

# A profile of **social security beneficiaries** in South Africa



Volume 3

Christell de Koker  
Liesel de Waal  
Jan Vorster

June 2006

**D A T A D E S K**



Department of Sociology & Social Anthropology  
**Stellenbosch University**

## **VOLUME 3**

### **Chapter 8: Socio-demographic profile of Care Dependency Grant recipients and beneficiaries 459**

8.1 Introduction	459
8.2 Household characteristics	460
8.2.1 Living conditions	460
8.2.1.1 Type of settlement	460
8.2.1.2 Type of dwelling	460
8.2.2 Health	463
8.2.2.1 Nearest health facility	463
8.2.2.2 General household health	463
8.2.3 Access to services and amenities	469
8.2.3.1 Sanitation	469
8.2.3.2 Availability of electricity	469
8.2.3.3 Sources of energy for cooking, heating and lighting	470
8.2.3.4 Availability of water	470
8.2.3.5 Telecommunications	471
8.2.3.6 Refuse disposal	471
8.2.3.7 Safety and security	471
8.2.4 Spending of grant money	483
8.2.4.1 First item obtained with grant money	483
8.2.4.2 Second item obtained with grant money	483
8.2.4.3 Item most grant money is spent on	483
8.2.5 Access to food and food aid	491
8.2.5.1 Missed meals	491
8.2.5.2 Household's own production and/or collection of food	491
8.2.5.3 Food support received from government or civil society organisations	491
8.2.5.4 First person/organisation contacted when household in financial difficulty	492
8.3 Adult recipients	498
8.3.1 Demographic information	498
8.3.1.1 Sex	498
8.3.1.2 Age	498
8.3.1.3 Race	498
8.3.1.4 Marital status	499
8.3.1.5 Caregivers of children	499
8.3.2 Mobility and grant history	507
8.3.2.1 Number of years receiving the grant	507
8.3.2.2 Collection of grant and management of grant money	507
8.3.2.3 Caregivers of child beneficiaries	507
8.3.2.4 Mobility of grant recipients and beneficiaries	508
8.3.3 Education	515
8.3.3.1 Attendance of educational institution	515
8.3.3.2 Level of educational attainment	515
8.3.4 Economic situation	518
8.3.4.1 Sources of income	518
8.3.4.2 Most frequent grant combinations	518
8.3.4.3 Economic participation	519

8.3.4.4 Employment sector	519
8.3.4.5 Nature of employment	519
8.3.4.6 Individual income	520
8.3.5 Health	532
8.3.5.1 Injuries and/or illnesses	532
8.3.6 Grant specific section	535
8.3.6.1 Reasons for receiving the CDG	535
8.3.6.2 Additional expenses incurred due to child's disability	535
8.4. Child beneficiaries	546
8.4.1 Demographic information	546
8.4.1.1 Sex	546
8.4.1.2 Age	546
8.4.1.3 Race	546
8.4.1.4 Possession of birth certificate	546
8.4.2 Caregivership and living arrangements	555
8.4.2.1 Relationship of CDG child to primary caregiver	555
8.4.2.2 CDG children with a grandmother as the primary caregiver	555
8.4.2.3 CDG children whose biological mother is the primary caregiver	555
8.4.3 Education	561
8.4.3.1 School attendance: children aged 7 to 18 years	561
8.4.3.2 School attendance: children aged 0 to 6 years	561
8.4.3.3 Availability of school feeding scheme	561
8.4.4 Economic situation	569
8.4.4.1 Contributions received in kind	569
8.4.5 Health	571
8.4.5.1 Injuries and/or illnesses	571
8.4.5.2 Access to a medical aid	571
8.4.5.3 Visit to a health worker	571
8.5 Summary	576
<b>Chapter 9: Children in grant beneficiary households</b>	<b>580</b>
9.1 Introduction	580
9.2 Demographic information on all children in beneficiary households	588
9.2.1 Sex	588
9.2.2 Age	588
9.2.3 Race	588
9.2.4 Possession of official documentation	588
9.3 Caregivership and living arrangements	595
9.3.1 Main caregivers of children	595
9.3.2 Contributions and parental support	595
9.3.4 Living arrangements with biological parents	595
9.4 Education	599
9.4.1 School attendance	599
9.4.2 School feeding scheme at primary schools	599
9.5 Economic situation	605
9.6 Health	608
9.6.1 Illnesses or impairments	608
9.6.2 Access to medical aid	608
9.6.3 Visit to health worker	608
9.7 Summary	613

<b>Chapter 10: Perceptions and experiences of service delivery</b>	<b>615</b>
10.1 Introduction	615
10.2 Initial information on grants	615
10.3 Service levels during grant application process	617
10.3.1 Contact with the Department before receiving first grant payment	617
10.3.2 Problems with grant application	617
10.3.3 Payment of official to receive grant	618
10.3.5 Service rating	619
10.3.4 Time taken for first grant payment	619
10.4 Collecting grants at pay points	631
10.4.1 Grant collection and time off from work	631
10.4.2 Transport to and from grant pay point	631
10.4.3 Accompaniment to grant pay point	631
10.5 Obtaining additional information on grants	635
4.1 Use of Department's toll-free number	635
4.2 Language of written information from the Department	635
10.6 Summary	638
<b>Chapter 11: Overview, summary and conclusion</b>	<b>639</b>
11.1 Introduction	639
11.2 Social benefits and poverty alleviation	639
11.3 The 2005 beneficiary survey	640
11.4 Coverage	640
11.4.1 Women and children	640
11.5 Combinations of grants (SOCPEN October 2005)	644
11.6 Older person's grant	647
11.6.1 Description	647
11.6.2 Take-up	647
11.6.3 Summary	647
11.7 Disability grant	649
11.7.1 Description	649
11.7.2 Take-up	649
11.7.3 Combination of DG and other grants	652
11.7.4 Summary	652
11.8 Care dependency grant	654
11.8.1 Description	654
11.8.2 Summary of results from 2005 beneficiary survey	655
11.9 Child Support Grant	657
11.9.1 Description	657
11.9.2 Take-up of CSG	657
11.9.3 Profile of caregivers	658
11.9.4 CSG households	661
11.9.5 CSG child beneficiaries	662
11.10 Foster Child Grant	663
11.10.1 Description	663
11.10.2 The foster parents	663
11.10.3 Relationship to foster child	665
11.10.4 Grants claimed by foster parents	665

11.10.5 Coverage	667
11.10.6 Foster children	667
11.10.7 FCG households	668
11.11 All children in beneficiary households	669
11.12 Service delivery	670
11.12.1 Summary	670
11.13 Income and expenditure	671
11.13.1 Summary	671
11.14 Conclusion	672
11.15 Recommendations	673
References	674
Annexure 1	
Annexure 2	

### VOLUME 3

<b>Chapter 8: Socio-demographic profile of Care Dependency Grant recipients and beneficiaries</b>	<b>459</b>
Table 8.1 Classification of type of neighbourhood of CDG households	461
Table 8.2 Dwelling type of CDG households	462
Table 8.3 Distance to closest health facility visited most frequently by household members	465
Table 8.4 Time spent going to closest health facility frequently visited by household members	465
Table 8.5 Distance and time taken to closest health facility	465
Table 8.6 Main mode of transport utilised by household members to go to health facility	466
Table 8.7 Receipt of social grant has led to an improvement of the general health of household	466
Table 8.8 Items that were obtained by means of the grant that improved household health	467
Table 8.9 Receipt of social grant has helped caregiver in caring for ill household members	468
Table 8.10 If receipt of social grant has not led to an improvement of the general health of household, it has helped caregiver in caring for ill household members	468
Table 8.11 Type of toilet facilities available to CDG recipients within dwelling	473
Table 8.12 Type of toilet facilities available to CDG recipients outside dwelling: on site	473
Table 8.13 Toilet facility is shared with other households	474
Table 8.14 Electricity used for combinations of cooking, heating or lighting within CDG dwelling	475
Table 8.15 Main source of energy or fuel for cooking in CDG households	476
Table 8.16 Main source of energy or fuel for heating in CDG households	477
Table 8.17 Main source of energy or fuel for lighting in CDG households	478
Table 8.18 Main source of water in CDG households	479
Table 8.19 Access of CDG household to telecommunications	479
Table 8.20 Refuse disposal of household	480
Table 8.21 Household's perceptions of safety in their neighbourhood	480
Table 8.22 Household's perceptions of safety in their dwelling	481
Table 8.23 Household's experience of crime in the twelve months preceding the study	481
Table 8.24 Street lighting in area where household lives	482
Table 8.25 First items the CDG is spent on	485
Table 8.26 First items CDG recipients spend their grant money on by province	486
Table 8.27 Second items the CDG is spent on	487
Table 8.28 Second items CDG recipients spend their grant money on by province	488
Table 8.29 Item most CDG money is spent on	489
Table 8.30 What CDG recipients spend most of their grant money on by province	490
Table 8.31 Household members who had to go without a meal in the last month due to insufficient money	493
Table 8.32 Household keeps livestock and chickens; cultivates vegetables and collects food from the veld, bush or sea	494
Table 8.33 Households that received food parcels and/or other food support from the government during the past twelve months	495
Table 8.34 Number of monthly food support contributions made by the government	496
Table 8.35 Food support received from NGOs, CBOs or FBOs	496
Table 8.36 Number of monthly food support contributions made by NGOs, CBOs or	496

FBOs	
Table 8.37 The first person or organisation contacted when household struggles financially	497
Table 8.38 Sex of CDG recipients by province	500
Table 8.39 Age of CDG recipients by province (descriptive statistics)	501
Table 8.40 Age categories of CDG recipients by province	503
Table 8.41 Race of CDG recipients by province	504
Table 8.42 Marital Status of CDG recipients by province	505
Table 8.43 Marital Status Categories of CDG recipients by province	505
Table 8.44 Marital status by age categories	506
Table 8.45 Caregivers of CDG recipients	506
Table 8.46 Number of years receiving the CDG	509
Table 8.47 Number of years receiving the CDG by province	509
Table 8.48 Person who collects the CDG and manages the finances	510
Table 8.49 Guardianship of child if CDG recipient is no longer the caregiver	511
Table 8.50 Province of birth of the CDG child beneficiary	512
Table 8.51 Residence of CDG recipient at time of grant application	513
Table 8.52 Province where recipient applied for CDG	513
Table 8.53 Residence of recipient at time of application and province where recipient applied for CDG	514
Table 8.54 Current attendance of educational institution by CDG caregiver	516
Table 8.55 Educational level of CDG recipients	517
Table 8.56 Age categories by educational level	517
Table 8.57 Sources of Income of CDG recipients	521
Table 8.58 Sources of Income of CDG recipients	521
Table 8.59 Regular contributions made in kind by non-household members to CDG recipient	523
Table: 8.60 Combinations of grants of CDG recipients	525
Table 8.61 Number of grants per CDG recipient	526
Table 8.62 Current employment or other activities to earn money by CDG recipient	527
Table 8.63 Current employment or other activities to earn money by CDG recipients aged 18 to 59	528
Table 8.64 Duration of employment of CDG recipients in the past year	527
Table 8.65 Employment sector of CDG recipients	528
Table 8.66 Current employment activities of CDG recipient	529
Table 8.67 Monthly individual income, including the CDG in Rand value	530
Table 8.68 Monthly individual income, excluding the CDG in Rand value	530
Table 8.69 Monthly per capita household income, including the CDG in Rand value	530
Table 8.70 Monthly per capita household income, excluding the CDG in Rand value	531
Table 8.71 Illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients	533
Table 8.72 Type of illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients	534
Table 8.73 Type of illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients: expansion of <i>other</i> option	534
Table 8.74 Ten most frequently mentioned reasons why the CDG is received	536
Table 8.75 Ten most frequently mentioned reasons why the CDG is received by province	537
Table 8.76 Medical expenses for the CDG recipient resulting from the disability	542
Table 8.77 Expenses for extra assistance or care incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary	543
Table 8.78 Expenses for regular therapy or treatment incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary	544

Table 8.79 Other expenses incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary	545
Table 8.80 Sex of CDG child beneficiaries by province	547
Table 8.81 Age of CDG child beneficiaries	549
Table 8.82 Age of CDG child beneficiaries by province (descriptive statistics)	549
Table 8.83 Age categories of CDG child beneficiaries by province	552
Table 8.84 The relationship of the CDG child beneficiary to the main caregiver	556
Table 8.85 The relationship of the CDG child to the main caregiver, if caregiver is not the biological mother	556
Table 8.86 Support of CDG child from both parents by province	557
Table 8.87 CDG child has always lived with biological mother in the same household	558
Table 8.88 Support of CDG child from both parents if grandmother is primary caregiver	559
Table 8.89 CDG child's living arrangements with biological mother if grandmother is primary caregiver	559
Table 8.90 CDG child's living arrangements with biological father if grandmother is primary caregiver	560
Table 8.91 Support of CDG child from both parents if mother is primary caregiver	560
Table 8.92 CDG child's living arrangements with biological mother if mother is primary caregiver	560
Table 8.93 CDG child's living arrangements with biological father if mother is primary caregiver	560
Table: 8.94 School attendance of CDG children aged 7-18 years	563
Table 8.95 Reasons why CDG children aged 7-18 years do not attend school	563
Table 8.96 Factors enabling CDG children to attend school	564
Table 8.97 Factors enabling CDG children to attend school: expansion of <i>other</i> option	564
Table 8.98 CDG children who were absent from school for at least one month	564
Table 8.99 Reasons why CDG children are absent from school	565
Table 8.100 The attendance of crèche or child minding group by CDG child aged 0-6 years	565
Table 8.101 Support of CDG child from both parents if mother is primary caregiver	566
Table 8.102 CDG child's living arrangements with biological mother if mother is primary caregiver	567
Table 8.103 CDG child's living arrangements with biological father if mother is primary caregiver	568
Table: 8.104 School attendance of CDG children aged 7-18 years	568
Table 8.105 Reasons why CDG children aged 7-18 years do not attend school	570
Table 8.106 Factors enabling CDG children to attend school	573
Table 8.107 Factors enabling CDG children to attend school: expansion of <i>other</i> option	573
Table 8.108 CDG children who were absent from school for at least one month	574
Table 8.109 Reasons why CDG children are absent from school	574
Table 8.110 The attendance of crèche or child minding group by CDG child aged 0-6 years	575
Table 8.111 Amount of time spent by CDG child at crèche or child minding group during the day	575
<b>Chapter 9: Children in grant beneficiary households</b>	<b>580</b>
Table 9.1 Child beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries aged 0 to 17 in beneficiary households	581
Table 9.2 Child beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries aged 0 to 17 in beneficiary households per province	581

Table 9.3 Child beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries aged 0 to 14 in all beneficiary households	581
Table 9.4 CSG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries 0 to 14 years form households with a CSG beneficiary	582
Table 9.5 CSG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries whose mothers are deceased	583
Table 9.6 FCG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries whose mothers are deceased	583
Table 9.7 CDG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries whose mothers are deceased	584
Table 9.8 CSG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with both parents deceased	584
Table 9.9 FCG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with both parents deceased	585
Table 9.10 CDG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with both parents deceased	585
Table 9.11 Age of children in grant beneficiary households by province	589
Table 9.12 Age of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	589
Table 9.13 Age categories of children in grant beneficiary households by province	590
Table 9.14 Age categories of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	590
Table 9.15 Race of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	592
Table 9.16 Possession of birth certificates of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	593
Table 9.17 Possession of Identity Document by children aged 16 to 18 years	593
Table 9.18 Relationship of main caregiver to non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries, excluding FCG	597
Table 9.19 Contributions and support received from both parents	597
Table 9.20 Living arrangements with biological mother	597
Table 9.21 Living arrangements with biological father	598
Table 9.22 School attendance of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	601
Table 9.23 Main reasons for not attending school	601
Table 9.24 Factors that would enable children not attending school, to attend school	601
Table 9.25 Children absent from school for at least one month	602
Table 9.26 Main reasons why children were absent from school for at least one month	602
Table 9.27 Attendance of crèche or child minding group of children aged 0 to 6 years	602
Table 9.28 Half-day or full-day attendance of crèche or child minding group	602
Table 9.29 Availability of a feeding scheme at the child's primary school	603
Table 9.30 Receipt of free food through this feeding scheme	603
Table 9.31 Reasons why child does not receive food through feeding scheme	604
Table 9.32 Educational level of children 7 to 17 years	604
Table 9.33 Children aged 15 to 17 who are currently employed or earning money	606
Table 9.34 Employment activities	
Table 9.35 Average take-home salary from employment	606
Table 9.36 Average take-home salary from employment in R value	606
Table 9.37 Duration of employment	606
Table 9.38 Employment sector	606
Table 9.39 Children had sustained injuries in the month preceding the study	607
Table 9.40 Children were suffering from illnesses currently or in the month preceding the study	610
Table 9.41 Types of illnesses of children in beneficiary households	
Table 9.42 Types of illnesses according to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	610
Table 9.43 Access of children in beneficiary households to medical aid	611
Table 9.44 Visit to a health worker due to illness or injury	611
Table 9.45 Type of health worker visited by children	611
Table 9.46 Place where medical consultation took place	612
Table 9.47 Reasons why no medical consultation took place for the ill or injured child	612
<b>Chapter 10: Perceptions and experiences of service delivery</b>	<b>615</b>

Table 10.1 Source where initial information on grants was received	616
Table 10.2 Number of times the Department was phoned before receiving first grant payment	620
Table 10.3 Number of visits to the Department's offices before receiving first grant payment	621
Table 10.4 Problems with grant application	622
Table 10.5 First most important problems with grant application	625
Table 10.6 First most important problems with grant application- <i>other</i> option expanded	625
Table 10.7 First most important problems with grant application by province	626
Table 10.8 Second most important problems with grant application	627
Table 10.9 Second most important problems with grant application- <i>other</i> option expanded	627
Table 10.10 Second most important problems with grant application by province	628
Table 10.11 Had to pay a worker from the Department before first grant payment received	629
Table 10.12 Had to pay someone else before first grant payment received	629
Table 10.13 Number of months taken from date of application to date of first grant payment	629
Table 10.14 Rating of the Department's service during grant application process	630
Table 10.15 If employed, time taken off to collect grant	632
Table 10.16 Problems with taking leave in order to collect grant	632
Table 10.17 Part of income lost due to taking time off to collect grant	632
Table 10.18 The costs involved in going to and from the pay point	632
Table 10.19 The costs involved in going to and from the pay point by province	633
Table 10.20 The accompaniment of recipient/beneficiary to the pay point	633
Table 10.21 Reasons why recipient/beneficiary is accompanied to pay point	634
Table 10.22 Use of the Department's toll-free number to obtain information on grants	636
Table 10.23 Required information obtained from the Department's toll-free number	636
Table 10.24 If written information is received from the Department, it is in recipient/beneficiary's preferred language	637
<b>Chapter 11: Overview, summary and conclusion</b>	<b>639</b>
Table 11.1 Sex and age distribution of all adult* beneficiaries and recipients of child grants	642
Table 11.2 Sex-age distribution of adult beneficiaries excluding recipients of child grants October 2005	643
Table 11.3 Sex-age distribution of adult recipients of child grants	644
Table 11.4 Types of grants received per adult beneficiary	646
Table 11.5 Sex and age profile of DG beneficiaries SOCPEN October 2005	651
Table 11.6 CSG take-up and eligibility December 2005	658
Table 11.7 Age of foster parents	664

## **VOLUME 3**

### **Chapter 8: Socio-demographic profile of Care Dependency Grant recipients and beneficiaries**

- Table 8.1 Classification of type of neighbourhood of CDG households
- Table 8.2 Dwelling type of CDG households
- Table 8.3 Distance to closest health facility visited most frequently by household members
- Table 8.4 Time spent going to closest health facility frequently visited by household members
- Table 8.5 Distance and time taken to closest health facility
- Table 8.6 Main mode of transport utilised by household members to go to health facility
- Table 8.7 Receipt of social grant has led to an improvement of the general health of household
- Table 8.8 Items that were obtained by means of the grant that improved household health
- Table 8.9 Receipt of social grant has helped caregiver in caring for ill household members
- Table 8.10 If receipt of social grant has not led to an improvement of the general health of household, it has helped caregiver in caring for ill household members
- Table 8.11 Type of toilet facilities available to CDG recipients within dwelling
- Table 8.12 Type of toilet facilities available to CDG recipients outside dwelling: on site
- Table 8.13 Toilet facility is shared with other households
- Table 8.14 Electricity used for combinations of cooking, heating or lighting within CDG dwelling
- Table 8.15 Main source of energy or fuel for cooking in CDG households
- Table 8.16 Main source of energy or fuel for heating in CDG households
- Table 8.17 Main source of energy or fuel for lighting in CDG households
- Table 8.18 Main source of water in CDG households
- Table 8.19 Access of CDG household to telecommunications
- Table 8.20 Refuse disposal of household
- Table 8.21 Household's perceptions of safety in their neighbourhood
- Table 8.22 Household's perceptions of safety in their dwelling
- Table 8.23 Household's experience of crime in the twelve months preceding the study
- Table 8.24 Street lighting in area where household lives
- Table 8.25 First items the CDG is spent on
- Table 8.26 First items CDG recipients spend their grant money on by province
- Table 8.27 Second items the CDG is spent on
- Table 8.28 Second items CDG recipients spend their grant money on by province
- Table 8.29 Item most CDG money is spent on
- Table 8.30 What CDG recipients spend most of their grant money on by province
- Table 8.31 Household members who had to go without a meal in the last month due to insufficient money
- Table 8.32 Household keeps livestock and chickens; cultivates vegetables and collects food from the veld, bush or sea
- Table 8.33 Households that received food parcels and/or other food support from the government during the past twelve months
- Table 8.34 Number of monthly food support contributions made by the government
- Table 8.35 Food support received from NGOs, CBOs or FBOs

Table 8.36 Number of monthly food support contributions made by NGOs, CBOs or FBOs

Table 8.37 The first person or organisation contacted when household struggles financially

Table 8.38 Sex of CDG recipients by province

Table 8.39 Age of CDG recipients by province (descriptive statistics)

Table 8.40 Age categories of CDG recipients by province

Table 8.41 Race of CDG recipients by province

Table 8.42 Marital Status of CDG recipients by province

Table 8.43 Marital Status Categories of CDG recipients by province

Table 8.44 Marital status by age categories

Table 8.45 Caregivers of CDG recipients

Table 8.46 Number of years receiving the CDG

Table 8.47 Number of years receiving the CDG by province

Table 8.48 Person who collects the CDG and manages the finances

Table 8.49 Guardianship of child if CDG recipient is no longer the caregiver

Table 8.50 Province of birth of the CDG child beneficiary

Table 8.51 Residence of CDG recipient at time of grant application

Table 8.52 Province where recipient applied for CDG

Table 8.53 Residence of recipient at time of application and province where recipient applied for CDG

Table 8.54 Current attendance of educational institution by CDG caregiver

Table 8.55 Educational level of CDG recipients

Table 8.56 Age categories by educational level

Table 8.57 Sources of Income of CDG recipients

Table 8.58 Sources of Income of CDG recipients

Table 8.59 Regular contributions made in kind by non-household members to CDG recipient

Table: 8.60 Combinations of grants of CDG recipients

Table 8.61 Number of grants per CDG recipient

Table 8.62 Current employment or other activities to earn money by CDG recipient

Table 8.63 Current employment or other activities to earn money by CDG recipients aged 18 to 59

Table 8.64 Duration of employment of CDG recipients in the past year

Table 8.65 Employment sector of CDG recipients

Table 8.66 Current employment activities of CDG recipient

Table 8.67 Monthly individual income, including the CDG in Rand value

Table 8.68 Monthly individual income, excluding the CDG in Rand value

Table 8.69 Monthly per capita household income, including the CDG in Rand value

Table 8.70 Monthly per capita household income, excluding the CDG in Rand value

Table 8.71 Illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients

Table 8.72 Type of illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients

Table 8.73 Type of illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients: expansion of *other* option

Table 8.74 Ten most frequently mentioned reasons why the CDG is received

Table 8.75 Ten most frequently mentioned reasons why the CDG is received by province

Table 8.76 Medical expenses for the CDG recipient resulting from the disability

Table 8.77 Expenses for extra assistance or care incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary

Table 8.78 Expenses for regular therapy or treatment incurred by the CDG recipient in

caring for the CDG beneficiary

Table 8.79 Other expenses incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary

Table 8.80 Sex of CDG child beneficiaries by province

Table 8.81 Age of CDG child beneficiaries

Table 8.82 Age of CDG child beneficiaries by province (descriptive statistics)

Table 8.83 Age categories of CDG child beneficiaries by province

Table 8.84 The relationship of the CDG child beneficiary to the main caregiver

Table 8.85 The relationship of the CDG child to the main caregiver, if caregiver is not the biological mother

Table 8.86 Support of CDG child from both parents by province

Table 8.87 CDG child has always lived with biological mother in the same household

Table 8.88 Support of CDG child from both parents if grandmother is primary caregiver

Table 8.89 CDG child's living arrangements with biological mother if grandmother is primary caregiver

Table 8.90 CDG child's living arrangements with biological father if grandmother is primary caregiver

Table 8.91 Support of CDG child from both parents if mother is primary caregiver

Table 8.92 CDG child's living arrangements with biological mother if mother is primary caregiver

Table 8.93 CDG child's living arrangements with biological father if mother is primary caregiver

Table: 8.94 School attendance of CDG children aged 7-18 years

Table 8.95 Reasons why CDG children aged 7-18 years do not attend school

Table 8.96 Factors enabling CDG children to attend school

Table 8.97 Factors enabling CDG children to attend school: expansion of *other* option

Table 8.98 CDG children who were absent from school for at least one month

Table 8.99 Reasons why CDG children are absent from school

Table 8.100 The attendance of crèche or child minding group by CDG child aged 0-6 years

Table 8.101 Support of CDG child from both parents if mother is primary caregiver

Table 8.102 CDG child's living arrangements with biological mother if mother is primary caregiver

Table 8.103 CDG child's living arrangements with biological father if mother is primary caregiver

Table: 8.104 School attendance of CDG children aged 7-18 years

Table 8.105 Reasons why CDG children aged 7-18 years do not attend school

Table 8.106 Factors enabling CDG children to attend school

Table 8.107 Factors enabling CDG children to attend school: expansion of *other* option

Table 8.108 CDG children who were absent from school for at least one month

Table 8.109 Reasons why CDG children are absent from school

Table 8.110 The attendance of crèche or child minding group by CDG child aged 0-6 years

Table 8.111 Amount of time spent by CDG child at crèche or child minding group during the day

## **Chapter 9: Children in grant beneficiary households**

Table 9.1 Child beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries aged 0 to 17 in beneficiary households

Table 9.2 Child beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries aged 0 to 17 in beneficiary households per province

Table 9.3 Child beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries aged 0 to 14 in all beneficiary households

Table 9.4 CSG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries 0 to 14 years form households with a CSG beneficiary

Table 9.5 CSG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries whose mothers are deceased

Table 9.6 FCG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries whose mothers are deceased

Table 9.7 CDG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries whose mothers are deceased

Table 9.8 CSG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with both parents deceased

Table 9.9 FCG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with both parents deceased

Table 9.10 CDG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with both parents deceased

Table 9.11 Age of children in grant beneficiary households by province

Table 9.12 Age of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Table 9.13 Age categories of children in grant beneficiary households by province

Table 9.14 Age categories of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Table 9.15 Race of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Table 9.16 Possession of birth certificates of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Table 9.17 Possession of Identity Document by children aged 16 to 18 years

Table 9.18 Relationship of main caregiver to non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries, excluding FCG

Table 9.19 Contributions and support received from both parents

Table 9.20 Living arrangements with biological mother

Table 9.21 Living arrangements with biological father

Table 9.22 School attendance of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Table 9.23 Main reasons for not attending school

Table 9.24 Factors that would enable children not attending school, to attend school

Table 9.25 Children absent from school for at least one month

Table 9.26 Main reasons why children were absent from school for at least one month

Table 9.27 Attendance of crèche or child minding group of children aged 0 to 6 years

Table 9.28 Half-day or full-day attendance of crèche or child minding group

Table 9.29 Availability of a feeding scheme at the child's primary school

Table 9.30 Receipt of free food through this feeding scheme

Table 9.31 Reasons why child does not receive food through feeding scheme

Table 9.32 Educational level of children 7 to 17 years

Table 9.33 Children aged 15 to 17 who are currently employed or earning money

Table 9.34 Employment activities

Table 9.35 Average take-home salary from employment

Table 9.36 Average take-home salary from employment in R value

Table 9.37 Duration of employment

Table 9.38 Employment sector

Table 9.39 Children had sustained injuries in the month preceding the study

Table 9.40 Children were suffering from illnesses currently or in the month preceding the study

Table 9.41 Types of illnesses of children in beneficiary households

Table 9.42 Types of illnesses according to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Table 9.43 Access of children in beneficiary households to medical aid

Table 9.44 Visit to a health worker due to illness or injury

Table 9.45 Type of health worker visited by children

Table 9.46 Place where medical consultation took place

Table 9.47 Reasons why no medical consultation took place for the ill or injured child

## **Chapter 10: Perceptions and experiences of service delivery**

- Table 10.1 Source where initial information on grants was received
- Table 10.2 Number of times the Department was phoned before receiving first grant payment
- Table 10.3 Number of visits to the Department's offices before receiving first grant payment
- Table 10.4 Problems with grant application
- Table 10.5 First most important problems with grant application
- Table 10.6 First most important problems with grant application-*other* option expanded
- Table 10.7 First most important problems with grant application by province
- Table 10.8 Second most important problems with grant application
- Table 10.9 Second most important problems with grant application-*other* option expanded
- Table 10.10 Second most important problems with grant application by province
- Table 10.11 Had to pay a worker from the Department before first grant payment received
- Table 10.12 Had to pay someone else before first grant payment received
- Table 10.13 Number of months taken from date of application to date of first grant payment
- Table 10.14 Rating of the Department's service during grant application process
- Table 10.15 If employed, time taken off to collect grant
- Table 10.16 Problems with taking leave in order to collect grant
- Table 10.17 Part of income lost due to taking time off to collect grant
- Table 10.18 The costs involved in going to and from the pay point
- Table 10.19 The costs involved in going to and from the pay point by province
- Table 10.20 The accompaniment of recipient/beneficiary to the pay point
- Table 10.21 Reasons why recipient/beneficiary is accompanied to pay point
- Table 10.22 Use of the Department's toll-free number to obtain information on grants
- Table 10.23 Required information obtained from the Department's toll-free number
- Table 10.24 If written information is received from the Department, it is in recipient/beneficiary's preferred language

## **Chapter 11: Overview, summary and conclusion**

- Table 11.1 Sex and age distribution of all adult\* beneficiaries and recipients of child grants
- Table 11.2 Sex-age distribution of adult beneficiaries excluding recipients of child grants October 2005
- Table 11.3 Sex-age distribution of adult recipients of child grants
- Table 11.4 Types of grants received per adult beneficiary
- Table 11.5 Sex and age profile of DG beneficiaries SOCPEN October 2005
- Table 11.6 CSG take-up and eligibility December 2005
- Table 11.7 Age of foster parents



## VOLUME 3

<b>Chapter 8: Socio-demographic profile of Care Dependency Grant recipients and beneficiaries</b>	<b>459</b>
Figure 8.1 Receipt of social grant has led to an improvement of the general health of household	467
Figure 8.2 Toilet facility is shared with other households	474
Figure 8.3 Electricity used for combinations of cooking, heating or lighting within CDG dwelling	475
Figure 8.4 Main source of energy or fuel for cooking in CDG recipient households	476
Figure 8.5 Main source of energy or fuel for heating in CDG households	477
Figure 8.6 Main source of energy or fuel for lighting in CDG households	478
Figure 8.7 Household members who had to go without a meal in the last month due to insufficient money	493
Figure 8.8 Households that received food parcels and/or other food support from the government	495
Figure 8.9 Sex of CDG recipients	500
Figure 8.10 Sex of CDG recipients by province	501
Figure 8.11 Age of CDG recipients by province	501
Figure 8.12 Age categories of CDG recipients	502
Figure 8.13 Age categories of CDG recipients by province	502
Figure 8.14 Race of CDG recipients	503
Figure 8.15 Race of CDG recipients by province	504
Figure 8.16 Potential guardian of CDG child is a household member	512
Figure 8.17 Current attendance of educational institution by CDG recipient	516
Figure 8.18 Private maintenance received by CDG recipient	522
Figure 8.19 Regular remittance received by CDG recipient	522
Figure 8.20 Rental income received by CDG recipient	522
Figure 8.21 Number of grants per CDG recipient	524
Figure 8.22 Current employment or other activities to earn money by CDG recipient	525
Figure 8.23 Current employment or other activities to earn money by CDG recipient by province	526
Figure 8.24 Current employment activities of CDG recipient (Age 18-59)	529
Figure 8.25 Serious injuries sustained recently by CDG recipients	533
Figure 8.26 Illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients	534
Figure 8.27 Receipt of CDG due to visual impairment or blindness	538
Figure 8.28 Receipt of CDG due to hearing impairment or deafness	538
Figure 8.29 Receipt of CDG due to communication or speech impairment	539
Figure 8.30 Receipt of CDG due to physical or mobility impairment	539
Figure 8.31 Receipt of CDG due to intellectual impairment	540
Figure 8.32 Receipt of CDG due to emotional impairment	540
Figure 8.33 Receipt of CDG due to a specific illness	541
Figure 8.34 Medical expenses for the CDG recipient resulting from the disability	542
Figure 8.35 Expenses for extra assistance or care incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary	543
Figure 8.36 Expenses for regular therapy or treatment incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary	544
Figure 8.37 Other expenses incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary	545
Figure 8.38 Sex of CDG child beneficiaries	547

Figure 8.39 Sex of CDG child beneficiaries by province	548
Figure 8.40 Age of CDG child beneficiaries by province	550
Figure 8.41 Age categories of CDG child beneficiaries	551
Figure 8.42 Age categories of CDG child beneficiaries by province	551
Figure 8.43 Race of CDG child beneficiaries	553
Figure 8.44 Race of CDG child beneficiaries by province	553
Figure 8.45 Possession of a birth certificate by the CDG child beneficiary	554
Figure 8.46 Support of CDG child from both parents	557
Figure 8.47 Support of CDG child from both parents by province	558
Figure 8.48 CDG child has always lived with biological mother in the same household	559
Figure 8.49 School attendance of CDG children aged 7-18 years	563
Figure 8.50 CDG children who were absent from school for at least one month	565
Figure 8.51 The attendance of crèche or child minding group by CDG child aged 0-6 years	566
Figure 8.52 Availability of feeding scheme at CDG child's school	567
Figure 8.53 Free food provided to CDG child through the school feeding scheme	568
Figure 8.54 Serious injuries sustained recently by CDG child beneficiaries	572
Figure 8.55 Illnesses or impairments of CDG child beneficiaries	572
Figure 8.56 Access to a medical aid scheme by CDG children	574
<b>Chapter 9: Children in grant beneficiary households</b>	<b>580</b>
Figure 9.1 Population pyramid of all children in beneficiary households	586
Figure 9.2 Population pyramids of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	587
Figure 9.3 Sex of children in grant beneficiary households	589
Figure 9.4 Race of children in grant beneficiary households by province	591
Figure 9.5 Race of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	592
Figure 9.6 Possession of birth certificates of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	593
Figure 9.7 Possession of Identity Document by children aged 16 to 18 years	594
<b>Chapter 10: Perceptions and experiences of service delivery</b>	<b>615</b>
Figure 10.1 Number of times the Department was phoned before receiving first grant payment	620
Figure 10.2 Number of visits to the Department's offices before receiving first grant payment	621
Figure 10.3 Problems with grant application	622
Figure 10.4 Problems with grant application: CSG	623
Figure 10.5 Problems with grant application: CDG	623
Figure 10.6 Problems with grant application: DG	624
Figure 10.7 Problems with grant application: OPG	624
Figure 10.8 The accompaniment of recipient/beneficiary to the pay point	633
<b>Chapter 11: Overview, summary and conclusion</b>	<b>639</b>
Figure 11.1 Population pyramid of the South African population adults 2005	641
Figure 11.2 Population pyramid of the adult beneficiaries, including recipients of child grants October 2005	641
Figure 11.3 Population pyramid of the adult beneficiaries excluding recipients of child grants October 2005	643

Figure 11.4 Sex-age distribution of adult recipients of child grants October 2005	644
Figure 11.5 Sex and age profile of DG beneficiaries SOCPEN October 2005	651
Figure 11.6 Sex and age of CSG recipients	658
Figure 11.7 Gender of foster parents per province	664

## Chapter 8

# Socio-demographic profile of Care Dependency Grant recipients and beneficiaries

### 8.1 Introduction

According to the Social Assistance Act of 2004, the Care Dependency Grant (CDG) is paid to the primary caregiver, parent, guardian, foster parent or custodian of a child between the age of one and 18 who is in need of and receives full-time care due to a mental or physical disability. A person will not be eligible for this grant if the disabled child receives full-time care in a State-run institution for longer than six months. In addition, the CDG cannot be received in conjunction with the Child Support Grant but it may be received in combination with a Foster Child Grant for the same child. The study took place in 2005 during the time when grant amounts were increased and therefore, during this time, the CDG amount was increased from R700 to R780 a month.

In order to qualify for the CDG, there are certain requirements. Firstly, both the child and primary caregiver must be South African citizens and must also be resident in South Africa at the time of application. Secondly, the applicant must be the child's primary caregiver. Finally, the CDG is a means tested grant. A primary caregiver will qualify for the grant based on specific income criteria. The means test for the care dependency grant takes into consideration the combined income of the whole family. The combined income of the whole family cannot exceed R48 000 per annum and the income of the child cannot be more than R17 760 per year.

During the application process, the applicant has to provide proof of the following documents: proof of personal income of the primary caregiver and spouse; proof of efforts made by the primary caregiver to obtain maintenance from the parent(s) of the child; proof that the applicant is the primary caregiver of the child; a valid thirteen digit birth certificate of the child as well as the applicant's bar coded Identity Document (ID); where applicable, consent from the parents, guardian or custodian for the applicant to take care of the child; and proof of financial contributions (proof of a private pension, interest or dividends earned on investments and bank accounts, bank statements for a three-month period, a wage certificate, and, if unemployed, an Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) card or discharge certificate from previous employer).

This chapter is divided into three main sections and begins with a discussion of the household characteristics of CDG recipients. This is followed by a discussion of CDG adult recipients and, finally, the child beneficiaries of the CDG. It is important to note that not all questions in the study are applicable to all the CDG respondents who participated. Where response rates are low (less than 70%), it may be due to the relevance of the questions or it may be as a result of poor fieldwork or non-responses by recipients.

## 8.2 CDG household characteristics<sup>1</sup>

### 8.2.1 Living conditions

Respondents had to indicate in which type of settlements they lived. The options include formal or informal urban towns, formal or informal metropolitan areas, as well as rural villages or farms. They also indicated in which type of dwellings they live, for instance, whether they live in brick houses or in traditional huts.

#### 8.2.1.1 Type of settlement

In South Africa, almost half of CDG households live in rural areas (either in villages or on farms) and half live in urban settlements (Table 8.1). Formal urban or town settlements are occupied by 19% of CDG households, followed by informal urban or town settlements (17%) and formal metropolitan settlements (11%).

As can be expected, there are quite a few provincial differences in terms of rural and urban characteristics that are reflected in the data. In contrast to the South African total, more than half (58%) of CDG households in the Western Cape either live in formal metropolitan areas or in informal metropolitan areas (25%), whereas those in Limpopo (90%), North West (74%) and the Eastern Cape (67%) live mainly in rural villages that are not farms (Table 8.1). Many CDG households in Gauteng live either in formal urban or town settlements (59%) or they live in informal urban or town settlements (20%). In Gauteng, only 12% of CDG households live in formal metropolitan areas, as opposed to the Western Cape's 58%<sup>2</sup>. In the Northern Cape, CDG households also mainly live in either formal urban or town areas (47%) or in informal urban or town areas (43%). Similarly, in the Free State, CDG households mainly live in either formal urban or town areas (49%) or in informal urban or town areas (43%).

#### 8.2.1.2 Type of dwelling

Just over half (51%) of CDG households live in formally constructed, brick houses (Table 8.2). Traditional dwellings or huts are occupied the second most (29%) and third is informal dwellings or shacks that are not in backyards (8%). In correspondence with the national figures, CDG households living in all provinces except the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal mostly live in formally constructed, brick houses. CDG households in the Eastern Cape (22%) and KwaZulu-Natal (40%), live mainly in traditional dwellings or huts (64% in the Eastern Cape and 35% in KwaZulu-Natal).

---

<sup>1</sup> Weighted data are used, see sampled description.

<sup>2</sup> This is a very low percentage for Gauteng considering that the province is largely metropolitan. A possible reason for this low percentage could be due to classification problems by the fieldworkers.

Table 8.1 Classification of type of neighbourhood of CDG households

Province	Neighbourhood classification						Count
	Formal metropolitan	Informal metropolitan	Formal urban/ town	Informal urban/ town	Rural village (not a farm)	Rural on farm	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	58.0%	24.7%	8.9%	0.8%	5.1%	2.6%	6440
Eastern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	17.4%	67.4%	4.2%	18913
Northern Cape	2.5%	2.6%	47.0%	42.7%	1.6%	3.5%	1995
Free State	1.3%	0.0%	48.6%	42.5%	6.1%	1.5%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	18.0%	0.0%	13.7%	18.7%	45.8%	3.8%	20437
North West	0.0%	0.2%	12.0%	14.0%	73.7%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	11.8%	9.2%	58.8%	20.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10052
Mpumalanga	9.5%	0.0%	5.7%	21.1%	57.4%	6.4%	4152
Limpopo	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	5.2%	89.3%	3.3%	9024
SA Total	11.4%	3.3%	18.5%	16.9%	46.8%	3.0%	100.0%
	9140	2643	14747	13514	37431	2428	79903

(98.9% response rate)

Table 8.2 Dwelling type of CDG households

Province	Type of dwelling											Count
	Brick (formal constructed) house	Traditional dwelling/ hut	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house	House/ flat/ room in back yard	Informal dwelling /shack in back yard	Informal dwelling/ shack not in back yard	Room/flatlet/ out-building/ domestic worker quarters	Caravan/ tent/ zozo/ container	Hostel/ compound	Count	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	74.3%	2.3%	7.3%	2.3%	6.9%	0.6%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6440	
Eastern Cape	21.7%	64.3%	3.4%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18913	
Northern Cape	83.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	1995	
Free State	77.2%	4.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%	15.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3006	
KwaZulu-Natal	40.1%	34.8%	8.5%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20437	
North West	71.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	10.4%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5884	
Gauteng	65.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	4.3%	15.5%	13.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	10061	
Mpumalanga	73.1%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	4152	
Limpopo	67.0%	32.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9024	
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>40944</b>	<b>22970</b>	<b>2964</b>	<b>2682</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>2344</b>	<b>6004</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

(98.9% response rate)

## 8.2.2 Health

Respondents were asked to indicate their proximity to their nearest health facility in terms of distance in kilometres, as well as the time it takes them to get there. Furthermore, respondents had to indicate how they get to this health facility. Respondents also had to indicate whether the grant has improved their household's general health and, if so, what they have been able to obtain by means of the grant to improve the household's health and whether the grant has enabled them to care for ill household members.

### 8.2.2.1 Nearest health facility

Almost 72% of CDG households live within five kilometres of their nearest health facility; 24% live less than one kilometre away, 15% live five to less than ten kilometres away and 13% live ten kilometres or more from their closest health facility. In the Eastern Cape, approximately 48% must travel more than five kilometres (Table 8.3).

In the majority of the provinces, recipients live within five kilometres of their nearest health facility but fewer do so in the Eastern Cape (42%), whereas just over half of recipients in the Northern Cape (52%) travel less than one kilometre (Table 8.4). In the Eastern Cape, 33% of CDG households must travel ten kilometres or more in order to go to their nearest health facility.

In all provinces, except the Eastern Cape (42%) approximately two thirds of CDG households live less than half an hour away from their closest health facility (Table 8.4).

39% of CDG households take 15 minutes to just under 30 minutes to reach their nearest health facility (Table 8.4). 24% of CDG households take 30 minutes to just under one hour to reach their closest health facility. 22% take less than 15 minutes to reach the health facility. 7% take two hours or more to reach their closest health facility.

92% of CDG households take less than 30 minutes to travel a distance of less than one kilometre to their nearest health facility (Table 8.5). 68% of them cover a distance of one kilometre to less than five kilometres in less than 30 minutes. A distance of five kilometres to less than ten kilometres is travelled in less than an hour by 87% of recipients. Approximately 58% of recipients travel ten kilometres or more in less than two hours, while 42% take two hours or more to travel a distance of ten kilometres or more.

The most common means of going to the health facility is on foot (Table 8.6). This is done by 59% of CDG households. This is especially high in the Northern Cape (91%) and especially low in KwaZulu-Natal (44%). The second most widely used means of transport is the taxi, used by 36% of CDG households. The use of a taxi is especially low in the Northern Cape, with 8% utilising a taxi. The use of a taxi implies increased travelling costs for CDG recipients.

### 8.2.2.2 General household health

As shown in Table 8.7 and Figure 8.1, nearly all (98%) CDG households indicated that the CDG had improved the general health of the household, either a lot (65%) or a little (33%). 2% indicated the CDG had not improved the health of the household.

It is especially in the Eastern Cape (91%) and Western Cape (74%) where recipients indicated that the CDG had improved the household's health a lot (Table 8.7). Almost half of recipients in KwaZulu-Natal (50%), North West (48%) and the Northern Cape (47%) indicated that the CDG had improved the health of the household a little. The provinces with the highest percentages of recipients indicating the CDG had not contributed to improving the health of the household are Gauteng (6%), the Northern Cape (5%) and the Western Cape (5%).

The majority (78%) of CDG households indicated the main item obtained with the help of the CDG that led to improved household health is the purchasing of better quality food (Table 8.8). 8% indicated being able to attend a medical facility or being able to pay medical fees, while 7% of recipients indicated medicine as an item obtained with the help of the CDG. 6% indicated improved housing was obtained. All CDG households in North West and Limpopo indicated the CDG assisted them in obtaining better quality food. Of those who indicated attending a medical facility or paying medical fees, most are in KwaZulu-Natal (19%) and the Northern Cape (17%). Of those who purchased medicine, the most are in the Eastern Cape (15%) and none indicated this item in North West and Limpopo. Of those who indicated improved housing, 19% are in the Eastern Cape.

84% of CDG households indicated that the receipt of the CDG helped them in caring for an ill household member while 16% indicated that the CDG had not helped them (Table 8.9). The majority of recipients who indicated the CDG had helped them are from the Eastern Cape (99%), North West (91%) and Mpumalanga (90%). The majority of recipients who indicated the CDG had not helped them care for an ill household member are from Limpopo (34%), Gauteng (25%) and the Western Cape (23%).

Of the 2% of recipients who indicated the CDG had not improved the health of their household, 76% indicated that the grant has not helped them in caring for an ill household member and 22% indicated that the grant had helped them in caring for an ill household member (Table 8.10). Those who indicated the grant had not helped them care for an ill household member are mostly from KwaZulu-Natal (100%), Limpopo (100%) and Gauteng (98%). Those who indicated the grant had helped them care for an ill household member are mostly from the Eastern Cape (100%). The Northern Cape had the highest percentage (34%) of recipients who indicated they do not know whether the grant has helped them in caring for an ill household member, which is much higher than the South African total of 2%.

**Table 8.3 Distance to closest health facility visited most frequently by household members**

Province	Closest health facility					Count
	Less than 1 km	1 km to less than 5 km	5 km to less than 10 km	10 km or more		
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %		
Western Cape	35.3%	51.6%	3.4%	9.7%		6440
Eastern Cape	13.0%	28.9%	24.6%	33.4%		18627
Northern Cape	52.1%	39.8%	8.1%	0.0%		1995
Free State	31.8%	45.9%	13.3%	9.0%		3006
KwaZulu-Natal	21.0%	57.4%	14.4%	7.2%		20437
North West	15.7%	59.1%	19.4%	5.8%		5884
Gauteng	29.7%	58.5%	11.3%	0.4%		10012
Mpumalanga	29.0%	36.9%	10.7%	23.4%		4152
Limpopo	29.5%	57.4%	12.6%	0.5%		8961
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>79514</b>
	18737	38632	12157	9989		

(98.4% response rate)

**Table 8.4 Time spent going to closest health facility frequently visited by household members**

Province	Time it takes to go to health facility					Count
	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour to less than 2 hours	2 hours or more	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	28.7%	52.2%	16.8%	2.3%	0.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	8.3%	33.7%	31.1%	13.0%	13.9%	18627
Northern Cape	29.3%	38.2%	22.5%	10.0%	0.0%	1995
Free State	26.4%	40.6%	26.9%	1.3%	4.8%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	42.1%	24.3%	15.4%	13.1%	5.1%	20437
North West	12.3%	49.1%	17.2%	0.0%	21.3%	5884
Gauteng	17.7%	53.7%	22.8%	5.8%	0.0%	10012
Mpumalanga	23.0%	39.2%	24.8%	10.0%	2.9%	4026
Limpopo	9.0%	49.7%	37.9%	3.4%	0.0%	8961
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	17628	30875	18975	6765	5146	79389

(98.2% response rate)

**Table 8.5 Distance and time taken to closest health facility**

Distance to closest health facility visited most frequently	Time it takes to go to health facility					Count
	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour to less than 2 hours	2 hours or more	
Less than 1 km	58.1%	33.9%	6.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1259
1 km to less than 5 km	17.1%	50.8%	24.7%	6.6%	0.9%	39430
5 km to less than 10 km	0.1%	36.3%	50.4%	8.7%	4.5%	12157
10 km or more	0.0%	2.6%	26.1%	28.9%	42.4%	9988
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	17628	31044	19729	6765	5146	80312

(99.4% response rate)

**Table 8.6 Main mode of transport utilised by household members to go to health facility**

Province	Main mode of transport utilised to go to health facility							Count
	Ambulance	Own transport	Train	Taxi	Bus	On foot	Other transport	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	0.0%	3.2%	0.6%	19.2%	2.3%	71.5%	3.2%	6440
Eastern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.8%	0.0%	59.2%	0.0%	18627
Northern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	90.5%	1.5%	1995
Free State	4.2%	1.3%	0.0%	25.9%	0.9%	67.7%	0.0%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	44.7%	5.9%	44.0%	2.7%	20437
North West	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	22.4%	0.0%	66.8%	7.9%	5884
Gauteng	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	34.5%	0.3%	63.1%	0.0%	10012
Mpumalanga	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.2%	7.4%	66.4%	0.0%	4152
Limpopo	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	39.6%	1.6%	58.1%	0.0%	8961
<b>SA Total</b>	0.2%	1.6%	0.0%	35.6%	2.3%	58.7%	1.6%	100.0%
	127	1263	37	28317	1860	46663	1249	79514

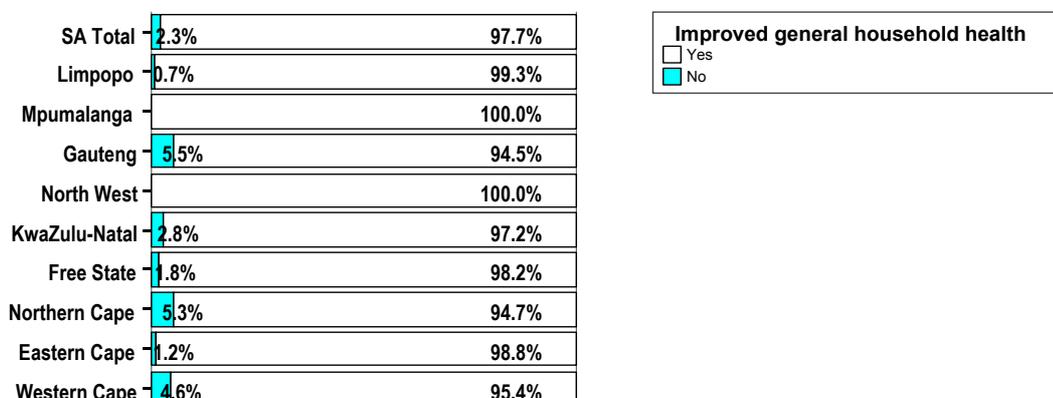
(98.4% response rate)

**Table 8.7 Receipt of social grant has led to an improvement of the general health of household**

Province	Social grant has improved the general health of household			Count
	Yes, it has improved household health a lot	Yes, it has improved household health a little	No, it has not improved household health	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	74.1%	21.3%	4.6%	6440
Eastern Cape	91.3%	7.5%	1.2%	18627
Northern Cape	48.2%	46.6%	5.3%	1995
Free State	70.4%	27.8%	1.8%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	47.1%	50.1%	2.8%	20437
North West	52.4%	47.6%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	58.1%	36.4%	5.5%	10012
Mpumalanga	67.3%	32.7%	0.0%	4152
Limpopo	60.9%	38.4%	0.7%	8961
<b>SA Total</b>	65.0%	32.7%	2.3%	100.0%
	51645	26007	1863	79514

(98.4% response rate)

Figure 8.1 Receipt of social grant has led to an improvement of the general health of household



98.9% valid

Table 8.8 Items that were obtained by means of the grant that improved household health

Province	Items contributing to improved household health						Count
	Better food	Improved housing	Better sanitation	Medicine	Able to attend medical facilities/pay medical fees	Other	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	78.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	10.9%	3.3%	5709
Eastern Cape	66.7%	18.6%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	17540
Northern Cape	73.9%	3.3%	0.0%	6.2%	16.7%	0.0%	1820
Free State	77.4%	0.0%	7.4%	6.8%	8.4%	0.0%	2840
KwaZulu-Natal	70.7%	2.9%	0.5%	6.5%	19.4%	0.0%	17451
North West	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5262
Gauteng	78.7%	4.0%	0.1%	3.0%	13.8%	0.4%	8967
Mpumalanga	81.1%	3.5%	0.0%	7.0%	5.3%	3.2%	3980
Limpopo	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	8425
SA Total	77.8%	6.0%	0.4%	6.9%	8.4%	0.5%	100.0%
	56027	4317	311	4975	6013	352	71996

(89.1% response rate)

\*Only those respondents that felt the grant improved the general health of the household included.

**Table 8.9 Receipt of social grant has helped caregiver in caring for ill household members**

Province	Social grant has helped in caring for ill household members			Count
	Yes	No	Don't know	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	75.2%	22.7%	2.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	99.4%	0.6%	0.0%	18341
Northern Cape	81.1%	17.1%	1.8%	1995
Free State	87.9%	9.5%	2.7%	2907
KwaZulu-Natal	80.7%	19.3%	0.0%	20437
North West	91.4%	8.6%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	75.2%	24.6%	0.1%	10012
Mpumalanga	90.3%	9.7%	0.0%	4152
Limpopo	65.9%	34.1%	0.0%	8961
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>83.8%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	66298	12575	256	79130

(97.9% response rate)

**Table 8.10 If receipt of social grant has not led to an improvement of the general health of household, it has helped caregiver in caring for ill household members**

Province	If receiving grant has not improved the general health of the household, it has helped the recipient in caring for ill household members			Count
	Yes	No	Don't know	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	50.4%	49.6%	0.0%	296
Eastern Cape	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	220
Northern Cape	0.0%	66.3%	33.7%	105
Free State	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	55
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	569
Gauteng	1.8%	98.2%	0.0%	554
Limpopo	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	63
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	407	1420	35	1863

(100% response rate)

### 8.2.3 Access to services and amenities

In this section, the extent of households' access to basic services and amenities was ascertained. Respondents had to answer questions relating to the availability of toilet facilities, electricity, water, telecommunications and refuse disposal. Respondents were also asked to describe their feelings of safety and security in the dwellings and neighbourhoods where they live, as well as whether they have street lighting in their area of residence.

