# Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit

Child Grants: Analysis of the NIDS Wave 1 and 2 Datasets

by
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Ingrid Woolard[1], Thabani Buthelezi[2] and Jonathan Bertscher[1]

1. Introduction

This paper provides a brief summary of some key descriptive findings about child grants from the first two waves of the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS). Wave 1 was conducted in 2008 and Wave 2 in 2010/11. The paper has two main purposes – to assess the quality of the NIDS data on child grants and to stimulate discussion of these initial findings with the aim of encouraging more detailed analytical work using the NIDS data.

The Child Support Grant (CSG) is South Africa's largest social cash transfer programme in terms of the number of participants, and is regarded as one of the government's most successful social protection interventions (Samson et al., 2008). Introduced in April 2008, the value of the grant was initially R100 per month but increased over time in line with inflation and at the time of the NIDS Wave 2 survey was worth R250 per month.

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The Foster Care Grant (FCG) is designed to provide support for children being cared for outside of their family, particularly orphans or abandoned children. The value of the grant was R710 per month as of April 2010. The Care Dependency Grant is available to children with permanent, severe disabilities. However, because of the small number of children in our sample who report receiving this grant (86 observations), we have omitted them from this paper.

2. Eligibility

At introduction, children under the age of seven were eligible for the Child Support Grant. The age limit was raised to nine years in April 2003, eleven years in April 2004, fourteen in January 2005, fifteen in January 2009, and sixteen in 2010, the year in which the NIDS second wave surveys began. Some households were surveyed after January 2011, when the age limit was raised to seventeen but we exclude these individuals as they are likely to be misleading due to the relatively small number of these observations.

Eligibility is also subject to the caregiver's income falling below a set means test level to ensure only the neediest segment of the population is in receipt. As from October 2008 the means test was set at 10 times the grant amount (in the case of married caregivers, 20 times the combined income of caregiver and spouse).

The Foster Care Grant is only available to caregivers with a court order declaring their foster care status. Children under the age of 18 are eligible, with the possibility of extending up until the age of 21 if the child remains a dependent of the caregiver, with no means test attached to receipt.

3. Description of the data

Our analysis in this paper takes advantage of the newly released Wave 2 of NIDS. The data are nationally representative and interview the same individuals who were interviewed in Wave 1 as well as any new co-resident household members. A full description of the data and access to questionnaires, papers, and the NIDS data is available at http://www.nids.uct.ac.za.

The Child Support Grant is means tested, based on the "personal income" (which excludes grant income) of the child's caregiver and his/her spouse. Thus, in order to simulate whether a child is eligible for the Child Support Grant, we need to assign each child in the data a possible caregiver who could potentially apply for the grant. For children who are receiving a grant, this is straightforward as the grant recipient[3] is recorded in the data-set. For children who are not receiving a grant, we need to assign a plausible potential "caregiver". We do this by means of a series of rules, taking the first person observed in the following sequence:

- The child's co-resident mother
- The stated caregiver as per the survey questionnaire
- The oldest resident female in the household
- The household head as per the survey questionnaire

For instance, if the child's mother is co-resident, she would be assigned as the caregiver. If not, we would look for the stated caregiver as per the survey questionnaire. If someone is listed, that person is assigned as the caregiver. If no one is listed, we would look for the oldest resident female, and so on.

We assigned resident mothers as caregiver to 3 213 children, the stated caregiver as reported on the survey questionnaire to 805 children, the oldest female as caregiver to 530 children and the household head as caregiver to 8 children.

The NIDS data includes income data for each individual. We can thus look at the reported incomes of the assigned caregivers and their spouses, and the age of their dependents, to infer whether they are eligible to receive the Child Care Grant. This is the basis of what we call "simulated eligibility".

It must be borne in mind that the NIDS data measures personal income in the past 30 days. Since incomes can be erratic, this is not a perfect proxy for the measure of income

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[3] We refer to the child for whom the grant is intended as the *beneficiary* and the adult who receives the grant as the *recipient.*

that is relevant for the application of the means test. Given this caveat, our analysis involving eligibility should be interpreted with caution.

Table 1 shows the number of observations in each wave along with attrition and new observations. Our sample includes 9 477 children under the age of 15 from Wave 1 and 9 820 children form Wave 2. 85% and 67% of those in Wave 1 and Wave 2 respectively are in both waves. All the observations are used except when making direct comparisons. In such cases, only the observations that appear in both waves are included.

Table 1: Segmentation of the Wave 1 and Wave 2 sample

Wave 1	9,477
Wave 2	9,820
Both	6,579
Observed in Wave 2 but not in Wave 1	3,241
Observed in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2	1,423

4. Demographics of Grant Recipients

Of the 10,482 children under the age of 16 in the Wave 2 survey, 7,094 of them reported receiving some form of social assistance from the government. This corresponds to roughly 10,021,525 (62%) children in a total population of 16,097,950 under the age of 16 receiving assistance. In 2004 the percentage of children under the age of 7 receiving assistance was 50% (Woolard, Carter & Aguero, 2005). The NIDS Wave 1 data from 2008 suggests a receipt rate of 60.5% for those under 14 years (McEwen et al., 2009).

Analysis of the Wave 1 data highlighted the low number of maternal orphans accessing child grants. This concurred with evidence found in Case, Hosegood and Lund (2005) that the probability of a child receiving a grant decreases when the mother is absent.

The same conclusion was drawn in Woolard, Carter and Aguero (2005) using the 2004 KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Survey (KIDS) data.

Figure 1 reveals a relatively large number of paternal orphans receiving the Child Support Grant, which was also seen in Wave 1. Aside from paternal orphans, children with both parents are most likely to receive the grant, something that was also seen in Wave 1. It is perhaps unsurprising that the Foster Care Grant is unlikely to be received by non-orphans (since they are the least likely to be cared for by foster parents) but what is striking is the low proportion of paternal orphans who receive the grant. Again, this is consistent with the first wave data. It may be a result of the more complex documentation required without the child's mother as caregiver.

Figure 1: Percentage of children under 15 years receiving social assistance, by orphanhood status

