



Western Cape
Government

Western Cape Department of Agriculture Agri Worker Household Census

31 March 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables	4
List of Figures	5
Executive summary	6
Introduction.....	6
Methods and analysis	6
Findings.....	7
Household Particulars.....	7
Access to Education	7
Access to Healthcare Services	8
Employment.....	8
Access to Social Services	9
Access to Vital Documents	9
Social Participation	9
Dwelling Infrastructure.....	10
Land Tenure and Access.....	11
WCDOA Services, Marketing and Communication	11
Introduction.....	12
Section 1: Methodology	14
1.1 Limitations.....	15
Section 2: Household Particulars.....	16
General Population & Household Analysis.....	16
Conclusion.....	24
Section 3: Access to Education.....	25
Time taken to travel to school for learners	25

Distance travelled to school by learners	26
Mode of transport to school.....	27
Education related assistance	28
Conclusion.....	30
.....	31
Health concerns in the household.....	31
Healthcare services	31
Critical Health Assistance.....	34
Conclusion.....	34
.....	36
Employment Status	36
Farmworker Jobs.....	38
Agricultural Skills Possessed	38
Agricultural Skills Desired.....	39
Conclusion.....	40
.....	41
Social Grants.....	41
Social Assistance Required	42
Ranking of Social Problems	44
Conclusion.....	45
.....	46
Conclusion.....	46
Section 8: Social Participation	47
Section 9: Dwelling & Infrastructure.....	49
Asset Ownership.....	57

Conclusion.....57

Section 10: Land Tenure & Access59

 Years working and living on farm.....59

 CONCLUSION60

Section 11: DAC Services & Marketing & Communication61

 WC: DoA Awareness61

 Methods of Communication.....63

 Conclusion.....64

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Number of farms surveyed.....	17
Table 2: House on farm versus off farm	17
Table 3: Gender distribution	18
Table 4: Distribution gender by age bands.....	20
Table 5: Level of education by gender.....	23
Table 6: Currently attending school	25
Table 7: Time taken to travel to school	26
Table 8: Distance to school	27
Table 9: Mode of transport to school.....	27
Table 10: Reasons for not attending school.....	28
Table 11 Education related Assistance	29
Table 12: General health issues	31
Table 13 Assistance required from health services	32
Table 14: Healthcare assistance required by women	33
Table 15: Healthcare assistance required by children.....	33
Table 16: Critical health assistance	34
Table 17:Employment status of household members.....	37
Table 18: Farmworker positions occupied	38
Table 19: Agricultural skills possessed	39
Table 20: Agricultural skills desired	40
Table 21: Grants received.....	41
Table 22: Reported eligibility to receive grants.....	42
Table 23: Social services required	43
Table 24: Average rank of Social Problems (Scale 0:10)	45

Table 25: Assistance with vital documents.....	46
Table 26: Social group and organisations participation.....	48
Table 27: Type of dwelling.....	49
Table 28: Sources of electricity and source of energy for cooking and lighting.....	51
Table 29: Source of water.....	52
Table 30: Type of toilet facility and how refuse disposal.....	53
Table 31: Dwelling ownership.....	54
Table 32: Household incomes levels.....	55
Table 33: Household asset ownership.....	58
Table 34: Households with people over 60 years' old and number of years working on this farm.....	59
Table 35: Number of years living on farm.....	60
Table 36: WCDOA Services Awareness.....	61
Table 37: Rate services received.....	62
Table 38: Awareness of Minister's prestige farmworker forum & WC Annual Farmworker of the year completion.....	62
Table 39: Listen to radio and time of the day.....	63
Table 40: Channel of communication by Agriworkers.....	65
Table 41: Preferred Channel of communication by Agriworkers.....	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Gender Distribution.....	19
Figure 2: Age Bands.....	21
Figure 3: Highest level of education.....	24
Figure 4: Average rank of Social Problems (Scale 0:10).....	44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The FEM Research organisation was commissioned by the Department of Agriculture to undertake a census of agriworkers in the Western Cape. This report presents results of the census conducted in all regions of the Western Cape. Census activities started in the Cape Winelands in 2014 and ended with Overberg municipal region in 2016. In this fieldwork phase of the census all farms in the Western Cape were visited and given the chance to participate in the census.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

The department/community representatives and farm related organisations were tasked to inform all farmers in their respective regions and municipalities of the pending study. Farms in each area were canvassed by field workers before they were visited. In areas where farmers were met, information about the study was once again provided and a booking was made at the farmer's convenience for an interview if they accepted to be part of the study.

Multiple visits were made to same farms in instances when scheduled interviews failed to take place. The Department of Agriculture was informed in cases where farmers refused to participate in the survey. These farmers were then contacted again by the Department of Agriculture in an attempt to persuade them to participate in the survey. This ensured a relatively high response rate, averaging about 50 - 55% across the various regions.

Survey data was collected using a structure questionnaire covering ten topics that were considered relevant to the condition and well-being of the agriworkers in the province. The sections of the questionnaire, by which this reported is also structured, included:

1. Household characteristics
2. Access to education
3. Access to health care services
4. Employment
5. Access to social services
6. Access to vital documents
7. Social participation
8. Dwelling and infrastructure
9. Land tenure and access
10. DAC services, marketing and communication

As part of the analysis, proportions of the various indicators were calculated at the area, regional and provincial levels and presented as percentages. Note that the count data (raw numbers) are presented at a provincial level with proportions being used to give insight into regional performance.

FINDINGS

HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

This section of the report outlines the general demographic trends of the farmworker households in the Western Cape province. The total number of farms canvassed within the whole province was approximately 6000, while the total number of farms surveyed was 2991. The total households surveyed were 11 028 and the number of people covered by the censuses was 42 982. Among the households surveyed, 8326 households indicated that they had a house on the farm.

There were marginally more male adults (13106) and male children (8028) within the farms as compared to the female adults (12926) and female children (8001). Majority of the household members were below the age of 35 years (over 60%), with a very small number above 65 years. A larger part of the household members were youth (ages of 19 to 34 years). Cape Winelands had the highest percentage of males (51.9%) within this age group and the highest percentage of females (50.7%) in this age group as compared to the other regions. Majority of the agriworkers had some high school education. The highest numbers of agriworkers with some form of high school was from Cape Winelands male 3637 (49.0%), females 3542 (30.2%), while very few people had ABET level of education.

- 3 674 have completed Matriculation: 8.5% of the total population
- 76 have a ABET qualification: 0.001% of the total population
- 115 have a Tertiary qualification: 0.002% of the total population
- Currently those attending school make up 26.3% of the total population
- 2136 (5%) of the population are too young to go to school
- The analysis shows that 87.7% of the population that are of working age have not completed a matric qualification (under-educated)
- The age band analysis also points to the fact that 31.2% of the current population is between the ages of 19 – 34

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Across the regions, 11 287 (26.26% of the population) of those surveyed were attending school. The Cape Winelands, having the biggest population of all regions, recorded the highest proportion of all school-going children in the province (52.5%). The lowest proportion of those surveyed attending school in the province was recorded in the Central Karoo and Cape Metro region with 0.7% and 3.1% respectively. This is in line with their population sizes. In total 8.9% of children that are of school going age are currently not attending school. Non-attendance is the greatest problem in the West Coast region (36.7%), followed by Cape Winelands (27.5%) and Eden (13.1%). The main reasons at a provincial level that are driving

absenteeism are: Not wanting to study (26.6%), No money for fees (23.2%), Pregnancy (10.5%) and feeling that Education is Useless (10.0%).

Most of the children at the crèche level travelled less than 3km to school followed by the children in the primary school, while those learners who travel a distance of 10 or more km was highest among the high school students. The results also showed that, 2719 learners across the province required assistance with school uniforms followed by assistance with school fees (1841). Vocational skills and development FET's were indicated as areas where least assistance was needed among the respondents.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

With regards to the general healthcare of agriworkers and their household members, the most common response was difficulties with eyesight (1183). Cape Winelands recorded the highest number of people in the province with difficulties in seeing (557: 47.1%). The most requested assistance for a healthcare service was the road to a health card, with 5009 requests followed by requests for medication (1366). A significant number of women requested assistance with access to pap smear screening (1245).

With regards to critical health services that agriworkers and their family members require assistance with, majority of the agriworkers within the province needed assistance with the management and treatment of chronic illness (1463 cases). The other critical health care needs were with respect to TB (180) cases, terminal illness (131 cases) and HIV (96 cases).

EMPLOYMENT

A total of 13 189 agriworkers who participated in the census are currently permanently employed on farms in the Western Cape. Cape Winelands region as expected had the highest number of agriworkers that were employed permanently both on (53.4%) and off the farms (50.5%). Overberg had the highest (69.2%) proportion of people who were employed seasonally. Some regions did not have any pensioners or active job searching individuals within the household. The West Coast had the highest number of pensioners (58.3%) and active job seekers (40.5%). The number of individuals actively searching for jobs was relatively low on farms surveyed in the province (37), while the number of unemployed, temporarily employed and season workers is significant:

- Unemployed: 4623
- Temporary: 2584 (on and off Farm)
- Seasonal: 2522 (on and off Farm)

Focusing on just the employable population the following results are significant in respect to the labour market.

- Size of the Labour Market: 25 063
- Total Permanently employed: 15 334 (61.2%)

- Total unemployed & job seekers: 4650 (18.6%)
- Total Temporary & Seasonal: 5106 (20.4%)

This indicates that while 18.6% of the working population is currently unemployed, 20.4% are at a high risk of being unemployed due to the temporary and season nature of their current work.

ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

These include social grants such as disability, foster care and old age pension. The data shows child support as the most received social grant with 5173 households receiving one or more child support grants. This represents 46.9% of all households captured in the census. This is followed by the old age pension accounting for 1082 households indicating that they have received this social benefit. The war veteran, social relief and indigent roster social grants make up the lowest proportion of social grants received with 53, 56 and 49 people receiving these respectively. Overall, 6333 of the 11028 households (57.3%) captured in this census receive one of more social grants indicating a substantial dependence on social assistance within this population group.

281 households across the regions indicated that they were eligible for Old Age Pension but were not receiving it. 1151 households also indicated that they were eligible for the child support grant but were not receiving it. Approximately 3/4 of these eligible households are located in the West Coast, Cape Winelands and Overberg regions (29.0%, 25.9% and 21.6% respectively).

Households were asked to specify which social issues they required assistance for including issues such as domestic violence, foster care and child maintenance. Sixty-seven (67) households indicated a need for assistance in behavioural problems, 102 households requested assistance with substance abuse and 101 households requested assistance with domestic violence issues.

ACCESS TO VITAL DOCUMENTS

Most of the households needed assistance with obtaining an ID documents (939). Eden had the highest proportion of households that required this document (39.0%), followed by West Coast (27.7%). The two least required documents in the province were passports (164 households) and death certificates (149 households). Eden recorded the highest proportion of households in need of assistance for passports (52.9%) while the West Coast recorded the highest proportion of households that needed assistance in obtaining death certificates (38.9%).

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Results indicated that the most common form of social participation for households was being part of a religious group (7816). Cape Winelands had the highest number of

households within the province that were part of a religious group (54.6%). In general Cape Winelands had the highest numbers of people recorded for all the social group activities except for community gardening. The least common social group was the sewing group with an overall response of 51 agriworker households.

The following are also critical outcomes that should be noted:

- Only 5.3% of agriworker households reported participation in Political parties or Trade unions
- Only 1.6% of agriworker households reported participation in "Farm worker associations"
- Only 0.8% of agriworker households reported participation in community associations
- Only 1.6% of agriworker households reported participation in farm watch programmes

These numbers indicate that the current agriworkers community is only significantly organised along religious and social lines and not along formal non-community based organisations.

DWELLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Seventy eight percent (78.0%) of agriworker households reported being situated on the farm. Of the various types of agriworker dwellings 'on the farm', the data showed that 7482 (91.1%) household dwelling structures on the farm are brick houses. Informal dwellings (2.3%) followed by RDP (1.6%) and mud houses (1.0%) were other types of structures that agriworker households based on farms lived in. When compared to 'off farm' dwelling types it was found that brick structures dropped considerable to 47.5% and informal dwellings increased to 22.3%.

The results indicate that the main source of electricity for all agriworker households is from the mains (94.0%) and electricity is also the main source of fuel used for cooking and lighting. In terms of source of water, the results indicate that 8644 (79.2%) of households in the Western Cape have access to piped water inside the house. Of this number, 55.7% are found in the Cape Winelands region. "Piped tap water on site" is the next most popular source of water across all agriworker households that participated in the census (1588, 14.6%). Less popular sources of water include flowing streams, dams or pools and boreholes.

A total of 6522 (60.9%) households indicated that their refuse was removed by the farmer while 1736 (16.2%) households said that they were responsible for the removal of their own waste followed by the remaining 2447 (22.9%) households that cited the municipality as being responsible for removing refuse. Most 9553 (88.1%) of the households also indicated they had access to flush toilet/s on the premises. Despite this 448 households indicated that they had no toilet facilities; 31.9% of which are located in the Cape Winelands, 31.0% in the Eden and 22.8% in West Coast regions.

