






-  Royal Bafokeng Administration
-  Roads
-  Regional Boundaries
-  Rivers
-  Villages

Map of the Royal Bafokeng Nation

# Table of contents

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## Safety and Security

Neighbourly trust	1
Feel safe in community	2
Victim of crime in the last 12 months	4
Crime Reporting and Opening Cases	4
Know a number to report crime	6
Substance use/abuse	7

## Sports

Knowledge of mass participation programmes	8
Attended event at stadium or sports campus	10

## Services

Access to water and water payment	12
Electricity reticulation	14
Access to sanitation	15
Access to refuse removal	17
Road quality proxies	19
Mode of transport to school	20
Number and distribution of institutions	21

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## General Perceptions

Perceptions of households' financial situation	22
Perceptions of the local school system	23
Perceptions of the health care system available to RBN residents	24
Perceptions of the medication available to rape victims	25
Perceptions of sexual risk behaviours	26
Importance of the natural environment	28
Perceptions and opinions of the value of the flagship assets of the RBN, and the appropriateness of these investments	29

## Icon identification

-  Question wording
-  Findings / Answer
-  Comparison
-  Definition / Explanation
-  Caveat / Take note

# Neighbourly trust

To establish the degree of community cohesion, using the general feeling of neighbourly trust as a proxy indicator.



Do you feel that you can trust your neighbour to look after your household possessions while you are away from home?



There is a large degree of mutual trust in that 61% of adults feel that they can trust their neighbour to look after their household possessions while away from home. However, only 39% of non-Bafokeng felt the same way.

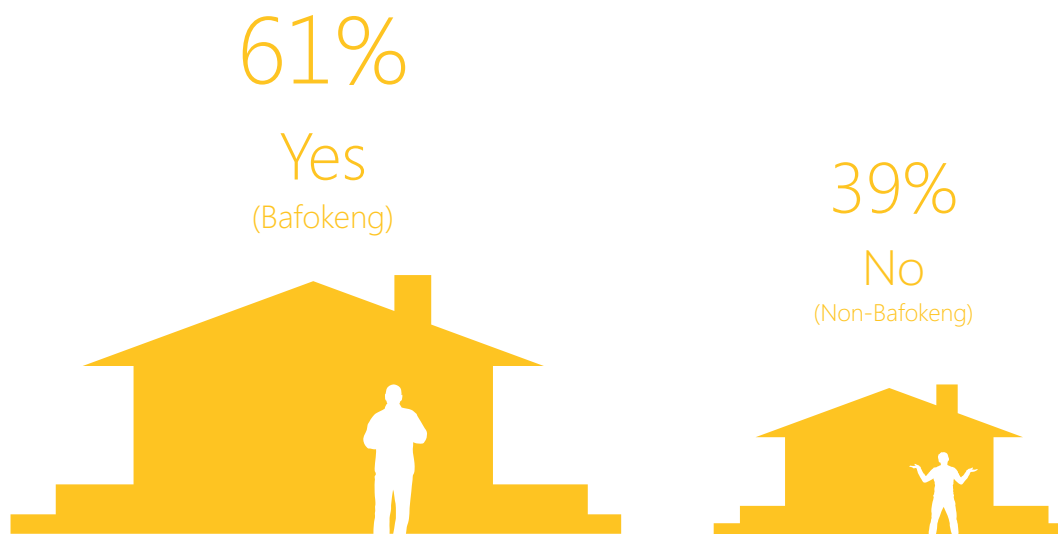


Figure 1: Whether neighbour would be trusted to look after one's belongings

# Feel safe in the community

In order to understand respondents' perceptions about crime and safety.

**Q** How safe do you feel in your community?

**A** Overall, adults feel safe in the community, with approximately 70% claiming to feel 'safe' or 'very safe'. There appears to be a challenge in that only 8% of non-Bafokeng report that they feel 'very safe' and 41% saying they feel 'safe' in the community. 11% of non-Bafokeng say that they feel 'very unsafe' in the community.

People on the outskirts of RBN land tend to feel much safer than those residing in the more economically active areas such as the capital region. People living in areas adjacent to the "mining belt" felt the most vulnerable as most reported feeling 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe'.

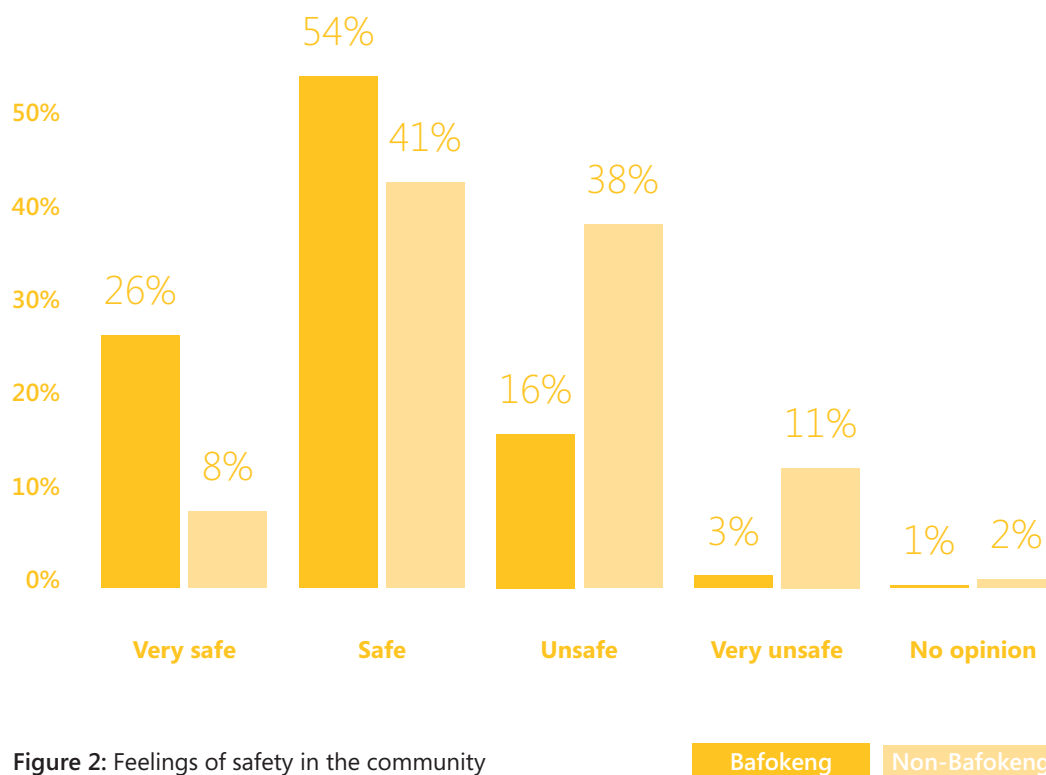
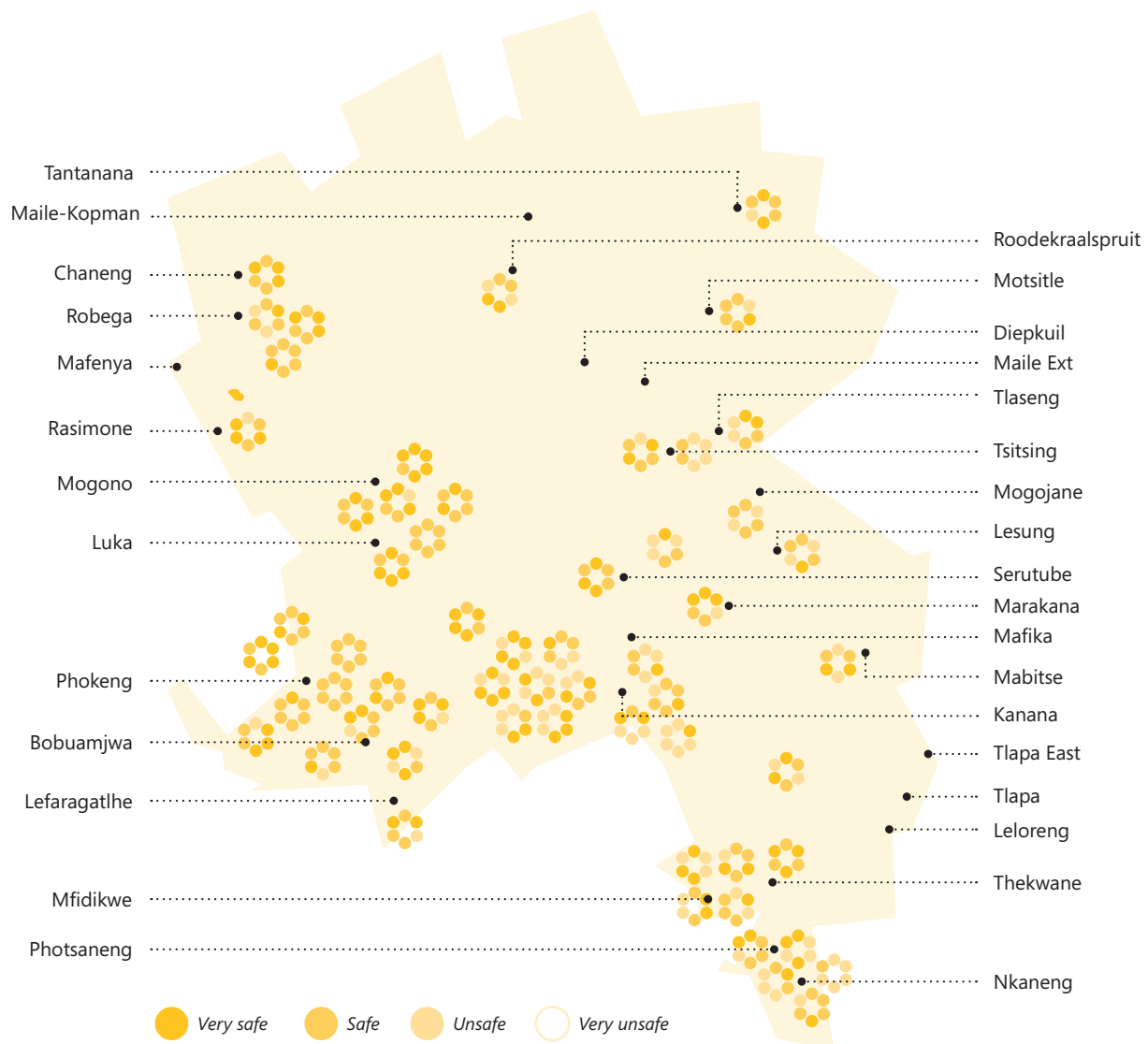


Figure 2: Feelings of safety in the community

# Feel safe in the community (continued)

When disaggregated by area, the informal communities show the highest levels of people feeling unsafe, as seen in **figure 3** below:



**Figure 3:** Feel safe in the community (point thematic)

# Victim of crime in the last 12 months

To test for the frequency of criminal activities in sampled areas.



Have you been a victim of crime in the past 12 months?



4% of surveyed adults or roughly 3 560 people reported that they have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months. Roughly 48% were Bafokeng and 52% non-Bafokeng.



