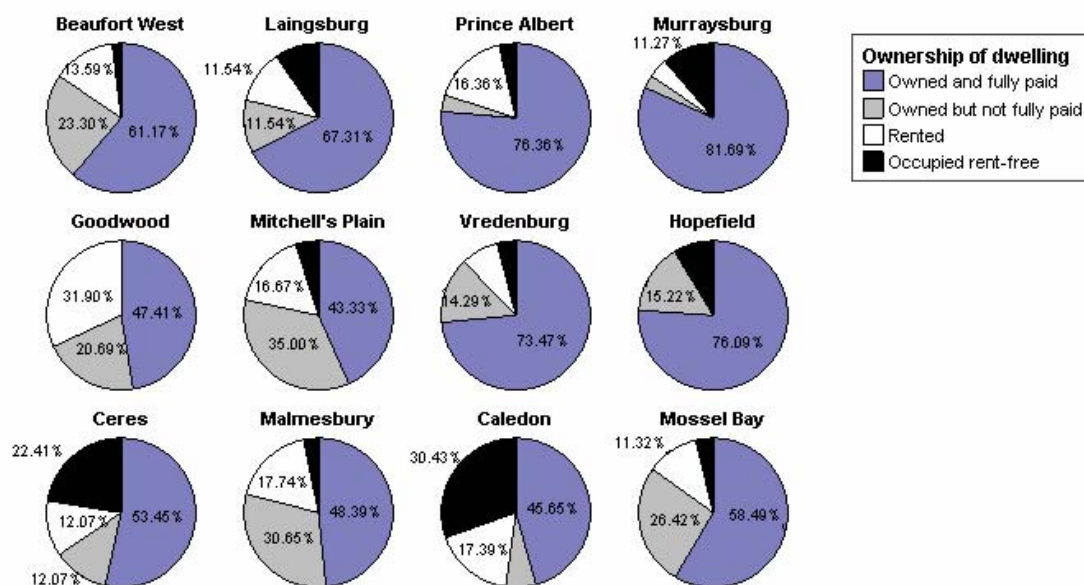


Table 5.17: Number of children per household (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Child in house	2	2	0	7	1	3	103
Laingsburg	Child in house	1	1	0	5	0	3	52
Prince Albert	Child in house	2	2	0	5	1	3	55
Murraysburg	Child in house	3	3	0	14	1	5	71
Goodwood	Child in house	2	2	0	13	0	3	116
Mitchell's Plain	Child in house	2	2	0	8	1	3	60
Vredenburg	Child in house	2	2	0	5	0	3	49
Hopefield	Child in house	1	1	0	5	0	2	46
Ceres	Child in house	2	2	0	7	0	2	58
Malmesbury	Child in house	2	2	0	7	0	3	62
Caledon	Child in house	2	1	0	7	0	3	46
Mossel Bay	Child in house	2	2	0	6	1	3	53

Access to amenities

Table 5.18: Toilet facilities

		Toilet facility							Total
		Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine	None	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	84.5%	15.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	103
	Laingsburg	78.8%	19.2%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	52
	Prince Albert	69.1%	16.4%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	12.7%	.0%	55
	Murraysburg	73.2%	25.4%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	71
	Goodwood	94.8%	5.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	116
	Mitchell's Plain	85.0%	8.3%	1.7%	.0%	1.7%	3.3%	.0%	60
	Vredenburg	83.7%	10.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.1%	2.0%	49
	Hopefield	71.7%	28.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	46
	Ceres	84.5%	15.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	58
	Malmesbury	90.3%	6.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	62
	Caledon	80.4%	15.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.3%	46
	Mossel Bay	92.5%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	.0%	53