#### 8.2.3.1 Sanitation

Respondents had to indicate the availability of toilet facilities to the household, whether inside the dwelling, onsite or off-site. Those who indicated having a toilet inside their dwelling, were not supposed to be asked about the availability of onsite and off-site toilet facilities. Unfortunately, it appears this happened and, as a result, data regarding the availability of especially off-site toilets for CDG households is unreliable.<sup>3</sup>

Regarding toilet facilities in the dwelling, most CDG households (75%) indicated they do not have toilet facilities available in the dwelling while 25% of CDG households do have flush toilets available in the dwelling (Table 8.11). The Western Cape is the province with most flush toilets available to CDG households within the dwelling (78%), while Limpopo (3%) and Mpumalanga (2%) have the least flush toilets available within the dwelling.

Of those without a toilet facility inside the dwelling, almost 41% of CDG households do not have a toilet facility on site (Table 8.12). The most widely used type of toilet facility on site that is not within the dwelling is the pit latrine with ventilation, which is used by 45% of CDG households. 24% of CDG households have a flush toilet available to the household on site, outside the dwelling.

Almost 83% of CDG households do not share a toilet facility with other households, while 17% indicated they do (Table 8.13 and Figure 8.2).

#### 8.2.3.2 Availability of electricity

Out of the three options of electricity use, which consists of cooking, heating and/or lighting, electricity is mostly used for a combination of cooking, heating and lighting (45%) while electricity for lighting only is second most widely used (32%) and, finally, electricity for a combination of cooking and lighting (16%) is third (Table 8.14 and Figure 8.3). In Gauteng, 81% of CDG households use electricity for a combination of cooking, heating and lighting, while only 13% do so in Eastern Cape and 14% in Limpopo. In Limpopo, the majority (73%) of CDG households use electricity only for lighting, in contrast to the Western Cape (2%) and Gauteng (3%), where very few use electricity only for lighting. Of those who use electricity for a combination of cooking and lighting, 40% are in the Northern Cape and 38% are in the Free State, with fewer recipients in

---

<sup>3</sup> The unreliability of the data refers to the fact that during the fieldwork, the item regarding toilet facilities not only included those with toilet facilities within their dwelling but also included responses regarding onsite and off-site toilet facilities. After these responses were filtered out, it became apparent how low the response rate was for questions regarding off-site toilet facilities and, for this reason, it was decided to exclude this item from the report.

Limpopo (1%) and Mpumalanga (5%) using electricity for a combination of cooking and lighting.

#### 8.2.3.3 Sources of energy for cooking, heating and lighting

Electricity is the most widely used source for cooking (48%) by CDG households (Table 8.15 and Figure 8.4). Gauteng (91%) and the Western Cape (89%) have the most electricity users for cooking and the least in Limpopo (14%) and the Eastern Cape (18%). Wood is the second most widely used source of energy for cooking (32%) with Limpopo (80%), the Eastern Cape (50%) and KwaZulu-Natal (33%) containing the most users of wood for cooking. Paraffin is used third most widely (16%) by CDG households, with North West (31%) and the Eastern Cape (30%) containing the highest percentage paraffin users for cooking.

Wood (40%) and electricity (39%) are the most widely used sources for heating by CDG households (Table 8.16 and Figure 8.5). Limpopo (74%), the Eastern Cape (67%) and KwaZulu-Natal (46%) have the most wood users for heating and Gauteng (1%) and the Free State (4%) have the least. Gauteng (81%) and the Western Cape (61%) contain the most users of electricity for heating. Paraffin is used by 9% of CDG households, with the Free State (24%) and Northern Cape (23%) containing the most paraffin users for heating.

Electricity is the most widely used source for lighting (77%) by CDG households (Table 8.17 and Figure 8.6). Gauteng (96%), the Free State (94%), Limpopo (94%), the Western Cape (93%) and the Northern Cape (92%) have the most electricity users for lighting and the least are in the Eastern Cape (46%). Candles are the second most widely used source for lighting. Candles are used by 15% of CDG households; Limpopo (less than one percent), the Northern Cape (3%) and the Western Cape (3%) contain the least users of candles for lighting. Paraffin for lighting purposes is not used much by CDG households. Only 7% use paraffin for lighting, of which the majority live in the Eastern Cape (30%).

#### 8.2.3.4 Availability of water

As shown in Table 8.18, the most widely used sources of water by CDG households include piped, tap water on site (29%), piped, tap water within the dwelling (25%) and public taps (23%). Thus approximately 77% of CDG households use tap water as their main source of water and 54% have it either in their dwelling or on their plot.

There are huge provincial differences regarding service delivery. While 95% in the Western Cape, 92% in Gauteng and 91% in the Northern Cape have piped water on their plot and/or in their dwelling, only 25% have it in the Eastern Cape, 31% in North West and 38% in Limpopo. Those using piped, tap water on site are mostly in the Free State (63%) and Mpumalanga (64%), as shown in Table 8.19. Those using tap water within the dwelling are mostly in the Western Cape (79%) and Gauteng (49%) and those using public taps are mostly in Limpopo (50%) and North West (40%).

### 8.2.3.5 Telecommunications

Almost half (49%) of CDG household households have access to only a cellular telephone and 41% do not have access to any type of phone in the household (Table 8.19). Almost 7% have access to both a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, while 3% have only a landline telephone in the household. As shown, significantly more CDG households have access to cellular telephones than landline telephones.

Those with no access to any telephone in the household are highest in the Eastern Cape (57%) and Mpumalanga (50%), while the lowest percentage is in Limpopo (19%), as shown in Table 8.20. Significantly more CDG households have access to cellular telephones than landline telephones and 41% do not have access to any type of telephone. Limpopo (80%) is the province where CDG households have the most access to only a cellular telephone within the household. The province with the least access to only a cellular telephone is the Western Cape (22%). 3% of CDG households reported the availability of only a landline telephone within their household. Western Cape CDG households (25%) have the highest percentage of landline telephones available in the household, followed by the Northern Cape (12%). In KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo no-one in CDG households have access to only a landline telephone. Gauteng (18%), Free State (16%) and the Western Cape (15%) have the highest percentage of households with access to both a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, while (as can be expected) hardly any are in North West (0%), the Eastern Cape (half a percent) and Limpopo (almost 1%).

### 8.2.3.6 Refuse disposal

44% of CDG households indicated that their refuse is removed by the local authority at least once a week (Table 8.20). 53% indicated that their household had no formal refuse removal. Of this 53%, refuse removal occurs with the use of the recipients' own refuse dump (28%) or, in 25% of cases, the refuse is not removed at all. This is especially high in the Eastern Cape (77%).

### 8.2.3.7 Safety and security

The majority (80%) of CDG households indicated that they feel safe in the neighbourhood where they live. Of this 80%, 40% feel very safe and 40% feel rather safe (Table 8.21). 20% indicated they feel unsafe in their neighbourhood. The majority (84%) of CDG households also indicated feeling safe in their dwellings (Table 8.22). Of this 84%, 44% feel very safe and 40% feel rather safe. 16% indicated they feel unsafe in their dwelling.

In the year leading up to the study, the majority (90%) of CDG caregiver households had not experienced any burglaries, robberies, housebreakings or murders (Table 8.23). Where it was indicated that households had experienced burglaries, robberies or housebreakings (8%), percentages for Gauteng (17%) and the Free State (14%) are the highest among the provinces. 2% of recipients indicated the murder of a household member in the year leading up to the study. This percentage was the highest in the Eastern Cape (7%).

41% of CDG households indicated that they have street lighting where they live. There is some variance across the provinces (Table 8.24). The provinces where the most recipients indicated the existence of street lighting are the Western Cape (87%), Gauteng (75%) and the Free State (73%). Other provinces with approximately half of recipients indicating that they have street lighting are KwaZulu-Natal (49%) and Northern Cape (53%). Recipients indicating they had no street lighting are mostly in Limpopo (99%), North West (90%), Mpumalanga (78%) and the Eastern Cape (76%).

**Table 8.11 Type of toilet facilities available to CDG recipients within dwelling**

Province	Type of toilet facility available for household within dwelling			Count
	Flush toilet	None	Other toilet facility	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	77.5%	22.5%	0.0%	6291
Eastern Cape	13.4%	84.5%	2.2%	18172
Northern Cape	34.1%	63.4%	2.5%	1965
Free State	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	2935
KwaZulu-Natal	26.4%	73.6%	0.0%	20102
North West	13.0%	87.0%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	42.3%	57.7%	0.0%	10061
Mpumalanga	2.4%	97.6%	0.0%	4152
Limpopo	2.8%	97.2%	0.0%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	19225	58915	446	78586

(97.2% response rate)

**Table 8.12 Type of toilet facilities available to CDG recipients outside dwelling: on site**

Province	Type of toilet facility available for household on site*						Count
	Flush toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation	Other pit latrine	Bucket toilet	None	Other toilet facility	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	80.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	0.0%	1417
Eastern Cape	10.5%	4.7%	20.1%	2.6%	62.0%	0.0%	15347
Northern Cape	67.0%	9.6%	0.0%	17.8%	5.6%	0.0%	1246
Free State	53.7%	17.5%	9.3%	12.4%	7.0%	0.0%	2347
KwaZulu-Natal	23.5%	4.5%	33.6%	0.6%	29.9%	8.0%	14804
North West	4.8%	5.9%	87.5%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	5119
Gauteng	69.7%	0.4%	20.6%	0.6%	8.8%	0.0%	5810
Mpumalanga	18.9%	4.0%	71.6%	0.4%	3.9%	1.2%	4054
Limpopo	5.4%	6.5%	77.5%	0.2%	10.3%	0.0%	8772
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	13848	2970	23667	1087	16121	1227	58915

(100% response rate)

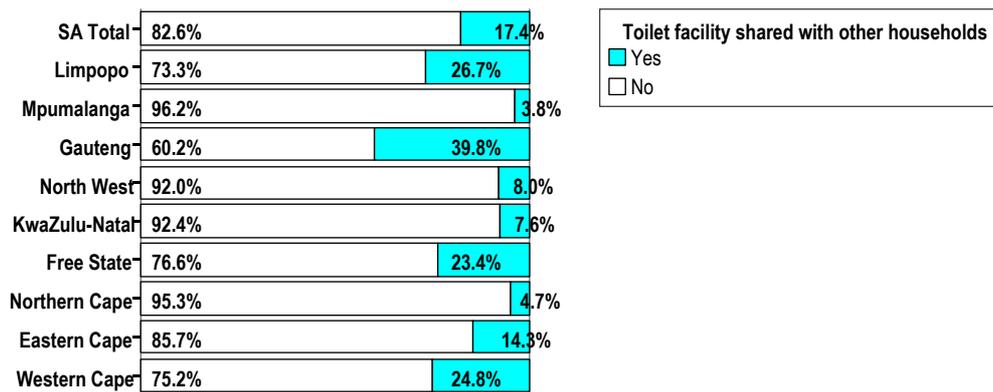
\*excluding those with toilet facility inside dwelling

**Table 8.13 Toilet facility is shared with other households**

Province	Sharing of toilet facility		Count
	Yes	No	
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	24.8%	75.2%	6440
Eastern Cape	14.3%	85.7%	17720
Northern Cape	4.7%	95.3%	1866
Free State	23.4%	76.6%	2973
KwaZulu-Natal	7.6%	92.4%	18900
North West	8.0%	92.0%	5884
Gauteng	39.8%	60.2%	9972
Mpumalanga	3.8%	96.2%	4026
Limpopo	26.7%	73.3%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>82.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	13350	63455	76805

(95% response rate)

**Figure 8.2 Toilet facility is shared with other households**



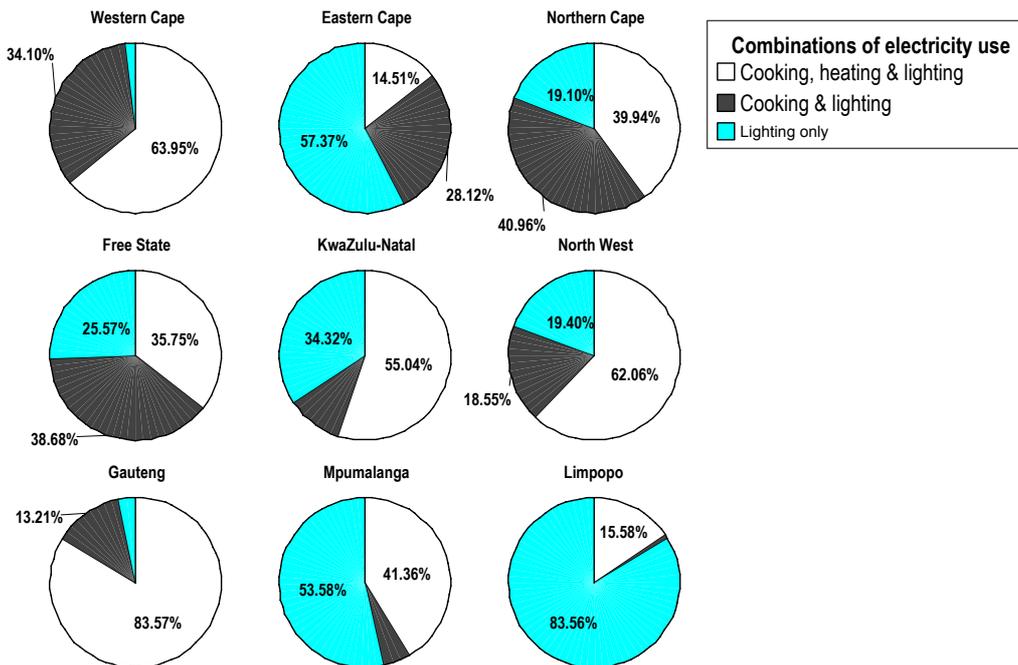
95% response rate

**Table 8.14 Electricity used for combinations of cooking, heating or lighting within CDG dwelling**

Province	Electricity used for combinations of cooking, heating or lighting				Count
	Cooking, heating & lighting	Heating & lighting	Cooking & lighting	Lighting only	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
KwaZulu-Natal	50.3%	8.6%	9.7%	31.4%	13716
Gauteng	81.3%	2.7%	12.8%	3.2%	9654
Limpopo	13.6%	12.4%	0.7%	73.2%	8441
Eastern Cape	13.4%	8.0%	25.9%	52.8%	8417
Western Cape	62.0%	3.1%	33.1%	1.9%	6005
North West	56.9%	8.3%	17.0%	17.8%	4120
Mpumalanga	39.3%	4.8%	4.8%	51.1%	3362
Free State	35.5%	1.0%	38.2%	25.3%	2792
Northern Cape	38.7%	3.0%	39.8%	18.5%	1743
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	26077	3925	9425	18826	58252

(72.1% response rate)

**Figure 8.3 Electricity used for combinations of cooking, heating or lighting within CDG dwelling**

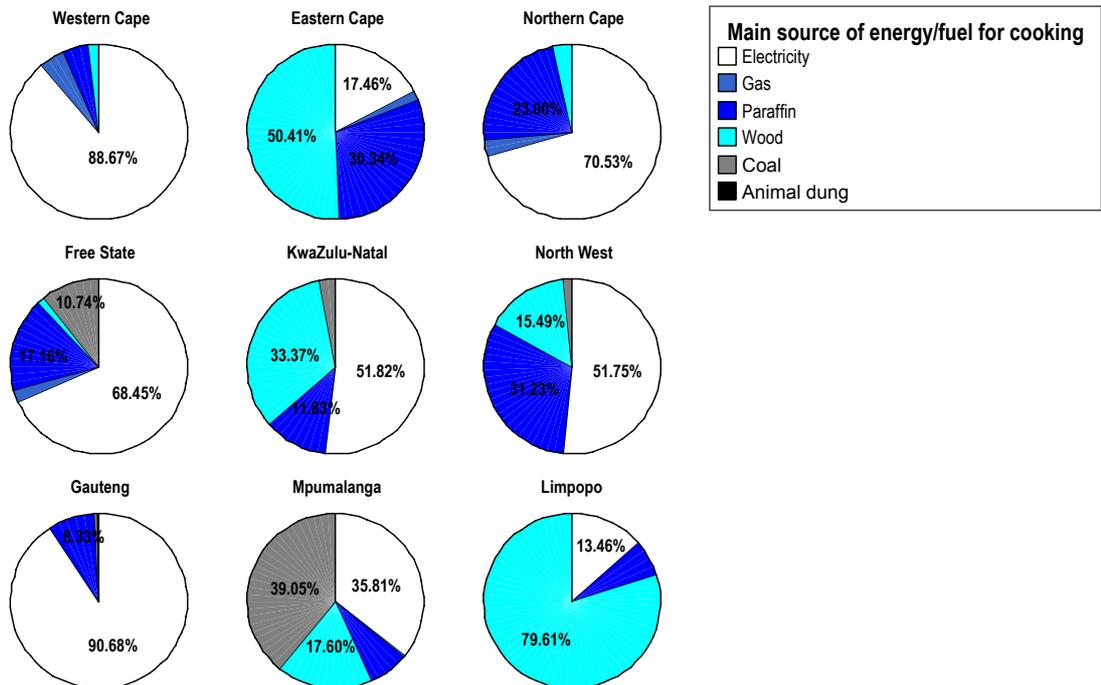


**Table 8.15 Main source of energy or fuel for cooking in CDG households**

Province	Main source of energy/fuel for cooking						Count
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	88.6%	4.6%	5.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	17.5%	1.8%	30.3%	50.4%	0.0%	0.0%	18913
Northern Cape	70.6%	3.0%	22.9%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1995
Free State	68.4%	2.2%	17.2%	1.5%	10.7%	0.0%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	51.8%	0.0%	11.8%	33.4%	3.0%	0.0%	20437
North West	51.8%	0.0%	31.2%	15.5%	1.5%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	90.6%	0.1%	8.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	10061
Mpumalanga	35.7%	0.3%	7.3%	17.6%	39.1%	0.0%	4152
Limpopo	13.5%	0.0%	6.9%	79.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	37923	785	13058	25409	2702	36	79912

(98.9% response rate)

**Figure 8.4 Main source of energy or fuel for cooking in CDG recipient households**

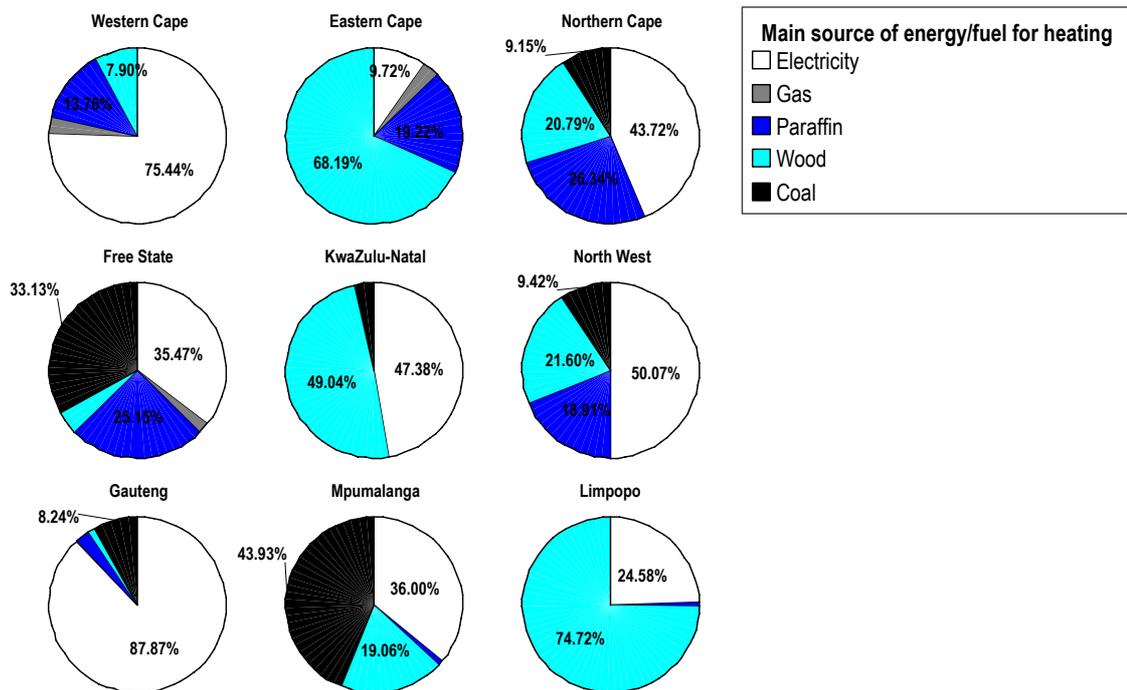


**Table 8.16 Main source of energy or fuel for heating in CDG households**

Province	Main source of energy/fuel for heating								Count
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other source	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	60.6%	2.3%	11.1%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	6440
Eastern Cape	9.5%	2.8%	18.7%	66.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	18913
Northern Cape	38.2%	0.0%	23.0%	18.2%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	1903
Free State	34.3%	1.9%	24.2%	4.1%	31.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2973
KwaZulu-Natal	44.7%	0.0%	0.0%	46.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	18083
North West	45.6%	0.0%	17.2%	19.7%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	5884
Gauteng	80.8%	0.1%	2.4%	1.0%	7.6%	0.4%	0.1%	7.5%	10035
Mpumalanga	35.7%	0.0%	1.0%	19.0%	43.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	4152
Limpopo	24.4%	0.0%	0.7%	74.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	30002	750	6783	30572	4785	36	6	4472	77406

(95.9% response rate)

**Figure 8.5 Main source of energy or fuel for heating in CDG households**



**Table 8.17 Main source of energy or fuel for lighting in CDG households**

Province	Main source of energy/fuel for lighting				Count
	Electricity	Paraffin	Candles	Solar energy	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	93.2%	3.5%	3.2%	0.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	46.2%	29.8%	24.0%	0.0%	18220
Northern Cape	92.0%	5.5%	2.5%	0.0%	1995
Free State	94.0%	1.3%	4.8%	0.0%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	80.4%	0.0%	19.6%	0.0%	19980
North West	70.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	96.3%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	10056
Mpumalanga	82.3%	0.0%	17.7%	0.0%	4084
Limpopo	93.5%	0.0%	0.2%	6.2%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>77.2%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(97.5% response rate)

**Figure 8.6 Main source of energy or fuel for lighting in CDG households**

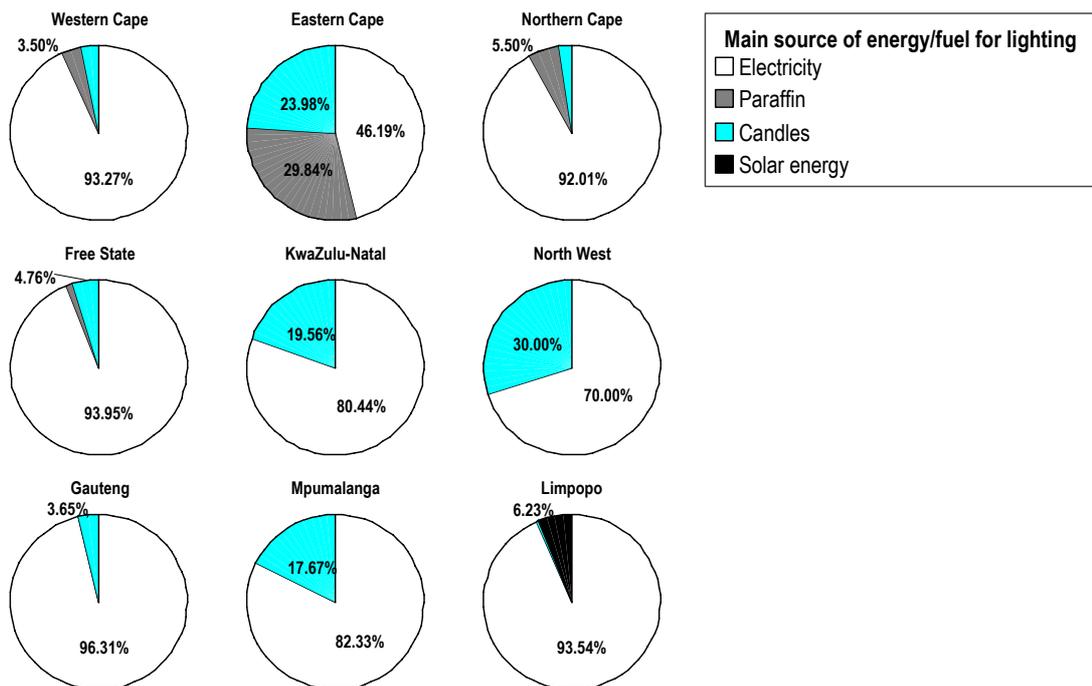


Table 8.18 Main source of water in CDG households

Province	Main source of water												Count
	Piped (tap) water, in dwelling	Piped (tap) water, on site or yard	Public tap	Water-carrier (tanker)	Borehole on site	Borehole off site/ communal	Rain water tank on site	Flowing water stream	Dam/ pool/ stagnant water	Well	Spring	Other source	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	78.7%	16.2%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	11.3%	13.4%	26.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	48.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18913
Northern Cape	32.1%	58.8%	7.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1995
Free State	26.3%	63.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	25.9%	25.5%	24.6%	0.5%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	6.8%	7.3%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	20437
North West	7.2%	23.4%	40.2%	0.0%	10.4%	15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	5884
Gauteng	49.3%	42.9%	3.7%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10061
Mpumalanga	10.3%	64.0%	8.0%	1.8%	0.3%	3.9%	0.5%	0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	6.2%	4152
Limpopo	3.2%	34.4%	50.4%	6.2%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.2%	9024
SA Total	25.1%	29.2%	23.0%	1.5%	0.8%	3.0%	0.0%	13.2%	2.0%	1.1%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%
	20046	23308	18414	1166	668	2393	21	10576	1570	853	87	810	79912

(98.9% response rate)

Table 8.19 Access of CDG household to telecommunications

Province	Household's access to telecommunication				Count
	Cellular phone only	Landline phone only	Cellular phone and landline phone	No phone	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
KwaZulu-Natal	49.8%	0.0%	9.3%	40.9%	20437
Eastern Cape	41.3%	1.2%	0.5%	57.0%	18913
Gauteng	51.1%	3.8%	18.4%	26.7%	10061
Limpopo	80.4%	0.0%	0.7%	18.9%	9024
Western Cape	22.0%	25.2%	15.1%	37.8%	6440
North West	53.2%	0.0%	0.0%	46.8%	5884
Mpumalanga	46.2%	1.1%	2.6%	50.1%	4152
Free State	39.1%	7.1%	15.9%	37.9%	3006
Northern Cape	54.8%	11.7%	2.6%	30.9%	1995
SA Total	49.0%	3.4%	6.9%	40.7%	100.0%
	39126	2720	5515	32552	79912

(98.9% response rate)

Table 8.20 Refuse disposal of household

Province	Method of refuse disposal								Count
	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Removed by community members at least once a week	Removed by community members less often	Communal refuse dump/ communal container	Own refuse dump	No rubbish removal	Other option	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	93.2%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.6%	0.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	19.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	11.8%	65.4%	0.0%	18913
Northern Cape	84.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	2.5%	0.0%	1995
Free State	80.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	9.5%	5.4%	0.0%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	50.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.3%	20.4%	3.9%	20437
North West	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.3%	19.6%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	85.6%	2.6%	1.2%	0.0%	2.2%	6.4%	2.0%	0.0%	10061
Mpumalanga	23.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	50.2%	22.9%	0.0%	4152
Limpopo	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.8%	5.8%	0.0%	9024
SA Total	44.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%	28.2%	24.5%	1.0%	100.00%
	35243	353	221	126	1053	22510	19616	792	79912

(98.9% response rate)

Table 8.21 Household's perceptions of safety in their neighbourhood

Province	Perceived safety in neighbourhood where household lives				Count
	Very safe	Rather safe	Rather unsafe	Very unsafe	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	51.7%	30.6%	9.8%	8.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	31.1%	54.3%	12.0%	2.6%	18913
Northern Cape	36.1%	32.7%	15.9%	15.3%	1995
Free State	48.6%	24.9%	8.3%	18.2%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	40.3%	34.9%	19.5%	5.3%	20437
North West	41.9%	35.7%	13.1%	9.4%	5884
Gauteng	43.3%	30.3%	13.8%	12.6%	10061
Mpumalanga	31.1%	52.6%	15.0%	1.4%	4152
Limpopo	49.3%	41.1%	9.0%	0.7%	9024
SA Total	40.3%	39.8%	13.8%	6.1%	100.0%
	32190	31811	11027	4883	79912

(98.9% response rate)

**Table 8.22 Household's perceptions of safety in their dwelling**

Province	Perceived safety in dwelling where household lives				Count
	Very safe	Rather safe	Rather unsafe	Very unsafe	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	62.8%	23.6%	7.7%	5.9%	6440
Eastern Cape	31.1%	56.4%	9.9%	2.6%	18913
Northern Cape	47.0%	23.4%	14.5%	15.1%	1995
Free State	58.8%	26.8%	2.2%	12.1%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	44.3%	37.3%	15.2%	3.1%	20437
North West	47.6%	29.2%	16.7%	6.5%	5884
Gauteng	42.0%	39.6%	11.5%	6.8%	10061
Mpumalanga	31.9%	53.2%	13.5%	1.4%	4152
Limpopo	54.4%	35.2%	9.7%	0.7%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>43.7%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	34960	32182	9402	3368	79912

(98.9% response rate)

**Table 8.23 Household's experience of crime in the twelve months preceding the study**

Province	Household experience of crime in the past year				Count
	Burglaries, robberies or housebreaking only	Murder only	Both	Neither	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	92.6%	6440
Eastern Cape	6.1%	6.7%	0.0%	87.2%	18913
Northern Cape	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	98.5%	1995
Free State	14.2%	1.3%	0.9%	83.6%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	90.2%	20437
North West	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	95.5%	5884
Gauteng	16.7%	0.6%	0.4%	82.4%	10061
Mpumalanga	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	95.3%	4152
Limpopo	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	99.3%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>90.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	6228	1360	127	72197	79912

(89.3% response rate)

**Table 8.24 Street lighting in area where household lives**

Province	Existence of street lighting		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	86.6%	13.4%	6440
Eastern Cape	24.0%	76.0%	18913
Northern Cape	53.4%	46.6%	1995
Free State	73.3%	26.7%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	48.7%	51.3%	20437
North West	10.1%	89.9%	5884
Gauteng	74.6%	25.4%	10061
Mpumalanga	21.7%	78.3%	4152
Limpopo	0.7%	99.3%	9024
SA Total	40.5%	59.5%	100.0%
	32403	47509	79912

(98.9% response rate)

## 8.2.4 Spending of grant money

In this section, respondents had to indicate what the most significant items are that they spend their money on every month. The first sub section looks at the first item that is obtained with the grant money then the second item bought with grant money is discussed. The final sub section looks at what respondents spend most of their grant money on.

### 8.2.4.1 First item obtained with grant money

74% of CDG households indicated the first item their grant money is spent on after receiving the grant, is food (Table 8.26). Other items include school fees (6%), electricity and services (6%) and clothes (2%). It is possible that school fees in this regard not only refers to the actual fees that are charged by schools but includes all the costs involved in keeping children at school, such as school uniforms, stationery, field trips, travelling costs, etc.

Compared to the national percentage, a lower percentage of recipients in Mpumalanga (61%) have food as the first item bought with their grant money than the other provinces (Table 8.26). In Gauteng (14%) and Mpumalanga (13%) more money is first spent on electricity and services than in the other provinces. In the Western Cape (16%) and Free State (15%) more money is spent on school fees and in the Eastern Cape (5%), a higher percentage than the national percentage, first spend their money on clothes.

### 8.2.4.2 Second item obtained with grant money

Approximately 35% of CDG households indicated the second item grant money is spent on is clothes (Table 8.28). 21% indicated school fees as the second item to spend their grant money on and 15% indicated food as the second item. 14% of CDG households also indicated that they spend money on electricity and services as their second item.

In the KwaZulu-Natal, 47% of CDG households indicated clothes as the second item grant money is spent on (Table 8.28). 30% of recipients in North West indicated the second item grant money is spent on is school fees, while only 9% indicated this in Gauteng. Food as the second item bought with grant money was indicated the most in Gauteng (23%) and the least in Limpopo (5%). Services and electricity was indicated the most by recipients in Limpopo (30%) and the least in the Eastern Cape (4%).

### 8.2.4.3 Item most grant money is spent on

When asked what CDG households spend most of their grant money on, more than half of recipients responded most CDG money is spent on food (56%), as shown in Table 8.29. The second highest percentage mentioned was school fees (11%) and, thirdly, clothes (8%), as well as services and electricity (8%).

Of the 56% who indicated the most grant money is spent on food, the highest percentage is found in Limpopo (81%) and the lowest in the Free State (45%) and Gauteng (45%), as shown in Table 8.31. Of the 11% who spend most of their money on school fees, a large percentage is situated in Gauteng (26%). Of the 8% who indicated spending most of their grant money on clothes, 19% are in the Free State. Those who

indicated spending most of their money on services and electricity (8%) are mostly from KwaZulu-Natal (18%).

**Table 8.25 First items the CDG is spent on**

<b>First item grant is spent on</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Buy food	55976	74.3%
School fees	4759	6.3%
Municipality bill (water, electricity, rates, taxes)	4738	6.3%
Clothes	1676	2.2%
Pay debt	1046	1.4%
Sent money to child or someone else outside household	836	1.1%
Pay accommodation or rent	562	0.7%
Funeral policy scheme	202	0.3%
Don't know	41	0.1%
Other	5549	7.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75387</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(93.3% response rate)

Table 8.26 First items CDG recipients spend their grant money on by province

Province	First item grant is spent on																				
	Services and electricity		Food		Clothes		Debt		Funeral policy		Accommodation or rent		Money to child or someone outside household		School fees		Don't know		Other		
	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	
Eastern Cape	4.7%	18913	81.5%	33287	4.6%	18913	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	1.4%	581	0.0%	0	7.8%	3181	18913
KwaZulu-Natal	5.4%	21913	72.5%	29713	0.7%	2813	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	7.0%	2813	0.0%	0	14.5%	5813	18123
Gauteng	13.6%	54713	72.4%	2813	3.6%	1413	0.2%	813	0.1%	413	0.9%	3613	0.0%	0	7.8%	3013	0.0%	0	1.3%	513	9927
Limpopo	0.0%	0	82.2%	3313	0.2%	813	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	9.5%	3813	7.3%	2913	0.0%	0	0.7%	2813	8770
Western Cape	2.6%	1013	66.5%	2613	3.2%	1213	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	7.8%	313	0.0%	0	16.0%	6413	0.0%	0	3.9%	1513	5708
North West	9.4%	3713	63.9%	2513	0.0%	0	14.5%	5813	1.8%	713	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	3.5%	1313	0.0%	0	6.8%	2713	5003
Mpumalanga	12.7%	5013	60.7%	2413	0.0%	0	4.3%	1713	0.4%	1613	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	3.5%	1413	1.0%	413	17.2%	6913	4026
Free State	8.1%	3213	70.4%	2813	3.4%	1313	2.0%	813	1.0%	413	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	15.0%	6013	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	2752
Northern Cape	8.0%	3113	74.8%	2913	1.5%	613	3.5%	1413	2.6%	1013	1.6%	613	0.0%	0	8.0%	3213	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	1995
SA Total	6.3%	25138	74.2%	29713	2.2%	9013	1.4%	5613	0.3%	1213	0.7%	2813	1.1%	4513	6.3%	25138	0.1%	41	7.4%	29713	100000
	4738		55807		1676		1046		202		562		836		4759		41		5549		75217

(93.1% response rate)

**Table 8.27 Second items the CDG is spent on**

<b>Second item grant</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Clothes	25834	34.6%
School fees	15940	21.3%
Buy food	10985	15.0%
Pay municipality bill (water, electricity, rates, taxes)	10622	14.2%
Other	4939	5.5%
Funeral policy scheme	3555	4.8%
Pay debt	1736	3.1%
Pay accommodation or rent	567	0.8%
Sent money to child or someone else outside household	557	0.7%
Do not know	20	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>74755</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(92.5% response rate)

Table 8.28 Second items CDG recipients spend their grant money on by province

Province	Second item grant is spent on																			
	Services and electricity		Food		Clothes		Debt		Funeral policy		Accommodation or rent		Money to child or someone outside household		School fees		Don't know		Other	
	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count
Eastern Cape	3.5%	18407	17.6%	8555	33.6%	16123	8.5%	4115	4.1%	1995	0.0%	0	1.7%	836	24.3%	11923	0.0%	0	6.6%	3234
KwaZulu-Natal	12.0%	5812	13.7%	6555	46.5%	22345	0.0%	0	0.5%	245	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	24.9%	11923	0.0%	0	2.5%	1212
Gauteng	16.1%	7712	23.4%	11232	38.0%	18345	0.4%	195	1.6%	771	4.5%	2155	0.0%	0	9.1%	4345	0.2%	105	6.8%	3234
Limpopo	30.2%	14567	5.6%	2678	15.6%	7567	3.6%	1723	10.1%	4876	0.0%	0	2.7%	1289	19.8%	9456	0.0%	0	12.5%	5987
Western Cape	14.5%	6987	22.0%	10567	31.7%	15234	0.6%	289	5.3%	2567	1.6%	767	0.0%	0	20.4%	9876	0.0%	0	3.8%	1812
North West	24.2%	11567	7.2%	3456	17.0%	8123	0.0%	0	21.9%	10345	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	29.6%	13987	0.0%	0	0.0%	456
Mpumalanga	18.7%	8987	10.6%	5067	41.8%	20123	4.3%	2056	0.4%	195	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	17.9%	8567	0.0%	0	6.3%	2987
Free State	10.5%	5067	12.0%	5812	41.3%	19876	2.6%	1234	6.6%	3123	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	20.6%	9876	0.0%	0	6.4%	2987
Northern Cape	16.9%	8067	16.7%	7987	33.0%	15876	5.0%	2345	3.5%	1678	1.5%	712	0.0%	0	20.9%	9876	0.0%	0	2.5%	1192
SA Total	14.0%	67123	15.1%	7234	34.6%	167890	3.1%	1456	4.8%	2234	0.8%	389	0.7%	345	21.4%	103456	0.0%	20	5.5%	25678
	10453	11232	25834	2303	3555	567	557	15940	4125	74586										

(99.3% response rate)

**Table 8.29 Item most CDG money is spent on**

<b>Item most CDG money is spent on</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Buy food	41805	56.0%
School fees	8495	11.4%
Other	7795	10.4%
Clothes	5655	7.6%
Pay municipality bill (water, electricity, rates, taxes)	5607	7.5%
Funeral policy scheme	2604	3.5%
Pay debt	1358	1.8%
Sent money to child or someone else outside household	907	1.2%
Pay accommodation or rent	266	0.4%
Do not know	119	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>74610</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(92.3% response rate)

Table 8.30 What CDG recipients spend most of their grant money on by province

Province	What most grant money is spent on																				
	Services and electricity		Food		Clothes		Debt		Funeral policy		Accommodation or rent		Money to child or someone outside household		School fees		Don't know		Other		Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %		
Eastern Cape	6.0%	49.6%	12.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	16.4%	18407		
KwaZulu-Natal	18.2%	57.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	18123		
Gauteng	5.3%	44.8%	7.0%	4.8%	2.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.9%	0.3%	0.0%	8.0%	9908		
Limpopo	0.0%	81.3%	1.2%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	8770		
Western Cape	0.6%	51.6%	10.2%	0.0%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	5708		
North West	6.8%	52.8%	11.1%	7.7%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4990		
Mpumalanga	0.4%	66.9%	7.8%	2.2%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	3939		
Free State	7.0%	44.8%	19.3%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	2713		
Northern Cape	5.9%	58.1%	8.5%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1882		
SA Total	7.5%	55.9%	7.6%	1.8%	3.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	11.4%	0.2%	0.0%	10.5%	100.0%		
	5607	41636	5655	1358	2604	266	907	8495	119	7795	74441										

(92.1% response rate)

### 8.2.5 Access to food and food aid

This section looks at the economic situation of the household in terms of their access to and consumption of food and food aid. This includes whether the households have had to miss meals due to financial need, which may be used as an indication of absolute poverty. The section also looks at whether the household produces or collects its own food. In addition, it is also ascertained whether the household receives aid from government or civil society organisations, as well as who are the first persons or organisations that are contacted when the households are in financial difficulty.

#### 8.2.5.1 Missed meals

16% of CDG households had to go without a meal in the month preceding the study. In 84% of CDG households, no household members had to go without a meal the month preceding the study (Table 8.31 and Figure 8.7). The highest percentage of household members who had to miss a meal was reported in the Northern Cape (34%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (27%). The Eastern Cape (4%) and Limpopo (3%) had the lowest number of recipients indicating that a household member had missed a meal.

#### 8.2.5.2 Household's own production and/or collection of food

More than half (59%) of CDG households indicated that they do not keep livestock or chickens on their premises; nor do they cultivate a vegetable garden for own consumption or collect food from the veld, bush or sea (Table 8.32). Of the 59% of households that indicated they did not produce, the highest percentages are in the Western Cape (94%) and Gauteng (92%). The lowest percentage is in the Eastern Cape (2%). Almost 4% of CDG households indicated that they made use of all four means of producing or collecting food for their own consumption. It appears that the production or collection of the household's own food is more likely to occur in rural provinces such as the Eastern Cape, whereas in the more urbanised provinces such as the Western Cape and Gauteng, it would not be allowed to keep chickens and livestock on the premises and it is more likely that there would be no space for vegetable gardens.

The most likely single source of food produced by households is a vegetable garden only (10%), followed by chickens (5%), as shown in Table 8.32. The most common combination of food sources produced by households is a combination of vegetable gardens, chickens and livestock (8%). Limpopo has the highest percentage (24%), of households with only a vegetable garden. North West (11%) has the highest percentage of households with only livestock. The Eastern Cape (29%) has the highest percentage of households with a combination of a vegetable garden, chickens and livestock.

### 8.2.5.3 Food support received from government or civil society organisations

99% of CDG households had not received food parcels and/or other food support from the government in the year preceding the study (Table 8.33 and Figure 8.8). Of the 1% of CDG households that received food parcels or food support from the government, 70% of the contributions were made once a month (Table 8.34). A tiny percent (0.4%) of CDG households received food parcels or food support from NGOs, CBOs or FBOs (Table 8.35). These contributions were received less frequently than government contributions, with 81% receiving contributions less than once a month (Table 8.36).

### 2.6.4 First person/organisation contacted when household in financial difficulty

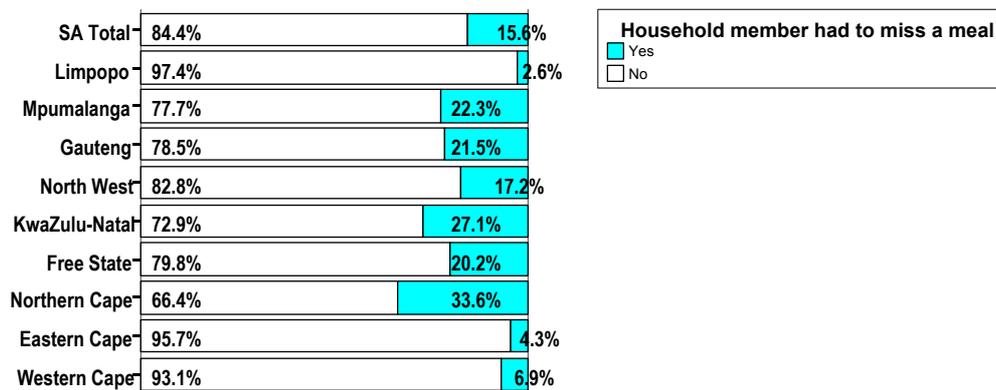
When asked who the household turns to first in times of financial difficulty, the responses were quite evenly distributed across three main answers; 37% turn to neighbours, friends or other community members who are not family and 47% turn to family who are not part of the household (Table 8.37). 9% of households will first buy food on credit and 3% will first take a loan.

**Table 8.31 Household members who had to go without a meal in the last month due to insufficient money**

Province	Household members had to miss a meal		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	6.9%	93.1%	6440
Eastern Cape	4.3%	95.7%	18769
Northern Cape	33.6%	66.4%	1995
Free State	20.2%	79.8%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	27.1%	72.9%	20346
North West	17.2%	82.8%	5884
Gauteng	21.6%	78.4%	10061
Mpumalanga	22.3%	77.7%	4152
Limpopo	2.6%	97.4%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>84.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	12391	67285	79676

(98.6% response rate)

**Figure 8.7 Household members who had to go without a meal in the last month due to insufficient money**



98.6% response rate

Table 8.32 Household keeps livestock and chickens; cultivates vegetables and collects food from the veld, bush or sea

Province	Household keeps livestock and chickens, cultivates vegetables and collects food from the veld, bush or sea														
	Vegetable garden only	Chickens only	Livestock only	Collect food	Vegetable garden and chickens	Vegetable garden and livestock	Vegetable garden and collect food	Chickens and livestock	Chickens and collect food	Vegetable garden, chickens and livestock	Vegetable garden, livestock and collect food	Vegetable garden, chickens and collect food	All four	Not one	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Count
Western Cape	3.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.9%	6440
Eastern Cape	15.2%	4.0%	6.0%	0.4%	2.0%	0.0%	4.7%	6.4%	24.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.3%	21.4%	18913
Northern Cape	5.5%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.0%	1995
Free State	22.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	72.7%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	2.2%	5.8%	4.8%	0.6%	8.8%	0.9%	1.7%	3.0%	4.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	66.4%	20224
North West	2.0%	11.1%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.9%	5884
Gauteng	3.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.2%	10061
Mpumalanga	13.7%	8.6%	1.8%	0.0%	8.5%	4.6%	0.0%	0.7%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	55.9%	4105
Limpopo	23.5%	7.5%	1.6%	0.1%	10.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.2%	9024
SA Total	9.5%	5.0%	3.1%	0.3%	4.6%	0.9%	0.7%	2.8%	8.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	3.6%	59.1%	100.0%
	7533	3956	2437	256	3655	744	572	2245	6454	167	197	2889	47053	79652	

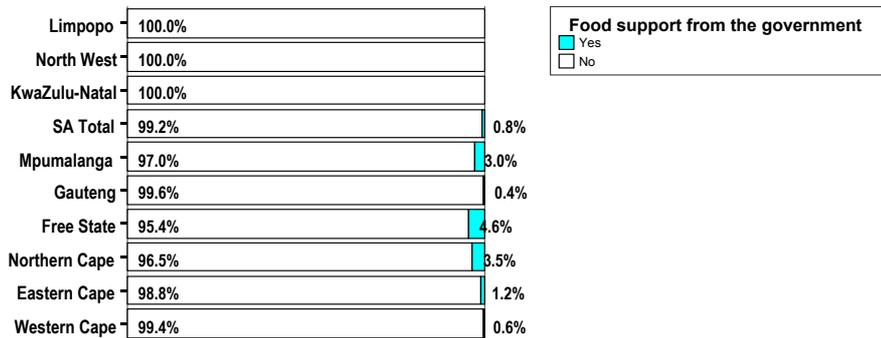
(98.5% response rate)

**Table 8.33 Households that received food parcels and/or other food support from the government during the past twelve months**

Province	Received food parcels and/or other food support from the government in past 12 months		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	0.6%	99.4%	6440
Eastern Cape	1.2%	98.8%	18913
Northern Cape	3.4%	96.6%	1995
Free State	4.6%	95.4%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	100.0%	20346
North West	0.0%	100.0%	5884
Gauteng	0.4%	99.6%	10061
Mpumalanga	3.0%	97.0%	4152
Limpopo	0.0%	100.0%	9024
SA Total	0.8%	99.2%	100.0%
	638	79182	79820

(98.7% response rate)

**Figure 8.8 Households that received food parcels and/or other food support from the government during the past twelve months**



98.7% response rate

**Table 8.34 Number of monthly food support contributions made by the government**

Province	Once per month	Less than once per month	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	100.0%	0.0%	37
Eastern Cape	100.0%	0.0%	231
Northern Cape	100.0%	0.0%	30
Free State	0.0%	100.0%	138
Gauteng	47.3%	52.7%	41
Mpumalanga	85.4%	14.6%	102
<b>SA Total</b>	69.9%	30.1%	100.0%
	404	174	578

(90.6% response rate)

**Table 8.35 Food support received from NGOs, CBOs or FBOs**

Province	Received food parcels and/or other food support from NGOs, CBOs or FBOs in past 12 months		Count
	Yes	No	
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	2.0%	98.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	0.0%	100.0%	18913
Northern Cape	3.4%	96.6%	1995
Free State	0.0%	100.0%	2978
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	100.0%	20346
North West	0.0%	100.0%	5884
Gauteng	0.1%	99.9%	10061
Mpumalanga	3.6%	96.4%	4152
Limpopo	0.0%	100.0%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	0.4%	99.6%	100.0%
	357	79436	79793

(98.7% response rate)

**Table 8.36 Number of monthly food support contributions made by NGOs, CBOs or FBOs**

Province	More than once per month	Once per month	Less than once per month	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	131
Northern Cape	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	30
Gauteng	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9
Mpumalanga	0.0%	14.5%	85.5%	148
<b>SA Total</b>	2.8%	16.1%	81.0%	100.0%
	9	51	258	318

(89.1% response rate)

**Table 8.37 The first person or organisation contacted when household struggles financially**

First person/ organisation contacted for financial help								
	Family, other than household	Neighbours, friends, other non family community members	Church or other religious organisation	CBO / NGO/ FBO	Buy food on credit at shop	Take a loan	Other	
Province	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Count
Western Cape	78.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.3%	0.0%	446
Eastern Cape	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	404
Northern Cape	51.4%	18.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	11.9%	10.8%	671
Free State	53.0%	19.8%	0.0%	0.0%	17.5%	9.8%	0.0%	569
KwaZulu-Natal	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5521
North West	19.4%	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%	54.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1013
Gauteng	46.5%	29.3%	2.9%	0.0%	5.5%	4.4%	11.4%	2011
Mpumalanga	41.7%	35.6%	0.0%	13.7%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	924
Limpopo	0.0%	27.1%	0.0%	0.0%	72.9%	0.0%	0.0%	233
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	5584	4225	57	127	1068	320	301	11792

(95.2% response rate)

\*only those respondents who struggle to make ends meet included.

## 8.3 Adult recipients

### 8.3.1 Demographic information

This section looks at individual respondents and not households. It includes the sex, age and race distributions of adult grant recipients. It also looks at marital status and at what percentage of the recipients of the grant are also the caregivers of the beneficiary children.

#### 8.3.1.1 Sex

The sex composition of CDG recipients is overwhelmingly women (92%), as shown in Figure 8.9. In all provinces, except KwaZulu-Natal (88%) and Limpopo (89%), women constitute more than 90% of all CDG recipients (Table 8.38 and Figure 8.10). The lowest number of male CDG recipients is found in the Free State (2%) and the Eastern Cape (3%).

#### 8.3.1.2 Age

The mean age of CDG recipients is approximately 40 years (Table 8.39 and Figure 8.11). The Eastern Cape (41 years), Northern Cape (42 years), North West (43 years) and Mpumalanga (42 years) are all more than the South African mean age of 40 years. The median age of CDG recipients is 39 years. The youngest 25% are 32 years or younger, whereas the oldest 25% are 45 years or older.

Nationally, 4% of CDG recipients are older than 60 years. Just over half (53%) of CDG recipients are in the 26 to 40 year age category, 38% are in the 41 to 60 year age category and 4% are in the 18 to 25 year age category (Figure 8.12). Thus most CDG recipients are 26 to 40 years old. Provincially, there is some difference; for instance with those older than 60 years in the Northern Cape (14%), North West (12%) and Mpumalanga (11%), the provincial percentages are higher than the national percentage (Table 8.40 and Figure 8.13). There is a higher percentage recipients aged 26 to 40 in Limpopo (75%) and the Western Cape (62%) and a lower percentage in North West (33%).

#### 8.3.1.3 Race

The majority of CDG recipients are black (86%) and just over 10% are coloured, while almost 4% are Indian (Figure 8.14). There is some variance of race according to province; in the Western Cape (92%), the majority of recipients are coloured and in the Northern Cape 44% are coloured while 14% are Indian in KwaZulu-Natal. The opposite is true in the other provinces with the majority of CDG recipients being black (Table 8.41 and Figure 8.15).

This reflects the general demographic profile of South Africa as well as the specific provincial profiles, where the Western Cape and Northern Cape both have a larger coloured population than the other provinces and KwaZulu-Natal has a much larger Indian population than any other province.

#### 8.3.1.4 Marital status

40% of CDG recipients are single and have never married (Table 8.42). Approximately 42% are married in terms of civil law (20%), customary law (17%) or a traditional and/or Muslim religion (4%), and a further 4% of CDG recipients cohabit with a partner. Provincially, the highest percentage of recipients who are single and have not married is in Gauteng (54%) and the lowest percentage is in the Western Cape (22%). Those married in terms of civil law are most in the Western Cape (32%) and least in Limpopo (1%). Those married in terms of customary law are most in the Eastern Cape (37%). Those married in terms of civil law and traditional or Muslim custom are most in Limpopo (23%). Thus 46% of CDG recipients are married or living with a partner (Table 8.43). 11% of CDG recipients have been widowed and almost 4% are divorced or separated.

92% of CDG recipients 18 to 25 years are single, while 8% are married or cohabiting with a partner (Table 8.44). This is to be expected, with less people marrying or cohabiting in this age group. 50% of CDG recipients 26 to 40 years are single and not married, while 42% are married or cohabiting with a partner. At this age, more people decide to marry or cohabit with a partner. In the 41 to 60 year age category, 32% are single and 54% are married or cohabiting with a partner (Table 8.45). Of those 61 years and older, 12% are single and 35% are married or cohabiting. As expected, the percentage of widows/widowers will start to increase with age. Of those aged 61 or older, 54% indicated being widowed, as opposed to 10% being widowed for both the 26 to 40 year age category and the 41 to 60 year age category, respectively. This is an expected increase due to the strong relationship that exists between ageing and death.

#### 8.3.1.5 Caregivers of children

All recipients of the CDG are caregivers of the CDG child beneficiaries (Table 8.46).

