

Chapter 8

Socio-demographic profile of Care Dependency Grant beneficiaries

8.1 Introduction

The Social Assistance Act of 1998 stipulates that a Care Dependent Child is a child who requires and receives permanent home care due to his/her severe mental or physical disability. A Care Dependency Grant (CDG) is payable to the parents, foster parents, guardians or custodians in respect of a child between the ages of 1 and 18 in their care.

In order to qualify for the CDG the applicant must have an official 13 digit bar-coded South African ID, the parent(s) and the child must be South African citizens, the applicant and child must be resident in South Africa at time of application and the child must be legally in the care of the parent, foster parent or guardian. The Care Dependency Grant is means-tested. The combined annual income of the family must not exceed R48 000. A person cannot receive a CSG and a CDG for the same child. A medical report and/or functional assessment for the child must be submitted upon application. The CDG will lapse where a care-dependent child is admitted permanently to a psychiatric or care- and rehabilitation centre⁹.

In total 20 CDG adult beneficiaries were included in the original sample. Due to the fact that there are many households with more than one grant beneficiary, this chapter provides a profile of socio-demographic and household characteristics of 31 CDG adult beneficiaries. As it is a relatively small group data are presented for the group in total and not per magisterial district. Specific grant information and reasons for children receiving the CDG are presented for the 20 adult beneficiaries who were included in the original sample.

At the time of the study the maximum value of the CDG was R700 per child per month.

⁹ Taken from Department of Social Development (2003). **Social Assistance Procedural Manual 2003** Chapter 12: Care Dependency Grant. Website: www.welfare.gov.za

8.2 Demographic information

All the CDG adult beneficiaries included in this sample are female.

Slightly more than 40% fall in the age category 26 to 40 years, while 45% are 41 to 60 years of age (Figure 8.1). Three CDG adult beneficiaries are between the ages of 17 and 26 years and the only one older than 60, is 64 years old. The mean age of CDG adult beneficiaries across magisterial districts is 41 years (Table 8.1).

Nearly three-quarters of CDG adult beneficiaries are coloured (Table 8.2). The sample also reached one white adult beneficiary in Goodwood and seven African adult beneficiaries in Mitchell's Plain, Beaufort West, Ceres and Mossel Bay.

The majority (71%) of beneficiaries live in households where Afrikaans is the main home language (Table 8.3). In eight of the cases beneficiaries live in Xhosa-speaking households and one beneficiary lives in an English-speaking household.

Nearly half of the group is married/cohabiting, while a fifth are single and have never been married (Table 8.4). Four of the CDG adult beneficiaries are widowed and four are divorced or separated.

The greatest majority of CDG adult beneficiaries regard themselves as primary caregivers of dependants in their households (Table 8.5). In two cases the care dependent child is cared for by someone else in the household (and not the CDG adult beneficiary). In the one case the child's grandmother takes care of her during the day while her mother works and in the other case it is the grandmother who receives the CDG although the child's mother is her primary caregiver. In all the cases included in the study care dependent children live in the same household as the CDG adult beneficiary.

8.3 Education

Two of the CDG adult beneficiaries do not have any formal school education, just more than a third have one to six years of schooling and half of the group has seven to eleven years of formal schooling as their highest level of education. Two CDG adult beneficiaries obtained a matric and/or tertiary education (Figure 8.2).

At the time of fieldwork none of the beneficiaries were busy with any training.

Three CDG adult beneficiaries 25 years or younger left school before completing matric. One is a homemaker, one is disabled and cannot work and the other has a regular job in the private sector.

8.4 Economic situation

Almost two-thirds of the group of CDG adult beneficiaries were not doing paid work or were not involved in income-generating activities at the time of fieldwork (Figure 8.3).

Of those who are involved in paid work (n=10) five have a regular job with one employer, work in the private sector and work throughout the year (Figure 8.4 and Tables 8.6 and 8.7). One has a regular job with the local government and also works throughout the year. Two CDG adult beneficiaries do odd jobs throughout the year for private persons and two in Mitchell's Plain (Khayelitsha) are self-employed. Two CDG adult beneficiaries are members of a privately based pension/ provident scheme (Table 8.8).

CDG adult beneficiaries who were not involved in paid work or income-earning activities at the time of the survey are mainly homemakers/busy with child rearing (43%) or have an illness and/or disability (33%) (Table 8.9). Four are unemployed and one is a pensioner. The greatest majority (81%) were not involved in any paid work whatsoever during the past year (Table 8.10). Two of those who did work during the past year worked for six months or longer but less than the whole year and two worked between one and six months.

In terms of the number of social grants beneficiaries receive, the majority (61%) receive only the CDG. Others receive the CDG and DG (n=3), CDG, DG and CSG (n=3), CDG and OAG (n=1), CDG and FCG (n=1) and CDG, FCG and CSG (n=1) (Table 8.11).

None of the CDG adult beneficiaries receive any remittances and in only one case does a beneficiary receive private maintenance (R200 per month) (Table 8.12).

Most of the CDG adult beneficiaries (n=16) have the grant as their only source of income, nine have a grant(s) in combination with a regular wage/salary/ income from self-employment and six have a grant(s) as well as other sources of income (excluding wages/salaries) such as private maintenance (Table 8.13).

Only three of the 31 CDG adult beneficiaries receive regular contributions in kind (Table 8.14). One receives clothes on a regular basis, while two receive clothes and food. None of the CDG adult beneficiaries included in the sample send any remittances to other household(s).

Eight of the total group of CDG adult beneficiaries have a bank/savings account and only two (in Khayelitsha) are involved in a community saving scheme (Figures 8.5 and 8.6).

Nearly half of the group of CDG adult beneficiaries indicated that they are the main decision-makers on the spending of household income (Figure 8.7). In a third of the cases CDG adult beneficiaries share decision-making with someone else in the household. In five cases they don't have a say in the

spending of household income – in three of these cases CDG adult beneficiaries live in the same household as their mother who makes all the decisions on the household budget and in two cases it is another female who makes decisions around household spending.

8.5 Living conditions

Across all magisterial districts nearly two thirds of CDG adult beneficiaries live in formal neighbourhoods in towns outside the Cape Town metropolitan area. One of the CDG adult beneficiaries lives in an informal neighbourhood outside the Cape Metropolitan area (Figure 8.8). Seven of the CDG adult beneficiaries live in formal and three in informal neighbourhoods in the Cape Town metropolitan area. The sample did not reach any CDG adult beneficiaries living on farms.

In terms of type of housing fourteen CDG households live in free-standing formal houses, ten live in semi-detached houses, five live in informal dwellings in informal settlements and two (one in Ceres and one in Mossel Bay) live in a backyard structure (Table 8.15).

With the exception of four CDG households who rent their homes and three who occupy homes rent-free, all CDG adult beneficiaries are members of households who own the dwellings they live in (Figure 8.9).

Across all magisterial districts the median number of rooms used for sleeping purposes (including living rooms and kitchens) in CDG households is three (Table 8.16). Eleven CDG adult beneficiaries live in houses with four rooms available for sleeping purposes. Seven of the CDG adult beneficiaries live in three-roomed, seven in two-roomed and four live in houses with five or more rooms available for sleeping purposes. Two CDG adult beneficiaries live in one-roomed (formal) homes.

