

Chapter 7

Socio-demographic profile of Foster Child Grant adult beneficiaries

7.1 Introduction

The Foster Child Grant (FCG) is a monthly payment made to foster parents in respect of a foster child who has been placed in their custody in terms of the Child Care Act.⁸ In order to qualify for a FCG the applicant and foster child must be resident in South Africa at the time of application, the income of the foster child must not exceed twice the annual amount of a FCG and the child must be legally placed in the care of the foster parent. A foster parent must have a valid 13 digit bar-coded South African ID and the child must have a 13 digit bar-coded computerised birth certificate (if South African). The continuation of the FCG may be authorised on recommendation of a social worker: in the case of a child under the age of 21 for a maximum period of two years pending placement; or in the case of a foster child between the age of 18 to 21 to enable the child to complete his/her secondary school training or in the case of a child with a disability, his/her special educational training.

A total of 92 FCG adult 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 151 FCG adult beneficiaries ([Table 7.1](#)).

This chapter provides a socio-demographic profile of FCG adult beneficiaries. It also provides information on certain characteristics of FCG beneficiary households. When broken down per magisterial district, groups become too small for analysis and therefore the data are presented for the total group of FCG adult beneficiaries. The results can only be generalised to FCG adult beneficiaries in the selected magisterial districts. Specific information on grant history and reasons for children being placed in foster care is discussed for the 92 FCG adult beneficiaries who formed part of the original sample.

At the time of the study the value of the FCG was R500 per child per month.

7.2 Demographic information

Except for six male FCG adult beneficiaries (Beaufort West n=1, Vredenburg n=1 and Ceres n=1 and Hopefield n=3), nearly all the FCG adult beneficiaries are female ([Figure 7.1](#)).

⁸ Taken from Department of Social Development (2003). **Social Assistance Procedural Manual 2003** Chapter 10: Foster Child Grant. Website: www.welfare.gov.za

The majority of FCG adult beneficiaries are older than 40 years. More than half (54%) of FCG adult beneficiaries fall in the age category 41 to 60 years, while almost a third (31%) are 61 or older (Figure 7.2).

The majority of FCG adult beneficiaries across all magisterial districts are coloured. In the magisterial districts of Prince Albert, Goodwood, Vredenburg, Hopefield and Malmesbury all FCG adult beneficiaries included in the study are coloured. The sample also included African (n=21) and white (n=1) FCG adult beneficiaries (Figure 7.3).

Across all magisterial districts the majority (85%) of FCG adult beneficiaries live in households where Afrikaans is indicated as the home language, while 13% of FCG adult beneficiaries speak Xhosa and three live in households where they mainly speak English (Figure 7.4).

In terms of marital status more than half (57%) of FCG adult beneficiaries are married/cohabiting, while just more than a fifth are widowed, 13% are single and has never married, 5% are divorced and 3% are separated from their partners (Table 7.2).

All the FCG adult beneficiaries have bar-coded ID books.

Across all magisterial districts the majority (91%) of FCG adult beneficiaries are primary caregivers in their households (Figure 7.5). In these cases another household member takes main responsibility for seeing to the daily needs of the foster children. With the exception of two cases (one in Goodwood and one in Malmesbury) all the foster children stay in the same household as the foster parent(s) (Figure 7.6). In the two cases where the foster children live elsewhere, the FCG adult beneficiaries send monthly remittances to those households where the foster children are being cared for. In one case the child has been placed in her father's care again on a temporary basis while the other child stays with his grandmother to attend school in her village.

7.3 Education

Fifteen percent (n=23) of FCG adult beneficiaries did not obtain any formal schooling (Table 7.3). Almost two-thirds of this group are 60 years or older. All the beneficiaries who do not have any formal schooling are female, except for one male. Half of this group live in the Karoo magisterial districts. 40% of FCG adult beneficiaries obtained 1 to 6 years of schooling, while another 40% attended school for 7 to 11 years. Three beneficiaries attended adult literacy classes and six obtained matric and/or tertiary education.

Two female FCG adult beneficiaries (aged 28 and 63) indicated that they are currently busy with training. One lives in Beaufort West and the other in Laingsburg.

Three FCG adult beneficiaries (25 years or younger) included in the study completed their matric education and were not doing paid work at the time of

fieldwork. Two of them, a 22 year old in Mitchell's Plain and a 24 year old in Beaufort West, also receive a Disability Grant and a 24 year old in Goodwood receives a CSG as well.

7.4 Economic situation

The majority (73%) of FCG adult beneficiaries were not involved in any paid work or income-earning activities at the time of the survey (Figure 7.7).

Those who are employed/earning income have a regular job with one employer (54%) or are self-employed (39%), while the rest (n=3) do odd-jobs (Figure 7.8). The majority (76%) worked throughout the past year (Figure 7.9). Just more than a third (37%) of the group of paid workers work in the private sector, almost 30% are self-employed in the informal sector and 17% work for a private person (e.g. domestic worker, gardener) (Table 7.4). Only 11 of the total group of paid workers are members of an employer/private based pension/provident fund (Figure 7.10).

Three employed beneficiaries are also involved in other income-earning activities – one bakes and sells doughnuts, one has a mobile shop at her house and another sells cigarettes and tobacco from her house (Table 7.5).

FCG adult beneficiaries who were not involved in paid work or income-earning activities at the time of the survey are mainly pensioners/retired (38%), or cannot work due to an illness, injury and/or disability (28%) or regard themselves as homemakers/busy with child rearing (23%) (Table 7.6). 10% of the group is unemployed and looking for a job. One 50 year old female was of the opinion that she is too old to get a (paying) job. Only two FCG adult beneficiaries who were not doing paid work at the time of fieldwork, worked during the previous year (one worked only for one month while the other worked for longer than six months) (Figure 7.11).

Just over a third of FCG adult beneficiaries have at least one bank/savings account (Figure 7.12). Only a small number (n=7) are members of a community saving scheme e.g. gooi-gooi, stokvel, informal savings club, etc (Figure 7.13).

An analysis of the combinations of grants people receive revealed the following: 43% of the FCG adult beneficiaries receive only the FCG, 29% receive the FCG and an OAG and 17% receive a FCG as well as a DG. Nearly 7% receive the FCG and a CSG (Table 7.7).

The greatest majority of FCG adult beneficiaries (91%) do not receive any regular remittances from people outside their households (Figure 7.14). 25% of those who do receive regular remittances receive R175 or less (Table 7.8).

The greatest majority of FCG adult beneficiaries (89%) do not receive any private maintenance (Figure 7.15). Of those who do receive private maintenance 25% receive R175 or less (Table 7.9).

In terms of individual sources of income 19% of FCG adult beneficiaries have one source of income (the FCG), more than half (56%) have two sources of income (mainly another grant), another 19% have three sources of income and 6% have four individual sources of income (Table 7.10).

Only a small number (n=13) of FCG adult beneficiaries receive regular contributions in kind (Figure 7.16). Of those who receive regular contributions in kind, nine receive only food, three receive food and clothes and one receives only clothes.

The majority (93%) of FCG adult beneficiaries do not send any regular remittances to household(s) elsewhere (Figure 7.17). Nine of the FCG adult beneficiaries send only contributions in kind to other household(s), while two send money and other contributions on a regular basis.

In 65% of the cases FCG adult beneficiaries take sole responsibility for deciding on how the household income should be spent, in nearly a third of the cases they budget in conjunction with another household member(s) and in five cases they are not involved in making decisions on the household budget at all (Figure 7.18).

7.5 Living conditions

Most (76%) FCG adult beneficiaries included in the sample live in formal urban/town areas (Table 7.11). A fifth of the FCG adult beneficiaries in the sample stay in formal houses in the Cape Metropolitan area. The sample also reached a small number of FCG adult beneficiaries living on farms in the magisterial districts of Murraysburg (n=1), Ceres (n=1) and Caledon (n=2). Two FCG adult beneficiaries in Mitchell's Plain and one in Caledon live in informal areas (Table 7.12).

FCG adult beneficiaries live mainly in formal free-standing or semi-detached houses (Table 7.13 and 7.14). The majority (71%) live in houses with four or less rooms used for sleeping purposes (including living rooms and kitchens) (Table 7.15). The majority (65%) of FCG adult beneficiaries live in households where their dwellings are owned by members of the household (Figure 7.19). A small number (n=8) live in rent-free dwellings and 14% of the total number of FCG adult beneficiaries live in rented housing.

7.6 Access to amenities

Nearly all the FCG adult beneficiaries have access to a flush toilet (Figure 7.20). In one of the cases a beneficiary living in an informal area in Khayelitsha does not have access to any toilet facility, while another beneficiary living in a semi-detached house in the Caledon magisterial district has access to a bucket latrine only.

Slightly more than 70% of FCG adult beneficiaries have access to tap water inside their dwelling, while a quarter have access to tap water inside their yards (Figure 7.21). Two beneficiaries in the Mitchell's Plain magisterial

district fetch water for domestic use from communal taps in their neighbourhood.

All the FCG adult beneficiaries live in houses that are electrified. The greatest majority (95%) use electricity as their main energy source for cooking purposes, while gas or wood are mainly used as second sources (Figure 7.22 and Table 7.16). 40% of FCG adult beneficiaries indicated that they do not use any energy source for heating purposes (Figures 7.23 and 7.24). Of those who do heat their homes in cold weather, almost half of the group use electricity and almost a third use wood. All FCG beneficiary households use electricity as their most important source for lighting, while the majority use candles as their second source (Figure 7.25).

7.7 Selected household characteristics

The median household size of FCG beneficiary households is six (Table 7.17). The majority (85%) of FCG adult beneficiaries live in households with eight members or less (Table 7.18).

In 36% of cases FCG adult beneficiaries live in households where there are no regular (paid) workers in the household (Figure 7.26). A third of the total group of FCG adult beneficiaries in the study live in households with one paid worker present, 17% with two paid workers and 13% with three or more paid workers in the household.

Just more than half of FCG adult beneficiaries live in households with at least one grant and one regular salary, while 26% live in households where members receive only grants (Figure 7.27). In 22% of the cases FCG adult beneficiaries live in households where there are no salaries, but only grant income and other income sources (e.g. private maintenance and remittances).

