



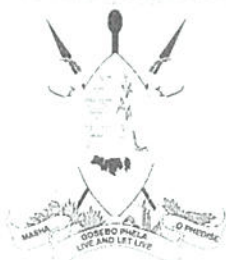
LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Social Development

Demographic, Social and Economic Characteristics of Ga-Mashagosebo

2012



HLABETSI LE A BANYABANYA LE KA MAGALA A MOHWELERE

Well cared for, socially empowered and self-reliant people of Limpopo

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Limpopo Department of Social Development wishes to express thanks to all who contributed to this study.

Sincere gratitude is extended to Kgoshi Lengwai Aaron Masha for approving the study to be undertaken at Ga-Mashagosebo village, the area under his jurisdiction.

The Department also wishes to acknowledge the role played by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) which provided technical and partial financial assistance for the study.

Mention needs to be made of the GIS Unit in the Office of the Premier, Limpopo Provincial Government for the cartographic services. These coordinated efforts produced this report.

FOREWORD BY THE HOD

The research report on '*The demographic, social and economic characteristics of Ga-Mashagosebo*' revealed facts on demographic characteristics of a fairly young population which resettled back to their forefathers land since they were evicted around 1949. Ga-Mashagosebo village (Kalkfontein), like some of the villages in Sekhukhune district are still experiencing lack of basic resources and amenities despite being surrounded by mines.

The main objectives of the study were to assess the demographic and socio-economic status of the community; and to provide a research report that will enable the government departments, NGOs and the local authorities of Ga-Mashagosebo with credible information to facilitate development in the area.

In view of the above, the department urges all stakeholders to consider the study results in implementing solutions to challenges faced by Ga-Mashagosebo community.



Dr. A. Morake

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

19/6/2012
Date

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KEY LIST OF ACRONYMS

UNFPA- United Nations Population Fund

TFR - Total Fertility Rate

LEGDP - Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan

EAP - Economically Active Population

VIP - Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

WPD – World Population Day

IDP - Integrated Development Plan

PPU - Provincial Population Unit

SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Sciences

ECD – Early Childhood Development

Stats SA - Statistics South Africa

CSG – Child Support Grant

SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Introduction

The Department of Health and Social Development commemorated World Population Day (WPD) on the 27th July 2007 at Ga-Mashagosebo Village in the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality. World Population Day is celebrated annually on the 11 July. The theme of the Day was "Men as Partners in Maternal Health"; maternal health is a core issue for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) mandate. The theme was chosen to observe the 20th anniversary of the Safe Motherhood Initiative. The global commemorations of this particular World Population Day served as an extra focus on maternal health. The commemorations continued throughout the year and culminated in a global conference entitled "Women Deliver", which took place in Great Britain, London on 18-20 October 2007.

1.2 The purpose of research

The purpose of this research was two- fold:

- a) To assess the demographic and socio-economic status of the community; and
- b) To provide a research report to enable the local leadership with necessary information to facilitate development in the area.

The need for the research was triggered during the WPD commemoration - in partnership with the UNFPA - at Ga-Mashagosebo during which demographic and socio-economic challenges besetting the village became apparent.

1.3 A brief history of Ga-Mashagosebo

The Ga-Mashagosebo Community lived on the farm, Kalkfontein, in Lydenburg Magisterial district around 1820. More than three hundred fifty (350) households were forcefully removed from the farm in 1949. This forced movement (anchored in apartheid ideology), dispersed community members to various settlement destinations in Sekhukhuneland.

The dawn of the democracy in South Africa, in 1994 brought with it new government policies, especially the restoration of land rights which permitted Africans to reclaim their land. The Masha community under the leadership of Kgosi L.A Masha of Ga-Mashagosebo (Makopole) Traditional Council (staying at Strydkraal area) reclaimed Kalkfontein farm in 1992 and succeeded in 2000.

After restoration of the farm to Kgoshi Masha, members of the Ga-Mashagosebo Community started settling on the farm from various destinations. The resettlement process on a poorly serviced land adjacent to the platinum and chrome mines posed developmental challenges; the challenges are highlighted by this study.

1.4 Research methodology

1.4.1 Study design and Scope

The study was a cross-sectional rapid appraisal aimed at unearthing the demographic and socio-economic challenges faced by the community. Given the relatively small size of the village both geographically and the population size (approximated at 1, 000), the survey covered the entire community. The initial data collection exercise took place in 2007, involving 142 households. However, the study could not be completed then due to logistical challenges. Given the dynamic nature of the human population viz. a viz. demographic factors, the 2007 data was updated in 2011 by collecting additional data from 70 households (17% of which formed part of the initial data set). Inclusion of a sample of households in the 2007

data set was necessitated by the need to ascertain if there had been substantial changes in the households given the time lag between the initial and supplementary surveys. The household forms the unit of analysis for this study.

1.4.2 Definitions

Definition of concepts plays a pivotal role in research especially in a situation where comparison of results across time is imperative. In the context of this study the definition of a *household* (the unit of analysis) is essential to avoid confusion. To avoid such confusion, the *household* was conceptualized using the official definition used by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). According to Stats SA (2001:9) a *household* consists of a single person or a group of people who live together for at least four nights a week, who eat together and who share resources.

Another concept that required alignment with common conventions relates to unemployment. The study paid attention to the definition of the *unemployed* by taking into consideration the definition of the *expanded unemployment* as used by Stats SA. The *unemployed* are defined by Stats SA (2001:9) as those people within the economically active population who:

- Did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, and
- Want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview.

1.4.3 Data analysis

The collected data was captured using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The same package was used to analyse the data.

2. Results

Findings regarding individuals

2.1 Age and sex structure

The age and sex structure of Ga-Mashagosebo (derived from an estimated population of 1,000) shows a generally young population with 43.2% of the population under the age of 15 years. The structure depicts a substantial deviation from the pyramid shaped structure (typical for a youthful population) most likely caused by out-migration of children and the economically active population; the latter accounts for 53% of the population.

2.2 Education

The level of education among people aged 20 years or older is low with 2.4% of them having tertiary qualifications in the form of a post matric certificate, diploma or degree. 15% have completed grade 12 while (46.4%) had attained some secondary education (grade 8 to 11). Some 14.4% had not completed formal schooling for one year.

2.3 Work status and occupation

Results pertaining to the labour market status shows a high level of unemployment with close to 36% of the 501 people in the economically active age group (15-65) never having worked before. 19.2% of the economically active population (EAP) worked before the time of the survey but were unemployed at the time of the survey. Just above one fifth (22.2%) were working of which 19% are female.

With regard to occupation at least 9 out of ten people in the EAP are engaged in unspecified occupations. A few people (close to 2%) work in professional occupations like teaching, mechanical and electrical engineering; the rest are engaged in ancillary services.

3. Findings regarding marital status and fertility

This section focuses on results pertaining to marital status (focusing on women only) and fertility in Ga-Mashagosebo. Less than half of the 144 women aged 15 years or older (43.7%) are married; 7.6% of the married women live in a household with a husband being away. Cohabiting is a fairly common feature with close to one in five women (19.4%) just cohabiting. Close to one in three women aged 15 – 49 are single, not cohabiting and, never married.

3.1 Fertility

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is provides a summary measure of the number of children a woman would have throughout her child bearing life span (15 to 49 years). Results of this study estimate the TFR for Ga-Mashagosebo at 3.01, a figure that is higher than the replacement level of 2.1, symptomizing a potential for population growth – *ceteris paribus*.

4. Findings regarding households

This section looks at the findings regarding household access to services and type of dwelling.

4.1 Housing

Three quarters of the households live in a formal dwelling on a separate stand while 5.2% occupy a formal dwelling in the backyard. Traditional dwellings house some 4.7% of the households while 11.8% live in informal dwellings on a separate stand.

4.2 Electricity and fuel

On average, 10% of the households use electricity and paraffin for heating, cooking and heating. An almost similar percentage (10%) uses paraffin for the same purpose. Close to three quarters use wood for cooking and heating. Seven out of ten households use candles to light the dwellings. Among the households that use electricity, three quarters use it for lighting purposes.

4.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is a challenge in Ga-Mashagosebo with more than half of the households (56.4 %) having no toilet facility and, having to resort to the bush as a recourse. Some 7.1 % use the Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) toilet while 36% who use ordinary pit latrines. A minute proportion of households (0.5 %) use a flush toilet connected to a septic tank.

4.4 Water

The majority of households' access water from a public tap (77.4 %), while one in ten households obtains water from an open well. Some 8.5 % households have access to water inside the yard (or on site).

4.5 Refuse removal

There is no formal refuse removal service in Ga-Mashagosebo village. At least seven out of ten households (71.2%) burn the household refuse while 27.4 % make use of their own refuse dumps. Just close to 1% of the households use a communal refuse dump.

4.6 Household income

Close to 40% of the households live off a monthly income that is less than R800; 12.8% of the households in this category earn less than R400 a month. One percent of the households earn at least R10,000 a month.

5. Policy considerations

5.1 Population and the provincial employment, growth and development plan

The size of a population and the rate at which a population grows interlink with the economic growth. The Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan (2009) has identified Socio - Economic Infrastructure Development as one of the key aspects that will enable the province to attain its strategic objectives. The plan envisages a scenario where expanding and improving social and economic infrastructure will lead to increased access to quality public services (including education and health amongst others) with a simultaneous boost in economic activities. Actualization of the LEGDP is greatly tied to the general demographic profile and the medium term dynamics of the provincial population part of which is constituted by the Ga-Mashagosebo community.

5.2 The role of the Limpopo Provincial Population Unit and development considerations for Ga-Mashagosebo

In South Africa, the legislative framework for implementing population programmes is the Population Policy for South Africa (1998). This Policy is premised on the sustainable human development paradigm which places population at the centre of development, with population being the driving force and the ultimate beneficiary of development. Achieving sustainable human development requires consideration of the inter-linkages between demographic dynamics, poverty and human development. To give effect to the implementation of the population policy in

Limpopo province, the Population and Development (P&D) unit is mandated to undertake demographic analysis and, interpretation of data on population dynamics and the reciprocal relationships between population and development as one of their functions. It is in fulfillment of its mandates that the Population and Development unit in collaboration with the UNFPA undertook this research to enhance service delivery.

Conclusion

This research highlights demographic and socio-economic imperatives whose interaction poses developmental challenges if they remain unattended to. The community of Ga-Mashagosebo experiences mandatory out-migration of children and the economically active population due to a lack of social services particularly education and health care; the latter is addressed through mobile clinic services which are available on a weekly basis. Most of the remaining members of the EAP are unskilled which disadvantages them with regard to accessing available gainful employment opportunities. Out-migration not only stifles economic development but also complicates social service provision to the community.

Given size of the current population, access to education - especially primary and secondary school- could be improved through the provision of subsidized transport to enable children to access the needed services from neighboring villages, Ga-Mampuru, Ngwabe and Ga-Phasha.

There is a great reliance on social assistance due to high unemployment. This, coupled low education levels are symptomatic of a perpetuation of a vicious circle of poverty.

On the basis of the above, the Department of Social development urges stakeholders to make use of this report to improve programme implementation through a multi-sectoral collaborative approach. The Greater Tubatse local municipality in particular is strongly urged to incorporate the report's findings into the municipality's integrated development plan (IDP).

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

The Department of Health and Social Development commemorated World Population Day on the 27th July 2007 at Ga-Mashagosebo Village in the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality. World Population Day is celebrated annually on the 11 July. The theme of the Day was "Men as Partners in Maternal Health"; maternal health is a core issue for the United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) mandate. The theme was chosen to observe the 20th anniversary of the Safe Motherhood Initiative. The global commemorations of this World Population Day served as an extra focus on maternal health. The commemorations continued throughout the year and culminated in a global conference entitled "Women Deliver", which took place in Great Britain, London on 18-20 October 2007.

The commemoration at Ga-Mashagosebo area took place in partnership with UNFPA. It was during the commemoration that apparent challenges were identified. This triggered the initiative to undertake a study on the demographic and socio-economic aspects of the community.

1.2 The purpose of research was two- fold:

- To assess the demographic and socio-economic status of the community; and
- To provide a research report to enable the local leadership with necessary information to facilitate development in the area.

The study was a cross-sectional rapid appraisal aimed at unearthing the demographic and socio-economic challenges faced by the community. This chapter has provided a brief background and the purpose of the study. The following chapters will look at the history, methodology and findings of the study. The report concludes with some policy considerations.

