

## Some Socio – Economic Indicators from Vhembe District in Limpopo Province in South Africa

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### Abstract

*Accurate statistics are essential for proper planning. Policy makers are able to know what is lacking, critical and needed to be provided with urgency. During the apartheid era in South Africa, accurate data were not very important for the African population because of political reasons. And not much data have been collected since the demise of apartheid. This paper seeks to fill some gaps in data availability. It aims also to determine levels of some social indicators in the Vhembe district using a survey that was conducted in five locations in the district. Based on the 2663 women interviewed, the survey data give the following statistics: the average number of persons in a house/dwelling is 5.5, the mean number of females per house is 3.2, the mean number of children per woman is 2.5; the mean age to start cohabitation with a male partner is 19.9 years, and the mean birthing age is 20 years. About 98 percent of the women interviewed knew about vital registration, 97.5 percent had registered births, and 99.1 percent had obtained birth certificates. About 96 percent of births took place in hospital/clinics; the illiteracy rate is 31 percent for females and 19 percent for males.*

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**Keywords:** essential, proper planning, policy-makers, data availability, social indicators.

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### INTRODUCTION

Vhembe is one of the 6 districts (viz. Capricorn, Sekhukhune, Waterberg, Bholabela, Mopani and Vhembe) of the Limpopo province of South Africa. It is the northernmost district of the country and shares its northern border with Beitbridge district in Matabeleland South in Zimbabwe. The town of Messina lies 18 kilometers south of the Beitbridge border. The seat of Vhembe is Thohoyandou. The majority of its 1.2 million (1 199 856) people speak Venda. Venda used to be a homeland (bantustan) during the apartheid era, with its capital, Thohoyandou (named after a chief that had led the expansion of the Venda empire in the 18th century). It was declared independent in 1973 and was reintegrated into the country at the end of white minority in 1994 ([www.absoluteastronomy.com](http://www.absoluteastronomy.com)). The former bantustan capital, Thohoyandou, is the current capital of the Vhembe district. It is important that current data on socio-economic variables be obtained in Vhembe since during the apartheid era, accurate data were not important for political reasons. And not much data has been collected since the demise of apartheid, especially at the local level and/or in the rural areas, hence a call for a survey like this to be conducted is most welcome to fill important gaps in data availability in the local and, district levels or in the rural areas.

### BACKGROUND TO STUDY

#### A short overview of the Limpopo province

Limpopo province is the northernmost province of South Africa. The population of Limpopo consists of

several ethnic groups distinguished by culture, language and race. The principal home language is Sesotho, spoken by roughly half the population, followed by Tshivenda and Xitsonga. With a total area of 125755 square kilometres, Limpopo is slightly larger than the US state of Pennsylvania (Limpopo City Guide, 2006). It is the fifth- largest (or fifth-smallest) of the country's nine provinces, taking up 10 percent of South Africa's land area and with a mid-2006 population estimate of 5.4 million people (Limpopo City Guide, 200;, Limpopo province 2009). Limpopo is the second poorest province in South Africa with a poverty rate of 59.1 percent of the total population. Limpopo province is predominantly rural and poverty levels differ from one district to another. In all, approximately 27 percent of the population in Limpopo had never had formal education. According to Statistics South Africa 1996 census report, the rural population in the province accounted for 89 percent and the urban only 11 percent. The Vhembe district is less developed than most parts of the Limpopo province and more rural. Thus the Vhembe district is one of the poorest districts in the country.

#### History of Vhembe District

Vhembe was originally settled by the now-expired tribes of the Khoisan people. It was later settled by the Venda people (migrated from what is now Matabeleland South in Zimbabwe), who constitute a majority of the population of Vhembe today. The Dzata ruins in Thulamela local municipality once served as the main settlement and capital of the

Venda empire which had dominated the area during the 18th century ([www:absoluteastronomy.com](http://www.absoluteastronomy.com)). Boer settlement of the territory began in the late 18th century and gradually upsurged throughout the 19th century. By the turn of the century, the Soutpansberg was taken by the Boers from the Venda rulers, making it one of the last areas in the future republic of South Africa to come under white rule. During the apartheid era, the Bantustan of Venda (declared independent in 1973) was established in the eastern part of the Vhembe area, and was reintegrated into the country at the end of white minority in 1994.

