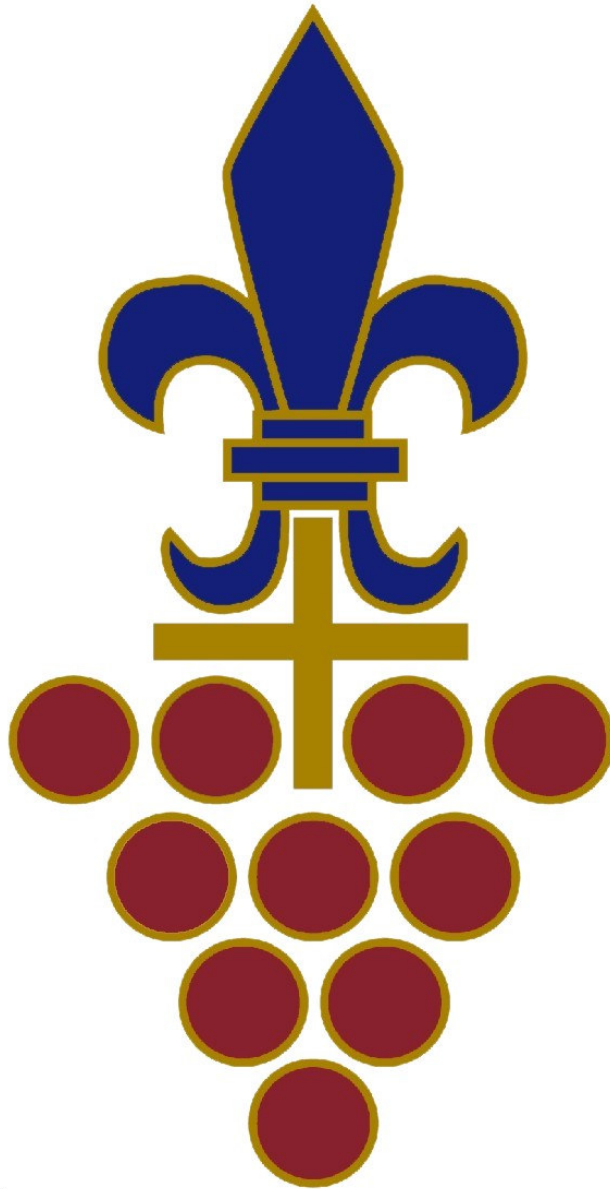


Social Survey 2005: Stellenbosch Municipality (WC 24)



*Compiled by: Common Ground Holdings, Unit for Religion and Development
Research and Mr. Neville Naidoo and Associates*

Commissioned by: Stellenbosch Municipality, November 2005

FOREWORD

The Stellenbosch Municipality initiated a detailed Socio-economic Survey across the Greater Stellenbosch area (10% of all households) from August-October 2005.

This new and innovative project was undertaken by the Stellenbosch Municipality and had very clear developmental objectives. These included providing the Municipality with the latest and more accurate data and information pertaining to the socio-economic situation facing people in the Greater Stellenbosch area. It also included multiple developmental aspects, i.e. to use only unemployed young people from the area, to include a deliberate & accredited training component for these young people and draw as much as possible on local providers and institutions for certain services and building strategic partnerships in the process.

It thus became essential to develop an integrated approach/model for conducting community/local research and simultaneously address other developmental needs. It can be stated with pride and a great sense of achievement that the Stellenbosch Municipality have achieved its objectives with this Project.

In particular, the Project recruited and selected a total of 68 unemployed young people from across the Greater Stellenbosch area to participate in this Socio-Economic Survey. They gained valuable work and community experience and earned an income while in the Project.

Through our partnership with the Stellenbosch University we were also able to develop a special and accredited training course for the young people and almost everyone passed their courses competently (20 credits). We created a real sense of purpose and identity within the group and had very few dropouts.

We utilised local providers for various aspects of the Project, i.e. for transporting of fieldworkers (local taxi associations), for stationery, printing & binding (local shops and businesses), for venues (local school & university halls), for recruitment, media & publicity (local newspapers, libraries, etc) and for catering as well.

Although we generally had good access and co-operation from most communities and farmers, we did encounter some resistance from certain households and communities who didn't want to let the young fieldworkers into their homes or provide important information to the Municipality i.e. income, family details, etc.

We believe that with more consistent engagement and ongoing communication, the municipality should however be able to address this matter. Another challenge was the rainy weather that made fieldwork very difficult and costly.

We were also struck by tragedy when one of the facilitators in the consortium, Mr Joey Williams, was brutally killed in his community. And although we were all affected by this we could cope and were able to liaise with his family and provide support where possible.

Whereas the Questionnaire provided comprehensive and valuable household data (quantitative) across 19 different communities, the Focus Groups/Workshops provided deeper (qualitative) insights into people's feelings, perceptions, sense of bonding, etc. We were able to do Focus Groups in three (3) communities i.e. Klappmuts, Khayamandi and Groendal and with three (3) sectors i.e. youth, women and farm workers. There is thus a lot of data & information at the Municipality's disposal.

In spite of these few challenges, we can confidently state that we finished on schedule with the following milestones:

In summary the following milestones have been met:

- Completion of the research design;
- Finalisation and translation of the Questionnaire;
- Development of the Focus Group Questions;
- The recruitment of the fieldworkers;
- Training of the Focus Group facilitators;
- Completion of the fieldworker training;
- Commencement with the development of the local area maps;
- Ensuring a stratification that adequately reflects the population sample; and,
- Completion of a communication process with the farmers and farm owners, schools, NGOs, taxi association and community groups for access, meeting venues, transport and participation.
- The successful facilitation of all Focus Group Discussions;
- Proper documenting and report writing of all aspects of the Project;
- Successful presentation of report & survey outcomes to Stellenbosch management and other forums

May I hereby extend my deep-felt thanks and appreciation to all my team members that made this Project a success. In particular I wish to thank David Abrahams, Oscar van Heerden, Chris Ferndale, Joey Williams, Mzolisi Oliphant, and from the University of Stellenbosch, the Faculty of Theology, The Dean of Faculty, Prof Elna Mouton, Dr. Johannes Erasmus, Gerbrand Mans, Cindy Jacobs, Mari Nel, Commonground Directors and staff, all the data capturers.

Neville Naidoo
PROJECT LEADER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

A consortium consisting of Common Ground (Pty Ltd), the Unit for Religion and Development Research, Neville Naidoo and Associates, submitted a proposal in response to a call by the Stellenbosch Municipality and this was subsequently accepted.

At a meeting with the Stellenbosch management the expectation was further expressed that the employment of the fieldworkers be local, young, unemployed people. Furthermore, the hope was communicated that capacity building in the form of skills transfer to these young people would be a priority in the project.

The main objective of this study is to provide the Municipality of Stellenbosch with up-to-date information regarding the socio-economic circumstances of the people within its boundaries.

The purpose of this study is descriptive, i.e. the socio-economic situation of the people within the Stellenbosch Municipality is described. It was decided to utilise a combination of quantitative (e.g. questionnaires) and qualitative (e.g. focus groups) instruments. Furthermore, GIS (Geographical Information System) plays a vital role in the survey and the processing of the results.

Research Process

The Stellenbosch Municipality asked for a 10% household sample of the municipal area. This worked out to approximately 3,400 questionnaires. In order for the sample to be representative of the entire Stellenbosch municipal area, the study area was spatially stratified into 19 demographically homogenous areas in which the questionnaires had to be distributed.

68 fieldworkers, matching the criteria set by the Stellenbosch management, were recruited and trained during August 2005. An accredited short course for the training of fieldworkers for a social survey on NQF level 5 (20 credits) was designed and approved by the University of Stellenbosch. The fieldwork of the survey with the questionnaire was conducted from 22 August until 16 September 2005.

The questionnaire was made available in both English/Afrikaans and English/isiXhosa in order to make it accessible to everybody. The content of the questionnaire needed to be aligned with sources already in use by the public sector for service delivery, namely Census 1996, Census 2001 and General Household Survey of StatsSA. Hence the content of the questionnaire relied on these questionnaires as well as on other community profile questionnaires.

The questionnaire consists of two sections:

Section A – questions about individuals in the household. This section deals with different socio-economic characteristics of the individuals in households, i.e. gender, age, population group, etc.

Section B – questions about households.

It was decided to conduct focus group meetings in three priority areas, namely Khayamandi, Klapmuts and Groendal in Franschhoek. Furthermore, focus groups were also conducted in three priority sectors, namely farm workers, youth and women across the Stellenbosch municipal area.

The Priority Index (**P-Index**) research technique was used, which involves face-to-face interaction between individuals and target groups with the purpose of identifying and prioritising social development needs in the community. The second phase of the needs analysis is to draw a community profile (**C-Index**) using the data of the P-index. The third aspect entails measuring the extent of “**bonding**” in the community by quantifying the following 3 elements (using the Schutte Scale):

- Pride in belonging to the community;
- Friendship circles in the community;
- Social support systems available for those who need help in the community.

The potential for community development thus depends on three issues: firstly, the extent of bonding in the community; secondly, the extent to which the individual's basic needs are satisfied; and thirdly, the extent to which the individual's social needs are satisfied.

The results from the research need to be **accessible** to the client. Accessibility has two aspects. The first is that the data must be available to anyone who wants to use them. The second is that clients must be able to understand, relate and make their own interpretations of the data.

Once the research had been completed, the data collected were processed and put into a **GIS**. GIS are computer systems for capturing, storing and manipulating, analysing, displaying and integrating spatial (geographical or locational) and non-spatial (statistical or attribution) information. Other secondary sources of information, namely the Censuses of 1996 and 2001, can be integrated into a geo-database and coupled to the GIS for the manipulation, analysis and display of the different datasets.

One of the definite advantages of GIS is access to results in smaller areas, e.g. suburbs. This makes the information much more relevant for service delivery.

Results

Questionnaire survey

Summary: Section A

A few summarising observations will be made regarding Section A of the questionnaire.

1. The importance of **family** seems to come to the fore in the results of several questions. Question 1 indicates that 78% of the individuals belong to the core family, i.e. head of household, husband/wife/partner and children. A further 18.5% are extended family (combination of codes 4-12). The role of grandfather/mother is also important, because 8.2% seem to be grand- or great grandchildren.

The results of question 11 indicate that 55% of pre-school children stay at home during the day. Furthermore, question 15 attests to the importance of the family by showing that most unemployed people are supported by other persons in the household (37%). Families are important not only socially but also economically.

2. Figure 2 shows that a quarter of the population in Stellenbosch municipal area are 15 years and younger, while 44.7% are younger than 25 years. The issue of **youth** with all their priorities seems to be important. One example can be taken from question 12, asking why children between the ages of 6 and 19 years are not attending school. The two major reasons given were that they are already working and because they had no money.
3. With regard to **population group**, Coloureds make up 53.6%; followed by 29.4% Blacks and 15.4% Whites (see discussion of these percentages on pages 16 and 83).
4. 71.5% speak Afrikaans as their first **language** followed by isiXhosa with 20.3%. The languages spoken in the different areas are greatly determined by the population groups who inhabit those areas. For example, Khayamandi is predominantly an area populated by Black people speaking isiXhosa (81.2%). Similarly Cloeteville is an area inhabited by Coloureds, who speak Afrikaans (95.2%). It is also noteworthy that 73.8% indicated the other language which they understand to be English. In terms of a communication strategy this is important.
5. 87.8% of respondents are affiliated with the Christian **religion**. There is currently a renewed global awareness of the role of religion and in exploring its significance in the contemporary

world. This interest has also challenged developmental orthodoxies. Theories of development (especially in the North) have long argued that faith, religious identities and faith-based organisations will become less significant with development and globalisation. Evidence points in the other direction. Thus, development enterprises can no longer ignore religion or religious organisations.

6. 31.5% indicated that they were **unemployed** (expanded definition also used by StatsSA), of which 15.8% were still scholars or students, another 6.1% were retired/pensioned and 5% were homemakers or housewives. 10% said that they could not find work. Of the people who earn an income, most get paid on a monthly basis (31.2%), followed by weekly (11.1%).
7. **Travelling** is a very important aspect of people's lives and thus expenditure is an important issue. Most respondents travel to school or their workplace on foot (22.9%), followed by minibus/taxi (14%). These figures stress the importance of roads, pavements, safety and taxi ranks.
8. 6.5% of respondents indicated some form of **disability** which impacts on their full participation in life. Problems with sight (2%), physical movement (1.9%) and hearing (1.3%) are the disabilities most people suffer from.
9. Questions 21 to 30 were directed towards ascertaining what **furniture and facilities** respondents either have or have access to. The table below combines the codes of own and access to into one percentage ("Yes"). The last column ranks the 10 aspects from one to ten based on the "no" response.

	Own/Access to			
	Question	Yes	No	Rank
Television	21	80.2%	16.7%	8
Refrigerator	22	80.9%	16.8%	7
Bicycle	23	20.3%	76.2%	2
Radio	24	80.6%	17%	6
Bed	25	95.2%	2.7%	10
Watch or clock	26	83%	14.6%	8
Books	27	70.2%	27.2%	5
Cell phone	28	56.2%	40.9%	3
Internet	29	11.4%	85.2%	1
Reading newspapers	30	67.7%	29.2%	4

The table above indicates that the aspects most people did not own or have access to were internet, bicycles and cell phones.

Summary: Section B

1. With regards to **residence**, by far the majority of people have lived in the Stellenbosch municipal area since before 1990 (42.5%). However, in Langedoc 52.5% indicated that they have moved to this area since 2001.
2. Several questions were asked about the **dwelling**. Most households live in a house on a separate stand (69.7%), followed by 11.1% in informal dwellings (either in the backyard or not, e.g. squatter settlement) and 10% in flats in blocks of flats. 42.1% households live in dwellings with 4-6 rooms and a disturbing 16.6% live in one-room dwellings. 54.2% said that they own the house, regardless of whether it is fully paid or not.
3. Three questions probed into the condition of **health** of the household. The first two questions dealt with the issue of hunger in the last 12 months. 83.6% adults have never gone hungry, while 15.1% indicated having gone hungry in the past year (combination of codes 02 to 05). The areas mostly affected by hunger of adults were Wemmershoek (29.8%), Khayamandi

(25.5%) and Groendal (25.1%). With regards to children, 9.3% sometimes go hungry. The areas mostly affected are Jamestown, Groendal and Wemmershoek. This has implications for the many initiatives by local government and civil society to feed people in their communities.

The third question dealt with illness and injuries. The illness suffered from the most was flu or acute respiratory infection (19.1%). 4.8% suffered from high or low blood pressure. The areas mostly affected by these illnesses were Wemmershoek followed by Groendal and Kylemore.

4. Although 92.5% and 88.2% use **electricity** for lighting and cooking respectively, there are areas where substantial numbers use paraffin and candles. For example, on the Franschhoek Farms 15.2% use paraffin for lighting and 23.5% for cooking. Far fewer households use electricity for heating. Only 67.5% used electricity for heating. In Khayamandi, for example, 45.5% households still use paraffin for heating and in Jamestown 23.8% use wood.
5. Despite the 80% households who use piped **water** in their dwelling, 24.5% households in Khayamandi use piped water on a community stand close by.
6. Question 46 to 49 asked respondents how they felt about the **condition** of roads, streetlights, and water and refuse disposal. A summary of the responses for the municipality as a whole is given below. The responses are ranked on the basis of the “dissatisfied” response. It is evident that households felt most unsatisfied with the condition of the roads/street and most satisfied with the water.

	Condition			
	Question	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Rank
Roads/streets	46	61.9	35.4	1
Streetlights	47	68.7	29.3	2
Refuse disposal	49	81.9	15.7	3
Water	48	84.8	13.7	4

7. Questions 50 to 65 all refer to the issue of whether households have **access** to 16 different **facilities** in the community in which they live. Questions 66 to 81 deal with the issue of **satisfaction**. A summary of the responses is given below. The facility is given in the first column, followed by the number of the question asking whether the household had access to the facility (Yes or No), and lastly the responses are ranked on the basis of the “no” response. The responses to the satisfaction with this facility are presented in a similar way and again ranked according to the negative response.

	Access				Satisfaction			
	Question	Yes	No	Rank	Question	Yes	No	Rank
Crèche	50	68.1	24.8	11	66	60.9	24	12
Primary school	51	80.3	15.5	14	67	75.7	14.8	16
Clinic	52	74.7	21.4	13	68	66.4	24.3	11
Post Office	53	53.8	42.3	7	69	52.7	36.1	8
Community Hall	54	66.7	27.6	9	70	61.8	26.7	10
Shops	55	83.7	14.3	16	71	79	16	15
Home shops	56	73.3	22.5	12	72	69.6	21	13
Bus service	57	17.9	75.3	1	73	21.7	58.8	1
Taxi service	58	81.6	14.6	15	74	72.7	18.7	14
Sport facility	59	69.4	26.4	10	75	62.1	29	9
Recreation facilities	60	40	54.4	4	76	36.6	49.7	3
Old age care	61	29.7	62.4	2	77	27.5	52.5	2
Library	62	53.8	42.6	6	78	52.4	37.3	6
Municipal offices	63	40.8	54	5	79	39.1	47	5
SAPS/law enforcement	64	59.8	37.4	8	80	53.7	36.9	7
Fire brigade	65	38	57.7	3	81	38.5	48.3	4

It is clear from the table above that the three facilities with least degree of access are bus services, followed by old age care and fire brigade. The list for satisfaction follows much the same pattern, with bus service highest on the list for dissatisfaction, followed by old age care and recreation facilities.

Comparison: Census 1996, Census 2001 and Social Survey 2005

The demography of Stellenbosch is changing. While the Black population is growing steadily, the Coloured and White population groups are declining. These population numbers have implications on the language mostly spoken in the Stellenbosch Municipal area. Although the percentages of Afrikaans speaking declined since 1996 it is still by far the dominant language at 71.5% followed by isiXhosa (20.3%) and then English (5.1%)

The overall provision of basic services, such as water, electricity and toilet facilities, in the Stellenbosch municipal area seems to have improved over the last nine years. The dwelling type that people are living in shows that the majority of people in the Stellenbosch municipal area have access to good quality housing. Thus, the quality of dwellings has improved over the last 9 years.

Focus groups

Priority areas

Focus groups were conducted in three priority areas, Khayamandi, Klapmuts and Groendal using 41 residents from 7 geographically demarcated neighbourhood cells. The reports contain the following elements:

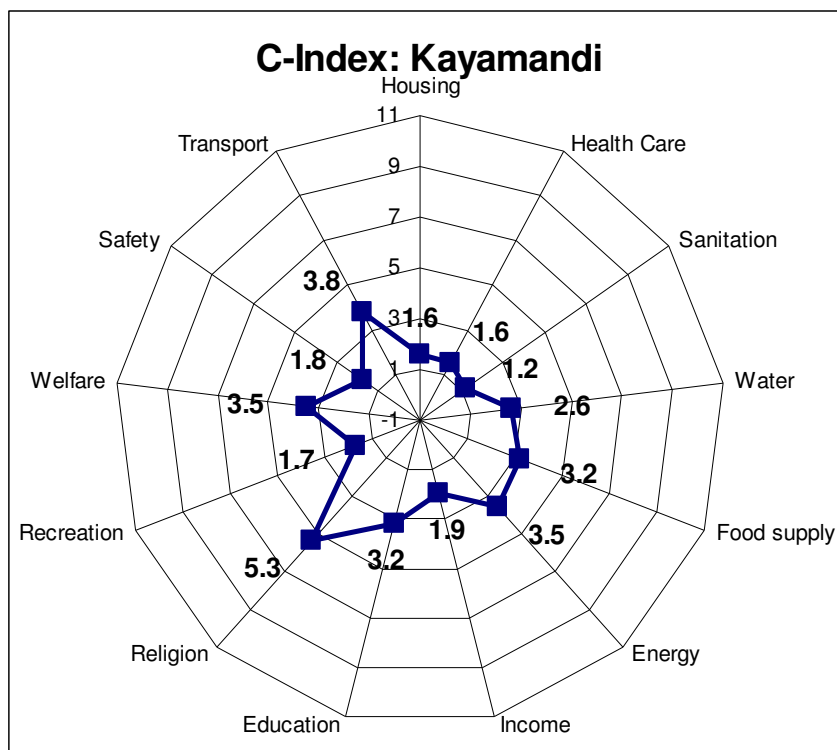
- **P-Index** - in the summaries of the areas and sectors below the 10 top issues in the priority index will be given;
- **C-Index** containing the graph of the 13 fundamental elements of community life;
- Degree of **bonding** measured by three questions;

- A **conclusion** of the investigation, which attempts to summarise the report in terms of one or two priority issues.

Khayamandi

Khayamandi: Full spectrum P-Index

Item	P
1 Community Hall	10
2 Youth Centre	10
3 Safety	9.9
4 Sport & Recreation Facilities	9.7
5 Shebeens	9.7
6 Housing	9.5
7 Water	9.4
8 Jobs	9.1
9 Toilets	9.1
10 Clinics	9.1



Bonding

Av. of responses to question 1 (Pride to belong)	=	7
Av. of responses to question 2 (Friendship circles)	=	7
Av. of responses to question 3 (Social support system)	=	6.2
Total	=	20.2

Degree of Bonding = 6.7 (with a possible minimum of 1 and a maximum of 11)

Conclusion from investigation

- Transport

People feel that they are not able to get to certain facilities in surrounding areas because of inadequate and/or transport services that are too expensive.

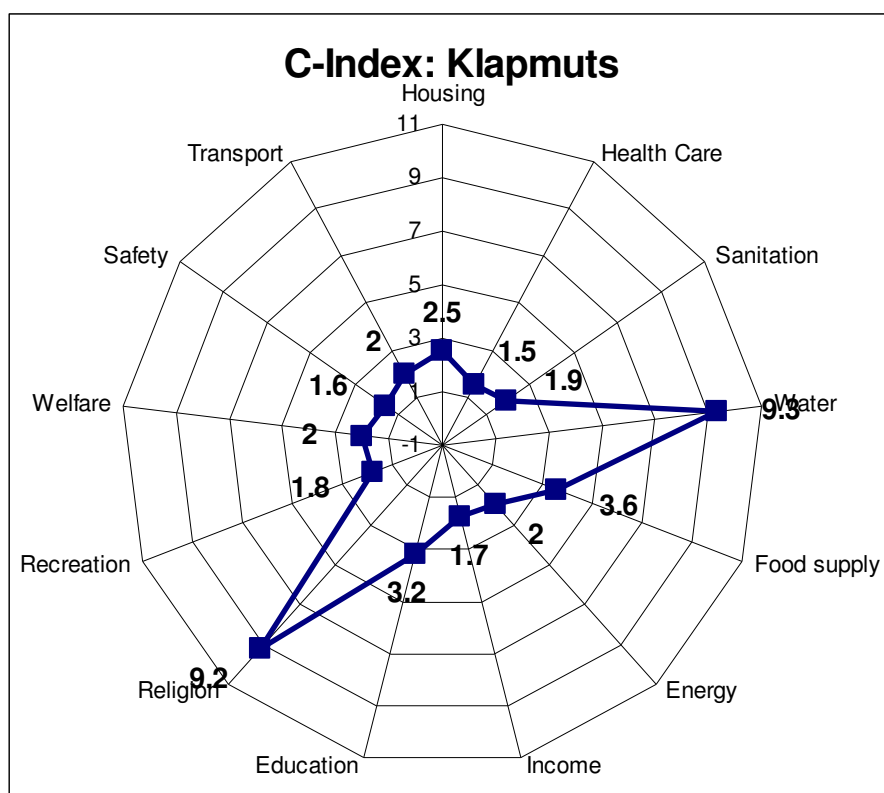
- Sanitation

Proper sanitation is essential for any community and to ensure that the spread of illness is curbed. It is therefore vital that people have access to clean running water and adequate toilet facilities.

Klapmuts

Klapmuts: Full spectrum P-Index

Item		P	
1	Hospital		10
2	Wandering Animals		10
3	Sewerage		9.9
4	Recreational Facilities		9.8
5	Roads		9.7
6	Bus/Taxi Rank		9.7
7	Public Telephones		9.7
8	High School		9.6
9	Parks		9.4
10	Water		9.4



Bonding

Av. of responses to question 1 (Pride to belong) = 7.4

Av. of responses to question 2 (Friendship circles) = 7

Av. of responses to question 3 (Social support system) = 3.3

Total = 17.7

Degree of Bonding = 5.9 (with a possible minimum of 1 and a maximum of 11)

Conclusion from investigation

- Health Care

The health care issue is one that the people view as most urgent. Health Care has the lowest C-Index ranking of 1.5 on the Schutte Scale.

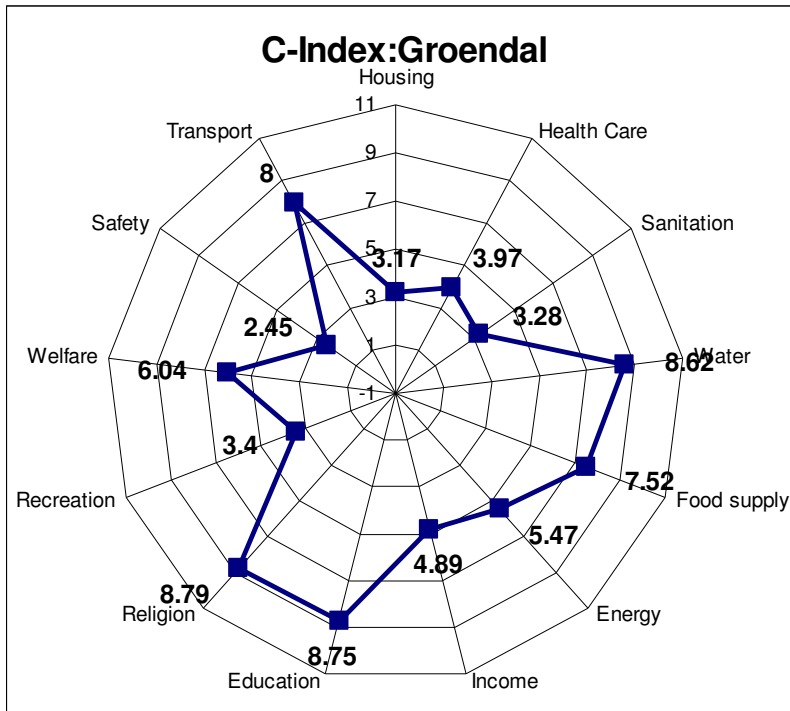
- Bonding

Although Klapmuts is a relatively small community, the level of bonding within the community is relatively low. Before any development initiative is considered, one should first look at increasing the level of bonding – this is important if you want people to get involved and take ownership of the initiative.

Groendal

Groendal: Full spectrum P-Index

Item		P	
1	Safety		10
2	Streetlights		10
3	Library		10
4	Shops		10
5	Electricity		9.86
6	Swimming Pool		9.83
7	Sanitation		9.43
8	Church		9.29
9	Play Park		9.04
10	Fire brigade		9



Bonding

Av. of responses to question 1 (Pride to belong) = 9.68

Av. of responses to question 2 (Friendship circles) = 8.84

Av. of responses to question 3 (Social support system) = 7.38

Total = 25.9

Degree of Bonding = 8.6 (with a possible minimum of 1 and a maximum of 11)

Conclusion from investigation

- Threatened economic sustainability

People have expressed a need for more jobs and opportunities for them to enhance their human capital. The restrictions they experience make it difficult for them to escape the poverty/deprivation trap. Their limited and/or unstable income is further jeopardised by the fact they need to spend money on transport services, such as hiring private transport in the case of an emergency. Expensive shops in town not only make it difficult for people to purchase necessities, but are also viewed as structures that exclude local people from the town.

Job prospects are bleak and even those with some schooling do not see a future for themselves outside of the farms or local shops and restaurants.

- Safety

The issue of safety received the lowest C-Index score of 2.45. This corresponds clearly with relatively high Priority rankings for issues such as:

- streetlights
- transport
- speed humps
- recreational facilities
- church
- ambulance

- fire brigade

All of the above needs have lack of safety as an underlying reason for being regarded as high priority.

Summary of needs in priority areas

Listed below are all the priorities raised by participants in all three (3) priority areas:

Priority / Need	P-index
Housing	Khayamandi = 9.5 Klapmuts = 9.2 Groendal = 8.31
Refuse Removal	Khayamandi = 7.6 Klapmuts = 8.9 Groendal = 7.95
Sport & Recreational Facilities	Khayamandi = 9.7 Klapmuts = 8.9 Groendal = 7.1
Clinic / Hospital	Khayamandi = 9.1 Klapmuts = 10 Groendal = 7.8
Police / Police Station	Khayamandi = 8.8 Klapmuts = 9 Groendal = 7.5
Safety	Khayamandi = 9.9 Klapmuts = 8.8 Groendal = 10
Jobs	Khayamandi = 9.1 Klapmuts = 9.3 Groendal = 7.2
Ambulance	Khayamandi = 4.3 Klapmuts = 8.6 Groendal = 6.7
Roads / Streets	Khayamandi = 4 Klapmuts = 9.7 Groendal = 7.27
Shops	Khayamandi = 3.8 Klapmuts = 8.8 Groendal = 10
Electricity	Khayamandi = 8.8 Klapmuts = 7.6 Groendal = 9.86
Play Parks	Khayamandi = 9 Klapmuts = 9.4 Groendal = 9.04

Priorities unique to specific areas include:

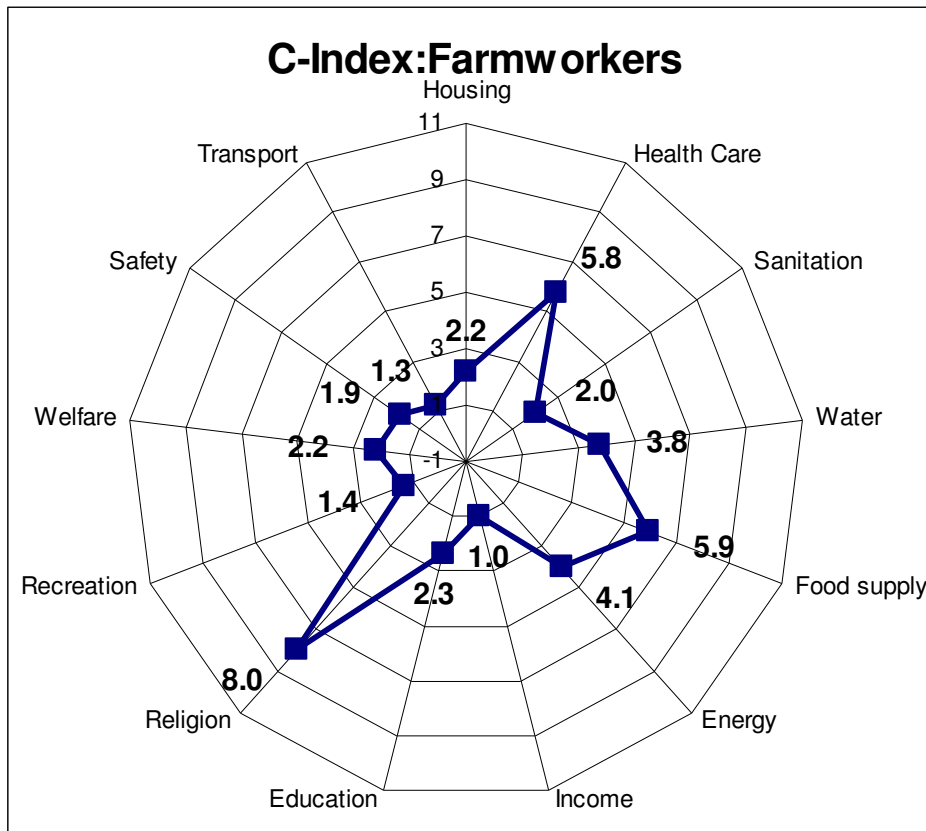
Area	Priority / Need	P-Index
Khayamandi	Youth Centre	10
	Shebeens	9.7
	Netball Courts	9.1
	Councillors	9
Klapmuts	Wandering Animals	10
	Bus / Taxi Rank	9.7
Groendal	Swimming Pool	9.83
	Sanitation	9.43
	Church	9.29
	Fire Brigade	9
	Speed Humps	8.11

Priority sectors

Farm workers

Farm workers: Full spectrum P-Index

Item		P-Index
1	Library	10.00
2	Pensions	10.00
3	Sport & Recreation	10.00
4	Land	9.90
5	Training	9.80
6	Old Age Home	9.80
7	Transport	9.60
8	Garbage Removal	9.50
9	Job Creation	9.40
10	Poverty	9.40



Bonding

Av. of responses to question 1 (Pride to belong) = 8.86

Av. of responses to question 2 (Friendship circles) = 8.57

Av. of responses to question 3 (Social support system) = 6.14

Total = 23.57

Degree of Bonding = 7.9 (with a possible minimum of 1 and a maximum of 11)

Conclusions from investigation

- Threatened economic sustainability

The most prominent deduction one could make from the data gathered is that people feel they are unable to provide for themselves due to a lack of / inadequate / erratic income. The C-Index for Income is indeed the lowest, measuring only 1 on the Schutte Scale.

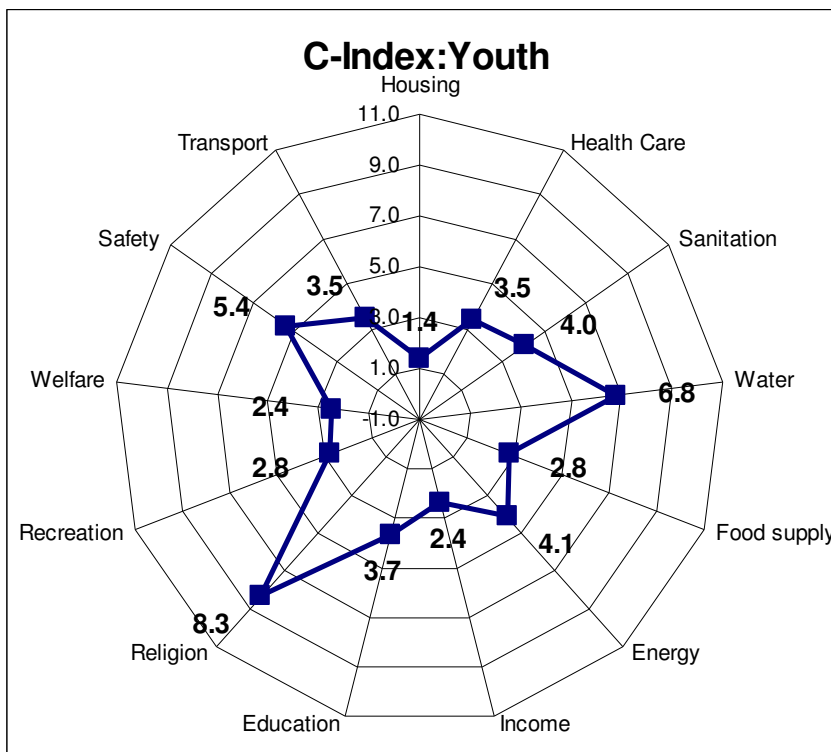
- Transport

The second lowest C-Index is Transport – measuring only 1.3 on the Schutte Scale. Not only does a poor transport system contribute to excluding people from mainstream society, but it also contributes to people having a limited world view.

Youth

Youth: Full spectrum P-Index

Item	P-Index
1 After-Care Centre	9.83
2 Education/Training Centre	9.81
3 Youth Desk	9.75
4 Health	9.00
5 Library	8.83
6 Sport/Skills Development	8.50
7 Youth Shelter	7.83
8 Welfare	7.40
9 Police	7.38
10 Houses	6.75



Bonding

Av. of responses to question 1 (Pride to belong)	=	8.29
Av. of responses to question 2 (Friendship circles)	=	8.67
Av. of responses to question 3 (Social support system)	=	7.06
Total	=	24.02

Degree of Bonding = 8.0 (with a possible minimum of 1 and a maximum of 11)

Conclusion from investigation

- Income

The youth are faced with income poverty. This lack of income gives rise to criminal activities such as drug smuggling, which people use as a means to sustain themselves. It also leads to a lack of trust in and co-operation with the police to root out criminal activities in their community. The following needs all had the lack of income as an underlying reason:

- After-care centre
- Shops
- Library
- Training
- Work opportunities
- Transport
- Welfare
- Recreation

There is a pressing need for recreational facilities. The youth view the provision of such amenities as a way not only to relax, but also to avoid getting involved in negative/unacceptable social behaviour.

- Shelter

On the C-index, Shelter had the lowest score of 1.4. Ironically not one of the reasons mentioned by the respondents alluded to shelter as the underlying reason.

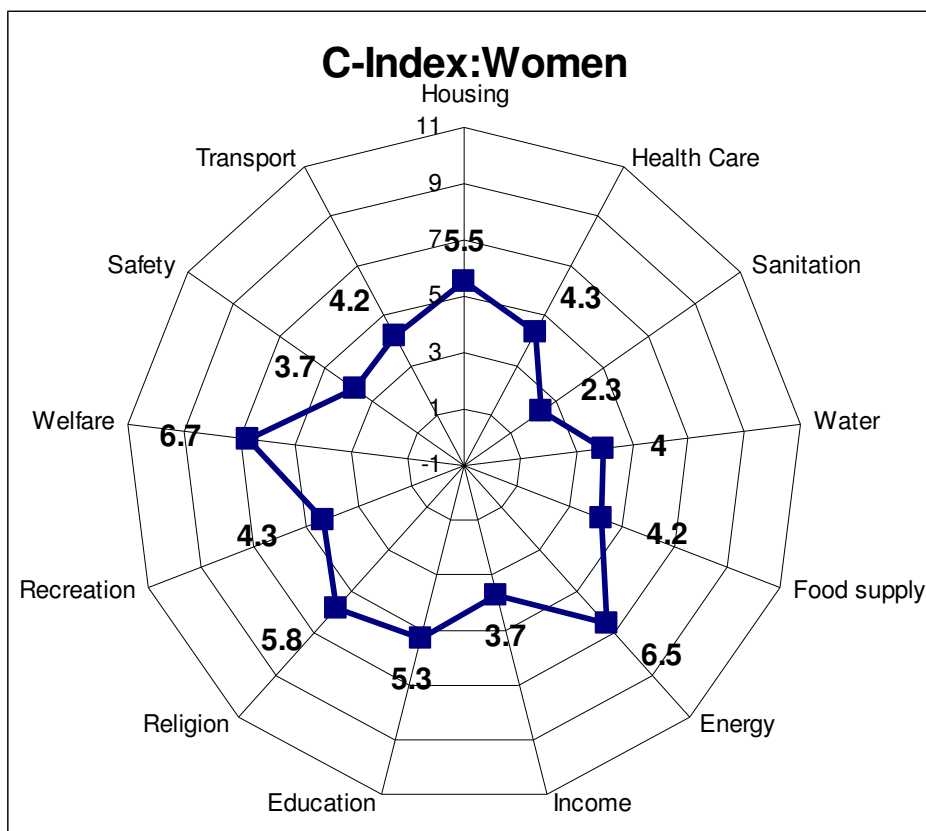
- Bonding

The bonding amongst Youth is relatively high, measuring 8 out of a possible maximum of 11. This is indicative of a positive attitude amongst youth which can be utilised for the successful implementation of development initiatives in the area.

Women

Women: P-Index per Focus Group

Item	P-Index	
Group Composition:		
Schools		8.5
Sanitation		8.3
HIV Treatment		8.3
Community Centre		7.3
Alcohol Abuse		6.6
Houses		6.5
Clinic		5.8
Traffic Lights		5.8
Roads		4



Bonding

Av. of responses to question 1 (Pride to belong)	=	5.7
Av. of responses to question 2 (Friendship circles)	=	7.7
Av. of responses to question 3 (Social support system)	=	7.2
Total	=	20.6

Degree of Bonding = 6.9 (with a possible minimum of 1 and a maximum of 11)

Conclusion from investigation

- Education

The women expressed great concern over the quality of education at different schools. From the discussion one can conclude that they are very dissatisfied with the great gap between the quality of education in more affluent areas compared to that in poorer areas. People view education as a “spring-board” out of poverty and to deny them proper schooling is equated with keeping them excluded from a better quality of life.

- Safety

Road safety is another issue that the women discussed at length – they are terribly concerned about keeping the children as safe as possible, especially when they have to go the school. The high accident rate at the pedestrian crossing in Vlottenberg needs to be addressed urgently.

Summary of needs in priority sectors

Listed below are all the priorities raised by participants in all three (3) interest groups:

Priority / Need	P-index
Education and Training	Youth = 9.81 Women = 8.5 Farm workers = 9.8
Roads	Youth = 4.67 Women = 4 Farm workers = 8.2
Health Services	Youth = 9 Women = 5.8 Farm workers = 8.6
Drug & Alcohol Abuse	Youth = 7.4 Women = 6.6 Farm workers = 9
Houses	Youth = 6.75 Women = 6.5 Farm workers = 8.3

Priorities unique to specific interest groups include:

Area	Priority / Need	P-Index
Youth	After-Care Centre	9.83
	Youth Desk	9.75
	Youth Shelter	7.83
	Shops	5.50
Women	HIV Treatment	8.3
	Community Centre	7.3
	Traffic Lights	5.8
Farm workers	Pensions	10
	Land	9.9
	Old Age Home	9.8
	Garbage Removal	9.5
	Poverty	9.4
	Sewerage	9.2
	Law /Rights Education	9.2
	Graveyard	9
	Electricity	8.8

Summary of C-Indexes in priority areas and interest groups

The C-Index refers to the community building blocks and indicates the extent to which the community's basic and social needs are satisfied. The C-Index is measured using the Schutte Scale. The highest C-Index ranking is 11 and indicates total satisfaction with that particular need; the lowest ranking is 1 and indicates total dissatisfaction with that particular need. Below is a list of both the highest and lowest C-Indices for each of the 3 priority areas and interest groups:

Area	Highest C-Index	Lowest C-Index
Khayamandi	Religion = 5.3	Sanitation = 1.2
Klapmuts	Water = 9.3	Health Care = 1.5
Groendal	Religion = 8.79	Safety = 2.45
Youth	Religion = 8.3	Housing = 1.4
Women	Welfare = 6.7	Sanitation = 2.3
Farm workers	Religion = 8	Income = 1

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. *Call for proposals*

The Argus (14/5/2005) advertised a call for proposals to do a **comprehensive social survey** for the Municipality of Stellenbosch (including Klapmuts, Franschhoek, Pniel, Jamestown). The purpose of this survey was to establish the “most accurate and up-to-date social, economic and other material realities” of the people in Stellenbosch.

A consortium consisting of Common Ground (Pty Ltd), the Unit for Religion and Development Research, Neville Naidoo and Associates, submitted a proposal in response to a call by the Stellenbosch Municipality and this was subsequently accepted.

At a meeting with the Stellenbosch management the expectation was further expressed that the employment of the fieldworkers be local, young, unemployed people. Furthermore, the hope was communicated that capacity building in the form of skills transfer to these young people would be a priority in the project.

This presented the research team with an enormous challenge.

1.2. *The consortium’s understanding of the brief*

The Stellenbosch Municipality covers the towns of Stellenbosch, Franschhoek and Pniel as well as the communities of Klapmuts, Jamestown, Kylemore and a large number of smaller farming communities. As the local authority responsible for service delivery to the above areas, it is critical that the municipality has at its disposal the most up-to-date statistics and data regarding these communities. As the 2003/2004 Annual Report submitted by the Municipality in terms of the Municipal Systems Act and the May 2005 Third Annual IDP Review indicate, the baseline data currently at the disposal of the municipality are not conclusive and have significant gaps, hence making proper analysis difficult.

In general, much of the socio-economic and social analysis research currently available on Stellenbosch uses statistics from Census 2001. Therefore, a first port of call the survey needed to update the statistical base of the Municipality in this regard. The Municipality will be in a much better position and state of preparedness for improved service delivery if it has a more reliable and updated statistical base to work from.

It is intended that the information gathered from the survey will form the basis of the service delivery strategy of the Municipality for the next IDP cycle. This project is for a 3-month period from the signing of the Service Level Agreement (SLA).

Furthermore, the consortium agreed that the survey should be more than a simple collection and dissemination of up-to-date statistics, while recognising the critical importance of this to the service delivery capability of the municipality. The approach and methodology will be dealt with in greater detail in the next section.

The main objective of this study was to provide the Municipality of Stellenbosch with up-to-date information regarding the socio-economic circumstances of the people within its boundaries while also addressing some of the local needs and drawing on local resources in Stellenbosch.

2. RESEARCH PROCESS

As has already been pointed out, the brief as well as the expectation expressed by the Stellenbosch management presented the consortium with a challenge.

The **purpose** of this study is descriptive, i.e. the socio-economic situation of the people within the Stellenbosch Municipality is described. The question is: what instruments of data gathering can be used to gather this information? It was decided to utilise a combination of **quantitative** (e.g. questionnaires) and **qualitative** (e.g. focus groups) instruments. Furthermore, GIS will play a vital role in the survey and the processing of the results.

This report contains the findings of both the questionnaire survey and focus groups conducted. This report should be read with the other narrative progress reports of the project already given to the municipality.

2.1. Survey

The Stellenbosch Municipality asked for a 10% household sample of the municipal area. This works out to approximately 3,400 questionnaires. In order for the sample to be representative of the entire Stellenbosch municipal area, the study area was spatially stratified into 19 demographically homogenous areas in which the questionnaires had to be distributed. Each one of these 19 areas was further subdivided into smaller areas which each contained about 400 households. From each one of these smaller areas a number of questionnaires in proportion to the number of households had to be obtained. The number of questionnaires from these smaller areas was then aggregated again to the 19 bigger demographically homogenous areas.

The table below shows the number of **individuals** surveyed in each of the 19 sub-areas.

Areas	Individuals
Cloetesville	1,265
Die Boord	323
Franschhoek	75
Franschhoek Farms	966
Groendal	962
Idas Valley	785
Jamestown	171
Khayamandi	1,219
Klapmuts	404
Kylemore	629
Languedoc	292
Onder-Papegaaiberg	102
Pniel	149
Stellenbosch Central	1,514
Stellenbosch East	112
Stellenbosch Farms - East	1,513
Stellenbosch Farms - West	2,325
Stellenbosch South	198
Wemmershoek	199
TOTAL	13,203

The table below shows the number of **households** surveyed in each of the 19 sub-areas.

Areas	Households
Cloetesville	282
Die Boord	98
Franschhoek	28
Franschhoek Farms	264
Groendal	227
Idas Valley	181
Jamestown	42
Khayamandi	286
Klapmuts	94
Kylemore	139
Languedoc	61
Onder-Papegaaiberg	34
Pniel	38
Stellenbosch Central	405
Stellenbosch East	47
Stellenbosch Farms - East	382
Stellenbosch Farms - West	549
Stellenbosch South	65
Wemmershoek	47
Total	3,269

68 fieldworkers, matching the criteria set by the Stellenbosch management, were recruited and trained during August 2005. An accredited short course for the training of fieldworkers for a social survey on NQF level 5 (20 credits) was designed and approved by the University of Stellenbosch. This meant that all fieldworkers successfully completing their training and practical fieldwork would receive a certificate of competency by the University of Stellenbosch.

The fieldwork of the survey with the questionnaire was conducted from 22 August until 16 September 2005.

The questionnaire was compiled following a consultation with the Stellenbosch management. It is also important to note that the content of the questionnaire needed to be aligned with sources already in use by the public sector for service delivery, namely Census 1996, Census 2001 and General Household Survey of StatsSA. Hence the content of the questionnaire relied on these questionnaires as well as on other community profile questionnaires.

An original questionnaire was drafted in English and then translated by the Language Centre at the University Stellenbosch into Afrikaans and isiXhosa. Thus, the questionnaire was made available in both English/Afrikaans and English/isixhosa in order to make it accessible to everybody.

The questionnaire consists of two sections:

- Section A – questions about *individuals in the household*. This section deals with different socio-economic characteristics of the individuals in households, i.e. gender, age, population group, etc. Apart from demographic variables, the questionnaire also probed into reasons why children are not attending school, why people cannot find work, how the unemployed person is able to support him/herself and lastly questions relating to people either having or giving access to e.g. television, radio, cell phone etc.
- Section B – questions about households - *questions directed to the head or acting head of the household*. Initially questions deal with the situation in the dwelling with regards to dwelling type, rooms, water, toilet facilities, etc. The questionnaire also probes into issues of

hunger and health. Finally, several questions deal with access to services and facilities of the municipality and the respondents' satisfaction with these services.

2.2. Focus groups: Needs analysis

It was decided to conduct focus group meetings in three priority areas, namely Khayamandi, Klapmuts and Groendal in Franschhoek. Furthermore, needs analyses were conducted in three priority sectors, namely farm workers, youth and women across the Stellenbosch municipal area. The process and methodology of the focus groups will now be explained.

The focus groups in **priority areas** were conducted using a sample of 42 residents from 7 geographically demarcated neighbourhood cells. Participants were divided into 6 focus groups. The 2 most important criteria for group division were age and gender. Focus group composition is explained in the table below:

Focus Group No.	Group Composition	No. of Group members
1	Males 16 – 24 years	7
2	Males 25 – 44 years	7
3	Males 45 years & older	7
4	Females 16 – 24 years	7
5	Females 25 – 44 years	7
6	Females 45 years & older	7

The focus groups in each of the three **Interest Groups** were arranged as follows:

- A sample of 42 participants was recruited – 14 from each of the 3 Interest Groups;
- Participants were divided into 6 focus groups;
- The criterion used to select participants was that they had to be involved in an organisation relevant to the various interest groups.
- Focus group composition is explained below:

Focus Group No.	Group Composition	No. of Group Members
1	Youth I	6 out of 7
2	Youth II	8 out of 7
3	Women I	6 out of 7
4	Women ¹ (Farm workers I)	6 out of 7
5	Farm workers II	5 out of 7
6	Farm workers III	7 out of 7

The Priority Index (**P-Index**) research technique was used, which involves face-to-face interaction between individuals and target groups with the purpose of identifying and prioritising social development needs in the community. Respondents were asked to identify their needs and then indicate the **importance** thereof as well as their **(dis-)satisfaction** with each need/facility/service that they identified. By subtracting the (dis-)satisfaction result from the importance responses, a prioritised list of actual needs could be compiled, i.e. the P-Index.

The second phase of the focus groups is to draw a community profile (**C-Index**) using the data of the P-index. Drawing from the P-Index data, a community profile is compiled which illustrates the fundamental elements of community life which, as stipulated by Schutte (2000: 22, 23), are prerequisites of development:

¹ Interest Group 4 (7 Women) was not recruited, instead a third Farm workers Interest Group was recruited.

Basic Needs	Social Needs
1. Shelter	7. Safety
2. Health Care	8. Income
3. Sanitation	9. Education
4. Water	10. Recreation
5. Food	11. Religion
6. Energy	12. Welfare
	13. Transport

The third aspect entails measuring the extent of “*bonding*” in the community by quantifying the following 3 elements (using the *Schutte Scale*):

- Pride to belong to the community;
- Friendship circles in the community;
- Social support system available for those who need help in the community.

The ‘degree’ of bonding is equal to the mean of these 3 elements.

- All responses were recorded on tape and transcribed.
- Responses are measured using a scale from 1 to 11, i.e.: the *Schutte Scale* – a ‘non-verbal qualitative response technique,’ designed to
 - measure actual needs at a certain time;
 - prioritising these needs in order of importance;
 - without being condescending;
 - while highlighting the real differences in urgency (Schutte, 2000: 9, 10).

The potential for community development thus depends on three issues: firstly, the extent of bonding in the community; secondly, the extent to which the individual’s basic needs are satisfied; and thirdly, the extent to which the individual’s social needs are satisfied.

2.3. *GIS and processing of the data*

The results from the research need to be accessible to the client. Accessibility has two aspects. The first is that the data must be available to anyone who wants to use them. The second is that clients must be able to understand, relate and make their own interpretations of the data. This will lead to a better understanding of the problems; empower them to do something about these problems; and, very important, know where to channel available resources. How is this level of user-friendly availability and accessibility of data reached?

