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INTRODUCTION

This report contains the findings of a socio-economic survey undertaken in Vredendal North¹ during January 1997. The survey was conducted by DATADESK (Department of Sociology, University of Stellenbosch) under the instructions of the Vredendal Transitional Council.

The main purpose of this study is to make available socio-economic characteristics of residents of Vredendal North to all interest groups concerned.

Test sample and estimated population

A probability test sample of 20% of occupied houses was taken from the total number of houses in Vredendal North. Where a second residence (back-yard structure) was found at a selected place of call, such houses were included as well. At the request of council members a number of interviews were also held with respondents in houses at the station (two interviews) and contract workers (three interviews) living in temporary housing in the area containing informal housing (Khayelitsha). Information on the latter two groups was not included in the report on the general characteristics of residents from Vredendal North, as the numbers in these two groups were too low and problems which they experience are characteristic of the specific circumstances which they live under. The one group consists of contract workers who do not live in the area throughout the year and come mainly from the former homeland areas in the Eastern Cape, and the other group lives geographically removed from Vredendal North. If these groups are excluded, the permanent population of Vredendal North is estimated at 1175. Two hundred and thirty five interviews were held and information is available for 1312 individuals. Only five refusals were encountered, and these were replaced with other randomly selected residences.

According to statistical theory, in 95% of cases results based on a test sample of this size should not differ from the actual population value by more than five percentage points (higher or lower)². Information in this report may therefore be used to generalise with regard to the total number of residents in Vredendal North.

Method of investigation

Information was gathered by means of personal interviews and focus group discussions. A structured questionnaire was used, compiled in consultation with representatives from the Vredendal North community following in-depth interviews and thorough testing.

The questionnaire consists of three sections. The first section pertains to the socio-economic characteristics of all residents from each residential unit involved in the test sample and is presented in the first section of the report. The following aspects were

¹ This residential area was a coloured group area under the Apartheid regime.

² Applied to the estimated population figure the actual figure should lie between 6232 and 6888.

covered: gender, age, marital status, women and their children, single-parenthood, home language, literacy, religion, skills, educational level, economic status, occupation, workplace and employer, income, source of income, transport to work and shopping, occurrence of disability, pre-school care, care of children whose parents do not live in Vredendal North, and school attendance of persons of school age. Information was also gathered in respect of persons who have moved to Vredendal North in the past five years. Household structure in terms of generations was also determined, as well as the dependency burden per household.

In the second section of the questionnaire respondents report on home ownership, type of housing, number and nature of rooms and facilities in the residence, and room density. Respondents' opinions on pre-paid power were also determined, as well as the type and number of vehicles per household.

Section three contains questions on facilities and services in the community and on development priorities for the town. Also included were questions to determine respondents' satisfaction or dissatisfaction with facilities and services in the community, as well as questions on the improvement of residents' living conditions in general. Respondents' opinions on safety and the possible causes of and solutions to crime in the town were determined. Respondents were also requested to evaluate the new local authority and to provide an indication of matters which the Council should attend to immediately. Opinions on and specific proposals for the utilisation of the vacant area facing the library were also obtained. Proposals for the utilisation thereof were also discussed during the focus groups.

Composition of focus groups

Eight focus group discussions were held, involving participants from the following categories of resident: children in primary school, children in high school, young employed persons, housewives, the elderly, ANC and NP leaders, and professional and business people from Vredendal North. Members of DATADESK facilitated these discussions.

Fieldwork

A team of twelve fieldworkers was recruited from the Vredendal North community. Training was provided in the principles of interviewing and the relevant questionnaire items.

Trial interviews were held by all fieldworkers, following which specific problems were resolved. Fieldwork co-ordinators were available throughout to help fieldworkers with any problems, to provide respondents with more information regarding the purpose of the survey, and to exercise strict control over the collection of data. An attempt was made throughout to enhance the reliability of data by applying extensive control procedures in understanding, recording and checking responses.

Report format

The information from the survey is presented in three sections. Section 1 pertains to the first part of the questionnaire in which information regarding socio-demographic characteristics of the residents of Vredendal North is included. In the second section information regarding the nature of housing in Vredendal North is presented. Section 3 deals with the respondents' evaluation of facilities and services, as well as with expectations regarding the development of the vacant area facing the community hall.

SECTION 1: CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS

One representative (the respondent³) from each relevant residence provided information with regard to him-/herself and the other members of the household. For the purposes of this investigation household is defined as a person or group of persons (whether family-related or not) who share a house.

1.1 Relationships and household structure

In 84.7% of all cases members of households are related, as against 15.3% where non-family form part of the household. More than half (58.3%) of households are characterised by a two-generation household structure. Three-generation households are found in nearly a third (31.1%) of cases.

Table 1: Number of generations per household

Number of generations	%
1	7.7
2	58.3
3	31.1
4	3.0
Total N	235

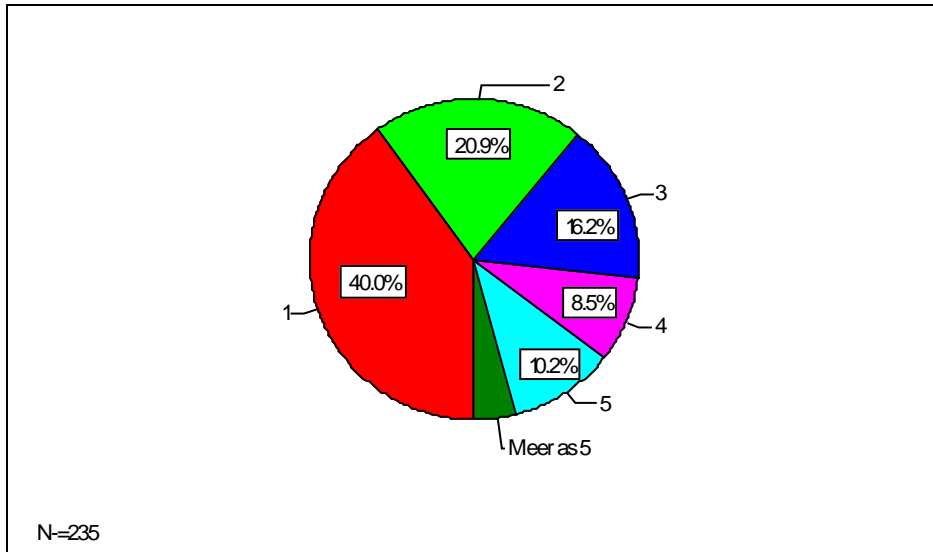
A useful way of further analysing the structure of multi-generation households is to distinguish between the dynamic units of such a household. In Vredendal North these minimum household units (MHUs) consist mostly of single adult persons who are not involved in a relationship with anyone in the house (e.g. a widow or single adult son), a married couple with or without dependent children, and/or a single parent with her/his children. An MHU is e.g. that person or group of persons who can move if housing should become available, can get married, etc.

The value of this distinction becomes apparent particularly when determining housing needs. For example, simply to have figures on household size and attempting to calculate the housing shortage accordingly is all but meaningless if no information is available on the composite parts of households (e.g. does a family have many dependent children or is there more than one family in the house?).

Figure 1 indicates that 60.9% of the total households in Vredendal North contain more than one MHU and 39.1% contain more than two MHUs. Reasons for this pattern are related to socio-economic position, culture with regard to cohabitation arrangements, housing backlogs, etc.

³ Respondents were persons 17 years and older who were available during the visits to houses and were of the opinion that they could provide information on the other residents. The majority (60.4%) of respondents were women and more than half of the total number of respondents (58.1%) were 40 years or older. As regards economic status, the majority (54%) were economically active, 35.7% were non-economically-active, and 10.2% were unemployed

Figure 1: Number of minimum household units



1.2 Gender and age composition

The residents⁴ of Vredendal North are composed of 50.3% women and 49.7% men. The Vredendal North community is characterised by a youthful age structure with more than half (52.9%) being younger than 25 years and slightly more than 70% being younger than 35 years.

More than a third (35.8%) of the total population are between the ages of 0 and 15 and approximately 4% of the total population are 60 or older.

⁴ Total number of residents in terms of sample.

Figure 2: Age-gender structure

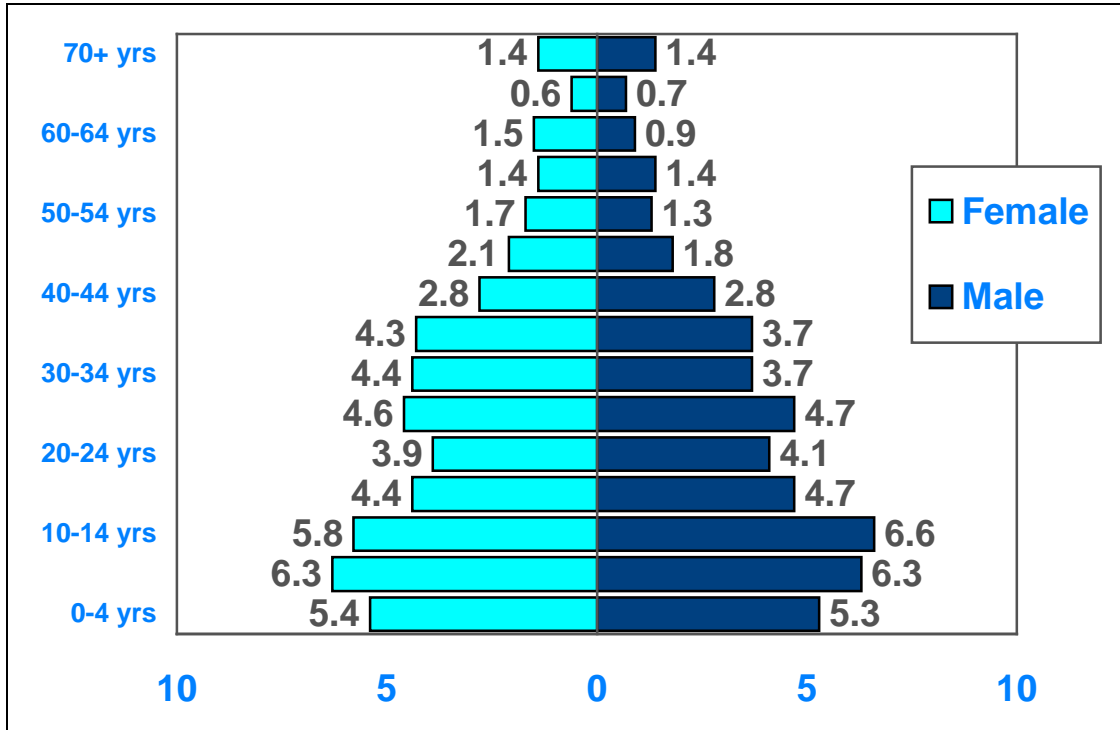
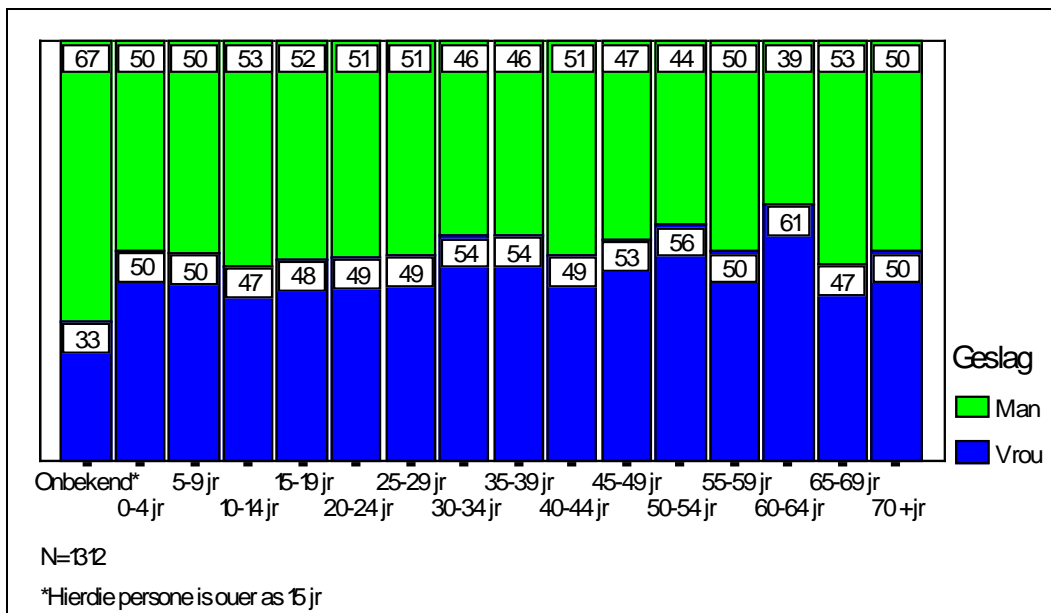


Figure 3: Age and gender composition¹



¹ Fig 3 Trans: Geslag: Gender; Man: Male; Vrouw: Female
 Onbekend: Unknown, Hierdie persone is ouer as 15 yrs: These persons are older than 15.

1.3 Marital status

Table 2: Marital status

Marital status	Col %
Never married	44.9
Married	44.4
Widowed	4.7
Live together	3.6
Divorced	1.6
Deserted	0.8
Total N	827

Approximately equal percentages of residents 16 years and older had never been married (44.9%) or were married (44.4%) at the time of the survey, whereas 4.7% were widows/widowers and 3.6% were living together. Nearly 2% were divorced, whilst 0.8% had been deserted by a spouse.

1.4 Home language and literacy

Afrikaans is the home language of 96.6% of residents, as against 2.6% with Xhosa, 0.5% with Sotho, 0.2% with English, and 0.1% with Xhosa and Afrikaans as home language. The majority (92.7%) of persons 16 years and older are able to read and write their home language, whilst 7.3% are able only to speak it.

1.5 Religious denomination

The majority of residents belong to five denominations, viz. the United Reformed Church (42.4%), Roman Catholic Mission (17%), Apostolic Faith Mission of South Africa (11.8%), the Methodist Church of South Africa (7.3%) and the Griekwa Independent Church (7.1%).