### Neighbours

Vhembe is surrounded by the republic of Zimbabwe to the north, Mopani to the east, Capricorn to the south-west and Waterberg to the west.

For the local municipalities, the district contains the following four municipalities,

- Thulamela which has a population of 584568 accounting for 48.72 percent;
- Makhado with a population of 497093 accounting for 41.43 percent;
- Mutale with a population of 78917 accounting for a mere 6.58 percent; and
- Musina with a small population of 39308 making only 3.28 percent.

Vhembe is a predominantly black community with the black population accounting for 98.48 percent, and whites 1.14 percent. The Indian/Asian and coloured population in Vhembe is statistically insignificant at 0.4 percent. In terms of gender, the female population is 55.24 percent as against 44.76 percent of the males, resulting in a sex ratio of 81 males per 100 females. The female population for the entire country of South Africa, according to Statistics South Africa (StatsSA), is 52 percent. Vhembe is one of the less developed parts in Limpopo province and therefore one of the most rural areas in the country.

Based on the 2001 census, the following were the language groups in the district, Venda, 818900 forming 68.25 percent; Tsonga, 316703 being 26.40 percent; Northern Sotho, 27922 being 2.33 percent; Afrikaans, 13697 being 1.14 percent and English plus other minorities making up approximately 1.8 percent ([www.absoluteastronomy.com](http://www.absoluteastronomy.com))

### METHODOLOGY

The survey utilized the 2001 population census as sampling frame. The sampling units were done with probability proportional to size, where size is the number of households in the 2001 census. The selection of households for the sample was carried out by random systematic sampling (i.e. by using a random starting point and a fixed interval down the list).

The data were obtained through a survey (cluster type survey) conducted in five locations in the district between March and July 2010. The locations covered

were Vuwani, 643 houses (dwellings or visiting points), Malamulele "town" 709 houses, Malamulele villages 649 houses, Makwarela 283 houses and Dzata (Mphephu) 379 houses. About 2660 women aged between 13 and 50 years were interviewed. The questionnaire used has items on social, economic and demographic variables of the participants such as age, marital status, level of education, employment status, number of years married, number of children and other health as well as vital statistics questions. Basic statistical methods using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) programs have been employed to analyse the data and the results/statistics are presented in frequency tables below. [The results have been adjusted for missing values, some of which are marginal.]

### RESULTS

The tables below give us statistics of the un-edited responses that the SPSS program obtained. In all, a total of 2663 women in the age group 13 – 50 years were interviewed. Each of these women corresponds to a house or a dwelling which may consist of one or more households. The total number of households is 3287, with a total of 8047 females and 6001 males giving a total of 14028 people covered in the survey. The women declared that they had ever given births to a total of 5717 children alive, of which 2789 were boys and 2511 were girls.

The mean number of children per woman is 2.5 which is equal to the national figure (StatsSA). The mean number of persons in a house is 5.5, with the mean number of sons and daughters living with mother as 1.22 and 1.2 respectively. The mean household size (the total number of the sampled population, 14028 divided by the total number of households, 3287) however is 4.8. The average age for a woman to co-habit with a male partner is found to be 19.9 years. The mean age of all the female respondents is 34.5 years. The mean age of all the 2663 women interviewed is 34.5 years but the mean age of women who had ever given birth (i.e. mothers) is 35.9 years. About 98 percent of the women interviewed knew about vital registration and 97.5 percent had registered births. Almost everybody who had registered birth had received birth certificates.