CHAPTER TWO: A BRIEF HISTORY OF MASHA - GOSEBO

2.1 The past policies of the South African government, especially with regard to the demographic processes of fertility, mortality, and migration, were flawed in many respects. They were anchored in apartheid ideology and focused on:

- forced and/ or restricted movement and resettlement of the population, especially blacks.
- reducing the country's rate of population growth by reducing the fertility of the population primarily through the provision of contraceptive services, often by coercive means.
- demographic rather than human development targets; and
- restricting the access of blacks to educational and employment opportunities,

(Department of Social Development, 1998:2).

The Mashagosebo Community lived on the farm Kalkfontein in Lydenburg Magisterial district around 1820. The community was forcefully moved from the farm during 1949. This forced movement dispersed the Ga-Mashagosebo community members to various settlement destinations in Sekhukhuneland.

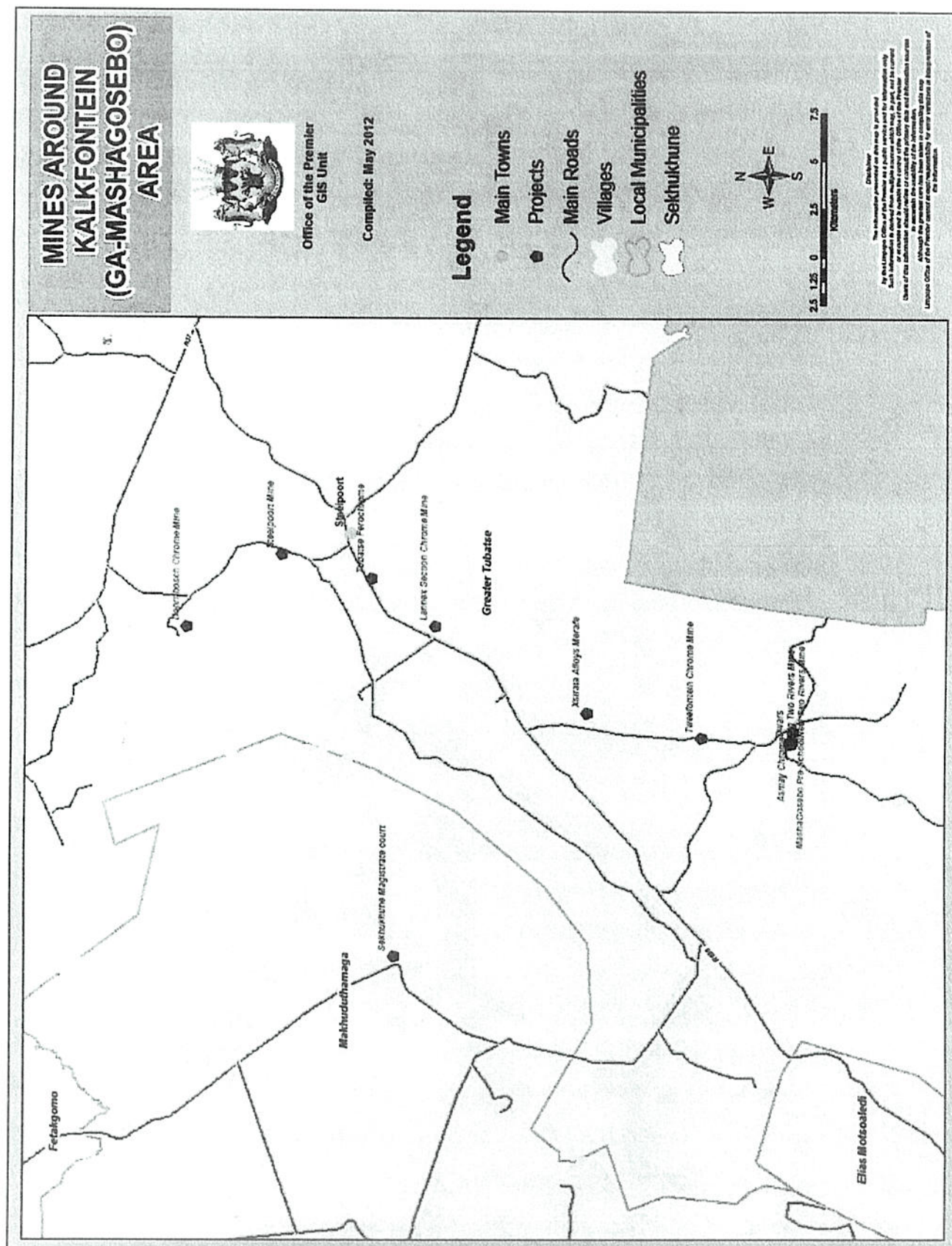
The dawn of the democratic government in South Africa in 1994 brought with it new government policies, especially the restoration of land rights which permitted Africans to reclaim their land. The Masha community under the leadership of Kgosi L.A Masha of Ga-Mashagosebo (Makopole) Traditional Council (staying at Strydkraal area) reclaimed Kalkfontein farm in 1992 and succeeded in 2000.

After restoration of the farm to Kgoshi L.A. Masha, members of the Ga-Mashagosebo Community started settling on the farm from various destinations. The resettlement process on a poorly serviced land adjacent to the platinum and chrome mines posed developmental challenges. The challenges are highlighted by this study.

2.2.1 Mashagosebo (Kalkfontein) is situated relatively far from amenities. The schools and clinic are approximately twenty (20) kilometres away from the village. Map A shows the villages where the Ga-Mashagosebo community accesses some of the services while map B depicts the development potential for this community.

[illegible]

Map B: The mines adjacent to Ga-Mashagosebo



2.2.2 Educational status

Generally illiteracy is higher among the females aged twenty years and older.

2.2.3 Economic STATUS

Almost thirty six percent of economically active people (15-65years) had never worked. Most workers are men.

2.2.4 Household income

Twenty seven percent of monthly household income ranges from R400-R799.

2.2.5 Total fertility rate (TFR)

The estimated TFR is 3.01

2.2.6 Marital status

36.1 %of women aged fifteen years and older are married and lived with their spouses.

31.9 % of women aged 15 years and older were never married

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As indicated in the background, this project is a rapid appraisal aimed at describing the demographic and socio-economic aspects of Ga-Masha village.

3.1 Study design

The village of Ga-Mashagosebo occupies a farm land (Kalkfontein) that was reclaimed through the Land restitution process. With an estimated current population of 1000, housed in some 212 households, it was feasible to incorporate the entire community into the study's design. The initial data collection exercise took place in 2007, involving 142 households. However, the study could not be completed then due to logistical challenges. Given the dynamic nature of the human population viz. a viz. demographic factors, the 2007 data was updated in 2011 by collecting additional data from 70 households (*17% of which formed part of the initial data set*). Inclusion of a sample of households in the 2007 data set was necessitated by the need to ascertain if there had been substantial changes in the households given the duration of time between the two data collection periods. The household forms the unit of analysis for this study.

3.2 Data type and data collection

The study uses quantitative data collected by use of a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire – addressing socio-economic indicators - was designed by the Limpopo Provincial Population Unit (PPU) in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) which offered technical and financial assistance; the latter catered for the remuneration of field work services. Field work was undertaken by local field workers who were trained and supervised by the PPU. The questionnaire covered aspects pertaining to dwelling type, household amenities, and issues related to women specifically (see Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire).

3.3 Definitions

Definition of concepts plays a pivotal role in research especially in a situation where comparison of results across time is imperative. In the context of this study the definition of a *household* (the unit of analysis) is essential to avoid confusion that might arise during the interpretation of the results and/or when comparing the study results with existing literature. To avoid such confusion, the *household* was conceptualised using the official definition used by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA here after) when conducting surveys. According to Stats SA (2001:9) a *household* consists of a single person or a group of people who live together for at least four nights a week, who eat together and who share resources.

Another concept that required alignment with common conventions relates to unemployment. The study paid attention to the definition of the *unemployed* by taking into consideration the definition of the *expanded unemployment* as used by Stats SA. The *unemployed* are defined by Stats SA (2001:9) as those people within the economically active population who:

- Did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, and
- Want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview.

3.4 Data analysis

The collected data was captured using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The same package was used to analyse the data.

The following chapter will provide the findings of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS IN RESPECT OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter provides a description of the characteristics of Ga-Mashagosebo village by focusing on the age and sex composition of the population and the socio-economic profile.

4.1 Age and sex structure

The age and sex structure of Ga-Masha (depicted in Figure 1) shows a generally young population with 43.2% of the population under the age of 15 years. Derived from an estimated population of 1000, the age and sex structure depicts a substantial deviation from the pyramid shaped structure typical of a youthful population similar to that of the host district, Sekhukhune. Differences are vivid in the 15-19 through 24-29 age cohorts; a feature that can at best be attributed to out-migration. This [out-migration] is inadvertently necessitated by the lack of social services, particularly educational services.

The community is devoid of a primary and high school, leaving eligible residents with no option other than commuting to the nearby village of Ga Mampuru/ Ngwabe/ Phasha to access education services or having to temporarily relocate in the interim. Children in need of pre-school services such as the Early Childhood Development (ECD) services, make use of a crèche that is operating on the basis of its own resources. The crèche is currently providing ECD services to 51 children; 16.3% of the populations are children under the age of five.

Figure1. Age and sex distribution of Ga-Mashagosebo Population age structure

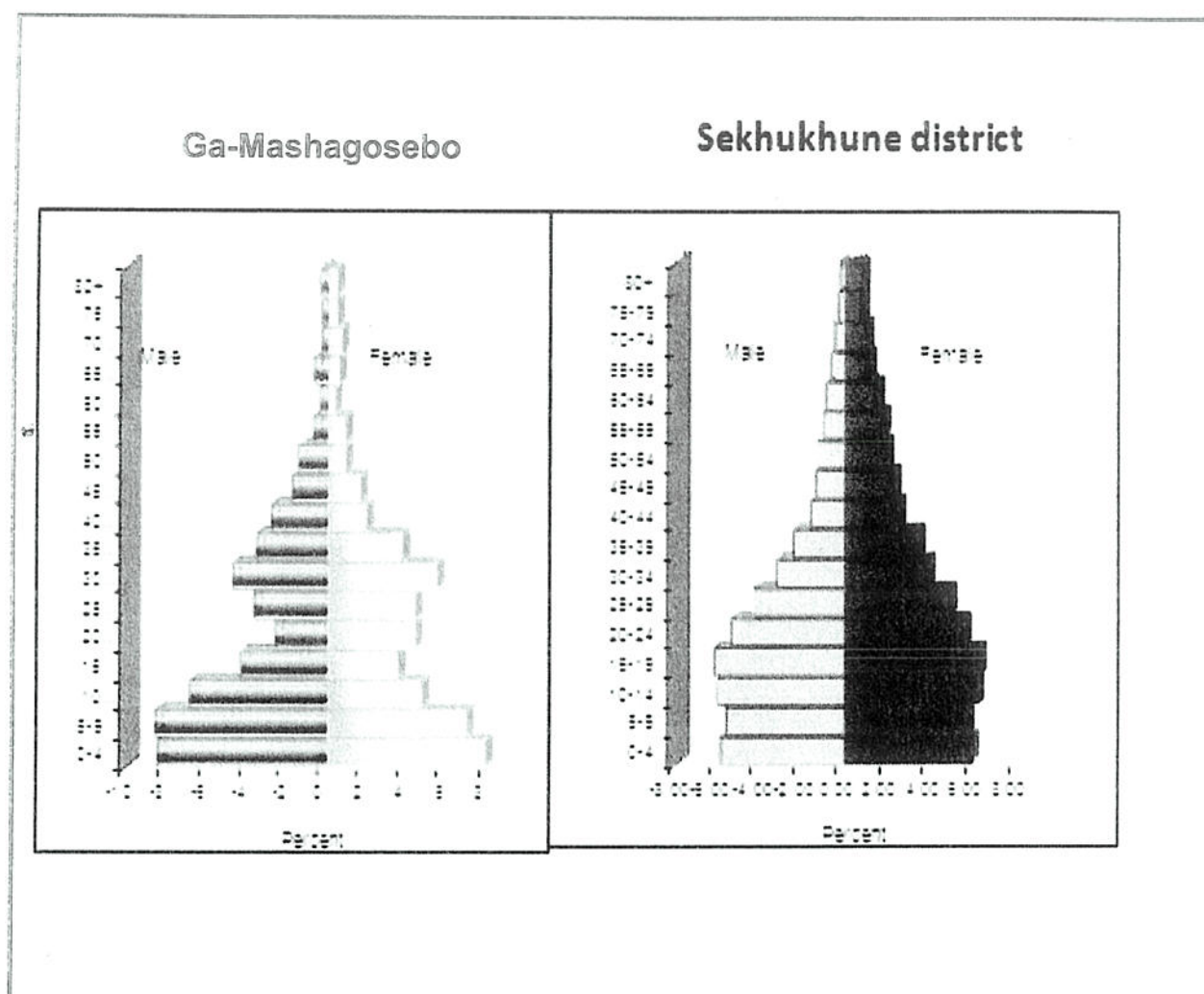


Table 1: provides information regarding the distribution of the population broadly. Information in this regard depicts a situation where the Economically Active Population (EAP) mainly has to support dependents that are predominantly children (43%).

