

BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 2005:
statistical profiles of Bafokeng life.

Commissioned by the Royal Bafokeng Economic Board
by J. Andrew Harris

Final Draft: October 7, 2005

Contents

Introduction	3
Methodology	4
Demographic Profile	5
Household Size	5
Age Dependency Ratio	7
Population-level Dependency Ratio	7
Household-level Dependency Ratio	8
Age	9
Gender	11
Death or Illness in the Past Year	12
Economic Profile	13
Household Consumption	13
Total Monthly Household Consumption	14
Per Capita Monthly Household Consumption	14
Per Capita Monthly Household Income	17
Employment Rate	18
Entrepreneurship	19
Savings and Investment Behavior	21
Bank Account Access	21
Monthly Savings	21
Home Investment	21
Human and Social Capital Profile	24
Education through High School	24
Post-Matric Education	25
Burial Society Membership	26

Kgotla Attendance	29
Opinion and Well-being Profile	31
Trust Measure #1	32
Trust Measure #2	35
Interest Measure	37
Development Challenges and Obstacles	38
Criminal Activities	40
Demand for Fire and Ambulance Services	42
Survey Instrument	44

INTRODUCTION

This report was contracted by Mr. Matome Modipa, Managing Director of the Royal Bafokeng Economic Board in July of 2005. The approximately 500 households that were randomly sampled for this survey provide insight into demographic, economic, human and social capital, and opinion and well-being factors shaping the lives of Bafokeng today. The interviews took place in late August and early September of 2005. A team of 16 Bafokeng youth conducted the interviews, supported by Holiness Thebyane as the field coordinator, and 4 data entry assistants.

This survey and report represent a major step towards the realization of the Bafokeng Economic Barometer (BEB). The BEB was originally conceived in 2004 as longitudinal survey instrument designed and implemented in order to measure the effectiveness of projects and policies of the RBA, RBEB, and Office of Kgosi. The 2005 iteration doubled the number of households included, and included seven times as many questions, providing more – and more detailed – information about life in the Royal Bafokeng Nation than ever before. Logistically and methodologically, this project tested the limits of infrastructure and implementation in the RBN, providing a solid gauge of what needs to be institutionalized and buttressed in order to consistently administer a survey of this magnitude.

METHODOLOGY

Originally, the survey was intended to employ a simple random sample of Bafokeng households, drawn from a list of approximately 20,000 households recorded on lists obtained from the Rates Office. However, given the lack of compatibility between the lists and the maps offered by the RBA, coordinating the selected households with plots, or even regions, was impractical.

Our alternative sampling method was analytically equivalent, providing an equal probability sample. Using the lists, we calculated the total population size, and then calculated the proportion of households in each ward. We then randomly selected a number of households from each ward such that each household had an equal probability of inclusion in the survey.

In order to ensure random selection, the field coordinator chose stopping points for the vans carrying the survey assistants. Two or three exited, and was directed to head in different directions by the field coordinator. Each survey assistant was supplied with a table of random numbers dictating how many houses should separate the sampled households. Each assistant had different numbers on each day, ensuring that no patterns between assistants could arise. The method resulted in a well-dispersed random sample of each ward.

The interviews themselves took from 1 to 2 hours. Generally, women were more likely to be interviewed than men. While many of the interviews involved only one respondent, multiple respondents were not uncommon. Given the in-depth nature of the survey, complete survey were rare: information about all of the individuals in the household could often not be supplied by the one or two people actually being interviewed. Regardless, the survey provided a massive amount of data, and proved to be an excellent development towards a functional Bafokeng Economic Barometer.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Demographics provide a succinct statistical portrait of the distribution of various human and family attributes in the Royal Bafokeng Nation. This section of the report will present the realities of household size, age, gender, illness, and dependency. This presentation will take two forms. First, graphs depicting the distribution of these traits will be presented in order to show the relative frequency of these traits within the population. This helps the policy maker become visually aware of general trends or attributes that may be addressed through policy (if they are a problem) or exploited in the implementation of a policy (if they are an asset.) Note that graphic presentation is only available for attributes that take on many values, like age, and not bivariate attributes, like gender. The second form will be a series of summary statistics: the mean, median, and standard deviation. The mean is the simple average of the data in question. The median is the central number of the data vector in question. The standard deviation is the common measure of dispersion of the data about that mean.

Why provide both forms of illustrating the same data? The graphical format provides a precise visual understanding of the trends present. This is useful in planning and policy discussions. However, it does a poor job of simply summarizing the meaning behind the data. The numerical representations, on the other hand, provide a simple statement of the data. This aids in tracking change over time. However, the numbers cannot adequately describe the complex shape of the distribution, leaving out details best seen graphically.

Household Size

The average size of a Bafokeng household is just below 5 members at 5.84. This number is well within the margin of error centered around 4.52 estimated in last

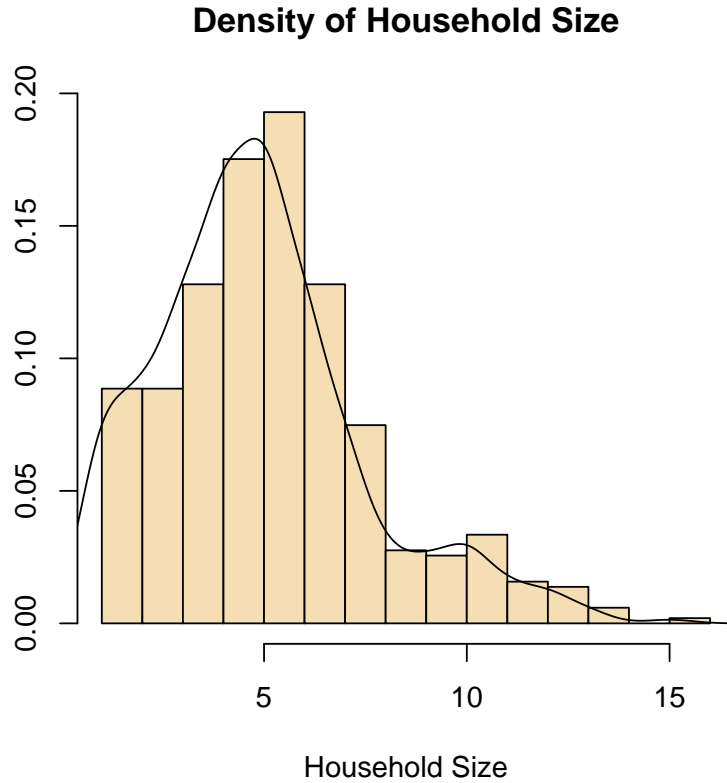


Figure 1: Distribution of Household Size: Mean = 4.84; Median = 5; Standard Deviation = 2.574.

year’s survey, suggesting agreement between the two instruments.¹ A household was defined as the individuals living under one roof, eating from the same kitchen, who lived at the residence for at least 2 months of each year. This definition was selected because it captured the individuals who may work for large parts of the year outside of the home.

Apart from additional data, this variable reveals little about the welfare of the Bafokeng. Below, as well as in other sections, the household size will be combined with income, education, consumption, and other factors to provide solid measures of

¹Indeed, given the fact that the sample size here is twice as large as last year, the probability that much larger households would be included is high, explaining the higher (and more accurate) estimate.

individual welfare on a household level.

Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio is a summary statistic used by demographers to describe the economic burden that the young and the old place on the economically able middle-aged. It is defined as:

$$\frac{\# \text{ of individuals over 64} + \# \text{ of individuals younger than 15}}{\# \text{ of individuals between 15 and 65}}$$

While this ratio provides a succinct portrait of economic burden, it is important to note its faults. First, it may over-estimate the number of dependent individuals: younger people or the elderly may still be economically productive members of society. Second, it does not take into account the fact that many middle-aged individuals may be unemployed or otherwise unproductive. However, as a rough guide to population level and household level economic burden, the dependency ratio is the best measurement available.

In this report, we note the dependency ration calculated two different ways: population-wide, and by household.

- Population-wide: This statistic is calculated by adding up all young (less than 15 years of age) and old (greater than 64 years of age) individuals and dividing that number by the number of all individuals between 15 and 65. This provides an estimate of the aggregate burden faced by the Royal Bafokeng Nation as a whole.
- Household-level: This statistic is calculated by calculating the dependency ratio for each household individually, and then calculating the mean, median and standard deviation. This statistic provides a distribution of household dependency ratios, as well as summary statistics that reflect the economic burden faced by the average Bafokeng household.

Population-level Dependency Ratio

The population level dependency ratio for the sample taken from the Royal Bafokeng Nation is 0.5084. Approximately means that for every 2 people between 15 and 65, there is one person dependent on those individuals. Comparatively, the dependency ratio for all of South Africa in 2003 was 0.569 – more than 10% higher than the

Bafokeng population level figure. The North West province recorded a dependency ratio of 0.549 in the same year. Note, however, that these census figures are aggregate for geographical regions and do not take into account the differences across ethnic groups. While all groups created an average of 0.569 in South Africa, each broad ethnic group had widely varying figures: African/Black (0.602); Coloured (0.514); Indian (0.372); White (0.420).²

Household-level Dependency Ratio

The graph below depicts the distribution of household dependency ratios for approximately 500 households in the Royal Bafokeng Nation. The difference between the dependency ratio calculated on the household level stands in stark contrast to both the national and population level statistics. First, the mean household dependency ratio is 0.7715. Obviously, this is much higher than the provincial 2003 ratio (0.569), or even the national ratio for Africans (0.602). This suggests that Bafokeng households, in aggregate, are facing higher than average economic burden. The graph above helps understand the source of this anomaly. Notice that a large spike in the graph occurs around a ratio of 1, as well as . An analysis of the data shows that a large number of households match one-to-one on economic producers and dependents, driving the average up.³

This statistic evinces one of the more harrowing challenges the Royal Bafokeng Nation will face over the next generation. Given out-migration by those seeking work in urban areas, combined with the demographic evisceration caused by AIDS, the dependency ratio will likely increase in the future. Careful consideration should be given to the specific kinds of dependency created by this demographic phenomenon as policies and services are designed for the Nation. Especially nefarious is the downward pressure this trend could create on relatively static or slowly increasing per capita incomes. This pressure occurs, for instance, as orphaned children are taken in by relatives, or as pension checks are stretched to cover more individuals.

²Statistics South Africa. Census 2001. *Census in Brief. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2003.*

³Indeed, removing all outlying households with a dependency ratio greater than 1.5 leads to a mean of 0.437 .

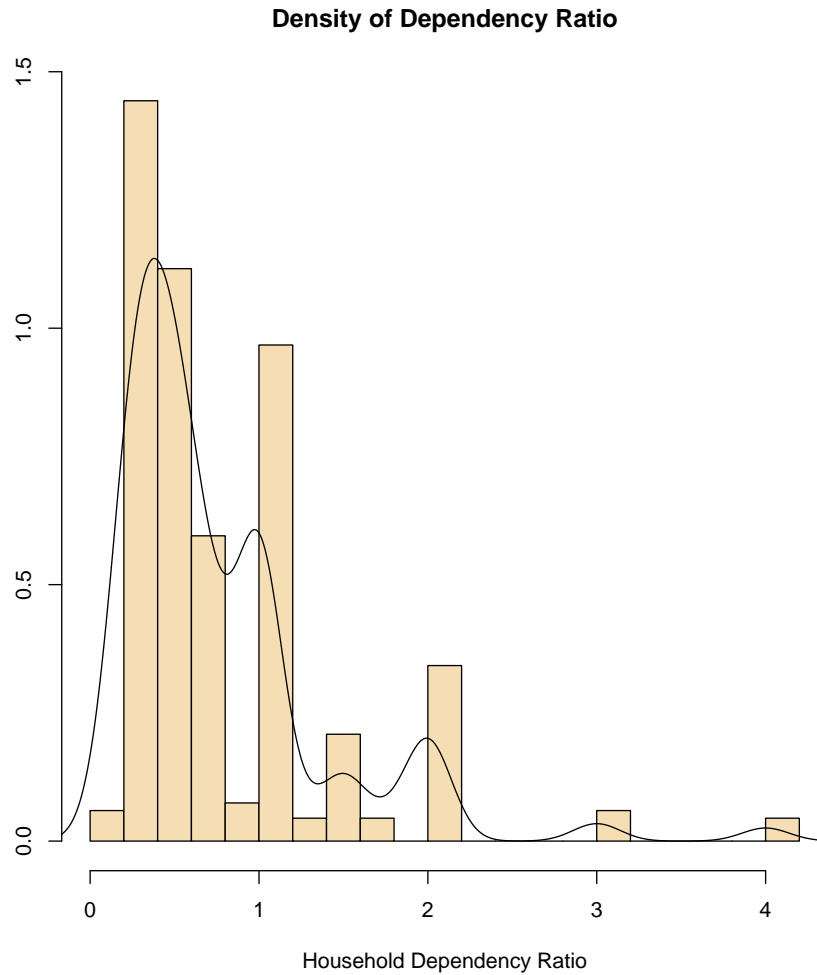


Figure 2: Distribution of Household Dependency Ratios: Mean = 0.0.7715; Median = 0.5; Standard Deviation = 0.6302.

Age

Breaking down the dependency ratio into its component parts – the ages of individual Mofokeng – we see the potential cause of the trend exemplified in the dependency ratio. Notice the dip between 30 and 45 in both groups, most significant with females. This dip in the middle of the graph could drive the dependency ratio high.

Another interesting aspect of the data is the relatively high median age for both

Density of Age for Males

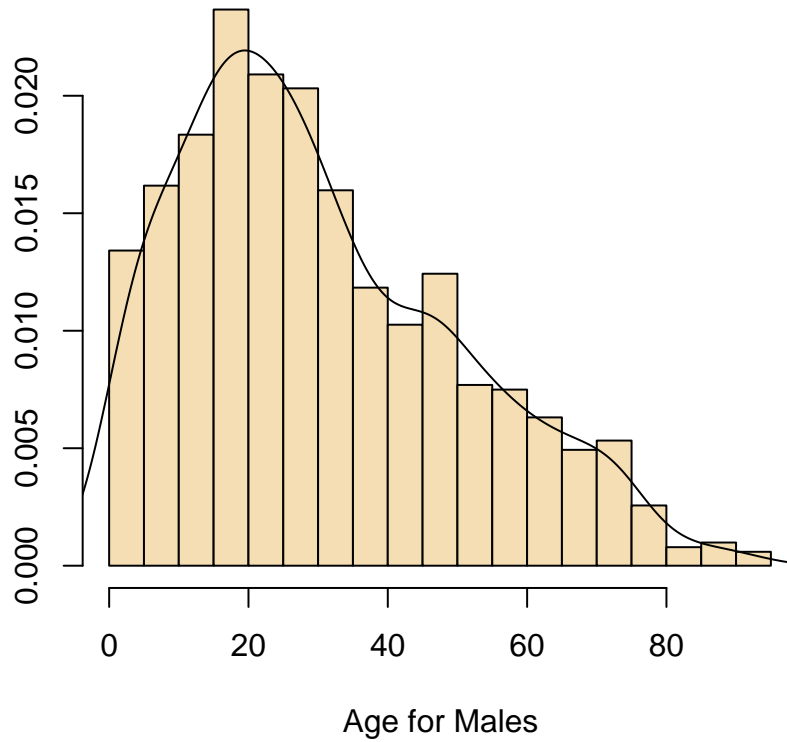


Figure 3: Distribution of Age for Males: Mean = 30.29; Median = 26; Standard Deviation = 20.09.

males and females. Half of males are younger than 28; half of females are younger than 29. This figure is substantially higher than the figure provided by Statistics SA in their 2003 July General Household Survey. In that report, the median age for black Africans was approximately 23 years.

