

Chapter 9

Socio-demographic profile of children in grant beneficiary households

Introduction

A total number of 3173 children (0 to 17 years) were living in grant beneficiary households included in this study. Across magisterial districts 43% of children are child grant beneficiaries (this includes ten FCG child beneficiaries older than 17 years who are included in the section on FCG child beneficiaries). Of these 2% are CDG child beneficiaries, 17% are FCG child beneficiaries and 81% are CSG child beneficiaries.

Over a third (38%) of children who do not receive any support from their biological parents, including those parents who are deceased, are not child beneficiaries of any grant. 29% of these children is eight years or younger and are at least in terms of age eligible for the CSG. Of the children who receive no support from their parents but are in receipt of a grant (62%), 87% receive a FCG, 13% a CSG and only one a CDG.

While 21% orphans included in the survey are not beneficiaries of any grant, 79% are child beneficiaries of a FCG. In Mitchell's Plain none of the orphans receive a FCG. The other orphans who do not receive a FCG are in the magisterial districts of Ceres, Vredenburg, Goodwood, Prince Albert and Laingsburg.

By considering eligibility for a CSG in terms of age *only*, in those households with at least one CSG child beneficiary, 21% of the other children in the household are not in receipt of the CSG. Of this group the lowest percentages are in Laingsburg (10%) and Prince Albert (10%) and the highest percentages are in Goodwood (31%) and Mossel Bay (29%).

This chapter is divided into four sections. The first section focuses on all children living in beneficiary households and the rest on child beneficiaries of specific grant types – CSG, FCG and CDG child beneficiaries.

9.1 Socio-demographic profile of all children in grant beneficiary households

For the purpose of this section on children in beneficiary households the group of ten FCG child beneficiaries over the age of 17 are excluded and we focus here only on children 0 to 17 years.

9.1.1 Demographic information

Slightly more than half of the children included in this study are female ([Table 9.1](#)).

The median age of children per magisterial district ranges from seven to nine years ([Table 9.2](#)). The youngest 25% of children in six magisterial districts are four years or younger, while in Hopefield and Murraysburg they are five years or younger. 25% of children in Beaufort West, Laingsburg, Mitchell's Plain and Malmesbury are three years or younger. In the other magisterial districts 25% of the children are four years or younger. In Hopefield 75% of the children are 14 years or younger compared to Prince Albert where 75% of children are 11 years or younger. In the other magisterial districts the value of the 75th percentile is either 12 or 13 years.

Taking into consideration the new age eligibility for the CSG approximately 22% of children nine to 11 years included in this survey could become eligible for a CSG should they qualify for the grant in terms of other criteria. In terms of specific magisterial districts 19% more children in Caledon will qualify for the CSG in terms of age and the lowest percentage is in Hopefield (11%) ([Table 9.3](#)). Hopefield is the magisterial district with the highest percentage (40%) of children who will not qualify for the CSG in terms of the new age limit (i.e. children 12 to 17 years) while the corresponding percentages for Prince Albert and Laingsburg are 25% each.

The majority (81%) of children are coloured ([Figure 9.1](#)). In Mitchell's Plain (Khayelitsha) almost two-thirds, in Mossel Bay 36% and in the Vredenburg magisterial district 25% of children are African. This study did not reach any African children living in Goodwood, Prince Albert and Hopefield. A small number of white children (n=12) in Goodwood, Beaufort West, Prince Albert, Vredenburg and Caledon were included in the sample. The majority (80%) of children included in this study live in households where their home language is Afrikaans ([Table 9.4](#)). All the children in Prince Albert and Hopefield have Afrikaans as their home language, while the lowest percentage of Afrikaans-speaking children is in Mitchell's Plain (34%). Almost a fifth of the children across all magisterial districts live in Xhosa-speaking households with the highest percentage in Mitchell's Plain (Khayelitsha) 63% and the lowest in Laingsburg (3%).

The greatest majority (96%) of children have birth certificates (Figure 9.2). Children not in receipt of a birth certificate accounted for 4% of children living in the following magisterial districts: Goodwood, Mitchell's Plain, Malmesbury and Vredenburg.

44% of children 16 to 17 years have ID books (Figure 9.3). In Hopefield 75% and in Laingsburg 60% of children are in receipt of their ID documents, while in Mitchell's Plain, Mossel Bay and Caledon only approximately a third in each area have an ID book.

All the children from 16 to 17 years are single.

A small number (n=15) of teenage pregnancies (12 to 17 years) were reported (Tables 9.5 and 9.6). In Malmesbury 9% (n=3) of girls 12 years or older had been pregnant, while in Murraysburg, Hopefield and Ceres no teenage pregnancies were reported by respondents. The youngest age at which one of the teenagers became pregnant was 14 years (in the Mitchell's Plain magisterial district).

9.1.2 Caregivership and living arrangements

The greatest majority of children are dependent on a caregiver to take primary responsibility for their daily needs (Figure 9.4). A small number of teenage mothers (n=6) are caregivers themselves, caring for their babies (Table 9.7). All of these teenage mothers live in the same household as their parent(s). Respondents reported that slightly less than 3% of children look after themselves – the majority being 15 to 17 years old and living in Khayelitsha (Table 9.8).

In the majority of cases it is the child's mother who takes care of him/her, while in many instances their grandmothers are their primary caregivers (Table 9.9). In Mitchell's Plain for example, 80% of children are cared for by their mothers, while in Murraysburg only 54% are cared for by their mothers. In five magisterial districts 15% or more are cared for by their grandmothers with the highest percentage in Murraysburg (21%). In Murraysburg it was reported that one in three children are cared for by their grandmother or another relative.

In half of the cases across all magisterial districts, both parents support and make some kind of contribution to the child's life (not only financially) (Table 9.10). Parents who both support their children are the highest in Hopefield (63%) and the lowest in the Vredenburg magisterial district (41%). Across all magisterial districts slightly more than a third of children are supported only by their mother while their father is unknown/missing/no contact or deceased. It is especially in Malmesbury, Murraysburg, Mossel Bay, Ceres and Vredenburg where 40% or more of the children fall in this category. The lowest number of children with single mothers is in Prince Albert (23%) and Hopefield (21%).

Over nearly all magisterial districts slightly more than two-thirds of the children have always stayed in the same household as their biological mother (Figure 9.5). The highest percentages are in Ceres (85%) and Mitchell's Plain (84%), while the lowest is in Murraysburg (59%). 14% of children in Murraysburg and 11% in Beaufort West have never stayed in the same household as their mother. Across all magisterial districts approximately one in every five children were not living in the same household as their biological mother at the time of fieldwork.

Nearly half of children have never stayed in the same household as their biological father with the highest percentages recorded in Hopefield (57%), Murraysburg (52%) and Ceres (51%) and the lowest in Vredenburg (37%) and Goodwood (38%) (Figure 9.6). At the time of the study only a third of the children were staying in the same household as their biological father. The highest percentage of children living in the same household as their father is in Laingsburg (39%) and Mitchell's Plain (38%) and the lowest in Mossel Bay (25%).

9.1.3 Education

With the exception of five young children who are cared for in a special care institution, the majority of young children not yet at school stay with someone during the day at no cost, either at their own home or at another person's house (Table 9.11). The highest percentage of children attending a crèche or day-care centre is in Laingsburg (16%) and the lowest in Hopefield (4%).

Across all magisterial districts 42% of children attended primary school and 14% secondary school at the time of the survey. A small percentage (2%) was at pre-primary school.

Across all magisterial districts just over half (53%) of the children at primary school and 13% of the children attending secondary school benefit from the government school feeding scheme (Figures 9.7 and 9.8). With regard to primary school children, the highest percentage benefit from the feeding scheme offered in Murraysburg (88%) and the lowest in Hopefield (30%). The highest percentage of secondary school children benefiting from the feeding scheme is in Prince Albert (46%) and the lowest in Vredenburg (0%).

A small number of children (n=4) in the age category nine to 11 years did not attend school for 3 months or longer at some stage in their lives. One of them became ill and could not attend school any longer, one was expelled from school, one left school because he was intimidated by other children and another dropped out of school and was considering returning there the following year. Of the children 12 to 17 years a small percentage (7%) left school for 3 months or longer at some stage in their lives. The main reasons provided by respondents were that the child left school to work or to look for work (43%), 23% could no longer afford school fees (and other school expenses) and 11% became pregnant. Other reasons include that the child was expelled from school and a few 'did not feel like attending school' any longer.

Of the group of children 16 to 17 years no longer at school almost 30% obtained Grade 9, 16% obtained Grade 8 and 15% completed Grade 7 as their highest level of education (Table 9.12). The majority of this age group of children were unemployed at the time of the study. All the children 16 to 17 years in Hopefield, Murraysburg and Laingsburg who no longer attend school have from seven to 11 years of schooling.

9.1.4 Economic situation

Only a small percentage (2%, n=34) of children in the age category five to 14 was involved in income-earning activities at the time of the study (Figure 9.9). Most of them do paid work on an irregular basis. None of the children in Hopefield and Prince Albert were involved in paid work during fieldwork. Of the group of children who were involved in paid work, the highest percentage is in Malmesbury (7%) and the lowest in Mitchell's Plain (1%). Of the total group involved in income-earning activities the majority do gardening (20%) or clean people's yards (12%) (Table 9.13). Other activities include domestic work, selling fruit and vegetables, farm work and doing chores for other people (e.g. feeding their dog, doing some shopping for them, etc.).

Of the group of children 15 to 17 years very few (n=15) are permanently involved in income-earning activities (Table 9.14). The highest percentage is in Mossel Bay (17%) and the lowest percentage in Murraysburg (2%). None of the children in this age category in Beaufort West, Prince Albert, Mitchell's Plain, Vredenburg and Hopefield do paid work.

Just over half of the total group who do paid work have a regular job with one employer, 40% do odd jobs and 7% have a regular job with more than one employer (Table 9.15). Most of them work throughout the year (Table 9.16). Just over a quarter of the income-earning teenagers work for a wage in the formal sector, 20% work for a private person (e.g. gardening at someone's house), 20% work in the informal sector (e.g. working at a clothing or fruit stall) and another 20% work on a farm (e.g. packing fruit) (Table 9.17). None of them benefit from or contribute towards an employer based pension/provident fund.

The majority of children 15 to 17 years not currently involved in paid work is still at school (highest percentage of 91% each in Ceres, Murraysburg, Hopefield and Mitchell's Plain and lowest in Prince Albert 69%) while some reported that they are unemployed (highest percentage in Prince Albert 21% and lowest in Mitchell's Plain 8%) (Table 9.18). The majority of children not currently involved in paid work did not do any part-time work during the past year (Table 9.19).

Two 17 year olds in Malmesbury, one in Caledon and one in Ceres receive private maintenance (Table 9.20). None of the children receive any regular remittances from persons living elsewhere or send remittances to other household(s) (Table 9.21). Approximately 7% of all the children across magisterial districts receive other regular contributions in kind (mainly food and clothes) from other persons or households – the highest percentages in

Goodwood (11%) and Murraysburg (10%) and the lowest in Prince Albert (4%).

Two boys at school have other sources of income: one in Vredenburg (17 years) works in a shop and earns R360 per month and one in Mossel Bay (14 years) who works in a mobile shop for which he earns R100 per month in addition to unloading trucks for which he also earns money.

A small number (n=37) of children has a bank or savings account (Figure 9.10). None of the children in Mossel Bay have a bank/savings account. For the rest of the magisterial districts the highest percentage is in Vredenburg (5%) and the lowest is in Murraysburg (n=1). It is only in a few cases (n=12) that children participate in a community saving scheme. Three Xhosa-speaking children in Beaufort West, six Xhosa-speaking in Khayelitsha and three Afrikaans-speaking children in Mitchell's Plain participate in a community saving scheme (Figure 9.11).

None of the children send regular remittances to other persons or households.

None of the children in this study are involved in decision-making on how their household's income is spent.

9.1.5 Living conditions

Most of the children included in this study live in formal neighbourhoods either in towns or in the Cape Metropolitan area (Table 9.22). The few children (3% of the total number of children) included in the sample who live on farms are concentrated in the Ceres and Caledon magisterial districts (Ceres has the highest percentage 16% and the lowest percentage is in Malmesbury 1%).

The majority of children live in free-standing or semi-detached formal brick houses (Table 9.23). The highest percentage of children living in shacks in informal settlements is in Khayelitsha (43%) and the lowest is in Prince Albert (1%). A small percentage of children (3%) are living in flats/apartments, ranging from 18% in Malmesbury (mainly Atlantis) to the lowest percentage in Ceres (0,4%).

The number of rooms used for sleeping purposes (including kitchens and living rooms) ranges from one in all magisterial districts to 10 in Caledon (Table 9.24). The median number of rooms is four, with the exception of Beaufort West, Laingsburg, Malmesbury, Caledon and Mossel Bay where it is three. In Prince Albert the median number of rooms is two.

The majority of children (59%) live in houses that are owned and fully paid by their households (Figure 9.12). Close to 10% of children live in houses that are occupied rent-free with the highest percentage in Caledon (mainly on farms and in informal settlements in the Grabouw area) and the lowest in Goodwood 2%. 15% of children live with their households in rented dwellings, with the highest percentage in Goodwood (35%) and lowest in Hopefield (4%).

9.1.6 Access to amenities

The majority of children are members of households who have electricity in their dwellings (Table 9.25). All the children in Hopefield live in houses with electricity. Those who do not have access to electricity in their homes live mainly in Khayelitsha (18%), Murraysburg (9%), Malmesbury (10%) and Prince Albert (10%).

The majority of children have access to a flush toilet, while few make use of a bucket latrine system or do not have access to any toilet facilities whatsoever (mainly in informal settlements in Khayelitsha, Malmesbury, Ceres and Mossel Bay) (Table 9.26). A very small percentage of children have access to a pit latrine with ventilation (mainly on farms in Laingsburg and Murraysburg), while 14 children have access to a pit latrine without any ventilation (mainly in Goodwood and on farms in Ceres and Prince Albert).

With regard to access to water for domestic use the majority of children live in households where they have access to tap water inside their homes and 31% have access to an outside tap only (Table 9.27). Less than a percentage point of children live in households who do not have easy access to water for domestic use (mainly in formal areas of Goodwood and Beaufort West), 4% live in households where they fetch water from a tap at a community stand, a small number (four) live in households where they fetch water from nearby houses and in two households (on farms in the Prince Albert magisterial district) they source water from a nearby river.

9.1.7 Selected household characteristics

The median household size of households with children is seven (Table 9.28). Considering specific magisterial districts however, the median household size in Goodwood is eight and in Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Mitchell's Plain, Vredenburg and Caledon it is six.

In terms of income sources of households with children, the majority of children live in households with a grant(s) and wage/salary income (Table 9.29). The highest percentage of children living in households with a combination of grants and wages/salaries is in Hopefield (74%) and the lowest percentage in Murraysburg (41%). Beaufort West is the magisterial district where the highest percentage of children live in households where their only source of income is a grant(s) (28%), while the lowest percentage is in Hopefield (11%). Grant(s) and other sources of income (excluding wages/salaries) are the main sources of income for 38% of children living in Murraysburg.

The median number of (paid) workers per household for households with children is one. It is only in Ceres where the median is two (Table 9.30 and Figure 9.13). The two magisterial districts where more than 40% of children live in households with no members doing paid work are Murraysburg (50%) and Beaufort West (44%), while in Caledon 20% and in Hopefield 11% live in households without a (paid) worker. The highest percentage of children who

live in households with only one paid worker is in Mitchell's Plain (52%), while the lowest percentage is in Ceres (28%). The highest percentages of children who live in households with two (paid) workers are in Ceres (29%) and Malmesbury (28%), while the lowest is in Beaufort West (10%). Hopefield (23%) and Ceres (22%) are the magisterial districts with the highest percentages of children living in households with three paid workers, while Prince Albert (3%) and Murraysburg (4%) are the magisterial districts with the lowest percentages of children living in households with three paid workers.

In eight of the magisterial districts the median number of grants per household is two, while in Mitchell's Plain, Vredenburg and Hopefield the median is one (Table 9.31). Murraysburg has the highest median of three grants per household.

In almost a third of the cases children live in households where the CSG is the only type of grant present in the household, 14% of children live in households with a combination of the DG and the CSG and 11% live in households where members receive the OAG and the CSG (Table 9.32). In 8% of the cases children live in households which have at least one OAG beneficiary and 7% live in households which have at least one DG beneficiary. In 6% of cases children live in households receiving a combination of the OAG, DG and CSG.

By looking at household per capita income in the absence of a grant(s), the majority of children who will be living in households without any income is in Beaufort West (29%), Mossel Bay (27%), Goodwood (26%) and Murraysburg (24%), while the lowest percentages will be in Hopefield (16%), Vredenburg (16%), Laingsburg (17%) and Ceres (18%) (Table 9.33).

The highest percentage of children living in households where women take sole responsibility for making decisions on how the household income is spent is in Mitchell's Plain (84%) and the lowest percentages in Hopefield (53%) and Vredenburg (55%) (Figure 9.14). The highest percentages of children living in households where women and men jointly make decisions on spending the household's income are in Hopefield (44%) and Ceres (43%), while the lowest is in Mitchell's Plain (13%). The highest percentage of children living in households where only men decide on how the household income is spent, is in Beaufort West (8%) and the lowest in Ceres (1%).

9.1.8 Health

Respondents did not report for the majority of children any illnesses, injuries and/or disabilities (Table 9.34). For those who have an illness or impairment the most common problems reported were asthma, specific impairments, epilepsy and TB (Table 9.35). Of those children who have an illness, injury and/or disability almost a fifth did not visit a health care practitioner during the past year, while 23% indicated that they visited a doctor/clinic at least once a month during the previous year (Table 9.36). Some go on a quarterly basis. The majority of children who consult a medical practitioner do not have any transport expenses (i.e. they walk) to get there and receive free health care (Tables 9.37 and 9.38). The majority of children under the age of six who

visited a medical practitioner during the past year received free health care, while 70% of those who did pay, paid R80 or less per consultation.

9.1.9 Lotto and other gambling activities

With the exception of one respondent who did not know whether one of the children in their household bought Lotto tickets, 14 children included in this study buy Lotto tickets on a regular basis (Figure 9.15). The majority (78%, n=11) of these children are 15 years or older (Table 9.39). Apart from four children who reported buying Scratch cards on a regular basis, no other gambling activities was evident amongst children (Table 9.40).

9.2 Socio-demographic profile of Child Support Grant child beneficiaries

A total number of 1093 Child Support Grant child beneficiaries were included in this study. At the time of the study, in terms of age criteria, children under the age of 9 were eligible for the CSG. However, our study reached nine children of nine years old who were still receiving the grant at the time of fieldwork. In all likelihood these children turned nine and were still receiving the CSG during that particular month.

9.2.1 Demographic information

There are equal percentages (50%) of male and female CSG child beneficiaries (Table 9.41).

The median age of CSG child beneficiaries in all magisterial districts is four years, with the exception of Malmesbury and Mossel Bay where it is three years (Table 9.42). Nearly 75% of children in all magisterial districts are either five years or younger. There are no statistical significant differences between age and magisterial district. By comparing the percentages of CSG child beneficiaries per specific age (in years) it seems that the percentages are the same for two to four year olds (15% per year group), while it gets lower towards the age of eight (5%). This is most probably a reflection of the take-up rate. For children less than one year, the percentage is 4% and for children of one year it is 13%.

Approximately 78% of CSG child beneficiaries included in this study are coloured, while 22% are African (Figure 9.16). One white one year old CSG child beneficiary was included in Prince Albert. In terms of language the majority (77%) of CSG child beneficiaries live in households where Afrikaans is the predominant language spoken. Xhosa is the main home language reported for 22% of CSG child beneficiaries (Table 9.43). Five CSG child beneficiaries live in households where Sesotho is spoken (in Vredenburg,

Malmesbury and Caledon) and one child lives in a household where Zulu is spoken.

Almost all CSG child beneficiaries have birth certificates (Figure 9.17). In Laingsburg and Prince Albert a few respondents were unsure about children's birth certificates, while two of the children in Mitchell's Plain, one in Vredenburg, one in Ceres and one in Malmesbury did not have birth certificates at the time of the survey.

9.2.2 Caregivership and living arrangements

All CSG child beneficiaries are dependant on a primary caregiver to see to their daily needs. In the greatest majority (85%) of cases it is the child's mother who looks after him/her. The highest percentages of such instances are in Hopefield (all the CSG child beneficiaries) and Vredenburg (93%) and the lowest percentages in Beaufort West (79%) and Murraysburg (62%) (Table 9.44). In 11% of cases it is the child's grandmother who looks after him/her with the highest percentages in Murraysburg (22%), Beaufort West (18%), Caledon (15%), Ceres (12%) and Malmesbury (11%). In 4% of the cases CSG child beneficiaries are dependant on other relatives, while one CSG child in Beaufort West and another in Murraysburg are cared for by non-relatives. In the latter case the mother of the child does not have any contact with her.

A significant number of CSG child beneficiaries in Murraysburg are not cared for by their biological mother (Table 9.45). More than half (57%) of the CSG child beneficiaries not being cared for by their biological mother are cared for by their grandmother (Table 9.46). The majority (83%) of these children did not live in the same household as their biological mother at the time of the survey. In 44% of the cases where grandmothers care for children, the mother does however support the child in some way (financially, emotionally, etc.), while their father is not involved in their lives at all (Table 9.47). In 39% of cases where a grandmother cares for the child, neither the mother nor the father support the child and in only four cases both parents provide support. The rest of the CSG child beneficiaries in Murraysburg are cared for by another relative (40%) or a non-relative (n=1). Although the majority (83%) of children in these cases do not live in the same household as their biological mother, the mother does provide support to the child in 50% of the cases.

More than half of the CSG child beneficiaries receive financial/emotional/material support from both their parents (Figure 9.18). The highest percentages of support from both parents were reported in Hopefield (80%) and Prince Albert (74%) and the lowest percentages in Mossel Bay (46%) and Vredenburg (48%). In 39% of all the cases it is only the mother who supports the child with the highest percentages in Malmesbury (51%) and Vredenburg (50%) and the lowest percentage in Hopefield (20%). In 74% of these cases the child has never lived in the same household as the father, in 17% of cases the child's father is deceased and 9% of these children stayed in the same household as their father at some point in their lives but he no longer forms part of their household (Table 9.48).

Twenty-four CSG child beneficiaries do not receive any support from either their mother or their father, with the highest percentage in Murraysburg (12%). The majority of the children who do not receive any support from their parents are mainly cared for by their grandmother and have never lived in the same household as their parents.

The majority (91%) of CSG child beneficiaries have always lived in the same household as their biological mother (Figures 9.19). All CSG child beneficiaries in Hopefield and, as indicated already, 67% in Murraysburg, form part of the same household as their mother. In Murraysburg 10% and in Vredenburg 7% of the children have never stayed in the same household as their mother.

From the total group of CSG child beneficiaries, 12 indicated that their mother passed away. Seven of them are cared for by their grandmother, while the rest are taken care of by other relatives. Only one of these children stay in the same household as their biological father and in five of the cases the father does not provide any support whatsoever.

At the time of fieldwork 48% of CSG child beneficiaries had never lived in the same household as their biological father with the highest percentages in Murraysburg (61%) and Beaufort West (57%) and the lowest percentage in Hopefield (20%) (Figure 9.20). In 10% of the cases CSG child beneficiaries lived in the same household as their father at some stage in their lives and 7% of CSG child beneficiaries indicated that their father passed away (with the highest percentages in Ceres 16% and Goodwood 15%). Slightly more than a third (35%) of CSG child beneficiaries have always formed part of the same household as their father with the highest percentage in Hopefield (80%) and the lowest percentages in Caledon (24%), Mossel Bay (24%) and Ceres (27%).

9.2.3 Education

The majority (59%) of CSG child beneficiaries stay with someone during the day at no cost, a fifth attend a day-care/crèche, 4% are at pre-primary school and 17% are attending primary school (Table 9.49). Two CSG child beneficiaries in Darling attended a special care institution at the time of the survey. One suffers from mild epilepsy and the other attends a special class at a primary school.

One child in Murraysburg and one in Caledon did not attend school for three months or longer at some stage due to illness (Figure 9.21).

The majority (69%) of CSG child beneficiaries attending a primary school benefit from the government feeding scheme offered at their school (Figure 9.22). It is only in Ceres where none of the children receive food at their school. In Laingsburg almost all the children (95%) and in Murraysburg 93% of the children benefit from the feeding scheme at their school. In Mitchell's Plain, Goodwood and Malmesbury more than half of the CSG child beneficiaries receive food at school.

9.2.4 Economic situation

Two CSG child beneficiaries did part-time paid work during the past year (Figure 9.23). One nine year old boy in Beaufort West did gardening work on an irregular basis, while a six year old girl in Darling (Malmesbury magisterial district) is regularly sent by neighbours to do some shopping for them.

The majority (93%) of CSG child beneficiaries do not receive any regular contributions in kind, while 3% receive food and clothes, another 3% receive only clothes, 2% receive food and two children receive other contributions (Table 9.50). The highest percentage of children receiving contributions in kind is in Goodwood (16%) while the lowest percentages were recorded in Vredenburg (2%) and Prince Albert (3%). Almost half (46%) of the children who receive contributions in kind are three years or younger.

A small number (n=7) of CSG child beneficiaries have a bank savings account (Figure 9.24). They live in the magisterial districts of Laingsburg, Goodwood, Ceres and Malmesbury. The youngest one of them is two years old.

Nine of the CSG child beneficiaries participate in a community saving scheme (Table 9.51). They live in the magisterial districts of Mitchell's Plain and in Beaufort West.

9.2.5 Living conditions

The majority of CSG child beneficiaries included in the sample are members of households who live in formal urban and metropolitan areas in the Western Cape Province (Table 9.52). However, this study also reached CSG child beneficiaries who live in informal settlements in the Cape Metropolitan Area (9%), 3% who live in informal settlements in other non-metropolitan areas and 3% who live on farms. In Mitchell's Plain 56% of CSG child beneficiaries live in formal neighbourhoods, while 44% live in informal settlements in the same magisterial district (mainly Khayelitsha). CSG child beneficiaries living on farms were included in the magisterial districts of Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Murraysburg, Ceres, Malmesbury and Caledon.

The highest percentages of CSG child beneficiaries living in formal free-standing houses are in Ceres (85%), Beaufort West (79%) and Caledon (76%), while the lowest percentages are in Goodwood (22%) and Mitchell's Plain (26%) (Table 9.53). In Goodwood nearly half of the CSG child beneficiaries live in semi-detached houses, 16% live in apartments and 14% in backyard structures. In Mitchell's Plain 43% of CSG child beneficiaries live in informal dwellings in informal settlements (mainly informal areas in Khayelitsha). One CSG household in Khayelitsha Site C lives on a plot they share with other households.

