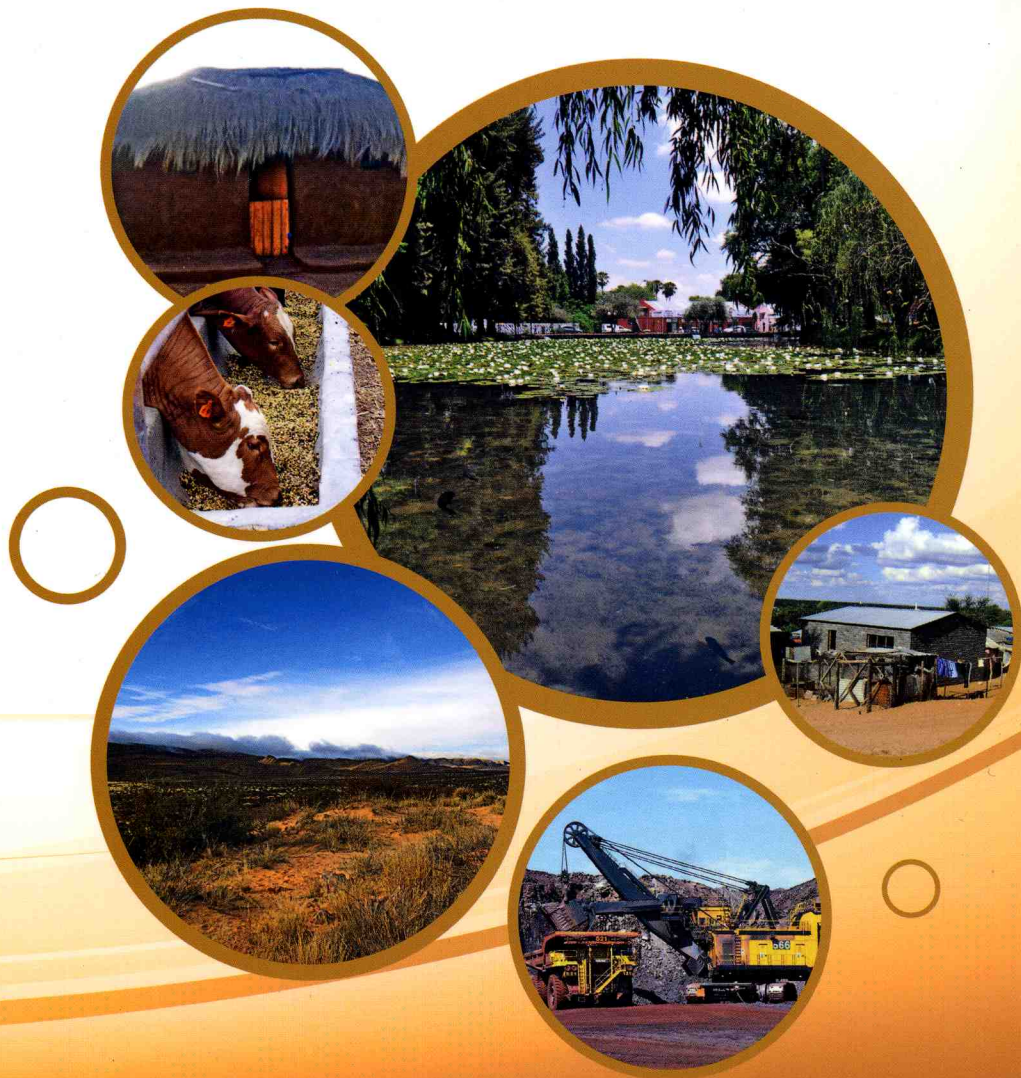




Balelapa *Household Profiling*

**JOHN TAOLO
GAETSEWE DISTRICT
REPORT**



Building a Caring Society. Together.



social development

Department:
Social Development
NORTHERN CAPE

BALELAPA HOUSEHOLD PROFILING REPORT

OF

JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT

ENQUIRIES

Department of Social Development, Northern Cape

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FOREWORD

NORTHERN CAPE MUST TODAY BE BETTER THAN YESTERDAY, AND TOMORROW MUST BE BETTER THAN TODAY

Whilst many families have access to social grants and other poverty alleviation programs, many of our households and communities remain trapped in poverty, are dependent on the state and thus unable to access the opportunities created by the positive economic climate.

Central to the task of social transformation is the role of the ANC in Government in confronting the challenges of poverty and underdevelopment. We must be the first to re-affirm our commitment to redress poverty and inequality.

In August 2008, government launched the National **War on Poverty** Campaign to reduce poverty among the country's poorest citizens. As a response to the War on Poverty Program, the Northern Cape Government implemented the **Balelapa (My Family) Household Profiling Program**. The Information collated during the Balelapa Household Profiling is accessible immediately, the information is not only available per ward or municipality, but per individual household. As a result, interventions per household can be done immediately, making possible a direct confrontation with unemployment, poverty and inequality.



MS G CJIEKELLA
Acting Premier of the Northern Cape

At the annual Centre for Public Service Innovation (CPSI) Awards for 2011, the Balelapa Household Profiling Program received an award (runner-up) in the category for Innovative Enhancement of Internal Systems in Government.

What makes this programme even more unique is that we have enrolled 500 matriculants to do the household profiles and in the process received accredited training from various Sector Education and Training Authorities. We have thus put great emphasis on the thrust of developing our youth in the arena of Research and Analysis.

A poem by Nomzamo Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, on the life and times of Chief Albert Luthuli, raises the importance to realizing a **Better Life for All**:-

“He hoisted us all upon his shoulders - And stood up for us.

Whether reviled by the enemy or revered - He stood up for us,

Whether persecuted or praised - He stood up for us,

Whether criticised or acclaimed - Chief Luthuli gave up his chieftaincy- And stood up for us.”

We will continue to advance the War on Poverty so that our people may one day be saying **“And they stood up for us “**.

We are Proud of our Past, and Confident about the Future.

ACRONYMS

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
CBO	Community-based Organization
CDG	Care Dependency Grant
CHC	Community Health Centre
CHW	Community health worker
CoGHSTA	Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements & Traditional Affairs
CSG	Child Support Grant
DG	Disability Grant
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
DSD	Department of Social Development
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EXCO	Executive Council Committee
FBE	Free Basic Energy
FBO	Faith-based Organization
FBS	Free Basic Services
FBW	Free Basic Water
FCG	Foster Care Grant
FET	Further education and training
GIA	Grant in aid
Gr	Grade
HCBC	Home-community based care
HDI	Human Development Index
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LSM	Living standard measurement
MDG	Millennium Development Goal/s
NCSDSD	Northern Cape Department of Social Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPO	Non-profit Organization
OAG	Old age grant
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PTB	Pulmonary tuberculosis
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RTC	Road to health card
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authorities
TB	Tuberculosis
TOP	Termination of pregnancy
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WVG	War veterans grant



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2010, the Northern Cape MEC for Social Development launched the project known as the 'Balelapa household profiling'; Balelapa being the Setswana translation for 'my family'. This Balelapa household profiling supplements and intensifies the "War on poverty" programme, which aimed to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are provided with an integrated basket of services and development support including access to education, nutrition, basic services, and economic empowerment opportunities.

Households were visited by a team of professionals and volunteer community workers who interviewed household members using a structured questionnaire to identify their specific needs so that access to government services and provision of safety nets could be accelerated in John Taolo Gaetsewe District. Fieldwork was undertaken between March 2010 and January 2012. Overall, 110,142 persons in 24,770 households were profiled in the local municipalities of Gamagara, Ga-Segonyana and Joe Morolong.

The average household size was 4.45 and the majority of household heads were females (53.3%). Forty-five (45) households were child-headed i.e. headed by under 18-year olds. The largest households consisting of 25 household members were found in Ga-Segonyana, followed by 24 in Joe Morolong. Almost six percent (5.7%) of households in John Taolo Gaetsewe District had between 10 and 14 members. However, the majority of households (56.3%) had between one and four members each.

A small percentage (2.1%) of the profiled household members expressed a need for social services, of which the main need was for child maintenance services.

On average 14.0% of persons aged 16 years and older had no schooling, 15.1% had at least a Gr 12 certificate and a further 2.4% had tertiary education. There were 674 children of a compulsory school going age (7 to 15 years) not attending school, of which the majority (57.1%) were males. The majority of children walked to school and for most of them, it took less than 30 minutes. The need for education services, expressed by 28.1% of respondents, was mainly for school uniforms, access to bursaries and scholar transport. Assistance with learnerships was a need expressed by 8.6% of profiled persons.

Approximately 30% of household members reported their skills of which cooking/catering, baking, and painting skills were the most common. However, only 6.7% of households were engaged in a type of small business and the most common type was selling goods on the street. Of those 4.2% of households that required assistance concerning their small business, the majority needed assistance in applying for funding.

Overall 19.0% of persons aged 16 years and older worked, and the main type of employment was of a permanent nature (40.8%). While 29.7% of unemployed persons had given up on seeking work, 64.3% would like to seek employment, 30.8% were interested in starting a business and 27.5% would like to volunteer to help in a programme without remuneration.

Labour services were required by 2.8% of respondents of whom most had a need for assistance with compensation for occupational injuries and diseases.

Almost 60% of the households (57.8%) reported that the household had no income earned through work, business, farming, etc., implying that there was a high dependency on social grants. Another 6.5% of households reported an income of or less than R500 per month. Consequently, 4.9% of household members indicated that they were eligible, but not receiving grants. Child support grants, disability grants and foster care grants were the most pressing needs identified.

Land reform issues that needed to be addressed were reported by 1,823 households. Assistance with the formalisation of tenure was principally needed. Land was needed by 4,965 households mainly for subsistence or small-scale farming.

The most commonly consumed food in the previous week was cereals (87.3%), oils and fats (71.0%), and meat, poultry and eggs (65.1%). Most food was purchased, and less than 2% of households produced any of their own food, although 17.0% of households indicated that they had a garden plot.

Disabilities were reported by 10.3% of persons, of which a sight disability was the most common. Health services were required by 26.9% of the profiled respondents, of which the major need was for medical check-ups and treatment/medication for illnesses.

Most persons had official identification documents in the form of either identity documents or passports. However, 1,562 persons had no identification and in another five cases, it was unclear whether they had such documentation. Overall, 2.4% of profiled persons needed assistance from the Department of Home Affairs mainly with identity documents.

Most households (58.7%) lived in brick dwellings, and in RDP houses (8.4%); 58.4% held title deeds to their dwellings. Shacks were occupied by 12.0% of households. Another 18.5% or 20,352 persons articulated housing and shelter as a need. A third of households (34.0%) had a water connection to the house, and 82.9% had electricity; while 57.7% of households did not have sanitation and 80.9% of households were without a refuse collection service. Free basic water services were available to 69% of households and free basic electricity to 26% of households. However, without basic services available, a free basic service is impossible.

School uniforms, medical check-ups for illness and permanent housing were the main items of a basket of services required by households in John Taolo Gaetsewe.

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Introduction

On 24 May 2010, the Northern Cape MEC for Social Development, Mr Alvin Botes, introduced a project to be known as the 'Balelapa household profiling', which means 'my family' in Setswana. The Balelapa household profiling supports and intensifies the "War on poverty" programme, which aims to ensure that poor and vulnerable households are provided with an integrated basket of services and development support. This includes access to education, nutrition, basic services, and economic empowerment opportunities.¹

During 2008/2009, the Northern Cape Department of Social Development (NCSD) piloted the 500 Families Project, where poor families were targeted to receive a basket of services. Because communities required integrated service delivery, the Northern Cape Executive Council requested the Department of Social Development to broaden its approach. This resulted in a mandate from EXCO to undertake direct door-to-door profiling of all the households within the Northern Cape.

The aim was to develop a comprehensive database of household information, which would enable the Northern Cape Provincial Government to have at its disposal information to identify service delivery gaps and challenges.

This report of John Taolo Gaetsewe District was drafted from fieldwork undertaken from March 2010 to January 2012.

Volunteers, with grade 12 certificates, were recruited from communities and the NCSD set up a partnership with Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETA) to provide training for the volunteers in John Taolo Gaetsewe to conduct the fieldwork. During the fieldwork phase, every household in a community was visited and information of people's conditions, perceptions and needs were obtained using a structured questionnaire designed by Statistics South Africa.

A total of 24,770 households, defined as a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone², were profiled. In Table 1, it can be seen that the profiled households from John Taolo Gaetsewe District represented 62% of the total households.

Table 1. Households surveyed in John Taolo Gaetsewe District

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Number households sampled
Number of households profiled	2,174	9,386	13,210	24,770
Total households 2007 ³	7,640	17,106	15,479	40,225
% sampled with completed forms	28%	55%	85%	62%

¹<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=10918&tid=10935> (Accessed: 2010-10-21)

²StatsSA. Community Survey, 2007: Basic Results Municipalities. P0301.1.

³Total Households data sourced from: StatsSA. Community Survey, 2007: Basic Results Municipalities. P0301.1.

Of the targeted households 81% completed forms. The completion rate was highest in Gamagara and lowest in Ga-Segonyana.

Table 2. *Household contacts*

Final Result Code	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Completed	98%	75%	84%	81%
Not completed	2%	25%	16%	19%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

The main reason why 19% of the households sampled did not complete forms was due to non-contact where households could not be contacted despite several visits to their homes, which accounted for 45% of all the uncompleted forms. Partially completed forms accounted for 14% and another 14% were of dwellings found to be vacant or unoccupied. Refusals accounted for 13% of uncompleted forms. The proportion of non-contacts and vacant dwellings was highest in Joe Morolong, while refusals were predominantly encountered in Gamagara.

Table 3. *Uncompleted forms*

Final Result Code	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Non-contact	8%	44%	46%	45%
Partly completed	31%	13%	14%	14%
Vacant/unoccupied dwelling	6%	8%	21%	14%
Refused	29%	17%	8%	13%
Not selected	23%	16%	8%	12%
No usable information	4%	1%	1%	1%
Other - specify	0%	0%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

It should be noted, that non-responses are not included in the data tables of this report, unless specified.



2. Household Profile and Social Development

POPULATION SIZE

A total of 110,142 people were profiled in 24,770 households in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District.

Table 4. Total population and households profiled

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Population	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Households	2,174	9,386	13,210	24,770

The de facto population, which is the population who resides permanently at a location for at least four nights per week and excludes temporary migrants, accounted for at least 92.5% of the population. The total population, which includes temporary migrants, of 110,142 is the de jure population. Only 5.4% had not stayed at least four nights per week during the past four weeks at their usual place of residence, while 2.1% did not respond.