The difference here could be accounted for in at least two ways. First, young children may have been inadvertently excluded from the survey. Interviewers were instructed to ask about all household members, and we have no evidence of their non-compliance. However, the discrepancy does suggest this as one possible problem. The other possibility is that the discrepancy can be sourced to the fact that many young

Density of Age for Females

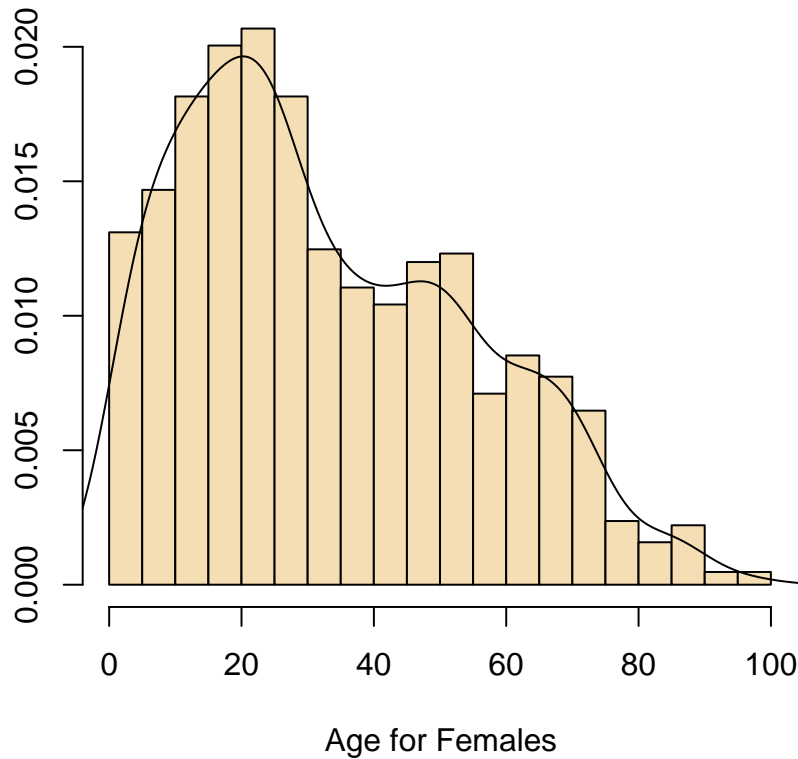


Figure 4: Distribution of Age for Females: Mean = 32.89; Median = 28; Standard Deviation = 21.82.

people migrate from rural areas to urban areas. Thus, the estimate may be correct for the mainly rural Royal Bafokeng Nation (and rural areas more generally), while at odds with the aggregate (i.e., rural and urban) census data. We could not locate comparable census data with which to test this conjecture.

Gender

The standard demographic statistic for gender is the sex ratio: the number of men in a population or sample divided by the number of women in a sample.

<i>Reason for Death</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>% of Responding Sample</i>
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	7	7.4%
<i>Sugar Diabetes</i>	6	6.3%
<i>Car Accident</i>	6	6.3%
<i>Swollen Feet</i>	5	5.3%
<i>HIV</i>	4	4.2%
<i>Bronchitis, Asthma, Breathing Trouble</i>	3	3.2%
<i>Pneumonia</i>	2	2.1%

Table 1: Summary of Reasons for Deaths and Frequency in the past year.

The 2005 estimate ⁴ of the South African sex ratio is 0.94. The data collected in the Royal Bafokeng Nation suggests a sex ratio of 0.948 – almost the same as the census data. The ratio evinces that slightly more women than men are present in the population. While this is common in most populations, the ratio may be drawn even further from 1 due to migration or labour flows. Like household size, the gender ratio has few welfare implications, though the impact of AIDS or changing trends in labour migration may cause changes in the ratio.

Death or Illness in the past year

351 out of the approximately 500 households interviewed responded to the question asking, "Has anyone in your household been ill or died in the past year?" Of those 351 households responding, which represent about 70% of the sample, 27% (95 households) reported death or illness in the past year.

Along with this question, an open question regarding the reason for death was included in the survey. The table below summarizes some of the common ailments reported, alongside their frequency reported:

Given the amount of non-response in this question (about 150 households did not supply a response), we cannot make any claims about the characteristics of the population. However, the table above does allow policy makers to grasp the extent to which HIV is affecting the community. Of these seven common causes in the table, four are HIV or likely to be HIV-related. Indeed, summing the frequency of deaths from Tuberculosis, Swollen Feet, HIV, and Pneumonia, we find that almost 20% of reported deaths are HIV-related. This is likely an under-estimate given the stigma surrounding the disease, as well as the amount of question non-response.

⁴<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/sf.html>

ECONOMIC PROFILE

Household Consumption

Household consumption is a basic measure of welfare. It attempts to capture how much households spend on a defined basket of goods and services in the Royal Bafokeng Nation. The survey included a matrix of food items, services, and common personal and household items in order to construct a measure of monthly consumption. For example, the survey recorded how much households spent on items like bread, mealie meal, beef, vegetables, clothes, and electricity. While such a basket is not expansive enough to cover all possible purchases by a household, it is large enough to capture the relative differences between households and demonstrate the wide variance in welfare across households.

In this survey, as opposed to last year's survey, consumption will provide the central measure for welfare. This is for two reasons. First, the data collected for consumption was much more complete for more households than income (the other potential measure for welfare). This is because questions about consumption tend to be perceived as less invasive and confidential than questions regarding income. Second, consumption measures are less sensitive to excluded information, given that one small exclusion within a list of fifty goods and services will bias the results much less than the exclusion of one individual's income.

One critique of the use of consumption data as a measure for welfare should be noted. Consumption data is necessarily materialist – it records what people buy and use. As a result, no inference can be made regarding individual or household welfare unless policy-makers accept the assumption that being able to buy more goods and services means that one will be better off. Surely, to some degree this is true: the poor household that can only afford a small amount of mealie meal and meat each month will be made much better off by a 10% increase in income. However, a rich family whose needs are mainly fulfilled may see little material benefit in an analogous increase in income. In a very real sense, it could be the case that increases in welfare

via consumption face decreasing marginal returns. Thus, in using this information, policy-makers must be aware of the limits of the measure, and the assumptions behind it. Fortunately, changes in welfare via consumption at the low end – those poorest and in most need of policy and program assistance – are most believably captured by the consumption measure.

Total Monthly Household Consumption

Total household consumption measures the amount of goods and services consumed by a household in one month, specifically mid-July to mid-August 2005. This measure provides a profile of the absolute amount consumed by a household in that month, unadjusted for the number of people in that household.

Per Capita Monthly Household Consumption

Per capita monthly household consumption adjusts the total monthly household consumption figures by dividing each household’s consumption by the number of individuals in the household:

$$\text{Per capita consumption} = \frac{\text{Total Monthly Household Consumption}}{\# \text{ of individuals in the household.}}$$

This measure is considered to be a benchmark in studies of economic development, as it is highly correlated with many other indicators of economic development like education and health.⁵ As such, this is one likely candidate for a basic “development index” on which to base development goals.

The graph below shows the distribution of per capita consumption in the Royal Bafokeng Nation.

⁵See Pritchett, Lant and Larry Summers, 1996, “Wealthier is Healthier,” *Journal of Human Resources*, 31(4) 841-68, for one example of such arguments. Note that in studies of larger geographic areas that include industrial revenues, per capita *income* is often used. We consider per capita consumption to be a better indicator here for the reasons stated in the beginning of this section. If reliable and complete income information can be collected in the future, it would provide a useful complement to the consumption information.

Density of Monthly Household Consumption

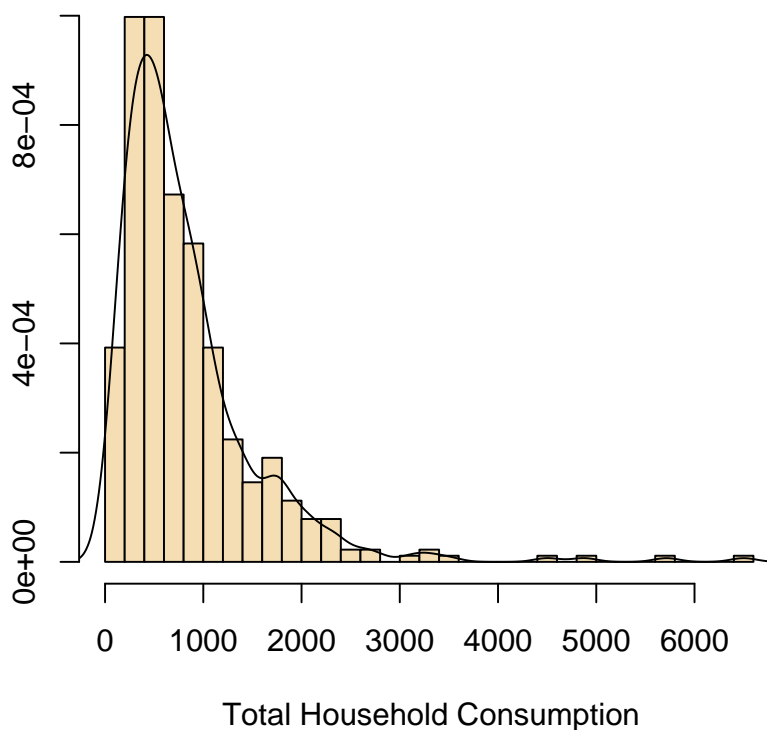


Figure 5: Distribution of Total Monthly Household Consumption: Mean = 827.123; Median = 623.39; Standard Deviation = 736.89.

Since this is the first year of data collection using a BEB-prototype, we have no past data with which to compare this data. Generally, a well-organized and executed development plan should shift this distribution to the right, raising the mean and median per capita consumption. Economic development may raise the standard deviation as well, providing opportunities for entrepreneurs to reap large gains, putting them at the high end of the distribution. Social welfare plans like the child support and pension grants should shore up the low end of the distribution, preventing an expansion in low-end per capita consumption. Indeed, shifts in this distribution

Density of Per Capita Monthly Household Consumption

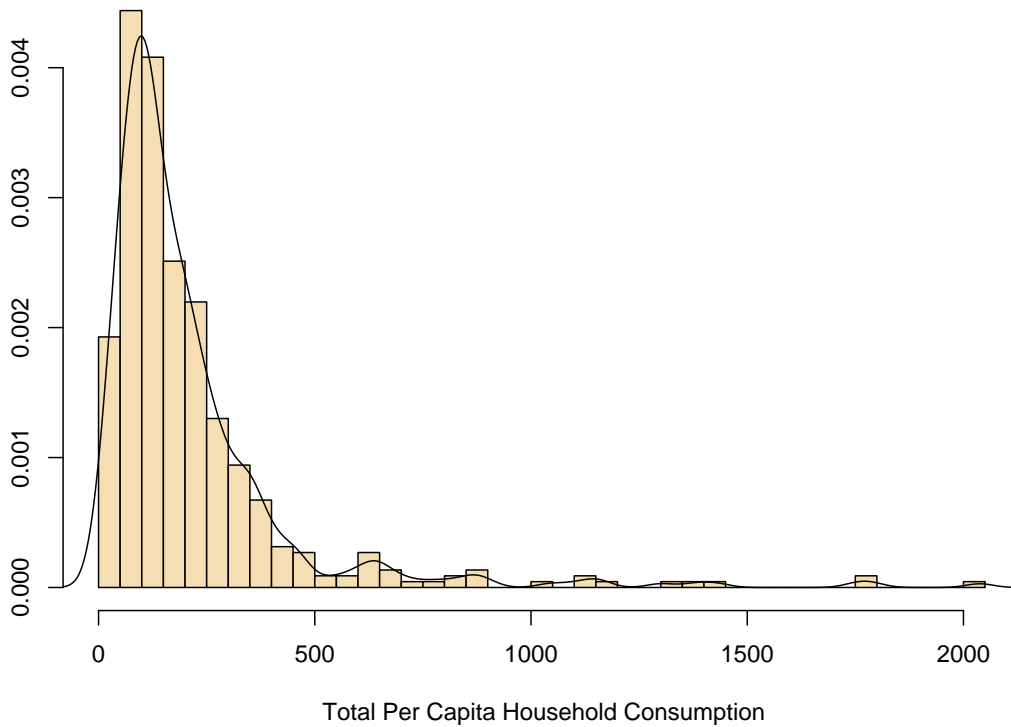


Figure 6: Distribution of Per Capita Monthly Household Consumption: Mean = 213.124; Median = 143.95; Standard Deviation = 241.482.

should be a goal of an economic development.⁶ By increasing each individual's per capita consumption, we should see analogous changes in other important variables like education.