	Maternal	Paternal	Dual	Neither
■ FCG	14.7	0.6	28.2	0.6
■ CSG	44.0	77.0	33.9	64.3
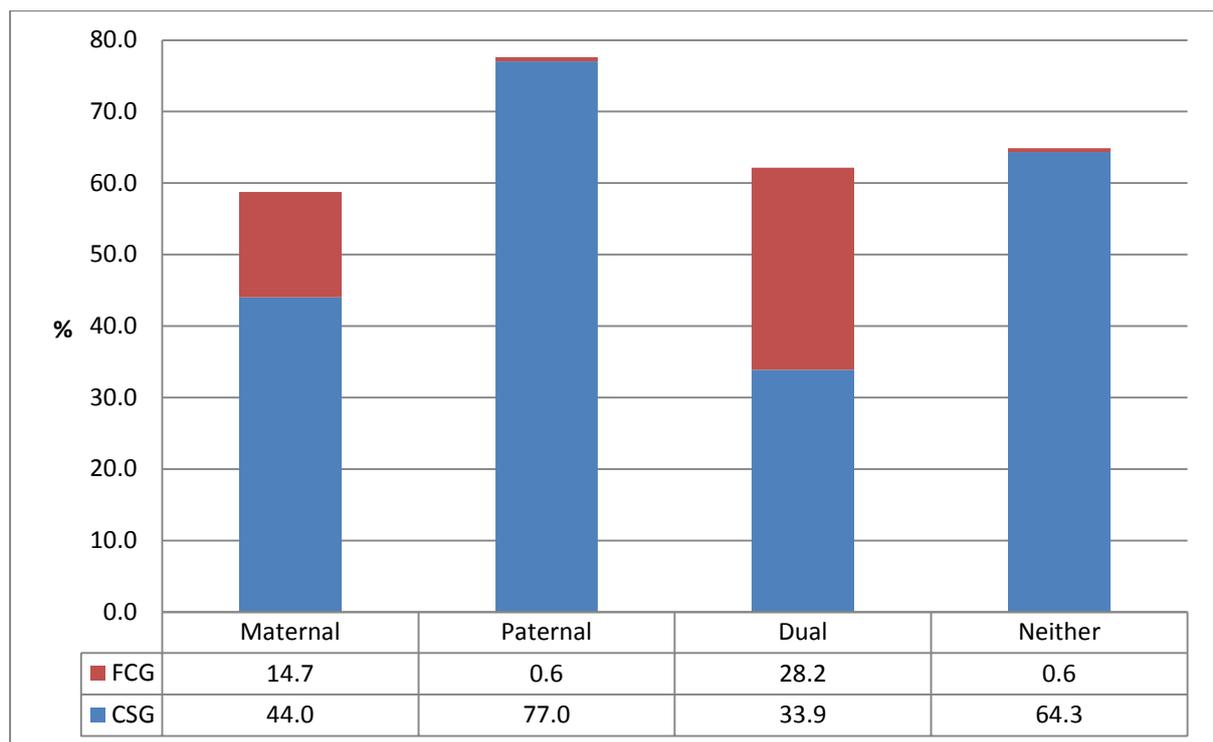
The Child Support Grant is roughly equally split between genders, with 7,643,319 (50.4%) being males and 7,509,498 (49.6%) being females although children of female caregivers are far more likely to receive it. Table 2 reveals that fewer than 2% of Child

Support Grant recipients are male. Only 7.2% of Foster Care Grant recipients are male and beneficiaries are of this grant also more likely to be female.

Table 2: Gender distribution of recipients and beneficiaries, by grant type

		Gender of recipients	
	Grant type	Male	Female
Recipients	CSG	1.7%	98.3%
	FCG	7.3%	92.7%
Beneficiaries	CSG	50.9%	49.1%
	FCG	42.8%	57.2%

Table 3 shows transitions between grant types for the two waves, for potential beneficiaries eligible in both. There were 1,141,615 children who were eligible in both waves, did not receive any grant in Wave 1, but reported receiving one in Wave 2.

However, despite still being eligible, there were over 650 000 children who received the Child Support Grant in Wave 1 but did not receive any grant in Wave 2. There were nearly 1.5 million children who did not receive any form of grant in either the first or second wave, despite being eligible in both.

Table 3: Cross tabulation of grant type in Wave 1 and Wave 2 for those eligible for Child Support Grant in both waves

	Grant in Wave 2			
Grant in Wave 1	CSG	FCG	No grant	Did not indicate
CSG	5,746,733	115,615	657,858	63,504
FCG	84,391	93,835	46,593	1,027
No grant	1,141,615	46,295	1,449,391	35,774
Did not indicate	134,793	2,504	27,801	0

5. Child Support Grant

After applying the nationally-representative weights, the sample suggests that 10 021 525 children under the age of 16 received a Child Support Grant. This is close to the figure of 9 817 149 suggested by the administrative – South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) – data as of December 2010. It represents an increase of approximately 959 193 children, or roughly 22%, from 2008.

Of this increase, about half can be attributed to the increase in the number of beneficiaries under the age of 14. The expansion of the grant to older children is responsible for the other half. Figure 3 shows the age distribution of beneficiaries for both waves in the age-range of eligibility at the time each survey was conducted.

Consistent with the findings of a recent report by DSD et al. (2012), there is a low take-up rate among orphans. The report mentions take-up rates peaking at between 7 and 10 years of age, which is not entirely in accord with the age-distribution here, where we see a peak between 2 and 6 years of age in 2010 and between 5 and 10 years in 2008.

Figure 1: Age distribution of children receiving Child Support Grant
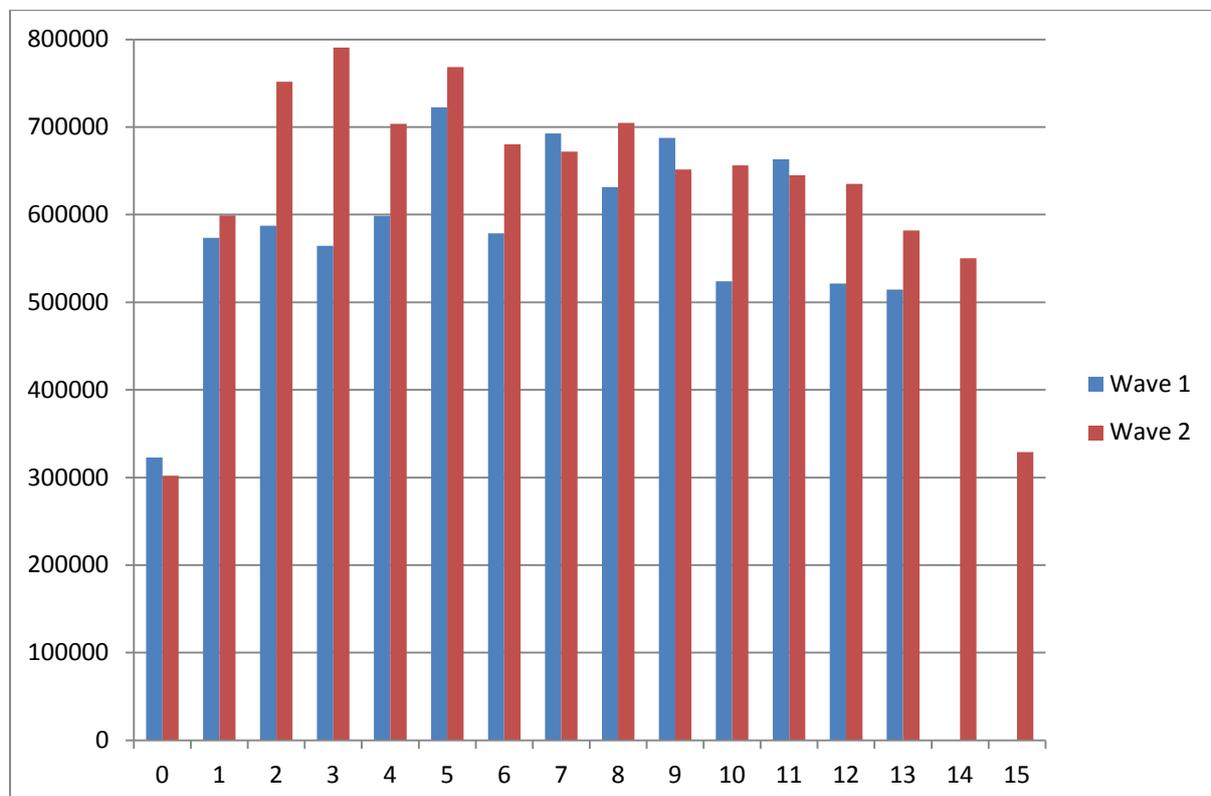
Table 4: Comparing simulated eligibility for CSG with receipt in Wave 2

Eligible for CSG	Grant received			
	CSG	FCG	No grant	Did not indicate
Not eligible for CSG	289,165	32,307	2,186,082	8,366
Eligible for CSG	8,618,884	299,258	3,219,746	136,291
Unable to determine	1,113,476	21,399	81,222	1,062

Table 4 reveals that that are nearly 300 000 children who are not eligible for the Child Support Grant because their caregiver fails the means test but are nevertheless receiving the grant. Strikingly, 3.2 million children who are eligible fail to receive any form of grant. Despite the absence of a means test to determine eligibility for the Foster Care Grant, 299 258 (about 85%) of the children who receive it are also eligible for the Child Support Grant.

