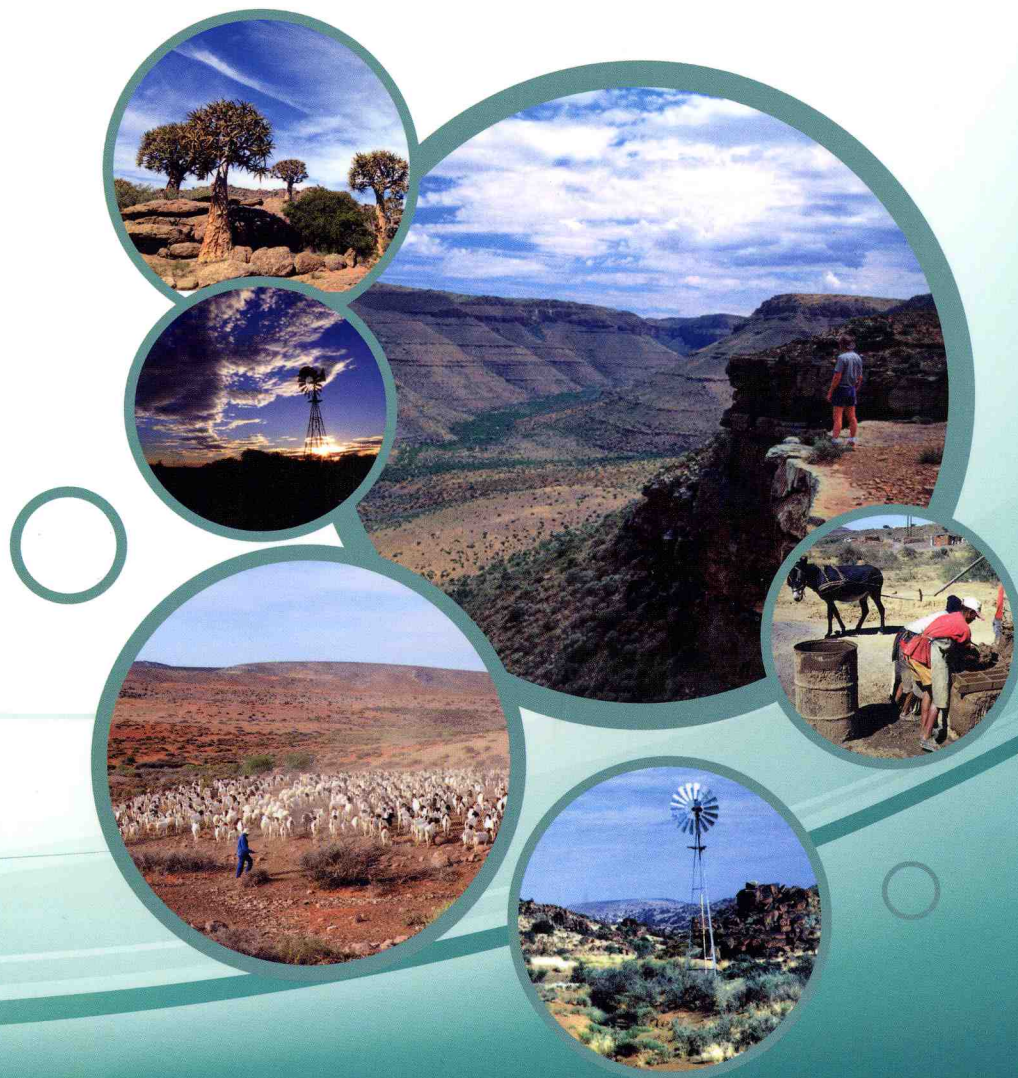




Balelapa Household Profiling

PIXLEY KA-SEME DISTRICT REPORT



Building a Caring Society. Together.



social development

Department:
Social Development
NORTHERN CAPE

BALELAPA HOUSEHOLD PROFILING REPORT OF PIXLEY KA-SEME DISTRICT

ENQUIRIES

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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
NCDSD	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 Pixley ka Seme District. Fieldwork was undertaken between November 2009 and December 2011. Overall, 81,728 people in 22,145 households were profiled in the local municipalities of Emthanjeni, Kareeberg, Renosterberg, Siyancuma, Siyathemba, Thembelihle, Ubuntu and Umsobomvu.

The average household size was 3.69 and the majority of household heads were males (53.7%). Nineteen (19) households were child-headed i.e. headed by under 18-year olds. Two households consisted of 19 persons, which were in Kareeberg and Siyancuma. The majority of households (68.8%) had one to four members, and most households comprised of nuclear family members (72.3%). However, 28.5% of households had between five and nine members, almost three percent (2.7%) of households had between 10 and 14 members, and eight households contained 15 or more household members.

A small percentage (1.6%) of the profiled household members expressed a need for social services, of which the main need was for services to older persons.

On average 14.4% of persons aged 16 years and older had no schooling, 15.5% had at least a Gr 12 certificate and a further 2.6% had tertiary education. There were 451 children of a compulsory school going age (7 to 15 years) not attending school, of which the majority (54.8%) 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 17.9% of respondents, was mainly for school uniforms, school fees and feeding schemes. Assistance with learnerships was a need expressed by 4.4% of profiled persons.

Household members (39.7%) reported their skills of which cooking/catering, baking, and sewing skills were the most common. However, only 5.5% of households were engaged in a type of small business and the most common type was selling food on the street. Of those 3.3% of households that required assistance concerning their small business, the majority needed assistance in applying for funding.

Overall 32.2% of persons aged 16 years and older worked, and the main type of employment was of a permanent nature (52.8%). While 33.5% of unemployed persons had given up on seeking work, 60.8% would like to seek employment, 33.9% were interested in starting a business and 25.2% would like to volunteer to help in a programme without remuneration. Labour

services were required by 2.3% of respondents of whom most had a need for assistance with compensation for occupational injuries and diseases.

One third of the households (33.6%) reported that the household had no income earned through work, business, farming, etc., implying that there was a dependency on social grants. Another 9.4% of households reported an income of or less than R500 per month. Consequently, 8.9% of household members indicated that they were eligible, but not receiving grants. Child support grants, disability grants and old age grants were the most pressing needs identified.

Land reform issues that needed to be addressed were reported by 386 households. Assistance with the eviction problems was principally needed. Land was needed by 4.4% of households mainly for subsistence or small-scale farming.

The most commonly consumed food in the previous week was cereals (76.1%), oils and fats (66.0%), and meat, poultry and eggs (65.1%). Most food was purchased, and less than 2% of households produced any of their own food, although 9.2% of households indicated that they had a garden plot.

Disabilities were reported by 5.9% of persons, of which a sight disability was the most common. Health services were required by 27.5% 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, 1,147 persons had no identification and in another nine cases, it was unclear whether they had such documentation. Overall, 4.9% of profiled persons needed assistance from the Department of Home Affairs mainly with identity documents.

Most households lived in brick dwellings (57.5%), and RDP houses (19.7%). Shacks were occupied by 20.0% of households. Title deeds were held by 68.7% of households. Another 16.4% or 13,434 persons articulated housing and shelter as a need. A majority of households (82.4%) had a water connection to the house, and 81.8% had electricity; while 19.4% of households did not have sanitation and 20.0% of households were without a refuse collection service. Free basic water services were reported to be available to 50% of households and free basic electricity to 39% of households. However, without basic services available, a free basic service is impossible.

Households were asked "Do you support service delivery by this present government?" and 43% of households responded, of which 88% indicated that they did support or strongly supported service delivery by the present government.

Medical check-ups for illness, school uniforms and permanent housing were the main items of a basket of services required by households in Pixley ka Seme.

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1. 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 (NCDSD) 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 Pixley ka Seme District was drafted from fieldwork undertaken from November 2009 to December 2011.

Volunteers, with grade 12 certificates, were recruited from communities and the NCDSD set up a partnership with the Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETA) to provide training for the volunteers in Pixley ka Seme 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 22,145 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 Pixley ka Seme District represented 52% of the total households, according to estimates from the 2007 Community Survey.

Table 1. Households surveyed in Pixley ka Seme District

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Number households sampled
Number of households profiled	5,161	1,205	1,479	4,182	1,976	1,899	2,107	4,136	22,145
Total households 2007 ³	9,489	2,728	2,720	8,851	5,069	3596	4,276	5,645	42,374
% sampled with completed forms	54%	44%	54%	47%	39%	53%	49%	73%	52%

Of the targeted households, 79% completed forms. The completion rate was highest in Ubuntu and lowest in Kareeberg.

Table 2. Household contacts

Final Result Code	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Completed	78%	65%	84%	80%	73%	79%	86%	80%	79%
Not completed	22%	35%	16%	20%	27%	21%	14%	20%	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The main reason why 21% of the households sampled did not complete forms was because they refused to be interviewed, which accounted for 42% of the uncompleted forms. 'Non-contact households' were households which could not be contacted despite several visits to their homes accounting for 13% of the uncompleted forms. Partially completed forms accounted for 19% and another 12% were of dwellings found to be vacant or unoccupied. The proportion of refusals was highest in Umsobomvu and lowest in Renosterberg.

Table 3. Uncompleted forms

Final Result Code	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
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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.

³ StatsSA. Community Survey, 2007: Basic Results Municipalities. P0301.1. P16.

Refused	40%	44%	19%	44%	35%	37%	37%	54%	42%
Partly completed	15%	17%	21%	25%	27%	18%	15%	13%	19%
Non-contact	14%	4%	33%	16%	12%	17%	8%	7%	13%
Vacant/unoccupied dwelling	19%	15%	21%	6%	6%	7%	20%	7%	12%
Not selected	6%	15%	3%	3%	4%	15%	5%	13%	8%
No usable information	4%	4%	2%	4%	11%	4%	12%	5%	5%
Other - specify	1%	1%	1%	0%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Listing error	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	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 81,728 people were profiled from 22,145 households in the Pixley ka Seme District.

Table 4. Total population and households profiled

	Emthan jeni	Karee berg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Population	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Households	5,161	1,205	1,479	4,182	1,976	1,899	2,107	4,136	22,145

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 95.9% of the population. The total population, which includes temporary migrants, of 78,352 is the de jure population. At least 0.7% had not stayed at least four nights per week during the past four weeks at their usual place of residence, while another 3.4% did not respond to the question.

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

Stayed For Four Nights	Emthan jeni	Karee berg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
No	77	76	35	103	82	19	35	132	559
Not selected	842	116	90	648	293	98	128	602	2,817
Yes (de facto population)	18,623	4,553	5,124	15,808	6,441	7,289	7,227	13,287	78,352
Total (de jure population)	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
No	0.4%	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%
Not selected	4.3%	2.4%	1.7%	3.9%	4.3%	1.3%	1.7%	4.3%	3.4%
Yes	95.3%	96.0%	97.6%	95.5%	94.5%	98.4%	97.8%	94.8%	95.9%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size of the profiled households in Pixley ka Seme District was 3.69 persons per household. The highest average household size was 3.96 persons in Siyancuma, whilst the lowest average was found in Umsobomvu at 3.39 persons per household. The largest households consisted of 19 persons in Kareeberg and Siyancuma.

Table 6. Average and maximum household size

Household size	Emthan jeni	Karee berg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Average	3.79	3.94	3.55	3.96	3.45	3.90	3.51	3.39	3.69
Maximum	18	19	17	19	13	14	13	14	19

The majority of households comprised of one to four persons (68.8%). Another 28.5% of households had between five and nine members, 2.7% had between 10 and 14 members, while less than one percent (i.e. 8 households) had more than 15 members.

Table 7. Distribution of household size

Household size	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsombomvu	Total
1	17.98%	13.88%	20.15%	14.61%	21.48%	14.45%	18.36%	23.68%	18.38%
2	18.22%	19.04%	18.59%	17.53%	21.18%	16.72%	20.92%	18.74%	18.65%
3	16.26%	16.87%	16.90%	16.50%	15.74%	16.98%	16.60%	16.86%	16.54%
4	14.84%	15.05%	15.48%	16.00%	13.81%	17.83%	15.99%	13.95%	15.22%
5	11.55%	11.97%	11.43%	12.70%	10.21%	12.18%	12.29%	10.38%	11.57%
6	7.66%	8.98%	6.49%	8.28%	7.21%	8.60%	6.45%	6.41%	7.46%
7	4.98%	5.57%	4.80%	5.57%	3.56%	5.75%	3.84%	3.95%	4.75%
8	2.91%	3.33%	2.70%	3.49%	3.30%	3.11%	2.51%	2.53%	2.97%
9	2.33%	2.33%	1.62%	1.75%	1.27%	1.53%	1.14%	1.57%	1.75%
10	3.06%	2.49%	1.69%	3.01%	1.93%	2.69%	1.80%	1.85%	2.45%
11	0.06%	0.25%	0.00%	0.24%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.09%
12	0.04%	0.08%	0.00%	0.10%	0.05%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.04%
13	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	0.05%
14	0.02%	0.08%	0.07%	0.02%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.05%	0.04%
15	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
16	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
17	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
19	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1-4 persons	67.3%	64.8%	71.1%	64.6%	72.2%	66.0%	71.9%	73.2%	68.8%
5-9 persons	29.4%	32.2%	27.0%	31.8%	25.5%	31.2%	26.2%	24.8%	28.5%
10-14 persons	3.2%	2.9%	1.8%	3.5%	2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2.7%
>15 persons	0.04%	0.08%	0.07%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%

AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION

Pixley ka Seme district had an equal gender distribution, with slightly more males (50.1%) than females. However, Kareeberg, Ubuntu and Umsombomvu Municipalities had slightly more females, unlike the district norm.

Table 8. Gender distribution

Gender	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsombomvu	Total
Female	48.7%	51.3%	50.0%	49.9%	49.9%	49.6%	51.7%	50.3%	49.9%
Male	51.3%	48.7%	50.0%	50.1%	50.1%	50.4%	48.3%	49.7%	50.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The shape of the population pyramid indicates 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 Pixley ka Seme.