The median number of rooms (including living rooms and kitchens) in CSG households is three (Table 9.54). Per magisterial district the median ranges from two in Prince Albert, Vredenburg and Hopefield to four in Murraysburg, Goodwood, Mitchell's Plain and Malmesbury.

The majority (70%) of CSG child beneficiaries live in dwellings that are owned by their household, 17% live in rental housing and 12% occupy their houses rent-free (Figure 9.25). In Goodwood the majority of CSG child beneficiaries live in rented housing, while in the Caledon magisterial district almost a third of CSG child beneficiaries live in rent-free housing. In the latter case 48% of the children live on farms.

9.2.6 Access to amenities

The greatest majority (93%) of CSG child beneficiaries live in households where they have access to a flush toilet (Table 9.55). Others have access to a bucket latrine (2%), pit latrine (1%) and two children have access to a chemical toilet (one in an informal settlement in the Mitchell's Plain magisterial district and another in Beaufort West who lives in 'formal' housing). Thirty-three (3%) of the CSG child beneficiaries do not have access to any toilet facilities whatsoever. The majority of them live in informal dwellings in Khayelitsha and Malmesbury (Atlantis).

The majority (60%) of CSG child beneficiaries live in households where they have access to tap water inside their homes, while a third get water for domestic use from a tap inside their yard (Table 9.56). Nearly 6% of the children live in households where they fetch water from a community stand in their neighbourhood. One CSG child beneficiary in Prince Albert lives in a household where they fetch water for domestic use from a nearby river and another's household in Mitchell's Plain (Khayelitsha) fetches water from nearby houses. At the time of fieldwork eleven CSG child beneficiaries lived in households who did not have any access to tap water.

The greatest majority (95%) of CSG child beneficiaries live in houses where they have access to electricity (Table 9.57). All CSG child beneficiaries in Hopefield live in electrified houses, while 11% of CSG child beneficiaries in the Malmesbury magisterial district live in houses without electricity (mainly in informal dwellings in Atlantis and in Malmesbury).

9.2.7 Selected household characteristics

In six of the magisterial districts the median household size of CSG households is six (Table 9.58). In Murraysburg and Goodwood the median household size is seven (highest) and the lowest median household size is five (in Vredenburg).

In terms of sources of income of households where CSG child beneficiaries live, more than half (55%) live in households where there are at least one grant beneficiary and one regular wage/salary earner (Figure 9.26). The highest percentages of households with this characteristic are in Laingsburg (74%) and Caledon (73%) and the lowest percentage is in Hopefield (30%). Approximately 26% of CSG child beneficiaries live in households where grants and other sources (excluding regular wages/salaries) are the main sources of income with the highest percentages in Murraysburg (39%) and Mitchell's Plain (38%), while the lowest is in Mossel Bay (11%). In terms of

CSG households with grants as their only source of income the highest percentages are in Hopefield (50%) and Goodwood (25%) and the lowest in Caledon (10%) and Prince Albert (11%).

For nearly all CSG households the median number of (paid) workers per household is one (Table 9.59 and Figure 9.27). In Murraysburg the median is zero and in Ceres it is the highest at two. In 40% of cases CSG child beneficiaries live in households where there is one household member earning a wage/salary, while 29% live in households without any (paid) workers. In Murraysburg 52% of CSG child beneficiaries live in households without any (paid) workers, while the lowest percentage is in Caledon (15%). In Ceres 26% of CSG child beneficiaries live in households where there are two (paid) workers present and in 27% of cases where there are three or more wage earners in the household.

The median number of grants per household for CSG child beneficiaries is two with the highest in Murraysburg (three) and the lowest in Mitchell's Plain and Vredenburg (one each) (Tables 9.60 and 9.61). There is one CSG household in Mitchell's Plain and one in Prince Albert that each receives seven grants in total. Both households have eleven members. The Mitchell's Plain household receives a combination of OAG, DG, CSG and FCG and the Prince Albert household receives a combination of OAG, GIA, CSG and FCG.

In almost half (48%) of the cases CSG child beneficiaries live in households where they only receive the CSG, in 20% of cases their household receives the CSG and the DG, in 15% of cases they receive the CSG and the OAG and in 9% of cases they receive a combination of the CSG, DG and OAG (Table 9.62).

Many CSG child beneficiaries live in households where there will be no income in the absence of grant income. More than half (56%) of CSG child beneficiaries in Hopefield and 33% in Goodwood live in households where they will have no income (Table 9.63). In Murraysburg, a magisterial district highly reliant on grant income, 24% of the CSG child beneficiaries live in households where the per capita income will be R0 if they no longer receive a grant(s).

9.2.8 Health

Respondents reported an illness, injury and/or disability for a small percentage (4%) of CSG child beneficiaries (Table 9.64). Asthma and epilepsy were the most common illnesses mentioned (Table 9.65). Most of the children who suffer from an illness, injury and/or disability visited a health care centre at least once a month during the past year and in the majority of cases there were no costs involved in medical consultations (Tables 9.66, 9.67 and 9.68).

9.2.9 Lotto and other gambling activities

None of the CSG child beneficiaries were involved in gambling activities at the time of the survey.

9.3 Socio-demographic profile of Foster Child Grant child beneficiaries

A total of 232 FCG child beneficiaries were included in the study. For the purposes of this section we regard the ten FCG beneficiaries over the age of 17 as children – seven 18 year and three 20 year olds are included in this section on FCG child beneficiaries. The three magisterial districts with the highest number of foster children are Beaufort West (17%), Goodwood (12%) and Murraysburg (10%).

9.3.1 Demographic information

Just more than half of FCG child beneficiaries are female with the highest percentage in Mossel Bay (81%) and the lowest in Malmesbury (40%) ([Table 9.69](#)).

More than a third (38%) are 11 years old or younger, while 58% are 12 to 17 years old and a small number (n=10) are 18 years or older ([Tables 9.70](#) and [9.71](#)). The median age across magisterial districts is 12 years. The median age ranges from nine years in Vredenburg to 14 years in Malmesbury. In Vredenburg and Ceres the youngest 25% of FCG child beneficiaries are 8 years or younger.

The majority (88%) of FCG child beneficiaries is coloured, 11% is African and the sample also reached one white child beneficiary in the Caledon magisterial district ([Figure 9.28](#)). The highest percentage of African foster children is in Mossel Bay (50%). The sample did not reach any African foster children in Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Goodwood, Vredenburg, Hopefield and Malmesbury. The majority (86%) of the foster children live in households where Afrikaans is the main language spoken, while Xhosa was reported for 11% of the children ([Figure 9.29](#)). Five foster children live in households where English is the main spoken language (in Mitchell's Plain, Goodwood and Atlantis).

The greatest majority (98%) of FCG child beneficiaries have birth certificates ([Figure 9.30](#)).

All the FCG child beneficiaries 16 years or older are single. Half of this group is in possession of a bar-coded ID book (Figure 9.31).

One of the FCG female child beneficiaries was pregnant at the age of 17.

9.3.2 Caregivership and living arrangements

The greatest majority (96%) are dependant on an adult to take care of their daily needs (Table 9.72). The rest (17, 18 and 20 years old) take care of themselves (Table 9.73). In the majority of cases the foster parent takes care of the foster child, while only in a few cases another relative (two cases) or grandmother (one case) takes responsibility for seeing to the child's needs (Table 9.74). In these cases the foster parent is part of the household, but someone else acts as the primary caregiver of the foster child.

The majority (38%) of foster children's parents are deceased. In 29% of the cases one parent is alive but there is no contact with this biological parent. 14% of the cases get support from one of their biological parents. In six of the cases foster children get support from both their biological parents (Table 9.75).

Only a small number (n=6) of foster children have always lived in the same household as their biological mother (Table 9.76). They were placed in foster care because their mother and/or father are not able to take responsibility for their upbringing. For the rest, the majority (41%) has never lived with their biological mother, (25%) has stayed with their mother at some stage in their lives and almost a third reported that their biological mother passed away. Two foster children have always lived in the same household as their biological father. The greatest majority (64%) has never formed part of the same household as their biological father and (19%) lived in the same household as their father at some stage in their lives (Table 9.77). 17% reported that their fathers passed away.

9.3.3 Education

The majority (60%) of FCG child beneficiaries were in primary school at the time of the survey (Table 9.78). Only three of the children attending school interrupted their schooling for three months or longer – one left school to look for work, one became ill and could no longer attend school and another in Laingsburg stopped going to school for a while because she could not afford it (Table 9.79).

Almost half (45%) of FCG child beneficiaries attending primary school benefit from the government school feeding scheme, while only 10% of the children attending secondary school benefit from this scheme (Figures 9.32 and 9.33). In Murraysburg almost all the foster children at primary school benefit from the feeding scheme, while in Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Mitchell's Plain and Mossel Bay just more than half of the group of foster children benefit from this programme. Foster children benefiting from feeding schemes at secondary

schools are in Hopefield 75%), Laingsburg (50%), Prince Albert (33%) and Beaufort West (7%).

Two foster children (aged 17 and 18 living in Prince Albert and Goodwood) left school before obtaining a matric qualification – they obtained a Grade 6 and Grade 8 qualification respectively. One is currently unemployed while the other no longer attends school due to illness.

The three 20 year olds included in the study were attending secondary school at the time of the survey.

9.3.4 Economic situation

Two foster children between the ages of 4 and 15 were involved in income-earning activities at the time of the survey (Table 9.80). One boy of 13 in Malmesbury looks after a neighbour's dog on a regular basis and a 14 year old girl in Laingsburg does domestic work on an irregular basis (Table 9.81).

None of the foster children 15 years or older were involved in income-earning activities at the time of the study – the majority (97%) are still at school, one is ill and cannot be involved in paid work at this stage and another indicated that she is unemployed (Table 9.82). We also asked the group of children 15 years or older if they were involved in income-earning activities during the past year. One 20 year old in Beaufort West, who is currently attending secondary school, was involved in paid work activities for more than six months during the previous year, a 17 year old male in Laingsburg did paid work for less than six months during the previous year and in Hopefield a 18 year old female scholar worked for one month during the previous year (Table 9.83).

The greatest majority (94%) of FCG child beneficiaries do not receive any regular contributions in kind. Others receive food and clothes (n=5) clothes (n=3), food (n=2) and other contributions (n=5) (Table 9.84).

Four foster children have a bank account (two in Vredenburg, one in Murraysburg and one in Caledon) (Table 9.85).

9.3.5 Living conditions

Most of the foster children included in the sample live in formal urban and Cape Town metropolitan areas (Table 9.86). Four foster children live in informal housing in informal settlements (three in Khayelitsha and one in Grabouw), while two live in informal backyard structures in formal neighbourhoods (one in Grabouw and one in Prince Albert) (Table 9.87). The study also reached foster children living on farms in the Caledon (n=2), Ceres (n=1) and Murraysburg (n=1) magisterial districts. In the majority of cases foster children's households own the dwelling they live in (Table 9.88). In Malmesbury however, 60% of the children live in rented housing compared to 40% household ownership. The median number of rooms available for sleeping purposes (including kitchens and living rooms) across magisterial districts is four (Tables 9.89 and 9.90). In Beaufort West, Prince Albert and

Mossel Bay the median number of rooms in their house is three, while in Mitchell's Plain and Vredenburg the median is five.

9.3.6 Access to amenities

The greatest majority of foster children live in households where they have access to a flush toilet (Table 9.91). In the Caledon magisterial district two children live in households where they only have access to a bucket latrine, while in Khayelitsha two households have no toilet facilities whatsoever. Three foster children in Khayelitsha live in households who fetch water for domestic use at a community stand situated 200m or further away from their home, while the rest have access to tap water inside their homes (76%) or in their yard (23%) (Table 9.92). All the foster children live in households where they have access to electricity inside their homes.

9.3.7 Selected household characteristics

Across magisterial districts the median household size of households with FCG child beneficiaries is six (Table 9.93). Per magisterial district the median household size ranges from five in Mitchell's Plain to nine in Murraysburg.

In Mitchell's Plain, Vredenburg, Hopefield and Malmesbury all the foster children live in households where there is a combination of grants and other sources of income (Figure 9.34). In Mitchell's Plain for example, 82% of the children live in households with at least one grant and one wage/salary income and 18% live in households where at least one grant and other sources of income (excluding regular wages/salaries) are present.

Just more than half of the group of foster children in Beaufort West, 50% in Caledon and 47% in Ceres live in households where a grant(s) is their sole source of income. The lowest percentages are in Goodwood (18%) and Mossel Bay (19%).

Grants and other sources of income (excluding regular wages/salaries) are the main household sources of income for 38% of foster children in Murraysburg, 33% in Prince Albert and 28% in Beaufort West, while only 6% of foster children in Mossel Bay live in households where they rely on these sources of income.

In Beaufort West and Prince Albert slightly more than two-thirds of foster children live in households where there are no (paid) workers present, while in Hopefield and Malmesbury none of the children live in households where they do not have any (paid) workers (Figures 9.35). It is in the latter magisterial districts that the highest percentages of children live in households with three or more (paid) workers (30% each).

Across magisterial districts the median number of grants per household is two (Tables 9.94 and 9.95). In Mitchell's Plain, however, the median is one and in Laingsburg, Murraysburg and Goodwood it is three. In almost 25% of cases foster children live in households where the FCG is the only type of grant,

while a slightly higher percentage (28%) live in households where there are at least one FCG and at least one OAG (Table 9.96). 19% of foster children are members of households with a combination of the FCG and the DG.

More than half of the FCG child beneficiaries in Beaufort West (55%) and in Caledon (55%) live in households where the monthly per capita income will be R0 should their household lose income from grant(s) (Table 9.97). 39% of households in Murraysburg, 38% in Prince Albert, 24% in Goodwood and 21% in Mossel Bay will experience the same situation. None of the households in the other magisterial districts will have a monthly per capita income of R0.

All the FCG child beneficiaries in Malmesbury and 88% of FCG child beneficiaries in Mossel Bay live in households where main decision-making on spending of the household income is done by women only, while the lowest percentage is in Hopefield (25%) (Figure 9.36). In Hopefield the majority (60%) of children live in households where women and men decide together on how the household income should be spent.

9.3.8 Health

Respondents reported for 5% of foster children an illness, injury and/or disability (Table 9.98). A specific disability/impairment was the most common problem mentioned (Table 9.99). The majority of the children who reported an illness/injury/ impairment did not consult a medical practitioner during the previous year (Table 9.100). The majority of those who did receive medical care had no costs involved (Tables 9.101 and 9.102).

9.3.9 Lotto and other gambling activities

One foster child in Laingsburg buys Lotto and Scratch card tickets (Table 9.103).

9.4 Socio-demographic profile of Care Dependency Grant child beneficiaries

A total of 27 CDG child beneficiaries were included in the study. Since it is a relatively small group, this section does not present findings per magisterial district. However, where applicable, differences between magisterial districts will be highlighted. With the exception of Mossel Bay where the study did not reach any CDG child beneficiaries, all the other magisterial districts have at least one CDG child beneficiary.

9.4.1 Demographic information

The majority (63%) of CDG child beneficiaries is male (Table 9.104). The youngest age of a CDG child beneficiary included in this study is three years. Approximately 44% of the children are 10 years or younger (Tables 9.105 and 9.106). The median age of CDG child beneficiaries is 12 years, ranging from seven years in Ceres to 16 years in Caledon. The majority (78%) is coloured, five are African and one is white (Figure 9.37). Almost all the CDG child beneficiaries included in our sample live in households where Afrikaans is the main language spoken (one Xhosa-speaking household was reached in Beaufort West and four in Mitchell's Plain, while one English-speaking household was reached in Goodwood) (Figure 9.38).

Three CDG child beneficiaries are 16 to 17 years old – they are single and two of them have bar-coded ID books.

None of the female child beneficiaries (12 years or older) included in our study had ever been pregnant.

With the exception of one case in Goodwood where the respondent was unsure, all CDG child beneficiaries have birth certificates.

9.4.2 Caregivership and living arrangements

All the CDG child beneficiaries are dependent on a caregiver to take care of their daily needs. In the majority (93%) of cases it is the child's mother taking care of him/her, while two (one in Beaufort West and one in Ceres) are cared for by their grandmother (Table 9.107). In the case of Beaufort West the boy is dependent on his grandmother as his mother is no longer part of their household (she does not support him financially either). In the case of Ceres the girl's mother has regular employment and therefore her grandmother acts as her primary caregiver.

More than half (56%) of the children receive financial, material and/or emotional support from both their parents, 22% is supported by their mother while their father is missing/unknown, 19% reported that their father passed away and it is only their mother who supports them and one child in Beaufort West (referred to above) does not receive any support from either his mother or his father (Table 9.108). With the exception of the case in Beaufort West, all CDG child beneficiaries have always stayed in the same household as their mother (Table 9.109). Almost half (48%) of the children have always stayed in the same household as their father, while 30% has never stayed in the same household as their father (Table 9.110).

9.4.3 Education

More than a third 37% of the children stay at home during the day and have a caregiver looking after them (for free) (Table 9.111).

A third of the CDG child beneficiaries spend their day at a special care institution (two in Beaufort West, one in Goodwood, one in Mitchell's Plain, four in Malmesbury and one in the Caledon magisterial district) (Table 9.112). The annual fee for these institutions ranges from R50 in Beaufort West and Mitchell's Plain to R2100 and R4320 in Malmesbury.

Six of the CDG child beneficiaries included in the study attend primary school (only one of them in Goodwood and another one in Mitchell's Plain benefit from the school feeding scheme offered by government) (Table 9.113).

Two children (one of 15 and another of 17 years) attended school at some stage in their lives but left without completing their primary school education due to their illness/disability (Tables 9.114 and 9.115). The 17 year old obtained a Grade 5 qualification.

9.4.4 Economic situation

Due to their illness and/or disability none of the CDG child beneficiaries 5 to 17 years were involved in any income-earning activities at the time of the study.

One CDG child in Ceres and another in Malmesbury receive food and clothes from other household(s) (Table 9.116).

One child (nine years old) in Laingsburg has a bank/savings account (Table 9.117).

9.4.5 Living conditions

The greatest majority of CDG child beneficiaries live in formal urban neighbourhoods, while 75% of the children in the Mitchell's Plain magisterial district live in informal settlements (Figure 9.39). The majority live in formal housing (free-standing house or semi-detached house), one is part of a household who lives in an informal backyard structure in Ceres and four live in informal houses in informal settlements (one in Ceres and three in Mitchell's Plain) (Figure 9.40). The majority of children live in houses that are owned by their household (Figure 9.41).

The median number of rooms available for sleeping purposes (including kitchens and living rooms) in CDG households is four. The median number of rooms ranges from two in Ceres to five in Murraysburg (Table 9.118).

9.4.6 Access to amenities

All the CDG child beneficiaries included in the study have access to a flush toilet (Table 9.119). In more than half of the cases CDG child beneficiaries live in households with access to tap water inside their homes (Table 9.120). In Laingsburg, Goodwood, Hopefield and Malmesbury all the CDG households get water for domestic use from a tap inside their homes. In Prince Albert, Murraysburg, Vredenburg and Ceres they only have a tap inside their yard.

With the exception of two CDG child beneficiary households in Ceres who do not have electricity in their house, all the beneficiaries live in electrified homes (Table 9.121).

9.4.7 Selected household characteristics

The median household size of households with CDG child beneficiaries is six (Table 9.122). It ranges from two in Laingsburg to nine in Hopefield.

More than half (56%) of CDG child beneficiaries live in households with at least one grant and one wage/salary income (Table 9.123). In four cases the CDG household is solely reliant on grant income (various combinations, e.g. DG and CDG). In one of these cases a household of four in Saldanha has the CDG as their only source of income. Two CDG households in Prince Albert rely on grants and other non-wage sources of income. All the CDG households in Beaufort West, Laingsburg and Ceres have at least one grant beneficiary and at least one wage/salary earner in their household.

The median number of (paid) workers in CDG households is one (Table 9.124). However, in Prince Albert and Vredenburg the median number of workers per household is zero. CDG households in Malmesbury and Goodwood have a median number of two workers and in Hopefield it is three.

The median number of grants per CDG household is two (Table 9.125). The median ranges from one grant per household in Laingsburg and Vredenburg to four in Beaufort West.

Six of the CDG child beneficiaries live in households where, apart from the CDG, they do not receive any other grants. Four live in households with at least one CDG and one DG, three live in households with at least one CDG and one OAG and four live in households where there are two types of child grants (CDG and CSG) and a DG (Table 9.126).

By considering the role of grants in household income it is important to note that all the CDG child beneficiaries in Vredenburg live in households where there would be no income without their grant (Table 9.127). The same applies to a third of CDG child beneficiaries in Mitchell's Plain and Malmesbury.

The majority (77%) of CDG child beneficiaries live in households where only women decide on how their household income is spent (Table 9.128). It was only in Prince Albert, Mitchell's Plain, Malmesbury and Caledon that women and men budget together.

9.4.8 Health

All the CDG child beneficiaries have a specific disability and/or illness (Table 9.129). A specific disability/impairment and epilepsy were the most common problems reported for CDG child beneficiaries. Other illnesses include heart disease, mental illness, TB, asthma and meningitis.

At the time of the study a third of the children did not visit a medical practitioner during the previous year, four consulted a doctor four times during that year, three went for a medical visit twice during the past year and two reported that they visited a health care centre/doctor at least once a month during that year (Table 9.130). One boy in Prince Albert went for a medical consultation twice per month.

The majority of children who visited a medical care centre during the past year did not have any costs in getting to the centre/hospital/ doctor's rooms and the majority also received free health care (Tables 9.131 and 9.132). The highest monthly expenditure per medical consultation (including transport) was R400 (in Murraysburg) (Table 9.133).

9.4.9 Lotto and other gambling activities

None of the CDG child beneficiaries included in the study are involved in gambling activities.

Demographic data

Table 9.1: Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	1593	50.2
Male	1580	49.8
Total	3173	100.0

Table 9.2: Age by magisterial district (descriptive statistics)

			Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Age	8	8	3	13	313
	Laingsburg	Age	7	7	3	12	205
	Prince Albert	Age	8	7	4	11	231
	Murraysburg	Age	9	9	5	13	312
	Goodwood	Age	9	9	4	13	387
	Mitchell's Plain	Age	8	7	3	12	475
	Vredenburg	Age	9	9	4	13	166
	Hopefield	Age	9	9	5	14	140
	Ceres	Age	8	8	4	13	246
	Malmesbury	Age	8	7	3	12	279
	Caledon	Age	8	8	4	13	224
	Mossel Bay	Age	8	8	4	12	195

Table 9.3: Age in terms of CSG age eligibility

		Age of child					Total
		0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-8 yrs	9-11 yrs	12-17 yrs	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	17.9%	19.5%	14.7%	16.3%	31.6%	313
	Laingsburg	22.4%	18.5%	17.1%	17.1%	24.9%	205
	Prince Albert	17.3%	20.3%	21.6%	16.0%	24.7%	231
	Murraysburg	11.5%	18.9%	17.9%	13.8%	37.8%	312
	Goodwood	14.7%	16.0%	18.3%	15.0%	35.9%	387
	Mitchell's Plain	19.2%	21.7%	17.3%	13.1%	28.8%	475
	Vredenburg	11.4%	21.1%	17.5%	16.9%	33.1%	166
	Hopefield	11.4%	15.7%	21.4%	11.4%	40.0%	140
	Ceres	15.9%	22.8%	15.9%	15.9%	29.7%	246
	Malmesbury	19.4%	20.1%	19.4%	14.3%	26.9%	279
	Caledon	18.8%	18.3%	13.4%	18.8%	30.8%	224
Mossel Bay	16.4%	21.5%	15.9%	15.9%	30.3%	195	

Figure 9.1: Race/population group

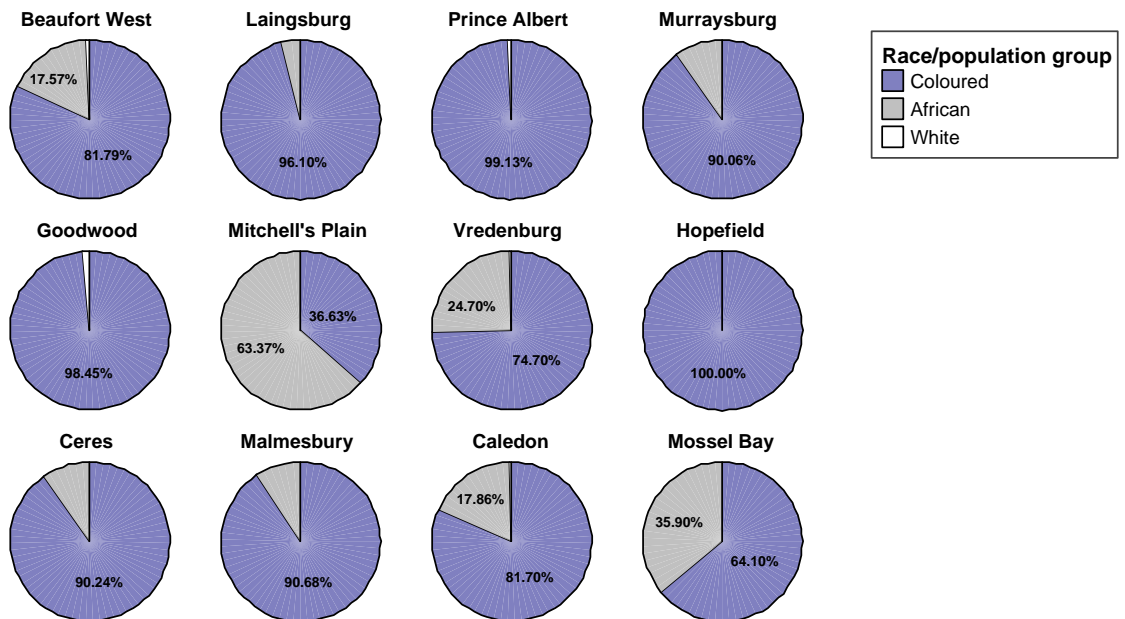


Table 9.4: Home language

Magisterial district	Language mostly spoken in household						Total
	Afrikaans	Xhosa	English	Zulu	Sesotho	Setswana	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	82.1%	17.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	313
Laingsburg	96.6%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	205
Prince Albert	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	231
Murraysburg	90.1%	9.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	312
Goodwood	97.2%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.8%	387
Mitchell's Plain	34.1%	63.2%	2.1%	.6%	.0%	.0%	475
Vredenburg	78.9%	20.5%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	166
Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	140
Ceres	89.4%	10.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	246
Malmesbury	89.2%	9.3%	.7%	.0%	.7%	.0%	279
Caledon	81.7%	15.2%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	.0%	224
Mossel Bay	60.0%	40.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	195