Table 1: Percentage distribution of the population in broad age categories.

Age group	Percentage		Total
	Male	Female	
Younger than 15 years	45.9	40.2	43.2
15-64	50.6	55.6	53
65 years or older	3.5	4.2	3.8

2. Socio-economic profile

Education

Of the 466 people in Ga-Mashagosebo aged 20 years or more, Figure 2 shows that:

- Sixty six people (14.4%) had not completed formal schooling for one year
- Sixty three people (13.8%) had got some primary education (Grade 1 to 6) as the highest level of education
- Twenty people (4.4%) had completed primary school (grade 7)
- Two hundred and twelve people (46.4%) had attained at least some secondary education (grade 8 to 11)
- Sixty nine people (15%) had completed grade 12 as their highest level of education
- Eleven people (2.4%) had tertiary qualifications in the form of a post matric certificate, diploma or degree

In general, while illiteracy (education level less than 1 year) is higher among females aged twenty years or older, proportionately more females have completed education at matric level.

Figure 2: Overall level of education among people aged 20 years or older by sex

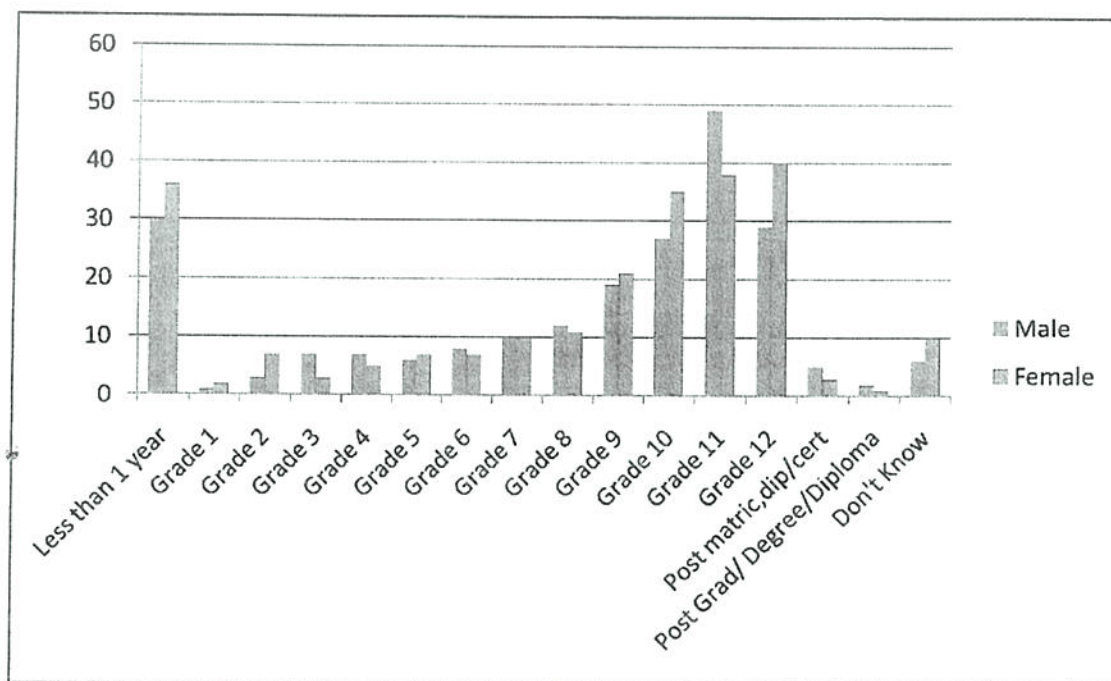
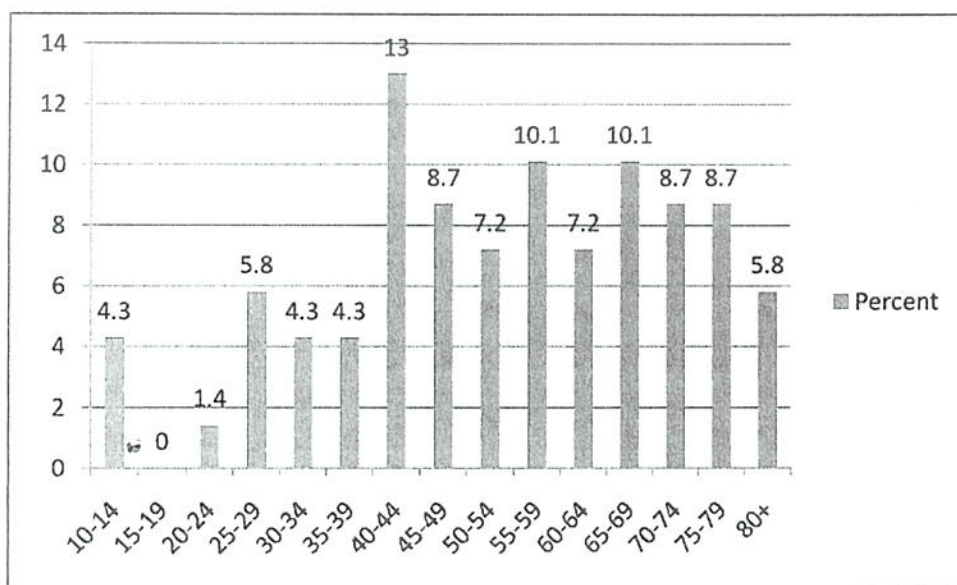


Figure 3 indicates the percentage of people whose level of education is less than one year by age in five-year age intervals. The figure 3 shows that:

- The highest proportion of people with less than one year fall in the 40 to 44 age category (i.e. 13%)
- An almost similar proportion – combined though - of people in age categories 25 -29 through 35 – 39 (i.e. 14.4% have got the same level of education)
- Close to one third of the people whose level of education is less than one year (33.2%) are found in age categories 45 - 49 through 60 – 64.

Figure 3: Percentage of people aged 10 years or more with education of less than a year by age category

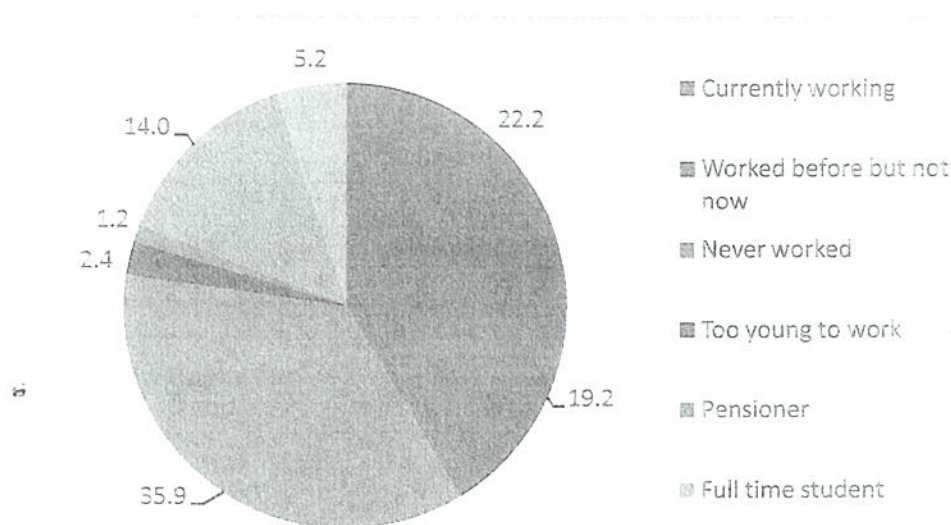


4.3 Work status and occupation in Ga-Mashagosebo

Information pertaining to the labour market status shows a high level of unemployment. Figure 4 indicates that:

- Close to 36% of the 501 people who belong to the economically active age group (15-65) had never worked;
- 19.2% of the economically active population worked before the time of the survey but were unemployed by then;
- 14% were full time students and;
- Just above one fifth (22.2%) were working

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of the work status among people aged 15 – 65 years in Ga-Mashagosebo



N = 501

Work status by sex

Results in respect of work status reveal a rather skewed picture in favour of men when it comes to employment. Information in Table 2 shows that:

- Just close to 19% of the people currently working are female
- Of the 180 people aged 15 to 65 who indicated to never have worked, 78.2% of these people are female
- Of the 96 people who used to work but were found to be out of employment at the time of the survey, 61.5% of them were male

Table 2: Distribution of work status among the EAP by sex

Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of women
Currently working	90	21	111	18.9
Worked before but not now	59	37	96	38.5
Never worked	39	140	180	78.2
Too young to work	7	5	12	41.7
Pensioner	1	5	6	83.3
Full time student	43	27	70	38.6
Other	12	14	26	53.8
Over all	251	249	501	49.8

Occupation

The distribution of occupation categories in which people are engaged is quite wide with the majority falling in unspecified categories as indicated in Table 3, below. Besides the majority (455) being engaged in unspecified occupations the rest of the EAP is engaged in the services industry with a few people working in professional occupations like engineering and ancillary services. This could provide an explanation for the rather low household income as indicated in chapter five.

Table 3: Distribution of occupational categories engaged in by the economically active population (EAP) of Ga-Mashagosebo

Occupation	Number	Occupation	Number
Apprentice	1	Marketing	1
		LHD Driver	1
Labour	1	N/a	305
Field Attendant	4	N/A	150
Boiler maker	5	Mining	2
Bus Driver	1	Plant operator	2
Consultant	1	Breeding	1
Contract	5	Sampler	1
Driver	5	Security	1
Electrician	2	Store Manager	1
Engineering	1	Supervisor	1
Engineer	2	Taxi driver	1
First Aid	1	Teacher	1
General worker	1		
Total	32		469

Summary

This chapter looked at the age and sex composition of the population in Ga-Mashagosebo village as well as the socio-economic profile of this particular community. Unemployment is high with 55% of the EAP either having worked before but unemployed at the time of the survey or never to have worked at all. Women are mostly affected by unemployment especially among people who have never got an employment opportunity (78.2%). The results depict a scenario of a young population where the economically active population (53%) has to support around 47% of the population, the majority of which are children (43.2%). This translates into a dependency ratio of 88.7% which is in favour of the economically active population. Unfortunately the employment situation with 22.2% of the EAP being employed reverses the potential benefits associated with such a favorable dependency ratio.

CHAPTER FIVE: FINDINGS IN RESPECT OF MARITAL STATUS AND FERTILITY

This section focuses on results pertaining to marital status (focusing on women only) and fertility in Ga-Mashagosebo. Results pertaining to marital status are indicated in Table 4. These results show that less than half of the women aged 15 years or older (43.7%) are married, with 7.6% of the women living in a household with a husband being away. Cohabiting is a fairly common feature with close to one in five women in the same age category living with a partner. Close to one in three women aged 15 – 49 are single, not cohabiting and, never married.

Table 4: Percentage of women aged 15 years or older in different marital states

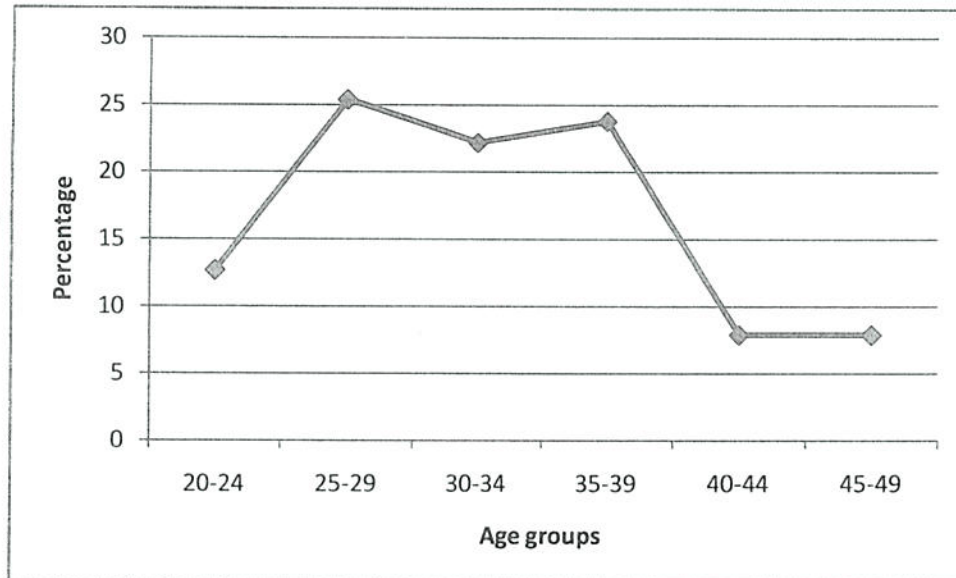
Married & lives with husband	36.1
Married-husband is away	7.6
Divorced	2.1
Separated	1.4
Widowed	1.4
Cohabiting	19.4
Single, never married, not cohabiting	31.9

N= 144

Figure 5 shows the levels of marriage among women aged 15 - 49 years. The results show a rise in marriage levels as age rises from the twenties to the thirties before taking a dip among women aged 40 years and older. No clear explanation can be postulated for this finding particularly the fall in marriage levels during the late years of child birth. The explanation is made more difficult when the results in Figure 5 are analyzed in conjunction with the marital status results in Table 5. The prevalence of divorce is low (2.1%) while widowhood and separation are rare phenomena. The plausible explanation could have been found in cohabitation. However, a detailed

However, a detailed analysis of cohabiting women by age shows that only 14.3% of the 28 women in this category fall in the 44 -49 age category, with more than two thirds (67.9%) falling in the 20- 34 age group.