Figure 8.9 Sex of CDG recipients

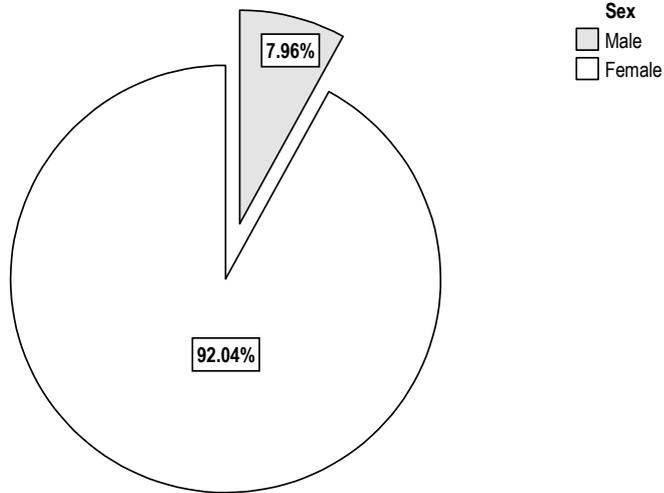
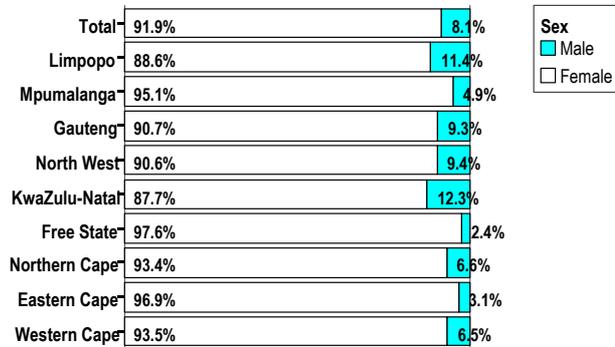


Table 8.38 Sex of CDG recipients by province

Province	Sex		Count
	Male	Female	
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	6.5%	93.5%	6440
Eastern Cape	3.1%	96.9%	18913
Northern Cape	6.6%	93.4%	1995
Free State	2.4%	97.6%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	12.3%	87.7%	20437
North West	9.4%	90.6%	5884
Gauteng	9.3%	90.7%	10061
Mpumalanga	4.9%	95.1%	4152
Limpopo	11.4%	88.6%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>91.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	6434	73478	79912

(98.8% response rate)

Figure 8.10 Sex of CDG recipients by province



98.9% response rate

Table 8.39 Age of CDG recipients by province (descriptive statistics)

Province	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Western Cape	40	39	18	80	33	45	6440
Eastern Cape	41	40	21	78	34	48	18913
Northern Cape	42	39	23	72	33	46	1995
Free State	39	38	22	72	32	44	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	39	38	19	78	32	43	20437
North West	43	41	25	74	35	49	5884
Gauteng	39	38	19	77	33	45	10061
Mpumalanga	42	40	24	74	32	53	4152
Limpopo	35	37	20	75	28	40	9024
SA Total	40	39	18	80	32	45	79912

(98.8% response rate)

Figure 8.11 Age of CDG recipients by province

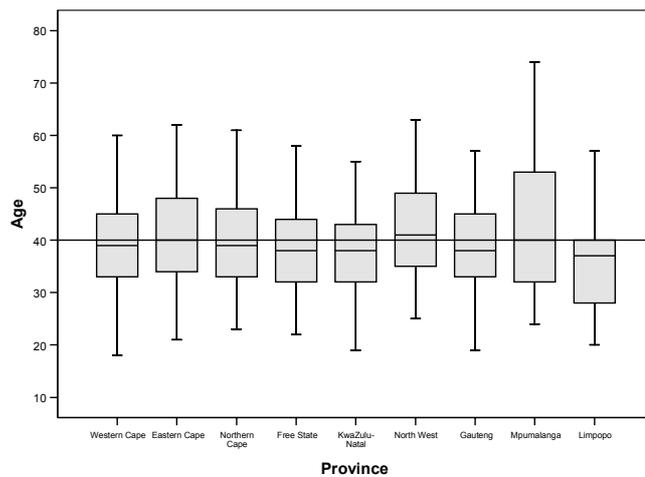


Figure 8.12 Age categories of CDG recipients

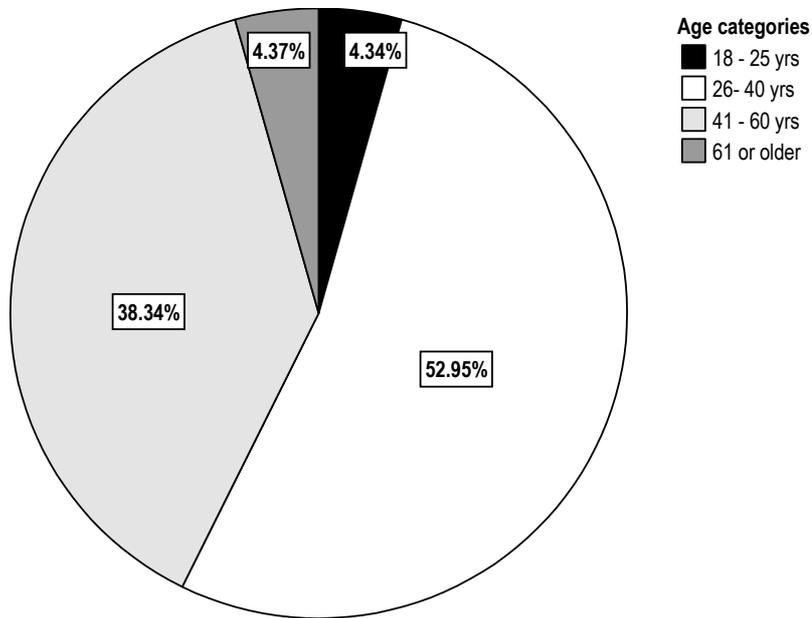
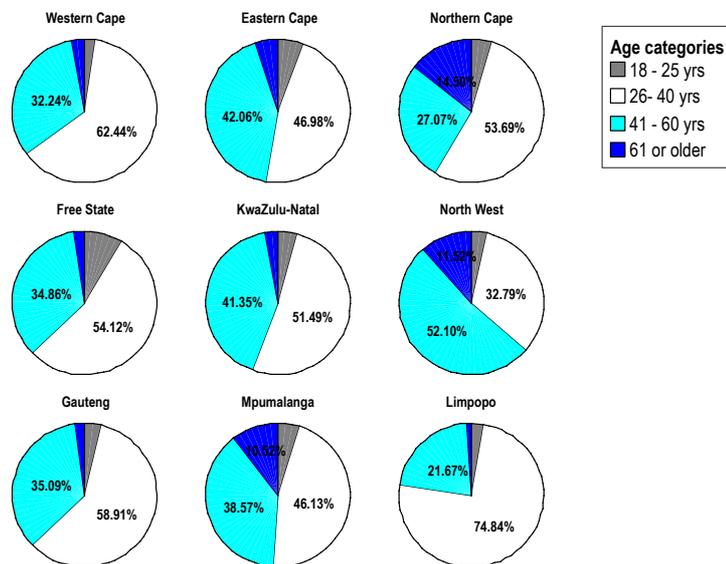


Figure 8.13 Age categories of CDG recipients by province



**Table 8.40 Age categories of CDG recipients by province**

Province	Age Categories				Count
	18 - 25 yrs	26 - 40 yrs	41 - 60 yrs	61 yrs or older	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	2.4%	62.4%	32.2%	2.9%	6440
Eastern Cape	5.8%	47.0%	42.1%	5.2%	18913
Northern Cape	4.8%	53.7%	27.1%	14.4%	1995
Free State	8.6%	54.1%	34.9%	2.4%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	4.3%	51.5%	41.4%	2.8%	20437
North West	3.6%	32.8%	52.1%	11.5%	5884
Gauteng	3.8%	58.8%	35.2%	2.2%	10061
Mpumalanga	4.8%	46.1%	38.6%	10.5%	4152
Limpopo	2.6%	74.8%	21.7%	0.9%	9024
SA Total	4.4%	53.4%	37.8%	4.4%	100.0%
	3512	42636	30234	3529	79912

(98.8% response rate)

**Figure 8.14 Race of CDG recipients**

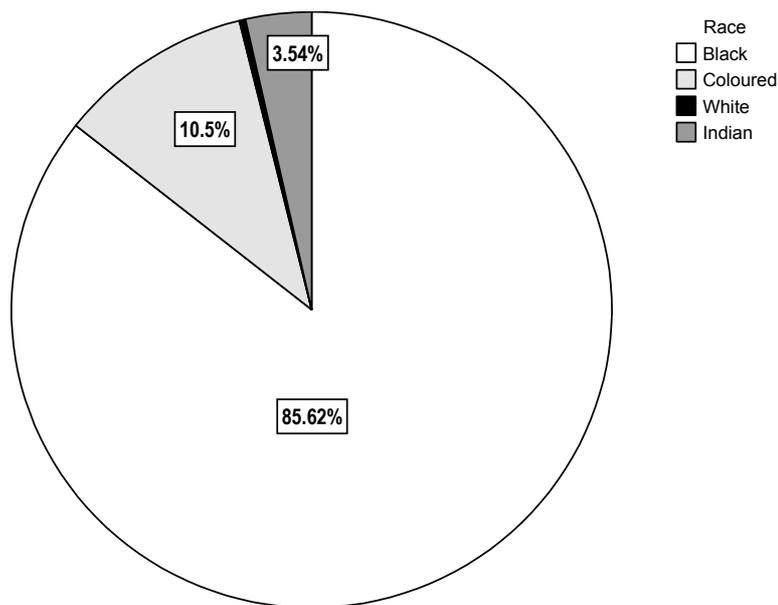


Figure 8.15 Race of CDG recipients by province

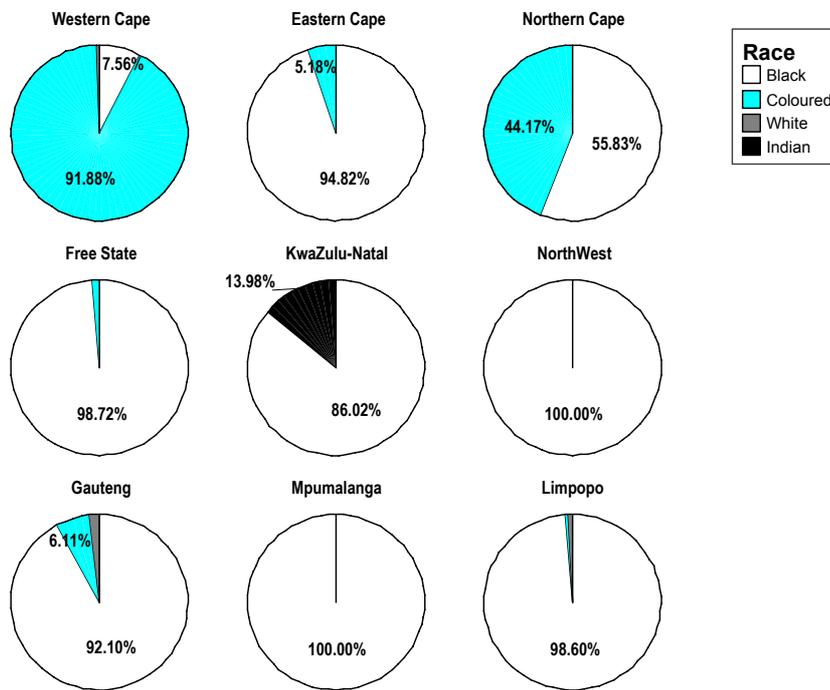


Table 8.41 Race of CDG recipients by province

Province	Race				Count
	Black	Coloured	White	Indian	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	8.1%	91.2%	0.6%	0.0%	6005
Eastern Cape	94.6%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	18046
Northern Cape	57.8%	42.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1925
Free State	98.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2896
KwaZulu-Natal	84.2%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	18020
Northwest	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5262
Gauteng	91.7%	6.4%	1.9%	0.0%	9548
Mpumalanga	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3980
Limpopo	98.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	8551
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>
	63111	7985	279	2859	74234

(91.8% response rate)

Table 8.42 Marital Status of CDG recipients by province

Province	Marital status								
	Single, never married	Married to civil law	Married to customary law	Married to Muslim religion	Married to civil law and traditional/Muslim	Divorced/separated	Widower/widow	Living with partner	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	22.2%	31.9%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	8.8%	5.7%	6440
Eastern Cape	28.3%	15.4%	36.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	16.1%	1.2%	18913
Northern Cape	39.4%	27.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	5.6%	11.0%	9.8%	1995
Free State	35.9%	31.7%	5.9%	0.0%	1.8%	8.8%	11.6%	4.3%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	46.6%	27.9%	9.6%	1.7%	2.5%	0.6%	8.8%	2.2%	20437
North West	48.7%	22.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	15.3%	10.8%	5884
Gauteng	54.0%	14.7%	7.6%	0.0%	1.5%	6.6%	11.0%	4.7%	10061
Mpumalanga	38.6%	29.9%	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	6.1%	4152
Limpopo	44.3%	0.7%	25.5%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	5.3%	1.2%	9024
SA Total	40.1%	20.3%	17.2%	0.4%	3.7%	3.5%	11.1%	3.6%	100.0%
	32064	16247	13766	353	2932	2817	8883	2850	79912

(98.8% response rate)

Table 8.43 Marital Status Categories of CDG recipients by province

Province	Marital Status categories				
	Single, never married	Married/living with partner	Divorced/separated	Widower/widow	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	22.2%	52.3%	16.7%	8.8%	6440
Eastern Cape	28.3%	53.5%	2.1%	16.1%	18913
Northern Cape	39.4%	44.0%	5.6%	11.0%	1995
Free State	35.9%	43.7%	8.8%	11.6%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	46.6%	44.0%	0.6%	8.8%	20437
North West	48.7%	32.9%	3.1%	15.3%	5884
Gauteng	54.0%	28.5%	6.6%	11.0%	10061
Mpumalanga	38.6%	51.1%	0.0%	10.4%	4152
Limpopo	44.3%	50.5%	0.0%	5.3%	9024
SA Total	40.1%	45.2%	3.5%	11.1%	100.0%
	32064	36148	2817	8883	79912

(98.8% response rate)

**Table 8.44 Marital status by age categories**

Marital Status categories	Age categories				Count
	18 - 25 yrs Col %	26- 40 yrs Col %	41 - 60 yrs Col %	61 or older Col %	
Single, never married	91.9%	44.9%	32.1%	11.6%	32817
Married/ live with partner	8.1%	41.9%	53.9%	34.5%	36148
Divorced/ separated	0.0%	3.5%	4.2%	0.0%	2817
Widower/ widow	0.0%	9.6%	9.8%	53.9%	9053
<b>SA Total</b>	100.0% 3512	100.0% 42806	100.0% 30988	100.0% 3529	100% 80835

(100% response rate)

**Table 8.45 Caregivers of CDG recipients**

Province	Caregivers	
	Count	Row %
Western Cape	5431	100.0%
Eastern Cape	18627	100.0%
Northern Cape	1922	100.0%
Free State	2767	100.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	18299	100.0%
North West	4983	100.0%
Gauteng	9046	100.0%
Mpumalanga	3908	100.0%
Limpopo	7765	100.0%
<b>SA Total</b>	72749	100.0%

(89.9% response rate)

### 8.3.2 Mobility and grant history

In this section, respondents had to indicate how long they have been receiving the grant, as well as how the grant is obtained and who manages the grant money. Questions about the caregivers of the children are also asked, where respondents had to indicate whether they are the first caregiver of the child and, were the caregiver no longer able to look after the child, the caregiver had to indicate who a potential alternative caregiver would be for the child. The mobility of the adult recipient, as well as the child beneficiary is also discussed. Here, questions regarding the province of grant application and payment of grants were answered.

#### 8.3.2.1 Number of years receiving the grant

For more detailed statistics, see Table 8.46 and 8.47.

#### 8.3.2.2 Collection of grant and management of grant money

The CDG money is primarily collected and managed by the CDG recipients themselves (88%), as shown in Table 8.48. Approximately 12% have the CDG money paid into their bank accounts. In most provinces the CDG is collected at a pay point and managed by the recipients, except for Gauteng where the majority (59%) have the CDG paid into their bank accounts as opposed to North West (none) and KwaZulu-Natal (half a percent) of the CDG recipients who have the CDG paid into their bank accounts. Nationally, almost 1% of CDG recipients do not manage the CDG themselves, the highest percentage being in the Western Cape (5%).

#### 8.3.2.3 Caregivers of child beneficiaries

If the caregivers are no longer able to take care of the CDG child, they indicated potential alternative caregivers could include the grandmother (21%), the child's father (19%), the child's sister (13%), the child's aunt (12%), relatives of the child or other household members (10%) or the child's mother (8%), as shown in Table 8.49. Of the remaining 17%, potential alternative guardians were indicated as being the child's brother (4%) or a relative who is not a household member (3%). Almost 5% indicated they did not know who the potential guardian would be.

Fewer CDG recipients in the Eastern Cape (11%) indicated that the grandmother of the child would look after the child than in the other provinces, while more indicated the grandmother child's grandmother as a potential guardian in Gauteng (31%) and Free State (29%), as shown in Table 8.49. More recipients indicated the father of the child as a potential guardian in Mpumalanga (33%) and Limpopo (30%) than in the other provinces. In North West, 27% indicated the child's sister would look after the child and in the Northern Cape, 27% indicated the child's aunt would look after the child. CDG recipients in the Northern Cape (14%) and North West (10%) did not know who would look after the child if they were no longer able to.

In 62% of cases, a member of the current household was indicated as a potential guardian (Figure 8.16). However, there is some provincial variation. In the Northern Cape, Western Cape (both 54%) and Gauteng (52%) more than half of recipients indicated that the potential guardian is not a member of the current household.

#### 8.3.2.4 Mobility of grant recipients and beneficiaries

Almost all (95%) CDG recipients receive grant payments for child beneficiaries in the same province that the children were born in (Table 8.50). In some provinces there are a small percentage of recipients who do not receive the grant payments for the child in the same province of the child's birth. In Gauteng, 80% of recipients receive grant payments in the same province as the one where the child beneficiaries were born, while 20% were born in a different province. Of the 20% born in other provinces, 15% were born in Limpopo, 3% in KwaZulu-Natal and almost 2% in North West. In North West, 87% of recipients receive grant payments in the same province where the child was born; 13% do not. All 13% of these CDG beneficiary children were born in Gauteng.

Nearly all (98%) CDG recipients are resident in the same province in which they receive their grant payments (Table 8.51).

Almost all (98%) CDG recipients applied for the CDG in the same province as the province of grant payment (Table 8.52).

It would appear nearly all (99%) CDG recipients applied for the CDG in the same province as their residence (Table 8.53).

**Table 8.46 Number of years receiving the CDG**

Number of years receiving the grant	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	235	0.3	0.3
1	16347	20.3	20.6
2	11045	13.7	34.4
3	18697	23.3	57.6
4	9888	12.3	69.9
5	7021	8.7	78.7
6	5925	7.4	86.0
7	5578	6.9	93.0
8	1168	1.5	94.4
9	1091	1.4	95.8
10	1037	1.3	97.1
11	1037	1.3	98.4
12	288	0.4	98.7
13	22	0.0	98.8
14	90	0.1	98.9
15	792	1.0	99.9
17	90	0.1	100.0
23	22	0.0	100.0
Total	80373	100.0	

(99.4% response rate)

**Table 8.47 Number of years receiving the CDG by province**

Province	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75
Western Cape	6	5	1	15	3	8
Eastern Cape	3	2	0	7	1	4
Northern Cape	4	3	1	12	2	4
Free State	3	3	1	9	1	4
KwaZulu-Natal	4	4	1	11	3	5
North West	3	3	1	17	1	4
Gauteng	4	3	0	15	1	5
Mpumalanga	4	3	1	9	2	5
Limpopo	3	3	1	11	2	4
SA Total	4	3	0	17	2	5

Table 8.48 Person who collects the CDG and manages the finances

Province	Collection of CDG and financial management				
	Collected and managed by recipient	Paid into bank account	Collected and managed by household member	Collected and managed by non-household member	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	83.0%	12.3%	0.0%	4.8%	6440
Eastern Cape	95.0%	4.4%	0.6%	0.0%	18913
Northern Cape	91.6%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1995
Free State	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	99.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	20437
North West	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	41.2%	58.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10025
Mpumalanga	72.2%	26.7%	0.0%	1.2%	4152
Limpopo	97.2%	2.7%	0.1%	0.0%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	87.5%	11.9%	0.2%	0.4%	100.0%
	69879	9517	126	355	79876

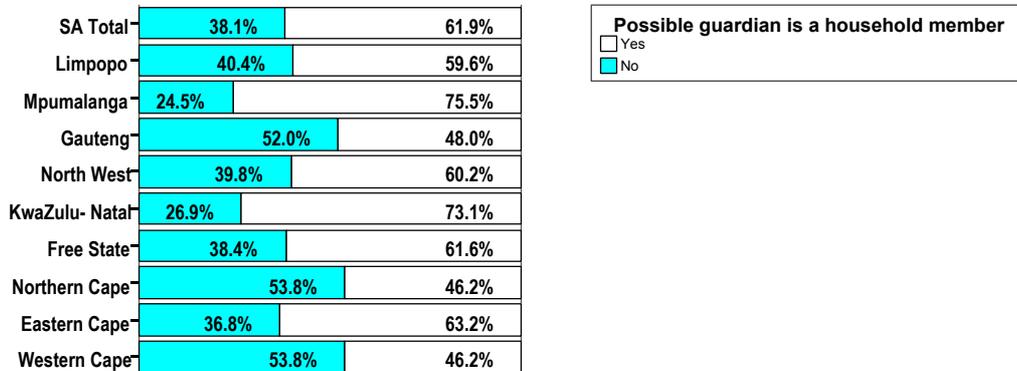
(98.8% response rate)

**Table 8.49 Guardianship of child if CDG recipient is no longer the caregiver**

Province	Guardianship of child beneficiary if CDG recipient is no longer caregiver														Count											
	Don't know; no one in this household	Child's Father		Child's Mother		Grand-mother		Grand-father		Sister		Brother		Aunt		Uncle		Relatives/ Other household members		Relative: not a household member		A friend: not a household member		State institution		
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %
Western Cape	5.9%	26.4%	4.2%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	3.2%	18.4%	0.0%	0.6%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	5866	
Eastern Cape	0.0%	22.2%	4.6%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	11.0%	15.0%	7.2%	8.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	17257		
Northern Cape	13.9%	15.0%	0.0%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	27.4%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1995		
Free State	6.3%	14.1%	6.9%	28.5%	0.0%	0.0%	14.5%	5.2%	9.6%	3.8%	1.1%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2631		
KwaZulu-Natal	8.5%	11.9%	10.0%	25.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	2.3%	3.3%	0.6%	26.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	19194		
North West	10.2%	11.9%	5.1%	22.1%	0.0%	0.0%	26.6%	1.8%	15.1%	1.8%	5.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5003		
Gauteng	3.7%	12.2%	6.7%	31.2%	0.5%	0.5%	15.2%	2.9%	12.6%	1.8%	2.5%	5.7%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.7%	4.8%	0.0%	0.4%	9884			
Mpumalanga	3.5%	32.7%	16.3%	24.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	3.0%	6.3%	0.0%	2.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4135		
Limpopo	0.0%	30.0%	14.5%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	8754		
SA Total	3445	14110	5999	15765	45	45	9562	3174	9281	1880	7223	2029	990	1215	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	7223	2029	990	990	1215	1215	74718		

(92.4% response rate)

Figure 8.16 Potential guardian of CDG child is a household member



87% response rate

Table 8.50 Province of birth of the CDG child beneficiary

Province of payment	Province of birth of the CDG child beneficiary									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	930
Eastern Cape	2.5%	93.2%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9348
Northern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	621
Free State	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1392
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3634
North West	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.3%	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1852
Gauteng	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.6%	1.5%	79.9%	1.2%	14.6%	4007
Mpumalanga	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	6.6%	92.2%	0.0%	1136
Limpopo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2854
SA Total	4.5%	33.8%	4.0%	5.4%	14.5%	6.6%	13.6%	4.3%	13.3%	100.0%
	1160	8713	1025	1404	3736	1689	3510	1096	3440	25773

(31.9% response rate)

Table 8.51 Residence of CDG recipient at time of grant application

Province of payment	Province of residence at time of applying for CDG									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row%	Row %	Row%	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	99.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6347
Eastern Cape	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18913
Northern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1995
Free State	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20437
North West	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.5%	4.6%	0.0%	2.9%	5421
Gauteng	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10061
Mpumalanga	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	4152
Limpopo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	9024
SA Total	8.0%	23.8%	2.5%	3.8%	25.8%	6.3%	13.1%	5.2%	11.6%	100.0%
	6310	18913	1956	3000	20470	5017	10357	4152	9181	79356

(98.2% response rate)

Table 8.52 Province where recipient applied for CDG

Province of payment	Province of CDG application									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row%	Row %	Row%	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	98.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18913
Northern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1995
Free State	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20437
North West	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.4%	8.7%	0.0%	2.9%	5421
Gauteng	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	99.0%	1.0%	0.0%	10061
Mpumalanga	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	4152
Limpopo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	9024
SA Total	7.9%	23.9%	2.5%	3.8%	25.7%	6.0%	13.2%	5.3%	11.6%	100.0%
	6310	19006	1956	3042	20437	4795	10473	4248	9181	79449

(98.3% response rate)

Table 8.53 Residence of recipient at time of application and province where recipient applied for CDG

Province of CDG application	Residence at time of CDG application									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row%	Row %	Row%	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6217
Eastern Cape	0.5%	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19006
Northern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1956
Free State	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3042
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21191
North West	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4795
Gauteng	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	97.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10473
Mpumalanga	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	97.7%	0.0%	4248
Limpopo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	9351
SA Total	7.9%	23.6%	2.4%	3.7%	26.4%	6.2%	12.9%	5.2%	11.6%	100.0%
	6310	18913	1956	3000	21224	5017	10357	4152	9351	80279

(99.3% response rate)

### 8.3.3 Education

Respondents had to indicate whether they attend an educational institution and adult recipients aged 18 to 23 years were specifically targeted with regard to school attendance. Respondents were also asked about their highest level of educational attainment.

#### 8.3.3.1 Attendance of educational institution

Almost all, approximately 97%, CDG recipients indicated they are not currently attending an educational institution (Table 8.54 and Figure 8.17). This is to be expected, considering most are older than the average age of school and tertiary education completion.

#### 8.3.3.2 Level of educational attainment

Almost half (47%) of CDG recipients indicated that they have completed seven to eleven years of formal schooling, 25% have completed one to six years of formal schooling and 11% have obtained a matric certificate and/or a tertiary education qualification (Table 8.55). Approximately 16% of CDG recipients have no formal schooling.

73% of the Western Cape's CDG recipients have completed seven and eleven years of formal schooling, while 25% have done so in Mpumalanga (Table 8.55). In Mpumalanga (26%), the Eastern Cape (24%) and North West (23%), many CDG recipients have no formal education. Gauteng has the most CDG recipients with matric and/or a tertiary education qualification (27%).

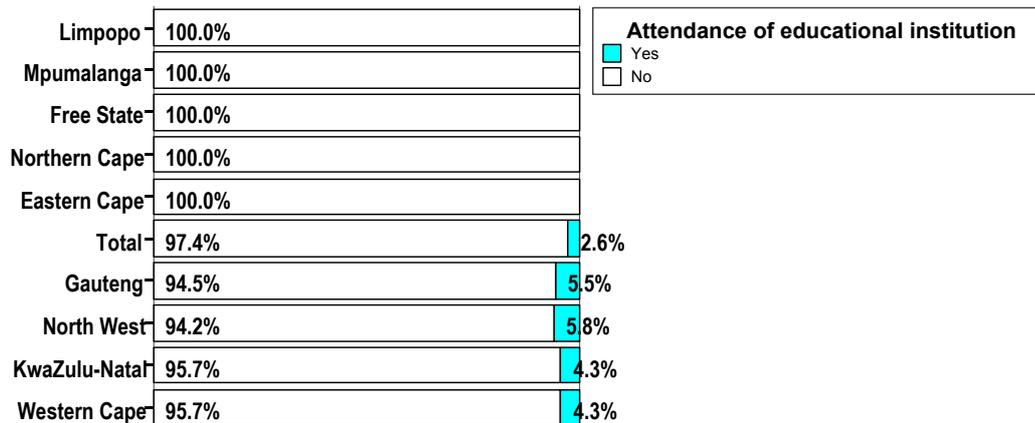
In the 18 to 25 year age category, 29% have completed one to six years of formal education, 30% have completed grades seven to eleven and 13% have completed matric and/or a tertiary education (Table 8.56). In the 26 to 40 year age category, 25% have completed one to six years of formal education, almost half (49%) have completed grades seven to eleven and 19% have completed matric and/or a tertiary education. In the 41 to 60 year age category, 25% have completed one to six years of formal education, 48% have completed grades seven to eleven and only 4% have completed matric and/or a tertiary education. For those aged 61 or older, almost half (47%) have no formal education, while 19% have completed grades one to six and 35% have completed grades seven to eleven. No-one older than 61 years has completed matric and/or a tertiary education.

**Table 8.54 Current attendance of educational institution by CDG caregiver**

Province	Attendance of Educational Institution: school/college/technikon/university		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	4.3%	95.7%	6440
Eastern Cape	0.0%	100.0%	18913
Northern Cape	0.0%	100.0%	1936
Free State	0.0%	100.0%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	4.3%	95.7%	20315
North West	5.8%	94.2%	5884
Gauteng	5.5%	94.5%	10061
Mpumalanga	0.0%	100.0%	4152
Limpopo	0.0%	100.0%	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	2054	77677	79731

(98.6% response rate)

**Figure 8.17 Current attendance of educational institution by CDG recipient**



98.6% response rate

Table 8.55 Educational level of CDG recipients

Province	Educational Level				
	None	1 - 6yrs formal schooling	7 - 11yrs formal schooling	Matric and/or tertiary education	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	4.0%	17.6%	73.4%	5.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	23.6%	39.0%	37.5%	0.0%	18913
Northern Cape	16.0%	30.7%	40.8%	12.4%	1995
Free State	11.5%	29.4%	42.2%	16.8%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	10.1%	26.3%	53.1%	10.6%	20437
North West	22.5%	28.2%	36.7%	12.6%	5884
Gauteng	10.9%	7.3%	54.4%	27.4%	10061
Mpumalanga	26.3%	30.7%	24.9%	18.2%	4152
Limpopo	20.8%	13.4%	49.7%	16.1%	9024
SA Total	16.1%	25.3%	47.4%	11.2%	100.0%
	12831	20241	37889	8950	79912

(98.8% response rate)

Table 8.56 Age categories by educational level

Educational level	Age categories				Count
	18 - 25 yrs	26- 40 yrs	41 - 60 yrs	61 or older	
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
None	28.8%	7.0%	23.2%	46.7%	12831
1 - 6yrs formal schooling	28.7%	25.2%	25.1%	18.6%	20241
7 - 11yrs formal schooling	29.8%	49.2%	47.6%	34.6%	38059
Matric and/or tertiary education	12.7%	18.6%	4.2%	0.0%	9704
SA Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%
	3512	42806	30988	3529	80835

(100% response rate)

### 8.3.4 Economic situation

In this section, respondents were predominantly asked about their income and economic participation. The section looks at the recipient's sources of income (including income from grants, income from paid work and other sources, such as private maintenance, remittances or rental income). The most frequent grant combinations are also discussed, as well as the recipient's economic participation and duration of employment. This is followed by the employment sector where recipients are employed and the nature of their employment activities. The final two sub sections deal with individual income (this includes the recipient's monthly income together with the grant, the monthly income from only the grant and the monthly income without the grant) and household income.

#### 8.3.4.1 Sources of income

The majority (79%) of recipients receive a grant as their only source of income (Table 8.57 and Table 8.58). 19% receive the grant together with a salary (which comes from being employed or self-employed), 2% receive a grant and remittance and only 1% receive a grant and private maintenance. In the Free State, Mpumalanga (both 71%) and Gauteng (67%), the percentages for those only receiving grants are lower than the other provinces, while the percentages are the highest for these three provinces for those receiving a salary as well as grant income (31%, 28% and 26%, respectively). For those receiving a grant and remittance, the most are in the Eastern Cape (5%). In the Northern Cape, those who receive a grant and private maintenance are more (3%) than the national percentage of 0.5%.

Almost none of the CDG recipients receive private maintenance (99%), regular remittance (98%) or rental income (97%), as shown in Figures 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20. Almost none (97%) of the CDG recipients receive any kind of contributions by non-household members (Table 8.59). Approximately 2% of CDG recipients receive regular contributions in the form of clothes and food.

#### 8.3.4.2 Most frequent grant combinations

45% of CDG recipients receive only a CDG. 41% of CDG recipients receive a combination of the CDG and the CSG, while another 5% receive a combination of the DG and the CDG (Table 8.60). Those who only receive a CDG are least in the Eastern Cape (14%) and most in North West (68%). The combination of the CDG and CSG is received the most in Limpopo (66%) and the Eastern Cape (55%). The combination of the DG and CDG is received the most in the Eastern Cape (12%), with no-one in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo receiving this combination. Compared to the SOCPEN data, the CDG by itself is also received by the largest number of recipients, although with a slightly lower percentage than the survey (86%). 10% receive a combination of the DG and CDG and 4% receive a combination of the OPG and CDG. The combination of the DG and CDG is 5% more in SOCPEN than in the survey and the combination of the OPG and CDG is slightly different to the survey percentage. Those receiving only the CDG are least in the Eastern Cape (76%). Those receiving a combination of the DG and CDG are most in the Eastern Cape (16%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15%) and least in Limpopo (3%). Those receiving a combination of the OPG and CDG are most in the Eastern Cape (8%) and least in the Western Cape (1%).

99% of CDG recipients receive one CDG, while 1% receive two (Table 8.61 and Figure 8.21).

#### 8.3.4.3 Economic participation

81% of all CDG recipients are not currently employed or doing paid work (Table 8.62 and Figures 8.22 and 8.23). Gauteng (31%), the Free State (28%) and Mpumalanga (26%) have the most CDG recipients who are currently employed. 81% of CDG recipients who are of working age (18 to 59 years) are not currently employed (Table 8.63). Gauteng (32%) has the most CDG recipients (aged 18 to 59 years) who are currently employed, while the least are in North West (6%).

70% of CDG recipients who are working indicated their average duration of employment over the year preceding the study was for one whole year (Table 8.64). Approximately 20% indicated they had been employed for less than six months and about 9% of CDG recipients had been employed from six months up to a year. For those who had been employed for a whole year preceding the study, all are in North West and the Free State (93%) and the least in Limpopo (30%). Those employed six months to less than one year, the most are in Limpopo (70%). Those employed up to six months are mostly in the Northern Cape (36%).

#### 8.3.4.4 Employment sector

36% of recipients are self-employed or an employer in the informal sector (Table 8.65). 31% of CDG recipients earn wages or a salary in the private sector, while 12% of CDG recipients work for a private person (most probably as domestic workers due to most of CDG recipients being women). 7% indicated working for the government.

Of those self-employed or an employer in the informal sector, 82% are in Limpopo, while none were indicated in the Western Cape and Mpumalanga (Table 8.65). In Mpumalanga, 28% work for a private person and 58% earn wages or a salary in the private sector. In the Northern Cape, 21% of CDG recipients earn wages or a salary in the private sector, and another 34% work for the government. In Gauteng, 20% of CDG recipients work for a private person, 59% earn wages or a salary in the private sector and 14% are self-employed or an employer in the informal sector. In Mpumalanga, 58% of CDG recipients earn wages or a salary in the private sector, 28% work for a private person and 10% work for the government. In Limpopo, 82% are self-employed or an employer in the informal sector and 10% are self-employed or an employer in the formal sector.

#### 8.3.4.5 Nature of employment

54% of those currently employed receive a regular salary from one employer, while 29% are self-employed and 11% do odd jobs (Table 8.66 and Figure 8.24). Those who receive a regular salary from one employer are all in North West and the Western Cape (77%) and least in the Eastern Cape (24%). Those who engage in odd jobs as their employment activity are most in the Northern Cape (36%) and Mpumalanga (34%) and none are in KwaZulu-Natal and North West. Those who are self-employed are most in the Eastern Cape (23%) and there are none in the Western Cape and North West.

#### 8.3.4.6 Individual income

The minimum monthly income of CDG recipients, which includes the CDG, is R530 (Table 8.67). This was the minimum CDG amount for part of the fieldwork at the time of the study. The median income is R960 per month. The poorest 25% of CDG recipients have a monthly income of R780 or less while the wealthiest 25% have a monthly income of R1480 or more.

As indicated earlier, 79% of recipients receive a CDG as their only source of income and without the CDG, they have no monthly income (Table 8.68).

The minimum monthly per capita household income, including all grants, is R60 (Table 8.69). The median per capita income is R260 per month. The bottom 25% CSG recipients live in households with a monthly per capita income of R182 or less and the top 25% of CSG recipients live in households with a monthly per capita income of R390 or more.

Without any social assistance grants, the majority of CDG households will have no income (Table 8.70).

Table 8.57 Sources of Income of CDG recipients

Province	Income sources of individuals (15 years or older)						Count
	Grant only	Salary/ self-employed & grant income	Grant & private maintenance	Grant, salary/self-employed & private maintenance	Grant, salary/self-employed & remittance	Grant & remittance	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	77.0%	20.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	6440
Eastern Cape	79.3%	13.8%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	4.5%	18913
Northern Cape	74.9%	22.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1995
Free State	71.2%	27.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	81.5%	18.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20437
North West	89.1%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	67.4%	30.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	1.3%	10054
Mpumalanga	71.1%	25.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	4152
Limpopo	87.4%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9024
SA Total	79.0%	18.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	1.5%	100.0%
	63110	14857	422	57	226	1233	79905

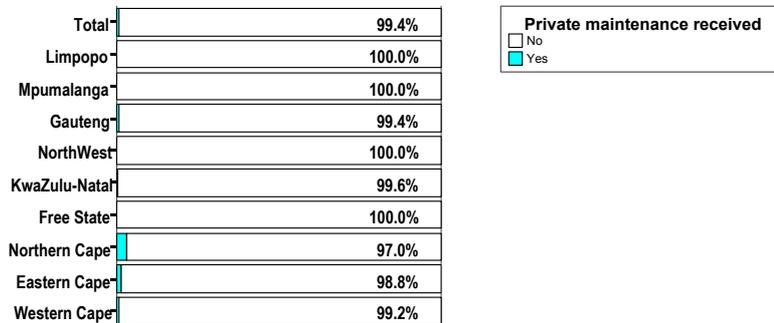
(98.8% response rate)

Table 8.58 Sources of Income of CDG recipients

Province	Income sources of individuals (15 years or older)				Count
	Grant only	Grant & employment	Grant, employment & other	Grant & other (not employment)	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	77.0%	20.9%	0.0%	2.1%	6440
Eastern Cape	79.3%	13.8%	1.2%	5.7%	18913
Northern Cape	74.9%	22.1%	0.0%	3.0%	1995
Free State	71.2%	27.9%	0.0%	0.9%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	81.5%	18.0%	0.0%	0.4%	20437
North West	89.1%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	67.4%	30.8%	0.6%	1.3%	10054
Mpumalanga	71.1%	25.6%	0.0%	3.3%	4152
Limpopo	87.4%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9024
SA Total	79.0%	18.6%	0.4%	2.1%	100.0%
	63110	14857	284	1655	79905

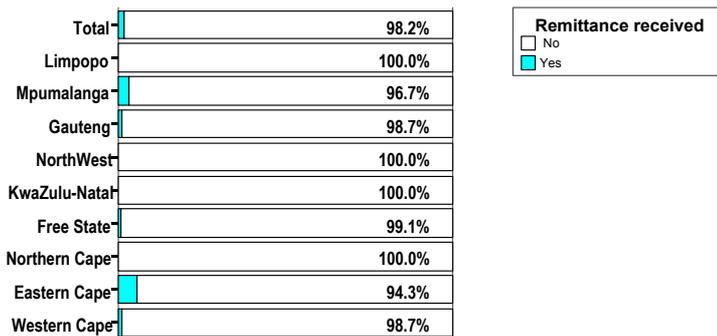
(98.8% response rate)

**Figure 8.18 Private maintenance received by CDG recipient**



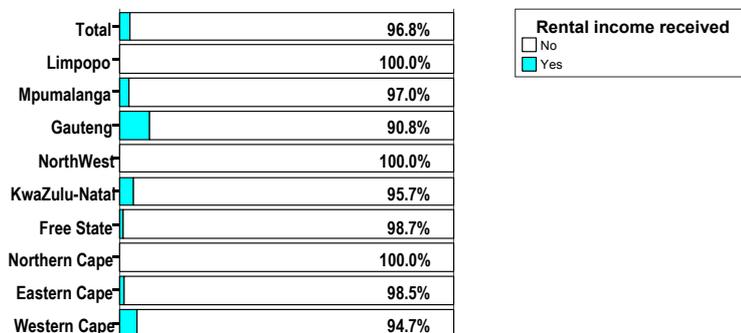
98.9% response rate

**Figure 8.19 Regular remittance received by CDG recipient**



98.9% response rate

**Figure 8.20 Rental income received by CDG recipient**



98.9% response rate

**Table 8.59 Regular contributions made in kind by non-household members to CDG recipient**

Province	Types of contributions (15 years or older)				Count
	Food	Food & Clothes	Other Contributions (excluding cash)	None	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	96.1%	6316
Eastern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	18913
Northern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	94.9%	1995
Free State	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	98.7%	2978
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	19907
North West	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	97.9%	5884
Gauteng	1.2%	0.1%	7.2%	91.5%	9873
Mpumalanga	0.0%	0.3%	3.1%	96.6%	4104
Limpopo	0.4%	8.2%	4.7%	86.8%	9024
SA Total	0.7%	1.0%	1.7%	96.6%	100.0%
	561	763	1357	76313	78994

(97.7% response rate)

**Table: 8.60 Combinations of grants of CDG recipients**

Province	Grant combinations (15 years or older)									Total Count
	CDG	OAG & CDG	DG & CDG	CDG & CSG	CDG & FCG	OAG, CDG & CSG	DG, CDG & CSG	CDG, CSG & FCG	CDG, FCG & OAG	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	63.0%	0.6%	5.8%	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	14.3%	6.4%	11.6%	54.7%	0.0%	1.5%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	18913
Northern Cape	38.1%	14.4%	7.1%	33.3%	2.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1995
Free State	46.8%	0.0%	3.1%	40.9%	0.9%	1.3%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	60.9%	1.9%	0.0%	36.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	20437
North West	67.7%	5.7%	9.5%	17.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	59.4%	2.0%	8.7%	27.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%	10061
Mpumalanga	44.8%	6.6%	2.1%	43.7%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4152
Limpopo	32.8%	0.9%	0.0%	66.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9024
SA Total	45.2%	3.5%	5.4%	41.3%	0.1%	0.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.1%	100%
	36131	2806	4316	32994	78	533	2926	20	108	79912

(98.8% response rate)

**Table 8.61 Number of grants per CDG recipient**

Province	Number of grants per individual (15 years or older)			Count
	One CDG	Two CDGs	Three CDGs	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6440
Eastern Cape	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18913
Northern Cape	95.5%	1.5%	3.0%	1995
Free State	95.2%	4.8%	0.0%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20437
North West	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5884
Gauteng	95.5%	3.6%	0.9%	10061
Mpumalanga	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4152
Limpopo	96.7%	3.1%	0.2%	9024
SA Total	98.8%	1.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	78930	806	176	79912

(98.8% response rate)

**Figure 8.21 Number of grants per CDG recipient**

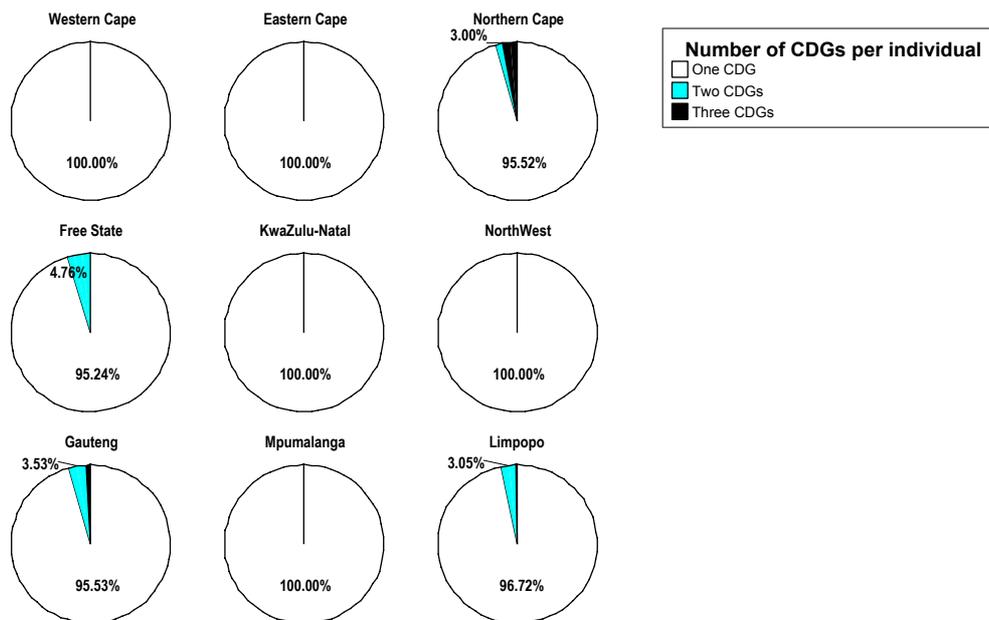


Figure 8.22 Current employment or other activities to earn money by CDG recipient

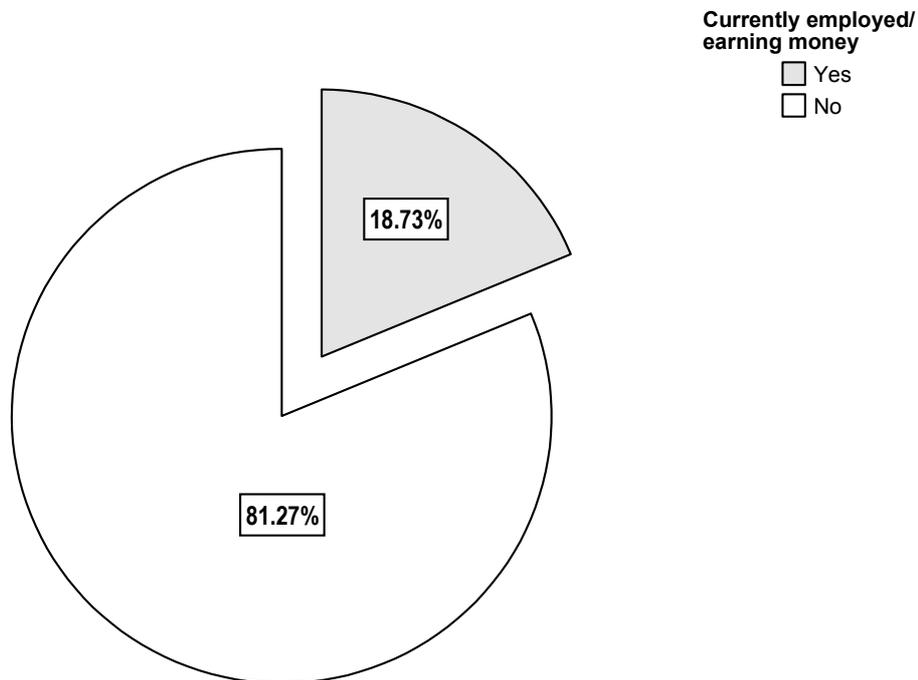
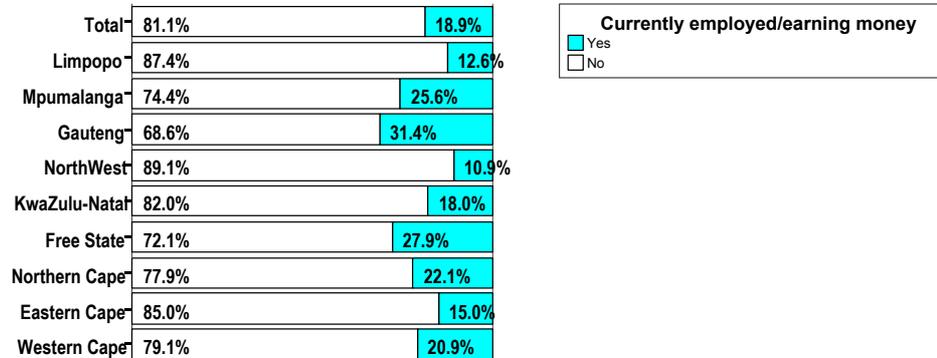


Table 8.62 Current employment or other activities to earn money by CDG recipient

Province	Currently employed/earning money (15 years or older)		Count
	Yes	No	
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	20.9%	79.1%	6440
Eastern Cape	15.0%	85.0%	18913
Northern Cape	22.1%	77.9%	1995
Free State	27.9%	72.1%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	18.0%	82.0%	20437
North West	10.9%	89.1%	5884
Gauteng	31.4%	68.6%	10061
Mpumalanga	25.6%	74.4%	4152
Limpopo	12.6%	87.4%	9024
SA Total	18.9%	81.1%	100.0%
	15141	64771	79912

(98.8% response rate)

Figure 8.23 Current employment or other activities to earn money by CDG recipient by province



98.9% response rate

Table 8.63 Current employment or other activities to earn money by CDG recipients aged 18 to 59

Current employment/ earning money (age 18-59)			
Province	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	21.9%	78.1%	6153
Eastern Cape	15.8%	84.2%	17927
Northern Cape	25.8%	74.2%	1707
Free State	28.5%	71.5%	2935
KwaZulu-Natal	18.6%	81.4%	19857
North West	5.8%	94.2%	5207
Gauteng	32.1%	67.9%	9840
Mpumalanga	29.3%	70.7%	3628
Limpopo	12.7%	87.3%	8941
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	14801	61393	76194

(98.8% response rate)

Table 8.64 Duration of employment of CDG recipients in the past year

Province	Number of months employed in the past year (age 18-59)						Count
	A whole year	More than 9 months; less than a year	More than 6 months; less than 9 months	More than 4 months; less than 6 months	A month or more; less than 4 months	Less than 1 month	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	78.0%	0.0%	19.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1261
Eastern Cape	74.4%	0.0%	0.0%	25.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2835
Northern Cape	63.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%	11.3%	441
Free State	92.8%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	838
KwaZulu-Natal	68.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3684
North West	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	299
Gauteng	74.9%	4.5%	1.4%	16.7%	0.6%	1.9%	3073
Mpumalanga	63.1%	0.0%	8.2%	28.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1062
Limpopo	30.0%	59.6%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1140
SA Total	70.2%	5.8%	3.3%	18.8%	1.1%	0.7%	100.0%
	10271	846	489	2757	162	107	14633

(98.8% response rate)

\*Only employed recipients aged 18-59.

**Table 8.65 Employment sector of CDG recipients**

Province	Employment Sector (Age 18-59)														Count
	Earn wages/salary in private sector	Work for private person (domestic worker, gardener)	Work for wage/salary in informal sector	Work for government	Self employed/employer in formal sector	Self employed/employer in informal sector	Farmer (farm worker, domestic on farm)	Work for FBO/ NGO/ CBO	Other						
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %		
Western Cape	23.3%	6.4%	24.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1261	
Eastern Cape	0.0%	23.6%	3.5%	0.0%	17.8%	47.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2835		
Northern Cape	20.8%	0.0%	0.0%	34.0%	0.0%	11.3%	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	441		
Free State	29.6%	10.1%	0.0%	13.8%	15.1%	27.4%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	838		
KwaZulu-Natal	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	0.0%	59.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3684		
North West	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	299		
Gauteng	59.2%	20.1%	1.4%	5.5%	0.0%	13.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3078		
Mpumalanga	57.6%	27.7%	0.0%	10.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1062		
Limpopo	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	82.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1140		
SA Total	30.5%	11.9%	3.1%	6.8%	5.5%	35.5%	0.4%	4.7%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	100.0%		
	4462	1746	448	989	800	5190	59	683	260	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14637		

(98.8% response rate)

\*Only employed recipients aged 18-59.

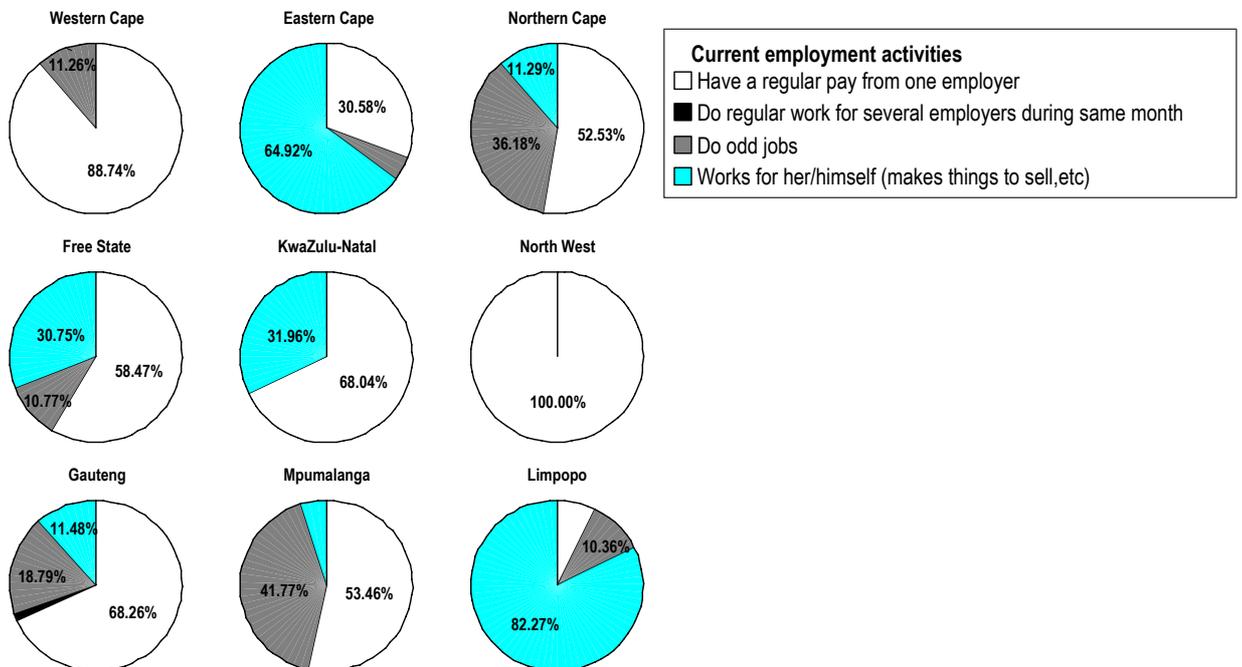
**Table 8.66 Current employment activities of CDG recipient**

Current employment activities (Age 18-59)						
Province	Have a regular pay from one employer	Do regular work for several employers during same month	Do odd jobs	Works for her/himself (makes things to sell, etc)	Other	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	76.7%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	13.5%	1345
Eastern Cape	23.6%	0.0%	3.5%	50.0%	22.9%	2835
Northern Cape	52.5%	0.0%	36.1%	11.3%	0.0%	441
Free State	58.5%	0.0%	10.7%	30.8%	0.0%	838
KwaZulu-Natal	68.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.0%	0.0%	3684
North West	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	299
Gauteng	66.4%	1.5%	18.3%	11.2%	2.5%	3152
Mpumalanga	51.8%	0.0%	40.5%	4.7%	2.9%	1062
Limpopo	7.4%	0.0%	10.4%	82.3%	0.0%	1140
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	7956	47	1606	4245	942	14796

(99.9% response rate)

\*Only employed recipients aged 18-59.