Figure 9.2: Birth certificate

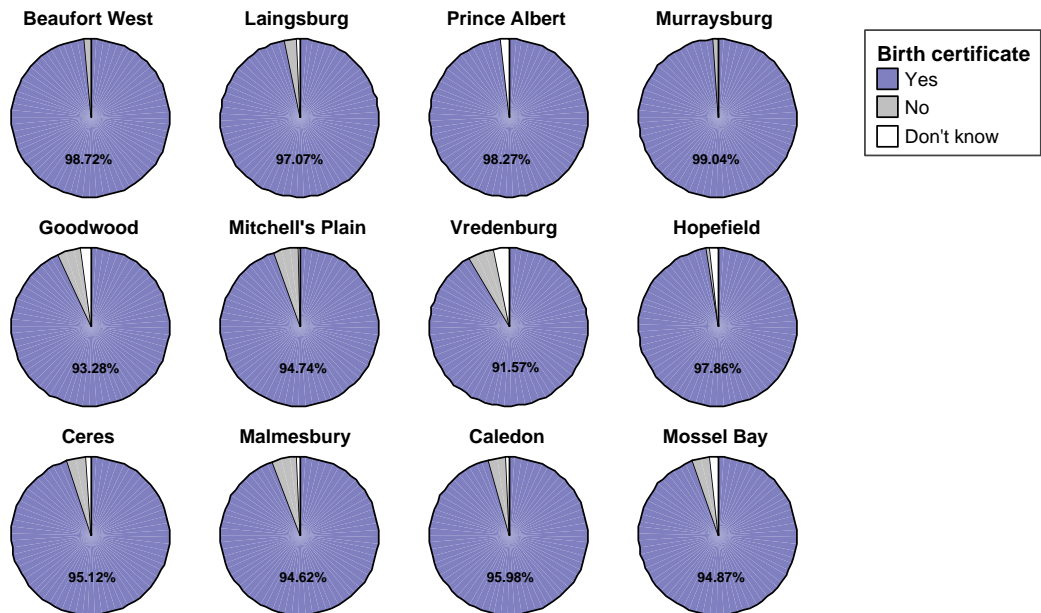


Figure 9.3: Bar coded ID book

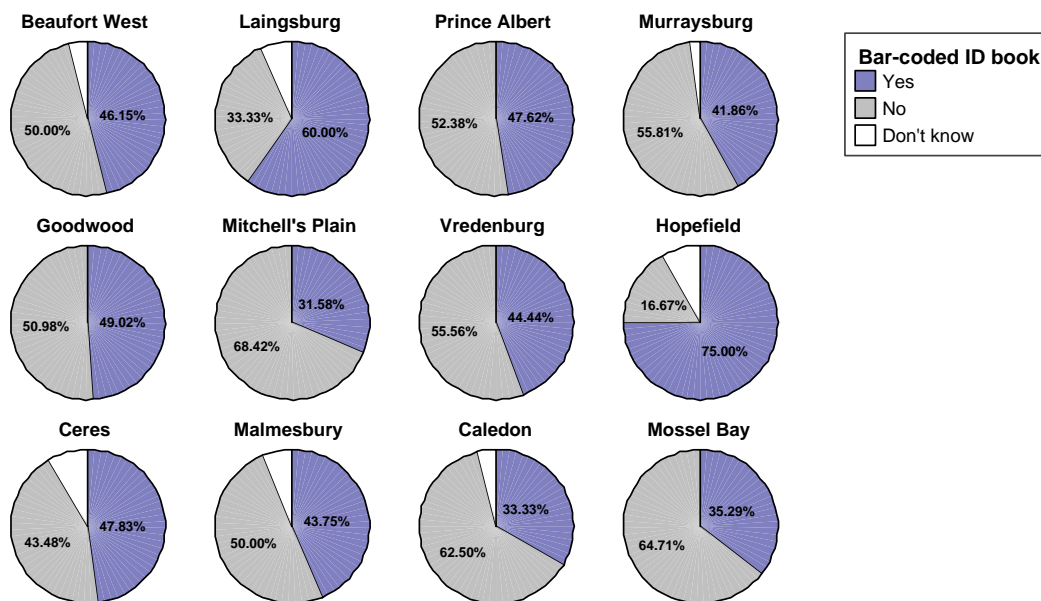


Table 9.5: Teenage pregnancies (first pregnancy)

		Age at first pregnancy (women 12 yrs or older)					Total
		Never been pregnant	14 yrs	15 yrs	16 yrs	17 yrs	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	97.5%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	40
	Laingsburg	95.7%	.0%	.0%	4.3%	.0%	23
	Prince Albert	95.7%	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	23
	Murraysburg	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	62
	Goodwood	95.8%	.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	72
	Mitchell's Plain	98.8%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	82
	Vredenburg	95.5%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	22
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	27
	Ceres	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	44
	Malmesbury	91.2%	.0%	8.8%	.0%	.0%	34
	Caledon	91.7%	.0%	5.6%	.0%	2.8%	36
Mossel Bay	97.1%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	35	

Table 9.6: Teenage pregnancies (last pregnancy)

		Age at last pregnancy (women 12yrs or older)				Total
		Never been pregnant	15 yrs	16 yrs	17 yrs	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	97.5%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	40
	Laingsburg	95.7%	.0%	4.3%	.0%	23
	Prince Albert	95.7%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	23
	Murraysburg	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	62
	Goodwood	95.8%	1.4%	.0%	2.8%	72
	Mitchell's Plain	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	82
	Vredenburg	95.5%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	22
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	27
	Ceres	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	44
	Malmesbury	94.1%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	34
	Caledon	91.7%	5.6%	.0%	2.8%	36
Mossel Bay	97.1%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	35	

Caregivership and living arrangements

Figure 9.4: Caregivers and dependants

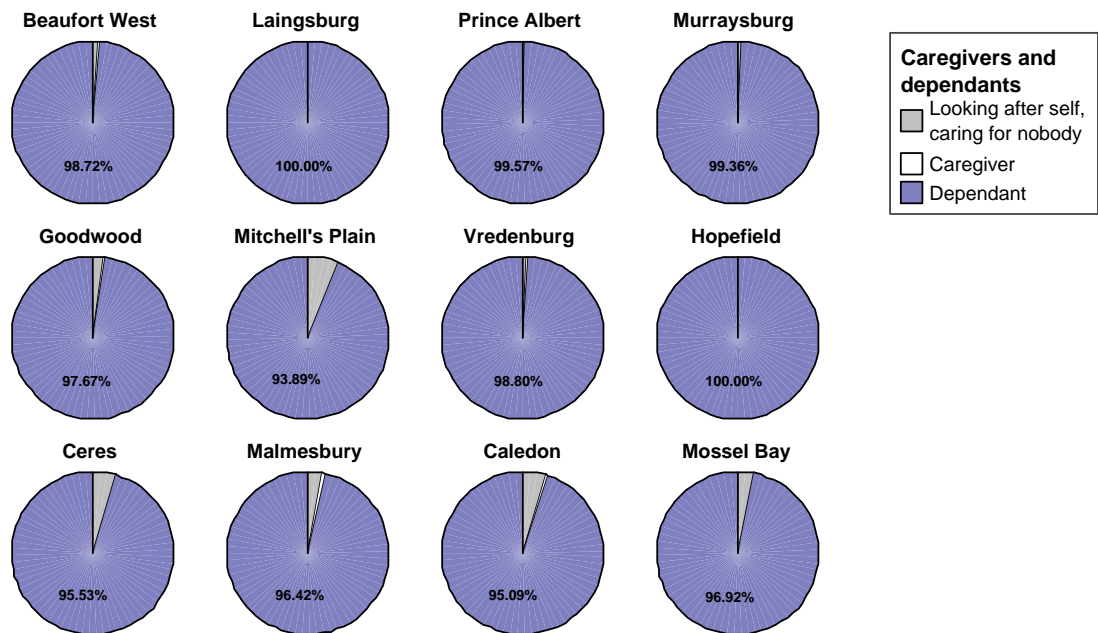


Table 9.7: Age of children who are caregivers

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
16 yrs	2	33.3	33.3
17 yrs	4	66.7	100.0
Total	6	100.0	

Table 9.8: Age of children who look after themselves

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
11 yrs	2	2.5	2.5
12 yrs	4	5.1	7.6
13 yrs	7	8.9	16.5
14 yrs	8	10.1	26.6
15 yrs	11	13.9	40.5
16 yrs	14	17.7	58.2
17 yrs	33	41.8	100.0
Total	79	100.0	

Table 9.9: Relationship to main caregiver

		Children 0-17yrs: Relationship to main caregiver									Total
		Cares for him/herself	Mother	Father	Grandmother	Grandfather	Sister	Other family or relative	Other non-relatives	Foster parent	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	1.3%	61.7%	.3%	15.7%	1.3%	1.0%	6.1%	1.0%	11.8%	313
	Laingsburg	.0%	76.6%	.5%	8.8%	1.0%	.5%	4.9%	1.0%	6.8%	205
	Prince Albert	.4%	73.6%	1.3%	7.4%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	.9%	7.4%	231
	Murraysburg	.6%	53.8%	.0%	21.2%	.0%	.3%	14.1%	2.2%	7.7%	312
	Goodwood	2.3%	75.5%	.3%	12.4%	1.0%	.0%	1.8%	.3%	6.5%	387
	Mitchell's Plain	6.1%	75.4%	.0%	10.7%	.0%	.6%	3.4%	.2%	3.6%	475
	Vredenburg	1.2%	67.5%	1.8%	14.5%	.0%	.0%	7.2%	.0%	7.8%	166
	Hopefield	.0%	60.7%	.7%	18.6%	.7%	.0%	5.7%	.7%	12.9%	140
	Ceres	4.5%	72.4%	.8%	12.2%	.0%	.0%	4.1%	.0%	6.1%	246
	Malmesbury	3.2%	69.2%	.4%	17.9%	.0%	1.4%	3.6%	1.1%	3.2%	279
	Caledon	4.5%	67.9%	.4%	13.4%	.4%	1.3%	2.7%	.0%	9.4%	224
	Mossel Bay	3.1%	66.2%	2.1%	15.4%	.0%	.5%	5.1%	.0%	7.7%	195

Table 9.10: Support from both parents

Magisterial district	Children 0-17yrs: Do both parents support child								Total
	Yes	No, only mother, father deceased	No, only father, mother deceased	No, only mother, father unknown/no contact	No, only father, mother no contact	No, both parents alive, no contact	No, one parent alive, no contact	No, both deceased	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	48.2%	7.0%	2.2%	27.2%	1.0%	8.0%	4.5%	1.9%	313
Laingsburg	62.0%	6.3%	3.4%	20.0%	.5%	3.9%	2.4%	1.5%	205
Prince Albert	61.5%	1.7%	.0%	21.6%	2.6%	7.4%	2.2%	3.0%	231
Murraysburg	44.6%	2.6%	2.2%	33.0%	2.6%	9.3%	4.5%	1.3%	312
Goodwood	51.2%	11.9%	1.6%	25.3%	1.0%	3.4%	4.1%	1.6%	387
Mitchell's Plain	51.2%	9.9%	.0%	30.1%	.4%	4.6%	3.2%	.6%	475
Vredenburg	41.0%	12.0%	3.6%	31.3%	1.2%	2.4%	6.6%	1.8%	166
Hopefield	62.9%	5.7%	1.4%	15.0%	.0%	8.6%	5.0%	1.4%	140
Ceres	49.6%	7.3%	1.2%	32.1%	.4%	4.1%	3.7%	1.6%	246
Malmesbury	48.0%	8.2%	.4%	35.1%	1.1%	4.7%	2.2%	.4%	279
Caledon	47.8%	12.1%	2.2%	29.5%	.4%	2.7%	3.6%	1.8%	224
Mossel Bay	42.6%	9.2%	2.6%	30.8%	.5%	8.7%	3.6%	2.1%	195

Figure 9.5: Live in same household as biological mother

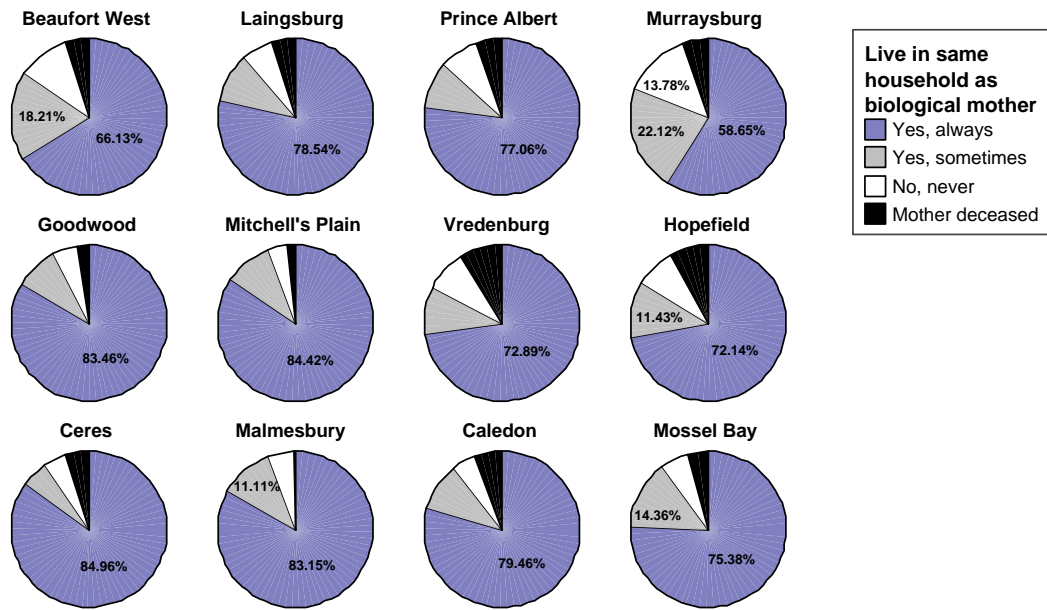
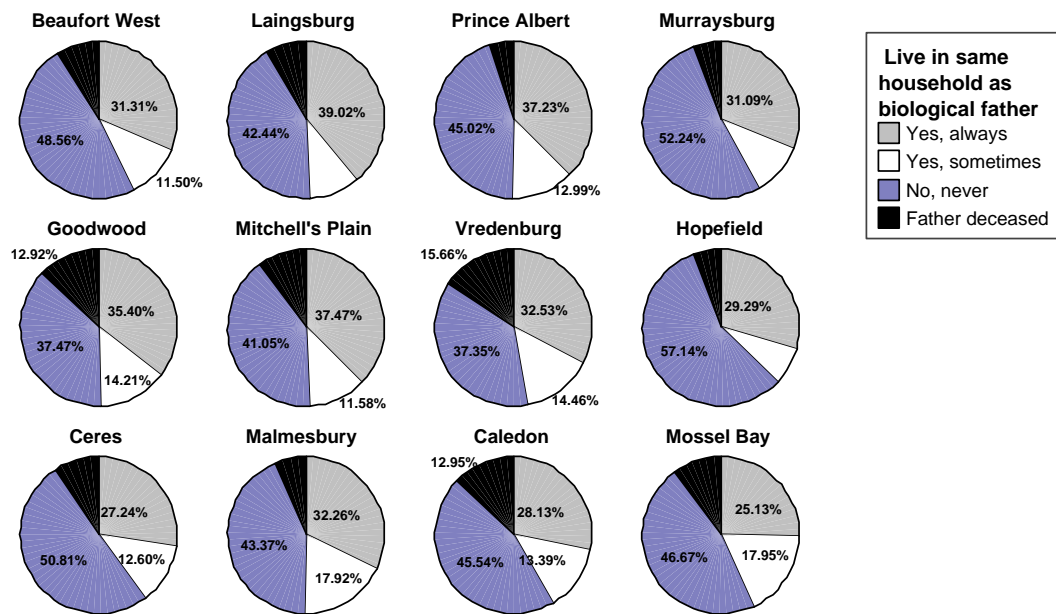


Figure 9.6: Live in same household as biological father



Education

Table 9.11: Attending educational institute/cared for

		Currently attending educational institute/cared for (25 yrs or younger)							Total
		Day-care/ crèche	Stays with someone for free during day	Pre-primary class	Primary school	Secondary school	Institution for special care	Not at school, left school before completing matric	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	9.9%	29.7%	1.9%	39.3%	15.3%	.6%	3.2%	313
	Laingsburg	15.6%	31.7%	.5%	40.5%	8.3%	.5%	2.9%	205
	Prince Albert	8.7%	35.9%	.0%	46.3%	5.6%	.0%	3.5%	231
	Murraysburg	4.2%	29.5%	1.0%	44.2%	19.2%	.0%	1.9%	312
	Goodwood	4.1%	26.6%	2.8%	45.5%	14.7%	1.0%	5.2%	387
	Mitchell's Plain	12.2%	32.2%	3.2%	37.9%	13.5%	.2%	.8%	475
	Vredenburg	9.0%	30.1%	1.8%	41.6%	15.1%	.0%	2.4%	166
	Hopefield	3.6%	25.0%	5.0%	55.0%	10.0%	.0%	1.4%	140
	Ceres	7.7%	31.7%	2.8%	38.2%	16.7%	.4%	2.4%	246
	Malmesbury	5.7%	34.8%	2.2%	39.1%	11.5%	2.5%	4.3%	279
	Caledon	9.4%	30.8%	2.7%	37.5%	15.2%	1.3%	3.1%	224
Mossel Bay	13.3%	24.6%	3.1%	41.5%	13.8%	.0%	3.6%	195	

Figure 9.7: Children at primary school: benefit from government feeding scheme

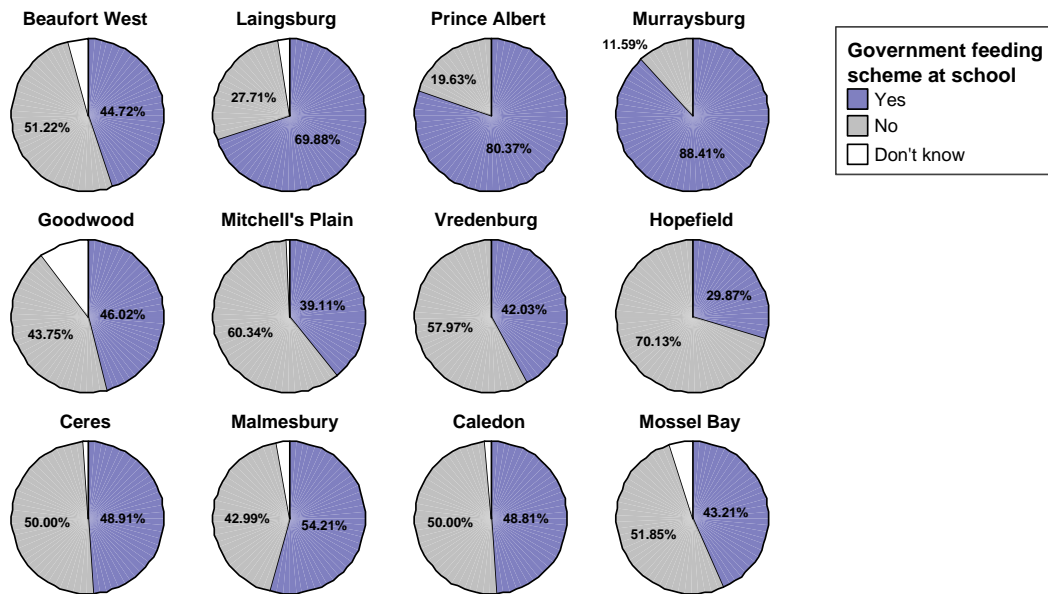


Figure 9.8: Children at secondary school: benefit from government feeding scheme

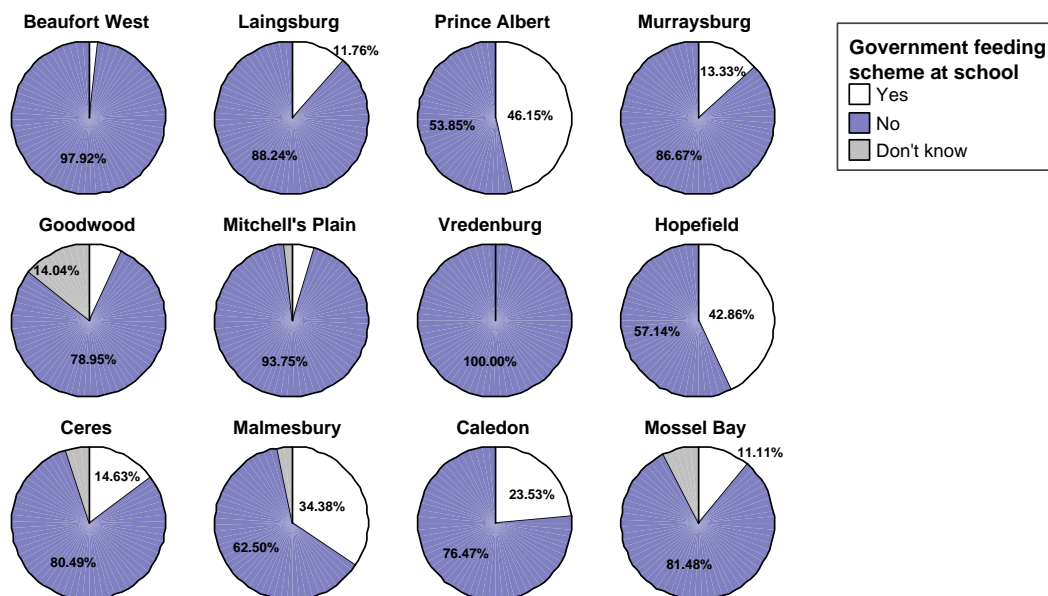


Table 9.12: Highest grade/qualification

		Educational level (16 yrs or older)					Total
		No formal education	1 - 6 yrs formal schooling	7 - 11 yrs formal schooling	Don't know	Special school/ institution	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	.0%	33.3%	66.7%	.0%	.0%	6
	Laingsburg	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	3
	Prince Albert	.0%	25.0%	75.0%	.0%	.0%	8
	Murraysburg	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	5
	Goodwood	.0%	17.6%	70.6%	.0%	11.8%	17
	Mitchell's Plain	.0%	25.0%	75.0%	.0%	.0%	4
	Vredenburg	.0%	33.3%	66.7%	.0%	.0%	3
	Hopefield	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	2
	Ceres	.0%	20.0%	60.0%	.0%	20.0%	5
	Malmesbury	16.7%	16.7%	50.0%	.0%	16.7%	6
	Caledon	12.5%	12.5%	75.0%	.0%	.0%	8
	Mossel Bay	.0%	.0%	83.3%	16.7%	.0%	6

Economic situation

Figure 9.9: Paid work during past 12 months

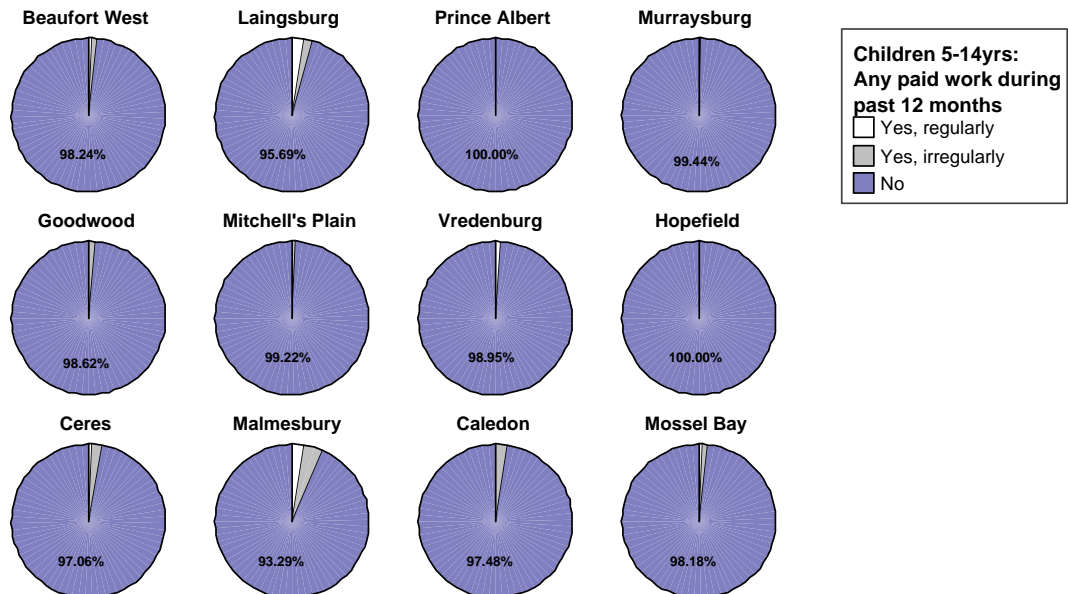


Table 9.13: Children 5-14 years: type of income earning activities

Magisterial district	Children 5-14 yrs: type of work done during past 12 months													Total
	Domestic work	Cleaning yards	Do chores for other people	Farm work	Gardening	Sell fruit and vegetables	Taxi conductor	Unload trucks	Assist with cleaning fish	Wash cars	Work at a stall at payout point	Work at golf club	Work in a shop/mobile	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %		
Beaufort West	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	66.7%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3
Laingsburg	40.0%	.0%	.0%	40.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	5
Murraysburg	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1
Goodwood	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3
Mitchell's Plain	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2
Vredenburg	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1
Ceres	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	75.0%	4
Malmesbury	.0%	20.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	10
Caledon	.0%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	3
Mossel Bay	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2

Table 9.14: Children 15-17 years: employed/earning money

		Employed/earning money (15-17 yrs)		Total
		Yes	No	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	.0%	100.0%	43
	Laingsburg	9.1%	90.9%	22
	Prince Albert	.0%	100.0%	29
	Murraysburg	1.7%	98.3%	59
	Goodwood	4.5%	95.5%	67
	Mitchell's Plain	.0%	100.0%	53
	Vredenburg	.0%	100.0%	27
	Hopefield	.0%	100.0%	23
	Ceres	2.8%	97.2%	36
	Malmesbury	8.8%	91.2%	34
	Caledon	2.9%	97.1%	34
Mossel Bay	16.7%	83.3%	24	

Table 9.15: Doing paid work: type of employment

Type of work	Frequency	Percent
Have a regular job with one employer	8	53.3
Do regular work for several employers during the month	1	6.7
Do odd jobs	6	40.0
Total	15	100.0

Table 9.16: Doing paid work: number of months did paid work

Number of months worked	Frequency	Percent
Whole year	6	40.0
6 or more months but less than one year	3	20.0
1 or more months but less than 6	4	26.7
Less than one month	2	13.3
Total	15	100.0

