

# REPORT 3

EMFULENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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## **2015 LED STRATEGY**

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### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD SURVEY INCLUDING SEBOKENG ZONES 10 AND 17 AND TSHEPISO**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report forms part of the Emfuleni LED strategy which consists of 5 reports. This report is known as report 3. This presentation is based on the data that was collected in July of 2014 in the Sebokeng zones 10 and 17 and Tshepiso areas. The data were collected in randomly selected households that made up a sample of close to 600 households. Basic household characteristics are analyzed in the report. Some of the household characteristics that were collected and analyzed include (but not limited to) the gender of head of household, the type of dwelling the household is in the number of people staying on the site, or in one way or the other part of the larger family with the compound or site number of dependents and years that the household has lived in the area among other things. The survey also collected data on the lived poverty index (basic needs) and food accessibility or deprivation thereof. For the purposes of simplicity and usability by the municipality, statistical analysis was be limited to descriptive statistics since it is easy to use and understand.

## 2. HOUSEHOLD BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In most cases the man is considered the head of household when he is present in the home. It can then be assumed that the households that reported a mother or female as the head are most likely to be households with single mothers (Horell and Krishnan, 2006). Table 1 shows the distribution of the gender of the head of the household.

**Table 1: Head of Households Gender distribution**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	288	49.4%
Female	293	50.6%
Total	581	100%

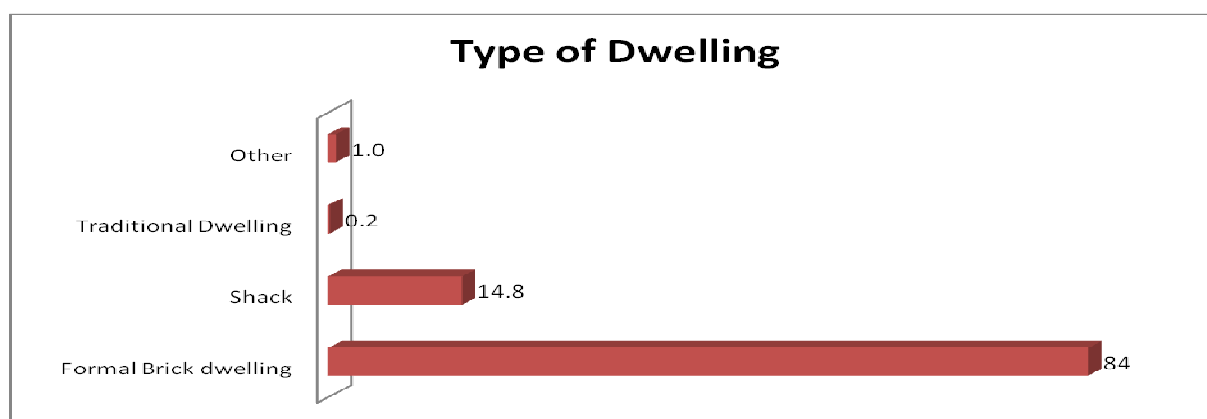
From table 1 it is clear that the gender of heads of households is shared almost half-half in the sample with 49.6% being male headed households and 50.6% of the sample being female headed household. The results presented in table 1 may have a number of implications. First is that 50.4% of the households are female headed and this may imply that there is high incidences of poverty as female headed households are more prone to poverty than their male counterparts (Chant, 1997; Horell *et al.* 2006). These households are therefore either single, divorced, separated or married but with a husband that is incapacitated in one way or another. Hence there is need for deliberate policies that look into the plight of women and even affirmative action that promotes the creation of opportunities for women. Table 1 presents the differences between the two townships where data was

collected from. The distribution as regards the gender of the heads of households is almost the same as the combined data.

**Table 2: Head of Households Gender distribution**

Area	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Sebokeng	159 (54%)	137 (46%)	296
Tshepiso	129 (45%)	156 (55%)	285
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>581</b>

**Figure 1: Type of dwelling**



The results reported above show that more than 14% of the households live in shacks. The majority in the sample have formal brick houses and only a very small portion of the sample live in traditional or other forms of housing.

**Table 3: Type of Dwelling comparing: Sebokeng and Tshepiso**

Group * Type of dwelling Cross tabulation							
			Dwelling				Total
			Formal Brick dwelling	Shack	Traditional Dwelling	Other	
Group	Sebokeng	Count	267	26	1	4	298
		% within Group	89.6%	8.7%	0.3%	1.3%	100.0%
	Tshepiso	Count	223	60	0	1	284
		% within Group	78.5%	21.1%	0.0%	0.4%	100.0%
Total		Count	490	86	1	5	582
		% within Group	84.2%	14.8%	0.2%	0.9%	100.0%

The results in table 3 indicate that there are more people staying in shacks in Tshepiso compared to Sebokeng. 8.7% of the Sebokeng sample reported to be staying in shack while

21.1% of the Tshepiso sample also reported to be staying in shacks. This is therefore an indication that the housing situation is worse in Tshepiso.

**Table 4: Income, expenses, and household size**

	<b>N</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Mean</b>
<b>Number of people staying permanently on the site</b>	566	1	13	4.25
<b>Number of Dependents</b>	549	0	12	2.82
<b>Years stayed in the area</b>	549	1	32	13.06
<b>Income</b>	523	200	7000	4547.91
<b>Expense</b>	428	200	8800	5159.53

Table 4 above presents the descriptive statistics of the number of people staying on the site of the interviewed household, number of dependents, number of years that the household has stayed in the area, income of the household and expenses to check the reported income is in agreement with the expenses. The results show that the average number of people per site is 4.25 with a maximum of 13 in a household and a minimum of 1 in a household. The average income in the sample was found to be R4547, where the maximum was R7 000 and the minimum was R200.

### **3. LIVED POVERTY INDEX (LPI)**

The LPI calculates the level of basic needs provision to the households included in the survey. One of the basic needs that each and every household must have in order to survive is food. This section of the report looks at the lived poverty situation in Sebokeng and Tshepiso, the two townships where these data were collected.

When the households were asked the question “**How often did you or your family go without enough food to eat over the past Year**” (D1), the responses were reported in tables 5 and 6.

**Table 5: Availability of food**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Never a problem	229	39.3
Just once or twice	78	13.4
Several times	96	16.5
Many times	59	10.1
Always a problem	86	14.8
Don't Know	19	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 2: Food availability**

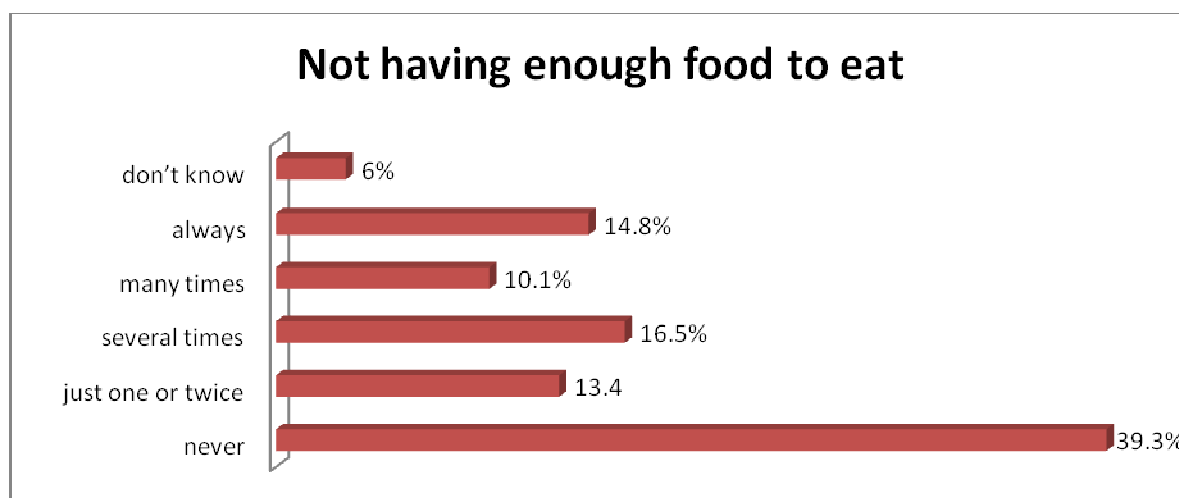


Table 5 and figure 2 above report on the numbers and the percentage of households that reported to have gone without enough food. Food is a basic need for survival and it is necessary that all households have at least something to eat. Of those in the sample, 14.8% or 86 households out of the 600 reported that they always go without enough food to eat. Only 39.3% never faced the problem. Hence it can be concluded that a total of 60.7% had the problem at least once per year.