About 0.3 percent of the houses/dwellings had no females and about 0.4 houses also are without males. About 91.9 percent of the dwellings consist of one household, 5.0 percent consist of two households, 1.7 percent consists of three households, 0.9 percent consists of four households and about 0.5 percent of the dwelling consists of five or more households. About 2.3 percent of the dwellings are occupied by one person, 5.6 percent occupied by two persons, 11.9 percent occupied by three persons, 17.8 percent occupied by four persons, 18.9 percent occupied by five persons, 15.8 percent occupied by six persons, 10.6 occupied by seven persons, 6.0 percent occupied

by eight persons, 4.5 percent occupied by nine persons and about 6.8 percent of the dwellings are occupied by ten or more persons. The modal number of persons in a house or dwelling is five, just as the median.

About 3.6 percent of the dwellings/houses have no children living in them, 32.6 percent have one child in them, 22.8 percent have two children, 17.6 percent have three children, 11.9 percent have four children, 7.3 percent have five children living and about 4.3 percent of the dwellings/houses have six or more children living in them. About 27.1 percent of the dwellings/houses have no boy child ("son") in them, 41.8 percent have one "son", 19.1 percent have two "sons", 7.8 percent have three "sons", and about 4.2 percent of the dwellings/houses have four or more "sons" in them. Similarly, 29.5 percent of the dwellings/houses have no girl child ("daughter") in them, 39.9 percent have one "daughter", 19.2 percent have two "daughters", 8.2 percent have three "daughters", and about 3.2 percent of the dwellings/houses have four or more "daughters" in them.

Concerning the total number of births by the respondents, 33.3 percent of them declared that they had given birth to only one child, 22.9 percent said they had given birth to two children, 19 percent said they had three children, 12.6 percent have four children, 6 percent have 5 children and 4.5 percent had given births to 6 or more children. Regarding the age at which women get sexually involved with men, it is surprising to note that over 50 percent start staying with men (cohabit with the first partner) during their teenage years. About 5.3 percent of the women begin to live with male partners at the tender age of 10 -14 years, strikingly 45.1 percent of the women start cohabiting with partners between 15 and 19 years, 39.8 percent of them do so between the ages of 20 and 24 years, 7.6 percent also do so between the ages of 25 and 29 years. In fact, less than 2.5 percent of the women start living with men at 30 years or more. This shows that sexual relationship in this (Vhembe) district starts before or during the menarche period.

Of all the female respondents, 27.5 percent were married, 28.9 percent were living together with men (cohabiting), 5.5 percent were widowed, 2.4 were divorced, 27.4 percent lived together with men previously but not anymore. [These 27.4 percent are mostly teenage/young girls who get pregnant, forced to stay with partners and after delivery the partners leave them alone.] About 2.9 percent of women (young girls) fell pregnant but were unlucky to have partners who refused to accept responsibility for the child. Only 4.3 percent of the women mostly young women had never been married and never fallen pregnant. About 6.6 percent of the respondents said

they were pregnant at the time of the interview. Regarding formal education, only 31.1 percent of the female respondents were illiterates, no schooling or at best completed only grade 2. About 10.3 percent had reached grade 12 and a further 10.2 percent had completed grade 12 (secondary school). In fact, 14.6 percent have gone to/ or are still in tertiary institutions. For the respondents' partners (husbands), about 20 percent were illiterates, 9.9 percent had reached grade 12, and a further 13.0 percent had completed grade 12. Those who have gone to tertiary institutions or are still in tertiary institutions make up about 18.5 percent.

Most births are given in clinics. For women who had given birth five years before the survey, 8.3 percent declared that their second last born was delivered with the assistance of doctors and 91.7 percent by trained nurses or midwives. On the other hand, 21.1 percent stated that their last born was delivered with the assistance of doctors, 76.0 percent by trained nurses or midwives and 2.9 percent reported that they were assisted by traditional birth assistants at home. On the question of child health, 18.3 percent declared that the last born had had diarrhoea the previous 2 weeks before the survey, 16.1 percent said their penultimate birth had had diarrhoea 2 weeks before the survey. About 27.3 respondents declared that their last born has had severe cough or difficulty in breathing four weeks prior to the survey. About 98 percent of the women interviewed knew about vital registration and in fact about 97.5 percent had registered births. Almost everybody (99.1%) who had registered birth had received birth certificates.