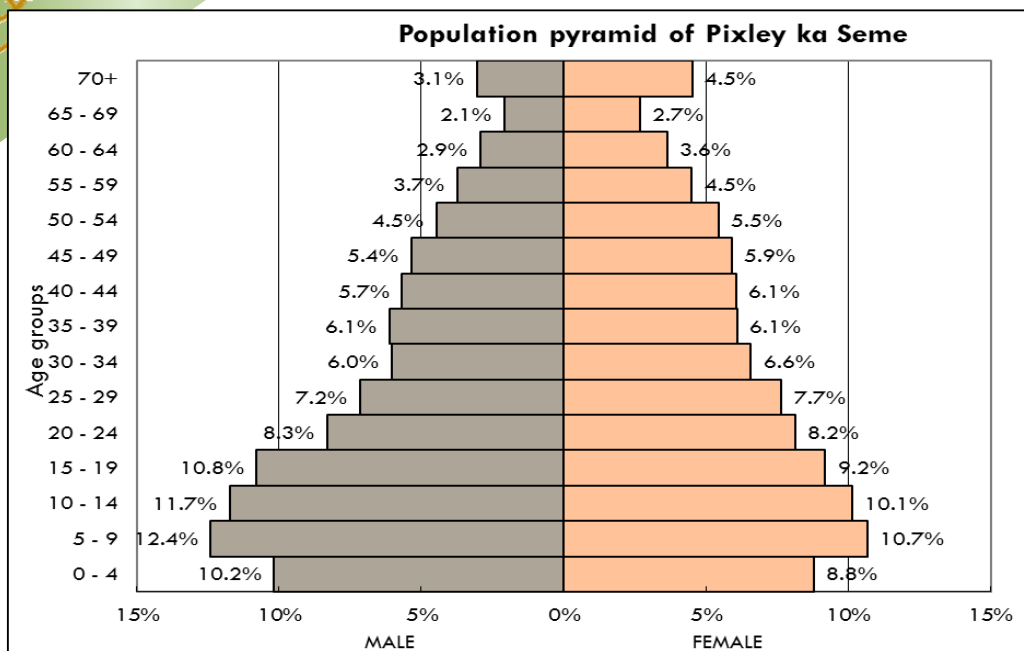


Figure 1. Population pyramid of Pixley ka Seme

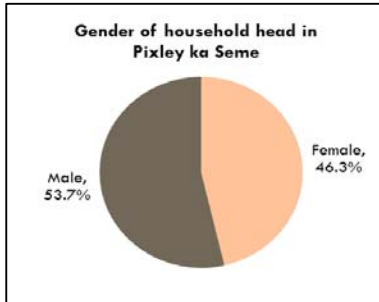
Approximately 31.9% of the household members profiled in Pixley ka Seme were persons younger than 15 years, with Renosterberg displaying a higher level (36.0%). Youth between the ages of 15 and 34 accounted for 31.9% of the profiled population, with the highest percentage occurring in Umsobomvu and Thembelihle municipalities (33.7% each) and the lowest in Kareeberg (28.0%). Overall, 61.9% of the persons were in the age group 15-64 years and another 6.2% were aged 65 years and older. Kareeberg had the highest percentage elderly persons.

Table 9. Age distribution

Age categories	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan-cuma	Siya-themba	Them-belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
0-4	10.3%	8.8%	12.2%	8.8%	7.7%	9.7%	9.3%	9.2%	9.5%
5-9	11.8%	10.6%	12.3%	11.5%	10.5%	11.0%	13.1%	11.2%	11.5%
10-14	10.9%	11.8%	11.5%	10.9%	10.7%	11.1%	10.6%	10.6%	10.9%
15-19	9.8%	9.9%	9.0%	10.4%	9.6%	10.6%	9.3%	10.3%	10.0%
20-24	8.5%	6.7%	7.3%	8.5%	7.0%	9.0%	7.8%	8.7%	8.2%
25-29	7.2%	6.4%	5.9%	8.0%	7.0%	7.7%	7.4%	8.0%	7.4%
30-34	6.2%	4.9%	6.3%	6.2%	6.8%	6.4%	6.2%	6.8%	6.3%
35-39	5.9%	5.7%	6.8%	6.2%	6.5%	5.5%	6.7%	5.9%	6.1%
40-44	5.7%	6.5%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%	5.9%
45-49	5.4%	6.3%	5.2%	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.8%	5.3%	5.6%
50-54	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	5.7%	5.1%	5.2%	4.9%	5.0%
55-59	4.2%	4.4%	4.1%	3.7%	5.0%	3.7%	4.1%	4.3%	4.1%
60-64	3.3%	4.5%	3.2%	2.9%	4.1%	2.8%	2.8%	3.4%	3.3%
65-69	2.3%	3.1%	2.2%	2.1%	3.0%	2.1%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%
70+	3.6%	5.2%	2.7%	3.9%	4.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%	3.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Age categories	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyanecuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Grouped									
Younger than 15	32.9%	31.2%	36.0%	31.3%	28.9%	31.8%	33.0%	31.0%	31.9%
Aged 15-64	61.1%	60.5%	59.0%	62.7%	63.9%	62.6%	61.1%	62.7%	61.9%
Youth 15-34	31.7%	28.0%	28.5%	33.2%	30.5%	33.7%	30.8%	33.7%	31.9%
65+	6.0%	8.4%	4.9%	6.0%	7.2%	5.6%	5.9%	6.3%	6.2%

HOUSEHOLD HEAD



The majority of household heads were male (53.7%), whilst females headed 46.3% of households. A quarter (25.0%) of household heads were elderly people i.e. 60 years or older, rising to more than a third (34.5%) of households in Kareeberg and dropping to 20.9% in Renosterberg. The average age of the household head was 48.7 years old, while the youngest average age of head of the household (47.1 years) was at Renosterberg and the oldest (52.5 years) at Kareeberg. Approximately 22.2% of households were headed by youth between the ages of 18 and 35 years, with the proportion highest in Ubuntu (24.5%) and lowest in Kareeberg (14.8%).

Figure 2. Gender of household head

Table 10. Gender of household head

Table 11. Age distribution and average age of household head

Age category	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyanecuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
10-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.01%
15-19	0.53%	0.28%	0.68%	0.31%	0.38%	0.23%	0.65%	0.59%	0.47%
20-24	4.30%	2.63%	3.99%	2.72%	3.04%	3.91%	3.98%	3.89%	3.65%
25-29	6.96%	5.07%	6.02%	7.45%	6.83%	8.22%	7.72%	8.06%	7.27%
30-34	8.88%	5.91%	10.01%	9.15%	9.49%	9.92%	10.06%	9.39%	9.21%
35-39	10.19%	9.19%	13.17%	10.90%	9.38%	9.86%	11.40%	10.19%	10.48%
40-44	11.06%	9.85%	13.69%	12.43%	9.38%	11.44%	11.50%	10.09%	11.16%
45-49	11.39%	11.54%	11.06%	12.93%	11.82%	12.75%	12.05%	10.67%	11.74%
50-54	11.50%	11.16%	11.66%	10.81%	11.44%	12.12%	10.86%	10.48%	11.17%
55-59	10.36%	9.57%	8.80%	9.40%	11.28%	8.78%	9.21%	10.40%	9.88%
60-64	8.65%	11.07%	7.67%	7.53%	9.16%	6.91%	6.82%	8.73%	8.24%
65-69	6.31%	8.72%	5.64%	5.59%	6.78%	6.12%	6.32%	6.47%	6.32%
70+	9.85%	15.01%	7.60%	10.79%	10.95%	9.75%	9.41%	11.02%	10.41%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Age category	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Youth headed households (18-35 yrs.)	22.5%	14.8%	22.7%	21.1%	20.6%	23.8%	24.5%	23.8%	22.2%
Elderly headed households (60 and +)	24.8%	34.8%	20.9%	23.9%	26.9%	22.8%	22.6%	26.2%	25.0%
Average age of HH head	48.5	52.5	47.1	48.6	49.6	47.9	47.6	48.8	48.7

Youth headed households totalled 4,519 or 22.2% of the total household heads. Households headed by persons aged 18 or 19 years totalled 75 households.

Nineteen child-headed households, defined as a household that is headed by a person younger than 18 years old, were recorded in Pixley ka Seme. Most of the child headed households were found in Umsobomvu (6), followed by Siyancuma and Siyathemba municipalities (4 households each).

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

Age	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
14					1				1
15				1					1
16			1	1				3	5
17	3			2	3		1	3	12
Total	3	0	1	4	4	0	1	6	19

RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD

The majority of household members (32.8%) in Pixley ka Seme 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 12.5% of the household members. The nuclear family i.e. parents and their offspring make up 72.3% of household members on average. Other relatives including grandchildren, great grandchildren, siblings, parents, nieces/nephews contributed 26.8% to household members. Non-related persons added less than one percent to the household (0.9%).

Table 13. Relationship to household head

Relationship to HH head	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Brother/sister/step brother/step sister	3.4%	5.1%	2.9%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.4%	4.1%	3.4%
Father/mother/step father/step mother	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Foster child	0.9%	1.1%	1.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Grandchild/great grandchild	20.1%	19.9%	15.9%	18.8%	17.9%	18.2%	16.2%	18.5%	18.6%
Grandparent/great grandparent	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Head/acting head	25.9%	24.1%	27.0%	23.3%	28.6%	24.8%	28.3%	28.8%	26.2%
Husband/wife/partner	11.7%	12.6%	14.6%	13.3%	12.8%	13.8%	13.7%	10.4%	12.5%
Niece/nephew	1.3%	2.2%	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	1.6%	1.2%
Non-related persons	0.8%	3.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%
Other relative – e.g. in-laws or aunt/uncle	3.3%	4.1%	2.5%	3.0%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	2.8%
Son/daughter/stepchild/adopted child	31.6%	26.7%	32.8%	35.2%	31.9%	35.1%	33.1%	32.7%	32.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14. Family structure

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan-cuma	Siya-themba	Them-belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Nuclear family	70.0%	64.5%	76.1%	72.4%	74.2%	74.4%	76.1%	72.4%	72.3%
Other relatives	29.1%	32.2%	23.6%	26.9%	25.1%	24.9%	22.7%	27.1%	26.8%
Non-related person	0.8%	3.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

MARITAL STATUS

The majority of the profiled population in Pixley ka Seme older than 16 years were single and never married (47.1%), followed by 28.0% that were married, 14.4% were cohabiting, 8.3% that were widowed and another 2.2% were either separated or divorced.

Table 15. Marital status of persons 16 years and older

Marital status	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan-cuma	Siya-themba	Them-belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Never married/single	44.8%	44.4%	44.8%	49.2%	47.5%	42.3%	44.2%	54.0%	47.1%
Married	29.5%	28.7%	29.3%	28.1%	28.2%	27.6%	29.4%	24.4%	28.0%
Cohabitation	13.7%	13.5%	17.3%	13.8%	13.0%	19.8%	16.7%	11.4%	14.4%
Widow/widower	9.1%	11.0%	6.4%	6.9%	9.6%	8.7%	8.1%	7.9%	8.3%
Divorced/separated	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	2.3%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	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. Less than two percent (1.6%) of household members indicated that they had such a need for social assistance. The highest need in Pixley ka Seme District was in the Emthanjeni Municipality (446) and the highest proportion was needed in Renosterberg (5.4%). Services to older persons were cited as the greatest need, required by 21.8% of members that had a need. Counselling and support services was the second most important need (21.6%), while substance abuse services (19.7%) and child maintenance services (17.6%) were also priorities of those with needs.

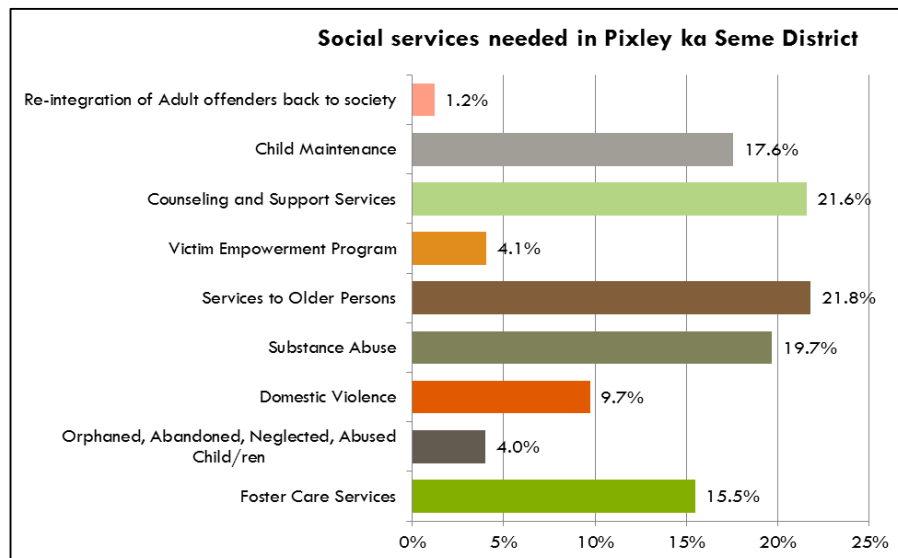
**Figure 3. Social assistance services required**



Table 16. Social assistance required

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19 542	4 745	5 249	16 559	6 816	7 406	7 390	14 021	81 728
Number of household members requiring social development assistance	446	37	282	152	119	56	113	121	1 326
% persons in need of social development services	2.3%	0.8%	5.4%	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%	1.5%	0.9%	1.6%
Type of social development need:									
<i>Foster Care Services</i>	13.2%	13.5%	7.8%	20.4%	16.0%	10.7%	22.1%	31.4%	15.5%
<i>Orphaned, Abandoned, Neglected, Abused Child/ren</i>	3.4%	0.0%	1.1%	7.2%	1.7%	8.9%	2.7%	11.6%	4.0%
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	15.9%	5.4%	6.4%	4.6%	11.8%	12.5%	7.1%	1.7%	9.7%
<i>Substance Abuse</i>	23.8%	27.0%	23.4%	19.1%	11.8%	14.3%	7.1%	16.5%	19.7%
<i>Services to Older Persons</i>	18.4%	24.3%	27.3%	22.4%	39.5%	21.4%	8.0%	15.7%	21.8%
<i>Victim Empowerment Program</i>	1.6%	2.7%	4.6%	5.3%	4.2%	30.4%	2.7%	0.0%	4.1%
<i>Counselling and Support Services</i>	28.7%	5.4%	28.4%	13.2%	10.1%	16.1%	12.4%	17.4%	21.6%
<i>Child Maintenance</i>	17.9%	27.0%	11.7%	17.1%	10.9%	3.6%	50.4%	9.9%	17.6%
<i>Re-integration of Adult offenders back to society</i>	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%	3.6%	0.9%	1.7%	1.2%
<i>Re-integration of Child offenders back to society</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The priorities at municipalities differed i.e.:

- Services to older persons was a priority in Siyancuma and Siyathemba
- Counselling and support was a priority in Emthanjeni and Renosterberg
- Substance abuse programmes was the priority in Kareeberg, as well as child maintenance
- Victim empowerment programmes in Thembelihle
- Child maintenance services in Ubuntu
- Foster care services in Umsobomvu

3. Education and Training

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Forty-eight percent (48.1%) of the Pixley ka Seme household members aged 16 years and older indicated that their highest level of education was between Grade R and Grade 9 (Std. 7), whilst another 14.4% did not have any schooling. Fifteen percent (15.5%) have at least a matric or Grade 12 certificate and 0.2% had attended Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET). Another 2.6% had tertiary training.