Table 6 compares Sebokeng and Tshepiso. The results show that the situation is more desperate in Tshepiso than it is in Sebokeng. Most of the households in Tshepiso indicated that they are food insecure, going to bed without food. Up to 25.6 percent reported that they always go to bed without food, this number is at 5.7% in Sebokeng.

**Table 6: Food availability**

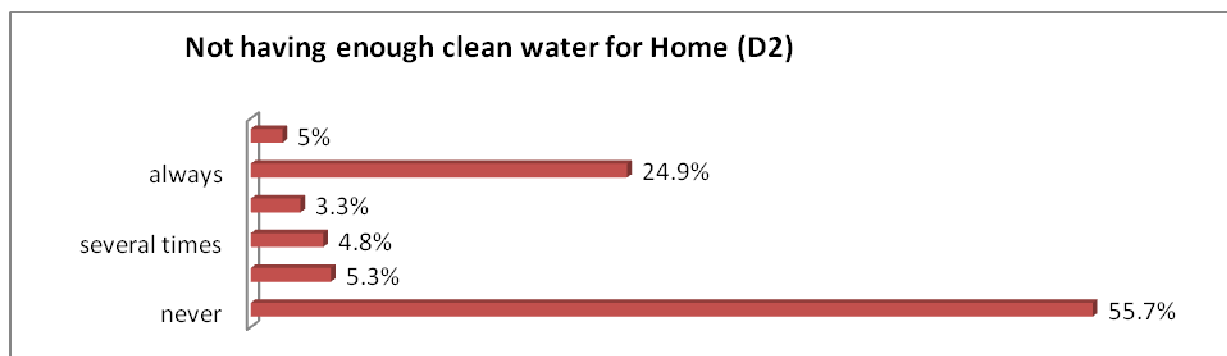
	Group		Total
	Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
Never a problem	182 (61.3%)	47 (17.4%)	229 (40.4%)
Just once or twice	45 (15.2%)	33 (12.2%)	78 (13.8%)
Several times	34 (11.4%)	62 (23.0%)	96 (16.9%)
Many times	11 (3.7%)	48 (17.8%)	56 (10.4%)
Always a problem	17 (5.7%)	69 (25.6%)	86 (15.2%)
Don't know	8 (2.7%)	11 (4.1%)	19 (3.4%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>297 (100%)</b>	<b>270 (100%)</b>	<b>567 (100%)</b>

Households were also asked on their access to clean water. Tables 7 and 8 report the results of the reported access to clean water in the two townships.

**Table 7: Access to clean water**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Never a problem	325	55.7
Just once or twice	31	5.3
Several times	28	4.8
Many times	19	3.3
Always a problem	145	24.9
Don't Know	12	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 3: Access to clean water**



**Table 8: Access to clean water comparing Sebokeng and Tshepiso**

		Group		Total
		Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
D2	Never a problem	237	88	325
	Just one or twice	17	14	31
	Several times	5	23	28
	Many times	5	14	19
	Always a problem	25	120	145
	Don't know	4	8	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>293</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>560</b>

Access to clean water just like access to food is basic necessities. In the sample up to 55.7 percent reported never to have experienced the problem. This means that 44.3 percent did not have enough clean water at least once in the past year. Although those that always were in this problem were 24.9% of the households. This means that there is still need to make water available to households in the municipality Table 8 compares the scenario between Sebokeng and Tshepiso. There are more people in Sebokeng that never have a problem of access to water. Tshepiso however has a big number of households that reported to always having no access to clean water.

**Table 9: Access to medicine (Not having enough medicine or medical treatment)**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Never a problem	270	46.3
Just once or twice	52	8.9
Several times	76	13.0
Many times	29	5.0
Always a problem	94	16.1
Don't Know	40	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>100</b>

A total of 46% of the sample never had any problems accessing medicine or medical treatment, while 16.1% always have problems with accessing medicine or medical treatment.

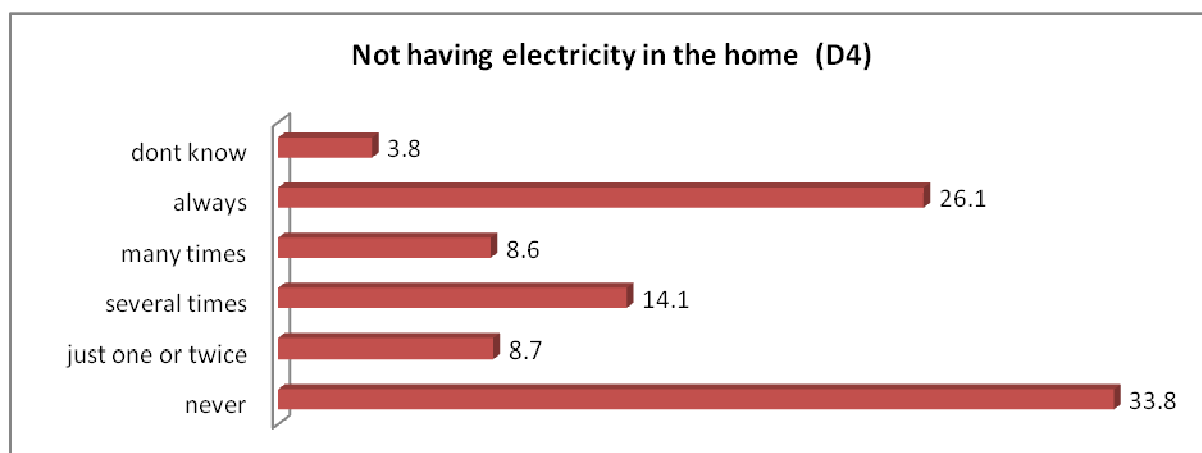


**Table 10: Access to medicine (D3)**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
D3	Never a problem	Count	190	80	270	
		% within Group	65.7%	31.1%	49.5%	
	Just one or twice	Count	35	17	52	
		% within Group	12.1%	6.6%	9.5%	
	Several times	Count	36	40	76	
		% within Group	12.5%	15.6%	13.9%	
	Many times	Count	4	25	29	
		% within Group	1.4%	9.7%	5.3%	
	Always a problem	Count	17	77	94	
		% within Group	5.9%	30.0%	17.2%	
	Don't know	Count	7	18	25	
		% within Group	2.4%	7.0%	4.6%	
	Total		Count	289	257	546
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Most people that reported problems with accessing medicine or medical treatment were from Tshepiso.

**Figure 4: Access to electricity**



The comparison of Sebokeng and Tshepiso is presented in table 10 and 11. The results show that just like in the food security section, the Tshepiso area has more disadvantaged households. The number of households that reported to always not having access to electricity is 45.5% of the sample compared to 11% in the Sebokeng sample. This means that there is need for more services in Tshepiso than in Sebokeng.

**Table 11: Not having access to electricity comparing Sebokeng and Tshepiso (D4)**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
D4	Never a problem	Count	133	64	197	
		% within Group	45.9%	24.2%	35.6%	
	Just one or twice	Count	33	18	51	
		% within Group	11.4%	6.8%	9.2%	
	Several times	Count	51	31	82	
		% within Group	17.6%	11.7%	14.8%	
	Many times	Count	29	21	50	
		% within Group	10.0%	8.0%	9.0%	
	Always a problem	Count	32	120	152	
		% within Group	11.0%	45.5%	27.4%	
	Don't know	Count	12	10	22	
		% within Group	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%	
	Total		Count	290	264	554
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 12: Access to fuel to cook**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Never	219	37.6
Just once or twice	65	11.1
Several times	68	11.7
Many times	51	8.7
Always	98	16.8
Don't Know	89	15.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>100</b>

Access to fuel to cook was reported to be a problem for up to 16.8% of the sample on a daily basis and 37.6% never had any problems with access to fuel for cooking. The comparison in Table 13 continues to confirm the findings that Sebokeng is better off than Tshepiso. Those households that always have problems accessing fuel for cooking are 34.9% of the Tshepiso sample while from Sebokeng its only 4.8%.