Table 9.17: Doing paid work: sector of employment

Sector of employment	Frequency	Percent
Work for wage/salary in private sector	4	26.7
Work for private person (e.g. domestic worker, gardener)	3	20.0
Work for wage/salary in informal sector	3	20.0
Self-employed/ employer in informal sector	1	6.7
Farmer (farm worker, domestic on farm)	3	20.0
Labour contractor / contractor	1	6.7
Total	15	100.0

Table 9.18: Not doing paid work: reason not currently doing paid work

		Reason not currently doing paid work (15 yrs or older)								Total
		Due to illness	Physically disabled	Mentally disabled	Scholar/student	Think that s/he is too old/young to get a job/to work	Unemployed	Pregnant/ on maternity leave	Waiting for school year to start/ expelled from school	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	2.3%	.0%	.0%	81.4%	2.3%	14.0%	.0%	.0%	43
	Laingsburg	.0%	.0%	.0%	80.0%	5.0%	10.0%	.0%	5.0%	20
	Prince Albert	3.4%	3.4%	.0%	69.0%	3.4%	20.7%	.0%	.0%	29
	Murraysburg	.0%	.0%	.0%	91.4%	.0%	8.6%	.0%	.0%	58
	Goodwood	1.6%	3.1%	.0%	75.0%	1.6%	17.2%	1.6%	.0%	64
	Mitchell's Plain	.0%	.0%	.0%	90.6%	.0%	7.5%	.0%	1.9%	53
	Vredenburg	.0%	.0%	.0%	88.9%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	27
	Hopefield	.0%	.0%	.0%	91.3%	.0%	8.7%	.0%	.0%	23
	Ceres	.0%	.0%	.0%	91.4%	.0%	8.6%	.0%	.0%	35
	Malmesbury	.0%	.0%	3.2%	80.6%	3.2%	12.9%	.0%	.0%	31
	Caledon	3.0%	3.0%	.0%	75.8%	.0%	18.2%	.0%	.0%	33
	Mossel Bay	.0%	.0%	.0%	90.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	20

Table 9.19: Not doing paid work: number of months did paid work

Number of months	Frequency	Percent
None	422	96.8
6 or more months but less than one year	4	.9
1 or more months but less than 6 months	7	1.6
Less than one month	3	.7
Total	436	100.0

Table 9.20: Private maintenance

Private maintenance	Frequency	Percent
No	3169	99.9
Yes	4	.1
Total	3173	100.0

Table 9.21: Receives regular contributions in kind

		Receives regular contributions in kind		Total
		Yes	No	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	6.7%	93.3%	313
	Laingsburg	8.8%	91.2%	205
	Prince Albert	3.9%	96.1%	231
	Murraysburg	10.3%	89.7%	312
	Goodwood	11.4%	88.6%	387
	Mitchell's Plain	8.0%	92.0%	475
	Vredenburg	4.8%	95.2%	166
	Hopefield	7.1%	92.9%	140
	Ceres	5.3%	94.7%	246
	Malmesbury	5.7%	94.3%	279
	Caledon	7.1%	92.9%	224
Mossel Bay	4.6%	95.4%	195	

Figure 9.10: Bank/savings account

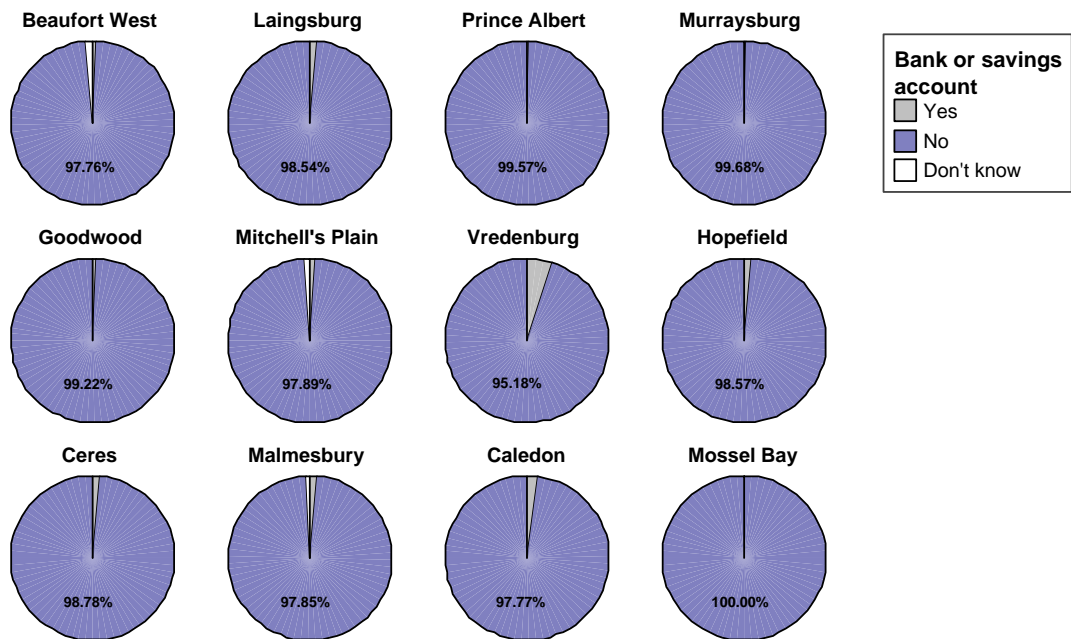
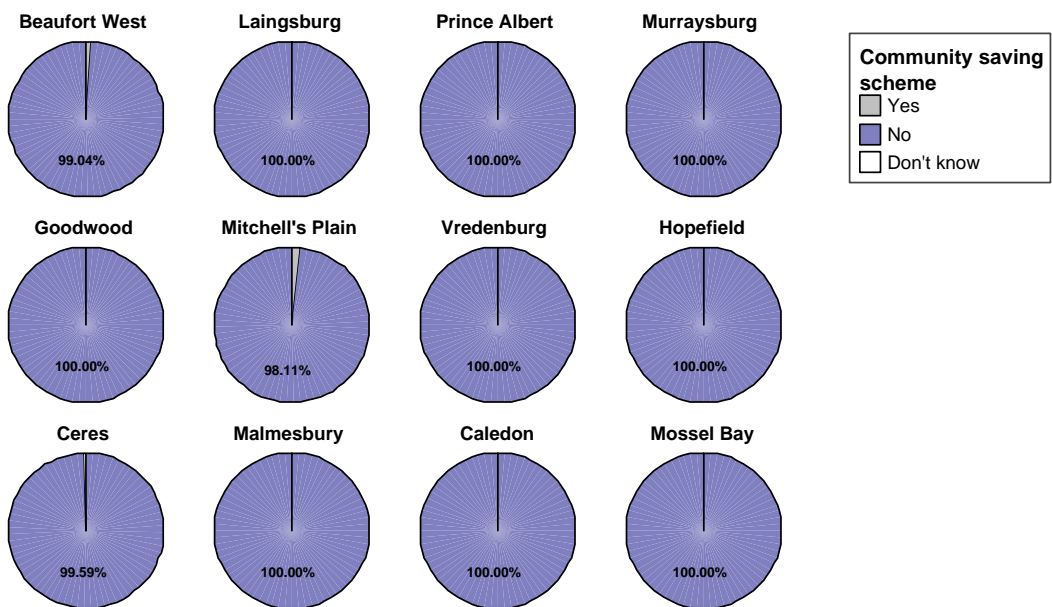


Figure 9.11: Community saving scheme



Living conditions

Table 9.22: Neighbourhood classification

Magisterial district	Neighbourhood classification						Total
	Formal metropo- litan	Informal metropo- litan	Formal urban/ town	Informal urban/ town	Rural village (not on farm)	Rural on farm	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	313
Laingsburg	.0%	.0%	96.6%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	205
Prince Albert	.0%	.0%	96.1%	1.3%	.0%	2.6%	231
Murraysburg	.0%	.0%	98.1%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	312
Goodwood	97.9%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	387
Mitchell's Plain	56.0%	44.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	475
Vredenburg	.0%	.0%	89.8%	10.2%	.0%	.0%	166
Hopefield	.0%	.0%	98.6%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	140
Ceres	.0%	.0%	77.6%	6.1%	.0%	16.3%	246
Malmesbury	59.9%	3.2%	34.1%	1.1%	1.1%	.7%	279
Caledon	.0%	.0%	76.3%	8.9%	.0%	14.7%	224
Mossel Bay	.0%	.0%	90.8%	9.2%	.0%	.0%	195

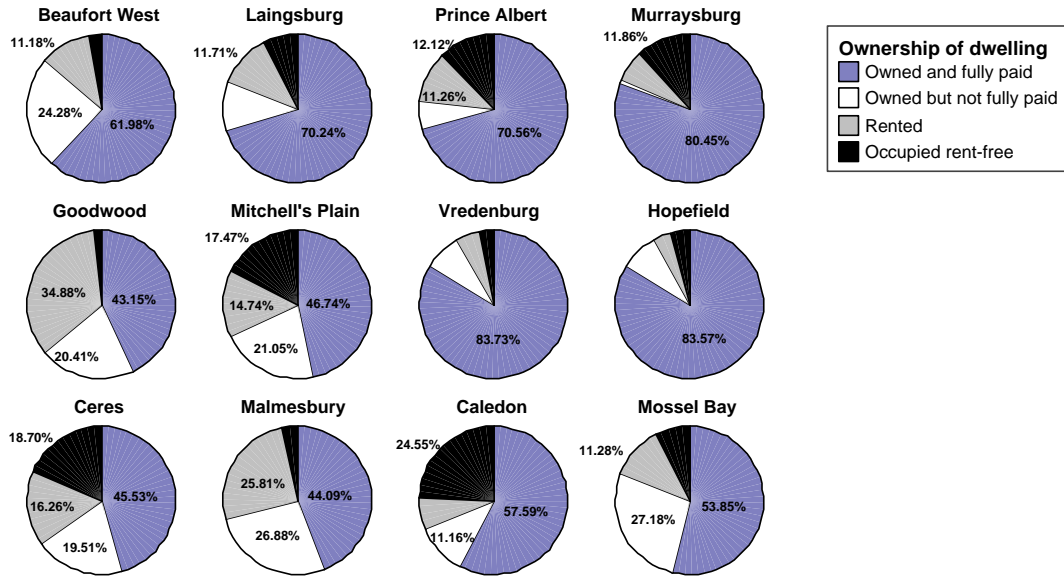
Table 9.23: Type of dwelling

		Type of dwelling: household							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	Room/flatlet not in back yard but on shared property	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial distric	Beaufort West	78.9%	.0%	19.5%	.6%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	313
	Laingsburg	72.7%	.0%	25.4%	.0%	.5%	1.5%	.0%	205
	Prince Albert	64.9%	.9%	31.6%	.0%	1.3%	1.3%	.0%	231
	Murraysburg	73.7%	.0%	23.1%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	312
	Goodwood	36.2%	8.5%	49.6%	3.1%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	387
	Mitchell's Plain	28.2%	1.7%	22.7%	.2%	3.6%	42.9%	.6%	475
	Vredenburg	69.9%	.0%	15.1%	1.8%	5.4%	7.8%	.0%	166
	Hopefield	70.0%	.0%	29.3%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	140
	Ceres	89.8%	.4%	1.2%	.0%	2.0%	6.5%	.0%	246
	Malmesbury	55.2%	17.6%	19.4%	.7%	3.6%	3.6%	.0%	279
	Caledon	70.1%	.0%	18.3%	.0%	2.7%	8.9%	.0%	224
Mossel Bay	53.8%	7.2%	25.6%	1.0%	5.1%	7.2%	.0%	195	

Table 9.24: Number of rooms (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Minimum	Maximum	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of rooms in house	1	9	3	3	4	313
Laingsburg	Number of rooms in house	1	7	3	2	4	205
Prince Albert	Number of rooms in house	1	5	2	2	4	231
Murraysburg	Number of rooms in house	1	8	4	3	4	312
Goodwood	Number of rooms in house	1	7	4	3	5	387
Mitchell's Plain	Number of rooms in house	1	6	4	3	5	475
Vredenburg	Number of rooms in house	1	7	4	2	5	166
Hopefield	Number of rooms in house	1	7	4	3	4	140
Ceres	Number of rooms in house	1	9	4	2	5	246
Malmesbury	Number of rooms in house	1	7	3	2	5	279
Caledon	Number of rooms in house	1	10	3	2	4	224
Mossel Bay	Number of rooms in house	1	6	3	3	4	195

Figure 9.12: Ownership of dwelling



Access to amenities

Table 9.25: Electricity

		Electricity in dwelling		Total
		Yes	No	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	99.0%	1.0%	313
	Laingsburg	98.0%	2.0%	205
	Prince Albert	93.9%	6.1%	231
	Murraysburg	96.5%	3.5%	312
	Goodwood	97.7%	2.3%	387
	Mitchell's Plain	94.7%	5.3%	475
	Vredenburg	95.8%	4.2%	166
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	140
	Ceres	96.3%	3.7%	246
	Malmesbury	91.4%	8.6%	279
	Caledon	95.5%	4.5%	224
Mossel Bay	97.4%	2.6%	195	

Table 9.26: Access to toilet facility

		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	83.1%	15.7%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	313
	Laingsburg	75.6%	21.5%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	205
	Prince Albert	62.8%	27.7%	.0%	.4%	.9%	7.4%	.9%	231
	Murraysburg	76.9%	20.8%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.6%	.0%	312
	Goodwood	93.8%	3.9%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.5%	.0%	387
	Mitchell's Plain	81.7%	7.8%	.2%	.0%	.6%	2.9%	6.7%	475
	Vredenburg	81.3%	13.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	3.0%	166
	Hopefield	87.9%	11.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	140
	Ceres	81.7%	13.8%	.0%	1.2%	.8%	.0%	2.4%	246
	Malmesbury	84.2%	9.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.5%	279
	Caledon	79.5%	14.3%	.0%	.9%	.0%	4.0%	1.3%	224
Mossel Bay	86.7%	8.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	2.6%	195	

Table 9.27: Access to water for domestic use

		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	Fetch water from nearby houses	Get water from river	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	3.5%	.0%	.0%	28.1%	68.4%	.0%	.0%	313
	Laingsburg	.0%	.0%	.0%	32.2%	67.8%	.0%	.0%	205
	Prince Albert	.0%	1.3%	1.7%	58.4%	37.7%	.0%	.9%	231
	Murraysburg	.0%	.0%	.6%	67.6%	31.7%	.0%	.0%	312
	Goodwood	2.3%	.0%	.5%	5.9%	91.2%	.0%	.0%	387
	Mitchell's Plain	.6%	10.9%	1.5%	46.5%	39.6%	.8%	.0%	475
	Vredenburg	.0%	3.0%	.0%	24.7%	72.3%	.0%	.0%	166
	Hopefield	.0%	.0%	.0%	17.1%	82.9%	.0%	.0%	140
	Ceres	1.6%	3.3%	2.4%	6.9%	85.8%	.0%	.0%	246
	Malmesbury	.0%	3.2%	1.1%	7.9%	87.8%	.0%	.0%	279
	Caledon	.0%	.0%	3.1%	16.1%	80.8%	.0%	.0%	224
	Mossel Bay	.0%	.0%	1.5%	44.1%	54.4%	.0%	.0%	195

Selected household characteristics

Table 9.28: Household size (descriptive statistics)

			Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Household size	7	5	10	313
	Laingsburg	Household size	6	5	7	205
	Prince Albert	Household size	6	5	9	231
	Murraysburg	Household size	7	6	9	312
	Goodwood	Household size	8	5	10	387
	Mitchell's Plain	Household size	6	5	8	475
	Vredenburg	Household size	6	4	7	166
	Hopefield	Household size	7	5	8	140
	Ceres	Household size	7	5	9	246
	Malmesbury	Household size	7	5	9	279
	Caledon	Household size	6	4	8	224
	Mossel Bay	Household size	7	5	8	195

Table 9.29: Sources of income per household

		Income sources in household							Total
		Grant only	Grant & regular salary	Grant, regular salary & other	Grant, regular salary & maintenance	Grant & odd jobs	Grant, self-employment or odd jobs and other	Grants, remittances or maintenance	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	28.1%	19.8%	19.5%	5.4%	4.2%	7.0%	16.0%	313
	Laingsburg	17.1%	32.7%	15.6%	18.5%	1.5%	3.4%	11.2%	205
	Prince Albert	20.8%	29.9%	4.8%	15.2%	6.5%	8.7%	14.3%	231
	Murraysburg	21.2%	23.4%	12.8%	5.1%	6.4%	3.2%	27.9%	312
	Goodwood	21.2%	43.2%	17.6%	6.7%	3.6%	4.1%	3.6%	387
	Mitchell's Plain	20.0%	30.1%	11.8%	3.4%	11.6%	19.2%	4.0%	475
	Vredenburg	16.3%	36.7%	19.9%	7.8%	3.6%	5.4%	10.2%	166
	Hopefield	11.4%	55.0%	4.3%	14.3%	8.6%	6.4%		140
	Ceres	16.3%	35.8%	10.6%	16.3%	8.9%	6.5%	5.7%	246
	Malmesbury	19.7%	39.8%	14.0%	4.7%	3.9%	4.3%	13.6%	279
	Caledon	17.9%	33.9%	26.3%	9.4%	4.9%	5.4%	2.2%	224
	Mossel Bay	25.6%	41.5%	15.9%	7.7%	1.5%	5.6%	2.1%	195

Table 9.30: Number of workers per household (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of workers in household	1	1	0	1	313
Laingsburg	Number of workers in household	1	1	0	2	205
Prince Albert	Number of workers in household	1	1	0	1	231
Murraysburg	Number of workers in household	1	1	0	1	312
Goodwood	Number of workers in household	1	1	1	2	387
Mitchell's Plain	Number of workers in household	1	1	1	1	475
Vredenburg	Number of workers in household	1	1	0	2	166
Hopefield	Number of workers in household	2	1	1	2	140
Ceres	Number of workers in household	2	2	1	2	246
Malmesbury	Number of workers in household	1	1	0	2	279
Caledon	Number of workers in household	2	1	1	2	224
Mossel Bay	Number of workers in household	1	1	0	2	195

Figure 9.13: Number of workers per household

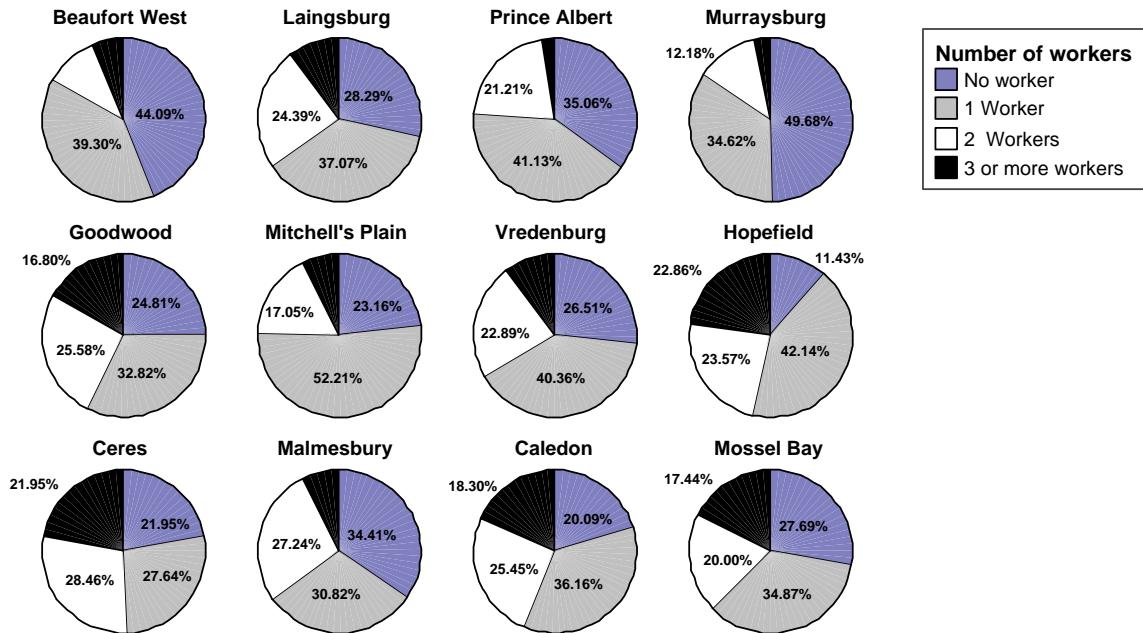


Table 9.31: Number of grants per household (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of grants in household	2	2	2	3	313
Laingsburg	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	3	205
Prince Albert	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	3	231
Murraysburg	Number of grants in household	3	3	2	3	312
Goodwood	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	2	387
Mitchell's Plain	Number of grants in household	2	1	1	2	475
Vredenburg	Number of grants in household	2	1	1	2	166
Hopefield	Number of grants in household	2	1	1	2	140
Ceres	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	3	246
Malmesbury	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	3	279
Caledon	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	2	224
Mossel Bay	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	2	195

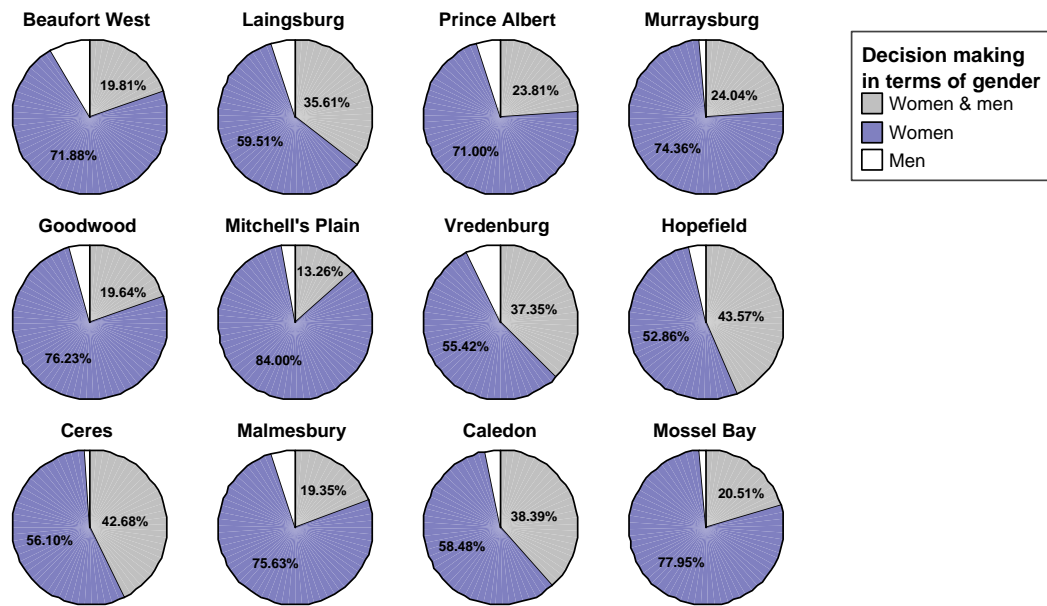
Table 9.32: Grant combination per household

Grant combination	Frequency	Percent
CSG	973	30.7
DG & CSG	430	13.6
OAG & CSG	343	10.8
OAG	268	8.4
DG	214	6.7
OAG & CSG & DG	200	6.3
OAG & DG	121	3.8
OAG & FCG	102	3.2
FCG	100	3.2
DG & FCG	66	2.1
CSG & FCG	44	1.4
OAG & FCG & CSG	36	1.1
OAG & DG & FCG	36	1.1
OAG & DG & GIA & CSG	25	.8
OAG & DG & FCG & CSG	24	.8
DG & CDG & CSG	20	.6
CDG	19	.6
CSG & CDG	19	.6
OAG & CSG & GIA	16	.5
DG & FCG & CSG	14	.4
DG & FCG & CSG	13	.4
DG & CDG	11	.3
OAG & GIA	10	.3
DG & GIA	10	.3
OAG & CDG	10	.3
DG & GIA & CSG	10	.3
OAG & DG & CDG	9	.3
DG & GIA & FCG	7	.2
OAG & GIA & FCG & CSG	7	.2
OAG & DG & GIA	6	.2
FCG & CDG & CSG	5	.2
DG & FCG & CDG & CSG	3	.1
OAG & DG & GIA & CDG	1	.0
OAG & DG & GIA & FCG	1	.0
Total	3173	100.0

Table 9.33: Household per capita income without grant (descriptive statistics)

			Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	3100.00	561.20	350.00	.00	800.00	313
	Laingsburg	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	4960.00	997.21	700.00	234.00	1450.00	205
	Prince Albert	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	3000.00	651.45	500.00	100.00	1100.00	231
	Murraysburg	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	2067.68	513.77	400.00	100.00	780.00	312
	Goodwood	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	8900.00	1558.85	850.00	.00	2400.00	387
	Mitchell's Plain	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	10500.00	928.57	700.00	150.00	1250.00	475
	Vredenburg	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	17436.00	1817.44	1000.00	200.00	2100.00	166
	Hopfield	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	9480.00	2508.39	1600.00	280.00	3500.00	140
	Ceres	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	8200.00	1767.87	1240.00	360.00	3220.00	246
	Malmesbury	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	4750.00	1047.36	750.00	60.00	1482.80	279
	Caledon	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	7220.00	1093.09	920.00	200.00	1450.00	224
	Mossel Bay	Monthly household income without grant income	.00	8449.00	1603.53	1000.00	.00	2375.00	195

Figure 9.14: Decision-making on household budget in terms of gender



Health

Table 9.34: Illness/injury/disability

		Child has illness/injury/disability		Total
		No illness/injury/disability	Illness/injury/disability	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	98.1%	1.9%	313
	Laingsburg	94.1%	5.9%	205
	Prince Albert	97.8%	2.2%	231
	Murraysburg	97.8%	2.2%	312
	Goodwood	93.5%	6.5%	387
	Mitchell's Plain	96.8%	3.2%	475
	Vredenburg	97.0%	3.0%	166
	Hopefield	95.0%	5.0%	140
	Ceres	94.7%	5.3%	246
	Malmesbury	93.9%	6.1%	279
	Caledon	94.6%	5.4%	224
	Mossel Bay	94.4%	5.6%	195

Table 9.35: Types of illnesses/disabilities

Illness/injury/disability	Count	Percentage of responses	Percentage of cases
Asthma	45	33.8	34.9
Specific impairment/ disability	33	24.8	25.6
Epilepsy	20	15.0	15.5
Heart disease	13	9.8	10.1
TB	10	7.5	7.8
Injury	4	3.0	3.1
Depression/mental illness	4	3.0	3.1
Cancer	1	0.8	0.8
Diabetes	1	0.8	0.8
HIV/AIDS	1	0.8	0.8
Other STD's	1	0.8	0.8
Total	133	100.0	103.1