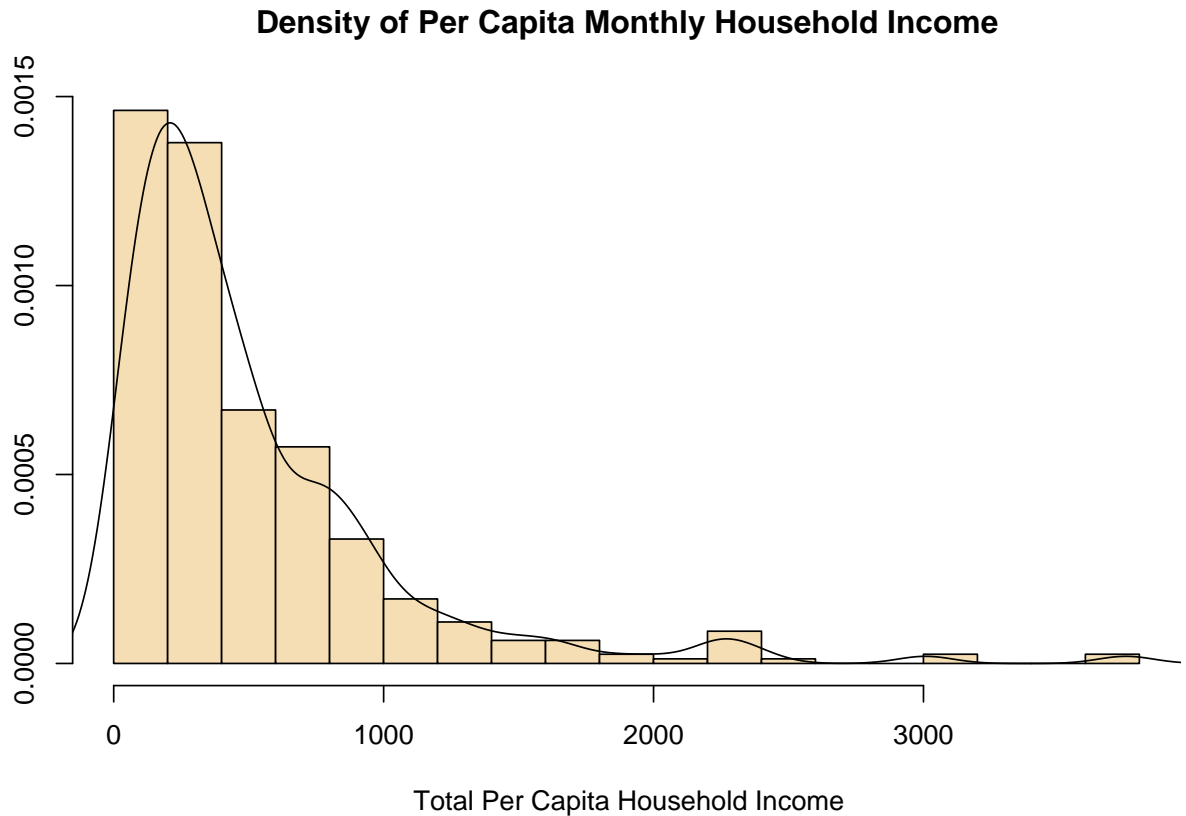


Figure 7: Distribution of Per Capita Monthly Household Income: Mean = 516.76; Median = 351.5; Standard Deviation = 537.87.

Per Capita Monthly Household Income

As stated previously, this figure is likely to be somewhat inaccurate. Interviewers encountered a lot of question non-response regarding income. This occurred for two main reasons. First, often the individual or individuals being interviewed did not know the income bracket of a non-present individual. Second, many individuals were unwilling to share what they felt was confidential information. As a result of this non-

⁶Positive correlations exist between per capita consumption, employment, education, post-matric training, and savings, just to name a few. While the direction of the causal arrow is ambiguous in some of these cases, per capita income is nonetheless related and serves as a satisfactory summary indicator of welfare.

compliance, we feel that the income information collected, while useful for modeling and observational studies, is not representative of the population characteristics.⁷

Employment Rate

In this exercise, we calculated the employment rate of those individuals who had finished matric (or were over 18 years of age) and where not receiving any government grants. Using this methods, we effectively calculated the full employment rate of adult who could potentially be working. By full employment, we mean to distinguish full-time, 35+ hours per week work from part-time, irregular, or unreliable sources of income. Under this definition, approximately 36% of Bafokeng adults are fully employed.⁸ We have no reason to believe that this is an under-estimate (regarding our definition) since many individuals reported being fully employed without indicating their income.

We cannot calculate partial employment due to data constraints. While we did include columns in the survey to record partial employment, very few individuals responded to these questions. We do not believe this is necessarily interviewer error, as much as a miscalculation as to what is perceived as partial employment to the respondents. Future iterations of the survey should test a battery of income questions in order to determine which are most effective at garnering the most complete income schedule for a household.

The 64% unemployment rate is not exceptional. Some estimates of rural unemployment in South Africa are spot on our survey's estimate.⁹ One implication of these results dovetails with the current programs of the Royal Bafokeng Economic Board: both sides of the labour market need to be developed. By creating a better trained workforce as well as a cohort of growing SMMEs, a complementary development process can be achieved. On the other hand, these results reveal one

⁷A Kolmogorov-Smirnoff test with the null hypothesis that the normalized consumption distribution is not less than the normalized income distribution was soundly rejected. This result suggests two things. First, consumption could be underestimated. Second, income could be over-estimated. Given the patterns of non-response in the latter, it is more likely that the second theory is correct: only higher paid individuals (generally individuals with regular incomes) were consistently recorded. This create the illusion of higher incomes than expected given consumption.

⁸Thus the unemployment rate hovers around 64%.

⁹See http://www.skillshare.org/skillshare_southafrica.htm for one example. Kingdon, G. and J. Knight, Unemployment in South Africa 1995-2003: Causes, Problems and Policies, mimeo, GPRG, Department of Economics, University of Oxford, October, 2004, report rural unemployment rates of between 45% and 55%. See <http://gprg.econ.ox.ac.uk/pubs/workingpapers/pdfs/gprgwps010.pdf> for details.

unaddressed question: what kinds of programs and policies can be developed to encourage increased partial employment? Answering this question could go a long way towards shifting the per capita income distribution in the right direction.

Entrepreneurship

Another variable of interest is the percentage of households that launch small businesses. The rate of entrepreneurship represents two complementary trends in the Royal Bafokeng Nation. First, it gauges the environmental factors relevant to successful small businesses. If factors like security, available credit, and available markets are present, one would expect more small businesses to emerge. The second factor is human capital. The presence of individuals willing and suitably skilled to gauge and navigate the risks of entrepreneurship is prior to the development of such small businesses. This theoretical model of entrepreneurship puts environment first: without basic material security, the ability to exchange without fear of fraud, and access to financial instruments, entrepreneurs – even those with suitable skills – face near-insurmountable obstacles.

From this model, several questions arise. Most basically, what is the rate of entrepreneurship in the Royal Bafokeng Nation? Second, what are the effects of environment and skills training and on the rate of entrepreneurship?

The first question is relatively easy to answer. Of the approximately 500 households interviewed, what percentage had started businesses in the past two years? 469 households responded to that question; 59 of them had started a business in the past two years. Thus, approximately 12% of households had started a business in the past year. This may seem low relative to the 37% reported in the 2004 report. However, the question in the 2004 report asked “Has anyone in this household ever attempted to start a business?”, taking into account all entrepreneurial activity in recent memory. Taking 37% as a working figure of potential entrepreneurial activity, the 12% figure could be interpreted as an estimate of a yearly rate of entrepreneurial activity.

Of course, not all of those businesses started survive. Of the 59 businesses started, 35 were still operating at the time of the survey. The table below summarizes the kind of business started and still surviving.

One obvious feature that may be inferred from this table is that Bafokeng entrepreneurs prefer businesses that require low or incremental investment, like tuck shops or shebeens. Large initial investments like combis tend to be less prevalent. In a future version of this report, statistical models will be constructed to determine what the main determinants of successful businesses are in the Royal Bafokeng

<i>Business</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
<i>Tuck Shop</i>	11
<i>Shebeen</i>	6
<i>Taxi Ownership</i>	1
<i>Other</i>	5

Table 2: Summary of Successful Businesses Started in the Past Two Years.

Nation.

<i>Bank</i>	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
<i>Absa</i>	211	39%
<i>Standard Bank</i>	114	21%
<i>Post Bank</i>	79	15%
<i>FNB</i>	60	11%
<i>TEBA</i>	36	6%
<i>Nedbank</i>	14	3%
<i>Other</i>	25	5%

Table 3: Summary of Bank Accounts Held.

Savings and Investment Behavior

Bank Account Access

Of the 1475 individuals over 18 years of age for whom we have data, approximately 33% have access to a bank account. A summary of which banks individuals belong to is found in the table below.

Monthly Savings

Of the 539 individuals who responded affirmatively to the question regarding bank account access, 128 (23%) provided information about their monthly savings behavior. Much like income, the response rate for this question is relatively low; many individuals felt that this information was too sensitive to reveal under the interview circumstances. Although no population level estimates can be inferred, the distribution of savings below is revealing. Twenty-eight individuals reported no monthly savings, while an additional 39 reported monthly savings less than R100. The median of 108 reveals that half save that amount or less per month. The high standard deviation evinces the wide variation in savings behavior in the Royal Bafokeng Nation.

Home Investment

162 households responded to the question, "How much have you spent for construction, improvement, repair, and painting costs?" The distribution below summarizes those responses:

The graph demonstrates that, for the sub-sample of individuals who responded to

Density of Monthly Savings

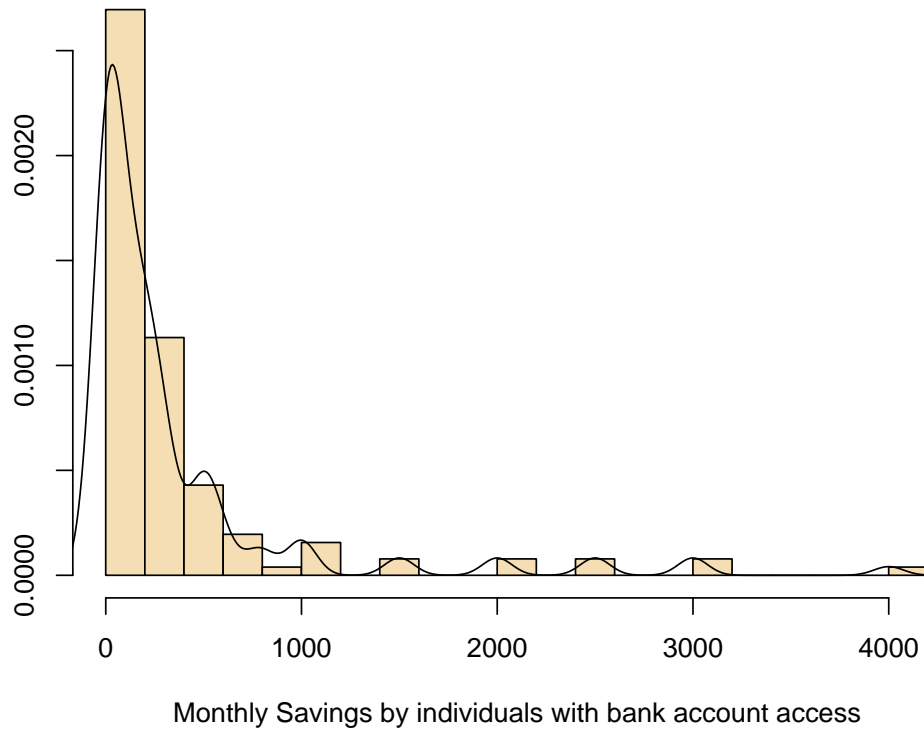


Figure 8: Distribution of Individual Monthly Savings: Mean = 353.46; Median = 108; Standard Deviation = 655.90.

the question, home investment is skewed toward the low end of the scale, indicating a low amount of investment in the home. This is likely to be an overestimate, given two facts. First, individuals are unlikely to know the precise amount spent by the household (especially if the household head is not present), leading to non-response in poor cases and an inaccurate estimate in wealthy cases. Second, as with income, individuals tend to under-report investment figures, given their sensitive nature, when they do report. While it is obvious from this sample that some individuals in the Royal Bafokeng Nation have invested heavily in their land, the data seems to indicate pervasive non-investment by a large segment of the population.

Density of Home Investment, in Rands

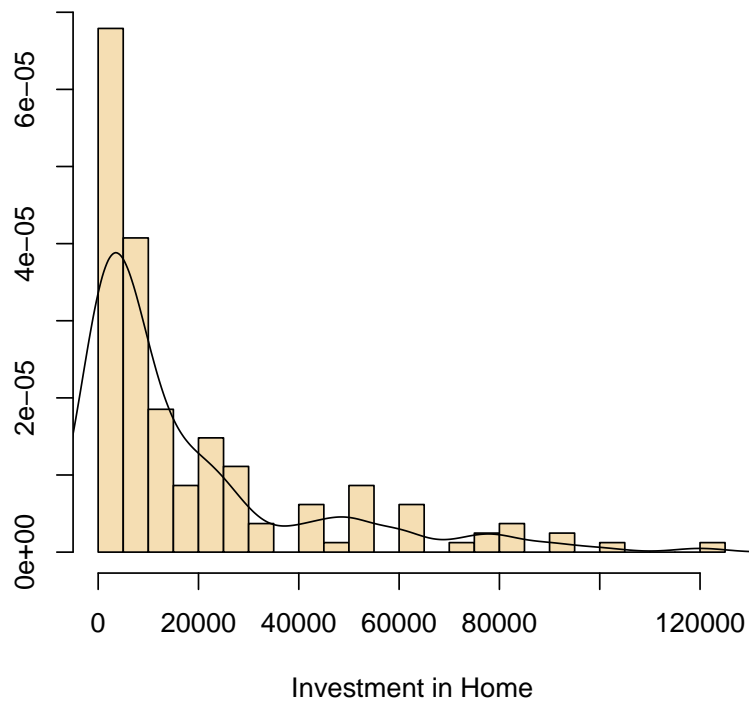


Figure 9: Distribution of Home Investment in Rands: Mean = 17683.5; Median = 8000; Standard Deviation = 23656.2.

HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL PROFILE

This section presents some basic statistics on human and social capital in the Royal Bafokeng Nation. Human capital can be understood as the skills and abilities that individuals possess that contribute to their probability of employment and their productivity on the job. Social capital could be understood as “the aggregate of the actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition.”¹⁰ While the two concepts are certainly linked, this report disaggregates them along the following lines. Human capital endowments are estimated using high school and post-matric education levels. Social capital endowments are estimated by examining the prevalence of funeral societies (which tend to be informal and relational, rather than formal and contractual) and attendance at the local kgotla.

Education through High School

The graph below presents the simple distribution of education in the Royal Bafokeng Nation. At first glance, this graph appears to evince a large degree of inequality in access to education, with modes at 0 and at 12.

However, this is not the case. Plotting education against age, we see that enrollment of younger individuals and the amount of young adults educated through grade 12 is strong, while many middle-aged and older individuals possess lower levels of education. This result drives the perceived inequality in the previous graph.