Figure 4 illustrates the percentage of caregivers who do not receive the Child Support Grant, despite being simulated as eligible for it, by age. It reveals a non-linear pattern, with take-up relatively low for younger caregivers, non-receipt reaching a peak of about 81% for those in their late twenties. Take-up as a percentage of those eligible decreases for older caregivers and then increases again for those older than 55. On average, approximately 31% of eligible caregivers do not receive the grant. Infants and those aged 14-15 years (the age-group that became eligible in 2010) are the least likely to receive grants despite being eligible (figure 5).

The low take-up rate among caregivers under 20 years may be driven by the high proportion of caregivers in this age group who care for infants compared to older children. Infants appear to be unlikely to receive the grant because, following birth, it takes time for caregivers to acquire the documentation required to apply for it. 35% of caregivers of infants cite not having the correct documentation or that they are in the process of acquiring the relevant documentation as the main reasons for not having applied.

Of the Wave 2 children under the age of 16 who were eligible for, but did not receive, the Child Support Grant, approximately 8% have had applications submitted on their behalf. Most of these children (13%) are under the age of 1, although only 7% of children in this age category who meet the above criteria have had applications lodged on their behalf. About 110 000 children have caregivers with incomes that lie between the means test cut-off and 5% above this value.

Figure 2: Percentage of children who not receive grant, out of total eligible (by age of caregiver)
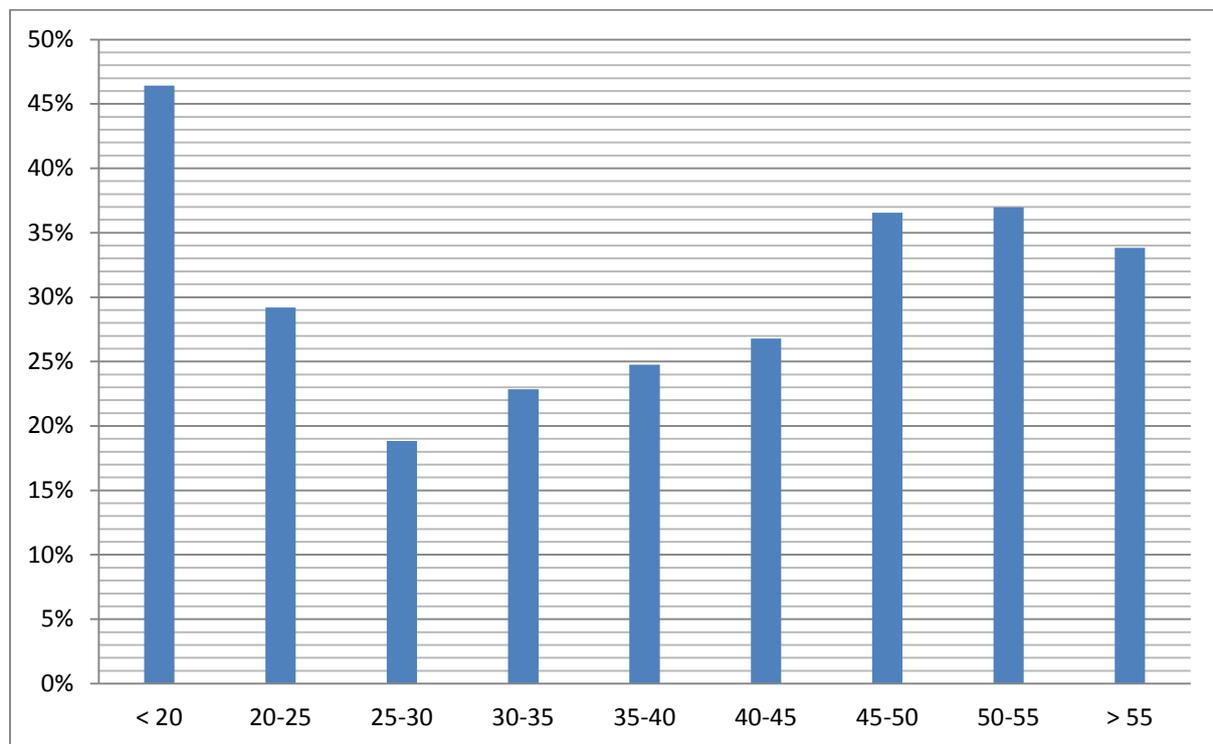
Figure 3: Percentage of children who not receive grant, out of total eligible (by age of child)
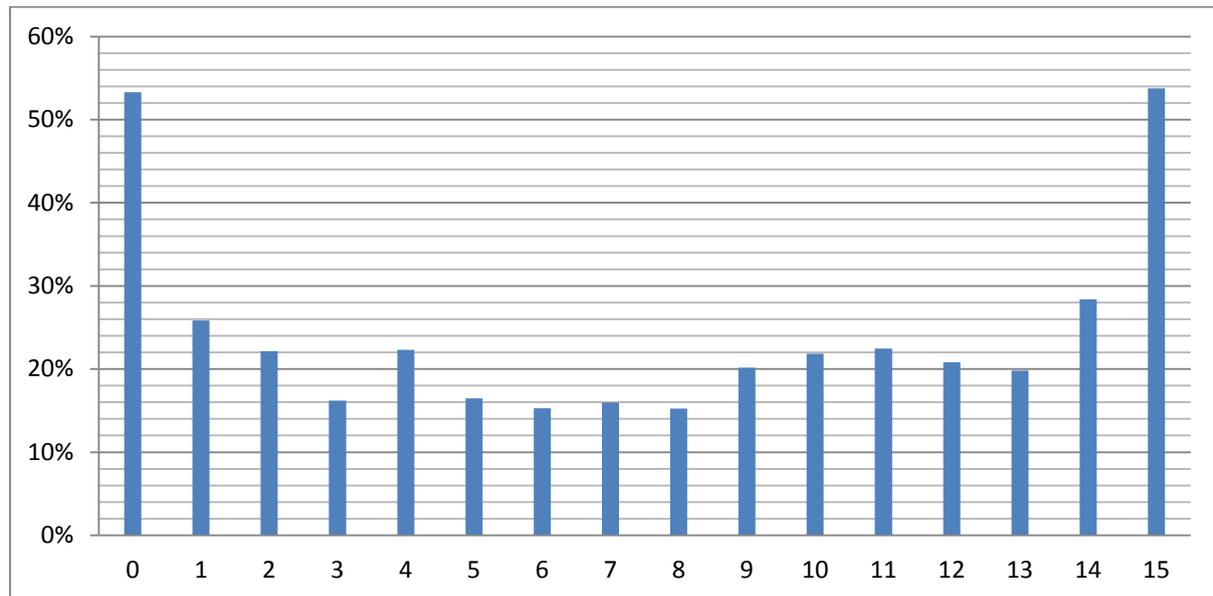
Eligible households with total income below R5000 become slightly less likely to receive the grant as their incomes increase (from about 20% non-receipt for those with income less than R1000 to 26% for those with income between R4000 and R5000). This may be explained by that the possibility that poorer household are in greater need of the additional resources and are thus more likely to apply. In general, eligible caregivers with lower incomes are also more likely to receive the grant. However, those unmarried caregivers earning below R500 and those married, earning a combined income of under R50 do not conform to this pattern. This may again be attributed to, on the one hand, informational advantages shared by those in higher-income groups and their disposition to avail themselves of opportunities and, on the other, the difficulty that the poor experience in accessing and acting on information. These results are speculative, however, as they do not control for other potentially important factors, such as possible correlations between income level and ease of access to the institutions that facilitate grant receipt.