8.6 Access to amenities

All the CDG adult beneficiaries and their households have access to a flush toilet (Table 8.17). In slightly more than half of the cases CDG adult beneficiaries have access to tap water inside their homes, while 14 have access to only an outside tap on their yard (Figure 8.10). One CDG adult beneficiary, who lives in an informal settlement in Ceres, fetches water for domestic use from a communal water stand in her neighbourhood.

The greatest majority have electricity in their homes (Figure 8.11). Only three CDG adult beneficiaries reported that they do not have access to electricity, of which two live in informal settlements in Ceres and one lives in an informal settlement in Mossel Bay. Across magisterial districts the majority of CDG households use electricity as their main source of energy for cooking purposes (Figures 8.12 and 8.13). The others use paraffin (n=4), gas (n=2) and wood (n=2) (Figure 8.14 and 8.15). Thirteen CDG households do not use anything to heat their homes, while the rest use electricity (n=7), paraffin (n=6), wood (n=4) and gas (n=1). In almost all of the cases CDG adult

beneficiaries and their households use electricity for lighting their homes (Figure 8.16). Two CDG adult beneficiaries live in households where mainly candles are used and one in a household where mainly gas lamps are used for lighting purposes. In the majority of cases candles are used as a second source of energy for lighting purposes (Figure 8.17).

8.7 Selected household characteristics

Across all magisterial districts the median household size of CDG beneficiary households is six. Household size ranges from two (Mossel Bay) to 14 (Hopefield) (Tables 8.18 and 8.19).

In the majority of cases (n=15) CDG adult beneficiaries live in households where there is one regular (paid) worker, five are members of households with two (paid) workers and in one case there are three or more workers in a CDG household (Table 8.20). Ten of the CDG adult beneficiaries live in households where there are no (paid) workers present.

In terms of household sources of income 15 of the CDG adult beneficiaries live in households with at least one grant and one regular wage/salary, while eight live in households where members receive grants only (Table 8.21). In another eight of the cases they live in households where there are no regular salaries, but only grant income and other income sources (e.g. private maintenance and remittances).

The number of grants per household ranges from one to five (Table 8.22). In nine of the cases CDG adult beneficiaries live in households where they receive only the CDG and in two of the cases CDG beneficiary households receive five grants. The most common combinations of grants are CDG and DG (n=4), CDG and OAG (n=4), CDG, DG and CSG (n=4), CDG and CSG (n=4) and the CDG in combination with the OAG and DG (n=3) (Table 8.23).

Seven of the 31 CDG beneficiary households will have no income should social grants no longer be a source of household income.

In terms of the gender breakdown of decision-makers on the household budget, the majority (n=24) of CDG adult beneficiaries live in households where only women decide on how the household income is spent (Table 8.24). In the rest of the cases women together with men decide on spending.

8.8 Health

In almost two-thirds of the cases respondents did not report any illness, injury and/or disability for CDG adult beneficiaries (Figure 8.18). The most common health problems mentioned by those who do have an illness, injury and/or disability are hypertension, diabetes and heart disease (Table 8.25). Half of the group of beneficiaries who have an illness, injury and/or disability consulted a medical practitioner 12 times during the past year (most probably once a month) (Table 8.26). The majority of this group did not have any expenses to reach the health care centre/ doctor's rooms (Table 8.27).

8.9 Lotto and other gambling activities

Five CDG adult beneficiaries included in the study buy Lotto tickets on a regular basis (Figure 8.19). None of the CDG adult beneficiaries are involved in any other gambling activities.

8.10 Mobility and grant history

The majority of CDG adult beneficiaries did not receive the State Maintenance Grant (SMG) in the past. Only three CDG adult beneficiaries, one in Malmesbury (Atlantis), one in Murraysburg and one in Goodwood, used to receive the SMG (Table 8.28).

With the exception of one CDG adult beneficiary whose grant is deposited into her bank account, all the CDG adult beneficiaries collect the grant at designated payout points on payout day. All the CDG adult beneficiaries manage the grant money themselves (Table 8.29).

At the time of the study two CDG adult beneficiaries had been receiving the grant for one year or less, eight for two to four years, six had been in receipt of the grant for five to nine years and three for 10 years or longer (Tables 8.30 and 8.31). Across all magisterial districts the median number of years CDG adult beneficiaries have received the grant is three.

All the CDG adult beneficiaries applied for the CDG at offices in the Western Cape Province and also lived in the Western Cape at the time.

The most common problem experienced by care dependent children is a physical/mobility problem and this is also the reason why their caregivers qualified for the CDG (Table 8.32). Other problems experienced by care dependent children are emotional, intellectual, visual and speech impairments and specific illnesses.

It is only in a small number of cases that CDG adult beneficiaries have specific additional costs related to the child's illness and/or impairment (Table 8.33 to 8.36). For example, four CDG adult beneficiaries reported additional medical costs involved in caring for the children (amounts varied from R150 to R280 per month), two reported additional costs as a result of the child's disability (R100 per month was mentioned in both cases), one pays R240 per month for the therapy the child receives and three reported other costs involved (e.g. nappies, special food) (R50, R208 and R300 per month were mentioned).

With the exception of one care dependent child who was born in the Eastern Cape, all the CDG child beneficiaries were born in the Western Cape (Table 8.37). In only two cases it was reported that children moved within the Western Cape during the past five years (Table 8.38). All the CDG child beneficiaries lived in the Western Cape Province when the 2001 Census was conducted.

When asked who they thought would take care of the child if they could not, seven of the 20 CDG adult beneficiaries reported that the child's aunt would take over care responsibilities (Table 8.39). In four of the cases the child's father would care for him/her and in another four cases a sister of the child would take care of him/her. In the majority of cases the alternative caregiver is not currently part of the beneficiaries' households (Table 8.40).

8.11 Quality of life and spending of grant

Some CDG adult beneficiaries (n=9) reported that they were able to meet basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing when they received the CDG for the first time (Table 8.41). One of the beneficiaries explained that "... ek kon my kind se operasie betaal. Dit het swaar gegaan en ek kon darem nog vir hulle kos en kleres koop. Nou nog help dit, want hy koop nou sy eie toiletries". Another responded: "Ja, ons lewe het verbeter. Die pa van die kind betaal nie maintenance nie. Ek kan nou die kind se mediese uitgawes betaal en 'n stootwaentjie gekoop het, want sy kan nie loop nie".

In five of the cases CDG adult beneficiaries reported that the CDG helped them to cover basic needs and pay their children's school and/or crèche fees (Table 8.41). Two CDG adult beneficiaries were able to buy (more) food and cover their debt when they received the grant for the first time, two bought household appliances, one bought household appliances and covered their basic needs and another explained that the CDG enabled her to take much better care of the care dependent child. She explained: "... dit het baie gehelp, want my kind het sekere kos nodig gehad toe hy nog klein was. Dit het verskriklik baie gehelp want die kind was 'n sieklike baba".

In nearly all the cases CDG adult beneficiaries decide alone on how to spend the grant money, while two decide together with someone else in the household (Figure 8.20).

In twelve of the twenty cases the first item grant money is spent on is food (Table 8.42). Four CDG adult beneficiaries pay school fees first before they do anything else with the grant money. Other items on which the grant money is spent on first are municipality bill (n=1), electricity (n=1), funeral scheme (n=1) and hire-purchase instalments (n=1).