Nearly 25% of FCG adult beneficiaries live in households with only one grant (Table 7.19). Almost a third are members of households with two or three grants, while 9% live in households where there are four grants in the household. 24% of the FCG adult beneficiaries live in households where the FCG is the only grant, 23% receive the FCG and the OAG and 21% receive the FCG in combination with the DG (Table 7.20).

When looking at household income without the FCG, 28% of households will be without an income.

In terms of the gender composition of decision-makers on household budgeting, the majority (71%) of FCG adult beneficiaries live in households where only women decide on how the household income is spent (Figure 7.28). In 26% of cases women and men decide on the household budgeting process and in five cases only men decide.

7.8 Health

Slightly more than half of FCG adult beneficiaries have an illness, injury and/or disability with hypertension, asthma and heart disease reported in the majority of cases (Figure 7.29 and Table 7.21). Two-thirds of the group who have an illness/injury/disability visited a health care facility 12 times during the past year, while 11% consulted a doctor on a quarterly basis (Table 7.22). In most cases beneficiaries did not have any costs involved in these consultations – they walk to the health care centre or medical facility and receive free health care (Table 7.23).

7.9 Lotto and other gambling activities

The greatest majority (86%) of FCG adult beneficiaries did not buy Lotto tickets during the past year (Figure 7.30). Only a small number (n=3) bought Scratch cards during the past year (Table 7.24). FCG adult beneficiaries mentioned no other gambling activities.

7.10 Mobility and grant history

In the majority of magisterial districts, except for Laingsburg and Mossel Bay, some FCG adult beneficiaries used to receive the State Maintenance Grant (SMG) in the past (Figure 7.31). Everyone who used to receive the SMG is female and the majority (68%) is in the age category 41 to 60 years (Table 7.25).

The greatest majority (92%) of FCG adult beneficiaries collect their grant at designated payout points and also take main responsibility for managing the grant money (Figure 7.32).

The majority (93%) of FCG adult beneficiaries indicated that they take sole responsibility for making decisions on how the FCG money is spent, while 6% share decision-making with another person(s) in their household (Figure 7.33).

Half of the group of FCG adult beneficiaries have been receiving the FCG for four years or less, a third has received it for the past 5 to 9 years and 18% for 10 years or longer (Table 7.26 and Figure 7.34). The median number of years FCG adult beneficiaries receive the grant is five.

All the FCG adult beneficiaries applied for the FCG at district offices in the Western Cape Province and also lived in the Western Cape at the time of application.

In terms of the relationship between foster child and foster parent 40% of the FCG adult beneficiaries indicated that they are grandmothers of the children placed in their care, 25% are aunts of the children, 18% are not related to the children and in a few cases the grandfathers, uncles (n=3) or other relatives (n=12) of the children are caring for them (Table 7.27). In 17 of the cases children were placed in foster care with a non-relative.

The median age at which FCG child beneficiaries came to live with their foster parents is three. In more than half of the cases foster children were living with the foster parents for two years or less before they received the FCG for the first time (Tables 7.28 and 7.29). In the bottom quartile (25th percentile) the number of years children were living with the foster parents before they received the FCG for the first time, is one year (Tables 7.30 and 7.31). In the top quartile (75th percentile) the number of years caring for the child before receiving the FCG is six years or more.

Just more than a third (37%) of FCG adult beneficiaries indicated that the child was placed in their care because the child's mother passed away and the child's father was either missing or unable to take care of the child (Tables 7.32 and 7.33). In 17% of cases FCG adult beneficiaries took the children into their care because, as a result of alcohol and/or other substance abuse, their parent(s) could no longer take care of them. In 13% of cases both parents of the child passed away and in almost 11% of cases the child was neglected and/or abandoned by his/her parent(s).

A focus group discussion was conducted with FCG adult beneficiaries in Murraysburg. The following excerpts are typical examples of the reasons for children being placed in foster care:

Marie⁹ has one child of 15 in foster care; he's been with her for five years and she receives the FCG since 2002. His mother disappeared after his birth and his father lives in Murraysburg 'but doesn't care about him'. The boy was raised by his grandmother and after her death he came to live with Marie and her family. Marie's mother and the boy's mother are cousins. A teacher at the school informed Marie about the FCG.

Fiona has two children of 17 and 11 in foster care. After their mother's death they stayed with their father, but the social worker approached Fiona to take the children in because their father had a stroke and could not take proper care of them. He still has contact with the children. After eight years of caring for them the social worker informed Fiona that she should apply for the FCG; she started receiving the grant in 2002.

The greatest majority (91%) of FCG child beneficiaries were born in the Western Cape, while the rest originate from the Eastern Cape, Gauteng or the Northern Cape (Figure 7.35). Hardly any child beneficiaries have moved location during the past five years – only one of the child beneficiaries recently moved to the Western Cape from the Eastern Cape and another moved from Gauteng (Table 7.34). All the child beneficiaries were already living in the Western Cape when Census 2001 was conducted.

We asked FCG adult beneficiaries who the alternative caregiver of the foster child could be in the event of them no longer being able to take care of the

⁹ Names have been changed.

child (Tables 7.35 and 7.36). Slightly more than 20% of FCG adult beneficiaries indicated that the child's aunt would take care of him/her in such an event, 18% mentioned that another relative who is not part of their current household would take care of the child and approximately 11% indicated that another household member would take over the responsibility of raising the foster child. In more than half (58%) of cases the alternative caregiver is not currently a member of the FCG beneficiary household (Figure 7.36).

7.11 Quality of life and spending of grant money

When asked in what way the FCG made their lives better when they received it for the first time, just more than half of FCG adult beneficiaries responded that they used the grant money to meet basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter (Tables 7.37 and 7.38). One of the participants in the focus group discussion said that *“Ek kan sorg dat sy netjies aangetrek is en dat daar elke aand iets om te eet”*. Another respondent told us *“Die drie kinders het min klere gehad toe hulle by my aangekom het. Ek het hulle dus eers voorsien van klere en benodighede om hulle netjies te laat lyk. Ek het ook vir die sussie 'n bed en beddegoed gekoop”*.

16% of FCG adult beneficiaries met basic needs as well as paid children's school fees and school accessories when they received the grant for the first time. One respondent explained that *“... ek moes voorheen skuld maak vir skoolklere en om haar in die skool te hou. Nou hoef ek nie meer skuld te maak nie; die toelaag help baie”*.

A small number of FCG adult beneficiaries mentioned that they used the first FCG money to buy household appliances and furniture. One told us that *“Ek het vir hom 'n lay-bye gaan maak en kon ook vir hom 'n bed koop, want dit was sy begeerte om sy eie bed te hê”*. Another beneficiary responded *“Ek kon vir hulle klere koop, want hulle het nie gehad nie. Hulle het met net een kledingstuk hier aangekom. Ek kon vir hulle beddegoed gekoop het en vir hulle laat voel soos kinders. Nou kan ek vir hulle gee wat hulle al die jare voor gevra het”*.

With regard to the first item that grant money is spent on, food was mentioned by nearly half of all the FCG adult beneficiaries included in our sample, while 17% pay their municipality bills first once they've collected the grant on payout day (Tables 7.39 and 7.40). Six FCG adult beneficiaries pay their funeral scheme instalments first. Eleven FCG adult beneficiaries mentioned 'other' items, such as paying insurance policies, saving money, buying children a treat and paying church membership.

We also asked FCG adult beneficiaries about the second item they spend grant money on (Tables 7.41 and 7.42). These include mainly food (34%), clothes (22%), municipality bills (11%) and electricity (10%).

The greatest majority (85%) of FCG adult beneficiaries indicated that most of the grant money is spent on food (Table 7.43).

Participants in the focus group discussion in Murraysburg explained that they spend most of their money on food and other groceries (*“n Mens gee maklik R500 uit net op droë kos en toiletware”*), pay their municipal accounts and buy clothes for the children. Although foster children are exempted from paying school fees, two respondents explained that the school insists on children wearing shoes to school and complained about the high cost of shoes (R100 per child). They also complained about the lack of a second-hand store for school uniforms in Murraysburg.

Demographic information

Table 7.1: Spread per magisterial district

Magisterial district	Frequency	Percent
Beaufort West	24	15.9
Laingsburg	9	6.0
Prince Albert	12	7.9
Murraysburg	13	8.6
Goodwood	18	11.9
Mitchell's Plain	9	6.0
Vredenburg	7	4.6
Hopefield	14	9.3
Ceres	13	8.6
Malmesbury	7	4.6
Caledon	14	9.3
Mossel Bay	11	7.3
Total	151	100.0

