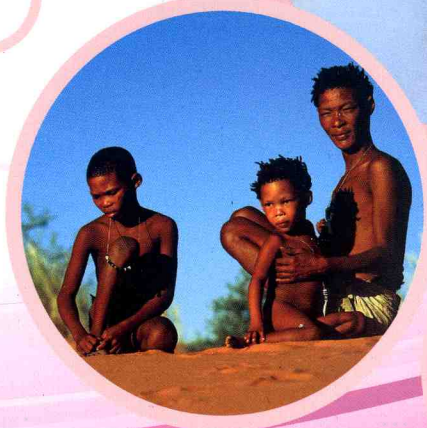
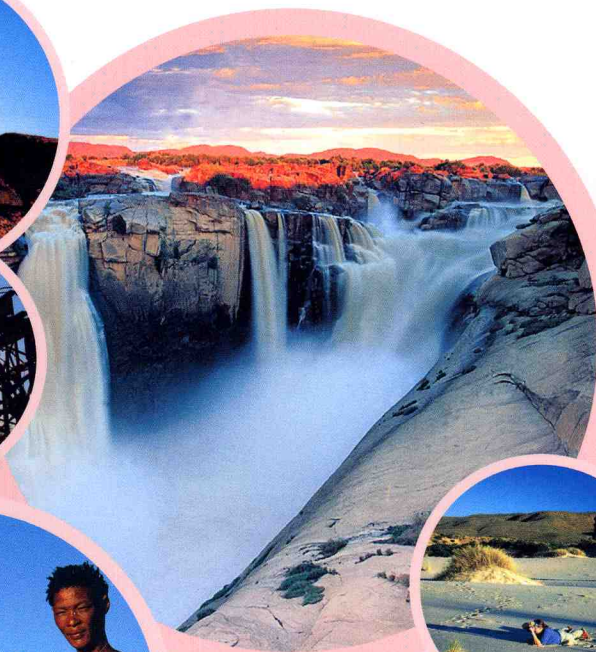




# Balelapa Household Profiling

## SIYANDA DISTRICT REPORT



**Building a Caring Society. Together.**



**social development**

Department:  
Social Development  
**NORTHERN CAPE**



# **BALELAPA HOUSEHOLD PROFILING REPORT OF SIYANDA 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
NCDS	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 Siyanda District. Fieldwork was undertaken between May 2010 and December 2011. Overall, 18,289 households were profiled in the local municipalities of !Kheis, //Khara Hais, Kai !Garib, Kgatelopele, Mier and Tsantsabane.

The average household size was 3.76, although one household in Kgatelopele Municipality consisted of 22 household members. The majority of household heads were males (54.7%). Ten (10) households were child-headed i.e. headed by under 18-year olds. The population is young with 30.8% aged 15 years or younger and only 6.1% aged 65 or older. However, the base of the population pyramid is narrowing and the top widening. The households comprised mainly of nuclear family members (76.5%), to which other relatives added 22.8% and non-related persons less than 1%.

A small percentage (1.4%) of the profiled household members expressed a need for social services, of which the main need was for child maintenance.

On average 11.0% of persons aged 16 years and older had no schooling, 14.6% had at least a Gr 12 certificate and a further 1.8% had tertiary education. There were 580 children of a compulsory school going age (7 to 15 years) not attending school, of which the majority (55.2%) 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 18.6% of respondents, was mainly for school uniforms, school fees and feeding schemes. Assistance with learnerships was a need expressed by 5.3% of profiled persons.

Household members (36.7%) reported their skills of which cooking/catering, baking, and sewing skills were the most common. However, only 3.9% of households were engaged in a type of small business and the most common type was selling goods on the street. Of those 2.0% of households that required assistance concerning their small business, the majority needed assistance in applying for funding.

Overall 30.9% of persons aged 16 years and older worked, and the main type of employment was of a permanent nature (46.7%). While 35.0% of unemployed persons had given up on seeking work, 64.9% would like to seek employment, 18.2% were interested in starting a business and 14.5% would like to volunteer to help in a programme without remuneration. Labour

services were required by 1.4% of respondents of whom most had a need for assistance with compensation for occupational injuries and diseases.

Thirty-nine percent (39.0%) of the households reported that the household had no income earned through work, business, farming, etc., implying that there was a high dependency on social grants. Another 7.8% of households reported an income of or less than R500 per month. Consequently, 7.0% of household members indicated that they were eligible, but not receiving grants. Child support grants, old age grants, social relief and disability grants were the most pressing needs identified.

Land reform issues that needed to be addressed were reported by 579 households of which assistance with the formalisation of tenure was principally needed. Land was needed for subsistence or small-scale farming by 3.4% of households.

The most commonly consumed food in the previous week was cereals (74.5%), meat, poultry and eggs (61.9%), and oils and fats (60.6%). Most food was purchased, and approximately 2% of households produced of their own food, although 4.9% of households indicated that they had a garden plot and 1.4% had a field.

Disabilities were reported by 6.1% of persons, of which a sight disability was the most common. Health services were required by 17.7% 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, 735 persons had no identification and in another twenty-six (26) 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.

Forty-four percent of household members belonged to a social organising or association, of which religious groups, political parties and burial societies were the most common. The majority (70.3%) agreed or strongly agreed that they had the ability to influence decisions of the group in which they participated.

Most households (43.2%) lived in brick dwellings and in RDP houses (17.2%). Another 36.0% occupied shacks. Title to their dwellings was held by 75.9%. The need for housing and shelter was articulated by 15.5% or 10,654 persons. A majority of households (84.3%) had a water connection to the house, and 80.0% had electricity; while 28.7% of households did not have sanitation and 27.5% of households were without a refuse collection service. Free basic water services were reported to be available to 46% of households and free basic electricity to 35% 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 61% of households responded, of which 84% 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 Siyanda.



# CONTENT

<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>10</b>
Population size .....	10
Average household size.....	10
Age and gender distribution.....	11
Household head .....	13
Relationship to household head.....	14
Marital status .....	15
Social assistance services required.....	15
<b>3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Highest level of education.....	17
Attendance of a school or other educational institution .....	17
Education services required .....	19
Training and skills .....	20
<b>4. EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>22</b>
Employment status.....	22
Unemployment.....	23
Labour services required .....	24
Small business activities .....	25
Small business needs.....	25
<b>5. FOOD SECURITY .....</b>	<b>27</b>
Resources for food production.....	27
Agricultural services received.....	28
Land reform issues .....	28
Food consumed .....	29
<b>6. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND GRANTS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
Household income.....	31
Grant eligibility .....	31
<b>7. HEALTH .....</b>	<b>33</b>
Disability .....	33
Health services required.....	34
<b>8. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTATION .....</b>	<b>35</b>
Forms of identification .....	35
Services required from the Department of Home Affairs .....	35
<b>9. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION .....</b>	<b>37</b>
Belong to a social club, association or organisation .....	37
Influence.....	39
<b>10. DWELLING AND SERVICES.....</b>	<b>40</b>
Housing and ownership.....	40
Access to engineering services .....	41
Free Basic services.....	41
Housing required .....	42
<b>11. SUPPORT SERVICE DELIVERY.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>12. CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>44</b>

# TABLES

Table 1.	Households surveyed in Siyanda District .....	8
Table 2.	Household contacts .....	9
Table 3.	Uncompleted forms.....	9
Table 4.	Total population and households profiled.....	10
Table 5.	Stayed at least four nights on average per week during last four weeks .....	10
Table 6.	Average and maximum household size .....	10
Table 7.	Distribution of household size .....	11
Table 8.	Gender distribution .....	11
Table 9.	Age distribution .....	12
Table 10.	Gender of household head .....	13
Table 11.	Age distribution and average age of household head .....	13
Table 12.	Households headed by persons younger than 18 years old .....	14
Table 13.	Households headed by youth between the ages of 18 and 35 years old .....	14
Table 14.	Relationship to household head .....	15
Table 15.	Family structure.....	15
Table 16.	Marital status of persons 16 years and older .....	15
Table 17.	Social assistance required.....	16
Table 18.	Highest level of education completed by persons aged 16 years and older.....	17
Table 19.	Attendance of a school or other educational institution by all persons in study area .....	17
Table 20.	Attendance of a school or educational institution by persons aged 7 to 15 years old .....	18
Table 21.	Gender of children not attending school who are of a compulsory school going age.....	18
Table 22.	Age of children not attending school who are of a compulsory school going age .....	18
Table 23.	Walk to school (7-15 year olds) .....	19
Table 24.	Time taken to walk to school in minutes by children aged 7-15 years .....	19
Table 25.	Education services needed .....	19
Table 26.	Learnerships required.....	20
Table 27.	Skill profile of the Siyanda population .....	21
Table 28.	Worked for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind in the previous week (aged 16 years and older) .....	22
Table 29.	Type of Employment.....	23
Table 30.	Given up on seeking employment .....	23
Table 31.	Preferences of the unemployed .....	23
Table 32.	Labour services required .....	24
Table 33.	Households with small businesses.....	25
Table 34.	Types of small business activity that households were engaged in.....	25
Table 35.	Small business assistance required.....	26
Table 36.	Households access to land and resources .....	27
Table 37.	Household owns, rents or has been given land.....	28
Table 38.	Received agricultural services.....	28
Table 39.	Households with land tenure issues.....	28
Table 40.	Households with farming land needs .....	28
Table 41.	Food types consumed in the past week .....	29
Table 42.	Source of main food groups.....	30
Table 43.	Household income from work, business, farming (excluding grants and remittances).....	31
Table 44.	Members of households eligible but not receiving a social grant .....	32
Table 45.	Type of disability.....	33
Table 46.	Health services required .....	34
Table 47.	Person with an ID, birth certificate, passport or resident's permit .....	35
Table 48.	Types of documents persons have .....	35
Table 49.	Assistance with documents from the Department of Home Affairs.....	36
Table 50.	Types of social clubs, associations and organisations members belonged to .....	38
Table 51.	Ability to influence decisions in the social group persons participated in .....	39
Table 52.	Types of dwellings occupied .....	40
Table 53.	Dwelling ownership .....	41
Table 54.	Water supply .....	41
Table 55.	Service levels .....	41
Table 56.	Household receipt of free basic services .....	42
Table 57.	Housing and shelter required .....	42
Table 58.	Support service delivery by this present government .....	43
Table 59.	Needs in Siyanda district.....	44



## FIGURES

Figure 1.	Population pyramid of Siyanda .....	12
Figure 2.	Gender of household head .....	13
Figure 3.	Social assistance services required .....	16
Figure 4.	School attendance by 7 to 15 year olds .....	17
Figure 5.	Types of education related needs .....	20
Figure 6.	Types of skills .....	21
Figure 7.	Employed in Siyanda .....	22
Figure 8.	Type of employment .....	22
Figure 9.	Labour services needed .....	24
Figure 10.	Types of small business needs .....	26
Figure 11.	Household access to food production resources .....	27
Figure 12.	Food types consumed in the past week by Siyanda households .....	29
Figure 13.	Monthly household income distribution .....	31
Figure 14.	Grants eligible for receipt .....	32
Figure 15.	Type of disability .....	33
Figure 16.	Type of health service needed .....	34
Figure 16.	.....	35
Figure 17.	Services needed from the Department of Home Affairs .....	36
Figure 18.	Participation in associations and organisations .....	37
Figure 19.	Ability to influence decisions in the social groups .....	39
Figure 20.	Types of dwelling occupied .....	40
Figure 21.	Housing and shelters needed .....	42
Figure 22.	Support service delivery by this present government .....	43
Figure 23.	Services needed in Siyanda district .....	44



# 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.<sup>1</sup>

During 2008/2009, the Northern Cape Department of Social Development (NCDS) 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 the Siyanda District was drafted from fieldwork undertaken from May 2010 to December 2011.

Volunteers, with grade 12 certificates, were recruited from communities and the NCDS set up a partnership with Sector Education and Training Authorities (Services SETA) to provide training for the volunteers to conduct the fieldwork in Siyanda. 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 18,289 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 alone<sup>2</sup>, were profiled. In Table 1, it can be seen that the profiled households from Siyanda District represented 32% of the total households, according to estimates of Statistics South Africa's 2007 Community Survey.

Table 1. Households surveyed in Siyanda District

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Number households sampled
<b>Number of households profiled</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>6,962</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>18,289</b>
Total households 2007 <sup>3</sup>	4,488	20,939	17,389	5,256	1,705	7,098	56,875
<b>% sampled with completed forms</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>32%</b>

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

<sup>2</sup>StatsSA. Community Survey, 2007: Basic Results Municipalities. P0301.1.

<sup>3</sup>StatsSA. Community Survey, 2007: Basic Results Municipalities. P0301.1.



Of the targeted households, 55% completed forms. The completion rate was highest in Kgatelopele and lowest in //Khara Hais.

Table 2. Household contacts

Final Result Code	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Completed	78%	40%	72%	84%	55%	76%	55%
Not completed	22%	60%	28%	16%	45%	24%	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The main reason why 45% of the households sampled did not complete forms was because they refused to be interviewed, which accounted for 33% of the uncompleted forms. 'Non-contact households', which could not be contacted despite several visits to their homes, accounted for 32% of the uncompleted forms. Vacant dwellings accounted for another 15%. The proportion of refusals was highest in !Kheis and lowest in Mier.

Table 3. Uncompleted forms

Final Result Code	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Refused	43%	36%	38%	26%	5%	18%	33%
Non-contact	25%	34%	14%	49%	24%	51%	32%
Vacant/unoccupied dwelling	20%	9%	30%	14%	65%	3%	15%
Not selected	2%	12%	1%	2%	4%	11%	9%
Partly completed	7%	6%	13%	7%	2%	16%	7%
Other - specify	1%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%
No usable information	2%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Listing error	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 68,636 people were profiled from 18,289 households in the Siyanda District.

Table 4. Total population and households profiled

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Households	2,050	6,962	4,312	1,649	1,070	2,246	18,289
Population	8,218	24,881	17,061	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,636

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 96.6% of the population. The total population of 68,636, which includes temporary migrants, is the de jure population. Only 0.9% had not stayed at least four nights per week during the past four weeks at their usual place of residence, while 2.5% of persons gave no indication.