Figure 4: Percentage of caregivers who not receive grant, out of total eligible (by total household income)
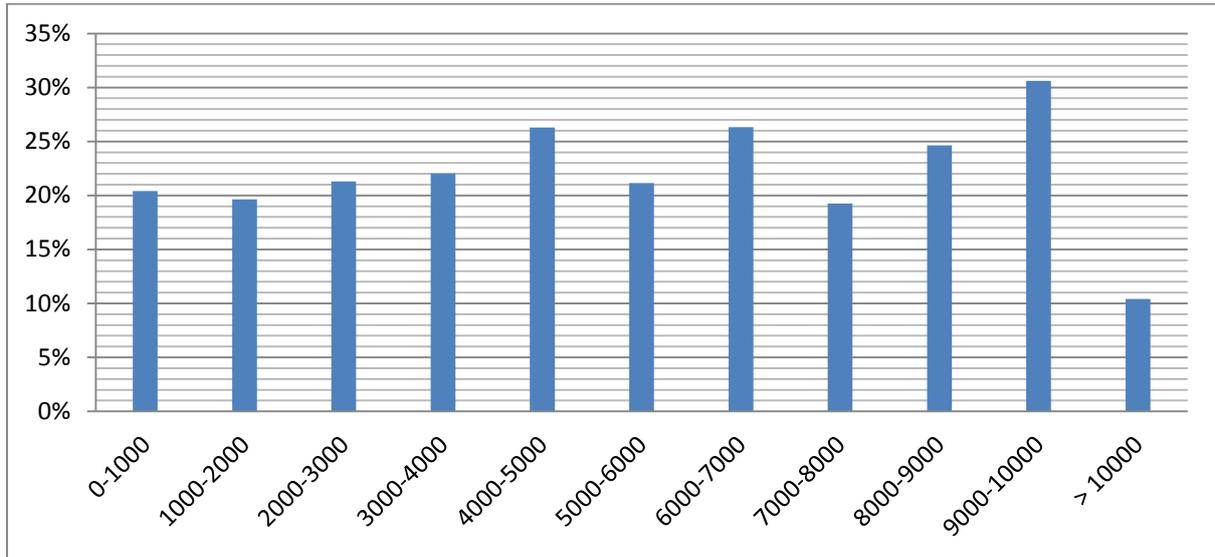

Figure 5: Percentage of caregivers who not receive grant, out of total eligible (by caregiver's income if unmarried)
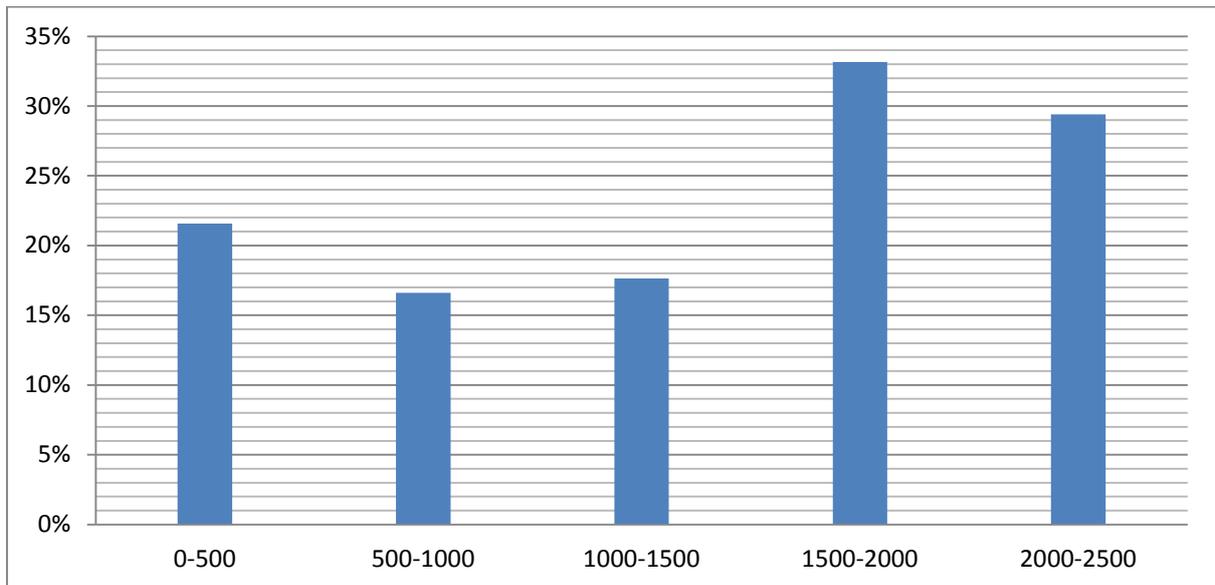
Figure 6: Percentage of caregivers who not receive grant, out of total eligible (by sum of caregiver and spouse's income if married)
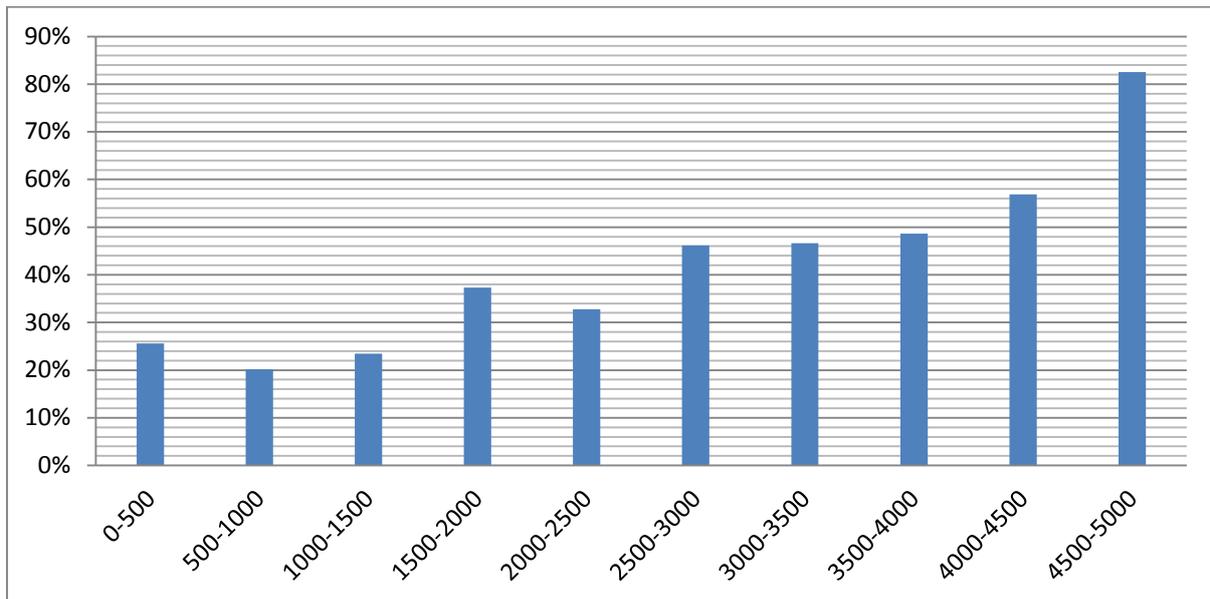
The main reasons reported for not receiving the Child Support Grant among those with eligible dependents is depicted in Figure 9. Even though their reported income is not considered too high to qualify for the grant, about 17% appear to believe that it is. This is consistent with the Impact Assessment Report by DSD et al. (2012). Documentation is also raised as a big issue, with 14% of those in the NIDs data-set citing 'no documents' and another 12% reporting that they are in the process of acquiring documents. These two groups together make up about one-quarter of all responses, which is broadly similar to the DSD study which found that 27% of respondents reported a lack of documents as the reason for non-application.