Table 5. Stayed at least four nights on average per week during last four weeks

Stayed For Four Nights	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
No	44	1,525	4,359	5,928
Not selected	167	668	1,510	2,345
Yes (de facto population)	8,810	36,446	56,613	101,869
Total (de jure population)	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
No	0.5%	3.9%	7.0%	5.4%
Not selected	1.9%	1.7%	2.4%	2.1%
Yes	97.7%	94.3%	90.6%	92.5%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size of the profiled households in John Taolo Gaetsewe District was 4.45 persons per household. The highest average household size was 4.74 persons in Joe Morolong, whilst the lowest average was found in Ga-Segonyana at 4.12 persons per household. The largest households consisted of 25 persons in Ga-Segonyana and 24 in Joe Morolong.

Table 6. Average and maximum household size

Household size	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Average	4.15	4.12	4.74	4.45
Maximum	19	25	24	25

The majority of households comprised of one to four persons (56.3%). Another 37.5% of households had between 5 and 9 members, 5.7% had between 10 and 14 members, while less than one percent (i.e. 116 households) had more than 15 members.

Table 7. Distribution of household size

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Household size	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
1	19.5%	16.4%	15.3%	16.1%
2	14.6%	14.1%	11.3%	12.6%
3	13.3%	14.9%	12.0%	13.2%
4	13.1%	16.0%	13.5%	14.4%
5	12.8%	13.0%	12.7%	12.9%
6	8.6%	9.9%	10.3%	10.0%
7	6.0%	5.7%	7.5%	6.7%
8	4.4%	4.1%	5.7%	5.0%
9	2.9%	2.1%	3.6%	3.0%
10	2.2%	2.3%	5.2%	3.8%
11	0.83%	0.48%	0.82%	0.69%
12	0.60%	0.32%	0.61%	0.50%
13	0.37%	0.32%	0.49%	0.42%
14	0.32%	0.16%	0.38%	0.29%
15	0.09%	0.09%	0.30%	0.20%
16	0.00%	0.07%	0.11%	0.09%
17	0.09%	0.02%	0.06%	0.05%
18	0.14%	0.02%	0.08%	0.06%
19	0.09%	0.01%	0.05%	0.04%
20	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
22	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
24	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
25	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Grouped				
1-4	60.5%	61.4%	52.0%	56.3%
5-9	34.7%	34.8%	39.9%	37.5%
10-14	4.3%	3.6%	7.5%	5.7%
>15	0.41%	0.23%	0.65%	0.47%

AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION

John Taolo Gaetsewe district had an almost equal gender distribution, with slightly more males (50.1%) than females. However, in Gamagara females predominated.

Table 8. Gender distribution

Gender	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Female	50.2%	50.0%	49.8%	49.9%
Male	49.8%	50.0%	50.2%	50.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



The shape of the population pyramid indicated a slight narrowing of the base. This is due to a decreasing fertility rate, thus decreasing the number of children in the lowest age category of 0-4 years. A lowering of the mortality rate results in an older age distribution, and this pyramid widens at the top indicating that there is an increasing number of older persons living in John Taolo Gaetsewe.

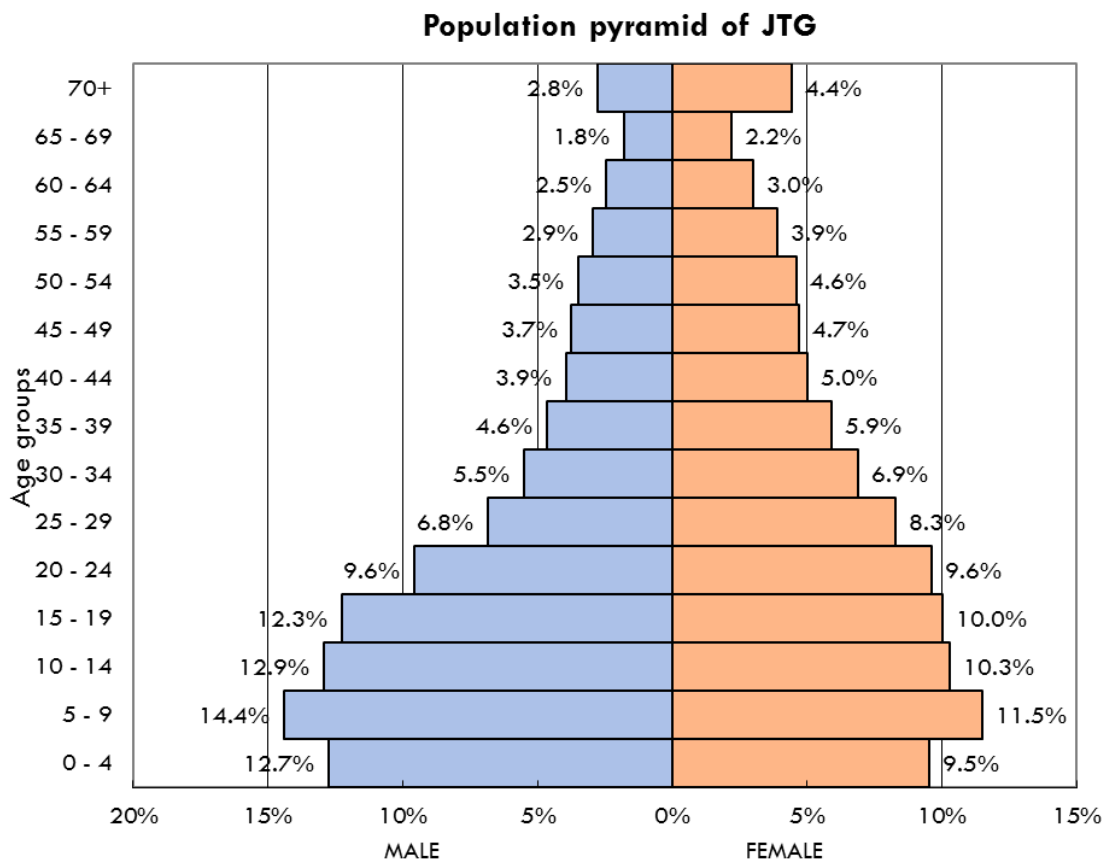


Figure 1. Population pyramid of John Taolo Gaetsewe

Approximately 35.4% of the household members profiled in John Taolo Gaetsewe were persons younger than 15 years, with Joe Morolong displaying a higher level (37.0%). Youth between the ages of 15 and 34 accounted for 34.5% of the profiled population, with the highest percentage occurring in Gamagara (38.3%) and the lowest in Joe Morolong (32.5%).

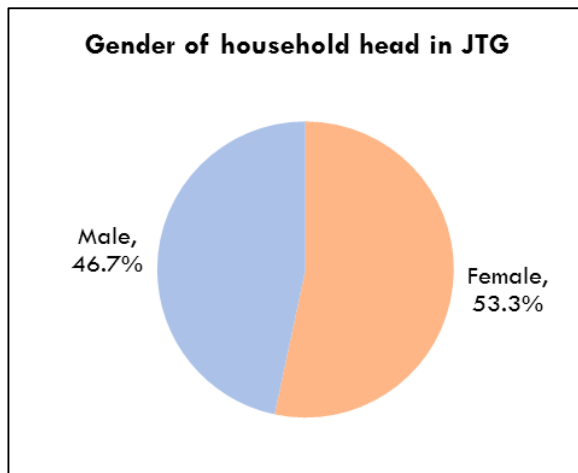
Overall, 58.9% of the persons were in the age group 15-64 years and another 5.7% were aged 65 years and older. Joe Morolong had the highest percentage elderly persons.

Table 9. Age distribution

Age categories	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
0-4	9.5%	10.9%	11.4%	11.0%
5-9	11.7%	12.3%	13.4%	12.9%
10-14	10.9%	10.7%	12.2%	11.5%
15-19	10.0%	10.9%	11.4%	11.1%
20-24	10.5%	9.9%	9.3%	9.6%

Age categories	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
25-29	10.1%	8.7%	6.6%	7.6%
30-34	7.6%	7.3%	5.4%	6.2%
35-39	6.2%	6.2%	4.6%	5.3%
40-44	5.3%	4.9%	4.2%	4.5%
45-49	4.8%	4.5%	4.0%	4.2%
50-54	4.4%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%
55-59	3.3%	3.2%	3.7%	3.5%
60-64	2.4%	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%
65-69	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.0%
70+	2.0%	2.6%	4.6%	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Younger than 15	32.1%	33.8%	37.0%	35.4%
Aged 15-64	64.6%	62.0%	56.0%	58.9%
Youth 15-34	38.3%	36.8%	32.5%	34.5%
65+	3.4%	4.2%	6.9%	5.7%

HOUSEHOLD HEAD



The majority of household heads were female (53.3%), whilst males headed 46.7% of households. More than a quarter (27.7%) of household heads were elderly people i.e. 60 years or older, rising to 35.4% of households in Joe Morolong and dropping to 15.5% in Gamagara. Over 40% of household heads were in the age category from 35-54 years. The average age of the household head was 49.6 years old, while the youngest (44.7) was at Gamagara and the oldest (53.1) at Joe Morolong. Approximately 21.7% of households are headed by youth between the ages of 18 and 35 years, although the proportion is higher in Gamagara and Ga-Segonyana and lower in Joe Morolong at approximately 15.5%.

Figure 2. Gender of household head

Table 10. Gender of household head

Gender	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Female	43.4%	51.8%	56.3%	53.3%
Male	56.6%	48.2%	43.7%	46.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Table 11. Age distribution and average age of household head

Age category	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
10-14	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
15-19	0.95%	0.88%	0.71%	0.80%
20-24	4.07%	4.40%	2.53%	3.41%
25-29	10.72%	8.74%	4.34%	6.65%
30-34	12.57%	12.03%	6.78%	9.38%
35-39	11.46%	12.66%	7.83%	10.07%
40-44	13.20%	11.33%	9.31%	10.45%
45-49	10.61%	10.74%	10.59%	10.65%
50-54	12.14%	10.04%	11.42%	10.94%
55-59	8.82%	8.63%	11.10%	9.91%
60-64	5.91%	7.50%	10.04%	8.67%
65-69	3.70%	5.15%	8.04%	6.51%
70+	5.86%	7.87%	17.31%	12.55%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Youth headed households (18-35 yrs.)	29.7%	28.0%	15.5%	21.7%
Elderly headed households (60 and +)	15.5%	20.5%	35.4%	27.7%
Average age of HH head	44.7	46.1	53.1	49.6

Forty-five child-headed households, defined as a household that is headed by a person younger than 18 years old, were recorded in John Taolo Gaetsewe. Most of the child headed households were found in Joe Morolong (23), followed by Ga-Segonyana (19), and Gamagara (3).

Table 12. Households headed by persons younger than 18 years old

Age	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
11		1		1
12		1		1
13			1	1
15	2		3	5
16		5	5	10
17	1	12	14	27
Total	3	19	23	45

RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD

The majority of household members (35.4%) in John Taolo Gaetsewe were offspring of the head of household i.e. son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child. The spouse/partners of the household head accounted for 8.4% of the household members. The nuclear family i.e. parents and their offspring make up 65.5% of household members on average. Other relatives including grandchildren, great grandchildren, siblings, parents, nieces/nephews contributed 34.1% to household members. Non-related persons added less than one percent to the household (0.4%).

Table 13. *Relationship to household head*

Relationship to HH head	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Brother/sister/step brother/step sister	4.2%	5.1%	3.9%	4.4%
Father/mother/ step father/ step mother	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Foster child	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Grandchild/great grandchild	18.9%	16.4%	25.9%	21.9%
Grandparent/great grandparent	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Head/acting head	22.5%	24.1%	19.9%	21.6%
Husband/wife/partner	10.3%	9.2%	7.5%	8.4%
Niece/nephew	2.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%
Non-related persons	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Other relative - e.g. in-laws or aunt/uncle	4.5%	3.6%	3.3%	3.5%
Son/ daughter/ stepchild/ adopted child	35.5%	36.7%	34.6%	35.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14. *Family structure*

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Nuclear family	68.5%	70.3%	62.2%	65.5%
Other relatives	30.4%	29.3%	37.6%	34.1%
Non-related person	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MARITAL STATUS

The majority of the profiled population in John Taolo Gaetsewe older than 16 years were single and never married (62.8%), followed by 21.7% that were married, 7.7% were cohabiting, 6.0% that were widowed and another 1.8% were either separated or divorced.

Table 15. *Marital status of persons 16 years and older*

Marital status	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Never married/single	64.4%	61.3%	63.6%	62.8%
Married	22.3%	22.4%	21.1%	21.7%
Cohabitation	8.8%	9.5%	6.4%	7.7%
Widow/widower	3.8%	5.1%	7.1%	6.0%
Divorced/separated	0.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES REQUIRED

Household members were asked whether they required assistance with programmes such as counselling and support services for domestic violence, foster care services, reintegration of adult and child offenders back into society, services to older persons, substance abuse, and victim empowerment. Two percent of household members indicated that they had such a need for social assistance. The highest need in John Taolo Gaetsewe District was in the Municipality of Joe Morolong (1,719). Child maintenance services were cited as the greatest need, required by 32.3% of members that had a need. Counselling and support services was the second most important need (19.0%), while services to older persons (17.9%) and foster care services (17.7%) were also a priority of those with needs.