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

Stayed For Four Nights	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
No	175	128	102	121	33	27	586
Not selected	283	912	57	114	102	259	1,727
Yes (de facto population)	7,760	23,841	16,902	5,813	4,465	7,542	66,323
<b>Total (de jure population)</b>	<b>8,218</b>	<b>24,881</b>	<b>17,061</b>	<b>6,048</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>7,828</b>	<b>68,636</b>
No	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%
Not selected	3.4%	3.7%	0.3%	1.9%	2.2%	3.3%	2.5%
Yes	94.4%	95.8%	99.1%	96.1%	97.1%	96.3%	96.6%
<b>Total %</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size of the profiled households in Siyanda District was 3.76 persons per household. The highest average household size was 4.30 persons in Mier, whilst the lowest average was found in Tsantsabane at 3.49 persons per household. The largest households consisted of 22 persons in Kgatelopele Municipality followed by 18 persons in Kai !Garib and Mier.

Table 6. Average and maximum household size

Household size	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Tsantsabane	Mier	Total
Average	4.01	3.60	3.96	3.67	3.49	4.30	3.76
Maximum	16	15	18	22	15	18	22

The majority of households comprised of one to four persons (67.3%). Another 30.2% of households had between 5 and 9 members, 2.4% had between 10 and 14 members, while less than one percent (i.e. 18 households) had more than 15 members.



Table 7. Distribution of household size

Household size	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Tsantsabane	Mier	Total
1	14.0%	16.7%	15.9%	22.8%	20.4%	14.5%	17.1%
2	18.7%	19.7%	16.4%	15.3%	20.0%	13.3%	18.1%
3	15.3%	18.3%	15.2%	15.0%	16.9%	14.2%	16.5%
4	14.8%	16.2%	16.6%	14.7%	14.0%	15.4%	15.7%
5	12.7%	12.3%	12.9%	11.3%	11.9%	13.9%	12.4%
6	9.9%	7.0%	9.0%	9.3%	6.5%	11.3%	8.2%
7	6.0%	4.5%	5.7%	4.8%	4.5%	6.2%	5.1%
8	3.1%	2.4%	3.2%	2.5%	3.0%	4.1%	2.9%
9	2.1%	1.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%	2.9%	1.6%
10	2.4%	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.0%	3.4%	1.7%
11	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
12	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
13	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
14	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
16	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
17	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
1-4 persons	62.8%	70.8%	64.1%	67.8%	71.3%	57.4%	67.3%
5-9 persons	33.8%	27.4%	32.9%	29.5%	27.0%	38.4%	30.2%
10-14 persons	3.4%	1.8%	2.7%	2.5%	1.6%	3.9%	2.4%
>15 persons	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%

## AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION

Siyanda District had an almost equal gender distribution, with slightly more females (51.4%) than males. However, Kgatelopele Municipality had marginally more males, unlike the District norm.

Table 8. Gender distribution

Gender	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Female	52.9%	50.8%	52.6%	49.0%	52.0%	50.2%	51.4%
Male	47.1%	49.2%	47.4%	51.0%	48.0%	49.8%	48.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 Siyanda.

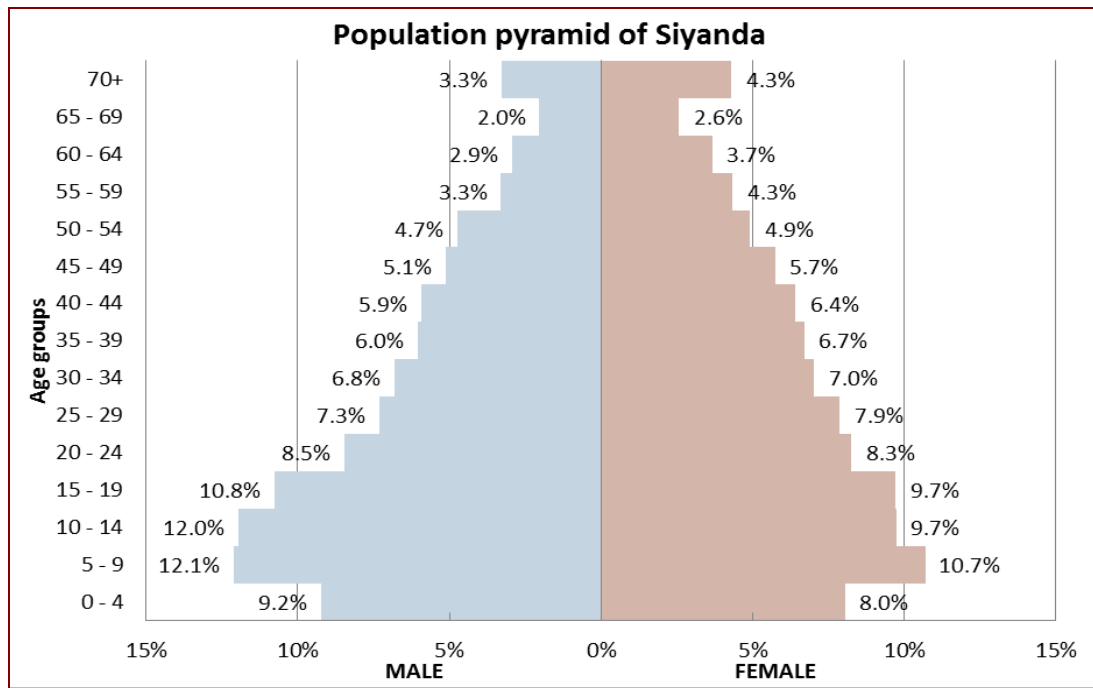


Figure 1. Population pyramid of Siyanda

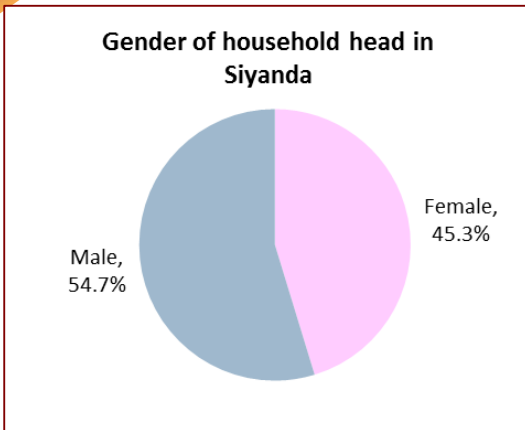
Approximately 30.8% of the household members profiled in Siyanda were persons younger than 15 years, with Mier Municipality displaying the highest level (33.3%). Youth between the ages of 15 and 34 accounted for 33.1% of the profiled population, with the highest percentage occurring in Tsantsabane (36.4%) and the lowest in Mier (30.6%). Overall, 63.1% of the persons were in the age group 15-64 years and another 6.1% were aged 65 years and older. Kai !Garib and Mier Municipalities had the highest percentage elderly persons.

Table 9. Age distribution

Age categories	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
0-4	8.0%	9.4%	7.7%	7.8%	9.9%	8.4%	8.6%
5-9	12.6%	11.6%	10.9%	11.5%	11.5%	10.1%	11.4%
10-14	12.0%	10.3%	11.0%	10.5%	11.9%	10.4%	10.8%
15-19	10.2%	10.1%	10.9%	10.3%	10.5%	8.9%	10.2%
20-24	7.2%	8.1%	8.1%	9.9%	8.0%	10.1%	8.4%
25-29	7.0%	7.8%	6.6%	8.6%	6.1%	9.8%	7.6%
30-34	6.6%	7.3%	6.3%	7.4%	6.0%	7.6%	6.9%
35-39	6.6%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%	6.1%	6.8%	6.4%
40-44	6.0%	6.3%	6.2%	6.6%	5.3%	5.9%	6.2%
45-49	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	6.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.4%
50-54	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	5.4%	4.2%	5.0%	4.8%
55-59	4.4%	3.5%	4.3%	3.1%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%
60-64	3.6%	3.1%	3.9%	2.3%	3.6%	3.2%	3.3%
65-69	2.0%	2.2%	2.8%	2.0%	2.8%	1.8%	2.3%
70+	3.6%	3.7%	4.5%	2.7%	4.5%	3.2%	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Younger than 15	32.6%	31.4%	29.6%	29.8%	33.3%	28.9%	30.8%
Age 15-64	61.7%	62.7%	63.1%	65.5%	59.4%	66.1%	63.1%
Youth 15-34	30.9%	33.4%	31.8%	36.1%	30.6%	36.4%	33.1%
65+	5.6%	6.0%	7.3%	4.7%	7.3%	5.0%	6.1%



## HOUSEHOLD HEAD



The majority of household heads were male (54.7%), whilst females headed 45.3% of households. A quarter (25.43%) of household heads were elderly people i.e. 60 years or older, rising to more than thirty percent of households in Mier and Kai !Garib and dropping to 17.2% in Kgatelopele. The average age of the household head was 48.7 years old, while the youngest average age of head of the household (46.0 years) was at Kgatelopele and the oldest (51.8 years) at Mier. Approximately 21.9% of households were headed by youth between the ages of 18 and 35 years, where the proportion was highest in Tsantsabane (27.2%) and lowest in Kai !Garib (15.4%).

Figure 2. Gender of household head

Table 10. Gender of household head

Gender	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Female	42.8%	49.9%	44.4%	39.5%	37.4%	43.2%	45.3%
Male	57.2%	50.1%	55.6%	60.5%	62.6%	56.8%	54.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 11. Age distribution and average age of household head

Age category	!Kheis	//Khara	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsaba	Total
15-19	0.21%	0.39%	0.20%	0.13%	0.52%	0.42%	0.31%
20-24	1.54%	3.57%	1.55%	3.19%	1.99%	3.93%	2.77%
25-29	5.47%	8.60%	4.71%	8.16%	4.70%	9.55%	7.16%
30-34	9.82%	11.19%	7.51%	11.61%	6.79%	11.05%	9.91%
35-39	11.10%	11.06%	9.74%	11.67%	10.66%	12.27%	10.93%
40-44	11.42%	12.23%	11.21%	14.09%	10.14%	11.38%	11.84%
45-49	11.42%	11.43%	11.92%	13.46%	12.75%	11.05%	11.77%
50-54	10.89%	10.30%	11.78%	12.56%	10.24%	10.67%	10.98%
55-59	11.15%	7.88%	10.28%	7.91%	10.03%	8.52%	9.04%
60-64	10.20%	7.41%	9.99%	5.36%	10.24%	8.52%	8.46%
65-69	6.05%	5.84%	7.73%	5.23%	8.05%	4.31%	6.20%
70+	10.73%	10.10%	13.40%	6.63%	13.90%	8.33%	10.64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Youth headed households (18-35 yrs)	19.3%	25.1%	15.4%	25.4%	15.7%	27.2%	21.9%
Elderly headed households (60 and +)	27.0%	23.4%	31.1%	17.2%	32.2%	21.2%	25.3%
<b>Average age of</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>48.7</b>

Ten (10) child-headed households, defined as a household that is headed by a person younger than 18 years old, were recorded in Siyanda.<sup>4</sup> Most of the child headed households were found in //Khara Hais (6), followed by two (2) in Kgatelopele.

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

Age	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
15		1					1
16				1		1	2
17		5		1	1		7
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>

Youth headed households totalled 3,746 or 21.9% of the total household heads. Households headed by persons aged 18 or 19 years totalled 42 households.

Table 13. Households headed by youth between the ages of 18 and 35 years old

Age	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
18		3	4		3	2	12
19	4	15	4		1	6	30
20		18	7	5	1	3	34
21	4	32	6	6	3	13	64
22	5	46	12	7	5	16	91
23	8	53	25	19	5	27	137
24	12	71	13	13	5	25	139
25	17	82	20	17	5	38	179
26	15	102	28	20	8	42	215
27	19	109	50	35	7	41	261
28	21	118	49	31	11	41	271
29	31	119	45	25	14	42	276
30	31	124	64	33	16	47	315
31	37	140	54	37	8	48	324
32	30	152	51	37	13	51	334
33	55	144	68	40	14	43	364
34	32	130	69	35	14	47	327
35	42	138	71	41	21	60	373
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>3,746</b>

## RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD

The majority of household members (37.0%) in Siyanda 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 12.7% of the household members. The nuclear family i.e. parents and their offspring make up 76.5% of household members on average. Other relatives including grandchildren, great grandchildren, siblings, parents, nieces/nephews contributed 22.8% to household members. Non-related persons added less than one percent to the household (0.7%).

<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that this was the situation at the time of the profiling and that circumstances may have changed. After this profiling, the Department of Social Development visited these households and verified these child headed households.



Table 14. Relationship to household head

Relationship to HH head	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelo pele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Brother/sister/step brother/step sister	2.6%	3.3%	3.1%	3.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%
Father/mother/step father/ step mother	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Foster child	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Grandchild/great grandchild	18.7%	13.3%	16.5%	14.5%	14.8%	14.4%	15.1%
Grandparent/great grandparent	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Head/acting head	24.0%	27.0%	25.1%	27.0%	22.2%	28.9%	26.1%
Husband/wife/partner	13.4%	13.0%	11.8%	12.0%	14.1%	12.7%	12.7%
Niece/nephew	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%
Non-related persons	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%
Other relative - e.g. in-laws or aunt/uncle	2.0%	2.6%	3.1%	2.0%	3.0%	3.4%	2.7%
Son/ daughter/ stepchild/ adopted child	36.5%	37.3%	37.3%	37.4%	39.4%	34.4%	37.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 15. Family structure

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Nuclear family	74.6%	78.2%	74.8%	76.9%	76.2%	76.3%	76.5%
Other relatives	24.4%	21.1%	24.4%	22.8%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%
Non-related person	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## MARITAL STATUS

The majority of the profiled population in Siyanda older than 16 years were single and never married (47.8%), followed by 29.7% married, 12.6% cohabiting, 7.7% widowed and another 2.2% either separated or divorced.

Table 16. Marital status of persons 16 years and older

Marital status	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Cohabitation	16.4%	13.1%	11.7%	10.3%	6.0%	15.1%	12.6%
Divorced/separated	1.3%	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%	2.0%	2.7%	2.2%
Married	31.8%	28.1%	28.7%	31.3%	41.4%	26.3%	29.7%
Never married/single	43.1%	48.0%	49.1%	50.3%	43.8%	49.2%	47.8%
Widow/widower	7.4%	8.1%	8.5%	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%	7.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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 (1.4%) of household members indicated that they had such a need for social assistance. The highest need in Siyanda District was in the Municipality of //Khara Hais (361) and the highest proportion needed was in Mier (2.5%). Child maintenance was cited as the greatest need, required by 25.7% of members that had a need. Services to



older persons was the second most important need (22.1%), while substance abuse services and counselling and support services (21.0% each) were also a priority of those with needs.