In respect of home ownership, the results show that of the total respondents, 1624 (35.2%) dwellings were owned by the agriworker household and 1464 (31.8%) households rented their dwelling places while 1509 (32.8%) of households indicated other forms of ownership.

Income and expenditure data is well known for having a low response rate. The census data shows that the highest number of households (2178) earned an income between R2500 and R4999. The West Coast had the highest proportion of these households earning this amount (51.2%) followed by Overberg (24.7%) and Cape Metro (11%). It should be noted that only 73 households indicated that they earned an income that placed it in a bracket of R10 000 or more. Note that this question was not asked in the first phase of the census that took place in the Cape Winelands.

Expenditure results indicate the most common expenditure bracket is the R1800-R2499 per month with 2288 (21.5%) households followed by the R1200-R1799 expenditure bracket which included 2244 (21.1%) households. On both sides of the extremes R1-R199 and R10 000+ expenditure per months only 46 and 31 households indicated these levels of expenditure respectively. The Cape Winelands and West Coast regions had the greatest proportions of households over all expenditures levels relative to the other regions.

LAND TENURE AND ACCESS

The results show that the number of households with people over 60 years who have worked on the farm for more than 10 years before retiring is 650, with the Cape Winelands contributing the highest number to this total. The information in this section also highlights that approximately 1811 agriworker households have members who have worked on the farm for more than 10 years and 1765 (44.9%) out of 3933 respondent households indicated that they had lived on the farms for more than 10 years.

WCDOA SERVICES, MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION

The final section of the report assessed agriworkers' awareness of the current services that are provided by the Western Cape Department of Agriculture and whether households access the information. Results of preferred methods of communication for the households are also presented. Awareness among agriworker households of the offices run by the DAC was moderate, however uptake of their services was relatively low with a good rating from more than half of the households serviced.

Approximately 2230 (20.2%) agriworker households were aware of the Minister's Prestige Agriworkers Forum within the Western Cape and 2070 (18.8%) agriworker households were aware of the farmworker competition which they indicated they became aware of through farm management and radio broadcast. The three most popular methods of communication were cell phone sms, cell phone calls and word of mouth, while the most preferred means of communication was through cell phone sms.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture as a sector is becoming increasingly important on a global, national and local level. With the world population having grown rapidly in the last century, the concept of food security is becoming an ever increasing concern for governments across the globe. The agricultural sector is also seen as a critical employer with larger scale farming operations not only creating many jobs in rural communities, but also being a catalyst in creating downstream business and employment opportunities within the agri-processing and manufacturing sectors. In 2012 and 2013 more than 75% (**Stats SA 2014**) of all national farm operation costs were attributed to labour, further reiterating the significant use of labour in the sector.

In South Africa the "Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing" (AFF) sector contributes 2.3% to GDP (**Stats SA 2014**) and within the same year the sector had shown strong economic growth with growth culminating at 8.9% year on year in the third quarter of 2014. The growth experienced in this sector was more than double that of any other sector in the economy and more than 6 times higher than the 2014 national average of 1.4% year on year third quarter growth. In the last quarter of 2016 however the sector has contracted by 0.1%. While this is still higher than the total economic contraction of 0.3% experienced by the entire country, it is still a cause for concern.

The Agricultural Sector of the Western Cape is the second largest in the country after KZN. The region currently contributes 22.6% to the AFF sector's national output. At a provincial level the AFF sector contributes 3.4% (**Stats SA 2014**) to the economic activity in the Western Cape but is also a major contributor to the manufacturing and wholesale sectors (respectively contributing 13.7% and 15.1% to the Gross Regional Product (GRP)). It should be noted that the only other province where the AFF sector's contribution to GRP is higher is in the Northern Cape (6.6%).

From the above discussion it is clear that Agriculture is a significant sector in the growth and development of both the regional and national economies. In order to assist the growth of this sector an in-depth understanding of dynamics and critical components of the sector is necessary so that Government at both a regional and national level can put in place policies and strategies to fast track growth and development. As outlined above, labour contributes more than 75% to the cost base in the sector. Therefore having a clear understanding of labour (agriworkers) and their needs is critical in ensuring that stable, long term growth and development of the sector takes place.

Until now no comprehensive data has existed that has allowed a clear understanding of the needs of agriworkers. Hence policies that have been generated to assist these workers have had to rely on secondary or anecdotal data. This report represents the first attempt at providing comprehensive data on the current state of agriworkers in the Western Cape. The report comprises several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of agriworkers' lives. It

is hoped that this report is the first step in creating a clearer picture of the current state of agriworkers in the Western Cape so that effective policies can be developed not only to assist these workers but to grow the agricultural sector as a whole.

SECTION 1: METHODOLOGY

The agriworkers household census in the Western Cape province commenced in 2014. It is important to note that this study is not a random sample of households but a census of agriworkers' and their households. This report encompasses data from all areas within the various district municipalities in the Western Cape, comprising the Cape Metro, Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Eden, Overberg and the West Coast. Farmers in each area were informed of the study through departmental/community representatives and farm related organisations.

Following this, fieldworkers canvassed each geographic area before going to each farm in the area. In the cases where access was gained, farmers were again informed of the study and asked to schedule interview sessions with agriworkers at a convenient time. If this were not possible immediately, interview sessions were scheduled through the operational centre. The regional manager was responsible for coordinating fieldwork teams to conduct the surveys. In many cases, the fieldwork required multiple visits to the same farm, resulting in a general response rate across regions of between 50-55%.

Where no access was possible on the first attempt, a second and third visit to the farm was made. If it was still not possible to gain access to the farm, the contact numbers were then given to the operational centre where multiple phone calls were made to the farm to attempt to arrange a time to meet with the agriworkers. Where farms refused to participate in the project, the Department of Agriculture (DoA) was informed, who in turn attempted to contact the farms directly to convince them to participate.

It should be noted that the regional manager had to be aware of the preferred spoken language on farms to schedule fieldworkers who could perform interviews in that language. Fieldwork teams canvassed farms and conducted interviews over a period of 24 months between 2014 and 2017 to ensure that all farms were given an opportunity to participate. Table 1 in the next section outlines the number of farms that were surveyed as well as the number of households per region and subsequently the number of people living in these households in each region. From the results, it can be seen that there were a total of 11 028 households surveyed which covered 42 982 individuals.

A census aims to capture all respondents of interest, though this is not always possible for a variety of reasons. In this study, there were cases where farmers refused to participate and allow access to agriworkers. In other cases, agriworkers themselves refused to participate or did not answer all the questions in the questionnaire.

Lastly during the census process, the survey went through two iterations; the first iteration was used in the Cape Winelands and the Swellendam and Cape Agulhas Local Municipalities, while the second iteration was used in all other regions. Note that the second iteration

added questions to the interview process where it was felt that further information was required.

1.1 LIMITATIONS

There were three main limitations of the study:

- The census was conducted on a voluntary basis and as the access point for agriworkers was the farm, the farm owner/manager had to give permission to agriworkers to participate in the census. Overall, a participation rate of 50 – 55% was achieved. Mitigation of this problem was attempted by contacting farmer organisations/unions to solicit their support and buy in for the study.
- Due to budgetary and time constraints (harvesting periods) the census had to be conducted over a 24 - 30 month period. This means that population dynamics could have changed over the period. Mitigation of this problem was attempted by surveying 2 district municipalities every 6 - 8 months.
- Not all seasonal workers could be captured during the census. This was mitigated by the farmer providing an estimate of the number of seasonal and temporary workers that are employed annually.

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

The following section of the report outlines the general demographics with regards to the study areas. The information within this section is an overview of all the regions within the Western Cape. The section begins by discussing the number of farms, population surveyed, ages and genders of the people within the areas of study.

GENERAL POPULATION & HOUSEHOLD ANALYSIS

The table below (Table 1) shows the total number of individuals and households surveyed during the data collection process from the regions within the Western Cape which are Cape Metro, Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Eden, Overberg and West Coast. It also shows number of survey points as well as the number of households surveyed and number of people covered by the census. A survey point in most cases covers multiple farms as commercial farmers generally have multiple holdings. It was for ease of access that farmers brought agriworkers to one point to be surveyed.

The total number of survey points were 1196 covering an estimated 2991 farms. Compared to the other regions, Cape Winelands had the highest proportion of farms interviewed (34.7%). The lowest proportion of farms surveyed within the regions were recorded from Cape Metro (3.0%).

The number of total households surveyed for this census was 11,028. By regions, Cape Winelands had the highest proportion of households surveyed (52.1%) and Cape Metro recorded the lowest proportion of households surveyed within the province (3.0%).

The number of people surveyed was 42 982 with Cape Winelands recording the highest proportion of agriworkers surveyed (51.1%). Central Karoo had the lowest proportion of agriworkers surveyed (1.3%).

Table 1: Number of farms surveyed

Region	No of Survey Points (n)	Percentage	Number of farms covered by the Census (n)	No of HH surveyed (n)	Percentage	No of people in the survey (n)	Percentage
Cape Metro	36	3.0%	90	334	3.0%	1238	2.9%
Cape Winelands	415	34.7%	1038	5750	52.1%	21968	51.1%
Central Karoo	62	5.2%	155	189	1.7%	566	1.3%
Eden	132	11.0%	330	981	8.9%	4126	9.6%
Overberg	176	14.7%	440	1191	10.8%	4572	10.6%
West Coast	375	31.4%	938	2583	23.4%	10512	24.5%
Province	1196	1196	2991	11028	11028	42982	42982

Table 2 shows the distribution of farmworker households that were located on and off farms. Among the farms surveyed, most of the farmworker houses are located on the farms, 8326 (78.0%), while 2346 (22.0%) houses were located off the farms. Out of the regions within the Western Cape province, Cape Winelands had the highest proportion of houses located on the farm (53.2%), followed by the West Coast (24.5%). The region with the lowest number of houses located on the farms was found in Central Karoo (1.5%). It can be seen that Overberg (81%), West Coast (81%) and Cape Winelands (80%) have the highest proportion of agriworker households located on the farm in their specific regions.

Table 2: House on farm versus off farm

Region	House on farm	House not on farm	Proportion in the Region on Farms
	%	%	%
Cape Metro	2.7	4.6	68.0
Cape Winelands	53.2	46.4	80.0
Central Karoo	1.5	2.3	70.0
Eden	6.7	16.8	59.0
Overberg	11.3	9.2	81.0
West Coast	24.5	20.7	81.0
Province (n)	8326	2346	
Province (%)	78.0	22.0	

The gender breakdown of the surveyed population shows that the province had marginally more male adults (13106) compared to female adults (12926), and more male children (8028) compared to female children (8001). The Cape Winelands constituted approximately 50% of all males and females surveyed (49.6% (M) and 49.3% (F) adults and 52.6% (M) and 52.2% (F) children respectively). Central Karoo had the lowest number of male children 79 (1.0%) and male adults 215 (1.6%) and the lowest number of female adults 180 (1.3%) and female children 74 (0.9%).

Table 3: Gender distribution

Region	Adults				Children			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cape Metro	364	2.8	374	2.9	257	3.2	243	3.0
Cape Winelands	6371	49.3	6498	49.6	4173	52.2	4223	52.6
Central Karoo	180	1.4	215	1.6	74	0.9	79	1.0
Eden	1257	9.7	1263	9.6	736	9.2	789	9.8
Overberg	1466	11.3	1510	11.5	781	9.8	806	10.0
West Coast	3288	25.4	3246	24.8	1980	24.7	1888	23.5
Province (n)	12926		13106		8001		8028	
Province (%)	30.7		31.2		19.0		19.1	

At the provincial level the proportions of males and females surveyed on the farms are approximately equal as can be seen in the Provincial proportions shown on the table, this is true for both categories of Adults and Children. As noted earlier in the section, in both adults and children there are marginally more males than females, except in the West Coast.

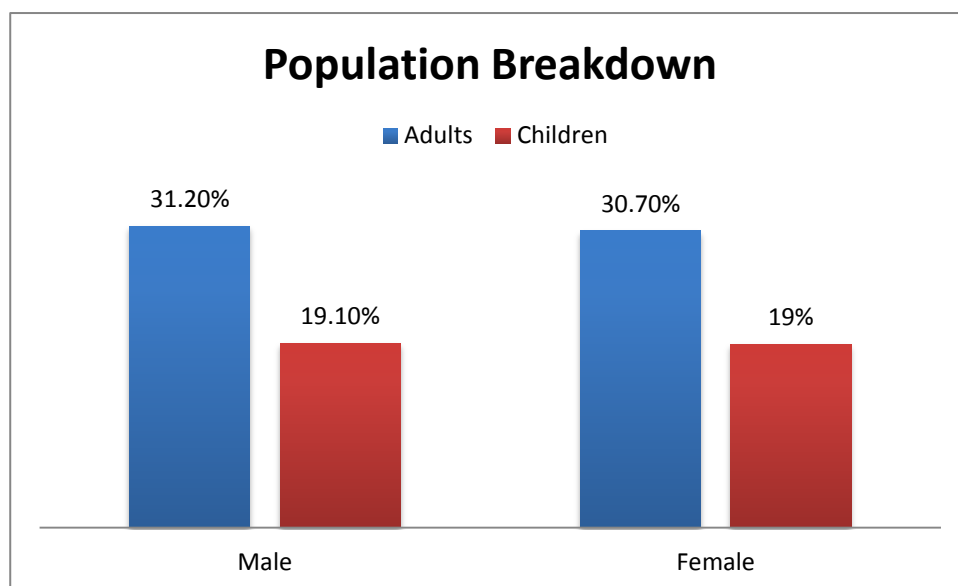


Figure 1: Gender Distribution

Table 4 below shows the age distribution by gender for respondents in the province. The majority of males and females were in the 19-34 years age band with the proportion of males being relatively higher than the females in that group. The provincial proportion of males and females in the 19-34 year age band is 16.3% and 15.8% respectively. Cape Winelands as expected had the highest number of people within all the age bands for the females and the males as it had the highest population of all regions in the census.