**Figure 8.24 Current employment activities of CDG recipient (Age 18-59)**



**Table 8.67 Monthly individual income, including the CDG in Rand value**

Province	Minimum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Percentile 95	Count
Western Cape	740	1189	910	780	1560	2050	6005
Eastern Cape	740	1300	1160	960	1560	2240	18046
Northern Cape	740	1317	1140	780	1560	2780	1925
Free State	740	1266	960	780	1580	2610	2896
KwaZulu-Natal	740	1049	780	780	960	2240	18020
Northwest	740	1176	780	780	960	3240	5262
Gauteng	530	1347	960	780	1560	3380	9548
Mpumalanga	740	1147	960	780	1460	1780	3980
Limpopo	740	981	960	780	1140	1420	8551
SA Total	530	1184	960	780	1480	2240	74234

(91.8% response rate)

**Table 8.68 Monthly individual income, excluding the CDG in Rand value**

Province	Minimum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Percentile 95	Count
Western Cape	0	252	0	0	0	1300	6005
Eastern Cape	0	95	0	0	0	560	18046
Northern Cape	0	184	0	0	0	1300	1925
Free State	0	258	0	0	200	1700	2896
KwaZulu-Natal	0	168	0	0	0	1500	18020
Northwest	0	276	0	0	0	2500	5262
Gauteng	0	381	0	0	0	2600	9548
Mpumalanga	0	161	0	0	0	1000	3980
Limpopo	0	19	0	0	0	200	8551
SA Total	0	176	0	0	0	1300	74234

(98.8% response rate)

**Table 8.69 Monthly per capita household income, including the CDG in Rand value**

Province	Minimum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Percentile 95	Count
Western Cape	123	449	385	280	550	1247	6440
Eastern Cape	96	277	195	163	320	780	18913
Northern Cape	129	370	353	230	458	593	1995
Free State	123	451	331	245	540	1028	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	60	291	288	156	389	603	20437
North West	120	331	220	195	379	1080	5884
Gauteng	74	467	320	240	452	1304	10061
Mpumalanga	111	400	263	234	425	1593	4152
Limpopo	101	250	228	141	347	480	9024
SA Total	60	331	260	182	390	780	79912

(98.8% response rate)

**Table 8.70 Monthly per capita household income, excluding the CDG in Rand value**

Province	Minimum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Percentile 95	Count
Western Cape	0	159	0	0	250	550	6440
Eastern Cape	0	24	0	0	0	133	18913
Northern Cape	0	112	0	0	175	300	1995
Free State	0	161	0	0	200	800	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	0	74	0	0	63	375	20437
Northwest	0	94	0	0	56	833	5884
Gauteng	0	207	0	0	148	1130	10061
Mpumalanga	0	163	29	0	142	1333	4152
Limpopo	0	12	0	0	0	83	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	0	85	0	0	51	480	79912

(98.8% response rate)

### 8.3.5 Health

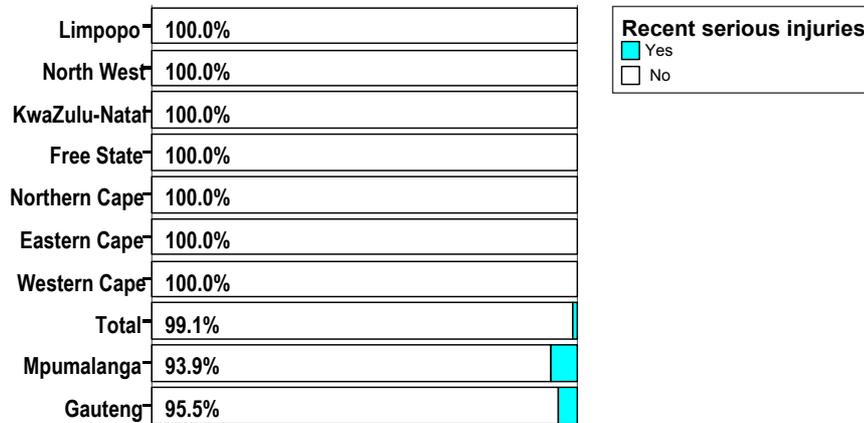
In this section, respondents were asked about their health in terms of having sustained injuries or suffered from illnesses in the month preceding the study. The most frequently mentioned illnesses or injuries are indicated in this section.

#### 8.3.5.1 Injuries and/or illnesses

Nearly all (99%) CDG recipients had not sustained any serious injuries in the month preceding the study (Figure 8.25). Approximately 20% of CDG recipients reported suffering from illnesses in the month preceding the study (Table 8.71 and Figure 8.25). The provinces where the greatest percentage of recipients reported illnesses include Gauteng (36%), the Eastern Cape (23%) and Mpumalanga (21%). The province with the lowest percentage is Limpopo (4%).

The types of illnesses or impairments include problems with blood pressure (20%); heart disease (11%); diabetes (10%); mental health problems (10%) and chronic illnesses that include HIV/AIDS related illnesses (8%), as shown in Table 8.72. The 'Other' category constitutes 17% of illnesses that were indicated by recipients and includes headaches and flu (36%), body or muscular pain (10%) and orthopaedic problems (8%), a stomach operation (5%), dizziness (5%) and problems with their womb (5%), as shown in Table 8.73. 30% refused to disclose their type of illness or impairment.

Figure 8.25 Serious injuries sustained recently by CDG recipients



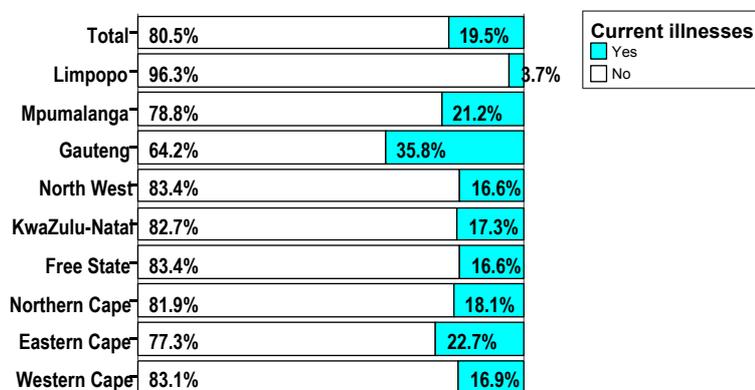
98.8% response rate

Table 8.71 Illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients

Illnesses in the past month			
Province	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	16.9%	83.1%	6440
Eastern Cape	22.7%	77.3%	18913
Northern Cape	18.2%	81.8%	1995
Free State	16.6%	83.4%	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	17.3%	82.7%	20437
Northwest	16.6%	83.4%	5884
Gauteng	35.8%	64.2%	10061
Mpumalanga	21.2%	78.8%	4152
Limpopo	3.7%	96.3%	8961
SA Total	19.5%	80.5%	100%
	15567	64282	79849

(98.7% response rate)

Figure 8.26 Illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients



98.8% response rate

Table 8.72 Type of illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients

Type of illness or impairment	Frequency	Percent
Blood pressure	3145	20.2%
Chronic illnesses (including HIV/AIDS related)	2025	13.0%
Mental health problems	1857	11.9%
Heart Disease	1670	10.7%
Diabetes	1622	10.4%
Respiratory problems (asthma, emphysema, bronchitis)	803	5.2%
Diarrhea	595	3.8%
Disabled by a stroke	530	3.4%
Cancer	285	1.8%
Physically handicapped (e.g. blindness)	215	1.4%
TB	156	1.0%
*Other	2664	17.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15567</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(100% response rate)

\*Only ill recipients.

Table 8.73 Type of illnesses or impairments of CDG recipients: expansion of *other* option

Type of illness or impairment: <i>Other</i> option expanded	Frequency	Percent
Headache and flu	917	36.3%
Refused to disclose	754	29.8%
Body/Muscular pains	252	10.0%
Orthopedic problems	199	7.9%
Operation on stomach	128	5.1%
Dizziness	127	5.0%
Womb	122	4.8%
Eyesight	28	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2527</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(94.8% response rate)

\*Only other option.

### 8.3.6 Grant specific section

This section is only relevant to recipients of the CDG. Respondents were asked to indicate what the main reasons are for receiving the CDG. These reasons were added together and only the ten most frequently mentioned reasons are indicated. Respondents also had to indicate whether they have additional expenses as a result of the child's disability and, in addition, they had to indicate the nature of these additional expenses.

#### 8.3.6.1 Reasons for receiving the CDG

CDG recipients had to indicate the reasons why they receive the CDG. These reasons were grouped together into the ten most frequently mentioned reasons for receiving the CDG (Table 8.74 and Table 8.75). Intellectual impairments (26%) and physical impairments (23%) constitute almost half of the responses. This is followed by speech, physical, intellectual and emotional impairments (10%); specific illnesses such as TB, Cancer or AIDS (9%); speech, intellectual and emotional impairments (7%); speech and physical impairments (7%); speech, physical and intellectual impairments (7%) and intellectual and emotional impairments (5%). For more detailed figures of the various reasons for receiving the CDG, see Figures 8.27 to 8.33)

#### 8.3.6.2 Additional expenses incurred due to child's disability

36% of CDG recipients indicated that medical expenses were incurred as a result of the child beneficiary's disability (Figure 8.34). The highest percentages are in KwaZulu-Natal (57%) and the Eastern Cape (43%) and the lowest are in Gauteng (18%) and Limpopo (19%). See Table 8.76 for more detailed statistics.

93% of CDG recipients indicated that they did not have to pay someone to assist or take care of the disabled child beneficiary (Figure 8.35). The highest percentages of those who do not pay someone are in North West (14%) and KwaZulu-Natal (13%) and the lowest is in the Eastern Cape (3%). See Table 8.77 for more detailed statistics.

22% of CDG recipients indicated that they regularly spend money on therapy or treatment for the disabled child beneficiary (Figure 8.36). The highest percentage of those who have regular therapy or treatment for the children is in Limpopo (33%) and the lowest are in North West (7%) and the Northern Cape (8%). See Table 8.78 for more detailed statistics.

17% of CDG recipients indicated that they regularly spend money on other expenses, such as nappies or special food, as a result of the child beneficiary's disability (Figure 8.37). The highest percentage of those who regularly spend money on other expenses for the children is in North West (25%) and the lowest is Limpopo (3%). See Table 8.79 for more detailed statistics.

**Table 8.74 Ten most frequently mentioned reasons why the CDG is received**

<b>10 most frequently mentioned reasons for receiving the CDG</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Intellectual impairment	11905	26.3%
Physical impairment	10508	23.2%
Speech, physical, intellectual & emotional impairment	4555	10.1%
Specific illness (e.g. TB, cancer, AIDS)	4057	9.0%
Speech, intellectual & emotional impairment	3251	7.2%
Speech & physical impairment	3013	6.7%
Speech, physical & intellectual impairment	2964	6.6%
Intellectual & emotional impairment	2435	5.4%
Speech & intellectual impairment	1355	3.0%
Emotional impairment	1216	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45258</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(55.9% response rate)

\*The top ten reasons for receiving the CDG represent 55.9% of respondents.

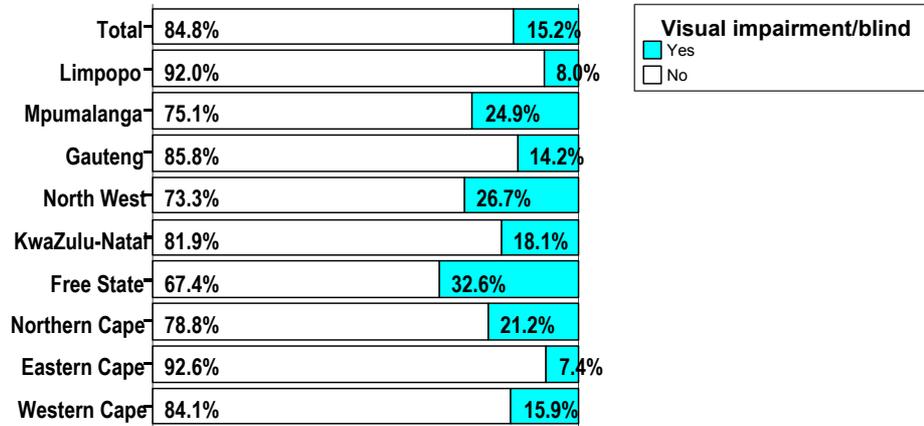
**Table 8.75 Ten most frequently mentioned reasons why the CDG is received by province**

Province	10 most frequently mentioned reasons for receiving the CDG										Speech & intellectual impairment	
	Physical impairment	Intellectual impairment	Specific illness (e.g. TB, cancer, AIDS)	Speech, physical & intellectual impairment	Speech, intellectual & emotional impairment	Speech & physical impairment	Intellectual & emotional impairment	Speech, physical, intellectual & emotional impairment	Emotional impairment	Speech & intellectual impairment	Count	Row %
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %
Western Cape	25.1%	33.5%	9.2%	9.2%	0.0%	8.1%	5.6%	0.0%	2.4%	6.8%	3945	6.8%
Eastern Cape	28.9%	33.2%	9.7%	2.8%	4.5%	5.7%	4.6%	3.2%	4.0%	3.5%	11081	3.5%
Northern Cape	19.0%	27.1%	13.4%	0.0%	8.6%	7.7%	0.0%	5.3%	18.9%	0.0%	1186	0.0%
Free State	30.9%	17.7%	2.0%	20.4%	2.8%	10.3%	2.0%	2.0%	7.2%	4.8%	1386	4.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	21.4%	20.4%	10.8%	7.5%	11.0%	3.8%	0.0%	25.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11712	0.0%
North West	45.9%	7.8%	8.1%	16.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	12.8%	0.0%	3.8%	2347	3.8%
Gauteng	18.0%	10.5%	7.9%	9.4%	9.1%	22.3%	8.4%	6.7%	2.7%	5.1%	4701	5.1%
Mpumalanga	17.4%	17.3%	7.4%	9.7%	20.5%	1.7%	13.7%	10.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1882	2.5%
Limpopo	16.4%	28.8%	6.1%	0.0%	10.9%	5.0%	17.9%	7.2%	2.2%	5.4%	4753	5.4%
SA Total	24.1%	24.0%	9.0%	6.8%	7.6%	6.9%	5.5%	10.5%	2.6%	3.2%	100.0%	3.2%
	10374	10318	3888	2847	3251	2952	2376	4533	1098	1355	42991	1355

(55.9% response rate)

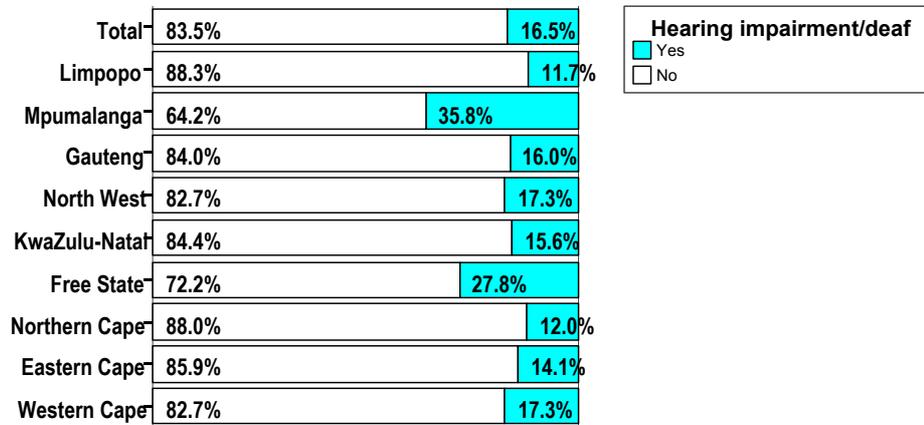
\*The top ten reasons for receiving the CDG represent 55.9% of respondents.

Figure 8.27 Receipt of CDG due to visual impairment or blindness



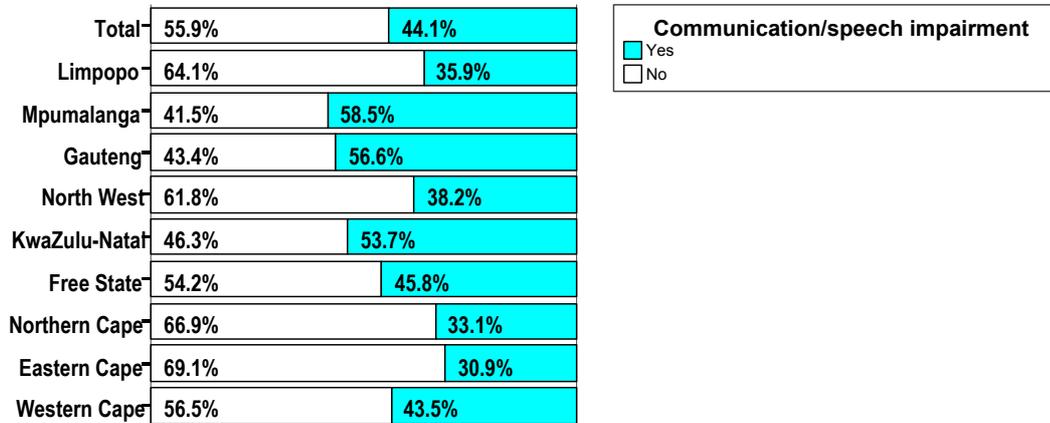
94.2% response rate

Figure 8.28 Receipt of CDG due to hearing impairment or deafness



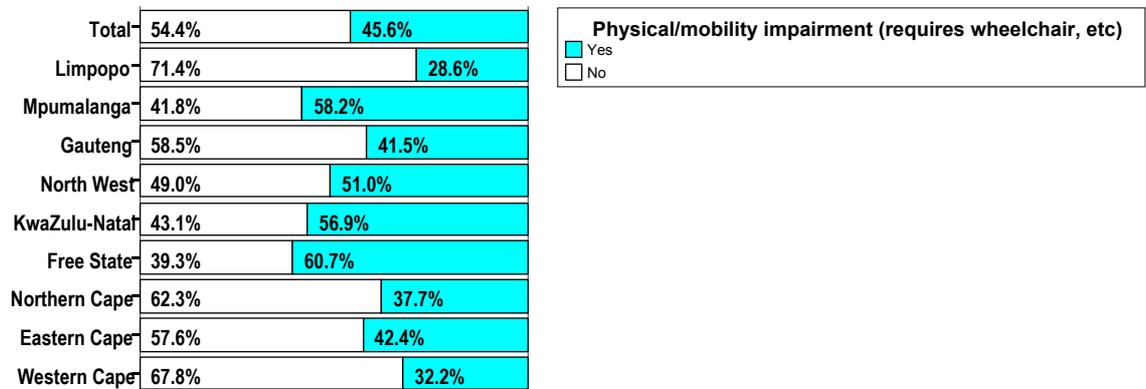
93.6% response rate

Figure 8.29 Receipt of CDG due to communication or speech impairment



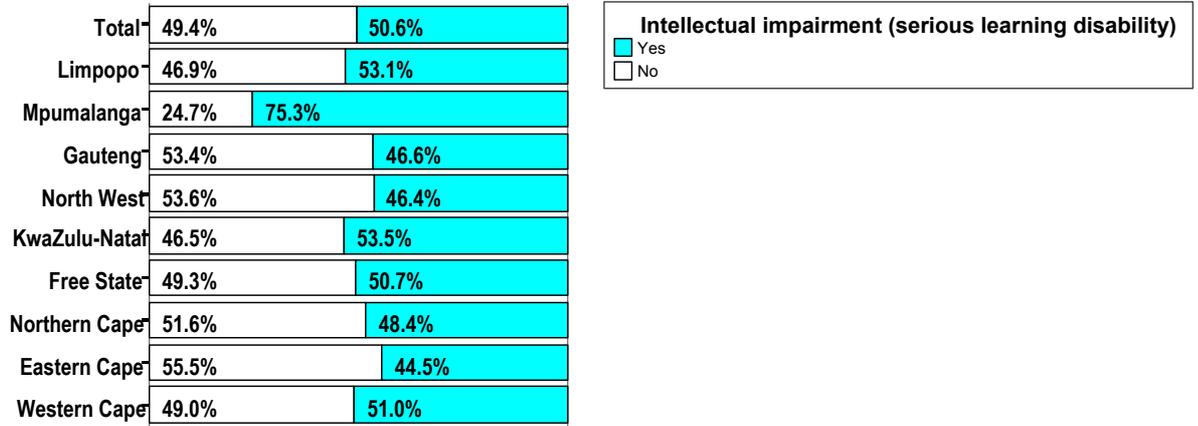
93.6% response rate

Figure 8.30 Receipt of CDG due to physical or mobility impairment



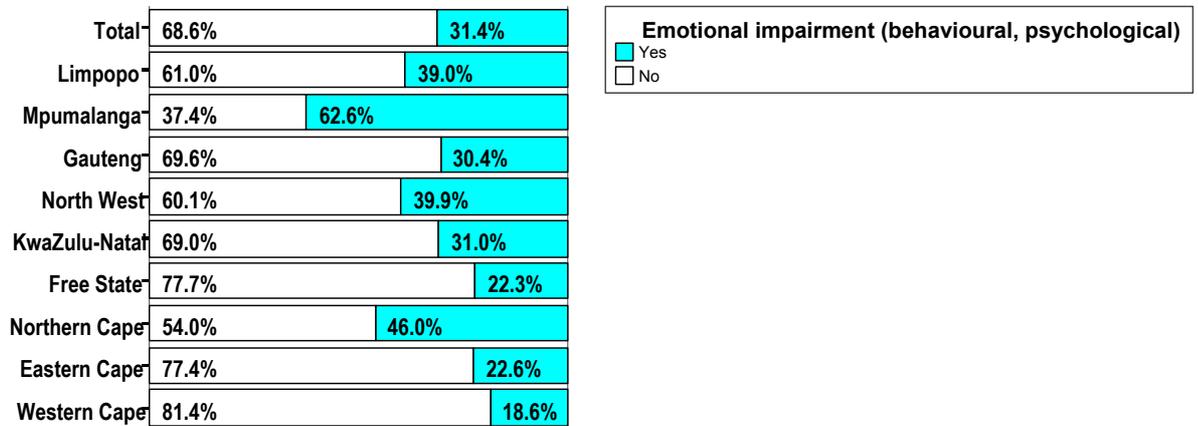
93.6% response rate

**Figure 8.31 Receipt of CDG due to intellectual impairment**



93.6% response rate

**Figure 8.32 Receipt of CDG due to emotional impairment**



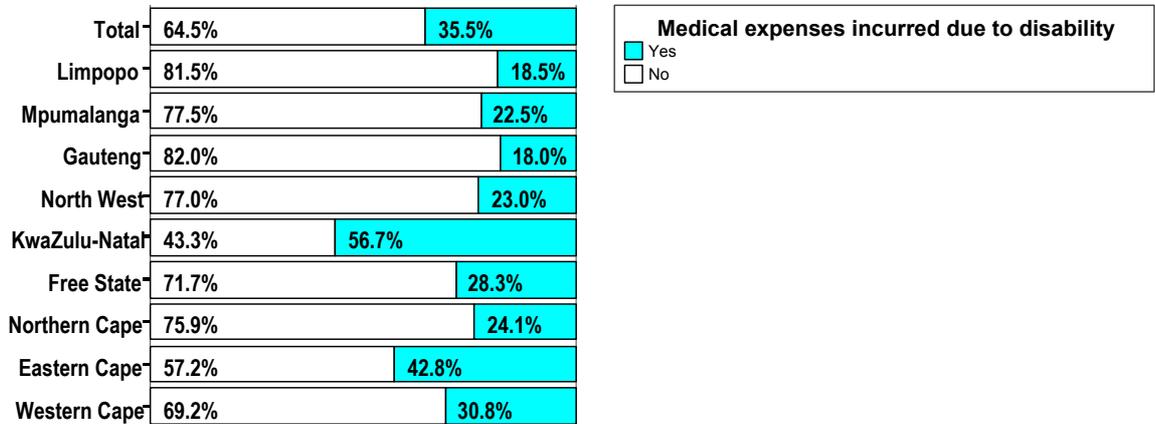
93.6% response rate

Figure 8.33 Receipt of CDG due to a specific illness



93.6% response rate

Figure 8.34 Medical expenses for the CDG recipient resulting from the disability



92.1% response rate

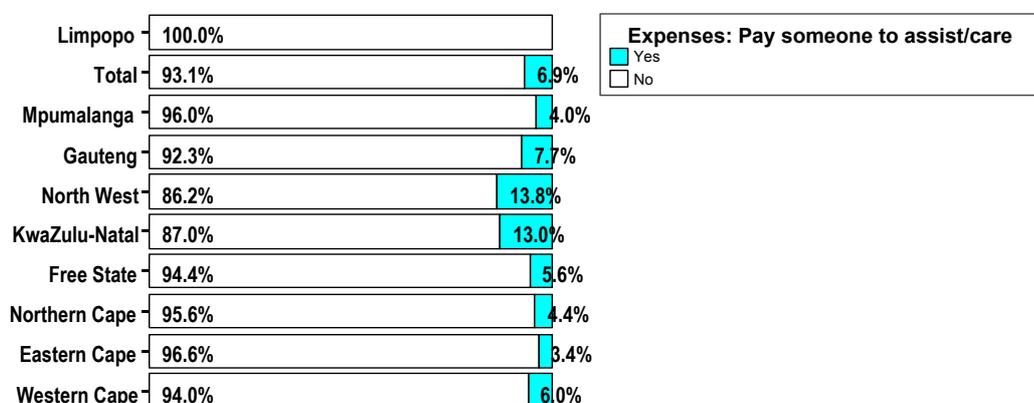
Table 8.76 Medical expenses for the CDG recipient resulting from the disability

Province	Medical expenses in Rand per month						
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Western Cape	213	180	30	560	150	250	6440
Eastern Cape	124	150	12	200	50	200	18913
Northern Cape	101	110	35	150	40	150	1995
Free State	179	130	30	550	50	200	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	319	100	20	2000	80	200	20437
North West	119	50	20	500	20	200	5884
Gauteng	138	100	18	895	40	150	10061
Mpumalanga	203	200	10	500	120	200	4152
Limpopo	.	.	.	.	.	.	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	211	110	10	2000	80	200	79912

(98.8% response rate)

\*No amounts were indicated for the 19% of respondents in Limpopo who indicated having medical expenses.

**Figure 8.35 Expenses for extra assistance or care incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary**



92.5% response rate

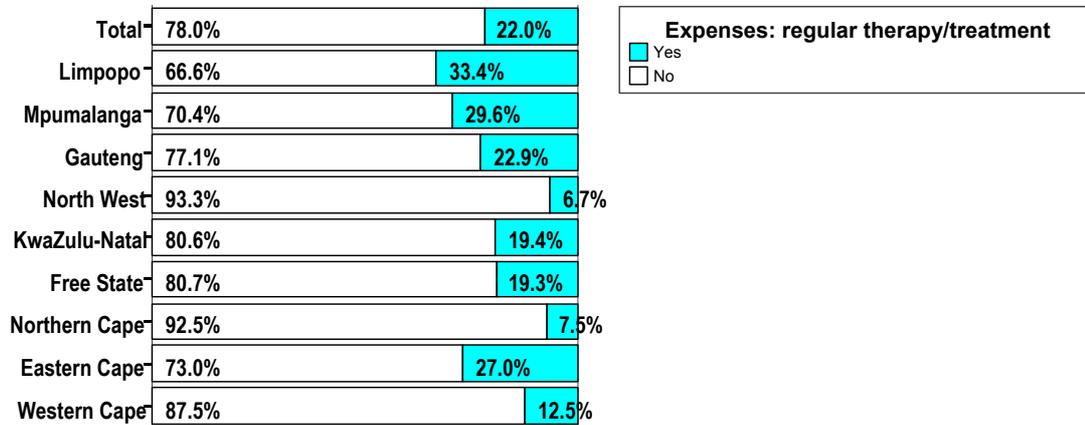
**Table 8.77 Expenses for extra assistance or care incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary**

Province	Payment for assistance in Rand per month						Count
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	
Western Cape	122	50	50	450	50	120	6440
Eastern Cape	800	800	800	800	800	800	18913
Northern Cape	294	350	150	350	300	350	1995
Free State	136	100	100	200	100	200	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	258	50	50	500	50	500	20437
North West	395	400	350	420	375	420	5884
Gauteng	400	230	20	1200	230	500	10061
Mpumalanga	250	250	250	250	250	250	4152
Limpopo	.	.	.	.	.	.	9024
SA Total	338	375	20	1200	50	500	79912

(98.8% response rate)

\*None of the recipients in Limpopo indicated having to pay someone for assistance or care.

**Figure 8.36 Expenses for regular therapy or treatment incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary**



98.9% response rate

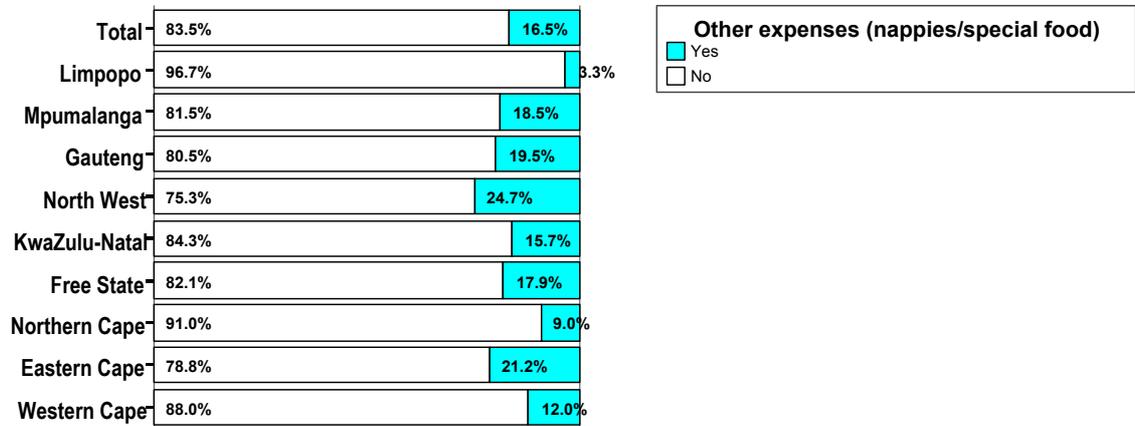
**Table 8.78 Expenses for regular therapy or treatment incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary**

Province	Payment for therapy or other treatment in Rand per month						Count
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	
Western Cape	125	150	50	180	120	150	6440
Eastern Cape	118	80	50	300	50	150	18913
Northern Cape	123	120	60	150	120	150	1995
Free State	132	60	20	580	35	150	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	1116	100	50	4000	100	4000	20437
North West	.	.	.	.	.	.	5884
Gauteng	198	100	10	500	35	350	10061
Mpumalanga	118	110	8	300	24	200	4152
Limpopo	208	200	200	250	200	200	9024
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>79912</b>

(98.8% response rate)

\*No amounts were indicated for the 7% of respondents in North West who indicated having expenses for regular treatment.

Figure 8.37 Other expenses incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary



98.9% response rate

Table 8.79 Other expenses incurred by the CDG recipient in caring for the CDG beneficiary

Province	Payment of other expenses in Rand per month						Count
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	
Western Cape	331	200	30	1500	100	500	6440
Eastern Cape	179	100	50	800	100	200	18913
Northern Cape	147	150	60	200	150	200	1995
Free State	192	200	50	350	100	284	3006
KwaZulu-Natal	451	300	20	1000	60	1000	20437
North West	186	300	10	300	50	300	5884
Gauteng	181	150	40	2500	100	200	10061
Mpumalanga	141	120	30	400	100	120	4152
Limpopo	200	200	200	200	200	200	9024
SA Total	252	150	10	2500	100	300	79912

(98.8% response rate)

## 8.4 Child beneficiaries

### 8.4.1 Demographic information

This section looks at the responses regarding child beneficiaries. It includes the sex, age and race distributions of child beneficiaries. It also asks whether the child beneficiaries have a birth certificate.

#### 8.4.1.1 Sex

The sex composition of the CDG children consists of 44% females and 56% males (Figure 8.38 and Table 8.80). In all provinces (except for KwaZulu-Natal where 40% are male), males constitute about half to more than half of all CDG child beneficiaries (Figure 8.39). In the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Gauteng, males constitute just over two thirds of CDG beneficiaries, which is slightly higher than in the other provinces.

#### 8.4.1.2 Age

As shown in Table 8.81, (for more detailed statistics refer to Table 8.82 and Figure 8.40).

The most prominent age categories are the 6 to 12 year (42%) and 13 to 18 year (38%) categories (Figure 8.41). Thus 80% of CDG child beneficiaries are 6 to 18 years old. Those aged 0 to 5 years constitute almost 21% of CDG children. The highest percentages of children in the 6 to 12 year age category are in Mpumalanga (63%) and the lowest are in Gauteng and the Western Cape (both 29%), as shown in Table 3.83 and Figure 8.42. In the 13 to 18 year age category, the highest percentage of children is in the Western Cape (59%) and the lowest percentages are in Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape (all 34%).

#### 8.4.1.3 Race

The majority of CDG children are black (83%) and approximately 11% are coloured, while 5% are Indian (Figure 8.43). As with the CDG recipients, there is some variance of race according to the provinces; the majority of CDG children are black in all provinces except the Western Cape (92%) where the majority is coloured and in the Northern Cape where 43% are coloured. KwaZulu-Natal has the highest percentage of Indian child beneficiaries (13%), as shown in Figure 8.44.

#### 8.4.1.4 Possession of a birth certificate

The vast majority (96%) of CDG children possess birth certificates (Figure 8.45)<sup>4</sup>. Provinces with the highest percentages include Mpumalanga (100%), Gauteng (99%) and Limpopo (99%) and North West has the lowest percentage (91%).

---

<sup>4</sup> It is expected that all grant beneficiary children have a birth certificate because in order to qualify for a CDG, the child's birth certificate is a prerequisite. Possible reasons why respondents indicated they did not have the child's birth certificate could be because it has been lost or due to fieldworker error.

Figure 8.38 Sex of CDG child beneficiaries

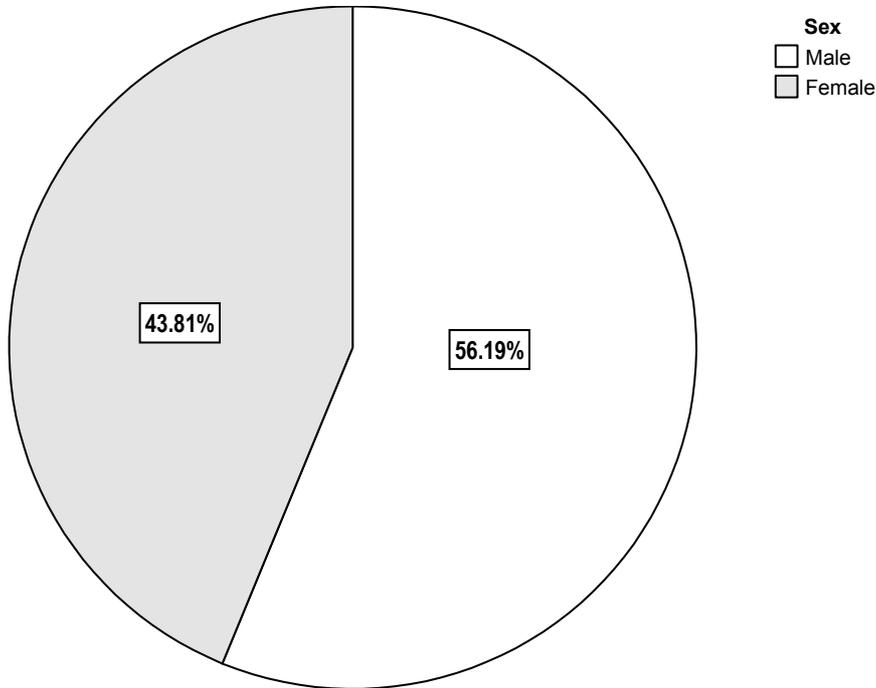
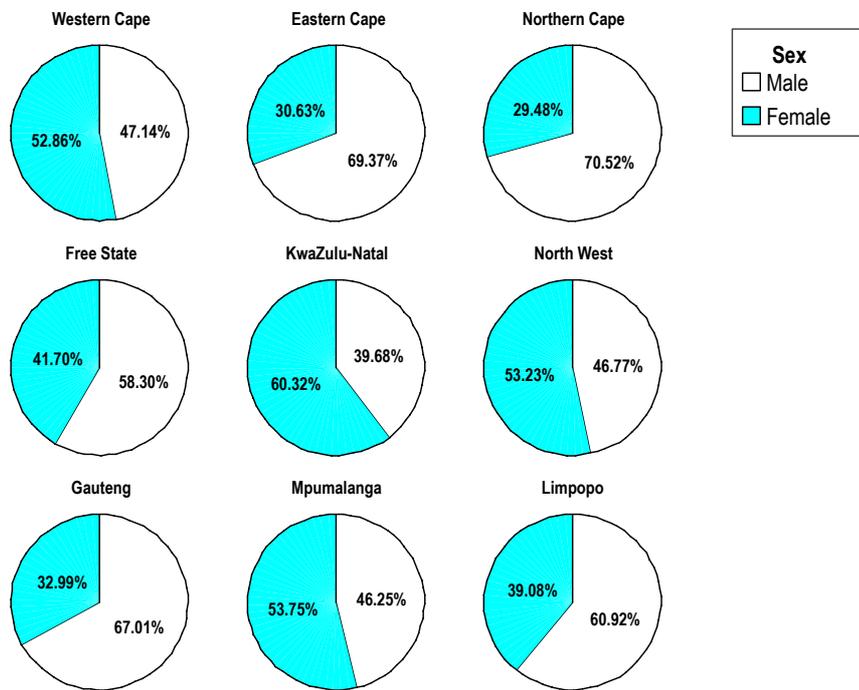


Table 8.80 Sex of CDG child beneficiaries by province

Province	Sex		Count
	Male	Female	
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	47.2%	52.8%	5948
Eastern Cape	69.4%	30.6%	16066
Northern Cape	70.5%	29.5%	1813
Free State	58.3%	41.7%	2885
KwaZulu-Natal	39.7%	60.3%	17061
North West	46.8%	53.2%	4976
Gauteng	66.9%	33.1%	9176
Mpumalanga	46.3%	53.7%	4070
Limpopo	60.9%	39.1%	8429
SA Total	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
	39166	31259	70424

(98.7% response rate)

Figure 8.39 Sex of CDG child beneficiaries by province



**Table 8.81 Age of CDG child beneficiaries**

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
< 12 months	493	0.7	0.7
1	111	0.2	0.8
2	1194	1.7	2.5
3	2262	3.2	5.7
4	7606	10.7	16.4
5	3152	4.4	20.8
6	3628	5.1	25.9
7	2728	3.8	29.7
8	4167	5.8	35.5
9	5515	7.7	43.2
10	5074	7.1	50.4
11	4258	6.0	56.3
12	4364	6.1	62.4
13	7023	9.8	72.3
14	5716	8.0	80.3
15	5937	8.3	88.6
16	2888	4.0	92.7
17	4349	6.1	98.8
18	882	1.2	100.0
Total	71348	100.0	

(100% response rate)

**Table 8.82 Age of CDG child beneficiaries by province (descriptive statistics)**

Province	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Count
Western Cape	12	13	2	18	9	15	5948
Eastern Cape	11	11	3	17	9	13	16066
Northern Cape	11	11	1	17	8	15	1813
Free State	11	11	2	18	6	15	2885
KwaZulu-Natal	9	9	3	18	4	13	17061
North West	9	8	0	17	5	13	4976
Gauteng	10	10	0	18	5	14	9176
Mpumalanga	11	11	2	18	7	14	4070
Limpopo	10	10	3	18	6	14	8429
SA Total	10	11	0	18	6	14	70424

(98.7% response rate)

Figure 8.40 Age of CDG child beneficiaries by province

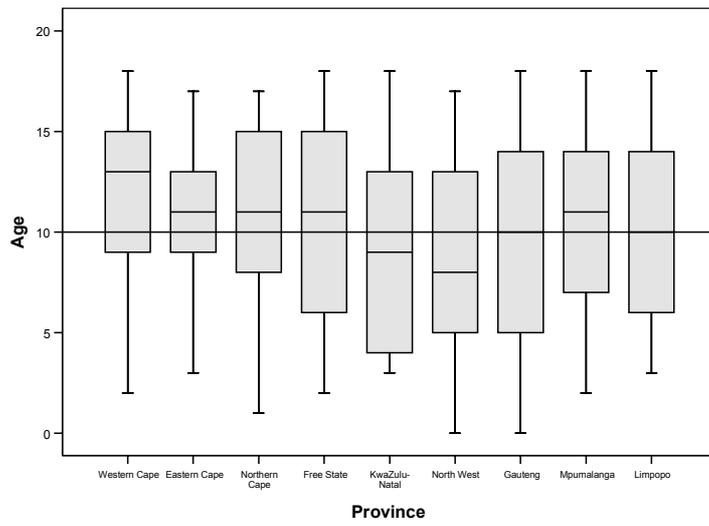


Figure 8.41 Age categories of CDG child beneficiaries

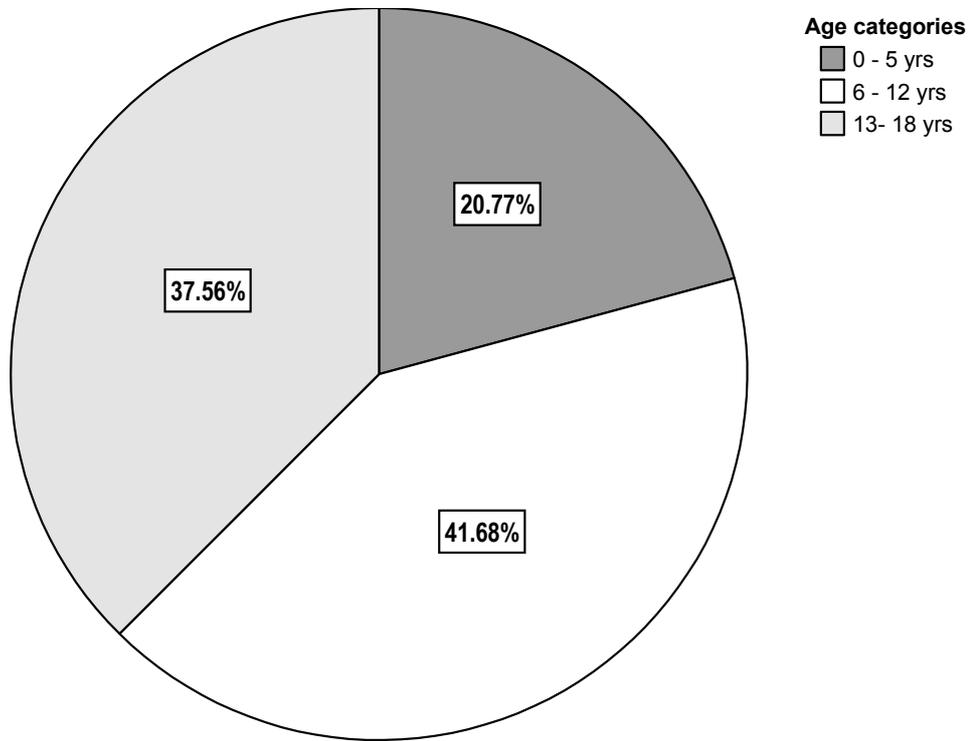
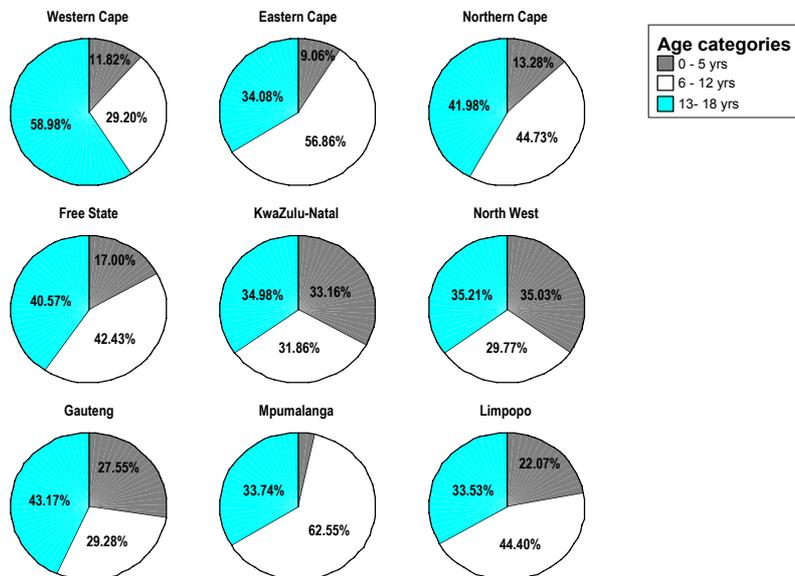


Figure 8.42 Age categories of CDG child beneficiaries by province



**Table 8.83 Age categories of CDG child beneficiaries by province**

Province	Age categories			
	0 - 5 yrs	6 - 12 yrs	13- 18 yrs	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	11.8%	29.2%	59.0%	5948
Eastern Cape	9.1%	56.9%	34.1%	16066
Northern Cape	13.2%	44.8%	42.0%	1813
Free State	17.0%	42.5%	40.5%	2885
KwaZulu-Natal	33.2%	31.9%	35.0%	17061
North West	35.0%	29.8%	35.2%	4976
Gauteng	27.5%	29.4%	43.1%	9176
Mpumalanga	3.7%	62.5%	33.8%	4070
Limpopo	22.1%	44.4%	33.5%	8429
<b>SA Total</b>	21.0%	40.9%	38.0%	100.0%
	14819	28811	26795	70424

(98.7% response rate)

Figure 8.43 Race of CDG child beneficiaries

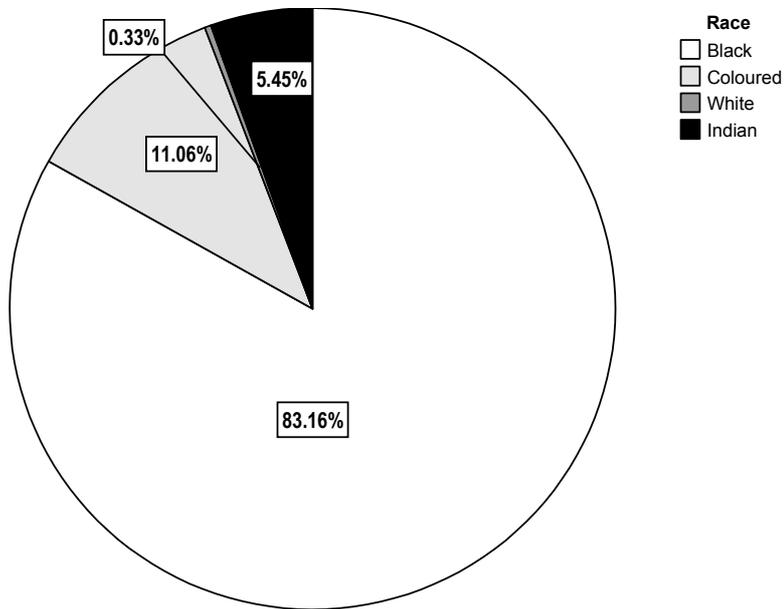


Figure 8.44 Race of CDG child beneficiaries by province

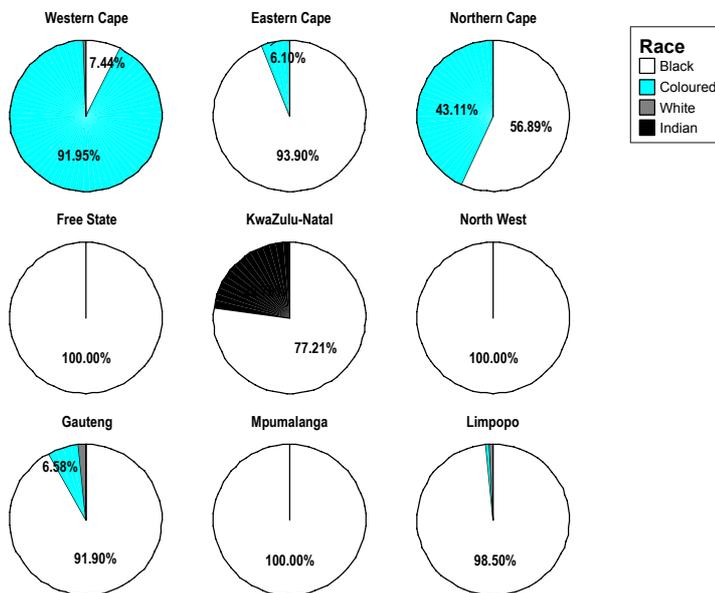
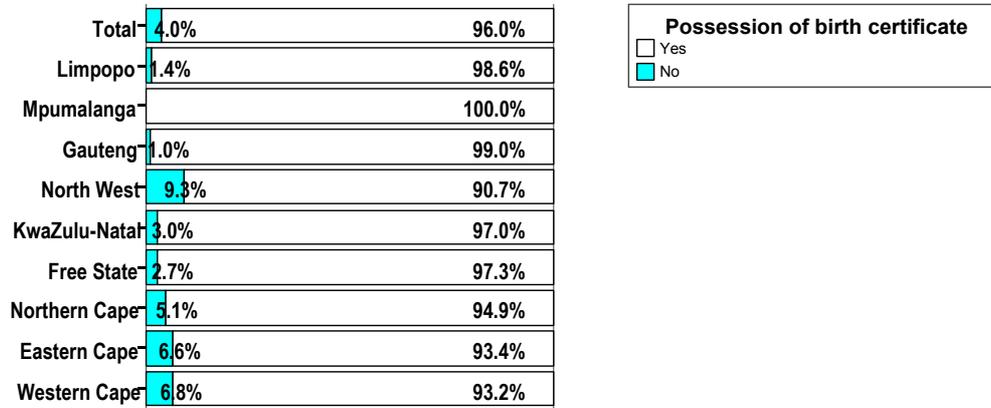


Figure 8.45 Possession of a birth certificate by the CDG child beneficiary



96.5% response rate

### **8.4.2 Caregivership and living arrangements**

This section looks at the primary caregivers of the beneficiary children, as well as the children's living arrangements with their primary caregivers and/or parents.

#### **8.4.2.1 Relationship of CDG child to primary caregiver**

The majority, or 83%, of CDG children's caregivers are their mothers (Table 8.84). 10% are the grandmothers and 5% are the fathers of CDG children. In 56% of cases where the primary caregiver of the CDG is not the biological mother, the main caregiver is the grandmother, the father in 30% of cases and, in 12% of cases, the main caregiver is another family member or a relative (Table 8.85).

In 48% of cases, CDG children receive support from both parents and in 47% of cases; support comes from only their mothers (Table 8.86 and Figures 8.46 and 8.47).

In most cases (91%), the CDG children have always lived with their biological mother in the same household (Table 8.87 and Figure 8.48).

#### **8.4.2.2 CDG children with a grandmother as the primary caregiver**

54% of children with the grandmother as the primary caregiver, receive parental support only from their mother and 28% receive no support from either parent (Table 8.88). In 14% of cases, both parents are deceased.

62% of CDG children whose grandmother is their primary caregiver, have lived with their biological mother in the same household too (33% have always lived with their mother and 27% have sometimes lived with her) and in 32% of cases, the biological mother is deceased (Table 8.89). In cases where the grandmother is the primary caregiver of the CDG, 73% of these children have never lived with their biological fathers; 10% have sometimes lived with their biological father and, in 16% of cases, their father is deceased (Table 8.90).

#### **8.4.2.3 CDG children whose biological mother is the primary caregiver**

If the biological mother is the CDG child's primary caregiver, the child will receive support from both parents in 51% of cases and, in 49% of cases, the child will receive support from only the mother (Table 8.91).

If the biological mother is the CDG child's primary caregiver, 98% have always lived with their mothers (Table 8.92).

If the biological mother is the CDG child's primary caregiver, 40% of CDG beneficiaries have always lived with their biological fathers and 33% have never (Table 8.93). In 13% of cases, the child's father is deceased.