Respondents within the informal settlements tended to be more likely to have been victims of crime.

## Crime reporting and opening cases

To determine if recent crime victims had reported the crimes.



(To those indicating that they have been a victim of crime in the past 12 months) Was that incident reported to the police?

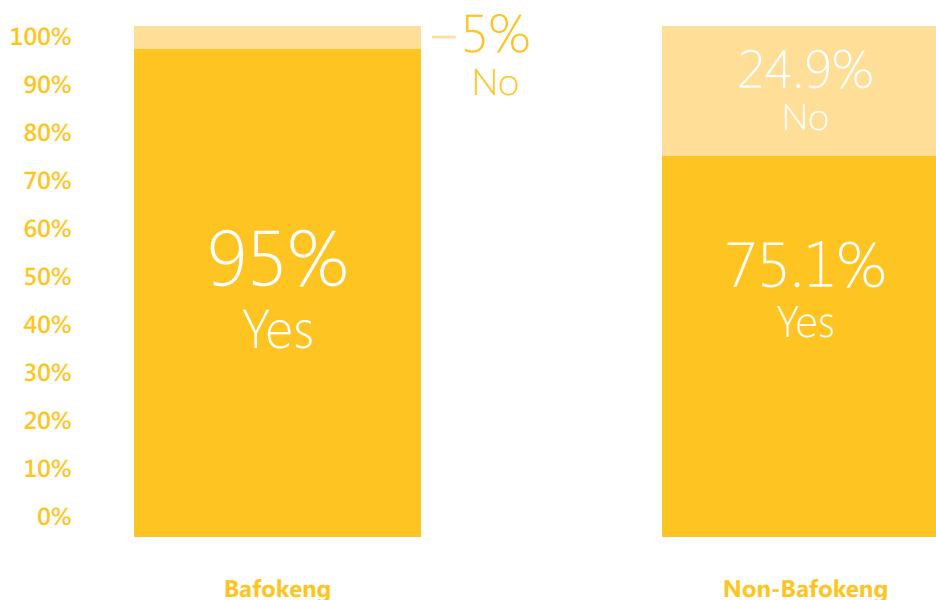


Figure 4: Crime reported or not

Of the roughly 3 600 victims of crime, 85% said that they reported the crime (Bafokeng 95%, non-Bafokeng 75%) and 15% said that they did not report the crime (Bafokeng 5% and non-Bafokeng 25%).

Looking at those who reported the crime, estimated at around 3 000 people, only 67% said that they opened a case against the perpetrator.

# Crime reporting and opening cases

(continued)

Looking at those who reported the crime, estimated at around 3 000 people, only 67% said that they opened a case against the perpetrator.

Victims of crime	Reported the Crime	Opened a case
Roughly 3560	Roughly 3000	Roughly 2400
100% of victims	85% of victims	67% of victims

**Table 1:** Crime reporting and opening cases

The figures appear to suggest that people who are Non-Bafokeng are less likely to report crimes than their Bafokeng counterparts.



Membership in any community-based security initiative is very low with only 1% of adults claiming membership.



All figures are based on self-reporting



# Know a number to report crime

To determine which number people dial to report a crime.



What is the telephone number you would use when reporting a crime?



Non-Bafokeng are more likely to dial 10111 than 0145 661 700 whereas the choice for Bafokeng would probably be related to the nature of the crime, or possibly previous experience of service from the Bafokeng Reaction Force.

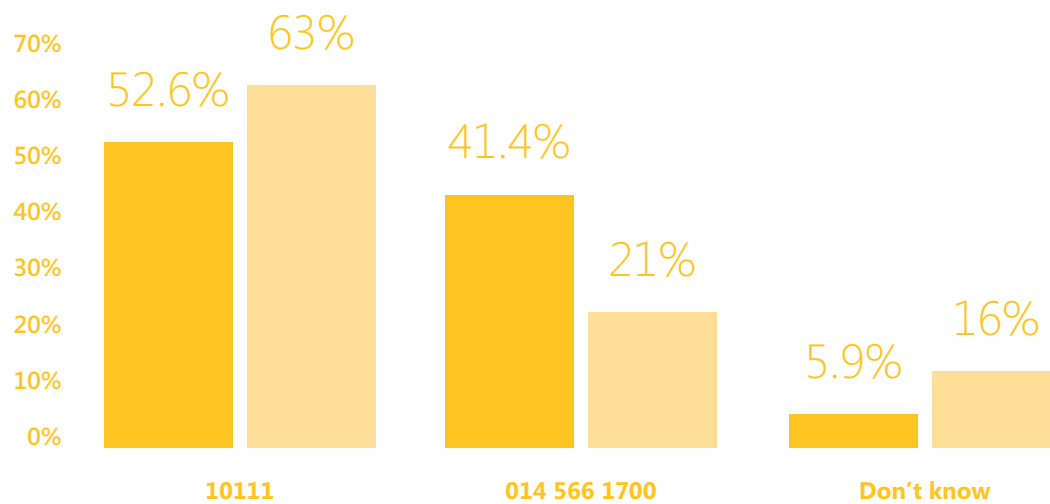


Figure 5: Number to dial to report a crime



Note that the Bafokeng Reaction Force's number has changed since this study was conducted. The number is now: 014 566 1301.

# Substance use/abuse

To assess the usage of various narcotic substances in the RBN.



Have you used any of the following substances in the past 12 months? (Options given)



Alcohol was the most widely used substance, as reported by respondents. However, less than a fifth of the participants reported drinking alcohol weekly or more (15%).

	Weighted Percent
Alcohol	15
Sedatives or sleeping pills	1
Dagga, Marijuana, Cannabis	1
Cocaine	0
Amphetamine type stimulants	0
Inhalants	0
Hallucinogens	0
Opiates	0

Table 2: Percentage of respondents who have used the following substances weekly or more in the past 12 months



This data is based on self-reported indicators, and therefore depends on the honesty of respondents.

# Knowledge of mass participation programmes

To measure the impact of the Mass Participation programmes/ initiatives of Royal Bafokeng Sport



Have you ever heard of any of the Mass Participation Initiatives by Royal Bafokeng Sport?

Has anyone in this household ever participated in any of the Mass Participation Initiatives?

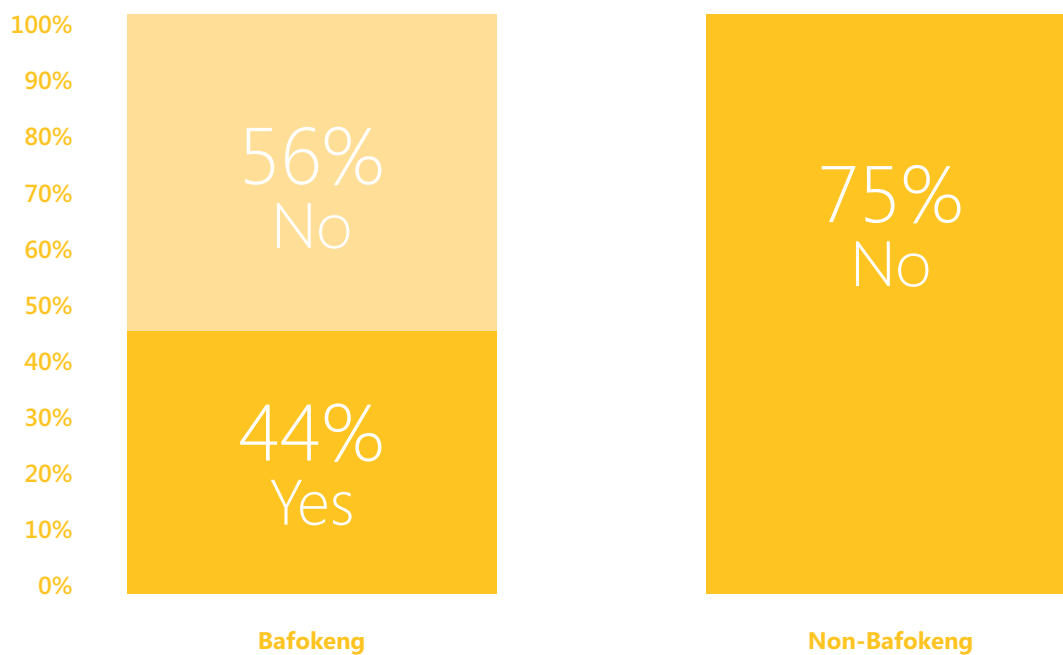


Figure 6: Have you ever heard of the Mass Participation programmes by Royal Bafokeng Sport?



38% of adults say that they have heard of the Mass Participation programmes and just 20% of those who are aware of the MPI said that someone in the household had participated in one or more of the initiatives. However, when filtered for Bafokeng and those who have children at school, the awareness stands at to 45%.

# Knowledge of mass participation programmes (continue)

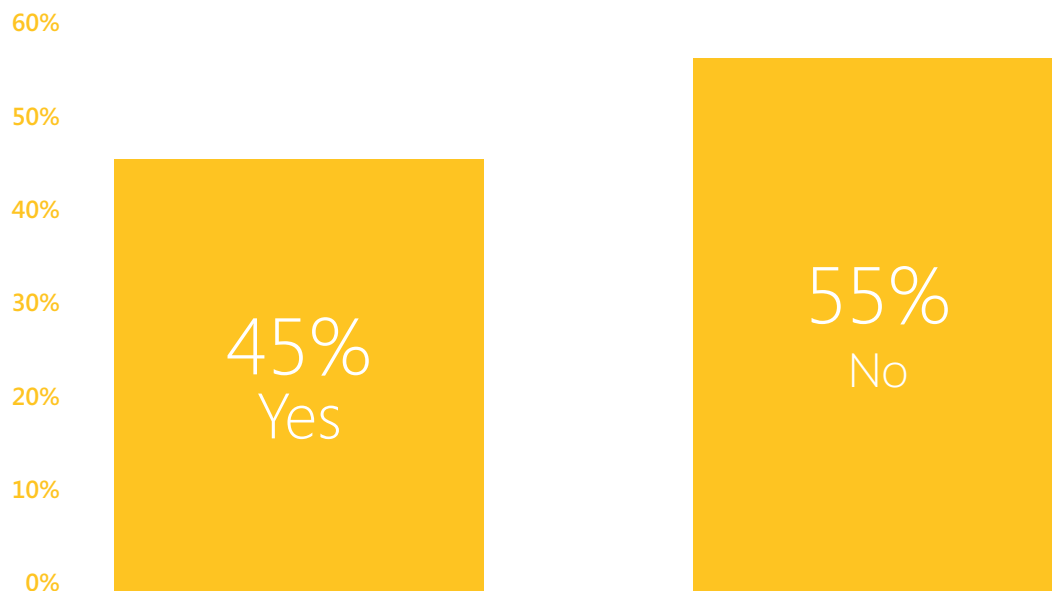


Figure 7: Awareness of MPI (filtered by 'Bafokeng' AND 'children at school')