Table 17. Social assistance required

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Total number of persons	8,218	24,881	17,061	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,636
Number of household members requiring social development assistance	19	361	264	64	113	153	974
% persons in need of social development services	0.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%	2.5%	2.0%	1.4%
Type of social assistance need:							
Foster Care Services	26.3%	21.1%	7.2%	21.9%	9.7%	9.2%	14.3%
Orphaned, Abandoned, Neglected, Abused Child/ren	5.3%	6.6%	4.9%	12.5%	5.3%	8.5%	6.7%
Domestic Violence	15.8%	10.0%	22.3%	10.9%	11.5%	6.5%	13.1%
Substance Abuse	5.3%	23.0%	27.3%	4.7%	24.8%	11.8%	21.0%
Services to Older Persons	5.3%	20.5%	15.9%	12.5%	31.0%	35.9%	22.1%
Victim Empowerment Program	0.0%	6.6%	10.6%	4.7%	6.2%	3.9%	7.0%
Counselling and Support Services	21.1%	24.1%	23.9%	7.8%	6.2%	25.5%	21.0%
Child Maintenance	31.6%	26.0%	28.0%	40.6%	19.5%	18.3%	25.7%
Re-integration of Adult offenders back to society	10.5%	2.2%	0.4%	1.6%	1.8%	3.3%	2.0%
Re-integration of Child offenders back to society	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The priority of all municipalities was for child maintenance services except at Mier and Tsantsabane where services to older persons were prioritised. The second priority of municipalities differed as follows:

- Foster care in !Kheis and Kgatelopele
- Counselling and support in //Khara Hais and Tsantsabane
- Substance abuse programmes in Kai !Garib and Mier

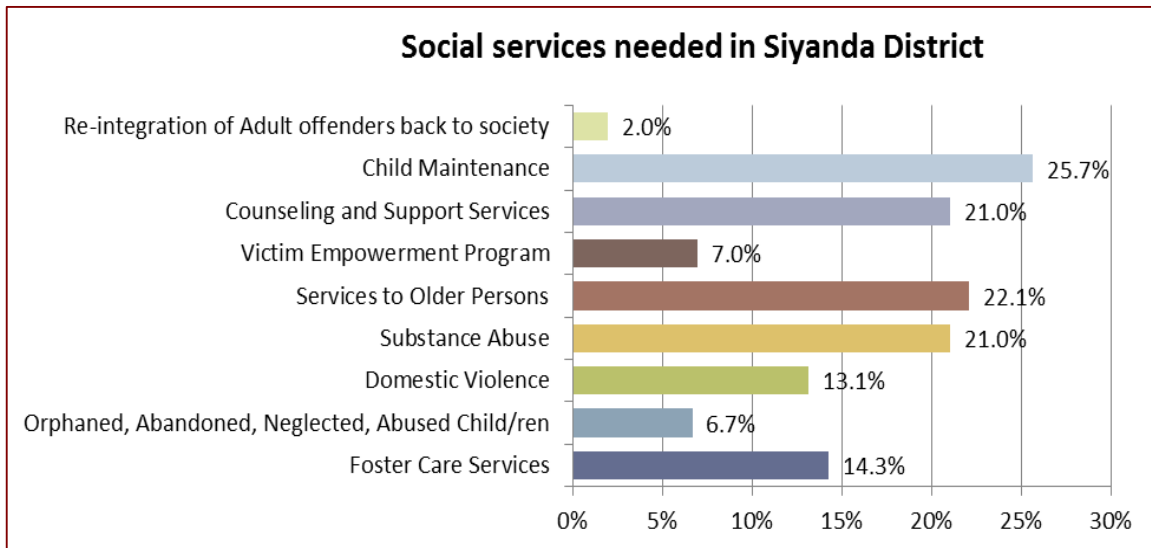


Figure 3. Social assistance services required



### 3. Education and Training

#### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Half (50.1%) of the Siyanda 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 11.0% did not have any schooling. Fifteen percent (14.6%) have at least a matric or Grade 12 certificate and 0.1% had attended Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET). Another 1.8% had tertiary training.

Across the municipalities, the percentage of persons with no schooling varied from 8.7% in Kai !Garib to 15.3% in !Kheis Municipality. The lowest rate of persons with a Grade 12 was in !Kheis (10.8%) and the highest in Kgatelopele (18.8%).

Table 18. Highest level of education completed by persons aged 16 years and older

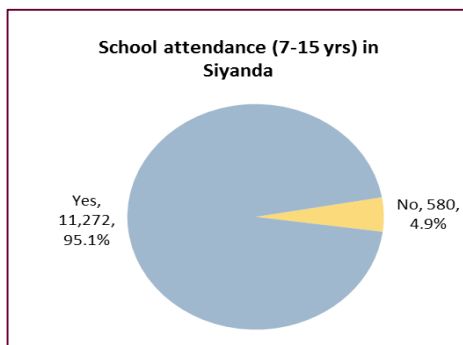
Highest level of Education	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
No schooling	15.3%	10.0%	8.7%	13.2%	13.7%	11.3%	11.0%
Grade R to grade 9 - Grade R to standard 7	55.0%	46.8%	56.2%	42.7%	52.6%	46.4%	50.1%
Grade 10/standard 8/form 3	11.5%	15.2%	12.8%	12.9%	14.4%	13.7%	13.7%
Grade 11/standard 9/form 4	6.1%	10.0%	7.4%	10.5%	7.0%	9.3%	8.6%
Grade 12/standard 10/form 5/matric	10.8%	15.9%	13.1%	18.8%	11.1%	16.9%	14.6%
College/University of Technology/Technikon	0.9%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.1%	2.1%	1.5%
University	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Adult Basic Education and Training	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### ATTENDANCE OF A SCHOOL OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Of the total population profiled, almost forty percent (38.9%) indicated that they still attended a school or another educational institution. The highest rates were found in Mier and !Kheis Municipalities and the lowest in Tsantsabane.

Table 19. Attendance of a school or other educational institution by all persons in study area

School attendance	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
No	3,144	9,041	7,874	2,896	1,660	3,709	28,324
Yes	2,411	6,182	4,549	1,714	1,283	1,931	18,070
<b>Total N</b>	<b>5,555</b>	<b>15,223</b>	<b>12,423</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>5,640</b>	<b>46,394</b>
No	56.6%	59.4%	63.4%	62.8%	56.4%	65.8%	61.1%
Yes	43.4%	40.6%	36.6%	37.2%	43.6%	34.2%	38.9%
<b>Total %</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



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 4.9% of children of compulsory school-going age that were not attending school. The highest percentage was found in //Khara Hais where 6.8% of school going age children were not attending school, followed by 5.4% in Kgatelopele and Mier.

Figure 4. School attendance by 7 to 15 year olds

## SIYANDA District Analysis Report

Table 20. Attendance of a school or educational institution by persons aged 7 to 15 years old

School attendance	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
No	36	270	116	58	43	57	580
Yes	1,656	3,715	2,979	1,022	748	1,152	11,272
<b>Total N</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>11,852</b>
No	2.1%	6.8%	3.7%	5.4%	5.4%	4.7%	4.9%
Yes	97.9%	93.2%	96.3%	94.6%	94.6%	95.3%	95.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

More males (55.2%) than females of compulsory school going age did not attend school. At Kgatelopele, this tendency increased to 65.5%. The reverse was evident at Mier with 60.5% of school-aged females not attending school.

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

No school	!Kheis	//Khara	Kai	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsaban	Total
Female	58.3%	44.4%	43.1%	34.5%	60.5%	40.4%	44.8%
Male	41.7%	55.6%	56.9%	65.5%	39.5%	59.6%	55.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The table below shows that 23.0% of children of school-going age but NOT attending school were aged 10-12 years. Seven year olds not attending school accounted for 24.7%, while 11.7% were 15-year olds.

Table 22. Age of children not attending school who are of a compulsory school going age

Age	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
7	12	59	36	15	8	13	143
8	3	31	12	9	3	3	61
9	2	31	8	4	3	7	55
10	1	24	14	4		6	49
11	3	22	2	2	9	5	43
12	4	19	5	4	4	6	42
13	2	37	8	6	5	5	63
14	2	24	15	7	4	4	56
15	7	23	16	7	7	8	68
<b>Total N</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>580</b>
7	33.3%	21.9%	31.0%	25.9%	18.6%	22.8%	24.7%
8	8.3%	11.5%	10.3%	15.5%	7.0%	5.3%	10.5%
9	5.6%	11.5%	6.9%	6.9%	7.0%	12.3%	9.5%
10	2.8%	8.9%	12.1%	6.9%	0.0%	10.5%	8.4%
11	8.3%	8.1%	1.7%	3.4%	20.9%	8.8%	7.4%
12	11.1%	7.0%	4.3%	6.9%	9.3%	10.5%	7.2%
13	5.6%	13.7%	6.9%	10.3%	11.6%	8.8%	10.9%
14	5.6%	8.9%	12.9%	12.1%	9.3%	7.0%	9.7%
15	19.4%	8.5%	13.8%	12.1%	16.3%	14.0%	11.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Of those attending school aged 7 to 15 years, the majority (92.5%) walked to school.

Table 23. Walk to school (7-15 year olds)

Attending school and walks to	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
No	40	353	244	16	36	129	818
Yes	1,580	3,217	2,638	977	703	987	10,102
<b>Total N</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>10,920</b>
No	2.5%	9.9%	8.5%	1.6%	4.9%	11.6%	7.5%
Yes	97.5%	90.1%	91.5%	98.4%	95.1%	88.4%	92.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 (95.2%), whilst 20 children (i.e. 0.2% of children) took 3 hours or more to get to school.

Table 24. Time taken to walk to school in minutes by children aged 7-15 years

Time travelling to	!Kheis	//Khara	Kai	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsaban	Total
within 30 minutes	94.3%	94.0%	96.0%	97.3%	97.2%	94.6%	95.2%
within 60 minutes	2.6%	4.7%	3.1%	2.6%	1.6%	3.8%	3.4%
within 90 minutes	2.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%
within 120 minutes	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
within 150 minutes	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
within 180 minutes	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 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 18.6% of the profiled persons.

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

- A school uniform, which was needed by 45.8% of persons, with the greatest need in !Kheis (61.3%)
- No school fees by 42.2% of persons, with the greatest need in Kgatelopele (56.2%)
- Feeding schemes were needed by 31.4% of persons with the greatest need in Kgatelopele (36.7%)

Table 25. Education services needed

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Total number of persons	8,218	24,881	17,061	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,636
Number of household members requiring with education services	976	4,718	2,991	1,426	1,236	1,445	12,792
% persons in need of education services	11.9%	19.0%	17.5%	23.6%	26.9%	18.5%	18.6%
<b>Type of education need:</b>							
ECD	3.4%	5.7%	7.7%	8.8%	10.4%	10.0%	7.3%
Feeding scheme	31.0%	34.5%	23.9%	36.7%	30.5%	32.2%	31.4%
School Fees	30.9%	42.0%	50.1%	56.2%	28.9%	31.8%	42.2%
School Uniform	61.3%	46.9%	48.0%	48.0%	40.5%	29.3%	45.8%
Transportation	5.8%	9.3%	6.4%	10.6%	4.6%	8.8%	8.0%
ABET	3.9%	5.6%	9.0%	2.9%	13.3%	6.9%	6.8%
Career Guidance	2.4%	7.6%	12.1%	8.8%	7.5%	14.6%	9.2%

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelo pele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Re-admission of School drop-outs	1.0%	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%	0.8%	2.6%	1.7%
Need help with school admission	0.7%	3.4%	5.2%	3.9%	2.4%	1.8%	3.4%
Access to bursaries	7.4%	10.0%	17.7%	16.5%	9.2%	16.1%	13.0%
Children with special educational needs	0.9%	1.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%	2.5%	1.4%
Scholar transport	1.8%	6.4%	1.1%	8.3%	2.8%	5.5%	4.6%
Vocational Skills development (FET)	1.5%	4.9%	2.7%	3.9%	4.5%	12.1%	4.8%

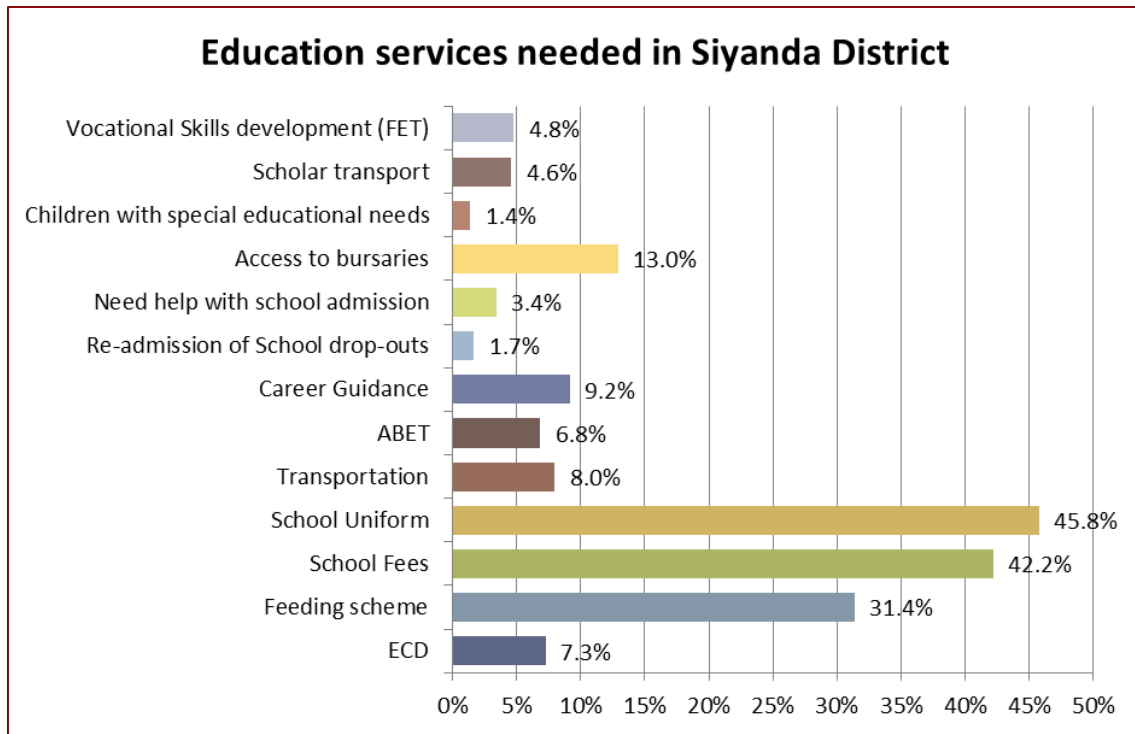


Figure 5. Types of education related needs

Furthermore, 5.3% (3,639) persons indicated that they required learnerships, with the highest proportion needed in Tsantsabane (9.8%) and the highest number in //Khara Hais (1,324).

