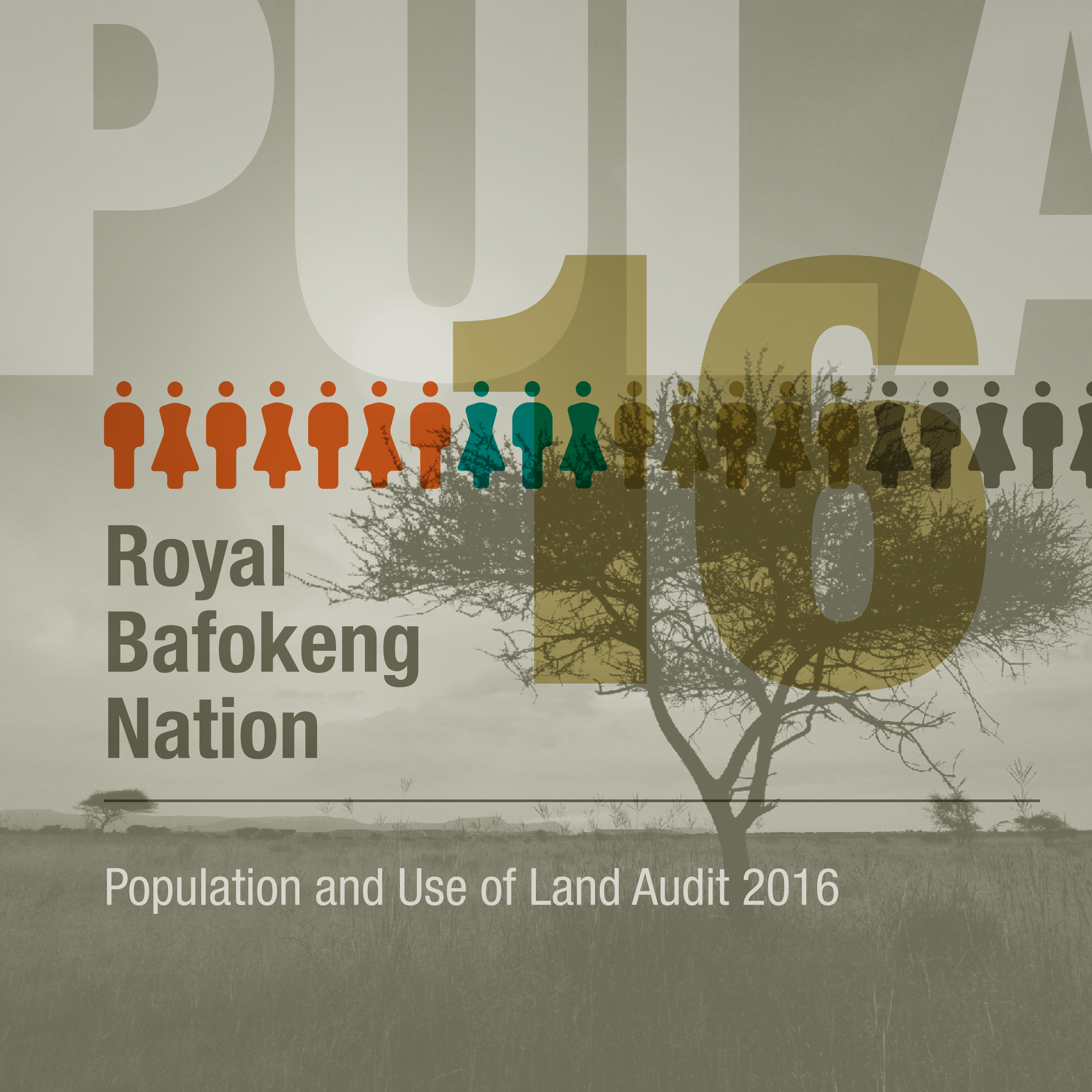

Royal Bafokeng Nation

Population and Use of Land Audit 2016

Royal Bafokeng Nation

Population and Use of Land Audit 2016

foreword

Dear Reader

As a traditional community set on seeking innovation, in order to be relevant to the demands of our times, we have prioritised data driven decisions in tackling our challenges.

The Population and Use of Land Audit is the largest community-based research project carried out by the Royal Bafokeng Administration. This census' scope includes the entire Royal Bafokeng Nation, enumerating all people living on our land. Its purpose is to collect objective and quality data about the Nation's people and economy. This information is used in the planning of Plan 35, which is our roadmap to community development, as well to measure our progress along this way.

This report reveals, among other findings, success stories and serious concerns. While we are happy to see, for instance, the high coverage of refuse removal and water reticulation on our land, the increase in literacy, and good adherence to our land policies; we are simultaneously concerned about 'emigration' from our area, the rise in unemployment, and the poor sanitation arrangements in our villages.

As a Nation that seeks to direct social spending initiatives based on empirical findings, Bafokeng entities will gain from this information, and align our projects to the realities in the community, empowered by a better grasp of the shifts in population, demographics, household economics and social challenges.

We are pleased to share a portion of our findings for general dissemination. Equally, we are proud of the team that steered the PULA 2016/2017 project from conception, to the document in your hands. Whether you are a policy-maker, a community member, or simply interested in the well-being of our people: we hope that you will find this report informative.

Kgosi Leruo Molotlegi

acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by the Research & Knowledge Management Department of the Royal Bafokeng Administration (RBA). The project was managed by Lebogang Kgongwana and Martin Bekker.

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introduction

Planning for a community's future is a complex task, and relies on accurate data. Every five years, the Royal Bafokeng Nation embarks upon a Nation-wide census and household survey, to understand the present picture of the conditions on Bafokeng Land: this we call the Population and Use of Land Audit, or PULA.

PULA 2016 was a mammoth project, involving hundreds of organisers, fieldworkers and planners, thousands of interviews and discussions, and almost a hundred thousand community members.

We extend our thanks to the Baagi ba Bafokeng, for allowing the PULA teams to enter their stands and homes, and for sharing their details and dreams with our enumerators.

We thank the fieldworkers, management and experts from SADC Research (led by Mr Darryn Durno), who did the heavy lifting in almost all aspects of this project – including part of survey design and programming, the bulk of planning and logistics, mapping, fieldworker recruiting and training, fieldwork management, data analysis and the reporting of findings. Without their tireless dedication and inspiration, PULA 2016 would never have succeeded. We'd also love to thank the photographer, T.R Publications and Events.

We express our gratitude to the leadership and executives of the RBN. Their guidance around departmental needs and interests shared this project, and especially the shaping of the various questionnaires.

Finally thank you to the PULA Steering Committee, whose wise words in uncertain times encouraged us to keep our focus on the task at hand.

This project was funded by the Royal Bafokeng Administration, with generous supplementary funding from the National Research Fund via the University of Johannesburg.

Martin Bekker and Lebogang Kgongwana ***September 2017***

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bafokeng area
population

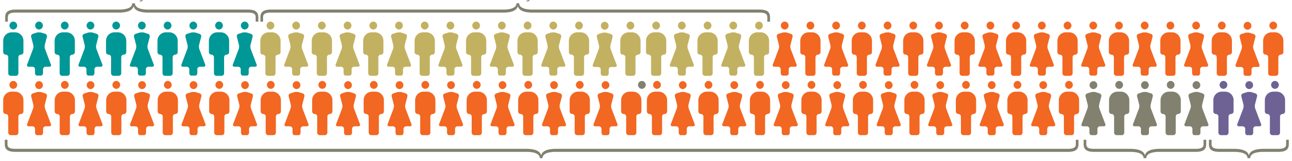
63%
Bafokeng

37%
Non-Bafokeng

128 900

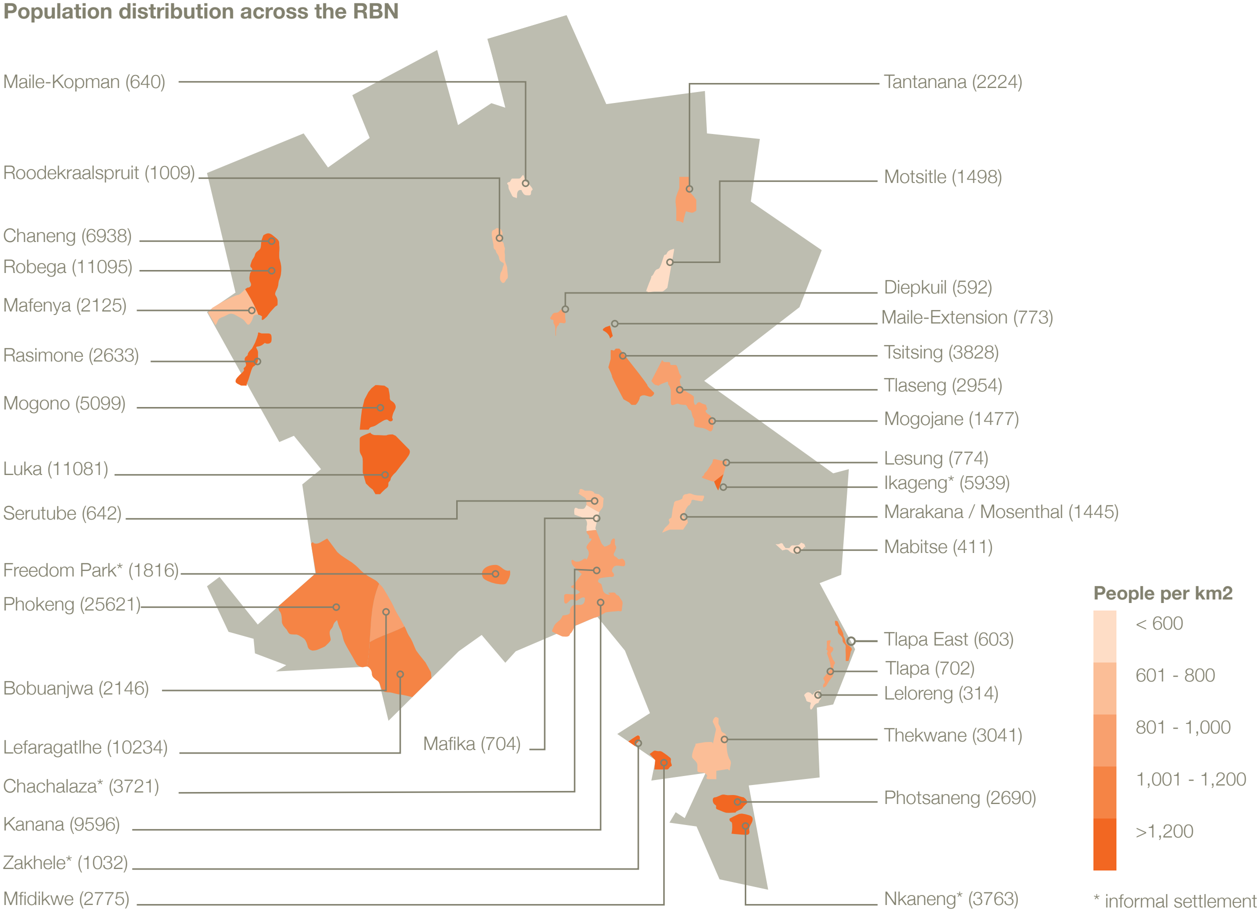
Individuals were living in the RBN in 2016

This can be divided into the following age groups:



population
distribution

Population distribution across the RBN

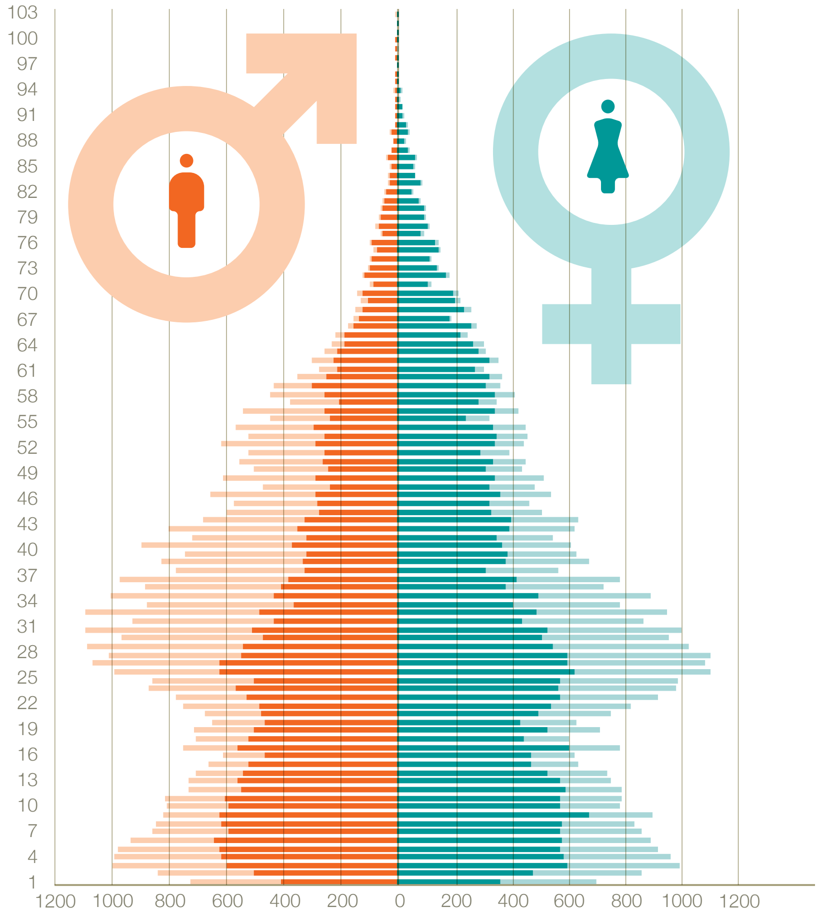


age profile by
gender

The population pyramid on the right shows the distribution of the total population from 0 years (at the bottom) to 103 (at the top). The horizontal axis represents number of people per age cohort.