Table 3: Denomination

Denomination (religion)	Col %
United Reformed Church	42.4
Roman Catholic Mission	17.0
Apostolic faith mission of South Africa	11.8
Methodist Church	7.3
Griekwa Independent Church	7.1
Seven-day Adventists	2.6
Full Gospel Church	2.0
Other	1.6
African Zionist Church	1.3

(continued)

Denomination	Col %
Moslem(Islam)	1.1
Anglican Church	1.0
New Apostolic Church	0.8
AME Church	0.8
Pentecostal Protestant Church	0.7
Church of Christ	0.7
Namakwa Methodist Church	0.6
Baptist Church	0.4
No church	0.4
Congregational	0.2
Unspecified	0.2
Total N	1312

1.6 Women with children

During the survey in January 1997 a third (31.1%) of the total number of women 12 years and older did not (yet) have any children. Of the total number of women 12 years and older with children, a quarter (25.5%) had one child, 29.3% had two, 15.6% had three and 12.1% had four. The rest (10.6%) had five or more children.

Table 4: Number of children per woman

Number of children per woman	Col %
1	25.5
2	29.3
3	15.6
4	12.1
5	6.9
6	3.1
7	2.2
8	1.9
9	0.9
10	0.9
11	0.9
12	0.3
13	0.3
Total N	321

Barring 0.4% of the women, information is available with regard to women's age when they had their first child: more than three-quarters (79.1%) of the women were 24 years and younger when their first child was born (including 31.1% of 19 years and younger). In only 8.3% of all cases whom information is available for, the women concerned were 30 years or older when their first child was born.

The ages of women's youngest children were determined. Slightly more than half (57.7%) of the children are currently younger than 10 years old, and in 80.9% of all cases children are 19 years and younger. This is indicative of a large dependency burden.

During the survey 3.5% of women 12 years and older were pregnant. The majority (86.7%) of the group of pregnant women make use of the clinic services in Vredendal at the moment.

1.7 Single parents

In 33.3% of all households in Vredendal North one or more single parents⁵ are to be found. 75.9% of these households have one single parent, 18.5% have two, 4.6% have three and a further 0.9% have four single parents. Single parents account for 11.4% of the total number of residents 12 years and older, whereas female single parents account for nearly a third (32.1%) of the total number of women with children.

Nearly a quarter (24.1%) of the single parents are in the age category 25-29 years and more than half (50.5%) of single mothers are younger than 30 years.

Table 5: Single parents in terms of gender and age

Age	Gender		Total
	Female Col %	Male Col %	Col %
15-19 yrs	6.8		6.5
20-24 yrs	20.4	20.0	20.4
25-29 yrs	23.3	40.0	24.1
30-34 yrs	15.5		14.8
35-39 yrs	20.4		19.4
40-44 yrs	8.7	20.0	9.3
45-49 yrs	1.9	20.0	2.8
50-54 yrs	2.9		2.8
Total N	103	5	108

⁵ Single parents with dependent children under 20 years of age. In this instance one child of 20 was included as this person is not employed and not looking for work either and is thus still a dependant. Approximately 95% of the single parents are women, as against 5% men.

Figure 4: Job status of single parents

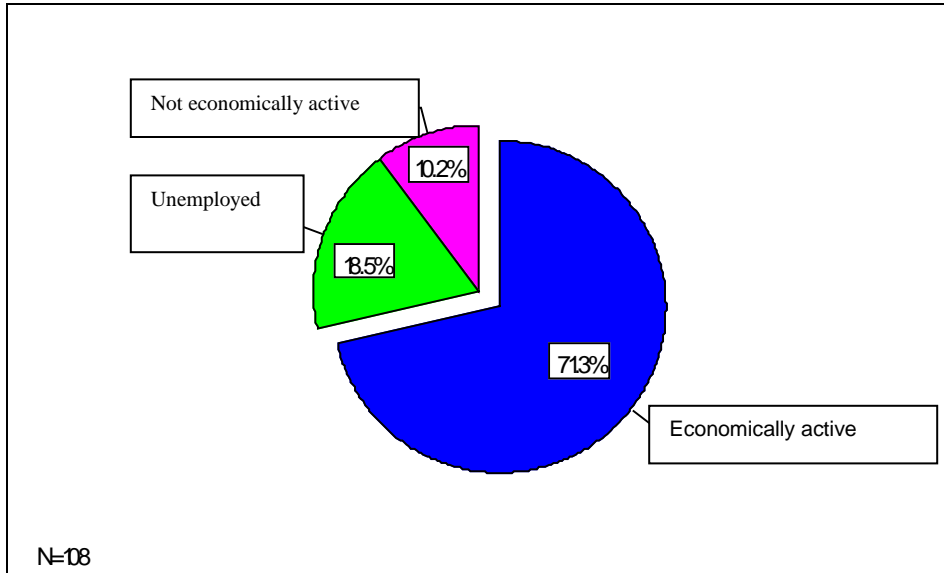


Table 6: Source of income of single parents

Source of income	Col %
Salary	39.6
Salary + private maintenance	28.1
Private maintenance	8.3
Salary + state subsidy	7.3
State subsidy	6.3
Salary + state subsidy + private maintenance	4.2
State subsidy + private maintenance	3.1
State subsidy + other family send money	1.0
Salary + money for looking after other children	1.0
Other income + state subsidy	1.0
Total N	96

Some 89% of all single parents have an income. Of this group the majority earn a salary (consisting of 39.6% earning only a salary and 40.6% earning a salary in combination with other sources of income). Some 8% of the total group of single parents obtain their only income from private maintenance, whereas 35.4% receive this source in combination with other sources of income. Slightly more than 17% of all single parents and nearly a fifth (19.8%) of all single parents with a source of income receive a single-parent subsidy from the state.

A third (33.2%) of the other parents of children of single parents also live in Vredendal, whereas 8.2% live somewhere in the vicinity of Vredendal (nearby towns or farms). Slightly more than a quarter (25.5%) are located farther away from Vredendal, 17.9% are deceased and in 12% of cases the household does not know where this person is. Slightly more than 3% of the other parents are in gaol.

Table 7: Location of other parent

Other parent	Col %
In Vredendal	33.2
Farther away	25.5
Deceased	17.9
Unknown	12.0
Somewhere in the vicinity	8.2
In gaol	3.3
Total N	184

Barring those parents that are deceased or unknown (29.9% of the total number of cases), half of the single parents receive private maintenance from the other parent of their child(ren). The single parents that do receive private maintenance receive it mostly (81.4%) on a regular basis, as against 7% who receive it on an irregular basis. A further 9.3% receive private maintenance as well as other articles, e.g. clothing, from the other parent of the child(ren). Slightly more than 2% of the single parents receive no financial maintenance for their child(ren), but they do receive material articles. As regards the extent of maintenance, half of the single parents receive R150 and less p.m.

Of that group of single parents that receive no private maintenance, the majority (58.1%) have not (yet) attempted to ask or sue the other parent for maintenance.

Slightly less than a fifth (17.6%) of single parents in Vredendal North receive a single-parent subsidy from the state. More than half (52.6%) of this group receive R430 or less p.m., whereas approximately 21% receive R700 p.m. from the state.

Slightly more than 28% of single parents' children are younger than five years, 57.6% are younger than 10 years and in total 88% are younger than 15. Approximately 58% of the children go to school and the majority (79.4%) of those pupils are in primary school.

1.8 Absent parents

Children whose parents do not live in Vredendal North and who have been left in the care of grandparents and/of other family members account for 11.4% of the total number of children who are 20 years and younger⁶. Approximately 41% of the children are younger than 10 years.

⁶ One child of 20 was included in this figure as this person is still at school, implying a measure of dependency.

Table 8: Children of absent parents in terms of gender and age

Age	Gender		Total
	Female Col %	Male Col %	Col %
0-4 yrs	22.2	17.9	20.0
5-9 yrs	22.2	21.4	21.8
10-14 yrs	22.2	35.7	29.1
15-19 yrs	29.6	25.0	27.3
20-24 yrs	3.7		1.8
Total N	27	28	55

More than three quarters (79.6%) of the children's mothers are single parents, as against 3.7% of the fathers. In 16.7% of cases children's parents are not single parents and live elsewhere as husband and wife, whereas 1.8% of the children's parents are deceased.

More than half (56.5%) of the absent parent(s) regularly send money for the households looking after their children, whereas 10.9% send money irregularly. In 30.9% of all cases the parents concerned make no contribution, whilst 1.8% of the children's parents are both deceased. Although some absent parents make bigger contributions (up to R500 p.m.), in most cases (85%) it varies from R70 to R300 p.m.

1.9 Children in foster-care

Approximately 2.3% of all children 19 years and younger have been placed in foster-care in households in Vredendal North by the state. The majority (85.7%) of the children in foster-care were attending school at the time of the survey and the majority (71.4%) are between 9 and 14 years of age. Foster-care subsidies received vary from R135 p.m. to R1200 p.m. (with the majority receiving R350 and less p.m.).

1.10 Care for pre-school children

Almost three-quarters (72.9%) of the pre-school children are cared for at home, whilst 22.6% attend a crèche/nursery school and 4.5% are left in paid day-care.

1.11 Children of school-going age

Children attending school account for 28.1% of all residents.

Children from 6 to 19 years who are not attending school (n=40) consist of those who have already completed/left school and are working (17.5%) or are still looking for work (30%), 12.5% who do not attend school due to illness, and pre-school six-year-olds (10%). Of the rest, 10% are not ready for school yet according to their parents, 7.5% are undergoing post-school training, 2.5% are currently pregnant and 10% are not attending school due to various other reasons.

Table 9: Children attending school: standard in terms of age

School standard	Age				Total
	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
Grade 1	45.0	0.6			16.0
Grade 2	24.0	0.6			8.7
Std 1	20.9	7.4			10.6
Std 2	10.1	9.3	1.3		7.9
Std 3		22.8			10.0
Std 4		15.4	2.6		7.3
Std 5		17.3	2.6		8.1
Std 6		16.7	6.6		8.7
Std 7		8.0	17.1		7.0
Std 8		1.9	23.7		5.7
Std 9			23.7		4.9
Std 10			22.4	100.0	5.1
Special class	129	162	76	2	369
Total N					

More than two-thirds (68.6%) of the total number of pupils are still in primary school. The largest percentage (16%) of the total number of pupils are currently in Grade 1. Half of the total number of high-school pupils are in Std 6 and 7, as against 16.4% in matric.

1.12 Educational level

Barring children under 15 who left school due to health reasons, no information on their level of education is available for 1.1% of the total number of residents who have completed their schooling.

Of the rest who are no longer at school:

- 11.5% have had no formal schooling
- 31.5% have completed a primary-school standard (39% of this group of people have completed Std 5)
- 23.3% have completed Std 6 or Std 7
- 10.2% have completed Std 8
- 7.3% have completed Std 9, and
- 16.4% have matriculated.

Table 10: Educational level in terms of gender

Standard	Gender		Total
	Female Col %	Male Col %	Col %
None	12.2	10.7	11.5
Grade 1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Grade 2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Std 1	1.8	2.2	2.0
Std 2	3.3	2.8	3.0
Std 3	4.8	5.5	5.2
Std 4	7.9	8.5	8.2
Std 5	12.7	11.6	12.2
Std 6	15.2	14.3	14.8
Std 7	7.6	9.4	8.5
Std 8	11.2	9.1	10.2
Std 9	6.9	7.7	7.3
Std 10	15.5	17.4	16.4
Total N	394	363	757

A statistical analysis of educational level in terms of gender indicates that in this case there is no statistically significant relation between these two variables.

Approximately 12% of the total number of residents who have completed schooling have obtained post-school qualifications. Slightly more than half (51.1%) of this group have obtained a certificate, 42.4% a diploma, 5.4% B degrees, and 1.1% an M degree.

In terms of gender 11.6% of the total number of women and 12.6% of the total number of men who have completed schooling have had post-school training. More than half (51%) of the group who have had post-school training have received certificates, mainly for security and education training. Of the group who have received diplomas (42.4% of the total), a larger percentage of women than men (54.3% of the women and 30.4% of the men) have done so, mainly in education or nursing.

Table 11: Post-school qualification in terms of gender

Qualification	Gender		Total
	Female Col %	Male Col %	Col %
Certificate	37.0	65.2	51.1
Diploma	54.3	30.4	42.4
B degree	6.5	4.3	5.4
M degree	2.2		1.1
Total N	46	46	92

The fields in which post-school qualifications were obtained have been set out in Table 12. The majority of qualifications were obtained in the education (26.1%), safety and security (14.1%), medical training e.g. first aid (7.6%), nursing (6.5%) and administrative/secretarial (6.5%) fields.

Table 12: Field of post-school training

Field	Qualification				Total
	Certificate Col %	Diploma Col %	B degree Col %	M degree Col %	Col %
Education	14.9	38.5	20.0	100.0	26.1
Computers/computer science	8.5	2.6	20.0		6.5
Nursing	2.1	7.7			4.3
Other medical training	10.6	5.1			7.6
Religion	2.1	2.6			2.2
Administrative and secretarial	8.5	2.6	20.0		6.5
Commerce and management	4.3	5.1	20.0		5.4
Marketing and sales	4.3				2.2
Safety and security	17.0	12.8			14.1
Mechanic	6.4				3.3
Hairdresser		5.1			2.2
Sewing		2.6			1.1
Panel-beater		2.6			1.1
Literacy training		2.6			1.1
Other trade	6.4	2.6			4.3
Other	6.4	5.1			5.4
Unknown	8.5	2.6	20.0		6.5
Total N	47	39	5	1	92

1.13 Current training

Only 1.6% of residents who have completed/left school were completing a further certificate/diploma (75% of the group undergoing training) or degree (25%) at the time of the survey, whilst 10% were busy with school education. Fields which the said training was taking place in have been presented in Table 13: the majority were undergoing training in commerce and management (41.7%) and education (33.3%).

Table 13: Field of current training

Field of current training	Training		Total
	Certificate/ diploma Col %	Degree Col %	Col %
Commerce and management	33.3	66.7	41.7
Education	33.3	33.3	33.3
Nursing	11.1		8.3
Safety and security	11.1		8.3
Natural science	11.1		8.3
Total N	9	3	12

1.14 Skills

First and second skills were specified for 43.4% and 1.6% respectively of residents 16 years and older. Important first skills for women include: sewing, knitting and/or crochet (52.4%), cooking and baking (30%) and general housework (4.3%). Gardening (36.5%), appliance and machine repairs (14.2%), skills in the building industry (13.5%), woodworking (12.2%) and vehicle repairs (6.1%) were indicated as particular first skills for men.