#### **DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY**

Even though there are some minor discrepancies in the survey data, the statistics from the survey generally compare well with the statistics obtained by the country's national office (Statistics South Africa) and /or elsewhere. The following discrepancies are seen though: the total number of persons in all the houses or dwellings is seen from table 1 as 13807, and that differs slightly from the sum of all the females being 8027 and males, being 6001. Moreover, 2058 women reported to have given birth to a total number of 5230 children and another 2331 women declared having given birth to a total number of 5717 children. The mean number of children ever born by them are slightly different, being 2.54 and 2.45 respectively.

Notwithstanding these minor differences, the survey data give plausible results and are reliable. For certain indicators, the survey values are the same as those from the national office (Statistics South Africa) for the whole country. For example: the total fertility rate estimated by the national office in 2009 was 2.4. The survey figure (the mean number of children ever born per woman) is 2.5. The illiteracy

rate for Limpopo is estimated to be 27 percent, the survey figures are 31.1 from females and 19 percent for males resulting almost as 27 percent. Furthermore the average household size in the country in 2009, according to Statistics South Africa, was 3.7, the survey value of 4.7 is plausible in that Vhembe is a rural area and rural areas normally have household sizes larger than the national figure (that is the mean for the urban and rural sizes (see Kyei 1991; Bawah 2001; Van Aardt, 2007).

The mean age for women to start cohabitation with male partners is 19.9 years and that normally should cause the fertility level to be high because of long duration in union. It is therefore surprising that even though women in Vhembe district in Limpopo province get sexually active early, either before menarche or just when menarche starts, they do not give birth as many children (four or more) as one would expect or as it is commonly seen in most African countries. This low fertility level could be explained by the fact that once these women give birth to the first child, they are invariably sent away by their partners back to their parents' homes and they no longer live with them. This practice is confirmed by the proportion of women who once lived with partners but are no longer doing so. While about 57 percent of the women interviewed were in stable union with male partners, more than a quarter of them, 27.4 percent, were no longer living with their male partners. These are the cases in point, they are the women who got pregnant while young, probably in school, stayed with their partners and returned to their parent's homes after the birth of the child. These women in most cases returned to continue their studies (see Ngubane, 1977; Preston-White, 1986) and that could contribute hugely to the low number of children women eventually produce. Teenage pregnancy is prevalent in South Africa. Craig & Richter-Strydom described it as follows: a significant proportion of the high school learners (students) fall pregnant every year, because they believe that pregnancy among school-going girls would not bring the world to an end. "The world does not come to an end if a school girl or young unmarried woman becomes pregnant. It is true that her parents get angry, sometimes extremely angry and they may chastise her severely. When the baby arrives, however, he or she is welcomed and loved as any new child in the family would be" (Craig & Richter-Strydom, 1983). In South Africa as a whole, an extremely high value is placed on children (Krige, 1936; Ngubane, 1977). Indeed there is a sense in which the value placed upon children is so high that marriage, in some contexts is irrelevant (Moeno, 1977; Preston-Whyte, 1986 and Nash, 1990).

One – person households account for only 2.3 percent. This shows that in Vhembe district like any other African community, the "extended" family

system does not encourage a person to live alone. Rather a household size of about four persons is the norm. Bongaarts put the household size in Africa at 5.6 for North Africa/Near East and at 5.3 for sub-Saharan Africa (Bongaarts 2001:8). On the average the 5.5 persons in a house or dwelling comprising three females and "two and a half" males are one small girl/daughter, one "grown-up" girl, one small boy/son, the parents (woman and father) and "some boy". About 60.5 of the houses/dwellings are formal/Western type, 38.4 are traditional houses and one percent is a backyard formal structure. Even though the survey locations are largely rural, there are no shacks or squatter camps or areas there as found at the periphery of big cities.