Table 26. Learnerships required

	!Kheis	//Khara	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopel	Mier	Tsantsaba	Total
Yes	154	1 324	606	515	276	764	3,639
% of persons	1.9%	5.3%	3.6%	8.5%	6.0%	9.8%	5.3%

## TRAINING AND SKILLS

Household members specified the types of skills that they had from a list. Of the 36.7% persons who indicated the types of skills that they have, the most common skills were:

- 56.5% had cooking/catering skills
- 48.5% had baking skills
- 22.5% had sewing skills

The least common skills were security, home community-based care and plumbing.



Table 27. Skill profile of the Siyanda population

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Total number of persons	8,218	24,881	17,061	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,636
Number of people with a skill	2,872	7,999	6,086	2,819	1,924	3,476	25,176
% persons with skills	34.9%	32.1%	35.7%	46.6%	41.8%	44.4%	36.7%
<b>% of persons with skill by type of skill:</b>							
Computer skills	9.7%	17.0%	10.6%	15.2%	10.9%	14.1%	13.5%
Baking	59.4%	46.2%	47.5%	47.2%	51.2%	46.1%	48.5%
Cooking/Catering	65.3%	53.3%	51.2%	66.3%	54.4%	59.3%	56.5%
Painting	15.8%	14.7%	11.8%	21.0%	18.9%	20.8%	16.0%
Brick laying	14.6%	10.8%	12.8%	9.4%	16.7%	14.6%	12.5%
Waitressing	6.9%	5.1%	3.6%	6.7%	5.5%	9.0%	5.7%
Security	4.2%	4.4%	4.8%	4.3%	3.5%	5.6%	4.5%
Home community based	3.7%	5.0%	3.8%	2.9%	3.2%	8.7%	4.7%
Welding	6.8%	4.4%	4.3%	6.7%	6.4%	8.5%	5.6%
Carpentry	6.3%	4.1%	4.6%	5.4%	7.5%	8.4%	5.5%
Electrical	5.6%	6.1%	4.0%	5.6%	5.5%	8.2%	5.8%
Plumbing	4.4%	4.2%	3.3%	4.6%	5.9%	8.2%	4.7%
Child care/ECD development	7.3%	5.5%	3.6%	6.9%	1.7%	9.8%	5.7%
Plastering	10.0%	3.7%	4.9%	3.8%	9.5%	7.5%	5.7%
Farming	19.3%	7.9%	20.8%	5.1%	20.4%	10.3%	13.3%
Sewing	33.5%	19.5%	22.8%	19.5%	23.9%	21.5%	22.5%
Bookkeeping	4.7%	4.8%	5.3%	4.1%	5.8%	6.3%	5.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

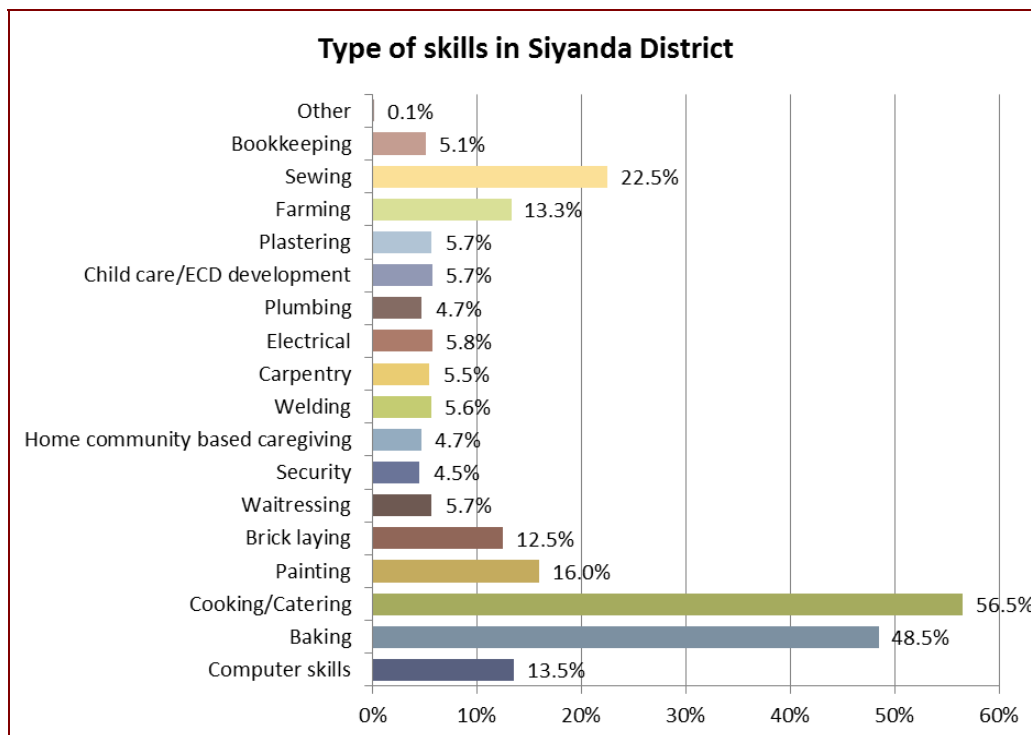
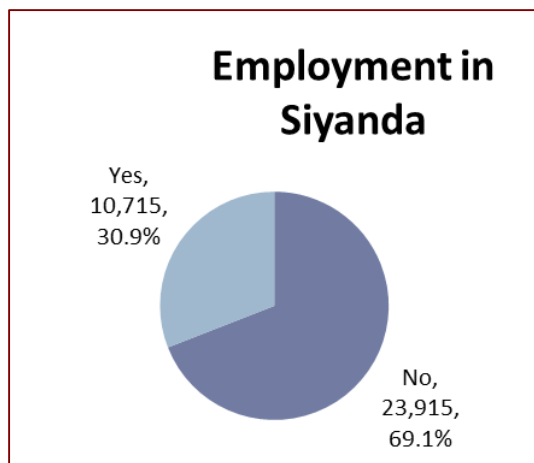


Figure 6. Types of skills

## 4. Employment and Business Activities



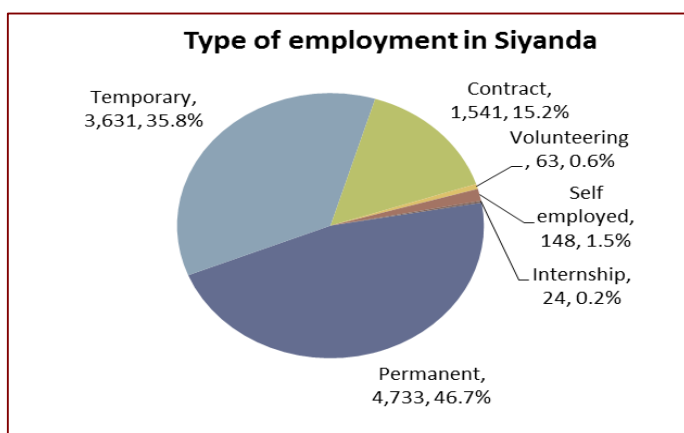
### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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, 30.9% of persons aged 16 years and older worked. Rates of employment were highest in Tsantsabane and lowest in Mier.

Figure 7. Employed in Siyanda

Table 28. Worked for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind in the previous week (aged 16 years and older)

Employed	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
No	2,672	7,977	6,763	2,161	1,479	2,863	23,915
Yes	1,283	3,392	2,898	1,083	609	1,450	10,715
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>9,661</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>34,630</b>
No	67.6%	70.2%	70.0%	66.6%	70.8%	66.4%	69.1%
Yes	32.4%	29.8%	30.0%	33.4%	29.2%	33.6%	30.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Of those that worked in the previous week, most were engaged in work that was of a permanent nature (46.7%). Temporary work was undertaken by 35.8%, and a further 15.2% were engaged in contract work.

Figure 8. Type of employment



Table 29. Type of Employment

Type of Employment	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Permanent	566	1,682	1,074	559	212	640	4,733
Temporary	541	1,023	1,273	256	212	326	3,631
Contract	97	375	412	199	85	373	1,541
Volunteering	8	11	14	6	2	22	63
Self employed	12	46	51	11	13	15	148
Internship		5	3	7	1	8	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>10,140</b>
Permanent	46.2%	53.5%	38.0%	53.9%	40.4%	46.2%	46.7%
Temporary	44.2%	32.6%	45.0%	24.7%	40.4%	23.6%	35.8%
Contract	7.9%	11.9%	14.6%	19.2%	16.2%	27.0%	15.2%
Volunteering	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%
Self employed	1.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.1%	2.5%	1.1%	1.5%
Internship	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Of those who did not work in the previous week, 35.0% had given up on seeking employment, whilst 65.0% had not. The most despondent were in !Kheis Municipality (43.8%).

Table 30. Given up on seeking employment

Given up on seeking	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
No	1,262	4,314	3,550	1,222	713	1,805	12,866
Yes	985	1,801	2,285	593	499	759	6,922
<b>Total N</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>19,788</b>
No	56.2%	70.5%	60.8%	67.3%	58.8%	70.4%	65.0%
Yes	43.8%	29.5%	39.2%	32.7%	41.2%	29.6%	35.0%
<b>Total %</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

- 64.9% would like to seek employment
- 18.2% would like to start a business
- 14.5% would like to volunteer to help without pay in a programme

Table 31. Preferences of the unemployed

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
<b>Would like to seek employment:</b>							
No	1,104	1,337	2,368	662	386	791	6,648
Yes	1,239	3,843	3,456	1,203	787	1,786	12,314
<b>Total N</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>5,824</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>18,962</b>
No	47.1%	25.8%	40.7%	35.5%	32.9%	30.7%	35.1%
Yes	52.9%	74.2%	59.3%	64.5%	67.1%	69.3%	64.9%
<b>Total %</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
<b>Would like to start own business:</b>							
No	1,754	1,282	4,334	1,136	586	1,705	10,797
Yes	275	562	657	266	228	416	2,404
<b>Total N</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>13,201</b>
No	86.4%	69.5%	86.8%	81.0%	72.0%	80.4%	81.8%
Yes	13.6%	30.5%	13.2%	19.0%	28.0%	19.6%	18.2%
<b>Total %</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Would like to Volunteer:</b>							
Don't know			1		50		51
No	1,821	1,284	4,369	1,140	555	1,757	10,926
Yes	175	443	544	215	139	346	1,862
<b>Total N</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>4,914</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>12,839</b>
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.02%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.4%
No	91.2%	74.3%	88.9%	84.1%	74.6%	83.5%	85.1%
Yes	8.8%	25.7%	11.1%	15.9%	18.7%	16.5%	14.5%
<b>Total %</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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 1.4% of the profiled persons. Of those who needed these services, the main need was for compensation for occupational injuries/diseases by 61.7% of the 951 respondents, followed by 57.8% in need of resolution of labour disputes and 37.4% were in need of assistance with unemployment insurance.

Table 32. Labour services required

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsaban	Total
Total number of persons	8,218	24,881	17,061	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,636
Number of household members requiring	24	328	152	158	136	153	951
% persons in need of labour services	0.3%	1.3%	0.9%	2.6%	3.0%	2.0%	1.4%
<b>Type of labour services needed:</b>							
<i>Unemployment Insurance</i>	33.3%	54.9%	27.6%	17.7%	57.4%	13.1%	37.4%
<i>Compensation for occupational</i>	75.0%	63.1%	70.4%	38.0%	67.6%	67.3%	61.7%
<i>Labour dispute resolutions</i>	41.7%	56.7%	55.9%	75.3%	56.6%	47.7%	57.8%

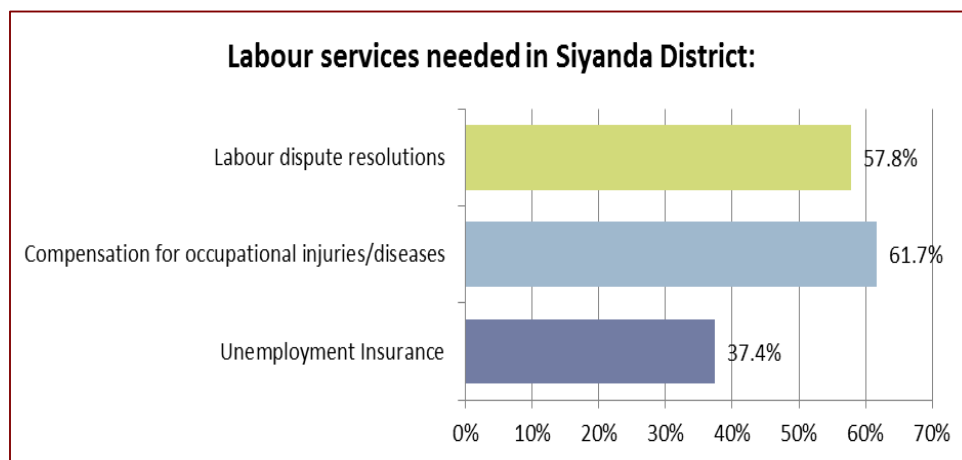


Figure 9. Labour services needed



## SMALL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The majority of households were not involved in any type of small business activity. Overall, only 706 out of 18,289 (3.9%) households were engaged in small business activity. However, there were differences between the municipalities e.g., 4.0% of Kai !Garib and Mier households were engaged in small business compared to only 3.4% in !Kheis.