Table 14: First skill in terms of gender

Skill	Gender		Total
	Female Col %	Male Col %	Col %
Sewing, knitting and/or crochet	52.4	2.0	31.6
Gardening	1.0	36.5	15.6
Cooking and baking	30.0	1.4	18.2
Building and related skills	0.5	13.5	5.9
Woodwork	0.5	12.2	5.3
Welding		0.7	0.3
Appliance and machine repairs		14.2	5.9
Vehicle repairs	0.5	6.1	2.8
Nursing	1.0		0.6
Making toys and ornaments		0.7	0.3
General handiwork	0.5	2.0	1.1
Hairdressing	1.9	0.7	1.4
Financial/administrative and computer skills	2.9	1.4	2.2
Art	2.9	6.1	4.2
Childcare	0.5		0.3
Leadership/communication	1.4	2.7	2.0
General housework	4.3		2.5
Total N	210	148	358

Table 15: First skill in terms of job status

Skill	Job status			Total
	Economicall y active Col %	Unemploye d Col %	Not economically active Col %	Col %
Sewing, knitting and/or crochet	27.3	27.1	43.6	31.6
Gardening	20.0	6.8	11.7	15.6
Cooking and baking	14.6	23.7	22.3	18.2
Building and related skills	7.3	5.1	3.2	5.9
Woodwork	3.4	15.3	3.2	5.3
Welding			1.1	0.3
Appliance and machine repairs	7.8	3.4	3.2	5.9
Vehicle repairs	3.9	1.7	1.1	2.8
Nursing	0.5		1.1	0.6
Making toys and ornaments			1.1	0.3
General handiwork	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.1

Continued

Skill	Job status			Total
	Economically active	Unemployed	Not economically active	
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
Hairdressing	1.0	5.1		1.4
Financial/administrative and computer skills	3.4		1.1	2.2
Art	5.4	1.7	3.2	4.2
Childcare		1.7		0.3
Leadership/communication	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.0
General housework	2.0	5.1	2.1	2.5
Total N	205	59	94	358

Table 16: Second skill in terms of gender

Skill	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
	Col %	Col %	Col %
Sewing, knitting and/or crochet	50.0		30.8
Gardening		20.0	7.7
Cooking and baking	25.0		15.4
Woodwork		20.0	7.7
Welding		20.0	7.7
Vehicle repairs		20.0	7.7
Financial/administrative and computer skills	12.5		7.7
General housework	12.5		7.7
Other		20.0	7.7
Total N	8	5	13

Table 17: Second skill in terms of job status

Skill	Job status			Total
	Economically active	Unemployed	Not economically active	
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
Sewing, knitting and/or crochet	28.6		50.0	30.8
Gardening	14.3			7.7
Cooking and baking	14.3		25.0	15.4
Woodwork		50.0		7.7
Welding			25.0	7.7
Vehicle repairs	14.3			7.7
Financial/administrative and computer skills	14.3			7.7
General housework	14.3			7.7
Other		50.0		7.7
Total N	7	2	4	13

1.15 Disabilities

Disabilities occur in 1.3% of the total number of residents and more than half (58.8%) of these persons are motor-disabled. Equal percentages of 11.1% each are mentally retarded or deaf, as against 5.9% each that are deaf or mentally deranged or suffer from epilepsy.

1.16 Driver's licence

Nearly 18% of the total number of residents 18 years and older have driver's licences. More than three-quarters (78.1%) of this group are licensed to drive a (light) motor vehicle, whilst 12.4% and 2.9% have licences for heavy vehicles and a combination of the aforesaid respectively.

Table 18: Driver's licences

Driver's licence	Col %
Car licence	78.1
Heavy vehicle	12.4
Motorbike licence	4.4
Car + heavy vehicle	2.9
Special vehicle	1.5
Car + heavy vehicle + special vehicle	0.7
Total N	137

1.17 New residents

Approximately 10% of current residents are newcomers who have moved to Vredendal North during the past five years. The majority (82.3%) of this group have never lived in Vredendal North before. Of the total group of newcomers most (17.6%) came from farms in the vicinity, 14% came from Cape Town and approximately 10% came from the former Transkei.

Table 19: Place where newcomers came from

	Col %
From farm in vicinity	17.6
Cape Town	14.0
Former Transkei	9.6
Klawer	8.1
Springbok	7.4
Koekenaap	6.6
Namibia	4.4
Steinkopf	4.4
Clanwilliam	4.4
Lamberts Bay	3.7
Piketberg	3.7
Swellendam	2.9
Vredendal North	2.9
Nieuwhoudtville	2.9
Graafwater	2.2
Rietpoort	1.5

Wellington	1.5
Former Ciskei	0.7
Spruitdrift	0.7
Vredenburg	0.7
Total N	136

The majority (61.8%) of the total number of newcomers are not economically active, 29.4% have formal jobs and 8.8% are unemployed. Barring children younger than 15 years, the corresponding percentages are: 31.6% not economically active, 52.6% economically active and 15.8% unemployed.

Table 20: Newcomers in terms of age and job status

Age	Job status			Total
	Economically active	Unemployed	Not economically active	
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
0-4 yrs	0.0	0.0	26.2	16.2
5-9 yrs	0.0	0.0	26.2	16.2
10-14 yrs	0.0	0.0	19.0	11.8
15-19 yrs	7.5	16.7	9.5	9.6
20-24 yrs	2.5	25.0	2.4	4.4
25-29 yrs	22.5	25.0	0.0	8.8
30-34 yrs	15.0	8.3	1.2	5.9
35-39 yrs	30.0	25.0	4.8	14.0
40-44 yrs	10.0	0.0	1.2	3.7
45-49 yrs	5.0	0.0	2.4	2.9
50-54 yrs	2.5	0.0	1.2	1.5
55-59 yrs	5.0	0.0	4.8	4.4
60-64 yrs	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7
Total N	40	12	84	136

Table 21: Main reason for moving (excluding children)

Main reason	Col %
Husband came here to work/moved with husband	26.2
Got a job here	24.6
Came here to look for a job	11.5
Medical reasons	8.2
Due to poor circumstances on farm	6.6
Husband came here to look for job	4.9
With family	3.3
Moved to family	3.3
Could not live on farm any longer	3.3
Other reasons	3.3
Got a job and house in Vredendal	1.6
Moved with friends	1.6
Better housing in Vredendal	1.6
Total N	61

Not accounting for the children (55.1% of the total number of newcomers) who moved to Vredendal North with their parents, the main reasons why adults moved to the town were as follows: Spouse got a job in or was transferred to Vredendal, got a job in Vredendal themselves, came here to look for a job, moved to Vredendal for medical reasons or due to poor circumstances on farms (see Table 21).

More than half (55.7%) of the newcomers indicated that they did have family/in-laws and/or friends in Vredendal, but that this had not played a decisive role in their decision to move to the town. Approximately 31% knew no-one in the town before moving, 5.7% were assisted by family and/or friends in finding a job and accommodation in Vredendal, 4.3% could live with family and/or friends after moving to the town, and 2.9% found a job in Vredendal with the help of family and/or friends.

The majority (43.1%) of adults who moved to Vredendal recently already had a job here or found one fairly quickly after moving. Slightly more than a third (34.7%) only found a job in town or nearby after a longer period of time, as against 22.2% who did not want a job when moving here (majority retired or housewives without any other work).

1.18 Residents of Khayelitsha residential area

Persons living in the Khayelitsha area previously lived in other towns in the vicinity (e.g. Klaver, Koekenaap and Nieuwoudtville), on farms in the vicinity, in the former homelands, in the Eastern Cape or in Cape Town. The majority moved to Vredendal to look for a job, because housing was available in this part of the town or because they could not work or live on farms any longer. Some plan on moving to other houses – mostly council houses – in Vredendal in the future.

1.19 Job status

Of the total number of residents in Vredendal North 33.9% are economically active, as against 56.8% who are not economically active and 9.3% who are unemployed.⁷

⁷ The economically active (EA) population refers to all persons working for an income, whilst not economically active (NEA) includes all persons who do not work and are not looking for work either. Unemployed persons are actively looking for a job.

Figure 5: Job status

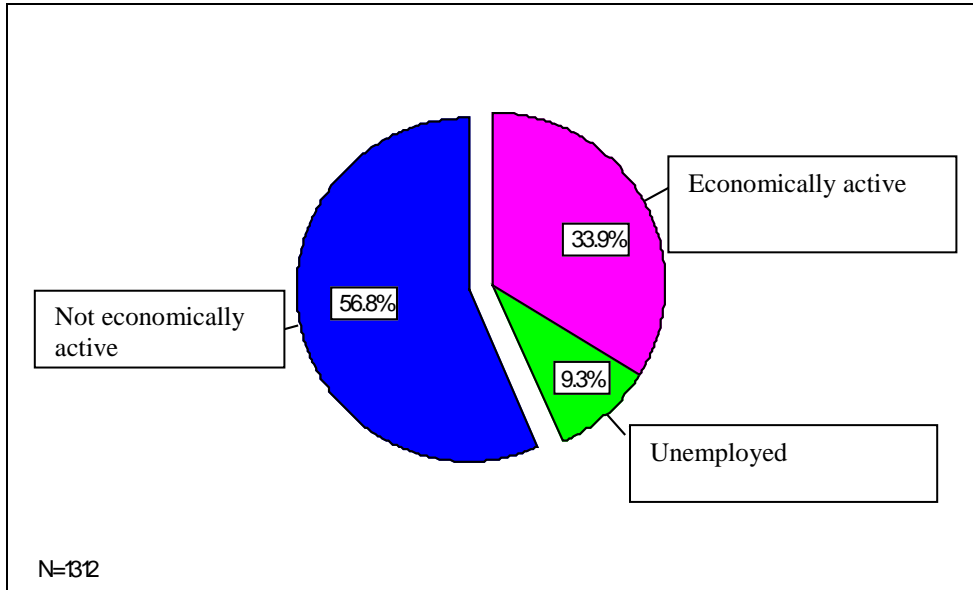


Table 22: Job status of all residents and persons 15 years and older in terms of gender

Job status	All residents	Persons 15 years and older
	Col %	Col %
Economically active		
Female	29.8	45.8
Male	38.0	60.0
Total	33.9	52.7
Total N	445	443
Unemployed		
Female	11.1	17.0
Male	7.5	12.0
Total	9.3	14.5
Total N	122	122
Not economically active		
Female	59.1	37.2
Male	49.7	28.0
Total	56.8	32.7
Total N	745	275
Total N	1312	840

Analyses in terms of age and gender (see Table 22) indicate that 52.7% of the total number of residents 15 years and older had a job during the survey, 14.5% were unemployed and 32.7% were not economically active. As regards men and women (15 years and older), the corresponding percentages were: 45.8% of the women and 60% of

the men had a job, 17% of the women and 12% of the men were unemployed, whilst 37.2% of the women and 28% of the men were not economically active.

1.19.1 Economically active population

Approximately 34% of the total number of residents and 52.7% of residents 15 years and older work for an income.

Table 23: Occupation in terms of gender

Occupation	Female Col %	Male Col %	Total Col %
• Farm, agricultural and related work	8.1	6.4	7.2
Permanent farm worker	1.5	1.6	1.6
Seasonal work: farm	6.6	4.4	5.4
Farm-related work	0.0	0.4	0.2
• Service occupations	40.5	8.0	22.5
Domestic worker	22.3	0.0	9.9
Gardener	0.0	2.4	1.3
Safety and security service	1.0	3.6	2.5
Child-minder	1.5	0.0	0.7
Waiter	1.5	0.0	0.7
Hairdresser	1.5	0.0	0.7
Cleaner	5.6	0.4	2.7
Other service occupations, e.g. petrol pump attendant, chair assistant	7.1	1.6	4.0
• Clerical and sales work	26.4	9.6	17.2
Secretarial and administrative work	2.0	1.2	1.6
Sales person/cashier	19.3	5.2	11.5
Clerk	4.6	2.4	3.4
Stock controller	0.5	0.8	0.7
• Transport and delivery	0.0	6.5	3.6
Driver	0.0	6.5	3.6
• Trade	1.5	18.8	11.1
Building contractor	0.0	0.8	0.4
A trade in building industry	0.0	5.2	2.9
Artisan	0.0	3.2	1.8
Mechanic	0.0	4.0	2.2
Panel-beater	0.0	1.6	0.9
Electrician	0.0	2.0	1.1
Trade in food industry, e.g. butcher	1.5	2.0	1.8
• Mine and factory work	3.0	9.6	6.6
Supervisor	1.0	1.2	1.1
Operator	0.0	5.6	3.1
Packer	1.0	0.4	0.7
General factory worker	1.0	1.6	1.3
Mine worker	0.0	0.8	0.4
• Professional and semi-professional work	14.7	8.4	11.1
Teacher	8.1	2.0	4.7
Nurse	2.0	0.0	0.9
Marketer and sales manager	0.5	2.0	1.3
Manager of business	0.5	1.6	1.1
Own and sell for own business	3.6	2.4	2.9
Minister	0.0	0.4	0.2

(continued)

Occupation	Female Col %	Male Col %	Total Col %
• General labourers/helpers	5.6	30.2	19.3
Labourers	5.6	30.2	19.3
• Other	0.5	0.8	0.7
Other occupations (e.g. printer, sheep-shearer)	0.5	0.8	0.7
Total N	197	248	445

More than a fifth (22.3%) of all female workers work as domestics, whilst 19.3% and 8.1% respectively are involved in sales and teaching. Slightly more than 6% of women are seasonal workers on farms in the vicinity. Approximately 30% of the economically active men are general labourers, 6.5% work in the transport industry as drivers, 5.6% are machine operators and equal percentages of 5.2% each work as sales persons and tradesmen in the building industry. Table 23 provides a complete analysis of occupations in terms of gender.

Table 24: Place of work

Place of work	Col %
Vredendal	83.6
Farm in vicinity	7.6
Lutzville	2.5
Klawer	1.3
Cape Town	1.3
Varying- different places	0.7
Vredendal North	0.4
Springbok	0.4
Clanwilliam	0.4
Tulbagh	0.4
Neondale	0.2
Redelinghuys	0.2
Koekenaap	0.2
Spruitdrift	0.2
Paarl	0.2
Total N	445

Table 24 indicates that the biggest percentage of workers work in Vredendal town (83.6%) and on farms in the district (7.6%). The rest commute to other towns for work, as far as Cape Town, Springbok and the Paarl.

The majority (61.6%) of all workers work 5 days per week, 23.4% work more than 5 days, 7.2% work less than 5 days and 7.9% work for a varying number of days (some less than 5 days and others more than 5 days) per week.

Most important employers include: private sector (61.6%), the government (13.3%) and private persons (9.4%).

Table 25: Employer

Employer	Col %
Private sector	61.6
Government	13.3
Private person	9.4
Farmer	9.0
Self-employed	6.1
Church	0.7
Total N	445

In 46.5% of cases working people are transported to their places of employment per taxi, whilst 16.2% walk, and transport is provided by employers in 16% of cases. Slightly more than 12% use their own cars to get to work.