About 98 percent of the women interviewed knew about vital registration and about 97.5 percent had registered births. Almost everybody who had registered birth had received birth certificates. More than half of the respondents did not answer question on how far away their homes are from the vital registration offices. From those who answered the question, the mean distance between the respondents' houses and the vital registration offices is about 6.4 kilometres. Concerning the questions on births and health of children born five years before the survey, only 13 percent of the respondents were applicable and 97 percent of them responded that they gave birth in clinics or hospitals with assistance from doctors or trained nurses, and 18 percent of them responded that their children had had diarrhoea two weeks prior to the survey. About 87 percent of those mothers had taken their children to see a doctor.

## CONCLUSION

Accurate statistics are essential for proper planning. Policy makers are able to know what is there on the ground, what they have, what is lacking, who has what, who gets what, where the next developmental project should be sited and the rest. They are able to identify where there are gaps and deficiencies and to consider where to provide and implement what is needed. Venda used to be a homeland (bantustan) in South Africa during the apartheid era when accurate data were not very important, especially for the African population because of political reasons. And not much data have been collected since the demise of apartheid therefore more and reliable data are still needed for planning. This paper has sought to fill some gaps in data availability. It has provided current estimates of some social indicators in Vhembe district using a survey that was conducted in five locations in the district. About 2663 houses (dwellings or visiting points) comprising about 3290 households were covered in the survey. Based on the 2663 women interviewed, the survey data provide the following statistics: the average number of persons in a house or dwelling is 5.5, the mean number of females per house is 3.2 and the mean number of

children per woman or family is 2.5. The mean age for a woman to start living together with a male partner is 19.9 years, and the mean age at birth is 20 years. The mean age of all the 2663 women interviewed is 34.5 years but the mean age of women who had ever given birth (i.e. mothers) is 35.9 years. About 98 percent of the women interviewed knew about vital registration and about 97.5 percent had registered births. Almost everybody who had registered birth had received birth certificates. Even though women in this district start cohabiting with male partners very early, they do not give birth to many children because after the birth of their first child, most of the young women are “thrown” out of their partners’ house. And because they do not get into relationships again soon, they end up with relatively low (2.5) level of children ever born.

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**APPENDIX**  
Frequency tables

Table 1a: The mean and median of some indicators

	Number of households in dwelling/house	Number of females in dwelling	Number of males in dwelling	Just to make sure how many children have you had in total?	Birth mass	Total number of persons in dwelling
Valid	2333	2523	2380	2058	124	2333
Missing System	330					
Mean	1.41	3.18	2.52	2.54	2.985	5.46
Median	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.000	5.00
Total	3287	8027	6001	5230	370.1	13807

Table 1b: The mean and median of some indicators

	The number of living children for every female included children living elsewhere (no living children=0)	How many sons live with you?	How many daughters live with you?	How old were you when you started living with him (your first husband/partner)?	How old are you now (age in years)?	How many months were you pregnant when you were first seen by a doctor/nurse for this pregnancy?	How many times did you see the doctor/nurse for this pregnancy?
Valid	2331	2282	2156	2125	2299	358	356
Missing	332	381	507	538	364	2305	2307
Mean	2.45	1.22	1.16	19.89	35.86	3.70	6.99
Median	2.00	1.00	1.00	19.00	35.00	3.00	7.00
Minimum	0	0	0	3	15	1	1
Maximum	60	9	6	60	86	10	21
Sum	5717	2789	2511	42264	82443	1323	2490

Table 2: Distribution of females in the dwelling/house

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	7	.3	.3	.3
1	351	13.2	13.9	14.2
2	618	23.2	24.5	38.7
3	621	23.3	24.6	63.3
4	464	17.4	18.4	81.7
5	233	8.7	9.2	90.9
6	122	4.6	4.8	95.8
7	62	2.3	2.5	98.2
8	26	1.0	1.0	99.2
9	14	.5	.6	99.8
10	3	.1	.1	99.9
13	2	.1	.1	100.0
Total	2523	94.7	100.0	
Missing System	140	5.3		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 3: Distribution of (heads of) households in dwelling