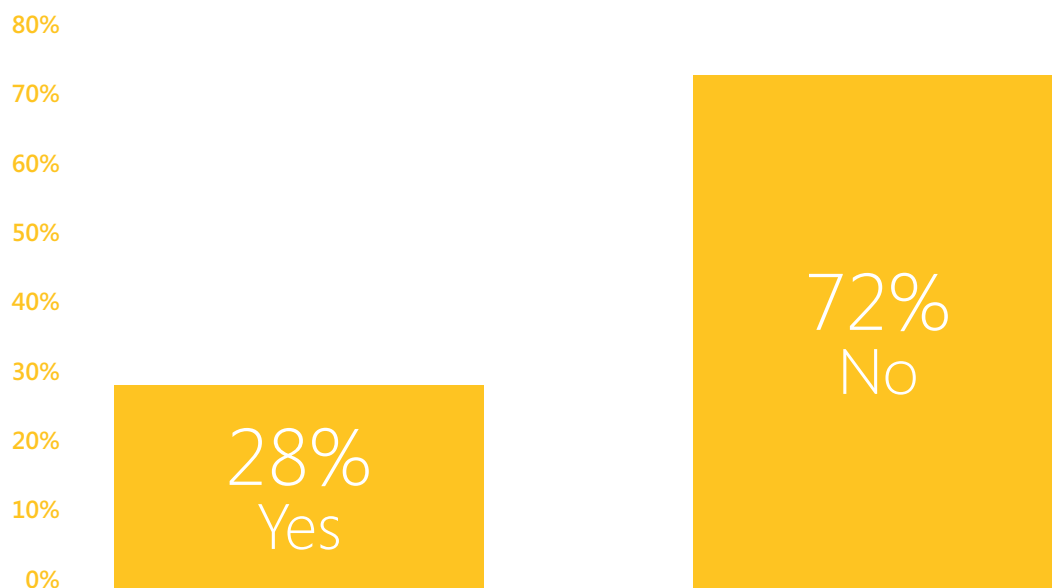


Figure 8: Participated in Mass Participation programmes of Royal Bafokeng Sport (filtered on Bafokeng, children at school and aware of MPI)

# Broad-based usage of the Royal Bafokeng Stadium and Bafokeng Sport Campus

To establish common attendance at the Bafokeng’s flagship sporting facilities



Have you ever attended an event at the Royal Bafokeng Stadium?

Have you ever attended an event at the Bafokeng Sports Campus or Royal Marang Hotel?

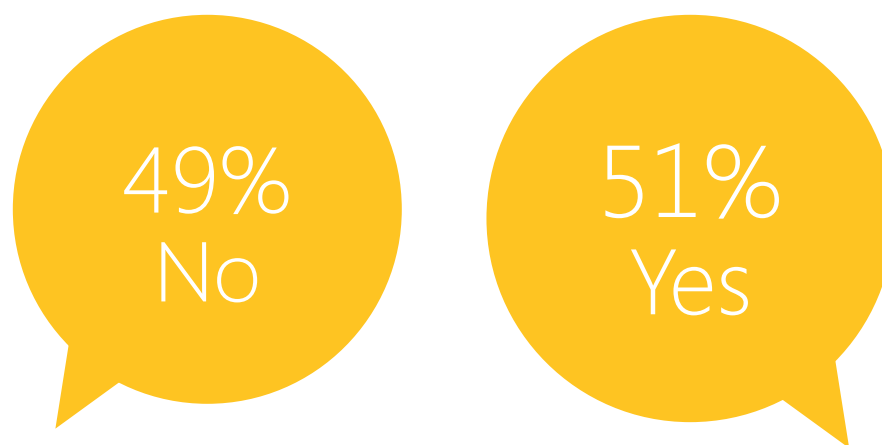


Figure 9: Attended an event at the Royal Bafokeng Stadium

51% of Bafokeng adults say that they have attended an event at the stadium. These people were distributed evenly throughout the RBN – thus, for those who have not visited the stadium, there appears to be attitudinal or affordability, rather than accessibility factors which influence stadium attendance.

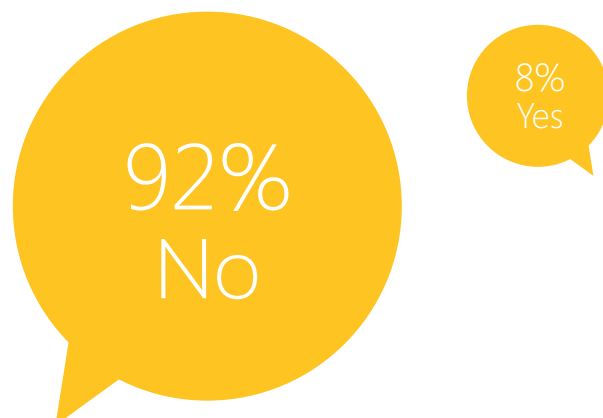
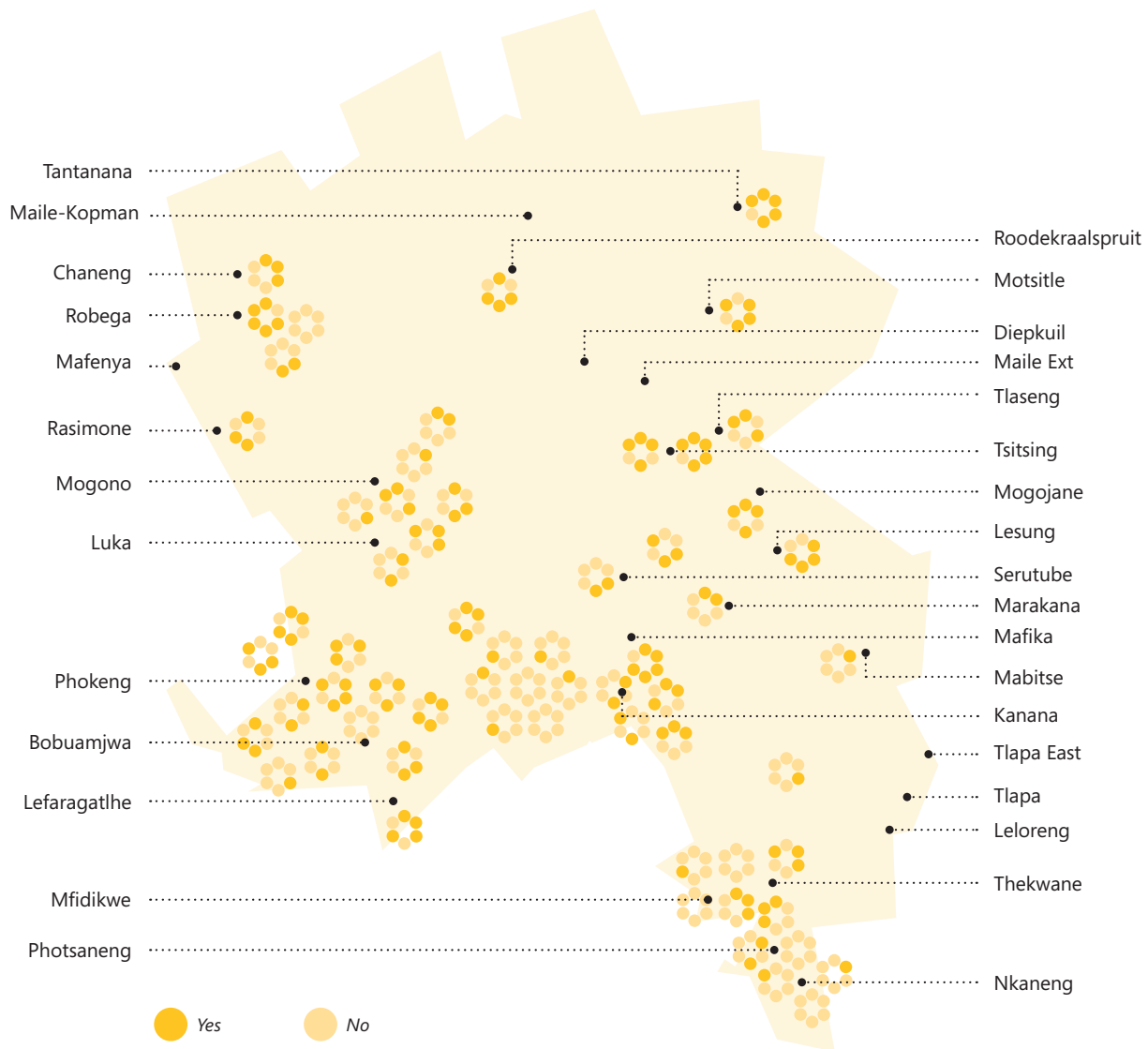


Figure 10: Attended an event at Bafokeng Sports Campus or Royal Morang Hotel

# Broad-based usage of the Royal Bafokeng Stadium and Bafokeng Sport Campus (continued)

Only 8% of Bafokeng adults have attended any event at the Bafokeng Sports Campus or Royal Marang Hotel.



**Figure 11:** Distribution of people who have attended an event at the Royal Bafokeng Stadium



29% of adults said that they attended a match at the Royal Bafokeng Stadium during the World Cup. A projected 26 000 local adults attended at least one FIFA 2010 World Cup match. Six matches were held at the stadium meaning that on average roughly 4 300 local fans saw each of the matches live.



The results are generated from responses by Bafokeng adults only.

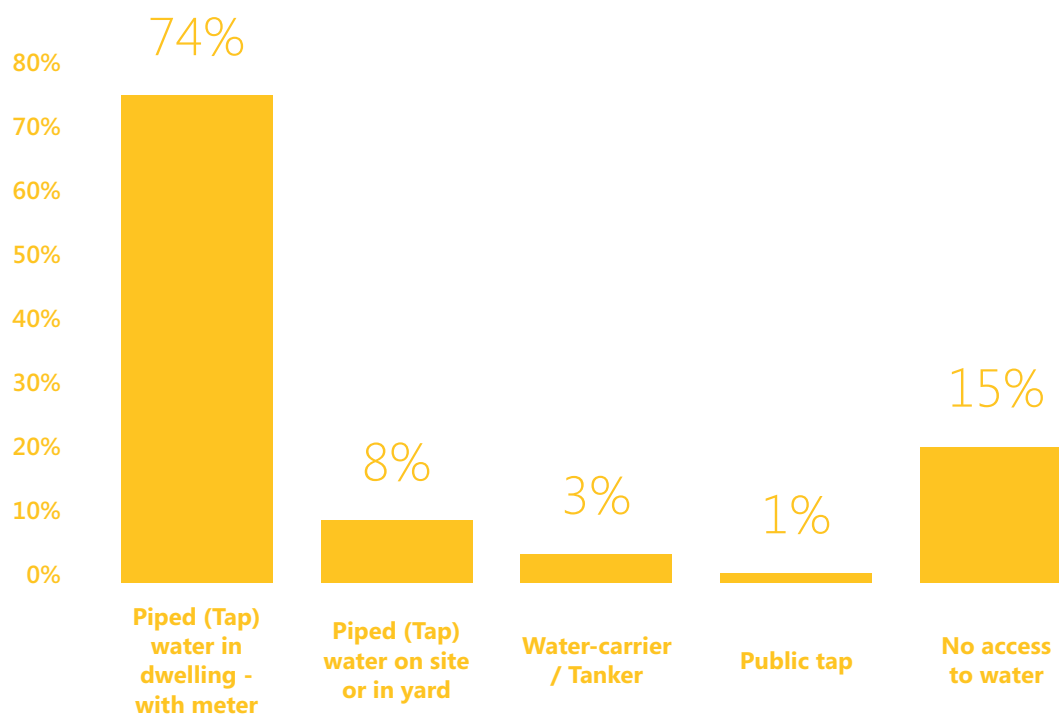
# Access to water and water payment

To determine how many people living in the RBN have access to clean water, and to determine if people pay for their water.