It is also important to note that 34.1% of the total population is below the age of 18 while only 10.8% of the population is between the ages of 50 – 65 years. These numbers have serious implications for economic growth and development as it means that the current job market would have to triple in size to accommodate all new job entrants into the market over the next 15 – 18 years (this assumes current full employment which is not the case).

Table 4: Distribution gender by age bands

Region	Female, %							Male, %						
	Age bands (years)							Age bands (years)						
	0-6	7-13	14-18	19-34	35-49	50-64	65+	0-6	7-13	14-18	19-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Cape Metro	3.5	3.6	2.5	3	2.8	2.7	1.3	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6
Cape Winelands	45.4	51.3	52.7	50.7	52	52.7	47	51.6	50.1	53.2	51.9	51.5	49.7	52.4
Cape Karoo	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
Eden	9.9	8.7	8.8	9.6	7.8	9.1	8.5	9.4	9.8	8.2	10	8.5	7.8	8.7
Overberg	12.6	11.1	9.6	11	11.2	10.4	13.8	9.7	11.3	12.6	10.8	11.8	12.2	10.9
West Coast	27.1	24.4	25.5	24.4	24.7	24	29.1	24.6	25.3	21.3	23.0	23.4	25.3	23.8
Province (n)	2571	2763	1370	6226	4131	2013	399	2545	2725	1449	6411	4163	2221	310
Province (%)	6.5	7.0	3.5	15.8	10.5	5.1	1.0	6.5	6.9	3.7	16.3	10.6	5.7	0.8



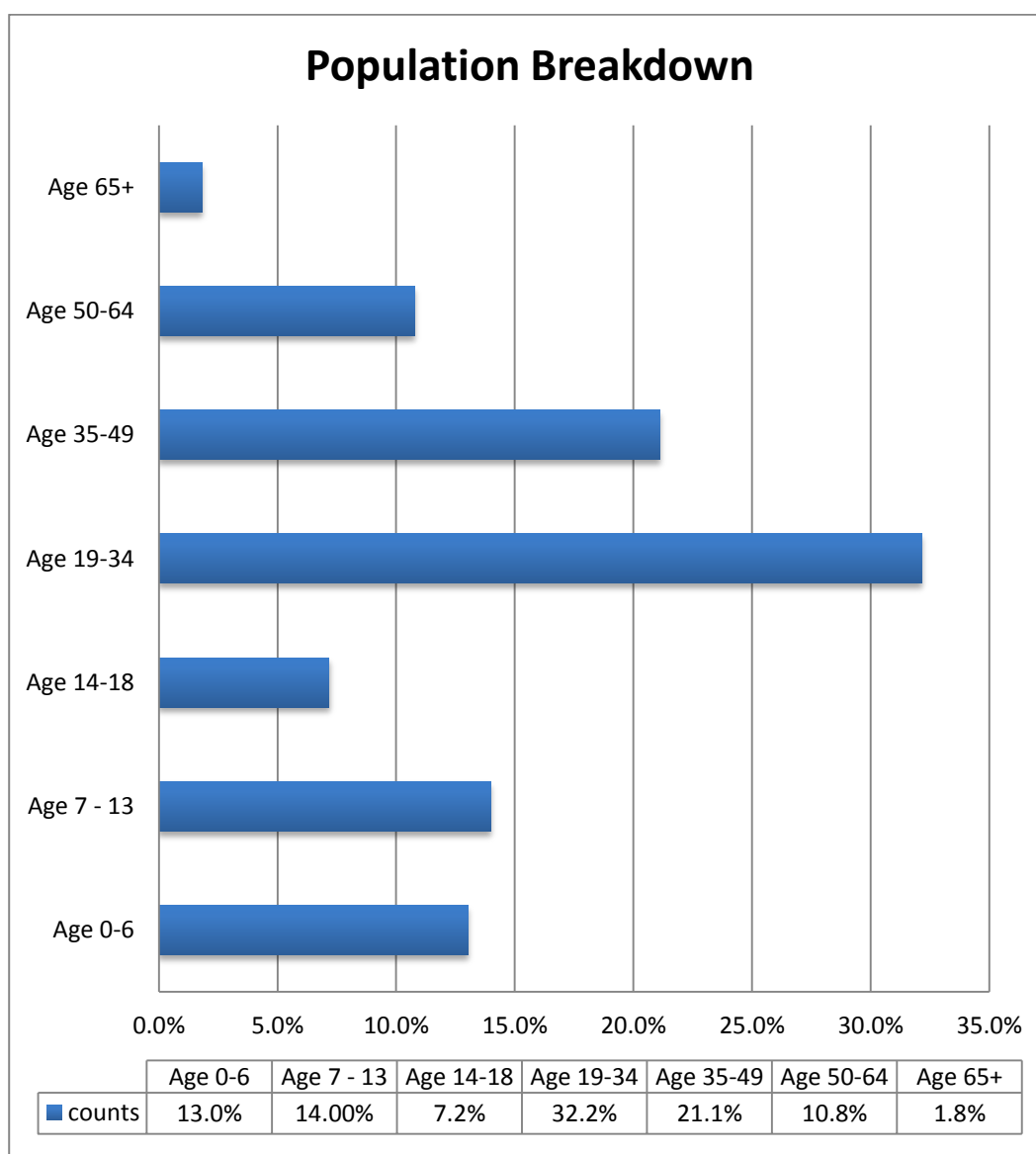


Figure 2: Age Bands

Table 5 below outlines the highest level of education attained by gender. The data showed that as the level of education increased the number of people within that level decreased. Some regions had relatively fewer participants completing schooling at the ABET or Tertiary level.

The results indicate that there are 2904 (12.5%) females with no form of schooling. Most of the females without no schooling experience were participants from Cape Winelands (45.8%), while Central Karoo recorded the lowest number of females (1.8%) without any form of schooling. The lowest numbers of people with some form of education were obtained from Central Karoo. Cape Winelands also had the highest number of females with primary

education 45.8%, senior education 47.2%, some high school education 30.2%, matriculation 48.8%, ABET 82.9% and Tertiary 50.8%. Central Karoo had the lowest number of females with primary education 0.6%, senior education 1.1%, some high school education 0.7%, matriculation 1.3%. Two regions (Central Karoo, and Eden) did not have any females with ABET education, while three regions (Central Karoo, Eden and Cape Metro) did not have any females with Tertiary education.

The results also show that there were 2695 (11.8%) males with no form of schooling. The highest proportion of males with no formal education were recorded in Cape Winelands, 47.2% and the region with the lowest was Central Karoo (1.5%). Cape Winelands also had the highest proportion of males with primary education (46.6%), senior education (47.4%), some high school education (49%), matriculation (50.7%), ABET (73.7%) and Tertiary (36.7%). Central Karoo had the lowest number of males with primary education (1.1%), senior education (1.2%), some high school education (1.5%), matriculation (1.1%). Two regions (Cape Metro, and Eden) did not have any males with ABET education, while Central Karoo was the only region that did not have any males with Tertiary education.

Overall the results for both the males and females mirror the population density of the regions across the Western Cape. Of greater interest is the current proportion of the population that has completed matriculation or have some further education i.e. ABET or Tertiary. Of the 42 989 individuals that the census covered the following can be said with regard to education:

- 3 674 have completed Matriculation: 8.5% of the total population
- 76 have a ABET qualification: 0.001% of the total population
- 115 have a Tertiary qualification: 0.002% of the total population
- Currently those attending school make up 26.3% of the total population
- 2136 (5%) of the population are too young to go to school
- The data indicates that 87.7% of the population that are of working age have not completed a matric qualification (under-educated)
- The age band analysis also points to the fact that 31.2% of the current population is between the ages of 19 – 34

Table 5: Level of education by gender

Region	Female(%)						
	Highest level of education attained						
	No school	Primary	Senior primary	Some high school	Matriculation	ABET	Tertiary
Cape Metro	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	0.0
Cape Winelands	45.8	47.2	46.7	30.2	48.8	82.9	50.8
Central Karoo	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.3	0	0
Eden	5.5	6.9	6.5	4.7	8.5	0	0
Overberg	20.9	27.9	27.6	18.4	30.9	2.9	20
West Coast	26.8	19.5	20.4	19.3	15.4	11.4	28.8
Province (n)	2904	3514	6599	8191	1901	35	66
Province (%)	12.5%	15.1%	28.4%	35.3%	8.2%	0.2%	0.3%

Region	Male(%)						
	Highest level of education attained						
	No school	Primary	Senior primary	Some high school	Matriculation	ABET	Tertiary
Cape Metro	3.0	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.1
Cape Winelands	47.2	46.6	47.4	49.0	50.7	73.7	36.7
Central Karoo	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.6	0
Eden	6	7.7	7.2	7.1	9.4	0	6.1
Overberg	23.3	25.5	27.2	26	29	5.3	18.4
West Coast	27.3	21.5	20.	19.3	15.1	17.1	40.8
Province (n)	2695	3585	6652	8023	1773	41	49
Province (%)	11.8%	15.7%	29.2%	35.2%	7.8%	0.2%	0.2%

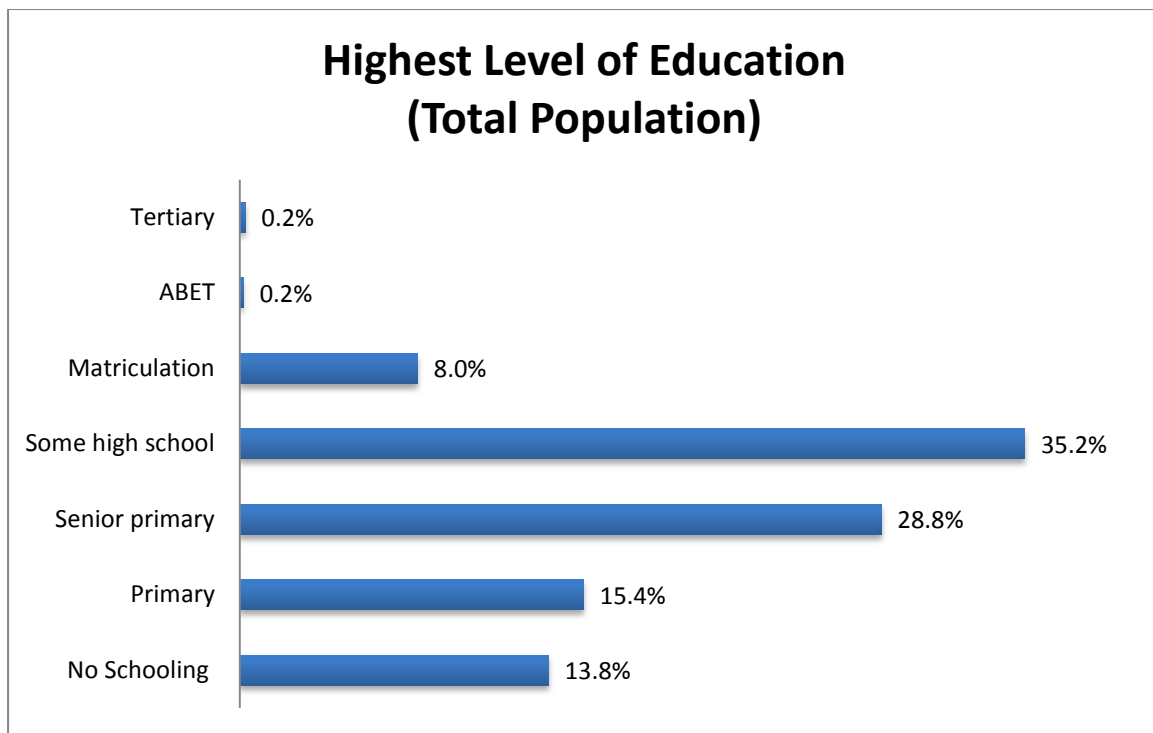


Figure 3: Highest level of education

CONCLUSION

This section of the report has discussed the general demographic trends of the agriworker households in the Western Cape province. From the information above the number of households surveyed were 11028 and the total number of people surveyed were 42 982.

Assessing gender it was found that there was no difference between the proportions of males compared to females. A larger proportion of the surveyed population were within the 19-34 age group for both males and females. A relatively high proportion of people had some formal education while very few people completed any tertiary education. 34.1% of the total population is below the age of 18 while only 10.8% of the population is between the ages of 50 – 65 years. In respect of economic growth and development it means that the current job market (economy) would have to triple in size to accommodate all new job entrants into the market over the next 15 – 18 years.