¹⁰Bourdieu, P. (1986) "The Forms of Capital" in Richardson, J.G. (ed). *The Handbook of Theory: Research for the Sociology of Education*. New York: Greenwood Press, chapter 9, pp. 241-258, 1986.

Density of Individual Education

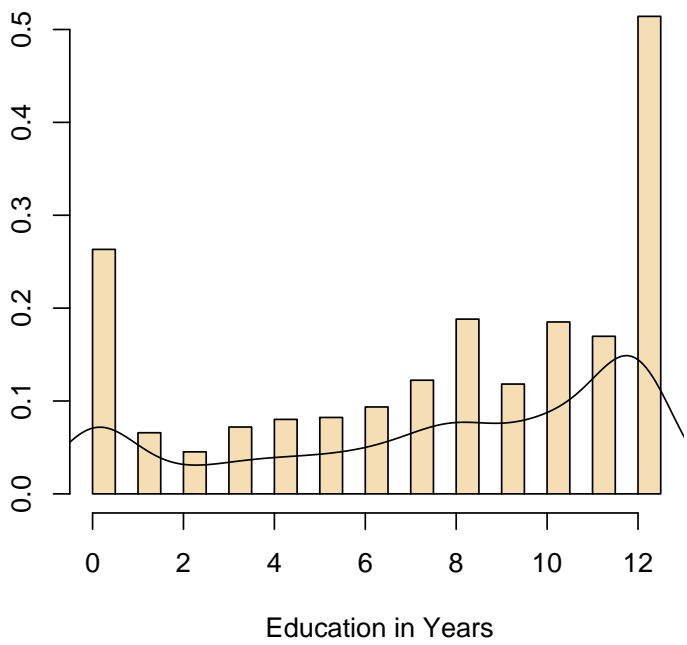


Figure 10: Density of Individual Education, mean = 7.49, median = 8, standard deviation = 4.25.

Post-Matric Education

Last years survey revealed the value of post-matric training and education in raising incomes. What levels of post-matric education are present in the sample? We defined the population for this section as all adults between 18 and 45. We chose 45 years of age given the revelation in the previous section: older individuals are much less likely to have any education, let alone post-matric training. Thus, including older individuals would provide an underestimate of the level of this variable. Of these individuals, approximately 16% (161 individuals) have some kind of post-matric education. The table below outlines the main kinds of education undertaken.

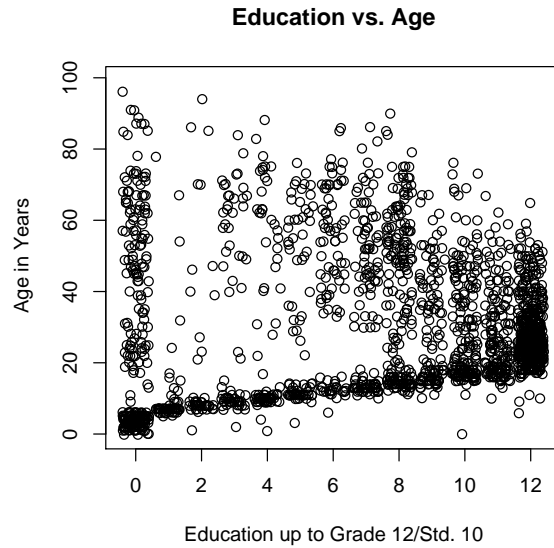


Figure 11: Plot of Education vs. Age

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of Individuals</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
<i>ITC/Computers</i>	18	11%
<i>Engineering</i>	18	11%
<i>Teaching/Education</i>	17	10%
<i>Diploma</i>	8	5%
<i>Nursing</i>	7	4%
<i>Business/Management</i>	7	4%
<i>Security</i>	6	4%
<i>Accounting</i>	4	2.5%
<i>Doctor</i>	3	2%
<i>Mining</i>	3	2%
<i>Travel & Tourism</i>	2	1%
<i>Law</i>	2	1%
<i>Other</i>	6	41%

Table 4: Summary of Post-matriculation training and education as reported on survey.

Burial Society Membership

Burial society membership in the Royal Bafokeng Nation seems to be a pervasive organizational form and an important nexus of social capital. These groups provide

Density of Burial Society Membership

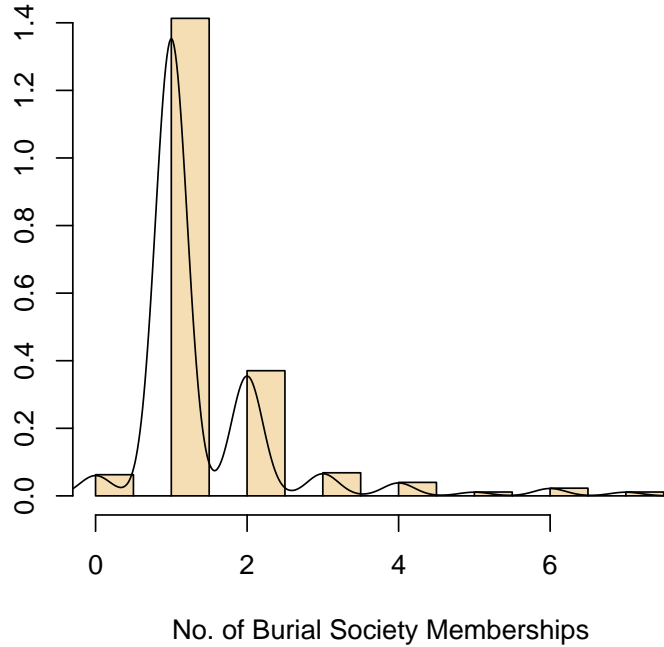


Figure 12: Density of Burial Society Membership, mean = 1.39, median = 1, standard deviation = 0.98

mutual support and insurance for the economic burden of funerals, as well as an opportunity for community members to congregate. Usually, these societies meet once per month, rotating the meeting point at each member’s house. At each meeting, a relatively small amount of dues is collected from each member. As the graph above indicates, almost all households belong to at least one burial society. In fact, only 11 households (less than 5% of the total sample of households) reported belonging to no burial societies.

The distribution of membership size is reported below. Note that two especially large outliers were excluded from this analysis, as they distorted the distribution. One had a reported size of 3000.¹¹ The other had 500 members.

Another important variable is the monthly contribution. The average contribu-

¹¹This was a corporate burial society located in Rustenburg.

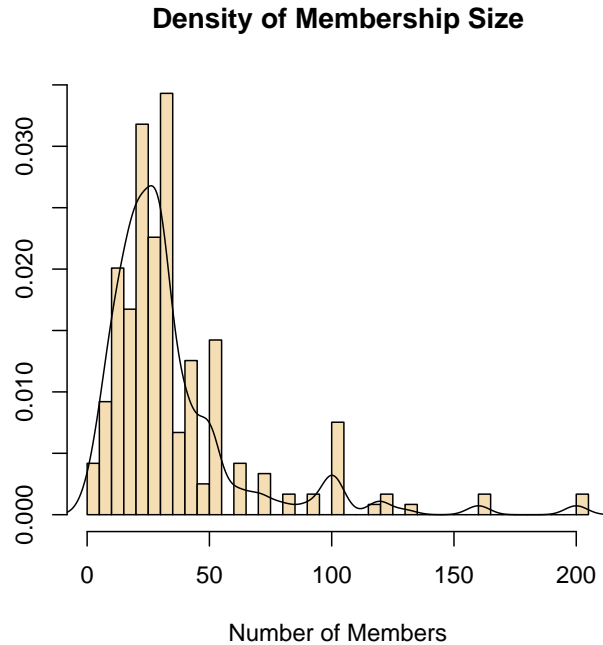


Figure 13: Density of Burial Society Membership, mean = 34.9, median = 27, standard deviation = 30.7

tion is just over R50 per month. Three modes appear in the data, at R25, R50, and R100. If desired, future research could explore the variation in benefits and attributes between these three modes.

Given the pervasiveness of these organization, understanding their success is crucial. One of the questions in the survey probed whether or not a burial society had faced any kind of financial trouble. 13% of respondents reported some problem. We also collected data on the nature of those problems. The results of that question are presented in the graph below.

By far the most common problem reported was misuse of money: society funds being borrowed or loaned for other purposes. Fraud and dues non-payment also seem to be common problems, within the subset of societies reporting problems. Note, however, that only 51 out of 356 reported societies indicated that a problem was present.

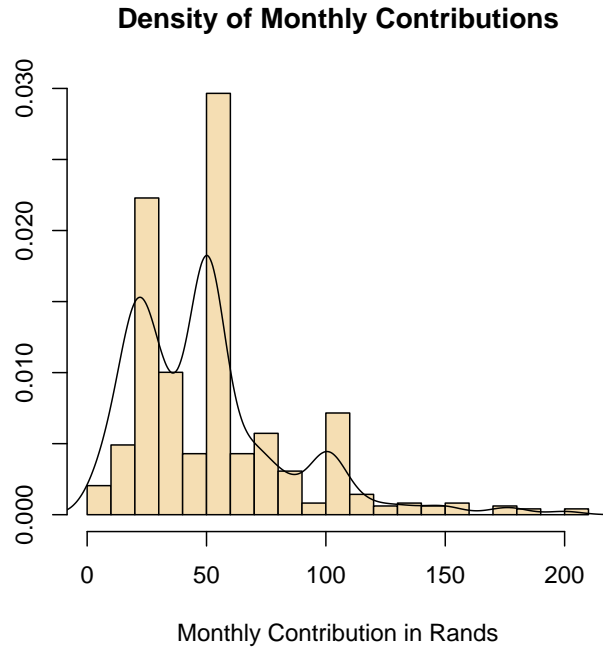


Figure 14: Density of Burial Society Monthly Contributions, mean = 50.44, median = 50, standard deviation = 33.8

Kgotla Attendance

Another important social institution is the local kgotla. The survey asked whether or not anyone from the household went to the local kgotla regularly. The central motivation behind the collection of this data is to monitor the relationship between Bafokeng social institutions and socio-economic development. This is an important relationship. Last year, the Managing Director of the Royal Bafokeng Economic Board even quipped that to develop and leave characteristic social institutions behind was in itself would be a partial failure, at least.

Of the 453 households that responded to the question, 86.7% reported regular attendance at the local kgotla. This is well within the standard error of last year's estimate of 85.3%, again suggesting that both surveys achieved proper randomization, resulting in an unbiased estimate of population attributes. Unlike last year's findings, urban and rural attendance rates are roughly equal.¹² Given the increased

¹²Last year's sample found that only 70.8% of rural households attended the local kgotla, as

Density of Problem Type

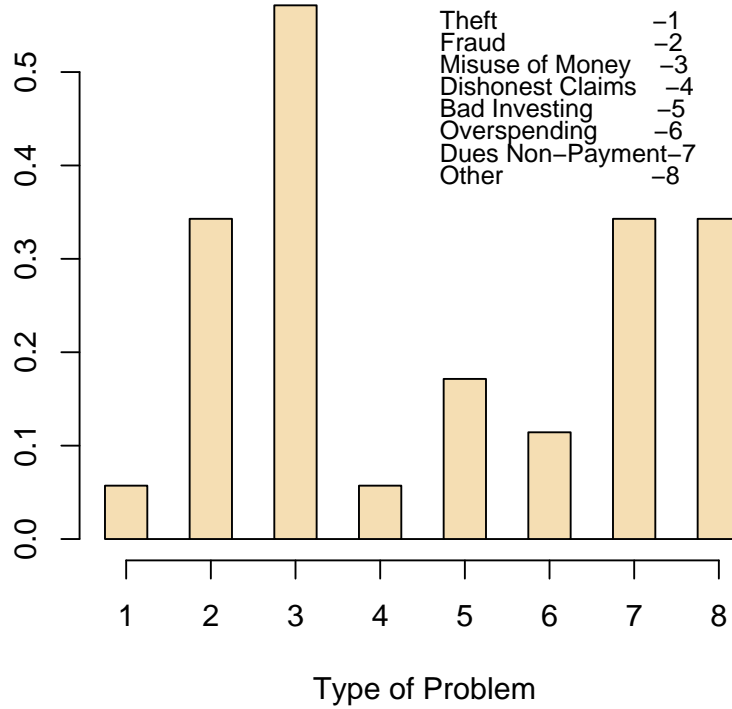


Figure 15: Density of Burial Society Problem Type.

methodological rigor and the doubled sample-size, the 2005 estimates should probably be considered definitive.

opposed to 88.7% of urban households.

OPINION AND WELL-BEING PROFILE

Data was also collected on opinions of governance and development, as well as perceptions of security needs. In each household, one individual was asked questions about their opinions on their kgosana, kgosi, and other public officials. They were asked about their perceptions of the development challenges facing their communities, as well as the services provided (and potentially provided) by the Reaction Force. Their reactions are presented in graphs and text below.

While the survey was randomized by household, making population-level inferences possible, that randomization could not be maintained on the individual-level. We attempted to obtain a random sample of opinions by randomizing the individual whose opinions were recorded. However, the individuals who were at home to respond to the survey were not representative of the entire population. As a result, this sub-sample contains 29% women versus 47% in the whole sample; an average age of 46 years as opposed to 32 in the whole sample; and an average of 8 years of education, as opposed to 7.5 in the whole sample. A total of 456 individuals responded. The distributions of these characteristics are presented in the graphs below.

As the data is discussed below, it should be noted that women and older individuals are over-represented in the sub-sample, which will bias any estimate from the population-level value.