What is the main source of water for this household?

Does the household pay for water?



Services /// Access to water and water payment

Figure 12: Source of water



74% of adults report that they have piped water into the household. However, this includes informal areas, some very recently established.



Just over 84% of businesses report having piped water with a meter in the structure.

# Access to water (continued)

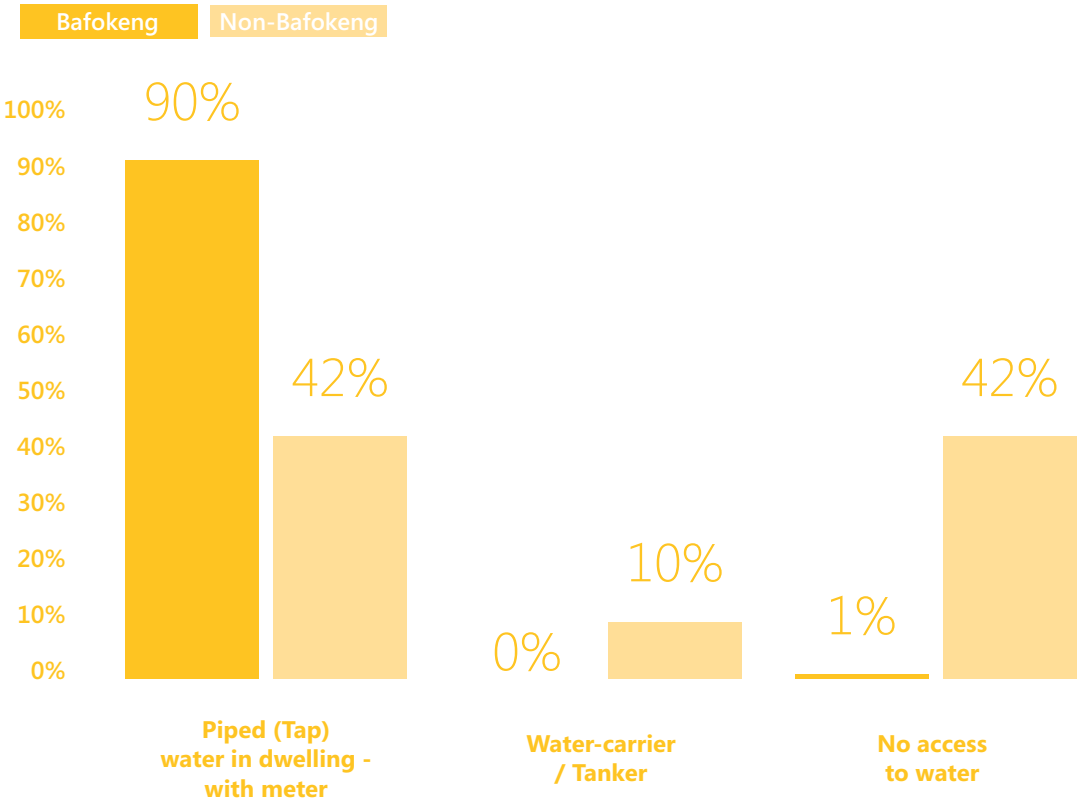


Figure 13: Three biggest differences in source of water Bafokeng/non-Bafokeng

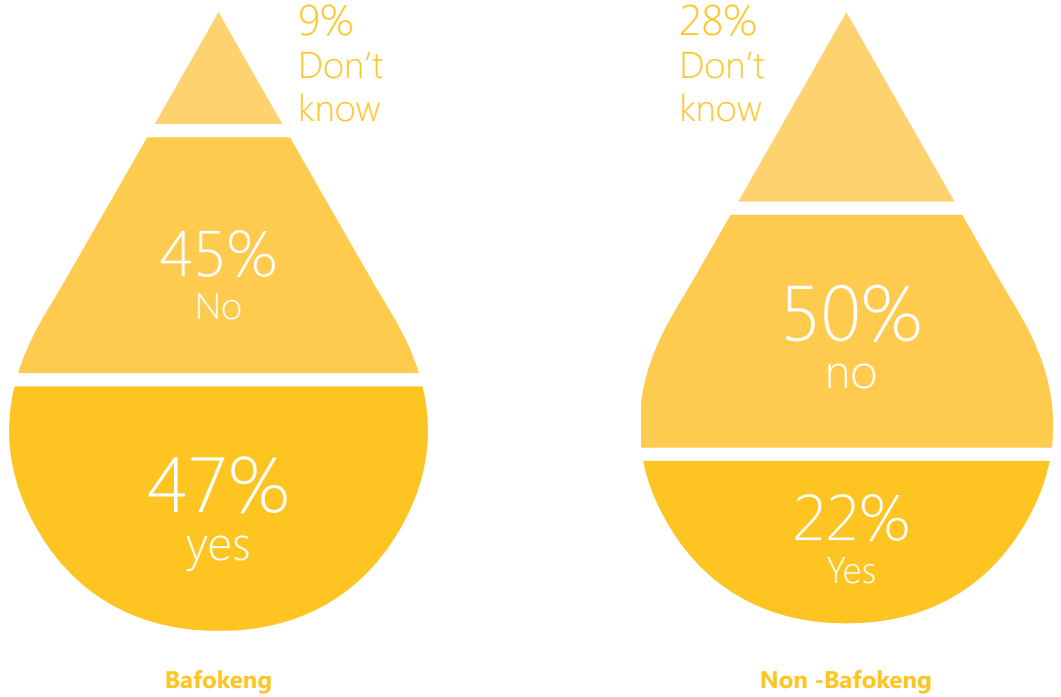


Figure 14: Household payment for water



There are large differences in those who pay for water and those who do not when disaggregated by Bafokeng and non-Bafokeng



Of formal households on RBN land, 95.14% report having access to piped water (both metered and pre-paid) per stand. This is much higher than the provincial average of 89%. The lower rates of access to piped water within informal areas and among backward dwellers lowers the average for the region.

If one considers that 88% of informal structures have access to a tap on the stand, their access to available piped water is similar to that of the formal residences. However, 8% of households in informal areas indicate that they have no access to water.

Considering 'institutions', Just over 80% say that their main form of water supply is piped water with a meter. Another 11% of institutions indicated that they have piped water supplied from a tap on site or on the stand. Five institutions indicated that they have no access to water: one community hall, two education facilities and two religious institutions.

## Electricity reticulation

To determine the primary type of energy or fuel that households use for cooking, as an indicator of how many people have access to electricity in the RBN.



What type of energy or fuel do you mainly use for cooking? (also asked for lighting and heating)



Energy		Separate House	Backward dwelling	Informal settlement	Grand total
Cooking	Electricity	97.42%	92.69%	84.00%	95.19%
	Paraffin	1.85%	6.43%	10.22%	3.66%
Lighting	Electricity	98.40%	94.23%	86.13%	96.40%
	Candles	1.11%	3.65%	9.95%	2.43%
Heating	Electricity	80.76%	72.15%	65.46%	77.38%
	None	15.60%	22.33%	21.47%	17.79%
	Wood	1.65%	1.58%	8.13%	2.11%

Table 3: Types of energy use

## Electricity reticulation (continued)

For cooking, lighting and heating, the main source of energy is electricity (**Table 3**). A review of the energy uses within the different dwelling types shows some variation. Most backyard dwellings are able to access the energy source of the main building on the stand where they are built. Informal areas also have good access to electricity but are more dependent on paraffin for cooking, candles for lighting and wood for heating. Just over 17% of households indicated that they did not use any energy source for heating.



The provision of electricity in the RBN is well above the national average. For example, in South Africa and the North West province, respectively 80% and 82% of households use electricity for lighting.

For those who said that they use wood for cooking, respondents were asked how they obtained the wood. 72% said that they gathered the wood from the surrounding areas.



81% of adults say that they mainly use electricity for cooking. The percentages in the table add up to greater than 100% because multiple responses were allowed – in other words some people use more than one source of energy for cooking.

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## Access to sanitation

To determine the extent to which people in the RBN have access to sanitation.



The (unventilated) pit latrine is the main form of sanitation on RBN land, with 59% of households using these (**Figure 15**). Access to different types of toilets varies with dwelling types. Although the formal residential areas still largely use pit latrines, 41% of the households have access to flush, chemical or ventilated pit toilets.

Backyard dwellings also mainly use pit latrines but some also have access to flush, chemical and ventilated pit latrines probably through accessing them in the main dwelling on the stand. Similarly the informal areas mainly use unventilated pit latrines, while 8% of households indicated that they had no access to sanitation.

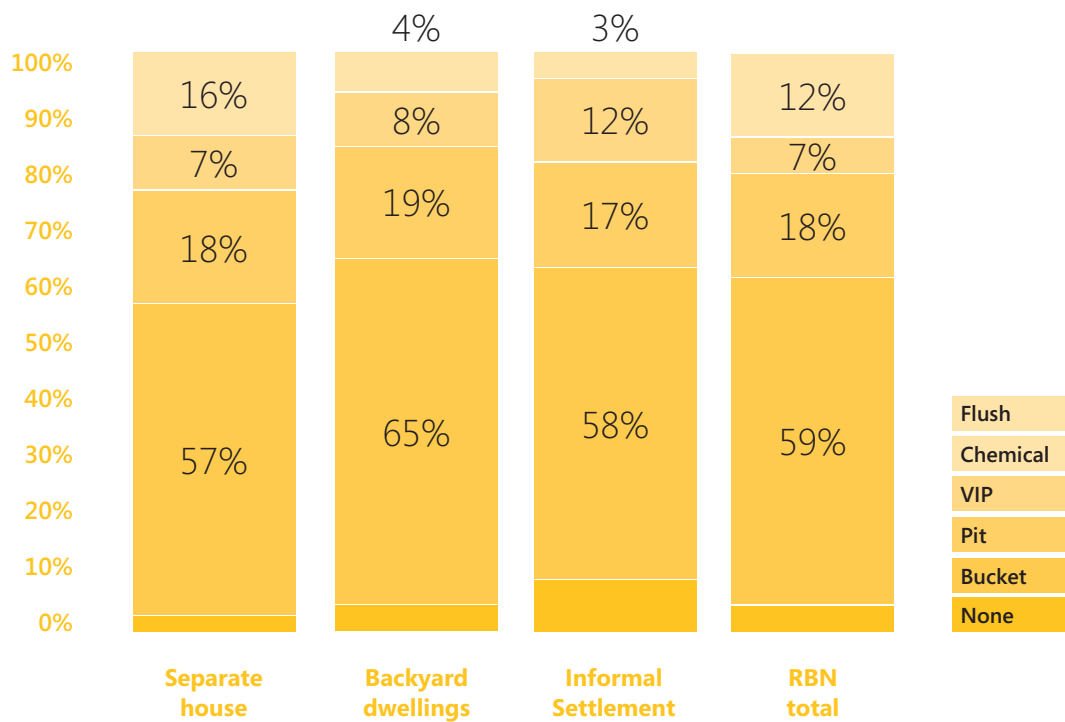


Figure 15: Sanitation within main dwelling types



Just over 44% of institutions said that they have access to flush toilets, while another 44% indicated they use pit latrines. The education sector has the highest number of institutions with flush toilets (67%). There are 18 education institutions that have access only to pit latrines. Religious institutions and community/church halls have the highest proportion of pit latrines.