SECTION 3: ACCESS TO EDUCATION

This section evaluates access to education for school age children. It sought to find out the proportion of children from these farms who were attending school and the reasons given for not attending school. Results for the time taken, distance and the mode of transport in use for those attending school are also presented.

Across the regions, 11 287 (26.26% of the population) of those surveyed were attending school. The Cape Winelands having the biggest population of all regions recorded the highest proportion of school-going children (52.5%). The lowest proportion of those surveyed attending school was recorded in the Central Karoo and Cape Metro region with 0.7% and 3.1% respectively. This is in line with their population sizes. In total 8.9% of children of a school going age are currently not attending school. Non-attendance is the greatest problem in the West Coast region (36.7%), followed by Cape Winelands (27.5%) and Eden (13.1%). The reason behind the current non-attendance is discussed later in the report.

Table 6: Currently attending school

Region	Yes (%)	No (%)
Cape Metro	3.1%	3.7%
Cape Winelands	52.5%	27.5%
Central Karoo	0.7%	9.9%
Eden	9.5%	13.1%
Overberg	10.8%	9.0%
West Coast	23.4%	36.7%
Province (n)	11287	1096
Province (%)	91.1%	8.9%

TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL TO SCHOOL FOR LEARNERS

Table 7 outlines the time taken to travel to school by children attending crèche (pre-primary), primary and high school. The following time brackets were used: less than 15, 15-30, 30-60, 61-90 and more than 90 minutes per day. For those attending crèche the data shows that (61.7%) of the learners who took less than 15 minutes to travel to school were from the Cape Winelands; the highest proportion of any group of learners. Similarly, for primary school the majority of learners took less than fifteen minutes. The West Coast and Cape Metro regions account for the highest proportion of learners in the crèche spending more than ninety minutes travelling to school (38.5% and 30.8% respectively). Across all levels of education namely crèche, primary and high school only small proportions of total learners were found

to spend more than 60 minutes to travel to school. These proportions are indicated in the row for provincial proportions.

Table 7: Time taken to travel to school

Region	Time taken to travel to school (mins) (n)									
	Creche(%)					Primary(%)				
	less than 15	15-30	31-60	61-90	90+	less than 15	15-30	31-60	61-90	90+
Cape Metro	1.9%	3.9%	7.3%	7.7%	30.8%	2.9%	2.2%	4.3%	7.5%	2.7%
Cape Winelands	61.7%	47.8%	40.6%	30.8%	7.7%	54.1%	55.8%	43%	21.1%	17.8%
Central Karoo	0.2%	0.5%	1%	0%	0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0%	0%
Eden	10%	19.4%	16.7%	15.4%	23.1%	6.6%	9.1%	10.6%	16.3%	15.1%
Overberg	10%	7.2%	8.3%	23.1%	0.0	11.5%	11.5%	9.2%	7.5%	6.8%
West Coast	16.3%	21.2%	26%	23.1%	38.5%	23.8%	20.7%	32.7%	47.6%	57.5%
Province (n)	1081	387	96	13	13	1946	1907	554	147	73
Province (%)	68.0%	24.3%	6.0%	0.8%	0.8%	42.1%	41.2%	12.0%	3.2%	1.6%

Region	Time taken to travel to school (mins) (n) High School					
	less than 15	less than 15	15-30	31-60	61-90	90+
Cape Metro	1.9%	4.3%	2.3%	3%	5.2%	0%
Cape Winelands	61.7%	53.5%	65.4%	62.7%	45.8%	23.8%
Central Karoo	0.2%	1%	0.5%	0.5%	0%	0%
Eden	10%	6.6%	7.8%	12.9%	16.7%	12.7%
Overberg	10%	16.1%	12.4%	7.4%	7.3%	11.1%
West Coast	16.3%	18.4%	11.6%	13.5%	25%	52.4%
Province (n)	1081	484	774	394	96	63
Province (%)	68.0%	26.7%	42.7%	21.8%	5.3%	3.5%

DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO SCHOOL BY LEARNERS

The distance travelled each day to school is similar to the previous data relating to the time that learners spend travelling to school every day. Distance brackets of 0.3, 3-4.9, 5-10 and 10+ km of travelling to school were used to assess the access to education for learners on the farms that were surveyed. Results show that the majority of learners surveyed did not have to travel long distances each day. Most of the children at the crèche level travelled less than

3km to school followed by the children in the primary school while those who travel a distance of 10 or more km was highest among the high school students. The Cape Winelands generally accounted for the highest proportion of learners travelling across most brackets on a daily basis though a greater proportion of learners in the West Coast travelled more than 10km to attend crèche and primary school.

Table 8: Distance to school

Region	Distance travelled to school (km) (%)											
	Crèche				Primary				High school			
	0-3	3-4.9	5-10	10+	0-3	3-4.9	5-10	10+	0-3	3-4.9	5-10	10+
Cape Metro	1.9	4.2	5.4	4.5	2.9	2.3	2.9	4.5	5.3	2.3	2.7	2.8
Cape Winelands	61.1	50.9	40.8	25.8	57.2	57.2	45.8	24.2	57.9	66.2	63.1	43.8
Central Karoo	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0
Eden	11.8	16.6	10.9	7.6	8.5	10.0	4.7	8.1	9.5	10.4	7.3	8.7
Overberg	9.5	8.1	12.2	12.1	10.1	10.1	14.2	13.7	14.0	12.0	11.8	12.3
West Coast	15.5	19.9	29.9	48.5	20.0	20.1	32.1	48.5	11.6	9.1	15.1	31.5
Province (n)	1069	332	147	66	1768	1464	962	534	378	517	482	496
Province (%)	66.2	20.6	9.1	4.1	37.4	31	20.3	11.3	20.2	27.6	25.7	26.5

MODE OF TRANSPORT TO SCHOOL

This following table describes the various methods of transportation that are used by school learners to travel to school every day. The most popular method of transportation was found to be the bus 4969 (44.8%). School children going by foot/walking 3758(33.9%) was the second in ranking. The use of bicycles to school was least popular among students showing 100 users overall. The farm transport users was more prevalent among school going children in Cape Winelands (65.9%) compared to other regions with the lowest proportion in Eden.

Table 9: Mode of transport to school

Region	Mode of transport to school (%)					
	Foot/walking	Bicycle	Farm transport	Bus	Private car	Taxi
Cape Metro	3.6	1.0	0.5	2.7	4.6	7.0
Cape Winelands	52.7	64.0	65.9	49.5	53.7	49.0
Central Karoo	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Eden	13.5	10.0	1.6	7.9	15.9	10.1
Overberg	9.0	8.0	20.3	10.1	9.8	11.2

West Coast	19.6	17.0	10.9	29.6	16.1	22.5
Province	3758	100	1279	4969	479	516
Province (%)	33.9	0.9	11.5	44.8	4.3	4.6

Table 10 presents the distribution of the reasons why 440 school-age children living in households within the province are not attending school. The main reasons at a provincial level that are driving absenteeism are: Not wanting to study (26.6%), No money for fees (23.2%), Pregnancy (10.5%) and feeling that Education is Useless (10.0%). Unsurprisingly Cape Winelands had the highest proportions across all categories followed by the West Coast.

Table 10: Reasons for not attending school

Region	Reasons for not attending school(%)								
	Difficulties getting to school	No money for fees	Working	Education useless	Does not want to study	Unable to perform	illness	Pregnancy	Disability
Cape Metro	4.5%	3.9%	4.8%	6.8%	0.9%	5.9%	0.0%	2.2%	5.3%
Cape Winelands	45.5%	71.6%	33.3%	72.7%	72.6%	50.0%	28.6%	67.4%	47.4%
Central Karoo	4.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Eden	9.1%	10.8%	2.4%	6.8%	0.9%	2.9%	14.3%	8.7%	10.5%
Overberg	9.1%	2.0%	4.8%	6.8%	9.4%	2.9%	7.1%	6.5%	10.5%
West Coast	27.3%	10.8%	54.8%	6.8%	16.2%	38.2%	50.0%	15.2%	26.3%
Province	22	102	42	44	117	34	14	46	19
Province (%)	5.0%	23.2%	9.5%	10.0%	26.6%	7.7%	3.2%	10.5%	4.3%

EDUCATION RELATED ASSISTANCE

Table 11 below indicates the forms of education related assistance that respondents indicated are required by households. Respondents could indicate more than one item that they required assistance in.

Table 11 Education related Assistance

Region	Education related assistance (%)				
	Feeding	School fees	School uniform	Scholar transport	Career guidance
Cape Metro	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Cape Winelands	62%	59%	56%	62%	44%
Central Karoo	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Eden	16%	10%	11%	16%	32%
Overberg	9%	10%	11%	9%	8%
West Coast	10%	18%	20%	10%	13%
Province	782	1841	2719	943	485
Provincial Proportion	9.5%	22.3%	33.0%	11.4%	5.9%

Region	Education related assistance (%)					
	Access to bursaries	Special education needs	Vocational skills	Development (FETs)	Short courses	Other
Cape Metro	2%	2%	0%	12%	1%	2%
Cape Winelands	49%	54%	76%	0%	76%	82%
Central Karoo	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Eden	26%	30%	24%	0%	12%	2%
Overberg	9%	8%	0%	41%	6%	2%
West Coast	14%	6%	0%	47%	4%	11%
Province	684	334	157	58	201	45
Provincial Proportion	8.3%	4.0%	1.9%	0.7%	2.4%	0.5%

The results showed that, 2719 of the respondents indicated their need for assistance with school uniforms followed by assistance with school fees (1841). Vocational skills and development FET's were indicated as areas where least assistance was needed among the respondents. Relative to the other regions, respondents from Cape Winelands expressed the greatest need for assistance across all the types of educationally related assistance, short courses 76.0%, vocational skills 76.0%, scholar transport 62.0%, and assistance with school uniform 56.0%, 59.0% for school fees and 62.0% for feeding assistance. This was expected

given the high proportion that Cape Winelands contributed to the overall census population. Following similar trends in previous tables, the Cape Metro and Central Karoo regions reported the lowest proportions of educationally related assistance needed.

CONCLUSION

In this section of the report the results show that within this province most learners attend school. The results also show that, access to schools in terms of distance and time taken to travel to school every day, were shorter and consequently less time spend travelling when comparing crèche and primary school learners to high school learners. Households indicated that they required most assistance with school uniforms and school fees.

SECTION 4: ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

This section presents results for access to health care services for the agriworkers within the province.

HEALTH CONCERNS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

With regards to the health of the agriworkers, difficulty seeing was the most common health issue within the province (1183, 46%). Cape Winelands recorded the highest numbers of people with difficulties in seeing (47.1%), followed by West Coast (20.0%). Central Karoo recorded the lowest number of people that had difficulties in seeing (0.4%).

Physical disability was also a major concern among agriworkers within the province as it was the second largest health concern faced by 394 agriworkers (15.3%). The highest numbers of people with physical disability were also recorded from Cape Winelands (47.0%), with the lowest number of people recorded in Central Karoo (0.8%). Difficulty in hearing was also among the top three health concerns within the province (391, 15.2%), Cape Winelands recorded the highest number of people (48.8%) with difficulty in hearing while the Central Karoo recorded only 4 (1.0%) cases. Other general health issues within the province included problems with memory and concentration, self-care concerns and speech problems.

Table 12: General health issues

Region	General health issues(%)					
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Speech problems	Physical disability	Remembering/ concentrating	Self-care
Cape Metro	4.1%	3.8%	3.2%	2.0%	0.9%	2.2%
Cape Winelands	47.1%	48.8%	51.0%	47.0%	47.9%	48.3%
Central Karoo	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%
Eden	16.0%	15.6%	12.3%	15.2%	25.3%	26.3%
Overberg	12.4%	10.2%	14.8%	12.7%	11.5%	12.5%
West Coast	20.0%	20.5%	18.1%	22.3%	13.4%	10.8%
Province (n)	1183	391	155	394	217	232
Province (%)	46.0%	15.2%	6.0%	15.3%	8.4%	9.0%

HEALTHCARE SERVICES

The common health service that was requested by the agriworkers was the road to a health card (5009, 59.2%). The highest numbers for this required service were recorded in the Cape Winelands (51.1%). Assistance with medication and medical check-ups was also popular

with the highest percentage coming from Eden (41.4% and 42.5% respectively). The health care services that were least required were rehabilitation, assistive devices and height/weight measurements. Central Karoo also did not record any people requiring assistance with assistive devices, school feeding programme, immunisation and height/weight measuring and rehabilitation services.

Table 13 Assistance required from health services

Region	Assistance required from health services (%)				
	Road to health card	Treatment medication	Medical check-up	Rehabilitation services	Assistive devices
Cape Metro	0.2%	2.3%	1.6%	2.1%	3.5%
Cape Winelands	51.1%	25.8%	32.4%	43.8%	44.7%
Central Karoo	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Eden	27.4%	41.4%	42.5%	20.8%	31.8%
Overberg	2.9%	8.9%	5.8%	14.6%	5.9%
West Coast	17.4%	21.4%	17.5%	18.8%	14.1%
Province (n)	5009	1366	1404	48	85
Province (%)	59.2%	16.1%	16.6%	0.6%	1.0%
Region	Assistance required from health services (%)				
	School feeding programs	VCT	Immunisation	Height/Weight measurements	
Cape Metro	1.0%	2.5%	1.5%	0.0%	
Cape Winelands	16.2%	55.0%	71.9%	100%	
Central Karoo	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
Eden	66.2%	30.8%	13.3%	0.0%	
Overberg	2.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	
West Coast	14.2%	10.8%	12.6%	0.0%	
Province (n)	204	120	135	97	
Province (%)	2.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%	

The health services required by female agriworkers in the Western Cape province were also captured in the census. Table 14 below shows the results from the data collected.