Table 33. Households with small businesses

Has Business	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
No	1,981	6,694	4,139	1,584	1,027	2,158	17,583
Yes	69	268	173	65	43	88	706
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>6,962</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>18,289</b>

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 (108 businesses)
- Shop keeping (97 businesses)
- Selling food on the street (83 businesses)

Table 34. Types of small business activity that households were engaged in

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Total number of households	2,050	6,962	4,312	1,649	1,070	2,246	18,289
Number of households with small businesses	69	268	173	65	43	88	706
% of Households with small businesses	3.4%	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%
<b>Types of small business operated:</b>							
Selling goods on the street	9	44	16	11	15	13	108
Shopkeeper	13	22	36	3	5	18	97
Selling food	12	26	20	14	5	6	83
Sewing and selling clothes	5	20	12	4	2	1	44
Catering	2	9	12	1	1	6	31
Self-employed artisan	6	14	11	3	0	7	41
Building or repairing houses	0	5	1	3	0	2	11
Shebeen operator	2	21	10	5	0	10	48
Taxi operator	4	5	4	3	0	2	18
Traditional healer	0	3	4	2	2	2	13
Repairing shoes	0	1	1	1	0	6	9
Helping to transport goods	0	8	6	1	0	3	18
Child care	2	2	2	0	0	1	7
Food processing	1	1	2	1	0	0	5
Wood/fuel for sale	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Co-operative member	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Weaving	0	1	2	1	0	1	5
Other	0	0	6	0	0	0	6

## SMALL BUSINESS NEEDS

Respondents were asked whether any member of their household required assistance in their small business. Small business services were needed by 2.0% of the profiled persons. Of the 1,393 persons that expressed such a need, the three major types of needs were:

- Assistance to apply for funding, which was needed by 42.1%, with the greatest need in Kai !Garib (53.8%)
- Development of business plans by 39.5%, with the greatest need in Kgatelopele (56.7%)
- Need a site for the business by 30.8%, with the greatest need in !Kheis and Kgatelopele (42.9% each)

Table 35. Small business assistance required

	!Kheis	//Kha ra	Kai !Garib	Kgatel opele	Mier	Tsants abane	Total
Total number of persons	8,218	24,88	17,06	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,63
Number of household members requiring assistance in their small business	35	484	199	210	235	230	1,393
% persons in need	0.4%	1.9%	1.2%	3.5%	5.1%	2.9%	2.0%
<b>Type of small business assistance needed:</b>							
Market Access	22.9%	37.2%	21.1%	13.3%	33.2%	8.7%	25.6%
Assistance to apply for funding	51.4%	42.8%	53.8%	28.6%	39.1%	44.8%	42.1%
Development of business plans	28.6%	38.4%	42.7%	56.7%	32.8%	31.7%	39.5%
Joint business association or co-operative	8.6%	15.9%	7.0%	2.9%	16.2%	7.4%	11.1%
Help with marketing	17.1%	25.8%	36.7%	21.0%	25.5%	16.1%	24.8%
Need a site for the business	42.9%	28.1%	29.1%	42.9%	28.1%	27.8%	30.8%
Help with credit access	17.1%	20.0%	14.1%	5.7%	26.0%	8.7%	16.1%
Capital grant	42.9%	32.6%	10.6%	8.6%	35.3%	8.3%	22.5%
Transport subsidy	28.6%	11.6%	12.1%	5.2%	31.9%	7.4%	13.9%
Access to water and electricity	31.4%	16.1%	23.6%	8.6%	23.0%	11.3%	16.8%
Financing for BEE start-ups	2.9%	16.7%	13.6%	6.7%	15.7%	17.8%	14.4%
Facilitate loans	8.6%	12.8%	5.5%	1.4%	20.0%	6.1%	10.1%
Assistance with small loans	14.3%	22.5%	22.6%	23.3%	30.2%	13.9%	22.3%
Mentorship	5.7%	9.9%	19.6%	3.8%	23.0%	5.7%	11.8%
Assistance with internet and/or conf.	5.7%	8.5%	6.0%	1.4%	17.4%	4.3%	7.8%
Comm. Entrepreneurship outreach	5.7%	11.0%	6.5%	4.8%	23.4%	3.9%	10.2%

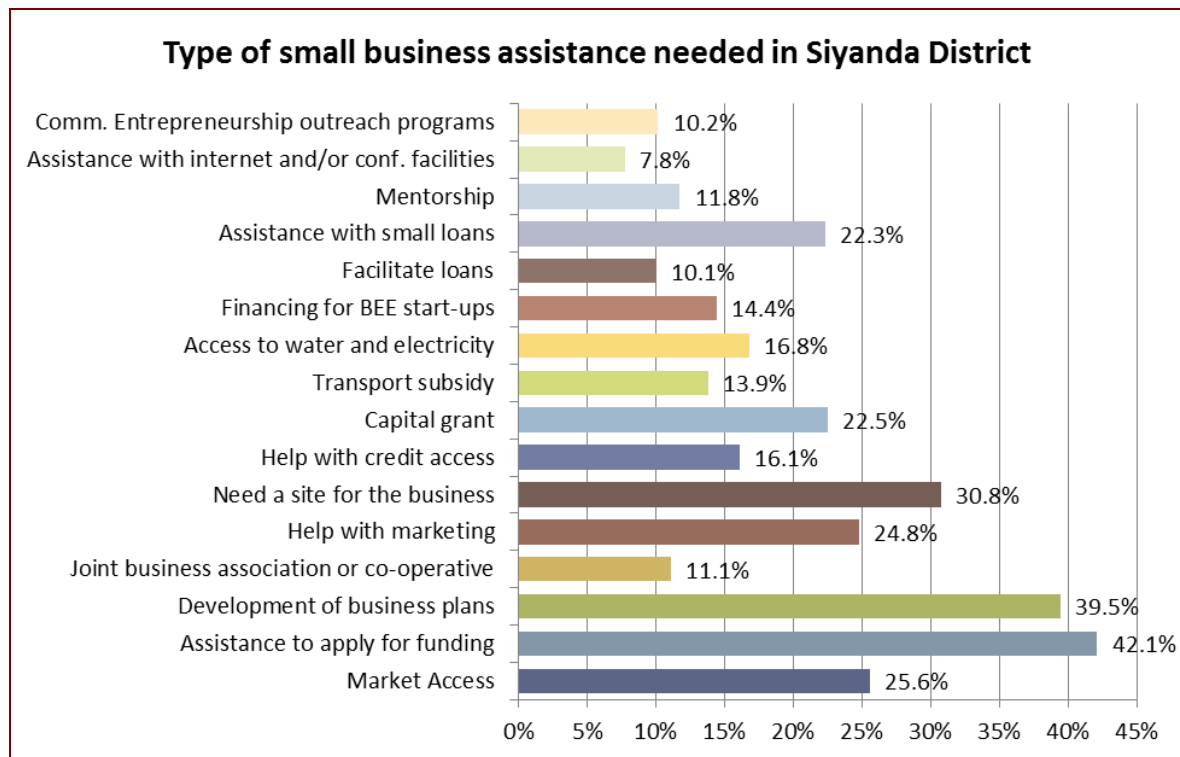


Figure 10. Types of small business needs



# 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 Siyanda indicated that they had access to resources to keep livestock and produce food although it was a minority of households that have such resources. Less than 5% of households indicated that they had garden plots, while 1.4% percent had fields, and 1.7% had grazing land. Access to land resources was highest in Mier (17.0%) and Kai !Garib (15.5%).

Table 36. Households access to land and resources

Households that have access to:	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Garden plot	4.7%	2.6%	7.7%	2.6%	8.6%	6.2%	4.9%
Field	0.5%	0.5%	3.6%	0.1%	4.0%	0.6%	1.4%
Grazing land	0.2%	0.4%	4.2%	0.2%	4.4%	1.7%	1.7%
Dam	0.2%	0.4%	4.0%	0.1%	2.9%	0.6%	1.4%
River	0.1%	0.4%	3.4%	0.1%	1.2%	0.3%	1.1%
Market to sell goods	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	2.1%	0.4%	0.6%
Place to buy materials	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	2.1%	0.5%	0.7%

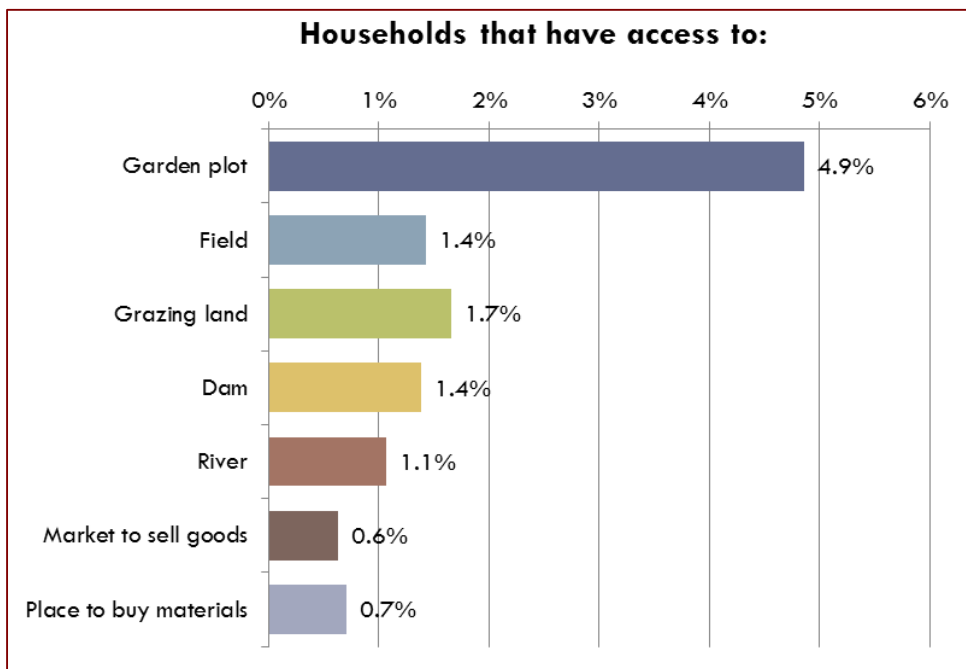


Figure 11. Household access to food production resources

Of the 3,622 households that responded to the question concerning the land that they use, a majority of 74% indicated that they owned the land. The highest level of ownership was recorded in Kai !Garib and the lowest in //Khara Hais. On average, a further 23% rented land, while 46% rented land in //Khara Hais and only 10% in Kai !Garib.

Table 37. Household owns, rents or has been given land

Members Own Land	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Own	218	451	1,170	264	226	339	2,668
Rent	60	402	136	76	78	92	844
Given	2	19	29	6	17	37	110
<b>Total N</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>3,622</b>
Own	78%	52%	88%	76%	70%	72%	74%
Rent	21%	46%	10%	22%	24%	20%	23%
Given	1%	2%	2%	2%	5%	8%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## AGRICULTURAL SERVICES RECEIVED

Agricultural services were received by 423 households of the 18,289 surveyed households (i.e. 2.3% of the total sample) in the month before the survey.

Table 38. Received agricultural services

Received agricultural services in:	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Past month	11	230	76	35	40	31	423
Past week	10	210	52	32	43	31	378

## LAND REFORM ISSUES

Land reform related issues were only reported by 579 households, of which 359 required formalisation of land tenure, mostly from !Kheis. Two-hundred and twenty (220) households needed assistance with eviction problems, mostly in !Kheis too (89). On average, 3.2% of households required assistance with land tenure or eviction issues.

Table 39. Households with land tenure issues

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Need formalisation of tenure	119	92	59	6	1	82	359
Need assistance with eviction problems	89	70	14	6	1	40	220
<b>Total need tenure and eviction</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>579</b>
<b>Total N</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>6,962</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>18,289</b>
Need formalisation of tenure	5.8%	1.3%	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	3.7%	2.0%
Need assistance with eviction problems	4.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	1.8%	1.2%
<b>Total need tenure and eviction</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

Overall, 4.3% of households indicated that they required land for farming purposes. The greatest need was in !Kheis (14.6%), whilst no need was reported in Mier. Those households needing land most required it mostly for subsistence farming, although there was interest shown in small- and large-scale farming.

Table 40. Households with farming land needs

Land needed for:	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Subsistence farming	134	45	173	59	0	54	465
Small scale farming	87	18	42	8	0	15	170
Large scale farming	78	24	21	14	0	18	155
Commercial farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Land needed for:	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Total households need land	299	87	236	81	0	87	790
Total N	2,050	6,962	4,312	1,649	1,070	2,246	18,289
<b>Land needed for:</b>							
Subsistence farming	6.5%	0.6%	4.0%	3.6%	0.0%	2.4%	2.5%
Small scale farming	4.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%
Large scale farming	3.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%
Commercial farming	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% households need land	14.6%	1.2%	5.5%	4.9%	0.0%	3.9%	4.3%

## FOOD CONSUMED

The figure below illustrates that most households had eaten cereals; meat, poultry and eggs; oils and fats 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 Kgatelopele (72.7%) than in //Khara Hais (50.9%). Most households consumed cereals on a weekly basis although it was at higher proportions in Tsantsabane (84.0%) than in //Khara Hais (66.3%).

Table 41. Food types consumed in the past week

Foods in the past week:	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Cereals	75.2%	66.3%	77.2%	82.5%	83.9%	84.0%	74.5%
Legumes, nuts seeds	29.4%	29.5%	26.6%	41.8%	17.2%	33.0%	29.6%
Meat, poultry or eggs	68.1%	50.9%	66.6%	72.7%	72.3%	68.1%	61.9%
Fish	33.2%	36.6%	31.3%	38.8%	28.4%	39.3%	35.0%
Dairy	44.0%	38.5%	40.6%	56.1%	57.3%	54.3%	44.3%
Oils or fats	68.3%	50.7%	64.8%	65.0%	67.9%	69.7%	60.6%
Green vegetables	42.5%	39.4%	42.1%	57.2%	38.1%	51.2%	43.4%
Orange vegetables	35.2%	35.8%	31.5%	41.8%	47.6%	39.9%	36.4%
Fruits	40.5%	36.7%	33.5%	46.1%	33.9%	42.7%	37.8%

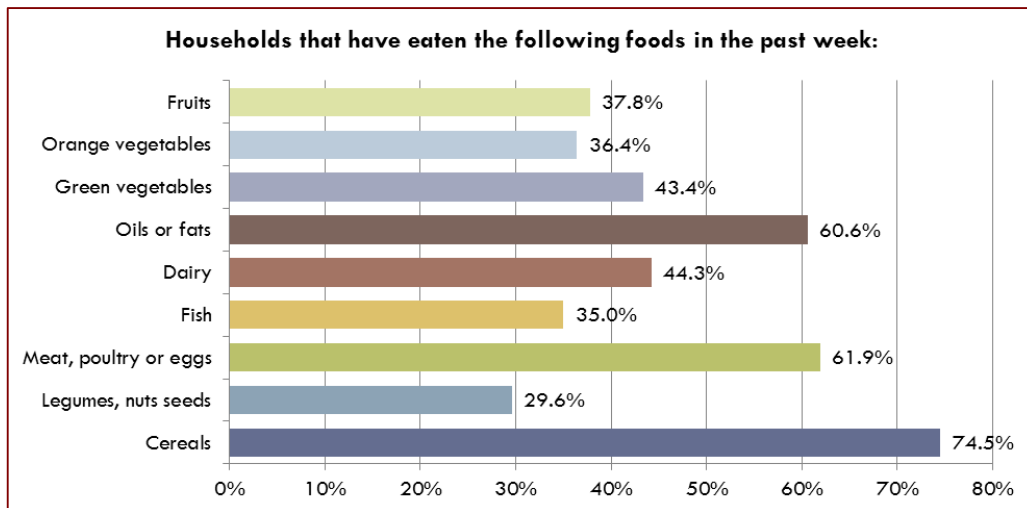


Figure 12. Food types consumed in the past week by Siyanda households

Over 95% of food was purchased. Own production accounted for a very small percentage. Only 2.2% indicated that they produced their own cereals, 2.5% their own green vegetables and 2.1% their own meat, poultry or eggs. Own production of cereals, green vegetables, meat poultry and eggs was highest in Mier. Gifts, food aid, bartering, and exchanging of food took place to a limited extent.