Fifty two percent of businesses indicated that they use pit latrines (Figure 16). This is followed by businesses having flush toilets (27%) and ventilated improved pit latrines (12%). The dominant source of energy for businesses is electricity with 94% of respondents saying that they use electricity for lighting, cooking and heating, if necessary.

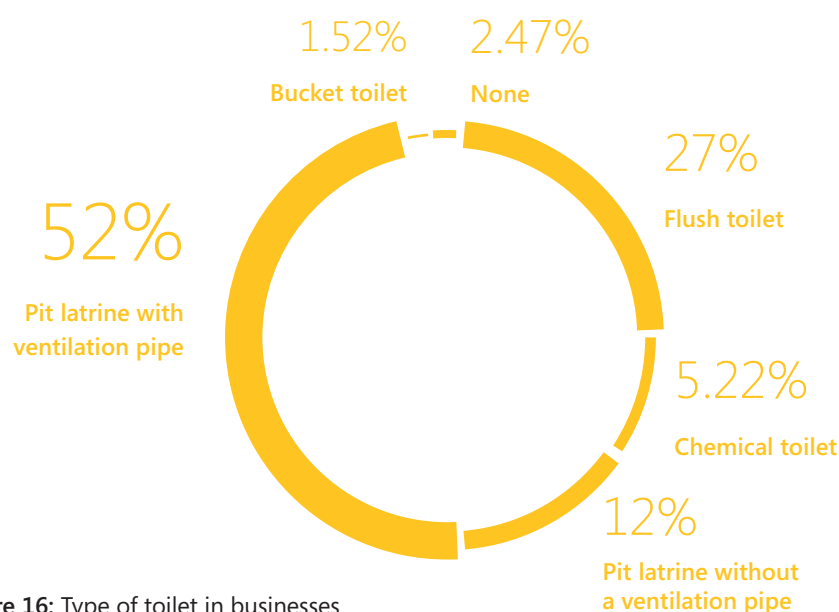


Figure 16: Type of toilet in businesses

## Access to sanitation (continued)

While the desirability of flush toilets is an open discussion, a comparison with the national situation in 2007 shows that the RBN is ostensibly lagging behind certain national and provincial levels of access to sanitation.

Sixty percent nationally and 73% of households in the North West province had access to flush toilets compared to 12% in the RBN. VIP latrines are in 7% of households nationally and in 8% of households in the North West. While the RBN is rural, with some amenities following rural patterns, the 59% of households having access only to unventilated pit latrines, is rather high.



**Improved sanitation** - use of any of the following facilities: flush or pour-flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; pit latrine with slab; or a composting toilet.

**Unimproved sanitation** - use of any of the following facilities: flush or pour-flush not piped to a sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab or open pit; bucket; hanging toilet or hanging latrine; shared facilities of any type; no facilities; or bush or field.

“VIP” - Ventilated Improved Pit latrine

## Access to refuse removal

To find out how people in the community dispose of their refuse and to determine the percentage of people who make use of the RBN refuse removal service.



What type of refuse removal is available to this household?



67% of adults say that they have their refuse removed by the Royal Bafokeng Administration at least once a week. 18% say that they bury or burn their refuse and a further 13% use their own backyard. 4% of adults say they have no refuse removal service.

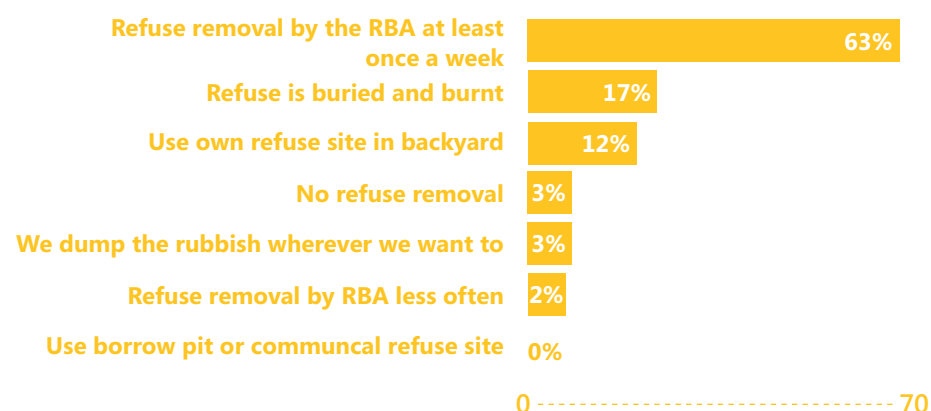


Figure 17: Access to refuse removal

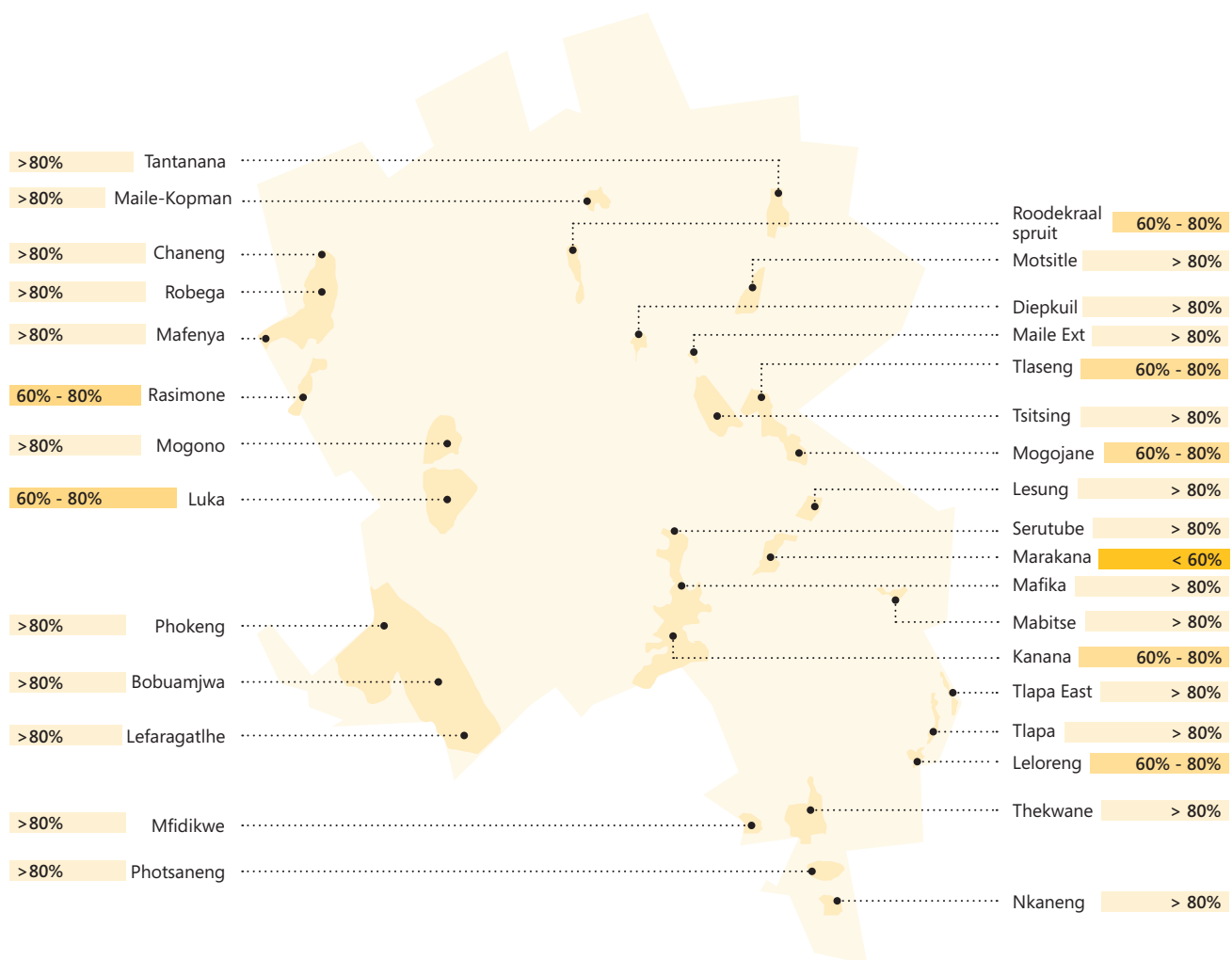


Figure 18: Percentage of reported refuse removal

The map in **Figure 18** shows that most of the villages have greater than 80% of their households getting access to refuse removal services by the RBA. Seven of the villages have 60-80% of their households indicating that they are receiving this service. There is only one village, namely Marakana in the Central Region that falls into the lowest category with 57% of their households indicating that they are getting refuse removal from the RBA.



The Royal Bafokeng Administration has recently implemented a refuse removal service. Among people living in formal areas, more than 82% report having access to a weekly refuse removal service.

# Road quality proxies

To observe a combination of road quality and institutions' appropriate location in the RBN by asking community members various travel-related questions



How long does it take you to travel to the nearest hospital or clinic?

How long does it take your children to travel to school?