Across the municipalities, the percentage of persons with no schooling varied from 11.3% in Emthanjeni to 20.9% in Kareeberg. The lowest rate of persons with at least a Grade 12 was in Kareeberg (11.1%) and the highest in Umsobomvu (19.0%).

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

Highest level of Education	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
No schooling	11.3%	20.9%	18.9%	15.0%	15.7%	15.0%	14.0%	13.7%	14.4%
Grade R to 9/Std 7	45.3%	49.4%	44.1%	52.4%	52.2%	51.2%	52.2%	42.3%	48.1%
Grade 10/Std 8/form 3	12.0%	11.2%	12.0%	12.8%	12.4%	12.7%	10.2%	11.9%	12.0%
Grade 11/Std 9/form 4	8.4%	6.5%	7.5%	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%	9.3%	7.2%
Grade 12/Std 10/form 5/matric	18.5%	11.1%	14.3%	12.6%	12.7%	13.4%	15.0%	19.0%	15.5%
College/University of Technology/Technikon	3.0%	0.6%	2.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%	1.7%	2.7%	2.0%
University	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%
Adult Basic Education and Training	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

ATTENDANCE OF A SCHOOL OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Of the total population profiled, 33.0% indicated that they still attended a school or another educational institution. The highest rates were found in Emthanjeni and the lowest in Kareeberg.

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

School attendance	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
No	5,191	2,123	2,462	5,099	2,511	3,547	3,168	5,023	29,124
Yes	3,705	666	962	2,725	1,022	1,272	1,321	2,697	14,370
Total N	8,896	2,789	3,424	7,824	3,533	4,819	4,489	7,720	43,494
No	58.4%	76.1%	71.9%	65.2%	71.1%	73.6%	70.6%	65.1%	67.0%
Yes	41.6%	23.9%	28.1%	34.8%	28.9%	26.4%	29.4%	34.9%	33.0%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

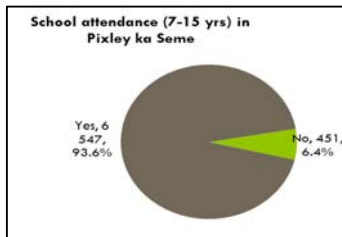


Figure 1. School attendance by 7 to 15 year olds

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 6.4% of children of compulsory school-going age that were not attending school. The highest percentage was found in Siyathemba where 10.6% of school going age children were not attending school, followed by 8.4% in Kareeberg.



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

School attendance	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
No	92	29	19	84	62	39	42	84	451
Yes	1,679	318	439	1,267	523	612	648	1,061	6,547
Total	1,771	347	458	1,351	585	651	690	1,145	6,998
No	5.2%	8.4%	4.1%	6.2%	10.6%	6.0%	6.1%	7.3%	6.4%
Yes	94.8%	91.6%	95.9%	93.8%	89.4%	94.0%	93.9%	92.7%	93.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

More males (54.8%) than females of compulsory school going age did not attend school. At Renosterberg, this tendency increased to 68.4%.

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

No school attendance	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Female	41.3%	48.3%	31.6%	48.8%	48.4%	46.2%	45.2%	45.2%	45.2%
Male	58.7%	51.7%	68.4%	51.2%	51.6%	53.8%	54.8%	54.8%	54.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The table below shows that 14.2% of children of school-going age but NOT attending school were aged 10-12 years. Seven year olds not attending school accounted for 39.2%, while 10.6% 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)	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
7	43	4	5	39	18	9	23	36	177
8	11	5	4	17	12	8	7	14	78
9	11	4	5	6	13	4	2	11	56
10	6	7	1	6	5	5	2	11	43
11	1	1			2	5	1	3	13
12	3		1	2	1		1		8
13	5			1	3	1		3	13
14	4	2		2	3	1	3		15
15	8	6	3	11	5	6	3	6	48
Total N	92	29	19	84	62	39	42	84	451
7	46.7%	13.8%	26.3%	46.4%	29.0%	23.1%	54.8%	42.9%	39.2%
8	12.0%	17.2%	21.1%	20.2%	19.4%	20.5%	16.7%	16.7%	17.3%
9	12.0%	13.8%	26.3%	7.1%	21.0%	10.3%	4.8%	13.1%	12.4%
10	6.5%	24.1%	5.3%	7.1%	8.1%	12.8%	4.8%	13.1%	9.5%
11	1.1%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	12.8%	2.4%	3.6%	2.9%
12	3.3%	0.0%	5.3%	2.4%	1.6%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	1.8%
13	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	4.8%	2.6%	0.0%	3.6%	2.9%
14	4.3%	6.9%	0.0%	2.4%	4.8%	2.6%	7.1%	0.0%	3.3%
15	8.7%	20.7%	15.8%	13.1%	8.1%	15.4%	7.1%	7.1%	10.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Of those attending school aged from 7 to 15 years, the majority (96.6%) walked to school.

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

Attending school and walks to school	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
No	35	6	16	82	17	25	15	23	219
Yes	1,615	309	416	1,144	496	572	621	1,017	6,190
Total	1,650	315	432	1,226	513	597	636	1,040	6,409

No	2.1%	1.9%	3.7%	6.7%	3.3%	4.2%	2.4%	2.2%	3.4%
Yes	97.9%	98.1%	96.3%	93.3%	96.7%	95.8%	97.6%	97.8%	96.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	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 (97.9%), whilst six children (i.e. 0.1% of children) took 3 hours or more to get to school.

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

Time travelling (walking) to school	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
within 30 minutes	99.5%	95.3%	94.2%	97.8%	97.7%	98.3%	98.0%	97.6%	97.9%
within 60 minutes	0.4%	3.6%	5.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	1.4%	1.6%
within 90 minutes	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
within 120 minutes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
within 150 minutes	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
within 180 minutes	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

EDUCATION SERVICES REQUIRED

Respondents were asked whether members of their household required any of the education services listed in the table below. Education services were needed by 17.9% of the profiled persons.

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

- A school uniform, which was needed by 50.1% of persons, with the greatest need in Emthanjeni (60.1%)
- No school fees by 28.6% of persons, with the greatest need in Kareeberg (48.5%)
- Feeding schemes were needed by 23.0% of persons with the greatest need in Umsobomvu (39.5%)

Table 24. Education services needed

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Number of household members requiring with education services	3,469	689	1 629	3,090	1,403	965	1,538	1,840	14,623
% persons in need of education services	17.8%	14.5%	31.0%	18.7%	20.6%	13.0%	20.8%	13.1%	17.9%
Type of education need:									
ECD	2.6%	5.2%	4.6%	1.6%	10.8%	1.8%	7.2%	4.3%	4.2%
Feeding scheme	11.4%	16.0%	33.1%	17.2%	32.9%	18.0%	27.2%	39.5%	23.0%
School Fees	22.5%	48.5%	22.0%	30.2%	32.4%	17.1%	38.2%	31.0%	28.6%
School Uniform	60.1%	57.6%	44.0%	52.4%	38.1%	41.2%	53.3%	40.7%	50.1%
Transportation	4.8%	2.6%	8.8%	5.4%	7.4%	4.2%	2.9%	6.3%	5.5%



	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
ABET	7.8%	7.7%	15.0%	13.5%	19.6%	11.2%	8.3%	2.8%	10.6%
Career Guidance	10.6%	6.5%	16.9%	10.2%	17.0%	31.6%	4.8%	9.2%	12.3%
Re-admission of School drop-outs	1.8%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.6%
Need help with school admission	1.1%	0.1%	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%
Access to bursaries	17.3%	7.0%	17.1%	12.1%	8.6%	9.8%	11.3%	11.0%	12.9%
Children with special educational needs	2.2%	3.3%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	2.0%	1.4%	1.5%
Scholar transport	1.6%	3.2%	4.0%	2.5%	4.4%	1.2%	1.8%	2.1%	2.5%
Vocational Skills development (FET)	5.0%	2.8%	3.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	8.8%	6.6%	4.0%

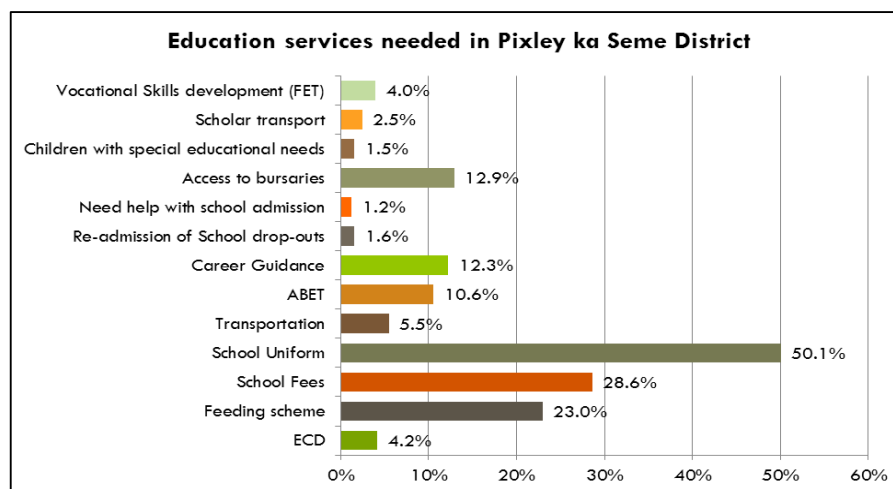


Figure 2. Types of education related needs

Furthermore, 4.4% (3,587) persons indicated that they required learnerships, with the highest proportion needed in Renosterberg (5.6%) and the highest number in Emthanjeni (948).

Table 25. Learnerships required

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Yes	948	77	295	888	264	255	259	601	3,587
% of persons	4.9%	1.6%	5.6%	5.4%	3.9%	3.4%	3.5%	4.3%	4.4%

TRAINING AND SKILLS

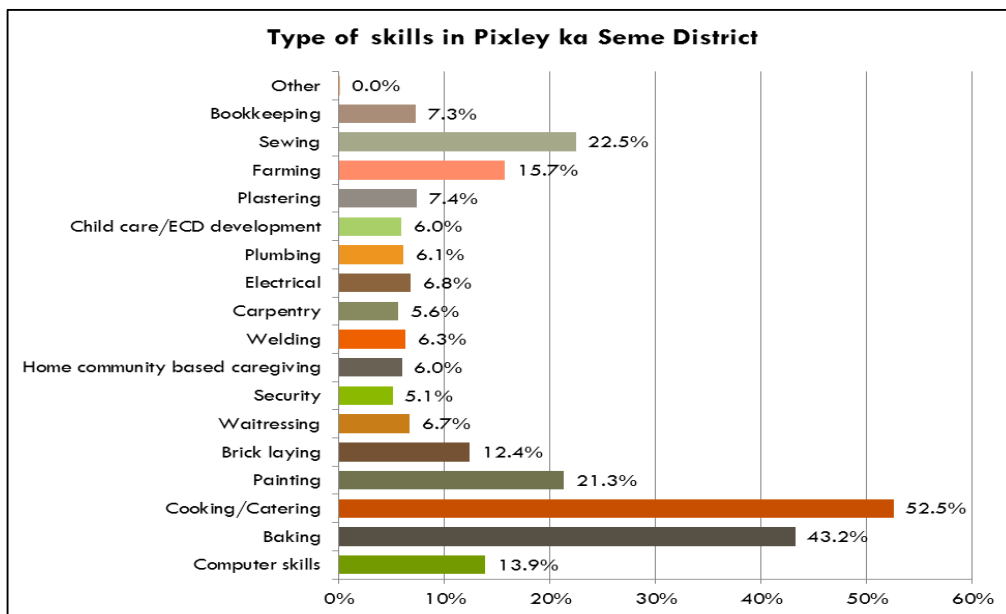
Household members specified the types of skills that they had from a list. Of the 39.7% persons who indicated the types of skills that they have, the most common skills were:

- 52.5% had cooking/catering skills
- 43.2% had baking skills
- 22.5% had sewing skills

The least common skills were security, carpentry, ECD/Child care development, Home Community Based Caregiving and plumbing.