About 10.8% of beneficiaries are not co-resident with recipients. Figure 9 shows that the average is lower for younger children but is higher for children older than 7 years old. This may indicate that the non-co-resident situation arises to a large extent because of caregivers, who previously lived with beneficiaries, moving into a different household.

Figure 7: Main reason for not applying for Child Support Grant (if eligible)
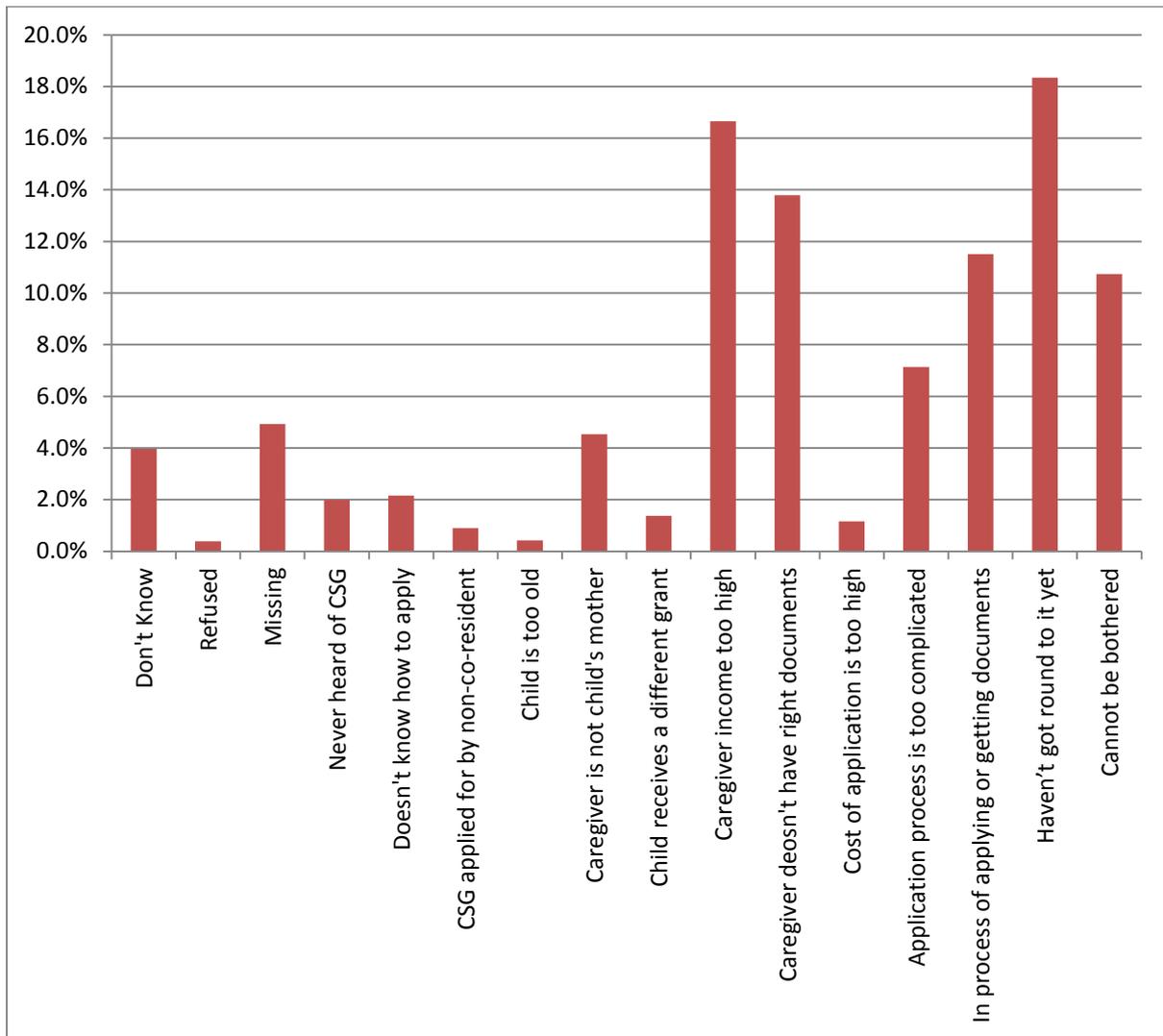
Figure 8: Percentage of beneficiaries who do not reside in same household as recipient, by age of child
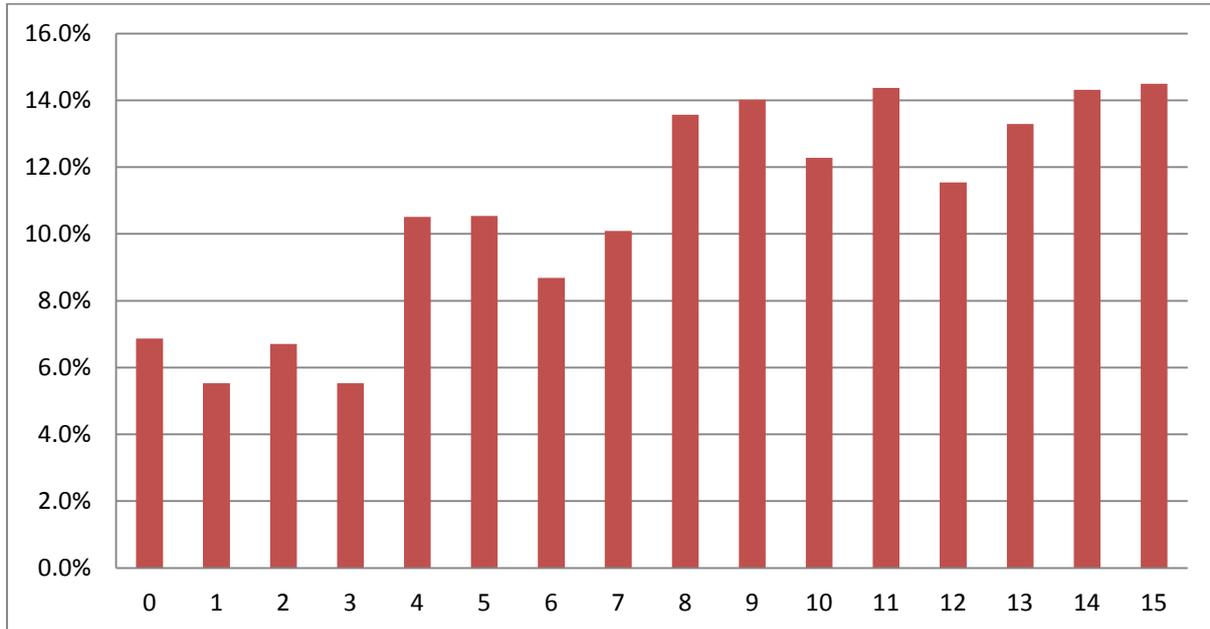
There has been some debate over the value of applying conditions to the Child Support Grant. Since January 2010, the government has insisted that Child Support Grants only be granted to children who are enrolled in school. As Woolard and Leibbrandt (2010) have argued, this is likely to be ineffective since enrolment is not really a problem. Almost all children enrol in school but enrolment this does not guarantee *attendance*, which is the real problem.