The most important second item grant money is spent on is clothing (n=6) or food (n=4) (Tables 8.43 and 8.44).

When asked on what item the biggest proportion of the grant money is spent on, food was mentioned by the majority (n=16) of CDG adult beneficiaries (Table 8.45). Other items they spend most of the grant money on are medical bills (n=1), school fees (n=1), hire-purchase accounts (n=1) and leisure activities of children (n=1).

Demographic information

Figure 8.1: Age

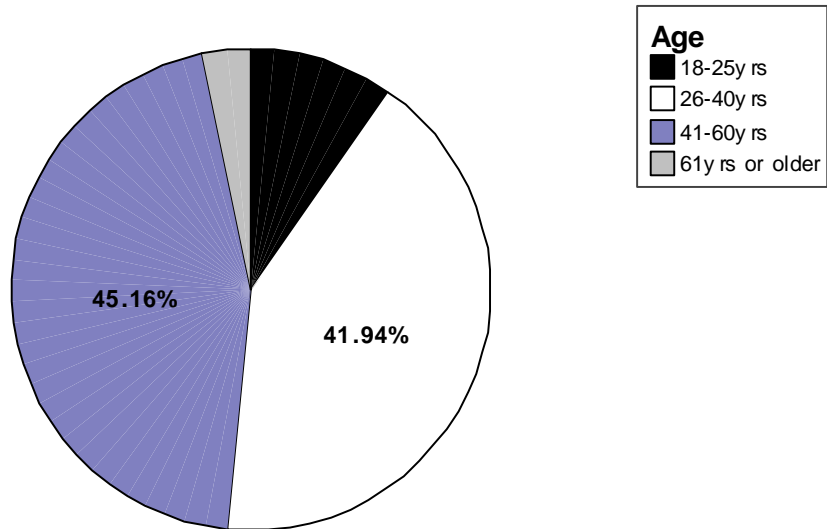


Table 8.1: Age (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Mean		40.71
Median		40.00
Std. Deviation		9.741
Percentiles	25	35.00
	50	40.00
	75	47.00

Table 8.2: Race/population group

Race	Frequency	Percent
Coloured	23	74.2
African	7	22.6
White	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Table 8.3: Home language

Home language	Frequency	Percent
Afrikaans	22	71.0
Xhosa	8	25.8
English	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Table 8.4: Marital status

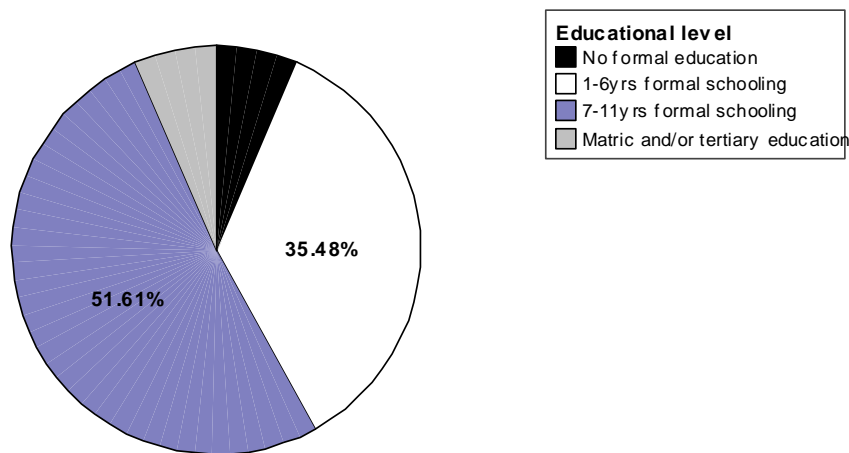
Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Married/live with partner	15	48.4
Single and has never married	8	25.8
Widowed	4	12.9
Divorced	3	9.7
Separated	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Table 8.5: Caregivers and dependants

Caregivers and dependants	Frequency	Percent
Caregiver	29	93.5
Looking after self, caring for nobody	2	6.5
Total	31	100.0

Education

Figure 8.2: Level of education



Economic situation

Figure 8.3: Employed/earning money

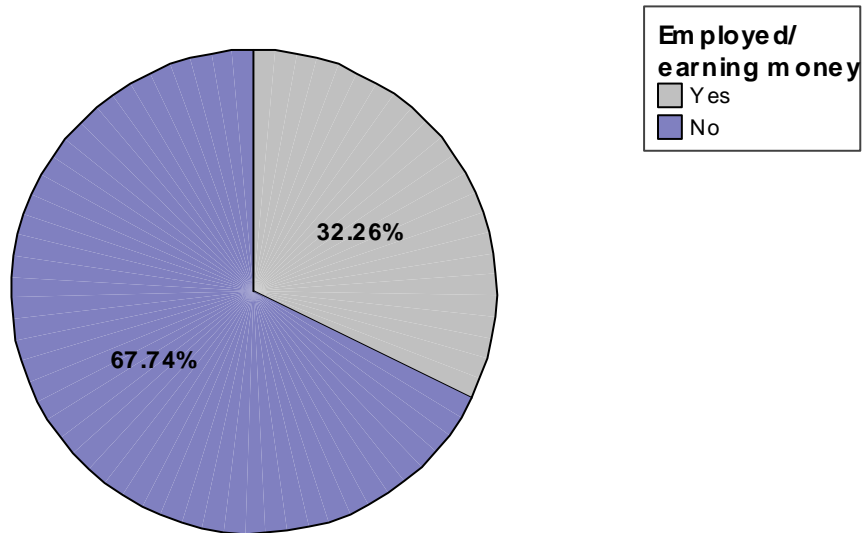


Figure 8.4: Doing paid work: type of employment

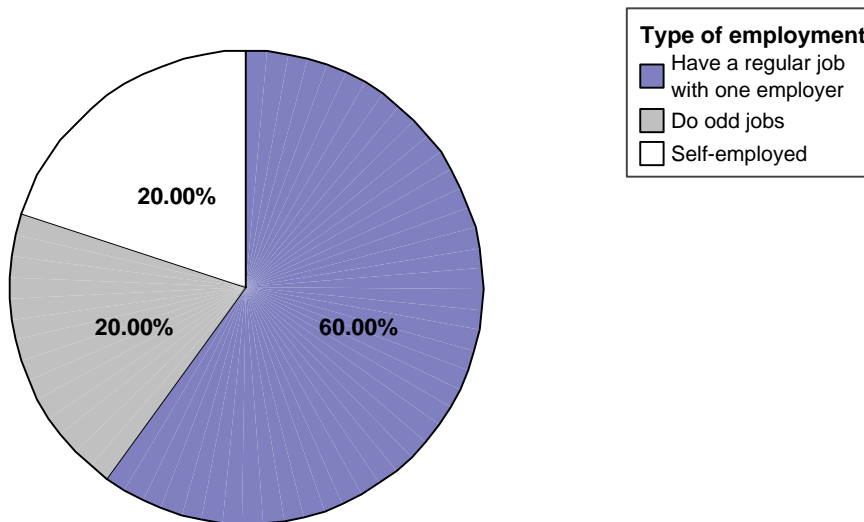


Table 8.6: Doing paid work: sector of employment

Sector of employment	Frequency	Percent
Work for wage/salary in private sector	5	50.0
Work for private person (e.g. domestic worker, gardener)	2	20.0
Work for local/provincial/national government	1	10.0
Self-employed/employer in formal sector	1	10.0
Self-employed/employer in informal sector	1	10.0
Total	10	100.0