Table 9.36: Number of visits to health care centre (descriptive statistics)

			Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	3	12	6	4	3	10	4
	Laingsburg	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	12	24	15	12	12	17	6
	Prince Albert	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	6	24	12	12	6	18	5
	Murraysburg	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	1	12	8	12	3	12	7
	Goodwood	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	2	24	9	7	6	12	18
	Mitchell's Plain	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	1	48	9	5	2	11	12
	Vredenburg	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	12	12	12	12	12	12	5
	Hopefield	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	3	12	9	11	3	12	6
	Ceres	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	1	260	29	6	3	12	11
	Malmesbury	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	1	9	4	3	2	5	12
	Caledon	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	2	12	7	5	3	12	9
	Mossel Bay	Number of visits to medical centre in past year	1	24	6	4	2	8	10

Table 9.37: Cost of return trip to health care centre (descriptive statistics)

			Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Cost of return trip to medical centre	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	1
	Murraysburg	Cost of return trip to medical centre	75.00	400.00	207.50	177.50	77.50	367.50	4
	Goodwood	Cost of return trip to medical centre	7.00	180.00	40.36	28.00	10.00	50.00	11
	Mitchell's Plain	Cost of return trip to medical centre	6.00	60.00	25.23	20.00	6.00	50.00	7
	Hopefield	Cost of return trip to medical centre	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	1
	Ceres	Cost of return trip to medical centre	6.00	100.00	42.25	35.00	13.00	68.50	8
	Malmesbury	Cost of return trip to medical centre	4.00	140.00	45.14	30.00	12.00	70.00	7
	Caledon	Cost of return trip to medical centre	4.00	100.00	44.67	30.00	4.00	.	3
	Mossel Bay	Cost of return trip to medical centre	12.00	80.00	44.00	40.00	12.00	.	3

Table 9.38: Fees for medical consultation

Fees	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Don't know	3	2.8	2.8
Nothing/for free	77	70.6	73.4
6.00	1	.9	74.3
8.00	1	.9	75.2
10.00	1	.9	76.1
15.00	1	.9	77.1
20.00	1	.9	78.0
25.00	1	.9	78.9
26.00	1	.9	79.8
28.00	1	.9	80.7
29.00	4	3.7	84.4
30.00	5	4.6	89.0
52.00	2	1.8	90.8
70.00	2	1.8	92.7
80.00	1	.9	93.6
90.00	2	1.8	95.4
100.00	1	.9	96.3
120.00	1	.9	97.2
150.00	2	1.8	99.1
240.00	1	.9	100.0
Total	109	100.0	

Lotto and other gambling activities

Figure 9.15: Lotto

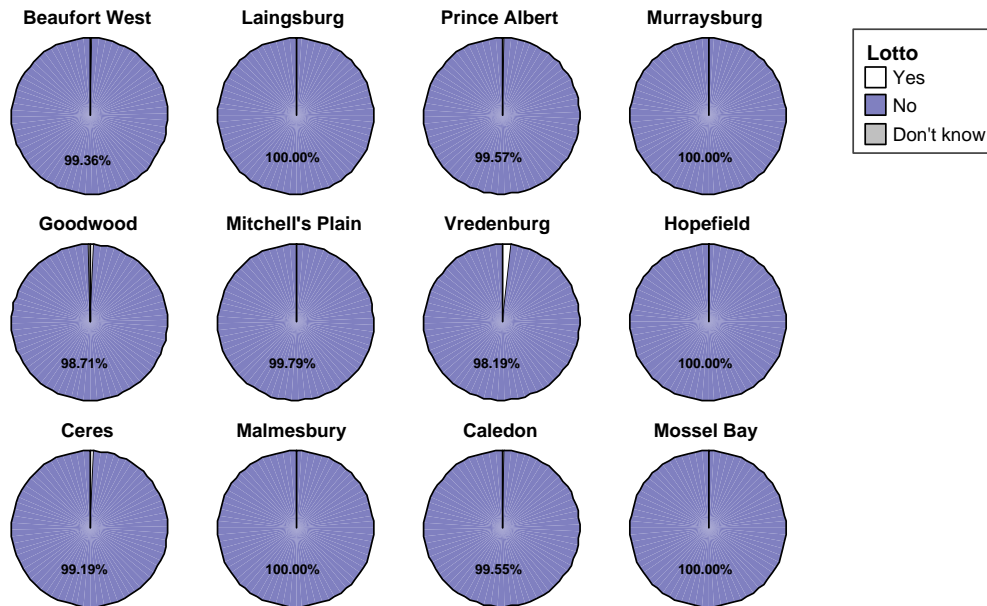


Table 9.39: Age of children buying Lotto tickets

Age	Frequency	Percent
10 yrs	1	7.1
13 yrs	1	7.1
14 yrs	1	7.1
15 yrs	3	21.4
16 yrs	3	21.4
17 yrs	5	35.7
Total	14	100.0

Table 9.40: Scratch cards

Scratch cards	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	.1
No	3168	99.8
Don't know	1	.0
Total	3173	100.0

CSG Child Beneficiaries

Demographic information

Table 9.41: Sex

		Frequency	Percent
	Male	551	50.4
	Female	542	49.6
	Total	1093	100.0

Table 9.42: Age (descriptive statistics)

			Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Age	4	4	2	6	120
	Laingsburg	Age	4	4	2	6	103
	Prince Albert	Age	4	4	2	6	108
	Murraysburg	Age	4	4	3	6	106
	Goodwood	Age	4	4	2	5	83
	Mitchell's Plain	Age	4	4	2	6	214
	Vredenburg	Age	4	4	3	5	42
	Hopefield	Age	4	4	2	5	10
	Ceres	Age	4	4	2	5	74
	Malmesbury	Age	4	3	2	5	100
	Caledon	Age	4	4	2	5	79
	Mossel Bay	Age	4	3	2	5	54

Figure 9.16: Race/population group

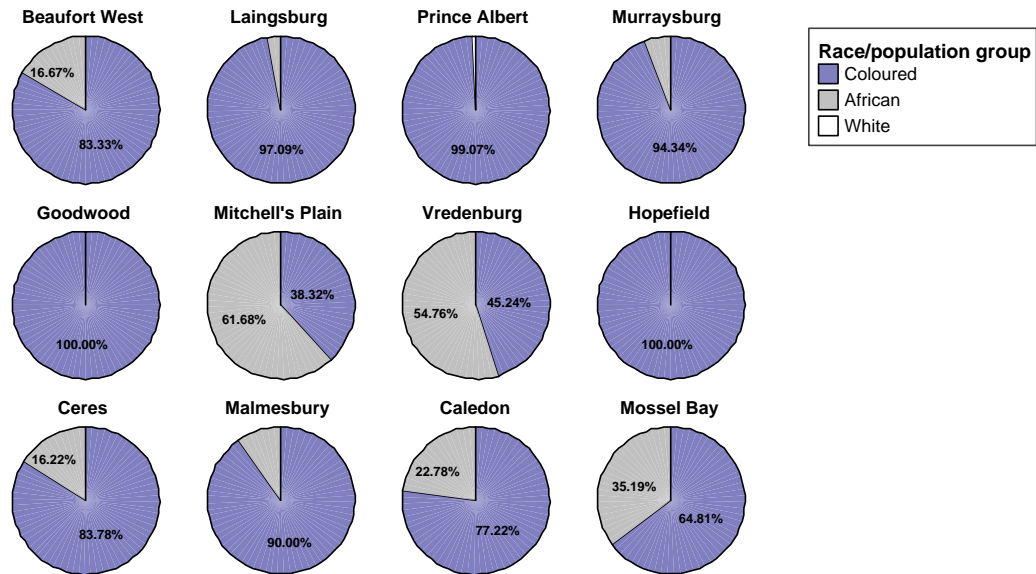
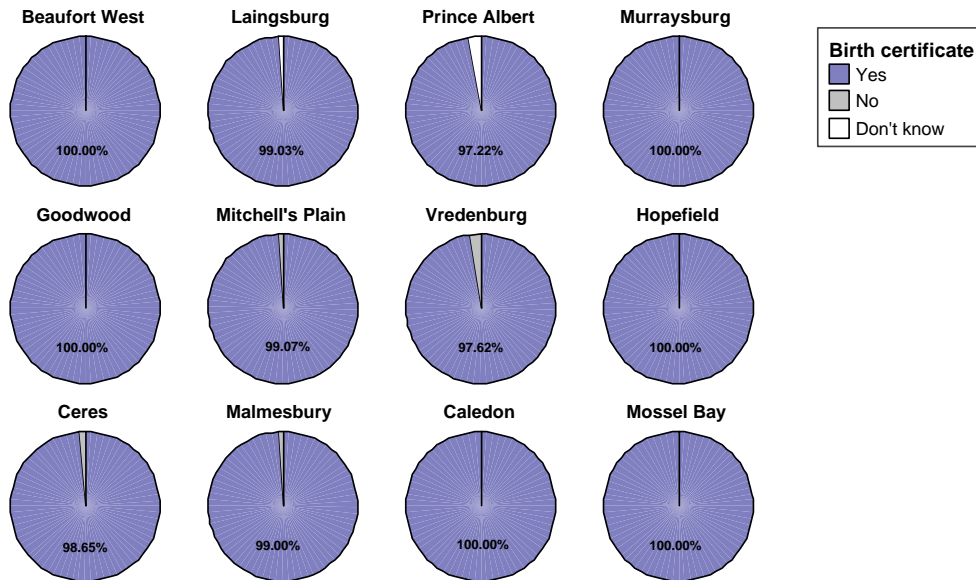


Table 9.43: Home language

		Language mostly spoken in household					Total
		Afrikaans	Xhosa	English	Zulu	Sesotho	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	83.3%	16.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	120
	Laingsburg	98.1%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	103
	Prince Albert	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	108
	Murraysburg	94.3%	5.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	106
	Goodwood	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	83
	Mitchell's Plain	36.4%	61.7%	1.4%	.5%	.0%	214
	Vredenburg	52.4%	45.2%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	42
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Ceres	82.4%	17.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	74
	Malmesbury	88.0%	11.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	100
	Caledon	75.9%	20.3%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	79
Mossel Bay	61.1%	38.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	54	

Figure 9.17: Birth certificate



Caregivership and living arrangements

Table 9.44: Relationship to main caregiver

		Children 0-17yrs: Relationship to main caregiver							Total
		Mother	Father	Grand mother	Grand-father	Sister	Other family or relative	Other non-family	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	79.2%	.0%	17.5%	.0%	.0%	2.5%	.8%	120
	Laingsburg	91.3%	.0%	5.8%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	103
	Prince Albert	90.7%	.9%	5.6%	.0%	.0%	2.8%	.0%	108
	Murraysburg	62.3%	.0%	21.7%	.0%	.0%	15.1%	.9%	106
	Goodwood	91.6%	.0%	6.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	83
	Mitchell's Plain	88.8%	.0%	9.8%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	214
	Vredenburg	92.9%	2.4%	4.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	42
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Ceres	86.5%	.0%	12.2%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	74
	Malmesbury	86.0%	.0%	11.0%	.0%	2.0%	1.0%	.0%	100
	Caledon	81.0%	.0%	15.2%	1.3%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	79
	Mossel Bay	81.5%	3.7%	9.3%	.0%	1.9%	3.7%	.0%	54

Table 9.45: Not cared for by biological mother: Relationship to main caregiver

		Children 0-17yrs: Relationship to main caregiver						Total
		Father	Grand-mother	Grand-father	Sister	Other family or relative	Other non-family	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	.0%	84.0%	.0%	.0%	12.0%	4.0%	25
	Laingsburg	.0%	66.7%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	.0%	9
	Prince Albert	10.0%	60.0%	.0%	.0%	30.0%	.0%	10
	Murraysburg	.0%	57.5%	.0%	.0%	40.0%	2.5%	40
	Goodwood	.0%	71.4%	28.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7
	Mitchell's Plain	.0%	87.5%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	24
	Vredenburg	33.3%	66.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3
	Ceres	.0%	90.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	10
	Malmesbury	.0%	78.6%	.0%	14.3%	7.1%	.0%	14
	Caledon	.0%	80.0%	6.7%	.0%	13.3%	.0%	15
	Mossel Bay	20.0%	50.0%	.0%	10.0%	20.0%	.0%	10

Table 9.46: Murraysburg: cared for by grandmother and lives in same household as biological mother

Lives in same household as mother	Frequency	Percent
Mother is not part of the household	19	82.6
Mother is part of the household	4	17.4
Total	23	100.0

Table 9.47: Murraysburg: cared for by grandmother and support from biological mother

Support from mother	Frequency	Percent
Both parents support	4	17.4
Only mother supports	10	43.5
Both no contact with child	9	39.1
Total	23	100.0

Figure 9.18: Support from biological parents

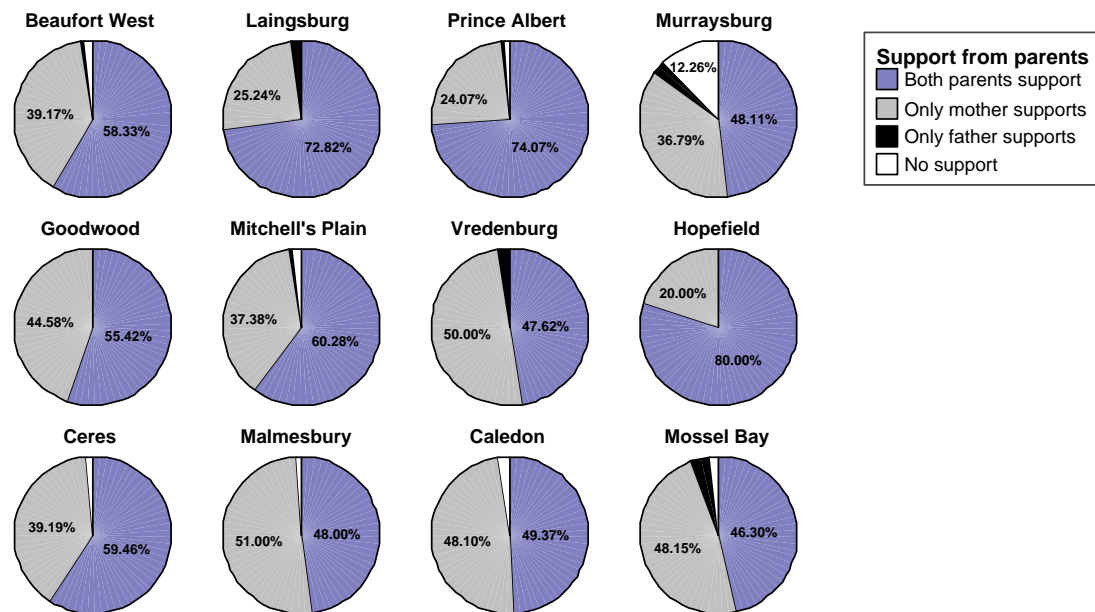


Table 9.48: Only support from biological mother: stayed in same household as biological father

Same household as biological father	Frequency	Percent
Yes, sometimes	38	9.0
No, never	311	73.7
Father deceased	73	17.3
Total	422	100.0

Figure 9.19: Live in same household as biological mother

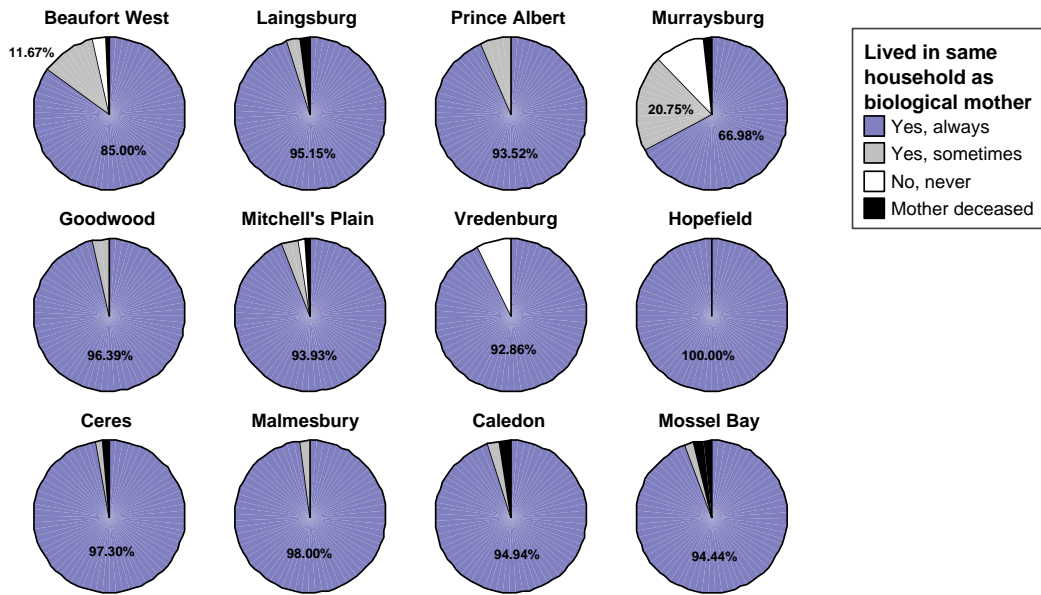
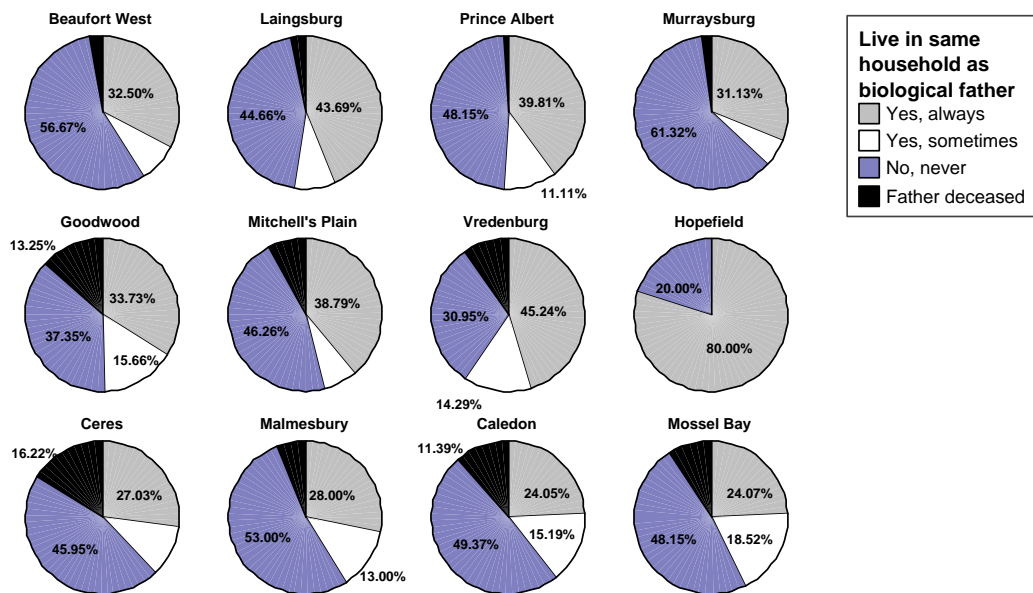


Figure 9.20: Live in same household as biological father



Education

Table 9.49: Currently attending educational institute/cared for

		Currently attending educational institute/cared for (25yrs or younger)					Total
		Day-care/ crèche	Stays with someone for free during day	Pre- primary class	Primary school	Institution for special care	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	22.5%	55.0%	3.3%	19.2%	.0%	120
	Laingsburg	29.1%	51.5%	1.0%	18.4%	.0%	103
	Prince Albert	18.5%	63.9%	.0%	17.6%	.0%	108
	Murraysburg	10.4%	61.3%	1.9%	26.4%	.0%	106
	Goodwood	12.0%	61.4%	7.2%	19.3%	.0%	83
	Mitchell's Plain	26.6%	52.3%	5.1%	15.9%	.0%	214
	Vredenburg	21.4%	71.4%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	42
	Hopefield	.0%	80.0%	10.0%	10.0%	.0%	10
	Ceres	21.6%	63.5%	6.8%	8.1%	.0%	74
	Malmesbury	10.0%	69.0%	4.0%	15.0%	2.0%	100
	Caledon	21.5%	63.3%	5.1%	10.1%	.0%	79
	Mossel Bay	31.5%	48.1%	5.6%	14.8%	.0%	54

Figure 9.21: Schooling interrupted for three months or longer

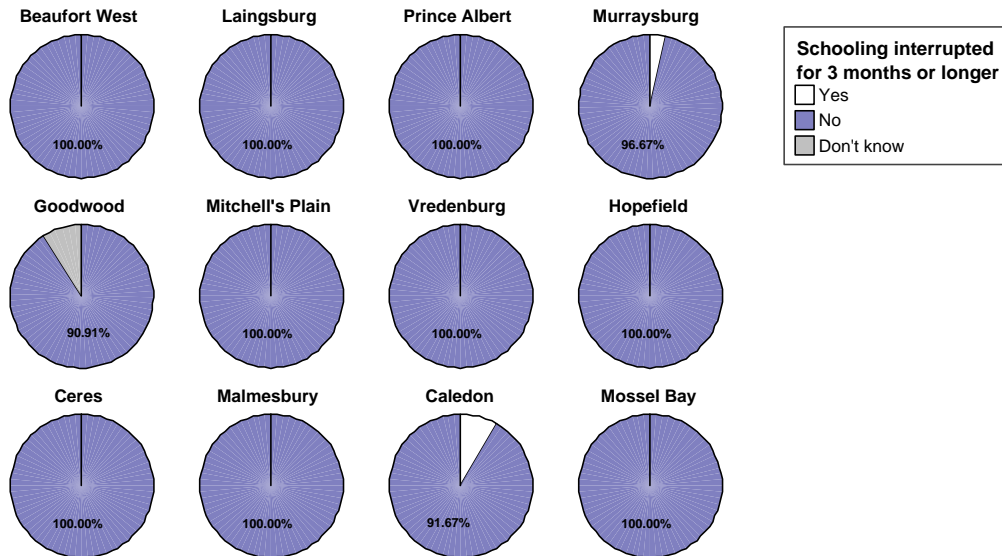
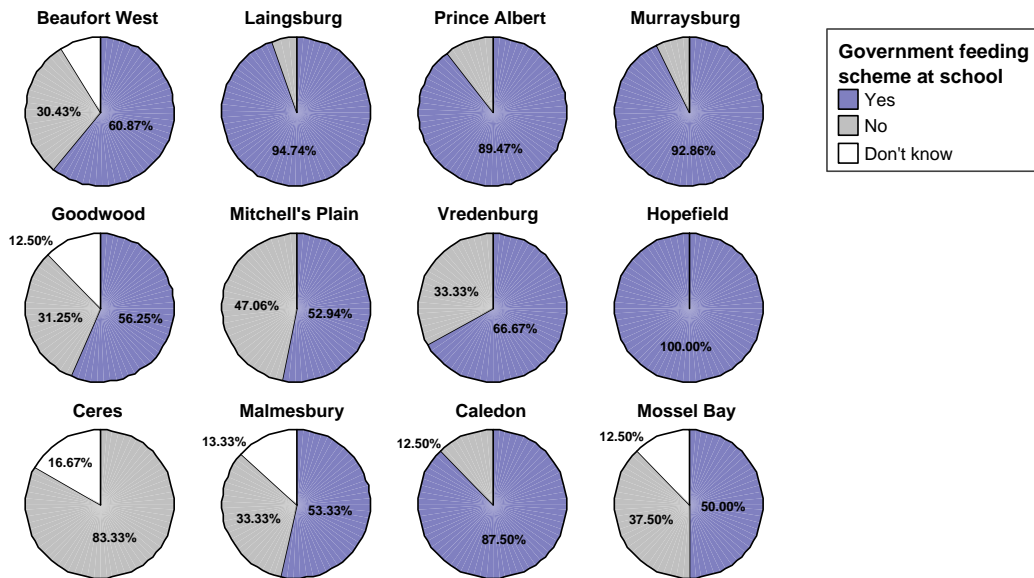


Figure 9.22: Primary school: child benefits from government feeding scheme



Economic situation

Figure 9.23: Paid work during past 12 months

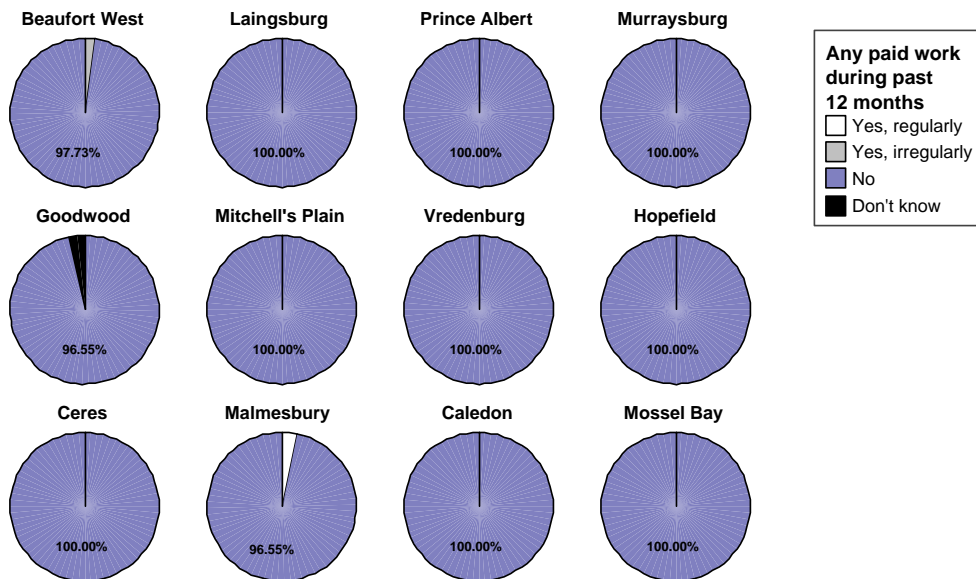


Table 9.50: Receives regular contributions in kind

		Receives regular contributions in kind					Total
		Yes, food	Yes, clothes	Yes, food and clothes	Yes, other	No	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	2.5%	3.3%	1.7%	.8%	91.7%	120
	Laingsburg	1.9%	4.9%	1.0%	.0%	92.2%	103
	Prince Albert	.0%	.0%	2.8%	.0%	97.2%	108
	Murraysburg	.0%	4.7%	4.7%	.0%	90.6%	106
	Goodwood	3.6%	3.6%	8.4%	.0%	84.3%	83
	Mitchell's Plain	.9%	2.3%	2.8%	.0%	93.9%	214
	Vredenburg	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	97.6%	42
	Hopefield	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	90.0%	10
	Ceres	4.1%	1.4%	1.4%	.0%	93.2%	74
	Malmesbury	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	.0%	96.0%	100
	Caledon	.0%	1.3%	6.3%	.0%	92.4%	79
	Mossel Bay	1.9%	5.6%	.0%	1.9%	90.7%	54