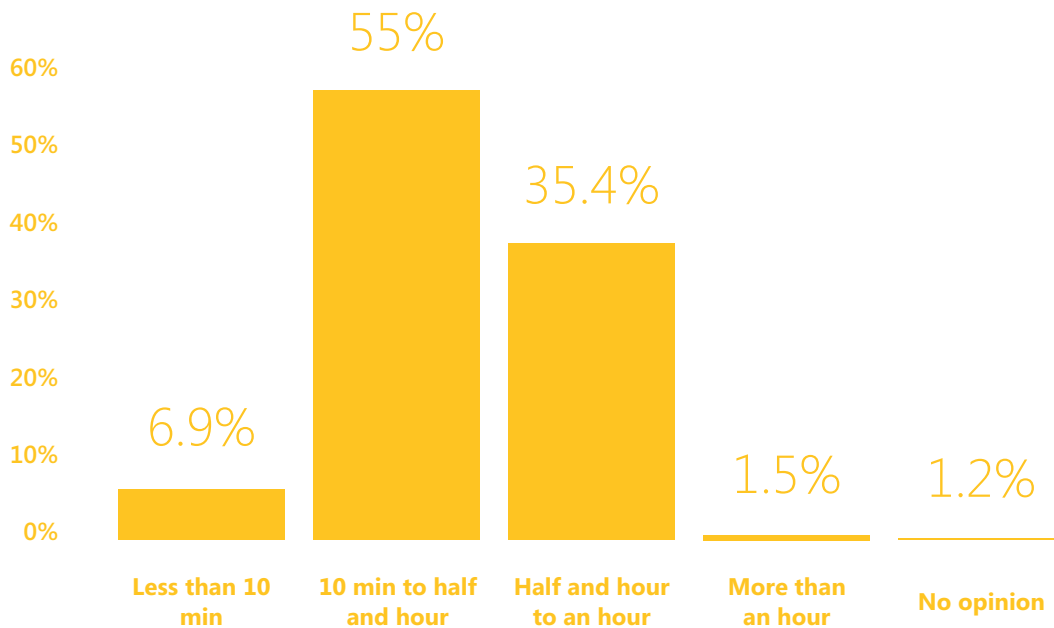


Figure 19: Time taken to travel to nearest hospital of clinic

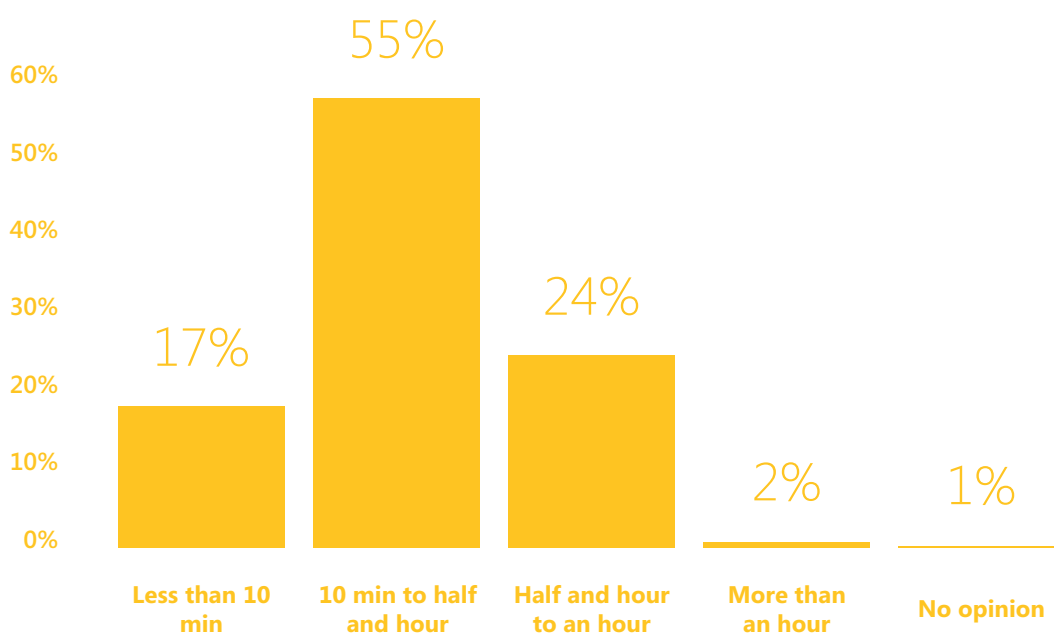


Figure 20: Time taken to travel to nearest hospital or clinic

The tables (pg 19) show the time taken to travel to reach the nearest hospital and the time taken for children to reach school, respectively. Notably, in both cases well more than half of the population, 55% say that they are able to reach the needed institutions in half an hour or less, when using the mode of transport they usually do. This suggests that, in general, the rural network of roads is in an acceptable state, (although in many cases and locations it can be improved greatly).

Women (29.8%) were more likely than men (19.5%) to walk to a hospital or clinic, while men (16.9%) were more likely to take a private car than women (9.5%). Nearly two-thirds (62%) take half an hour or less to reach their nearest hospital.

! The 'health facility' data was filtered by adults who indicated that they have made use of health facilities in the past. The school data was filtered by those who say they have children/dependents at school, and was answered by the parents, not the children, which may imply a measure of ignorance.

## Mode of transport to school

To determine the availability of public transport using the mode of transport children use to school as a proxy.

Q Thinking about how the children travel to school, which of these statements applies to you? Filtered by those who say they have children/dependents at school.

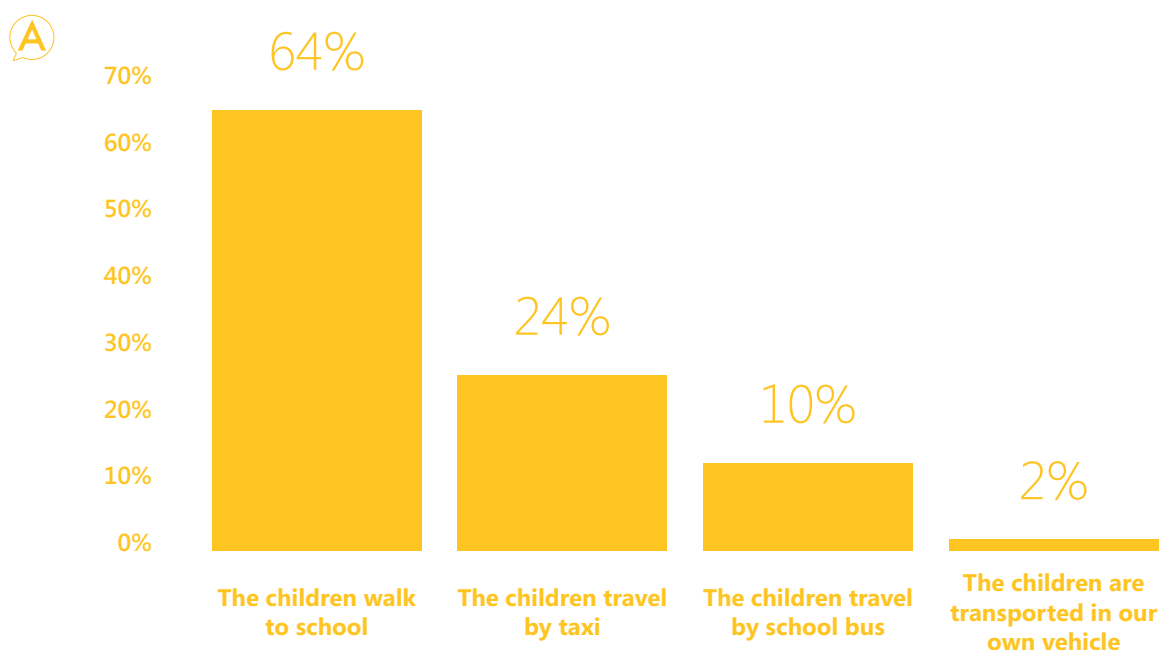


Figure 21: Children going to school

# Number and distribution of institutions

To determine the number and characteristics of service-providing institutions within the formal villages of the RBN.



A total of 255 institutions were identified, which were associated with more than 1000 structures.

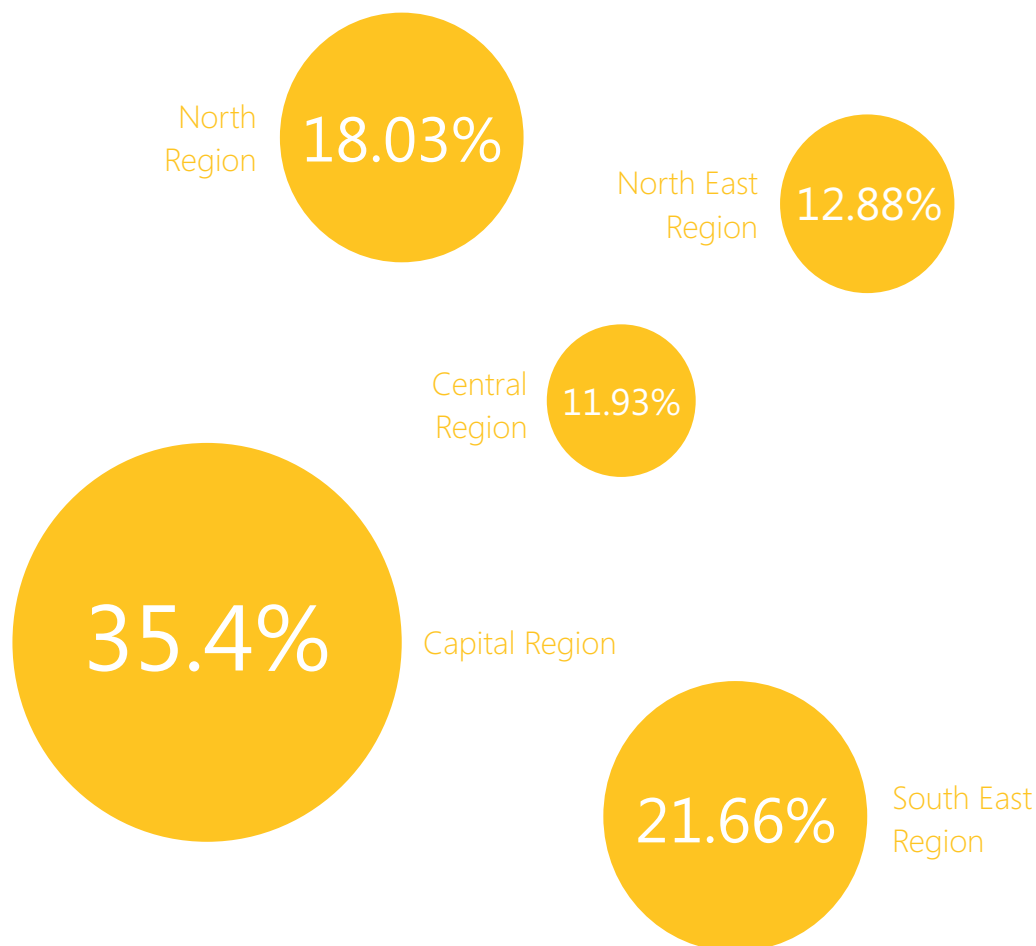


Figure 22: Institutions per region

The Capital region has the most (35%) followed by the South East Region (22%). Most institutional structures occur in the greater Phokeng area, followed by Luka in the North Region.



Service-providing institutions are entities which are typically non-commercial, often state-supported, and are commonly non-residential. Hospitals and clinics, schools and crèches, police stations and fire stations, hospices and old-age homes were all classified as service-providing institutions.