- male Bafokeng
- male non-Bafokeng
- female Bafokeng
- female non-bafokeng

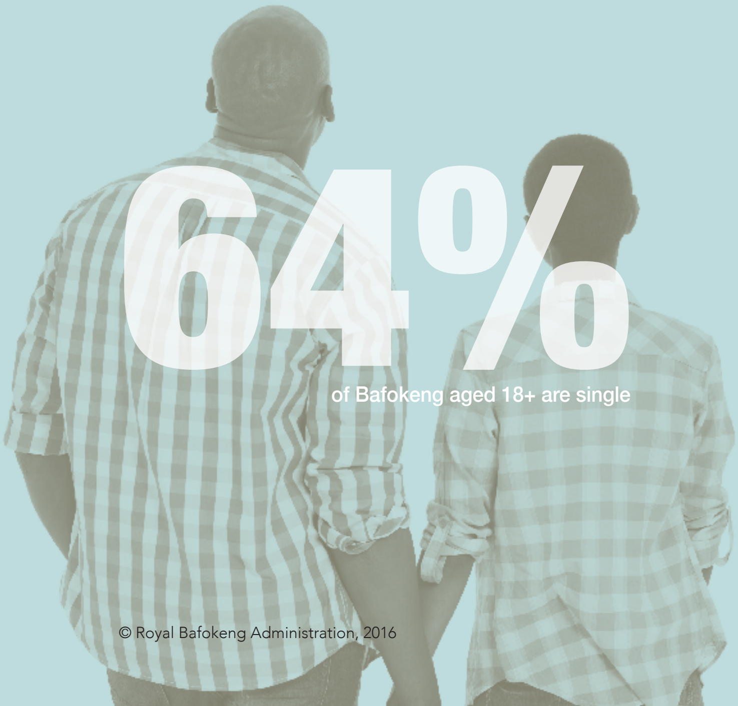
This picture depicts a typical labour-migration population, including a young generation of non-Bafokeng growing up in the Bafokeng area.



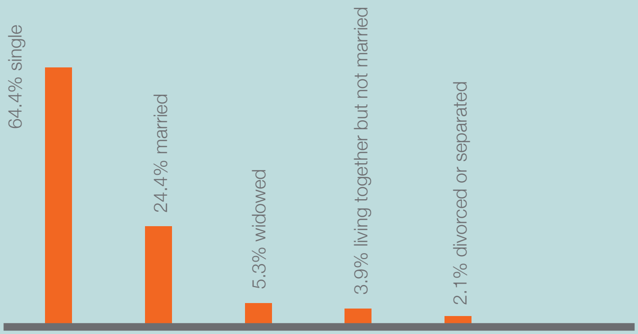
marital
status

In the survey, respondents were asked about their marital status. In line with previous trends, a majority of those 18 and older are single.

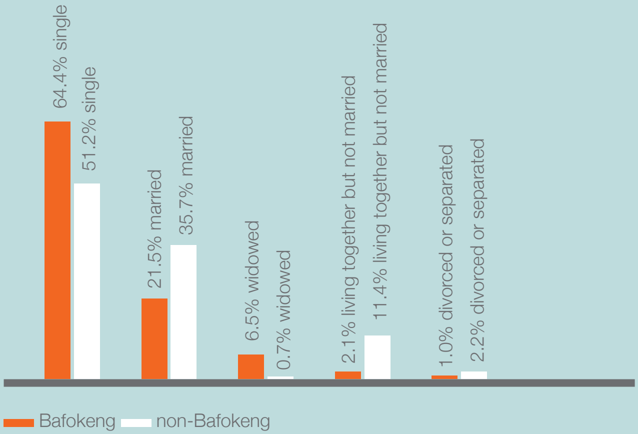
If the same data is separated according to those who identify as Bafokeng, and those who do not, a more divergent picture emerges. A greater portion of non-Bafokeng are married or living together, while a greater proportion of Bafokeng are single.



Marital status of Bafokeng aged 18 and over



Marital status aged 18 and over by Bafokeng/non-Bafokeng



home
language

Setswana is the most commonly spoken home language in RBN communities.

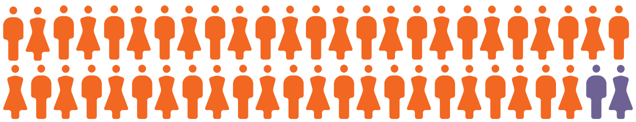
More than **96% of Bafokeng** living on RBN land use **Setswana as their home language**, as do **43% of non-Bafokeng.**

Other languages represented among non-Bafokeng include **IsiXhosa (17.7%)**, **Xitsonga (14.1%)**, and **Sesotho (11.9%)**, among others. These findings are comparable to that of 2011.

96%

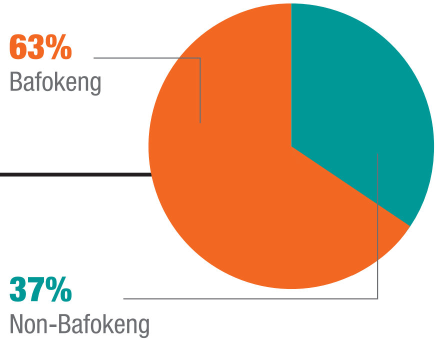
of Bafokeng living on RBN land speak Setswana as their home language

Bafokeng home language



Non-Bafokeng home language

non-bafokeng and
bafokeng



Respondents were asked if they consider themselves as Bafokeng or not.

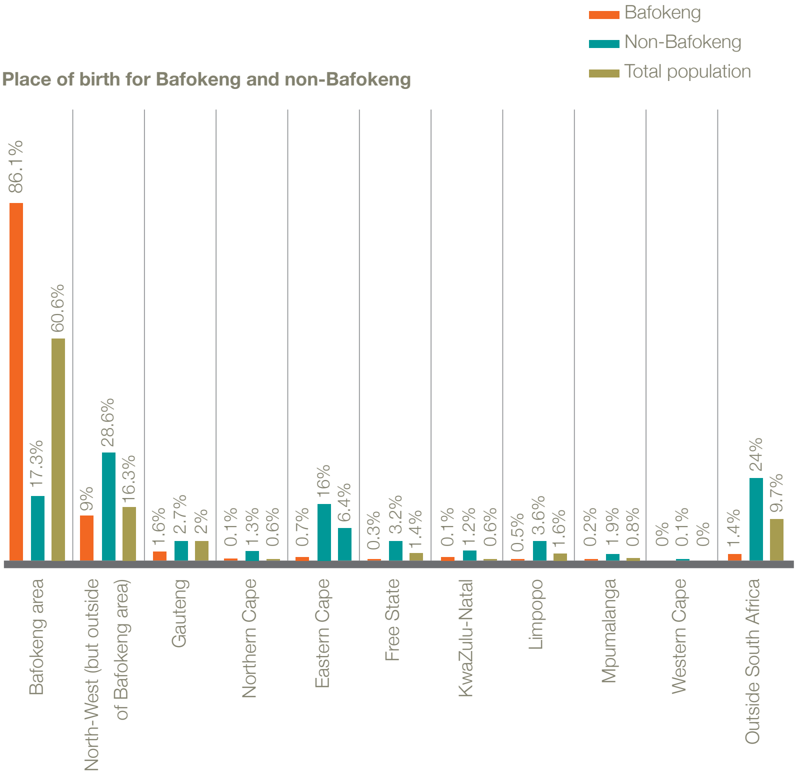
The graph below illustrates that **63% of the people living in the RBN consider themselves as a Mofokeng**, while **37% considered themselves as non-Bafokeng**.

To explore the characteristics of people who self-report as being Bafokeng, the table below illustrates where respondents were born. Of those who identify as Bafokeng, **86.1% were born in the Bafokeng area**. Some **17% of those who do not identify as Bafokeng** were also born in the Bafokeng area.

For Bafokeng who were not born in one of the Bafokeng villages, the remainder were mostly born in the **North-West Province (9.0%)**, followed by **Gauteng (1.6%)**, with a small number of people born **outside of South Africa (1.4%)**.

Of the non-Bafokeng population, the greatest proportion were born in the **North West but outside RBN land (28.5%)**, followed by people born **outside of South Africa (24%)** and also a significant group who were born in the **Eastern Cape (17.3%)**.

Place of birth for Bafokeng and non-Bafokeng



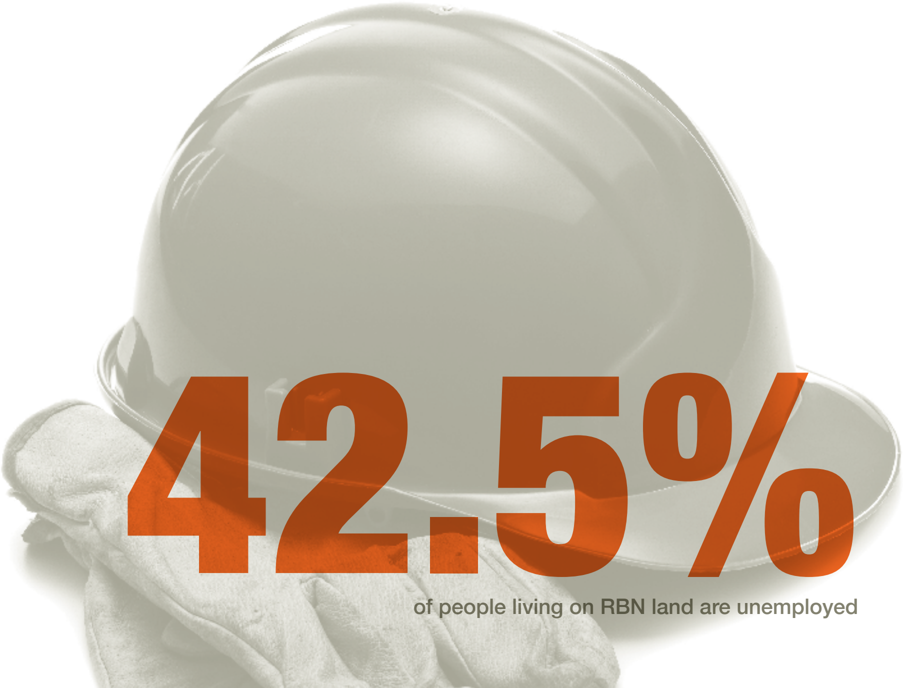
employment and

unemployment

Statistics South Africa calculates the national unemployment rate by dividing the number of eligible unemployed people by the total labour force. The labour force is the sum of all eligible employed and unemployed people.

The **RBN labour force consists of 48,960** people and of these, **28,170 are in employment** and **20 790 are unemployed**. This translates to an **unemployment rate of 42,5%.** In the expanded calculation, where discouraged 'job seekers' are included in the sum, the unemployment rate increases to 49,3%.

If the same unemployment firgures are disaggregated by Bafokeng and Non-Bafokeng, a difference is evident, with the **Bafokeng population experiencing a much higher rate of unemployment** – 47,8% compared to 36,3% for the non-Bafokeng.



RBN employment/unemployment rate

42.5% unemployed

57.5% employed

South African general population employment/unemployment rate

26.5% unemployed

73.5 employed

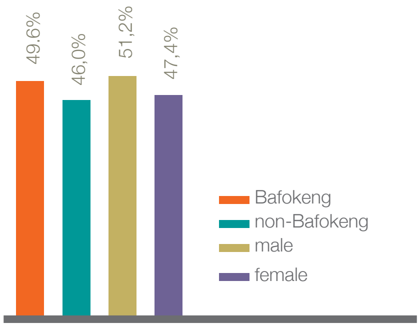
work-seeking
actions

In the survey, respondents (not household members) were asked if they had taken any action to look for work in the last thirty days.

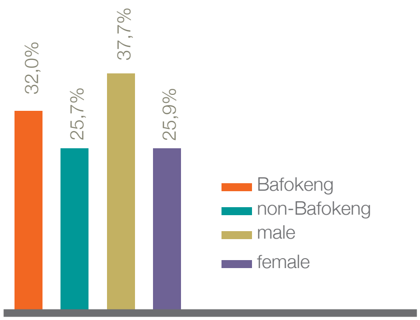
Among those respondents who noted that they were unemployed, **Bafokeng residents (49,6%) were slightly more likely than non-Bafokeng residents (46.0%) to indicate they had recently looked for work**, while men (51.2%) were slightly more likely than women (47.4%) to answer that they had been looking for work.

The same respondents were asked if they had taken any action to start any kind of business in the "last thirty days". The table below refers to unemployed respondents who may have taken action to start their own business. Just under a third (32.0%) of Bafokeng had taken action, compared to a slightly lower proportion of 25.7% of non-Bafokeng. A much greater disparity emerges when considering by gender – **37.7% for men**, compared with **25.9% for women**.