Figure 9.24: Bank/savings account

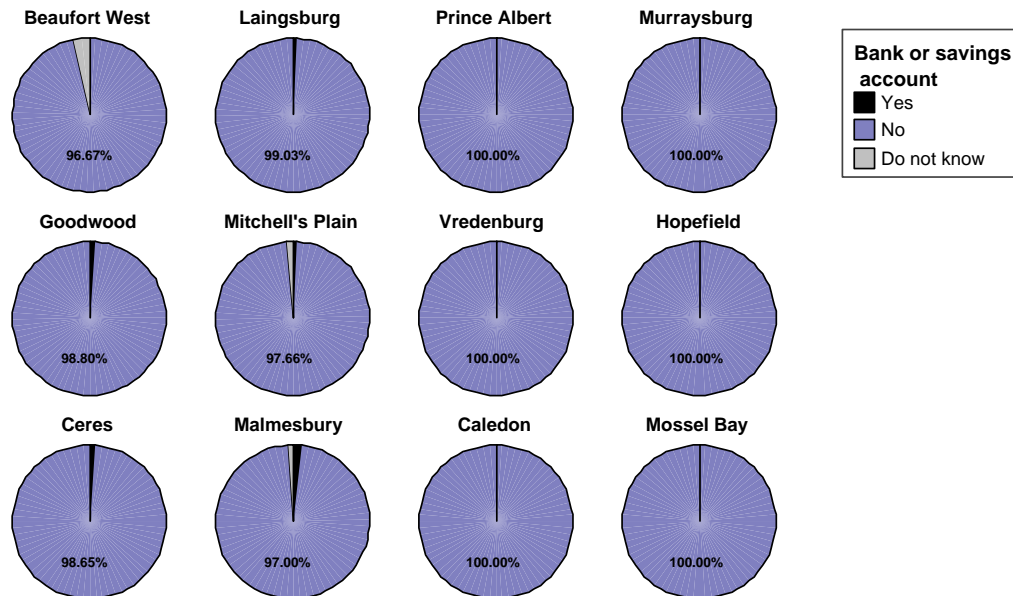


Table 9.51: Community saving scheme

		Belongs to a community saving scheme		Total
		Yes	No	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	1.7%	98.3%	120
	Laingsburg	.0%	100.0%	103
	Prince Albert	.0%	100.0%	108
	Murraysburg	.0%	100.0%	106
	Goodwood	.0%	100.0%	83
	Mitchell's Plain	3.3%	96.7%	214
	Vredenburg	.0%	100.0%	42
	Hopefield	.0%	100.0%	10
	Ceres	.0%	100.0%	74
	Malmesbury	.0%	100.0%	100
	Caledon	.0%	100.0%	79
	Mossel Bay	.0%	100.0%	54

Living conditions

Table 9.52: Neighbourhood classification

		Neighbourhood classification					Total
		Formal metropolitan	Informal metropolitan	Formal urban/ town	Informal urban/ town	Rural on farm	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	120
	Laingsburg	.0%	.0%	96.1%	.0%	3.9%	103
	Prince Albert	.0%	.0%	93.5%	1.9%	4.6%	108
	Murraysburg	.0%	.0%	98.1%	.0%	1.9%	106
	Goodwood	95.2%	4.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	83
	Mitchell's Plain	56.1%	43.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	214
	Vredenburg	.0%	.0%	83.3%	16.7%	.0%	42
	Hopefield	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Ceres	.0%	.0%	77.0%	12.2%	10.8%	74
	Malmesbury	64.0%	4.0%	29.0%	2.0%	1.0%	100
	Caledon	.0%	.0%	72.2%	10.1%	17.7%	79
	Mossel Bay	.0%	.0%	90.7%	9.3%	.0%	54

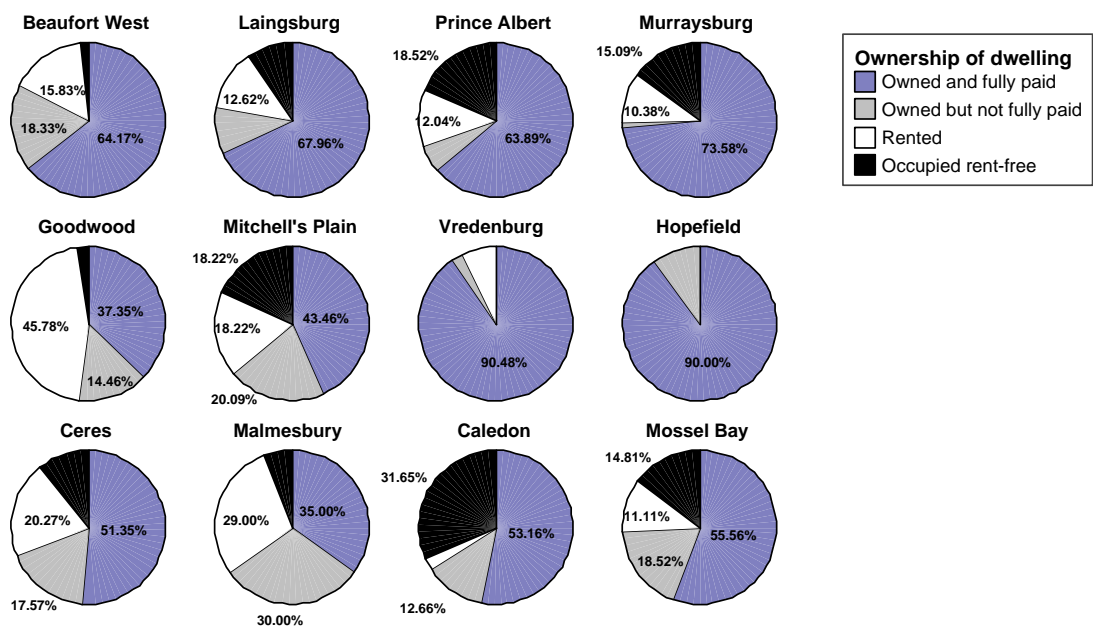
Table 9.53: Type of dwelling

		Type of dwelling: household							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	Room/flatlet not in back yard but on shared property	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	79.2%	.0%	18.3%	.8%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	120
	Laingsburg	70.9%	.0%	26.2%	.0%	1.0%	1.9%	.0%	103
	Prince Albert	63.0%	.9%	33.3%	.0%	.9%	1.9%	.0%	108
	Murraysburg	69.8%	.0%	25.5%	.0%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	106
	Goodwood	21.7%	15.7%	48.2%	8.4%	6.0%	.0%	.0%	83
	Mitchell's Plain	26.2%	1.4%	23.8%	.5%	4.7%	43.0%	.5%	214
	Vredenburg	61.9%	.0%	9.5%	4.8%	11.9%	11.9%	.0%	42
	Hopefield	40.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Ceres	85.1%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	2.7%	10.8%	.0%	74
	Malmesbury	61.0%	16.0%	12.0%	1.0%	5.0%	5.0%	.0%	100
	Caledon	75.9%	.0%	8.9%	.0%	5.1%	10.1%	.0%	79
Mossel Bay	46.3%	9.3%	29.6%	.0%	7.4%	7.4%	.0%	54	

Table 9.54: Number of rooms (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of rooms in house	3	3	3	4	120
Laingsburg	Number of rooms in house	3	3	2	4	103
Prince Albert	Number of rooms in house	3	2	2	4	108
Murraysburg	Number of rooms in house	4	4	3	4	106
Goodwood	Number of rooms in house	4	4	3	5	83
Mitchell's Plain	Number of rooms in house	3	4	2	5	214
Vredenburg	Number of rooms in house	2	2	2	4	42
Hopefield	Number of rooms in house	2	2	2	3	10
Ceres	Number of rooms in house	4	3	2	4	74
Malmesbury	Number of rooms in house	3	4	2	4	100
Caledon	Number of rooms in house	3	3	1	4	79
Mossel Bay	Number of rooms in house	3	3	2	4	54

Figure 9.25: Ownership of dwelling



Access to amenities

Table 9.55: Access to toilet facility

Magisterial district	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 %	
Beaufort West	87.5%	11.7%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	120
Laingsburg	76.7%	20.4%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	103
Prince Albert	66.7%	24.1%	.0%	.9%	1.9%	5.6%	.9%	108
Murraysburg	73.6%	24.5%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.9%	.0%	106
Goodwood	89.2%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	6.0%	2.4%	.0%	83
Mitchell's Plain	79.0%	8.4%	.5%	.0%	.5%	3.7%	7.9%	214
Vredenburg	90.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%	4.8%	42
Hopefield	50.0%	40.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	10
Ceres	82.4%	10.8%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	5.4%	74
Malmesbury	86.0%	8.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.0%	100
Caledon	77.2%	17.7%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	1.3%	2.5%	79
Mossel Bay	85.2%	7.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%	1.9%	54

Table 9.56: 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	Get water from nearby houses	Get water from river	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	4.2%	.0%	.0%	26.7%	69.2%	.0%	.0%	120
Laingsburg	.0%	.0%	.0%	31.1%	68.9%	.0%	.0%	103
Prince Albert	.0%	2.8%	2.8%	50.0%	43.5%	.0%	.9%	108
Murraysburg	.0%	.0%	.9%	70.8%	28.3%	.0%	.0%	106
Goodwood	3.6%	.0%	1.2%	10.8%	84.3%	.0%	.0%	83
Mitchell's Plain	.5%	12.1%	3.3%	44.9%	38.8%	.5%	.0%	214
Vredenburg	.0%	4.8%	.0%	40.5%	54.8%	.0%	.0%	42
Hopefield	.0%	.0%	.0%	40.0%	60.0%	.0%	.0%	10
Ceres	2.7%	5.4%	5.4%	6.8%	79.7%	.0%	.0%	74
Malmesbury	.0%	4.0%	2.0%	7.0%	87.0%	.0%	.0%	100
Caledon	.0%	.0%	5.1%	19.0%	75.9%	.0%	.0%	79
Mossel Bay	.0%	.0%	3.7%	35.2%	61.1%	.0%	.0%	54

Table 9.57: Electricity

		Electricity in dwelling		Total
		Yes	No	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	98.3%	1.7%	120
	Laingsburg	97.1%	2.9%	103
	Prince Albert	93.5%	6.5%	108
	Murraysburg	95.3%	4.7%	106
	Goodwood	97.6%	2.4%	83
	Mitchell's Plain	94.4%	5.6%	214
	Vredenburg	90.5%	9.5%	42
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	10
	Ceres	97.3%	2.7%	74
	Malmesbury	89.0%	11.0%	100
	Caledon	91.1%	8.9%	79
	Mossel Bay	94.4%	5.6%	54

Selected household characteristics

Table 9.58: Household size (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Household size	2	21	8	6	5	10	120
Laingsburg	Household size	3	12	6	6	5	7	103
Prince Albert	Household size	2	14	7	6	4	9	108
Murraysburg	Household size	2	16	7	7	5	9	106
Goodwood	Household size	3	21	8	7	5	10	83
Mitchell's Plain	Household size	2	15	6	6	5	8	214
Vredenburg	Household size	2	11	6	5	4	7	42
Hopefield	Household size	3	7	6	6	4	6	10
Ceres	Household size	3	17	7	6	5	9	74
Malmesbury	Household size	3	14	7	6	5	9	100
Caledon	Household size	2	17	6	6	4	7	79
Mossel Bay	Household size	3	11	6	6	5	8	54

Figure 9.26: Sources of income per household

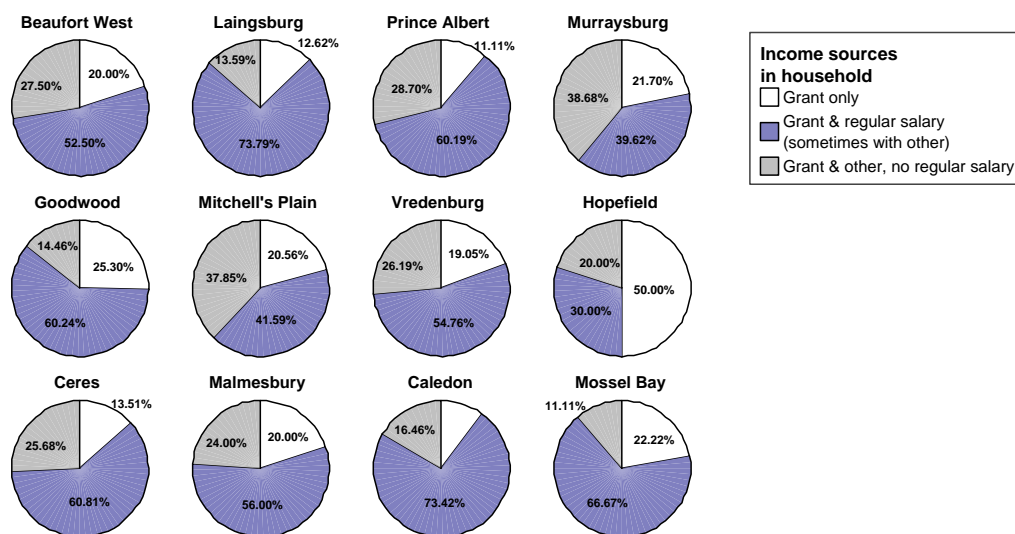


Table 9.59: Number of workers per household (descriptive statistics)

			Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Number of workers	1	1	0	1	120
	Laingsburg	Number of workers	1	1	1	2	103
	Prince Albert	Number of workers	1	1	0	2	108
	Murraysburg	Number of workers	1	0	0	1	106
	Goodwood	Number of workers	1	1	0	2	83
	Mitchell's Plain	Number of workers	1	1	1	1	214
	Vredenburg	Number of workers	1	1	0	2	42
	Hopefield	Number of workers	1	1	0	1	10
	Ceres	Number of workers	2	2	1	3	74
	Malmesbury	Number of workers	1	1	0	2	100
	Caledon	Number of workers	1	1	1	2	79
	Mossel Bay	Number of workers	1	1	1	2	54

Figure 9.27: Number of workers in household

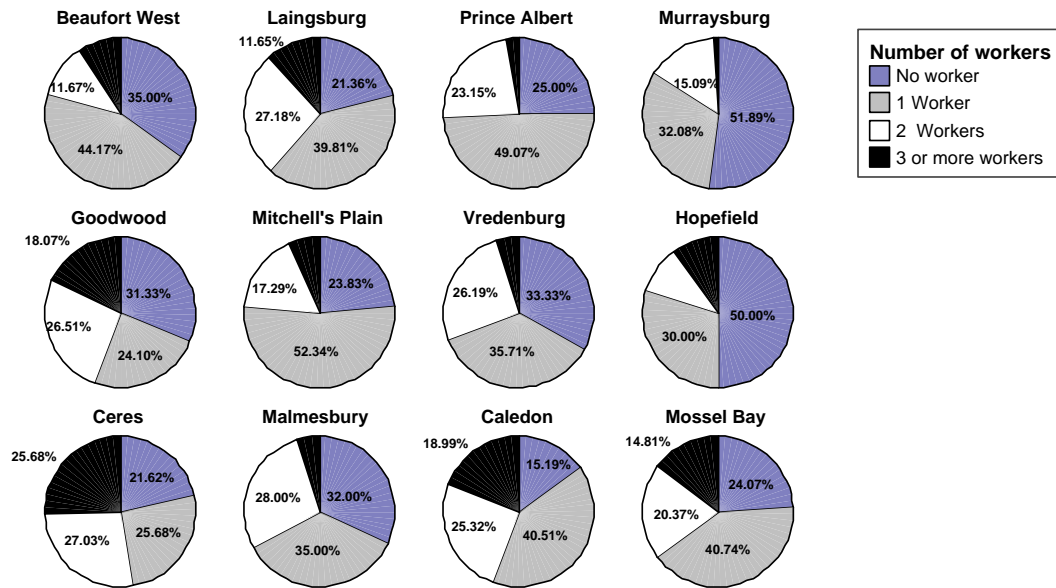


Table 9.60: Number of grants per household (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of grants in household	3	2	2	4	120
Laingsburg	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	3	103
Prince Albert	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	3	108
Murraysburg	Number of grants in household	3	3	2	3	106
Goodwood	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	3	83
Mitchell's Plain	Number of grants in household	2	1	1	2	214
Vredenburg	Number of grants in household	2	1	1	2	42
Hopefield	Number of grants in household	2	2	2	2	10
Ceres	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	3	74
Malmesbury	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	3	100
Caledon	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	2	79
Mossel Bay	Number of grants in household	2	2	1	2	54

Table 9.61: Number of grants per household

		Number of grants in household						Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	22.5%	31.7%	20.0%	22.5%	3.3%	.0%	120
	Laingsburg	40.8%	25.2%	25.2%	8.7%	.0%	.0%	103
	Prince Albert	40.7%	20.4%	23.1%	14.8%	.0%	.9%	108
	Murraysburg	22.6%	24.5%	28.3%	22.6%	1.9%	.0%	106
	Goodwood	27.7%	42.2%	14.5%	13.3%	2.4%	.0%	83
	Mitchell's Plain	55.6%	26.2%	12.1%	2.8%	1.9%	1.4%	214
	Vredenburg	61.9%	26.2%	7.1%	.0%	4.8%	.0%	42
	Hopefield	20.0%	70.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Ceres	43.2%	27.0%	10.8%	16.2%	2.7%	.0%	74
	Malmesbury	40.0%	30.0%	18.0%	10.0%	2.0%	.0%	100
	Caledon	48.1%	35.4%	7.6%	8.9%	.0%	.0%	79
	Mossel Bay	38.9%	38.9%	16.7%	1.9%	3.7%	.0%	54

Table 9.62: Grant combination per household

Grant combination	Frequency	Percent
CSG	527	48.2
DG & CSG	217	19.9
OAG & CSG	166	15.2
OAG & CSG & DG	94	8.6
OAG & FCG & CSG	14	1.3
CSG & FCG	13	1.2
OAG & DG & GIA & CSG	12	1.1
OAG & CSG & GIA	9	.8
OAG & DG & FCG & CSG	8	.7
CSG & CDG	7	.6
DG & FCG & CSG	6	.5
DG & GIA & CSG	5	.5
DG & CDG & CSG	4	.4
DG & FCG & CSG	4	.4
FCG & CDG & CSG	2	.2
OAG & GIA & FCG & CSG	2	.2
OAG*	1	.1
DG & FCG*	1	.1
DG & FCG & CDG & CSG	1	.1
Total	1093	100.0

*Two CSG child beneficiaries live in households where their mother, the CSG adult beneficiary, is not present. In both cases their grandmother is their primary caregiver.

Table 9.63: Household per capita income without grant (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	333.33	83.02	74.00	8.21	127.08	120
Laingsburg	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	493.33	169.64	140.00	44.29	260.40	103
Prince Albert	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	750.00	127.64	107.14	31.04	175.00	108
Murraysburg	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	295.38	78.81	54.17	12.57	132.25	106
Goodwood	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	800.00	130.99	60.00	.00	187.50	83
Mitchell's Plain	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	1750.00	146.65	105.39	20.00	218.57	214
Vredenburg	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	611.11	184.65	200.00	35.00	259.00	42
Hopefield	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	885.71	153.23	.00	.00	223.33	10
Ceres	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	872.80	237.21	189.41	48.75	339.17	74
Malmesbury	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	1583.33	197.66	134.67	6.75	265.91	100
Caledon	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	1133.33	218.46	155.00	63.33	264.76	79
Mossel Bay	Monthly household per capita income without grant	.00	844.90	222.23	180.42	12.50	308.33	54

Health

Table 9.64: Illness/injury/disability

		Person has illness/injury/disability		Total
		No illness/injury/disability	Illness/injury/disability	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	97.5%	2.5%	120
	Laingsburg	94.2%	5.8%	103
	Prince Albert	99.1%	.9%	108
	Murraysburg	99.1%	.9%	106
	Goodwood	84.3%	15.7%	83
	Mitchell's Plain	97.2%	2.8%	214
	Vredenburg	100.0%	.0%	42
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	10
	Ceres	94.6%	5.4%	74
	Malmesbury	96.0%	4.0%	100
	Caledon	92.4%	7.6%	79
	Mossel Bay	96.3%	3.7%	54

Table 9.65: Type of illness/disability

Illness/disability	Count	Percentage of responses	Percentage of cases
Asthma	27	75.4	60.0
Epilepsy	10	21.3	22.2
Specific impairment/disability	3	6.4	6.7
Heart disease	3	6.4	6.7
TB	2	4.3	4.4
Injury	1	2.1	2.2
Cancer	1	2.1	2.2
Total	47	100	104.4

Table 9.66: Number of visits to health care centre

Number of visits	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	5	10.9	10.9
1	3	6.5	17.4
2	1	2.2	19.6
3	2	4.3	23.9
4	4	8.7	32.6
5	3	6.5	39.1
6	4	8.7	47.8
7	2	4.3	52.2
9	2	4.3	56.5
10	1	2.2	58.7
12	12	26.1	84.8
14	1	2.2	87.0
15	1	2.2	89.1
24	3	6.5	95.7
48	1	2.2	97.8
260	1	2.2	100.0
Total	46	100.0	

Table 9.67: Cost of return trip to health care centre

Cost	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
.00	29	69.0	69.0
6.00	1	2.4	71.4
7.00	1	2.4	73.8
9.60	1	2.4	76.2
10.00	1	2.4	78.6
20.00	1	2.4	81.0
23.00	1	2.4	83.3
25.00	1	2.4	85.7
30.00	1	2.4	88.1
40.00	1	2.4	90.5
50.00	2	4.8	95.2
60.00	1	2.4	97.6
270.00	1	2.4	100.0
Total	42	100.0	

Table 9.68: Fees for medical consultation per visit

Cost	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Nothing/for free	29	70.7	70.7
6.00	1	2.4	73.2
10.00	1	2.4	75.6
20.00	1	2.4	78.0
29.00	2	4.9	82.9
30.00	1	2.4	85.4
52.00	1	2.4	87.8
80.00	1	2.4	90.2
90.00	2	4.9	95.1
100.00	1	2.4	97.6
150.00	1	2.4	100.0
Total	41	100.0	

FCG child beneficiaries

Demographic information

Table 9.69: Sex

		Sex		Total
		Female	Male	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	48.7%	51.3%	39
	Laingsburg	50.0%	50.0%	10
	Prince Albert	44.4%	55.6%	18
	Murraysburg	58.3%	41.7%	24
	Goodwood	57.1%	42.9%	28
	Mitchell's Plain	41.2%	58.8%	17
	Vredenburg	61.5%	38.5%	13
	Hopefield	60.0%	40.0%	20
	Ceres	70.6%	29.4%	17
	Malmesbury	40.0%	60.0%	10
	Caledon	50.0%	50.0%	20
	Mossel Bay	81.3%	18.8%	16

Table 9.70: Age

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	1	.4	.4
3	2	.9	1.3
4	2	.9	2.2
5	4	1.7	3.9
6	11	4.7	8.6
7	11	4.7	13.4
8	13	5.6	19.0
9	13	5.6	24.6
10	18	7.8	32.3
11	12	5.2	37.5
12	33	14.2	51.7
13	22	9.5	61.2
14	23	9.9	71.1
15	21	9.1	80.2
16	17	7.3	87.5
17	19	8.2	95.7
18	7	3.0	98.7
20	3	1.3	100.0
Total	232	100.0	

Table 9.71: Age (descriptive statistics)

			Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Age	12	12	10	15	39
	Laingsburg	Age	12	12	9	14	10
	Prince Albert	Age	12	12	11	15	18
	Murraysburg	Age	13	13	10	16	24
	Goodwood	Age	12	12	10	14	28
	Mitchell's Plain	Age	13	13	10	16	17
	Vredenburg	Age	10	9	8	14	13
	Hopefield	Age	13	13	10	15	20
	Ceres	Age	10	11	8	15	17
	Malmesbury	Age	14	14	13	16	10
	Caledon	Age	13	13	10	15	20
	Mossel Bay	Age	12	12	9	16	16