Figure 5.20: Electricity

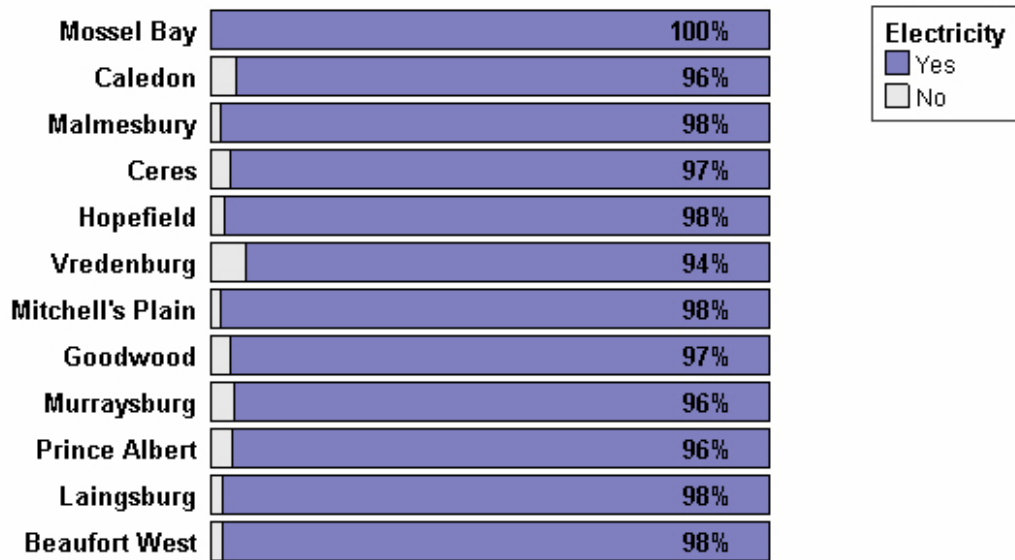


Figure 5.21: Most important energy source for cooking

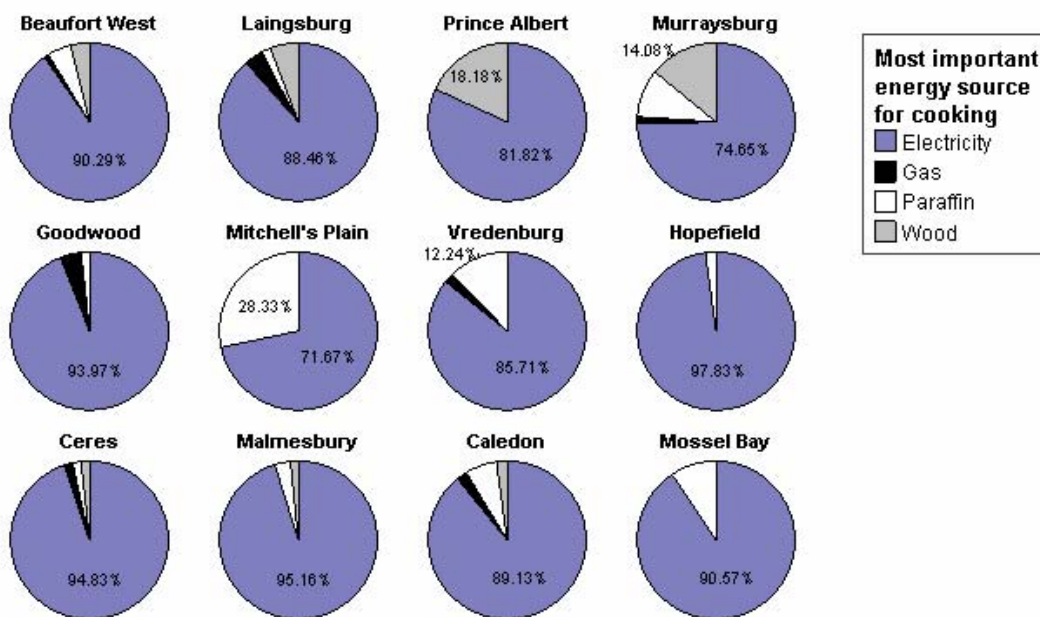


Table 5.19: Second most important energy source for cooking

Magisterial district	Second most important energy source for cooking							Total
	Not applicable	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	14.6%	1.9%	15.5%	35.9%	29.1%	2.9%	.0%	103
Laingsburg	38.5%	1.9%	3.8%	5.8%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	52
Prince Albert	40.0%	1.8%	12.7%	1.8%	43.6%	.0%	.0%	55
Murraysburg	18.3%	5.6%	8.5%	28.2%	38.0%	.0%	1.4%	71
Goodwood	46.6%	1.7%	29.3%	1.7%	20.7%	.0%	.0%	116
Mitchell's Plain	33.3%	11.7%	26.7%	15.0%	13.3%	.0%	.0%	60
Vredenburg	32.7%	.0%	42.9%	2.0%	22.4%	.0%	.0%	49
Hopefield	39.1%	.0%	34.8%	.0%	26.1%	.0%	.0%	46
Ceres	17.2%	1.7%	32.8%	1.7%	46.6%	.0%	.0%	58
Malmesbury	48.4%	1.6%	12.9%	3.2%	33.9%	.0%	.0%	62
Caledon	10.9%	4.3%	32.6%	2.2%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	46
Mossel Bay	54.7%	.0%	20.8%	15.1%	9.4%	.0%	.0%	53