The data revealed that, there is high need for Pap smear services by women within all regions. This service had the highest number respondents in the West Coast region (34.5%), followed by Cape Winelands (23.2%). Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) and Pre/Post-natal health care were relatively less requested services. PMTCT was mostly requested for in West Coast (42.6%), Central Karoo had the least response for needing the services of PMTCT (1.1%).

Table 14: Healthcare assistance required by women

Region	Health care assistance required by women (%)			
	PMTCT	Pre/post-natal	Pap smear	Family planning
Cape Metro	5.3%	6.4%	4.6%	7.2%
Cape Winelands	9.5%	10.2%	23.2%	20.6%
Central Karoo	1.1%	2.7%	3.8%	3.0%
Eden	22.1%	19.3%	12.8%	14.2%
Overberg	19.5%	17.6%	21.2%	15.5%
West Coast	42.6%	43.9%	34.5%	39.5%
Province (n)	190	187	1245	529
Province (%)	8.8%	8.7%	57.9%	24.6%

Results from Table 15 below shows healthcare assistance required by the children within the areas of study. The results show that learner support was the highest required service across all categories with Eden recording 34 (75.6%) cases. Eden also recorded the highest number of children with need for health care assistance in audiologist (60.0%), occupational therapy (60.0%) and physiotherapy (51.9%). West Coast however recorded the second highest percentage (33.3%) for children in need of assistance with speech therapy after Eden (59.3%).

Table 15: Healthcare assistance required by children

Region	Health care assistance required by children (%)				
	Speech therapy	Audiologist	Occupational therapy	Physiotherapy	Learner support

Cape Metro	3.7%	10.0%	10.0%	7.4%	4.4%
Cape Winelands	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked
Central Karoo	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Eden	59.3%	60.0%	60.0%	51.9%	75.6%
Overberg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
West Coast	33.3%	30.0%	30.0%	40.7%	15.6%
Province (n)	27	30	20	27	45
Province (%)	18.1%	20.1%	13.4%	18.1%	30.2%

CRITICAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE

With regards to critical health services, the majority of agriworkers in the province required assistance with the management and treatment of chronic illness (1463, 14.6%). The other critical health care needs were with respect to TB (180) cases, Terminal illness (131 cases) and HIV (96 cases). Provincially, Cape Winelands (37.4%) recorded the highest proportion of agriworkers in need of assistance for chronic illness. Cape Winelands also recorded the highest proportions for terminal illness (37.4%), HIV (37.5%), TB (38.3%) and other diseases (70.8%). Central Karoo recorded the lowest numbers for chronic illness (2.1%), terminal illness (0.8%), HIV (2.1%), TB (0.6%).

Table 16: Critical health assistance

Region	Critical health care assistance (%)				
	Chronic illness	Terminal illness	HIV	TB	Other
Cape Metro	2.4%	1.5%	5.2%	3.9%	0.1%
Cape Winelands	37.4%	37.4%	37.5%	38.3%	70.8%
Central Karoo	2.1%	0.8%	2.1%	0.6%	0.1%
Eden	14.4%	24.4%	21.9%	27.8%	11.4%
Overberg	15.9%	9.2%	12.5%	10.6%	6.8%
West Coast	27.9%	26.7%	20.8%	18.9%	10.9%
Province (n)	1463	131	96	180	8174
Province (%)	14.6%	1.3%	1.0%	1.8%	81.4%

CONCLUSION

This section discussed the healthcare services available for the people within the farms and the areas in which the households needed healthcare service assistance. Many people

indicated that they had eye sight problems (difficulties in seeing) and there is need for attention to be put in that area to assist the people with this problem. Women required healthcare services with respect to pap smears, while children primarily needed learner support and many households also indicated that they required support for the management and treatment of chronic illness.

SECTION 5: EMPLOYMENT

In this section the report will present results in respect of the current employment status of the individuals at a household level, current positions occupied by agriworkers, the agriculture skills possessed by agriworkers and the agriculture skills desired by agriworkers.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment statuses of the household members within regions of the Western Cape Province are presented on Table 17 below. The results show that most of the household members were permanently employed on the farms (agriworkers). The region that had the highest number of household members that were permanently employed on the farms was Cape Winelands with (53.4%) followed by West Coast (25.0%).

A total of 13 189 agriworkers who participated in the census are currently permanently employed on farms in the Western Cape. Cape Winelands region as expected had the highest number of agriworkers that were employed permanently both on (53.4%) and off the farms (50.5%). Overberg had the highest (69.2%) proportion of people that were employed seasonally off the farm. Some regions did not have any pensioners or active job searching individuals within the household. The West Coast had the highest number of pensioners (58.3%) and active job seekers (40.5%). The number of individuals actively searching for jobs was relatively low on farms surveyed in the province (37), while the number of unemployed, temporarily employed and season workers is significant:

- Unemployed: 4623
- Temporary: 2584 (on and off Farm)
- Seasonal: 2522 (on and off Farm)

Focusing on just the employable population the following results are significant in respect to the labour market.

- Size of the Labor Market: 25 063
- Total Permanently employed: 15 334 (61.2%)
- Total unemployed & job seekers: 4650 (18.5%)
- Total Temporary & Seasonal: 5106 (20.3%)

This indicates that while 18.4% of the working population is currently unemployed, 20.4% are at a high risk of being unemployed due to the temporary and seasonal nature of their current work. This effectively means that the size of the job seeking market is 38.8% of the working population. When assessing this with respect to the earlier demographic data regarding population growth this points to the fact that significant economic growth and development needs to take place in order to absorb current as well as new labour market entrants.

Table 17: Employment status of household members

Region	Employment status of household members(%)										
	Permanent off farm	Temporary off farm	Seasonal off farm	Unemployed	Too young	At school	Permanent on farm	Temporary on farm	Seasonal on farm	Retired/pensioner	Actively job searching
Cape Metro	2.6%	3.1%	0.3%	4.0%	3.5%	4.5%	2.9%	2.6%	1.2%	5.2%	5.4%
Cape Winelands	50.5%	36.1%	19.4%	50.6%	44.1%	37.3%	53.4%	57.9%	67.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Central Karoo	1.0%	0.8%	0.1%	1.6%	2.1%	1.1%	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%
Eden	8.9%	8.0%	4.6%	10.6%	11.3%	12.6%	8.1%	8.2%	3.9%	9.8%	24.3%
Overberg	11.1%	26.2%	69.2%	8.4%	6.2%	11.6%	8.8%	6.9%	5.2%	25.9%	29.7%
West Coast	25.9%	25.7%	6.5%	24.8%	32.8%	32.8%	25.0%	23.2%	21.8%	58.3%	40.5%
Province (n)	2145	847	899	4623	3082	8032	13189	1737	1623	367	37
Provincial (%)	5.9%	2.3%	2.5%	12.6%	8.4%	22.0%	36.1%	4.7%	4.4%	1.0%	0.1%



FARMWORKER JOBS

The Table 18 below shows a breakdown of the type of agricultural work that agriworkers are currently engaged in. The most popular and common position that was held by agriworkers was the “general worker” position. A total of 16 664 agriworkers within the Western Cape region were “general workers”. Cape Winelands recorded the highest proportion of “general workers” (51.6%), while the second highest was recorded in West Coast (25.6%). The more skilled or technical positions had a fewer numbers of respondents. Only 5.2% of the respondents occupied the tractor driver positions and the highest was recorded in Cape Winelands followed by West Coast. The rest of the positions constituted about ten percent of the responses. The least common position within the regions was the manager position as only 74 (0.4%) agriworkers were employed in this position. Cape Winelands had the most number of managers 49 (66.2%). Cape Metro did not register any farm managers in the agriworkers population. Central Karoo also did not have any technical operators, irrigation specialist and section leader.

Table 18: Farmworker positions occupied

Region	Farmworker positions occupied (%)								
	General worker	Tractor driver	Animal production	Technical operator	Irrigation specialist	Section leader	Supervisor	Administration	Manager
Cape Metro	2.6%	2.6%	7.2%	4.1%	0.6%	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%
Cape Winelands	51.6%	59.1%	31.9%	61.3%	72.0%	62.6%	71.4%	74.3%	66.2%
Central Karoo	1.6%	0.6%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.4%
Eden	7.4%	6.9%	14.9%	4.5%	1.5%	4.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
Overberg	11.1%	9.8%	10.4%	18.5%	11.2%	14.0%	9.0%	5.9%	16.2%
West Coast	25.6%	21.0%	29.0%	11.5%	14.6%	17.8%	14.8%	15.5%	13.5%
Province (n)	16664	1029	335	243	329	214	566	187	74
Province (%)	84.8%	5.2%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.1%	2.9%	1.0%	0.4%

AGRICULTURAL SKILLS POSSESSED

The most common skills possessed are the general worker skills (Table 19 below). This also supports the findings of the previous table as the common job on farms was that of a general worker. The data shows that 15162 had the skill to be a general worker. Respondents from the Cape Winelands (53.8%) region recorded the highest number of people with this skill once

again in line with earlier findings. The data in the table below shows that there were 2179 (10.6%) agriworkers with tractor driver skills with Cape Winelands (46.2%) having most agriworkers with this skill. The skills least possessed by the agriworkers were administrative and managerial skills. Cape Winelands had the most agriworkers with administration (69.4%) and the managerial skills (64.1%).

Table 19: Agricultural skills possessed

Region	Agricultural skills possessed (%)								
	General worker	Tractor driver	Animal production	Technical operator	Irrigation specialist	Section leader	Supervisor	Administration	Manager
Cape Metro	2.6%	2.8%	4.7%	3.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.5%	1.1%
Cape Winelands	53.8%	46.2%	36.0%	59.4%	73.0%	66.2%	65.3%	69.4%	64.1%
Central Karoo	1.7%	2.6%	6.0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	3.2%	2.2%
Eden	7.3%	8.9%	22.2%	8.8%	3.8%	5.6%	7.4%	5.9%	5.4%
Overberg	10.0%	13.7%	9.5%	12.3%	8.7%	14.5%	9.5%	7.5%	17.4%
West Coast	24.6%	25.8%	21.6%	14.4%	12.1%	11.5%	15.3%	13.4%	9.8%
Province (n)	15162	2179	663	465	832	358	634	186	92
Province (%)	73.7%	10.6%	3.2%	2.3%	4.0%	1.7%	3.1%	0.9%	0.4%

AGRICULTURAL SKILLS DESIRED

The table below shows the different skills agriworkers desire to have. The data shows that majority of the agriworkers within Western Cape have the desire to be a supervisor (2484, 20.3%). The region with the most people who desire this agricultural skill (supervisor) is Cape Winelands region (58.7%). Many agriworkers also have a desire for obtaining tractor driver skills, a total of 2244 have indicated an interest in these skills across all regions. Cape Winelands also had the highest proportion of people with the desire for tractor driver skills (52.1%). Many respondents in the province also desired manager skills (1076, 8.8%), general farmworker skills (1829, 15.0%), administration skills (1185, 9.7%) and section leader skills (1195, 9.8%). The least desired skill was animal production (456, 3.7%).

Table 20: Agricultural skills desired

Region	Agricultural skills desired (%)								
	General worker	Tractor driver	Animal production	Technical operator	Irrigation specialist	Section leader	Supervisor	Administration	Manager
Cape Metro	3.8%	2.4%	3.3%	1.6%	2.4%	4.2%	1.1%	1.9%	2.4%
Cape Winelands	63.3%	52.1%	36.4%	54.2%	61.7%	54.7%	58.7%	55.6%	51.1%
Central Karoo	1.1%	2.5%	3.9%	1.9%	0.8%	3.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%
Eden	7.3%	13.8%	32.2%	14.7%	16.9%	12.1%	12.9%	12.2%	16.5%
Overberg	6.0%	7.0%	5.7%	5.1%	7.3%	12.1%	9.7%	10.2%	8.9%
West Coast	18.5%	22.1%	18.4%	22.6%	10.9%	13.3%	15.5%	17.9%	18.5%
Province (n)	1829	2244	456	965	791	1195	2484	1185	1076
Province (%)	15.0%	18.4%	3.7%	7.9%	6.5%	9.8%	20.3%	9.7%	8.8%

CONCLUSION

As expected, majority of respondents and their family members were employed on the farm as general workers. Many of the agriworkers are interested in upskilling which would allow them to qualify for better employment positions that offer higher salaries and ultimately a better quality of life. Upskilling would also assist greatly in absorbing more people into the labour market, hence mitigating the long term risks outlined earlier.

SECTION 6: ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

This section presents results at the household level in respect of access to available social services in the form of social grants. Results for the grants received by the household, eligibility for grants as well as social issues the households require assistance with are shown on Tables 21, 22 and 23.