Figure 9.28: Race/population group

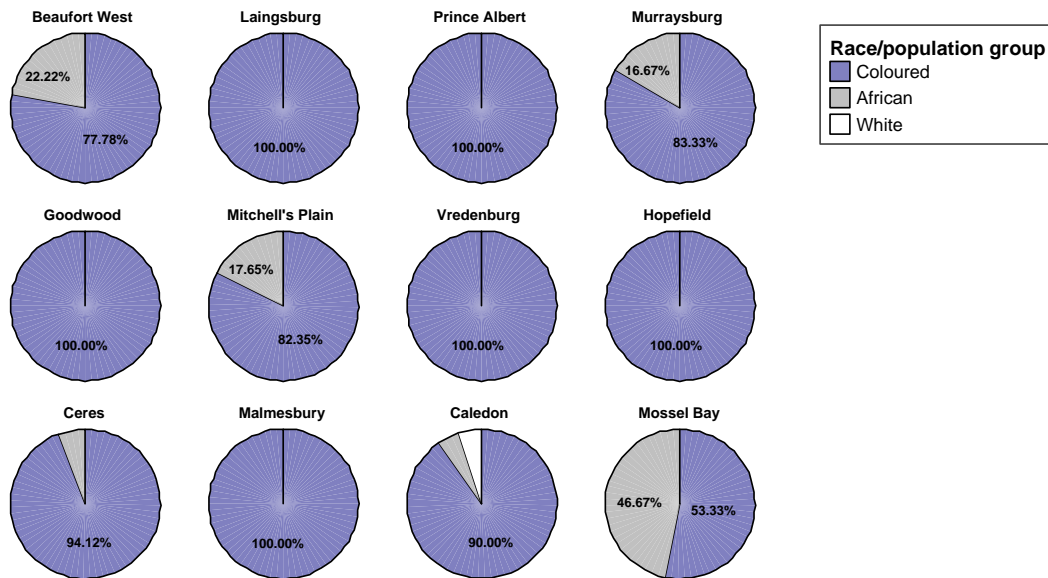


Figure 9.29: Home language

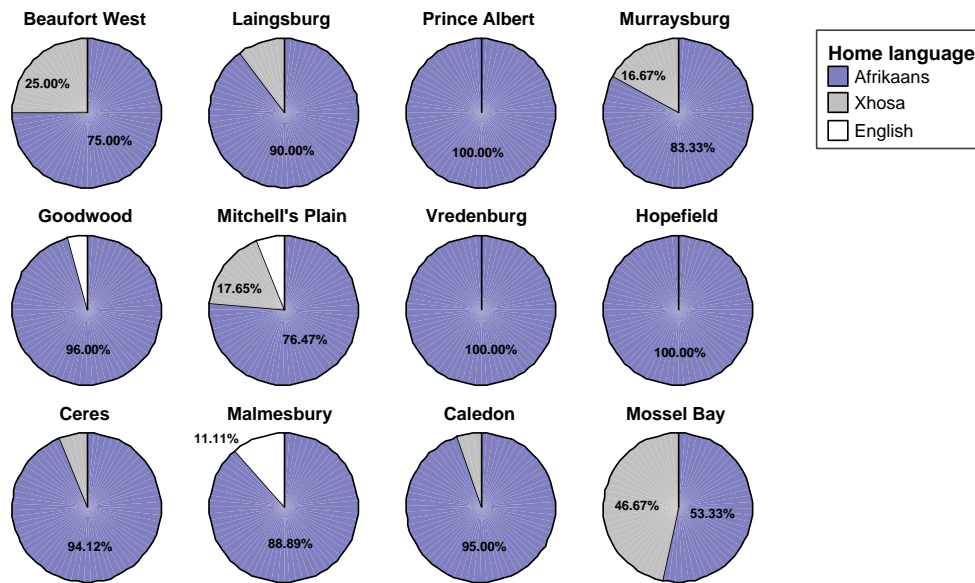


Figure 9.30: Birth certificate

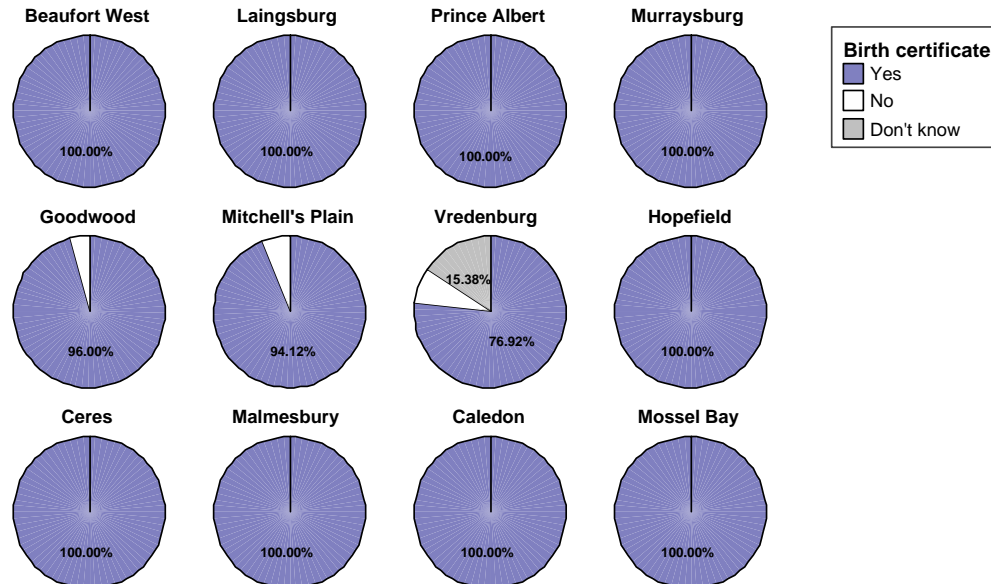
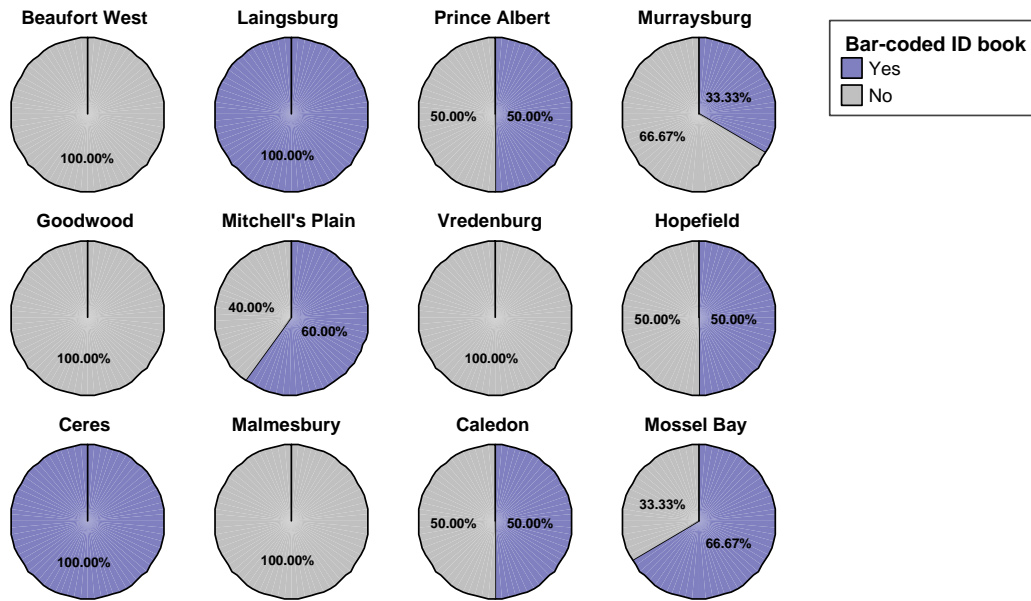


Figure 9.31: Bar-coded ID book



Caregivership and living arrangements

Table 9.72: Caregivers and dependants

Caregivers and dependants	Frequency	Percent
Dependant	222	95.7
Looking after self, caring for nobody	10	4.3
Total	232	100.0

Table 9.73: Age of FCG child beneficiaries looking after themselves

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
17	2	20.0	20.0
18	6	60.0	80.0
20	2	20.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	

Table 9.74: Relationship to main caregiver

Relationship to main caregiver	Frequency	Percent
Foster parent	217	98.6
Other family or relative	2	.9
Grandmother	1	.5
Total	220	100.0

Table 9.75: Children 0-17yrs: Do both parents support child

Support of child	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	2.7
No, only mother, father deceased	2	.9
No, only father, mother deceased	9	4.1
No, only mother, father unknown/no contact	19	8.6
No, only father, mother no contact	1	.5
No, both parents alive, no contact	84	37.8
No, one parent alive, no contact	64	28.8
No, both deceased	37	16.7
Total	222	100.0

Table 9.76: Lived in same household as biological mother

Same household as biological father	Frequency	Percent
Yes, always	6	2.7
Yes, sometimes	57	25.7
No, never	90	40.5
Mother deceased	69	31.1
Total	222	100.0

Table 9.77: Lived in same household as biological father

Same household as biological father	Frequency	Percent
Yes, always	2	.9
Yes, sometimes	42	18.9
No, never	141	63.5
Father deceased	37	16.7
Total	222	100.0

Education

Table 9.78: Currently attending educational institute/cared for

Educational institute/cared for	Frequency	Percent
Primary school	140	60.3
Secondary school	69	29.7
Stays with someone for free during day	8	3.4
Day-care/crèche	6	2.6
Pre-primary class	5	2.2
Institution for special care	2	.9
Not at school, left school before completing matric	2	.9
Total	232	100.0

Table 9.79: Schooling interrupted for 3 months or longer

Schooling interrupted	Frequency	Percent
No	208	97.7
Yes	3	1.4
Don't know	2	.9
Total	213	100.0

Figure 9.32: Primary school: child benefits from government feeding scheme

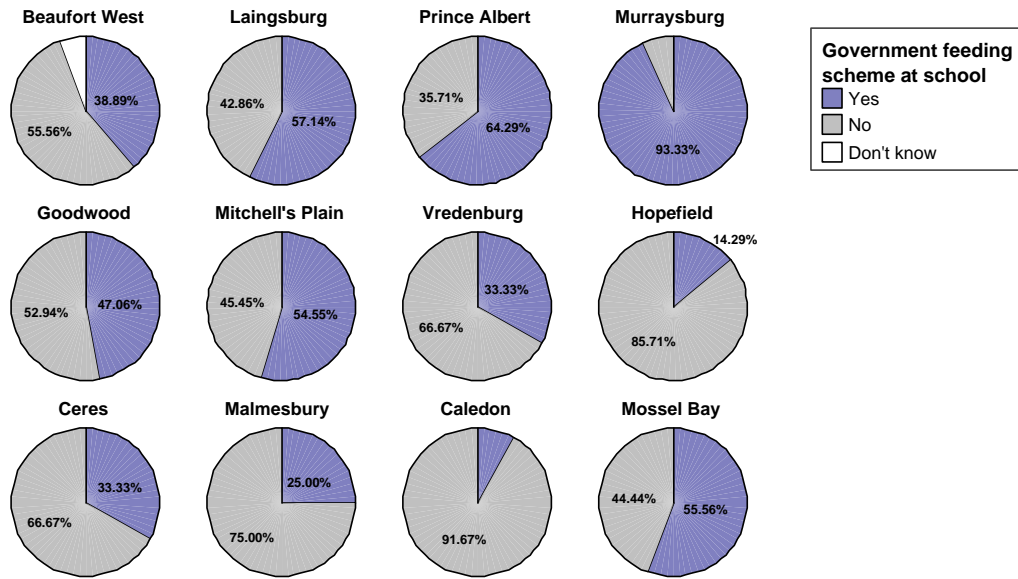
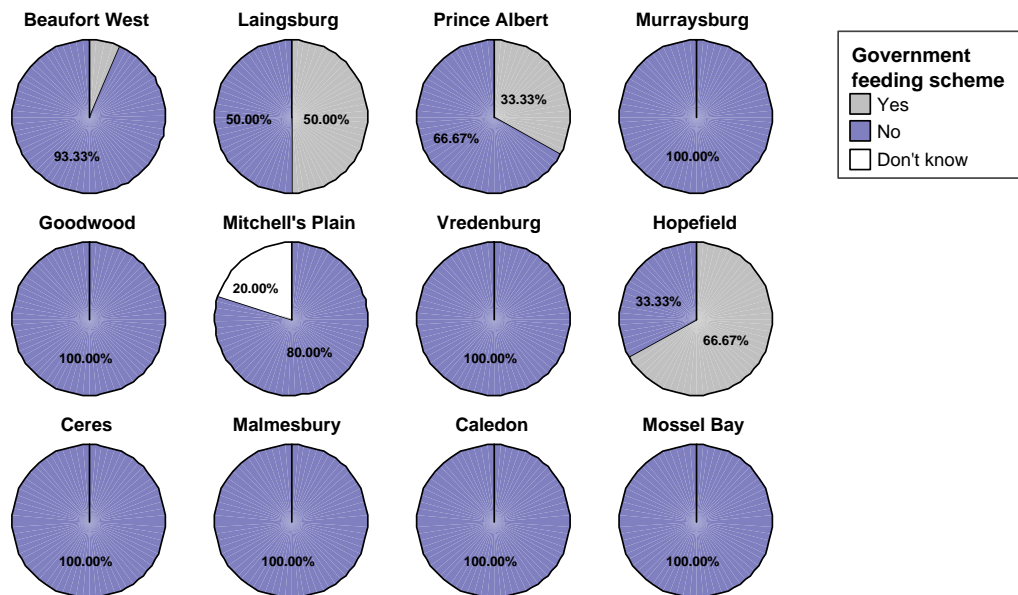


Figure 9.33: Secondary school: child benefits from government feeding scheme



Economic situation

Table 9.80: Paid work during past 12 months (4 – 15 years)

Paid work	Frequency	Percent
No	156	97.5
Don't know	2	1.3
Yes, regularly	1	.6
Yes, irregularly	1	.6
Total	160	100.0

Table 9.81: Type of work done during past 12 months (4 – 15 years)

Type of work	Frequency	Percent
Domestic work	1	50.0
Do chores for other people	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

Table 9.82: Not currently doing paid work: reason not doing paid work (15 years or older)

Reason not doing paid work	Frequency	Percent
Scholar/student	65	97.0
Due to illness	1	1.5
Unemployed	1	1.5
Total	67	100.0

Table 9.83: Not currently doing paid work: number of months did paid work

Number of months did paid work	Frequency	Percent
None	64	95.5
6 or more months but less than one year	1	1.5
1 or more months but less than 6 months	1	1.5
Less than one month	1	1.5
Total	67	100.0

Table 9.84: Receives regular contributions in kind

Contributions in kind	Frequency	Percent
Yes, food	2	.9
Yes, clothes	3	1.4
Yes, food and clothes	5	2.3
Yes, other	5	2.3
No	207	93.2
Total	222	100.0

Table 9.85: Bank/savings account

Bank or savings account	Frequency	Percent
No	228	98.3
Yes	4	1.7
Total	232	100.0

Living conditions

Table 9.86: Neighbourhood classification

		Neighbourhood classification					Total
		Formal metropolitan	Informal metropolitan	Formal urban/town	Informal urban/town	Rural on farm	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	39
	Laingsburg	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Prince Albert	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	18
	Murraysburg	.0%	.0%	95.8%	.0%	4.2%	24
	Goodwood	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	28
	Mitchell's Plain	82.4%	17.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	17
	Vredenburg	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	13
	Hopefield	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	20
	Ceres	.0%	.0%	94.1%	.0%	5.9%	17
	Malmesbury	80.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Caledon	.0%	.0%	85.0%	5.0%	10.0%	20
Mossel Bay	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	16	

Table 9.87: Type of dwelling

		Type of dwelling: household					Total
		House/ brick structure on separate stand or yard	Flat in a block of flats (apartment)	Town/ cluster/ semi- detached house	Informal dwelling/ shack in back yard (including wendy house)	Informal dwelling/ shack in informal settlement	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	92.3%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	39
	Laingsburg	70.0%	.0%	30.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Prince Albert	55.6%	.0%	38.9%	5.6%	.0%	18
	Murraysburg	95.8%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	24
	Goodwood	35.7%	3.6%	60.7%	.0%	.0%	28
	Mitchell's Plain	47.1%	.0%	35.3%	.0%	17.6%	17
	Vredenburg	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	13
	Hopefield	85.0%	.0%	15.0%	.0%	.0%	20
	Ceres	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	17
	Malmesbury	20.0%	50.0%	30.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Caledon	55.0%	.0%	35.0%	5.0%	5.0%	20
	Mossel Bay	68.8%	.0%	31.3%	.0%	.0%	16

Table 9.88: Ownership of dwelling

		Ownership of dwelling				Total
		Owned and fully paid	Owned but not fully paid	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	59.0%	25.6%	12.8%	2.6%	39
	Laingsburg	60.0%	10.0%	30.0%	.0%	10
	Prince Albert	83.3%	11.1%	5.6%	.0%	18
	Murraysburg	91.7%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	24
	Goodwood	60.7%	17.9%	21.4%	.0%	28
	Mitchell's Plain	64.7%	17.6%	17.6%	.0%	17
	Vredenburg	84.6%	15.4%	.0%	.0%	13
	Hopefield	70.0%	5.0%	15.0%	10.0%	20
	Ceres	70.6%	17.6%	5.9%	5.9%	17
	Malmesbury	30.0%	10.0%	60.0%	.0%	10
	Caledon	80.0%	.0%	15.0%	5.0%	20
	Mossel Bay	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%	12.5%	16

Table 9.89: Number of rooms

		Number of rooms					Total
		1	2	3	4	5 rooms or more	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	.0%	10.3%	46.2%	28.2%	15.4%	39
	Laingsburg	.0%	30.0%	10.0%	50.0%	10.0%	10
	Prince Albert	5.6%	44.4%	5.6%	38.9%	5.6%	18
	Murraysburg	4.2%	.0%	33.3%	16.7%	45.8%	24
	Goodwood	.0%	14.3%	17.9%	50.0%	17.9%	28
	Mitchell's Plain	.0%	.0%	17.6%	17.6%	64.7%	17
	Vredenburg	.0%	.0%	15.4%	30.8%	53.8%	13
	Hopefield	10.0%	.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	20
	Ceres	.0%	11.8%	5.9%	70.6%	11.8%	17
	Malmesbury	.0%	.0%	30.0%	50.0%	20.0%	10
	Caledon	10.0%	5.0%	20.0%	20.0%	45.0%	20
Mossel Bay	12.5%	18.8%	25.0%	12.5%	31.3%	16	

Table 9.90: Number of rooms (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of rooms in house	4	3	3	4	39
Laingsburg	Number of rooms in house	4	4	2	4	10
Prince Albert	Number of rooms in house	3	3	2	4	18
Murraysburg	Number of rooms in house	4	4	3	6	24
Goodwood	Number of rooms in house	4	4	3	4	28
Mitchell's Plain	Number of rooms in house	5	5	4	6	17
Vredenburg	Number of rooms in house	5	5	4	5	13
Hopefield	Number of rooms in house	4	4	3	6	20
Ceres	Number of rooms in house	4	4	4	4	17
Malmesbury	Number of rooms in house	4	4	3	4	10
Caledon	Number of rooms in house	4	4	3	5	20
Mossel Bay	Number of rooms in house	3	3	2	5	16

Access to amenities

Table 9.91: Access to toilet facility

		Toilet facility				Total
		Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Bucket latrine	None	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	66.7%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	39
	Laingsburg	90.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Prince Albert	61.1%	38.9%	.0%	.0%	18
	Murraysburg	91.7%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	24
	Goodwood	96.4%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	28
	Mitchell's Plain	88.2%	.0%	.0%	11.8%	17
	Vredenburg	61.5%	38.5%	.0%	.0%	13
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20
	Ceres	82.4%	17.6%	.0%	.0%	17
	Malmesbury	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10
	Caledon	80.0%	10.0%	10.0%	.0%	20
	Mossel Bay	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16

Table 9.92: Access to water for domestic use

		Access to water for domestic use			Total
		Piped (tap) water on community stand: 200m or further	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Count
		Row %	Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	.0%	17.9%	82.1%	39
	Laingsburg	.0%	20.0%	80.0%	10
	Prince Albert	.0%	88.9%	11.1%	18
	Murraysburg	.0%	58.3%	41.7%	24
	Goodwood	.0%	3.6%	96.4%	28
	Mitchell's Plain	17.6%	.0%	82.4%	17
	Vredenburg	.0%	.0%	100.0%	13
	Hopefield	.0%	10.0%	90.0%	20
	Ceres	.0%	5.9%	94.1%	17
	Malmesbury	.0%	.0%	100.0%	10
	Caledon	.0%	10.0%	90.0%	20
	Mossel Bay	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	16

Selected household characteristics

Table 9.93: Mean household size (descriptive statistics)

			Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	Household size	3	12	5	7	24
	Laingsburg	Household size	2	8	5	7	9
	Prince Albert	Household size	2	14	3	8	12
	Murraysburg	Household size	3	15	5	10	13
	Goodwood	Household size	2	13	5	8	18
	Mitchell's Plain	Household size	4	11	5	8	9
	Vredenburg	Household size	3	8	3	8	7
	Hopefield	Household size	4	10	5	8	14
	Ceres	Household size	4	9	5	8	13
	Malmesbury	Household size	4	8	4	8	7
	Caledon	Household size	2	12	3	8	14
	Mossel Bay	Household size	3	11	4	8	11

Figure 9.34: Sources of income per household

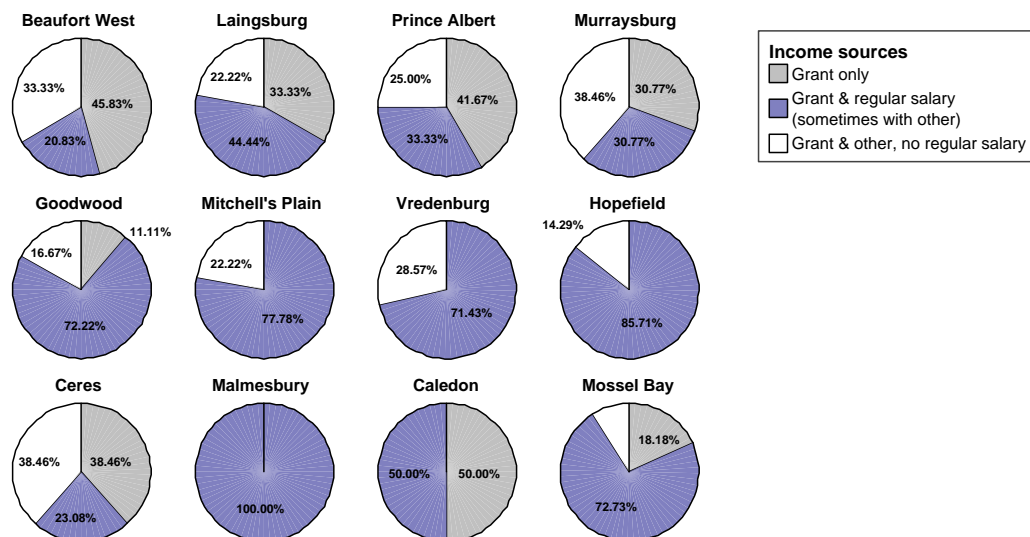


Figure 9.35: Number of workers per household

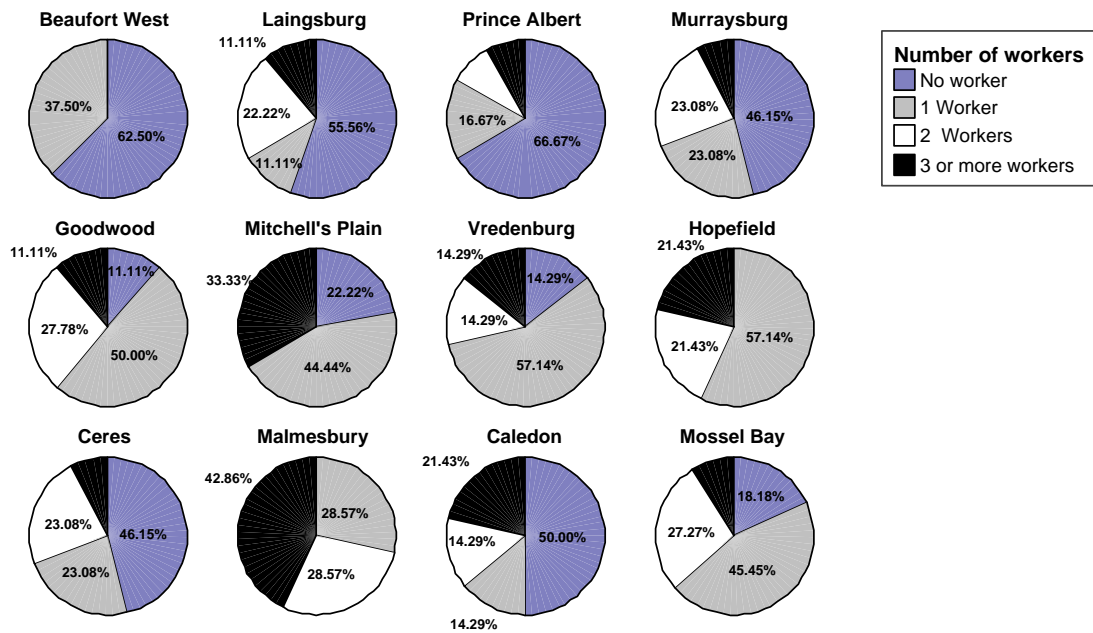


Table 9.94: Number of grants per household

		Number of grants in household						Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Count
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	8.3%	29.2%	41.7%	20.8%	.0%	.0%	24
	Laingsburg	.0%	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	9
	Prince Albert	8.3%	41.7%	16.7%	25.0%	.0%	8.3%	12
	Murraysburg	7.7%	30.8%	38.5%	15.4%	7.7%	.0%	13
	Goodwood	38.9%	22.2%	22.2%	5.6%	11.1%	.0%	18
	Mitchell's Plain	44.4%	33.3%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	9
	Vredenburg	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7
	Hopefield	50.0%	7.1%	42.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14
	Ceres	15.4%	38.5%	30.8%	15.4%	.0%	.0%	13
	Malmesbury	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7
	Caledon	7.1%	50.0%	28.6%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	14
	Mossel Bay	45.5%	36.4%	18.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11

Table 9.95: Number of grants per household (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of grants in household	1	4	2	3	24
Laingsburg	Number of grants in household	2	4	2	3	9
Prince Albert	Number of grants in household	1	6	2	4	12
Murraysburg	Number of grants in household	1	5	2	4	13
Goodwood	Number of grants in household	1	5	1	3	18
Mitchell's Plain	Number of grants in household	1	6	1	3	9
Vredenburg	Number of grants in household	1	3	1	3	7
Hopefield	Number of grants in household	1	3	1	3	14
Ceres	Number of grants in household	1	4	2	3	13
Malmesbury	Number of grants in household	1	3	1	3	7
Caledon	Number of grants in household	1	5	2	3	14
Mossel Bay	Number of grants in household	1	3	1	2	11

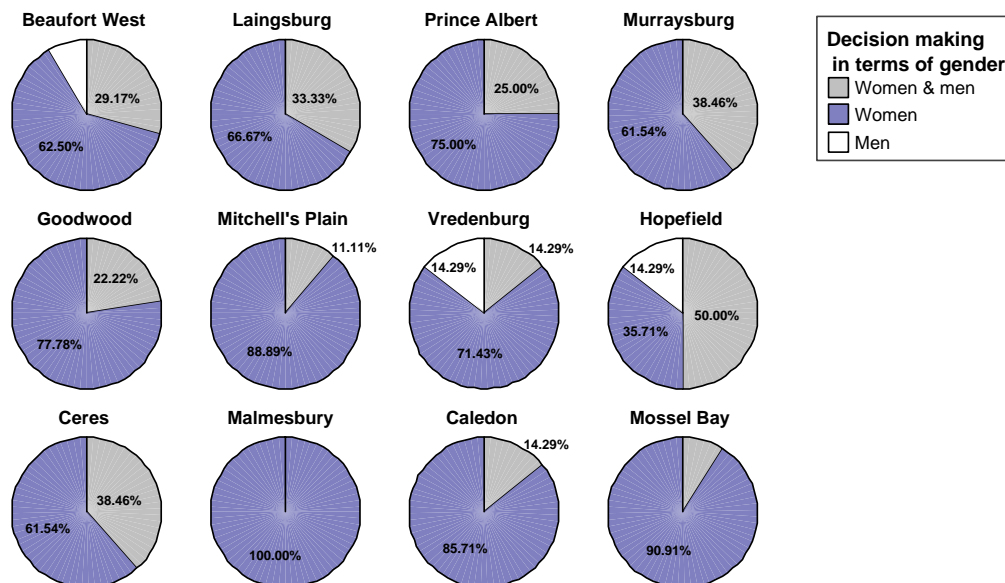
Table 9.96: Grant combination per household