Table 8.7: Doing paid work: number of months did paid work

Number of months	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Whole year	9	90.0	90.0
1 or more months but less than 6	1	10.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	

Table 8.8: Doing paid work: private/employer pension/provident fund

Pension/provident fund	Frequency	Percent
No	8	80.0
Yes, private based scheme	2	20.0
Total	10	100.0

Table 8.9: Not doing paid work: reason not doing paid work

Reason not doing paid work	Frequency	Percent
Homemaker/ child rearing	9	42.9
Illness/ disability	7	33.3
Unemployed/ looking for work	4	19.0
Pensioner	1	4.8
Total	21	100.0

Table 8.10: Not doing paid work: number of months did paid work

Number of months	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	17	81.0	81.0
6 or more months but less than one year	2	9.5	90.5
1 or more months but less than 6 months	2	9.5	100.0
Total	21	100.0	

Table 8.11: Combination of grants per individual

Grants	Frequency	Percent
CDG	19	61.3
DG & CDG	3	9.7
DG & CDG & CSG	3	9.7
CDG & CSG	3	9.7
OAG & CDG	1	3.2
CDG & FCG	1	3.2
FCG & CDG & CSG	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Table 8.12: Private maintenance

Private maintenance	Frequency	Percent
No	30	96.8
Yes	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Table 8.13: Types of income sources per individual

Types of income sources	Frequency	Percent
Grant only	16	51.6
Grant & salary/self-employ	9	29.0
Grant & other	6	19.4
Total	31	100.0

Table 8.14: Receives regular contributions in kind

Regular contributions in kind	Frequency	Percent
No	28	90.3
Yes, food and clothes	2	6.5
Yes, clothes	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Figure 8.5: Bank or savings account

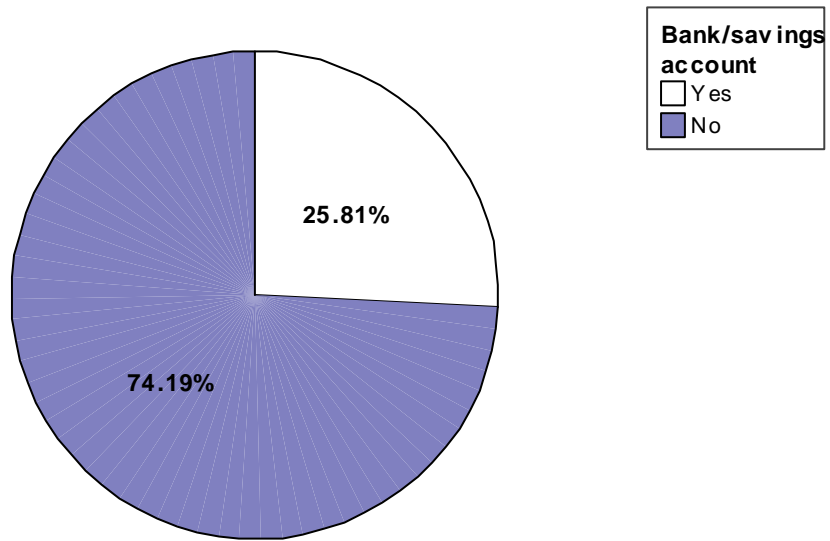


Figure 8.6: Community saving scheme

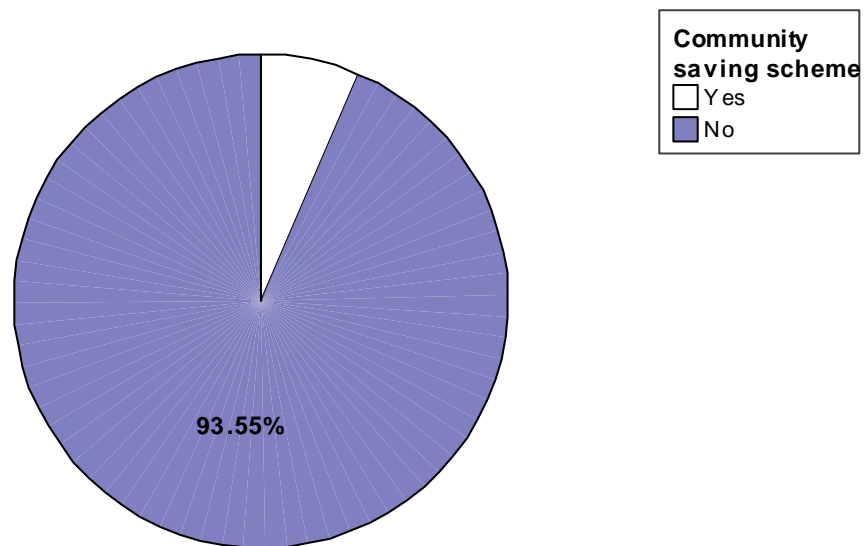
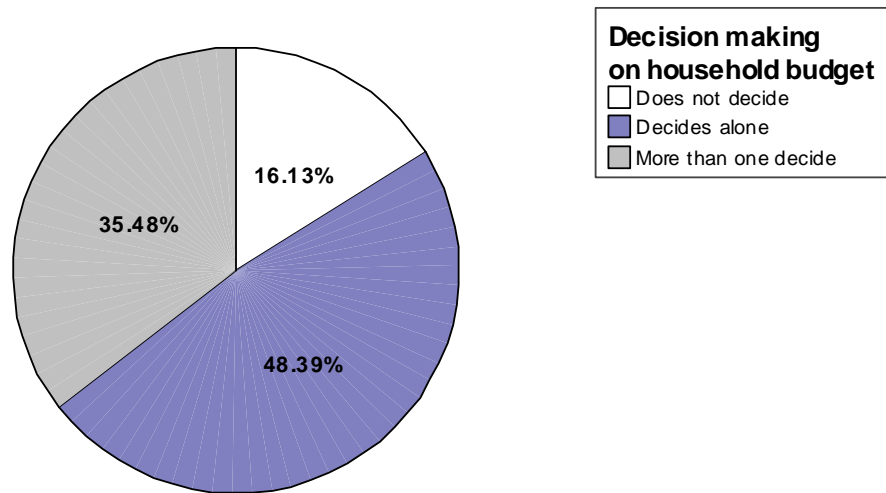