Figure 7.1: Sex

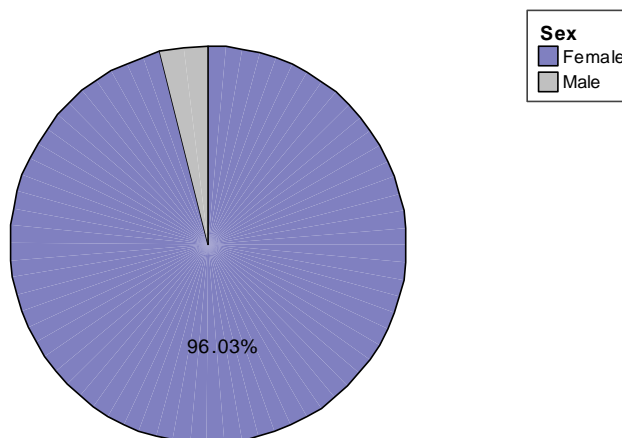


Figure 7.2: Age

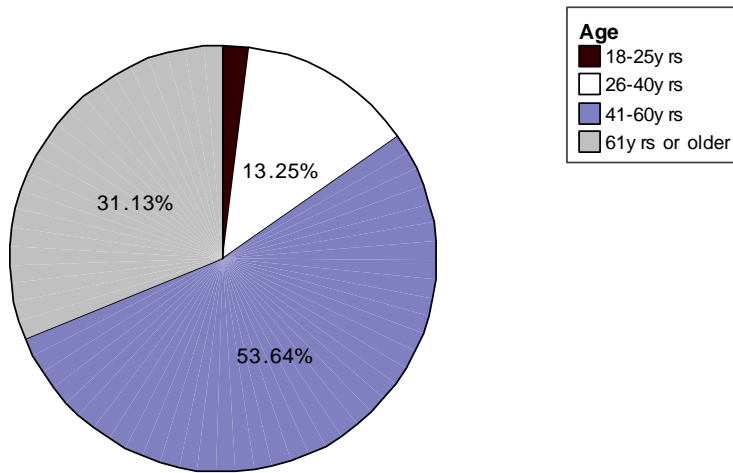


Figure 7.3: Race/population group

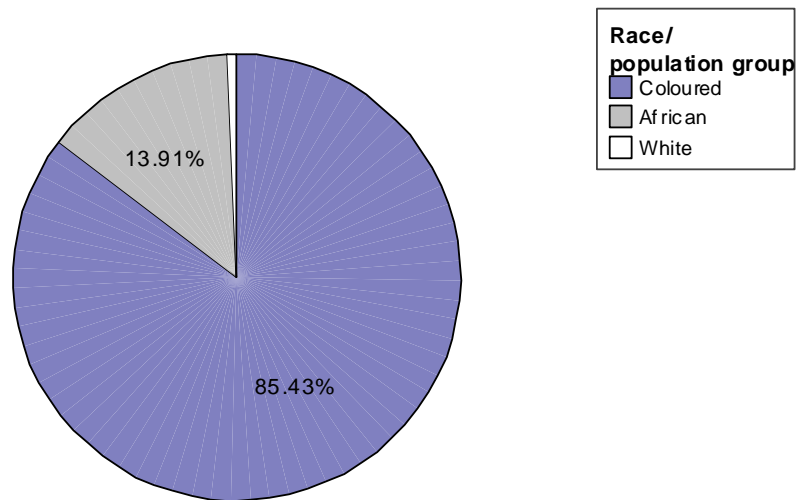


Figure 7.4: Home language

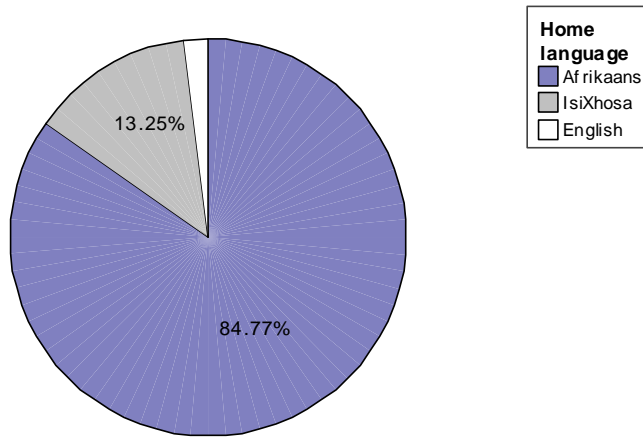


Table 7.2: Marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Married/live with partner	86	57.0
Widowed	33	21.9
Single and has never married	20	13.2
Divorced	8	5.3
Separated	4	2.6
Total	151	100.0

Figure 7.5: Caregivers and dependants

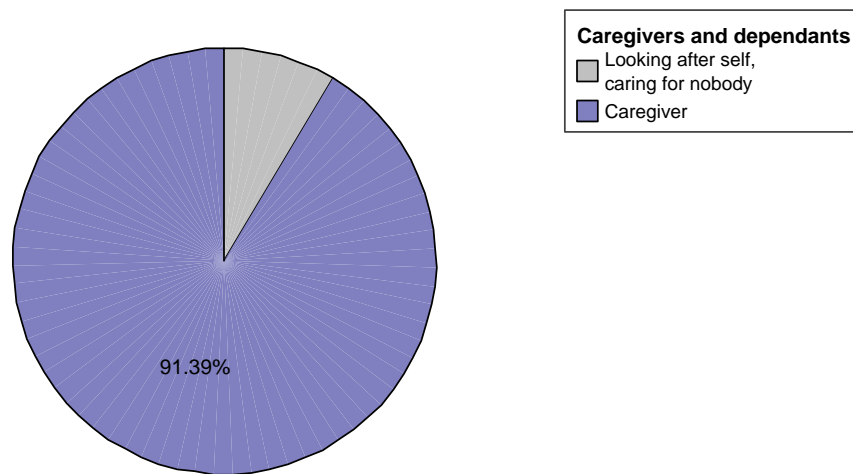
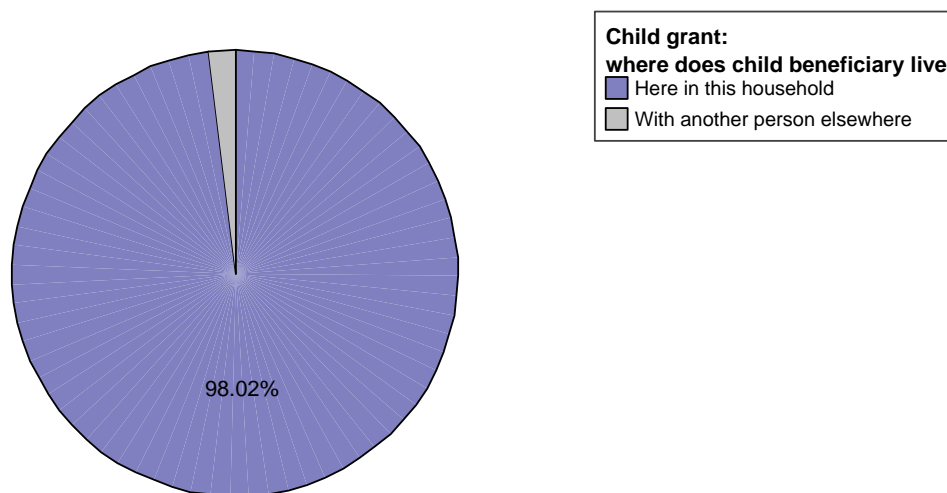


Figure 7.6: Where does child beneficiary live?



Education

Table 7.3: Level of education

Educational level	Frequency	Percent
No formal education	23	15.2
Adult literacy	3	2.0
1 - 6 yrs formal schooling	60	39.7
7 - 11 yrs formal schooling	59	39.1
Matric and/or tertiary education	6	4.0
Total	151	100.0

Economic situation

Figure 7.7: Employed/earning money

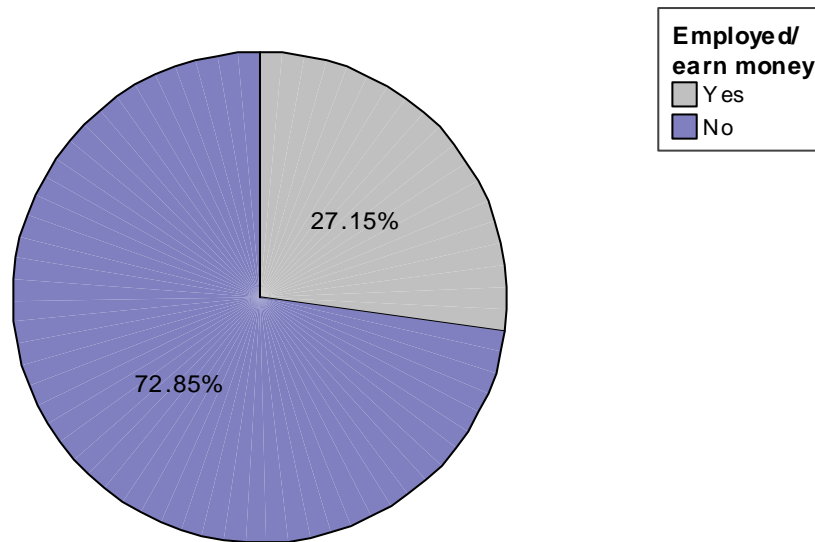


Figure 7.8: Doing paid work: type of employment

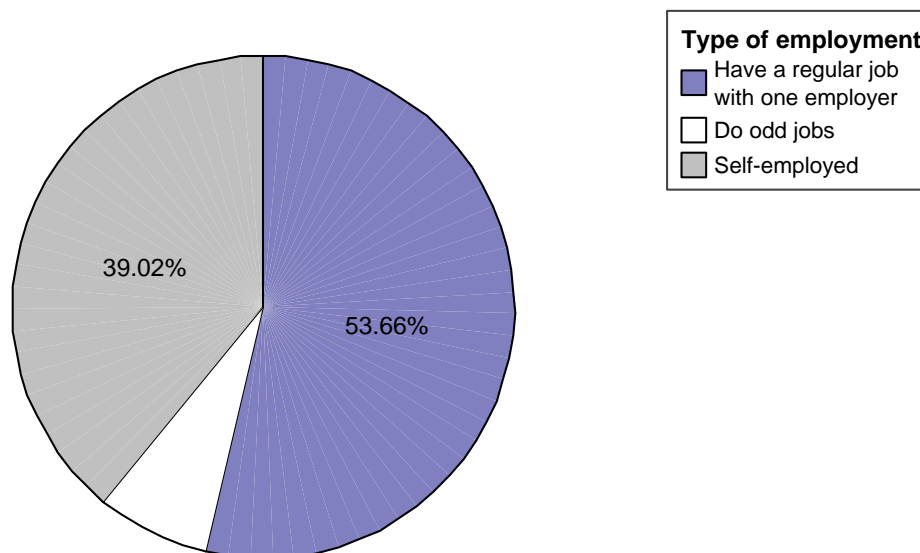


Figure 7.9: Doing paid work: number of months did paid work

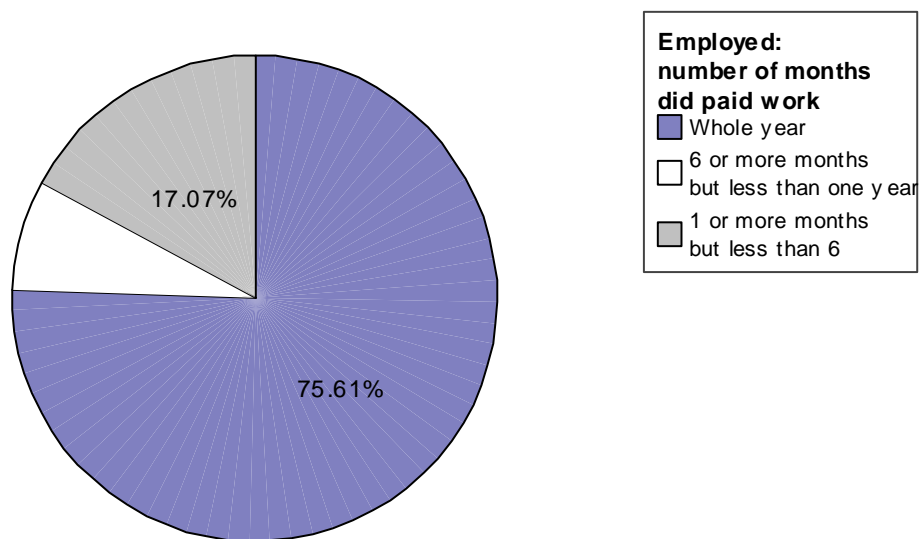


Table 7.4: Doing paid work: sector of employment

Sector of employment	Frequency	Percent
Work for wage/salary in private sector	15	36.6
Self-employed/employer in informal sector	12	29.3
Work for private person (e.g. domestic worker, gardener)	7	17.1
Work for wage/salary in informal sector	2	4.9
Farmer (farm worker, domestic on farm)	2	4.9
Work for local/provincial/national government	1	2.4
Self-employed/employer in formal sector	1	2.4
Work for FBO / NGO / CBO	1	2.4
Total	41	100.0