The enrolment conditionality for those under 14 years of age (when school attendance is compulsory anyway) is not seen to have any impact. Enrolment among Child Support Grant recipients between 8 and 14 years is approximately 100% in Wave 2, when conditionality was imposed for receipt of the Child Support Grant, but it was also universal in Wave 1, when no conditionality was enforced.

It would be more interesting to compare enrolment among 15 and 16 year old Child Support Grant recipients in Wave 1 and Wave 2, since they no longer have to attend school under the law. 15 and 16 year olds did not receive the Child Support Grant in Wave 1 so we cannot make a direct comparison. However, in total, enrolment dropped from 95% among this age group in Wave 1 to 87% in Wave 2. Enrolment dropped

slightly less, to 93%, among those in who received the Child Support Grant in Wave 2. It might be tempting to attribute the higher attendance among grant recipients as evidence that conditionality is indeed working. However, we would argue that this is not the case– for two reasons. First, the type of children who would receive the Child Support Grant might be more likely to have been enrolled in school regardless. For instance, parents who go through the process of applying for the grant might be more likely to send their children to school. Second, if grant receipt is conditional on enrolment, we should expect to see closer to 100% attendance among recipients in Wave 2. However, we see that nearly 1 in 10 children slip through the screening process, despite not meeting the enrolment criteria.

6. Foster Care Grant

According to the NIDS data for Wave 2, about 423 073 children received the Foster Care Grant in 2010, which is somewhat lower than the 479 292 reported by SASSA as of December 2010. Our figure is about 11.7% too low. According to the NIDS data, on average, there was an increase of 14% in the number of children below 15-years old receiving the Foster Care Grant. The age distributions of these individuals in Wave 1 and Wave 2 are depicted in Figure 10. Both suggest that older children are more likely to receive the grant, which might reflect the fact that they are more likely to become orphans over time. The first wave did not record Foster Care Grant data for children older than 14, so it is not possible to make a comparison for such children.

Table 5 reveals that about 39% of beneficiaries of the grant are not orphans; most beneficiaries are either maternal or dual orphans. As shown in Table 1, only 0.6% of non-orphans receive the Foster Care Grant. Table 6 shows the grant type of children who were not orphans in Wave 1 but at least one of whose parents had subsequently deceased. It shows that 4% of children who became orphans and did not receive any grant in Wave 1 now receive the Foster Care Grant. However, 24% of those newly-orphaned receive the Child Support Grant.

28% of maternal orphans live with their biological fathers while 83% of paternal orphans live with their biological fathers. Of those who are not orphans, 85% live with their mothers and only 42% with their fathers.

Figure 9: Age distribution of children receiving the Foster Care Grant

* Note: Wave 1 does not include grant data for children above the age of 14 years
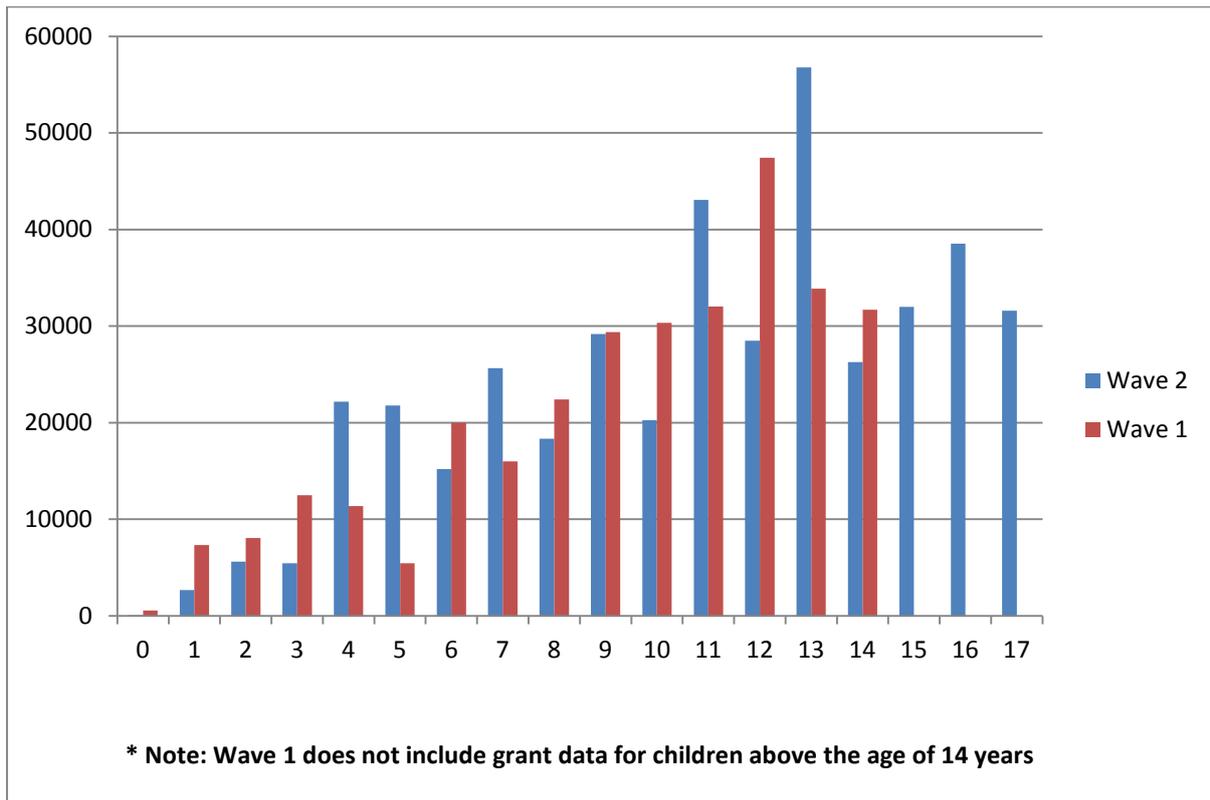
Table 5: Orphanhood status of Foster Care Grant beneficiaries

Maternal orphan	25%
Paternal orphan	4%
Dual orphan	32%
Not orphan	39%

Table 6: Proportion of newly-orphaned children receiving a grant

CSG	24%
FCG	4%
No grant	69%
Did not indicate	2%

It is clear that there is noise in the variable that denotes orphanhood status. For example, just under half of all the individuals in our balanced panel who report being an orphan in Wave 1 report an orphan status in Wave 2 that is inconsistent. For example, 106 children who were recorded as maternal orphans in Wave 1 are no longer recorded as orphans in Wave 2.