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of marriage by age group of women aged 15-49



Fertility

The study collected data addressing issues related to fertility. This data enabled the study to analyse fertility among women of the child bearing ages (15-49). Results pertaining to two measures namely (1) Mean number of children per woman and (2) Total fertility Rate are provided hereafter.

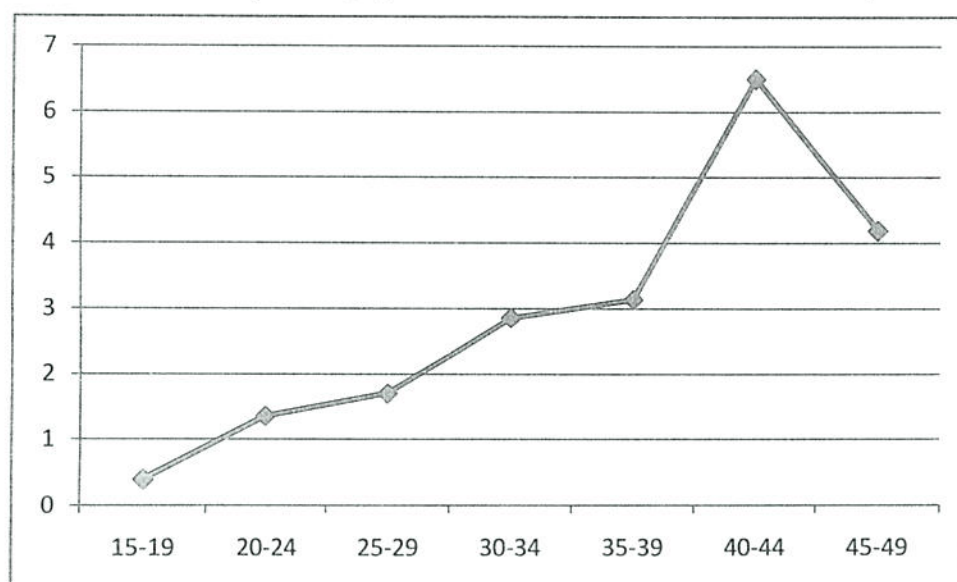
Mean number of children per woman

Table 5 provides results pertaining to the mean number of children born to women aged 15 to 49 years. The results show a rising trend that is in line with parity expectations (Kpedepo, 1982: 65), reaching a point of maxima in the 40-44 age group, before embarking on a decline (see also Figure 6). The results indicate a situation of generally low fertility among women in their teens.

Table 5: Mean number of children per woman

Age group	Total women	Total births	Mean number of children per woman
15-19	21	8	0.381
20-24	20	27	1.350
25-29	26	44	1.692
30-34	33	94	2.848
35-39	23	72	3.130
40-44	10	65	6.500
45-49	11	46	4.182
Total	144	356	

Figure 6: Mean (average) number of children ever born per woman



Total fertility Rate (TFR)

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the number of children a woman would have from age 15 to age 49 if she were to bear children at the prevailing age-specific rates (Kpedepo, 1982). This is one of the most frequently used fertility index as it summarises a generation's fertility experience in one figure.

Analysis of women's data aged 15-49 for the Ga-Mashagosebo village indicates a TFR of 3.01. The TFR arising from this study compares well with that of Sekhukhune district which is estimated by Stats SA (2010) at 3.7 (adjusted from the observed TFR of 2.9). A TFR of 3.01 is higher than the replacement level of 2.1, indicating a potential for population growth – *ceteris paribus*.

Summary

This chapter looked at aspects pertaining to marital status and fertility in Ga-Mashagosebo village. Close to 44% of women aged 15 years or older are married while 19.4% of women in this category are cohabiting. Most marriages occur in the 25-29 age groups where after the frequency starts to decline. Fertility among women in child - bearing ages is relatively high with the TFR estimated at 3.01.

CHAPTER SIX: FINDINGS IN RESPECT OF HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

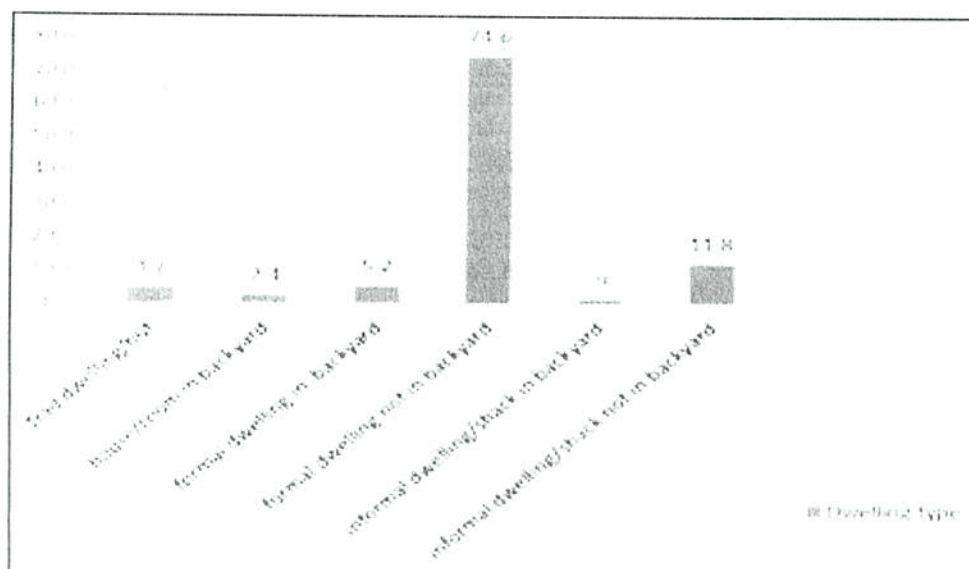
5.1 Introduction

- The improvement of housing conditions is one of the important policy goals of the South African government because of the envisaged impact on the socio-economic well-being of the population.
- It is in this regard that this study undertook to collect data on type of dwelling, availability of electricity, access to piped water and sanitation in Ga-Mashagosebo.

Housing

Three quarters of the households live in a formal dwelling on a separate stand while 5.2% occupy a formal dwelling in the backyard. Traditional dwellings house some 4.7% of the households while 11.8% live in informal dwellings on a separate stand.

Figure 7: Type of dwelling occupied by a household

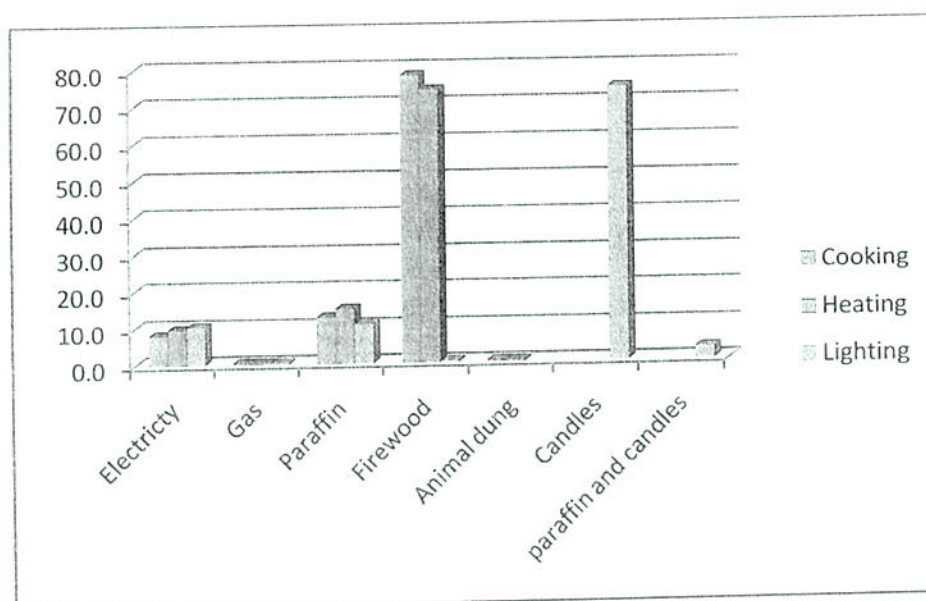


5.2 Source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating

Figure 8 shows that:

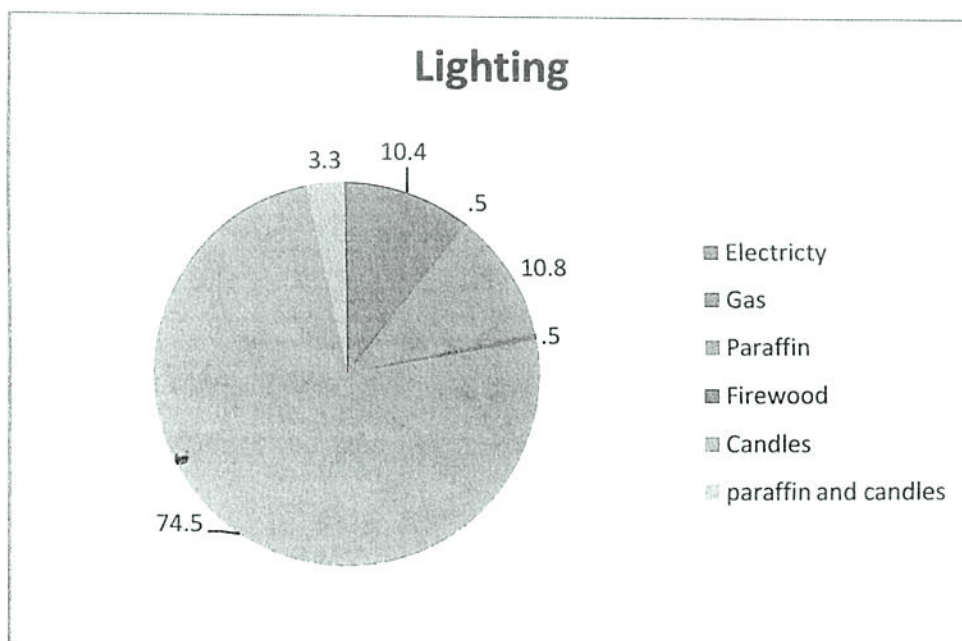
- On average, ten percent (10%) of the households in Ga-Mashagosebo use electricity for heating, cooking and heating. An almost similar percentage uses paraffin for the same purpose.
- Almost 80% of the households depend on firewood for both cooking and heating.
- Candles are used by the majority of the households strictly for lighting purposes.
- A small proportion of households use gas and animal dung for cooking and heating.