Table 16. Social assistance required

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of household members requiring social development assistance	93	538	1,719	2,350
% persons in need of social development services	1.0%	1.4%	2.8%	2.1%
Type of social development need:				
<i>Foster Care Services</i>	12.9%	21.0%	16.9%	17.7%
<i>Orphaned, Abandoned, Neglected, Abused Child/ren</i>	5.4%	9.5%	5.1%	6.1%
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	4.3%	5.6%	3.2%	3.8%
<i>Substance Abuse</i>	6.5%	10.0%	4.8%	6.0%
<i>Services to Older Persons</i>	20.4%	13.8%	19.1%	17.9%
<i>Victim Empowerment Program</i>	5.4%	3.2%	1.6%	2.1%
<i>Counselling and Support Services</i>	22.6%	21.2%	18.2%	19.0%
<i>Child Maintenance</i>	25.8%	23.6%	35.3%	32.3%
<i>Re-integration of Adult offenders back to society</i>	2.2%	4.3%	1.0%	1.8%

Although child maintenance services were the highest priority at all three municipalities, the second and third priorities differed i.e.:

- Gamagara’s second priority was for counselling and support services, and third priority was for services to older persons
- Ga-Segonyana’s second priority was for counselling and support services, while the third priority was for foster care services
- Joe Morolong’s second priority was for services to older persons and the third priority was for counselling and support services

Social services needed in John Taolo Gaetsewe District

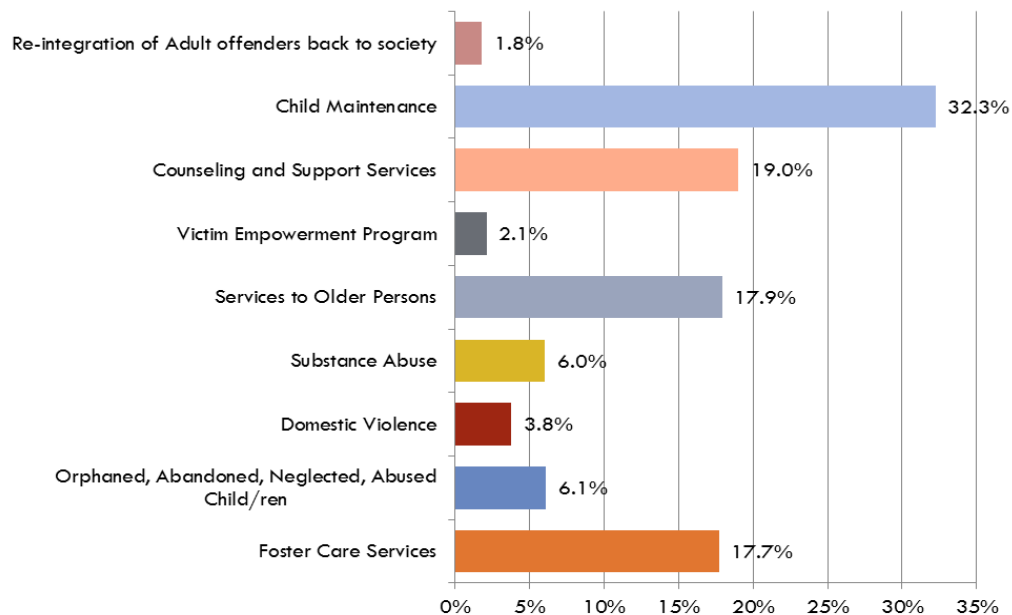


Figure 3. *Social assistance services required*

3. Education and Training

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Forty-six percent (46.0%) of the John Taolo Gaetsewe household members aged 16 years and older indicated that their highest level of education was between Grade R and Grade 9 (Std. 7), whilst 14.0% did not have any schooling. Fifteen percent (15.1%) had at least a matric or Grade 12 certificate and 0.3% had attended Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET). Another 2.4% had tertiary training.

Across the municipalities, the percentage of persons with no schooling varied from 20.8% in Gamagara to 9.9% in Ga-Segonyana. The lowest rate of persons with at least a Grade 12 was in Joe Morolong (12.5%) and the highest in Ga-Segonyana (19.3%).

Table 17. *Highest level of education completed by persons aged 16 years and older*

Highest level of Education	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
No schooling	1,109	2,169	5,019	8,297
Grade R to grade 9 - Grade R to Std 7	2,307	9,226	15,733	27,266
Grade 10/standard 8/form 3	649	2,969	3,669	7,287
Grade 11/standard 9/form 4	426	2,523	2,990	5,939
Grade 12/standard 10/form 5/matric	701	4,249	4,011	8,961
College/University or Technology/Technikon	115	700	421	1,236
University	3	93	77	173
Adult Basic Education and Training	14	69	75	158
Total N	5,324	21,998	31,995	59,317
No schooling	20.8%	9.9%	15.7%	14.0%
Grade R to grade 9 - Grade R to Std 7	43.3%	41.9%	49.2%	46.0%
Grade 10/standard 8/form 3	12.2%	13.5%	11.5%	12.3%
Grade 11/standard 9/form 4	8.0%	11.5%	9.3%	10.0%
Grade 12/standard 10/form 5/matric	13.2%	19.3%	12.5%	15.1%
College/University or Technology/Technikon	2.2%	3.2%	1.3%	2.1%
University	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Adult Basic Education and Training	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

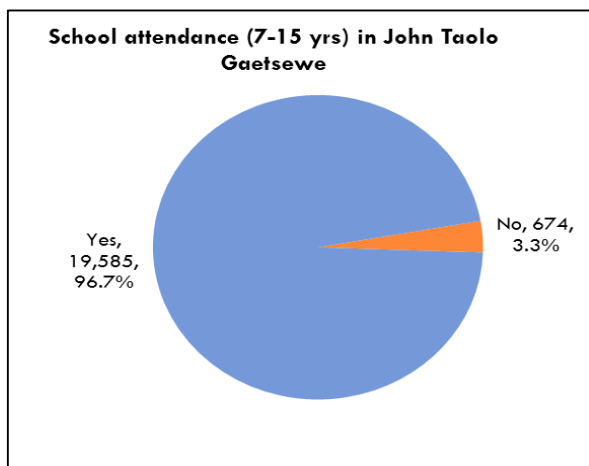
ATTENDANCE AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Of the total population profiled, over 40% indicated that they still attended a school or another educational institution. The highest rates were found in Joe Morolong and the lowest in Gamagara.



Table 18. Attendance of a school or other educational institution by all persons in study area

School attendance	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
No	3,704	16,697	25,324	45,725
Yes	2,221	11,177	19,579	32,977
Total N	5,925	27,874	44,903	78,702
No	62.5%	59.9%	56.4%	58.1%
Yes	37.5%	40.1%	43.6%	41.9%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Under the South African Schools Act of 1996, education is compulsory for all South Africans from age 7 (grade 1) to age 15, or the completion of grade 9, whichever occurs first. This study showed that there were 3.3% of children of compulsory school-going age that were not attending school. The highest percentage was found in Gamagara where 3.9% of school going age children were not attending school, followed by 3.4% Joe Morolong.

Figure 4. School attendance by 7 to 15 year olds

Table 19. Attendance of a school or educational institution by persons aged 7 to 15 years old

School attendance	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
No	63	210	401	674
Yes	1,566	6,664	11,355	19,585
Total N	1,629	6,874	11,756	20,259
No	3.9%	3.1%	3.4%	3.3%
Yes	96.1%	96.9%	96.6%	96.7%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

More males (57.1%) than females of compulsory school going age did not attend school. At Joe Morolong, this tendency increased to 60.3%.

Table 20. Gender of children not attending school who are of a compulsory school going age

No school attendance	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Female	46.0%	48.1%	39.7%	42.9%
Male	54.0%	51.9%	60.3%	57.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE *District Analysis Report*

The table below shows that 27.2% of children of school-going age but NOT attending school were aged 10-12 years. Seven year olds not attending school accounted for 20.9%, while 15.4% were 15-year olds.

Table 21. Age of children not attending school who are of a compulsory school going age

Not attending school (7-15yrs)	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
7	22	55	64	141
8	7	22	49	78
9	1	15	36	52
10	3	27	43	73
11	3	20	44	67
12	5	11	27	43
13	4	18	35	57
14	8	19	32	59
15	10	23	71	104
Total N	63	210	401	674
7	34.9%	26.2%	16.0%	20.9%
8	11.1%	10.5%	12.2%	11.6%
9	1.6%	7.1%	9.0%	7.7%
10	4.8%	12.9%	10.7%	10.8%
11	4.8%	9.5%	11.0%	9.9%
12	7.9%	5.2%	6.7%	6.4%
13	6.3%	8.6%	8.7%	8.5%
14	12.7%	9.0%	8.0%	8.8%
15	15.9%	11.0%	17.7%	15.4%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Of those attending school aged from 7 to 15 years, the majority (94.2%) walked to school.

Table 22. Walk to school (7-15 year olds)

Attending school and walks to school	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
No	21	471	609	1101
Yes	1,501	6,054	10,454	18,009
Total N	1,522	6,525	11,063	19,110
No	1.4%	7.2%	5.5%	5.8%
Yes	98.6%	92.8%	94.5%	94.2%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The majority of children aged 7-15 years old, who walked to school, indicated that it took them less than 30 minutes to reach their school (81.7%), whilst 63 children (0.4%) took more than 3 hours.

Table 23. Time taken to walk to school in minutes by children aged 7-15 years



Time travelling to school	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
within 30 minutes	89.1%	87.6%	76.9%	81.7%
within 60 minutes	10.1%	9.7%	16.2%	13.4%
within 90 minutes	0.4%	1.0%	3.2%	2.2%
within 120 minutes	0.1%	0.9%	2.1%	1.5%
within 150 minutes	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%
within 180 minutes	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

EDUCATION SERVICES REQUIRED

Respondents were asked whether any member of their household required any of the education services listed in the table below. Education services were needed by 28.1% of the profiled persons.

The three major types of education needs expressed by those profiled persons were:

- A school uniform, which was needed by 42.8% of persons, with the greatest need in Joe Morolong (43.5%)
- Scholar transport by 15.4% of persons, with the greatest need in Ga-Segonyana (16.8%)
- Access to bursaries were needed by 15.1% of persons with the greatest need in Ga-Segonyana (19.5%)

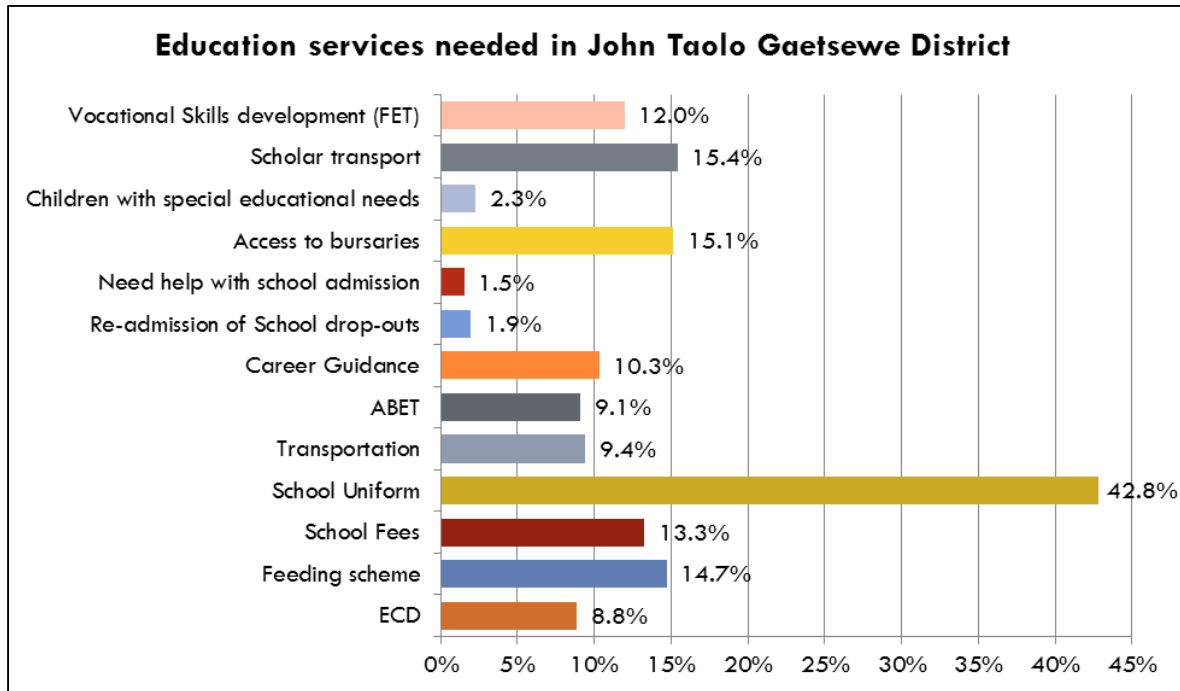


Figure 5. Types of education related needs

Table 24. Education services needed

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of household members requiring with education services	1,665	11,690	17,552	30,907
% persons in need of education services	18.5%	30.3%	28.1%	28.1%

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Type of education need:				
<i>ECD</i>	6.1%	8.9%	9.0%	8.8%
<i>Feeding scheme</i>	45.9%	17.0%	10.2%	14.7%
<i>School Fees</i>	16.3%	17.4%	10.2%	13.3%
<i>School Uniform</i>	37.0%	42.7%	43.5%	42.8%
<i>Transportation</i>	7.4%	8.2%	10.4%	9.4%
<i>ABET</i>	5.0%	6.2%	11.4%	9.1%
<i>Career Guidance</i>	4.1%	12.0%	9.8%	10.3%
<i>Re-admission of School drop-outs</i>	3.0%	2.3%	1.6%	1.9%
<i>Need help with school admission</i>	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%
<i>Access to bursaries</i>	3.7%	19.5%	13.3%	15.1%
<i>Children with special educational needs</i>	1.0%	1.4%	3.0%	2.3%
<i>Scholar transport</i>	8.3%	16.8%	15.2%	15.4%
<i>Vocational Skills development (FET)</i>	5.3%	17.5%	9.0%	12.0%

Furthermore, 8.6% (9,478) persons indicated that they required learnerships, with the highest proportion needed in Ga-Segonyana (10.6%) and the highest number in Joe Morolong (4,826).

Table 25. *Learnerships required*

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Yes	557	4,095	4,826	9,478
% of persons	6.2%	10.6%	7.7%	8.6%

TRAINING AND SKILLS

Household members specified the types of skills that they had from a list. Of the 28.8% persons who indicated the types of skills that they have, the most common skills were:

- 55.8% had cooking/catering skills
- 32.3% had baking skills
- 20.7% had painting skills

The least common skills were bookkeeping, plastering, plumbing, electrical and carpentry.