Table 42. Source of main food groups

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
<b>Cereals source</b>							
Purchase	98.8%	96.9%	97.0%	95.6%	88.5%	97.3%	96.5%
Own production	0.9%	1.3%	2.1%	3.5%	9.5%	0.9%	2.2%
Gift	0.1%	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.1%
Gathering	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Food aid	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Exchange	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Barter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Green Vegetables Source</b>							
Purchase	97.8%	95.0%	96.7%	95.6%	91.2%	95.7%	95.7%
Own production	1.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%	6.2%	2.4%	2.5%
Gift	0.7%	2.4%	0.7%	1.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%
Gathering	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Food aid	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Exchange	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Meat, poultry, eggs source</b>							
Purchase	98.2%	95.5%	96.5%	96.5%	91.4%	96.1%	96.0%
Own production	0.6%	2.1%	2.4%	1.2%	5.8%	1.7%	2.1%
Gift	0.4%	1.9%	0.7%	1.7%	2.2%	1.6%	1.4%
Hunting	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Gathering	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Barter	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Exchange	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



# 6. Household Income and Grants

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Of the Siyanda households profiled, 39.0% indicated that they did not have any monthly household income earned through work, business or farming, whilst another 7.8% of households had a monthly household income of less than R500. The highest percentage of households with no income was in Mier (49.1%) and the lowest in Kai !Garib (33.1%).

Approximately 5.3% of households indicated that their household income exceeded R6,000 per month, with Tsantsabane (6.7%) being the frontrunner, and Mier (3.9%) the lowest.

Table 43. Household income from work, business, farming (excluding grants and remittances)

Monthly Income	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
No income	41.8%	39.7%	33.1%	35.5%	49.1%	43.5%	39.0%
R100 to R500	6.7%	7.7%	9.2%	8.6%	7.8%	6.2%	7.8%
R501 to R1000	13.1%	12.4%	12.1%	11.3%	8.9%	8.8%	11.6%
R1001 to R1500	12.2%	13.7%	16.2%	12.4%	9.1%	8.5%	13.0%
R1501 to R2000	6.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.1%	5.7%	6.5%	7.3%
R2001 to R2500	4.2%	3.6%	5.1%	5.3%	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%
R2501 to R3000	3.4%	3.3%	3.8%	3.1%	2.3%	4.9%	3.6%
R3001 to R3500	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	3.2%	2.4%
R3501 to R4000	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	2.2%	2.8%	2.0%
R4001 to R4500	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	0.8%	1.6%	1.2%
R4501 to R5000	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.8%
R5001 to R5500	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	2.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
R5501 to R6000	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%
R6000 +	5.4%	5.2%	4.5%	6.2%	3.9%	6.7%	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Monthly Household Income

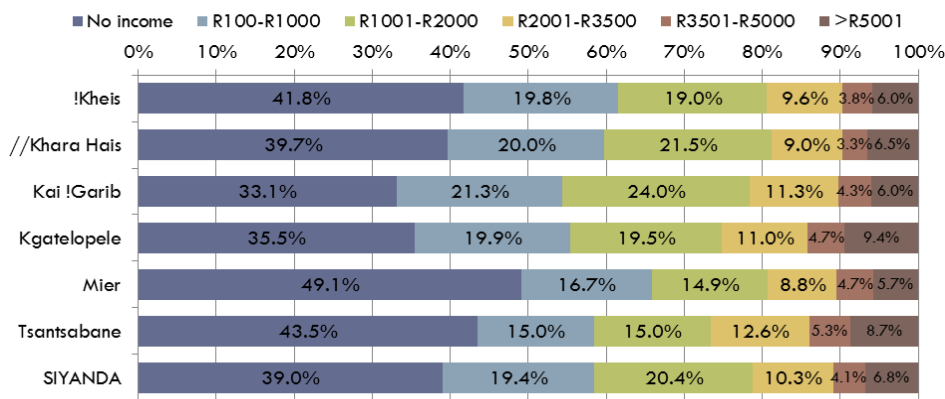


Figure 13. Monthly household income distribution

## GRANT ELIGIBILITY

With a 39% 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.<sup>5</sup> Thus, it was important to ask respondents whether any member of their household was eligible but not receiving a social grant.

A total of 7.0% of household members indicated that they were eligible but not receiving a grant. Of those 4,790 persons who indicated a need for a grant, the following grants were required:

- 37.5% 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
- Social relief was required by 17.5% of the 4,790 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.
- 17.1% of persons required a disability grant
- 15.8% of persons needed an old age grant applicable to qualifying males and females aged 60 years and older
- 9.6% 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.
- 4.4% of children required foster care grants (FCG), which are paid to children (up to age 18 years) who have lost one or both parents
- 2.0% 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 44. Members of households eligible but not receiving a social grant

	!Kheis	//Khara	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsaban	Total
Total number of persons	8,218	24,881	17,061	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,636
Number of eligible household	314	2,356	843	409	406	462	4,790
% persons in need of social grants	3.8%	9.5%	4.9%	6.8%	8.8%	5.9%	7.0%
<b>Type of grant needed:</b>							
Child Support Grant	41.4%	39.9%	35.5%	32.3%	30.8%	36.6%	37.5%
Old Age Grant	23.6%	14.7%	15.1%	19.3%	15.0%	15.2%	15.8%
Disability Grant	22.9%	19.2%	11.6%	17.8%	9.4%	18.0%	17.1%
Foster Care Grant	1.9%	4.6%	2.3%	6.8%	2.2%	8.9%	4.4%
Care Dependency Grant	1.0%	2.2%	1.4%	3.4%	1.0%	2.4%	2.0%
Grant-in-Aid	0.3%	5.1%	24.1%	8.8%	4.7%	17.7%	9.6%
War Veterans Grant	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Social Relief	14.3%	17.8%	13.9%	13.0%	43.6%	5.8%	17.5%

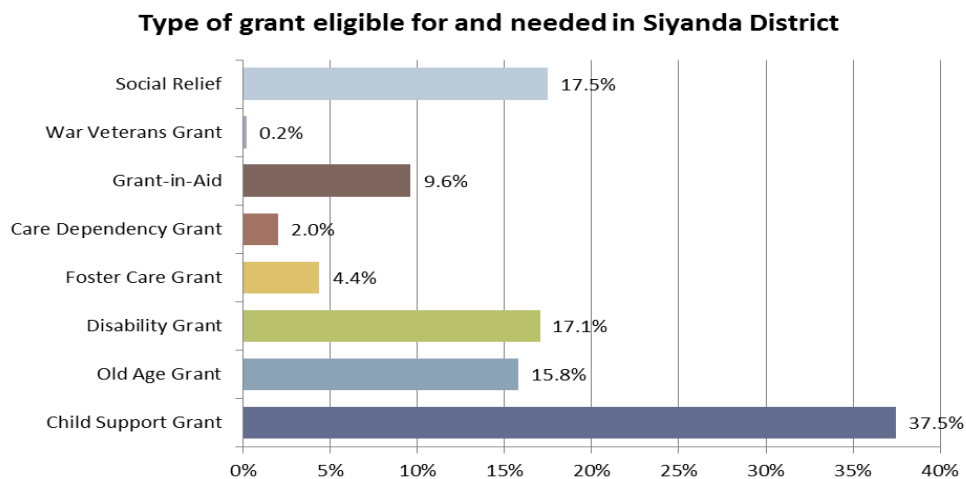


Figure 14. Grants eligible for receipt

<sup>5</sup> Department of Social Development. Northern Cape Human Development Report 2010. Pp. 158.



# 7. Health

## DISABILITY

Overall, 6.1% of people indicated that they had a disability. The highest proportion of disabilities was recorded in Mier Municipality (10.5%) and the lowest in Kai !Garib (4.8%).

Of those 4,200 persons who indicated that they had a type of disability, the following main disabilities were noted in the study area:

- 50.2% had a sight disability
- 28.8% were either deaf or profoundly hard of hearing (hearing disability)
- 20.4% had a physical disability or used an assistive device e.g. wheel chair, crutches, prosthesis for a limb or hand usage limitation
- 11.2% had an emotional disability

Table 45. Type of disability

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelo pele	Mier	Tsantsa bane	Total
Total number of persons	8,218	24,881	17,061	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,636
Number of household members with a disability	400	1,333	814	530	485	638	4,200
% persons with a disability	4.9%	5.4%	4.8%	8.8%	10.5%	8.2%	6.1%
<b>Type of disability:</b>							
Sight disability	33.3%	47.8%	38.7%	60.6%	66.2%	59.6%	50.2%
Hearing disability	41.5%	30.1%	18.8%	28.7%	37.7%	24.1%	28.8%
Speech disability	11.8%	5.2%	10.6%	7.5%	11.8%	6.9%	8.2%
Physical disability	17.5%	20.6%	31.2%	14.7%	13.8%	17.9%	20.4%
Intellectual disability	10.5%	7.1%	11.1%	5.1%	7.8%	6.6%	8.0%
Emotional disability	8.3%	10.2%	13.6%	16.8%	7.0%	10.8%	11.2%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%

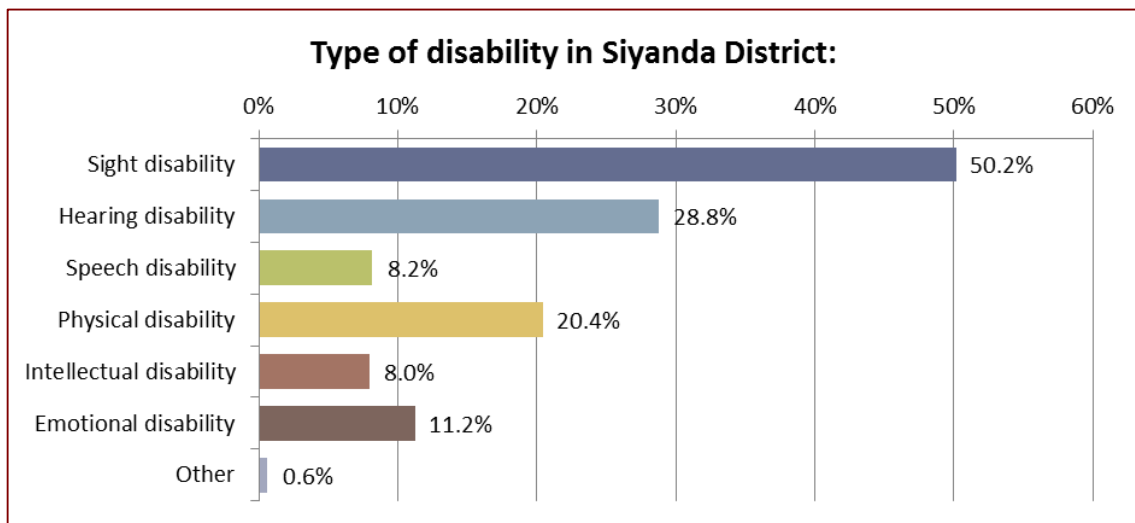


Figure 15. Type of disability

## 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 17.7% of the profiled persons where Tsantsabane residents (37.3%) reported the greatest need and !Kheis (7.4%) the least. The major type of health service needed was for medical check-ups for illnesses by 53.1% of members, although in Kai !Garib it rose to 70.7%. Treatment/medication required for illnesses was needed by 33.4%, whilst a road to health card was required by 25.7% of household members.

Table 46. Health services required

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelo pele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Total number of persons	8,218	24,881	17,061	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,636
Number of household members requiring health services	612	3,554	2,965	1,223	890	2,923	12,167
% persons in need of health services	7.4%	14.3%	17.4%	20.2%	19.3%	37.3%	17.7%
<b>Type of health need:</b>							
Road to Health Card (RTC)	28.4%	18.6%	16.7%	13.1%	23.3%	48.9%	25.7%
Treatment/medication required for illness	44.0%	37.9%	36.7%	26.7%	38.1%	23.7%	33.4%
Medical check-up for illness	41.2%	55.7%	70.7%	46.3%	52.6%	37.4%	53.1%
Rehabilitation Services	0.2%	3.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.5%	1.6%
Assistive devices	0.7%	1.6%	0.3%	2.9%	1.9%	1.2%	1.3%
Nutrition program	7.2%	6.0%	3.7%	1.1%	3.4%	5.6%	4.7%
Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT)	2.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT)	2.5%	2.1%	5.8%	10.1%	1.9%	1.2%	3.6%
Pre- post natal care	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Immunization	4.9%	1.4%	3.9%	1.8%	8.7%	4.4%	3.5%
Height/weight	7.4%	2.2%	4.7%	12.8%	5.5%	2.3%	4.4%
Pap smear	8.5%	7.9%	6.6%	15.8%	12.2%	5.7%	8.2%
Family planning services	3.3%	5.8%	4.3%	4.7%	7.2%	8.9%	6.0%

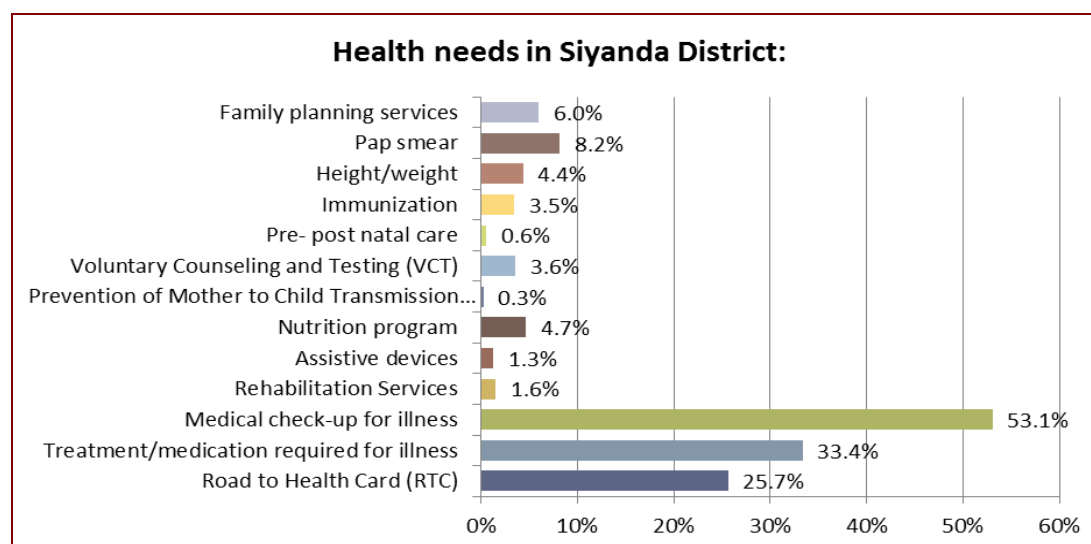


Figure 16. Type of health service needed



## 8. Official documentation

### FORMS OF IDENTIFICATION

The majority of persons had an identity document, birth certificate, passport or resident's permit, although 1.1% did not seem to have such documents. In another twenty six (26) cases, it was unknown whether the person had a form of identification. The greatest need for documents was in //Khara Hais where 257 persons did not have any form of official documentation, whilst the highest proportion was in Mier Municipality (1.4%).