Once the research had been completed, the data collected were **processed** and put into a geographical information system (GIS). GIS are computer systems for capturing, storing and manipulating, analysing, displaying and integrating spatial (geographical or locational) and non-spatial (statistical or attribution) information (Maguire 1995). Other **secondary sources** of information, namely the Censuses of 1996 and 2001, can be integrated in a geo-database and coupled to the GIS for the manipulation, analysis and display of the different datasets.

The use of GIS allows the production of meaningful, attention-grabbing maps that visually illustrate important issues (Jones 1997; Queralt & Witte 1998). The software also enables people to gain new insights into issues and enhances communication between them.

One of the definite advantages of GIS is access to results in smaller areas, e.g. suburbs. This makes the information much more relevant for service delivery.

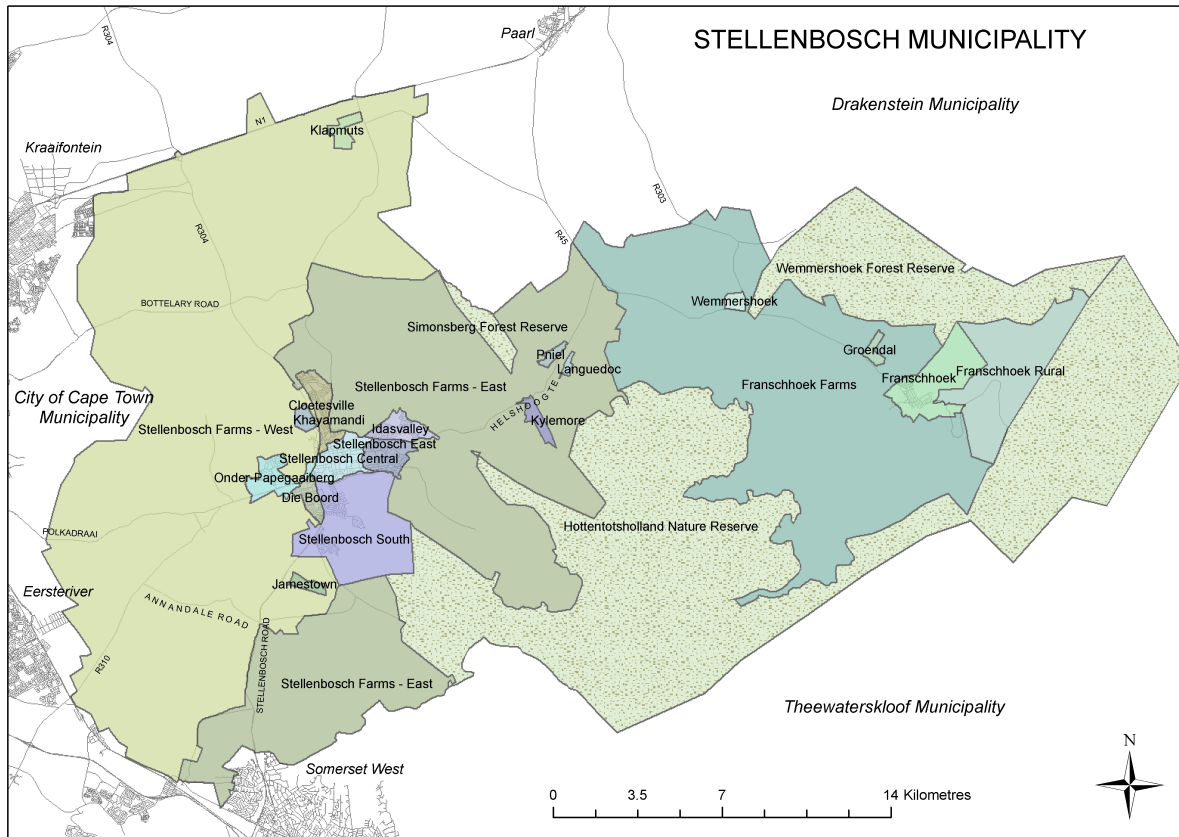
3. RESULTS

3.1. Questionnaire survey

Not all areas had a 100% questionnaire return rate. The totals for all tables - representing the entire Stellenbosch municipal area - are weighted totals. In other words each area contributes a weight proportional to the number of households in the area and not a weight equal to the actual number of questionnaires distributed. The situation is not applicable to each area individually and therefore the procedure was only applied to the totals in each table.

3.1.1. Orientation

An orientation map is given below. To make the results of the questionnaire more accessible the Stellenbosch Municipality was subdivided into 19 smaller areas (process described above).



3.1.2. Section A: Individuals in household (Question 1-30)

Section A contains questions about individuals in households. These questions were directed to the head or acting head of the household. Most questions deal with different socio-economic characteristics of the individuals in households, i.e. gender, age, population group, etc. A summary of the content to which the questions refer is given below:

- Question 1: Relationship with head of household
- Question 2: Gender
- Question 3: Age
- Question 4: Population group
- Question 5: Marital status
- Question 6: Home language
- Question 7: Other language
- Question 8: Religion
- Question 9: Educational institution
- Question 10: Highest level of education
- Question 11: Pre-school children
- Question 12: Children not attending school
- Question 13: Employment status
- Question 14: Reason for no employment
- Question 15: How does person support him/herself?
- Question 17: Income
- Question 18: Frequency of income
- Question 19: Travel
- Question 20: Disability
- Question 21: Own or access to television
- Question 22: Own or access to refrigerator
- Question 23: Own or access to bicycle
- Question 24: Own or access to radio
- Question 25: Own or access to bed
- Question 26: Own or access to watch or clock
- Question 27: Own or access to books
- Question 28: Own or access to cell phone
- Question 29: Own or access to internet
- Question 30: Own or access to newspaper

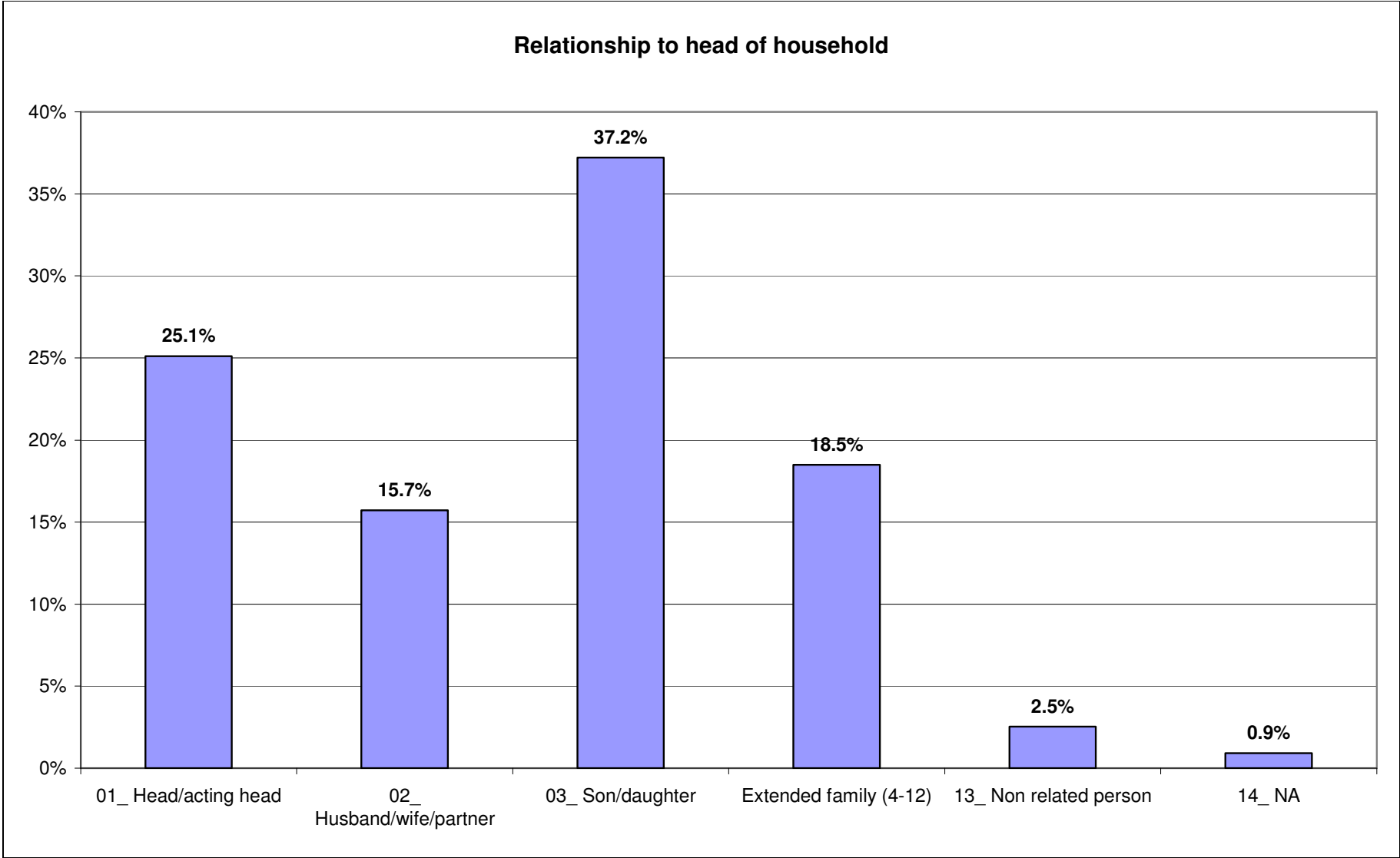
3.1.2.1. Question 1: Relationship with head of household

	01_ Head/acti ng head	02_ Husband/ wife/part ner	03_ Son/daug hter	04_ Adopted child	05_ Stepchild	06_ Brother/si ster	07_ Parent	08_ Parent-in- law	09_ Grand/gre at grand child	10_ Son/daug hter-in- law	11_ Brother/si ster-in- law	12_ Other relative	13_ Non related person	14_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	23.2%	13.2%	38.2%	0.6%	0.4%	2.2%	1.8%	0.4%	12.7%	1.5%	0.9%	3.0%	0.6%	1.2%	100%
Die Boord	28.2%	27.2%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	5.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek	37.3%	26.7%	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	26.7%	15.5%	37.7%	0.3%	1.8%	5.2%	0.8%	0.4%	6.1%	0.8%	0.7%	2.7%	0.7%	0.5%	100%
Groendal	23.9%	14.2%	41.8%	0.2%	0.3%	3.6%	0.7%	0.3%	7.2%	0.4%	0.6%	3.0%	1.0%	2.6%	100%
Idasvalley	22.5%	16.7%	39.0%	0.4%	0.3%	2.3%	1.0%	0.1%	11.6%	1.5%	0.3%	1.3%	2.2%	0.9%	100%
Jamestown	25.1%	18.7%	32.2%	0.6%	0.0%	4.1%	2.3%	0.6%	9.9%	1.2%	1.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.6%	100%
Khayamandi	22.7%	11.6%	41.3%	0.3%	0.2%	4.8%	1.1%	0.0%	8.0%	0.5%	1.6%	5.3%	1.6%	1.1%	100%
Klapmuts	23.8%	16.8%	42.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	0.7%	4.7%	0.7%	0.5%	5.9%	0.7%	0.0%	100%
Kylemore	22.3%	15.9%	40.5%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%	0.5%	9.2%	1.4%	0.5%	1.7%	1.9%	0.5%	100%
Languedoc	19.5%	12.3%	40.8%	0.0%	0.7%	6.2%	3.8%	0.3%	9.9%	0.0%	0.3%	3.8%	0.3%	2.1%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	30.4%	24.5%	28.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	6.9%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	25.5%	20.8%	36.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	6.0%	0.7%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	26.5%	15.5%	35.7%	0.5%	0.4%	2.4%	0.9%	0.2%	7.1%	0.4%	0.3%	4.4%	5.2%	0.5%	100%
Stellenbosch East	42.0%	22.3%	21.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	24.1%	15.3%	36.7%	0.5%	0.3%	5.1%	1.9%	0.3%	5.8%	0.7%	1.3%	5.9%	1.5%	0.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	23.0%	16.2%	41.0%	0.3%	0.6%	2.1%	1.2%	0.3%	8.4%	0.9%	0.4%	3.7%	0.7%	1.1%	100%
Stellenbosch South	33.3%	21.2%	31.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	5.6%	0.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	23.6%	16.1%	43.2%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	9.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	100%
Total	25.1%	15.7%	37.2%	0.4%	0.5%	3.2%	1.1%	0.3%	8.2%	0.7%	0.6%	3.5%	2.5%	0.9%	100%

The head is defined as the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner, as chosen by the household. The head could be either male or female. If two people are equal decision-makers (or the household consists of totally unrelated persons), the older or oldest could be named as the household head.

As far as the composition of the household is concerned, 37.2% were sons or daughters of the head of household and 18.5% extended family (combination of codes 4-12). The areas with the biggest percentage extended family are Languedoc (25%), Cloetesville (23.6%), Jamestown (23.4%) and Khayamandi (21.7%). The percentage extended family in a household is often considered to be a strategy to increase household income. A summary for the municipality as a whole is given in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Relationship with head of household



3.1.2.2. Question 2: Gender

	01_ Male	02_ Female	03_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	46.3%	50.7%	3.0%	100%
Die Boord	48.9%	50.5%	0.6%	100%
Franschhoek	50.7%	49.3%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	47.2%	51.4%	1.3%	100%
Groendal	46.9%	50.6%	2.5%	100%
Idas Valley	46.8%	50.8%	2.4%	100%
Jamestown	49.1%	50.3%	0.6%	100%
Khayamandi	46.2%	50.5%	3.4%	100%
Klapmuts	46.0%	53.0%	1.0%	100%
Kylemore	51.0%	46.4%	2.5%	100%
Langedoc	50.7%	47.9%	1.4%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	48.0%	47.1%	4.9%	100%
Pniel	49.0%	48.3%	2.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	46.3%	52.2%	1.5%	100%
Stellenbosch East	50.9%	47.3%	1.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	47.5%	50.9%	1.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	45.7%	52.4%	1.9%	100%
Stellenbosch South	49.0%	48.0%	3.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	43.7%	54.3%	2.0%	100%
TOTAL	46.6%	51.0%	2.4%	100%

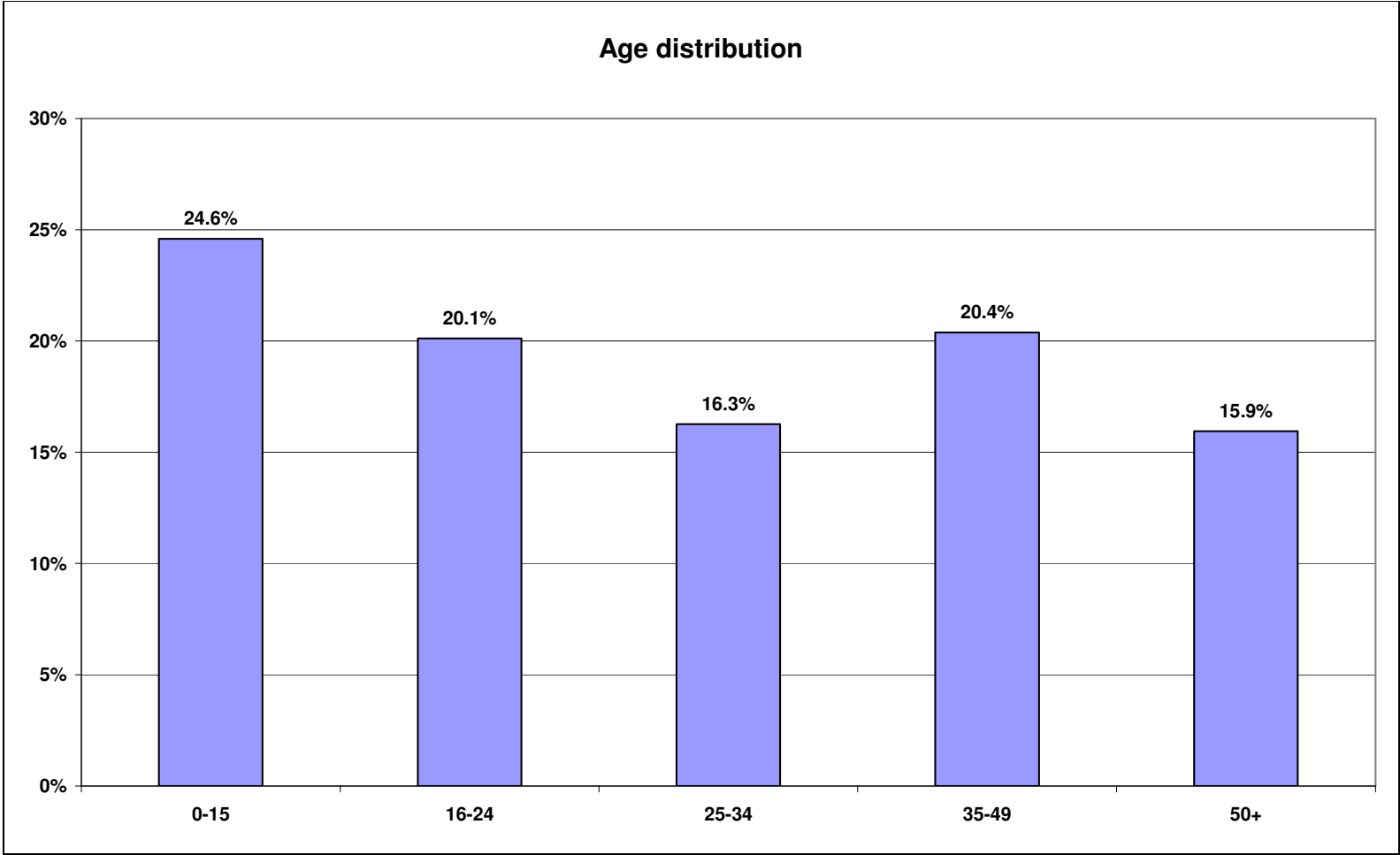
The number of respondents is composed of 46.6% males and 51% females, while 2.4% did not respond. The low percentage of men in Wemmershoek is notable (43.7%).

3.1.2.3. Question 3: Age

	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-49	50+	NA	Total
Cloetesville	23.7%	18.9%	15.8%	17.9%	20.7%	2.9%	100%
Die Boord	17.6%	16.4%	9.9%	26.0%	28.8%	1.2%	100%
Franschhoek	14.7%	20.0%	13.3%	25.3%	26.7%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	28.5%	19.6%	21.1%	18.1%	11.0%	1.8%	100%
Groendal	31.3%	19.4%	15.7%	17.6%	13.1%	2.9%	100%
Idas Valley	20.6%	18.2%	16.4%	21.4%	20.1%	3.2%	100%
Jamestown	24.0%	17.0%	17.0%	24.6%	17.0%	0.6%	100%
Khayamandi	26.4%	23.0%	18.9%	18.6%	10.3%	2.7%	100%
Klapmuts	27.0%	18.3%	21.5%	19.6%	12.1%	1.5%	100%
Kylemore	24.2%	20.0%	14.5%	22.1%	17.0%	2.2%	100%
Langedoc	28.1%	19.2%	16.8%	20.5%	15.1%	0.3%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	12.7%	14.7%	21.6%	31.4%	15.7%	3.9%	100%
Pniel	20.1%	14.1%	16.1%	22.8%	24.8%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	25.2%	22.9%	14.3%	19.9%	14.1%	3.6%	100%
Stellenbosch East	10.7%	25.9%	15.2%	17.9%	28.6%	1.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	25.0%	21.2%	17.6%	20.0%	14.2%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	25.2%	18.3%	17.3%	21.2%	15.5%	2.5%	100%
Stellenbosch South	16.7%	20.2%	7.6%	21.2%	33.8%	0.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	31.2%	14.1%	17.6%	11.1%	22.1%	4.0%	100%
TOTAL	24.6%	20.1%	16.3%	20.4%	15.9%	2.7%	100 %

The table above reveals that 24.6% were 15 years and younger, while 15.9% were 50 years and older. Furthermore, 44.7% were younger than 25 years of age. See Figure 2 below for graphic presentation.

Figure 2: Age distribution



3.1.2.4. Question 4: Population group

Area_Code_03	01_ Black/African	02_ Coloured	03_ Indian or Asian	04_ White	05_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	9.2%	88.1%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	100%
Die Boord	7.7%	8.7%	0.0%	77.7%	5.9%	100%
Franschhoek	45.3%	32.0%	0.0%	22.7%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	40.2%	56.1%	0.0%	2.0%	1.8%	100%
Groendal	35.0%	62.4%	0.0%	0.4%	2.2%	100%
Idasvalley	12.0%	85.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	100%
Jamestown	1.8%	94.2%	0.0%	1.8%	2.3%	100%
Khayamandi	90.8%	7.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.6%	100%
Klapmuts	42.6%	55.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
Kylemore	10.8%	88.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100%
Langedoc	43.5%	52.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	6.9%	2.9%	3.9%	84.3%	2.0%	100%
Pniel	4.7%	93.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	16.4%	22.9%	1.9%	57.5%	1.4%	100%
Stellenbosch East	4.5%	13.4%	0.0%	79.5%	2.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	35.5%	61.1%	0.1%	1.8%	1.5%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	17.2%	80.1%	0.0%	0.5%	2.2%	100%
Stellenbosch South	9.1%	20.7%	0.5%	69.7%	0.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	5.0%	89.4%	1.0%	0.0%	4.5%	100%
Total	29.4%	53.6%	0.3%	15.4%	1.3%	100%

The majority of the respondents were Coloured (53.6%), followed by Blacks (29.4%) and Whites (15.4%). Looking more closely at the table above it is apparent that Khayamandi is predominantly an area inhabited by Black people (90.8%). Similarly areas like Jamestown (94.2%), Pniel (93.3%), Wemmershoek (89.4%), Cloetesville (88.1%), Kylemore (88.1%) and Idas Valley (85.6%) are predominantly Coloured, while Onder-Papegaaiberg (84.3%), Stellenbosch East (79.5%) and Die Boord (77.7%) are predominantly White.

These statistics must however be placed in context, especially regarding the percentages for the White population group. Four factors had an influence on the percentage of White people being part of the sample. **Firstly**, there are a number of gated villages or security complexes in the dominant White areas. Fieldworkers had problems entering these places. **Secondly**, in White households most of the adults are working during day time – the interviews were mostly conducted at this time of day and within the working week. The **third factor** is that student living quarters (whether student residences, flats or student houses) were not part of the survey. **The last factor** is related to the development component of this project. The Municipality had an expectation that the fieldworkers had to be young unemployed people from the municipal area. The composition of the group of

fieldworkers was dominantly Black and the rest Coloured. During the survey it became obvious that fieldworkers preferred to interact with households of the same cultural background as theirs – the first language in which people communicate played a major facilitating role in this matter.

3.1.2.5. Question 5: Marital status

	01_ Married civil/religious	02_ Married traditional/customary	03_ Polygamous marriage	04_ Living together as married partners	05_ Never married	06_ Widower/ widow	07_ Separated	08_ Divorced	09_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	26.8%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	57.2%	5.1%	0.2%	4.1%	4.6%	100%
Die Boord	50.5%	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%	41.2%	2.5%	0.3%	1.9%	1.2%	100%
Franschhoek	42.7%	9.3%	0.0%	2.7%	42.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	22.7%	2.7%	0.0%	8.6%	56.6%	2.8%	0.7%	1.3%	4.6%	100%
Groendal	23.9%	2.0%	1.2%	3.3%	60.3%	2.7%	0.5%	0.9%	5.1%	100%
Idas Valley	31.2%	1.8%	0.1%	2.4%	51.7%	5.1%	0.3%	2.7%	4.7%	100%
Jamestown	31.0%	1.2%	0.0%	11.7%	51.5%	3.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	17.1%	4.9%	0.0%	5.0%	64.2%	3.5%	0.5%	0.7%	4.1%	100%
Klapmuts	28.2%	4.2%	0.0%	4.7%	55.2%	4.2%	1.5%	0.0%	2.0%	100%
Kylemore	32.1%	0.6%	0.2%	1.6%	57.4%	4.5%	0.6%	1.7%	1.3%	100%
Langedoc	23.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	60.3%	5.8%	0.0%	2.1%	6.5%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	41.2%	2.9%	0.0%	10.8%	41.2%	2.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	36.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.3%	6.0%	0.0%	1.3%	6.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	25.8%	1.9%	0.1%	3.5%	59.3%	3.7%	0.5%	2.4%	2.7%	100%
Stellenbosch East	45.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	43.8%	4.5%	0.9%	2.7%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms – East	26.6%	3.2%	0.2%	4.7%	56.3%	3.4%	0.8%	0.9%	4.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms – West	27.5%	2.0%	0.4%	6.1%	55.2%	4.6%	0.4%	1.0%	2.8%	100%
Stellenbosch South	42.9%	1.5%	0.0%	3.0%	44.9%	4.0%	0.5%	2.5%	0.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	31.7%	2.0%	0.0%	2.5%	55.8%	4.5%	0.0%	0.5%	3.0%	100%
TOTAL	27.6%	2.2%	0.2%	3.9%	56.7%	3.8%	0.5%	1.7%	3.4%	100%

27.6% were married in civil or religious ceremonies, while 56.7% have never been married and 3.8% were widowed.

3.1.2.6. Question 6: Home language

	01_ Afrikaans	02_ English	03_ IsiNdebele	04_ IsiXhosa	05_ IsiZulu	06_ Sepedi	07_ Sesotho	08_ Setswana	09_ SiSwati	10_ Tsivenda	11_ Xitsonga	12_ Other	13_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	95.2%	2.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	100%
Die Boord	79.9%	19.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100%
Franschhoek	36.0%	17.3%	0.0%	41.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	1.3%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	60.9%	1.1%	0.0%	36.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	100%
Groendal	65.7%	0.2%	0.0%	30.4%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.7%	100%
Idas Valley	95.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	100%
Jamestown	97.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	100%
Khayamandi	11.0%	1.5%	0.0%	81.2%	0.7%	0.1%	4.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	100%
Klapmuts	72.5%	0.0%	0.0%	25.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	100%
Kylemore	94.1%	2.1%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	100%
Langedoc	60.3%	0.7%	0.0%	36.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	60.8%	33.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	87.9%	6.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	80.4%	8.1%	0.0%	8.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch East	69.6%	25.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	67.2%	1.1%	0.2%	27.8%	0.5%	0.1%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	84.7%	2.1%	0.0%	10.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	100%
Stellenbosch South	75.8%	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	88.9%	5.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	100%
TOTAL	71.5%	5.1%	0.0%	20.3%	0.4%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	100%

According to the results above, the language spoken in most homes was Afrikaans (71.5%), followed by isiXhosa (20.3%). It seems that most Whites and Coloureds speak Afrikaans and English, and most Blacks speak isiXhosa. The consequence of this is that the languages spoken in the different areas are determined by the population groups who inhabit those areas. For example, Khayamandi is predominantly an area populated by Black people speaking isiXhosa (81.2%). Similarly Cloetesville is an area inhabited by Coloureds who speak Afrikaans (95.2%).

3.1.2.7. Question 7: Other language

	01_ Afrikaans	02_ English	03_ IsiNdebele	04_ IsiXhosa	05_ IsiZulu	06_ Sepedi	07_ Sesotho	08_ Setswana	09_ SiSwati	10_ Tshivenda	12_ Other	13_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	12.5%	82.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	100%
Die Boord	22.0%	73.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.5%	100%
Franschhoek	38.7%	53.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	14.5%	73.2%	0.0%	4.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	6.0%	100%
Groendal	15.3%	74.4%	0.0%	3.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	5.8%	100%
Idas Valley	11.6%	84.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	3.2%	100%
Jamestown	17.0%	76.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	100%
Khayamandi	17.3%	61.4%	0.2%	12.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	100%
Klapmuts	29.5%	65.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	2.0%	100%
Kylemore	10.5%	84.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.2%	100%
Languedoc	24.0%	65.1%	0.0%	4.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	5.5%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	32.4%	67.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	13.4%	81.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	14.8%	77.7%	0.0%	0.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	4.1%	100%
Stellenbosch East	18.8%	71.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	7.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	20.8%	71.7%	0.0%	2.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	4.2%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	13.4%	76.8%	0.2%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	7.4%	100%
Stellenbosch South	20.2%	74.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	12.6%	75.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	11.1%	100%
TOTAL	16.7%	73.8%	0.1%	2.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	5.2%	100%

Respondents were asked what other language they understand. 73.8% indicated English to be their second language and 16.7% Afrikaans.

3.1.2.8. Question 8: Religion

	01_ Mainline churches	02_ Charismatic churches	03_ Pentecostal churches	04_ African Independent churches	05_ Other Christian churches	06_ Islam faith	07_ Hindu faith	08_ African Traditional Belief	09_ Other religion	10_ No religious affiliation	11_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	74.9%	2.5%	4.1%	0.6%	6.2%	2.8%	0.2%	0.9%	3.6%	2.3%	1.9%	100%
Die Boord	65.3%	5.6%	1.2%	0.3%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	9.3%	5.9%	0.9%	100%
Franschhoek	62.7%	9.3%	0.0%	1.3%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	2.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	55.7%	7.2%	6.2%	2.5%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	3.5%	11.6%	0.9%	100%
Groendal	63.2%	6.3%	6.4%	1.8%	9.4%	0.3%	0.0%	2.2%	5.6%	2.8%	2.0%	100%
Idas Valley	72.7%	3.8%	2.9%	1.1%	7.6%	3.7%	0.0%	0.1%	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%	100%
Jamestown	78.9%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	6.4%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	64.2%	4.3%	2.3%	9.5%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.5%	6.3%	1.3%	100%
Klapmuts	65.3%	4.5%	9.4%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	5.9%	0.7%	100%
Kylemore	80.4%	1.3%	6.0%	4.9%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	2.2%	1.3%	100%
Languedoc	46.2%	9.2%	8.2%	0.7%	10.6%	0.0%	0.3%	2.1%	10.3%	9.9%	2.4%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	73.5%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	2.0%	100%
Pniel	83.2%	0.0%	0.7%	2.0%	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	71.1%	4.2%	4.5%	1.6%	8.7%	2.2%	0.1%	0.8%	1.5%	4.6%	0.7%	100%
Stellenbosch East	70.5%	9.8%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	8.0%	4.5%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms – East	65.8%	4.9%	6.2%	4.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%	6.1%	2.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms – West	69.8%	3.6%	6.5%	0.6%	6.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	4.4%	7.0%	1.2%	100%
Stellenbosch South	80.8%	4.0%	2.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	6.6%	0.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	76.4%	8.0%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
TOTAL	69.3%	4.3%	3.9%	2.6%	7.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	2.7%	5.5%	1.7%	100%

87.8% of the respondents indicated their religion to be Christian, belonging to mainline, charismatic/Pentecostal, African Independent or other churches. A further 1.2% indicated their religion to be Islam, 1.2% African Traditional Belief and 5.5% indicated no religious affiliation.

3.1.2.9. Question 9: Educational institution

	01_ Pre- school	02_ School	03_ College	04_ Technikon	05_ University	06_ Adult education centre	07_ Other	08_ None	09_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	5.0%	17.2%	0.5%	0.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	53.7%	20.9%	100%
Die Boord	4.0%	16.1%	1.2%	0.6%	6.2%	0.0%	0.6%	56.0%	15.2%	100%
Franschhoek	2.7%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	64.0%	16.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	3.7%	20.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	56.1%	18.0%	100%
Groendal	4.0%	22.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	50.4%	22.0%	100%
Idas Valley	3.6%	16.4%	1.0%	0.4%	1.5%	0.3%	1.0%	53.2%	22.5%	100%
Jamestown	5.8%	15.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	57.3%	19.9%	100%
Khayamandi	7.4%	19.3%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	0.1%	1.6%	52.4%	16.4%	100%
Klapmuts	3.0%	21.8%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	57.4%	15.8%	100%
Kylemore	6.2%	18.9%	2.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	0.6%	45.9%	23.7%	100%
Langedoc	2.7%	20.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	54.8%	19.2%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	2.0%	14.7%	2.0%	1.0%	13.7%	0.0%	1.0%	47.1%	18.6%	100%
Pniel	4.0%	16.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45.6%	32.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	3.4%	17.6%	1.6%	0.3%	7.4%	0.2%	0.6%	48.4%	20.5%	100%
Stellenbosch East	4.5%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	42.0%	25.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	3.2%	18.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	58.0%	18.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	4.5%	19.4%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	57.8%	15.5%	100%
Stellenbosch South	5.1%	15.7%	2.5%	1.5%	8.6%	0.0%	1.5%	40.9%	24.2%	100%
Wemmershoek	8.0%	14.6%	2.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	58.3%	13.6%	100%
TOTAL	4.8%	17.7%	1.1%	0.5%	3.4%	0.1%	0.6%	52.4%	19.4%	100%

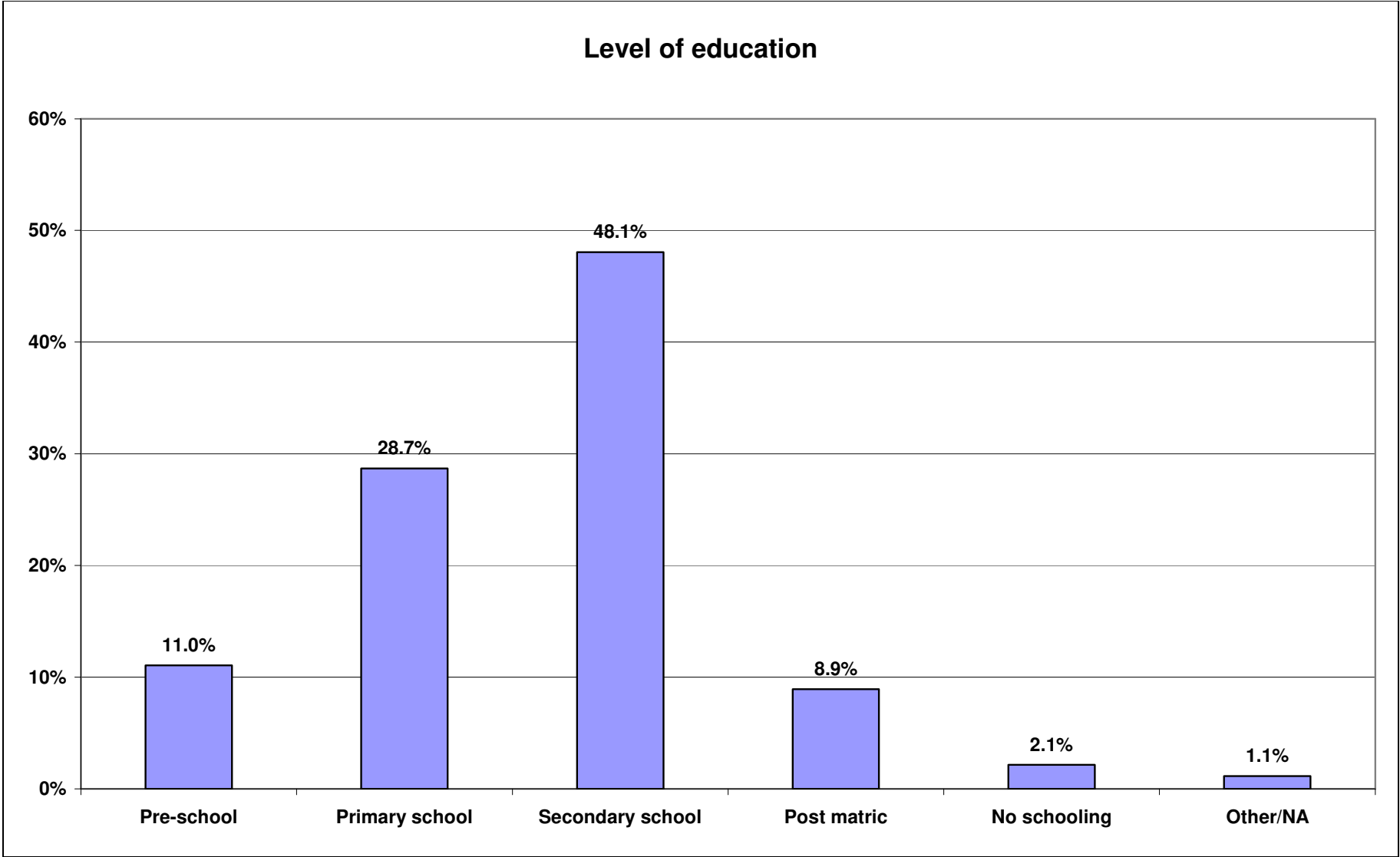
The table above contains the responses to the question whether the person was attending an educational institution. Most indicated none (52.4%), followed by 17.7% in school, 4.8% in pre-school and 3.4% at university.

3.1.2.10. Question 10: Highest level of education

	00_ Grade 0	01_ Grade 1	02_ Grade 2	03_ Grade 3	04_ Grade 4	05_ Grade 5	06_ Grade 6	07_ Grade 7	08_ Grade 8 / Form 1	09_ Grade 9 / Form 2	10_ Grade 10 / Form 3 / NTCI	11_ Grade 11 / Form 4 / NTCII	11_ Grade 12 / Form 5 / NTCIII	13_ Certificate with less than Grade 12	14_ Diploma with less than Grade 12	15_ Certificate with Grade 12	16_ Diploma with Grade 12	17_ Bachelor s Degree	18_ Bachelor s Degree & Diploma	19_ Honours Degree	20_ Higher Degree (Masters or Doctorat e)	21_ Other	22_ Don't know	99_ No Schoolin g	Total
Cloetesville	13.1%	3.0%	1.7%	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%	6.0%	6.8%	9.1%	7.4%	8.9%	5.5%	15.6%	0.4%	0.2%	2.5%	1.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	2.1%	4.3%	100%
Die Boord	9.9%	1.9%	1.5%	3.4%	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%	2.8%	0.6%	1.5%	4.3%	14.6%	1.2%	0.6%	9.3%	9.6%	9.6%	7.4%	7.4%	5.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.2%	100%
Franschoek	4.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	4.0%	2.7%	1.3%	5.3%	4.0%	10.7%	6.7%	5.3%	28.0%	2.7%	0.0%	10.7%	1.3%	2.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	100%
Franschoek Farms	9.2%	3.3%	2.8%	3.8%	3.3%	5.3%	4.9%	7.7%	9.1%	7.8%	8.7%	8.4%	13.4%	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	8.8%	100%
Groendal	11.0%	3.3%	4.0%	3.8%	5.2%	5.8%	4.9%	10.1%	10.5%	6.3%	7.8%	4.8%	11.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.5%	7.1%	100%
Idasvalley	11.1%	1.9%	0.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	5.0%	7.3%	9.2%	6.5%	9.7%	3.9%	18.9%	0.1%	0.9%	4.8%	2.3%	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.9%	5.0%	100%
Jamestown	4.1%	2.3%	2.9%	4.7%	5.3%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	7.6%	4.7%	10.5%	5.8%	11.7%	0.0%	0.6%	4.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	7.0%	100%
Khayamandi	11.2%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	2.1%	3.3%	4.5%	6.2%	8.1%	8.9%	8.4%	8.7%	13.9%	0.2%	0.1%	3.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	3.4%	7.0%	100%
Klapmuts	8.9%	3.5%	4.5%	3.0%	5.0%	6.2%	6.2%	7.2%	9.7%	8.4%	8.2%	4.5%	17.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	4.2%	100%
Kylemore	10.5%	3.2%	2.2%	2.7%	3.3%	2.7%	6.5%	10.2%	9.1%	7.9%	9.2%	6.4%	14.6%	0.0%	0.3%	2.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.6%	4.5%	100%
Languedoc	10.6%	4.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%	3.8%	5.8%	5.5%	11.0%	6.5%	8.2%	7.5%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	10.3%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	10.8%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	2.0%	2.0%	3.9%	1.0%	2.0%	15.7%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	5.9%	16.7%	5.9%	2.9%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	6.0%	3.4%	1.3%	2.0%	2.7%	2.0%	4.7%	7.4%	10.1%	8.7%	8.7%	7.4%	22.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	12.0%	3.2%	2.2%	3.2%	2.6%	3.3%	3.5%	6.5%	6.7%	7.1%	7.5%	4.0%	19.0%	0.3%	0.2%	2.2%	3.6%	2.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	0.1%	1.8%	5.4%	100%
Stellenbosch East	7.1%	1.8%	0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	2.7%	5.4%	11.6%	3.6%	1.8%	3.6%	12.5%	4.5%	10.7%	13.4%	8.0%	0.9%	4.5%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	9.0%	2.4%	3.5%	3.6%	5.0%	4.4%	6.7%	8.7%	9.1%	8.1%	9.8%	5.7%	12.4%	0.1%	0.3%	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%	7.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	10.0%	3.4%	3.9%	3.6%	4.6%	4.5%	5.7%	8.8%	8.9%	7.5%	8.8%	4.6%	13.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	2.4%	6.8%	100%
Stellenbosch South	9.1%	1.5%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.0%	3.5%	1.0%	8.1%	2.5%	22.2%	0.5%	0.5%	5.6%	10.1%	11.6%	1.5%	3.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	15.1%	5.5%	4.0%	3.0%	5.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	12.1%	7.5%	6.5%	6.5%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.5%	100%
Total	11.0%	3.1%	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.8%	5.1%	7.3%	8.3%	7.4%	9.1%	5.4%	17.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	2.4%	2.5%	1.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.2%	2.1%	100%

This question referred to the highest level of education the person had completed, not the level they are currently in, if still studying. Thus a learner at school who is in Grade 12 at the time of the survey should have completed Grade 11 and therefore his/her highest level of education should have been reported as Grade 11. A summary of broader categories is given in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Level of education

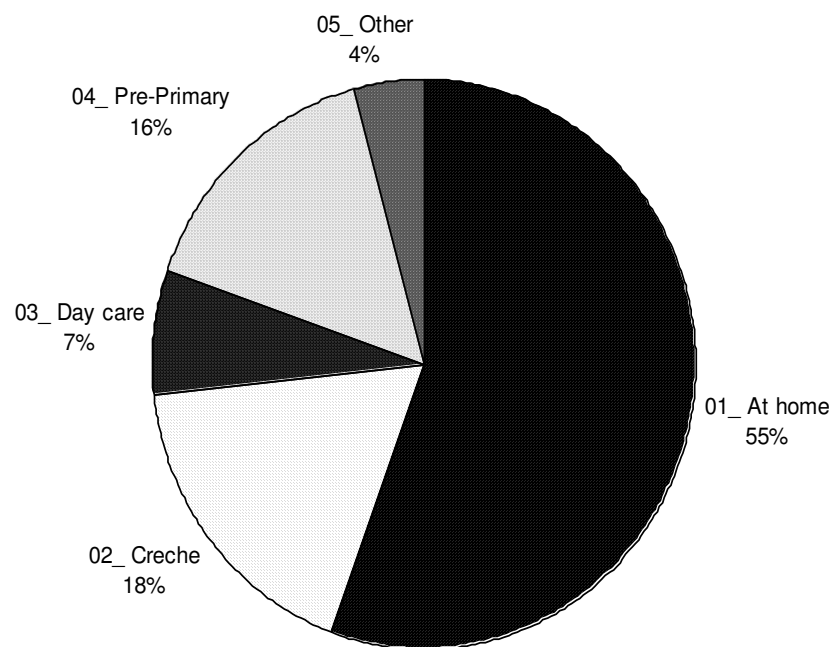


3.1.2.11. Question 11: Pre-school children

	01_ At home	02_ Crèche	03_ Day care	04_ Pre-Primary	05_ Other	06_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	5.9%	2.5%	1.3%	0.9%	0.2%	89.2%	100%
Die Boord	1.2%	2.2%	1.5%	2.8%	4.3%	87.9%	100%
Franschhoek	1.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	8.2%	1.3%	0.6%	3.1%	0.1%	86.6%	100%
Groendal	6.2%	1.7%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	89.6%	100%
Idas Valley	5.6%	1.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	89.4%	100%
Jamestown	11.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	86.5%	100%
Khayamandi	6.2%	4.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.4%	87.0%	100%
Klapmuts	3.5%	0.2%	0.5%	3.0%	1.5%	91.3%	100%
Kylemore	7.9%	1.3%	0.5%	1.6%	0.0%	88.7%	100%
Languedoc	5.5%	1.7%	0.7%	3.4%	0.0%	88.7%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	2.0%	2.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	93.1%	100%
Pniel	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	96.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	5.7%	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%	91.0%	100%
Stellenbosch East	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%	1.8%	0.9%	94.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	5.9%	1.3%	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%	91.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	5.0%	1.8%	0.8%	1.6%	0.4%	90.4%	100%
Stellenbosch South	3.0%	2.5%	0.5%	3.5%	0.0%	90.4%	100%
Wemmershoek	10.6%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	86.4%	100%
TOTAL	5.6%	2.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.6%	89.5%	100%

Question 11 asked where pre-school children are taken care of. The results indicate that most of them were taken care of at home (5.6%), followed by 2% at a crèche and 1.5% at a pre-primary. If code 6 (N/A) is taken out of the equation, a clearer picture emerges (see Figure 4 below). It seems that 55% of pre-school children are taken care of at home, followed by 18% at a crèche and 16% at a pre-primary.

Figure 4: Care of pre-school children



3.1.2.12. Question 12: Children not attending school

	01_ Pre- school child	02_ Completed school and working already	03_ Completed school and looking for a job	04_ Left school and working	05_ Left school and looking for a job	06_ Too far	07_ No money	08_ Pregna ncy	09_ Failed exams	10_ Marriage	11_ Family commit ment	12_ Illness	13_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	3.6%	4.7%	2.1%	2.8%	3.6%	0.7%	2.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	75.9%	100%
Die Boord	2.5%	3.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	91.3%	100%
Franschhoek	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	82.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	3.9%	0.9%	0.6%	2.7%	2.0%	0.9%	6.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.7%	80.1%	100%
Groendal	2.3%	1.4%	1.0%	2.9%	3.0%	0.4%	4.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	81.2%	100%
Idas Valley	2.4%	5.2%	1.3%	2.5%	2.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	82.0%	100%
Jamestown	3.5%	7.0%	1.8%	2.9%	2.3%	0.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	78.4%	100%
Khayamandi	3.8%	4.3%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	0.3%	4.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	1.3%	75.5%	100%
Klapmuts	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	4.7%	2.0%	0.2%	2.2%	2.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	83.4%	100%
Kylemore	3.0%	2.2%	0.6%	1.3%	1.4%	0.3%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	87.9%	100%
Languedoc	1.4%	3.4%	2.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	88.4%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.9%	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	88.2%	100%
Pniel	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	88.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	2.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	0.2%	2.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	87.8%	100%
Stellenbosch East	1.8%	5.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	88.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	2.2%	1.9%	1.0%	5.1%	2.6%	0.5%	4.2%	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	79.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	2.4%	1.8%	0.4%	4.9%	1.9%	0.2%	2.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	83.1%	100%
Stellenbosch South	5.6%	6.6%	2.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	81.8%	100%
Wemmershoek	2.5%	9.0%	3.5%	1.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	74.9%	100%
TOTAL	2.7%	2.5%	1.4%	2.7%	2.2%	0.4%	3.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	82.4%	100%

The question probed into the main reasons why children between 6 and 19 were not attending school. The two main reasons given were left school and working (2.7%) and no money (3.1%).

3.1.2.13. Question 13: Employment status

	01_ Employed	02_ Unemployed	03_ Not Applicable (younger than 15 or older than 65)	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	33.4%	34.5%	19.7%	12.3%	100%
Die Boord	46.4%	24.8%	24.8%	4.0%	100%
Franschhoek	40.0%	32.0%	20.0%	8.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	34.9%	33.5%	23.5%	8.1%	100%
Groendal	29.3%	31.4%	24.2%	15.1%	100%
Idas Valley	39.5%	26.9%	22.3%	11.3%	100%
Jamestown	40.9%	32.2%	24.0%	2.9%	100%
Khayamandi	29.9%	35.4%	21.5%	13.2%	100%
Klapmuts	34.9%	29.7%	18.1%	17.3%	100%
Kylemore	37.0%	27.8%	25.1%	10.0%	100%
Languedoc	31.8%	29.8%	27.4%	11.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	43.1%	27.5%	21.6%	7.8%	100%
Pniel	45.0%	30.2%	20.1%	4.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	35.7%	28.7%	21.9%	13.7%	100%
Stellenbosch East	33.0%	47.3%	12.5%	7.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	38.2%	34.8%	17.0%	10.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	39.2%	30.0%	23.7%	7.0%	100%
Stellenbosch South	34.8%	31.8%	26.8%	6.6%	100%
Wemmershoek	26.1%	33.2%	30.7%	10.1%	100%
TOTAL	36.0%	31.5%	22.0%	10.5%	100%

Questions 13 and 14 should be read together. Question 14 explains code 2, unemployed. Both questions rely on the way similar questions were phrased in Census 2001. Census 2001 worked with the so-called expanded definition of unemployment.²

The table above indicates that 36% of the respondents were employed, while 31.5% were unemployed (see detail below).

² The official definition of Census 2001 for an unemployed person is: “An unemployed person according to the official definition is a person between the ages of 15 and 65 with responses as follows: ‘No, did not have work’; ‘Could not find work’; ‘Have taken active steps to find employment’; ‘Could start within one week, if offered work’.” (www.statssa.gov.za).

3.1.2.14. Question 14: Reason for no employment

	01_ Scholar or student	02_ Home- maker or housewife	03_ Pensioner or retired person/too old to work	04_ Unable to work due to illness or disability	05_ Seasonal worker not working presently	06_ Choose not to work	07_ Could not find work	08_ Not applicable	09_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	14.6%	4.5%	8.3%	3.2%	1.5%	0.4%	12.3%	23.3%	31.9%	100%
Die Boord	18.9%	5.9%	8.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	2.5%	31.0%	30.3%	100%
Franschhoek	9.3%	9.3%	12.0%	0.0%	4.0%	1.3%	6.7%	22.7%	34.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	15.2%	6.8%	5.6%	2.9%	2.1%	0.5%	11.0%	22.7%	33.2%	100%
Groendal	11.4%	5.5%	4.5%	3.1%	2.8%	0.7%	13.5%	21.1%	37.3%	100%
Idas Valley	11.0%	5.2%	8.5%	2.9%	1.7%	0.4%	8.8%	25.1%	36.4%	100%
Jamestown	14.6%	5.8%	6.4%	1.2%	2.3%	0.6%	10.5%	19.3%	39.2%	100%
Khayamandi	15.9%	4.8%	3.9%	3.0%	1.5%	0.9%	16.7%	19.0%	34.3%	100%
Klapmuts	11.9%	5.9%	5.2%	3.7%	3.0%	0.5%	8.2%	24.5%	37.1%	100%
Kylemore	17.6%	5.1%	6.2%	5.4%	1.9%	1.4%	6.2%	18.0%	38.2%	100%
Languedoc	15.8%	4.1%	4.5%	5.1%	5.1%	0.0%	12.7%	19.2%	33.6%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	20.6%	9.8%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	28.4%	33.3%	100%
Pniel	8.1%	4.7%	7.4%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	6.7%	25.5%	45.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	18.8%	4.2%	5.9%	3.2%	1.6%	0.8%	7.7%	25.4%	32.5%	100%
Stellenbosch East	17.0%	3.6%	22.3%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	16.1%	38.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	13.4%	5.4%	3.9%	2.6%	3.2%	0.5%	12.6%	24.8%	33.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	17.5%	4.9%	5.0%	2.2%	1.7%	1.1%	9.2%	27.6%	30.8%	100%
Stellenbosch South	21.2%	5.1%	12.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	3.0%	24.7%	31.8%	100%
Wemmershoek	11.1%	12.1%	8.0%	8.0%	3.5%	1.0%	5.0%	29.6%	21.6%	100%
TOTAL	15.8%	5.0%	6.1%	2.9%	1.7%	0.7%	10.0%	23.6%	34.2%	100%

The main reasons why people were unemployed are given in this table. The biggest percentage seems to be that people are still either scholars or students (15.8%), while another 10% “could not find a job”. Another 6.1% were retired/ pensioned and 5% were homemakers or housewives.