Figure 7.10: Private/employer pension/provident fund

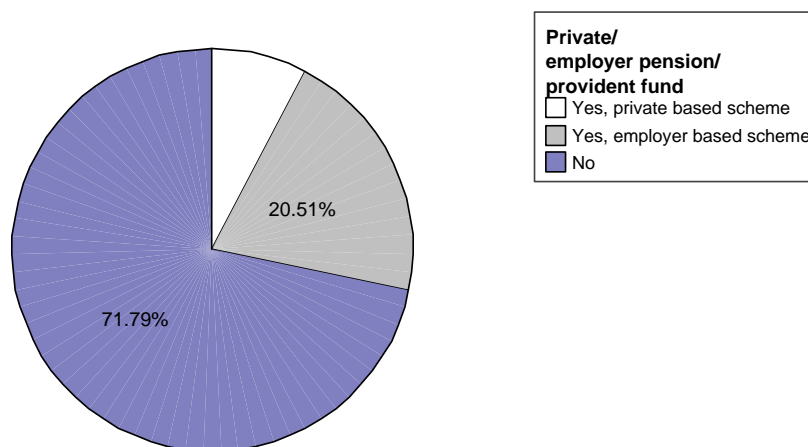


Table 7.5: Other sources of income

Other sources of income	Frequency	Percent
Bake doughnuts	1	33.3
Mobile shop	1	33.3
Sell cigarettes	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0

Table 7.6: Not doing paid work: reason not doing paid work

Reason not doing paid work	Frequency	Percent
Pensioner	42	38.2
Illness/disability	31	28.2
Homemaker/child rearing	25	22.7
Unemployed/ looking for work	11	10.0
Other	1	.9
Total	110	100.0

Figure 7.11: Not doing paid work: number of months did paid work

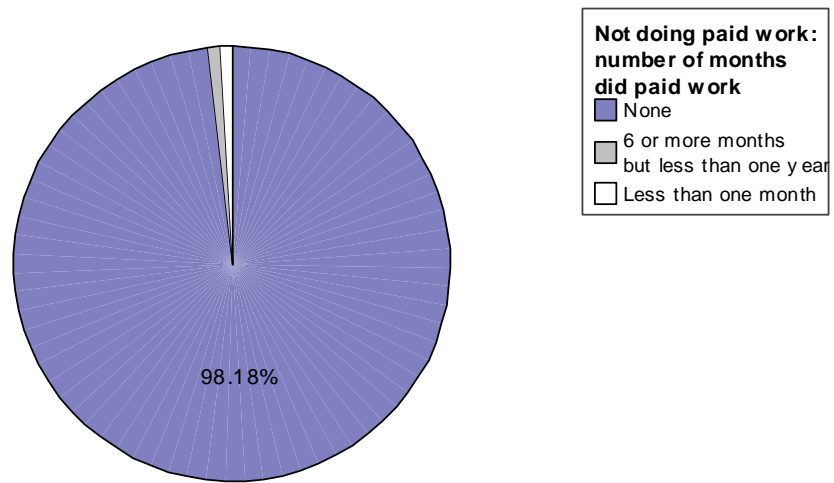


Figure 7.12: Bank/savings account

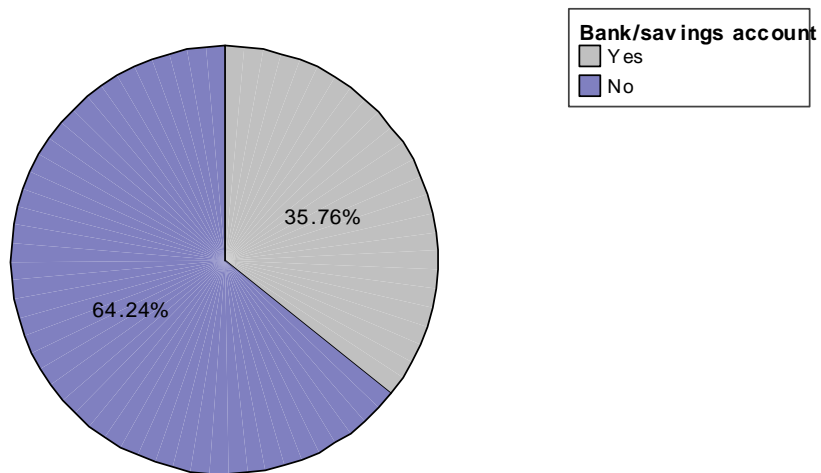


Figure 7.13: Community saving scheme

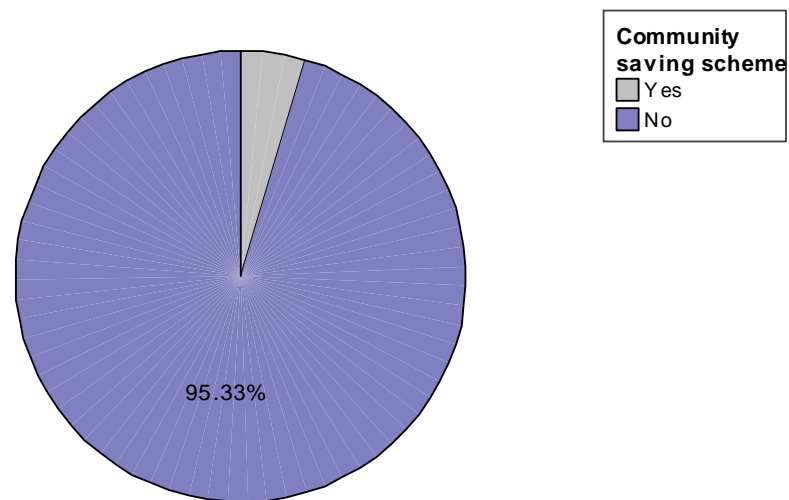


Table 7.7: Combination of grants per individual

Combination of grants	Frequency	Percent
FCG	65	43.0
OAG & FCG	43	28.5
DG & FCG	25	16.6
CSG & FCG	10	6.6
DG & FCG & CSG	4	2.6
OAG & FCG & CSG	2	1.3
CDG & FCG	1	.7
FCG & CDG & CSG	1	.7
Total	151	100.0

Figure 7.14: Receive regular remittances

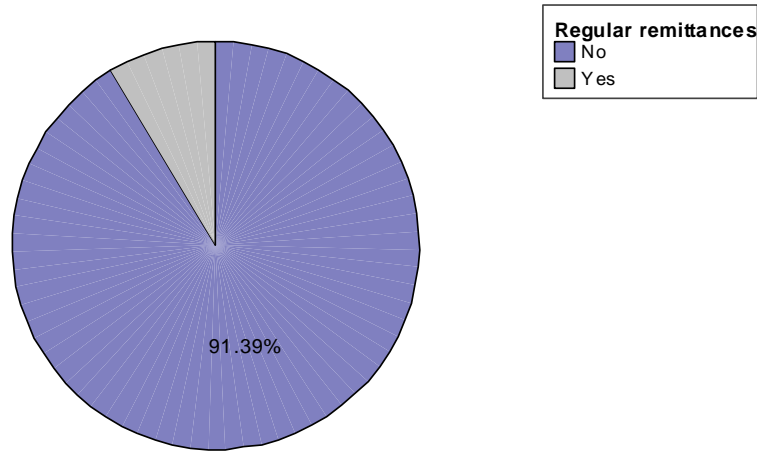


Table 7.8: Income from regular remittances (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	13
	Missing	0
Mean		326.15
Median		200.00
Std. Deviation		404.56
Percentiles	25	175.00
	50	200.00
	75	300.00

Figure 7.15: Private maintenance

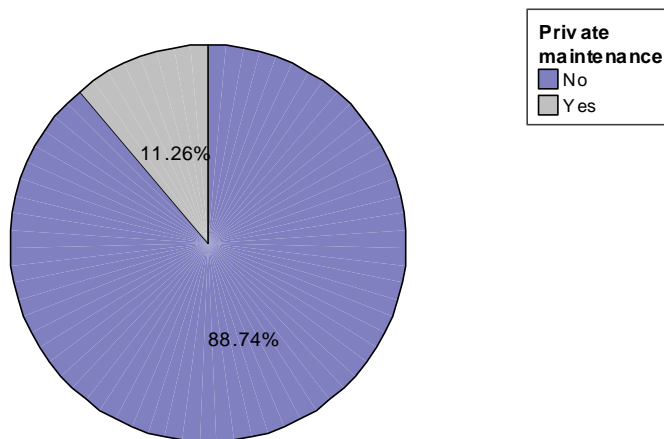


Table 7.9: Income from private maintenance (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	17
	Missing	0
Mean		317.05
Median		200.00
Std. Deviation		330.58
Percentiles	25	175.00
	50	200.00
	75	350.00

Table 7.10: Number of sources of income per individual

Number of income sources	Frequency	Percent
One	29	19.2
Two	85	56.3
Three	28	18.5
Four	9	6.0
Total	151	100.0