Table 26. *Skill profile of the John Taolo Gaetsewe population*

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of people with a skill	3,975	13,823	13,943	31,741
% persons with skills	44.1%	35.8%	22.3%	28.8%
% of persons with skill by type of skill:				
<i>Computer skills</i>	11.3%	15.9%	11.7%	13.5%
<i>Baking</i>	34.3%	36.4%	27.5%	32.3%
<i>Cooking/Catering</i>	70.5%	56.4%	51.1%	55.8%
<i>Painting</i>	19.8%	24.5%	17.2%	20.7%
<i>Brick laying</i>	12.7%	11.4%	10.7%	11.3%
<i>Waitressing</i>	6.6%	15.2%	5.3%	9.8%
<i>Security</i>	4.1%	11.9%	6.8%	8.7%



	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Home community based care-giving	1.7%	9.2%	6.4%	7.0%
Welding	9.3%	7.0%	6.3%	7.0%
Carpentry	7.9%	4.5%	3.8%	4.6%
Electrical	5.8%	6.7%	4.9%	5.8%
Plumbing	6.7%	3.1%	2.8%	3.4%
Child care/ECD development	3.7%	11.8%	7.9%	9.1%
Plastering	6.5%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%
Farming	19.7%	10.5%	21.5%	16.5%
Sewing	26.8%	15.3%	18.1%	18.0%
Bookkeeping	5.9%	5.3%	4.3%	4.9%
Other	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%

Type of skills in John Taolo Gaetsewe District

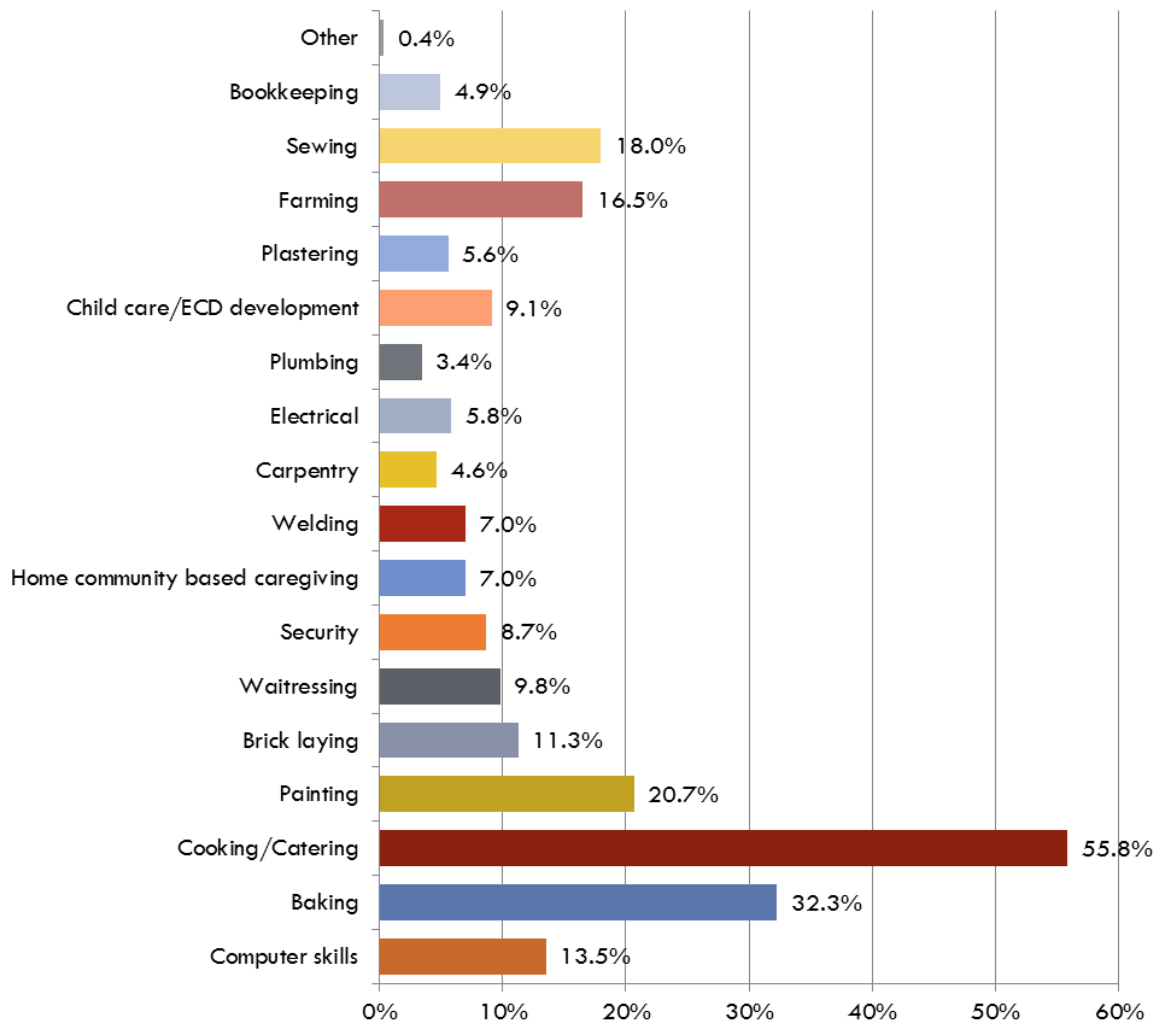
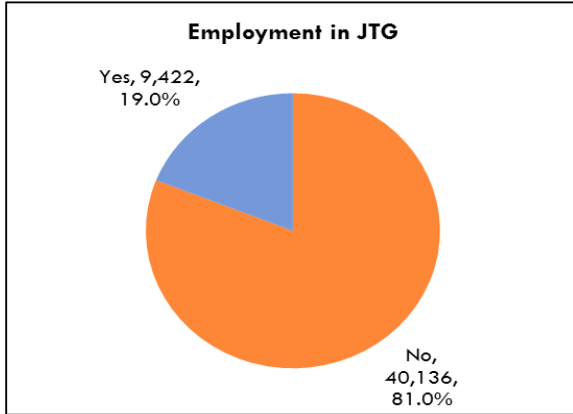


Figure 6. Types of skills

4. Employment and Business Activities



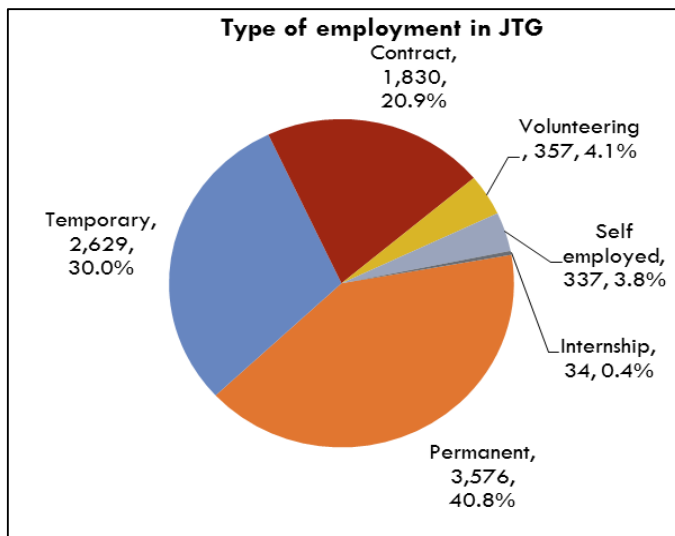
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Respondents were asked "In the previous week, did ... work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (including paid domestic work, profit from own business, farming, etc?)" Overall, 19.0% of persons aged 16 years and older worked. Rates of employment were highest in Gamagara and lowest in Joe Morolong.

Figure 7. Employed in John Taolo Gaetsewe

Table 27. Worked for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind in the previous week (aged 16 years and older)

Employed	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
No	2,628	13,180	24,328	40,136
Yes	1,853	4,570	2,999	9,422
Total N	4,481	17,750	27,327	49,558
No	58.6%	74.3%	89.0%	81.0%
Yes	41.4%	25.7%	11.0%	19.0%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Of those that worked in the previous week, most were engaged in work that was of a permanent nature (40.8%). Temporary work was undertaken by 30.0%, and a further 20.9% were engaged in contract work.

Figure 8. Type of employment



Table 28. Type of Employment

Type of Employment	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Permanent	698	2,019	859	3,576
Temporary	534	1,149	946	2,629
Contract	494	816	520	1,830
Volunteering	15	96	246	357
Self employed	31	185	121	337
Internship	11	17	6	34
Total N	1,783	4,282	2,698	8,763
Permanent	39.1%	47.2%	31.8%	40.8%
Temporary	29.9%	26.8%	35.1%	30.0%
Contract	27.7%	19.1%	19.3%	20.9%
Volunteering	0.8%	2.2%	9.1%	4.1%
Self employed	1.7%	4.3%	4.5%	3.8%
Internship	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Of those who did not work in the previous week, 29.7% had given up on seeking employment, whilst 70.3% had not. The most despondent were in Joe Morolong (33.6%).

Table 29. Given up on seeking employment

Given up on seeking for Employment	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
No	1,755	9,071	14,149	24,975
Yes	684	2,728	7,161	10,573
Total N	2,439	11,799	21,310	35,548
No	72.0%	76.9%	66.4%	70.3%
Yes	28.0%	23.1%	33.6%	29.7%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Of those who were unemployed in the previous week, the following is noted:

- 64.3% would like to seek employment
- 30.8% would like to start a business
- 27.5% would like to volunteer to help without pay in a programme

Table 30. *Preferences of the unemployed*

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Would like to seek employment				
No	865	3,418	8,348	12,631
Yes	1,616	8,332	12,821	22,769
Total	2,481	11,750	21,169	35,400
No	34.9%	29.1%	39.4%	35.7%
Yes	65.1%	70.9%	60.6%	64.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Would like to start own business				
No	2,024	6,304	13,187	21,515
Yes	212	4,083	5,284	9,579
Total	2,236	10,387	18,471	31,094
No	90.5%	60.7%	71.4%	69.2%
Yes	9.5%	39.3%	28.6%	30.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Would like to volunteer				
Don't know			4	4
No	2,078	6,902	13,328	22,308
Yes	180	3,275	5,013	8,468
Total	2,258	10,177	18,345	30,780
Don't know	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
No	92.03%	67.82%	72.65%	72.48%
Yes	7.97%	32.18%	27.33%	27.51%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LABOUR SERVICES REQUIRED

Respondents were asked whether any member of their household required labour services such as unemployment insurance, compensation for occupational injuries and/or diseases or the resolution of labour disputes. These services were needed by less than 3% of the profiled persons. Of those who needed these services, the main need was for compensation for occupational injuries/diseases by 74.4% of the 3,045 respondents, followed by 67.1% in need of resolution of labour disputes and 26.7% were in need of assistance with unemployment insurance.

Figure 9. *Labour services needed*

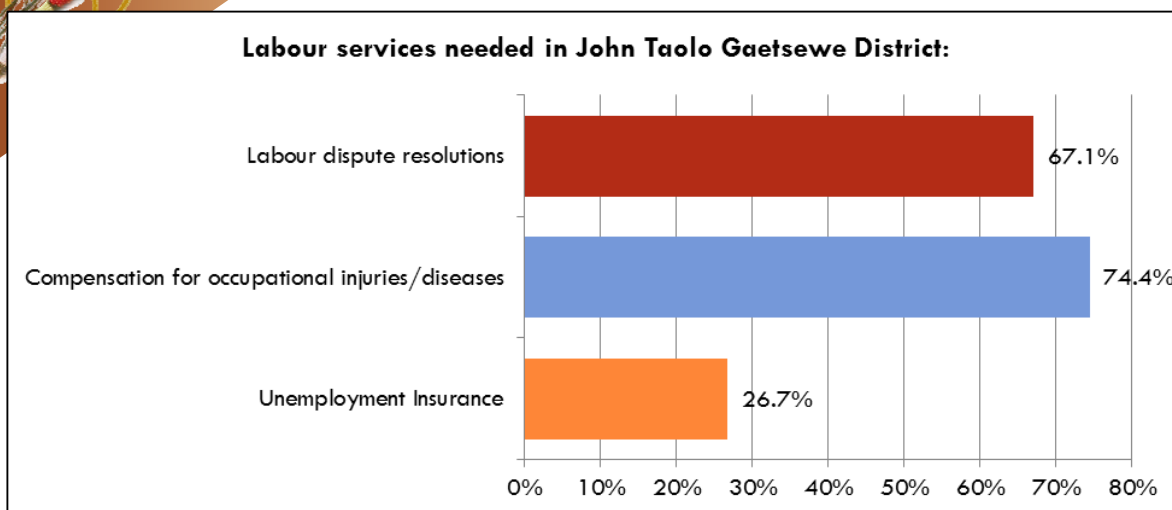


Table 31. Labour services required

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of household members requiring assistance with labour services	82	1,812	1,151	3,045
% persons in need of labour services	0.9%	4.7%	1.8%	2.8%
Type of labour services needed:				
Unemployment Insurance	14.6%	32.7%	18.2%	26.7%
Compensation for occupational injuries/diseases	82.9%	79.4%	66.0%	74.4%
Labour dispute resolutions	48.8%	70.8%	62.6%	67.1%

SMALL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The majority of households were not involved in any type of small business activity. Overall, only 1,648 out of 24,770 (6.7%) households were engaged in small business activity. However, there were differences between the municipalities e.g., over 7% of Joe Morolong households were engaged in small business compared to only 4.0% in Gamagara.

Has Business	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
No	2,088	8,779	12,255	23,122
Yes	86	607	955	1,648
Total	2,174	9,386	13,210	24,770

Of those that specified what type of business they were engaged in, the main types of small business activities that households were engaged in were:

- Selling goods on the street (232 businesses)
- Selling food on the street (206 businesses)
- Helping to transport goods (185 businesses)

Table 32. *Types of small business activity that households were engaged in*

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of households	2,174	9,386	13,210	24,770
Number of households with small businesses	86	607	955	1,648
% of Households with small businesses	4.0%	6.5%	7.2%	6.7%
Types of small business operated:				
<i>Selling goods on the street</i>	11	100	121	232
<i>Shopkeeper</i>	8	42	85	135
<i>Selling food</i>	10	73	123	206
<i>Sewing and selling clothes</i>	7	60	83	150
<i>Catering</i>	1	16	36	53
<i>Self-employed artisan</i>	13	24	28	65
<i>Building or repairing houses</i>	2	22	47	71
<i>Shebeen operator</i>	15	28	43	86
<i>Taxi operator</i>	1	10	21	32
<i>Traditional healer</i>	3	22	48	73
<i>Repairing shoes</i>	2	13	45	60
<i>Helping to transport goods</i>	1	27	157	185
<i>Child care</i>	1	10	14	25
<i>Food processing</i>	0	9	21	30
<i>Wood/fuel for sale</i>	2	1	10	13
<i>Co-operative member</i>	0	7	55	62
<i>Weaving</i>	1	7	5	13
Other	0	0	4	4

SMALL BUSINESS NEEDS

Respondents were asked whether any member of their household required assistance in their small business. Small business services were needed by 4.2% of the profiled persons. Of the 4,586 persons that expressed such a need, the three major types of needs were:

- Assistance to apply for funding, which was needed by 49.4%, with the greatest need in Ga-Segonyana (58.3%)
- Development of business plans by 44.5%, with the greatest need in Ga-Segonyana (52.0%)
- Help with marketing by 35.6%, with the greatest need in Ga-Segonyana (48.8%)



Table 33. Small business assistance required

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of household members requiring assistance in their small business	122	2,466	1,998	4,586
% persons in need	1.4%	6.4%	3.2%	4.2%
Type of small business assistance needed:				
Market Access	9.8%	24.0%	10.5%	17.7%
Assistance to apply for funding	55.7%	58.3%	38.0%	49.4%
Development of business plans	32.8%	52.0%	36.0%	44.5%
Joint business association or co-operative	5.7%	11.0%	5.1%	8.3%
Help with marketing	23.8%	48.8%	20.0%	35.6%
Need a site for the business	41.8%	45.8%	18.8%	33.9%
Help with credit access	14.8%	12.8%	6.0%	9.9%
Capital grant	8.2%	10.7%	22.5%	15.8%
Transport subsidy	27.0%	12.3%	5.7%	9.8%
Access to water and electricity	41.8%	35.0%	17.8%	27.7%
Financing for BEE start-ups	20.5%	7.4%	7.4%	7.7%
Facilitate loans	3.3%	6.9%	3.0%	5.1%
Assistance with small loans	19.7%	8.4%	5.8%	7.5%
Mentorship	0.8%	25.3%	7.6%	16.9%
Assistance with internet and/or conf. facilities	1.6%	6.4%	5.8%	6.0%
Comm. Entrepreneurship outreach programs	0.8%	4.4%	4.0%	4.1%