Unemployed persons who looked for work in the previous 30 days



Unemployed persons who took action to start any kind of business in the previous 30 days

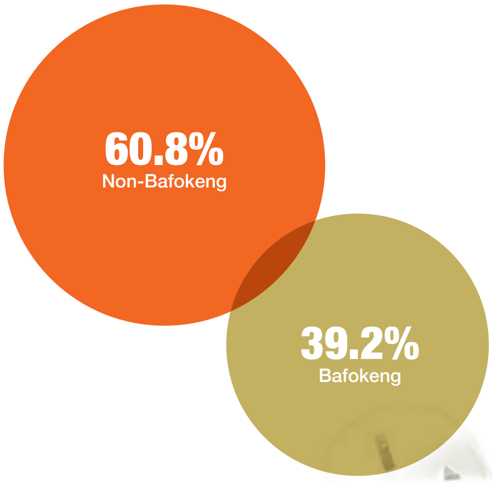


analysis of
occupations

Of those who are employed, **13 898 are employed as miners, representing almost half of all workers (49.3%) in the RBN**. Of those who said they were **employed in the mining sector, 60.8% are non-Bafokeng while 39.2% are Bafokeng**.

The table on the right shows the frequency of occupation for non-miners according to Bafokeng and Non-Bafokeng. The cells with higher frequencies are shaded darker. The most common occupations are retail/shop assistants/petrol attendants, followed by construction, 'other' and domestic workers. Note that a greater proportion of Bafokeng (as opposed to non-Bafokeng) were to be found working in retail, government and teaching.

Bafokeng/non-Bafokeng employed in the mining sector in RBN



Occupation	Bafokeng	Non-Bafokeng	Total	% of Total
Retail/Shop Assistant/Petrol Attendant	1 273	691	1964	13,7%
Construction	645	1 272	1917	13,3%
Domestic Worker	735	577	1312	9,1%
Business Owner/Entrepreneur	425	439	864	6,0%
Hospitality (Hotel, Restaurant, Spa)	499	236	735	5,1%
Security	253	416	669	4,7%
Government/Bafokeng/Public Official	526	117	643	4,5%
Lecturer/ School Teacher/Crèche/Child Minder	513	106	619	4,3%
Transport (e.g. Truck/Taxi/Bus Driver)	334	231	565	3,9%
Tea/Cleaning Lady	268	113	381	2,7%
Office Administration	297	62	359	2,5%
Nurse	213	66	279	1,9%
Name of occupation missing	201	81	275	1,9%
Temporary Helper	134	139	273	1,9%
Informal Sales Person	98	138	236	1,6%
Mechanic	83	108	191	1,3%
Beauty And Personal Services	37	122	159	1,1%
Police	113	46	159	1,1%
Farmer/ Migrant Farm Worker	56	66	122	0,8%
Financial Services	91	21	112	0,8%
Volunteer / unpaid work	81	26	107	0,7%
Agriculture (e.g. Extension Officer, Supplier)	70	32	102	0,7%
IT (Technician, Internet Cafe)	62	30	92	0,6%
Traditional Healer/Ngaka	36	38	74	0,5%
Funeral Services	46	15	61	0,4%
Legal Services	41	14	55	0,4%
Sangoma	31	20	51	0,4%
Tourism (i.e. Guide, Game Tracker)	30	5	35	0,2%
Doctor	23	9	32	0,2%
Religious (i.e. Pastor, Minister, Nun)	18	13	31	0,2%
Performing Arts (i.e. Actor)	10	9	19	0,1%
Other	1 129	750	1879	13,1%
Total	**8 371**	**6008**	**14 372**	**100%**

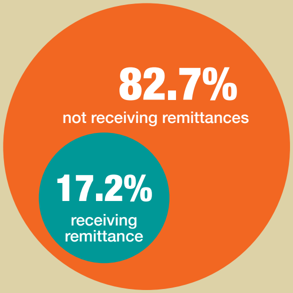
household
income

Respondents were asked to estimate their pre-tax monthly household income.

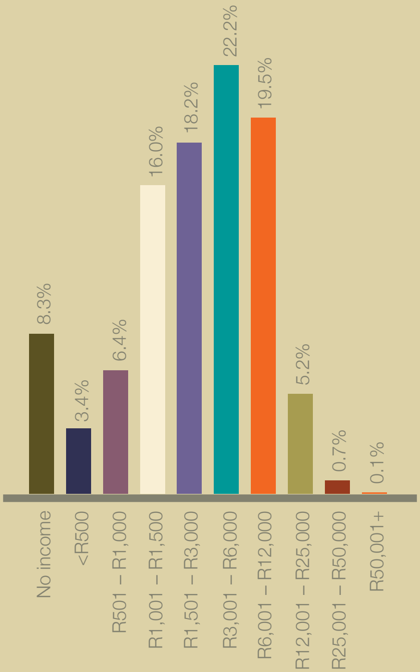
The most common income bracket was that of incomes between **R3,001 and R6,000 per month (22.2%)**. The next two most common brackets were **R6,001 to R12,000 per month (19.5%)** and **R1 501 to R3 000 (18.2%)**. One in twelve households **(8.3%)** reported having no income at all.

Despite high levels of unemployment and relatively low household incomes, less than one in five households **(17.3%)** indicated receiving remittance income.

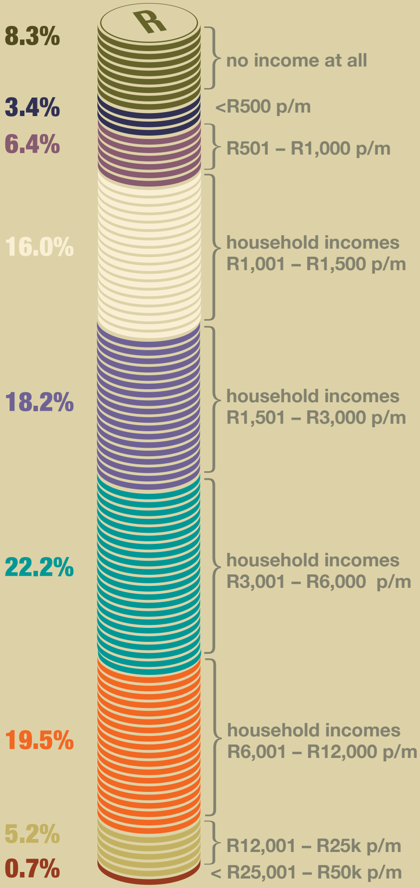
Percentage of RBN households on remittance income



Distribution of household income



Income bracket (% of RBN households)



household **expenditure**

The table below provides a list of household expenses and shows the average spend on each item “in the last month”. **The highest monthly expenses are for food** (on average R1 114). When combining the expenses for burial societies, funeral plans, funerals, and life insurance this group of expenses came to an average of R341 per household per month.

Household expenses

Expenditure	Rands
Food	R1,114
Clothing, shoes	R541
Education, school fees, uniform etc.	R498
Transport	R364
Construction, house repair	R318
Medical expenses, health care	R263
Debt repayments (e.g. Mashonisa)	R232
Rent, accommodation	R166
Hiring labour	R157
Burial society	R145
Airtime for mobile phone	R103
Equipment, tools, seeds, animals	R84
Funeral plans	R77
Celebrations, social events	R75
Utilities	R72
Life insurance	R60
Funerals	R59
Total	**R4 328**

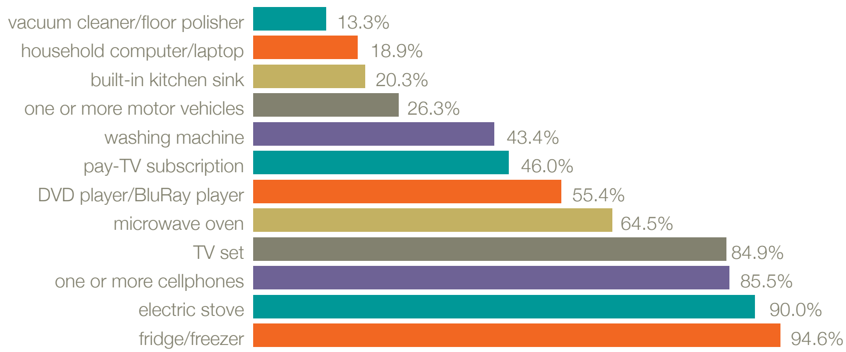
living standards measure
LSM

In the survey, respondents were asked about various household assets.

The graph adjacent reports the responses. From these responses, we are able to categorise various households according to National “Living Standards Measures”.

Using the LSM algorithm, a calculation of living standards measures was applied to the survey. The results are presented below. **Almost all households are clustered between LSM 3 and LSM 8**.

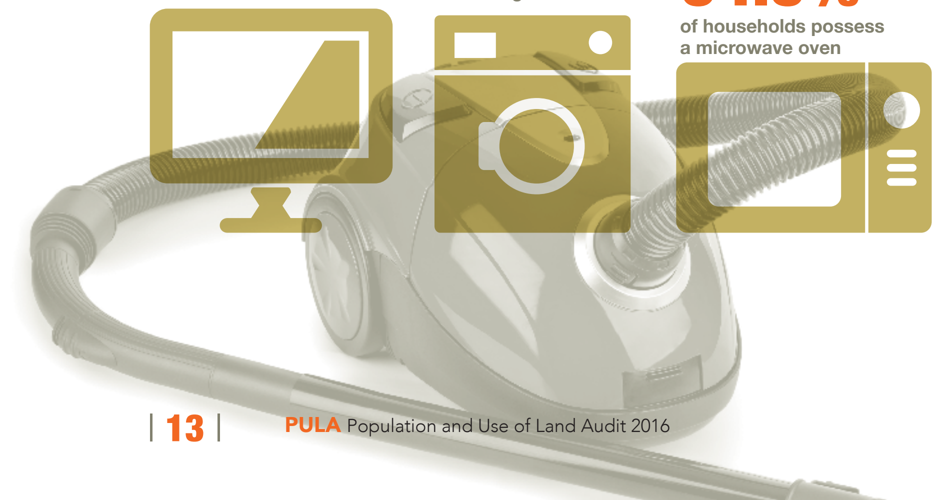
Household assets survey (selected items)



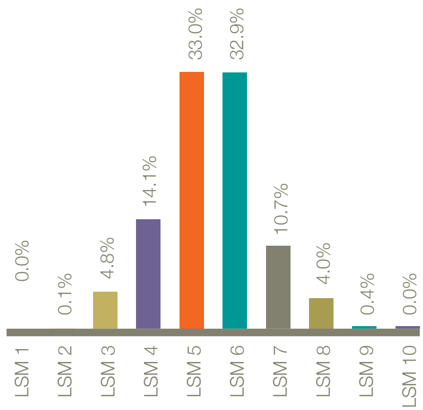
18.9%
of households posess a computer

43.4%
of households posess a washing machine

64.5%
of households possess a microwave oven



Living Standards Measures



financial literacy and use of
financial products

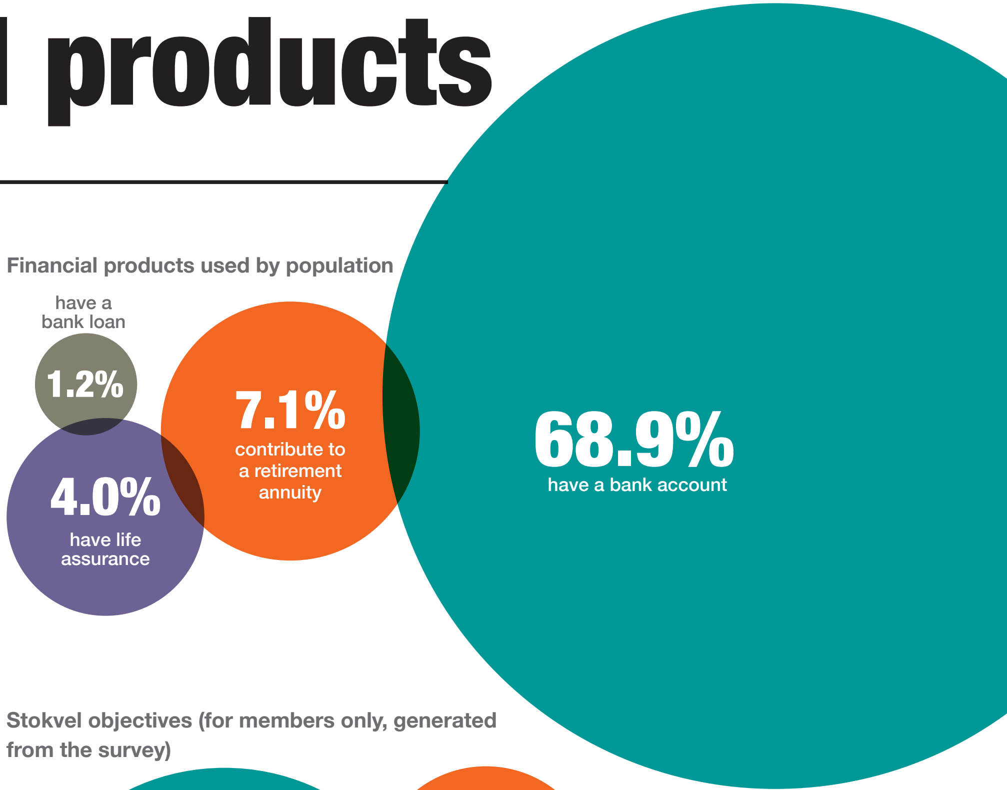
The survey sought to establish respondents' knowledge and usage of various financial products.

A quarter (26.8%) of respondents indicated not using any financial products other than their bank account. Those who are using other products are using **retirement annuities (7.1%), life insurance (4.0%), pyramid schemes (3.5%) and loans (1.2%)**.