Figure 5.22: Most important energy source for lighting

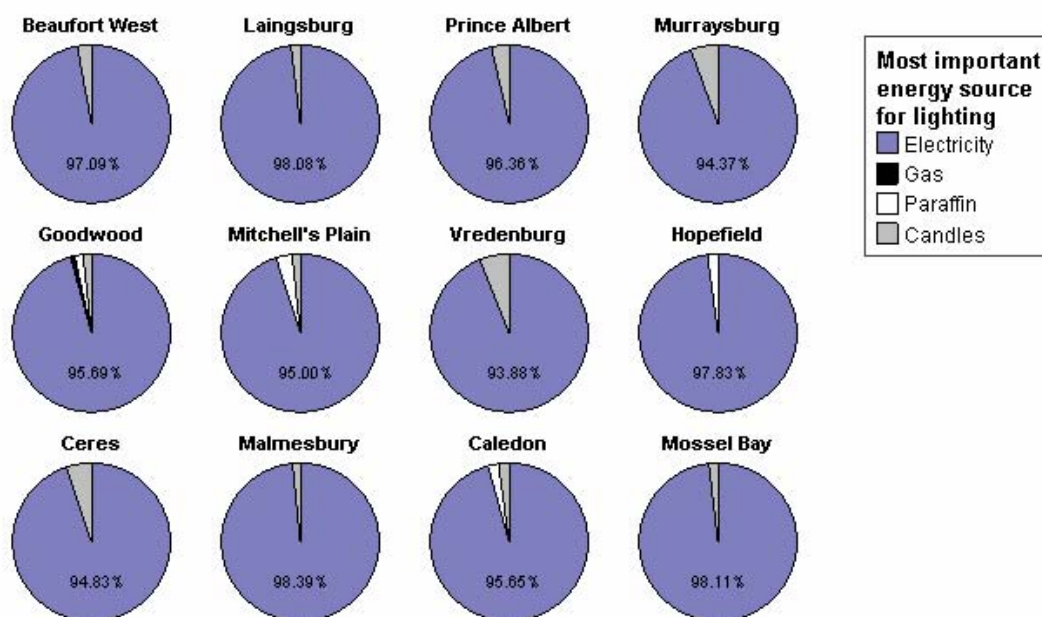


Table 5.20: Second most important energy source for lighting

		Second most important energy source for lighting					Total
		Not applicable	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Candles	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	5.8%	.0%	10.7%	1.0%	82.5%	103
	Laingsburg	7.7%	.0%	5.8%	.0%	86.5%	52
	Prince Albert	9.1%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	87.3%	55
	Murraysburg	5.6%	.0%	5.6%	.0%	88.7%	71
	Goodwood	6.9%	.9%	1.7%	.0%	90.5%	116
	Mitchell's Plain	13.3%	.0%	13.3%	.0%	73.3%	60
	Vredenburg	6.1%	.0%	4.1%	.0%	89.8%	49
	Hopefield	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	46
	Ceres	15.5%	.0%	10.3%	.0%	74.1%	58
	Malmesbury	21.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	77.4%	62
	Caledon	19.6%	2.2%	2.2%	.0%	76.1%	46
	Mossel Bay	13.2%	.0%	5.7%	.0%	81.1%	53

Table 5.21: Most important energy source for heating

Magisterial district	Most important energy source for heating						Total
	Not applicable	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	35.9%	33.0%	.0%	14.6%	16.5%	.0%	103
Laingsburg	51.9%	15.4%	.0%	.0%	32.7%	.0%	52
Prince Albert	47.3%	10.9%	.0%	.0%	41.8%	.0%	55
Murraysburg	33.8%	7.0%	.0%	8.5%	49.3%	1.4%	71
Goodwood	39.7%	54.3%	.0%	.9%	5.2%	.0%	116
Mitchell's Plain	18.3%	35.0%	.0%	45.0%	1.7%	.0%	60
Vredenburg	40.8%	30.6%	.0%	14.3%	14.3%	.0%	49
Hopefield	60.9%	15.2%	.0%	.0%	23.9%	.0%	46
Ceres	50.0%	19.0%	.0%	6.9%	24.1%	.0%	58
Malmesbury	41.9%	35.5%	.0%	4.8%	17.7%	.0%	62
Caledon	37.0%	28.3%	.0%	4.3%	26.1%	4.3%	46
Mossel Bay	35.8%	43.4%	3.8%	15.1%	1.9%	.0%	53

Table 5.22: Second most important energy source for heating

Magisterial district	Second most important energy source for heating						Total
	Not applicable	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	84.5%	.0%	1.0%	3.9%	8.7%	1.9%	103
Laingsburg	90.4%	1.9%	.0%	1.9%	5.8%	.0%	52
Prince Albert	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	55
Murraysburg	97.2%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	1.4%	.0%	71
Goodwood	78.4%	.0%	3.4%	.9%	17.2%	.0%	116
Mitchell's Plain	68.3%	1.7%	13.3%	1.7%	15.0%	.0%	60
Vredenburg	89.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.2%	.0%	49
Hopefield	97.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	46
Ceres	96.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%	58
Malmesbury	90.3%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	6.5%	.0%	62
Caledon	87.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	10.9%	.0%	46
Mossel Bay	79.2%	.0%	5.7%	5.7%	9.4%	.0%	53

Table 5.23: Access to water for domestic use

Magisterial district	Access to water for domestic use					Total
	No access to piped (tap) water	Piped (tap) water on community stand: 200m or further	Piped (tap) water on community stand: less than 200m	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	.0%	.0%	.0%	28.2%	71.8%	103
Laingsburg	.0%	.0%	.0%	19.2%	80.8%	52
Prince Albert	.0%	.0%	.0%	56.4%	43.6%	55
Murraysburg	.0%	.0%	.0%	74.6%	25.4%	71
Goodwood	.9%	.0%	1.7%	6.0%	91.4%	116
Mitchell's Plain	1.7%	5.0%	.0%	38.3%	55.0%	60
Vredenburg	.0%	2.0%	.0%	20.4%	77.6%	49
Hopefield	.0%	.0%	.0%	15.2%	84.8%	46
Ceres	.0%	1.7%	.0%	10.3%	87.9%	58
Malmesbury	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.3%	88.7%	62
Caledon	.0%	.0%	2.2%	17.4%	80.4%	46
Mossel Bay	.0%	.0%	.0%	49.1%	50.9%	53