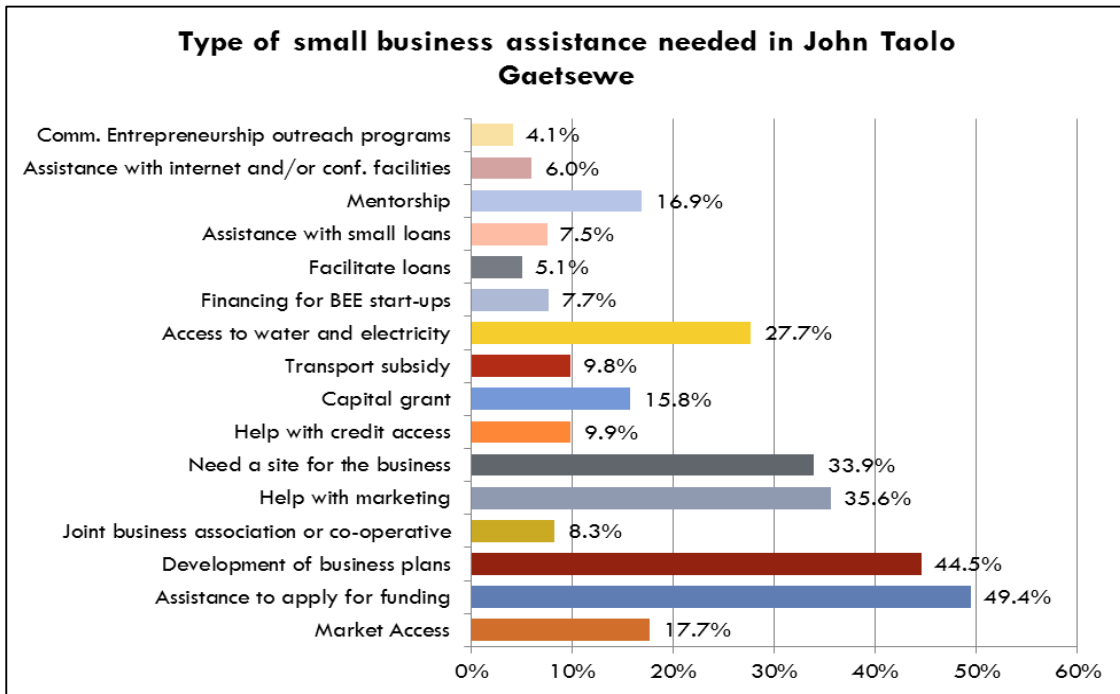


Figure 10. Types of small business needs

5. Food Security

RESOURCES FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

Access to land and water is required to grow food and raise stock. Households were asked whether they had access to resources for keeping and producing livestock or fish and the planting of grain, vegetables or fruit.

The households of John Taolo Gaetsewe indicated that they had access to the resources to keep livestock and produce food although it was a minority of households that have such resources. Seventeen percent of households indicated that they had garden plots, while 4% percent had grazing land and 3.9% had fields. Access to land and resources was highest in Joe Morolong.

Table 34. *Households access to land and resources*

Households that have access to:	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Garden plot	7.9%	13.2%	21.2%	17.0%
Field	0.1%	1.4%	6.2%	3.9%
Grazing land	0.3%	1.1%	6.6%	4.0%
Dam	0.4%	0.6%	3.1%	1.9%
River	0.1%	0.3%	2.9%	1.6%
Market to sell goods	0.2%	0.8%	2.3%	1.5%
Place to purchase	0.2%	1.1%	2.7%	1.9%

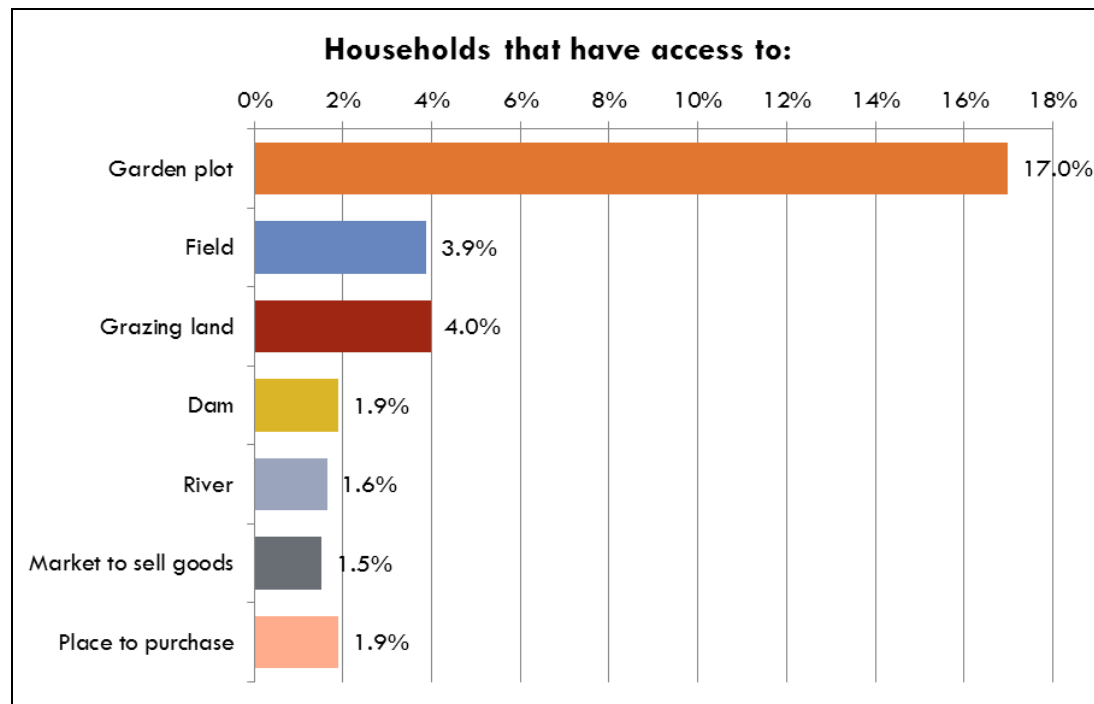
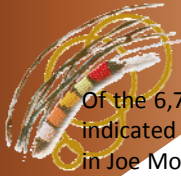


Figure 11. *Household access to food production resources*



Of the 6,765 households that responded to the question concerning the land that they use, a majority of 71% indicated that they owned the land. The highest level of ownership was recorded in Gamagara and the lowest in Joe Morolong. On average, a further 18% rented land, while 48% rented land in Joe Morolong and only 13% in Gamagara. This difference is due to the tribal land tenure system in place in Joe Morolong and parts of Ga-Segonyana.

Table 35. Household owns, rents or has been given land

Members Own Land	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Own	123	1,409	3,247	4,779
Rent	116	520	573	1,209
Given	1	77	699	777
Total N	240	2,006	4,519	6,765
Own	72%	70%	51%	71%
Rent	13%	26%	48%	18%
Given	15%	4%	0%	11%
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES RECEIVED

Agricultural services were received by 368 households in the month before the survey.

Table 36. Received agricultural services

Received agricultural services in:	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Past month	10	108	250	368
Past week	13	112	183	308

LAND REFORM ISSUES

Land reform related issues were only reported by 1,823 households, of which 1,427 required formalisation of land tenure, mostly from Joe Morolong. Three-hundred and ninety-six (396) households needed assistance with eviction problems, mostly in Joe Morolong too. On average, 7.4% of households required assistance with land tenure or eviction issues.

Table 37. Households with land tenure issues

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Need formalisation of tenure	8	251	1,168	1,427
Need assistance with eviction problems	16	146	234	396
Total need tenure and eviction	24	397	1,402	1,823
Total Households	2,174	9,386	13,210	24,770
Need formalisation of tenure	0.4%	2.7%	8.8%	5.8%
Need assistance with eviction problems	0.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%
Total need tenure and eviction	1.1%	4.2%	10.6%	7.4%

Overall, 20% of households indicated that they required land for farming purposes. The greatest need was shown in Joe Morolong (29.6%) and the lowest by households in Gamagara (8.0%). Those households needing land most required it for small-scale farming, although there was interest shown in subsistence and commercial farming.

Table 38. Households with farming land needs

Land needed for:	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Subsistence farming	7	163	1,226	1,396
Small scale farming	135	418	1,501	2,054
Large scale farming	29	169	658	856
Commercial farming	4	129	526	659
Total households need land	175	879	3,911	4,965
Total Households	2,174	9,386	13,210	24,770
Subsistence farming	0.3%	1.7%	9.3%	5.6%
Small scale farming	6.2%	4.5%	11.4%	8.3%
Large scale farming	1.3%	1.8%	5.0%	3.5%
Commercial farming	0.2%	1.4%	4.0%	2.7%
% households need land	8.0%	9.4%	29.6%	20.0%

FOOD CONSUMED

The figure below illustrates that most households had eaten cereals; oils and fats; meat, poultry and eggs; dairy; and green vegetables in the previous week. Fish is not generally consumed; neither are legumes, nuts and seeds.

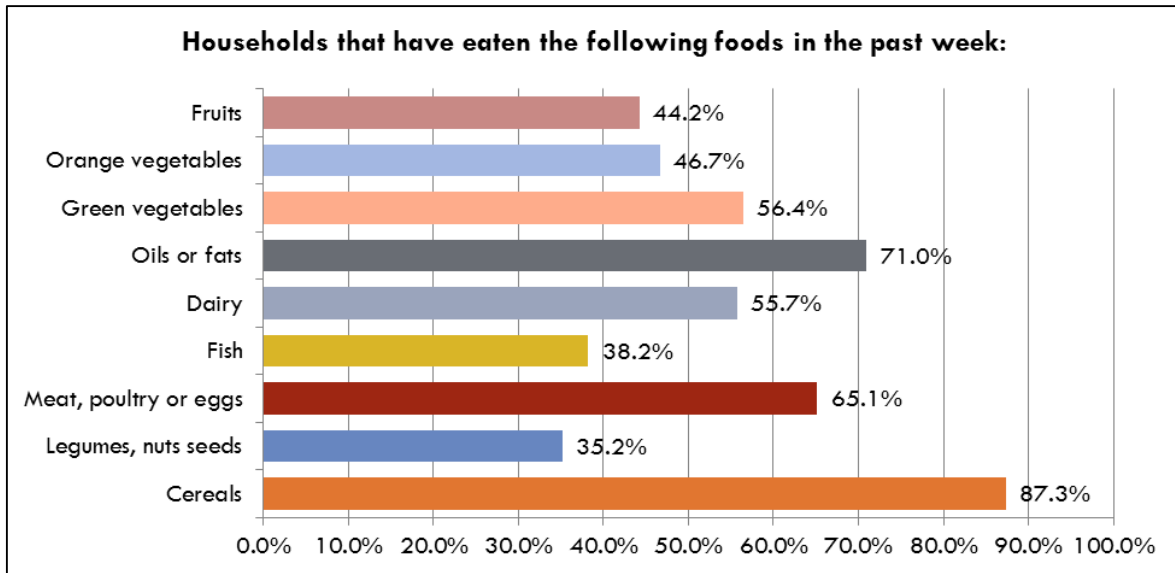


Figure 12. Food types consumed in the past week by John Taolo Gaetsewe households

Meat, poultry and eggs were consumed by a greater proportion of households in Gamagara (78.6%) than in Joe Morolong (57.9%). Similar patterns of food types consumed are shown throughout with Gamagara households indicating higher levels than in Joe Morolong. However, more Ga-Segonyana households consumed fish, green vegetables, orange vegetables, fruits, legumes, nuts and seeds than other households did.



Table 39. Food types consumed in the past week

Households that have eaten the following foods in the past week:	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Cereals	94.5%	83.6%	88.8%	87.3%
Legumes, nuts seeds	35.4%	42.3%	30.1%	35.2%
Meat, poultry or eggs	78.6%	72.2%	57.9%	65.1%
Fish	37.5%	47.1%	32.0%	38.2%
Dairy	71.9%	66.0%	45.8%	55.7%
Oils or fats	89.4%	77.1%	63.6%	71.0%
Green vegetables	47.9%	64.4%	52.1%	56.4%
Orange vegetables	51.7%	57.4%	38.2%	46.7%
Fruits	52.4%	54.4%	35.6%	44.2%

Over 90% of food was purchased. Own production accounted for a very small percentage. Three percent produced their own cereals, 4.1% their own green vegetables and 3.4% their own meat, poultry or eggs. Own production was highest in Joe Morolong. Gifts, food aid, bartering, and exchanging of food took place to a limited extent.

Table 40. Source of main food groups

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Cereal Source				
Exchange	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Gathering	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Gift	2.1%	2.0%	3.8%	2.9%
Own production	0.2%	2.3%	3.9%	3.0%
Purchase	97.7%	95.6%	91.8%	93.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Green Vegetables Source				
Barter	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Exchange	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Food aid	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Gathering	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Gift	2.7%	2.2%	5.0%	3.7%
Own production	1.4%	3.1%	5.4%	4.1%
Purchase	95.5%	94.6%	88.8%	91.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Meat Poultry Eggs Source				
Barter	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Exchange	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Gathering	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Gift	2.3%	2.3%	4.2%	3.2%
Hunting	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
Own production	0.2%	1.7%	5.4%	3.4%
Purchase	97.2%	95.5%	89.1%	92.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6. Household Income and Grants

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Of the John Taolo Gaetsewe households profiled, 57.8% indicated that they did not have a monthly household income earned through work, business or farming, whilst another 6.5% of households had a monthly household income of less than R500. The highest percentage of households with no income was in Joe Morolong (67.2%) and the least in Gamagara (31.4%).

Approximately 3% of households indicated that their household income exceeded R6,000 per month, with Gamagara (5.2%) being the frontrunner, while Joe Morolong (1.5%) reported the least.