Table 26: Transport to work

Transport to work	Col %
Taxi	46.5
Walk	16.2
Employer provides transport	16.0
Own car	12.4
N/A – work from home	3.6
Lift club	2.7
Walk + taxi	1.3
Bus	0.7
Bicycle	0.4
Walk + employer provides transport	0.2
Total N	445

1.19.1a Seasonal workers

Approximately 5.4% of the economically active population are seasonal workers on farms and in packaging factories nearby. Women account for more than half (54.2%) of all workers in this category. Approximately 62% of female seasonal workers are younger than 30, as against nearly 82% of the men.

The majority (83.3%) of seasonal workers have been involved in seasonal work for a period of less than a year to two years. The rest (16.7%) have already been doing this type of work for three to four years.

The biggest percentage (37.5%) of seasonal workers are economically active in this occupation for three months of the year. A quarter are seasonal workers for four months of the year, 16.7% for five months and equal percentages of 4.2% each for one and six months of the year. Approximately 12% work on farms throughout the year, but have been appointed as seasonal workers (as against permanent status).

The majority (83.3%) of seasonal workers plan on doing the same work during the next season.

1.19.2 Unemployed population

During the survey 9.3% of the total number of residents and 14.5% of residents 15 years and older were unemployed.

The majority (44.3%) of the unemployed persons had already been unemployed for more than two years at the time of the survey, approximately 23.8% had been unemployed for a period of three months or less, whilst 9% had been unemployed for a period of 10-12 months, 6.6% for 7-9 months, 5.7% for 4-6 months, 5.7% for 22-24 months and 4.9% for 13-15 months.

Apart from 26.2% who had never worked before (mostly people who had left school recently) the majority of the unemployed had previously been economically active in service occupations (mostly as domestic workers), clerks and general labourers (see Table 27).

Table 27: Previous job of unemployed persons

Previous job	Col %
Has never worked	26.2
Domestic	15.6
Clerk	9.0
General labourer	8.2
Other service occupations	6.6
Seasonal work: factory	4.1
Sales occupations	4.1
Bricklayer	4.1
Factory work	3.3
Teacher	2.5
Seasonal work: farm	1.6
Permanent farm worker	1.6
Child-minder	1.6
Nursing	1.6
Plumber	0.8
Artisan	1.6
Manager of business	1.6
Transport and delivery	1.6
Seamstress	0.8
Seasonal work: factory and farm	0.8
Gardening	0.8
Piecework in wine cellar	0.8
Safety and security	0.8
Total N	122

Table 28: Type of job sought by unemployed

Type of job sought	Col %
Any job	39.3
Domestic	11.5
Clerical work	9.0
Sales work	6.6
Other service occupations	5.7
Building	4.9
Trade	4.1
Safety and security	3.3
Seamstress	2.5
Nursing	2.5
Gardening	1.6
Secretarial and administrative work	1.6
Hairdresser	1.6
Transport and delivery	1.6
Permanent farm work	0.8
Seasonal work on farm	0.8
Store worker	0.8
Education	0.8
Occupation unspecified	0.8
Total N	122

Nearly 40% of all unemployed are looking for any type of work, whilst approximately 11% want to work as domestics, 9% want clerical work, and slightly more than 6% want sales work.

1.19.3 Non-economically-active population

School pupils account for nearly half (49.5%) of the non-economically-active population. Together with pre-school children (23.8%) they account for nearly three quarters (73.3%) of the total non-economically-active population, implying a great degree of dependency. Approximately 10% of the non-economically-active population are pensioners, whilst housewives without any other work account for 8.6% of the total.

Table 29: Non-economically-active population in terms of gender

Not economically active	Gender		Total
	Female Col %	Male Col %	Col %
Pre-school child	21.8	25.9	23.8
Pupil	45.9	53.5	49.5
Student	0.5	0.6	0.5
Pensioner	11.0	9.9	10.5
Retired, no pension	0.0	1.1	0.5
Permanently unable to work	3.3	5.9	4.6
Child disabled (motor-disabled)	0.0	0.3	0.1
Housewife without any other work	16.4	0.0	8.6
In gaol	0.0	0.6	0.3
Does not want to work/does nothing	0.8	1.1	0.9
Unspecified	0.3	1.1	0.7
Total N	390	355	745

1.20 Residents selling something from home and/or providing a service

A relatively small group of residents (1.4% of the total number of residents 15 years and older) sell consumables (food and liquor) or provide a service (e.g. welding) from home. The income thus earned varies from R50 to R2000 p.m. (composed of 45.5% earning R300 or less p.m., equal percentages of 18.2% each earning R400-R600 and R800 p.m. and 9.1% earning R1000 p.m. A further 9.1% earn R2000 p.m. from these sales).

More than half (58.3%) of residents making private sales from home would consider moving their services to a central location in Vredendal North, 25% would prefer not to move and 16.7% were uncertain. The majority (71.4%) of the group that would like to move would like to have a stall at such a central point, 14.3% would prefer conducting their sales/service from a shop or workshop and 14.3% were uncertain whether they prefer a stall or shop. In terms of the specified proposals (see p62) for the utilisation of the vacant area facing the community centre, it is proposed that such stalls be integrated with the development of this piece of land.

1.21 Income

According to specified sources of income⁸, 70% of all residents 15 years and older receive an income. As regards the extent of incomes, for 8.3% of residents (with an income) no information was available.

⁸ In spite of control mechanisms and other measures to ensure the accuracy of information as far as possible, generalisations should be made with great prudence. For the purposes of this survey respondents had to provide information with regard to their own and other members of the household's income. Respondents were also encouraged to verify information with those concerned. If their income involved a salary or wage, the total amount before deductions had to be stated. Information on income obtained by means of surveys is usually deficient as regards reliability. For example, it is well known that most people know what their disposable rather than gross income is.

More than two thirds of all income received by individuals is in the form of salaries (65.3%), whilst nearly 17.3% are dependent on the state for an income (in the form of subsidies and pensions) (see Table 30 for an analysis of the various state subsidies and pensions). In 0.3% of cases residents receive an employers' pension, 1.5% receive money from other people because they are looking after and caring for these people's children, 0.6% earn an income ("other income") by selling self-manufactured or other products, 1.4% receive private maintenance and 0.5% are dependent on money sent to them by family members. In a further 13.2% of all cases the aforementioned and/or other sources of income are combined (see Table 31).

Table 30: State subsidy

State subsidy*	Col %
Old-age pension	52.6
Disability grant	24.8
Single-parent subsidy	15.8
Foster-child subsidy	3.0
Special-care subsidy	2.3
Special-care subsidy + foster-child subsidy	0.8
Old-age pension + special-care subsidy	0.8
Total N	133

* Including those receiving state subsidy as only source of income and those receiving state subsidy in combination with other sources.

An analysis of sources of income and the job status of residents 15 years and older (see Table 31) indicates that, excluding EA persons, 20.7 % of the total number of unemployed and 46.4% of NEA persons have an income. Salaries/wages are the main source of income for 86.5% of those that work, whilst approximately 13.7% have a second source of income in addition to their salary/wage (mainly private maintenance for children, state subsidies, and other income from the private selling of articles). The main sources of income of the unemployed consist of private maintenance for children, government subsidies (single-parent and disability subsidies) and a combination of these, as well as income from the private selling of articles. More than three quarters (76.6%) of all NEA residents with an income receive it in the form of a state subsidy and a further 8.5% receive a state subsidy in combination with other sources of income. Other sources of income of the NEA group include money for taking care of other people's children, earnings from the private sale of articles, private maintenance, etc.

Table 31: Sources of income in terms of job status

Source of income	Job status			Total
	Working person	Unemployed person	Not economically active	
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %
Salary	86.52			65.25
Employer's pension			1.56	0.34
Other income 1*		5.88	0.78	0.34
State subsidies and pensions		23.53	76.56	17.29
Other income 2**		5.88	0.78	0.34
Money for looking after children		5.88	6.25	1.53
Other persons send money		5.88	1.56	0.51
Private maintenance		41.18	0.78	1.36
Salary + other income	1.35			1.02
Salary + private maintenance	6.07			4.58
Salary + state subsidy	2.47			1.86
State subsidy + others send money			3.91	0.85
State subsidy + private maintenance		11.76	0.78	0.51
State subsidy + money for looking after children			3.91	0.85
Salary + others send money	0.67			0.51
Salary + money for looking after children	1.35			1.02
Employer's pension + other income			1.56	0.34
Salary + employer's pension	0.22			0.17
Salary + other income	0.22			0.17
Other income + state subsidy			0.78	0.17
Salary + state subsidy + private maintenance	0.90			0.68
Other income + state subsidy			0.78	0.17
Salary + other income + state subsidy	0.22			0.17
Total N	445	17	128	590

* Other income 1 = sale of goods/consumables and/or service rendering

** Other income 2 = income from extra work

Of the total number of residents with specified incomes nearly two thirds (64.1%) earn/receive less than R1000 p.m., including 39.7% with a monthly income of less than R500. As regards the rest of the residents, 23.7% receive R1000 to R1999, approximately 7.6% from R2000 to R2999, 2.4% from R3000 to R3999, 1.7% from R4000 to R4999 and 1.1% earn R5000 or more p.m. (see Table 32).

A superficial comparison of the income levels of women and men (with specified incomes) indicates that approximately 46.3% of the women, as against 33.2% of the men, have a monthly income of less than R500. A further 29.3% of the women and 19.6% of the men earn/receive from R500 to R999 per month. As regards incomes of R1000 or more per month, in all cases men receive a larger percentage of the income than women (47.3% as against 24.4%).

Table 32: Total income per month in terms of gender

Income	Gender		Total
	Female Col %	Male Col %	Col %
R1-R499	46.30	33.21	39.74
R500-R999	29.26	19.56	24.40
R1000-R1499	12.22	19.56	15.90
R1500-R1999	5.19	10.33	7.76
R2000-R2499	2.59	9.23	5.91
R2500-2999	0.74	2.58	1.66
R3000-R3499	1.11	1.85	1.48
R3500-R3999	1.11	0.74	0.92
R4000-R4499	0.37	1.48	0.92
R4500-R4999	0.37	0.0	0.18
R5000	0.74	1.48	1.11
Total N	270	271	541

As regards the extent of income from varying sources, the following conclusions may be drawn:

Salaries/wages

The group with specified salaries receive the following amounts:

- 88.8% R2000 or less per month
- 53.8% R900 or less per month
- 37.3% R600 or less per month
- 25.0% R400 or less per month
- 16.8% R320 or less per month
- 8.5% R200 or less per month.

Salary levels R1000 and higher per month:

- 15.9% R1000 to R1499
- 7.8% R1500 to R1999
- 7.6% R2000 to R2999
- 2.4% R3000 to R3999
- 2.2% R4000 or more per month.

State subsidy

Old-age pension: 85.9% receive R430 p.m.

Disability pension: 81.8% receive R430 p.m.

Single-parent subsidy: amounts vary from R120 to R735 p.m. with slightly less than half receiving between R400 and R600 p.m.

Foster-child subsidy: amounts vary from R135 to R910 p.m. (only four cases).

Special-care subsidy: 33.3% each receive R375, R504 and R565 p.m. respectively.

Employers' pensions

Nearly two thirds of those pensioners who receive pensions from their employers earn R700 or less per month.

Other income

A small group of residents earn an (extra) income mainly by selling various products (especially food and consumables as well as liquor), and additional work.

Approximately 18.8% of this group who specified an income, earn R30 to R100 per month, whilst the same percentage earn R300. The highest income from this source is R1600 p.m.

Money from absent parents

Amounts specified vary from R70 to R500 per month (25% send R200 per month). In 85% of cases absent parents contribute R300 or less per month towards the upkeep of their children.

Money from other persons

In a limited number of cases (0.8% of the total number of adults) other children or other family members send money to parents in Vredendal North; amounts specified vary from R30 to R400 per month.

Private maintenance

In total only 39.8% of single parents receive money from the father of the child(ren). Approximately 81% of the latter group regularly make a contribution. Specified amounts vary mostly from R40 to R800 p.m. In approximately 26.2% of cases a father contributes on average R100 p.m., a further 14.3% contribute R150 p.m. and 28.6% pay R200 p.m. A small percentage contribute more than R500 p.m.; the highest specified amount is R800.

1.21.1 Household income

From the total number of households, complete information on income is available for 88.5%. Only a few refusals were encountered with regard to providing information on income. Households were also left out when determining household income where respondents were unsure about a co-resident's income or where information on income (of any person in the house who indeed earns an income) was incomplete.

The average monthly per capita income (before deductions) is R507.75, whilst the median income is R372.42, indicating a large inequality in income⁸ (minimum = R0.00 and maximum = R2500). This inequality in per capita income is further illustrated by

⁸ Households which did not provide complete information with regard to incomes were left out of these calculations: 45 of the 248 households (18.1%) were not included.

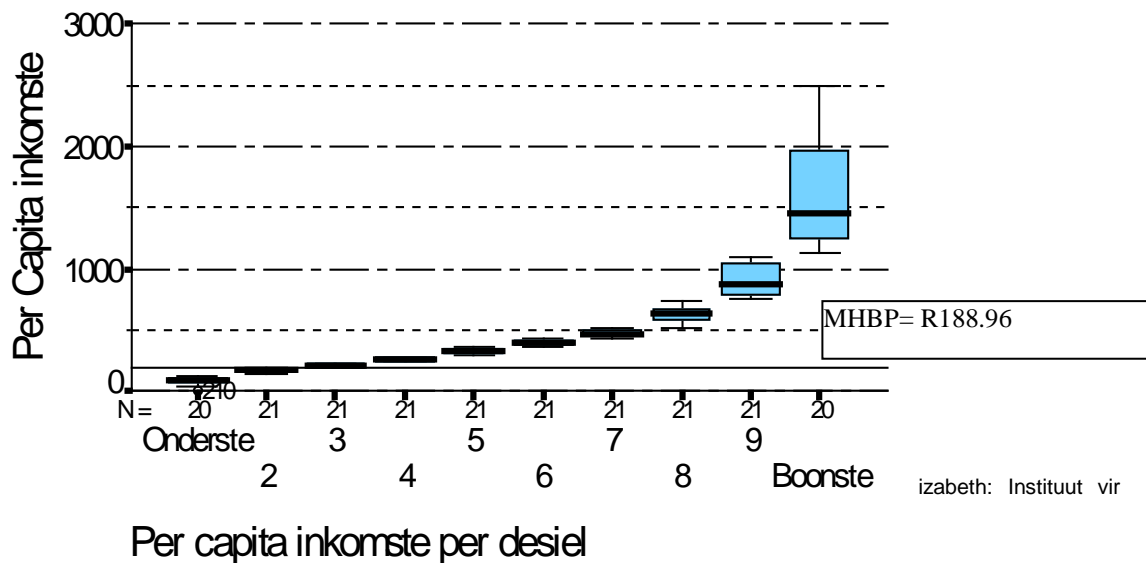
comparing the values of the income deciles (see Figure 6 and Table 33). The difference between the average values of the bottom and top deciles (R87.97 and R1610.70) is large, whilst the fifth to the tenth deciles differ significantly statistically, and there are no statistically significant differences between the bottom four deciles.