Figure 8: Percentage of households by source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating



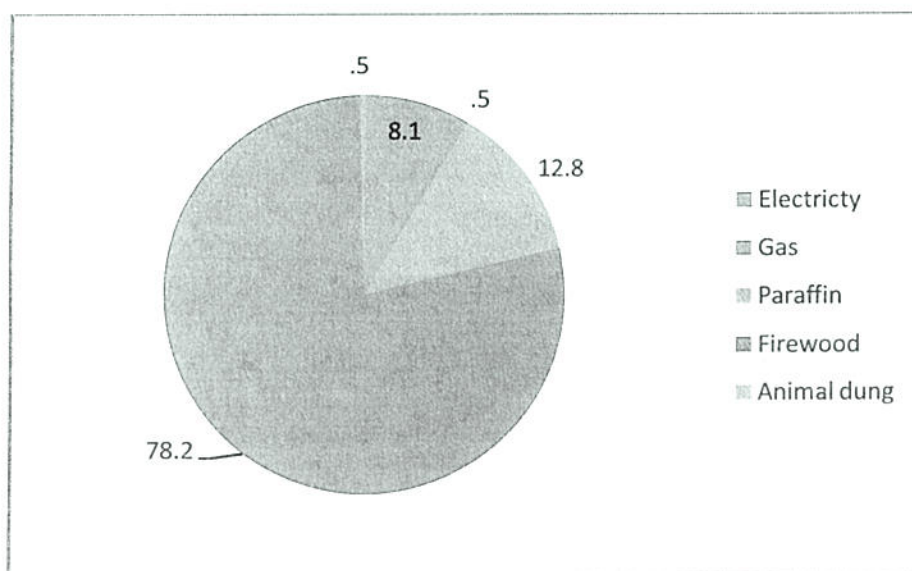
- Figure 9 shows that 74.5 % of households use candles for lighting, followed by paraffin (10.8%), and electricity (10.4 %).
- A small proportion of the households use paraffin and candles (3.3 %) and gas (0.5%) respectively.

Figure 9: Percentage of households by source of energy for lighting



- Figure 10 shows that 78 % of the households use firewood for cooking, followed by paraffin (12.8%), and gas (8.1%).
- A small proportion of households still use gas and animal as a source of energy for cooking.

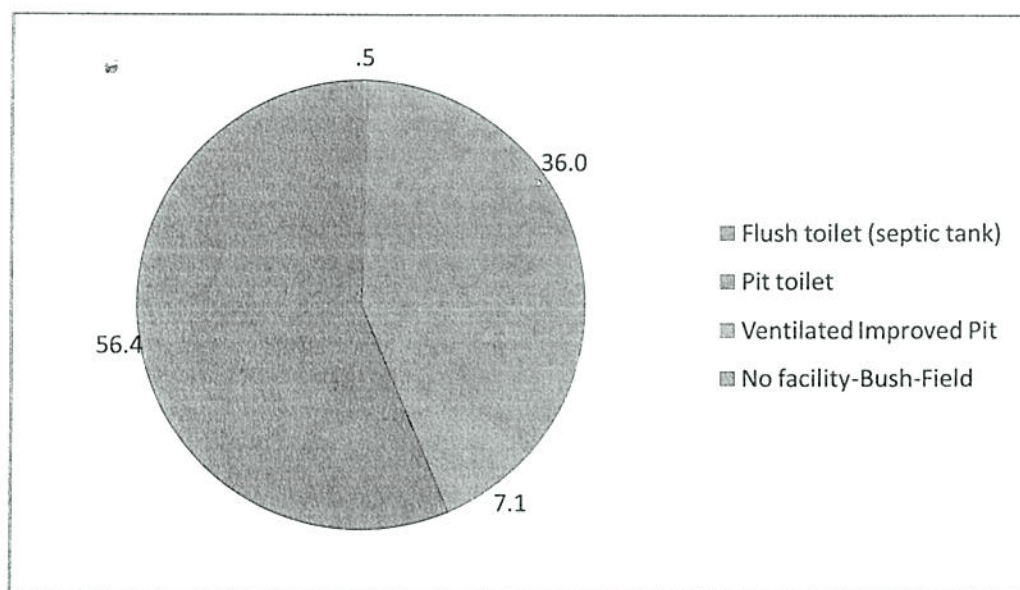
Figure 10: Percentage of households by source of energy for cooking



5.3 Sanitation

- Figure 11 indicates that 56.4% of the households have no toilet facility and they use the bush-field as the alternative, followed by 36% who uses pit toilets and 7.1% using ventilated improved pit toilet.
- A small proportion of households in Ga-Mashagosebo uses flush toilet (septic tank) (0.5%).

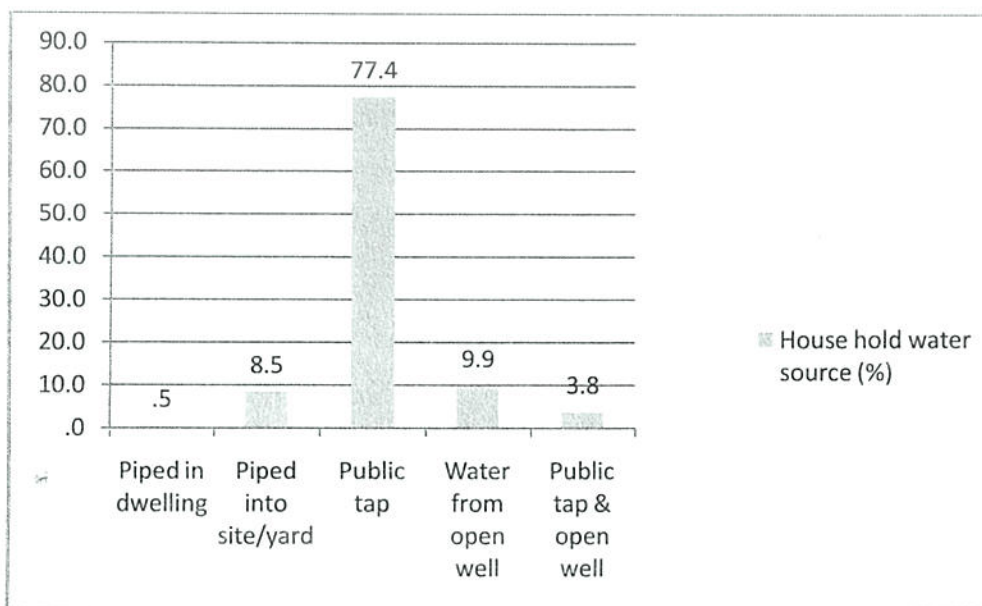
Figure 11: Percentage of Households by Toilet facilities



5.4 Water

- The availability of piped water to households constitutes a significant measure of development. Access to piped water provides an enabling health environment for improving the quality of life of the population.
- The results in figure 12 show that the majority of households access water from a public tap (77.4%), while 9.9% of the households access water from an open well, and 8.5 % access water from a pipe inside the yard/site.
- The figure 12 also shows that a small proportion of households access water from both public tap and an open well (3.8%) and piped water in the dwelling unit (0.5%).

Figure 12: Percentage distribution of households that have access to water

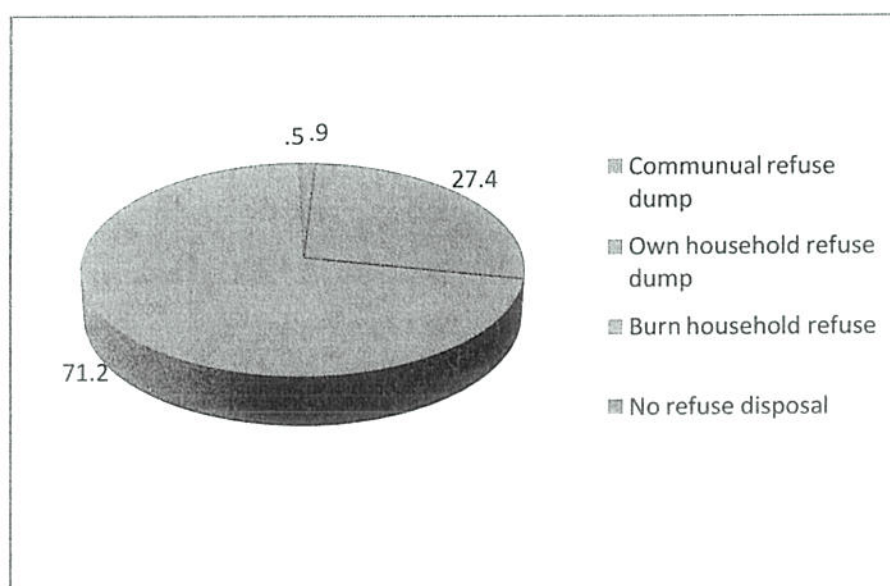


5.5 Refuse removal

The results in figure 13 show that:

- 71.2 % of the household's burn household refuses, followed by 27.4 % who uses their own household refuse dump.
- A small proportion of households uses communal refuse dump (0.9 %) and (0.5 %) of the households have no refuse disposal.

Figure 13: Percentage of households having access to refuse removal

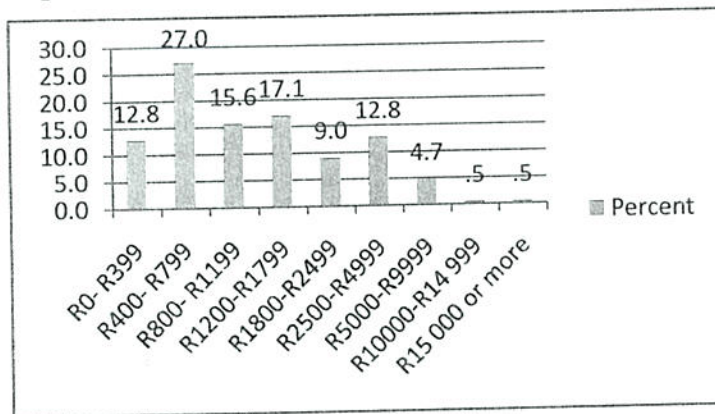


5.6 Household income and survival mechanisms

The study collected data which could assist in understanding how households survive financially. Results pertaining to this particular aspect are depicted in Figure 14 (showing the monthly household income), while Table 7 shows the overall survival means among households in Ga-Mashagosebo. Results in Figure 14 show that:

- Close to 40% of the households live off a monthly income that is less than R800; 12.8% of the households in this category earn less than R400 a month; and
- One percent of the households earn at least R10,000 a month

Figure 14: Distribution of monthly household income (percent)



Given the financial profile highlighted above, Table 6 shows how households cope under the prevailing circumstances. These results show that:

- 8.8% make use of the Child Support Grant (CSG) to supplement the monthly income; and
- More than half of the households (54.9%) rely on the CSG as the main survival mechanism

Table 6: Households means of survival (percent)

Survival means	Percent
Child support grant	53.9
Old age pension	9.8
Child support grant and pension	4.1
Child support grant and foster care	5
No grant	19.2
Disability and Child support grant	1.0
Disability and pension	5
Salary	2.1
Child support grant and salary	8.8
Total	100

N= 193

CHAPTER SEVEN: SOME POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 Population and the provincial employment, growth and development Plan

The size of a population and the rate at which a population grows interlink with the economic growth. The Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan (2009) has identified Socio - Economic Infrastructure Development as one of the key aspects that will enable the province to attain its strategic objectives. The plan envisages a scenario where expanding and improving social and economic infrastructure will lead to increased access to quality public services (including education and health amongst others) with a simultaneous boost in economic activities. To this effect the plan aims to ensure a sustained investment growth over the medium-term in order to achieve a target of a fixed investment ratio above 25% of GDP by 2014. Achievement of these projections depends to a fair degree on the general demographic profile as well as the medium term dynamics of the provincial population part of which is constituted by the Ga-Mashagosebo community.

7.2 The role of the Limpopo Provincial Population Unit and development considerations for Ga-Mashagosebo

In South Africa, the legislative framework for implementing population programmes is the Population Policy for South Africa (1998). This Policy is premised on the sustainable human development paradigm which places population at the centre of development; population is the driving force and the ultimate beneficiary of development. Achieving sustainable human development requires consideration of the inter-linkages between demographic dynamics, poverty and human development. To give effect to the implementation of the population policy at provincial level, provincial population units are mandated to undertake demographic analysis and, interpretation of data on population dynamics and the reciprocal relationships between population and development as one of their functions. It is in this context that the Limpopo Provincial Population Unit in collaboration with the

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) undertook this research to enhance the delivery of services in Ga-Mashagosebo village.

Concluding remarks

This research highlights demographic and socio-economic imperatives whose interaction poses developmental challenges if they remain unattended to. The community of Ga-Mashagosebo experiences substantial mandatory out-migration of children and the economically active section of the population. This is mainly attributed to lack of social services particularly education and health care; the latter is addressed through mobile clinic services which are available on a weekly basis. Most of the remaining members of the economically active population are unskilled which renders them unsuitable for gainful employment opportunities which may be available at the adjacent platinum mines. The out-migration not only stifles economic development – even the available land resources require man power for commercial farming – but it makes it difficult to provide the very social services needed by the community due to the small size of the population, albeit a total fertility rate of 3.01.

Given the size of the current population, access to education - especially primary and secondary school - could be improved through the provision of subsidized transport to enable children to attend the institutions in neighboring villages (Ga-Mampuru, Ngwabe, Ga-Phasha, etc.) situated approximately 20 kilometers away.