Table 26. Skill profile of the Pixley ka Seme population

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Number of people with a skill	8,287	1,777	2,237	5,885	2,872	3,712	3,070	4,624	32,464
% persons with skills	42.4%	37.4%	42.6%	35.5%	42.1%	50.1%	41.5%	33.0%	39.7%
% of persons with skill by type of skill:									
Computer skills	19.4%	8.6%	15.2%	10.3%	10.4%	12.1%	11.0%	15.5%	13.9%
Baking	48.8%	43.6%	45.4%	38.3%	35.1%	49.1%	53.6%	32.0%	43.2%
Cooking/Catering	55.7%	48.7%	55.9%	48.4%	47.5%	60.3%	57.6%	45.4%	52.5%
Painting	23.7%	25.7%	25.1%	16.4%	18.3%	24.5%	21.3%	19.0%	21.3%
Brick laying	12.5%	16.8%	15.3%	10.4%	11.3%	12.3%	13.0%	12.1%	12.4%
Waitressing	10.8%	6.1%	9.3%	3.9%	3.2%	5.7%	3.8%	6.9%	6.7%
Security	6.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.9%	4.3%	3.6%	3.6%	6.4%	5.1%
Home community based caregiving	6.7%	9.4%	8.5%	6.6%	3.2%	2.2%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%
Welding	6.7%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	5.2%	9.1%	5.5%	4.8%	6.3%
Carpentry	6.2%	7.1%	6.8%	4.5%	4.4%	7.3%	4.8%	5.0%	5.6%
Electrical	8.0%	8.1%	6.4%	4.8%	5.4%	9.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.8%
Plumbing	6.7%	9.2%	7.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.0%	6.0%	6.3%	6.1%
Child care/ECD development	7.2%	6.8%	9.9%	8.8%	3.2%	2.4%	2.6%	4.8%	6.0%
Plastering	7.9%	10.2%	10.2%	5.1%	4.4%	8.6%	8.0%	7.2%	7.4%
Farming	11.7%	28.2%	18.9%	18.3%	18.8%	21.3%	15.1%	7.5%	15.7%
Sewing	28.7%	20.9%	32.4%	18.5%	17.4%	28.2%	17.3%	14.2%	22.5%
Bookkeeping	7.7%	5.8%	12.1%	4.4%	5.0%	10.7%	6.2%	7.8%	7.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Figure 3. Types of skills**



4. Employment and Business Activities

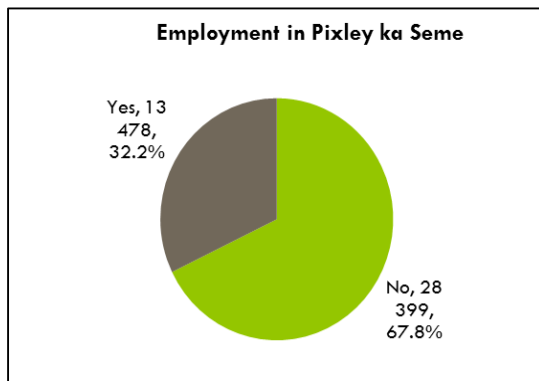


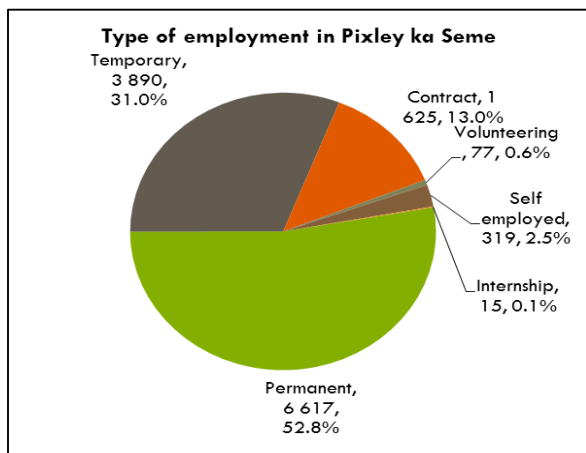
Figure 4. *Employed in Pixley ka Seme*

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, 32.2% of persons aged 16 years and older worked. Rates of employment were highest in Ubuntu and lowest in Kareeberg.

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

Employed	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan-cuma	Siya-themba	Them-belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
No	6,153	1,982	1,969	5,404	2,564	2,940	2,330	5,057	28,399
Yes	3,318	638	837	2,524	1,145	1,241	1,515	2,260	13,478
Total	9,471	2,620	2,806	7,928	3,709	4,181	3,845	7,317	41,877
No	65.0%	75.6%	70.2%	68.2%	69.1%	70.3%	60.6%	69.1%	67.8%
Yes	35.0%	24.4%	29.8%	31.8%	30.9%	29.7%	39.4%	30.9%	32.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	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 (52.8%). Temporary work was undertaken by 31.0%, and a further 13.0% were engaged in contract work.

Figure 5. *Type of employment*

Table 28. Type of Employment

Type of Employment	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Permanent	1,778	317	346	1,242	474	616	713	1,131	6,617
Temporary	815	194	345	792	394	405	438	507	3,890
Contract	416	52	66	235	123	123	247	363	1,625
Volunteering	22	2	10	11		4	11	17	77
Self employed	108	4	21	24	44	24	34	60	319
Internship	4	1		1	3	2	2	2	15
Total	3,143	570	788	2,305	1,038	1,174	1,445	2,080	12,543
Permanent	56.6%	55.6%	43.9%	53.9%	45.7%	52.5%	49.3%	54.4%	52.8%
Temporary	25.9%	34.0%	43.8%	34.4%	38.0%	34.5%	30.3%	24.4%	31.0%
Contract	13.2%	9.1%	8.4%	10.2%	11.8%	10.5%	17.1%	17.5%	13.0%
Volunteering	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Self employed	3.4%	0.7%	2.7%	1.0%	4.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.9%	2.5%
Internship	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Of those who did not work in the previous week, 33.5% had given up on seeking employment, whilst 66.5% had not. The most despondent were in Thembelihle Municipality (38.2%).

Table 29. Given up on seeking employment

Given up on seeking for Employment	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
No	3,348	1,012	1,120	2,691	1,415	1,624	1,361	3,188	15,759
Yes	1,741	566	619	1,377	815	1,005	775	1,031	7,929
Total N	5,089	1,578	1,739	4,068	2,230	2,629	2,136	4,219	23,688
No	65.8%	64.1%	64.4%	66.2%	63.5%	61.8%	63.7%	75.6%	66.5%
Yes	34.2%	35.9%	35.6%	33.8%	36.5%	38.2%	36.3%	24.4%	33.5%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

- 60.8% would like to seek employment
- 33.9% would like to start a business
- 25.2% would like to volunteer to help without pay in a programme

Table 30. Preferences of the unemployed

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Would like to seek employment									
No	1,859	714	554	1,686	862	1,063	814	1,173	8,725
Yes	2,932	880	1,106	2,376	1,275	1,514	1,190	2,280	13,553
Total N	4,791	1,594	1,660	4,062	2,137	2,577	2,004	3,453	22,278
No	38.8%	44.8%	33.4%	41.5%	40.3%	41.2%	40.6%	34.0%	39.2%
Yes	61.2%	55.2%	66.6%	58.5%	59.7%	58.8%	59.4%	66.0%	60.8%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Would like to start own business									
No	2,297	763	681	2,067	1,015	1,607	1,159	1,042	10,631
Yes	858	234	569	597	461	438	610	1,688	5,455
Total N	3,155	997	1,250	2,664	1,476	2,045	1,769	2,730	16,086
No	72.8%	76.5%	54.5%	77.6%	68.8%	78.6%	65.5%	38.2%	66.1%
Yes	27.2%	23.5%	45.5%	22.4%	31.2%	21.4%	34.5%	61.8%	33.9%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Would like to Volunteer									
Don't know			25	2					27
No	2,402	808	747	2,099	1,182	1,672	1,326	1,175	11,411
Yes	648	160	409	518	260	358	403	1,104	3,860
Total N	3,050	968	1,181	2,619	1,442	2,030	1,729	2,279	15,298
Don't know	0.00%	0.00%	2.12%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%
No	78.75%	83.47%	63.25%	80.15%	81.97%	82.36%	76.69%	51.56%	74.59%
Yes	21.25%	16.53%	34.63%	19.78%	18.03%	17.64%	23.31%	48.44%	25.23%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	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 2.3% of the profiled persons. Of those who needed these services, the main need was for compensation for occupational injuries/diseases by 69.5% of the 1,856 respondents, followed by 64.7% in need of resolution of labour disputes and 18.3% were in need of assistance with unemployment insurance.

Table 31. Labour services required

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Number of household members requiring assistance with labour services	604	101	198	205	141	84	171	352	1,856
% persons in need of labour services	3.1%	2.1%	3.8%	1.2%	2.1%	1.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%
Type of labour services needed:									
<i>Unemployment Insurance</i>	22.5%	7.9%	18.2%	24.9%	27.7%	15.5%	26.3%	3.4%	18.3%
<i>Compensation for occupational injuries/diseases</i>	84.6%	92.1%	75.8%	78.0%	67.4%	78.6%	71.3%	26.1%	69.5%
<i>Labour dispute resolutions</i>	67.7%	52.5%	70.7%	63.9%	63.1%	52.4%	36.8%	77.0%	64.7%

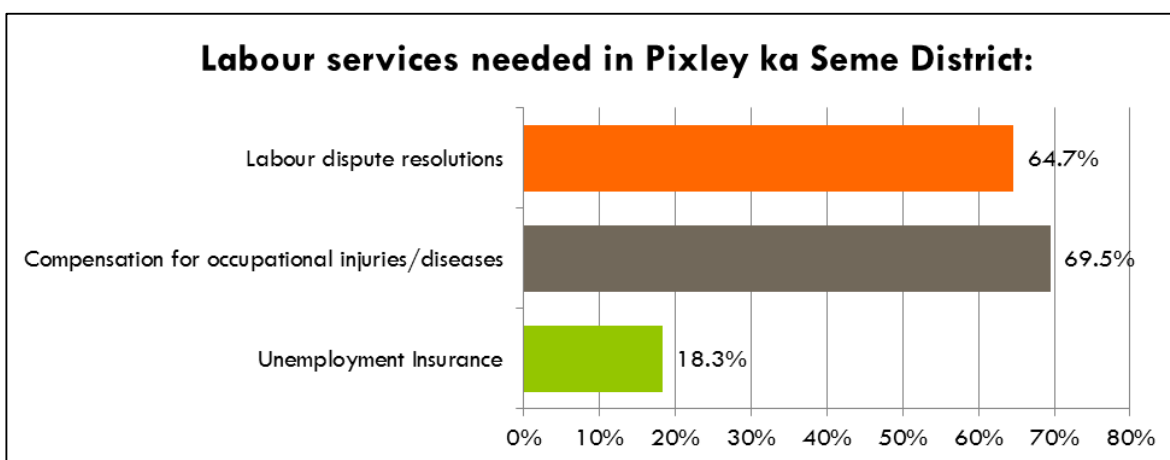


Figure 6. Labour services needed

SMALL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The majority of households were not involved in any type of small business activity. Overall, only 1,214 out of 22,145 (5.5%) households were engaged in small business activity. However, there were differences between the municipalities e.g., over 8% of Renosterberg households were engaged in small business compared to only 4.1% in Thembelihle.

Table 32. Households with small businesses

Has Business	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
No	4,844	1,134	1,359	3,980	1,864	1,822	2,016	3,912	20,931
Yes	317	71	120	202	112	77	91	224	1,214
Total	5,161	1,205	1,479	4,182	1,976	1,899	2,107	4,136	22,145

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 food on the street (178 businesses)
- Shop keeping (159 businesses)
- Selling goods on the street (152 businesses)

Table 33. Types of small business activity that households were engaged in

Has Business	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Total number of households	5,161	1,205	1,479	4,182	1,976	1,899	2,107	4,136	22,145
Number of households with small businesses	317	71	120	202	112	77	91	224	1,214
% of Households with small businesses	6.1%	5.9%	8.1%	4.8%	5.7%	4.1%	4.3%	5.4%	5.5%
Types of small business operated:									
<i>Selling goods on the street</i>	25	4	16	37	17	7	12	34	152
<i>Shopkeeper</i>	56	2	23	8	4	25	10	31	159
<i>Selling food</i>	44	6	24	15	24	4	10	51	178
<i>Sewing and selling clothes</i>	22	1	7	12	10	4	8	19	83
<i>Catering</i>	19	1	9	5	2	1	4	4	45
<i>Self-employed artisan</i>	20	1	8	7	2	2	4	28	72
<i>Building or repairing houses</i>	11	0	4	5	0	1	1	6	28
<i>Shebeen operator</i>	30	0	5	22	14	8	6	11	96
<i>Taxi operator</i>	4	1	4	3	5	1	0	4	22
<i>Traditional healer</i>	5	1	6	2	7	1	0	3	25
<i>Repairing shoes</i>	3	0	1	0	2	1	2	4	13
<i>Helping to transport goods</i>	9	0	2	4	1	1	1	3	21
<i>Child care</i>	1	1	4	1	2	0	3	2	14
<i>Food processing</i>	10	0	1	3	0	1	2	6	23
<i>Wood/fuel for sale</i>	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	3	8
<i>Co-operative member</i>	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	3	8
<i>Weaving</i>	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
<i>Other</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

SMALL BUSINESS NEEDS

Respondents were asked whether any member of their household required assistance in their small business. Small business services were needed by 3.3% of the profiled persons. Of the 2,661 persons that expressed such a need, the three major types of needs were:

- Assistance to apply for funding, which was needed by 48.4%, with the greatest need in Emthanjeni (69.3%)
- Development of business plans by 45.1%, with the greatest need in Emthanjeni (55.5%)
- Need a site for the business by 27.1%, with the greatest need in Kareeberg (39.7%)



Table 34. Small business assistance required

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan-cuma	Siya-themba	Them-belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Number of household members requiring assistance in their small business	737	131	269	427	199	163	234	501	2,661
% persons in need	3.8%	2.8%	5.1%	2.6%	2.9%	2.2%	3.2%	3.6%	3.3%
Type of small business assistance needed:									
Market Access	18.5%	6.1%	13.4%	11.9%	19.6%	8.0%	19.2%	2.4%	12.8%
Assistance to apply for funding	69.3%	71.0%	55.8%	37.5%	47.7%	40.5%	52.1%	18.4%	48.4%
Development of business plans	55.5%	40.5%	52.0%	30.7%	44.7%	27.0%	26.9%	54.1%	45.1%
Joint business association or co-operative	8.4%	6.9%	8.2%	3.3%	4.5%	2.5%	5.1%	1.0%	5.1%
Help with marketing	26.7%	17.6%	22.7%	21.3%	17.6%	15.3%	23.5%	5.4%	19.3%
Need a site for the business	32.2%	39.7%	30.9%	24.1%	30.2%	29.4%	39.3%	9.2%	27.1%
Help with credit access	18.6%	14.5%	16.4%	8.0%	6.5%	8.0%	12.4%	1.2%	11.1%
Capital grant	25.1%	18.3%	13.0%	18.7%	13.1%	6.7%	9.4%	17.0%	17.6%
Transport subsidy	15.7%	17.6%	10.4%	7.3%	4.5%	8.6%	5.6%	1.4%	9.1%
Access to water and electricity	14.9%	21.4%	6.7%	21.1%	25.1%	44.2%	23.1%	2.0%	16.2%
Financing for BEE start-ups	20.4%	11.5%	17.1%	12.2%	11.1%	3.7%	9.4%	3.6%	12.4%
Facilitate loans	10.0%	7.6%	7.4%	8.4%	6.0%	5.5%	4.3%	1.2%	6.7%
Assistance with small loans	18.2%	12.2%	25.3%	17.3%	37.7%	4.9%	11.1%	6.4%	16.3%
Mentorship	30.8%	13.0%	7.4%	27.6%	14.6%	1.8%	12.0%	2.8%	17.1%
Assistance with internet and/or conf. facilities	7.6%	1.5%	5.9%	7.0%	5.5%	1.2%	4.7%	0.8%	5.0%
Comm. Entrepreneurship	11.5%	5.3%	13.0%	6.8%	31.7%	2.5%	5.1%	0.4%	8.9%