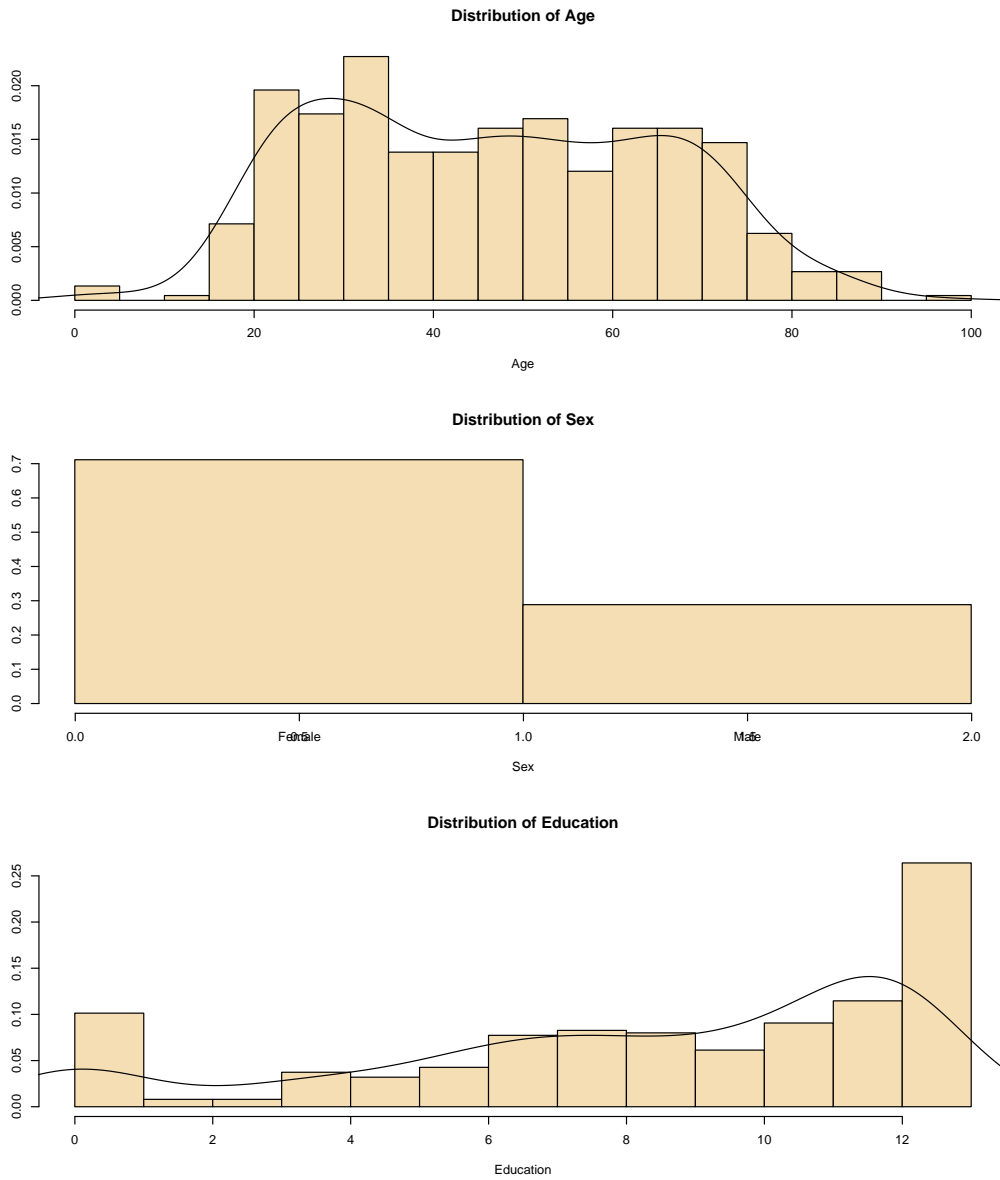


Figure 16: Density of Characteristics of Opinion Respondents.

Trust Measure #1

The first trust measure asked: “How much do you trust each of the following individuals?” Then, there was a list of national and local leaders. The response

choices were: not at all, a little, a fair amount, a lot, and don't know. ¹³We will examine the responses for Kgosi, the dikgosana, and the Bafokeng and Municipal Councilors.

The graphs below bring together the distributions of responses for each figure, in order to facilitate comparison. Note that there is some incongruity between the figures: while Kgosi is one person, the others are different individuals depending on the respondent. While it may be correct to say that the graphs represent a general opinion towards their local leader generally versus their Kgosi, the results cannot be read as a comparison of a specific kgosana (or councilor) versus Kgosi, for instance.

¹³Roughly translated.

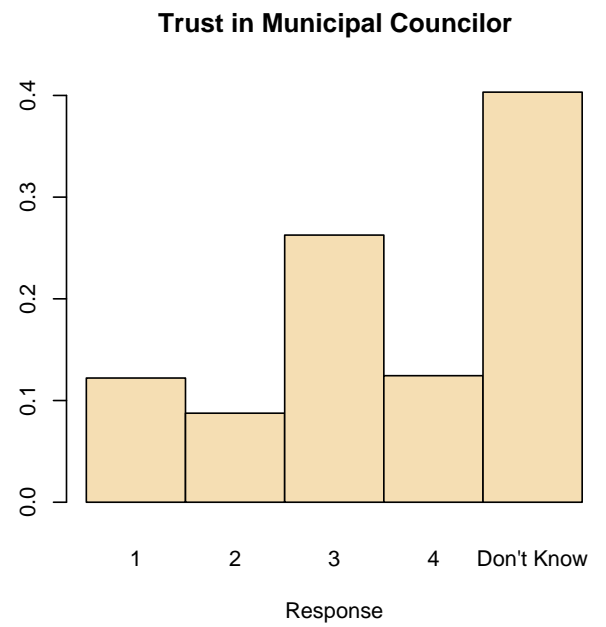
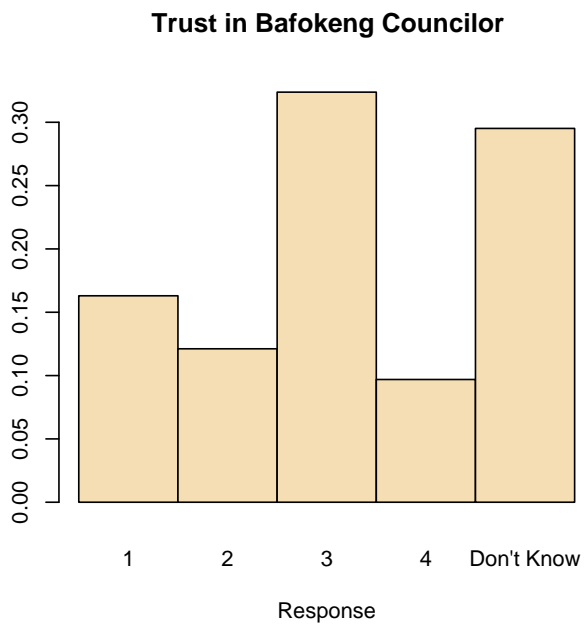
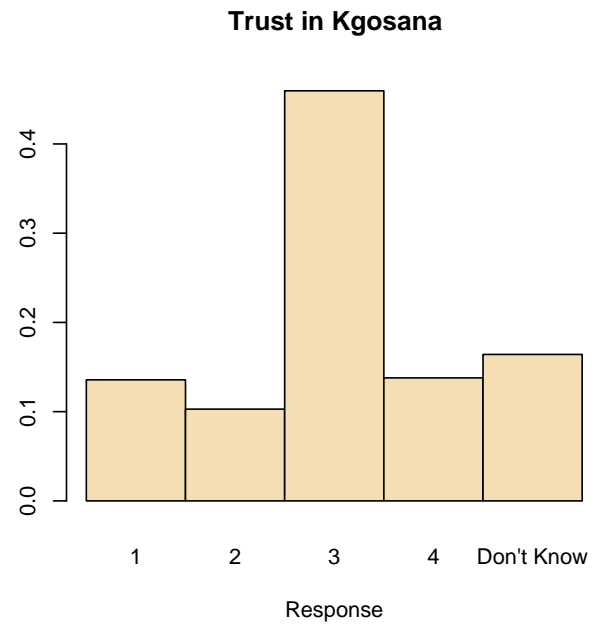
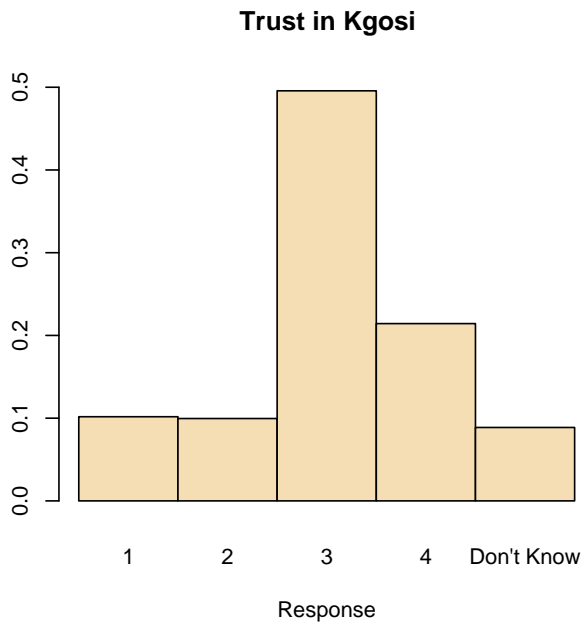


Figure 17: Density of Trust 1 Responses for each type of leader.

Perhaps the most striking thing about these graphs are the differences in “Don’t Know” between the different positions. Almost everyone could form an opinion about Kgosi or their Kgosana. On the other hand, elected councilors remained unevaluated by their constituents. There also seems to be significant;y more dissatisfaction with Bafokeng councilors than with their unelected counterparts, the dikgosana.

Trust Measure #2

The second trust measure reads” “How much of the time can you trust your kgosana?” The responses are: never; only some of the time; most of the time; just about always; don’t know. The graph on the following page reports the responses.

Obviously, this measure brings out more variation than the previous question. This should be noted for future surveys. Two interesting trends are present in these graphs. First, the amount of “never” responses are highly correlated with the amount of “don’t know” responses across the graphs, suggesting that poor perception of leaders and poor visibility are related. Second, the “just about always” response is about constant across the three surveys. This intimates that while learning more about the activities of the leader through public relations or other publicity can only increase satisfaction so much; the rest of the job is up to the performance of the leader herself.

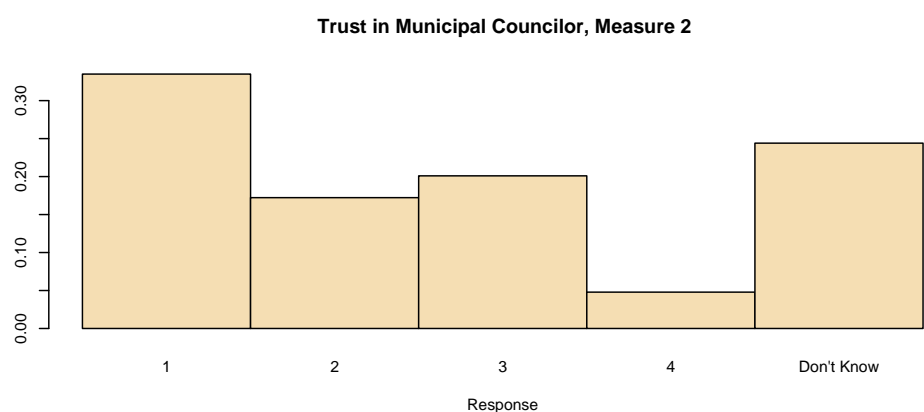
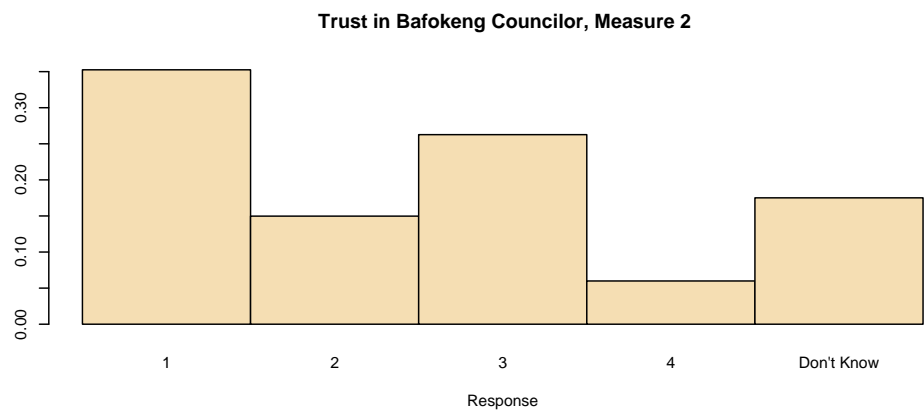
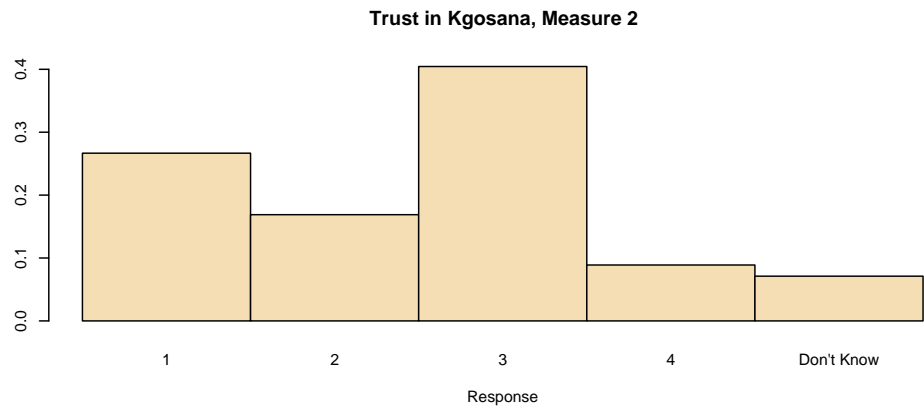


Figure 18: Distribution of Trust 2 measures for each type of leader.

Interest Measure

In addition to the trust measure, we also sought to capture individuals opinions on whether or not their local leaders were interested in their opinions and interests.¹⁴ The binary "Yes or No" results are presented in the table below.

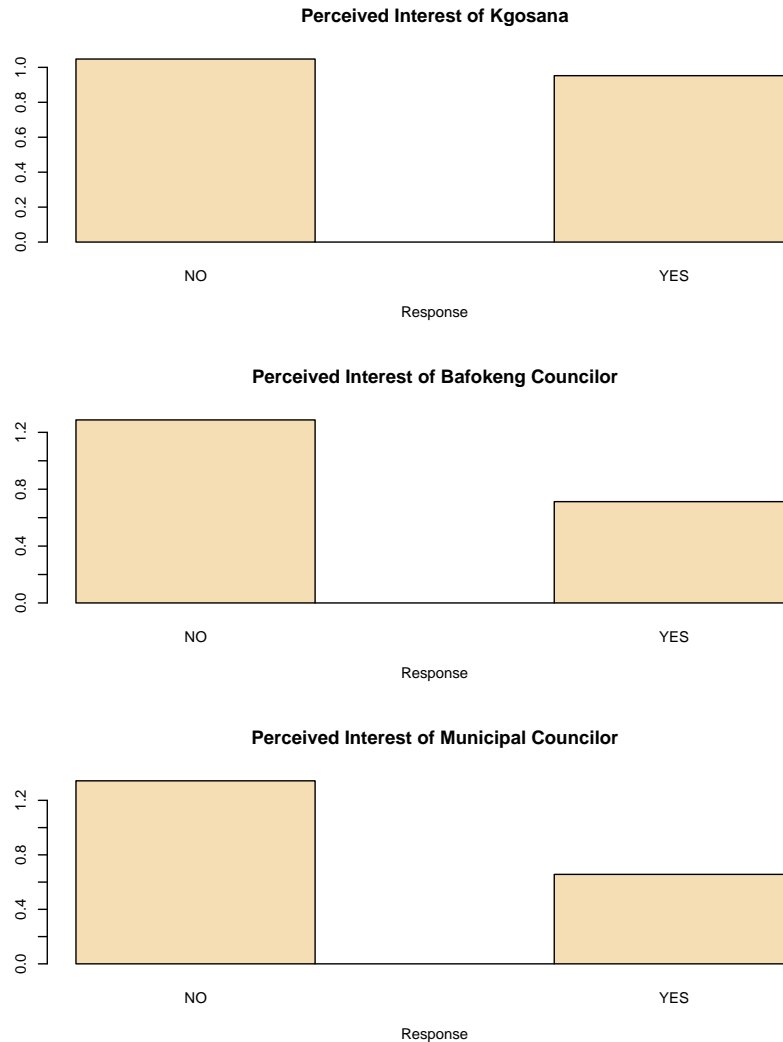


Figure 19: Distribution of Leader Interest measures for each type of leader.