3.1.2.15. Question 15: How does person support him/herself?

	01_ Doing odd jobs	02_ Supported by persons in the household	03_ Supported by persons not in the household	04_ Supported by charity, church, welfare, etc_	05_ Unemploy ment insurance fund	06_ Old age or disability pension - government funded	07_ Savings or money previously earned	08_ Other sources	09_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	4.0%	34.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	14.2%	1.1%	1.0%	43.0%	100%
Die Boord	4.6%	35.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.9%	7.1%	4.0%	2.8%	41.8%	100%
Franschhoek	2.7%	33.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	2.7%	1.3%	45.3%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	5.6%	45.1%	3.0%	0.1%	0.5%	7.8%	0.3%	1.0%	36.5%	100%
Groendal	4.7%	39.7%	2.5%	0.0%	0.6%	7.4%	1.1%	1.2%	42.7%	100%
Idas Valley	2.8%	32.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	12.2%	1.4%	2.7%	46.9%	100%
Jamestown	8.8%	33.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	11.7%	1.2%	0.0%	44.4%	100%
Khayamandi	7.5%	35.4%	3.6%	0.2%	0.6%	8.5%	0.4%	2.3%	41.5%	100%
Klapmuts	4.2%	24.8%	5.7%	0.5%	0.0%	9.9%	0.5%	0.7%	53.7%	100%
Kylemore	6.0%	36.2%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	8.6%	0.6%	2.1%	44.4%	100%
Languedoc	4.8%	46.6%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	7.9%	2.1%	3.4%	33.6%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	2.9%	34.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	5.9%	5.9%	44.1%	100%
Pniel	4.0%	37.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	46.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	3.9%	35.9%	3.8%	0.2%	0.5%	7.7%	1.0%	2.0%	45.0%	100%
Stellenbosch East	0.9%	27.7%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	4.5%	0.0%	43.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	4.0%	42.8%	3.0%	0.2%	0.9%	5.2%	0.7%	1.4%	41.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	4.7%	42.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	6.9%	1.1%	1.2%	42.5%	100%
Stellenbosch South	2.0%	28.8%	6.1%	0.0%	1.0%	15.2%	0.5%	2.5%	43.9%	100%
Wemmershoek	2.0%	43.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	10.6%	2.5%	0.0%	40.2%	100%
TOTAL	4.3%	37.0%	2.6%	0.2%	0.4%	9.2%	1.1%	1.5%	43.6%	100%

How do unemployed people support themselves? The vast majority relied on other people in the household for support (37%). This makes the family by far the most important “structure” for the survival of unemployed people. A further 9.2% are supported by some government-funded grant.

3.1.2.16. Question 17: Income

	01_ No income	02_ R1 - R400	03_ R401 - R800	04_ R801 - R1 600	05_ R1 601 - R3 200	06_ R3 201 - R6 400	07_ R6 401 - R12 800	08_ R12 801 - R25 600	09_ R25 601 - R51 200	10_ R51 201 - R102 400	11_ R102 401 - R204 800	12_ R204 801 or more	13_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	23.9%	5.0%	11.1%	6.8%	4.7%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	44.3%	100%
Die Boord	20.1%	1.9%	3.7%	7.1%	5.6%	7.4%	9.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	39.9%	100%
Franschhoek	33.3%	10.7%	6.7%	6.7%	5.3%	6.7%	0.0%	4.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.3%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	32.1%	9.3%	8.9%	8.4%	6.1%	2.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	31.6%	100%
Groendal	27.0%	6.8%	6.8%	5.8%	3.2%	2.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	47.5%	100%
Idas Valley	19.9%	4.2%	9.8%	6.2%	6.2%	5.1%	2.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.0%	100%
Jamestown	28.7%	9.9%	8.8%	11.7%	4.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.7%	100%
Khayamandi	25.1%	9.8%	8.8%	5.8%	4.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.7%	100%
Klapmuts	20.3%	10.1%	11.4%	6.9%	4.5%	2.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.8%	100%
Kylemore	26.7%	5.6%	11.9%	6.2%	5.1%	2.7%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	40.5%	100%
Languedoc	34.2%	6.8%	13.0%	5.5%	2.7%	2.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.9%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	34.3%	2.0%	4.9%	2.0%	4.9%	7.8%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	25.5%	100%
Pniel	25.5%	3.4%	16.1%	11.4%	16.8%	6.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	22.5%	5.9%	8.2%	6.2%	4.8%	3.2%	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	46.4%	100%
Stellenbosch East	19.6%	2.7%	2.7%	9.8%	4.5%	1.8%	8.0%	6.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	30.9%	10.4%	9.1%	7.7%	5.0%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	34.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	29.8%	8.3%	11.3%	7.0%	5.0%	1.8%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	35.8%	100%
Stellenbosch South	22.2%	2.5%	4.5%	4.0%	5.6%	7.1%	6.1%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	42.4%	100%
Wemmershoek	27.6%	12.1%	8.5%	5.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.7%	100%
TOTAL	24.3%	6.7%	9.3%	6.6%	4.8%	2.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	42.9%	100%

Fieldworkers were instructed that the reference period for annual income was 1 August 2004 until 31 July 2005, and for monthly income the month of July 2005. The table above indicates that the responses of 42.9% were not applicable, i.e. many respondents were reluctant to provide the information because of its personal nature and fear that the information might be misused. Therefore, this variable should be used with caution.

The challenge of establishing reliable information regarding income will definitely increase. The municipality will have to find other ways to establish this.

3.1.2.17. Question 18: Frequency of income

	01_ Weekly	02_ Monthly	03_ Seasonally	04_ Annually	05_ Other	06_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	7.1%	37.4%	0.6%	0.2%	1.7%	53.0%	100%
Die Boord	2.2%	52.9%	0.9%	0.3%	2.2%	41.5%	100%
Franschhoek	12.0%	37.3%	5.3%	0.0%	4.0%	41.3%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	14.5%	27.5%	1.6%	0.2%	1.2%	55.0%	100%
Groendal	11.9%	21.5%	0.7%	0.2%	1.5%	64.2%	100%
Idas Valley	9.4%	36.1%	0.4%	0.6%	2.0%	51.5%	100%
Jamestown	15.2%	35.7%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	46.8%	100%
Khayamandi	10.4%	28.2%	0.7%	0.2%	1.9%	58.7%	100%
Klapmuts	16.1%	25.7%	2.0%	0.7%	0.2%	55.2%	100%
Kylemore	15.6%	28.0%	1.0%	0.2%	3.0%	52.3%	100%
Languedoc	16.8%	20.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	61.3%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	2.9%	46.1%	0.0%	2.0%	3.9%	45.1%	100%
Pniel	10.1%	42.3%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	43.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	9.6%	31.5%	1.1%	0.2%	2.0%	55.6%	100%
Stellenbosch East	2.7%	53.6%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	40.2%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	15.6%	23.5%	1.1%	0.3%	2.2%	57.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	16.1%	26.1%	0.8%	0.3%	2.0%	54.7%	100%
Stellenbosch South	1.5%	50.5%	2.0%	1.5%	2.5%	41.9%	100%
Wemmershoek	12.1%	24.6%	1.5%	0.5%	6.0%	55.3%	100%
TOTAL	11.1%	31.2%	1.0%	0.4%	1.7%	54.5%	100%

Of the people who earn an income, most get paid on a monthly basis (31.2%) followed by weekly (11.1%).

3.1.2.18. Question 19: Travel

	01_ On foot	02_ By bicycle	03_ By motorcycle	04_ By car as driver	05_ By car as passenger	06_ By minibus/taxi	07_ By bus	08_ By train	09_ Other	10_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	21.7%	1.2%	0.1%	6.7%	8.0%	17.9%	0.9%	1.9%	0.2%	41.5%	100%
Die Boord	7.4%	3.4%	0.9%	37.8%	14.6%	6.5%	0.3%	0.9%	2.5%	25.7%	100%
Franschhoek	18.7%	1.3%	1.3%	13.3%	16.0%	6.7%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	37.3%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	23.9%	1.2%	0.2%	2.2%	7.6%	12.8%	8.7%	2.5%	0.6%	40.3%	100%
Groendal	26.3%	0.7%	0.3%	2.9%	8.4%	10.1%	2.9%	0.6%	0.8%	46.9%	100%
Idas Valley	16.8%	1.3%	0.0%	9.4%	10.2%	15.2%	0.8%	3.6%	0.1%	42.7%	100%
Jamestown	35.7%	1.2%	0.0%	5.8%	5.8%	18.7%	1.8%	4.1%	0.0%	26.9%	100%
Khayamandi	28.8%	1.1%	0.1%	2.0%	5.1%	13.2%	0.4%	6.9%	0.2%	42.2%	100%
Klapmuts	27.2%	0.2%	0.0%	3.5%	5.7%	11.6%	2.0%	13.9%	0.0%	35.9%	100%
Kylemore	25.6%	1.3%	0.0%	5.4%	10.2%	16.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	37.5%	100%
Langedoc	13.7%	1.7%	0.0%	2.7%	11.6%	28.4%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	39.7%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	43.1%	27.5%	4.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%	100%
Pniel	14.8%	1.3%	1.3%	12.1%	14.8%	11.4%	4.0%	1.3%	0.0%	38.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	25.4%	2.0%	0.3%	8.1%	9.3%	11.4%	2.6%	4.2%	1.2%	35.5%	100%
Stellenbosch East	7.1%	8.9%	0.9%	33.0%	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	38.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	20.5%	1.1%	0.3%	3.4%	7.1%	18.9%	5.2%	3.2%	0.3%	40.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	25.0%	1.3%	0.2%	2.9%	8.1%	11.4%	4.9%	10.3%	0.6%	35.3%	100%
Stellenbosch South	15.2%	5.1%	0.0%	29.3%	12.6%	8.1%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	27.3%	100%
Wemmershoek	27.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	3.5%	17.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	47.2%	100%
TOTAL	22.9%	1.5%	0.2%	7.7%	8.7%	14.0%	2.1%	4.4%	0.6%	37.9%	100%

Respondents were asked how they usually travel to school and their workplace. If more than one mode of travel is used, respondents were asked to indicate the mode that covered the longest distance. If a person had used different modes during the week, e.g. some days got a lift and some days went by minibus (taxi), respondents were asked to indicate the mode that the person used most frequently or the one related to the longest distance. Most respondents travel on foot (22.9%), followed by minibus/taxi (14%).

The areas where a high percentage of people travel on foot are Jamestown (35.7%), followed by Khayamandi (28.8%). This suggests a priority for the municipality in terms of, for example, pavements, length of grass alongside the roads, etc. On the other hand, Langedoc (28.4%) and Jamestown (18.7%) are areas where a substantial number of people travel with minibus/taxis. These areas will have to receive priority in terms of service and safety as far as minibus/taxis are concerned.

3.1.2.19. Question 20: Disability

	0_ None	01_ Sight	02_ Hearing	03_ Communication	04_ Physical	05_ Intellectual	06_ Emotional	07_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	94.2%	1.6%	1.3%	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	100%
Die Boord	93.5%	1.9%	2.2%	0.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek	93.3%	4.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	94.4%	1.2%	1.1%	0.3%	2.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	100%
Groendal	93.7%	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	100%
Idas Valley	94.6%	1.4%	1.0%	0.3%	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	100%
Jamestown	94.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	92.9%	1.7%	1.5%	0.3%	2.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	100%
Klapmuts	91.3%	5.0%	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%
Kylemore	92.7%	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%	2.5%	0.5%	1.6%	0.2%	100%
Langedoc	95.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	96.1%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	91.9%	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	92.5%	2.6%	1.2%	0.2%	1.7%	0.5%	1.2%	0.1%	100%
Stellenbosch East	95.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms – East	93.8%	2.7%	1.1%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms – West	95.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.1%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	100%
Stellenbosch South	95.5%	2.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	91.5%	0.0%	2.0%	0.5%	4.0%	0.5%	1.5%	0.0%	100%
TOTAL	93.4%	2.0%	1.3%	0.3%	1.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	100%

Question 20 referred to a serious disability which prevents the respondent from enjoying full participation in life activities. 93.4% of the respondents did not have any disability which impacted their life. Problems with sight (2%), physical movement (1.9%) and hearing (1.3%) are the disabilities

most people suffer from. In Klapmuts 5% indicated that they were affected by sight impediment and 4% in Franschhoek. Similarly 4% in Wemmershoek indicated physically disability.

3.1.2.20. Question 21: Own or access to television

	01_ Own	02_ Have access to	03_ No	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	27.4%	59.1%	10.9%	2.7%	100%
Die Boord	49.2%	44.3%	3.4%	3.1%	100%
Franschhoek	36.0%	42.7%	17.3%	4.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	22.6%	41.1%	33.4%	2.9%	100%
Groendal	16.9%	53.8%	27.5%	1.7%	100%
Idas Valley	27.4%	60.5%	7.6%	4.5%	100%
Jamestown	25.7%	26.9%	45.0%	2.3%	100%
Khayamandi	21.7%	52.8%	23.0%	2.5%	100%
Klapmuts	23.8%	56.7%	13.9%	5.7%	100%
Kylemore	20.8%	58.5%	14.0%	6.7%	100%
Languedoc	18.5%	60.3%	17.1%	4.1%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	39.2%	59.8%	0.0%	1.0%	100%
Pniel	33.6%	59.7%	5.4%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	27.5%	55.8%	13.5%	3.1%	100%
Stellenbosch East	52.7%	42.0%	2.7%	2.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	24.0%	52.1%	20.4%	3.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	19.6%	55.5%	21.3%	3.6%	100%
Stellenbosch South	40.9%	45.5%	10.1%	3.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	23.1%	60.3%	11.1%	5.5%	100%
TOTAL	26.3%	53.9%	16.7%	3.1%	100%

Questions 21 to 30 were directed towards furniture and facilities that respondents either have or have access to. 80.2% of respondents either have or had access to a television.

3.1.2.21. Question 22: Own or access to refrigerator

	01_ Own	02_ Have access to	03_ No	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	26.6%	61.3%	10.1%	2.0%	100%
Die Boord	48.6%	45.8%	2.8%	2.8%	100%
Franschhoek	32.0%	38.7%	26.7%	2.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	24.3%	36.3%	36.7%	2.6%	100%
Groendal	16.1%	50.4%	32.3%	1.1%	100%
Idas Valley	25.9%	62.7%	7.8%	3.7%	100%
Jamestown	18.1%	27.5%	52.0%	2.3%	100%
Khayamandi	20.0%	51.4%	26.3%	2.4%	100%
Klapmuts	22.0%	53.2%	19.3%	5.4%	100%
Kylemore	21.1%	60.7%	12.7%	5.4%	100%
Languedoc	19.2%	65.8%	10.6%	4.5%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	32.4%	65.7%	1.0%	1.0%	100%
Pniel	32.9%	53.7%	12.1%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	27.0%	59.9%	11.2%	1.8%	100%
Stellenbosch East	52.7%	42.0%	4.5%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	24.5%	55.1%	17.6%	2.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	20.0%	56.6%	20.9%	2.5%	100%
Stellenbosch South	40.4%	46.5%	10.1%	3.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	21.6%	56.8%	16.1%	5.5%	100%
TOTAL	25.5%	55.4%	16.8%	2.2%	100%

80.9% of respondents either have or had access to a refrigerator.

3.1.2.22. Question 23: Own or access to bicycle

	01_ Own	02_ Have access to	03_ No	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	8.7%	10.0%	76.8%	4.6%	100%
Die Boord	48.6%	19.8%	23.8%	7.7%	100%
Franschhoek	6.7%	6.7%	84.0%	2.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	6.3%	7.5%	83.6%	2.6%	100%
Groendal	4.5%	6.5%	88.0%	0.9%	100%
Idas Valley	9.8%	10.3%	74.5%	5.4%	100%
Jamestown	8.8%	6.4%	82.5%	2.3%	100%
Khayamandi	3.0%	5.9%	84.9%	6.2%	100%
Klapmuts	9.7%	6.4%	78.0%	5.9%	100%
Kylemore	9.4%	11.4%	73.3%	5.9%	100%
Languedoc	10.6%	12.0%	72.6%	4.8%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	30.4%	5.9%	62.7%	1.0%	100%
Pniel	13.4%	2.7%	82.6%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	10.4%	13.9%	73.1%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch East	38.4%	17.9%	38.4%	5.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	7.0%	7.1%	83.5%	2.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	7.2%	12.4%	77.5%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch South	32.8%	23.2%	41.9%	2.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	6.0%	19.1%	67.8%	7.0%	100%
TOTAL	10.1%	10.2%	76.2%	3.5%	100%

76.2% of respondents did not have a bicycle.

3.1.2.23. Question 24: Own or access to radio

	01_ Own	02_ Have access to	03_ No	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	27.2%	55.0%	15.3%	2.5%	100%
Die Boord	55.7%	35.3%	5.6%	3.4%	100%
Franschhoek	45.3%	45.3%	6.7%	2.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	28.1%	46.5%	22.8%	2.7%	100%
Groendal	20.5%	50.5%	28.1%	0.9%	100%
Idas Valley	25.6%	53.2%	16.4%	4.7%	100%
Jamestown	24.0%	38.0%	35.7%	2.3%	100%
Khayamandi	24.9%	52.9%	19.9%	2.3%	100%
Klapmuts	28.5%	45.5%	20.5%	5.4%	100%
Kylemore	23.2%	56.9%	14.3%	5.6%	100%
Languedoc	20.9%	55.5%	18.8%	4.8%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	41.2%	57.8%	1.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	32.2%	51.7%	14.1%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	29.9%	50.7%	17.7%	1.8%	100%
Stellenbosch East	56.3%	32.1%	10.7%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	28.2%	51.0%	17.8%	3.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	22.7%	51.7%	22.5%	3.0%	100%
Stellenbosch South	48.0%	41.4%	6.1%	4.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	21.6%	48.7%	24.6%	5.0%	100%
TOTAL	28.8%	51.8%	17.0%	2.5%	100%

80.6% of respondents either have or had access to a radio.

3.1.2.24. Question 25: Own or access to bed

	01_ Own	02_ Have access to	03_ No	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	61.5%	34.2%	2.3%	2.1%	100%
Die Boord	79.6%	16.7%	0.3%	3.4%	100%
Franschhoek	69.3%	26.7%	1.3%	2.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	59.8%	32.5%	5.3%	2.4%	100%
Groendal	51.4%	43.8%	4.1%	0.8%	100%
Idas Valley	63.8%	31.6%	0.5%	4.1%	100%
Jamestown	62.0%	34.5%	1.2%	2.3%	100%
Khayamandi	54.5%	38.6%	4.9%	2.0%	100%
Klapmuts	48.5%	41.3%	4.5%	5.7%	100%
Kylemore	65.0%	26.7%	3.2%	5.1%	100%
Languedoc	54.5%	38.4%	2.7%	4.5%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	56.9%	42.2%	0.0%	1.0%	100%
Pniel	61.7%	36.9%	0.7%	0.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	62.0%	34.2%	2.0%	1.8%	100%
Stellenbosch East	64.3%	33.0%	1.8%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	66.6%	29.1%	2.0%	2.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	66.6%	28.9%	2.3%	2.2%	100%
Stellenbosch South	70.7%	25.3%	1.0%	3.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	46.2%	52.3%	1.0%	0.5%	100%
TOTAL	62.1%	33.1%	2.7%	2.1%	100%

95.2% of respondents either have or had access to a bed.

3.1.2.25. Question 26: Own or access to watch or clock

	01_ Own	02_ Have access to	03_ No	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	44.1%	38.8%	14.9%	2.1%	100%
Die Boord	72.1%	22.6%	1.5%	3.7%	100%
Franschhoek	53.3%	24.0%	20.0%	2.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	35.3%	40.0%	22.0%	2.7%	100%
Groendal	31.9%	47.6%	19.2%	1.2%	100%
Idas Valley	42.0%	44.6%	8.7%	4.7%	100%
Jamestown	46.2%	30.4%	21.1%	2.3%	100%
Khayamandi	33.3%	33.6%	30.1%	3.0%	100%
Klapmuts	36.4%	41.6%	18.3%	3.7%	100%
Kylemore	39.0%	47.2%	8.7%	5.1%	100%
Languedoc	33.2%	40.1%	22.3%	4.5%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	56.9%	38.2%	4.9%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	56.4%	38.3%	3.4%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	43.1%	44.3%	10.7%	1.9%	100%
Stellenbosch East	70.5%	19.6%	8.9%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	45.9%	39.2%	12.2%	2.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	38.4%	42.5%	16.8%	2.3%	100%
Stellenbosch South	60.1%	28.3%	9.1%	2.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	38.2%	52.3%	9.0%	0.5%	100%
TOTAL	42.0%	41.0%	14.6%	2.4%	100%

83% of respondents either have or had access to a watch/clock.

3.1.2.26. Question 27: Own or access to books

	01_ Own	02_ Have access to	03_ No	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	43.6%	32.0%	21.1%	3.3%	100%
Die Boord	81.1%	10.8%	4.3%	3.7%	100%
Franschhoek	44.0%	20.0%	33.3%	2.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	29.3%	29.4%	38.7%	2.6%	100%
Groendal	26.6%	30.6%	41.7%	1.1%	100%
Idas Valley	39.2%	33.8%	20.9%	6.1%	100%
Jamestown	41.5%	35.1%	21.1%	2.3%	100%
Khayamandi	35.4%	32.1%	29.9%	2.7%	100%
Klapmuts	32.2%	19.3%	44.6%	4.0%	100%
Kylemore	33.4%	37.7%	23.7%	5.2%	100%
Langedoc	27.7%	26.7%	41.4%	4.1%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	67.6%	20.6%	10.8%	1.0%	100%
Pniel	37.6%	28.9%	31.5%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	43.1%	32.0%	22.9%	1.9%	100%
Stellenbosch East	73.2%	19.6%	6.3%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	37.7%	21.0%	38.1%	3.2%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	34.9%	28.0%	35.0%	2.2%	100%
Stellenbosch South	58.1%	29.8%	9.1%	3.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	16.6%	46.2%	34.2%	3.0%	100%
TOTAL	39.6%	30.6%	27.2%	2.6%	100%

70.2% of respondents either have or had access to books.

3.1.2.27. Question 28: Own or access to cell phone

	01_ Own	02_ Have access to	03_ No	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	31.4%	18.7%	46.9%	3.1%	100%
Die Boord	72.4%	9.3%	14.6%	3.7%	100%
Franschhoek	57.3%	14.7%	25.3%	2.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	29.7%	19.2%	48.3%	2.8%	100%
Groendal	26.9%	24.4%	46.5%	2.2%	100%
Idas Valley	35.7%	17.5%	41.0%	5.9%	100%
Jamestown	25.7%	17.0%	55.0%	2.3%	100%
Khayamandi	34.5%	21.7%	39.3%	4.4%	100%
Klapmuts	25.0%	26.2%	45.3%	3.5%	100%
Kylemore	28.9%	18.8%	45.8%	6.5%	100%
Languedoc	33.2%	19.5%	42.1%	5.1%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	72.5%	10.8%	16.7%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	44.3%	18.8%	36.2%	0.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	38.4%	21.2%	38.6%	1.8%	100%
Stellenbosch East	60.7%	20.5%	17.9%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	28.0%	17.4%	51.4%	3.2%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	27.7%	21.0%	48.8%	2.4%	100%
Stellenbosch South	53.5%	19.7%	23.7%	3.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	19.1%	31.7%	46.7%	2.5%	100%
TOTAL	35.2%	21.0%	40.9%	2.9%	100%

56.2% of respondents either have or had access to a cell phone.

3.1.2.28. Question 29: Own or access to internet

	01_ Own	02_ Have access to	03_ No	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	3.5%	3.8%	88.9%	3.8%	100%
Die Boord	35.6%	19.5%	40.9%	4.0%	100%
Franschhoek	9.3%	5.3%	82.7%	2.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	0.8%	2.1%	94.6%	2.5%	100%
Groendal	0.1%	2.1%	95.8%	2.0%	100%
Idas Valley	4.7%	4.6%	84.6%	6.1%	100%
Jamestown	0.0%	1.8%	92.4%	5.8%	100%
Khayamandi	1.7%	3.7%	88.0%	6.6%	100%
Klapmuts	1.2%	2.7%	92.1%	4.0%	100%
Kylemore	0.5%	2.4%	91.4%	5.7%	100%
Langedoc	0.7%	1.0%	94.2%	4.1%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	24.5%	21.6%	53.9%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	6.0%	4.0%	89.3%	0.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	5.9%	8.5%	83.3%	2.3%	100%
Stellenbosch East	33.0%	30.4%	35.7%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	1.5%	1.3%	94.6%	2.7%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	1.5%	3.2%	92.6%	2.8%	100%
Stellenbosch South	24.2%	26.3%	46.5%	3.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	0.5%	8.0%	88.9%	2.5%	100%
TOTAL	5.2%	6.2%	85.2%	3.4%	100%

11.4% of respondents either have or had access to the internet.

3.1.2.29.

Question 30: Own or access to newspaper

	01_ Own	02_ Have access to	03_ No	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	44.7%	31.7%	19.4%	4.3%	100%
Die Boord	55.4%	27.2%	11.5%	5.9%	100%
Franschhoek	36.0%	30.7%	30.7%	2.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	28.1%	27.1%	41.8%	3.0%	100%
Groendal	21.6%	28.4%	45.8%	4.2%	100%
Idas Valley	36.9%	40.6%	16.7%	5.7%	100%
Jamestown	56.7%	17.5%	23.4%	2.3%	100%
Khayamandi	27.8%	31.8%	35.7%	4.7%	100%
Klapmuts	27.2%	21.8%	46.8%	4.2%	100%
Kylemore	31.2%	40.5%	22.9%	5.4%	100%
Languedoc	25.3%	31.2%	38.7%	4.8%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	59.8%	28.4%	11.8%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	43.6%	39.6%	14.8%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	35.4%	37.1%	25.6%	1.8%	100%
Stellenbosch East	59.8%	29.5%	9.8%	0.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	32.1%	20.0%	45.3%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	25.5%	33.0%	38.6%	2.8%	100%
Stellenbosch South	54.0%	27.8%	15.2%	3.0%	100%
Wemmershoek	19.6%	45.7%	33.2%	1.5%	100%
TOTAL	34.7%	33.0%	29.2%	3.1%	100%

67.7% of respondents either have or had access to newspapers.

3.1.2.30. Summary: Section A

A few summarising observations will be made regarding Section A of the questionnaire.

Firstly, the importance of **family** seems to come to the fore in the results of several questions. The results of question 1 indicate that 78% of the individuals belong to the core family, i.e. head of household, husband/wife/partner and children. A further 18.5% are extended family (combination of codes 4-12). The role of grandfather/mother is also important because 8.2% seem to be grand/great grand children.

The results of question 11 indicate that 55% of pre-school children stay at home during the day. Furthermore, question 15 attests to the importance of this by showing that most unemployed people are supported by other persons in the household (37%). Families are not only important socially but also economically.

Figure 2 shows that a quarter of the population in the Stellenbosch municipal area are 15 years and younger, while 44.7% were younger than 25 years. The issue of **youth** with all their priorities seems to be important. One example can be taken from question 12, which asked why children between the ages of 6 and 19 years are not attending school. The two biggest reasons given were that they are already working and because they had no money.

With regard to **population group**, Coloureds number 59.1% followed by 28.1% Blacks and 10.9% Whites.

71.5% speak Afrikaans as their first **language**, followed by isiXhosa with 20.3%. The languages spoken in the different areas are greatly determined by the population groups who inhabit those areas. For example, Khayamandi is predominantly an area populated by Black people speaking isiXhosa (81.2%). Similarly Cloetessville is an area inhabited by Coloureds who speak Afrikaans (95.2%). It is also noteworthy that 73.8% indicate the other language which they understand to be English. In terms of a communication strategy this is important.

87.8% of respondents are affiliated with the Christian **religion**. There is currently a renewed global awareness of the role of religion and in exploring its significance in the contemporary world. This interest has also challenged developmental orthodoxies. Theories of development (especially in the North) have long argued that faith, religious identities and faith-based organisations will become less significant with development and globalisation. Evidence points in the other direction. Thus, development projects can no longer ignore religion or religious organisations.

31.5% indicated that they were **unemployed**, of which 15.8% were still scholars or students, another 6.1% were retired/ pensioned and 5% were homemakers or housewives. 10% said that they could not find work. Of the people who earn an income, most get paid on a monthly basis (31.2%) followed by weekly (11.1%).

Travelling is a very important aspect of people's live and thus the issue of the expense entailed is important. Most respondents travel to school or their workplace on foot (22.9%), followed by minibus/taxi (14%). These figures stress the importance of roads, pavements, safety and taxi ranks.

6.5% of respondents indicated some form of **disability** which impacts on their full participation in life. Problems with sight (2%), physical movement (1.9%) and hearing (1.3%) are the disabilities most people suffer from.

Questions 21 to 30 were directed towards ascertaining the **furniture and facilities** respondents either have or have access to. The table below combines the codes of 'own' and 'access to' into one percentage ("Yes"). The last column ranks the 10 aspects from one to ten based on the "no" response. The table below indicates that the facilities most people did not own or have access to are internet, bicycles and cell phones.

	Own/Access to			
	Question	Yes	No	Rank
Television	21	80.2	16.7	8
Refrigerator	22	80.9	16.8	7
Bicycle	23	20.3	76.2	2
Radio	24	80.6	17	6
Bed	25	95.2	2.7	10
Watch or clock	26	83	14.6	8
Books	27	70.2	27.2	5
Cell phone	28	56.2	40.9	3
Internet	29	11.4	85.2	1
Reading newspapers	30	67.7	29.2	4

3.1.3. Section B: Households (Question 31-81)

Section B contains questions about households. These questions were directed at the head or acting head of the household. Many of these questions deal with access to the services and facilities of the municipality.

3.1.3.1. Question 31: Residence

	01_ Before 1990	02_ 1990 - 1995	03_ 1996 - 2000	04_ 2001 - 2004	05_ 2005	06_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	71.6%	7.8%	5.7%	10.6%	3.2%	1.1%	100%
Die Boord	38.8%	19.4%	19.4%	12.2%	7.1%	3.1%	100%
Franschhoek	28.6%	14.3%	25.0%	25.0%	3.6%	3.6%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	34.5%	13.3%	19.7%	29.2%	2.7%	0.8%	100%
Groendal	31.7%	12.3%	16.7%	29.1%	7.9%	2.2%	100%
Idas Valley	66.9%	13.8%	12.2%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Jamestown	59.5%	14.3%	11.9%	9.5%	4.8%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	37.4%	13.6%	22.0%	21.3%	4.9%	0.7%	100%
Klapmuts	43.6%	19.1%	17.0%	18.1%	1.1%	1.1%	100%
Kylemore	54.0%	12.2%	18.7%	12.2%	2.9%	0.0%	100%
Languedoc	34.4%	3.3%	8.2%	44.3%	8.2%	1.6%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	17.6%	14.7%	23.5%	29.4%	11.8%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	86.8%	5.3%	2.6%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	31.9%	18.0%	17.5%	21.7%	9.4%	1.5%	100%
Stellenbosch East	46.8%	6.4%	12.8%	21.3%	12.8%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	33.2%	10.7%	12.8%	34.3%	8.1%	0.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	44.8%	15.7%	18.2%	16.6%	2.0%	2.7%	100%
Stellenbosch South	47.7%	21.5%	3.1%	13.8%	10.8%	3.1%	100%
Wemmershoek	59.6%	2.1%	6.4%	29.8%	2.1%	0.0%	100%
Total	42.5%	13.2%	16.4%	20.2%	6.2%	1.5%	100%

This question deals with the issue of how long the respondent had been a resident in this area. By far the majority of people have lived here since before 1990 (42.5%).

However 26.2% have moved to their area of residence since 2001. In Languedoc 52.5% indicated that they have moved to this area since 2001.

3.1.3.2. Question 32: Dwelling type

	01_ House on a separate stand	02_ Tradition al dwelling	03_ Flat in block of flats	04_ Town/clus ter house	05_ House/flat in backyard	06_ Informal dwelling in backyard	07_ Informal dwelling NOT in backyard	08_ Room/flatlet on shared property	09_ Caravan or tent	11_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	76.2%	1.8%	6.4%	4.3%	5.0%	4.3%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	100%
Die Boord	94.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	100%
Franschhoek	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	62.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	14.4%	17.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	100%
Groendal	75.3%	1.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%	12.3%	7.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	100%
Idas Valley	87.3%	0.6%	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%	7.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100%
Jamestown	38.1%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	19.0%	21.4%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	50.3%	2.8%	10.5%	1.0%	3.8%	9.1%	21.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	100%
Klapmuts	90.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Kylemore	70.5%	10.1%	0.0%	1.4%	2.2%	10.1%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	100%
Languedoc	67.2%	6.6%	13.1%	9.8%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	94.1%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	89.5%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	54.6%	2.0%	30.6%	2.5%	4.0%	2.5%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch East	80.9%	8.5%	2.1%	0.0%	4.3%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	74.1%	1.6%	4.7%	2.9%	3.7%	7.1%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	76.0%	2.0%	4.2%	3.5%	0.2%	7.1%	4.6%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch South	84.6%	1.5%	7.7%	0.0%	3.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	66.0%	23.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Total	69.7%	2.3%	10.0%	2.6%	2.6%	5.8%	5.3%	0.6%	0.1%	1.2%	100%

The respondent was asked what type of dwelling the household occupies. 69.7% indicated a house on a separate stand, followed by 11.1% in informal dwellings (either in the backyard or not, e.g. squatter settlement) and 10% in flats in blocks of flats.

3.1.3.3. Question 33: Rooms in dwelling

	1	2-3	4-6	7+	NA	Total
Cloetesville	8.2%	29.8%	53.9%	5.3%	2.8%	100%
Die Boord	5.1%	9.2%	34.7%	48.0%	3.1%	100%
Franschhoek	10.7%	32.1%	35.7%	21.4%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	39.0%	33.3%	23.5%	3.8%	0.4%	100%
Groendal	44.1%	30.8%	22.5%	2.2%	0.4%	100%
Idas Valley	5.0%	19.3%	61.3%	11.0%	3.3%	100%
Jamestown	9.5%	38.1%	50.0%	2.4%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	23.4%	37.1%	35.3%	2.1%	2.1%	100%
Klapmuts	25.5%	29.8%	42.6%	1.1%	1.1%	100%
Kylemore	11.5%	28.8%	48.2%	10.8%	0.7%	100%
Languedoc	1.6%	34.4%	62.3%	1.6%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	2.9%	0.0%	55.9%	41.2%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	5.3%	15.8%	65.8%	13.2%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	16.0%	30.1%	44.4%	7.7%	1.7%	100%
Stellenbosch East	4.3%	12.8%	29.8%	51.1%	2.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	19.4%	39.3%	38.7%	1.3%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	17.7%	35.0%	41.0%	3.5%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch South	3.1%	20.0%	43.1%	32.3%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	23.4%	25.5%	44.7%	0.0%	6.4%	100%
Total	16.6%	29.8%	42.1%	9.8%	1.7%	100%

Most respondents (42.1%) indicated that they live in dwellings with 4 to 6 rooms. These rooms excluded bathrooms but included kitchens. It is disturbing that 16.6% respondents indicated that they live in dwellings with only one room and 29.8% live in dwellings with 2 to 3 rooms.

3.1.3.4. Question 34: Students in dwelling

	1 Student	2 Students	3 or more students	No	Total
Cloetesville	6.4%	1.4%	5.0%	87.2%	100%
Die Boord	9.2%	5.1%	2.0%	83.7%	100%
Franschhoek	7.1%	3.6%	3.6%	85.7%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	4.9%	4.5%	3.0%	87.5%	100%
Groendal	5.7%	1.8%	1.3%	91.2%	100%
Idas Valley	11.0%	1.1%	1.7%	86.2%	100%
Jamestown	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	88.1%	100%
Khayamandi	7.0%	1.0%	2.4%	89.5%	100%
Klapmuts	9.6%	5.3%	1.1%	84.0%	100%
Kylemore	5.0%	0.0%	1.4%	93.5%	100%
Languedoc	1.6%	0.0%	4.9%	93.4%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	0.0%	2.9%	5.9%	91.2%	100%
Pniel	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	92.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	7.4%	4.2%	6.4%	82.0%	100%
Stellenbosch East	14.9%	4.3%	10.6%	70.2%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	5.8%	2.4%	4.7%	87.2%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	4.9%	0.9%	2.9%	91.3%	100%
Stellenbosch South	9.2%	7.7%	4.6%	78.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	2.1%	4.3%	2.1%	91.5%	100%
Total	6.1%	2.7%	3.9%	87.3%	100%

6.1% households accommodated one student, another 2.7% two students and 3.9% three or more students.

3.1.3.5. Question 35: Tenure status

	01_ Owned and fully paid	02_ Owned but not yet fully paid	03_ Rented	04_ Occupied rent free	06_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	45.0%	22.7%	26.2%	5.3%	0.7%	100%
Die Boord	51.0%	26.5%	18.4%	0.0%	4.1%	100%
Franschhoek	64.3%	25.0%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	42.8%	5.3%	14.8%	33.7%	3.4%	100%
Groendal	48.5%	9.7%	22.5%	16.7%	2.6%	100%
Idas Valley	53.0%	26.5%	14.4%	2.2%	3.9%	100%
Jamestown	50.0%	9.5%	16.7%	19.0%	4.8%	100%
Khayamandi	40.2%	11.5%	18.5%	24.5%	5.2%	100%
Klapmuts	33.0%	16.0%	24.5%	23.4%	3.2%	100%
Kylemore	39.6%	31.7%	16.5%	10.1%	2.2%	100%
Langedoc	55.7%	13.1%	11.5%	14.8%	4.9%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	67.6%	17.6%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	65.8%	21.1%	10.5%	0.0%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	28.6%	10.1%	49.1%	8.9%	3.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	55.3%	10.6%	31.9%	2.1%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	33.5%	7.3%	26.2%	30.6%	2.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	37.0%	5.1%	22.4%	30.6%	4.9%	100%
Stellenbosch South	60.0%	13.8%	21.5%	1.5%	3.1%	100%
Wemmershoek	34.0%	14.9%	12.8%	29.8%	8.5%	100%
Total	40.7%	13.5%	27.5%	15.0%	3.3%	100%

This question referred to whether the dwelling was owned or rented. 40.7% indicated that they own the house and that it is fully paid. In total 54.2% said that they own the house, regardless of whether it is fully paid or not.

3.1.3.6. Question 36: Adult gone hungry

	01_ An adult has never gone hungry	02_ An adult has seldom gone hungry	03_ An adult has sometimes gone hungry	04_ An adult has often gone hungry	05_ An adult is always hungry	06_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	86.5%	1.1%	7.8%	2.5%	1.4%	0.7%	100%
Die Boord	91.8%	1.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	100%
Franschhoek	82.1%	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	78.4%	2.3%	13.3%	3.0%	2.3%	0.8%	100%
Groendal	74.9%	3.1%	16.3%	3.1%	2.6%	0.0%	100%
Idas Valley	86.2%	2.2%	8.3%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	100%
Jamestown	76.2%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	72.4%	2.8%	18.9%	1.0%	2.8%	2.1%	100%
Klapmuts	75.5%	6.4%	12.8%	1.1%	3.2%	1.1%	100%
Kylemore	87.8%	2.2%	6.5%	2.2%	0.0%	1.4%	100%
Languedoc	88.5%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	92.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	85.9%	1.2%	7.2%	2.0%	1.5%	2.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	93.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	81.7%	2.6%	11.5%	1.8%	0.8%	1.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	79.2%	4.7%	13.1%	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%	100%
Stellenbosch South	95.4%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	70.2%	2.1%	21.3%	4.3%	2.1%	0.0%	100%
Total	83.6%	2.0%	10.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	100%

The next two questions explored the issue of hunger in the last 12 months. The first question referred to adults and the second to children.

83.6% adults have never gone hungry, while 15.1% indicated having gone hungry some or other time (combination of codes 02 to 05). The areas which seem to be mostly affected by hunger of adults are Wemmershoek (29.8%), Khayamandi (25.5%) and Groendal (25.1%). This has implications for the many initiatives by local government and civil society to feed people in their communities.

3.1.3.7. Question 37: Child gone hungry

	01_ A child has never gone hungry	02_ A child has seldom gone hungry	03_ A child has sometimes gone hungry	04_ A child has often gone hungry	05_ A child is always hungry	06_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	81.6%	0.7%	6.7%	1.8%	1.1%	8.2%	100%
Die Boord	78.6%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	17.3%	100%
Franschhoek	82.1%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	78.8%	1.5%	10.6%	1.5%	1.9%	5.7%	100%
Groendal	70.9%	4.0%	15.4%	2.6%	2.2%	4.8%	100%
Idas valley	82.3%	2.2%	7.2%	1.1%	0.0%	7.2%	100%
Jamestown	76.2%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	100%
Khayamandi	68.5%	1.7%	14.0%	0.3%	2.1%	13.3%	100%
Klapmuts	76.6%	5.3%	10.6%	1.1%	3.2%	3.2%	100%
Kylemore	83.5%	2.9%	5.8%	2.2%	0.0%	5.8%	100%
Languedoc	90.2%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	92.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	79.5%	1.5%	7.4%	0.5%	1.2%	9.9%	100%
Stellenbosch East	85.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	76.4%	2.6%	11.8%	1.3%	0.8%	7.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	75.6%	4.0%	11.7%	0.5%	0.5%	7.7%	100%
Stellenbosch South	89.2%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	100%
Wemmershoek	68.1%	6.4%	14.9%	4.3%	0.0%	6.4%	100%
Total	78.9%	1.7%	9.3%	0.8%	1.0%	8.2%	100%

9.3% children have sometimes gone hungry! The areas in which most children have sometimes gone hungry are Jamestown (16.7%), Groendal (15.4%) and Wemmershoek (14.9%).

3.1.3.8. Question 38: Illness or injuries

	01_ No illness	02_ Flu or acute respiratory infection	03_ Diarrhoea	04_ Severe trauma	05_ TB or severe coughing with blood	06_ Depression or mental illness	07_ Diabetes	08_ High or low blood pressure	09_ HIV/ Aids	10_ STD's	11_ Substance dependency	12_ Combination of illnesses	13_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	47.2%	15.6%	0.4%	0.4%	2.5%	0.4%	6.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%	4.3%	100%
Die Boord	55.1%	14.3%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	4.1%	100%
Franschhoek	64.3%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	57.2%	21.2%	0.4%	0.0%	4.5%	1.1%	3.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	8.3%	0.8%	100%
Groendal	47.1%	21.1%	0.9%	1.3%	2.2%	0.4%	3.1%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	4.0%	100%
Idas Valley	53.6%	14.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	2.8%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	3.9%	100%
Jamestown	52.4%	26.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	7.1%	100%
Khayamandi	52.1%	22.7%	1.0%	1.4%	4.2%	1.0%	1.4%	3.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	1.7%	100%
Klapmuts	53.2%	21.3%	2.1%	1.1%	4.3%	0.0%	3.2%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	2.1%	100%
Kylemore	46.8%	16.5%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	2.2%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	7.2%	100%
Languedoc	54.1%	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.3%	4.9%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	70.6%	17.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	68.4%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	58.5%	21.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	3.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	4.4%	100%
Stellenbosch East	78.7%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	4.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	58.6%	16.2%	0.8%	0.8%	2.1%	0.8%	2.1%	6.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	9.9%	2.4%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	55.9%	22.0%	0.5%	1.6%	2.2%	0.4%	1.1%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	6.2%	4.0%	100%
Stellenbosch South	61.5%	30.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	38.3%	27.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.4%	4.3%	100%
Total	56.5%	19.1%	0.8%	0.8%	2.0%	0.5%	1.6%	4.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	10.2%	3.3%	100%

The illness suffered from mostly in the past month was flu or acute respiratory infection (19.1%), followed by a combination of illnesses (10.2%). 4.8% suffer from high or low blood pressure. If these three codes are combined, the areas mostly affected are Wemmershoek (55.3%) followed by Groendal (41%) and Kylemore (39.6%).

3.1.3.9. Question 39: Type of energy for lighting

	01_ Electricity	02_ Gas	03_ Paraffin	04_ Candles	05_ Solar	06_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	98.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	100%
Die Boord	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100%
Franschhoek	82.1%	3.6%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	76.9%	1.1%	15.2%	6.1%	0.4%	0.4%	100%
Groendal	87.2%	2.2%	9.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	100%
Idas Valley	97.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	100%
Jamestown	52.4%	14.3%	9.5%	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	92.3%	0.7%	5.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	100%
Klapmuts	92.6%	0.0%	3.2%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Kylemore	95.7%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Langedoc	95.1%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	97.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	92.1%	5.3%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	97.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%	100%
Stellenbosch East	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms – East	91.1%	1.0%	4.7%	2.6%	0.0%	0.5%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms – West	84.2%	1.1%	4.7%	8.4%	0.2%	1.5%	100%
Stellenbosch South	93.8%	3.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	91.5%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Total	92.5%	1.0%	3.1%	2.5%	0.9%	0.0%	100%

The next three questions explored the kinds of energy which households use for lighting, cooking and heating. 92.5% used electricity for lighting, 3.1% paraffin and 2.5% candles. 14.3% in Franschhoek and 15.2% in Franschhoek Farms still use paraffin, while in Jamestown 23.8% use candles for lighting.

3.1.3.10. Question 40: Type of energy for cooking

	01_ Electricity	02_ Gas	03_ Paraffin	05_ Wood	06_ Coal	07_ Candles	08_ Animal dung	09_ Other	10_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	98.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Die Boord	96.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100%
Franschhoek	78.6%	3.6%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	69.7%	4.2%	23.5%	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Groendal	80.2%	3.1%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	100%
Idas Valley	96.7%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100%
Jamestown	47.6%	31.0%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	76.6%	2.8%	18.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100%
Klapmuts	88.3%	1.1%	9.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Kylemore	94.2%	2.2%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	100%
Langedoc	93.4%	0.0%	4.9%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	92.1%	2.6%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	95.3%	1.5%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	88.5%	2.6%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	80.3%	6.7%	6.7%	3.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100%
Stellenbosch South	93.8%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	76.6%	0.0%	6.4%	12.8%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	100%
Total	88.2%	3.3%	6.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%

88.2% used electricity for cooking and 6.6% paraffin. 23.5% in Franschhoek Farms and 17.9% in Franschhoek still use paraffin for cooking.

3.1.3.11. Question 41: Energy for heating

	01_ Electricity	02_ Gas	03_ Paraffin	04_ Candles	05_ Solar	06_ Wood	07_ Coal	09_ Other	10_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	76.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	5.0%	12.1%	100%
Die Boord	79.6%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	100%
Franschhoek	67.9%	7.1%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	45.5%	0.8%	26.5%	0.8%	0.4%	13.3%	1.5%	6.1%	5.3%	100%
Groendal	55.9%	1.8%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.4%	2.6%	8.4%	100%
Idas Valley	77.9%	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.6%	3.3%	12.2%	100%
Jamestown	42.9%	7.1%	9.5%	0.0%	2.4%	23.8%	0.0%	2.4%	11.9%	100%
Khayamandi	41.3%	1.7%	45.5%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	1.7%	7.0%	100%
Klapmuts	74.5%	0.0%	19.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	100%
Kylemore	65.5%	0.0%	6.5%	0.7%	0.7%	16.5%	0.7%	2.9%	6.5%	100%
Languedoc	60.7%	1.6%	8.2%	0.0%	1.6%	8.2%	0.0%	9.8%	9.8%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	88.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	100%
Pniel	76.3%	2.6%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	75.8%	0.7%	2.5%	0.0%	0.5%	8.4%	1.2%	3.2%	7.7%	100%
Stellenbosch East	89.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	67.0%	1.3%	15.2%	0.0%	0.3%	8.4%	0.3%	2.4%	5.2%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	58.5%	2.4%	9.3%	0.4%	0.5%	15.5%	2.0%	2.7%	8.7%	100%
Stellenbosch South	83.1%	3.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	4.6%	4.6%	0.0%	3.1%	100%
Wemmershoek	57.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	27.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	100%
Total	67.5%	1.5%	11.5%	0.2%	0.2%	8.1%	0.9%	2.7%	7.3%	100%

Far fewer households used electricity for heating. Only 67.5% used electricity for heating, followed by 11.5% paraffin and 8.1% wood. In Khayamandi, for example, 45.5% households still use paraffin for heating and in Jamestown 23.8% use wood.

3.1.3.12.

Question 42: Source of water

	01_ Piped water in dwelling	02_ Piped water inside yard	03_ Piped water on community stand less than 200m	04_ Piped water on community stand greater than 200m	05_ Borehole	06_ Spring	07_ Rainwater tank	08_ Dam/pool/ stagnant water	09_ River/ stream	11_ Other	12_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	84.4%	13.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Die Boord	98.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100%
Franschhoek	64.3%	7.1%	17.9%	7.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	69.7%	6.8%	20.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	100%
Groendal	77.1%	5.7%	12.3%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	100%
Idas Valley	88.4%	9.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	100%
Jamestown	40.5%	40.5%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	59.4%	10.8%	24.5%	3.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	100%
Klapmuts	86.2%	6.4%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100%
Kylemore	68.3%	13.7%	14.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	100%
Languedoc	96.7%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	86.8%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	90.9%	5.9%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	100%
Stellenbosch East	97.9%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	84.3%	8.4%	6.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	65.4%	10.6%	15.1%	4.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.5%	100%
Stellenbosch South	87.7%	6.2%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	74.5%	4.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	100%
Total	80.0%	8.0%	9.2%	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	100%

What is the household's main source of water? 80% said piped water in the dwelling. Another 8% indicated water inside the yard and 9.2% on a community stand less than 200 metres away. In Jamestown 40% of households indicated that they use piped water inside the yard. 24.5% households in Khayamandi indicated that they use piped water on a community stand close by.

3.1.3.13. Question 43: Toilet facility

	01_ Flush toilet connected to sewerage	02_ Flush toilet connected septic tank	03_ Chemical toilet	04_ Pit latrine with ventilation	05_ Pit latrine without ventilation	06_ Bucket latrine	07_ None	08_ NA	
Cloetesville	91.8%	4.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	100%
Die Boord	96.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	100%
Franschhoek	67.9%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	82.6%	11.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%	0.8%	100%
Groendal	88.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	5.7%	2.2%	100%
Idas Valley	88.4%	7.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.7%	100%
Jamestown	57.1%	7.1%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	19.0%	14.3%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	80.4%	10.5%	0.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.4%	100%
Klapmuts	89.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.2%	2.1%	2.1%	100%
Kylemore	75.5%	7.9%	1.4%	6.5%	0.7%	6.5%	0.0%	1.4%	100%
Langedoc	95.1%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	95.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	2.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	93.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	87.2%	3.7%	2.1%	0.5%	1.3%	0.3%	4.2%	0.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	69.8%	3.1%	0.9%	3.6%	1.6%	9.1%	9.8%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch South	93.8%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	93.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	100%
Total	87.1%	4.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	2.2%	2.9%	1.5%	100%

87.1% used a flush toilet connected to sewerage and another 4.6% a flush toilet connected to a septic tank.

3.1.3.14. Question 44: Refuse removal

	01_ Removed by local authority once a week	02_ Removed by local authority less than weekly	03_ Communal refuse dump	04_ Own refuse dump	05_ No rubbish disposal	06_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	98.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	100%
Die Boord	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100%
Franschhoek	96.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	92.4%	0.0%	1.1%	3.0%	2.7%	0.8%	100%
Groendal	91.2%	0.0%	3.5%	0.4%	4.0%	0.9%	100%
Idas Valley	97.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	100%
Jamestown	76.2%	2.4%	0.0%	16.7%	4.8%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	91.3%	5.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	100%
Klapmuts	96.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	100%
Kylemore	99.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Languedoc	96.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	89.9%	1.0%	4.0%	2.7%	1.0%	1.5%	100%
Stellenbosch East	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	87.2%	0.8%	6.8%	2.4%	2.1%	0.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	73.6%	0.7%	10.9%	8.4%	4.4%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch South	96.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	97.9%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Total	90.5%	1.2%	3.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.0%	100 %

90.5% of household's refuse was removed by the local authority once a week. 3.5% had a communal refuse dump and 2.1% have their own refuse dump.