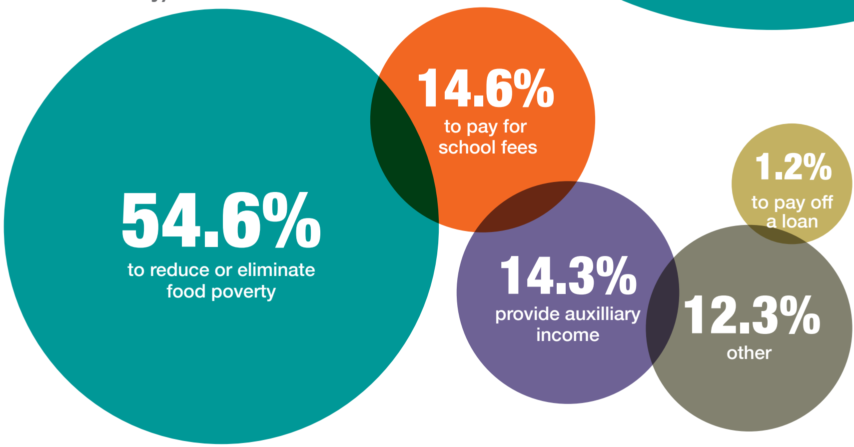
11% of respondents stated that they were a member of a stokvel, the main objectives of which are: to reduce or eliminate food poverty (54.6%), to pay for school fees (14.6%) and to enhance the respondents' sources of income (14.3%). Four out of ten (42.7%) stated that the stokvel uses a bank account to invest its money.

A wide range of money is invested monthly by individuals into stokvels – between R50 and R2,000 per month (average estimated at R495). However, this figure is influenced by the larger contributions made by a few people in the community. A more accurate estimate is that the average lies between the R200 (the mode: i.e. the most common deposit amount) and R250 (the median: i.e. the point at which half of members would reach the maximum amount they could afford to invest in a given month).

Financial products used by population



Stokvel objectives (for members only, generated from the survey)



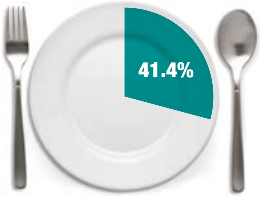
food

security

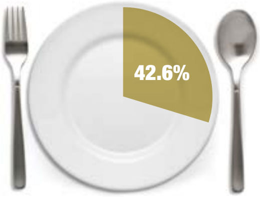
The survey measured food security among a representative sample of the community living on Bafokeng land.

The survey findings show that **37.3% of respondents indicated that members of their households had gone hungry over the previous 30 days**. Slightly more than two out of five (41.4%) of households have run out of money to buy food over the same time period. In 42.6% of households the size of meals has been reduced, in 37.3% of households a smaller variety of food was eaten, and in 42% of households members have skipped meals.

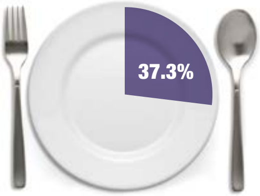
Food security indicators



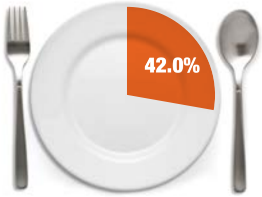
of households had run out of money to buy food over the same time period



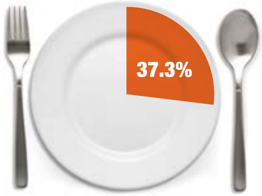
of households had reduced the size of their meals due to a shortage of food



of households ate a smaller variety of foods than had previously been the case



of households had members who had skipped meals due to a shortage of food



of households had gone hungry at some time over the last 30 days

food
consumption

The survey asked respondents to indicate on how many days a specified variety of foods was eaten.

Very few households eat a broad variety of foods on every day of the week. **Sugar and sugar products are consumed by one in three households (31.5%) daily**, with one in five households **(17.7%) consuming staples such as maize, rice, sorghum, millet, bread and other carbohydrates every day**. Just over one in five households **(21.9%) consumes added oils, fats and butter daily**.

Dairy products, including milk and yoghurt are only consumed by **13.9% of households on a daily basis. Spinach and wild greens are consumed by 2.6% of households every day**, and **other vegetables** (including carrots, relish, tomatoes, cabbage, beetroot and others), are consumed by **14.0% of households daily**.

Only one in ten households consumes fruit (11.8%) on a daily basis, and one in eight (12.7%) consume animal proteins, including beef, goat, poultry, pork, fish, eggs and lamb **every day of the week**.

Number of days per week foods are consumed by RBN households (as a percentage)

Food types	None	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
Maize, rice, sorghum, millet, bread etc.	1.8%	7.7%	15.9%	10.4%	15.2%	15.7%	15.6%	17.7%
Potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava	9.7%	17.8%	20.0%	15.0%	11.6%	17.3%	6.8%	1.7%
Beans, peas, groundnuts, tree nuts	15.7%	15.1%	18.0%	16.2%	17.2%	10.4%	6.7%	0.8%
Spinach and wild green leaves	13.5%	16.2%	16.5%	14.8%	16.1%	13.8%	6.4%	2.6%
Other vegetables	3.3%	7.3%	11.1%	13.3%	16.2%	23.4%	11.4%	14.0%
Fruit	16.5%	17.4%	17.8%	13.3%	9.4%	8.7%	5.1%	11.8%
Beef, goat, poultry, fish, eggs, lamb	3.9%	8.9%	13.9%	17.5%	20.6%	13.5%	9.6%	12.1%
Milk, yoghurt and other dairy products	11.4%	8.7%	16.4%	13.0%	16.9%	12.7%	7.0%	13.9%
Sugar and sugar products	5.5%	5.5%	8.7%	7.9%	15.2%	13.9%	11.7%	31.5%
Oils, fat and butter	4.8%	6.2%	13.4%	13.9%	15.3%	12.8%	11.8%	21.9%

31.5%

of households in RBN consume sugar or sugar products every day of the

literacy and level of **education**

Almost all adults interview reported that they could read and write in at least one language (96.4%).

There was almost no variation between **Bafokeng, of whom 96,6% claimed to be literate**, and non-Bafokeng, for whom 96,4% stated they were literate.

Reflecting on self-reported levels of education, **32.3% of the population reported that they have at least a matric certificate**. A further **4.6% have diplomas or college certificates**, and **1.6% have a university or vocational degree**. The number of respondents who have completed matric and/or pursued post-matric studies is 40.2%.

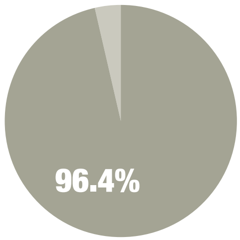
Level of education for Bafokeng and non-Bafokeng (18 and above)

	Bafokeng	Non-Bafokeng	Total
No schooling	4.2%	6.3%	5.0%
Some primary (< Grade 7)	10.8%	13.6%	11.9%
Completed primary (Grade 7)	7.6%	11.0%	8.9%
Some secondary (< Grade 12)	32.1%	36.8%	34.0%
Matric (Grade 12)	35.2%	27.8%	32.3%
Courses or certificates for formal training (< Grade 12)	2.2%	1.0%	1.7%
Diploma or college certificate (with Grade 12)	5.8%	2.8%	4.6%
University/Technikon degree	2.1%	0.7%	1.6%

The average adult Bafokeng has undergone

10.1

years of formal education



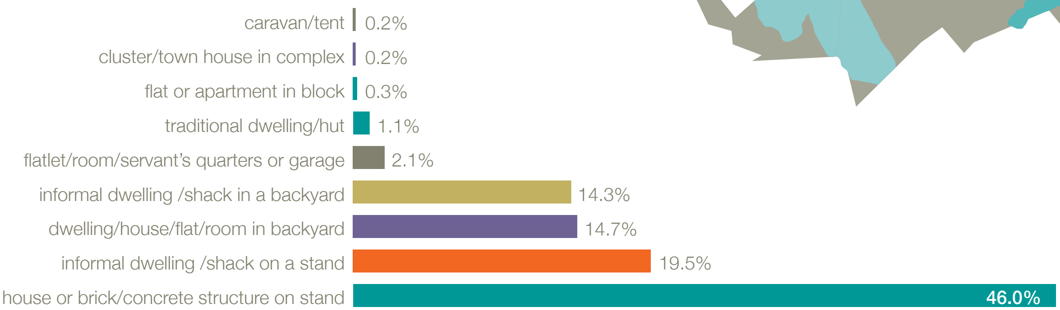
Level of literacy

types of **dwellings**

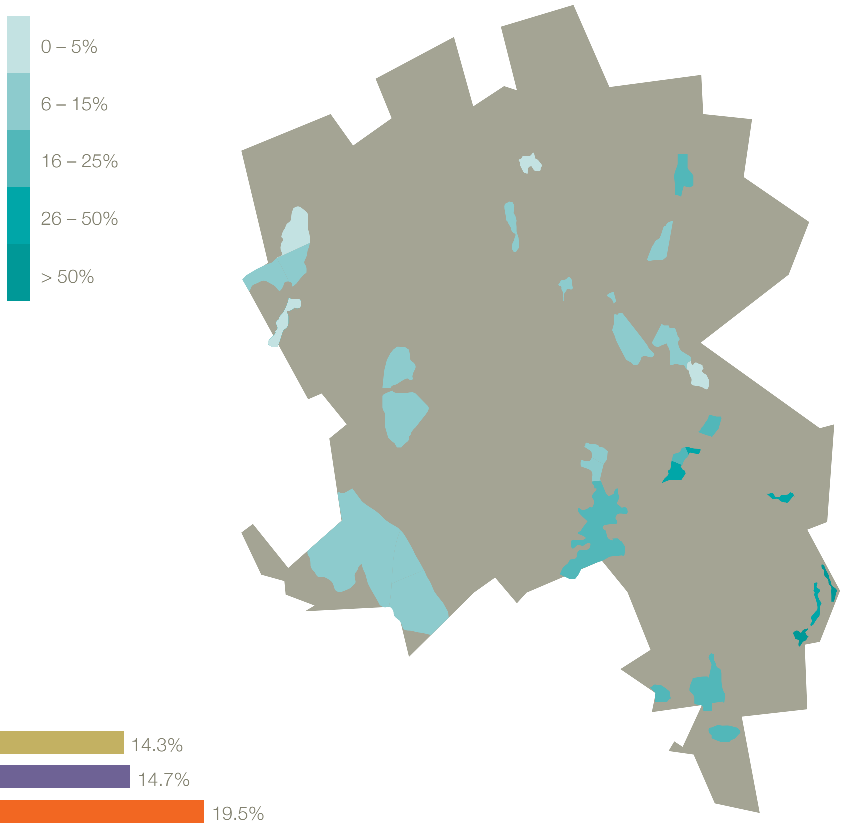
The total number of identified structures inside Bafokeng villages is 50 178. Residential structures accounts for 90.4% for all structures, followed by unfinished dwellings at 5%, and business structures at 3,1%.

The most common type of dwelling is a house or brick /concrete block structure (46%). Other prevalent types of living arrangements were informal dwellings/ shacks in the **informal settlements (19.5%)**, and **backyard structures (either informal, at 14.3%, or formal, at 14.7%)**. Most of the structures in the formal villages are constructed out of brick or other durable materials. Only about 8% of structures in informal villages are built of brick or concrete.

Type of dwelling



Proportion of residential stands supporting informal dwellings



home ownership

Just over half of the communities' households (53.8%) live in homes that they own, while 40.5% rent their accommodation. In addition to these, a small percentage of households occupy their homes rent-free (5.3%).

Respondents were asked about the certification behind home ownership. Since a Permission to Occupy (PTO) form or card is the key identifier of ownership in the Bafokeng context, enumerators asked respondents whether they had such documents, or had any knowledge of such documents. Of the 15 000 households who did have a PTO, this documentation was **held by one of the household members in 84.5% of cases**. The remaining **15.5% of households indicated that the PTOs were held by someone not living on the property**.

Home ownership, rental, informal housing and squatting

53.8% Structure owned

40.5% Structure rented

5.3% Structure occupied rent-free

0.3% Other

0.1% Squatting

Permission To Occupy (PTO) certificate holder

84.5% household member

15.5% Someone else not living on the property

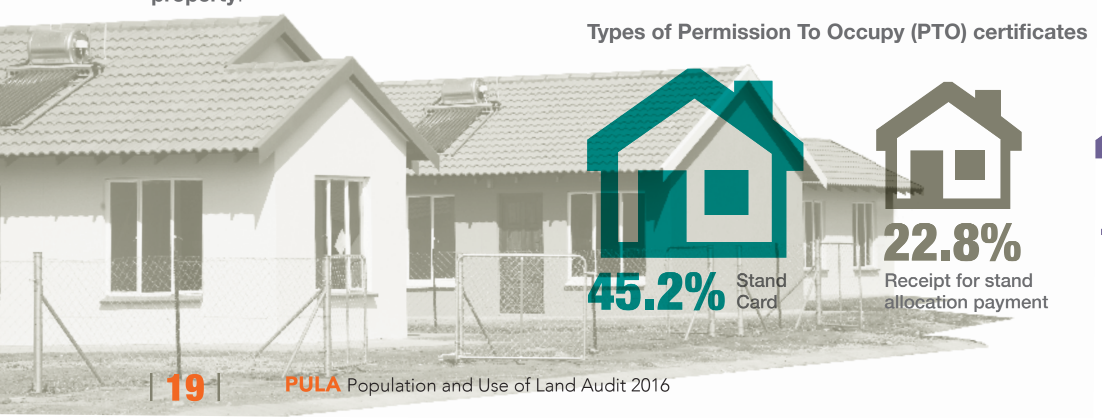
Types of Permission To Occupy (PTO) certificates

45.2% Stand Card

22.8% Receipt for stand allocation payment

16.9% Undertaking form

5.9% Receipt from Bophuthatswana Government

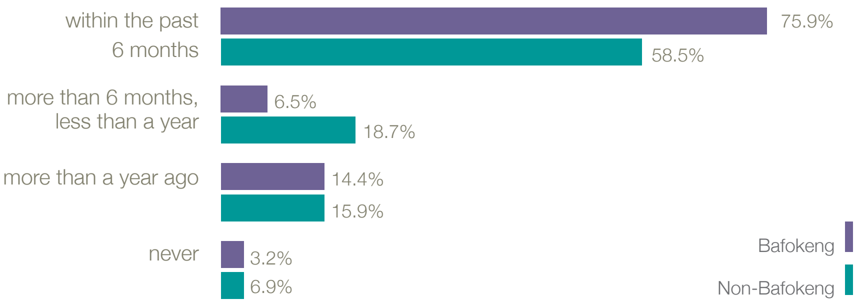


access to
healthcare

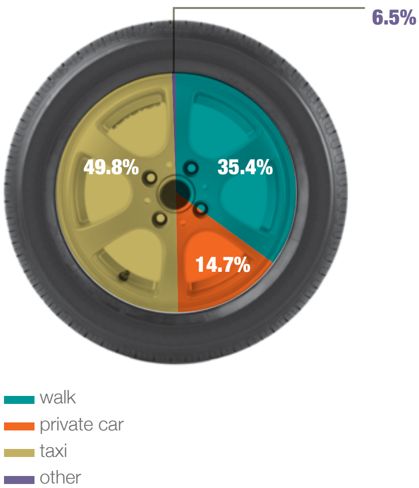
Respondents were asked when the last time was that they had been to see a health professional.