Health

Figure 5.23: Illness/injury/disability

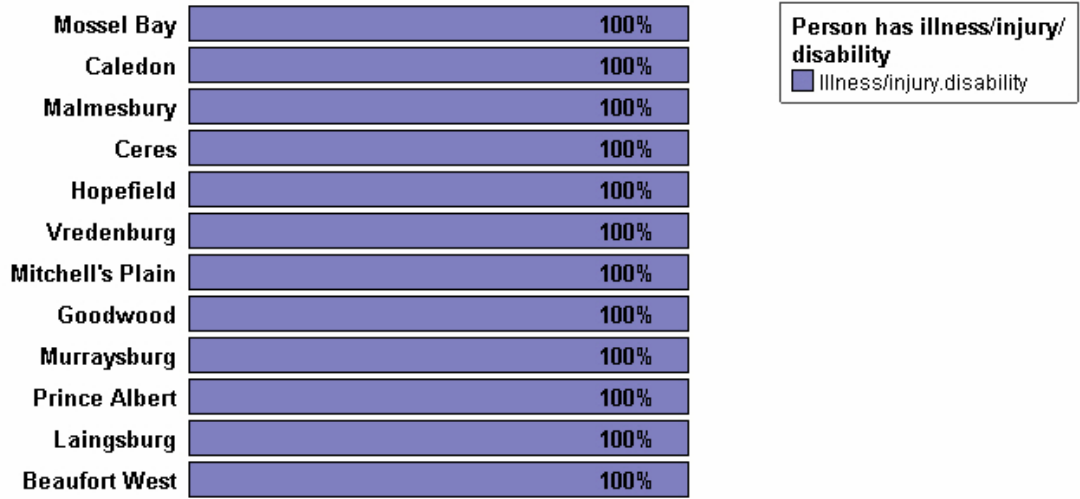


Table 5.24: Type of illness/disability

Magisterial district	Type of illness/disability													Total
	Injury	Asthma	Epilepsy	Cancer	TB	Depression/mental illness	Diabetes	Hypertension	HIV/AIDS	Other STD's	Specific impairment/disability	Heart disease	Arthritis/rheumatism	Responses
	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	
Beaufort West	10.8%	11.8%	10.8%	.0%	11.8%	5.9%	5.9%	23.5%	4.9%	.0%	26.5%	11.8%	4.9%	131
Laingsburg	11.5%	15.4%	7.7%	.0%	3.8%	11.5%	11.5%	21.2%	.0%	.0%	23.1%	15.4%	5.8%	66
Prince Albert	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	2.0%	11.8%	3.9%	5.9%	7.8%	.0%	.0%	25.5%	27.5%	5.9%	67
Murraysburg	17.4%	5.8%	13.0%	1.4%	4.3%	5.8%	8.7%	29.0%	.0%	.0%	29.0%	11.6%	7.2%	92
Goodwood	9.7%	22.1%	10.6%	.9%	2.7%	11.5%	12.4%	13.3%	.9%	.0%	24.8%	13.3%	2.7%	141
Mitchell's Plain	18.6%	1.7%	8.5%	.0%	6.8%	13.6%	6.8%	18.6%	5.1%	.0%	22.0%	11.9%	3.4%	69
Vredenburg	20.8%	12.5%	6.3%	.0%	16.7%	4.2%	6.3%	14.6%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	25.0%	2.1%	64
Hopefield	9.1%	6.8%	6.8%	2.3%	.0%	11.4%	4.5%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	43.2%	11.4%	4.5%	55
Ceres	9.4%	17.0%	11.3%	1.9%	3.8%	7.5%	3.8%	15.1%	.0%	.0%	41.5%	7.5%	1.9%	64
Malmesbury	12.1%	22.4%	10.3%	.0%	8.6%	5.2%	3.4%	13.8%	.0%	1.7%	27.6%	8.6%	5.2%	69
Caledon	17.4%	4.3%	10.9%	2.2%	6.5%	13.0%	8.7%	13.0%	.0%	.0%	34.8%	4.3%	6.5%	56
Mossel Bay	3.8%	13.5%	17.3%	.0%	13.5%	9.6%	11.5%	15.4%	1.9%	.0%	23.1%	11.5%	1.9%	64

Table 5.25: Number of visits to health care centre (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	11	12	0	48	10	12	131
Laingsburg	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	11	12	0	12	11	12	66
Prince Albert	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	12	12	0	24	12	12	67
Murrays-burg	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	10	12	0	24	12	12	92
Goodwood	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	8	10	0	24	4	12	141
Mitchell's Plain	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	7	6	0	24	3	12	69
Vredenburg	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	9	12	0	22	4	12	64
Hopefield	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	7	12	0	12	1	12	55
Ceres	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	6	4	0	24	1	12	64
Malmesbury	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	9	12	0	52	1	12	69
Caledon	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	6	4	0	12	1	12	56
Mossel Bay	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	8	12	0	18	4	12	64

Table 5.26: Medical costs per individual (including transport and consultation)

		Monthly medical cost per individual						Total
		No expenses	Under R50	Under R100	Under R200	Under R500	R500 or more	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	85.4%	7.8%	2.9%	3.9%	.0%	.0%	103
	Laingsburg	84.6%	9.6%	1.9%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	52
	Prince Albert	77.8%	13.0%	3.7%	3.7%	1.9%	.0%	54
	Murraysburg	87.3%	8.5%	2.8%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	71
	Goodwood	64.7%	24.1%	6.0%	2.6%	.9%	1.7%	116
	Mitchell's Plain	47.5%	28.8%	15.3%	6.8%	1.7%	.0%	59
	Vredenburg	67.3%	22.4%	.0%	6.1%	4.1%	.0%	49
	Hopefield	77.8%	6.7%	6.7%	8.9%	.0%	.0%	45
	Ceres	50.0%	31.0%	12.1%	5.2%	1.7%	.0%	58
	Malmesbury	64.4%	27.1%	3.4%	3.4%	1.7%	.0%	59
	Caledon	54.3%	19.6%	15.2%	10.9%	.0%	.0%	46
	Mossel Bay	49.0%	27.5%	5.9%	17.6%	.0%	.0%	51

Table 5.27: Medical cost per individual (transport and consultation) (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Medical costs per individual	8.33	.00	.00	125.00	.00	.00	103
Laingsburg	Medical costs per individual	7.88	.00	.00	110.00	.00	.00	52
Prince Albert	Medical costs per individual	16.02	.00	.00	400.00	.00	.00	54
Murraysburg	Medical costs per individual	5.70	.00	.00	130.00	.00	.00	71
Goodwood	Medical costs per individual	25.64	.00	.00	790.00	.00	10.00	116
Mitchell's Plain	Medical costs per individual	30.02	5.00	.00	240.00	.00	49.00	59
Vredenburg	Medical costs per individual	21.98	.00	.00	275.00	.00	17.00	49
Hopefield	Medical costs per individual	19.56	.00	.00	199.00	.00	.00	45
Ceres	Medical costs per individual	24.76	3.00	.00	380.00	.00	18.25	58
Malmesbury	Medical costs per individual	17.14	.00	.00	200.00	.00	20.00	59
Caledon	Medical costs per individual	27.37	.00	.00	178.00	.00	58.50	46
Mossel Bay	Medical costs per individual	29.76	1.00	.00	150.00	.00	27.00	51