**Table 13: Access to fuel to cook**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
D5	Never a problem	Count	158	61	219	
		% within Group	54.7%	25.3%	41.3%	
	Just one or twice	Count	50	15	65	
		% within Group	17.3%	6.2%	12.3%	
	Several times	Count	41	27	68	
		% within Group	14.2%	11.2%	12.8%	
	Many times	Count	14	37	51	
		% within Group	4.8%	15.4%	9.6%	
	Always a problem	Count	14	84	98	
		% within Group	4.8%	34.9%	18.5%	
	Don't know	Count	12	17	29	
		% within Group	4.2%	7.1%	5.5%	
	Total		Count	289	241	530
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 14: Problems with Access to cash Income (D6)**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Never a problem	201	37.1
Just once or twice	77	14.2
Several times	91	16.8
Many times	48	8.9
Always a problem	98	18.1
Don't Know	27	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>100.0</b>

When asked about cash income, it was found 18.1% of households had a daily problem and 37.1% never have problems with cash.

**Table 15: Problems with Access to cash Income (D6)**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
D6	Never a problem	Count	149	52	201	
		% within Group	52.1%	20.3%	37.1%	
	Just one or twice	Count	57	20	77	
		% within Group	19.9%	7.8%	14.2%	
	Several times	Count	41	50	91	
		% within Group	14.3%	19.5%	16.8%	
	Many times	Count	10	38	48	
		% within Group	3.5%	14.8%	8.9%	
	Always a problem	Count	16	82	98	
		% within Group	5.6%	32.0%	18.1%	
	Don't know	Count	13	14	27	
		% within Group	4.5%	5.5%	5.0%	
	Total		Count	286	256	542
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 15 also shows that there are more households that have problems accessing cash income in the Tshepiso area (32.0%) as opposed to 5.6% in Sebokeng.

**Table 16: Decent accommodation (D7)**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Never a problem	343	64.5
Just once or twice	14	2.6
Several times	20	3.8
Many times	24	4.5
Always a problem	89	16.7
Don't Know	42	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 17: Decent accommodation (D7)**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
D7	Never a problem	Count	229	114	343	
		% within Group	81.5%	45.4%	64.5%	
	Just one or twice	Count	3	11	14	
		% within Group	1.1%	4.4%	2.6%	
	Several times	Count	5	15	20	
		% within Group	1.8%	6.0%	3.8%	
	Many times	Count	1	23	24	
		% within Group	0.4%	9.2%	4.5%	
	Always a problem	Count	28	61	89	
		% within Group	10.0%	24.3%	16.7%	
	Don't know	Count	15	27	42	
		% within Group	5.3%	10.8%	7.9%	
	Total		Count	281	251	532
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In Tshepiso it was reported that 24.3% had a daily problem regarding decent accommodation, while this figure is only 10.0 % for Sebokeng.

**Table 18: Decent Clothing (D8)**

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Never a problem	288	51.9
Just once or twice	77	13.9
Several times	59	10.6
Many times	35	6.3
Always a problem	76	13.7
Don't Know	20	3.6
Total	555	100.0

A total of 13.7% of the households in the sample reported to always not having enough decent clothing and close to 51.9% of the sample stated that this was never a problem.

**Table 19: Decent Clothing by Township (D8)**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
D8	Never a problem	Count	197	91	288	
		% within Group	67.2%	34.7%	51.9%	
	Just one or twice	Count	39	38	77	
		% within Group	13.3%	14.5%	13.9%	
	Several times	Count	26	33	59	
		% within Group	8.9%	12.6%	10.6%	
	Many times	Count	12	23	35	
		% within Group	4.1%	8.8%	6.3%	
	Always a problem	Count	14	62	76	
		% within Group	4.8%	23.7%	13.7%	
	Don't know	Count	5	15	20	
		% within Group	1.7%	5.7%	3.6%	
	Total		Count	293	262	555
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sebokeng (4.8%) were again better off than Tshepiso (23.7%) regarding the number of household having a daily problem regarding decent clothing on a daily basis.

**Table 20: Access to Education (D9)**

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never a problem	365	68.0	68.0
	Just one or twice	20	3.7	71.7
	Several times	20	3.7	75.4
	Many times	33	6.1	81.6
	Always a problem	63	11.7	93.3
	Don't know	36	6.7	100.0
	Total	537	100.0	

Out of the 537 households that were interviewed, about 11.7% reported to have no daily access to education. A total of 68% reported to have access to education with no problems. The most important statistic is of those that reported to have no access at all; this could be due to a number of other reasons since education especially primary education is mostly free.

**Table 21: Access to Education**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
D9	Never a problem	Count	245	120	365	
		% within Group	84.5%	48.6%	68.0%	
	Just one or twice	Count	11	9	20	
		% within Group	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%	
	Several times	Count	5	15	20	
		% within Group	1.7%	6.1%	3.7%	
	Many times	Count	11	22	33	
		% within Group	3.8%	8.9%	6.1%	
	Always a problem	Count	15	48	63	
		% within Group	5.2%	19.4%	11.7%	
	Don't know	Count	3	33	36	
		% within Group	1.0%	13.4%	6.7%	
	Total		Count	290	247	537
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There are more households in Tshepiso who have problems accessing education for their children. Up to 19.4% of the households reported to have problems with access in Tshepiso on a daily basis, while only 5.2% reported the same in Sebokeng.

#### 4. HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY

Data was also collected on food security of the households, and the following figures and tables present the food security picture of the area. Over 55.6% of the households were worried about not having enough food in the past week prior to the interviews. As to how often they worry, the table below shows the frequencies per area.

**Table 22: Did you worry about having no food in the past week (E1)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
E1	No	Count	149	57	206
		% within Group	54.4%	30.0%	44.4%
	Yes	Count	125	133	258
		% within Group	45.6%	70.0%	55.6%
Total		Count	274	190	464
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The results in table 22 shows that of the 55.6% that reported to have worried about not having enough food in the past week, the majority were from Tshepiso, Up to 70.0% of the Tshepiso sample worried of not having enough food, only 45.6% of the Sebokeng sample also reported to have worried about not having enough food. A total of 11.7% of the households rarely worried about not having enough food, while majority of the households (i.e. 72.2%) sometimes worried about not having food. 16.1% of the households worried often about not having enough food. This does indicate that the 16.1% of the township have food availability problems.

**Table 23: How often did you worry about not having enough food? (E1A)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
E1A	Rarely	Count	18	14	32
		% within Group	13.8%	9.8%	11.7%
	Sometimes	Count	94	103	197
		% within Group	72.3%	72.0%	72.2%
	Often	Count	18	26	44
		% within Group	13.8%	18.2%	16.1%
Total		Count	130	143	273
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

As to how often they worried about not having enough food, the majority for both the Sebokeng and the Tshepiso sample were in the “sometimes” category. Only 18.2% from Tshepiso area reported to “always” worry. A total of 56.9% of the households (which is the majority) were not able to eat their preferred kinds of food because of a lack of resources four weeks prior to the interviews. Only 43.1% of the households did not lack resources, and thus were able to eat the kinds of food they preferred. Of the total number of households interviewed, only 19.1% specified that the state of not being able to eat the kinds of food they preferred, happened often, while 63.5% indicated that this state happened occasionally.

**Table 24: How often were you not able to eat the kinds of food you preferred? (E2A)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
E2A	Rarely	Count	29	20	49
		% within Group	20.9%	14.0%	17.4%
	Sometimes	Count	83	96	179
		% within Group	59.7%	67.1%	63.5%
	Often	Count	27	27	54



		% within Group	19.4%	18.9%	19.1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>282</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The households in the townships which formed part of the survey, all indicated that “sometimes” they were not able to eat the kind of food they preferred. Although there was a larger percentage in the Tshepiso area (67.1%) if compared with Sebokeng. It was also indicated as is presented in table 24 that 19.4% in Sebokeng experienced this as opposed to 18.9% in Tshepiso, an indication that in this regard Sebokeng is not better off as in the other cases. Of the total number of interviewed households, about 54.0% of the households had a limited variety of food in the past four weeks preceding the interviews. The frequencies are tabulated below and 19.8% of the households in the sample reported to often having limited variety of food. About 17.1% of the sample rarely had a problem of limited variety of food, while 63.2% had this problem occasionally.