Figure 8.7: Decision-making on household budget



Living conditions

Figure 8.8: Neighbourhood classification

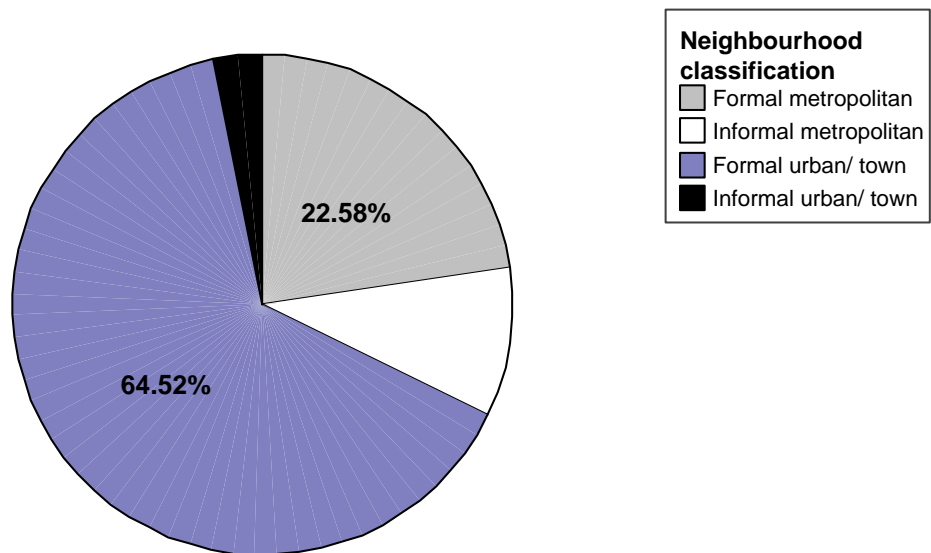


Table 8.15: Type of dwelling

Type of dwelling	Frequency	Percent
House/brick structure on separate stand or yard	14	45.2
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	10	32.3
Informal dwelling/shack in informal settlement	5	16.1
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard (including wendy house)	2	6.5
Total	31	100.0

Figure 8.9: Ownership of dwelling

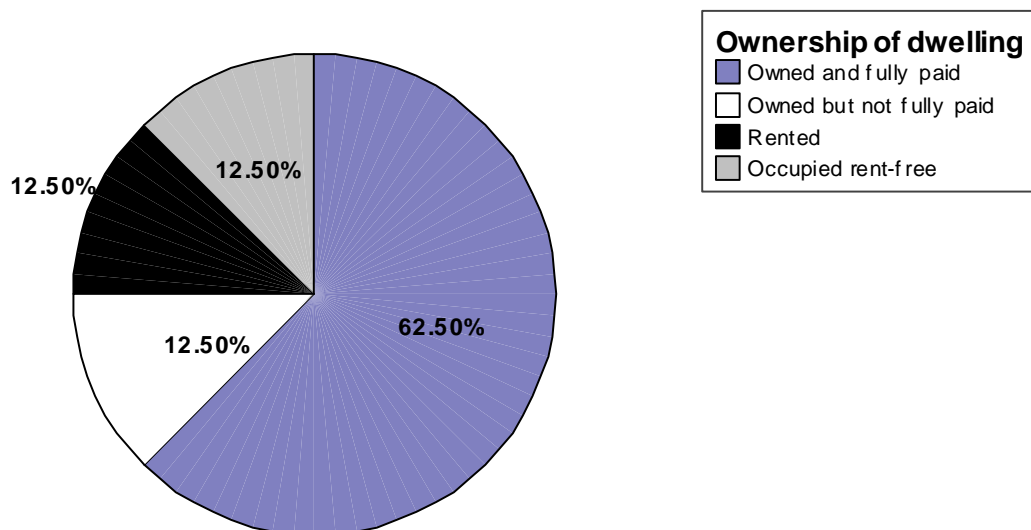


Table 8.16: Number of rooms

Number of rooms	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
One	2	6.5	6.5
Two	7	22.6	29.0
Three	7	22.6	51.6
Four	11	35.5	87.1
Five rooms or more	4	12.9	100.0
Total	31	100.0	

Access to amenities

Table 8.17: Access to toilet facility

Toilet facility	Frequency	Percent
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	23	74.2
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	8	25.8
Total	31	100.0