Table 47. Person with an ID, birth certificate, passport or resident's permit

Has identification	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Don't know	3	7			16		26
No	71	257	206	62	59	80	735
Yes	7,973	23,521	16,674	5,848	4,284	7,623	65,923
<b>Total N</b>	<b>8,047</b>	<b>23,785</b>	<b>16,880</b>	<b>5,910</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>66,684</b>
Don't know	0.04%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.37%	0.00%	0.04%
No	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%
Yes	99.1%	98.9%	98.8%	99.0%	98.3%	99.0%	98.9%
<b>Total %</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

Table 48. Types of documents persons have

Type of document	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Birth certificate	39.9%	35.9%	35.1%	36.4%	41.8%	33.2%	36.3%
ID number	49.9%	51.1%	52.9%	54.2%	50.7%	52.8%	51.9%
Passport	9.6%	11.9%	11.2%	8.5%	7.0%	12.8%	10.9%
Resident Permit	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 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 3,370 (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 47.3%, with the greatest need in Mier (70.4%)
- A death certificate by 31.2%, with the greatest need in //Khara Hais (53.0%)
- A birth certificate was needed by 24.3%, with the greatest need in Tsantsabane (40.0%)

Table 49. Assistance with documents from the Department of Home Affairs

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Total number of persons	8,218	24,881	17,061	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,636
Number of household members with a need from Department of Home Affairs	376	1,739	521	290	189	255	3,370
% persons in need of Home Affairs Services	4.6%	7.0%	3.1%	4.8%	4.1%	3.3%	4.9%
<b>Type of Home Affairs need:</b>							
Identity Document	51.9%	32.9%	62.4%	68.6%	70.4%	66.7%	47.3%
Birth Certificate	31.6%	15.1%	33.2%	33.4%	33.9%	40.0%	24.3%
Death Certificate	23.1%	53.0%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	31.2%

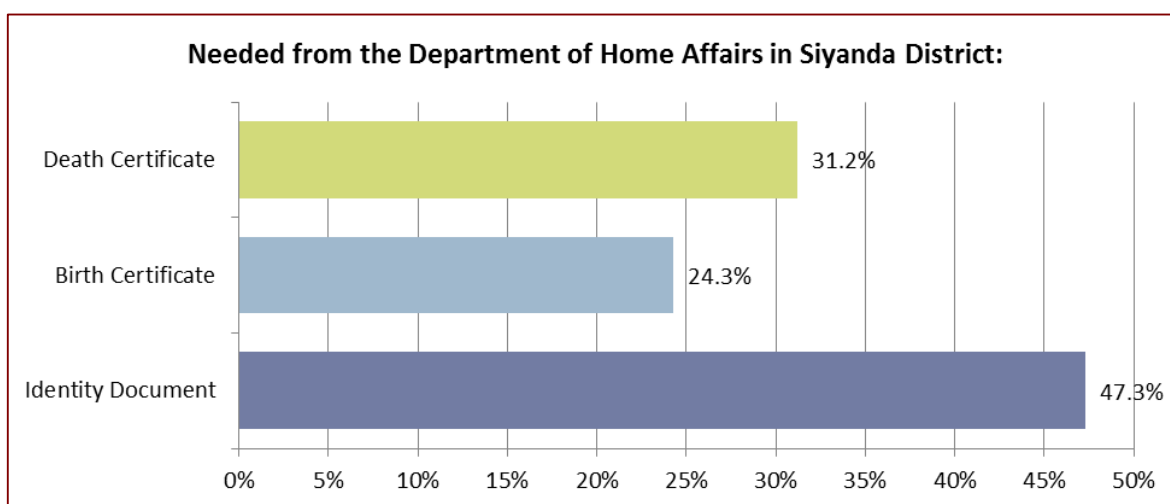


Figure 17. Services needed from the Department of Home Affairs



## 9. Social Participation

### BELONG TO A SOCIAL CLUB, ASSOCIATION OR ORGANISATION

More than forty percent (44.2%) of the Siyanda 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 (68.6%)
- Political party (36.7%)
- Burial society (8.2%)

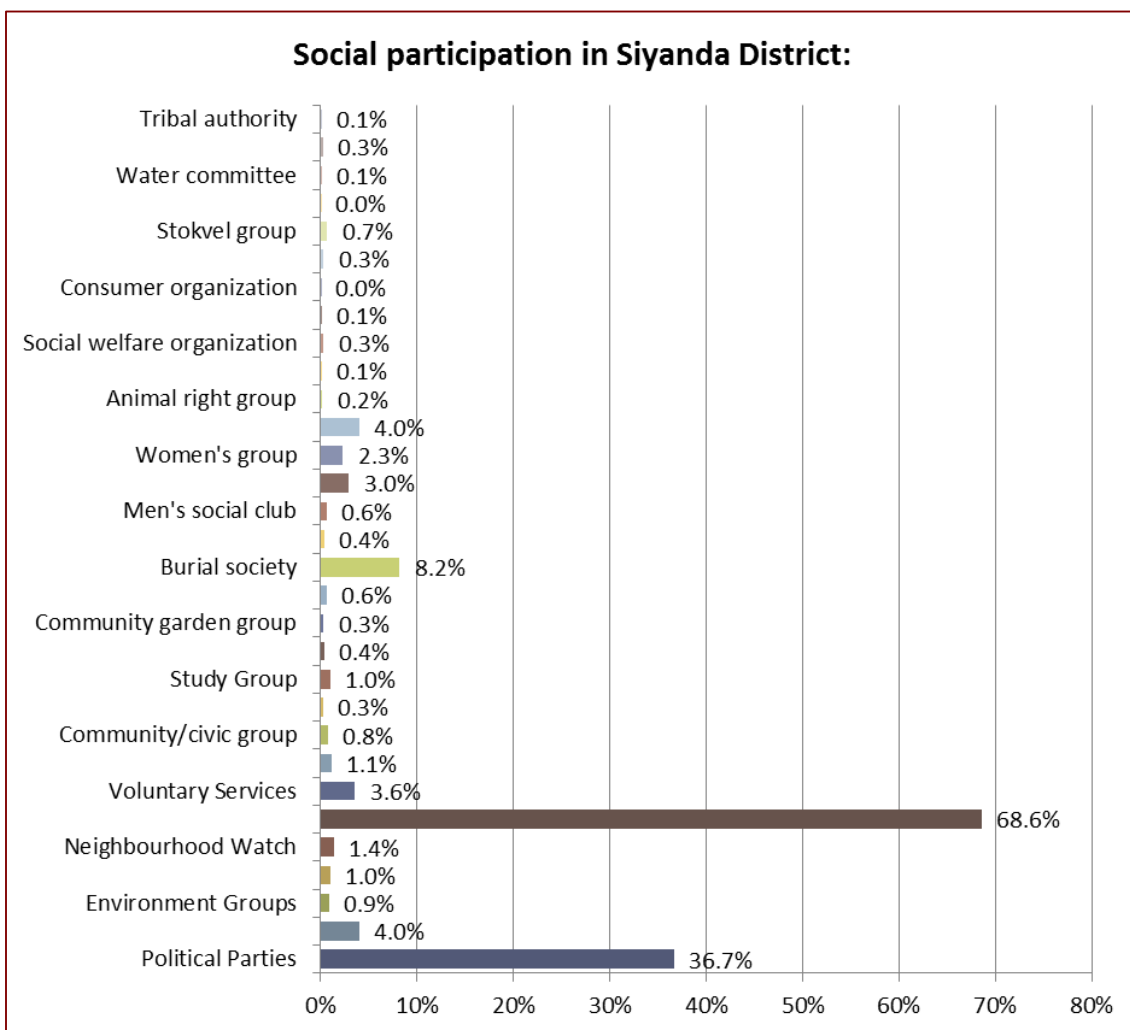


Figure 18. Participation in associations and organisations

Table 50. Types of social clubs, associations and organisations members belonged to

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelo pele	Mier	Tsantsa bane	Total
Total number of persons	8,218	24,881	17,061	6,048	4,600	7,828	68,636
Number of household members belonging to a social club/association/org	4,734	7,603	8,331	3,046	2,151	4,456	30,321
% persons belonging to a club/association	57.6%	30.6%	48.8%	50.4%	46.8%	56.9%	44.2%
<b>Type of social club/association/organisation:</b>							
<i>Political Parties</i>	50.0%	40.6%	25.1%	36.3%	31.4%	40.6%	36.7%
<i>Trade Unions</i>	1.6%	6.9%	1.2%	7.7%	1.3%	5.8%	4.0%
<i>Environment Groups</i>	1.3%	1.1%	0.3%	1.2%	0.1%	1.2%	0.9%
<i>Parents/school association</i>	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%	1.3%	1.9%	1.0%
<i>Neighbourhood Watch</i>	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.5%	7.2%	1.8%	1.4%
<i>Religious group or church group</i>	83.5%	52.7%	78.2%	67.8%	58.2%	67.6%	68.6%
<i>Voluntary Services</i>	1.2%	6.4%	1.0%	6.8%	3.7%	3.9%	3.6%
<i>Pensioner's group</i>	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	2.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.1%
<i>Community/civic group</i>	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%	0.8%
<i>Scouts/guides organization</i>	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%
<i>Study Group</i>	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	4.3%	1.0%
<i>Sewing Group</i>	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%
<i>Community garden group</i>	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%
<i>Farmer's Association</i>	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	1.4%	1.3%	0.6%
<i>Burial society</i>	29.7%	5.1%	6.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.0%	8.2%
<i>Professional organization</i>	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
<i>Men's social club</i>	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%
<i>Sports club/gymnasium</i>	0.9%	2.0%	2.0%	8.5%	5.8%	3.5%	3.0%
<i>Women's group</i>	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%	2.5%	6.0%	4.6%	2.3%
<i>Youth group</i>	1.6%	2.5%	2.9%	6.4%	7.3%	7.7%	4.0%
<i>Animal right group</i>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
<i>Peace organization</i>	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Social welfare organization</i>	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
<i>Employer organization</i>	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
<i>Consumer organization</i>	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
<i>Cultural organization</i>	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%
<i>Stokvel group</i>	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%
<i>Informal traders group</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
<i>Water committee</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
<i>Development committee</i>	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%
<i>Tribal authority</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%



# 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 35.9% that responded, it was found that the majority (70.3%) agreed or strongly agreed that they had the ability to influence decisions in the social groups that they participated in, whilst a minority (23.1%) indicated that they neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Table 51. Ability to influence decisions in the social group persons participated in

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelo pele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Siyanda Total
Total number of persons	8 218	24 881	17 061	6 048	4 600	7 828	68 636
Responded to ability to influence decisions in club/ass/org	3 033	6 987	6 034	2 606	2 271	3 687	24 618
<b>% of total number of persons responded</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>35.4%</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>35.9%</b>
<b>Ability of influence decisions in club/ass/org:</b>							
Strongly agree	26.0%	28.9%	20.0%	19.2%	41.3%	35.3%	27.5%
Agree	56.4%	33.7%	44.4%	58.3%	32.1%	41.7%	42.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	8.4%	29.2%	29.7%	20.1%	20.6%	16.8%	23.1%
Disagree	5.2%	5.4%	4.3%	1.0%	4.8%	4.0%	4.4%
Strongly disagree	4.0%	2.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	2.3%	2.3%

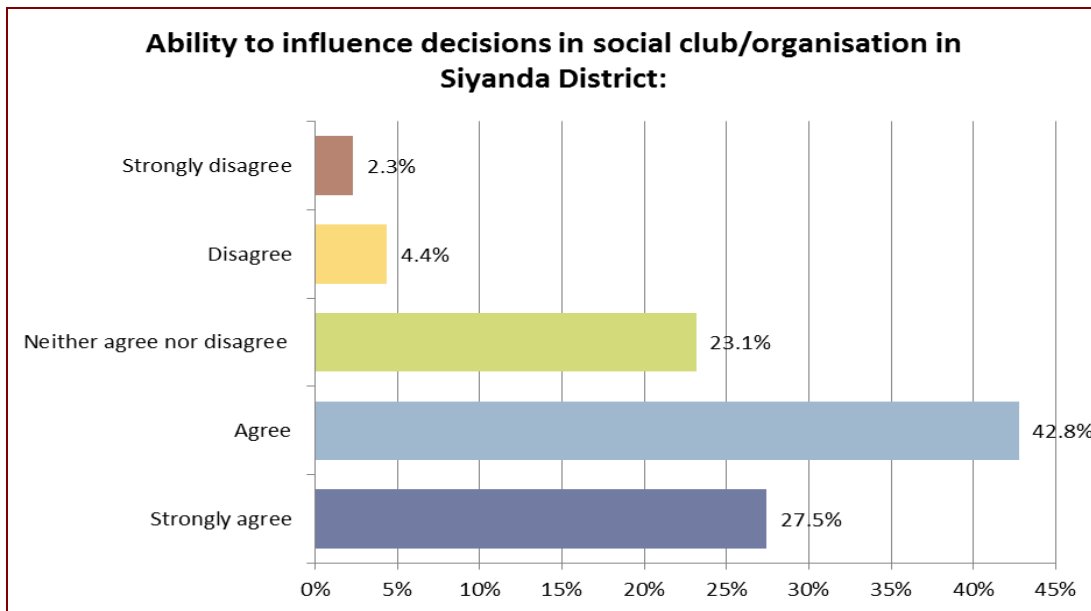


Figure 19. Ability to influence decisions in the social groups



## 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.<sup>6</sup>

### HOUSING AND OWNERSHIP

The majority of profiled households lived in brick dwellings (43.2%) and RDP houses (17.2%). A further 36.0% of households lived in shacks either in a squatter camp or in a backyard, which was predominant in //Khara Hais (44.5%) and !Kheis (44.0%). The highest percentage of RDP houses were occupied in Kgatelopele (26.5%), while mud homes were particularly prevalent in Kai !Garib and Mier (3.9%).