SOCIAL GRANTS

The following table details the various social grants currently received by households. These include social grants such as disability, foster care and old age pension. The data shows child support as the most received social grant with 5173 households receiving one or more child support grants. This represents 46.9% of all households captured in the census. This is followed by the old age pension accounting for 1082 households indicating that they have received this social benefit. The war veteran, social relief and indigent roster social grants make up the lowest proportion of social grants received with 53, 56 and 49 people receiving these respectively. These were mainly found in the Eden district. Overall, 6333 of the 11028 households (57.3%) captured in this census receive one of more social grants indicating a substantial dependence on social assistance within this population group.

Table 21: Grants received

Region	Grants received									
	Child support	Old age pension	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Foster care	Care dependence	Grant-in-aid	War veterans grant	Social relief	Indigent roster
Cape Metro	2.9%	2.1%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	0.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Winelands	48.6%	43.1%	30.7%	41.5%	44.5%	76.2%	56.9%	20.8%	28.6%	22.4%
Central Karoo	1.3%	2.0%	0.7%	2.0%	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%
Eden	10.0%	11.6%	18.2%	12.9%	9.2%	4.5%	2.9%	18.9%	12.5%	18.4%
Overberg	11.4%	14.4%	24.8%	17.6%	28.6%	14.4%	12.5%	43.4%	42.9%	46.9%
West Coast	25.8%	26.8%	24.1%	24.4%	13.4%	4.0%	26.2%	15.1%	14.3%	10.2%
Province (n)	5173	1082	137	357	119	202	489	53	56	49
Province (%)	67.0%	14.0%	1.8%	4.6%	1.5%	2.6%	6.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%

The next table shows the households that felt that they are eligible to receive social grants but are currently not receiving these. Provincially, 281 households across the regions indicated that they were eligible for Old Age Pension but were not receiving it. 1151 households also indicated that they were eligible for the child support grant but were not receiving it. Approximately 3/4 of these eligible households are located in the West Coast, Cape Winelands and Overberg regions (29.0%, 25.9% and 21.6% respectively).

Table 22: Reported eligibility to receive grants

Region	Eligible but not receiving grants									
	Child support	Old age pension	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Foster care	Care dependence	Grant-in-aid	War veterans grant	Social relief	Indigent roster
Cape Metro	6.5%	5.0%	1.9%	4.1%	2.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Winelands	25.9%	21.0%	50.0%	38.5%	47.1%	83.8%	47.2%	76.9%	1.7%	1.4%
Central Karoo	2.3%	5.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Eden	14.7%	16.7%	25.0%	22.1%	8.8%	5.4%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Overberg	21.6%	24.6%	5.8%	15.6%	26.5%	8.1%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
West Coast	29.0%	27.8%	17.3%	18.9%	14.7%	2.7%	40.7%	23.1%	98.3%	98.6%
Province (n)	1151	281	52	122	34	37	108	13	655	653
Province (%)	37.1%	9.0%	1.7%	3.9%	1.1%	1.2%	3.5%	0.4%	21.1%	21.0%

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

Table 23 presents results for the different forms of social assistance that households indicated they required. Households were asked to specify if they required assistance with social issues such as domestic violence, foster care and child maintenance. Sixty-seven (67) households indicated a need for assistance in behavioural problems, 102 households requested assistance with substance abuse and 101 households requested assistance with domestic violence issues. Cape Winelands recorded the highest proportions across all social services required. Only 6 and 10 households indicated that they would need assistance in the re-integration of child offenders and orphaned/abandoned/neglected or abused children respectively.

Table 23: Social services required

Region	Social services required											
	Child at conflict with the law	Temporary shelter	Foster care	Child maintenance	Orphaned/ abandoned/ neglected/ abused children	Behavioural problems	Domestic violence	Substance abuse	Services to older persons	Victim empowerment support	Counselling and support	Reintegration of child offenders
Cape Metro	3.0%	5.6%	5.3%	3.6%	0.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Cape Winelands	48.5%	61.1%	63.2%	50.9%	70.0%	44.8%	71.3%	62.7%	72.7%	87.5%	67.8%	83.3%
Central Karoo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Eden	28.8%	27.8%	15.8%	32.7%	10.0%	29.9%	10.9%	9.8%	9.1%	12.5%	13.6%	0.0%
Overberg	12.1%	5.6%	0.0%	7.3%	10.0%	13.4%	5.9%	6.9%	3.0%	0.0%	5.1%	16.7%
West Coast	7.6%	0.0%	15.8%	5.5%	10.0%	9.0%	9.9%	17.6%	15.2%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%
Province (n)	66	18	19	55	10	67	101	102	33	16	59	6
Province (%)	12.0%	3.3%	3.4%	10.0%	1.8%	12.1%	18.3%	18.5%	6.0%	2.9%	10.7%	1.1%



RANKING OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

To achieve greater insight into the social ills facing agriworker households, respondents were asked to rank various social problems on a scale of 0 (not a problem) to 10 (severe problem) that could potentially affect their communities. Figure 4 below outlines the provincial results while the Table 24 breaks down the results into the different regions. The results show that the major social problem across all the regions is Alcoholism, followed by Unemployment and Drug Abuse, while slight variations exist at a regional level these are minimal.

It is also interesting to note that while Alcoholism is ranked highest, Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) is ranked second lowest. This result shows that the link between Alcoholism and FAS is not properly understood across all regions suggesting that further education needs to take place highlighting this link.

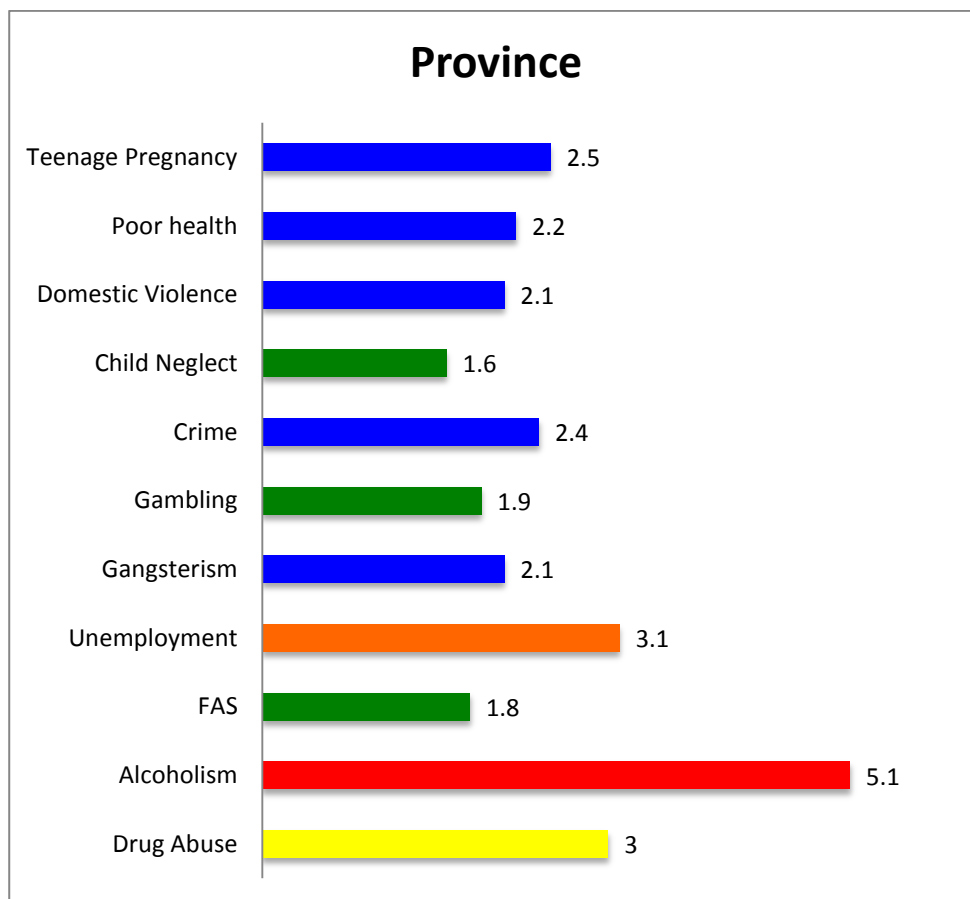


Figure 4: Average rank of Social Problems (Scale 0:10)

Table 24: Average rank of Social Problems (Scale 0:10)

Region	Average rank of social problems (Scale 0:10)										
	Drug Abuse	Alcoholism	FAS	Unemployment	Gangsterism	Gambling	Crime	Child Neglect	Domestic Violence	Poor health	Teenage Pregnancy
Cape Metro	2.8	5	1.4	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	2	2.2	1.8	2.3
Cape Winelands	2.8	5.3	2	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	0	1.9	2.1	2.2
Central Karoo	2.9	5.3	1.6	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	2	2.1	2.6	2.6
Eden	4.1	5.2	2.3	4.8	2.6	2	3.3	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.9
Overberg	2.8	4.7	2	2.9	2.2	2	2.2	1.8	2.2	2	2.4
West Coast	2.4	5.1	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Province	3	5.1	1.8	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.5

CONCLUSION

The child support grant was the most received social grant by agriworkers within the Western Cape, followed by the old age pension grant. A significant number of households indicated that they felt they were eligible for but not receiving certain grants. E.g. 1151 households (child support grant) and 281 households (old age pension). Overall, 6333 of the 11028 households (57.3%) captured in this census receive one of more social grants indicating a substantial dependence on social assistance within this population group. With regards to social service assistance, households requested assistance primarily with domestic violence and substance abuse issues. Alcoholism, unemployment and substance abuse were considered major social problems in the community.

SECTION 7: ACCESS TO VITAL DOCUMENTS

This section presents results with respect to agriworkers households that require assistance with obtaining vital documentation. In each case the number and regional breakdown for each type of the vital document required is provided.

Most of the households needed assistance with obtaining ID documents (939). Eden had the highest proportion of households requiring this document (39.0%), followed by West Coast (27.7%). The two least required documents in the province were passports (164 households) and death certificates (149 households). Eden recorded the highest proportion of households in need of assistance for passports (52.9%) while the West Coast recorded the highest proportion of households that needed assistance in obtaining death certificates (38.9%). Cape Metro did not have any households in need of assistance with a death certificate, passport and resident permit.

Table 25: Assistance with vital documents

Region	Households in need of assistance with vital documents (%)					
	ID	Birth certificate	Marriage certificate	Death certificate	Passport	Resident permit
Cape Metro	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Winelands	24.8%	22.9%	13.2%	20.8%	26.2%	17.8%
Central Karoo	3.0%	3.9%	7.8%	13.4%	12.8%	6.3%
Eden	39.0%	49.2%	50.6%	24.8%	39.6%	52.8%
Overberg	4.5%	3.2%	2.3%	2.0%	4.9%	1.3%
West Coast	27.7%	20.1%	25.3%	38.9%	16.5%	21.9%
Province (n)	939	537	257	149	164	320
Province (%)	39.7%	22.7%	10.9%	6.3%	6.9%	13.5%

CONCLUSION

The results have indicated that there is a significant need for assistance in acquiring vital documents particularly in respect to ID document, and birth certificates. The region of Eden showed the greatest need for assistance in receiving these document types.

SECTION 8: SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

This section of the report provides information on the social group participation of the agriworker households across the regions the Western Cape. The aim of this is to better understand the social networks that are present within agriworker communities.

Results indicated that the majority (7816) of households belonged to a religious group. Cape Winelands had the highest proportion of members within households who were part of a religious group (54.6%). In general Cape Winelands had the highest proportions of households recorded for all social group activities except for community gardening. The least common social group was the sewing group with an overall response of 51 agriworker households.

The following are also critical results to be noted:

- Only 5.3% of agriworker households reported participation in Political parties or Trade unions
- Only 1.6% of agriworker households reported participation "Farm worker associations"
- Only 0.8% of agriworker households reported participation in community associations
- Only 1.6% of agriworker households reported participation in farm watch programs

These numbers indicate that the current agriworker community is only significantly organised along religious and social lines and not along formal non-community based organisations.

CONCLUSION

Religious groups were found to be the most popular form of social group comprising 69.1% of the households surveyed. The Cape Winelands showed high proportions of participation across all social groups. The current agriworkers community is only significantly organised along religious and social lines and not along formal non-community based organisations.

Table 26: Social group and organisations participation

Region	Social group participation									
	Political parties and Trade unions	Parents/scho of association	Farm watch	Religious group	Pensioners group	Community group	Sewing group	Community garden	Farmworker association	Sport club/gymnasium
Cape Metro	1.7%	7.9%	0.6%	3.3%	2.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	2.9%
Cape Winelands	71.9%	40.6%	51.1%	54.6%	60.6%	58.9%	78.4%	28.1%	67.2%	62.8%
Central Karoo	0.3%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%
Eden	4.3%	7.4%	8.5%	5.1%	6.4%	7.4%	11.8%	64.5%	6.2%	7.7%
Overberg	6.3%	27.1%	18.2%	11.0%	14.7%	7.4%	7.8%	2.5%	16.4%	9.0%
West Coast	15.6%	14.7%	19.9%	24.2%	14.7%	24.2%	2.0%	4.1%	7.9%	16.5%
Province (n)	604	579	176	7816	109	95	51	121	177	1579
Province (%)	5.3%	5.1%	1.6%	69.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	1.6%	14.0%



SECTION 9: DWELLING & INFRASTRUCTURE

Results for living and household conditions, ownership as well as the basic infrastructure of the agriworker dwellings are presented in this section. Seventy eight percent (78.0%) of agriworker households reported being situated on the farm.