Lotto and other gambling activities

Figure 5.24: Lotto

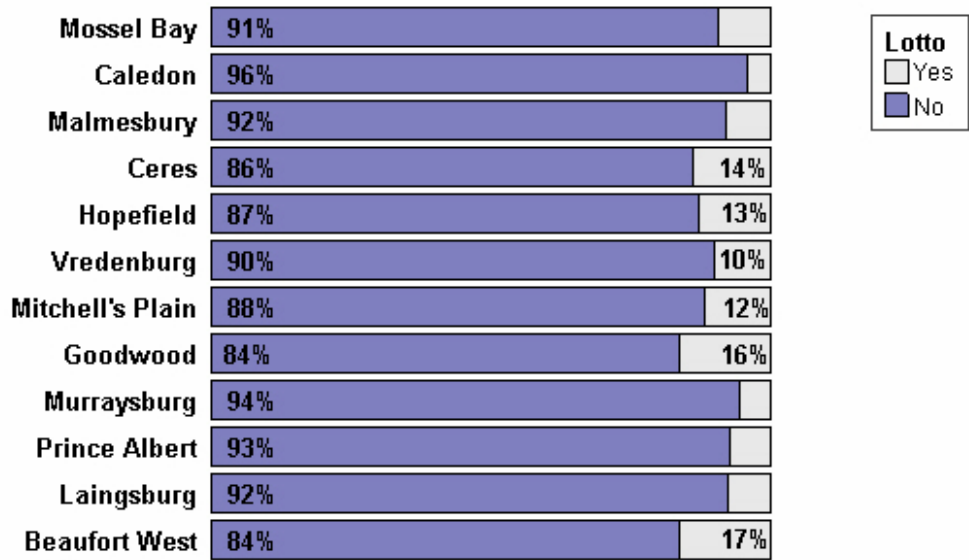


Table 5.28: Different types of gambling activities

Magisterial district	Different types of gambling									Total
	Played the Lotto in past 12 months	Played scratch cards in past 12 months	Played dice/dominos /jackpots in past 12 months	Gambled at casino in past 12 months	Betted on horses in past 12 months	Betted on sports in past 12 months	Played Bingo in past 12 months	Played cards for money in past 12 months	Played slot machines in past 12 months	Responses
	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %	Row Response %		
Beaufort West	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	17
Laingsburg	80.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5
Prince Albert	80.0%	40.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6
Murraysburg	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4
Goodwood	100.0%	15.8%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	24
Mitchell's Plain	100.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8
Vredenburg	83.3%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7
Hopefield	85.7%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7
Ceres	100.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10
Malmesbury	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5
Caledon	100.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3
Mossel Bay	100.0%	20.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	8

Mobility and grant history

Table 5.29: Reasons for receiving the grant

		Reasons for receiving the DG							Total
		DG due to sight/visual impairment	DG due to hearing impairment	DG due to speech impairment	DG due to physical/mobility problems	DG due to intellectual impairment	DG due to emotional impairment	DG due to specific illness	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	14.6%	2.4%	2.4%	43.9%	4.9%	2.4%	39.0%	45
	Laingsburg	.0%	.0%	.0%	40.0%	8.0%	8.0%	44.0%	25
	Prince Albert	3.8%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	7.7%	50.0%	29
	Murraysburg	.0%	3.7%	.0%	48.1%	11.1%	3.7%	44.4%	30
	Goodwood	1.6%	7.9%	1.6%	39.7%	1.6%	25.4%	39.7%	74
	Mitchell's Plain	.0%	5.4%	2.7%	43.2%	8.1%	16.2%	35.1%	41
	Vredenburg	6.5%	.0%	3.2%	45.2%	6.5%	3.2%	51.6%	36
	Hopefield	11.1%	.0%	3.7%	55.6%	7.4%	3.7%	25.9%	29
	Ceres	14.8%	3.7%	.0%	29.6%	29.6%	7.4%	25.9%	30
	Malmesbury	3.6%	.0%	3.6%	42.9%	10.7%	7.1%	32.1%	28
	Caledon	12.5%	.0%	4.2%	29.2%	29.2%	4.2%	25.0%	25
	Mossel Bay	3.2%	.0%	9.7%	29.0%	3.2%	9.7%	54.8%	34

Table 5.30: Number of years receiving the grant (descriptive statistics)

			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Number of years receiving grant	7	5	0	31	2	10	45
	Laingsburg	Number of years receiving grant	8	4	0	34	2	9	25
	Prince Albert	Number of years receiving grant	5	4	0	21	2	5	29
	Murraysburg	Number of years receiving grant	6	3	0	31	1	8	30
	Goodwood	Number of years receiving grant	7	3	0	31	1	13	74
	Mitchell's Plain	Number of years receiving grant	5	3	0	23	1	9	41
	Vredenburg	Number of years receiving grant	7	4	0	34	1	12	36
	Hopefield	Number of years receiving grant	8	5	0	36	2	10	29
	Ceres	Number of years receiving grant	5	3	0	23	1	7	30
	Malmesbury	Number of years receiving grant	8	3	0	36	2	12	28
	Caledon	Number of years receiving grant	9	7	0	39	2	12	25
	Mossel Bay	Number of years receiving grant	6	5	0	20	1	10	34