At least seven out of ten households (71.6%) rely on a Government grant of some sort; 53.9% of the households which receive Government grants rely on the Child Support Grant (CSG). Reliance on social assistance, coupled with high unemployment and low education levels are symptomatic of a perpetuation of a vicious circle of poverty.

On the basis of the above, the Department of Social Development urges stakeholders (i.e. the traditional authority of Ga-Mashagosebo, the adjacent mining houses, the Greater Tubatse local municipality, and sector departments) to make use of this report to improve programme implementation through a multi-sectoral

collaborative approach. The Greater Tubatse Local Municipality in particular is strongly urged to incorporate the report's findings into the municipality's integrated development plan (IDP).

LISTS OF REFERENCES

Kpedepo, 1982. Essentials of demographic analysis.

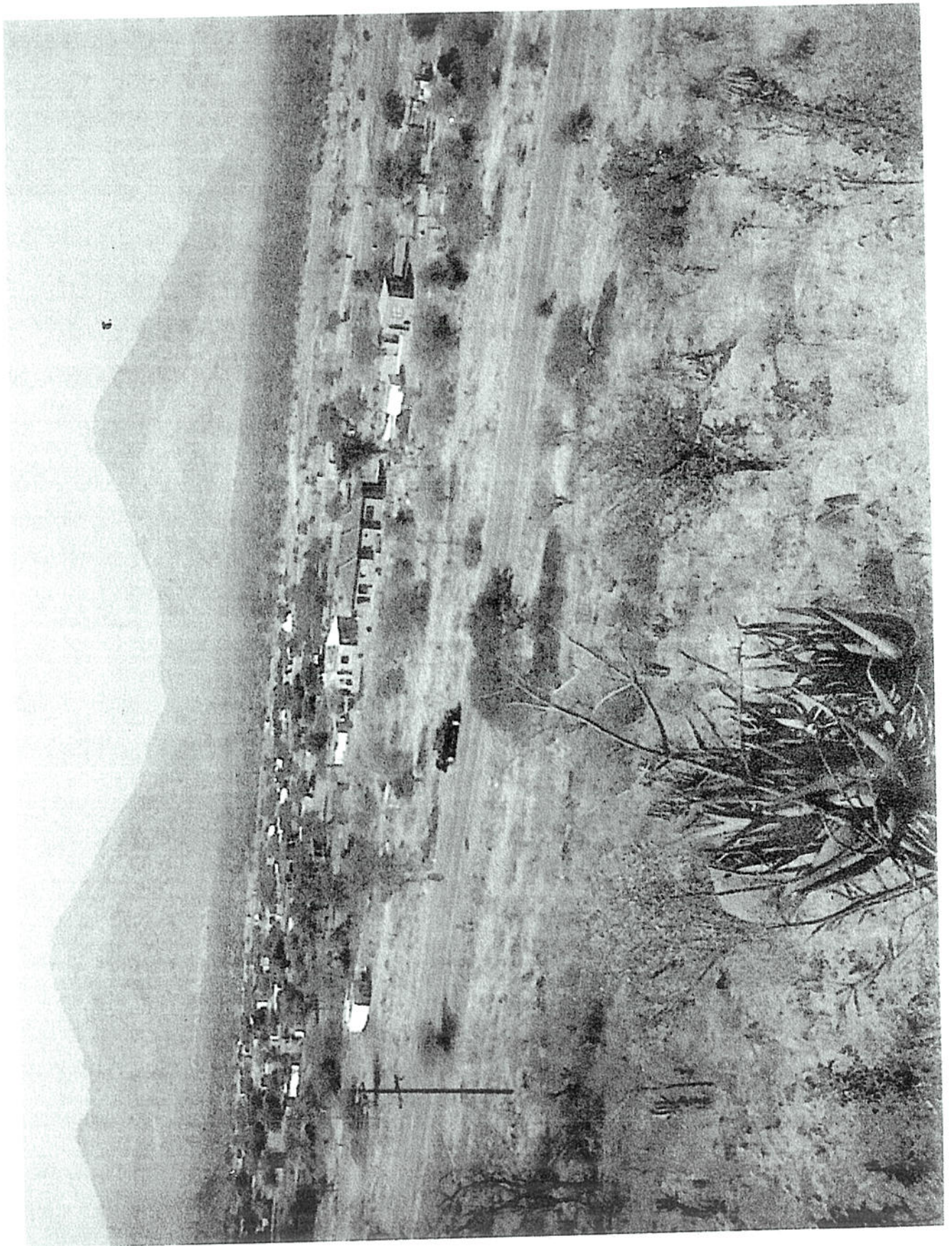
Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan 2009. (LEGDP 2009-2014 document (3), 2009 - 2014. Polokwane.

Statistics South Africa. 2010. Estimation of fertility from the 2007 Community Survey of South Africa. Report no. 03-00-04. Pretoria.

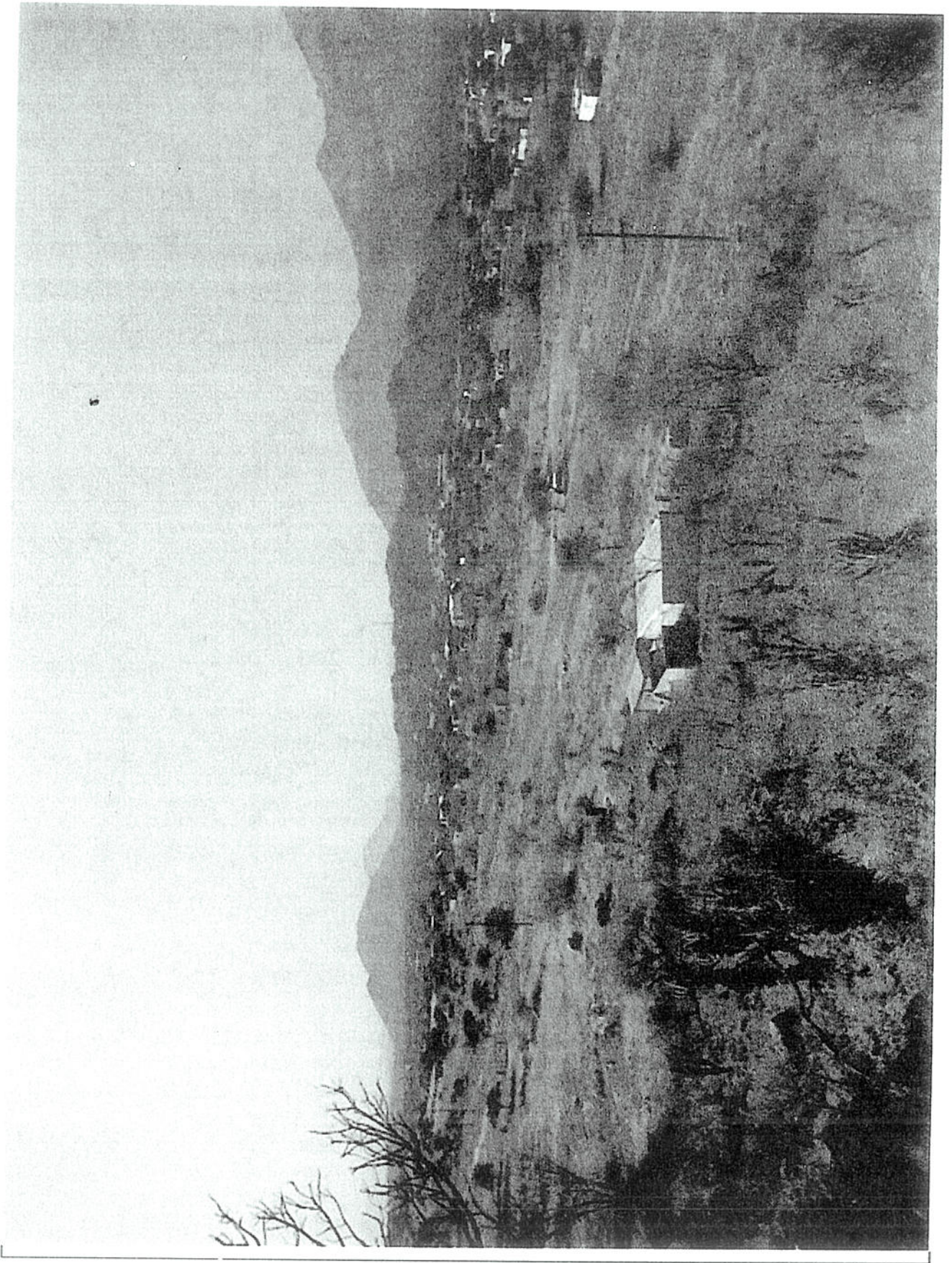
Statistics South Africa. 2001. South Africa in transition. Selected findings from the October household survey of 1999 and changes that have occurred between 1995 and 1999. Pretoria.

Department of Social Development. 1998. Population Policy for South Africa April 1998.

APPENDIX A: PHOTOGRAPHS



A view of Ga-Mashagosebo



The view of Ga-Mashagosebo 2012



Previous Ga-Mashagosebo



The amenities at Ga-Mashagosebo (Creche and newly erected community hall)

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE

INFORMED CONSENT

[Greeting]

My name isI have been contracted to work on a collaborative study between the UNFPA and the Department of Health and Social Development. On behalf of the above named institutions, we are collaborating for a survey on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of Ga-Masha village.

For the survey, I would like to collect basic information about the people who usually live in this household. I also request your permission to speak to other members of your household. This information will help the authorities of Ga-Masha and Tubatse local municipality to plan for services. The survey usually takes around 30 minutes per questionnaire. Whatever information you and other members of this household provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons. Participation in this survey is voluntary. There is no payment (monetary or otherwise) for your participation. We hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are very important. If you would like to know more than I have explained about this survey, you are welcome to contact Departmental officials, Dr E.Kironje directly on 072 7211 7408 or Ms R.M Nkadimeng on 076 669 9994. At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey? May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer:-----Date:-----

THE RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED

1. -----Proceed to questions

THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED

2. -----END

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE
LIMPOPO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF GA-MASHA, TUBATSE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

[OCTOBER 2007]

This survey is being jointly supported by the Limpopo Provincial Government and the Ga-Masha Community. The purpose of the survey is to collect from each household in Ga-Masha community information on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of all members in order to inform government and development partners of future development policies and programmes for the new community. Information collected will be used confidentially. Your kind support to this project is therefore appreciated. Completing the schedule by an interviewer not take too much of your time.

NB. A household: Consists of a single person or a group of people who live together for at least four nights a week, who eat together and who share resources (Extracted from definitions for Census 2001).

SECTION A1: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	USUAL RESIDENTS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	GENDER	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE
LINE NO.	Name of all persons who live in the household. <i>(Start with the respondent preferably head of household)</i>	Did [name] sleep here last night? Yes If No, how long has [name] been away < 1 month 1 mnth +	Relationship to the head of household Head..... Husband/Wife Son..... Daughter Sister..... Brother Parent..... Grandchild Other relatives..... Other non-relative	Is [NAME] male or female?..... M. Male F. female	In what month and year was [NAME] born? <i>(Write month and year of birth, eg June 1976 should be entered as 06 1976)</i>	Age last birthday (completed yrs). <i>(If younger than 1 year, write 0)</i>
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SECTION A1: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (continued)

NAME S OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	CURRENT MARITAL STATUS	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	POPULA- TION GROUP	RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION	LANGUAGE
LINE NO. Name of all persons who live in the household. (Same as in page 3)	Currently married and lives with husb/wife Currently married, husb/wife lives elsewhere Divorced Separated Widowed Currently living together and having sexual relations with someone but not married to him/her) Currently single; never been married, not cohabiting)	If [NAME] has ever been married, how old was [NAME] at first marriage? Write exact age when first marriage took place	African Colored Indian White	What religious group does [NAME] belong to? Write respondent's answer.	What is the first language (mother tongue) of [NAME]? Write respondent's answer.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
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SECTION A1: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (continued)

NAME S OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	NATIONALITY	YEAR OF MIGRATION	RESIDENCE IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE		
LINE NO. Name of all persons who live in the household. <i>(Same as in page 3)</i>	In what country was [NAME] born? Write exact name of country, e.g., South Africa)	South African, born in SA..... South African, not born in SA NOT-South African	If born outside South.Africa, in what year did [NAME] come to South.Africa <i>Write..... respondent's answer, eg 2001.</i>	Has [NAME] always lived in Limpopo province? Yes No	If [NAME] has not always lived in Limpopo province, in what year did [NAME] move to Limpopo province?	If [NAME] has not always lived in Limpopo province, from which province did [NAME] come?
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
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SECTION A1: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (continued)

	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED	CURRENT LY ATTEND ING SCHOOL	CURRENT WORK STATUS	PROFESSION
LINE NO. & Name of persons who live in the household <i>(Same as in p. 3.)</i>	Has [NAME] ever attended school? Yes No	Less than 1 yr Sub A/Grade 1 Sub B/Grade 2 Std 1/Grade 3 Std 2/Grade 4 Std 3/Grade 5 Std 4/Grade 6 Std 5/Grade 7 Std 6/Grade 8 Std 7/Grade 9 Std 8/Grade 10 Std 9/Grade 11 Std 10/Grade 12 Any post matric studies Post matric dipl/certificate University degree/dipl/cert. Don't know	Is. [NAME] currently attending school full-time Yes No	Currently working Worked before but not now Never worked Too young to work Pensioner Full-time student Other <i>(Please specify)</i>	If currently working, what is [NAME'S] profession? <i>Write down exactly the respondent's response.</i>
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
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SECTION A2: PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE
(Young people under the age of 20 in the household)

[illegible]

SECTION A3: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (women 12-50 years only)

NOTE: The respondents for the questions in this sub-section are the women themselves.