Figure 8.10: Access to water for domestic use

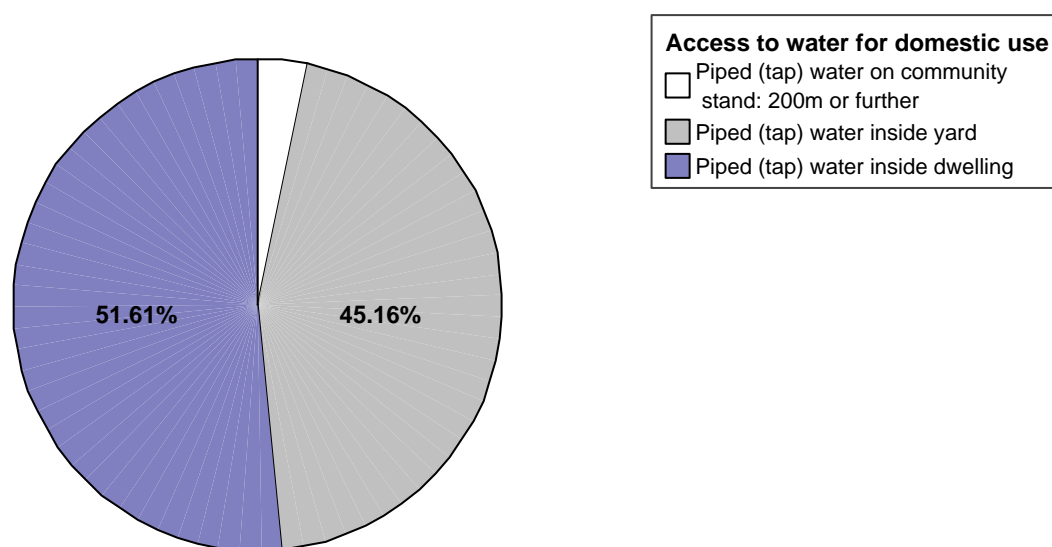


Figure 8.11: Electricity

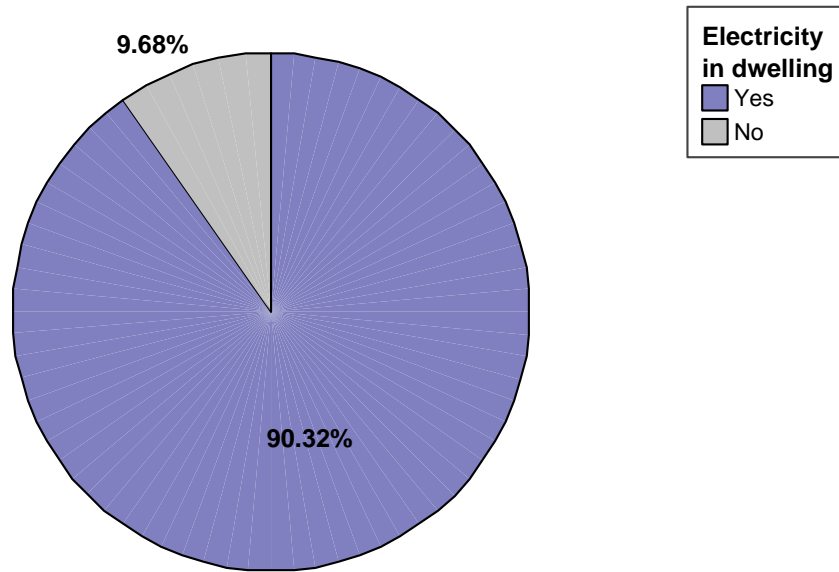


Figure 8.12: Most important energy source for cooking

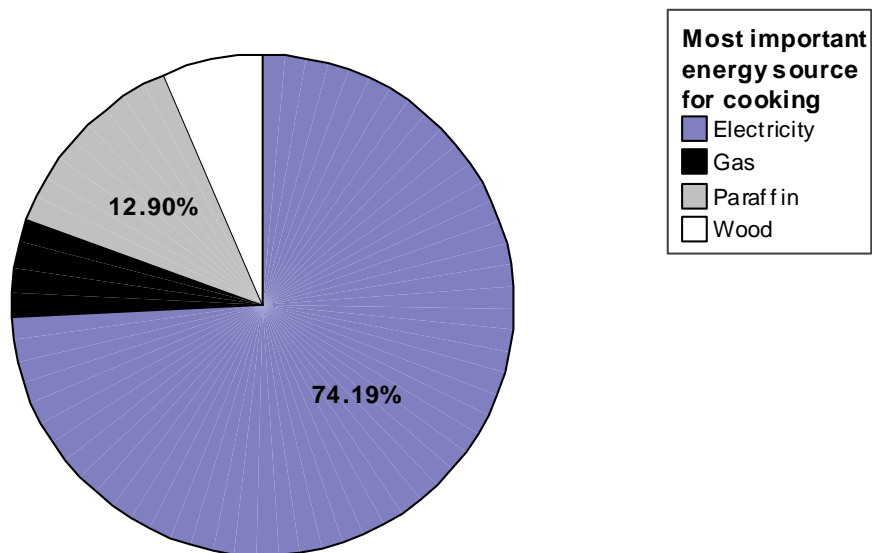


Figure 8.13: Second most important energy source for cooking

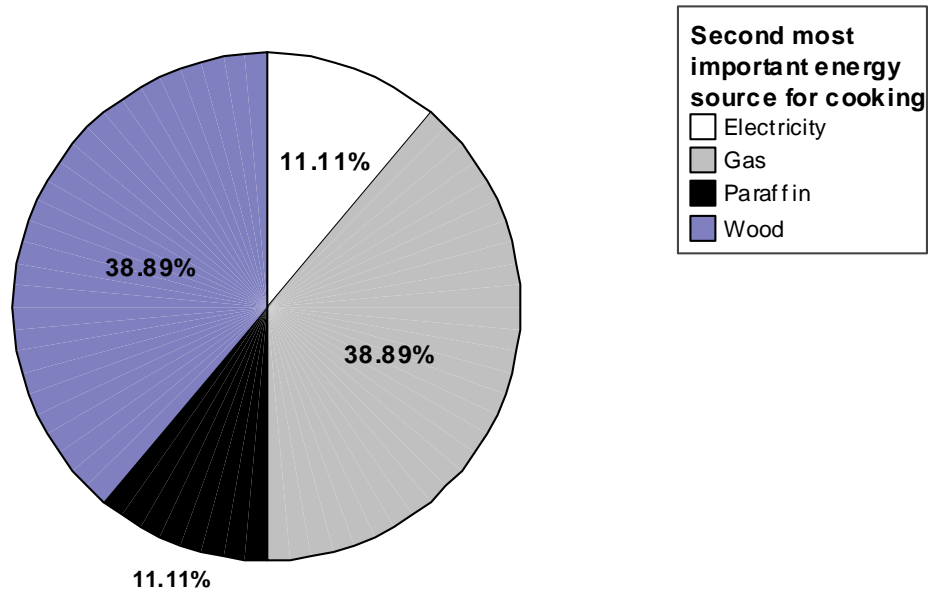


Figure 8.14: Most important energy source for heating

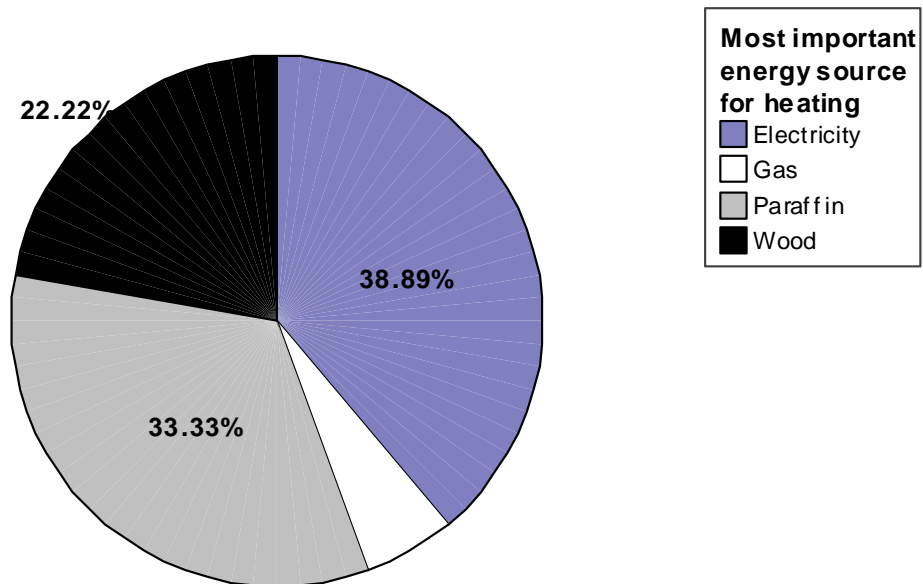


Figure 8.15: Second most important energy source for heating

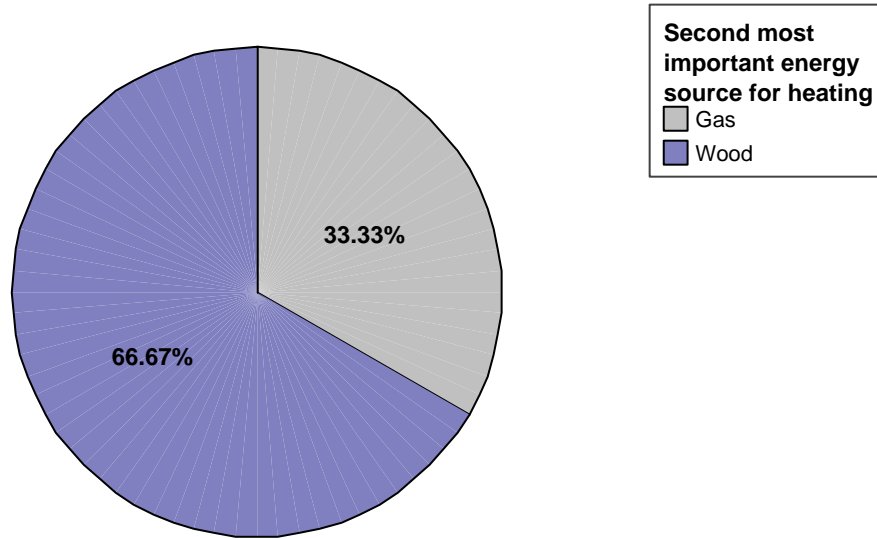


Figure 8.16: Most important energy source for lighting

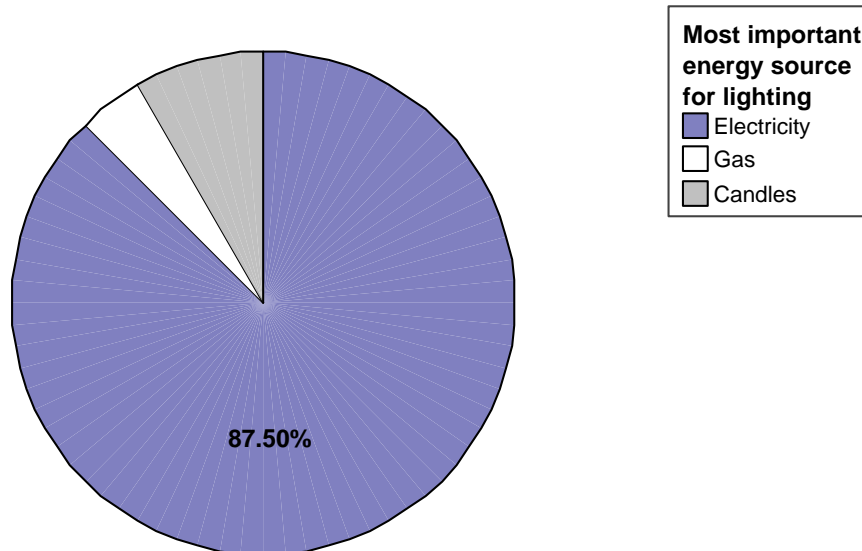
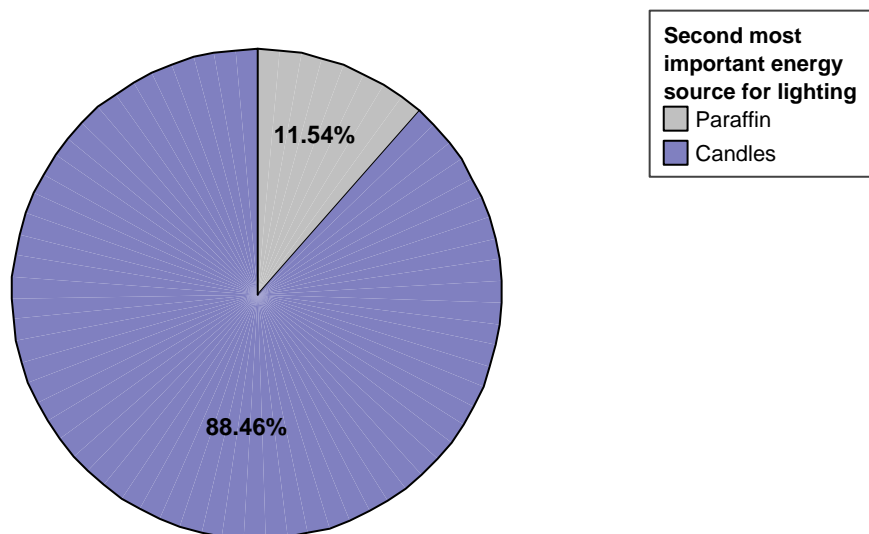


Figure 8.17: Second most important energy source for lighting



Selected household characteristics

Table 8.18: Household size

Household size	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
2	3	9.7	9.7
3	3	9.7	19.4
4	4	12.9	32.3
5	3	9.7	41.9
6	4	12.9	54.8
7	5	16.1	71.0
8	5	16.1	87.1
9	2	6.5	93.5
13	1	3.2	96.8
14	1	3.2	100.0
Total	31	100.0	

Table 8.19: Household size (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		6.00
Mode		7*
Std. Deviation		2.884
Percentiles	25	4.00
	50	6.00
	75	8.00

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Table 8.20: Number of workers per household

Number of workers	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No worker	10	32.3	32.3