**Table 25: How often did you have a limited variety of food? (E3A)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
<b>E3A</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	Count	26	18	44
		% within Group	21.3%	13.2%	17.1%
	<b>Sometimes</b>	Count	73	90	163
		% within Group	59.8%	66.2%	63.2%
	<b>Often</b>	Count	23	28	51
		% within Group	18.9%	20.6%	19.8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>258</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

More households in the Tshepiso area could not afford a variety of foods. A total of 86.6% of the households pointed that they often or sometimes failed to have a variety of food. The percentage in Sebokeng is also high in the “sometimes” and “often” categories mounting to 78.7% of the sampled households. The majority of the households (58.2%) reported to have eaten foods that they really didn’t want to eat because of a lack of resources. This really suggests that the majority of households in the township is somewhat deprived (poor). The frequencies are listed below. Over 20% of the surveyed households stated to have often eaten the food they really didn’t want to eat because they didn’t have the means to get or purchase other kinds of food. Only 63.8% reported to have “sometimes” experienced that.

**Table 26: How often were you not able to eat the foods you didn't want to eat? (E4A)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
<b>E4A</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	Count	28	15	43
		% within Group	20.6%	10.5%	15.4%
	<b>Sometimes</b>	Count	83	95	178
		% within Group	61.0%	66.4%	63.8%
	<b>Often</b>	Count	25	33	58
		% within Group	18.4%	23.1%	20.8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>279</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Of those households in the sample, 54.6% indicated to haven't had the experience of eating smaller meals four weeks prior the interview. However, about 45.4% reported to have eaten smaller meals because they didn't have sufficient foods four weeks preceding the interview. The frequencies are tabulated below. A Total of 18.4% of the sample often had to eat smaller meals than they felt they needed four weeks before the interview and 16.7% rarely ate smaller meals since they had enough food.

**Table 27: How often did you eat smaller meals than you felt you needed? (E5A)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
<b>E5A</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	Count	25	13	38
		% within Group	24.3%	10.4%	16.7%
	<b>Sometimes</b>	Count	59	89	148
		% within Group	57.3%	71.2%	64.9%
	<b>Often</b>	Count	19	23	42
		% within Group	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>228</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The eating of smaller meals than needed is common in both Sebokeng and Tshepiso. Most households indicated that sometimes they experience that. Surprisingly exactly 18.4% in both Sebokeng and Tshepiso indicated that they experience this often. A total of 58.4% of the interviewed households reported to have not eaten fewer meals in a day four weeks before the interview which is contrary to the 41.6% who claimed of having had to eat smaller meals because of there was not enough food in the house. Of the total sample, the result shows that 12.4% reported to have rarely eaten smaller meals in a day, while 21.1% of the households often ate smaller meals in a day because they lacked enough food.

**Table 28: How often did you eat smaller meals in day four weeks prior? (E6A)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
<b>E6A</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	Count	13	13	26
		% within Group	15.1%	10.6%	12.4%
	<b>Sometimes</b>	Count	55	84	139
		% within Group	64.0%	68.3%	66.5%
	<b>Often</b>	Count	18	26	44
		% within Group	20.9%	21.1%	21.1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>209</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 28 also indicates the same survival strategy of eating smaller meals for both Sebokeng and Tshepiso. More than 20% of the households in both Townships indicated that eating smaller meals was often the strategy they employed. Those that indicated it happening “sometimes” were 64.0% in Sebokeng and 68.3% in Tshepiso. This indicates that Tshepiso is still more deprived than Sebokeng and that there is need for intervention in Tshepiso more than it is needed in Sebokeng. As previously mentioned, food is deemed necessary for survival. Of those in the sample, 34.6% of the interviewed households reported that there was no food they could eat because of not having resources to get any. The remaining households, i.e. 65.4% never faced the problem. A total of 15.7% of the sample reported to regularly having no food to eat. About 66.9% reported to have sometimes found themselves in that situation, and only 17.4% rarely found themselves having no food to eat.

**Table 29: How often was there no food to eat in the past four weeks? (E7A)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
<b>E7A</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	Count	13	17	30
		% within Group	21.0%	15.5%	17.4%
	<b>Sometimes</b>	Count	40	75	115
		% within Group	64.5%	68.2%	66.9%
	<b>Often</b>	Count	9	18	27
		% within Group	14.5%	16.4%	15.7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>172</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Almost 85% of the households in Tshepiso indicated to have no food to eat often and sometimes, only 15.5% reported having no food to eat as a rare occurrence. In Sebokeng it was reported as a rare occurrence in 21% of the households. In the past four weeks, 72.1% of the interviewed households reported to have not went to sleep at night hungry, while remaining households of about 27.9% did go to bed feeling hungry because of insufficient food in the house. Of the total sample, 17.4% indicated to have often gone an entire day and night without eating anything, while about 64.5% reported sometimes experience that. Only about 18% rarely spend an entire day and night without eating anything.

**Table 30: How often did you go an entire day and night without eating anything? (E9A)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
E9A	Rarely	Count	7	15	22
		% within Group	17.9%	18.3%	18.2%
	Sometimes	Count	23	55	78
		% within Group	59.0%	67.1%	64.5%
	Often	Count	9	12	21
		% within Group	23.1%	14.6%	17.4%
Total		Count	39	82	121
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## 5. HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

Most of the households that reported of not having enough to eat or lacking other basic necessities, still find a way to survive. This section looks at the survival strategies that are adopted by households in poverty in order to be able to earn a living or survive. A total of 12 strategies are analysed.

The results show that a majority of households use the buying of cheap food as a survival strategy. On a daily basis, up to 37.6% of the household reported to have used this as their way of survival.

**Table 31: Rely on less expensive commodities (F1)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
F1	Daily	Count	103	88	191
		% within Group	36.1%	39.5%	37.6%
	3-6 days/week	Count	51	18	69
		% within Group	17.9%	8.1%	13.6%
	1-2 days/week	Count	41	41	82

		% within Group	14.4%	18.4%	16.1%
	<b>Not more than once</b>	Count	51	35	86
		% within Group	17.9%	15.7%	16.9%
	<b>Never</b>	Count	39	41	80
		% within Group	13.7%	18.4%	15.7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>508</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 31 shows that most households rely on less expensive commodities, the majority are from Tshepiso, although the difference is minimal. A total of 39.5% of households in Tshepiso reported that they have to rely on less expensive commodities on a daily basis, while in Sebokeng it is 36.1% of the sample. On a daily basis, about 3.1% of the surveyed households purchase food on credit as their way of surviving. The lower number may suggest that a smaller proportion of the households cannot afford to buy food on credit. Only 62.5% of households reported to have never purchased food on credit as a survival mode.

**Table 32: Purchase food on credit (F2)**

			<b>Group</b>		<b>Total</b>	
			<b>Sebokeng</b>	<b>Tshepiso</b>		
<b>F2</b>	<b>Daily</b>	Count	8	13	21	
		% within Group	2.7%	5.8%	4.0%	
	<b>3-6 days/week</b>	Count	18	19	37	
		% within Group	6.1%	8.5%	7.1%	
	<b>1-2 days/week</b>	Count	24	30	54	
		% within Group	8.1%	13.4%	10.4%	
	<b>not more than once</b>	Count	41	43	84	
		% within Group	13.9%	19.2%	16.2%	
	<b>never</b>	Count	205	119	324	
		% within Group	69.3%	53.1%	62.3%	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>520</b>
			<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There is not much difference between Sebokeng and Tshepiso in as far as purchasing food on credit is concerned. The majority in both samples reported that they never use that as a strategy. About 5% of the interviewed households reported to have skipped meals about 3-6 days in a week as a way of surviving. A total of 64% reported to have never skipped meals and only 4.1% of the households skip meals on a daily basis as a means for survival.

**Table 33: Skipping meals**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
F3	Daily	Count	8	13	21	
		% within Group	2.8%	5.7%	4.1%	
	3-6 days/week	Count	10	16	26	
		% within Group	3.5%	7.0%	5.0%	
	1-2 days/week	Count	27	33	60	
		% within Group	9.4%	14.5%	11.7%	
	Not more than once	Count	24	53	77	
		% within Group	8.4%	23.2%	15.0%	
	Never	Count	218	113	331	
		% within Group	76.0%	49.6%	64.3%	
	Total		Count	287	228	515
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Skipping meals is also not a common survival strategy for both Townships, although those that skip meals are more in Tshepiso than in Sebokeng. It can be argued that one of the reasons for limiting meal portions is to save some food for the following day. Of the surveyed households, 11.7% reported to have limited meal portions on a daily basis, while 50.8% stated to have never practiced that strategy. About 14% of households indicated that they have limited their meal portions 1-2 days in a week.