Figure 5.25: Difficulty when collecting the grant

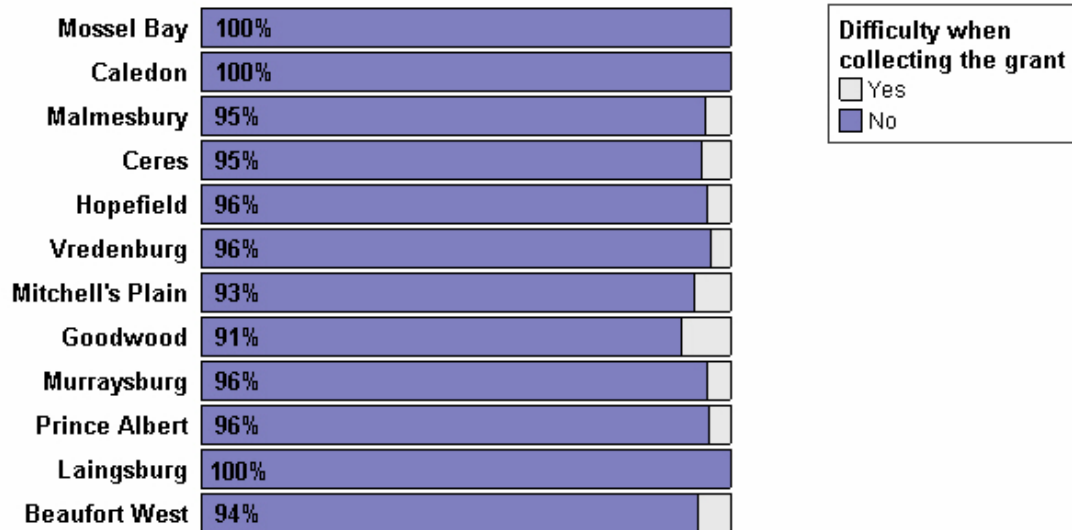


Figure 5.26: Province of residence during grant application



Table 5.31: Province of birth

		Province of birth					Total
		Western Cape	Northern Cape	North West	Gauteng	Eastern Cape	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	78.0%	14.6%	.0%	4.9%	2.4%	41
	Laingsburg	84.0%	12.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	25
	Prince Albert	84.6%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	11.5%	26
	Murraysburg	88.9%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	7.4%	27
	Goodwood	95.3%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	64
	Mitchell's Plain	43.2%	5.4%	.0%	.0%	51.4%	37
	Vredenburg	67.7%	19.4%	.0%	.0%	12.9%	31
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	27
	Ceres	85.2%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	27
	Malmesbury	79.3%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	17.2%	29
	Caledon	83.3%	4.2%	4.2%	.0%	8.3%	24
	Mossel Bay	83.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.1%	31