¹⁴*Do you think your kgosana is interersted what happens to you or hearing what people like you think?* is the wording of the question.

Compared to the Bafokeng and municipal councilors, the dikgosana are considered to be significantly more interested in their constituents. About 48% of individuals submitted a “yes” response, compared to 37% and 33% for Bafokeng councilors and municipal councilors respectively.

Development Challenges and Obstacles

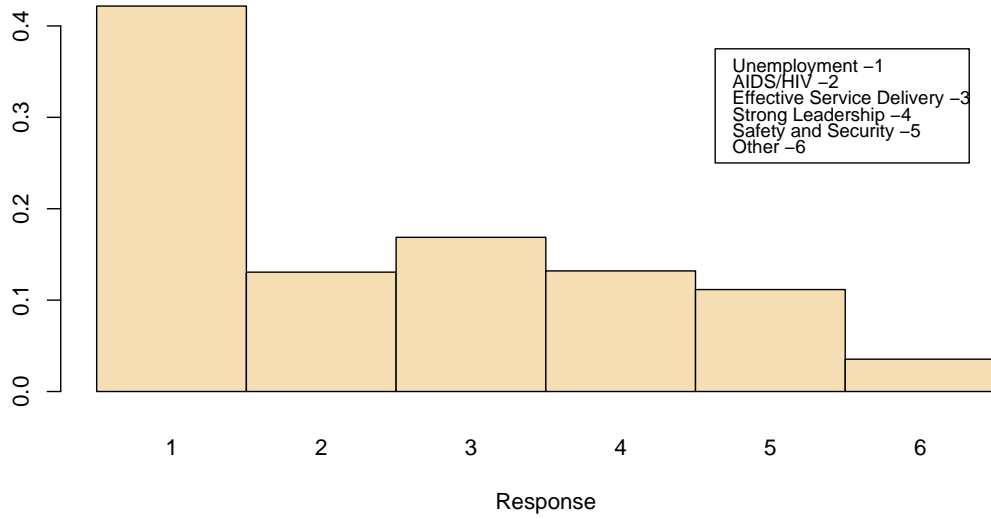
We included two related questions on development outlooks for the Royal Bafokeng Nation. The first sought to gauge what environmental factors would challenge the institutions and policies in the Royal Bafokeng Nation in working towards Vision 2020. The second sought to identify factors internal to those institutions that may inhibit development. The two graphs below report the results of those questions.¹⁵

In the first question, we see that the main environmental challenge to development as perceived by individual Mofokeng is unemployment. A distant second, with less than half as many responses is effective service delivery.

In the second question, the main internal obstacle to development is perceived to be nepotism or, with poor local leadership coming a close second. This reflects some serious reticence of the constituency to identify their leadership as meritocratic and managerially capable. The third and fourth most commonly cited obstacles are also leadership related: corruption and ineffective service delivery. The human capital toll of HIV does not seem to be seen as a problem.

¹⁵Obviously, these categories are not well defined. Future surveys should seek to better differentiate these endogenous and exogenous factors.

Distribution of Perceived RBN Development Challenges



Distribution of Perceived RBN Development Obstacles

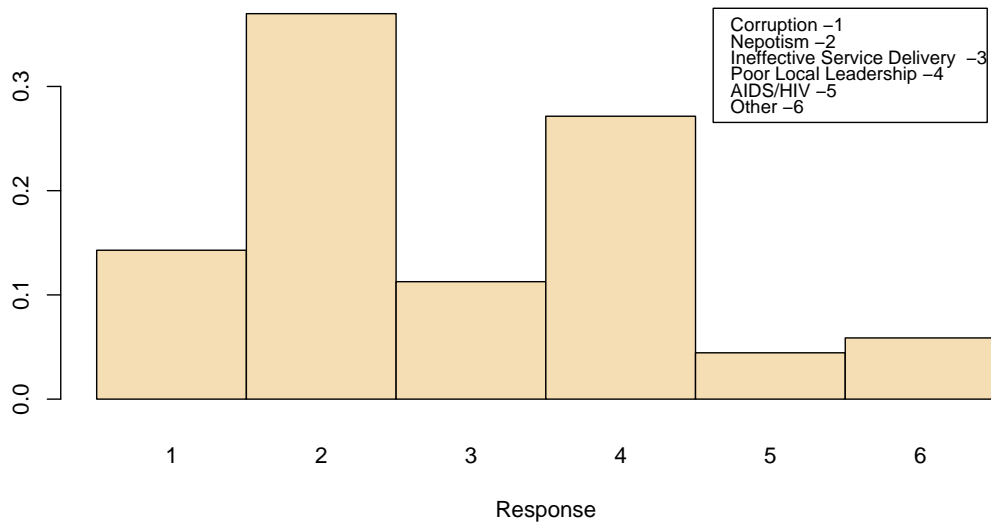


Figure 20: Distribution of Opinions of Development Challenges and Obstacles.

Criminal Activities

“What do you think is the most common criminal activity in your area?” was another question on the survey. The Reaction Force asked that this question, along with the ones included in the following section, to be included in the survey. 422 individuals responded to this question, with some providing multiple answers. The graph below provides a summary of the responses.

Theft is considered to be the most common kind of criminal activity by a wide margin, dwarfing other concerns. This suggests that theft is both relatively common as well as unopposed by local leadership, the SAPS, and the Reaction Force. Indeed, over 73% of individuals reported “theft or destruction of household property” as an occurrence likely to happen in another question on the survey.

Distribution of Perceived Common Criminal Activities

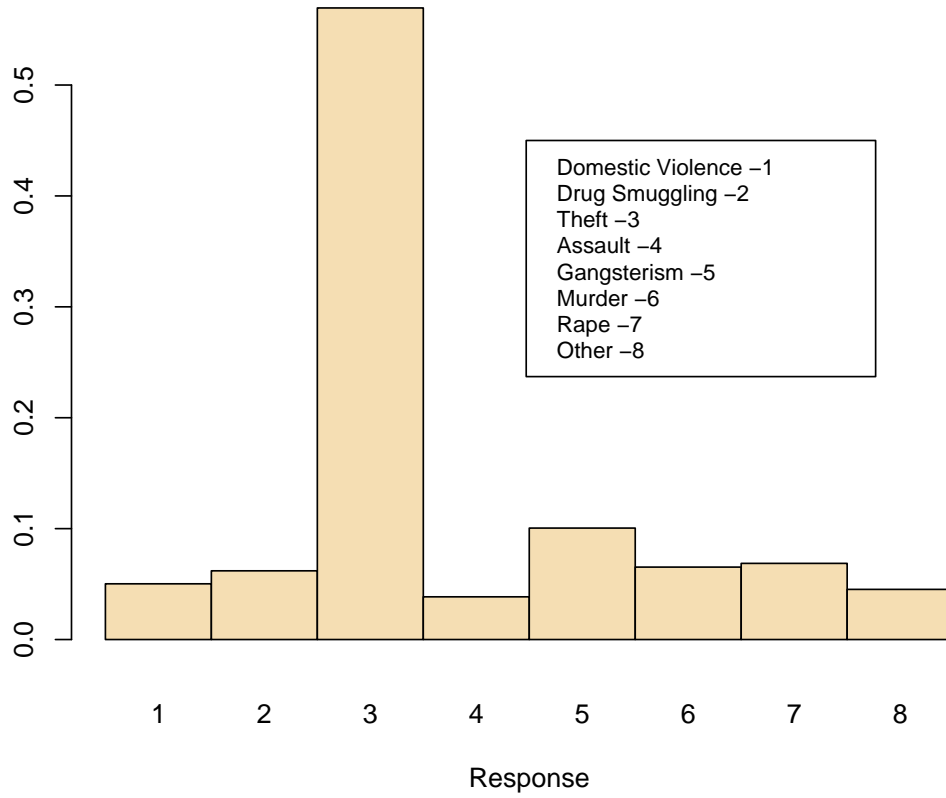
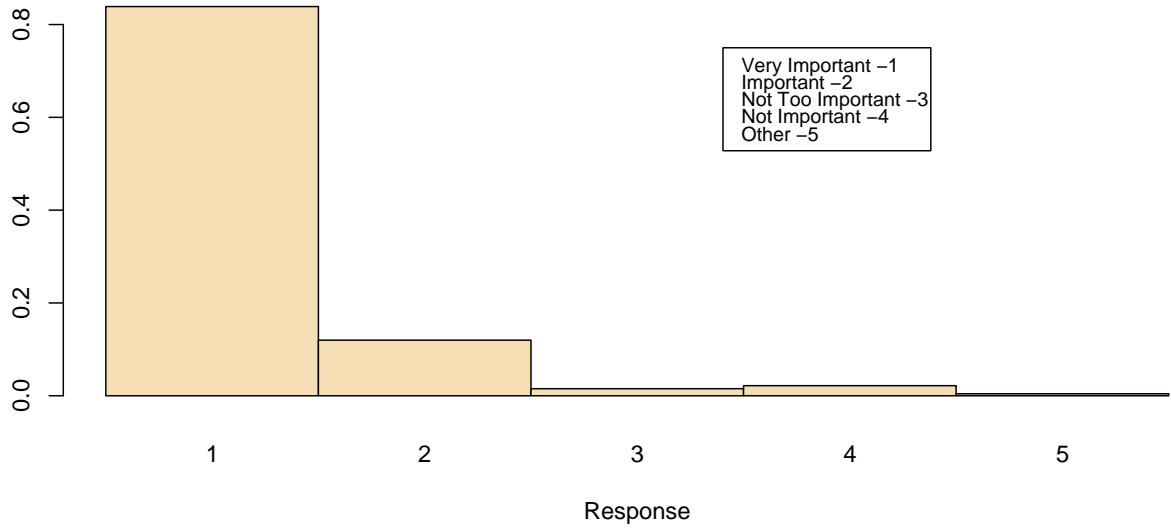


Figure 21: Distribution of Perceived Common Criminal Activities in the Royal Bafokeng Nation.

Demand for Fire and Ambulance Services

Two questions were included to gauge the perceived need for ambulance and fire fighting services in the RBN at the request of the Reaction Force. Both questions garnered an overwhelming response in favor of each service. This, of course, is to be expected: if given a choice of having or not having such services, who would suggest that those services were unneeded or unimportant? In future surveys, such questions should be posed with some kind of trade-off constraint in order to determine which services are most important in an individual's opinion.

Distribution of Perceived Importance for Fire Fighters



Distribution of Perceived Importance for Ambulance Service

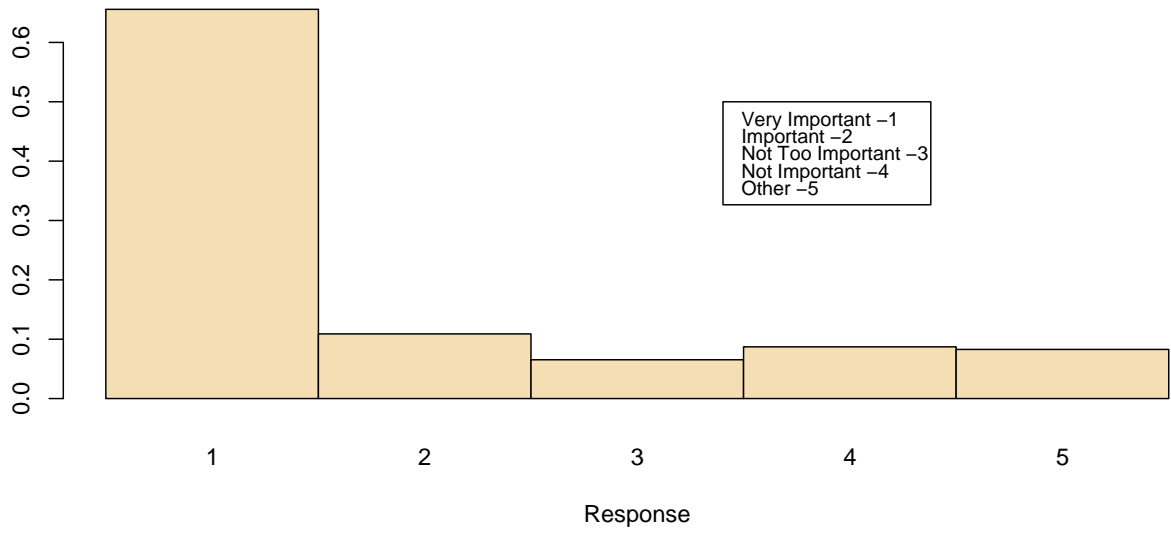


Figure 22: Distribution of Perceived Need for Fire and Ambulance Services.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The survey instrument was developed to address the needs of the RBEB and other Bafokeng agencies. The format of the survey drew from various sources, most directly from the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Surveys. Issues of question sensitivity and respondent attention-span dictated question ordering. Translation from English to Setswana was done by Holiness Thebyane.

2005 Bafokeng Household Survey

Household Number: _____

Interviewer: _____ Interviewer Number: _____

Date: _____

Village: _____ Section: _____

Time interview started: _____

Time interview completed: _____

Introductory script:

"Hi, my name is _____. I am working with the Royal Bafokeng Economic Board on a project regarding economic development in the Royal Bafokeng Nation. We are conducting a survey of households in order to gather information about the local economic state of affairs. Your household was selected randomly from a list of households in the nation. We would like to interview you on your social and economic experiences in your community. Your responses will help form a larger picture from which programs and policies can be developed and implemented. As such, thoughtful and honest answers are very important to us. Keep in mind that any answers you do provide will be confidential, and will be used to build a broad picture of Bafokeng life. Also, you are not required to participate. If you choose not to participate, you will not be penalized for that choice. Will you help us by answering the questions on this survey??"