# Perceptions of households' financial situation

To determine the perceptions of households' financial situation



Would you say that you and your family are... (options given)

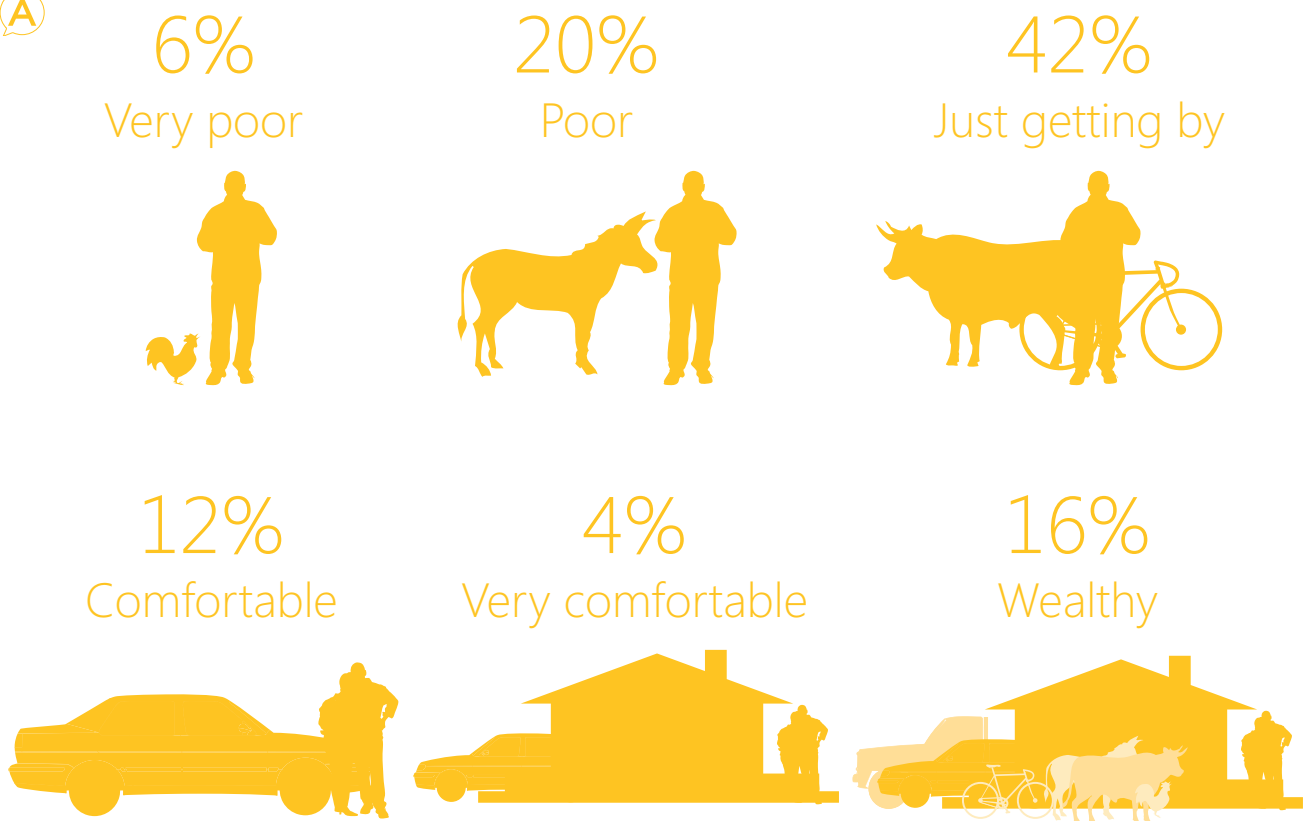


Figure 23: Perceptions of family situation

Forty-two percent of the respondents indicated that they were “just getting by”, while 16% said that they were wealthy. 4% said that they saw themselves as very comfortable, 12% reported that they were reasonably comfortable, 20% said that they were poor and 6% reported that they were very poor.



Problems with the wording or translation of “comfortable” may have influenced the outcome of this indicator.

This question was filtered by Bafokeng respondents only.

# Perceptions of the local school system

To establish whether members of the community think that the quality of education in the RBN schools is at an acceptable standard.



Would you please tell me how you rate the schooling system within the RBN? (options given)

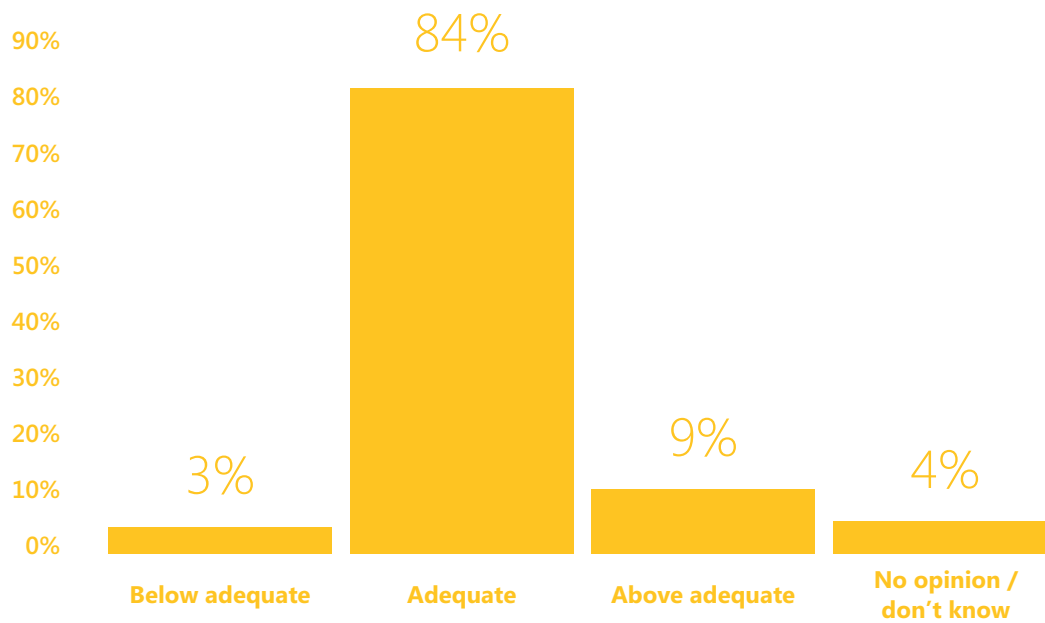


Figure 24: Opinions of school system

Eighty-four percent of the respondents felt the quality of education in the RBN schools is adequate, while 3% indicated that it is below adequate, and 9% said the quality of education is above adequate.



This question was only asked to people who had children of school-going age living in the home.

# Health Care system available to RBN residents

The aim was to determine the perceptions of the health care system in the RBN.



What is your perception of the health care system in the RBN?



While more than a quarter of participants believe that the health care system is in crisis or has major problems, the majority (62%) believes that it has only minor problems or is satisfactory. There were no significant differences between male and female perceptions of health care.

Bafokeng are more likely to perceive the health care services as having minor problems (27.1%) as opposed to non-Bafokeng (17.4%). Non-Bafokeng are more likely to perceive the health care services as being satisfactory (37.4%) than Bafokeng (28.5%). In general, we thus see a positive perception around provision of health services.

	Bafokeng	Non-Bafokeng
	Weighted Percent	Weighted Percent
State of crisis	6.6	4.2
Major problems	27.0	27.3
Minor problems	27.1	17.4
Satisfactory state	28.5	37.4
Very good state	6.6	6.5
Do not know/no opinion	4.2	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4: Respondent view of healthcare services by Bafokeng/non-Bafokeng

# Perceptions of the availability of medication to rape victims

To determine how women in the community perceive the availability of medication available to rape victims.



Based on what you have heard in your own community, are women and children who have been raped able to access medication to prevent HIV infection at all times or some of the time at their local government hospital or clinic?

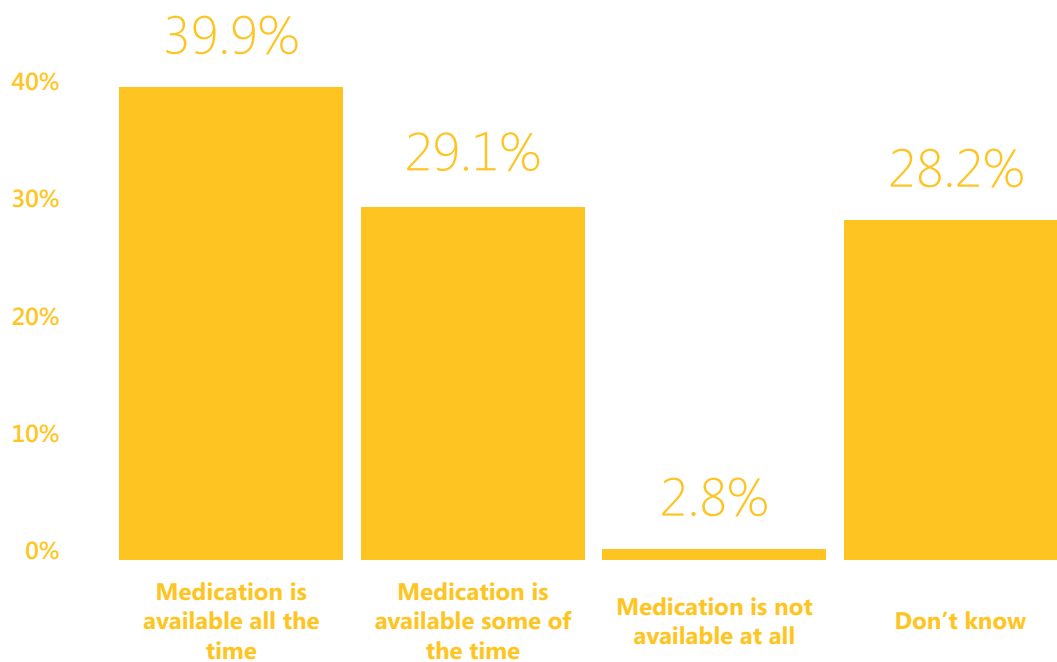


Figure 25: Medication available to rape victims

40% of females say that medication is available all of the time and 29% say that medication is available some of the time. Based on what adults have heard in their community, there seems to be limited knowledge about assistance to women and children who have been raped. 28% of female adults do not know what is being done or is available.



This question was asked only to female respondents.

# Perceptions of sexual risk behaviors

To consider popular perceptions of various sexual risk behaviours.



Please indicate whether you agree with the following statements. (Options given)

	Female	Male
	Weighted Percent	Weighted Percent
It is acceptable for women to have children if they are not married	34.1	26.6
It is acceptable for men to father children if they are not married	34.2	26.9
It is acceptable for young women to have older male sexual partners in exchange for money, other necessities, gifts or luxuries	4.1	6.0

Table 5: Respondents who agree with the following

	Female	Male
	Weighted Percent	Weighted Percent
It is acceptable for women to have children if they are not married	29.9	27.9
It is acceptable for men to father children if they are not married	29.9	29.5
It is acceptable for young women to have older male sexual partners in exchange for money, other necessities, gifts or luxuries	14.8	17.3

Table 6: Respondents who believe their community agree with the following



Just over a quarter of men believe it is acceptable for women to have children when not married and just over one third of women believe likewise. Men and women have similar perceptions about how general society views having children out of wedlock.

While very few participants believed that transactional sex is acceptable, more (15%) believed that the community in general is accepting of transactional sex.