Table 27 shows the various types of farmworker dwellings "on the farm"; these include mud, RDP and brick houses as well as informal dwellings, back rooms, caravans and other types of dwelling places. The data showed that 7482 (91.1%) household dwelling structures on the farm are brick houses. Informal dwellings (2.3%) followed by RDP (1.6%) and mud houses (1.0%) were other types of structures that agriworker households based on farms lived in.

Back room dwellings on farms make up the lowest proportion of dwellings with 15 houses. The Cape Winelands had the highest number of houses situated on farms, namely 4433 (53.2%) followed by the West Coast with 2042 (24.5%) of the total houses located on the farm. These two regions also showed the highest numbers of brick house dwellings among the areas surveyed showing 3991 (53.3%) and 1887 (25.2%) of all houses respectively. The lowest number of dwelling places on the farm was found within the Central Karoo (1.5%) and the Cape Metro region contribution only 2.7% of the total household dwellings on farms.

Table 27: Type of dwelling

Region	Proportion of houses on the farm, n(%)	Type of dwelling place on the farm (%)						
		Mud house	RDP house	Brick house	Informal dwelling	Back room	Caravan/tent	other
Cape Metro	2.7%	0.0%	3.1%	2.5%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
Cape Winelands	53.2%	35.4%	39.5%	53.3%	56.3%	60.0%	20.0%	61.9%
Central Karoo	1.5%	1.2%	3.9%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	8.0%	0.7%
Eden	6.7%	20.7%	26.4%	5.7%	9.5%	13.3%	8.0%	10.9%
Overberg	11.3%	17.1%	5.4%	11.6%	11.1%	13.3%	16.0%	6.1%
West Coast	24.5%	25.6%	21.7%	25.2%	14.2%	13.3%	48.0%	15.3%
Province (n)	8326	82	129	7482	190	15	25	294
Province (%)	78.3%	1.0%	1.6%	91.1%	2.3%	0.2%	0.3%	3.6%

The following tables presents households' access to utility services such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal. Note that the results presented are for households both on and off the farms.

The data indicates that the main source of electricity is from the mains (94.0%) and electricity is also the main source of fuel used for cooking and lighting. The results indicate wood as an alternative source of cooking fuel, although significantly lower (305, 2.8%). The usage of wood is particularly prevalent in the Eden region (35.4%).

Households in the Cape Winelands region made up the majority of users of electricity from mains for both cooking and lighting, 52.9% and 53.7% respectively while on the other hand, 1.5% of the households in Central Karoo region constituted the lowest proportion of households using electricity from the mains. This is in line with the population densities across the regions found in the demographic section of the report. Candles are used as a source of lighting in 389 households in the province with coal and animal dung being the least popular sources, 3 and 6 households using these sources respectively.

In terms of source of water, the results indicate that 8644 (79.2%) of households in the Western Cape have access to piped water inside the house. Of this number, 55.7% are found in the Cape Winelands region. "Piped tap water on site" is the next most popular source of water across all agriworker households that participated in the census (1588, 14.6%). Less popular sources of water include flowing streams, dams or pools and boreholes.

Table 30 below presents the sanitation and refuse removal methods used within agriworker households. A total of 6522 (60.9%) households indicated that their refuse was removed by the farmer and 63.9% of these households are situated in the Cape Winelands region. 1736 (16.2%) households said that they were responsible for the removal of their own waste followed by the remaining 2447 (22.9%) households who cited the municipality as being responsible for removing refuse. Most 9553 (88.1%) of the households also indicated they had access to flush toilet/s on the premises but despite this, 448 households indicated that they had no toilet facilities (31.9% of these are located in the Cape Winelands, 31.0% in the Eden and 22.8% in West Coast regions).

Table 28: Sources of electricity and source of energy for cooking and lighting

Region	Proportion of houses that have Electricity, n (%)	Main cooking fuel, (%)								Main source of lighting, (%)								
		Electricity from main	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Solar	Other	Electricity from main	Electricity from generator	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar	Other
Cape Metro	3.0%	2.9%	10.5%	6.1%	8.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	10.3%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Winelands	52.9%	52.9%	31.6%	45.8%	64.3%	24.6%	50.0%	16.7%	66.7%	53.7%	27.6%	60.8%	0.0%	0.0%	37.0%	0.0%	10.5%	40.0%
Central Karoo	1.5%	1.4%	0.0%	1.5%	1.2%	9.5%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	1.4%	6.9%	2.0%	10.0%	0.0%	5.4%	16.7%	8.4%	20.0%
Eden	7.9%	7.9%	15.8%	19.1%	7.7%	35.4%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	6.7%	20.7%	4.9%	5.0%	33.3%	31.4%	66.7%	81.1%	40.0%
Overberg	10.9%	11.0%	15.8%	13.7%	8.9%	8.2%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	11.1%	13.8%	17.6%	65.0%	66.7%	4.1%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
West Coast	23.8%	23.9%	26.3%	13.7%	9.5%	20.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.2%	20.7%	5.9%	20.0%	0.0%	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Province	10318	10214	19	131	168	305	6	12	12	1011	5	29	102	20	3	389	6	95
Provincial Proportion	97.0%	94.0%	0.2%	1.2%	1.5%	2.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	94.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	3.6%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%



Table 29: Source of water

Region	Source of water (%)									
	Piped tap water in the house	Piped tap water on site	Borehole on site	Rain water tank	Neighbour's tap	Public/communal tap	Water carrier/tanker	Borehole off site	Flowing water/dam/pool	other
Cape Metro	1.6%	8.1%	7.1%	0.9%	9.4%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Winelands	55.7%	37.3%	32.1%	7.5%	45.3%	55.4%	10.4%	34.5%	21.7%	25.0%
Central Karoo	1.5%	3.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Eden	6.0%	17.7%	17.9%	69.2%	24.5%	10.2%	46.3%	20.7%	17.4%	25.0%
Overberg	11.2%	10.3%	0.0%	3.7%	11.3%	10.5%	3.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%
West Coast	24.0%	23.0%	42.9%	17.8%	9.4%	8.8%	38.8%	44.8%	52.2%	50.0%
Province (n)	8644	1588	28	107	53	363	67	29	23	8
Province (%)	79.2%	14.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.5%	3.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%



Table 30: Type of toilet facility and how refuse disposal

Region	Type of toilet(%)							Refuse removal by (%)		
	Flush toilet on premise	Flush toilet with septic tank	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with vent	Pit latrine without vent	Bucket toilet	none	Municipality	Farmer	Household
Cape Metro	2.7%	5.8%	7.6%	3.7%	3.6%	13.5%	1.8%	4.9%	2.3%	2.9%
Cape Winelands	54.9%	45.0%	29.7%	34.3%	27.1%	28.0%	31.9%	46.3%	63.9%	17.7%
Central Karoo	1.4%	1.1%	10.2%	7.4%	7.9%	2.5%	3.3%	1.9%	1.0%	3.5%
Eden	5.9%	17.5%	33.1%	30.6%	42.1%	29.8%	31.0%	21.0%	3.3%	12.4%
Overberg	11.1%	3.2%	6.8%	14.8%	12.9%	12.4%	9.2%	9.0%	8.5%	21.9%
West Coast	24.1%	27.5%	12.7%	9.3%	6.4%	13.8%	22.8%	16.8%	21.0%	41.6%
Province	9553	189	118	108	140	282	448	2447	6522	1736
Provincial Proportion	88.1%	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	2.6%	4.1%	22.9%	60.9%	16.2%



Table 31 below shows results for dwelling ownership within the region. It should be noted that the reason behind the low response rate for this question is that it was not asked in the first phase of the census that took place in the Cape Winelands. Results show that 1624 (35.3%) dwellings were owned by the agriworker household, 1464 (31.8%) households rented their dwelling places while 1509 (32.8%) households indicated other forms of ownership. Of the regions where information was collected, the West Coast showed the highest proportions of dwelling ownership across all categories, with 52.4%, 47.7% and 60% of households rented, owned and had other forms of ownership respectively.

Table 31: Dwelling ownership

Region	Dwelling ownership (%)		
	Rent	Owner	Other
Cape Metro	4.8%	8.4%	5.1%
Cape Winelands	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked
Central Karoo	3.9%	4.2%	2.7%
Eden	21.9%	24.1%	15.6%
Overberg	17.0%	15.6%	16.6%
West Coast	52.4%	47.7%	60.0%
Province (n)	1464	1624	1509
Province (%)	31.8%	35.3%	32.8%

Table 32 shows the household income levels across the regions. Income and expenditure data is well known for having a low response rate. The data shows that the highest number of households (2178) earned an income between R2500 and R4999. The West Coast had the highest proportion of these households earning this amount (51.2%) followed by Overberg (24.7%) and Cape Metro (11%). It should be noted that only 73 households indicated that they earned an income that placed it in a bracket of R10 000 or more. Note that as in the case of the last table, this question was not asked in the first phase of the census that took place in the Cape Winelands.

The household expenditure is outlined in Table 33. The results indicate the most common expenditure bracket is the R1800-R2499 per month with 2288 (21.5%) households followed by the R1200-R1799 expenditure bracket, which included 2244 (21.1%) households. On both sides of the extremes R1-R199 and R10 000+ expenditure per months only 46 and 31 households indicated these levels of expenditure respectively. The Cape Winelands and West Coast regions had the greatest proportions of households over all expenditures relative to the other regions.

Table 32: Household incomes levels

Region	Household income(%)										
	R1-R199	R200-R399	R400-R799	R800-R1199	R1200-R1799	R1800-R2499	R2500-R4999	R5000-R9999	R10000+	Don't know	Refused
Cape Metro	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.8%	1.8%	7.9%	7.6%	7.4%	11.0%	6.7%	0.0%
Cape Winelands	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked
Central Karoo	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	3.3%	5.7%	1.9%	4.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Eden	50.0%	16.7%	25.3%	49.2%	47.1%	22.1%	17.3%	10.0%	4.1%	25.2%	2.2%
Overberg	0.0%	4.2%	1.3%	2.5%	3.7%	8.4%	18.2%	30.2%	24.7%	3.7%	91.3%
West Coast	50.0%	66.7%	73.4%	45.8%	45.9%	58.3%	51.2%	50.5%	56.2%	64.4%	5.4%
Province (n)	2	24	79	118	327	1056	2178	721	73	163	92
Province (%)	0.01%	0.5%	1.6%	2.4%	6.8%	21.8%	45.1%	14.9%	1.5%	3.4%	1.9%



Table 33: Household Expenditure

Region	Household expenditure (n)										
	R1- R199	R200- R399	R400- R799	R800- R1199	R1200- R1799	R1800- R2499	R2500- R4999	R5000- R9999	R10000 +	Don't know	Refuse d
Cape Metro	0.0%	2.7%	4.2%	2.2%	1.9%	2.9%	4.4%	4.1%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Cape Winelands	43.5%	53.3%	59.0%	56.2%	60.7%	54.4%	44.4%	25.7%	32.3%	29.6%	43.3%
Central Karoo	0.0%	3.0%	1.4%	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%	2.2%	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%
Eden	13.0%	10.8%	8.3%	8.3%	7.8%	10.4%	8.7%	12.8%	3.2%	8.7%	16.7%
Overberg	8.7%	6.0%	6.5%	10.9%	8.2%	10.4%	12.1%	18.6%	16.1%	13.7%	23.3%
West Cape	34.8%	24.1%	20.6%	20.5%	20.1%	20.3%	28.1%	38.2%	48.4%	40.4%	16.7%
Province (n)	46	332	1255	1943	2244	2288	1663	296	31	520	30
Province (%)	0.4%	3.1%	11.8%	18.2%	21.1%	21.5%	15.6%	2.8%	0.3%	4.9%	0.3%



ASSET OWNERSHIP

The household asset ownership table below looks at the various goods/assets agriworker households own. These include personal assets such as cars, computers, appliances etc. Across the Western Cape the electric stove with an oven is the most common asset with 9476 (89.1%) households having this appliance, followed by a television (9119, 85.7%).

Assets such as farming equipment (18.2%), trucks/bakkies (20.3%) as well as internet facility at home, were the least owned assets.

CONCLUSION

This section of the report looked at the dwelling and infrastructure of farmworker household in the Western Cape province. The results show that 91.1% of household dwellings on the farms are brick houses. Majority of the households within the Western Cape earned an income of between R2500 and R4999 and the most common owned asset by these households was the electric stove with an oven, followed by the television.