**Table 34: Limit portions at meal time (F4)**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
F4	Daily	Count	24	35	59	
		% within Group	8.5%	15.7%	11.7%	
	3-6 days/week	Count	19	12	31	
		% within Group	6.8%	5.4%	6.2%	
	1-2 days/week	Count	35	36	71	
		% within Group	12.5%	16.1%	14.1%	
	Not more than once	Count	30	56	86	
		% within Group	10.7%	25.1%	17.1%	
	Never	Count	173	84	257	
		% within Group	61.6%	37.7%	51.0%	
	Total		Count	281	223	504
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The sample results show that majority of the households purchase just necessities as a means of survival. Thus, the little money people have doesn't get wasted on unnecessary things. About 43.2% of households just buy necessities daily in order to survive.

**Table 35: Buy just the necessities (F5)**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
F5	Daily	Count	124	93	217	
		% within Group	44.0%	42.3%	43.2%	
	3-6 days/week	Count	27	12	39	
		% within Group	9.6%	5.5%	7.8%	
	1-2 days/week	Count	41	34	75	
		% within Group	14.5%	15.5%	14.9%	
	Not more than once	Count	43	29	72	
		% within Group	15.2%	13.2%	14.3%	
	Never	Count	47	52	99	
		% within Group	16.7%	23.6%	19.7%	
	Total		Count	282	220	502
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The results are interesting since most households in Tshepiso indicate that they do not buy only the necessities, which according to the other results is the more deprived Township and it would be expected to have more households agreeing to the statement. The only other explanation is that the households are not even able to buy the necessities. Of the total number of households, a majority was financially disciplined. On a daily basis, about 44.3% reported to have kept to the budget in order to survive. The fact that a small number of households never kept to their budget suggest that majority of households do not have sufficient money.

**Table 36: Kept to budget (F6)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
F6	Daily	Count	138	82	220
		% within Group	48.1%	39.0%	44.3%
	3-6 days/week	Count	32	5	37
		% within Group	11.1%	2.4%	7.4%
	1-2 days/week	Count	24	16	40
		% within Group	8.4%	7.6%	8.0%
	Not more than once	Count	15	26	41

		% within Group	5.2%	12.4%	8.2%
	<b>Never</b>	Count	78	81	159
		% within Group	27.2%	38.6%	32.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>		<b>287</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>497</b>
	<b>% within Group</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The results also indicate a difference between the two townships; most households in Tshepiso indicate that they do not keep to budget. Whether that means they spend on things not planned or do not have enough income to be able to buy all they budgeted for is not clear. The most likely explanation is that they may have competing needs that may all be necessities and due to inadequate income, some important things on the budget are left out. Food gardens are deemed important for improving food security. Of the total sample, about 14.3% reported to maintain food gardens as a means of survival, while 67.7% reported to have never maintained a food garden to survive.

**Table 37: Maintain a food garden (F7)**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
<b>F7</b>	<b>Daily</b>	Count	34	36	70	
		% within Group	12.0%	17.6%	14.3%	
	<b>3-6 days/week</b>	Count	15	9	24	
		% within Group	5.3%	4.4%	4.9%	
	<b>1-2 days/week</b>	Count	11	18	29	
		% within Group	3.9%	8.8%	5.9%	
	<b>Not more than once</b>	Count	16	18	34	
		% within Group	5.6%	8.8%	7.0%	
	<b>Never</b>	Count	208	124	332	
		% within Group	73.2%	60.5%	67.9%	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>489</b>
			<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Surprisingly, table 37 shows that the majority of households in both Sebokeng and Tshepiso do not maintain a food garden. This could be due to lack of land and support. However, for food security, this would be the easiest strategy to help households by planting their own vegetable gardens or anything similar. Majority of the interviewed households stated to have never borrowed food or relied on friends to provide food in order to survive. Just 13.3% reported to doing that not more than once a week though.



**Table 38: Borrowed food or rely on help from friends (F8)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
F8	Daily	Count	6	16	22
		% within Group	2.1%	7.0%	4.2%
	3-6 days/week	Count	9	14	23
		% within Group	3.1%	6.1%	4.4%
	1-2 days/week	Count	20	33	53
		% within Group	6.9%	14.5%	10.2%
	Not more than once	Count	30	39	69
		% within Group	10.3%	17.1%	13.3%
	Never	Count	225	126	351
		% within Group	77.6%	55.3%	67.8%
Total		<b>Count</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>518</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

A small percentage of the sample for the Tshepiso households are more likely to borrow food or rely on help from friends if compared to Sebokeng. Higher percentages of the households in both Townships indicated that they do not use borrowing as a survival strategy. Of the surveyed households, 81.2% reported to have never sent a household member to eat somewhere else, which is different to the 1.8% that indicated to have sent their household member to eat elsewhere on a daily basis.

**Table 39: Sent household members to eat elsewhere (F9)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
F9	Daily	Count	4	5	9
		% within Group	1.4%	2.3%	1.8%
	3-6 days/week	Count	6	13	19
		% within Group	2.1%	5.9%	3.7%
	1-2 days/week	Count	9	18	27
		% within Group	3.1%	8.1%	5.3%
	Not more than once	Count	11	28	39
		% within Group	3.8%	12.6%	7.6%
	Never	Count	259	157	416
		% within Group	89.6%	70.7%	81.4%
Total		<b>Count</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>511</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Households in both the two townships do not send household members to eat elsewhere as a survival strategy. The majority of households stated that they never use that as a strategy. A total of 5.5% of the households used the restriction of consumption of adults in order for children to eat more as a means for survival, while about 68% reported to have never practiced such survival strategy.

**Table 40: Restricted consumption of adults in order for smaller children to eat (F10).**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
F10	Daily	Count	16	12	28	
		% within Group	5.6%	5.4%	5.5%	
	3-6 days/week	Count	9	11	20	
		% within Group	3.2%	5.0%	3.9%	
	1-2 days/week	Count	21	25	46	
		% within Group	7.4%	11.3%	9.1%	
	Not more than once	Count	26	40	66	
		% within Group	9.1%	18.0%	13.0%	
	Never	Count	213	133	346	
		% within Group	74.7%	59.9%	68.2%	
	Total		Count	285	222	507
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There are more households who restricted meals to adults as a strategy in Tshepiso than in Sebokeng. Whereas 74.7% never used the strategy in Sebokeng, only 59.9% never used the strategy in Tshepiso. The survey results reveal that majority of households, i.e. 83.6% never sent their household members to beg in order to survive. Only 1.8% did this daily as well as similar percentage for households who did this 3-6 days a week.

**Table 41: Sent household members to beg (F11)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
F11	Daily	Count	4	5	9
		% within Group	1.4%	2.3%	1.8%
	3-6 days/week	Count	3	6	9
		% within Group	1.0%	2.7%	1.8%
	1-2 days/week	Count	7	17	24
		% within Group	2.4%	7.7%	4.7%
	Not more than once	Count	13	27	40
		% within Group	4.5%	12.2%	7.8%

	<b>Never</b>	Count	264	166	430
		% within Group	90.7%	74.8%	83.8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>513</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The results reveal that the majority of the interviewed households, i.e. 79.3% reported to have never had to gather wild vegetables as a way of surviving. Only 4.2% of the sample gathers wild vegetables in order to survive.

**Table 42: Gathered wild vegetables (F12)**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
<b>F12</b>	<b>Daily</b>	Count	9	12	21
		% within Group	3.2%	5.6%	4.2%
	<b>3-6 days/week</b>	Count	9	3	12
		% within Group	3.2%	1.4%	2.4%
	<b>1-2 days/week</b>	Count	7	26	33
		% within Group	2.5%	12.1%	6.6%
	<b>Not more than once</b>	Count	18	18	36
		% within Group	6.4%	8.4%	7.2%
	<b>Never</b>	Count	240	155	395
		% within Group	84.8%	72.1%	79.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>498</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The gathering of wild vegetables, although done relatively more in Tshepiso as indicated in table 42, is not a strategy that is commonly utilized.

## 6. LIFE SATISFACTION

The households were also interviewed on life satisfaction. Life satisfaction was measured on a scale of very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied and very dissatisfied. Table 43 reports the responses ranging from very satisfied to very dissatisfied. The results show that only 10.4% of the households reported to be very satisfied with their life. More people were just satisfied, however 12.4% of the household were very dissatisfied and 16.8% were dissatisfied. The fact that the lowest percentage was in the category of the very satisfied, means a lot of people are dissatisfied with their life which is a worrying scenario.