In 1995 the minimum household existence level (MHBP) for a household of five persons in a number of towns in the southern Cape was determined to be an average of R795.90 per household per month or R156.16 per capita (Potgieter 1995¹⁰). Adjusted for a rate of inflation of approximately 10% per annum the per capita amount adds up to R188.96 per month for 1997. Due to a lack of information for the Western Coast the above information is used for Vredendal as well. When comparing per capita household income in terms of this level, Figure 6 indicates that approximately 20% of all households' income falls on or below the existence level, whilst the average per capita income of a further 10% is not far above the MHBP and the income of approximately 40% is significantly higher than this level.

Table 33: Average per capita income per decile

PC income of households	PC income in deciles
Average	
87.97	Bottom
170.36	Grp 2
214.59	Grp 3
261.15	Grp 4
331.85	Grp 5
406.06	Grp 6
480.54	Grp 7
629.12	Grp 8
917.66	Grp 9
1610.70	Top

Figure 6: Per capita income per decile



In 64.3% of all cases the household budget is managed by one person in the household, as against 35.7% where more than one person has this responsibility. In nearly 80% of cases where only one person manages the household budget it is done by a woman.

Of the total number of residents with an income, 91.5% contribute to their household's income. Approximately 97% of this group specified the extent of contributions. In more than half (59.1%) of all these cases R430 or less is contributed to the household income (the majority in this category contribute R430 or R200 p.m. to the household). Nearly a quarter (24%) make monthly contributions of R431 to R1000, whilst contributions by the rest vary mostly from R1001 to R3000 p.m. Approximately 1.4% of the total group of persons making contributions contribute more than R3000 to 4000 p.m. Naturally these contributions depend on individual incomes.

Table 34 indicates the percentage of their income which residents contribute to their household incomes. It is evident from this that the majority (60%) of those contributing less than 50% of their income make contributions of R250 and less p.m. As regards the other two categories (of those contributing 50 to 99% and those contributing 100% of their incomes), the majority make contributions of R251 to R500 p.m.

Table 34: Individual income p.m. and percentage contributed to household

Contribution	Percentage contribution of income			Total	
	Less than 50%	50-99%	100%	Line N	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %		
R1-R250	60.00	14.13	10.59	143	28.43
R251-R500	28.57	28.26	41.53	174	34.59
R501-R750	2.86	15.22	8.05	38	7.55
R751-R1000	6.86	17.39	13.14	59	11.73
R1001 and more	1.71	25.00	26.69	89	17.69
Total N	175	92	236	503	503

Table 35: Percentage of income contributed to household in terms of job status

Percentage contribution of income	Job status			Total
	Economically active	Unemployed	Not economically active	
	%	%	%	%
Less than 50%	41.49	12.50	15.13	34.79
50%-99%	19.15	25.00	15.13	18.29
100%	39.36	62.50	69.75	46.92
Total N	376	8	119	503

1.23 Dependency burden

Table 36 provides information on economic dependency (dependency burden) in terms of size of the household. For households with e.g. five members average dependency is 3.07 persons per earner. Dependency is also divided into three categories, viz. lower (0-1.99 persons per earner), middle (2-2.99 persons per earner) and higher dependency (3 and more persons per earner). For example, 26.3% of households with five members have a low dependency burden, as against 42.1% with a middle and 31.6% with a high dependency burden.

Table 36: Household size and dependency per earner

Household size	Dependency per earner				
	Average number of dependants	Lower (0-1.99)	Middle (2-2.99)	Higher (3 and more)	Total
	N	Line%	Line%	Line%	Col%
1	1.00	100.0			1.7
2	1.43	57.1	42.9		6.0
3	1.95	67.9		32.1	12.0
4	2.56	15.1	50.9	34.0	22.6
5	3.07	26.3	42.1	31.6	16.2
6	3.41	13.8	20.7	65.5	12.4
7	2.52	45.5	36.4	18.2	9.4
8	2.49	11.8	70.6	17.6	7.3
9	2.70	22.2	44.4	33.3	3.8
10	2.21	14.3	71.4	14.3	3.0
11	3.21		50.0	50.0	0.9
12	2.78	20.0	60.0	20.0	2.1
13	4.33			100.0	0.4
14	2.40		100.0		0.9
16	3.20			100.0	0.9
20	1.33	100.0			0.4
Total N	2.58	70	90	74	234*

* One household from the total number of households in the test sample was excluded from the calculation as no-one in the household is earning an income and dependency could not be determined.

In Table 37 the composition of households is compared with regard to specific characteristics in terms of the dependency burden. For instance, it would appear that households with a higher dependency burden on average have 1.47 persons with an income as against an average of 2.77 in households with a middle and 3.31 in households with a lower dependency burden.

Table 37: Selected variables and economic dependency

Number per household	Lower (0-1.99)			Middle (2-2.99)			Higher (3 and more)		
	Av	Min	Max	Av	Min	Max	Av	Min	Max
Number of pre-school children	0.44	0	2	0.71	0	5	1.09	0	4
Number of schoolchildren	1.47	1	3	2.18	1	5	2.41	1	9
Children of absent parents	0.23	0	3	0.20	0	2	0.28	0	10
Single parents	0.34	0	3	0.60	0	4	0.41	0	2
Children of single parents	0.49	0	5	0.96	0	8	0.91	0	6
Persons older than 60	1.62	1	3	1.33	1	2	1.80	1	3
Dependent persons (Harrison)*	2.13	1	6	2.82	1	9	3.00	1	14
Persons with occupations	2.34	0	12	2.13	0	6	1.20	0	3
Unemployed persons	1.30	1	2	1.19	1	3	1.35	1	4
Non-economically-active persons	2.71	1	8	3.49	1	9	3.88	1	13
Housewives without any other work	1.00	1	1	1.04	1	2	1.12	1	2
Workers 5 days per week	1.84	1	11	1.74	1	5	1.20	1	3
Workers more than 5 days per week	1.46	1	3	1.21	1	3	1.14	1	2
Workers less than 5 days per week	1.00	1	1	1.08	1	2	1.00	1	1
Workers on varying basis	1.00	1	1	1.13	1	2	1.00	1	1
Persons with income	3.31	1	15	2.77	1	7	1.47	1	5
Persons with old-age pension	1.64	1	3	1.33	1	2	1.20	1	2
Persons with state subsidy	0.27	0	2	0.36	0	2	0.16	0	2
Persons contributing to HH income**	2.93	1	9	2.59	1	6	1.45	1	5
Persons not contributing to HH income	2.34	1	14	3.51	1	10	4.36	2	13

* Harrison dependency includes persons 15 years and younger and persons 60 years and older.

** HH income = household income

SECTION 2: HOUSING IN VREDENDAL NORTH

2.1 Home-ownership

The majority (62.1%) of households own their houses and the land on which the houses are built, whilst 8.9% own their houses but not the land. The rest (29%) own neither the house nor the land (27.7% of the total number of households rent their homes, whilst 1.3% live for free).

As regards home-owners, more than half (58.9%) own houses previously rented from the Council which have been transferred to the household's name, as against 27.4% who built the house themselves, 10.3% who bought the house from a private company and 3.4% who bought it from a private person.

An analysis of home-ownership in terms of gender indicates that the majority (73.1%) of houses have been registered in a man's name as against 26.9% in a woman's name.

Households that do not own houses or land mostly rent their houses (95.6%) whilst 4.4% live for free. The majority (66.2%) of rented homes belong to the Council, whilst 21.5% are rented from private companies and 12.3% from private persons. The majority of private persons that are rented from live in Vredendal, whilst a smaller percentage live in towns in the West Coast vicinity (e.g. Redelinghuys and Lutzville).

2.2 Waiting-list for housing

Approximately 7.5% of the total number of residents 20 years and older are on the Vredendal Municipality's waiting-list for a housing subsidy from the government. These persons are currently members of nearly a fifth (19%) of the total number of households in Vredendal North.

2.3 Type of house

The majority (88.5%) of households live in single houses on stands, whilst 7.2% live in a semi-detached house, 3.8% in a back-yard structure and 0.4% in a garage that has been converted into a house.

84.3% of stands in Vredendal North contain one residential unit, 14% contain two and 1.7% contain three. The majority of these second or third residential units were occupied at the time of the survey.

2.4 Type and number of rooms

Approximately 5.5% of households live in one-roomed homes.

The rest live in houses with the following type and number of rooms:

- More than half (54.1%) of the homes have two bedrooms, 28.4% have three, 14.9% have one and 2.7% have four.
- Nearly 85% of all houses have bathroom(s) (93% of these houses have one bathroom and 7% have two).
- Approximately 95% of homes have a kitchen, as against 5% without a (separate) kitchen. People sleep in 1.8% of available kitchens.
- Most houses (88.1%) have (a) living room(s). People sleep in 8.2% of these rooms.
- Slightly more than 10% (13.2%) of houses have a separate dining room.
- Workrooms and/or studies were found at 0.9% of the houses.
- Approximately 8% of all homes have a garage(s). People sleep and live in 5% of the garages.
- Approximately 10% of all homes have outside room(s). In 17.4% of these cases people sleep in them.

2.5 Room density

Table 38 indicates room density in terms of the Batson scale. To calculate overcrowding according to this scale the following procedure was followed: all persons older than 10 years were selected and their total per house calculated. Thereafter the same was done for children younger than 10 years. These two values were then combined according to the Batson definition of “equivalent persons”, i.e. children under 10 years are regarded as 0.5 or half a person. The number of equivalent persons was compared with the number of bedrooms in each relevant house and overcrowding was calculated accordingly.

Overcrowding occurs when more than the following equivalent persons occupy a home of the stated size:

one-bedroomed home	2.5 equivalent persons
two-bedroomed home	3.5 equivalent persons
three-bedroomed home	5.0 equivalent persons
four-bedroomed home	7.5 equivalent persons
five-bedroomed home	10.0 equivalent persons

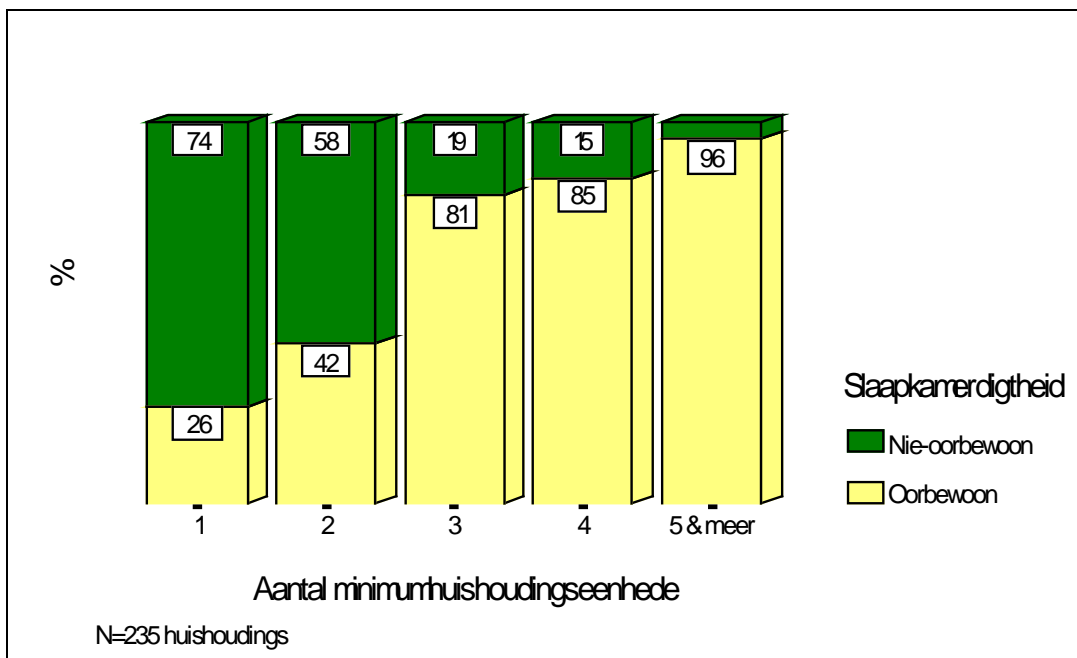
One-roomed houses were included in this calculation, as part of such houses is used for sleeping purposes. According to the data 60.9% of all houses in Vredendal North are overcrowded, as against some 39.1% that are not overcrowded.

Table 38: Room density in terms of overcrowding

Room density	Col %
Overcrowded	60.9
Not overcrowded	39.1
Total N	235

In Figure 7 the connection between overcrowding (in terms of bedroom density) and the number of MHUs is represented. It would appear that overcrowding is not connected to the size of nuclear families (i.e. the *number* of dependent children), but rather to the number of MHUs – i.e. persons that could function as independent units.