Grant types in household		Magisterial district											
		Beaufort West	Laings-burg	Prince Albert	Murrays-burg	Good-wood	Mitchell's Plain	Vreden-burg	Hope-field	Ceres	Malmes-bury	Caledon	Mossel Bay
FCG	Col %	8.3%	.0%	8.3%	7.7%	38.9%	44.4%	42.9%	50.0%	15.4%	42.9%	7.1%	45.5%
DG & FCG	Col %	29.2%	22.2%	33.3%	15.4%	38.9%	11.1%	14.3%	7.1%	23.1%	14.3%	7.1%	9.1%
CSG & FCG	Col %	12.5%	11.1%	8.3%	23.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	7.1%	.0%
OAG & FCG	Col %	8.3%	33.3%	16.7%	15.4%	5.6%	22.2%	42.9%	35.7%	15.4%	14.3%	57.1%	36.4%
DG & FCG & CSG	Col %	4.2%	11.1%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
OAG & FCG & CSG	Col %	8.3%	11.1%	8.3%	15.4%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
FCG & CDG & CSG	Col %	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
DG & GIA & FCG	Col %	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
DG & FCG & CSG	Col %	8.3%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
DG & FCG & CDG & CSG	Col %	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
OAG & GIA & FCG & CSG	Col %	.0%	11.1%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
OAG & DG & FCG & CSG	Col %	4.2%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	5.6%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
OAG & DG & FCG	Col %	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	23.1%	28.6%	21.4%	9.1%
OAG & DG & GIA & FCG	Col %	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
FCG & DG & CDG	Col %	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	24	9	12	13	18	9	7	14	13	7	14	11

Table 9.97: Household income without grant income (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Monthly household income without grant	.00	1000.00	.00	493.75	36
Laingsburg	Monthly household income without grant	.00	3400.00	387.50	2768.50	10
Prince Albert	Monthly household income without grant	.00	1300.00	.00	1100.00	18
Murraysburg	Monthly household income without grant	.00	1900.00	.00	750.00	24
Goodwood	Monthly household income without grant	.00	4200.00	100.00	2000.00	25
Mitchell's Plain	Monthly household income without grant	200.00	3620.00	780.00	3600.00	17
Vredenburg	Monthly household income without grant	700.00	17436.00	1555.00	3200.00	13
Hopefield	Monthly household income minus grant	260.00	9480.00	1525.00	8000.00	18
Ceres	Monthly household income without grant	.00	8200.00	.00	3450.00	17
Malmesbury	Monthly household income without grant	500.00	2100.00	700.00	1120.00	9
Caledon	Monthly household income without grant	.00	4664.00	.00	1600.00	20
Mossel Bay	Monthly household income without grant	.00	4800.00	400.00	2300.00	15

Figure 9.36: Decision-making on household budget in terms of gender



Health

Table 9.98: Illness/injury/disability

Illness/injury/disability	Frequency	Percent
No illness/injury/disability	221	95.3
Illness/injury/disability	11	4.7
Total	232	100.0

Table 9.99: Type of illness/disability

Illness/disability	Count	Percentage of responses	Percentage of cases
Asthma	1	10.0	10.0
Epilepsy	1	10.0	10.0
HIV/AIDS	1	10.0	10.0
Specific impairment/disability	6	60.0	60.0
Heart disease	1	10.0	10.0
Total	10	100	100

Table 9.100: Number of visits to health care centre

Number of visits	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	4	36.4	36.4
6	2	18.2	54.5
12	2	18.2	72.7
2	1	9.1	81.8
3	1	9.1	90.9
24	1	9.1	100.0
Total	11	100.0	

Table 9.101: Cost of return trip to health care centre

Cost	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
.00	2	28.6	28.6
12.00	1	14.3	42.9
28.00	1	14.3	57.1
75.00	1	14.3	71.4
100.00	1	14.3	85.7
180.00	1	14.3	100.0
Total	7	100.0	

Table 9.102: Fees for medical consultation per visit

Fees	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nothing/for free	3	42.9	42.9
29	1	14.3	57.1
30	2	28.6	85.7
240	1	14.3	100.0
Total	7	100.0	

Lotto and other gambling activities

Table 9.103: Lotto

Lotto	Frequency	Percent
No	231	99.6
Yes	1	.4
Total	232	100.0

CDG child beneficiaries

Demographic information

Table 9.104: Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	10	37.0
Male	17	63.0
Total	27	100.0

Table 9.105: Age

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
3	1	3.7	3.7
5	1	3.7	7.4
6	1	3.7	11.1
7	2	7.4	18.5
8	2	7.4	25.9
9	4	14.8	40.7
10	1	3.7	44.4
12	3	11.1	55.6
13	2	7.4	63.0
14	3	11.1	74.1
15	4	14.8	88.9
16	1	3.7	92.6
17	2	7.4	100.0
Total	27	100.0	

Table 9.106: Age (descriptive statistics)

N	Valid	27
	Missing	0
Mean		11.26
Median		12.00
Mode		9(a)
Std. Deviation		3.869
Percentiles	25	8.00
	50	12.00
	75	15.00

a Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Figure 9.37: Race/population group

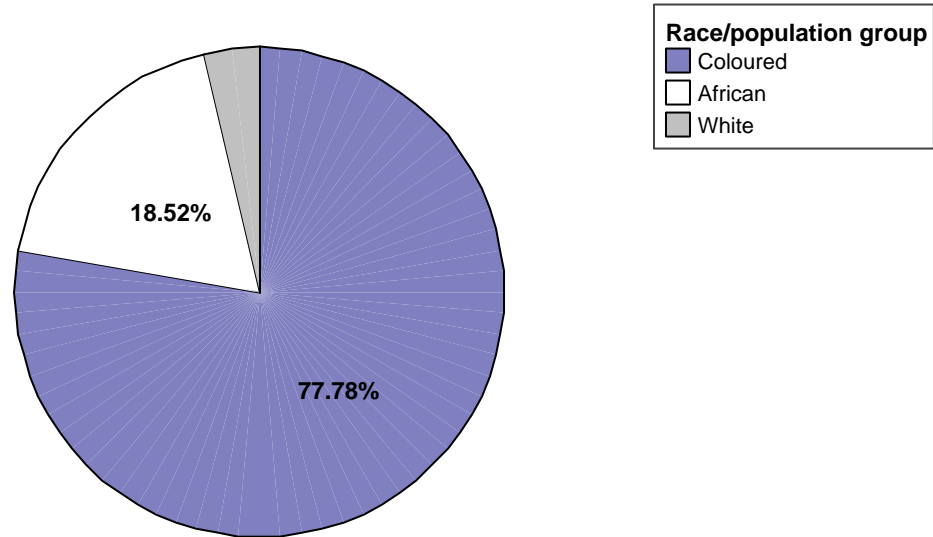
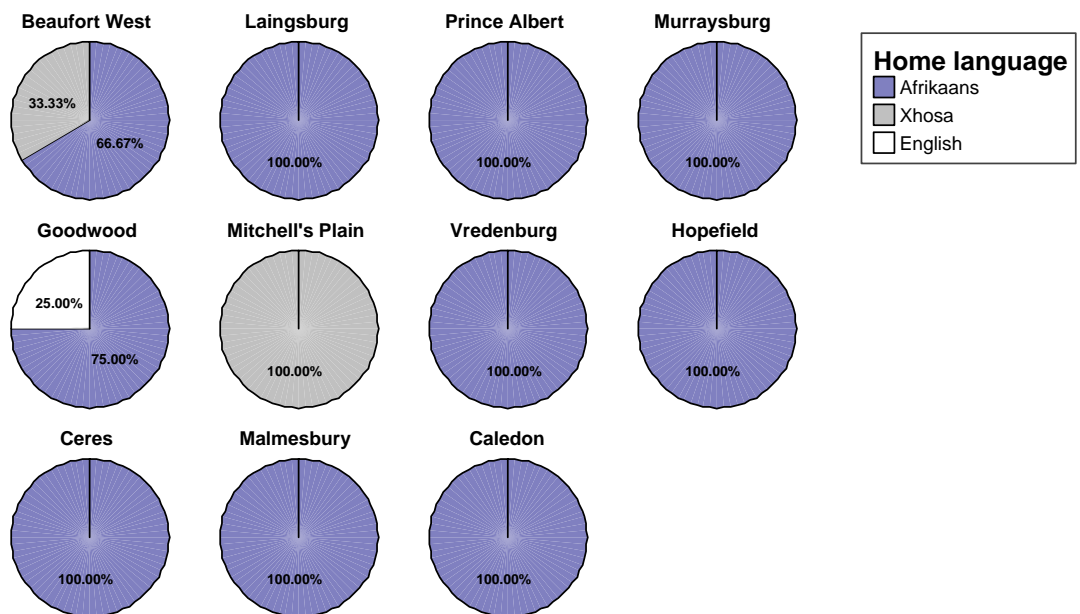


Figure 9.38: Home language



Caregivership and living arrangements

Table 9.107: Relationship to main caregiver

		Children 0-17yrs: Relationship to main caregiver		Total
		Mother	Grandmother	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	66.7%	33.3%	3
	Laingsburg	100.0%	.0%	1
	Prince Albert	100.0%	.0%	2
	Murraysburg	100.0%	.0%	2
	Goodwood	100.0%	.0%	4
	Mitchell's Plain	100.0%	.0%	4
	Vredenburg	100.0%	.0%	1
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	2
	Ceres	50.0%	50.0%	2
	Malmesbury	100.0%	.0%	4
	Caledon	100.0%	.0%	2

Table 9.108: Support from both biological parents

Support from both parents	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	55.6
No, only mother, father deceased	5	18.5
No, only mother, father unknown/no contact	6	22.2
No, one parent alive, no contact	1	3.7
Total	27	100.0

Table 9.109: Live in same household as biological mother

Same household as biological mother	Frequency	Percent
Yes, always	26	96.3
Yes, sometimes	1	3.7
Total	27	100.0

Table 9.110: Live in same household as biological father

Same household as biological father	Frequency	Percent
Yes, always	13	48.1
Yes, sometimes	1	3.7
No, never	8	29.6
Father deceased	5	18.5
Total	27	100.0

Education

Table 9.111: Attending educational institute/care for

Attending education institute/care for	Frequency	Percent
Stays with someone for free during day	10	37.0
Primary school	6	22.2
Institution for special care	9	33.3
Not at school, left school before completing matric	2	7.4
Total	27	100.0

Table 9.112: Annual educational fees/special care institution

Magisterial district	Annual educational fees (special care institution)							Total
	50.00	60.00	120.00	1600.00	1760.00	2100.00	4320.00	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	2
Goodwood	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1
Mitchell's Plain	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1
Malmesbury	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%	25.0%	4
Caledon	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1

Table 9.113: Primary school: benefit from school feeding scheme

		Child benefits from government feeding scheme at primary school		Total
		Yes	No	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Laingsburg	.0%	100.0%	1
	Murraysburg	.0%	100.0%	1
	Goodwood	50.0%	50.0%	2
	Mitchell's Plain	50.0%	50.0%	2

Table 9.114: School interrupted for three months or longer (18 years or younger)

School interrupted	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	44.4
No	4	44.4
Don't know	1	11.1
Total	9	100.0

Table 9.115: Reason schooling was/is interrupted (18 years or younger)

Reason for interruption	Frequency	Percent
Became ill and could not attend school any longer	1	25.0
Could not financially afford it to go to school	1	25.0
Child has an impairment and does not attend school	2	50.0
Total	4	100.0

Economic situation

Table 9.116: Receives regular contributions in kind

		Receives regular contributions in kind		Total
		Yes, food and clothes	No	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial distric	Beaufort West	.0%	100.0%	3
	Laingsburg	.0%	100.0%	1
	Prince Albert	.0%	100.0%	2
	Murraysburg	.0%	100.0%	2
	Goodwood	.0%	100.0%	4
	Mitchell's Plain	.0%	100.0%	4
	Vredenburg	.0%	100.0%	1
	Hopefield	.0%	100.0%	2
	Ceres	50.0%	50.0%	2
	Malmesbury	25.0%	75.0%	4
	Caledon	.0%	100.0%	2

Table 9.117: Bank/savings account

Bank or savings account	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	3.7
No	26	96.3
Total	27	100.0

Living conditions

Figure 9.39: Neighbourhood classification

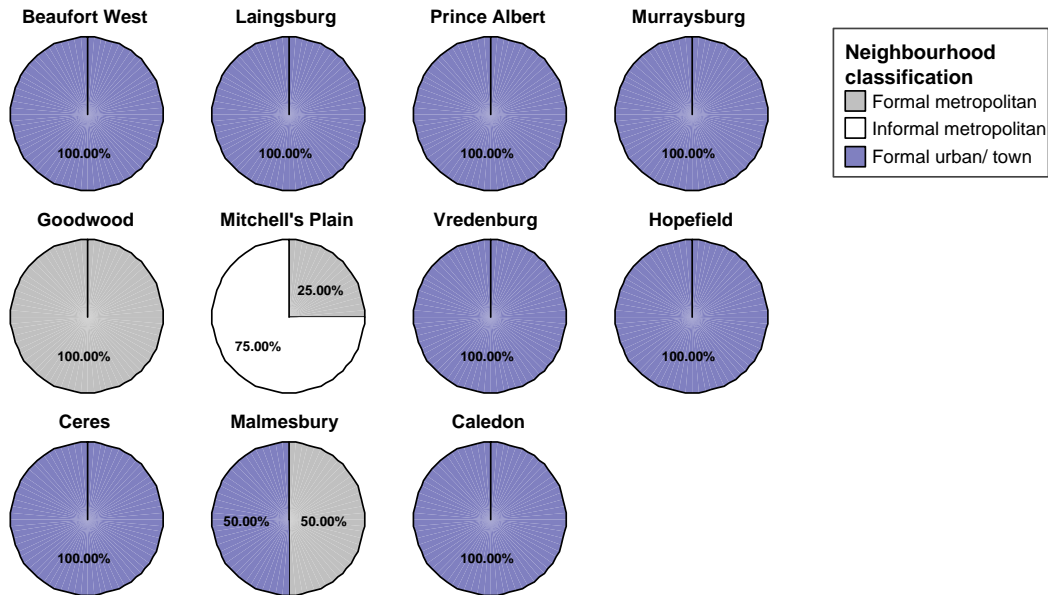


Figure 9.40: Type of dwelling

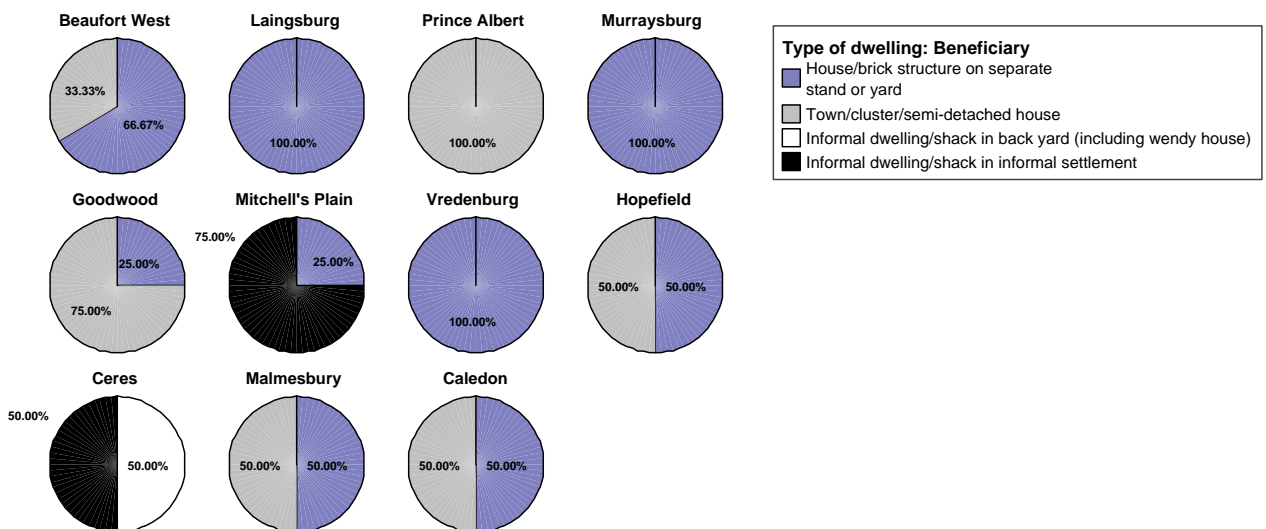


Figure 9.41: Ownership of dwelling

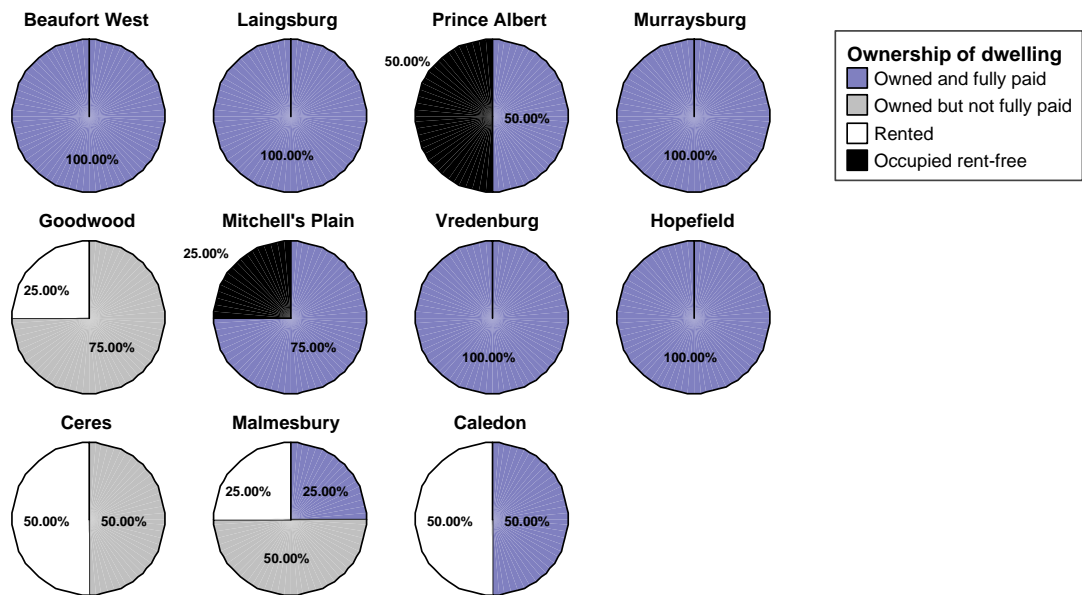


Table 9.118: Number of rooms (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of rooms in house	4	4	4	4	3
Laingsburg	Number of rooms in house	5	5	5	5	1
Prince Albert	Number of rooms in house	4	4	4	4	2
Murraysburg	Number of rooms in house	4	4	3	.	2
Goodwood	Number of rooms in house	4	4	3	4	4
Mitchell's Plain	Number of rooms in house	3	3	2	4	4
Vredenburg	Number of rooms in house	3	3	3	3	1
Hopefield	Number of rooms in house	4	4	2	.	2
Ceres	Number of rooms in house	2	2	2	2	2
Malmesbury	Number of rooms in house	4	4	2	5	4
Caledon	Number of rooms in house	3	3	2	.	2

Access to amenities

Table 9.119: Access to toilet facility

		Toilet facility		Total
		Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	100.0%	.0%	3
	Laingsburg	100.0%	.0%	1
	Prince Albert	50.0%	50.0%	2
	Murraysburg	50.0%	50.0%	2
	Goodwood	100.0%	.0%	4
	Mitchell's Plain	75.0%	25.0%	4
	Vredenburg	.0%	100.0%	1
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	2
	Ceres	50.0%	50.0%	2
	Malmesbury	100.0%	.0%	4
	Caledon	50.0%	50.0%	2

Table 9.120: Access to water for domestic use

		Access to water for domestic use		Total
		Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	33.3%	66.7%	3
	Laingsburg	.0%	100.0%	1
	Prince Albert	100.0%	.0%	2
	Murraysburg	100.0%	.0%	2
	Goodwood	.0%	100.0%	4
	Mitchell's Plain	75.0%	25.0%	4
	Vredenburg	100.0%	.0%	1
	Hopefield	.0%	100.0%	2
	Ceres	100.0%	.0%	2
	Malmesbury	.0%	100.0%	4
	Caledon	50.0%	50.0%	2

Table 9.121: Electricity

		Electricity in dwelling		Total
		Yes	No	Count
		Row %	Row %	
Magisterial district	Beaufort West	100.0%	.0%	3
	Laingsburg	100.0%	.0%	1
	Prince Albert	100.0%	.0%	2
	Murraysburg	100.0%	.0%	2
	Goodwood	100.0%	.0%	4
	Mitchell's Plain	100.0%	.0%	4
	Vredenburg	100.0%	.0%	1
	Hopefield	100.0%	.0%	2
	Ceres	.0%	100.0%	2
	Malmesbury	100.0%	.0%	4
	Caledon	100.0%	.0%	2

Selected household characteristics

Table 9.122: Household size (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Household size	4	7	6	6	4	.	3
Laingsburg	Household size	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Prince Albert	Household size	8	8	8	8	8	8	2
Murraysburg	Household size	6	9	8	8	6	.	2
Goodwood	Household size	4	8	7	8	5	8	4
Mitchell's Plain	Household size	5	13	8	7	6	12	4
Vredenburg	Household size	5	5	5	5	5	5	1
Hopefield	Household size	3	14	9	9	3	.	2
Ceres	Household size	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Malmesbury	Household size	3	6	5	6	4	6	4
Caledon	Household size	7	9	8	8	7	.	2

Table 9.123: Sources of income per household

Magisterial district	Income sources in household							Total
	Grant only	Grant & regular salary	Grant, regular salary & other	Grant, regular salary & maintenance	Grant & odd jobs	Grant, self-employment or odd jobs and other	Grants, remittances or maintenance	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Beaufort West	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3
Laingsburg	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1
Prince Albert	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	2
Murraysburg	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	2
Goodwood	25.0%	.0%	25.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	4
Mitchell's Plain	25.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%	25.0%	.0%	4
Vredenburg	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1
Hopefield	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	2
Ceres	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2
Malmesbury	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4
Caledon	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	2

Table 9.124: Number of workers per household (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Laingsburg	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prince Albert	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Murraysburg	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Goodwood	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	0	2	1	2	0	2	4

... continued

Magisterial district		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Mitchell's Plain	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	0	2	1	1	0	2	4
Vredenburg	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hopefield	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	1	4	3	3	1	.	2
Ceres	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Malmesbury	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	0	2	1	2	0	2	4
Caledon	Number of workers (employed/self-employed) in household	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Table 9.125: Number of grants per household (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Number of grants in household	3	5	4	4	3	.	3
Laingsburg	Number of grants in household	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prince Albert	Number of grants in household	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Murraysburg	Number of grants in household	2	3	3	3	2	.	2
Goodwood	Number of grants in household	2	5	3	3	2	5	4
Mitchell's Plain	Number of grants in household	1	3	2	2	1	3	4
Vredenburg	Number of grants in household	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hopefield	Number of grants in household	2	4	3	3	2	.	2
Ceres	Number of grants in household	1	3	2	2	1	.	2
Malmesbury	Number of grants in household	1	4	2	2	1	4	4
Caledon	Number of grants in household	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 9.126: Grant combination per household

Grant combination	Frequency	Percent
CDG	6	22.2
DG & CDG	4	14.8
OAG & CDG	3	11.1
DG & CDG & CSG	4	14.8
FCG & CDG & CSG	1	3.7
CSG & CDG	4	14.8
DG & FCG & CDG & CSG	1	3.7
OAG & DG & CDG	3	11.1
OAG & DG & GIA & CDG	1	3.7
Total	27	100.0

Table 9.127: Monthly household per capita income without grant (descriptive statistics)

Magisterial district		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Beaufort West	Per capita income without grant	8.57	750.00	280.29	82.29	8.57	.	3
Laingsburg	Per capita income without grant	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	1
Prince Albert	Per capita income without grant	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	2
Murraysburg	Per capita income without grant	22.22	116.67	69.44	69.44	22.22	.	2
Goodwood	Per capita income without grant	117.50	301.25	242.19	275.00	150.63	300.94	4
Mitchell's Plain	Per capita income without grant	.00	61.54	27.18	20.00	.00	.	4
Vredenburg	Per capita income without grant	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1
Hopefield	Per capita income without grant	133.33	133.33	133.33	133.33	133.33	133.33	2
Ceres	Per capita income without grant	75.00	195.00	135.00	135.00	75.00	.	2
Malmesbury	Per capita income without grant	.00	280.00	175.71	247.13	.00	.	4
Caledon	Per capita income without grant	100.00	127.78	113.89	113.89	100.00	.	2

Table 9.128: Decision-making on household budget

Decision making	Frequency	Percent
Women & men	6	22.2
Women	21	77.8
Total	27	100.0

Health

Table 9.129: Type of illness/disability

Illness//disability	Count	Percentage of responses	Percentage of cases
Asthma	1	3.6	3.7
Epilepsy	4	14.3	14.8
TB	1	3.6	3.7
Depression/mental illness	2	7.1	7.4
Specific impairment/disability	18	64.3	66.7
Heart disease	2	7.1	7.4
Total	28	100.0	103.7

Table 9.130: Number of visits to health care centre

Number of visits	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	9	37.5	37.5
1	1	4.2	41.7
2	3	12.5	54.2
3	2	8.3	62.5
4	4	16.7	79.2
6	1	4.2	83.3
11	1	4.2	87.5
12	2	8.3	95.8
24	1	4.2	100.0
Total	24	100	

Table 9.131: Cost of return trip to health care centre

Cost	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
.00	7	38.9	38.9
4.00	1	5.6	44.4
6.00	1	5.6	50.0
12.00	1	5.6	55.6
20.00	1	5.6	61.1
25.00	1	5.6	66.7
30.00	1	5.6	72.2
64.00	1	5.6	77.8
70.00	1	5.6	83.3
85.00	1	5.6	88.9
200.00	1	5.6	94.4
400.00	1	5.6	100.0
Total	18	100.0	

Table 9.132: Fees for medical consultation per visit

Fees	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nothing/for free	12	66.7	77.8
15.00	1	5.6	83.3
28.00	1	5.6	88.9
30.00	1	5.6	94.4
120.00	1	5.6	100.0
Don't know	2	11.1	11.1
Total	18	100.0	

Table 9.133: Monthly medical costs per individual (transport and consultation)

Costs	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
.00	14	56.0	56.0
6.00	1	4.0	60.0
12.00	1	4.0	64.0
20.00	1	4.0	68.0
25.00	1	4.0	72.0
60.00	1	4.0	76.0
64.00	1	4.0	80.0
70.00	1	4.0	84.0
100.00	1	4.0	88.0
124.00	1	4.0	92.0
228.00	1	4.0	96.0
400.00	1	4.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	