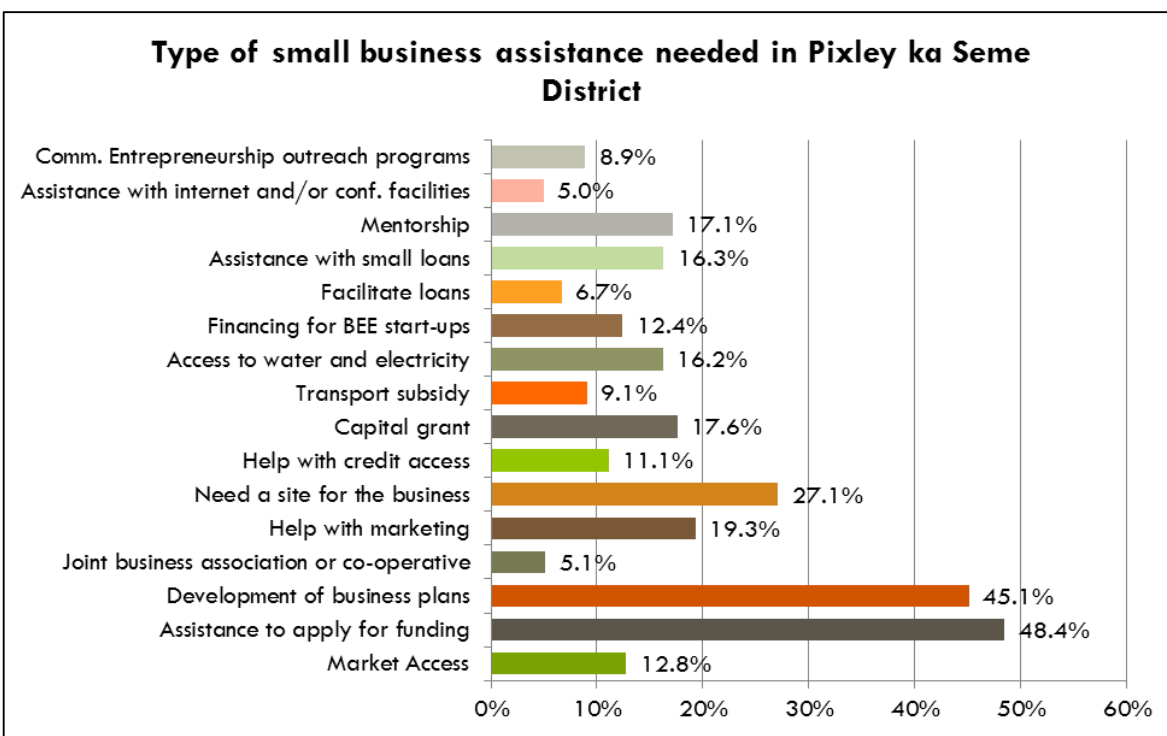


Figure 7. Types of small business needs

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 Pixley ka Seme 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. Less than 10% of households indicated that they had garden plots, while 1.9% percent had a field, and 1.2% had grazing land. Access to land resources was highest in Renosterberg.

Table 35. Households access to land and resources

Households that have access to:	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Garden plot	11.2%	5.5%	25.5%	5.8%	7.4%	3.6%	15.1%	6.1%	9.2%
Field	2.1%	1.4%	1.9%	1.1%	1.3%	0.5%	5.1%	2.1%	1.9%
Grazing land	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	0.3%	2.3%	0.6%	1.2%
Dam	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	2.1%	0.3%	1.5%	0.6%	1.2%
River	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%	1.6%	2.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%
Market to sell goods	0.9%	0.9%	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	4.3%	0.5%	1.2%
Place to buy materials	0.9%	0.8%	3.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	6.0%	0.7%	1.4%

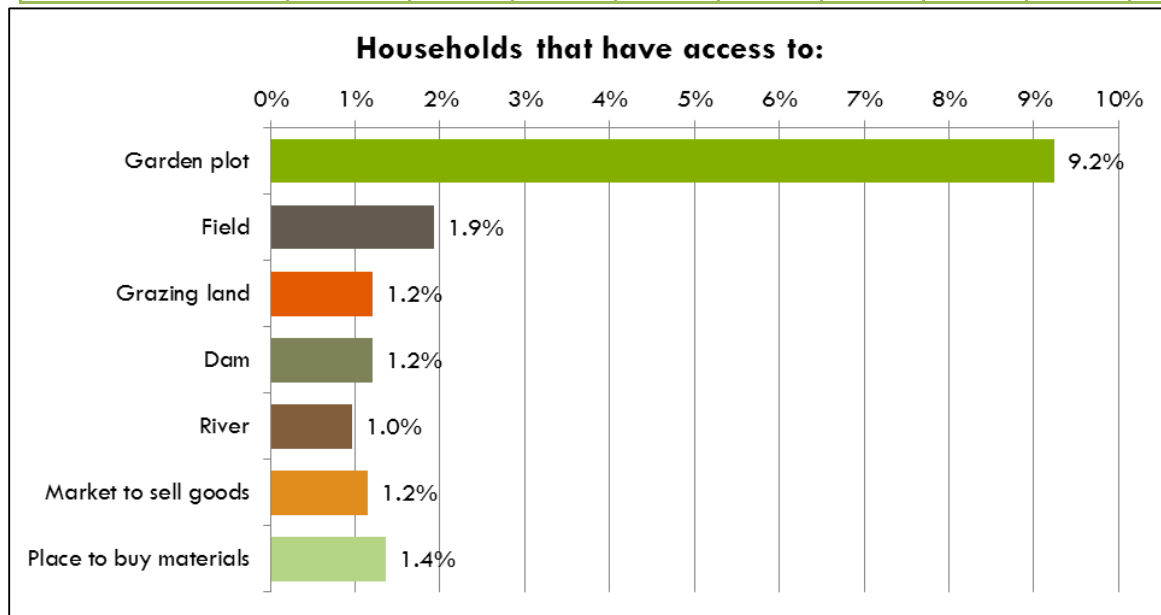


Figure 8. Household access to food production resources

Of the 6,862 households that responded to the question concerning the land that they use, a majority of 56% indicated that they owned the land. The highest level of ownership was recorded in Renosterberg and the lowest in Kareeberg. On average, a further 30% rented land, while 51% rented land in Kareeberg and only 19% in Renosterberg and Siyathemba.

Table 36. Household owns, rents or has been given land

Members Own Land	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Own	1,016	100	494	547	507	113	524	530	3,831
Rent	588	122	142	373	177	111	270	296	2,079
Given	222	18	129	187	229	7	111	49	952
Total N	1,826	240	765	1,107	913	231	905	875	6,862



Members Own Land	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Own	56%	42%	65%	49%	56%	49%	58%	61%	56%
Rent	32%	51%	19%	34%	19%	48%	30%	34%	30%
Given	12%	8%	17%	17%	25%	3%	12%	6%	14%
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES RECEIVED

Agricultural services were received by 666 households in the month before the survey.

Table 37. Received agricultural services

Received agricultural services in:	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Past month	84	34	101	161	41	73	70	102	666
Past week	74	28	99	136	34	61	159	100	691

LAND REFORM ISSUES

Land reform related issues were only reported by 386 households, of which 146 required formalisation of land tenure, mostly from Umsobomvu. Two-hundred and forty (240) households needed assistance with eviction problems, mostly in Umsobomvu (83) too. On average, 1.7% of households required assistance with land tenure or eviction issues.

Table 38. Households with land tenure issues

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Need formalisation of tenure	25	3	13	30	20	5	6	44	146
Need assistance with eviction problems	28	10	11	42	39	11	16	83	240
Total need tenure and eviction	53	13	24	72	59	16	22	127	386
Total households	5,161	1,205	1,479	4,182	1,976	1,899	2,107	4,136	22,145
Need formalisation of tenure	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.7%
Need assistance with eviction problems	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	2.0%	0.6%	0.8%	2.0%	1.1%
Total need tenure and eviction	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%	1.7%	3.0%	0.8%	1.0%	3.1%	1.7%

Overall, 4.4% of households indicated that they required land for farming purposes. The greatest need was shown in Renosterberg (8.9%) and the lowest by households in Thembelihle (1.4%). Those households needing land most required it for subsistence farming, although there was interest shown in small-scale farming.

Table 39. Households with farming land needs

Land needed for:	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Subsistence farming	64	38	97	139	82	12	91	65	588
Small scale farming	36	8	21	41	34	8	31	55	234
Large scale farming	26	2	14	20	40	6	9	45	162
Commercial farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total households need land	126	48	132	200	156	26	131	165	984
Total households	5,161	1,205	1,479	4,182	1,976	1,899	2,107	4,136	22,145

Land needed for:	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Subsistence farming	1.2%	3.2%	6.6%	3.3%	4.1%	0.6%	4.3%	1.6%	2.7%
Small scale farming	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%	1.7%	0.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%
Large scale farming	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.5%	2.0%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.7%
Commercial farming	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% households need land	2.4%	4.0%	8.9%	4.8%	7.9%	1.4%	6.2%	4.0%	4.4%

FOOD CONSUMED

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

Meat, poultry and eggs were consumed by a greater proportion of households in Umsobomvu (76.0%) than in Siyancuma (46.2%). Most households consume cereals on a weekly basis although it was at higher proportions in Umsobomvu (85.0%) than in Siyancuma (60.2%). Similar patterns of food types consumed are shown throughout with Umsobomvu households indicating higher levels than Siyancuma.

Table 40. Food types consumed in the past week

Households that have eaten the following foods in the past week:	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Cereals	74.2%	82.0%	84.8%	60.2%	74.5%	83.5%	80.0%	85.0%	76.1%
Legumes, nuts seeds	34.5%	35.3%	44.6%	27.6%	33.7%	38.4%	48.9%	57.7%	39.9%
Meat, poultry or eggs	67.4%	72.0%	68.8%	46.2%	56.0%	71.0%	72.0%	76.0%	65.1%
Fish	44.4%	40.0%	48.0%	29.7%	36.6%	40.3%	55.8%	62.1%	44.9%
Dairy	56.6%	43.1%	59.0%	35.0%	40.1%	49.1%	58.7%	69.8%	52.5%
Oils or fats	69.3%	69.7%	68.3%	49.8%	55.1%	69.8%	73.9%	75.5%	66.0%
Green vegetables	57.2%	51.5%	57.3%	38.5%	48.8%	62.9%	66.5%	69.9%	56.4%
Orange vegetables	52.4%	63.3%	54.6%	38.1%	49.3%	58.1%	65.2%	65.5%	54.3%
Fruits	52.2%	47.0%	52.5%	37.7%	44.3%	56.7%	61.8%	65.5%	52.3%

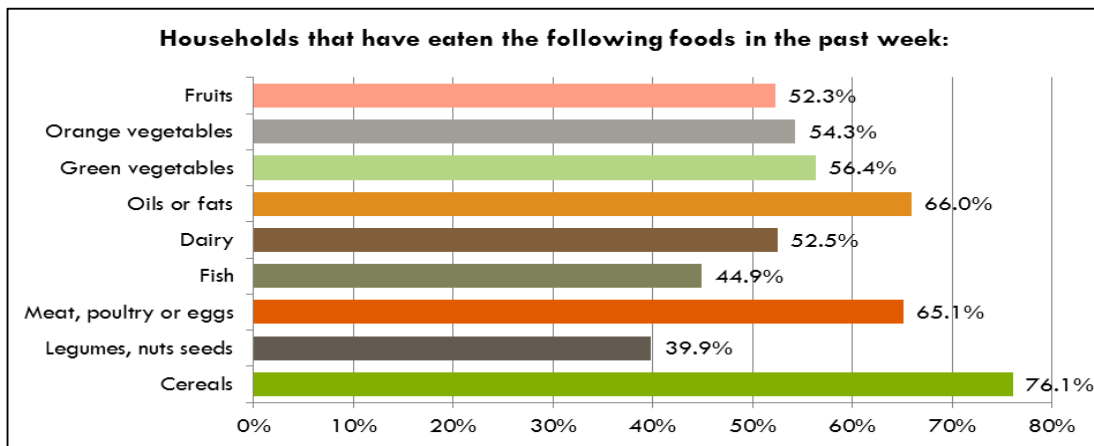


Figure 9. Food types consumed in the past week by Pixley ka Seme households

Over 95% of food was purchased. Own production accounted for a very small percentage. Less than 2% produced their own cereals, 2.2% their own green vegetables and 1.8% their own meat, poultry or eggs. Own production of cereals, green vegetables, meat poultry and eggs was highest in Siyathemba. Gifts, food aid, bartering, and exchanging of food took place to a limited extent.



Table 41. Source of main food groups

Source	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyanecuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Cereals source									
Purchase	99.3%	97.7%	91.9%	97.7%	87.2%	97.3%	98.5%	99.3%	97.1%
Own production	0.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	11.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.5%
Gift	0.5%	1.4%	5.7%	0.8%	1.3%	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%
Food aid	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Gathering	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Exchange	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Barter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Green Vegetables Source									
Purchase	98.8%	97.1%	87.0%	96.5%	85.3%	96.5%	97.9%	98.6%	96.2%
Own production	0.6%	1.7%	4.3%	2.5%	12.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	2.2%
Gift	0.2%	1.1%	6.9%	1.0%	1.4%	2.5%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%
Gathering	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Food aid	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Exchange	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Meat, poultry, eggs source									
Purchase	99.1%	97.3%	90.4%	96.6%	82.8%	97.3%	97.9%	98.9%	96.4%
Own production	0.4%	1.2%	1.7%	2.3%	12.9%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	1.8%
Gift	0.4%	1.3%	6.1%	0.8%	3.8%	2.2%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%
Hunting	0.1%	0.2%	1.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Gathering	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Exchange	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Barter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6. Household Income and Grants

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Of the Pixley ka Seme households profiled, 33.6% indicated that they did not have any monthly household income earned through work, business or farming, whilst another 9.4% of households had a monthly household income of less than R500. The highest percentage of households with no income was in Thembelihle (38.0%) and the least in Ubuntu (22.8%).