3.1.3.15. Question 45: Phone services

	01_ Telephone and cell phone in dwelling	02_ Telephone only in dwelling	03_ Cell phone only	04_ At a neighbour	05_ Public phone	06_ Another location nearby	07_ Another location not nearby	08_ No access to a phone	09_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	35.8%	17.0%	24.1%	2.8%	7.1%	0.0%	0.4%	12.4%	0.4%	100%
Die Boord	82.7%	5.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.1%	1.0%	100%
Franschhoek	64.3%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	13.3%	3.0%	46.2%	4.2%	21.2%	0.4%	0.0%	11.4%	0.4%	100%
Groendal	19.8%	4.4%	44.5%	0.9%	13.7%	0.0%	1.3%	13.7%	1.8%	100%
Idas Valley	48.1%	14.9%	24.3%	1.1%	5.5%	0.6%	0.0%	3.3%	2.2%	100%
Jamestown	21.4%	19.0%	26.2%	2.4%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	100%
Khayamandi	15.7%	4.9%	54.5%	1.4%	10.5%	1.4%	0.0%	10.1%	1.4%	100%
Klapmuts	27.7%	7.4%	35.1%	2.1%	14.9%	0.0%	2.1%	7.4%	3.2%	100%
Kylemore	38.8%	9.4%	25.9%	2.2%	5.8%	2.2%	0.7%	14.4%	0.7%	100%
Langedoc	21.3%	8.2%	45.9%	8.2%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	76.5%	5.9%	11.8%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	55.3%	21.1%	15.8%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	35.6%	8.9%	36.5%	1.5%	6.9%	0.2%	0.5%	8.4%	1.5%	100%
Stellenbosch East	70.2%	10.6%	17.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	19.4%	6.0%	46.3%	1.8%	13.6%	0.8%	1.6%	9.2%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	20.9%	5.6%	41.0%	1.5%	12.9%	1.3%	1.6%	12.4%	2.7%	100%
Stellenbosch South	61.5%	16.9%	13.8%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	10.6%	10.6%	40.4%	4.3%	8.5%	0.0%	2.1%	23.4%	0.0%	100%
Total	32.3%	8.9%	36.5%	1.3%	9.5%	0.5%	0.6%	9.0%	1.3%	100%

This question surveyed the kind of phone services the household had. 32.3% either had a telephone and cell phone in the house or only a telephone. 36.5% had a cell phone only. 9.5% used a public phone. 21.2% households on the Franschhoek Farms have access only to a public phone.

3.1.3.16. Question 46: Satisfaction regarding roads/streets

	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	75.2%	22.0%	1.4%	1.4%	100%
Die Boord	76.5%	17.3%	4.1%	2.0%	100%
Franschhoek	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	37.5%	60.2%	1.5%	0.8%	100%
Groendal	51.1%	47.1%	1.3%	0.4%	100%
Idas Valley	71.8%	23.2%	0.6%	4.4%	100%
Jamestown	38.1%	59.5%	0.0%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	63.3%	31.8%	3.1%	1.7%	100%
Klapmuts	67.0%	30.9%	1.1%	1.1%	100%
Kylemore	67.6%	30.2%	0.7%	1.4%	100%
Langedoc	6.6%	93.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	84.2%	13.2%	2.6%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	67.9%	28.4%	2.5%	1.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	89.4%	4.3%	4.3%	2.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	34.0%	63.6%	1.8%	0.5%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	42.1%	52.8%	3.3%	1.8%	100%
Stellenbosch South	89.2%	9.2%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	4.3%	93.6%	0.0%	2.1%	100%
Total	61.9%	35.4%	1.6%	1.0%	100%

Questions 46 to 49 asked respondents how they felt about the **condition** of roads, streetlights, and water and refuse disposal. 61.9% said they were satisfied with the roads, while 35.4% said they were dissatisfied. The satisfied levels were highest in areas like Onder-Papegaaiberg, Stellenbosch East and Stellenbosch South. The levels of dissatisfaction were highest in areas like Langedoc and Wemmershoek.

3.1.3.17. Question 47: Satisfaction regarding streetlights

	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	82.6%	14.9%	1.1%	1.4%	100%
Die Boord	96.9%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100%
Franschhoek	64.3%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Groendal	68.7%	30.4%	0.4%	0.4%	100%
Idas Valley	81.2%	13.3%	1.1%	4.4%	100%
Jamestown	47.6%	50.0%	0.0%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	62.2%	34.6%	1.7%	1.4%	100%
Klapmuts	61.7%	38.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Kylemore	49.6%	48.9%	0.0%	1.4%	100%
Languedoc	42.6%	55.7%	1.6%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	89.5%	7.9%	2.6%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	74.6%	23.2%	1.0%	1.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	91.5%	2.1%	4.3%	2.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	52.9%	43.2%	2.6%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	40.6%	54.8%	2.9%	1.6%	100%
Stellenbosch South	95.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	53.2%	44.7%	0.0%	2.1%	100%
Total	68.7%	29.3%	1.1%	0.9%	100%

68.7% said they were satisfied with the streetlights, while 29.3% said dissatisfied. The satisfied levels were highest in areas like Onder-Papegaaiberg, Die Boord, Stellenbosch East and Stellenbosch South. The levels of dissatisfaction were highest in areas like Jamestown, Languedoc and Stellenbosch Farms – West.

3.1.3.18. Question 48: Satisfaction regarding water

	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	90.4%	6.7%	1.4%	1.4%	100%
Die Boord	89.8%	9.2%	0.0%	1.0%	100%
Franschhoek	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	83.3%	16.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100%
Groendal	89.0%	10.6%	0.0%	0.4%	100%
Idas Valley	87.3%	7.7%	0.6%	4.4%	100%
Jamestown	76.2%	19.0%	2.4%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	70.6%	26.6%	1.4%	1.4%	100%
Klapmuts	86.2%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Kylemore	87.8%	8.6%	2.2%	1.4%	100%
Langedoc	88.5%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	97.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	93.1%	5.2%	0.5%	1.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	93.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	84.8%	14.4%	0.0%	0.8%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	68.5%	29.5%	0.4%	1.6%	100%
Stellenbosch South	93.8%	4.6%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	91.5%	6.4%	0.0%	2.1%	100%
Total	84.8%	13.7%	0.5%	0.9%	100%

84.8% said they were satisfied with the water, while only 13.7% said dissatisfied. The levels of dissatisfaction were highest in areas like Stellenbosch Farms – West and Khayamandi.

3.1.3.19. Question 49: Satisfaction regarding refuse disposal

	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	82.6%	12.8%	2.8%	1.8%	100%
Die Boord	88.8%	10.2%	0.0%	1.0%	100%
Franschhoek	92.9%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	78.4%	20.8%	0.0%	0.8%	100%
Groendal	89.4%	9.7%	0.0%	0.9%	100%
Idas Valley	84.5%	9.4%	1.7%	4.4%	100%
Jamestown	71.4%	26.2%	0.0%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	65.0%	30.8%	2.4%	1.7%	100%
Klapmuts	74.5%	24.5%	0.0%	1.1%	100%
Kylemore	84.2%	10.8%	1.4%	3.6%	100%
Langedoc	88.5%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Pniel	97.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	86.9%	10.4%	1.2%	1.5%	100%
Stellenbosch East	95.7%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	80.4%	18.1%	0.5%	1.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	73.6%	22.8%	1.1%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch South	93.8%	4.6%	0.0%	1.5%	100%
Wemmershoek	85.1%	12.8%	0.0%	2.1%	100%
Total	81.9%	15.7%	1.2%	1.2%	100%

81.9% said they were satisfied with the refuse disposal, while 15.7% said dissatisfied. The levels of dissatisfaction were highest in areas like Khayamandi and Jamestown.

3.1.3.20. Questions 50 and 66: Access and satisfaction: Crèche

Questions 50 to 65 all referred to the issue whether households had access 16 different facilities in the community in which they live. Questions 66 to 81 deal with the issue of satisfaction. It is inevitable that there might be a correlation between accessibility and satisfaction. For this reason the results of the two questions which dealt with the same issue are put next to one another. This will enhance the comparison.

Question 50						Question 66				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	83.7%	11.3%	1.8%	3.2%	100%	77.3%	12.4%	7.8%	2.5%	100%
Die Boord	68.4%	17.3%	11.2%	3.1%	100%	67.3%	11.2%	17.3%	4.1%	100%
Franschhoek	78.6%	10.7%	10.7%	0.0%	100%	78.6%	10.7%	10.7%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	78.0%	18.6%	2.3%	1.1%	100%	67.4%	22.3%	8.3%	1.9%	100%
Groendal	74.4%	21.6%	1.8%	2.2%	100%	62.6%	23.3%	11.0%	3.1%	100%
Idas Valley	73.5%	19.3%	2.8%	4.4%	100%	69.6%	18.2%	7.7%	4.4%	100%
Jamestown	73.8%	23.8%	0.0%	2.4%	100%	69.0%	21.4%	7.1%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	71.3%	21.3%	4.2%	3.1%	100%	64.7%	18.5%	12.9%	3.8%	100%
Klapmuts	88.3%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	76.6%	18.1%	3.2%	2.1%	100%
Kylemore	93.5%	2.9%	2.9%	0.7%	100%	83.5%	10.8%	5.0%	0.7%	100%
Languedoc	13.1%	70.5%	4.9%	11.5%	100%	13.1%	67.2%	8.2%	11.5%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	64.7%	20.6%	14.7%	0.0%	100%	61.8%	23.5%	11.8%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	89.5%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	92.1%	5.3%	0.0%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	70.1%	21.2%	6.2%	2.5%	100%	59.8%	20.2%	16.3%	3.7%	100%
Stellenbosch East	57.4%	25.5%	14.9%	2.1%	100%	57.4%	14.9%	27.7%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	38.7%	54.2%	6.5%	0.5%	100%	33.2%	53.7%	11.5%	1.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	52.8%	43.9%	2.0%	1.3%	100%	46.6%	42.8%	6.4%	4.2%	100%
Stellenbosch South	63.1%	16.9%	16.9%	3.1%	100%	60.0%	10.8%	24.6%	4.6%	100%
Wemmershoek	6.4%	91.5%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	4.3%	83.0%	8.5%	4.3%	100%
Total	68.1%	24.8%	5.1%	2.0%	100%	60.9%	24.0%	11.8%	3.3%	100%

Wemmershoek, Languedoc and the Stellenbosch farms had problems of accessibility to crèches. Wemmershoek and Languedoc had the highest percentages of dissatisfaction.

3.1.3.21. Questions 51 and 67: Access and satisfaction: Primary school

Question 51						Question 67				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	91.8%	3.2%	1.8%	3.2%	100%	88.3%	5.0%	4.3%	2.5%	100%
Die Boord	81.6%	9.2%	7.1%	2.0%	100%	77.6%	7.1%	12.2%	3.1%	100%
Franschhoek	96.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	96.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	75.8%	22.7%	0.8%	0.8%	100%	68.2%	25.4%	4.5%	1.9%	100%
Groendal	81.9%	16.3%	0.4%	1.3%	100%	76.2%	17.2%	5.3%	1.3%	100%
Idas Valley	89.5%	5.0%	1.1%	4.4%	100%	87.8%	4.4%	2.8%	5.0%	100%
Jamestown	85.7%	11.9%	0.0%	2.4%	100%	83.3%	11.9%	2.4%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	83.6%	12.6%	1.7%	2.1%	100%	76.2%	10.8%	8.7%	4.2%	100%
Klapmuts	97.9%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	91.5%	6.4%	0.0%	2.1%	100%
Kylemore	95.7%	0.7%	2.9%	0.7%	100%	88.5%	5.8%	5.0%	0.7%	100%
Languedoc	29.5%	63.9%	0.0%	6.6%	100%	29.5%	62.3%	1.6%	6.6%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	38.2%	55.9%	5.9%	0.0%	100%	47.1%	44.1%	5.9%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	94.7%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	94.7%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	73.6%	20.2%	3.7%	2.5%	100%	66.7%	19.0%	10.9%	3.5%	100%
Stellenbosch East	80.9%	14.9%	2.1%	2.1%	100%	85.1%	8.5%	6.4%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	47.4%	46.1%	6.0%	0.5%	100%	43.2%	42.9%	11.0%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	81.1%	17.1%	0.9%	0.9%	100%	73.0%	21.1%	4.2%	1.6%	100%
Stellenbosch South	75.4%	15.4%	6.2%	3.1%	100%	75.4%	4.6%	15.4%	4.6%	100%
Wemmershoek	83.0%	14.9%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	66.0%	31.9%	0.0%	2.1%	100%
Total	80.3%	15.5%	2.4%	1.8%	100%	75.7%	14.8%	6.9%	2.7%	100%

Languedoc and Onder-Papegaaiberg had problems of accessibility to primary schools. The people in Languedoc seem to be most dissatisfied with their primary school.

3.1.3.22. Questions 52 and 68: Access and satisfaction: Clinic

Question 52						Question 68				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	94.0%	3.2%	1.1%	1.8%	100%	86.2%	9.6%	3.2%	1.1%	100%
Die Boord	72.4%	19.4%	6.1%	2.0%	100%	71.4%	7.1%	13.3%	8.2%	100%
Franschhoek	92.9%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	85.7%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	79.2%	19.7%	0.4%	0.8%	100%	70.5%	23.1%	4.5%	1.9%	100%
Groendal	82.8%	13.7%	2.2%	1.3%	100%	73.1%	19.4%	4.8%	2.6%	100%
Idas Valley	76.2%	21.0%	1.1%	1.7%	100%	63.5%	29.3%	5.5%	1.7%	100%
Jamestown	88.1%	7.1%	2.4%	2.4%	100%	76.2%	14.3%	7.1%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	91.3%	5.2%	1.7%	1.7%	100%	71.7%	22.7%	2.1%	3.5%	100%
Klapmuts	93.6%	5.3%	1.1%	0.0%	100%	78.7%	16.0%	2.1%	3.2%	100%
Kylemore	97.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%	100%	84.9%	10.8%	3.6%	0.7%	100%
Languedoc	23.0%	75.4%	0.0%	1.6%	100%	14.8%	70.5%	1.6%	13.1%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	2.9%	94.1%	2.9%	0.0%	100%	2.9%	91.2%	2.9%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	76.3%	15.8%	7.9%	0.0%	100%	76.3%	15.8%	7.9%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	77.3%	17.8%	2.5%	2.5%	100%	67.7%	20.0%	8.4%	4.0%	100%
Stellenbosch East	55.3%	34.0%	6.4%	4.3%	100%	63.8%	17.0%	19.1%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	46.6%	47.1%	5.8%	0.5%	100%	40.3%	49.0%	7.6%	3.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	51.4%	47.0%	0.9%	0.7%	100%	44.3%	50.1%	3.5%	2.2%	100%
Stellenbosch South	75.4%	16.9%	4.6%	3.1%	100%	76.9%	4.6%	13.8%	4.6%	100%
Wemmershoek	27.7%	70.2%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	21.3%	68.1%	8.5%	2.1%	100%
Total	74.7%	21.4%	2.4%	1.5%	100%	66.4%	24.3%	6.4%	2.8%	100%

Languedoc, Onder-Papegaaiberg and Wemmershoek had problems of accessibility to clinics. Onder-Papegaaiberg was the area most dissatisfied.

3.1.3.23. Questions 53 and 69: Access and satisfaction: Post Office

Question 53						Question 69				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	31.9%	61.3%	3.2%	3.5%	100%	41.8%	41.8%	8.5%	7.8%	100%
Die Boord	83.7%	14.3%	0.0%	2.0%	100%	88.8%	5.1%	0.0%	6.1%	100%
Franschhoek	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	54.2%	43.6%	1.5%	0.8%	100%	55.3%	36.0%	5.3%	3.4%	100%
Groendal	52.4%	45.4%	0.9%	1.3%	100%	50.7%	37.4%	6.2%	5.7%	100%
Idas Valley	29.8%	67.4%	1.1%	1.7%	100%	35.4%	52.5%	7.2%	5.0%	100%
Jamestown	52.4%	40.5%	4.8%	2.4%	100%	42.9%	52.4%	2.4%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	58.4%	33.2%	6.6%	1.7%	100%	50.3%	33.6%	11.5%	4.5%	100%
Klapmuts	78.7%	14.9%	6.4%	0.0%	100%	64.9%	23.4%	7.4%	4.3%	100%
Kylemore	43.2%	51.1%	5.0%	0.7%	100%	34.5%	57.6%	6.5%	1.4%	100%
Langedoc	11.5%	85.2%	1.6%	1.6%	100%	13.1%	65.6%	6.6%	14.8%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	97.1%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	92.1%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	92.1%	5.3%	0.0%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	61.0%	35.8%	1.2%	2.0%	100%	59.3%	27.7%	8.4%	4.7%	100%
Stellenbosch East	91.5%	4.3%	2.1%	2.1%	100%	95.7%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	32.5%	62.6%	4.5%	0.5%	100%	31.4%	57.9%	7.9%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	49.0%	48.8%	0.9%	1.3%	100%	45.4%	48.8%	3.3%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch South	70.8%	23.1%	3.1%	3.1%	100%	70.8%	10.8%	13.8%	4.6%	100%
Wemmershoek	12.8%	85.1%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	17.0%	72.3%	8.5%	2.1%	100%
Total	53.8%	42.3%	2.4%	1.6%	100%	52.7%	36.1%	7.3%	4.0%	100%

A number of areas had problems regarding accessibility to post offices. Langedoc, Onder-Papegaaiberg and Wemmershoek had the biggest problem. Onder-Papegaaiberg was the most dissatisfied.

3.1.3.24.

Questions 54 and 70: Access and satisfaction: Community Hall

Question 54						Question 70				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	91.5%	5.0%	1.8%	1.8%	100%	90.1%	5.7%	2.5%	1.8%	100%
Die Boord	51.0%	26.5%	20.4%	2.0%	100%	50.0%	20.4%	23.5%	6.1%	100%
Franschhoek	82.1%	14.3%	3.6%	0.0%	100%	78.6%	14.3%	7.1%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	85.2%	13.3%	0.8%	0.8%	100%	79.2%	15.9%	1.5%	3.4%	100%
Groendal	78.4%	19.4%	1.3%	0.9%	100%	74.9%	18.1%	3.5%	3.5%	100%
Idas Valley	58.6%	37.0%	2.8%	1.7%	100%	56.4%	33.7%	7.7%	2.2%	100%
Jamestown	47.6%	42.9%	7.1%	2.4%	100%	40.5%	52.4%	4.8%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	89.5%	7.0%	2.1%	1.4%	100%	74.8%	17.1%	5.2%	2.8%	100%
Klapmuts	69.1%	27.7%	3.2%	0.0%	100%	57.4%	35.1%	4.3%	3.2%	100%
Kylemore	35.3%	49.6%	13.7%	1.4%	100%	36.7%	43.2%	18.7%	1.4%	100%
Langedoc	32.8%	59.0%	6.6%	1.6%	100%	24.6%	54.1%	8.2%	13.1%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8.8%	88.2%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	89.5%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	89.5%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	58.8%	34.1%	4.9%	2.2%	100%	52.6%	30.4%	12.8%	4.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	74.5%	19.1%	4.3%	2.1%	100%	78.7%	8.5%	12.8%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	58.4%	35.3%	5.2%	1.0%	100%	46.9%	41.6%	9.9%	1.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	47.7%	49.0%	2.4%	0.9%	100%	46.8%	44.4%	5.8%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch South	55.4%	33.8%	6.2%	4.6%	100%	55.4%	15.4%	24.6%	4.6%	100%
Wemmershoek	72.3%	25.5%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	51.1%	46.8%	0.0%	2.1%	100%
Total	66.7%	27.6%	4.1%	1.5%	100%	61.8%	26.7%	8.5%	3.0%	100%

Onder-Papegaaiberg had the biggest problem with both accessibility and satisfaction with a community hall.

3.1.3.25. Questions 55 and 71: Access and satisfaction: Shops

Question 55						Question 71				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	93.6%	4.3%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	90.1%	8.2%	0.7%	1.1%	100%
Die Boord	86.7%	10.2%	1.0%	2.0%	100%	88.8%	6.1%	0.0%	5.1%	100%
Franschhoek	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	90.2%	9.1%	0.0%	0.8%	100%	86.4%	11.4%	0.4%	1.9%	100%
Groendal	91.6%	7.5%	0.0%	0.9%	100%	86.3%	11.0%	0.9%	1.8%	100%
Idas Valley	87.8%	9.9%	0.6%	1.7%	100%	85.1%	12.7%	0.6%	1.7%	100%
Jamestown	95.2%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	100%	85.7%	9.5%	2.4%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	83.9%	13.6%	1.0%	1.4%	100%	75.9%	17.8%	2.4%	3.8%	100%
Klapmuts	79.8%	20.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	71.3%	23.4%	1.1%	4.3%	100%
Kylemore	83.5%	9.4%	5.8%	1.4%	100%	76.3%	16.5%	5.8%	1.4%	100%
Languedoc	83.6%	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	75.4%	24.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	55.9%	44.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	50.0%	47.1%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	94.7%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	76.5%	21.2%	0.2%	2.0%	100%	72.6%	20.0%	3.2%	4.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	93.6%	4.3%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	89.4%	4.3%	4.3%	2.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	77.5%	19.4%	1.8%	1.3%	100%	74.6%	19.9%	3.9%	1.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	75.2%	23.0%	1.1%	0.7%	100%	71.0%	25.1%	2.2%	1.6%	100%
Stellenbosch South	96.9%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	100%	89.2%	6.2%	0.0%	4.6%	100%
Wemmershoek	44.7%	51.1%	2.1%	2.1%	100%	44.7%	44.7%	8.5%	2.1%	100%
Total	83.7%	14.3%	0.7%	1.3%	100%	79.0%	16.0%	2.1%	2.9%	100%

Wemmershoek and Onder-Papegaaiberg had problems of accessibility to shops. Similarly the same areas were most dissatisfied with shops.

3.1.3.26. Questions 56 and 72: Access and satisfaction: Home shops

Question 56						Question 72				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	84.0%	11.3%	2.8%	1.8%	100%	84.0%	11.3%	3.9%	0.7%	100%
Die Boord	36.7%	40.8%	20.4%	2.0%	100%	40.8%	21.4%	26.5%	11.2%	100%
Franschhoek	67.9%	28.6%	3.6%	0.0%	100%	67.9%	28.6%	3.6%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	82.6%	15.5%	0.8%	1.1%	100%	76.1%	20.8%	1.5%	1.5%	100%
Groendal	86.3%	12.3%	0.0%	1.3%	100%	83.3%	10.1%	4.4%	2.2%	100%
Idas Valley	85.1%	11.6%	1.7%	1.7%	100%	80.1%	14.9%	2.8%	2.2%	100%
Jamestown	83.3%	14.3%	0.0%	2.4%	100%	78.6%	19.0%	0.0%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	88.5%	8.7%	1.0%	1.7%	100%	79.0%	14.3%	2.8%	3.8%	100%
Klapmuts	81.9%	10.6%	7.4%	0.0%	100%	67.0%	22.3%	7.4%	3.2%	100%
Kylemore	86.3%	4.3%	8.6%	0.7%	100%	74.8%	14.4%	9.4%	1.4%	100%
Languedoc	93.4%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	85.2%	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	8.8%	91.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8.8%	88.2%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	94.7%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	100%	89.5%	7.9%	2.6%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	59.5%	35.3%	2.7%	2.5%	100%	57.3%	28.6%	8.6%	5.4%	100%
Stellenbosch East	46.8%	42.6%	8.5%	2.1%	100%	48.9%	29.8%	21.3%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	74.9%	21.7%	2.6%	0.8%	100%	68.3%	23.6%	5.0%	3.1%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	74.9%	23.5%	0.9%	0.7%	100%	73.4%	23.1%	2.4%	1.1%	100%
Stellenbosch South	47.7%	49.2%	0.0%	3.1%	100%	44.6%	27.7%	21.5%	6.2%	100%
Wemmershoek	78.7%	19.1%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	72.3%	23.4%	2.1%	2.1%	100%
Total	73.3%	22.5%	2.6%	1.6%	100%	69.6%	21.0%	6.6%	2.8%	100%

3.1.3.27. Questions 57 and 73: Access and satisfaction: Bus service

Question 57						Question 73				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	18.4%	75.2%	2.8%	3.5%	100%	24.5%	53.2%	13.8%	8.5%	100%
Die Boord	16.3%	60.2%	21.4%	2.0%	100%	23.5%	38.8%	27.6%	10.2%	100%
Franschhoek	14.3%	75.0%	10.7%	0.0%	100%	14.3%	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	27.7%	68.9%	2.7%	0.8%	100%	32.2%	57.2%	7.2%	3.4%	100%
Groendal	24.7%	73.6%	0.4%	1.3%	100%	27.3%	55.5%	11.9%	5.3%	100%
Idas Valley	16.6%	80.1%	1.1%	2.2%	100%	18.2%	61.9%	13.3%	6.6%	100%
Jamestown	11.9%	76.2%	9.5%	2.4%	100%	9.5%	78.6%	9.5%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	16.1%	75.2%	5.6%	3.1%	100%	20.6%	61.5%	9.4%	8.4%	100%
Klapmuts	13.8%	81.9%	4.3%	0.0%	100%	17.0%	68.1%	12.8%	2.1%	100%
Kylemore	12.9%	71.9%	14.4%	0.7%	100%	21.6%	59.0%	17.3%	2.2%	100%
Languedoc	14.8%	82.0%	1.6%	1.6%	100%	14.8%	62.3%	6.6%	16.4%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	8.8%	91.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5.9%	91.2%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	31.6%	55.3%	13.2%	0.0%	100%	34.2%	44.7%	18.4%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	18.8%	72.8%	6.2%	2.2%	100%	25.2%	51.4%	16.3%	7.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	10.6%	83.0%	4.3%	2.1%	100%	12.8%	61.7%	25.5%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	17.8%	76.7%	4.7%	0.8%	100%	21.7%	67.8%	8.9%	1.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	17.3%	80.3%	1.5%	0.9%	100%	17.1%	70.9%	8.0%	4.0%	100%
Stellenbosch South	13.8%	76.9%	6.2%	3.1%	100%	20.0%	33.8%	40.0%	6.2%	100%
Wemmershoek	17.0%	78.7%	2.1%	2.1%	100%	19.1%	68.1%	10.6%	2.1%	100%
Total	17.9%	75.3%	5.1%	1.7%	100%	21.7%	58.8%	14.1%	5.5%	100%

75.3% indicated problems of accessibility to a bus service and 58.8% were dissatisfied.

3.1.3.28. Questions 58 and 74: Access and satisfaction: Taxi service

Question 58						Question 74				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	94.3%	3.9%	0.0%	1.8%	100%	91.1%	7.8%	0.4%	0.7%	100%
Die Boord	46.9%	30.6%	20.4%	2.0%	100%	44.9%	23.5%	25.5%	6.1%	100%
Franschhoek	92.9%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	100%	82.1%	7.1%	10.7%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	88.6%	9.5%	0.8%	1.1%	100%	82.6%	15.5%	0.8%	1.1%	100%
Groendal	94.7%	4.0%	0.4%	0.9%	100%	90.7%	6.6%	0.9%	1.8%	100%
Idas Valley	93.4%	4.4%	0.0%	2.2%	100%	82.3%	11.6%	3.3%	2.8%	100%
Jamestown	90.5%	7.1%	0.0%	2.4%	100%	83.3%	11.9%	2.4%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	88.8%	9.1%	0.7%	1.4%	100%	74.5%	20.3%	2.4%	2.8%	100%
Klapmuts	87.2%	11.7%	0.0%	1.1%	100%	67.0%	26.6%	3.2%	3.2%	100%
Kylemore	96.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.7%	100%	71.9%	24.5%	2.2%	1.4%	100%
Languedoc	90.2%	8.2%	1.6%	0.0%	100%	80.3%	19.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	17.6%	82.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	11.8%	85.3%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	92.1%	0.0%	5.3%	2.6%	100%	89.5%	2.6%	2.6%	5.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	74.3%	19.8%	3.7%	2.2%	100%	66.2%	20.2%	9.1%	4.4%	100%
Stellenbosch East	40.4%	55.3%	2.1%	2.1%	100%	38.3%	38.3%	23.4%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	89.3%	9.2%	0.5%	1.0%	100%	78.8%	17.5%	2.4%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	86.0%	12.9%	0.4%	0.7%	100%	76.9%	18.4%	2.7%	2.0%	100%
Stellenbosch South	55.4%	32.3%	10.8%	1.5%	100%	50.8%	18.5%	26.2%	4.6%	100%
Wemmershoek	61.7%	36.2%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	55.3%	34.0%	8.5%	2.1%	100%
Total	81.6%	14.6%	2.3%	1.5%	100%	72.7%	18.7%	6.0%	2.6%	100%

Onder-Papegaaiberg and Stellenbosch East had problems of accessibility to a taxi service, while Onder-Papegaaiberg was the most dissatisfied.

3.1.3.29. Questions 59 and 75: Access and satisfaction: Sport facility

Question 59						Question 75				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	87.2%	8.9%	1.4%	2.5%	100%	83.7%	9.6%	5.0%	1.8%	100%
Die Boord	73.5%	14.3%	10.2%	2.0%	100%	71.4%	11.2%	13.3%	4.1%	100%
Franschhoek	89.3%	7.1%	3.6%	0.0%	100%	89.3%	3.6%	7.1%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	65.2%	32.2%	1.1%	1.5%	100%	62.1%	33.3%	3.0%	1.5%	100%
Groendal	74.9%	21.6%	2.6%	0.9%	100%	67.0%	25.1%	6.2%	1.8%	100%
Idas Valley	83.4%	14.9%	0.0%	1.7%	100%	76.8%	18.8%	1.7%	2.8%	100%
Jamestown	81.0%	14.3%	2.4%	2.4%	100%	76.2%	14.3%	7.1%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	64.3%	26.2%	7.7%	1.7%	100%	49.3%	37.8%	8.4%	4.5%	100%
Klapmuts	81.9%	9.6%	8.5%	0.0%	100%	60.6%	27.7%	7.4%	4.3%	100%
Kylemore	94.2%	3.6%	1.4%	0.7%	100%	82.7%	14.4%	2.2%	0.7%	100%
Langedoc	41.0%	57.4%	0.0%	1.6%	100%	29.5%	65.6%	0.0%	4.9%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	52.9%	47.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	50.0%	47.1%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	92.1%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	81.6%	15.8%	0.0%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	67.2%	29.6%	1.2%	2.0%	100%	60.5%	29.6%	4.4%	5.4%	100%
Stellenbosch East	74.5%	21.3%	2.1%	2.1%	100%	72.3%	12.8%	14.9%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	54.7%	41.1%	3.1%	1.0%	100%	46.6%	47.6%	4.5%	1.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	47.9%	49.5%	1.8%	0.7%	100%	45.2%	48.8%	4.6%	1.5%	100%
Stellenbosch South	78.5%	12.3%	6.2%	3.1%	100%	80.0%	6.2%	9.2%	4.6%	100%
Wemmershoek	29.8%	68.1%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	21.3%	66.0%	10.6%	2.1%	100%
Total	69.4%	26.4%	2.7%	1.5%	100%	62.1%	29.0%	5.8%	3.1%	100%

Wemmershoek and Langedoc had the biggest problem of accessibility and were the most dissatisfied with sport facilities.

3.1.3.30. Questions 60 and 76: Access and satisfaction: Recreational facilities

Question 60						Question 76				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	44.7%	47.5%	4.6%	3.2%	100%	37.9%	44.3%	9.9%	7.8%	100%
Die Boord	79.6%	17.3%	1.0%	2.0%	100%	75.5%	16.3%	3.1%	5.1%	100%
Franschhoek	39.3%	50.0%	10.7%	0.0%	100%	35.7%	50.0%	14.3%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	31.4%	65.2%	2.3%	1.1%	100%	29.9%	58.7%	9.8%	1.5%	100%
Groendal	52.9%	43.2%	3.1%	0.9%	100%	46.3%	44.1%	6.6%	3.1%	100%
Idas Valley	32.6%	61.9%	2.8%	2.8%	100%	30.4%	57.5%	6.1%	6.1%	100%
Jamestown	50.0%	45.2%	2.4%	2.4%	100%	45.2%	42.9%	9.5%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	11.2%	75.5%	10.5%	2.8%	100%	14.3%	62.6%	14.7%	8.4%	100%
Klapmuts	59.6%	33.0%	7.4%	0.0%	100%	43.6%	43.6%	10.6%	2.1%	100%
Kylemore	85.6%	10.1%	3.6%	0.7%	100%	64.7%	28.8%	5.0%	1.4%	100%
Languedoc	8.2%	88.5%	1.6%	1.6%	100%	3.3%	75.4%	6.6%	14.8%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	91.2%	5.9%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	26.3%	71.1%	2.6%	0.0%	100%	39.5%	55.3%	0.0%	5.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	52.3%	43.7%	2.0%	2.0%	100%	44.2%	42.2%	8.6%	4.9%	100%
Stellenbosch East	61.7%	34.0%	2.1%	2.1%	100%	59.6%	19.1%	21.3%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	18.8%	75.7%	4.7%	0.8%	100%	16.5%	73.3%	7.6%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	15.3%	82.0%	2.0%	0.7%	100%	16.0%	73.8%	6.9%	3.3%	100%
Stellenbosch South	76.9%	13.8%	6.2%	3.1%	100%	76.9%	4.6%	13.8%	4.6%	100%
Wemmershoek	14.9%	83.0%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	10.6%	78.7%	8.5%	2.1%	100%
Total	40.0%	54.4%	3.9%	1.7%	100%	36.6%	49.7%	9.2%	4.5%	100%

Only 40% had access to recreational facilities. Languedoc, Wemmershoek, Khayamandi and the Stellenbosch Farms had the biggest problem with accessibility, while Languedoc, Wemmershoek, and the Stellenbosch Farms were the most dissatisfied.

3.1.3.31. Questions 61 and 77: Access and satisfaction: Old-age care

Question 61						Question 77				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	80.1%	13.5%	2.1%	4.3%	100%	73.0%	15.6%	7.1%	4.3%	100%
Die Boord	28.6%	48.0%	21.4%	2.0%	100%	27.6%	37.8%	23.5%	11.2%	100%
Franschhoek	46.4%	53.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	50.0%	42.9%	7.1%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	20.8%	75.8%	2.3%	1.1%	100%	21.6%	64.8%	10.6%	3.0%	100%
Groendal	24.7%	71.4%	3.1%	0.9%	100%	20.3%	58.6%	15.9%	5.3%	100%
Idas Valley	39.2%	55.2%	2.8%	2.8%	100%	34.8%	49.2%	10.5%	5.5%	100%
Jamestown	26.2%	66.7%	4.8%	2.4%	100%	26.2%	57.1%	14.3%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	10.1%	75.2%	11.9%	2.8%	100%	11.5%	64.3%	15.4%	8.7%	100%
Klapmuts	10.6%	80.9%	8.5%	0.0%	100%	8.5%	71.3%	18.1%	2.1%	100%
Kylemore	13.7%	72.7%	12.9%	0.7%	100%	17.3%	66.9%	13.7%	2.2%	100%
Languedoc	1.6%	93.4%	0.0%	4.9%	100%	3.3%	73.8%	8.2%	14.8%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	44.1%	52.9%	2.9%	0.0%	100%	41.2%	52.9%	2.9%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	31.6%	55.3%	13.2%	0.0%	100%	34.2%	31.6%	21.1%	13.2%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	31.1%	59.8%	7.2%	2.0%	100%	27.2%	48.1%	18.8%	5.9%	100%
Stellenbosch East	61.7%	31.9%	4.3%	2.1%	100%	66.0%	23.4%	10.6%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	8.1%	85.6%	5.5%	0.8%	100%	7.6%	78.8%	10.7%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	7.5%	89.4%	2.4%	0.7%	100%	7.7%	77.2%	10.6%	4.6%	100%
Stellenbosch South	58.5%	23.1%	16.9%	1.5%	100%	58.5%	15.4%	23.1%	3.1%	100%
Wemmershoek	2.1%	95.7%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	0.0%	89.4%	8.5%	2.1%	100%
Total	29.7%	62.4%	6.2%	1.7%	100%	27.5%	52.5%	14.8%	5.2%	100%

Only 29.7% had access to old-age care facilities. Languedoc, Wemmershoek, Khayamandi, Klapmuts and all the Farms had the biggest problems. The same areas were also the most dissatisfied.

3.1.3.32. Questions 62 and 78: Access and satisfaction: Library

Question 62						Question 78				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	92.6%	5.0%	0.4%	2.1%	100%	91.5%	5.3%	1.8%	1.4%	100%
Die Boord	55.1%	35.7%	7.1%	2.0%	100%	56.1%	26.5%	6.1%	11.2%	100%
Franschhoek	82.1%	14.3%	3.6%	0.0%	100%	82.1%	14.3%	3.6%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	44.7%	53.4%	1.1%	0.8%	100%	43.9%	46.6%	8.0%	1.5%	100%
Groendal	42.7%	53.3%	3.1%	0.9%	100%	42.3%	44.5%	10.1%	3.1%	100%
Idas Valley	84.5%	12.7%	0.6%	2.2%	100%	81.2%	14.9%	1.7%	2.2%	100%
Jamestown	33.3%	59.5%	4.8%	2.4%	100%	31.0%	57.1%	9.5%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	88.1%	7.3%	2.8%	1.7%	100%	80.8%	11.2%	4.2%	3.8%	100%
Klapmuts	8.5%	86.2%	5.3%	0.0%	100%	6.4%	73.4%	18.1%	2.1%	100%
Kylemore	8.6%	77.7%	12.9%	0.7%	100%	6.5%	76.3%	15.1%	2.2%	100%
Languedoc	11.5%	85.2%	1.6%	1.6%	100%	8.2%	70.5%	6.6%	14.8%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	5.9%	94.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8.8%	88.2%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	84.2%	10.5%	5.3%	0.0%	100%	81.6%	10.5%	2.6%	5.3%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	56.8%	40.0%	1.2%	2.0%	100%	56.0%	32.6%	5.9%	5.4%	100%
Stellenbosch East	63.8%	34.0%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	68.1%	21.3%	10.6%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	18.6%	75.4%	5.0%	1.0%	100%	17.5%	70.7%	8.9%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	11.8%	85.8%	1.6%	0.7%	100%	12.9%	74.7%	8.2%	4.2%	100%
Stellenbosch South	73.8%	18.5%	4.6%	3.1%	100%	75.4%	10.8%	10.8%	3.1%	100%
Wemmershoek	10.6%	87.2%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	6.4%	83.0%	8.5%	2.1%	100%
Total	53.8%	42.6%	2.1%	1.5%	100%	52.4%	37.3%	6.5%	3.8%	100%

Only 53.8% had access to libraries. A number of areas had problems.

3.1.3.33. Questions 63 and 79: Access and satisfaction: Municipal offices

Question 63						Question 79				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	42.2%	52.1%	2.5%	3.2%	100%	46.8%	38.7%	6.7%	7.8%	100%
Die Boord	44.9%	48.0%	5.1%	2.0%	100%	50.0%	32.7%	6.1%	11.2%	100%
Franschhoek	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	92.9%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	51.1%	45.5%	2.7%	0.8%	100%	51.1%	42.4%	4.9%	1.5%	100%
Groendal	48.5%	46.3%	4.4%	0.9%	100%	45.8%	40.5%	10.6%	3.1%	100%
Idas Valley	31.5%	63.5%	2.8%	2.2%	100%	38.7%	50.3%	5.5%	5.5%	100%
Jamestown	19.0%	73.8%	4.8%	2.4%	100%	16.7%	71.4%	9.5%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	48.3%	41.6%	7.0%	3.1%	100%	42.3%	43.7%	8.4%	5.6%	100%
Klapmuts	13.8%	76.6%	9.6%	0.0%	100%	4.3%	79.8%	12.8%	3.2%	100%
Kylemore	7.9%	77.0%	14.4%	0.7%	100%	5.8%	74.8%	17.3%	2.2%	100%
Langedoc	8.2%	88.5%	1.6%	1.6%	100%	8.2%	72.1%	4.9%	14.8%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	97.1%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	78.9%	13.2%	7.9%	0.0%	100%	73.7%	18.4%	5.3%	2.6%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	51.1%	43.2%	3.7%	2.0%	100%	46.7%	36.0%	11.9%	5.4%	100%
Stellenbosch East	55.3%	42.6%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	63.8%	27.7%	8.5%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	22.5%	72.0%	4.5%	1.0%	100%	18.6%	70.4%	8.1%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	11.7%	86.0%	1.5%	0.9%	100%	11.8%	75.6%	8.2%	4.4%	100%
Stellenbosch South	60.0%	30.8%	7.7%	1.5%	100%	60.0%	16.9%	20.0%	3.1%	100%
Wemmershoek	8.5%	89.4%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	4.3%	85.1%	8.5%	2.1%	100%
Total	40.8%	54.0%	3.7%	1.6%	100%	39.1%	47.0%	9.2%	4.8%	100%

With regard to municipal offices 40.8% had access and similarly only 39.1% were satisfied.

3.1.3.34. Questions 64 and 80: Access and satisfaction: SAPS/Law enforcement

Question 64						Question 80				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	89.4%	8.2%	0.7%	1.8%	100%	82.6%	14.5%	1.4%	1.4%	100%
Die Boord	54.1%	36.7%	7.1%	2.0%	100%	59.2%	19.4%	9.2%	12.2%	100%
Franschhoek	89.3%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	89.3%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	56.1%	42.0%	1.1%	0.8%	100%	52.7%	39.0%	4.9%	3.4%	100%
Groendal	48.9%	48.9%	1.3%	0.9%	100%	43.6%	47.1%	4.4%	4.8%	100%
Idas Valley	40.3%	57.5%	0.0%	2.2%	100%	39.8%	51.9%	2.8%	5.5%	100%
Jamestown	40.5%	52.4%	4.8%	2.4%	100%	21.4%	66.7%	9.5%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	89.5%	8.4%	0.7%	1.4%	100%	67.1%	27.6%	2.4%	2.8%	100%
Klapmuts	70.2%	29.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	55.3%	34.0%	8.5%	2.1%	100%
Kylemore	20.1%	72.7%	6.5%	0.7%	100%	16.5%	73.4%	7.9%	2.2%	100%
Languedoc	18.0%	77.0%	3.3%	1.6%	100%	18.0%	65.6%	3.3%	13.1%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	97.1%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	78.9%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	78.9%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	66.4%	29.4%	1.7%	2.5%	100%	58.0%	28.6%	7.7%	5.7%	100%
Stellenbosch East	74.5%	23.4%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	78.7%	10.6%	10.6%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	42.9%	52.1%	4.2%	0.8%	100%	37.4%	52.4%	7.3%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	28.2%	69.9%	0.9%	0.9%	100%	25.3%	67.0%	4.7%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch South	61.5%	32.3%	4.6%	1.5%	100%	63.1%	20.0%	13.8%	3.1%	100%
Wemmershoek	17.0%	80.9%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	12.8%	76.6%	8.5%	2.1%	100%
Total	59.8%	37.4%	1.5%	1.4%	100%	53.7%	36.9%	5.7%	3.7%	100%

59.8% had access to SAPS or law-enforcement services. Onder-Papegaaiberg, Languedoc, Wemmershoek and Kylemore had the biggest problem, while Onder-Papegaaiberg, Wemmershoek and Kylemore were the most dissatisfied.

3.1.3.35. Questions 65 and 81: Access and satisfaction: Fire brigade

Question 65						Question 81				
	01_ Yes	02_ No	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total	01_ Satisfied	02_ Dissatisfied	03_ Uncertain	04_ NA	Total
Cloetesville	38.7%	56.7%	1.8%	2.8%	100%	45.7%	37.2%	7.8%	9.2%	100%
Die Boord	43.9%	44.9%	8.2%	3.1%	100%	51.0%	27.6%	9.2%	12.2%	100%
Franschhoek	35.7%	57.1%	7.1%	0.0%	100%	39.3%	50.0%	10.7%	0.0%	100%
Franschhoek Farms	27.7%	68.2%	3.4%	0.8%	100%	27.3%	60.2%	9.1%	3.4%	100%
Groendal	15.4%	80.6%	3.1%	0.9%	100%	15.9%	68.3%	10.1%	5.7%	100%
Idas Valley	75.1%	23.2%	0.0%	1.7%	100%	70.7%	23.8%	2.8%	2.8%	100%
Jamestown	19.0%	73.8%	4.8%	2.4%	100%	14.3%	73.8%	9.5%	2.4%	100%
Khayamandi	34.6%	59.8%	2.8%	2.8%	100%	36.7%	50.0%	4.9%	8.4%	100%
Klapmuts	27.7%	71.3%	1.1%	0.0%	100%	24.5%	69.1%	4.3%	2.1%	100%
Kylemore	14.4%	77.7%	5.8%	2.2%	100%	15.1%	76.3%	5.8%	2.9%	100%
Languedoc	9.8%	86.9%	1.6%	1.6%	100%	11.5%	68.9%	3.3%	16.4%	100%
Onder-Papegaaiberg	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	97.1%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Pniel	47.4%	52.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	50.0%	39.5%	0.0%	10.5%	100%
Stellenbosch Central	51.9%	42.5%	3.2%	2.5%	100%	51.6%	31.6%	10.6%	6.2%	100%
Stellenbosch East	80.9%	14.9%	2.1%	2.1%	100%	85.1%	4.3%	10.6%	0.0%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - East	19.6%	74.1%	5.0%	1.3%	100%	16.5%	73.3%	7.3%	2.9%	100%
Stellenbosch Farms - West	9.1%	88.2%	1.6%	1.1%	100%	9.1%	80.5%	6.0%	4.4%	100%
Stellenbosch South	66.2%	30.8%	1.5%	1.5%	100%	66.2%	21.5%	9.2%	3.1%	100%
Wemmershoek	10.6%	87.2%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	8.5%	78.7%	10.6%	2.1%	100%
Total	38.0%	57.7%	2.5%	1.7%	100%	38.5%	48.3%	7.7%	5.5%	100%

Only 38% had access to a fire brigade. Onder-Papegaaiberg, Languedoc, Wemmershoek, Khayamandi, Groendal, Kylemore and the Stellenbosch Farms had the biggest problem. Onder-Papegaaiberg, Wemmershoek, Kylemore, Jamestown and the Stellenbosch Farms were the most dissatisfied.

3.1.3.36. Summary: Section B

With regards to **residence** by far the majority of people have lived in the Stellenbosch municipal area since before 1990 (42.5%). However, in Langedoc 52.5% indicated that they have moved to this area since 2001.

Several questions were asked about the **dwelling**. Most households live in a house on a separate stand (69.7%), followed by 11.1% in informal dwellings (either in the backyard or not, e.g. squatter settlement) and 10% in flats in blocks of flats. 42.1% households live in dwellings with 4-6 rooms and a disturbing 16.6% live in one room dwellings. 54.2% said that they own the house, regardless of whether it is fully paid or not.

Three questions probed into the situation of **health** of the household. The first two questions dealt with the issue hunger in the last 12 months. The first question referred to adults and the second to children. 83.6% adults have never gone hungry, while 15.1% indicated having gone hungry in the past year (combination of codes 02 to 05). The areas mostly affected by hunger of adults were Wemmershoek (29.8%), Khayamandi (25.5%) and Groendal (25.1%). With regards to children 9.3% sometimes go hungry. The areas mostly affected are Jamestown, Groendal and Wemmershoek. This has implications for the many initiatives by local government and civil society to feed people in their communities.

The third question dealt with illness and injuries. The illness suffered from mostly was flu or acute respiratory infection (19.1%). 4.8% suffered from high or low blood pressure. The areas mostly affected by these illnesses were Wemmershoek followed by Groendal and Kylemore.

Although 92.5% and 88.2% use **electricity** for lighting and cooking respectively, there are areas where substantial numbers use paraffin and candles. For example, on the Franschoek Farms 15.2% use paraffin for lighting and 23.5% for cooking. Far fewer households use electricity for heating. Only 67.5% used electricity for heating. In Khayamandi, for example, 45.5% households still use paraffin for heating and in Jamestown 23.8% use wood.

Despite the 80% households who use piped **water** in their dwelling, 24.5% households in Khayamandi use piped water on a community stand close by.

Questions 46 to 49 asked respondents how they felt about the **condition** of roads, streetlights, and water and refuse disposal. A summary of the responses for the municipality as a whole is given below. The responses are ranked based on the “dissatisfied” response. It is evident that households felt most unsatisfied with the condition of the roads/street and most satisfied with the water.

	Condition			
	Question	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Rank
Roads/streets	46	61.9	35.4	1
Streetlights	47	68.7	29.3	2
Refuse disposal	49	81.9	15.7	3
Water	48	84.8	13.7	4

Questions 50 to 65 all refer to the issue whether households have **access to 16 different facilities** in the community in which they live. Questions 66 to 81 deal with the issue of satisfaction. A summary of the responses is given below. The facility is given in the first column followed by the question

number, if the household had access to the facility (Yes or No) and lastly the responses ranked on the No response. The responses to the satisfaction with this facility are presented in a similar way and again ranked according to the negative response.

	Access				Satisfaction			
	Question	Yes	No	Rank	Question	Yes	No	Rank
Crèche	50	68.1	24.8	11	66	60.9	24	12
Primary school	51	80.3	15.5	14	67	75.7	14.8	16
Clinic	52	74.7	21.4	13	68	66.4	24.3	11
Post Office	53	53.8	42.3	7	69	52.7	36.1	8
Community Hall	54	66.7	27.6	9	70	61.8	26.7	10
Shops	55	83.7	14.3	16	71	79	16	15
Home shops	56	73.3	22.5	12	72	69.6	21	13
Bus service	57	17.9	75.3	1	73	21.7	58.8	1
Taxi service	58	81.6	14.6	15	74	72.7	18.7	14
Sport facility	59	69.4	26.4	10	75	62.1	29	9
Recreation facilities	60	40	54.4	4	76	36.6	49.7	3
Old age care	61	29.7	62.4	2	77	27.5	52.5	2
Library	62	53.8	42.6	6	78	52.4	37.3	6
Municipal offices	63	40.8	54	5	79	39.1	47	5
SAPS/law enforcement	64	59.8	37.4	8	80	53.7	36.9	7
Fire brigade	65	38	57.7	3	81	38.5	48.3	4

It is clear from the table above that three facilities with least access are bus services followed by old age care and fire brigade. The list for satisfaction follows much the same pattern with bus service highest on the list for dissatisfaction followed by old age care and recreation facilities.

3.2. Comparative variables for the entire Stellenbosch Municipality: 1996, 2001 and 2005

This section of the report compares 10 different variables to give a general overview of how the Stellenbosch municipal area has changed in the last 9 years. Employment status of people will be one of the most popular variables for which one would like to see the change over the last nine years. The questions in the 1996 and 2001 census and the question used in the questionnaire for the Stellenbosch municipal survey, however, are stated differently. The questions therefore do not measure unemployment in the same way, which makes the variables not comparable. The variables were chosen because they correlate strongly with the 13 elements identified by Schutte (2000) which are essential for community life – see Section 4 on the qualitative research process.