For the majority of respondents, they had visited a health professional at least once in the past six months. Three-quarters of women (75.9%) and almost six out ten men (58.5%) gave this response. A small proportion – 3.2% of women and 6.9% of men – stated that they had never seen a health professional.

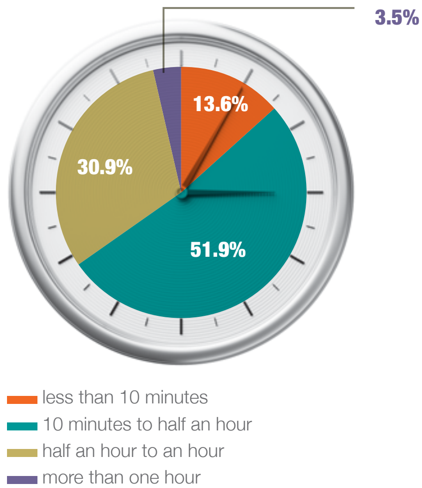
Last visit to a health professional



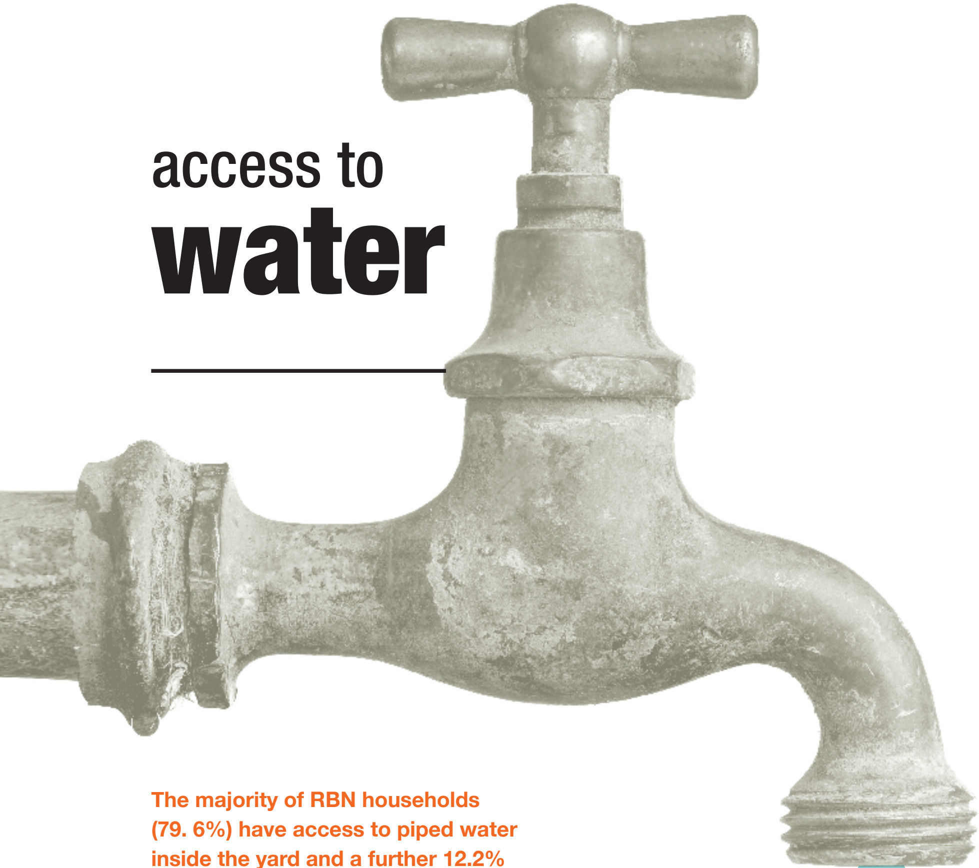
Mode of transport to clinic



Travel time to clinic



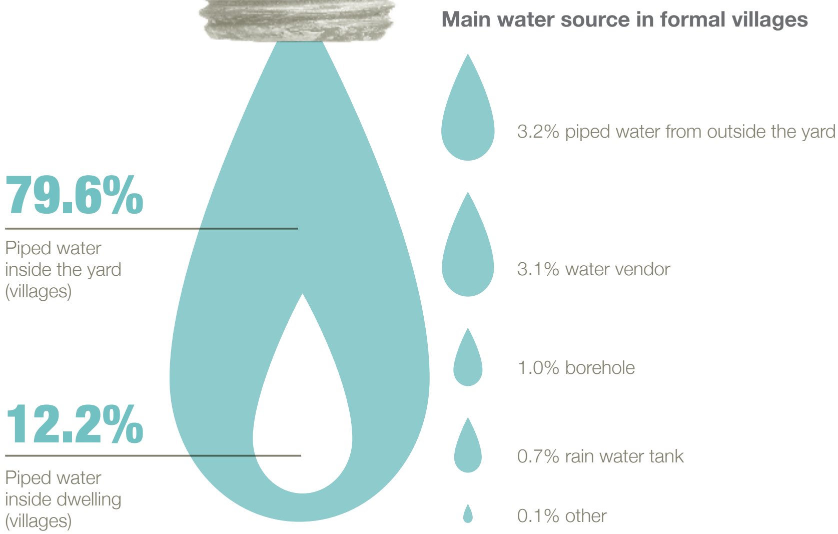
access to **water**



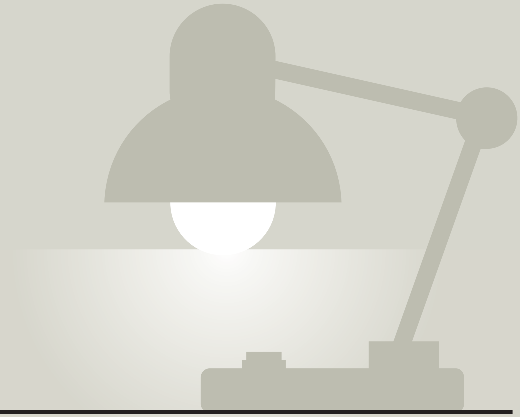
The majority of RBN households (79. 6%) have access to piped water inside the yard and a further 12.2% of households have access to water inside their dwellings.

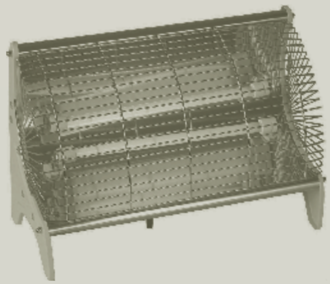
Thus, ninety-two percent of households in villages have access to piped water either in the dwelling or on the stand.

The main sources of water in informal settlements are **piped water onto the stand or into the dwelling (39.4%)**. Another source of water in the informal settlements are **water vendors, who supplied to 29.9%** of households. Approximately 2.5% of the households in the informal settlements had boreholes.



access to
energy





90.1%

of cooking is done with electricity

91.2%

of households are lit electrically

86.0%

of household heating is electric

	Cooking			Lighting			Heating		
Energy Source	Villages	Informal settlements	Total	Villages	Informal settlements	Total	Villages	Informal settlements	Total
Electricity	97,4%	33,1%	90,1%	98,6%	33,6%	91,2%	92,0%	37,4%	86,0%
Gas	0,6%	1,5%	0,7%	0,1%	0,5%	0,2%	0,7%	0,7%	0,7%
Paraffin	0,8%	62,9%	7,8%	0,3%	36,0%	4,3%	0,9%	28,2%	3,9%
Wood	1,1%	2,3%	1,2%	0,1%	0,3%	0,1%	6,1%	31,9%	9,0%
Coal	0 %	0,0%	0%	0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%	0,5%	0,2%
Candles	0%	0,1%	0%	0,8%	28,9%	4,0%	0,1%	0,7%	0,1%
Animal Dung	0%	0,0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%
Solar	0%	0,1%	0%	0%	0,5%	0,1%	0,0%	0,4%	0,1%
Batteries	0%	0%	0%	0%	0,1%	0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%

access to
sanitation

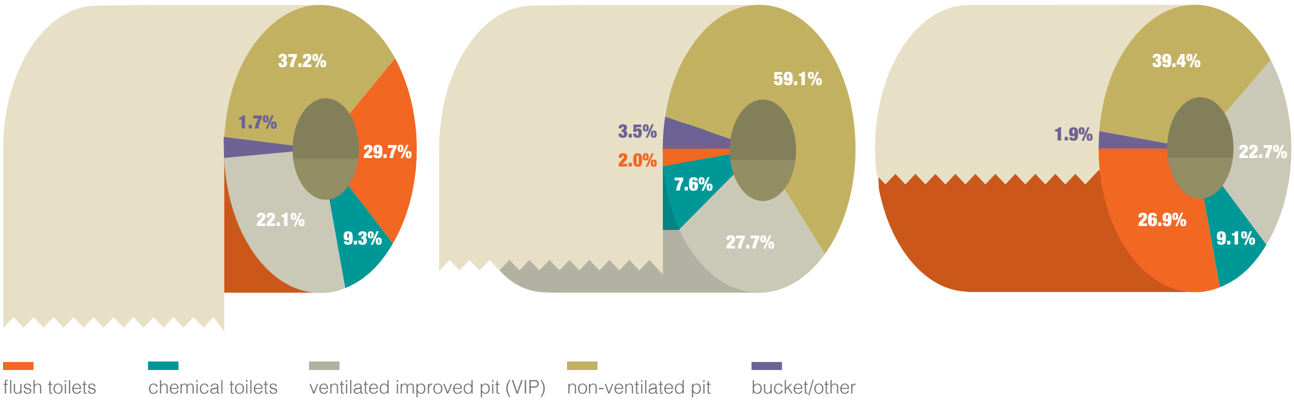
Pit latrines remain the most widely-used form of sanitation in the RBN – present on 62.1% of all village stands. **Just over a quarter of households use flush toilets (26.9%), whilst a smaller number use chemical toilets (9.1%) and buckets (1.9%)**. While these statistics are concerning, there have been improvements in sanitation in the RBN between 2011 and 2016. The use of **flush toilets within homes has increased from 12% to 26.9% over the five-year period**. Similarly, usage of ventilated improved pit latrines has increased from 18% to 22.6%.

62.1%

of toilets in use in the RBN are pit latrines

Main types of sanitation utilised by households in the RBN

Villages **Informal settlements** **Total**

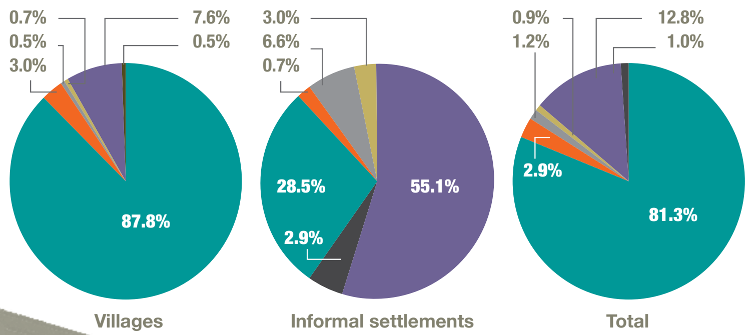


refuse removal
services

Most households in the Bafokeng villages have their **refuse removed by a service provider at least once a week**. In the informal settlements, only 28.5% of households have their refuse removed by the service provider on a weekly basis. Here, more than half (55.1%) reported that they bury or burn their refuse.

Refuse removal in the RBN

- removed by a service provider at least once a week
- removed by a service provider less often
- borrow pit or communal refuse site
- own refuse site
- refuse burned or buried
- respondents “dump rubbish wherever we want to”



prevalence of

disabilities

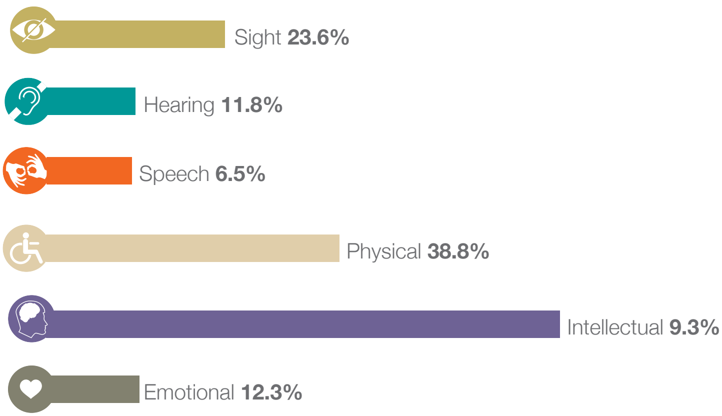
The respondents were asked if any of the household members have a disability.