Approximately 5.5% of households indicated that their household income exceeded R6,000 per month, with Emthanjeni (9.1%) being the frontrunner, while Kareeberg (3.2%) reported the least.

Table 42. Household income from work, business, farming (excluding grants and remittances)

Monthly Income	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
No income	35.7%	36.5%	32.8%	33.5%	27.6%	38.0%	22.8%	37.1%	33.6%
R100 to R500	8.1%	12.3%	12.7%	9.2%	9.8%	7.1%	12.2%	8.3%	9.4%
R501 to R1000	12.3%	10.4%	15.0%	11.8%	11.5%	12.2%	15.7%	10.6%	12.2%
R1001 to R1500	13.2%	15.4%	14.4%	18.1%	19.5%	15.2%	18.3%	13.5%	15.6%
R1501 to R2000	6.1%	8.5%	6.9%	8.6%	9.9%	8.0%	9.4%	7.4%	7.9%
R2001 to R2500	4.4%	4.4%	3.9%	5.9%	7.0%	4.1%	5.4%	5.6%	5.2%
R2501 to R3000	3.0%	3.8%	3.1%	3.4%	4.3%	3.9%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%
R3001 to R3500	1.9%	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	2.3%	1.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%
R3501 to R4000	1.9%	1.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
R4001 to R4500	1.1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	1.0%
R4501 to R5000	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%
R5001 to R5500	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%
R5501 to R6000	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
R6000 +	9.1%	3.2%	4.1%	3.3%	3.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

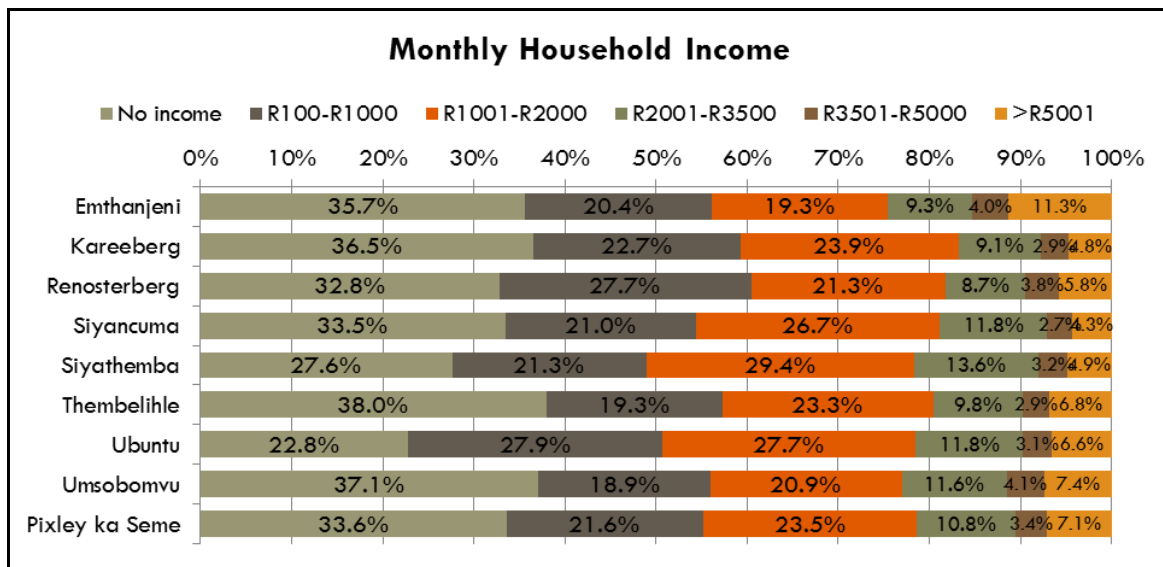


Figure 10. Monthly household income distribution

GRANT ELIGIBILITY

With a third (33.6%) 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 8.9% of household members indicated that they were eligible but not receiving a grant. Of those 7,295 households who indicated a need for a grant, the following grants were required:

- 41.7% 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
- 19.7% of persons required a disability grant
- 16.8% of persons needed an old age grant applicable to qualifying males and females aged 60 years and older
- Social relief was required by 10.3% of the 7,295 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.
- 7.0% of children required foster care grants (FCG), which are paid to children (up to age 18 years) who have lost one or both parents
- 5.1% 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.
- 1.8% 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 43. Members of households eligible but not receiving a social grant

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyanama	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Number of eligible household members requiring a social grant	1,456	433	732	1,920	1,282	344	451	677	7,295
% persons in need of social grants	7.5%	9.1%	13.9%	11.6%	18.8%	4.6%	6.1%	4.8%	8.9%
Type of grant needed:									
Child Support Grant	40.2%	56.6%	18.4%	40.3%	50.3%	52.9%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%
Old Age Grant	15.8%	18.5%	9.8%	18.7%	21.9%	11.0%	16.6%	13.4%	16.8%
Disability Grant	24.2%	16.2%	19.7%	19.7%	16.3%	25.0%	19.5%	16.5%	19.7%
Foster Care Grant	7.0%	6.9%	11.7%	4.8%	3.2%	7.8%	6.7%	15.5%	7.0%
Care Dependency Grant	2.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	0.5%	0.0%	2.7%	0.9%	1.8%
Grant-in-Aid	6.6%	1.4%	9.4%	6.4%	0.5%	3.2%	6.4%	5.0%	5.1%
War Veterans Grant	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%
Social Relief	7.9%	1.6%	34.0%	9.0%	7.5%	3.2%	10.4%	8.0%	10.3%

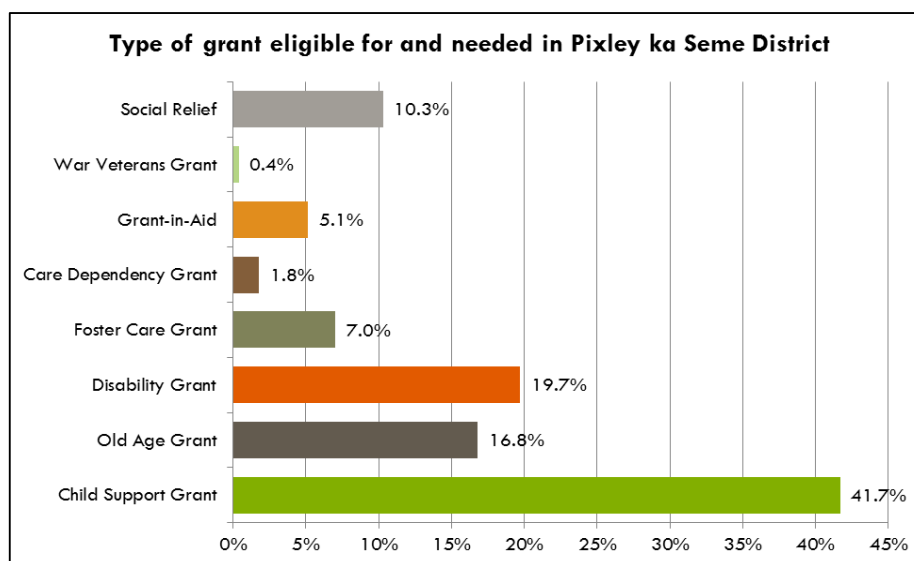


Figure 11. Grants eligible for receipt

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

7. Health

DISABILITY

Overall, 5.9% of people indicated that they had a disability. The highest proportion of disabilities was recorded in Renosterberg (10.7%) and the lowest in Umsobomvu (4.1%).

Of those 4,784 persons who indicated that they had a type of disability, the following main disabilities were noted in the study area:

- 49.6% had a sight disability
- 28.0% were either deaf or profoundly hard of hearing (hearing disability)
- 23.8% had a physical disability or used an assistive device e.g. wheel chair, crutches, prosthesis for a limb or hand usage limitation
- 14.7% had an emotional disability

Table 44. Type of disability

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan-cuma	Siya-themba	Them-belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Number of household members with a disability	959	432	564	965	573	313	405	573	4,784
% persons with a disability	4.9%	9.1%	10.7%	5.8%	8.4%	4.2%	5.5%	4.1%	5.9%
Type of disability:									
Sight disability	47.7%	48.8%	58.3%	53.8%	49.9%	43.5%	46.7%	42.8%	49.6%
Hearing disability	26.5%	32.4%	35.6%	25.6%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	23.7%	28.0%
Speech disability	8.9%	8.1%	17.7%	6.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	7.5%	8.7%
Physical disability	29.4%	19.2%	23.9%	20.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	32.8%	23.8%
Intellectual disability	9.7%	9.0%	16.1%	8.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	7.7%	9.8%
Emotional disability	9.1%	9.5%	19.3%	10.8%	1.9%	0.3%	1.8%	13.4%	14.7%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

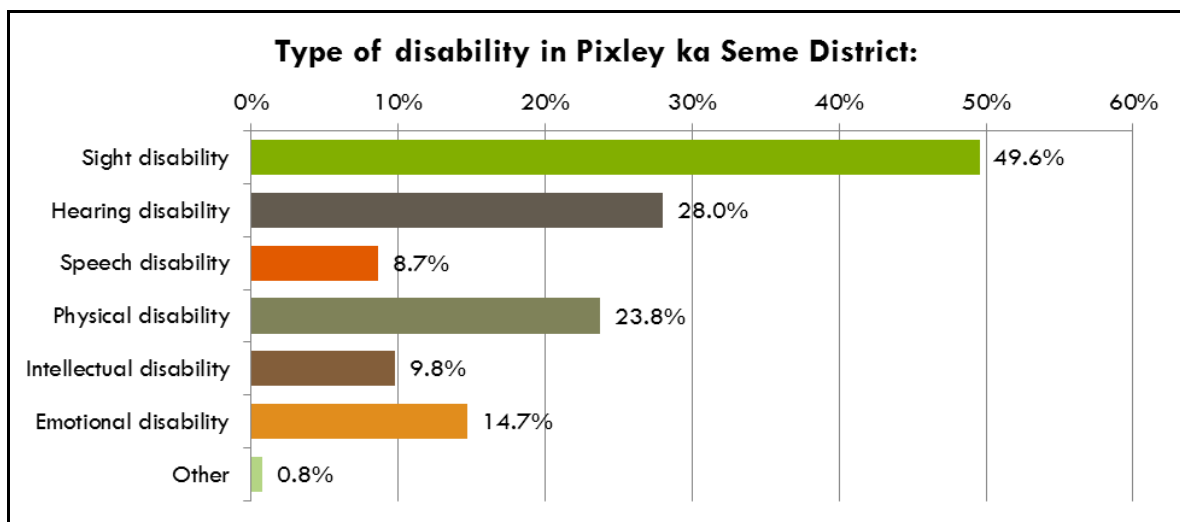


Figure 12. Type of disability



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 27.5% of the profiled persons where Renosterberg residents (47.0%) reported the greatest need and Ubuntu (15.4%) the least. The major type of health service needed was for medical check-ups for illnesses by 47.0% of members, although in Siyathemba it rose to 66.8%. Treatment/medication required for illnesses was needed by 44.3%, whilst a road to health card was required by 19.8% of household members.

Table 45. Health services required

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyanecuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Number of household members requiring health services	6,204	882	2,468	5,395	2,445	1,223	1,139	2,723	22,479
% persons in need of health services	31.7%	18.6%	47.0%	32.6%	35.9%	16.5%	15.4%	19.4%	27.5%
Type of health need:									
Road to Health Card (RTC)	27.2%	11.9%	14.1%	6.6%	23.8%	16.3%	10.2%	38.6%	19.8%
Treatment/medication required for illness	49.1%	70.0%	35.8%	38.4%	53.5%	35.1%	46.3%	39.8%	44.3%
Medical check-up for illness	38.7%	54.1%	62.7%	47.3%	66.8%	58.1%	58.4%	20.9%	47.0%
Rehabilitation Services	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	2.3%	0.5%	2.2%	0.5%	0.9%
Assistive devices	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%
Nutrition program	1.0%	0.2%	2.8%	5.7%	17.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	4.0%
Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT)	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT)	5.3%	2.0%	3.4%	6.1%	4.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	4.0%
Pre- post natal care	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Immunization	4.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.2%	3.0%	1.1%	1.9%	0.3%	2.8%
Height/weight	3.2%	0.1%	2.8%	15.4%	1.8%	2.3%	5.4%	1.0%	5.6%
Pap smear	3.5%	3.9%	8.3%	5.5%	3.7%	3.4%	7.4%	4.2%	4.8%
Family planning services	3.9%	5.7%	6.2%	8.1%	4.9%	2.8%	7.5%	6.9%	5.8%

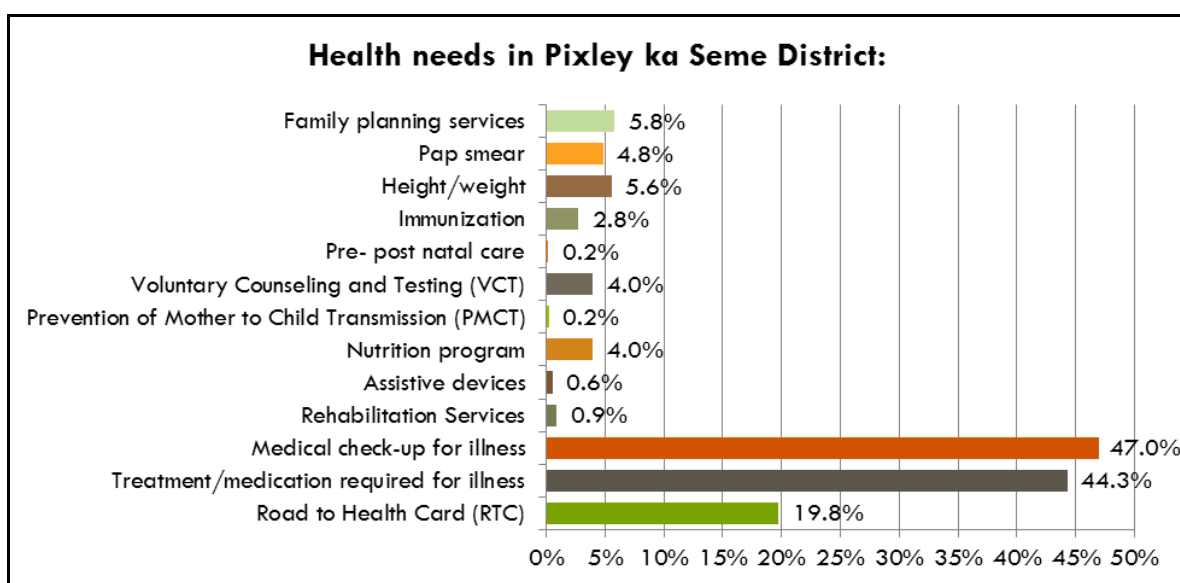


Figure 13. Type of health service needed

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 nine (9) cases, it was unknown whether the person had a form of identification. The greatest need for documents was in Siyancuma where 220 persons required documentation, whilst the highest proportion was in Kareeberg (3.4%).