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	2405	90.3	91.9	91.9
2	130	4.9	5.0	96.9
3	44	1.7	1.7	98.6
4	24	.9	.9	99.5
5	11	.4	.4	99.9
6	2	.1	.1	100.0
Total	2616	98.2	100.0	
Missing System	47	1.8		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 4: Distribution of Total number of persons in the dwelling/house

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	59	2.2	2.3	2.3
2	142	5.3	5.6	7.9
3	300	11.3	11.9	19.8
4	449	16.9	17.8	37.6
5	477	17.9	18.9	56.4
6	399	15.0	15.8	72.2
7	267	10.0	10.6	82.8
8	152	5.7	6.0	88.8
9	114	4.3	4.5	93.3
10	88	3.3	3.5	96.8
11	47	1.8	1.9	98.6
12	10	.4	.4	99.0
13	13	.5	.5	99.5
14	3	.1	.1	99.6
15	4	.2	.2	99.8
16	3	.1	.1	99.9
21	2	.1	.1	100.0
Total	2529	95.0	100.0	
Missing System	134	5.0		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 5: Number of dwellings/houses in Visited Locations

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Vuwani	643	24.1	24.1	24.1
Dzata	379	14.2	14.2	38.4
Makwarela	283	10.6	10.6	49.0
Malamulele	709	26.6	26.6	75.6
Malamulele village	649	24.4	24.4	100.0
Total	2663	100.0	100.0	

Table 6: Total number of live births you have had

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	686	25.8	33.3	33.3
2	471	17.7	22.9	56.2
3	390	14.6	19.0	75.2
4	259	9.7	12.6	87.8
5	159	6.0	7.7	95.5
6	61	2.3	3.0	98.4
7	25	.9	1.2	99.7
8	4	.2	.2	99.9
9	2	.1	.1	100.0
10	1	.0	.0	100.0
Total	2058	77.3	100.0	
Missing System	605	22.7		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 7: The number of living children for every female included children living elsewhere (no living children=00)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	84	3.2	3.6	3.6
1	759	28.5	32.6	36.2
2	531	19.9	22.8	58.9
3	411	15.4	17.6	76.6
4	277	10.4	11.9	88.5
5	169	6.3	7.3	95.7
6	62	2.3	2.7	98.4
7	28	1.1	1.2	99.6
8	2	.1	.1	99.7
9	5	.2	.2	99.9
10	1	.0	.0	99.9
11	1	.0	.0	100.0
60	1	.0	.0	100.0
Total	2331	87.5	100.0	
Missing System	332	12.5		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 8: Type of dwelling house

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Western/formal	1411	53.0	60.5	60.5
Traditional	897	33.7	38.4	98.9
Backyard formal structure	20	.8	.9	99.8
Backyards hack	3	.1	.1	99.9
Shack in squatter area	2	.1	.1	100.0
Total	2333	87.6	100.0	
Missing System	330	12.4		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 9: Age distribution of female residents i.e. ages of all females 13-50 years of age usually living within the dwelling include relatives and lodgers

Age Group	Frequency	%	Cumulative %
13 – 14	20	0.9	0.9
15 – 19	119	5.0	5.9
20 – 24	352	14.8	20.7
25 – 29	411	17.3	38.0
30 – 34	326	13.7	51.7
35 – 39	335	14.1	65.8
40 – 44	309	13.0	78.8
45 – 49	295	12.4	91.2
50 – 54	155	6.5	97.7
55 – 59	21	0.9	98.6
60 – 64	14	0.6	99.2
65 – 69	5	0.2	99.4
70 – 74	10	0.4	99.8
75+	5	0.2	100
Total	2377	100	