7. Eligible non-recipients

26% of children eligible for the Child Support Grant appear not to receive any child grant, which is worryingly high. This section disaggregates this statistic in an attempt to identify who these people are and what drives their non-receipt. A closer look at grant income suggests that there is either misreporting on grant receipt or amount received from child grants. This could help to explain the non-receipt. About 17% of children under 16 who are eligible for the Child Support Grant have caregivers who report positive income from child grants but who have no other children in the sample who do report receiving a child grant.

The number of children that we estimate to be receiving the Child Support Grant is consistent with administrative data. This gives us confidence that grant receipt is not terribly misrepresented. Errors could, however, have arisen in the estimation of grant eligibility. We have already mentioned that we conduct the means test on the reported income for the month prior to the survey. This may not have been a typical month, which means that we could be incorrectly labeling some children as eligible when in fact they are not.

We can segment the number of eligible non-recipients to get a better idea of who they are. For example, 70% are the child's mother (as opposed to 76% who are mothers of children who do receive the grant). Of male caregivers, 41% are eligible non-recipients, while only 25% of female caregivers are. The largest number of eligible non-recipients (47%) lives in formal urban areas while 35% live in what are deemed "Traditional Authority Areas" (TAA). Of those who live in formal urban areas, 35% are eligible non-recipients, a higher proportion than any other geographical location. One would expect the opposite – that those living in rural or informal urban areas would see a higher proportion of caregivers not receiving the grant, despite being eligible. This is because

such people would conceivably not be able to as easily access the information and infrastructure required to receive the grant. However, this is a very simple analysis and controlling for other covariates will yield more robust results.

Another way of approaching the problem is to take another look at the reasons that eligible potential recipients gave for not receiving the Child Support Grant. We now restrict the sample to those who do not receive any grant despite their being eligible for the CSG. Approximately 23.5% of eligible children who do not receive any grant have caregivers who incorrectly believe the child to be ineligible for the Child Support Grant, because they do not satisfy the means test (18.7%), or because they think that the child is too old (0.5%) or because they are not the child's biological mother (4.3%). A further 33% have indicated intent ("have not applied yet") or that they are in the process of applying ("in process of getting relevant documentation").

7.1 Predicting Receipt among the Eligible Population

One must be careful about drawing conclusions from the above simple demographic segmentation. For instance, take the above observation that the largest number of eligible non-recipients live in formal urban areas. This does not necessarily imply that living in formal urban areas predicts non-receipt among those eligible. There may be other characteristics of those that live in formal urban areas that make them less likely to receive a grant. In this case, where these people happen to live is incidental. If we nonetheless jumped to the hasty conclusion that we should target people living in formal urban areas because we erroneously inferred that such people are the least likely to receive a grant then we might end up targeting the wrong people. What we really want to do is isolate the effects of various attributes to infer how the predicted probability of receiving a grant changes among people who differ along one characteristic but are otherwise similar on observables. To do this, we perform a limited dependent model regression among all those eligible for the Child Support Grant, with the binary variable indicated whether a grant is received as the dependent variable.

We estimate two different models. One uses Ordinary Least Squares to estimate the linear probability model, and the second makes use of a Logistic regression model. The output showing average marginal effects are included in the appendix. In both models

age of child (specified as a quadratic term) and household income (specified as a natural logarithm) are significant at the 1% level. The dummy variables indicating race are also significant but the Coloured dummy variables less so. In the Logistic regression however, the dummy variable for Whites is excluded since this population group perfectly predicts non-receipt.

Interpreting the results, it appears that the higher the child's household income, the less likely they are to receive a grant despite being eligible. Children are more likely to receive a grant as they get older until they are about 8 years old, after which each additional year predicts that they are less likely to receive a grant. Africans are the most likely to receive a grant when they are eligible. Coloureds are about 10 percentage points less likely, on average, to receive a grant compared to Africans. Asian/Indians are the least likely, at about 60 to 65 percentage points less likely than Africans. However, this populations group consists of only 36 observations who are both eligible and under the age of 16 so this result should be considered with caution.

Interestingly, once income, child age, and race are accounted for, the age, gender, and education level of the child's caregiver as well as whether the caregiver is the child's mother, have no effect on the probability of receiving a grant. The geographical location also appears to not be statistically significant at the 10% level.

8. Child Social Grants as a Source of Income

The incidence of grant receipt is shown segregated into household income quintiles in Table 7. About 64% of households receive a child grant. Over 80% of households in the lowest income quintile report receiving a child grant. Incidence decreases for higher quintiles, reaching a low of just over 20% for those in the 5th quintile.

Table 7: Proportion of households reporting receiving a child grant, by household income quintile

1	82.2%
2	79.1%
3	72.3%
4	63.4%
5	21.7%
Total	63.8%

Figure 10 illustrates the average percentage of household income that comes from child grants. Those in the lowest income quintile get 59% of their income from child grants, up from 55% in Wave 1. Those in the second and third quintiles are receive 20% and 18% of their income from grants, respectively, also slightly higher than in Wave 1 in real terms. Those in the two highest income quintiles receive 10% and 3% from grants, respectively, which is slightly lower than in the previous wave. On the whole we do not see much of a change between the waves.

Figure 10: Mean grant income as percentage of total household income, by household income quintile
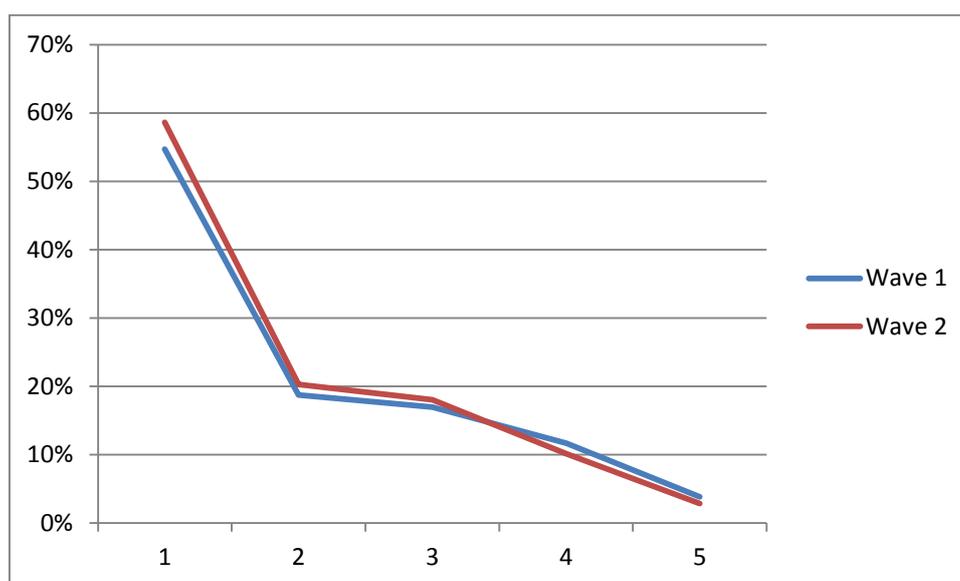
9. Conclusion

This report has highlighted some concerns with the quality of the data on child grants in the first two waves of NIDS. While the aggregate number of child grants accords very well with the administrative data, there are some inconsistencies. In particular, there is a mismatch between the caregiver reporting that the child is getting a grant (in the child questionnaire) and the caregiver reporting the income from the grant (in the adult questionnaire). We have also highlighted the problems with the data on orphanhood status, with some inconsistencies between the two waves.