3.2.1. Population group

Figure 5: Population group: 1996, 2001, and 2005

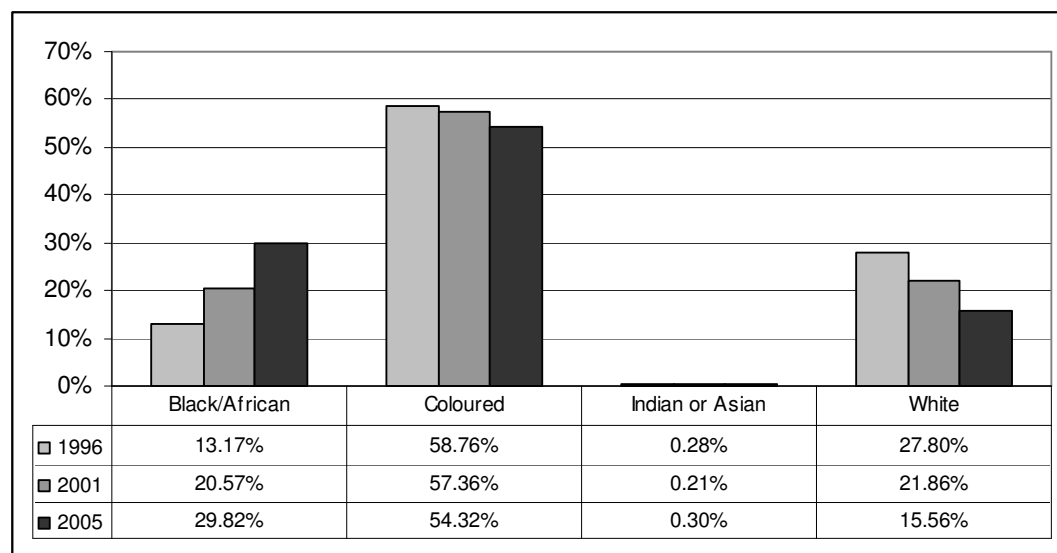
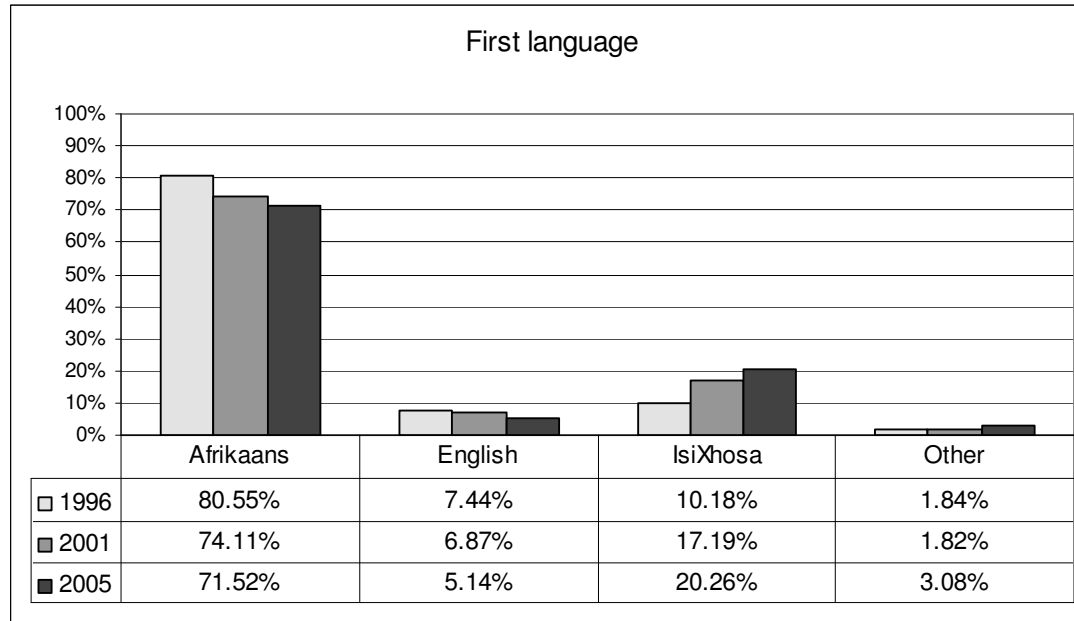


Figure 5 shows that the White portion of the total population in the Stellenbosch Municipal area is declining steadily as well as the Coloured population, but the decline in the proportion of the Coloured population group is at a slower rate. On the other hand the proportion of the Black population rose steadily over the past nine years. Again the population figures must be put in the broader context of the survey. Please refer to the discussion on page 16.

3.2.2. First language

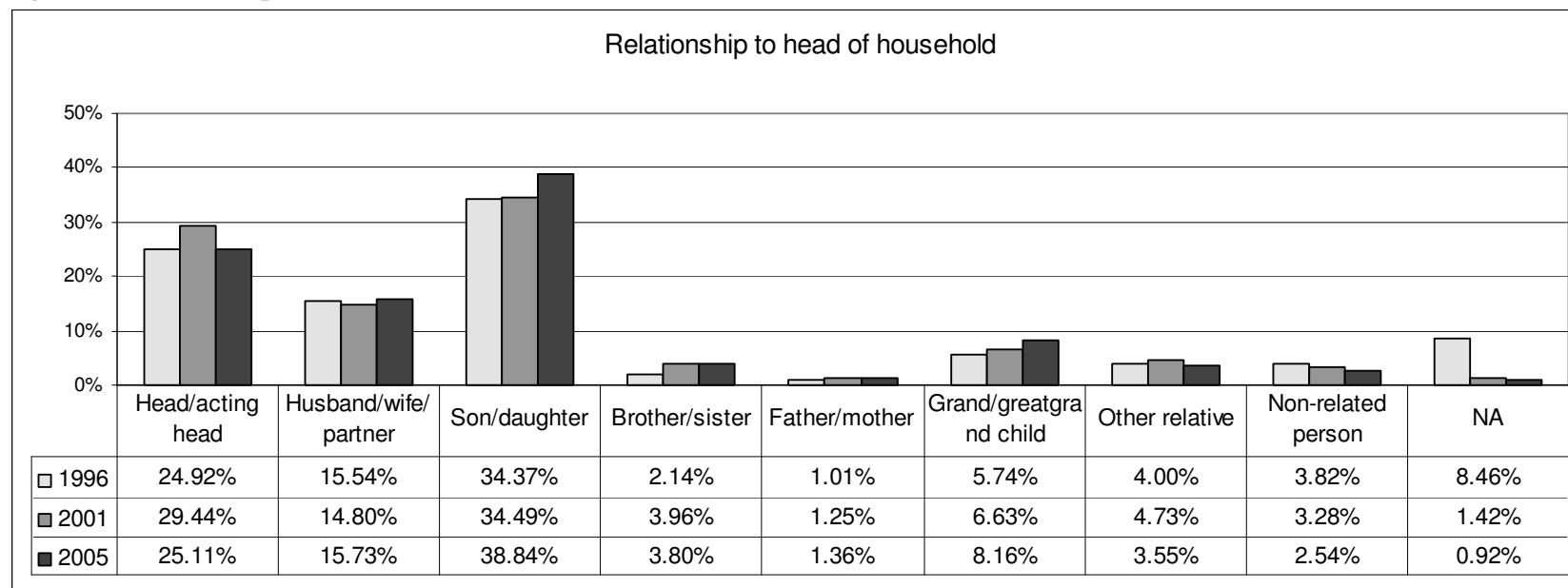
Figure 6: First language: 1996, 2001, and 2005



Afrikaans is dominant as a first language in the Stellenbosch municipal area. There is, however, a steady decline in Afrikaans first-language speakers. The decrease is dramatic from 1996 to 2001, but becomes less so from 2001 to 2005. There is also a decrease in first-language English speakers from 2001 to 2005. The percentage of the total population who are IsiXhosa speaking shows a steady growth from 1996 to 2005. This can be attributed to the fact that the Black population is growing the fastest in the Stellenbosch municipal area.

3.2.3. Relationship to the head of the household

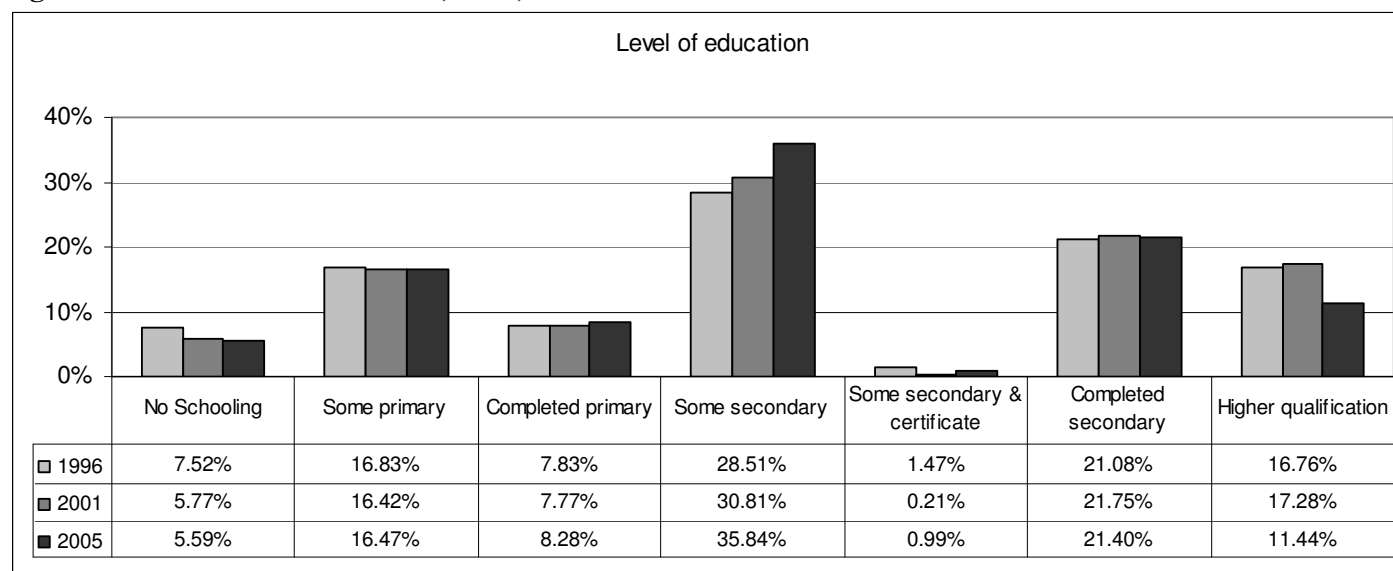
Figure 7: Relationship with head of household: 1996, 2001, and 2005



This table shows the relationship of individuals to the head of the household in which they live. If one looks at the graph it is clear that the situation has remained stable over the last 9 years. There was, however, an increase in the percentage of extended families from 12.89% in 1996 to 16.87%. If one reads this statistic with the steady growth in the percentage of grand-/great grandchildren from 5.74 to 8.16%, it does indicate a tendency towards families living together, possible as a survival strategy. The increase in the percentage grand-/great grandchildren might indicate that children are becoming more vulnerable, possibly because of HIV and Aids, or for financial reasons.

3.2.4. Educational level (20 years and older)

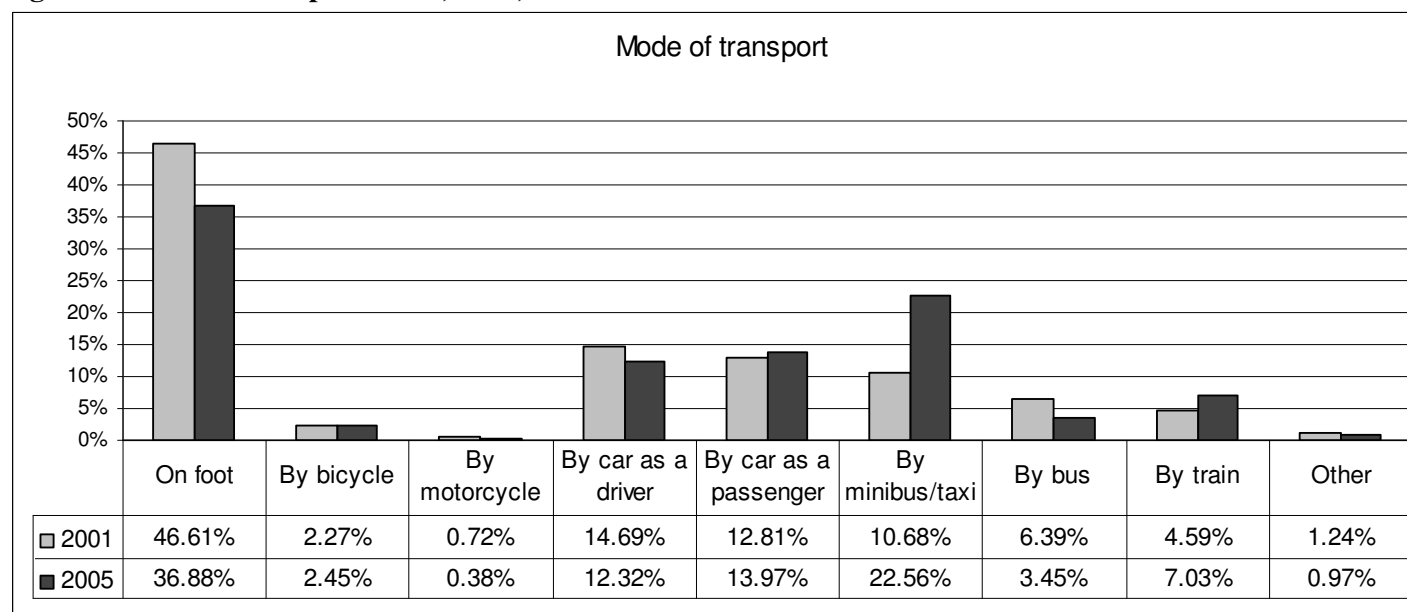
Figure 8: Level of education: 1996, 2001, and 2005



Note that this table is for people 20 years and older. There is an increase in the number of people with only some secondary education. There is, however, a decrease in people with a higher qualification than matric as well as in people with no schooling.

3.2.5. Transport

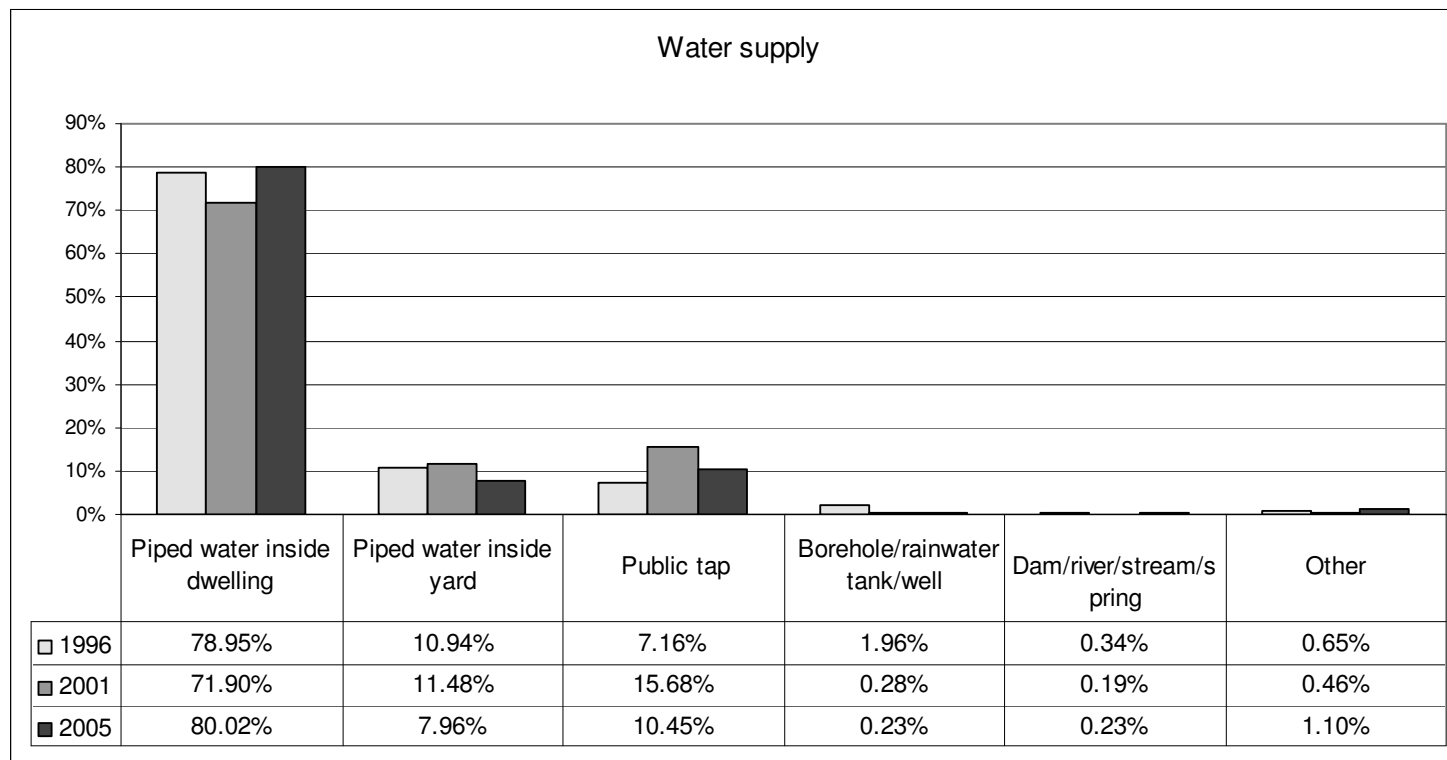
Figure 9: Mode of transport: 1996, 2001, and 2005



The previous tables all compared 1996, 2001 and 2005. Unfortunately this variable was not measured in 1996. The percentages which decreased significantly are people travelling on foot (9.7%) and by bus (2.9%). On the other hand, percentages which increased significantly are people traveling by minibus/taxi (11.9%) and train (2.4%). This suggests the minibus/taxi industry to be a priority area for the Municipality.

3.2.6. Access to water

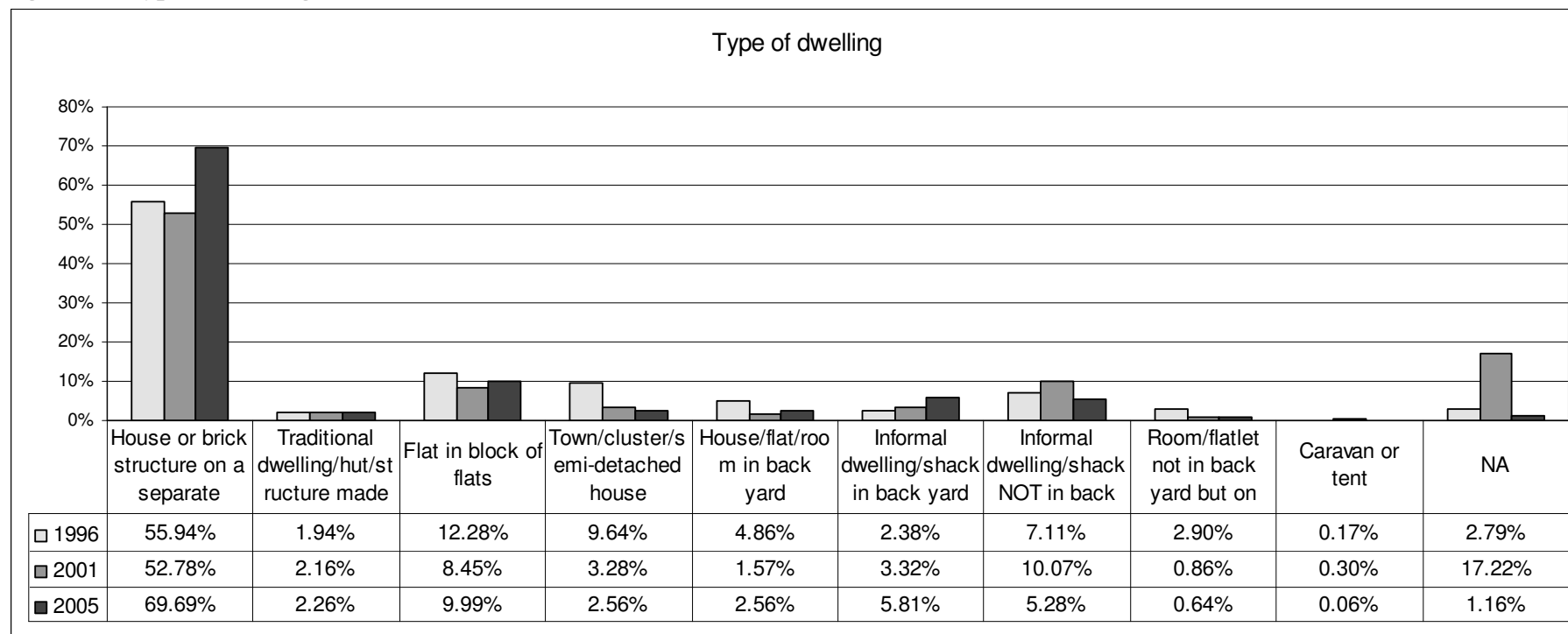
Figure 10: Water supply: 1996, 2001, and 2005



The situation in relation to water supply to dwellings in the Stellenbosch municipal area has remained the same over the last 9 years, with most houses having piped water in the dwelling. There also seems to be an increase in service delivery from 2001 to 2005 with regards to piped water inside of the dwelling (8.1%).

3.2.7. Type of dwelling

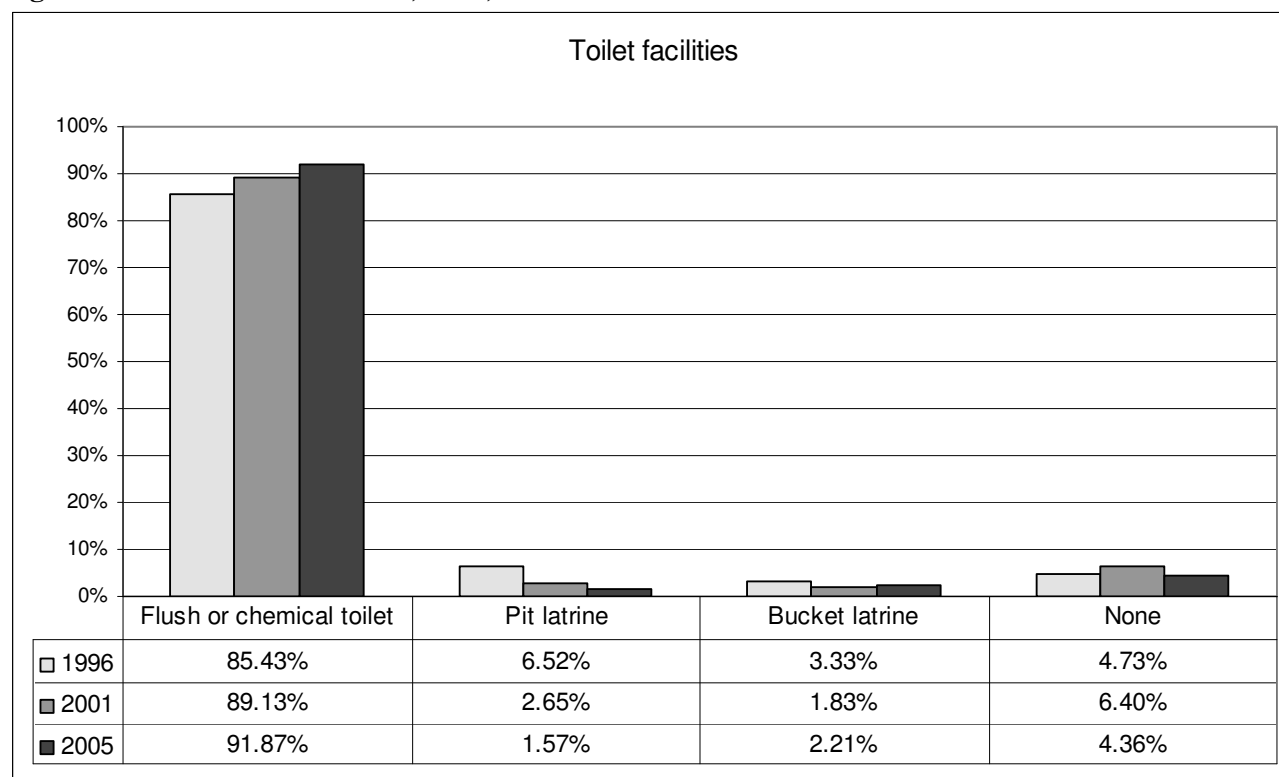
Figure 11: Type of dwelling: 1996, 2001, and 2005



There is a significant increase in the percentage of people living in a house or brick structure on a separate stand, about a 17% increase since 2001 – with very little difference in the figures for 1996 and 2001. There was also a considerable decrease of the percentage of people living in informal dwellings not in the backyard from 2001 to 2005 (4.8%). These percentages indicate an increase in the quality of living.

3.2.8. Toilet facilities

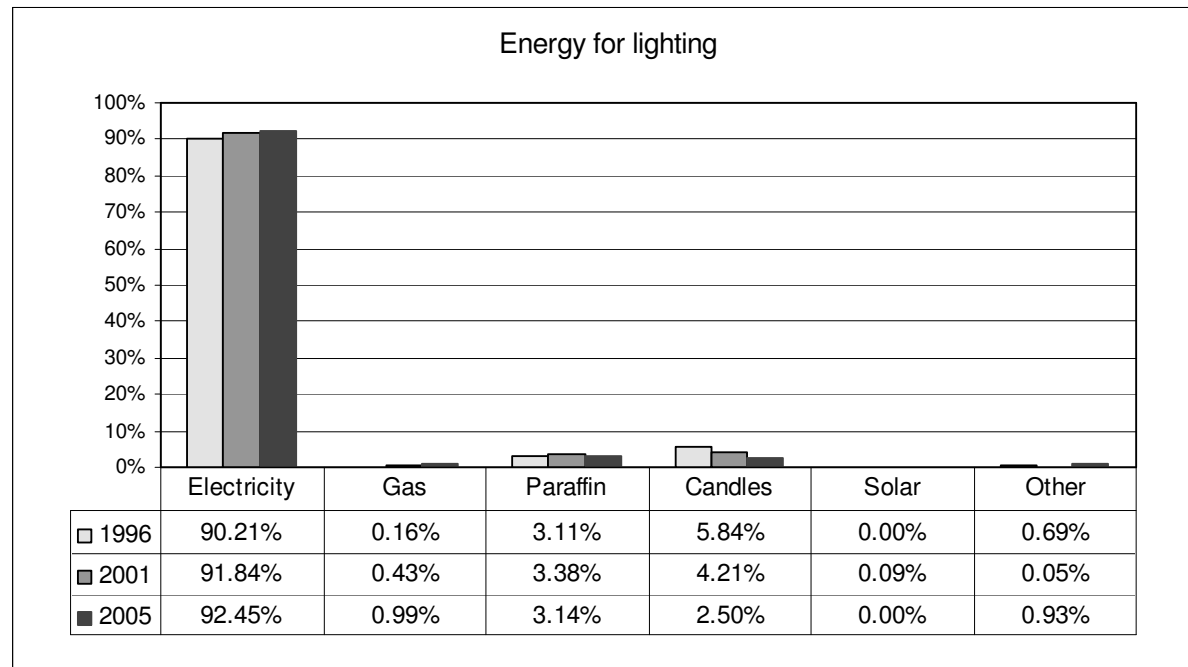
Figure 12: Toilet facilities: 1996, 2001, and 2005



Access to flush or chemical toilets increased steadily over the last nine years, while the number of households having to use pit latrines decreased in relation to increase in access to flush or chemical toilets. These percentages also indicate an increase in the quality of living.

3.2.9. Energy for lighting

Figure 13: Energy for lighting: 1996, 2001, and 2005

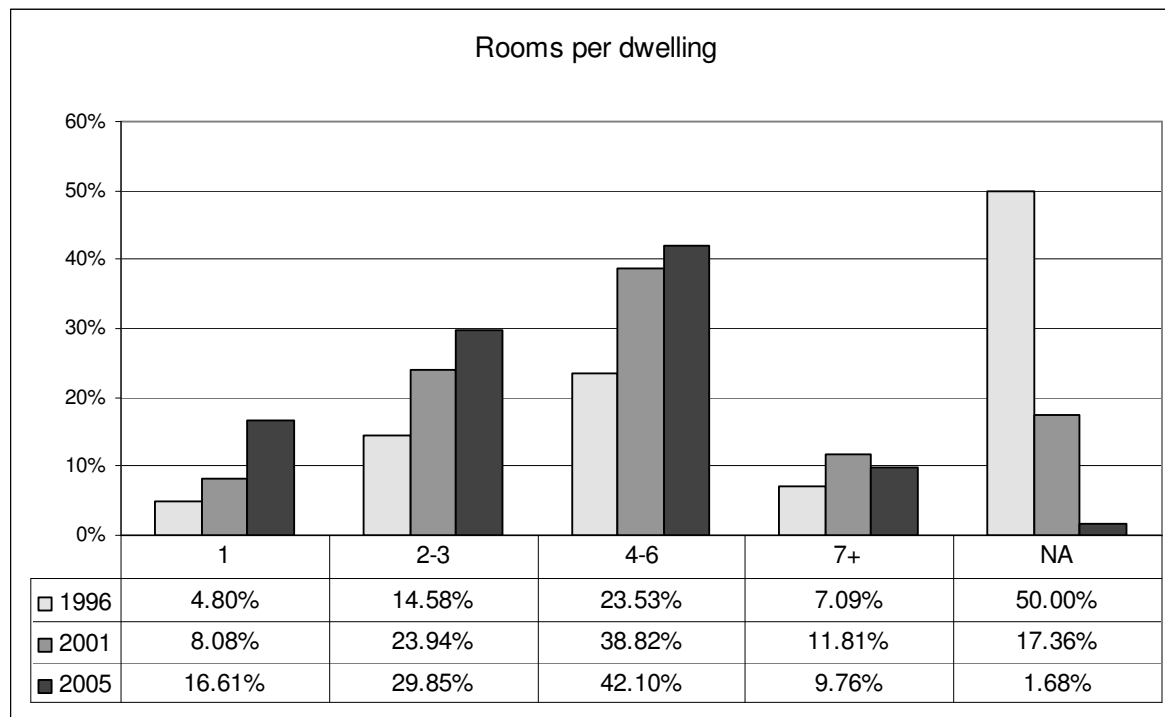


Households have used the same source of energy for lighting over the past nine years. There seems to be a correlation between the increase in the use of electricity and the decrease in the use of candles.

3.2.10. Number of rooms per dwelling

It should be noted that these rooms excluded bathrooms but included kitchens. The 1996 data related to this variable are not very reliable, with more than 50% of the household's number of rooms not available. Between 2001 and 2005 there is an increase in the first three categories, which represent smaller and medium houses. There has been a decrease in the percentage of houses with more than 7 rooms since 2001.

Figure 14: Number of rooms: 1996, 2001, and 2005



3.2.11. Concluding remarks

The demography of Stellenbosch is changing. While the Black population is growing steadily, the Coloured population is stable and the White population group in decline. It seems that the White population is stagnating in numbers and is therefore becoming smaller proportionally to the rest of the population in the Stellenbosch municipal area.

The overall provision of basic services, such as water, electricity and toilet facilities, in the Stellenbosch municipal area seems to have improved over the last nine years. The dwelling types that people are living in show that a majority of people in the Stellenbosch municipal area have access to good quality housing. Thus, the quality of dwellings has improved over the last 9 years.

3.3. *Focus groups*

3.3.1. Priority area: Khayamandi

3.3.1.1. Introduction

Focus groups were conducted in Khayamandi using 41 residents from 7 geographically demarcated neighbourhood cells. The report on Khayamandi contains the following elements:

1. **P-Index** containing firstly a table with the P-Index of each of the six groups. This is followed by the short report of the six groups containing the associated reasons for the identified needs in the previous table. This is followed by a table of the full spectrum of needs, i.e. an integration of the needs identified in all six focus groups.
2. **C-Index** containing firstly the graph of the 13 fundamental elements of community life. This is followed by the discussion of each of the 13 different aspects drawing on the needs already identified in the P-Index where they overlap.
3. Degree of **bonding** measured by three questions.
4. **Conclusion** of the investigation, which attempts to summarise the report in one or two priority issues.

3.3.1.2. P-Index

The P-Index prioritises the urgency in the needs identified by participants. The higher the P-Index; the more urgent the need is.

Table 1: P-Index per focus group

Item / Need	-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P-Index
Group Composition: Males 16 – 24 years		
Jobs		10
Toilets		10
Community Hall		10
Youth Centre		10
Sports Field		10
Clinics		10
Refuse Removal		10
Houses		9.9
Netball Court		9.1
Electricity		9
Group Composition: Males 25 – 44 years		
Playground		9.7
Toilets		9.6
Water		9.4
Houses		9.3
Sports facilities		9
Electricity		8.6
Jobs		8
Group Composition: Males 45 years & older		
Recreational Facilities		10
Safety		9.9
Housing		9.7
Jobs		9.2
Shebeens		8.7
Toilets		7
Refuse Removal		4.7
Group Composition: Females 16 – 24 years		
Housing		9
Police		8.6
Clinics		8.3
Ambulance		4.3
Schools		4.3
Refuse Removal		4.3
Shops		3.8
Streets		3.6
Group Composition: Females 25 – 44 years		
Refuse Removal		10
Housing		9.7
Toilets		9.7
Group Composition: Females 45 years & older		
Housing		9
Electricity		9
Councillors		9
Police		9
Clinics		8.9
Refuse Removal		8.9

3.3.1.3. Associated Reasons for Identified Needs (as per Focus Group)

Focus Group 1 (Males 16-24 years)

- **Jobs** **P-Index = 10**

We need more job opportunities for the people in Khayamandi. The little jobs around here usually go to people from outside who don't even live here in Khayamandi.

There are many matriculants who are roaming the streets without work.

If there were more jobs then youngsters would not be so eager to turn to crime. But as the situation is now, people will do anything to make some money.

- **Toilets** **P-Index = 10**

We must share the toilets and they are always dirty and faulty.

- **Community Hall** **P-Index = 10**

We need a place where people can come together. At the moment we don't have such a meeting place.

- **Youth Centre** **P-Index = 10**

It would be nice if we had a place for young people to go to after school. In the afternoons we have nothing to do around here.

A Youth Centre is just the right place for us where we can learn new skills; maybe there could be computer classes that we could attend. It could be a place where we can do our homework and even play sports and games. That way the kids will stay off the streets.

- **Sport & Recreation facilities** **P-Index = 10**

We need our own sports facilities like a tennis court because the tennis courts are too far from us. People in the other areas have tennis courts, but we have nothing.

We need sports facilities so that the crime rate can decrease.

They must stop smoking dagga on the soccer field.

We need a safe place where children can play under their parents' supervision. Now the play parks are too far from where we stay.

- **Clinics** **P-Index = 10**

The clinic is always full. There are so many sick people and so few nurses to help you when you need it.

People have to get up early in the mornings to get a place in the queue. They wait all day for help and only come out there late in the afternoon.

- **Refuse Removal** **P-Index = 10**

The streets are always dirty. When it rains the drains always gets blocked and then there is a lot of mud.

The municipality must come and fetch the rubbish more regularly.

- **Houses** **P-Index = 9.9**

The houses are too small and they are not made from proper materials, so nothing works as it should.

The roof leaks and the walls are damp all the time.

- **Netball Court** **P-Index = 9.1**

We need a netball court because the only court we have is at the school. In the afternoons; when we have time to play we can't use the court because the school is closed.

- **Electricity** **P-Index = 9**

We don't have electricity in our shacks. Using the paraffin lamp is dangerous, especially since we are many people living in one shack. There have been fires before and then the fire brigade has taken so long to come and help us.

Focus Group 2 (Males 25 - 44 years)

- **Playground** **P-Index = 9.7**

There are no good sport grounds in Khayamandi.

- **Toilets** **P-Index = 9.6**

The toilets area dirty; do not want to use the public toilets because they are dirty.

- **Water** **P-Index = 9.4**

There are no taps in the houses.

- **Houses** **P-Index = 9.3**

We want houses to live in – we live in shacks.

- **Sport & Recreation facilities** **P-Index = 9**

There are no good boxing facilities in Khayamandi and we need this.

- **Electricity** **P-Index = 8.6**

There no electricity in our house.

- **Work** **P-Index = 8**

We would like to work.

Focus Group 3 (Males 45 years & older)

- **Sport & Recreation facilities** **P-Index = 10**

Children are playing in the roads and are knocked over by the cars. The municipality must make facilities available such as halls, bioscopes and play activities.

- **Safety** **P-Index = 9.9**

Safety is a big issue. There is a lot of unemployment and people become tsotsis. We are not safe. These skollies rob people and break into homes. We feel threatened by so many tsotsis.

The concern was raised that people build their shacks too close to the roads, which creates safety problems.

- **Housing** **P-Index = 9.7**

Many people have no houses. The municipality should thus build more houses. The two bed roomed houses are too small. People need 3-4 bedrooms to accommodate their families.

The RDP houses are of a weak standard. It leaks when it rains, but there are no holes. The houses built in zones I and N are not completed. The houses built in Khayamandi must not be given to new people and outsiders, such as people from Worcester.

People living in the area the longest must be considered first.

The new flats are not big enough. They are built for young couples.

The shacks burn down regularly, and the fire threatens your life. Sometimes more than one thousand shelters burn. We need safety, and more land for houses.

- **Jobs** **P-Index = 9.2**

There is a lot of unemployment here. I need a job, any type of job. I have three children who have no work. What is done about the job creation?

The municipality must create projects such as cleansing and environmental projects.

Council officials give jobs to their friends at secret meetings.

The project organised by the municipality previously created 7 jobs per zone for only three weeks. We need more long-term jobs.

This is a lot of unemployment and people become tsotsis.

- **Shebeens** **P-Index = 8.7**

There are too many shebeens in our community. They operate for 24 hours non-stop. Their juke boxes make a big noise and they play throughout the night. Many people do not work and they hang out at the shebeens and become gangsters.

Every weekend there are many murders here.

The municipality must close the shebeens, because it causes too many fights. The police must do regular patrols, so they can close at a particular time such as 10 pm.

- **Toilets** **P-Index = 7**

There is only one toilet for every ten families. The blocked toilet is a major problem in our area. This causes the toilets to overflow and sometimes the sewerage runs between shacks and in the streets. This results in children getting sick.

The toilets are far from the shacks and at night it is dangerous, as the gangsters catch the people.

The municipality should give each family their own toilet.

- **Refuse Removal** **P-Index = 4.7**

Khayamandi is generally a dirty place. The municipal workers do not look after the place. Other area's communities are not so dirty. The municipalities do not collect the dirt on a regular basis. The municipal supervisors are not doing their work in our area.

Focus Group 4 (Females 16 - 24 years)
--

- **Housing** **P-Index = 9**

People stay in shacks, they get sick like TB.

People in shacks make fire.

If it rains children get sick.

Men like drinking, then they cook food or fight this causes fires which damage other houses.

Electricity is needed, people uses candles.

Zone J had a fire but people still stay there.

People don't want to move to other places to get houses.

They must build houses where people are staying.

Many people stay in hostels, they must also get houses.

- **Police** **P-Index = 8.6**

In our area many people in the street are robbed.

Police take time to come if something happens.

They do not care about people fighting in the street.

Police drink alcohol with the people.

The police only go into one area.

If people fight police delay to come, they must come quicker to solve problems.

- **Clinics** **P-Index = 8.3**

We need another clinic because people are too many.

You need to wake up at 5 o' clock to be in the queue.

If you go late you have to wait long.

Clinic doesn't help us because they don't have medicines.

Nurses take lunch while sick people have to wait.

Nurses must not all take lunch at the same time.

- **Ambulance** **P-Index = 4.3**

The ambulance does not come fast if someone is sick or pregnant.

Drivers of the ambulance don't know Khayamandi.

Ambulance takes too long to come.

We need somebody who knows the place.

We want a Black driver, Whites don't know the place.

We need more ambulances.

If you do not stay in a house, the ambulance doesn't come.

If you phone, ambulance you are told to go to the police station.

It's not about black or white, ambulance must have a map to know the area.

- **Schools** **P-Index = 4.3**

In a classroom there are 53 or 63 children.

Some teachers don't have a classroom and teachers cannot teach full lesson

School does not have enough chairs and tables.

Rooms don't have windows, it is cold in winter.

Build another school for Grades 8 and 9 because they make noise.

More teachers needed.

Toilets are dirty and need cleaners.

People smoke at school and when they come back they are noisy.

- **Refuse Removal** **P-Index = 4.3**

They don't clean streets, streets are dirty.

Municipality must come two times a week.

Dogs scratch in dirt bins and make area dirty.
 Toilets are dirty, municipality must make more toilets.
 They don't fix toilets if they are broken.
 People fight about the toilets because of lost keys.
 Children play in the dirt.

• **Shops** **P-Index = 3.8**

We have few shops; if you want something to eat it cost lots of money.
 Shops and taverns are not open late because the police close them.

• **Streets** **P-Index = 3.6**

Streets must be fixed.
 No streets and lights must also be fixed
 In Zone O there are no streets, if there is a fire the fire brigade cannot go there.
 Municipality must fix the problem of shacks that are too close together.

Focus Group 5 (Females 25 - 44 years)
--

• **Refuse Removal** **P-Index = 10**

We need black bags – we've been asking the municipality for a long time, but they don't give us.
 There is too much dirt all over the place. The municipality only gives us black bags every 6 months. It's not enough.

• **Housing** **P-Index = 9.7**

We must move the beds because the rain water keeps seeping through the leaking roof. It's so bad; I don't know how to move the beds anymore. No matter where I put them they keep getting wet.

I have TB. The leaking roof just aggravates my illness and makes life very difficult for me.

We need proper houses. The shack I'm living in keeps getting wet. When it rains, the walls and everything in the house gets wet. The furniture and the curtains are always damp. The Ward Councillors have had meeting where the poor housing condition was discussed. They only make promises, but the never do anything to help us.

The rent is very expensive; I can't afford to pay R250 per month, never mind paying for electricity and other basic things.

The shacks burn down easily, so it's very dangerous living in them.

We need our own land because the people we rent from don't treat us well – when they are drunk they swear at us and they turn off the electricity, even when we have already paid for the electricity.

• **Toilets** **P-Index = 9.7**

We need proper toilets in our shacks, because we have to share one toilet between many families.

The drunken people urinate in front of my house – it stinks! It's very unhygienic for us and especially for our children who play there. They pick up all kinds of germs.

We need more taps. It's difficult to keep things clean without water.

The communal toilets are filthy and they often don't work properly.

I won't pay for water or electricity because this place is a mess. It will make any healthy person sick!

Focus Group 6 (Females 45 years & older)

- **Housing** **P-Index = 9**

No water and toilets in houses, no windows. House is too small.

I live in a hokkie which is too small for me and the children. We have no electricity or water.

I live on someone else's plot in small hokkie. My house burnt down.

I live on my friends plot in the backyard in small, half built shack. The Municipality gave material to start but I have no money to finish the house.

The toilet is broken and the drain is blocked.

- **Electricity** **P-Index = 9**

Power is just switched off, we are not warned.

Electricity box is broken.

I pay R10 for 11 units.

Only some receive free electricity.

Only four in the group of seven have electricity.

- **Councillors** **P-Index = 9**

We want zone committees and not ward committees. The zone committees are closer to the people and represent their needs.

The committees do not communicate back to us.

- **Police** **P-Index = 9**

We want the police more often patrolling the street because the children are involved in crime.

- **Clinics** **P-Index = 8.9**

Everybody is sick – many have TB.

When we get to the clinic there is no medicine.

We are not helped at the clinic. We have to wait in long lines outside.

- **Refuse Removal** **P-Index = 8.9**

Our rubbish is only removed once every two weeks or once a month.

3.3.1.4. Prioritising Needs

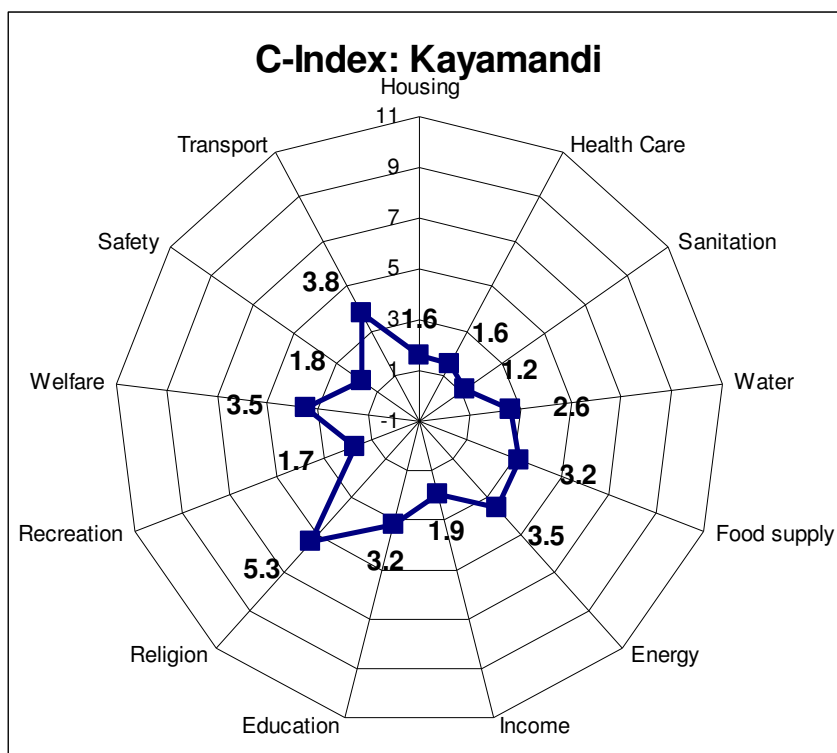
Table 2: Full spectrum P-Index

Item		-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P
1	Community Hall		10
2	Youth Centre		10
3	Safety		9.9
4	Sport & Recreation Facilities		9.7
5	Shebeens		9.7
6	Housing		9.5
7	Water		9.4
8	Jobs		9.1
9	Toilets		9.1
10	Clinics		9.1
11	Netball Courts		9.1
12	Playground		9
13	Councillors		9
14	Electricity		8.8
15	Police		8.8
16	Refuse Removal		7.6
17	Ambulance		4.3
18	Schools		4.3
19	Streets		4
20	Shops		3.8

Interpreting the results:

See discussion at 3.3.1.4. of Klapmuts focus groups.

3.3.1.5. C-Index



3.3.1.6. Supporting Reasons: C-Index

1. Housing C-Index = 1.6

- *Housing* *P-Index = 9.5*

No water and toilets in houses, no windows. House is too small.

I live in a hokkie which is too small for me and the children. We have no electricity or water.

I live on someone else's plot in small hokkie. My house burnt down.

I live on my friends plot in the backyard in small, half built shack. The Municipality gave material to start but I have no money to finish the house.

The toilet is broken and the drain is blocked.

2. Health Care C-Index = 1.6

- *Clinics* *P-Index = 9.1*

Everybody is sick – many have TB.

When we get to the clinic there is no medicine.

We are not helped at the clinic. We have to wait in long lines outside.

3. Sanitation C-Index = 1.2

- *Toilets* *P-Index = 9.7*

We need proper toilets in our shacks, because we have to share one toilet between many families.

The drunken people urinate in front of my house – it stinks! It's very unhygienic for us and especially for our children who play there. They pick up all kinds of germs.

We need more taps. It's difficult to keep things clean without water.

The communal toilets are filthy and they often don't work properly.

I won't pay for water or electricity because this place is a mess. It will make any healthy person sick!

- *Refuse Removal* *P-Index = 7.6*

We need black bags – we've been asking the municipality for a long time, but they don't give us.

There is too much dirt all over the place. The municipality only gives us black bags every 6 months. It's not enough.

4. Water **C-Index = 2.6**

- *Water* *P-Index = 9.4*

There are no taps in the houses

5. Food Supply **C-Index = 3.2**

- *Shops* *P-Index = 3.8*

We have few shops, if you want something to eat it cost lots of money.

6. Energy **C-Index = 3.5**

- *Electricity* *P-Index = 8.8*

Power is just switched off, we are not warned.

Electricity box is broken.

I pay R10 for 11 units.

Only some receive free electricity.

Only four in the group of seven have electricity.

7. Income **C-Index = 1.9**

- *Jobs* *P-Index = 9.1*

We need more job opportunities for the people in Khayamandi. The little jobs around here usually go to people from outside who don't even live here in Khayamandi.

There are many matriculants who are roaming the streets without work.

If there were more jobs then youngsters would not be so eager to turn to crime. But as the situation is now, people will do anything to make some money.

8. Education **C-Index = 3.2**

- *Schools* *P-Index = 4.3*

In a classroom there are 53 or 63 children.

Some teachers don't have a classroom and teachers cannot teach full lesson

School does not have enough chairs and tables.

Rooms don't have windows, it is cold in winter.

Build another school for grade 8 and 9 because they make noise.

More teachers needed.

Toilets are dirty and need cleaners.

People smoke at school and when they come back they are noisy.

9. Religion **C-Index = 5.3**

- *Community Hall* *P-Index = 10*

We need a place where people can come together. At the moment we don't have such a meeting place.

10. Recreation **C-Index = 1.7**

- *Youth Centre* *P-Index = 10*

It would be nice if we had a place for young people to go to after school. In the afternoons we have nothing to do around here.

A Youth Centre is just the right place for us where we can learn new skills; maybe there could be computer classes that we could attend. It could be a place where we can do our homework and even play sports and games. That way the kids will stay off the streets.

- *Sport & Recreation Facilities* *P-Index = 9.7*

We need our own sports facilities like a tennis court because the tennis courts are too far from us. People in the other areas have tennis courts, but we have nothing.

We need sports facilities so that the crime rate can decrease.

They must stop smoking dagga on the soccer field.

We need a safe place where children can play under their parents' supervision. Now the play parks are too far from where we stay.

There are no good boxing facilities in Khayamandi and we need this.

- *Shebeens* *P-Index = 9.7*

There are too many shebeens in our community. They operate for 24 hours non-stop. Their juke boxes make a big noise and they play throughout the night. Many people do not work and they hang out at the shebeens and become gangsters.

Every weekend there are many murders here.

The municipality must close the shebeens, because it causes too many fights. The police must do regular patrols, so they can close at a particular time such as 10 pm.

- *Netball Courts* *P-Index = 9.1*

We need a netball court because the only court we have is at the school. In the afternoons when we have time to play we can't use the court because the school is closed.

11. Welfare **C-Index = 3.5**

- *Youth Centre* *P-Index = 10*

It would be nice if we had a place for young people to go to after school. In the afternoons we have nothing to do around here.

A Youth Centre is just the right place for us where we can learn new skills; maybe there could be computer classes that we could attend. It could be a place where we can do our homework and even play sports and games. That way the kids will stay off the streets.

- *Councillors* *P-Index = 9*

We want zone committees and not ward committees. The zone committees are closer to the people and represent their needs.

The committees do not communicate back to us.

12. Safety

C-Index = 1.8

- *Safety*

P-Index = 9.9

Safety is a big issue. There is a lot of unemployment and people become tsotsis. We are not safe. These skollies rob people and break into homes. We feel threatened by so many tsotsis.

The concern was raised that people build their shacks too close to the roads, which creates safety problems.

13. Transport

C-Index = 3.8

- *Shops*

P-Index = 3.8

We have few shops; if you want something to eat it cost lots of money.

Shops and taverns are not open late because the police close them.

3.3.1.7. Bonding

Av. of responses on question 1 (Pride to belong) = 7

Av. of responses on question 2 (Friendship circles) = 7

Av. of responses on question 3 (Social support system) = 6.2

Total = 20.2

Degree of Bonding = **6.7** (with a possible minimum of **1** & a maximum of **11**)

3.3.1.8. Conclusion from investigation

- *Transport*

People feel that they are not able to get to certain facilities in surrounding areas because of inadequate and / or transport services that are too expensive.

- *Sanitation*

Proper sanitation is essential for any community and to ensure that the spread of illness is curbed. It is therefore vital that people have access to clean running water and adequate toilet facilities.