Figure 7: Room density in terms of minimum household units



Slaapkamerdigtheid: bedroom density

Nie-oorbewoon: Not overcrowded

Oorbewoon: Overcrowded

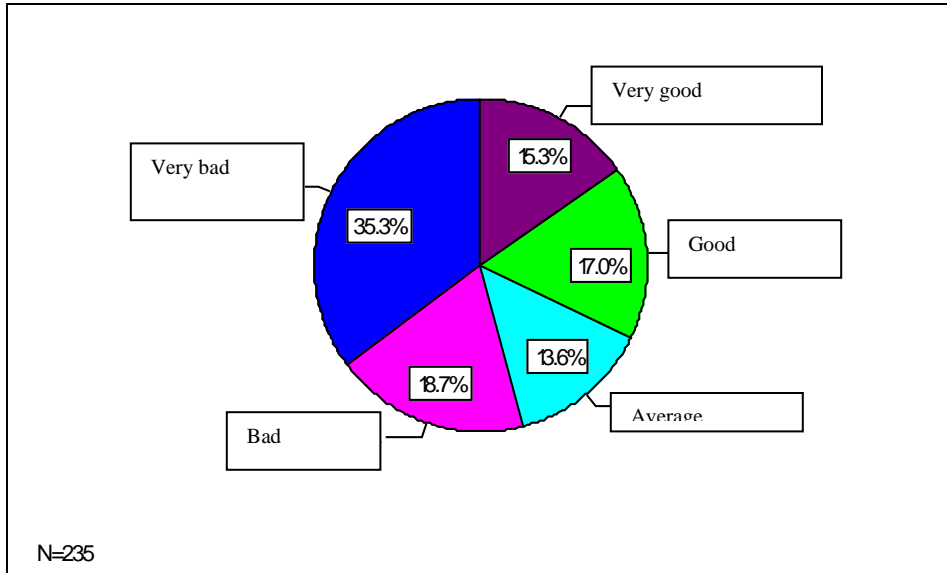
Aantal minimumhuishoudingseenhede: Number of minimum household units

huishoudings: households

2.6 Condition of house

More than half (54%) of respondents believe that their houses are not in a good condition at present, approximately 14% of respondents judge the condition of their houses to be “average” and nearly a third (32.3%) believe it is “good”.

Figure 8: Respondent's evaluation of house



2.7 Facilities in house

2.7.1 Walls and roofs

Walls are built of bricks (44.3%) and cement bricks (40.9%) in most cases, as against corrugated iron (14%) and a combination of wood and corrugated iron (0.8%). The majority of houses have asbestos roofs (82.1%), as against 14.9% with corrugated iron and 2.1% with tiled roofs.

2.7.2 Water and sanitary facilities

Nearly all households have water (82.3% in the house and 17% in the yard only). In only 1.7% of cases there is no running water on the stand. In the latter instance residents obtain water from others living nearby or from a tap in the street or they fetch water from other family members' houses. Running hot water is available to 75.4% of the group with water in their houses.

As regards bath facilities, 71.9% of houses have a built-in bath with running water, 16.2% of households use a wash basin, 6.4% have bath and shower facilities and 3.8% use a shower. Apart from the 0.9% of households without any bath facilities, a further 0.9% of households have a bath without running water.

In 93.6% of cases houses have flush toilets, as against 3.8% where a bucket system is used and 2.6% without any toilet facilities. The majority (85.5%) of toilets are situated inside the house.

2.7.3 Sources of power

Approximately 89% of all households have electricity and 98% of these households use it.

Table 39: Sources of power used for lighting, cooking and heating

Source of power	Lighting %	Cooking %	Heating %
Electricity	84.3	71.5	81.9
Gas	1.3	21.3	4.8
Wood		0.4	11.4
Paraffin	1.7	1.7	1.4
Candles	10.6		
Electricity and wood		0.4	
Gas and wood		0.9	
Electricity and gas		3.0	
Electricity and paraffin		0.4	
Generator	0.4	0.4	0.5
Total N	235	235	210

Electricity (84.3%) and candles (10.6%) are the main sources of lighting.

Electricity (71.5%) and gas (21.3%) are used as the main sources of power for cooking.

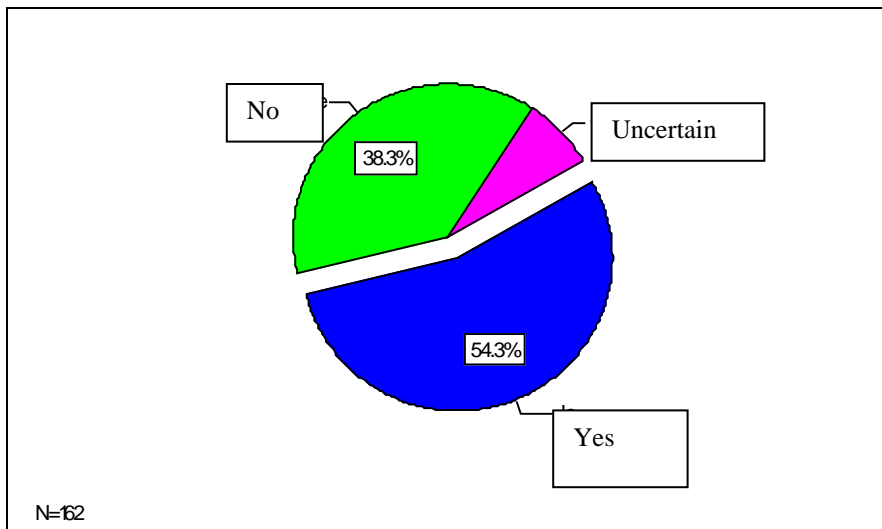
In the case of heating, mainly electricity (81.9%) and wood (11.4%) are used.

2.7.3a Cost of other sources of power (excluding electricity)

- 1 A limited number of households use other sources for lighting, and for half of them (50%) the monthly cost amounts to R20 or less. Of the rest no-one pays more than R130 per month.
- 2 As regards cooking more than half (54.7%) of households' cost amounts to R50 or less per month. Approximately 31% spend R51 to R100 p.m. and a further 13.2% spend R101 to R300 (of whom the majority spend R150) on other sources of power for cooking purposes.
- 3 For more than half (53.6%) of the group of households that use other sources than electricity for heating, no cost is involved. Barring this group the monthly cost amounts to R40 or less in most cases (84.6%) and for 15.4% from R51 to R100 p.m.

2.7.4 Pre-paid power

Figure 9: Need for pre-paid power in house



Nearly a third (31.1%) of households have pre-paid power. Of the rest more than half (54.3%) of respondents indicated that they would like to have pre-paid power, as against 38.3% that did not want it and 7.4% that were uncertain.

Three-quarters of the group who want pre-paid power believe that it would be less expensive. A further 10% pointed out that it would be less expensive and more convenient to have pre-paid power, whilst the rest indicated that pre-paid power would generally be more convenient to use.

2.7.5 Telephone, radio and television

Nearly 29% of households have a telephone, as against 40.9% who have access to a nearby (e.g. neighbour's) telephone and 30.2% without any nearby telephone.

Radios and television sets are to be found in approximately 79% and 77% of all houses.

2.8. Municipal and service levies

According to respondents slightly more than a fifth (21.7%) of households in Vredendal North were in arrears with their municipal and service levies at the time of the survey.

Respondents were asked why they were in arrears with these payments. Barring the 17.6% of respondents who did not specify any reasons, nearly three-quarters (74.5%) indicated that their households were experiencing financial problems, approximately 4% were experiencing problems with the municipality and were therefore not paying their service fees, 2% had not received their bills yet, and a further 2% stated other reasons.

2.9 Vehicles

Table 40: Type and number of vehicles

Type of vehicle and number per residence	% households
Cars	
0	79.6
1	17.4
2	3.0
Total	235
Bakkies	
0	94.5
1	5.5
Total	235
Bicycles	
0	94.0
1	3.4
2	2.6
Total	235
Tractors	
0	98.7
1	0.4
3	0.4
4	0.4
Total	235
Total number of vehicles	N=96

2.10 Shopping and transport to shopping

Daily consumables are bought mostly in Vredendal North: in more than half (51.1%) of all cases at a shop/café and in 36.5% of cases at a house-shop. Approximately 9% buy daily consumables at the Vredendal CBD. People walk (70%) most of the time, take a taxi (14.6%) or use their own cars (10.3%) to purchase daily consumables.

Bulk groceries are bought mainly at the Vredendal CBD (87.7%), as against 11.1% who do this shopping in Vredendal North. In most cases a taxi is used (66.8%), whilst 19.6% use their own cars and 7.2% walk.

In most cases (75.2%) liquor is bought in Vredendal North, whilst 16.5% buy their liquor in the Vredendal CBD and 5.5% buy it at other towns in the vicinity. The majority of residents walk (63.3%), use a taxi (16.5%) or use their own cars (14.7%) to do this shopping.

Clothing and shoes are almost always (98.7%) bought in the Vredendal CBD. Nearly three-quarters (73%) use a taxi, 20.6% use their own cars and 4.7% walk and use a taxi.

Furniture and other luxury articles are bought mostly in the Vredendal CBD (99.6%). Residents mainly use a taxi (72.2%) or their own cars (20.5%) to make these purchases.

Residents were also asked whether they ever do the above-mentioned shopping in Vredendal North. As regards daily consumables, the majority (88.5%) regularly shop in Vredendal North, 8.1% sometimes shop here and 3.4% never shop here.

Half of the residents buy bulk groceries elsewhere; 34.5% sometimes buy it in Vredendal North and 14.9% regularly buy it there.

As regards liquor shopping, the majority (61.7%) never do it in Vredendal North, 29.8% regularly do it here and 8.5% sometimes do this shopping in this neighbourhood.

In most cases (93.2%) clothing is never bought in Vredendal North. The same pattern holds for luxury items (93.6% do not purchase such items in Vredendal North).

SECTION 3: FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN VREDENDAL

3.1 Assessment of Vredendal as place of residence

All respondents answered to the question “What is the worst part of staying in Vredendal?”. Nearly a fifth (19.6%) of this group were of the opinion that there was nothing bad about Vredendal and 5.5% were uncertain. Barring these two groups more than a fifth (21%) highlighted crime and violence as a negative aspect of Vredendal, whilst 15.9% felt strongly about the negative attitude of co-residents and 11.4% indicated liquor and drug abuse. Poor housing conditions (9.7%) and bad roads (8%) were also mentioned.

Table 41: Negative aspects of Vredendal

Negative aspects	Col %
Crime and violence	21.0
Residents’ bad manners and negative attitude	15.9
Liquor and drug abuse	11.4
Poor housing	9.7
Bad roads	8.0
Ineffective sewerage system/rubbish holes pollute	6.8
Dirt roads and other	5.1
Too few recreational facilities	4.0
Low wages	4.0
Too few job opportunities	3.4
Not enough public transport	3.4
Other	2.3
The wind and heat	2.3
Rent and municipal bills too high	1.1
Too few shops	1.7
Total N	176

Apart from the 4.7% who were uncertain and excluding a few other cases, respondents evaluated their town positively, especially in terms of the friendliness and positive attitude of co-residents (24.3%), the fact that the necessary facilities are available (22.9%) and in terms of the pretty, tranquil and rustic environs (15.4%). Approximately 14% emphasised the fact that residents had close friendship and family ties in the town, whilst 7.5% referred to available job opportunities and 6.1% to the more affordable cost of living compared with metropolitan areas

Table 42: Positive aspects of Vredendal

Positive aspects of Vredendal	Col %
Friendliness and positive attitude of co-residents	24.3
Closely situated facilities, e.g. school	22.9
Tranquil and rustic atmosphere	15.4
With family and friends	13.6
Jobs are available	7.5
More affordable cost of living	6.1

Grapes and wine	4.2
Other	3.3
Better than farm	1.4
Adequate housing	1.4
Total N	214

3.2 Improvement of Vredendal North as place of residence

Most (97.4%) respondents responded to the question regarding what they viewed as most needed/most necessary for Vredendal North. Approximately 10.6% were uncertain regarding this. Barring this group, nearly 18% of residents feel that job creation is necessary in Vredendal. More sports and recreational facilities were indicated by 16.7% of respondents, whilst 13.2% emphasized that crime and shebeens should be eradicated and 10.3% expressed a need for more and a larger variety of shops. The rest of the respondents mainly pointed out the necessity of enough facilities (e.g. an ATM, better housing facilities, etc.) and effective services (e.g. an improved sewerage system and tarred roads). Approximately 5% highlighted the necessity of training facilities in the town.

Table 43: Most needed in Vredendal North

Most needed in Vredendal North	Col %
Job opportunities	17.6
More sports and recreational facilities	16.7
Curbing of crime and eradication of shebeens	13.2
More and larger shops	10.3
Various services and facilities	7.8
More and better housing	6.9
Tarred roads	6.4
Training facilities	5.4
Other	4.4
Better interpersonal relations	2.9
Better housing and other infrastructure, e.g. water	2.5
Old-age home and care for the elderly	1.5
Better Council	1.5
Higher wages and more money	1.0
Better transport	1.0
Beautification of town	1.0
Total N	204

3.3 Types of sport/facilities needed in Vredendal North

In total slightly more than 11.1% of respondents indicated that they (or someone from their household) had no need for more sports facilities/ types of sport in Vredendal and 2.2% were uncertain. The two most important sports facilities that were needed by them or members of their households, according to respondents, were athletics facilities (36.9%) and a cricket field (21.2%). Although these facilities do exist in Vredendal, respondents feel they need better or closer facilities.

Table 44: Most important types of sport needed

Types of sport	Col %
Athletics field	36.9
Cricket field	21.2
Tennis court	5.4
Netball court	3.4
Rugby field	3.4
Soccer field	6.9
Golf course	5.9
Hockey field	3.9
Squash court	2.5
Basketball court	2.5
Volleyball	2.0
Karate lessons	2.0
Swimming-pool	1.5
Bowls	1.0
Boxing	0.5
Gymnasium	0.5
Chess club	0.5
Total N	203

3.4 Recreational facilities needed in Vredendal North

As regards further recreation (excluding sport), 1.7% of respondents did not specify whether they had such a need. Barring this group, 11.9% of respondents were of the opinion that no extra facilities were needed and 10.6% were uncertain. Of the group of respondents who did specify recreational facilities, most feel that a bioscope (29.8%), restaurants/coffee bar (18.5%), a park/playground (13.5%) and a general, multi-functional recreational centre (7.3%) are needed in Vredendal North.

Table 45: Needs in terms of recreation

Recreational facilities	Col %
Bioscope	29.8
Restaurant/coffee bar/bar	18.5
Park/playground	13.5
General recreational centre	7.3
Swimming-pool	3.9
Sport/sport clubs	3.9
Resort	3.4
Youth centre/club	3.4
Chat club	2.8
Braai facilities	2.8
Women's club	2.2
Casino	2.2
Other	2.2
Centre for the elderly	1.7
Skating-rink	1.1
Choirs	1.1
Total N	178

3.5 Better utilisation of community centre

Of the total number of respondents 6.4% indicated that the current utilisation of the community centre was acceptable to them, and according to them it was not being under-utilised. Approximately 17% were uncertain about how the centre could be better utilised and 16.2% made no proposals. Barring these categories, more than a fifth (21.8%) of those who did make proposals for the better utilisation of the community centre proposed that more music and ballet productions be held in the centre. Equal percentages of 11.3% each mentioned that the centre could be used for training and showing films and videos. Other proposals focus particularly on other recreation-related and training activities that could be offered at the centre (see Table 46).