If the individual chooses to participate, hand him or her the information and consent form. Continue and begin the interview.

INTERVIEWER: Initial if verbal consent is given: _____.

If the individual chooses not to participate, thank them and go to the next household.

Determination of Household Status (INTERVIEWER: Please mark the respondent(s) with an X in the ID square corresponding with their name.)

ID	1) Banni ba legae le ba ba le etelang go lekana kgotsa go feta kgwedi tse pedi ka ngwaga.	2) O amana jang le thogo ya lelapa?	3) Bong?	4) Dingwaga? (Record age in years.)	5) Nyalo nyetse/nyaya?	6) Mo dikgweding tse 12 tse di fetileng o ntse sebaka se se kanakang? (Number must be greater than 8.)	Dintha/Notes:
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

Head	-01	Female-00
Wife	-02	
Son	-03	Male -01
Daughter	-04	
Brother	-05	
Sister	-06	
Brother's child-	-07	
Sister's child-	-08	
Parent	-09	
Parent-in-law-	-10	
Brother/Sister-in-law	-11	
Other (specify)-	-12	

Single	-01
Married	-02
Divorced	-03
Widowed	-04

Education and educational expenses

ID	7) Dithuto?	8) O tsena sekolo? (If yes > 10)	9) Bokgakala go ya sekolong (nako)?	10) Ditshenyegelo tsa sekolo:					Dintsha/Notes:
				a) School fees per year?	b) Diaparo/Uniforms?	c) Dibuka le dipene?	d) Dinamelwa go ya sekolong? (Record amount in Rand.)	e) Dijo kwa sekolong?	
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
Std. a/Gr. 1 Std. b/Gr. 2 Std. 1/Gr. 3 Std. 2/Gr. 4 Std. 3/Gr. 5 Std. 4/Gr. 6 Std. 5/Gr. 7 Std. 6/Gr. 8 Std. 7/Gr. 9 Std. 8/Gr. 10 Std. 9/Gr. 11 Std. 10/Gr. 12	-01 -02 -03 -04 -05 -06 -07 -08 -09 -10 -11 -12	No Yes	-00 -01						

Education : Post-matric and educational loans.

ID	11) Dithuto morago ga matric? (e.g. university, technician, or certifications program.) <i>(If Yes > 12)</i>	12) Post-matric training: a) Ke dithuto tse dife? (Probe for specific qualifications.)	b) O dueletse dithuto tseo?	c) Bokae?	d) Thuso ya madi go dithuto?	e) O bone madi ko kae (banka)? (Probe for specific bank, shop, or person.)	f) Bursary, a go na le mongwe mo lapeng yo le ene a ka bo a bone madi a bursary gone le ene a kgonatse?	g) O adimile madi a0 sebakaka se se kanakang?	h) Madi a morokotso (interest)?	Dintha/Notes:
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										

No -00
Yes -01

No -00
Yes -01

No -00
Yes -01

No -00
Yes -01

Employment: status and time-use.

ID	13) Mo dikweding tse 12 tse di fetileng o kile wa bereka?	14) A okile wa nna le letseno mo dikweding tse 12 tse di fetileng?	15) O dirile tiro ya mofuta mang mo go 14 le 15? (Probe for specific answer.)	16) Diura tse kae ka beke mo tirong?	17) O santse o dira?	18) Mo dikweding tse 12 tse di fetileng ke ditiro dif e tse dingwetse o di dirileng? (Mention up to two.)	19) Diura tse kae ka beke mo ditirong tseo?	Dinttha/Notes:
01						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
02						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
03						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
04						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
05						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
06						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
07						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
08						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
09						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
10						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
11						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
12						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
13						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
14						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	
15						1) 1) 2) 2)	1) 1) 2) 2)	

No -00
Yes -01

No -00
Yes -01

No -00
Yes -01

Employment: income.

ID	20) Dituelo (pay) ka letsatsi, beke kgotsa kgewedi? (Include amount and time interval.)		21) Dituelo tsa ditiro tse dingwe? (Include amount and time interval.)		INTERVIEWER: If an individual has no reported employment and is not a student, please continue on to the unemployment questionnaire on the following page. Otherwise, continue on to the government benefits section.	Notes:
	a) Amount	b) Time Interval	a) Amount (Use codes from previous question.)	b) Time interval		
01			1) 1)	1) 1)	X	
02			1) 1)	1) 1)		
03			2) 2)	2) 2)		
04			1) 1)	1) 1)		
05			2) 2)	2) 2)		
06			1) 1)	1) 1)		
07			2) 2)	2) 2)		
08			1) 1)	1) 1)		
09			2) 2)	2) 2)		
10			1) 1)	1) 1)		
11			2) 2)	2) 2)		
12			1) 1)	1) 1)		
13			2) 2)	2) 2)		
14			1) 1)	1) 1)		
15			2) 2)	2) 2)		

- 0-250 -00
- 251-500 -01
- 501-750 -02
- 750-1000 -03
- 1001-1250 -04
- 1251-1500 -05
- 1501-1750 -06
- 1751-2000 -07
- 2001-2500 -08
- 2501-3000 -09
- 3001-3500 -10
- 3501-4000 -11
- 4001-5000 -12
- 5001-6000 -13
- 6001-7000 -14

- 01 Daily
- 02 Weekly
- 03 Every 2 weeks
- 04 Monthly
- 05 Every 2 months
- 06 4 times per year
- 07 Twice a year
- 08 Once a year
- 09 Other (specify)

Income: unemployment.

ID	22) Ke sebak a se sa dire?	23) Go reng o sa dire?	24) A o ntse o batla tiro?? (If yes->next page.) (If no->>25.)	25) Go reng o sa batla tiro?	26) O ntse o batla tiro efe? (Probe for specific reason.)	27) Ko kae?	Dintlha/Notes:
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

Fired	-01
Seasonal	-02
Business failed	-03
Injured	-04
Other _____	-05

No	-00
Yes	-01

Ga gona tiro	-01
Injured	-02
Unskilled	-03
Uninterested	-04
Other _____	-05

Employment: government benefits and other.

ID	28) Go na le dituelo tse o di bonang go tswa ko pusong eg UIF? (If yes > > 30.) (If no > > next page.)	29) Ke bokae ka kgwedl?	30) O di amogella ko kae?	31) Ke bokgakala bo bokae (nako)?	32) Ke bokae go fitha ko teng?	33) O amogela jang?	34) A o ikwadisitse le RBA kgotsa RBEB go batla tiro?	Dintlha/Notes:
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

No -00
Yes -01

Cash Benefits Card -01
Other -02
-03

No -00
Yes -01

Employment: entrepreneurship.

35) Go na le mongwe mo lapeng yo o lekleng go bula kgwebo mo dingwageng tse pedi tse di fetileng?

No..(next page) 0
Yes..... 1

36) Ke kgwebo ya mofuta mang?

Tuck shop..... 1 a)
Taxi ownership..... 2 b)
Salon..... 3 c)
Shebeen..... 4
Bottle Store..... 5
Garage..... 6
Tse dingwe..... 7

37) E thapile badiri ba le bakae ntle le mong wa kgwebo?

a)
b)
c)

38) Disa ntse di tswelsetse?

No..... 0 a)
Yes..... 1 b)
c)

39) Tse disa direng, go reng di sa dire? (Include all that apply.)

Tlhalelo ya madi 01
Bareki ga bayo 02
Kgothoso/bogodu..... 03
Tiriso e e bothlaswa ya madi 04
Ke dirisitse madi mo mabakeng a mangwe 05
Ke fekeditswe ke dikgwebo tse dingwe.....06
Ke rekisitse thata ka sekoloto..... 07
Tlhalelo ya madi a go reka gape..... 08
Mathata a tuelo ya madi a kadimo/business loan09
Ga gona lefelo la go bula kgwebo..... 10
Go a tura go rekisa ko teropong..... 11
Tse dingwe 12

40) Madi a kadimo a bonwe go tswa ko kae? (Include all that apply.)

Banka..... 01 a)
Machonisa..... 02
Lesika..... 03 b)
Tsala..... 05
Dipeeletso/Savings..... 06
Stokvel..... 07
Moetapele wa mogae..... 08
Go ne go sa thokege gore ke boloke madi..... 09 c)
Tse dingwe..... 10

41) A dikgwebo tseo di kwaditsitse le RBEB (kgwebopotlana)?

No..... 0 a)
Yes..... 1 b)
c)

42) A o bone katiso ya kgwebo go tswa go RBEB?

No..... 0 a)
Yes..... 1 b)
c)

43) A o itse ka thuso ya RBEB ya go tshola matlotlo le go tsamaisa dibuka tsa kgwebo?

No..... 0 a)
Yes..... 1 b)
c)

a)
b)
c)

Tiriso ya dithoto le dijo:

44) Le reka dijo ko kae?

Ko teropong.....	1	<input type="text"/>
Ko shopong mogae.....	2	
Mo lesikeng.....	3	
Mo tshingwaneng.....	4	
Mo ditsaleng.....	5	
Tse dingwe.....	6	

(If 1, go to Q.45; otherwise, go to Q. 48.)

45) Ga ele ko teropong go bokgakala bo bokae?

46) Ke bokae go ya koteng?

47) Go reng o reka dijo ko teropong?

Shopo ya mogae ga ena dijo tso tsothe..... 1

Go chipi ko teropong go feta mogae..... 2

Go na le mabaka a mangwe a ke a dirang mo teropong.... 3

Tse dingwe..... 4

48) A le na le tshingwana/tshimo?

No.....	0	a) <input type="text"/>
Yes.....	1	b) <input type="text"/>
		c) <input type="text"/>

(If yes, got to Q.49; otherwise, next page.)

49) Ke dijalo tsa mofuta mang?

Spinach.....	1	<input type="text"/>
Ele.....	2	
Cabbage.....	3	
Maungo.....	4	
Tse dingwe.....	5	

50) Le dija gaka ka letsatsi?

Tshomarelo ya madi: Account ya banka le tiriso ya founu

ID	51) O na le karata ya banka? (Yes>>52) (No>>>53)	52) Ga ele gore gontse jalo banka efe?	53a) O baa madi jang ko teng?	53b) O baa madi jang ko teng?	53c) O boloka bokae mo accountong ya gago ka kgwedi?	53d) Dibank charges tsa gago ke bokae ka kgwedi tse o di duelang? (>>56)	54) Ga go sa nna jalo, a o kile wa nna le account? (Yes>>55) (No>>>56)	55) Ga go ntse jalo go reng account e tswetstwe?	56) Go reng o ise o nne le account?	57) Cell phone usage			Dintlha/Notes:
										a) A ona le cellphone?	b) Ke ya kontraka kgotsa nyaa?	c) O duela bokae ka kgwedi mo founung (airtime)?	
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													

No -00
Yes -01

ABSA -01
FNB -02
Nedbank -03
Pick 'n Pay -04
Go Banking -05
Post Bank -06
Standard Bank -07
Teba -07
Other -08

No -00
Yes -01

Mo khaontareng-01
Ka founu -02
Ka internet -03
Tse dingwe -04

No -00
Yes -01

FOR 54 and 55:
Ga ken a letseno -01
Ga ke na lekwalo itshupo -02
Ga ke kgone go baa madi ko bankeng -03
Ga ke itse go bula account -04
Ke itsholela madi -05
Merokotso ya banka tura (bank charges) -06
Ga ke ethoke -07
no -07

No -00
Yes -01

Contract Pay-as-you-go -00
-01

Tshomarelo ya madi: Diswaete

58) A go na le mongwe mo lapeng yo e eleng leloko la seswaete?

59) Ke ba bakaye mo lapeng ba eleng maloko a diswaete?e

ID	60) Maina a diswaete tseo.	61) Ditsenna kokae?	62) Ga kae mo kgwedding ?	63) Seswaete sag ago se na le maloko a makae?	64) Se boloka ba bakae mo lapeng?	65) Se bolokile malapa a makae monong waga?	66) Se thusa ka eng?	67) O se patella bokae ka kgwedi?	68) A le duela gape ga gona le lesa?	69) Bokae?	70) A se kile sa nna le bothata ba chelete?	71) Goreng?	Dintsha/Notes:
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													

Ditilo mo medirong 01
 Tente 02
 Se reka kgomo kgotsa nanna 03
 Se duelela kolo: ya mortuary 04
 Thuso ya diatla 05
 Se reka lekase 06
 Se duelela mortuary 07
 Se thusa ka dikotilele 08
 Se reka dijo mo tirong 09
 Tse dingwe _____ 10

No	-00	Bogodu	-01
Yes	-01	Tsietso	-02
		Tiriso ee bothlaswa ya madi	-03
		Didicaim tse eseng tse metete	-04
		Peeletso e e sa siamang/Bad investing	-05
		Ditshenyegelo tse di sa tihokegeng	-06
		Go sa dueleng sentle ga maloko	-07
		Tse dingwe _____	

Tshomarelo ya madi: stokvele

72) A go na le mongwe mo lapeng yo eleng leloko la stokvei?

73) Ke ba bakae ba eleng maloko a distokvele?

ID	74) Maina a distokvele.	75) Se tsenna ko kae?	76) Se tsena ga kae mo kgwedding?	77) Se na le maloko a makae?	78) Le ntsha bokae ka kgwedi mo stokveleng?	79) Se thusa ka eng?	80) A se kile sa nna le mathato a dichelete?	81) Go reng?	Dintlhe/Notes:
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									

Metletlo ya go amogela maloko a ma ncha 01
 Kadimo ya madi 02
 Thusa ka madi a lenyalo 03
 Thusa ga go le lesa ka madi 04
 Tse dingwe _____ 05

No -00
 Yes -01

Bogodu -01
 Tsietso -02
 Tiriso ee botlaswa ya madi -03
 Didaim tse eseng tse nnete -04
 Peeletso e e sa siamang/ Bad investing -05
 Ditshenyegelo tse di sa tlhokegeng -06
 Go sa duelling sentle ga maloko -07
 Tse dingwe _____

Tshomarelo ya madi: perceptions of risk.