3.3.2. Priority area: Klapmuts

3.3.2.1. Introduction

Focus groups were conducted in Klapmuts using 42 residents from 7 geographically demarcated neighbourhood cells. The report on Klapmuts contains the following elements:

1. **P-Index** containing firstly a table with the P-Index of each of the six groups. This is followed by the short report of the six groups containing the associated reasons for the identified needs in the previous table. This is followed by a table of the full spectrum of needs, i.e. an integration of the needs identified in all six focus groups.
2. **C-Index** containing firstly the graph of the 13 fundamental elements of community life. This is followed by the discussion of each of the 13 different aspects drawing on the needs already identified in the P-Index where they overlap.
3. Degree of **bonding** measured by three questions.
4. **Conclusion** of the investigation, which attempts to summarise the report in one or two priority issues.

3.3.2.2. P-Index

The P-Index prioritises the urgency in the needs identified by participants. The higher the P-Index; the more urgent the need is.

Table 1: P-Index per Focus Group

Item	-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P-Index
Group Composition: Males 16 – 24 years		
Tarred Roads		9.8
Taxi Rank		9.8
High School		9.8
Refuse Removal		9.7
Community Hall		9.7
Shopping Mall		9.5
Library		9
Clinic		9
Speed Bumps		7.7
Play Park		6.7
Group Composition: Males 25 – 44 years		
Hospital		10
High School		10
Sewerage system		9.8
Transport		9.8
Roads		9.6
Playground		9.2
Work		9.2
Clinic		9
Houses		8.6
Garbage bags		8.6
Group Composition: Males 45 years & older		
Roads		10
Sewerage		10
Recreational Facilities		10
Road Safety		10

Jobs		10
Housing		10
Library		10
Police		9.7
Public Phones		9.7
Water		9
Streetlights		9
Group Composition: Females 16 – 24 years		
Bus/Taxi Rank		9.8
Roads		9.4
Parks		9.2
Jobs		8.7
Housing		8.4
Police		8.2
Library		8.2
Shops/Factories		8
Transport		8
Clinic		6.7
Crèche		6.7
Group Composition: Females 25 – 44 years		
Wandering Animals		10
Water		9.7
Recreational Facilities		9.6
High School		8.7
Ambulance		8.6
Clinic		8
Speed Bumps		7.9
Electricity		7.6
Group Composition: Females 45 years & older		
Roads		10
Recreational Facilities		9.7
Park		9.7
Clinic		9.7
Bridge		9.7
Crèche		9.7
Refuse Removal		9.5

3.3.2.3. Associated Reasons for Identified Needs (as per Focus Group)

Group 1 (Males 16-24 years)

- Tarred Roads** **P-Index = 9.8**

There is only one tarred road in the area. Where we live there is just gravel. When it rains the roads are muddy and the mud spoils your shoes, clothes and make the house dirty.

- Taxi Rank** **P-Index = 9.8**

It would make things a lot easier for us if we had a taxi rank here. We want one that has a shelter so people don't get wet while waiting for transport.

It's not easy to get around – you must walk far to get some kind of public transport.

- High School** **P-Index = 9.8**

Many kids simply drop out of school because we have to travel outside of the area to get to a high school – like Paarl, for instance.

Our parents can't always afford to send us to high schools in other areas. And even those who can find it difficult to travel, especially if the kids have sport or other activities to attend after school. Often there's no transport home so late in the afternoon.

- **Refuse Removal** **P-Index = 9.7**

The dirt doesn't get fetched often enough.

The animals get hold of the garbage bags and by the time the municipality comes to collect the dirt the streets are filthy. Then they don't bother to pick up the dirt on the ground.

- **Community Hall** **P-Index = 9.7**

It would be nice if we had a community centre where we could go to, especially after school. It could be a place where we could do our homework or many even play games and keep ourselves occupied. Right now there is not much to do around here and there is nowhere to go either.

- **Shopping Mall** **P-Index = 9.5**

Klapmuts needs a shopping mall. The people have to spend a lot of money on taxi fare to get to Paarl to do their shopping.

A shopping mall will also create new jobs for us and it could be a place for us young people to hang out with our friends.

- **Library** **P-Index = 9**

The school doesn't have a library. We are told to do projects for homework, but we don't have books to help us. It's not everyone who can just go into town and get information from the library there.

- **Clinic** **P-Index = 9**

The clinic never has medication.

You must wait long before they help you.

- **Road Safety: Speed Bumps** **P-Index = 7.7**

We need speed bumps in our area because the people drive recklessly

- **Play Park** **P-Index = 6.7**

The kids play in the streets and can easily get knocked down by a car. It would be better if we had a park where we could play safely.

Group 2 (Males 25 - 44 years)

- **Hospital** **P-Index = 10**

We must go to Stellenbosch hospital which is far away and when you get there you do not get helped; when we go to Paarl hospital they send us away and tell us to go to Stellenbosch – you already paid the taxi to get there.

- **High School** **P-Index = 10**

There is no high school here; Our children have to travel far to get to a high school in either Paarl or Stellenbosch – This is very expensive to travel like this.

- **Sewerage system** **P-Index = 9.8**

People struggle a lot with the sewerage pipes being blocked – the municipality does not come to help - we must fix it ourselves; Because of the blocked sewerage pipes the human waste runs down the gutters in the street, it smells bad and the children become ill.

- **Transport** **P-Index = 9.8**

The children have a bus service to travel to the high schools but the drivers are rude and leave children behind; some of the children have to travel to school by train and this is very expensive and dangerous, because they get robbed on the train.

- **Streets** **P-Index = 9.6**

The streets are of bad quality; the contractors building the streets did a bad job – they did not put in the necessary drainage pipes like they are suppose to – the water just stands in the roads without draining.

- **Playground** **P-Index = 9.2**

The children do not have a playground with swings and other stuff where they can play after school.

- **Work** **P-Index = 9.2**

We have a big problem with work in Klapmuts – all the work being done here is done by private contractors hired by the municipality – these contractors bring their own workers to work for them and do not hire the local people – even when the municipality do things like cleaning the side of the roads, they bring people from Stellenbosch to Klapmuts and do not use the people here; if I go to Stellenbosch Municipality and ask them to give me a job, they send me away and say that the councillor of Klapmuts says the Klapmuts people are lazy and not good workers.

- **Clinic** **P-Index = 9**

The clinic never has enough medicine for the need of the people in Klapmuts.

- **Houses** **P-Index = 8.6**

The houses of a poor quality – I can see that the contractors who build the houses did not build it like they are suppose to – they used the cheapest materials available to build the houses; I have been waiting a long time for a house – while I am waiting there are rich people who drive fancy new Corollas who live in HOP houses – how did these people get these houses? – some of these rich people who got HOP houses do not even live in the house but rent it out to other people – I do not think that this is fair.

- **Garbage bags** **P-Index = 8.6**

Only getting garbage bags twice a year is not enough.

Group 3 (Males 45 years & older)

- **Roads** **P-Index = 10**

The roads are always water-logged. The roads are not in a good state. During winter it is water-logged and muddy and during summer it is too dusty. There are no storm-water pipes next to the roads to drain the water.

A contractor was appointed to tar the roads but he only completed two roads in one year. There are no sidewalks next to the roads. The roads are too narrow for two cars (two-way traffic)

Bell Street needs speed humps. The cars drive too fast and they continuously knock the people. The water meters were placed too close to the roads and are damaged by cars

We need a set of traffic lights in the main road to the shop or a bridge.

- **Sewerage** **P-Index = 10**

The sewerage pipes remains are always blocked with sand. The pipes that they used are too narrow. The constant blockages cause an overflow of sewage onto people's property. Sometimes your yard is full of sewage, because it overflows from the toilets and drains. We have been promised proper toilets inside our houses. These outside toilets stink and we want to know when we are getting better toilets inside our homes. The councillor said he did his best and does not have anything to do with this issue.

- **Recreational Facilities** **P-Index = 10**

We have no recreational facilities. Our children have to play in the road. We want a swimming pool because it will create jobs. Many children of Klapmuts have drowned in local dams. The facility ear marked for a park has been turned into a soccer field. There is a space where there see-saw is placed, but it remains waterlogged. We need swings and other facilities.

- **Road Safety** **P-Index = 10**

It is extremely dangerous on the corner of merchant and Stellenbosch road, and at the four-way stop. Many of my friends have lost their lives at the foot of this bridge. We need a foot bridge or a set of traffic lights at the crossing to the shop in Stellenbosch road.

- **Jobs** **P-Index = 10**

Our residents do not have work. The divisional council must establish a municipal camp here in our area to create employment. We need employment skills, training, sewing, art skills, etc. A factory needs to be built in our area to create jobs.

- **Housing** **P-Index = 10**

The workmanship on these houses was of a poor standard, rain water comes through the roof and the walls. There is no ventilation as a result there is no air flow. The houses remain damp. They used weak cement and built without brick force. The houses are extremely cold during the winter which causes people to have ill health.

- **Library** **P-Index = 10**

We would like to have a library so that our children can read and study.

- **Police** **P-Index = 9.7**

This place is very dangerous there are many rape and assault cases here. The statistics on assault is very high.

We need a mobile police station and a good neighbourhood watch system. The police vans must patrol during the day and at night. There are many things (bad) happening here in the council scheme such as "smokkelry". There are also many unlicensed guns in the area. The police say that there are no patrol vans available when we complain.

- **Public Phones** **P-Index = 9.7**

We need public phones in this new housing scheme. We cannot afford telephones inside our homes. Telkom expects a certain number of people to apply before they supply a service in the area. It is only in Merchant Street where there are a few phones. We need more phones in our area.

- **Water** **P-Index = 9**

The contractor who laid the water pipes and the metres did not do a good job. There are four water metres grouped together behind my house. The water pipes criss-cross my yard and it has been laid at a very shallow depth. It can easily be damaged if a person digs in the garden. There

are no stop corks at the houses, if the pipes are damaged at your house, you have to go and look in the neighbours yard for your metre and stop cork, this can cause major problems.

- **Streetlights** **P-Index = 9**

The street lighting is weak and inadequate. This means darkness and it creates a dangerous situation for residents at certain houses.

When the wind blows too hard, the electricity cuts out at the homes. Our electricity current to serve this area is too weak. We need a stronger current.

Group 4 (Females 16 - 24 years)
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- **Bus/Taxi Rank** **P-Index = 9.8**

A new bus-stop for the high school children of Klapmuts because some of them walk across the railway line to the existing bus-stop. In the winter it is still dark when they go to school and they cannot always see the fast-moving trains. It can easily happen that a child can be killed while crossing the railway on his/her way to the bus stop.

We need a proper taxi rank because during the winter when it rains we get all wet while waiting for the taxi.

- **Roads** **P-Index = 9.4**

The roads are terrible.

We don't have tar roads and when it rains the gravel roads get very muddy and the holes in the roads are very big especially in Jacobs street.

The can make the stop-signs more visible for the children because they cross the roads when it is still dark.

The roads are full of holes.

They can make speed-bumps on the R44.

- **Parks** **P-Index = 9.2**

I think they can upgrade the park. They were busy working on it but left before they finished and didn't return.

Some children have drowned in the dam because there are no parks for them to play in and that is part of the bad services.

- **Jobs** **P-Index = 8.7**

I think they can create something in Klapmuts so that people can have jobs and not just sit around doing bad things because they don't have jobs.

A shopping-centre will create jobs and then the people won't steal.

- **Housing** **P-Index=8.4**

I think they must start building houses as soon as possible because people are living in bungalows or shacks and some just walk around because they are looking for a house to stay in.

Because people without an income must pay rent if they hire an apartment; they build houses in the bushes and then they live in danger.

In 2000 I applied for a house and I am still waiting.

My friend and I got and apartment in Erin Street for which we must pay R80 per month or R30 per week. Sometimes the man tells us to move but still we must pay the rent, water and electricity.

I think they can quickly start building the houses. My child stays with his dad because he can take care of him as I don't have a job or a house. If they can build a house for me, my child can stay with me.

I have a problem with the municipality. There were I'm living the toilet and the bath is broken.

I have lots of problems with the water and the bath pipes. I have phoned the municipality but they didn't come.

I have a problem with Eskom because when the electricity fails they don't come to my house.

I have a problem with the municipality. In my house the toilet's pipe is broken. If I flush it the water runs in the house.

I have phoned a few times to complain but they didn't come and the pipes are still broken.

In my house there is a problem with the bath. You can't bath in the tub; you must put another bath in the bath because if you pour water in the bath the floor gets wet.

You can't have a carpet in the bathroom because it gets wet.

If they build the small houses they must put ventilator-gaps in the walls because when it rains the "roof sweats" and the inside gets wet.

Your blankets get so wet you could just as well have slept outside.

When they build the houses they can build it like the ones in Delft. Some people don't have enough furniture to separate the rooms. Sometimes the curtains get wet because the bricks aren't proper bricks and the house gets wet.

I think the people in charge of the houses must stop being corrupt – they sent people from other places to stay in this houses and that can't be done, it isn't right.

We must have the first opportunity but people come from other places, buy the house for a few rants and then they move into it.

There are people living here for years who still don't have a house and they are living in very bad conditions.

There are people (like me) living in Klipmuts for 15 – 30 years who don't have a house. But some moved in last year of last month and they have a house.

Some families have more than one house and some people have 4 – 5 houses which they rent to other people.

If they sell it to the Nigerians then there are problems. Here are people who applied for a house but didn't get one.

People who got a house rent their old one to other people.

They told us that they are going to start building the houses in September and I hope they are going to do so because I really need a house.

• **Police** **P-Index=8.2**

When you phone them they don't come.

They come out for things that are not necessary.

When you are pregnant and you and your boyfriend have a fight they come after 2 – 3 hours but if there was a robbery they come out after 15 min.

They only pick up drunken people and don't do their job properly.

They search the people's belongings in the road and then they feel ashamed.

People who are smoking dagga at the back of the house are also picked up, although they were searching for someone else in the house. I know it is wrong to smoke dagga but the police don't have the right to pick on them.

- **Library** **P-Index=8.2**

I think a library will be a good idea because there are lots of people who have an interest in reading.

School children must go by train to Kraaifontein or Bellville to get to the library and then they get home late and still have to do their homework.

It is difficult without a library in Klapmuts and it would be much easier for the children if we can have one.

Here are children who are as big as us who cannot read and that is very bad to see.

- **Shops / Factories** **P-Index=8**

I will appreciate it if we have more shops or factories so that the people can work there and be nearer to their houses to look after their children.

- **Transport** **P-Index=8**

The taxis aren't very reliable and the service isn't very good. Sometimes the doors are broken and one can smell the petrol but still they charge you R6 per trip.

- **Clinic** **P-Index=6.7**

Sometimes people get ill during the night and then there is no clinic and the ambulance is very slow.

I came to the clinic before 8'o clock and left after 2'o clock. I don't think its fine to wait all day if you got up early.

There is only one sister who can help moms with new babies - I think there must be more sisters.

We need a 24-hour hospital.

Although one can be very ill, they ignore you if a wounded person comes in.

They can improve, get better and more medicine. Sometimes they tell you to mix vinegar with something if you have flu.

Sometimes if they can't help you they sent you to the chemist, but it's expensive if you don't have a job.

The medicine they gave me put me to sleep the whole day and I was feeling very bad. I think they must make sure what it is they give you.

Last year I was very ill and they sent me to hospital. There they told me I had TB but it wasn't TB and then I went back to the clinic and then they gave me another diagnosis but that wasn't the problem either. After I became more ill they gave me other medicine which they could have given me at first.

One Monday morning I went to the clinic with my baby who had asthma. He was very ill – something like gastro. They told me that they couldn't help me because there was no free medicine. I had to pay for pills and went home. As I was pregnant I felt pains and went back to the clinic. Then the sister gave me medicine and back home I started to lose a lot of blood. I went to the hospital and they told me that I had a miscarriage. Back at the clinic they told me to go to the police which I did. Afterwards she asked me to withdraw the case but I couldn't because I lost my baby.

- **Crèche** **P-Index=6.7**

My child was beaten unnecessarily by the teacher at the crèche. They are suppose to look after your child while you are working otherwise you don't want to leave your child and go to work.

The teachers must take good care of our children at the crèche. Sometimes the children complain about the teacher and then I don't feel good because I pay and expect good caring.

I think the teacher can wash our children at school and not send them home dirty.

Group 5 (Females 25 - 44 years)
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- **Wandering Animals** **P-Index = 10**

The people have all sorts of animals in there backyards: goats and chickens and dogs and goodness know what else. But there's no proper fencing between our yards so these animals come onto your property and damage you clothes on the washing line and mess all over the place.

- **Water** **P-Index = 9.7**

There always seems to be a problem with our water supply. Often it gets cut off for a period of time. Sometimes they don't inform us when they are going to cut off the water.

- **Recreational Facilities** **P-Index = 9.6**

The streets are full of young people just walking around idle. There needs to be some kind of recreational facility for them.

- **High School** **P-Index = 8.7**

Klapmuts doesn't have a high school, so we have to send our kids to other schools in Paarl or Stellenbosch. The school fee on its own is expensive, now what about the travelling costs? One just can't get by.

- **Ambulance** **P-Index = 8.6**

There are too few ambulances serving too large an area, with the result that when you need an ambulance there is seldom one available.

It has happened many times when someone has called for an ambulance and had to wait very long before one arrived. Often they come too late.

- **Clinic** **P-Index = 8**

This clinic is really useless. They never have any medication and when you really need to see a doctor one is never available. I know we get the service for free, but we are not dogs.

- **Speed Bumps** **P-Index = 7.9**

Speed bumps would make our streets safer – the drivers ride by so fast, it's scary.

- **Electricity** **P-Index = 7.6**

I would just like to know why some people in other areas get the free electricity units and other do not. It's not fair. We are struggling just as much as they are.

Group 6 (Females 45 years & older)

- **Roads** **P-Index = 10**

Our roads are dirt and muddy in winter.

They never mow the grass next to the roads.

- **Houses** **P-Index = 9.7**

Our houses are made of sheet iron, it's wet and stuffy.

The foundations of my house moved and now it's wet. Bad for my asthma.

• **Recreational Facilities** **P-Index = 9.7**

Our children are involved in drugs and taverns because they have nothing to do. This will keep them off the streets and keep them busy, e.g. table tennis.

Classes can be given over weekends.

We have to pay R600 to rent the school hall – it is too expensive.

• **Parks** **P-Index = 9.7**

There are many children in Klapmuts. Our children do not have parks to play in. A park will keep the children off the roads.

They made a road through the so-called park.

• **Clinic** **P-Index = 9.7**

There is no medicine at the clinic. I had heart failure but there are no pills at the clinic. I have to go all the way to Stellenbosch to get my pills.

We always have to go to Stellenbosch and that is expensive.

The doctor only comes on Fridays and then only sees ten patients.

• **Bridge** **P-Index = 9.7**

Our children have to walk over the train line – some have already lost their lives because of this. The busses do not come into Klapmuts anymore – that is why.

• **Crèche** **P-Index = 9.7**

We need a bigger crèche. There is only one and it is too small.

• **Refuse Removal** **P-Index = 9.5**

The dogs eat the plastic bags with rubbish. We want drums like other people.

Our place is dirty.

The dogs are annoying.

We only receive plastic bags once or maybe twice per year.

• **Streetlights** **P-Index = 9.71**

We cannot send our children to the shop at night because it is dangerous and too dark.

• **High School** **P-Index = 10**

We need a high school here. Our children have to go to Kraaifontein or Paarl to high school.

• **Library** **P-Index = 9.9**

There is no library here.

We need a library to keep our children off the street.

They can learn to love reading there.

3.3.2.4. Prioritising Needs

Table 2: Full spectrum P-Index

Item	-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P
1	Hospital	10
2	Wandering Animals	10
3	Sewerage	9.9
4	Recreational Facilities	9.8
5	Roads	9.7
6	Bus/Taxi Rank	9.7
7	Public Telephones	9.7
8	High School	9.6
9	Parks	9.4
10	Water	9.4
11	Streetlights	9.4
12	Jobs	9.3
13	Housing	9.2
14	Police	9
15	Library	9
16	Refuse Removal	8.9
17	Transport	8.9
18	Shopping Mall	8.8
19	Road Safety	8.8
20	Ambulance	8.6
21	Clinic	8.5
22	Crèche	8.2
23	Community Hall	8
24	Electricity	7.6

Interpreting the results:

The above table gives a list of the needs/priorities, as identified by the participants, in order of urgency. This basic information should be made available to development specialists and other experts, as it may serve as the basis from which to design community development projects aimed at meeting the most pressing needs of the community in question.

However, this list should not be viewed in isolation. Interventionists should make a careful study of the following three sources of information in conjunction with the list of prioritized needs, viz.:

1. The C-Index Graph;
2. The associated/supporting reasons;
3. The level of Bonding within the community.

For example: In **Khayamandi**, a **hospital** was identified as the most pressing need. The P-Index for **Hospital** was the very highest and measured **10** on the Schutte Scale.

It would be a mistake for any interventionist to embark on a development project to address this need without making sure that it also overlaps with a low C-Index rating. In this case it does. **Hospital** can be categorized under **Health Care** on the C-Index graph. If we look at the measurement for **Health Care** on the graph, we see that it is indeed the very lowest, measuring only **1.5** on the Schutte Scale. This confirms the need for a **hospital**.

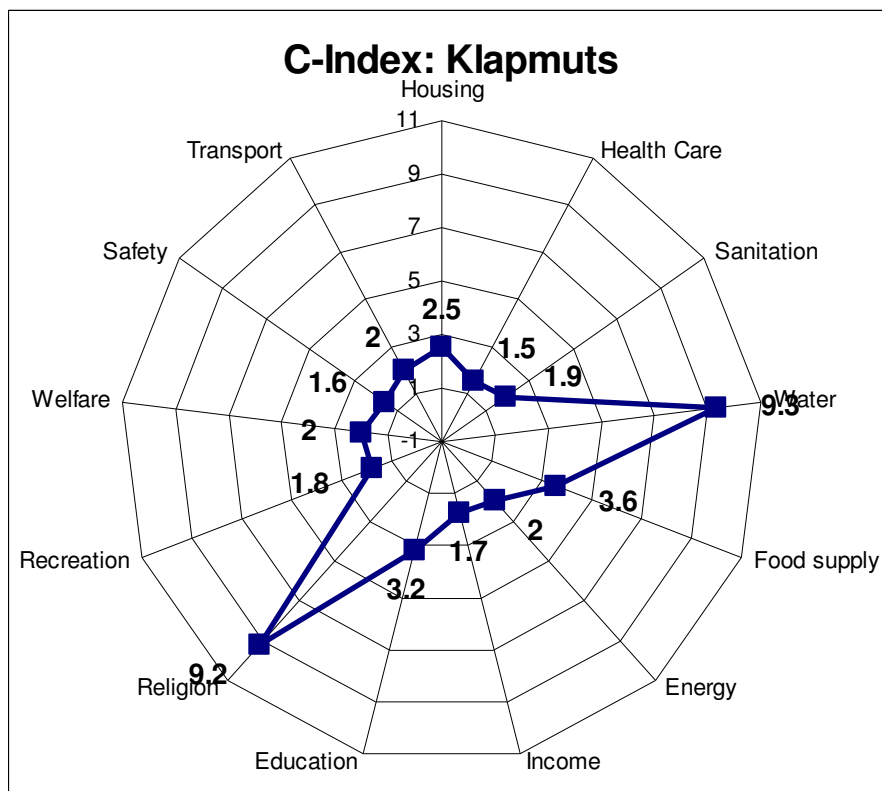
In addition, one should also reflect on the **reasons** provided by participants for that given need. This gives an indication of why that need/problem exists. It also allows interventionists to make

informed decisions around how to go about addressing that need. For example: should a new hospital be built? Or should the facilities and services at the present hospital be improved? Or should transport to the hospital be made more efficient?

Furthermore, one needs also to look at the level of bonding in the community. Successful and authentic community development can only take place if the community is involved in the project. But prior to community involvement it is essential to establish the degree to which that particular community perceives itself as a “community” – do people have a sense of belonging to that target group. If people do not feel they belong, then they are unlikely to want to get involved. If people do not have any social ties with those around them, they will be unlikely to work together toward a common goal. This could also affect the level of ownership that beneficiaries would display. If the community views the project’s end product as profiting only one particular grouping within the neighbourhood, then they may be unwilling to utilize or even protect such a facility. Communal ownership is vital if we are to prevent facilities from becoming white elephants or vandalised. It is thus very important to consider the level of **bonding** in the community. The higher the level of bonding, the more willing people will be work together. In this case the level is relatively low, measuring **5.9** on the Schutte Scale. If this figure had been low (i.e. anything less than **5.5**) then it would be advisable for any interventionist first to address the issue of building the level of bonding before embarking on development initiatives. This could be done by way of consultation with community members, where people are given the opportunity to voice their opinions.

Finally, it is important that an interventionist remember that peoples’ needs are dynamic and as such can change over time. What was identified as the most pressing need today may be changed for another tomorrow. Timing is most important when addressing actual needs of the community: the right thing at the wrong time is the wrong thing. Services and facilities must not be provided too early (before a relatively high level of bonding has been established) nor too late (when the most pressing need has already been changed for another).

3.3.2.5. C-Index



3.3.2.6.

Supporting Reasons: C-Index

1. Housing

C-Index = 2.5

- Houses

Our houses are made of sheet iron, it's wet and stuffy.

The foundations of my house moved and now it's wet. Bad for my asthma.

2. Health Care

C-Index = 1.5

- Clinic

There is no medicine at the clinic. I had heart failure but there are no pills at the clinic. I have to go all the way to Stellenbosch to get my pills.

We always have to go the Stellenbosch and that is expensive.

The doctor only comes on Fridays and then only sees ten patients.

3. Sanitation

C-Index = 1.9

- Sewerage

People struggle a lot with the sewerage pipes being blocked – the municipality does not come to help - we must fix it ourselves; Because of the blocked sewerage pipes the human waste runs down the gutters in the street, it smells bad and the children become ill.

4. Water

C-Index = 9.3

- Water

The contractor who laid the water pipes and the metres did not do a good job. There are. Four water metres grouped together behind my house. The water pipes criss-cross my yard and it has been layed at a very shallow depth. it can easily be damaged if a person digs in the garden. There are no stop corks at the houses; if the pipes are damaged at your house, you have to go and look in the neighbour's yard for your metre and stop cork, and this can cause major problems.

5. Food

C-Index = 3.6

- Shopping Mall

Klapmuts needs a shopping mall. The people have to spend a lot of money on taxi fare to get to Paarl to do their shopping.

6. Energy

C-Index = 2

- Electricity

I would just like to know why some people in other areas get the free electricity units and other do not. It's not fair. We are struggling just as much as they are.

7. Income

C-Index = 1.7

- Jobs

Our residents do not have work. The divisional council must establish a municipal camp here in our area to create employment. We need employment skills, training, sewing, art skills; etc. A factory needs to be built in our area to create jobs.

8. Education

C-Index = 3.2

- High School

We need a high school here. Our children have to go to Kraaifontein or Paarl to high school.

- Library

There is no library here.

We need a library to keep our children off the street.

They can learn to love reading there.

9. Religion C-Index = 9.2

10. Recreation C-Index = 1.8

- Parks

There are many children in Klapmuts. Our children do not have parks to play in. A park will keep the children off the roads.

They made a road through the so-called park.

- Recreational Facilities

Our children are involved in drugs and taverns because they have nothing to do. This will keep them off the streets and keep them busy e.g. table tennis.

Classes can be given over weekends.

We have to pay R600 to rent the school hall – it is too expensive.

11. Welfare C-Index = 2

12. Safety C-Index = 1.6

- Bridge

Our children have to walk over the train line – some have already lost their lives because of this. The busses do not come into Klapmuts anymore – that is why.

- Streetlights

We cannot send our children to the shop at night because it is dangerous and too dark.

13. Transport C-Index = 2

- Transport

The taxis aren't very reliable and the service isn't very good. Sometimes the doors are broken and one can smell the petrol but still they charge you R6 per trip.

3.3.2.7. Bonding

Av. of responses on question 1 (Pride to belong) = 7.4

Av. of responses on question 2 (Friendship circles) = 7

Av. of responses on question 3 (Social support system) = 3.3

Total = 17.7

Degree of Bonding = 5.9 (with a possible minimum of 1 & a maximum of 11)

3.3.2.8. Conclusion from investigation

- *Health Care*

The health care issue is one that the people view as most urgent. Health Care has the lowest C-Index ranking of 1.5 on the Schutte Scale.

- *Bonding*

Although Klapmuts is a relatively small community, the level of bonding within the community is relatively low. Before any development initiative is considered, one should first look at increasing the level of bonding – this is important if you want people to get involved and take ownership of the initiative.

3.3.3. Priority area: Groendal

3.3.3.1. Introduction

Focus groups were conducted in Groendal, Franschhoek, using 42 residents from 7 geographically demarcated neighbourhood cells. The report on Groendal contains the following elements:

1. **P-Index** containing firstly a table with the P-Index of each of the six groups. This is followed by the short report of the six groups containing the associated reasons for the identified needs in the previous table. This is followed by a table of the full spectrum of needs i.e. an integration of the needs identified in all six focus groups.
2. **C-Index** containing firstly the graph of the 13 fundamental elements of community life. This is followed by the discussion of each of the 13 different aspects drawing on the needs already identified in the P-Index where they overlap.
3. Degree of **bonding** measured by three questions.
4. **Conclusion** of the investigation, which attempts to summarise the report in one or two priority issues.

3.3.3.2. P-Index

The P-Index prioritises the urgency in the needs identified by participants. The higher the P-Index; the more urgent the need is.

Table 1: P-Index per Focus Group

Item	-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P-Index
Group Composition: Males 16-24 years		
Swimming Pool		9.83
Tarred Roads		9.33
Housing		9.3
Refuse Removal		8.67
Play Park		8.33
Drains		8.17
Police Station		7.5
Speed Bumps		6.83
Crèche		5.67
Toilets		3.33
Group Composition: Males 25-44 years		
Playground		9.25
Toilets		8.75
Houses		8.25
Garbage removal		7.75
Garbage bags		7.75
Speed humps		7.50
Roofs		7.25
Streets		4.50
Group Composition: Males 45 years & older		
Housing		10
Refuse Removal		10
Public Telephones		7.4
Tarred Roads		5.4
Group Composition: Females 16-24 years		

Shops		10
Hospital		9.4
Recreational Facilities		8.8
Roads		5.2
Jobs		4.4
Public Transport		4.2
Play Parks		4.2
Ambulance		3.4
Housing		3.2
Refuse Removal		2.8
Group Composition: Females 25-44 years		
Safety		10
Recreational Facilities		10
Streetlights		10
Jobs		10
Electricity		9.85
Sanitation		9.42
Church		9.28
Group Composition: Females 45 years & older		
Ambulance		10
Library		10
Housing		9.2
Refuse Removal		9.2
Roads		9.2
Fire brigade		9
Clinic		6.2

3.3.3.3. Associated Reasons for Identified Needs (as per Focus Group)

Group 1 (16-24 M)

- Toilets** **P-Index = 3.33**

The toilets are always broken.

They didn't do a good job when they built the toilets.

- Crèche** **P-Index = 5.67**

We need a crèche for the little ones so that the mothers can go and find work.

There are not enough facilities like crèches for small children. The ones we have are usually too expensive.

- Speed Bumps** **P-Index = 6.83**

If we had speed bumps in our roads then it would be safer. Now people drive just the way they want to.

Because of the reckless driving, a lot of children can get hurt while playing in the streets.

- Drains** **P-Index = 8.17**

When it rains the drains always gets blocked and that causes a lot of problems in the roads.

The drains need to be maintained because it gets filled with dirt and filth and it's not hygienic.

- Tarred Roads** **P-Index = 9.33**

We need tarred roads because the condition of our roads is poor.

- **Refuse Removal** **P-Index = 8.67**

The dirt does not get taken away often enough.

The black bags that we are given by the municipality are too little.

The black bags get ripped to shreds by the stray dogs, making the streets very dirty. But when the dirt is collected the dirt that in the streets don't get touched – they only take the black bags.

- **Housing** **P-Index = 9.3**

The houses that they built for the people were not built with the people in mind. The houses are too small and they were made with inferior quality materials.

The houses are in a poor condition. New houses look like they are ready to fall apart. People don't have money to fix up the place themselves.

- **Police Station** **P-Index = 7.5**

If we had our own police station, then maybe the police would response quicker when we call on them. Right now it is useless calling the police – they take their own time to come.

- **Play Park** **P-Index = 8.33**

There is a shortage of recreational facilities for the kids in this area. It would be nice if we had a play park or some place where the kids could play.

- **Swimming Pool** **P-Index = 9.83**

We want a swimming pool in our area. In summer when it gets very hot, we have to go far if we want to swim and we don't always have money for transport. Many kids don't have the opportunity to go to swimming facilities outside of the area, so it would be a good idea for us to have our own pool.

Group 2 (25-44 M)

- **Playground** **P-Index = 9.25**

There is a playground in the black-area but not on this side; it would be nice if our children had one.

- **Toilets** **P-Index = 8.75**

Toilets are of a very bad quality; if the toilets break we have to fix it from our own pockets; contractors did a bad job in installing the toilets in the houses

- **Houses** **P-Index = 8.25**

The walls are not plastered on the inside; the walls crack – I can see the sun through some of the cracks in the wall; the walls stay wet all winter – my wife's curtains are never dry during the winter; the walls doesn't even dry completely in summer; there are no ceilings in the houses – this makes the house very cold during winter; it is very expensive to put in ceilings, especially real ceiling board is very expensive; the houses are too small for a family – only suitable for two persons; the 'hok' I lived in in the squatter camp was warmer and drier inside during winter than my current house; the houses are build of cheap materials – the contractors did not spend as much money as they were supposed to when building the houses – they just did it the cheapest possible way; windows and doors are put in skew and this causes further leaks.

- **Garbage removal** **P-Index = 7.75**

The municipality sometimes leaves some of the bags behind and the dogs get to it and spill the garbage everywhere

- **Garbage bags** **P-Index = 7.75**

We only get garbage bags from the municipality twice a year; this is not enough and it is expensive to buy the bags yourself

- **Speed humps** **P-Index = 7.50**

People drive too fast; it is noisy and dangerous; some people make their own speed humps by digging trenches in the street to slow down the traffic

- **Roofs** **P-Index = 7.25**

The roofs are asbestos roofs of a very bad quality – I wouldn't risk climbing on the roof because it will break under my weight and therefore I cannot fix the leaks in the roof; they did not use tin roofing as they promised

- **Streets** **P-Index = 4.5**

Streets are in a very bad quality; the new streets especially

Group 3 (45+M)

- **Housing** **P-Index = 10**

The houses are poorly made.

The houses are overcrowded and that's not good because people can get sick like TB.

- **Refuse Removal** **P-Index = 10**

The black bags that the municipality gives us are not enough. We actually need dirt bins because the dirt always gets scattered by the dogs before the dirt gets collected and then the whole road is filthy.

- **Public Telephones** **P-Index = 7.4**

Telkom must come and install more telephones in the area and maintain the ones we have that are broken.

- **Tarred Roads** **P-Index = 5.4**

We need our roads to be tarred because the roads are in a terrible state.

The roads get muddy when it rains and they are always dirty.

Group 4 (16-24 F)

- **Hospital** **P-Index = 9.4**

The clinic closes at two in the afternoon. If you need a doctor after that you'll have to pay a lot of money.

The clinic service is rather poor. If you get there at seven in the morning, the earliest that you'd be able to leave is one o'clock the afternoon.

The staff isn't very helpful. They take their time to assist you. Sometimes you get told to wait because they are going on their tea-break. You have no choice but to wait because you are in serious need.

If you have a sick child that needs help, you still have to wait. They don't care how long, they just continue with their work and you must just wait and what your child suffers. I know it's a free service that they give us, but they are not working for free – they get paid to give us the service.

- **Housing** **P-Index = 3.2**

There are many people who live in other people's backyards. They also need houses. The shacks they live in are cold and wet and many of them have small children.

About this housing story: some people have already received houses and many of them have now – three or four years down the line – they've sold those houses. To me that shows that our people don't appreciate what was given to them. They continue living in shacks once they have sold their houses. Those who really need the houses but who can't buy them from others are stuck.

The houses are damp all year round; the walls are damp, the toilets leak and the wash basins break easily – that's why I say that the houses were not built correctly.

People cannot be expected to upgrade their homes, you know, by putting in ceilings and plastering the insides walls. People can't afford to.

- **Refuse Removal** **P-Index = 2.8**

We put out our dirt on Wednesdays, but the dogs come and tear open the black bags leaving rubbish all over in the streets. It feels like a waste of time trying to get your rubbish removed.

Sometimes the dirt truck comes very late and when they do, they don't bother to pick up the dirt lying in the street.

Have you seen what it looks like at the river? That's the quickest way for kids to pick up sicknesses because the river has become a huge littering dump! People just dump their rubbish there because they don't have dirt bins. They should put up rubbish bins all over our neighbourhood, but especially there at the river. Something needs to be done because it's very dangerous – kids play in that river.

Somehow I don't think that rubbish bins solve the issue, unless they get put in people's backyards. Placing them in the streets will give people license to litter around all those spots where the bins are placed.

- **Roads** **P-Index = 5.2**

Some roads are not tarred; it's gravel roads.

We need speed bumps in the roads because the children play in the streets and can easily get knocked over by the road-hogs that drive by. Especially those drunken drivers who just drive by thinking they've knocked over a dog or something.

- **Public Transport** **P-Index = 4.2**

The last taxi rides at six or seven o'clock. If you have an emergency after that, you have no means of getting into town.

Getting people to drive you with their private vehicles is an uncomfortable task. You can't even consider asking the taxi drivers to drive you after six! That means you have to walk to get where you want to and that can be very dangerous. One never knows what can happen to you on the roads.

Many people only finish work at seven or eight o'clock, this means that they have to walk home. It's very dangerous.

- **Ambulance** **P-Index = 3.4**

You call for an ambulance, but it only arrives an hour or hour and a half later. A person could be dead by then.

The ambulance does not come if a pregnant woman is in labour. This means you have to pay R100 so that those with their own cars can take you through to the hospital.

- **Play Parks** **P-Index = 4.2**

We want a play park for our children; we only have one play park for too many children. The kids fight to gain access to the play park.

- **Recreational Facilities** **P-Index = 8.8**

We don't have a swimming bath or sports fields; you have to go into town to find such things.

Only certain people are allowed to use the swimming pool in town; you get judged by your colour. That's why most people don't even bother wasting their time going there.

- **Jobs** **P-Index = 4.4**

Isn't there a course that I can do? I mean, if I finish matric what future is there for me outside of the farm? There is nothing to here, there is no place where I can go to better myself and learn something.

There aren't many job opportunities for our people. There a few places where you can just go to and ask for work – you simply get told that there is no work. The only places you can go to find at are the restaurants and maybe one or two shops, that's all.

I finished my matric and can only get small odd jobs. Around here one can only find work at the Pick 'n Pay, Spar or at one of the restaurants.

If you get a job at a restaurant you end up as a waitress, or often you end up working in the kitchen. The pay is about R300 – R400 per week, which is really not much at all.

- **Shops** **P-Index = 10**

Really, Franschhoek is like a 'boere dorpie'; make no mistake, I love Franschhoek, but I really feel unwelcome in my own place.

At the shops in town there is not one decent place where you and your people can just sit down and have a quick bite to eat. All the places are so expensive.

They don't cater for us local people; they only cater for the international market. I think that is very wrong.

There isn't even a Spur in town, or a Shoprite – that's something our people really need.

A Pick 'n Pay or Spar are just white shops, there isn't even a Kentucky or McDonalds.

The clothing shops are too expensive, you can't buy yourself a decent pair of shoes or a jacket – everything is so expensive.

Take Tracy's for example: a jersey was selling at R600 – and that was a half-price sale! Where the f*#\$ must I get R600 for a jersey! They really don't cater for the man in the street. It's just a 'boere' place and that's that!

The shops are only for those 'high' people; those who earn a lot of money.

There isn't even one place that shows Black Empowerment.

Group 5 (25-44 F)

- **Recreational Facilities** **P-Index = 10**

We need more recreational facilities. Our kids have nothing to do and nowhere to go. That's why they end up getting involved in all the wrong things and get themselves in trouble.

- **Streetlights** **P-Index = 10**

It's not safe to walk around here once it gets dark. We need more streetlights because people are getting robbed in the dark.

- **Jobs** **P-Index = 10**

People need jobs so that they can have an income and take care of their families.

There are so many young people who have gone to school, but still cannot find work. It's heart-breaking – you see how people from outside get jobs in and around our area, but our own people can't find work here.

If people had jobs then they would not turn to crime to put bread on the table.

- **Electricity** **P-Index = 9.85**

Why do some people get free electricity units and others don't? We also want our free units.

- **Sanitation** **P-Index = 9.42**

The toilets are in a poor condition. They don't work properly and that is dangerous for health reasons.

And the drains in this area! They are always dirty. This place really needs to be cleaned up, especially in those parts where people are living in shacks.

- **Church** **P-Index = 9.28**

We need land to build a church.

If people went to church more, then there wouldn't be all the weird things happening in our area. The youth would be able to get involved in good things instead of drugs and crime.

- **Safety** **P-Index = 10**

It's not safe to walk the streets once it starts getting dark, especially not on a weekend when there are so many drunken men around.

Women have to be very careful around here, because anything can happen to you when you are walking home from work.

My husband was robbed and killed coming home from work. Up until today we don't know who did it. The police took their own time getting here when we reported the case and they just didn't seem to take the matter seriously. I don't feel safe knowing that the killer is still out there somewhere – it could be someone from the area, we don't know!

Group 6 (45+ F)

- **Housing** **P-Index = 9.2**

We have RDP houses. They were built very badly. The roofs leak, water comes through the walls, no ceiling.

The wet house is very bad for my husband's asthma.

The wet houses cause the TB not to get better.

The toilets are broken and pipes fall off.

If you want to enlarge your house, you have to pay an amount for the plan. I haven't got the money.

- **Clinic** **P-Index = 6.2**

I was at the clinic at night with my sick husband and the doctor charged R250. I haven't got that money.

We have to go all the way to Stellenbosch hospital for a hospital. It is expensive to get there.

The clinic is only open during day time – what happens when we get sick at night – we have to go all the way to Stellenbosch.

- **Ambulance** **P-Index = 10**

The ambulance is a problem because we have to wait too long. People have died because the ambulance took so long to get here.

We need one in Franschhoek.

- **Rubbish bins** **P-Index = 9.2**

The dogs eat the plastic bags and make the place look filthy. We want bins.

- **Roads** **P-Index = 9.2**

Our roads are dirt and muddy in winter. Only the main street is tarred.

Water runs into my house during rains.

Water drainage doesn't work properly.

- **Library** **P-Index = 10**

We haven't got enough books for the projects that our children receive at school. Where do we have to go now?

- **Fire brigade** **P-Index = 9**

We need one in Franschhoek, close by. People are dying because there isn't one close.

3.3.3.4. Prioritising Needs

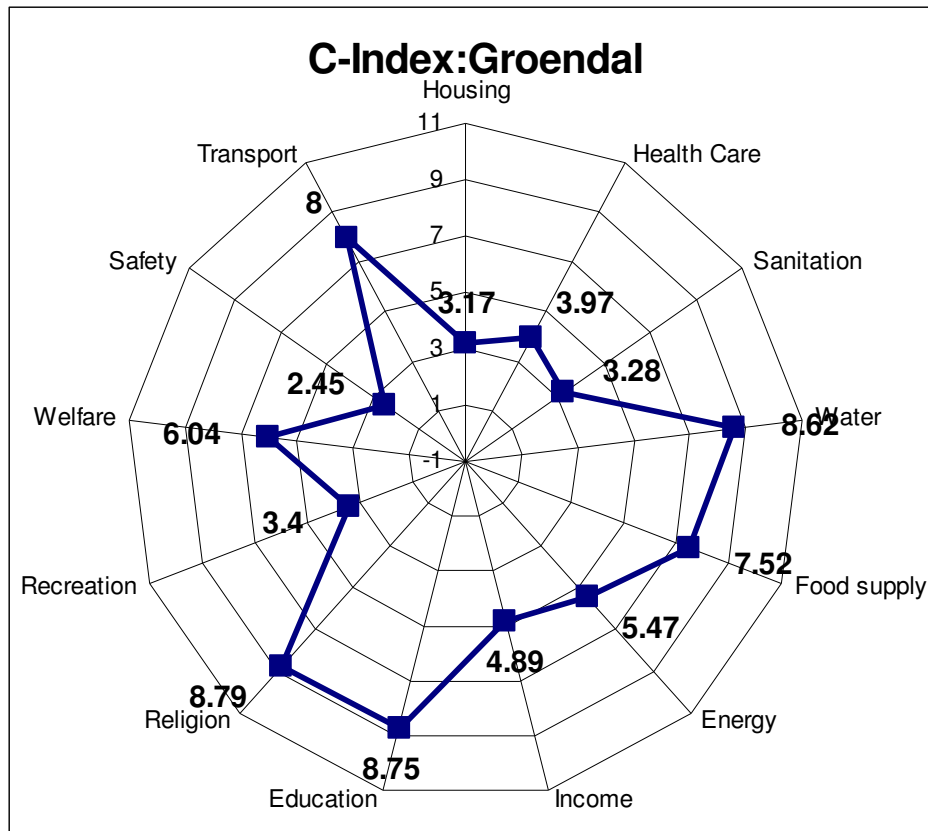
Table 2: Full spectrum P-Index

Item		-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P
1	Safety		10
2	Streetlights		10
3	Library		10
4	Shops		10
5	Electricity		9.86
6	Swimming Pool		9.83
7	Sanitation		9.43
8	Church		9.29
9	Play Park		9.04
10	Fire brigade		9
11	Housing		8.31
12	Drains		8.16
13	Speed Humps		8.11
14	Refuse Removal		7.95
15	Clinic/Hospital		7.8
16	Police Station		7.5
17	Telephones		7.4
18	Tarred Roads		7.27
19	Jobs		7.2
20	Recreational Facilities		7.1
21	Ambulance		6.7
22	Toilets		6.04
23	Crèche		5.67
24	Transport		4.2

Interpreting the results:

See discussion at 3.3.1.4. of Klapmuts focus groups.

3.3.3.5. C-Index



3.3.3.6. Supporting Reasons: C-Index

1. Shelter

C-Index = 3.17

- Housing **P = 8.31**

We have RDP houses. They were built very badly. The roofs leak, water comes through the walls, no ceiling.

The wet house is very bad for my husband's asthma.

The wet houses cause the TB not to get better.

The toilets are broken and pipes fall off.

If you want to enlarge your house, you have to pay an amount for the plan. I haven't got the money.

2. Health Care

C-Index = 3.97

- Clinic/Hospital **P = 7.8**

I was at the clinic at night with my sick husband and the doctor charged R250. I haven't got that money.

We have to go all the way to Stellenbosch hospital for a hospital. It is expensive to get there.

The clinic is only open during day time – what happens when we get sick at night – we have to go all the way to Stellenbosch.

- Ambulance P = 6.7

The ambulance is a problem because we have to wait too long. People have died because the ambulance took so long to get here.

We need one in Franschhoek.

3. Sanitation C-Index = 3.28

- Sanitation P = 9.43

The toilets are in a poor condition. They don't work properly and that is dangerous for health reasons.

And the drains in this area! They are always dirty. This place really needs to be cleaned up, especially in those parts where people are living in shacks.

- Toilets P = 6.04

Toilets are of a very bad quality; if the toilets break we have to fix it from our own pockets; contractors did a bad job in installing the toilets in the houses

4. Water C-Index = 8.62

5. Food Supply C-Index = 7.52

- Shops P = 10

Really, Franschhoek is like a 'boere dorpie'; make no mistake, I love Franschhoek, but I really feel unwelcome in my own place.

At the shops in town there is not one decent place where you and your people can just sit down and have a quick bite to eat. All the places are so expensive.

They don't cater for us local people; they only cater for the international market. I think that is very wrong.

6. Energy C-Index = 5.47

- Electricity P = 9.86

Why do some people get free electricity units and others don't? We also want our free units.

7. Income C-Index = 4.89

- Jobs P = 7.2

People need jobs so that they can have an income and take care of their families.

There are so many young people who have gone to school, but still cannot find work. It's heart-breaking – you see how people from outside get jobs in and around our area, but our own people can't find work here.

If people had jobs then they would not turn to crime to put bread on the table.

- Shops P = 10

At the shops in town there is not one decent place where you and your people can just sit down and have a quick bite to eat. All the places are so expensive.

8. Education C-Index = 8.75

- Library P = 10

We haven't got enough books for the projects that our children receive at school. Where do we have to go now?

9. Religion **C-Index = 8.79**

- Church P = 9.29

We need land to build a church.

If people went to church more, then there wouldn't be all the weird things happening in our area. The youth would be able to get involved in good things instead of drugs and crime.

10. Recreation **C-Index = 3.4**

- Recreational Facilities P = 7.1

We need more recreational facilities. Our kids have nothing to do and nowhere to go. That's why they end up getting involved in all the wrong things and get themselves in trouble.

11. Welfare **C-Index = 6.04**

12. Safety **C-Index = 2.45**

- Safety P = 10

It's not safe to walk the streets once its starts getting dark, especially not on a weekend when there are so many drunken men around.

Women have to be very careful around here, because anything can happen to you when you are walking home from work.

My husband was robbed and killed coming home from work. Up until today we don't know who did it. Te police took their own time getting here when we reported the case and they just didn't seem to take the matter seriously. I don't feel safe knowing that the killer is still out there somewhere – it could be someone from the area, we don't know!

- Transport P = 4.2

Many people only finish work at seven or eight o'clock, this means that they have to walk home. It's very dangerous.

13. Transport **C-Index = 8**

- Transport P = 4.2

The last taxi rides at six or seven o'clock. If you have an emergency after that, you have no means of getting into town.

Getting people to drive you with their private vehicles is an uncomfortable task. You can't even consider asking the taxi drivers to drive you after six! That means you have to walk to get where you want to and that can be very dangerous. One never knows what can happen to you on the roads.

3.3.3.7. Bonding

Av. of responses on question 1 (Pride to belong) = 9.68

Av. of responses on question 2 (Friendship circles) = 8.84

Av. of responses on question 3 (Social support system) = 7.38

Total = 25.9

Degree of Bonding = **8.6** (with a possible minimum of **1** and a maximum of **11**)

3.3.3.8. Conclusion from investigation

- *Threatened economic sustainability*

People have expressed a need for more jobs and opportunities for them to enhance their human capital. The restriction they experience makes it difficult for them to escape the poverty/deprivation trap. Their limited and / or unstable income is further jeopardised by the fact they need to spend money on transport services, such as hiring private transport in the case of an emergency. Expensive shops in town not only make it difficult for people to purchase necessities, but are also viewed as structures that exclude local people from the town.

Job prospects are bleak and even those with some schooling do not see a future for themselves outside of the farms or local shops and restaurants.

○ *Safety*

The issue of safety received the lowest C-Index score of 2.45. This corresponds clearly with relatively high Priority rankings for issues such as:

- streetlights
- transport
- speed humps
- recreational facilities
- church
- ambulance
- fire brigade

All of the above needs have lack of safety as an underlying reason for being regarded as high priority.

3.3.4. Summary of needs in priority areas

Listed below are all the priorities raised by participants in all three (3) priority areas:

Priority / Need	P-index
• Housing	Khayamandi = 9.5 Klapmuts = 9.2 Groendal = 8.31
• Refuse Removal	Khayamandi = 7.6 Klapmuts = 8.9 Groendal = 7.95
• Sport & Recreational Facilities	Khayamandi = 9.7 Klapmuts = 8.9 Groendal = 7.1
• Clinic / Hospital	Khayamandi = 9.1 Klapmuts = 10 Groendal = 7.8
• Police / Police Station	Khayamandi = 8.8 Klapmuts = 9 Groendal = 7.5
• Safety	Khayamandi = 9.9 Klapmuts = 8.8 Groendal = 10
• Jobs	Khayamandi = 9.1 Klapmuts = 9.3 Groendal = 7.2
• Ambulance	Khayamandi = 4.3 Klapmuts = 8.6 Groendal = 6.7
• Roads / Streets	Khayamandi = 4 Klapmuts = 9.7 Groendal = 7.27
• Shops	Khayamandi = 3.8 Klapmuts = 8.8 Groendal = 10
• Electricity	Khayamandi = 8.8 Klapmuts = 7.6 Groendal = 9.86
• Play Parks	Khayamandi = 9 Klapmuts = 9.4 Groendal = 9.04

Priorities unique to specific areas include:

Area	Priority / Need	P-Index
Khayamandi	• Youth Centre	10
	• Shebeens	9.7
	• Netball Courts	9.1
	• Councillors	9
Klapmuts	• Wandering Animals	10
	• Bus / Taxi Rank	9.7
Groendal	• Swimming Pool	9.83

	• Sanitation	9.43
	• Church	9.29
	• Fire brigade	9
	• Speed Humps	8.11

3.3.5. Sector: Farm workers

3.3.5.1. Introduction

Focus groups were conducted with three focus groups within farm workers sector.