Figure 5.27: Moved during past 5 years

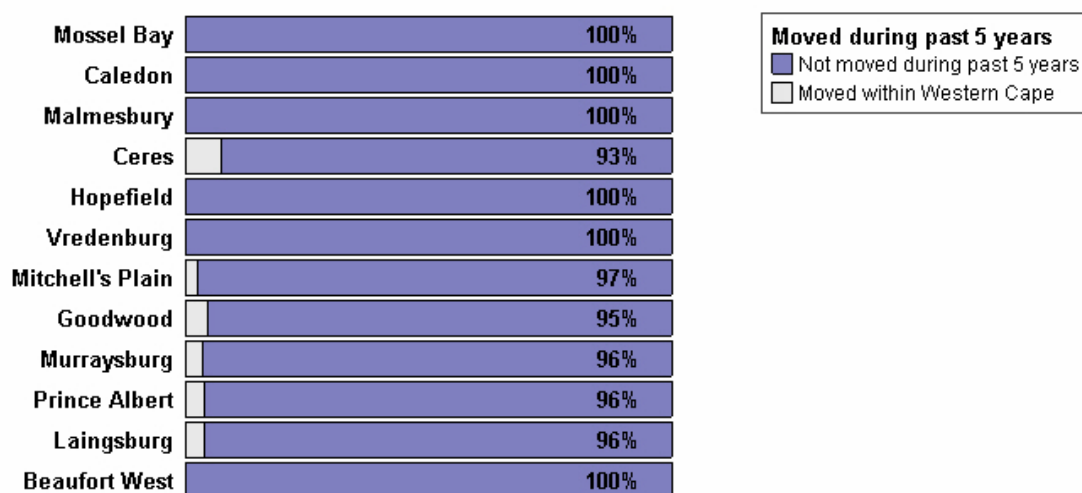


Figure 5.28: Province of residence during 2001 Census

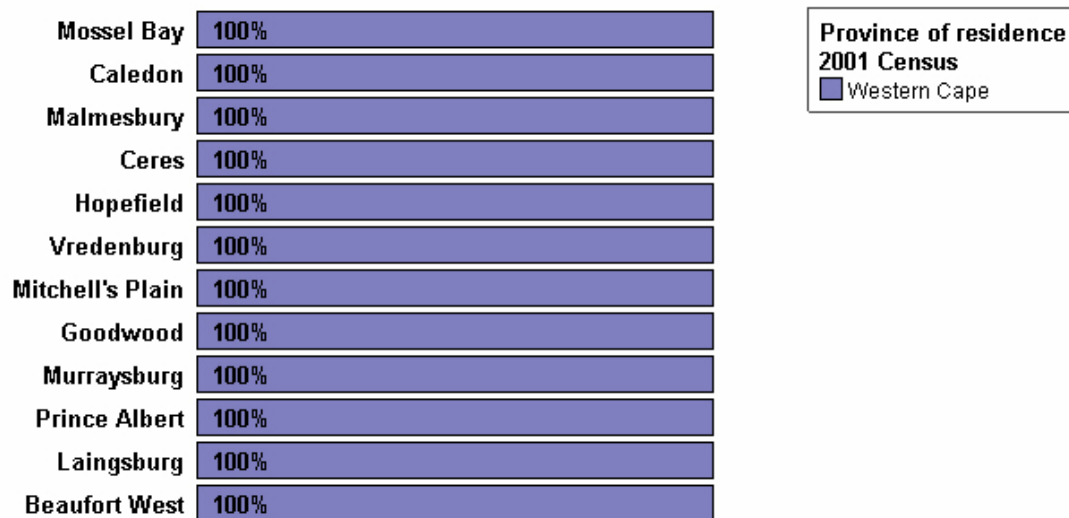
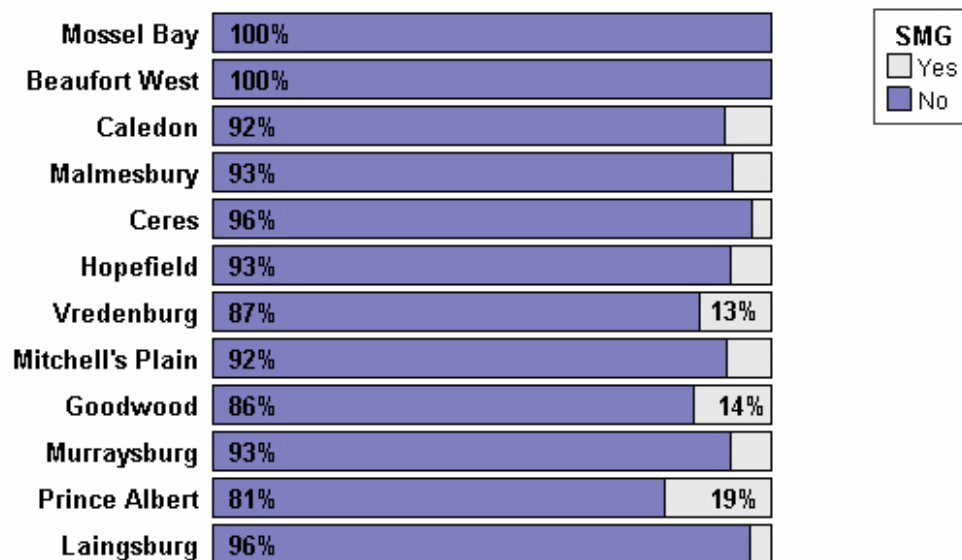


Figure 5.29: State Maintenance Grant beneficiary



Quality of life and spending of grant money

Table 5.32: Role of grant on household

	In what way did grant make life better													Total
	Could see to basic needs - food, clothes, medical, shelter	Could take better care of child/ adult beneficiary	Could buy food and pay debt	Other	It did not really make a difference	Helped to pay debt	Re-placed my salary	Bought home appliances e.g. TV, stove, fridge, beds, etc.	Could see to basic needs and bought home appliances	Bought home appliances, bought food and paid debt	Could see to basic needs, paid school fees and accessories	Paid school fees and accessories, bought food and paid debt	Paid school fees and accessories and bought home appliances	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	46.3%	.0%	24.4%	2.4%	.0%	7.3%	2.4%	14.6%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	41
Laingsburg	48.0%	8.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	24.0%	8.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	25
Prince Albert	26.9%	.0%	11.5%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	7.7%	15.4%	15.4%	.0%	.0%	15.4%	3.8%	26
Murraysburg	37.0%	.0%	14.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	.0%	22.2%	11.1%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	27
Goodwood	64.1%	3.1%	12.5%	.0%	10.9%	.0%	1.6%	6.3%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	64
Mitchell's Plain	59.5%	.0%	18.9%	5.4%	5.4%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.1%	.0%	.0%	37
Vredenburg	48.4%	.0%	22.6%	3.2%	.0%	3.2%	9.7%	6.5%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	31
Hopefield	33.3%	3.7%	29.6%	3.7%	.0%	7.4%	.0%	11.1%	7.4%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	27
Ceres	59.3%	.0%	14.8%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	7.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	27
Malmesbury	51.7%	10.3%	6.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	10.3%	6.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	.0%	29
Caledon	62.5%	.0%	12.5%	4.2%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	8.3%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	24
Mossel Bay	58.1%	3.2%	19.4%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.5%	.0%	.0%	9.7%	.0%	.0%	31