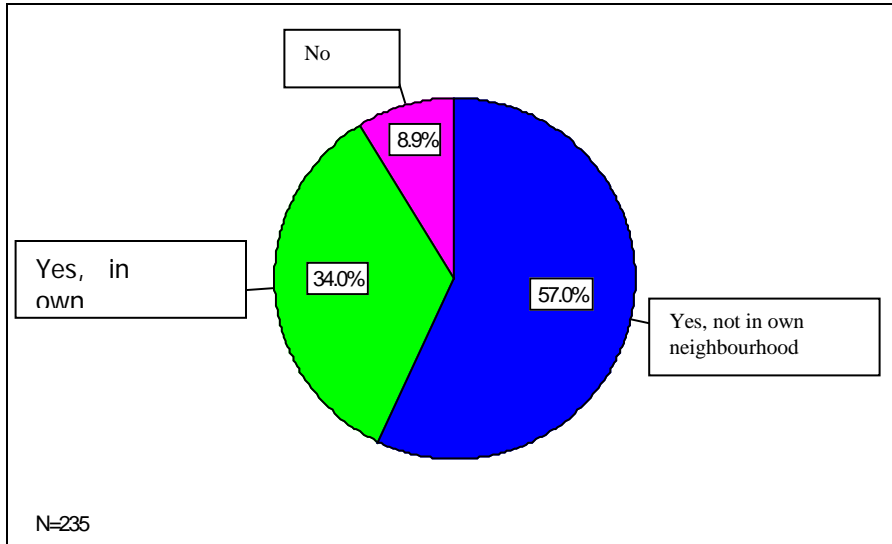
Table 46: Better utilisation of community centre

Utilisation of community centre	Col %
Music and ballet productions	21.8
Training	11.3
Videos and films	11.3
Concerts and dances	9.2
Recreational programmes for the youth	7.7
Sports	7.0
General recreational centre	4.2
Other	4.2
Functions	2.8
Train disabled	2.8
Arrange meetings for women	2.8
Nursery school	2.8
Provide meals to the disadvantaged	2.1
Church services	2.1
Rehabilitation centre	2.1
Games and entertainment evenings	2.1
Care for the elderly	2.1
Bazaars and markets	1.4
Total N	142

3.6 Crime

Approximately 34% of respondents are of the opinion that crime is indeed a problem in their neighbourhood in Vredendal North, as against 57% who regard it as a problem in the rest of Vredendal North, but not in their own neighbourhood. Only 8.9% believe that crime is not a problem in Vredendal North.

Figure 10: Crime as problem in Vredendal North



According to respondents burglaries, theft and assault (in the form of knifings and rape) are the most common crimes. During the past two years someone from nearly 16% of all households has been a victim of crime.

Slightly more than 91% of respondents indicated the main causes of crime in the town: barring 0.5% who were uncertain, 42.1% believe that liquor and drug abuse play the most important roles in crime. A further 39.3% named unemployment as main cause, whilst 9.3% indicated a combination of liquor and drug abuse and unemployment. Some residents also believe that outsiders in particular (not residents from Vredendal) are involved in crime.

Table 47: Main causes of crime

Causes of crime	Col %
Liquor and drug abuse	42.1
Unemployment	39.3
Liquor and drug abuse and unemployment	9.3
Other	2.8
Idleness	2.3
Insufficient policing/security	1.4
Poor interpersonal relations	1.4
Too many newcomers	0.5
Uneducated people	0.5
Do not know	0.5
Total N	214

Barring the 2.6% of respondents who were uncertain, nearly 89% proposed that the following be done to curb crime: job creation (27.9%), stricter and more effective police action (26%), the community of Vredendal North should combine forces to curb crime (12.5%) and a combination of the latter two (9.6%). Approximately 7% proposed that

more severe punishments be dealt out to criminals and 6.3% emphasized the eradication of shebeens in the town.

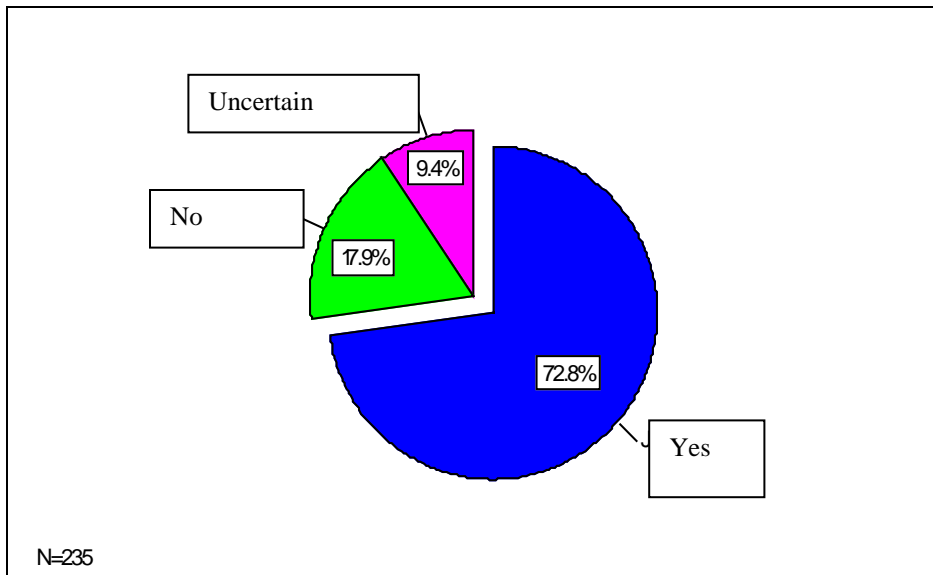
Table 48: Proposals for curbing crime

Proposals for curbing crime	Col %
Job creation	27.9
Stricter police action	26.0
Community should combine forces against crime	12.5
Community and police should combine forces	9.6
More severe punishments	7.2
Eradicate shebeens	6.3
Job creation and other proposals	4.3
Other	4.3
More recreational facilities	1.4
More lighting in neighbourhood	0.5
Total N	208

3.7 Shebeens

As so many residents complained about the negative impact that shebeens have on some residents, a question dealing specifically with this matter was included.

Figure 11: Shebeens as problem in Vredendal



Nearly three-quarters (72.8%) of respondents believe shebeens are a problem in Vredendal, 17.9% do not experience it as a problem and 9.4% were uncertain about the matter.

Those who do have problems with shebeens, emphasized that shebeens should be eradicated completely, that police should act more strictly against owners of shebeens and that the community itself should combine forces and make public their opposition. Some residents proposed that shebeens be declared illegal and that stricter penalties should be inflicted on transgressors, whilst others propose that shebeens be legalised and that owners should pay a licence fee to operate them (see Table 49).

Respondents were also asked who should address the problems associated with shebeens. Barring the 0.6% who were uncertain, the majority (41.5%) indicated that the police should be responsible for dealing with such problems, 25.1% believe it is the task of the residents of Vredendal and the police, and 22.8% propose that the community alone should deal with the matter. Other bodies mentioned include: the police in co-operation with the municipality of Vredendal (5.8%) and the government (4.1%).

Table 49: Proposals for dealing with the problem of shebeens

Proposals	Col %
Eradicated completely	48.5
Stricter police action	13.5
Community should combine forces and show their opposition	9.9
Declared illegal and more severe penalties inflicted	9.4
Legalise shebeens and charge licence fees	6.4
Shebeen owners should move away from Vredendal	4.1
Other	3.5
Police and municipality should work together	1.8
Do not know	1.8
Job creation	1.2
Total N	171

3.8 Gang activities

The majority (62.6%) of respondents are aware of gang activities in Vredendal North. Barring the 3.4% who did not specify anything, the majority (59.9%) of the above-mentioned group stated that such activities are not affecting their households directly. The group that is affected by these activities emphasize that they feel unsafe in general (57.4%) or that their peace at home is being disturbed (27.8%), and equal percentages of 7.4% each indicated that their children were gang members and that they are being affected by these activities in various other ways.

3.9 Evaluation of services and facilities in Vredendal

Respondents were asked to evaluate certain facilities and services in Vredendal and if they are dissatisfied with them, to indicate the most important reason for their dissatisfaction. The results have been analysed in Table 50.

Table 50: Evaluation of services and facilities

Facility	Satisfaction		Most important reason for dissatisfaction
		Col %	
Crèche in Vredendal North	Satisfied	91.1	
	Dissatisfied	8.9	Hours should be extended
	Total N	45	
Crèche in Vredendal town	Satisfied	100.0	/
	Total N	1	/

(continued)

Facility	Satisfaction		Most important reasons for dissatisfaction
		Col %	
Primary school in Vredendal North	Satisfied	98.0	
	Dissatisfied	2.0	Too many pupils per teacher.
	Total N	149	
Primary school in Vredendal town	Satisfied	100.0	/
	Total N	6	/
Primary school in Vredendal North and primary school in Vredendal town	Satisfied	50.0	
	Dissatisfied	50.0	School too far, inconvenient with bus.
	Total N	2	
High school in Vredendal North	Satisfied	95.3	
	Dissatisfied	4.7	Drug dealers sell dagga to pupils.
	Total N	85	
High school in Vredendal North and high school in Vredendal town	Satisfied	100.0	/
	Total N	1	/
Feeding scheme at school in Vredendal North	Satisfied	98.1	/
	Uncertain	1.9	/
	Total N	107	
Clinic in Vredendal North	Satisfied	96.8	
	Uncertain	1.6	
	Dissatisfied	1.6	Clinic is crowded/too small; service sometimes not good; should give more personal attention.
	Total N	189	
Doctor in Vredendal North	Satisfied	94.2	
	Uncertain	1.1	
	Dissatisfied	4.7	“Doctor that gives free treatment , skimps;”
	Total N	190	service sometimes not satisfactory.

Doctor in Vredendal town	Satisfied	94.1	
	Dissatisfied	5.9	“Asks whether one belongs to medical aid.”
	Total N	34	
Doctor in Vredendal North and in Vredendal town	Satisfied	83.3	/
	Uncertain	16.7	/
	Total N	6	/
Other medical services in Vredendal North	Satisfied	93.9	
	Uncertain	1.5	
	Dissatisfied	4.6	Service not always good; “narrow-minded.”
	Total N	131	

(continued)

Facility	Satisfaction		Most important reasons for dissatisfaction
		Col %	
Other medical services in Vredendal town	Satisfied	100.0	/
	Total N	10	/
Service centre for the elderly in Vredendal North	Satisfied	94.9	
	Dissatisfied	5.1	Problems with treatment by doctor - “doctor always gives the same pills.”
	Total N	39	
Old-age home in Vredendal town	Satisfied	100.0	/
	Total N	20	/
Social worker in Vredendal North	Satisfied	95.2	
	Uncertain	1.9	
	Dissatisfied	2.9	Does not work thoroughly.
	Total N	104	
Social worker in Vredendal town	Satisfied	63.6	
	Dissatisfied	36.4	Home visits leave much to be desired; do not react promptly to problems.
	Total N	11	
Social worker in Vredendal North and in town	Satisfied	100.0	/
	Total N	3	/
Post office in Vredendal North	Satisfied	97.1	
	Uncertain	0.5	
	Dissatisfied	2.4	Post office should not close; children break public telephones; some days not enough clerks; sometimes poor service.
	Total N	208	
Post office in Vredendal town	Satisfied	100.0	/
	Total N	5	/
Post office in Vredendal North and in Vredendal town	Satisfied	100.0	/
	Total N	7	/

Library in Vredendal North	Satisfied	96.9	
	Uncertain	1.3	
	Dissatisfied	1.9	Too little variety of books; too few books.
	Total N	159	
Library in Vredendal town	Satisfied	100.0	/
	Total N	3	/
Library in Vredendal North and in Vredendal town	Satisfied	100.0	/
	Total N	2	/

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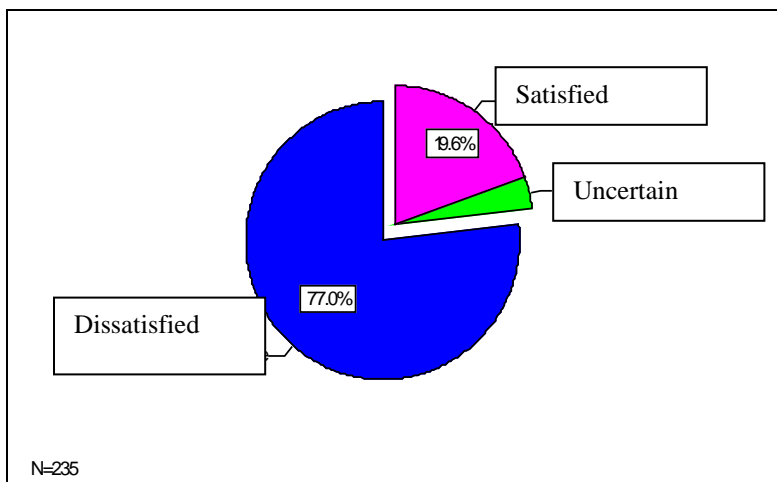
Facility	Satisfaction	Col %	Most important reasons for dissatisfaction
Taxi service in Vredendal North	Satisfied	82.7	
	Uncertain	1.4	
	Dissatisfied	15.9	Too few taxis; long wait for taxis; not good service for elderly; drive recklessly.
	Total N	220	

Respondents were also asked whether anyone from their household had a need for a service providing council and assistance with regard to liquor and drug usage. This is a very sensitive question, and the fact that approximately a fifth (19.1%) of respondents answered positively is an indication of the extent of the need. It is probable that the need is even greater.

3.10 Evaluation of streets, refuse removal, police service and municipal service

3.10.1 Streets

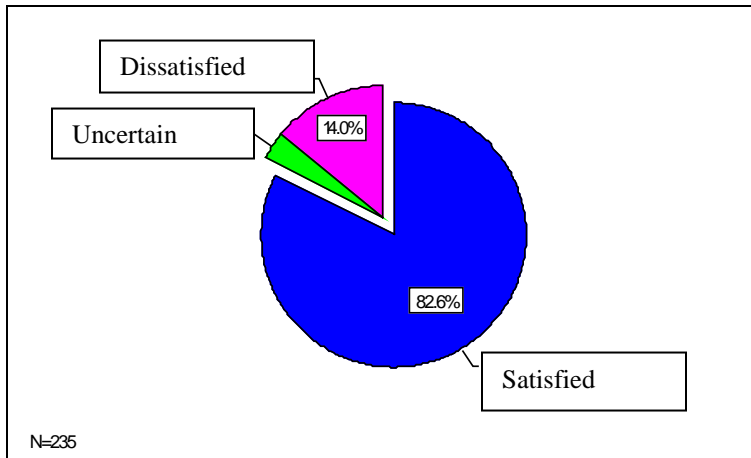
Figure 12: Evaluation of streets



More than three-quarters (77%) of respondents are dissatisfied with streets because they are dusty and should rather be tarred, some streets are half tarred or generally in a poor condition, the water drainage system is insufficient and streets are untidy and full of stones.