Table 52. Types of dwellings occupied

Type Of Dwelling	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Brick Houses	29.8%	35.2%	62.3%	46.1%	57.2%	34.8%	43.2%
Informal dwellings/shacks - squatter camp / backyard shacks	44.0%	44.5%	23.9%	22.1%	20.8%	42.9%	36.0%
RDP Houses	22.8%	17.9%	9.3%	26.5%	17.8%	18.0%	17.2%
Mud Houses	2.3%	1.5%	3.9%	0.1%	3.9%	2.2%	2.3%
Backrooms	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	5.3%	0.2%	1.3%	1.2%
Caravan or tents	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

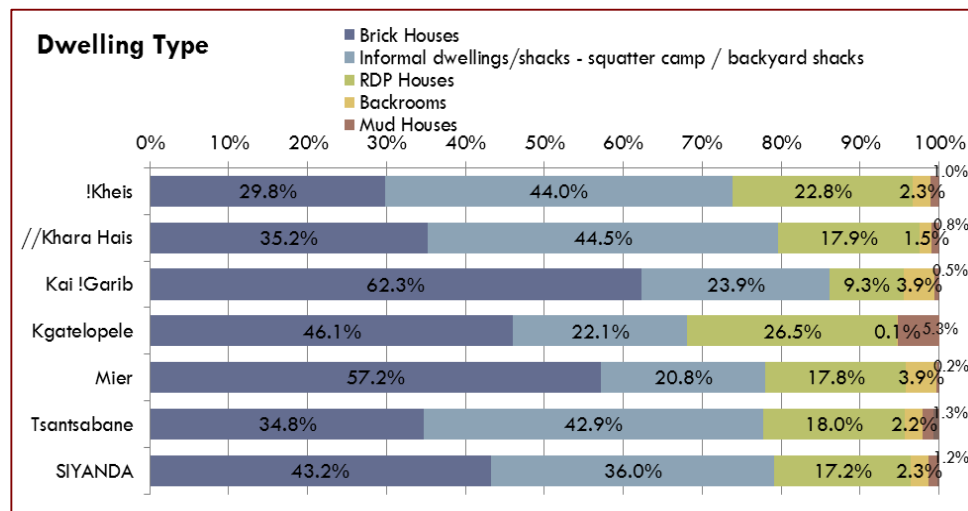


Figure 20. Types of dwelling occupied

Of those who responded to the question, 75.9% of households indicated that they owned their dwelling, whilst another 5.8% did not know whether they held a title deed or not. Eighteen percent (18.3%) indicated that they

<sup>6</sup>StatsSA. Community Survey, 2007: Basic Results Municipalities. P0301.1. Pp. 18.



did not own their dwelling. Low ownership was revealed in !Kheis (71.9%), compared to Mier where 81.8% of households owned their homes.

Table 53. Dwelling ownership

Member Owns Household Deed	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Yes	71.9%	78.6%	73.1%	74.7%	81.8%	75.6%	75.9%
No	20.9%	19.5%	14.0%	23.1%	15.3%	18.5%	18.3%
Don't know	7.2%	1.9%	12.9%	2.2%	2.9%	5.9%	5.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## ACCESS TO ENGINEERING SERVICES

The majority of households in Siyanda had water connections to the house (84.3%), while 11.8% had at least a communal water supply. The area with the highest percentage of house water connections was Kgatelopele (98.4%), whilst the lowest percentage was at !Kheis (78.6%). A small number of households (3.9%) indicated that their source of water was a river or well.

Table 54. Water supply<sup>7</sup>

Water source	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
House water connection	1,353	4,565	3,130	1,485	880	1,367	12,780
Communal water source	268	634	509	13	55	314	1,793
River or well	100	147	301	11	1	26	586
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>5,346</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>15,159</b>
House water connection	78.6%	85.4%	79.4%	98.4%	94.0%	80.1%	84.3%
Communal water source	15.6%	11.9%	12.9%	0.9%	5.9%	18.4%	11.8%
River or well	5.8%	2.7%	7.6%	0.7%	0.1%	1.5%	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Access to electricity was lower than that of communal or house water connections. Approximately 80.0% of households in Siyanda had an electricity connection with the highest being recorded in Kgatelopele (93.7%) and the lowest in !Kheis (64.9%). The percentage of profiled households with sanitation was 71.3%; however, it is unclear what types of sanitation were included in this category. Sanitation levels were lowest in Kai !Garib and highest in Kgatelopele.

Slightly more than seventy percent (72.5%) of the profiled households in Siyanda stated that they had a refuse removal service. Tsantsabane (53.7%) had the lowest proportion of households with this service and Kgatelopele (94.3%) the highest.

Table 55. Service levels

Service levels	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Water (HH and communal)	94.2%	97.3%	92.4%	99.3%	99.9%	98.5%	96.1%
Electricity	64.9%	80.3%	80.2%	93.7%	88.1%	78.3%	80.0%
Sanitation	64.0%	79.0%	59.7%	94.3%	69.8%	61.7%	71.3%
Refuse removal	61.9%	83.1%	62.4%	94.3%	73.9%	53.7%	72.5%

## FREE BASIC SERVICES

The following free basic services were reported by Siyanda households:

- 46% of households received free basic water, with the highest percentage of households with this access living in //Khara Hais and the lowest in Mier
- 35% of households received free basic electricity, with the highest percentage of households with this access living in Kgatelopele and the lowest in Mier

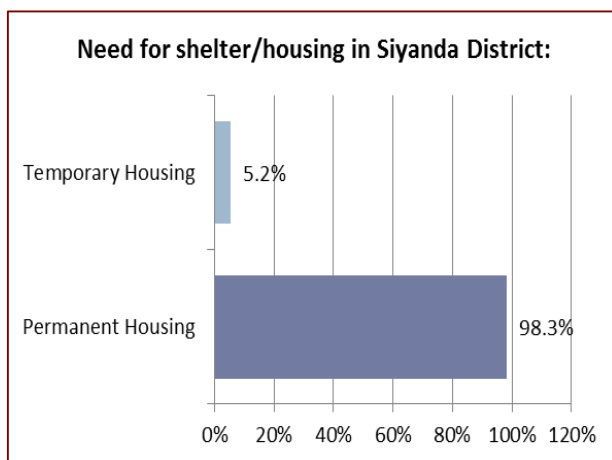
<sup>7</sup> Please note that the categories of water sources did not include yard taps, and thus basic water backlogs cannot be quantified.

- 39% of households had access to free basic sanitation, with the highest percentage of households with this access living in //Khara Hais and the lowest in Mier
- 39% of households indicated that they received free refuse removal; the highest percentage with this access was in //Khara Hais and the lowest in Mier

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 56. Household receipt of free basic services

Free basic services:	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Water	46%	54%	40%	33%	29%	52%	46%
Electricity	28%	37%	39%	44%	19%	30%	35%
Sanitation	22%	52%	31%	50%	20%	33%	39%
Refuse removal	22%	53%	35%	40%	21%	27%	39%



## HOUSING REQUIRED

Respondents were asked whether any member of their household required a permanent house or temporary shelter to which 15.5% indicated that they had such a need. Of those with a need, 98.3% required permanent housing, while temporary shelter was required by 5.2% of household members. The greatest need for permanent housing was at //Khara Hais with 3,675 persons requiring a house and the greatest proportion was at Tsantsabane (21.7%).

Figure 21. Housing and shelters needed

Table 57. Housing and shelter required

	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelopele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Siyanda Total
Total number of persons	8 218	24 881	17 061	6 048	4 600	7 828	68 636
Number of household members with a housing/shelter need	1 267	3 675	2 248	1 205	558	1 701	10 654
% persons in need of housing/shelter	15.4%	14.8%	13.2%	19.9%	12.1%	21.7%	15.5%
<b>Type of shelter need:</b>							
Permanent Housing	95.1%	98.7%	99.2%	99.1%	98.0%	98.0%	98.3%
Temporary Housing	9.0%	5.0%	4.9%	1.7%	2.2%	7.1%	5.2%



## 11. Support Service Delivery

The last question asked of households was “Do you support service delivery by this present government?” to which 61% of households responded. Of the households that responded 85% supported or strongly supported service delivery by the present government. Support was strongest in Kai !Garib and //Khara Hais and weakest in Tsantsabane.

Table 58. Support service delivery by this present government

Balelapa Support Service Delivery	!Kheis	//Khara Hais	Kai !Garib	Kgatelo pele	Mier	Tsantsabane	Total
Strongly Not Support	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not Support	20%	9%	9%	15%	20%	29%	14%
Neither Support or Not Support	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%
Support	73%	44%	73%	61%	19%	43%	60%
Strongly Support	6%	46%	17%	22%	61%	27%	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Support and strongly support</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>85%</b>

### Balelapa: Support Service Delivery

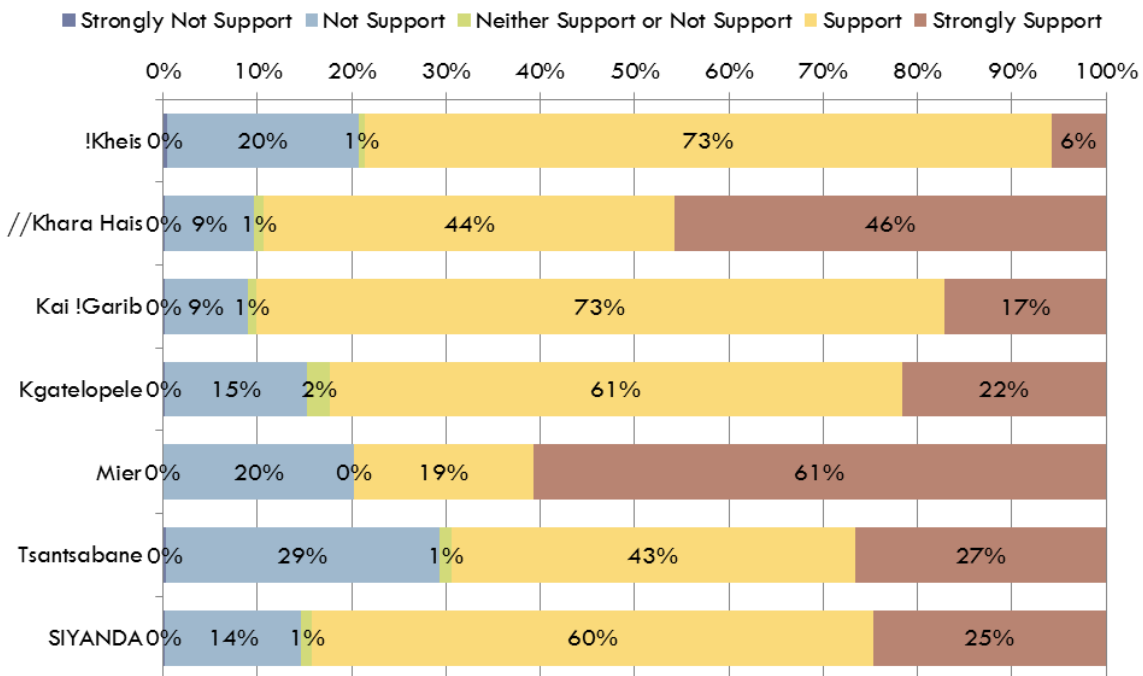


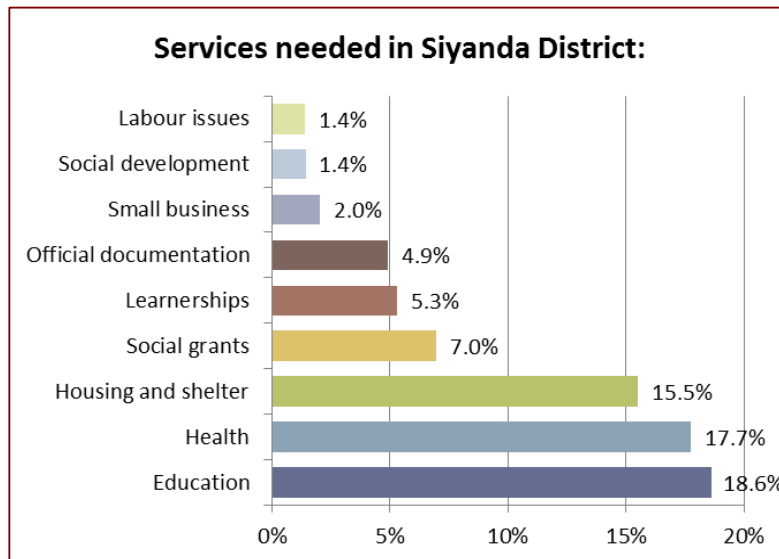
Figure 22. Support service delivery by this present government

## 12. Conclusion

The table below shows the needs expressed by profiled households in Siyanda District. The greatest need experienced by 18.6% of the respondents was for education services of which the most important was for school uniforms. Health services' needs were expressed by 17.7% of profiled persons and the main need was for medical check-ups for illnesses. Another 15.5% or 10,654 persons articulated a need for housing or a shelter. A need for social grants was cited by 7.0% of respondents who were eligible for a grant but not receiving a grant. Assistance with learnerships was a need expressed by 5.3% of profiled persons. Of those 4.9% of household members that needed assistance from the Department of Home Affairs, they mainly needed identity documents. Overall, 2.0% of profiled persons required assistance concerning a small business; the majority needed assistance in applying for funding. Social assistance was needed by 1.4% of the profiled persons and the main need was for child maintenance. Labour issues were reported by 1.4% of persons of which compensation for occupational injuries and/or diseases was the most important identified labour service need.

Table 59. Needs in Siyanda district

Services needed:	Number (out of 68 636)	% out of 68 636 persons	Type of service most needed
Education	12,792	18.6%	School Uniform
Health	12,167	17.7%	Medical check-up for illness
Housing and shelter	10,654	15.5%	Permanent Housing
Social grants	4,790	7.0%	Child Support Grant
Learnerships	3,639	5.3%	
Official	3,370	4.9%	Identity Document
Small business	1,393	2.0%	Assistance to apply for funding
Social development	974	1.4%	Child Maintenance
Labour issues	951	1.4%	Compensation for occupational injuries/diseases



School uniforms, medical check-ups for illnesses and permanent housing were the main items of a basket of services required by households in Siyanda District.

Figure 23. Services needed in Siyanda district



## social development

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Department:  
Social Development  
**NORTHERN CAPE**

**Building a Caring Society. Together.**