1 Worker	15	48.4	80.6
2 Workers	5	16.1	96.8
3 or more workers	1	3.2	100.0
Total	31	100.0	

Table 8.21: Sources of income per household

Income sources per household	Frequency	Percent
Grant & regular salary (sometimes with other)	15	48.4
Grant only	8	25.8
Grant & other, no regular salary	8	25.8
Total	31	100.0

Table 8.22: Number of grants per household

Number of grants	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
One	9	29.0	29.0
Two	9	29.0	58.1
Three	8	25.8	83.9
Four	3	9.7	93.5
Five	2	6.5	100.0
Total	31	100.0	

Table 8.23: Grant types in household

Grant types	Frequency	Percent
CDG	9	29.0
DG & CDG	4	12.9
OAG & CDG	4	12.9
DG & CDG & CSG	4	12.9
CSG & CDG	4	12.9
OAG & DG & CDG	3	9.7
FCG & CDG & CSG	1	3.2
DG & FCG & CDG & CSG	1	3.2
OAG & DG & GIA & CDG	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Table 8.24: Decision-making on household budget in terms of gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Women	24	77.4
Women & men	7	22.6
Total	31	100.0

Health

Figure 8.18: Illness/injury/disability

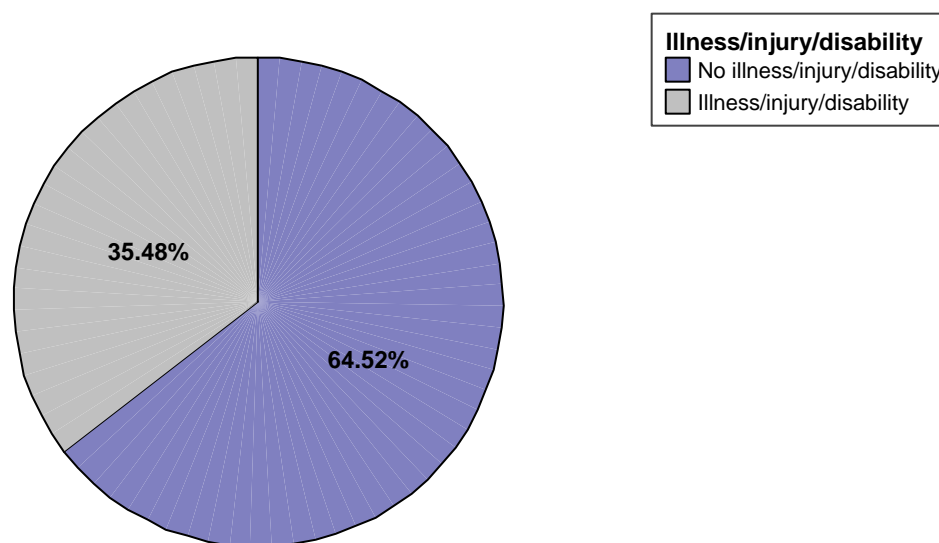


Table 8.25: Type of illness/disability

Illness/disability	Count	Percentage of responses	Percentage of cases
Hypertension	5	35.7%	45.5%
Diabetes	2	14.3%	18.2%
Heart disease	2	14.3%	18.2%
Injury	1	7.1%	9.1%
Asthma	1	7.1%	9.1%
Epilepsy	1	7.1%	9.1%
Specific impairment/ disability	1	7.1%	9.1%
Arthritis/rheumatism	1	7.1%	9.1%
Total	14	100%	127.3%