82) Maemo a lelapa la gago mabapi le tse di latelang

	Ga go kgonege	Kgonagala
a) Dipula di senya ntlo le dithoto.....	0	1
b) Bogodu le mollo.....	0	1
c) Bogodu ba dithoto le leruo.....	0	1
d) Leuba/Komelelo.....	0	1
e) Go fokotsaga ga madi a rente (bahiri ba fuduga).....	0	1
f) Kgaogano ya lelapa/divorce.....	0	1
g) Tathlegelo ya mosebetsi ke mo thokomedi wa lelapa.....	0	1
h) Go thokafala ga mothokomedi wa lelapa.....	0	1
i) Go thokafala ga leloko la lelapa yo o nnanng ko ntle.....	0	1
j) Bolwetse go mothokomedi wa lelapa gore a be a tlogele tiro	0	1
k) Go lwala thata go mongwe mo lapeng.....	0	1
l) Go thokafala ga monna/mosadi wa gago.....	0	1
m) Go timelelwa ke computer kgotsa founu.....	0	1
n) Go blacklistwa.....	0	1
o) Go tseelwa koloi.....	0	1
p) Go kgaolwa ga ditluso go tswa ko pusong.....	0	1
q) Go palelwa ga kgwebo.....	0	1
r) Go thathoga ga petrol.....	0	1
s) Tse dingwe.....		
t) Ga di kgonege tsothhe.....		

83) A go na le mongwe mo lapeng yo o kilieng a adima madi go reka sengwe se segolo ntle le dituelo tsa sekolo kgotsa kgwebo?

84) *If yes on Q.83: Ke kadimo ya eng?*

Ntlo.....	1
Koloi.....	2
Dingaka.....	3
Maso.....	4
Didirswa tse digolo mo ntlong (fridge)	5
Go tlhabolola ntlo kapo legae.....	6
Go baakanya koloi.....	7
Go duelela maeto.....	8
Tse dingwe.....	9

85) *If yes on Q.83: O adimile mo go mang?*

Tsala.....	1	<input type="text"/>
Lesika.....	2	<input type="text"/>
Machonisa.....	3	<input type="text"/>
Banka.....	4	<input type="text"/>
Rakgwebo wa mogae.....	5	<input type="text"/>
Tse dingwe.....	6	<input type="text"/>

86) *If yes on Q.83: Go tsere sebaka se se kae go busa madi ao le gona morokotso e ne le bokae?*

a) Length/Sebaka	b) Interest rate/ Morokotso (per annum)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

87) *If yes on Q.83: O ne o kwadisitse eng go sireletsa kadimo ya gago/surety? (Do not prompt.)*

Koloi.....	1	<input type="text"/>
Ntlo.....	2	<input type="text"/>
Lafatshe.....	3	<input type="text"/>
Dithoto.....	4	<input type="text"/>
Tse dingwe.....	5	<input type="text"/>

88) *Mo dikgweding tse 12 tse di fetileng a go na le mongwe mo lapeng yo o lekilieng go adima madi mme a retelwa?*

No.....	0	<input type="text"/>
Yes.....	1	<input type="text"/>

89) *If yes on Q.88: Go reng a paletswe ke go bona madi ao?*

Merokotso le melawana ya kadimo ga e bonolo.....	1	<input type="text"/>
Kopo ga ya amogelwa/atega.....	2	<input type="text"/>
Mokgwa wa go kopa ga o bonolo.....	3	<input type="text"/>
Ga ke a bona mongwe go ka nkadima madi a lekaneeng	4	<input type="text"/>
Ga ke itse gore ke dire eng go adima madi.....	5	<input type="text"/>
Tse dingwe.....	6	<input type="text"/>

90) *Fa o ka bo o adimile madi o ne o ka kwadisa eng jaaka netafetso ya tuelo/surety?*

Koloi.....	1	<input type="text"/>
Ntlo.....	2	<input type="text"/>
Lafatshe.....	3	<input type="text"/>
Dithoto.....	4	<input type="text"/>
Tse dingwe.....	5	<input type="text"/>

Consumption : approximate monthly household consumption.

Item	Le dirisitse bokae mo dilong tse di latelang?		Le dirisitse bokae mo dilong tse di latelang?		
	a) Bokae ka kgwedi?	b) Tse di kanakang?		a) Bokae ka kgwedi?	b) Tse di kanakang?
91) Nama ya kgomo			111) Diaparo		
92) Nama ya kgogo			112) Dithako		
93) Mashii (litre)			113) Petrol		
94) Mae			114) Motlakase		
95) Borotho (loaf)			115) Metsi		
96) Rice (kg)			116) Madi a go ya tirong (skofo)		
97) Spices			117) Newspapers		
98) Tomato Sauce (bottle)			118) Tse dingwe (thalosa)		
99) Achaar			119) Tse dingwe (thalosa)		
100) Bupi (kg)			120) Tse dingwe (thalosa)		
101) Merogo			121) Tse dingwe (thalosa)		
102) Sukiri (kg)			122) Tse dingwe (thalosa)		
103) Fish Oil (litre)					
104) Mathhare (small box)					
105) Motsoko (loose cigarettes)					
106) Bojalwa (bottle)					
107) Sesepa se se tlhlapang (bar)					
108) Mafura a go tshasa (bottle)					
109) Sesapa se se tlhatswang (packets)					
110) Lotto (tickets)					

Maemo a botshelo: utilities and fuel.

123) Bonno

- Ke ntlo ya gogo?..... 0
O hirile?..... 1
Ga o patele rente?..... 2
O ipelle?..... 3

124) O patella bokae ka kgwedi (rente)?

R

125) O patetse bokae go aga kgotsa go tihabolola lelapa la gagogo?

R

126) Le tsaya kae metsi a le a nwang?

- Mo thepang mo tlung..... 01
Re reka metsi..... 02
Ko baagisaneng..... 03
Re epile metsi..... 04
Ko pompong ya morafe..... 05
Ke sedibeng..... 07
Ko nokeng, molapo..... 08
Ke metsi a pula..... 09
Tse dingwe..... 10

127) Le tshuba mabone ka eng?

- Motlakase..... 1
Parrafin (stofo)..... 2
Dikerese..... 3
Tse dingwe..... 4

128) Le dirisa eng thata go apaya?

- Dikgonyana..... 1
Malatlha..... 2
Gase..... 3
Parrafin..... 4
Motlakase..... 5
Tse dingwe..... 6

129) Le isa kae matlakala a lona?

- A tseiwa..... 1
Re a latlha..... 2
Ra fisa..... 3
Ra epela..... 4
Tse dingwe..... 5

130) Le dirisa toilet ya mofuta mang?

- Tse di phuliwang..... 1
Mosina..... 2
Dikgamelolo..... 3
Ga re na toilet..... 4
Tse dingwe..... 5

131) Ntlo ya lona e na le dikamore tse kae, le tse di kontle?

- 132) A le na le bahiri mo jarateng?
No..... 0
Yes..... 1

133) Bahiri ba, ba bereka kae?

- Mines..... 01
Mo shopong ko teropong.... 02
Mo mmasepala..... 03
Mo pusong..... 04
Ga a bereke..... 05
O a rekisa..... 06
Tse dingwe..... 07

Boetapale: kgosana, Bafokeng councilor, municipal councilor.

134) A o rata ka mokgwa o ba dirlieng kateng mo kgweding 12 tse di fetlieng? (INTERVIEWER: Probe for strength of feeling.)

Maemo	Ga ke rate Gothle gothle	Ga ke rate	Ke a rata	Ke rata thata	Ga ke itse
a) President Mbeki	1	2	3	4	5
b) Kgosi	1	2	3	4	5
c) Kgosana	1	2	3	4	5
d) Bafokeng councilor	1	2	3	4	5
e) Municipal Councilor	1	2	3	4	5

135) Ke makgetlo a le ma kae mo o ka tshayang kgosana ya gago go ka dira se se tshwanetseng? (Read out the choices.)

- Never..... 1
- Only some of the time..... 2
- Most of the time..... 3
- Just about always..... 4
- Or haven't you heard enough about them to know..... 5

136) A o nagana gore kgosana o kgathegela go itse gore le phela yang kgotsa le nagana eng?

- No..... 0
- Yes..... 1

137) A go na le mongwe mo lapeng yo o tsamayang makgotla?

- No..... 0
- Yes..... 1

138) A kgosana wa tle a kope gore o thuse go rarabolola mathata a morafe?

- No..... 0
- Yes..... 1

139) If yes on Q.138: Ke thuso ya mofuta mang e a e kopang? (Include all that apply.)

- Madi..... 1
- Dijo..... 2
- Tiro ya diatla..... 3
- Kgakololo..... 4
- Koloi..... 5
- Dihoto kgotsa sediriswa..... 6
- Tse dingwe..... 7

140) Ke makgetlo a le ma kae mo o ka tshayang Bafokeng councilor ya gago goka dira se se tshwanetseng? (Read out the choices.)

- Never..... 1
- Only some of the time..... 2
- Most of the time..... 3
- Just about always..... 4
- Or haven't you heard enough about them to know..... 5

141) A o nagana gore Bafokeng councilor o kgathegela go itse gore le phela yang kgotsa le nagana eng?

- No..... 0
- Yes..... 1

142) A Bafokeng councilor wa tle a kope gore o thuse go rarabolola mathata a morafe?

- No..... 0
- Yes..... 1

143) If yes on Q.142: Ke thuso ya mofuta mang e a e kopang? (Include all that apply.)

- Madi..... 1
- Dijo..... 2
- Tiro ya diatla..... 3
- Kgakololo..... 4
- Koloi..... 5
- Dihoto kgotsa sediriswa..... 6
- Tse dingwe..... 7

144) Ke makgetlo a le ma kae mo o ka tshenpang Municipal councilor ya gago goka dira se se tshwanetseng? (Read out the choices.)

- Never..... 1
 Only some of the time..... 2
 Most of the time..... 3
 Just about always..... 4
 Or haven't you heard enough about them to know..... 5

145) A o nagana gore Municipal councilor o kgathhegela go itse gore le phelela yang kgotsa le nagana eng?

- No..... 0
 Yes..... 1

146) A Municipal councilor wa tle a kope gore o thuse go rarabolola mathata a morafe?

- No..... 0
 Yes..... 1

147) If yes on Q.146: Ke thuso ya mofuta mang e a e kopang? (include all that apply.)

- Madi..... 1
 Dijo..... 2
 Tiro ya diata..... 3
 Kgakololo..... 4
 Koloji..... 5
 Dithoto kgotsa sediriswa..... 6
 Tse dingwe..... 7

148) Ga ona le bothata ba tshireletsego ya gago le lelapa la gago, ke mangyo o tia mo kopang thuso?

Ga go kgonege. Nka bua le ene. Gongwe nka bua le ene.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| a) Kgosana | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b) Barokeng councilor | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c) Lesika | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| d) Moeteledipele wa kereke | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| e) Municipal councilor | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| f) Reaction force | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| g) SAPS/mapodisi | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| h) Tse dingwe _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Boetapele: opinion and safety.

149) Ke dikgwethlo dif e tse di leblileng RBA mo dingwageng di le 12 tse di tiang?

- Bothoka tiro..... 1
- AIDS/HIV..... 2
- Go tisa ditirelo mo morateng..... 3
- Boetledipele bo bo tsepameng..... 4
- Tshireletsego/safety and security..... 5
- Tse dingwe..... 6

150) Ke eng se se diegisang dithabololo mo sefokeng?

- Bogwenegwene..... 1
- Go hira ka lesika..... 2
- Ditirelo tse di sa tsepamang... 3
- Boetledipele bo bo bokowa..... 4
- AIDS/HIV..... 5
- Tse dingwe..... 6

151) Mosola o mogolo wa Reaction Force ke eng?

- Go nna teng le go bonalo..... 1
- Go araba kapele dikopo tsa tlalelo..... 2
- Go buisana kagale le morafe..... 3
- Go tlhama Community Police Forum..... 4
- Go tshwara magodu..... 5
- Tse dingwe..... 6

152) Go nna teng ga Reaction Force go fokoditse bosenyi go le go kanakang?

- Thata..... 1
- Go le gonnye... 2
- Leeseng..... 3

153) Tshwantshanya Reaction force le sepodisi?

- Reaction force e dira go feta sepodisi..... 1
- Sepodisi se dira go feta Reaction Force..... 2
- Ba dira ka go lekana..... 3

154) Ke bosenyi bofe bo bo leng bontsi mo tikologong ya gago? (Do not prompt.)

- Dintwa tsa seelapa..... 1
- Didrungs/dagga..... 2
- Bogodu..... 3
- Dipetso..... 4
- Makoko a bo tsotsi..... 5
- Polao..... 6
- Petelelo..... 7
- Tse dingwe..... 8

155) O bona jang mosola wwa ambulance ya mo sefokeng (RBA)?

- E bothokwa thata..... 1
- Go bothokwa..... 2
- Ga e bothokwa thata..... 3
- Ga e bothokwa leeseng..... 4
- Tse dingwe..... 5

156) A go bothokwa go nna le setima mollo (fire fighters) mo sefokeng (RBA)?

- E bothokwa thata..... 1
- Go bothokwa..... 2
- Ga e bothokwa thata..... 3
- Ga e bothokwa leeseng..... 4
- Tse dingwe..... 5

Boitekanelo:

157) A go na le mongwe mo lapeng yo o kileng a lwala kgotsa a tlhokafala mo ngwageng o o fetleng?

No..... 0

Yes..... 1

158) O bolalwe ke eng? *(Record exact response.)*

159) A go na le mongwe mo lapeng yo o nang le aids?

No..... 0

Yes..... 1

160) A o amogela ditlhare?

No..... 0

Yes..... 1

161) O di tsaya ko kae ditlhare tseo? *(Record exact response.)*

Living standards: observational questions –TO BE ANSWERED BY THE INTERVIEWER.

162) Dithulelo tsa ntlu?

- Bojang..... 1
- Samente..... 2
- Legonyana..... 3
- Shingles..... 4
- Disenke..... 5
- Tse dingwe..... 6

163) Lebotana le agilwe ka eng (la ntlo)?

- Seretse/mmu..... 1
- Legonyana..... 2
- Letlapa..... 3
- Setena..... 4
- Disenke..... 5
- Tse dingwe..... 6

164) Go adilwe eng fo fatshe?

- Mmu..... 1
- Legonyana..... 2
- Letlapa..... 3
- Samente..... 4
- Tse dingwe..... 5

165) A go na le bahiri?

- No..... 0
- Yes..... 1

166) Ke dikamore tse kae tse di nang bahiri?

Debriefing:

167) O feditse puisano ka nako mang?

168) Tihalosa fa go na le sengwe se se diragetseng se se amlieng puisano ya lona.