### Relationship of CDG child to primary caregiver

**Table 8.84 The relationship of the CDG child beneficiary to the main caregiver**

Province	Relationship of CDG child beneficiary to the main caregiver						Count
	Mother	Father	Grand-mother	Grand-father	Sister	Other family/relative	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	93.7%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	5543
Eastern Cape	81.8%	0.0%	15.3%	0.0%	0.5%	2.4%	16066
Northern Cape	76.8%	5.1%	13.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1813
Free State	76.1%	4.1%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	2847
KwaZulu-Natal	80.1%	14.3%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	16893
North West	78.7%	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	4976
Gauteng	85.4%	1.1%	12.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	9044
Mpumalanga	78.6%	0.4%	16.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	4013
Limpopo	86.8%	9.9%	2.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	8272
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>82.6%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	57401	3557	6808	181	77	1443	69468

(95.9% response rate)

**Table 8.85 The relationship of the CDG child to the main caregiver, if caregiver is not the biological mother**

Province	CDG child's relationship to main caregiver, if caregiver not biological mother					Count
	Father	Grand-mother	Grand-father	Sister	Other family/relative	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	0.0%	82.4%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	348
Eastern Cape	0.0%	84.2%	0.0%	2.6%	13.2%	2921
Northern Cape	22.1%	56.1%	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%	420
Free State	17.3%	34.9%	0.0%	0.0%	47.8%	680
KwaZulu-Natal	71.7%	21.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	3364
North West	0.0%	83.4%	0.0%	0.0%	16.6%	1061
Gauteng	7.5%	84.1%	2.0%	0.0%	6.4%	1320
Mpumalanga	1.7%	77.6%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%	860
Limpopo	75.0%	17.3%	5.8%	0.0%	2.0%	1093
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	3557	6808	181	77	1443	12067

(100% response rate)

Figure 8.46 Support of CDG child from both parents

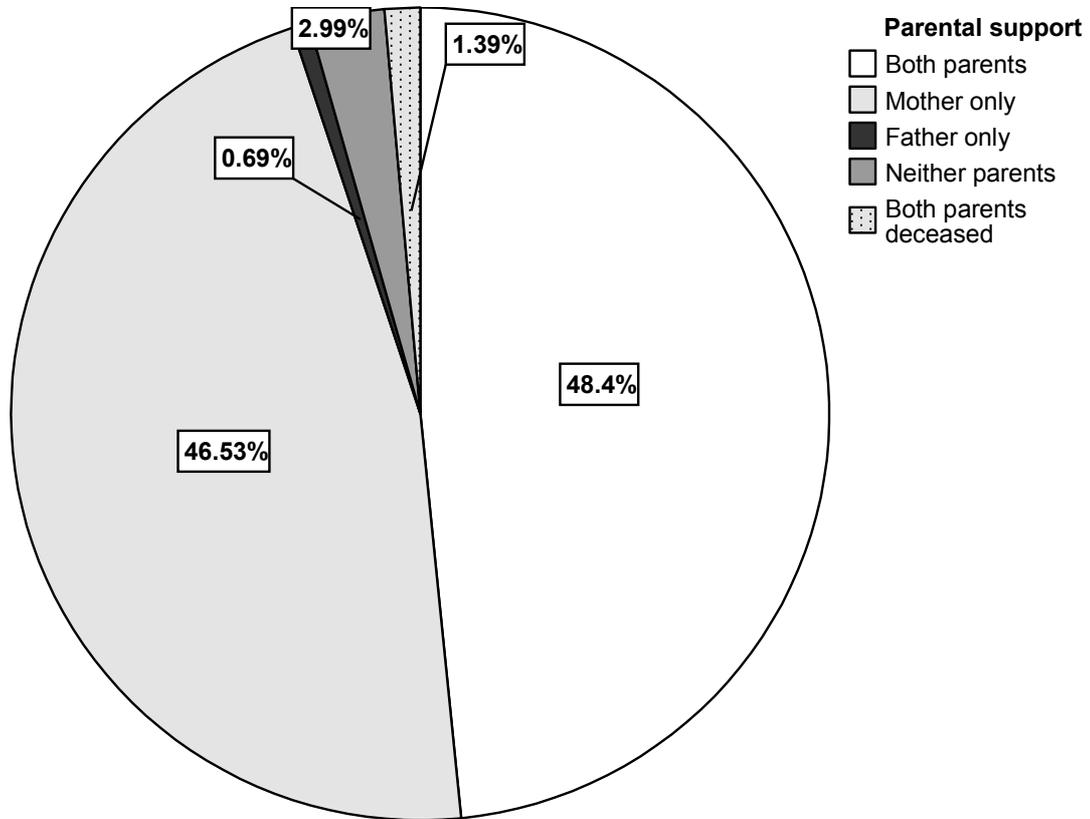


Table 8.86 Support of CDG child from both parents by province

Province	Parental support					Count
	Both parents	Mother only	Father only	Neither parents	Both parents deceased	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	51.6%	46.0%	1.7%	0.7%	0.0%	5543
Eastern Cape	51.5%	41.7%	0.0%	4.3%	2.4%	16066
Northern Cape	41.1%	47.9%	3.3%	4.9%	2.9%	1813
Free State	41.1%	51.7%	2.7%	4.5%	0.0%	2847
KwaZulu-Natal	63.8%	31.8%	0.5%	3.3%	0.5%	16893
North West	43.0%	53.3%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	4976
Gauteng	30.8%	63.7%	0.2%	2.2%	3.1%	9044
Mpumalanga	44.8%	45.0%	0.8%	5.8%	3.5%	4013
Limpopo	42.4%	56.1%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	8272
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	34068	31830	485	2103	981	69468

(95.9% response rate)

Figure 8.47 Support of CDG child from both parents by province

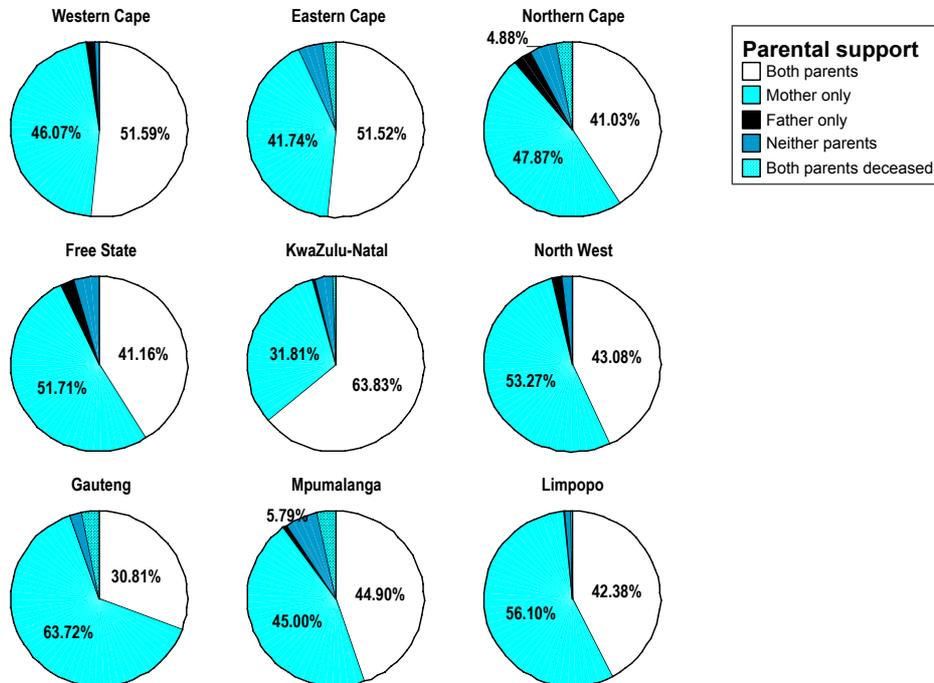
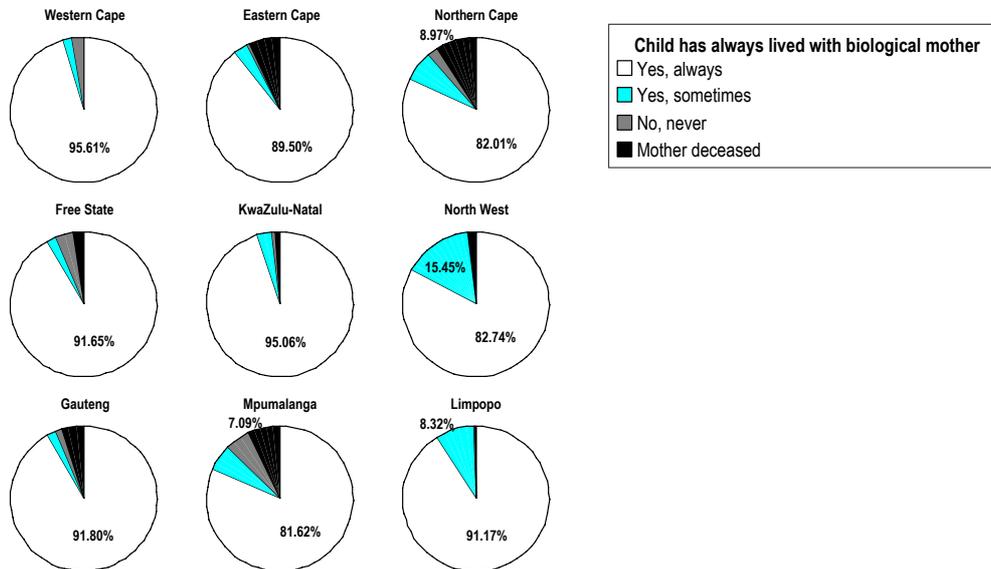


Table 8.87 CDG child has always lived with biological mother in the same household

Child has always lived with biological mother					
Province	Yes, always	Yes, sometimes	No, never	Mother deceased	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	95.6%	1.9%	2.5%	0	5449
Eastern Cape	89.5%	3.2%	0.6%	6.7%	16066
Northern Cape	82.0%	6.9%	2.1%	8.9%	1813
Free State	91.6%	2.1%	3.9%	2.4%	2819
KwaZulu-Natal	95.1%	3.2%	0.6%	1.1%	16771
North West	82.7%	15.5%	0	1.8%	4976
Gauteng	91.7%	2.1%	1.2%	5.0%	9044
Mpumalanga	81.6%	5.8%	5.5%	7.1%	3977
Limpopo	91.2%	8.3%	0.3%	0.3%	8189
SA Total	90.8%	4.6%	1.2%	3.4%	100.0%
	62720	3201	846	1338	69105

(96.8% response rate)

**Figure 8.48 CDG child has always lived with biological mother in the same household**



**CDG children with a grandmother as the primary caregiver**

**Table 8.88 Support of CDG child from both parents if grandmother is primary caregiver**

Grandmother primary caregiver: Parental support	Frequency	Percent
Both parents deceased	959	14.1%
Neither parents	1878	27.6%
Father only	156	2.3%
Mother only	3671	53.9%
Both parents	144	2.1%
Total	6808	100.0%

(99.5% response rate)

**Table 8.89 CDG child's living arrangements with biological mother if grandmother is primary caregiver**

Grandmother primary caregiver: Living arrangements with biological mother	Frequency	Percent
Mother deceased	2166	32%
No, never	543	8.0%
Yes, sometimes	1819	26.9%
Yes, always	2243	33.1%
Total	6771	100.0%

(100% response rate)

**Table 8.90 CDG child's living arrangements with biological father if grandmother is primary caregiver**

<b>Grandmother primary caregiver: Living arrangements with biological father</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Father deceased	1081	15.9%
No, never	4988	73.3%
Yes, sometimes	696	10.2%
Yes, always	43	0.6%
Total	6808	100.0%

(100% response rate)

**CDG children whose biological mother is the primary caregiver****Table 8.91 Support of CDG child from both parents if mother is primary caregiver**

<b>Mother primary caregiver: Parental support</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Neither parents	111	0.2%
Father only	200	0.3%
Mother only	28374	48.6%
Both parents	29640	50.8%
Total	58324	100.0%

(99.6% response rate)

**Table 8.92 CDG child's living arrangements with biological mother if mother is primary caregiver**

<b>Mother primary caregiver: Living arrangements with biological mother</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No, never	96	0.2%
Yes, sometimes	903	1.6%
Yes, always	57107	98.3%
Total	58106	100.0%

(99.4% response rate)

**Table 8.93 CDG child's living arrangements with biological father if mother is primary caregiver**

<b>Mother primary caregiver: Living arrangements with biological father</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Father deceased	7225	12.5%
No, never	19106	32.9%
Yes, sometimes	8291	14.3%
Yes, always	23366	40.3%
Total	57988	100.0%

(100% response rate)

### 8.4.3 Education

In this section, children's school attendance is discussed in terms of two specific age groups, 7 to 18 years and 0 to 6 years (in the case of this age group, school attendance refers to the attendance of a crèche or child minding group). These age categories were used because they are the eligible age parameters for this grant (the child beneficiaries are eligible up to the age of 18 years, at which age they will be transferred to the Disability Grant). The availability and utilisation of a feeding scheme at the child beneficiary's school is also discussed.

#### 8.4.3.1 School attendance: children aged 7 to 18 years

Just under two thirds (63%) CDG children aged 7 to 18 years are currently attending school (Table 8.94 and Figure 8.49). Mpumalanga (45%) has the lowest percentage and Limpopo (75%) has the highest percentage of CDG children attending school. Of the 38% of CDG children not currently attending school, most are in Mpumalanga (55%).

The most prominent reasons indicated for CDG children not attending school is having a disability (82%), having poor health (7%) or the distance to the school (6%), as shown in Table 8.95. Factors that would enable children to attend school, according to CDG recipients, include the availability of transport (6%) and having more money (6%), as shown in Table 8.96. 85% of responses were part of the 'Other' category. 63% of these responses indicated that a facility for disabled persons would enable children to attend school (Table 8.97).

It was indicated that only 3% of CDG children had been absent from school for at least one month (Table 8.98 and Figure 8.50). The highest incidence of absenteeism for at least a month was in the Western Cape with 17% indicating an absence. The only reason that was indicated for absence from school among CDG children is poor health, which was indicated by all the CDG recipients (Table 8.99).

#### 8.4.3.2 School attendance: children 0 to 6 years

Only 24% of CDG children aged 0 to 6 years currently attend a crèche or child minding group (Table 8.100 and Figure 8.51). 65% of CDG children attending a crèche or child minding group spend half of their day there, while 35% spend their whole day there (Table 8.101). There are some differences from the national figures across the provinces. For instance, in the Mpumalanga (100%) and Gauteng (97%) the majority of children aged 0 to 6 years spend a full day at the crèche or child minding group. In other provinces such as the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape, all the children spend half a day at the crèche or child minding group. No responses were received for the Northern Cape.

#### 8.4.3.3 Availability of school feeding scheme

Almost 63% of CDG recipients indicated that feeding schemes are available at the schools of their CDG children (Table 8.102 and Figure 8.52). In some provinces, such as KwaZulu-Natal (33%) and the Free State (46%), the availability of feeding schemes at CDG children's schools seems somewhat limited. It was indicated that 94% of CDG children who have a feeding scheme at their school, receive free food through this feeding scheme (Table 8.103 and Figure 8.53). The main reason, indicated by all

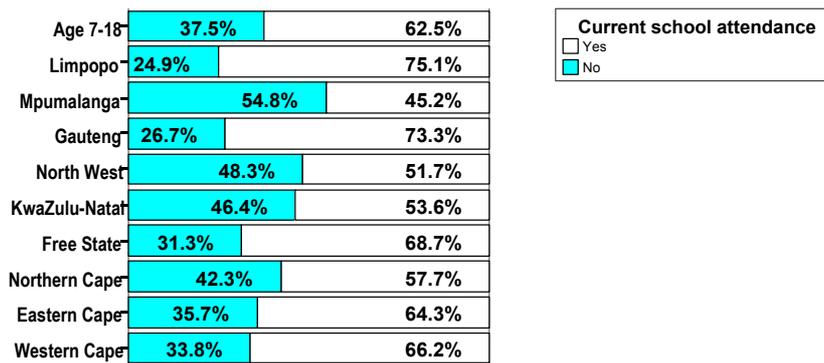
respondents, why CDG children do not receive food from the school feeding scheme is because they do not qualify for it (Table 8.104).

**Table: 8.94 School attendance of CDG children aged 7-18 years**

Province	School attendance of children aged 7-18 years		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	66.2%	33.8%	4698
Eastern Cape	64.3%	35.7%	14465
Northern Cape	57.7%	42.3%	1508
Free State	68.7%	31.3%	2130
KwaZulu-Natal	53.6%	46.4%	10948
North West	51.7%	48.3%	3059
Gauteng	73.3%	26.7%	6357
Mpumalanga	45.2%	54.8%	3239
Limpopo	75.1%	24.9%	5576
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	32502	19476	51978

(98.3% response rate)

**Figure 8.49 School attendance of CDG children aged 7-18 years**



98.3% response rate

**Table 8.95 Reasons why CDG children aged 7-18 years do not attend school**

Reasons for not attending school of CDG children aged 7-18 years	Frequency	Percent
Disability	15042	82.4%
Poor health	1305	7.1%
Distance from school/college	1177	6.4%
Too young	482	2.6%
Not enough money	134	0.7%
Work commitments	41	0.2%
Cannot be registered at school	40	0.2%
Other responsibilities towards family	21	0.1%
Not interested	17	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18259</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(93.8% response rate)

\*Only children who is not attending school.

**Table 8.96 Factors enabling CDG children to attend school**

Factors which would enable CDG children to attend school	Frequency	Percent
Other*	15917	84.7%
Availability of transport	1134	6.6%
More money	1134	6.2%
Reached required age	263	1.5%
Facility for adult schooling	167	1.0%
Total	17102	100.0%

(87.8% response rate)

\*Only children who is not attending school.

**Table 8.97 Factors enabling CDG children to attend school: expansion of *other* option**

Factors which would enable CDG children to attend school: expansion of <i>other</i> option	Frequency	Percent
Facility for disabled persons	8867	62.8%
Not Interested	3793	26.9%
Better health	493	3.5%
Facility for early learning	457	3.2%
Attend special school/disability school	278	2.0%
No work commitments/Money	169	1.2%
Birth certificate	40	0.3%
Training centre	15	0.1%
Total	14113	100.0%

(88.6% response rate)

\*Only other option.

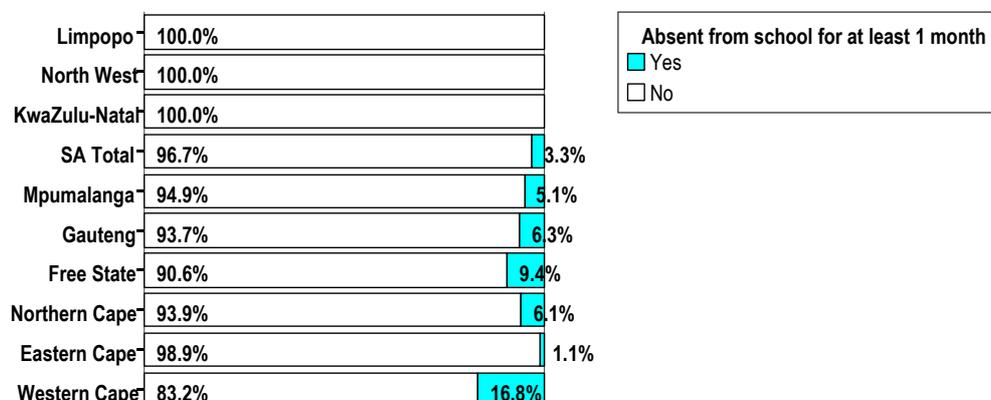
**Table 8.98 CDG children who were absent from school for at least one month**

Province	Absent from school for at least 1 month		Count
	Yes	No	
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	16.8%	83.2%	2331
Eastern Cape	1.1%	98.9%	9304
Northern Cape	6.1%	93.9%	820
Free State	9.4%	90.6%	1349
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	100.0%	5772
North West	0.0%	100.0%	1317
Gauteng	6.3%	93.7%	4469
Mpumalanga	5.1%	94.9%	1464
Limpopo	0.0%	100.0%	4176
SA Total	3.3%	96.7%	10002
	1023	29979	31002

(95.4% response rate)

\*Only children attending school.

Figure 8.50 CDG children who were absent from school for at least one month



92.7% response rate

Table 8.99 Reasons why CDG children are absent from school

Reasons for absence from school	Frequency	Percent
Poor health	1023	100.0%

(100% response rate)

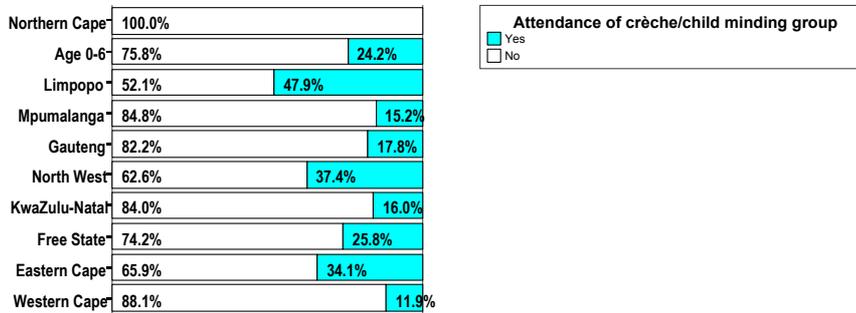
\*Only children who is not attending school.

Table 8.100 The attendance of crèche or child minding group by CDG child aged 0-6 years

Province	Attendance of a crèche/child minding group by children aged 0-6 years		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	11.9%	88.1%	1103
Eastern Cape	34.1%	65.9%	1197
Northern Cape	0.0%	100.0%	276
Free State	25.8%	74.2%	756
KwaZulu-Natal	16.0%	84.0%	4722
North West	37.4%	62.6%	1707
Gauteng	17.8%	82.2%	2650
Mpumalanga	15.1%	84.9%	831
Limpopo	47.9%	52.1%	2018
SA Total	24.2%	75.8%	100.0%
	3690	11570	15260

(82.7% response rate)

Figure 8.51 The attendance of crèche or child minding group by CDG child aged 0-6 years



82.7% response rate

Table 8.101 Amount of time spent by CDG child at crèche or child minding group during the day

Province	Amount of time spent at crèche/child minding group during the day		
	Half day	Full day	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	100.0%	0.0%	95
Eastern Cape	100.0%	0.0%	264
Free State	70.7%	29.3%	195
KwaZulu-Natal	100.0%	0.0%	754
North West	72.4%	27.6%	639
Gauteng	3.2%	96.8%	472
Mpumalanga	0.0%	100.0%	126
Limpopo	58.1%	41.9%	966
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>65.2%</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	2289	1221	3510

(95.1% response rate)

\*Only children who is not attending crèche/ child minding group.

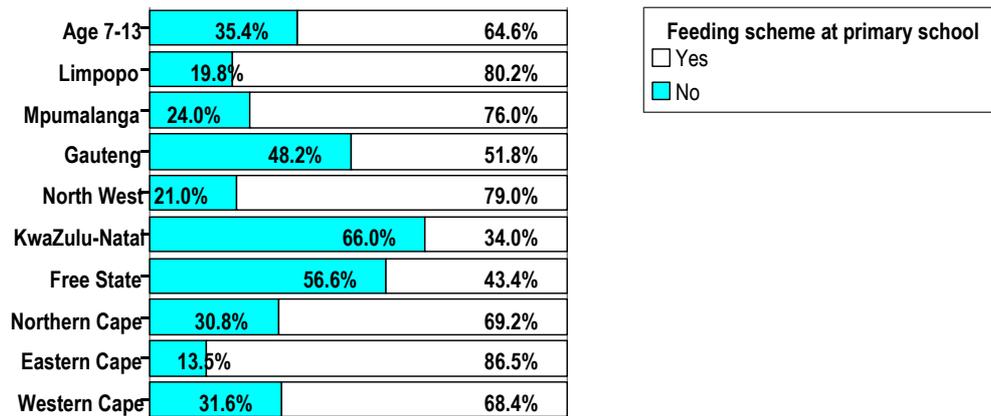
**Table 8.102 Availability of feeding scheme at CDG child's school**

Province	Feeding scheme available at school		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	68.4%	31.6%	1324
Eastern Cape	86.5%	13.5%	5682
Northern Cape	69.1%	30.9%	422
Free State	43.3%	56.7%	715
KwaZulu-Natal	34.0%	66.0%	4960
North West	79.0%	21.0%	1227
Gauteng	51.8%	48.2%	2446
Mpumalanga	76.0%	24.0%	1091
Limpopo	80.2%	19.8%	2380
<b>SA Total</b>	64.6%	35.4%	100%
	13077	7170	20247

(61.1% response rate)

\*Only children who is not attending primary school.

**Figure 8.52 Availability of feeding scheme at CDG child's school**



61.1% response rate

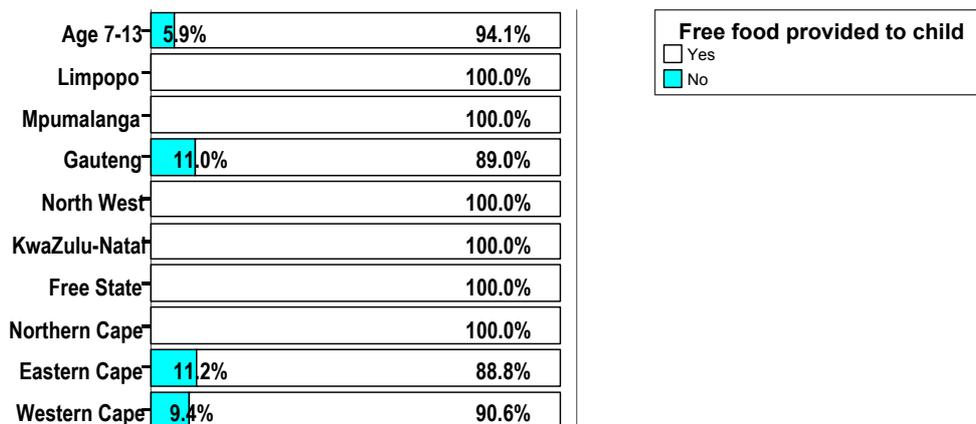
**Table 8.103 Free food provided to CDG child through the school feeding scheme**

Province	Provision of free food to child through school feeding scheme		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	90.7%	9.3%	905
Eastern Cape	88.8%	11.2%	4913
Northern Cape	100.0%	0.0%	292
Free State	100.0%	0.0%	310
KwaZulu-Natal	100.0%	0.0%	1685
North West	100.0%	0.0%	969
Gauteng	89.0%	11.0%	1266
Mpumalanga	100.0%	0.0%	829
Limpopo	100.0%	0.0%	1908
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>94.1%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>
	12303	774	13077

(100% response rate)

\*Only children who have feeding scheme at their schools.

**Figure 8.53 Free food provided to CDG child through the school feeding scheme**



93.4% valid

**Table 8.104 Reasons why no free food is received from school feeding scheme by CDG child**

Reasons why child does not receive free food from school feeding scheme	Frequency	Percent
Do not qualify for feeding scheme	689	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(89% response rate)

\*Only children who have feeding scheme at school and do not receive free food.

#### **8.4.4 Economic situation**

In this section, economic situation refers to the contributions that child beneficiaries receive in kind from non-household members.

##### **8.4.4.1 Contributions received in kind**

Approximately 96% of CDG children do not receive any kind of contributions from non-household members (Table 8.105). Approximately 2% of CDG children receive regular contributions in the form of clothes and food.

For those not receiving any contributions from non-household members in Limpopo (90%), Gauteng (92%), Mpumalanga (94%) and the Northern Cape (95%) the provincial percentages are slightly lower than the national of 96%, whereas the KwaZulu-Natal (100%) is slightly higher (Table 8.105). For the 2% of those who receive regular clothing and food contributions, percentages in Mpumalanga (4%) and Limpopo (8%) are higher than the national percentage. Thus children who live in these provinces receive more food and clothing contributions than the children who live in other provinces.

Table 8.105 Regular contributions made in kind by non-household members to CDG child beneficiary

Province	Types of contributions					Count
	Food	Clothes	Food & Clothes	Other contributions (excluding cash)	None	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.0%	5824
Eastern Cape	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	97.5%	16066
Northern Cape	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	95.1%	1813
Free State	1.4%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.6%	2858
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	16531
North West	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.5%	4976
Gauteng	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	6.7%	92.3%	9085
Mpumalanga	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	1.8%	93.9%	3934
Limpopo	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	3.3%	90.1%	8429
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	352	473	756	1009	66926	69517

(97.4% response rate)

### 8.4.5 Health

In this section, respondents were asked about the health of the child beneficiaries in terms of whether they had sustained injuries or suffered from illnesses in the month preceding the study. The most frequently mentioned illnesses or injuries are indicated in this section. Respondents also had to indicate whether they have access to a medical aid and whether the child beneficiary had recently visited a health worker. It is to be expected that more CDG recipients would indicate the prevalence of injuries or illnesses due to the nature of this grant.

#### 8.4.5.1 Injuries and/or illnesses

Nearly all the CDG children (97%) had not sustained any serious injuries in the month preceding the study (Figure 8.54). Approximately 38% of CDG children suffered from illnesses in the month preceding the study (Figure 8.55 and Table 8.106). Of the 38% who indicated that they suffered from an illness in the month preceding the study, the most are in the Western Cape (72%) and the Northern Cape (69%), while the least are in the Eastern Cape (14%) and Limpopo (17%).

The types of illnesses or impairments includes a physical handicap, such as blindness (33%), as well as mental health problems (30%) and chronic illnesses that include HIV/AIDS related illnesses (25%), as shown in Table 8.107.

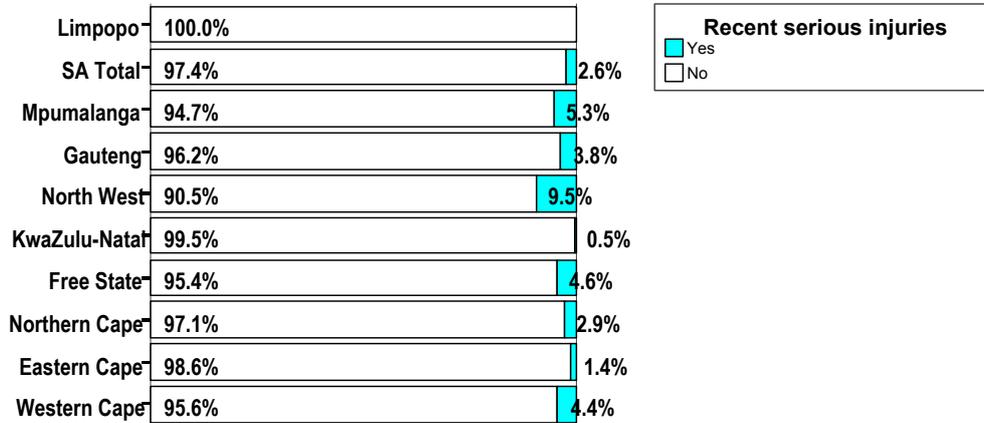
#### 8.4.5.2 Access to medical aid

94% of CDG recipients indicated no access to a medical aid scheme. Of the 6% who indicated they do have access to a medical aid, the most are in Gauteng (19%), as shown in Figure 8.56.

#### 8.4.5.3 Visit to a health worker

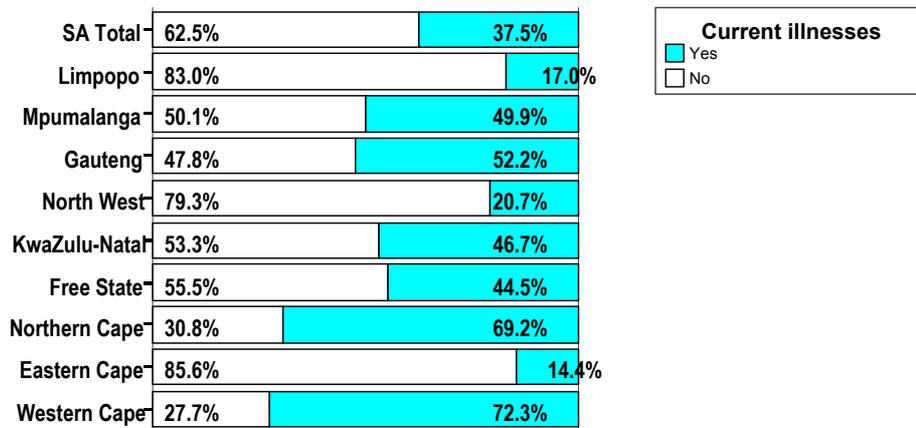
Of those children who were ill, 89% visited a health worker and the rest did not (Table 8.108). 67% consulted a doctor and 23% consulted a nurse (Table 8.109). The medical consultation predominantly took place at a hospital (54%), clinic (26%) or a doctor (15%) in the private sector (Table 8.110). Of those children who did not visit a health worker, the reasons provided by the caregiver why they did not consult a health worker mainly included not seeing the need for the medical consultation (89%), as shown in Table 8.111.

Figure 8.54 Serious injuries sustained recently by CDG child beneficiaries



98.6% response rate

Figure 8.55 Illnesses or impairments of CDG child beneficiaries



98.6% response rate

**Table 8.106 Illnesses or impairments of CDG child beneficiaries**

Province	Illnesses currently experienced or within the last month		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	72.3%	27.7%	5907
Eastern Cape	14.4%	85.6%	16066
Northern Cape	69.2%	30.8%	1813
Free State	44.5%	55.5%	2858
KwaZulu-Natal	46.7%	53.3%	17061
North West	20.7%	79.3%	4976
Gauteng	52.2%	47.8%	9154
Mpumalanga	49.9%	50.1%	4070
Limpopo	17.0%	83.0%	8429
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	26354	43980	70334

(98.5% response rate)

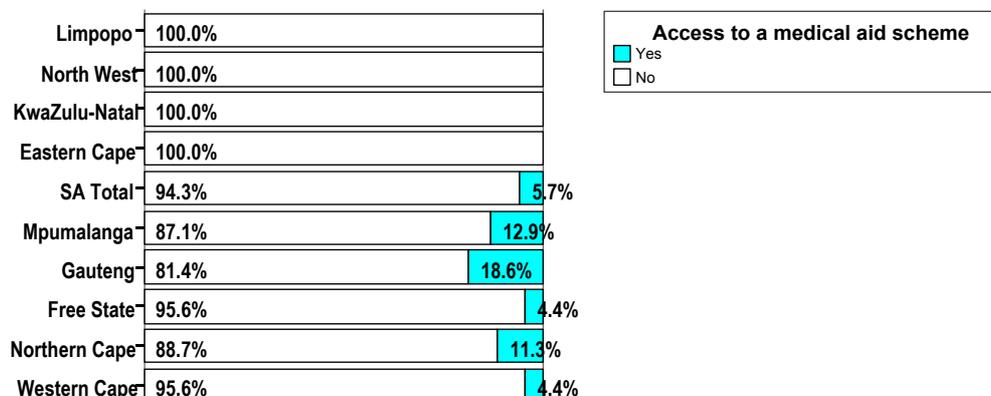
**Table 8.107 Type of illnesses or impairments of CDG child beneficiaries**

Type of Illness or Impairment	Frequency	Percent
Diabetes	126	0.5%
Cancer	147	0.6%
Respiratory problems (asthma, emphysema, bronchitis)	867	3.4%
Chronic illnesses (including HIV/AIDS related)	6432	25.4%
Physically handicapped (e.g. blindness)	8211	32.5%
Mental health problems	7679	30.4%
Disabled by a stroke	633	2.5%
Heart Disease	15	0.1%
Other	1178	4.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25288</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(95.9% response rate)

\*Only children who were ill.

Figure 8.56 Access to a medical aid scheme by CDG children



100% response rate

Table 8.108 Visit to a health worker due to illness or injury

Visit to health worker as a result of illness			
Province	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	73.0%	27.0%	4159
Eastern Cape	68.9%	31.1%	2311
Northern Cape	77.2%	22.8%	1256
Free State	97.8%	2.2%	1272
KwaZulu-Natal	100.0%	0.0%	7006
North West	100.0%	0.0%	1028
Gauteng	89.1%	10.9%	4675
Mpumalanga	97.0%	3.0%	1896
Limpopo	91.8%	8.2%	1437
SA Total	88.7%	11.3%	100.0%
	22199	2840	25039

(95% response rate)

\*Only children who were ill.

Table 8.109 Type of health worker visited by CDG child beneficiary

Type of health worker visited	Frequency	Percent
Doctor	13846	67.1%
Nurse	4816	23.3%
Medical specialist	1343	6.5%
Community health worker/home based care	338	1.6%
Other health care provider (psychologist, physiotherapist)	294	1.4%
Pharmacist /chemist	11	0.1%
Total	20648	100.0%

(78.4% response rate)

\*Only children who consulted a health worker.

**Table 8.110 Place where medical consultation took place**

Place of medical consultation	Frequency	Percent
Private sector: Hospital	11975	54.2%
Private sector: Clinic	5674	25.7%
Private sector: Private doctor	3397	15.4%
Public sector: Community health centre	621	2.8%
Private sector: Health facility provided by employer	263	1.2%
Public sector: Secondary Hospital	112	0.5%
Public sector: Tertiary Hospital	57	0.3%
Private sector: Pharmacy /Chemist	11	0.0%
Total	22111	100.0%

(83.9% response rate)

\*Only children who consulted a health worker.

**Table 8.111 Reasons why no medical consultation took place for the ill or injured child**

Reasons why no medical consultation took place for the ill child	Frequency	Percent
No need/pointless	2212	89.1%
No one available to go with him/her	111	4.5%
Could not decide what to do	52	2.1%
Other	43	1.7%
Shortage of money for consultation/medicine	43	1.7%
Do not know	22	0.9%
Total	2483	100.0%

(87.4% response rate)

\*Only children who did not consult a health worker.

## 8.5 Summary

### Households

#### *Living conditions*

- 50% are in rural areas; 50% are in urban areas
- 51% live in formally constructed, brick houses and 29% live in traditional dwellings or huts

#### *Health*

- 72% of households live within five kilometres of their nearest health facility
- in most provinces, two thirds of households live less than half an hour away from their nearest health facility
- the most common means of going to the health facility is on foot (59%)
- 98% of households indicated the grant had improved the general health of the household and 78% indicated the main item obtained with the help of the grant that contributed to the improved health of the household, is better quality food
- 84% of households indicated the grant had helped in caring for an ill household member

#### *Access to services and amenities*

- 75% of households do not have a toilet inside their dwelling
- 83% do not share a toilet facility with other households
- electricity for a combination of cooking, heating and lighting is used by 45% of households
- electricity is the more widely used source for cooking (48%) and the most widely used source for lighting (77%), while wood (40%) and electricity (39%) are the more widely used sources for heating in households
- 77% use tap water as a main source of water (23% use public taps, 25% have taps inside dwelling and 29% have taps onsite)
- 41% of households do not have access to a phone in their household and 49% have access to only a cellular phone
- 53% of households have no formal refuse removal and 44% have their refuse removed by their local authority at least once a week
- 80% of households feel safe in their neighbourhoods and 84% feel safe in their dwellings
- 90% of households had not experienced any burglaries, robberies, housebreakings or murders in the year preceding the study
- 41% of households have street lighting where they live

#### *Spending of grant money*

- 74% first spend their grant money on food and the second item grant money is spent on is clothes (35%), as well as school fees (21%), electricity and services, food (15%) and (14%)
- most grant money is spent on food (56%)

#### *Access to food and food aid*

- 84% of households did not miss a meal due to having no money in the month preceding the study

- 49% of households do not produce
- of the households who do produce, the most likely single source of food produced is a vegetable garden (11%) or livestock (6%); the most likely combination of food sources produced is a vegetable garden, chickens and livestock (11%) or a vegetable garden and chickens (5%), together with chickens and collecting food (5%)
- 99% do not receive food support from the government and 99% do not receive food support from civil society organisations
- the first person or organisation contacted when household struggles financially is almost equally divided between neighbours and friends (or other community members who are not family, 30%) or family (who are not part of the household, 28%)

### **Adult recipients**

#### *Demographics*

- 92% of CDG recipients are women
- the mean age of CDG recipients is 40 years and just over half of recipients are 26 to 40 years old
- 86% of CDG recipients are black
- 40% are single and have never married; 42% are married or living with a partner

#### *Mobility and grant history*

- most (83%) have been receiving the grant for 4 years or less
- grant money is primarily collected and managed by the grant recipients (88%)
- 21% of grant recipients indicated the grandmother and 19% indicated the father as a potential alternative caregiver of a child beneficiary; 62% of potential alternative caregivers are household members
- 95% of recipients receive grant payments in the same province as the child's birth
- 98% are resident in the same province in which they receive their grant payments
- 98% applied for the CDG in the same province as the province where grant payment is received
- 99% of recipients applied for the CDG in the same province as their residence

#### *Education*

- 97% are not currently attending an educational institution
- 47% have completed seven to eleven years; 25% have completed grades one to six and 11% have completed matric and/or tertiary education

#### *Economic situation*

- 79% receive a CDG as an only source of income
- almost no CDG recipients receive private maintenance (99%), a regular remittance (98%) or rental income (97%)
- 45% receive only a CDG
- 99% of recipients receive one CDG
- 81% are not currently employed or doing paid work
- of those employed, 70% have been employed for a whole year

- 36% are self-employed, 31% earn wages in the private sector and 12% work for a private person
- 54% receive a regular salary for one employer, 29% are self-employed and 11% do odd jobs
- without a CDG, 79% of CDG households will have no income

#### *Health*

- 99% had not sustained serious injuries at time of study; 20% suffered from illnesses at time of study
- Most frequently mentioned illnesses or impairments include problems with blood pressure (20%), heart disease (11%), diabetes (10%) and mental health problems (10%)

#### *Grant specific section*

- most frequently mentioned reasons for receiving the CDG: intellectual impairments (26%); physical impairments (23%); speech, physical, intellectual and emotional impairments (10%); and specific illnesses such as TB, Cancer or AIDS (9%)
- additional expenses have been incurred by some CDG recipients due to child's disability

#### **Child beneficiaries**

##### *Demographics*

- 56% are males
- the mean age of beneficiaries is 6 years and 42% are 6 to 12 years and 38% are 13 to 18 years old
- 83% are black
- 96% have birth certificates

##### *Caregivership and living arrangements*

Relationship of CDG child to primary caregiver:

- 83% of beneficiaries have their mothers as their primary caregivers; 14% have their grandmothers as their primary caregivers
- where the biological mother is not the primary caregiver, in 56% of cases the grandmother is and in 30% of cases, the father is the primary caregiver
- in most cases the CDG children have lived with their biological mother in the same household
- in 47% of cases, CDG children receive support from only their mothers and in 48% of cases support comes from both parents

CDG children whose biological mother is the primary caregiver

- 99% have always lived with their mother
- 49% receive support from only their mothers and 51% receive support from both parents

CDG children with a grandmother as the primary caregiver

- 54% receive parental support only from their mother and 28% receive no support from either parent

- 33% have always lived with their biological mother, while 27% have sometimes lived with their biological mother

*Education*

- 63% of children aged 7 to 18 years currently attend school
- the most frequently mentioned reason for not attending school is due to having a disability (82%)
- 24% of children aged 0 to 6 years currently attend a crèche or child minding group
- 63% of children aged 7 to 18 years have a feeding scheme at their school; 94% receive free food through this feeding scheme

*Economic*

- 96% do not receive any contributions in kind from non-household members

*Health*

- 97% had not sustained any injuries in the month preceding the study
- 38% suffered from illnesses in the month preceding the study
- the most frequently mentioned illnesses or impairments include physical disabilities (33%) as well as mental health problems (30%).
- of those children who were ill, 89% visited a health worker
- medical consultation predominantly took place at a hospital (54%), clinic (26%) or a doctor (15%) in the private sector

## Chapter 9

### Children in grant beneficiary households

#### 9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents results on all children (0 to 17 years) who were living in grant beneficiary households at the time of the survey (Table 9.1). 51% of all children (0 to 17 years) are grant beneficiaries, consisting of 37% CSG beneficiaries, 4% CDG beneficiaries and 10% FCG beneficiaries, while the remaining 49% of children in beneficiary households are not beneficiaries of a social assistance benefit.<sup>1</sup>

Table 9.2 shows that the highest percentage of non-beneficiary children is in KwaZulu-Natal (59%) and North West (57%) and the highest percentage of CSG beneficiary children is in Limpopo (43%) and Mpumalanga (41%). The highest percentage of CDG beneficiary children is in Gauteng and the Western Cape (5% each) and the highest percentage of FCG beneficiary children is in the Western Cape and the Free State (15% each).

When considering all children in beneficiary households, it can be seen (in Table 9.3) that:

- 40% receive no child grant (with the highest percentage in KwaZulu-Natal (52%)).
- 48% are CSG beneficiary children.
- 9% are FCG beneficiary children.
- 3% are CDG beneficiary children.

When considering all children *younger than 14 years* who live in *households where there is at least one CSG child beneficiary*, it can be seen (from Table 9.4) that:

- 71% are CSG beneficiaries while 29% are not.
- the highest percentage of CSG non-beneficiaries is in KwaZulu-Natal (39%) and the lowest percentage is in the Free State (23%).

Of all children *younger than 14 years* whose mothers are deceased:

- 34% receive a CSG and 66% do not (Table 9.5).
- 61% receive a FCG and 39% do not (Table 9.6).
- 6% receive a CDG and 94% do not (Table 9.7).

Of all children *younger than 14 years* with both parents deceased:

- 26% receive a CSG and 74% do not (Table 9.8).
- 65% receive a FCG and 34% do not (Table 9.9).
- 6% receive a CDG and 94% do not (Table 9.10).

Figure 9.1 shows a population pyramid of all children in grant beneficiary households. Figure 9.2 shows a population pyramid of children according to non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries, with the type of grant received by the children specified.

<sup>1</sup> Non-weighted data were used.

**Table 9.1 Child beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries aged 0 to 17 in beneficiary households**

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Frequency	Percent
Non-beneficiary	7886	49.1%
CSG child beneficiary	5984	37.2%
CDG child beneficiary	592	3.7%
FCG child beneficiary	1610	10.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16072</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 9.2 Child beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries aged 0 to 17 in beneficiary households per province**

Province	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (aged 0 to 18 years)				
	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	46.1%	34.4%	4.5%	14.9%	1234
Eastern Cape	50.5%	38.3%	3.0%	8.2%	1659
Northern Cape	48.3%	38.8%	3.2%	9.6%	1328
Free State	43.2%	38.3%	3.6%	14.9%	1967
KwaZulu-Natal	59.1%	29.8%	2.5%	8.5%	1509
North West	56.6%	31.8%	3.5%	8.0%	920
Gauteng	46.9%	37.2%	4.9%	11.1%	4141
Mpumalanga	49.4%	40.5%	3.0%	7.0%	1876
Limpopo	49.2%	42.6%	3.0%	5.2%	1432
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	7884	5983	590	1609	16066

**Table 9.3 Child beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries aged 0 to 14 in all beneficiary households**

Province	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (aged 0 to 14 years)				
	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	38.9%	44.6%	3.6%	12.9%	953
Eastern Cape	40.6%	49.6%	3.0%	6.9%	1279
Northern Cape	39.6%	49.2%	2.8%	8.4%	1046
Free State	33.2%	51.5%	3.4%	11.9%	1461
KwaZulu-Natal	51.6%	38.2%	2.0%	8.1%	1174
North West	48.8%	42.2%	3.5%	5.6%	695
Gauteng	38.0%	48.2%	4.4%	9.5%	3194
Mpumalanga	38.4%	52.3%	2.6%	6.7%	1454
Limpopo	37.7%	55.0%	3.0%	4.3%	1107
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	4923	5976	409	1055	12363

**Table 9.4 CSG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries 0 to 14 years form households with a CSG beneficiary**

<b>Child beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the CSG (aged 0 to 14 years)</b>				
<b>Province</b>		<b>Non- beneficiary</b>	<b>CSG beneficiary</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Western Cape</b>	Count	98	285	383
	Row %	25.6%	74.4%	100.0%
	Col %	6.4%	7.7%	7.3%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	Count	155	347	502
	Row %	30.9%	69.1%	100.0%
	Col %	10.2%	9.4%	9.6%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	Count	135	285	420
	Row %	32.1%	67.9%	100.0%
	Col %	8.9%	7.7%	8.0%
<b>Free State</b>	Count	126	427	553
	Row %	22.8%	77.2%	100.0%
	Col %	8.3%	11.5%	10.6%
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	Count	169	269	438
	Row %	38.6%	61.4%	100.0%
	Col %	11.1%	7.3%	8.4%
<b>North West</b>	Count	64	128	192
	Row %	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Col %	4.2%	3.5%	3.7%
<b>Gauteng</b>	Count	412	1111	1523
	Row %	27.1%	72.9%	100.0%
	Col %	27.0%	30.0%	29.1%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	Count	206	480	686
	Row %	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
	Col %	13.5%	12.9%	13.1%
<b>Limpopo</b>	Count	159	377	536
	Row %	29.7%	70.3%	100.0%
	Col %	10.4%	10.2%	10.2%
<b>Total</b>	Count	1524	3709	5233
	Row %	29.1%	70.9%	100.0%
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 9.5 CSG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries whose mothers are deceased**

Province	CSG: Children whose mothers are deceased		
	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	76.2%	23.8%	21
Eastern Cape	83.3%	16.7%	66
Northern Cape	68.6%	31.4%	35
Free State	69.3%	30.7%	75
KwaZulu-Natal	73.6%	26.4%	87
North West	63.2%	36.8%	38
Gauteng	59.4%	40.6%	138
Mpumalanga	54.5%	45.5%	101
Limpopo	68.6%	31.4%	35
SA Total	66.4%	33.6%	100.0%
	396	200	596

**Table 9.6 FCG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries whose mothers are deceased**

Province	FCG: Children whose mother is deceased		
	Non-beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	35.2%	64.8%	88
Eastern Cape	46.8%	53.2%	188
Northern Cape	34.2%	65.8%	117
Free State	28.8%	71.2%	337
KwaZulu-Natal	52.8%	47.2%	199
North West	43.5%	56.5%	115
Gauteng	33.3%	66.7%	495
Mpumalanga	47.9%	52.1%	215
Limpopo	42.2%	57.8%	116
SA Total	38.9%	61.1%	100.0%
	728	1142	1870

**Table 9.7 CDG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries whose mothers are deceased**

Province	CDG: Children whose mothers are deceased		
	Non-beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	100.0%	0.0%	31
Eastern Cape	95.7%	4.3%	92
Northern Cape	93.0%	7.0%	43
Free State	96.0%	4.0%	101
KwaZulu-Natal	95.5%	4.5%	110
North West	96.2%	3.8%	52
Gauteng	91.2%	8.8%	181
Mpumalanga	92.8%	7.2%	111
Limpopo	94.2%	5.8%	52
SA Total	94.2%	5.8%	100.0%
	728	45	773

**Table 9.8 CSG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with both parents deceased**

Province	CSG: Children with both parents deceased		
	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	100.0%	0.0%	5
Eastern Cape	84.8%	15.2%	33
Northern Cape	87.5%	12.5%	8
Free State	81.6%	18.4%	38
KwaZulu-Natal	73.5%	26.5%	68
North West	75.0%	25.0%	12
Gauteng	65.3%	34.7%	72
Mpumalanga	62.2%	37.8%	37
Limpopo	93.3%	6.7%	15
SA Total	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%
	214	74	288

**Table 9.9 FCG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with both parents deceased**

Province	FCG: Children with both parents deceased		
	Non-beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	28.2%	71.8%	39
Eastern Cape	50.5%	49.5%	95
Northern Cape	29.5%	70.5%	61
Free State	23.1%	76.9%	212
KwaZulu-Natal	47.4%	52.6%	173
North West	32.6%	67.4%	46
Gauteng	29.7%	70.3%	296
Mpumalanga	38.3%	61.7%	141
Limpopo	36.8%	63.2%	76
SA Total	34.5%	65.5%	100.0%
	393	746	1139

**Table 9.10 CDG beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with both parents deceased**

Province	CDG: Children with both parents deceased		
	Non-beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	100.0%	0.0%	11
Eastern Cape	96.0%	4.0%	50
Northern Cape	94.7%	5.3%	19
Free State	96.1%	3.9%	51
KwaZulu-Natal	97.6%	2.4%	84
North West	93.8%	6.3%	16
Gauteng	89.8%	10.2%	98
Mpumalanga	94.7%	5.3%	57
Limpopo	90.3%	9.7%	31
SA Total	94.2%	5.8%	100.0%
	395	24	417

Figure 9.1 Population pyramid of all children in beneficiary households

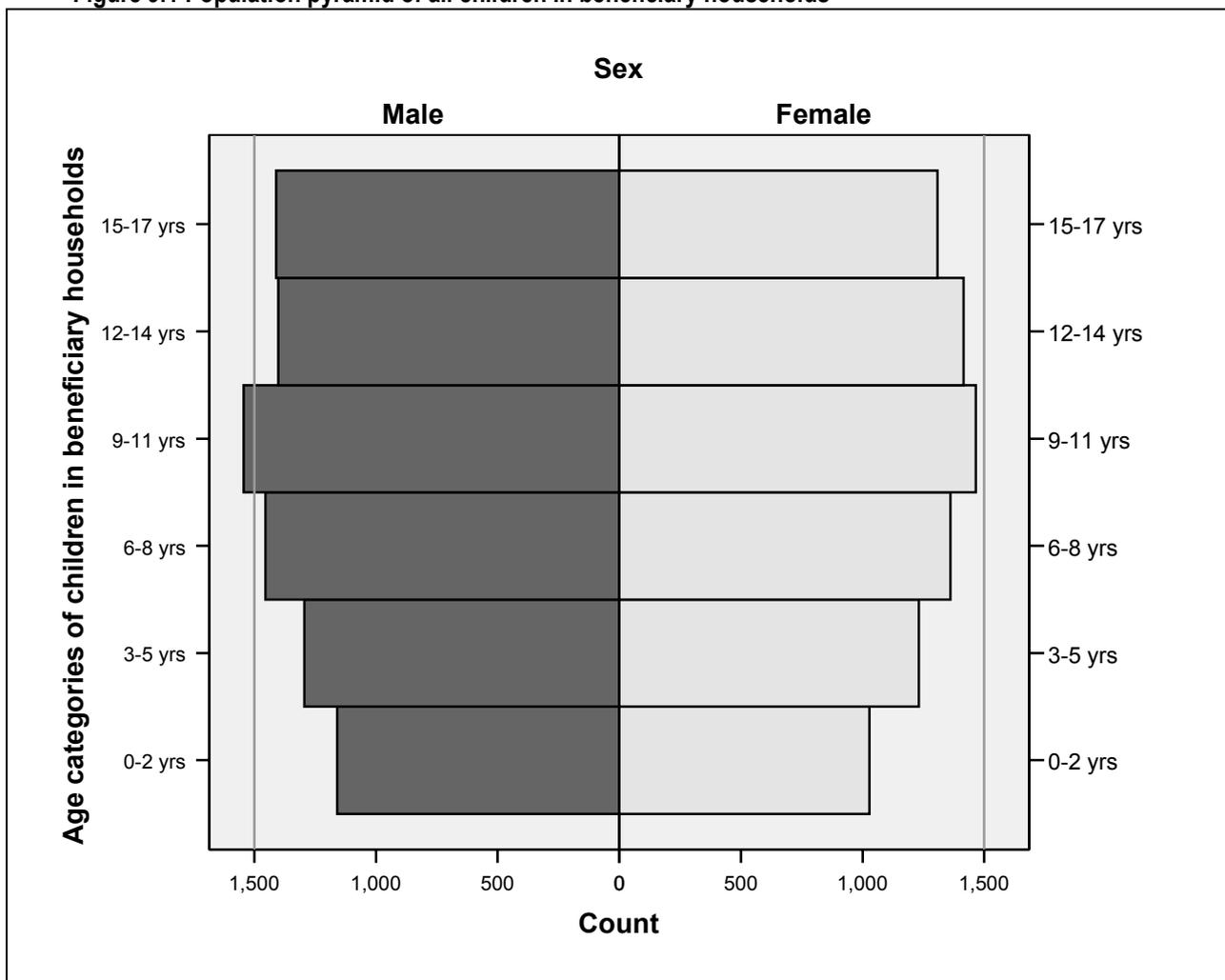
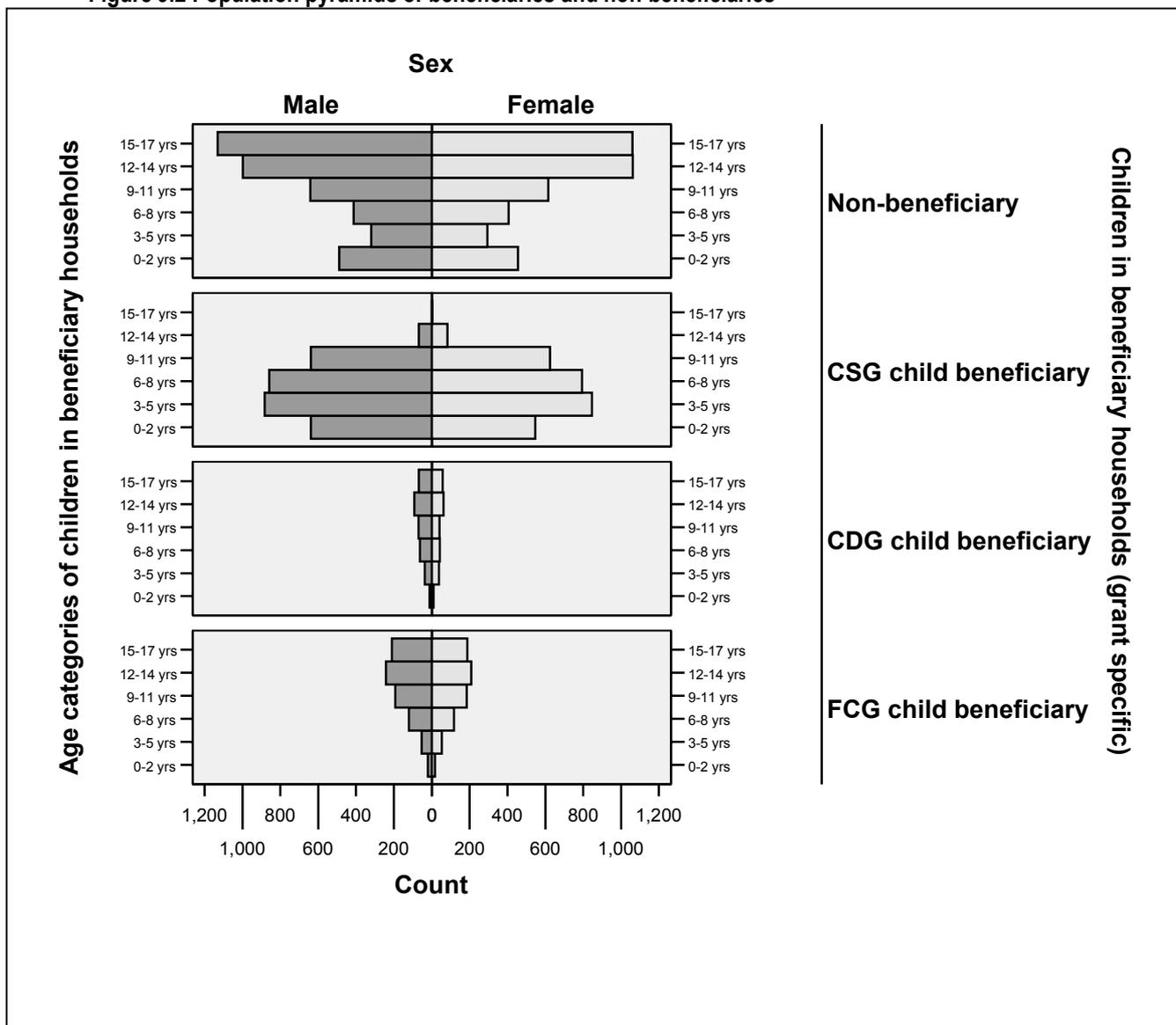


Figure 9.2 Population pyramids of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries



## 9.2 Demographic information on all children in beneficiary households

### 9.2.1 Sex

51% of all children in beneficiary households are male and the rest are female (Figure 9.3).