Table 41. Joint household income earned through work, business, farming etc. (excluding grants and remittances)

Monthly Income Level	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
No income	31.4%	50.8%	67.2%	57.8%
R100 to R500	7.1%	5.5%	7.1%	6.5%
R501 to R1000	13.2%	9.7%	8.0%	9.1%
R1001 to R1500	10.9%	8.4%	6.0%	7.4%
R1501 to R2000	9.2%	5.5%	3.6%	4.8%
R2001 to R2500	4.8%	3.3%	1.8%	2.6%
R2501 to R3000	5.2%	3.4%	1.7%	2.6%
R3001 to R3500	2.6%	2.2%	0.9%	1.5%
R3501 to R4000	3.9%	2.1%	0.8%	1.6%
R4001 to R4500	2.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%
R4501 to R5000	2.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.7%
R5001 to R5500	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%
R5501 to R6000	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%
R6000 +	5.2%	4.8%	1.5%	3.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

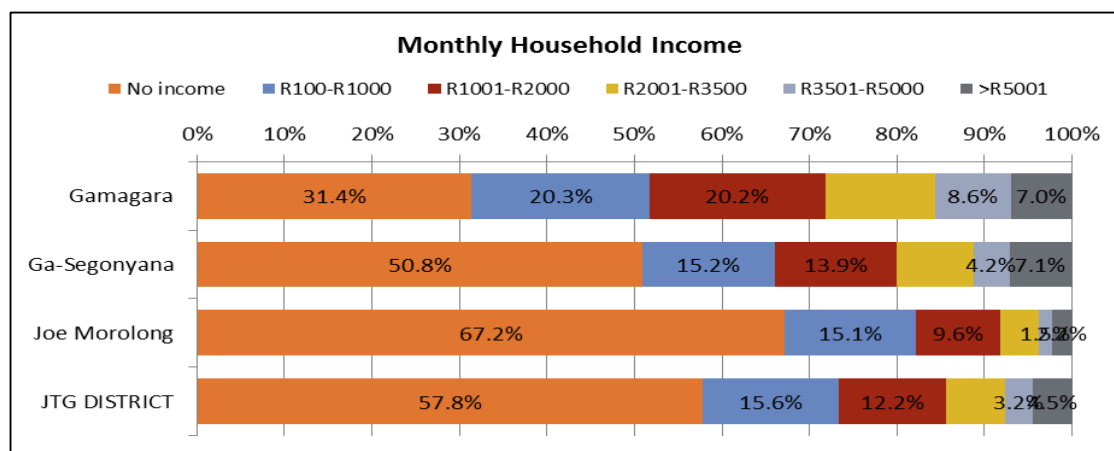


Figure 13. Monthly household income distribution



GRANT ELIGIBILITY

With more than half (57.8%) of the profiled households indicating that they do not have an income earned through work, business, farming, etc., the receipt of grants plays an extremely important role in household survival. Not only in this study area are households dependent on social grants, but it was also established that 28% of the Northern Cape population receives some type of social assistance grant.⁴ Thus, it was important to ask respondents whether any member of their household was eligible but not receiving a social grant.

A total of 4.9% of household members indicated that they were eligible but not receiving a grant. Of those 5,380 households who indicated a need for a grant, the following grants were required:

- 42.0% of children were in need of a child support grant (CSG), which applies to children from poor households, and whose caregivers have to ensure that they remain in school in order to qualify for the grant
- 18.0% of persons required a disability grant
- 13.8% of children required foster care grants (FCG), which are paid to children (up to age 18 years) who have lost one or both parents
- Social relief was required by 10.9% of the 5,380 persons. Social relief of distress is a temporary provision of assistance intended for persons in dire material need and unable to meet their families' most basic needs. The Social Relief of Distress may be in the form of a food parcel. It is usually given for a short time only, up to a maximum of six months.
- 7.7% of persons needed an old age grant applicable to qualifying males and females aged 60 years and older
- 7.0% of respondents required a grant-in-aid, which is an additional grant paid to a person who takes full-time care of a person who already receives a disability grant, war veteran's grant or grant for older persons. The person must be unable to look after themselves owing to physical or mental disabilities, and therefore needs full-time care from someone else.
- 3.5% of persons required a care dependency grant (CDG), which is a grant to take care of a child (up to age 18 years) who has a severe disability and is in need of full-time, special care.

Table 42. Members of households eligible but not receiving a social grant

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of eligible household members requiring a social grant	530	1,627	3,223	5,380
% persons in need of social grants	5.9%	4.2%	5.2%	4.9%
Type of grant needed:				
<i>Child Support Grant</i>	54.0%	43.7%	39.2%	42.0%
<i>Old Age Grant</i>	6.2%	8.6%	7.4%	7.7%
<i>Disability Grant</i>	35.3%	19.6%	14.4%	18.0%
<i>Foster Care Grant</i>	3.6%	14.4%	15.1%	13.8%
<i>Care Dependency Grant</i>	0.6%	2.8%	4.3%	3.5%
<i>Grant-in-Aid</i>	1.1%	7.5%	7.8%	7.0%
<i>War Veterans Grant</i>	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
<i>Social Relief</i>	1.3%	4.2%	15.9%	10.9%

Receipt of a child support grant was the highest priority in all three municipalities. A disability grant was the second priority in Gamagara and Ga-Segonyana, whilst in Joe Morolong it was social relief.

⁴ Department of Social Development. Northern Cape Human Development Report 2010. Pp. 158.

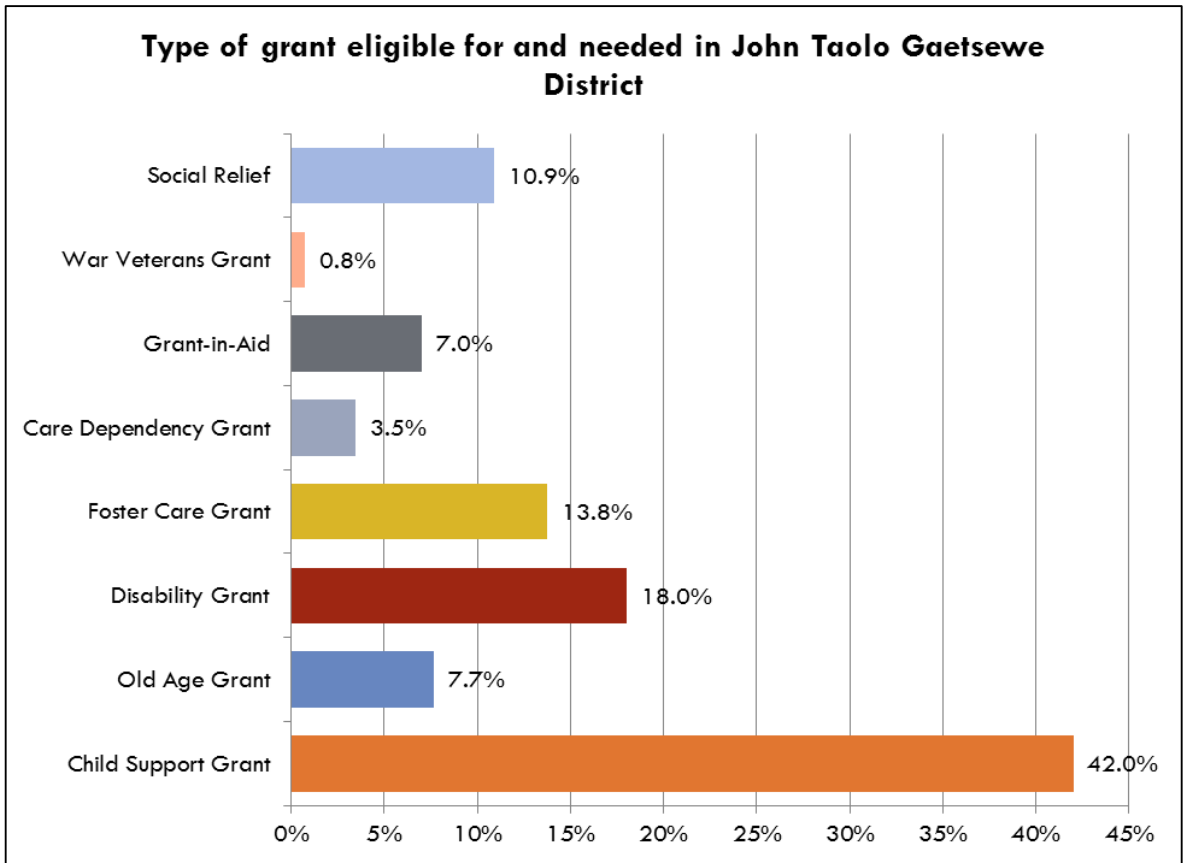


Figure 14. Grants eligible for receipt



7. Health

DISABILITY

Overall, 10.3% of people indicated that they had a disability. The highest proportion of disabilities was recorded in Joe Morolong (11.5%) and the lowest in Gamagara (4.8%).

Of those 10.3% or 11,386 persons who indicated that they had a type of disability, the following main disabilities were noted in the study area:

- 58.5% had a sight disability
- 29.8% were either deaf or profoundly hard of hearing (hearing disability)
- 16.1% had a physical disability or used an assistive device e.g. wheel chair, crutches, prosthesis for a limb or hand usage limitation
- 12.3% had an intellectual disability

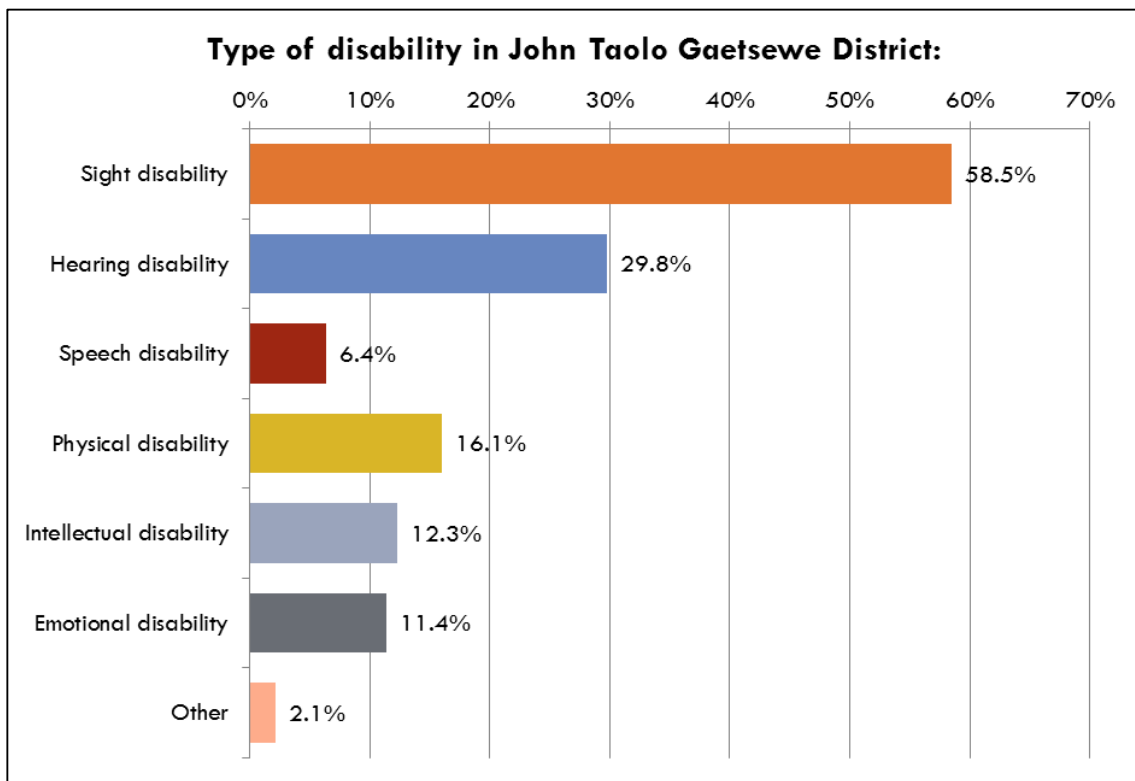


Figure 15. Type of disability

Table 43. *Type of disability*

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons with a disability	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of household members with a disability	437	3,771	7,178	11,386
% persons with a disability	4.8%	9.8%	11.5%	10.3%
Type of disability:				
<i>Sight disability</i>	51.7%	55.6%	60.4%	58.5%
<i>Hearing disability</i>	20.1%	28.0%	31.3%	29.8%
<i>Speech disability</i>	6.6%	4.2%	7.5%	6.4%
<i>Physical disability</i>	23.1%	20.6%	13.3%	16.1%
<i>Intellectual disability</i>	14.0%	10.6%	13.2%	12.3%
<i>Emotional disability</i>	6.9%	10.2%	12.3%	11.4%
<i>Other</i>	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	2.1%

HEALTH SERVICES REQUIRED

Respondents were asked whether any member of their household required a health service listed in the table below. Health services were needed by 26.9% of the profiled persons where Ga-Segonyana residents (29.0%) reported the greatest need and Gamagara (15.5%) the least. The major type of health service needed was for medical check-ups for illnesses by 56.4% of members, although this was not the major need in Gamagara where treatment was needed by 58.1% of members with a need. Treatment/medication required for illnesses was needed by 30.3%, whilst a pap smear was required by 13.3% of household members.