Table 33: Household asset ownership

Region	Household asset ownership (%)																
	Television	Paid Television	Radio	Electric stove with Oven	Microwave	Telkom landline	Contact cell phone	VCR/DVD player	Personal computer	Internet facility at home	Bicycle	Car	Truck/Bakkie	Farming equipment/Machinery	Cattle/livestock /chickens	Cats	Dogs
Cape Metro	3.4%	3.7%	3.5%	3.0%	4.0%	5.8%	5.5%	3.6%	5.8%	6.3%	4.8%	5.1%	6.0%	6.5%	4.9%	4.6%	3.5%
Cape Winelands	51.3%	55.5%	51.4%	54.9%	53.2%	51.3%	48.0%	54.9%	51.8%	50.2%	54.1%	51.4%	50.6%	48.8%	48.7%	34.4%	44.4%
Central Karoo	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	1.4%	1.8%	3.5%	3.2%	1.7%	3.1%	3.7%	3.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.7%	3.5%	3.7%	2.5%
Eden	8.1%	6.4%	8.7%	7.1%	6.5%	4.2%	8.6%	7.2%	5.1%	4.8%	4.2%	5.4%	4.7%	4.4%	6.3%	9.4%	9.7%
Overberg	11.9%	15.4%	12.3%	11.0%	14.0%	19.2%	18.2%	12.3%	18.6%	20.3%	15.9%	17.7%	20.0%	22.1%	18.1%	18.6%	14.8%
West Coast	23.8%	16.6%	22.0%	22.5%	20.4%	16.0%	16.5%	20.3%	15.6%	14.6%	17.7%	17.6%	15.3%	14.5%	18.5%	29.2%	25.1%
Province (n)	9119	4738	7138	9476	5326	2335	2525	6698	2429	2049	3278	2951	2156	1936	3089	3332	5537
Province (%)	85.7%	44.5%	67.1%	89.1%	50.1%	22.0%	23.7%	63.0%	22.8%	19.3%	30.8%	27.7%	20.3%	18.2%	29.0%	31.3%	52.1%



SECTION 10: LAND TENURE & ACCESS

The number of households with people older than 60 years and the number of years members of the households worked and lived on the farms are presented in this section.

Table 35 shows that the number of households with people over 60 years who have worked on the farm for more than 10 years before retiring was 650 (5.9% of all households that participated in this census). Households in the Cape Winelands comprised 43.7% of this total, followed by West Coast recorded (32.3%) and Overberg (14%), with households in the Central Karoo having the lowest proportion (1.2%).

Table 34: Households with people over 60 years' old and number of years working on this farm

Region	HH with people over 60 years (%)	Number of years working on this farm(%)				
		0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	more than 10 years
Cape Metro	2.8	5.3	7.6	5.0	7.3	7.7
Cape Winelands	43.7	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked
Central Karoo	1.2	5.8	5.0	5.3	2.9	2.1
Eden	6.0	23.9	20.1	20.8	20.0	13.7
Overberg	14.0	11.5	15.7	17.2	18.4	21.0
West Coast	32.3	53.6	51.7	51.7	51.3	55.4
Province (n)	650	704	683	600	918	1811
Province (%)	5.9%	14.9%	14.5%	12.7%	19.5%	38.4%

YEARS WORKING AND LIVING ON FARM

Table 35 also shows the proportion of households containing members who have worked on the farm for a given number of years. The data shows that, most of the respondent households have members who have worked for more than 10 years on the farms (1811, 38.4%). West Coast recorded the highest proportion (in the province) of households with members who have worked for more than 10 years (1004, 55.4%), while Central Karoo recorded the lowest proportion (2.1%). There was no data for Cape Winelands as this question was not asked in the first phase of the census.

Table 36 below reports the number of years the respondents have lived on the farms. The data shows that majority of respondent households have members who have lived on the farm for more than 10 years (1765, 44.9%). Of the regions surveyed, the West Coast (976, 55.3%) recorded the highest proportion of those households within the province. The least

number of years spent living on the farms was between 0-1 years and they were 466 (11.8%) households that fell into this category. The majority of these households were in the West Coast region (280, 60.1%).

Table 35: Number of years living on farm

Region	Number of years living on this farm(%)				
	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	more than 10 years
Cape Metro	5.8	5.6	4.4	6.8	7.5
Cape Winelands	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked
Central Karoo	8.2	5.6	5.9	3.4	2.0
Eden	15.9	17.1	12.5	16.6	14.1
Overberg	10.1	15.3	17.1	19.2	21.1
West Coast	60.1	56.3	60.0	53.9	55.3
Province (n)	466	496	473	733	1765
Province (%)	11.8%	12.6%	12.0%	18.6%	44.9%

CONCLUSION

This section of the report shows that the number of households with people over 60 years who have worked on the farm for more than 10 years before retiring was 650, with the Cape Winelands contributing the highest number to this total. The information in this section also highlights that approximately 1811 agriworker households have members who have worked on the farm for more than 10 years and 1765 households have indicated that they had lived on the farms for over 10 years.

SECTION 11: WCDOA SERVICES & MARKETING & COMMUNICATION

This section of the report assesses if agriworkers in the Western Cape region are aware of the current services offered by the Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WC:DoA), ways in which household's access information and the preferred methods of communication.

WCDOA AWARENESS

The total number of farmworker households that were aware of the local District Municipal Offices run by WCDOA was 2805 (25.4%). The highest number of agriworkers that were aware of the local District Municipal Offices run by WCDOA was in Cape Winelands (58.4%). The second highest region was West Coast with 440 (15.7%) respondents indicating positively to being aware of the offices run by the WCDOA. The lowest number of agriworkers that were aware of the local District Municipal Offices run by WCDOA was from Cape Metro 46 (1.6%).

Out of the 2805 (87.6%) agriworker households that were aware of the offices run by the WCDOA, 397 (12.4%) households had reported ever using the services. Cape Winelands had the highest number of households that had used these services (237, 59.7%), followed by West Coast (65, 16.4%). Only eight households in the Cape Metro reported using these services.

Table 36: WCDOA Services Awareness

Region	Awareness of WCDOA services	
	Aware of local District Municipal Offices run by DAC	Ever used the local municipal office
Cape Metro	1.6	2.0
Cape Winelands	58.4	59.7
Central Karoo	2.9	4.0
Eden	8.1	5.8
Overberg	13.3	12.1
West Coast	15.7	16.4
Province (n)	2805	397
Province (%)	25.4%	3.6%

Agriworkers were also asked to rate the services they received at these offices on a scale of very poor to very good.

The results show that these services were rated quite positively. A total of 271 (61.0%) respondents indicated that, the services they received were good, with 49.8% of these originating from the Cape Winelands region, and 56 (13.0%) respondents rated the services received as being very good. However, 72 (16.0%) and 44 (10.0%) respondents rated the services as poor and very poor respectively.

Table 37: Rate services received

Region	Rate the services received			
	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very Good
Cape Metro	9.1	0.0	3.7	3.6
Cape Winelands	40.9	34.7	49.8	33.9
Central Karoo	6.8	2.8	5.2	8.9
Eden	25.0	12.5	4.4	7.1
Overberg	6.8	2.8	11.4	17.9
West Coast	11.4	47.2	25.5	28.6
Province (n)	44	72	271	56
Province (%)	10%	16%	61%	13%

In total 2230 (20.2%) households expressed awareness of the Minister's prestige agriworkers forum. Cape Winelands had the highest number of households (1129, 50.6%) that were aware of this forum, followed by West Coast (544, 24.4%) and Overberg (350, 15.7%).

With regards to the WC annual farmworker competition, they were 2070 (18.8%) households that were aware of the competition. Most of the household respondents heard about the farm competition from the farm management (680, 46.4%) with the Cape Winelands with 445 (65.4%) responses and the Central Karoo with 8 (1.2%) responses.

261 (17.8%) respondents indicated hearing about the competition through the radio while 185(12.6%) cited the farmworker union as their source of information. Only 11 people in all the regions indicated that they heard about the competition through flyers.

Table 38: Awareness of Minister's prestige farmworker forum & WC Annual Farmworker of the year completion

Region	Awareness of Minister's prestige farmworker forum & WC annual farmworker competition(%)		How did you hear about the competition?(%)						
	Aware of the Minister's prestige agriworker forum	Aware of the WC annual farmworker competition	Radio	Farmworker union	Farm management	Farmworker magazine	News paper	Flyer	Other
Cape Metro	5.0	2.5	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0
Cape Winelands	50.6	59.0	42.1	60.5	65.4	69.1	56.9	9.1	0.0
Central Karoo	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	2.9	9.1	3.2
Eden	2.9	4.4	8.0	3.8	4.3	5.7	3.4	27.3	19.4
Overberg	15.7	12.2	14.2	10.3	12.8	12.2	14.9	45.5	9.7
West Coast	24.4	20.7	31.8	23.2	14.9	11.4	20.1	9.1	67.7
Province (n)	2230	2070	261	185	680	123	174	11	31
Province (%)	20.2%	18.8%	17.8%	12.6%	46.4%	8.4%	11.9%	0.8%	2.1%

METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

The table below reports on the number of agriworker households that listen to the radio across the region of study for this report. The number of households that reported listening to the radio were 6406 (58.06% of all households) with KFM and RSG being the most popular radio stations. Most respondents listened to the radio during the evening 3064 (47.5%) and morning 2029(31.5%).

Table 39: Listen to radio and time of the day

Region	Listen to radio	Time of day to listen to the radio(%)			
		morning	midday	afternoon	evening
Cape Metro	2.6	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.6
Cape Winelands	52.9	54.1	44.5	45.5	54.9
Central Karoo	1.9	1.2	0.9	3.9	2.5
Eden	10.7	9.2	5.5	6.7	12.2
Overberg	7.7	9.3	9.7	12.8	11.1
West Coast	24.2	24.1	36.0	28.9	16.6
Province (n)	6406	2029	866	492	3064
Province (%)	58.09%	31.5%	13.4%	7.6%	47.5%

Table 41 below shows the channel of communication used by the agriworker households. The most common methods of communication used are cell phone calls, cell phone sms, word of mouth and messages from the farmer.

The most popular communication method is cell phone sms with 4490 (29.5%) households preferring this method. The highest number of households using this method of communication were recorded in Cape Winelands 3306 (73.6%), and the lowest in Central Karoo 36 (0.8%).

The preferred channel of communication by agriworker households is shown in Table 42 below. The preferred channels of communication were in line with that currently used by households with several respondents also indicating their preference for cell phone calls (1781, 19.7%), word of mouth (1453, 16.1%) and from farmer (1680, 18.6%). The least preferred channel of communication was by union/association/forum (23, 0.4%).

CONCLUSION

The final section of the report assessed agriworkers awareness of the current services that are provided by the Western Cape Department of Agriculture and whether households access the information. Results of preferred methods of communication the households were also presented. Awareness among agriworker households of the offices run by the DAC was moderate, however uptake of their services was relatively low with more than half of those making use of their services rating them as good.

Approximately 2230 (20.2%) agriworker households were aware of the minister's prestige agriworkers forum within the Western Cape Province and 2070 (18.8%) agriworker households were aware of the farmworker competition which they indicated that they became aware of through farm management and radio broadcast. The three most popular methods of communication were cell phone sms, cell phone calls and word of mouth, while the most preferred means of communication was through cell phone sms.

Table 40: Channel of communication by Agriworkers

Region	Current communication channel(%)											
	Cell phone calls	Cell phone sms	Cell phone email/ whatsapp/BB M	Access to email via cell phone email	Email via PC/laptop	Word of mouth	Accessing information on radio	Accessing information from newspapers	From farmer	Union/ association /forum	Social media	Other
Cape Metro	6.5	1.2	2.6	3.2	0.0	5.0	1.3	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cape Winelands	0	73.6	27.2	30.6	55.6	22.6	67.3	72.4	69.3	52.4	0.0	0.0
Central Karoo	3.0	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eden	24.7	10.4	35.9	30.6	16.7	15.2	9.1	4.3	4.9	9.5	64.0	4.8
Overberg	19.2	8.7	16.5	22.6	22.2	15.7	6.9	8.2	8.0	34.9	14.0	90.5
West Coast	46.7	5.2	15.8	12.9	5.6	36.9	12.6	12.3	14.4	3.2	22.0	4.8
Province (n)	3048	4490	423	62	18	2029	1099	981	2951	63	50	21
Province (%)	20.0%	29.5%	2.8%	0.4%	0.1%	13.3%	7.2%	6.4%	19.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%



Table 41: Preferred Channel of communication by Agriworkers

Region	Preferred communication channel(%)											
	Cell phone calls	Cell phone sms	Cell phone email/ whatsapp/BBM	Access to email via cell phone email	Email via PC/laptop	Word of mouth	Accessing information on radio	Accessing information from newspapers	From farmer	Union/ association /forum	Social media	Other
Cape Metro	4.4	0.6	1.3	4.4	0.0	8.9	0.2	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cape Winelands	0	85.8	32.5	26.7	21.4	12.8	70.7	70.9	68.3	47.8	14.5	0.0
Central Karoo	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0
Eden	27.0	5.6	27.8	48.9	67.9	13.5	7.2	3.4	2.4	39.1	38.7	0.0
Overberg	13.2	4.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	26.2	1.9	1.3	5.5	8.7	9.7	93.5
West Coast	53.1	3.9	27.4	20.0	10.7	33.4	18.9	23.4	21.1	4.3	35.5	6.5
Province (n)	1781	2751	237	45	28	1453	471	474	1680	23	62	31
Province (%)	19.7%	30.4%	2.6%	0.5%	0.3%	16.1%	5.2%	5.2%	18.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%





Western Cape
Government