As has been found in other work, we find that there are large numbers of children that appear to be eligible for the CSG but are not receiving it. Non-receipt is positively correlated with income; i.e. it is eligible children from less-poor households that are more likely to be non-recipients. We hypothesize that some caregivers may be unaware of the new means test introduced in October 2010 as 16% of the non-recipients give 'income too high' as the reason why they have not applied. Interestingly, significant numbers of caregivers also report that they 'haven't got around to it yet' or 'can't be bothered'. The source of greatest concern is the large number of caregivers that report that they 'don't have the right documents' or 'have applied for but are still waiting for documents'. These two groups together account for about one-quarter of the non-recipient children.

We confirm earlier findings that infants are the least likely to be in receipt of the CSG as there is a delay in application and enrolment. Less than half the eligible children under the age of one are getting the CSG. We find that just over 10% of CSG beneficiary children are not living in the same household as the person receiving the grant, with this phenomenon more likely for older children. This is not a source of concern if the separation is temporary or if the grant is remitted to the person that is actually taking care of the child, but this issue merits further investigation.

In this report we have shown that child grants – the CSG in particular – have a very wide reach and are well targeted. Almost two-thirds of South African households receive a child grant, but a household in the poorest quintile is 4 times as likely to receive a child

grant as a household in the richest quintile. While the value of the CSG is quite small, it represents an important, reliable source of income for poor households. In both Waves 1 and 2 of NIDS, child grants were found to contribute more than half of total household income in the poorest quintile.

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Appendix

Average marginal effects of predicted grant receipt among those eligible for the Child Support Grant: Linear Probability Model

```
Average marginal effects                              Number of obs   =     3398509
Model VCE       : Robust

Expression      : Linear prediction, predict()
dy/dx w.r.t.    : 2.w2_hhgeo 3.w2_hhgeo 4.w2_hhgeo 2.w2_best_race 3.w2_best_race 4.w2_best_race w2_motherIsCG w2_cg_gen
                  w2_cg_logInc w2_cg_priEdu w2_cg_secEdu w2_cg_terEdu w2_c_age w2_c_age2 w2_cg_age w2_cg_age2
```

	dy/dx	Delta-method Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
w2_hhgeo						
2	.0933756	.0592266	1.58	0.115	-.0227064	.2094576
3	-.0661722	.0568958	-1.16	0.245	-.1776859	.0453414
4	.0653812	.0629374	1.04	0.299	-.0579737	.1887362
w2_best_race						
2	-.1381677	.0634707	-2.18	0.029	-.2625679	-.0137675
3	-.5598238	.0391472	-14.30	0.000	-.636551	-.4830967
4	-.4235308	.103348	-4.10	0.000	-.6260892	-.2209724
w2_motherI~G	.0063271	.0457356	0.14	0.890	-.0833129	.0959672
w2_cg_gen	-.048961	.2239274	-0.22	0.827	-.4878507	.3899287
w2_cg_logInc	-.0799964	.0169993	-4.71	0.000	-.1133143	-.0466784
w2_cg_priEdu	.0677495	.0663527	1.02	0.307	-.0622994	.1977985
w2_cg_secEdu	-.0011516	.0616828	-0.02	0.985	-.1220476	.1197444
w2_cg_terEdu	-.0218188	.1145162	-0.19	0.849	-.2462664	.2026287
w2_c_age	.1119536	.0146653	7.63	0.000	.0832102	.1406971
w2_c_age2	-.0072621	.0007597	-9.56	0.000	-.0087512	-.0057731
w2_cg_age	-.0131253	.0109641	-1.20	0.231	-.0346146	.008364
w2_cg_age2	.0001039	.0001368	0.76	0.447	-.0001643	.0003721

```
Note: dy/dx for factor levels is the discrete change from the base level.
```

Average marginal effects of predicted grant receipt among those eligible for the Child Support Grant: Logistic Regression

Model

```
Average marginal effects                          Number of obs    =      3353255
Model VCE    : Robust

Expression   : Pr(w2_recGrant), predict()
dy/dx w.r.t. : 2.w2_hhgeo 3.w2_hhgeo 4.w2_hhgeo 2.w2_best_race 3.w2_best_race 4.w2_best_race w2_motherIsCG w2_cg_gen
               w2_cg_logInc w2_cg_priEdu w2_cg_secEdu w2_cg_terEdu w2_c_age w2_c_age2 w2_cg_age w2_cg_age2
```

	dy/dx	Delta-method Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
w2_hhgeo						
2	.052743	.0552202	0.96	0.340	-.0554865	.1609725
3	-.0808516	.0574919	-1.41	0.160	-.1935337	.0318305
4	.0292237	.0639719	0.46	0.648	-.0961589	.1546063
w2_best_race						
2	-.1246383	.0600523	-2.08	0.038	-.2423387	-.006938
3	-.6199897	.0348873	-17.77	0.000	-.6883675	-.5516119
4	(not estimable)					
w2_motherI~G	.0218869	.0457457	0.48	0.632	-.067773	.1115469
w2_cg_gen	.1284447	.1238957	1.04	0.300	-.1143865	.3712758
w2_cg_logInc	-.0924881	.0194275	-4.76	0.000	-.1305652	-.054411
w2_cg_priEdu	.080865	.064882	1.25	0.213	-.0463014	.2080315
w2_cg_secEdu	-.0014962	.0583595	-0.03	0.980	-.1158786	.1128862
w2_cg_terEdu	.0019736	.1552912	0.01	0.990	-.3023916	.3063388
w2_c_age	.100225	.0117581	8.52	0.000	.0771796	.1232704
w2_c_age2	-.0064524	.0006012	-10.73	0.000	-.0076308	-.005274
w2_cg_age	-.0155962	.0114475	-1.36	0.173	-.0380329	.0068404
w2_cg_age2	.0001429	.0001429	1.00	0.317	-.0001372	.000423

Note: dy/dx for factor levels is the discrete change from the base level.

southern africa labour and development research unit

The Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) conducts research directed at improving the well-being of South Africa's poor. It was established in 1975. Over the next two decades the unit's research played a central role in documenting the human costs of apartheid. Key projects from this period included the Farm Labour Conference (1976), the Economics of Health Care Conference (1978), and the Second Carnegie Enquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa (1983-86). At the urging of the African National Congress, from 1992-1994 SALDRU and the World Bank coordinated the Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development (PSLSD). This project provide baseline data for the implementation of post-apartheid socio-economic policies through South Africa's first non-racial national sample survey.

In the post-apartheid period, SALDRU has continued to gather data and conduct research directed at informing and assessing anti-poverty policy. In line with its historical contribution, SALDRU's researchers continue to conduct research detailing changing patterns of well-being in South Africa and assessing the impact of government policy on the poor. Current research work falls into the following research themes: post-apartheid poverty; employment and migration dynamics; family support structures in an era of rapid social change; public works and public infrastructure programmes, financial strategies of the poor; common property resources and the poor. Key survey projects include the Langeberg Integrated Family Survey (1999), the Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain Survey (2000), the ongoing Cape Area Panel Study (2001-) and the Financial Diaries Project.
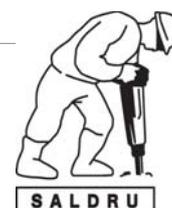
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