2.5% of RBN residents (2,374 people) are reported to have a disability.

Among the disabled in the RBN population, **physical disability is highest (38.8%)**, followed by sight (23.6%), emotional (12.3%) and hearing (11.8%).

Predominant types of disabilities

*Some people may have more than one disability



Frequency of people with a disability

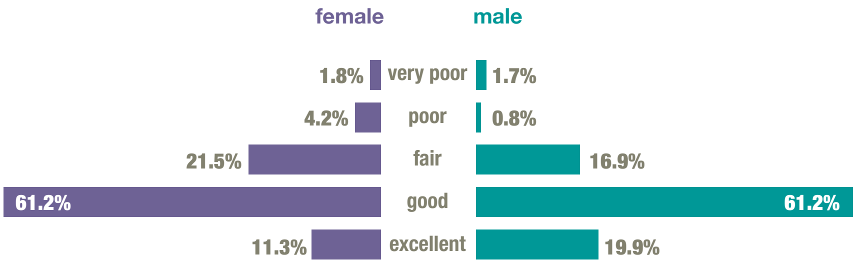
	Number	Percentage
No	94,201	97,3%
Yes	2,374	2,5%
Refuse	4	0%
Missing	251	0,3%
Total	96,830	100%

self-perception of
state of health

When asked how they would describe their health, the majority of respondents indicated that their own health was “good” or “excellent” (76.6%).

Fewer women (11.3%) than men (19.9%) indicated that their health was “excellent”, however the same percentage of women and men (61.2%) indicated that their health was “good”. Women (21.5%) were more inclined than men (16.9%) to indicate that their health was fair. Women (6.0% combined) were also more inclined than men (2.5% combined) to indicate that their health was poor or very poor.

Self-description of state of health (men and women)



18.0%
of men take chronic medication

39.7%
of women take chronic medication

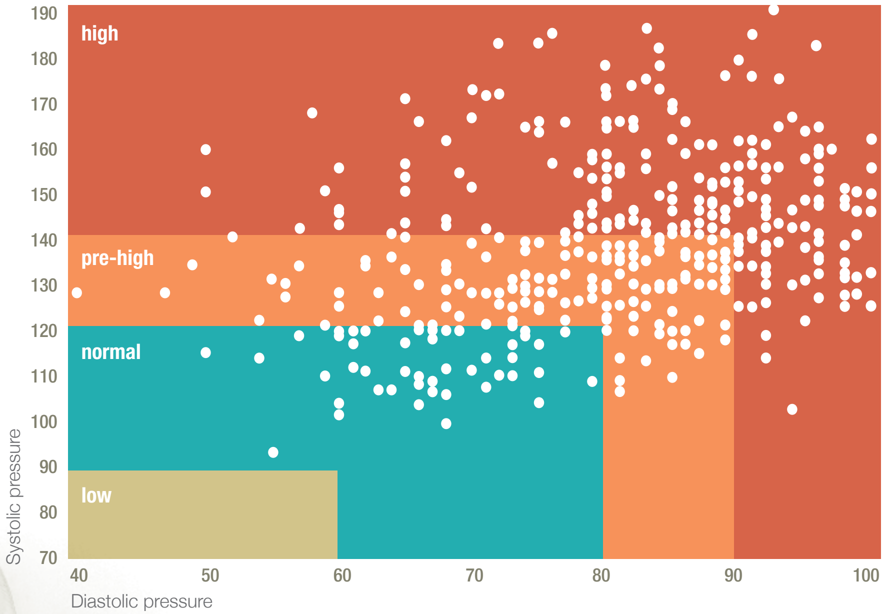
blood

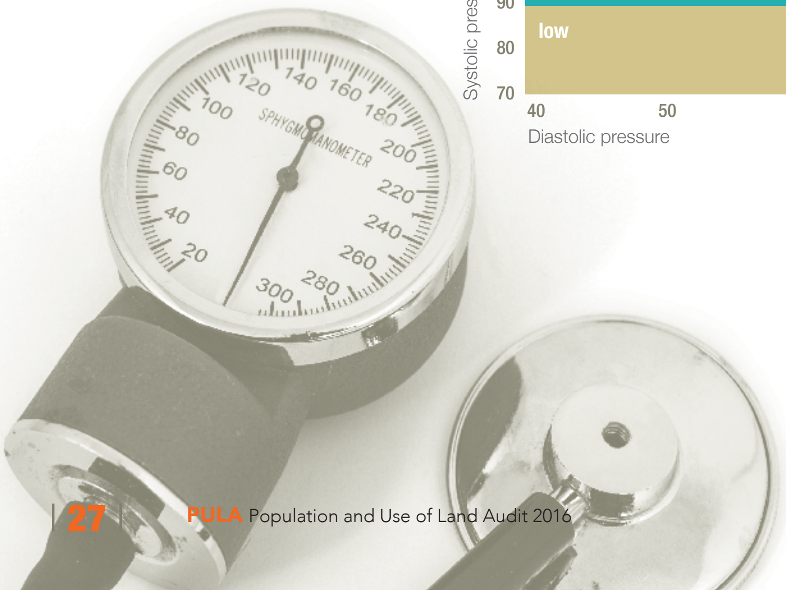
pressure

Blood pressure is a combination of diastolic and systolic measures.

The diastolic – indicated on the X-axis of the graph alongside, ranges from 40 to 100, and the systolic, plotted on the y-axis, ranges from 70 to 190. Blood pressure is therefore described as Y/X. Each of the diastolic and systolic scores recorded by the respondents are plotted on the graph below. Those that are in the olive green coloured zone are considered to have low blood pressure. The turquoise zone represents ideal blood pressure, the orange is pre-high blood pressure, and the red is high blood pressure.

Blood pressure survey results



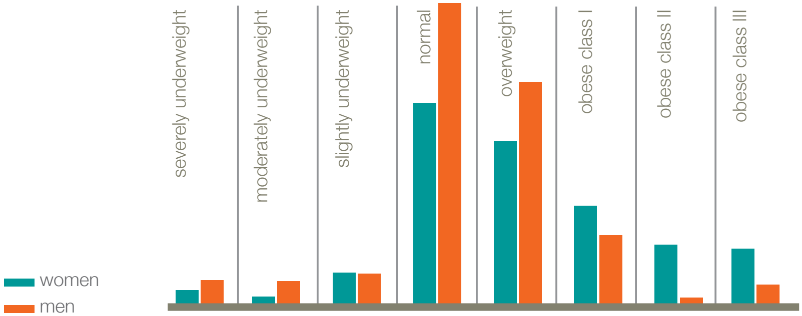


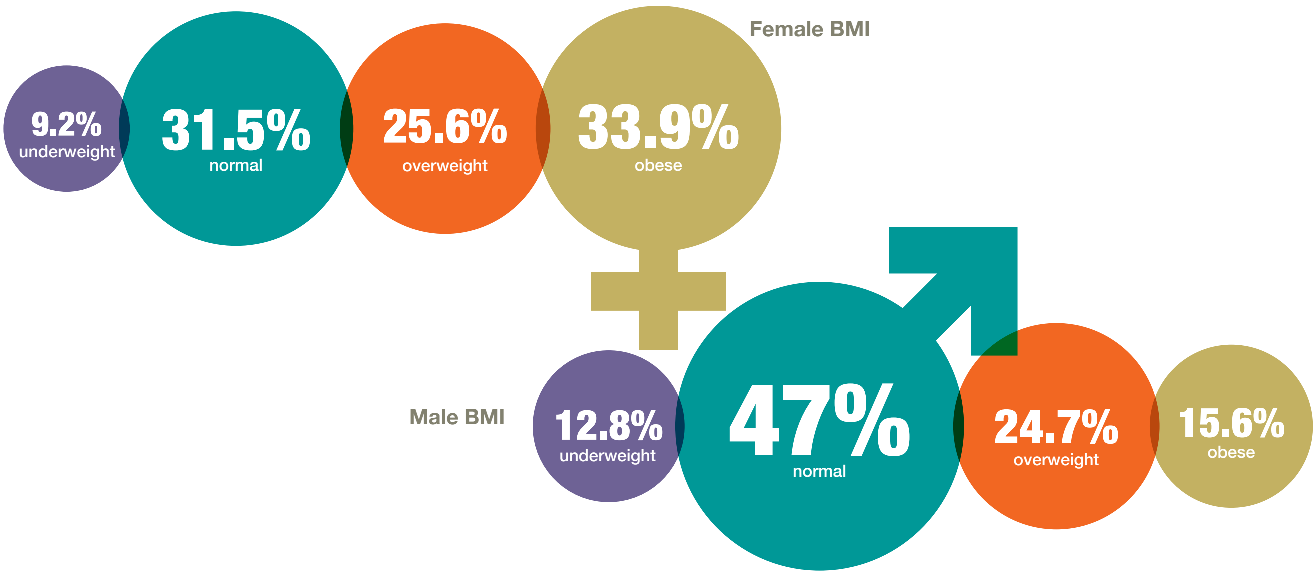
body mass index

Measurements to calculate body mass index (BMI) were taken including height and weight of the population surveyed.

The data indicate that **more men (46.9%) than women (31.5) fall into the normal range for BMI**. Underweight accounted for 9.2% of the female population and 12.8% of the male population. Overweight accounted for 25.6% of women and 24.7% of men, while 33.9% of women and 15.6% of men were classified as obese.

Bafokeng population BMI breakdown





common conditions
under treatment

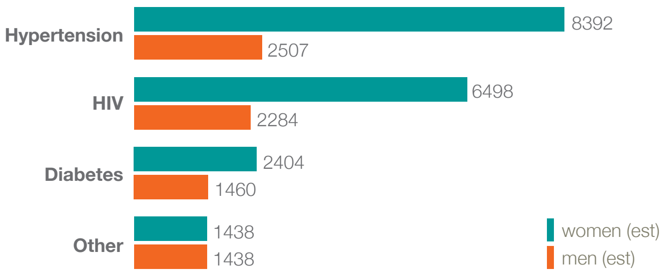
More women (39.7%) than men (18.0%) reported taking medication on a regular basis.

The graphic below illustrates the projected number of people living in Bafokeng formal villages who are taking medication approximately, for the most common health challenges. The data indicate that approximately 23,382 people are presently taking such medication.

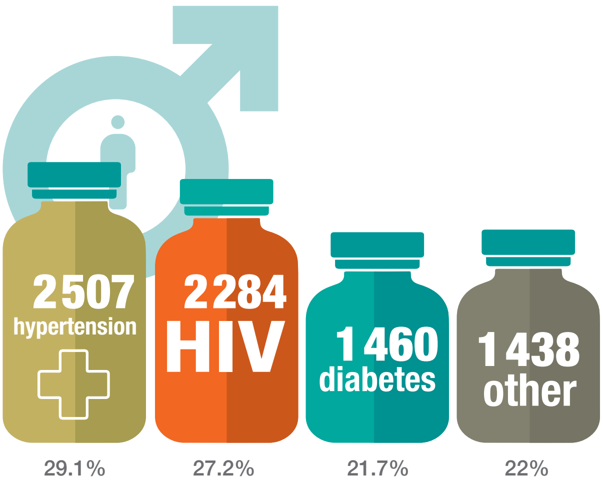
The “other” category included:

- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Cholesterol
- Epilepsy
- Heart conditions
- Mental problems
- Prostate cancer
- Tuberculosis

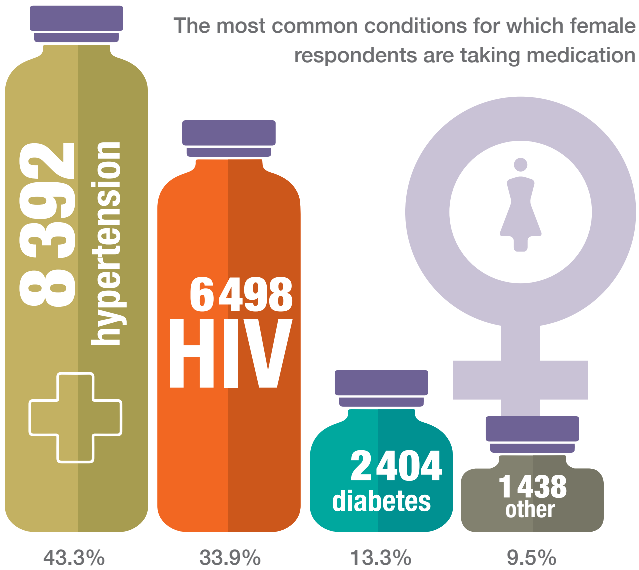
Number of people with chronic conditions by gender



The most common conditions for which male respondents are taking medication



The most common conditions for which female respondents are taking medication



prevalence of

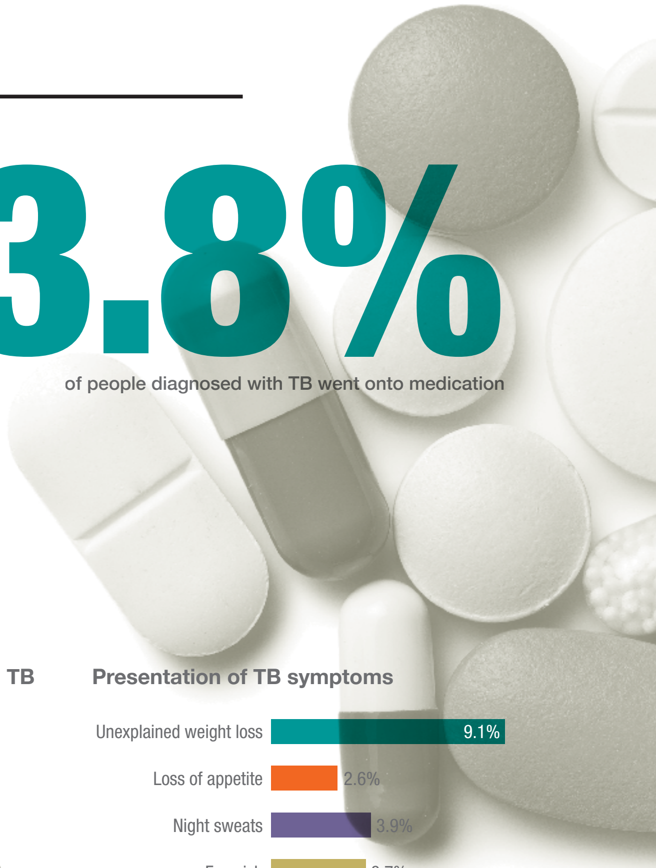
tuberculosis

Respondents were asked if they had ever been diagnosed with tuberculosis (TB). One in fifteen (6.6%) of the population indicated that they previously been diagnosed with TB.