Figure 7.16: Receive regular contributions in kind

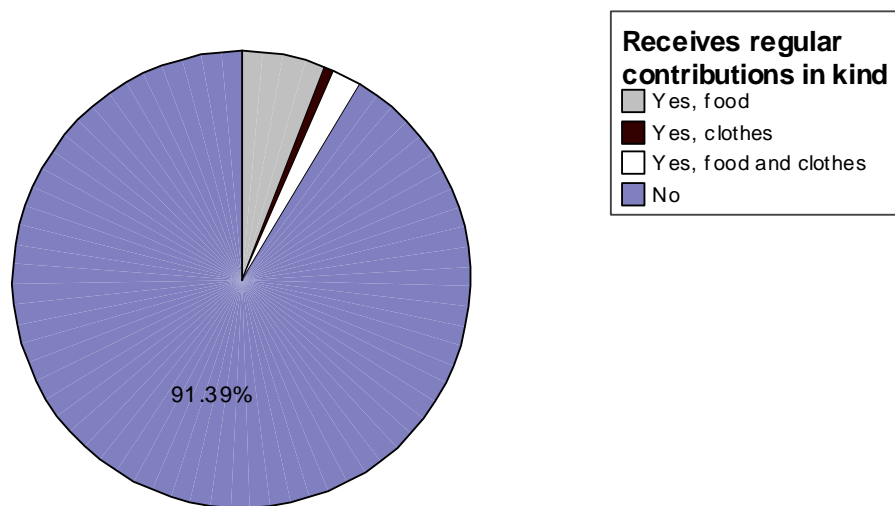


Figure 7.17: Send regular remittance

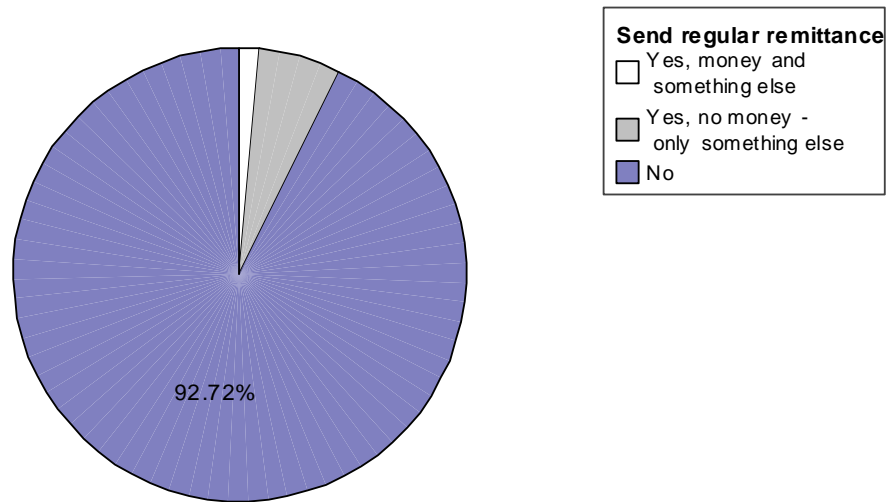
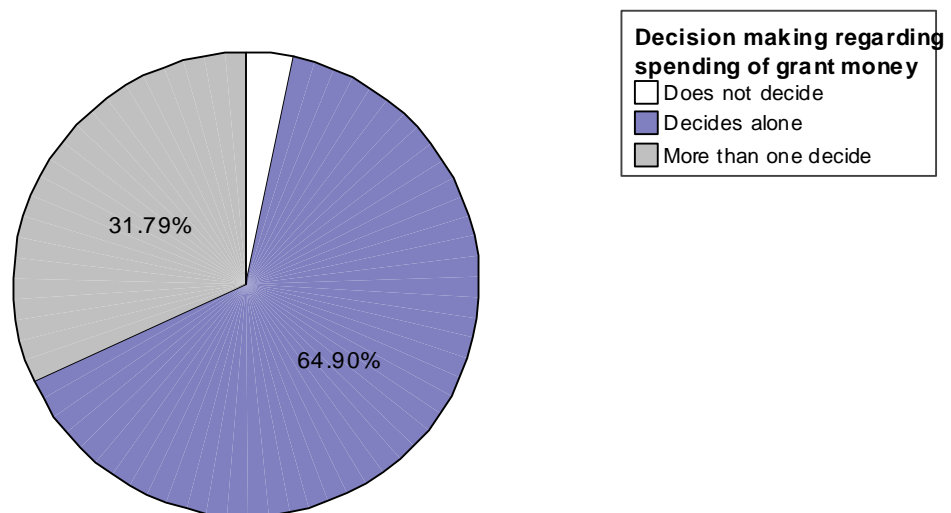


Figure 7.18: Decision-making on spending of grant money



Living Conditions

Table 7.11: Neighbourhood classification

Neighbourhood classification	Frequency	Percent
Formal urban/ town	114	75.5
Formal metropolitan	30	19.9
Rural on farm	4	2.6
Informal metropolitan	2	1.3
Informal urban/ town	1	.7
Total	151	100.0

Table 7.12: Neighbourhood classification per magisterial district

Magisterial district		Frequency	Percent
Beaufort West	Formal urban/ town	24	100.0
Laingsburg	Formal urban/ town	9	100.0
Prince Albert	Formal urban/ town	12	100.0
Murraysburg	Formal urban/ town	12	92.3
	Rural on farm	1	7.7
	Total	13	100.0
Goodwood	Formal metropolitan	18	100.0
Mitchell's Plain	Formal metropolitan	7	77.8
	Informal metropolitan	2	22.2
	Total	9	100.0
Vredenburg	Formal urban/ town	7	100.0
Hopefield	Formal urban/ town	14	100.0
Ceres	Formal urban/ town	12	92.3
	Rural on farm	1	7.7
	Total	13	100.0
Malmesbury	Formal metropolitan	5	71.4
	Formal urban/ town	2	28.6
	Total	7	100.0
Caledon	Formal urban/ town	11	78.6
	Informal urban/ town	1	7.1
	Rural on farm	2	14.3
	Total	14	100.0
Mossel Bay	Formal urban/ town	11	100.0

Table 7.13: Type of dwelling: household

Type of dwelling	Frequency	Percent
House/brick structure on separate stand or yard	105	69.5
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	38	25.2
Flat in a block of flats (apartment)	3	2.0
Informal dwelling/shack in informal settlement	3	2.0
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard (including wendy house)	2	1.3
Total	151	100.0

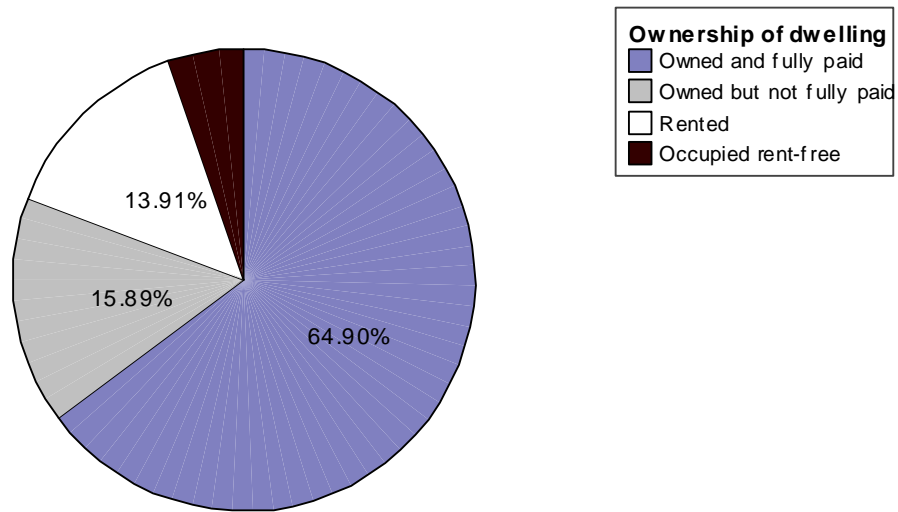
Table 7.14: Type of dwelling: beneficiary

Type of dwelling	Frequency	Percent
House/brick structure on separate stand or yard	104	68.9
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	38	25.2
Flat in a block of flats (apartment)	3	2.0
Informal dwelling/shack in informal settlement	3	2.0
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard (including wendy house)	2	1.3
House/flat/room in back yard	1	.7
Total	151	100.0

Table 7.15: Number of rooms

Number of rooms	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
One	6	4.0	4.0
Two	19	12.6	16.6
Three	32	21.2	37.7
Four	50	33.1	70.9
Five rooms or more	44	29.1	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Figure 7.19: Ownership of dwelling