### 9.2.2 Age

The median age of all children in beneficiary households is nine years (Table 9.11). For non-beneficiary children, the median age is 12 years; for CSG beneficiaries, the median age is 6 years; for CDG beneficiaries, the median age is 11 years and for FCG beneficiaries, the median age is 12 years (Table 9.12). The youngest 25% of all children are 5 years or younger and the oldest 25% are 13 years or older (Table 9.11). All children in beneficiary households are somewhat equally distributed across the various age groups, although the 9 to 11 year age group is slightly larger (19%) than the other age groups and the 0 to 2 year age groups is the smallest group with 14% (Table 9.13) – indicating a low uptake by younger children. For non-beneficiary children, just over half (54%) are older than 12 years (Table 9.14). For CSG beneficiaries, just over half of children are 3 to 8 years (57%) old. For CDG beneficiaries, the almost half (47%) of children are 12 to 17 years old. For FCG beneficiaries, the majority (76%) of children are older than 9 years.

### 9.2.3 Race

The majority (84%) of all children in beneficiary households are black, 15% are coloured and almost 1% is white (Figure 9.4). Of the beneficiary children, more CSG beneficiaries are black than beneficiaries of the other grants (Table 9.15 and Figure 9.5). There is a higher percentage of coloured FCG beneficiaries (19%) than there are for the other grants and the FCG also has the highest percentage of white beneficiaries (2%) than the other grants.

### 9.2.4 Possession of official documentation

The majority (93%) of all children in grant beneficiary households have birth certificates (Table 9.16 and Figure 9.6) but a slightly lower percentage of non-beneficiary children have birth certificates (89%). 72% of Children 16 years and older have a 13 digit bar-coded Identity Document (Table 9.17 and Figure 9.7).

Figure 9.3 Sex of children in grant beneficiary households

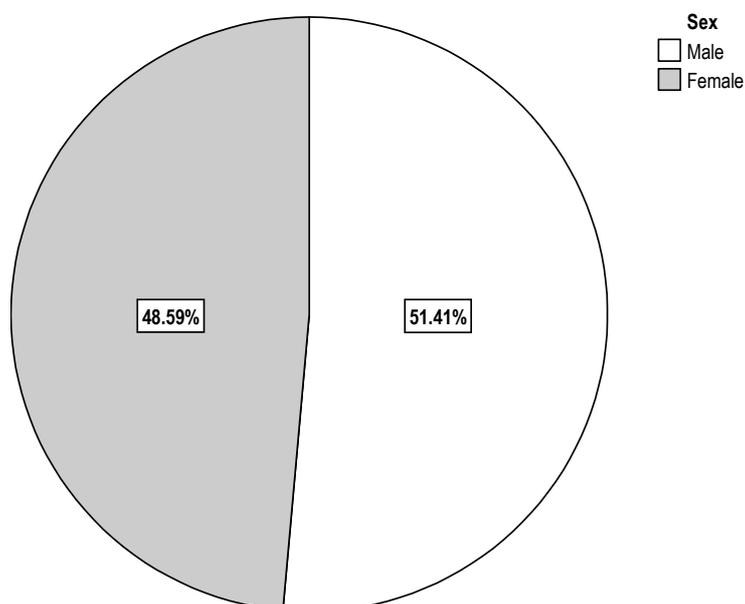


Table 9.11 Age of children in grant beneficiary households by province

Province	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Percentile 95	Count
Western Cape	0	17	9	9	4	13	16	1234
Eastern Cape	0	17	9	9	5	13	16	1659
Northern Cape	0	17	9	9	4	13	17	1328
Free State	0	17	9	9	5	14	17	1967
KwaZulu-Natal	0	17	9	9	5	13	17	1509
North West	0	17	9	9	5	13	17	920
Gauteng	0	17	9	9	5	13	16	4141
Mpumalanga	0	17	9	9	5	13	16	1876
Limpopo	0	17	9	9	5	13	17	1432
<b>SA Total</b>	0	17	9	9	5	13	17	16066

Table 9.12 Age of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Percentile 25	Percentile 75	Percentile 95	Count
Non-beneficiary	0	17	11	12	7	15	17	7886
CSG child beneficiary	0	16	6	6	3	8	11	5984
CDG child beneficiary	0	17	11	11	7	14	17	592
FCG child beneficiary	0	17	11	12	9	14	17	1610
<b>SA Total</b>	0	17	9	9	5	13	17	16072

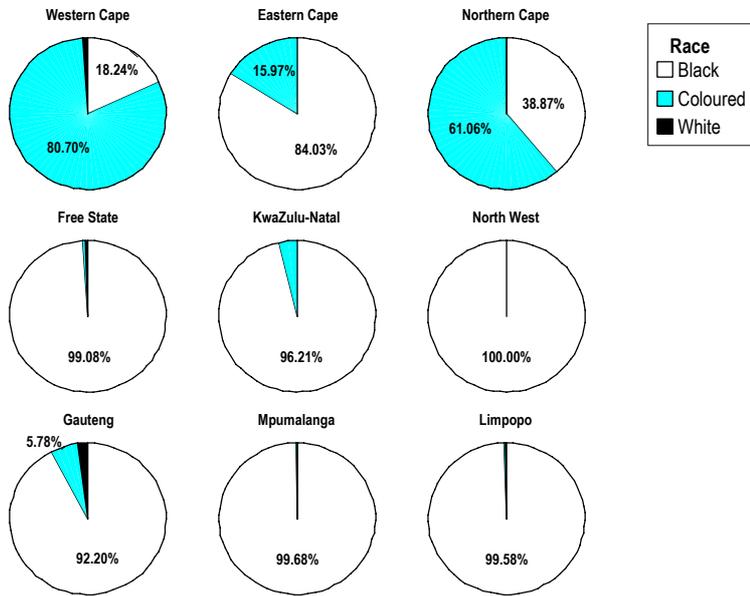
**Table 9.13 Age categories of children in grant beneficiary households by province**

Province	Age categories of children in beneficiary households						Count
	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-8 yrs	9-11 yrs	12-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	12.6%	18.1%	17.2%	17.5%	17.5%	17.1%	1234
Eastern Cape	14.0%	15.4%	17.3%	18.3%	18.6%	16.5%	1659
Northern Cape	13.4%	16.2%	19.7%	19.4%	15.4%	15.9%	1328
Free State	13.3%	14.9%	15.5%	18.6%	19.0%	18.8%	1967
KwaZulu-Natal	12.4%	15.4%	19.7%	18.6%	16.8%	17.0%	1509
North West	15.2%	15.0%	16.5%	18.4%	16.6%	18.3%	920
Gauteng	14.2%	16.4%	17.4%	18.5%	16.9%	16.6%	4141
Mpumalanga	13.9%	15.1%	16.6%	19.9%	18.5%	16.0%	1876
Limpopo	13.1%	14.4%	18.5%	19.3%	18.0%	16.7%	1432
<b>SA Total</b>	13.6%	15.7%	17.5%	18.7%	17.5%	16.9%	100.0%
	2188	2525	2813	3009	2815	2716	16066

**Table 9.14 Age categories of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries**

Province	Age categories of children in beneficiary households						Count
	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-8 yrs	9-11 yrs	12-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Non-beneficiary	12.0%	7.8%	10.4%	16.0%	26.1%	27.8%	7886
CSG child beneficiary	19.8%	28.9%	27.6%	21.1%	2.5%	0.1%	5984
CDG child beneficiary	3.5%	12.7%	17.7%	18.8%	26.0%	21.3%	592
FCG child beneficiary	2.4%	6.6%	14.8%	23.4%	28.0%	24.7%	1610
<b>SA Total</b>	13.6%	15.7%	17.5%	18.7%	17.5%	16.9%	100.0%
	2188	2525	2815	3010	2816	2718	16072

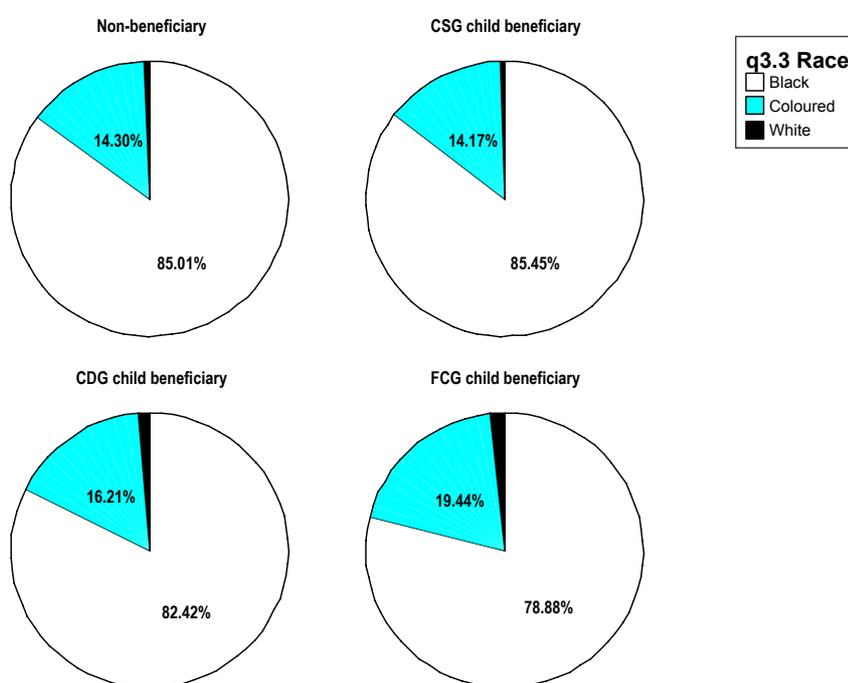
Figure 9.4 Race of children in grant beneficiary households by province



**Table 9.15 Race of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Race					Count
	Black	Coloured	White	Indian	Other race	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Non-beneficiary	84.4%	14.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	7886
CSG child beneficiary	85.4%	14.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	5984
CDG child beneficiary	81.6%	16.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	592
FCG child beneficiary	78.6%	19.4%	1.7%	0.2%	0.1%	1610
<b>SA Total</b>	84.1%	14.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	13517	2374	112	65	4	16072

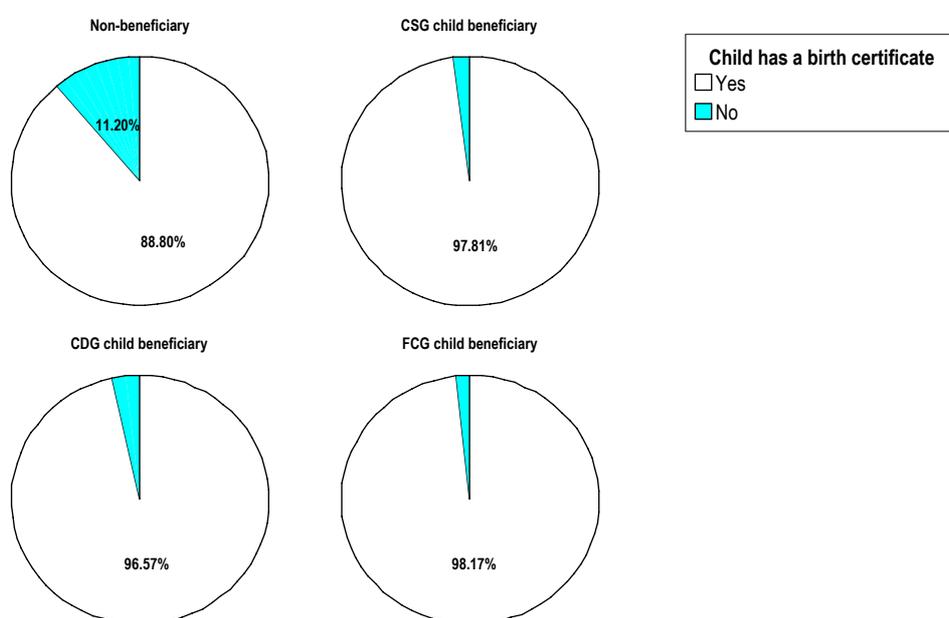
**Figure 9.5 Race of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries**



**Table 9.16 Possession of birth certificates of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Possession of a birth certificate			Count
	Yes	No	Do not know	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Non-beneficiary	88.5%	11.2%	0.4%	7642
CSG child beneficiary	97.7%	2.2%	0.1%	5948
CDG child beneficiary	96.6%	3.4%	0.0%	583
FCG child beneficiary	98.2%	1.8%	0.0%	1589
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>93.2%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>15762</b>

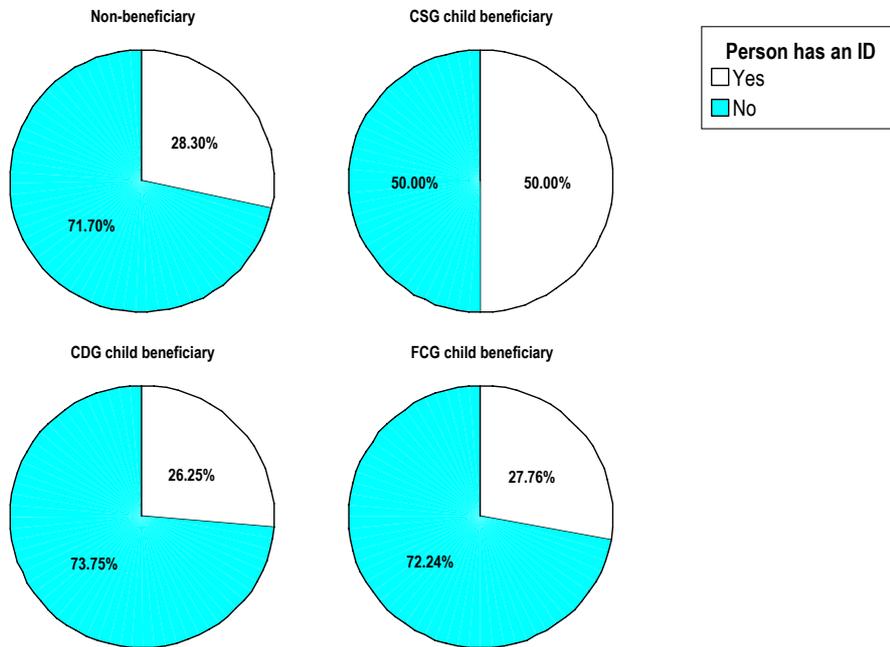
**Figure 9.6 Possession of birth certificates of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries**



**Table 9.17 Possession of Identity Document by children aged 16 to 18 years**

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Possession of a 13 digit bar-coded ID		Count
	Yes	No	
	Row %	Row %	
Non-beneficiary	28.3%	71.7%	1438
CSG child beneficiary	50.0%	50.0%	2
CDG child beneficiary	26.3%	73.8%	80
FCG child beneficiary	27.8%	72.2%	245
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>71.8%</b>	<b>1765</b>

Figure 9.7 Possession of Identity Document by children aged 16 to 18 years



### 9.3 Caregivership and living arrangements

#### 9.3.1 Main caregivers of children

The relationship of the main caregiver to the child, for all children in grant beneficiary households, is that of either the mother (55%) or the grandmother (27%), as shown in Table 9.18. This is the same for non-beneficiaries, where the main caregiver is either the mother (45%) or the grandmother (32%). This is also the same for grant beneficiaries, where the mother is the main caregiver in 67% of cases and the grandmother is the main caregiver in 20% of cases. Although the main caregivers are the same in all cases, the percentages vary between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

#### 9.3.2 Contributions and parental support

For all children in grant beneficiary households, 35% indicated that both parents support or make contributions to the children and 36% indicated that only the mother does because the father is unknown or there is no contact with him (Table 9.19). This is similar for non-beneficiary children in beneficiary households, except that a slightly higher percentage of non-beneficiary children receive support from both parents (38%) than from only their mother (35%). This is once again similar for the beneficiary children, although there are slight differences between the grants. For CSG children, 39% receive support from both parents and 46% receive support from only their mothers; for CDG children, 39% receive support from both parents and another 39% receive support from only their mothers. For FCG children, 35% receive support from both parents and 36% receive support from only their mothers.

#### 9.3.4 Living arrangements with biological parents

In terms of all children in grant beneficiary households, 67% have always lived in the same household as their biological mother and 12% have sometimes lived in the same household as their biological mother (Table 9.20). The mothers of 13% of children in beneficiary households are deceased. Of non-beneficiary children, 64% have always lived in the same household as their biological mother and 18% have sometimes lived in the same household as their biological mother. 10% of non-beneficiary children's mothers are deceased. In terms of beneficiary children, 87% of CSG beneficiaries have always lived in the same household as their biological mother, 7% have sometimes lived in the same household as their biological mother and 3% of CSG beneficiary's mothers are deceased. 84% of CDG beneficiaries have always lived in the same household as their biological mother, 5% have sometimes lived in the same household as their biological mother and 8% of CDG beneficiary's mothers are deceased. 19% of FCG beneficiaries have never lived in the same household as their biological mothers and 72% of FCG beneficiary children's mothers are deceased.

In terms of all children in grant beneficiary households, 47% have never lived in the same household as their biological father, while 24% have always and 17% of the children's fathers are deceased (Table 9.21). For the non-beneficiaries, 44% have never lived in the same household as their biological father, while 26% have always and 16% of their fathers are deceased. Of the beneficiaries, half of those receiving the CSG have never lived in the same household as their biological father, while 27% have always and 10% of CSG children's fathers are deceased. Of those receiving the CDG, 43% have never lived in the same household, while 33% have always and 15% of their fathers are

deceased. Of those receiving the FCG, 44% have never lived with their fathers and 52% of their fathers are deceased.

**Table 9.18 Relationship of main caregiver to non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries, excluding FCG**

Type of caregivers	Relationship of main caregiver to each child			
	Child non-beneficiary	Child beneficiary	Count	Col %
	Col %	Col %		
Cares for him/herself	2.3%	0.7%	222	1.5%
Mother	45.0%	67.2%	7902	55.1%
Father	4.4%	3.1%	544	3.8%
Grandmother	32.1%	20.3%	3832	26.7%
Grandfather	3.8%	1.9%	420	2.9%
Sister	1.6%	0.6%	165	1.2%
Brother	0.6%	0.1%	49	0.3%
Other family/relative	9.6%	5.8%	1131	7.9%
Other non-family	0.7%	0.4%	79	0.6%
<b>SA Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	14344	100.0%
	7799	6545		

**Table 9.19 Contributions and support received from both parents**

Contributions and support from both parents	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %		
Yes	38.0%	39.0%	38.9%	2.7%	5479	35.0%
No, only mother; father deceased	9.5%	8.1%	11.0%	2.4%	1307	8.3%
No, only father; mother deceased	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	3.8%	278	1.8%
No, only mother; father unknown/no contact	35.0%	46.1%	39.4%	0.0%	5699	36.4%
No, only father; mother no contact	2.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	212	1.4%
No, both parents alive but no contact	3.3%	1.7%	1.4%	10.8%	530	3.4%
No, one parent alive but no contact	5.0%	1.9%	3.6%	27.2%	932	5.9%
No, both parents deceased	5.1%	1.3%	4.1%	48.3%	1239	7.9%

**Table 9.20 Living arrangements with biological mother**

Child always lived with biological mother in the same household	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %		
Yes, always	64.0%	87.0%	83.7%	4.8%	10624	67.4%
Yes, sometimes	17.7%	6.6%	5.3%	4.5%	1848	11.7%
No, never	8.8%	3.1%	3.4%	19.1%	1179	7.5%
Mother deceased	9.5%	3.4%	7.6%	71.7%	2117	13.4%
<b>SA Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	15768	100.0%
	7667	5917	589	1595		

**Table 9.21 Living arrangements with biological father**

Child always lived with biological father in the same household	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %		
Yes, always	25.8%	26.8%	33.0%	1.9%	3776	24.0%
Yes, sometimes	14.3%	13.1%	8.7%	2.0%	1945	12.4%
No, never	44.2%	50.3%	43.2%	44.3%	7308	46.5%
Father deceased	15.8%	9.9%	15.1%	51.7%	2703	17.2%
<b>SA Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	15732	100.0%
	7641	5908	588	1595		

## 9.4 Education

### 9.4.1 School attendance

94% of all children in beneficiary households, who are of school-going age (7 to 18 years), attend school (Table 9.22). For non-beneficiaries, CSG beneficiaries and FCG beneficiaries, this is slightly higher at 95%, 98% and 98%, respectively. For CDG beneficiaries, understandably, the percentage is lower at 63%.

For all children in beneficiary households, the main reasons for not attending school include having a disability (29%), not having enough money (24%) and not being interested (18%), as shown in Table 9.23. For non-beneficiaries, the main reasons for not attending school include not having enough money (36%) and also not being interested (29%). For CSG beneficiaries, the main reasons for not attending school include not having enough money (27%), being too young (16%) or because of a disability (14%). For CDG child beneficiaries, the main reason for not attending school is due to the children's disability (70%) or poor health (9%). For FCG child beneficiaries, the main reasons for not attending school include not being interested (31%), not having enough money, being pregnant during the current education year and poor health (all 13%, respectively).

Of all children in beneficiary households, 41% indicated that having more money would enable them to carry on with their education (Table 9.24). This was also indicated for non-beneficiaries (56%), as well as CSG beneficiaries (55%) and FCG beneficiaries (31%).

Of all children in beneficiary households, only 1% indicated being absent from school for at least one month and this was highest among the CDG beneficiaries (4%), as shown in Table 9.25. Of this 1% who were absent from school for at least one month, the majority of beneficiaries indicated that the main reason for their absence is due to poor health (79%), as shown in Table 9.26. As may be expected, of all the CDG beneficiaries who were absent from school, it was due to poor health. 93% of CSG beneficiaries were also absent from school due to poor health.

Of those children aged 0 to 6 years in grant beneficiary households, 32% attend a crèche or child minding group (Table 9.27). Of this 32%, 25% are non-beneficiaries, 35% are CSG beneficiaries, 27% are CDG beneficiaries and 39% are FCG beneficiaries. More than half (58%) of these children who attend a crèche or child minding group, attend the crèche or child minding group for a full day (Table 2.28). Of this 58%, 55% are non-beneficiaries, 59% are CSG beneficiaries, 61% are CDG beneficiaries and 55% are FCG beneficiaries.

### 9.4.2 School feeding scheme at primary schools

Of all children in beneficiary households attending primary school, 67% have a school feeding scheme at their primary school (Table 9.29). This is highest in Limpopo (87%) and lowest in the Free State (36%). Of these children who indicated the availability of a school feeding scheme, 93% indicated receiving free food through this school feeding scheme (Table 9.30). Of those who indicated they do not receive free food through the school feeding scheme, the main reason indicated for this is because they do not qualify for the feeding scheme (61%), as shown in Table 9.31.

Of all children in beneficiary households, the majority (61%) have one to six years of formal schooling and 32% have seven to eleven years of formal schooling (Table 9.32).

**Table 9.22 School attendance of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	School attendance		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Non-beneficiary	94.5%	5.5%	6107
CSG child beneficiary	97.7%	2.3%	2595
CDG child beneficiary	62.9%	37.1%	466
FCG child beneficiary	97.5%	2.5%	1398
<b>SA Total</b>	94.3%	5.7%	100.0%
	9961	605	10566

**Table 9.23 Main reasons for not attending school**

Reasons for not attending school	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %		
Not enough money	36.2%	27.0%	2.4%	12.5%	118	23.6%
Distance from school/college	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.4%
Other responsibilities towards family	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3	0.6%
Pregnancy during current education year	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	23	4.6%
Poor health	3.9%	5.4%	9.1%	12.5%	30	6.0%
Lack of facility for adult schooling	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.2%
Work commitments	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	4	0.8%
Disability	7.8%	13.5%	70.1%	6.3%	143	28.7%
Not interested	29.1%	5.4%	0.6%	31.3%	90	18.0%
Too young	1.1%	16.2%	1.8%	0.0%	12	2.4%
Other	11.7%	32.4%	14.6%	25.0%	73	14.6%
<b>SA Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	499	100.0%
	282	37	164	16		

**Table 9.24 Factors that would enable children not attending school, to attend school**

Factors enabling children to attend school	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %		
More money	55.5%	55.0%	12.1%	31.3%	196	41.1%
Availability of transport	2.2%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	18	3.8%
Facility for adult schooling	2.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	10	2.1%
Other	37.9%	32.5%	75.8%	68.8%	240	50.3%
Reached required age	1.5%	12.5%	2.7%	0.0%	13	2.7%
<b>SA Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	477	100.0%
	272	40	149	16		

**Table 9.25 Children absent from school for at least one month**

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Absent from school for at least one month		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Non-beneficiary	1.2%	98.8%	5710
CSG child beneficiary	1.2%	98.8%	2521
CDG child beneficiary	3.8%	96.2%	292
FCG child beneficiary	1.1%	98.9%	1360
<b>SA Total</b>	1.3%	98.7%	100.0%
	127	9756	9883

**Table 9.26 Main reasons why children were absent from school for at least one month**

Reasons for absence from school	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %		
Not enough money for school fees	3.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3	2.5%
Not enough money for transport	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	2.5%
Other responsibilities towards family	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	2	1.7%
Poor health	71.6%	93.1%	100.0%	71.4%	96	79.3%
Other	20.9%	3.4%	0.0%	14.3%	17	14.0%
<b>SA Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	121	100.0%
	67	29	11	14		

**Table 9.27 Attendance of crèche or child minding group of children aged 0 to 6 years**

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Attendance of crèche or child minding group (children aged 0 to 6)		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Non-beneficiary	24.5%	75.5%	1508
CSG child beneficiary	35.2%	64.8%	3034
CDG child beneficiary	26.5%	73.5%	113
FCG child beneficiary	38.7%	61.3%	194
<b>SA Total</b>	31.8%	68.2%	100.0%
	1543	3306	4849

**Table 9.28 Half-day or full-day attendance of crèche or child minding group**

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Attendance of crèche or child minding group is half day or full day		
	Half day	Full day	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Non-beneficiary	44.7%	55.3%	360
CSG child beneficiary	41.5%	58.5%	1047
CDG child beneficiary	39.3%	60.7%	28
FCG child beneficiary	45.1%	54.9%	71
<b>SA Total</b>	42.4%	57.6%	100.0%
	638	868	1506

**Table 9.29 Availability of a feeding scheme at the child's primary school**

Province	Feeding scheme at the primary school		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	67.6%	32.4%	487
Eastern Cape	85.0%	15.0%	675
Northern Cape	83.6%	16.4%	550
Free State	35.5%	64.5%	746
KwaZulu-Natal	54.0%	46.0%	582
North West	64.3%	35.7%	333
Gauteng	58.4%	41.6%	1593
Mpumalanga	84.0%	16.0%	769
Limpopo	87.4%	12.6%	580
SA Total	67.1%	32.9%	100.0%
	4240	2075	6315

**Table 9.30 Receipt of free food through this feeding scheme**

Province	Free food through the school feeding scheme		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	95.4%	4.6%	326
Eastern Cape	91.8%	8.2%	571
Northern Cape	98.9%	1.1%	458
Free State	92.0%	8.0%	264
KwaZulu-Natal	98.3%	1.7%	295
North West	91.1%	8.9%	214
Gauteng	82.7%	17.3%	926
Mpumalanga	94.7%	5.3%	642
Limpopo	99.0%	1.0%	506
SA Total	92.6%	7.4%	100.0%
	3891	311	4202

Table 9.31 Reasons why child does not receive food through feeding scheme

Province	Why child does not receive food through the scheme			
	Short of school fees	Does not qualify for feeding scheme	Other	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	0.0%	76.9%	23.1%	13
Eastern Cape	0.0%	93.6%	6.4%	47
Northern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5
Free State	0.0%	52.4%	47.6%	21
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	5
North West	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	18
Gauteng	1.3%	54.8%	43.9%	157
Mpumalanga	0.0%	35.7%	64.3%	28
Limpopo	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%	5
SA Total	0.7%	60.5%	38.8%	299
	2	181	116	

Table 9.32 Educational level of children 7 to 17 years

Age categories	Educational level)					Count
	None	1 - 6yrs formal schooling	7 - 11yrs formal schooling	Matric and/or tertiary education	Diploma without matric	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
7-8 yrs	16.9%	83.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2009
9-11 yrs	4.5%	94.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2984
12-14 yrs	4.6%	54.7%	40.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2797
15-17 yrs	3.8%	12.3%	82.1%	1.7%	0.0%	2711
SA Total	6.7%	60.5%	32.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	705	6358	3390	47	1	10501

### **9.5 Economic situation**

Of all children, aged 15 to 17 years in beneficiary households, almost all of them are not in paid employment (Table 9.33). The .3% of children who were reported as being employed, represent only 7 children and are non-beneficiaries and no grant beneficiaries 15 to 17 years were found to be employed (see Tables 9.34 to 9.38).

**Table 9.33 Children aged 15 to 17 who are currently employed or earning money**

Province	Currently employed or doing something to earn money		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	1.9%	98.1%	209
Eastern Cape	0.0%	100.0%	272
Northern Cape	0.5%	99.5%	211
Free State	0.5%	99.5%	369
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	100.0%	256
North West	0.0%	100.0%	168
Gauteng	0.0%	100.0%	680
Mpumalanga	0.0%	100.0%	301
Limpopo	0.0%	100.0%	238
SA Total	0.3%	99.7%	100.0%
	7	2697	2704

**Table 9.34 Employment activities**

Nature of employment (aged 15 to 17)	Frequency	Percent
Have a regular salary from one employer	2	33.3%
Do odd jobs	2	33.3%
Works for her/himself (makes things to sell, etc)	2	33.3%
Total	6	100.0%

**Table 9.35 Average take-home salary from employment**

Average take-home salary (aged 15 to 17)	Frequency	Percent
Do not know	2	28.6%
Specify amount	5	71.4%
Total	7	100.0%

**Table 9.36 Average take-home salary from employment in R value**

Average take-home salary in R value (aged 15 to 17)	Frequency	Percent
R20	2	40.0%
R241	1	20.0%
R900	1	20.0%
R1000	1	20.0%
Total	5	100.0%

**Table 9.37 Duration of employment**

Duration of employment over the year preceding the study (aged 15 to 17)	Frequency	Percent
6 months or more, but less than 9 months	1	20.0%
1 month or more but less than 4 months	4	80.0%
Total	5	100.0%

**Table 9.38 Employment sector**

<b>Employment sector</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Work for private person (domestic worker, gardener)	3	50.0%
Work for local/provincial/national government	1	16.7%
Farmer (farm worker, domestic on farm)	1	16.7%
Labour contractor	1	16.7%
Total	6	100.0%

## 9.6 Health

### 9.6.1 Illnesses or impairments

It was reported that 99% of children in grant beneficiary households had not been seriously injured in the month that the study was conducted (Table 9.39). 94% of children were not ill at the time of or the month preceding the study (Table 9.40). Of those who indicated that children were suffering from illnesses, the highest percentage is in the Western Cape (10%).

Of the 6% who of all children who were reportedly suffering from illnesses or impairments, 15% were suffering from respiratory problems (such as asthma or bronchitis), 12% were suffering from mental health problems and 10% were reported as physically handicapped (Table 9.41). In terms beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, the most prominent illness reported for non-beneficiaries is respiratory problems (21%), as shown in Table 9.42. The most prominent illness that was reported for CSG beneficiaries was also respiratory problems (18%). For CDG beneficiaries, the most prominent illnesses that were reported are mental health problems (29%) and physical disabilities (28%). For FCG beneficiaries, the most prominent illnesses that were reported are respiratory problems (15%), mental health problems (12%) and physical disabilities (10%).

### 9.6.2 Access to medical aid

96% of all children in grant beneficiary households do not have access to medical aid (Table 9.43). This varies slightly according to whether children are beneficiaries or not, as well as according to what type of grant beneficiaries receive. The CSG beneficiaries have the lowest percentage of beneficiaries with access to medical aid (1%).

### 9.6.3 Visit to health worker

It was reported that 85% of all children who were ill or injured had visited a health worker in the month preceding the study as a result of this illness or injury (Table 9.44). This was highest for CSG beneficiaries (87%) and lowest for FCG beneficiaries (83%).

It was reported that of the 85% of all children who had visited a health worker, 59% had visited a doctor and 37% had visited a nurse (Table 9.45). The consultation with this health worker took place either at a clinic in the private sector (40%) or at a hospital in the private sector (39%), as shown in Table 9.46. It was also reported that another 17% consulted a private doctor from the private sector (Table 9.46).

For 15% of all ill or injured children it was reported that no health worker had been consulted. The main reasons indicated for not consulting a health worker for all children are that 42% of respondents did not see the need to consult a health worker and 21% did not have money for such a consultation (Table 9.47). These reasons are similar for non-beneficiaries, where it was reported that 27% did not see the need for consultation with a health worker and 38% did not have money for it. For CSG beneficiaries, it was reported that 29% did not see the need for a consultation with a health worker, 20% did not have money and 11% could not decide what to do. For CDG beneficiaries, it was reported that 72% did not see the need for a medical consultation and 11% did not have

money. For FCG beneficiaries, it was reported that 42% did not see the need for a medical consultation and 21% did not have the money for one.

**Table 9.39 Children had sustained injuries in the month preceding the study**

Province	Injuries in past month		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	0.6%	99.4%	1229
Eastern Cape	0.4%	99.6%	1650
Northern Cape	0.4%	99.6%	1320
Free State	0.6%	99.4%	1964
KwaZulu-Natal	0.4%	99.6%	1482
North West	0.5%	99.5%	912
Gauteng	0.8%	99.2%	4086
Mpumalanga	0.8%	99.2%	1863
Limpopo	0.6%	99.4%	1416
SA Total	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%
	97	15825	15922

**Table 9.40 Children were suffering from illnesses currently or in the month preceding the study**

Province	Illnesses currently or in the past month		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	10.0%	90.0%	1228
Eastern Cape	2.3%	97.7%	1649
Northern Cape	4.2%	95.8%	1322
Free State	6.3%	93.7%	1962
KwaZulu-Natal	4.3%	95.7%	1477
North West	5.3%	94.7%	906
Gauteng	7.6%	92.4%	4080
Mpumalanga	4.9%	95.1%	1863
Limpopo	3.4%	96.6%	1414
SA Total	5.7%	94.3%	15901
	902		

**Table 9.41 Types of illnesses of children in beneficiary households**

Types of illnesses	Frequency	Percent
Kwashiorkor	2	0.2%
Diarrhea	20	2.3%
Blood pressure	6	0.7%
Diabetes	4	0.5%
Cancer	3	0.3%
TB	33	3.7%
Respiratory problems (asthma, emphysema, bronchitis)	129	14.6%
Chronic illnesses (including HIV/AIDS related)	40	4.5%
Physically handicapped (e.g. blindness)	88	10.0%
Mental health problems	102	11.6%
Disabled by a stroke	13	1.5%
Heart Disease	9	1.0%
Other	433	49.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 9.42 Types of illnesses according to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries**

Types of illnesses	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %		
Kwashiorkor	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.2%
Diarrhea	2.8%	3.6%	0.0%	2.5%	20	2.3%
Blood pressure	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6	0.7%
Diabetes	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	4	0.5%
Cancer	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	3	0.3%
TB	4.5%	5.6%	0.0%	6.2%	33	3.7%
Respiratory problems (asthma, emphysema, bronchitis)	21.1%	17.5%	4.8%	14.8%	129	14.6%
Chronic illnesses (including HIV/AIDS related)	4.0%	3.6%	4.0%	11.1%	40	4.5%
Physically handicapped (e.g. blindness)	2.8%	2.0%	28.2%	4.9%	88	10.0%
Mental health problems	6.1%	2.0%	28.6%	11.1%	102	11.6%
Disabled by a stroke	1.2%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	13	1.5%
Heart Disease	1.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	9	1.0%
Other	53.0%	62.6%	29.4%	48.1%	433	49.1%
<b>SA Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	882	100.0%

**Table 9.43 Access of children in beneficiary households to medical aid**

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Access to medical aid		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Non-beneficiary	5.2%	94.8%	248
CSG child beneficiary	1.3%	98.7%	304
CDG child beneficiary	4.6%	95.4%	259
FCG child beneficiary	4.9%	95.1%	82
<b>SA Total</b>	3.7%	96.3%	100.0%
	33	860	893

**Table 9.44 Visit to a health worker due to illness or injury**

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Visit to a health worker as a result of illness/injury		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Non-beneficiary	84.7%	15.3%	236
CSG child beneficiary	86.9%	13.1%	290
CDG child beneficiary	84.1%	15.9%	251
FCG child beneficiary	82.5%	17.5%	80
<b>SA Total</b>	85.1%	14.9%	100.0%
	729	128	857

**Table 9.45 Type of health worker visited by children**

Type of health worker visited	Frequency	Percent
Nurse	264	36.9%
Doctor	419	58.6%
Medical specialist	12	1.7%
Pharmacist /chemist	1	0.1%
Spiritual healer (church related)	1	0.1%
Traditional healer ( <i>sangoma/inyanga</i> )	2	0.3%
Other health care provider (psychologist, physiotherapist)	5	0.7%
Community health worker/home based care	11	1.5%
<b>SA Total</b>	715	100.0%

**Table 9.46 Place where medical consultation took place**

Place of medical consultation	Frequency	Percent
Public sector: Tertiary Hospital	2	0.3%
Public sector: Secondary Hospital	12	1.7%
Public sector: Community health centre	7	1.0%
Private sector: Hospital	284	39.1%
Private sector: Clinic	289	39.8%
Private sector: Private doctor	126	17.3%
Private sector: Traditional healer	2	0.3%
Private sector: Pharmacy /Chemist	1	0.1%
Private sector: Health facility provided by employer	3	0.4%
Private sector: Other	1	0.1%
<b>SA Total</b>	727	100.0%

**Table 9.47 Reasons why no medical consultation took place for the ill or injured child**

Reasons why no medical consultation took place for the ill/injured child	Non-beneficiary	CSG child beneficiary	CDG child beneficiary	FCG child beneficiary	Count	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %		
No need/pointless	26.5%	28.6%	72.2%	30.0%	48	41.7%
Sick person too busy	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.9%
No one available to go with him/her	2.9%	2.9%	5.6%	10.0%	5	4.3%
Shortage of money for transport	5.9%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3	2.6%
Shortage of money for consultation/medicine	38.2%	20.0%	11.1%	0.0%	24	20.9%
Staff unhelpful or less skills to help	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.9%
No medicine available at facility	5.9%	5.7%	0.0%	10.0%	5	4.3%
Could not decide what to do	5.9%	11.4%	2.8%	10.0%	8	7.0%
Fear embarrassment	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	1	0.9%
Do not know	0.0%	8.6%	2.8%	0.0%	4	3.5%
Other	11.8%	17.1%	5.6%	30.0%	15	13.0%
<b>SA Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	115	100.0%

## 9.7 Summary

### *Children in beneficiary households*

- of all children *younger than 14 years*:
  - 40% receive no child grant
  - 48% are CSG beneficiary children
  - 9% are FCG beneficiary children
  - 3% are CDG beneficiary children
- of all children *younger than 14 years* who live in *households where there is at least one CSG child beneficiary*:
  - 71% are CSG beneficiaries while 29% are not
- Of all children *younger than 14 years* whose mothers are deceased:
  - 34% receive a CSG and 66% do not
  - 61% receive a FCG and 39% do not
  - 6% receive a CDG and 94% do not
- Of all children *younger than 14 years* with both parents deceased:
  - 26% receive a CSG and 74% do not
  - 65% receive a FCG and 34% do not
  - 6% receive a CDG and 94% do not

### *Demographics*

- 51% of all children in beneficiary households are male
- median age of all children is 9 years; median age for non-beneficiary is 12 years; median age for CSG beneficiary is 6 years; median age for CDG beneficiary is 11 years and median age for FCD beneficiary is 9 years
- 84% of all children in beneficiary households are black
- 93% of all children have birth certificates; 89% of non-beneficiary children have birth certificates

### *Caregivership and living arrangements*

- of all children in beneficiary households, the main caregiver of the child is either the mother (55%) or the grandmother (27%)
- of all children who receive support and/or contributions from their parents, 35% receive this from both parents, and 36% receive this from the mother only
- of all children in beneficiary households, 67% have always lived in the same household as their biological mother; the mothers of 13% of all children are deceased
- the mothers of 10% of non-beneficiary children are deceased
- of all children in beneficiary households, 47% have never lived in the same household as their biological fathers

### *Education*

- 94% of all children in beneficiary households (aged 7 to 18 years) attend school; non-beneficiaries, CSG beneficiaries and FCG beneficiaries all have similar school attendance percentages (95%, 98% and 98%, respectively), while the CDG beneficiaries have a lower percentage at 63%
- almost 67% of children aged 7 to 14 years have a feeding scheme at their school; 93% receive free food through this feeding scheme
- Of all children in beneficiary households, 61% have completed one to six years of formal schooling

*Economic*

- Hardly any children in beneficiary households currently have a job or earn money

*Health*

- 6% suffered from illnesses in the month preceding the study
- the most frequently mentioned illnesses or impairments include respiratory problems (15%), mental health problems (12%) and physical disabilities (10%)
- 96% of all children in beneficiary households do not have access to medical aid
- 85% of all children who were ill, visited either a doctor (59%) or a nurse (37%) at a clinic (40%) or hospital (39%) in the private sector

## Chapter 10

### Perceptions and experiences of service delivery

#### 10.1 Introduction

In this section, information on the experiences of social assistance beneficiaries with regard to the grant application process is provided. It only looks at beneficiaries who have received their grant for a period of two years or less. The reason for this is because some people might find it difficult to remember detail regarding the application process.

#### 10.2 Initial information on grants<sup>1</sup>

The highest percentages of respondents initially heard about grants from their friends (31%) and on the radio (22%). 10% reported hearing about grants at the clinic, 9% heard about grants from a social worker and 5% heard about grants at a community meeting or from the community leader.

---

<sup>1</sup> Weighted data were used, see sample description, Chapter 1

Table 10.1 Source where initial information on grants was received

Province	Initial information on grant														Count
	Letter/ brochures and posters	Imbizos/ Road show	Radio	TV	News- paper %	Official at pay- point	Community meeting/ leader	Call centre (toll-free number)	Clinic	Church/ Religious group	Pensioner Forum	Friends	Social Worker	Other	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %
Western Cape	0.6%	0.0%	4.0%	4.6%	1.7%	0.5%	3.5%	0.0%	8.8%	0.8%	1.5%	36.6%	12.8%	24.6%	637113
Eastern Cape	0.9%	10.9%	15.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	8.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.1%	0.5%	35.3%	15.7%	7.7%	1617425
Northern Cape	2.1%	0.4%	17.5%	3.1%	0.2%	0.6%	5.1%	0.0%	12.5%	0.4%	3.6%	16.7%	20.3%	17.6%	175136
Free State	3.5%	0.2%	31.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	2.1%	0.0%	13.6%	0.6%	4.0%	23.3%	7.7%	12.3%	593369
KwaZulu-Natal	0.4%	3.1%	29.8%	2.7%	0.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	10.4%	0.2%	7.0%	22.6%	8.9%	12.8%	2048702
North West	0.5%	0.0%	33.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	4.7%	0.0%	20.4%	0.1%	2.7%	25.7%	4.2%	6.6%	691462
Gauteng	3.6%	0.5%	16.9%	3.5%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%	0.0%	9.2%	0.2%	5.7%	37.8%	7.5%	12.0%	1132163
Mpumalanga	0.3%	1.8%	35.4%	5.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	11.5%	0.1%	5.2%	21.0%	3.6%	8.0%	654377
Limpopo	0.2%	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	9.5%	0.0%	9.4%	0.8%	3.1%	41.5%	4.4%	5.6%	1365457
SA Total	1.1%	2.9%	22.4%	2.0%	0.4%	1.8%	4.6%	0.0%	10.0%	0.3%	3.9%	30.8%	8.9%	10.7%	100.0%
	100287	260455	1999267	180549	34808	161147	411510	252	888925	29961	351386	2744296	795305	957055	8915204

### 10.3 Service levels during grant application process

#### 10.3.1 Contact with the Department before receiving first grant payment

When beneficiaries were asked to indicate the number of times they phoned the offices of the provincial Departments of Social Development to enquire about the status of their grant application, the majority (87%) indicated that they had never phoned, while 5% phoned once and another 5% phoned the Department three times (Table 10.2 and Figure 10.1). 35% of grant beneficiaries indicated that they had not visited any offices of the Department to enquire about the status of their grant application before they received their first grant payment (Table 10.3 and Figure 10.2). 24% indicated that they had visited the offices of the Department once, 16% visited the offices of the Department twice and another 16% indicated visiting the Department offices three times before receiving their first grant payment.

#### 10.3.2 Problems with grant application

The vast majority (95%) of grant beneficiaries had not experienced any problems with their application when they applied for their grant (Table 10.4 and Figure 10.3). However, it must be remembered that only grant beneficiaries whose grant applications were successful were included, therefore it is to be expected that a small number experienced serious problems with their application. Of the 5% who had experienced problems, the highest percentages are in the Western Cape (12%), Gauteng and the Free State (10% each). In the Eastern Cape, 2% of grant beneficiaries did not know whether any problems were experienced with their grant application.

When problems with grant applications per grant type are considered (in Figures 10.4 to 10.7) it can be seen (from Figure 10.5) that the highest percentage of problems was experienced with the CDG (6%). Furthermore, it was indicated that 4% experienced problems with the DG (Figure 10.6), 3% experienced problems with the CSG (Figure 10.4) and 2% experienced problems with the OPG (Figure 10.7). Of those who had experienced problems with the CDG, the highest percentage was in Limpopo (14%) and the Free State (12%), as shown in. Of those who had experienced problems with the DG, the highest percentage was in Limpopo (13%) and the Western Cape (11%). Of those who had experienced problems with the CSG, the highest percentage was in Western Cape (8%) and Gauteng (6%). Of those who had experienced problems with the OPG, the highest percentage was in the Free State (6%).

Of the 5% of respondents who indicated having experienced problems, they had to indicate what the two most important problems were in applying for their grant. Problems that respondents indicated as the first most important problem encountered include problems in completing the application form (19%), problems with providing proof of the father's whereabouts (19%), problems with the birth certificate of the child (13%), having no money for transport costs (11%), the fact that officers were unhelpful (9%) and problems with other documentation (such as electricity bills or bond payments), indicated by 7% (Table 10.5). For 12% of respondents who reported their first problem experienced, it was classified under the 'other' option (Table 10.6). Of this 12%, the most frequently mentioned problem indicated by respondents includes employment (23%), delay of the money (18%), doctor's report (17%) and their application having failed (15%).

The Western Cape (76%) has the highest proportion of those beneficiaries who indicated experiencing problems with completing the application form (Table 10.7). Of those beneficiaries who indicated experiencing problems with proof of the father's whereabouts, the highest percentage is in Gauteng (54%). Of those who experienced problems with the birth certificate of the child, the highest percentages are in Mpumalanga (60%) and the Eastern Cape (57%). Of those who experienced problems with transport costs, the highest percentage is in Limpopo (56%). In KwaZulu-Natal, all respondents experienced problems with the officers being unhelpful. In North West, all respondents experienced problems with other documentation.

The second most important problems indicated by grant beneficiaries include problems with the birth certificate of the child (12%), problems in completing the application form (9%), problems in understanding the process (9%), problems with providing proof of the father's whereabouts (8%) and having no money for transport costs (8%), as shown in Table 10.8). 36% of respondents indicated the 'other' option as their second problem experienced (Table 10.9). Of this 36%, the most frequently mentioned problem indicated by respondents includes marriage certificate (49%) and going to the police station (17%).

Of those who experienced problems with the birth certificate of the child, the highest percentage is in Limpopo (72%) (Table 10.10). Of those beneficiaries who indicated experiencing problems with completing the application form, the highest percentage is in the Free State (76%). Of those who experienced problems in understanding the process (9%), the highest percentages are in Limpopo, Mpumalanga (14% each) and the Eastern Cape (13%). Of those beneficiaries who indicated experiencing problems with proof of the father's whereabouts, the highest percentage is in the Western Cape (35%). Of those who experienced problems with transport costs, the highest percentage is in North West (100%).

#### 10.3.3 Payment of official to receive grant

92% of grant beneficiaries indicated that they did not have to pay an official of the Department before they could receive the first payment of their grant (Table 10.11). 90% indicated that they did not have to pay anyone else, such as the police, to assist them with the application (Table 10.12).

#### 10.3.4 Time taken for first grant payment

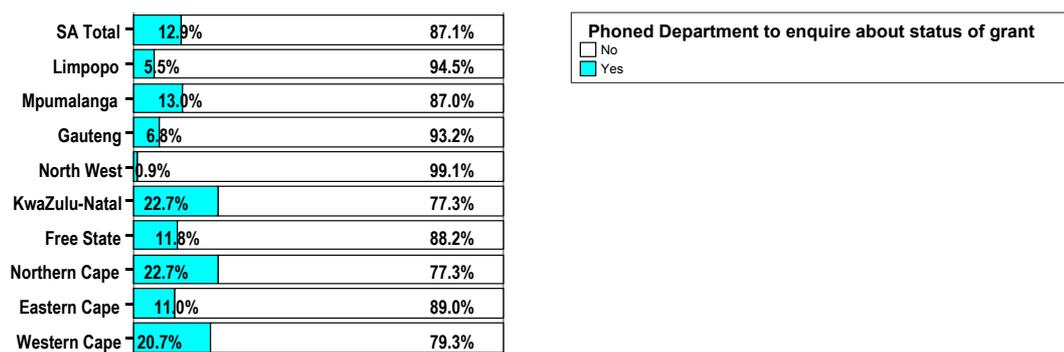
Almost half (48%) of grant beneficiaries indicated that they received the first grant payment within three months of the application (Table 10.13). This was highest in KwaZulu-Natal (60%). Another 20% of grant beneficiaries indicated that they received the first grant payment within two months of the application. This was highest in Gauteng (40%).

### 10.3.5 Service rating

Almost 83% of grant beneficiaries indicated that the service they received from the Department when applying for their grant was good (Table 10.14). This was highest in the Northern Cape and the Free State (93% each). 17% indicated the service they received from the Department was neither good nor bad. This was highest in Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal (29% each). 18% indicated the service from the Department was neither good nor bad.