[illegible]

SECTION B

HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC & HEALTH PROFILE

	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES
42	<p><u>What type of dwelling or housing does this household occupy?</u></p>	<p>STAND-ALONE HOUSE OR STRUCTURE/BRICK TOWN HOUSE/CLUSTER HOUSE/ SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE FLAT IN BLOCK OF FLATS TRADITIONAL DWELLING/HUT/ STRUCTURE MADE OF TRADITIONAL MATERIALS HOUSE/FLAT/ROOM IN BACK YARD INFORMAL DWELLING/SHACK IN BACK YARD INFORMAL DWELLING/SHACK <u>NOT</u> IN BACK YARD ROOM/FLATLET NOT IN BACK YARD BUT ON A SHARED PROPERTY CARAVAN OR TENT PRIVATE SHIP/BOAT OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
43	<p>How many rooms does your household have, including kitchen or cooking area? Exclude bathrooms, sheds, garages, stables, or any other rooms unless people live in them.</p>	<p>ROOMS</p>
44	<p>CHECK 43:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>HOUSEHOLD HAS ONLY ONE ROOM</p> <p>45</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>HOUSEHOLD HAS TWO OR MORE ROOMS</p> <p>46</p> </div> </div>	
45	<p>Do you share this room with other households?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>

<p>46</p>	<p>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p>	<p>NATURAL FLOOR</p> <p>EARTH/SAND/DUNG 11</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR</p> <p>BARE WOOD PLANKS 21</p> <p>FINISHED FLOOR</p> <p>PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD .. 31</p> <p>VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES..... 33</p> <p>CEMENT 34</p> <p>CARPET 35</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>
<p>47</p>	<p>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p>	<p>PLASTIC/CARDBOARD.....</p> <p>MUD</p> <p>MUD AND CEMENT.....</p> <p>CORRUGATED IRON/ZINC</p> <p>PREFAB</p> <p>PLASTER/FINISHED</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>
<p>48</p>	<p><u>What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?</u></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p> PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p> PIPED INTO SITE/YARD 12</p> <p> PUBLIC TAP 13</p> <p>WATER FROM OPEN WELL 21</p> <p>WATER FROM COVERED WELL OR BOREHOLE 31</p> <p>SURFACE WATER</p> <p> SPRING..... 41</p> <p> RIVER/STREAM 42</p> <p> POND/LAKE 43</p> <p> POOL/STAGNANT WATER 44</p> <p> DAM 45</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>WATER SUPPLIER/CARRIER/TANKER..... 61</p> <p>WATER VENDOR/BOTTLED WATER . 71</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>

49	How long does it take you to go there, get water, and come back?	<div style="text-align: right;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> </div> MINUTES ON PREMISES 996																					
50	What kind of toilet facilities does your household have?	FLUSH TOILET (CONNECTED TO SEWAGE) 11 FLUSH TOILET (WITH SEPTIC TANK) 12 PIT TOILET/LATRINE TRADITIONAL PIT TOILET 21 VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT (VIP) LATRINE 22 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 31 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)																					
51	Does your household have any of the following items in working condition?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A radio?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">RADIO 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A television?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TELEVISION 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A computer?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">COMPUTER 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A refrigerator?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">REFRIGERATOR 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A landline telephone?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">LANDLINE TELEPHONE 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A cell phone?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">CELL PHONE 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A radio?	RADIO 1	2	A television?	TELEVISION 1	2	A computer?	COMPUTER 1	2	A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1	2	A landline telephone?	LANDLINE TELEPHONE 1	2	A cell phone?	CELL PHONE 1	2
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A television?	TELEVISION 1	2																					
A computer?	COMPUTER 1	2																					
A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1	2																					
A landline telephone?	LANDLINE TELEPHONE 1	2																					
A cell phone?	CELL PHONE 1	2																					
52	CHECK 51	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 45%; vertical-align: top;"> HOUSEHOLD HAS NO LANDLINE TELEPHONE AND NO CELL PHONE <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> 53 </td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> </td> <td style="width: 45%; vertical-align: top;"> HOUSEHOLD HAS EITHER LANDLINE TELEPHONE OR CELL PHONE <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> 54 </td> </tr> </table>	HOUSEHOLD HAS NO LANDLINE TELEPHONE AND NO CELL PHONE <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> 53	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	HOUSEHOLD HAS EITHER LANDLINE TELEPHONE OR CELL PHONE <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> 54																		
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53	Where do members of your household use a telephone when they need one?	AT A NEIGHBOR NEARBY 1 AT A PUBLIC TELEPHONE NEARBY ... 2 AT ANOTHER LOCATION NEARBY 3 SOMEWHERE ELSE NOT NEARBY 4 NOWHERE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)																					

54	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking, heating and lighting: Electricity? Gas? Paraffin? Coal? Candles? Firewood, straw? Animal dung? Other?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>COOKING</th><th>HEATING</th><th>LIGHTING</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ELECTRICITY</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>GAS.....</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>PARAFFIN.....</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>COAL</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>CANDLES.....</td><td></td><td></td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>FIREWOOD/ STRAW</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>ANIMAL DUNG</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td colspan="3">(SPECIFY)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		COOKING	HEATING	LIGHTING	ELECTRICITY	1	1	1	GAS.....	2	2	2	PARAFFIN.....	3	3	3	COAL	4	4	4	CANDLES.....			5	FIREWOOD/ STRAW	6	6	6	ANIMAL DUNG	7	7	7	OTHER					(SPECIFY)		
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55	Does any member of your household own?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BICYCLE.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>CAR.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>BAKKIE/TRUCK</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>DONKEY/HORSE.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>SHEEP/GOATS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>CATTLE.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BICYCLE.....	1	2	MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER.....	1	2	CAR.....	1	2	BAKKIE/TRUCK	1	2	DONKEY/HORSE.....	1	2	SHEEP/GOATS	1	2	CATTLE.....	1	2																
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56	How is the refuse or rubbish in this household <u>mainly</u> disposed of?	REMOVED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 11 REMOVED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 12 COMMUNAL REFUSE DUMP 13 OWN REFUSE DUMP..... 14 BURN REFUSE/RUBBISH..... 15 NO RUBBISH DISPOSAL 16 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)																																								
57	Does any member of this household receive government grants?	YES 1 NO 2																																								

58	<p>IF Yes, please mention the type of grants?</p> <p>Write down as many types of grants/pension as are received by members of the household.</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5</p>	
59	<p>Generally, how would you describe the economic status of this household?</p>	<p>VERY RICH</p> <p>WEALTHY</p> <p>NOT SO WEALTHY</p> <p>ENOUGH MONEY TO LIVE ON</p> <p>POOR.....</p> <p>VERY POOR.....</p>
60	<p>What was the total household income in the last month, for all members of this household, including wages, salaries, government grants, private pensions and all other sources of income?</p>	<p>R 0 - R 399</p> <p>R 400 - R 799</p> <p>R 800 - R 1 199</p> <p>R 1 200 - R 1 799</p> <p>R 1 800 - R 2 499</p> <p>R 2 500 - R 4 999</p> <p>R 5 000 - R 9 999</p> <p>R10 000 - R14 999.....</p> <p>R15 000 or more</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p> <p>REFUSED.....</p>
61	<p>What was the total regular household EXPENDITURE in the last month, for all members of this household, including food, clothing, transport, housing, water health care and other regular expenditure?</p>	<p>R 0 - R 399</p> <p>R 400 - R 799</p> <p>R 800 - R 1 199</p> <p>R 1 200 - R 1 799</p> <p>R 1 800 - R 2 499</p> <p>R 2 500 - R 4 999</p> <p>R 5 000 - R 9 999</p> <p>R10 000 - R14 999.....</p> <p>R15 000 - R19 999</p> <p>R20 000 or more</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p> <p>REFUSED.....</p>

SECTION C

HOUSEHOLD HEALTH AND AIDS IMPACTS

62	Which of the following sectors provides most health services to members of this household?	<p>Public Health Sector</p> <p>Government hospital</p> <p>Government health centre/clinic</p> <p>Mobile health clinic</p> <p>Community health workers</p> <p>Other government health facility</p> <p>Private Health Sector</p> <p>Private hospital</p> <p>Private hospital/clinic</p> <p>Pharmacy</p> <p>Private doctor</p> <p>Other private medical services</p> <p>Traditional Health Practices</p> <p>Traditional healers</p> <p>Others</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(please specify)</p>	
63	Among the persons now living in this household, how many have been very sick for at least <u>three months</u> during the past year (12 months)	<p>Number sick for at least 3 months</p> <p>(circle)</p>	<p>Number very sick for at least 3 month</p> <p>(circle)</p>
		0	0
		1	1
		2	2
		3	3
		4 or more	4 or more
64	Has anyone who lived in this household <u>died</u> in the last 12 months?	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>	
65	How many household members <u>died</u> in the past 12 months?	<p>NO. OF PERSONS WHO DIED PAST 12 MONTHS</p> <p>[]</p>	
66	Has anyone who lived in this household <u>died</u> in the last 5 years?	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>	

67	How many household members died in the last 5 YEARS? (since January 2000)	NO. OF PERSONS WHO DIED PAST 5 YRS [_____]
68	How many members of this household died in the last 5 years from HIV and AIDS-related illnesses?

ASK QUESTIONS 69 - 75 **ONLY IF THERE WAS A DEATH IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN THE PAST 5 YEARS**

- 69 What is the name of the most recent death in this household? Name:
- 70 What was your relationship to [the person who died most recently]?
WIFE/HUSBAND
SON/DAUGHTER
SON IN LAW/DAUGHTER IN LAW
PARENT
PARENT IN LAW
BROTHER/SISTER
CO-WIFE
OTHER RELATIVE
NOT RELATED
DON'T KNOW
- 71 How old was [the person who died most recently]? (IF MORE THAN ONE DEATH: How old was [the person who died most recently] (RECORD 00 IF AGE IS LESS THAN ONE YEAR.)
AGE
DON'T KNOW
- 72 From what causes did this person die?
AIDS RELATED
TB
OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASE
MALNUTRITION
MATERNAL DEATH
VIOLENCE/INJURIES
VEHICLE ACCIDENT
HEART DISEASE/ CANCER/ STROKE
ANAEMIA
MALARIA
MENINGITIS
DIARRHOEA
OTHER (specify)
DON'T KNOW

73	For how many months was he/she sick before he/she died? (RECORD 00 IF DURATION LESS THAN ONE MONTH OR IF RESPONSE IS THAT HE/ SHE "WAS NOT SICK")	MONTHS DON'T KNOW
74	If someone in this household has been sick with AIDS- related illnesses, which one of these experiences are true for this household?	Household income has reduced Medical expenditure has increased Some household members stopped working Younger people miss regular schooling Community members avoid household members Younger household members are sent to live with others Younger people in the household are forced to work Health status of other household members reduced Please mention other socioeconomic experiences of household members due to AIDS-related illnesses. Not applicable

75

If someone in this household has **died of AIDS-related illnesses**, which one of these experiences are true for the household?

YES NO

Household income has reduced

Medical expenditure has increased

Some household members stopped working

Younger people miss regular schooling

Community members avoid household members

Younger household members are sent to live with others

Younger people in the household are forced to work

Health status of other household members reduced

Please mention other socioeconomic experiences of household members due to AIDS-related death.

.....

.....