Access to amenities

Figure 7.20: Access to toilet facility

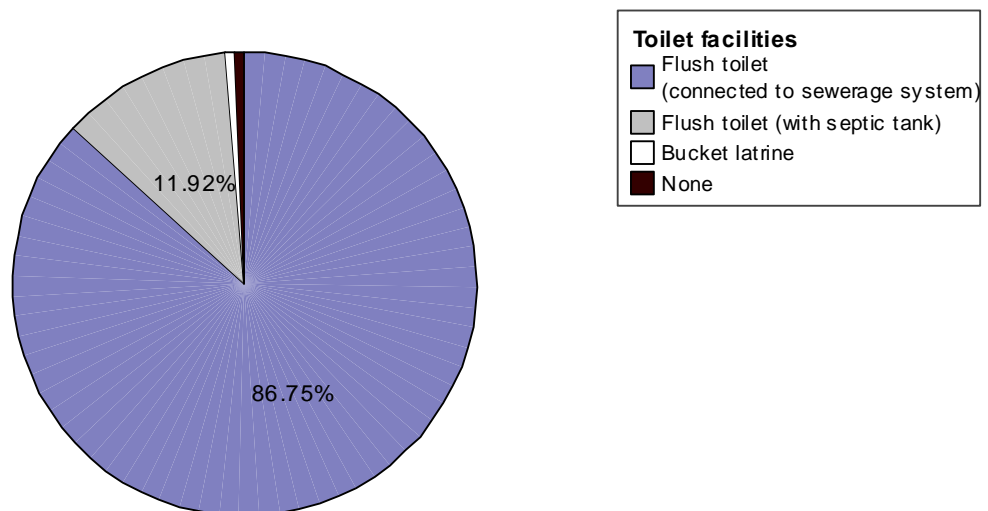


Figure 7.21: Access to water for domestic use

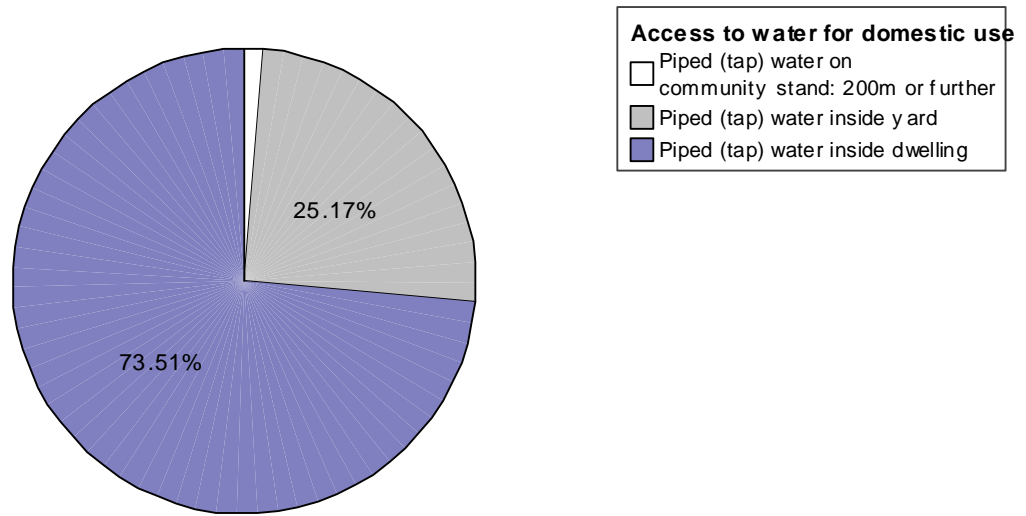


Figure 7.22: Most important energy source for cooking

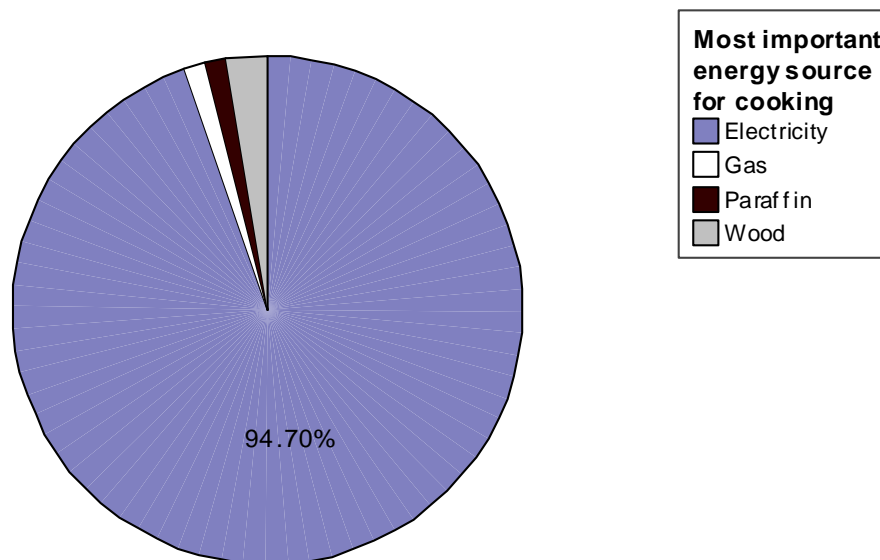


Table 7.16: Second most important energy source for cooking

Second source of energy	Frequency	Percent
Gas	46	30.5
Wood	42	27.8
No second source	39	25.8
Paraffin	20	13.2
Electricity	4	2.6
Total	151	100.0

Figure 7.23: Most important energy source for heating

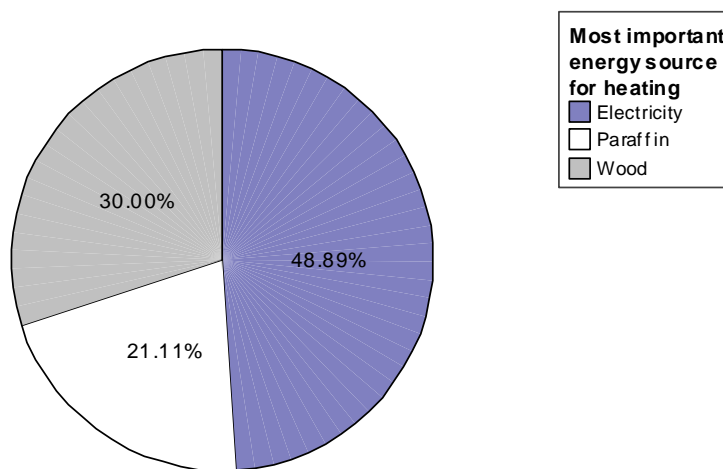


Figure 7.24: Second most important energy source for heating

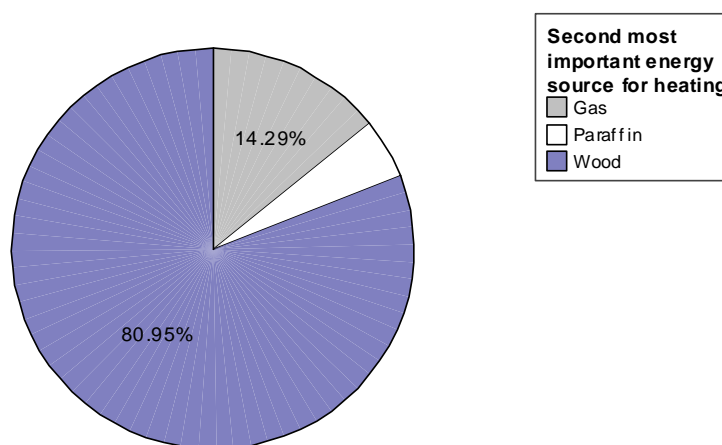
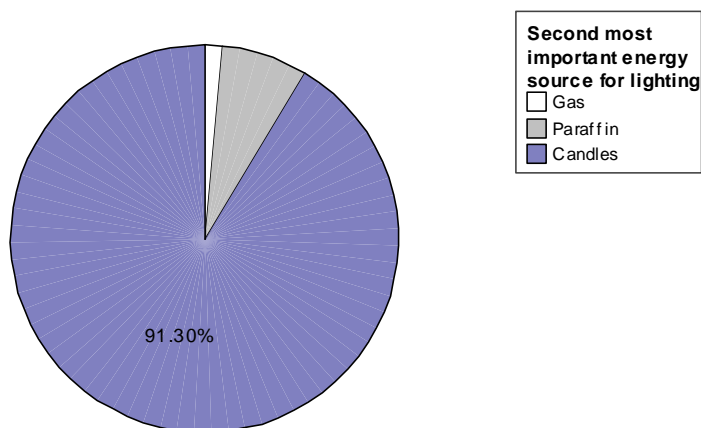


Figure 7.25: Second most important energy source for lighting



Selected household characteristics

Table 7.17: Household size (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	151
	Missing	0
Median		6.00
Mode		6
Std. Deviation		2.510
Percentiles	25	4.00
	50	6.00
	75	8.00

Table 7.18: Household size

Household size	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Two	5	3.3	3.3
Three	14	9.3	12.6
Four	19	12.6	25.2
Five	23	15.2	40.4
Six	27	17.9	58.3
Seven	18	11.9	70.2
Eight	23	15.2	85.4
Nine	7	4.6	90.1
Ten	4	2.6	92.7
Eleven	6	4.0	96.7
Twelve	2	1.3	98.0
Thirteen	1	.7	98.7
Fourteen	1	.7	99.3
Fifteen	1	.7	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Figure 7.26: Number of workers per household

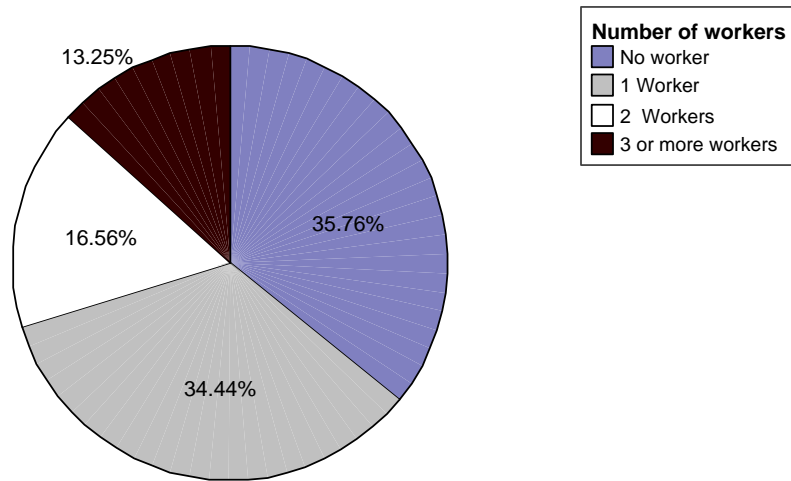


Figure 7.27: Sources of income

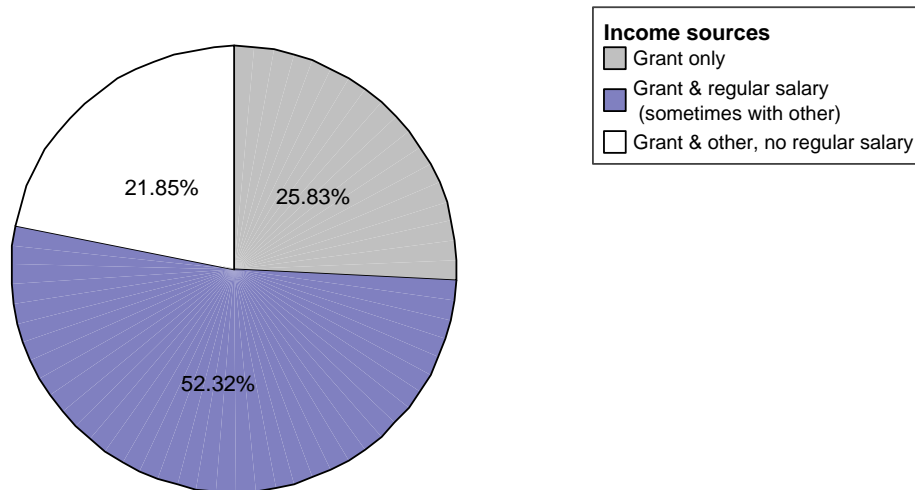


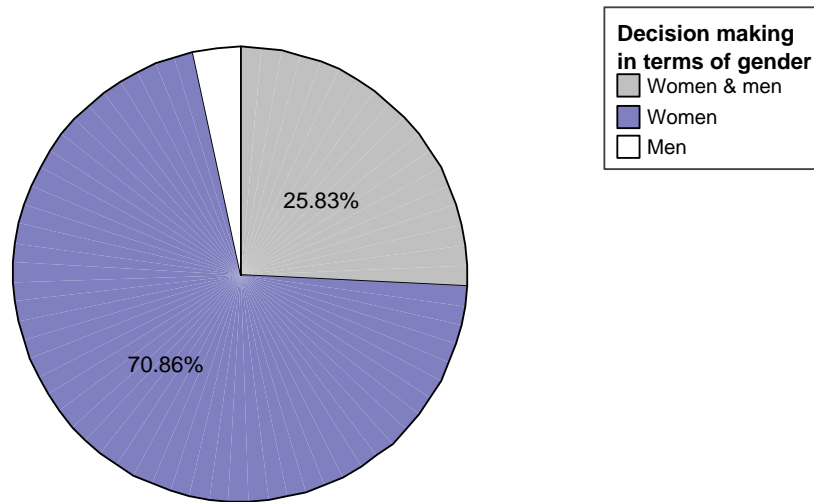
Table 7.19: Number of grants per household