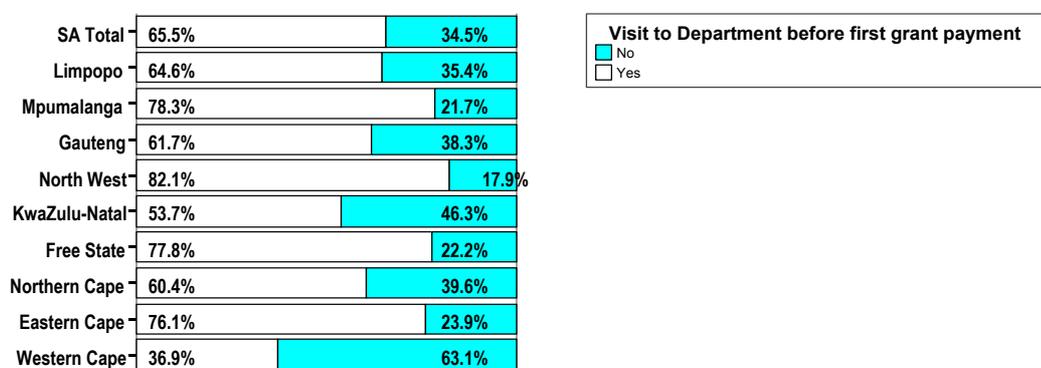
**Table 10.2 Number of times the Department was phoned before receiving first grant payment**

Number of times offices of the Department were phoned before first grant payment	Frequency	Percent
Did not phone any office of Department	2173091	87.1%
1	114125	4.6%
2	50266	2.0%
3	122349	4.9%
4	9546	0.4%
5	11155	0.4%
6	9501	0.4%
7	4059	0.2%
8	1519	0.1%
10	42	0.0%
Total	2495653	100.0%

**Figure 10.1 Number of times the Department was phoned before receiving first grant payment**

**Table 10.3 Number of visits to the Department's offices before receiving first grant payment**

Number of visits to offices of the Department before first grant payment	Frequency	Percent
Did not visit any office of Department	872475	34.7%
1	594808	23.7%
2	404590	16.1%
3	403804	16.1%
4	116300	4.6%
5	25762	1.0%
6	46486	1.8%
7	12406	0.5%
8	6038	0.2%
9	2763	0.1%
10	6052	0.2%
12	18826	0.7%
13	636	0.0%
14	604	0.0%
18	968	0.0%
20	409	0.0%
30	74	0.0%
31	74	0.0%
Total	2513077	100.0%

**Figure 10.2 Number of visits to the Department's offices before receiving first grant payment**

**Table 10.4 Problems with grant application**

Province	Problems with application for grant			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	12.2%	87.8%	0.0%	125919
Eastern Cape	3.8%	93.7%	2.4%	512664
Northern Cape	5.2%	94.1%	0.8%	41640
Free State	9.6%	90.4%	0.0%	173456
KwaZulu-Natal	0.5%	99.5%	0.0%	550536
North West	3.6%	96.4%	0.0%	79134
Gauteng	10.2%	89.8%	0.0%	326473
Mpumalanga	2.4%	97.6%	0.0%	239495
Limpopo	3.3%	96.7%	0.0%	412830
SA Total	4.6%	94.9%	0.5%	100.0%
	112072	2337224	12851	2462147

**Figure 10.3 Problems with grant application**

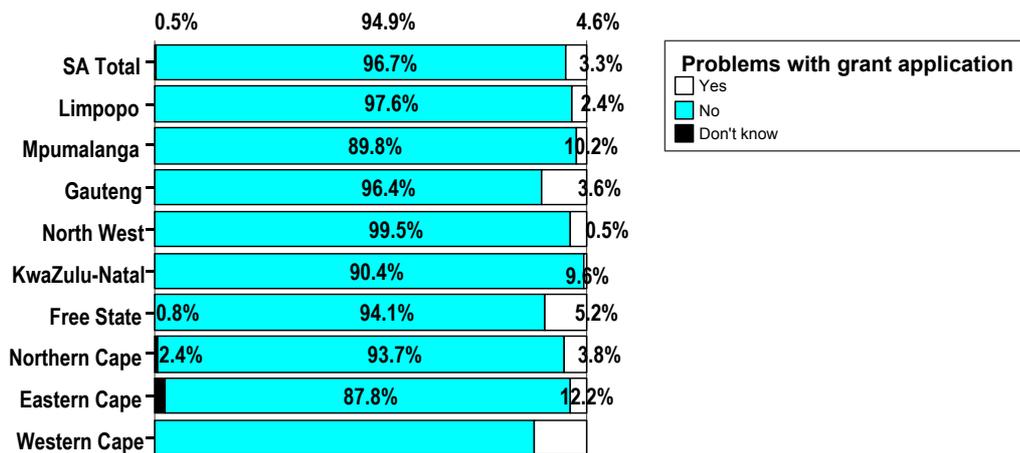


Figure 10.4 Problems with grant application: CSG

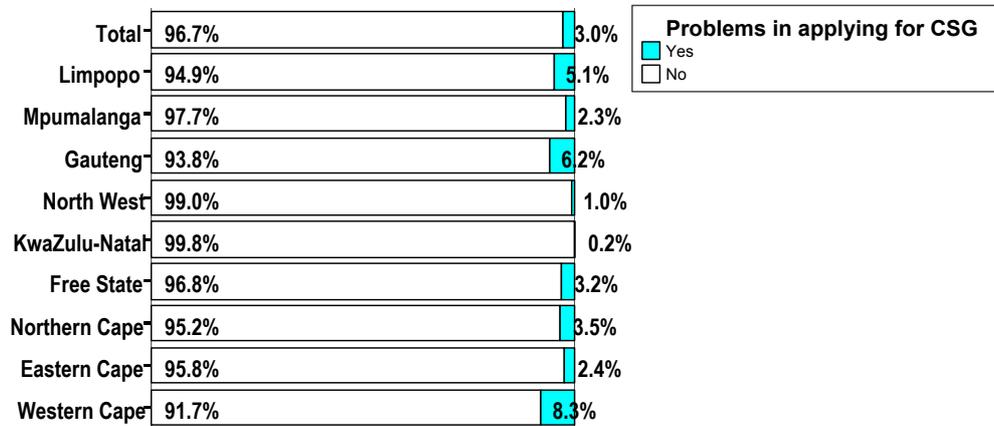


Figure 10.5 Problems with grant application: CDG

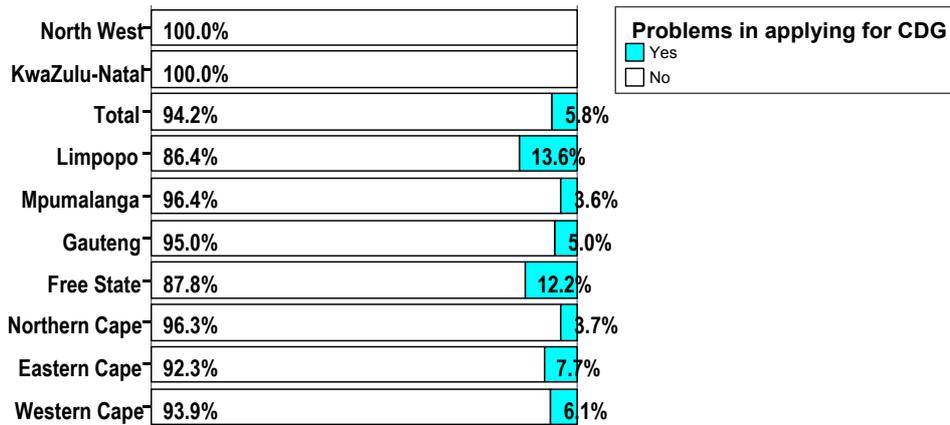


Figure 10.6 Problems with grant application: DG

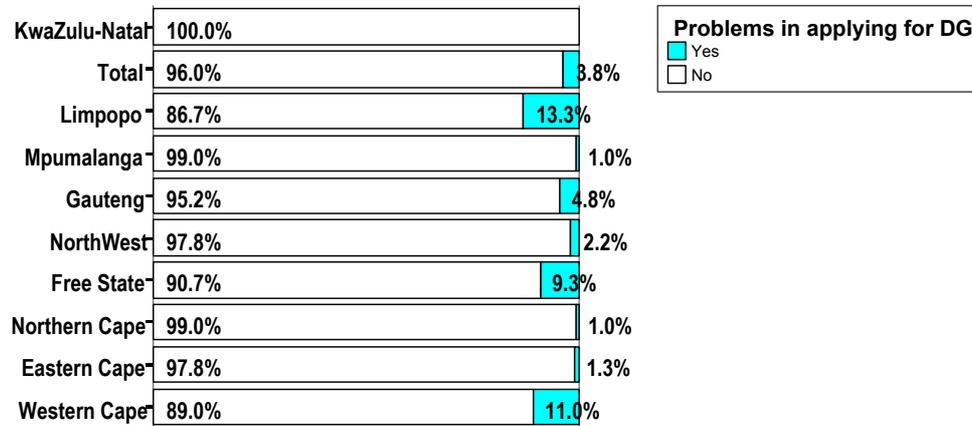
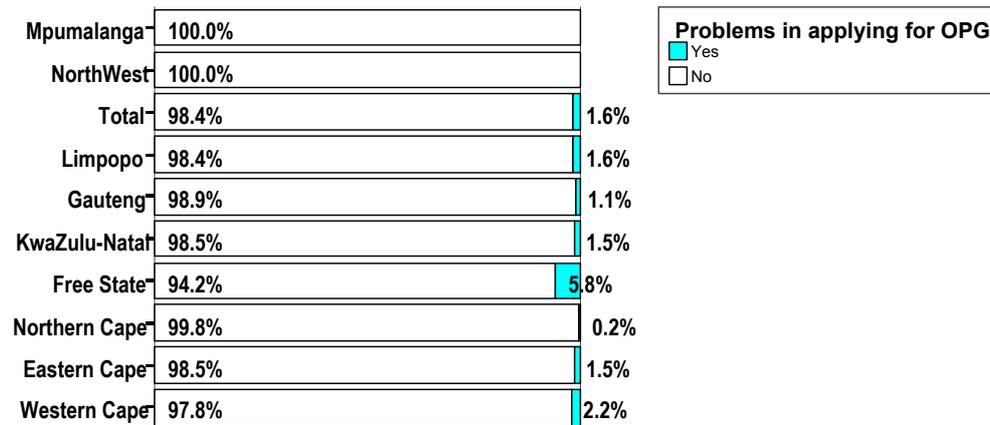


Figure 10.7 Problems with grant application: OPG



**Table 10.5 First most important problems with grant application**

First most important problems mentioned	Frequency	Percent
Problems with completing the application form	21192	19.1%
Problem with proof of father's whereabouts	20764	18.7%
Birth certificate of child	14507	13.1%
No money for transport	12670	11.4%
Officers unhelpful	10295	9.3%
Other documentation (electricity bills, bond payments)	7936	7.1%
Did not understand process	3370	3.0%
Birth certificate of adult	2270	2.0%
New ID book	2071	1.9%
Office hours of welfare office	1383	1.2%
Letters of employers/pay slips	610	0.5%
Difficulty in getting to welfare office	223	0.2%
Other option	13844	12.5%
Total	111132	100.0%

**Table 10.6 First most important problems with grant application-*other option* expanded**

First most important problems mentioned-expansion of <i>other option</i>	Frequency	Percent
Employment	3217	23.3%
Delay of the money	2470	17.9%
Doctor's report	2321	16.8%
Application failed	2068	15.0%
Proof of registration at school	715	5.2%
Don't know	715	5.2%
Asked too many questions	616	4.5%
Bad health	604	4.4%
Marriage certificate	604	4.4%
None	476	3.4%
Total	13807	100.0%

Table 10.7 First most important problems with grant application by province

Province	First most important problem with grant application mentioned														Count
	New ID book	Difficulty in getting to welfare office	Office hours of welfare office	Officers unhelpful	No money for transport	Birth certificate of adult	Birth certificate of child	Letters of employers/ pay slips	Problems with completing the application form	Other documents (electricity bills, bond payments)	Did not understand process	Problem with proof of father's whereabouts	Other		
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.5%	6.9%	5.0%	0.0%	6.8%	15392	
Eastern Cape	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	0.0%	56.7%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	1.6%	13.3%	2.1%	19602	
Northern Cape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.0%	1941	
Free State	2.9%	1.3%	8.2%	27.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	9.6%	11.9%	1.8%	0.3%	35.0%	16599	
KwaZulu-Natal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2917	
North West	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2886	
Gauteng	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	5.0%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	14.4%	4.5%	0.1%	54.4%	9.8%	33310	
Mpumalanga	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	59.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5657	
Limpopo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.8%	18.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	12552	
SA Total	1.9%	0.2%	1.2%	9.3%	11.4%	2.0%	13.1%	0.5%	19.1%	7.2%	3.0%	18.7%	12.2%	100.0%	
	2071	223	1383	10295	12670	2270	14507	610	21192	7936	3370	20764	13568	110856	

**Table 10.8 Second most important problems with grant application**

<b>Second most important problems mentioned</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Birth certificate of child	6286	11.7%
Problems with completing the application form	5038	9.4%
Did not understand process	4772	8.9%
Problem with proof of father's whereabouts	4339	8.1%
No money for transport	4116	7.7%
Officers unhelpful	3222	6.0%
Letters of employers/pay slips	2434	4.5%
Difficulty in getting to welfare office	2302	4.3%
Office hours of welfare office	876	1.6%
Other documentation (electricity bills, bond payments)	846	1.6%
Birth certificate of adult	35	0.1%
Other option	19426	36.2%
Total	53692	100.0%

**Table 10.9 Second most important problems with grant application-*other* option expanded**

<b>Second most important problems mentioned-expansion of <i>other</i> option</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Marriage certificate	9581	49.3%
Going to police station	3281	16.9%
Doctor's reports	1210	6.2%
Other financial support	1048	5.4%
No second problem indicated	3973	20.5%
Affidavit	219	1.1%
Age requirements	114	0.6%
Total	19426	100.0%

Table 10.10 Second most important problems with grant application by province

Province	Second most important problem with grant application mentioned													
	Difficulty in getting to welfare office	Office hours of welfare office	Officers unhelpful	No money for transport	Birth certificate of adult	Birth certificate of child	Letters of employers/ pay slips	Problems with completing the application form	Other documents (electricity bills, bond payments)	Did not understand process	Problem with proof of father's whereabouts	Other option	Count	
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Count	
Western Cape	0.0%	5.9%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	7.3%	34.5%	35.8%	12561	
Eastern Cape	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	7.2%	0.0%	13.1%	0.0%	64.4%	14881	
Northern Cape	16.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.4%	471	
Free State	3.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	29.8%	38.8%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%	5642	
North West	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2886	
Gauteng	0.3%	2.1%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	1.8%	7.3%	5.7%	0.0%	62.7%	6270	
Mpumalanga	0.0%	0.0%	86.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2274	
Limpopo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	72.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8707	
SA Total	4.3%	1.6%	6.0%	7.7%	0.1%	11.7%	4.5%	9.4%	1.6%	8.9%	8.1%	36.2%	100.0%	
	2302	876	3222	4116	35	6286	2434	5038	846	4772	4339	19426	53692	

**Table 10.11 Had to pay a worker from the Department before first grant payment received**

A worker from the Department had to be paid before the first grant payment was received	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4290	0.2%
No	2266973	92.4%
Do not know	13377	0.5%
N.A. nobody of Dept helped	168779	6.9%
Total	2453420	100.0%

**Table 10.12 Had to pay someone else before first grant payment received**

Someone else (e.g. police) had to be paid before the first grant payment was received	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14532	0.6%
No	2226551	90.1%
Do not know	4404	0.2%
N.A. nobody else helped	226843	9.2%
Total	2472329	100.0%

**Table 10.13 Number of months taken from date of application to date of first grant payment**

Province	Time it took from date of application to date of first grant payment													Count
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	
Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %
Western Cape	9.6%	17.8%	43.9%	13.1%	1.8%	7.1%	2.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	121197
Eastern Cape	2.4%	19.9%	49.3%	7.2%	12.1%	2.2%	0.9%	0.2%	2.7%	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	481581
Northern Cape	7.0%	22.1%	35.9%	19.5%	4.0%	3.2%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	2.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	34022
Free State	25.5%	32.1%	21.1%	12.5%	2.9%	2.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	136907
KwaZulu-Natal	4.4%	7.5%	60.2%	4.5%	1.7%	6.2%	2.1%	4.7%	2.8%	0.0%	5.5%	0.3%	0.0%	375996
North West	0.0%	23.8%	42.8%	32.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61131
Gauteng	11.8%	40.3%	35.4%	5.2%	3.3%	2.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	223077
Mpumalanga	14.6%	17.2%	50.5%	13.1%	2.3%	0.1%	0.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	159132
Limpopo	11.7%	17.9%	53.0%	10.1%	3.8%	2.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	359342
SA Total	8.6%	20.2%	47.8%	9.2%	5.0%	3.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	0.2%	2.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	168809	393470	933828	180155	96841	62497	21721	25988	24946	4053	38239	1233	604	1952384

**Table 10.14 Rating of the Department's service during grant application process**

Province	Rating of the Department's service during grant application process			
	Good	Neither good nor bad	Bad	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	89.9%	9.8%	0.3%	118595
Eastern Cape	91.9%	8.1%	0.0%	487055
Northern Cape	92.8%	7.2%	0.0%	39870
Free State	92.5%	7.5%	0.0%	168608
KwaZulu-Natal	71.5%	28.5%	0.0%	540787
North West	84.0%	16.0%	0.0%	73209
Gauteng	87.3%	12.5%	0.2%	320593
Mpumalanga	70.7%	29.1%	0.1%	232318
Limpopo	80.2%	19.0%	0.8%	409177
<b>SA Total</b>	82.3%	17.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	1967577	418221	4414	2390212

## 10.4 Collecting grants at pay points

### 10.4.1 Grant collection and time off from work

Of the few grant beneficiaries who do paid work, 75% indicated that they do not have to take time off from work to collect their grant (Table 10.15). Of the 25% who indicated they do have to take time off from work, 13% indicated that it is a problem for them to obtain leave in order to collect their grant (Table 10.16). Of the 13% who indicated that it is a problem for them to obtain leave in order to collect their grant, 29% indicated that they lose part of their income in order to go and collect their grant (Table 10.17).

### 10.4.2 Transport to and from grant pay point

89% of grant beneficiaries indicated that they do not have any transport expenses to and from pay points, while 6% indicated it costs them R10 to and from the pay point (Table 10.18). The median amount for all provinces is R10 and the mean is R11 (Table 10.19).

### 10.4.3 Accompaniment to grant pay point

97% of grant beneficiaries do not need accompaniment to the pay point on collection of their grant (Table 10.20 and Figure 10.8). For those beneficiaries who do need someone to accompany them, the highest percentage is in the Free State (6%) and the lowest is in the Eastern Cape (1%). The two reasons reported most often for accompaniment are because of a disability (48%) or due to an illness and being weak or frail (29%), as shown in Table 10.21.

**Table 10.15 If employed, time taken off to collect grant**

Time taken off from work to collect grant, if doing paid work	Frequency	Percent
Yes	74745	24.7%
No	228010	75.3%
Total	302755	100.0%

**Table 10.16 Problems with taking leave in order to collect grant**

Problems experienced in taking leave to collect grant	Frequency	Percent
No	62129	86.2%
Yes	9955	13.8%
Total	72084	100.0%

**Table 10.17 Part of income lost due to taking time off to collect grant**

Lose part of income in order to collect grant	Frequency	Percent
No	7067	71.0%
Yes	2888	29.0%
Total	9955	100.0%

**Table 10.18 The costs involved in going to and from the pay point**

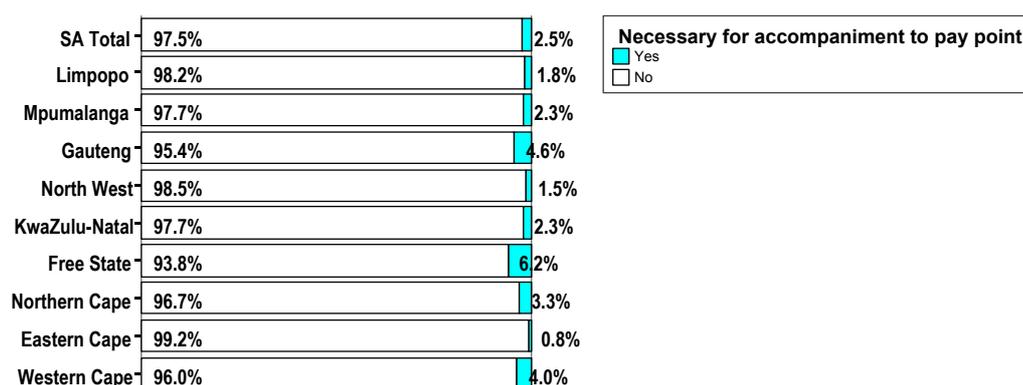
Cost of going to the pay point and back in Rand	Frequency	Percent
0	2249459	89.0%
2	1626	0.1%
4	123	0.0%
6	28493	1.1%
7	31302	1.2%
8	19529	0.8%
9	555	0.0%
10	144787	5.7%
11	4469	0.2%
12	9900	0.4%
13	385	0.0%
14	1644	0.1%
15	1622	0.1%
16	1031	0.0%
18	104	0.0%
20	19039	0.8%
22	91	0.0%
24	9841	0.4%
30	1174	0.0%
32	105	0.0%
40	1190	0.0%
50	604	0.0%
60	883	0.0%
Total	2527956	100.0%

**Table 10.19 The costs involved in going to and from the pay point by province**

Province	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Count
KwaZulu-Natal	4	30	11	10	189586
Gauteng	6	32	9	8	29900
Eastern Cape	2	10	9	10	18071
Free State	6	60	13	7	16688
Western Cape	6	20	11	7	12481
Mpumalanga	12	40	16	12	8176
Limpopo	8	60	17	8	3209
SA Total	2	60	11	10	278112

**Table 10.20 The accompaniment of recipient/beneficiary to the pay point**

Province	Necessary for someone to accompany recipient/beneficiary to the pay point		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	4.0%	96.0%	125919
Eastern Cape	0.8%	99.2%	513887
Northern Cape	3.3%	96.7%	41109
Free State	6.2%	93.8%	170258
KwaZulu-Natal	2.3%	97.7%	549651
North West	1.5%	98.5%	79134
Gauteng	4.6%	95.4%	323417
Mpumalanga	2.3%	97.7%	239495
Limpopo	1.8%	98.2%	412830
SA Total	2.5%	97.5%	100.0%
	62332	2393369	2455701

**Figure 10.8 The accompaniment of recipient/beneficiary to the pay point**

**Table 10.21 Reasons why recipient/beneficiary is accompanied to pay point**

<b>Reasons for accompanying recipient/beneficiary</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Wife has to go with me	725	1.0%
Traffic crossing	361	0.5%
Safety/security	4194	5.7%
Needs transport	696	0.9%
Mental health problem	205	0.3%
Illness/weak/frail	21371	29.2%
Farm transport	95	0.1%
Epilepsy problem	819	1.1%
Do not know how to operate	1186	1.6%
Do not have the strength (Bone TB)	390	0.5%
Disability	35354	48.2%
Cant walk, needs some help	1156	1.6%
Cannot use ATM	66	0.1%
Cannot go on his own	4898	6.7%
Buy, carry groceries and children's clothes	451	0.6%
Afraid of being mugged	1337	1.8%
Total	73305	100.0%

## **10.5 Obtaining additional information on grants**

### **10.5.1 Use of Department's toll-free number**

Beneficiaries were asked to indicate whether they had ever used the Department's toll-free number to obtain information on grants. 98% indicated that they had never used the Department's toll-free number to obtain information on grants (Table 10.22). Of the 2% who had used the toll-free number for this purpose, the highest percentage is in KwaZulu-Natal (6%) and the Western Cape (5%). Of this 2% who indicated having used the toll-free number to obtain information on grants, 97% had received the information they required from this toll-free number (Table 10.23). Of those who did not receive the information they required, the highest percentage is in the Free State (46%).

### **10.5.2 Language of written information from the Department**

Beneficiaries were asked to indicate, in cases where they receive written information from the Department, whether this written information is in the preferred language of the grant beneficiaries. 49% of beneficiaries indicated that this question did not apply to them because they had never received written information from the Department (Table 10.24). This is highest in Limpopo (74%) and Mpumalanga (61%). 36% indicated they had indeed received written information in their preferred language from the Department. The highest percentage of those who had received written information in their preferred language is in the Western Cape (79%), the Free State (69%) and Gauteng (67%). 12% had not received written information in their preferred language from the Department. The highest percentage was in Limpopo (17%) and KwaZulu-Natal (16%). 4% of grant beneficiaries indicated that they cannot read. The highest percentage of these beneficiaries is in the Eastern Cape (10%) and North West (9%).

**Table 10.22 Use of the Department's toll-free number to obtain information on grants**

Province	Use of the Department's toll-free number in order to obtain information on grants		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	4.5%	95.5%	125919
Eastern Cape	2.8%	97.2%	512830
Northern Cape	0.0%	100.0%	40170
Free State	1.7%	98.3%	172647
KwaZulu-Natal	5.5%	94.5%	531940
North West	0.0%	100.0%	79134
Gauteng	1.1%	98.9%	321822
Mpumalanga	2.0%	98.0%	240030
Limpopo	0.0%	100.0%	413367
SA Total	2.5%	97.5%	100.0%
	60475	2377385	2437860

**Table 10.23 Required information obtained from the Department's toll-free number**

Province	Required information was obtained from toll-free number		
	Yes	No	Count
	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	100.0%	0.0%	5670
Eastern Cape	100.0%	0.0%	14456
Free State	53.9%	46.1%	2881
KwaZulu-Natal	100.0%	0.0%	29018
Gauteng	76.7%	23.3%	2621
Mpumalanga	100.0%	0.0%	4903
SA Total	96.7%	3.3%	100.0%
	57611	1938	59548

**Table 10.24 If written information is received from the Department, it is in recipient/beneficiary's preferred language**

Province	If written information is received from the Department, the information is in the preferred language of recipient				
	Yes	No	N.A. never received information from the Department	N.A. cannot read	Count
	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Western Cape	79.1%	14.0%	6.9%	0.0%	125919
Eastern Cape	31.1%	6.9%	51.9%	10.2%	506937
Northern Cape	55.8%	14.4%	21.9%	7.9%	39576
Free State	69.4%	10.2%	17.0%	3.4%	172647
KwaZulu-Natal	28.7%	15.8%	55.4%	0.0%	528550
North West	30.4%	2.6%	57.7%	9.4%	79134
Gauteng	67.2%	9.3%	23.4%	0.1%	320806
Mpumalanga	25.4%	12.6%	61.3%	0.7%	240189
Limpopo	4.4%	16.8%	74.2%	4.7%	413522
<b>SA Total</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	869453	291048	1177551	89228	2427280

## 10.6 Summary

- 31% of grant beneficiaries first heard about grants from their friends and 22% heard about grants on the radio
- 87% had not phoned the Department and 35% had not visited the Department to check on the status of their grant application; while 10% had phoned and 56% had visited the Department before receiving their first grant payment
- 95% had not experienced any problems with their grant application and of the small percentage who had, the most frequently mentioned problems include problems in completing the application form, problems with providing proof of the father's whereabouts, problems with the birth certificate of the child, having no money for transport costs, the fact that officers were unhelpful and problems with other documentation (such as electricity bills or bond payments)
- 92% did not have to pay an official from the Department before receiving their first grant payment
- 48% received their first grant payment within 3 months of application and 20% indicated receiving it within 2 months of applying
- 83% rated the service of the Department as good and 17% rated it as neither good nor bad
- 25% must take time off from work (of the few who do paid work) to collect their grant and for 13% it is a problem to obtain leave and 29% of these respondents lose part of their income as a result of going to collect the grant
- 89% do not have transport expenses to the pay point
- 97% do not need accompaniment to the pay point
- 98% have never used the Department's toll-free number to obtain information on grants
- 49% had never received any written information from the Department and 36% had received written information in their preferred language

# Chapter 11

## Overview, summary and conclusion<sup>1</sup>

### 11.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the following:

- an overview of the uptake of grants by exploiting data from SOCPEN (October 2005),
- a comparison (limited) with population surveys to reflect levels of take-up,
- a summary of the main findings from the 2005 beneficiary survey,
- a conclusion, and
- recommendations.

### 11.2 Social benefits and poverty alleviation

The provision of social assistance benefits in South Africa constitutes the largest part of the government's poverty alleviation programme. Good progress has been made thus far in realising the social security rights of South Africans through the grant system. By December 2005, a total of 10.6 million people, including approximately 7 million children, were directly benefiting from grants. Beneficiaries represent 22% of South Africa's population, excluding those other household members that may also benefit directly or indirectly because they are staying with a grant beneficiary. Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) estimated the total population of South Africa at 46.9 million in July 2005 (StatsSA: 2005a:9). Based on the number of persons registered on the Social Pensions Database (SOCPEN) it seems that 22% of the South African population were receiving grants by October 2005.

The redistributive effects of social assistance grants for those who are eligible have been illustrated by economists (see for example Woolard 2003). With a high uptake, the benefit system not only significantly reduces the number of individuals living in poverty; it also strongly reduces inequality (Woolard 2003:10). In a recent study on poverty since the political transition, Van der Berg et al. (2005:2) found a decline in poverty since 2000 and particularly in the period 2002-2004, attributing it to 'the massive expansion of the social grant system as well as possibly in improved job creation in recent years'. The magnitude of this expansion is illustrated by the following: While the total income of the poor was R27 billion in 2000, grant payments alone increased by R22 billion in terms of 2000's rand value over a period of four years. This represents an increase of more than 70% in real terms (Van der Berg et al. 2005:3).

The increased uptake is facilitated by the post-apartheid government, with contributions from civil society, through the improvement of systems for both

---

<sup>1</sup> Sections from this overview were extracted from the Study on Incentive Structures of Social Assistance Grants in South Africa: Quantitative Report (Vorster 2006). The 2005 beneficiary survey and the project on incentive structures overlap in terms of sections on the profile of beneficiaries of social benefits. DATADESK was involved in the writing of both these reports.

grant delivery and the dissemination of grant information to potential beneficiaries, as well as changes in eligibility criteria. From international experience, it appears that virtually all new grant systems experience an increase in take-up as awareness and knowledge begins to permeate both formal and informal support and advice systems.

### **11.3 The 2005 beneficiary survey**

The Department of Social Development (DSD) as part of their monitoring and evaluation of the benefit system, commissioned a national survey to construct a profile of social assistance beneficiaries and their households during 2004. This report represents the results of the first national survey of social assistance grants beneficiaries in South Africa.

Fieldwork for this study was undertaken during 2005. A representative sample of 7000 beneficiaries was drawn. GeoSpace & HSRC consortium, responsible for the fieldwork, reported problems in locating selected beneficiaries due to wrong or incomplete addresses. During the latter part of the survey the Department of Social Development also announced an amnesty period for beneficiaries receiving illegitimate grants. This created problems for the fieldworkers as beneficiaries felt intimidated and were under the impression that the fieldworkers were actually trying to identify these illegitimate beneficiaries. It resulted in refusals to participate and increased reactivity. Especially sections on income and expenditure were difficult to complete.

### **11.4 Coverage**

#### **11.4.1 Women and children**

Compared to the South African population, it appears that grants go disproportionately to women and children younger than 14 years. Adult women far outnumber men as grant recipients (Figures 11.1 and 11.2).

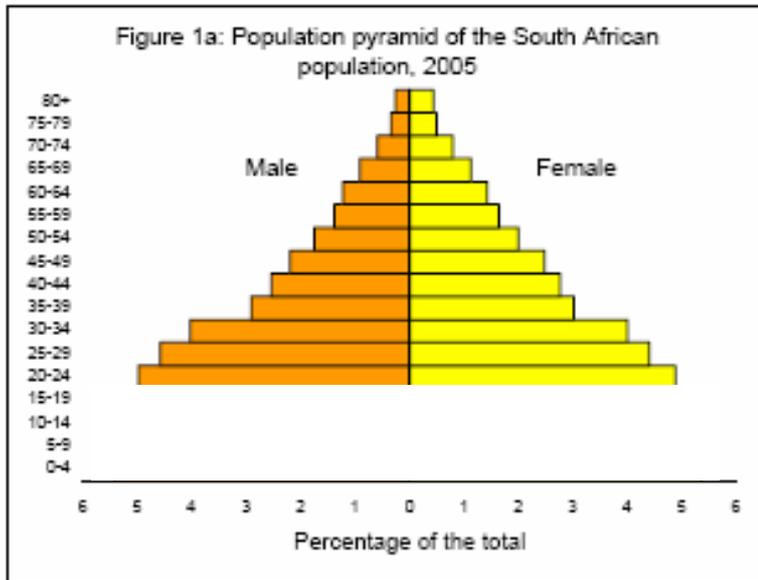
Adult women (18 years or older) represent 39% of the South African population and approximately a third (6.04 million) are either grant beneficiaries themselves (receiving disability grants or older person's grants) and/or they are recipients of grants on behalf of children. By December 2005 approximately 7 million children were beneficiaries of social assistance grants, mainly beneficiaries of the child support grant (CSG).

There is an increasing number of adult women recipients (on behalf of children) and beneficiaries of grants due to the immense increase in uptake of grants for children as well as the increase in the number of women accessing the DG. Women represented just over half of all DG beneficiaries in October 2005.

Adult women and men younger than 60 years can only access a disability grant when child grants are excluded. A larger proportion of men than women up to the age of 49 years receive the DG, while women outnumber men by far in the age group 50 to 59 (Figure 2.3 and Table 2.2). Although there are more women than men in this age group in South Africa, the DG goes disproportionately to older women.

A very low proportion of men are recipients of child grants. (Figure 2.4 and Table 2.3). The majority of recipients of child grants are women younger than 40.

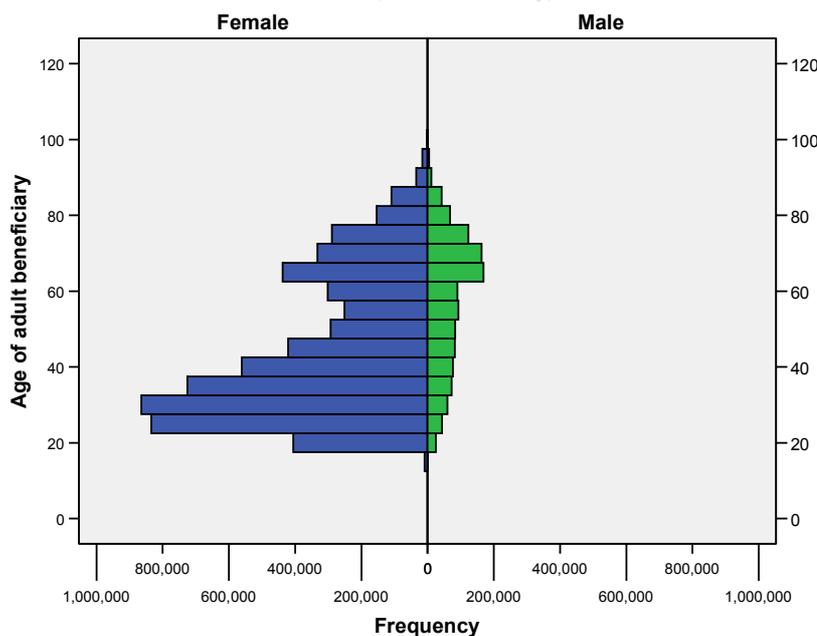
**Figure 11.1: Population pyramid of the South African population adults 2005**



Male	Female	Total
23 070 300	23 817 900	46 888 200

StatsSA 2005a:12

**Figure 11.2: Population pyramid of the adult beneficiaries, including recipients of child grants October 2005**



SOCPEN October 2005

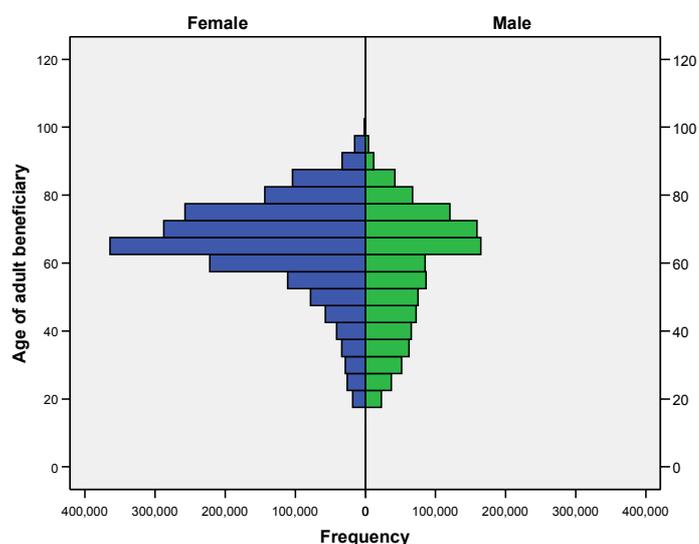
**Table 11.1 Sex and age distribution of all adult\* beneficiaries and recipients of child grants**

Age	Sex				Total	
	Female		Male		Count	Row %
	Count	Row%	Count	Row%		
15-19	86 416	93.9%	5 589	6.1%	92 005	100.0%
20-24	645 830	94.8%	35 196	5.2%	681 026	100.0%
25-29	868 388	94.7%	48 964	5.3%	917 352	100.0%
30-34	808 425	92.5%	65 995	7.5%	874 420	100.0%
35-39	654 840	89.9%	73 581	10.1%	728 421	100.0%
40-44	516 144	86.6%	79 683	13.4%	595 827	100.0%
45-49	366 466	81.4%	83 781	18.6%	450 247	100.0%
50-54	266 281	75.8%	84 830	24.2%	351 111	100.0%
55-59	237 689	71.5%	94 923	28.5%	332 612	100.0%
60-64	377 362	79.9%	95 062	20.1%	472 424	100.0%
65-69	418 612	67.1%	204 788	32.9%	623 400	100.0%
70-74	294 276	68.9%	133 068	31.1%	427 344	100.0%
75-79	257 824	70.6%	107 297	29.4%	365 121	100.0%
80-84	119 562	69.3%	52 891	30.7%	172 453	100.0%
85+	122 594	74.5%	41 969	25.5%	164 563	100.0%
Total	6 040 709	83.3%	1 207 617	16.7%	7 248 352	100.0%

SOCPEN October 2005

\*Some recipients (caregivers) of the CSG are younger than 18 years.

**Figure 11.3: Population pyramid of the adult beneficiaries excluding recipients of child grants October 2005**



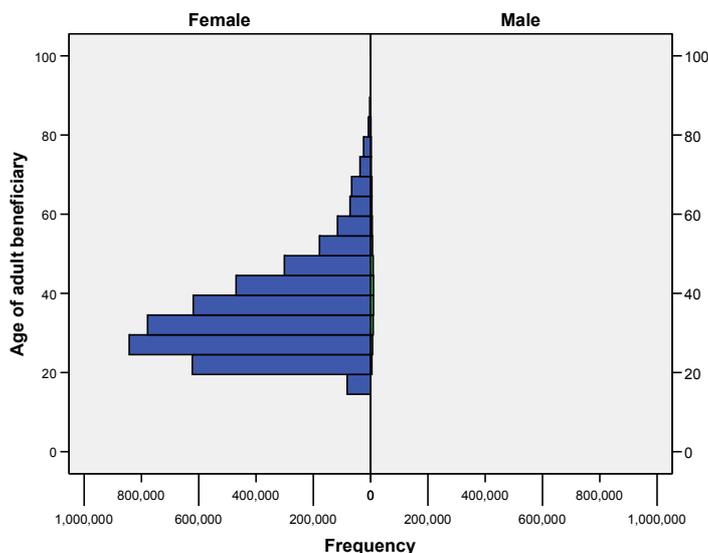
SOCPEN October 2005

**Table 11.2 Sex-age distribution of adult beneficiaries excluding recipients of child grants October 2005**

Age	Sex				Total	
	Female		Male		Count	Row%
	Count	Row%	Count	Row%		
15-19	4 178	44.5%	5 212	55.5%	9 390	100.0%
20-24	24 030	43.7%	31 000	56.3%	55 030	100.0%
25-29	26 311	38.4%	42 131	61.6%	68 442	100.0%
30-34	30 176	34.8%	56 519	65.2%	86 695	100.0%
35-39	35 566	36.0%	63 151	64.0%	98 717	100.0%
40-44	46 698	40.3%	69 115	59.7%	115 813	100.0%
45-49	65 621	46.9%	74 251	53.1%	139 872	100.0%
50-54	88 393	53.3%	77 461	46.7%	165 854	100.0%
55-59	121 872	57.8%	88 855	42.2%	210 727	100.0%
60-64	305 856	77.2%	90 500	22.8%	396 356	100.0%
65-69	352 505	63.8%	200 126	36.2%	552 631	100.0%
70-74	257 105	66.4%	130 115	33.6%	387 220	100.0%
75-79	233 350	68.9%	105 316	31.1%	338 666	100.0%
80-84	112 248	68.3%	52 123	31.7%	164 371	100.0%
85+	118 489	74.0%	41 553	26.0%	160 042	100.0%
Total	1 822 419	61.8%	1 127 433	38.2%	2 949 852	100.0%

SOCPEN October 2005

**Figure 11.4: Sex-age distribution of adult recipients of child grants October 2005**



SOCPEN October 2005

**Table 11.3 Sex-age distribution of adult recipients of child grants**

Age	Sex				Total	
	Female		Male		Count	Row %
	Count	Row %	Count	Row%		
15-19	82 238	99.5%	377	.5%	82 615	100.0%
20-24	621 800	99.3%	4 196	.7%	625 996	100.0%
25-29	842 077	99.2%	6 833	.8%	848 910	100.0%
30-34	778 249	98.8%	9 476	1.2%	787 725	100.0%
35-39	619 274	98.3%	10 430	1.7%	629 704	100.0%
40-44	469 446	97.8%	10 568	2.2%	480 014	100.0%
45-49	300 845	96.9%	9 530	3.1%	310 375	100.0%
50-54	177 888	96.0%	7 369	4.0%	185 257	100.0%
55-59	115 817	95.0%	6 068	5.0%	121 885	100.0%
60-64	71 506	94.0%	4 562	6.0%	76 068	100.0%
65-69	66 107	93.4%	4 662	6.6%	70 769	100.0%
70-74	37 171	92.6%	2 953	7.4%	40 124	100.0%
75-79	24 474	92.5%	1 981	7.5%	26 455	100.0%
80-84	7 314	90.5%	768	9.5%	8 082	100.0%
85+	4 105	90.8%	416	9.2%	4 521	100.0%
Total	4218311	98.1%	80 189	1.9%	4 298 500	100.0%

SOCPEN October 2005

**11.5 Combinations of grants (SOCPEN October 2005)**

Considering all possible combinations of benefits (Table 11.4) it seems that:

- Eighty nine percent of all beneficiaries/recipients are receiving only one type of benefit.
- Of the 11% who receive other benefits, 55% receive child grants, the majority receive the CSG.
- Fifty eight percent of those with a child grant receive one child grant only.

- The most frequent combination of grant types is a DG and a CSG (5.7% of all beneficiaries), followed by the combination of an OPG and a CSG (2.1%) and an OPG and a FCG (0.7%). When taking into account the combination of grant types an adult beneficiary/recipient can receive, the CSG, OPG and DG on their own remain the main grant types, while the combination of DG and CSG is the most frequent, followed by the combination of OPG and CSG.
- Significant differences emerged among provinces, e.g. the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal have the highest percentage of DG and CSG combinations (8.5%), while Mpumalanga has the lowest (1.7%). The Eastern Cape also has the highest percentage of OPG and CSG combinations (4.5%), while Gauteng has the lowest (0.9%). (See Appendix 1 for a breakdown per province).
- In a negligible number of cases beneficiaries received a grant-in-aid (GIA) together with child grants. As far as could be established, a GIA is only awarded in combination with adult grants in cases where the beneficiary cannot care for him-/herself. Only a forensic audit will indicate whether the cases are fraudulent.

**Table 11.4 Types of grants received per adult beneficiary**

Grant combinations	Frequency	%	Cumulative percentage
CSG	3 452 829	47.7	47.7
OPG	1 881 824	26.0	73.6
DG	1 030 256	14.2	87.9
DG CSG	416 038	5.7	93.6
OPG CSG	152 449	2.1	95.7
FCG	67 606	.9	96.7
OPG FCG	49 126	.7	97.3
CDG	34 117	.5	97.8
CSG FCG	33 176	.5	98.3
CSG CDG	31 039	.4	98.7
DG FCG	21 446	.3	99.0
OPG GIA	18 399	.3	99.2
DG GIA	11 343	.2	99.4
DG CDG	9 262	.1	99.5
DG FCG CSG	8 556	.1	99.6
OPG FCG CSG	6 827	.1	99.7
DG CDG CSG	6 804	.1	99.8
OPG CDG	3 450	.0	99.9
WVG	2 897	.0	99.9
CDG FCG	1 190	.0	99.9
OPG CDG CSG	1 105	.0	100.0
FCG CDG CSG	614	.0	100.0
OPG CDG FCG	586	.0	100.0
DG CDG FCG	511	.0	100.0
DG GIA CSG	478	.0	100.0
OPG GIA CSG	334	.0	100.0
DG FCG CSG CDG	240	.0	100.0
CDG GIA	136	.0	100.0
CSG GIA	127	.0	100.0
OPG GIA FCG	120	.0	100.0
OPG FCG CSG CDG	100	.0	100.0
CDG GIA CSG	94	.0	100.0
WVG GIA	62	.0	100.0
DG GIA CDG	46	.0	100.0
DG GIA FCG	45	.0	100.0
DG GIA CDG CSG	29	.0	100.0
OPG GIA CSG FCG	21	.0	100.0
OPG GIA CDG	15	.0	100.0
WVG CSG	13	.0	100.0
DG GIA FCG CSG	11	.0	100.0
OPG GIA CSG CDG	8	.0	100.0
WVG FCG	7	.0	100.0
GIA	3	.0	100.0
OPG GIA FCG CDG	3	.0	100.0
DG GIA FCG CSG CDG	3	.0	100.0

**List of abbreviations**  
 CSG - Child Support Grant  
 CDG – Care Dependency Grant  
 DG – Disability Grant  
 FCG – Foster Child Grant  
 GIA – Grant-in-Aid  
 OPG – Older Person’s Grant  
 WVG – War Veteran’s Grant

continued

**Table 11.4: Types of grants received per adult beneficiary (continued)**

Grant combinations	Frequency	%	Cumulative percentage
FCG GIA	3	.0	100.0
WVG CDG CSG	1	.0	100.0
FCG GIA CSG	1	.0	100.0
CDG GIA FCG	1	.0	100.0
Total	7 243 351	100.0	
Institution	10 393		
Total	7 253 744		

SOCPEN October 2005

## 11.6 Older person's grant

### 11.6.1 Description

The Old Age Grant (OAG) is a monthly payment made to women of 60 years or older and to men of 65 years or older and is means tested.

### 11.6.2 Take-up

There is a high take-up of the older person's grant (OPG): 75% of the South African population of men 65 years or older and 78% of women older than 59 are recipients of the OPG. By October 2005 2.1 million older people were beneficiaries of the OPG. Men represent only 25% of the group of elderly accessing the OPG. As women qualify for the OPG at 60 years and men only at 65 years, it is to be expected that women beneficiaries will outnumber men in the cohort older than 59 years. There are also more women than men in this age group in the general population because women have a longer life expectancy than men. It is also possible that a greater proportion men than women have access to private pension funds due to their having been in formal employment more widely in the past than women.

### 11.6.3 Summary from 2005 beneficiary survey

#### OPG beneficiaries

##### *Demographics*

- 75% of OPG recipients are women
- the mean age of OPG recipients is 72 years and 38% are in 70 to 79 years old
- 80% of OPG recipients are black
- 51% have been widowed and 30% are married or living with a partner

##### *Education*

- 46% have no formal years of schooling

##### *Economic situation*

- 95% receive grants as an only source of income
- almost no OPG recipients receive private maintenance, a regular remittance or rental income
- 87% of OPG beneficiaries receive only an OPG; 11% receive a combination of OPG and CSG. 2% of OPG beneficiaries

- 97% are not currently employed or doing paid work
- of those employed:
  - 65% have been employed for a whole year, and the rest were employed less than a year
  - 66% are self-employed and 13% work for a private person
- without grants, 95% of OPG households will have no income

#### *Child care responsibilities*

- 13% are receiving grants for children in their care

#### *Health*

- 38% suffered from illnesses at time of study

Most frequently mentioned illnesses or impairments include problems with blood pressure (40%)

#### *Mobility and grant history*

- most (84%) have been receiving the grant for 10 years or less
- grant money is primarily collected and managed by the grant recipients (85%)
- 98% are resident in the same province in which they receive their grant payments
- 98% applied for the OPG in the same province as the province where grant payment is received
- 99% of recipients applied for the OPG in the same province as their residence

#### *Spending of grant money*

- 75% first spend their grant money on food and the second item grant money is electricity and services (38%)
- most grant money is spent on food (61%)

### **OPG households**

#### *Living conditions*

- 50% are in rural areas and 50% are in urban areas
- 63% live in formally constructed, brick houses and 23% live in traditional dwellings or huts

#### *Health*

- more than 71% of households live within five kilometres of their nearest health facility
- in most provinces, 63% of households live less than half an hour away from their nearest health facility
- the most common means of going to the health facility is on foot (53%)
- 94% of households indicated the grant had improved the general health of the household and 86% indicated the main item obtained with the help of the grant that contributed to the improved health of the household, is better quality food
- 72% of households indicated the grant had helped in caring for an ill household member

#### *Access to services and amenities*

- 68% of households do not have a toilet inside their dwelling

- electricity is the more widely used source for cooking (50%) and the most widely used source for lighting (83%), while wood (38%) and electricity (42%) are the more widely used sources for heating in households
- 83% use tap water as a main source of water (32% have taps onsite, 29% use public taps and 22% have taps inside dwelling)
- 44% of households do not have access to a phone in their household and 31% have access to a cellular phone
- 50% of households have no formal refuse removal and 40% have their refuse removed by their local authority at least once a week
- 82% of respondents feel safe in their neighbourhoods and 85% feel safe in their dwellings
- 92% of households had not experienced any burglaries, robberies, housebreakings or murders in the year preceding the study
- 41% of households have street lighting where they live

#### *Access to food and food aid*

- in 19% of households a meal was missed due to having no money in the month preceding the study
- 55% of households do not produce or collect their own food
- 99% do not receive food support from the government and 98% do not receive food support from civil society organisations
- the first person or organisation contacted when household struggles financially is divided between neighbours and friends (or other community members who are not family), 36%, or family (who are not part of the household), 46%

## **11.7 Disability grant**

### **11.7.1 Description**

The disability grant is means-tested and awarded to a person who is unfit to enter employment due to a physical or mental disability (Social Assistance Act – Act 59 of 1992 or Act 13 of 2004). It is intended to make provision for the person's maintenance. The eligible age for women is 18 to 60 years and for men 18 to 65 years. After exceeding the eligible ages for men and women, older people receive the older person's grant (OPG). Regulations issued by the Minister of Social Development stipulate 'that a person is only eligible (for a DG) if his or her disability makes him or her incapable of entering a labour market (regulation 2(3)(b))' (CASE 2005:1).

### **11.7.2 Take-up**

The definition of disability according to Census 2001 does not show the direct impact a person's disability has on the person's ability to work. This hampers a comparison between the numbers of people accessing the DG and those classified by Census 2001 as having serious disabilities. In Census 2001 it was asked whether the referent person had any serious disabilities that prevented his or her full participation in life activities such as education, work, and social ones. Disabilities include those affecting sight, hearing, communication, as well as physical, intellectual and emotional functioning. Multiple disabilities were also identified. Based on this definition (and self-reporting) approximately 1.3 million people aged 18 to 65 years reported 'serious disabilities' in 2001 (StatsSA 2005b), while approximately 1.5 million DG beneficiaries were registered in October 2005. Due to the differences in

definition this comparison does not provide an accurate reflection of the uptake of the DG. In the case of the census, disability is self-reported, while for the DG a beneficiary must pass a means test as well as a medical evaluation.

While the total proportions for women (5%) and men (5.05%) reporting disability from the South African population were nearly equal, the number of women was higher than the number of men. According to Census 2001, women (from all age groups) represented 52% of the disabled population. In Census 2001 a slightly larger proportion of men than women reported a disability during their working age (15-65 years), while women represented 59% of the total number of DG beneficiaries on SOCPEN by October 2005 (Table 11.5 & Figure 11.5). The uptake by women is considerably higher than that of men considering that men can get the DG until the age of 65 and women until they turn 60.<sup>2</sup>

---

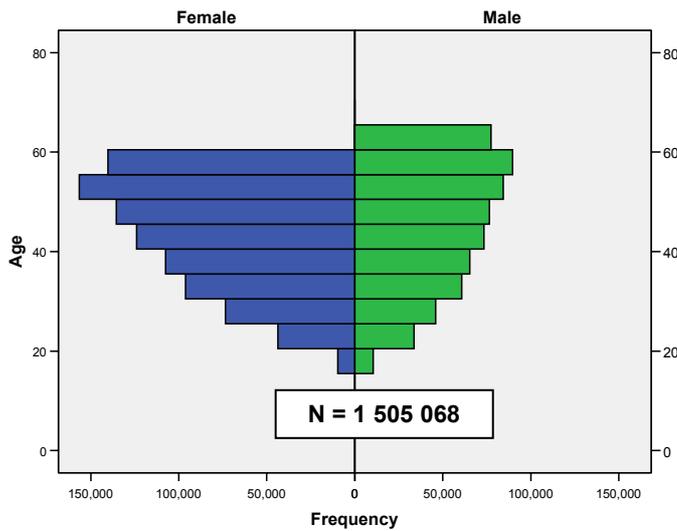
<sup>2</sup> See CASE 2005 for reasons for the increase in uptake of the DG.

**Table 11.5 Sex and age profile of DG beneficiaries SOCPEN October 2005**

Age		Sex (adult beneficiary)		Total
		Female	Male	
15-19	Count	4 592	5 196	9 788
	Col %	.5%	.8%	.7%
20-24	Count	37 804	31 153	68 957
	Col %	4.3%	5.0%	4.6%
25-29	Count	66 889	42 677	109 566
	Col %	7.5%	6.9%	7.3%
30-34	Count	92 562	57 899	150 461
	Col %	10.4%	9.4%	10.0%
35-39	Count	105 630	65 224	170 854
	Col %	11.9%	10.6%	11.4%
40-44	Count	120 726	71 710	192 436
	Col %	13.6%	11.6%	12.8%
45-49	Count	134 661	77 086	211 747
	Col %	15.2%	12.5%	14.1%
50-54	Count	147 148	80 151	227 299
	Col %	16.6%	13.0%	15.1%
55-59	Count	173 439	91 457	264 896
	Col %	19.5%	14.8%	17.6%
60-64	Count	3 761	92 491	96 252
	Col %	.4%	15.0%	6.4%
65-69	Count	0	2 206	2 206
	Col %	.0%	.4%	.1%
Total Count		887 212	617 250	1 504 462
Col %		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Table %		59.0%	41.0%	100.0%

Excluding 395 cases with invalid ages SOCPEN October 2005

**Figure 11.5 Sex and age profile of DG beneficiaries SOCPEN October 2005**



SOCPEN October 2005

### **11.7.3 Combination of DG and other grants**

DG beneficiaries can also claim grants on behalf of children. Due to the large proportion of women beneficiaries aged 18 to 59 years and as long as women continue to take the principal responsibility for childcare, it is to be expected that a large proportion of them will also claim a grant for a child. By October 2005, 31% of DG beneficiaries were receiving a child grant. Fifty one percent of women and 3% of men received at least one child grant. a phenomenon that is likely to continue for as long as these caregivers not be fit to be employed, the question remains whether they will be able to provide the proper care needed by their children. The majority received a child support grant before they accessed the disability grant. However, there were provincial deviations in this pattern. Twenty eight percent of women DG beneficiaries received one child grant, while 23% received more than one child grant.

Disability grant beneficiaries can also qualify for a grant in aid (GIA). This grant is awarded to people who cannot care for/look after themselves. Approximately 1% of DG beneficiaries received this grant.

### **11.7.4 Summary from 2005 beneficiary survey**

#### **DG beneficiaries**

##### *Demographics<sup>3</sup>*

- Based on SOCPEN data, 59% of DG beneficiaries are women, the sample produced a result of 54%.
- the mean age of DG recipients is 46 years and just over half of recipients are between 41 and 60 years
- 75% of DG recipients are black
- 49% are single and have never married; 34% are married or living with a partner

##### *Mobility and grant history*

- 50% have been receiving the grant for 3 years or less
- grant money is primarily collected and managed by the grant recipients (85%)
- 98% are resident in the same province in which they receive their grant payments
- 98% applied for the DG in the same province as the province where grant payment is received
- 99% of recipients applied for the DG in the same province as their residence

##### *Education*

- 97% are not currently attending an educational institution
- 21% have no formal schooling, 30% have completed grades one to six, 37% have completed seven to eleven years; and 4% have completed matric and/or tertiary education

##### *Economic situation*

- 96% receive benefits as an only source of income

---

<sup>3</sup> See Vorster 2006 for more detail on the profile of DG beneficiaries.

- almost no DG recipients receive private maintenance (99%), a regular remittance (99%) or rental income (96%)
- a low percentage (4%) of DG beneficiaries reported being employed, indicating both that the DG is well-targeted and that few people are illicitly supplementing their grant income with earnings.

#### *Income and employment*

- Reflecting the limited hours of paid work and low earnings of women, the combined median monthly income of female DG recipients from all grants (R960) was approximately on par with the median earnings for women in South Africa (R973 in 2005). Twenty five percent of women DG beneficiaries received an income from grants higher than the 2005 national median employment amount for women, including 5% who received 50% or more than this median amount. However, in the case of men, the median income from grants (R780 i.e. one DG) was less than half the median male earnings (R1 802 in 2005)<sup>4</sup>.
- of those employed:
  - 58% have been employed for a whole year
  - 38% are self-employed,
  - 16% earn wages in the private sector and 16% work for a private person

#### **DG households**

##### *Living conditions*

- 60% are in urban areas; 40% are in rural areas
- 60% live in formally constructed, brick houses and 21% live in traditional dwellings or huts

##### *Health*

- 72% of households live within five kilometres of their nearest health facility
- 62% of households live less than half an hour away from their nearest health facility
- the most common means of going to the health facility is on foot (59%)
- 93% of households indicated the grant had improved the general health of the household and 82% indicated the main item obtained with the help of the grant that contributed to the improved health of the household, is better quality food
- 75% of households indicated the grant had helped in caring for an ill household member

##### *Access to services and amenities*

- 68% of households do not have a toilet inside their dwelling
- electricity for a combination of cooking, heating and lighting is used by 45% of households
- electricity is the more widely used source for cooking (52%) and the most widely used source for lighting (80%), while electricity (43%) and wood (32%) are the more widely used sources for heating in households
- 83% use tap water as a main source of water (18% use public taps, 29% have taps onsite and 36% have taps inside dwelling)

---

<sup>4</sup> Calculation done for 2003 by Budlender et al (2005) based on the 2003 General Household survey.