For the 6.6% who were diagnosed, 93.8% (5,034) went on treatment, 6.2% (330) did not. Of the 93.8% that went on treatment a further 94.2% (4,743) completed their treatment.

All respondents were asked whether they presented symptoms commonly associated with TB. The results of which are as follows:

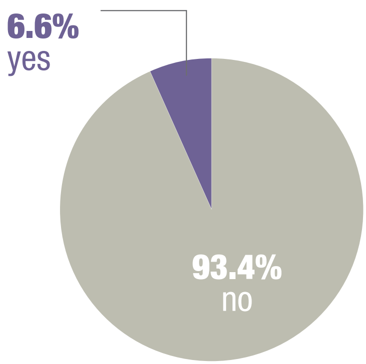
- 9,1% experienced unexplained weight loss
- 6,9% were more tired than usual
- 3,9% experienced night sweats
- 3,7% felt feverish
- 2,6% had a loss of appetite
- 2,4% had been coughing for longer than three weeks
- 2,4% experienced chest pains
- None indicated that they had been coughing blood.



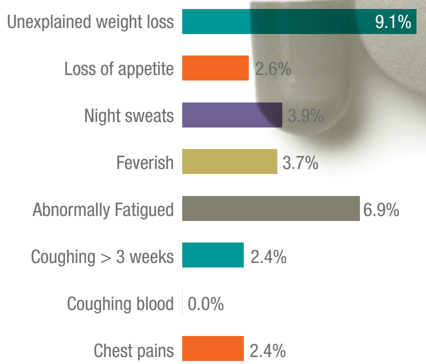
93.8%

of people diagnosed with TB went onto medication

Respondents ever diagnosed with TB



Presentation of TB symptoms



self-reported sexual
risk behaviours

Almost all adult respondents (92.3%) surveyed indicated that they had previously had sex.

About one in twenty respondents did not feel comfortable answering the question and refused to do so. For those who did respond, the mean age for first sex was 18.2 years for men and 18.5 years for women. Four out of five people (79.5%) reported having had sex by age 20.

Respondents were asked how many sexual partners they had ever had, as well as how many sexual partners they had had in the previous three months. Within the previous three months, 71.5% of men and 89.3% of women indicated having one or no sexual partners. More men (15.9%) than women (7.4%) indicated having two sexual partners during this period. Similarly more men (12.5%) than women (2.8%) indicated having had three of more sexual partners during the previous three months.

When responding to how many sexual partners they had ever had, each respondent was asked to differentiate between male and female partners. On average men have had 6.1 female sexual partners. Three percent (3.2%) of men indicated they had had male sexual partners, for those men they had an

Number of sexual partners (men only)

	females	males*
mean	6.11	4.8
mode	3	1
median	4	6
range	0 – 69	0 – 12

** refers only to men who have had same sex partners*

Number of sexual partners (women only)

	males	females*
mean	3.34	6.2
mode	2	1
median	3	5
range	0 – 14	0 – 27

** refers only to women who have had same sex partners*

Age at first sex

	males	females
mean	18.19	18.46
mode	19	17
median	18	18
range	10 – 29	13 – 31

No. of sexual partners in last 3 months

		Women
28.2%	none	11.5%
61.6%	one	60.0%
7.4%	two	15.9%
12.5%	three or more	2.8%

Incidence of transactional sex

11.7% of men gave gifts in exchange for sex

2.1% of women gave gifts in exchange for sex

0.8% of men received gifts in exchange for sex

14.8% of women received gifts in exchange for sex

prevalence of
HIV

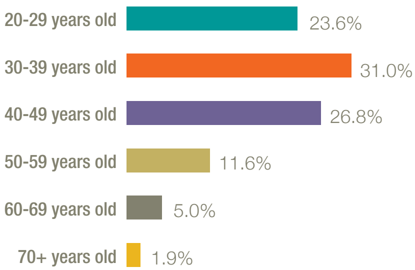
Respondents were asked if they were willing to undertake an HIV test, of which 61.1% stated that they would, 31.1% declined and 7.1% stated that they had already disclosed their status as being positive.

The final calculation was drawn from three sources – those who underwent a test and were found to be positive, those who stated at the end of the questionnaire that they were positive, and those that admitted during the questions on chronic conditions. According to this, one quarter of women (24.8%) and one in 12 men (8.5%) are estimated to be HIV- positive.

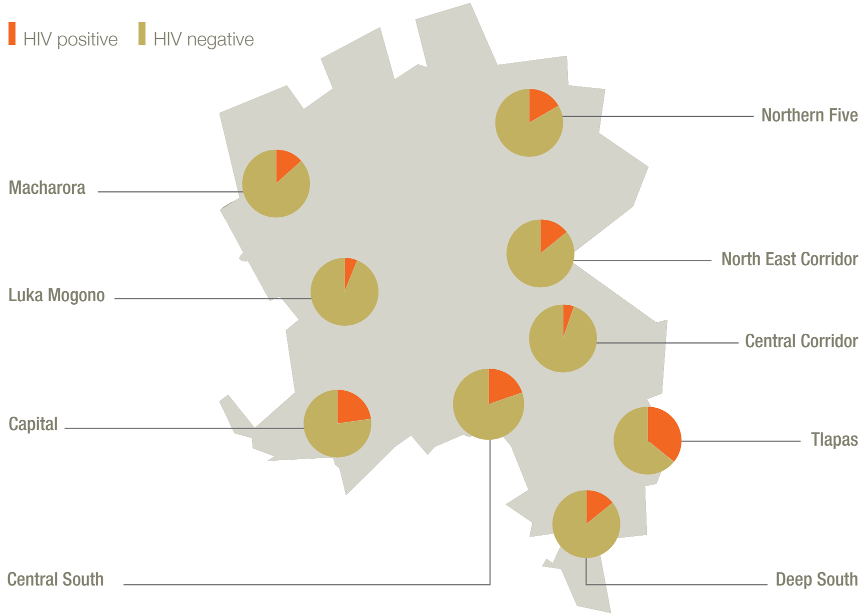
16% - 19%
Overall HIV rate

Proportion of respondents who are HIV-positive

Age range of HIV-positive respondents



Map of HIV prevalence by geographic cluster



practice of
religion

Respondents were also asked how important religion was to them. The vast majority of respondents (92.6%) indicated that religion was “important” or “very important” to them.

A very few indicated that religion was somewhat important (1.8%), slightly important (4.5%) or not important at all (1.1%).

Christianity was indicated as the most popular religion and accounts for the response by 96.4% of the respondents. Ancestors/Badimo was also popular and was indicated by 17.0% of the respondents. This was a multiple response question hence, of the percentages total more than 100. The overlap is attributable to a 16% of respondents identifying with both being Christian and Ancestor worship.

Identification with spiritual practice

96.4%

of people living in the RBN identify as Christian

exercise and
sport

Three out of five respondents (60.3%) indicated that they had previously attended an event at the Royal Bafokeng Stadium.

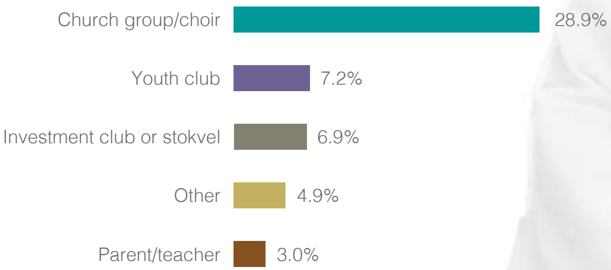
Just over one in five respondents (22.5%) had ever attended an event at the Royal Marang Hotel or used the sports campus. Whilst 19.8% of respondents indicated they belonged to a sports club, it is encouraging to see that 36.7% of respondents indicated that they "currently engage in any kind of exercise". Two-thirds of respondents (68.9%) indicated that Platinum Stars make them feel proud, and just less than three in ten (28.4%) think that the sports facilities in their village are adequate.

social
capital

Respondents were asked if they belonged to any groups from a given list of social associations, clubs and voluntary organisations.

The groups in order of popularity of membership by respondents was church group/choir (28.9%), youth club (7.2%), stokvel (6.9%), other type of group (4.9%) and parent teacher association (3.0%). The majority of respondents indicated that they did not belong to a social club or group (51.3%). The question allowed for multiple response, so the answers add up to more than 100%.

Membership to social associations, clubs and voluntary organisations.



trust in local
leadership

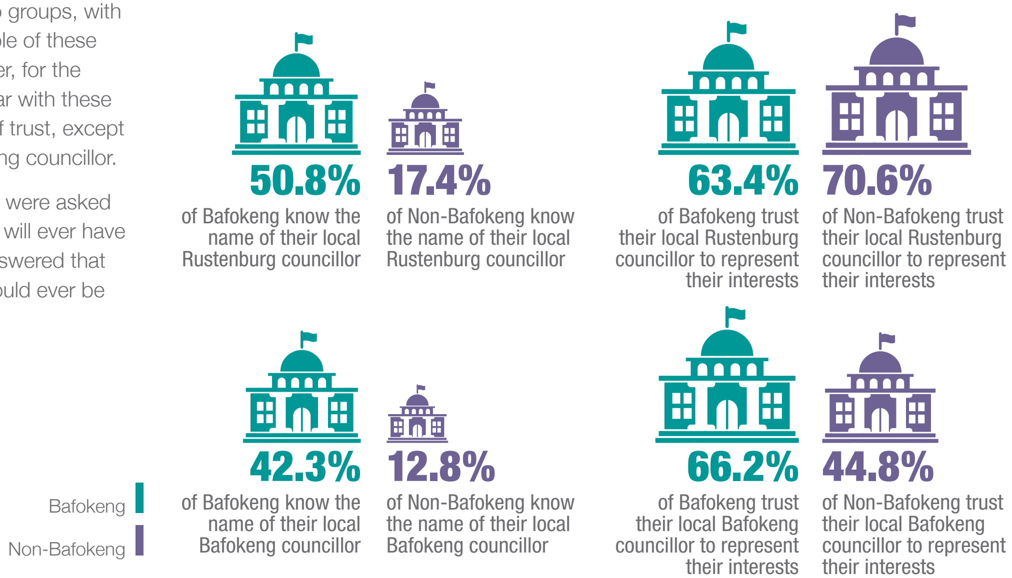
Respondents were asked if they knew the names of local leadership and whether they trusted these leaders to represent them. The local leaders included the local Rustenburg councillor, the local Bafokeng councillor, the Kgosana and the Kgosi. The responses, provided in the table on the right are disaggregated by Bafokeng and non-Bafokeng.

There appears to be a substantial difference between these two groups, with Bafokeng more knowledgeable of these local representatives. However, for the non-Bafokeng who are familiar with these people, there is a high level of trust, except in relation to the local Bafokeng councillor.

When Bafokeng respondents were asked if they thought that Bafokeng will ever have a female Kgosana, 59.8% answered that they did not think that this would ever be the case.

Knowledge of and trust in local leadership

	Bafokeng		non-Bafokeng	
	Know name of:	Trust them to represent your interests	Know name of:	Trust them to represent your interests
Local Rustenburg councillor	50.8%	63.4%	17.4%	70.6%
Local Bafokeng councillor	42.3%	66.2%	12.8%	44.8%
Kgosana	92.6%	71.9%	37.1%	70.0%
Kgosi	92.6%	83.0%	37.2%	79.6%



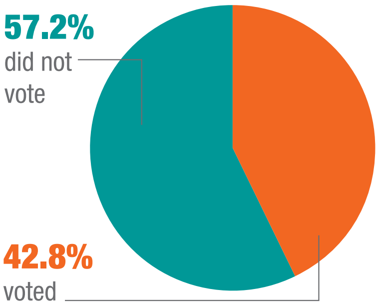
governance and political
participation

Respondents were also asked what they use the Kgotla for. The answers in the illustration on the right represent only Bafokeng respondents who stated that they belong to a Kgotla.