Number of grants	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
One	36	23.8	23.8
Two	47	31.1	55.0
Three	47	31.1	86.1
Four	14	9.3	95.4
Five	5	3.3	98.7
Six or more	2	1.3	100.0
Total	151	100.0	

Table 7.20: Grant types in household

Grant types	Frequency	Percent
FCG	36	23.8
OAG & FCG	35	23.2
DG & FCG	31	20.5
OAG & DG & FCG	13	8.6
CSG & FCG	10	6.6
OAG & FCG & CSG	7	4.6
OAG & DG & FCG & CSG	5	3.3
DG & FCG & CSG	3	2.0
DG & FCG & CSG	3	2.0
DG & GIA & FCG	2	1.3
OAG & GIA & FCG & CSG	2	1.3
FCG & CDG & CSG	1	.7
DG & FCG & CDG & CSG	1	.7
OAG & DG & GIA & FCG	1	.7
DG & CDG & FCG	1	.7
Total	151	100.0

Figure 7.28: Decision-making on household budget in terms of gender



Health

Figure 7.29: Illness/injury/disability

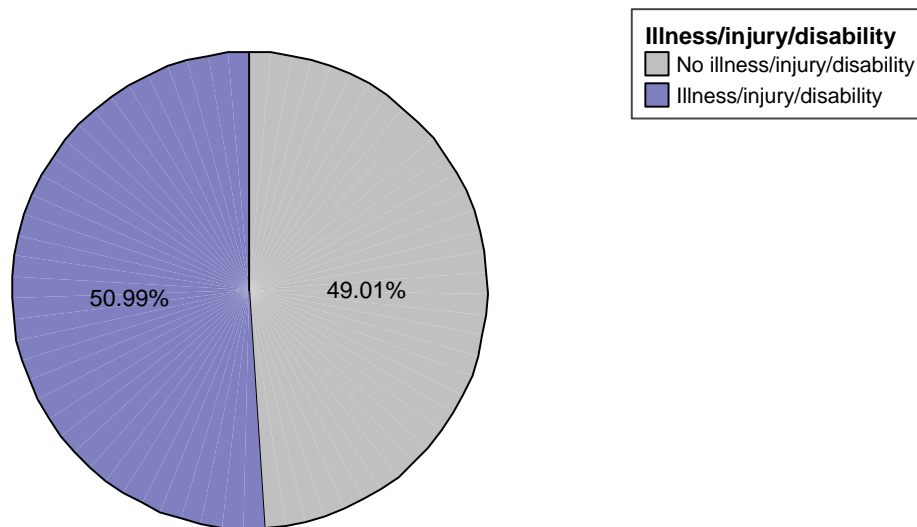


Table 7.21: Type of illness/disability

Multiple response	Count	Percentage of responses	Percentage of cases
Hypertension	43	39.1	57.3
Asthma	18	16.4	24.0
Heart disease	11	10.0	14.7
Diabetes	9	8.2	12.0
Arthritis/rheumatism	9	8.2	12.0
Depression/mental illness	6	5.5	8.0
Injury	4	3.6	5.3
TB	4	3.6	5.3
Specific impairment/disability	3	2.7	4.0
Epilepsy	2	1.8	2.7
Cancer	1	.9	1.3
Total responses	110	100.0	146.7

Table 7.22: Number of visits to health care centre

Number of visits	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	3	3.9	3.9
1	3	3.9	7.9
2	2	2.6	10.5
3	1	1.3	11.8
4	8	10.5	22.4
6	1	1.3	23.7
10	4	5.3	28.9
11	1	1.3	30.3
12	50	65.8	96.1
13	1	1.3	97.4
14	1	1.3	98.7
24	1	1.3	100.0
Total	76	100.0	
Don't know	1		
Total	77		

Table 7.23: Medical expenses per individual (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	76
	Missing	1
Mean		23.19
Median		.00
Minimum		.00
Maximum		560.00
Percentiles	25	.00
	50	.00
	75	21.00

Lotto and other gambling activities

Figure 7.30: Lotto

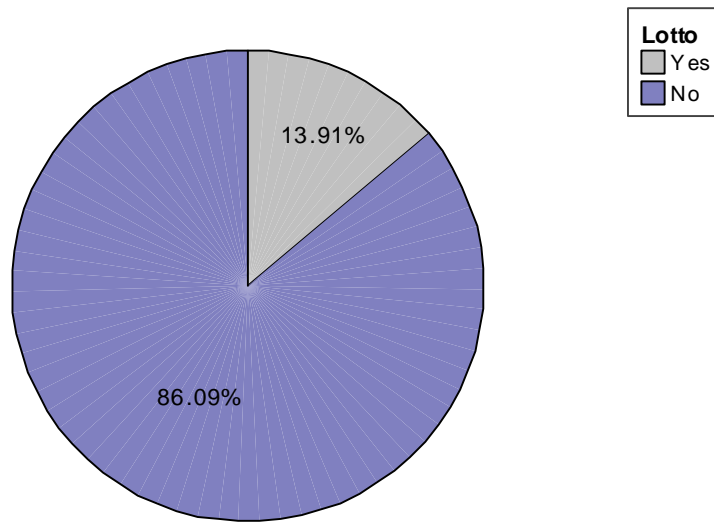


Table 7.24: Types of gambling activities

Types of gambling	Count	Percentage of responses	Percentage of cases
Lotto	21	87.5	95.5
Scratch cards	3	12.5	13.6
Total responses	24	100.0	109.1

Mobility and grant history

Figure 7.31: State Maintenance Grant beneficiary

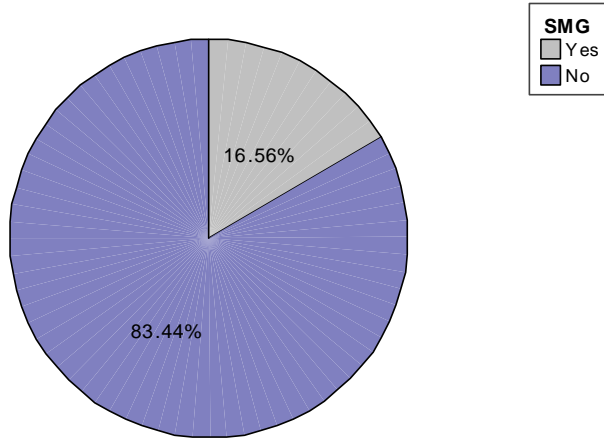


Table 7.25: Age of FCG beneficiaries who used to receive the SMG in the past

		Age			Total
		26-40yrs	41-60yrs	61yrs or older	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	
Sex	Female	16.0%	68.0%	16.0%	25

Figure 7.32: Person who collects the grant

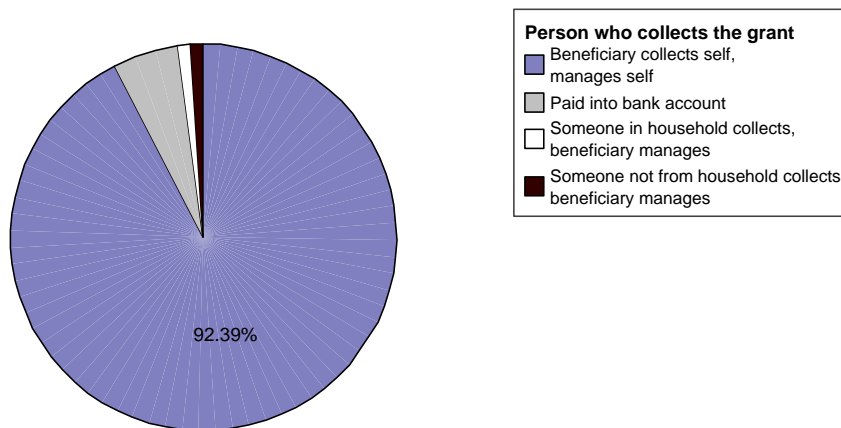


Figure 7.33: Decision-making on spending of grant money

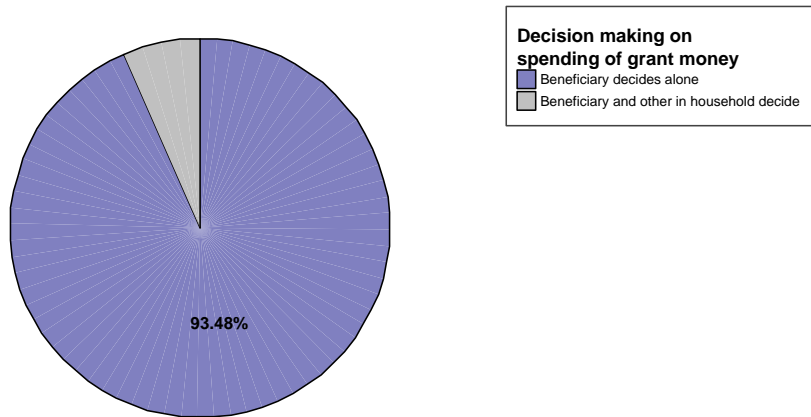


Table 7.26: Number of years receiving the grant (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	91
	Missing	1
Mean		5.49
Median		5.00
Std. Deviation		4.067
Minimum		0
Maximum		16
Percentiles	25	2.00
	50	5.00
	75	8.00