**Table 43: How satisfied are you with your life in general at this moment**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
How satisfied are you with your life in general at this moment	Very satisfied	Count	40	16	56	
		% within Group	14.4%	6.1%	10.4%	
	Satisfied	Count	122	74	196	
		% within Group	43.9%	28.1%	36.2%	
	Uncertain	Count	61	70	131	
		% within Group	21.9%	26.6%	24.2%	
	Dissatisfied	Count	27	64	91	
		% within Group	9.7%	24.3%	16.8%	
	Very dissatisfied	Count	28	39	67	
		% within Group	10.1%	14.8%	12.4%	
	Total		Count	278	263	541
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Out of the 28% that were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, the most people were from Tshepiso with 14.8% reporting to be very dissatisfied compared to 10.1% in Sebokeng, with 24.3% being dissatisfied compared to 9.7% in Sebokeng. This shows that as the conditions of life become more and more unbearable, the households are more likely to be dissatisfied with their life. The question was further broken down to see which aspects are people satisfied with or not, and the following tables report the results corresponding to the broken down questions.

The sample, results indicate that 38.2% of the households reported to disagree that their lives are close than perfect, while a small number of households agreed that their lives were perfect. This supports the findings in the life satisfaction question above that a lot of households are dissatisfied with their lives which indeed is a worrying revelation.

**Table 44: In most ways our life is close to perfect**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
In most ways our life is close to perfect	Strongly disagree	Count	38	54	92
		% within Group	13.1%	19.7%	16.3%
	Disagree	Count	119	96	215
		% within Group	41.2%	35.0%	38.2%
	Agree	Count	87	107	194
		% within Group	30.1%	39.1%	34.5%
	Strongly	Count	45	17	62

	<b>Agree</b>	% within Group	15.6%	6.2%	11.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>		<b>289</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>563</b>
	<b>% within Group</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

More households in Tshepiso disagreed with the statement that in most ways their life is close to perfect. Although the number is also high in Sebokeng, but on the strongly disagree statement, Sebokeng had 13.1% of the households while Tshepiso had 19.7%. However there were a lot more households that disagreed in Sebokeng than in Tshepiso.

A total of 45% of the surveyed households seem to agree that their conditions of life are good, with 34.6% disagreed with the statement that the conditions of their lives are good.

**Table 45: The conditions of our life are good**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
<b>The conditions of our life are good</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	Count	21	41	62
		% within Group	7.3%	14.8%	11.0%
	<b>Disagree</b>	Count	76	119	195
		% within Group	26.5%	43.0%	34.6%
	<b>Agree</b>	Count	156	98	254
		% within Group	54.4%	35.4%	45.0%
	<b>Strongly agree</b>	Count	34	19	53
		% within Group	11.8%	6.9%	9.4%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>564</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 45 also indicates that most households do not agree with this positive statement about their lives. Although more people in Tshepiso strongly disagree, there is a reasonably large percentage of households in Sebokeng that also disagree. However, for Sebokeng the majority agree, 65.2% either strongly agree or agree. The total for those that strongly agree or agree in Tshepiso is only 42.3%.

The survey results disclose that, 36.9% of the households reported to have disagreed that they are satisfied with their lives; however 41.4% seem to be satisfied with their lives, with 11% strongly agreeing to this statement.

Table 46 compares Sebokeng and Tshepiso on the positive statement that the household is satisfied with their life.

**Table 46: We are satisfied with our lives**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
<b>We are satisfied with our life</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	Count	22	37	59
		% within Group	7.7%	13.7%	10.6%
	<b>Disagree</b>	Count	77	128	205
		% within Group	27.1%	47.2%	36.9%
	<b>Agree</b>	Count	142	88	230
		% within Group	50.0%	32.5%	41.4%
	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	Count	43	18	61
		% within Group	15.1%	6.6%	11.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>555</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Just as in the other results, more people in Tshepiso strongly disagree compared to the number in Sebokeng. In Sebokeng more than half of the households in the sample agree that they are satisfied with their life. In Tshepiso the total number of households that either agree or strongly agree was 39.1% whilst in Sebokeng it was 65.1% which is a significant difference.

The majority (43.3%) of the surveyed households agree that, so far they have important things they want in life, 30.6% seem to disagree, while a low 11.1% strongly disagrees to having achieved important things they want in life.

**Table 47: So far we got the important things we want in life**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
<b>So far we got the important things we want in life</b>	<b>strongly disagree</b>	Count	17	45	62
		% within Group	5.9%	16.6%	11.1%
	<b>Disagree</b>	Count	74	97	171
		% within Group	25.7%	35.8%	30.6%
	<b>Agree</b>	Count	134	108	242
		% within Group	46.5%	39.9%	43.3%
	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	Count	63	21	84
		% within Group	21.9%	7.7%	15.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>559</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 47 presents similar results like the other questions as indicated above. Households in Tshepiso disagree with the statement that they have the important things they want in life.

However in Sebokeng a majority of households agreed with the statement. The results reveal that a lot of surveyed households (32.1% and 29.4%) agree that they would change nothing much if they could live their lives over, and 22.9% of households would actually change much if they could be granted the opportunity to live their lives over.

The results in table 48 are surprising, with most households in Tshepiso although not satisfied with their life and although they feel that they do not have the important things they want in life, when asked if they would their life give a chance to live over they reported that they would change very little

**Table 48: If I could live my life over, I would change very little**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
If I could live my life over, I would change very little	Strongly disagree	Count	57	30	87
		% within Group	19.9%	11.1%	15.6%
	Disagree	Count	77	51	128
		% within Group	26.8%	18.8%	22.9%
	Agree	Count	72	107	179
		% within Group	25.1%	39.5%	32.1%
	Strongly Agree	Count	81	83	164
		% within Group	28.2%	30.6%	29.4%
Total		Count	287	271	558
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It would be expected to have a higher percentage in Tshepiso wanting to change their life if they were given chance, but the results are completely the opposite. A total of 70.1% of the households either agreed or strongly agreed that they would change very little given the chance to live their life over again.

## 7. SERVICE DELIVERY

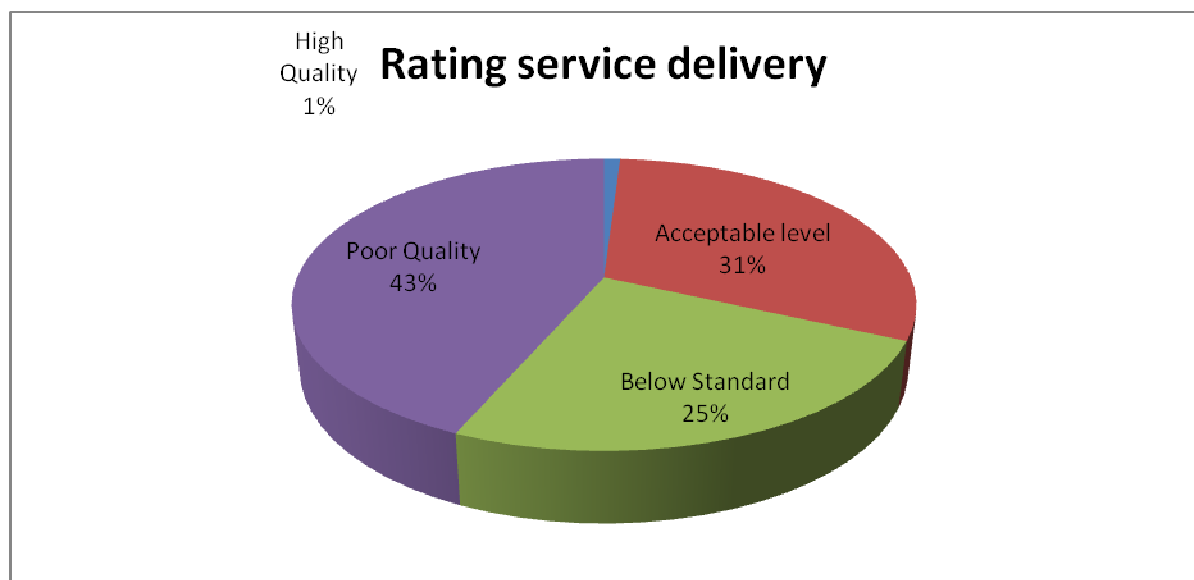
Households were also asked to give their opinion on the service delivery by the municipality in their area. The respondents were asked to rank or rate the service delivery on the scale on High quality, acceptable levels below standard and poor quality. The table below presents the results of the responses.