Table 44. *Health services required*

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of household members requiring health services	1,395	11,205	17,081	29,681
% persons in need of health services	15.5%	29.0%	27.3%	26.9%
Type of health need:				
<i>Road to Health Card (RTC)</i>	8.6%	10.5%	14.6%	12.8%
<i>Treatment/medication required for illness</i>	58.1%	28.0%	29.5%	30.3%
<i>Medical check-up for illness</i>	47.6%	57.3%	56.6%	56.4%
<i>Rehabilitation Services</i>	0.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
<i>Assistive devices</i>	0.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%
<i>Nutrition program</i>	1.1%	5.1%	7.6%	6.4%
<i>Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT)</i>	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
<i>Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT)</i>	1.4%	11.0%	7.7%	8.6%
<i>Pre- post natal care</i>	0.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%
<i>Immunization</i>	0.9%	6.4%	3.2%	4.3%
<i>Height/weight</i>	0.4%	2.4%	7.3%	5.1%
<i>Pap smear</i>	9.3%	13.2%	13.6%	13.3%
<i>Family planning services</i>	5.7%	8.9%	9.3%	9.0%



Health needs in John Taolo Gaetsewe District:

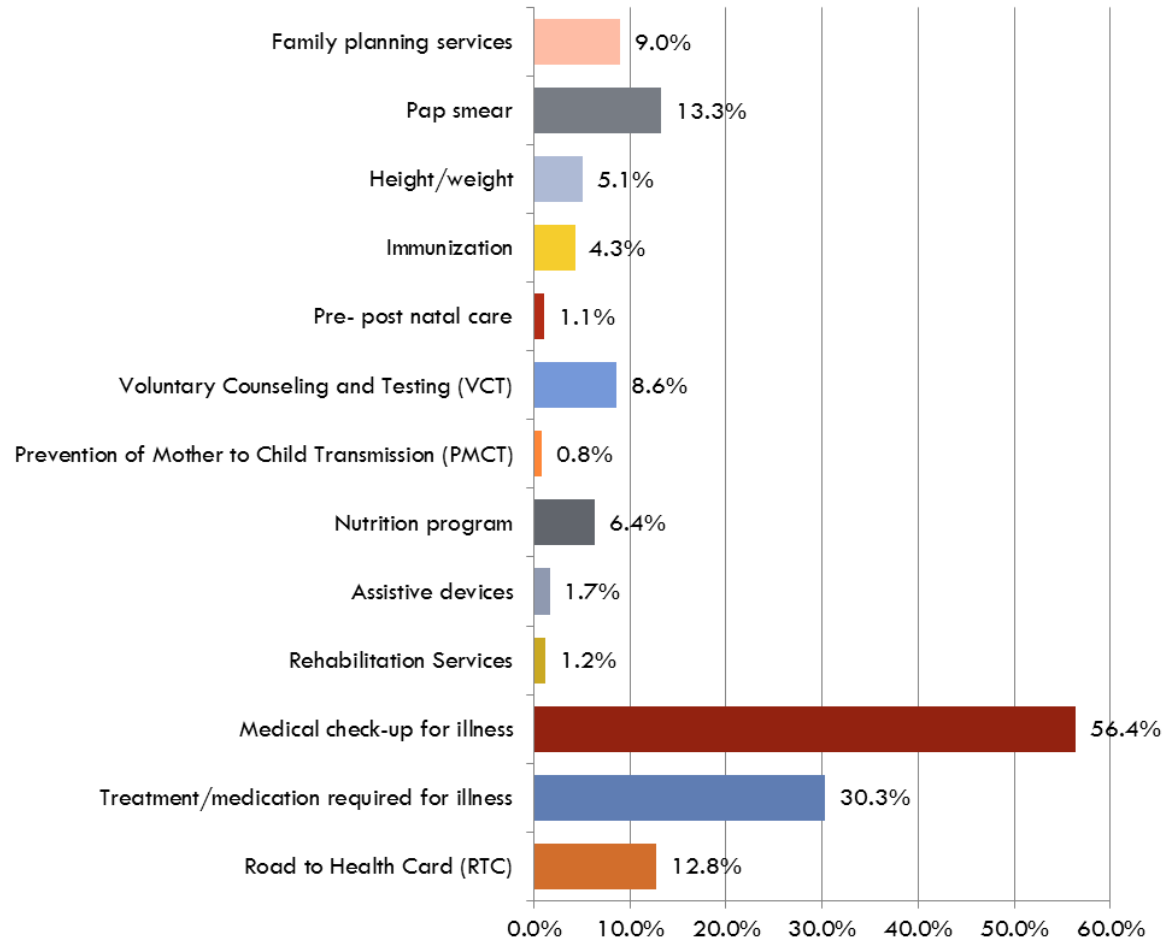


Figure 16. Type of health service needed

8. Official Documentation

FORMS OF IDENTIFICATION

The majority of persons had an identity document, birth certificate, passport or resident's permit, although 1.5% did not seem to have such documents. In another five (5) cases, it was unknown whether the person had a form of identification. The greatest need for documents was in Joe Morolong where 937 persons required documentation, whilst the highest proportion was in Gamagara (2.6%).

Table 45. *Person with an ID, birth certificate, passport or resident's permit*

Has identification	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Don't know		1	4	5
No	220	405	937	1,562
Yes	8,300	36,329	55,277	99,906
Total N	8,520	36,735	56,218	101,473
Don't know	0.0%	0.003%	0.007%	0.005%
No	2.6%	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%
Yes	97.4%	98.9%	98.3%	98.5%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The most commonly held documents were birth certificates and identity documents.

Table 46. *Types of documents persons have*

Type of document	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Birth certificate	36.8%	37.1%	43.0%	40.1%
ID number	55.3%	51.8%	48.7%	50.5%
Passport	7.0%	9.4%	7.5%	8.2%
Resident Permit	0.9%	1.6%	0.9%	1.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SERVICES REQUIRED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

Respondents were asked whether they required services from the Department of Home Affairs listed in the table below. A total of 2,672 (2.4%) members of the profiled persons required assistance in acquiring documents. Of those 2,672 persons who required documents from the Department of Home Affairs, the following was needed:

- An identity document was needed by 66.7%, with the greatest need in Ga-Segonyana (72.1%)
- A birth certificate was needed by 34.5%, with the greatest need in Gamagara (46.5%)
- A death certificate by 0.9%, with the greatest need in Joe Morolong (1.1%)



Table 47. Assistance with documents from the Department of Home Affairs

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of household members with a need from Department of Home Affairs	329	760	1,583	2,672
% persons in need of Home Affairs Services	3.6%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%
Type of Home Affairs need:				
Identity Document (N)	176	548	1059	1783
Birth Certificate (N)	153	225	545	923
Death Certificate (N)	0	7	18	25
Identity Document	53.5%	72.1%	66.9%	66.7%
Birth Certificate	46.5%	29.6%	34.4%	34.5%
Death Certificate	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%

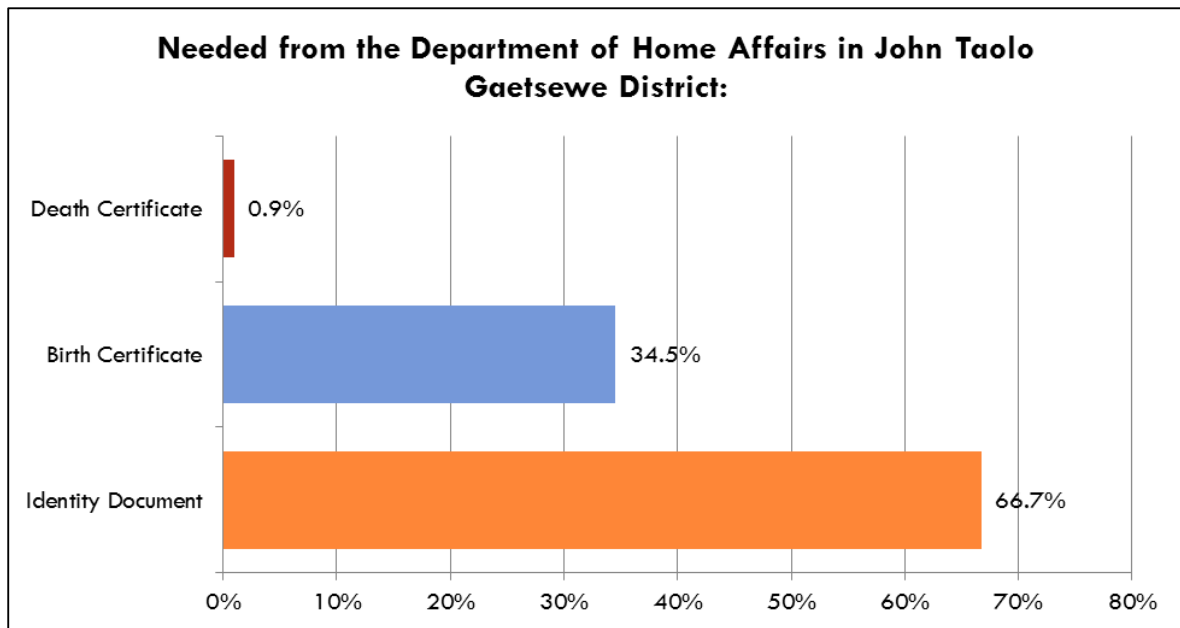


Figure 17. Services needed from the Department of Home Affairs

9. Social Participation

BELONG TO A SOCIAL CLUB, ASSOCIATION OR ORGANISATION

Approximately a third (33.9%) of the household members belonged to an organisation, association or social club. Of those who belonged to social clubs, associations and organisations in the past year, the majority of people belonged to:

- Religious group or church group (42.8%)
- Political parties (40.6%)
- Burial society (32.2%)

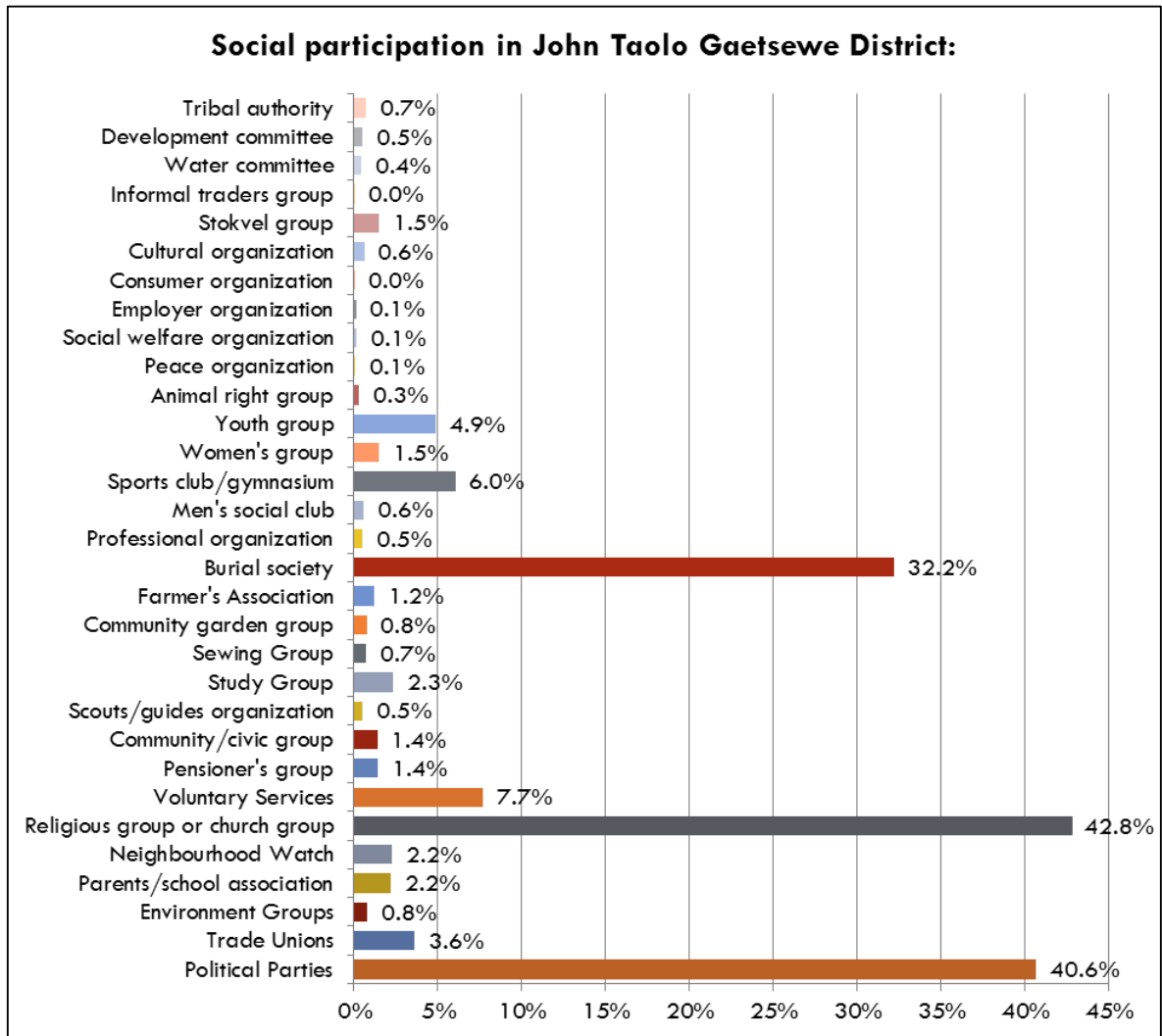


Figure 18. Participation in associations and organisations



Table 48. Types of social clubs, associations and organisations members belonged to

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of household members belonging to a social club/association/org	4,656	13,634	19,057	37,347
% persons belonging to a club/association	51.6%	35.3%	30.5%	33.9%
Type of social club/association/org:				
<i>Political Parties</i>	58.1%	38.8%	37.7%	40.6%
<i>Trade Unions</i>	7.6%	5.0%	1.6%	3.6%
<i>Environment Groups</i>	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
<i>Parents/school association</i>	0.3%	1.2%	3.4%	2.2%
<i>Neighbourhood Watch</i>	0.4%	0.9%	3.7%	2.2%
<i>Religious group or church group</i>	54.7%	38.8%	42.7%	42.8%
<i>Voluntary Services</i>	14.6%	8.8%	5.2%	7.7%
<i>Pensioner's group</i>	0.2%	0.5%	2.4%	1.4%
<i>Community/civic group</i>	0.3%	1.0%	1.9%	1.4%
<i>Scouts/guides organization</i>	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
<i>Study Group</i>	0.5%	3.1%	2.2%	2.3%
<i>Sewing Group</i>	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
<i>Community garden group</i>	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%	0.8%
<i>Farmer's Association</i>	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%	1.2%
<i>Burial society</i>	37.8%	24.7%	36.2%	32.2%
<i>Professional organization</i>	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
<i>Men's social club</i>	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
<i>Sports club/gymnasium</i>	2.3%	4.1%	8.3%	6.0%
<i>Women's group</i>	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%
<i>Youth group</i>	4.8%	5.8%	4.2%	4.9%
<i>Animal right group</i>	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%
<i>Peace organization</i>	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Social welfare organization</i>	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
<i>Employer organization</i>	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Consumer organization</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Cultural organization</i>	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%
<i>Stokvel group</i>	0.5%	2.0%	1.4%	1.5%
<i>Informal traders group</i>	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Water committee</i>	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%
<i>Development committee</i>	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%
<i>Tribal authority</i>	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%

INFLUENCE

Within each of the profiled towns, household members, who belong to an organisation or association or social club, were asked whether they had the ability to influence the organisation or group to which they belonged. Of those 31.5% that responded, it was found that the majority (67.3%) agreed or strongly agreed that they had the ability to influence decisions in the social groups that they participated in, whilst a minority (9.3%) indicated that they disagreed with the statement.