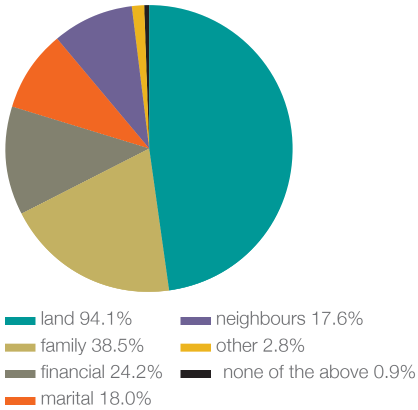
There were a wide range of responses given about the number of times respondents had attended Kgotla in the last 12 months. These figures are only for Bafokeng who claimed to be a member of a Kgotla.

The most common reason for consulting the Makgotla were regarding land disputes (94,1%) followed by family disputes (38.5%), financial disputes (24.2%), marital disputes (18.0%) and disputes with neighbours (17.6%).

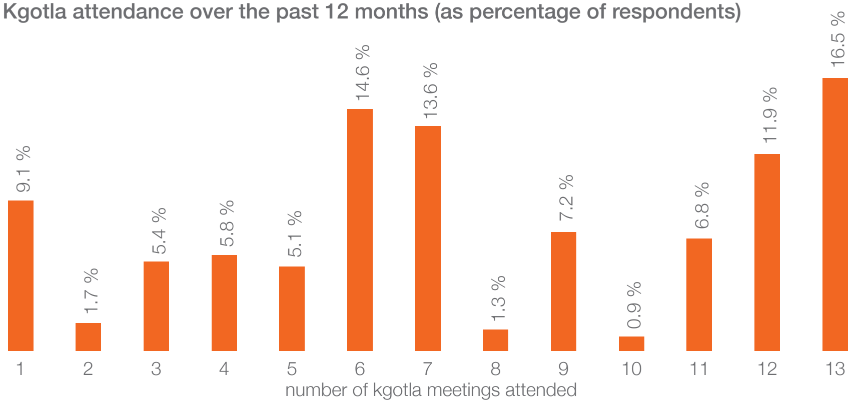
Voted in the last Bafokeng Council Election



Types of dispute brought to the kgotla



Kgotla attendance over the past 12 months (as percentage of respondents)



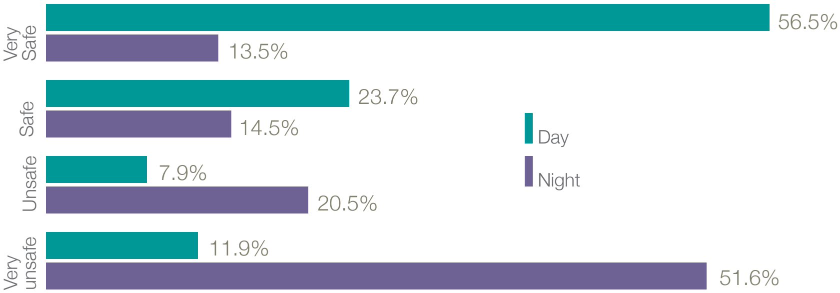
safety and
security

Respondents were asked about their perceptions of trust and safety in Bafokeng.

There was a small variable between Bafokeng and non-Bafokeng, with almost two-thirds of Bafokeng (65.6%) stated that they can trust their neighbour to look after their house. For non-Bafokeng, it was slightly lower at 60.8%. A higher proportion of non-Bafokeng (3.1%) refused to answer, compared with only 0.1% of Bafokeng.

When asked about the perceptions of safety in their villages, respondents indicated different perceptions on safety during the day to at night. Whilst 80.2% of respondents feel "safe" or "very safe" in their village during the day, this number drops to 28% who feel safe during the night. Overall one in five people, 11.9% of respondents feel very unsafe in their village even during the day, and 51.6% of respondents feel very unsafe in their villages at night.

Respondents who feel safe walking alone in their village during the day and



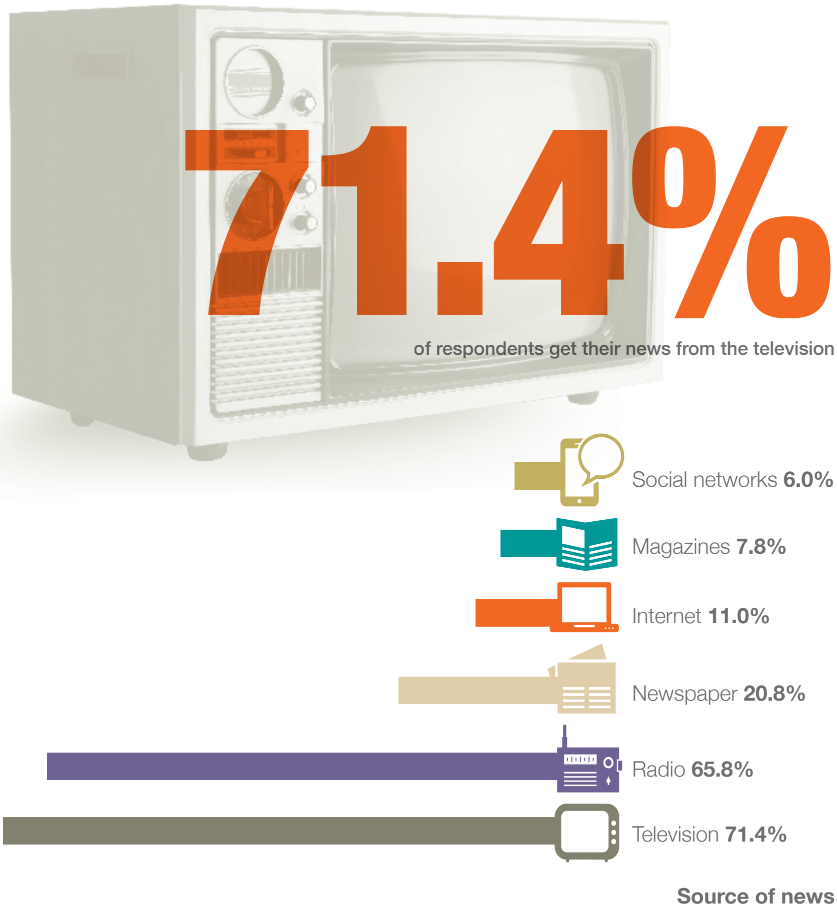
Respondents who felt that they could trust their neighbour to look after their house

access to
information

Respondents were asked to indicate how they obtain news (multiple responses were allowed). Television and radio are by far the most common source, with 71.4% stated they get their news from the TV and 65.8% from radio. The next most popular source was from reading a newspaper (20.8%).

Only a small number get their news from using the internet, magazines or social networks like Facebook and twitter.

Three other separate questions regarding connectivity and information were asked, with the distribution of those who answered positively depicted in the graph below. Almost half of all respondents (49.6) % stated that they had ever used mobile data, 24,9% stated that they have a working internet connection in their house, and 37,1% stated that they had received or read Segoagoe in the last two months.



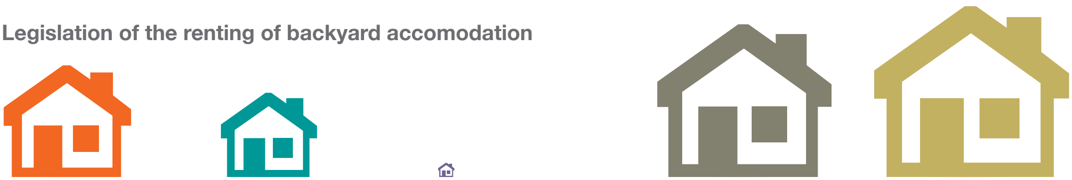
personal views and

opinions

On the legalisation of backyard dwellings and stand allocations:

When asked whether backyard accommodation on Bafokeng land should be legalised, 63.6% of respondents indicated “yes”, and 35.3% of respondents indicated “no”.

Legislation of the renting of backyard accomodation



63.6% support the legalisation of the renting of backyard accomodation

35.3% do not support the legalisation of the renting of backyard accomodation

17.4% Refused to answer

63.6% of Bafokeng support the legalisation of the renting of backyard accomodation

35.3% of Non-Bafokeng support the legalisation of the renting of backyard accomodation

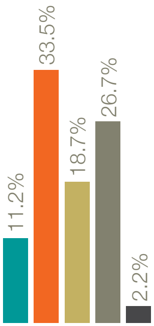
Fairness of the stand allocation process (Bafokeng only)

40.3% of Bafokeng believe the stand allocation process is fair

58.8% of Bafokeng believe the stand allocation process is not fair

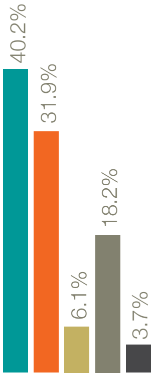
0.9% Refused to answer

personal views and **opinions** (continued)



Opinion of the conditions of health facilities

- very good state
- satisfactory state
- minor problems
- major problems
- state of crisis

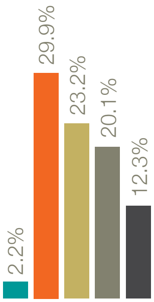


Satisfaction with the service given by RBED to entrepreneurs

- very satisfied
- satisfied
- neutral
- dissatisfied
- very dissatisfied

Satisfaction with the service given by security services to the community

- very good
- good
- neutral
- bad
- very bad



Perceptions of water quality

- very good
- good
- neutral
- bad
- very bad

example questionnaire

Stand ID ______________________________

Settlement

- ☐ Chaneng
- ☐ Diepkuil
- ☐ Kanana
- ☐ Kopman
- ☐ Lesung
- ☐ Luka
- ☐ Mabitse & Mosonthwane
- ☐ Mamerotse
- ☐ Marakana
- ☐ Mogajana
- ☐ Phokeng
- ☐ Photsaneng
- ☐ Rasimone
- ☐ Rooikraal
- ☐ Serutube
- ☐ Tantanana
- ☐ Thekwane
- ☐ Tlaseng
- ☐ Tsitsing
- ☐ Settlement (Other)

(10 other options were provided)

Address type

- ☐ Street address
- ☐ Plot number
- ☐ Electricity number
- ☐ Stand number
- ☐ Street number
- ☐ Description

Address

Street address	Stand number	Flat/Room number
Plot number	Street name	Postal code
Electricity number	House number	Address description

Availability

Can you talk to a household member now? Must be 18+ and knowledgeable ☐ Yes ☐ No

Unavailable

Why can you not talk to a household member now?

☐ Nobody at home

☐ Only children (below 18) at home

☐ Present household members are not knowledgeable

☐ Suitable respondents are present but do not have time now

☐ All household members are permanently unavailable

☐ All household members refuse to participate

☐ Other

Will you be able to talk to a household member later (while you are in the area)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Appointment

Can you make an appointment? ☐ Yes ☐ No

When would an adult household member usually be at home for an interview?

☐ Monday ☐ Tuesday ☐ Wednesday ☐ Thursday ☐ Friday ☐ Saturday ☐ Sunday

☐ 6am – 9am ☐ 9am – 12pm ☐ 12pm – 3pm ☐ 3pm – 6pm ☐ 6pm – 9pm

Consent

I am (...) from the PULA team and we are conducting a study of the people and land on behalf of the Royal Bafokeng Administration. We need to know how many people live in the Royal Bafokeng territory and what access they have to services. All households throughout the Royal Bafokeng territory form part of this study.

We would like you to answer the questions honestly. There are no right or wrong answers and you may consult with other members of your household if it is necessary. The information you give to us will be kept confidential. The interview takes approximately 10 minutes.

Are you willing to participate in this study? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Household

How many people live in this household? ______________________________

Household means a group of people who live together at least four nights a week, eat together and share resources, or a single person who lives alone.

Enter all names in household as they appear on the ID, start with the respondent.

First name: ______________________________ Surname: ______________________________

Contact number: ______________________________ Whose cellphone number is this? ______________________________

ID: ______________________________

Would you consider yourself a Mofokeng? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refuse ☐ Don't know

How would you describe yourself in terms of your population group:

☐ African/Black ☐ Coloured ☐ Indian/Asian ☐ White ☐ Other ☐ Refuse ☐ Don't know

What is your kgotla?

☐ Baphiring - Luka
☐ Bashiga - Kanana
☐ Batlase - Kanana
☐ Batlase - Luka
☐ Batlase - Tlaseng
☐ Dimpseng - Phokeng

(65 other options were provided)

What is your relationship to the head of household?

☐ Household Head (Self)
☐ Husband/Wife
☐ Son/Daughter
☐ Father/Mother
☐ Brother/Sister
☐ Grandson/granddaughter
☐ Nephew/niece
☐ Son/daughter in law
☐ Grandfather/grandmother
☐ Other Relative
☐ No Relation

Birthplace

☐ Bafokeng Area
☐ North-West (outside of Bafokeng Area)
☐ Gauteng
☐ Northern Cape
☐ Eastern Cape
☐ Free State
☐ KwaZulu-Natal
☐ Limpopo
☐ Mpumalanga
☐ Western Cape
☐ Outside South Africa
☐ Refuse
☐ Don't know

Home language:

☐ Setswana
☐ isiXhosa
☐ Xitsonga / Tsonga / Shangaan
☐ Sesotho / Southern Sotho /
☐ Sotho
☐ Sepedi / Northern Sotho
☐ isiZulu
☐ English
☐ Afrikaans
☐ siSwati / Swazi
☐ isiNdebele / South Ndebele / North Ndebele
☐ Tshiwenda / Venda
☐ Urdu
☐ Mandarin
☐ Other, specify

Gender:

☐ Male ☐ Female

(Roughly 60 more questions followed)