3.10.2 Refuse removal

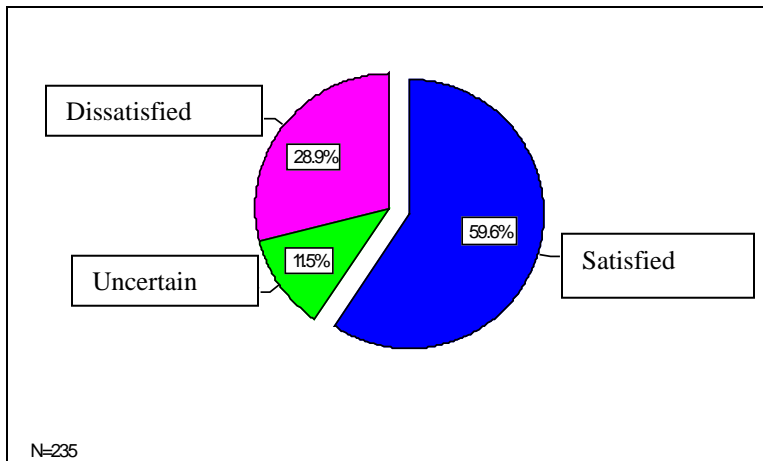
Figure 13: Evaluation of refuse removal



The majority (82.6%) of respondents are satisfied with the refuse removal service in Vredendal. Approximately 14% of respondents are dissatisfied, particularly because the service is not rendered on a regular basis (refuse should be removed more than once a week) and at fixed times of the day, there are too few refuse containers with garbage bags being ripped open by the dogs as a result, and the number of garbage bags provided is insufficient.

3.10.3 Police service

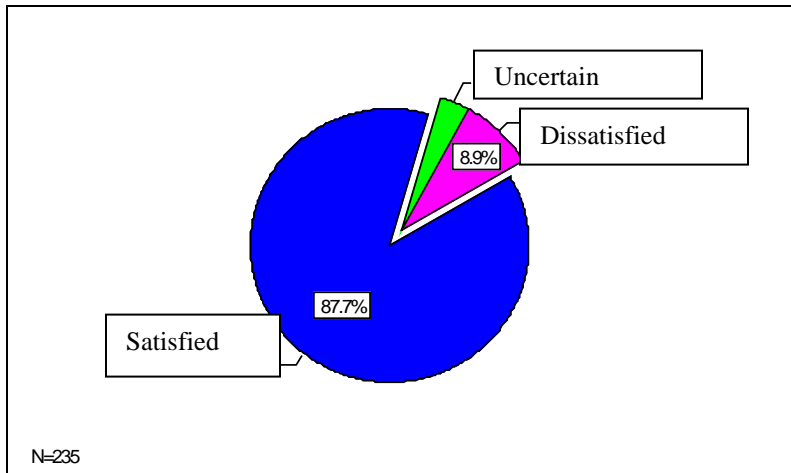
Figure 14: Evaluation of police service



Approximately 29% of respondents are not satisfied with the police/safety service in town. Reasons for dissatisfaction include: take too long to react to requests and telephone calls, do not do their work properly, are not always available when the service is needed, and do not patrol regularly enough. A number of respondents also complained that ‘the police are too scared to clamp down on criminals’.

3.10.4 Evaluation of service at municipal offices

Figure 15: Evaluation of service at municipal offices



Approximately 9% of respondents are dissatisfied with the service at Vredendal’s municipal offices. Complaints relate particularly to generally poor service in general and the short and insufficient hours during which the municipal offices are open. It was also suggested that officials give more attention to the Vredendal residents’ real needs.

3.11 Street lighting

More than half (54.5%) of respondents are of the opinion that their neighbourhoods are not lighted properly. Table 51 provides an analysis of insufficient street lighting in terms of wards within Vredendal North.

Table 51: Street lighting in terms of wards

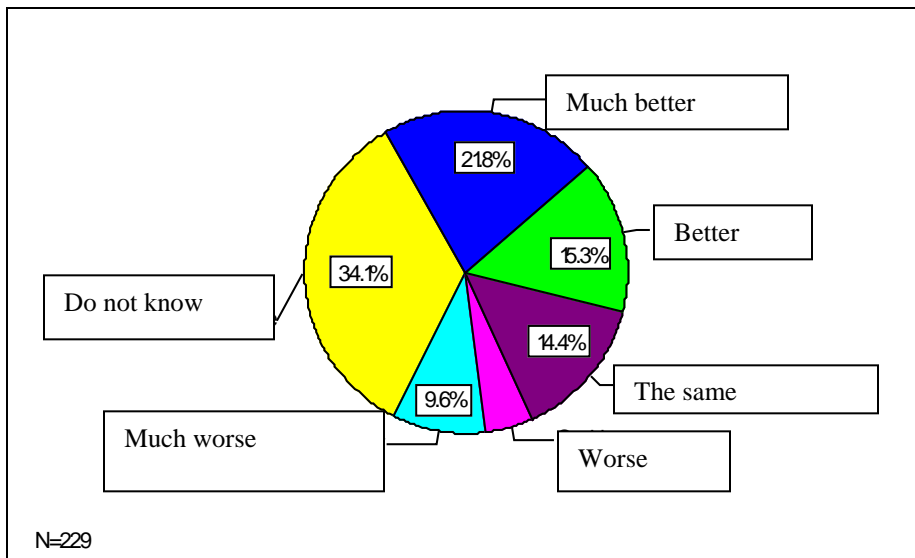
Ward in Vredendal North	Lighting sufficient?		Total
	Yes	No	
	Col %	Col %	Col %
‘Roomse kamp’	11.7	10.3	11.1
Railway camp	8.6	12.1	10.2
‘Dophuise’	8.6	4.7	6.8
Private property 1	9.4	7.5	8.5
Self-building scheme	2.3	0.9	1.7
Private property 2	6.3	2.8	4.7
Griekwa camp	22.7	16.8	20.0
Middle camp	25.8	26.2	26.0
Khayelitsha	3.1	18.7	10.2

Station	1.6		0.9
Total N	128	107	235

3.12 The local authority

Barring the 2.6% of respondents who made no assessment of the new local authority in Vredendal, a third were uncertain about the functioning of either the new or the old Council and could thus not assess the new Council. Barring this group, more than a third (36.2%) feel that the new Council is doing better or much better, 14% feel that there are no noticeable differences between the new and previous councils and that things have stayed much the same, and 14.1% believe that the new Council is worse or much worse. More than a third indicated that they do not know.

Figure 16: Evaluation of new Council



Respondents were asked to indicate what had improved in Vredendal since the election of the new Council. Approximately 28% of respondents are of the opinion that nothing has improved in the past two years, 15.3% did not specify how they felt about the matter and 6.8% were uncertain about it. Barring this group, a quarter of respondents that believe things have improved particularly mentioned improved general municipal services. Slightly more than 12% emphasize the fact the some streets have been upgraded, 10.3% are satisfied with the new park that was established in Vredendal North and 6% feel that the new Council shows more concern for residents' needs.

Table 52: Improved since the new Council took over in Vredendal

Improved since new Council took over	Col %
Services have improved	25.0
Some roads have been improved	12.1
Park was established	10.3
More interested in people's needs	6.0
Better medical services	5.2
Housing and condition of roads have improved	5.2
Housing is attended to	5.2
Refuse removal	5.2
Lights were installed	4.3
Residents can provide more input	4.3
Water and toilet facilities have been provided	4.3
Other	4.3
Roads and refuse removal have improved	2.6
Taxi terminus was built	2.6
Better police service	1.7
Beautification of town	0.9
Obtained land	0.9
Total N	116

The majority of respondents either believe there is nothing worse about the new Council (43.8%) or are uncertain (9.4%) about negative aspects of the Council's functioning, and approximately a quarter of respondents gave no reasons. Barring these categories, the majority (31.4%) of respondents are of the opinion that projects progress too slowly in general and that briefs are not implemented quickly enough. Slightly more than a quarter believe that the housing need in Vredendal does not enjoy the necessary attention of the Council and a further 17.6% feel that the Council does not provide in the general needs of the residents of the town. Nearly 6% also emphasize that crime and smuggling have escalated.

Table 53: Worse since new Council has taken over in Vredendal

Worse since new Council has taken over	Col %
Takes too long to execute tasks	31.4
Does not give enough attention to housing needs	25.5
Does not provide in community's needs	17.6
Other	9.8
Municipal tariffs have increased	5.9
Crime and shebeens have escalated	5.9
Bad planning and management	3.9
Total N	51

3.13 Communication of information regarding council resolutions

Table 54: Manner in which information should be communicated

Proposals for communication of information	Col %
Newsletters/circular	47.2
Meetings/more meetings	40.7
Newsletters and meetings	7.8
Personal visits to households	2.2
Loudspeakers	1.3
Newsletters and loudspeakers	0.9
Total N	231

Approximately 1.7% of respondents were uncertain about the manner in which information regarding council resolutions should be communicated to residents. The majority (47.2%) of the rest of the respondents proposed that information be communicated by means of newsletters and circulars, 40.7% proposed information/community meetings and 57.8% would prefer a combination of these.

3.14 Most important matters which Council should attend to

All respondents reacted to the question on the most important matter in their neighbourhood which the Council should attend to. Approximately 3.8% and 3% of the group respectively had no need which the Council should attend to or were uncertain about the matter. Barring these two groups, nearly a third (32.4%) indicated that the Council should tar the streets in Vredendal North, whilst 11% emphasised housing problems (a shortage thereof as well as the upgrading of existing houses) and 8.7% the eradication of shebeens. Respondents furthermore emphasized the need for tarred roads once again, in combination with other needs which the Council should attend to (see Table 55). Other matters which the Council should attend to have been set out in Table 55.

Table 55: Most important matter which Council should attend to

Most important matter	Col %
Tar roads	32.4
Address housing problem	11.0
Eradicate shebeens	8.7
Tar roads and install street lights	7.8
Tar roads and install other facilities	6.4
Other	5.5
Tar roads and address housing problem	5.0
Clean up the neighbourhood	4.6
Street lights	4.1
Curb crime	3.2
Establish park	2.7
Improve sewerage system	2.3
Provide jobs	1.8

Council should give more attention to certain wards	1.8
Upgrade residential areas	1.4
Install toilet facilities	1.4
Total N	219

3.15. Utilisation of vacant land in wards

Approximately 29% of respondents are not aware of any vacant land in their respective wards within Vredendal North. Those who do have vacant stands in their wards made proposals for the utilisation of such land: more than half (53.3%) propose that houses be built on this land and 24.6% want parks or playgrounds.

Table 56: Proposals for utilisation of vacant land in wards

Proposals for vacant land in wards	Col %
Build houses	53.3
Establish parks/playgrounds	24.6
Old-age home	6.0
Shopping centre	3.6
Other	3.0
Crèche	1.8
Build school	1.8
Police station	1.8
House-shop	1.2
Day hospital	1.2
Church	0.6
Braai area	0.6
Swimming-pool	0.6
Total N	167

3.19 Priorities for the improvement of quality of life

As regards the specification of first and second priorities for the improvement of quality of life, the group of respondents who did not specify any are disregarded: 6.4% for the first and 23.4% for the second priority.

- **First priority**

Slightly more than 60% of the respondents concerned indicated especially the following four first priorities: creation of job opportunities (23.6%), the curbing of crime and the eradication of shebeens (13.6%), more and larger shops (11.8%) and more and better housing (11.4%).

Table 63: First priority for improvement of quality of life

First priority	Col %
Job opportunities	23.6
Curb crime and eradicate shebeens	13.6
More and larger shops	11.8
Better housing	11.4
Better interpersonal relations in town	7.3
Better salary and more money	6.8
More recreational facilities	6.4
More religion in community	3.6
Tarred roads	3.2
Better council and municipal services	2.3
Old-age home	1.8
Training facilities	1.8
Petrol station	0.9
Beautification of area	0.9
Better working conditions	0.5
Other	0.9
Tariffs should be reduced	0.9
Street lights	0.9
Day hospital/ medical services	0.9
Better taxi service	0.5
Total N	220

- **Second priority**

As regards the second priority, more than half (55.6%) of this group of respondents indicated the following as important: job opportunities (13.9%), more recreational facilities (11.7%), more and larger shops (10.6%) and the establishment of training facilities (10%).

Table 64: Second priority for improvement of quality of life

Second priority	Col %
Job opportunities	13.9
Curb crime and eradicate shebeens	11.7
More and larger shops	10.6
Better housing	10.0
Better interpersonal relations in town	9.4
Better salary and more money	8.9
More recreational facilities	8.3
More religion in community	6.1
Tarred roads	3.9
Better council and municipal services	2.8
Old-age home	2.2
Training facilities	2.2
Petrol station	2.2
Beautification of area	1.7
Better working conditions	1.7

Other	1.1
Tariffs should be reduced	1.1
Street lights	1.1
Day hospital/ medical services	0.6
Better taxi service	0.6
Total N	180

3.20. Proposals for the integration of Vredendal North and the rest of town

Approximately 17% of respondents were uncertain about how Vredendal North could be integrated with the rest of the town, whilst 3.4% say nothing should be done about it, “it should stay as it is.” Barring these categories, it appears (see Table 65) that the majority focus on communication and cooperation between the two communities in order to build better interpersonal relations. Other proposals made for town integration include inter alia that more and larger shops be built in Vredendal North in order that all residents from town come to shop here and that Vredendal North be extended in the direction of the rest of town.

Table 65: Proposals for integration of Vredendal North and rest of town

Proposals	Col %
Communication and cooperation amongst two communities	26.2
Better interpersonal relations	17.6
More and larger shops erected in Vredendal North	15.0
Extension of Vredendal North in direction of town	10.2
Eradication of racism and discrimination	7.0
Organising of activities for youth from both communities	5.3
Vredendal North should get same infrastructure	4.8
Residents should be able to live anywhere in Vredendal	4.3
Other	2.7
It should develop spontaneously	2.1
Land restitution	1.6
Forum and meetings	1.6
Beautify Vredendal North	1.1
Vredendal North should become a separate town	0.5
Total N	187