- 34% of households do not have access to a phone in their household and 42% have access to only a cellular phone
- 40% of households have no formal refuse removal and 55% have their refuse removed by their local authority at least once a week
- 82% of households feel safe in their neighbourhoods and 86% feel safe in their dwellings
- 91% of households had not experienced any burglaries, robberies, housebreakings or murders in the year preceding the study
- 45% of households have street lighting where they live

#### *Spending of grant money*

- 74% first spend their grant money on food and the second item grant money is spent on is electricity and services (30%)
- most grant money is spent on food (53%)

#### *Access to food and food aid*

- 79% of households did not miss a meal due to having no money in the month preceding the study
- 63% of households do not produce their own food
- of the households who do produce or collect their own food, the most likely single source of food produced is a vegetable garden (8%); the most likely combination of food sources produced is a vegetable garden, chickens and livestock (7%)
- 98% do not receive food support from the government and 97% do not receive food support from civil society organisations
- the first person or organisation contacted when household struggles financially is family (who are not part of the household, 48%) or neighbours and friends (or other community members who are not family, 34%)

## **11.8 Care dependency grant**

### 11.8.1 Description

The Care Dependency Grant (CDG) is paid to the primary caregiver, parent, guardian, foster parent or custodian of a child between the age of one and 18 who is in need of and receives full-time care due to a mental or physical disability. A person will not be eligible for this grant if the disabled child receives full-time care in a State-run institution for longer than six months. In addition, the CDG cannot be received in conjunction with the Child Support Grant but it may be received in combination with a Foster Child Grant for the same child. At the time of the study, the CDG was R560 and, since April 2006, the amount has been increased to R590.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> See CASE 2005 for detail on a profile of CDG beneficiaries and the increase in uptake of the CDG based on SOCPEN data.

## 11.8.2 Summary of results from 2005 beneficiary survey

### CDG adult recipients

#### *Demographics*

- 96% of CDG recipients are women
- the mean age of CDG recipients is 40 years and just over half of recipients are 26 to 40 years old
- 86% of CDG recipients are black
- 40% are single and have never married; 42% are married or living with a partner

#### *Mobility and grant history*

- most (83%) have been receiving the grant for 4 years or less
- grant money is primarily collected and managed by the grant recipients (88%)
- 21% of grant recipients indicated the grandmother and 19% indicated the father as a potential alternative caregiver of a child beneficiary; 62% of potential alternative caregivers are household members
- 95% of recipients receive grant payments in the same province as the child's birth
- 98% are resident in the same province in which they receive their grant payments
- 98% applied for the CDG in the same province as the province where grant payment is received
- 99% of recipients applied for the CDG in the same province as their residence

#### *Education*

- 47% have completed seven to eleven years; 25% have completed grades one to six and 11% have completed matric and/or tertiary education
- 97% are not currently attending an educational institution

#### *Economic situation*

- 79% receive a CDG as an only source of income
- 45% receive only a CDG
- 99% of recipients receive one CDG
- 81% are not currently employed or doing paid work
- of those employed:
  - 70% have been employed for a whole year
  - 36% are self-employed,
  - 31% earn wages in the private sector and 12% work for a private person
  - 54% receive a regular salary for one employer, 29% are self-employed and 11% do odd jobs
- almost no CDG recipients receive private maintenance (99%), a regular remittance (98%) or rental income (97%)
- without a CDG, 79% of CDG households will have no income

#### *Health*

- 99% had not sustained serious injuries at time of study; 20% suffered from illnesses at time of study

- Most frequently mentioned illnesses or impairments include problems with blood pressure (20%), heart disease (11%), diabetes (10%) and mental health problems (10%)

#### *Grant specific section*

- most frequently mentioned reasons for receiving the CDG: intellectual impairments (26%); physical impairments (23%); speech, physical, intellectual and emotional impairments (10%); and specific illnesses such as TB, Cancer or AIDS (9%)
- additional expenses have been incurred by some CDG recipients due to child's disability

### **CDG child beneficiaries**

#### *Demographics*

- 56% are males
- the mean age of beneficiaries is 6 years and 42% are 6 to 12 years old and 38% are between 13 and 18 years old
- 83% are black

#### *Caregivership and living arrangements*

Relationship of CDG child to primary caregiver:

- 83% of beneficiaries have their mothers as their primary caregivers; 14% have their grandmothers as their primary caregivers
- where the biological mother is not the primary caregiver, in 56% of cases the grandmother is and in 30% of cases, the father is the primary caregiver
- in most cases the CDG children have lived with their biological mother in the same household
- in 47% of cases, CDG children receive support from only their mothers and in 48% of cases support comes from both parents

CDG children whose biological mother is the primary caregiver

- 99% have always lived with their mother
- 49% receive support from only their mothers and 51% receive support from both parents

CDG children with a grandmother as the primary caregiver

- 54% receive parental support only from their mother and 28% receive no support from either parent
- 33% have always lived with their biological mother, while 27% have sometimes lived with their biological mother

#### *Education*

- 63% of children aged 7 to 18 years currently attend school
- the most frequently mentioned reason for not attending school is due to having a disability (82%)
- 24% of children aged 0 to 6 years currently attend a crèche or child minding group
- 63% of children aged 7 to 18 years have a feeding scheme at their school; 94% receive free food through this feeding scheme

#### *Economic*

- 96% do not receive any contributions in kind from non-household members

## *Health*

- 38% suffered from illnesses at the time of the study
- the most frequently mentioned illnesses or impairments include physical disabilities (33%) as well as mental health problems (30%).
- of those children who were ill, 89% visited a health worker
- medical consultation predominantly took place at a hospital (54%), clinic (26%) or a doctor (15%) in the private sector

## **11.9 Child Support Grant**

### **11.9.1 Description**

The Child Support Grant (CSG) is paid to the primary caregiver of a child. The primary caregiver of a child is defined as any person who takes primary responsibility for the daily needs of the child and who may or may not be related to the child. The required age for children to qualify for this grant has been systematically increased since the grant's establishment in 1998. Currently (and at the time of the study in October 2005) the eligible age for children is younger than fourteen years. All children who have not yet turned fourteen will thus qualify for this grant, provided the primary caregiver meets the required criteria (discussed below). The primary caregiver will be paid to the maximum of six non-biological children and unlimited biological children. At the time of the study in 2005, the grant amount paid to CSG caregivers was R180 a month and from 2006 the amount has been increased to R190 a month.

### **11.9.2 Take-up of CSG**

There has been a huge increase in the number of children accessing CSGs since these grants were introduced in 1998. This increase is mainly due to successful roll-out and the extension of the eligibility age from up to six years to up to 14 years in March 2005. By October 2005 over 4.1 million primary caregivers had received 6.6 million CSGs for children in their care. Based on the 2003 General Household Survey, the Children's Institute together with the Centre for Actuarial Research at the University of Cape Town calculated the number of eligible children (from birth to 14 years) at almost 8.8 million, while 6.8 million were receiving the grant by the end of December 2005 (Children's Institute 2006:2-3) – an take-up of 78% (Table 11.6). In this calculation the means test and other eligibility criteria were applied. According to this estimate a full take-up will imply an increase of approximately 2 million child beneficiaries. Should the CSG be extended to children up to the age of 18, 11.5 million children will be eligible. Barriers to accessing the CSG include the lack of birth certificates for the children, adult caregivers without identity documents, and rather onerous requirements that need to be met during the application process (see Goldblatt & Rosa 2005 for more detail).

**Table 11.6 CSG take-up and eligibility December 2005**

Province	N of eligible children	N of eligible children on CSG	Take-up rate: % eligible children on CSG	N of eligible children not receiving CSG	% eligible children not receiving CSG	Government take-up estimates 31 March 2006
ECape	1 616 774	1 301 454	80	315 320	20	1 306 204
FState	511 654	391 190	76	120 464	24	437 302
Gauteng	1 006 848	831 097	81	193 751	19	932 345
KZN	2 057 259	1 557 657	76	499 602	24	1 555 213
Limpopo	1 353 834	1 130 718	84	223 116	16	1 064 417
Mpum	681 769	572 970	84	108 799	16	506 263
NCape	156 621	110 652	71	45 969	29	134 752
NWest	804 585	536 115	67	268 470	33	609 649
WCape	605 248	403 210	67	202 038	33	380 969
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 792 804</b>	<b>6 817 063</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1 975 741</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6 927 114</b>

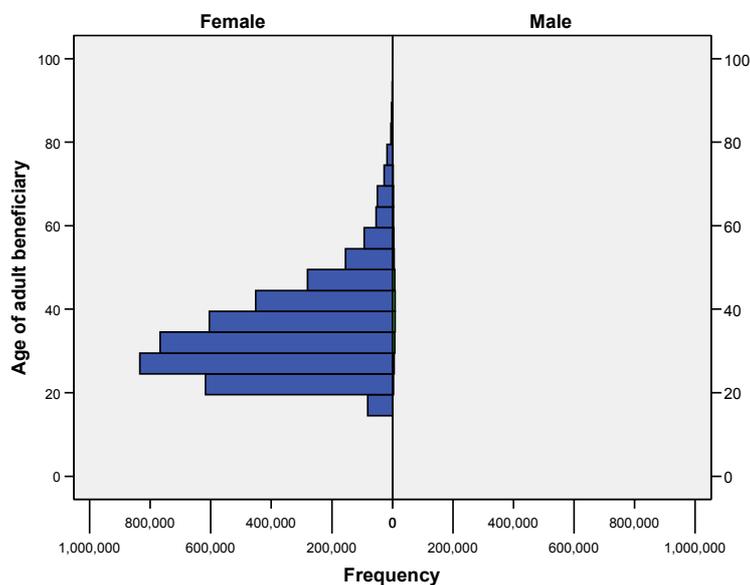
Children's Institute 2006:3

### 11.9.3 Profile of caregivers

#### Demographics

- Nearly all (98%) caregivers of CSG beneficiary children are women (Figure 11.6). Only 5% of CSG caregivers are 21 years or younger, while another 5% are 57 years or older. Nearly half of caregivers are between 21 and 33 years old. Altogether 75% are 41 years or younger.

**Figure 11.6 Sex and age of CSG recipients**



SOCPEN October 2005

- Comparing the number of teenagers receiving the CSG with the incidence of teenage births in the national population suggests that the take-up rate of the CSG by teenage mothers is low.
- Teenagers represent 5% of all recipients. No teenagers were included in the survey.
- 90% of CSG recipients are black
- A greater percentage of CSG mother applicants than in the total South African population has never been married. The majority (75%) of CSG

mother recipients at the time of application for the CSG (or when their marital status was recorded on SOCPEN) have never been married.

- 91% of CSG recipients aged 20 to 24 years, 84% of recipients aged 25 to 29 years and 75% of recipients aged 30 to 34 years have never married. A comparison of the figures from the 2005 beneficiary survey and SOCPEN 2005 revealed a lower percentage of CSG mothers who had never married in the 2005 beneficiary survey. The survey showed that 83% of CSG mothers aged 20 to 24 years, 67% of those aged 25 to 29 years and 60% of those aged 30 to 34 years had never married. Should these figures be correct, then the marital status of a significant proportion of mothers seems to have changed after their grant application.
- 11% did not attend school, 19% have completed grades one to six, 53% have completed seven to eleven years schooling and 17% have completed matric and/or tertiary education
- 96% are not currently attending an educational institution

### *Uptake*

- When the CSG was introduced for younger children only, one of the main motivations was to provide financial support during the 'window of nutritional opportunity' period (within the first three years); when good nutrition has the most significant effect on the development of the child. Moreover, Woolard et al (2005) established the positive impact of an early receipt of the CSG on the development of children. However, the majority of recipients successfully applied for the CSG when their children were older; 53% recipients applied for the CSG after the so-called 'window of nutritional opportunity' period. Reasons for the relatively late uptake probably include the fact that caregivers struggle to get the right documentation and do not always have the necessary knowledge about the CSG.
- The majority claim for one child only. The proportion mothers accessing more than one CSG is much lower than the number of children per woman in the national population. 58% of CSG caregivers were receiving one CSG, while 30% were receiving two CSGs and 10% three CSGs.
- The proportion of caregivers who are receiving the disability grant in combination with the CSG has increased such that, by October 2005, ten percent of all CSG recipients received a DG and CSG. It is especially grandmothers of CSG beneficiary children who are receiving an OPG and CSG (4% of all CSG recipients). Those receiving both a DG or OPG and a CSG have a monthly income approximately on par with the median income for employed women in South Africa.
- 85% are primary caregivers of CSG children.

### *Mobility and grant history*

- most (83%) have been receiving the grant for 4 years or less
- grant money is primarily collected and managed by the grant recipients (87%)
- 97% of recipients are the first caregivers to claim the CSG for the child beneficiary
- 34% of grant recipients indicated the grandmother as a potential alternative caregiver of a child beneficiary
- 96% of recipients receive grant payments in the same province as the child's birth

- 98% are resident in the same province in which they receive their grant payments
- 99% applied for the CSG in the same province as the province where grant payment is received
- 97% of recipients applied for the CSG in the same province as their residence

#### *Income and employment*

- The labour absorption rate of women CSG recipients was lower than that of the population South African women; 18% CSG women recipients was involved in employment, compared to 34% women from the national population.<sup>6</sup> Those with jobs were usually low paid and not employed for a whole year. It seems that the CSG is well-targeted and does not leak to many non-poor caregivers and households.
- The majority (82%) of CSG caregivers (15 years or older) included in the were not employed. This percentage is approximately the same for the official working-age population (15 to 65 years) and the percentage of women 15 to 59 years (excluding old-age pensioners).
- Based on the 2003 General Household Survey, Budlender et al. (2005:17) calculated that 27% of all mothers in South Africa and 36% of all resident mothers were employed. The proportion of resident mothers from rural areas (26%) who were employed was significantly lower than those from urban informal (38%) and urban formal (47%) areas. Twenty seven percent of all fathers are employed. Therefore one cannot expect a large proportion of single mothers will be receiving private maintenance in cases where fathers are alive and make contact with their children.

For the 18% of women CSG recipients in the 2005 survey who earn an income from employment:

- Fewer than half of CSG recipients employed at the time of the survey are employed for a full year.
- A third work for private individuals, mainly as domestic workers, while 25% are earning a wage or a salary in the private sector and 18% are doing so in the informal sector.
- A third of the CSG caregivers who earn an income through employment indicated that they are doing odd jobs as their employment activity.
- The precarious nature of this group's employment is further illustrated by the fact that approximately a third of the employed are doing odd jobs, 18% are self-employed and fewer than 40% receive a regular salary from one particular employer.
- The majority (78%) of CSG recipients relied on grants as their only source of income.
- Seventeen percent receive grants together with an income from employment (being employed or self-employed).
- Nearly all (97%) CSG caregivers reported not receiving private maintenance, a regular remittance or rental income. Approximately 5% of CSG caregivers received regular contributions by non-household members in the form of clothes and food.

---

<sup>6</sup> Unfortunately, apart from employment, no questions were asked in the 2005 beneficiary survey regarding unemployment (i.e. looking for a job or being prepared to take up employment). Therefore, one can only compare the employment figure from the 2005 beneficiary survey to the LFS labour absorption rate for women.

- The income levels (including grants) of CSG recipients are generally low with a median income of R360 per month (the sum of two CSGs per month at the time of the study)<sup>7</sup>. Twenty five percent of CSG caregivers had a monthly income of R180 (equal to one CSG) while 75% had a monthly income of R680 or less. In terms of personal income and at the higher income threshold for the means test of R1 100 all CSG recipients qualified for the grant.
- Considering all income of household members excluding grants, the household income of nearly all CSG caregivers was lower than the higher threshold of the means test. This estimate of income is liberal, considering that the means test only includes the income of the caregiver and, where appropriate, the income of her spouse.
- There were households that relied solely on the income they received from the CSG. The median monthly household income (including the CSG and other grants) was R890 per month and the mean monthly household income R974. Twenty five percent of CSG households had a monthly income of R360 or less and 75% of CSG households had a monthly income of R1 290 or less.

#### *Health*

- 20% suffered from illnesses at time of study
- Most frequently mentioned illnesses or impairments include problems with blood pressure (20%), respiratory problems (15%) and chronic illnesses (15%).

### **11.9.4 CSG households**

#### *Living conditions*

- 56% are in rural areas and 44% are in urban areas
- almost 60% live in formally constructed, brick houses and 25% live in traditional dwellings or huts

#### *Access to services and amenities*

- 78% of households do not have a toilet inside their dwelling
- electricity for a combination of cooking, heating and lighting is used by 39% of households
- electricity is the more widely used source for cooking (43%) and the most widely used source for lighting (80%), while wood is the more widely used source for heating (45%) in households
- 83% use tap water as a main source of water (32% have taps onsite, 29% use public taps and 22% have taps inside dwelling)
- 39% of households do not have access to a phone in their household and 49% have access to a cellular phone
- 57% of households have no formal refuse removal and 40% have their refuse removed by their local authority at least once a week
- 77% of households feel safe in their neighbourhoods and 81% feel safe in their dwellings
- 93% of households had not experienced any burglaries, robberies, housebreakings or murders in the year preceding the study
- 29% of households have street lighting where they live

---

<sup>7</sup> The amount of the CSG was increased from R170 to R180 during the fieldwork period .

#### *Spending of grant money*

- 80% first spend their grant money on food and the second item grant money is spent on clothes (36%), as well as electricity and services (18%), school expenses (17%) and food (16%)
- most grant money is spent on food (62%)

#### *Access to food and food aid*

- 25% of households reported that they missed a meal due to having no money in the month preceding the survey
- 57% of households do not produce their own food
- 97% do not receive food support from the government and 98% do not receive food support from civil society organisations

#### *Health*

- more than 70% of households live within five kilometres of their nearest health facility
- in most provinces, more than two thirds of households live less than half an hour away from their nearest health facility
- the most common means of going to the health facility is on foot (67%)
- 93% of households indicated the grant had improved the general health of the household and 92% indicated the main item obtained with the help of the grant that contributed to the improved health of the household, is better quality food
- 65% of households indicated the grant had helped in caring for an ill household member

### **11.9.5 CSG child beneficiaries**

#### *Demographics*

- 55% are males
- the mean age of beneficiaries is 6 years and more than half of beneficiaries are between 3 and 8 years old (57%)
- 90% are black
- 98% have birth certificates

#### *Caregivership and living arrangements*

##### Relationship of CSG child to primary caregiver:

- 76% of beneficiaries have their mothers as their primary caregivers
- 14% have their grandmothers as their primary caregivers
- where the biological mother is not the primary caregiver, in 60% of cases the grandmother is and in 25% of cases, another family member or a relative is the primary caregiver
- in most cases the CSG children have lived with their biological mother in the same household
- in 59% of cases, CSG children receive support from only their mothers and in 36% of cases support comes from both parents

##### CSG children whose biological mother is the primary caregiver

- 47% have never lived with their fathers and 29% have always lived with their fathers; 99% have always lived with their mother
- 58% receive support from only their mothers and 42% receive support from both parents

##### CSG children with a grandmother as the primary caregiver

- 75% receive parental support only from their mother and 12% receive no support from either parent

- 49% have always lived with their biological mother, while 39% have sometimes lived with their biological mother

#### *Education*

- 97% of children aged 7 to 14 years currently attend school
- the most frequently mentioned reason for not attending school is due to not having enough money (71%)
- 35% of children aged 0 to 6 years currently attend a crèche or child minding group
- 70% of children aged 7 to 14 years have a feeding scheme at their school; of this group 97% receive free food through this feeding scheme

#### *Economic*

- 94% do not receive any contributions in kind from non-household members

#### *Health*

- 6% suffered from illnesses at the time of the study
- the most frequently mentioned illnesses or impairments include chronic illnesses (14%) and respiratory problems (12%).

### **11.10 Foster Child Grant**

#### **11.10.1 Description**

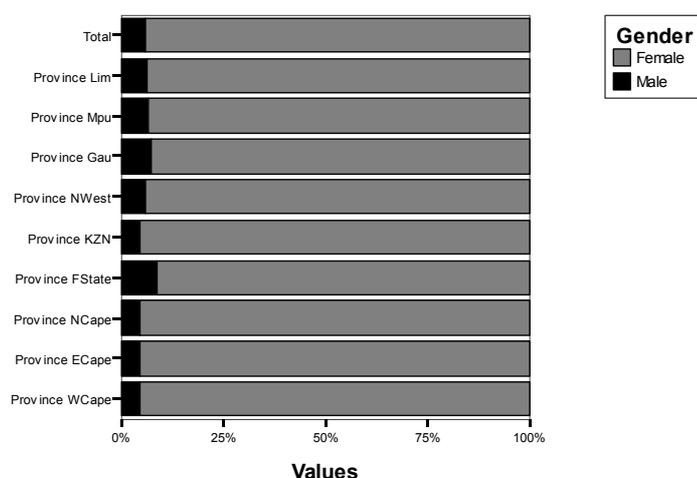
The Foster Child Grant (FCG) is a monthly payment made to foster parents for the purposes of caring for a foster child who has been placed in their custody in terms of the Child Care Act. At the time of the study (in 2005), the value of the FCG was R560 per month and, since April 2006, has increased by R30 to R590. The foster care system is intended to cater for children who need special protection.

#### **11.10.2 The foster parents**

##### *Demographics*

- Foster parents are predominantly (96%) women (Figure 11.7). The province with the highest percentage of men was the Free State with 9%, while the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal each had approximately 5% (lowest percentage) of men.

**Figure 11.7 Gender of foster parents per province**



SOCPEN October 2005

- Foster parents tend to be older women, 58% of whom are older than 49 years, including 6% who are 75 years or older (Table 5.3). Approximately 22% of foster parents were older than 60 years. Fewer than 3% are younger than 25 years.
- 82% of foster parents are black
- 46% are married or live with partners; 24% are single or never married and 23% are widows or widowers

**Table 11.7 Age of foster parents**

Age	Frequency	%	Cumulative percentage
15-19	164	.1	.1
20-24	4 371	2.3	2.4
25-29	9 597	5.0	7.4
30-34	12 467	6.6	14.0
35-39	14 427	7.6	21.6
40-44	17 945	9.4	31.0
45-49	21 156	11.1	42.1
50-54	23 825	12.5	54.7
55-59	25 053	13.2	67.8
60-64	19 563	10.3	78.1
65-69	18 910	9.9	88.1
70-74	11 430	6.0	94.1
75-79	7 552	4.0	98.0
80-84	2 449	1.3	99.3
85+	1 263	.7	100.0
Total	190 172	100.0	
Missing	21		
Total	190 193		

SOCPEN October 2005

### *Education*

- 37% have completed seven to eleven years schooling; 32% have completed grades one to six and 21% never completed any formal education
- 98% are not currently attending an educational institution

### *Economic situation*

- 80% are not currently employed or doing paid work
- of those employed:
  - 68% have been employed for a whole year, and the rest were employed less than a year
  - 30% earn wages or salaries in the private sector, 27% work for a private person and 16% are self-employed
  - 39% receive a regular salary from one employer,
  - 34% do odd jobs and 19% are self-employed
- 78% receive grants as an only source of income
- almost no foster parents receive private maintenance (99%), a regular remittance (99%) or rental income (95%)
- without a FCG, 81% of FCG households will have no income

### *Health*

- 27% suffered from illnesses at time of study
- Most frequently mentioned illnesses or impairments include problems with blood pressure (34%) and respiratory problems (16%).

### **11.10.3 Relationship to foster child**

- In 41% of cases, the foster parent was the grandmother of the foster child. In 30% of cases, the foster parent was the aunt of the foster child and in 12% of cases other relatives or family are the foster parents of the child. In 9% of cases, the foster parents are not related to the foster child.
- On SOCPEN 6% of foster parents are also the guardians of children receiving CSGs. The majority of these women are older than 50 years. The question remains whether a recipient of both a CSG and a FCG was receiving different grant types for children of the same parents.
- all are caregivers of FCG children

#### 11.10.4 Grants claimed by foster parents

- The majority (64%) of foster parents received more than one type of grant. As a large proportion of foster parents were older than 59 years, it was expected that many (31%) would be receiving the older person's grant (OPG). One out of four foster parents was also receiving a CSG, 16% were receiving a disability grant (DG) and 2% were receiving a child dependency grant (CDG). Table 11.8 presents the combinations of grants that foster parents were receiving by October 2005.

**Table 11.8 Combinations of grants claimed by foster parents**

Grant type	Frequency	Percentage
FCG	67 606	35.5
OPG FCG	49 126	25.8
CSG FCG	33 176	17.4
DG FCG	21 446	11.3
DG FCG CSG	8 556	4.5
OPG FCG CSG	6 827	3.6
CDG FCG	1 190	.6
FCG CDG CSG	614	.3
OPG CDG FCG	586	.3
DG CDG FCG	511	.3
DG FCG CSG CDG	240	.1
OPG GIA FCG	120	.1
OPG FCG CSG CDG	100	.1
DG GIA FCG	45	.0
OPG GIA CSG FCG	21	.0
DG GIA FCG CSG	11	.0
WVG FCG	7	.0
OPG GIA FCG CDG	3	.0
DG GIA FCG CSG CDG	3	.0
FCG GIA	3	.0
FCG GIA CSG	1	.0
CDG GIA FCG	1	.0
Total	190 193	100.0

SOCPEN October 2005 Own calculation

- The majority (59%) of foster parents received only one foster child grant, while 29% received two (SOCPEN 2005). Considering the number of children per woman in the South African population, the take-up of multiple FCGs is probably low compared to what it could be if a greater proportion of orphans access the grant.

#### *Mobility and grant history*

- most (82%) have been receiving the grant for 5 years or less
- grant money is primarily collected and managed by the grant foster parents (88%)
- 28% of grant foster parents indicated a relative as a potential alternative caregiver of a child beneficiary
- all foster parents are resident in the same province in which they receive their grant payments

- 99% applied for the FCG in the same province as the province where grant payment is received
- 99% of foster parents applied for the FCG in the same province as their residence

### 11.10.5 Coverage

It is not possible to provide a reliable estimate of the number of children who require the protection of the foster care system. However, statistics are available for orphans, one category of children accessing the FCG. Based on the General Household Survey of 2004, Budlender put the number of maternal orphans in South Africa at 533 746 and the number of double orphans at 512 684 (Jacobs et al 2005:53), while there were (only) 300 317 foster children registered by October 2005. Should most of the carers of these children take up Government's invitation to apply for a FCG, a massive increase in the demand for the FCG can be expected. While some of these children were probably beneficiaries of the CSG, they will not be covered by a grant when they are older than 14 years. Many orphans will also not receive any grant due to problems in getting the right documentation or because they are living in child-headed households. Budlender calculated that 0.6% of children in South Africa were living in child-headed households during 2004 (ibid).

The most frequent (80%) reason why children were in foster care was that they had lost either one or both of their parents. In many cases where the father was still alive, he neither made contact with the child nor contributed to the child's care<sup>8</sup>. While reunification of children with their parents is one of the desired outcomes of the foster care system, it seems in many cases not feasible, as the majority of children are orphans.

There were interesting differences between provinces in the reasons why foster children were in foster care. For example, the Western Cape was the only province where the majority of children were not in foster care because one or both of their parents were deceased. The highest proportion (63%) of double orphans was reported in KwaZulu-Natal. The question begs asking: Is this a reflection of the high mortality rate in this province due to AIDS? Combining cases where the mother is deceased and the father is not available with those who were double orphans, it appears that more than 90% of foster children in North West, Limpopo and Mpumalanga could not expect support from their parents. The Western Cape was the only province where the main reason for foster placement was because parents were not fit to look after their children and neglected/abused their children. Abandonment of children as a reason for foster placement was also the highest in the Western Cape (21%), followed by the Northern Cape (17%).

### 11.10.6 Foster children

#### *Demographics*

- 51% are males
- the median age of beneficiaries is 12 years and almost half of beneficiaries are from 13 to 18 years old (47%)
- 81% are black

---

<sup>8</sup> See [Chapter 4](#) on the CSG for more detail on why fathers do not contribute to their children's maintenance.

- 97% have birth certificates

#### *Caregivership and living arrangements*

Relationship of foster child to primary caregiver:

- the majority of foster children have relatives as their primary caregivers
- most (72%) of foster children's mothers are deceased, while 19% have never lived in the same household as their biological mothers
- almost half of foster children's mothers and fathers are deceased

Foster children whose grandmother is the primary caregiver

- 55% of foster children's fathers are deceased and 42% have never lived with their fathers
- 74% of foster children's mothers are deceased and 18% have never lived with their mothers
- 49% of foster children's mothers and fathers are deceased and 38% receive support from neither parents
- 94% do not receive any contributions in kind from non-household members

#### *Education*

- 97% of children aged 7 to 21 years currently attend school
- not attending school is due to not having enough money (31%), 18% mentioned disability and 12% mentioned work responsibilities as reasons for not attending school
- 39% of children aged 0 to 6 years currently attend a crèche or child minding group
- Almost 65% of children aged 7 to 14 years have a feeding scheme at their school; 95% receive free food through this feeding scheme

#### *Health*

- 4% suffered from illnesses at the time of the study
- the most frequently mentioned illnesses or impairments include respiratory problems (21%) and mental health problems (7%).

### **11.10.7 FCG households**

#### *Living conditions*

- 57% are in rural areas and 43% are in urban areas
- almost 70% live in formally constructed, brick houses and 21% live in traditional dwellings or huts

#### *Health*

- more than 70% of households live within five kilometres of their nearest health facility
- in all provinces, approximately 80% of households live less than an hour away from their nearest health facility
- the most common means of going to the health facility is on foot (60%)
- 92% of households indicated the grant had improved the general health of the household and 88% indicated the main item obtained with the help of the grant that contributed to the improved health of the household, is better quality food
- 75% of households indicated the grant had helped in caring for an ill household member

#### *Access to services and amenities*

- 66% of households do not have a toilet inside their dwelling
- electricity for a combination of cooking, heating and lighting is used by 45% of households
- electricity is the more widely used source for cooking (56%) and the most widely used source for lighting (86%), while wood is the more widely used source for heating (41%) in households
- 85% use tap water as a main source of water (27% have taps onsite, 22% use public taps and 36% have taps inside dwelling)
- 34% of households do not have access to a phone in their household and 42% have access to a cellular phone
- 89% of households have formal refuse removal
- 86% of households feel safe in their neighbourhoods and 90% feel safe in their dwellings
- 94% of households had not experienced any burglaries, robberies, housebreakings or murders in the year preceding the study
- 47% of households have street lighting where they live

#### *Spending of grant money*

- On the day when they receive their grant, 74% first spend their grant money on food and the second item grant money is spent on is clothes (26%), as well as electricity and services (22%), school expenses (17%) and food (18%)
- most grant money is spent on food (61%)

#### *Access to food and food aid*

- 87% of households did not miss a meal due to having no money in the month preceding the study
- 58% of households do not produce or collect their own food
- 97% do not receive food support from the government and 98% do not receive food support from civil society organisations

### **11.11 All children in beneficiary households**

While the take-up of especially the CSG is high, there is also room for improvement. Even within households with child beneficiaries there are children who most probably qualify for social benefits who are not receiving it. For example, 29% of children younger than fourteen years living in beneficiary households do not receive a CSG, while their *household* income, is lower than the qualifying threshold for CSG caregivers.

From other studies it appears that getting the right documentation is a major obstacle and that the probability of a child getting a grant is less in the case of maternal orphans (e.g. Case et al). However, from the survey results it appears that although a slightly lower percentage (89%) than beneficiaries, the majority of the non-beneficiary children have birth certificates.

Considering the financial and other support children receive from their parents, there is no significant difference between non- beneficiary and beneficiary children. Approximately 38% receive support from both their parents. However, a significantly higher percentage of CSG children than non-beneficiary children receive support from their mothers. Many of the beneficiary children will also lose the crucial financial assistance of the CSG when they turn fourteen.

Irrespective whether a child receives a grant or not, close to half of children did never lived with their father.

There also seems to be an inequitable treatment of orphans in the care of relatives, some receive the CSG while others receive the FCG. There are also some who do not receive financial protection from social benefits. Serious backlogs exist in processing applications for the FCG.

## **11.12 Service delivery**

Overwhelmingly recipients of grants reported to be satisfied with services by staff of the Department of Social Development. When interpreting these results, it should be considered that the sample includes only successful applicants.

### **11.12.1 Summary from 2005 beneficiary survey**

- 31% of grant beneficiaries first heard about grants from their friends and 22% heard about grants on the radio
- 87% had not phoned the Department and 35% had not visited the Department to check on the status of their grant application; while 10% had phoned and 56% had visited the Department before receiving their first grant payment
- 95% had not experienced any problems with their grant application and of the small percentage who had, the most frequently mentioned problems include problems in completing the application form, problems with providing proof of the father's whereabouts, problems with the birth certificate of the child, having no money for transport costs, the fact that officers were unhelpful and problems with other documentation (such as electricity bills or bond payments)
- 8% had to pay an official from the Department before receiving their first grant payment
- 48% received their first grant payment within 3 months of application and 20% indicated receiving it within 2 months of applying
- 83% rated the service of the Department as good and 17% rated it as neither good nor bad
- 25% must take time off from work (of the few who do paid work) to collect their grant and for 13% it is a problem to obtain leave and 29% of these respondents lose part of their income as a result of going to collect the grant
- 89% do not have transport expenses to the pay point
- 97% do not need accompaniment to the pay point
- 98% have never used the Department's toll-free number to obtain information on grants
- 49% had never received any written information from the Department and 12% had received written information not in their preferred language

## 11.13 Income and expenditure

### 11.13.1 Summary from 2005 beneficiary survey

#### *Income and expenditure*

- Expenditure data appear highly unreliable
- 62% of households do not have a member who earns an income through employment.
- 94% of households do not have a member who earns an income through self-employment.
- A poverty line of R412 is used to compare monthly household per capita income against.
- 94% of households are below this poverty line.
- The majority of those households with a per capita income above the poverty line derive much of their income from employment.
- Without an income from grants, the majority of household will have no income.
- The median economic dependency rate is 3 (dependents per person with an income).
- Grant recipients spend most of their grant money on food.
- At a much lower value than food, electricity and municipals services rate second, followed by burial societies, clothes, transport and medicine.
- Without grants households will not be able to cover their current food expenses. Overwhelmingly income from employment alone does not cover food expenditure.

#### *Debt*

- The majority of households did not report excessive debt.
- 82% pay cash for food expenses.
- 40% indicated that it is sometimes necessary to borrow money or buy on credit.
- 98% do not have a loan at a bank.
- 96% reported that no-one from their household have a loan at a micro lender.
- 84% have not purchased furniture etc. on hire purchase.
- 84% did not buy clothes on credit.
- More than 90% do not owe an employer, friend, landlord, NGO, CBO money and or are not in arrears with burial service fees.
- 12% owe money to a local authority, 17% owe school fees, 19% borrowed money to repay debt.
- Nearly every household does not spend money on gambling, and
- 97% indicated that household members do not spend 'too much' on alcohol.

## 11.14 Conclusion

Cash benefits prove to be an important medium for the realisation of socio-economic rights, including the right to social assistance of impoverished South Africans. The survey shows that social assistance improves poor families' ability to provide for their basic needs. Respondents indicate that they spend most of their grant money on food, electricity, clothing and education for their children. Nearly all child beneficiaries of school-going age are attending school. The majority of school going children also benefit from feeding schemes available at schools.

Compared to the general population, it appears that households receiving benefits, have in certain areas better access to piped water, electricity and telecommunications. There are strong rural urban differences.

Overwhelmingly cash benefits go to women and children, catering also for vulnerable categories such as the elderly, the disabled and those children who need special protection through the foster care system.

Women are taking the main responsibility for the care of children, including many older women who look after orphans and foster children. Just over half of women receiving the disability grant are also accessing grants for children; should these caregivers not be fit to be employed, the question remains whether they will be able to provide the proper care needed by the children in their care.

The majority of child beneficiaries grow up without the support of both their parents. The majority of mothers are single and a minority have the support of the fathers of their children. Many children are raised by relatives. The child support grant and foster care systems seem to be protecting these children from the worse financial consequences of existing behaviour; also providing some protection against the impact of the AIDS pandemic and long-term unemployment.

Considering the financial and other support children receive from their parents, there is no significant difference between non-beneficiary and beneficiary children, implicating that there are most probably children who need the financial support of child benefits but are not receiving it. It appears that the presence of a mother is crucial in securing a CSG.

While the take-up of especially the CSG is high, there is also room for improvement. Even within households with child beneficiaries there are children who most probably qualify for social benefits who are not receiving it.

There also seems to be an inequitable treatment of orphans in care of relatives; some receive the CSG while others receive the FCG. There are also orphans in beneficiary households who do not receive any financial protection from social benefits. The low number of children placed in foster care in need of special protection because of abuse and neglect, may indicate that the foster grant system is failing those who need protection outside their families.

The labour absorption of the working-age members of beneficiary households is relatively low, compared to national figures. Those involved in employment are generally in low-paid and non-permanent jobs. The majority of adults also have low levels of education. Reflecting the limited hours of paid work and low

earnings of women, the combined income of female recipients from all grants is approximately on par with the median earnings for women in South Africa. However, in the case of men, the income from grants is less than half the median male earnings.

It seems that social assistance grants are well-targeted, reaching impoverished households; households that will be destitute should they not receive income from grants. There is no evidence that grants leak to non-poor households. However, in spite of the income support households receive, a significant proportion reported that there are certain times when they do not have enough money to buy food. In general households with permanently employed members are better off than those relying on benefits only.

The profile of social grant beneficiaries points to the immense contribution that the social grants system is making in alleviating the plight of the poor through the Department of Social Development. This contribution permeates also wider into the households in which beneficiaries of social benefits live.

### **11.15 Recommendations**

1. The profile report should be unpacked in terms of policy implications for the social assistance system.
2. Researchers within the various directorates of the Department of Social Development should be encouraged to use the dataset to its full potential.
3. The profile report should be available to the research community for further analysis. DSD should receive copies of products emanating from such work.
4. A database should be established at the Department of Social Development where studies on grants in South Africa are readily available. The dataset from this profile survey should also be archived in this database.

## References

Budlender D, Rosa S & Hall K (2005). *At all Costs? Applying the means test for the Child Support Grant*. Cape Town: Children's Institute and Centre for Actuarial Research, University of Cape Town.

CASE (Delany A, Budlender B, Moultrie T, Schneider M & Kimmie, Z) (2005). *Investigation into the Increase in Uptake of Disability and Care Dependency Grants since December 2001*. Johannesburg: Community Agency for Social Enquiry

Case A, Hosegood V & Lund F. (2003). *The Reach of the South African Child Support Grant: Evidence from KwaZulu-Natal*. Working Paper no 33: Durban: Centre for Social and Development Studies, University of Natal.

Children's Institute. (2006). *Facts about uptake of the Child Support Grant*. Fact Sheet No.3 of 2006. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Goldblatt B & Rosa S (2005). *Implementation of The Child Support Grant: A study of Four Provinces and Recommendations for Improved Service Delivery*. Johannesburg: Centre for Applied Legal Studies, University of the Witwatersrand & Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Jacobs M, Shung-King M & Smith C (eds) (2005). *South African Child Gauge 2005*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

Statistics South Africa. (2005a). *Mid-year population estimates*. Pretoria: StatsSA.

Statistics South Africa. (2005b). *Prevalence of Disability in South Africa*. Report No. 03-02-44 (2001). Pretoria: StatsSA.

Van der Berg S, Burger Ronelle, Burger Rulof, Louw M & Yu, D (2005). *Trends in poverty and inequality since the political transition*. Stellenbosch: University of Stellenbosch, Bureau for Economic Research

Vorster JH. (2006). *Study on Incentive structures of social assistance grants in South Africa: Quantitative report*. Stellenbosch: Datadesk & Department of Sociology & Social Anthropology, University of Stellenbosch.

# **Annexure 1**

## **Sample description**

<b>DESIGN AND DRAWING OF THE SAMPLE</b>
---

**DJ Stoker**

The SOCPEN dataset consisted of 8 964 634 records and contained the following variables:

Province, district description, paypoint description, paypoint code, unique number, age, sex and grant type. The unique number, age and sex variables referred to the person or beneficiary receiving the grant and not to the individual for which the grant is paid (or intended). For example, a parent could be the beneficiary receiving a child support grant for each of his qualifying children. If the parent has three qualifying children for a child support grant, then the parent's unique number (with his/her sex and age) will appear three times in the dataset.

The first step in the drawing of the sample of beneficiaries (i.e. records) was to draw per province a number of districts. It was decided, mainly for practical purposes, to draw 5 districts per province with the exception of Northern Cape, in which case only 4 districts were drawn. Consequently, 44 districts were drawn in total. The following variable (MOS) was used as measure of size in the drawing of the sample of districts:-

If the variable count indicates the number of beneficiaries (i.e. records) per province per district, then

```

If count<50 then MOS=0, else
  if 51<=count<=150 then MOS=1, else
    if 151<=count<=300 then MOS=2, else
      if 301<=count<=600 then MOS=4, else
        if 601<=count<=1200 then MOS=7, else
          if 1201<=count<=2400 then MOS=11, else
            if 2401<=count<=4800 then MOS=16, else
              if 4801<=count<=9600 then MOS=22, else
                if 9601<=count<=19200 then MOS=29, else
                  if 19201<=count<=38400 then MOS=37, else
                    if count>=38401 then MOS=46.

```

Note that the measure of size does not increase at the same rate as the upper bound of the count interval. The reason for this was to reduce a little bit the selection probability of the larger (in terms of the number of beneficiaries/records) districts so that the sample does not consist primarily of the larger districts. Before drawing of the sample the dataset was ordered per province and the variable districts description.

The second step was to draw paypoints per drawn district per province. First a decision had to be taken on the number of paypoints per district to be drawn, i.e. the paypoint allocation per district. This was done as follows- The number of beneficiaries (records) to be drawn per province was obtained by using the power allocation method with a power of 0.5 applied to the total number of beneficiaries (records) per province. The allocated number of paypoints per province was then obtained by dividing these resulted numbers of beneficiaries (records) per province by the province average number of beneficiaries (records) per paypoint.

The following variable (MOS\_paypt) was used as measure of size in the drawing of the sample of paypoints:-

If the variable count1 indicates the number of beneficiaries (records) per province per district per paypoint, then

```
if 1<=count1<=5 then MOS_paypt=1; else
if 6<=count1<=15 then MOS_paypt=4; else
if 16<=count1<=30 then MOS_paypt=8; else
if 31<=count1<=60 then MOS_paypt=12; else
if 61<=count1<=100 then MOS_paypt=16; else
if 101<=count1<=200 then MOS_paypt=20; else
if 201<=count1<=500 then MOS_paypt=24; else
if 501<=count1<=1000 then MOS_paypt=28; else
if count1>=1001 then MOS_paypt=32.
```

In the case of the Free State all paypoints with only 1 beneficiary (record) were deleted.

The third step was to determine the number of beneficiaries (records) to be drawn per grant type per paypoint. This was achieved by first applying the third power to the total number of beneficiaries (records) per grant type, scaled to be equal to a sum of 7000 over the 5 grant types and adjusted in such a way that the already allocated number of beneficiaries (records) per province (cf. step 2) was maintained. The number of beneficiaries (records) to be drawn per province per district per paypoint per grant type was then obtained by distributing the allocated sample number of beneficiaries (records) per province per district per paypoint over the 5 grant types highly disproportionately in such a way that all grant types are represented as far as possible and at the same time that the total sample number of beneficiaries (records) per grant type conforms with province and district totals.

**Table 1A: Allocated Number of Paypoints per Province and District.**

Province	District description	No. paypoints	Prov. Total
WP	ATLANTIS: ALLPAY	7	34
	GEORGE: ACB	2	
	MITCHELL'S PLAIN: ALLPAY	8	
	WORCESTER: ALLPAY	9	
	WYNBERG: ALLPAY	8	
EC	EAST LONDON	20	56
	GRAFF REINETT	8	
	IDUTYWA	13	
	PORT ST JOHNS SERVICE OFFICE	6	
	TABANKULU	9	
NC	FRANCES BAARDT	6	18
	NAMAKWA	3	
	PIXLEY KASEME	4	
	SIYANDA REGION	5	
FS	BETHLEHEM	4	19
	HENNENMAN	2	
	KAGISANONG (COMMUNITY HALL)	7	
	MONONTSHA	3	
	NG CHURCH T-BLOCK	3	
KZN	BABANANGO RESIDENCE CODE	8	63
	DURBAN	24	
	IZINGOLWENI RESIDENCE CODE	16	
	MATATIELE RESIDENCE	4	
	NONGOMA-B- RESIDENCE CODE	11	
NW	ITSOSENG	5	37
	MABOPANE	8	
	MAFIKENG	9	
	MANKWE	7	
	RUSTENBURG	8	
GT	GERMISTON	10	47
	JOHANNESBURG	15	
	PRETORIA	9	
	SEBOKENG	8	
	SPRINGS	5	
MP	EERSTEHOEK - EASTERN HIGHVELD	8	36
	KWAMHLANGA - HIGHVELD	7	
	MKOBOLA - HIGHVELD	7	
	MORETELE - HIGHVELD	6	
	STANDERTON - EASTERN HIGHVELD	8	
LP	BUSHBUCKRIDGE	17	51
	GIYANI	11	
	GREATER TZANEEN A	8	
	THABAZIMBI	5	
	THULAMELA B	10	
Grand Total		361	

**Table 2B: Allocated Number of Beneficiaries (records) per Province and Grant type**

Province	Grant Type					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Western Cape	57	186	155	96	184	678
Eastern Cape	52	176	138	75	155	596
Northern Cape	35	123	87	55	93	393
Freestate	57	254	195	135	176	817
Kwa Zulu Natal	48	201	132	83	125	589
North West	33	78	82	43	129	365
Gauteng	208	768	441	253	512	2182
Mpumalanga	63	324	159	65	209	820
Limpopo	47	235	86	45	147	560
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2345</b>	<b>1475</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1730</b>	<b>7000</b>

Grant type 1: Care-dependency grant

Grant type 2: Child support grant

Grant type 3: Grant for disabled person

Grant type 4: Foster child grant

Grant type 5: Grant for aged person.

### ***Weighting of sample records***

The sample records were drawn using the SAS procedure “surveyselect”. This procedure calculates also the selection probability and sampling weight of the drawn records. As indicated in the discussion above, the sampling drawing consisted of three stages, viz. drawing of the districts, drawing of the paypoint per drawn district and, finally, the identification of the allocated number of beneficiaries (records) per grant type per drawn paypoint. This third stage was done in the field. The sampling weight for each of the 361 drawn paypoints were obtained by multiplying the drawn district’s sampling weight with the drawn paypoint’s (per district) sampling weight. Since random sampling was to be used to draw the allocated number of beneficiaries (records) per paypoint per grant type, the sampling weight (in the third sampling stage) of the drawn individual per paypoint per grant type is equal to the population number of relevant individuals divided by the allocated (sample) number of individuals. By multiplying this latter sampling weight with the final paypoint sampling weight the combined sampling weight of all drawn individuals (records) is obtained.

Unfortunately, a sample never realized exactly according to its design. In the present case the realized sample contains only 354 paypoints (instead of the drawn 361 paypoints) and in total only 6996 individuals (records) instead of the drawn 7000 individuals (records).

Table 1B: Realized Number of Paypoints per Province and District and

Table 2B: Realized Number of Beneficiaries (records) per Province and Grant type are the realized sample equivalents Table 1A and Table 2A.

**TABLE 1: Realized number of Paypoints per Province and drawn Districts**

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	Realized No_paypoints	Prov. Total
Western Cape	ATLANTIS: ALLPAY	7	33
	GEORGE: ACB	2	
	MITCHELL'S PLAIN: ALLPAY	7	
	WORCESTER: ALLPAY	9	
	WYNBERG: ALLPAY	8	
Eastern Cape	EAST LONDON	19	55
	GRAFF REINETT	8	
	IDUTYWA	13	
	PORT ST JOHNS SERVICE OFFICE	6	
	TABANKULU	9	
Northern Cape	FRANCES BAARDT	6	18
	NAMAKWA	3	
	PIXLEY KASEME	4	
	SIYANDA REGION	5	
Freestate	BETHLEHEM	3	16
	HENNENMAN	2	
	KAGISANONG (COMMUNITY HALL)	5	
	MONONTSHA	3	
	NG CHURCH T-BLOCK	3	
Kwa Zulu Natal	BABANANGO RESIDENCE CODE	7	59
	DURBAN	23	
	IZINGOLWENI RESIDENCE CODE	15	
	MATATIELE RESIDENCE	3	
	NONGOMA-B- RESIDENCE CODE	11	
North West	ITSOSENG	5	37
	MABOPANE	8	
	MAFIKENG	9	
	MANKWE	7	
	RUSTENBURG	8	
Gauteng	GERMISTON	10	47
	JOHANNESBURG	15	
	PRETORIA	9	
	SEBOKENG	8	
	SPRINGS	5	

Continued

**TABLE 1: Realized number of Paypoints per Province and drawn Districts (continued)**

Mpumalanga	EERSTEHOEK - EASTERN HIGHVELD	8	36
	KWAMHLANGA - HIGHVELD	7	
	MKOBOLA - HIGHVELD	7	
	MORETELE - HIGHVELD	6	
	STANDERTON - EASTERN HIGHVELD	8	
Limpopo	BUSHBUCKRIDGE	18	53
	GIYANI	11	
	GREATER TZANEEN A	8	
	THABAZIMBI	5	
	THULAMELA B	11	
TOTAL		354	

**TABLE 2: Realized number of beneficiaries per Province and Grant Type**

PROVINCE	GRANT TYPE					TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	
Western Cape	61	172	162	91	201	687
Eastern Cape	49	175	131	73	166	594
Northern Cape	42	162	127	77	144	552
FreeState	69	264	223	155	213	924
Kwa Zulu Natal	41	154	113	64	107	479
North West	34	71	92	37	162	396
Gauteng	198	667	414	242	559	2080
Mpumalanga	61	257	141	60	210	729
Limpopo	46	214	95	41	159	555
TOTAL	601	2136	1498	840	1921	6996

Grant type 1: Care-dependency grant

Grant type 2: Child support grant

Grant type 3: Grant for disabled person

Grant type 4: Foster child grant

This deviation of the realized sample from the drawn sample necessitated a recalculation of the realized individual (record) sampling weight. This was done by assuming that the realized sample was indeed drawn and, based on this assumption, the sampling weights in the three sampling stages were recalculated from scratch and combined to give the realized individual (record) sampling weight.

Finally, the recalculated individual (record) sampling weights were benchmarked in respect of province by grant type by requiring that the sum of the sampling weights per province by grant type be equal to the number of records in the DOSD data base per province by grant type.

## **Annexure 2**

### **Data cleaning**

### PROCESSES AND HOW ERRORS WERE DEALT WITH BY THE DATA MANAGEMENT SECTION (HSRC)

Monica Peret  
Anneke Jordaan

#### Individual records

Data received from Geospace in Excel format and then converted into SPSS (5 datasets for individuals). Ran frequencies to check for correct type (numeric or character) variables on all the datasets. Corrected online. Created unique individual number on all datasets.

Merged 5 datasets, tested and printed list of unique individual numbers which were not the same on the 5 datasets. Sent lists to Geospace to follow up. Received corrections and applied online.

Made all '0' missing for numeric and character variables where applicable. Changed to 'CB' where different versions of 'CB' were given (q8\_12,q8\_15,q8\_17).

A major problem was that the wrong recipient code was given. Often the child's (beneficiary's) person code was provided and not the recipient's person code. The person who is the recipient is very important as that is the person on the SOCPEN list and the person who was sampled. A SAS program was written to calculate the age of the recipient according to his/her household id number. This calculated age was then compared to the ages given for each person in the household (q3\_2), to identify the person number of the recipient. The data was subsequently corrected.

Tested each type of grant to see whether ages were acceptable. Printed error lists, corrected online. The grant amount was not always put with the recipient, but sometimes with the carer (q3\_7\_1).

As far as the old age or disability grants were concerned, the standard amount was put in data if no amount was given. For a child grant and no 'CB', the grant amount was put with the carer. Geospace could follow up some of the missings and we performed online corrections. If the household had a 'CB' and no amount, the standard amount was put with the carer. If the amount was given with the 'CB' (the child), this amount was removed and put with the carer (received from the carer/dependent variables q3\_7\_1/q3\_7\_2). The person number of the carer/dependent was sometimes used and not the first carer, second carer, etc. As the same number was used with carer and dependent, this person number was usable. All of this was tested and corrected with SAS programs. (The

questions q3\_7\_1 and q3\_7\_2 seemed to be very confusing and they were not well completed.).

The amounts for old age or disability grants where persons were younger than 18, were made '0'. The grant amount for persons older than 69 who received disability grant, was moved to old age grant (discussed with J Vorster). These cases were not sampled for these specific grants.

There were 31 cases where a child received more than 1 grant (not FCG & CDG). In these cases the sampled grant was kept and the other 'CB's were made blank. However, the amount was kept with the recipient.

Persons who were indicated as carers (q5.12) where age was younger than 10 years, were not indicated as carers in the new variable created (caregiver) for J Vorster.

Wrote and executed programs to check whether skip patterns had been adhered to and printed error lists. Checked also for certain logical errors. Error lists discussed with J Vorster and in most cases global corrections could be performed programmatically.

Ran frequency and cross tabulations to test for 'out of range' values. Discussed with A vd Berg (DSD) and corrected online and programmatically (e.g. where unacceptable educational qualification was given for a person with a certain age). J Vorster said continuous variables could be left as is. Open questions: where Geospace summarised and gave codes to some answers, we put labels (descriptions) on the data for these codes. Performed automatic recode where more than 1% of data answered 'other' option. Grouped and categorised answers where possible for these variables.

Wrote SAS program to summarise types of grants per household for prof. Stoker to weigh the data. Where no grant was indicated (no 'CB' given), the amount given with the recipient/carerer was used. There were 191 cases where no 'CB' was indicated.

In more than 50 % of the cases the beneficiary did not live in the household. After discussion with prof Stoker and later with J Vorster, it was decided to count these cases as 1 beneficiary per household for this specific grant. The weight will then be put on the person's record where the amount was stated. For all the other cases, the weight will be put with the child where the 'CB' was stated. Where there is more than 1 'CB' per grant type in the household, the weight for that grant type will be divided by the number of children receiving this grant type in the household. In the dataset provided to prof Stoker, there were 3 variables indicating where the amount was used for a child grant, as the 'CB' was not there. There were 37 cases where there was no info for the grant indicated (q1.3). However, there was info for other grant(s) in that household which could be used. This info of other grant was provided and pointed out to prof Stoker.

At the analysis stage, the value labels of q3.1 (gender) and q3.4 (relationship) were altered according to the digital format. They were wrong on the hard copy. After consultation with J Vorster, the q3.4 was made missing where male mothers and female fathers were indicated

### **Respondent records**

Received 7 separate datasets from Geospace in Excel and converted and merged in SPSS. (7100 records.)

Tested for duplicate ID numbers (househol) and followed up with Geospace. Certain respondents received 2 different grants and were sampled for both.

Duplicate 'surveyid' numbers were followed up with Geospace and corrected after indication from Andre which records to delete.

Made '0' (zero) missing (programmatically) in data where applicable.

Q10.7 – recipient code. Corrected online in respondent data. (See explanation in document for individual records.)

Wrote and executed programs to test for skip errors and printed error lists. Checked for certain logical errors. In certain cases error lists were discussed with Jan Vorster and in most cases global corrections could be performed programmatically.

Ran cross tabs and frequencies on variables and performed corrections programmatically and online where necessary. Certain errors in data could not be corrected, i.e. income and expenditure of household (Q8.22 and q9.39). Could not determine which amount is correct.

Q1.3 – grant type: Records where q1.3 and age were missing were deleted. In cases where grant type was '0', data was corrected after error lists were sent to Andre for correction.

Program was written to correct Q1.3 where it did not comply with sample list from Geospace.

Checked that correct sections in questionnaire were completed for the different grants received and corrected.

Incorrect ID numbers in data were followed up with Andre Vosloo when data could not be merged with SOCPEN list when data was prepared for prof. Stoker. A number of records did not match with sample list. After discussion with Andre an updated list was received and data corrected.

Open questions: (See explanation in document for individual records.)

# DATADesk



**Department of Sociology & Social Anthropology  
Stellenbosch University**