**Table 49: What is your opinion of the level of service delivery by the municipality in your area?**

Rating of service delivery	Number of Households	Percentage of the sample
High Quality	6	1.0%
Acceptable level	171	30.8%
Below Standard	137	24.7%
Poor Quality	241	43.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>100%</b>

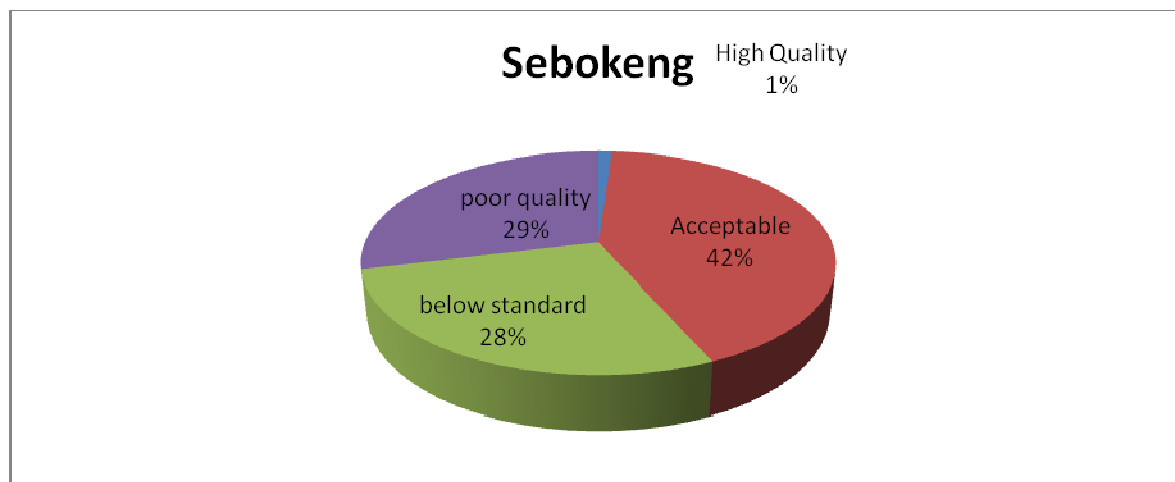
The results show that only 1% of the household feel that the services are of high quality, a majority of up to 43.4% rated the service delivery by the municipality as poor. Those that ranked the service delivery as acceptable were 30.8% of the sampled households.

**Figure 5: Service delivery perceptions, both areas**

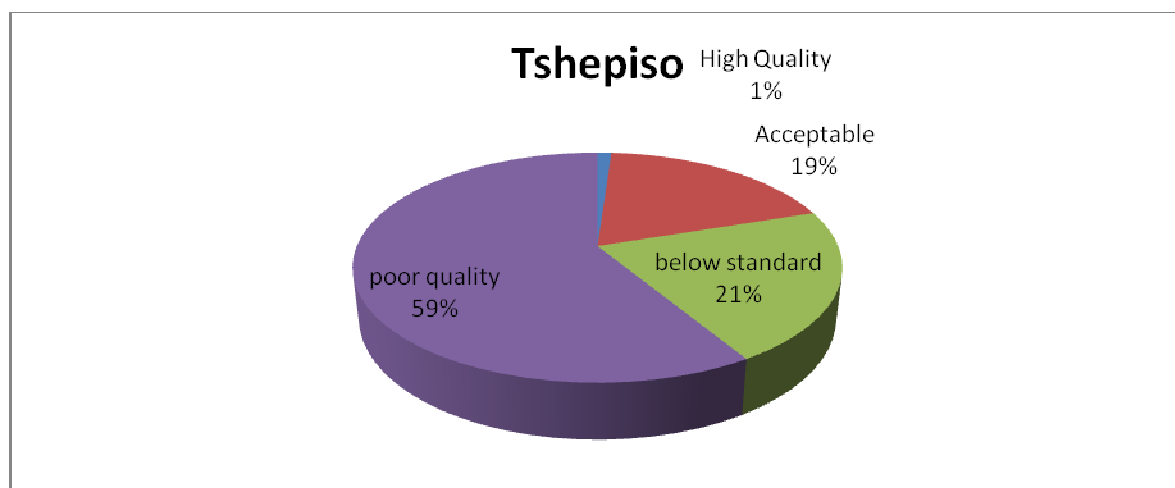




**Figure 6: Service delivery perceptions, Sebokeng sections**



**Figure 7: Service delivery perceptions, Tshepiso**



**Table 50: What municipality service lacks most, or most needed in your area**

Service	Number of households	Percentage of the sample
Housing	162	27%
Water	67	11.5%
Sewer	114	19.6%
Clinics	102	17.5%
Electricity	144	24.7%
Sports Facilities	224	38.4%
Open Space (parks)	176	30.2%
Education	140	24%
Waste Removal	2.5	35.2
Other	53	9.1

Table 50 presents the services that the households reported to be lacking in their area and the corresponding number of households.

## 8. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

This section analyses business development and entrepreneurship activities in the study area.

**Table 51:** Is Government doing enough to create jobs in your area?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	107	18.4	18.4
No	476	81.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

The majority of the sample respondents felt that government was not doing enough to create jobs in the area. Up to 82% of the households responded no to the question. Only 18% thought that government was doing enough to create jobs in the area. Most likely these are some of those that are employed. Table 51 presents the responses of the households comparing the townships and the results show that the majority in both Sebokeng and Tshepiso feel government is not doing enough to create jobs in the area. The households in Tshepiso were compared to those in Sebokeng who felt government is not doing enough.

**Table 52:** Does government do enough to create jobs in your area

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
Does government do enough to create jobs in your area	Yes	Count	60	47	107
		% within Group	20.1%	16.5%	18.4%
	No	Count	238	238	476
		% within Group	79.9%	83.5%	81.6%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>583</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Of the total sample, 57% agreed to want to open a business, while 29.6% of the households did not plan or wanted to open any business.

**Table 53: Does anyone in the household plan or want to open business**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
Does anyone in the household plan or want to open business	Yes	Count	136	157	293
		% within Group	50.9%	63.6%	57.0%
	No	Count	92	60	152
		% within Group	34.5%	24.3%	29.6%
	Uncertain	Count	39	30	69
		% within Group	14.6%	12.1%	13.4%
Total		Count	267	247	514
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There are more households in Tshepiso that reported of having intentions to open a business. From the sample, 63.6% in Tshepiso intends to open a business while 50.9% in Sebokeng indicated of having intentions to open a business.

**Table 54: What type of business is the person in your household interested in?**

Type of business	Number of households	Percent
Gardening	24	4.1
Farming	16	2.8
Selling and Retail	135	23.2
Catering and Cooking	79	13.6
Building and construction	23	4
Plumbing	18	3.1
Electrical	9	1.5
Computer and IT	27	4.6
Welding	12	2.1
Sewing and clothing	17	2.9
Steel works	16	2.8
Mechanic	11	1.9
Not interested in business	194	33.4

Selling and retail business seem to be popular among many townships. Thus of the total number of interviewed households, 23.2% wanted to open a selling and retail business. While about 33.4% of the households were not interested in business.

**Table 55: What prevents the person from opening the business now?**

Reason	Number of households	Percent
Lack of Money	282	48.4
Lack of access to a loan and finance	57	9.8
Lack of business skills	75	12.9
Lack of technical skills	20	3.4
Lack of concept and business idea	17	2.9
Lack of business opportunity	42	7.4
Lack of local market	31	5.3
Crime	27	4.6

The results reveal that 48.4% of the households considered a lack of money as the biggest hindrance towards opening a business, and from previous sections, money is not just a problem for wellbeing but also hinders business opportunities too. While 12.9% and 9.8% report lack of business skills and lack of access to loans and finance as other things preventing them from opening businesses.

This provides the local government with some opportunity to close the gap by providing community business workshops or even finance provision to small business, and if the mechanisms are already there, then promote them.

## **9. QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX (FLANAGAN BURAKHARDT SCALE)**

The households were also asked regarding their emotional wellbeing and satisfaction with life. Table 56 shows the responses. The results show that only 15.8% of the households reported to be very satisfied with their emotional well-being including happiness and life satisfaction. More people were just satisfied, however 6.5% of the households were very dissatisfied and just 12.5% were dissatisfied, with 30.4% having mixed feelings. The results in Table 56 indicate the differences between the two townships and as in the other results, the households in Tshepiso indicate more negative responses than those in Sebokeng. Less than half of the sample in Tshepiso indicated that they are not satisfied with their emotional and happiness.