Figure 5.30: Decision-making on spending of grant money

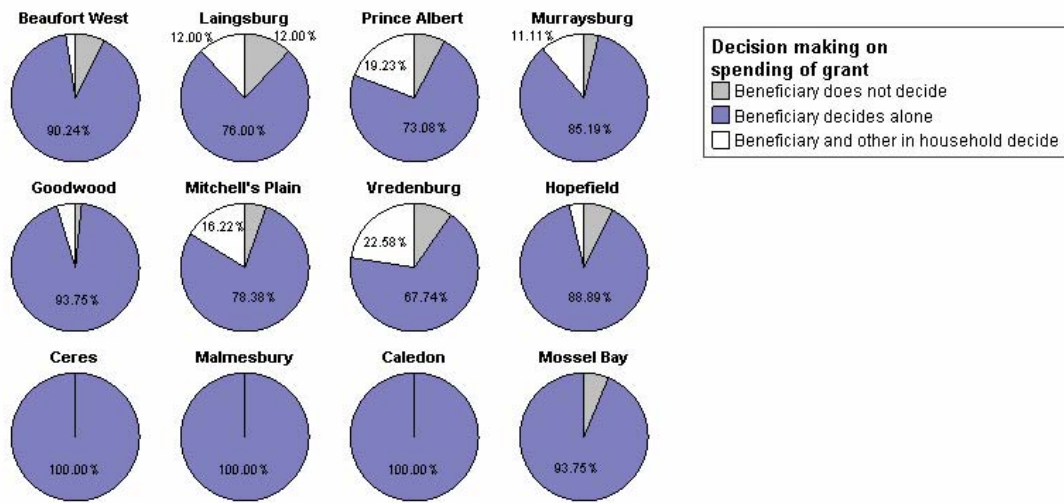


Table 5.33: First item grant money is spent on

Magisterial district-	First item grant money is spent on													Total
	Pay municipality bill	Buy food	Buy electricity	Pay clothing account	Buy/lay-by clothes	Pay debt at food shop/grocer/mobile/store	Pay debt at micro-lender	Pay debt at other person	Funeral policy scheme	Pay accommodation / rent	School fees	Pay hire-purchase account	Other	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	19.5%	51.2%	4.9%	.0%	4.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.3%	12.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	41
Laingsburg	12.0%	36.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.0%	4.0%	.0%	16.0%	4.0%	.0%	8.0%	8.0%	25
Prince Albert	7.7%	30.8%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	19.2%	11.5%	.0%	3.8%	3.8%	.0%	19.2%	.0%	26
Murraysburg	7.4%	44.4%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	14.8%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	3.7%	3.7%	11.1%	27
Goodwood	9.4%	57.8%	1.6%	.0%	4.7%	.0%	3.1%	1.6%	3.1%	15.6%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	64
Mitchell's Plain	8.1%	75.7%	.0%	.0%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.1%	.0%	5.4%	.0%	37
Vredenburg	41.9%	29.0%	3.2%	.0%	3.2%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	9.7%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	6.5%	31
Hopefield	29.6%	33.3%	11.1%	3.7%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	27
Ceres	18.5%	48.1%	3.7%	3.7%	7.4%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	7.4%	3.7%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	27
Malmesbury	13.8%	51.7%	6.9%	.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	.0%	6.9%	3.4%	.0%	3.4%	3.4%	29
Caledon	12.5%	58.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	4.2%	24
Mossel Bay	16.1%	48.4%	6.5%	.0%	6.5%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	12.9%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	31

Table 5.34: Second item grant money is spent on

Magisterial district	Second item grant money is spent on															Total
	Pay municipality bill	Buy food	Buy electricity	Pay clothing account	Buy/lay-bye clothes	Pay debt at food shop/grocer/mobile/store	Pay debt at micro-lender	Pay debt at other person	Leisure activities	Funeral policy scheme	Pay accommodation/rent	Send money to child/someone else	School fees	Hire-purchase account	Other	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	41.5%	22.0%	9.8%	.0%	4.9%	.0%	2.4%	2.4%	.0%	4.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	9.8%	41
Laingsburg	24.0%	40.0%	12.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25
Prince Albert	26.9%	26.9%	11.5%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	11.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	3.8%	26
Murraysburg	22.2%	22.2%	11.1%	.0%	3.7%	3.7%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	11.1%	7.4%	27
Good-wood	15.6%	28.1%	20.3%	1.6%	6.3%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.7%	14.1%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	6.3%	64
Mitchell's Plain	8.1%	13.5%	29.7%	5.4%	10.8%	.0%	.0%	2.7%	.0%	13.5%	.0%	5.4%	5.4%	.0%	5.4%	37
Vredenburg	9.7%	35.5%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	6.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.1%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	16.1%	31
Hopefield	14.8%	37.0%	7.4%	.0%	3.7%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	7.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	22.2%	27
Ceres	14.8%	22.2%	7.4%	.0%	22.2%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	7.4%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	3.7%	11.1%	27
Malmesbury	6.9%	34.5%	24.1%	.0%	6.9%	6.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.9%	6.9%	29
Caledon	20.8%	16.7%	8.3%	.0%	20.8%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	8.3%	24
Mossel Bay	6.5%	29.0%	32.3%	.0%	6.5%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.5%	3.2%	.0%	6.5%	3.2%	3.2%	31

Table 5.35: Item most of the grant money is spent on

Magisterial district	Item most of the grant money is spent on														Total
	Pay municipa- pality bill	Buy food	Buy electri- city	Pay clothing account	Buy/lay- bye clothes	Pay debt at food shop/ grocer/ mobile/ store	Pay debt at micro- lender	Pay debt at other person	Leisure active- ties	Funeral policy scheme	Pay accom- modation / rent	School fees	Pay hire- purchase account	Other	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	9.8%	70.7%	2.4%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	7.3%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	2.4%	41
Laingsburg	8.0%	88.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25
Prince Albert	.0%	96.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	.0%	26
Murraysburg	.0%	92.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	27
Goodwood	15.6%	62.5%	3.1%	1.6%	3.1%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	6.3%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	64
Mitchell's Plain	5.4%	70.3%	5.4%	.0%	5.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.7%	2.7%	.0%	8.1%	.0%	37
Vredenburg	6.5%	87.1%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	31
Hopefield	11.1%	85.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	27
Ceres	14.8%	59.3%	.0%	3.7%	7.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	7.4%	27
Malmesbury	3.4%	82.8%	6.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	29
Caledon	12.5%	62.5%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	24
Mossel Bay	12.9%	58.1%	3.2%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	9.7%	6.5%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	31