3.3.5.2. P-Index

The P-Index prioritises the urgency in the needs identified by participants. The higher the P-Index; the more urgent the need is.

Table 1: P-Index per Focus Group

Item	-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P-Index
Group 1		
Garbage removal		9.50
Law/rights education		9.17
Sewerage		9.17
Transport		9.00
Drugs		9.00
Electricity		8.83
Toilets		8.00
Houses		7.50
Group 2		
Land		10.00
Training		9.80
Old Age Home		9.80
Transport		9.80
Sport & Recreation		9.40
Poverty		9.40
Job Creation		9.40
Graveyard		9.00
Roads		8.60
Safety /Security		8.60
Health Services		8.00
Housing		7.40
Group 3		
Safety		10.00
Library		10.00
Public Transport		10.00
Pensions		10.00
Sport & Recreation		10.00
Land		9.70
Health Services		9.10
Housing		8.60
Roads		7.90
Development Projects		6.70

3.3.5.3. Associated Reasons for Identified Needs (as per Focus Group)

Group 1

- Garbage removal P-Index = 9.50

Garbage is not removed regularly

- **Law/rights education** **P-Index = 9.17**

We are not informed about our rights; I do not know what minimum wage is for farm workers in the Stellenbosch area. Is my wife supposed to earn just as much as I do for the same kind of work we are doing? I do not know what my tenure rights are as a farm worker living in a house on a farm

- **Sewerage** **P-Index = 9.17**

The sewerage systems are not looked after very well.

- **Transport** **P-Index = 9**

This is a big problem, especially in winter – our children has to walk to school from the farms – especially the high school children have to walk very far – when it is raining in winter the children get home with drenched clothes and then they become ill.

- **Drugs** **P-Index = 9**

Not enough is being done to stop this problem on the farms – the people are not informed enough to know what the dangers are.

- **Electricity** **P-Index = 8.83**

The electricity is a problem – the power box in my house makes noises as if something is short-circuiting in there – this is dangerous because it can cause a fire; there is a smell like plastic burning in my house during the evenings when we use a lot of electricity – I know that this is an electrical wire becoming warm – I have complained but nothing has been done.

- **Toilets** **P-Index = 8**

We still have to use pit latrines that is outside our house – this is not nice in winter and it smells.

- **Houses** **P-Index = 7.5**

Some of our houses are of bad quality – the foundation has not been isolated appropriately and therefore the walls stay wet during winter.

Group 2

- **Housing** **P-Index = 7.4**

We are removed from the farms we have been working on for years. We now have to live in a bungalow away from the farm.

Our salaries are not big enough to buy our own houses. We would like to live in our own homes when we retire at 55 or 60 years.

Farm workers have to leave their houses because the houses are not their property.

Municipality is slow to identify land for farm worker's houses.

If farm workers live in an agri-village it would be easy to render services to them as well.

It brakes down the self-worth of young people to live in houses like that of the farm workers.

- **Roads** **P-Index = 8.6**

The roads on the farms are in a bad state – you cannot drive there with your own car.

Our roads do not have side-paths. The grass is long so that you cannot walk there. If a motor or lorry drives past us you have to run into the grass.

- **Recreation/Sports Facilities** **P-Index = 9.4**

We know that every farm cannot have sports fields but our children need places for recreation.

The farmer doesn't provide transport anymore and as a consequence children with potential cannot get to training sessions for sports. Children have to leave immediately after school with the bus.

The children also lack equipment like clothes, boots, gyms, etc. Some do have sponsors which help a lot.

The farmer attends his children's sports meetings while we are not allowed to do the same.

We think that more attention is given to people in the *dorp* than to people on farms. Even the University reaches out to the people in the *dorp* but not on the farms.

- **Poverty** **P-Index = 9.4**

Social problems which are caused by poverty are seen every day. Problems like substance abuse, teenage pregnancies.

Parents seek guidance with their children.

- **Transport** **P-Index = 9.8**

Already discussed.

- **Old age home** **P-Index = 9.8**

Farm workers do not have the privilege to go to an old age home with your own room. We will have a quality life if we can have this.

- **Land distribution** **P-Index = 10**

The municipality rents land to farmers. That land can also be used for farm workers.

The government has much land. The farm workers would like to have access to some of that land.

Normal people do not benefit from the empowerment projects.

- **Training** **P-Index = 9.8**

Not all the farmers give training to the workers. Workers do not always know why they do something. For example, working with poison.

- **Job creation** **P-Index = 9.4**

In places like KWV – it is only *dorpsmense* who work there. They do not create jobs.

The government allows harvest machines to take over our jobs.

These days farmers take workers from elsewhere, not local people.

- **Graveyard** **P-Index = 9**

We do not have transport to our graveyard. Our graveyards mean a lot to us. We want to visit our parents' and friends' graves.

- **Safety/security** **P-Index = 8.6**

The farmer puts an electric fence around his house but not around ours.

People who abuse alcohol cause trouble and then the police come too late.

ADT is only for the farmer and not the workers.

- **Health** **P-Index = 8**

Ambulance takes too long to arrive.

If you want to go to the doctor you have to take a taxi and I haven't got money for that. We have to walk.

Group 3

- **Housing** **P-Index = 8.6**

The conditions of houses are very poor.

The houses are very small and often five to seven persons in it. A family must share the space, which forces them to sleep on mattresses on the floor.

There are many farm workers who live in extremely bad accommodation, e.g. wet floors, broken roofs, damp walls, etc.

We live in terrible conditions.

There is no security. People need their own homes. When you go on pension, there is no security of being provided with accommodation. If the husband dies, the wife and children must leave the farm.

Farm workers have little or no knowledge of the housing subsidies. There are instances where farmers applied for the subsidies on behalf of the farm workers, but they misused the process and resources for their own ends.

Farm workers need to be informed and educated on their housing rights.

- **Sport & Recreation Facilities** **P-Index = 10**

There are extremely few or no sporting facilities for farm workers.

Where sports fields are made available, there are no change rooms or toilets.

There are no resources to develop the sports skills of youth on farms.

There are many promising athletes but they do not have resources to develop their skills. There is no transport for the youth to compete on other farms or areas.

Farm workers and their children need an indoor sports complex.

- **Pensions** **P-Index = 10**

In many instances workers are in the employment of farmers for 30-40 years and they have no pension or provident fund policies provided by the farmer. They then have to struggle to get a state pension. Farmers do not reward the loyalty of the workers. Workers are removed from the farms when they are placed on pension.

- **Public Transport** **P-Index = 10**

Farm workers and their children often have to walk long distances due to the lack of access to public transport. Taxis are not allowed on many farms. Workers and children at Cordoba have to walk for half an hour to the farm gate at the R44 in order to get a taxi. Where there are taxis on farm roads, they are in an extremely bad state. School children have to walk long distances to bus-stops. There are no shelters for people at the pick up points to protect them from harsh weather conditions.

- **Health Services** **P-Index = 9.10**

Access to health services vary from area to area. The mobile clinics services are poor, as they visit farms once a month, and then they only focus on family planning they do not provide a holistic service.

They only remain on the farm for 10-15 minutes.

Farmers need well trained health workers on each farm. Farm workers are not educated on health and HIV issues.

- **Library** **P-Index = 10**

Children do not have access to libraries, and can't complete their projects. Libraries are urban centred children are teased as being dumb (stupid), when they do not progress at school. Firgrove and Favre are large areas, but do not have libraries. This is a top priority to further education of farm children.

- **Roads** **P-Index = 7.9**

Roads on farms are in a bad state. Firgrove crossing; Graham Beck and Stellenbosch –wine route crossing needs to be repaired. Streams of water create potholes in the roads.

- **Land** **P-Index = 9.7**

Farm workers should be given land to farm for their own profit. Land that is not being used by farmers should be given to the workers.

- **Safety** **P-Index = 10**

Children have to walk long distances to schools. They have to cross main roads, such as the R44 railway lines, and are often attacked by the farmer's dogs close to fences.

- **Development Project** **P-Index = 6.70**

At Heldervalley the farm workers must have ploughs and tools, but need land and financial support. They would like the municipality to assist them to access these resources.

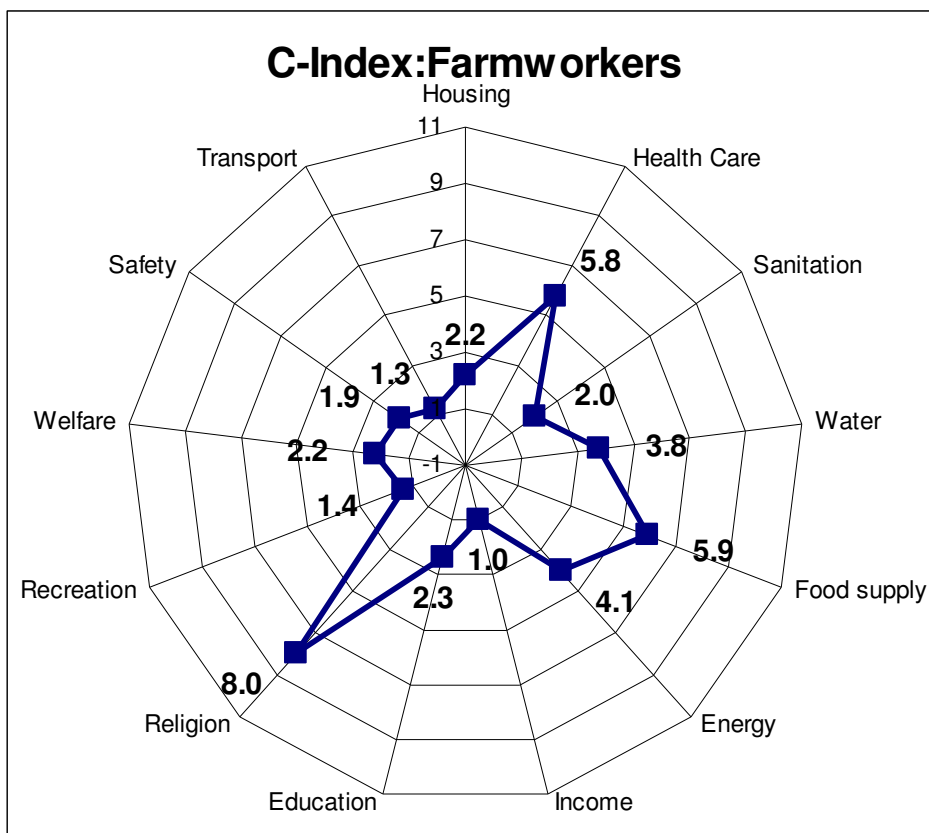
3.3.5.4. Prioritising Needs (across the age-gender spectrum)

Tabulated below are the 21 needs/issues as identified by all 3 focus group participants in order of urgency.

Table 2: Full spectrum P-Index

Item	-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P-Index
1	Library	10.00
2	Pensions	10.00
3	Sport & Recreation	10.00
4	Land	9.90
5	Training	9.80
6	Old Age Home	9.80
7	Transport	9.60
8	Garbage Removal	9.50
9	Job Creation	9.40
10	Poverty	9.40
11	Safety / Security	9.30
12	Sewerage	9.20
13	Law / Rights Education	9.20
14	Drugs	9.00
15	Graveyard	9.00
16	Electricity	8.80
17	Health Services	8.60
18	Housing	8.30
19	Roads	8.20
20	Toilets	8.00
21	Development Projects	6.70

3.3.5.5. C-Index



3.3.5.6. Supporting Reasons: C-Index

1. Shelter

C-Index = 2.2

- Housing

The conditions of houses are very poor.

The houses are very small and often five to seven persons in it. A family must share the space, which forces them to sleep on mattresses on the floor.

There are many farm workers who live in extremely bad accommodation, e.g. wet floors, broken roofs, damp walls, etc.

We live in terrible conditions.

There is no security. People need their own homes. When you go on pension, there is no security of being provided with accommodation. If the husband dies, the wife and children must leave the farm.

Farm workers have little or no knowledge of the housing subsidies. There are instances where farmers applied for the subsidies on behalf of the farm workers, but they misused the process and resources for their own ends.

Farm workers need to be informed and educated on their housing rights.

- Old Age Home

Farm workers do not have the privilege to go to an old age home with your own room. We will have a quality life if we can have this.

2. Health Care

C-Index = 5.8

- Health Services

Access to health services vary from area to area. The mobile clinics services are poor; as they visit farms once a month, and then they only focus on family planning, they do not provide a holistic service.

They only remain on the farm for 10-15 minutes.

Farmers need well trained health workers on each farm.

Farm workers are not educated on health and HIV issues.

3. Sanitation **C-Index = 2.0**

- Toilets

We still have to use pit latrines that is outside our house – this is not nice in winter and it smells.

4. Water **C-Index = 3.8**

- Sewerage

The sewerage systems are not looked after very well.

5. Food Supply **C-Index = 5.9**

No corresponding priority mentioned

6. Energy **C-Index = 4.1**

- Electricity

The electricity is a problem – the power box in my house makes noises as if something is short-circuiting in there – this is dangerous because it can cause a fire; there is a smell like plastic burning in my house during the evenings when we use a lot of electricity – I know that this is an electrical wire becoming warm – I have complained but nothing has been done.

7. Income **C-Index = 1.0**

- Pensions

In many instances workers are in the employment of farmers for 30-40 years and they have no pension or provident fund policies provided by the farmer. They then have to struggle to get a state pension. Farmers do not reward the loyalty of the workers. Workers are removed from the farms when they are placed on pension.

- Job Creation

In places like KWV – it is only *dorpsmense* who work there. They do not create jobs.

The government allows harvest machines to take over our jobs.

These days farmers take workers from elsewhere, not local people.

- Land

Farm workers should be given land to farm for their own profit. Land that is not being used by farmers should be given to the workers.

8. Education **C-Index = 2.3**

- Law/Rights Education

We are not informed about our rights; I do not know what minimum wage is for farm workers in the Stellenbosch area. Is my wife supposed to earn juts as much as I do for the same kind of work we are doing? I do not know what my tenure rights are as a farm worker living in a house on a farm.

- Library

Children do not have access to libraries, and can't complete their projects. Libraries are urban centred children are teased as being dumb (stupid), when they do not progress at school. Firgrove and Favre are large areas, but do not have libraries. This is a top priority to further education of farm children.

- Training

Not all the farmers give training to the workers. Workers do not always know why they do something. For example, working with poison.

9. Religion C-Index = 8.0

- Graveyard

We do not have transport to our graveyard. Our graveyards mean a lot to us. We want to visit our parents' and friends' graves.

10. Recreation C-Index = 1.4

- Sport & Recreation

There are extremely few or no sporting facilities for farm workers.

Where sports fields are made available, there are no change rooms or toilets.

There are no resources to develop the sports skills of youth on farms.

There are many promising athletes but they do not have resources to develop their skills. There is no transport for the youth to compete on other farms or areas.

Farm workers and their children need an indoor sports complex.

Children have to walk long distances to schools. They have to cross main roads, such as the R44 railway lines.

They (the children) are often attacked by the farmer's dogs close to fences.

11. Welfare C-Index = 2.2

- Poverty

Social problems which are caused by poverty are seen every day. Problems like substance abuse, teenage pregnancies.

Parents seek guidance with their children

- Development Projects

At Heldervalley the farm workers must have ploughs and tools, but need land and financial support. They would like the municipality to assist them to access these resources

- Drugs

Not enough is being done to stop this problem on the farms – the people are not informed enough to know what the dangers are.

12. Safety C-Index = 1.9

- Safety / Security

The farmer puts an electric fence around his house but not around ours.

People who abuse alcohol cause trouble and then the police come too late.

ADT is only for the farmer and not the workers.

13. Transport

C-Index = 1.3

- Roads

The roads on the farms are in a bad state – you cannot drive there with your own car.

Our roads do not have side-paths. The grass is long so that you cannot walk there. If a motor or lorrie drives pass us you have to run into the grass.

- Public Transport

Farm workers and their children often have to walk long distances due to the lack of access to public transport. Taxis are not allowed on many farms. Workers and children at Cordoba have to walk for half an hour to the farm gate at the R44 in order to get a taxi. Where there are taxis on farm roads, they are in an extremely bad state. School children have to walk long distances to bus-stops. There are no shelters for people at the pick up points to protect them from harsh weather conditions.

3.3.5.7. Bonding

Av. of responses on question 1 (Pride to belong)	=	8.86
Av. of responses on question 2 (Friendship circles)	=	8.57
Av. of responses on question 3 (Social support system)	=	6.14
Total	=	23.57

Degree of Bonding = 7.9 (with a possible minimum of **1** & a maximum of **11**)

3.3.5.8. Conclusions from investigation

- *Threatened economic sustainability*

The most prominent deduction one could make from the data gathered is that people feel they are unable to provide for themselves due to a lack of / inadequate / erratic income. The C-Index for Income is indeed the lowest, measuring only **1** on the Schutte Scale.

- *Transport*

The second lowest C-Index is Transport – measuring only **1.3** on the Schutte Scale. Not only does a poor transport system contribute to excluding people from mainstream society, but it also contributes to people having a limited world view.

3.3.6. Sector: Youth

3.3.6.1. Introduction

A needs analysis was conducted with 2 focus groups within the sector of youth.

3.3.6.2. P-Index

Table 1: P-Index per Focus Group

Item	-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P-Index
Group 1		
Youth Desk		9.8
Educational Centre		9.6
Satellite Police Station		9.3
Mobile Clinic		9.1
Shelter		9
Health Services		9
Job Creation		8.9
Social Services		8.6
Sport/Skills Development		8.5
Houses		6.8
Group 2		
Training Centre		10
After Care Centre		9.8
Library		8.3
Welfare		7
Shops		5.5
Police		5.5
Play Parks		4.8
Roads		4.6
Job Opportunities		4.1
Transport		3.6

3.3.6.3. Associated Reasons for Identified Needs (as per Focus Group)

Group 1

• **Youth Desk** **P-Index = 9.8**

We need a Youth Desk at the municipality where we can go and inform people about issues related to the youth.

If we had a Youth Desk, then we would know where to go to get information that can help the youth.

• **Educational Centre** **P-Index = 9.6**

It would be a good thing if we had an educational centre where we could learn certain skills that could help us get work.

• **Satellite Police Station** **P-Index = 9.3**

The police are always late; whenever you call them, they take their own time to come.

We need a satellite police station so that we can report crime more easily. The police station is too far.

- **Mobile Clinic** **P-Index = 9.1**

A mobile clinic will help to alleviate the pressure at the day hospital that is always full.

- **Youth Shelter** **P-Index = 9**

It would be a good thing if we had a shelter for young people who have nowhere to go and who want to get off the streets.

- **Health Services** **P-Index = 9**

The day hospital never has any medication, even if you have asthma, they can't give you anything.

The queues are always long and the service is not very good. The nurses must be over-worked because they don't seem keen to treat the people. They take long tea breaks and the people have to wait.

- **Job Creation** **P-Index = 8.9**

There are many youths who have matric and are now roaming the streets. We need more jobs in the area. That's the only way you will get the loiterers off the streets.

- **Social Services / Welfare** **P-Index = 8.6**

In our area many bad things are happening: children get abused, parents neglect their children, women get raped, and parents abuse alcohol, and so on. We need better social services to protect us.

There are people who are suffering financially because no one works in the house. They need access to grants from the government, but they don't know how to apply for these grants.

- **Sport/Skills Development** **P-Index = 8.5**

The youth have a lot of potential. There must be more investment into developing their potential so that they can also excel in sports and other skills that they are talented in.

- **Houses** **P-Index = 6.8**

We need more houses. People live on top of one another.

The houses are of poor quality.

Group 2

- **After care centre** **P-Index = 9.8**

In the afternoons the children don't have a place to go to and they must be looked after until the parents come from work.

We teach the little ones the alphabet and arithmetic and play with them.

It's nice to work and play with them and see how they enjoy it. They look forward to what we are going to do the next day. We really need something like this.

We need a place where we can take care of them. Our houses are small and the group is growing.

I don't get paid but I do it for the children, I want to help them.

We like what we are doing – we do it for the children, we don't want money.

It's nice to know that we can do something for the children instead of them playing in the streets.

- **Training centre** **P-Index = 10**

There's a kind of a game centre – but not a real one.

Counselling groups to keep the youth on the right track.

Art classes because in Kylemore there are a lot of creative people.

There is a craft-group at the primary school that does needlework and painting but is only for adults.

- **Shops** **P-Index = 5.5**

We have a small place, actually a farm. If you want to go to town you must go by car.

If you want to walk you must go past Bloekombos which is very dangerous because of the thieves. Older people can't pass there.

We must go to Stellenbosch to buy big things. There are small shops who sell things like sugar.

The shops closes at 6 o'clock and then one can't buy electricity.

If there is a shop that closes later it will help the people who are working later.

- **Library** **P-Index = 8.3**

I think a library on wheels will help the small ones to read.

One must come to Stellenbosch.

Kylemore needs a library – anything so that one can read.

Children (in Kylemore) get assignments and then they must get a taxi to go to Stellenbosch.

And they need money for photostats.

Sometimes the children come from school and then they must wait for the taxi before they can go there.

All the books aren't available at the schools.

- **Work opportunities** **P-Index = 4.1**

We need opportunities for our children when they finish school.

Work keeps them off the streets.

We need opportunities close by so that we don't have to pay taxi fee every day.

I think people sell liquor because they need the income.

- **Police** **P-Index = 5.5**

In our community drugs are very popular and I wish something can be done to it.

Alcohol and drug misuse is well known in our community.

The police must determine who the smugglers are.

Some people "skel" them when they come to help us.

Once the people attacked the police but we didn't know why because the police wanted do search their stuff and they hide it.

It's not always the residents who do things like this. Sometimes one sees a new face and then it's that person who is the drug dealer.

It's the Nigerians because somebody said that they are going to open a small shop.

They must not open it near the small house shops – there are enough of them.

- **Parks** **P-Index = 4.8**

It can be upgraded because it is in a very bad condition and there are not enough parks for the children.

- **Roads** **P-Index = 4.6**

The roads are gravel, full of wholes and not good for the cars.

They must put in more speed bumps for the safety of the children.

- **Public transport** **P-Index = 3.6**

There are no taxis in the De Novo area.

The taxis in Kylemore are too expensive.

- **Welfare** **P-Index = 7**

We need a pay out point in Kylemore.

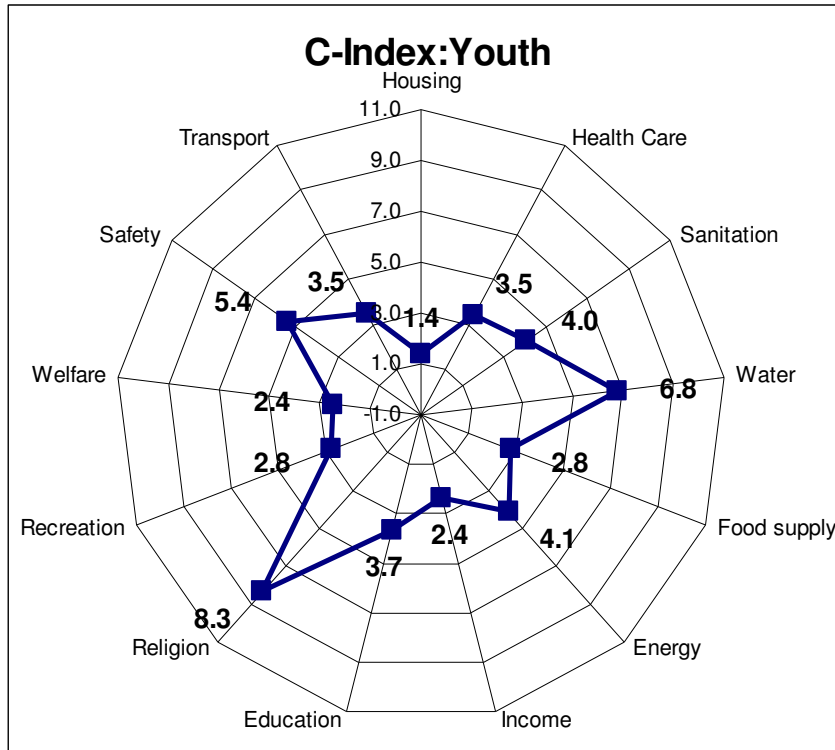
Elderly people must go to Stellenbosch to collect their money or if they want to apply for welfare.

3.3.6.4. Prioritising Needs

Table 2: Full spectrum P-Index

Item	-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P-Index
1 After Care Centre		9.83
2 Education/Training Centre		9.81
3 Youth Desk		9.75
4 Health		9.00
5 Library		8.83
6 Sport/Skills Development		8.50
7 Youth Shelter		7.83
8 Welfare		7.40
9 Police		7.38
10 Houses		6.75
11 Job Opportunities		5.79
12 Shops		5.50
13 Play Parks		4.83
14 Roads		4.67
15 Transport		3.67

3.3.6.5. C-Index



3.3.6.6. Supporting Reasons: C-Index

1. Shelter

C-Index = 1

- Housing

We need more houses. People live on top of one another.

The houses are of poor quality.

2. Health Care

C-index = 4.6

- Mobile Clinic

A mobile clinic will help to alleviate the pressure at the day hospital that is always full.

- Health Services

The day hospital never has any medication, even if you have asthma, they can't give you anything.

The queues are always long and the service is not very good. The nurses must be over-worked because they don't seem keen to treat the people. They take long tea breaks and the people have to wait.

3. Sanitation

C-index = 6.8

4. Water

C-Index = 10.6

5. Food

C-Index = 3.1

- Shops

(P-index = 5.5)

We must go to Stellenbosch to buy big things. There are small shops who sell things like sugar.

The shops closes at 6 o'clock and then one can't buy electricity.

If there is a shop that closes later it will help the people who are working later.

6. Energy **C-Index = 4.5**

- Shops (P-index = 5.5)

The shops closes at 6 o'clock and then one can't buy electricity.

7. Income **C-Index = 3.5**

- After care centre (P-index = 9.8)

I don't get paid but I do it for the children, I want to help them.

We like what we are doing – we do it for the children, we don't want money.

- Shops (P-index = 5.5)

We have a small place, actually a farm. If you want to go to town you must go by car.

- Library (P-index = 8.3)

One must come to Stellenbosch.

Children (in Kylemore) get assignments and then they must get a taxi to go to Stellenbosch.

And they need money for photostats.

- Training centre (P-index = 10)

Art classes because in Kylemore there are a lot of creative people.

There is a craft-group at the primary school that does needlework and painting but is only for adults.

- **Work opportunities** (P-index = 4.1)

We need opportunities for our children when they finish school.

Work keeps them off the streets.

We need opportunities close by so that we don't have to pay taxi fee every day.

I think people sell liquor because they need the income.

- Transport (P-index = 3.6)

The taxis in Kylemore are too expensive.

- Welfare (P-index = 7)

Elderly people must go to Stellenbosch to collect their money or if they want to apply for welfare.

8. Education **C-Index = 4.8**

- After care centre (P-index = 9.8)

We teach the little ones the alphabet and arithmetic and play with them.

It's nice to work and play with them and see how they enjoy it. They look forward to what we are going to do the next day. We really need something like this.

- Library (P-index = 8.3)

The schools do not always have the books children need.

9. Religion **C-index = 9**

Not mentioned

10. Recreation **C-index = 3.5**

- After care centre (P-index = 9.8)

In the afternoons the children don't have a place to go to and they must be looked after until the parents come from work.

We need a place where we can take care of them. Our houses are small and the group is growing. It's nice to know that we can do something for the children instead of them playing in the streets.

- Training centre (P-index = 10)

There's a kind of a game centre – but not a real one.

Counselling groups to keep the youth on the right track.

- Library (P-index = 8.3)

I think a library on wheels will help the small ones to read.

Kylemore needs a library – anything so that one can read.

- Play Parks (P-index = 4.8)

It can be upgraded because it is in a very bad condition and there are not enough parks for the children.

11. Welfare C-index = 3

- Welfare (P-index = 7)

We need a pay out point in Kylemore.

- Youth Shelter

It would be a good thing if we had a shelter for young people who have nowhere to go and who want to get off the streets.

- Social Services / Welfare

In our area many bad things are happening: children get abused, parents neglect their children, women get raped, and parents abuse alcohol, and so on. We need better social services to protect us.

There are people who are suffering financially because no one works in the house. They need access to grants from the government, but they don't know how to apply for these grants.

12. Safety C-index = 8.8

- Shops (P-index = 5.5)

If you want to walk you must go past Bloekombos which is very dangerous because of the thieves. Older people can't pass there.

- Police (P-index = 5.5)

In our community drugs are very popular and I wish something can be done to it.

Alcohol and drug misuse is well known in our community.

The police must determine who the smugglers are.

Some people "skel" them when they come to help us.

Once the people attacked the police but we didn't know why because the police wanted to search their stuff and they hide it.

It's not always the residents who do things like this. Sometimes one sees a new face and then it's that person who is the drug dealer.

It's the Nigerians because somebody said that they are going to open a small shop.

They must not open it near the small house shops – there are enough of them.

- Roads (P-index = 4.6)

They must put in more speed bumps for the safety of the children.

13. Transport C-index = 4.8

- Roads (P-index = 4.6)

The roads are gravel, full of holes and not good for the cars.

- Transport (P-index = 3.6)

There are no taxis in our area.

3.3.6.7. Bonding

Av. of responses on question 1 (Pride to belong) = 8.29

Av. of responses on question 2 (Friendship circles) = 8.67

Av. of responses on question 3 (Social support system) = 7.06

Total = 24.02

Degree of Bonding = 8.0 (with a possible minimum of 1 & a maximum of 11)

3.3.6.8. Conclusion from investigation

Income

The youth are faced with income poverty. This lack of income gives rise to criminal activities such as drug smuggling, which people use as a means to sustain themselves. This also leads to a lack of trust in and co-operation with the police to root out criminal activities in their community. The following needs all had the lack of income as an underlying reason:

- After-care centre
- Shops
- Library
- Training
- Work opportunities
- Transport
- Welfare

Recreation

There is a pressing need for recreational facilities. The youth view the provision of such amenities as a way not only to relax, but also to avoid getting involved in negative/unacceptable social behaviour.

Shelter

On the C-index, Shelter had the lowest score of 1.4. Ironically not one of the reasons mentioned by the respondents alluded to shelter as the underlying reason.

Bonding

The bonding amongst Youth is relatively high, measuring 8 out of a possible maximum of 11. This is indicative of a positive attitude amongst youth which can be utilised for the successful implementation of development initiatives in the area.

3.3.7. Sector: Women

3.3.7.1. Introduction

A needs analysis was conducted in one focus group within the women sector.

3.3.7.2. P-Index

Table 1: P-Index per Focus Group

Item	-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10	P-Index
Group Composition:		
Schools		8.5
Sanitation		8.3
HIV Treatment		8.3
Community Centre		7.3
Alcohol Abuse		6.6
Houses		6.5
Clinic		5.8
Traffic Lights		5.8
Roads		4

3.3.7.3. Associated Reasons for Identified Needs

Group 1

• Schools P-Index = 8.5

The quality of education at different schools is very unequal. We want our children to get the same kind of education that the rich children get at private schools.

The schools don't advise the children about bursaries and other programmes that are in place that they could benefit from.

We can't afford the school fees, it's too expensive.

• Sanitation P-Index = 8.3

The toilets don't work properly and this can cause lots of sickness from all the germs.

• HIV Treatment P-Index = 8.3

People don't feel that they can go the clinics in the areas where they live to get treatment for AIDS because of what the people will say – not necessarily in front of you, but behind your back.

The places where we can get treatment for HIV and TB in Khayamandi are not nice – you don't feel comfortable.

• Community Centre P-Index = 7.3

We need a place where we can come together and meet as a community. That way information can be circulated more effectively and people will know what is going on in their area.

If we had a community centre then the children would have a place to go to in the afternoons without having to play in the streets.

• Alcohol Abuse P-Index = 6.6

There are so many women who get beaten up by their husbands and it seems like no one does anything about it. If it gets reported at the police station the victims get treated as if they did something wrong.

- **Houses** **P-Index = 6.5**

Our houses are made of inferior quality materials and so it is forever leaking and things are always breaking.

We need more houses, there are people who are waiting a long time for a house, but nothing has come of it.

- **Clinic** **P-Index = 5.8**

The clinic does not always have the medication that one requires and if you don't have money to buy the medicine then you will stay sick.

The clinic is also short-staffed and so you must wait very long before you can be helped. Some people have to wait from early in the morning only to see a nurse much later in the day.

- **Traffic Lights** **P-Index = 5.8**

We need a traffic light at the pedestrian crossing. They put up a speed camera, but only on one side of the road, which is not enough. People still get knocked over regularly.

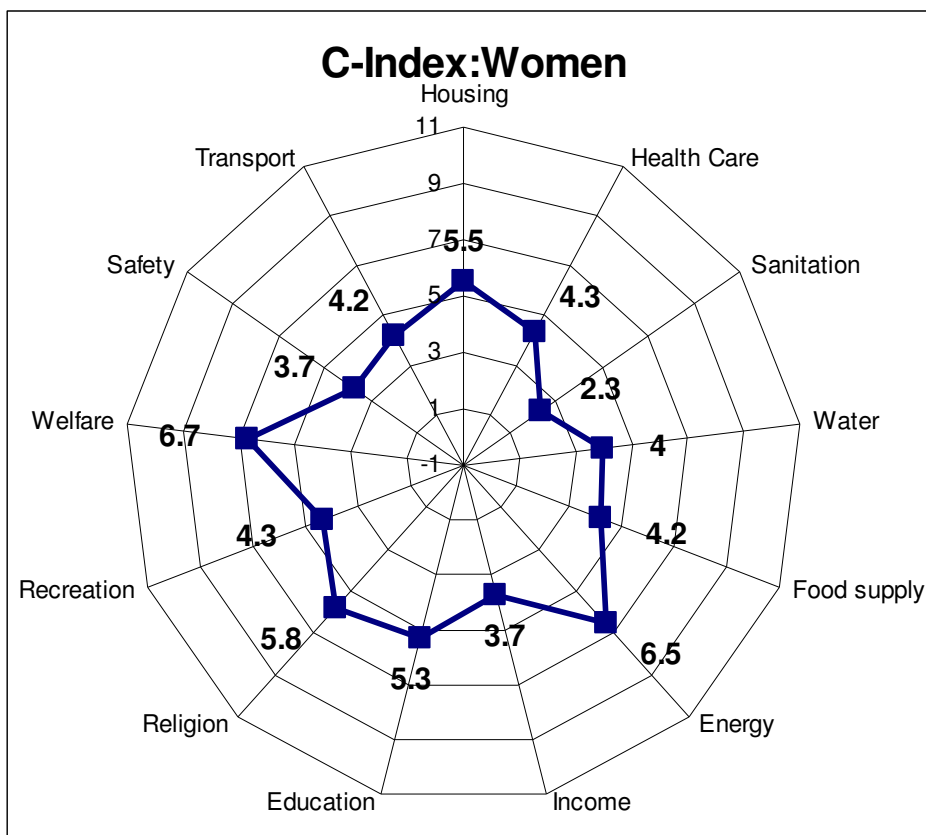
Our children need to cross that busy road; it's not safe for them.

- **Roads** **P-Index = 4**

Our roads need upgrading. Many roads are in a poor state with lots of potholes.

In winter the roads get flooded with water.

3.3.7.4. C-Index



3.3.7.5. Supporting Reasons: C-Index

1. Shelter

C-Index = 5.5

- Houses

Our houses are made of inferior quality materials and so it is forever leaking and things are always breaking.

We need more houses, there are people who are waiting a long time for a house, but nothing has come of it.

2. Health Care

C-Index = 4.3

- Clinic

The clinic does not always have the medication that one requires and if you don't have money to buy the medicine then you will stay sick.

The clinic is also short-staffed and so you must wait very long before you can be helped. Some people have to wait from early in the morning only to see a nurse much later in the day.

- HIV Treatment

People don't feel that they can go the clinics in the areas where they live to get treatment for AIDS because of what the people will say – not necessarily in front of you, but behind your back.

The places where we can get treatment for HIV and TB in Khayamandi are not nice – you don't feel comfortable.

3. Sanitation

C-Index = 2.3

- Sanitation:

The toilets don't work properly and this can cause lots of sickness from all the germs.

4. Water C-Index = 4

- Not mentioned

5. Food Supply C-Index = 4.2

- Not mentioned

6. Energy C-Index = 6.5

- Not mentioned

7. Income C-Index = 3.7

- Schools

We can't afford the school fees, its too expensive.

8. Education C-Index = 5.3

- Schools

The quality of education at different schools is very unequal. We want our children to get the same kind of education that the rich children get at private schools.

The schools don't advise the children about bursaries and other programmes that are in place that they could benefit from.

9. Religion C-Index = 4.3

- Not mentioned

10. Recreation C-Index = 5.8

- Community Centre

We need a place where we can come together and meet as a community. That way information can be circulated more effectively and people will know what is going on in their area.

If we had a community centre then the children would have a place to go to in the afternoons without having to play in the streets.

11. Welfare C-Index = 6.7

There are so many women who get beaten up by their husbands and it seems like no one does anything about it. If it gets reported at the police station the victims get treated as if they did something wrong.

12. Safety C-Index = 3.7

Traffic Lights

We need a traffic light at the pedestrian crossing. They put up a speed camera, but only on one side of the road, which is not enough. People still get knocked over regularly.

Our children need to cross that busy road; it's not safe for them.

13. Transport C-Index = 4.2

3.3.7.6. Bonding:

Av. of responses on question 1 (Pride to belong) = 5.7

Av. of responses on question 2 (Friendship circles) = 7.7

Av. of responses on question 3 (Social support system)	=	7.2
Total	=	20.6

Degree of Bonding = **6.9** (with a possible minimum of **1** & a maximum of **11**)

3.3.7.7. Conclusion from investigation

○ *Education*

The women expressed great concern over the quality of education at different schools. From the discussion one can conclude that they are very dissatisfied with the great gap between the quality of education in more affluent areas as compared to that in poorer areas. People view education as a “spring-board” out of poverty and to deny them proper schooling is equated with keeping them excluded from a better quality of life.

Safety

Road safety is another issue that the women discussed at length – they are terribly concerned about keeping the children as safe as possible, especially when they have to go the school. The high accident rate at the pedestrian crossing in Vlotenbergh needs to be addressed urgently.

3.3.8. Summary of needs in priority sectors

Listed below are all the priorities raised by participants in all three (3) interest groups:

Priority / Need	P-index
• Education and Training	Youth = 9.81 Women = 8.5 Farm workers = 9.8
• Roads	Youth = 4.67 Women = 4 Farm workers = 8.2
• Health Services	Youth = 9 Women = 5.8 Farm workers = 8.6
• Drug & Alcohol Abuse	Youth = 7.4 Women = 6.6 Farm workers = 9
• Houses	Youth = 6.75 Women = 6.5 Farm workers = 8.3

Priorities unique to specific interest groups include:

Area	Priority / Need	P-Index
Youth	• After Care Centre	9.83
	• Youth Desk	9.75
	• Youth Shelter	7.83
	• Shops	5.50
Women	• HIV Treatment	8.3
	• Community Centre	7.3
	• Traffic Lights	5.8
Farm workers	• Pensions	10
	• Land	9.9
	• Old Age Home	9.8
	• Garbage Removal	9.5
	• Poverty	9.4
	• Sewerage	9.2
	• Law /Rights Education	9.2
	• Graveyard	9
	• Electricity	8.8

The C-Index refers to the community building blocks and indicates the extent to which the community's basic and social needs are satisfied. The C-Index is measured using the Schutte Scale. The highest C-Index ranking is 11 and indicates total satisfaction of that particular need; the lowest ranking is 1 and indicates total dissatisfaction with that particular need. Below is a list of both the highest and lowest C-Indices for each of the 3 priority areas and interest groups:

Area	Highest C-Index	Lowest C-Index
1. Khayamandi	Religion = 5.3	Sanitation = 1.2
2. Klapmuts	Water = 9.3	Health Care = 1.5
3. Groendal	Religion = 8.79	Safety = 2.45
4. Youth	Religion = 8.3	Housing = 1.4

5. Women	Welfare = 6.7	Sanitation = 2.3
6. Farm workers	Religion = 8	Income = 1

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5. ADDENDA

5.1. *Addendum 1: English-Afrikaans Questionnaire*

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Social Survey ~ Maatskaplike Opname

For office use ~ Vir kantoorgebruik

Questionnaire number:
Vraelysnommer:

--	--	--	--	--

Number of persons in household:
Getal persone in huisgesin:

--	--

Questionnaire number for this household:
Vraelysnommer vir hierdie huisgesin:

--

Field staff ~ Buitepersoneel

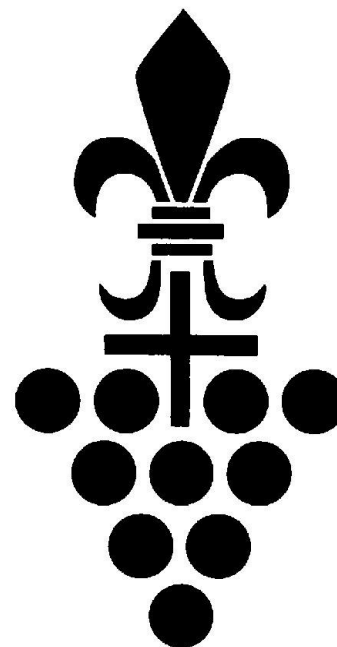
Interviewer:
Onderhoudvoerder:

Interview date:
Onderhouddatum:

Supervisor:
Toesighouer:

Date checked:
Datum gekontroleer:

Telephone:
Telefoon:



The following information must be obtained for every person in the household who normally resides in this household for at least three nights a week. Do not forget babies. If there are more than 10 persons in the household, use a second questionnaire.

Die volgende inligting moet vir elke persoon in die huisgesin verkry word wat gewoonlik vir ten minste drie aande per week by die huisgesin oorbly. Moet nie van babas vergeet nie. Indien daar meer as 10 mense in die huisgesin is, gebruik 'n tweede vraelys.

SECTION A: INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLD

AFDELING A: INDIVIDUE IN HUISGESIN

Ask who the head (or acting head) of the household is. Write the name of each person on the separate sheet. Remember to keep the name and number consistent in section A.

Vra wie die hoof (of waarnemende hoof) van die huisgesin is. Skryf die naam van elke persoon op die afsonderlike bladsy neer. Onthou om die naam en nommer in afdeling A konsekwent te hou.

1. What is the person's relationship with head of household?

1. *Wat is die persoon se verwantskap met die hoof van die huisgesin?*

1 = Head/acting head ~ *Hoof/waarnemende hoof*

2 = Husband/wife/partner ~ *Eggenoot/eggenote/leuensmaat*

3 = Son/daughter ~ *Seun/dogter*

4 = Adopted child ~ *Aangenome kind*

5 = Stepchild ~ *Stiefkind*

6 = Brother/sister ~ *Broer/suster*

7 = Parent ~ *Ouer*

8 = Parent-in-law ~ *Skoonouer*

9 = Grand/great grand child ~ *Klein/agterkleinkind*

10 = Son/daughter-in-law ~ *Skoonseun/-dogter*

11 = Brother/sister-in-law ~ *Swaer/skoonsuster*

12 = Other relative ~ *Ander familielid*

13 = Non related person ~ *Onverwante persoon*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Head/ Acting head ~ Hoof/ Waar- nemen de hoof									
1.										

2. Is the person male or female?

2. *Is die persoon manlik of vroulik?*

1 = Male ~ *Manlik*

2 = Female ~ *Vroulik*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.										

3. How old is the person? (in completed years - in whole numbers). Less than 1 year = 00

3. *Hoe oud is die persoon (in voltooide jare - in volle getalle). Minder as 1 jaar = 00*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.										

4. What is the population group of the person?

4. *In watter bevolkingsgroep val die persoon?*

1 = Black African ~ *Swart Afrikaan*

2 = Coloured ~ *Bruin mens*

3 = Indian or Asian ~ *Indies of Asiaties*

4 = White ~ *Wit*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.										

5. What is the marital status of the person?

5. *Wat is die persoon se huwelikstatus?*

1 = Married civil/religious ~ *Getroud burgerlik/godsdienstig*

2 = Married traditional/customary ~ *Getroud tradisionele/gewoontereg*

3 = Polygamous marriage ~ *Poligame huwelik*

4 = Living together like married partners ~ *Leef saam soos getroude maats*

5 = Never married ~ *Nooit getroud nie*

6 = Widower/widow ~ *Wewenaar/weduwee*

7 = Separated ~ *Vervreem*

8 = Divorced ~ *Geskei*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.										

6. What is the home language of the person?

6. *Wat is die persoon se huistaal?*

1 = Afrikaans

2 = English ~ *Engels*

3 = IsiNdebele

4 = IsiXhosa

5 = IsiZulu

6 = Sepedi

7 = Sesotho

8 = Setswana

9 = SiSwati

10 = Tshivenda

11 = Xitsonga

12 = Other ~ *Ander*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.										

7. Which other language can the person understand?

7. *Watter ander taal kan die persoon verstaan?*

- 1 = Afrikaans
- 2 = English ~ *Engels*
- 3 = IsiNdebele
- 4 = IsiXhosa
- 5 = IsiZulu
- 6 = Sepedi
- 7 = Sesotho
- 8 = Setswana
- 9 = SiSwati
- 10 = Tshivenda
- 11 = Xitsonga
- 12 = Other ~ *Ander*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.										

8. What is the person's religion?

8. *Wat is die persoon se kerkverband?*

- 1 = Mainline churches ~ *Hoofstroomkerke*
- 2 = Charismatic churches ~ *Charismatiese kerke*
- 3 = Pentecostal churches ~ *Pinksterkerke*
- 4 = African Independent churches ~ *Afrika Onafhanklike kerke*
- 5 = Other Christian churches ~ *Ander Christelike kerke*
- 6 = Islam faith ~ *Islamitiese geloof*
- 7 = Hindu faith ~ *Hindoeegeloof*
- 8 = African Traditional Belief ~ *Afrika Tradisionele Geloof*
- 9 = Other religion (not mentioned above) ~ *Ander geloof (nie hierbo genoem nie)*
- 10 = No religious affiliation ~ *Geen kerkverband nie*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.										

9. Does the person presently attend an educational institution?

9. *Het die persoon onlangs 'n opvoedkundige instelling bygewoon?*

- 1 = Pre-school ~ *Voorskools*
- 2 = School ~ *Skool*
- 3 = College ~ *Kollege*
- 4 = Technikon ~ *Technikon*
- 5 = University ~ *Universiteit*
- 6 = Adult education centre ~ *Sentrum vir Volwasse-onderwys*
- 7 = Other ~ *Ander* 8 = None ~ *Geen*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.										

10. What is the highest level of education that the person has successfully completed?

10. Wat is die hoogste vlak van onderwys wat die persoon suksesvol voltooi het?

99 = No schooling ~ *Geen skoolopleiding nie*

0 = Grade 0 ~ *Graad 0*

1 = Grade 1/Sub A ~ *Graad 1/Sub A*

2 = Grade 2/Sub B ~ *Graad 2/Sub B*

3 = Grade 3/Standard 1 ~ *Graad 3/Standerd 1*

4 = Grade 4/Standard 2 ~ *Graad 4/Standerd 2*

5 = Grade 5/Standard 3 ~ *Graad 5/Standerd 3*

6 = Grade 6/Standard 4 ~ *Graad 6/Standerd 4*

7 = Grade 7/Standard 5 ~ *Graad 7/Standerd 5*

8 = Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1 ~ *Graad 8/Standerd 6/Klas 1*

9 = Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2 ~ *Graad 9/Standerd 7/Klas 2*

10 = Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3/NTCI ~ *Graad 10/Standerd 8/Klas 3/NTSI*

11 = Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4/NTCII ~ *Graad 11/Standerd 9/Klas 4/NTSII*

12 = Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric/NTCIII ~ *Graad 12/Standerd 10/Klas 5/Matriek/NTSIII*

13 = Certificate with less than Grade 12 ~ *Sertifikaat met minder as Graad 12*

14 = Diploma with less than Grade 12 ~ *Diploma met minder as Graad 12*

15 = Certificate with Grade 12 ~ *Sertifikaat met Graad 12*

16 = Diploma with Grade 12 ~ *Diploma met Graad 12*

17 = Bachelors Degree ~ *Baccalaureusgraad*

18 = Bachelors Degree & Diploma ~ *Baccalaureusgraad en Diploma*

19 = Honours degree ~ *Honneursgraad*

20 = Higher Degree (Masters, Doctorate) ~ *Hoër Graad (Meesters, Doktors)*

21 = Other ~ *Ander*

22 = Don't know ~ *Weet nie*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.										

11. Where are pre-school children taken care of?

11. Waar word daar na voorskoolse kinders omgesien?

1 = At home ~ *Tuis*

2 = Day care (paid day mother) ~ *Dagsorg (betaalde dagmoeder)*

3 = Crèche ~ *Crèche*

4 = Pre-primary ~ *Preprimêr*

5 = Other ~ *Ander*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.										

12. What is the main reason why the person is not attending school currently? Ask question for children between 6 and 19 years old not attending school?

12. *Wat is die hoofrede waarom die persoon nie tans skool bywoon nie? Stel vraag vir kinders tussen ses en 19 jaar oud wat nie skool bywoon nie?*

1 = Pre-school child (not yet in school) ~ *Voorskoolse kind (nog nie in die skool nie)*

2 = Completed school and working already ~ *Klaar met skool en werk reeds*

3 = Completed school and looking for job ~ *Klaar met skool en soek tans werk*

4 = Left school and working ~ *Skool verlaat en werk tans*

5 = Left school and looking for job ~ *Skool verlaat en soek tans werk*

6 = Too far ~ *Té ver*

7 = No money ~ *Geen geld nie*

8 = Pregnancy ~ *Swangerskap*

9 = Failed exams ~ *Eksamens gedruip*

10 = Marriage ~ *In die huwelik getree*

11 = Family commitment (child minding, elderly persons, etc.) ~ *Gesinsverpligtinge (pas kinders of bejaarde persone op, ens)*

12 = Illness ~ *Siekte*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.										

13. What is the person's current employment status?

13. *Wat is die persoon se huidige werkstatus?*

1 = Employed ~ *Werk*

2 = Unemployed ~ *Werkloos*

3 = Not applicable (younger than 15 and older than 65) ~ *Nie van toepassing nie (jonger as 15 en ouer as 65)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.										

14. What is the main reason the person did not have work in the last month?

14. *Wat is die hoofrede waarom die persoon nie die afgelope maand gewerk het nie?*

1 = Scholar or student ~ *Skolier of student*

2 = Home-maker or housewife ~ *Tuisteskepper of huisvrou*

3 = Pensioner or retired person/too old to work ~ *Gepensioeneerde of afgetrede persoon/te oud om te werk*

4 = Unable to work due to illness or disability ~ *Weens siekte of gestremdheid nie in staat om te werk nie*

5 = Seasonal worker not working presently ~ *Seisoenwerker wat nie tans werk nie*

6 = Choose not to work ~ *Verkies om nie te werk nie*

7 = Could not find work ~ *Kon nie werk vind nie*

8 = Not applicable (employed or younger than 15 and older than 65) ~ *Nie van toepassing nie (het 'n werk of jonger as 15 en ouer as 65)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.										