Table 10: Distribution of females at co-habitation with a partner by age

Age Group	Frequency	%	Cumulative %
10 – 14	113	5.3	5.3
15 – 19	958	45.1	50.4
20 – 24	846	39.8	90.2
25 – 29	162	7.6	97.8
30 – 34	30	1.4	99.2
35 – 39	9	0.4	99.6
40 – 44	2	0.1	99.7
45 – 49	2	0.1	99.8
50 +	3	0.2	100
Total	2125	100	

Table 11: Distribution of female residents by age

Age Group	Frequency	%	Cumulative %
15 – 19	71	3.1	3.1
20 – 24	329	14.3	17.4
25 – 29	414	18.0	35.4
30 – 34	308	13.4	48.8
35 – 39	313	13.6	62.4
40 – 44	310	13.5	75.9
45 – 49	283	12.3	88.2
50 – 54	166	7.2	95.4
55 – 59	34	1.5	96.9
60 – 64	32	1.4	98.3
65 – 69	16	0.7	99.0
70 – 74	16	0.7	99.7
75+	7	0.3	100
Total	2299	100	

Table 12: Distribution of Marital status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Married	654	24.6	27.5	27.5
living together	687	25.8	28.9	56.5
Widowed	147	5.5	6.2	62.7
Divorce	65	2.4	2.7	65.4
living together previously but not anymore	650	24.4	27.4	92.8
never married and never pregnant	103	3.9	4.3	97.1
fail pregnant while staying at home and never lived together	69	2.6	2.9	100.0
Total	2375	89.2	100.0	
Missing System	288	10.8		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 13: Have you heard about the registration of vital events – births, deaths?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	2496	93.7	97.7	97.7
No	59	2.2	2.3	100.0
Total	2555	95.9	100.0	
Missing System	108	4.1		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 14: Have you registered a birth before?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	2420	90.9	97.5	97.5
No	62	2.3	2.5	100.0
Total	2482	93.2	100.0	
Missing System	181	6.8		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 15: Have you got birth certificates after registering the event ?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	2438	91.6	99.1	99.1
No	20	.8	.8	100.0
3	1	.0	.0	100.0
Total	2459	92.3	100.0	
Missing System	204	7.7		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 16: Do you pay for the documents?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	53	2.0	2.1	2.1
No	2426	91.1	97.1	99.2
I don't know	20	.8	.8	100.0
Total	2499	93.8	100.0	
Missing System	164	6.2		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 17: How far is the registration office from your home?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid less than 1 km	159	6.0	12.9	12.9
between 1 and 5 km	563	21.1	45.6	58.5
between 5 and 10 km	282	10.6	22.9	81.4
between 10 and 20 km	158	5.9	12.8	94.2
more than 20 km	72	2.7	5.8	100.0
Total	1234	46.3	100.0	
Missing System	1429	53.7		
Total	2663	100.0		

Table 18: Who assisted you with the birth of your last born?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Doctor	73	2.7	21.1	21.1
	trained	263	9.9	76.0	97.1
	nurse/midwife				
	traditional	9	.3	2.6	99.7
	birth				
	Other	1	.0	.3	100.0
	Total	346	13.0	100.0	
Missing	System	2317	87.0		
Total		2663	100.0		

Table 19: Has (your last born) had diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	62	2.3	18.3	18.3
	no	277	10.4	81.7	100.0
	Total	339	12.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2324	87.3		
Total		2663	100.0		

Table 20: Was (last born) taken to a private doctor/hospital/clinic to treat the diarrhoea in the last birth?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	36	1.4	87.8	87.8
	no	5	.2	12.2	100.0
	Total	41	1.5	100.0	
Missing	System	2622	98.5		
Total		2663	100.0		

Table 21: Has (your last born) suffer from severe cough or difficult breathing in the last four weeks?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	93	3.5	27.3	27.3
	No	248	9.3	72.7	100.0
	Total	341	12.8	100.0	
Missing	System	2322	87.2		
Total		2663	100.0		