Table 46. Person with an ID, birth certificate, passport or resident's permit

Has identification	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Don't know	3		3				2	1	9
No	86	152	121	220	87	204	122	155	1,147
Yes	18,540	4,378	4,921	15,589	6,426	7,106	7,111	13,163	77,234
Total N	18,629	4,530	5,045	15,809	6,513	7,310	7,235	13,319	78 390
Don't know	0.016%	0.000%	0.059%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.028%	0.008%	0.011%
No	0.5%	3.4%	2.4%	1.4%	1.3%	2.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%
Yes	99.5%	96.6%	97.5%	98.6%	98.7%	97.2%	98.3%	98.8%	98.5%
Total %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

Table 47. Types of documents persons have

Type of document	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Birth certificate	37.4%	38.8%	44.1%	36.0%	37.3%	40.2%	41.4%	35.9%	38.0%
ID number	51.9%	52.8%	46.5%	50.9%	54.5%	49.8%	50.0%	56.2%	52.0%
Passport	10.1%	7.4%	8.6%	12.4%	7.7%	9.5%	8.3%	7.4%	9.4%
Resident Permit	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	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 3,997 (4.9%) members of the profiled persons required assistance in acquiring documents. Of those persons who required documents from the Department of Home Affairs, the following was needed:

- An identity document was needed by 67.0%, with the greatest need in Ubuntu (73.6%)
- A birth certificate was needed by 32.7%, with the greatest need in Renosterberg (40.3%)
- A death certificate by 1.7%, with the greatest need in Thembelihle (6.0%)



Table 48. Assistance with documents from the Department of Home Affairs

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan-cuma	Siya-themba	Them-belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Number of household members with a need from Department of Home Affairs	784	370	417	1,045	185	351	348	497	3,997
% persons in need of Home Affairs Services	4.0%	7.8%	7.9%	6.3%	2.7%	4.7%	4.7%	3.5%	4.9%
Type of Home Affairs need:									
Identity Document	65.4%	71.1%	60.2%	66.5%	69.7%	61.8%	73.6%	71.4%	67.0%
Birth Certificate	32.3%	28.6%	40.3%	34.0%	31.9%	33.9%	26.4%	31.0%	32.7%
Death Certificate	2.7%	5.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	6.0%	0.3%	0.4%	1.7%

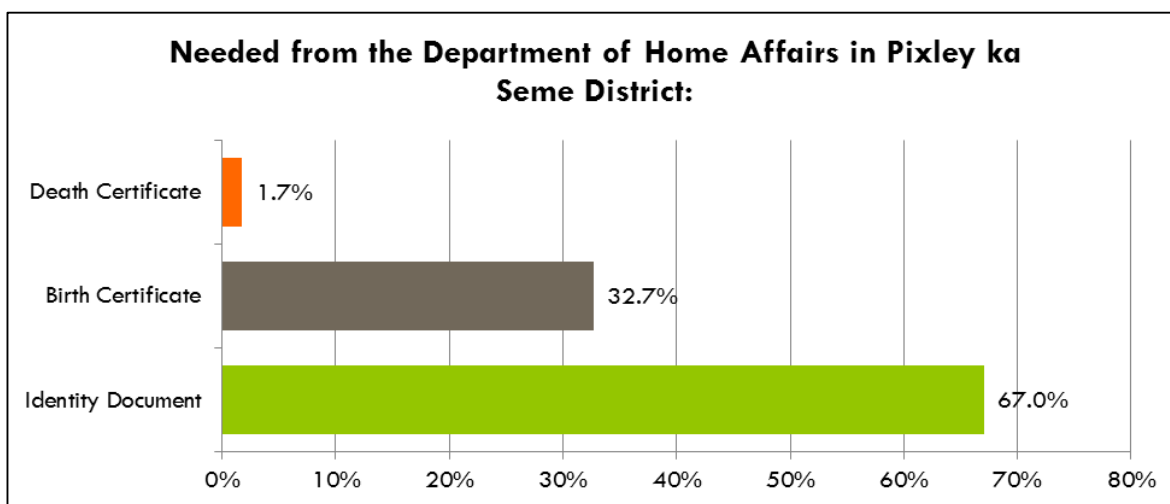


Figure 14. Services needed from the Department of Home Affairs

9. Social Participation

BELONG TO A SOCIAL CLUB, ASSOCIATION OR ORGANISATION

The majority (59.1%) 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 (73.9%)
- Political parties (49.2%)
- Burial society (8.6%)

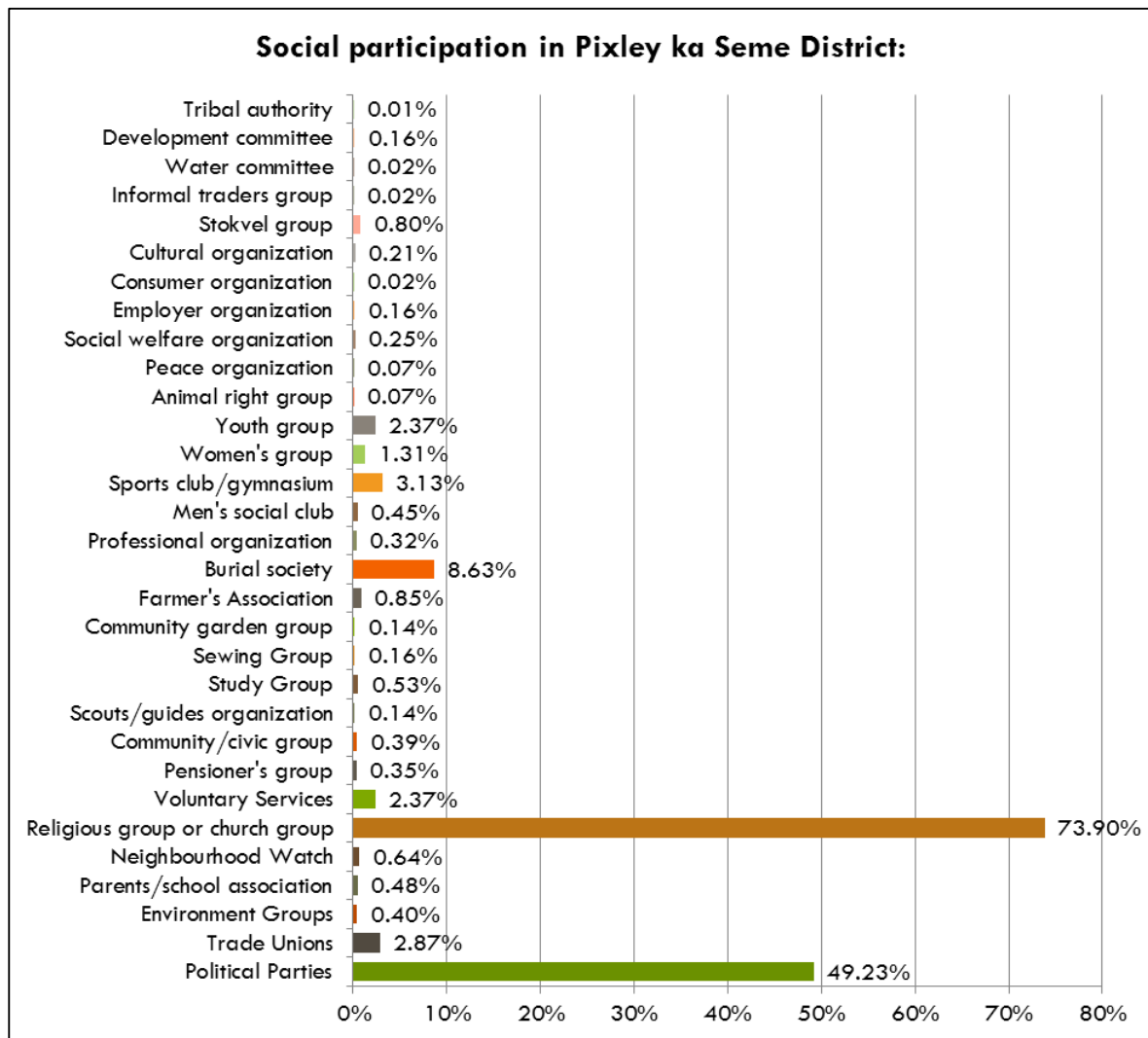


Figure 15. Participation in associations and organisations



Table 49. Types of social clubs, associations and organisations members belonged to

	Emthan jeni	Karee berg	Renoster berg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Number of household members belonging to a social club/association/org	10,293	2,807	2,198	9,635	2,323	5,438	6,069	9,563	48,326
% persons belonging to a club/association	52.7%	59.2%	41.9%	58.2%	34.1%	73.4%	82.1%	68.2%	59.1%
Type of social club/association/organisation:									
<i>Political Parties</i>	45.9%	56.8%	40.8%	31.2%	58.1%	61.6%	58.2%	55.9%	49.2%
<i>Trade Unions</i>	4.5%	3.0%	6.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%
<i>Environment Groups</i>	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
<i>Parents/school association</i>	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
<i>Neighbourhood Watch</i>	1.0%	0.5%	2.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%
<i>Religious group or church group</i>	68.3%	64.2%	47.3%	77.9%	46.4%	80.9%	83.2%	81.7%	73.9%
<i>Voluntary Services</i>	1.7%	5.1%	12.6%	1.9%	0.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%
<i>Pensioner's group</i>	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%
<i>Community/civic group</i>	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
<i>Scouts/guides organization</i>	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Study Group</i>	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
<i>Sewing Group</i>	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
<i>Community garden group</i>	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
<i>Farmer's Association</i>	0.9%	1.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	1.4%	0.8%
<i>Burial society</i>	18.6%	3.3%	4.4%	7.2%	2.3%	6.9%	0.2%	9.7%	8.6%
<i>Professional organization</i>	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
<i>Men's social club</i>	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
<i>Sports club/gymnasium</i>	4.6%	4.2%	7.1%	2.9%	1.6%	0.6%	3.7%	1.9%	3.1%
<i>Women's group</i>	1.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	2.3%	1.0%	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%
<i>Youth group</i>	2.4%	3.3%	2.9%	3.3%	2.3%	1.4%	1.2%	2.3%	2.4%
<i>Animal right group</i>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Peace organization</i>	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Social welfare organization</i>	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
<i>Employer organization</i>	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
<i>Consumer organization</i>	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Cultural organization</i>	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
<i>Stokvel group</i>	1.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.8%
<i>Informal traders group</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Water committee</i>	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Development committee</i>	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
<i>Tribal authority</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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 54.1% that responded, it was found that the majority (72.2%) agreed or strongly agreed that they had the ability to influence decisions in the social groups that they participated in, whilst a minority (21.2%) indicated that they neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Table 50. Ability to influence decisions in the social group persons participated in

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan-cuma	Siya-themba	Them-belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Responded to ability to influence decisions in club/ass/org	8,897	2,570	2,888	7,787	3,208	4,564	5,509	8,801	44,224
% of total number of persons responded	45.5%	54.2%	55.0%	47.0%	47.1%	61.6%	74.5%	62.8%	54.1%
Ability of influence decisions in club/ass/org:									
<i>Strongly agree</i>	29.4%	18.6%	44.7%	31.6%	14.3%	21.3%	14.8%	24.2%	25.4%
<i>Agree</i>	45.1%	38.1%	10.4%	40.3%	42.7%	40.6%	62.3%	63.9%	46.8%
<i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	20.5%	40.8%	32.0%	21.8%	33.0%	24.5%	18.1%	8.1%	21.2%
<i>Disagree</i>	4.2%	2.1%	4.7%	5.6%	6.2%	5.9%	4.3%	2.9%	4.4%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0.8%	0.4%	8.1%	0.8%	3.8%	7.7%	0.5%	0.9%	2.2%

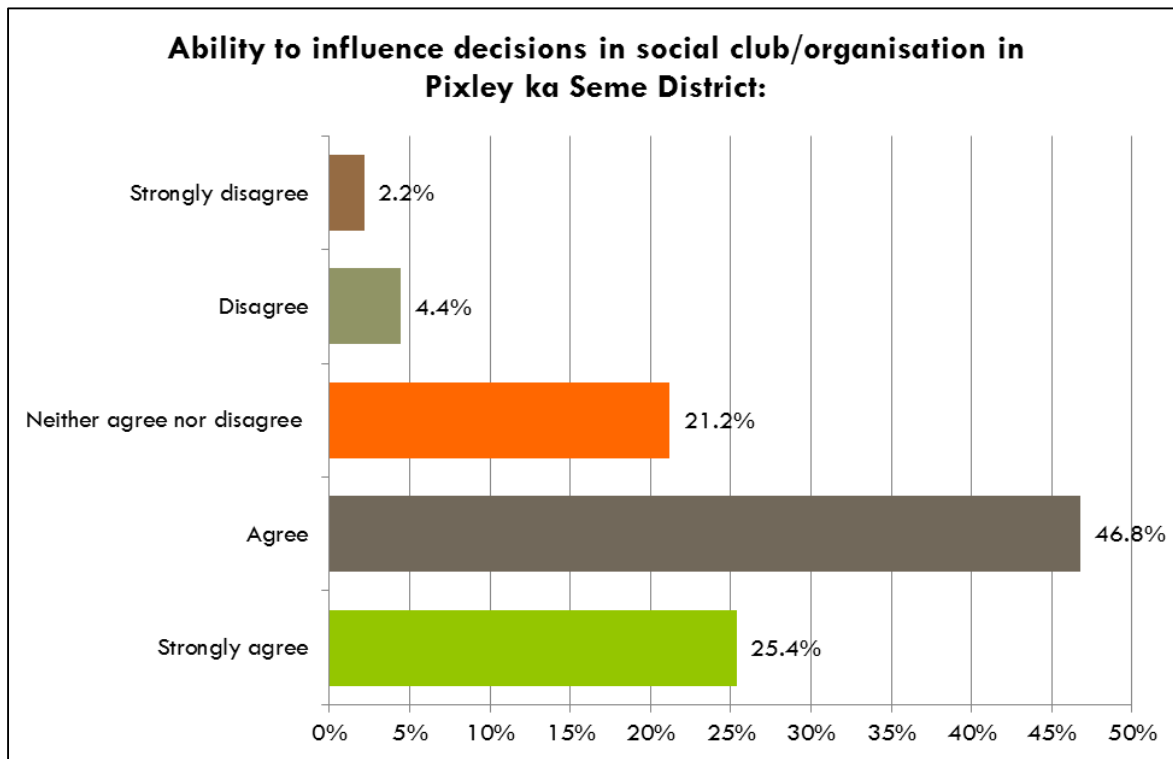


Figure 16. Ability to influence decisions in the social groups



10. 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 (57.5%) or RDP houses (19.7%). A further 20.0% of households lived shacks either in a squatter camp or in a backyard, which were predominant in Siyancuma (38.7%). RDP houses were mostly occupied in Thembelihle (24.4%), while brick homes were particularly prevalent in Emthanjeni (75.3%).