Figure 7.34: Number of years receiving the grant

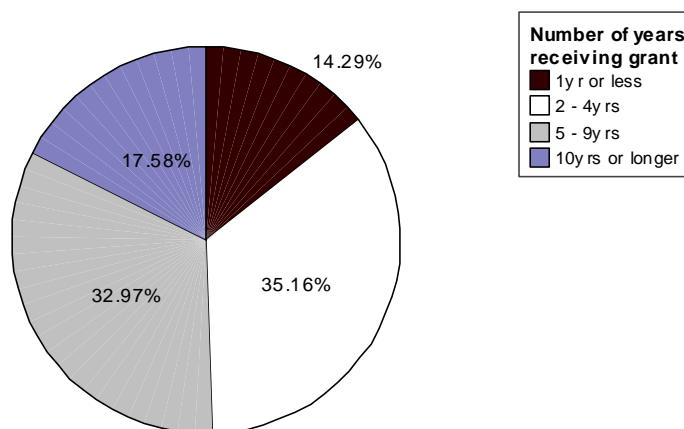


Table 7.27: Relationship of foster parent to foster child

Relationship	Frequency	Percent
Grandmother	37	40.2
Aunt	23	25.0
Not relative/family	17	18.5
Other relative/family	12	13.0
Grandfather	2	2.2
Uncle	1	1.1
Total	92	100.0

Table 7.28: Age of foster child when first started to live in household

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	18	19.6	19.6
1	10	10.9	30.4
2	9	9.8	40.2
3	13	14.1	54.3
4	9	9.8	64.1
5	3	3.3	67.4
6	2	2.2	69.6
7	3	3.3	72.8
8	4	4.3	77.2
9	3	3.3	80.4
10	7	7.6	88.0
11	5	5.4	93.5
12	3	3.3	96.7
13	1	1.1	97.8
14	1	1.1	98.9
15	1	1.1	100.0
Total	92	100.0	

Table 7.29: Age of foster child when first started to live in household (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	92
	Missing	0
Mean		4.49
Median		3.00
Std. Deviation		4.158
Percentiles	25	1.00
	50	3.00
	75	8.00

Table 7.30: Number of years foster parent cared for foster child before receiving the FCG

Number of years	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 1 year	12	13.2	13.2
1	21	23.1	36.3
2	14	15.4	51.6
3	6	6.6	58.2
4	6	6.6	64.8
5	6	6.6	71.4
6	5	5.5	76.9
7	5	5.5	82.4
8	5	5.5	87.9
9	4	4.4	92.3
10	1	1.1	93.4
11	2	2.2	95.6
12	3	3.3	98.9
13	1	1.1	100.0
Total	91	100.0	
Don't remember	1		
Total	92		

Table 7.31: Number of years foster parent cared for foster child before receiving the FCG (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	91
	Don't remember	1
Mean		3.77
Median		2.00
Std. Deviation		3.490
Percentiles	25	1.00
	50	2.00
	75	6.00

Table 7.32: Reason why child is in foster care

Reason why child is in foster care	Frequency	Percent
Mother died and father is missing/ not fit to care for child	34	37.0
Parent(s) cannot care for child - substance abuse	16	17.4
Both parents deceased	12	13.0
Neglected/ abandoned by parents	10	10.9
Placed in foster care by social worker	5	5.4
Father died and mother is missing	3	3.3
Mother is missing	3	3.3
Mother is ill/ has impairment	3	3.3
Mother is homeless	2	2.2
Other	4	4.3
Total	92	100.0

Table 7.33: Other reasons why child is in foster care

Other reasons	Frequency	Percent
He wanted to live with his aunt; they have a special relationship	1	25.0
Both parents were in jail; the mother no longer wants the children	1	25.0
Mother is in prison	1	25.0
Her mother died and her father remarried. She didn't get on with her stepmom	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0

Figure 7.35: FCG child beneficiary: province of birth

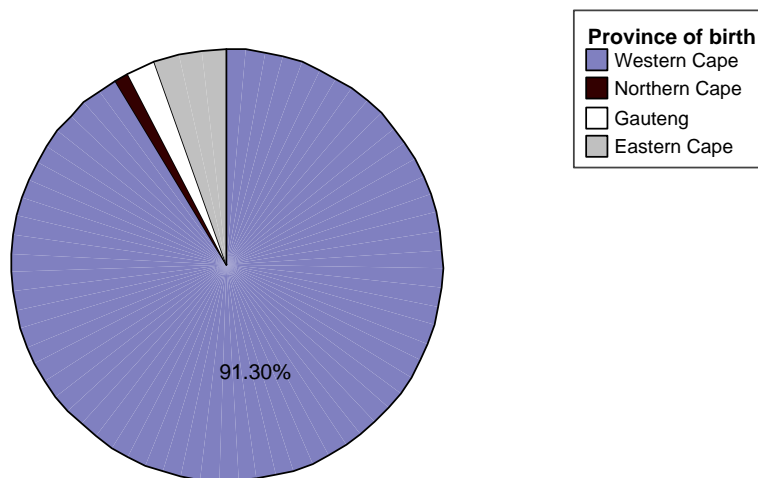


Table 7.34: FCG child beneficiary: moved during past 5 years

Moved during past 5 years	Frequency	Percent
Not moved during past 5 years	86	93.5
Moved within Western Cape	4	4.3
Moved from Eastern Cape	1	1.1
Moved from Gauteng	1	1.1
Total	92	100.0

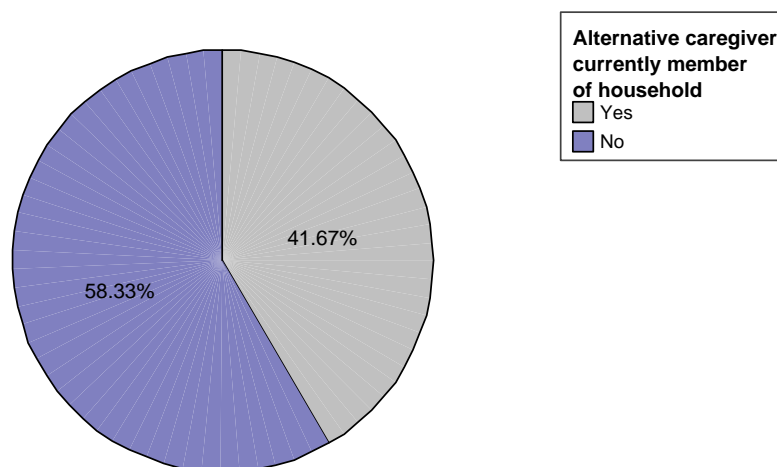
Table 7.35: Alternative caregiver should adult beneficiary no longer care for child

Alternative caregiver	Frequency	Percent
Aunt	20	21.7
A relative not member of this household	17	18.5
Other family/ relative member of this household	10	10.9
Sister	9	9.8
Uncle	8	8.7
No one in household & person doesn't know of anyone else	6	6.5
State institution	6	6.5
Mother of child	5	5.4
Grandfather	3	3.3
Grandmother	2	2.2
Father of child	1	1.1
A friend not member of this household	1	1.1
Other	4	4.3
Total	92	100.0

Table 7.36: Other response to alternative caregiver should adult beneficiary no longer care for child

Other response	Frequency	Percent
Foster parent's husband	2	50.0
She will take care of herself	2	50.0
Total	4	100.0

Figure 7.36: Alternative caregiver: currently member of household



Quality of life and spending of grant

Table 7.37: Role of grant on household

Impact of grant on quality of life	Frequency	Percent
Could see to basic needs - food, clothes, medical, shelter	47	51.1
Could see to basic needs, paid school fees and accessories	15	16.3
Could take better care of child/adult beneficiary	12	13.0
Bought home appliances like TV, stove, fridge, beds, etc.	7	7.6
It did not really make a difference	4	4.3
Could buy food and pay debt	2	2.2
Paid school fees and other school accessories	1	1.1
Could see to basic needs and bought home appliances	1	1.1
Could see to basic needs and paid crèche fees	1	1.1
Other	2	2.2
Total	92	100.0

Table 7.38: Other responses to role of grant on household

Other responses	Frequency	Percent
I wanted him to have a better life and a better education.	1	50.0
Paid bus fare to Transkei.	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

Table 7.39: First item grant money is spent on

First item grant money is spent on	Frequency	Percent
Buy food	45	48.9
Pay municipality bill	16	17.4
Funeral policy scheme	6	6.5
Pay debt at food store/ grocer/ mobile	3	3.3
Pay hire-purchase account	3	3.3
Buy electricity	2	2.2
Buy/lay-bye clothes	2	2.2
School fees	2	2.2
Pay clothing account	1	1.1
Pay accommodation/ rent	1	1.1
Other	11	12.0
Total	92	100.0

Table 7.40: Other responses to first item grant money is spent on

Other responses	Frequency	Percent
Pay insurance/policies	3	27.3
Save money	3	27.3
Buy child(ren) a treat	1	9.1
Give money to child	1	9.1
Buy something for the house	1	9.1
Buy myself a treat	1	9.1
Pay church membership	1	9.1
Total	11	100.0

Table 7.41: Second item grant money is spent on

Second item grant money is spent on	Frequency	Percent
Buy food	31	33.7
Buy/lay-bye clothes	20	21.7
Pay municipality bill	10	10.9
Buy electricity	9	9.8
Pay clothing account	4	4.3
Funeral policy scheme	3	3.3
School fees	3	3.3
Pay debt at food store/ grocer/ mobile	2	2.2
Pay accommodation/ rent	1	1.1
Send money to child/ someone else outside household	1	1.1
Pay hire-purchase account	1	1.1
Other	7	7.6
Total	92	100.0

Table 7.42: Other responses to second item grant money is spent on

Other response	Frequency	Percent
Buy child what he/she needs	2	28.6
Nothing else/no more money left	2	28.6
Buy toiletries	2	28.6
Pay telephone account	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

Table 7.43: Item most of the grant money is spent on

Item most of grant money is spent on	Frequency	Percent
Buy food	78	84.8
Buy/lay-bye clothes	8	8.7
Pay municipality bill	3	3.3
Buy electricity	1	1.1
Pay debt at food store/grocer/mobile	1	1.1
School fees	1	1.1
Total	92	100.0