15. If the person is not employed, how does he/she support him/herself?

15. Indien die persoon nie werk nie, hoe onderhou hy/sy hom/haarself?

1 = Doing odds jobs ~ *Deur los werkies te verrig*

2 = Supported by persons in the household ~ *Word deur mense binne die huisgesin onderhou*

3 = Supported by persons not in the household ~ *Word deur mense buite die huisgesin onderhou*

4 = Supported by charity, church, welfare, etc. ~ *Word deur liefdadigheid, kerk, welsyn, ens. onderhou*

5 = Unemployed Insurance Fund (UIF) ~ *Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds (WVF)*

6 = Old age or disability pension - government funded ~ *Ouderdom- of ongeskiktheidspensioen – staatsbefonds*

7 = Old age or disability pension - government funded ~ *Ouderdom- of ongeskiktheidspensioen – staatsbefonds*

8 = Savings or money previously earned ~ *Spaargeld of geld wat voorheen verdien is*

9 = Other sources ~ *Ander bronne*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.										

16. What is the main occupation of the person in the workplace?

16. Wat is die persoon se hoofberoep in die werkplek?

1 = Legislators, senior officials and managers ~ *Wetgewers, senior amptenare en bestuurders*

2 = Professionals ~ *Vakkundiges*

3 = Technicians and associate professionals ~ *Tegnici en verwante vakkundiges*

4 = Clerks ~ *Klerke*

5 = Service workers, shop and market sales workers ~ *Dienswerkers, winkel- en markverkopewerkers*

6 = Skilled agricultural and fishery workers ~ *Geskoolde landbou- en visserijwerkers*

7 = Craft and related trades workers ~ *Handwerk- en verwante ambagwerkers*

8 = Plant and machine operators and assemblers ~ *Aanleg- en masjienoperateurs en monteurs*

9 = Elementary occupations ~ *Elementêre beroepe*

0 = Occupation NEC or unspecified ~ *Beroep of ongespesifiseer*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.										

17. What is the income category per month (per year) that best describes the gross income of the person before tax?

17. Watter inkomstekategorie per maand (per jaar) beskryf die persoon se bruto inkomste voor belasting die beste?

1 = No income (No income) ~ *Geen inkomste (Geen inkomste)*

2 = R1 - R400 (R1 - R4 800)

3 = R401 - R800 (R4 801 - R9 600)

4 = R801 - R1 600 (R9 601 - R19 200)

5 = R1 601 - R3 200 (R19 201 - R38 400)

6 = R3 201 - R6 400 (R38 401 - R76 800)

7 = R6 401 - R12 800 (R76 801 - R153 600)

8 = R12 801 - R25 600 (R153 601 - R307 200)

9 = R25 601 - R51 200 (R307 201 - R614 400)

10 = R51 201 - R12 400 (R614 401 - R1 228 800)

11 = R12 401 - R24 800 (R1 228 801 - R2 457 600)

12 = R24 801 or more (R2 457 601 and more) ~ *R24 801 of meer (R2 457 601 en meer)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.										

18. Is this income earned?

18. Hoe word hierdie inkomste verdien?

1 = Weekly ~ *Weekliks*

2 = Monthly ~ *Maandeliks*

3 = Seasonally ~ *Seisoenaal*

4 = Annually ~ *Jaarliks*

5 = Other ~ *Ander*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.										

19. How does the person usually travel to school or his/her workplace?

19. Hoe reis die persoon gewoonlik na sy/haar skool of werkplek?

0 = Not applicable ~ *Nie van toepassing nie*

1 = On foot ~ *Te voet*

2 = By bicycle ~ *Per fiets*

3 = By motorcycle ~ *Per motorfiets*

4 = By car as a driver ~ *Per motor as 'n bestuurder*

5 = By car as a passenger ~ *Per motor as 'n passasier*

6 = By minibus/taxi ~ *Per minibus/taxi*

7 = By bus ~ *Per bus*

8 = By train ~ *Per trein*

9 = Other ~ *Ander*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.										

20. Does the person have a serious disability that prevents his/her/her full participation in life activities such as education, work and social life?

20. *Het die persoon 'n ernstige gebrek wat hom/haar daarvan weerhou om ten volle aan lewensaktiwiteite soos leergeleenthede, werk en die sosiale lewe deel te neem?*

0 = None ~ *Geen*

1 = Sight (blind/severe visual limitation) ~ *Sig (blind/erge visuele beperking)*

2 = Hearing (deaf, profoundly hard of hearing) ~ *Gehoor (doof, deur en deur hardhorend)*

3 = Communication (speech impediment) ~ *Kommunikasie (spraakgebrek)*

4 = Physical (e.g. needs wheelchair, crutches or prostheses; limb or hand usage limitations) ~ *Fisies (bv. het 'n rolstoel, krukke of protese nodig; beperkte gebruik van ledemate of hande)*

5 = Intellectual (serious difficulties in learning) ~ *Verstandelik (ernstige leerprobleme)*

6 = Emotional (behavioural, psychological) ~ *Emosioneel (gedrags, psigologies)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.										

Does the person own or have access to any of the following?

Beskik die persoon oor die volgende of het hy/sy toegang daartoe?

1 = Yes ~ *Ja*

2 = Have access to ~ *Het toegang tot*

3 = No ~ *Nee*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. Television ~ <i>Televisie</i>										
22. Refrigerator ~ <i>Yskas</i>										
23. Bicycle ~ <i>Fiets</i>										
24. Radio ~ <i>Radio</i>										
25. Bed ~ <i>Bed</i>										
26. Watch or clock ~ <i>Pols- of ander horlosie</i>										
27. Books ~ <i>Boeke</i>										
28. Cell phone ~ <i>Selfoon</i>										
29. Internet ~ <i>Internet</i>										
30. Reading newspapers ~ <i>Koerante om te lees</i>										

SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD (Questions directed to the head or acting head of the household)

AFDELING B: HUISGESIN (Vrae word gestel aan die hoof of waarnemende hoof van die huisgesin)

31. How long have you been a resident in this area?

31. *Hoe lank is u reeds 'n inwoner van hierdie gebied?*

1 = Before 1990 ~ *Voor 1990*

2 = 1990 to 1995 ~ *1990 tot 1995*

3 = 1996 to 2000 ~ *1996 tot 2000*

4 = 2001 to 2004 ~ *2001 tot 2004*

5 = 2005 (this year) ~ *2005 (vanjaar)*

	1
31.	

32. Which type of dwelling does this household occupy?

32. *Watter soort woning bewoon hierdie huisgesin?*

1 = House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard ~ *Huis of baksteenstruktuur op 'n afsonderlike erf of werf*

2 = Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials ~ *Tradisionele woning/hut/struktuur wat met tradisionele materiale gebou is*

3 = Flat in a block of flats ~ *Woonstel in 'n woonstelblok*

4 = Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) ~ *Meent/klos/skakelhuis (simpleks, dupleks of tripleks)*

5 = House/flat/room, in backyard ~ *Huis/woonstel/kamer in agterplaas*

6 = Informal dwelling/shack, in backyard ~ *Informele woning/plakkerstruktuur in agterplaas*

7 = Informal dwelling/shack, NOT in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement ~ *Informele woning/plakkerstruktuur NIE in agterplaas nie, bv. 'n informele/plakkernedersetting*

8 = Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property ~ *Kamer/woonstelletjie nie in agterplaas nie maar op 'n gedeelde eiendom*

9 = Caravan or tent ~ *Karavaan of tent*

10 = Not applicable (institutions) ~ *Nie van toepassing nie (instellings)*

	1
32.	

33. How many rooms, including kitchens, are in dwelling? (Count all rooms, but exclude bathrooms).

33. *Hoeveel vertrekke, kombuise ingeslote, is daar in die woning? (Tel alle vertrekke maar sluit badkamers uit).*

	1
33.	

34. Does the dwelling accommodate students?

34. *Bied die woning huisvesting aan studente?*

0 = No ~ *Nee*

1 = 1 student ~ *1 student*

2 = 2 students ~ *2 studente*

3 = 3 or more students ~ *3 of meer studente*

	1
34.	

35. What is the tenure status of the household?

35. *Wat is die huisgesin se eiendomsregstatus?*

1 = Owned and fully paid off ~ *Besit en ten volle afbetaal*

2 = Owned but not yet paid off ~ *Besit maar nog nie ten volle afbetaal nie*

3 = Rented ~ *Huur*

4 = Occupied rent-free ~ *Bewoon rentevry*

5 = Not applicable (collective living quarters) ~ *Nie van toepassing nie (gemeenskaplike woonkwartiere)*

	1
35.	

36. Has any adult in the household go hungry in the last 12 months because there wasn't enough food?

36. *Het enige volwassene in die huisgesin die afgelope 12 maande honger gely omdat daar nie genoeg kos was nie?*

1 = Never ~ *Nooit*

2 = Seldom ~ *Selde*

3 = Sometimes ~ *Soms*

4 = Often ~ *Dikwels*

5 = Always ~ *Altyd*

	1
36.	

37. Has any child (17 years and younger) in the household go hungry in the last 12 months because there wasn't enough food?

37. *Het enige kind (jonger as 17 jaar) in die huisgesin die afgelope 12 maande honger gely omdat daar nie genoeg kos was nie.*

1 = Never ~ *Nooit*

2 = Seldom ~ *Selde*

3 = Sometimes ~ *Soms*

4 = Often ~ *Dikwels*

5 = Always ~ *Altyd*

	1
37.	

38. During the past month, has any person suffered from any illnesses or injuries?

38. *Gedurende die afgelope maand, het enigeen aan enige siektes gely of beserings opgedoen?*

1 = None ~ *Geen*

2 = Flu or acute respiratory infection ~ *Griep of hewige respiratoriese infeksie*

3 = Diarrhoea ~ *Diarree*

4 = Severe trauma (e.g. due to violence, motor vehicle accident, gunshot, assault, beating) ~ *Erge trauma (bv. as gevolg van geweld, motorongeluk, skietwond, aanval, aanranding)*

5 = TB or severe coughing with blood ~ *TB of erge hoesbuie met bloed*

6 = Depression or mental illness ~ *Depressie of geestesversteuring*

7 = Diabetes ~ *Diabetes*

8 = High or low blood pressure ~ *Hoë of lae bloeddruk*

9 = HIV/Aids ~ *MIV/vigs*

10 = Other sexually transmitted disease ~ *Ander seksueel oordraagbare siektes*

11 = Substance dependency ~ *Verslawing*

12 = Other illness or injury ~ *Ander siektes of beserings*

	1
38.	

39. What type of energy/fuel does this household mainly use for lighting?

39. *Watter soort energie/brandstof gebruik hierdie huisgesin hoofsaaklik vir beligting?*

1 = Electricity ~ *Elektrisiteit*

2 = Gas ~ *Gas*

3 = Paraffin ~ *Paraffien*

4 = Candles ~ *Kerse*

5 = Solar ~ *Sonkrag*

6 = Other ~ *Ander*

	1
39.	

40. What type of energy/fuel does this household mainly use for cooking?

40. *Watter soort energie/brandstof gebruik hierdie huisgesin hoofsaaklik om te kook?*

1 = Electricity ~ *Elektrisiteit*

2 = Gas ~ *Gas*

3 = Paraffin ~ *Paraffien*

4 = Solar ~ *Sonkrag*

5 = Wood ~ *Hout*

6 = Coal ~ *Steenkool*

7 = Candles ~ *Kerse*

8 = Animal dung ~ *Dieremis*

9 = Other ~ *Ander*

	1
40.	

41. What type of energy/fuel does this household mainly use for heating?

41. *Watter soort energie/brandstof gebruik hierdie huisgesin hoofsaaklik vir verhitting?*

- 1 = Electricity ~ *Elektrisiteit*
- 2 = Gas ~ *Gas*
- 3 = Paraffin ~ *Paraffien*
- 4 = Candles ~ *Kerse*
- 5 = Solar ~ *Sonkrag*
- 6 = Wood ~ *Hout*
- 7 = Coal ~ *Steenkool*
- 8 = Animal dung ~ *Dieremis*
- 9 = Other ~ *Ander*

	1
41.	

42. What is the household's main source of water?

42. *Wat is die huisgesin se hoofbron van water?*

- 1 = Piped water (tap) inside dwelling ~ *Water wat per pyp (kraan) tot binne die woning gelei word*
- 2 = Piped water (tap) inside yard ~ *Water wat per pyp (kraan) tot op werf gelei word*
- 3 = Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m ~ *Water per pypleiding op gemeenskaplike erf: afstand minder as 200m*
- 4 = Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m ~ *Water per pypleiding op gemeenskaplike erf: afstand meer as 200m*
- 5 = Borehole ~ *Boorgat*
- 6 = Spring ~ *Fontein*
- 7 = Rainwater tank ~ *Reënwatertenks*
- 8 = Dam/pool/stagnant water ~ *Dam/poel/staande water*
- 9 = River/stream ~ *Rivier/stroom*
- 10 = Water vendor ~ *Waterverkoper*
- 11 = Other ~ *Ander*

	1
42.	

43. What is the main type of toilet facility that is available for use by this household?

43. *Watter soort toiletgeriewe word hoofsaaklik deur hierdie huisgesin gebruik?*

- 1 = Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system) ~ *Spoeltoilet (gekoppel aan rioleringsstelsel)*
- 2 = Flush toilet (with septic tank) ~ *Spoeltoilet (met septiese tenk)*
- 3 = Chemical toilet ~ *Chemiese toilet*
- 4 = Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) ~ *Putlatrine met ventilasie*
- 5 = Pit latrine without ventilation ~ *Putlatrine sonder ventilasie*
- 6 = Bucket latrine ~ *Emmerlatrine*
- 7 = None ~ *Geen*

	1
43.	

44. How is the refuse or rubbish of this household taken care of?

44. *Hoe word daar werk gemaak van die huisgesin se afval of vullis?*

1 = Removed by local authority at least once a week ~ *Word ten minste een keer per week deur die plaaslike owerheid verwyder*

2 = Removed by local authority less often ~ *Word minder dikwels deur die plaaslike owerheid verwyder*

3 = Communal refuse dump ~ *Gemeenskaplike vullishoop*

4 = Own refuse dump ~ *Eie vullishoop*

5 = No rubbish disposal ~ *Geen vullisverwydering nie*

	1
44.	

45. What kind of phone services does this household have?

45. *Oor watter soort telefoondiens beskik die huisgesin?*

1 = Telephone in dwelling and cell-phone ~ *Telefoon binne woning en selfoon*

2 = Telephone in dwelling only ~ *Slegs 'n telefoon binne woning*

3 = Cell-phone only ~ *Slegs selfoon*

4 = At a neighbour nearby ~ *By nabygeleë bure*

5 = At a public telephone nearby ~ *By 'n nabygeleë openbare telefoon*

6 = At another location nearby ~ *Op 'n ander nabygeleë plek*

7 = At another location, not nearby ~ *Op 'n ander plek maar nie naby nie*

8 = No access to a telephone ~ *Geen toegang tot 'n telefoon nie*

	1
45.	

How do you feel about the condition of the following?

Hoe voel u oor die toestand van die volgende?

1 = Satisfied ~ *Tevrede*

2 = Dissatisfied ~ *Ontevrede*

3 = Uncertain ~ *Onseker*

	1
46. Roads/streets ~ <i>Paaie/strate</i>	
47. Streetlights ~ <i>Straatligte</i>	
48. Water ~ <i>Water</i>	
49. Refuse disposal ~ <i>Vullisverwydering</i>	

Does this household have access to the following facilities in the community in which you live? <i>Het hierdie huisgesin toegang tot die volgende fasiliteite binne die gemeenskappe waarbinne hul woon?</i> 1 = Yes ~ <i>Ja</i> 2 = No ~ <i>Nee</i> 3 = Uncertain ~ <i>Onseker</i>		How do you feel about these facilities? <i>Hoe voel jy oor hierdie fasiliteite?</i> 1 = Satisfied ~ <i>Tevrede</i> 2 = Dissatisfied ~ <i>Ontevrede</i> 3 = Uncertain ~ <i>Onseker</i>	
50. Crèche		66. Crèche	
51. Primary school ~ <i>Laerskool</i>		67. Primary school ~ <i>Laerskool</i>	
52. Clinic ~ <i>Kliniek</i>		68. Clinic ~ <i>Kliniek</i>	
53. Post Office ~ <i>Poskantoor</i>		69. Post Office ~ <i>Poskantoor</i>	
54. Community Hall ~ <i>Gemeenskapsaal</i>		70. Community Hall ~ <i>Gemeenskapsaal</i>	
55. Shop ~ <i>Winkel</i>		71. Shop ~ <i>Winkel</i>	
56. Home shop ~ <i>Huiswinkel of Spaza</i>		72. Home shop ~ <i>Huiswinkel of Spaza</i>	
57. Bus service ~ <i>Busdiens</i>		73. Bus service ~ <i>Busdiens</i>	
58. Taxi service ~ <i>Taxidiens</i>		74. Taxi service ~ <i>Taxidiens</i>	
59. Sport facility ~ <i>Sportfasiliteit</i>		75. Sport facility ~ <i>Sportfasiliteit</i>	
60. Recreational facilities (e.g. park) ~ <i>Ontspanningsfasiliteite (bv. park)</i>		76. Recreational facilities (e.g. park) ~ <i>Ontspannings-fasiliteite (bv. park)</i>	
61. Old age care ~ <i>Bejaardesorg</i>		77. Old age care ~ <i>Bejaardesorg</i>	
62. Library ~ <i>Biblioteek</i>		78. Library ~ <i>Biblioteek</i>	
63. Municipal offices ~ <i>Munisipale kantore</i>		79. Municipal offices ~ <i>Munisipale kantore</i>	
64. SAPS/law enforcement ~ <i>SAPD/wetstoepassing</i>		80. SAPS/law enforcement ~ <i>SAPD/wetstoepassing</i>	
65. Fire brigade ~ <i>Brandweer</i>		81. Fire brigade ~ <i>Brandweer</i>	

5.2. Addendum 2: English-isiXhosa Questionnaire

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Social Survey ~ Uvavanyo Lwasekuhlaleni

For office use ~ Kuzakusetyenziswa e-ofisini

Questionnaire number:
Inani leXwebhu lemibuzo:

--	--	--	--	--

Number of persons in household:
Inani labantu endlwini:

--	--

Questionnaire number for this household:
Inani leXwebhu lemibuzo lalendlu:

--

Field staff ~ Umsebenzi waphandle

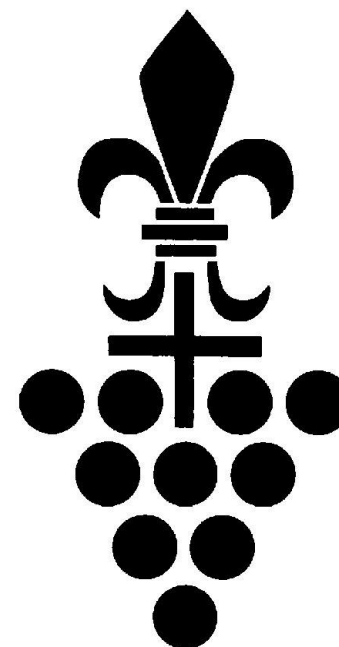
Interviewer:
Umbuzi:

Interview date:
Umhla wondliwano-ndlebe:

Supervisor:
Umongameli:

Date checked:
Umhla ohlole ngayo:

Telephone:



The following information must be obtained for every person in the household who normally resides in this household for at least three nights a week. Do not forget babies. If there are more than 10 persons in the household, use a second questionnaire.

Olu lwazi lulandelayo lumele lufumaneke kumntu wonke endlwini ohlala kangangeentsuku ezintathu evekini. Ungabalibali abantwana. Ukuba kukho abantu abangaphezulu kwe-10 endlwini, sebenzisa ixwebhu lemibuzo lesibini.

SECTION A: INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLD

ICANDELO A: INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLD

Ask who the head (or acting head) of the household is. Write the name of each person on the separate sheet. Remember to keep the name and number consistent in section A.

Buza ukuba ngubani intloko (okanye ibambela ntloko) lendlu. Bhala igama lomntu ngamnye kwiphepha elahlukileyo. Khumbula ukugcina igama nenani lingaguquguquki kwicandelo A.

1. What is the person's relationship with head of household?

1. *Buyintoni ubudlelwane bomntu kwintloko yendlu?*

1 = Head/acting head ~ *Yintloko/libambela ntloko*

2 = Husband/wife/partner ~ *Ngumnyeni/ngumfazi/liqabane*

3 = Son/daughter ~ *gunyana/yintombi*

4 = Adopted child ~ *Wamkelwe njengomntwana*

5 = Stepchild ~ *Ngumntwana womtshato wangaphambili*

6 = Brother/sister ~ *Ngumtakwethu/ngudadewethu*

7 = Parent ~ *Ngumzali*

8 = Parent-in-law ~ *Ngutatazala*

9 = Grand/great grand child ~ *Ngumzukulwana/ngumntwanan womntwana wakhe*

10 = Son/daughter-in-law ~ *Ngunyana/ngumolokazana*

11 = Brother/sister-in-law ~ *Ngumntakwethu/yindodakazi*

12 = Other relative ~ *Sesinye isizalwane*

13 = Non related person ~ *Ngumntu ongesosizalwane*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Head/ Acting head ~ Yintlo ko/lib ambel a ntloko									
1.										

2. Is the person male or female?

2. *Ingaba umntu yindoda okanye libhinqa?*

1 = Male ~ *Yindoda*

2 = Female ~ *Libhinqa*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.										

3. How old is the person? (in completed years - in whole numbers). Less than 1 year = 00

3. *Mingaphi iminyaka yomntu? (iminyaka egqityiweyo – kumanani apheleleyo). Ngaphantsi konyaka 1 =*

00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.										

4. What is the population group of the person?

4. *Uloluphi uhlanga lomntu?*

1 = Black African ~ *Ungumntu omnyama*

2 = Coloured ~ *Ungumntu webala*

3 = Indian or Asian ~ *Ulindiya okanye ngum-Eyshiya*

4 = White ~ *Ungumntu omhlophe*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.										

5. What is the marital status of the person?

5. *Ingaba umntu utshatile okanye hayi?*

1 = Married civil/religious ~ *Utshate ngokwasekuhlaleni/ecaweni*

2 = Married traditional/customary ~ *Utshate ngokwesiko /customary*

3 = Polygamous marriage ~ *Umtshato wesithembu*

4 = Living together like married partners ~ *Uyahhlalisana*

5 = Never married ~ *Zange utshate*

6 = Widower/widow ~ *Ngumhlalo/ngumhlolokazi*

7 = Separated ~ *Wahlukene*

8 = Divorced ~ *Uqhawule umtshato*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.										

6. What is the home language of the person?

6. *Loluphi ulwimi lwasekhaya lomntu?*

1 = Afrikaans ~ *Sisi-Afrikaans*

2 = English ~ *SisiNgesi*

3 = IsiNdebele ~ *SisiNdebele*

4 = IsiXhosa ~ *SisiXhosa*

5 = IsiZulu ~ *SisiZulu*

6 = Sepedi ~ *SiSepedi*

7 = Sesotho ~ *SiSesotho*

8 = Setswana ~ *SiSetswana*

9 = SiSwati ~ *SisiSwati*

10 = Tshivenda ~ *SiTshivenda*

11 = Xitsonga ~ *SiXitsonga*

12 = Other ~ *Lolunye*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.										

7. Which other language can the person understand?

7. *Loluphi olunye ulwimi aluqondayo umntu?*

1 = Afrikaans ~ *Sisi-Afrikaans*

2 = English ~ *SisiNgesi*

3 = IsiNdebele ~ *SisiNdebele*

4 = IsiXhosa ~ *SisiXhosa*

5 = IsiZulu ~ *SisiZulu*

6 = Sepedi ~ *SiSepedi*

7 = Sesotho ~ *SiSesotho*

8 = Setswana ~ *SiSetswana*

9 = SiSwati ~ *SisiSwati*

10 = Tshivenda ~ *SiTshivenda*

11 = Xitsonga ~ *SiXitsonga*

12 = Other ~ *Lolunye*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.										

8. What is the person's religion?

8. *Yeyiphi inkolo yomntu?*

1 = Mainline churches ~ *Zinkonzo ze-Mainline*

2 = Charismatic churches ~ *Zinkonzo ze-Charismatics*

3 = Pentecostal churches ~ *Zinkonzo zamaPentekoste*

4 = African Independent churches ~ *Zinkonzo ze-African Independent*

5 = Other Christian churches ~ *Zeziye iinkonzo zamaKrestu*

6 = Islam faith ~ *Yinkolo yamaSilamusi*

7 = Hindu faith ~ *Yinkolo yamaHindu*

8 = African Traditional Belief ~ *Yinkolo yamaSiko aseAfrika*

9 = Other religion (not mentioned above) ~ *Yenye inkolo (engakhankanywanga ngasentla)*

10 = No religious affiliation ~ *Awunankolo uzibandakanye kuyo*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.										

9. Does the person presently attend an educational institution?

9. *Ingaba kukho iziko lemfundo afunda kulo ngoku umntu?*

1 = Pre-school ~ *Lelamabanga okugala*

2 = School ~ *Lelamabanga angentla*

3 = College ~ *EKholejini*

4 = Technikon ~ *ETekhnikoni*

5 = University ~ *EYunivesithi*

6 = Adult education centre ~ *Kwiziko Lemfundo Yabadala*

7 = Other ~ *Kwelinye*

8 = None ~ *Alikho*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.										

10. What is the highest level of education that the person has successfully completed?

10. *Leliphi elona banga liphezulu lemfundo aligqibe ngempumelelo umntu?*

99 = No schooling ~ *Akafundanga*

0 = Grade 0 ~ *Ngumgangatho 0*

1 = Grade 1/Sub A ~ *Ngumgangatho 1/Libanga A*

2 = Grade 2/Sub B ~ *Ngumgangatho 2/Sub B*

3 = Grade 3/Standard 1 ~ *Ngumgangatho 3/ Libanga 1*

4 = Grade 4/Standard 2 ~ *Ngumgangatho 4/ Libanga 2*

5 = Grade 5/Standard 3 ~ *Ngumgangatho 5/ Libanga 3*

6 = Grade 6/Standard 4 ~ *Ngumgangatho 6/ Libanga 4*

7 = Grade 7/Standard 5 ~ *Ngumgangatho 7/ Libanga 5*

8 = Grade8/Standard 6/Form 1 ~ *Ngumgangatho 8/ Libanga 6/Ngu-Form 1*

9 = Grade9/Standard 7/Form 2 ~ *Ngumgangatho 9/ Libanga 7/ Ngu-Form 2*

10 = Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3/NTCI ~ *Ngumgangatho 10/ Libanga 8/ Ngu-Form 3/yi-NTCI*

11 = Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4/NTCII ~ *Ngumgangatho 11/ Libanga 9/ Ngu-Form 4/yi-NTCII*

12 = Grade 12/Standard10/Form 5/Matric/NTCIII ~ *Ngumgangatho 12/ Libanga 10/ Ngu-Form 5/yiMatriki/yi-NTCIII*

13 = Certificate with less than Grade 12 ~ *SiSatifiketi Esinomgangatho ongaphantsi kowe-12*

14 = Diploma with less than Grade 12 ~ *YiDiploma Enomgangatho ongaphantsi kowe-12*

15 = Certificate with Grade 12 ~ *SiSatifiketi Esinomgangatho we-12*

16 = Diploma with Grade 12 ~ *YiDiploma Enomgangatho we-12*

17 = Bachelors Degree ~ *SiSidanga*

18 = Bachelors Degree & Diploma ~ *SiSidanga & neDiploma*

19 = Honours degree ~ *SiSidanga se-Honours*

20 = Higher Degree (Masters, Doctorate) ~ *SiSidanga Esiphakamileyo (se-Masters, sobuGqirha)*

21 = Other ~ *Sesinye*

22 = Don't know ~ *Awusazi*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.										

11. Where are pre-school children taken care of?

11. *Balondolozwa phi abantwana besikolo sabaqalayo?*

1 = At home ~ *Ekhaya*

2 = Day care (paid day mother) ~ *Kulondolozo lwasemini (ngumama ohlawulwayo wasemini)*

3 = Crèche ~ *Kwindawo yokulondolozwa abantwana*

4 = Pre-primary ~ *Kwisikolo sabaqalayo*

5 = Other ~ *Kwenye indawo*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.										

12. What is the main reason why the person is not attending school currently? Ask question for children between 6 and 19 years old not attending school?

12. *Sesiphi esona sizathu sibangela ukuba abe akafundi umntu ngoku? Buza imibuzo malunga nabantwana abaneminyaka ephakathi kwe-6 kunye neli-19 ubudala abangafundiyo?*

1 = Pre-school child (not yet in school) ~ *Ngumntwana wesikolo sabaqalayo (akakabikho sikolweni)*

2 = Completed school and working already ~ *Usigqibele isikolo kwaye uyasebenza*

3 = Completed school and looking for job ~ *Usigqibile isikolo kwaye ukhangela umsebenzi*

4 = Left school and working ~ *Wasishiya isikolo kwaye uyasebenza*

5 = Left school and looking for job ~ *Wasishiya isikolo kwaye ukhangela umsebenzi*

6 = Too far ~ *Ukude kakhulu*

7 = No money ~ *Akukho mali*

8 = Pregnancy ~ *Ukhulelwe*

9 = Failed exams ~ *Utshone iimviwo*

10 = Marriage ~ *Ngumtshato*

11 = Family commitment (child minding, elderly persons, etc.) ~ *Zimbophelelo zosapho (ugcina umntwana, umntu omdala, njl njl.)*

12 = Illness ~ *Kukugula*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.										

13. What is the person's current employment status?

13. *Ithini imeko yomntu yokuphangela ngoku?*

1 = Employed ~ *Uqeshiwe*

2 = Unemployed ~ *Akageshwanga*

3 = Not applicable (younger than 15 and older than 65) ~ *Ayinakusetyenziswa (ungaphantsi kwe-15 kwaye umdala kunama-65)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.										

14. What is the main reason the person did not have work in the last month?

14. *Sesiphi esona sizathu sibangele ukuba umntu angabinawo umsebenzi kwinyanga edlulileyo?*

1 = Scholar or student ~ *Ngumfundi*

2 = Home-maker or housewife ~ *Ngumenzi wasekhaya okanye ngumfazi wasekhaya*

3 = Pensioner or retired person/too old to work ~ *Ungudli mhlalaphantsi okanye umdala kakhulu awunako ukusebenza*

4 = Unable to work due to illness or disability ~ *Awunako ukusebenze ngenxa yokugula okanye yokukhubazeka*

5 = Seasonal worker not working presently ~ *Ungumsebenzi wamaxesha athile ongasebenziyo ngoku*

6 = Choose not to work ~ *Ukhethe ukungasebenzi*

7 = Could not find work ~ *Awufumani umsebenzi*

8 = Not applicable (employed or younger than 15 and older than 65) ~ *Asinakusetyenziswa (uqeshiwe okanye ungaphantsi kwe-15 kwaye umdala kunama-65)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.										

15. If the person is not employed, how does he/she support him/herself?

15. *Ukuba umntu akaqeshwanga, uzixhasa njani?*

1 = Doing odds jobs ~ *Wenza imisebenzi ngamathuba athile*

2 = Supported by persons in the household ~ *Uxhaswa ngumntu osendlwini*

3 = Supported by persons not in the household ~ *Uxhaswa ngumntu ongekho endlwini*

4 = Supported by charity, church, welfare, etc. ~ *Uxhaswa ngesisa, yinkonzo, yintlo-ntle, njl njl.*

5 = Unemployed Insurance Fund (UIF) ~ *Nge-inshorensi eyingxowa-mali yabangaqeshwanga (UIF)*

6 = Old age or disability pension - government funded ~ *Ngomhlalaphantsi wabandala okanye wabakhubazekileyo – ngengxowa-mali kaRhulumente*

7 = Old age or disability pension - government funded ~ *Ngomhlalaphantsi wabandala okanye wabakhubazekileyo – ngengxowa-mali kaRhulumente*

8 = Savings or money previously earned ~ *Ngokonga okanye ngengeniso yangaphambili*

9 = Other sources ~ *Ngeminye imithombo*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.										

16. What is the main occupation of the person in the workplace?

16. *Ngowuphi owona msebenzi womntu kwindawo yokusebenza?*

1 = Legislators, senior officials and managers ~ *Lilungu lendlu yowiso-mithetho, abasebenzi abasebenzi abaphezulu kunye nabalawuli*

2 = Professionals ~ *Lichule*

3 = Technicians and associate professionals ~ *Ligcisa kunye nechule*

4 = Clerks ~ *Ngunobhala*

5 = Service workers, shop and market sales workers ~ *Ngumsebenzi wenkonzo, wevenkile kunye nokuba ngumthengisi*

6 = Skilled agricultural and fishery workers ~ *Ngabasebenzi abanezakhono kwezolomo nakwindawo zokuloba*

7 = Craft and related trades workers ~ *Umsebenzi wobugcisa kunye nowokuba ngumchweli*

8 = Plant and machine operators and assemblers ~ *Ukutyala kunye nokusebenzisa umatshini nokumisa*

9 = Elementary occupations ~ *Ukuba ngumeluli*

0 = Occupation NEC or unspecified ~ *Uyi-NEC okanye awuchazwanga*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.										

17. What is the income category per month (per year) that best describes the gross income of the person before tax?

17. *Loluphi udidi lwengeniso ngenyanga (ngonyaka) oluchaza ngcono ingeniso ephелеleyo yomntu phambi kwerhafu?*

1 = No income (No income) ~ *Akukho ngeniso (Akukho ngeniso)*

2 = R1 - R400 (R1 - R4 800)

3 = R401 - R800 (R4 801 - R9 600)

4 = R801 - R1 600 (R9 601 - R19 200)

5 = R1 601 - R3 200 (R19 201 - R38 400)

6 = R3 201 - R6 400 (R38 401 - R76 800)

7 = R6 401 - R12 800 (R76 801 - R153 600)

8 = R12 801 - R25 600 (R153 601 - R307 200)

9 = R25 601 - R51 200 (R307 201 - R614 400)

10 = R51 201 - R12 400 (R614 401 - R1 228 800)

11 = R12 401 - R24 800 (R1 228 801 - R2 457 600)

12 = R24 801 or more (R2 457 601 and more)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.										

18. Is this income earned?

18. *Ingaba le ngeniso ingeniswa?*

1 = Weekly ~ *Ngeveki*

2 = Monthly ~ *Ngenyanga*

3 = Seasonally ~ *Ngamathuba athile*

4 = Annually ~ *Ngonyaka*

5 = Other ~ *Ngokunye*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.										

19. How does the person usually travel to school or his/her workplace?

19. *Ingaba uhamba ngantoni umntu ukuya esikolweni okanye kwindawo asebenza kuyo?*

0 = Not applicable ~ *Akunakusetyenziswa*

1 = On foot ~ *Ngenyawo*

2 = By bicycle ~ *Ngebhayisikili*

3 = By motorcycle ~ *Ngesithuthuthu*

4 = By car as a driver ~ *Ngenqwelo-mafutha njengomqhubi*

5 = By car as a passenger ~ *Ngenqwelo-mafutha njengomkhweli*

6 = By minibus/taxi ~ *Ngetekisi*

7 = By bus ~ *Ngebhasi*

8 = By train ~ *Ngololiwe*

9 = Other ~ *Ngokunye*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.										

20. Does the person have a serious disability that prevents his/her/her full participation in life activities such as education, work and social life?

20. Ingaba umntu unokhubazeko olumandundu olumthintelayo ekuthatheni nkxaxheba ngokupheleleyo kwiintshukumo zobomi ezifana nemfundo, umsebenzi nakubomi basekuhlaleni?

0 = None ~ Alukho

1 = Sight (blind/severe visual limitation) ~ Ukubona (yimfama/kukubona okuninwe kakhulu)

2 = Hearing (deaf, profoundly hard of hearing) ~ Ukuva (sisithulu, ukuna nzima)

3 = Communication (speech impediment) ~ Lunxibelelwano (luthinteleko lokuthetha)

4 = Physical (e.g. needs wheelchair, crutches or prostheses; limb or hand usage limitations) ~ Ngokwasemzimbeni (umz. Ufuna isitulo esinamavili, iintonga okanye iintsimbi; umlenze okanye unyino lokusebenzisa isandla)

5 = Intellectual (serious difficulties in learning) ~ Ubukrelekrele (ubunzima bokwenene ekufundeni)

6 = Emotional (behavioural, psychological) ~ Ngokwemvakaleleo (ukuziphatha, engqondweni)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.										

Does the person own or have access to any of the following?

Ingaba umntu unako okanye uyakufumana oku kulandelayo?

1 = Yes ~ Ewe

2 = Have access to ~ Uyakufumana oku

3 = No ~ Hayi

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. Television ~ Umabonakude										
22. Refrigerator ~ Isikhenkcezisi										
23. Bicycle ~ Ibhayisikili										
24. Radio ~ Irediyo										
25. Bed ~ Ibhedl										
26. Watch or clock ~ Iwatshi okanye ixesha										
27. Books ~ Iincwadi										
28. Cell phone ~ Unomyayi										
29. Internet ~ I-Intanethi										
30. Reading newspapers ~ Ukufunda amaphepha										

SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD (Questions directed to the head or acting head of the household)
ICANDELO B: INDLU (Imibuzo ejoliswe kwintloko okanye kwibambela ntloko yendlu)

31. How long have you been a resident in this area?

31. *Unexesha elingakanani uhlala kule ngingqi?*

1 = Before 1990 ~ *Phambi ko-1990*

2 = 1990 to 1995 ~ *1990 ukuya 1995*

3 = 1996 to 2000 ~ *1996 ukuya 2000*

4 = 2001 to 2004 ~ *2001 ukuya 2004*

5 = 2005 (this year) ~ *2005 (kulo nyaka)*

	1
31.	

32. Which type of dwelling does this household occupy?

32. *Olu sapho luhlala kuhlobo olunjani lendawo yokuhlala?*

1 = House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard ~ *Kwindlu okanye kwisakhiwo sezitena esisimeleyo okanye kwisiza*

2 = Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials ~ *Kwindawo yokuhlala yamasiko/kwixande/kwisakhiwo esenziwe ngezixhobo zamasiko*

3 = Flat in a block of flats ~ *Kwiflethi ekudederhu lweeflethi*

4 = Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) ~ *Kwidolophu/Kuxinano/kwizindlu ezidibeneyo (kuntlu-enye, kuntlu-mbini okanye kuntlu-ntathu)*

5 = House/flat/room, in backyard ~ *Kwindlu/kwiflethi/kwigumbi, emva kwendlu*

6 = Informal dwelling/shack, in backyard ~ *Kwindawo yokuhlala engekho mthethweni/kwityotyombe, emva kwendlu*

7 = Informal dwelling/shack, NOT in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement ~ *Kwindawo yokuhlala engekho mthethweni/kwityotyombe, HAYI emva kwendlu, umze. Kwindawo yokuhlala engekho mthethweni/ematyotyombeni*

8 = Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property ~ *Kwigumbi/kwiflethi engasemva kwendlu kodwa kumhlaba okwabelwana ngawo*

9 = Caravan or tent ~ *Kwikharavana okanye kwintente*

10 = Not applicable (institutions) ~ *Akunakusetyenziswa (amaziko)*

	1
32.	

33. How many rooms, including kitchens, are in dwelling? (Count all rooms, but exclude bathrooms).

33. *Mangaphi amagumbi, kuquka negumbi lokuphekela, akwindawo yokuhlala? (Bala onke amagumbi, kodwa ungalibandakanyi igumbi lokuhlambela).*

	1
33.	

34. Does the dwelling accommodate students?

34. *Ingaba indawo yokuhlala iyabamkela abafundi?*

0 = No ~ *Hayi*

1 = 1 student ~ *Umfundi 1*

2 = 2 students ~ *Abafundi 2*

3 = 3 or more students ~ *Abafundi 3*

	1
34.	

35. What is the tenure status of the household?

35. *Ihini imeko yokuhlala kule ndlu?*

1 = Owned and fully paid off ~ *Ihlawulwe ngokupheleleyo kwaye yeyakho*

2 = Owned but not yet paid off ~ *Yeyakho kodwa ayikahlwulwa ngokupheleleyo*

3 = Rented ~ *Iyarentwa*

4 = Occupied rent-free ~ *Kuhlalwa ngaphandle kwerente*

5 = Not applicable (collective living quarters) ~ *Akunakusetyenziswa (kwindawo ehlangeneyo yokuhlala)*

	1
35.	

36. Has any adult in the household go hungry in the last 12 months because there wasn't enough food?

36. *Ingaba ukhona umntu omdala ebelamba kwinyanga ezi-12 kuba bekungekho kutya?*

1 = Never ~ *Akekho konke-konke*

2 = Seldom ~ *Unqabile*

3 = Sometimes ~ *Maxawambi*

4 = Often ~ *Qho*

5 = Always ~ *Lonke ixesha*

	1
36.	

37. Has any child (17 years and younger) in the household go hungry in the last 12 months because there wasn't enough food?

37. *Ingaba ukhona umntwana (one-17 leminyaka nangaphantsi) ebelamba kwinyanga ezi-12 kuba bekungekho kutya?*

1 = Never ~ *Akekho konke-konke*

2 = Seldom ~ *Unqabile*

3 = Sometimes ~ *Maxawambi*

4 = Often ~ *Qho*

5 = Always ~ *Lonke ixesha*

	1
37.	

38. During the past month, has any person suffered from any illnesses or injuries?

38. *Ngexesha lenyanga edlulileyo; ingaba kukho umntu ebenaso nasiphi na isigulo okanye umonzakalo?*

1 = None ~ *Akukho namnye*

2 = Flu or acute respiratory infection ~ *Umkhuhlane okanye ulwasulelo oluhlaselayo lokuphefumla*

3 = Diarrhoea ~ *Urhudo*

4 = Severe trauma (e.g. due to violence, motor vehicle accident, gunshot, assault, beating) ~ *Ukwenzakala kakhulu (ngenxa. yobundlobongela, yingozi yenqwelo-mafutha, kukudutyulwa, ukuhlatywa, ukubethwa)*

5 = TB or severe coughing with blood ~ *Isifo sephepha okanye ukukhohlela igazi okumandundu*

6 = Depression or mental illness ~ *Ukucinezeleka kwengqondo okanye ukugula ngengqondo*

7 = Diabetes ~ *Yiswekile*

8 = High or low blood pressure ~ *Luxinzelelo oluphezulu okanye olusezantsi lwegazi*

9 = HIV/Aids ~ *Yi-HIV/Aids*

10 = Other sexually transmitted disease ~ *Sesinye isisifo esidluliselwa ngesondo*

11 = Substance dependency ~ *Kuxhomekeko kwiziyobisi*

12 = Other illness or injury ~ *Sesinye isigulo okanye umonzakalo*

	1
38.	

39. What type of energy/fuel does this household mainly use for lighting?

39. *Loluphi olona hlobo lwamandla/lwesibaso esisetyenziswa yile ndlu ekukhanyiseni?*

1 = Electricity ~ *Ngumbane*

2 = Gas ~ *Yirhasi*

3 = Paraffin ~ *Yiparafini*

4 = Candles ~ *Likhendile*

5 = Solar ~ *Yisola*

6 = Other ~ *Kokunye*

	1
39.	

40. What type of energy/fuel does this household mainly use for cooking?

40. *Loluphi olona hlobo lwamandla/lwesibaso esisetyenziswa yile ndlu ekuphekeni?*

1 = Electricity ~ *Ngumbane*

2 = Gas ~ *Yirhasi*

3 = Paraffin ~ *Yiparafini*

4 = Solar ~ *Yisola*

5 = Wood ~ *Zinkuni*

6 = Coal ~ *Ngamalahle*

7 = Candles ~ *Yikhendile*

8 = Animal dung ~ *Ngamalongwe*

9 = Other ~ *Kokunye*

	1
40.	

41. What type of energy/fuel does this household mainly use for heating?

41. *Loluphi olona hlobo lwamandla/lwesibaso esisetyenziswa yile ndlu ekwenzeni shushu?*

- 1 = Electricity ~ *Ngumbane*
- 2 = Gas ~ *Yirhasi*
- 3 = Paraffin ~ *Yiparafini*
- 4 = Candles ~ *Yikhendile*
- 5 = Solar ~ *Yisola*
- 6 = Wood ~ *Zinkuni*
- 7 = Coal ~ *Ngamalahle*
- 8 = Animal dung ~ *Ngamalongwe*
- 9 = Other ~ *Kokunye*

	1
41.	

42. What is the household's main source of water?

42. *Yeyiphi indlela yamanzi esetyenziswayo kweli khaya?*

- 1 = Piped water (tap) inside dwelling ~ *Impompo yamanzi engaphakathi endlwini*
- 2 = Piped water (tap) inside yard ~ *Impompo yamanzi engaphakathi apha esizeni*
- 3 = Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m ~ *Impompo yamanzi esetyenziswa ngumntu wonke (ekawonke-wonke): emgama ungaphantsi kwama-200 eemitha*
- 4 = Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m ~ *Impompo yamanzi esetyenziswa ngumntu wonke: emgama ungaphezu kwama-200 eemitha*
- 5 = Borehole ~ *Amanzi aphuma kumngxuma wesitsala-manzi*
- 6 = Spring ~ *Amanzi omthombo*
- 7 = Rainwater tank ~ *Amanzi emvula aphuma etankini*
- 8 = Dam/pool/stagnant water ~ *Edamini/ Echibini / Amanzi amileyo*
- 9 = River/stream ~ *Emlanjeni / umsinga*
- 10 = Water vendor ~ *Amanzi athengiswayo*
- 11 = Other ~ *Enye*

	1
42.	

43. What is the main type of toilet facility that is available for use by this household?

43. *Loluphi olona hlobo loncedo lwendlu yangasese olufumanekayo nolusetyenziswayo leli khaya?*

- 1 = Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system) ~ *Indlu yangasese egungxulwayo (ephumela kuthungelwano lwemijelo ephantsi komhlaba)*
- 2 = Flush toilet (with septic tank) ~ *Indlu yangasese egungxulwayo (enetanki elibulala iintsholongwane)*
- 3 = Chemical toilet ~ *Indlu yangasese enamachiza abulala iintsholongwane*
- 4 = Pit latrine with ventilation ~ *Indlu yangasese engaphandle eyombiweyo engenisa okanye ikhuphe umoya*
- 5 = Pit latrine without ventilation ~ *Indlu yangasese engephandle engekuphi moya*
- 6 = Bucket latrine ~ *Indlu yangasese engaphandle esebenzisa amabhakethi*
- 7 = None ~ *Ayikho*

	1
43.	

44. How is the refuse or rubbish of this household taken care of?

44. *Kwenziwa njani ngenkunkuma kweli khaya?*

- 1 = Removed by local authority at least once a week ~ *Iyathathwa ngabasemagunyeni kanye ngeveki*
- 2 = Removed by local authority less often ~ *Iyathathwa ngabasemagunyeni kodwa hayi rhoqo*
- 3 = Communal refuse dump ~ *Ilahlwa kwindawo ekulahlwa kuyo inkunkuma ngumntu wonke*
- 4 = Own refuse dump ~ *Banendawo eyeyabo yokulahla inkunkuma*
- 5 = No rubbish disposal ~ *Akukho ndawo yakulahla inkunkuma*

	1
44.	

45. What kind of phone services does this household have?

45. *Loluphi uhlobo lwemfonomfono olusetyenziswa leli khaya?*

- 1 = Telephone in dwelling and cell-phone ~ *Imfonomfono yalapha endlwini nonomyayi*
- 2 = Telephone in dwelling only ~ *Imfonomfono yasendlwini kuphela*
- 3 = Cell-phone only ~ *Unomyayi kuphela*
- 4 = At a neighbour nearby ~ *Eyommelwane okufuphi kuwe*
- 5 = At a public telephone nearby ~ *Imfonomfono yomntu wonke ekufuphi kuwe*
- 6 = At another location nearby ~ *Imfonomfono ekwenye ilokishi ekufuphi kuwe*
- 7 = At another location, not nearby ~ *Infonomfono ekwenye ilokishi engekho kufuphi kuwe*
- 8 = No access to a telephone ~ *Akukho kwamfonomfono leyo*

	1
45.	

How do you feel about the condition of the following?

Uziva njani ngemeko yoku kulandelayo?

- 1 = Satisfied ~ *Wanelisekile*
- 2 = Dissatisfied ~ *Awanelisekanga*
- 3 = Uncertain ~ *Akuqinisekanga*

	1
46. Roads/streets ~ <i>Iindlela / izitalato</i>	
47. Streetlights ~ <i>Izibane ezikhanyisa ezitalatweni</i>	
48. Water ~ <i>Amanzi</i>	
49. Refuse disposal ~ <i>Ukuthuthwa kwenkunkuma</i>	

Does this household have access to the following facilities in the community in which you live? <i>Ingaba eli khaya liyakwazi ukufikelela kuncedo lwezinto zasekuhlaleni apho luhlala khona ezinje ngezi zilandelayo?</i> 1 = Yes ~ <i>Ewe</i> 2 = No ~ <i>Hayi</i> 3 = Uncertain ~ <i>Akuqinisekanga</i>		How do you feel about these facilities? <i>Uziva njani ngolu ncedo lawezi zinto zilandelayo?</i> 1 = Satisfied ~ <i>Wanelisekile</i> 2 = Dissatisfied ~ <i>Akwanelisekanga</i> 3 = Uncertain ~ <i>Akuqinisekanga</i>	
50. Crèche ~ <i>Indawo ekulondolozwa kuyo abantwana</i>		66. Crèche ~ <i>Indawo ekulondolozwa kuyo abantwana</i>	
51. Primary school ~ <i>Isikolo samabanga aphantsi</i>		67. Primary school ~ <i>Isikolo samabanga aphantsi</i>	
52. Clinic ~ <i>Iklinikhi</i>		68. Clinic ~ <i>Iklinikhi</i>	
53. Post Office ~ <i>Iposi</i>		69. Post Office ~ <i>Iposi</i>	
54. Community Hall ~ <i>Iholo lasekuhlaleni</i>		70. Community Hall ~ <i>Iholo lasekuhlaleni</i>	
55. Shop ~ <i>Iivenkile</i>		71. Shop ~ <i>Iivenkile</i>	
56. Home shop ~ <i>Iivenkile zasekhaya</i>		72. Home shop ~ <i>Iivenkile zasekhaya</i>	
57. Bus service ~ <i>Inkonzo yeebhasi</i>		73. Bus service ~ <i>Inkonzo yeebhasi</i>	
58. Taxi service ~ <i>Inkonzo yeteksi</i>		74. Taxi service ~ <i>Inkonzo yeteksi</i>	
59. Sport facility ~ <i>Uncedo kwezemidlalo</i>		75. Sport facility ~ <i>Uncedo kwezemidlalo</i>	
60. Recreational facilities (e.g. park) ~ <i>Uncedo ekusungulweni kweendawo zokuzonwabisa (umz. Ipaki)</i>		76. Recreational facilities (e.g. park) ~ <i>Uncedo ekusungulweni kweendawo zokuzonwabisa (umz. Ipaki)</i>	
61. Old age care ~ <i>Indawo ekulondolozwa kuyo abantu abadala</i>		77. Old age care ~ <i>Indawo ekulondolozwa kuyo abantu abadala</i>	
62. Library ~ <i>Ithala leencwadi</i>		78. Library ~ <i>Ithala leencwadi</i>	
63. Municipal offices ~ <i>Ii-ofisi zikaMasipala</i>		79. Municipal offices ~ <i>Ii-ofisi zikaMasipala</i>	
64. SAPS/law enforcement ~ <i>Inkonzo yesipolisa / Ukunikwa amalungelo kwezomthetho</i>		80. SAPS/law enforcement ~ <i>Inkonzo yesipolisa / Ukunikwa amalungelo kwezomthetho</i>	
65. Fire brigade ~ <i>Izicima-mlilo</i>		81. Fire brigade ~ <i>Izicima-mlilo</i>	