Table 51. Types of dwellings occupied

Type Of Dwelling	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Brick Houses	75.3%	73.3%	55.8%	35.9%	66.1%	43.6%	59.7%	54.9%	57.5%
Informal dwellings/shacks - squatter camp / backyard shacks	8.4%	11.2%	17.3%	38.7%	11.1%	30.9%	20.3%	17.5%	20.0%
RDP Houses	13.6%	7.8%	23.0%	23.9%	20.2%	24.4%	17.4%	23.9%	19.7%
Backrooms	2.2%	1.2%	2.2%	0.5%	1.7%	0.8%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%
Mud Houses	0.3%	6.5%	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	1.6%	1.1%
Caravan or tents	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Of those who responded to the question, 68.7% of households indicated that they owned their dwelling, whilst another 4.1% did not know whether they held a title deed or not. Twenty-seven percent (27.2%) indicated that they did not own their dwelling. Low ownership was revealed in Thembelihle (52.7%), compared to Emthanjeni where 73.5% of households owned their own homes.

Table 52. Dwelling ownership

Member Owns Household Deed	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Yes	73.5%	70.5%	73.1%	69.8%	82.8%	52.7%	58.1%	66.6%	68.7%
No	23.3%	28.6%	23.5%	24.9%	16.6%	45.8%	37.2%	25.8%	27.2%
Don't know	3.2%	0.9%	3.4%	5.3%	0.6%	1.6%	4.7%	7.6%	4.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

ACCESS TO ENGINEERING SERVICES

The majority of households in Pixley ka Seme had water connections to the house (82.4%), while 16.4% had at least a communal water supply. The area with the highest percentage of house water connections was Emthanjeni (92.8%), whilst the lowest percentage was found at Kareeberg (62.9%). A small number of households (1.3%) indicated that their source of water was a river or well.

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

Table 53. Water supply⁶

Water source	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
House water connection	4,286	687	1,069	2,626	1,495	1,082	1,723	2,620	15,588
Communal water source	322	402	141	926	100	465	133	606	3,095
River or well	10	3	19	72	89	11	16	21	241
Total	4,618	1,092	1,229	3,624	1,684	1,558	1,872	3,247	18,924
House water connection	92.8%	62.9%	87.0%	72.5%	88.8%	69.4%	92.0%	80.7%	82.4%
Communal water source	7.0%	36.8%	11.5%	25.6%	5.9%	29.8%	7.1%	18.7%	16.4%
River or well	0.2%	0.3%	1.5%	2.0%	5.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Access to electricity was almost as high as that of communal or house water connections (98.7%). Approximately 81.8% of households in Pixley ka Seme had an electricity connection with the highest being recorded in Emthanjeni (89.6%) and the lowest in Thembelihle (71.0%). The percentage of profiled households with sanitation was 80.6%; however, it is unclear what types of sanitation were included. Sanitation levels were lowest in Siyathemba and highest in Kareeberg.

Eighty percent (80.0%) of the profiled households in Pixley ka Seme stated that they had a refuse removal service. Siyancuma (66.2%) had the lowest proportion of households with this service and Kareeberg (89.6%) the highest.

Table 54. Service levels

Service levels	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Water (HH and communal)	99.8%	99.7%	98.5%	98.0%	94.7%	99.3%	99.1%	99.4%	98.7%
Electricity	89.6%	85.3%	76.2%	75.6%	84.9%	71.0%	82.1%	82.7%	81.8%
Sanitation	87.6%	92.6%	80.0%	72.3%	71.9%	77.7%	86.8%	78.9%	80.6%
Refuse removal	86.8%	89.6%	82.1%	66.2%	77.8%	76.4%	83.1%	83.2%	80.0%

FREE BASIC SERVICES

Of the profiled Pixley ka Seme households, the following was reported:

- 50% of households received free basic water, with the highest percentage of households with this access living in Umsobomvu and the lowest in Emthanjeni
- 39% of households received free basic electricity, with the highest percentage of households with this access living in Siyathemba and the lowest in Thembelihle
- 47% of households had access to free basic sanitation, with the highest percentage of households with this access living in Umsobomvu and the lowest in Emthanjeni
- 46% of households indicated that they received free refuse removal; the highest percentage with this access was in Umsobomvu and the lowest in Emthanjeni and Siyancuma

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 55. Household receipt of free basic services

Free basic services:	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyan cuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umso bomvu	Total
Water	29%	50%	62%	39%	49%	70%	61%	71%	50%
Electricity	28%	50%	46%	26%	65%	21%	50%	52%	39%
Sanitation	29%	59%	57%	37%	44%	54%	55%	64%	47%
Refuse removal	31%	54%	59%	31%	50%	53%	52%	68%	46%

⁶ Please note that the categories of water sources did not include yard taps, and thus this data does not quantify basic water backlogs.

Need for shelter/housing in Pixley ka Seme District:

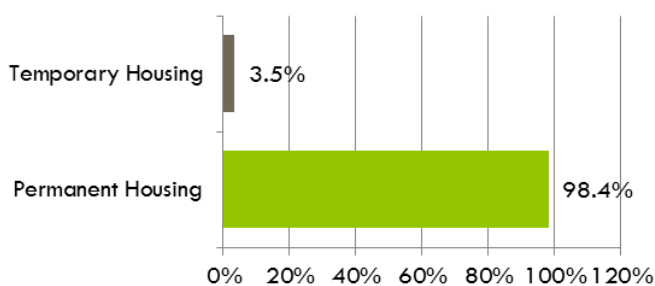


Figure 17. *Housing and shelters needed*

HOUSING REQUIRED

Respondents were asked whether any member of their household required a permanent house or temporary shelter to which 16.4% indicated that they had such a need. Of those with a need, 98.4% required permanent housing, while temporary shelter was required by 3.5% of household members. The greatest need for permanent housing was at Emthanjeni with 3,258 persons requiring a house and the greatest proportion was at Renosterberg (21.4%).

Table 56. **Housing and shelter required**

	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyanecuma	Siya themba	Them belihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Total number of persons	19,542	4,745	5,249	16,559	6,816	7,406	7,390	14,021	81,728
Number of household members with a housing/shelter need	3,258	769	1,122	2,689	1,056	1,036	1,305	2,199	13,434
% persons in need of housing/shelter	16.7%	16.2%	21.4%	16.2%	15.5%	14.0%	17.7%	15.7%	16.4%
Type of shelter need:									
<i>Permanent Housing</i>	99.2%	98.3%	95.1%	97.9%	99.0%	99.4%	98.3%	98.7%	98.4%
<i>Temporary Housing</i>	5.2%	2.5%	6.4%	3.6%	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	2.2%	3.5%

11. Support Service Delivery

The last question asked of households was “Do you support service delivery by this present government?” to which 43% of households responded. Of the households that responded 88% supported or strongly supported service delivery by the present government. Support was strongest in Ubuntu and weakest in Renosterberg.

Table 57. Support service delivery by this present government

Balelapa Support Service Delivery	Emthanjeni	Kareeberg	Renosterberg	Siyancuma	Siyathemba	Thembelihle	Ubuntu	Umsobomvu	Total
Strongly Not Support	4%	1%	1%	0%	3%	2%	0%	2%	2%
Not Support	7%	6%	13%	14%	6%	8%	2%	8%	8%
Neither	5%	2%	5%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	3%
Support	52%	51%	21%	55%	69%	46%	53%	64%	56%
Strongly Support	32%	40%	61%	29%	20%	42%	44%	24%	32%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Support and strongly support	85%	91%	82%	83%	89%	88%	97%	88%	88%

Balelapa: Support Service Delivery

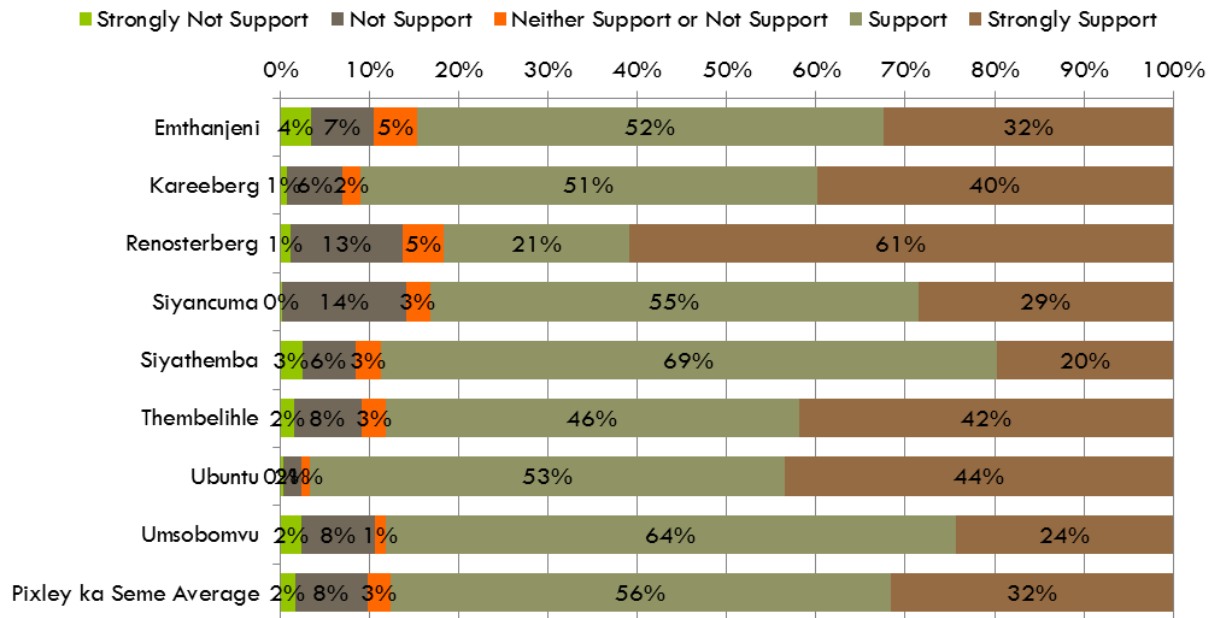


Figure 18. Support service delivery by this present government

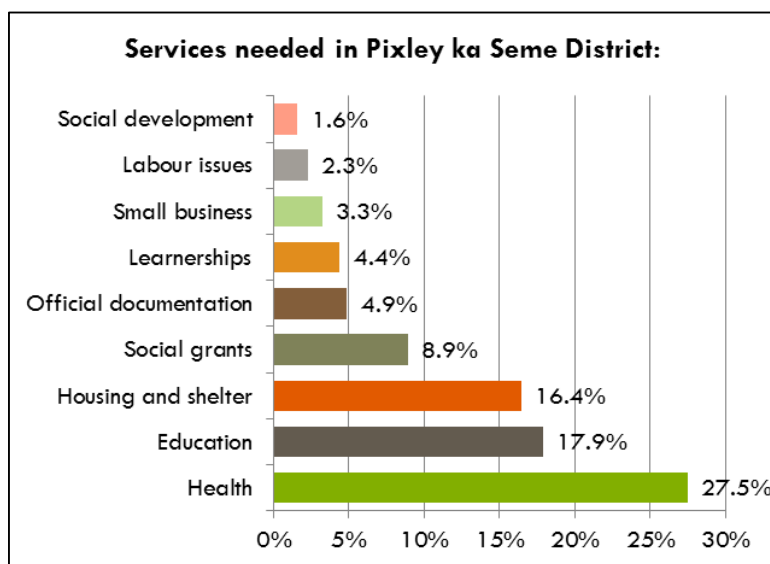


12. Conclusion

The table below shows the needs expressed by profiled households in Pixley ka Seme District. The greatest need experienced by 27.5% of the respondents was for health services of which the most important was for medical check-ups for illnesses. Education services' needs were expressed by 17.9% of profiled persons and the main need was for school uniforms. Another 16.4% or 13,434 persons articulated a need for housing or a shelter. A need for social grants was cited by 8.9% of respondents who were eligible for a grant but not receiving a grant. Overall, 4.9% of profiled persons needed assistance from the Department of Home Affairs mainly with identity documents. Assistance with learnerships was a need expressed by 4.4% of profiled persons. Of those 3.3% of household members that required assistance concerning their small business, the majority needed assistance in applying for funding. Labour issues were reported by 2.3% of which compensation for occupational injuries and/or diseases was the most important identified labour service need. Social assistance was needed by 1.6% of the profiled persons and the main need was for services to older persons.

Table 58. Needs in Pixley ka Seme

Services needed:	Number (out of 81,728)	% out of 81,728 persons	Type of service most needed
Health	22 479	27.5%	Medical check-up for illness
Education	14 623	17.9%	School Uniform
Housing and shelter	13 434	16.4%	Permanent Housing
Social grants	7 295	8.9%	Child Support Grant
Official documentation	3 997	4.9%	Identity Document
Learnerships	3 587	4.4%	
Small business	2 661	3.3%	Assistance to apply for funding
Labour issues	1 856	2.3%	Compensation for occupational injuries/diseases
Social development	1 326	1.6%	Services to Older Persons



Medical check-ups for illnesses, school uniforms, and permanent housing were the main items of a basket of services required by households in Pixley ka Seme district.

Figure 19. Services needed



social development

Department:
Social Development
NORTHERN CAPE

Building a Caring Society. Together.