Table 49. Ability to influence decisions in the social group persons participated in

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Responded to ability to influence decisions in club/ass/org	3,822	11,958	18,880	34,660
% of total number of persons responded	42.4%	30.9%	30.2%	31.5%
Ability of influence decisions in club/ass/org:				
Strongly agree	11.4%	34.4%	26.7%	27.7%
Agree	48.4%	41.1%	36.9%	39.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	35.2%	19.8%	23.4%	23.4%
Disagree	4.1%	2.7%	8.3%	5.9%
Strongly disagree	0.9%	2.1%	4.7%	3.4%

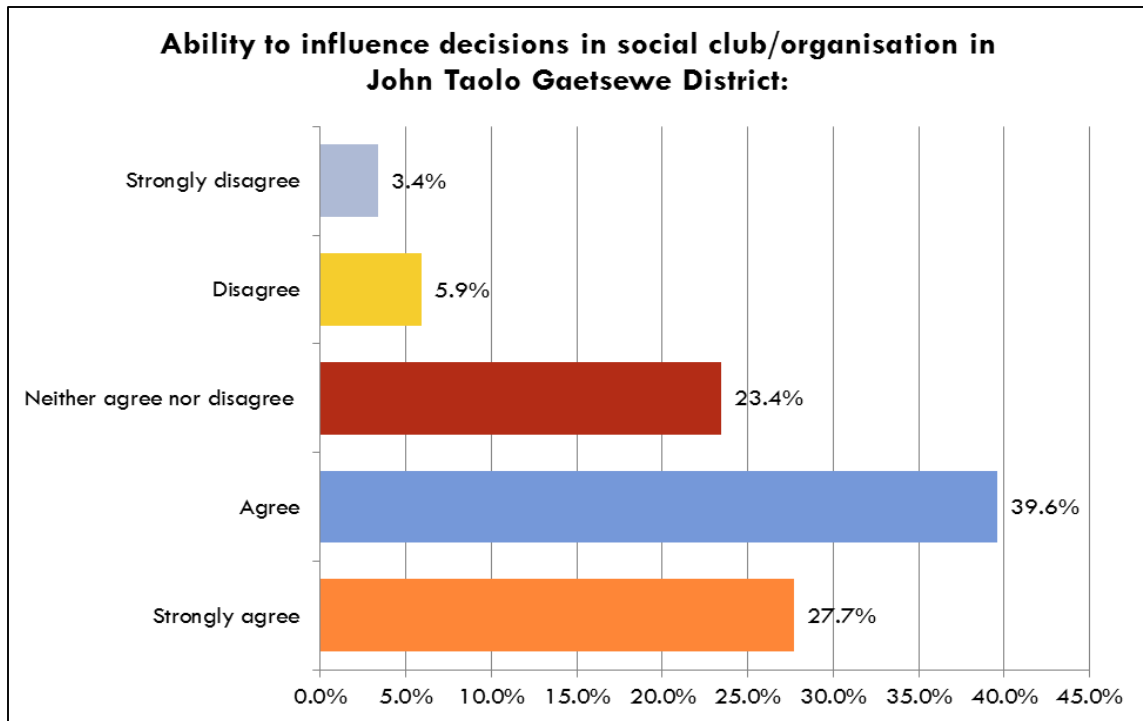


Figure 19. Ability to influence decisions in the social groups



Dwelling and Services

Housing and the access to services such as potable water and sanitation has a notable impact on the health, welfare and economic productivity of an individual. Furthermore, basic services are a constitutional right. In achieving the Millennium Development Goals, South African Government Policy is to ensure that its citizens have good living conditions. Therefore, the government wants to eradicate all informal dwellings, bucket toilets, and ensure that all citizens have access to electricity for lighting, and access to clean, safe water within a reasonable distance.⁵

HOUSING AND OWNERSHIP

A large percentage of profiled households lived in brick dwellings (58.7%) or RDP houses (8.4%). A further 20.4% of households lived in mud or traditional households. Shacks were occupied by 12.0% of households either in a squatter camp or in a backyard. Mud or traditional houses were mostly occupied in Joe Morolong (27.9%), while shacks were particularly prevalent in Gamagara (43.1%).

Table 50. Types of dwellings occupied

Type Of Dwelling	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Brick Houses	23.6%	57.4%	65.4%	58.7%
Mud Houses	0.0%	14.7%	27.9%	20.4%
Informal dwellings/shacks - squatter camp / backyard shacks	43.1%	15.5%	4.3%	12.0%
RDP Houses	31.6%	11.7%	2.2%	8.4%
Backrooms	1.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%
Caravan or tents	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Of those who responded to the question, 58.4% households indicated that they owned their dwelling, whilst another 7.7% did not know whether they held a title deed or not. One-third (33.9%) indicated that they did not own their dwelling. Low ownership was indicated in Joe Morolong (50.5%), compared to Gamagara where 69.2% of households owned their own homes.

Table 51. Dwelling ownership

Member Owns Household Deed	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Yes	69.2%	65.4%	50.5%	58.4%
No	26.0%	27.1%	41.0%	33.9%
Don't know	4.8%	7.5%	8.5%	7.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

⁵StatsSA. Community Survey, 2007: Basic Results Municipalities. P0301.1. Pp. 18.

ACCESS TO ENGINEERING SERVICES

The majority of households in John Taolo Gaetsewe had at least the supply of a communal water source (63.7%), while approximately a third of households had a water connection in the house (34.0%). The area with the highest percentage of house water connections was Gamagara (89.4%), whilst the lowest percentage was found at Joe Morolong (15.3%). A small number of households (2.2%) indicated that their source of water was a river or well.

Table 52. *Water supply*

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
House water connection	1,805	3,076	1,476	6,357
Communal water source	209	3,878	7,817	11,904
River or well	4	77	338	419
Total	2,018	7,031	9,631	18,680
House water connection	89.4%	43.7%	15.3%	34.0%
Communal water source	10.4%	55.2%	81.2%	63.7%
River or well	0.2%	1.1%	3.5%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Access to electricity was almost as high as that of communal and house water connections (97.8%). Approximately 82.9% of households in John Taolo Gaetsewe had an electricity connection with the highest being recorded in Ga-Segonyana (85.9%) and the lowest in Gamagara (78.7%). The percentage of profiled households with sanitation was 42.3%; however, it is unclear what types of sanitation were included. Sanitation levels were lowest in Ga-Segonyana and highest in Gamagara.

Only 19.1% of the profiled households in John Taolo Gaetsewe stated that they had a refuse removal service. Joe Morolong (7.3%) had the lowest proportion of households with this service and Gamagara (88.9%) the highest.

Table 53. *Service levels*

Service levels	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Water (HH and communal)	99.8%	98.9%	96.5%	97.8%
Electricity	78.7%	85.9%	81.4%	82.9%
Sanitation	78.9%	34.5%	41.8%	42.3%
Refuse removal	88.9%	18.9%	7.3%	19.1%

FREE BASIC SERVICES

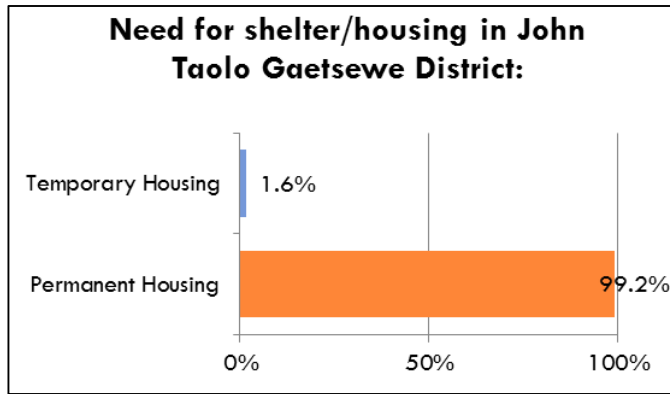
- Of the profiled John Taolo Gaetsewe households, the following was reported:
- 69% of households received free basic water, with the highest percentage of households with this access living in Joe Morolong and the lowest in Gamagara
- 26% of households received free basic electricity, with the highest percentage of households with this access living in Joe Morolong and the lowest in Gamagara
- 25% of households had access to free basic sanitation, with the highest percentage of households with this access living in Joe Morolong and the lowest in Ga-Segonyana
- 5% of households indicated that they received free refuse removal; the highest percentage with this access was in Gamagara and the lowest in Joe Morolong

Furthermore, it should be noted that without basic access to water or electricity, a free basic service cannot be rendered to those eligible to receive it.



Table 54. Household receipt of free basic services

Free basic services	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Water	27%	68%	78%	69%
Electricity	18%	26%	27%	26%
Sanitation	19%	17%	32%	25%
Refuse removal	27%	4%	2%	5%



HOUSING REQUIRED

Respondents were asked whether any member of their household required a permanent house or temporary shelter to which 18.5% indicated that they had such a need. Of those with a need, 99.2% required permanent housing, while temporary shelter was required by 1.6% of household members. The greatest need for permanent housing was at Joe Morolong with 10,446 persons requiring a house and the greatest proportion was at Gamagara (21.5%).

Figure 20. Housing and shelters needed

Table 55. Housing and shelter required

	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Total number of persons	9,021	38,639	62,482	110,142
Number of household members with a housing/shelter need	1,937	7,969	10,446	20,352
% persons in need of housing/shelter	21.5%	20.6%	16.7%	18.5%
Type of shelter need:				
Permanent Housing	98.6%	99.4%	99.1%	99.2%
Temporary Housing	1.7%	1.0%	1.9%	1.6%

11. Support Service Delivery

The last question asked of households was “Do you support service delivery by this present government?” to which 84% of households responded. Of the households that responded 50% supported service delivery by the present government and a further 26% strongly supported service delivery. Support was strongest in Gamagara and weakest in Joe Morolong.

Table 56. Support service delivery by this present government

Balelapa Support Service Delivery	Gamagara	Ga-Segonyana	Joe Morolong	Total
Strongly Not Support	1%	4%	1%	2%
Not Support	11%	19%	25%	21%
Neither Support or Not Support	0%	1%	0%	1%
Support	62%	49%	49%	50%
Strongly Support	25%	28%	24%	26%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

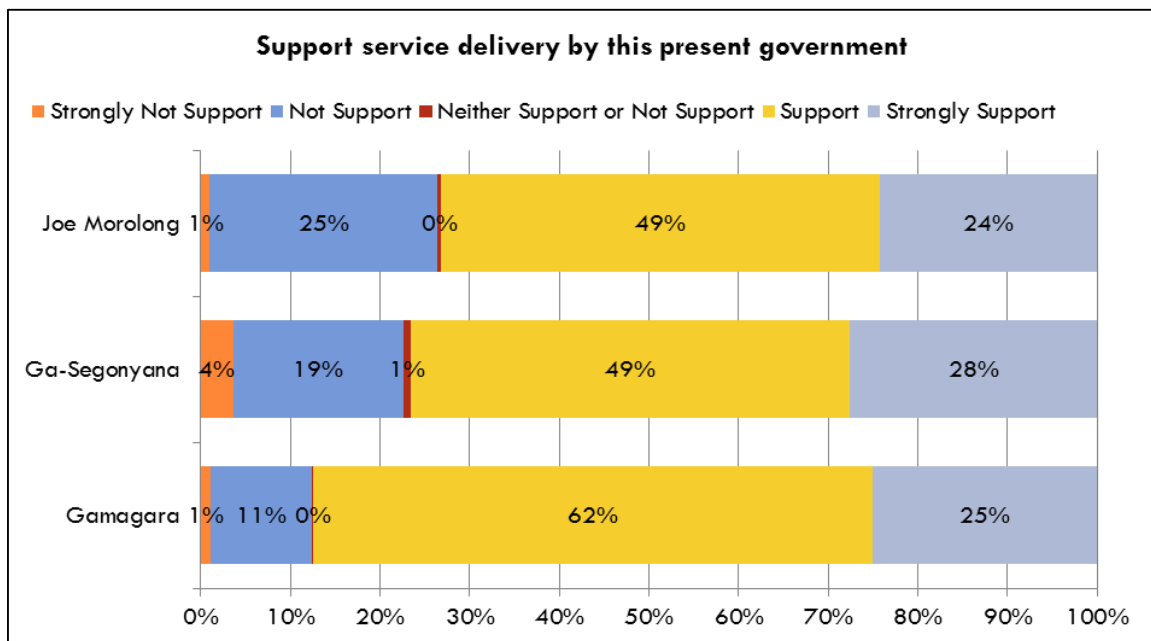


Figure 21. Support service delivery by this present government

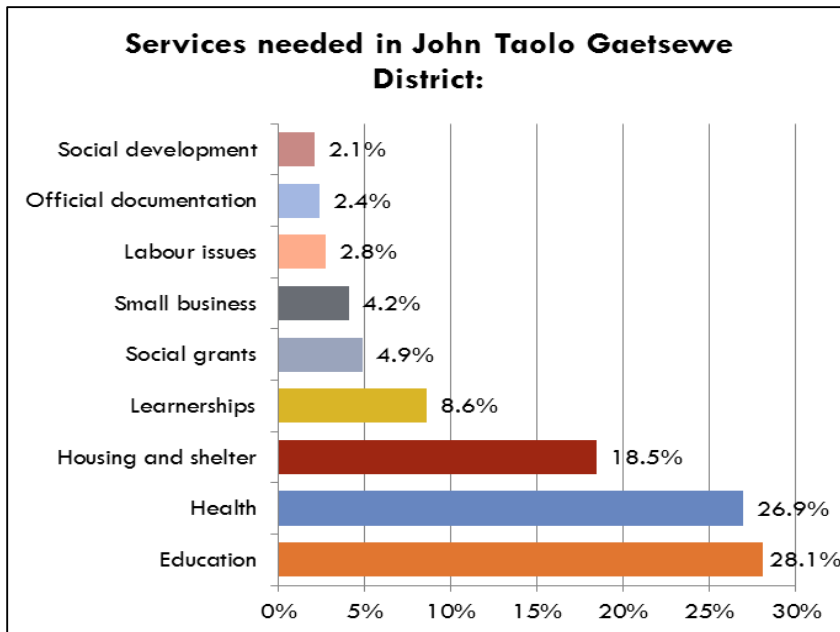


12. Conclusion

The table below shows the needs expressed by profiled households in John Taolo Gaetsewe District. The greatest need experienced by 28.1% of the respondents was for education services of which the most important was for school uniforms. Health services' needs were expressed by 26.9% of profiled persons and the main need was for a medical check-up for illness. Another 18.5% or 20,352 persons articulated a need for housing or a shelter. Assistance with learnerships was a need expressed by 8.6% of profiled persons. A need for social grants was cited by 4.9% of respondents who were eligible for a grant but not receiving a grant. Of those 4.2% of household members that required assistance concerning their small business, the majority needed assistance in applying for funding. Compensation for occupational injuries and/or diseases was the most important identified labour service need (2.8%). Overall, 2.4% of profiled persons needed assistance from the Department of Home Affairs mainly with identity documents. Social assistance was needed by 2.1% of the profiled persons and the main need was for child maintenance services.

Table 57. Needs in John Taolo Gaetsewe

Services needed	Number (out of 110 142)	% out of 110 142 persons	Type of service most needed
Education	30,907	28.1%	School Uniform
Health	29,681	26.9%	Medical check-up for illness
Housing and shelter	20,352	18.5%	Permanent Housing
Learnerships	9,478	8.6%	
Social grants	5,380	4.9%	Child Support Grant
Small business	4,586	4.2%	Assistance to apply for funding
Labour issues	3,045	2.8%	Compensation for occupational injuries/diseases
Official documentation	2,672	2.4%	Identity Document
Social development	2,350	2.1%	Child Maintenance



School uniforms, medical check-ups for illness and permanent housing were the main items of a basket of services required by households in John Taolo Gaetsewe.

Figure 22. Services needed



social development

Department:
Social Development
NORTHERN CAPE

Building a Caring Society. Together.