Not applicable

SECTION D

COMMUNITY PROFILE, CARE AND SUPPORT

76	Has your household received any care or assistance from outside the household in relation to the illness/death in your household?	YES NO DON'T KNOW
77	What kind of help did you receive? (READ OUT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	COUNSELLING FREE MEDICINES EXTRA FOOD MONEY OTHER
78	Who provided the help? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE).	FRIENDS/RELATIVES HEALTH WORKER/HOSPITAL/CLINIC CHURCH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION(NGO) TRADITIONAL HEALER WOMEN'S GROUP GOVERNMENT/SOCIAL SERVICES OTHER(SPECIFY)
79	What are the main economic activities in this community? (CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED)	FARMING . 1 SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE 2 LIVESTOCK 3 FISHING .. 4 MINING ... 5 COMMERCE 6 MANUFACTURING 7 PUBLIC SERVICE 8 OTHER(SPECIFY) 9
80	Do people from other communities come here often to buy and sell goods or services?	YES NO DON'T KNOW

81	Which is the most common type of transportation used to go to the nearest town or city?	CAR TAXI (MINIBUS) BUS BAKKIE/TRUCK..... MOTORCYCLE BICYCLE ANIMAL WALKING OTHER(SPECIFY)_____ 9
82	What are the common health problems in this community? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)	AIDS MALARIA TB DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESPIRATORY INFECTION HEART DISEASE MEASLES CANCER MALNUTRITION PERI/NEO-NATAL DEATH MATERNAL DEATH ANAEMIA MENINGITIS OTHER(SPECIFY)_____ X DON'T KNOW
83	Is AIDS common in your community?	VERY COMMON..... SOMEWHAT COMMON NOT COMMON DON'T KNOW
84	Approximately how many people in this community have died from AIDS in the past 12 months?	NUMBER OF DEATH NONE DON'T KNOW
85	How would you describe the attitudes of people in this community toward those who are known to have the AIDS virus or those ill with AIDS in the community?	GOOD/NORMAL DISCRIMINATORY HOSTILE..... OTHER _____ (specify) DON'T KNOW

86	<p>Where does a person go for help when he or she becomes ill with AIDS?</p> <p>Any where else? (Circle all that apply)</p>	<p>FAMILY</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALERS</p> <p>CLINIC.....</p> <p>CHURCH</p> <p>AIDS ORGANIZATION</p> <p>NGO</p> <p>NOWHERE TO GO</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ X</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....</p>
87	<p>What sort of assistance is available for children and other household members who lose their household heads through death?</p> <p>(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)</p>	<p>COUNSELLING</p> <p>MONEY</p> <p>EXTRA FOOD</p> <p>FREE MEDICINE</p> <p>HOME-BASED CARE FOR ILL PERSON</p> <p>HELP WITH CHILD CARE</p> <p>SCHOOL FEES.....</p> <p>INCOME-GENERATING PROJECTS</p> <p>MICRO-CREDIT SCHEMES</p> <p>HELP WITH HOUSE WORK</p> <p>HELP WITH FOOD PREPARATION</p> <p>SPIRITUAL/RELIGIOUS/SUPPORT</p> <p>SUPPORT GROUP</p> <p>HOSPICE.....</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ X</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....</p>
88	<p>What is done by different members of this community to improve care for persons who are sick with AIDS and their families?</p> <p>(CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED)</p>	<p>SICK PEOPLE ARE SENT TO HOSPITALS</p> <p>CARE PROVIDED BY TRADITIONAL HEALERS</p> <p>THERE IS A COMMUNITY HOSPICE CARE</p> <p>THEY ARE PROVIDED WITH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE</p> <p>HEALTH WORKERS PROVIDE HOME-BASED CARE</p> <p>THE SICK ARE PROVIDED WITH MEDICINES</p> <p>THERE ARE COMMUNITY SUPPORT GROUPS</p> <p>FREE SCHOOLING FOR CHILDREN</p> <p>CHURCH GROUPS.....</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ X</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....</p>
89	<p>Has this community done anything specifically to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS?</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....</p>

90	<p>What has been done?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>(CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED)</p>	<p>EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGNS</p> <p>EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS</p> <p>YOUTH PROGRAMS</p> <p>WOMEN'S PROGRAMS</p> <p>CONDOM DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>CHURCH GROUP PROGRAMS</p> <p>COUNSELLING PROGRAMS</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ X</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>
91	Is there an AIDS committee in this community?	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>
92	Is it active?	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>
93	Are the health workers promoting HIV prevention and safe sex?	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>
94	Are condoms available in the health clinic?	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>
95	Are condoms available in the shops?	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>
96	Are condoms available in all shebeens and bars?	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>
97	Are traditional healers active in HIV prevention?	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>
98	<p>If a person wanted to know whether he or she is infected by HIV, where can he or she go?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>(MORE THAN ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)</p>	<p>HEALTH FACILITY</p> <p>VOLUNTARY COUNSELLING AND TESTING CENTRE</p> <p>NOWHERE TO GO</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ X</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>
99	<p>Is this place located in this community?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">If NO how far away?</p>	<p>IN THIS COMMUNITY</p> <p>_____ KM FROM HERE</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>

100	SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH AIDS AND AIDS-AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	
<p>Now, I would like to ask you about where people in this community can get help when they are sick with AIDS and AIDS-affected households. Please mention all sources of assistance, including organizations, health institutions, and individuals who may provide such assistance in this community. I will start by asking you about organizations, and the type of help they give. Then I will ask you about individuals, such as friends, family members, and relatives, and the type of help they give.</p>		
1. NGOS/CBO	COUNSELLING EDUCATION FREE MEDICINE EXTRA FOOD MONEY INCOME-GENERATING PROJ MICRO-CREDIT SCHEME HOME BASED CARE PRAYER GROUP SUPPORT GROUP OTHER(SPECIFY) _____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW
2. Women group	COUNSELLING EDUCATION FREE MEDICINE EXTRA FOOD MONEY INCOME-GENERATING PROJ MICRO-CREDIT SCHEME HOME BASED CARE PRAYER GROUP SUPPORT GROUP OTHER(SPECIFY) _____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW

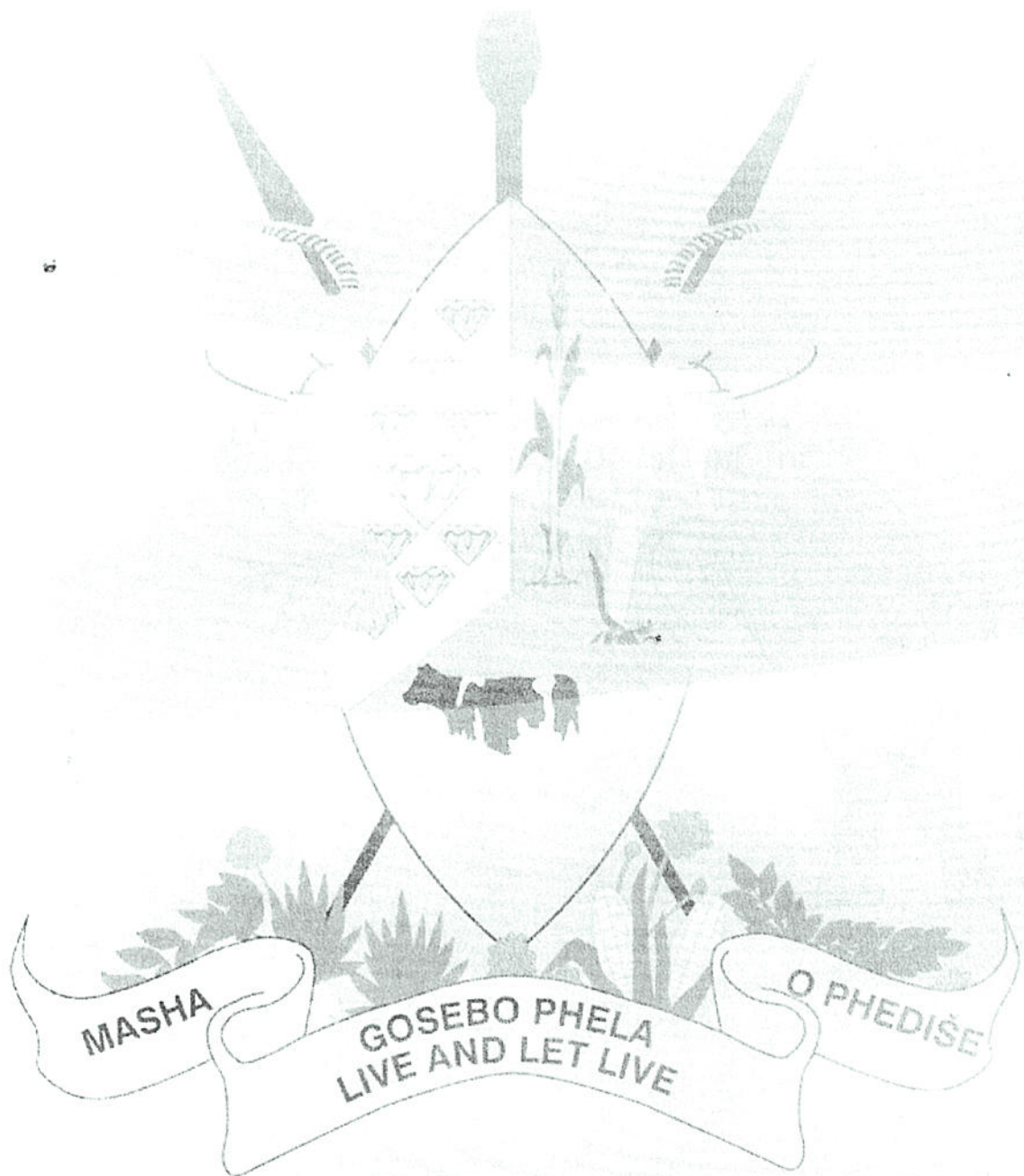
3. Church group	COUNSELLING EDUCATION FREE MEDICINE EXTRA FOOD MONEY INCOME-GENERATING PROJ MICRO-CREDIT SCHEME HOME BASED CARE PRAYER GROUP SUPPORT GROUP OTHER(SPECIFY) _____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW
4. Govt health facility staff	COUNSELLING EDUCATION FREE MEDICINE EXTRA FOOD MONEY INCOME-GENERATING PROJ MICRO-CREDIT SCHEME HOME BASED CARE PRAYER GROUP SUPPORT GROUP OTHER(SPECIFY) _____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW
5. Other govt organizations	COUNSELLING EDUCATION FREE MEDICINE EXTRA FOOD MONEY INCOME-GENERATING PROJ MICRO-CREDIT SCHEME HOME BASED CARE PRAYER GROUP SUPPORT GROUP OTHER(SPECIFY) _____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW

6. Private health facility staff	YES NO COUNSELLING EDUCATION FREE MEDICINE EXTRA FOOD MONEY INCOME-GENERATING PROJ MICRO-CREDIT SCHEME HOME BASED CARE PRAYER GROUP SUPPORT GROUP OTHER(SPECIFY) _____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW
7. Traditional healers	COUNSELLING EDUCATION FREE MEDICINE EXTRA FOOD MONEY INCOME-GENERATING PROJ MICRO-CREDIT SCHEME HOME BASED CARE PRAYER GROUP SUPPORT GROUP OTHER(SPECIFY) _____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW
101	INDIVIDUALS PROVIDING PERSONAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE LIVING WITH AIDS AND AIDS-AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	
Now, I would like to ask you about individuals, including friends, family members, and relatives, and type of help they give to people with AIDS and AIDS-affected households.		
What individuals in this community provide help to people with AIDS and AIDS-affected households?	What type of help do they give? READ OUT	How helpful is this assistance?

1. Family members	EXTRA FOOD CHILD CARE FOOD PREPARATION HOUSE WORK MONEY..... EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OTHER(SPECIFY)_____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW.....
2. Friends	EXTRA FOOD CHILD CARE FOOD PREPARATION HOUSE WORK MONEY..... EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OTHER(SPECIFY)_____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW.....
3. Neighbours	EXTRA FOOD CHILD CARE FOOD PREPARATION HOUSE WORK MONEY..... EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OTHER(SPECIFY)_____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW.....
4. Church groups	EXTRA FOOD CHILD CARE FOOD PREPARATION HOUSE WORK MONEY..... EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OTHER(SPECIFY)_____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW.....
5. Others	EXTRA FOOD CHILD CARE FOOD PREPARATION HOUSE WORK MONEY..... EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OTHER(SPECIFY)_____ 1 2	A LOT A LITTLE NOT AT ALL DON'T KNOW.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

**Limpopo Provincial Government
Department of Social Development
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POLOKWANE
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HLABETSI LE A BANYABANYA LE KA MAGALA A MOHWELERE

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