# Perceptions of sexual risk behaviors

(continued)

	Female	Male
	Weighted Percent	Weighted Percent
I believe it is acceptable for me to have a one-night stand	1	6.1
It is acceptable to me for a male to have more than one girlfriend at a time	1.3	7.8
It is acceptable to me for a female to have more than one boyfriend at a time	3.1	6.0

**Table 7:** Percentage of participants who agree with the statements above.

The above table shows that the great majority of women and men do not believe that what may be termed "promiscuous behaviour" is acceptable.



It must be kept in mind that, as with other questions of this nature, there is always some degree of "social acceptability" bias in these studies (i.e. people tend to give answers that they believe are "correct" in polite society).

The information presented is based on self-reporting, with all its attendant biases. It should be noted that due to the sensitive nature of these questions, a proportion of respondents did not answer the questions – these were excluded from the analysis.

# Importance of the natural environment

To determine the importance of the natural environment to people living in the RBN.



How important is the natural environment and its cleanliness to you?

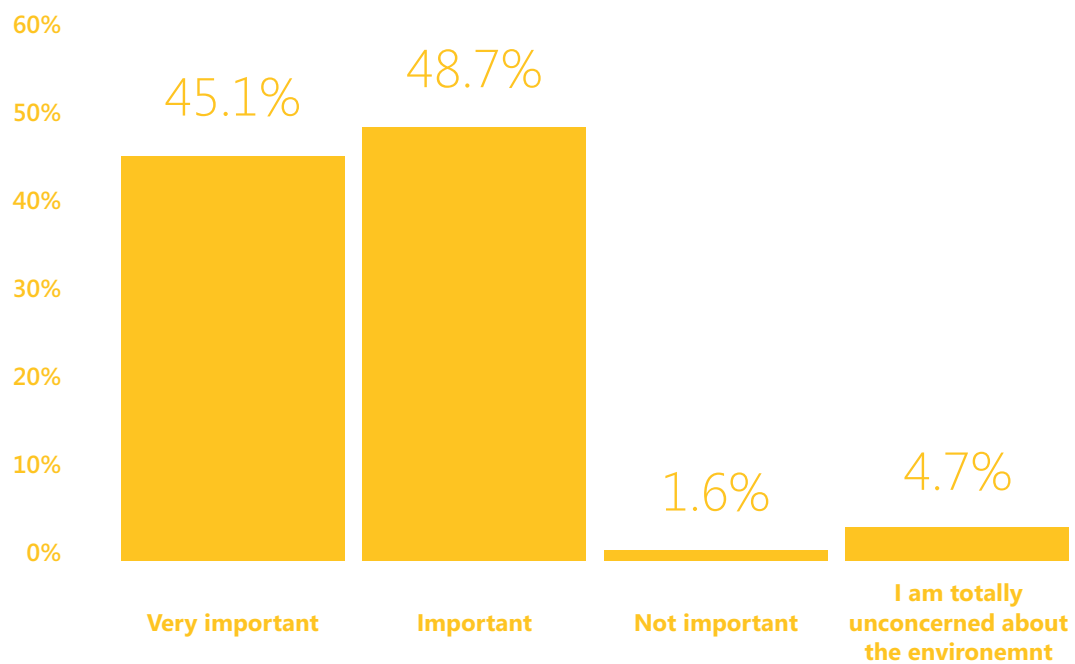


Figure 26: Importance of a clean or natural environment

The vast majority of adults say that the natural environment and its cleanliness is important or very important to them.

# Perceptions and opinions of the value of the flagship assets of the RBN, and the appropriateness of these investments

To determine if the community is satisfied with the money spent on the building of the Sports Campus and the Royal Bafokeng Stadium.



Do you think the money that was spent on the upgrade of the Royal Bafokeng Stadium and Bafokeng Sports Campus was worth spending?

Why do you think it was worth spending the money?  
(To respondents answering "Yes")

Why do you think it was not worth spending the money?  
(To respondents answering "No")

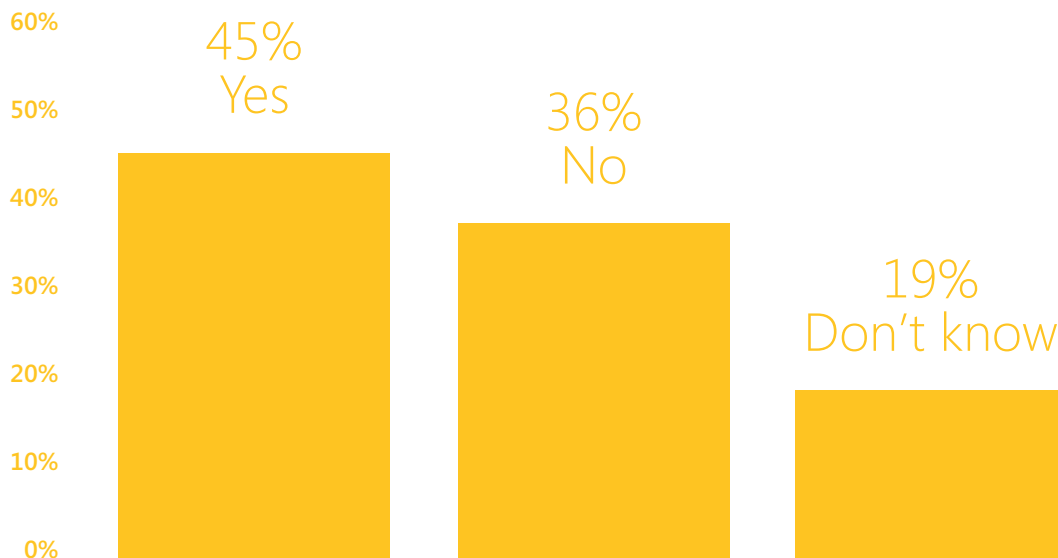


Figure 27: Was money spent on upgrade of Royal Bafokeng Stadium and Sports Campus worth it?

The adult population is divided on the question as to whether the money that was spent on the upgrade of the Royal Bafokeng Stadium and Bafokeng Sports Campus was worth spending. 45% say yes, 36% say no, and 19% expressed that they do not know.

Of the 45% who said that the money was well spent, 79% said that it is good for the Nation to have these facilities and 9% said that it would bring prestige to the Nation. The 36% who think the money was not worth spending put forward a number of suggestions, particularly about infrastructure, where they propose the money should have been spent.



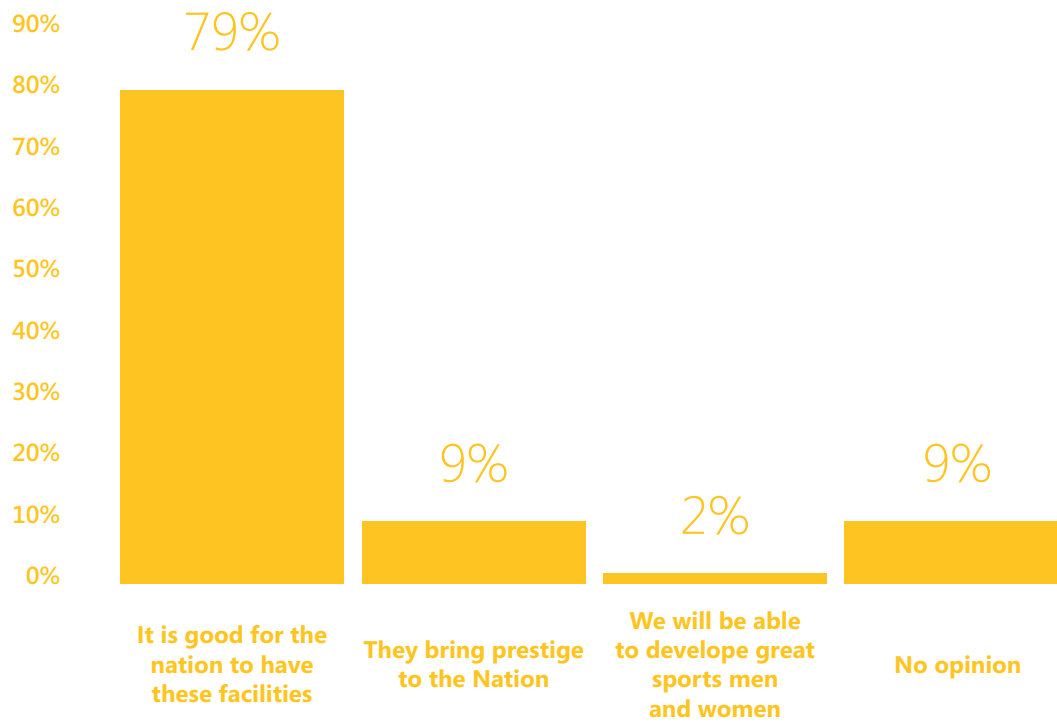


Figure 28: Reason why the money was worth spending

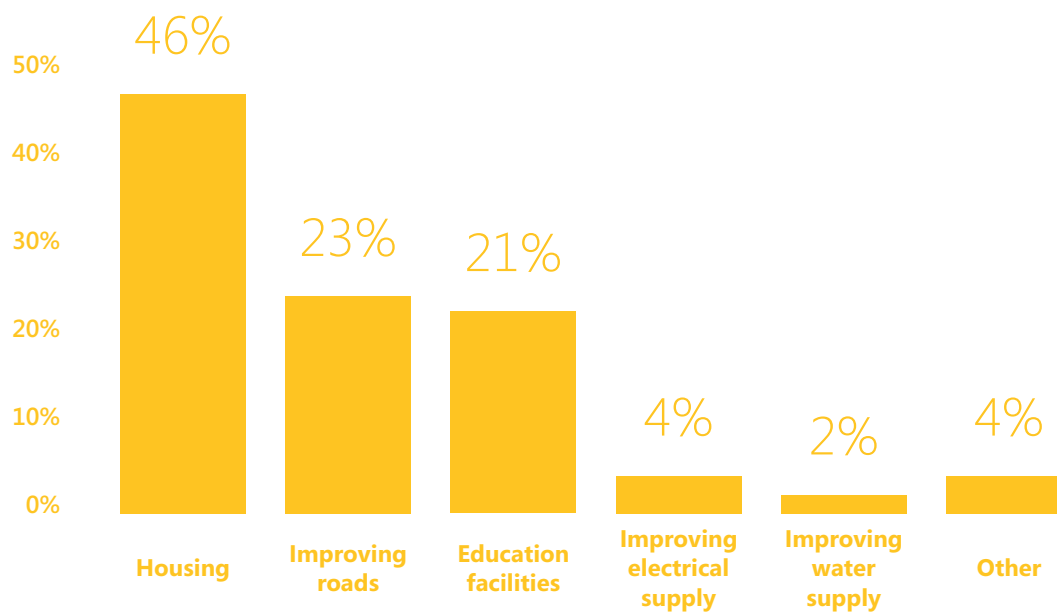


Figure 29: Money could have been better spent on...



The questions were filtered by Bafokeng respondents only.