**Table 56: Emotional well-being including happiness and satisfied with life**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
Emotional well-being including happiness and satisfied with life	Very dissatisfied	Count	10	26	36	
		% within Group	3.5%	9.8%	6.5%	
	Dissatisfied	Count	22	47	69	
		% within Group	7.6%	17.8%	12.5%	
	Mixed	Count	81	87	168	
		% within Group	28.1%	33.0%	30.4%	
	Satisfied	Count	115	77	192	
		% within Group	39.9%	29.2%	34.8%	
	Very satisfied	Count	60	27	87	
		% within Group	20.8%	10.2%	15.8%	
	Total		Count	288	264	552
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This result confirms with the life satisfaction results which also showed that more households in Tshepiso were not satisfied with their life compared to the households in Sebokeng.

On relationships and social inclusion the results are presented in table 57. A total of 36.7% of the households stated to being satisfied with the support and trust they receive from the society, with 20.3% reporting to be very satisfied. Only 25.5% were not sure.

**Table 57: Relationship and social inclusion (support and trust)**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
Relationship and social inclusion (support and trust)	Very dissatisfied	Count	8	21	29	
		% within Group	2.8%	8.0%	5.3%	
	Dissatisfied	Count	25	42	67	
		% within Group	8.8%	16.0%	12.2%	
	Mixed	Count	47	93	140	
		% within Group	16.5%	35.4%	25.5%	
	Satisfied	Count	126	75	201	
		% within Group	44.2%	28.5%	36.7%	
	Very satisfied	Count	79	32	111	
		% within Group	27.7%	12.2%	20.3%	
	Total		Count	285	263	548
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Also in agreement with the other results, the households in Tshepiso indicate to be more on the dissatisfied side than those in Sebokeng. In Sebokeng more than 70% of the households were either satisfied or very satisfied.

The majority of the surveyed households were satisfied with their material well-being, with just 9.9% being very satisfied. On the other hand, 12% were very dissatisfied with their material well-being while 20.3% reporting to be just dissatisfied. Only 26.8% of the households had mixed feelings.

**Table 58: Material well-being such as income, assets, and basic needs**

			Group		Total	
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso		
Material well-being such as income, assets, basic needs	Very dissatisfied	Count	24	42	66	
		% within Group	8.4%	16.1%	12.0%	
	Dissatisfied	Count	46	65	111	
		% within Group	16.0%	24.9%	20.3%	
	Mixed	Count	58	89	147	
		% within Group	20.2%	34.1%	26.8%	
	Satisfied	Count	120	50	170	
		% within Group	41.8%	19.2%	31.0%	
	Very satisfied	Count	39	15	54	
		% within Group	13.6%	5.7%	9.9%	
	Total		Count	287	261	548
			% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

A total of 19.4% of the households were very satisfied with their personal development; with many households just satisfied. Over 20% were not happy with their personal growth. Households which had mixed feelings were just 22.5%.

When asked about how satisfied they are with their physical well-being, 17.5% of the total number of households reported to being very satisfied with their physical well-being, with about 37% just being satisfied. However, about 18% were not satisfied with their physical well-being including health, lifestyle and choices in life.

**Table 59: Physical well-being including health, lifestyle, and choices in life**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
Physical well-being including health, lifestyle, and choices in life	Very dissatisfied	Count	6	17	23
		% within Group	2.1%	6.5%	4.2%
	Dissatisfied	Count	28	48	76
		% within Group	9.8%	18.3%	13.9%
	Mixed	Count	67	86	153
		% within Group	23.5%	32.7%	27.9%
	Satisfied	Count	118	82	200
		% within Group	41.4%	31.2%	36.5%
	Very satisfied	Count	66	30	96
		% within Group	23.2%	11.4%	17.5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>548</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Over 40% of the total sampled households were satisfied to being very satisfied with their rights including human rights among others, 23.4% were very satisfied, whereas 30.6% were just satisfied. This does suggest that probably the government is doing something regarding the promotion of individual rights to communities. Just 12.1% of the households were dissatisfied, with 6% being very dissatisfied.

**Table 60: Rights including human rights, respect, dignity and equality**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
Rights including human rights, respect, dignity and equality	Very dissatisfied	Count	14	19	33
		% within Group	4.9%	7.2%	6.0%
	Dissatisfied	Count	28	39	67
		% within Group	9.7%	14.8%	12.1%
	Mixed	Count	76	78	154
		% within Group	26.4%	29.5%	27.9%
	Satisfied	Count	90	79	169
		% within Group	31.3%	29.9%	30.6%
	Very satisfied	Count	80	49	129
		% within Group	27.8%	18.6%	23.4%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>552</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Generally, over 50% of the total number of interviewed households was pleased with the independence they have gained, where 19.3% were very satisfied, and 32.4% just satisfied.

26.7% had mixed reactions to that question, however with 8.2% of the households reporting to being very dissatisfied. This suggests that there is a role for the government to play in creating awareness of independency to the people.

**Table 61: Independence including control choices and freedom \***

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
Independence including control choices and freedom	Very dissatisfied	Count	23	22	45
		% within Group	8.0%	8.4%	8.2%
	Dissatisfied	Count	50	24	74
		% within Group	17.4%	9.2%	13.5%
	Mixed	Count	64	83	147
		% within Group	22.2%	31.7%	26.7%
	Satisfied	Count	96	82	178
		% within Group	33.3%	31.3%	32.4%
	Very satisfied	Count	55	51	106
		% within Group	19.1%	19.5%	19.3%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>550</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

On independence and control of choices, the responses were almost the same between the two townships, this is one of those issues that the income circumstances of the households did not seem to affect

## 10. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The tables 62 and 63 present the employment status of the mother and the father in the household in the sample and a comparison is made between Sebokeng and Tshepiso. Table 62 indicate that there are more employed mothers in Sebokeng making up 59.3% of the mothers in the sample while only 40.4% of the mothers in Tshepiso are employed.

**Table 62: Employment status of mothers**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
Employment status mothers	Employed	Count	153	88	241
		% within Group	59.3%	40.4%	50.6%
	Unemployed	Count	105	129	234
		% within Group	40.7%	59.2%	49.2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>476</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



There are also more employed fathers in Sebokeng than in Tshepiso. A total of 79.6% of the fathers in the Sebokeng sample are employed compared to 56.7% in Tshepiso.

**Table 63: Employment status of fathers**

			Group		Total
			Sebokeng	Tshepiso	
<b>Employment status fathers</b>	<b>Employed</b>	Count	133	80	213
		% within Group	79.6%	56.7%	69.2%
	<b>Unemployed</b>	Count	34	61	95
		% within Group	20.4%	43.3%	30.8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>308</b>
		<b>% within Group</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 11. FINAL FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The survey provided us with a “snapshot” of specific communities in the Sebokeng and Tshepiso areas. Overall the Sebokeng section that formed part of the survey are better off if compared to the sections of Tshepiso that were included in the survey. The following are some of the main findings:

- These are poor areas, but formal housing are well provided for and 84% of households resides in a formal dwelling.
- The average income per household was R4547, which was surprisingly high for the area.
- Food security is a daily problem to 14.8% of all households. A total of 55.6% of households worry about the availability of enough food for the household and household often have to go to bed hungry, up to 17% indicated that this happens “often”. Households just buy the necessities to survive.
- Only 14% of households have a food garden to assist with food security.
- Access to clean water was a daily problem to up to 24% of households and access to medical service to 17% of households, with 17% of households indicating that daily access to electricity is a problem.
- The poor has cash problems and 18% of households indicated this as a daily problem.
- A total of 16.7% and 13.7% indicated that decent housing and decent clothing is a daily problem.
- 11.7% of households indicated that access to education is a daily problem.
- A total of more than 52% of households are either very dissatisfied or dissatisfied with life.

- The poor are mostly not satisfied with service delivery and a total of 68% indicated that service delivery was below standard.
- More than 81% of households feel that government is not doing enough to create jobs and 57% of households indicated that they would like to open a business in mostly retail and catering. The lack of money prevents them to open businesses and lack of skills.
- In terms of unemployment, 49% of mothers of households and 30.8% of fathers of households are unemployed.