Table 8.26: Number of visits to health care centre

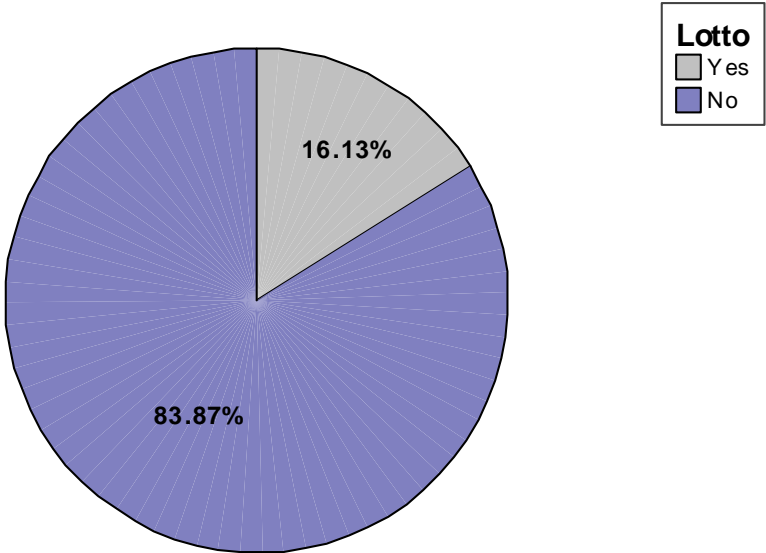
Number of visits	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	1	10.0	10.0
2	1	10.0	20.0
4	1	10.0	30.0
10	1	10.0	40.0
12	5	50.0	90.0
24	1	10.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	
Don't know	1		
Total	11		

Table 8.27: Cost of return trip to health care centre

Cost of return trip to medical centre	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Not applicable did not visit medical practitioner	1	9.1	9.1
00.00	6	54.5	63.6
6.00	2	18.2	81.8
25.00	1	9.1	90.9
48.00	1	9.1	100.0
Total	11	100.0	

Lotto and other gambling activities

Figure 8.19: Lotto



Mobility and grant history

Table 8.28: State Maintenance Grant beneficiary

SMG	Frequency	Percent
No	28	90.3
Yes	3	9.7
Total	31	100.0

Table 8.29: Person who collects the grant

Person who collects the grant	Frequency	Percent
Beneficiary collects self, manages self	19	95.0
Paid into bank account	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.30: Number of years receiving the grant

Number of years	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1yr or less	2	10.5	10.5
2 - 4yrs	8	42.1	52.6
5 - 9yrs	6	31.6	84.2
10yrs or longer	3	15.8	100.0
Total	19	100.0	
Don't know	1		
Total	20		

Table 8.31: Number of years receiving the grant (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	19
	Missing	1
Mean		5.00
Median		3.00
Std. Deviation		3.756
Percentiles	25	2.00
	50	3.00
	75	7.00

Table 8.32: Main reason child receives CDG

Reason for receiving CDG	Frequency	Percent
Physical/mobility problems	8	40.0
Emotional impairment	2	10.0
Intellectual impairment	2	10.0
Speech impairment	2	10.0
Speech, physical/mobility and intellectual impairment	2	10.0
Specific illness	1	5.0
Sight/visual impairment	1	5.0
Speech and physical/mobility impairment	1	5.0
Physical/mobility and intellectual impairment	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.33: Specific medical expenses related to disability of child

Medical expenses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	20.0
No	16	80.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.34: Specific assistance/care expenses related to disability of child

Medical expenses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	10.0
No	18	90.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.35: Therapy expenses related to disability of child

Medical expenses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	5.0
No	19	95.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.36: Other specific expenses related to disability of child

Medical expenses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	15.0
No	17	85.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.37: CDG child beneficiary: province of birth

Province	Frequency	Percent
Western Cape	19	95.0
Eastern Cape	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.38: CDG child beneficiary: moved during past five years

Moved during past 5 years	Frequency	Percent
Not moved during past 5 years	18	90.0
Moved within Western Cape	2	10.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.39: Alternative caregiver of child should adult beneficiary no longer care for child

Alternative caregiver of child	Frequency	Percent
Aunt	7	35.0
Father of child	4	20.0
Sister	4	20.0
No one in household & person doesn't know of anyone else	1	5.0
Grandmother	1	5.0
Uncle	1	5.0
A relative not member of this household	1	5.0
State institution	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.40: Alternative caregiver: currently member of household

Alternative caregiver part of household	Frequency	Percent
No	11	64.7
Yes	6	35.3
Total	17	100.0

Table 8.41: Role of grant in household

Role of grant in household	Frequency	Percent
Could see to basic needs - food, clothes, medical, shelter	9	45.0
Could see to basic needs, paid school fees and accessories	5	25.0
Could buy food and pay debt	2	10.0
Bought home appliances like TV, stove, fridge, beds, etc.	2	10.0
Could take better care of child/adult beneficiary	1	5.0
Could see to basic needs and bought home appliances	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Figure 8.20: Decision-making on spending of grant money

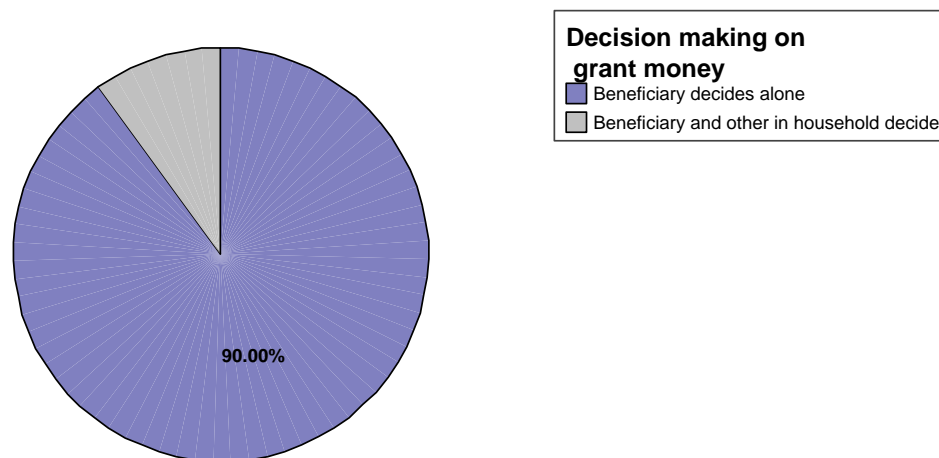


Table 8.42: First item grant money is spent on

First item grant money is spent on	Frequency	Percent
Buy food	12	60.0
School fees	4	20.0
Pay municipality bill	1	5.0
Buy electricity	1	5.0
Funeral policy scheme	1	5.0
Pay hire-purchase account	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.43: Second item grant money is spent on

Second item grant money is spent on	Frequency	Percent
Buy/lay-bye clothes	6	30.0
Buy food	4	20.0
Pay municipality bill	1	5.0
Buy electricity	1	5.0
Pay clothing account	1	5.0
Pay debt at food store/ grocer/ mobile	1	5.0
Pay debt at other person	1	5.0
Funeral policy scheme	1	5.0
Pay hire-purchase account	1	5.0
Other	3	15.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 8.44: Other responses to second item grant money is spent on

Other response	Frequency	Percent
Save money	2	66.7
Buy child(ren) a treat	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0

Table 8.45: Item most of the grant money is spent on

Item most of grant money is spent on	Frequency	Percent
Buy food	16	80.0
Pay medical bills	1	5.0
School fees	1	5.0
Pay hire-purchase account	1	5.0
Leisure activities of children	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0